The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3128. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

...ndrawal of the Rebels ...om before Washington.

Further Particulars of the Advance of the National Forces.

THEORIES OF THE REBEL RETREAT

Their Forces Still in Sight from Falls Church.

SKIRMISHING AT GREAT FALLS.

A Large Rebel Force Threatening Gen. McCall's Division.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Forces under Gens. McCulloch and Hardee Approaching Lexington.

Col. Blair Again Arrested, and Released by Order of Gen. Scott.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN KENTUCKY

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29—Midnight.

Munson's Hill is in possession of a portion of Gen. RICHARDSON'S Brigade. Here the rebels had made the most formidable of any of their preparations to resist an attack. When they first took possession of the hill, they threw up a line of breastworks which really looked as if they were hard to be taken. Before these works the rebels mounted one piece, of which our engineers took a careful survey, and reported it to be a 44-pounder. Upon a close inspection, to-day, this 44-pounder proved to be a log of white oak, duly mounted on other logs. The log was not painted or dressed, but on the end was painted a large black spot, the exact size of the bore of a 44-pounder gun. The rebels had also imitated the trick played upon them by our troops some time since—of mounting a piece of large stove-pipe on works, and setting it for a Parrott gun. This same imitation has been heretofore supposed to be one of the 10-pounder Parrotts which we lost at Bull Run.

Some of the earthworks which the rebels had evacuated were really entitled to be called fortifications. They were nothing but breast-high embankments, with the ditch, Pillow-fashion, on the inside. They were so constructed, doubtless, to save labor, as the men could stand in the ditch excavated and be protected, without the necessity of raising a high bank in front. Upon none of the works were there any evidences that guns of position had been mounted.

There were traces of wheels evidently made by light batteries, but nothing like preparations for mounting siege-guns. In the deserted camps, the men found the usual *débris* of a hastily evacuated place. There were several pounds of bacon, a few pounds of flour, cakes baked and ready for the eating, cast-off clothing, hats, boots, etc., and an inconsiderable quantity of badly used-up equipments. It was certain that neither men nor horses had suffered for food, for the roasting ears in the adjoining cornfields were plenty, and just ripe, and the grass around the fields was rank and green. Starving men or starving horses would have left no such sources of supply intact. The houses evacuated were written over with the names of men, and sometimes marking the preceding regiments among their last occupants. Among others, were the following memoranda, as Assistant-Secretary SCOTT calls them: "ABE LINCOLN can go to hell;" "SCOTT is a granny;" "We licked the damned Yankees at Bull Run, and will do it again in ten days;" "We can give the abolitionists two to one and lick hell out of them;" and so on.

I saw no evidences that the rebels had any tents, except that in one place was the shade of an officer's tent. All along were bough houses, and rail huts, covered with straw and in some cases mud; but nothing that looked as though there had been tents and camp equipage.

How far back the rebels have gone, is as yet purely conjecture. When I left this afternoon but one of our scouting parties had returned. They had gone as far as Falls Church without finding the late army of occupation. It is supposed they have dropped back at least as far as the range of hills a mile or so this side of Fairfax Court-House, upon which they had constructed works previous to our last advance, and which were the most formidable I have ever seen of their construction.

Of course the reason for this flight is also conjecture. It took place before even Gen. MCCLELLAN suspected it was contemplated, and Munson's Hill was really deserted several hours before we were aware of the fact. By the way, I forgot to mention that upon one of their flag-staffs the rebel flag was floating when our men took possession. It had doubtless been left there to deceive us with the belief that they were yet on guard beneath it. Some think they have fallen back only to draw us on. Others think they have gone down below, to strengthen Aquia Creek and Occoquan. Others still think they have gone above, to cross in front of Gen. BANKS, and after knocking the spots out of him, to take Washington on the flank. Still others, and there are a good many, think they have exhausted the supplies in this section, and gone to fairer fields and fresher herbage in Western Virginia and Kentucky. Gen. KEYES thinks they have gone away because they had word that the Cabinet on Friday had ordered an advance of our troops, of which information was got to them in about five hours after the Cabinet edict had been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN. As no such meeting had been held, and no such order given, of course this reason is not the true one. Gen. FRANKLIN thinks they were frightened by the formidable display made by our troops in and around Alexandria on Wednesday last. There was a grand review of his division, numbering some ten or twelve thousand men. This was on a field in full view of the rebels on Munson's Hill, and at that distance must have looked much stronger than it really was. It is the opinion of Gen. FRANKLIN that the rebels took this as the sign of a forward movement on our part, and so fell back, to give us room.

One thing is certain, all the rebel works were constructed to repel attacks from the direction of Alexandria, and without regard to an enemy on their rear or on their left flank, towards Georgetown and the Chain Bridge. Probably the real cause of the retreat was the threatening aspect of our operations towards Lewinsville. If we succeeded, as we seemed intent upon doing, in holding Lewinsville in force, the rebels centre was in danger of being pierced, and their left and right wings cut off. To avoid this they have withdrawn their right and centre, so as to concentrate again around their original base at Manassas. That they have done this shows conclusively that they are not prepared to fight our Army of the Potomac. If they were, they would have accepted our challenge to control the possession of Lewinsville, and so brought on a general and decisive engagement.

Their retreat, even if it is not beyond Fairfax, is exceedingly beneficial to us. It strengthens our men, and inspires them with confidence. It gives us a much easier way of keeping up communication in front between our right and left wings. It also clears the track of the Loudon and Hampshire Road from Alexandria to Falls Church. Over this we send supplies to all our extensive camps, at a much less cost of transportation and in one quarter of the time.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We had this morning a number of distinguished arrivals from New-York; Marshal MURRAY and THURLOW WEED are among them. They come, I believe, to make some arrangement for Winter quarters for the State prisoners. Strange to say, Mr. WEED again lost his pocket-book last evening. It was probably picked from his pocket in the sleeping cars. He appears to be particularly unfortunate of late in the company he keeps.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30—A. M.

All south of Chain Bridge is quiet to-day, our troops occupying in force the line of works abandoned by the rebels on Saturday.

A REBEL FORCE AT GREAT FALLS.

At Great Falls this morning about 6 o'clock, the enemy showed a front of a Battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by a few companies of infantry. The artillery threw a few shots across the river at our men without effect. Gen. MCCALL sent an addition of two companies to resist the enemy in case they attempted a passage of the river, no response being made. The rebels then appeared with eight regiments of infantry to support their artillery. Gen. MCCALL then dispatched two guns and a column of infantry to the scene of action. On the appearance of this force the rebels dispersed, about one half of their force going up the river and the remainder going down. What was the meaning of this movement is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

LEWINSVILLE OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

There was a slight skirmish between our troops and the rebels at Lewinsville this morning, but there was nothing in it, the rebels falling back without making any resistance that called for fight from our side. The effect of the advance of our troops has been most electric.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

Beyond the affair at Great Falls, we have had no movements of interest to note. The rebels have not shown in any force this side of the Falls. Their pickets are beginning to show at various points in front of our lines—in one instance to the number of forty or fifty cavalry and about 150 infantry. They withdrew and scattered, without making any demonstration. With this exception, all the rebels seen to-day were cavalry scouts.

From Chain Bridge we have made no advance of any extent, the picket lines being as they were previous to the retirement of the rebels.

EXTENDING THE PICKETS.

This morning our picket lines were extended two miles beyond Mason's Hill, which is situated nearly two miles west of Bailey's Cross Roads, and the picket force was pushed west from Alexandria on the line of the Orange Railroad as far as Edsall's Hill, eight miles distant, the rebels retiring before our troops as they advanced. A company also marched down as far as Mount Vernon, and seized on the estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON, recently killed in Virginia, eight hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats, and seventy-five barrels of fish—all of which was conveyed to Alexandria. A similar success attended the expedition to Edsall's Hill. Gen. FRANKLIN'S lines extend from their southernmost limit to Mason's Hill. A portion of Gen. RICHARDSON'S command occupies Munson's, and Gen. MCDOWELL'S lines extend, as yesterday, from Perkins' Hill to Falls Church.

About noon, to-day, the outer pickets beyond Mason's Hill saw a number of the rebel cavalry a half mile distant. Seeing our pickets approaching in the road, the rebels drew up in line across the road and fired their carbines. Our men returned the fire, when the rebels divided off and entered the woods. The work on Mason's Hill, and scraps of paper and carvings on the trees at Munson's Hill, showed that the occupants had been the Seventh Virginia and First Maryland Regiments.

THE OCCUPATION OF FALLS CHURCH.

The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the rebels evacuated it, with six regiments and four pieces of artillery.

The National pickets now occupy one end of the village and the rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburgh turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

THE ENEMY STILL IN SIGHT.

From Falls Church was seen this morning a rebel regiment of infantry drilling on a hill beyond the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike.

FRESH REBEL EARTHWORKS.

To the left of Falls Church, a mile and a half distant, fresh rebel earthworks are being thrown up on an eminence commanding the village.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses, also three privates, and a Lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

A CONTRABAND FROM BEAUREGARD.

A contraband was brought to Head-quarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. BEAUREGARD at the time the latter occupied Falls Church as his Head-quarters.

The contraband states that he overheard several conversations between Gen. BEAUREGARD and his officers, and in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the National troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church, he would be happy to welcome the United States forces with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

A SUPPOSED SPY.

At noon, to-day, a man was arrested in a wood near Falls Church, on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.

MORE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church by National troops still continues. Among the houses burnt to-day were that of Maj. HUNT, together with his barns and outhouses, the adjoining residence of Dr. BOWER, who is now a Surgeon in the rebel Army, and the dwellings belonging to NICHOLAS FIRBY'S estate, with one exception.

The residence of MURRAY MASON, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than $50,000. With a view to check these outrages, the commanding officers have issued verbal orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

This morning effective measures were taken by Gen. MCDOWELL to arrest the incendiaries who had set fire to the buildings within the limits of his command, and fifteen arrests were made. Stragglers, who in the confusion of the removal of camps had gone out on their own account, and to which class the house-burnings are clearly traceable, were being arrested and brought into camp, and guards were stationed at unoccupied buildings, to prevent a renewal of scenes of violence. In the meantime, stragglers about Mason's Hill had commenced house-burnings, and seven had been consumed up to to-day at 2 o'clock.

THE FATAL MISTAKE OF SUNDAY MORNING.

An officer who witnessed the disaster on Sunday morning attending the advance of our troops towards Fall Church, states that BARR'S Battery of CAMPBELL'S Pennsylvania Artillery was immediately in the rear of MOTT'S Battery when the first firing commenced. The balls coming from the declivity of a hill, and dense woods being on each side of the road, they failed of their purpose, and as a consequence these batteries escaped injury. About half an hour afterwards, another panic happening, BARR'S Batteries were ordered to fire on their rear. They had already loaded their artillery, but being aware that their friends were in that position they refused to fire. Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order the havoc would have been fearful. There is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column, many believing that it came from a body of rebel cavalry.

Among the killed, yesterday morning, during the panic, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were JOHN MCGUIRE and private WILLIAMS of Company I, First Pennsylvania Dragoons. The same company also lost three horses.

The conduct of Gen. BAKER'S California Regiment and BAXTER'S Fire Zouaves, under trying circumstances—considering that they were undisciplined troops—was admirable.

Gen. BAKER was absent at the time in Philadelphia, arranging for another regiment to attach to his brigade, and was only apprised of the disaster by Col. OWENS yesterday afternoon, the command of his regiment devolving on another officer.

THE REBEL RETREAT.

We are all in the dark yet so far as the understanding of the rebel retreat goes. We can only conjecture, and as we have nothing but the fact that they have gone as a basis, of course guessing is all we can do. It is certain that Gen. MCCLELLAN never had a thought that such a retreat was contemplated, and did not know it had taken place until several hours after the last rebel pickets had strolled away; and, as it appears, not until the main force had been gone for two days. All we can do is to wait and watch, and pray that the rebels may speedily turn up where we can get a fair blow at them. No credit is given to the report that they have gone below to stop the navigation of the Potomac.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has promulgated the following General Order. It does no more than simple justice to a gallant officer who has suffered in silence reproaches that he could have early shown were unjust and unwarranted, preferring to wait the time for his justification when crimination will not imperil the Government he serves.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—The Major-General commanding takes pleasure in expressing to the troops of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division his gratification at their appearance on the occasion of the review and inspection on the 23d inst. The soldier-like carriage of the troops, the evidence they afforded of instruction and discipline, and the cleanliness and good order of their camps, were highly creditable to the officers and men, and are examples worthy of imitation throughout the Army.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-General.

RICHARD B. IRVIN, Aid-de-Camp.

NO BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

We have passed the last twenty-four hours without the announcement of the appointment of even one Brigadier-General.

SPECULATION.

The cases of five Captains of the New-York Thirty-seventh, charged with speculation, have been dismissed by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THE REBEL LOSS AT LEWINSVILLE.

The rebels have always denied losing men skirmishing at Lewinsville on the 25th, but the tombstone of a new-made grave at Falls Church reads as follows:

"W. L. M. M. SCRAGGS, Butler Guards, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed at Lewinsville, Sept. 25."

Others, it is known, were killed at Lewinsville, but the body of SCRAGGS was the only one buried at this place.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MASON'S HILL.

On Saturday afternoon, when the National Army advanced into Virginia, the fortifications at Mason's Hill were first occupied by a detachment of Capt. GRARY'S Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Lieut. MARVIN, and followed by Gen. WADSWORTH and Staff.

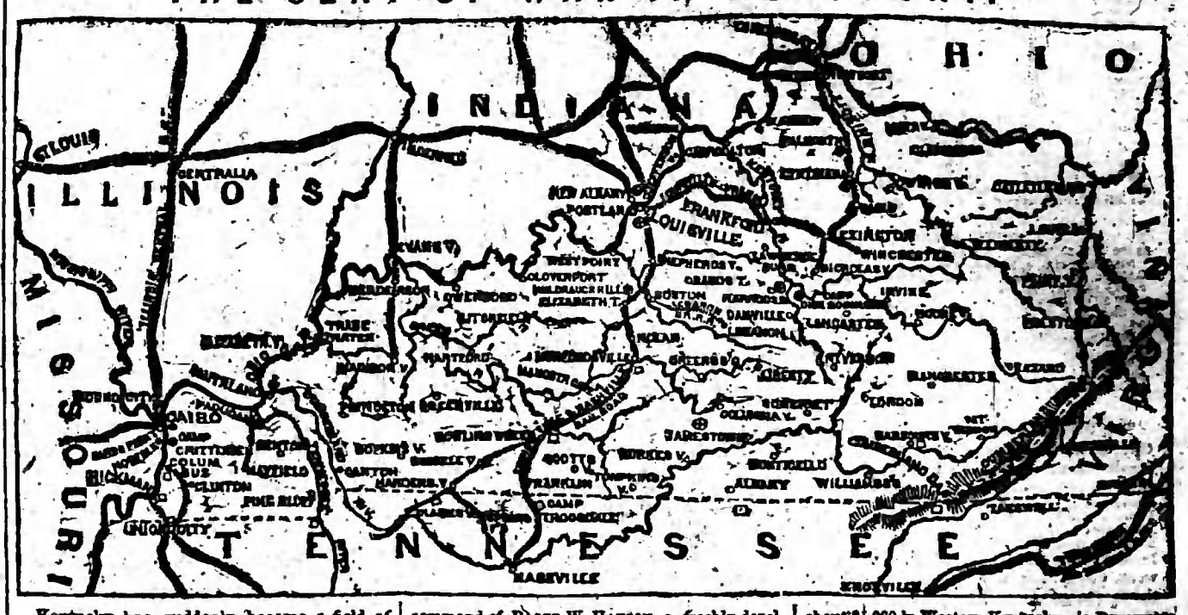
THE BALLOON.

The observatory balloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Falls Church.

REPAIRING THE BRIDGES.

A Government train left Alexandria to-day with a party of bridge-builders, who proceeded as far

THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY.



Kentucky has suddenly become a field of exceeding interest in the war. The rebels have invaded it from several points, seizing important towns, and advancing boldly towards Louisville by the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Among the conjectures connected with the disappearance of BEAUREGARD'S Army from in front of Washington is this, that they will divide and go into Winter quarters—a part falling back on Richmond to protect it, and a very large portion pushing on by Railroad through Tennessee to Kentucky, in order to seize Louisville and Cincinnati, and get clothing, houses and food for the Winter.

We have had prepared the map given above, showing this new and interesting seat of war. The rebels have maintained, all Summer, no less than six camps in Tennessee, along the southern border of Kentucky. They are indicated, on the above map by a small square: One near Cumberland Gap; one in Fentress County, southeast of the little town of Albany, Ky.; Camp Trousdale, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Camp Boone, on the line of the Memphis branch of that road; a camp at the mouth of Sandy, on the Tennessee River, and a camp near Union City. The invasion of Kentucky from these camps was simultaneous with the occupation of Columbus and Hickman by Bishop POLK, with the troops that were in Southeast Missouri and Union City. ZOLLICOFFER advanced through Cumberland Gap, and has thrown forward his companies as far as Barbourville; and to-day's dispatches say he has taken Manchester, about thirty miles north of that place. Manchester is the county seat of Clay County, where there are valuable Salt works. ZOLLICOFFER has 12,000 to 15,000 men, and his seizure of the Clay County Salines is a good movement for the Confederates.

From Camps Trousdale and Boone, about 10,000 men were thrown forward to Bowling Green, under command of Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, late Commander of the Kentucky State Guard—a doubly-dyed traitor. At Munfordsville, about fifty miles north of Bowling Green, on the railroad, there are about 2,000 rebels, said to be under command of ROBERT W. HANSON, a freshly-developed traitor from Lexington, Ky. The squares indicating rebel camps will be seen at Columbus, Hickman, Bowling Green, Munfordsville and Barbourville. These, (in the latter case, Manchester,) are the most advanced posts held by the rebels in Kentucky. The entire rebel force now in Kentucky is estimated thus: At Bowling Green, 10,000; at Munfordsville, 2,000; under ZOLLICOFFER, 15,000; at Columbus, 15,000; at Hickman, 10,000; total, 52,000. We think this a reasonable estimate.

The Union camps in Kentucky are as follows: Camp Holt, on the south side of the mouth of the Ohio, opposite Cairo; Camp Crittenden, (old Fort Jefferson,) six miles below Camp Holt, and only about ten miles from POLK'S head-quarters at Columbus; Camp Fremont, (we think that's the name,) at Paducah; a camp at Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland, 15 miles above; camp at Louisville; Camp Rousseau, at Lebanon Junction, 30 miles south of Louisville, on the railroad; Camp Sherman, on Muldrow's Hill, seven miles south of Camp Rousseau; Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard County, 27 miles south of Lexington, on the turnpike-road that leads towards Cumberland Gap.

The above are all the camps that are occupied by Union troops. The Union camps are indicated by a small circle, with cross-bars in it. Besides those named, camps are now authorized to be opened at Harrodsburgh, Maysville, Falmouth, Cynthiana and other places, indicated by the circles on the map.

The number of Union troops in Kentucky we have no means of knowing. At Paducah there are 20,000. This is an exceedingly important point, commanding the mouth of the Tennessee River—a beautiful, deep stream, almost as large as the Ohio where they join, and furnishing Northern Alabama and Tennessee excellent navigation for 300 miles of its length. There is a railroad stretching from Paducah to Mayfield; and the rebels at Columbus and Hickman will be attacked in the rear from this road.

At Camps Holt and Crittenden, and at Smithland, there must be 5,000 men. This would give about 25,000 in Western Kentucky—in Dumont's District—to watch and checkmate POLK'S 15,000 at Columbus and Hickman.

There are 12,000 rebels at Bowling Green and Munfordsville. To offset these, we have Gen. SHERMAN'S camp at Muldrow's Hill, and Gen. ROUSSEAU'S at Lebanon Junction, with Gen. ANDERSON commanding at Louisville. We conjecture that there are at least 12,000 men in arms between Louisville and Muldrow's Hill.

Camp Dick Robinson has detailed some of its men to guard Frankfort, the capital of the State, and Ohio troops are coming over the Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to guard it, and keep communications open. The numbers we know not.

From this review, it would seem that neither side has yet much advantage in numbers in Kentucky. The rebels gained largely by seizing so much of the Louisville Railroad at the first dash. Munfordsville, the advance position of the rebels, is only about 60 miles from Louisville, which leaves about 90 miles length of this railroad on Kentucky soil, besides the Memphis branch which comes in four miles south of Bowling Green, in the entire control of the rebels.

Bowling Green is a town of great importance. It is the emporium of what is called the Green River country. It has about 4,000 inhabitants. It is located so near the junction of the Memphis and Nashville Roads that it can be reinforced with great rapidity, to the extent of the entire strength of the Southern Confederacy. It is situated on Green River—a small river, about 300 yards wide at the mouth, navigable always there for small boats, but made navigable by slack-water as high as Bowling Green at almost all seasons. Gen. BUCKNER ordered the three locks on this river to be blown up—an order that failed of execution, except as to Lock No. 2. Evansville, Ind., situated not far from the mouth of Green River, has enjoyed most of the trade of this river, which is very large in tobacco, corn and hogs.

We need not go further into details in regard to Kentucky to-day. Our readers, by keeping the above map convenient, with what we have now given of the position of forces, can easily follow their future movements from day to day.

THE GRANGE AND ALEXANDRIA ROAD.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is open as far as Accotink Creek, two miles beyond Spring field station. The latter place is nine miles from Alexandria.

as Falls Church, on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, repairing all the bridges on the way—thus opening communication for supplies for the Army in that neighborhood.

GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR.

From facts ascertained here, it appears that on Wednesday Gen. FREMONT released Col. BLAIR from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday, Col. BLAIR presented charges formally against Gen. FREMONT in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. FREMONT immediately arrested Col. BLAIR and sent him to Jefferson Barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that BLAIR had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. BLAIR'S second arrest withheld.

The Army regulations allow no officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. Gen. FREMONT disregarded the regulations in the case of Col. BLAIR. After this violation of the regulations, a second arrest for the same cause and without charges, has attracted attention and caused remarks.

The great fact in relation to this case is that Gen. SCOTT to-day ordered the unconditional release of Col. BLAIR.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DOVE.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. DOVE, of the *Pocahontas*, acquits him of every charge of disloyalty.

ON GEN. DIX'S STAFF.

WILSON BARNSTOW, of New-York, Lieutenant in the Volunteers, has been assigned to a position on the Staff of Major-Gen. DIX.

COMMISSARY-GEN. GIBSON DEAD.

Commissary Gen. GIBSON, who died here to-day, was aged about 85 years, and long held that position. He entered the Army in 1808, as Captain of Infantry, from Pennsylvania.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Marshal MURRAY to-day had an interview with Secretary SEWARD, at which a thorough discussion and understanding was had of the present condition and mode of conducting the slave trade in the ports of foreign countries. The Marshal has information that since the extreme measures taken by our Government have broken up the business of fitting out vessels from New-York and other American ports, the Slave-traders have adopted a new system of tactics. They now clear vessels from New-York for Cadiz, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles, St. Thomas and the Western Islands. These vessels carry legitimate cargoes, with perhaps a few such articles as are needed in the slave business. From the ports named they fit out for the coast of Africa and a market. Of coure the market is a port in some country where slaves are readily sold. Secretary SEWARD, upon this state of facts being presented to him, has adopted measures for breaking up this new trade. Circular instructions will be sent to our Consuls, directing them to watch all vessels and to be sure that they are not slavers in disguise, before they grant them clearances. Remonstrances will be made to the Governments having authority over the ports in which this new traffic has been commenced, and requiring them to protect the civilized world from the outrages that are now being committed within their jurisdiction.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

DOINGS OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says: There is no reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla or other prominent points.

Capt. WALTER, of Col. MARSHALL'S Regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Thursday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of PRICE'S forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated—from its streams, deep, miry banks, without bridges—to trouble an advancing enemy.

All the National officers have been released on parole but Col. MULLIGAN, who refused to give his for private reasons.

Gen. PRICE has probably 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Gen. HARDEE, with a force of eight or nine thousand, and Ben MCCULLOCH, with 10,000 men, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in Ben MCCULLOCH as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the Missouri River from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Gen. LANE. (STURGIS ?)

The Seal of the State of Missouri, and the Public Records, are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges, no grape, no shot and no shells left at the time of the surrender, and have lost from two to three hundred kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, which they are running night and day.

The rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

Gen. PRICE'S official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received.

The following are the closing paragraphs:

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Cols. MULLIGAN, MARSHALL, PEABODY, WHELIGROVER, Major VAN HORN, and 118 other commissioned officers; five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 20,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than $100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State and the public records which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about $900,000 in money, of which the bank at this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be returned to it."

Col. VEATCH, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, and who was at one time a prisoner of the rebels, asserts positively that fully 500 of PRICE'S Army were killed.

The money, of which PRICE says the Bank in Lexington was robbed, is understood here to have been placed in Col. MULLIGAN'S hands for safe-keeping.

OSCEOLA BURNED BY GEN. LANE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West, states he saw a gentleman who passed through Osceola on Wednesday last, who says that the central portion of that town had been burned by Gen. LANE. It is stated the reasons for burning were that the rebels had fired on our troops from windows. No National troops were near there when he left.

EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Quincy, Ill., says:

"While there is much speculation concerning the strength of the two armies about to meet at Lexington, it may be interesting to state that a letter received by me to-day from Huntsville, Mo., dated the 27th inst., which expresses the confident opinion that Gen. FREMONT will be beaten unless he can bring his army against Gen. PRICE. He says that the country is filled with armed men marching day and night to reinforce Gen. PRICE. He is satisfied that Col. MULLIGAN'S surrender added 25,000 to PRICE'S strength.

Everything is reported quiet on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, says:

The rebels attempted to burn the bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning, but were met and repulsed by Capt. NORLEMAN'S cavalry. Three rebels were killed and wounded afterwards. Only one National soldier was wounded.

A wounded rebel, who says as death is sure to overtake him, that he may as well tell the truth, states that he saw Gen. PILLOW in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, 27,000 strong, had JEFF. THOMPSON'S movements are feints to direct attention from that quarter.

I am informed that the news at Paducah yesterday was, that Gen. PILLOW had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah from Tennessee. Their united force was 40,000.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Information has been received here that 1,000 rebels were a few days since in the southern part of Green County, moving northward.

A body of 4,000 rebels are also advancing through Bates County towards Osceola.

They are under the command of young MCCULLOCH, either a son or nephew of the ubiquitous Ben.

Sixty more officers and privates of Col. MERRIMAN'S command, arrived here from Lexington this morning, and will leave for St. Louis this P. M. They saw no rebel troops on the way down.

Capt. MERRIMAN, a nephew of Col. MARSHALL, says the accusations of cowardice against the latter are grossly unjust, and that he acted as bravely as any officer of the regiment.

Capt. MERRIMAN says PRICE'S Army is composed of stout, healthy and determined men, generally quite well armed, and better clothed than Col. MARSHALL'S Regiment.

Gen. POPE left for Booneville this morning. Quite a number of troops have also gone.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 30, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	90	20	Pac. Mail S'p Co	88¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	10	do	88
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	91½	30	do	87¾
5,000	do	91¾	250	do	88
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	91½	50	do	87¾
11,000	do	91¾	450	do	87¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	93¾	50	do	88¼
3,000	Ty 12 P c. Notes	101	50	do	88¼
15,000	T'y 6 P c. 2 year.	98¾	200	do	88¾
24,000	do	98¾	100	do	88¾
5,000	Va. State 6s	49¼	150	Erie Railway	25¾
12,000	N. C. State 6s	50	250	do	26¼
15,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	100	do	25¾
20,000	do	43¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R	73½
10,000	do	43	500	do	73½
5,000	do	43¾	400	do	73¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	97½	100	do	73¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	98	5	do	74
6,000	Mich. Cen. 1st m.	90	50	do	73¾
	1st m. s. f. c. Bds.	98	111	do	73¾
3,000	Lac. & W. 1st m.	90	100	Hudson River R	33½
6,000	M. C. 8 P c. b. old	90	25	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000	do	89¾	100	Reading Railroad	34¾
10,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 P c. B	99½	100	do	34¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	14¾	100	Mich. Cen. B	41¾
1,000	R. R. & W. 1st M. B	67	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sp	66 65¾
2,000	M. R. P. Du C. 1st M.	62½	100	do	b15 66
50	Manhattan Bank	118	500	do	65 65¾
5	Bank of Commerce	79	50	Gal. & Chic. R	68¾
40	Am. Exc. Bank	81	100	do	69¾
10	Hanover Bank	67	50	do	69¾
100	Chi. & Rk. I. R	43¾	100	do	69 69¾
200	do	43¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	29¾
33	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pref	72	50	do	b30 29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	29¾
500	Treas. 12 P c. n.	100¾	100	do	29¾
83,650	Tr. 6 P c. 2 Yr.	99	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 89¾
5,000	Kentucky State 6s	75½	44	do	88¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s	38¾	50	do	b10 89
150	Chic. & R. I. R	45¾	50	do	b15 89
250	do	46	50	do	2d 88¾
20,000	Missouri State 6s	42¼	20	do	88¾
10,000	Erie R. 3d m. b.	83 85	100	N. Y. Cen. R	s10 73½
2,000	L. S. & W. 1st M. b	63	100	M. S. & N. I. R	33
60	American Ex. Bk	82	100	Ill. Cen R. Scrip	68
20	Cal. & Chic. R	s15 69¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 21:

Increase in Loans	$4,063,932
Increase in Specie	1,318,375
Decrease in Circulation	68,903
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,764,933

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 28, 1860.	Sept. 14, 1861.	Sept. 21, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	124,849,426	126,128,326	130,192,258
Specie	20,177,067	38,123,552	36,805,177
Circulation	9,687,537	8,638,780	8,707,683
Gross Deposits	101,517,182	113,668,001	115,500,901
Exchanges	25,133,789	17,137,103	16,184,070
Undrawn	76,383,393	96,551,898	99,316,831
In Sub-Treasury	5,223,432	13,102,484	15,541,307

The Bank return this afternoon results much as we had anticipated in our weekly review. The Specie average is a rising one, the actual holding of the Banks this morning being nearer forty millions than the sum averaged. The decline in Loans and Discounts to $126,128,000 probably fixes the minimum for the present, as we understand that the $50,000,000 in 7.30 P cent. Treasury Bonds guaranteed by the Associated Banks of the three cities on Saturday, will at once be passed up to the Government account, say $35,000,000 in New-York. Upon this large sum the Banks are to receive interest from the 1st October, although the Money will not be drawn for except as actually required for Treasury disbursement—the payments to run through all the months of October and November. The Secretary of the Treasury having completed this negotiation at 1 o'clock, to-day, left town at 2 o'clock for Washington via Philadelphia. There is still a decided feeling with the majority of our New-York Bankers to pass to the credit of the Department *at once* the further sum of $50,000,000 to complete the grand arrangement of the 15th of August. We believe that the Secretary has left the matter entirely at the option of the Banks, without expressing his preference either way. It is within the option of the Banks to notify the acceptance of the third $50,000,000 at any time before the 1st December, and from the date of acceptance the 7.30 P cent. Bonds will carry interest.

In the Exchange market to-day, preparatory for the Boston steamer mail, the business done was not large on London, and the rates very irregular: Bankers, 107¼@108; Merchant bills, 105¾@107 P cent. For Merchant bills on France there was a better demand, at f.5.37½@f.5.35 to the dollar. Bankers on Paris, f.5.32½@f.5.31 to the dollar. The Money market is easy, and a good feeling prevails, on account of the smooth working of the large account between the Government and the Banks. There is much satisfaction expressed that the original terms of the agreement of the 15th August are not departed from, either in respect to the 6 P cents. of 1863, or the United States Notes, payable on demand.

The Stock Market compared with Saturday's sales is generally firmer, and the bidding at the Second Board manifested a fair demand the list round. The Treasury Notes of 1863 rose to 99@99¼ P cent.; the 5 P cent. Funded Stock of 1874 was in request at 81@81½, and the 6 P cent. Coupons of 1881 at 91¼@91¾ P cent. Among the State Stocks of the South, Virginias improved, while Tennessees and Missouris are ¾@1 P cent. weaker. Pacific Mail Shares are strong again, selling at 89, and a further advance of 1 P cent. was made on Panama. The dealings in the New-York and Western Road Shares were not especially active on any description, but the bidding was firm through the day for New-York Central, Rock Island, and Gaines, and fairly steady as compared with Saturday's rates, on the other Roads. The sellers' options 10@30 days, at a moderate difference from the cash stock, are taken with more freedom by buyers than last week. At the close of the day, after the printed list, the general market left off quiet, prices closing as on the last sales of the Board. The following are about the latest. Tennessees were better—43¾ bid:

Central	73½	Illinois Central	66
Erie	25¾	Missourie	42¾
Rock Island	46¾	Tennessees	43¾
Galena	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Toledo	29¾	Treasury 6s, 1863	99¾
Mich. Guaranteed	31¾	Panama	116
Pacific	89		

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	80	Broadway	116
Manhattan	114½	American Exchange	81
Merchants	86	Bank of the Republic	85
Mechanics	90	Bank of North America	80
Union	85	Hanover	67
America	97	Metropolitan	86
City	100	Citizens'	100
Phœnix	86	People's	90
Tradesmen's	92½	Nassau	81
Fulton	110	Shoe and Leather	95
Butchers & Drovers	101	Continental	67
National	80	St. Nicholas	65
Merchants' Exchange	76	Atlantic	40
Seventh Ward	110	Importers & Traders	90
State of New-York	78½	Park	89
Commerce	79		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. S. 7 P c. ass. bds.	53
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	N. Indiana firsts	81
Erie firsts	103	Mich. So & N. I. S. F. 7 P c.	75½
Erie thirds	84½	Ill. Cen. 7 P c., '75	92
Hudson firsts '60	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 P c.	58
Hud. seconds, S. F. '65	98	T. H. & A. sec., 8 P c. '70	13
Hudson thirds, '75	89	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson convert., '67	71	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	37½
Harlem firsts, '73	93	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. 8 P c. '69-'72	89¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	67
Mich. Cen. N. P. 8 P c. '62	99	L. E. & Wabash seconds	32
Chic., B. & Q. 8 P c.	82¾	Lack. & Western	90
Mich. So. 7 P c. firsts	81	Cl. & Tol. S. F	74
Mich. So. 7 P c. seconds	60		

The popular subscriptions to the New 7.30 P Cent. Loan, notwithstanding the numerous country agencies now in operation, continue fair in this City, both at the Sub-Treasury and with Messrs. M. Ketchum, Son & Co., who are also agents of the Department and duly supplied with the Bonds for prompt delivery. The latter receive certified checks on any of the City Banks in place of Gold, which saves some trouble to applicants, where their Bank account is not in the immediate neighborhood of the place of subscribing. The business at the Sub-Treasury Office today was as follows:

Total receipts	$776,323 57
Total Payments	1,845,111 40
Total Balance	12,034,696 36

Included in the receipts were $367,000 for Treasury Notes.

The City Tax Collector is now receiving advance payments on the personal tax register for the ensuing financial year. His receipts today are $280,000.

We learn, on inquiry, that the interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, now past due, and that to mature on the 1st October, will be paid as soon as the Trustees can make the requisite arrangement with the Trustees of the prior mortgages and obtain the necessary order of Court. Notice will probably soon be given of readiness to make such payment. The tardiness of some of the second mortgage bondholders in either accepting par for their bonds under the pending offer, or extending them so as to enable the Receivership to be discharged under their mortgage, or the proper order obtained, renders some delay unavoidable. Par will be paid for any unextended bonds of the second mortgage by parties who desire them for extension.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of September:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 1, 1861, by balance		$4,908,189 60
Account of Customs	$208,394 25	
Account of Patent Fees	3,718 04	
Account of Post-office Department	206,159 91	
Account of Treasury Notes	26,937,376 72	
Account Miscellaneous	25,202 12—	$27,380,941 04
Payments		$32,289,130 64
Treasury Drafts	$25,235,399 42	
Post-office Drafts	176,176 03—	$25,411,575 45
Balance		$6,877,555 19
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$3,653,093 44	
By receipts during the month	11,035,088 81—	$14,688,182 25
To Payments		9,810,047 86
Balance		$4,878,134 39
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$80,091 56
To Payments		8,039 30
Balance		$72,052 26
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1861		$208,394 25
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1860		3,005,964 93
Decrease in Sept., 1861		$2,797,570 68
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$297,204 75
By Coin received during the Month		$5,216,934 98
Total		$5,514,189 73
To Payments in Coin	$5,382,802 87	
To Payments in Fine Bars	26,162 99—	5,408,965 86
Balance		$105,223 87
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$11,627,741 84	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,937,031 31—	$13,765,373 15
By Fine Bars do	2,366 53	
By Unparted Bullion do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	915,550 00—	1,120,429 53
Total		$14,885,802 68
Less due Depositors		2,851,106 32
Balance		$12,034,696 36

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted for the steamer *Europa*, by N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place:

London—60 days' sight	108 P cent.
London—3 days' sight	109 P cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, P dollar	5f. 32½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, P dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, P guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, P marc banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, P florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, P rix dollar	77¼c.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 28.	Loans. Sept. 21.	Specie. Sept. 28.	Specie. Sept. 21.
Bk. of New-York	4,469,437	4,813,932	1,676,883	1,633,546
Manhattan Co	4,613,029	5,008,363	1,765,287	1,493,040
Merchants' Bank	4,766,688	4,976,545	1,549,563	1,442,639
Mechanics' Bank	3,935,715	4,049,628	914,226	965,415
Union Bank	2,410,430	2,565,324	646,552	687,921
Bank of America	5,694,502	6,977,244	3,607,300	3,260,752
Phenix Bank	3,890,900	3,958,177	1,447,040	1,465,243
City Bank	2,235,236	2,436,965	924,571	955,263
Tradesmen's Bank	1,726,464	1,853,113	194,385	173,677
Fulton Bank	1,434,177	1,371,167	519,199	966,899
Chemical Bank	1,795,724	1,785,587	2,907,108	2,865,630
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,901,022	1,963,145	360,649	429,172
National Bank	2,288,859	2,210,854	737,356	722,614
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,764,356	1,796,727	293,978	313,000
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	960,899	980,282	289,958	284,804
Greenwich Bank	442,246	451,409	412,547	400,706
Leather Man. Bk.	1,722,443	1,764,474	605,021	609,660
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,101,246	1,101,246	616,769	516,769
Bk. St. New-York	3,735,236	3,850,821	1,107,406	1,184,658
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,757,017	7,978,372	2,921,158	2,805,224
Bk. of Commerce	14,163,894	14,491,034	2,673,836	2,586,013
Broadway Bank	2,954,523	2,880,502	610,967	444,255
Ocean Bank	1,906,877	2,031,450	315,013	342,243
Mercantile Bank	2,476,045	2,617,540	774,691	662,824
Pacific Bank	1,048,449	1,069,080	250,127	254,289
Bank of Republic	3,625,144	3,820,959	955,521	839,152
Chatham Bank	868,123	830,129	112,156	109,524
People's Bank	707,865	723,169	130,436	127,807
Bank of N. Am	1,987,178	2,044,163	351,819	416,607
Hanover Bank	1,711,434	1,763,249	220,963	214,137
Irving Bank	840,516	854,377	170,054	130,559
Metropolitan Bk.	7,079,960	7,373,975	1,796,468	1,632,359
Citizens' Bank	708,063	788,464	186,017	189,213
Nassau Bank	1,739,231	1,781,031	559,946	537,228
Market Bank	1,607,854	1,635,069	343,208	332,488
St. Nicholas Bank	1 217,074	1,253,241	174,206	135,663
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,433,051	2,616,967	249,366	282,227
Corn Exch. Bank	2,625,515	1,961,943	412,384	365,627
Continental Bank	3,130,748	3,263,934	554,869	663,567
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,204,201	1,238,428	228,243	180,804
Oriental Bank	628,152	652,218	97,548	98,893
Marine Bank	14 4,063	813,833	190,623	163,651
Atlantic Bank	613,298	627,450	91,347	68,494
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,485,664	2,549,812	428,612	547,678
Park Bank	4,949,363	5,220,320	1,818,630	1,625,533
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	845,579	941,767	189,847	137,406
Grocers' Bank	564,583	574,789	86,212	101,677
North River Bank	606,596	620,625	110,331	137,400
East River Bank	548,810	361,742	60,459	42,305
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	824,290	845,821	176,632	163,895
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	328,067	320,332	57,329	54,510
N. Y. Exch. Bank	392,683	297,163	20,461	21,861
Bull's Head Bank	467,442	448,769	78,759	82,239
N. Y. County Bank	588,784	594,590	116,523	115,225
Total	126,128,326	130,192,258	38,123,552	36,805,177
	Decrease....$4,063,932		Increase....$1,318,375	

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 28.	Circulation. Sept. 21.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 28.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 21.
Bk. of New-York	353,664	351,969	3,523,831	3,508,423
Manhattan Co	257,274	255,571	3,866,579	4,097,850
Merchants' Bank	181,683	178,199	3,233,334	3,391,899
Mechanics' Bank	245,221	247,656	2,933,945	3,124,246
Union Bank	171,459	171,603	2,091,278	2,315,101
Bank of America	133,179	129,308	6,610,377	5,892,424
Phenix Bank	127,964	123,930	3,491,291	3,655,139
City Bank			2,138,081	2,234,235
Tradesmen's Bank	247,077	313,498	930,603	962,353
Fulton Bank	191,729	187,802	1,651,212	1,536,772
Chemical Bank	395,253	408,817	4,241,596	4,198,411
Merch. Exch. Bk.	111,073	112,948	1,019,441	1,187,570
National Bank	108,529	114,640	1,395,297	1,504,351
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	298,109	290,224	1,316,140	1,256,698
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,519	163,393	952,472	958,519
Greenwich Bank	147,958	153,622	515,867	521,476
Leather Man. Bk.	278,738	284,726	1,071,519	1,046,744
Seventh Ward Bk.	178,893	178,893	376,105	376,105
Bk. St. New-York	232,044	236,314	2,577,787	2,747,187
Am. Exchange Bk.	197,557	195,523	6,365,327	6,165,774
Bk. of Commerce	1,916	1,916	1,316,224	1,284,847
Broadway Bank	347,471	319,007	2,527,026	2,331,541
Ocean Bank	79,667	80,071	1,181,039	1,304,349
Mercantile Bank	21,974	24,204	2,110,360	2,139,754
Pacific Bank	152,755	166,485	900,267	931,640
Bank of Republic	212,402	220,797	2,667,153	2,664,486
Chatham Bank	99,058	102,829	499,851	515,931
People's Bank	92,288	92,343	557,518	559,621
Bank of N. Am	94,320	92,801	1,237,228	1,417,847
Hanover Bank	87,606	87,087	866,714	911,730
Irving Bank	122,877	118,978	540,404	631,491
Metropolitan Bk.	239,565	248,196		5,240,615
Citizen's Bank	148,551	145,423	632,897	661,248
Nassau Bank	144,239	147,100	1,307,561	1,349,747
Market Bank	183,750	180,878	1,098,396	1,133,001
St. Nicholas Bank	83,044	85,699	696,344	717,185
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	221,360	222,371	1,316,498	1,562,460
Corn Exch. Bank	160,916	147,444	1,346,527	1,309,252
Continental Bank	266,898	268,888	1,564,329	1,803,678
Bk. of Commw'lth	261,132	262,696	830,651	825,202
Oriental Bank	101,259	99,248	408,612	422,571
Marine Bank	158,491	158,733	656,344	637,883
Atlantic Bank	99,609	99,222	363,693	340,893
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,413	196,968	1,598,430	1,772,858
Park Bank	239,026	244,263	4,881,135	4,993,909
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	89,547	84,021	754,779	768,199
Grocers' Bank	49,636	49,838	377,844	407,635
North River Bank	68,937	68,207	483,710	487,533
East River Bank	100,869	102,563	258,651	264,881
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	117,352	123,430	647,288	666,473
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	129,374	128,701	193,566	198,014
N. Y. Exch. Bank	82,338	81,445	351,090	340,885
Bull's Head Bank	138,156	136,803	412,651	394,903
N. Y. County Bank	64,749	63,698	276,149	284,678
Total	9,633,780	9,701,683	96,651,898	99,810,231
	Decrease.....$68,903		Decrease....$3,164,333	

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$1,000,000
Foreign Bullion	6,000
United States Bullion	1,962,000—$3,028,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.	
Foreign Coins	$50,500
Foreign Bullion	79,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	21,000
United States Bullion, (old coins)	5,000
Washop	10,000
Lake Superior	1,500— $176,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$59,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	$3,143,500
Gold Bars stamped	$1,903,159 79
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$3,061,700 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 76 bbls. Ashes, 49,499 bbls. Flour, 533 bbls. and 230 bags Corn Meal, 175,075 bushels Wheat, 300,361 bushels Corn, 1,560 bushels Barley, 3,171 bushels Oats, 6,663 bushels Malt, 2,672 packages Provisions, and 580 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls. at $3 25 for Pots and Pearls, P 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, have been 2,600 bags Rio, at 15¼c. P lb., usual terms. Stock in first hands, this evening, 97,547 bags and 15,464 mats, of all kinds, including, of Rio, 80,025 bags; Maracaibo, 10,063 bags; Laguayra, 1,200 bags; St. Domingo, 2,400 bags; Bombay, 600 bags; Java, 3,000 bags and 4,180 mats; Ceylon, 250 bags and 11,284 mats.

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are unsettled. A few hundred bales were sold, in lots, chiefly on a basis of 21c.@21¼c. for Middling Uplands P lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. P bbl., yet the demand has not been very active, either for home use or export. Sales, since our last, 21,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 P bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at former rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, P bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, at drooping rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 75, P bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, P bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, P bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 62½@$2 65, and Bunch do. at $2 35@$2 37½ P box; and Currants at 9¾c.@10c., part cash and part 3 P cent. off for cash, P lb., prices closing buoyantly.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, to-day, and as the demand from export buyers has been less active, in view of the extreme firmness in freights, prices, especially of Spring, have declined slightly, closing with a downward tendency. The day's sales add up 289,000, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 35; White Western, $1 34@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, poor to prime, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 21@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 14@$1 21; Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, $1 10@$1 18; Red State, $1 25@$1 29; White Kentucky, $1 30@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, P bushel. Corn has been abundant and depressed. Sales 287,000 bushels, at 50c.@54c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western, closing at 53c.@53½c. for sound; 55c.@56c. for Western Yellow, 59c.@60c. for do. White, and 57½c.@58c. for Northern Yellow, P bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c., P bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 68c.@75c. P bushel. Barley is unchanged. Sales, 4,100 bushels poor to prime State, at 60c.@70c. P bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at uniform prices, at 45c.@65c. P 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is advancing rapidly, being now up to $1 30@$1 40 P gallon, with sales reported of 650 bbls. within the range, and holders generally claiming the extreme rate at the close. A moderate inquiry prevails for Resin, including common at $4 12½ P 310 lbs., and No. 1 at $5@$6 P 280 lbs.; sales, 17,000 bales.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inactive, yet stiffly held. Linseed is in demand at prices ranging from 59c.@61c. P gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, P bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. Cut Meats are less active, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, P lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. P lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales since our last 170 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, P bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 P bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@10¾c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, P lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. P lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 75 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75, P 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 2,000 mats Cassia at 23c.; and 175 bags Pepper at 11c.@11¾c., cash, P lb.

SUGARS—A moderate demand exists for raw at uniform prices. Sales to-day 865 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c. P lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. P lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 20¾c.@21¼c., chiefly within the range, P gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line, during the month of September, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching review thus: "Throughout the month, the Wool market was unusually active, transactions being made in all kinds of domestic fleece and pulled wools, but more particularly among the low and medium qualities, which have risen rapidly in value. The same may be said of the new clip in the interior—wools that were selling about the 1st of September at 26c.@30c. now command 40c. and upwards. The low and medium grades have sold here as fast as they could be got ready for the market at the present period of the year, and hence there is but little fleece wool in a condition to be placed on sale; of pulled wool the market is almost bare. California and Texas wools have been nearly all disposed of. Sales to arrive of the new California clip have likewise been made. Fine foreign wools have also felt, in a degree, the reaction, and are held firmer. A few unimportant sales of Mestizo have been made within the limit of our quotations. Sales of Cape have taken place at 25c. in our market. In Boston the transactions in the same are quite important—some 1,200 to 1,500 bales having been disposed of for consumption. All descriptions of medium and low qualities of foreign wools have met with quick sale at advancing prices, and the markets been swept of nearly everything of that nature. We have now no carpet wools to offer. The stock of Donskoi wool, comprising some 600 bales, having been closed out. Many of the carpet factories have taken advantage of the unusual demand, and sold some a part, and others all their stock of wools. The prices for many kinds are no doubt inflated, but we must expect to see high rates rule for some length of time, as it will require from six to twelve months to supply our markets properly with stock. The last accounts from Europe report wools a little firmer. The public sales of low wools at Liverpool were to have commenced during the latter part of September. In from four to six weeks we hope to have some of the wools to offer to our friends here."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, OCT. 1, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents P lb.
Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece } ¼ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	40@45
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece, } Full blood fleece } ¼ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	43@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece } ¼ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	38@43
	36@40
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	37@42
Unwashed	22@26
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	35@45
Washed fleeces, burry	22@30
Unwashed fleeces, burry	12@16
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	16@20
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	22@30
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	35@45
Merinos, unwashed	22@30
Mixed fleeces, washed	25@30
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	16@20
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	12@14
California.	
Washed fleece	33@40
Unwashed fleece, fine	25@30
Unwashed fleece, medium	18@23
Unwashed fleece, coarse	12@15
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City extra	38@41
New-York City super	35@38
New-York City No. 1	30@34
New-York City No. 1	10@12
Country extra	40@43
Country super	36@40
Country No. 1	30@35
Country No. 2	10@14
Lambs	33@40
Tub-washed	37@42
Western limed pulled wool	33@37

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. @3s. 3d. P bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½c.@12c. P bushel, Corn 12c.@12½c. P bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. P bbl.; Beef, 6s P tierce, Lard and Bulter, 40s., Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. P ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d@3s. 9d. P bbl.: Grain, 12½d. @13¼d. P bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Oil, Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter, 50s.; Tallow, 25s.@40s. P ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. P bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. P bushel; Pork, 5s. P bbl.; Beef, 7s. P tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil, and Oil

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

A SHOP-KEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN STANDING; [illegible] as housekeeper or [illegible] to California in the same [illegible] invalid lady. Address MRS. [illegible], Conn.

A RESPECTABLE [illegible] as chambermaid and waitress [illegible], has the best of City reference. [illegible] two days at No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A LADY [illegible] Europe, a situation for an excellent girl, as [illegible] maid and fine washer. Apply at No. 36 Fifth-[illegible] House, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 2

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, [illegible] young woman, a situation as chambermaid or [illegible] waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. [illegible] Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 11th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY [illegible] addition by a Protestant young woman as [illegible] and waitress, or would do general housework [illegible] private family; has good City reference. [illegible] place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] first-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] girl wishes a situation as [illegible] and waitress, or do plain cooking, [illegible] washing and [illegible] City references from [illegible] their last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 60 West [illegible]-st., 1 flight.

A [illegible] &c.—WANTED, A [illegible] young woman, as chamber-[illegible] private family; has no objection [illegible] excellent City references. Call for [illegible] Union-court, University-place, between [illegible]

A [illegible]MBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES [illegible] a situation for a young girl who has been in her employ the last two years; is capable of doing light chamberwork and assist with children, also very handy with the needle. Apply for two days at No. 83 Macdougal-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; very best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or to assist with housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, fine washer and ironer, or general housework. To be seen for two days at No. 141 Reade-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or laundress; one who is capable of her business, with the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at at No. 495 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from my last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 53 Allen-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. No. 141 East 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse; has the best of City references from her last place, where she was for three years. Call at No. 234 West 25th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER. A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to take care of children; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with children; can do all kinds of housework; good City reference. Can be seen this day, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, good plain cook, willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 105 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chamberma

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers* may receive an extra copy *for himself*, or retain TEN *Dollars and a Half* on his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; five copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers* at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy *for himself*—or may retain *One Dollar as his Compensation*. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimens numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW FRENCHMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SQUIRE, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING CURIOSITIES AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No change of importance was made in the position of the National Army across the Potomac yesterday. The rebels are still in sight from Falls Church, which place they lately held with six regiments and four pieces of artillery. Their pickets now occupy one end of this village, and the National pickets the other, their positions being not more than a quarter of a mile apart. A rebel regiment of infantry was observed in the morning drilling on a hill between the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed in that direction, and from the fact that they are throwing up fresh earthworks to the left of Falls Church, on an eminence a mile and a half distant, and commanding the village, it is inferred that they intend remaining in the neighborhood. About 6 o'clock in the morning they showed a battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by a few companies of artillery at Great Falls, opposite the position occupied by Gen. McCALL'S position. They threw a few cannon-shots across the river at our men, but without effect, when a detachment of troops was sent to the river by Gen. McCALL to dispute the passage of the river should they attempt it. The rebel force was then increased by eight regiments of infantry, to which exhibition of strength Gen. McCALL responded by ordering forward two guns and a column of infantry. This proved to be too much for the enemy, for they immediately dispersed—some going up the river and some down. We have no explanation of the meaning of this rebel demonstration.

Lewinsville, the vicinity of which has recently been the theatre of important military movements, was yesterday morning taken possession of by our troops, with but slight opposition on the part of the rebels, and now forms one in the National chain of posts outside the main fortifications protecting Washington.

Intelligence, considered reliable, received in Louisville, states that the town of Manchester, in Clay County, Ky., has been taken possession of by the rebels under ZOLLICOFFER, who destroyed a great amount of property. There is also a rumor that five hundred of the Tenth Indiana Regiment have had an engagement with six hundred rebels, half way between Bardstown and Bloomfield—result not known.

Interesting intelligence from Lexington is received, through the arrival at Jefferson City of Capt. WALKER, commanding one of the companies of Col. MARSHALL'S cavalry regiment, which belonged to Col. MULLIGAN'S command. The main body of PRICE'S rebels was still at Lexington when he left, and he is disposed to believe they intended to make a stand there and meet the National troops. PRICE has probably 35,000 men with him, and they confidently expected that HARDEE, with eight or nine thousand, and BEN MCCULLOCH, with ten thousand, would join them in a few days. Ten thousand rebels were sent across the river, on Thursday, with the intention of attacking the National forces under Gen. STURGIS, but no collision had taken place at last accounts. In addition to the spoils actually mentioned as being secured by PRICE at Lexington, it appears that he found there the great seal of the State and all the public records, which of course are now under the control of JACKSON. The Lexington Foundry was also turning out large quantities of munitions of war for rebel use. Gen. PRICE, in his official account of the siege and surrender, asserts that his entire loss was only 25 killed and 72 wounded; while Col. VAUGHAN, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire affair, asserts positively that fully 500 rebels were killed.

The central portion of the town of Osceola, Mo., it is stated, has been burnt by Gen. LANE, the reason being that his troops were fired upon by the rebels from the houses. Gen. LANE with his command had left Osceola on Wednesday last, after the capture of the rebel supply train, before reported.

Although the fact that Col. BLAIR had been released from arrest by Gen. FREMONT has already been made public, the additional fact that he had been almost immediately rearrested has been until now withheld. In the order of release it appears was a paragraph in effect defying Col. BLAIR to make charges against the General. On the Thursday following the release Col. BLAIR did prefer charges against him, whereupon he was again arrested and sent to Jefferson Barracks. We now learn from Washington that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has ordered Col. BLAIR to be unconditionally released.

Letters received in Boston from the Gulf Fleet confirm the report which has previously reached us that Chandler Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, has been taken possession of by a party from the fleet, who have constructed batteries there and relighted the lamps in the light-house. The first announcement of this fact was published in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th of September, and was as follows: "The Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood. They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New-Orleans." Chandler and Ship Islands lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the last about ten miles from it. Later intelligence, it will be recollected, announces that Mississippi City has also been taken possession of by our fleet. This place is a little village on the Southern coast of the State, and is an important point in the Sound formed by the range of islands extending from Mobile Bay to Lake Borgne.

Movements at Fortress Monroe indicate active operations soon somewhere on the coast of North Carolina—probably at Roanoke Island. A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed on Sunday for Hatteras Inlet. What they were loaded with is not stated, but it was doubtless materials necessary for the permanent occupation of whatever place our troops may set foot on. The steamer *R. Spalding* was expected from the Inlet, to finish the transportation thither of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, a portion of which had already gone down. The rebels have again commenced prowling about the National lines outside of Fortress Monroe, and on Saturday night fired upon the picket-guard of Hampton Bridge, severely wounding one of them.

Yesterday a flag was presented to the [illegible] (Forty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V.,) Lieutenant's Park, corner of Sixty-[illegible] and Third-avenue, by the patriotic ladies of [illegible]. In the evening a ball took place, which was well attended by our German citizens. [illegible] of the proceeds are for the benefit of [illegible] and children of the volunteers of this [illegible].

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Auditor's report for the third quarter of 1861, was received, showing that the expenditures on City account were $[illegible], and the expenditures on Special and Trust accounts, $2,173,950 14. The places for holding the polls at the coming election were fixed, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, [illegible], out of respect to the memory of Justice [illegible]. The Board of Councilmen also met and transacted no business of importance. A resolution to pave Broadway, from Bestevaant to Twenty-third streets, with Belgian pavement, was referred, a motion to extend to Forty-second-street having been negatived. The Board adjourned in respect to the memory of Justice BROWNELL. A long communication was received from the Mayor on the subject of allowance tickets from volunteers.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the suit of Ward's Island case of McCotter *vs.* The City was called for argument, but finally postponed until the first Wednesday in November. This is the case in which the plaintiff obtained judgment against the City for $135,302 28, the purchase money of certain lands alleged to be sold to the Corporation by contract, but not accepted.

The Stock Market was firm in prices yesterday, but without much activity in movement except in U. S. Treasury 6 ℘ cents. of 1863, which advanced to 99@99¼ ℘ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington at 2 o'clock, after completing his second negotiation of $50,000,000 with the Associated Banks. The Foreign Exchanges are unsettled for the Boston mail: London, 107½@108; Paris, f.5.32½, for Bankers.

Business in Breadstuffs yesterday was more extensive than on Saturday—receipts and sales having been heavier—but prices of the principal kinds were lower, influenced by the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange, and the extreme firmness in freights. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Groceries, Hay, Hops, Resin, Linseed Oil, Tallow, and Tobacco. Whisky, Spices, and Spirits Turpentine were in good request, and were advancing. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Fremont in the Field—The Coming Fight.

The news from Missouri is of a deeply interesting character, but it is very far from making plain the dispatch that came from St. Louis, a few days since, in these words:—"Military men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view, think it an advantage to us."

Gen. PRICE has issued his bulletin of victory, in which he claims that he captured 3,500 prisoners, including four Colonels and a Major, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, 33,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, 750 horses, many sets of cavalry-equipments, wagons, teams and ammunition, more than $100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition, he has got possession of the Great Seal of the State, and the public records and about $900,000 in money, which latter, however, he says belonged to the banks in Lexington, and has been returned to them. This splendid military achievement—the capture of Lexington—Gen. PRICE says cost him only 25 men killed and 72 men wounded. There is a foundry in Lexington which was casting cannon, shot and shell for the rebels, before Gen. LYON drove them out of that part of the State. Since Gen. PRICE recaptured Lexington that foundry has been started again, and is now running day and night, casting all kinds of balls.

The dispatches report that the rebels in Missouri are greatly elated by PRICE'S victory, that they are flocking to his standard by thousands, that MCCULLOCH and HARDEE are both believed to be near Lexington with about 20,000 men between them; that PRICE has already an Army of 85,000; that he will soon have 60,000 men under his command, and that with these he will march upon and occupy St. Louis, after having first defeated FREMONT, for whom he will wait in his trenches at Lexington.

The "military men in St. Louis" may see much encouragement in this picture. It may look better to them than the picture of Col. MULLIGAN in command at Lexington, with the Seal of the State in his keeping, and the flag of the Union crowning his camp. We confess we do not admire the change, nor see exactly where the "advantage" to the Union comes in. The capture of Lexington is certainly of tremendous advantage to the rebels. It gives them a base of operations that is almost impregnable. It gives them command of both banks of the Missouri River. It surrounds them with the rich counties of Chariton, Carroll, Ray and Lafayette, that can of themselves subsist PRICE'S Army for a year. Gen. PRICE is advised that Gen. FREMONT is "taking the field," and he very coolly prepares to receive him in Lexington. But not to lose time, nor to be annoyed by too many enemies at once, he dispatches 10,000 men across the Missouri River to oppose advancing detachments and keep the coast clear. It is not so obvious to us that Gen. PRICE is "in a trap," and that the "military men" at St. Louis have mercy to go out and bag him.

But Gen. FREMONT is pledged to the attempt, and Gen. PRICE can therefore choose his battle-ground. He has wisely chosen Lexington. It is a place strong by nature, and furnished with admirable artificial defences. It cannot be safely approached by river, nor does any railroad reach within fifty miles of it. Gen. FREMONT must approach it by tedious overland marches, subject every mile to ambuscades and harassing cavalry attacks. It is not clear that Gen. FREMONT'S forces, inferior as they are in number to Gen. PRICE'S, will be able to surround the latter. Indeed, the scattered detachments of FREMONT seem to be under no reliable central handling. For instance, Gen. FREMONT'S dispatch to Washington, dated the 23d inst., announcing the fall of Lexington, (it is a very candid telegram,) says:

"'Reinforcements, 4,000 strong, under STURGIS, by the capture of the ferry-boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. LANE'S force from the southwest and DAVIS from the southeast, upwards of 11,000 in all, could also not get there in time."

The inference is that Gen. FREMONT had ordered these reinforcements forward to Lexington to sustain Col. MULLIGAN. But later news from Missouri than FREMONT'S dispatch furnish an extraordinary commentary on his report of the movements of troops. For instance, instead of Gen. STURGIS reaching the bank of the river opposite Lexington, with 4,000 men, and not being able to cross, as stated by Gen. FREMONT, a dispatch to the Missouri *Republican*, (FREMONT organ,) dated the 26th, says:

"Gen. STURGIS, with 1,100 men, reached a point *six miles from Lexington* on the 19th, but learning that [illegible] were stationed in the [illegible], waiting his approach, he [illegible] and [illegible] to Kansas City."

[illegible] from Kansas City, of 28th, two [illegible], confirms the above movement of [illegible], by saying:

"Gen. STURGIS, with *parts* of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiments, arrived here last night, on steamer *Majora*, from Liberty."

It does not appear from these developments that Gen. STURGIS ever had 4,000 men under him for the relief of MULLIGAN, or that he was ever nearer than six miles to that beleaguered soldier. How could FREMONT be so mistaken?

Again: FREMONT'S dispatch to Washington, dated 23d, says that LANE was approaching Lexington from the southwest, and DAVIS from the southeast, with "eleven thousand men between them," but that they "failed to get there in time." The idea conveyed by the General's dispatch is that these officers, with their formidable forces, were pushing towards Lexington in all haste, by his orders, and barely failed to relieve Col. MULLIGAN. The extraordinary facts are developed by the St. Louis *Republican* and the *Democrat*, of the 26th inst., that *on the very day when Col. Mulligan surrendered*, Gen. LANE was attacking Osceola, the county seat of St. Clair County, fully 125 miles, by any traveled road, from Lexington! And dispatches to the same St. Louis papers, of the 28th, tell the astounding story that after his capture of rebel supplies and money in Osceola, Gen. LANE "started North to join Gen. STURGIS" [at Kansas City.] And the dispatches to-day, inform us that Gen. PRICE has sent 10,000 men across the Missouri to capture Gen. LANE, who is reported already north of the Missouri River. This movement of LANE, if verified, will prove that he never was advancing upon PRICE'S rear to save Lexington, as stated by FREMONT, and that the hopeful "anaconda," that was to encircle PRICE, lost its backbone before attempting a coil.

But, lastly, Gen. DAVIS, who, according to Gen. FREMONT, was bringing up a relieving force from the "Southeast," but was a little too late, was, at the time of MULLIGAN'S surrender, quietly in command at Jefferson City; and not until Wednesday, (25th,) five days after the fall of Lexington, did Gen. DAVIS leave Jefferson City to take the field in the direction of Lexington. These are facts of history, taken from the two St. Louis papers that are in the interest of Gen. FREMONT.

What is the meaning of these terrible discrepancies between the statements of FREMONT in reporting the movements of STURGIS, LANE and DAVIS, and the actual movements of those officers as developed in subsequent events? Is it possible that Gen. FREMONT ordered forces to a certain point to avert a great peril, and that by common consent the commanders of the forces refused to obey him? Or was the whole alleged combination to encircle Lexington and capture PRICE and his Army an audacious fiction, having no foundation in fact, and designed merely to soothe the irritable feelings of the country on the capture of Lexington?

We protest it gives us no pleasure to write down this record. But what can we do? The people are expecting daily "a great battle in Missouri." They have been assured that PRICE is surrounded and his defeat certain. The St. Louis *Democrat* (speaking for a Military Department) has almost uttered the cruel declaration, that MULLIGAN and his gallant army were a necessary sacrifice to get PRICE in a predetermined trap. It was a costly bait; but the question now arises, was not the alleged trap an after-thought, and is it not a humbug? LANE is not in PRICE'S rear. DAVIS is not in his front. STURGIS is not north of him. All the strategy is yet to be born of military genius that shall put a cordon around PRICE'S army; and if a battle is offered soon by FREMONT, it will be with an inferior force against an intrenched foe; and with fearful odds against the Army of the Union. If the Administration would save St. Louis; they cannot keep two vigilant a watch on the fate of their Western Major-General who has "taken the field."

The Armies Before Washington.

If the military experts at Washington are at a loss to understand the plans of the rebel Generals, civilians in New-York are not likely to explain them with any very striking perspicacity. The enemy is no doubt acquainted, at least in a general way, with the strength and positions of the National Army. His position on Munson's Hill enabled him, with the aid of glasses, to examine the long lines of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S force, to estimate his numbers, and to form some idea of his preparations, and the probable direction in which they are to be employed. But of the enemy our commanders appear to have very imperfect information. His movements and plans are equally wrapped in obscurity. Had we any definite knowledge of the former, it would be easy to arrive at a proximate estimate of the latter; but, in the absence of all knowledge, we can only await patiently the development of events.

The earliest intelligence that came, announcing the withdrawal of the rebel Army and its concentration behind the trenches of Manassas, suggested a belief that the first step in the retreat to Richmond had been taken. This hope was strengthened by reference to the map, which shows how much shorter and more practicable is the Southern route by way of Aquia Creek (apparently the present rendezvous of the enemy) and the Fredericksburgh Railroad from Manassas to Richmond; and by recollecting how essential to the protection of such a line of retreat from assaults of the National flotilla upon the Potomac, are the batteries which face the river from Occoquan Creek to a point several miles below Aquia Creek. It seemed possible that a partial engagement might be hazarded by the rebel leaders, in order to gild, by apparent victory, the damaging fact of finally relinquishing their designs upon Washington. But these theories are irreconcilable with the reported presence of a large body of the enemy above Washington. If in the district between the Chain Bridges and Point of Rocks the rebels remain in the numbers indicated by telegraphic rumor, it is clear no immediate retrograde movement is intended, but that the hazards of a general engagement are to be tried. It is more than probable, however, that the force described as still occupying the banks of the upper Potomac is as much a deception as the demonstrative squads who, from the heights of Munson's and Mason's hills, figured for days in the eyes of our people as the enemy in all his strength. It is probably nothing more than the shell of the former army, the substance having quietly retired to play its part in operations which these blinds are designed to conceal. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to hear that Gen. BANKS is preparing to cross the Potomac and advance along the valley of Virginia simultaneously with the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon the eastern side of the Blue Ridge; and that when abreast of Manassas Gap, if no enemy has been encountered, he will effect a junction with the main body by passing through the Gap, and thus join in a safe and irresistible march "onward to Richmond."

We say, such movements will occasion no surprise; and yet the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, fonfided upon thorough military principles, and governed perhaps by information and considerations which are peculiarly his own, may have a widely different character, and may contemplate measures for which no popular study of the situation has prepared the less competent strategist. It is even quite possible, that if the present movement of the rebels be backward upon the Virginian capital, it is no part of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan to press them in pursuit over hostile territory, distant from his base line of operations, and where supplies are scanty, and only to be reinforced with great difficulty from the distant stores at Washington. He may choose to avoid an encounter with the immense defences said to protect the hither side of Richmond, by seeking other avenues of approach which our possession of Fortress Monroe renders available. There is, indeed, no end to conjecture, when the entire scheme of the war is in the breast of a single individual, with unusual faculty of silence, and a powerful will, which no one is disposed to question or check; and we may, therefore, content ourselves, while awaiting the developments of the week, with the conviction that no sudden shift or practice of the enemy will take our leader by surprise; but that his ample resources can be adapted with the utmost speed to every conceivable emergency.

The Law of Prizes and the Law of Treason.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning the decision of Judge BETTS in the first of the prize cases heard and disposed of in this district. Decisions in similar cases have previously been rendered by Judge DUNLOP at Washington, Judge CADWALLADER in Philadelphia, and Judge GILES in Baltimore; and as all the Judges substantially agree in their decisions they will go up to the Appellate Courts with a weight which renders their reversal improbable. This case—that of the bark *Hiawatha*—contains the decision of the important questions of public law involved in all the cases, and the other cases following differ from it only as to the circumstances which will govern the application of those principles to the several cases.

The *Hiawatha* was a British vessel, which left Richmond with a cargo of cotton and tobacco after the fifteen days allowed for that purpose to vessels in that port had expired. She was accordingly captured by our blockading fleet. Her owners, and the owners of the cargo, endeavored to screen themselves from the consequences of that act, by arguing that the President had no power by law to declare war, or to establish a blockade, especially of the ports of our own country; that the inhabitants of Virginia, being subjects of the Government of the United States, could not be considered enemies, and their property forfeited as enemies' property, to be forfeited by the law of nations, but must be governed only by our own laws, which till then had not authorized any such forfeiture.

As to the point that the President has no power to declare war, Judge BETTS disposes of it very summarily. The President has not declared any war, and he has the power by law to defend the nation from attack, whether from within or without; and having this power, the right to blockade ports that are actually in the power of the insurgents, so that they may not be used to the injury of the nation and to assist those who would overthrow it, follows from the highest necessity.

"The question whether the rebels are "enemies" in the meaning of public law, derives additional interest just now, from a doubt expressed in a cotemporary how far Judge GILES' opinion went on that point, and a reported remark of the Judge that if the ground taken by him in his opinion that they are such, had not been taken, it would have been impossible for the Court to avoid convicting the Maryland State prisoners of treason.

It is undoubtedly true that it would have been impossible to avoid that result if that ground had not been taken. But it does not certainly follow that it is possible to avoid it now that that ground is taken. Whether it is or not will depend very much upon the determination of the Judge before whom they are tried, unless the question is previously settled elsewhere. But it would seem from this opinion of Judge BETTS that, in his mind, it does not follow that, if the seceding States are so far "enemies" as to make their property forfeitable, they have, therefore, succeeded in freeing themselves from their responsibility to the laws of the United States which they have violated. He holds, on the contrary, that they are none the less rebels and traitors because they are so many; that their crime is none the less treason because its day of punishment has not as yet arrived.

This question, however, so far as it is likely to be effectual in reference to the Maryland prisoners, will not depend upon the decision of any prize case or any case in which property only is involved. The case which will probably first bring up the question for authoritative decision, will be that of the privateers of the *Savannah*, whose trial is to come off at the ensuing October Term of the Circuit Court in this City. By the determination of that case, the people will see whether the law recognizes the Confederates as traitors, or whether they have actually relieved themselves from the duty of obedience to it.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—Mr. FREDERICK VULTE is certainly a man of many friends. A few days ago we printed a countless list of legal gentlemen, judges, attorneys, and others, who concurred in a professional opinion that Mr. VULTE is peculiarly qualified for the functions of Sheriff, and should be chosen for that office, simply as a matter of public expediency. We give place, to-day, to a list of the names of financial and commercial standing in the City; so that even before the election Mr. VULTE may be said to have suffrages of the most influential classes of the community for the office. With indorsements so strong, his merits will have careful consideration in the several Nominating Conventions.

The Great Exhibition of 1863.

Seeing that the President has appointed Commissioners of such distinction and ability, to represent us at the World's peaceful competition next year, our manufacturers should at once prepare to make a display that will be both creditable and profitable. Our efforts in 1851 were ridiculously weak; our own exhibition, up at Forty-second-street, was, on the whole, worse; and now, if in war times, such magnificent promises, as indexed by the distinguished Commission, are backed by nothing better than a few Yankee notions, we shall be laughed at—and deserve it.

But these considerations should not be the guiding considerations with us. We may affect indifference as to foreign opinion, though there is not a nation under Heaven more sensitive to it—at least, we can well afford to ignore it; but our manufacturers cannot afford to ignore the world at large as a market. Why is it that England is supplying the four quarters of the globe with machinery, manufactures and materials? Every authority pronounces American railway machinery superior to any other; indeed, it must be, to stand our speeds and frosts, and wretched mud roads and jointless rails. Are our machine tools—one of the leading branches of iron-work, and always and everywhere in demand as the very basis of beginning and maintaining manufactures or transportation—are these inferior to the English? Their own leading tool-maker, WHITWORTH, the author of the celebrated gun, frankly says that the Philadelphia tools are equal to his. Is not our gun-making machinery, built in Massachusetts, now at work in the British rifle factory at Enfield? Are not our wood-working tools of every variety the grand specialty of successful American invention? And shall Europe supply *wood*-working tools to the new countries of the world, and to the old countries which are just beginning to live again in this steam-propelled age? Have not CORLISS and his followers and compeers put the American steam engine in advance of all others as to economy of fuel? Are not American carriages and wagons lighter and more durable than those of any foreign nation? Is not the best American iron naturally stronger than the best English?—their own authorities confess it—and is not American puddled steel, for the ten thousand purposes of construction, quite equal to that of our neighbors? It is to be hoped that our spread-eagle propensities have been chastened a little of late, but we should not forget that we are in advance of the world in some of our industrial products, and can compete with Europe in many others, and that we have the power to secure a large share of the world's markets, if we will but open our eyes to a larger area than our own boundaries, show the East and the West, and the islands of the sea what we can do, and thus open avenues of trade that shall span the globe.

Already some of our manufacturers have undertaken private exhibitions to foreign Governments and companies, and they are now reaping their reward in the shape of extensive orders. And sometimes foreign commissioners have made us exhibit our capacities in spite of ourselves. The employment of American machinery for making British guns was purely accidental. The English Commissioners to our show, up at Forty-second-street, finding very little to look at there, penetrated the interior, saw, and were conquered by the machinery of the Springfield Armory; had intellectual feast on the good things not exhibited all over the country, and advertised us to the world (though they did not intend it, being Englishmen,) as an ingenious and skillful people; so we have come to have some foreign commerce in mechanical things. Just at this point, England proposes a grand exhibition, very logically supposing that she will be the principal advertiser in those world-read columns of manufactures at Kensington, and so the recipient of all the *orders* from Jew, Greek, South American, Egyptian, Spaniard, and in fact every people that wants to establish and maintain means of building, cultivating the soil, transportation and domestic manufactures. But she opens the doors to us as well as to herself. If we can make a better machine or material, we are welcome to show it to her customers, duty free. And now we wish to ask American manufacturers if they intend to ignore this grandest opportunity ever offered, of putting themselves in business communication with the whole world? A proper representation may be a matter of millions a year in foreign trade. And what is worse, do they intend to allow a set of crack-brained Yankee inventors of self-generating generators, and fly-traps and perpetual motions, to represent *them*—to exhibit themselves and their contrivances as specimens of American genius and skill?

WHAT MAY HAVE BEFALLEN THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Persia's* account of the disaster to this vessel, is about as satisfactory as the traveler's account of the loss of his leg, to the Yankee interlocutor—"It was bit off." *What* carried away both paddle-wheels, the rudder-post and the boats? That this was due to size alone, is contrary to all this vessel's former experience in heavy weather. That the *Great Eastern* rolled excessively when the *Persia* spoke her, may be very satisfactorily accounted for by the loss of her paddle-wheels—by the loss of two hundred tons of weight twenty-five feet above the water-line. It is well known that a ship loaded only at the bottom, or partly full of water, or deprived of the top weight of her masts, rolls as if she were going to capsize at each plunge. The *Great Eastern* had very little cargo or weight, above water, of course, to balance the enormous weight of her engines and boilers, in the bottom. A leak, filling one or two compartments near her keel would aggravate this already abnormal motion, (for the ship cannot be trimmed for heavy weather without a full cargo,) and might have caused motion enough to have sprung and broken the shafts, which had no outboard bearings. The loss of her wheels, [illegible] no normal cause of [illegible] wheels except this [illegible] wheels, to a degree [illegible] ships. The *Great Eastern* would [illegible] wave whose crests might be [illegible] six hundred feet apart. With her bow [illegible] and her stern on the other, it may be readily imagined that both paddle-wheels would be several feet, perhaps ten or fifteen feet, clear of the water, and so get up an excessive velocity, in default of proper regulating apparatus, properly applied, and for first-rate ordinary a state of things to be expected from the management of the Great Ship Company—and up, when the rear wave let down her stern, and the forward wave rolled back, successively, the half of both wheels in an instant, the sudden check to the motion might well have twisted the shafts off and let the wheels drop. This is the only reasonable theory in the absence of the facts—if we ever get them.

Cotton for England.

The discussions with which the English Press teems in reference to the supply of cotton, to make up for the anticipated deficit in the receipts from America, will, we are afraid, quite destroy the reputation of that country for good sense or provident forecast. There certainly never was a more melancholy display of ignorance, imbecility and blind confidence, that all will be well in the future simply because it is desired. The work of generations is expected to be accomplished in a few short months. For thirty years past have English manufacturers been discussing the subject of production elsewhere than in the United States, and practising the necessity of throwing off the bondage to this country which this article imposed, while each year only served to strengthen it. American cotton has come to be almost the only staple used in their mills. In the prospect of its loss they are casting about for a supply elsewhere, and are flattering themselves that it is to come from some source or other, entirely oblivious to the fact that the production can nowhere be increased except at a very slow rate, and that instead of one, two or three years being sufficient to make up for the American defect, neither five, ten, nor fifteen years would suffice. While on none the verge of the precipice that they could, if they would, hear the roar beneath, they appear to fancy that everything before them is plain sailing. But, after all, we do not know that this stolidity is any cause for astonishment. When did a people, situated as is the cotton-spinner, who never yet failed of a supply, even adequately appreciate, or provide for, the possibility of a change? An event that had never occurred, and appeared to be never anticipated. It is by no means certain, however, that one-sixth of the whole population of the United Kingdom will soon be out of work, and in a starving condition, unless the customary supply from America goes to them in due time. The consequence of such a disaster we will not pretend to describe, because imagination cannot picture them in all their magnitude and horrors. If they are averted, it will be through the power of the Government of the United States alone, by the capture and opening of the Southern ports. Unless this can be done, not a bale of American cotton will go to market. It would be a just retribution that England should suffer for the encouragement she has extended to the rebellion; but this, unfortunately, cannot fall upon the heads deserving it. It is the English ruling classes, not the English operatives, that have sought to make Secession a power, for the purpose, by breaking up our Government, of removing an unpleasant spectacle of civil liberty more perfect than their own, and of destroying a hated commercial rival. But this rival already controls that upon which the prosperity, if not the very existence, of a large portion of the population of England depend. This fact will soon be so palpable, that we should not be in the least degree surprised at overtures from that country to assist us in breaking down the rebellion by capturing Southern ports. It will soon be seen that this is the condition precedent to the receipt of the first bale from this country. This new *rôle*, after all the ill-will and hostility displayed toward this country, would be a most mortifying come down, but it may be preferred to self-destruction. We do not need any assistance, but it might facilitate matters somewhat. It is probable that the English Government has already discovered its mistake in the encouragement it has given the rebellion, and heartily repents it, and more than all must it be most deeply mortified to feel that its people will owe their escape from material destruction to the very power which it assumed to be defunct, with very decided expressions of complacency over such a supposition.

MISSOURI OUT OF THE UNION.—Gov. JACKSON followed in the wake of PRICE'S Army, with the rump of his lately deposed Legislature and this latter body has met, it seems, and passed an ordinance of secession. The rebel Congress had previously adopted resolutions authorizing President DAVIS, in this contingency, to admit Missouri into the Confederate States, and the formality is therefore complete, in rebel opinion, and Missouri has ceased to belong to the old Union.

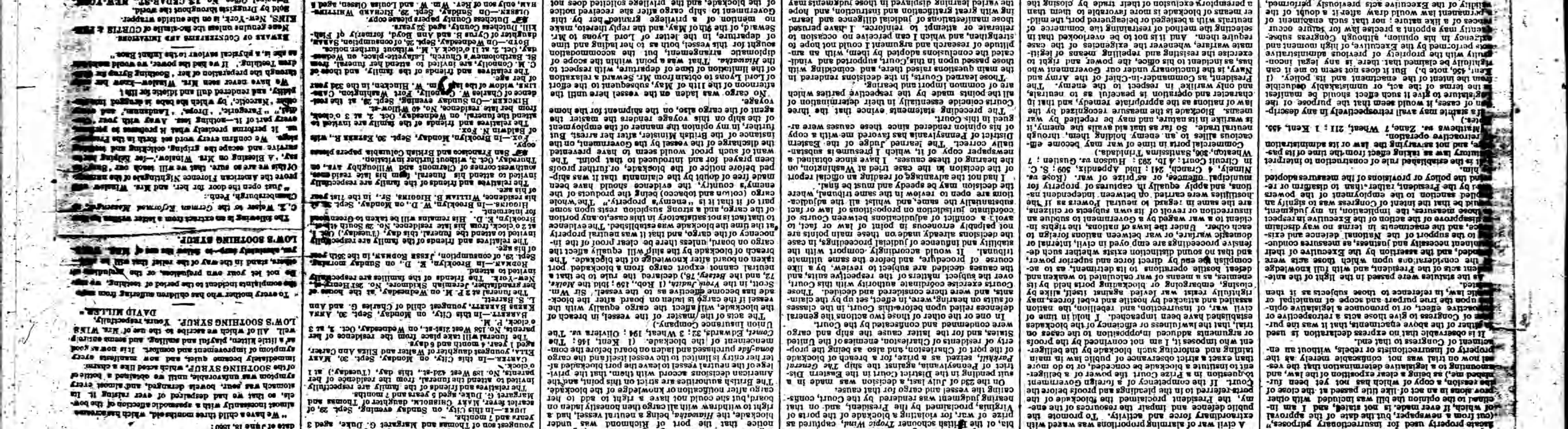
The Affair at Bailey's Cross Roads—Credit Misplaced.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account headed "Successful Enterprise," in relation to burning the barn at Bailey's Cross Roads, in yesterday's issue, is giving credit to whom it is not due. I was on picket there at the time and can give a true account of it. In the first place there is no New-York or California Regiment get pickets on the outposts at that place. The Second, Third and Fifth Michigan Regiments are the only regiments that station pickets on the outposts there. On Monday last, companies H and I, of the Second Michigan, were on picket at Bailey's Cross Roads. Sergeant DOBSON, of company H, assisted by one or two privates of Company I, made conical slugs, and about dusk built fires on the outpost opposite the barn, and heated the shot and fired them out of a Harper's Ferry musket. The first three shots did not do much good, but the fourth shot set it afire. Three haystacks and a smaller barn caught from that. The rebels made several attempts to put out the fire, but our boys kept firing so fast they concluded to let it burn, and fall back to a house about ten rods back of the barn. There was no long roll beat that could be heard by us. Major LEMON and Lieut. DUNCAN came to the outposts after the barn was burnt half down. They did not fire any shots. The credit is due to Sergeant DOBSON, of the Second Michigan Regiment.

Respectfully, WM. D. MACK,
Company I, Second Michigan Volunteers.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Sept. 27, 1861.



INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 West 12th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 30th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STERRY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 18th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE,
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION,
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Rev. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. C. Delavan, who, with a body of able professors, will constitute the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and, if need be, for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, and the daily drill, and with camp instruction during the month of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

Terms, $250 per annum for board and instruction, payable quarterly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESEY, Secretary of the Faculty.
Newburgh, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. RICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

MR. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Miss. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. References made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Anchnicloss,	George Updyke,
Gordon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

AT $2 50—WRITING TWENTY LESSONS.—Mr. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months, 18 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, for book-keeping lessons, unlimited for $10, and his admirable plan of allowing each student separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend at No. 63 Bowery, New-York, or No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Rooms open day and evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Mac dougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful Instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 686 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 19 East 16th-st., in connection with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies or gentlemen's riding.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 68 East 26th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 430 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., opens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, nee De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTYSEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. E. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS HALLOWELL'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENNEY'S SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,128 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MISS SCHENCK'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. F. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 12 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 6th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies, No. 36 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 607 Broadway. Reference: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., New-York; Rev. Samuel Buel, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, Edward Schoonmaker, Esq., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hall, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

THE HOOSICK LAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyaqut on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 600 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 30 East 23d-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 16 EAST 31ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 16.

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NO. 118 Pierrepoint-street, Brooklyn.—MRS. G. S. HARVEY wishes to inform those families who for many years have favored her with their confidence, that in addition to her usual classes for boys, she has opened a separate room for young gentlemen, under the instruction of a competent male teacher.
The pupils, of this class will enjoy all the advantages of private instruction in the general English branches, languages, etc., on moderate terms.
References, etc., to be had at her residence, No. 118 Pierrepoint-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 330 BROADway, for parents seeking Schools for their children, for Trustees and others wanting Teachers, and for Teachers wishing introductions to teach. N. B. A few vacancies for Boarding Pupils in a first-class City Seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian French and Music, at very low rates. RICE & ANDREWS.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages, music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $160 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 156 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS recently officiated as principal of an academy, desires a re-engagement, either in a school or family, or she would be willing to teach two or three hours a day in return for her board. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, together with the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. The best of references given and required. Address O. L. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE OR WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, competent to instruct two half-grown children in the first branches of English education; to a person willing to make themselves useful by sewing, &c., and who could feel an interest in the children, everything would be done to make them comfortable; wages $5, with board. Inquire at No. 52 Wall-st., up stairs, fourth floor.

A TEACHER—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN assistant teacher; he must be unmarried, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and competent to teach the Greek, Latin and French languages. Apply, with testimonials, by letter, to Rev. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Kenwood School, New-Brighton, Pa., or personally to EDWARD WARNER, Esq., No. 40 Union-square, east side New-York City.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN IS DESIRous of meeting with a family about to leave for Havana or Italy, to be companion to a lady or young ladies, or to instruct children thoroughly in all its branches of education; the advertiser was educated in Paris as well as England. Address Miss M. A., at Mr. J. Terhune's, Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SPANISH LADY wants a situation to instruct one or two young ladies in the Spanish language; will take entire charge of them, and cut, fit, and make their clothing in the most stylish manner; has the best of City reference. Call or address SPANISH LADY, No. 266 9th-av., near 25th-st., during two days.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young lady who understands English, French and music, as teacher or governess; would assist in family sewing and embroidery; has taught in schools and families. Terms moderate. Apply for one week at No. 22 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A DAILY GOVerness, for several of the morning hours, to instruct in the usual branches of an English education; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent and experienced in teaching. Apply, stating real name and references, to Box No. 1223 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FLUENTly the French (acquired in Paris,) German and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of the education of one or two children; she also teaches music, drawing and the English branches. Address P. K., Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

A TEACHER AND ORGANIST.—WANTED, in a country parish, within 2½ hours of the City, a young man to teach a Parish School; he will also be required to act as organist in the church on Sundays. For further particulars apply to J. P., at No. 78 Murray-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY WHO has been educated in France, and has the best recommendations from this country, wishes to find a situation in a gentleman's family, either as resident or daily governess. Direct to F. M., No. 194 East Broadway, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG LADY, wishing to go a short distance into the country, would instruct the children of a family in the English branches and French; references given and required. Address B. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPErienced teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school for some hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address E. N., Teacher, Station G.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY who has taught in some of the best families in and near the City, wishes the situation of visiting or resident governess. Apply at, or address TEACHER, No. 11 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY living not far from the City, a young lady as governess or teacher of English and French. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING A very desirable house, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., would let to a desirable party three rooms, consisting of a back and middle room, communicating with sliding glass doors, together with small hall room. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 149 Times Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 49 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to room required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,589 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 106 3d-av.

BOARDING—A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have a permanent home in a private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. H. L., Box No. 337 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen wishing board in a quiet neighborhood, with good accommodations, can find such at No. 6 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, in the second floor, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms in a small private family, a short distance from South Ferry, and near the Fulton Ferry cars. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., or address H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain a suite of pleasant rooms, with board, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, pleasantly located and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A house larger than necessary for her own use, is desirous of obtaining two or three reliable persons as boarders, to whom she would endeavor to furnish the comforts of a quiet home; or would let the house to a small family who would board her own as compensation for the rent. The house is pleasantly situated, about ten or fifteen minutes walk from the South, Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. Apply at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table, if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 6th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, FURNISHED rooms, (large and small connecting,) with board, in a well-kept house, with modern improvement, situated between Waverly-place and 30th-st. and the 3rd and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. E. T., Box No. 621 General Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING A NICE house, with all modern improvements, would let a large, handsome room, with first full board, to two persons; price $8 per week. Also, a neat, entry bedroom, price $3 with board, or $1 25 without. Location below 4th-st., west of Broadway. Address ROGERS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, a front parlor and bedroom, in the second story, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a room suitable for a gentleman's house, replete with modern improvements. Ten minutes' walk from ferries—one block from cars. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including paintings, statuary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern conveniences, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 48 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of, first class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms attached, to let together or separately, with or without board. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONvenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, wife and child. Good table and rooms required. Terms not to exceed $55 per month. Address H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for three days. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address T. V. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD HOME for the Winter, with first-class accommodations, in a pleasant location, near Grace Church, can find such a one with an Eastern lady and her daughter, by addressing WADSWORTH, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of quiet habits and religious principles, in a strictly private respectable family, between 8th and 26th sts.; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address, with particulars, A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 5th-av. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN SUITES or singly, will be let with board at moderate terms, in a handsomely furnished house, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 9 Washington-place. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HALL BED rooms in a first-class house, to let, to single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., etween 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PLEASANT home, in Columbia Co., N. Y., four miles back of Hudson. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FARMS.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartlets,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,650; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULL OR EXTRA-SIZED, WELL furnished house on Union or Madison squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto,—to be occupied as a first-class boarding house, with a select family. References and full security will be given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

BOMB-SHELLS.—A METAL EQUALLY AS good as lead for charging bomb-shells with balls, for sale, about 5,000 lbs., at 5c. per lb., cash. Apply to B. ELLA, No. 122 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KEYSER, BOY & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in terms of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 15, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 15, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes; ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19¼ MONTHS,
$501,222 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBERLY L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

Custom House, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE REMAINED IN BONDED [illegible] and the duties thereon having remained in default for the period required by law, will be sold at public auction, by [illegible], Auctioneer, at the [illegible], in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

MYRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, marked L., and a B. in [illegible]. By steamship B. Penin, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, marked L. between two lines [illegible]. By steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked C. Grinnell. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 304, marked B. in a diamond between A B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 pkg. No. 8, marked M. between A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship [illegible], from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 245, marked B. in a diamond between A. By the steamship Austrasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 240, marked B in a diamond between B. By the steamship [illegible], from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case, No. 8, marked D K over B. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case, No. 6, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 206, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

December, [illegible], 1 box, No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Bark [illegible], from Antwerp.

December, [illegible], 1 box, No. 23½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the Bark [illegible], from Antwerp.

October, [illegible], No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Bark Doe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1859. 1 case, No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 2 cases, marked B D O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1859. Papages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Loanes, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 227, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 163, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 302, marked L B. By the Vandalia, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked G L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 6 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December 1859. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

August, 1859. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Panama, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1859. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1859. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1859. 1 bale, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1859. 2 rolls, marked J. L. By the Centra America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Boy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Headley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Hansa.

May, 1859. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolina, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 44½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1859. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Bavaroise, from Antwerp.

May, 1859. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from Laguayra.

May, 1859. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1859. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 2 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,428, Marked B. G. and I. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Irousides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotte, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1859, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushfire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Her, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1860, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April. 1859, 1 case. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 28, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 236, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked J P. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,329, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. S [illegible], from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Shuelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Buck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By Sea Buck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. In a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 88, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty bales, marked N over P. By the Lasalle, from Amsterdam.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Laconia, from Amsterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 695. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B [illegible] with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked [illegible] over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475. marked [illegible] over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked [illegible] over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,477, marked [illegible] over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,473, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,480, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,461, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Guyenne, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Guienne, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Leopoldia, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked L By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. E over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860, 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 113-124, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 31,256-31,259, 34,280-34,295, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Sheiton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cook. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 25 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ¾ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Mississippina, from Genoa.

May, 1858. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. Nos. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Kelbanbouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 5 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,225, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan, from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

November, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,461, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Kelbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces per yard.

150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 8-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)

1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.

3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.

2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)

400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)

100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)

1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.

250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.

2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.

50 Red Worsted Sashes.

2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.

2,500 yards of Red Cord.

100 Swords for Sergeants.

50 Swords for Musicians.

50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.

50 Drum Slings.

200 Bass Drum Heads, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

50 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

100 Sets of Drum Snares.

100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.

1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.

1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.

1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.

1,200 Bayonet Belts.

1,200 Waist Belts.

1,200 Waist Plates.

1,200 Breast Plates.

250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

600 Haversacks.

600 Canteens.

600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,026 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

G H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. T. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steam ship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contracts.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-co&tos30.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible], every half hour to 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE MET OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the Hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York; in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTIMate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time in which would be required to complete it.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease! DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

Col. SMITH, commanding at this point has advices that 16,000 of the enemy would encamp at the Agency Ford, 14 miles below this city to-night.

Scouts have been sent in that direction and are expected in to-night.

The available National force there does not exceed 700 men. JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Maj. TANNER, of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, died this evening, at 7 o'clock. His remains leave for Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Advices from Lexington, by private letters, state that Gen. PRICE is retreating from that place, but will most probably be cut off from his retreat by Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. LANE's Brigade arrived here this afternoon making the total force at this place about 5,000.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

MANCHESTER TAKEN BY ZOLLICOFFER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Journal* has reliable evidence that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has taken Manchester, Clay Co., with great destruction of property.

Judge VENTERS, of Hardin County, was arrested and committed on Saturday for aiding the rebellion.

There is a doubtful rumor that six hundred rebels had an engagement with five hundred troops of the Tenth Indiana Regiment half way between Bardstown and Bloomfield. The result is not stated.

The rebel forces under HUMPHREY MARSHALL have disbanded and gone home.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 30.

Gen. BUCKNER is reported to be at Greenville, Muhlenburgh County, with 5,200 men, supposed to be on the road to destroy the locks on Green River.

JAMES B. CLAY was admitted to bail in $10,000, before Judge CATRON, this morning, to appear at the January term of the United States Court.

TIM CLAY and TOM JACOB went his bail.

HARDIN HELM has taken possession of Rochester, on Green River. The number of his troops is estimated at 4,000, including a Mississippi Regiment.

Glasgow Turnpike bridge has been burned.

KILLED IN MISTAKE BY A SENTINEL.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 29.

The corpse of Capt. ABBOTT, of Columbus, killed by a sentinel by mistake at Lebanon Junction yesterday, passed here this evening on its way home.

There is no reliable news from below.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A FLEET OF SCHOONERS FOR HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 29.
via BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 30.

Two members of the Naval Brigade were killed last night, one by drowning and the other by falling from a tree while on picket duty.

The Confederates, last night, fired on our picket-guard at Hampton Bridge, and severely wounded one man.

Gen. WOOL and staff have spent the day at Newport's News.

The *Young America* has brought two prizes from Accomac County.

A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed, to day, for Hatteras Inlet.

The *S. R. Spaulding* is expected from the inlet to-night, and will forthwith return with the balance of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was quite a busy day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Alabama* and *Unadilla* were put in commission with the usual formalities, and will shortly take their departure. The *Augusta* also went into commission on Saturday, and, together with the *Unadilla*, hauled out to the buoy yesterday. The *James Adger* remains off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottawa*, *Alabama*, *Augusta*, and *Unadilla*. As soon as these boats are ready for sea, they will sail on a secret expedition. The place of their destination has been spoken of, but under the circumstances we think it best not to give publicity to the report which is current in naval circles, which after all may prove unfounded. A guard of marines has been detailed for the *Alabama*, from which we infer that the commander of that boat—Commander E. LUNIER—will be the chief officer of the expedition. None of the other boats above named have guards of marines.

The following are correct lists of the officers of the vessels just put in commission:

Alabama.—Commander, E. Lunier; Lieutenant, E. W. Henry; Acting Masters, W. J. Powers, C. C. Hilliard and J. S. Dennis; Assistant Surgeon, O. A. Gibson; Acting Paymaster, W. S. Hasford; First Assistant Engineer, H. C. Mayson; Second Assistant Engineer, E. C. Berryman; Third Assistants, R. Hamilton, G. McDonald and B. Taylor; Gunner, A. Everson; Master's Mates, G. F. Lee and N. C. Smith.

Augusta.—Commander, E. G. Parrott; Lieutenant, H. L. Howison; Acting Masters, J. L. Watson, N. B. Hands and R. T. Wyatt; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Holmes; First Assistant Engineer, O. V. Sloat; Second Assistant Engineer, M. P. Beavers; Third Assistants, B. A. James, D. J. Pollock and A. Burnam; Master's Mates, J. W. Johnson, J. W. Cumming and J. W. Worth.

Unadilla.—Lieutenant Commanding, N. Collins; Lieutenant C. H. Greene; Acting Masters, P. W. Cruse, E. Van Rice, W. L. Tuttle; Assistant Surgeon, R. W. Wheat; Acting Paymaster, E. May; First Assistant Engineer, E. Maraland; Third Assistant Engineers, F. Ball, jr., H. S. Leonard, and R. H. Thurgon; Master's Mates, W. H. Brice, G. W. Daisy, and D. Mason.

A list of the *James Adger's* officers was published a short since when she went in commission. The names of the officers of the *Ottawa* will be given as soon as they are officially known.

The steamship *Release* has commenced to take in her stores, and is expected to be ready this week. The United States transports *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* arrived at the Yard yesterday, for provisions, etc. The purchased steamer *Ellen* is at the Yard, preparing to take her armament on board and go in commission.

The Navy Retiring Board left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, and will in future hold its meetings at the Pierrepont House.

A rendezvous will be opened at No. 86 Chatham-street, to recruit for the Twelfth Infantry, and the office in Broadway will no doubt be closed. No business is done there. No. 86 Chatham-street was occupied some years ago by the recruiting party now at No. 26. There is scarcely room in that street for another rendezvous, judging by the small business done at the old office.

A detachment of recruits for the mounted service will leave this City in a few days, for Carlisle Barracks, Penn.

THE LOAN AND THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The second fifty million loan to the Government was considered to-day at a meeting of the Bank Presidents, and a vote was unanimously passed to take $10,000,000, which was the apportionment for the Boston Banks.

The committee reported that New-York would take $25,000,000, and Philadelphia $5,000,000 of this second installment.

Over twelve hundred thousand dollars was bid at and above par for the new Massachusetts 6 ₰ cent. State Loan for $1,000,000.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

A letter from the frigate *Colorado*, at Fort Pickens, states that the boat expedition, on the 14th inst., destroyed the rebel steamer *Lady Davis* in Pensacola Harbor. She was commanded by Commander RENSHAW, formerly of the United States Navy.

NOT A PRIVATEER.

The brigs *E. P. Stewart* and *Arabella*, recently arrived at this port, reported having been chased by a suspicious looking schooner, under British colors, who upon failing to reach them, hoisted the rebel flag and kept off. This turns out to have been the British schooner *Swan*, of Halifax, from Black River, Jamaica, with her captain sick of yellow fever, and in want of medicines. He died on the 27th. His successor, Capt. ROGERS, reports Sept. 20, lat. 39° 40', lon. 70°, saw the brig *Arabella*, and being in want of medicine for Capt. SMALLWOOD, stood for her with colors union down, when the brig squared away before the wind; the next day made another brig who also ran away from us.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

NATIONAL BATTERIES AT CHANDLER ISLAND.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Constellation*, late Flag-ship of the African Squadron, from Loando Aug. 11, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday.

Letters report the *Preble*, *Marion* and steamer *Massachusetts* at Chandler island, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on the 15th inst. The crews had been landed, batteries thrown up, and the light-house relighted.

Commander HALL, of the *Marion*, had died suddenly, and Lieut. BENNE, detached from the *Richmond*, was in command of the *Marion*.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. CHADSEY, from Washington, D. C., sixty hours, in ballast, arrived at this port yesterday. She was stopped at Indian Head by the Potomac flotilla, to await the darkness of the night to pass a rebel battery of four guns, erected on a high point of land on the Virginia shore, known as Cock Pit Point. This battery was firing into every vessel that attempted to pass.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES, (FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.)

Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was the scene of great festivity, yesterday. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to the regiment by the patriotic ladies of Hoboken, and a farewell festival and ball. Our German citizens came out in strong force, and enjoyed themselves hugely, as is their wont on such festive occasions. On receiving the flag, Col. GEORGE V. AMBERG, on behalf of his command, made a neat and appropriate speech, in which he thanked the fair donors for their beautiful gift. The flag is a magnificent affair, having been embroidered by Madame FRANCISCA KLEIN. In the evening the hall was well attended, and dancing was kept up till a late hour. The proceeds of the festival and ball are for the benefit of the families of the volunteers of this regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Yesterday Brigadier-General YATES reported the inspection and mustering in of the following companies: Company G, Siegel Rifles; Company G, Thirteenth Regiment; Company G, McClellan Chasseurs, Company D, Union Rides, and a squad of fifty men.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A very charming comedienne, called the "Actress by Daylight," was produced here last evening, and brought the range of Mrs. JOHN WOOD's capabilities in a pleasing way before the public. It is nothing now, when even tradition is silent, to impersonate so renowned an interpreter of the various emotions of the dramatic muse as Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, but it is surely something to give us two scenes so varied in their character that they scarcely seem to belong to one "line of business." In doing this, Mrs. WOOD reproduces in no unworthy way, one of the historical feats of the stage. In her day, Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE was the envy of the art world, the toast of prime ministers, and the glory of the stage. That she should live in literature is not remarkable. The incidents of her life have furnished the narrative and dramatic world with material for some of its most pleasant conceits. Not long since Mr. CHARLES READE constructed a little story called "Art," in which the great actress, Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, was the principal character. It is from this that the author of the "Actress by Daylight" has drawn his inspiration. The same sort of thing has been told a hundred times before, but never so pleasantly. A foolish poetical lad falls in love with the great actress of the hour, Mrs. *Bracegirdle*. He writes a tragedy for her, and in many ways, less imbecile, proves that he is a devoted swain. She tries to dissuade him, and enacts a comedy scene for the purpose of disgusting him. Failing in this, at a later period she recites a portion of the young man's tragedy to his father, by which that gentleman is reconciled to a marriage with the actress. The *denouement* is of course happy. On slight materials like these a very delightful comedietta has been constructed. It possesses the double advantage of showing off Mrs. WOOD's best powers in comedy, and in introducing us to a very pleasant relish of her capabilities in a higher and more serious walk of art. We have seldom seen the lady to such advantage.

Another attraction was provided for the fortunate attendants of last night. Señora ISABELLA CUBAS, a *danseuse* of first-class European repute, made her *début* in a characteristic dance of her nation. In this country we have been more accustomed to the classical elegancies of the French school than the impetuous voluptuousness of the Spanish—although in the latter we have had one fair exponent in the person of Mlle. SOTO. National dances are the most natural and interesting efforts that can be witnessed on the stage. What they lack in classicality of *pose* is made up in ease of thought and rapidity of execution. DICKENS describes a rapid dancer of the English school as one whose legs winked. It would be wrong to speak in such terms of an Andalusian. But we may say that a *danseuse* more thoroughly active and graceful has never been seen in this City. It is, in truth, a revelation to see how wonderfully she performs the national terpsichoreanisms of Spain—executes dances which are intoxicating even in indifferent hands, and become perfectly maddening when flashed upon us with so much skill. Señora CUBAS is unquestionably the best *danseuse* of her school we have ever had in this country. The lady is ably supported by Señor XIMENES—a powerful and unobtrusive dancer.

The Gale.

CANAL BOATS SUNK—A TRANSPORT DISABLED.

The following Canal boats were sunk at Newburgh during the southeast gale of the 27th:

Boat *H. C. Hudson*, with grain.
Boat *Eliza Holden*, with grain.
Boat *J. H. Holden*, with grain.
Boat *James Kelly*, with grain.
Boat *Benj. Bagnall*, with grain.
Ashore, boat *Ontario*, with about eighteen inches of water in her hold. LEWIS, Friday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Jersey Blue*, LOVELAND, from New-York for Washington City, with Government stores, sprung a leak when off Winter Quarter this morning during a gale from southeast, and put back to the Delaware Breakwater, and finding the leak to increase, ran on the bar, inside the Breakwater, and is full of water.

Canal Navigation.

THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL—AQUEDUCTS AND CULVERTS WASHED AWAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 30.

Several culverts and aqueducts and much of the embankment of the Genesee Valley Canal has been washed away at different points. Great damage has been done to property by the flood along this canal and the Genesee River.

Boats are now passing the break in the Erie Canal at Holley.

United States District Attorney's Office.

LIBELS DISMISSED IN CASES OF CONFISCATION.

Yesterday the libels heretofore filed against property belonging to Southern citizens, in the control of the Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, were dismissed by Mr. Ethan Allen, the Assistant United States District Attorney. The parties libeled filed with the District Attorney written assurances that the property seized was not intended to be used in promoting the rebellion, directly or indirectly, upon which Mr. Allen dismissed the proceedings.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE BROWNELL.—The funeral of Justice J. SHERMAN BROWNELL will take place this afternoon from his late residence, No. 19 Grove-street, and the Board of Magistrates have attested their respect for their deceased colleague, by deciding to suspend proceedings at the Police Courts after 12 o'clock to-day until Wednesday morning. An order was issued on Sunday directing that the Yorkville Court, where Justice BROWNELL has presided, should be closed until after the funeral. The fact was communicated to Superintendent KENNEDY, with the request that he would notify the Precincts doing business at that Court, to bring their prisoners before Justice DRENNAN, at Essex Market. Mr. KENNEDY, however, thought proper to decline compliance, and having engaged Alderman FARLEY to act as Magistrate, the Court was opened yesterday morning. The Magistrates are indignant at Mr. KENNEDY's usurpation of power, and will prevent the repetition of the offence.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CITY ACCOUNT—PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Auditor's report for the third quarter of 1861 was received. The following are the summary figures:

Expenditures on City account	$1,268,859 28
Expenditures on special and trust ac't	2,173,956 16
Total	$3,542,815 44

The places for holding the polls at the coming election were fixed, and will be printed in the official reports.

Appropriate communications and resolutions with regard to the death of Hon. SHERMAN BROWNELL were received and ordered on file, and printed in the minutes. A message from the Mayor on the same subject took a similar course.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of adopting the ordinance recommended by the Comptroller, for the issue of Croton Water Stock, was adopted.

After appointing a Joint Committee of Messrs. BRADY, CRIPP and FARAS, to represent the Board at the funeral of SHERMAN BROWNELL, the Board adjourned to Thursday night.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NINTH REGIMENT TO HAVE THE COLORS PRESENTED BY THE CITY SENT TO THEM—THE VOLUNTEERS' AID TO THEIR FAMILIES.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was offered and referred, declaring the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* Corporation papers, at the prices heretofore paid, and that all others be discontinued.

Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution that a Special Committee of one proceed to Washington and present to the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war, the stand of colors prepared for them last year by the Corporation, the expense not to exceed $50. Adopted.

Several unimportant resolutions directing the paving and repairing of various streets were adopted.

A long preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. HOGAN, setting forth that

Whereas, the resolution directing the laying out and fencing of Mount Morris-square, to be done by the Street Commissioner, and without contract, had been passed by the necessary vote, while the chair had decided that it required to votes,

Resolved, That the original resolution was legally adopted.

The matter was finally laid over.

A resolution to pave Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third-street, with Belgian pavement, created considerable discussion, an amendment being offered and adopted, that the property owners pay one-half the expense. A motion to extend the pavement to Forty-second-street was lost, and the resolution, as amended, was restored.

A resolution to pave Cortlandt-street, from Greenwich-street to the river, was amended so as to require one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and was then passed.

The following communication and resolutions from the Mayor, reserving ten dollar-seat tickets for the families of volunteers, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I beg respectfully to call your attention to a subject of great importance at this time, involving not only the interests of the Corporation, but of those who have enlisted as Volunteers from the City of New-York to sustain the Government. I refer to the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 22, 1861, for the setting aside of a portion of the pay of Volunteers, in aid of their families. By section 12 of that act, an allotment system is provided for, by which the family of the Volunteer may receive such portion of the pay as he may request. The Honorable the Secretary of War, in pursuance of this provision, has devised a system for its practical execution, which will enable the Volunteers to designate a Trustee in the City of New-York, to become the recipient of this fund, and for its distribution as designated by the soldier himself. The War Department, however, has no authority over the selection of the Trustee or of the mode of distribution. These, it would seem, can only be furnished by some properly constituted local authority. It is not to be presumed that the Volunteers themselves would either incur the expense or agree upon what would be requisite for this purpose. In the absence of such local arrangements, I fear the benefits of this excellent system would be lost altogether unless the Corporation steps in.

We have already provided a proper scheme for the distribution of the Corporation Fund to the families of volunteers, and in my judgment the application of the same system to this fund would answer the purpose. The Comptroller being the fiscal officer of the Corporation, and entirely conversant with the subject, it appears to me would be the proper officer upon whom to confer the trusteeship of the Soldier's Allotments.

The character of that gentleman will command the confidence of both those who give and receive the money, and his knowledge of the subject renders him the proper officer to be intrusted with the duty.

Accompanying this, is submitted for the consideration of the Common Council, resolutions which, if adopted, will carry out into practical execution this most beneficent measure.

The advantages to be derived from the allotment system must be apparent to all. Now the soldier is paid once in two months, wherever stationed, and it too often happens, in the absence of facilities for transmitting money to his family, that what is not paid to the Quartermaster or Sutler, is squandered in an improper manner.

Many of them, who are earnestly desirous of dividing their pay with their families, are prevented from so doing by the hazards or inconvenience of making remittances, whilst it not unfrequently occurs that the situation of the regiment cuts off communication with his household altogether. Thus large sums of money which, under the allotment system, would be expended in New-York, find their way into the pockets of camp-followers and Army speculators, instead of giving the necessaries of life to those near and dear to the soldier himself.

The paper herewith transmitted will explain itself. I think it will meet the case. I hope it may receive your immediate attention and sanction, that no time may be lost in giving to our soldiers and their families the benefit of this truly wise and philanthropic provision of the Government. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Whereas, By an order of the Secretary of War, issued in accordance with Section 12, of the Act of Congress of July 22, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers," an allotment system has been adopted, and is now in force, by which the families of the volunteer may draw such portion of his pay as he may request, by which system each company of volunteers is authorized to appoint an agent or trustee to receive such allotments and distribute them to the families respectively; and

Whereas, It is the duty of this Corporation to afford every facility in its power to those brave men who have enlisted for the defence of our Constitution and our Union, to accomplish a desire so near their hearts as the support and welfare of their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to prefer, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the regiments and companies who have enlisted in this City, to act as their agent or trustee, to receive such sums as the soldiers may allot, and distribute the same to such persons and in such manner as they may request, in compliance with the system adopted by the War Department.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the purpose of the foregoing resolution.

A communication, also from the Mayor, announcing the death of J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, was received, also from the Board of Police Justices on the same subject, whereupon the Board adjourned until Thursday, at 5 P. M., after concurring with the resolutions passed by the other Board.

NOT BAD FOR WAR TIMES.

The following are the amounts collected at the office of the Receiver of Taxes on the days named:

First day, Sept. 30, 1861	$283,597 55
First day, Oct. 22, 1860	184,961 40

The personal tax-books (*only*) are at the office; the real estate books are expected on Monday, the 7th of October; had the real estate books been ready, the Receiver has no doubt that $500,000 would have been received.

The following is a synopsis of the law and rules governing the collection of taxes at the Receiver's office:

A reduction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the first December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the first November.

No moneys received after 2 o'clock. Every officer in this department is *strictly prohibited* from receiving *envelopes* containing money or checks for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. All taxes are required to be paid in money current at the several banks in this City.

NOTE—One per cent will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December, and two per cent on the 15th day of December. Rate 200 81-1,000.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS—NO AWARDS MADE.

Bids for the works named below were opened yesterday, but the Street Commissioner, desiring to examine the matter carefully, declined to make any awards at present, and therefore only the names of the lowest bidders are given. With reference to the bids for a new bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, the Commissioner directed all the bids to be withdrawn, there being very strong remonstrances against it, and for the especial reason that the location selected is in the immediate vicinity of three hospitals, whose inmates would be seriously affected thereby.

Building new house for Hose Company No. 53; 13 bids, the lowest being given by John Fettisch, at $3,999.

Alterations to house of Engine Company No. 36; 7 bids—Alex. H. Caulten at $643.

Repairs to house of Engine Company No. 11; Foster & Cochrane at $1,000.

Building prison at rear of Twelfth Precinct Station-house; 6 bids—Chas. Vandervoort at $6,894.

Building new house for Engine Company No. 12; 17 bids—John Fettisch at $3,800.

Building new steamer for Engine Company No. 33; 2 bids—James Smith at $8,000.

Flagging Second-avenue, Thirty-fifth to Forty-fifth streets; 8 bids—the bids by Mr. Jardine and David Donaldson, at 10¾ cents per square yard for new flagging, and 1½ cents for relaying old flagging.

Fencing vacant lots in Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues; in Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and elsewhere, 9 bids, J. D. Moore, at 17 cents per lineal foot.

Building new bell tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue; bids withdrawn.

Building prison at rear of Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, 10 bids; Chas. Vandervoort at $3,490.

Alterations to house of Hose Company No. 26, 11 bids; John Fettisch, at $1,500.

Alterations to house of Engine Company No. 33, 7 bids; Wm. Coulter at $1,521.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican County Nominating Convention.

The Republican County Nominating Convention met last evening at the new hall at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Hon. FREDERICK CONKLIN in the Chair, and JOHN SHAW and —— DONALDSON acting as Secretaries. The contestants from the Twentieth Ward withdrew.

The contestants from the Seventh Ward were referred to the Committee on Credential. After an ineffectual motion to adjourn, a recess of fifteen minutes was ordered.

The Convention was called to order at 8½ o'clock, and an informal conference of the members continued until 9 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials made a report, that both delegations from the Seventh Ward be admitted, and that they have five votes. The report was adopted, with a proviso that the two delegations be directed to choose five of their number to cast their votes.

The Wards were then called, in order to make an informal nomination for County Clerk. Prominent among the names proposed were JOSEPH HOXIE, SPENCER S. KIRBY, EDGAR KETCHUM, GEO. DILES and JOSEPH SOUTHWICK.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Twenty-first Ward, urged the absolute necessity of consulting the public opinion of the people of the City, without respect to party, in making its nominations, and moved that the Convention adjourn for one week. There was some opposition to adopting this course, and considerable discussion *pro* and *con*. Pending the discussion, the Seventh Ward contestants reported that they had adjusted their differences, and had chosen five persons to cast the votes of that Ward. Strong reasons were presented in favor of consulting with the various Union Committees, while other delegates as earnestly insisted in making nominations. The previous question was ordered, and on yeas and nays being called, the vote upon adjourning for one week was lost, 63 against 44. A motion was then made to proceed to nominate a candidate for County Clerk, and the previous question was moved. The yeas and nays being ordered, a motion was made to lay that motion on the table, which, pending the question, was pronounced out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and a call was made for the yeas and nays, which being called, sustained the decision of the Chair. The motion to nominate then recurred, and the yeas and nays were called on ordering the main question. The vote stood, yeas 59, nays 46, and the motion was declared carried. The roll was then called, the vote being explained to be a formal one, and resulted as follows:

Joseph Hoxie	34	Joseph Southward	3
Spencer H. Kirby	10	Samuel Scott	4
George W. Dilks	24	Charles Wilmot	1
Edgar Ketchum	18	Peter Ross	1
Edward McPherson	7	F. A. Conkling	1
Andrew Blakeley	5	T. Van Buren	2
Clark B. Wheeler	1		

There being no choice for County Clerk, the Convention adjourned until Monday night next.

Meeting of the Fifth-Avenue Union Nominating Committee.

This Committee held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Judge PIERREPONT presiding.

The following were appointed a Committee to present nominations to the General Committee:

J. B. Nicholson, Wm. C. Noyes, J. J. Phelps, Royal Phelps, A. T. Stewart, G. F. Talman, R. A. Witthaus; J. J. Astor, W. V. Brady, A. W. Bradford, G. W. Blunt, Andrew Carrigan, Peter Cooper, W. E. Dodge, W. M. Evarts, Wm. Hall, Christian Metzgar, Dennis McCarty, Rich'd O'Gorman, J. Sherman, D. F. Tieman and Moses Taylor.

The President and Secretary, J. M. CROSS, were added to the Committee. The first seven named were appointed a Committee to confer with other organizations to unite on nominating a ticket.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The People's Convention.

A TICKET UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The People's Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Governor's Room, City Hall, all of the delegates present. A communication was received from Mr. A. B. CARWELL, the nominee of Assembly in the Second District, declining the nomination, which was accepted, and on motion, the delegates from the District were authorized to fill the vacancy. The delegation after a short consultation, recommended the nomination of RICHARD J. LAWLER, which nomination was unanimously accepted by the Convention. Several gentlemen, who had voted against the ticket on Saturday, now said their chief objection against the ticket had been removed, and they were now in favor of it. Messrs. KIMBALL, SEABURY and LAMBERT were still opposed to the former action of the Convention; not that they had any objections against the candidates, but because of the manner in which they had been nominated. Mr. MUDGEY, who made the motion to reconsider the nominations, and which motion was pending at the adjournment of the Convention on Saturday, said as the gentleman for whom he had made the motion had expressed himself satisfied with the former action of the Convention he would ask leave to withdraw the motion. He was permitted to do so by almost a unanimous vote. On motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of two to select Delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District. The Chairman was also authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of two members from each Assembly District, with instructions to make all necessary arrangements for the election and to prepare an address to the people of Kings County. A resolution was also adopted indorsing the action of the People's Convention at Syracuse, when the Convention gave three hearty cheers for the ticket and adjourned *sine die*.

The ticket nominated by this Convention is as follows:

For Register—Hugh McLaughlin, Democrat.
For County Clerk—J. N. Stearns, Republican.
For Coroner—Thomas P. Norris, Democrat.
For Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmas Jewell, Republican.
For Senator, Second District—Jesse C. Smith, Republican.
For Senator, Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Republican; Nicholas Stilwell, Democrat.
For Assembly—First District, A. J. Provost, Democrat; Second District, Richard J. Lawler, Democrat; Third District, Wm. M. Thomas, Republican; Fourth District, Jonathan B. Blewart, Democrat; Fifth District, C. L. Benedict, Republican; Sixth District, J. M. Stearns, Republican; Seventh District, Edward McMullan, Republican.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Meigs and lady, from Washington; Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Col. De Russy, of the U. S. A.; Dr. Herrick, of Albany; J. S. Dana, of the Interior Department, Washington, and Dr. E. Egbert, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Russell Sage, of Troy; Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and E. Cook, of Iowa; Judge Radcliff and J. H. Humphrey, of Albany; G. P. White, of Pittsburgh; Z. Barnum, of Baltimore; J. B. Rose, of San Francisco; A. Dunham, of Hartford; Major Ledlie, of Utica; C. Kaljeb, of Bermuda, and E. M. Gilbert and family, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and lady, of Baltimore; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; N. W. Pendergrast, of Phœnix Park; C. H. Davis, of the U. S. Navy; W. C. McCall, of the U. S. Army; M. Kinnear, of Halifax, and D. P. Noyes, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Morris, of the U. S. Army; Capt. Walker, of the United States Army; Dr. Lewis Lauber and Geo. R. Emery, of the United States Navy; W. H. Reese, of Philadelphia, and G. O. Van Bergen, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Commodore Inman, Ex-Mayor Berret, of Washington, and E. T. Hughes, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Pierce Crosley, of the United States Navy; Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and Capt. E. G. Abbott, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. PAINE, of Saratoga; Dr. N. S. Garns, of the United States Army, and W. C. Alexander, of New-Jersey, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—but little done; no sales of RYE. BARLEY salable in car lots, at 61c. for Winter, 64c.@65c. for Spring four-rowed State, and 73c. for Canada West. OATS dull and unchanged at 32½c.@32¾c. CORN—nothing of moment doing. None offering afloat: sales, 1,000 bush. prime Western mixed at 43c., which is above the market, and receivers prefer storing to accepting present rates. WHISKY—sales, 200 bbls., at 20c.@20½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—3,607 bbls. Flour, 697 bags Wheat, 1,888 bbls. Apples, 23 bales Hops, 122 bales Wool, 17,283 boxes Cheese, 20 bbls. Pork. Shipped by towe to-day, Sept. 29th—24,000 bush. Corn, 37,500 bush. Wheat, 23,500 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Feed, 5,000 bush. Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm; sales to-day 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 50. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.; White, $1 24@$1 28; Red, $1 21@$1 26. CORN active; Yellow, 56c. OATS in fair request at 30c.@32c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $14 75. LARD, 9¼c. BACON steady at 8c.@10c. COFFEE advancing; no stock in first hands; Rio at 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 17c. SUGAR and MOLASSES continue to advance. WHISKY firm and advanced to 20c.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. S. J. Finlayson, from Nassau, N. P.—H. Ford, Mr. Charlton.

In brig Peerless, from Bermuda—J. E. Hill, A. Darrell, W. H. Penny.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets.... 5 43 | Moon rises.... 2 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 12 | Gov. Island. 6 01 | Hell Gate.... 7 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Ships Carolus Magnus, Ashley, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr., Wilcomb, Scott, Havre, Wm. T. Frost; Comet, Todd, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Abbie Brown, Curtis, Havre, Funch, Mincke & Wendt; Adele, (Ham.,) Claasen, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Houston, Share, Falmouth, for orders, Wakeman & Co.; Arrogance, (Br.,) Helder, Dunkirk.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Robinson, Miramichi, N. B., H. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Schooners M. B. Bramhall, Davey, Tarragona: Daniel Russell, Butler, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Lucy White, Arey, Providence, Wm. S. Brower & Co.; G. R. C., Hamilton, Porto Plata, D. R. De Wolf; Arctic, (Br.,) Rhodewall, Nassau, N. P.; Tariff, Provst, Stamford, Conn., master; Henry Elliott, (Br.,) Douglas, Fogo, N. F., J. S. Dealey; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford.

Barge Mary & Caroline, Adams, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast, to L. Kenny; was stopped at Indian Head by the Potomac flotilla to await the darkness of the night to pass a rebel battery of four guns, erected on a high point of land on the Virginia shore, known as Cock Pit Point. This battery was firing into every vessel that attempted to pass.

U. S. gunboat ——, from Hystic. Was towed to this City by steamtug J. A. Stevens, for her machinery.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Grotto, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wood, Bristol Aug. 21, in ballast, to Nesmith & Soon. Sid. in co. with Spark Elita, Sparks, for New-York, Sept. 2, lat. 49 35, lon. 24 26, saw a large ship, with white lower masts and black mastheads; all three topmasts gone, no sail set except the foresail; was standing to the southward and eastward. The Grotto has experienced heavy westerly weather on the passage; lost sails, &c.

Ship M. M. Ludwig, (of Warren, Me.,) Miller, Liverpool 49 ds., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had westerly winds most of the passage; has been 13 ds. from the Banks of Newfoundland.

Bark Catalina, (Span.,) Mustaes, Havana 34 ds., in ballast, to Galway, Cassdo & Teller.

Bark H. Trowbridge, Buntze, Barbados Sept. 2, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Geestemunde, (Han.,) Kulken, Bremen Aug. 28, with mdse. and 45 passengers to E. Unkart.

Brig Lizzie Treat, (of Calais,) Colson, Zaza Aug. 1, with sugar to J. Simpson. Sept. 23, lat. 31 27, lon. 76, experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; stove part of deck-load of molasses.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Seger, Guadaloupe Sept. 1, via St. Thomas 6th and Salt Cay 10th, with salt to Darrell & Co.

Brig Conception, (Span.,) Guerra, Havana 17 ds., in ballast, to Galway, Cassdo & Teller.

Brig Jane Duncan, (Br., of Sunderland,) Elliott, Halifax 8 ds., in ballast, to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Peerless, (Br., of Bermuda,) Doe, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3129. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXTENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

Their Forces Estimated at 125,000.

No General Engagement Considered Probable at Present.

CANNONADING HEARD UP THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Preparations of Gen. Fremont.

Gengral Price's Pickets Extended to Georgetown.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

We have the usual quiet along the lines to-day, our troops occupying undisputed the line to which they advanced on Saturday last. Our scouts have discovered rebels at Occoquan, Fairfax and Springfield. They appear to have all gone from the neighborhood of Chain Bridge. It is generally believed, now, that their retrograde movement on Saturday has no significance, as they evidently had so few men in front of our lines that their withdrawal does not in any way change the relations of their main body to our front.

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS.

I think reliable information has been obtained that the rebel force between Aquia Creek and Leesburgh, is above one hundred thousand—probably nearer one hundred and twenty-five thousand, than any other figures. This force is scattered along some sixty miles. It is also pretty certain that there is some considerable alarm among the men from the extreme Southern States caused by the threatened naval expeditions. The Governor of South Carolina has demanded the return of the regiments from that State, and some have gone.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman has come to Washington direct from Richmond, *via* Norfolk, where he was sent with a flag of truce. He has been held in custody by the rebels at Richmond for about two months, although he was a civilian, and had no connection with our Army operations. It is the opinion of this gentlemen that the rebels have two hundred and fifty thousand men in Virginia, and that the force is being rapidly augmented. He says it was one continual stream of troops passing through Richmond for the seat of war. He saw the Howell Cobb Regiment of Cavalry pass through Richmond, and he thinks he never saw a more perfectly equipped and better appearing regiment. He says all the rebel troops that he saw appeared to be fairly clothed, and well shod. Provisions he thinks are plenty, and that the rebels have an abundance of the actual necessaries of life. He says our men who were taken prisoners are badly treated by the rebels, especially since the escape of some of the prisoners. He represents the case of Lieut. SELDEN as particularly hard. He is confined in a small room over the sinks, and has suffered to such an extent that he will probably lose his reason. This gentleman also reports that the most brutal of the officers in charge of the prisoners were Capt. TODD, Mrs. LINCOLN's brother, and Gen. WINDER, the brother of the WINDER now in confinement at Fort Lafayette. TODD is such a brute that he would kick the dead bodies of our men and call them damned Abolitionists. So depraved was this wretch that the rebel officers themselves preferred charges against TODD and had him detailed to other duty. My informant says that every rebel with whom he has conversed, high and low, expressed the belief that they would winter in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. This opinion prevailed along the lines from Richmond to Norfolk.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE returned to Washington this morning, having fully accomplished the objects of his visit to New-York. He has established perfect harmony between the Government and the capitalists of the country, and made it certain that we shall not be embarrassed by an empty treasury.

MORE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

There is a new birth of Brigadiers to-day—the following appointments having been made:

To be Brigadier-Generals—MELANCTHON S. WADE, of Ohio; LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, and ALVIN SCHARPF, of the District of Columbia, late an Examiner in the Patent Office.

As Assistant Adjutant-General—GEORGE C. STRONG, to be Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. BUTLER, with the rank of Major.

Brigade Surgeons—Drs. GEO. S. KEMBLE, W. G. LOWMAN, D. W. HAND, and RUFUS R. BROWN.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. GIBSON.

Considerable preparations are being made for the funeral of Gen. GIBSON, which takes place to-morrow from his late residence. The escort will be a battery of Artillery, a squadron of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry.

CLERK APPOINTED.

Mr. SANDFORD, a clerk in the State Department, having been appointed Consul to Aux Cayes, his place in the Department has been filled by the promotion of E. D. WEBSTER, formerly in the Consular Bureau. It is a little singular that Mr. SANDFORD's place was vacant for about a week without being applied for, notwithstanding the salary is $1,600 a year.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Those best informed and best capable of judging do not anticipate any general engagement in front of Washington. The scattering of the rebel forces along such a stretch of country does not foreshadow immediate action hereabouts, and certainly Gen. MCCLELLAN does not manifest any purpose to move on.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of the troops still continues remarkably good, as the following statement of the sick in the various hospitals will show. These figures are for the week ending Sept. 27: At E-street Hospital, 99; Seminary, 156; Union, 184; College, 218; Alexandria, 170; eruptive diseases, 52. Total, 879. This is 118 less than the previous week.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

The Government is again inviting proposals for furnishing beef on the hoof. Proposals will be received until the 21st of October. The Government will take from 4,000 to 6,000 head. The maximum weight must not exceed thirteen hundred pounds, and the minimum one thousan. The The cattle are to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in Pennsylvania. The Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond. This indicates that the Maher contract is about "played out."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Court of Inquiry, composed of Capts. LARRELETTE, PENDERGRAST and MORRIS, opened, to-day, at the Navy-yard, to examine the conduct of Commander CHANDLER, of the steamer *Dawn*. GEO. M. WESTON, Esq., is Judge Advocate.

It has been ascertained that HOWELL, *alias* Emeek, Merrick, Addison, &c., who stabbed T. W. WALKER, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, has made his escape into Virginia, through aid afforded him by his rebel friends in Maryland. The horse and equipments taken from him by Mr. WALKER are now in this city. The latter is recovering from his wounds.

The Kentucky Cavalry Regiment is still without an official recognized Colonel. A petition is in circulation recommending Lieut.-Col. OWENS for the command.

Prince SALM SALM was sometime ago appointed, but at his own request a change has been made, and he is now attached to Gen BLENKER's staff.

Capt. COOPINGER, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a Captain in our regular volunteer service on the recommendation of his Holiness, the Pope. This makes the fifth European monarch who has recommended officers for service in the United States.

The latest advices from Fort Pickens state that the blockade of Pensacola Bay is now strictly enforced.

The friends of Ex-Mayor BERRETT say he has gone to New-York, purposing to reside there during the continuance of the present troublas.

CANONADING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning from Montgomery County, that a brisk cannonading commenced at daylight yesterday in the neighborhood of Gen. BANKS' head-quarters at Dardestown.

It continued for a long time, and he could distinctly hear it at intervals until 8 o'clock, whilst driving along the road. The early hour, and the fact that the sound appeared to be of guns of different calibre, led to the inference that it proceeded from a collision with the enemy.

THE OCCUPATION OF MASON'S HILL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FAIRFAX, Seminary, Va., Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The ejection of the rebels from Mason's and Munson's hills, two important and commanding posts of theirs in this vicinity, is an event of no small importance; and the credit of it is properly due to the regiments who were active in effecting it. A movement was determined on by the Commandant, Gen. KEARNEY, of the First New-Jersey Brigade, to take place on Friday last, but which was, on account of the rain, delayed until the following day; the nominal purpose was to obtain some forage, a large quantity of which was at a point called Edsall's Hill, lying about three miles west of our camp, nearly parallel with Mason's Hill; for this purpose the four regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a park of artillery, [HEXAMER's,] left here at intervals from 6 A. M. to 9 A. M., and marched to the several points designated; all but the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment were placed in position to support each other in defending the wagons, forty four-horse each, while loading the forage. The real object of the movement was more for the purpose of testing the strength of the rebels and that of their several positions, the result of which was not only to expose their weakness and the falsity of the supposition that they were in large numbers, but to cause them hastily to abandon the fortifications erected by them, which were regarded as very formidable, and to leave the road open for an advance if deemed proper by our forces. They were, no doubt, alarmed at our approach, and believed that our object was to draw them into an engagement, for which, from prudential motives or other important considerations, to them they desired to avoid. The fortification on Mason's Hill was a slight structure, formed by rails and filled in with earth to the height of about three feet, and from four to five feet wide. There were no embrasures for cannon, though a negro man told us they had two pieces there. It was no doubt designed more particularly as a defence for riflemen. The hill itself is well adapted, from its situation and approach, against an attack. The condition of things within the fortification showed very plainly the poverty of the command which held it. There were no tents, and the only accommodations for the men were booths and sheds erected against the trees. The house, belonging to MURRAY MASON, a brother of Senator MASON, was occupied by the officers. It stands upon the hill, to the rear of the earthworks.

The circumstances attending the taking of the fort are these: The pickets of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. J. H. SIMPSON, consisting of Capt. SIDDONS' company, of Trenton, and Capt. AARONSON's, of Camden, occupied the extreme outposts of our lines, within three-quarters of a mile of Mason's Hill, on the road leading to it. On Saturday morning Capt. SIDDONS advanced upon the enemy, who fled before him. He immediately took possession of the different houses they had occupied, and pushed on with a small force, with the enemy in sight; they continued to fly, and, sword in hand, he entered the fortification in front by the gate, while they retired by the rear. The enemy still hovered around in large numbers, and our men being far in advance of the main body, it was determined to retire from its immediate occupation to a house a short distance off, which had been occupied by the rebels up to a few hours previous. Quartermaster HARRENY, who was in company, had been dispatched by Col. SIMPSON with orders to Capt. SIMPSON, and not finding him at the expected picket-station, he pushed on and reached him in time to form one of the assaulting party. After the taking of the fort he returned and communicated to the commanding officer what had been done, when the regiment was at once pushed forward, near to Mason's Hill, but not within the fort, as the holding of it was not a part of the programme of operations, and involved the necessity of having possession of Munson's Hill, which was closely connected with it in the chain of fortifications, and which, it was then supposed, could only be taken by a hard contest. It was deemed advisable to retire rather than bring on a battle at this time.

During the night the enemy again entered the fort, but were again dislodged by a small force under command of Lieut.-Col. HATCH of our regiment, about 4 o'clock this morning; after Col. HATCH had been in possession a short time, the Thirty-second New-York Regiment made their appearance by order of Gen. FRANKLIN, who did not know that it was already in possession of our troops.

Col. J. H. SIMPSON, who commands the New-Jersey Fourth, is an experienced and able officer, and under his guidance the troops are ever ready to follow. He was in the United service for twenty-nine years, where he distinguished himself not only on the battle-field, but in many extensive and important topographical operations, to which corps he was attached. It was with difficulty he could restrain our troops from attacking the enemy and driving them from Munson's Hill; they, however, evacuated that post on Saturday night, and it was taken possession of by a New-York regiment on Sunday morning.

The enemy have fled to Fairfax. Our scouts have penetrated to within a mile or two of that place without seeing them. They will not dare to make a stand there, and most probably will retire to Manassas, or fall back on Richmond.

From the best information we can get, the main body left on Friday night; about ten thousand were supposed to be in the vicinity of Mason's Hill.

I have not yet visited Munson's Hill, but learn that the fortifications are similar to those erected on Mason's Hill. N. J. V.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE APPROACHING BATTLE AT LEXINGTON

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"There is no intelligence from Booneville, Georgetown, Sedalia or Glasgow, and no apprehensions are felt of any immediate attack on any of these points by the rebels. All the reports received from Lexington corroborate the opinion already expressed, that the rebels intend to keep the main body of their force there, but it is stated that several bodies of troops, numbering from two hundred to two thousand, have left there within a few days past, for the North and West, but for what purpose is unknown.

Gen. FREMONT preserves a strict silence, but he is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact number of troops he can command, and organizing plans for the approaching engagement, upon the success or failure of which he is to rest his reputation and win or lose his all.

Every day an increased interest is felt in the approaching battle, for it is generally supposed that it will decide the fate of Missouri.

Some persons murmur at the delay, but Gen. FREMONT is determined to have everything ready before he advances, and not to strike a blow before he believes it will be effective.

The opinion is becoming generally prevalent that the Secessionists at Lexington are by no means to be despised, but that with their vast numbers and ample ammunition, their confidence and courage, they will make a most powerful and desperate resistance.

The pickets of the army of Gen. PRICE extend from Lexington to within about eight miles of Georgetown. They are stationed very near to each other, and this the intelligence of all our movements is conveyed to the head-quarters of Gen. PRICE in the briefest space of time.

A telegraph wire was laid from Gen. FREMONT's head-quarters to Camp Lillie this afternoon.

THE FAILURE TO REINFORCE LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Republican* learns that a statement is forthcoming from Col. HARDING, the Adjutant of Gen. LYON, who was, in the absence of Gen. LYON, in command of this Department up to the period of Gen. FREMONT's arrival here, which will show beyond question the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered by Gen. FREMONT before the battle of Wilson's Creek.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY AFFAIRS, ETC.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Eighth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers left this city to-day for the seat of war. The officers are Col. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col. MARVIN, Major TEAWIN, Adjutant JOHNSON, Surgeon MCKELWAY, Assistant-Surgeon TAYLOR. They were taken by cars in charge of Col. HALSTEAD and Aid-de-Camp Dr. J. H. PHILLIPS.

The Ninth Regiment, of Sharp-shooters, is rapidly organizing, which will make two more regiments of volunteers for three years than the State has been required to furnish.

A large meeting was held last night, at which Chancellor GREEN presided, in favor of resigning all party considerations, and nominating candidates for the Legislature who are in favor of the Union.

Judge POTTS, and numerous leading men participated.

MARYLAND.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Dr. MAGILL of Washington County, Maryland was arrested at Chambersburgh yesterday, and conveyed to Fort McHenry. He is charged with constant communication with BOB SWANN, his son-in-law, who is in the rebel army.

The arrest of Dr. MAGILL caused considerable sensation in Chambersburgh.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Old Point boat, which arrived here this morning, brings nothing new.

The Hatteras boat had not arrived when she left, but was eagerly looked for.

THREE NAVY LIEUTENANTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Lieuts. BENJAMIN P. LOYAL and W. R. BUTTS, of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, arrived at Portsmouth, were to-day sent to Fort Lafayette, for having refused to take the oath of allegiance. They are both Virginians.

Lieut. HENRY K. STEVENS, late of the *Portsmouth*, was also sent to the same destination for the same reason.

NEW GUN-BOATS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The new gun-boat *Itasca* was launched to-day, at HILMAN & STUCKER's ship-yard.

The gun-boat *Tahoma*, built at Wilmington, will be launched to-morrow morning.

BOSTON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Delay in the reception of artillery equipments for FOLLETT's Battery will prevent the departure of Senator WILSON's Regiment till next week.

PORTER's Light Battery will leave Thursday.

Recruiting is quite active.

About 6,000 men are now in camp, and will soon be ready for service.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS EN ROUTE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has left for the seat of war.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

The Surveyor of the port seized the schooner *Ocean Wave*, yesterday, a vessel of about one hundred tons, one-third of which is owned by the estate of N. ZELAFF, Churchland County, Va. The schooner *W. H. Ruston*, one hundred and seventy-five tons, a quarter of which is owned by JAMES SEQUINE, of Deep Creek, and an eighth by P. H. HENDERSON, of Alexandria, Va., and the schooner *James H. Seguine*, two hundred and thirty-seven tons, one-quarter of which is owned by L. J. SEQUINE, of Norfolk, Va., and one-eighth by C. E. BROADWATER, of Deep Creek, Va.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The steamship *Roanoke*, COUCH, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company Line, has been chartered by the Government, and is now taking in coal at Pier No. 13 North River. It is said she will also carry provisions and troops. Her destination is not known.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Additional and Important Particulars from Our Own Correspondent.

Why Gen. Sturgis Failed to Reinforce Col. Mulligan —Overwhelming Numbers of the Enemy —Our Correspondent's Experience as a Prisoner, &c.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

Last Tuesday the Ohio Twenty-seventh, and a portion of the Ohio Thirty-ninth, left Macon City under Gen. SYMMES, and proceeded westward to Utica. They left about dark, and reached Utica before daylight, meeting with no greater adventure than the breaking loose of their car containing the General and some officers—a loss which was not discovered by the Engineer till we had proceeded some ten miles. Here was a splendid opportunity for the Confederates to have made a big haul with comparative ease—a General, plenty of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, and lesser officers, all to be had for the mere asking. However, there happened to be no enemy near, and in the course of an hour or so the engine returned and hauled the missing up to the train.

At Utica the troops and horses were disembarked, and soon after some 30 or more wagons were pressed and hired, the baggage was loaded, and the march across the country commenced. Utica is a small and rather handsome place, and was originally settled by Col. R. MASON, of Utica N. Y. I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and found him a hale, hearty old gentleman—one in every respect worthy of the loyal Empire State. While here, Gen. STURGIS gave an example of his determination to reform one of the nuisances that has so much disgraced the conduct of the National troops in Northern Missouri—that of stealing. A citizen came in with complaints that some of the soldiers had entered his yard, overturned a number of bee-hives, and taken the contents. The General immediately sent out two companies, who arrested some twenty men and brought them in. All of their names were taken down, with a view to a Court-martial; two non-commissioned officers were handcuffed, and one Captain sent to his quarters for attempting to interfere.

The effect of this prompt action was salutary; for the balance of the march the cases of stealing were rare, and when they did occur, were confined to taking apples from orchards. Had the conduct of affairs in Missouri been confided to Gen. STURGIS, or men of his character, very much of the exasperation and bitter rancor which now distinguishes the contest, would never have existed.

The march was directed towards Lexington, and it was intended, I suppose, to relieve the Federal forces at this point, who, it was understood, were besieged by Gens. RAINS and PRICE, with a force of from twenty to thirty thousand men. If this was the object of the expedition it was most miserably planned on the part of Government. The idea of sending a regiment and a half of men forty miles across a hostile country in raise a siege conducted by thirty times that quantity of men, is one of those preposterous ones that strikes a thinking mind only for its outrageous absurdity. Nor will its character in this respect be diminished when it is known that not a single piece of artillery accompanied the expedition, not a single cavalry soldier; and that all the troops were raw volunteers who had never been under fire, and would be quite as likely as not to fail in their initiation. However, the business of a soldier is principally to obey orders. Gen. STURGIS was ordered to go, and he went. I may add that it was expected that Col. SMITH, with the Illinois Sixteenth and two pieces of artillery, would meet the forces under Gen. STURGIS at some point at or near Lexington. But even with this addition the force would have been miserably insufficient for the purposes intended.

We made about ten miles the first day, and camped that night on the open prairie. The next morning (Wednesday) the march was resumed, and about 10 o'clock there came mingling with the querulous clamors of the wind the hoarse mutterings of a cannonade in the direction of Lexington. All that day, with scarcely a moment's cessation, there came to our ears a duet of *tenore* winds and *basso* thunderings that seemed to shake the solid foundations of the earth. Efforts were made by the officers to hurry up the men, but the heat was oppressive, the soldiers unused to marching, and ere noon every available inch of the baggage and sick wagons was crowded with the exhausted troops, and at the end of fifteen miles a halt was called and the force encamped.

We were now within fifteen miles of Lexington, and were enabled to hear with startling distinctness the incessant war of the conflict, and during every instant from the morning of Wednesday till 2 o'clock of the morning of Thursday, there seemed to be a tremendous thunder-storm playing on the verge of the horizon. At a house where I stopped for a glass of water, the next day, a lady informed me that her daughter, on Wednesday, had counted before dark some three hundred and eighty distinct explosions.

At one o'clock Thursday morning, the march was resumed, and with a view to expedite matters, the tents were left at a house near the camp, and as fast as the men became wearied, their knapsacks were unslung and thrown into the wagons. At about ten miles from Lexington, Gen. STURGIS received information that the Confederate troops had seized the steamboats heretofore in the possession of Lexington, and thus, of course, commanded the ferry. He also was informed that the Confederate troops, learning of his approach, have thrown some 3,000 men across the river, and were awaiting his coming in the "bottom." Deeming it sheer folly to march his meager force into a hornet's nest so formidable in size, and concluding that even if he should succeed in fighting his way to the river, he would be unable to cross, Gen. STURGIS determined to strike for some point higher up, and if possible, effect a junction with the other Federal force under Col. SMITH. With this view, he struck off from the Lexington road, and marched his force into Richmond, a point some six miles above Lexington, and about the same distance from the Missouri River.

Here a few bottles of wine were cracked at the expense of a citizen, who, taken prisoner a short distance from Richmond, was jubilant over his release; and then the command moved on, and I came to Lexington. The step may seem a strange one, but hearing for nearly thirty-six hours the roar of artillery, and knowing that a battle of the most tremendous magnitude was raging here, I determined at all risks to visit the place and endeavor to obtain ocular knowledge of the progress of events. Believing that among all nations the position of a correspondent is held sacred, and confiding in the magnanimity of Gen. PRICE, I determined to throw myself in his hands, state my business, and request permission to witness the battle. Two gentlemen at Richmond, hearing my intention, volunteered to accompany me, and secure me an introduction to Gen. PRICE. We came down with no interruption, although from every bush for miles there peered a shot-gun, crossed the river, and soon after halted in front of a building in one of the main streets. Leaving me on the sidewalk and proceeding up stairs, my conductor went, as he said, to speak of my errand to the General. He soon came back, and walking up into a room crowded with officers, he led me to the further end, to front of a gray-headed gentleman, of 50 years, who sat in his shirt-sleeves, and to my surprise remarked:

"Gen. PRICE, this *is the prisoner*."

Whether my obliging conductor had taken advantage of my committing myself to his hands, to arrogate to himself the credit of having captured a prisoner or not is more than I can tell; but I rather suspect he did.

"Well, Sir, what will you have?"

I proceeded to unfold my budget—told him who I was, where I came from, and my object in visiting the place. The General pondered a few moments and then said:

"Mr. W——, I cannot grant your request. Major SAVERY, take charge of this gentleman and treat him very kindly."

I made my *congé*, and was led off by the Major, who is Provost-Marshal, and placed along with other prisoners in one of the rooms attached to his office, and from which I could witness much of the battle. I will say, in short, that my treatment thus far on the part of most of the officers and sentinels has been courteous in the extreme; only one man has offered any marked insult, and he at the time was intoxicated.

Last night (Thursday,) the battle quieted somewhat, the stillness only being broken at intervals by the heavy roar of a twelve-pounder, which was firing hot shot into the college—a large brick building within the inclosure occupied by the National forces. The firing was kept up also, I suppose, with a view to harass the Union forces by preventing their sleeping and keeping them constantly on the alert. The Confederate forces, I was informed, completely surrounded the place yesterday, cutting off all communication with the town, and preventing the Nationals from getting water—a state of things which would in itself very soon drive the troops into submission. I was also told that, last evening, the National officers, with the exception of Col. MULLIGAN, were unanimous in their desire to surrender. He, however, persistently refused, determined to fight to the last man. Soon after dark the Union forces hung out a white flag, and asked permission to bring out their wounded. Two hours were granted them for this purpose, and soon after some fifty or more of the wounded were brought out and quartered on people in town suspected of Union proclivities.

This morning at daylight the fire was opened with tremendous fury on both sides, with both artillery and small arms. About 10 o'clock the Confederates, amid a deafening roll of musketry and artillery, made a rush and drove the Nationals from their outer works, which they took possession of, and thenceforth used them with considerable effect against their late defenders. From this time till 3 o'clock the fight raged with a fury unequaled—every moment the air was shattered with the sharp discharges of thousands of small arms, through which broke, at short intervals, the massive roar of heavy cannon. At this time the firing suddenly ceased, and, inquiring, I was told that the Union forces had sent in a flag to know upon what conditions they could surrender.

"Unconditional, by G—d, and five minutes to decide in!" was the reply given by Gen. PRICE, and to this was added the assurance that if any of the prisoners held by the Nationals had been injured, he would hold them to a strict personal account.

The result was that the Federal troops agreed to surrender, retaining their private arms and personal effects. The Confederate troops instantly swarmed into the grounds which they had so long fought to obtain. Word was passed down town, and in a few minutes twenty thousand throats were hurraing their *jubilate* over the event. Just before dark a brass band paraded the streets, and at short intervals gave voice to the public joy by rolling out that lively air known as "Dixie." The air was crowded with rejoicings and ablaze with rockets. In short, there was just about the amount of noise, rejoicing, uproar and confusion naturally attendant upon a tremendous outburst of joy among any crowd of from thirty to forty thousand people.

SATURDAY.

This morning, through the permission of Gen PRICE, (to whom I addressed a note, asking the favor,) and the kindness of Major SAVERY, I was permitted to visit the battle-ground; under the escort of a member of the Provost Marshal's Guard. Northeast of the city, and a few hundred yards from the bank of the river, are a college, female seminary, and a large brick building, belonging to Col. ANDERSON, used as a boarding-house. These three stand on a line with each other—the last-named being next to the river, while all are upon ground that slopes slightly towards the Missouri. To the north is heavy timber, while to the northeast and southeast are deep gullies, rugged in outline, and, in many places, of great depth. Immediately around the College is a square redoubt, composed of a high broad parapet and a deep, wide ditch. The breastwork has sod revetments, and is filled in with dirt. Stretching away from this, on all sides are small earthworks, with traverses thrown up, inclosing both the other buildings and occupying a space of, perhaps, fifteen acres. The earthworks are simple breastworks, with trenches behind them,—are so disposed as to command every inch of the ground in every possible direction, and were constructed under direction of Capt. COPPER, of the Irish Brigade.

To reach this place from the city, one passes east along the main street of Lexington, and upon arriving at the eastern suburbs, reaches a broad, wide street, that runs straight north, terminating in front of the college. Passing along the east and west street, and a short distance before reaching the cross street, we came upon the ruins of a large brick building, which, as I learn, was fired by the Union troops, to enable them to sweep that section of the town with their artillery. At the corner of the street leading to the college is another fine building nearly in ruins, while a little further on is another brick edifice, along whose walls the National artillery has torn unsightly furrows. We pass a large number of buildings in this part of the town, which are some six or eight hundred yards from the intrenchments, whose whole surfaces (those toward the works) are scarred, seamed and shattered by cannon and musket shot. Going up toward the college, one first notices the college, in whose lofty walls appear scores of ungainly openings, torn through by the Confederate cannon. An immense crowd—not thousands, but tens of thousands of people, male and female—blocks the street and throngs all over the ground, peers from the college windows, jams the doorways and rambles curiously over the grounds. So much for the externals.

Upon presenting my pass, I was ushered within the line of sentinels that guarded the outer line of intrenchments. The first thing perceptible is a horrid odor of rotting flesh, whose origin became apparent as I pushed through the crowd and reached the Seminary. In every direction lay horses, bloated to an enormous size, while in front of the building lay fourteen bodies of the National soldiers in all the hideousness of death and in all the noisomeness of far advanced decomposition. All lay upon the ground, a few with their faces covered and their hands folded reverently across their breast; others displayed their stony motionless eyes, lips clotted with gore and ghastly countenances, surrounded by a dark, thick pool of blood that had welled from a bullet-hole in forehead or heart. In this building were some sixty or seventy wounded, dirty, bleeding, wretched, groaning in agony, covered with flies, dirt and filthiness, and disgusting in every respect to the last degree.

Passing westward for some seventy or one hundred yards, I reached the boarding-house, and on the slope between the buildings passed seven more bodies. They lay just as they fell—one man on his face and knees, and with his hands thrown forward as if to prevent his fall—all with countenances black and putrid with decomposition; and in one case of a soldier who lay with his black countenance blistering in the hot sun, and mocking with its fearful hideousness the glorious blue sky that so lovingly bent over us, the worms had already commenced their work, and were crawling in thousands over cheek, lip and forehead. I wondered, as I shuddered over this loathsome mass of rotten humanity, whether those swollen lips had ever been sanctified by the kiss of wife or mother, and whether, were either to see him now, they would recognise in those bloated features and swollen carcase the semblance of what was, perhaps yesterday, a loving son or husband.

Around on the north side were marks everywhere of desperate fight. Limbs were wrenched off, trees scarred with bullets, the ground ploughed into innumerable furrows, mules, horses and hogs strewed the spot in every direction, and poisoned the sweet air of morning with the foul odor of decay,—broken wagons, shattered muskets, torn saddles, and a thousand other evidences of the desperate and prolonged struggle were everywhere profusely visible. [illegible] topwood tree, at least twelve inches in diameter, [illegible] cut completely off by a cannon shot, while nearly every tree in the vicinity but was ploughed to its core by some species of the same missile. The beautiful college showed the most evidences of the skill of the Confederate artillerists, through every wall and story, and through every room and hall had torn the iron hail, shattering, tearing and destroying, till the once noble edifice resembled an unsightly pile of brick. I may remark here that a good deal of hot shot and other shot was fired into this building under the impression that it contained the magazine of the National forces—a mistake, however, as the ammunition was protected beneath a heavy covering of earth [illegible]. In this building, too, were wounded, in a [illegible] but little, better condition than those in the [illegible]. I may as well say here as in any other place, that the condition of the wounded and the neglect to bury the dead reflects a good deal of discredit upon the humanity of the National officers. Who will risk his life in battle when he knows that he will be left like a dog—left to rot—an object of disgust and loathing either to friend and enemy?

The fight really commenced on the night of the 11th, when the National forces—then holding the whole town—were attacked by an advance of the enemy consisting of 3,000. A sharp action ensued that night, and was participated in on the National side by the Missouri Thirteenth, under Col PEABODY, and the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Col. MARSHALL. One man was wounded on the part of the Union forces, while, owing to an advantageous cover, they were enabled to kill and wound some 30 of the Confederates.

From this time till the 18th, a continual firing was kept up between the pickets of the hostile forces, resulting in only one or two serious casualties among the Union troops. On Tuesday, the 17th, the forces of the Confederates was augmented by the arrival of detachments till it reached some 25,000 men, and the siege began in earnest. The National forces in Lexington at this time were as follows, Col. MULLIGAN commanding:

Twenty-third Regiment Irish Brigade, Col. MULLIGAN	[illegible]
Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, Col. PEABODY	650
First Illinois Regiment Cavalry, Col. MARSHALL	[illegible]
Home Guards, Col. WEIZE	[illegible]
Making a total force of 2,640 men, and 6, three of [illegible] one 12 pounders, and two 4-inch mortars.	

Operations were commenced on Tuesday evening by planting a battery of two pieces within 600 yards on the street leading south of the college grounds, two others were placed to the southeast, and others to the north and east behind breastworks of bales, making in all four batteries, including in all, [illegible] pieces. At the same time the enemy in [illegible] numbers swarmed into every ravine, gully, [illegible] timber and house in the vicinity, completely surrounding the National forces and cutting them off from water.

Wednesday morning the Confederates opened all their batteries, and all the day long they showered their iron hail upon the intrenchments, producing sublime music when mingled with the answering [illegible] from the National guns, but producing no [illegible] effect than mutilating the beautiful buildings, and perhaps shocking the nerves of the new-made soldiers by the terrible whistle of the heavy balls. The National officers say that the artillery was miserably managed—only one man was killed by a cannon-shot and of all the seventy horses and mules that lay sprawled over the ground, but one showed the mark of a ball larger than rifle or musket.

The practice of the enemy's sharp-shooters, however, was excellent. Screened by every object that offered itself, they kept up a most galling fire. A cap or head shown for an instant above the breastwork was sure to be greeted with a dozen balls that never went wide of their mark. The sharp-shooters also adopted an ingenious and safe method of getting up to the works, by using bales of hemp as a sort of gabion, which they pushed ahead of them, and which were more bullet-proof than a stone wall twenty feet thick. Some time during the day the enemy made a rush and got possession of Col. ANDERSON's house, (the boarding house,) and stuffing the windows with hemp bales, they opened with musketry from roof, doorway, cellar window, anything that would afford them protection. That night the fire from this was so galling, that a company of the Irish Brigade was sent down, who drove them from the house with the bayonet, but losing four men in the operation. They soon after abandoned it, but retook it at two other different times, before the close of the battle.

A number of wounded Federals in this house were removed down town Thursday night, at their request, as I have since learned of the enemy, who sent in a flag of truce, requesting this to be done. It was during the cessation of the firing afforded by this removal, that a few of the soldiers went to the river and filled their canteens with water—all they had from Wednesday morning till Friday night. Their provisions also gave out, as did their round shot and shell.

About 4 o'clock Major BECKER, of the Home Guards, crawled out to an advanced breastwork and run up a white flag, in token of a desire to surrender; and he did this without consultation with, and in defiance of the wish of all the other officers. So great was the indignation at this act, that several of our officers upon seeing him do it fired at him, and would have killed him had they not been restrained. However, the white flag being out, it was thought best to respect it. Knowing that the men would soon be overpowered by thirst, and seeing no reasonable prospect of reinforcements, articles of surrender were entered into, and in five minutes thereafter Secessionists covered the works like swarms of bees.

That same night the Irish Brigade was put across the river to get 40 miles to the railroad in the best manner possible, without a mouthful being given them to eat; and to-day the Cavalry and Home Guards were also put across, and requested to go to h—l or any other point most convenient or desirable. The officers were held as prisoners, but allowed the freedom of the town upon giving their parole not to escape. The rank and file were all sworn not to take up arms against the Confederate States or the State of Missouri.

The following is a nearly complete list of

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

IRISH BRIGADE.

Co. A, Lieut. MCDERMOTT Commanding.—*Killed*—Patrick Casey, John Smith. *Wounded*—Alex. Campbell, Jno. Hoffman, Jno. Kelley, C. H. Burnside, Wm. Floyd, Jno. Doyle, —— Piper.

Co. B, Capt. GLEASON.—*Killed*—Ed. Conley, —— Madigan, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Frank Curran, Jno. Gallagher, Saml. Brickley, Michael Grenehan, —— Delaney. *Wounded*——— Mournan, Stev Connors, Corporal Brickley, James Noonan, —— Armstrong, Walsh, Griffin, McCormick, Corporal Coleman.

Co. C, Capt. ROBT. ADAMS.—*Killed*—Robt. Morris, Jas. Bennett, Jas. Conway and Cornelius O'Leary. *Wounded*—Jno. Hughes, (severely;) Timothy Finley, Robt. Lang, Sergeant Mooney, Reuben Rockwood.

Co. D, Capt. SIMSON.—None killed; one wounded slightly.

Co. E, Color Company, Capt. F. K. HUELBUT.—*Killed*—Chas. S. Chase, Hugh Kelly. *Wounded*—George Reiman, John C. Keefe, H. R. Grover.

Co. F, Capt. MORIARTY.—There were from 15 to 20 killed and wounded in this Company. A partial list is as follows: *Killed*—McLaughlin and Shay. *Wounded*—Mortally, Sergeants Chapman and Montgomery; slightly, Phil. Gorman, Bart. Hays, Sergeant Cramer, Andrew Marr, Keating, Reed, Slaney, Sergeant McCarthy, and others.

Co. G, Lieut. WALLACE.—There were but few accidents in this Company, but owing to the loss of the muster-roll, I was unable to obtain them.

Co. H, Capt. HICKEY Commanding.—*Killed*—Jas. Bennett, Greely. *Wounded*—Lieut. Hickey in arm and head, Michael Coleman, Willet, Jas. McClure, Jno. Sheridan, John Foir severely. *Missing*—Morning.

Co. I, Capt. JAMES FITZ GERROLD.—*Killed*—Israel Putnam. *Wounded*—Capt. J. J. Fitz Gerrold, Thomas Carey, A. C. Parks, Jacob Hughes.

Co. K, Capt. DANIEL QUIRK.—*Killed*—James Noel and Thomas Mullins. *Wounded*—James McCarthy, Dennis Reardon, John Houlihan, James McNamara, and Lieut. Owen Cunningham.

Col. White, of Home Guards, mortally wounded.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 1, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	
5,000	do	90¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91¾	
250	do	91¾	
2,000	Tr. 6 ₩ c., 2 Year	99½	
2,000	City 6s, 1867	94	
4,000	Albany Ex. Cer	26	
10,000	Ohio 5s, '70	93¼	
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	65¾	
1,000	do	42	
1,000	Va. State 6s	48	
2,000	do	48	
2,000	do	48	
10,000	do	48	
2,000	do	48¾	
1,000	do	48	
2,000	do	48	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	89¾	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	89¾	
2,000	do	89¾	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s	81½	
1,000	do	81½	
1,000	do	81½	
1,000	do

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, A SITUATION by an English woman; would take the entire charge of a family, or a boarding-house; can refer to the first families in this city. Address for three days, [illegible]

A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible] and high social standing, [illegible] situation as housekeeper or [illegible] would go to California in the same [illegible] an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ALLEN, [illegible] Conn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, [illegible] of the highest respectability, experience [illegible] to the comfort and happiness of [illegible] or attendant [illegible] a permanent home, and a [illegible] compensation. Address Mrs. C. W., care of J. Winchester, No. 36 John-st., N. Y., to whom she refers.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED [illegible] young girl, as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT wants work; would pay attention to do chamberwork and assist in washing; prefers to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 18th-st., in the rear, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A LADY [illegible] Europe, a situation for an [illegible] girl, as chambermaid and fine washer; apply at No. 30 Fifth-avenue Hotel, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and [illegible] fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 100 East 11th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman for chamberwork and [illegible] clothes; has washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and plain sewing, or nurse and seamstress, by a steady, neat, tidy young woman; can fill any of the above situations to satisfaction; has seven years' City reference from her last place; she will be found willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful. Apply for three days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COMpetent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 39th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain sewing. Also, a girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, who can give good reference from last employer, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework, in a small family, and would take care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 830 Broadway, front room, up-stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 16 and 17, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; good City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; can wash in a public or her business, with the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at at No. 465 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at 174 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble, neat, obliging girl wishes to procure a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls want situations to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. No. 141 East 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse; has the best of City references from her last place, where she was for three years. Call at No. 224 West 25th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to take care of children; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of growing children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with children; can do all kinds of housework; good City reference. Can be seen this day, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has got the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal, second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a highly recommended English Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do the general housework of a small family; is fully competent and a neat servant, and, having lived out in England as well as in this country, will be found very obliging. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do up-stairs work and help in washing. She is an excellent servant, and has very good City reference. She was over four years in her last place. Call at No. 222, 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 119, Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 7 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best of references. Can be seen at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general house servant, in a small family; best references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is competent and willing to take care of children. Call at No. 85 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING AND IRONING—Or to do general housework; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 86 West 30th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business, such as bread, baking, pastry, game and what belongs to a cook's place; if required, will assist in the washing; has not many connections in this country, and prefers a steady home. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECtable young woman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the trimming store.

A COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTable woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread, and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches: soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived in the best of families in City and country. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st, Room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as cook; understands French and American cooking; will assist in the coarse washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can cook all kinds of meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference to be had by calling at No. 168 2d-av., near 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant as cook; also understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to do a little washing, if required; City reference; seven years in last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 347 6th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY AND SOber middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, 2d floor, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to leave the City; has eight years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who fully understands her business, and can show the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 7th-av., between 23d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, FULLY qualified in every respect, wants a situation as cook, in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days at No. 61 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands French and English cooking, or will go out by the day; good City references given. Apply at No 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good, plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place, for three years. Apply at No. 281 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlishwoman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 33 12-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 East 27th-st.

A COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last situation, either City or country. Call at No. 164 11th-st. near Avenue A.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain baker, &c. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands French and English cooking, and will go out by the day; good City references given. Apply at No 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good, plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place, for three years. Apply at No. 281 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlishwoman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 33 12-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 East 27th-st.

A COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last situation, either City or country. Call at No. 164 11th-st. near Avenue A.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain baker, &c. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a Protestant young woman; is a good baker; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 21st-st., one door east of 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; would assist with washing. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations; one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and understands pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, and to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., or send a note.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have good City references from their last place, where they lived four years and a half together. Call, till suited, at No. 114 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or sewing and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook; and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference, as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would not object to the general housework of a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats soups, game, gravies, etc; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, of which she is a proficient. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or will do all the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A Protestant, wishes a situation with a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or sewing and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook; and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference, as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would not object to the general housework of a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats soups, game, gravies, etc; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, of which she is a proficient. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or will do all the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A Protestant, wishes a situation with a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City references from their last place, where they lived four years and a half together. Call, till suited, at No. 114 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or sewing and chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook; and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference, as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would not object to the general housework of a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; she is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats soups, game, gravies, etc; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, of which she is a proficient. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or will do all the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A Protestant, wishes a situation with a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has best City reference. Call or address No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A COOK AND GOOD BAKER.—WANTED, a situation by a woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; can give City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable young women—sisters; the one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other will do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 270 3d-av., in the shoe-store, between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two young women—one as cook and chambermaid and to assist in washing. Call or address No. 68 West 43d-st., corner of 6th-av.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 92 West 12th-st., for two days.

A COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a place to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, Room No. 10, for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable, steady woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as cook and baker; is a first-class washer and ironer; can make all kinds of cakes and pies; is well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook and excellent laundress; good City reference given; can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook or laundress, in a respectable private family. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laundress; the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 34½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business. Best of City and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived for over five years in one place. Call in Court-st., between 3d and 4th place, in the bakery, South Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has lived in England for eight years as cook; has lived in her last place one year; best of city reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 10th-st., near 8th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl in a private family to do plain cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, middle-aged woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; is capable of nursing an invalid. Call at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address E. G., No. 142 East 21st-st., New-York.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do the housework of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 761 Washington-st., corner of Jane.

A PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really reliable servant and first-class domestic, with excellent references for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately on application; understands her business thoroughly, at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who is a competent dressmaker, wants work by the day, week, or month; would prefer a permanent situation; can do all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to wait on a lady; can give first-class references as to capability. Address, for two days, C. S., Union-square Post-office.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to get patronized in the neighborhood of No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; she takes work into the house or goes out by the day, with or without her machine; she is a first-class dressmaker; the best of City reference given.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAKing, by a young girl, to go out by the day or week; also, ladies' fine sewing and lace-work. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and make boys' clothing; has the best of City References; has no objection to travel; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 157 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Stanton.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back rooms.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable and obliging girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can make excellent bread; can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl, who thoroughly understands general housework, with good reference from her last place, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 169 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable German girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 341 7th-av., near 40th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION to do general housework, in a private family; a good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given; has lived over three years in her last place. Inquire at No. 82 First-place, corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference; served two years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation with a private family to do general housework; can give good reference. Call at No. 11 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days at 435 West 25th-st., below 9th-av.

AS HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation for a smart, active girl, of respectable and neat appearance, having good recommendations; can wash and iron well and do plain cooking; is industrious, careful and steady; will try hard to please, and where she can have a steady home will hire for $4 or $5 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by an English Protestant, as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair-dressing. Best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French finting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, who can produce the best of City references, a situation in the above capacity, in a first-class house in this City. Call at, or address No. 401 Canal-st., up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL is anxious to procure a situation as above; is a first-rate washer, and can do up ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen in good style; is good natured and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress, chambermaid or fine washer; understands her business perfectly; can be recommended by the first families in this city for character and capability. Call or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as laundress and chambermaid; good reference can be given. Call at No. 234 Elizabeth-st. No objection to go to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable persons in a private family, one as laundress, the other as cook and to assist in the washing; good City reference furnished as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; five copies TEN DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENS.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Quiet again prevailed along the National lines across the Potomac yesterday, our troops occupying undisturbed the positions taken up by them during the first days of the week. The rebel lines are believed now to extend from Leesburgh to Aquia Creek, some sixty miles, and from the most reliable information which can be obtained, it is thought they have scattered over this extent of country between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. No general engagement is now anticipated immediately, as the rebel forces are too much scattered to render one probable. The force which on Monday made its appearance at Great Falls has not since shown itself in that vicinity.

Intelligence reaches us by way of Baltimore that on Monday morning a brisk cannonading commenced in the neighborhood of Gen. BANKS' Head-quarters at Darnestown, and continued for a long time. No explanation is given of the cause, but it is conjectured that a collision with the enemy had taken place.

Gen. FREMONT, we learn by a dispatch from Jefferson City, is engaged in the most active preparations for the great battle at or near Lexington, which cannot long be delayed. There is no doubt that the rebel leaders, although they have sent out considerable bodies of men in various directions, intend to keep the main body of their force at Lexington, and the opinion is becoming generally prevalent that this force is not one to be despised, but will make a most powerful resistance to whatever force Gen. FREMONT may be able to bring against it. The pickets of PRICE'S Army now extend from Lexington to within about eight miles from Georgetown. They are stationed very near each other, and are thus enabled with great rapidity to convey to Gen. PRICE intelligence of the movements of the National troops.

The letter of our special correspondent, giving details of the siege of Lexington, embodying particulars which have not before been made public, will be read with the greatest interest. In it will be found an explanation of the reasons for the failure of Gen. STURGIS to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN. It appears that his force, instead of being four or five thousand, as has been represented, did not amount to more than fifteen hundred. On arriving in the vicinity of Lexington, Gen. STURGIS found that PRICE, having heard of his approach, had sent out a greatly superior force to meet him, and consequently, having no artillery, he concluded to fall back on Liberty, where he obtained a steamer and proceeded towards Fort Leavenworth to procure cannon. Meantime our correspondent, who had accompanied Gen. STURGIS' command, proceeded to Lexington, where he was held for three days as a prisoner by Gen. PRICE, and thus was enabled to obtain a variety of important information.

By the arrival of the gun-boat *Rhode Island* from Fort Pickens, we have some additional intelligence relative to the destruction of the privateer *Judah* in Pensacola harbor, by the crew of the *Colorado*. The loss of the rebels on that occasion is now positively known to have been at least thirty killed and a considerable number wounded. The wounded among the crew of the *Colorado* were all doing well and likely to recover. The rebel force at the Navy-yard was augmented on the very next day after the occurrence, in anticipation of further visitations. Flag-Officer MERVINE, on the Sunday following, caused a congratulatory address to be read from the quarter-deck of the *Colorado*, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the crew.

Three Lieutenants attached to the United States ship *Constellation*, which recently arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette, they having refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their names are BENJAMIN P. LOYAL, W. R. BUTTS and HENRY K. STEVENS—the first two natives of Virginia.

The steamship *Bohemian* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with European advices five days later. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and Londonderry on the 20th ult. She brings the mails of the *Great Eastern*, which had arrived at Liverpool on the 17th in a disabled condition. It appears that the "big ship" became almost wholly unmanageable during a gale, owing to the breaking of her rudder-pin. The scene on board the vessel is described as fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. The ship rolled so violently that her boats, although placed thirty or forty feet above water, were washed away. Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from concussions, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestige of the paddle-wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety, a temporary steering-gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown. When the *Persia*, in answer to signals from the *Great Eastern*, approached the latter, as before reported, circumstances were such that the *Great Eastern's* engines could not be slackened. Another advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, and Breadstuffs were also somewhat better. Provisions continued quiet. It was reported that a considerable business was being done in Cotton *for export to America*—the *Edinburgh* having a large quantity engaged, and the three steamers being expected to take a number of bales. The public mind in England was apparently much easier on the Cotton question, the certainty of an increased supply from India being fully established. The latest letter from Dr. RUSSELL in the London *Times* eulogizes the Army of the Potomac, and says that it will soon justify the expectations entertained in regard to it. He also treats the affair at Hatteras Inlet as one of importance. The *Times* itself, however, cannot readily give over its sneering, and still insists that the independence of the South should be acknowledged. The fact seems to be established that GARIBALDI has been offered a position in our army, but it is now stated that he has declined it, for reasons connected with his health. Affairs on the Continent still continue to wear an unsettled aspect. There are threatenings from Poland and Hungary, and in Italy there remains more bloody work to be done. An intimation of this latter fact is found in the speech of VICTOR EMANUEL, delivered at the opening of the Italian Exhibition on the 15th ult. The "Unity of Italy" he declared to be not yet complete.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Sweetwater Station, 340 miles east of Great Salt Lake City, on the 28th ult., we have advices from San Francisco to the 21st. The steamer *Sonora* had sailed for Panama, with the mails, passengers and treasure for this City. The treasure list foots up $1,152,000, of which $995,000 is consigned to parties here. There is no change to note in business matters, and the news generally is unimportant.

The Republicans of Massachusetts held their State Convention yesterday at Worcester, and made nominations for State officers. Governor ANDREW was renominated by acclamation, only one dissenting voice being heard. EDWARD DICKINSON, of Amherst, a Bell and Everett man, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ex-Judge ABBOTT, of Lowell, a Democrat, for Attorney-General. The resolutions adopted are of course straight out for the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is effectually crushed. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER addressed the Convention, favoring general emancipation as the strongest blow that can be struck against the rebels.

The State Convention of the Liquor-dealers met yesterday at Syracuse, called together for the adoption of some policy by which the dealers throughout the State may act in concert. HENRY SNYDER, of New-York, presided. Arrangements were made for the appointment of an Executive State Committee, with power to organize county and local committees, and resolutions were adopted asserting the right of property in liquor, denouncing the Excise law, etc

The Board of Supervisors, at their regular meeting yesterday, were served with a mandamus directing the payment of the bill of the *Daily News* ($700) for advertising "Papers before the Mayor for approval." The new bridge at McCombs' Dam was reported as completed, at a cost of $90,000—being the amount appropriated. The Board then proceeded with the election of Inspectors of Registry, and having completed eleven Wards, adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Legislative Committee appointed to examine into the *modus operandi* of street openings and other matters pertaining thereto, met yesterday, and after examining CHAS. A. MAY, Esq., who knew nothing of the subject except what he had read in the papers or heard, adjourned until Thursday at 12 M.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening and repudiated the action of the People's Convention by ordering primary elections and the holding of conventions to nominate candidates. The Democratic General Committee for the same county also held a meeting, but adjourned without any direct action.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD yesterday heard an application for the appointment of a Receiver, to take charge of the affairs of the Artisans' Bank. The matter of the appointment was referred to SAMUEL JONES, Esq. Before the same Justice, MEYER COHEN, professing to be a loyal Southern merchant, was discharged from an arrest apparently oppressive.

The Stock Market was somewhat irregular on the Railways, yesterday; firm for Government Stocks, but lower on the Southern State Stocks. Exchange fell to 105¼ for Produce bills on England, and 107¼ for Bankers.

Breadstuffs were heavy, yesterday, and prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers, generally. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Refined Ingot Copper attracted more attention; prices of Pork and Lard were firmer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Laths, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Green Teas and Whisky. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The cattle market began in earnest on Monday this week, owing to a break on the Erie road, which, it was supposed, would make the supply light. Drovers getting in on Monday began to sell off, and probably over a 1,000 head were disposed of on that day. Business was tolerably brisk yesterday, but prices were ½c. less than last week, the supply actually being larger than one week ago, the receipts of Monday and Tuesday being over 4,200 at Forty-fourth-street alone. Had the Erie train of fifty cars with 900 cattle arrived, the market would have been crowded down to a low figure. The fact of their being on the way had a depressing effect, buyers holding back, thinking to purchase cheaper when they arrive, possibly on Friday or Saturday. Some of the droves are remarksbly fine, the best selling for 9c.; but most of the good cattle may be quoted at 8½c. There are enough left for to-day's sales.

The Commercial Results of the War.

We are now far enough advanced in the season to see that the total value of importations of foreign merchandise, exclusive of bullion, into the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, will not exceed $175,000,000, which is fifty per cent. less than in 1860. The falling off will probably fully equal $185,000,000. We have suddenly ceased to consume a great many articles of foreign manufacture, partly from a general retrenchment of expenses, and partly from the use of domestics, which, under the present almost prohibitory tariff on all we can produce, are henceforth to take the place of foreign articles. Our factors abroad, consequently, have been notified to send home our balances in specie, which has flown in upon us, exclusive of the products of our own mines, at the rate of more than a million dollars per week since the year commenced. The current still sets toward us, and will swell the amount by the end of the year to more than $50,000,000 over the export. We exported last year $56,000,000 in specie over imports, to make good the balances against us. Here is a difference, in one short year, in the exchanges between the two countries equal to more than $100,000,000, to be liquidated in specie.

The change on one account has been most opportune, as the position of commercial independence it has secured them, has enabled our people to turn all their energies to the prosecution of the war. The Banks, as the representatives of the capital of the country, are relieved of all apprehension of a drain of specie from the country, and now constitute the right arm of Government in its military operations. The spectacle we present, as a nation, is a most extraordinary one, as our strength shows the greatest when, reasoning from precedent, we have been pronounced to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Such has been a foregone conclusion with empirics, who have no higher lights than those of experience. Our strength, however, only results from the variety and extent of our resources, which render us entirely self-sustaining, while the nations of the old world lean upon half-a-dozen props, the loss of either one of which involves the most serious commercial disasters.

We have already demonstrated that we can forego the consumption of foreign merchandise to the amount of $185,000,000 or $200,000,000 annually, without inconvenience or commercial disturbance. In fact, our ability to dispense with its use is the very thing that gives us means to carry on the war. But what is to be the effect upon foreign nations, who are suddenly cut off from so lucrative a market? Can they by economy and domestic production, pass through the crisis with the same ease as ourselves? By no means. From their necessities, growing out of the commercial or manufacturing systems they have built up, and from the excess of their population in ratio to the food they produce, they must continue their purchases from the United States, whether we take a dollar from them or not. In food we can undersell all other countries; and so we can in cotton, when this moves at all. This dependence of foreign countries upon the United States is most strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the same time that we are reducing our importations one-half, we have been increasing our exports of domestic produce in very nearly the same ratio. We exported from the port of New-York the past year, produce of the value of $66,000,000; for 1861, of the value of $94,000,000. We are continuing our exports on a similar scale of increase, while our weekly importations have now fallen off to one-quarter their customary volume.

For such exportations we must, as we have already shown, be paid in specie. How long can such a state of things continue without producing a commercial revulsion in the Old World? The country most to be affected is England, because her industries are all similar to our own. We shall continue to consume, as formerly, tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wines and spirits, &c., &c. Of these we imported the past year something like $100,000,000. We shall also continue our importations of silks, hides, and other articles that we do not produce. These are the articles that constitute nine-tenths of our imports the present year. The falling off has chiefly been in cotton and woolen fabrics and iron. Of these we imported last year very nearly $100,000,000. For their production we have equal facilities with Great Britain, and in cotton goods are already her rival in foreign markets. With domestic production, and a tariff very nearly prohibitory, we have probably pretty nearly seen the end of importations of these articles. The Trade returns of Liverpool for August are conclusive to the same point. The exports of that port to the United States were $6,100,000 less than in 1860, having fallen from $8,350,000 to $2,250,000. At a similar rate, the reduction in exports from that port alone to the United States for the year, will be equal to $75,000,000! Already is the most serious alarm felt by a people whose self-confidence seldom deserts them. They have been speculating upon the coming events of this country as if they were purely political, and concerned us alone. To their astonishment, they are the first to feel their effects, which now threaten to be not only excessively disastrous, but permanent. With a reverse already sustained, calculated to inflict a severe blow upon their prosperity, is added this terrible question of cotton, which unless speedily solved in their favor, will throw millions out of employment, with the gaunt spectre of famine and nakedness added to a winter's cold, staring them in the face. If we should be successful in sending them cotton we shall relieve them of one dilemma only to aggravate another. If to pay for breadstuffs alone they will have to part with $50,000,000 in specie, how infinitely must they increase the sum to pay for the $150,000,000 worth of cotton? Will not a balance of trade carried from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000, break any nation down? It will certainly be the cause of most serious disasters, and perhaps compel a recasting of their whole commercial and manufacturing system. England is already tasting the bitter fruits of our political imbroglio, which she thought she might regard with indifference, if not encourage. But a ball has been set in motion to roll round the world, jostling and perhaps upsetting all commercial dynasties, and in good time remodeling, if not destroying political ones. At any rate, foreigners will henceforth have ample food for thought and reflection, and will be truly fortunate if they escape the most serious commercial disasters.

Another Attack on the Rebel Const.

The latest batch of newspapers received from the South contains the following extract from the Savannah *Republican*, Sept. 17:

"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski, last night, reports that an engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the fort at Port Royal commenced Monday afternoon, and continued through the whole of yesterday. The guns were distinctly heard from Fort Pulaski."

It is well known that a number of vessels, larger and smaller, composing a squadron of imposing strength, sailed from Fortress Monroe during the second week in September, with orders to rendezvous at or near the mouth of the Savannah River. The time named in the extract corresponds with that at which this squadron should have reached its destination. Port Royal Inlet leaves the ocean so near the embouchure of the Savannah River, that cannonading going on at the mouth of the one could readily be heard at the mouth of the other; while penetrating inland, the inlet leads to Beaufort, a point to which the attention of the Washington authorities has been directed for some time past. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the Savannah paper has not been misinformed. Nothing is more likely than that our Navy was hammering away at the Port Royal defences, on Sept. 16, and possibly a lodgment may have been effected at Beaufort before this. The only mystery is that we have no account from our own sources. Transactions occurring at the middle of last month, should have been reported at Fortress Monroe a week ago, at least; and the absence of such report may discredit rumors reaching us through channels less direct. But, on the other hand, we have no tidings whatever of the expedition in question; and tidings certainly should have been received long since from a point no more distant than South Carolina, whatever the result of the movement. We may venture, therefore, to hope that something has been achieved, of which we are presently to get details. If Beaufort, near as it is to both Charleston and Savannah, and controling intercourse between the two cities by its command of the railroad, is really in the hands of a National force, we need inquire no further as to the cause of BEAUREGARD'S recent retrograde movements. It must indeed be almost impossible to keep the South Carolina and Georgia troops in camp a single day after the receipt of news so disastrous.

A [illegible] OF THE UNIONISTS.—The disposition discovered by the several detached organizations of Union men in the City to coalesce in the formation of a single Municipal ticket, is a good symptom following several bad ones. Nothing but unity, supporting names entitled to command popular respect, can carry the election, but unity can do it infallibly. The very certain success of the Union ticket has, in fact, been the source of all difficulty. All who crave office contend for a place on this ticket. They intrigue for it; form rival organizations, in the hope that terms of reconciliation and reunion may include their nominations, and otherwise contrive with exceeding craft to make the thing called political capital for themselves at the cost of others. The control of so potent a popular vote is a power few men are diffident enough to dislike.

From these symptoms of plethora and overhealth, the movement is recovering. Personal ambition and importunity are postponed to the exaltione of patriotism and to the necessity of reform. It is a time when the nation demands everything; when economy at home and prodigality to the cause of the country become cardinal virtues. As much as the tax list of the City can be reduced, so much is the power to contribute to the Government men and money augmented. Municipal reform becomes thus an ally of the national cause; and those who withstand it, will determine their own political ruin. The public will do well to watch the movement closely to understand who is responsible for any hitch in the arrangements looking to a concentration of the Union forces. If individuals or factions permit partisan or personal attachments to control them in the matter, they may as well retire to private life forthwith. Reform must be had, no matter who goes to the wall.

Kentucky—The Situation.

The movements of the National forces in Kentucky are prompt and energetic. The demonstrations down the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, under the direction of Gen. SHERMAN and Col. ROUSSEAU—two of the most dashing officers of the Union—have driven back the rebels from their more advanced positions; and it is even believed that they have evacuated Munfordsville, where they were thought to have two thousand men. It is supposed they will make their first stand at Bowling Green, which is one hundred and eleven miles from Louisville. This would be yielding about fifty miles of the line of the railroad which they have heretofore commanded; and if the report prove true, it will indicate a fearfulness of the enemy and a vigor on the part of SHERMAN and ROUSSEAU most auspicious to the speedy triumph of the Union cause. Bowling Green is only forty-six miles north of the Tennessee line, and to push the enemy from within forty miles of Louisville so far back as that, is a worthy achievement.

The abandonment of Munfordsville and Green River would be a sad set-back to the rebels. It is at Munfordsville that the railroad crosses Green River, and the southern bluff of Green River is said to afford a position for very formidable defences. It rises high on its northern front, forming a natural breastwork, and falls very gradually towards the south, ending in an elevated plateau, across which advances to attack a fortification would be exposed and extremely hazardous. Bowling Green is perhaps thirty-five miles distant from the railroad crossing of Green River, but yet only a few miles in a direct line from Green River itself, on its tributary, the Barren, which the railroad crosses at the town.

Bowling Green will, of course, be held by the rebels as long as they hold anything in Kentucky. Our present information is that BUCKNER'S rebel forces at that point have been much exaggerated, and that he has not, really, over 5,000 or 6,000 men in all. If BEAUREGARD'S army has not been scattered and part of it sent to Kentucky, it will not be long before the Confederates will be driven out of Central and Eastern Kentucky. They may hold Columbus and Hickman somewhat longer.

In the Southeast the Tennesseans are extending their forays. London, in Laurel County, is the last place they are reported to have taken. But Richmond—only eighteen miles east of Lexington—is said to be threatened by ZOLLICOFFER, and very much alarmed. On the other hand, we hear that a force of 1,500 Nationals from Camp Robinson, has been moved as far as Crab Orchard in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER'S marauders, and that the latter are retreating. It is only about thirty miles from Crab Orchard to London, where the rebels were last reported; and unless they withdraw very promptly, they will get rough handling from the East Tennesseeans and Kentuckians that Camp Robinson has sent against them.

The important towns of Owensboro, and Henderson, Ky., near the mouth of Green River, have been well attended to. A gunboat from Cairo has been anchored in front of each, and no mischief can be accomplished at either place by the rebels. Evansville, Ind., is a loyal city close at hand, connected by railroad with Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, &c. Union troops can be rapidly gathered at Evansville, and there they command the mouth of Green River. It was to shut off the advance of National troops from that quarter that BUCKNER ordered the Green River locks to be blown up. But he failed as to all the locks, not even one being destroyed, as we had supposed. On the 26th ult., Col. CRAFT, of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, who had been ordered to Evansville, made an expedition by steamboat up Green River, a distance of one hundred miles. He found everything in order. The locks are all guarded, and communication kept open. It was this fact, perhaps, that led to the retreat of the rebels from their advance towards Louisville. The communications of Green River exposed their rear and flank. Col. CRAFT seized some important papers on his expedition, besides twenty-eight hogsheads of tobacco belonging to a notorious Secessionist, who had been giving the Unionists of this region much trouble. He escaped and fled to Tennessee.

If the present information shall be found all reliable, it gives a very encouraging view of the Union cause in Kentucky. Let the Government apply every effort to the work, and we may soon see the war carried beyond the Kentucky line, and Tennessee herself paying the penalty of treason.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A person intimately known to a prominent commercial house of this City, which vouches for his entire reliability, arrived here a few days ago from North Carolina. This witness is exceedingly strong in his testimony as to the prevalence of Union sentiments in his State. He avers that Union men openly declare themselves everywhere, and the number augments daily. It will be remembered that the secession [illegible]ers at Raleigh reported the Legislature, upon the receipt of the news of the affairs at [illegible]ras Inlet, as indulging in a demonstration which the reporters "hoped never to hear repeated." [illegible] on the supposition of a united Legislature of traitors, caused much speculation at the moment. The present deponent explains it by saying that the demonstration consisted in vehement cheers for the Union from a large body of the members, who were at no pains to conceal their unaltered fidelity to the National flag. He adds his opinion, that every repetition of such successes upon the coast will tend to strengthen the cause of the Union, in North Carolina at least.

We have been disposed to receive these flattering tales with scant favor. Were the gentleman now in the witness-box unsupported by other evidence wholly unquestionable, it would be difficult to yield him the credit he might really deserve. Yet North Carolina is a border State, and likely to retain, as have done the other of those States, a powerful residuum of loyalty, which may be expected to manifest itself at safe opportunities. Of its actual existence, the experience of the officer in command at Fort Hatteras is sufficient proof. Hundreds of North Carolinians hastened over the fifty miles of water which separates the fort from the mainland to congratulate our soldiers, and to take the oath of allegiance; and they told the same story which we now receive from a different quarter. There is no reason for not believing it; and it adds new motives to energetic action on the part of the Government and people; and gives a satisfactory answer to those who assert that the South is utterly separated in sentiment and sympathy from the North; and may be subjugated, but can never be restored to a condition of willing and hearty allegiance to the National Government. A few victories gained under the old standard will, doubtless, bring to light a Union Party elsewhere than in North Carolina, strong enough to sustain itself against the despotism of DAVIS and his Cabinet.

Tobacco and the Blockade.

The complex character of modern civilization is strikingly illustrated in the terrible part which certain commercial elements have come to play in the solution of National questions. It is not now as during the simpler organization of society, and before material interests had bound nations into a solidarity of mutual interests and mutual dependence. Then an issue was made on its own merits: now it is, to a large degree, a question of exports and imports, tariffs and exchanges. It has been wittily remarked, that the fate of the world literally hangs on a *thread*, in allusion to the tyranny which cotton exercises. It may not be out of season to inquire how far the fate of the world is based on *smoke*—in other words, what is likely to be the effect of the blockade on the tobacco supply of the European markets?

Tobacco is probably, after salt, the object whose consumption is most generally diffused. The weed has its detractors and its defenders. To some it is—

"The generous tobacco,
The gentleman's saint, and the soldier's idol."

To others it is the root of all evil. We remain neutral. Suffice it to say, that whenever it has been introduced it has been consumed with avidity—that its use is almost universal, and that it increases with the advance of civilization. A few statements will show the vast commercial and fiscal importance of this plant.

England consumes annually about sixty million pounds of tobacco. The revenue from it for the last year amounted to the enormous sum of $30,000,000, there being but one other article of foreign import, sugar, which yields the Government a larger amount. But the Government of France is still more interested in the tobacco question than that of England, because in France tobacco is a Government monopoly, which contributes 125,000,000 francs per annum to the Imperial Treasury. There is, moreover, a kind of necessity that makes it incumbent on the Emperor to obtain the usual supply of tobacco at whatever cost, as, if his colossal Army were long deprived of this, their almost only luxury, the fortunes of his dynasty might be shipwrecked, and his throne, now upheld by 600,000 bayonets, might be overturned by a withdrawal of their support. That a plant originally smoked by a few savages should succeed, in spite of the most stringent opposition of Church and State, to be the cherished luxury of the whole civilized world, increase with the increase of time, and end in causing so vast a trade, so large an outlay of money, and exercising so powerful an influence on the polity of nations, is certainly a statistical fact without a parallel.

The United States supplies about two-fifths of all the tobacco consumed in Europe. Of the 60,000,000 lbs. required by England, she draws from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 lbs. from the United States, and we furnish from three-fourths to four-fifths of all that consumed by France. What is the present outlook for European supplies? An English commercial journal has recently asserted that the blockade will wholly cut off the European supply from America. There is no ground for this alarm. To begin with, more than half of all our tobacco is raised in the loyal States. Then of the Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee crop of last year, immense quantities have this season been brought to New-York, instead of being sent, as formerly, to New-Orleans and Richmond, and the stock on hand in this City is now three or four times what it usually is at the same season. The French Government is now obtaining, through its agents here, very large quantities, and it is confidently asserted that France can get in New-York all she wants for the next six months. With respect to England, it so happens that the quantity of tobacco now in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom is 25 per cent. more than at the corresponding period of last year, and it is noteworthy that the price of tobacco may be doubled without greatly enhancing its cost to the English consumer, as the duty is the chief element in its manufactured value. We hear that a great part of the present crop has been gathered in good order; towards the month of April next it will be cured and ready for export; and towards that time it is highly probable that there will be facilities for forwarding the customary supplies to the European market.

The leaders of the Southern rebellion well understand the tyranny exercised by the great staples, and there is nothing on which they calculated with more assurance than that the

lack of labor and political wisdom [illegible] the English and French Governments to break the blockade, and recognize their Confederacy. They find out now that they have [illegible] England has no intention to [illegible] for cotton, and we shall soon [illegible] lovers of the wind all the material for [illegible] they want. There will, therefore, be no breaking of the blockade. Let the rebels put *that* into their pipe and smoke it.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Particulars of the Disaster to the Great Eastern.

Her Rudder Rendered Unmanageable in a Gale.

FEARFUL SCENES ON BOARD.

The English Mind Easier on the Cotton Supply Question.

Dr. Russell Eulogizing the Army of the Potomac.

What is Thought of the Capture of Hatteras Inlet.

GARIBALDI NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Quiet.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 19th, *via* Londonderry on the 20th inst., arrived off this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Bohemian* has one hundred and seventy-five passengers. She experienced strong head winds on the passage, and reports meeting, on the 23d of September, the steamship *North American*, bound to Liverpool.

The news per the *Bohemian* is five days later than that already to hand.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th of September in a disabled condition. The *Bohemian* brings her mails.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th ult.

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship *Great Eastern* is taken from the English papers:

The *Great Eastern* left her moorings in the River Mersey at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock. Immediately putting on full speed, all went well with her until 4 o'clock on Thursday, when a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The Captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found, to his surprise, that the ship would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder-pin was broken. The fore-stayasil was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore-trysail was then run up, but it was blown away. The paddle engines were now stopped, and the boats ordered to be cut away, when the *Great Eastern* once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again, owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some hundred weight each, which were in the engine-room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes, which had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and thenceforward the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the port-holes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandeliers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments; rails of bannisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken into numberless pieces.

Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare rudder, let away on the cable deck, had knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two tanks also on the cable deck were so much damaged by another concussion, that two hundred gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold, and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers, in the lower after cargo space, was lying in two feet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks on board was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stanchions, by which concussion one of the poor fellow's legs was broken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts, and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man, crawling in his agony to extinguish some portion of the baking gear, which, at that moment, had caught fire.

On Thursday night the gale was from the south-west, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the north-west, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter, and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor-fluke attached, which, dragging in the water behind the ship might bring her head to the wind, but the swinging of the rudder made it useless, and a plan was then suggested to the Captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was, to pass two or three turns of chain cable around the rudder-pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains by pulling either end of this chain cable. A circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of the paddles remaining, soon stopped, it being fouled by the rudder, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these arrangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track of Saturday night. The brig *Magnet*, of Halifax, hove-to sight, and came alongside and laid to for the purpose of rendering assistance.

Sunday, at 2 o'clock, the *Great Eastern* got under way; the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded nine knots an hour with the screw alone.

She met the *Persia* the next morning, and signaled her to come under the lee, which the *Persia* did, but she proceeding, the *Great Eastern* did not. Seeing her speed, and it was supposed and concluded that her intentions were unfair. The *Great Eastern* put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the *Persia* was too far off. The *Great Eastern* continued her course Tuesday morning, and reached the head of Kinsale, where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signaled the shore, but no notice was taken of her. At 4 o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached.

Our informant states that it is almost impossible to

exaggerate the success which [illegible] while the fate of the ship was [illegible] were several clergymen on board, [illegible] services were frequent. The [illegible] passengers was published, apart from [illegible] ground, to signify the distressing [illegible] circumstances. A meeting was held in the [illegible] on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and [illegible] character were passed.

The passengers [illegible] gratitude to the commander of the ship, [illegible] and complimented Capt. [illegible] and the officers and crew of the *Great Eastern* for their [illegible] exertions.

The passage, however, were of a less [illegible] character, severe comments being passed on the [illegible] of the ship, her strength of paddles, and the [illegible] behaved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Leger race was won by *Callevour*, beating Knightsman by a head only. *Kaidoscan* was third, about ten lengths from *Knightsman*. At the start *Ketledrum* was backed almost at "evens" against the field, which consisted of eighteen horses, while one hundred to one was offered against the winner.

A letter in the *Times*, says that East India cotton is regarded with increasing favor. It is said that some spinners have discovered that while Surat cotton makes beautiful cloth, it also takes dye much better than American.

The *Times*, also, in some speculations on the cotton question adduces evidence to show that, so far from American cotton being the arbiter of England's destinies, her emancipation from all need of it, is perhaps simply a question of eight or nine millions of pounds sterling.

Consols, on the 16th of September, opened firm and rather dearer, but the advance was not maintained. The discount market was quiet, and good bills sold at 3⅝ to 3¾ ₩ cent. Shares in the *Great Eastern* had fell 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. each, under her disaster.

FRANCE.

The French Government refuses to let French officers join the Federal Army.

It is settled that the King of Prussia is to visit the Emperor. The interview will take place at Compeigne in the beginning of October.

The Paris Bourse was firm and animated. The rentes closed on the 18th of September at 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding the announcement that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of a command in the National Army, the latest Italian journals express considerable uncertainty as to his decision.

The *Armonia*, of Turin, states that GARIBALDI and several of his companions in arms would actually proceed to America, and it asks in that case "What is to become of Italy?"

The total amount of Peter's pence paid into the Papal treasury to the present time is stated to exceed two and a half million pounds sterling.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Wales was meeting with an enthusiastic reception in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Squadron of Observation on the coast of Syria has been recalled from the Baltic.

The report that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was going to Vienna is unfounded.

POLAND.

The state of affairs at Warsaw continued to wear a very gloomy appearance.

Popular excesses continued to take place.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Queenstown on the 17th inst. She experienced a terrific gale when two days out, about 280 miles west of Cape Clear. The furniture and luggage on board was mostly destroyed and some of the passengers injured. It was expected every moment that the ship would go down, and in that case the loss of life would have been very large. Temporary steering-gear was finally fitted, and the ship put back with her screw, going at the rate of nine knots an hour.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his latest letter to the London *Times*, eulogizes the Army of the Potomac, and says that it will soon justify the expectations of it. He treats the Hatteras Inlet affair as important.

The *Times*, in an editorial, does not build much upon the Hatteras Inlet affair, but regards the expedition down the Mississippi River as far more important, and the success of it far less certain. The South it adds, has demonstrated her ability to resist subjection, and it is to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested a suspension of profitless strife.

The *Times* also says that the invitation to GARIBALDI is very humiliating to the American Government, and it thinks it would be a pity for GARIBALDI to accept it.

An official dispatch received at Paris says that GARIBALDI will certainly decline the offer of the National Government, but mainly on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health.

The London *Post* says that a new phase in the American quarrel is raised by the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, which renders all hope of conciliation and compromise impossible.

A large business is being done in this city in cotton for export to America. The steamer *Edinburgh* has a large quantity, and the three steamers following her will take a considerable number of bales.

It is reported that MICHEL CHEVALIER is to be French Minister of Commerce.

The Paris Bourse is firm but quiet, at 69f. 15c. for the Rentes.

VICTOR EMANUEL opened the great Italian Exhibition at Florence on the 15th inst. He was most enthusiastically received. He made a speech in favor of the unity of Italy, which he declared was not yet complete.

The Austrian Government declines to grant a new constitutional organization to Vienna, but is willing to extend the privileges of the existing Central Congress.

Rio de Janeiro dates are to Aug. 25. Sales of Coffee at 5⅛@5⅝ for good first. Stock 240,000 bags.

The Overland India and China mail is received, but furnishes no news of importance.

The Hong Kong, correspondent of the London *Times* questions the expediency of superseding Flag-officer STERLING, and recalling the American squadron from China. It says "it remains to be seen, if the squadron is withdrawn, whether the Chinese will respect their engagements with America." It adds: "Already unpleasant rumors are circulating."

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of FRANCIS II. took place to-day. The Pope pronounced the nuptial benediction, and afterwards addressed an eloquent discourse to the bride and bridegroom. FRANCIS II., the Ex-Queen of Naples, and the rest of the royal family were present at the interesting ceremony.

TRIESTE, Friday, Sept. 20.

Six persons who had been nominated for members of the Austrian Diet have declined to be elected.

Five Turkish war-steamers, with troops on board, are on their way to Albanca.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 20.

The news repeatedly published of the approaching departure of GARIBALDI for America, to take a command in the Federal Army, has to-day been again positively denied.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Vesta*, which left Malta on the 17th inst., with the Bombay mail, is hourly expected here.

The *Eurine* is expected at Malta on the 18th inst.

The *Jedda* arrived at Suez on the 13th inst., with the outward East India mails.

The *China* reached Bombay on the 25th of August.

The *Malta* left Ceylon for Calcutta on the 26th of August.

The *Northern* sailed from Ceylon on the 26th of August for Australia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The *Daily News* learns that the obstinacy of SAXONY is not to be allowed to delay any longer the signatures to the Franco-Prussian treaty, which will be concluded with those German States who are willing to accept of it. This, it says, is equivalent to a disruption of the Zollverein.

The death of Maj.-Gen. MERCER, late Colonel commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, is announced.

The steamer *Colonist*, which foundered at sea on the 16th inst., was partially insured at LLOYDS. It is stated that this is the tenth Hull steamer lost in less than eighteen months.

The Europa's Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The mails per steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, close at 7, o'clock to-morrow morning, and she sails at 10 o'clock.

STATE POLITICS

State Convention of the Liquor Dealers of New-York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention assembled in this city this forenoon.

The Convention is strong in numbers and repectable in character.

The delegates met in the hall of the Voorhees House, and were called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation embraces many of the oldest and most extensive dealers in the State.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. A. B. CALDWELL, of Syracuse.

Mr. HENRY SNYDER, of New-York, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman.

On taking the Chair Mr. SNYDER, who was loudy applauded, briefly called attention to the importance of the meeting and urged upon his business associates the necessity of adopting for their own protection a policy that will evince the determination of the liquor dealers to resist the encroachments upon the personal rights of citizens, and put a stop to oppressive legislation, suggested by fanaticism and spurious philanthrophy.

Messrs. A. B. CALDWELL and JOHN BURKE, of Syracuse, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, of New-York, moved that a Committee of eight on Credentials be appointed. The Chair appointed the following as such Committee: W. R. Bunce, of New-York; Jas. Libby, of Buffalo; Ira Garrison, of Syracuse; Peter Swift, of Auburn; Samuel Maltby, Baldwinsville; Sylvester Towne, of Oswego; Daniel Mitchell, of Utica; Benj. M. Rice, of Albany.

On motion of SOLOMON SCHELL, of Buffalo, the following Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization:

Solomon Schell, of Buffalo; John Greenway, of Syracuse; C. Mirch, Geneva; Jas. Purdy, Auburn; Wm. Rainer, New-York; L. G. Hancock, Rochester; Austin Gay, Albany; M. McQuade, Utica.

The Convention then took a recess till 2½ this P. M.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the roll of delegates, as reported by the Committee on Credentials, was called, and 175 delegates found present.

Alderman SCHEM, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

President, HENRY SNYDER, of New-York; Vice-President, S. A. WILSON, Genessee County; Secretaries, J. MCGUIRE, Syracuse, SYLVESTER TOWNE, New-York.

Mr. SNYDER addressed the Convention at some length, reminding the delegates that at the present time they were threatened with a danger more fatal to the interests of their trade than at any time heretofore experienced. The band of fanatics who had hitherto endeavored to oppress them by legislation, which they had successfully opposed in the Courts, were now bound together in secret organization, endeavoring to strike at their business a blow which would leave them without remedy. It was proposed to alter the Constitution of the State, so that hereafter no protection could be found in the Courts against the machinations of fanatics. What are the liquor dealers to do? Can they sit passively by and see their property destroyed, and themselves stigmatized as felons and punished as such, for to such a result would this blind fanaticism lead? They had hitherto done but little to put down this crusade against their rights; but they would, if united, have the power in the State to protect themselves successfully. He exhorted them to exert themselves in behalf of their own rights, and to put down forever the absurd and unjust dogma of prohibition.

Mr. SNYDER's remarks elicited applause.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Syracuse, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

A. B. Caldwell, John H. Williams, Hugh Sloan, Austin Gay, C. A. Kohler.

J. H. WILLIAMS, of New-York, said heretofore the Liquor Dealers of the State had failed to secure the objects they had in view for the want of permanent and efficient organization. In the crisis now upon this large body of merchants, it is demanded of them for their own protection that they should do something to bind themselves together in the State, and in all counties and districts. He suggested the formation of a State Committee, formed of the prominent members of the trade in all the Judicial Districts of the State, with power to make all arrangements for local organization, and whose duty it should be to watch over the interests of the Liquor Dealers in the elections for State Legislature and other offices. He moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Executive State Committee, consisting of seventeen, be appointed by the Convention, whose duty it will be to protect the interests of the Liquor Dealers of the State, with power to authorize the formation of county and local committees, where necessary, for the purpose of watching over the same interests in legislative and local elections.

Adopted unanimously.

After a recess of one hour, A. B. CALDWELL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, The Constitution and laws of the respective States of this Union are designed by the people to maintain and defend their inherent rights, and, among other things, to protect and foster all manufactures, trades and commerce upon principles of equal and exact justice to all who desire to engage therein; and

Whereas, That rights should ever be held sacred and inviolable from unjust and unequal and tyrannical legislation, and there is no human legislative power which can legitimately restrict, impair or destroy their rights, nor evade them because there are a few who abuse their privileges; and,

Whereas, The right of property universally is a vested right, and cannot be arbitrarily taken away, nor limited as to purchase or sale by legislative enactment; and

Whereas, Liquors in indisputably property, having been recognized as such by the highest tribunals of this State, therefore

Resolved, That the present Excise law, entitled, "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," is inconsistent with the principles of justice, in derogation of the rights of persons and property, assuming, as it does, to bestow upon one class of citizens the power to sell liquors and debarring all others; that it places arbitrary powers in the hands of political commissioners, who are often dispensing licenses to the unworthy, and refusing to grant licenses to others more efficient and honorable.

Resolved, That intemperate legislation is as pernicious in its effects on the community as other species of intemperance; that the history of legislation in this State upon the liquor question, shows enactments so repugnant to public sentiment that they have been productive of strife, embittered feeling and much unjust, oppressive litigation, of which the present excise law furnishes ample illustration.

Resolved, That all excess in the use of all intoxicating drinks should be deplored and condemned, and is an offence which should be punished, but it does not thence result that the moderate use of liquors violates any precept, human or divine, nor that the innocent should be indiscriminately punished with the guilty. The benign gifts of the Creator may, indeed, be all abused; but that does not furnish any reason for denouncing the gifts themselves as a nuisance; that the inception of the abuse of intoxicating drinks is coeval with the age of Noah, yet neither when the Israelites were afterwards under a theocracy and their laws were either written or dictated by the Almighty, was the temperate use of intoxicating liquors restricted or prohibited, nor was it forbidden by our Saviour, nor by Paul, nor by any authority until we find the assumption among the dogmas of the fanaticism of our times.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the present Excise law, or that it be so modified that citizens shall have the privilege to sell strong spirituous liquors and wines in any quantity, and that upon every application for license, the Board shall, at its discretion, *pro rata*, charge a license fee of not less than $10 nor more than $30, and that the Legislature prescribe reasonable penalties for all violation or evasion of the laws.

Resolved, That we hereby strenuously protest against the proposed prohibitory amendment to our State Constitution as passed by concurrent resolution in the Legislature of last Winter, which amendment is to be submitted to the people of the State at the ensuing election, and that we shall not only use our influence to prevent the adoption of the same, but shall oppose any nominee for the Senate or Assembly who is not directly opposed to such constitutional amendment, but in favor of such modifications of the present Excise law as are in the foregoing resolutions indicated.

Resolved, That the prohibitory liquor law, as proposed by amending the Constitution, will, if passed by a vote of the people at the coming election, be ruinous to distillers and brewers, masters, growers of and dealers in hops, barley, rye, corn and other grains, inflict deep distress on the farmers, irreparable injury on the carrying trade, depress the trade of merchants, cut down the wages of the mechanic, throw thousands out of employment and strike a death blow at the general business of the community.

Resolved, That a prohibitory law has been condemned by our Courts as incompatible with the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, because it denied trial by jury, and allowed summary seizures, and searches, and confiscations, and as it can only be made to comport with the cancelling the safeguard of personal liberty to the citizens, we condemn it. We prefer the Constitution as it is, to any experimental change which excited fanaticism or spurious philanthropy may desire.

Resolved, That we invoke our friends, and all those interested in the preservation of constitutional liberty, to be on their guard, watch the Senate, have an eye in the Assembly. It is in the hour of civil commotion, and of national calamity, that liberty is most in danger from the secret devices of its false friends.

After an address by GILBERT J. BIBER, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, amidst loud applause.

The following was announced as the State Executive Committee:

EZRA DOWNER, Syracuse, member from the State at large.

Dist.
1. P. W. Engs, John H. Williams.
2. Patrick McGuire, Gilbert Bieber.
3. John Tracy, Fredk. Wine.
4. Jas. Marvine, L. Clark.
5. Thos. D. Green, Samuel Maltby.
6. Chas. A. Kohler, O. A. Fuller.
7. Jerry Cronul, G. O. Weed.
8. Peter B. Bradt, Stephen A. Wilson.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, the proceedings were ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

Mr. MCQUADE, of Utica, spoke in favor of a union of the liquor-dealers, irrespective of politics, and moved the State Committee be instructed to authorize the calling of County Conventions, which shall be pledged to support for the Senate and Assembly and such other candidates as will pledge themselves to oppose the constitutional amendment, and to support a repeal of the present Excise Law. Adopted.

Mr. TOWNE moved a resolution requesting delegates from the several counties to organize County and District Committees, for the purpose of carrying out and completing the State organization of liquor-dealers. Adopted.

After votes of thanks to the officers and proprietors of the Forbes House, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Acceptance of the Nominees on the People's Ticket.

The Committee of the People's Union Convention, in answer to letters addressed to the several candidates, have received the following replies:

Owing, doubtless, to his absence from home, the Committee have not yet received a reply from Mr. DICKINSON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CORTLAND, Sept. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer, Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, informing me "that the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," had unanimously nominated me, as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, is received.

To be thus honored by a Convention, large in numbers, and coming directly from the people of this great Commonwealth, to give utterance to their devotion to our imperiled Government, and not to serve the behests of party, fills me with the profoundest gratitude.

It was cheering to behold the unanimity of purpose that actuated both Conventions, on the 10th and 11th insts., to hush party strife, and unite in a willing and vigorous support of the Administration, to deliver the country from threatened destruction.

All felt that the partisan must be dropped, until the flames that now enwrap the fabric of the Constitution are extinguished.

In a crisis like this, to be the candidate of the people, for the exalted office named, is an honor not to be refused. Very truly yours,

HORATIO BALLARD.

THE COMPTROLLER.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer and Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of Comptroller, by the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., "representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," and requesting my assent to the use of my name as the People's Candidate for that office. Obeying as I most heartily do, the same impulse which, in this day of our country's trial, and great peril, is causing all good men, without regard to party interests, to rally around our national flag with a determination to defend it to the last extremity; and, approving entirely of the declaration made by the Convention—a copy of which accompanies your letter—I cheerfully accept the nomination thus tendered me.

Allow me to express to you, and through you to the Convention, my grateful acknowledgments for the unsought and unexpected honor of being selected for a position so important and responsible, by a body of men so large, so respectable, and so earnest in its noble and patriotic purpose.

With high regard for each of you individually, I am yours, very truly. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

THE STATE TREASURER.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., William Duer and Hiram Perry:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 16th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for the office of State Treasurer by the Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th inst., came duly to hand.

In acknowledging the receipt of your very flattering notice, permit me to say, that I recognize in my nomination to that high and important office, a great compliment to my native county, as well as to myself, and that I should be unmindful of my many obligations to that country which has conferred on me repeated honor, and untrue to its interests were I to decline a nomination so unanimously tendered.

I cordially embrace the high-toned, liberal and patriotic sentiments embodied in the platform adopted by the Convention, and pledge myself to stand by it, and upon it, until the last traitor, armed or unarmed, shall have received the punishment due to his infamy; until the American flag shall have been honored by every rebel, whether upon the land or the sea; until the Constitution shall have been enforced, and the laws cheerfully obeyed, and corruption in high places—both State and General Government—shall have received the long-delayed but well-earned chastisement which its numerous offences merit.

Gentlemen, I accept the nomination, and sincerely thank you, and through you the Convention, for the honor conferred, and permit me, in closing, to assure you that should I be elected, you will find me ready and willing at all times, and under all circumstances, to do my duty. I am, Sirs, your humble and very obedient servant, WM. B. LEWIS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1861.

Messrs. Davis, Duer and Perry, Committee of People's Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Absence from the city has prevented an earlier answer to your courteous note of the 16th inst., which informs me that I have been nominated for the office of Canal Commissioner, by a Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State of New-York.

The declarations of the People's Convention are such as meet my hearty approbation and approval. I know of no other method by which the people of the State could so decidedly express their sentiments in relation to the present rebellion, their devotion and loyalty to the Government, and their desire for a firm and vigorous prosecution of the war.

I accept the nomination, and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as will merit the confidence reposed in me by the People's Convention. I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1861.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., William Duer, Hiram Perry, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note announcing the nomination of myself for the situation of Canal Commissioner for the short term, by "the Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State independently of all party ties," and thank you for the kind and cordial manner in which you convey the wishes of the Convention, as well as your own, for my success.

In accord in every sentiment expressed in the "declaration of the People's Convention," made at Syracuse; especially in its devotion to the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and of their perpetual Union; with the ardent hope that the Government will receive the vigorous and united support of the people in suppressing the unnatural rebellion that now distracts our country, and in restoring to us an honorable and permanent peace.

To be unanimously nominated by a body of citizens, composed of all political parties, whose devotion to the great interests of our common country absorbed all party considerations, is an honor that forbids my declining the nomination.

Very respectfully yours, F. A. TALLMADGE.

STATE ENGINEER.

DIVISION ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, notifying me of my nomination by the "People's Convention," assembled at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, has been received.

I hereby accept the nomination thus tendered, and affirm my hearty approval of the sentiments and purposes avowed in the declarations adopted by said Convention.

Please accept, in behalf of the "People's Convention," my thanks for the signal honor they have conferred upon me. Yours, truly, W. B. TAYLOR.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

KINGSTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., William Duer and Hiram Perry, Esq., Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter notifying me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, "by the Convention held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., representing the people of the State, independently of all party ties," was received at this place while I was engaged in holding the Circuit Court at Albany.

I accept the nomination with a deep sense of the honor conferred, and of the great responsibility I shall be called on to assume in the event of my election. Emanating, however, as it does, from "the representatives of the people of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, discarding all political divisions, waiving, for the present, all party platforms, creeds and traditions, and animated only by the patriotic spirit that glows in the popular heart," the mere fact that I have been deemed worthy a place on a ticket framed to enable the people "to give expression at the approaching election to their devotion and loyalty to the Government," and in whose behalf "the cordial and united support of all loyal citizens of the State" is invoked, would be sufficient in itself to excite the most grateful feeling.

At this juncture, when the Constitution and laws are violated, the Union of the States jeoparded, and the integrity and existence of the National Government imperiled by armed traitors; and when even in our own midst may be found those in sympathy with, and giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, it is full time every loyal citizen should awake to the impending danger, and with fixed purpose, defend and maintain the National Union and Government at all hazard, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure. There can be no compromise with traitors, armed and banded together to subvert the Government, and there can be no permanent peace but that secured by a forcible and utter extinction of the rebellion. When this shall have been accomplished, the authority of the Government vindicated, and armed traitors either meet the penalty due to their crimes, or laying down their arms, and submitting to the Government, receive such mercy as may be wisely granted to repentant rebels, the loyal and patriotic citizens will be absolved from duty, but not before; and then only will every loyal citizen be restored to, and protected in the enjoyment of all his rights and property. These were in substance the sentiments proclaimed by the Convention that assembled at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., untrammeled by party ties, and they have, as a citizen of this great Republic, and devotedly attached to what I have always regarded as the wisest and best form of government ever devised by man, my most cordial and hearty assent.

With the expression of my thanks for the kind terms in which you communicate to me the action of the Convention, and with assurances of my great respect for you individually, I am,

Yours, truly, WM. B. WRIGHT.

INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

FORDHAM, Westchester Co., Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

Messrs. Noah Davis, Jr., Wm. Duer, Hiram Perry:

GENTLEMEN: I have been favored with your letter of Sept. 20, on behalf of the People's Union State Convention, informing me of my nomination by the Convention for the office of Inspector of State Prisons.

I accept the nomination, and approve of the declaration of principles accompanying it.

It is proper that I should add, that while not ambitious of political preferment, yet that I highly appreciate the unsought honor conferred by the Convention; and, in case of my election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office for the best interests of the community.

I thank you for the kindly terms of your communication, and remain your obedient servant.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VERY FREE LIVER.—HUGH POWDERLY, a grocer, at No. 71 West Twenty-fifth-street, whose lugubrious looks expressed more plainly than his speech the troubled condition of his mind, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY on Monday, and complained that he had been swindled by a young colored man named JOHN CAJAY. He exhibited a letter which the accused had given to him, purporting to have been written by Capt. LEANDER BUCK, of Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The document testified to the honesty, industry and worth of the accused representing him as having been in the Captain's employment while the regiment was on its three months' campaign in Virginia, and asking that he might be furnished with groceries for his needy family, which would certainly be paid for as soon as he received his pay from the Government. The grocer having a kind heart, without hesitation, complied with the request, permitting CAJAY to run up a bill at various times, for the following choice selection: A peck of potatoes, valued at 16 cents; three pounds of ham, 39 cents; one pound of sugar, 8 cents, two heads of cabbage, 8 cents; two loaves of bread, 10 cents and a pint of brandy 12 cents; a quart of beer, 3 cents; more bread, 5 cents; an ounce of black tea, 3 cents, and two tallow candles, 4 cents; more brandy and beer, sandwitched between two ounces of starch and a couple of pecks of hard coal; also, some butter, and bread to spread it upon; two pounds of meat, and another pint of brandy to assist in its deglutition—the aggregate amount reaching $2 36. The grocer learned, after this assortment of luxuries had passed from his hands beyond hope of recovery, that Capt. BUCK's name to the letter was forged. He therefore caused the arrest of the epicurean deceiver, who was committed to prison for trial.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Monday at the boarding-house, No. 153 Bleecker-street, upon the body of JOSEPHINE STEWART, a native of Albany, aged 18 years, who poisoned herself on Sunday evening by taking strychnine. Mrs. ELIZA OAKLEY, the mother of the deceased, testified that her daughter was married five years since, when she was but 13 years of age, and her condition afterwards was not very happy. Two years since she was divorced, and her health recently had been poor. On Sunday, she seemed more than ordinarily cheerful, and as late as 6 o'clock in the evening she was chatting gaily with her sisters at the front door of the house. Suddenly she asked to be excused, and retired to her room. Half an hour afterwards the cook was sent to summon her to tea, and found her lying upon the floor, convulsed with pain. Dr. J. C. FORRESTER was immediately sent for, and was told by the family that she had taken arsenic. He administered the proper antidote, but was not satisfied from the symptoms that arsenic had been taken. Some time afterwards, upon being repeatedly questioned, she said that she had taken strychnine, and that the bottle containing the remainder of it was in her pocket. She refused, however, to state of whom she had procured it. It was then too late to help her, and her death soon resulted. She had never been heard to threaten self-destruction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CATTLE STEALING IN BROOKLYN.—Out in that part of Brooklyn bordering on old Bedford, a portion of the city somewhat rural, there is a lot of vagabond, half-grown boys that go the rounds about once a week and steal all the cows that they can find feeding outside of the lots and now and then letting out cows on the sly, in order to steal them. These cows are pounded, and the owners have to pay a fee, part of which goes to the young thieves, who claim to have found them as strays. This trick of cow-stealing is now a trade, and in the locality we speak of, the weekly haul is from thirty to forty cows—which have been regularly stolen about once a week all Summer. In the rear of the Ninth Ward Police Station, is a public place, partly inclosed, forming it into a lane, in which these stolen cattle are unlawfully pounded, apparently under the protection of the officials there. This is a crying nuisance to the neighborhood. One of the editors of the TIMES occupies a residence opening upon this lane, and a morning or two since, as his little daughter, aged about eight years, was returning from the grocer's with a loaf of bread, some half-dozen of these young thieves came rushing in upon he heels a herd of over 30 cows, in full trot. It was only by clambering up a fence in her fright, and tumbling headlong into a lot in the rear of the Police Station, that she escaped being trodden to death by the dashing beasts.

Some time afterward, the gentleman came out, and finding the public place in front of his gate still blocked up by these cattle, preventing egress to his family, he commenced with stones and sticks to drive them away, rebuking the boys for blocking the highway with stolen property, when a policeman came out from the station-house and stopped him, threatening "to arrest him," and telling him he would "get into difficulty if he interfered with the boys," and that he "had no more right to the street in front of his house than any one else had." And so the gentleman had to come to the City, leaving his family perfectly barricaded within their gates by unlawfully-pounded, stolen cattle. The fellow who thus *protected* instead of arresting these young villains is called LEACH, and claims to be a sergeant of police. Is the receiver better than the thief?

A few questions are here propounded. Is it lawful to make the Ninth Ward Police Station a "fence-house" for stolen cattle? Do those officials who protect the young cow thieves share the profits of their stealing and pounding of live stock? Had not the families who have, all Summer, been robbed by these vagabond boys, under the protection of Ninth Ward Police Station, better lay their cases at once before Mayor KALBFLEISCH? The gentleman who was outraged in the manner above described has commenced the exposure by going to the Mayor. Let others who have suffered follow up the work, till the Mayor has purged that Station-house of all who sympathize with thieves and share their plunder.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday night, when considerable business, most of which was of no general interest, was transacted. The polling places for the different Wards were agreed upon, and Inspectors were appointed to fill all known vacancies. Under the special order, the report of the Special Committee on the Volunteer Fund was taken up, and the resolution attached, ordering the bills audited by the Committee to be paid, was adopted, and the rejected bills, and those cut down, were referred back to the Committee for further examination and report. The Board adjourned for one week.

POLITICAL.—A Committee, claiming to be the original Union organization, met Monday evening at Montague Hall, and appointed a Committee to make nominations for the various offices to be filled in the County at the ensuing election. They do not like the People's ticket.

Army Shoes—Mistaken Economy in Leather.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the present time, with very large Army expenditures, and some doubt as to how the money is to be raised, every economy should be practiced consistent with utility. One important saving may be made in introducing hemlock tanned leather instead of oak tanned, for all purposes of shoes, harness, and military equipments.

Oak leather is twenty-five per cent. higher than hemlock, and from its scarcity, likely to advance much more. A pair of shoes made from oak, and sewed, will cost the Government two to two and a quarter dollars, while the same shoe made from hemlock, and pegged, would cost a dollar to a dollar and a quarter. Few will assert that an oak shoe will do more service than a hemlock one. It is said to be more easy and pliable to the feet. This I doubt. Let hemlock shoes be made of the regular Army pattern, with broad soles, and not too heavy uppers, and the uppers made soft and pliable with plenty of oil, and if pegged, have a lining placed inside, and it will be quite as easy as an oak one, and quite as durable.

As regards military equipments, what does it matter whether the inside of a belt, cartridge-box or harness, is red or white? It is never seen. Every one that knows anything about it will vouch that the one is quite as tough and durable as the other. It is well known to those engaged in the trade, that large quantities of hemlock leather are bought up, and go through a whitening process, (partly by acid, which weakens the fibre of the leather, and injures it,) and is used on Government work as oak, thus making a saving to the dishonest contractor of some seven cents per pound. It is also well known that a large portion of the shoes are made with leather of mixed tannages, about three-quarters hemlock and one-quarter oak, and this every one engaged in the trade knows is just as good as if it was all oak, and would be just as good if it was all hemlock.

Let the Government try the experiment of having [illegible] hemlock shoes, made of the regular Army pattern, [illegible] that the uppers shall be made of [illegible], and they will effect a saving of thirty to forty per cent. Let the harness and accoutrements be made of hemlock or oak, as contractors prefer, and a large saving will be made, and equally serviceable articles procured.

Another saving might be made by doing away with middle-men. [illegible] have been made by getting large orders [illegible] Government for shoes at about $2 25, the parties [illegible] with the manufacturers at about $2 [illegible], and this price leaving him a good living profit. Now, if the Commissary Department had [illegible] to contract with the manufacturer, this [illegible] saved to Government. It is well known [illegible] large contracts in equipments have been [illegible] responsible men, who have to share with [illegible] large profit might have been saved by [illegible] respectable manufacturers, who are quite as [illegible].

Every day in every trade we hear [illegible] perpetrated on the Government in [illegible] supplies. In most cases, the impression is that [illegible] the Commissary Department is a share [illegible]. I am disposed to think that this may not be so, and that it is rather a want of knowledge, and misrepresentations of interested parties, that deceives the Department. Let those in the different departments of trade, that hear of such swindles, expose them through the newspapers; it will post up the Commissary Department, if honestly inclined; if not, it will post the Government, and to a certain extent check such operations. SWAMP.

SOMETHING REALLY USEFUL.—The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor. So says philosophy. The man who gives to us a thousand lives which would otherwise be laid in the grave, is a still greater public benefactor. So says common sense. And such a man, to our judgment, is the inventor of the "Patent Rope Reel," which, as a fire engine, is conveyed to a conflagration, carefully gathers up whatever slack of the rope the inequalities of the ground and so on may occasion, and keeps it from tripping up and leading to a violent death any one who might accidentally step upon it. In descending a hill for distance, when an engine or hose carriage acquires an impetus that it is difficult to restrain, exceedingly cautious men often let go of the rope, especially when exhausted by a long run, lest their feet might catch in that portion of it which, slackened by the descent, drags upon the ground. To tread upon such is almost inevitable death, and to avoid treading on it is a feat of no small dexterity. Now, it is clear that if some simple apparatus were attached to the carriage on a run which would let out the rope when more was needed and promptly gather up the superfluity whenever it slacked, all danger would be avoided. But then it must be a self-operating apparatus, and one requiring no attention of the firemen at hand, who would have at that moment something else to think about. It must be something that would act instantly, effectively, and of itself. Just such an apparatus is the "Patent Rope Reel" in all respects, and firemen and others interested have now an opportunity to scrutinize its simplicity and effectiveness with ease, since its inventors, Messrs. SCHUYLER & ROCKWELL, have placed it upon the Marion Hook and Ladder No. 13, the house of which is in Third-street, near Avenue D, for public inspection. Many of the members of the Fire Department have already examined it, and they express their satisfaction in no measured terms. They are convinced that it will rescue many a human life, and that it is, on that account, a life-preserver of the first class, that no Fire Engine, Hose or Hook and Ladder Company can do without and manifest a proper regard for the security of its public-spirited associates. The "Patent Rope Reel" is, emphatically speaking, one of the great desiderata of the age.—*Sunday Times.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's pills give tone, vigor and energy to the system when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents per box.

Undershirts and Drawers,
SILK, BUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes,
At the old established stand,
No. 51 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW.
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Another Important Victory.—The Ohio State Fair, held last week at Dayton, awarded the first premium to the Grover & Baker, over all other Sewing-Machines. The contest was spirited, and all the leading machines contended.

The Excellence of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., has secured him an extensive patronage. His new Fall Styles, just issued, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

MARRIED.

GREENE—BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. Jno. J. Elmendorf, Rector of the Church of Holy Innocents, Mr. WM. BERRIAN GREENE to Miss MARTHA E., youngest daughter of Major S. W. Brown, all of this City.

MICHELE—CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, HARRY W. MICHELE, of the above city, to Miss EUGENIE J. CARPENTER, daughter of George Carpenter, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

SPENCER—WILDER.—In Catskill, N.

INSTRUCTION.

CHAMPLIN INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 49 and 51 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also and one Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the club a pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 20th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE [illegible] AND DAY SCHOOL,
[illegible], Sept. 16.
[illegible]
Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE,
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. The object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 16 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

[illegible] W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
[illegible] Lindley, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
[illegible] Ferrier, M. D.,	Eugenel Lech'eud,
John Anderson,	George Opdyke,
[illegible] Cushman,	Peter C. Schenck,
[illegible] Hall,	John C. Tucker.

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NO. 1 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn.—MRS. G. S. HARVEY wishes to inform those families who for many years have favored her with their confidence, that in addition to her usual classes for boys, she has opened a separate room for young gentlemen, under the instruction of a competent male teacher.
The pupils of this class will enjoy all the advantages of private instruction in the general English branches, languages, etc., on moderate terms.
References, etc., to be had at her residence, No. 1 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 68 WEST 13th-st., Rev. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 896 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFAT will remove their school to No. 10 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Wesley & De Forest, No. 66 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, commercial English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 810 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 58th-st. His 5th semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDING and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOBART HALL, NO. 93 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $35 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. F. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 4, West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 18 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 68 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 32 West 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISS [illegible], 1004-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 597 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. L. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 32d-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 30, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 608 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 13th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.
A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages to all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. BOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 16.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Tylson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG Island, the system is adapted to those who wish to practice economy, to excel in arithmetic, music, French or classics, to become public speakers, and who desire that accurate scholarship attained by means of short lessons and thorough drill.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn.—Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Terms $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE EDUcation is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. DE B., 78 Houston-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS recently officiated as principal of an academy, desires a re-engagement, either in a school or family, or she would be willing to teach two or three hours a day in return for her board. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, together with the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. The best of references given and required. Address O. L. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and travelling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the higher branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN IS DESIRous of meeting with a family about to leave for Havana or Italy, to be companion to a lady or young ladies, or to instruct children thoroughly in all its branches of education; the advertiser was educated in Paris as well as England. Address Miss M. A., at Mr. J. Terhune's, Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FLUENTly the French (acquired in Paris,) German and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of the education of one or two children; she also teaches music, drawing and the English branches. Address P. K., Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

A TEACHER—IN A SELECT SCHOOL IN the country. Wanted, a young lady competent to teach Latin, French, music and drawing. Address, for three days, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY WHO has been educated in France, and has the best recommendations from this country, wishes to find a situation in a gentleman's family, either as resident or daily governess. Direct to F. B., No. 194 East Broadway, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG LADY, wishing to go a short distance into the country, would instruct the children of a family in the English branches and French; references given and required. Address B. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS—A EUROPEAN LADY who has taught in some of the best families in and near the City, wishes the situation of visiting or resident governess. Apply at, or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER—MALE OR FEMALE, WISHING to teach 2½ hours daily, for board, washing, and a pleasant home, at an institution 20 miles from New-York, may address HOME, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $160, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MR. JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUpils, of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is ready to give instructions on the piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, or of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 6th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 28th-st., New-York,
and
No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.
In the new building on 6th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calisthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 60 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. J. DUBREUIL FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARLE BUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also

SKIRT STEEL FOR SALE, AT NO. 389 Broadway, up stairs, by
BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING CO.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents,

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDENCE between 8th and 12th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace; register in floor; a single gentleman; no other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let a suite of rooms on the second floor, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., on the same floor; also back parlor. No other boarders taken; location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406, or apply at No. 199 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING A very desirable house, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., would let to a desirable party three rooms, consisting of a back and middle room, communicating with folding glass doors, together with a small hall room. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to room required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall-room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family, where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill, No. 6 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; to those furnishing their rooms a liberal deduction; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 166 2d-av.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent, with board; at No. 643 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD OR PARtial board for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private English family, with all the home comforts. Location pleasant, Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 169 William-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., on second floor; a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, if desired, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, a single room. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES LOOKING for a home for the Winter may find good accommodations to a small family, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 54 West Warren-st. References required.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A house larger than necessary for her own use, is desirous of obtaining two or three reliable persons as boarders, to whom she would endeavor to furnish the comforts of a quiet home; or would let the house to a small family who would board her own as compensation for the rent. The location is upon a car route, and about ten or fifteen minutes walk from the South Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or a small party of adult persons, can be accommodated with board for the Winter in a strictly private family. House and furniture modern and elegant. Location most desirable. None but responsible parties, and those willing to pay liberally, need apply. The highest references can be given and will be required. Address A. C. C., Box No. 7,711 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table, if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 6th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

A CARD.—HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., Broadway and 22d st. The spacious, elegant dining room added to this hotel being now in complete order, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with board at table d'hote. Handsomely furnished suites of rooms, having all the modern conveniences, can be had on very moderate terms.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, FURNISHED rooms, (large and small connecting,) with board, in a well-kept house, with modern improvements, situated between Waverly-place and 34th-st. and the 3rd and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. E. T., Box No. 622 General Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING A NICE house, with all modern improvements, would let a large, handsome room, with full board, to two persons; price $8 per week. Also, a neat sunny bedroom; price $3 with board, or $1 25 without. Location below 4th-st., west of Broadway. Address ROGERS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including parlors, stationary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—SEVERAL well furnished rooms will be let to gentlemen, with full board. The accommodations are first-class, and would be desirable for a party of friends or a small club. Also, two or three gentlemen can have dinner only, if desired. No. 13 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, Between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms attached, to let together or separately, with or without board. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONvenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, wife and child. Good table and rooms required. Terms not to exceed $65 per month. Address B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for three days. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and one child, 4 years old, in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders; location must be good, not above 20th-st. Address for two days, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. W. M., Broadway Post-office, No. 422½ Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman; a single room and board, dinner about 2 o'clock, with a private family residing between third and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM AND alcove, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, $9 per week, small family, with additional room if required, proportionately low. In a private family, at No. 121 East 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address T. V. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a young man, in some respectable private family, in the vicinity of Remsen-st.; a medium-sized room, with heat and gas; terms moderate; best of references given. Address W., Box No. 573 New-York Post-Office.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS for a family to let, with board. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Jenks. First-class parties can be accommodated with large and airy rooms with board. House renovated. Private baths. Dinner at 6.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

NO. 54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A pleasant suite of second-story front rooms to let, with board; also, a suite of rooms on the third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 153 PRINCE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board; also furnished rooms to let.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Desirable rooms in suites for families; also single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN A GENTEEL AND quiet private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. G. L., Box No. 31, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Warth-st., 2d story, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PLEASANT home, in Columbia Co., N. Y., four miles back of Hudson. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT, Box & Co., No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence, for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.
The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.
Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.
We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made to the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 51 Exchange-place,

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDED [illegible]—having remained in [illegible] law, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, by [illegible] DOW, Auctioneer, at the [illegible] Store-house on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The [illegible] examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, [illegible]

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

[illegible] 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. —, marked G. B. By the [illegible] from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 16, marked L., and a B. in [illegible] By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, marked L. between two Roses. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 1, marked B. in a diamond before it. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 2, marked B. in a diamond. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 246, marked B. in a diamond before it. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 246, marked B in a diamond before it. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 3, marked D K over B. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 5, marked C T. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
[illegible] 1 case, No. 206, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
September, 1859. 1 case, No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Santa Fee, from Havre.
[illegible]ember, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in diamond. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
[illegible]ember, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
[illegible]ember, 1857. 1 case, No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
September, 1858. Papages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1856. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
October, 1858. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.
November, 1856. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1858. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the North America, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 143, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
December, 1858. 6 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1856. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1856. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 1 hogshead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
April, 1859. 1 bar, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Bay, from Monrovia.
October, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Headley. By the Harriets.
December, 1856. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1856. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Sarah.
May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G C. with F. underneath. By the Caroletta, from Bordeaux.
June, 1860. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
May, 1860. 2 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
July, 1858. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.
March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockright, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.
May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotte, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.
May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 20, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Ilex, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
January, 1860, 6 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Condor, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1858. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrichen Hamburg.
April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Argo, from Havre.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, from Leghorn.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with P b after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HS. By the American Congress, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkhawk, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
June, 1859. 1 case. No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.
June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
June, 1859. 1 case. marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Rhineland, from Havre.
August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Pigeon, from Valparaiso.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Trieste.
September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Berry, from Havre.
September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Castle, from Smyrna.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
June 11, 1858. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
October, 1859. 3 Bales, Nos. 25, 70, 129. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Lolsianna, from Bremen.
December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the L. A. Adams, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ¾, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked R. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N, over P. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Ten buckets, marked N. By the Lacomia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 605. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 2,479, marked E B K with P under. By the Monarch, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,476, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 2,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,480, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,482, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,483, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,472, marked E W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 2,481, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V F. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,140, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 88, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Lucania, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked J B B in a diamond. By the Flamingo, from Macoe.
January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
February, 1860. 20 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
June, 1860. 1 package? No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen
November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the 16th, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pmitchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the, New-York, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.
February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,
February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.
March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over Irole. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 6 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 28 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.
November 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
November, 1857. 10 ¾ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.
April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Garonne, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 24 ¾ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.
February, 1858. 31 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.
May, 1858. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 345-348. Marked S G. By the Kelbanhouse, from Chicago.
October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,250, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.
November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.
July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.
June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.
October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.
November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 205-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.
May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.
July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.
December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.
January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.
September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1832,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED:
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Sent, by R. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSE & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Herald, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of unpleasant confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary or sexual organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. DR. POWERS' unfailing specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Female Preventive, the greatest luxury of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 116th edition of his valuable Book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTIMATE of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it.

D. B. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, No. 22 William-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, WILLIAM KING and JAMES BROWN, under the firm of KING & BROWN, in the business of manufacturing and selling hooped skirts, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by Mr. KING, who is for that purpose authorized to sign the name of the firm and of each partner.
WM. KING.
JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of E. & F. H. SCHENCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD SCHENCK will continue the general auction and commission business at the same place, Nos. 186 and 188 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and runners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can get tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

KANSAS CITY RESERVE CORPS.

Serving with Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Commanded by Col. Peabody.

Major A. T. Van Horn, severely wounded.
Co. E had 66 men in action.
Capt. William Miller, slightly wounded.
Private Hugh Connor, severely wounded.
Private William Cook, slightly wounded.
Private Thomas Hogan, severely wounded.
Private Patrick Powers, mortally wounded.
Private John G. Smiley, severely wounded.
Private Thomas Sullivan, severely wounded.
Private Patrick Whelan, severely wounded.
Private Ferdinand Carroll, missing in action.
Private Eagler, Hewry, missing in action.
Private Hogan, Owen, missing in action.
Private Moore, Havey, missing in action.
Private Brennan, John, missing in action.
Private Espinosa, Jose, missing in action.
Co. C had 40 men in action.
Commanded by Fred'k Blindler, Lieutenant.
Lieut. Henry Spears, slightly wounded.
Private ——, Cause slightly wounded.
Private —— Rooney, slightly wounded.
Private George Schriner, severely wounded.
Private Henry Weston, severely wounded.
Private Gustav Erkel, missing in action.

FIRST REGIMENT, ILLINOIS CAVALRY, COL. MARSHAL COMMANDING.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Day, wounded slightly.
Sergeant-Major John Warren, wounded slightly.
Capt. Burnap's Co.—*Killed*—J. H. Palmer. *Wounded*—Corporal Heaton Hill, severe; John F. Leland; Charles Wheeler; Wm. Barry, dangerous; John Russell; Charles Martin.
Capt. Foster's Co.—*Killed*—Chas. White. *Wounded*—Sergt. Joseph W. Johnson, Sergt. A. P. Stephenson.
Capt. J. R. Smith's Co.—*Killed*—Geo. Davis; W. McDonald, musician. *Wounded*—First Sergt. G. G. Stearns, Commissary G. W. Bainbridge, Corporal Stephen Waterbury, M. V. Hotchkins, Geo. S. Mosher, Geo. N. Anderson. *Missing*—John S. Burt.
Capt. Pare Wathe's Co.—*Wounded*.—Michael Hampton, Corporal Geo. S. Dyer, Aaron Lee, Marcus Saylor, John Loeh.
Capt. G. M. Mitchell's Co.—*Killed*.—Henry Nettle, Samuel G. Hannon. *Wounded*—Capt. Mitchell, slight; Nathan Noyes, Sergeant Wm. Conklin, Josiah Foster, A. J. Kennedy, Wm. Turney, W. W. Flint, George Shepherd.
Capt. McNatta's Co.—*Killed*.—Thos. Martin, Wm. Eborne. *Wounded*—Capt. McNatta, slight; James Brown, Henry Miller, W. H. Cutter, Corporal J. N. Pierson, Corporal Dodge, —— Beckwith, H. C. Carico, Abraham Ely.
T. J. Freeman's Co.—*Wounded*.—Fred. Mauff, Jno. W. Rider, severely; Tipton H. Todd.
Capt. Palmer's Co.—*Wounded*.—Lieut. Douglas, Sergeant Thomas, and perhaps one or two killed, and some others wounded.

Thus ended the siege of Lexington—one conducted with pertinacity and crowned with success. Of the defence I need scarcely speak in terms of eulogy; a plain statement of the circumstances carries its own conclusion to every mind. For seventy-two hours was a mere handful of men exposed, without cessation, to a literal shower of iron and leaden hail; and to this was added that still more terrible enemy, thirst. For forty-eight hours did the Union forces labor beneath a sweltering sun, grimy with powder, choked by sulphurous smoke, worn out by a labor to which the cooling shades of night brought no intermission, tortured by a terrible thirst, which was mocked by the turgid waters of the Missouri that flowed lazily along just beneath their eager eyes—out of provisions, out of ammunition, despairing of help, certain of ultimate extinction, they yet fought on, determined never to yield so long as there was a man left with strength to pull a trigger or drive a bayonet home to a traitor's throat. The gallant Mulligan was always where bullets and danger were thickest—leading now a desperate charge against a bempen breastwork—passing from trench to trench, encouraging the men to resistance—crying like a broken-hearted child when forced by stern necessity to yield up his command—and, last of all, groaning upon a sick-bed, to which he was driven by the workings of a gallant but sensitive soul over his great misfortunes.

In my own case I might relate some matters of interest, as showing the disposition, character, &c., of Southern men. During the first day, I was placed under strict guard—a man standing constantly over me, and never turning away his eyes, who, to prevent the escape of a not Herculean reporter, armed himself with a huge cavalry sabre, a pair of horse-pistols, a bowie-knife, and a Sharpe's rifle. This may seem ridiculous exaggeration, but is an actual fact—and in addition to this, my Cerberus constantly stood with his hand upon the cock of a pistol, ready to shoot me at the very first of my desperate efforts to escape. One fellow told me that I was a —— Union —— of a ——, and cocking a revolver, expressed an ardent desire to blow off the top of my head. Being told to "blow and be ——," he altered his intention, and with a staggering swagger, or a swaggering stagger, left me.

The first night I was forced to sleep standing, or on a floor covered a half-inch thick with mud and tobacco spittle, my consort in durance being a buck-negro of the blackest and woolliest description; and whether to stand up till I fell down with fatigue, or lie down till obliged to get up from disgust of mud, tobacco and nigger, was the question. I tried standing, and it was too fatiguing; I laid down, and dirt, nigger and cold made the recumbent undesirable, and I got up again;—and thus, between lying and standing, and possibly cursing, I awaited the drizzly dawn which ushered in Friday—the last day of the battle. Some of the guard had borrowed my coat, either with a view to examine the pockets or use it for a pillow; in either case he forgot to return it that night, and I shivered through the long hours of the night in my shirt-sleeves. I was also treated to a plenteous fast—having nothing to eat from 1 A. M. of Thursday till 2 P. M. of Friday.

Friday afternoon, however, my horizon brightened. I was asked out to supper at the house of a Confederate officer; I slept that night in his sheets, and from that time till Monday, I enjoyed a release upon *parole d'honneur*, and the hospitalities of his bed, board and bottle. So much as to myself.

The Southern soldiers are rather an interesting crowd. The officers are, almost all of them, gentlemen both by birth and education; but, as to the privates—the *hoi polloi*—I believe them the most inimitable burlesques upon gentlemen, soldiers, or anything else human, that ever was created. They thronged the streets in tumultuous drunken hordes—always mounted, armed with rifle or shot-gun and a bottle of whisky,—fellows raggen in clothing, redundant in swagger, copious in blasphemy, and beating in every respect, the most intensified conception of a dozen Bombastes Furiosos, mingled in one. Ignorant to the last degree, they affect a profound knowledge of the political affairs of the country, and the principles which underlie this gigantic war. Yet talk with fifty of them, and forty-nine will swear to you, with a preface of a half-hundred oaths, that the Abolitionists are waging this war to steal "our niggers." "*Our* niggers!" Take any thousand from the hordes that are howling on the track of the Nationals in Missouri, and who prate about "our niggers," and nine hundred and ninety-nine of them are too poor to buy even a baby, if full-grown niggers were selling at ten cents a dozen. I mean by this, the masses—the common soldiery—not the officers, who are, as I said before, generally gentlemen of wealth, intelligence and refinement.

All the big guns of the Confederates were there. I saw, among others, Gens. Slack, Price, Parsons, Rains, Harris, Gov. Jackson, Gens. Harris, Green McGuffin, Capt. Emmet McDonald, Cols. Thomas Payne, Clay, and so on, *ad infinitum*. I had but a short view of Gen. Rains, as he was reeling in his saddle, and making frantic efforts to discharge his revolver into the body of Col. Turner, with whom he had some slight altercation relative to a matter of no particular importance.

The "plunder" taken by the Secessionists was not large—the guns were not of the improved kind, the cannon inferior, the ammunition small in quantity. The specie taken from the bank was recovered minus some $15,000.

I might add many incidents of more or less interest relative to this fight—of deeds of self-denial and heroism that would do honor to the days and daring of knight-errantry—suffice it that the soldiers fought and suffered as *men* and *patriots*.

The treatment extended by the Confederate officers to the prisoners was humane, considerate and gentlemanly to the fullest extent; that in many cases offered by the privates to our men was brutal and shameful to an extent that would disgust the small humanity of a Hottentot. The officers' private horses were stolen, their trunks broken into, and every possible species of indignity and wrong offered them by the common soldiers of the Confederate Army.

It is not known when the officers will be exchanged.

Permit me, in closing, the use of your columns to express my acknowledgments to Majors Sanger, Chaaly, Martin, and other Confederate officers, for very courteous treatment during my imprisonment.

GALWAY.

P. S.—Utica, Mo., Tuesday.—Maj. Martin pro-

sented me with a horse, Gen. Price with my liberty, and I reached here to-day, leaving Lexington yesterday. At the time of leaving, the city was quiet. This afternoon a runner reached here, and brings the news that the Nationals, under Gen. Fremont and others, in immense force, are closing in upon Lexington, and probably now secession is receiving the same iron and leaden coin which it had paid so liberally to our troops. I shall return there immediately, and hope to be able in my next to inform you that Lexington is again in possession of the United States.

I forgot to add that the loss of the Confederate forces is not known. Many of the soldiers fought on their "own hook," and, if killed, were buried, and were missed from no muster rolls. One officer told me that they lost nine, another sixty, a third said in killed and wounded that their loss would reach one thousand, and Col. Payne assured me that it was at the very lowest as large as that of the Nationals. My own opinion is that they lost not less than from two to three hundred.

AFFAIRS WEST OF LEXINGTON.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENS. STURGIS AND LANE—STURGIS GONE TO FORT LEAVENWORTH FOR ARTILLERY—EFFECT OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION, ETC.

Wyandotte, Kan., Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

There are many flying rumors here to-day, touching the condition of our forces between this point and Lexington, thirty-five miles below, on the south side of the Missouri River. Yesterday it was reported that Lexington was taken by Gen. Price, and our little Army there, under Major Peabody, badly cut to pieces. Certain it is, there has been some hard fighting there in the two or three days past, and Major Van Horn, the present Mayor of Kansas City, badly wounded, and some say killed.

Gen. Sturgis came back to Kansas City last evening. He marched towards Lexington the 19th, and sent forward a messenger to that point, with the number of his force on a small piece of paper, with instructions to swallow it if taken by the enemy. He was taken prisoner; but had no time to obey his orders to swallow. Gen. Sturgis, being on the north side of the river, marched forward to within seven miles of Lexington on the 20th, and saw the United States flag still flying there; but learning there was a force of 4,000 cavalry on that side, and having no artillery with his force of only 1,500, beat a hasty retreat for Liberty, ten miles below here, where the steamboat *Majors* was lying by his order. She is the only boat navigating these waters for the last month, between here and the St. Joseph Railroad. On arriving at Liberty yesterday and embarking on the *Majors*, the enemy were in sight. While I am writing, the *Majors* is passing up with Gen. Sturgis on board, *en route* to Fort Leavenworth for artillery to accompany his command.

Gen. Lane was at Harrisonville at last dates, moving towards Price's command. Col. Johnson, a brave man, of the Kansas Third, was killed in a skirmish at Harrisonville. This town is forty-five miles southeast of this, and is where Major Van Horn had a brush with the enemy in early August. Rumor says that Gen. Hunter is at the head of 12,000 men, either at Lexington or within a few miles of it.

Since Fremont's proclamation, there seems to have been a general uprising of the secesh over in Missouri. Whether they think this is to be a war for abolition, or to be a war of inhumanity, is not quite certain; but it is certain that there has been in a few days a great accession to their ranks in Western Missouri. Perhaps it is quite as well that we should know at once who are for us and who against us. Most of our people here approve of the directness and energy of the proclamation. Some medicine must be administered to cure this disease, which burns our railroad bridges, fires into trains and wantonly sacrifices human life.

It is said in Camp Union, Kansas City, that Price and McCulloch are together again, with an army of from 30,000 to 50,000 men in the vicinity of Lexington. As the wires are down, we depend upon rumor for the news.

Gen. Sturgis had a brush at Liberty on the 17th, losing 16 killed and 50 wounded; enemy's loss about 200. On the 20th the wounded were brought to Camp Union on the *Majors*. Fremont must send more troops to capture Price. QUILL.

THE LATE EXPLOIT AT PENSACOLA.

Effect upon the Rebels—Their Forces Augmented—Numerous Desertions—Com. Mervine's Congratulations.

U. S. Steamer Rhode Island, Brooklyn Navy-yard, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It may relieve the anxiety of some hearts to learn that when this steamer left the *Colorado* on the 21st inst., all the men wounded in the late cutting-out expedition from that vessel, were doing well, and that hopes were entertained that all would eventually recover.

As an immediate result of that expedition, the rebel force was augmented the very next day, and we learned from a deserter that some two hundred of their troops had deserted to their homes. On the crew of the *Colorado* the effect was most happy, giving them confidence in themselves and in their officers, and teaching them the value of that discipline and training to which they have been most rigorously subjected. It will be a satisfaction to all on that vessel to find that the danger and daring of the exploit are rightly estimated at home.

On the Sunday following the attack, Flag-officer Mervine caused the following address to be read from the quarter-deck of the frigate, in the presence of the officers and men. It was received by lively demonstrations of satisfaction from the crew, which had to be repressed by the officers as being hardly consistent with the dignity of a man-of-war.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, is desirous of expressing, in some public manner, his appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men attached to his flag-ship, who were engaged in the attack on Pensacola Navy-yard, on the morning of the 14th inst.

It is by similar deeds of daring that the proud position of our Navy has been won, and a proof has now been given that there has been no degeneracy in the spirit of her sons since the days of Decatur, Morris and Hull.

The Commander-in-Chief laments that such signal success should have demanded the death of three brave men, and the sufferings of so many others.

He desires to express his personal sympathy with the wounded, and with the friends of the dead, and his assurance that a grateful country will not forget any of those who have given such undoubted proof of their devotion to her interests and her flag.

(Signed,) WM. MERVINE, Flag-Officer,
Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

United States Flag-Ship Colorado,
Off Fort Pickens, Sept. 15, 1861.

THE NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

United States Frigate Colorado,
Off Fort Pickens, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Under date of 14th inst., by steamer *Connecticut*, I sent an account, which you have doubtless received, of a boat expedition, under command of Lieut. John H. Russell, United States Navy, from this ship for the purpose of burning a schooner which the rebels were fitting out at the Pensacola Navy-yard for a privateer, &c. In that communication I spoke of several discharges, from our howitzers, at the rebel troops that began to rally upon the wharf as our boats were withdrawing from the burning vessel. At that time I could not speak positively of the effect of the "canister shot" from the boat howitzers. By news obtained from another deserter that came to Fort Pickens from the other side, last night; I learn that *thirty* were killed and a number more wounded. This corroborates the observations make by some of our officers the day after the burning affair. It was noticed from Santa Rosa Island—just opposite the Navy-yard—that some twenty-five or thirty men were carried on board a small steamer that came down from the town of Pensacola, to which place the steamer returned after receiving this freight. The men were carried in cots, and were, no doubt, the wounded, or a portion of them, who had received the benefits of the howitzer practice from our First and Second cutters on the night of the 13th. "W."

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

At the afternoon session of the Senate yesterday, Senator Whittaker offered a resolution requesting John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress, as they do not represent the will of the people, and if they decline to comply, the Senate of the United States is respectfully asked to investigate their conduct, and if found to be in opposition to the National Government, that they expel them from their seats. Passed—20 to 5, and sent to the House, which adjourned without action.

This morning they came up as unfinished business of the House, and a suspension of the rules to consider it was refused by a vote of 40 to 30.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

Renomination of Gov. Andrews—A Mixed Ticket.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Worcester, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by Wm. Claflin, Chairman of the State Committee.

The Convention was very fully attended.

Hon. H. L. Dawes was elected President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Gov. Andrew was renominated by acclamation, only one voice in the negative.

A motion prevailed almost unanimously, referring the other nominations on the ticket to a Select Committee of two delegates from each Congressional District, which were appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions declare in effect that the maintenance of the Constitution transcends any other question, and demands the life and property of all citizens; express a desire for a union of all the friends of the country against its pretended friends and open enemies; declare that no rights secured to loyal citizens shall be endangered, and disloyal citizens have no rights adverse to those who are loyal; approve the acts of the Administration; recognize the devotion of the volunteers; indorse the acts of Gov. Andrew; and recommend the exercise of great care in nominating subordinate officers.

Charles Sumner then addressed the Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Fellow-Citizens: In meeting my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, who have come together on this occasion from all parts of the Commonwealth, I find myself in a familiar scene, but I feel that there has been a change. Yes! there has been a great change, and it is felt in our Convention.

We are no longer met, as so often in times past, for purposes of controversy, or to sustain our cause by argument. That hour has passed. Formerly I have exposed to you the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave bill; I have rejoiced to know that Freedom was national and Slavery sectional; I have striven to prevent the extension of Slavery into the territories; I have vindicated especially freedom in Kansas, assailed by slaveholding conspirators; I have exposed the tyrannical usurpation of the slave oligarchy, and I have dragged into day the whole vast intense barbarism of Slavery. But these topics have now passed into history, and are no longer of practical interest. They are not of to-day.

Let us rejoice that at least so much has been gained, and from the extent of our present trials let us take hope and courage for the future. Providence will be with the good cause in times to come as in times past. Others may despair; I do no. Others may see gloom; I can not. Others may hesitate; I will not. Already the country has been saved. Great as may seem to be its present peril, its peril was greater far while it was sinking year after year under the rule of Slavery. Often have I exclaimed in times past, that our first great object was the emancipation of the National Government, so that it should no longer be the slave of Slavery, ready to do its bidding in all things. But this victory has been won. It was won first by the ballot-box, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States; and it was won the second time by the cartridge-box, when, at the command of the President, the guns of Fort Sumter returned the fire of the rebel artillery. Such was the madness of Slavery that the first was not enough. Unhappily, the second was needed to complete the work.

The slave oligarchy, which, according to the vaunt of a Slaveholding Senator, has ruled the Republic for more than fifty years; which has stamped its degrading character upon the National forehead; which has entered into and possessed not only the politics, but the literature and even the religion of the country; which has embroiled us at home and given us a bad name abroad; which has wielded at will President, Cabinet, and even judicial tribunals; which has superseded public opinion by substituting its own immoral beliefs; which has appropriated to itself the offices and honors of the Republic; which has established Slavery as the single test and shibboleth of favor; which, after opening all our territories to this wrong, was already promising to renew the Slave-trade and all its unutterable woes; nay, more, which, in the instinct of that tyranny, through which it ruled, was beating down all the safeguards of human rights—freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and security of person, and delivering the whole country to a rule whose vulgarity was second only to its madness; this slave oligarchy has been dislodged from the National Government, nevermore to return. Thus far, at least, has emancipation prevailed. The greatest slave of all is free.

Surely, if at any moment we are disposed to be disheartened—if the Future is not always clear before us, we may find ample occasion for joy in the victory already won. Pillars, like those of Hercules, might fitly mark this progress.

Among the results of this victory is one which we may especially enjoy on this occasion. It is Slavery which has been the occasion of our party divisions, keeping men asunder who ought to act together. But with the expulsion of this disturbing influence, the occasion for our divisions has ceased. All patriots—all men who truly love their country—may now act together; no matter in what party combination they may have formerly appeared; no matter of what accent is the speech by which our present duties are declared; call them Democrats, Union men, natives or foreigners, what you will, are we not all engaged in a common cause? Nor will I claim as yet the highest praise for those with whom I am most intimately associated. I have read history too well not to remember that Hannibal, in his campaigns, relied less on his own Carthaginians than on his Spanish infantry and Numidian horse.

The Government is assailed by a rebellion, without precedent in human history. Never before since Satan warred upon the Almighty has rebellion assumed such a front; and never before has it begun in such a cause; the rebels are numerous and powerful; and their cause is Slavery.

It is the very essence of rebellion to be audacious, unhesitating, unscrupulous. Rebellion sticks at nothing; least of all, will a rebellion which began in Slavery. It can be successfully encountered only by a vigor and energy which shall surpass its own. Patriotism surely is not less potent as a motive than treason. It must be invoked. By the memories of your fathers, who founded this Republic and delivered to you the precious heritage; and by all the sentiments of gratitude for the good you have enjoyed beneath its protecting care, you are summoned to its defense. Defense, did I say? It is with mortification that I utter the word; but you all know the truth.

The rebel conspirators have set upon us, and now besiege the National Government. They besiege it at Washington; where are the President and his Cabinet, and the National archives. They besiege it at Fort Monroe on the Atlantic, at St. Louis on the Mississippi, and now they besiege it in Kentucky. Everywhere we are on the defensive. Strongholds have been wrested from us. Soldiers gathered under the folds of our National flag have been compelled to surrender. Citizens, whose only offence has been their loyalty, have been driven from their homes. Bridges have been burned. Railways have been disabled. Steamers and ships have been seized. The largest Navy-yard in the country has been appropriated. Commerce has been hunted on the sea, and property, wherever it can be reached, ruthlessly robbed or destroyed. Only within a few days we have read an order of one Buckner, a rebel commander in Kentucky, directing the destruction of a most important lock, by which Green River has been rendered navigable. Pardon me if I read this intercepted order. It is instructive, as showing the spirit with which this rebellion is waged:

Bowling-Green, Sept., 1861.

Mr. George W. Triplett:

My Dear Sir: Yours is received. Lock No. 1 must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owensborough to do it. Not an hour must be lost. Its destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends without delay in sufficient force to accomplish the object. One of the best ways is to open all the gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall at both gates; to put one or two kegs of powder behind the wall, apply a slow match, and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance. Do not fail. It is worth an effort. (Signed,) S. H. BUCKNER.

It is still doubtful if the work of destruction was accomplished according to this rebel order. But the spirit is here shown which would sweep away one of the most valuable of the internal improvements of Kentucky, a part of the pride and wealth of the State.

Then you ask in whose name all this has been done. The answer is easy. Not "in the name of God and the Continental Congress," as Ethan Allen summoned Ticonderoga; but "in the name of Slavery." Yes; in the name of Slavery has all this crime, destruction and ravage been perpetrated.

Look at the war as you will, and you will always see Slavery. Never were the words of the Roman orator more applicable; *Nullum facinus exstirit nisi per eos; nullum flagitium siae fe.* Slavery is its inspiration; its motive power; its end and aim. It is often said that the war will make an end of Slavery. This is probable. But it is surer still, that the overthrow of Slavery will at once make an end of the war.

If I am correct in this statement, which I believe is beyond question, then do reason, justice and policy all unite in declaring that the war must be brought to bear directly on the grand conspirator, and emancipate enemy, which is Slavery. Not to do this, is to take upon ourselves, in the present contest, all the weakness of Slavery, while we leave to the rebels its boasted resources of military strength. Not to do this, is to squander life and treasure in a vain masquerade of battle, which can have no practical result.

Believe me, fellow-citizens, I know all the imagined difficulties and unquestioned responsibilities of this suggestion. But if you are in earnest, the difficulties will at once disappear, and the responsibilities are such as you will gladly bear. This is not the first time that a knot hard to untie has been cut by the sword; and we all know that danger flees before the brave man. Believe that you can, and you can. The will only is needed. Courage now is the highest prudence.

It is not necessary even, according to a familiar phrase, to carry the war into Africa. It will be enough if we carry Africa into the war—in any form, any quantity, any way. The moment this is done, rebellion will begin its bad luck, and the Union will be secure forever.

History teaches by examples. The occasion does not allow me to show how completely this monitor points the way. I content myself with two instances of special mark—one from ancient Greece, and the other from ancient Rome.

The most fatal day for ancient Greece was the defeat at Cheronea, when Philip of Macedon triumphed over forces in which Demosthenes was enlisted as a soldier. Athens was thrown in consternation. Her great orator had ignobly fled. Another orator, second only to him, Isocrates, died suddenly on hearing the report of the battle. The Book of Fate seemed about to close, while Athens ceased to be a mere dependency of Philip. Then it was that another orator in the assembly of the people suddenly brought forward a proposition to emancipate the slaves. The royal Philip, already strong in his victory, trembled. King and conqueror, he was also statesman, and he saw well that such a proposition begun in Athens would shake all Greece even to his powerful throne, which the young Alexander was then preparing to mount. His triumphant course was at once arrested, and peace secured.

The other instance is in Roman history. You will find it in Plutarch's *Life of Caius Marius*. This experienced General, who in the civil conflicts of the time had been driven from Rome and found shelter in the ruins of Carthage, was able at last to effect a landing in Italy. Thus is the incident recorded:

"Marius, upon this news, determined to hasten. He took with him some Marusia horse which he had levied in Africa, and a few others that were come to him from Italy, in all not amounting to above a thousand men, and with this handful began his voyage. He arrived at a port of Tuscany, called Telamon, *and as soon as he was landed proclaimed liberty to the slaves*. The name of Marius brought down numbers, the ablest of which he enlisted, and in a short time had a great army on foot, with which he filled forty ships."

Thus far Plutarch. It is needless to add that Marius found himself soon master of Rome.

These are historic instances. I do not adduce them that you should blindly follow them, but simply that you should see how in times past defeat has been stayed and victory won by a generous word for freedom. Men die and disappear; but the human family continues the same in passions and fears as when Philip was frightened back from Athens and when Marius was borne in triumph to Rome.

To these historic instances, let me add an admitted principle of the ancient Roman law. According to that law, the state of Slavery might be terminated in three different manners: first, by manumission; secondly, by way of reward to the slave; and thirdly, *by way of punishment to the master*. If the master had failed to be a good citizen, he was punished; so that at the same time he should suffer in property and others should gain what is more than property—freedom. But I do not cite even this principle of a time-honored jurisprudence for your government. I will not doubt that, in the unparalleled circumstances by which we are now encompassed, justice will be done.

Already the way is easy. A single declaration that all men coming within the lines of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen, will be in strict conformity to the Constitution, and also with precedents. The Constitution knows no man as a slave. It treats all within its jurisdiction as *persons*, while the exceptional provision for the restoration of *persons* held to service or labor, you will observe, is carefully confined to such as have escaped into another State. It is clear, therefore, that there can be no sanction under the Constitution for turning a camp into a slave-pen, or for turning military officers into slave-hunters. Let this plain construction be adopted, and then, as our lines advance, Freedom will be established, and our national flag in its march will wave with new glory.

A brave General, whom Massachusetts has given to the country—though commencing his career with prejudices derived from the Pro-Slavery school of politicians—has known how to see this question in its true light. I mean, of course, Gen. Butler. He has declared, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Fortress Monroe, 30th July, 1861, with reference to fugitive slaves, that it is his duty "to take the same care of these men, women and children, houseless, homeless and unprovided for, as he would of the same number of men, women and children, who, for their attachment to the Union had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States." These words are better for his reputation than a victory.

Another General, born in Kentucky and living and dying in the South—Major-Gen. Gaines, of the Army of the United States—laid down the same rule as long ago as 1838. It will be found in the documents of Congress. "The military officer," said he, "can enter into no judicial examination of the claim of one man to the bone and muscle of another as property. Nor could he, as a military officer, know what the laws of Florida were while engaged in maintaining the National Government by force of arms. In such case, he could only be guided by the laws of war; and whatever may be the laws of any State, they must yield to the safety of the National Government."

This proposition, though of seeming simplicity, would be of incalculable efficacy if honestly and sincerely enforced. Then would our camps become nurseries of freemen, and every common soldier would be a chain-breaker.

But there is another agency that may be invoked, which is at the same time under the Constitution, and above the Constitution; I mean martial law. It is under the Constitution, because it is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court among the functions of our Government. It is above the Constitution, because when set in motion, like necessity, it knows no other law. For the time it is law and Constitution. All other agencies, small and great, executive, legislative and even judicial, are absorbed in this transcendent tripunce power, which for the time declares its absolute will, while it holds alike the scales of justice and the sword of the executioner. The existence of this power nobody questions. If it has been rarely exercised in our country, and never on an extended scale, the power none the less has a fixed place in our political system. As well strike out the kindred law of self-defence, which belongs alike to States and individuals. Martial law is only one form of self-defence.

That this law might be employed against Slavery was first proclaimed in the House of Representatives by a Massachusetts statesman, who was a champion of freedom, John Quincy Adams. His authority is such that I content myself with placing the law under the sanction of his name, which becomes more authoritative when we consider the circumstances under which the doctrine was put forth, repeated, and then again vindicated.

It was as early as the 25th of May, 1836, that Mr. Adams first expounded what he called "The war power and treaty-making power of the Constitution." Then it was that he declared:

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of the State burdened with Slavery to a foreign Power."

Again, on the 7th of June, 1841, after many years of reflection; and added experience in public life, he terrified slave-masters by showing that universal emancipation might be accomplished through this extraordinary power.

Afterward, on the 14th of April, 1842, for the third time he stated the doctrine in the House of Representatives, and challenged criticism or reply. I forbear to read the whole speech, though it is worthy of constant repetition. An extract will suffice:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, Slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from it being true that the States where Slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of slaves."

And then again he asks in words applicable to the present hour:

"If civil war come, if insurrection come, is this beleaguered capital, is this besieged Government, to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No! *The war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf.*"

The representatives of Slavery fumed and raged at these words and at their venerable author; but nobody answered them. And they have stood ever since in the records of Congress, firm and impregnable as adamant.

In the protracted controversy which is now drawing to its close, Massachusetts has done much. She first gave the example of Universal Freedom within her borders; and ever since that early day she has borne a leading part in all efforts against Slavery. It is her children who have never failed in this cause, where anything was to be done, whether by word or deed. Massachusetts has for years borne the burthen of this discussion, and also the heavier burthen of obloquy, which has long rested upon all who pleaded for the slave. It is Massachusetts, who, with patriotic ardor, first leaped to the rescue when the Capital was menaced by Slavery, and by a happy coincidence on the 19th April of this year, consecrated herself anew by the blood of her children—thus being at the same time first to do and first to suffer. It was also a Massachusetts General who first in this conflict proclaimed that our camps could not contain a slave; and it was an illustrious Massachusetts statesman who first unfolded the beneficent principle by virtue of which, constitutionally, legally, and without excess of any kind, the President or a Commanding General may become more than a conqueror, even a liberator.

Massachusetts will be false to herself if she fails at this moment. And yet I would not be misunderstood. Feeling most profoundly that there is now an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in human annals, for incalculable good—seeing clearly that there is one spot, like the heel of Achilles, where this great rebellion may be wounded to death—I calmly deliver the whole

questions to the judgment of God, all responsibility responsibility rests, consciously, upon myself. I tell you that there are times when we are overcome with a greater responsibility than to act. It is through fear to review the unprecedented power of the Government to handle for a moment its mighty weapons, which are yet allowed to slumber without summons to declare that the hour has come when they shall flash against the sky.

But may a good Providence save our Government from that everlasting regret which must ensue if a great opportunity is lost by which all the bleeding wounds of war shall be stanched—by which prosperity shall be again established, and peace be linked forever with liberty. Saul was cursed for not hewing Agag in pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curses ever descend upon our Government.

"So many slaves, so many enemies!" Unless this ancient proverb has ceased to be true, there are now four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels; being four millions of allies to the National Government. Can we afford to reject this natural alliance inspired by a common interest, and consecrated by humanity? There is another motive to such an alliance which cannot be forgotten. Without it insurrection will be inevitable, and when it comes it will be wild and lawless. This should be prevented, if possible. But if Liberty does not come from the tranquil and beneficent action of the Government, it will come in blood, amidst the confusion of families. All this was foreseen by the Emperor of Russia, when on the 21st of September, 1858, he called upon his nobles to unite with him in Emancipation, "which," he nobly declared "ought to begin *from above* to the end that it may not come *from below*," and now this very year twenty millions of Russian serfs have peacefully passed out of the house of bondage. Cheered by this great example, let us not forget that *it began from above*.

There is another practical advantage where the action proceeds from the Government. The inserests of loyal citizens can be protected. Compensation may relieve the hardships of individual cases; nor can I object. Nevery should any question of money be allowed to interfere with human freedom. Better an empty treasury than a single slave. A bridge of gold would be cheap, if demanded by the retreating fiend.

Fellow-citizens: I have spoken frankly; for such has always been my habit. And never was there greater need of frankness. Let patriots understand each other and they cannot widely differ. All will unite in sustaining the Government, and in driving back the rebels. But this cannot be done by any half-way measures, or by any lukewarm conduct. Do not hearken to the voice of Slavery, no matter what its tones of persuasion. Believe me, its friendship is more deadly than its enmity. If you are wise, prudent, conservative, practical, you will strike quick and hard,—strike too where the blow will be most felt, strike at the main-spring of the rebellion. Strike in the name of the Union, which only in this way can be restored; in the name of Peace, which is vain without Union, and in the name of Liberty also, which will bring both Peace and Union in her glorious train.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Dickinson, of Amherst.

For Secretary of State—Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown.

For Attorney-General—Dwight Foster, of Worcester.

For Treasurer—Henry K. Oliver, of Lawrence.

For Auditor—Levi Reed, of Abington.

The Convention unanimously confirmed Mr. Dickerson (Bell and Everett) for Lieutenant-Governor, and substituted Oliver Warner, (Rep.,) the present Secretary of State, for Mr. Frothingham.

Ex-Judge Abbott, of Lowell, (Dem.,) was substituted for Dwight Foster, the present Republican Attorney-General.

The Committee's recommendations for Treasurer and Auditor were accepted. They both now hold the offices.

Rev. J. Freeman Clarke offered resolutions declaring that the people of the State will rejoice when the time shall come, in the wisdom of the Government, to remove Slavery, and to free all slaves within the lines of the Federal Armies, compensating loyal owners.

This resolution was tabled in the order of business, and subsequently the motion to adjourn was carried without acting upon it.

CITY POLITICS.

The Union Movement.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO A COMBINATION OF THE VARIOUS UNION ORGANIZATIONS.

A meeting of delegates from the various Union organizations was held yesterday noon, at the office of John Livingston, No. 128 Broadway, to adopt measures for a concert of action between the different organizations having the same objects in view, to the end that success may the more certainly crown the movement.

Ex-Mayor Tiemann was appointed Chairman, and Judge Wedgewood and Ex-Alderman Tucker Secretaries.

After some informal remarks from Mr. Livingston, and others, upon the necessity of a concert of action, and a combined movement on the part of all the organizations that have sprung up for the reform of the City Government, in order to attain the objects which each professes to have in view, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a full and free conference be had between the different central Union organizations having the same objects in view, before any nominations are made, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till Thursday next, in order to give time to make arrangements for a general conference to be held on that day, and that we deem it highly important that no nominations should be made by either of the organizations in the meantime.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Livingston, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting give notice to the Committees of Conference of the organization represented over by Charles H. Marshall, the "St. Nicholas," the "Tax-payers Union" and the "Fifth-avenue Hotel," to meet in conference at the office of John Livingston, Chairman of the Union Tax-payers' Party, in the American Exchange Building, No. 128 Broadway, on Thursday next, at 12 M.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Tax-Payer's Union Convention.

The adjourned meeting of this Convention was held last last evening, at the University Law Library, Washington-square. In consequence of the meeting of the delegates of the several Union organizations at the American Exchange Bank Building, at noon yesterday, this Convention was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, Mr. John Livingston, in order to see what action the delegates would take at their recent meeting on Thursday next.

It was proposed and adopted that the Chairman be empowered to add one more to the Committee of six, appointed at the previous meeting. The Chairman named Mr. Frederick W. Griesenheimer.

The Republican Central Club.

A large number of the members of this Club assembled last evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, being present, on invitation addressed the meeting. He spoke at length on the causes of the rebellion, arguing that there was and could be no good reason for it. The Southern said, has always had more of National power and patronage than the North, and it is the love and loss of these which has precipitated the Slave

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3180. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Further Movements of the Army at Washington.

The Navigation of the Potomac Unobstructed.

A SMART SKIRMISH AT EDSELL'S HILL

INTERESTING FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Condition of the Rebels Above Harper's Ferry.

Stealing Copper to Make Percussion Caps.

The Campaign in Missouri and Kentucky.

MORE OF GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

Preparations at this Port for the Naval Expeditions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

A SKIRMISH AT EDSELL'S HILL.

A train with 300 troops left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining wood at Edsell's Hill. While the cars were loading, some of the troops proceeded over the hill toward Springfield Station, when they were fired on by the rebels, and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception of two who became detached and were taken prisoners, returned to Alexandria, having fully succeeded in the object of their expedition.

THE POTOMAC OPEN.

The *Pusey* arrived this evening, and reports that five or six vessels of the Potomac flotilla are lying near the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel battery at Freestone Point. The remainder of our vessels are off Aquia Creek, from which the privateer *George Page* has recently made repeated unsuccessful attempts to emerge.

Numerous small craft, loaded with supplies, were passed by the *Pusey*. They were bound for Washington.

There has been no firing by the rebels since last Thursday, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone Point.

The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the enemy. Our merchants are daily receiving goods from the North, by way of the river.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN SWITZERLAND.

A letter from the Ex-President of the Republic of Switzerland, who is now a member of the Federal Council, says:

"We watch here with great solicitude the progress of the secession war, (Sonderbundskrieg,) a war which if not successfully checked by the patriots of the South, may assume a most formidable aspect. It is true that the array with which the North confronts secession may appear imposing, even to the South—nevertheless when the avalanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to frustrate its formation, and gathering, in its devastating course of vast proportions, sweeps resistlessly onward, regardless of every obstacle, until striking some mountain wall of rock (Felsenwand) it is dashed into fragments, and rencered harmless to many a peaceful and happy valley home, upon which it would have otherwise brought ruin and misery. May God, the Almighty, protect the Republic."

Another letter says:

"Switzerland, having attained the highest rank among the nations of the world, the Swiss Government omits no opportunity to encourage the people to maintain the favorable position. Virtually carrying out the doctrine of Free Trade, her mechanical and artistic productions are even offered every possible opportunity to enter into competition abroad with those of other countries. In view of this, the Federal Council has promulgated a series of resolutions, wherein it is stated that responsible Commissioners would be appointed by the Federal Government to attend the Great Exhibition of 1862 in London, and there to take charge, without any expense to exhibitors, of all articles sent on by the Swiss for exhibition, unpack and repack them, and see to their safety. Furthermore, that all expenses of transportation and insurance incurred on articles of Swiss manufacture, during their transit to and from London, will be borne by the Federal Government, provided the articles forwarded have passed an examination before the various Cantonal Boards of Supervisors, whose duty it will be to judge if the articles offered for transportation are of sufficient merit to entitle them to exhibition at the Great World's Fair."

It appears that Mr. BARNAIS, the American Consul to Zurich, has not yet received his Exequatur, and that the Consul to Basle will likely fare no better, unfavorable reports being in circulation in regard to both of them. As to the former, it is said by the Swiss authorities, that, while editing a newspaper in the West, he frequently indulged in severe strictures against the Swiss Government, which has determined not to grant him an Exequatur until his reported malicious language towards Switzerland finds refutation from parties authorized to inquire into his antecedents.

SUTLERS ALLOWED.

It will be of interest to the military to state that troops in the campaign, on detachment or on distant service, will be allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps or detachment, upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the General or other officer in command.

IRON WHEELS.

The Government for some time past has been making experiments with iron-wheel transportation wagons.

NO MORE PRIVATE LETTERS.

The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters addressed to him, marked "private." Hereafter all letters so marked will remain unopened.

FAILED TO REPORT.

Some apprehension is felt for Lieut. SCHOONMAKER, who was detached from the *Minnesota*, with orders to report to the Navy Department, but who has failed to do so.

MONEYS DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular to enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers to obtain settlement with the least delay.

THE CASE OF COL. EINSTEIN.

Although Col. EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, was put under arrest seven weeks ago by orders of Gen. MCDOWELL, he has not yet received a copy of the charge and specifications against him. Whatever these may be many of his brother officers and friends express the opinion that he should either be tried, and if found guilty, dismissed, or restored to his command.

ELECTIONEERING AMONG THE TROOPS.

As the Pennsylvania State election will take place next Tuesday, a number of politicians are now electioneering among the troops from Pennsylvania on the line of the Potomac. On that day the latter will vote in their respective camps, the Captains and Lieutenants acting as judges of election; the returns under the law being as valid as if the voting took place in their precincts at home. The presence of active politicians in camp for the purpose of influencing the voting of volunteers is not considered by rigid disciplinarians calculated to have a good moral effect upon the Army.

CLOTHING OF THE REBELS.

Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Clothing and Equipage Department, has on exhibition at his office a considerable amount of clothing belonging to the rebel Army, which was captured at the time of the advance of our troops on Munson's Hill. Some of the coats and pantaloons for officers were of the finest French cloth, and of a substantial character. They were captured in rebel wagons, together with muskets, sabres, pistols, and several Colt's patent six-chamber rifles. The clothing is elaborately adorned with tinsel.

PROMOTED.

Major RUCKER, of the Assistant Quartermaster's Bureau, has been promoted to a colonelcy. Capt. HART, his assistant, will, it is supposed, be promoted as a consequence.

ON GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

The President has appointed C. G. HALPINE, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, to be Assistant Brigadier-General on the Staff of Gen. HUNTER, with the rank and pay of Major in the United States Army. He will report forthwith at Jefferson City.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Sept. 30.

The first frost of the season was experienced here last night.

Capt. COLLIS' independent company of Crimean Zouaves, one hundred and one in number, arrived at head-quarters on Saturday night, after performing a march of 31 miles in nine hours. They are now doing duty as Gen. BANKS' body-guard. Each one has seen service in the late Continental wars of Europe.

Capt. WILLIAMS, late Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. BANKS' Division, left here yesterday *via* Washington, to take command of the Massachusetts cavalry. His successor has not been announced.

From an elevation, yesterday, near the mouth of the Seneca, was seen along the line of the Leesburgh and Alexandria Turnpike, continuous clouds of dust progressing southward, which indicated movements of large bodies of troops or baggage-trains, leading to the belief that the rebel Army near Leesburgh was leaving *en masse* for the seat of war near Washington, but this morning the encampments near the former place were discovered intact.

Last Wednesday three men belonging to the Thirty-fourth New-York, attempted to cross the Potomac in a boat at the Whitehouse Locks, near the mouth of the Muddy Run. When nearly across, a volley of thirty guns was fired by the rebels. The rower was shot in the right shoulder, blade, the ball traversing under the skin, and lodging above the elbow of the left arm. One of the others fired seven shots from the stern of the boat, and three of the rebels were seen to fall.

In the affair of last Tuesday at the Point of Rocks, Col. GRAHAM, after shelling the rebels from their position, crossed the river at the head of about 24 men, and ascended the mountain, where he found two fortifications of timber and earth. These he entirely demolished, and then pursued the enemy four miles into the interior, but without overtaking them.

A gentleman in our service has just returned from his home in Virginia, and brings the following intelligence from the region above Harper's Ferry.

At Leesburg, on the Winchester Railroad, three miles east of Charlestown, were located about 300 irregular cavalry, to guard Charlestown against the threatened demolition of that place by our forces at Sandy Hook, if our pickets there were fired upon.

Capt. HENDERSON, of the rebel cavalry, although severely wounded by a private, is not dead as reported. He has nearly recovered from the effect of his wound. His command, together with TURNER ASHBY'S cavalry, are protecting the laboring forces engaged in tearing up the Railroad at Kearneysville above Duffield's Station, and guarding the shore at Shepardstown. About three hundred men were dismantling the remaining locomotives, and loading rails, &c. They were, also, employed in procuring copper from the locomotives and shops, as well as spouting, by order of the Rebel Government, for the manufacture of percussion caps. In connection with this it was stated that the cap manufactory at Winchester, opposite Richmond, had nearly stopped for want of copper.

Four hundred Morgan County cavalry had been sent to the Potomac opposite Hancock to protect the importation of salt, leather and coffee. At this place our Government has no protecting force, and it is stated that a large quantity of salt stored at the warehouse of JACOB GROVE, near Sharpsburgh, has found its way to the cement-mill above Hancock, and thence into secessia.

All around in this section, soldiers and Confederate agents were plundering alike the houses of Unionists and Secessionists of coffee, salt and bacon, leaving families entirely destitute of these necessaries. JOSEPH GOVLE, a cartman, and WM. BRAMAN, formerly a boiler-maker, went last Wednesday to the house of a Mrs. NOAKES and took 30 to 40 pounds of coffee, threatening her with imprisonment if she protested against it. They also made a demand for money, which they said was in the house, but the lady thinking imprisonment preferable to starvation, refused to give up what she had.

At Winchester there are 500 to 600 militia armed with shot guns, old pistols, etc., and many of them had not seen a charge of powder and ball since their impressment. It required a considerable regular force to keep them from mutining and returning home.

My informant visited Charlestown to see some friends;—when a short distance from that place, in company with others, he was challenged by a rebel picket stationed near an old building. The latter fired his piece and ran to his comrades in the building, pursued by the others, from which they subsequently escaped. On taking possession of the rebel resort, our friends found there nine guns, a hat full of percussion caps, and fifty or sixty pounds of lead, all of which were seized upon. Following up this success, they visited the premises of a rebel partisan, where they captured five horses, two mules and four volunteers, all of which were employed in the rebel service.

MICHAEL PRICE, one of the first advocates of secession in Virginia, and recently in the army opposed to our forces under Gen. ROSECRANS, has become disgusted with the cause and returned to his home near Harper's Ferry. He controlled and exercised great influence in getting the State out of the Union, but has become convinced that the Confederacy can't stand. He now wishes his Union friends to intercede for his return to loyalty. On Thursday he dined at the house of an old friend, and remarked that the rebels might as well fight against the devil or the North Star as ROSECRANS. "For," he said, "just as we thought we had got him, he was all around us. At other times when we thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought he would attack us, and did, too." He says, also, that ROSECRANS is more than a match for all the rebel forces west of the mountains.

The rebels have given up all idea of crossing the river, unless Maryland assumes a hostile attitude.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Sept. 30.

On Thursday last, Maj. GOULD and Capt. SCRIBNER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under the guidance of Maj. MCDANIELS, of the special service, went over to Harper's Ferry, and succeeded in recovering two valuable bells belonging to our Government, one of which weighed 1,200 pounds and the other 800 pounds, together with a fire-engine and other articles captured by the rebels. On the same day they arrested a Mr. MAGRAW, who had been engaged in the *laudable* occupation of robbing the Unionists for the benefit of the rebels. Letters were found in his possession, showing that he was in constant communication with the rebel leaders. The officers confiscated his mules, wagons, and other articles. MAGRAW remains a prisoner. There is plenty of evidence to prove him guilty of the grossest treason.

The four large pieces of ordnance, which were recently recovered from Harper's Ferry, have been fitted up in an ingenious manner by Capt. SCRIBNER and frequently pay their respects to the rebel scouts, when they visit the Ferry. The same officer has collected large quantities of railroad spikes, which he wires in suitable bundles, and discharges them in place of canister shot. Capt. S. declares that he can keep the whole rebel army from crossing here with these novel projectiles.

Great credit is due to Major GOULD and Capt. S. for their mechanical skill in the erection of batteries and fortifications fronting Harper's Ferry and Ford, extending a distance of several hundred yards. The latter perfectly protect our forces from any attack.

There are but very few families remaining in Harper's Ferry, and these being Unionists, earnestly desire that the before-named officers with their command should remain here for their protection.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct 2.

The *S. R. Spaulding* has not yet arrived here from Hatteras Inlet.

Flags of truce to-day conveyed a number of wounded rebels, made prisoners in Western Virginia, to Craney Island.

THE PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

THEY ARE COMMITTED TO THE CITY JAIL.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 14.

Yesterday the Yankee prisoners of war, who had been expected on Thursday, reached the city at an hour when most of our citizens were probably still slumbering in their beds. The arrangements for their reception, which had been made by Col. BRANCH, commanding the military, were carried out quietly, and in the most satisfactory manner. The detail for this service was the First Regiment Rifles, to which was attached a squadron of cavalry. Owing to the fact that the train was expected at midnight, the detail was larger than it would have otherwise been.

The several companies were under arms all night. At 9¾ A. M. the order to form was given, the train having been signaled. The Zouave Cadets, Capt. CHICHESTER, were specially detailed to receive the prisoners from the cars. This was done by forming in two ranks—intervals of two paces—faced inwards—giving a width of twelve paces. On the right of the Zouaves the first platoon of the Louisiana Volunteers were posted—on the left, the second platoon—leaving an opening for the prisoners to march into the square, the officers entering first, followed by the soldiers. As soon as this was completed, the prisoners, with their guard, were marched into another hollow square, formed of the Washington Light Infantry on the right, the German Riflemen on the left, the Beauregard Light Infantry and Moultrie Guard on the right flank, and the Palmetto Riflemen, Carolina Light Infantry and Jamison Rifles on the left flank. In this order, accompanied by the Charleston Light Dragoons in front, and the German Hussars in the rear, both under command of Major RYAN, the corps being under command of Col. J. L. BRANCH, proceeded through Washington, Calhoun, Cumming, Beaufain, Mazyck and Meeting streets to the jail, where proper arrangements had previously been made for their temporary reception by Capt. THEODORE G. BOAG, specially detailed for the duty.

After the prisoners had been duly placed in their quarters, the companies of the rifle regiment, with the exception of the Zouaves, were dismissed. Col. BRANCH detailed the Washington Light Infantry to escort their Louisiana comrades to the Charleston Hotel, where they enjoyed the needed rest after their toilsome journey, which had been rendered doubly arduous by the constant guard duty rendered necessary by the presence of so large a body of prisoners.

The Zouaves were detailed for guard duty at the jail. The Yankee officers, thirty-four in number, were placed in three good airy rooms, on the second floor of the jail. The privates, to the number of one hundred and twenty, occupied twelve rooms on the uppermost story of the building. None of the rooms contain any furniture, but the prisoners all had their blankets, and seemed at no loss to make themselves tolerably comfortable.

We endeavored to get a copy of the roll of the prisoners, but this was refused by the officer in charge of the military guard, as a possible breach of his duty. We have ascertained, however, that among the prisoners are the following officers:

Col. Wilcox, Michigan First; Col. Corcoran, New-York Sixty-ninth; Lieut.-Col. Neff, Second Kentucky; (?) Major John W. Potter, Thirty-eighth New-York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, Chaplain Eleventh New-York; Rev. H. Eddy, Chaplain Second Connecticut.

Surgeons—Griswold, Thirty-eighth New-York; Grey, United States Army; Stone, United States Army; Connolly, Second New-York: Harris, Second Rhode Island.

Captains—Downey, Eleventh New-York; Fish, Thirty-second New-York; Farush, Seventy-ninth New-York; Drew, Second Vermont. Shurtliff, Seventh Ohio; L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts; Whittington and Jenkins.

Lieutenants—Toy, Twenty-fifth New-York; Hamblin, (son of the actor of that name,) Thirty-eighth New-York; Underhill, Eleventh New-York; Worcester, Seventy-first New-York; Dempsey, Second New-York; Wilcox; Seventh Ohio; Gordon, Second Dragoons, United States Army; Kent, United States Army; Caleff, Eleventh Massachusetts; Connolly Sixty-ninth New-York.

The privates are nearly all from Michigan, Massachusetts and New-York. A Richmond paper had mentioned these prisoners as having been "selected chiefly from among those who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition," but their deportment yesterday was generally as orderly as could be desired. They all wear their uniforms, although some of these are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The officers have trunks, but the men are encumbered by no superfluous baggage. Some of the officers, including CORCORAN, are not yet wholly recovered from their wounds. They are generally abundantly provided with money, (specie,) and were very solicitous to be allowed to hire a cook to prepare their meals. We learn that instead of the usual coarse prison fare they will be served with good substantial rations from the Commissary Department.

When they first arrived they were generally taciturn, but during the day became communicative—in some instances, even loquacious. We may mention that they evinced a holy horror for the newspaper reporters, the very natural consequences of their experience with the representatives of the unprincipled Press of the North. Their views with regard to their probable treatment here, were various. Some of them imagined that they were to be placed immediately in irons, while others (especially the officers) labored under the fond hallucination that they were to be liberated on parole. Many of them busied themselves with devising propositions to communicate by letter to their friends. The plan most popular among them seemed to be to have their packages of letters *sent out to the blockading fleet under a flag of truce.*

The prisoners will remain in the jail until next Tuesday, by which time, it is expected, Castle Pinckney will be ready for their reception. Meantime, the Zouaves will continue to perform the necessary guard duty. No one excepting the guards was yesterday permitted to see the prisoners. A more suitable custodian than Capt. BOAG could scarcely have been selected. While he will in no case be unconcernedly harsh, he possesses in an eminent degree the firmness necessary to enforce a proper discipline among the captive Yankees.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., APPREHENDED FOR HUNTING ON SUNDAY.

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 30.

We learn that WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, LL. D., the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is spending a few days in Illinois, shooting prairie game, was yesterday arrested near Wilmington, in Will County, at the instance of residents in the vicinity, for shooting on the Sabbath.

We are not in possession of the particulars of the arrest, but learn that he was to have an examination at Wilmington to-day.

The legal authority for this arrest is contained in section 146 of the Criminal Code of this State, as follows:

"Whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout or amusement on the first day of the week, called Sunday, whereby the peace of any private family may be disturbed, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars."

By another section of the Criminal Code it is provided that such fine shall go "to the education of any poor orphan child or children of the proper county."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Great Reception of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment in Louisville—Gen. Anderson's Speech—Occupation of Muldraugh's Hill—Movements of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION, NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

Reaching Louisville from Paducah on the evening of the 23d, I left the same night on the special train provided to send forward to the seat of danger the Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. HECKER. The scene in the city as this veteran regiment marched through, and at the dépôt when they took the cars, beggars description. I have beheld manifestations of enthusiasm before, but I certainly never witnessed anything like that sublime and overwhelming outburst. Tens of thousands of citizens of both sexes, in the streets, in the windows, and on the house-tops, with waving banners and electrifying shouts, welcomed to Kentucky the gallant volunteers of the Union. Reiterated and unbroken cheers going up from the assembled thousands like the roar of the ocean, strains of martial music swelling above the wild huzzahs, the national standard floating from a hundred flag-staffs, testified the gratitude and loyalty of Louisville. Gen. ANDERSON and Mr. GUTHRIE accompanied the regiment to the dépôt, to see it safely off, and just as it was about to depart, the former gathered the officers around him, and addressed to them a brief but soul-stirring appeal. And then, with banners flying, drums and trumpets pealing, and the people wildly cheering, the cars moved forward for the seat of war. At various places along the road are encampments of National troops, and these, as the train went by, greeted their comrades with shouts and volleys.

I must not omit to mention a pleasing incident which occurred at the dépôt just before we started. A Home Guard company from Oldham County, who had gallantly obeyed the call of their imperilled State, arrived at the dépôt and called upon Gen. ANDERSON to swear them in. After the ceremony had been performed to their satisfaction, they felt, like genuine Kentuckians as they were, that it would be highly improper to let so solemn and important an occasion pass without a speech. Accordingly they shouted loudly for a speech from the General. With a smile upon his humane and genial face, the General responded as follows:

"Boys, you are going to fight for your country. Honor yourselves by heroic deeds in her behalf. Never disgrace yourselves, boys. Do everything that is right and nothing that is wrong. There, boys, that is my speech to you."

When the train reached the Rolling Fork, where the traitors had burnt the railroad bridge, we found that the gallant little army had left there their tents and provisions and pushed forward in search of the enemy. Half a regiment of Indianians had arrived and pitched their tents alongside the deserted encampment. Their great red camp-fires glaring through the thick, dark forest, and revealing, just in the deep shadows beyond, the long lines of still white tents, whose occupants were off among the hills upon the war-path, presented a wierd and romantic scene. We lay there the remainder of the already far-spent night, and the next morning pushed forward up the dark ravines and narrow gorges of Muldraugh's Hill to this point, where we overtook the advance. The camp is on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, forty miles from Louisville, two miles from Elizabethtown, the shire-town of Hardin County, and immediately upon the summit of the world-renowned Muldraugh's Hill.

Rapid as was the march of the Army to this point this position was not assumed an hour too soon. There can be no question that BUCKNER intended to occupy Muldraugh's Hill, although, as matters turned out, he got no nearer than thirty miles. An extensive and well-planned conspiracy between him and traitors within the State came very near being crowned with complete success. The native rebels were to seize all the trains upon the road, telegraph BUCKNER of their success, hurry forward the trains to transport his troops to Muldraugh's Hill, and break down all the bridges between there and Louisville, so as to obstruct and delay the passage of National troops until BUCKNER should have full possession of that important position. The first part of the plot was successfully accomplished. Five trains of cars, with their locomotives, were seized, and a sixth prevented from falling into their hands only by being thrown off the track. But when they came to telegraph to BUCKNER, who had the self-same night advanced to Bowling Green, they found that the wire had been cut by the Union men below. Becoming alarmed, and fearing that they were about to be cut off, they only took time to burn one bridge, that at Rolling Fork, near the foot of Muldraugh's Hill, and then fled with the trains they had stolen. BUCKNER placed a strong force on such cars as he had, and started them forward as an advance guard to occupy Muldraugh's Hill. But again the loyal citizens on the railroad upset his plans. They placed obstructions on the track, threw off two of his trains, and delayed the expedition until the startling intelligence arrived that ROUSSEAU had taken possession of Muldraugh's Hill with ten thousand men. Thus frustrated and forestalled, BUCKNER stopped his advance in a strong position at Munfordsville, where the railroad crosses Green River and sent forward detachments to break the bridges and tear up the track. Four hundred of these miscreants actually came to Nolin Creek, within ten miles of us and burnt the bridge there. They have destroyed every bridge, trestle-work and culvert between Elizabethtown and Green River.

What, now, is the military situation here, so far as can be disclosed without detriment to the cause? Eighteen miles above Louisville, the hills which from Cincinnati down have jutted close against the Ohio suddenly desert the river, and, bending away to the South in a bow two hundred miles in circumference, return to it again twenty miles below the Falls. Louisville stands on the northern verge of a perfectly flat plain, inclosed by these hills. This plain is drained by Salt River and its tributaries. It is one of these tributaries, Floyd's Fork, rising near the Ohio, east of Louisville, that entices away the hills from the less romantic stream, and leads them with the spell of its crystal waves many miles along its varying south-westerly course towards its confluence with Salt River. But, with a return of their old fickleness, the hills, at length tire of the beauty of the bright waters, and, forsaking the "Fork" several miles above its mouth, make an immense swoop of sixty or eighty miles away to the south, running square across the head waters of Salt River, and circling around the source of the Rolling Fork, a large tributary which comes in from the south, as Floyd's Fork does from the north and east. Once south of the Rolling Fork, the hills, content with the fertile plain already within their embrace, consent to be led back by that stream to the Ohio. From the source of the Rolling Fork to the mouth of Salt River, the hills are known as Muldraugh's Hill—a name likely to become as famous in military history as the Alps or the Black Forest. It is improperly called a hill, for it is nothing more than a huge bench or step-off, where the usual table-land of Kentucky suddenly pitches down into a flat plain. The summit once reached, there is no descent upon the other side—nothing but an elevated plain extending away until it crops out upon the Mississippi in high bluffs at various points. Two of these outcropping points, Hickman and Columbus, the rebels have already seized, and if BUCKNER had got Muldraugh's Hill, they would have had complete military possession of the outer rim of the vast table on which lower Kentucky and West Tennessee lie. BUCKNER's movement is but a continuation of POLK's—a part and parcel of the same plan. Going south from Louisville, along the line of the Nashville road, Salt River is crossed at a distance of eighteen miles, by a magnificent bridge, near Shepardsville, the shire town of Bullett County. It was part of BUCKNER's plan to destroy this bridge, but his panic-stricken minions turned back before they reached it. Fifteen miles beyond Shepardsville the Railroad crosses the Rolling Fork, where there was a wooden bridge two hundred feet long. In consequence of the destruction of this bridge by the rebels, the National forces now pressing forward to Muldraugh's Hill, leave the cars at this point. Two or three miles beyond the Rolling Fork the foot of Muldraugh's Hill is reached. The Railroad following the bed of a clear, dashing stream, bright and beautiful as crystal, mounts, in the course of five miles of laborious ascent, striking from hill to hill across dizzy trestle-work, nearly to the top of the hill, and then boldly plunging into its side, emerges through a tunnel twelve hundred yards long, upon the level plain beyond. The wagon road follows the line of the Railroad to the foot of the hill, and then glances off up a long dark and narrow defile, shadowed by thick woods. Ascending this defile two or three miles, you come to a large hill, thrown abruptly across your track. Climbing this, you are upon the summit of Muldraugh's Hill.

It needs no comment to make plain the vast military importance of Muldraugh's Hill. If BUCKNER had got there, POLK meanwhile holding Hickman and Columbus, the rebels would have had almost complete control of a vast natural fortress, embracing half the area of Kentucky, and, with the exception of Paducah, all Southern Kentucky would have been converted into a fortified rebel camp. Louisville would have been at their mercy, for the plain north of Muldraugh's Hill has no natural defences worth mentioning. The enemy must be kept beyond the hills, or Louisville is lost and Kentucky with her.

Frustrated in his attempt on Muldraugh's Hill, BUCKNER has assumed the next strongest position. At Munfordsville, thirty miles southwest of Muldraugh's Hill, the railroad crosses Green River. The river cutting down into the table-land is flanked by highlands on either side. The hill on the south side rising a few feet higher than the general level, and suddenly dropping back to it, forms a complete natural breastwork, behind which the enemy are now posted, and from which the guns command the river. The only way to get them out is to shell them out. They have destroyed all the turnpike bridges across Green River, so that their flank may not be turned.

We are now encamped within about thirty miles of the rebels. However, their main body is yet at Bowling Green, forty miles further on. Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is in command here. Of the number of troops under him it would be improper to speak. Besides ROUSSEAU's gallant pioneer Kentucky Brigade, there are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and regular troops here. No general advance can be made until the bridges and the track are repaired. A large force is now at work on the Rolling Fork Bridge. When that is completed this division will no doubt be moved on to Nolin Bridge, and after that is rebuilt to Bacon Creek Bridge. When we get along down there, the enemy may try to keep us from rebuilding the bridges, and so the work may begin this side of Green River.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NATIONAL TAX.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on Sept. 28, Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report in relation to the direct tax imposed by Congress, and asked leave to be discharged from its further consideration. Granted. Yeas, 87; Nays, 10.

Said report reads as follows:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, "leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of Kentucky at a special election, to be held on the 1st Monday in December next, as to whether the State should pay her proportion ($715,695) of the direct tax, assessed by the Congress of the United States," have had the same under consideration, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because the proposition involved in the "leave to bring in the bill" proposes to submit to the people of Kentucky, whether they shall or shall not pay their proportion of a tax levied by the Congress of the United States, and levied in the exercise of an *unquestionable constitutional power;* and that whatever difference of opinion may exist in the minds of equally honest men as to the policy and propriety of Congress resorting to the exercise of the power, the legal and constitutional question remains the same. In the opinion of this Committee it is not in the power of the Legislature, either to abrogate, enlarge, or limit, any direct grants of power found in the National Constitution, nor can they by any constitutional act authorize the people of Kentucky to do so, so long as Kentucky remains a constituent part of the United States Government. Such can only be done by the modes prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and the mode proposed by the "leave" is not one of those.

And the Committee have not been able to come to the conclusion that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax referred to, but be this as it may, that question is one to be settled alone by the Courts and not by the Legislature.

And the question may now be asked, has not the conduct of those who complain of this tax, and that of those with whom they propose to cooperate, rendered the Legislature imposing this tax necessary to protect the Union from the assault made upon it by the seceded States, whose Army is at this moment in sight of and beleaguering the National Capital, and threatening the existence of the National archives? And again, because Kentucky herself, notwithstanding *all her persistent efforts to keep out of this unnatural war,* is at this moment invaded by at least three separate columns of Confederate troops, a portion of her territory seized and unjustifiably held by them, her public works destroyed, her towns sacked and burned, and her people harrassed, driven from their homes, and others slaughtered. For these deeds, there is no justification or palliation; and inasmuch as this State is assaulted with a view to its conquest, she has a right to the protection of the National Government, and all the loyal States and people, and will cheerfully meet her share of the costs necessary to defend her soil, and the liberty of her citizens. This has been made necessary by no act of the majority of the people of Kentucky, but has become so by the unlawful and unjustifiable invasion of her soil by the Armies of the seceded States, whose people we have never injured, or in any manner desired to molest, and with whom we desired to live on terms of fraternity and peace, and would yet desire to so live, if permitted to do so on honorable conditions.

And lastly, it cannot be that Kentuckians will allow sordid considerations to intervene when their loyalty to a Government from which they have received so many blessings is in danger. But were they to be unmindful of their duty, to honor and the memory of past blessings, and allow such considerations to control their action, there would be no need of speculation upon this subject. The United States and the Confederate States have both levied taxes for the support of the existing war, and the contrast between the taxes levied by each is great and striking. At the very lowest calculation a citizen of the Confederate States must pay a war tax more than ten times as great as the citizen of the United States. A change, therefore, of allegiance and political relations would, of necessity, bring upon the people of Kentucky a *far greater weight of debt and taxation* than the assumption by the State of this tax or its payment by the people; and the Committee congratulates the country that in this instance it will be true that loyalty and economy are harmonious.

WHY LOUISVILLE WAS NOT CAPTURED.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The fact that Gen. BUCKNER did not take the City of Louisville instead of stopping at Green River, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is due, not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage and tact of one obscure individual. The Secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage, on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a dispatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few Secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded. Gen. ANDERSON being innocent of any knowledge of the movement; JAMES GUTHRIE, President of the road, totally in the dark, and Gen. ROUSSEAU lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green River, there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crowbar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and in a deep narrow cut, wrenched the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashed on the top of it, and it was twenty-four hours before the train could go ahead. In the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion had not had time to get out of the cut before the crash came, and was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away, and is safe.

These facts are related by Dr. E. S. NEWTON, who was in Nashville when the secession Army advanced, was detained there several days subsequently, heard the circumstances narrated there, and was told of them afterwards by Gen. BUCKNER, and other officers of the Confederate Army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Mrs. FREMONT arrived here from St. Louis this afternoon, and was received at the dépôt by the General and staff and a detachment of sixty of his body guard, and escorted to the camp.

Gen. FREMONT receives numerous visitors daily, who desire him to send a regiment to this place and that, and in the interim for the protection of Union men's property, but he is obliged to disappoint all such applicants, as he is determined to send out no more small bodies of troops to be surrounded and taken prisoners. He is going to strike altogether this time.

Gen. SMITH, Adjutant-General of the State, is here, hard at work, issuing commissions to the State forces, which are organizing under the call of Gov. GAMBLE. He gives assurances that the 42,000 volunteers called for will be obtained without trouble.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* states that Booneville, Glasgow, Sedalia and Georgetown were reported quiet at the latest accounts, but is not improbable we may hear at any time of a skirmish between our own and the rebel pickets at the latter place, as PRICE's men are said to be in that vicinity.

The reconstruction of the telegraph line to Syracuse, Sedalia and Georgetown will be commenced to-morrow by order of Gen. FREMONT.

Sixty rebels from Lexington plundered the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Calloway County, a day or two since of 500 blankets, all the bed-clothes and a number of socks, giving as an excuse that the Asylum belonged to the State and they had a right to the property.

Gen. POPE has not yet left, as previously reported, but is anxiously awaiting orders to take the field.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived here. He reports that their Chief, JNO. ROSS, had finally succumbed to the rebel pressure, and, on Aug. 20, called a council together, at Talequah, and sent in a message, recommending a severance of their connection with the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

The Council affirmed the recommendation, and appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government.

A rebel Commissioner had assumed the payment of the annuities hitherto received by the Cherokees from our Government.

The Creeks have raised one thousand men for service in the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of 1,200 strong.

It appears that the troops sent into Kansas by BEN MCCULLOUGH, after the battle at Springfield, were posted on the border of the Cherokee Nation, to intimidate the Council and compel JOHN ROSS to yield to the demands of the rebels.

Col. ST. GEORGE COOKE, of the Utah force, arrived here to-day. His regulars, 600 in number, will reach Fort Leavenworth in three or four days.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The troops stationed at Norfolk have been ordered to retire to Bird's Point.

There are reports in circulation that Gen. POLK with 20,000 men, had taken possession of Mayfield, Ky.

Everything is quiet here and at Paducah.

GEN. FREMONT'S COURSE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE—GEN. F. VINDICATED.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, editor of the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, submits the following statement, embracing facts within his own observation, by way of reply to the complaints against FREMONT in not having reinforced MULLIGAN previous to the fall of Lexington:

"We had not intended to allude publicly to some facts that happen to be in our possession, but we think the public interest will not now be jeopardized by referring to them. FREMONT has had *four* rebel Armies in the field against him, besides smaller divisions. PRICE threatening Lexington with 16,000, MCCULLOCH threatening Rolla and Jefferson City with 18,000, HARDEE with an unknown number threatening Ironton, POLK and PILLOW with 26,000 at Columbus, Ky., and with the United States forces at Paducah and Cairo inferior in numbers to them. Besides these, are MARTIN GREEN, JEFF. THOMPSON, and others with smaller armies, mainly drawn from home rebels. In all, *no less than 80,000 have been in the field against him,* a large number of them from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—nearly as large a number as have been threatening Washington, for the defence of which the whole country has been called upon for reinforcements. Yet MCCLELLAN has not been subjected to the cruel charge of 'inefficiency,' and we are glad he has not been."

Besides clearing North Missouri of the rebels, FREMONT had the following points to defend: Lexington, Rolla

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE POTOMAC.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACKWARD MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS—SOME SPECULATIONS AS TO THE CAUSE OF IT—BRIGADIERS-GENERAL APPOINTED — COURTS-MARTIAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The sudden backward movement of the rebels from our lines, yesterday, is the cause of much speculation, and as yet none have divined its significance to their own satisfaction. The concurrent intelligence from Government agents, deserters, prisoners taken and intercepted correspondence has been of the increasing strength and confidence of the rebel troops. In the past fortnight some have estimated the rebel force in Virginia at less than a hundred and fifty thousand men, and some have gone in their estimate, based upon seemingly trustworthy means of obtaining information, as high as two hundred thousand, and these within an area extending from Manassas as a centre, and following the course of the Potomac from its mouth to the confluence of the Shenandoah. All agree, too, that they have an abundance of the means of sustaining life, though sadly in want of the variety necessary to make men satisfied with their rations. The enthusiasm of the troops has been represented to be unbounded, and their anxiety for a movement "onward to Washington" to be almost beyond control. Then, too, it has been represented that the capitalists of the South are well satisfied with the present condition of things, and are reconciled even to delay, as it has given an impetus to manufactures that has never before been felt in the South. The beef cattle received from Texas are slaughtered, and their hides at once dressed and tanned at newly established tanneries in all parts of the South. Again, shoe manufactories have been organized and are in active operation. Cloths, such as they are, are being turned out in an increasing amount each month, from almost extemporized woolen mills, and every sphere of mechanical industry, which has heretofore been neglected, is reported to be flourishing, and Southern men are exulting in the idea of a material and commercial independence of the North and the whole world, whatever may be the issue of the war. And as the necessities of war have awakened into a sudden life the inventive genius of the South, night and day the founderies are said to be casting cannon, and skilled artisans, unlike FLOYD, are rifling them in a legitimate manner. Powder, however, is confessedly scarce. The churches in Richmond are daily occupied by women and boys, who are there employed in making cartridges, and the greatest care is observed that not a grain is wasted.

With this seemingly auspicious state of facts, the backward movement of BEAUREGARD is at present inexplicable, and as the telegraph will probably explain the reason by facts which will transpire within the next day or two, I will not venture a surmise in this letter.

The batch of one hundred Brigadiers-General of Volunteers provided for by Act of Congress is nearly completed. There are probably not more than a dozen vacancies unfilled; already some of the most efficient and skilled have been assigned to the command of divisions. Among these are: Gens. FRANKLIN, FITZ JOHN PORTER, SMITH and BURNS. To this number will be added Gen. HEINTZELMAN and ANDREW PORTER, (now "Provost-Marshal.) Capt. AYERELL, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. PORTER'S Staff, has been strongly pressed for a commission as Brigadier. Capt. AYERELL graduated at West Point in 1855, and was attached to the Mounted Rifles, now the Second Cavalry. He distinguished himself in 1857 and '58 in fighting the Kioways and Navajoes in New-Mexico, and by his bravery, determination and discretion in April last, when assigned a dangerous duty of conveying dispatches from the War Department to our forces in Indian Territory, affecting the safety of our troops and property. On reaching Arkansas he found that State in rebellion, and the way closed against any officer of the United States Army. He had previously dropped his uniform, and in disguise and alone, closely pursued a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, often in sight and once in conversation with them, amidst great suffering, and by tact and strategy, he succeeded in reaching our troops and delivering his dispatches, at a time when they were of the greatest importance. At Bull Run, as Adjutant of Gen. PORTER, Capt. AYERELL sustained the high reputation he had previously gained as a brave and skillful officer. He not only performed the duties of his position with promptitude, but by fearlessly exposing himself in rallying and leading forward the troops, he contributed largely to the effectiveness of the division against the enemy which Gen. PORTER took command of after Gen. HUNTER had fallen. His superior officers have in every case spoken of him in the highest terms of praise, and the officers of three of the regiments under Gen. PORTER'S command united in a petition for his appointment as a Brigadier.

Yesterday a general order was issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN containing a grist of Court-martial proceedings, and the decisions in the same. The following is a summary of the cases:

Capt. JOHN A. LAWSON, Second Michigan, found guilty of disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, breach of arrest, violation of the 25th article of war, in sending a challenge to an officer, was cashiered.

Lieut. BENJAMIN BROWNELL, Company E, Second Michigan, found guilty of "unofficerlike conduct," was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for fifteen days. By reason of a technical defect in the charge, which should have read "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the sentence was disapproved, and Lieut. BROWNELL was ordered to be released from custody.

Capt. WILLIAM R. BEAZER, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, found guilty of mutinous conduct in presence of the men while on duty near the enemy, gross insolence and insubordination towards his superior officers, and contemptuous language towards and positively asserting that he would not obey the orders of his superior officer, Major YOUNG, was sentenced to be suspended from rank and all pay and allowances, except the commutation value of his rations, for one month.

Subjoined to the finding of the Court is the following order:

"The General Commanding regards the result of the trial in this case with equal astonishment and regret. The offence was of the gravest and most inexcusable character, and the evidence presents no palliating circumstance. The sentence is wholly inadequate to the crime. Such conduct on the part of an officer shows a total disregard of military obligation, and the view taken of it by the Court evinces an unaccountable sympathy with the offender. The General Commanding desires to express the most marked disapproval of both. The interest of the service precludes the reassembling of the Court.

Capt. WILLIAM R. BEAZER, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, is released from arrest, and will resume his sword."

Lieut. MICHAEL MCNAMARA, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, pleaded guilty to charges of positive and willful disobedience of orders, desertion of his post while acting as Lieutenant of the guard, willful violation of promise made to Col. CASS, his superior officer; using language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, positive and willful disregard of the orders of the regimental commander, willfully assaulting the Adjutant while in the discharge of his duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The sentence was that he be dismissed from the service.

Private SAMUEL BLACK, found guilty of violating the forty-sixth article of war, in sleeping upon his post, was sentenced to forfeit one month's pay, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of a guard, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, for the same period.

Privates Augustus Clapp, George Lane, Lois Roiex and Henry Palmer, Company H; Palmer Gelony, Costel Vichio, James Graham, Peter Sham and Peter Holder, Company K, of the Garibaldi Regiment; privates Christian Brockman, Company B, Eighth New-York, and Wm. Lane, Company A, Second New-Jersey, were severally charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The specification states that they "did, on or about the 27th of July, without leave, enter upon the premises of S. B. Corbett, and take, or attempted to take, therefrom potatoes and other property. All this at or near Hunter's Chapel, on or about the 27th of July, 1861, in violation of General Orders No. 18, from Headquarters Department of Northeastern Virginia.

They severally pleaded guilty, and the Court confirmed the plea, and sentenced the accused "*to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for ten days.*"

William H. Dennin, Company A, Fourteenth New-York militia, pleaded guilty to a charge of mutinous language and disobedience of orders, and was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances for 15 days, and to be confined at hard labor in the charge of the guard for one week.

This abstract of proceedings will give an idea of the character of offences in camp, and the punishment meted out to offenders. U.

AFFAIRS AT MURRAY'S AND MASON'S HILLS—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—NEW-YORK JOURNALS FOUND IN REBEL CAMPS—A BITTER SECESSIONIST.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

From Munson's Hill the rebels have cut a straight road through the woods to Mason's Hill, and from either eminence the other is plainly visible. Leaving Munson's Hill this afternoon, with its ponderous Quaker ordnance, with which the rebels had so successfully decoyed our men, behind us, I started with Capt. KAYDEDEN, of the New-York Thirty-seventh, to follow the new road to Mason's. The stumps of young saplings were standing in the roadway, and the best part of the road would hardly be available for any vehicle. At one point it goes down a deep valley—too steep for transportation—and in the centre runs a creek which even our horses required much coaxing to cross. A small bridge and considerable labor on the road are requisite to make it of service.

On approaching Mason's Hill, the smoke was still rising from the smoldering remains of his late residence, and twenty rods south another house belonging to the estate was just falling, it having been fired but an hour before. The buildings were the property of MURRAY MASON, formerly an officer in the Navy. He is a Secessionist of the worst stripe, and, though advanced in years, holds a commission in the rebel Army. Of course, his buildings were doomed to the flames by the reckless stragglers from our own force, who, in the confusion of moving forward a large column of men, were able to get away from their regiments and thus wantonly destroy property. Freed from the restraint of camp-life, a wild spirit of devilment seems to possess the men, and as a vacant house in an enemy's country is to them *prima facie* proof of treason in its owner, other buildings in the vicinity, whose owners are absent, were fired and destroyed. Thus, two houses of Mr. CALEB READ, a fine barn, filled with straw and wheat, belonging to Mr. GORDEN; the house and barn of Mr. OPDYKE, and the house and barn of Mr. GEORGE VIELE, all situated near Mason's Hill, have been burned within twenty-four hours. The reason of the absence of these gentlemen was that they were Union men, who had been compelled to leave their property, and, with their families, cross the Potomac for safety. These outrages can have none but a bad effect, and, if the military commandants do not at once commence an investigation into the facts, and severely punish the offenders, they will be remiss in their duty.

The works on Mason's Hill are of the most contemptible character, being nothing more than an extended rifle pit, and even these were not well located. The engineering skill displayed is a poor commentary upon the ingenuity of the rebels.

In MASON'S house *the three principal New-York journals of Saturday morning were found on Sunday afternoon—hours before they had been read in any of our camps in Virginia.* Of course they could have reached there only by being conveyed through our lines—so that with all the surveillance of the authorities intelligence has gone to the rebels through our outposts.

On the Fairfax turnpike, west of Bailey's Cross Roads, resides an old farmer named SKIDMORE. He is a violent Secessionist, and has never ceased to utter his imprecations against the Government. A guard is stationed near the house—only, however, for a surveillance over the road—and SKIDMORE rather than communicate with them, has locked himself in the upper story of his house. Two days since he called his slaves—seven in number—together, and told them to leave his house and never return—that they were "a pack of d——d Unionists, and he would not have anybody about him with such infernal sentiments." The slaves grinningly submitted to the infliction, and departed for the camp of the New-York Eighteenth, where they are now quartered. U.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION—VALUABLE RESULTS—FORT TOBACCO—GEN. SICKLES AND STAFF FIRED ON—THE EXCELSIOR NEWSPAPER—INSOLENCE OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOOD HOPE, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

The First and Third Regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, and a detachment of YOUNG'S Cavalry, accompanying them, which, as I wrote you last week, have been on a reconnoissance in Southern Maryland, arrived in camp night before last. The expedition was well timed, and eminently successful. The Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's, which lie along the Potomac below Washington, are inhabited by a set of people as thoroughly disloyal as if they lived in South Carolina itself. Many of them are now in the rebel Army, while those who remained at home have not failed to render signal service to the rebels, by conveying to them munitions of war, provisions and the mails. In fact, through these channels, much of the information which has enabled the rebel leaders to work so understandingly, has been obtained.

The movement of the regiments above referred to has stopped that leak-hole most effectually. I wrote you from Allen's Fresh, detailing their operations, up to their arrival at that place. They remained encamped near that village several days, making many seizures of contraband goods—arresting the more active rebels, and collecting much information of great value to the Government. The country was scoured for miles around, much to to the discomfiture of the rebel agents on this end of their contraband road.

From Allen's Fresh, the detachment proceeded to Port Tobacco. This village is the grand centre of treason in Southern Maryland. It is a small village, lying at the head of a short, broad, shallow branch of the Potomac River. It dates back as far as 1640, when it was founded by a party of Scotchmen, who also settled Dumfries. Records of the town, as it existed in 1660, are still in existence. It was originally called Charlestown, but being a sort of depôt for the shipment of tobacco, it received its present appellation. The creek was once navigable to the village, but it has gradually filled up, and with the characteristic inertia of these people, nothing has been done to remedy it, until now it is useless almost for navigation, having only about two feet water within a mile of the village. Its appearance is antiquated, and although its size is insignificant, (containing at this time not fifty voters,) yet being the county town, and located as it is, it has formed a most important station in the line of rebel communications.

The inhabitants are intensely treasonable in their sentiments, and the soldiers of the Union were very much of an eye-sore to them. The men were silent, but the women gave free vent to their feelings of hatred. But this mattered little. The negroes were true to the Union and to us, and the most valuable information was gained. While stationed at this point, Gen. SICKLES joined us, and, accompanied by his Staff and a squadron of cavalry, personally reconnoitred the country for 30 miles around. While on one of these reconnoissances he embarked on board the gunboat *Island Belle*, and accompanied by his Staff, sailed up the river. Mathias Point, directly opposite the mouth of Port Tobacco Creek, where the gallant Capt. WARD was killed, was passed without incident, but on nearing the mouth of Aquia Creek the rebel batteries opened fire on the gun-boat. The fire was returned for a few moments, our rifled cannon throwing shell into the rebel intrenchments, while all their shot fell short.

Tobacco glories in a newspaper, yclept the Port Tobacco *Times*, a treasonable sheet, professing to sail under the white flag of peace, while advocating the ridiculous doctrines common to that locality. The *Times*, upon the approach of our troops, announced that, "for obvious reasons it would make no comments upon the existing state of things," and, sure enough, it entirely ignored the war editorially, although the drift of its "scissorings" could not be mistaken. On the day succeeding its appearance another sheet was issued from the same office, called the "Excelsior edition of the Port Tobacco *Times*; edited, published and printed by soldiers of the First and Fifth Regiments, Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers." It was, as might have been expected, unmistakably on the Union side, and rather saucy in its tone, considering the office from which it was issued.

Piscataway, a little village about sixteen miles north of Port Tobacco, was the next halting place. And here, for the first time on the trip, was seen the Stars and Stripes displayed on a dwelling. The sample of that much traduced flag was exceedingly diminutive in size, but it was the Stars and Stripes, and a welcome sight, indeed, in such a county. Piscataway is but about two and a half miles from Fort Washington, yet, within a few weeks, a rebel recruiting office has been opened there, and even in the presence of the troops the people did not hesitate to avow secession sentiments.

We remained at Piscataway but a night and left the next day at 1 o'clock, arriving in camp at 6 o'clock, *having marched 16 miles in five hours*, each man carrying his knapsack, musket and other equipments. It must be conceded to be pretty good marching. The men stood the whole march very well, and although in an unhealthy county, very little sickness was experienced. The First Massachusetts Regiment, Col. COWDEN, which has been employed on a similar errand with us, still remains, as does also Capt. BURNSIDE'S Company (D) of the Fifth Regiment, who were off scouting when the detachment left for home.

The results appertaining to this reconnoissance have no need to be overrated. Recruits and articles contraband of war, have been nightly carried over to Virginia, the boats sometime running across almost under the bows of our gun-boats. The whole machinery of the arrangement has been unmasked, boats have been burned, signals discovered, and much other knowledge of importance obtained. Recruiting for the rebels has been stopped and the rolls even of the company captured, along with arms and uniforms. The mails were carried across regularly. This, too, has been stopped, and the mail agents arrested. Those prominent rebels not arrested have either been scared off or intimidated into quietude.

It may well be doubted whether the course pursued by Government toward these rebels has not been too lenient, especially in dealing with their "peculiar institution." Slaves, after giving valuable information, have been retained by their masters, and after the departure of the troops, no doubt, inhumanly whipped. A set of negro-drivers were permitted to hang around the outskirts of the camp, and to seize negroes and carry them off when claiming them as their property. It would seem that if the Government wishes to obtain information in this way, (and it is a certain way, as the information obtained from slaves has *always* proved reliable,) it should protect the informers, and not leave them to be punished brutally. And again, this leniency toward rebel slave owners has been abused. In no less than three or four instances, free negroes, the servants of officers who brought them from the North with them, have been claimed as slaves of men in that section, and in one case, a negro servant, belonging on Staten Island, was actually taken out of a United States baggage-wagon, while in transit to Washington, and would have been committed to jail as a runaway, but for the timely interposition of an officer who knew him. It would fare badly with one of these nigger-thieves should he fall into the hands of the rank and file. This negro question is a vexed and perplexing question in all its phases. NEMO.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

REPORTS OF DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA—RUMORED OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

There have been rumors in town for some time past, that much disaffection exists among the rebel troops in Virginia in regard to the listless action of their leaders. This dissatisfaction exists in a very serious degree in the Maryland regiments, which are made up chiefly of Baltimoreans and vicinity. That these rumors are not without foundation will be seen from the following letter, written by a sergeant in JOHNSTON'S Army to his brother in this city (a Union man,) and which was kindly shown me for publication:

CAMP JOHNSTON, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: When I left home, I hoped ere this to have been again with you, with no Abolition host between us and the Gulf, and had there not been some secret misunderstanding between our officers, there is no doubt this would have been the case. We don't entirely despair of making Maryland ours yet. Our officers promise the men the attempt is to be made next week, and next, and next. This won't do much longer, though we are ready at all and any time to place Maryland with the South at the point of the bayonet; we came here for that purpose, and the men feel as though the opportunity was slipping away from them, and that they were only promised to have an opportunity to fight for Maryland in order to secure their services in sustaining Virginia. This feeling is strongly prevalent, I must acknowledge, and it will be impossible to conceal it much longer from the knowledge of our leaders. Some say to me, "If Maryland wishes to remain in the Union, I don't want to fight against her." Now, this letter may never reach you, though I have faith it will, but we seldom hear from home. Nearly all the intelligence we get is through our officers, who tell us it will be an easy matter to take care of our State by and by.

* * * * * * * *

The general health is good. We have sufficient to eat, but an insufficiency of clothing. The nights here in the country are getting quite cold, and the men complain somewhat of cold feet in the morning. Our tents, for the most part, are leaky and thin; a species of mildew or worm has eaten them badly. Our blankets are nearly worn out. * * * *

Dear brother, I wish you could so far compromise your Union feelings as to send me some flannel shirts and woolen socks. But of one thing you may rest assured—that if every other Baltimorean in the Army throw down their arms and return to their friends, you will look for me in vain until the close of the war."

During the encampment of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment in this City, and which has since gone down to Fortress Monroe, a soldier of that regiment, named ANDREW SEROWL, was shot through the breast by a comrade named STEPHEN SCOTT, both of whom were upon guard. The act was committed without provocation, and the wound proved fatal. SCOTT had always borne a good character, so far as known, but was thought somewhat lively or wild in his ways. He was immediately arrested and placed in confinement by his officers, and was to undergo a court-martial. Nothing more was heard of the matter until this afternoon, when an officer of the Police Department, who had been dispatched for the purpose, arrived in the city from Fort Monroe, bringing SCOTT with him, under arrest for murder. It now appears that he is not of sound mind, and had been rejected from two regiments, previous to joining the Sixteenth, for that reason. He was examined before a magistrate this afternoon, and committed to jail for trial.

The Baltimore *Patriot* learns that private dispatches have been received in this City, from a reliable source, stating that the town of Winchester has been occupied, within a few days past, by a body of National troops. No particulars are mentioned. The troops are supposed to be a portion of Gen. BANKS' command.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Since writing the above, last evening, I have seen the bearer of the letter above noticed, from Camp Johnston. He is a deserter from the rebel Army, and was stationed with his regiment about midway between Centreville and Manassas. He refuses to give any information concerning the enemy, but thinks Government need not fear an attack upon Washington from the rebel forces. The news of the taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark was received with dismay by the leaders, and a spirit of indecision had seemed to characterize their movements ever since. They were daily expecting worse news from the board, though from what quarter they could not surmise. In regard to the disbanding of regiments, he thought it quite probable, though upon what grounds he declined stating. As for himself, he had had quite enough of soldiering in Virginia, and should now remain at home. He made his escape from Virginia by way of Hancock, into Pennsylvania, where he was kindly treated, and passed safely to his home in this city. His looks indicate a camp life of uncommon hardship. ARGUS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 376 to 382½, 383, 384, 386 to 400.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Adjourned until Monday.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

Enemy's Property—Notice of Blockade—Neutral Property.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Bark Pioneer.*—The bark, with the cargo laden on board, was on the 20th of May, 1861, seized by the United States steamship *Quaker City*, under command of Acting Master T. W. Mathews, as prize of war for violating the blockade of the port of Richmond, and as enemy's property.

The claim and answer put in by the master in behalf of her owners, residents in Richmond, Va., denies the violation of the blockade alleged, admits the ownership of the vessel and cargo by the claimants, and that they are residents in Richmond, but denies that the vessel or cargo thereby became subject to forfeiture, and denies in effect the fact of blockade, as also the authority of the President to establish it.

The claim of forfeiture against this vessel and cargo because of a violation of blockade is not pressed by the United States Attorney, and the only charge on which the condemnation is urged is that both are enemy's property.

It appears upon the preparatory proofs, and that evidence is uncontradicted, that the capture of the vessel and cargo was on the high seas, outside of any harbor of the United States.

Held by the Court: That the United States are armed in judgment of law, in meeting the civil war waged upon them, with the same rights and privileges they could claim in respect to the property or exemptions of their enemies, as if the war was one between nations independent of each other. It follows that the vessel and cargo proceeded against in this case, belonging to enemies of the United States and captured at sea, are subject to confiscation to the United States.

Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Crenshaw.*—This vessel and the cargo laden on board her were, on the 17th day of May, 1861, seized in Hampton Roads by the United States ship *Minnesota*, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. Stringham. At the time of seizure the schooner was attempting to leave the port of Richmond, then being under blockade. The libel also charges that the vessel and cargo were, at the time, owned by residents of the State of Virginia, and enemies of the United States, and thus became lawful prize.

No party intervenes directly as owner of the vessel to defend her against the arrest. Her master interposes a claim to her as agent and carrier of the vessel and cargo. This is not a very apt description of a master's relationship to a vessel, and has no apparent pertinency or application to the cargo, as all parts of that are specifically claimed by its respective proprietors.

The answers to the preparatory interrogatories, and the ship's papers found on board, show conclusively that the vessel was owned and controled by residents of Richmond, Virginia, and one branch of the defence interposed to the prosecution is, that they, being also citizens of the United States, cannot, because of that residence, be enemies of the United States. The vessel was registered, in the names of the respective owners, as residents at Richmond, on the 17th of April, 1861, and her clearance was given at the same place by the Confederated States, May 14, 1861. That topic was considered by the Court, and disposed of in the decision previously rendered on the general subject of the immunities so set up, and which applies fully to the condition of this vessel, and to so much of her cargo as is proved to belong to enemies of the United States of that class and description.

All the cargo which is not enemy's property, and which was not shipped with intent to evade the blockade then established at the port of Richmond, or was not placed under the charge of the master in such manner as to render him in law the agent of its owner in attempting to evade the blockade, is entitled to be freed from the arrest and restored to the honest owners, neutrals or residents within loyal States of the Union.

The evidence furnished from the interrogatories *in preparatoria*, the test oaths and shipping papers, is relied upon as proving that the cargo was honestly the property of neutrals, or loyal citizens of the United States, resident out of any State in insurrection and rebellion, in a state of war against the Government.

Considering the proofs in the order the claims have been interposed, the first one is that of thirty tierces of tobacco-strips, by Irving, Wetmore & Irving, in their own behalf, and that of Scott & Clarke.

The allegations of the libel are, that the cargo of the vessel is subject to condemnation as prize of war, both because it belonged to enemies of the United States, and because of its exportation in violation of the blockade subsisting against the port at the time of its departure, of which the claimants had notice and knowledge.

The claim filed by the claimants alleges that all the claimants are citizens of the United States, and that Scott and Clarke are residing in Richmond, Virginia, and asserts that the other claimants are residents in New-York. No proofs were given of these facts, but they were acquiesced in as true by counsel on both sides. It was not denied that the claimants had a partnership interest in the cargo purchased, and shipped on their account, but, it was insisted, they were no more than payers of the consideration or purchase price, and that there was no partition of the sum, the whole property belonging to the claimants, and that the Richmond parties or coproprietors obtained no property until after adjustment of the transaction, and accordingly there was nothing seizable in the case at the time of the arrest.

The interests of the claimants described in the claim become common and perfected from the inciplency to the termination of the adventure.

Scott & Clarke, residents in Virginia, were the purchasers of the property and shippers of it from the place of purchase to agents in England, and the other members of the concern, resident in New-York, were to collect and realize the products of the consignment; and after the charges of the transaction were adjusted, the net proceeds were to be shared between the two branches of the association, one in Richmond and the other in New-York. There was no contingency or reservation which prevented the contract being a completed one of purchase and sale, except a possible right of stoppage *in transitu*, in case the consideration money should be unpaid.

It is to be implied, from the statement in the answer or claim, that the property passed, directly on its sale by the venders in Richmond, to the claimants, the actual vendees—and more particularly so, as by the bill of lading, it was consigned to their common agents in England, to be sold for their mutual advantage. This would constitute a joint ownership of the tobacco in all the claimants. There would thus clearly be a right of property with Scott & Clarke in their share of this shipment at the time of its capture—the value or amount in money only remaining to be ascertained by actual sale in market abroad.

This was, then, a joint property in the copartners, in which their shares were not exempt from condemnation because of its partnership character. (The *Franklin*, 6 ch. Robinson, 127.)

The Court would admit further proofs in behalf of the other parties, copartners, to discriminate their shares of the joint partnership, and allow them to seek its restoration on that ground, were they neutral copartners, and entitled to hold commercial intercourse with the enemy's port for the purpose of acquiring property anew by such dealing, or to withdraw property of their own then being within the power of the hostile country.

But citizens and subjects of the capturing nation are interdicted all trade or dealing with the enemy, or at his ports for any purpose or object, in time of war. (Wheat. on Captures, ch. 7.) The tobacco purchased by the claimants and claimed in this case was bought by the claimants from the enemy after the commencement of the war. It was produced from the soil of the place of exportation. That impressed most distinctly upon the property a hostile character, independent of the place of residence of its vender or purchasers. (1 Kent, 73; Wheat. on Cap., ibi.) Not only is property taken trading with the enemy liable to forfeiture, but it is subject to forfeiture as prize of war. (Wheat. on Cap., 219.) Moreover, the seizure of this property was on the sea, after it had left its port of departure in an enemy's bottom.

There is not, therefore, upon the facts of this case, any legal vindication of a right to this property established on the part of any of the claimants before the Court.

Upon the issue it is found by the Court that the thirty hogsheads of tobacco strips, charged in the libel to be forfeited as prize of war, and claimed in this suit by the claimants, were at the time of siezure wholly the property of the enemy, and lawful prize of war.

If either these parties claimants shall be afterwards adjudged competent to litigate the lawfulness and sufficiency of the blockade, and the question of its violation, there is adequate evidence of its intentional violation by the claimants after notice of its establishment. In addition to the documentary proofs, the domicil of these claimants, and their personal relations to the voyage and cargo, supply circumstances amounting to presumptions of high force, that they knew the port was in a state of blockade immediately on the proclamation of the fact by Commodore Prendergast, on the 30th of April last.

The vessel sailed from New-York for Richmond on the 19th of April, passed Old Point Comfort the next day, and entered James River the 21st, and arrived in Richmond the 23d of April, as appears by the log of the vessel. On the 27th of April she finished unloading her cargo, and then, as appears by the log, lay idle in port, employed only on small and occasional jobs in cleaning, painting or putting the vessel in order, until May 12, when the entry in the log is in these terms: "At 12 M. orders came down to load for Liverpool, Eng. At 1 P. M. commenced loading with a cargo of tobacco, working until 10 P. M." On May 14, the entry is: "All hands employed at loading; continue work until 1:30 A. M. next morning, as we had no time to spare, [blank,] which took effect on all vessels clearing after the 15th of May."

On the 15th, vessel "finished loading at 10 A. M., and hauled down through the locks, and at 7 P. M. started down the river."

Supposing this leaving the locks to proceed down the river was to be regarded as an egress from the port, it was not within fifteen days from the 30th of April. It is obvious that implicit confidence cannot be reposed in this period being the real time of getting the vessel under way, from the paper representation of the commencement of the voyage, as the manifest and clearance were passed at the Confederate Custom-house on the 14th of May, before the cargo was taken in, according to the log, and because the log further shows the vessel had to anchor at Day's Point the night of the 16th and be searched by public officers before she was allowed to depart from the port.

Manifestly the answer of the master and mate to the preparatory interrogatories are reserved and disingenuous as to the fact of notice or knowledge with them of the existence of the blockade before the vessel commenced taking in cargo on the 14th of May. The master answers positively that he did not know or have notice that the port was in a state of war, or was blockaded by the United States. He did not know the State of Virginia was in rebellion.

The mate answers he "knew Virginia had seceded. He did not know from *any legal or official notice* that there was a blockade. He knew it virtually, but not officially or legally."

The entry extracted from the log of the 14th of May, imperfect, it is to be presumed, accidentally, still leaves the sense plain enough that the extraordinary alacrity and exertion of the ship's company to complete loading the vessel on that day was to avoid the *blockade* which would take effect after that time.

It appears by the documents in proof that Lord Lyons, at Washington, and the British Consul, Moore, at Richmond, as early as the 2d and 4th of May, were apprized from newspapers and other sources of intelligence open to the public, and the fact was freely made known to mercantile men in Richmond, that the ports of Virginia were under blockade. It was a fact of such direct interest and importance to the navigation and trading business of Richmond, that it would be promulgated and known as generally and equally well as the other striking event occurring about simultaneously, of the surrender or capture of Gosport Navy-yard, and the destruction of the United States shipping and naval stores at that port—the first transaction being the 20th of April, the day the vessel was passing the site of the Navy-yard into James River, and the other on the 30th, while she lay at her wharf in Richmond, on that River. The startling character of these events, the universal arousing of the public attention to each, the moving anxiety which would naturally beset owners, master and freighters of this vessel, and the immediate vicinity of those persons to the hazards in which she might probably be involved, would naturally cause them to become possessed of the earliest knowledge of the condition of public affairs between the United States and Virginia, and particularly of those affecting the condition and safety of this vessel and her purposed voyage. Secession, rebellion, war and its concomitants; of the capture and destruction of a great seaport and naval depôts directly contiguous to Richmond, and at the outlet of the river on which the place is situated, and immediately following those exciting occurrences, the proclamation of a blockade and assembling ships-of-war to enforce it against that individual port, would inevitably affix a publicity and notoriety to the events that none of them in human probability could fail to be known to residents in those localities, or having individual or business communications with them. They would bear with them, and spread far and wide around them, the strongest and most impressive notoriety. Notoriety greatly less in degree than what surrounded the laying of this blockade, is always regarded in Prize Courts to be evidence entirely sufficient to fasten on parties notice of the existence of a blockade they are found violating. (Wheat. on Captures, 193, 195.)

I can entertain no doubt upon the proofs produced to this point, that the master of the vessel and the claimants had notice of the blockade of this port at the time, and that the blockade was effective in law; nor is there any doubt on my mind that the master of the vessel and the claimants, Clarke & Scott, intentionally violated the blockade. The two latter must also be regarded sufficiently authorized, from their connection with their copartners, the other claimants, to bind their interest in the cargo also. Beyond that presumption and constructive acquiescence in all those claimants in breaking the blockade, I think the evidence raises the further presumption of the actual knowledge and assent of the New-York partners in the act of the master.

The vessel having left the port of Richmond more than fifteen days after the blockade was imposed, and after her notice of its existence, and the cargo having been laden on board after the blockade and notice to the claimants thereof, I pronounce the vessel, and this portion of the cargo, forfeited.

Laurie, Scott & Co., intervene in the above suit against the schooner *Crenshaw*, and claim 91 hogsheads and 39 half-hogsheads of tobacco, seized as part of her cargo under the allegations in the above libel. The defence special to this claim is, that the claimants are neutrals—resident in Leith, Scotland; that they had no notice of the blockade, and never authorized the master to evade it, and had no knowledge of his intention to do so.

The ownership of the claimants of the property claimed, and that they are British subjects resident in Scotland, is verified by oath, duly made before the British Consul at Richmond on the bills of lading in the cause. The goods are shipped at Richmond by consignors as belonging to the consignees, the claimants. They are proved to be neutrals.

The vessel is an American bottom, and no privity is shown between the consignees of this shipment and the master, or that the master acted as agent of the consignees, or was authorized by them to sell in violation of the blockade; and the claimants being domiciled in Great Britain, having no personal or direct notice, and there not being such lapse of time after the declaration of the blockade as that an actual or constructive notice could be implied against the claimants, there is not, in the judgment of the Court, as adequate ground laid for the condemnation of this portion of the cargo. The act of the master in violating the blockade, is not to be presumed to have been promoted or acquiesced in by the claimants upon these bald facts. Their goods were freighted on board a general ship, at a period so immediately after the blockade was imposed, as to preclude all presumption that the claimants in Scotland could have notice of it.

It is, therefore, *ordered* that the 91 hogsheads and 39 half hogsheads of tobacco seized in this suit be restored to the claimants. No costs to be allowed against the captors, the vessel and other portions of the cargo having been condemned.

Ludlam & Watson, lately doing business as a mercantile firm in Richmond, Va., under that name, and Ludlam & Heineken, doing business in New-York, under that firm and name, intervene and claim in this suit 10 tierces of tobacco strips, forming a part of the cargo of the schooner *Crenshaw*, the said Ludlum being a citizen and resident of Newport, R. I., and the said G. F. Watson residing in Virginia. The said Ludlum & Heineken intervening as agents of Charles Lear & Son, of Liverpool, Eng., British subjects, as part owners of said tobacco. The claim and answer avers that the tobacco was laden on board the schooner as the sole property of the claimants, and that it still remains their sole property. They deny that the vessel knew or had notice of the blockade alleged, or attempted to evade the same, or that the master of the vessel was their agent. Watson, residing in Virginia, and the firm doing business in Richmond, the presumption arises from his position as being owner and shipper of the goods, that he had knowledge and notice of the existence of the blockade before the goods were shipped, and intended they should be exported in evasion of the blockade. The proofs referred to in the case of the vessel satisfactorily establish those facts on the part of the libellants, and not being repelled or explained on the part of the claimants, must prevail against them.

Watson being an alien enemy, his interest in the cargo was confiscable for that cause, and that of his partner, Ludlam, was alike subject to condemnation because he acquired the property in an illegal traffic with the enemy.

The master of the schooner was not, from his office in judgment of law, agent of Lear & Son, so as to charge them with constructive notice of the blockade, because of knowledge of it by the master. The same conclusion applies to the agency of Ludlam & Heineken, which is not shown to have any connection with lading the cargo in Richmond. That act, as appears by the bill of lading, was done by the house of Ludlam & Watson, in the port, whilst on the evidence, Ludlam's personal residence was in Rhode Island, and no evidence is given by the libellants raising a presumption either that he individually, or the copartnership of Ludlam & Heineken, had any concern with shipping the cargo at Richmond or dispatching it from that port to Lear & Son.

In my opinion, accordingly, the claimants, Lear & Son, being neutrals, are entitled to the restoration of their share of the ten tierces of tobacco mentioned in this claim, without costs against the captors.

John Caskie and James H. Caskie are claimants of 108 hogsheads and 47 half-hogsheads of tobacco, part of the cargo of the *Crenshaw*, as owners, and allege they *are citizens of the United States*, but do not state the places of their domicil or legal residence. The bill of lading found on board the ship shows that the cargo claimed was shipped by the claimants at Richmond, on the 14th of May, 1861, and the implication, in the absence of all proofs or declarations to the contrary, must be that they were at the time domiciled and doing business at that place.

This, as already ruled in antecedent cases, constituted the claimants, under the proofs brought into the suit on the part of the libelants, enemies of the United States, and accordingly the property is subject to confiscation as enemy's property.

Their residence in the port, and in the transaction of mercantile business there personally, during the period of the blockade, supplies, as has been heretofore shown, satisfactory proof they had constructive notice of the blockade, and were engaged in the attempt to evade the same, by such shipment and dispatch of the cargo in question.

Upon both grounds, therefore, I am of opinion that the cargo seized is confiscable, and a decree of condemnation against the same is ordered, with costs.

Tenancy—Right of Action for Injury to Possession.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Hannah Tobias vs. *Ann Eliza Cohn and Wm. Cohn.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for alleged injuries to real property. The plaintiff's deceased husband, Silas Tobias, by his will gave her as a residence certain apartments in a dwelling-house owned by him, known as No. 615 Fourth-street, in the City of New-York. The testator was also the owner of the adjoining house, No. 617. The lots on which the buildings were erected were, together, 49 feet 6¼ inches, front and rear, and 96 feet 2 inches deep. The buildings were 35 feet deep, and 49 feet 8½ inches in width. At the time of the

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows: 1 bbl. Ashes, 18,168 bbls. Flour, 38 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 28,178 bushels Wheat, 196,606 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 22,463 bushels Oats, 173 bushels Malt, 400 packages Provisions, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are steady, at $5 25 for Pearls, @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,166 bbls., including 892 bbls. Pearls, and 276 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Java has been in fair request to-day, and 300 mats have been sold, at 20c. @ lb., usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive, yet firm.

COTTON—Is in very limited demand, at irregular prices. The nominal quotations are 21c. @ 21¾c. for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other grades, @ lb.; 400 bales have been reported sold, at prices within the range.

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day were only moderately successful. Catalogues of French goods, Linseys, Carpetings, Oil-cloths, &c., were offered. The bidding for the Carpetings and fancy Ribbons was quite spirited, brisk, and pretty fair prices were realized. The French goods were largely passed. The woollens brought very low rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of State and Western Flour, to-day, has been quite moderate, and the demand has been good, especially for shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 5c. @ 10c. Sales, and trade brands are also quoted firmer. The sales, since our last, 29,500 bbls., part to arrive, include shipping superfine State, at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@5 80, mainly at $5 55@ $5 60; choice do. do., at $5 12½@$5 30; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@ $5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 @ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 5 35
Superior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Canada, Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in pretty fair demand at uniform prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 60@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$6 50 for choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian meets a fair trading better, including superfine at $5 25@$5 40, and extra at $5 50@$5 75, @ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine; Corn Meal is in more demand at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Monk's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10 @ 15 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 45@$2 70, Bunch at $2 25@$2 37½ @ box, and Currants at 9½c. @ 10c. @ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by millers, and prices of desirable lots have advanced about 2c. @ 3c. @ bushel. The receipts have been quite moderate. The sales, since our last, add up 70,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 37½@$1 40; White Western, at $1 36@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, very inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 23@ $1 25, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 16@$1 22½; Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 12@$1 21; Red State, on private terms; White Kentucky, $1 25@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, @ bushel. Corn has been in active request, chiefly for export, at improved prices. Sales 175,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c. @ 55½c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western; closing at 54½c. @ 55c. for sound; 56c. @ 57c. for Western Yellow; 61c. @ 61½c. for do. White, and 60c. for Jersey Yellow @ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 32c. @ 34c.; Western, 34c. @ 35c., and State at 35c. @ 35½c., @ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 70c. @ 76c. @ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels Northern at 76½c. @ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at former rates; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 75c. for choice Canada, and 62½c. @ 70c. for State, @ bushel. 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands, at 77c. @ 82c. @ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo, during the month of September.

Flour, bbls.	328,611	Rye, bush	29,596
Corn Meal, bbls.	5,252	Barley, bush	8,673
Wheat, bush	3,963,612	Oats, bush	336,908
Corn, bush	4,741,141		

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in September, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	46,047	1,071,716	243,865	222,159
1861	88,908	1,060,716	1,964,501	51,797
Inc.	9,961	Inc. 8,998	Inc. 1,720,616	Dc. 170,362

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of September inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861 is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	660,449	8,044,388	11,657,960	386,559
1861	784,747	16,478,748	14,763 810	273,157
Inc.	124,298	In. 8,434,360	In. 3,105,850	De. 113,402

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,911,170 bbls. of flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1859. April 18.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	276,398	560,449	784,747
Wheat, bush	1,444,759	8,044,388	16,478,748
Corn, bush	2,241,145	11,657,960	14,763,810
Barley, bush	242,401	386,559	273,157
Oats, bush	2,982,165	4,257,860	3,503,289
Rye, bush	139,984	208,472	466,984

HAY—North River is in more demand, at steady prices, at 45c. @ 65c. for Inferior to Prime, @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request to-day at former rates. We quote: New, at 16c. @ 24c.; last year's crop, at 12c. @ 20c. @ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at rising prices, including prime Buenos Ayres at 22c. and Orinoco at 20c. @ 20½c. @ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 401,800, against 177,300 same date last year.

IRON—Holders are very firm, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—A fair inquiry prevails for Pig, including Foreign, at $5 70@$5 75, and Galena, at $5 80 @ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—An active demand exists for Sole, which is advancing, as also for Upper, in the rough, at full prices. French Calf Skins are stiffly held, being rather scarce and in request.

NAVAL STORES—A brisk business has been transacted in Resin, especially Common, which is now up to $4 50@$4 75 @ 310 lbs.—speculative buyers having purchased freely. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but stiffly held at $1 42½@$1 45 @ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for Crude Sperm, at $1 22@$1 25; Crude Whale, at 40c. @ 44c.; and Linseed, at 59c. @ 60c. @ gallon, while other kinds are quiet to-day.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Week Ending Sept. 30.—*Sperm*—The market remains unchanged. The transactions since our last include sales of parcels amounting to 1,525 bbls.—100 bbls. for export, and the balance to trade at $1 25 @ gallon. *Whale*—The sales for the week embrace 1,400 bbls. for export, at a price not transpired, and for manufacturing, 600 bbls. in lots, at 40c. @ 43c. @ gallon, according to quality. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861	54,681	120,259	860,200
Same time last year	83,263	132,896	1,072,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and buoyant at $14 62½@$14 75 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime, @ bbl.; sales, 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request at 5½c. @ 6½c. for Hams, and 4½c. @ 5c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 670 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c. @ 9¾c. @ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, @ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 @ bbl. Butter is in lively demand, at 7c. @ 11c. for Western, and 12c. @ 15c. for State, @ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 5c. @ 7½c. @ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total Old and New. Oct. 1, '61.	Total, Sept. 1, '61.	Total, Oct. 1, '60.
Clear	—	1,473	1,473	2,056	2
Mess	4	19,353	19,357	21,456	19,692
Thin Mess	—	728	728	823	15
Prime Mess	—	111	111	120	176
Flank	—	15	15	8	1
Prime	567	6,211	8,778	12,573	10,515
Rumps	2	1,292	1,294	1,731	58
Refuse Mess	6	1,963	1,969	1,328	69
Refuse Prime	16	628	644	597	38
Other Refuse	51	1,822	1,873	1,636	671
Uninspected	16	4,998	5,614	6,214	3,208
Total bbls.	817	40,194	40,856	51,562	34,642

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess	303	4,228	4,531	7,563	3,567
Mixed Ch'go	757	4,961	5,728	6,814	4,851
RailroadBeef	15	18	33	115	222
Refuse Mess	69	222	291	183	284
Other Refuse	597	298	895	963	1,095
Tcs. PrimeM's	34	10	44	183	1,308
Co'try Mess	306	701	1,007	1,399	1,740
Co'try Prime	656	164	820	691	1,325
Uninsp'd bbls	22	728	750	83	229
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	2,769	11,330	14,099	17,994	14,921

RICE—Sales, to-day, 50 tcs. at $7 37½@$7 75, @ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	1,375	2,931
East India, bags	—	850

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bags Pepper, at 11c. @ 11¼c., cash, @ lb.

SUGARS—Business has been restricted to-day; prices, however, have been sustained. Sales, 315 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c. @ 8¾c., with 200 boxes Havana, part at 7½c., and 400 hhds. Melado on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 9c. @ 9¼c. @ lb. Messrs. Kmeby & Sons review the week's business thus: "The demand for export during the past week has continued good, although at prices beyond the views of many shippers, in consequence of the depression in Sterling Exchange and the rise in Freights. For home consumption the demand has steadily increased, and prime lots are ready of sale at full prices, consequently the stock on hand is much reduced, and to-day the market is firm at 9c. for lots in shipping order. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c."

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 371 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c. @ 10c.; 52 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.; and 61 bales Yara on private terms. The business of the month Mr. HARRAN reviews thus: "Nothing has transpired to reanimate the demand for Spanish Leaf, and the excessive light stocks and small arrivals seem amply sufficient to supply what inquiry exists. A few parcels of new crop Havana, mostly fillers, were taken at 33c. @ 35c., and prove of better quality than the appearance seemed to warrant. Several lots arrived in transitu for Europe. Of Yara, several small lots were taken for consumption at 22c. @ 23½c. for Concepcion, and 32c. @ 33½c. for genuine; for which latter there is now some more inquiry, in the absence of any supplies of Jiguani and St. Jago. Transactions in Kentucky Leaf were not as heavy as heretofore; holders stick firmly to advanced rates; the political aspects in Kentucky being such as to make it very doubtful whether commercial affairs, and particularly the transportation of the main staples of that State, will not be seriously interfered with during the coming season. A great part of the present crop has been gathered in good order, but the late planting is still in danger of frost at this late period of the season. The receipts of the month have about kept pace with the deliveries, but will be henceforth more limited, and a great part of the stock in factors' hands has been withdrawn from the market. Quotations are 7c. for commonest Lugs; 7¾c. for fair run Lugs; 8½c. @ 9½c. for common and fair Leaf; 10c. @ 12c. for good Leaf; 12½c. @ 14c. for fine and select. The demand for Seed-leaf Tobacco is mainly confined to low grades for export, which have further advanced, and are only to be found in limited quantities. This year's crops are now housed, the season having been favorable, but will yield less than last year."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses, in September:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1861, hhds	22,300	808	8	—	23,116
Received since	3,747	—	3	—	3,750
Total	26,047	808	11	—	26,866
Delivered since	3,770	117	—	—	3,887
Stock Oct. 1, 1861, hhds	22,277	691	11	—	22,979
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, hhds	13,714	1,563	5	1	15,283

Messrs. J. MCJ. BUSSEL & Co. report the business of their warehouse, during September, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky on hand August 31, 1861	3,201
Received in Sept., 273 Kentucky, 3 Virginia	276
Total	3,477
Delivered in Sept	600
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1861	2,877
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1860	2,247

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1861, bales	1,637	—	770
Received since	1,761	—	—
Total	3,398	—	770
Sales to Sept. 30, 1861	1,811	—	427
Stock Oct. 1, 1861	1,587	—	343
Stock Oct. 1, 1860	1,071	776	—

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 21¾c. @ 21¾c., and for small lots, 22c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. @ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12c. @ 12½c. @ bush.; Corn 11½c. @ 12¼c. @ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. @ bbl.; Beef, 6s. @ tierce; Lard and Butter, 37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. @ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d. @ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @ 13¾d. @ bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 50s.; Tallow, 25s. @ 40s. @ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. @ 4s. 3d. @ bbl.; Grain, 13d. @ 14d. @ bushel; Pork, 5s. @ bbl.; Beef, 7s. @ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil, and Oil Cake, 45s. @ ton.; Hops, ½d. @ lb. For Havre—Flour, at 85c. @ 90c. @ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c. @ 26c. @ bushel. For Marseilles—Flour, $1 @ bbl.; Wheat, 26c. @ 28c. @ bush. For Hamburg—Flour, 3s. 3d. @ bbl. For Antwerp—Flour, 4s. @ bbl.; Grain, in shippers bags, 14½d. @ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 307 tons, to Shanghai, Coal; a ship, 1,083 tons, to London; a bark, 409 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; one, 432 tons, to Cadiz; one, 370 tons, to Malta, 350 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco; a schoonrr, 246 tons, to Key West, on private terms; a bark, 449 tons, to Cadiz, $48 for heavy Pine Staves, $40 for Light Pipe and $29 for light hhd.; a ship, 939 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, $23; a bark, 360 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $7; a Br. brig, 100 tons, to St. Thomas, 80c.; a Br. schooner, 95 tons, and one, 105 tons, to the windward, 85c.; a Dr. schooner, 76 tons, to St. Jago and back, $900; a brig, 296 tons, to Havana, $2,650; a schooner, 248 tons, to Havana and back, $2,500; one, 250 tons, from Turks' Islands to New-York, salt, 7c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT HAS NEVER BEEN THE COURT'S province to try a more important libel suit than the one just concluded at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y. A suit in which DeWITT LITTLEJOHN sued HORACE GREELEY for libel, and claimed $25,000 damages. Read it. Price 10 cents. You can get it at a News Depôt.

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD HAVE A copy of the GREAT LIBEL SUIT—LITTLEJOHN against GREELEY—in order to make himself familiar with the unlooked-for rulings of Judge Bacon. Copies can be had of any News Dealer. Price 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the above establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially adapted to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

N. B.—The class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 54 East 11th-st., will commence the 29th inst. Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. JACKSON FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES! FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES! FIELD GLASSES!! The best and cheapest at M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishments, No. 98 Fulton-st. and No. 839 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER PERSIA, a very elegant Paris made ladies traveling and shopping bags, officers sacks, gents. traveling bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and 100 Broadway, near 4th-st.

STAMMERING.—THE CAUSE REMOVED BY a recent discovery which has been tested by the most inveterate stammerers, and cures effected thereby. Post-office address, Box No. 2,815, New-York. L. BOYER & CO., office with Chas. B. Norton, No. 594 Broadway.

SKIRT STEEL FOR SALE, AT NO. 389 Broadway, up stairs, by BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING CO.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 30th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 16th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy; who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and arts as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the services of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp-instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

Nawsuaug, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 920 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Anchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Surchard,	Daniel H. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. U. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 50 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 21 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDING and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn.—Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Terms $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 16 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 153d-st., will reopen Sept. 2. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 307 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. T. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, Milst., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 626 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest Club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PERSIONE.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES, AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ o'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—MYRON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Washington, this morning, is without special interest. No movement of either Army appears to have taken place within the last twenty-four hours. Our troops, of course, still occupy the advanced positions recently taken up by them, and it appears to be pretty well settled that the withdrawal of the rebel forces from these positions was simply a part of a general retrograde movement. Speculation is still indulged in as to the cause of the movement, but no satisfactory conclusion appears yet to have been arrived at. One explanation, which may be as good as any other, is that the rebels were fearful of a flank movement by the National Army, and fell back to avoid it.

Whatever the rebels may be able to do towards closing the Potomac below Washington, it is certain that they do not avail themselves of it. Vessels for the last few days have passed up and down without molestation. Five or six vessels of the Flotilla are reported to be stationed near the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel batteries at Freestone Point, and the remainder of our vessels are in the vicinity of Aquia Creek, from which the privateer steamer *George Page* has recently made several ineffectual attempts to emerge. The rebels have not fired a gun from any of their batteries on the Potomac since last Thursday.

Our advices from Missouri still leave Gen. FREMONT at Jefferson City, prosecuting his preparations for the expected battle with the rebels under PRICE.

From Kentucky we have a rumor, through Cairo, that the Bishop-Gen. POLK, with twenty thousand men, had taken possession of Mayfield. This report, however, needs confirmation.

Our advices from Darnestown, the head-quarters of Gen. BANKS, are to the 30th ult., at which time everything was quiet along his lines. Clouds of dust were seen on the 29th along the line of the Leesburgh and Alexandria turnpike, as though the rebels were moving large bodies of troops or baggage-wagons towards Washington; but it was subsequently ascertained that no change had taken place in the disposition of their camps. No explanation is given of the cannonading mentioned yesterday as having been heard in the vicinity of Darnestown. Advices from the other side of the river above Harper's Ferry had been received. The rebels were still engaged in destroying the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About three hundred of them were dismantling the locomotives which had fallen into their hands, and in procuring all the copper they could find for the manufacture of percussion caps—an article of which the Rebel Government is understood to be alarmingly short, the manufactory at Richmond being compelled to suspend operations for the want of material.

JOHN ROSS, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has finally succumbed to rebel pressure. On the 20th of August, as we learn from Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, late a missionary teacher among the Cherokees, who has recently arrived in St. Louis, ROSS called a Council, and sent in a message recommending a severance from the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council adopted the recommendation, and Commissioners were appointed to make a treaty of alliance with the Jeff. Davis Government—a rebel Commissioner guaranteeing the payment of the annuities heretofore paid by the Government of the United States. It is understood that the Creeks have raised one thousand men for the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of twelve hundred men.

The steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Ocean Queen* have been chartered by the United States Government, and they are now taking in coal and supplies. It is also stated on good authority that the steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have been chartered, and will be placed in commission without delay. The destination of these vessels is, of course, known only to the Government. The four vessels above named are alone capable of transporting two full regiments each, with all the necessary army supplies.

The new gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed for the United States Government, went on her engineer trial trip yesterday. She went outside the light-ship, making good time, and her engines working to the entire satisfaction of the Government Inspectors. She was left at the Navy-yard and delivered to the Government.

The steamship *Niagara* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news—two days later—is published elsewhere. She left Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d ult. Among her passengers is Prince Alfred of England, who comes out to join the British fleet. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported firm, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. The question of GARIBALDI's intentions in reference to coming to America, appears to be yet unsettled, though the bulk of the testimony is against it. The French Government has positively refused to allow any officers of the French Army to accept service under our Government, Secretary CRAME's appeal for subscriptions to the National loan was attracting attention. The London *Times*, of course, ridicules it, and considers it a confession of weakness. It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico is to be fitted out in Cuba, it being the intention to land five thousand troops at Vera Cruz early during the present month, to proceed direct to the City of Mexico. Six screw-frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports, were to be called into requisition. This story has probably grown out of the fact that Spain intends taking part in an expedition to be fitted out jointly with England and France, mention of which has already been made.

We have details of affairs in Utah to the 12th ult., in a letter from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. The Mormon immigration across the Plains from the East had begun, and large parties were arriving almost every day. The Mormon emissaries, who have, during the past season, been laboring in the cause in the Eastern States, had arrived, and had made their reports. According to their representations, they had met with the greatest success in proselyting, and it was believed that the accession to the Mormon population in Utah during the Fall would amount to fully four thousand. The news from the Territory by other routes is without special importance.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the American Bible Union was held at the church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. T. ARMITAGE, the President, occupied the Chair. The annual reports showed that upwards of $21,000 has been collected for Bible revision during the past year, and that the revised editions have been received with increased favor. During the day, addresses were made by Revs. Geo. W. Brewer, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Pendleton, Lyman Wright, S. Remington, J. L. Hodge, R. Harris and T. H. Kalloch. An important modification of the plan of publication was adopted, providing that the text of the revision may be published without the notes and authorities—the latter to be published when the funds permit.

In the Board of Education, yesterday, the report of the City Superintendent upon the present condition of the schools was received and referred. He recommends that the number of scholars in the Primaries be limited to 700 or 800; that measures be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before their admission to the Public Schools; and that there be two sessions of the school per day, with an intermission of one hour, instead of one session with a temporary recess of the several classes, as now practiced.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the market was firm, and closed with some buoyancy late in the afternoon. Sales of Governments of 1881, at 91¾; New-York Central, 73¾@74 ₩ cent.

An active business was transacted in shipping lots of Breadstuffs yesterday, at generally advanced prices. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Pork was quoted firmer. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in. Common Rosin was in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at much higher rates. Whisky was more stiffly held, but was rather quiet. The principal kinds of Tobacco were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Lathe, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Pepper, Fruit and Tallow. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been fairly supplied for the week, and only escaped a glut of beef cattle by the detention of nearly a thousand head on the Erie Railroad, by the freshet, which destroyed some of the bridges. The total receipts at all the City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,774 beef cattle; 109 milch cows; 922 veal calves, (which included some 300 large grass-fed young beeves;) 13,465 sheep and lambs, and 7,854 live hogs—total, 27,124. At yesterday's weekly market beeves sold just about as last week, or 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, from the best, and down to 5c.@6c. for the poorest, with an average of all sales of about 7½c. Milch cows are slow of sale and range all the way from $20 to $40 ₩ head, according to quality. Veal calves are selling at former rates, 3½c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Sheep are in brisk demand and 25c.@37c. ₩ head higher, the prices being equivalent to 3½c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs are abundant, and sell little higher than sheep now. Live hogs are abundant and very low, say 4c.@4½c. for corn-fed, and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

The Preparation in Missouri.

The fight in Missouri is postponed. Gen. FREMONT has gone regularly into camp near Jefferson City, and has had a telegraph wire laid, putting him in communication with the rest of the world. The St. Louis *Democrat's* Jefferson City correspondent writes to that paper (date 30th ult.) as follows:

"As yet I can perceive no indications of an immediate '*forward movement.*' Since Gen. FREMONT arrived, there has been, I think, *some alterations in the original programme.*"

The correspondent does not say what these changes in "the programme" are, but we can easily imagine them. Gen. PRICE is no longer considered to be in "a trap," and it is not thought so easy a work to go out and bag him. On the contrary, it seems to be pretty certain that Gen. LANE is not in PRICE's rear advancing upon him, and Gen. STURGIS is not on the North investing him; so that an advance by FREMONT from Jeffersen City would be very far from "surrounding PRICE" and his rebel army, but might be very dangerous to FREMONT.

These facts, ascertained at length by Gen. FREMONT, "give him pause," and he stops at Jefferson City to count over his forces and consider his work. Doubtless he will have to make "alterations in the original programme." But yet he has a formidable army, and ought to accomplish something creditable to the country. No General, during the present war, has gone into the field better supported. He has with him, or under him, HUNTER, SIEGEL, STURGIS, TOTTEN, POPE, MCKINSTRY, ASHBOTH—all experienced military leaders, besides LANE and MONTGOMERY, first-rate rebel fighters.

As to the number of men at FREMONT's command, we have the positive assurance of the Missouri *Republican*, of the 30th ult., that it numbers "thirty thousand strong, well armed and equipped, with cavalry and artillery, and engineering corps, all in good condition, and with every hope of victory." That is auspicious. It will be a sorry result indeed, if so perfect an army, under such splendid officers, shall fail to win back some of the prestige lost in Missouri. It is pleasing to see that the Military Commandant preserves his state and equanimity in the midst of his cares. His special band, under WALDAUER, the "Musical Director" of the Department, accompanied the General and his Staff to Jefferson City, and, says the correspondent, "serenaded him" in his new quarters. On a subsequent day, "the General and fifty of his Body Guard" proceeded to the dépôt and received Mrs. FREMONT on her arrival from Washington. All this betokens the quality of composure, and readiness for business or "blood," highly commendable in any one who has an appalling work before him.

Gen. FREMONT has thrown forward a considerable body of his troops towards Georgetown. These are in command of Gens. DAVIS and SIEGEL, and are, says the military correspondent, "awaiting orders." These orders will not be given, of course, till the "alterations in the original programme" are made. Several boats have been dispatched up the Missouri River, with troops from Jefferson City for points not known.

But what of the rebels? They are not idle, all this time. They have advanced their pickets to within a few miles of Georgetown, which is about 40 miles from Lexington. Reports are out that PRICE is sending 20,000 men towards Georgetown, and that he will give FREMONT battle in that vicinity. In that case, LANE's men and the force under STURGIS, both said to be on the north side of the Missouri, would be of no avail to FREMONT. It is perhaps the apprehension of this movement that stops FREMONT at Jefferson City, and alters his programme. Suppose he should meet PRICE at or near Georgetown, and while fighting him, HARDEE or MCCULLOCH, so much talked about and so little understood, should come up on his flank? This is a possibility worth studying.

There is a general concurrence in the statement that PRICE has been very strongly reinforced since his capture of Lexington. No accounts give him less than 40,000 men—many of them very effective. And our own friends, who have been at Lexington, report that occasions are crowding in daily to PRICE, and that all Western Missouri is in revolt and moving to sustain him. Some go so far as to predict that in a few weeks he will have 70,000 to 80,000 men under his standard. We do not accept this as wholly reliable. But we *are* quite sure that PRICE will outnumber FREMONT greatly in the field when they meet; and as the *Democrat* at St. Louis says, there can be no fight probably for ten days to come, this fact alone will insure PRICE's preponderance.

Gen. STERLING PRICE is no common or vulgar man. We may as well concede this. PRICE was covered with unmerited obloquy in regard to the battle of Booneville. He was not in that fight. He disapproved it, and left the rebel forces the day before the collision. He did not reply to the accusations against him made then, but patiently bided his time. He fought bravely at Springfield—treated the National prisoners with great magnanimity and kindness—has led his men since in a soldierly manner, and captured Lexington and gathered great spoils, with exceedingly small loss on his side.

Gen. PRICE does not claim to be a Secessionist. He holds no troops from the "Confederate States," makes his military reports to "C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri," and not to JEFF. DAVIS or his Secretary of War. In fact, Gen. PRICE is quoted as saying he wanted no help from the Confederate States. He is fighting, he says, for the "sovereignty of Missouri," which has been causelessely ignored and trampled on by the "Lincoln Government," and afterwards by a "bogus State Government under GAMBLE." When he has delivered the State from these usurpations, it is PRICE's purpose to let *the people of Missouri* settle their own destiny, and he will go with them.

PRICE will be found no mean competitor of FREMONT, or of any other National General that may take the field against him. The first fight we shall hear of will probably not be at Georgetown, but near Kansas City. PRICE is believed to have sent heavy forces up the Missouri River, on both banks, to meet at Kansas City and take it; whip LANE and STURGIS if there, and thence to move unitedly on St. Joseph. If he should destroy LANE and STURGIS by this movement, and seize the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, somebody else will be in "a trap" long before Lexington is invested.

It is not all reassuring to find that both the *Democrat* and *Republican*, of St. Louis, of the 30th ult., are far from confident, and admit that FREMONT's success is at least doubtful. The *Republican* begs the public "not to give way to gloom and despair," if their hopes of early victory are disappointed; and the *Democrat* turns fiercely upon those who have criticised the management of the Western Department, and charges them with having put FREMONT in peril of failure.

We hope most sincerely, for his own sake and that of the country, that he is not to fail,—that he will be able, with the fine force under his command, to surmount all the difficulties of his position, and win a splendid victory over his enemies. If he does so, his success will be all the more signal from the untoward and unpromising circumstances which surround him now.

National Prisoners at the South.

The story we reprint this morning from the Charleston *Mercury* must be read with the profoundest sorrow and mortification. That so many of our best and bravest fellows, officers and men, should be paraded as a part of a barbarous military spectacle through the streets of a traitorous town, and that town of all others, Charleston, the fount and origin of all treason, must be perpetually remembered as one of the darkest pictures of a warfare which there have been so very few incidents to enlighten. And when the rebel melodrama ends with the consignment of these gallant hundred and fifty to the common jail of Charleston, a prison famous for its discomforts, unwholesomeness and insufficient diet, in apartments entirely destitute of beds and other furniture, we submit that we have a tale of shame and suffering which may fairly excite the commiseration of the stoutest-hearted. There is as yet no mitigation of Summer heat in the latitude of South Carolina, a circumstance that must seriously enhance the unhappy condition of the prisoners.

We turn from this record to another page of the paper, and find a statement that a number of rebel prisoners captured in Western Virginia have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Craney Island, under a flag of truce, and delivered to their friends. There is no mention that an exchange of an equivalent number had been demanded. Surely sufficient consideration has not been given to this subject by the Washington authorities. They must fail to appreciate how profound an anxiety prevails among the friends of our men now in the hands of the enemy in regard to their welfare; how much suffering exists because of their absence; how much suffering the prisoners themselves endure. They must also fail to understand how prejudicial an effect this apparent insensibility of the Government to the fate of its faithful soldiers has upon the enrollment of volunteers. This influence is known to be more active than any other in discouraging enlistments. That this insensibility is only apparent it is needless to say. In the provisions made for the comfort of troops, for the maintenance of deserted families, for the support of disabled soldiers, the Government has shown the utmost tenderness for the welfare of those whom war visits with inevitable discomfort and poverty. But in this matter of prisoners in rebel custody, it is possible that too great heed has been paid to technical considerations. If so, is it not quite time all such points should be waived? If inaction is due to a fear of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, such fear is assuredly groundless. No recognition can be more perfect than the return of our prisoners to them under a flag of truce. Such recognition could certainly obtain no more emphasis from the reception of a corresponding number of our own men under a similar flag. If the want of prisoners to offer in exchange has been the difficulty, it has certainly ceased to be so since the capture of the Hatteras forts. Fort Lafayette, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, are thronged with rebel captives, or captives guilty of treason, whose condition is an offence to humanity. There seems, therefore, to be not only no reason why an exchange should be delayed, but every reason why it should; and if Government will be at the trouble to revise its decisions upon the point, we feel an assurance that its previous judgment will be reversed. The question is one not only of urgent expediency, but of the merest humanity.

The Disaster to the Great Eastern—What it Teaches.

Since men can only understand, and so conform to the laws of Nature, by eliciting, grouping and weighing the greatest possible number of phenomena, grand improvements are always the result of persevering experiment—of alternate failure and remedy in detail, till at last the complex whole is adequate and harmonious. The only way, therefore, to perfect great enterprises—ocean navigation for instance—is to thank the experimenter—that unthanked class to whom we are indebted for every improvement—for each new fact elicited. To sneer at a whole, unconditionally, because a part is defective, after the manner of a morning cotemporary, is not only discouraging, but illiberal and ridiculous.

What we knew of the disaster to the *Great Eastern*, is simply this: the rudder-pin broke, the ship fell into the trough of the sea, and being in very bad trim, rolled excessively. Her great height and width doubled the amount and velocity of motion as compared with ordinary vessels rolling to the same angle, and so pitched the movables into confusion and wreck. For the same reason, the paddle-wheels, 120 feet apart over all, rose and fell, and so raced and plunged with double the usual violence, and their arms being too weak, were carried away. Here, certainly, are defective construction and bad management to criticise; but let us first observe what did *not* happen. The *Great Eastern*, under this terrific test, did not go to pieces, she did not founder, she did not spring a leak, she did not heel, she did not break her back, she did not break her engines, she did not ship sweeping seas, she did not take fire, she did not exhibit defects in the many points wherein other ships have miserably failed under similar circumstances. But as soon as the *Great Eastern* could be steered, although deprived of nearly half her power, she began to steam landward at the rate of nine knots. While the *Central America*, the *San Francisco*, the *Cuba* and the *Connaught* went to pieces in an ordinary sea-way, we have no evidence that the *Great Eastern's* hull was weak or in any manner inadequate as to solidity; nor as to *form*, for had she been the breakwater which some people expect great ships to be, instead of a finely-molded vessel, she would have been dashed to pieces by the waves instead of rolling over them. Had the rudder held fast, then, we cannot reasonably say that the other disasters would have occurred. Its failure, however, and the wretched trim of the vessel were circumstances common to all ships, and no more due to the *size* of the *Great Eastern* than was the explosion of her boiler or the drowning of Capt. HARRISON out of one of her boats.

With these considerations before us, we can more fairly bestow blame and criticise defects. In the first place, where were the chains heretofore fastened to the blade of the rudder, and for such emergencies made and provided? Had they been in order and strong enough, half an hour's work would have put the ship under control again. And while we rightly censure the putting of all this great fabric in peril by the possible failure of its one guiding apparatus, let us remember that the propelling apparatus *was* two-fold, and so brought her safely to land.

Again, twenty or thirty feet of width, more or less, bears so small a proportion to the length of an ocean swell, that no imaginable vessel, large or small, can escape rolling when lying in the trough of the sea. But the *amount* of rolling, other things being equal, is due to the distribution of weight throughout the vessel. The *Persia* or the *Adriatic* could be so ballasted as to put their bulwarks under water at every plunge in a gale. The *Great Eastern* did not roll *as much* as smaller ships in heavy weather, on former trips; and to say that her motion would have been excessive on her last trip, if she could have been steered, and if she had been properly trimmed, would be to contradict all marine practice and her own history. As a second conclusion, therefore, we have no evidence against the seaworthiness of large ships.

It is not that the *Great Eastern* has any special interest to us—it is because *large ships*, by a known and demonstrated law, are more economical and may, with a given expenditure of fuel, run faster than small ships, that we gladly record any success she may have established in this direction by severe trial. Such defects as she develops, by the same test, need not be repeated in future experiments, if builders will carefully analyze the facts, as they become known. The size of ships is constantly increasing, in accordance with this great law; commerce is constantly offering inducements for cheaper and better accommodation; and while it may be very pleasant for us to return the jeers which our great neighbor and rival never hesitates to indulge in at our mistakes and bad luck, we shall show ourselves very much her superior by seriously investigating her blunders, and perfecting our own practice at her expense.

THE WEATHER AND THE WAR.—Cold, chilly nights in Virginia—frost already appearing in the low grounds! This is a meteorological fact, full of meaning for the two armies. Our own soldiers, it is reported, are suffering somewhat—though, doubtless, by this time, the arrangements have been perfected for supplying them with blankets and other Winter gear. But what must be the condition of JEFF. DAVIS' rebel host, sleeping blanketless in the night-fogs of Eastern Virginia, with the quicksilver down to the small figures? Those hot-blooded, thin-skinned fellows from Carolina, Georgia or the Gulf States will have a chance to get some of the fire taken out of them by the sharp blasts from the Alleghanies and the cold night sea-winds. They have relied on cotton with which to bully the world; it will prove powerless to protect their own shivering limbs withal. There was a great deal of exultation in the Southern newspapers, this Spring, as to the havoc which the Southern climate would play with the Northern troops. But the tables are now turned. We have waited till the frosts set in before attempting to invade into the heart of Dixie; while meantime, the Abolitionizing fleets threatening Gulf borders are quaking at the first chill of our upper latitudes. On the whole, the advent of these early frosts cannot but be to precipitate matters with the rebel forces. From physical cowering to moral cowardice there is but a narrow interval. Great is Fahrenheit—terrible to the Southrons is old Boreas!

The Wealth of the Country—Evidence of the Census.

The census returns in relation to the movement of population, the sources of the wealth, and the condition of the several States, throw important light upon the probable result of the complications in which the country is involved. The total population of the revolted States in 1850 was 7,272,986, of which 2,909,362 were slaves. In 1860 the grand total was 9,466,689, of which 3,884,436 were slaves. The increase of the white population for the ten years was 1,118,680, or a fraction over 20 per cent. In 1850, in the loyal States, including Missouri and Maryland, the free white population numbered 15,402,457. In 1860 it amounted to 21,595,464. The increase, therefore, was 5,791,808, or about 37½ per cent.—nearly double that of the revolted States. It will be remembered that this increase of the loyal States is made up largely of immigration from Europe, consisting in the main of hardy, frugal, industrious people, who come to this country to better their fortunes, looking for freedom of individual labor, and a field for their enterprise, which lacked scope and verge at home;—that they brought with them more or less of the precious metals, received for the sale of their little property in the old country, the which, with their productive industry, have added largely to the wealth and resources of this.

The increase of the white population in the revolted States, save in Texas and Louisiana, has been but slightly indebted to immigration. It is, in the main, of a kind that adds but little to the productive wealth, and gives small aid towards the development of the resources of a country. It does not labor; it does not produce; it builds no factories or mills; clears no acres; guides no machinery; cultivates, with its own industry, no farms. Free labor shrinks from contact with Slave-labor, seeking, always, localities more congenial to its tastes, its interests, and its respectability. Hence the inevitable drift of emigration has been and always will be towards the Free North and West, and these will always reap the advantages of its acquisition.

These census statistics show further, that aside from slave property, which in a war like the present is a source of weakness rather than strength, the ratio of increase of wealth in favor of the loyal States has kept pace with that of population. The assessed valuation of property, the amount of manufactures, the aggregate of agricultural products, as, also, commerce and trade, have increased as the numerical strength of the loyal States has advanced, leaving, in all these respects, the revolted States even more laggard than in regard to population.

The revolted States have a white population of 5,682,000, while the loyal States have 21,595,000, or nearly four times the strength of the former. With this vast preponderance of numerical strength in favor of the Union, the struggle for its preservation, all other things being equal, would seem to admit of but one termination.

This, however, is one of the least advantages which loyalty possesses over treason. With the single exception of Missouri, the resources of the loyal States have scarcely been disturbed by the war, and even Missouri we hope to see relieved from its actual presence before the close of the month. True, the sudden transition from peace to war occasioned temporary confusion, damaging to individual fortunes to some extent, but the real wealth of the country remained unaffected, and all the great industrial interests unharmed. The factories have not stopped, the work-shops are busy, commerce is uninterrupted, trade has not been destroyed. The thousands who have enlisted in the loyal armies have thinned the ranks of labor, so that those who are idle are so from choice rather than from lack of employment. Money is abundant, and prosperity, frightened away for the moment, has already returned.

The exact reverse of this is true in the revolted States. Their commerce is destroyed by the blockade, and their trade limited to traffic among themselves, without a circulating medium in which any man has confidence. Their great staples are valueless, for they have no access to the markets of the world. Slaves, though unpaid, must be clothed and fed, even though the cotton and tobacco remain unsold on the plantations. The labor invested in these, the boasted source of Southern wealth, is thus, in the present crisis, a source of weakness, and not of strength.

But a greater advantage still in favor of the loyal States is to be found in their present available wealth. Beyond the demonstrations furnished by the census statistics, is the practical fact that the Government called for fifty millions of dollars, and it has been furnished in solid coin or its equivalent. It called for another fifty millions, and that, too, has been provided with scarcely a perceptible ripple on the surface of the financial resources of the country. It has apparently absorbed only the unemployed capital; brought to light the hidden hoards, the private aggregations of money laid aside by caution or frugality, and sent them adrift on the currents of circulation, giving a new impulse to business, and stimulating it to activity everywhere. With wealth still unimpaired, the loyal States are able to advance whatever may be needed to defend and preserve the Union, and they can do it without seriously interfering with their business prosperity.

On the other hand, the rebel States are without any present available wealth or credit. Their cotton and tobacco are worthless as a means of supply. Their rice and sugar may furnish food, to a certain extent, but they can produce no money. They cannot borrow from abroad, and their people at home have nothing to lend. They can issue Confederate scrip, and for a time enforce its circulation by the bayonet; Southern municipal corporations may put afloat their paper promises to pay, and suspended banks may flood the South with irredeemable bills. But beneath all this trash is utter emptiness. It will never be paid, and every intelligent man knows it. The collapse will come when the first frenzy of secession shall have subsided, and a fitful and false enthusiasm shall be chilled by the storms and snows of Winter. This worthless substitute for commercial value, this last resort of bankruptcy, will vanish into smoke. In the meantime, the backs, the shoes, the clothing of the rebel soldiers are wearing out, and their supplies running low, and all these must be renewed. Where the millions to procure them are to come from, neither the cotton aristocracy nor the visible resources of the rebel States show.

If the loyal States will husband their resources, and move in caution as well as in their strength, they will soon have [illegible] mightier than armies—destitution and want—fighting in their behalf.

PRIZE LAW—NEUTRAL PROPERTY.—We publish this morning the decisions of Judge [illegible] in two more of the prize cases, the bark [illegible] neer and the schooner *Crenshaw*. In the former case no point was involved except the general questions of enemy's property, [illegible] right to blockade, etc., which were disposed of in the case of the *Hiawatha*. But in the case of the *Crenshaw*, special questions were brought up for decision, as to whether the owners of the vessel had notice of the blockade, and whether the cargo should be confiscated, the same being claimed by persons [illegible] resident in Virginia. Parts of the cargo were claimed to be owned by persons residing in Liverpool, and in Leith, Scotland, and were accordingly restored to them, the Court holding, as was manifestly just, that they could [illegible] had no notice of the blockade and no intention of violating it.

As to another portion, it appeared that it was owned jointly by parties resident in Richmond and New-York, it being purchased by the Richmond parties and shipped to England on joint account. This property is confiscated, the share belonging to the Richmond house as enemy's property, and the interest of the New-Yorkers, because dealing with the enemy is forbidden.

These cases are bringing up before the Courts questions of a character which have not been discussed in them for many years. Prize law, the rights and duties of neutrals in a time of war have received little attention from the legal profession in this country for some years back, but this present war will necessarily turn their attention again to these subjects. It seems likely to bring up, from the anomalous character, many new questions in which our Judiciary will have to rely less upon past decisions than upon the application of principles to new states of facts.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS — ENTERPRISE AND PLUCK.—We published a very interesting letter from one of our correspondents in Missouri, written under circumstances which, we venture to say, cannot be paralleled in the history of journalism in this country or in Europe. Knowing that a battle was going on at Lexington, and being unable to reach the camp of the Union troops, he determined to surrender as a prisoner to the rebels, in order that he might witness the battle and describe it for the NEW-YORK TIMES. He did so—and the result was told in the letter we published yesterday, and in the following private note written to his wife, in one of the Western cities:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have just arrived from Lexington, Mo., where I was a prisoner from last Thursday till last Monday. *I went there purposely that I might give myself up and see the battle there which raged for three days.* I was put under guard and generally treated very well. You will see a very full account of my adventures in the NEW-YORK TIMES of about next Tuesday. I would come home now but there is to be another great battle soon in this State and I wish to see it. After the next battle is over I am coming home to stay for a week and perhaps longer. It may be ten days or a fortnight yet before I can come. I leave for Jefferson City to-morrow.

We do not believe any instance can be cited of similar courage and devotion on the part of a newspaper correspondent; and we respectfully commend it to those who are so glib in their censure of a class of men who will compare most favorably with any others, not excepting officers in the Army, for the zeal, resolution and self-denying enterprise which they bring to the performance of their arduous and responsible duties. We take pleasure in saying that our correspondent was treated with marked courtesy by Gen. PRICE and the other officers of the rebel Army. His letter was one of the most valuable and interesting yet received from the Western Department.

REBEL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.—A statement of our Washington correspondent illustrates the completeness of the enemy's communications with its agents at Washington and in the North. When the rebel quarters on Mason's Hill were occupied, on Sunday, copies of the New-York journals of Saturday were found among other matters the runaways left behind them. As papers of that date had not yet been distributed among the National troops, our fellows had the curious satisfaction of receiving news from home by the hands of the rebel fugitives. Nothing can be clearer than that, the embargo our military authorities have endeavored to lay upon such intercourse is of small value; and that if the rebels fail to learn news of value to their enterprise from New-York papers, it is because those papers discreetly withhold from publication all material having that tendency.

THE POTOMAC OPEN.—It is evidently no part of the plan contemplated by the rebels in arming the banks of the Potomac to waste their powder upon small merchantmen and transports. Such squandering of projectiles would be incompatible with that economy of material without which they will come distressingly short before they have reached the end of the war. So far as this class of vessels is concerned, the Potomac remains open. But if a man-of-war, or other craft of sufficient dimensions to occasion by its sinking a permanent interruption of the channel, attempt to pass the batteries below Aquia Creek, it is quite possible its impunity may not be so secure. These works have not been created with so much cost and labor without a purpose, and we know of nothing thus far that shows a disposition to abandon the first intention.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 80 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Advantage to the Rebels in Closing the Potomac—Recently Set Fugitive Slaves on the Maryland Shore—The Slavery Question in the Washington Churches, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

The chief advantage which the rebels have derived from closing the Potomac by their batteries, consists in the facilities which it will give them for the transport to cross the river to the Maryland side. The loss of the navigation of the river will be a serious public and private inconvenience by which the cost of transportation will be increased to some extent, but rapidity, certainty and frequency of intercourse will not be disturbed. It will simply become necessary to ship goods and supplies for the Army to Annapolis from the Northern cities, instead of to Washington direct. In the transportation of heavy articles, such as coal, flour, grain, &c., the expense will be augmented, but for things of considerable value in proportion to bulk, as well as for soldiers, the increase of expense will be trifling. Even while the river was unobstructed, my impression is that the great bulk of the transportation has come over the railroads from the West or from the North or from Annapolis. The rebel batteries on the river will increase this internal trade, but not beyond the facilities of transportation.

The great advantage gained by the enemy, by cutting off the river flotilla from its vocation of watching the enemy, and thus securing an uninterrupted passage of the stream, by a large force, is the real danger, and this should be provided against, by planting opposing batteries on the Maryland side, which could easily prevent the landing of troops. The rebel batteries can beat off our river boats, and cover the passage of their armies from interruption from that source; but such is the width of the stream that their cannon, though of the greatest range, could not reach a battery properly located on the Maryland side, and a very small one could effectually destroy a fleet of boats loaded with soldiers, or prevent it from landing.

But it will take some little time to plant these batteries, and in the meanwhile, ten or twenty thousand infantry sent down on the Maryland side of the river could easily hold the rebels at bay, until batteries could be planted.

Apart from this idea of covering the passage of the Potomac, the rebels would seem to have no strong motive for lining the stream with batteries for the interruption of navigation. At a time when their whole coast is being assailed by our naval expeditions, they would scarcely have opportunity, and the superabundance of artillery necessary, to amuse themselves with enhancing the cost of fuel and breadstuffs in Washington to the extent of a few cents in the dollar. I therefore conclude that their main offensive purpose is to cover the passage of the river, and to this is to be added the feeling of security it gives them against the danger of assault from our side.

This "logic of events" has at length forced the Slavery controversy upon the churches of Washington, and it is highly probable that we shall have stirring times in several of the principal congregations of the city, before many weeks pass over our heads. The Unitarian Society here has always been more or less Anti-Slavery, and although it dismissed a brilliant young preacher, some years ago, for the exuberance of his zeal in the cause, rather than for maintaining it, the church has never, so far as I can learn, had a settled pastor who was not *avowedly* opposed to Slavery. The immediate permanent successor of the rejected pastor came here with the reputation of having preached a Kansas sympathizing sermon to his former congregation, in the West; and while here he habitually avowed his sentiments from the pulpit. But the "overt act" of this society was committed yesterday, in the call of the Rev. WM. H. CHANNING to the pastorate, after he had preached two decided Anti-Slavery sermons. He received 29 out of 38 votes, the nine opposing votes being cast for other clergymen of known Anti-Slavery views. But I have not alluded to this church as an illustration of the remark that a great religious controversy is arising on Slavery. The fact is, the Unitarians only differ as to the mode of treating the subject.

But the controversy to which I now wish to call attention arose on Fast-Day, in the E-street Baptist Church, of which Mr. SAMSON is pastor. Some seven or eight years ago he was regarded as rather "unsound" on the Slavery question. In the Southern sense of the word, and this impression may have been strengthened by the fact that Mr. SUMNER lodged in his house at the time of the assault upon him by BROOKS. Subsequently, however, Mr. SAMSON became President of Columbia College, an institution located on the outskirts of the city, which is chiefly patronized by the South. Since his accession to this post, his views appear to have undergone a change, and in May he went down to Richmond. This was regarded by many at the time as virtually going over to the enemy; but he nevertheless returned after remaining some weeks, and I have never heard that he complained of his treatment while there, or that he was compelled to leave. The college under his control has itself been brought into suspicion by his connection with it, and real or imaginary rockets have been seen to emanate from that quarter, which were surmised to be signals to the enemy.

On fast-day the Union prayer-meeting was held in Dr. SAMSON'S Church. During these meetings it is the custom for those present to address the audience briefly on religious topics, and on the occasion referred to, Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, a near relative of the Vice-President, spoke upon the duty of confessing national as well as personal sins, in order to secure the forgiveness and benediction of the Almighty. After adverting to God's dealings with the Jews, he proceeded to say:

"That the sin of Slavery is an abomination in the sight of God cannot be questioned, and that this nation, as such, is guilty of it is equally clear. If, therefore, the people of God do not confess and deplore it most deeply and sincerely, our beloved country may be visited with judgments as severe as those of the Jews, and the day of retribution may be near at hand."

At this point the Chairman, Rev. Dr. SAMSON, interrupted the speaker, saying that he had introduced a topic forbidden by the rules of the meeting and would not be allowed to go on. Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and cannot, therefore, be discussed on this occasion.

Mr. HAMLIN, unwilling to disturb the solemnity of the meeting, briefly rejoined:

"*If Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, it is none the less a sin, and it is none the less our duty to confess and forsake it.*"

Rev. Dr. PETER PARKER, late a missionary to China, but now a wealthy citizen of Washington, here interposed, and remarked with some feeling, "That unless these foreign exciting topics were kept out of the meeting, no good would be accomplished." And thus the *gag law* applied by Dr. SAMSON was sustained by Dr. PARKER, and Slavery was sustained as an institution too sacred to be questioned. But I learn from Mr. HAMLIN that he was approached, after the service was over, by one of the most distinguished and talented ministers in the city, who assured him that he had for some time been debating the propriety of speaking out on this question—that his feelings were entirely in coincidence with those of Mr. H., and that he with difficulty constrained himself to silence for the present, until a favorable occasion shall arise for speaking out. Other distinguished clergymen, Presbyterian and Episcopal, are known to be strongly Anti-Slavery, and occasionally give no uncertain evidences that they are heart and soul against the institution. OBSERVER.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA OFF CAPE RACE.

PRINCE ALFRED, OF ENGLAND, ON BOARD.

GARIBALDI NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

French Officers Not Allowed to Take Service Under Our Government.

A Spanish Expedition Against Mexico.

Secretary Chase's Appeal Ridiculed in England.

Cotton Firm---Breadstuffs Quiet---Provisions Dull---Consols 93 5-8 a 93 3-4.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, at 10 A. M., Sept. 21, and Queenstown, Sunday evening, 22d, arrived off Cape Race at 9.30 this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. The news-yacht of the Associated Press boarded the *Niagara* and obtained the following summary of news, prepared for the Association by its Liverpool agent:

Among the passengers on board the *Niagara* is Prince ALFRED, who was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the *Niagara*, in which city the young Prince was received with great attentions by the people.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, (an account of the accident to which vessel was received in detail by the steamship *Bohemian* at Father Point,) after considerable trouble and great anxiety, had been safely anchored inside the harbor on the morning of the 20th. It is supposed repairs will be speedily commenced. The night preceding her anchorage, she was obliged to put off from the coast, owing to the prevalence of a heavy southerly gale. Great praise is accorded to an American named HAMILTON, of Boston, Mass., by whom the temporary steerage gear was arranged, without which the big ship would have been entirely unmanagable, and doubtless would have become a complete wreck.

The assertions that GARIBALDI intended soon to embark for America, where he will espouse the cause of the Government, continue to be made and contradicted. The latest telegraphic dispatch from Turin, however, declares that the renowned liberator of Italy has abandoned all intention of leaving for the battle-fields of America for the present.

An article has appeared in a late number of the Paris *Moniteur*, which leads strongly to the inference that the absence of GARIBALDI in America would suit the wishes and policy of the French Government.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* made her first trip to sea, on the 19th, proceeding from the Thames to Portsmouth. Her performance was highly favorable.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Secretary CHASE'S appeal for subscriptions to the new National loan. It says:

"If the interests offered are a sufficient appeal to the patriotism of the people, any arguments as to the safety of investment in the loan are unnecessary; if it is sufficient, the remedy would have been to increase the amount, instead of appealing to considerations which, rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of weakness. The people will be more ready to believe that provision will be made for the payment of the principal and interest on war-loans, when they see provision has been made for leaving one farthing of expense out of the income of the year."

Mr. LAING, Financial Secretary of India, addressed the members of the Manchester Cotton Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and other leading merchants of that city, on the subject of India. After treating of financial and general Government affairs, he said he thought to promote the growth of cotton, it was especially necessary to advance capital to growers, and to enable this to be done with safety a proper law of contracts was essential. He described what had been enacted on this question, and after attending to an early prospect of the reduction of importations on cotton, wound up by appealing to his hearers to take with him a view of these matters, higher than their commercial aspect.

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says several superior and subaltern officers of the French Artillery have been offered great advantage if they will serve in the National Army. Some have been offered as much as six thousand francs for their outfit, and pay of twenty thousand francs a year guaranteed for several years to come.

It was at first said that the French Government did not appear inclined to refuse these offers. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th, the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, made known to applicants that he would not grant any permission to serve in the National Army.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Three per cent. Rentes, 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding the previous denials, the Turin papers of the 20th positively asserted that GARIBALDI would not go to America; but a Turin dispatch, of the 20th, says that this assertion was again on that day positively denied.

SPAIN.

It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico was being organized at Havana. Five thousand infantry will disembark early in October, at Vera Cruz, thence marching direct to the City of Mexico. Six screw frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports are also to be employed.

A decision of Marshal O'DONNELL is published in the Madrid *Gazette* to the Captain-General of Porto Rico. It declares the principle that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be considered as emancipated, even without the consent of his former master.

GREECE.

A student who fired at the Queen in a public square at Athens missed his aim. The assassin was arrested.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Aug. 25 reached Marseilles on the 20th. The news is unimportant. Shirtings had declined. Exchange, 2s. @2s. 3d. Freights advancing.

Calcutta dates were of Aug. 14. Shirtings were active and steady. Twist advancing. The Indigo prospects continued bad. Linseed was advancing. Exchange, 2s. @2s. ⅜d. Freights to Dundas, 55s.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1861.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton market closes to-day firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. FLOUR firm at 28s. @30s. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales of Red Western at 10s. 6d. @12s.; Red Southern 12s. @12s. 6d.; White Western 12s. 3d. @13s. 4d.; White Southern 13s. @13s. 6d. CORN firm; Mixed 30s. @31s.; Yellow 31s. @31s. 6d.; White 34s. @36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was dull. BEEF quiet. PORK inactive. BACON flat. LARD firm at 56s. @53s. TALLOW has a downward tendency, quoted at 47s. @47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots and Pearls 32s. @32s. 6d. RESIN quiet; Common 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and nominal, at 40s. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE firm. RICE advancing; Carolina 24s. 6d. @29s. 6d. LINSEED advanced 1s. @1s. 6d., with an upward tendency. LINSEED OIL firm, at 34s. 6d. COD OIL quiet, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency; quoted at 55s. @66s. FLOUR, 27s. @30s. IRON very dull. SUGAR firm, and advanced 6d. TEA irregular; Common Congou, 11d. @11¾d. COFFEE active, and advanced 2s. RICE firmer, and advanced 3d. @6d. TALLOW quiet, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 64s. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL active, at 34s. 3d. @34s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull, at £92 @£93. COD OIL, £34.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were dull, and a shade lower, on the 20th, owing to some realizations. The rates of discount in the open market were still decidedly lower than the reduced Bank minimum. Bar bills, 3@3¼ ₩ cent. The influx of gold to the Bank continues.

CONSOLS closed on Saturday at 93¼ @93¾ for money. The Bank rate has been reduced to 3½ ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities firmer but quiet.

Illinois Central Shares 29@28½ discount.

Erie Shares 21@23½.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) footed up 40,000 bales. The market was firm with an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb on the week, with a still advancing tendency. The sales to speculators and exporters were 10,000 bales.

It is reported that the sales yesterday reached 67,000 bales, including 25,000 bales Surat, to arrive.

BREADSTUFFS continue quiet and steady, with the exception of mixed Corn, which is slightly easier.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—Evening.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, at 93⅛ @93⅜ for money.

The latest sales of American Stocks were: Erie Shares, at 23@23½.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 20.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 30,500 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 129f.; ditto *bas* 126f. The market closes firm at an advance of 3f. @10f. The total stock in port amounts to 214,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The Bourse closed firm, to-day, at 69f. 30c.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Twelfth Anniversary at Broome-street Church—The Preliminary Exercises—Treasurer's Report—Progress of Bible Revision—Important Changes in the Plan of Publication.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the American Bible Union commenced yesterday in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets—Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., the President, in the Chair. Although the ramifications of the Society extend throughout the whole of the United States, there were, of course, no delegates present from the South—the attendance being, therefore, unusually small. A long list of Vice-Presidents was appointed, consisting of Reverend gentlemen from all portions of the country, and several from England, including Rev. Mr. SPURGEON.

After the usual preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, Rev. ISAAC N. HILL was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, E. PARMLY, was presented. The following is an abstract, which was read by the Assistant Treasurer, C. A. BUCKBEE:

To cash paid as follows:

	Dr.	
Balance due the Treasurer, last year		$249 10
English Scriptures		10,453 45
Spanish Scriptures		93 36
German Scriptures		516 32
Home and Foreign Missions, &c., by donor's request		82 53
Bible Union Quarterly, Revision Tracts, &c.		896 60
Agents' Salaries		4,146 82
Agents' Expenses		1,360 76
Secretaries and Assistants		2,668 97
Life Members' and Directors' Certificates		50 12
Bad Bills, Exchange, Interest and Discount		327 67
Insurance, Fuel and General Contingencies		514 68
Total		$21,389 39
	Cr.	
By cash from Sales of Publications		$2,262 45
Members, Directors, Churches, Associations, &c		18,228 82
Balance due the Treasurer		898 12
Total		$21,389 39

Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE moved the adoption of the report, and Rev. J. Q. ADAMS seconded the motion in brief remarks, commendatory of the objects of the institution. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. WYCKOFF read the annual report, remarking that notwithstanding that the addresses of the brethren who had spoken sounded as if they were under affliction, the fact was the Union had done well, considering the distracted state of the country. The report detailed the operations of the Society, and acknowledged the favor with which the publications of the Society had been received, especially the revised edition of Matthew. The report generally presented an encouraging view of the progress of the Union, amid all its pecuniary trials, and held forth the idea that ultimately the revised editions of the Scriptures will be extensively used, and perhaps generally adopted.

Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, in a stirring address, moved the adoption of the report. He spoke in terms of earnest praise of the efficacy of the labors of the Society; the efficiency with which the work of the revisors had been conducted, and the vast responsibility devolving upon the people to sustain the movement.

Rev. LYMAN WRIGHT seconded the motion, approving particularly of that portion of the report recommending the hurrying up of the appearance of the New-Testament Scriptures. He also spoke feelingly of the members of the Society deceased during the past year,—particularly alluding to Brothers EDMONDS and PEAR.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman then announced the various committees on different portions of the report.

After providing for hospitalities to the members from abroad, the Union, at 12 M., adjourned until 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past two the Union reassembled, and was opened with prayer by Rev. B. C. TOWNSEND.

Rev. Mr. REMINGTON then proceeded to address the Society. He said that the fundamental idea of the founders of the Society was that they loved the Bible; that it was a revelation from Heaven, and should therefore be delivered to man as pure as possible in all languages. What then should stimulate them in carrying on the object of the Society? The Bible was a book of authority, and therefore it was important that every portion of it should be rendered pure. They were not at liberty to believe only portions, like the friends of THEODORE PARKER. In that case, they would need another revelation to teach them what portions to believe. They had but one revelation—that all Scripture was necessary "for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction and righteousness, that the men of God may be perfect." While he admitted the vast importance of the great National struggle now going on, he contended that the work of Bible revision was even more important. What matters it if the superstructure is destroyed, and the foundation is destroyed? He believed that the Bible was the foundation of our Government. He considered that God was humbling his people at this time, but that with sufficient trust in Him, the good work would be finally accomplished.

Rev. J. L. HODGE next addressed the meeting. He commenced by expressing his happiness in being allowed to advocate such a cause, however much his pride and ambition might lead him to hold back because he was unprepared. He dwelt long upon Christ's command: "Freely ye have received; freely give," and said the great truth was that if we were to give God's Word, it must be God's Word and nothing else. The same obligation that compelled them to circulate the Word, compelled them to make it pure. He gave a slightly humorous but strikingly forcible sketch of the process by which himself and others had become convinced of the necessity for Bible revision. He believed that any institution like this, that was the custodian of a great truth, and was loyal to it, was sure to succeed, as he believed this one would continue to succeed.

Rev. Dr. J. W. SARLES, from the Committee on Revisions of the Board of Managers, read, on behalf of the Board, the proposed changes in the plan of revision, proposed by the Board, to conform to the present state of its finances. They must suspend the work from the absolute impossibility of complying with the conditions heretofore exacted by the Society. The Board proposed to have the text published without the notes; the notes to be kept and published at any time when such a course would be practicable or advisable. The Board expressed the greatest confidence in the ability and scholarship of the Final Committee.

Mr. WYCKOFF, in answer to inquiries as to whether it was proposed to continue publishing the marginal notes, stated that it was intended to allow the revisors to decide as to the necessary number of notes to be published. They desired to publish the book so that it could be had either with or without the notes.

Dr. CONANT, one of the revisors, and a member of the Final Committee, expressed the desire of the translators that in all cases where necessary, the reader should have the same light as the translator—at least some notes to justify the changes, and in some cases, different translations, which different scholars might deem essential, and have the elaborate notes bound in pages at the end of the book.

Dr. MORTON, another of the translators, thought that while the spirit of the plan was right, it was incorrect to term it an alteration. It was merely a modification of the time of the publication of the notes.

JOEL MARSH, of Albany, thought they ought to carry on the work as originally intended, and if they could not do that, they ought to stop and wait till they had money enough.

Mr. WYCKOFF explained that the Union was much embarrassed for money, and though they were willing to publish the notes and authorities at a time when money was more plenty, they wished to have the liberty of publishing the text first. They would gain means by this to carry on the work according to the original plan. It was not proposed to impair the authenticity of the text. The examination would be the same, but the publication of the notes and authorities would be simply deferred. He stated that the officers of the Society had made all the sacrifice possible to forward the work.

Dr. PARKE further explained that the Board contemplated reducing the number of the Final Committee from five to four. They were also unable to obtain the four scholars connected with the Universities of Great Britain to review the books before publication. Just half the receipts had been cut off. The labors of Messrs. C. A. BUCKBEE and WYCKOFF and other officers had been greatly enlarged in order to effect a saving in the expenses.

Dr. ARMITAGE expressed his approval of the plan. They must either entirely suspend the work, or modify the plan so that the results of the revisors might be rendered available to increase the receipts of the Union, and meet the depressed condition of the country's finances.

Dr. WM. S. HALL was so far confident of the success of the Union that he would be one of ten to lend them $5,000 for either six months or a year.

Dr. CONANT suggested that the Board should be simply "authorized" instead of "required" to publish the text without the votes and authorities.

Dr. PATTERSELL was opposed to any modification that would allow of the publication of any revision with any defects that scholarship could remove.

Mr. WYCKOFF reasserted that it was not intended to impair the quality of the translation.

The Chairman suggested that it might serve the purposes of all the gentleman to adopt the plan, to be operative during the coming year.

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer, said they had no intention to bring down the standard of the work, and the Union was in need of the means that would be raised by availing themselves of the text of the revisors—the result of their labors. They had been too much afraid of opposition, and had been like the Apostles, tarrying at Jerusalem; they had been kept back by the notes and authorities when they should have been presenting results.

After further discussion and various propositions, the Union adopted Dr. CONANT'S suggestion to "authorize" instead of "request" the Board to make the change, and with that proviso the report was adopted unanimously.

Rev. A. H. SUDLINGHAM, of this City, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board.

The evening session was set apart for addresses by Rev. J. H. KALLOCH, Dr. ROBINSON, of Ohio, and Dr. GILETTE.

The meetings will be continued to-day, and Dr. ARMITAGE will deliver his address this evening.

California.

A FRATRICIDOUS CLERGYMAN—THE SECESSIONISTS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

SWEETWATER, 300 miles this side of Salt Lake, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The following additional items of news from California were received by the Pony Express, which brings San Francisco dates to Sept. 21.

The most exciting topic of discussion in San Francisco, within the last three days, grows out of a discussion which took place at a session of the Presbyterians, on a vote touching the duty of the clergy to declare themselves on the side of loyalty and against rebellion, and preach loyal doctrines to their congregations. Dr. W. A. SCOTT, of Calvary Church, alone voted against the resolution, and protested against its adoption. He believed the action of the late General Assembly on the state of the country, in adopting the Spring resolutions, as exceedingly mischievous and erroneous. He agrees, in the main, with the protest of Dr. HOGE, and the further defence of the same doctrine made in the late *Princeton Review*. He did not believe the Assembly had any right, from the Holy Scripture, from the Standard of the Church, to interfere with civil or political questions. There were other grave reasons why he could not approve of the action of the Assembly, but he could not consider it proper to introduce them into ecclesiastical and spiritual bodies. This position, assumed by Dr. SCOTT, has revived the charges against him of sympathising with secession, and raised much feeling in the community. There were threats of mobbing his church the next time services are held, but a force of police has been detailed to prevent any outbreak. Some of the newspapers have covertly encouraged the mob spirit, but the more influential citizens earnestly advise that Dr. SCOTT be left in the hands of his congregation, who are mostly Unionists.

Judge JOHN MCHENRY, formerly of the Fifth District Court of New-Orleans, was arrested in San Francisco yesterday, on complaint of a soldier in the United States service. The Judge had been trying to induce him to desert, and join the party that were going where he could get better pay. Not much importance is attached to this affair, but it only shows the sensitiveness here on the war question.

The Los Angelos *Star*, of the 19th of September, complains that a correspondent, writing from Los Angelos to a San Francisco paper, has misrepresented and greatly exaggerated, the number and doings of the Secessionists in the Southern counties. The *Star* remarks: "We require troops here for the general protection. The condition of affairs in San Bernandino, earnestly demands redress. The officers of the law require the presence of a military to aid as a *posse* to enable them to bring back the natives who have thrown themselves into the country. In this way the military can be useful;—but the foolish parade of riding over the country in search of Secessionists, is not only exceedingly harassing to the men, but positively detrimental to the interests of our country. We wish the *Alta* would produce its reliable information of 2,000 men completely organized in secret, and ready to rendezvous at such a place as the leaders direct. Can there be such an organization without our citizens knowing something about it; and yet this is news to every one of us. Who are the leaders and where the arms and ammunition? That object is to be accomplished."

The steamer *Panama* brings dates from Mazatlan, Mexico, to the 9th inst. She brought 75 passengers, $82,224 in specie, and 33 packages metallic ore.

Advices by her state that the city of Alamo, in Sonora, had been captured by a large Army from the State of Sonora.

It was understood and believed at Mazatlan that VAN DORN was advancing towards Sonora with a large force.

The family of DON THOMAS ROBINSON, one of the wealthiest citizens of the city of Guaymas, has left the State of Sonora on account of troubles in that State, and gone to California.

Business in Sonora was dull.

Several Secessionists at Mazatlan were engaged in denouncing the Government of the United States and all connected with it. Subsequently they wished Mr. CONNER, the American Minister, to give them certificates of United States citizenship, but were refused unless they would take the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. This they refused to do, and were disposed to be troublesome, till they found no sympathy among the Mexican or the majority of the American inhabitants.

WHALERS—TAHITI.

Whaling bark *Matthew Luce*, Cleveland, 1,300 bbls., got new mainmast, and sailed July 27 on cruise.

Bark *Morning Light*, Luce, 1,300 barrels whale, 750 sperm, sailed Aug. 3, on cruise.

Ship *New-England*, Hemstead, repaired, and sailed for home with 160 barrels, July 13.

The *Sam'l Oliver*, Redfield, arrived 13th, in 23 days from Arctic Ocean, July 5 and 6, but although whales were plenty on the way, had no knowledge of their taking any in the Open Polar Sea.

The following vessels were heard from to July 10 *Reindeer*, 5 whales; *Magnolia*, Pearce, 1; *Fabius* Smith, 2; *Montreal*, Soule, 2,—Mr. Gardner, mate, was killed by sperm whale;—*Thos. Dickinson*, 2; *Florinda*, Fish, 2; *Fanny*, Bliven, 4; *Corinthian*, *Julian*, *Wingear*, *Republican*, and *Ocean*—all clean.

Cotton from England.

The ship *John Bright*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, had on freight 108 bales of cotton.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published every THURSDAY MORNING. The number published this morning contains:

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, with a graphic letter from our own correspondent who was present at Lexington, giving details of the seige which have not before been made public.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES, showing the existing tone of feeling in every section of the country.

LEADING ARTICLES, discussing the current topics of the day.

THE DISUNION WAR—A history in detail of the events of the week connected with the great Rebellion.

FOREIGN NEWS, with full particulars of the accident to the *Great Eastern*.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS; a column of AGRICULTURAL and DOMESTIC INTEREST, and a carefully prepared page, showing exhibits of the markets, with the latest reports.

[Advertisement.]

The indefatigable KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is the cynosure of attraction. His elegant Fall Hats all at moderate prices, excite the warmest encomiums. His Hats and Caps of every variety, in the latest fashion, can be seen in his Emporium, and he is happy to see his friends if they do not buy.

[Advertisement.]

DEVLIN & Co.

Having made an important and desirable change in our firm, we beg to inform our readers that our entire resources are now employed in an extensive and rigorous prosecution of the *City retail* and *cash wholesale* men and boys clothing warehouse.

We enter on the Fall and Winter season with a large and well assorted stock in every department. Stylish ready-made clothing for men and boys, great varieties of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, vestings, &c., to make to order. And also a complete assortment of all descriptions of Army and Navy cloths, &c., to supply the largest orders.

The rates and terms in every department of our business shall be in keeping with the spirit of the times, viz:

Low profits, promptness, cash.

DEVLIN & Co.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand streets.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Sky Blue Kerseys.
A few hundreds of yards.
For sale by
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Undershirts and Drawers,
SILK, SUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes,
At the old established stand,
No. 61 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW.
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

The Excellence of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., has secured him an extensive patronage. His new Fall Styles, just issued, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine received the First Premium over all competition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Infallable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

BIRTHS.

READ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 2, Mrs. WM. A. READ, of this City, of a son.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—RYERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, WHELOCK W. NEWTON and ANNA D. RYERSON, all of this City.

MERSMORE—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. D. Mattison, Rev. J. F. MERSMORE, of Galt, Canada West, to JENNIE E., daughter of T. M. Ferguson, Esq., of this City.

DARLING—DUNSCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, JOSEPH F. DARLING to FRANCES M., second daughter of Edward Dunscomb, all of this City.

BALDWIN—MEED.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, JOSEPH C. BALDWIN and EMMA J. MEED, all of this City.

LYON—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Lindsay, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hagany, Rev. ASA P. LYON, of Fishkill, to Miss MARY J. LANE, daughter of Prof. H. B. Lane, late of Middletown, Conn.

FRAME—WILLETTS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, by Friends' ceremony, CHARLES P. FRAME to CAROLINE WILLETTS, daughter of the late Jacob Willetts, Bay Side.

DIED.

READ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, ROBERT READ.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock.

VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, ANN VAIL, in the 87th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Thomas Brown, No. 101 Attorney-st.

BOORMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at his house on 2d-av., ROBERT BOORMAN, long a resident of this City, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, James Boorman, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 1362d-av.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Monday, Sept. 30, at his residence, WILLIAM B. HIGGINS, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, southwest corner of Clermont and Willoughby ave., on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco and British Columbia papers please copy.

ZUGALLA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, of brain fever, FLORA, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth S. Zugalla, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Clinton-av., near Yates, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, HENRY S. WOODRUFF, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Franklin Woodruff, and his cousin, Albert Woodruff, are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at No. 238 Henry-st. His remains will be taken to Connecticut.

TOWNSEND.—At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, MICAJAH TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of his age.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

STEEL.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 29, HEZEKIAH STEEL, in the 77th year of his age.

☞ New-Orleans and Hartford papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—In Honesdale, Penn., on Thursday, Sept. 26, CLARA JONES, infant daughter of Dr. Ralph L. and Mary R. Briggs, aged 19 months and 3 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 519.—OCT. 2, 1861.
3, 49, 43, 46, 67, 24, 28, 44, 64, 60, 35, 53, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 520.—OCT. 2, 1861.
43, 17, 21, 53, 40, 1, 50, 24, 14, 7, 68, 56, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz; Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO SUTLERS.
TO MESS CATERERS AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Attention is called to the sale of old Wines, Brandies Cigars, &c., on THURSDAY, late the property of an old importing and jobbing house, now insolvent. See advertisement in auction column.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS.
MILITARY RIDING AND MARCHING BOOTS.
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (late Fulton-st.,)
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

LIGHT CAVALRY.
Two regiments of Light Cavalry are being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. SUMNER, late Chief Clerk of War, of which is the War Department. Applications made in person or by mail, addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. Recruiting office at No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 118, *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANT-ed, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTEST-ant woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Wants to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable young woman for chamberwork and washing; can do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 136 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls, one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the other as waiter, or would do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has lived six years in her last place; both understand their business thoroughly, and can produce the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an English girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 168 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COM-petent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and oblig-ing, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days, or address No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 16 and 17, a situation to do chamber-work and wait, or to take care of chil-dren; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTA-ble young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Green wich-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at 174 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls want situations to do chamberwork and washing or plain sewing. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for 2 days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fam-ily sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of growing children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cham-bermaid and seamstress; or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cham-bermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has got the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly-competent young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children or sew; is both willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of growing children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cham-bermaid and seamstress; or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTEST-ant woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Wants to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable young woman for chamberwork and washing; can do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 136 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls, one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the other as waiter, or would do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has lived six years in her last place; both understand their business thoroughly, and can produce the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an English girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 168 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COM-petent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and oblig-ing, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and wait-ress and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days, or address No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 16 and 17, a situation to do chamber-work and wait, or to take care of chil-dren; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTA-ble young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Green wich-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing or plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at 174 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls want situations to do chamberwork and washing or plain sewing. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for 2 days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fam-ily sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of growing children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cham-bermaid and seamstress; or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTEST-ant woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Wants to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable young woman for chamberwork and washing; can do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 136 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls, one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the other as waiter, or would do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has lived six years in her last place; both understand their business thoroughly, and can produce the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an English girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 168 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COM-petent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and oblig-ing, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days, or address No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 16 and 17, a situation to do chamber-work and wait, or to take care of chil-dren; good City reference can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as cook; understands French and American cooking; will assist in the coarse washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as a first-class cook; thoroughly under-stands her business; can cook all kinds of meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference to be had, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant as cook; also understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to do a little washing, if re-quired; City reference; seven years in last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 347 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY AND SO-ber middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a pri-vate family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, 2d floor, be-tween 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; one who thoroughly un-derstands her business; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and can make good pastry; is an excel lent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, FULLY qualified in every respect, wants a situation as cook, in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days at No. 61 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands French and English cooking, or will go out by the day; good City references given. Apply at No 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good, plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good refer-ence from her last place for three years. Apply at No. 251 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES an situation as a good cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 126 Madison-st., fourth floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference as to capability; has no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best of City refer-ence from her last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Address J. J. MORRIS, corner 12th-st. and Uni-versity-place.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has refer-ence from her last place. Call for two days at No. 6 Min-etta-lane, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; would assist with washing. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WO-man, a situation as cook. Apply at No. 247 Thomp-son-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English Protestant cook; best of City refer-ences will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women: one to do cooking, washing and ironing and baking in all its branches; the other to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to assist at washing or ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Both have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived for 4½ years. Call till suit-ed, at No. 176 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITU-Ations wanted by two young women: one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's ma-chine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 223 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th-st., sec-ond floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook, and help with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City refer-ence. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant, a situation as either cook, chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two sisters, one as first-class cook the other as first-class laundress. The most unexceptionable City refer-ences given. Can be seen until suited at No. 347½ 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Broadway.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUA-tions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laun-dress; the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 347½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and laundress. Call at No. 388 East 10th-st., near Avenue C. Wages, $5 or $7 a month.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived for over five years in one place. Call in Court-st., between 3d and 4th place, in the bakery, South Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 35 West 13th-st., be-tween 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and ironer in a small private family; has no objec-tion to the City or country; has the best of City refer-ence from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl in a private fami-ly to do plain cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; five years' reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, in City or country, by a respecta-ble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 33d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do the house-work of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 781 Washington-st., corner of Jane.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is re-spectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISH-es to get patronized in the neighborhood of No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; she takes work into the house or goes out by the day, with or without her machine; she is a first-class dressmaker; the best of City reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's-maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and make boys' clothing; has the best of City References; has no objection to travel; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 157 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Stanton.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SIT-uation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived over two years in her last situation; no objection to the coun-try. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SIT-uation by a respectable girl, with good City reference; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Call at No. 326 West 47th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general house-work; or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, without children, desires a situation as housekeeper or nursery-governess; would go to California in the same capacity, or travel with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ARNERT, New-Haven, Conn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, (a widow,) of the highest respectability, experience and refinement, desires a place as housekeeper or attend-ant upon an invalid, where she can have a home, and a moderate compensation. Address Mrs. C. W., care of J. Winchester, No. 36 John-st., N. Y., to whom she refers.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as housekeeper by an American lady, who can give the best of reference as to capability, honesty and in-dustry; is willing to take a situation in City, or would go West or South. Inquire for 2 days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as lady's maid, children's nurse, or as attendant upon an elderly person, by a young woman, perfectly competent, who has lived 10 years in her last place. Can be seen till employed, at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; she is competent to do up linen in the very best manner for gentlemen and ladies' fineries, and French fluting; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best fami-lies in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 27th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good references given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RE-spectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her busi-ness perfectly; also French fluting and mangling in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANT-ed, a situation by a Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capa-city in the most respectable City families; unexception-able reference from last employer. Can be seen till en-gaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES as situation as nurse; is experienced in the care of children from their birth; is a good seamstress, and has no objections to do light chamberwork, or travel with a lady to a good home more requisite than big wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—A LADY GOING TO RESIDE IN the country, wishes to procure a situation for her nurse; she is trustworthy and obliging; can take the en-tire charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children; is willing to make herself useful if required; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 3 West 24th-st.

A NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PRO-curing a situation as nurse for a woman, whom she can recommend with entire confidence; she has been for many years engaged in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 85 East 16th-st. in the store, for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; wages no object to a good home; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 29th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good seamstress, and would do the fine washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st. Has the best of City reference.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or would wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A VERY GOOD YOUNG nurse, and to do sewing, or nurse and chambermaid, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COM-petent woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference con-venient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, be-tween 11th and 12th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion, by a steady and experienced Protestant Scotch woman; can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, or would wait on an invalid lady. Good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 39 15th-st., near 4th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and chambermaid, or would do light housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation in the above capacity; any first-class family requiring the ser-vices of a competent and good-dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class. Good ref-erences. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANT-ed by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would like to wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as nurse or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 517½ 9th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SIT-uation wanted by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a young baby. Has 3½ years' reference from one place, where she lived in the capacity as nurse and sewer. Undeniable reference can be given for capability, neatness and honesty in either situation. Call at No. 352 2d-av., for three days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is anxious to procure a good situation for a very ex-cellent girl, who has lived with her as nurse and seam-stress for the past 3 years; she can cut and fit children's dresses; understands perfectly the use of both Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, and, if required, would be willing to assist in light chamber-work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 West 24th-st., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUA-tion wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, and bearing the highest testi-monials of her carefulness and competency, as nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition to children; can cut and fit their clothes, and will be found a desirable person; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's ma-chine; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to a short distance in the country; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant Swiss girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to take charge of the nursery; can speak French and German fluently; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at the Em-ployment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brother-hood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUA-tion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations: one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; the other as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference; two years in her last place. Call at No. 62 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable Protestant girl, with the best of City refer-ence, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or cham-bermaid and do fine washing. Call for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress,; one who is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 175 West 22d-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy person, a situation as nurse and seam-stress; will take care of a lady's room; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RE-spectable young English Protestant person, as nurse and seamstress, for the City or to go to Europe. Six years' City reference will be given. Apply at 51 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to take care of a child, or to do light chamberwork; understands the cut-ting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine if required; best of City ref-erence given. Apply at No. 347 6th-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes employment by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, or shirtmaking, and all kind of family sewing; is willing and obliging; good reference, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first pair of stairs, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAT

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION NOTICE.

CARPETS AND IMPORTANT SALE.

ON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4,
TO LADIES' CLOAK-MAKERS:
FRIDAY
the following Woolens, viz:
40 BALES, 800 PIECES, BLACK AND
COLORED SEALSKINS AND PLUSHES
FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
20 BALES, 800 PIECES, BLACK AND COLORED
BROADCLOTHS, OF ALL GRADES.
8 BALES, 300 PIECES, HEAVY AND FINE BEAVER
CLOTHS AND TRICOTS.
Black and Colored Merino Cloths;
All Fresh Goods, just landed.
Together with
FULL ASSORTMENTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and 8 Murray-st.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 29 Warren-st.,
will sell
THURSDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
Comprising an assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.
REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION
SALES EVERY THURSDAYS.
PRIVATE SALE ALSO AT PRIVATE SALE.
BOOTS AND SHOES BY THE PACKAGE,
Of every description, at lowest prices.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
On consignments.

CHARLES COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ASSIGNEE'S STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, in variety; rosewood etageres, book-cases, secretaries, extension tables, sideboards, &c. Catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned; the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Commissioners in trust named in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $2,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Chicago, and in the State of Ohio, on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. and 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all rails thereon, its water and other station-houses and fixtures, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used in constructing said road, or the track and superstructures thereof, and all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of every description, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Company, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchises of said several Companies to be sold and to act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and shall hold all of said original Companies, free from the liens of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase-money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or for taxes or assessments due or to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porters, segars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine, according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. We sold a part of this stock last Spring, which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. Brandies, ports, sherries, madeira, rum, gin, &c., in cases, demijohns, and casks; also, champagne, (Vin Imperial,) clarets, &c. Also, the balance of a select invoice of 600 cases, original cases, brand and label of one of the oldest houses in London, imported *via* Montreal, consisting of Don Pedro madeira, royal, golden and brown sherries, extra pale do., and superior old port, very rare old English wild cherry brandy, old brandies, gin, &c. Persons desiring a supply for private use will do well to improve this opportunity. Also, a few small lots from the private stock of a gentleman leaving for Europe, including a few dozen fine old V. O. P. (1848) pale sherry; do. madeira, brandy, Antigua rum, &c.
Also, a large and select importation of Havana cigars; port in bond, the balance remaining from sale of 29th of June last, viz: Choice conchas, operas, regalia, britanicas, yarguelas, brevas concha, preadors, &c.; R. Mediapos, of the following brands: Alpha, Aurora palmaga, la bouquet, emperadora, cotton plant, el cintode, otion, panch, figaro, la rosa, and about twenty other brands, in 1-10 and 1-4 boxes, in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following household furniture, viz.: Two elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; one mahogany parlor suite, in haircloth; one Voltaire chair, one rocker, three reception chairs, in fancy reps.; one rosewood centre table, marble top; one rosewood library bookcase, four dressing bureaus, three French bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring beds, extension table, dining chairs, wardrobe, washstands, enameled chamber suites, &c. Also, one elegant tapestry velvet carpets, &c. Also a superior rosewood, round corner, 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. Terms cash. By order of
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable oil-paintings, by order of executors. A fine collection of oil-paintings, the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur, deceased, comprising the works of F. Bol, Tempes, Gerard, Adam, Menser, Louvon, Lucatelli, De la Roche, Cevetta, Tintoretto, A. Duser, Halle, Gottzius, David, Rubens, and others of great celebrity. Also, a number of very fine modern oil-paintings, from the same collection, and an invoice of miscellaneous pictures, to close invoices and to pay advances. They can be examined as above, on and from Tuesday, Oct. 1, until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, at 11 o'clock, a private collection of fine oil-paintings, water-colors and engravings, comprising, among others, the works of Cooper, Turner, R. Morghen, J. Oliver, N. Poussin, Holbein, Wouvermans, C. Morland, Pyne, J. Haskins, Copley, Fielding, Kuyp, Wilson, Sir J. Reynolds, Muir, Joseph Vernet, Cane, Guerchine, Brown, J. C. Thorn and others. Also, three fine proof engravings, and the Head of Washington woven in silk, a rare and beautiful work of art. The above are now on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Handsome Furniture—Mahogany and walnut wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre and extension tables, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, tête-à-têtes, King's patent extension chair, bookcases, chairs, hatstands, &c.; carpets, counters, stoves, &c.; large parlor organ, suitable for a small church or school. Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., 1 sorrel horse, 8 years old, suitable for a doctor; 1 set single harness; also, 2 grocers' wagons.

J. F. DUNCAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES.—A good opportunity for stove dealers and others wanting store and office stoves, heaters, ranges and cooking-stoves. J. F. DUNCAN & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., $13,000 worth of stoves, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive. Terms cash on day of sale.
W. A. GRAHAM, Assignee.

A. B. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE of household furniture, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, China, silverware, &c.; carpeting and bedding. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCtion on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, in his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, two full-blood Black Russian Blood-hounds, 8 months old, 30 inches high, well broke and trained for hunting. Can be seen all day from 12 to 4 o'clock, at the salesroom.

SALES AT AUCTION.—METROPOLITAN POlice sale of unclaimed property, THIS DAY, at 10 A.M., at the 4-ill rooms over Centre Market.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 466 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, kitchenware, crockery, &c. Also, 3 large pier glasses, 3 mantel glasses. To be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.
The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.
Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.
We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 30 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 18½ MONTHS, $501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for cash or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

RESOURCES.		
1. Loans and Discounts		$356,902 33
2. Overdrafts		100 00
3. Due from Banks		4,419 55
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,151	— —
5. Due from Brokers	—	—
6. Real Estate		90,447 36
7. Specie		21,731 20
8. Cash Items		57,852 18
9. Stocks		115,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		—
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,559 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and Expense Account		1,000 00
Total		$653,911 72

LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$103,400	
Less Notes on hand	4,740	103,660 00
3. Profits		25,628 81
4. Due to Banks		2 46
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44,000 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
7. Due Depositors, on demand		235,492 09
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		38 603 34
Total		$653,911 72

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. C. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of October, 1861. JOHN VAN DOREN,
Notary Public.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER, } Trustees.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTgage BONDS of this Company Oct. 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 327 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED:
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. His gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent to bring out manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $6 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES', No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where DR. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.
Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.
The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.
Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.
The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
No conditional bid will be received.
The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.
The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.
PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTImate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. REMMELS, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. SYMMONDS, Actuary.
ASSIST. DOCTORS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes at [illegible] delivered by mail. L. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 128 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$119
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 3 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEDUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

questions of the *Tribune*. Even the Israelites could not make brike without straw.

FREMONT'S EMBARRASSMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have at last learned, from a most reliable source; a history of the embarrassments that have impeded the movements of Gen. FREMONT, the obstacles thrown in his path, his present strength and intentions; and we trust that, without furnishing information calculated to benefit the enemy, we may give a part of it, in justice to the General.

Having yesterday, by accident, met the confidential friend and law adviser of Gen. FREMONT, his counsel and partner in the great Mariposa Mine case, F. BILLINGS, Esq., of San Francisco, (one of the highly respectable firm of HALLECK, PRACHY & BILLINGS, the ablest exclusive law firms on the Pacific,) who had just returned from a business visit of three days to Gen. FREMONT, during which time he was the guest at his table and in full confidential intercourse with him, the following statements may be implicitly relied upon:

In the first place, since Gen. FREMONT assumed the command of the Western Division of our Army, his earnest entreaties for the necessaries for his Department have been slowly and carelessly replied to by the War Department at Washington, and the attention which should have been entirely given by him to the movements of his Army, has been distracted by looking after the money and means to equip, clothe and prepare that large body for action. Of arms, repeatedly called for, the supply has been wholly inadequate, and many of those furnished were of the poorest quality. The guns for the infanty are, a large proportion of them, of the old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, altered from flint lock to percussion caps, and many of the regiments have almost mutinied at being compelled to receive them. But even of these weapons, there is a large deficiency of numbers, and all his entreaties for more guns have been neglected. His cavalry forces is almost entirely without sabres, pistols or carbines; and for this reason, he has been compelled to order from Cincinnati a large supply of lances—a weapon ponderous in size, and to which none of our troops are trained. So in all the other departments, his requisitions from Washington have been neglected, delayed, or passed by, and he has had to go into the streets and on his own credit purchase stockings, shirts, shoes, and such things as are indispensable to his men, and thus his time and attention have been frittered away in looking after details, with which he desired to have nothing to do, and ought to have had nothing to do.

As to speculators and jobbers around him and on his staff, of which so much complaint has been made, the most notorious of them all, ISAAC C. WOODS, late of ADAMS & Co's., San Francisco, a man of great capacity and indomitable energy, but somewhat stained in reputation, was placed on his staff at the urgent request of FRANK BLAIR himself. Gen. FREMONT has applied repeatedly to the War Department to place in charge of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, at St. Louis, their own officers, and relive him from all attention to these matters. Those requests have been overlooked and disregarded, and he has been left, almost unaided, to raise men, money, equipments, clothing, and all materials for war, with little if any assistance or attention from the Department at Washington, which seems entirely engrossed with the operations under its own immediate eye on the Potomac.

While engaged in this herculean task, jealousies and bickerings have grown up, and Mr. BLAIR and his quondam friends have set upon his flanks like hounds on a stag, and with an enemy in front, with an empty Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, he has been called upoo to advance a large Army to clear out Missouri and protect the wide field of operations in the West. Nay, more than this; when he was just ready to begin the work, and his troops were embarked, an order came calling from his force six thousand of his best organized and disciplined troops for Washington, or some other point, and then were taken away.

We make no charges, but it really looks as if the War Department had actually intended to sacrifice Gen. FREMONT and his Army. He has now taken the field, with a comparatively small force, to meet an enemy forty thousand strong; the arms furnished him being of the poorest quality, and short in quantity; his artillery force small, and not thoroughly equipped; with a moral gloom over his Army, caused by the disasters of Lexington and Springfield, and set upon by enemies in his rear—but he will end all this clamor by a triumphant victory, or fall on the field.

Gen. FREMONT appreciates fully and precisely his situation. He knows that unless he can achieve a brilliant victory at once, no matter what the embarrassments that surround him, his hard-earned reputation as a military man has gone forever; and, stimulated by this, and goaded as a stag at bay, as may be seen from his letter, written just before his departure, he will "stake his fortune on the hazard of the die," and disappoint his enemies and cheer his friends within a short time by a brilliant victory, or will end his career forever.

We have an abiding faith in the capacity of Gen. FREMONT. We have known him well in California, and have listened by the hour to the gallant KIT CARSON, as he detailed events in his life at FREMONT'S side, showing his great ability, unyielding persistence and daring courage; and we say to the people of the Northwest, wait patiently events that will soon culminate. JOHN C. FREMONT will conquer all obstacles, overcome all difficulties, and "achieve *true greatness*."

We are gratified to know that Mr. BILLINGS proceeds at once as a disheartened gentleman—a man of worth, of truth, of piety—to Washington, and will frankly and fully state to the President Gen. FREMONT'S situation, his wants, his demands and necessities; and show him where the fault really is. It may be that the General will again be beaten, and his life lost in the great struggle now before him. If such should be the fate of the Army in Missouri, impartial history will show that the fault was at Washington, not at St. Louis.

CALIFORNIAN.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island were paraded a few days ago for the purpose of having arms issued to them. They have been unarmed since their surrender in Texas. But only thirty out of the whole number consented to receive arms. Subsequently they were again paraded and addressed by their officer, who explained that, although they were asked to take arms, it was not intended that they should be required to do anything in violation of the oath forced upon them in Texas. After this assurance, all the men, with the exception of two or three, took the arms offered them, and are now doing regular guard-duty on the island. Hitherto they have had no duty at all to attend to beyond the necessary camp policing. The men generally are dissatisfied at not receiving their discharge, which they expected would be granted to them on their arrival at Fort Hamilton.

Five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners confined in Castle William have died, and been buried on the Island. It is said that there is more want of personal cleanliness among them than is absolutely justified by circumstances. Some of them have acknowledged to their custodians that they did not know exactly what they were fighting for, but that they went with the majority.

The steamship *Roanoke*, lately of the New-York and Virginia line, has been chartered by Government, and is now taking in coals. It is not known where she will go, but she is expected to take troops somewhere.

The sloops-of-war and gun-boats ordered by Congress will soon be completed. By the end of October they should all be in commission, and ready for any service required of them. On the 5th inst. the gun-boats ordered expressly for the Western rivers will be due at Cairo, according to contract.

The United States storeship *Release* has received all her provisions, stores, &c., and will ship her crew immediately, preparatory to going to sea.

The *Rhode Island* commenced to take in her stores yesterday.

The *Augusta* left the Navy-yard, and joined the *James Adger*, *Alabama*, and *Unadilla*, now lying off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottawa*.

The three boats now being built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very satisfactorily, and will probably be ready for launching about the end of the month.

The purchased steamer *Whitehall* arrived at the yard, and her machinery was surveyed, and the steamer *Ellis's* machinery also, which arrived at the yard a few days ago.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.

The United States gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed at the Novelty Works, yesterday made the trial trip, with the Government inspectors and a considerable party of other gentlemen on board. Among others were Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commodore GREGORY, HORATIO N. ALLEN, and Capt. FORBES. The vessel left the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock A. M., and proceeded under moderate steam down the bay. During the trip the propeller was worked up to 90 revolutions per minute, the vessel attaining a speed between 10 and 11 knots an hour. The machinery worked perfectly, and gave entire satisfaction to the inspectors. During its greatest velocity, there was no heating of the journals apparent, a circumstance which was highly gratifying for the first trial. The vessel went outside the Light-ship, and on her return she was handed over to the Government, and left at the Navy-yard. This is the third vessel completed by the Novelty Works within the required time, and the fourth, the *Pawnee*, will make her inspection trip on Friday. The *Seneca* is of precisely the same dimensions as the other boats, which have been fully described in the Times.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

Capt. CATHCART, of the schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived this morning from Fort Pickens, reports that on the 20th of September, when three miles south of Cape Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, pilot built, (probably the *Henrietta*,) with a color in her rigging as a signal for us to speak her, but she being a suspicious-looking customer, and seeing a large gun amidships, concluded to give her a wide berth. She made no attempt to chase us.

IN PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* was signaled off Demarara on the 14th, in search of the privateer *Sumter*. She proceeded towards Surinam, at which place the *Sumter* had been a short time before.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed from here to-day, with an incomplete armament.

The gun-boat *Sciota* was launched this morning.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The following steamships are now taking in coal and provisions for the Government, viz.: *Vanderbilt*, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Roanoke* and *Coatzocoalcos*. They are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops.

The propellers *Seneca*, *Uncas* and *Sachem* have been sold to the Government on private terms.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION.

By Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction, and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the National energies and throws its dark shadow over the Land; though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile and advancing with gigantic steps towards greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress, and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been staved from the fire-side and from the camp; internal order has prevailed; plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted; our National rights are respected; partizan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many Nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic emotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperiled institutions. The marvelous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our National spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true National greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

In this hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow before Him and acknowledge our National sins, Infinite Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the startling evidence of the mutability of human affairs taught us in the lessons of the year will tend to subdue our hearts, and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the wonder of the world and the glory of this nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are vouchsafed unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discern, we should make our public acknowledgements:

Therefore, I, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do earnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the (L. S.) City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

His Excellency Gov. MORGAN has been requested by the War Department to constitute one of the regiments from the State of New-York an Engineer Regiment, and to get the same ready for active duty at the seat of war with the greatest possible dispatch. He has accordingly ordered that the regiment organized by Col. SERRELL, as the Engineer and Artisan Regiment, be remustered into the service of the United States as engineer officers and soldiers. This is the only engineer regiment that has been called for by the United States Government from any of the States. The men of this regiment will receive the pay of sappers and miners, and the officers will rank other volunteers. Col. SERRELL brings a widely-known name as an Engineer to this service. Although but 34 years of age, his name is identified with many works in this country, among which are the first suspension bridge across the Niagara River and that at St. John, N. B. He has built fourteen railroads, been connected as Engineer with the water-works of Boston, Brooklyn, Bridgeport and St. John; has been four years Consulting Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and was Consulting Engineer to the Committee of the House on the Pacific Railroad. He is familiar with the country and fortifications about Beaufort, N. C., where he owns a large tract of land. In fact, built the railroad connecting Beaufort with Goldsborough, and also that connecting Cape Fear River with Western North Carolina.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Four companies of the Fourth Irish Brigade, and one company of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. BOYLE, were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Seven companies were inspected and mustered into the United States service on Tuesday, viz.: Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters. Capt. HASTINGS; Cos. A and B, Seward's Own, Capts. SCHAUSER and FISCHER; three companies Marine Artillery, Capt. HOWARD, U. S. N.; Co. H, Morgan Rifles, Capt. HUELSACKER; and Co. H, New-York Rifles, Capt. TODD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JUDGE MAYNARD ROBBED.—JOHN T. BROWN, formerly a constable, now a bill collector, was arrested by Officer CUMMINGS, of the Tombs Police Court, on Tuesday evening, charged with having stolen $322 32 from Judge ABRA K. MAYNARD, of the Marine Court. The accused had a claim against the Judge for collection, and presented it on Saturday, when he had no money in his pocket. Mr. MAYNARD sent BROWN to GEORGE H. PURSER, with directions for the latter to draw a check in his favor upon the Broadway Bank, payable to him or his order. Instead of doing so, BROWN requested Mr. PURSER to draw the check payable to bearer, which was done, and he, of course, had no difficulty in obtaining the money from the bank. After waiting a reasonable time, and hearing nothing of BROWN, Judge MAYNARD made inquiries which satisfied him of the man's dishonesty. He, therefore, had him arrested, and Justice OSBORNE has the case under examination. The prisoner refused to account for the money.

A COLORED SECESSIONIST.—WILLIAM JONES, a stalwart negro, whose manners proclaimed him to be demented, was arrested on Tuesday evening for assaulting Officer BOOTH, of the Twentieth Ward. The prisoner had a large bag of meal under one arm, and was mounted upon a barrel in Thirtieth-street, harranguing a crowd of men and boys. The burden of his discourse was the happiness of southern slaves, and he announced his determination of going to Dixie's Land to tender his feeble arm in support of the rebels—the aforesaid bag of meal being provided for his journey. The policeman hearing his ravings, asked him if he had not talked enough, and at the same time pushing over the barrel caused a subsidence of the eloquence. JONES was naturally irate at the indignity, and springing to his feet, hit the officer in the face, coupling the blow with the assertion that he could whip any Yankee policeman. The result, however, did not verify the boast, and the "colored gemman" was marched to the station-house. Alderman CRIPP yesterday locked him up.

FRAUD UPON THE RELIEF FUND.—A lady-like woman, named ANNE FELLEN, *alias* BAUER, was committed yesterday by Alderman CRIPP, at Jefferson Market, for defrauding the City to the extent of $17 50, by obtaining relief from the fund provided for the families of volunteer soldiers. On the 2d of last August the prisoner went to the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, No. 16 Fourth-avenue, and presented a certificate from the officers of the Eighteenth Ward, representing that she was the wife of a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., then in actual service, and recommending that the sum of $8 50 per week should be allowed her. The document appeared to be genuine, and she received aid to the amount above stated. It was afterwards discovered that her real name was BAUER, and that she had no claims to the charity of the fund. Her arrest was not effected until yesterday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.—The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate-house, new gates have been constructed and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world.

CONVICTS ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—On the night of the 13th ult., the law office of Mr. JOSEPH R. DICKERSON, in Tryon-row, was forced open and robbed of clothing valued at $35. LEWIS GARRETT, one of the alleged burglars, was arrested soon after by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward Police, and the evidence being conclusive, Justice OSBORN committed him for trial. GARRETT'S confederate, GEORGE WILSON, *alias* JAMES W. TAYLOR, escaped at the time, but was seen in Franklin-street yesterday afternoon by Officer GOLDEN, who took him into custody. TAYLOR was also locked up for trial, after making some confessions respecting the burglary. These prisoners are old housebreakers, as the criminal records show that each has served two years and six months in the State Prison on conviction for burglary, in which they were jointly engaged.

BROADWAY JEWELERS DEFRAUDED.—A man named JAMES H. LAGRANGE called at the jewelry-store of FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 825 Broadway, a day or two since, and passed a worthless check in payment for a diamond ring, worth $65. The merchants were induced to part with the ring upon the representations of the accused that he was a person of means, residing at New-Orleans. He stated that he kept his funds at Bank of America, and drew the check upon that institution. It was afterwards ascertained that the most important part of LAGRANGE'S story had no foundation in fact, as the Bank had no funds belonging to him. He was arrested by Officer CARGILL, and Justice DOREMUS held him for examination.

A YOUNG BURGLAR CAUGHT.—A few nights since the dwelling of JANE SCOTT, No. 229 West Forty-second-street, was broken into, and robbed of clothing and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $33 50. Yesterday Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested JOSIAH STORMS, a lad, 15 years of age, on suspicion of being the offender, and after he had been in custody a short time, he admitted his guilt, giving information which resulted in the recovery of most of the property. The prisoner's appearance was that of a respectable boy, and he said that he had been led into crime by a bad companion, contrary to his inclination. He was committed by Alderman CRIPP.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—BERTHA THOUSICK, a child eight years of age, living in New-Jersey, was run over yesterday morning by a Second-street stage, near Union Market, and died soon afterwards in consequence of the injury. The driver of the stage was arrested, and Justice BRENNAN committed him, pending the result of an investigation to be made by Coroner JACKMAN.....A boy, six years of age, son of Mr. BARR, living at No. 316 Sixth-street, was instantly killed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by a hogshead of tobacco rolling upon him from a cart. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest in the case.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—FIRST PAY-ROLL FOR WORK ON THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—The first pay-roll for work on the new Court-house, amounting to $1,580, (for two weeks,) was presented and audited yesterday at the County Bureau, in the Comptroller's office, the same having been duly vouched by the Building Committee. Mr. TUCKER has a small army of diggers and carmen, and is making rapid progress with the work. All the trees within the limits set apart for the building and surrounding grounds have been cut down and removed, so that a clear view of the large space which the Court-house will occupy can be seen.

STOLE FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.—HENRY TOPPING, errand-boy in the leather-finding store of PHILIP H. GRIFFIN, No. 384 Pearl-st., was yesterday arrested for stealing goods belonging to his employer. He confessed his guilt, and said that he had sold the property to PETER ORT, a shoemaker, at No. 134 Stanton-street. ORT'S place was searched, and goods valued at $133 79, which Mr. GRIFFIN identified, were found. ORT was arrested for receiving stolen property, and Justice KELLY held both the accused for trial.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the large frame building, corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street, was found in flames. The premises, for some two or three years past, had been occupied by a religious organization as a place of assembly on the Sabbath. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the evidences of his work were apparent in the fact that the benches were piled together and covered with rags saturated with camphene. The loss on the building is not large.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Tuesday night, as Mr. CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, of West Twenty-second-street, was passing through Mercer-street, a Frenchman, named EDWARD MADDEN, approached him and snatched his watch. He ran away with it, but was pursued by Officer WARREN, of the Eighth Precinct Police, and arrested. Alderman CRIPP committed him for trial.

The Trial Trip of the City of New-York.

It is only on rare occasions that Commerce lends herself to relaxation, but when she does so it is with so complete a heartiness, that we forget her usual austerity and are carried away with the genuine pleasure of the event. The proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are not given to play. Any one who takes the trouble to step upon their wharf at Pier No. 44, will find that their usual avocation is to crush, run over, and otherwise utterly annihilate the mere seeker after idleness. Carts that are driven by men who apparently thirst for your life; horses of venerable aspect but savage instincts; ropes that lie under your feet and deceitfully pretend to be fastened until you tread upon them, when they run away with a shriek; huge bales and barrels that stagger in mid-air as if they too had seen the elephant before going on board; platforms that slide up to the ship's side insidiously, and lurch you overboard if you are not very wide-awake—these are the sort of things that welcome the ordinary visitor to Pier No. 44. He sees around him a scene of activity. Commerce, like a sturdy wench, has her petticoats looped up, and her arms bared, and the words which drop from her lips are not the peaceful communings of a gentle spirit. The average visitor, in a word, is very apt to have enough of it.

But yesterday was a festival in the calendar. The Company's wharf was as quiet as a convent, and in the matter of getting in as difficult, except to the privileged. Those who were armed with a ticket speedily found that the proprietors meant play and not work for this day at least. All the usual obstacles were removed, not even a cab-driver remaining to tell where once they had been. Lying snugly by the wharf was the little steamer *Birkbeck*, and out in the stream could be seen the new steamer the *City of New-York*. It was to give the latter vessel an American baptism that the day had been set apart. Mr. J. G. DALE, the agent of the line, generously availed himself of the opportunity to extend invitations to a large number of guests. Some of our most prominent citizens were represented. We noticed among others, Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. J. W. GERARD, &c.

The cards hinted that the steamer *City of New-York* would start about 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later when she pointed her bows for the hook of the renowned Sandy. The run to Quarantine was accomplished in a few minutes, and there the ship lay to, to receive some guests from the British ship-of-war now anchored off Staten Island. When these worthy tars had come on board she steamed gently down to the United States gun-boat, whose iron teeth grinned horribly a ghastly smile, and whose boarding crew immediately made preparations to look into our intentions, and see whether we ought not all be sent to Fort Lafayette. A word from Collector BARNEY satisfied the officials, by which we were spared, no doubt, the ignominy of a prison or the alternative of being blown into atoms.

The *City of New-York* is one of the fastest screw-steamers afloat. Her engines are new, and cannot, of course, be worked up to their full speed at present; but, notwithstanding this, and a very low pressure of steam, she accomplished a speed of 14 miles an hour. An idea can be formed of her running capabilities, when we state that on the return stretch she held her own with the *Clifton*, which is considered one of the fastest ferry boats on the bay. She is nominally of 600 horse power, the diameter of her cylinders being 86 inches and length of stroke 42 inches. Her engines, two in number, are horizontal, and act directly on the screw shafts. They are supplied with WARREN'S patent balanced slide-valves, which enables both engines to be wrought with two hands. To supply these magnificent specimens of mechanism with vitality, there are 6 tubular boilers with 20 furnaces, the water being produced by SEWELL'S patent condenser. The boilers have been proved at sixty pounds pressure—more than double what they are ever likely to experience. The screw has three blades, is 18 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 29 feet. When we add that the length of the ship is 340 feet, and her breadth of beam 40 feet 6 inches, we have said all that the general reader will desire to know concerning her technical merits.

The trip yesterday extended from Sandy Hook into the dining-saloon, and thence back to New-York. Some deluded enthusiasts stated that the ship really got a glimpse of Fire Island. Those who were on deck probably saw that charming spot, but the majority, it is grievous to state, were down stairs, partaking of a hospitality which really seemed to be inexhaustible. A better collation has seldom been seen, and, thanks to the admirable officers, it was served without confusion. After the vulgar but prevalent cravings of appetite had been satisfied, there was, of course, a little toasting, and it was noticeable that at this period Mr. THURLOW WEED, scenting the speech from afar, quietly took his departure. Mr. Collector BARNEY was not so fortunate. He was captured in the act, and not released until he had pleasantly and humorously acknowledged the attentions of his friends. Capt. PETZEL, the Commodore of the line, was also toasted, and the heartiness with which his name was hailed by the guests proved how sincerely he is esteemed. A better sailor, or a more kindly gentleman, does not float or walk. There was Capt. JENKINS, too, of the *Persia*, beaming benevolently on the works of his rivals, and a fine band of music outside to give point and emphasis to such toasts as the "Queen," and the "President of the United States."

It was dark before the vessel returned to her wharf, but convivility and propriety prevailed up to the last moment. The excursion, indeed, was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended. The ship behaved splendidly, and in her fastest moments was free from the thumping so common to propellers. She is a worthy addition to the many fine steamers belonging to this excellently conducted line, and will, we have no doubt, give a good account of herself hereafter.

Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—WARMING AND VENTILATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CURTIS in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, giving the results of his observations after visiting the various schools during the present term, and recommending the following reforms: First, that some measures be adopted to prevent overcrowding of the schools, particularly the Primaries, which he thinks should not consist of over 800 pupils each; second, that stringent regulations be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before entering the public schools; and third, that the present system of recesses for the different classes be abolished, and the former plan of two sessions a day be restored, with an intermission of an hour between the two, allowing the pupils to go home to dinner. After some discussion, in which the suggestions of the Superintendent were favorably regarded, the communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of the removal of the heating apparatus from School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, and the substitution of Baker & Smith's apparatus, was called up, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which the comparative merits of Baker & Smith's, Vining & Co.'s, Harrison's, and other makers' heating apparatus, were freely canvassed, and also the action of the School officers of the Twentieth Ward, in contracting for the work without previously advertising therefor, in accordance with the rules of the Board. The report of the Committee was finally adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees were then received, and several from the Finance Committee, ordering the payment of sundry small bills, were adopted, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, Oct. 9.

City Politics.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention met last evening, at RUNK'S Hotel, in Grand-street. Five delegates each from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, responded to their names. JOSHUA L. PEIRCE was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE GAMBY, Secretary. The prominent candidates named were Supervisor THOMAS LITTLE, ANDREAS WILLMAN and ANDREW KROPF, the votes being pretty equally distributed between them. After an ineffectual effort to agree, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Yesterday evening the Sixth Senatorial District Republican Convention met at the Central Committee's rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sixth Senatorial District. There were three candidates, viz.: ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, ELIOTT C. CUMBIN and WASHINGTON SMITH. At the tenth ballot, WASHINGTON SMITH was nominated. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Judge BULL.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention of delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Senator for the Seventh District, met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, A. R. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable time was spent in hearing the question of contested seats in the Twentieth Ward, and which has terminated by admitting the delegation headed by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER. WM. P. ESTERBROOK offered a series of resolutions, urging every patriot to rally around the Administration, and give it all possible support in its efforts to uphold the Constitution and crush out this stupendous and wicked rebellion. Also, that while in favor of a Union Party in reference to National affairs, it was the duty of the Convention to nominate only honest and able men. On motion of the same gentleman, the following from each Ward were appointed a Committee to confer with the Union Convention, viz.: Twelfth Ward, J. M. Reed; Nineteenth Ward, N. P. Anderson; Twentieth Ward, C. H. Tucker; Twenty-first Ward, H. P. Easterbrook; Twenty-second Ward, B. Firth. A motion that each delegate should name his candidate, called forth a long discussion, but was finally carried, and four candidates were named by the different Wards, viz.: Twelfth Ward, Wm. A. Darling; Nineteenth Ward, Darling; Twentieth Ward, J. Gracie King; Twenty-first Ward, J. H. White; Twenty-second Ward, R. H. Shannon. Adjourned until Wednesday.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The People's County Convention was held here yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK. There was a large attendance, the majority being Republicans. GEORGE GEDDES was nominated by acclamation for Senator. Judge SHANKLAND, JEROME J. BRIGGS, and other prominent Republicans, took the lead in the proceedings.

A straight-out Republican Convention was also held, and ALLEN MUNROE renominated for State Senator. On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day nominated THEO. MILLER, of Columbia, for the Supreme Court Judge.

The Republican Convention also met and nominated for the same place ERASTUS COOK, of Ulster.

The Republican General Committee have called a County Convention for Saturday, Oct. 12.

The People's Convention has been called for Thursday, Oct. 10.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THEODRICK R. WESTBROOK has been nominated as the Union candidate for State Senator for the Tenth District.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic State Convention at Madison to-day nominated B. FERGUSON for Governor; H. N. BILLINGS, Lieutenant-Governor; CHARLES S. BENTON, Secretary of State; H. L. DOWMAN, Treasurer; P. A. ORTON, Attorney General; and JAMES JOLLMAN for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed to sustain the present war policy.

Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met here this P. M., Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania, presiding.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows the total expenditures are $370,000, and a deficit of less than $28,000.

Canal Accident.

ST. CATHERINE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Four gates of lock No. 20, Welland Canal, near Thorold, were carried away, this afternoon, by the schooner *Harriet Ross*, and it will probably take three days to repair the damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEES—THE ACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION REPUDIATED BY THE REPUBLICANS—PRIMARY MEETINGS CALLED.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, C. W. GODARD, President, in the chair. At the last meeting, held one week ago, a report of the Executive Committee, calling primary meetings to elect delegates to the different Conventions to nominate candidates for county and other offices to be filled at the ensuing election, was laid on the table to await the action of the so-called Peoples' or Union Convention, held at the City Hall last Saturday. The special business, therefore, before the Committee was the consideration of the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. COIT, of the Sixth Ward, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed. This motion was put and lost by the following vote—ayes, 35; noes, 43.

Mr. NORRIS, of the Tenth Ward, moved to adopt the report, whereupon a discussion ensued, lasting for nearly four hours, during which time there was much excitement between the parties opposed to and in favor of the report. Those who favored the report did so mainly because they believed that the candidates selected by the People's Convention had not been properly nominated. A few opposed the People's ticket because several of the candidates were believed to have their sympathies strongly enlisted on the side of the rebels. Messrs. MURPHY, LAWLER and NORRIS were the three candidates whose loyalty was questioned. In regard to the last named candidate, Mr. NORRIS, of the Tenth Ward, presented an affidavit, signed by J. T. P. SMITH, showing that quite recently he had expressed disloyal sentiments. The statements made as to the disloyalty of the other candidates named, were based upon rumor merely. Per contra Mr. MCDIVERAID, of the Seventeenth Ward, produced a letter from Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, indorsing the loyalty of Messrs. MURPHY and NORRIS. Those who opposed the report and favored the adoption of the ticket nominated, did so for the purpose of presenting a united front against the rebellion, and as a matter of good policy in the present crisis. The report calling the Primaries, was finally adopted by the following vote: Ayes, 46; Nays, 31.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting at the "Capitol," on Joralemon-street. A motion to indorse the straight Democratic State ticket, headed by D. FLOYD JONES, was voted down—ayes 13, noes 25. A resolution to indorse the action of the Kings County People's Convention was presented. A motion to lay the same on the table was lost—ayes 14, noes 35. At this stage of the proceedings, a rumor reached the Committee that the Republicans had ordered primary meetings, whereupon a motion to adjourn for one week was made and carried.

INVESTED THEIR FUNDS.—The Greenpoint Division Sons of Temperance, No. 99, at a meeting held a few evenings since, voted unanimously to invest $500 of their surplus funds in United States Treasury notes. One Society at Hempstead, last week, invested $2,000 in these securities, and, in fact, nearly every Society on Long Island, having funds on hand, is preparing to do the same patriotic act.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.—The Naval Cadetship, placed at the disposal of the Board of Education by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, was on Tuesday evening awarded to WM. HENRY MOST, a pupil of Public School No. 16. The fortunate appointee was born in Hempstead, L. I., and is now 16 years old. His father is a sailor in the Navy.

SHIPPING.—During the month of September the cargoes of sixty-nine vessels were discharged at the wharves in this city, viz.: Sugar, 23; dyewood, 6; hides, 2; ballast, 15; coal, 4; naval stores, 1; salt 3; guano, 3; copper ore, 2; bone-ash, 1: assorted, 7; iron, 1.

THE LATE JOSIAH REEVES.—The Board of Education have granted the request of the teachers of Public School No. 6 to permit them to place a tablet in that school to the memory of the late Principal, JOSIAH REEVES.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm. Sales 20,000 bushels Amber Iowa; 13,000 bushels of Chicago Spring, at 95c.; 16,000 bushels ditto on private terms; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 8,000 bushels Winter Michigan and Ohio, $1 10; 7,000 bushels White Canadian, $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels at 38c., 4,000 bushels at 35½c., 27,000 bushels at 39c. PEAS firm. Sales 2,600 bushels at 56c. CANAL FREIGHTS—18½c. on Corn, 20c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 350,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—248,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 50, and 4,400 bushels Winter Red Indiana, $1 13; this morning, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, $1 04; 2,000 bushels prime Red Indiana, at $1 16, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN scarce; sales last night, 12,000 bushels Iowas, at 42c.; to-day, 3,500 bushels Illinois, at 44c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 40c.; Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,425 bbls. Flour

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

questions of the *Tribune*. Even the Israelites could not make brike without straw.

FREMONT'S EMBARRASSMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have at last learned, from a most reliable source, a history of the embarrassments that have impeded the movements of Gen. FREMONT, the obstacles thrown in his path, his present strength and intentions; and we trust that, without furnishing information calculated to benefit the enemy, we may give a part of it, in justice to the General.

Having yesterday, by accident, met the confidential friend and law adviser of Gen. FREMONT, his counsel and partner in the great Mariposa Mine case, F. BURBANK, Esq., of San Francisco, (one of the highly respectable firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, the most eminent law firms on the Pacific,) who had just returned from a business visit of three days to Gen. FREMONT, during which time he was the guest at his table and, in full confidential intercourse with him, the following statements may be most implicitly relied upon:

In the first place, since Gen. FREMONT assumed the command of the Western Division of our Army, his earnest entreaties for the necessaries for his Department have been slowly and carelessly replied to by the War Department at Washington, and the attention which should have been entirely given by him to the movements of his Army, has been distracted by looking after the money and means to equip, clothe and prepare that large body for action. Of arms, repeatedly called for, the supply has been wholly inadequate, and many of those furnished were of the poorest quality. The guns for the infanty are, a large proportion of them, of the old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, altered from flint lock to percussion caps, and many of the regiments have almost mutinied at being compelled to receive them. But even of these weapons, there is a large deficiency of numbers, and all his entreaties for more guns have been neglected. His cavalry force is almost entirely without sabres, pistols or carbines; and for this reason, he has been compelled to order from Cincinnati a large supply of lances—a weapon ponderous in size, and to which none of our troops are trained. So in all the other departments, his requisitions from Washington have been neglected, delayed, or passed by, and he has had to go into the streets and on his own credit purchase stockings, shirts, shoes, and such things as are indispensable to his men, and thus his time and attention have been frittered away in looking after details, with which he desired to have nothing to do, and ought to have had nothing to do.

As to speculators and jobbers around him and on his staff, of which so much complaint has been made, the most notorious of them all, ISAAC C. WOMBLE, late of ADAMS & Co's., San Francisco, a man of great capacity and indomitable energy, but somewhat stained in reputation, was placed on his staff at the urgent request of FRANK BLAIR himself. Gen. FREMONT has applied repeatedly to the War Department to place in charge of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, at St. Louis, their own officers, and relive him from all attention to these matters. These requests have been overlooked and disregarded, and he has been left, almost unaided, to raise men, money, equipments, clothing, and all materials for war, with little if any assistance or attention from the Department at Washington, which seems entirely engrossed with the operations under its own immediate eye on the Potomac.

While engaged in this herculean task, jealousies and bickerings have grown up, and Mr. BLAIR and his quondam friends have set upon his flanks like hounds on a stag, and with an enemy in front, with an empty Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, he has been called upon to advance a large Army to clear out Missouri and protect the wide field of operations in the West. Nay, more than this; when he was just ready to begin the work, and his troops were embarked, an order came calling from his force six thousand of his best organized and disciplined troops for Washington, or some other point, and them were taken away.

We make no charges, but it really looks as if the War Department had actually intended to sacrifice Gen. FREMONT and his Army. He has now taken the field, with a comparatively small force, to meet an enemy forty thousand strong; the arms furnished him being of the poorest quality, and short in quantity; his artillery force small, and not thoroughly equipped; with a moral gloom over his Army, caused by the disasters of Lexington and Springfield, and set upon by enemies in his rear—but he will end all this clamor by a triumphant victory, or fall on the field.

Gen. FREMONT appreciates fully and precisely his situation. He knows that unless he can achieve a brilliant victory at once, no matter what the embarrassments that surround him, his hard-earned reputation as a military man has gone forever; and, stimulated by this, and goaded as a stag at bay, as may be seen from his letter, written just before his departure, he will "stake his fortune on the hazard of the die," and disappoint his enemies and cheer his friends within a short time by a brilliant victory, or will end his career forever.

We have an abiding faith in the capacity of Gen. FREMONT. We have known him well in California, and have listened by the hour to the gallant KIT CARSON, as he detailed events in his life at FREMONT'S side, showing his great ability, unyielding persistence and daring courage; and we say to the people of the Northwest, wait patiently events that will soon culminate. JOHN C. FREMONT will conquer all obstacles, overcome all difficulties, and "achieve *true greatness.*"

We are gratified to know that Mr. BILLINGS proceeds at once as a disheartened gentleman—a man of worth, of truth, of piety—to Washington, and will frankly and fully state to the President Gen. FREMONT'S situation, his wants, his demands and necessities; and show him where the fault really is. It may be that the General will again be beaten, and his life lost in the great struggle now before him. If such should be the fate of the Army in Missouri, impartial history will show that the fault was at Washington, not at St. Louis. — CALIFORNIAN.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island were paraded a few days ago for the purpose of having arms issued to them. They have been unarmed since their surrender in Texas. But only thirty out of the whole number consented to receive arms. Subsequently they were again paraded and addressed by their officer, who explained that, although they were asked to take arms, it was not intended that they should be required to do anything in violation of the oath forced upon them in Texas. After this assurance, all the men, with the exception of two or three, took the arms offered them, and are now doing regular guard-duty on the Island. Hitherto they have had no duty at all to attend to beyond the necessary camp policing. The men generally are dissatisfied at not receiving their discharge, which they expected would be granted to them on their arrival at Fort Hamilton.

Five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners confined in Castle William have died, and been buried on the Island. It is said that there is more want of personal cleanliness among them than is absolutely justified by circumstances. Some of them have acknowledged to their custodians that they did not know exactly what they were fighting for, but that they went with the majority.

The steamship *Roanoke*, lately of the New-York and Virginia line, has been chartered by Government, and is now taking in coals. It is not known where she will go, but she is expected to take troops somewhere.

The sloops-of-war and gun-boats ordered by Congress will soon be completed. By the end of October they should all be in commission, and ready for any service required of them. On the 5th inst. the gun-boats ordered expressly for the Western rivers will be due at Cairo, according to contract.

The United States storeship *Release* has received all her provisions, stores, &c., and will ship her crew immediately, preparatory to going to sea.

The *Rhode Island* commenced to take in her stores yesterday.

The *Augusta* left the Navy-yard, and joined the *James Adger*, *Alabama*, and *Unadilla*, now lying off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottawa*.

The three boats now being built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very satisfactorily, and will probably be ready for launching about the end of the month.

The purchased steamer *Whitehall* arrived at the yard, and her machinery was surveyed, and the steamer *Ellen's* machinery also, which arrived at the yard a few days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed from here to-day, with an incomplete armament.

The gun-boat *Scioto* was launched this morning.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.

The United States gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed at the Novelty Works, yesterday made the trial trip, with the Government inspectors and a considerable party of other gentlemen on board. Among others were Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commodore GREGORY, HORATIO N. ALLEN, and Capt. FORBES. The vessel left the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock A. M., and proceeded under moderate steam down the bay. During the trip the propeller was worked up to 90 revolutions per minute, the vessel attaining a speed between 10 and 11 knots an hour. The machinery worked perfectly, and gave entire satisfaction to the inspectors. During its greatest velocity, there was no heating of the journals apparent, a circumstance which was highly gratifying for the first trial. The vessel went outside the Light-ship, and on her return she was headed over to the Government, and left at the Navy-yard. This is the third vessel completed by the Novelty Works within the required time, and the fourth, the *Pembina*, will make her inspection trip on Friday. The *Seneca* is of precisely the same dimensions as the other boats, which have been fully described in the Times.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

All is intensely quiet along the lines. Information has been received by telegraph up to to-night from all our camps on the Virginia side of the river, and from Gen. BANKS' command, representing everything as void of interest.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Strong fortifications have already been completed on Munson's and adjoining hills by our troops, which will be made still stronger.

THE ENEMY DISAPPEARED.

The enemy are no longer seen in the vicinity of Falls Church, but have fallen back towards Fairfax and the line between there and Springfield Station. Their advanced column from Leesburgh to the Junction is slowly retreating. There are ten thousand troops between Fairfax and Leesburgh.

THE REBEL INTENTIONS.

Speculation is quite rife as to the movements of the rebels. It is supposed that they either intend to go into Winter quarters at Manassas or Richmond, and also to send a large quota of their forces to Kentucky.

REBEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

A lady who has just arrived from Winchester states that all classes of society favoring secession felt the vital necessity of the rebels winning a victory opposite Washington. She adds that the rebel retreat will have the most depressing effect. The frosty nights occasion much discontent and murmuring in the rebel camps. It has all along been a part of their programme to spend the Winter in Washington and Baltimore, where they could have comfortable quarters. Disappointed in this, it will be impossible to hold them together—ragged, destitute and exposed as they will be in Dixie.

THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac are silent. Not one has spoken within six days past. A vessel arrived up this morning, having passed their strongest batteries without interference. She reports a large fleet of Government vessels just below Freestone Point, bound up, with Government stores. One of our gun-boats remains in that vicinity to note any change in the rebel movements.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND.

A military department, to consist of the New-England States, was created to-day, with Gen. BUTLER in command. It is to be called the Department of New-England.

TREASURY NOTES CIRCULATING.

Several hundred dollars in Treasury notes have been set afloat in this city, on the payment of the employes of the Executive Departments, during the past few days.

VISITORS.

There has been a great influx of visitors at the hotels, recently. Among them is Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON.

NEW-GRENADA CLAIMS.

Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, the New-Grenadian Commissioner, goes North to-morrow, for a brief visit to his family. The Commissioner on the part of New-Grenada, Mr. HURTADO, remains in the city.

EX GOV. PATTERSON.

Ex-Gov. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque County, who has been here for several days on business, starts home to-morrow morning.

GOING TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff leave to-morrow morning on a brief visit to Fortress Monroe.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GIBSON.

The funeral of the late Gen. GIBSON was attended to-day by the President, Cabinet, the Military, and a large concourse of citizens.

TROOPS FOR FREMONT.

Influential gentlemen are urging the transfer of the Pennsylvania reserve of 12 regiments to St. Louis.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

An Army Board of Inquiry is in session at Tennalytown, examining the officers in the regiments located there.

DR. RUSSELL BACK AGAIN.

RUSSELL, the London *Times* correspondent, reached here, to-night, from his prairie shooting excursion in Illinois. Last Sunday, while shooting on the prairies, he was arrested, taken before a country Squire and fined $30, for violation of the Sabbath law. It occurred at Wilmington, Mill County, near Chicago.

ARMY REGISTER.

The War Department has just issued a new Army Register, showing the exact condition of the Regular Army since the numerous resignations.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The gun-boat *Conestega* went down the river, last night, within three miles of Columbus. She chased the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*, obliging her to take shelter under cover of the rebel batteries on shore. It was ascertained that the *Jeff. Davis* had an armament of 4 six-pounders.

The *Conestega* found the rebel signal fires burning several miles this side of Columbus.

The Charleston Bridge has been repaired, and trains are running to-day.

The woods back of Bird's Point are said to be alive with rebels.

Continued skirmishing by the pickets is reported.

The latest reports from the South say that a large portion of Gen. PILLOW's Army have crossed the river at Belmont, *en route* for Cape Grandeal.

Col. LOGAN, with 45 men, went up the Mississippi, on Monday, to capture a company of rebels near Charleston, Mo. Another party left Bird's Point for the same purpose. The expeditions have not yet returned. LOGAN was reported at Charleston last night. He had seized a large quantity of corn belonging to the rebels.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Senate resolution offered by Mr. WHITAKER yesterday, requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House adopted resolutions instructing Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE and POWELL to resign, by a vote of 55 to 31.

NATHAN GAITHER, Jr., has been confirmed as Secretary of State *vice* Mr. MUNROE, who has gone South.

Both Houses passed the $2,000,000 loan.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

The city is quiet, but conflicting rumors prevail regarding the intended military movements in Kentucky, but nothing sufficiently definite or authentic to communicate.

THE CHEROKEE SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

In consequence of the secession of the Cherokee Nation and its alliances with the rebels, Col. MCNEIL, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Saving's Association that the sum of $33,000, being part of an annuity paid the Cherokees by the Government of the United States, now on deposit in that Institution, is, under the act of Congress, forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Nashville *Union and American* contains Gen. JOHNSTON's proclamation to the people of Kentucky. It is similar in tone to that of Gen. BUCKNER.

The same paper says: "We are informed that a large number of Kentuckians are flocking to BUCKNER's standard," and requests ample provision to be made for those who are destitute of arms, &c.

It says Major PENTON, from Louisville, has secured six locomotives and a large number of cars for the rebels.

Gov. HARRIS has called for 30,000 additional volunteers in accordance with Gen. JOHNSTON's requisition.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says there has been a wonderful influx of Tennesseeans into New-Orleans since the passage of the Sequestration Act, but somehow they left their families in the Northern States.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th ult. says, it is rumored that Gen. MCCLELLAN caused to be shot 400 Hessians for insubordination at Washington, rather than send them to Tortugas.

The same paper is instructing farmers how to make potash, as a means of supplying soap, of which the South appears to be destitute.

ARREST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Messrs. FLAGG and LATKINS, of the Quartermaster's Department, who have just arrived from the West, report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had placed under arrest all the County officers. They will be sent to St. Louis for trial.

Letters from some of GAREN's men, taken from a rebel arrested at that place, state that the rebels at Lexington were badly frightened, and would probably scatter into small parties before Gen. FREMONT's forces could be sufficiently concentrated to attack them.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

Capt. CATHCART, of the schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived this morning from Fort Pickens, reports that on the 29th of September, when three miles south of Cape Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, pilot built, (probably the *Henrietta*,) with a color in her rigging as a signal for us to speak her, but she being a suspicious-looking customer, and seeing a large gun amidships, concluded to give her a wide berth. She made no attempt to chase us.

IN PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* was signaled off Demarara on the 14th, in search of the privateer *Sumter*. She proceeded towards Surinam, at which place the *Sumter* had been a short time before.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The following steamships are now taking in coal and provisions for the Government, viz.: *Vanderbilt*, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Roanoke* and *Coatzocoalcos*. They are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops.

The propellers *Seneca*, *Uncas* and *Sachem* have been sold to the Government on private terms.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

His Excellency Gov. MORGAN has been requested by the War Department to constitute one of the regiments from the State of New-York an Engineer Regiment, and to get the same ready for active duty at the seat of war with the greatest possible dispatch. He has accordingly ordered that the regiment organized by Col. SERRELL, as the Engineer and Artisan Regiment, be remustered into the service of the United States as engineer officers and soldiers. This is the only engineer regiment that has been called for by the United States Government from any of the States. The men of this regiment will receive the pay of sappers and miners, and the officers will rank other volunteers. Col. SERRELL brings a widely-known name as an Engineer to this service. Although but 34 years of age, his name is identified with many works in this country, among which are the first suspension bridge across the Niagara River and that at St. John, N. B. He has built fourteen railroads, been connected as Engineer with the water-works of Boston, Brooklyn, Bridgeport and St. John; has been four years Consulting Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and was Consulting Engineer to the Committee of the House on the Pacific Railroad. He is familiar with the country and fortifications about Beaufort, N. C., where he owns a large tract of land. In fact, built the railroad connecting Beaufort with Goldsborough, and also that connecting Cape Fear River with Western North Carolina.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Four companies of the Fourth Irish Brigade, and one company of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. BOYLE, were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Seven companies were inspected and mustered into the United States service on Tuesday, viz.: Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters, Capt. HASTINGS; Cos. A and B, Seward's Own, Capts. SCHUSTER and FISCHER; three companies Marine Artillery, Capt. HOWARD, U. S. N.; Co. H, Morgan Rifles, Capt. HURLBAUER; and Co. H, New-York Rifles, Capt. TODD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JUDGE MAYNARD ROBBED.—JOHN T. BROWN, formerly a constable, now a bill collector, was arrested by Officer CUMMINGS, of the Tombs Police Court, on Tuesday evening, charged with having stolen $322 32 from Judge ABRA K. MAYNARD, of the Marine Court. The accused had a claim against the Judge for collection, and presented it on Saturday, when he had no money in his pocket. Mr. MAYNARD sent BROWN to GEORGE H. PURSER, with directions for the latter to draw a check in his favor upon the Broadway Bank, payable to him or his order. Instead of doing so, BROWN requested Mr. PURSER to draw the check payable to bearer, which was done, and he, of course, had no difficulty in obtaining the money from the bank. After waiting a reasonable time, and hearing nothing of BROWN, Judge MAYNARD made inquiries which satisfied him of the man's dishonesty. He, therefore, had him arrested, and Justice OSBORNE has the case under examination. The prisoner refused to account for the money.

A COLORED SECESSIONIST.—WILLIAM JONES, a stalwart negro, whose manners proclaimed him to be demented, was arrested on Tuesday evening for assaulting Officer BOERS, of the Twentieth Ward. The prisoner had a large bag of meal under one arm, and was mounted upon a barrel in Thirtieth-street, harranguing a crowd of men and boys. The burden of his discourse was the happiness of southern slaves, and he announced his determination of going to Dixie's Land to tender his feeble arm in support of the rebels—the aforesaid bag of meal being provided for his journey. The policeman hearing his ravings, asked him if he had not talked enough, and at the same time pushing over the barrel caused a subsidence of the eloquence. JONES was naturally irate at the indignity, and springing to his feet, hit the officer in the face, coupling the blow with the assertion that he could whip any Yankee policeman. The result, however, did not verify the boast, and the "colored gemman" was marched to the station-house. Alderman CAIRE yesterday locked him up.

FRAUD UPON THE RELIEF FUND.—A lady-like woman, named ANNE FALLEN, *alias* BAUER, was committed yesterday by Alderman CHIEF, at Jefferson Market, for defrauding the City to the extent of $17 50, by obtaining relief from the fund provided for the families of volunteer soldiers. On the 2d of last August the prisoner went to the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, No. 16 Fourth-avenue, and presented a certificate from the officers of the Eighteenth Ward, representing that she was the wife of a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., then in actual service, and recommending that the sum of $3 50 per week should be allowed her. The document appeared to be genuine, and she received aid to the amount above stated. It was afterwards discovered that her real name was BAUER, and that she had no claim to the charity of the fund. Her arrest was not effected until yesterday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.—The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate-house, new gates have been constructed, and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world.

Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.—WARMING AND VENTILATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CURTIS in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, giving the results of his observations after visiting the various schools during the present term, and recommending the following reforms: First, that some measures be adopted to prevent overcrowding of the schools, particularly the Primaries, which he thinks should not consist of over 300 pupils each; second, that stringent regulations be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before entering the public schools; and third, that the present system of recesses for the different classes be abolished, and the former plan of two sessions a day be restored, with an intermission of an hour between the two, allowing the pupils to go home to dinner. After some discussion, in which the suggestions of the Superintendent were favorably regarded, the communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of the removal of the heating apparatus from School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, and the substitution of Baker & Smith's apparatus, was called up, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which the comparative merits of Baker & Smith's, Vinlog & Co's., Harrison's, and other makers' heating apparatus, were freely canvassed, and also the action of the School officers of the Twentieth Ward, in contracting for the work without previously advertising therefor, in accordance with the rules of the Board. The report of the Committee was finally adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees were then received, and several from the Finance Committee, ordering the payment of sundry small bills, were adopted, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, Oct. 9.

The Trial Trip of the City of New-York.

It is only on rare occasions that Commerce lends herself to relaxation, but when she does so it is with so complete a heartiness, that we forget her usual austerity and are carried away with the genuine pleasure of the event. The proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are not given to play. Any one who takes the trouble to step upon their wharf at Pier No. 44, will find that their usual avocation is to crush, run over, and otherwise utterly annihilate the mere seeker after idleness. Carts that are driven by men who apparently thirst for your life; horses of venerable aspect but savage instincts; ropes that lie under your feet and deceitfully pretend to be fastened until you tread upon them, when they run away with a shriek; huge bales and barrels that stagger in mid-air as if they too had seen the elephant before going on board; platforms that sidle up to the ship's side insidiously, and lurch you overboard if you are not very wide-awake—these are the sort of things that welcome the ordinary visitor to Pier No. 44. He sees around him a scene of activity. Commerce, like a sturdy wench, has her petticoats looped up, and her arms bared, and the words which drop from her lips are not the peaceful communings of a gentle spirit. The average visitor, in a word, is very apt to have enough of it.

But yesterday was a festival in the calendar. The Company's wharf was as quiet as a convent, and in the matter of getting in as difficult, except to the privileged. Those who were armed with a ticket speedily found that the proprietors meant play and not work for this day at least. All the usual obstacles were removed, not even a cab-driver remaining to tell where once they had been. Lying smugly by the wharf was the little steamer *Birkbeck*, and out in the stream could be seen the new steamer the *City of New-York*. It was to give the latter vessel an American baptism that the day had been set apart. Mr. J. G. DALE, the agent of the line, generously availed himself of the opportunity to extend invitations to a large number of guests. Some of our most prominent citizens were represented. We noticed among others, Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. J. W. GERARD, &c.

The cards hinted that the steamer *City of New-York* would start about 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later when she pointed her bows for the hook of the renowned Sandy. The run to Quarantine was accomplished in a few minutes, and there the ship lay to, to receive some guests from the British ship-of-war now anchored off Staten Island. When these worthy tars had come on board she steamed gently down to the United States gun-boat, whose iron teeth grinned horribly a ghastly smile, and whose boarding crew immediately made preparations to look into our intentions, and see whether we ought not all be sent to Fort Lafayette. A word from Collector BARNEY satisfied the officials, by which we were spared, no doubt, the ignominy of a prison or the alternative of being blown into atoms.

The *City of New-York* is one of the fastest screw-steamers afloat. Her engines are new, and cannot, of course, be worked up to their full speed at present; but, notwithstanding this, and a very low pressure of steam, she accomplished a speed of 14 miles an hour. An idea can be formed of her running capabilities, when we state that on the return stretch she held her own with the *Clifton*, which is considered one of the fastest ferry boats on the bay. She is nominally of 600 horse power, the diameter of her cylinders being 85 inches and length of stroke 42 inches. Her engines, two in number, are horizontal, and act directly on the screw shaft. They are supplied with WAGNER'S patent balanced slide-valves, which enables both engines to be wrought with two hands. To supply these magnificent specimens of mechanism with vitality, there are 6 tubular boilers with 20 furnaces, the water being produced by SEWALL'S patent condenser. The boilers have been proved at sixty pounds pressure—more than double what they are ever likely to experience. The screw has three blades, is 18 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 29 feet. When we add that the length of the ship is 340 feet, and her breadth of beam 40 feet 6 inches, we have said all that the general reader will desire to know concerning her technical merits.

The trip yesterday extended from Sandy Hook into the dining-saloon, and thence back to New-York. Some deluded enthusiasts stated that the ship really got a glimpse of Fire Island. Those who were on deck probably saw that charming spot, but the majority, it is grievous to state, were down stairs, partaking of a hospitality which really seemed to be inexhaustible. A better collation has seldom been seen, and, thanks to the admirable officers, it was served without confusion. After the vulgar but prevalent cravings of appetite had been satisfied, there was, of course, a little toasting, and it was noticeable that at this period Mr. THURLOW WEED, scenting the speech from afar, quietly took his departure. Mr. Collector BARNEY was not so fortunate. He was captured in the act, and not released until he had pleasantly and humorously acknowledged the attentions of his friends. Capt. PETAIN, the Commodore of the line, was also toasted, and the heartiness with which his name was hailed by the guests proved how sincerely he is esteemed. A better sailor, or a more kindly gentleman, does not float or walk. There was Capt. JUDKINS, too, of the *Persia*, beaming benevolently on the works of his rivals, and a fine band of music outside to give point and emphasis to such toasts as "the Queen," and the "President of the United States."

It was dark before the vessel returned to her wharf, but conviviality and propriety prevailed up to the last moment. The excursion, indeed, was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended. The ship behaved splendidly, and in her fastest moments was free from the thumping so common to propellers. She is a worthy addition to the many fine steamers belonging to this excellently conducted line, and will, we have no doubt, give a good account of herself hereafter.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INVESTED THEIR FUNDS.—The Greenpoint Division Sons of Temperance, No. 99, at a meeting held a few evenings since, voted unanimously to invest $500 of their surplus funds in United States Treasury notes. One Society at Hempstead, last week, invested $2,000 in these securities, and, in fact, nearly every Society on Long Island, having funds on hand, is preparing to do the same patriotic act.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.—The Naval Cadetship, placed at the disposal of the Board of Education by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, was on Tuesday evening awarded to WM. HENRY MOTT, a pupil of Public School No. 16. The fortunate appointee was born in Hempstead, L. I., and is now 16 years old. His father is a sailor in the Navy.

SHIPPING.—During the month of September the cargoes of sixty-nine vessels were discharged at the wharves in this city, viz.: Sugar, 23; dyewood, 6; hides, 2; ballast, 16; coal, 4; naval stores, 1; salt, 3; guano, 3; copper ore, 2; bone-ash, 1: assorted, 7; iron, 1.

THE LATE JOSIAH REEVES.—The Board of Education have granted the request of the teachers of Public School No. 8 to permit them to place a tablet in that school to the memory of the late Principal, JOSIAH REEVES.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic State Convention at Madison to-day nominated B. FERGUSON for Governor; H. N. BILLINGS, Lieutenant-Governor; CHARLES S. BENTON, Secretary of State; H. L. DEWMAN, Treasurer; P. A. ORTON, Attorney General; and JAMES JOLLMAN for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed to sustain the present war policy.

Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met here this P. M., Judge STORER, of Philadelphia, presiding.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. BURGESS, of Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows the total expenditures are $370,000, and a deficit of less than $28,000.

City Politics.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention met last evening, at RUNK's Hotel, in Grand-street. Five delegates each from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, responded to their names. JOSEPH L. PERLEY was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE GAMBY, Secretary. The prominent candidates named were Supervisor THOMAS LITTLE, ANDREAS WILLMAN and ANDREW KNOPF, the votes being pretty equally distributed between them. After an ineffectual effort to agree, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Yesterday evening the Sixth Senatorial District Republican Convention met at the Central Committee's rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sixth Senatorial District. There were three candidates, viz.: EBASTUS C. BENEDICT, ELIDER C. COWDIN and WASHINGTON SMITH. At the tenth ballot, WASHINGTON SMITH was nominated. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Judge BULL.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention of delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Senator for the Seventh District, met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, A. R. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable time was spent in hearing the question of contested seats in the Twentieth Ward, and which has terminated by admitting the delegation headed by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER. WM. P. ESTERBROOK offered a series of resolutions, urging every patriot to rally around the Administration, and give it all possible support in its efforts to uphold the Constitution and crush out this stupendous and wicked rebellion. Also, that while in favor of a Union Party in reference to National affairs, it was the duty of the Convention to nominate only honest and able men. On motion of the same gentleman, the following from each Ward were appointed a Committee to confer with the Union Convention, viz.: Twelfth Ward, J. M. Reed; Nineteenth Ward, N. P. Anderson; Twentieth Ward, C. H. Tucker; Twenty-first Ward, H. P. Easterbrook; Twenty-second Ward, B. Firth. A motion that each delegate should name his candidate, called forth a long discussion, but was finally carried, and four candidates were named by the different Wards, viz.: Twelfth Ward, Wm. A. Darling; Nineteenth Ward, Darling; Twentieth Ward, J. Gracie King; Twenty-first Ward, J. H. White; Twenty-second Ward, R. H. Shannon. Adjourned until Wednesday.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The People's County Convention was held here yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK. There was a large attendance, the majority being Republicans. GEORGE GEDDES was nominated by acclamation for Senator. Judge SHANKLAND, JEROME J. BRIGGS, and other prominent Republicans, took the lead in the proceedings.

A straight-out Republican Convention was also held, and ALBE MUNSON renominated for State Senator. On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BANCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day nominated THEO. MILLER, of Columbia, for the Supreme Court Judge.

The Republican Convention also met and nominated for the same place EBASTUS COOK, of Ulster.

The Republican General Committee have called a County Convention for Saturday, Oct. 12.

The People's Convention has been called for Thursday, Oct. 10.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THEODRICK R. WESTBROOK has been nominated as the Union candidate for State Senator for the Tenth District.

Canal Accident.

ST. CATHERINE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Four gates of lock No. 20, Welland Canal, near Thorold, were carried away, this afternoon, by the schooner *Harriet Rose*, and it will probably take three days to repair the damage.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm. Sales 20,000 bushels Amber Iowa; 13,000 bushels of Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 16,000 bushels ditto on private terms; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 8,000 bushels Winter Michigan and Ohio, $1 16; 7,000 bushels White Canadian, $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels at 38c., 4,000 bushels at 38¾c., 27,000 bushels at 39c. FREIGHTS—18½c. on Corn, 20c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 380,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—248,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, at $1 50, and 4,400 bushels Winter Red Indiana, $1 13; this morning, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, $1 04; 2,000 bushels prime Red Indiana, at $1 16, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN scarce; sales last night, 12,000 bushels Indiana, at 42c.; to-day, 3,500 bushels Illinois, at 44c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 40c.; Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,425 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR in better demand. WHEAT—Sales in car-lots, Red State, $1 19; Red Michigan, $1 20; White Genesee, $1 23. OATS steady at 31¾c., afloat, and car-lots delivered 32c., at railroad, and 31c. for Chicago, not in good order; sales 30,000 bush. CORN dull—demand fair, but holders prefer storing; sales 8,000 bush. Western Mixed at 58c. BARLEY in fair supply, but not active; sales 8,000 bush. WHISKY, 21½@21¾c. *Received by Central Railroad*—5,273 bbls. Flour; 77 bales Wool; 395 bags Wheat; 247 bbls. High Wines. *For Boston and East*—2,603 bbls. Flour. *Shipped by Towns to New-York, Oct.* 1—40,400 bus. Corn, 64,900 bush. Wheat; 60,300 bush. Oats; 3,000 bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; sales, 13,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 20,000 bush. Amber Iowa, at $1; 3,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1; 7,000 bush. Canada, at $1 05; 8,000 bush. White Ohio, at $1 10; 7,000 bush. Red Wabash, on private terms. CORN steady; demand moderate; sales, 17,000 bush, at 38c. FREIGHTS in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bush. Canadian, at 56c. WHISKY a shade easier; sales, 75 bbls. at 14½c. @ 15 gal. CANAL FREIGHTS better—18½c. on Corn, and 20c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports* to-day: 9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bush. Wheat, 140,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—299,000 bush. Wheat, 193,000 bush. Corn, 6,700 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firm and inactive. WHEAT advanced; 77c.@78c. for No. 1, and 73c.@74c. for No. 2. CORN ¾c. higher; mixed, in store, 20¾c. *Receipts*—8,500 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3131. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Startling Rumor from New-Orleans.

A Fleet of National Vessels Preparing to Attack the City.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

MILITARY CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

General Wool Ordered to Gen. Fremont's Department.

Gen. Mansfield to go to Fortress Monroe.

More Fighting in the Kanawha Valley.

A Rebel Force Routed at Chapmanville.

A Battle Reported in Progress at Sewell's Mountain.

Preparations for the Coming Struggle in Missouri.

Price Marching South to Join McCulloch.

REPORTED ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Republican* learns that a letter has been received here from New-Orleans, (the date of the letter not given,) stating that a fleet of *seventy vessels*, large and small, was then coming up the Gulf to attack that city.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Rumors being prevalent involving important military changes, it is ascertained on inquiry at the War Department that no order has been issued to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to report for trial by Court-martial. It is true that Gen. MANSFIELD has been appointed to the command of Fortress Monroe.

While there is good reason to believe that Gen. WOOL has been ordered to St. Louis, there is none for the belief that Gen. FREMONT has been recalled, or that he has been superseded, as was reported in to-day's *Herald*. Should Gen. WOOL remain—which is uncertain—he would, of course as senior officer, outrank FREMONT. This, however, is very different from displacing Gen. FREMONT, who will retain his present position. It is thought more probable, however, in well-informed circles, that Gen. WOOL's visit is a temporary one, for the double purpose of examining, on behalf of the Government, the condition and prospects of military affairs in the West, and of giving to pending operations the benefit of his experience and skill.

CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA.

ISAIAH THOMAS, Esq., of Ohio, has been appointed consul to Laguayra, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

W. J. STILLMAN, Esq., the artist, who was recently appointed consul to Rome, has obtained leave of absence for a short time, for the purpose of helping to organize a regiment of volunteers.

OUR TROOPS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

No one would imagine, from the appearance of the troops on Munson's Hill and the vicinity, that they were new comers. Camps are as thoroughly organized, the discipline as perfect, and the drilling going on as regularly and systematically as is they had been encamped there for months. Fortifications are already so complete as to forbid all hopes of the rebels regaining possession of these localities. The Quaker gun found there was consigned to the flames to-day, and in its stead heavy artillery, of the genuine sort, commands all the surrounding country. Munson's Hill was occupied by the rebels more for show than for use, for this much talked of hill, instead of being, as has been represented, the highest point, is itself commanded by two adjacent hills, on which National fortifications are now erected.

A REBEL BALLOON.

The rebels have a balloon, which was seen this P. M. in the direction of Springfield, but at so great a distance that its occupants could hardly have obtained any information as to our forces or movements.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF ARRESTS.

The recent arrests are having a most salutary effect. Numerous schemes in different parts of the country, for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, have been frustrated, those engaged in them having become alarmed.

THE REBEL BATTERIES STILL SILENT.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac remain silent, and there is no doubt that several of them have been abandoned. It is just a week to-night since a gun has been fired at any vessel passing either way on the river.

THE LONG BRIDGE TO BE SUPERSEDED.

A new bridge, to take the place of the Long Bridge, has been framed, and part arrived to-day. The whole will be up in six weeks.

POLITICIANS NUMEROUS.

The hotels are filled with politicians from all parts of Pennsylvania, who are after soldiers' votes for different offices. Nearly all the Pennsylvania troops are on this side of the Potomac, so they have no trouble to reach them. From Philadelphia alone there are over two hundred, and large delegations from Pittsburgh. From present appearances, Union tickets will be voted nearly exclusively. Some men here to bore for certain Democratic tickets will not be safe if found in camp.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

JULIUS WHILE, Collector of the Port of Chicago, having accepted the Colonelcy of an Illinois regiment now in Missouri, has resigned, and his deputy, LUTHER HAVEN, has been appointed in his stead.

ELECTIONS IN THE CAMPS.

The law under which Gov. CURTIN's proclamation, providing for holding elections in the Pennsylvania camps on Tuesday, is issued, is one passed during the war of 1812, and subsequently revised.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT GREAT FALLS.

This morning the enemy appeared again opposite Great Falls, but did not attack our forces. Gen. MCCALL and Staff visited there to-day. A battery of longer range guns has been placed there, so that the rebels can be dislodged the moment they appear in any force.

NO IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

No important move has been made to-day by either army. The next move of the rebels will, it is thought, be to fall back still further without fighting.

ALL QUIET ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Reports from Gens. BANKS and MCCALL, at a late hour to-night, say there were no signs of any enemy, and all was quiet.

NUMBER OF TROOPS ARRIVING.

An immense number of troops are pouring in. Large numbers of three months men are in the regiments now coming. Those without arms are supplied at once from the arsenal.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

An immense number of improved arms of all kinds, from Europe, will be due in about ten days Gen. MCCALL has been furnished with some Whitworth cannon, breech-loaders, which can be fired with great rapidity at a range of several miles. They are manned by regulars.

UNION MEETINGS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union meetings in Alexandria are having great success. The permanent organization comprises over three hundred names.

THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment are protesting against the numerous groundless charges made against them relative to the destruction of property.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The excess of expenditures over the Post-office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860, was nearly $2,000,000, while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was $903,000, the receipts being nearly $2,207,595. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over $50,000.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is probable that a new Military Department will be made in the West, and its command devolved on Gen. SHERMAN, in order to relieve Gen. ANDERSON of a part of the physical labor of his present position.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE LATE SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

Darnestown, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls on Monday morning was by six regiments of rebel infantry, a body of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, all in *transitu* for the Upper Potomac. They fired about 40 rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person, exclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder by a rebel picket at an earlier hour. The guns used by the rebels were seven in number, 6 and 12-pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern.

At the commencement of the cannonading, Lieut.-Col. SUITER and the Adjutant of the Thirty-fourth New-York rode up to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found the regiment on guard there widely scattered, they having no artillery to respond with. While Col. SUITER was conversing with the Adjutant, a 6-pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a sand-bank, from whence it was taken. The ball was of a fine finish, showing that the rebels are not deficient in the manufacture of their projectiles.

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the Falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the ennemy, but octained no response. The rebels exposed seven guns in their attack.

About 5 o'clock the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts Regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but did not compliment us by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They were probably destined to Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New-York Twenty-fourth still continue to guard nine miles of the river-line, which arduous duty they have been performing for nearly 3 months.

To-day, Gen. BANKS reviewed and inspected three brigades of his division, near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a Fall campaign. The troops were found to be well-disciplined, well-clothed and well-equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary presence of the Paymasters in other divisions.

RELEASE AND TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received orders from Washington to release the following prisoners, confined at Fort Lafayette, on their taking the oath of allegiance: Wm. F. McKernin, Benj. F. McCauley, Jas. Campbell, Alex. O'Connor, Frederick Golanback, Patrick Conroy, Samuel Davidson, Geo. Gossnell, Geo. Gowmers, Philip Cassady. The Marshal repaired to the Fort, and administered the oath to all of them except CASSADY, who refused to take it. The prisoners belong to Baltimore. As they were destitute of money to pay their passage back to Baltimore, they concluded to remain in the Fort last night, and meantime the Marshal has telegraphed to Washington to know whether they shall be taken back at the expense of the Government.

Two of the Fort Lafayette prisoners, named FRANCIS M. FISHER, of New-Orleans, and JOHN BAYNHAM, an Englishman, resident in the South, were also released by the Marshal on Wednesday, they having taken the oath of allegiance. Nine of the privateersmen of the *Savannah*, who, since their capture, have been confined in Fort Lafayette, were yesterday transferred to the City Prison by Government orders.

IMPORTANT STATE ORDER.

FIELD AND COMPANY OFFICERS REQUIRED TO PRESENT THEMSELVES FOR EXAMINATION.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 314.—All persons who have been designated for field and company officers for the volunteer force now organizing in this State, whether under General Orders No. 75 or under acceptances from the War Department, will present themselves without delay for examination before the Board appointed for that purpose in the Department in which their company or regiment may be organizing.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA.

REBELS ROUTED AT CHAPMANVILLE.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The Kanawha correspondent of the *Commercial*, of this city, says that five companies of the First Kentucky Regiment, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and one company of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. ENYART, surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmanville, and after a short engagement, completely routed them, killing sixty, and taking seventy prisoners. The rebels, in escaping, were intercepted by Col. HIATT, who killed forty, and took a large number of prisoners. The country between Charleston and Wyandotte River is now freed from secession power. This is the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the Valley.

When the *Kanawha* left Charleston, there was a report of a battle going on between Gens. COX and FLOYD and WISE, at Sewell's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it, and falling back on their intrenchments at Lewisburgh.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PRIZES CAPTURED AT HATTERAS INLET.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 2,
Via Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing the latest intelligence and the remnant of the Naval Brigade. A few people were still coming in to take the oath of allegiance.

The frigate *Susquehanna* had taken two prizes which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. They were both schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, &c.

The gun-boat *Cambridge* came up this morning for coal and water. She has been making the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., and has taken four prizes, the prizes being the *Louisa Agnes*, from Lunenburgh, with a cargo of fish; the *Revere*, from Yarmouth, N. S., loaded with fish; the *Edwin*, from Barbados, with molasses, and the *Julia*, from St. Johns, with tin, medicines, &c.

The revenue cutter *Henrietta* is at Old Point.

RELEASE OF THE TORTUGAS MUTINEERS.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Passengers by the boat which arrived this A. M. from Old Point, report that Gen. WOOL addressed the prisoners at the Rip Raps who had been sent there by Gen. MCCLELLAN, en route to Tortugas. He told them that had Gen. MCCLELLAN shot them on the spot for the rebellion in the face of the enemy he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces. Those who refused would proceed to Tortugas. The entire 150 stepped forward with cheers, and many were so affected that they shed tears of joy, and expressed the desire to be placed where they could retrieve the stigma that their act had brought upon them.

The whole number were immediately taken to Newport's News and mustered into a New-York regiment.

GEN. WOOL STILL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Gen. WOOL has not left Fortress Monroe, and passengers who arrived by the Old Point boat this morning, have no knowledge of any contemplated change in that Department.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

INTEREST ATTACHED TO THE MOVEMENTS OF THE NAVY—CLOSING THE INLETS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST—PERSECUTION OF THE UNION MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE CONTRABAND NEGROES, ETC.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

More interest is attached to the movements of the Navy at this point than of the Army. A single frigate and two or three gun boats are sufficient for the blockade here, thus leaving a large naval force to maintain the blockade elsewhere, and cruise on the coast. On the other hand, the land force is only enough to afford security, and far too small to undertake any very important offensive operations. We are promised, however, reinforcements so liberally and at so early a day, that we count confidently on important movements in various directions. The *Minnesota* is the only frigate opposite the Fortress; the *Cumberland* and *Congress* are at Newport's News, and a gun-boat or two goes and comes at short intervals. The *Louisiana*, Capt. MURRAY, will leave this afternoon on special service, the nature and locality of which it would not be prudent to name at present. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has thus far certainly shown a disposition to keep his squadron moving and not expend unnecessary strength on maintaining the blockade of the Roads when that of the coast was doubtful.

Commander STILLWAGEN is now engaged in closing Oregon (or New) Inlet and Ocracoke Inlet, on the Hatteras coast. The same officer having completed that work, will embark on one of the side-wheel tugs that are by this time in Pamlico Sound, (more than one month behind the time,) and make a survey of the main shore of North Carolina, ascertain the location and strength of rebel batteries, and perhaps knock some of them up. It is now known that when Hatteras was taken, so great was the panic, the small garrison at Fort Macon, at Beaufort, fled precipitately, and that important fort was without a man in it for nearly a day. It is now said to have a strong garrison, while from eight to ten thousand rebel troops are reported to be in the immediate neighborhood. The condition of things on the whole line of the main shore of North Carolina is correspondingly altered by the delay that has taken place in following up the victory at Hatteras. One of the worst consequences of this delay is the persecution to which Union men have been subjected. Presuming, as they reasonably might, that the capture of Hatteras would be followed up by a vigorous policy at other points, many who had been compelled to keep silent did not hesitate to rejoice over the defeat of the rebels, and hail the advent of the National troops. Terrified and guilty, the rebels scarcely had the courage to retaliate then, but the Government having failed utterly to follow up its first blow, the rebels have taken courage, and turned the tables on the disappointed Union men, who were betrayed by hopes raised only to be dashed to the ground. Many have been thrown into prison, and others have been compelled to flee, to escape that fate, so that Union men in that part of the country are worse off now than they were before. It is but natural that the question should be put and pressed home, Why this delay?

The order which was so hastily and inconsiderately issued to Gen. WOOL, from Washington, to send the contraband negroes that have assembled here to the National Capital, has been judiciously countermanded, and there is a prospect now that the question and the negroes will be left undisturbed, to the solution to which the problem so happily tends. The country needs and has the services of the negroes. Unless the lie is to be given to the adage, that "revolutions never go backwards," then we need not fear that the well defined sentiments of the day will suffer a shock, from the treatment which the negroes receive, and will continue to receive here. They are simply in the hands of men of good sense, neither fanatical nor prejudiced, but who bring to bear strong good sense not only as relates to their present treatment, but their future condition. Practically, the negroes and the question are in the keeping of the Quartermaster of this Department, Capt. TALLMADGE, to whom, more than all other men, is due the credit of being the author, advocate and administrator of the "contraband" idea; and the country may feel sure that so far as depends on him, prejudice shall not result to the negro or the Government. The negroes are systematically cared for; all their comforts are scrupulously provided; no instance of harsh treatment has been heard of—while the productiveness of the labor performed by the negro is confessed on all hands. Under this system the capacity of the negro for most kinds of labor has been abundantly proved. He needs to be directed more carefully and watched over more strictly than the white laborer. I am inclined to think that the circumstances under which the "contraband" are placed here, their associations and the influences which surround them, tend very much not only to render them contented, but make them industrious. They come readily under the system and discipline that characterize everything at a military post like this—they are even fond of these, and seem to regard themselves as in some sort a part of the military machinery that so much charms them. Their shovels and their other implements of labor, they handle and carry as soldiers do their guns—the result of the native talent of imitation peculiar to the race. Going to and from their work, they do not straggle along in promiscuous crowds, but fall into regular files and columns, and with a step and regularity that would do credit to enlisted men, march with clearly defined pride, and sometimes to the tune whistled by one of their number who, while he has caught a chance-sight of the morning parade, has at the same time learned the music of the band. I have no doubt they would make fair or even excellent soldiers. Take away these surroundings, the "contraband" might and I think he would be different from what we behold him here. In whatever light you view the subject, the Government has done well to let it alone, but to allow it to work itself out under the auspices that have thus far attended the novel question.

Twelve rebel prisoners taken at Rich Mountain months ago, and too badly wounded to be removed before, went to Norfolk to-day by a flag of truce. There were four other passengers. From the Mississippi to the seaboard, this is the only place where flags of truce are systematically exchanged for the avowed purpose of accommodating all comers. It has been correctly styled a daily line, there having been the omission of but a single day during the last ten. A vast number of letters are also forwarded each way. Persons who have reached here complain that they were detained for weeks in Norfolk, seemingly for no other purpose than to compel them to expend all their money there. They who have been in both cities, have witnessed that the crushing out of the Union feeling has been much more perfect in Richmond than in Norfolk; that in the latter place Union men are to be found on every street, and that lately it has so much grown as to give no little uneasiness to Gen. HUGER. Nevertheless, individuals and families suspected of loyal leanings are subjected to bitter persecutions in having frustrated all their endeavors to get away. Some have been longing for months to do so, and would gladly leave property and everything to accomplish that object.

Till last Saturday the rebels in this vicinity had kept themselves very scarce. On that day a party of some half dozen approached within less than one mile of Camp Hamilton, and almost within rifle shot of the fortress, and shot one of our pickets, a private belonging to the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He was hit in the leg and the wound is probably not fatal. Scouting parties, in considerable force, have recently gone out, and if the rebels, in small or large numbers, are to be found much this side of Yorktown, they will have a chance to stand or run.

At Newport's News matters remain quiet. Gen. PHELPS keeps things snug as possible. The Fire Zouaves create the fun for the camp, but I have heard it said of them that they are not half as bad here as they were represented to be in New-York.

The recent arrival of the Indiana Twentieth and Pennsylvania Forty-eighth has given the rebels all around us a good deal of anxiety. Their camp and batteries at Sewell's Point have been reinforced, and we have direct information from Norfolk that they are constantly apprehending an attack—an apprehension which has, in fact, troubled them ever since Gen. BUTLER was relieved by Gen. WOOL, whom, they seem to think, is not going to let the grass grow under his feet.

We are expecting large reinforcements, but on what that expectation is based I do not know. Everybody says so, though nobody knows precisely why. When Gen. MCCLELLAN shall have ceased to have employment for the immense number of soldiers now on the Potomac, we will probably receive reinforcements, to be used in Southern expeditions, but there is scarcely any likelihood we shall before that time.

Gen. WOOL omits nothing to improve his men, and there are few in his Department who work as hard as he does. The improvement is very perceptible in every respect, and that of the Tenth Regiment, Col. BENDIX, especially. In view of the approach of Winter, propositions are being made to erect barracks for the troops, both here and at Newport's News, besides storehouses for forage and covering for the animals.

MARS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BATTERY.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The First Massachusetts Light Battery, reorganized since its return from the three months' service, left this afternoon for the war under the command of Capt. JOSIAH PORTER. The Battery is newly and splendidly equipped. It left at 3 o'clock by the Fall River route.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A new Navy Register has just been published, showing all the changes which have taken place by deaths, resignations, or dismissals, up to Aug. 31, 1861. Notwithstanding the large number of Southern officers who resigned upon the secession of their respective States, there yet remain in the Navy, in the three grades of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant, 153 loyal men who were either born in or appointed from Southern States. The following table shows the number of officers now in the Navy:

	Active List.	Reserved List.		Active List.	Reserved List.
Senior Flag-officer.	1	—	Acting Paymasters	33	—
Captains	18	12	Acting Masters	228	—
Commanders	87	12	Acting Assist. Engineers	29	—
Lieutenants	274	21			
Surgeons	79	6	Boatswains	43	—
Assistant Surgeons	68	6	Gunners	57	—
Paymasters	60	3	Carpenters	89	—
Chaplains	24	—	Sailmakers	42	—
Midshipmen at sea	86	—	Chief Engineers	28	—
Midshipmen at Naval Academy	72	—	First Assistant Engineers	43	—
Acting Lieut's (formerly in Navy)	15	—	Second Assist. Engineers	44	—
Acting Volunteer Lieutenants	14	—	Third Assistant Engineers	162	—
Acting Assist. Surgeons	27	—	Totals	1,503	60

Eighteen Captains, 7 Commanders, and 11 Lieutenants on the active list are at present unemployed, and 2 Captains, 5 Commanders, and 12 Lieutenants on the retired list are on duty.

Three officers of the Navy, Lieuts. J. L. WORDEN, of New-York; A. KAUTS, of Ohio; and G. L. SELDEN, of Virginia, are prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

The marine corps consists of 1 Colonel Commandant, 4 general Staff officers, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Majors, 12 Captains, 19 First Lieutenants, and 12 Second Lieutenants.

A new Army Register is much wanted. Since the publication of the last one, about one-third of the old Army officers have resigned, or been dismissed, or have died. A corresponding number of promotions and appointments have, of course, been made, and in addition to this, eleven new regiments have been added to the regular military organization.

The purchased steamers *O. M. Pettit* and *Mercury* were put into commission yesterday, and will immediately join the Chesapeake flotilla. The *Mercury* carries a 30-pound rifled gun forward and a 68-pounder aft; and the *O. M. Pettit* carries a 15-pound rifled gun forward and a 32 pounder aft.

The following are correct lists of their officers:

Mercury—Acting Master in command, S. G. MARTIN; First Assistant Engineer, J. Rocapaul; Second Assistant, J. G. Bolander; Master's Mate, Kuhr and Stabble.

O. M. Pettit—Acting Master in command, A. S. GARDNER; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, J. Stitt; Acting Third Assistant, Wendel; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, E. Daly; Master's Mate, J. A. Blitz.

The *Seneca* arrived at the yard yesterday evening from her trial trip, to be fitted out and receive her armament.

The *Ottawa* has all her armament on board, and will go into commission immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE INTENDS TO GIVE FREMONT BATTLE.

Jefferson City, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Dr. WHITE, of Col. MULLIGAN's Brigade, arrived here in the Sedalia train at an early hour this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night.

Gen. PRICE had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward for the purpose of effecting a junction with BEN MCCULLOCH, after which he will give Gen. FREMONT battle.

Dr. WHITE represents that Gen. PRICE is decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated by his victory at Lexington. He says that Gen. PRICE anticipates an easy victory over Gen. FREMONT at this point, and then intends to move on to St. Louis.

There were no less than 24,000 rebels ready to rise and will, and welcome him with arms in their hands.

Dr. WHITE thinks that the rebels will endeavor to get between us and the forces at Georgetown, and surround and cut off Gen. DAVIS and Gen. SIGEL, and then meet Gen. FREMONT near this place. The rebel force has nineteen field-pieces, and are expecting rifled cannon from the South.

Gen. PRICE told the Doctor that the Southern Confederacy had loaned the State of Missouri $1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against the National Government.

The rebel troops are confident of victory and are clamoring to be led against Gen. FREMONT.

Dr. WHITE gives a sorry statement in regard to the conduct of the rebels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away from him all his hospital stores, not leaving him even a sponge.

A portion of Gen. PRICE's force had moved towards Independence.

There were but about 300 men in Warrensburgh when the Doctor passed through there.

He thinks PRICE's force numbers fully 40,000.

Dr. WHITE says he heard, on his way here, that 16,000 rebels had parted from the main body, and marched towards Georgetown, with the intention of taking that place before reinforcements could reach there from Jefferson City.

A miller who left Georgetown yesterday morning says that he was turned back by the enemy's pickets, 12 miles from that town.

The Doctor believes that rebels have no idea of quitting the State, but intend to make a demonstration, in vast numbers, upon Georgetown, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their ability to take them.

No immediate attack is feared at Georgetown, and our forces there are preparing to receive the foe.

An officer here, formerly of Col. MULLIGAN's Irish Brigade, who left the vicinity of Lexington Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says at the time he left not more than 10,000 rebels had quitted Lexington, and that nothing reliable was known of their intentions or course, or what policy they had concluded to pursue.

Booneville and Glasgow were quiet at the latest advices, but our forces are on the alert for a fight. Many persons think that there will be no general engagement since the reported evacuation of Lexington, but others believe he will very soon strike a blow in some quarter where he is least expected, and the prospect of a battle is rather increased than diminished.

McCULLOCH WAITING REINFORCEMENTS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Republican* learns from a citizen of this State, who left Richmond a week ago last Monday, that he saw in the papers on the route a proclamation from Ben. MCCULLOCH, calling on the citizens of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas for fifteen regiments, the men for service in Missouri.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Gen. FREMONT continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders have had interviews with him to-day. His programme is said, by those in his confidence, to be excellent in every particular, and to have met the approval of all the military authorities to whom he has disclosed it. Since his arrival here confidence in the National cause has greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged of her rebel foes.

The steamer *Emma* left for Lexington this evening to convey our wounded to the hospitals in St. Louis.

Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, of the Second United States Dragoons, arrived here this evening, and had a long private interview with Gen. FREMONT. His force of regulars from Utah will, no doubt, be ordered to this vicinity for service. It is said that a Brigadier-Generalship will be conferred upon him.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Two Government steamers have gone up to Glasgow, to bring down Col. WORTHINGTON's Fifth Iowa Regiment to Booneville.

Preacher JOHNSON's rebel cavalry are still scouring the country along the Osage River, stealing everything they can lay their hands on, and running negroes South and selling them.

Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN is actively engaged in his position of Chief of Artillery. Both TOTTEN's and DUNN's batteries, which did such good service in the battle at Springfield, are among the artillery here.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Journal's* Cairo special says that a large number of troops are now being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their destination.

Cairo, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The expedition sent yesterday to Charleston returned this morning with a large amount of corn, several horses and nine prisoners. They are being tried today before a military commission appointed by Gen. MCCLERNAND.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much pleased in reading the letter of "Humanitus" in your issue of Monday, calling the attention of the Government to the sufferings of the prisoners at Richmond. Can nothing be done to alleviate the distress of men who did not wait for a second call to peril their lives in defence of their country, many of whom have left wives, mothers and sisters at home totally unprovided for, and who are now suffering for want of the common necessaries of life. Is this the treatment they are to receive for sacrificing everything they love dear on earth in defence of the liberties vouchsafed to them by their forefathers? Surely the Government ought to do something to effect their release. They have been imprisoned now over ten weeks, and not an effort made. They are without a second change or the means to purchase them—not even so much as half a sheet of paper to write to their friends. Let something be done, and that at once, and show our appreciation of their services, rendered at a time when the National Capital was in imminent peril.

J. S.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

More of Mr. Russell's Correspondence.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Garibaldi and the American Army.

Our Squadron in the China Seas.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton* Capt. WOTTON, from Southampton on the 18th of September, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated by the *Bohemian* at Father Point, and the *Niagara* at St. Johns.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Sanford's Negotiations with Garibaldi—Fremont Compared with Ginlay—French Officers for the American Service—Arms Purchased in Paris—American Passports, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861.

The question, "Is GARIBALDI going to America or not?" still occupies a large space in the French papers. At first it was stated that the American Minister at Brussels was in search of the Italian patriot, with a commission in his pocket, offering the title of Commander-in-Chief of the National Army; then an Italian paper corrected this by saying that it was the American Minister at Turin who had gone to Caprera, and that, to its regret, GARIBALDI had, accepted the proffered position. Then another paper denied that GARIBALDI had accepted the position, and all these statements and counter-statements have had an immense circulation, charged with comments more varied than truthful or agreeable. This morning the *Moniteur* joins in the chorus, and explains by saying that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of Minister MARSH, because certain conditions in regard to the Southern Army, which the former proposed, were refused by the latter.

Now, there is not one word officially known at Paris, in any quarter, in regard to the matter. That Mr. MARSH has been on a visit to GARIBALDI on the island of Caprera appears certain, but the object of that visit, or what transpired there, is known to no one here at least. That there may have been talk on the subject is not improbable, but what seems curious is that no writer has yet been struck with the thought that it would be simply absurd to suppose the American people would give up the command of their Army to any foreigner, however distinguished. What reserves the *Moniteur* has reference to, it is difficult to conjecture. Is GARIBALDI disposed to treat the rebels as belligerents, or is he for executing traitor officers as soon as caught? The official paper has started a hypothesis that will meet many varied explanations, unless Mr. MARSH should think fit to correct the reports in circulation. But unfortunately, the representatives of the United States abroad have never got into the habit so much in vogue with their colleagues of the diplomatic corps, of watching the journals and correcting directly or indirectly, the false statements that are made from time to time about their country. And yet, this report about GARIBALDI is exactly one of those that ought to be corrected, for it not only lays the noble Italian open to attacks from the reactionary party, but it places the American Nation in the pitiable position of having to go a-begging for a leader for their Army.

The extensive notoriety which has been given to this subject has had the effect at Paris of arousing all the officers of the late Garibaldian Army now here, and to a man, so far as known, they have been to see Mr. DAYTON, to offer their services to the United States, in company with their late illustrious chief. The American Minister, of course, has no authority in the matter, whether GARIBALDI should or should not go to the United States; but the event, in itself, is not only a compliment to the Italian chief, but to the cause of the Union.

Many French Army and Navy officers also continue to visit the American Legation to obtain encouragement and advice as to the prospect of obtaining service in the Army of the United States.

The cry of *Vive republique*, which we heard so often of late in France and England has been partly hushed by the Cape Hatteras and other late events. The effect has been to give courage and confidence to friends and doubters, while the enemies of the Republic are in a rage that the great disaster is postponed, perhaps averted. It was about time for our side to move forward: how we do hope it may not again stop!

Some of the hired enemies of the Union here compare Gen. FREMONT'S martial law proclamation, in which people found in arms against the Government are to be court-martialed, to the famous proclamation of Gen. GIULAY to the Piedmontese, when he crossed the Ticino three years ago. But the terms of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation does not embrace any of the minor offences for which GIULAY promised death to the Piedmontese; moreover the case is widely different in the sense that while one is a civil war the other was a war between two distinct and widely separated nationalities.

The arms bought by Col. SCHUYLER, in France, were not bought because of any superiority over the American guns, for they have none; they were simply bought here to supply the Army more rapidly than it could be done in the United States. No cannon were purchased in this contract, for it appears that not only do our workmen in the United States rifle cannon as well as it can be done elsewhere, but they do it with a rapidity that is astonishing to the Government. The whole of Col. SCHUYLER'S purchase is not yet shipped; the fact is, there has been so much delay that it is probable the Government, if obliged to make any more foreign contracts, will seek to make them elsewhere. The French do their work well, but their delays are interminable. At the same time, they had got the notion into their heads that the Government of Washington was without guns, that the Capital was about to be seized, and that the agent had been sent over in great haste, with an immense demand for material of war in order to save the Capital. The result may be easily imagined. All the manufacturers in the country

were seized with a fever of speculation that led them to hope for nothing less than a fortune, and Col. SCHUYLER, when he went to buy, found the prices advanced to a most unheard-of rate. He had first to convince them that the guns were not to save Washington, and that he only wanted ten thousand before, before he could get the prices back to anything like their normal standard. The Colonel thinks, however, that if the security of Washington depended upon the movements of French gun-makers, he might as well give up his mission and go home.

The passport circular of Mr. SEWARD continues to provoke the comments of the Press, and the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the *Independance Belge* is worthy of being read: "But what is more significant is the complaint, addressed by Lord LYONS to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at London, on the ignorance in which he had been kept in regard to the new law. The notice he transmitted had been published in the journals of Washington, without either he or any of his diplomatic colleagues having been informed of its existance. Could there be anything more astonishing than to see such a decision, which interests, in the highest degree, the subjects of every Government in Europe, thus made public by the newspapers alone, and before the Secretary of State had even deigned to notify the fact to the representatives of these different Powers at Washington? The proceeding is at least strange, and no more than the measure which provoked it, is it calculated to augment the sympathies of Europe for the Cabinet of Washington."

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN LETTERS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Special Correspondent at Washington on the Progress of the War—Fine Condition of the National Army—Its Foreign Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The two events of the week, in a political point of view, are Mr. CHASE's appeal to the people for a National Loan, and Gen. FREMONT's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, and the liberation of the slaves belonging to rebel owners. The military event is the success of the expedition to Cape Hatteras, which is also of considerable political significance. While the partridges are having a bad time of it in England, which scarcely permits them to be properly thankful for their day of grace yesterday, there is a fusilade rising up here from the outposts beyond the Potomac, noisy as that which comes from turnip-field and stubble in the pleasant isles three thousand miles away. But the advance of the enemy is really intended to exercise their men, and to find ground for their fresh troops. On this side nothing will be done for three or four weeks to come. Gen. MCCLELLAN is at present incapacitated by a strain received when out riding, a consequence of the constant personal supervision and inspection by which he stimulated so largely the progress of the Army—officers and men, towards efficiency. But the machine is fairly moving and in working order, and by the time the season is favorable and other combinations are ready for execution, the Army will justify the expectations which are entertained of it, and will deserve some of the eulogies passed on it by anticipation. *Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men, in all respects of physique, been assembled by any Power in the world, and there is no reason why their morale should not be improved so as to equal that of the best troops in Europe.* The skirmishes and petty guerilla which are now going on all over the debatable lands between the North and South possess no interest except in so much as they furnish paragraphs and good "headings" for the Newspapers. As a specimen, take one. A Capt. SMITH goes out with fourteen men of his regiment to watch a ford of the Gauley River, near Summersville, in Western Virginia. They march boldly eight miles beyond the ford and are attacked by men in ambuscade; the Captain falls, shot through the bowels, and is left, mortally wounded, to die; four of his men are killed on the spot, and six are wounded. Now comes the remarkable fact. There were, it will be seen, but four men left untouched. These, however, "drove off" the rebels, and then retreated, leaving their Captain at his own request, but bringing in with them the six wounded men who remained of the party. There are such ample details of these affairs to the American journals that I shall not in future allude to them, having already expressed the opinion, which must be that of all military men, that these scouting parties and ambuscades and sentry-stalking turn the art of war into the art of individual murder. There are some officers who believe that the guerilla work makes the men skillful in the use of their arms, and accustomed to face the enemy. This is much to be doubted, for it is generally "dodging" work, which, like a long course of trench duty and rifle-pits, does not encourage a young soldier to stand before his enemy in the open. The sight of the secession flag at Munson's Hill, which is visible from the Capital, is rather aggravating, and I observe that the want of animosity toward the Southerners, which distinguished the Northern troops very remarkably in comparison with their enemies, is no longer to be deplored or commended, as the case may be, and that they are now with difficulty to be restrained from coming to the front and engaging with the Confederate outpost.

The news from Cape Hatteras, which was received here yesterday, caused great exultation. It is described, of course, in the local paper as a "grand battle." It is certainly a great success, and it has been achieved so easily that the original design of the expedition has been abandoned, and, instead of blocking up the entrance and destroying the passages, Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM arrived at the much more sound conclusion to occupy the works which they found ready built to their hands, which course offers the advantages stated in the general dispatch, and must prove of the most serious inconvenience to the enemy, and a terror and dismay to North Carolina. I doubt not the influence of this *coup* will be felt at Richmond and Manassas, and it may probably induce the Confederates to risk an attack on Washington, or a march into Maryland. It must certainly lead to a diffusion of part of their forces to watch the rivers and cities of North Carolina. It will be observed that the Confederate account of the surrender of the forts ascribes the result to want of ammunition; and, on looking over the inventory of the captured material, it certainly appears as if they had only ten 32-pound shell, and no round shot at all. They were hammered at from more than two miles with DAHLGREN's 10-inch shell, (15-inch fuses,) and had very little chance, indeed, in an open work without casemates, while their retreat was cut off by the fire of the ships along the spit, and by the landing of the troops on the beach. It is very doubtful whether the President or the politicians of the extreme Republican Party will approve the capitulation, inasmuch as the officers and men surrendered on condition that they were "to be treated as prisoners of war." *Ergo*, they are not rebels or to be treated as rebels. Again, and perhaps more important, the articles of capitulation are signed by "S. BARRON, Flag-officer C. S. Navy, commanding naval forces, Virginia and North Carolina," although Gen. BUTLER in his report observes he was determined "not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels!" Strange, indeed! In that same document, and immediately before that very statement, there is not only the articles of capitulation insuring for officers and men the treatment due—not to "rebels," but—to "prisoners of war," but after the words "BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General U. S. A., commanding," comes the style and title of Flag-officer BARRON, of C. S. Navy.

This matter is of greater consequence than may be supposed. It is not a mere verbal criticism. Hitherto the authorities at Washington have resisted all entreaties and arguments to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates, and have preferred to let their officers remain in captivity rather than make such an admission of equality and independence as would be implied by an exchange, for which, indeed, they had scarcely any materials. The capture of these officers and men will nearly give them an equivalent, and it is probable the wishes of the officers of the regular Army and others will be in some sort attended to. Indeed, unless the act of Gen. BUTLER, at once kind and judicious, be repudiated, it is not easy to see now on what principle the Government can justify the refusal to treat for an exchange of prisoners. It is plain they cannot affect on all occasions to consider the enemy as rebels, and to treat them as such even when in their power. The Confederate leaders have already shown that they will not permit any approaches to be made to them unless in such a form as to imply their independence as belligerents, and they refused to comply with the demands for Col. CAMERON's body because it was not made officially. The terms of the surrender at the Hatteras Forts will make persistence in the determination to deal with the Confederates as rebels and pirates very like affectation. "Flag-officer BARRON" can scarcely be treated as a pirate captain of a pirate navy, nor the officers "commanding Seventh Light Infantry North Carolina Volunteers" as rebels. The revelations of the state of things in the Confederate States must be very comforting and full of hope to the Federalists. There is an evident scarcity of cannon and material of war, such as shot and shell of the larger calibres, percussion caps and lead. The whole of North Carolina will be thrown into agitation and alarm. The waters of Pamlico and Albemarle, and the river systems connected with it, are placed at the mercy of the Federalists.

Cape Hatteras is relighted—a secure haven for the Confederate States' privateers destroyed. The bloodless success is not less so because it is bloodless, but then it is not either a "grand battle" nor a "glorious victory." The Navy Department, which originated the expedition, will recover popularity; the Navy itself will be ancho[illegible] the [illegible] tive inaction a[illegible]

The Confed[illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] now for their seaboard. The towns at Albemarle Sound, and such places as Beaufort and Newbern, are of no small importance. A railway from the former ship leads direct to Richmond, via Goldsborough, Raleigh and Petersburgh, and is connected with the line to Norfolk, to Wilmington and Charleston. There is one thing remarkable about the wounded—their youth. They vary from 17 to 27, with the exception of one man, who is 51 years of age, and will never be more.

With reference to Mr. CHASE's proposition, which will go over to England by the same mail, probably with some indications of the way in which it has been received and is working here, it is sufficient to say that the appeal has not been made without considerable debate and reluctance, as the effect on the banks of saving and deposit all over the States excited considerable apprehension. I am so far from the actual seats of trade and commerce, as well as of money, that it would be useless for me to speculate on subjects respecting which more recent facts must be made known in Europe from Boston, but I may state that the Government will be very much disappointed if the response to their appeal is not prompt and liberal. The real force of the Republican Party is now to be tested, for the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT is really bringing the issue to that which I, for one, believed it must come if the war went on—a war of abolition—a fight between the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern slaveholders. How many in the North will stand by and see the fight out? None will do so in the South, be assured of that. Hitherto the South has been clad in impenetrable armor. There has been a coat of steel thrown around the peculiar institution which it was impossible to pierce. The attempts to reach the slaves as a mass have all failed—the wedge inserted by the Federalists at Manassas was bent and broken. But Gen. FREMONT is working at the soft places; he is getting his knife in between the chinks of the plate mail, and the very vitals tremble. By way of comment on this act of the Commander of the Federalists in the Mississippi Valley, the authorities in Washington have resolved to seize and imprison any black or colored person whom they find in uniform or wearing soldiers' clothes. There are hundreds of servants of the race in attendance on the camps who attire themselves in cast-off uniforms in their harmless vanity, and henceforth they will be arrested. Gen. FREMONT's bold proclamation is by no means in accordance with Mr. Secretary CAMERON's instructions to Gen. BUTLER for his guidance in dealing with runaway negroes, or "contraband," as they were called at Fort Monroe. As the Savannah *Republican* at least affords proof that there exists a desire in the South among some people to make slaves of the Federalist prisoners, it may be imagined what the nature of the contest will be if the truculents on both sides have their way. The paper alluded to recommends the Confederate Government to hire out "the Yankee" prisoners, and the writer states he knows a rice planter who wants 200 of them to work on his dams; he wishes to find out if the North is right in saying that the work can be done by white labor. The answer is coming from Cairo and St. Louis, for the Mississippi expeditionary force will be ready by the end of this month, and must produce the most important result in the course of this war, if it be not destroyed. Gen. PILLOW on one side, and Gen. PRENTISS on the other, have gone forth into the outer darkness with large armies, and are fighting, perhaps, tremendous battles, but we know nothing at all of their movements here.

The appointment of Capt. FOOTE to the command of the steam and gunboat flotillas on, or to be on, the Western rivers is a proof of the desire of the Government to put forth its greatest power and resources in that direction. He is an able and experienced seaman, well known to many of our officers who have met him on the Coast of Africa or in the Chinese Seas, and he is at once cautious and bold. So far as I can judge, he does not apprehend much damage from the riflemen on the banks or sharpshooters concealed in the dense forests which line both sides of the rivers for much of their course. His vessels will be protected by mantlets, and he trusts to shell and shrapnel to clear his front and flanks, even if the columns moving down on shore are not sufficient to prevent in all cases parties of the enemy creeping in between the roads and the banks to annoy him. There is an apparent lack of vigor on the part of the Confederates at present.

Mr. DAVIS is said to be suffering from fever, at Richmond. I would like to know any one who is not suffering from fever in Washington! Nature has made this a lovely country, but she has also established a fine fever system, and it cannot be enjoyed without quinine. When last I saw Mr. DAVIS, he was recovering from an attack of tiedouleureux, to which he is subject, and its agonies have been so great that he has lost the sight of one eye, I was assured, in consequence. He is a slight, spare man, who did not appear to me capable of resisting violent disease. There are those who think the Southern Confederacy depends on his life alone. They might have been right at one time. I do not think they are so at present, for although Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. BENJAMIN, or any other civilian might be unable to take his place, the military leaders would afford ample materials for such a President as the South desires at present. There is a report that Mr. (JOHN) SLIDELL, of New-Orleans, is about going as a Commissioner to Europe. How he is to get there is not so obvious, for the Government would give a good deal to seize upon such an able and dangerous man. The system of surveillance is how very nearly as complete as it is in Austria—and so it may well be, when there are so many persons disaffected to Government in the midst of the Northern States. I took occasion to observe some time ago, that on going into the Post-office, I was surprised to find a gentleman whom I had reason to regard as a Secessionist, in the inner office, engaged in sorting letters to forward to his Southern friends—and that, too, within a few feet of Mr. BLAIR, (the Postmaster-General,) of the *sangre azul* of Abolitionism. The American papers, taking me *an pied de la lettre*, have proved that Mr. BLAIR was not within a few feet of the gentleman in question. What I meant was that within the building presided over by Mr. BLAIR, in which his office was, and separated from him by only a few feet, was a gentleman of different ways of thinking, engaged in giving comfort to the enemies of Mr. BLAIR's Government and principles. It is only justice to the gentleman in question to add that he had the permission of the authorities to pick out those letters for his Southern friends, as I am since informed, and that he was not engaged in any clandestine proceeding. Some time after I saw him, however, his wife was taken into custody for treasonable practices, and still remains a prisoner. Two fires occurred in the neighborhood of the house in which she and another lady are in custody on Sunday night, and it is suggested by some suspicious circumstances that they were the work of incendiaries, who intended to liberate the captives in the confusion, and whose plan was only frustrated by the firmness of the guard. I am glad to think there are no captives in my immediate vicinity—for, however gallant a man may be, it is not unreasonable in him to object to be burnt alive in the cause of two ladies whom he never saw. Washington is very tranquil. Now and then regiments march through and proceed out to camp, and vast trains of horses, mules and wagons attest the activity of the Quartermaster-General MEIGS. All the hills on both sides of the Potomac are posted with tents—camps gleam out through the forests, and in highways and byways, in morning and evening rides one meets commissariat trains, and sees in every field squads of soldiers drilling. I went out to see the Eighteenth Massachusetts the other day, and found them pitching their tents with all the rawness of new hands; but their equipments were excellent, the transport magnificent, and the men equal in youth, health, stature and bulk to any regiment (not picked like the Guards,) in our service.

The gallant little State has raised no less than twenty regiments, and is ready to do more. South Carolina cannot be more determined. The troops we have here now are not only better behaved, but they are not allowed to behave badly, at least in the city, and they must be content with rural sports and recreations. It is well for the United States to get rid of the rascaldom of its cities, but it does not do to rely on it as a military element; and the police, who delight in the process, are doing no good to the Army. There are now men of a different stamp flocking to the field. As the pressure creeps upward the recruits will come from the higher levels. Tens of thousands of respectable Germans and Irish are joining the native-born Americans,—formerly the Americans joined *them*,—and exhibit zeal not less than that which their countrymen in the South show for the Confederate States. The New-Orleans *Delta* states that the vast majority—I think three-fourths or more—of the regiments from that city are Irish. If they and the New-York Hibernians can get a fair "vacancy" at each other, there will be the materials for a new epic at once. In the District of Columbia recruiting does not prosper. I fear there is a good deal of "secesh" in the population, and the only considerable number of men enlisted are of the two foreign stocks who have done so much of the fighting for the United States. As a reward for his steadiness, and acknowledgment of his military merit, the Government have made Brigadier BLENKER a Major-General. The Irish are delighted with the appointment of their old favorite, Gen. SHIELDS. Scotland, I believe, may claim MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL as descendants of her children. England can claim many of the best by a similar arocess of descent.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sept. 12, 1861.

I made, a few weeks ago, a passing allusion to a rumor, to which a tolerably extensive circulation was given, but which I was very reluctant to credit, that the Government of the United States (Northern division) had solicited GARIBALDI to cross the Atlantic and enter the service of the Republic. This happened before the memorable field-day of Bull Run, while the whole world was still convinced that the Federal party had men, generals and millions enough, not merely to subjugate the "rebels," but also to chastise England, France, and all who hesitated to cry down the rebellion. But we have now very positive intelligence that the Government at Washington—or, I should say, President LINCOLN, supposing him to be still ruling at Washington—has made an official tender to GARIBALDI of the supreme command over all the forces of the Union. The American Minister at the Court of Brussels, we are informed, has traveled all the way to Turin, where a diplomatist from the United States, Mr. MARSH, is already accredited, and proceeded to Genoa, where, on the 8th, unwilling to wait for the steamer of the regular line to the Island of Sardinia, [illegible] to sail on the [illegible] [illegible] steamboat Duncan, and left direct for the Isle of Maddalena and Caprera. His instructions, so far as people can make out, were to request GARIBALDI to depart for Washington without delay, taking with him as many hundreds or thousands of his own people as he deemed expedient, or as he was able to persuade to join him. It is added that previous overtures had actually been made to the General, at the very outbreak of the war, which had been declined; but that now the Federal Government, humbled by the late mishap, returns to the charge, and endeavors to tempt GARIBALDI by the most splendid and honorable terms.

I thought it was my duty to write down this interesting piece of news, though I must at the same time avow my unwillingness to make myself a voucher for its correctness. That Mr. LINCOLN, at the head of a nation of twenty millions, able to muster hundreds of thousands of daring hunters, trappers, and other daring pioneers of the West, men used not only to brave but to court the most desperate dangers, inured to the most fearful hardships, and trained to outwit the wily Indian in his stealthy war-path, should look to the worn-out Old World for auxiliaries; that he should, of all countries in the Old World, turn to what was till yesterday, the most unwarlike of European races, for officers, and trust an alien with the head generalship of an army recruited among "the smartest nation in creation," is, I confess, more than can enter my comprehension. That the American Minister in Belgium may have undertaken this journey is by no means unlikely. The notion of enlisting GARIBALDI in the interests of the Republic may be merely a whim of his own, nor need we be surprised to hear of a Yankee diplomatist consulting rather his own fancy than his President's instructions; or, even if he brings real instructions from Washington, these may amount to nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy such as GARIBALDI is accustomed to receive from all quarters. But a proposal of the nature of which we are told would, in my humble opinion, betray so much impotence and such a demoralization on the part of the Washington rulers—it would entail so great a disgrace on their community—that the "tremendous whipping" at Bull Run might well be called "glorious" by comparison.

It is more likely that both the Federal and the Confederate Governments will thrive in the suit which both parties, we are told, are eagerly pushing forward to enlist Swiss mercenaries. The sturdy mountaineers look to their wages, and the highest bidder is sure to have them.

THE ITALIAN NOT A PROPER AMERICAN LEADER.

From the London Times.

As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask GARIBALDI to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. Had the Government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even for one of the Piedmontese Generals, that would have only been what has often happened before. It might have been said that any American was more or less a GARIBALDI—that is, a man of personal prowess and enterprise, but that the occasion required a GARIBALDI. But to send for GARIBALDI is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory against overpowering odds. On any view of the case, GARIBALDI is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and, as our correspondent at Turin observed in our yesterday's columns, he has over and over again, like the Biblical hero Gideon, left his army behind and done his work with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him. This was the scale of his feats in the South American wars of independence, where he fleshed his sworn for the Italian struggle he foresaw. His defence of Rome in 1849 was on a larger scale, but it was a defence; and to defend twenty miles of rampart from a point within is a different affair from an advance into an enemy's country a thousand miles wide and as many deep, with as brave men on one side as on the other. War is not the mere personal conflict, nor yet the simple skill, that pedants and amateurs are apt to think. It requires a vast and various capacity. When campaigns even come to be recorded with candor and impartiality, it will be better known that war is always "a game that two can play at," and also a very complex science. GARIBALDI, like other men, may be trusted to do what he has done before. He has not been trusted or even trusted himself, for large operations, whether in Northern or Southern Italy. He has failed nowhere, but if he is to be credited with no failures it is because he has known his own measure, and has been content to assist when twenty legions were on the ground, or when a great fortress was to be reduced. But if the Italian scale of GARIBALDI's achievements far surpassed the Montevidean, it was because national sentiment came in to the aid of personal prowess and reputation. All Italy felt with GARIBALDI, who, by the place he had in every Italian bosom, did what may be called the preternatural part of the work. To a simple faith he worked miracles. This hold and this power he would leave behind were he to go to America. *There, instead of loving and confiding Italy to help him and carry him through, he would have egotistical Yankeeism to confront and beat at every turn.* He might strike a great blow here and there, but, inasmuch as the issue does not depend on the possession of one or two points, and merely to hold Washington is not to subdue the Southern States, GARIBALDI would find himself fighting the air and lashing the water. Whatever spirit he showed would infect alike friend and foe, and if he raised up a hundred GARIBALDIS on one side he would find not less on the other.

Caprera certainly sounds like exile, but it is only that retirement which is to be found in the lives of the greatest men and the most world-moving careers. GARIBALDI is still at home, still holding his levées, and alternately giving audience to the messengers of a King, or a "Prefect," if he must be so called; a Republican Junta; a realm, and, as it now appears, a Transatlantic Empire. He is, they say, impatient, and resolved to be soon at his work. If so, he will not find himself nearer his great work by going across the Atlantic, while he will certainly lose not only sphere, but also caste. He is not a mere adventurer. His early interference in strange quarrels had the justification that it was to prepare for his own. It will not be so easy to justify the abandonment of his own for a conflict about which there are two opinions, and which is by no means so simple an affair as the unity and independence of the Italian race. What if he should throw himself into the American Maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion, and treachery in his camp, just as the smouldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance for the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life. As things are, he has a great mission on his own ground, with everything that can contribute to what, with other men, would be an impossible task. He may condescend to take a lesson from a very different sort of man, though a hero in his way. Towards the close of the Peninsular War the Duke of WELLINGTON was pressed by the Allies, particularly the Russians, to take the command on the Rhine. It was a great step, for it was to command the Continent, instead of an outlying peninsula. "Any one who is a General at all," was his answer, "will be as good a General as I there; but I am better than any General here." So the event proved, and in the end the Duke found his Peninsular tactics tell as well on the larger scale as on the smaller. But what vocation has GARIBALDI for America, and why should "his mouth water" for the command of the Federalist Army, except for the simple love of adventure, which he shares with many a lower nature? The sacrament of the Indian cause is upon him, and he is not free for any other. The risk we will put out of the question, but *when we see how quickly death and disgrace are doing their work in the American quarrel, it certainly does strike us how much we should all deplore to hear that a fever had carried off Garibaldi at Washington, or an unaccountable panic destroyed his prestige at the seat of war.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN COMBATANTS.

From the London Times.

We do not build much on the success at Cape Hatteras. It is in its naval force that the Federal Government is strongest, and it was never probable that the Confederates would be able to hold their own at sea. The expedition down the Mississippi is an operation of a more important kind, but its success we should think, is far less certain. It is an expedition in which we may expect to see the inventive genius and the adventurous courage of the Americans fairly illustrated. The banks of the broad river are clothed with thick forests suggesting every variety of ambuscade, and if the invaders have the advantage of equipment the natives will be superior in knowledge of the country and natural resources. Above all, it must be remembered that the main armies of the belligerents are on the Potomac, and that the trial of strength most immediately decisive will take place at that point where the Confederates are still reputed superior. They may forfeit this ascendancy, no doubt, if they assume the offensive and advance against the fortified positions of their enemies; but if, on the other hand, they should obtain any material success in that quarter, the more distant operations of the campaign would be thrown into the shade. All we can see at present is that the North has been making strenuous and successful efforts to convert its numerous levies into good working soldiers, that it possesses vast resources in a brave and earnest population, and that it is likely to profit by the lessons it has received. What we cannot see is the degree in which this improvement may be counterbalanced by the simultaneous progress of the South. *The South is not absolutely as strong as the North, but it has hitherto been stronger in the field, and it will always be ceteris paribus stronger in all human probability, to resist subjection, if not to enforce its will.* That seems to be now almost universally acknowledged as the inevitable condition of the struggle, and it is only to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested the suspension of a profitless and sanguinary strife.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the London News.

The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is true, according to its terms, that the slaves who are to be emancipated must belong to active Secession rebels, but the fact being that most of the great slaveowners in the South have, in fact, taken up arms for the Confederate Government, it is obvious that, if the same principle which has been applied in Missouri is to be applied to the other States, *Gen. Fremont's proclamation amounts practically to a measure of general abolition.* Technically, such a proclamation is consistent with the Federal Constitution, which recognizes the right of an American citizen to hold a black man in bondage. And the liberation of the slaves of a rebel may be regarded as the mere penalty of rebellion. But substantially the effect of such proclamation will be much more extensive. Now, at least, the connexion between the action of the North and the abolition of Slavery will be practically established. The penalty of joining the rebel Confederation will be the loss of that exceptional privilege of keeping men in Slavery which was only conceded at the foundation of the Republic, because the grant of such a privilege was a practical necessity. But further, the South will now clearly understand that, as they chose to appeal to the sword, they must abide by its decision. As the men of the South have chosen to forget all their most sacred promises, to violate all their most solemn engagements, and, in fact, to place themselves outside the pale of law and morality, so the men of the North may take them at their word. *No one can contemplate the possible results of a sudden emancipation of 4,000,000 of semi-savages without terrible misgivings, but if the ultimate extinction of the national curse of Slavery can be obtained by no gentler means, it is not for us to deprecate the result.*

THE COTTON QUESTION.

COST OF CARRYING COTTON IN INDIA.

From the Friend of India.

The discussions of the past six months have ended, as they began, in the unanimous opinion that the export of sufficient cotton from India is merely a matter of price, and that price is largely a question of roads. When a pound of cotton fetches as much in Calcutta as it would in Liverpool, there is no inducement to send it home. The question to be determined is, whether we shall wait till Manchester is compelled by dire necessity to give us a higher price; or set to work to reduce the cost of production and conveyance, to port, and improve the quality. The former remedy is indefinite. The latter is so much in our own hands that it at once recommends itself as the one which should be adopted. Could a reduction be effected in the price at which cotton can be laid down in England, an immediate and focalizable impetus would be imparted to the export. A large quantity of even such cotton as we are now sending would be a benefit to the manufacturers of Manchester, as well as to the producer and exporter here. To raise a better quality of the article would certainly be desirable, but this is an end that cannot be attained in a day. It will be many years before there are sufficient European planters in India to give a new name to Indian cotton, and it may be many more before the natives will adopt any other system of cultivation and preparation of the staple than that which has been handed down from generation to generation, even though Lord ELLENBOROUGH's chimerical scheme were adopted.

If the most effectual method of increasing the trade is to reduce the cost of carriage from the cotton-growing provinces, we must agree as to the cheapest mode of transport, and then consider how that may be soonest rendered available. However valuable railways may be as channels for the rapid conveyance of goods from one place to another, they will never absorb one-tenth of the traffic which the cotton-trade must create. At present their rates are too high. Cotton is carried on the East Indian line for 1¾d. per ton per mile, on the Great Indian Peninsula line for 1¾d., and on the Madras line for 1¼d. But Mr. BAZLEY stated in the House of Commons that he hoped the railways would not charge more than one-third of a penny per ton per mile on cotton making its way to the seaboard. Whatever be the cost, however, at which the railway can carry cotton, it is evident that for long distances railway carriage was too expensive and that some other mode of conveyance must be looked for. The present native mode of land-carriage is out of the question. The only other mode of conveyance, and the one best suited to this country, is water. Railways may supersede the existing modes of land transport, and create a new traffic in goods and passengers wherever they can play at," and also a very complex science. GARIBALDI, like other men, may be trusted to do what he has done before. He has not been trusted or even trusted himself, for large operations, whether in Northern or Southern Italy. He has failed nowhere, but if he is to be credited with no failures it is because he has known his own measure, and has been content to assist when twenty legions were on the ground, or when a great fortress was to be reduced. But if the Italian scale of GARIBALDI's achievements far surpassed the Montevidean, it was because national sentiment came in to the aid of personal prowess and reputation. All Italy felt with GARIBALDI, who, by the place he had in every Italian bosom, did what may be called the preternatural part of the work. To a simple faith he worked miracles. This hold and this power he would leave behind were he to go to America. *There, instead of loving and confiding Italy to help him and carry him through, he would have egotistical Yankeeism to confront and beat at every turn.* He might strike a great blow here and there, but, inasmuch as the issue does not depend on the possession of one or two points, and merely to hold Washington is not to subdue the Southern States, GARIBALDI would find himself fighting the air and lashing the water. Whatever spirit he showed would infect alike friend and foe, and if he raised up a hundred GARIBALDIS on one side he would find not less on the other.

Caprera certainly sounds like exile, but it is only that retirement which is to be found in the lives of the greatest men and the most world-moving careers. GARIBALDI is still at home, still holding his levées, and alternately giving audience to the messengers of a King, or a "Prefect," if he must be so called; a Republican Junta; a realm, and, as it now appears, a Transatlantic Empire. He is, they say, impatient, and resolved to be soon at his work. If so, he will not find himself nearer his great work by going across the Atlantic, while he will certainly lose not only sphere, but also caste. He is not a mere adventurer. His early interference in strange quarrels had the justification that it was to prepare for his own. It will not be so easy to justify the abandonment of his own for a conflict about which there are two opinions, and which is by no means so simple an affair as the unity and independence of the Italian race. What if he should throw himself into the American Maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion, and treachery in his camp, just as the smouldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance for the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life. As things are, he has a great mission on his own ground, with everything that can contribute to what, with other men, would be an impossible task. He may condescend to take a lesson from a very different sort of man, though a hero in his way. Towards the close of the Peninsular War the Duke of WELLINGTON was pressed by the Allies, particularly the Russians, to take the command on the Rhine. It was a great step, for it was to command the Continent, instead of an outlying peninsula. "Any one who is a General at all," was his answer, "will be as good a General as I there; but I am better than any General here." So the event proved, and in the end the Duke found his Peninsular tactics tell as well on the larger scale as on the smaller. But what vocation has GARIBALDI for America, and why should "his mouth water" for the command of the Federalist Army, except for the simple love of adventure, which he shares with many a lower nature? The sacrament of the Indian cause is upon him, and he is not free for any other. The risk we will put out of the question, but *when we see how quickly death and disgrace are doing their work in the American quarrel, it certainly does strike us how much we should all deplore to hear that a fever had carried off Garibaldi at Washington, or an unaccountable panic destroyed his prestige at the seat of war.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN COMBATANTS.

From the London Times.

We do not build much on the success at Cape Hatteras. It is in its naval force that the Federal Government is strongest, and it was never probable that the Confederates would be able to hold their own at sea. The expedition down the Mississippi is an operation of a more important kind, but its success we should think, is far less certain. It is an expedition in which we may expect to see the inventive genius and the adventurous courage of the Americans fairly illustrated. The banks of the broad river are clothed with thick forests suggesting every variety of ambuscade, and if the invaders have the advantage of equipment the natives will be superior in knowledge of the country and natural resources. Above all, it must be remembered that the main armies of the belligerents are on the Potomac, and that the trial of strength most immediately decisive will take place at that point where the Confederates are still reputed superior. They may forfeit this ascendancy, no doubt, if they assume the offensive and advance against the fortified positions of their enemies; but if, on the other hand, they should obtain any material success in that quarter, the more distant operations of the campaign would be thrown into the shade. All we can see at present is that the North has been making strenuous and successful efforts to convert its numerous levies into good working soldiers, that it possesses vast resources in a brave and earnest population, and that it is likely to profit by the lessons it has received. What we cannot see is the degree in which this improvement may be counterbalanced by the simultaneous progress of the South. *The South is not absolutely as strong as the North, but it has hitherto been stronger in the field, and it will always be ceteris paribus, in all human probability, to resist subjection, if not to enforce its will.* That seems to be now almost universally acknowledged as the inevitable condition of the struggle, and it is only to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested the suspension of a profitless and sanguinary strife.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the London News.

The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is true, accord-

COTTON FROM FIJI AND AUSTRALIA.

From the Australian Gazette.

The first shipment of cotton from the Fiji Islands was on view at the office of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEVEN & Co. It was forwarded to England per Damascus. Some fine samples of cotton grown at Wagga Wagga had been on view at the Sydney *Herald* office. A gentleman well acquainted with the cotton-trade estimated that it would be worth at least 10d. per pound in England.

British Wrongs in Mexico.

Subjoined is a copy of the address to Earl RUSSELL, now circulating among merchants and others in London connected with Mexico. It appeals to the English Government to intervene, by force of arms, in that country, in conjunction, if possible, with the Government of France:

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

To Right Hon. Earl Russell, K. G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

MY LORD: We, the undersigned, holding relations with the Republic of Mexico, either in commercial intercourse, or as interested in mining and other industrious establishments there, or as creditors of the State, find ourselves under the necessity of appealing to Her Majesty's Government, under circumstances of a very peculiar character.

These circumstances, we will, as briefly as possible, place before your Lordship.

It is now upwards of thirty years since British subjects were invited, by the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Mexico and Great Britain, to enter into relations with that State, for the encouragement of which entire protection of person and property was guaranteed by the Government of that Republic.

Acting under this sanction Englishmen did accordingly enter freely into transactions with Mexico. They have formed from time to time commercial and other establishments in various parts of the country, in which a large amount of capital is involved, independently of a vast sum of upwards of £12,000,000 sterling due to Englishmen by the Government of the Republic.

Emerging, as Mexico had done, in the year 1825, from a conflict for her independence, it was not to be expected that political order should, in the early period of her career as a Free State, have attained an entire stability, or have been free from those occasional interruptions to which the progress of young Governments is liable. Accordingly, the hindrances to the operations of commerce which were occasionally experienced during the struggles of political parties in the country were patiently endured in the reasonable expectation that they would prove but of temporary duration, and that the march of order and consolidation would gradually advance.

This expectation, my Lord, has been painfully disappointed. The condition of Mexico has gone from bad to worse. It has become one now not merely of political agitation, but of entire social disorganization. For three years the country has been without a Government—that is to say, without anything possessing the reality of that title, while those who have assumed to exercise the powers of government have been themselves foremost in acts of lawlessness, suspending the performances of obligations solemnly entered into towards creditors, seizing continually funds which had been specifically appropriated to those creditors, dissipating the resources of the State, and crowning their acts of violence by tearing the seal of the British Legation from the property of British subjects, and forcibly laying hold of the same for the use of the Government.

In Mexico there is no security for person or property. Within the last twelve months no less than twenty-three Englishmen have been murdered there. A journal of the City of Mexico, dated the 25th of July, received by the last mail, thus describes the condition of the country:

"Events, in their peculiar line, are rapidly progressing and becoming more noted in this country. This month they have been somewhat varied in character from those of the last. Instead of kidnapping and holding for ransom, we have had, as leading topics, open, bare-faced plunder of whole populations, varied on some occasions by wholesale destruction of property and massacre. Instead of only instances of savage warfare in the murder of opposing chiefs, we have heard the cry of 'Death to foreigners!" raised, and seen the mangled remains of one's victim carried to the grave, and foreigners, in consequence, drawing nearer to each other and arming in self-defence."

But we need not detain your Lordship by details which every dispatch from Mexico must have abundantly supplied for some time past, nor need we advert to the fact that the representatives of England and of France have felt themselves compelled to break of all intercourse with the persons professing to exercise the powers of Government in that country.

We will proceed, therefore, respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to that which we believe to be the only remedy for these aggravated evils.

It is evident that in Mexico itself the elements of deliverance are not to be found while the country remains in its present state. For a considerable period month after month has witnessed there a constant re-

[illegible] of [illegible] and of government—a [illegible] of authority [illegible] in civilized co[illegible] society [illegible] together. Every section [illegible] held, succe[illegible] tion of p[illegible] party has which has failed to [illegible] it. [illegible] part of foreign interposition will avail to establish tranquility in Mexico. The lives of foreigners there are in imminent peril.

We humbly submit to your Lordship, that any nation inviting foreigners, by a formal treaty, to settle within its territory, on the guarantee of personal protection, and failing to afford that protection, puts itself in the position of a defaulting party to a solemn contract, and leaves it, consequently, open to the other party to that contract to take measures to repair the default.

Great Britain has, indeed, on another ground, a special right of intervention. The revenues of the customs of the Mexican ports are mortgaged to her subjects, but the produce of them is unlawfully withheld. She has a right to foreclose the mortgage, and take possession of these Custom-houses until the claims of her subjects are satisfied.

We believe that if a protecting force was thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquility—and a very small force would suffice for that end—leaving it to the people quietly and peaceably to organize their own form of Government, avoiding all interference therein, beyond insisting that whatever may be done shall be done without coercion or violence, the country may speedily be delivered from its present disastrous condition, to the great advantage of its own people and of all interests connected therewith.

No Mexican could complain of such interference. No one's social or political rights would be interferred with. It would simply be required that all should exercise them in a peacable manner. Every well-disposed Mexican would rejoice to see such a protecting arm thrown over his country.

We need

[illegible] Crenshaw & Co. intervened for the [illegible] as sole owners [illegible] as citizens of the [illegible] Crenshaw & Co., and that [illegible] Richmond aforesaid." The ex- [illegible] from liability to capture as en- [illegible] upon the denial in the claim [illegible] were insurgents, traitors, &c., &c., [illegible] United States.

[illegible] and Charles Paul Phipps, having their [illegible] at Liverpool, England, under the [illegible] and John Lewis, ——— Phipps & Company; and others, trading in the City of New-York, their branch house here, under the style of J. [illegible] & Co., and in Rio Janeiro, under the style [illegible] Brothers & Co., intervened and claimed to [illegible] of the coffee in the libel of the cargo of the bark, [illegible] to have a lien and claim and right to possession [illegible] of the balance of the cargo, under large advances by [illegible] to the other claimants, (Crenshaw & Co.,) and that these claimants are all British subjects. That on the 30th of April, 1861, before any seizure of the vessel and cargo, the claimants *bona fide* in the usual course of business, and having no other [illegible] made a special advance to Crenshaw & Co. [illegible] of the residue (five-eighths) of the cargo, [illegible] of the 25 on possession of the original [illegible] lading thereof, and that such [illegible] five-eighths of the cargo to these claimants [illegible] by Crenshaw & Co. was without any fraud [illegible] or understanding to secure it from [illegible] as the property of Crenshaw & Co.

To this claim of part of the claimants verifies the [illegible] and just consideration of such assignment to them.

Holding the Court—That the owners and claimants of the vessel were public enemies of the United States and its Government at the time of her being [illegible] and seized, and she thereby became subject to condemnation.

That no evidence is produced verifying the justness and validity of the lien claimed by Phipps & Co.

The case, as it stands on the allegations and proofs in the pleadings, fixes the right of property in the five-eighths portion of the cargo to be in the owners of the vessel at the time it was shipped. That title must prevail in a Prize Court in priority to the subsidiary interest of lien holders. (The *Marianna*, 6 Rob., 24.) Whatever the equities between the particular parties may be, (8 Cranch, 418, the *Frances*,) unless it be proved *aliunde* by the claimants, that their title to this part of the cargo was absolute in them previous to its exportation.

The judgment of the Court upon the whole case, therefore, is, that the three-eighth parts of the coffee be restored to the claimants, Phipps & Co., as neutral owners, without costs, and that the remaining five-eighths thereof be condemned as forfeited, being the property of Crenshaw & Co., enemy owners, and also that the vessel be condemned as enemy's property, with full costs.

The United States vs. *The bark General Green and Cargo.*—The bark was captured on the 4th of June, 1861, on the high seas off Cape Henry by the United States steamship *Quaker City*, under command of Capt. Carr, and is libeled by the United States and captors on the charge that the bark was at the time owned by [illegible] traitors, public enemies, and persons engaged in actual hostilities against the Government of the United States, and is liable to condemnation.

Benjamin Atwell, on behalf of W. Oppenheim, interposed a claim to the bark, and alleged at the times in the libel and claim mentioned she belonged solely to the said Oppenheim, then and still a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Charleston, S. C., that if restored, will belong to him; that she was seized under his direction, as her master, and was [illegible] at the time of seizure to take a cargo on board from Bagua la Grande, in Cuba, to be delivered at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, as the consignee should direct, and was directed to proceed to Baltimore, in the prosecution of which voyage she was captured as charged in the libel. The claimant denies that the bark was liable to seizure, and excepts generally to the sufficiency of the libel, and particularly the matters in substance before set up in the case of the *Hiawatha*, *Pioneer*, *Crenshaw*, &c., &c.

The charges against the cargo were abandoned, because it was shipped by loyal citizens before notice of the war.

The only question upon the issue is whether the vessel, being owned at the time of seizure, June 4, 1861, by the claimant Oppenheim, and having been his on the 24th of April, 1861, the time of her sailing from Cuba on her home voyage, was just prize of war to a Government vessel.

In consonance with the rules adopted by the Court, in the suits before referred to, it is held that the vessel, her tackle and furniture are enemy's property, the citizens of South Carolina being at the time in a state of civil war against the United States; and it is accordingly adjudged that the bark *General Green*, her tackle, apparel and furniture be condemned to the claimants as prize-of-war, with costs to be taxed and assessed: and that the cargo laden on board the bark be restored to the claimants, but without costs or damages to the claimants, there being probable cause for the capture. It being laden on an enemy's bottom, and exported after the existence of a state of war by South Carolina against the United States.

Heavy Verdict Against the Sheriff for an Escape.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Hanover Company, Julius Pratt et al. vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought against the Sheriff to recover damages for the alleged escape of Horace B. Sheldon from the jail limits of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th of August, 1859, Sheldon having been placed upon the limits on execution against his body in favor of the above plaintiffs. The plaintiffs proved by two witnesses that they tracked Sheldon from his place of business in Warren-street to several places in the City of New-York, and finally to his residence in Hoboken, and that they there watched him, he remaining at his residence during the night.

The Sheriff placed Sheldon himself, and his wife upon the stand, to show that he was not out of the City at the time plaintiffs' witnesses swore he was in Hoboken.

The Jury were, however, satisfied respecting the escape of the prisoner, and by their verdict gave the plaintiffs the entire sum demanded, $1,800 07.

E. H. Hunting, for plaintiffs; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool, for defendant.

An Infant Detained in the United States Service—Jurisdiction—Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The People ex rel. Mary Ann Allen vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel.*—This was another application made by an anxious mother for the release of an infant son from the service of his country upon the ground of his minority.

William Allen, the soldier in question, enlisted in August last, in the regiment known as "Gov. Morgan's Light Artillery," and was subsequently mustered into the United States service. He is between 18 and 21 years of age, and his mother avers that his enlistment was without the consent of his "parents or guardian."

The Government appeared by counsel, and objected to the discharge of the recruit; first, because the application should have been made to the Court in Richmond County, where it was alleged the recruit was restrained of his liberty—the affidavit seeking to excuse the party from making his application in that County being defective.

Counsel also contended that as the matter had before been heard by Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, and decision rendered on the same questions therein, adversely to the applicant, it was *res adjudicata*, and this Court would not undertake thus to review that judgment, nor could that judgment be reviewed in such a manner.

The Court sustained both of these objections, and remanded the recruit to the custody of the officer having him in charge.

J. O'Rourke for petitioner; Henry L. Clinton for Government.

Estoppel—Effect of Marine Court Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Henry Dexter vs. *Richard J. Clark.*—This action was commenced in April, 1859, to recover from the defendant $50 for one quarter's rent, due the 1st of May 1858, of a house belonging to the plaintiff; and also to recover $68,75 upon a claim for prior rent of the same house, due to other parties, assigned to the plaintiff.

The defence set up was a plea of former adjudication in the Marine Court in the same action.

Upon the trial the Court directed the jury that the former action in the Marine Court was a bar to the present one, and that as a matter of law they should find a verdict for the defendant. The jury so found, and the plaintiff excepting to this ruling, and to the exclusion of certain testimony, appealed the case to this Court, both from the judgment and a subsequent order at Special Term denying a new trial.

From the following points, made by the appellant, counsel will understand the case

First—The Court erred in refusing to admit the testimony of the plaintiff's attorney, to show the grounds on which the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the former suit was given, inasmuch as they did not appear by the record; and without the aid of parol evidence, the Court could not determine, whether such judgment was given upon the *merits*, or for the *want of proof* on the part of the plaintiff, or for some *technical defect* in the pleadings.

Second.—The Court erred in directing the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the former suit was a bar to the present action. For the reasons—first, that a judgment of dismissal of the complaint, under the code, is equivalent to a nonsuit under the former practice; second, a nonsuit is properly granted after the defendant has introduced evidence, and closed his case; third, to constitute a bar, the judgment in the former suit must have been rendered upon the merits, and this must be clearly shown, as estoppels are not favored by the Courts; fourth, the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the first suit being rendered at the close of [illegible] Marine was a bar to this action. [illegible] policy of the law to make, [illegible] ments in petty cases in the [illegible] Courts final; and were the [illegible] age such litigation as the [illegible] would find the calendar [illegible] cases of a similar character. [illegible] to live to the end of such a [illegible]

The Court reserved [illegible]

R. H. Underhill [illegible]; S. Searay for respondent.

Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Henry A. Hartt et al.* vs. *Charles [illegible]*.—Findings settled.

Charles [illegible] et al. vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel Appleton vs. *Gengiell Dewey et al.*—The plaintiff may have an order for the substitution, on payment of costs of plaintiff's attorney as adjusted by the clerk, not otherwise; costs to neither party on this motion.

William Hepbourne vs. *Isaac V. Matthews et al.*—Motion for leave to renew motion denied, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*John T. Mills* vs. *Horace M. Dewey et al.*—Even if it be law that a surety for the plaintiff in an action to enjoin a defendant from foreclosing a chattel mortgage, and selling the property claimed to be mortgaged thereby, may be entitled to an order that the defendant bring the action by a day to be named, or, in default thereof, that the surety be declared discharged from liability as such. No default or *laches* on the part of defendant has been shown which calls for the making of such an order. I doubt very much the right of a surety to be heard on such an application. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

HOFFMAN, J.—*The People ex rel. Mary Allen* vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*—The application must be denied, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the officer making the action.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 17,894 bbls. Flour, 138 bbls. and 35 bags Corn Meal, 64,878 bushels Wheat, 103,787 bushels Corn, 340 bushels Rye, 7,846 bushels Barley, 17,560 bushels Oats, 588 bushels Malt, 137 packages Provisions, and 205 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are saleable and firm, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bags at 14¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Nothing new in other descriptions.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention, and 900 bales have been reported sold on a basis of 21¾c.@21¾c. for Middling Uplands, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—Several public sales occurred today—the most important having been one of Saxony Woven Dress Goods, which, however, resulted in the disposal of only about half the lots offered at from 13¼c.@45c. The sale of Ribbons was comparatively successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—At the opening of 'Change the demand for State and Western Flour was limited, and as holders were eager to sell, prices declined slightly. The export inquiry, especially from French buyers, subsequently increased, and a good business was transacted, chiefly in extra State, 8,000 bbls. of which were purchased by one party on French account, at $4 60 ℔ bbl., head-lined and delivered. Trade brands were in more request, and were steady. The market closed firmly for most descriptions. Sales, since our last, 33,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 60, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at [illegible] ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand.	6 00@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 60@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in light supply and moderate demand, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35, extra at $5 50@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened quietly, as operators were anxious to get the letters ℔ *Fulton*. These, however, were not delivered before noon. The demand became active towards the close of 'Change, chiefly for lots wanted by shippers, and as the supply afloat was light, considerable sales were made for future delivery, at firmer prices for desirable lots. The sales, since our last, add up 205,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 30@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 36½; Red Western, very inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 27½@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 26½, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome, to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 17@$1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 14@$1 21; Red State, at $1 25@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 35@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at full prices. Sales 170,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 47¾c.@55c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; closing at 54¾c.@55c. for sound; 56c.@57¾c. for Western Yellow; 61c.@61¾c. for do. White, and 60c. for Jersey Yellow ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 67c.@70c. for Western; 72¾c@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is unaltered; a lot of Canada was sold on private terms.

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending Sept. 28:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago....	21,455	988,490	844,201	26,951	8,282	11,862
Milwaukee.	11,838	600,253	1,161	268	—	743
Toledo.....	63,078	306,363	186,672	890	—	569
Detroit.....	55,458	256,413	19,526	12,487	32	31
Totals..181,829		2,120,499	1,050,559	40,596	8,314	13,216
Prev. week.188,300		1,788,510	909,330	45,734	5,561	12,940

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Flour, bbls...	6,250	5,473	7,421	7,585
Wheat, bush.	715,428	672,116	359,138	524,754
Corn, bush....	1,653,311	1,765,882	2,318,116	2,408,825
Oats, bush....	197,933	203,774	184,388	303,170
Total Grain.	2,566,672	2,541,772	2,761,644	3,236,759

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo during the month of September:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls...	289,852	236,399	194,092	328,611
Wheat, bush.	1,566,691	1,600,856	4,603,939	3,983,612
Corn, bush....	1,318,946	290,143	1,316,342	4,741,141
Oats, bush....	32,101	148,961	133,209	336,801
Barley, bush..	29,328	18,905	69,098	8,673
Rye, bush.....	14,906	27,710	2,535	29,593
Total grain.	2,962,062	2,086,575	6,325,123	9,099,820

And from the opening of navigation to Sept. 30, in the following years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls...	1,050,471	876,934	729,322	1,338,414
Wheat, bush.	7,654,612	3,571,402	9,722,250	15,539,364
Corn, bush...	5,227,043	2,393,977	9,985,763	15,227,596
Oats, bush...	3,675,069	725,297	857,832	1,643,024
Barley, bush.	134,174	76,343	78,786	115,098
Rye, bush....	92,489	40,264	35,567	266,193
Total grain.	15,163,387	6,809,283	20,690,178	32,793,275

HEMP—About 3,000 bales Manilla have been purchased by speculators, on private terms.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, and is firm, at 65c.@65p. for Inferior to Prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request to-day at former rates. We quote: New, at 16c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@22 c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, which are quoted steady. The supply of Burch is not very heavy. At Albany the current receipts are light, and the heavy freights on the Canal tend to check arrivals. The Albany *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "The sales of the week were to a fair extent. There is more difficulty experienced in obtaining every description of lumber that is wanted, though the assortment is moderately good, with a small comparative supply. Prices are firmer on coarse lumber and box pine, with an upward tendency on those kinds of which the stock is short. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1859.....	11,669,000	1,194	.....	2,742,000
1860.....	9,557,000	776	2,250	8,128,300
1861.....	7,446,643	1,631	1,069	8,552,469

The arrival of boats which were detained beyond the break have tended to increase the receipts during the week. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1859.....	221,874,762	40,237	69,743	97,790,503
1860.....	239,146,600	36,520	34,204	108,870,727
1861.....	120,201,664	27,245	6,084	108,937,169

LIME—Lockland is in good request at 60c, for Common and 80c. for Lump ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 00 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 29c.@32c.; English Island at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

[illegible] Stocks is dragged, and is very dull, including Common, which is up to [illegible] 2,000 bbls. Nothing really new in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, and is quoted up to $12 50@$13, closing at $13, for Mess, $12 37½ for Thin Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 2,750 bbls. Cut Meats are in less request at 5¾c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 1,070 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12 50@$12 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in lively demand, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet to-day, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Oct. 2, says: "In other seasons, about this time, contracting for hogs has been general, and last year there was considerable excitement in this line, but this Fall there is nothing doing whatever, the leading spirited operators are not in the market, and all are indisposed to do anything; they fear the future, and regard it so enveloped in uncertainties, that none can be induced to enter into any engagements with reference to it even 60 days hence. Not a word said about English Bacon this year, or a home demand for anything in the hog line, and the only sale of hogs we have heard of was a lot of 75 head now feeding in Butler County, to be delivered about the middle of this month to one of our city butchers at $3 ℔ cental gross. To be brief, there are no buyers of hogs for November delivery, except at prices no owner would think of accepting, and hence nothing serious is said about the matter. None of our packers are sure that they will do anything, because they cannot make any reasonable estimate of what will be the aspect of affairs in November, and hence they prefer leaving all till the time comes, and then act, according as circumstances may dictate. There is no doubt that there is an good supply of hogs in all the States which usually feed them to any extent, but from how many of them they will or can be brought to market, it is impossible to say. While Missouri is overrun by the rebel Army, of course no hogs will be brought to market from that State, and the same may be said of Kentucky, and should Cincinnati be menaced a month hence, there will be few hogs packed here; so then the whole matter of supply and prices turns upon the progress of the war, and whether the United States forces shall be victorious, or otherwise, the next 60 days. The demand for Provisions, noticed in our last, continued for the first three days of the week, and $13 was paid for 2,500 bbls. Mess Pork; 4¾c.@5¾c. for 1,200 hhds. Bacon shoulders and sides, chiefly the latter. This caused more firmness on the part of holders, and the market subsequently became quiet, which is to be attributed in part to the impossibility of making shipments to the East, from whence the demand exists chiefly. There has been but a limited demand for bulk meats or clear bacon sides, which sold at 6¾c.@6¾c. The closing quotations, which are the rates asked, are as follows: Bulk shoulders, 3¾c.; sides, 4¾c.@5c.; clear sides, 5¾c.; bacon shoulders, 4¾c.@4¾c.; sides, 5¾c.; and clear sides, 6¾c.@6¾c. Mess Pork, $13@$13 25; no sales above the inside rate, and Lard 8c. for prime, in bbls. or tierces, with a good demand. Small sales of keg were made at 8c.@8¾c. The stock of all articles of the hog product has been largely reduced since the 1st of September, and there being very light stocks at every other place in the West, holders in many cases are not willing to accept the current rates, and are holding their stocks out of the market, expecting to get better prices. They feel satisfied that there must be a large demand for Army purposes, and that new meat cannot be cured so as to meet this demand before the 1st of December."

RICE—Sales, to-day, 75 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to day, 100,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 47½c.@50c., and 50,000 mats Cassia at 25c., cash, ℔ lb. Speculative buyers were the principal purchasers.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 980 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7¾c.@9c., with some Porto Rico at 6¾c.@9c., and 530 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., part at 9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 21¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d. ℔ bush.; Corn 11¾d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 30s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For a port in Ireland direct, two vessels with Corn, in bulk, at 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel. For Bordeaux—Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in shippers' bags, 27c. ℔ bushel.

Personal.

— On Sept. 26, Mr. W. H. Russell was in Chicago.

— Hon. Andrew Johnson, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, are in Lexington, Ky.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 26
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAITE & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 206 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 6th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 146 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

N. B.—The class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 54 East 11th-st., will commence the 28th inst. Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Pacific Bank for $3,000, payable to the order of JOHN J. PHILLIPS, payment of the same having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER PERSIA, very elegant Paris made ladies travelling and shopping bags, officers sacks, gents. travelling bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 96 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and 100 Broadway, near 4th-st.

STAMMERING.—THE CAUSE REMOVED BY a recent discovery which has been tested by the most inveterate stammerers, and cures effected thereby. Post-office address, Box No. 1,916, New-York. L. BOYER & CO., office with Chas. B. Norton, No. 694 Broadway.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 9 Pine-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 46 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 46 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE,"

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 46 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 46 and 50 East 26th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 28 West 38th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 18th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE,
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—money to retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HABRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW FOUNDERY.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A startling report reaches us from New-Orleans by way of St. Louis—published in the *Republican* of the latter city. It states that a letter has been received from New-Orleans—the date of which, however, is not given—announcing that a fleet of *seventy National vessels* was coming up the Balize to capture the place. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of this report, but it is by no means an improbable one. It is well known that the Government has for some time been purchasing and fitting out steamers for special service, and that a numerous body of sailors has been recruited—and it is equally certain that these steamers and sailors have not been retained in the Northern ports. The comparatively defenceless position of New-Orleans, and its importance as a commercial port, have quite likely induced the Government to plan its capture, as the most effectual blow which could be struck against the rebels at the present time. It will be recollected, also, that Dr. RUSSELL, in one of his recent letters to the London *Times*, has made mention of such an expedition, intended to proceed up the Mississippi River to meet Gen. FREMONT on his progress down.

Another battle has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, in which the National forces accomplished a most brilliant success. Five companies of the First Kentucky Regiment, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio, and one company of the Fifth Virginia, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. ETNAET, surrounded and attacked a rebel force at Chapmanville, in Logan County, and after a short engagement completely routed them, killing sixty and taking seventy prisoners. This frying-pan was hard enough for the rebels, but in escaping from it they appear only to have got into the fire, for they were intercepted by another National force, under Col. HIATT, who succeeded in killing forty more and taking a large number of prisoners. This blow is considered the finishing one for the rebels in the Kanawha Valley, west and south of Charleston. An important rumor has also reached Cincinnati by the Kanawha steamer from Charleston, to the effect that a battle was going on at Sewell's Mountain, between the National force under Gen. COX and the rebels under FLOYD and WISE, in which the rebels were being driven back upon their intrenchments at Lewisburgh, twenty-nine miles distant. Sewell's Mountain is in Fayette County, on the confines of the new State of Kanawha.

Important military changes are rumored in Washington. A report was given currency by a morning paper yesterday that Gen. FREMONT had been superseded by Gen. WOOL, and ordered to report himself for trial by Court-martial, on charges preferred by Col. BLAIR; but there appears to be no truth whatever in the statement. It appears, however, that there is a probability of Gen. WOOL'S going to Missouri—not to supersede Gen. FREMONT, but to give him the aid of his counsel and experience. Gen. MANSFIELD, it is understood, goes to Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. WOOL. There were no military movements of importance near Washington yesterday.

The news from Missouri is of an important character, and embodies advices from Lexington to Monday night last. At that time Gen. PRICE had left with the main body of his force, and was moving southward to effect a junction with BEN. MCCULLOCH, which effected, he intended to give battle to Gen. FREMONT. He is represented to be decided upon this point, being elated with his victory at Lexington, and anticipating a like success when he shall again meet the National forces. His plan is to attack Gen. FREMONT at Jefferson City, and then to march on St. Louis. He has already nineteen field-pieces, and is expecting more rifled cannon from the South. He makes no secret of the fact that the Rebel Government has loaned to JACKSON $1,000,000, for the purpose of warring against the National Government. Meantime Gen. FREMONT, according to our Jefferson City dispatches, continues actively occupied in the preparations for the coming battle, and his programme is said by those in his confidence to be good in every particular. The movement of PRICE away from Lexington will, perhaps, have the effect of precipitating a collision somewhat sooner than anticipated, as Gen. FREMONT will doubtless move out to prevent the rebel force from getting between him and the commands of Gens. DAVIS and SIEGEL, now at Georgetown.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. By the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, we hear that North Carolinians still continued to come over from the main land to Fort Hatteras, to take the oath of allegiance. The frigate *Susquehannah* had captured two additional prizes—schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, and other articles acceptable to the rebels—which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. The gun-boat *Cambridge*, arrived at the Fortress, also reports the capture of four prizes off Beaufort, N. C., where she has been on blockade duty. The mutineers of the Seventy-ninth New-York, and other regiments, to the number of one hundred and fifty, who have been awaiting at the Rip Raps an opportunity to proceed to the Dry Tortugas, whither they were sentenced, were addressed by Gen. WOOL on Wednesday. After setting forth in a strong light the heinousness of their offence, he made a proposition that all those who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces. The entire number immediately stepped forward with cheers, and were taken to Newport's News, and mustered into one of the New-York regiments.

Our advices from Gen. BANKS' Division on the Upper Potomac, are to the 1st inst. On that day Gen. BANKS reviewed and inspected the brigades near Darnestown—a proceeding which was supposed by some to indicate the speedy commencement of the Fall campaign. The river, however, is not in a condition to ford at present. Our correspondent with Gen. BANKS furnishes additional particulars relative to the recent affair at Great Falls. It appears that on the night after the skirmish, the rebel force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, but left again the next morning. Their destination was supposed to be Leesburgh or Point of Rocks.

An order, which we publish this morning, emanating from the State Adjutant General's Office, requires all field or company officers of the volunteer force now organizing in the State, whether under General Orders No. 78, or under acceptance from the War Department, to present themselves without delay for examination before the Boards appointed for that purpose.

The circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Catalina* were again under investigation at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The facts brought out tend to exculpate JAMES LAKKIN, the late clerk of the boat, who is in custody, from the charge of arson, and show that the fire originated through accident.

We have news from California to the 25th ult. by the Pony Express, which passed Sweet-water Station on the 2d inst. In the absence of fresh arrivals of goods, the San Francisco markets are reported quiet. A popular outbreak had taken place in front of the Church of Rev. Dr. SCOTT, growing out of the position taken by that gentleman in reference to the duties of the church on the Union question. A number of flags were placed in his church before daylight on the Sunday before the ferry left, and an effigy, labeled "Dr. SCOTT, the traitor," hung near by. A crowd was assembled before the church when the doctor entered, which was much increased during the service, and when he passed out again, it was with difficulty that the police could prevent violence to him. Dr. SCOTT subsequently resigned his pastorship of the church, and has made preparations to go to Europe. Gen. SHIELDS, to whom the Government recently sent a Brigadier-General's commission, has not yet received it, he being absent in Mexico on his wedding tour.

The Taxpayers' Union Party held a secret conference meeting last night, at the office of JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway. Beyond excluding reporters, the meeting transacted no business of importance, and adjourned till Wednesday next.

The American Bible Union closed its session yesterday—transacting no business of importance. Several hundred dollars were subscribed to meet the indebtedness of the Society.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to Monday week. The Board of Councilmen transacted a quantity of routine business, and made the subject of corporation advertising a special order for Monday evening next.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice HUFFMAN refused to entertain a *habeas corpus* in the case of an infant volunteer, it appearing that the detention complained of was in another County, and that a like writ in the case had been heard and passed upon by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the Hanover Company, JULIUS PRATT *et al.* have recovered a judgment for the escape of a prisoner in the jail limits, against JOHN KELLY, the Sheriff of the County, for $1,806 07.

The buoyancy at the close of Wednesday's market was continued yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and the speculative interest in Government and Railway stocks, and in Pacific Mail shares, is rapidly on the increase. United States 6s of 1881, 92 ⅝ cent.; New-York Central, 74¾@¾.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were extensive, and prices of desirable lots of Wheat were higher, the market closing very firmly for all kinds. The movements in Provisions, especially Pork and Lard, were fair, Mess Pork advanced. Heavy sales of Cassia and Nutmegs to speculative buyers were reported. A lively demand prevailed for Common Resin. Hides and Leather were in request, as were also Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Lime, Hay, Hops and Teas. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

A Storm Brewing—European Intervention in Mexico.

We could scarcely expect that the leading Powers of Europe would permit our serious home troubles to pass, without availing themselves of the splendid opportunity thus afforded for accomplishing schemes to which, under other circumstances, we should oppose a firm and a formidable resistance. Nations, like men, make hay while the sun shines. When their rivals have their hands full at home, they feel safe in pursuing any little expedition of profit or plunder, from which, at other times, they would have been restrained by a wholesome apprehension of consequences.

Unless we are greatly deceived in the signs of the times, our first trouble with foreign Powers is to arise in *Mexico*. The affairs of that country have long been in such confusion as to offer strong temptations to the champions of order, and there would have been a foreign intervention there long ago, if each Power interested had not been at once too jealous and too fearful of its rivals to permit entire freedom of action in any quarter. Our rebellion has removed this obstacle. It is believed that we are now in no condition to resist, or effectively protest against, any course of conduct which the Great Powers of Europe may see fit to pursue in regard to Mexico. And upon this faith, whether it will be well-founded or not, there is good reason to believe that those Powers are prepared to act.

We believe it to be certain that England, France and Spain have entered into an understanding for a joint intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The Mexican Government, upon information from its agents in Europe, is satisfied of this fact. Unless we are misinformed, the prospect of such action has already engaged the serious attention of the Central and South American States most directly interested. We hear, on good authority, that a force of 5,000 Spanish troops is being fitted out at Havana, to be directed upon whatever part of Mexico may be selected as the point of attack,—and it has already been announced that English and French fleets are to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, undoubtedly for the purpose of giving them all needful support.

There is no lack of plausible reasons for such a movement. English and French subjects have suffered, both in their persons and their purses, from the negligence or imbecility of the various Governments that have successively pledged the public faith, and plundered the public creditors, in the Mexican Republic. Whether all the claims set up by these Governments on account of these grievances will stand the test of close examination, it is not necessary to inquire. They serve at least for plausible pretexts for demands which Mexico cannot grant and which those who make them will assert the right to enforce. The British Convention debt of five millions is a heterogeneous collection of the claims of all nations, gathered without inquiry, and urged repeatedly at the cannon's mouth, without previous verification. There are but two English creditors under the several Conventions, with claims barely exceeding a fourth of a million; the others are Mexicans or Spaniards, who use the superior weight of British gun-metal to enforce their pretended rights. The indebtedness to French subjects is nearly liquidated. The Spanish indemnity would have been settled before this time if the state of the Republic had permitted it. But the necessities of the new Liberal Government having required a suspension of payments upon these conventions for the short period of two years, England, France and Spain unite in demanding an immediate settlement, and this demand, we may rest assured, will be enforced, or, what is more probable, its refusal made the pretext for a strong and high-handed interference in the Government of the country.

What precise form that intervention will assume, how much of force will be employed, to what extent the intervening Powers will modify the institutions of the country, are points which the future must solve. But it is very certain that after it takes place Mexico will cease to be an independent Power, and European interests will assume to direct her policy and control her destiny. That we can contemplate such a prospect with indifference is out of the question. It interferes too directly and seriously with our traditions and our hopes, as well as with our direct and immediate interests, not to enlist our warmest anxieties. If we were at peace and united among ourselves, we should unquestionably throw our whole weight against such a project, and even resist by force of arms the attempt to plant hostile institutions, and a hostile policy in the pathway of our progress. Whether we can safely pursue the same course now, is a matter by no means free of doubt. If there were less of blind, unreasoning passion in the Southern rebellion than actually impels its leaders, they would have no difficulty in seeing that their fate, even more than ours, is involved in the issue. But in the present temper of the Southern mind it is too much to expect that any perception of real danger will overbear the baseless animosities which have kindled this conflagration, and restore that Union by which alone the peril can be met and overcome.

One thing is very certain, our Government must not leave the foreign Powers who have formed this coalition in any doubt as to the sentiments we entertain in regard to their policy. We must protest against it with all the directness and energy which the emergency requires. How much further we may go in resisting it, must depend on the contingencies of the future.

Resources of the Country.

If the farmers of the country were to advertise that they had breadstuffs and provisions enough to feed the Army—the manufacturers and merchants that they could furnish all the clothing, including tents and blankets, needed by the soldiers—the ship-builders and ship-owners that they could supply all the additions necessary for the Navy and for transports—the mechanics that they could furnish all the guns, all the arms, all the wagons, and the various means of land transportation connected with the movements of the National troops—nobody would doubt the ability of any of these to do what they proposed. If the capitalists, large and small, were to offer to the Government all the money necessary for the successful prosecution of the present war, nobody would doubt their ability to furnish it as fast as required. In fact, no one will question the ability of the American people to provide everything necessary to carry on this war, even on the gigantic scale on which it has been planned, and which the magnitude of the rebellion to be overcome demands. The problem to be solved is, Can the Government render payment for all these things in coin, or its equivalent in a credit so stable as to be accepted as a substitute?

As the United States are to become the purchaser of the supplies or the borrower of the money, a glance at its resources and ability to pay will be necessary. There is in the loyal States, alone, taxable property exceeding in assessed value eleven thousand millions of dollars. Assuming the expenses of the war to be five hundred millions, a tax of three mills on the dollar, or less than one-third of one per cent. only, would more than pay the interest at seven per cent., while an additional tax of two mills would form a sinking fund which would extinguish the principal in less than twenty years. This amount of taxation would still leave the American people vastly less burthened than those of any other first-class nation in the world.

But this leaves out of view the tax upon incomes and the receipts from the customs. The latter alone has, without resort to direct taxation, paid off two debts, either of which was larger in proportion to the wealth, the population and the resources of the country then, than a debt of a thousand millions would be now. When the rebellion shall be conquered, and the Union restored, it is safe, we think, to calculate that duties on imports, properly adjusted, will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government and the interest, at least, on whatever of National debt may then exist. True, this is one mode of taxation, but it falls so gently upon, and is so equally distributed over all, that it is scarcely felt by any. We can thus see how this war debt may be met by the Government, without an amount of taxation, direct or indirect, that will seriously embarrass any of the great interests of the country. In addition to all this is the fact, that the country is not to be impoverished, not drained of its precious metals now by the purchase of supplies, or hereafter by the payment of interest abroad, nor to be crippled in its industry by the war. The vast outlays for present supplies are to be made at home, among the people who furnish them, and the current of future payment of interest and principal will be constantly flowing towards domestic, and not foreign creditors. The money paid into the National Treasury, gathered by taxation or from duties, goes back again into circulation among our own people, thus quickening the pulse, and stimulating to activity of our own enterprise and industry.

Thus we have all the means of sustaining an Army, all the money needed to carry on the war at home, and a Government abundantly able to secure by its wealth, its actual available resources, the payment back to its creditors, whatever advances they may make. The manufacturer can safely take the Government's promise to pay, because it will pay his note in the bank, or he can convert it always into currency. The farmer can, when his crops shall be ready for market, safely exchange them for Government scrip, for it will pay the instalment due on his land, or will be convertible instantly, if he requires cash; and so in every branch of business and of trade. The actual commercial value of Government securities, the solid foundations on which they rest, the certainty of payment of interest, and the principal at the appointed time, will make them the safest possible medium of exchange, and of a circulation where large amounts are required, as well as the surest anchorage for capital seeking investment. We say this because they are based upon the actual wealth, the commerce, and the productive industry of the country—upon the National faith that has never been violated, and upon the patriotism of the people, that has been proved by these very burthens they have taken upon themselves in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

It can be said of this country, what could be true of no other nation, that it is carrying on war on a vast scale for the suppression of a powerful rebellion, without purchasing an article of supply, or borrowing a dollar from abroad, while not a dollar is paid out beyond the boundaries of that loyalty which is arrayed in its defence—that all the money to support the war, all the supplies for the Army, comes from, and every expenditure is made, among our own loyal people. Thus this war, greatly as the necessity which forced it upon us is to be deplored, has its compensations. All that is needed (and that is not needed which is not withheld) is confidence in the Government—a frank and merited faith in its financial ability, its energy and wisdom in the present great crisis of our National destiny, to carry us safely through, and bring us out at last, wiser, richer, stronger to move forward in a new career of progress of which that of the past is but the type and shadow.

An Important Rumor.

Our telegraphic correspondence from St. Louis announces, on the strength of a letter received from New-Orleans, that a *fleet of seventy vessels* was ascending the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking that city. The evidence is, as yet, scarcely sufficient to warrant us in placing implicit reliance on the statement. But it may be worth while to remark that very many circumstances concur to render *probable* the appearance of such an expedition in that quarter at about this time.

Mr. RUSSELL, in a letter to the London *Times*, dated Aug. 29, mentioned the destination and the object of the expedition from Fort Monroe before either were generally known on this side the Atlantic. In the same letter, and undoubtedly on equally good authority, he said:

"But the expedition which is in the course of organization, under Gen. FREMONT, *to proceed down the Mississippi*, offers the most important results if it be successful, and is pregnant with the most vital consequences if it fail or attain its object. There is no doubt that the General is displaying zeal, judgment and vigor in his preparations, and gives good promise of conducting his expedition, as far as he is concerned, with every guarantee that failure will be obviated if possible. It is, as I understand, not to be *unaided by demonstrations equally serious, as it is intended to form another expedition to send up the Mississippi at the same time, which will go right into the heart of the seceding States.* New-Orleans and the river in the hands of the United States, the South will have its constancy and resources strained to the uttermost, for a great blow has been dealt which violates Missouri and opens all the Southern States along their western boundaries—not to speak of its influence on Kentucky. Gen. FREMONT *intends to cover the flank of his flotilla by an Army, which shall be able to clear away the enemy as it advances*; and ten powerful steam gun-boats, armed with heavy rifled ordnance, are intended to dispose of any fortified places, earthworks, or hostile towns which may attempt to oppose their progress."

From this it would seem that a naval demonstration upon New-Orleans was to have been made concurrently with the descent of the Mississippi by Gen. FREMONT. It has been generally supposed that the reason for FREMONT'S neglect of Missouri, of which so much complaint has been made, lay in the fact that his whole time and attention were absorbed by his Mississippi expedition. It was for this that he was gathering his flotilla of steamers and preparing his Army. Naturally enough, the people of Missouri felt the sharpest interest in what most nearly and immediately concerned them, and were not disposed to postpone their own safety even to so important a movement as that to which Gen. FREMONT was supposed to be sacrificing them.

It is to be feared that the success of this grand movement may have been very seriously imperiled by the complications which have arisen within Gen. FREMONT'S Department. The rebels in Missouri were not disposed to await his convenience. They improved the opportunity afforded by his absorption in his favorite scheme, to destroy first LYON and then MULLIGAN, and to repossess themselves of an immense portion of the State which had once been wrested from their hands. And now, moreover, there is reason to apprehend that Gen. FREMONT has lost the chance of saving Missouri, without having achieved the only object which would have reconciled the nation to its temporary loss.

We shall await further news of this New-Orleans expedition with a good deal of anxiety. The capture of New-Orleans, if it can be effected, would be an event of the utmost importance to the Union cause. If that great commercial emporium of the South could be taken and held by our troops, we should have a most excellent opportunity of testing the strength and courage of the Union Party in Louisiana, which is believed to await such aid at the hands of the National Government. It would give us a chance, also, of opening a Southern port, under National auspices, to foreign commerce, and might thus do something towards satisfying that foreign craving for Cotton on which the Southern Confederacy places so much reliance. The project is one of great magnitude and of first-rate importance. We hope it has not been undertaken with means inadequate to success.

THE GRAND GEOGRAPHY OF THE WAR.—There occurs at the opening of the Homeric Iliad a passage in which the immortal bard marshals his hosts, and tells the parts of Greece whence came the forces about to set out for Troy—

"The inhabitants of Hyria and stony Aulida,
Of the Græa and great Micalesse that hath the ample plain;
Of Harma and Ilesius, and all that did remain—
The youths of Cynus, Scarpis and Angia's lovely men,
Who dwell on Pylos' sandy soil and Arene the fair,
In Thryon, near Alpheus' flood, and Æpy full of air."

And so on, in a long catalogue of geographic and tribal names, drawn out with epic tediousness.

Yet one easily sees that, after all, the geography is essentially petty. The whole of Hellas might easily go into the area of one of our smallest states. And certainly, in respect of the grandeur that springs from vast spaces, the scene now presented by the armies upsprung in defence of the Republic furnishes a spectacle that is absolutely unparalleled. The area from which they come stretches through an eighth of the belt that girths the globe! Regiments from Maine; regiments from Nevada. Battalions from the Atlantic coast; battalions from where rolls the Columbia River. Dwellers on the great lakes of the North; dwellers on the Gulf of California! We read, the other day, of a regiment of cavalry from the loyal army, to come from Colorado Territory: did it occur to Readers that that Territory is removed from us by perhaps five-and-thirty parallels of longitude? It does not occur to us, indeed, because it is the hardest of things to recognize the poetic in the present. These magnificent distances form the grand cartoon on which is now being sketched, in fire and splendor, the war for the Republic.

Interesting from North Carolina.

We had an interview, yesterday, with two gentlemen of intelligence and character, who have come North, within a few days past, from North Carolina, where they have been for some time residing as agents of Northern capitalists, who had large interests in the gold mines of that State. They came by way of Nashville, where they were delayed several days by objections made to giving them passports. They applied first to the Passport Committee, organized under JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation giving resident "foreigners" forty days within which time they must depart. They were referred to Gen. FOSTER, who was in command of that Department, and who objected to letting them go mainly on the ground that their perfect familiarity with the mountains, passes and general character of the country, would render them dangerous persons. They were finally released, however, and permitted to proceed. One of them was at Nashville at the time of the Bull Run battle,—and on passing through East Tennessee, over the line of Railroad immediately after that event, he saw troops pouring into Virginia in immense numbers and with the greatest rapidity. During the last week in July alone, 40,000 were known to have passed through that section. BRAGG'S artillery, which is generally supposed to be still at Pensacola, was at that time sent forward to Cumberland Gap, the importance of which was fully appreciated by the rebels.

These gentlemen have been residing at Rutherford, near the centre of the western portion of the State—about fifty miles from Tennessee, and half as far from the borders of South Carolina. In that vicinity, they say, the feeling is *open and strong for the Union*. Men do not hesitate to declare publicly their hostility to secession, and as a general thing their right to do so is respected even by the Secessionists. When it was known that these gentlemen, who were well known throughout the State to be Union men, were about leaving for the North, scores of their neighbors came to bid them good-bye, and with tears in their eyes to express their hopes that the rebellion might be crushed. The same feeling, in their opinion, pervades other sections of the State—strongest, of course, in the mountain districts, but still to be traced in nearly every county. At Chattanooga nearly all were Union men. They have as yet no public organization, but secret Union clubs exist in every part of the State, and will take public action whenever it can be done with any prospects of success. In the central part of the State is a large community of Quakers, who are open and zealous in their advocacy of emancipation, and who have made considerable progress in infusing their sentiments into the public mind of their immediate vicinity.

These gentlemen confirm the report we have already published concerning the effect of the receipt at Raleigh of the news of the taking of Hatteras by the Union troops. Before they left home, letters had been received from Raleigh stating that the Legislature was in session when the capture was announced, and that the Union members rose in their places and *cheered and swung their hats*, and were so noisy in their rejoicings that all business was for the time suspended. The same feeling, to a considerable extent, pervaded the people of that city.

It was generally understood that very many more of the inhabitants would have flocked in to the Union camp and taken the oath of allegiance, but that they were prevented by the secession troops who lined the coast. The main support of the rebellion is the belief, wide-spread and zealously encouraged by the leaders, that the Northern armies will break up their homes, destroy their property, and subject the whole country to a brutal and licentious soldiery. The lower and more ignorant classes, who are made to believe these things, are extremely violent against the North:—but the more intelligent, who know them to be false, are by a very large majority Union men. Our informants repeated to us many conversations which took place in their hearing, and which show the drift of public feeling. Two Secessionists were publicly discussing the subject of the blockade. One insisted that the South could stand it two years—while the other declared that unless it should be broken within one year, the South would be ruined. A Union man who stood by thanked him for an admission so fatal to the secession cause,—and the crowd cheered the sentiment.

The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for these statements, profess the greatest confidence that, if they could vote with a feeling of security from outside pressure, a majority of the people of the whole State would vote for the Union to-day,—and that they will openly take that position whenever they can rely on the National armies for protection against violence from other States. As a general thing, the Secessionists are rabid, intolerant and bitter,—though this is not universally the case. No news of any importance had reached the State from the Army in Virginia,—though many of the troops who had gone to Gen. LEE'S division complained in letters of suffering seriously from the cold, and said they were obliged to make shoes out of their blankets. The great point at which our Government, in the judgment of these gentlemen, ought to aim, is to occupy *Welden*, and some point on the railroad through Eastern Tennessee. If that could be done, reinforcements would be completely cut off from reaching the main Army in Virginia.

With all the allowances that must be made for information of so vague a character, it is still entitled to consideration,—as it is well calculated to encourage the hope that, with proper aid from the Government, the people of the South will yet reconstruct the Union which has made them so prosperous, and which their political demagogues are determined to destroy.

TAMMANY AND THE UNION.—Tammany Hall does not mean to be betrayed by the Democratic wire-pullers of the State into any questionable position on the [illegible]. She has issued an address [illegible] explicit and unmistakeable terms, the [illegible] resolution of the State Convention, [illegible] claiming the paramount duty of [illegible] the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion. The public will read this patriotic document with pleasure. It gives renewed assurance of the determination of the people of the North to postpone all party considerations and unite in the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

The Garibaldi Humbug.

The London *Times* makes the invitation, said to have been extended by the American Government to GARIBALDI, to enter the National Army, the occasion for an elaborate piece of scolding. "As if despairing of native genius or enterprise," that journal says, "the President at Washington has actually sent to ask GARIBALDI to *accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves.* It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal." Let us say that it costs *us* an effort to appreciate the motive that could prompt so wanton a statement, for the *Times'* own correspondent at Turin, who furnishes an account of the rumored transaction, distinctly declares his disbelief in it.

We have no information what may have been the nature of the communication, if any has passed, (of which we have our doubts,) between the Secretary of State and GARIBALDI—but it can have been nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy, such as GARIBALDI is accustomed to receive from all quarters. It is not impossible, indeed, that some of our representatives abroad, moved by the enthusiasm associated in the minds of Americans with the name of the great Italian Liberator, may have, on their personal authority, urged him to draw his sword in the cause of the Republic. But as the *Times* puts it—a proposal to become "Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves"—it is simply a *canard* of the most stupendous kind.

We believe that there has been, with reflecting persons, but one opinion as to the reported coming of GARIBALDI to take service under the National Government. That opinion has been widely and repeatedly expressed by the Press, and though it has taken no such rude form as that "GARIBALDI is not the man the Americans want," in the language of the *Times*, yet it has been generally felt that the great Italian's place is now in Europe not America. All the reasons which that paper gives for his staying at home have already been put forth by American journals. It has been urged that his mission still lies on the old soil—in Venice, Poland, Hungary—where the great-hearted hero has yet unfulfilled vows. It has also been fully appreciated that the conditions that made his miraculous success in Italy are wholly wanting here. And though it would hardly occur to an American to say that GARIBALDI "had never been trusted for large operations," it is generally felt that our present need is not so much for those personal qualities with which that glorious and opulent soul is gifted, as for good drill sergeants. If we have already received and will further welcome officers of the right practical stamp from Europe, it is no more than England has done in her wars again and again. The British have too many debts on that score to make us any reproaches. But it is quite in keeping with the conceited and truculent English humor to snatch the opportunity to taunt us through sneers at the Liberator of Italy.

WHERE IS OUR FLEET?—In addition to the recall from foreign stations of almost every ship of war we had, Government has purchased and fitted with armaments, or adapted to transport service, several hundred sailing-vessels and sea-going steamers, which have been dispatched, as fast as possible, on some mission or other. As the number is greater than that necessary to maintain the blockade, it is fair to presume that a second Hatteras expedition is on foot. This gives plausibility to the report that a fleet of National ships have rendezvoused off New-Orleans, for the purpose of attacking that city. We should suppose that such an expedition would carry a large land force, which can have hardly been the case. It is certain, however, that an enterprise of some kind is being directed against the Southern coast, of which the rebels have got wind, as they have recalled troops from Virginia and are rapidly garrisoning their more important property. We shall probably hear of a blow being struck in some quarter in a very few days. We are now bringing our strong arm into the contest against which the rebels have nothing whatever to oppose, and which will soon begin to give us successes to compensate for the lack of brilliant achievements on land.

KENTUCKY TO BE THE BATTLE-FIELD.—The fact that Senator BRECKINRIDGE has thrown off the mask, and taken the field against the Government, is significant of what may be attempted and expected in Kentucky. Such a step would not have been taken but upon the confident expectation that this State was safe for the rebels. All their power will be put forth to overrun and hold it, to prevent which, 50,000 National troops should at once be moved upon its soil. The die being cast here, no half-way measures will be resorted to by the rebels. The invasion of the State was not accidental, but a thoroughly preconcerted measure, undoubtedly in the belief that it could be made entirely successful. The importance of Kentucky to both parties cannot be over-estimated. If the rebels can hold it, they can Winter their armies there. If we can drive them from it, we can force them to disband. Both parties understand this. The contest there will be on a scale corresponding to the magnitude of the stake involved.

The Kangaroo Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point last evening, and telegraphic news and commercial dispatches for Europe were placed on board of her by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.—The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Boston Wednesday, after leaving Halifax, will call at Cape Race for dispatches destined to Europe. She will reach the Cape on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and dispatches can be forwarded by leaving them with GEO. SCOTES, No. 145 Broadway, prior to 2 P. M., Saturday.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY HALL PLATFORM.

Meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee last evening, the following Address and Resolutions were adopted:

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

At a period when the most momentous issues that ever engaged the minds of a nation engross the public mind, the position of every political organization in respect to the war should be explicitly taken and rightly understood. In reiterating the views which govern the Democratic Committee as the representatives of the Democracy of this City, we have no desire to arraign the principles of any other organization. The present time, beyond any that has preceded it, requires every true friend of his country to manifest in all his words, and by all his acts, such an earnestness of devotion that his fidelity will be beyond any doubt whatever; and then, whoever, for sinister purposes, questions the sincerity of that patriotism, which is alike the pride of each individual, and the common property of all, commits not merely a wrong against the party assailed, but a crime against the common cause; which is injured by every such attempt to reduce the number, or diminish the usefulness of its supporters. Therefore, while the efforts of interested politicians, more eager in the pursuit of office than in the service of their country, to excite suspicion as to the heartiness of the support given by Tammany Hall to the National cause, might well provoke retaliation, we are content to keep the Platform upon which we stand, distinctly presented to the public, leaving every intelligent and patriotic man to construct it for himself with the declarations of other parties, and draw his own conclusions as to which is most merely the most fervent in expressions of devotion to the Union, but the most sincere in the maintenance of all the provisions of the Constitution, upon which the Union is based, and by a faithful observance of which it must and will be perpetuated.

From the first occurrence of hostilities this organization has responded, with equal unanimity and heartiness, to that sentiment of patriotic devotion which has pervaded all loyal hearts. On the 20th of April last, a series of resolutions were adopted by this Committee, presenting the whole subject of the war, its objects, duties, and claims, in a shape so patriotic and national, that they were accepted by all our citizens, except those who are the victims of unreasoning fanaticism, or a meaner treason, as a true utterance of the general voice. Nor have the members of this Committee failed to manifest their support of the country's cause, in every practicable way, by acts as well as by words. It is a truth which cannot be gainsayed, and which no one will attempt to gainsay, that from the first initiation of the war, there has not been even one man identified with our organization, in respect to whose fidelity to the Union, or sincerity and zeal in behalf of the efficient prosecution of the war, there has been the slightest doubt. Tammany Hall, faithful to the traditions of the past, and mindful of the duties of the present, stands now where she has always stood, true to the Union and the Constitution, the maintenance of which, and the welfare of this great nation, in all its breadth, renown and power, are the chief objects of her own existence, and the highest incentives to the struggles and sacrifices of her sons.

Between the position of Tammany Hall and the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention there is, in some respects, a variance; and, in other respects, those resolutions are of doubtful construction. We cannot recede from our position without violating the duty we owe to our country, and therefore the candidates nominated by that Convention must plant themselves upon the public platform upon which we stand, or they cannot receive our support. Nor can complaint be made in any quarter because we take this course. Previous to the meeting of that Convention, an application was made to this Committee by an outside association of Democrats, to permit them to elect a share of the Delegates who were to represent the whole Democracy of this City. In declining to grant the request, reference was made, on our part, to the unpatriotic acts of the leading men in that association, (who are now endeavoring to be the most extreme men on the other side,) and the position of Tammany Hall in support of the country and the Government, as it had been from the first, was stated with emphasis and clearness; and it was further added, that "if any man does not entertain these views, he can find no place in Tammany Hall." If such men could not find a place in Tammany Hall, for the same reason we could not have political association with them in a broader field. This position on our part was perfectly understood by the State Convention when they admitted our delegates to exclusive membership from this City; and is to be taken, as well as its resolutions, as an exposition of its sentiments.

The first three resolutions of the Democratic State Convention embrace all the declarations it was called upon to make in regard to national matters. They express our opinions, and we challenge the production of any political platform presenting sentiments of greater or truer nationality or patriotism. To justify this indorsement, we cite the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in this crisis, the watchword which should pass through the Democratic ranks, calling them together, and consolidating them in one erect and determined mass, in defence of our imperiled country, is the sentiment of ANDREW JACKSON, that "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."

2. That the claim of any State or number of States, of a right to relinquish at will their obligations and allegiance to the Union, has no warrant in the Constitution; is at war with its letter and spirit; is incompatible with good Government and the preservation of public faith and the enforcement of treaties, and whenever this pretension has been advanced by Secessionists, North or South, it has been resisted and defeated by the Democracy, who have ever maintained, as they still do, that SECESSION IS REVOLUTION.

3. That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal Government, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal States, precipitated the country into a state of war; that it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war thus forced upon it with all its power and resources; and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the Government, until the struggle is ended by the triumph of the Constitution and the laws, and the restoration of the Union.

At the Convention had stopped with this patriotic avowal, our support of the excellent candidates it nominated, would have been not only free from difficulty, but a source of pride and pleasure. It, unfortunately, however, accompanied it with several unnecessary resolutions, of which it is most charitable to say that they appear to have been written by some person who had not yet realized that the country was engaged in a bloody and relentless war. Taken as an expression of abstract doctrines for a time of peace, and they are well enough; but, if designed as manacles to shackle, and wedges to divide the nation, while engaged in a "war for its life," they deserve, as they should receive, a most decisive repudiation. It is useless to criticise declarations capable of diverse meanings, and we prefer, therefore, to reiterate our own sentiments upon the general subject, as it is now presented for public consideration. This we have done in a series of resolutions adopted this evening. These are not put forth as a mere expression of our own views, because that was not necessary; but we have directed them to be transmitted to the Democratic State candidates; and it is due to candor to add, that *we cannot and will not support any candidate for office who does not adopt the sentiments they express.* These resolutions are as follows, and we present them as the

TAMMANY PLATFORM.

Resolved, That with a deep sense of the peril in which the Union and the Constitution are involved by the reckless war now being waged for their destruction by armed traitors, we hold it to be the first and most sacred duty of every man who loves his country, to devote his energy and means, with all his heart and soul, to the earnest and resistless prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is utterly suppressed; not in a spirit or for the purpose of subjugation, but with the sole object of preserving the Union and the Constitution, and vindicating the National flag and authority.

Resolved, That there is now but one question to be considered, and but one object to be accomplished,—the restoration of the National authority, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, by the force of the National arms; and that so long as hostile forces remain in the field, seeking the destruction of the Union, this position must and will be resolutely maintained by every true-hearted man.

Resolved, That in the presence of such dangers to the dearest interests of us all, the duty which patriotism enjoins upon every man, can only be fully discharged by discriminating, so far as may be necessary, all differences of opinion or action, on other questions past or present, and giving to the Government, in the prosecution of the war, a just, generous and liberal support.

Resolved, That it is the high and noble duty of the President of the United States, at this critical exigency in our country's history, to defend and preserve the rights, honor and integrity of the nation, which have been, by the vote of the people, and the authority of the Constitution, committed to his care and guidance; that, in the performance of his sacred trust, he is imperatively required, by the strongest of human obligations, to take every step and do every act which may be necessary to secure the triumph of our arms and maintain the supremacy of the National power; and that his measures, in this respect, will be passed upon by a generous and patriotic people, ever ready to sustain the public servant, honestly laboring, with single-minded devotion, for the public good, who, while they will demand that he shall not fall short of the full measure of his duty, will also judge of his actions with liberality and fairness, without party spirit, and with a just appreciation of the difficulties and embarrassments by which he is surrounded.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principle and policy of the action of the President, overruling so much of the proclamation of Major-Gen. FREMONT as decreed the emancipation of slaves not employed in the service of the rebellion, and in other respects transcended the power of confirmation given by law.

Resolved, That this faithful adherence to the law, on the part of the President, was a measure of justice towards the true men of the South, who are the severest sufferers from this criminal rebellion, and who have an incontrovertible claim, not only to relief from the military despotism and mob law which now oppresses them, but also to protection in all the rights secured to the several States by the Federal compact, which cannot be destroyed by the rebellious conduct of any portion of the people.

There has been an earnest desire manifested in various quarters, that we should abandon our party-organization and unite in a Union movement of all the supporters of the Government in the prosecution of the war. If duty to our country required such a course, or if its interests would be promoted thereby, we should cheerfully take it. Much as we love the Democratic Party, we would give it up at once and forever, if need be, to save our country. But we see no necessity that we should do so; on the contrary, there are abundant reasons why we should not. The Democratic Party is an organization sanctified and endeared strong by time. It existed before the century commenced. It is next in age to the Union and the Constitution. It has proved itself to be great by the long and creditable exercise of power; and it never failed to be equal to every exigency, until the control of it in the South passed from the men whom ANDREW JACKSON trusted, to recent converts and bastard Democrats, who were his enemies. As a National party, it has always enjoyed a large measure of public confidence, and it is now looked to with hope by the loyal men of the South. Knowing its history and principles, they regard it as the breakwater for their safety against the flood tides of Abolitionism. If it should be merged in the organization of a more temporary party for the war, there is great danger that such a result would be regarded at the South as a prelude to a war of emancipation; and that, under pressure of the fears thereby engendered, large numbers, now true to the Union, would join the ranks of the rebellion, and that those who did not, would lapse into inactivity and silence. Every danger of this kind should be carefully avoided.

But the Democratic Party cannot be destroyed. Individuals in greater or less numbers may leave it, its organization may be surrendered in States or localities, and disrupted in the nation, but it will survive all these disasters, and become again a great, united and powerful party.

A Democratic organization would, under any circumstances, have been maintained in the State, and the real point to be considered is, whether it was better for the country that Democrats in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war should remain with their party, and secure its organization in aid of the Government, or desert it for an outside movement, and thus allow a chance for the Democratic Party to be controlled by less patriotic influences. It may possibly be better for Democrats, who get honors and emoluments thereby, to abandon their party; but we think it best for the country that the party should be united. A moiety of the Democrats uniting with their opponents might form a new party which would carry the State, but the Democratic Party would remain, and if powerless, it would also be useless. We are determined that it shall be true to itself and to its past history, and thereby, not only true, but useful to the country.

Tammany Hall in any event can neither be seduced nor driven from the path of duty, and all intelligent people will regard with contempt the efforts which are made to misrepresent and stigmatize her position, by those whose anxiety is to obtain offices and power, of which they would be hopeless, but for the absence of her sons in the military service. If, however, any portion of our citizens desire to take advantage of that absence for their own selfish ends, let them do so fairly, without maligning those who support the war at a greater sacrifice, and remembering that the country needs now the service of all her sons.

Republican Assembly Conventions.

The Republicans held Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly in the various Districts, last evening, with the following result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Convention met at No. 272 Greenwich-street and organized, but concluded not to make any nominations at present. The prominent candidate in the District is MICHAEL QUIGLEY. After a short session the Convention adjourned to a week from next Monday, at the same time and place.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Mission Church in Centre-street. There was not a full delegation present, and the delegates from the Sixth Ward were without credentials. The Convention adjourned without making a nomination or taking a ballot, to Thursday evening next.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel and adjourned without making a nomination.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the delegates of this District last evening, at Bleecker Buildings, Mr. JAMES W. BUSH was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Assembly.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

This Convention, which met last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. SHARPE in the Chair, did not nominate any one for Assembly, but adjourned to meet at the same place next Thursday.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention met at Jefferson Market last evening. Adjourned to Tuesday, without nominating.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Last evening a meeting of this Convention was held at O'SHAUGNESSY'S Hotel, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. The Freeborn Delegation, from the Seventh Ward, presented their credentials and were admitted. On an informal ballot, EZRA ELLIOT received eleven votes and JOSEPH PUADY four. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Steuben House, No. 299 Bowery, and adjourned to Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, without making any nomination.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Two Conventions were held in this District—one at Continental Hall, which appointed a Committee of Conference, and the second at Lamartine Hall, which adjourned for two weeks without making a nomination.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

This Convention was advertised to meet at No. 21 Avenue D, but in consequence of the room being occupied by a prayer-meeting, the Convention adjourned. Our reporter was informed that they will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Thirteenth Assembly nominating Convention adjourned for one week, after appointing a Committee to confer with the Union organization of the Ward.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention organized by the election of Mr. JESSE FONDA as Chairman, and Mr. AMOS S. CHAMBERLAIN as Secretary. On the first ballot, Mr. A. S. CHAMBERLAIN was nominated as candidate for the Assembly, but he declined on account of business engagements. On the second ballot, Hon. WM. W. NORTHROP was nominated. A committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and after a comparison of views, adjourned to Thursday evening without making a nomination.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The delegates met at the Lake House, corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. JOHN E. FLAGLER was chosen Chairman, and ALLEN COOPER Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to confer with other organizations in the Ward. The following are the Committee: N. H. Babcock, Jr., Allen Cooper, James P. Walker, John Quin and E. S. McPherson. An informal ballot showed that D. McCABE was the choice of the Republicans. The Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and after a comparison of views, appointed a Committee of Conference with the Union organizations, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The People's Union Party Conventions.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This Convention met last evening at Waterman's Hotel, corner of Canal and Varick streets. JOHN B. ACKER in the Chair, and nominated WILLIAM MYERS as candidate for the Assembly. There was no opposition, and the nomination was made unanimous.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Fourth Senatorial Union Convention, held at No. 374 Hudson-street, last evening, JOHN M. COSTA, of the Third Ward, was elected Chairman, and CASPER C. CHILDS, of the Eighth Ward, Secretary. After calling the roll of the delegates, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Senator, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. C. B. WOODRUFF, of the Fifth Ward. The vote was as follows: C. B. WOODRUFF, 44; ISAAC COLEMAN, 8; blank, 2—total number of votes, 54.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Seventh Senatorial District People's Union Convention, met at Parker's Hotel, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and nominated Dr. ROBERT B. BRADFORD for State Senator.

Tax-Payers' Union Party.

An adjourned conference meeting was held at the office of Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON yesterday afternoon. The members present consisted of delegates from the various nominating Conventions. Among those present were Ex-Mayor Tieman, Hon. James W. Beekman, Ex-Alderman Tucker, Prof. Wedgewood, A. T. Stewart, Pelatiah Perit, &c. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. BEEKMAN as Chairman and Prof. WEDGEWOOD as Secretary.

The Secretary was proceeding to read the minutes of the previous meeting, when Mr. LIVINGSTON interrupting him, remarked that he had been requested to state that the presence of reporters was objected to. He did not wish to make a motion to exclude the members of the Press, but if the feeling of the members was against the admission of reporters some gentleman should make a motion to exclude them.

Mr. GEO. F. TALMAN, of the Fifth-avenue Party, wished to know if any reporters were present. He was answered in the affirmative. Mr. TALMAN then moved that none but members of the Conference be admitted, and members of the Press be specially excluded.

Prof. WEDGEWOOD hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. He did not see the necessity for any such action.

Mr. TALMAN insisted on his motion. He had understood that this was a secret conference meeting. Members would not feel at liberty to freely discuss matters if they knew that they would be discussed in the public prints. The motion of Mr. TALMAN was then carried.

A delegation from the Patriotic Union League, an organization of workmen who seemed desirous of joining in a Union ticket, were, under the resolution of Mr. TALMAN, excluded from the meeting.

The meeting subsequently adjourned till next Wednesday. The evident desire was to wait and hear from the other Conventions before making any nominations.

Appeal to the Humane—The Rebel Prisoners on Governor's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bible enjoins upon us to love our enemies—to do good to those who despitefully use us. Now is the time to show if there any in our community who follow these holy precepts.

In a recent visit to Governor's Island, my feelings of compassion were strongly excited for the unhappy prisoners on that Island. There are six hundred prisoners in Castle William destitute of all the comforts of life,—without change of shirts or other garments, covered with vermin, and in a loathsome condition, which they have not the means of remedying. Many of these unfortunates are men of wealth—accustomed, to say the least, to the decencies of life—are now prostrated with typhoid fever, and in want of every comfort.

Besides the prisoners in Castle William, there are many others in the fort. Twelve officers, men of education and refinement, are in one room, a number in another, and several State prisoners in the closest confinement in another room—all suffering and in want, notwithstanding the kind and gentlemanly attention of the officers who have the misfortune to be their jailors.

These gentlemen—prisoners—are separated from their homes, their wives and families, and debarred from all communication with their friends. However misguided they may have been, they are our countrymen, and as such, our hearts should not be utterly closed against them.

Are there mothers and daughters among us, and can they be deaf to the cry from these prison-bars? If not, and their hearts are touched by suffering, let them contribute their mite, whether in the form of garments or otherwise, to these unfortunates, and thus do what they can to wipe this foul blot of inhumanity from our nation. A TRUE AMERICAN.

No Official Notice Taken of the Death of Gen. Lyon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me why no order has ever been issued respecting the death of Gen. LYON. It has hitherto been customary when any officer of rank died, even in the natural course of events, to notice his decease in "general orders." In the case of a General falling on the battle-field, under circumstances as honorable to himself and painful to the country as was LYON's case, it was to be expected that some little notice would have been officially taken of it. LYON not only gave his life as a willing sacrifice to his country, but, unlike many who have striven to make something out of their country, bequeathed to it all that he was worth when dead.

Men here inquire whether the personal pique of any high functionary was at the bottom of this neglect. A little light on the subject would be gratifying to many who respect and honor true patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861. X.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 3, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Reg.	92	
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Coup	92¼	
1,000	do	92¼	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s,'62	95¾	
1,000	Tr. 12 p. c. Notes	100½	
10,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	89¼	
5,000	Va. St. 6s	s30	45
7,000	do		45
5,000	N. C. St. 6s		58¾
4,000	do		58½
2,000	do		58½
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30	41¾
10,000	do	s30	41¾
23,000	do		41½
25,000	do		41¾
3,000	do	b7	41¾
5,000	do	b30	42
3,000	Mo.6s Iss. to H. & St. R.		46¼
13,000	Cal. State 7s		62
9,000	E.R.2dm.bs.ex'64		99
4,000	N. Indiana 1st m		81
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M..		18
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.		11
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.		74
10	Bank of America		98
60	American Ex. Bk.		82½
105	Pacific M. S. Co		92
225	do		91
50	do	b30	91
50	do		90¾
100	do	s10	90¾
50	do		90¾
50	do	b10	91
25	do	b5	91¼
20	Bank of Commerce		79¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		85
5	N. Y. Cent. R.		74
870	do		74½
500	do	s30	74
50	do	s5	74½
580	do		74¾
12	Erie Railway Pref.		45½
200	Harlem R.		10¾
120	Panama Railroad		116
150	Erie Railway		26¾
200	do		26¾
100	do	s5	26¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b60	42½
100	do		43
60	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s16	66
100	do		66
200	do		66¾
16	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.		97
5	do		96¾
240	Gal. & Chicago R.		69¾
200	do		69¾
50	do	s10	69¾
20	Cle. & Toledo R.		29¾
900	do		30
100	do	s30	30
30	Chi. & R. I. R.		46
1000	do	b30	46¼
150	do		46¾
300	do		46¾
200	do	b3	46¾
155	Chi., Bur. & Qui. R.		62
50	M. & P. du C. R.	b10	18
20	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.		73½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s,'74, Cou.		81¾
2,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.		92
2,100	T'y 6 ₱ c. 2 year		89¼
16,000	Missouri State 6s.		42¾
10,000	do	b10	42¾
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '90		41¾
50	Erie Railroad		26¾
50	do	b30	26¾
100	New-York Cen. R.		74¾
200	do		74¾
50	do	b30	74¾
200	do	s15	74¾
100	do	b60	74¾
100	do	s3	74¾
400	do	b3	74¾
50	M. S. & N. I. O. S.		32
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		66½
50	Mich. Cen. R.		43½
50	do		43¾
335	Panama Railroad		117
50	do		117¾
50	do		118
50	do		118¾
150	do		119
100	Clev. & Toledo R.		30¾
100	do		30¾
50	Chi. & R. I. R.		46¾
100	do		46¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The Stock Market responds very decidedly to-day to the general good look of trade and financial matters at home and abroad. The indications of a buoyant and rising market yesterday afternoon were quite significant, and the increased speculative interest in Government and Railway Stocks manifested itself at the early Board and on the Street to-day in heavy purchases of New-York Central and Erie, and in the bids made for United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881, without bringing out sellers at the advance. On the Western Share list there was another rise on Chicago and Rock Island, and a large advance in Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Guaranteed. The rapid rise in Pacific Mail and Panama also continues, the former selling as high as 92 ₱ cent., and the latter at 119 ₱ cent. At the afternoon Board there were some indications of a purpose to check the general advance by offers to sell, but the demand proved too strong, and higher figures were made than in the forenoon on nearly all descriptions. For Missouri 6 ₱ cents the large inquiry on the recent fall advanced the price to 42¾ ₱ cent., while the seceded State Stocks were much weaker. In these the speculative interest has nearly ceased, and unless English orders come forward for Tennessees and Virginias, the probability is that prices will continue to rule low. The following additional sales were made by Mr. MULLER at auction to-day for account of the Illinois Bank Auditor:

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1861—with coupons from July 1, 1861		40¾
38,000	do. 1898	do. do	41
2,000	Louis. 8s, 1868—coupons from June 15, 1861		55¾
11,000	do. 1894	do. Nov. 1, 1861	54¾@56
3,000	do. 1895	do. Oct. 1, 1861	57½
40,000	Virg'a 6s, 1887	do. July 1, 1861	44@44¾
16,000	N. Car. 6s, 1883-6	do. July 1, 1861	58¾

The feature of the day, in the speculative movement, has been the rise in New-York Central, against the heavy sales of last week for the *Bull* account. A new party appears to have come in as buyers, and the signs are pretty clear that they have assistance from outside buyers, who were unwilling to speculate ten days ago, while the prices were steadily held between 73¾@73¾ ₱ cent. The same party are said to be buyers of Erie at a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's price.

After the adjournment of the Second Board, prices on the Street were well sustained, and the market closed firm, almost as follows:

Central	73¾	Mich. guaranteed	33
Erie	26¾	Pacific	91¼
Galena	69¾	Panama	119
Toledo	30¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	92
Rock Island	46¾	U. S. 6s, 1883	89¾
Mich. Cen	43	Missouris	42¾

The Exchange market for Saturday's mail opens weak. The quotation for Bankers on London is 107@107½ ₱ cent.; Merchant bills on British ports drawn against Domestic Produce range from 105 to 106½ ₱ cent. These terms, with the cheap price of Money in London, will assuredly bring returns in Bullion before the 1st of November. The market for Money rules steady at easy rates, 6 ₱ cent. on demand loans, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for short discounts. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds go on rapidly. At the Sub-Treasury the signs at 3 o'clock pointed to nearly half a million to-day. The advices from England and France, telegraphed from the *Niagara* at Cape Race this morning, represent the greatest excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market known there for twenty years past. The fresh advance is equal to 85 ₱ bale on sales of 67,000 bales in a single day!

The City Bank Shares participated in the general rise to-day, from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The following were the bids:

New-York	80	Commerce	79¾
Manhattan	110	American Exchange	82½
Merchants	80	Pacific	107
Mechanics	92½	Chatham	95
Union	85½	Hanover	67
America	98	Metropolitan	85½
Tradesmens	93	Nassau	82
Butchers & Drovers	102	Corn Exchange	82¾
Mechanics & Traders	106	Continental	93
National	85	Commonwealth	71
Seventh Ward	110	Importers & Traders	81
State of New-York	79¼	Park	90¾

In the Railway Mortgages there was a further rise of 6 ₱ cent. in the bids for Michigan Southern Seconds, and 3 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	96
Erie firsts '88	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	87¾
Erie seconds, extn'd '64	99	T. H. & A. 8 ₱ c. sec., '70.	78
Erie thirds '83	85¼	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	10
Erie fourths '80	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fifths '88	62	Chic. & N. W., firsts, second series	36
Hudson firsts '69	103¾	Chic. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson thirds '75	80	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	27
Hudson convertibles '67	70	Gal. & Chic. firsts	96
Harlem firsts, '59-'75	92	Gal. & Chic. seconds	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '59-'72	89	Chic. & R. I. firsts	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts	54
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	81	L. E. & Wabash 2ds	30
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60	Cleve. & Tol. firsts S. F.	73¾
M. So. 7 ₱ c. assm'd bs.	84¾	M. & F. Du C. firsts, prf'd	75¾
N. Indiana firsts	81	M. & P. Du Ch. 2ds, prf'd	49¾
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	75¾		

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamers *Saxonia* and *City of New-York*, Saturday, Oct. 5. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107⅛ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40⅝c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77c.

The following was the day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$444,790 81
Total Payments	716,571 67
Total Balance	11,275,491 38

The receipts included for Customs were $10,000; Treasury Notes, $400,000.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Mr. E. A. VANDERHOOF, Broker in Government Stocks, Treasury Notes, and Uncurrent Money, at No. 54 Wall-street.

The Eagle Fire Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand. The Firemen's Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

The Philadelphia Mint reports the following Gold Coinage for September:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	148,150	$2,963,000 00
Eagles	27,200	272,000 00
Half Eagles	160,622	802,110 00
Quarter Eagles	295,308	738,270 00
Dollars	12,000	12,000 00
Fine Bars	2	1,144 26
Total	643,282	$4,789,524 26

We have not doubted, for a moment, that the rumored disagreement between our great Railways on passengers and Western bound freights would soon be settled—especially if the "quarrel" should fail, as it has done most signally, to create a sensation on the Stock Exchange. Confirmatory of this view, we have the following paragraph from the *Evening Post* of this afternoon:

"We alluded, in our third edition, yesterday, to a report that the freight war between the New-York Central and Erie Railroad Companies had been settled. We now have official confirmation of the statement, and passenger and freight rates are to be raised at once. The business of these two lines, we understand, is so enormous that the supply of cars is entirely inadequate to transport all the freight moving towards the seaboard. With paying rates again restored in Westward-bound traffic, the earnings of the Railroads will largely increase, and compare favorably with the heavy figures of the same period last year."

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1861	$60,341
Fourth week, 1860	52,782
Increase	$7,559

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1861	$37,700
Fourth week, 1860	30,411
Increase	$7,289

The whole month foots up:

September, 1861	$145,897
September, 1860	130,579
Increase	$15,318

The following are the Trustees and Attorneys for the La Crosse Road, under the recently published programme for consolidating and reorganizing the various interests concerned: Isaac Seymour, Horace Galpen, Benjamin F. Dawson, Francis Vose, Fred. P. James, Wm. Gould and D. M. Hughes.

The following is the condensed balance sheet of the Chicago and Rock Islan Rdoad for the year ending Jan. 30, 1861:

For passengers	$338,112 68	
For freight	784,022 94	
Mails, &c	41,883 19	
Total		$1,164,018 21
An increase over last year of	$70,084 44	
Expenses for the same period, including $36,691 14 for extraordinary repairs		708,054 56
Leaving net earnings		$455,963 65
The cost of new works is	$53,868 07	
Taxes	32,615 40	
Interest on Bonds	97,510 00	
Rent on Peoria and P. V. R.	125,000 00	
Loss on currency	40,350 40—	346,343 87
Balance		$106,619 78

Referring to the prospects of the market for Breadstuffs, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, 2d of October, says:

"We presume there is no longer any doubt that the extraordinary foreign demand which existed for our Breadstuffs last year will be continued this season also, and that prices will rule fully as high in this country as they did last season. The average price of superfine Flour in this market, last year, was $4 45. We think there is no doubt of the average of the present season being as high as this, so that the price now ($4) is 45c. below what may be reasonably expected to be the average. England will not need as much this year as last, but the wants of France will fully make up this deficiency, and perhaps more than this, whilst we have less to spare. The facilities for transportation from the West to the seaboard, to which we alluded in our last, will be a great drawback upon prices, as the various railway companies will not only be enabled to obtain such rates of freight as they may see fit to ask, but their railways will be wholly inadequate to do the business, and hence New-York will be the great field for speculators this year, as the supplies from the West cannot be sent forward during the Winter months, and thus will produce a short supply in the Eastern markets in January and February, and consequently light shipments in Europe and high prices in England and France, and consequent high prices in the Eastern markets."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 3—Noon.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 96c.; 14,000 bushels choice red Winter, $1 10; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 99½c.; 25,000 bushels amber Iowa, $1; 6,500 bushels white Ohio, $1 10. CORN in good demand, market firm; sales 17,000 bushels at 38¾c.; 28,000 bushels at 39c. OATS dull; sales at 24½c. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. lower: Corn, 17c.; Wheat, 18¾c. @ 19c., to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour; 150,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 230,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales, 4,000 bush. at $1 22@$1 30; White, $1 40. CORN active at 56c.@ 57c. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75½; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 25; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜; Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. The number published this morning contains

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS both at home and abroad.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL, a series of interesting letters from our Washington correspondent.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—A letter from our own correspondent, containing details of the siege of Lexington not before made public, he having delivered himself a prisoner to the Rebel Army that he might be enabled to witness the battle.

EUROPEAN NEWS by the *Bohemian* and *Niagara*, with details of the accident to the *Great Eastern*.

LEADING ARTICLES discussing the current topics of the day.

THE HISTORY OF ALL EVENTS connected with the rebellion since the last issue, being news at length from the different departments. Thus a file of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will present in itself a complete record of the rebellion.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PAGE OF CO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and to make herself useful; advertiser is willing and obliging and makes herself useful. Call for 2 days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 66th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days, or address No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation: as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Greenwich-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 127 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for 2 days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 96 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Apply at No. 80 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as thorough good cook; understands English and American cooking in all its branches, deserts, pastry, bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands French and English cooking; best of City reference; will go out by the day, prefers a private family. Apply at No. 106 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as a good cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 186 Madison-st., fourth floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference as to capability; has no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Address J. J. MORRIS, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 17th-av., entrance in 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-lane, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook. Apply at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English Protestant cook; best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 91 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; are sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City references from their last places. They can be seen until suited at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one to do cooking, washing and ironing and baking in all its branches; the other to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to assist at washing or ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Both have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived for 4½ years. Call till suited, at No. 176 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable women; one as cook and to assist in the washing if required, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPEdienced, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in England, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages, $6 a month; City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a first-class cook; lived two years in her last situation; is perfectly neat and clean; wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing, if required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A BESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation: is a good cook, washer and ironer, would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; has a good City reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 East 13th st., corner of 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 223 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook, and help with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 188 West 39th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant, a situation as either cook, chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. She has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 6th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two steady, competent girls—one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen and well recommended at the residence of their present employer, No. 231 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN, LONG ACCUSTOMED to the care of children, being desirous of returning to England, would be glad to assume the care of a family of children, or of an infant, for the voyage; she has recently crossed the Atlantic with a family, who can confidently recommend her to those wanting a good servant to all in the above capacity. A line addressed F., Box No. 222 Post-office, will meet with attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two sisters, one as first-class cook the other as first-class laundress. The most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen until suited at No. 343½ 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Broadway.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laundress; the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 347½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 363 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a good, respectable servant, a situation; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to work and make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young women; willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; five years' reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, in City or country, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a family for the Winter; she is also capable of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles. First-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's-maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 231 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, good baker; has the best of City reference; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 4th-av., room No. 6, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, and wants her little girl, 9 years old, with her; would go for small wages, in a good home; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, without children, desires a situation as housekeeper or nursery-governess; would go to California in the same capacity, or travel with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ARNERT, New-Haven, Conn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Protestant woman who understands her business in cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry, or will take a cook's situation in a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid, children's nurse, or as attendant upon an elderly person, by a young woman, perfectly competent, who has lived 10 years in her last place. Can be seen till employed, at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; she is competent to do up linen in the very best manner for gentlemen and ladies' linuries, and French fluting; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good references given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary, or in an institution, or in a private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and capable of the entire charge. She would have no objection to travel with a lady or a family. She has had several years of practical experience. The best of City reference given. Address, for one week, M. Y., or call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A LADY GOING TO RESIDE IN the country, wishes to procure a situation for her nurse; she is trustworthy and obliging; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children; is willing to make herself useful if required; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good seamstress, and would do the fine washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY GOOD YOUNG nurse, and to do sewing, or nurse and chambermaid, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 57 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 9 6th-st.

AS NURSE AND HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as nurse or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 317½ 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has six years' reference from her last place; has no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 73 West 26th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; will be found civil and obliging. A good home in preference to high wages. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. No objections to country. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 85 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference; two years in her last place. Call at No. 62 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 197 3d-av., three doors above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and do fine washing. Call for two days at No. 196 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young English Protestant person, as nurse and seamstress, for the City or to go to Europe. Six years' City reference will be given. Apply at 51 6th-av.

A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best reference given; can be seen at No. 30 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes employment by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing or shirtmaking, and all kind of family sewing; is willing and obliging; good reference, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 190 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman in a gentleman's family; can cut and make boys clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing; can embroider well; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; can give satisfactory City references. Call at No. 378 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands dressmaking, can cut and fit, make children's clothes, and do plain sewing neatly; would take care of grown children, or make herself otherwise useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress by a competent woman. Also a place for a smart little girl in any light occupation. Address or call, for two days, at No. 35 West 12th-st. Can have good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would have no objection to take care of children, or go in the country or travel with a lady; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as seamstress by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist growing children. Call or address for two days, No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young American woman, Protestant, desires a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the country, or to travel here or in Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged, No. 197 Dean-st., ninth house east of Bond-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or waiting, or would take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 278 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 19 Waverley-place.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, competent young woman, of industrious habits, wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or laundress: has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest Institute; No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS RESIDED both in England and France, desires a situation in a private family, where she children (for whom she would take the entire charge) are young; she would have no objection to assist in sewing and house-keeping. Address GERMAN LADY, Station B, No. 439 Grand-st.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 10 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; is a thorough groom and good whip; drives fast; is not afraid of having work; has had long experience in Europe and this country; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 326 4th-st., Broadway, for L. L.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address S. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are capable, honest and trustworthy, as their recommendations will verify. Address FRANK, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom by a single man who understands his business in every respect; can produce satisfactory City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way where his services might be required; no objections to any part of the country. Address P. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a competent young man; is in a good situation at present, but his employer is going to dispose of his horses, who can certify him as competent of his charge; has driven in City and country. Can be seen at his present employer's, Brighton, S. I., or address a note to N. W. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as gardener, who has had several years experience in this country; has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables and perfectly understands hot and cold graperies, also the growing of pine-apples and laying out of gentlemen's places and gardening in general; the very best of references given. Address T. R., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A gardener, by a steady and active single man, who has long experience; understands the management of hot-houses and green-houses, all kinds of fruit-trees and shrubs; has good references from the gentlemen he has lived with. Can be seen or heard from for two days at Mr. Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st. Inquire for C. N.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS AN engagement; has a thorough knowledge of the culture of grapes under glass, &c., green-house plants, kitchen and flower gardens; and, in a word, is a superior gardener in its departments; is married, with a small family. Address GARDENER, No. 18 East 31st-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by man and wife. The man understands gardening, is a good groom and careful driver. His wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Both will be found satisfactory to any one who may require their services. Can give the best of references from last and former employers. Any commands will address G. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by an American married man, 33 years of age, without incumbrance, a situation on a gentleman's place; the man is a first-class gardener and farmer, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; the woman is a first-rate cook, laundress or plain sewer; also understands the care of a diary perfectly. Call at No. 70 Varick-st., or No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 19 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who is not afraid of work; is a first-rate waiter; would go to the country; has the very best of City reference for the last 2 years for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, or address JAMES, for two days, at No. 620 Broadway, or at No. 372 6th-av., in the drug-store, corner 23d st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at H. A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter by an Englishman. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, G. E., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, somewhat familiar with the trade, wishes a situation where his services, being tried, may prove ample evidence of his capacity. best references. Address PARTON, French's Hotel, Room No. 117.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A single man to go a short distance in the country; a German preferred. Apply at No. 247 Pearl-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock, to-day and to-morrow.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE FAMILY residing a few miles from the City, an experienced cook, who can bring first-class recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 3 West 16th st., between 9 and 11 Friday morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, AND TO WASH and iron; one with good references as to character and ability can apply at No. 16 University-place, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, in a small family, a woman as laundress and chambermaid. Apply, this Friday morning, at No. 39 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS nurse, (Protestant,) to go in the country; she must be experienced with young children, willing and obliging; unquestionable recommendations required. Apply on Friday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 293 4th-av.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO SELL THE NEW McClellan medal. Apply at No. 58 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story brick house, furnished or not, in a genteel neighborhood, and near a car route, Fulton-av. preferred; within two miles of the City Hall, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, at a moderate rent. Address L. M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN 3d-st., near 6th-av., would let, with board, a suite of second-story rooms. To a gentleman and wife, or a small family wishing good accommodations and a pleasant home, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Persons of religious principles preferred. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bed-room in third-story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, living one door from Washington-square, would take a family to board and give them a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, with every convenience, on second floor, and private table. Address H. R., Box No. 2,712 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; to those furnishing their rooms a liberal deduction; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS and board for a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house and neighborhood, with a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 128 West 26th-st., for two days.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room, furnished, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, may be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have a permanent home in a private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. H. L., Box No. 337 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD OR PARtial board for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private English family, with all the home comforts. Location pleasant, Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 169 William-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second floor; a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, if desired, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, a single room. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL MEANS wishing a parlor on the 1st floor, and the entire 2d floor of a large first-class house on Murray Hill, can arrange for a large or small family wishing a private table, and the attendance and quiet of a well-ordered, strictly private home. Address, with real name, HOME, care of Box No. 2,712 lower P. O., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family, or where there are but few boarders. A large and small room adjoining, on second floor, would be preferred, and the locality must be above 8th-st., and below 24th-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av. The best of references given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,789 Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including pantries, stationary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—SEVERAL well furnished rooms will be let to gentlemen, with full board. The accommodations are first-class, and would be desirable for a party of friends or a small club. Also, two or three gentlemen can have dinner only, if desired. No. 19 6th-av.

ALL AND EVERY LUXURY WITH THE music and elegance of private life, may be obtained in the best terms, by Southern family, by a party of gentlemen or a small family. Private table if desired. Table appointments unexceptionable. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY and her daughter, in a first-class private family, or in a house where there are few boarders, in the vicinity of 30th-st. and 6th and 6th avs. Address LEO, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and rooms in a private family. House convenient to Wall and South ferries, and pleasantly located. Terms to suit the times. Apply at No. 248 Hicks-st.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS WELL FURNISHed, in a private house, with modern improvements, an entire second story and a parlor and bedroom, to single gentlemen or families, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS for a family to let, with board. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Jenks. First-class parties can be accommodated with large and airy rooms with board. House renovated. Private baths. Dinner at 6.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 6th-av. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BREAKFAST and dinner, as near as may be to Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.; breakfast about 8 o'clock and dinner about 4 o'clock. Address B. B., 1,239 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let on first and second floors, with board; private table; house first class. No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 118 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Desirable rooms in suites for families; also single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BEAC commodated with board for the Winter, in Hoboken, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 23 miles from Jersey City, ten minutes' walk from depot; a good comfortable home can be had where there are no other boarders and no children. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PAKE, carman, No. 293 Washington-st., or of Mrs. PAKE, Hoboken.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent lady-matron will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 331 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PLEASANT House, in Columbia Co., N. Y., four miles back of

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

INDIAN BUREAU, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE INDIAN BUREAU, September 21, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS UNDERSIGNED "PROPOSALS FOR GOODS" (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be), addressed to the Office in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 7½ pounds.
2,000 pairs 1¾-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 66 inches, and weigh 6½ pounds.
800 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
800 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 60 inches, and weigh 3¾ pounds.
200 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
300 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 7½ pounds.
200 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 50 by 66 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 48 by 60 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
200 pairs 1¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
800 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn. (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
150 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
20,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
15,000 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,000 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
20,000 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
20,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
2,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
20,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
9,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
500 do. cotton mattress.
1,000 twilled flannel shirts.
1,000 calico shirts.
200 denim hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.).
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (6 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
250 do. 4-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
6 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
700 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. do. do. weighing 4½ to 6½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, in case the person proposing to have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid made for any cattle. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to re-pound to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 6,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BACKUS, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
U. S. MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of beans or white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good potatoes, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowances of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned,

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861. }

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTIMATE of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Remember—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with *Dr. WARD*, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial, and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name.

JAMES H. STEBBINS. No. 22 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN Counties are invited to meet at the Everett House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the reception of the Tenth Legion, and presentation of a stand of regimental colors. A punctual attendance is requested.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Corps will be held this FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, N. B.—The Civic Society are invited to meet with us this evening, and all regular monthly meetings hereafter. By order,
ABR'M DALLY, Colonel.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONdition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$3,030,739 26
Loans to Directors	$165,273 00	
Real Estate		430,000 00
New-York State Stocks and Interest, and Treasury Notes		2,000,432 23
Expense Account		8,401 61
Overdrafts		218 81
Specie		1,540,548 70
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		488,861 76
Due from Banks		43,231 10
Total		$7,509,417 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		165,472 99
Registered Bank Notes	$487,035 00	
Registered on hand	176,466 00	
		280,569 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank N. Y.		74,735 00
Due Depositors on demand		3,769,170 13
Due to Banks		219,470 83
Total		$7,509,417 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—Anthony P. Halsey, President, and William B. Meeker, Cashier, of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 21st day of September, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 30 day of October, 1861, before me,

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. HEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus adding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 60 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WETMORE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—LADIES and gentlemen can obtain a fair price by calling or addressing a note to LEVENSTYN, No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. L.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Main, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORROE, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $36.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEMORE & CO.; in London to EVES, MACEY & CO., No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSALS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 60 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 344 PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave foot of Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st.: 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 2 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 6:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

THE STORY OF ANOTHER DESERTER—THE HEARTLESSNESS OF BEAUREGARD—TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE REBELS—MAYOR BROWN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Another deserter from the rebel army under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas, reached this city last evening, in the steamer *Kent*, running between this port and West-River, on the eastern shore. From the moments' conversation had with him, I learned that he belonged to one of the Louisiana regiments, and deserted from sheer disgust at the treatment and utter lack of comfort experienced in the camp. He says provisions are extremely scarce—meat being given out but once a week, and then in meagre quantities. Bread is little more plenty, but their chief dependence has been watermelons and green corn, of which they have had abundance. No visible preparation is being made to place their Army in more comfortable quarters than the insect-eaten tents they now occupy.

He was in the battle at Bull Run, and says his regiment was in full retreat, as well as others, when the panic broke out in our Army, and that they, at the time unconscious of the fact of the National retreat, did not halt until several miles were placed between them and the battle-ground. He says the sight of the Stars and Stripes on that battle-field filled many a bold soldier's eyes with tears, and had it not been that the threats of the orders, which had been almost daily read to them from their leading General, and the curses heaped upon them as they entered the conflict, whole companies would instinctively have thrown down their arms, and rushed for shelter once more beneath its folds.

One young man from Baltimore, in one of the Maryland regiments, as the Union flag burst into view, threw down his musket, declaring he could not fire upon the emblem of that nationality which had afforded him so much liberty and happiness. BEAUREGARD hearing of the circumstance, ordered him to be shot, which order, my informant saw carried into execution the following morning.

Another instance of the heartlessness of BEAUREGARD was mentioned, where a wealthy, respected and intelligent farmer sought an interview with that General, and endeavored, by representing the misery and bankruptcy which must befal the South in the prosecution of this war, to interest him to recommending some peaceful overtures to their Government. The General indignantly ordered him under arrest, and the following day he was shot, his family turned from their home, and his property seized and confiscated to the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisianian is strongly impressed that a rebellion is imminent among several of the Southern and both of the Maryland Regiments, in consequence of the gross misrepresentations by which they were induced to enlist, and the total disregard of their comforts and indifference to their wants. This disaffection, he says, is not blinded to the eyes of their leaders, and BEAUREGARD, in particular, is often encountered in the night-watches, with folded arms, and wan and hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, silently walking to and fro before his quarters, in an abstraction of portentous meaning. He wears not that cheerful, kindling glance of the eye that he did previous to the battle of Bull Run, and daily, as the soldiers become more and more clamorous in regard to the fulfillment of the promises made to them, the pride of his countenance seems to diminish.

The Louisianian, who appears to be very intelligent, says we need expect no more fighting from the Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana boys like that at Bull Run. They have reflected much for themselves since that bloody fight, and were it left to the soldiers of the Southern Army, to-day, to declare for Union or secession, three-fourths would huzza for the Stars and Stripes.

There is no truth whatever in the report that is going the newspaper rounds in this vicinity, that Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, and Gen. DIX, are interceding with Government, or soliciting for the release of Mayor BROWN, of Baltimore, now one of the State prisoners at Fort Lafayette. Quite the contrary sentiments are entertained by these officers. Nor is there much likelihood that any overtures to Government for his release will be successful. Three of our most influential gentlemen recently waited on the President to petition in behalf of Mr. BROWN, and after proceeding with their intercession for a few moments, they were suddenly brought to a period with "Stop, Sirs! how am I to know that I am not being addressed by Secessionists?" The gentlemen then declared in strong terms their loyal sentiments, when the interview was brought to a close with "Then all I have to say is, that for loyal citizens, you are engaged in a very bad cause."

The fortification on Federal Hill is being rapidly completed, and it is thought a week's more labor will put it in condition for mounting the guns. About forty guns will be mounted upon the parapets, twelve of which are to be sixty-four pounders, and are worked upon pivots, and will have a range of one-half the horizon from six different points. Two of these are already mounted, and present a very formidable appearance. The fort comprises an area of two acres, and is considered stronger than Fort McHenry.

ARGUS.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

From the Boston Journal.

The following information concerning the visit of the privateer *Sumter* at Paramaribo, is from a private letter received in this city. It will be seen by the concluding paragraph that the *Sumter* has been so disguised that she may elude the pursuit of our cruisers and be able to do further mischief:

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, Sept. 4, 1861.

There has been quite an excitement here, occasioned by the arrival at this port of the pirate steamer *Sumter*. She came in here on the 19th of August, being want of coal and other supplies. The moment she came in our United States Consul, HANAY SAWYER, Esq., went at once to the Governor and protested, in the name of the United States, not to have her supplied with coals, and requested the Government to drive her (the *Sumter*) out of port; but they would not do it, and, furthermore, allowed her to take in coal; but they found a live Yankee where they least expected it. When the United States Consul found the Governor was about to allow them to take coal, he went to work on his own hook, and tried his best to stop them, and partially succeeded. He laid a plan to detain her as long as possible, as it was reported that our steamers were out after her. Dispatches were at once sent off by the Consul to all the United States Consuls in the West Indies, by the mail, which left the same day that the *Sumter* arrived notifying them that if any of our men-of-war vessels were at their posts to make them hurry up, as the *Sumter* would lay here some time, (their intention was to have left in three days, providing they could get *coal* on board.) Then our Yankee Consul went in to win. He first hired all the punts and lighters he could get hold of, as they must load everything in that manner here. Then he went to the coal dealers and offered to purchase their coal, and succeeded with all but *one*. He tried hard to prevent this one, who had sold to the captain (SIMMES) of the *Sumter*, before he got his letter. He was an Englishman named WRIGHT, and a very wealthy planter. *So far, so good!* Now for them to get this coal on board; the Consul had all the punts and lighters. They began by boats and flats, and worked all day and night, and only got on board 140 tons, (he wanted 400.) The mail came in and brought news that the *Keystone State* was at Barbadoes on the 31st of July, in search of him. Then they began to hurry some. Finally they got hold of a punt that the Consul had already hired, and would not give it up. He (the Consul) sent to take it one night, when up jumped half a dozen of the *Sumter's* men, with revolvers, and swore that the punt should not leave their hands till the coal was all on board. The authorities would not meddle with the affair, and they finished coaling on the 31st, and put to sea. Two of the men *deserted*, and when she left made their appearance at the Consulate, and gave information regarding the cruise of the *Sumter*. The story goes that the *Yankee Consul* got the fellows off. There are a great many stories and reports about the Consul, so much so that the commander and other officers of the *Sumter* said they had nothing against any person in this place, with the exception of the American Consul; "he would murder a baby in its cradle." What made them say it was that some person reported that he had offered a round sum to the pilot to run her ashore. There are many other stories in circulation, but I cannot vouch for their truth. I understand that in Cayenne they would not allow them to enter the port.

The amount of the whole story is that the authorities were afraid of the *Sumter*, as she had run by the forts and could command the town with her guns. The deserters say that nearly all the crew are Northern men, with Northern principles, but were driven to enlist by actual starvation, in New-Orleans, as there was nothing to eat and nothing to do. They also say that the engine of the *Sumter* cannot be run but a few hours, as it heats so, and if the *Brooklyn* had kept after her a short time they would have been overhauled. Before coming out, they took away all the oil and the lamps from the light-house. There is a small bay near the mouth of the Mississippi where they send their prizes; it is very shallow water. They (the deserters) state that all the prizes have been taken by the *Sumter* showing false colors. When they see a vessel, they run up the stars and stripes, English, French or Spanish flag; but when they see a good-sized steamer they run. She mounts four 32s and one pivot-gun, but has not men enough, having only sixty-seven, all told. They have lost a great many by desertion. It would do the authorities of this place good to receive a visit from one of Uncle Sam's vessels, and make them give satisfaction for the supplying of the *Sumter*. [illegible] BROS., VAN [illegible]

Bros., and many other merchants of this place refused to sell coal to them, and acted in a very patriotic manner. It is a great pity that she could not have been stopped here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. SAWYER, our consul, for his patriotic endeavors to stop her; he threw every obstacle in the way of their being supplied that he had in his power to do. Mr. SAWYER is a Charlestown (Mass.) boy, and has been a resident here some fourteen years.

Information has just been received from the lightship off this port, that when the *Sumter* was a few miles at sea, they took down the smoke-stack, closed their ports, and *completely changed her rig and appearance*, and she now resembles a common merchant bark.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PUTNAM RIFLES.

Col. HENRY W. ADAMS, late Captain United States Sharpshooters; Lieut.-Col. A. S. GRAY, late Major-General of the Sixth Division Massachusetts Militia, have recruited about 600 men within three weeks. Col. ADAMS has received both a military and collegiate education, and has served in all capacities up to a field-officer. Lieut.-Col. GRAY has held command from a non-commissioned officer to a Major-General of the Sixth Division of Massachusetts Militia. The officers are all educated, military men. A few more recruits are wanted. Head-quarters, No. 320 Broadway.

BAGGAGE-WAGONS FOR THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was encamped at Hempstead, Long Island, for a short time, left for the seat of war without taking the baggage-wagons. Yesterday the wagons, each drawn by four horses, came up from Long Island, *en route* to join the regiment. Arriving at the Park the horses were unhitched, fed, and made comfortable for the night. The teamsters slept in the wagons. The whole affair gave the Park quite a warlike aspect. To-day, the wagons, under command of Capts. FULLER and ROBERTSON, will leave for the seat of war.

BATTERY E, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This battery, under command of Capt. T. B. BUNTING, has been recruiting, for the last few weeks, with marked success. A few more men will be taken if they apply before Monday next, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street. A bugler is also wanted.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News by the Pony Express—Markets Quiet—Rev. Dr. Scott Robbed in San Francisco—Gen. Shields, &c.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 340 Miles East of Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Pony Express from California passed here at 1 o'clock to-day. By it we have the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 25—P. M.

Arrived 23d, bark *Dane*, Hamburgh; 24th, bark *Lizzie Boggs*, Bordeaux.

Spoken Aug. 8, lat. 60°, long. 110°, ship *Mary Jones*, HOWE, of New-Bedford, eight months out, with 150 barrels oil. All well.

Sailed, Sept. 21, ship *Ambercask*, carrying 35,000 sacks wheat, 117 boxes silver ore, and 13 cases California wine, for Sidney; also, bark *Evangelic*, for Sidney, carrying wheat and oats; 23d, ship *Phantom* for Shanghai.

The market is quiet in the absence of fresh arrivals. Sales, 50,000 lbs. Costa Rica Coffee at 20½c. Small sales crushed Sugar at 18½c. Candles higher, and none offering by importers. Sales, 200 firkins of Butter, *via* the Isthmus, at 28c.@29c. Heavy auction sales of Sugar at a decline. Sales, 500 bbls. Billings Hams at 11½c. Wheat firm, with free sales at $1 50 @$1 35. Extra Flour $5. Barley for export 85c.@ 87½c.

The position taken by Rev. Dr. SCOTT in regard to the duties of the Church on the Union question, as advised by the last express, was the pretext for a popular outbreak in front of Calvary Church on Sunday last. Some time before daylight in the morning, several flags had been placed in the Church, while an effigy labeled "Dr. SCOTT, the Traitor," hung near by. About a thousand people were assembled in front of the Church when the Doctor entered to perform the morning service. Some of the people manifested their displeasure by hissing him as he passed. The Church was crowded by an audience who listened attentively through an unexceptionable sermon. The crowd outside increased somewhat before the service ended. As the Doctor came out and entered a carriage in company with a lady, a rush was made towards him, apparently more from curiosity than harmful purposes. There was also considerable hissing and hooting, and the use of offensive language towards the Reverend Doctor, but the Police succeeded in preventing any serious disturbance. It is the general impression that there were a hundred or more thoughtless, excited individuals in the crowd, who were in favor of lynching the Doctor, or riding him on a rail, or some similar indignity; but it is not believed that the crowd, on the whole, would have permitted such lawless proceedings. On Monday, Dr. SCOTT peremptorily resigned the pastorship of Calvary Church, sold the house where he resided, and has made arrangements to sail for Europe with his family by the first clipper ship departing around Cape Horn for that destination. This action on the Doctor's part, and his prompt decision to emigrate to Europe, has, to a great extent, restored kindly feelings toward him. The late troubles on his account are generally spoken of regretfully.

Judge LEE HENRY, who was arrested on a charge of tampering with a soldier, has had an examination, and been discharged, his offence being proved to have been frivolous.

Major-Gen. HALLECK received last week a Brigadier-General's commission for Hon. JAMES SHIELDS, of this city, and formerly U. S. Senator from Illinois. Mr. SHIELDS has lately been married, and is now on a wedding tour to Mexico.

The Supreme Court in full bench has decided the Sunday law to be Constitutional.

Dates from Los Angelos to Sept. 24 say:

"We have been visited with heavy rain for the last three days, which has extended over nearly the whole southern portion of the State. The first regiment of California Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. WEBB, are encamped at the Ballona, about eleven miles from this place.

This morning fifty Dragoons of Capt. DAVIDSON'S command, under Lieut. CARR, left here to escort the train of wagons back from Fort Yuma that were used for the transportation of BAYARD'S command, Capt. DAVIDSON having received reliable information that an attempt was to be made to seize the train on its return by parties calling themselves 'Secessionists.' A company of cavalry intended for Col. SMITH'S regiment of cavalry was organized last night, and about seventy names enrolled."

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived on the 23d inst., with British Columbia dates of the 17th, and Oregon dates of the 19th inst. She brought from the North, ern coast $5,330 in bullion, 80 packages of cranberries, 436 bbls. of apples, 55 bales of wool, 400 sacks of flour and 600 packages of butter.

Col. WRIGHT, U. S. A., who has been commanding the Department of Oregon and Washington Territory, arrived by the *Sierra Nevada*, and proceeds to Los Angelos to assume command of the Army, now assembling there. Whenever Gen. SUMNER moves with the new regiments, Col. WRIGHT will come up to take command, in his absence, of the California District. Before leaving Washington Territory, Col. WRIGHT made a requisition upon Gov. WHITAKER, for a company of mounted volunteers to serve for three years on the frontier.

The Portland *Advertiser* says that the miners in the Nez Perces diggings are making good wages every day in the vicinity, and at Elk City and South Fork the miners average from eight to twenty dollars per day, but they are returning, fearing to winter in that locality.

The County Court-house at Albany, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 14th inst.

The Victoria papers give an account of the burning of the town of Lanama, by the Indians.

The reception of gold by every arrival from Frazer River was large.

Quite a number of brick buildings have been erected in Victoria within the last two or three months. Two of six new warehouses on Wharf-street are nearly completed.

The New-Granada Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The United States and the New-Granadian Joint Convention, for the settlement of claims against the latter, growing out of the Panama riots, have appointed Hon. NATHAN G. UPHAM, of New-Hampshire, as Umpire. This gentleman acted in a similar capacity in 1853, for the United States and Great Britain Claim Convention. JAS. CARLISLE, Esq., for New-Granada, will forthwith proceed to take testimony on behalf of that Republic, and present it on the first Monday in November, by which time the Convention to-day adjourned.

Damage to the Erie Railroad.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The damage sustained by the New-York and Erie Railroad during the recent severe storm in the western part of the State having been fully repaired, passenger and freight trains are now running through with their usual regularity.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Reports of Committees—Addresses—Flattering Prospects of the Union—Contributions to the Funds, &c., &c.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Union met at 10 o'clock, and after the usual preliminary exercises, heard a stirring address from Rev. Dr. SABINE.

The report of the Committee on Legacies was received, showing that, aside from bequests of several thousand dollars, there had been bequeathed, contingent upon the death of the donors, the sum of $14,500.

Dr. HALL, in view of the necessary lapse of time before the Union could avail itself of these funds, renewed his proposition of the previous day, to loan the Union funds to go on with its work.

Mr. WYCKOFF remarked that while they might accept of loans, they would much prefer to have brethren remember the necessity of donations. The Union was of course thankful for these reversionary donations, like that of the gentleman in Missouri, who left money contingent upon the death of his mother.

A Member—How old is his mother? (Laughter.)

Mr. WYCKOFF—Well, she is somewhat older than he was. (Laughter.) We don't ask ladies their ages. (Laughter.) There was one lady told her age voluntarily—it was sixty years. That surest way to secure a bequest is for brethren to make their wills when in health. Many cases have occurred where brethren intended to make bequests, but were suddenly cut off, and the Union lost the contribution which was intended for it.

Rev. Mr. MURPHY took occasion to speak on behalf of the testators, who, he believed, had done the best they could. Their duty was to attend to their families and relatives first.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in a humorous vein, enforced the necessity for sacrifices for the Union.

Mr. WYCKOFF explained that he did not intend to reflect upon any of the testators.

The report was adopted.

Dr. HODGE, from the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, reported that the largest and most gratifying results might be expected from their labors as soon as the means were forthcoming. The labors of Mrs. CROWE, in Central America, were duly recognized, and the general commendation of the Spanish Scriptures voted.

The report was adopted.

Rev. F. REMINGTON, from the Committee on German Scriptures, reported that there was need of means to sustain the German brother who was laboring in the American field here at home. There was at the same time a wide field of operations in Germany.

After remarks by Rev. A. H. DANFORTH, the report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. CROSS read the report of the Committee on Obituaries, noticing particularly the death of brothers EDMUNDS and PEEK. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Introduction to Matthew, through Brother GILBERT, of Kentucky, reported, commending the book issued by the Society, and especially praising the wonderful exhibition of learning therein presented by its author, Dr. T. T. CONANT. The report was adopted.

Brother WHITING read the report of the Committee on Proverbs. Of the 27 pages already printed, the Committee spoke highly. The Committee, however, thought that several of the inversions of sentences were not in harmony with the idioms of the language. They also found fault with several of the words substituted. As a whole, however, the translation was approved. The report was adopted.

Mr. LEWIS reported, from the Committee on Quarterly, the necessity of continuing that publication. The issue of the *Monthly Reporter* was, however, considered as not indispensable, and the temporary suspension of that publication recommended. The report was adopted.

At 12 M. the Union adjourned for the morning, after Dr. CONANT had invited all present to view the apparatus of revision, the vast collection of works and the College of Revisers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. HAVES, of Providence, R. I., after the devotional exercises, delivered one of the most forcible arguments of the session, in support of the Bible revision movement. He reviewed searchingly the various arguments of opponents, meeting them with a triumphant vindication of the work.

The Chairman read a letter from Rev. Dr. REUBEN JEFFRIES, of Philadelphia, regretting that other duties prevented his acceptance of an invitation to speak, and expressing his earnest sympathy with the movement.

Dr. PATTENGILL, from the Committee on Mark, reported that the printing of work had been temporarily suspended, although eight chapters were in type. The Committee quoted a number of changes by the revisors, which seemed to them to be excellent. As far as the work had proceeded, the Committee approved it. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. BARNS explained how the revisions of the British Bible Society had, in one of the passages referred to, altered the modern Greek text and the English text to signify partial immersion, when the original ancient Greek signified total immersion, and the American Bible Society had circulated this altered edition. This was an illustration of the lengths to which some men would go to sustain a favorite theory.

The Union then, by vote, went into a free conference, during which an energetic effort was made to raise subscriptions to liquidate the indebtedness. Mr. KENNICOTT made an earnest appeal for the fund, starting it with $10 that had been handed to him by a lady, and then another $10 that had been added, and then another $10 for himself; then E. S. Raymond, $10; Mrs. Wm. Murphy, $10; Mrs. Hall, $5; Miss Trueheart, $5; Mrs. Wells, $5; Mrs. Frazer, $5; A Modest Lady, $5; Sister Harrington, $5; Dr. Hodge, $10; Brother Monroe, who did not want his name published, $10; Mrs. Hilden, $10; Mr. Ingman, $10; sister Ripley, $. At this point it was suggested that the collectors had better go round. This course was adopted, with a most gratifying result. About a hundred dollars were paid in cash, and more than as much more subscribed.

The Union occupied the evening in listening to addresses from the President, Rev. D. T. ARMITAGE, and others, and then adjourned until next year.

THE BURNING OF THE CATALINE.

How the Fire Originated—Interesting Statements for the Defendant—Testimony of Peter McNamara, H. O. Freeman, the Engineer and Agent of the Boat—The Examination not yet Closed.

The investigation of the case of James Larkin, late clerk of the steamer *Cataline*, which was burned at Fortress Monroe, was resumed yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The facts brought out are of an interesting character. A positive statement was made by the engineer as to the cause of the fire, and the evidence altogether was in favor of the accused. The testimony was as follows:

Peter McNamara, residing in Williamsburgh, deposed—I was Chief Engineer of the steamer *Cataline* from the time of her charter by the Government, until she was burned at Fortress Monroe; I had one assistant, named George Simmons; he resides somewhere in this City, but I cannot tell the street; I was on duty in the engine-room when the steamer left the Ordnance wharf for Newport News; I supposed the Assistant Engineer was in his berth asleep; William Lounsberry is the name of the fireman who was on duty with me; the engine-room was forward of the boiler, and directly over the fire-room; after leaving the wharf, the boat was backed about two hundred yards, and then stopped; a moment afterwards I saw flames issuing from the fire-room; I jumped to the gangway and saw that both furnace doors were open and flames were bursting out of them; in a very brief space of time the whole lower part of the boat, below the engine-room, was on fire; the fireman had about ten minutes before raked the fires and put fresh coal on; I immediately went back to the engine-room, and raised the safety valve to blow off steam, after which I opened the damper; the flame from the furnace doors flashed out from eight to twelve feet; the fire first caught the sides of the coal bunkers, in front and alongside of the boiler; the between-decks was quickly ablaze, and the flames spread to the saloon-deck; the hose was stretched immediately after the fire was discovered; I never before had seen flames coming from the mouth of a furnace in the way I have described.

Cross-examined by Mr. ARNOUX—The fires in the furnaces had not been out for two weeks before the boat was burned, and they had been burning steadily for two months previously, excepting for a few hours on two or three occasions, we used anthracite coal, a fresh supply of which was put in the furnaces not more than ten minutes before the discovery of the fire; when I first saw the flame issuing from the furnaces, it was blue and gaseous; I think I last saw Larkin previous to the fire at Newport's News; some weeks before I had taken him down into the fire-room to show him what a hot place the firemen had; to my knowledge that was the only time he was there; there was a store-room over the engine-room; tools were kept in it; there was only about a gallon of turpentine on board; it was kept locked up in the gangway, near the wheelhouse; the key of this closet usually hung up in the engine room; the steward was the only person who came to me for turpentine; he said he wanted it to use in painting a room, and I referred him to the mate.

Mr. Henry C. Freeman, of the firm of M. M. Freeman & Co., agents of the steamer, was next called and sworn.

Welcome R. Beebe, Esq., appeared as counsel for the witness, and asked what was the precise charge under investigation?

Justice QUACKENBUSH said that the complaint averred the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, a Government vessel, by the prisoner, Larkin.

Mr. ARNOUX reminded the Court that it was a question to be considered hereafter whether the *Cataline* was a Government vessel or not.

The Judge said that, at any rate, the subject of investigation was the burning of the steamer.

Mr. Freeman was then examined. He testified: I know Larkin, and understood that he was employed on the *Cataline*. He was engaged by Mr. DEVLIN, on behalf of Mr. STETSON, owner of the boat.

Q.—*By Mr. Bedgwick*—Who paid Larkin? A.—The owner.

Q.—Did the owner pay directly? A.—No.

Q.—Who did pay?

Mr. BEEBE objected to this line of interrogatory, remarking that it was the practice of insurance companies, where it might result to their advantage to do so, to pry into private matters for the purpose of making out a case for themselves. The motive of the question was to disclose the private business arrangements of business men, but if Mr. Freeman chose to answer, he might.

Witness—The money was advanced by M. M. Freeman & Co.; Larkin received $100 per month: he was employed from the time the steamer was chartered until she was burned, he was paid in the aggregate $100 00; at his request, a portion of that sum was forwarded to his wife; his duty was to collect the fare from passengers, and to supervise the bills for the running expenses of the boat; Capt. Phillips contracted to pay the running expenses, but M. M. Freeman & Co. advanced the money, as they did all the funds used on the boat from the time of her charter until she was destroyed; Larkin was on board seventy days; there is yet a balance due him; it was presumed when the *Cataline* was chartered that she would run as a passenger boat between Perryville and Annapolis, but the route was cupplied and she was used as a freight boat in unloading large transports at Fortress Monroe.

Cross-examination—I had no acquaintance with Larkin prior to his engagement on the *Cataline*, and first saw him at Washington after he had assumed his duty on board; I then saw him in the presence of others, and probably never had more than twenty minutes' conversation with him; when I saw him he was very busy in taking an account of cargo which was being discharged; I next saw him in New-York after the burning of the boat; I had corresponded with him to the extent of writing two letters before the boat burned: in these letters (copies of which the witness offered to the Court) I requested Larkin to supervise the bills, for the payment of which Capt. Phillips was drawing upon Freeman & Co.; I never talked or arranged with any person to have the boat burned—she was getting too good pay for that; after she was destroyed Larkin telegraphed to me from Baltimore, requesting a remittance of money, in order to purchase clothes; he never attempted to draw upon Freeman & Co. for any money than that to which he was entitled as wages; he implored me to give him money when I met him at the Astor House, representing that he was greatly in need; I gave him an order on my firm for $10; Larkin presented bills to me for personal expenses incurred subsequent to the burning of the vessel, but payment was refused.

Chauncey B. Sleeper, a lawyer, residing in Whitestreet, who had previously been examined for the prosecution, was recalled, and cross-examined. He testified: I first made known what Larkin had disclosed to me about the fire by sending Mr. LAIOR to the Phœnix Insurance Company, which the accused informed me had a risk on the steamer; LAIOR said he was glad to find out what companies had risks on the *Cataline*; nothing was said between us about getting a consideration from the companies for giving information of Larkin's statements as to the cause of the fire; I called to see Mr. Van Voorhis, the agent for adjusting the insurances, and not finding him at his office, I left a note for him; I afterwards had interviews with him and informed him of all Larkin had told me; I was applied to to know what steps were necessary to enter upon a prosecution of the accused; I never received any consideration from Mr. Van Voorhis for furnishing the information about Larkin.

Mr. Freeman was recalled and cross-examined further—The *Cataline* was insured for $20,000 in nine different Companies by Mr. PECK, insuance agent for my firm; there was no other insurance upon the vessel; there was a partial understanding that Gen. Butler would want the boat longer than three months—the term of her original charter—for the reason that she exactly suited his purposes; the names of the nine Insurance Companies referred to are: The Phœnix, Lafayette, Fulton, Harmony, Williamsburgh City, Gebhard, North Western of Oswego, City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; the time of the last two Companies has not expired.

At this point the examination was adjourned, to be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING A CHILD.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an infant which was murdered on Tuesday evening, at the tenement-house No. 334 Greenwich-street, twelve hours after its birth. Its mother, a woman named MARY ANN BAKER, took apartments in the house about ten days since, and represented herself as the wife of a soldier who had gone to the war. On Tuesday morning she was taken sick, and one of the neighbors sent for Dr. PETTIBONE to attend to her. He was present when the child was born, and the mother offered him money to destroy it. Of course, he refused, and when he left the house the infant was perfectly well. A few hours later a Dr. WILSON visited the woman and took the child from its nurse. He handled it roughly, according to the testimony of witnesses, squeezing its chest with his hands and applying tight bandages to its body. Some women who were present protested against the inhuman treatment, but the Doctor said it was all right—that he had handled children that way before. As might have been expected, it was not long before the babe exhibited symptoms of suffocating, and it soon died, its body meanwhile changing from the natural color to a dark blue. The Doctor left before death ensued, promising to return, but he has not since been seen, although an effort has been made to find him. Other circumstances were developed by the testimony, showing conclusively that the mother was ashamed to acknowledge the child, and before its birth had submitted to treatment at WILSON'S hands with a view of getting rid of it. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from violence at the hands of Dr. WILSON, and we consider the mother, MARY ANN BAKER, an accessory before the fact." It is probable that the name of WILSON was assumed by the accused. None of the witnesses knew anything about him, but Mrs. BAKER told the Coroner that his office was in Second-street. She is at present too ill to leave her bed, but the Police have her under surveillance.

MURDER IN MULBERRY-STREET.—A shocking affray occurred on Wednesday, about midnight, at a place known as "Smuch's Alley," No. 41 Mulberry-street, occupied as a tenement house. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, a man fifty years of age, living in the third story, was drunk, and created a great tumult by dancing heavily upon the floor. The family on the floor beneath were disturbed by the noise, and sent word to SULLIVAN that he would cause the ceiling to fall. He paid no attention to the complaint, but continued his disorderly conduct, and soon afterwards MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a man sixty-six years of age, JULIA CONNOLLY and others, went to the room and beat him. MICHAEL hit him on the head with sufficient force to fracture his skull, and then stabbed him in the neck and thigh with a knife. The Police interfered, and Officer MCGLOIN arrested the assailant and the woman CONNOLLY. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and he died soon afterwards from the effects of the blow upon his head. Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the case to-day.

A CENSUS OF LIQUOR SELLERS.—The Police Commissioners yesterday issued the following order to the Captains of the several Precincts:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 431 Broome-st., corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 279.—*Captain* ——— *Precinct*: You will receive herewith a correct list of all persons who have been licensed to sell intoxicating liquors within your precinct, by the Commissioners of Excise, for the current license year.

You will proceed without delay to take an accurate census of all persons who are engaged in selling intoxicating liquors without license within your precinct, and make full report of the same to this office.

The report will set forth the name of the proprietor of each place where the sale was made.

Each member of the force making report of such illegal sale will be required to make affidavit of the day and hour when the instance of illegal sale of intoxicating liquor took place.

Forms of the affidavit required will be furnished by the Chief Clerk. (Signed)

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

D. CARPENTER, Inspector.

NEW HOTEL.—EARLE'S new hotel, corner of Canal and Centre streets, is to be opened next Monday. If energy, skill and experience can insure success, the proprietor of this establishment will achieve it.

PICTURES.—An exhibition of modern pictures, including fine specimens of the French and German schools, opens to-day at SCHAUS' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, L. Weigel, Major Pangborn, Major Fletcher and Capt. R. Williams, of the United States Army; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Hon. S. C. Feasenden, of Maine; Hon. Jno. Woodruff, of Connecticut; Major A. D. Briggs, of Spofford; P. Williams, of Washington; Col. F. C. Cross, of Washington; Capt. W. B. Tibbitts, of Fort Munroe; and Earnest Barcuche, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Todd, of the United States Army; Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; L. C. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy; Commander Aulick and Capt. Du Pont, of the United States Navy; Charles Sager and lady, of France; James Terwilliger, of Albany, and John Stokes, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. H. Branscomb, of Missouri; Lieut.-Col. Everett, from Washington; Rev. J. Edwards, of Connecticut; W. D. de Kaasluff, attaché of the Danish Legation, from Washington; Dr. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Rev. Thomas B. Fogg, of Greenwich, are at the International Hotel.

Prince de Joinville, Rev. D. B. Lencock, W. Mackay, J. L. Garner, and Dr. F. H. Brown, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. TOWNSEND, of Albany; Col. [illegible] and Major Burnett, of the Army; Mark M. Pomeil, Consul to Vera Cruz; Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Bath; Mr. Pryor and family, of Albany; L. R. Seton, of Vienna; and W. C. Boardman and J. DeWitt Sheldon, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

P. Hazelhurst, Secretary of the French Legation; J. G. Guthrey, from Fort Lafayette, and W. M. King, of New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

O. M. Shaw, of Boston, and P. D. T. De Romanoff, of Siberia, Russia, Russian Telegraph Agent, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. S. M. Alfred and lady, of Baltimore; A. Henderson, of the U. S. Navy, and W. R. Cobb and lady, of Montreal, are at the LaFarge House.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mormon Immigration Across the Plains—Proselytes from the East—Four Thousand Added to the Number of the Saints—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861.

The bulk of the Mormon immigration is now fast coming in from the Plains. Companies, or portions of companies, enliven our streets every day nearly, though it would perhaps be difficult for the immigrants themselves to say whose company they come in with. The Mormons are famous for acting in organizations, and although all their immigrants start from the Missouri in distinct companies, yet this season it would seem that on nearing their destination, they have traveled so closely on one another's rear as to be "kinder considerably mixed up."

Among the late arrivals are Apostles OSSON PRATT and ERASTUS SNOW and J. W. YOUNG. O. PRATT has been "laboring" for the past year in the New-York and Philadelphia region, and among the "Eastern churches generally," while his compeer, E. SNOW, has been at some pains to enlighten the folks of St. Louis and vicinity, and to warn them to flee from the wrath to come. J. W. YOUNG, it appears, has been acting as Quartermaster-General, grand wagon-master, or something of the sort, in connection with the two hundred ox-teams dispatched from this place last Spring, and now returning, or returned, with a live cargo from the Missouri.

The above-named worthies, as a matter of course, addressed the "great congregation" in the Bowery on Sunday, and from their discourses it would appear that a "great work" has been accomplished by them and their co-workers on the Atlantic slope the past year. A great work, not particularly in proselyting from the sinning outsiders, but in scraping together the scattered fragments composing the "Church in the States," and shipping them off bodily to this "Holy City." It was calculated that the entire influx of "Saints" this season from the East would amount to four thousand souls,—about one-half of them directly from the States, and the other half from Europe,—principally Great Britain and Scandinavia. Of the two thousand from the States, perhaps one-third were American born, the remaining two-thirds from Europe, and mostly persons whose pecuniary resources on their landing on this continent necessitated a temporary sojourn on the Atlantic seaboard. Every poor Mormon within hail of the great rendezvous, at Florence on the Missouri, it was declared had the chance of a passage across the plains, if he was willing to take it. So it would seem that the benighted American people east of this Territory are likely to have a dark time of it in the immediate future, now that there has been such a gleaning up and withdrawal of the lights, expounders and exemplars of the true faith.

The whole of this great army of recruits is expected in before the end of the present month.

The feasibility of successfully sending ox teams to the Missouri, to return the same season with souls or freight, is considered fully demonstrated by the experience of the current year, the preachers asserting that such teams made better time than others which were bought in Missouri or Nebraska, and only made one trip. If true, this must be due to the former being already broken to the yoke and inured to labor, while the latter were generally unbroken and wild steers. So it will be likely that cattle and wagons will be sent from here for the future, instead of cash being spent in the Western States for them. The cash will probably be expended for merchandise and machinery, instead of live stock.

The returned missionaries appear fully satisfied that the people of the States are "getting crazy" over the war, as they express themselves.

Mr. J. M. BROWNE and others are sending out half a hundred or more teams freighted with grain on the California route, for the use of the Express and Mail service.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, D. H. WELLS, and a few other spiritual authorities, are on a preaching excursion to Cache Valley.

The Probate Court for this county is in session, and is dealing with a few serious cases.

CHARLES and THADDEUS MANHARD, engaged in the highway robbery of JOAN LOVE, mentioned in my letter last week, have been convicted of robbery and sentenced to 15 years' hard labor in the Penitentiary—a severe sentence, but the general sentiment of the community is that they are old offenders, and have gone unwhipped of justice much too long.

JOHN ORMOND, formerly a street candy-vender, has been fined $25 and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for severe "stabbing with intent to kill." He is a passionate, reckless old fellow, when he happens in a quarrel, though apparently not a hardened criminal.

WILLIAM COGSWELL, indicted for the murder of ROBERT BROWN, in a quarrel over irrigating water, is under trial at the writing of this. This was rather a cold-blooded affair, so the people anticipate that another execution is imminent.

In addition to the above, a few minor cases have been adjudicated upon, among which are some illegal whisky sales, for the people, or some of them, certainly do delight in a "drop of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3132. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Everything Quiet Around Washington.

Arrival of Gen. Wool on his Way to the West.

Gen. Fremont Not Superseded nor Ordered to Washington, nor to be Court-martialed.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Reported Evacuation of Lexington.

Price Said to be Moving Towards Independence.

The Strength and Position of the National Forces.

Interesting Facts and Rumors From the South.

Gustavus W. Smith a Major-General in the Rebel Army.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

I rode along our advanced outposts to-day, and found all quiet. The rebel pickets appeared this P. M. near Falls Church, but made no demonstrations. They were mostly laying on the grass, their horses being tied to the trees.

FORTIFYING MUNSON'S HILL.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment are busily engaged in throwing up the fortifications on Munson's Hill. They are now very formidable. It will be utterly impossible for the rebels to approach with artillery of long range enough to assail the works.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

I understand that Gen. McCLELLAN has, or will send a request, through the correspondent of the Associated Press, that all papers will abstain wholly from mentioning the Naval preparations of the Government for any expedition against the South.

ANOTHER PICKET SHOT.

This morning a soldier attached to the Garibaldi Regiment, while on picket-duty, was fired at by the rebel pickets, seven balls entering his body. He is still alive, although his recovery is doubtful.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebels have been engaged during the day in artillery practice at Burke's Station, on the Orange Railroad.

GEN. WOOL AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. WOOL arrived in this city to-day, and I am now entirely satisfied that my statement in this morning's TIMES was correct. Gen. FREMONT has neither been superseded nor ordered to this city under arrest.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

The following is the result of inquiries to-day, in official quarters: The charges preferred by Col. FRANK P. BLAIR against Major-Gen. FREMONT, on the 26th of September, have not yet reached Washington. According to the revised Army Regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, which in this case is Gen. FREMONT himself. A copy of the charges, however, has been received to be filed, in the event that Gen. FREMONT himself shall neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the War Department.

Gen. WOOL, it is thought by those well-informed in military circles, will proceed to the West under specific instructions.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTER.

In response to a request of Gen. FREMONT for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brig.-Gen. MCKINSTRY has taken the field, Major ROBERT ALLEN has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of that kind in the employment of the Government.

GEN. SHERMAN TO HAVE COMMAND IN KENTUCKY.

It is further ascertained that Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN will be promoted to a Major Generalship, and will take command of the Department of Kentucky, the delicate state of Gen. ANDERSON'S health alone rendering this arrangement necessary.

TRAITORS IN MAINE.

Secretary SEWARD to-day addressed to the Governor of Maine the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

GOVERNOR: Application has been made to the President for the release of ROBERT ELLIOTT, a political prisoner held in custody at Fort Lafayette.

The evidence taken in his case shows that he had not only conceived the purpose of treasonable cooperation in the State of Maine with the insurrectionary citizens arrayed in arms in other States for the overthrow of the Government and the Union, but that he had even gone to the extreme length of getting up an unlawful force to operate, in Maine, against the lawful action of the State and of the Federal Government. His associates in that treasonable enterprise since his arrest have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States.

The proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations they make, that they and he were loyal to the Union at the time when they were combining in arms against it, cannot be accepted, at least, in his behalf. It appears that he is too intelligent to misunderstand the legitimate tendency of his criminal acts. He cannot be released. On the contrary, your vigilance in ferreting out the conspiracy, and in arresting it by denouncing it to the Government and the country, is deemed worthy of especial commendation.

If any of the other offenders are still persisting in their treasonable course, you will, I am sure, not fail to give information to this Department. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

To His Excellency, ISRAEL WASHBURN, Augusta, Me.

NO FEES FOR PASSPORTS.

It having been reported to the State Department that agents who are employed by individuals to procure passports are in the habit of exacting a fee from those for whom the passports are requested, alleging as a reason therefor that a fee is charged by the Department, notice is given that no fee has ever been charged by the Department for a passport; that such a charge is expressly forbidden by the act of Congress of the 18th of July, 1856, in regard to all passports, except those issued by the agents of the United States in a foreign country, and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sum of one dollar.

ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has been instructed, in settling the accounts of deceased soldiers, to credit them with the one hundred dollars' bounty granted by Congress.

A DISHONEST QUARTERMASTER.

One of the leading Regular Army officers in the Quartermaster's Department has been found to be dishonest, and will be removed. This will make some stir among some contractors.

A large contract was given out for oats to-day at 48 cents per bushel.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Information from Gen. BANKS' command has been received to-day, to the effect that the enemy in the vicinity of the Potomac seems to be continuing their retreat.

MORE SHOOTING AT DARNESTOWN.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., says about six o'clock last evening, just after parade, private SAML. D. MARTIN, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, shot Col. SAML. D. KNIPE and his son, CHAS. D. D. KNIPE, with a revolver. Col. KNIPE was shot badly through the shoulder and right arm, and his son through the right hand. MARTIN is a half-brother to LANAHAN, the murderer of Maj. LEWIS, of the same regiment, and has exhibited bad blood to Col. KNIPE for some time.

MARTIN was immediately placed under arrest.

ALL QUIET ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

An arrival from the Lower Potomac reports all quiet. During the fog on Wednesday morning the *Resolute* ran close under the batteries at Aquia Creek, and was fired upon with shells. No one was injured. The sound of drum and fife was heard continually on shore throughout Wednesday night, but the cause of it was not known.

NO MORE DEPREDATIONS.

All depredations by our troops on the other side of the Potomac have ceased, and both public and private property is respected.

DEPREDATIONS TO BE PUNISHED.

An army order has just been issued announcing that all depredations upon private property will be severely punished; that no remission of the death penalty for such outrages will be exercised, &c., and that the commanders of guards over such property will be held responsible as the principals.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

The name of Capt. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS, Assistant Quartermaster in the regular Army, has been stricken from the rolls, for absenting himself from duty, and failing to report his name for duty.

MORE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

H. W. STOUGHTON, of Randolph, Vt., has been commissioned to raise an additional company of sharp-shooters, to be attached to BERDAN'S Regiment.

A BALLOON AGTRAY.

A mysterious balloon, with two men in it, passed over this city about 5 o'clock this afternoon, from west to east, at a great heighth. The sensationists have it that it was in the service of the traitors, and that it had C. S. A. conspicuously painted on its sides; others say, which is more probable, that it was one of Prof. LOWE'S, which had parted its fastenings and started off on its own hook.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS REVIEWED.

The New-Jersey troops were reviewed this afternoon at their camp by Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff. Their appearance was very fine.

EXPENDITURES LESSENING.

Expenditures of the Government for military purposes are no longer increasing, but are greatly lessening.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The balloon used for observatory purposes broke its fastenings this afternoon, and took an easterly direction. Its loss will at once be replaced by another.

ALBERT L. MCGILTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, was to-day elected Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve.

Major MORLEY, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has caused to be constructed a sideleng, or turn-off to the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, near Falls Church, by which the transportation of supplies to the troops in that vicinity is greatly facilitated.

E. R. PENNINGTON, son of Gen. PENNINGTON, has been appointed Captain of the Twelfth Infantry.

J. H. GROVE, of Pennsylvania, and WM. CHAMBERS, of Illinois, have been appointed Brigade Surgeons.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has officially named the twenty-nine forts and three batteries in the vicinity of Washington.

Postmaster Gen. BLAIR left Washington this afternoon for Portsmouth, N. H., to bring home his family.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.

LETTER OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WESTCHESTER, PENN., Friday, Oct. 4.

At the great Union Meeting at Hayesville, Chester Co., on the 1st inst., the following letter from Ex-President BUCHANAN was read:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Penn., Sept. 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind invitation as Chairman of the appropriate Committee to attend and address a Union Meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster Counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding, as it does, from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is, indeed, serious; but our recent military reverses so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter. For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field. This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont's Position—His Action Contrasted with that of Gen. Lyon—Number of the National Forces—Movements of the Rebels, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

Notwithstanding the very small attention with which Western operations are regarded, (unless a defeat occur,) this place is just now one possessing military elements of the greatest interest. Not only is it a point at which Gen. FREMONT is to demonstrate to an anxious public his fitness or unfitness for the tremendous responsibilities he has assumed, but it is also one at which are being created events and circumstances which ere long will decide the long-disputed question as to the fate of Missouri. Here are concentrating all the talent, the material, the energies, of the Department of the West—here are the actors rehearsing their parts preparatory to another drama, such as was shown at Springfield, Carthage, Booneville, Lexington.

One Thursday of some months ago, JACKSON issued his treasonable proclamation from this very place. Friday Gen. LYON drove him a fugitive from his Capital, and the next Monday dislodged him from Booneville and hunted him from the State. People who remember this are disposed to grumble as they reflect that two weeks have elapsed since the fall of Lexington—for two weeks has secession held high carnival over the spot rendered sacred by the gallant defence of MULLIGAN—for two weeks has it been permitted to rejoice, to fortify, to recover its breath—and as yet nothing more has been done than to transport an army to this point, which, in point of time and difficulty of travel, is not half way to Lexington. If two weeks are required to get a sufficient force to this point, how long will it take to get that same force over the balance of the route?

I believe that Gen. FREMONT is a hard worker; he labors incessantly to promote the cause in which he is engaged; he leaves nothing undone that can be done by personal effort, or advanced by personal sacrifice; yet, in spite of all this, things seem to advance with supernatural slowness. Never seemed there motions before, which looked so exactly like rest, but possibly, in view of the gigantic task before the National troops, it is well that nothing should be done hastily—that nothing should be adventured prematurely.

When one reviews the course of Gen. LYON—sees him routing secession from two distant and important points in less than a week—the rapidity of his march in the hottest months of Summer, from Booneville to Springfield—the wind-like velocity with which he swooped upon Forsyth, Dug Springs and Curran—his omnipresence, his untiring vigilance, the facility with which he clapped an extinguisher upon every blaze of treason that broke out in or near the scene of his operations; when one remembers all this, he cannot but at least contrast the light, effectual movements of then, with the ponderous slowness of those of to-day. May it not be that Gen. FREMONT is too much embarrassed with the etiquette of war—with a cumbrous, unwieldly staff—with the paraphernalia and externals of conflict? There may be use of private secretaries of private secretaries of private secretaries—of certain ceremonies, head-quarters approachable through a pathway lined by glittering swords, bands making the air sick in languishing with the stirring music of silver instruments, red tape formalities, and a thousand other similar things and operations; but yet their effect, although brilliant to friend and observer, is of doubtful utility upon the ragged Secessionists who hide themselves and their shot guns behind every bush in Northern Missouri.

If our foe was a polite one, his appreciation might be moved, his loyalty excited, by witnessing the gallant efforts made on his account, were he to see the magnificent trappings and caparisons, hear the beautiful music, watch the admirable evolutions. But, unfortunately, our Secession friend is an unkempt blackguard—wrapped in the contemplation of "treasons, stratagems and spoils." His soul has no appreciation for the beautiful music of Hungarian airs, poured upon the resonant and delighted air from costly silver instruments. Clad in a shirt innocent of soap and water, he appreciates not at all the gilded trappings of our gallant array; sneaking in the recesses of the dim woods, and coolly priming his old flint-lock rifle, he cares absolutely nothing for the gleam of beautiful muskets, the clank of heavy sabres, or the intricate deadliness of improved revolvers.

To him, LYON, with his old white hat, his stern countenance, his common every-day soldiers, was a dreaded reality—they feared him in life and respected him in death. One long roll from his battered old drums carried a more wholesome terror into the hearts of secession than will a thousand airs from Norma, born under the breath and manipulations of skillful Teutonic *artistes*. They knew he was never fettered by formalities, and only found courage to attack him when confident in the strength of an overwhelming force.

But it is to be hoped that ere long Gen. FREMONT will demonstrate that, in spite of all these apparent drawbacks, he is competent to the position he has undertaken to fill—and thus at once satisfy the earnest hopes of the country, and make good his own assertion to that effect.

The arrival of troops at this point is about the only event of importance. There are now here some ten thousand men, while probably from fifteen to twenty thousand more have gone forward, and are now located at Booneville, Glasgow, Georgetown, Lamine Bridge and Sedalia. This force is in all respects the flower of Western troops. It includes some 2,500 cavalry, a formidable force of rifled and other artillery, and infantry armed in many cases with COLT'S revolving rifles, sword bayonets, and other modern improvements. In addition to this, the material—the baggage, clothing, tents, &c.—is of a first-class character; rendering the present force in all respects one of the most efficient ever organized in the East or West. Whether the results to be accomplished will be important in proportion to this, is, of course, a question of time—one that will probably meet with solution some time within the next two or three weeks.

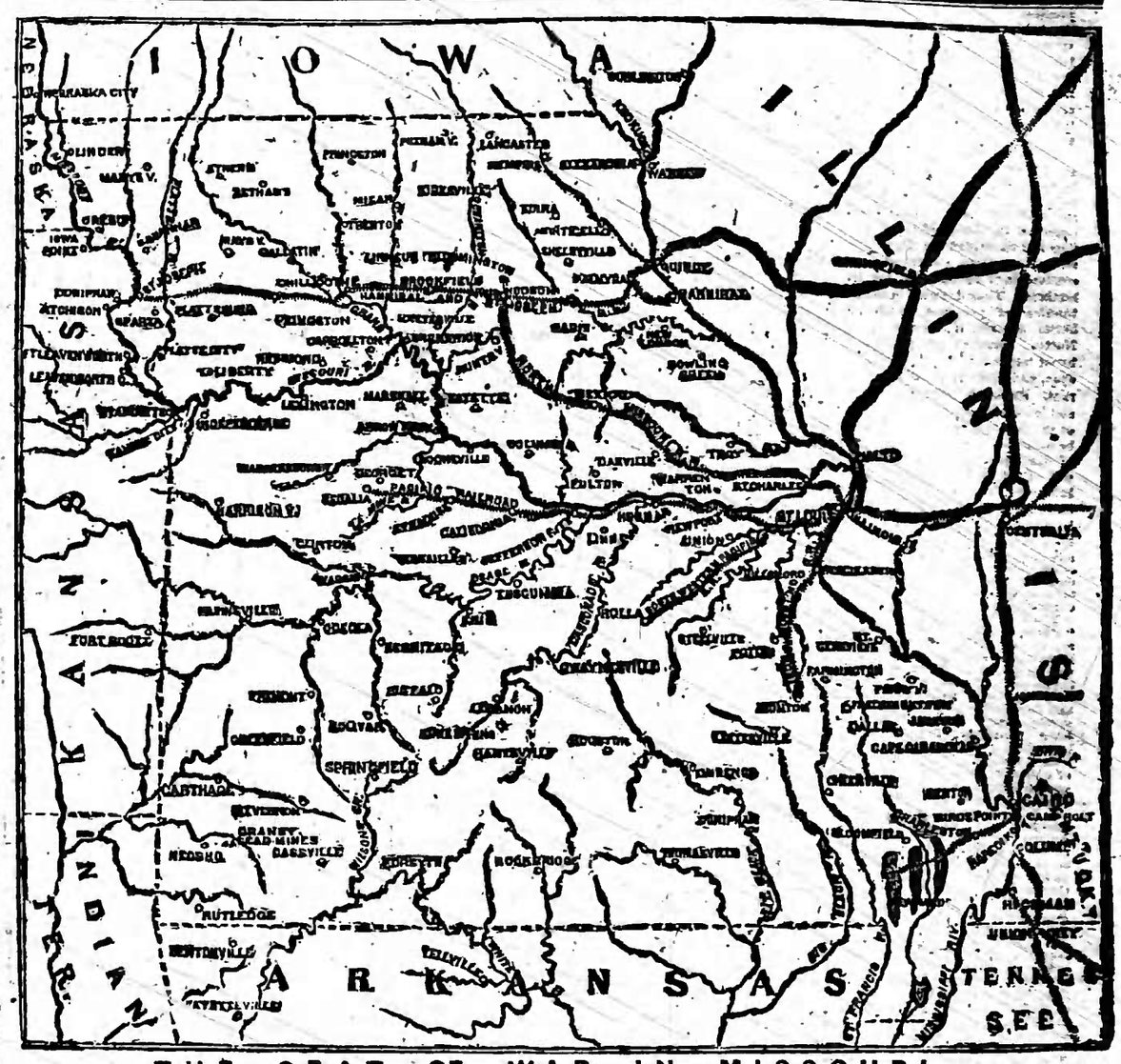
I have many doubts as to the efficiency of the organization now being constructed to war with secession. The troops of the enemy are all mounted—they move from point to point with incredible celerity. At the appearance of an equal or superior force, they scatter in a few hours in every direction, and in an equally short space of time concentrate at points miles away. Their agents extend to every point of the State—they know all our plans, and are able, at any moment, to hurl immense forces upon a point not sufficiently protected, but whose apparent remoteness from danger has been thought its security. Fighting under no rule, taking the ambuscade and shot-gun in preference to the open plain and the bayonet or cannon; Indians in attack, cavalry in retreat; present always when least expected, yet never found when hunted for, they are a peculiar, a subtle, dangerous foe, and one which requires different treatment from that of any other in the civilized world. Hence I permit myself to doubt the propriety of warring with them as we would with England or France. Columns of infantry and the heavy *impedimenta* of our troops cannot catch them unless they wish it; and they never wish it, unless satisfied that an immense superiority of numbers will give them an easy victory. To meet such men we want light cavalry, we want men that can travel as fast as they can, and who, when the moment for action comes, are equally ready to use their sabres as dragoons, or, dismounted, take to the trees and operate as infantry. We want light artillery, four and six pounders, and only such baggage as may readily be moved from point to point. When we have more of this force, we can reasonably begin to hope upon one that will be able to hunt out and cope successfully with these secession guerillas, that now mock our efforts to bring them to a fair battle.

A gunboat built at St. Louis and designed to proceed up the river and clear out the masked batteries supposed to be located this side of Lexington, has not arrived as far as here yet; and probably, owing to her immense weight and great draught, will be unable to ascend at all. The plan of making a ball-proof boat, and loading her with heavy artillery to clear the Missouri of batteries, was a capital one,—its only drawback is, that it can't be made practicable. She is yet in St. Louis, I believe, a model of immense strength and terrible destructive power; but at present is of no further use than to afford her friends the dubious satisfaction of thinking that she might do fearful execution if only able to get in the right position. However, if St. Louis be attacked, the *New Era* would be found to be of immense utility.

Yesterday all the commissioned officers who were captured at Lexington, with the exception of Col. MULLIGAN, reached this point under escort of Capt. CHAMPION, of the Confederate service. They left there the day after I did, and bring no later intelligence from that point than that contained in my last letter. Some of them state that Gen. PRICE unearthed from the fortifications several hundred bombs, which had been buried there by his predecessors in treason, of whose existence the National troops were ignorant.

Major TANNER died to-day of his wounds, and as I write, a military *cortège*, with reversed arms and step in accord with the movements of a solemn dirge, is passing my window to do honor to his remains.

A forward movement on the part of FREMONT, in the direction of Lexington, is talked of for to-morrow. The whereabouts of MCCULLOCH are still as mysterious as ever. I honestly believe him dead from the effects of a wound received at Springfield. GALWAY.


IOWA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
MISSOURI
ST. LOUIS
CAIRO
LEXINGTON
SPRINGFIELD
CARTHAGE
BOONEVILLE
GLASGOW
GEORGETOWN
SEDALIA
JEFFERSON CITY
ROLLA
FORT SCOTT
FORT LEAVENWORTH
ATCHISON
LEAVENWORTH
KANSAS CITY
HANNIBAL
QUINCY
ALTON
CAPE GIRARDEAU
NEW MADRID
PADUCAH
MEMPHIS
CHARLESTON
HARRISONVILLE
WARRENSBURG
OTTERVILLE
RUTLEDGE
NEOSHO
GRANBY
LEAD MINES
BARRYVILLE
FORSYTH
SPRINGFIELD
CASSVILLE
VERSAILLES
LEBANON
ROLLA
STEELVILLE
ROLLA
WAYNESVILLE
WAYNESVILLE
FORT ROBY
OSCEOLA
WARSAW
TUSCUMBIA
LEXINGTON
MARSHALL
BOONVILLE
GLASGOW
FAYETTE
HUNTSVILLE
MACON
PALMYRA
LA GRANGE
CANTON
KIRKSVILLE
MEMPHIS
LANCASTER
PRINCETON
PETERSBURG
ATCHISON
ST. JOSEPH
GALLATIN
BETHANY
ALBANY
CHILLICOTHE
BROOKFIELD
MACON
HANNIBAL
QUINCY
ALTON
CARROLLTON
CARROLLTON
LIBERTY
RICHMOND
WARRENSBURG

FURTHER FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The End of the American Republic—The Issue from a European Standpoint.

From the London Times, Sept. 19.

The more the American question is considered the wider it appears. All the special issues ascribed to the contest have been discarded one after another, and we are at length disposed to view in the war between North and South nothing more than an expression of the same passions which in all ages have divided States or kept nations asunder. Slavery counts for little in the quarrel, commercial antagonism for much; but in analyzing the motives by which the belligerents are now actually inspired, we shall not find ourselves dwelling upon any particular institutions or statutes. The watchword of the South is "Independence," of the North "Union," and in those two war-cries the real issue is contained.

The South began the fight, for the Southerners defined it revolution, and revolutions are commenced by those who desire them. They were dissatisfied with the existing state of things. *They had no actual justification for their revolt in the treatment they had received at the hands of the Federal Government*; but they had conceived the idea that they should do better by themselves, and they were not attached by any sentiments of affection or loyalty to their Northern brethren. They descried in their own position opportunities of progress which could be turned to better account if they were independent of the North. Dazzling prospects of political and territorial aggrandizement were displayed before their eyes, and there is no denying that the visions were real. Released from the obligations of the Union, and left with unrestricted liberty of action, the people of the Southern States might undoubtedly expect to be gainers. They could make more out of their share of American territory, privately appropriated, than out of the whole enjoyed in common with their brethren. They would lose, it is true, that power and consideration which pertained to them as members of a mighty Union, but they might reasonably hope to be powerful enough in themselves, and, at any rate, they preferred their independence to any other advantage. These are selfish reasons, no doubt, but they are precisely the reasons which determine for the most part the separation of political communities.

The North accepted the battle, and is fighting for "Union;" but Union in the mouths of the Northerners is only another word for Empire. If the Great Republic is split into two Confederacies, not only will the power of the old Government be halved, but the halves will balance each other. The Confederate States will form a counterpoise to the United States, and the strength of the American people will be consumed. The "manifest destiny" of the country will have vanished. Instead of a great, united, irresistible nation, there will be two jealous States watching each other—perhaps even a dozen or a score of such sovereignties, for it is logically argued that if the right of secession is once established, every single State of the Union may claim its separate independence. War, therefore, would be always possible, and the contingency must be provided against by standing armies, fortifications and garrisons. Even if peace remained unbroken, there would be endless conflicts of laws and customs, sorely impeding commerce and progress. In other words, the Continent of North America would be converted into something very like the Continent of Europe, and *the Unionists are obviously right in asserting that the transformation would be destructive of American strength, and fatal to the grand experiment of Democratic Government.*

After making these admissions, however, we cannot but remark that if such, indeed, should be the event of this war, the phenomenon will not be at all extraordinary. When it is said that America will be assimilated to Europe the expression itself is enough to show that what is happening across the Atlantic is only what has happened elsewhere. *There can be no doubt that if all the States and people between the Canadian and Mexican frontiers could agree to live under one Government it would greatly conduce to their internal tranquility and external power. No argument is needed to prove that.* But the remark would apply with equal force to the States and people of Europe; and the application, indeed, has often been made. The union of European countries in one great federation, or under one universal monarchy, has been the dream of many a statesman in times gone by. It found a kind of expression in the old Germanic Empire and the pretensions of mediæval Popes, while the idea may be traced even in the modern conceptions of a great arbitrating council, uniformity of coinage, and other steps to international fraternity. Such views, however, take no sufficient account of human passions. It is clear from the aspect of Europe at this moment that the tendency of civilization is not towards this species of union. We are more likely to see large States split asunder than small ones consolidated. "Nationality" is quite a modern sentiment, and distinctions of race are held to predominate over all considerations of political expediency or power. On what grounds, then, should we conclude that the people of the American Continent would be exempt from the operation of similar feelings? Is it because in America there is no diversity of races? That argument could not be very closely pressed. True, the great body of the American people is of Anglo-Saxon blood; but differences of climate, position and institutions soon produce differences equivalent to those of race. Nothing is plainer in this war than that Northerners and Southerners have no more feelings in common than Germans and Magyars. Even the Western States have views of their own, which, if driven to extremity, they would probably maintain against the Union; and the young States of the Pacific are clearly related in interests, if not in sentiments. For the matter of race, indeed, there are no elements in Europe to conflict very seriously. Three great nationalities, answering to three successive waves of population, would pretty well account for all the people between the Ural Mountains and the Atlantic. It does not require this difference to create political antagonism. Normans and English seemed born foes of each other, and yet both came from the same shores, and originally spoke the same language. There is antagonism enough and to spare on the American Continent, and what should prevent its finding a natural expression? Space, at any rate, is not wanting. *If every State in the Union were to assert its independence to-morrow, there would be more room for them all than there is for about the same number of Sovereignties in Europe.*

It will be observed, perhaps, that the American people began their national life with Union, and that there was every prospect of the continuance of this blessing but for the wicked selfishness of the South. Was there such prospect in reality? That is the very question at issue. *We are disposed to think, from the passions which have been already developed in this contest, that the period of Union has reached its limits, and that the various States of the overgrown Confederacy could not have been long kept together.* The Unionists are naturally exasperated at a rupture by which America loses power and Democracy reputation. The prestige of popular institutions is gone when it appears that they cannot save a country from follies or errors, and that human passions will have their way under a President at least as wilfully as under a King. In reality, however, the experiment which has broken down may be regarded as a hopeless one from the beginning. No such a mighty federation of people as the American Union has ever yet been kept together, and we may say, indeed, that for the last twenty years that Union has been gradually breaking up. *It is now known that this very secession has been long designed*, and nobody can forget that the least quarrel between parties in America was sufficient to bring a threat of separation into the mouths of one of them. That separation, we think, in one way or another, must soon have come to pass. Thirty large and powerful States, equivalent to so many European Kingdoms, with various and conflicting interests and pursuits, were not to be retained within the bonds of an artificial Confederacy. It might be better for all alike if they would acquiesce in this Union, but that is not a view of affairs which is always taken, either by States or men. They look at minor interests, and from lower ground. Instead of giving and taking for the common advantage, they believe they understand their own affairs best, and could do better alone. The belief may be a mistaken one, but sooner or later it is certain to be entertained, and then comes either divorce or subjugation. One of those results, in all human probability, will happen in the case before us, and, as we cannot think the latter possible, we must needs anticipate the former. *There will then be an end of the great American Republic, and it will be seen that no advantage of geographical position or novelty of political institutions can save a people from the operation of natural laws.*

The Crown of Mexico—A Beerbun Declines it.

From the London Times, (City Article.)

In some recent remarks on the steps now pending for the pacification of Mexico, it was incidentally suggested that Don Juan de Borbon might prove a good selection to be recommended and supported as the future ruler of that country, either as elective president or monarch. The choice, it was seen, would have the especial advantage of removing him from a sphere where he may be the cause merely of injurious agitation, and it was consequently probable that it might be regarded with satisfaction even by the Cabinet of Madrid. There was not the slightest ground, however, to suppose that any such nomination had yet been discussed, either on the one hand by the Powers who are now combining to fulfill their common duty to humanity and civilization, as well as to redress their specific wrongs in that country, or, on the other, by any class of persons desirous of promoting individual or dynastic interests. But the Prince has found that the opportunity has been taken to turn the matter to his disadvantage, by circulating an assumption that, notwithstanding his recent manifestoes with regard to Spain, he is simply anxious to get a throne wherever a vacancy may be discovered. Hence he asks insertion for the following disclaimer. That he would have shown greater wisdom, patriotism and benevolence, had he really desired to find a sphere in Mexico, is an opinion that will be widely entertained here, because that country is fully as important as Spain to the general interests of the world from the resources she is destined to develop as soon as order shall have been restored. It is also to be remarked that the objection that he would be regarded in Mexico as the nominee of foreigners has no validity whatever, since not only is his family history as much mixed up with that country as with Spain, but it is likewise considered certain that at least three-fourths of the population would hail with acclamation any one who might be placed among them with the power to redeem them from the horrors to which they are now subjected. For years all the letters received from the native merchants and traders have expressed this feeling, and it will soon, perhaps, be a matter of general astonishment to find how intrinsically small was the band of gamblers and miscreants who have so long kept the population of the entire country in terror, and totally checked them from pursuing that course of industry and enterprise which from old experience is known to be at least as natural to them as to any of the people of the other States of South America:

LONDON, Sept. 16.

SIR; Some time ago the City Article of the *Times*, in treating of the Mexican question, and the probable interference of the two great European Powers to check the anarchy and confusion prevailing in that unhappy country, was pleased to suggest myself as a suitable candidate for its throne. I could not, of course, but feel flattered at such a notice; but as it has led to misrepresentation, I trust you will allow me to [illegible] spread the report are closed to me, to publicly disclaim in your columns, any thought or desire of the honor assigned me. Heir of the Spanish throne by my birthright, I hope yet to be King by the election of the people. But for me the throne of Mexico has no attractions. I do not look upon myself as a party to the *Plan de Iguala*, whereby it was provided that a Spanish Prince should succeed to the power they lost to the mother country. I am unknown in Mexico, and have no adherents, and but few personal friends, among any of the parties who divide this distracted country, so that I could only hope to occupy its throne by the support of foreign bayonets. Such a course would be utterly repugnant to my ideas, and nothing shall ever tempt me to attain power by the violation of that liberty of choice which I have myself invoked, and upon which I am content to rest my claim to the Spanish Crown.

To me it seems that the only true foundation for the grandeur of a Prince lies in the affection of his people. As the nominee of foreigners in Mexico, I should always be looked upon as an oppressor.

I am not a claimant to the Spanish throne from personal ambition, but from the conviction that through my exertions and those of the Liberal Party, my country may yet be raised to the position she should occupy among the free nations of Europe.

Had my cousin ISABELLA ruled Spain in accordance with the liberal ideas of the age, and in consonance with the expectations of the two great Powers who supported her cradle; had the moral and material greatness of the country been developed by wise laws honestly carried out; had civil and religious liberty been *de facto* established, and the wholesome action of a free press permitted, had international treaties been respected, and had my country a voice in the council of nations; in fine, if Spain occupied the position due to the worth and loyalty of her individual sons, and to the extent of her natural resources, I would never have been heard of as a claimant of the throne, and although I must always have regarded Queen ISABELLA as a usurper of my rights, I would have cheerfully acquiesced in a state of things whereby the welfare of my country was assured.

During the thirty-eight years I have lived I have never, until last year, taken any part whatever in the political affairs of my country; and if to-day I may appear to those who do not know me, or are in doubt as to the motives by which I am actuated, as a "mischievous intriguer," it will one day or other be apparent that the only object I have at heart is the welfare of my native land.

I may, or may not, become King of the Spaniards; I may die in an exile embittered by the contrast, forever present to my mind, between the freedom and happiness of your country and the oppression and misgovernment of my own; but be assured of one thing—that my life is devoted to the work for which I believe myself designed.

With these views you will understand that I cannot be a candidate for the Crown of Mexico, and may leave the field free for others.

Believe me, with the greatest esteem, faithfully yours,

JUAN DE BORBON.

Garibaldi and the American Government.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer Gen. GARIBALDI the command of a Federal Army, and also treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, but by no means so decided as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. It appears the General wished, first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political questions fully, and what the military resources of the States really are. So he asked for time, that he might reflect and consult—it may be the King, or it may be the chiefs who served under him. This is most probably the reason why some persons are already announcing GARIBALDI'S refusal, and others his probable departure. In the meantime there is going on about the General a cross-fire of opinions and counsels, for one party wish him to stay, so as to be at hand for some bold, but unsuccessful blow, to be struck sooner or later, and another party would fain see him again defending a noble cause in those distant regions that formed the first theatre of his heroic exploits—so heroic, indeed, that since the days of COLUMBUS, no Italian has ever been more popular in America than he. But there are others, again, who advise GARIBALDI to remain at Caprera, to turn a deaf ear to all seductive offers, and calmly wait for the time when the King may call the whole of the Italians to arms. It is these last who most assuredly are tendering the wisest counsel.

THE QUESTION DECIDED—GARIBALDI NOT GOING TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Morning Post:

SIR: At the risk of giving you a twice-told tale, perhaps you will allow me to state that I have this afternoon received a telegraphic dispatch from the Central Committee at Genoa, signed "F. BELLAZZI," informing me that GARIBALDI, moved by the Neapolitan demonstrations, and sensible of the impending demands of Italy, has determined not to go to America. This information is official.

I am yours, faithfully,
J. MACRAE MOIR, Secretary.
Garibaldi Italian Unity Committee,
LONDON, Sept. 18, 1861.

The United States Gold Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *United States Notes*, of $5, $10 and $20, may be properly called "Gold Notes," because they are payable in gold on demand. Should the people, in order to aid the Treasury, determine to keep these notes in circulation, they would thus lend to their Government, without interest, millions of money, without any loss or cost to themselves.

The great principle upon which all political communities are formed is, *that every member of such community is required, by a paramount duty, to give his property and his life to defend and preserve that community. Taxation* is the process by which the first is taken. *Conscription* is a mode by which the last is compelled.

The existence of that Government which was the work of our fathers is involved in this contest; and thus the property, and lives, if need be, of all, must be offered up to preserve it.

Vast numbers of men are volunteering as soldiers, and thus devoting their lives to this service; others, by taxation, are giving of their property cheerfully to this service. The banks (we mean the owners of the stock) have, by vast loans, devoted their capital and credit to this service. So far this great duty is performed.

There are at the same time, numbers of both sexes who can render great service to their country by participating in the National Loan. To do so they are not required to make a sacrifice; on the contrary, they invest capital at 7 3-10 per cent. on the very best security. For whenever this wicked rebellion shall be crushed, *as it will be within a year*, these United States notes, of the 6 per cent. stock into which they may be converted, will command a premium of at least 10 per cent.

The debt of England amounts to 4,000 millions of dollars; nearly one-half is taken out of the market by investments made by the order of the courts of the Kingdom, requiring all Trust funds to be invested in the public debt. Joinitures, settlements, annuities, sums in litigation, are so invested, as well as by the capital of Banks, Trust, Insurance, and other companies.

This wise public policy ought to be adopted in regard to our National loan by the Courts of the United States, and the several States. The savings banks of the country may render a service to the public and to individuals, by volunteering to do what the legislatures of the States will require them to do—that is, to receive these notes as a special deposit, for safe-keeping. Without this, a large class of mechanics and laborers will be deprived of the advantages of the loan, because they will not otherwise have the means of keeping them in safety.

Should each person who owes allegiance to this Government, within his or her sphere, engage in the work of keeping these United States notes in circulation, it would be done. The process is a simple one; we will illustrate it. Let people who are living upon their incomes, now deposited in a bank, and drawn thence from time to time to meet current expenses, hereafter when interests, rents, or dividends are received, deposit them with the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, and receive from him the gold notes in various denominations. With these notes pay the butcher, baker, tailor, grocer,—and thus this large class of persons would place their incomes in the Treasury, where it would continue until the gold is demanded by the bearers of the notes they have distributed.

Why should these bearers make such demand any sooner than they would demand gold for bank-notes, if they were paid in those? They well know that they can get gold for the first as well as the last whenever they please; and that the United States notes will meet all their expenditures as well as gold or bank-notes. Every successive receiver of these notes, actuated by the same patriotic wish to serve his country, will help to circulate these notes.

Should the builder, manufacturer, merchant, railroad company, &c., actuated by the same spirit, receive and pay out these as they would the notes of banks, they would thus become the circulation of the country. As safe a circulation as any other, and much more convenient than a metallic one.

The banks which now provide the ordinary circulation would find it useful as well as convenient to receive on deposit and pay out these notes. The specie required up to a certain amount, (not over 25 per cent. of the amount issued,) to meet the payment of such notes as might, under peculiar circumstances, be presented for payment, would remain in bank, and [illegible] part of their available means.

It may be said to be a maxim, that *the only true use of the precious metals in fiscal affairs is to make them the foundation of credit.* They are misused, when they are made barren, by being held in a Sub-Treasury, or attempted to be made the exclusive currency of an enterprising commercial country. With us, this attempt to go back in our financial system to the rude ages, has been, in regard to all its promised advantages, a most signal failure.

There cannot be a doubt, that could all the coin of Europe be concentrated here, it would not, as a currency, afford a tythe of what the business of the United States alone requires as a "measure of values." Should the great mass of the business people throughout the country determine to use these United States notes in their ordinary transactions, much more than twenty millions could be kept in circulation.

Let each loyal man and woman seek and use these notes, and they will enjoy the consolation of having thus, according to their respective means, performed a duty to their country in this her hour of utmost need.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Terrible Times in the Territory—Experience in Crossing the Deserts.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter received by a gentleman in this City:

GILA CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: As you will see by this I am already on my travels. Yesterday I reached this place, which is about twenty miles above Fort Yuma, on the Gila River. But how can I describe what I have gone through for the last four months? It is impossible to give you any idea of the terrible destruction that has fallen on Arizona. It it is almost certain that, at the present moment, there is not an American alive west of this point in Arizona, if we except a few emigrants on the road from TEXAS to California, and some Americans from Tucson, who are with them. The Indians commenced the work, and now the Mexicans are murdering and robbing.

After the murder of Mr. GRENYENOS, and the six weeks of anxiety and danger spent in extracting silver—in removing the company's personal property to Tubac—in the paying off of debts, and in carrying us out of the country, I succeeded in getting every thing to Tubac. Leaving all in charge of the book-keeper, I thought I would visit some interesting localities.

Starting with Mr. P—— and Mr. W——, I went to the Cahuabi mines, about one hundred miles west of Tubac. We had a very pleasant trip, until, when on our way back, W—— shot himself accidentally. We were sixty miles from any white settlement, one hundred from any doctor, and encamped under a tree in a Papago village, the thermometer 110 degrees in the shade. Mr. P—— started with a guide to bring an ambulance from Arivacca, while I remained with the sick man. P—— and the guide both got lost. The latter was found, just on the point of death from thirst and hunger, four days afterwards, off in Sonora; and P——, after two or three days' wandering, reached Arivacca, also nearly dead, and learned that the Indians had stolen all his mules and horses, and had wounded three and killed one of his men. He could send no ambulance.

Fearing that the wounded man would die, I was on the point of cutting for the ball, while still in him, when a Mexican ox-team came on—the only one that had ever passed that way. This was going to Sariel, in Sonora, 140 miles distant. Putting the patient into the wagon, we started and traveled about a week, most of the way over a most infernal desert, with the thermometer at 120°. On reaching Sariel, I was taken down with a fever for about a week. After recovering from this attack, and W. doing well, I left for Arivacca.

Mr. P. and myself then went to Tubac, to make our final preparations for leaving the country. We had been there out a day or two, when a man came in, saying that he, and another had been attacked by an Apache war-party at the Canoa, a ranche about twelve miles off, on the high road to Tucson. He had escaped, and saw a large party pursuing his companion, and believed the Americans at the Canoa had been killed. At sunrise, five of us started for the Canoa. On the way, we found the missing man, wounded, but he had escaped by desperate fighting. Arriving at the Canoa, we found the dead bodies of three Americans and a friendly Papago. One of these was Mr. RICHMOND JENES, Superintendent of the Sopori Mining Company. He was shot and lanced, and a pitchfork was still sticking in his side. We buried the dead as well as possible. The war-party consisted of about sixty or eighty well-mounted and armed Apaches.

They destroyed everything at the ranche, obtaining arms for more than twelve men, and fifty pounds of powder. They then took ten hundred and fifty head of cattle from the Sopori, killing the herders and driving them within sight of Fort Buchanan, where they camped all night. This was followed by daily murders by the Indians, and, as the troops were leaving, the terrified settlers—nearly all old frontiersmen—flocked into Tubac and Tucson.

P—— and myself left for Arivacca, although it was thought almost impossible for us to get there. We stopped at the Heintzelman mine, where I thought of remaining a week, but we finally concluded to go to Arivacca. In two days, according to instructions, one of the Americans came from the mine, to attempt to carry the mail through to Tucson. The next day he started for Tucson, but soon returned, bringing the news that the Americans at the mines, three in all, had been murdered by the Mexicans. One of the murdered was Mr. PEZROS'S brother, who was in charge of the mine. This happened on the 23d of July; the same date with the murders at the San Pedro, last year.

Five or six assassins came up from Hermosillo to kill the two PEZROSS, but finding we were too strong at Arivacca, they went to the mines, where the twenty Mexican miners joined them. They carried off about $1,000 in coin, besides goods and arms, among which was my rifle. While I was at the mine, attending to the removal of the bodies, having with me most of the white men, the Mexicans at Arivacca rose and would have murdered PEZROS and the few Americans with him, and ourselves on our return, had the negro cook not been too quick for them in giving the alarm, and telling the whites to arm themselves.

There was then apparently but one road left open to us; that was across the desert, and through the Papago, with nothing but our arms, and on horseback. It was exceedingly dangerous to try to reach Tucson, and when there it was impossible to say when we could get out; besides, it seemed probable there would soon be trouble with the Mormons. While we were hesitating a Mexican gentleman arrived from Sonora with a train of wagons. He brought news that a ship would arrive at Port Lobos in a few days, by which we could sail for England. Wishing to save some of our baggage, we started with him. Arriving at Caborca, we found that the ship would not arrive for several months, and thus we were in a worse position than ever. Only two roads remained: one was to pass the desert to Fort Yuma, 300 miles distant, with almost the certainty of having one stretch of 120 miles without water, owing to the dryness of the season. The other was to try the road by Hermosillo to Guaymas. We were in very close quarters, and I must confess that neither of us thought to get out with our lives. We received news that a party was forming in Sariel to take Arivacca, and we knew that a number of Mexicans were impatiently awaiting our departure to waylay us.

It was quite natural they should do so. Here was the lessee of the Heintzelman mine, with very heavy trunks and boxes full of silver, and no doubt a great deal of gold coin, as they supposed. No one among our few friends could deny the probability of their attempting it, but they could do nothing for us.

It was decided to be better to risk the desert than the road through Sonora.

We hired three mules and a packer to take our baggage and provisions through to the Colorado River. We had brought the negro cook from Arivacca, and finding an American, engaged him also to go through to Los Angelos, in California, with us. We were four Americans well armed, and could have fought well if it had been necessary.

The American we had engaged to go with us was one of those terrible old Californians, a very desirable friend in this country, but an awful enemy, and who think no more of killing a Mexican than of eating their breakfast. I soon divined that he was one of the gang that about ten years ago went to the Cienega, in Sonora, where, as he would express it, they "slightly jayhawked" an old priest and all the inhabitants of the house where they stopped, robbed the Church of $20,000 or more, and taking the stock, rode through Caborca with the priests robes as saddle blankets. He knew the road perfectly, and we regulated our movements accordingly. Reaching a place where the road turns off to Sonoita, in the evening, we told the packer we would go by Sonoita. The next morning, soon after starting, before we reached the turn off, on examination, some distance from our trail, we found the fresh tracks of ten horsemen, who had passed in the night. They took the Sonoita trail, we the one to San Domingo, a ranch near the line and the last house. Here we found Don RAMON ROVARA, the Revolutionary Chief of Sonora, waiting near the line for another chance to revolve: He had just received an express from Pulborse, the *pueblo* we had left, of the passage of ten men, only one of whom showed himself, which was very suspicious.

Most particularly we met here two Americans, who were going to the Gila by the desert, as it had rained the last two days, the first time for many years.

Aug. 18—We have reached the Colorado River, and are now opposite Fort Yuma. We cross, to-night, and start for Los Angelos in a few days. The thermometer here ranges from 110° to 120° in the shade. I bathed, yesterday, in the Gila, and on trying the water found it to be 98°. In this heat I have now traveled 400 miles on horseback. We have yet the worst desert before us—that west of the Colorado, 100 miles across. Last night we were caught in a storm of hot sand that nearly exterminated our eyes.

This journey is costing enormously, but it was for life or death.

We have heard that Mexico has declared war against Texas.

News has just come that the Mexicans have killed the five Americans at the Patagonia mine, and that Tubac has been "cleaned out." In Tucson and Messilla the Americans are expecting daily to be killed by the Indians, or more certainly by the Mexicans; but most of them cannot leave, having no money and surrounded by deserts.

The Papagoes, Pinos and Maricopos are about to commence war with the Mexicans, 5,000 warriors, while 8,000 Yaguns take them from the South.

Yours, R. P.

The Massachusetts Volunteers.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT—ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY—THE CHAPLAIN—A LIST OF THE STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCHENLER, LYNNFIELD, MASS., Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. HENRY WILSON, will not break camp until Wednesday next. They will then go to Boston, quartering there for the night, leaving for New-York on the following morning, and following closely the programme, as laid down in your paper of the 27th.

This regiment, of which so much is expected, has been recruited, organized, officered and drilled within the space of twenty-four working days, and so rapidly have men come in that very nearly an entire regiment, the Twenty-third, will be formed from the surplus. Much difficulty has been experienced owing to the uncertainty in regard to the commanding officers, preventing a thorough organization of the regiment until about ten days ago. Major GRISWOLD, a young gentleman of Boston, and for many years a well-known member of the famed Boston Cadets, with his friend Adjutant TILTON, also of the Cadets, were then placed in command, the fatigue uniforms given out, ten companies out of twenty-two were selected, and a thorough system of discipline at once instituted; and, taking into consideration the short time the men have been under drill, the results have been marked. To be sure, we cannot hope to rival the famous Seventh in the steadiness of our marching or the dexterity of the manual, but we have the material for as good a body of soldiers as ever marched forth to do battle in a righteous cause; and, with a proper allowance for the short time we have been together, we trust to make at least a creditable show, when subjected to the critical gaze of our New-York friends.

Among the line officers of his regiment are several who have greatly distinguished themselves as three months' volunteers, Capt. SAMPSON, of Company A, and Capt. WARDWELL, of Company B, were both particularly noticed for their bravery at the unfortunate stampede at Bull Run. Capt. FOLLETT, of the Battery, with many of his corps, commissioned as well as non-commissioned officers, have also served as "three months' men." The Captain himself is not only a brave officer and strict disciplinarian, but may also be termed the Apollo of the command. Unfortunately for the fair of Gotham, however, he is a benedict, as in fact are most of the "handsome men of ours."

Of the Staff, of course, the most prominent is our gallant Colonel, Hon. HENRY WILSON, who, in accepting this command, comes down, in military parlance, a peg or two, his former title being General. Of his ability as a statesman you can, undoubtedly, speak more by the book than I can, but of his great personal popularity, the very manner in which this command has been raised, is the most significant voucher. The very fact of his consenting to lead has been the greatest incentive for thousands to follow. The Lieutenant-Colonel has not yet been designated, in consequence of the defection of the officer first named for this position, who has been assigned to other duties. The Major and Adjutant have already been named. The Quartermaster is a gentleman "not unknown to fame and you," formerly "Mr.," now Capt. SANDERSON, who has been holding this position until a fitting moment arrived for his promotion. That moment having arrived, and his promotion having been gazetted, he yields his place, it is believed to a Mr. CHARLES FULLER, whose appointment has not yet been announced. Capt. SANDERSON, however, will accompany the regiment to Washington, and there report for orders. Of the Surgeons, Dr. WARREN and Dr. PEIRCE, much that is commendatory can be said, whilst for Chaplain, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, a whole volume would hardly suffice. To-day the venerable and reverend gentleman discoursed before a large number of the regiment on a theme ever new as he presents it—the virtue of temperance—showing how necessary it was for a true soldier "to be temperate in all things." This subject he handled with his accustomed skill, evidencing in his own frame, now over 70 years old, the benefits of his doctrine. His spirit and strength appear unabated, and, as a proof of his mental force, he presented to us, as our regimental hymn, some new words adapted to the English National Anthem, which was loudly chanted by some six hundred stentorian voices. I inclose a copy.

As we are so shortly to visit you, I subjoin a complete roster for your further enlightenment.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry Wilson, of Natick; Mass.
Lieutenant-Colonel, ——
Major, Charles E. Griswold, of Boston.
Adjutant, Lieut. William S. Tilton, of Boston.
Quartermaster, Capt. James M. Sanderson, of New-York.
Surgeon, Edward L. Warren, of Weymouth, Mass.
Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Prince, of Lynn.
Chaplain, Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, Dan. F. Brown, of Cambridge.
Commissary Sergeant, Ephraim Heckett, of Lynn.
Hospital Steward, G. T. Perkins, of Boston.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Sampson, Lieuts. Conant and Connor.
Company B—Capt. Wardwell, Lieuts. Morris and Stoddard.
Company C—Capt. Burt, Lieuts. Washburn and Hale.
Company D—Capt. Dunning, Lieuts. White and Symonds.
Company E—Capt. Cogswell, Lieuts. Niles and Orrok.
Company F—Capt. T. J. Thompson. Lieut. Crane.
Company G—Capt. Whorf, Lieuts. Richardson and McKay.
Company H—Capt. J. J. Thompson, Lieuts. Salter and Shute.
Company I—Capt. C. J. Paine, Lieuts. Main and Cook.
Company K—Capt. Williams, Lieuts. Nason and Stearns.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY, BATTERY NO. 3, ATTACHED TO TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain, Dexter H. Follett.
Lieutenants, Martin and Mortimer, Dunn and Snelling.

The Second Company Sharp-shooters, commanded by Capt. L. E. WENTWORTH, will also accompany this regiment to Washington. The arm provided for the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is the Enfield rifle pattern, imported by the State. The battery will consist of two pieces smooth bore, two rifled cannon and two twelve-pound howitzers, with six caissons, and one hundred and forty-two horses. The Sharp-shooters will be armed with the telescopic rifle, of the doings of which most marvelous stories are told. The whole command is eager for the word "march"—we care not whither, be it Washington or New-Orleans—and all count on a glorious reception in New-York. The friends of many of the officers are displaying their affection by most substantial pledges, in shape of sword, pistols, and even horses, with full equipments. Both the Colonel and Major have been the recipients of very nearly their entire outfit; no trifling matter these times, as the cost of an officer's full uniform and appendages amounts to not less than four hundred dollars, be he ever so economical. We are preparing ourselves for a rousing speech from JAMES T. BRADY, and mean that our Colonel shall talk back to him.

With the hope that these few memoranda may be timely, I am, as ever, Your friend, S.

SEVENTEEN MILITARY OFFICERS SHOT IN ST. DOMINGO.—Intelligence from St. Domingo to the 7th ult. has been received, to the effect that Gen. SANCHEZ and seventeen other military officers had been arrested by SANTANA for favoring the Republican cause. They were brought before a Court-martial and murdered.

The slave captain and pirate, PALLETIER, has been tried at Port-au-Prince, condemned and executed; three companions have been sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 2.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Law Respecting Title to Private Letters—Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover a large number of private letters and other documents written by General Washington to Colonel Lear. The case was stated in the TIMES of June 25, 1860. The plaintiffs are the personal representatives of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were written and sent by General Washington. The defendants are not the representatives of General Washington, but Mrs. Higbee appears to have been a relation of his, through Mrs. Lear, the wife of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were addressed.

The letters having in some way come into the possession of the defendants, this action is brought to recover them. The defence to the action was, briefly stated, that the plaintiffs had no title to the letters, nor right to the custody thereof. The case was referred to James T. Brady, Esq., who in March, 1859, made his report, holding that whatever may be the right of the writer of letters to demand them back of the persons to whom they are written and sent, the latter is entitled to them as against the claim of strangers. If they have a value as literary property, the recipient has a right to hold and preserve them, subject, however, to the right, whatever it may be, of the writer to reclaim and publish them. If they have value as autographs, they may be disposed of for valuable considerations, like other articles addressing themselves to the sentiments or fancy of the individuals purchasing them. So in general, the papers found among the effects of deceased persons should be delivered to their personal representatives, that their character and value may be ascertained. It was, therefore, the opinion of Mr. BRADY that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the letters of the defendants—they, the plaintiffs, having succeeded to all the rights of Col. Lear, the original recipient. Report accordingly.

Judgment was entered upon that report, and an appeal taken from such judgment to this Court.

The appellants caused the following points to be argued upon the appeal:

First.—The receiver of letters has no property therein, except a right to read them.

This is a personal right, and cannot be said to descend to his heirs, or to vest in his administrators, much less to those to whom they may see fit to sell the same. The present suit is brought upon the idea that, upon the death of the receiver, his administrator may take and sell letters received by him in his lifetime as part of the estate. If an executor or administrator may do it, he is bound to do it; and as it is not pretended that the receiver of letters is vested with a literary property in them, of course this literary property is not the subject of such sale—remaining, as it does, in the writer. Nor does the writer of letters having literary characteristics vest in the receiver any right to publish them; and of course the administrator could not sell such a right. If, therefore, an administrator may sell any letters upon the idea that the receiver has a property therein, he may sell all; and if they are property of the estate he represents, he may be compelled to make such sale, at the suit of those entitled to share in such estate, whether as creditors or next of kin. If this be so, then the wife of the receiver has no right to retain the letters received by her husband, even though they may have been written by herself. All must be delivered up to the administrator, whether they be letters of love or of friendship—whether they be letters containing the most sacred family secrets, or letters upon business. All must be exposed to sale, all must be advertised at public auction, that excited sentiment or low taste may operate upon the bidder to guide and determine the sums to be paid, perhaps for the exposure of what might inflict upon the living suffering worse than death itself.

It follows, too, that if the receiver has this property in the letters he receives, they do not become such property upon his death only, but are so the moment he receives them; and from this it would follow that any of his creditors might during his life insist upon the sale, to satisfy their claims, of all letters he might from time to time have received.

I leave the Court to imagine the effect of such a rule, and of its practice when enforced by Courts of justice.

How does such a doctrine comport with the principle that the publication of private letters may be restrained by a Court of equity, lest the feelings of individuals should be wounded?

And how with the doctrine, that the author of letters, such as these, may restrain publication of them by the receiver?

Is the right of the receiver's representatives superior to the right of the receiver? Is the right of the author less after the receiver's death than before?

If there exists this right of creditors and next of kin to insist upon the sale of letters, as contended for, the publication of their contents must follow, as a matter of course.

The truth is, the law, for wise reasons, does not regard the receiver as having any property in letters, beyond that before stated. It would be impossible to devise any scheme of distributing them, and hence the law judiciously refrains from noticing them at all, except such, perhaps, as it may be necessary for the administrator to examine for the purpose of protecting and disposing of the estate he is charged to administer.

Second.—If it is pretended that the claim here is to the literary property in these letters—

I answer, that there is no proof that this was ever transferred by Washington, or by his representatives, to Lear; and the legal presumption is certainly the other way.

And if the Court were called upon to decide this question here, it could not be done without making such representatives parties.

As the case stands, therefore, on the plaintiffs proof, their title must rest solely on that vested in the receiver of letters, as such.

Third.—It appears from the evidence that Mrs. Lear has had possession of these letters ever since 1816; and it is admitted that she has had exclusive possession thereof ever since the death of B. L. Lear, in 1832.

The answer avers that she, with the knowledge and acquiescence of all interested, including the representatives of Washington, exercised dominion over them as absolute owner; and this long possession and claim, without claim on the part of Washington's representatives, raises the presumption in law, that they yielded to her their right of literary property.

Will the court determine this not to be so, against such long and undisturbed possession?

And especially without making her legal representatives parties.

And if this presumption be entertained, it is very clear that Mrs. Lear, as owner of the literary property, might have held, and that those to whom she has seen fit to deliver them, may hold, them for publication, or otherwise, even as against the claim of the receiver himself, were he alive.

Fourth.—If, however, we should assume that the legal representatives of Tobias Lear might, upon his death, have recovered the possession of these letters from the widow, upon some vague or indefinite notion of title in the receiver, it is quite clear, upon the facts disclosed, that such recovery could not have been had at the time of her death; but that she was then vested with an indefeasible title to them.

It is admitted that she, (as the widow of Tobias Lear,) and B. L. Lear, his son, were entitled to all of his estate. There is no pretence that creditors claimed any portion of it. Hence, these two persons were solely entitled to administer upon it, and in equity were alone beneficially entitled therein, including these letters, if they are to be regarded as property.

This being so, it was perfectly competent for them to refrain from taking out letters of administration upon the estate of Lear, and as the parties really entitled to it, they could so divide it that, as between themselves, neither could thereafter, by taking out such letters, disaffirm the arrangement, unless for fraud.

In this aspect of the case, we should not forget that B. L. Lear, who was born in 1791, was, at his father's death in 1816, 25 years of age; that he was a lawyer, and quite competent, in every respect, to protect his interest in his father's property, whatever that might be.

Under these circumstances, we find these two persons—the widow, entitled to one-third of the personal estate of her husband, and the son to the remainder—living together in the house belonging to her, for the period of sixteen years. During this time, it is proven, by the testimony of Mr. Rush, that B. L. Lear stated he had some letters written by Washington to his father, and that his mother had many more, referring, of course, to those in question. It appears, moreover, that Mrs. Eyre, the plaintiff, regarded those letters as the property of Mrs. Lear, and requested the latter

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Oct. 4, 1861.

[illegible]			Cent. R.		45
[illegible]			do		46¾
[illegible]			do		43¾
[illegible]			M. Bo. & N. I. C. S.		22
[illegible]			Panama Railroad		118½
[illegible]			do		119
[illegible]			do		12½
[illegible]			do		69¾
[illegible]			Ill. Can. R. Scrip		66¾
[illegible]			do	s10	66¾
[illegible]			do		11
[illegible]			Clev. & Pitts. R.		11¾
[illegible]			do		11¾
[illegible]			do		12
[illegible]			Gal. & Chic. R.		70
[illegible]			do	s30	69¾
[illegible]			do		70½
[illegible]			Clev. & Tol. R.		39½
[illegible]			do		39¾
[illegible]			do	b30	39¾
[illegible]			do		39¾
[illegible]			do	s10	39¾
[illegible]			Chi. & R'k Isl'd R.		46¾
[illegible]			do	b30	46¾
[illegible]			do		46¾
[illegible]			do	s30	46¾
[illegible]			do		47
[illegible]			Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]			Mil. & P. du Chien R.		[illegible]
[illegible]			do		[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]			N. Y. Central R.		92¾
[illegible]			do		92¾
[illegible]			Clev. & Toledo R.		23¾
[illegible]			do		23
[illegible]			do		22
[illegible]			do		23
[illegible]			do	b30	23½
[illegible]			Mich. S. & N. I. R.		14¾
[illegible]			do Scrip		66½
[illegible]			Michigan Cen. R.		70½
[illegible]			Chicago & R. I. R.		48
[illegible]			do	b30	48
[illegible]			do		47¾

FRIDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The speculative activity on the Stock Exchange continues to increase. The additional rise in prices is equivalent to 1@1¼ ℔ cent., as compared with yesterday, making 1¼@2 ℔ cent. since Wednesday, on the Railway Share list, while the Government Stocks and Missouri 6 ℔ cents have gone up ¼@1 ℔ cent. The additional advance to-day brought out only a moderate show of sellers on the New-York roads, while on Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo, of the Western list, the sales were pretty large. An advance of 2 ℔ cent., within a few days, on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, elicited sales to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The rise in Galena to 70½ ℔ cent. was scarcely noticed by holders of the cash stock, who calculate upon a much heavier advance in the course of a week or two, owing in part to a heavy unsettled short account on the Street, maturing within that time, or subject to be called upon for borrowed stock on a day's notice. The demand for Pacific Mail continues at 91¼@91¾, while the extreme rise of yesterday in Panama was scarcely maintained. Missouris went up to 43 ℔ cent., as against short sales at 41 ℔ cent. early in the week. The seceded State Stocks, like Virginias and Tennessees, continue weak. Illinois Central Shares and the Shares of both the Michigan roads are strong, but sellers scarce at the advance. The top sales of New-York Central were at 93¾ ℔ cent.; Erie 28¾; the closing bids were: Central 75½, and Erie 28, late in the afternoon, and the Western Shares in about the same proportion, say about as follows, the general market leaving off:

Central	75½	Pacific	91¾
Erie	28	Panama	117¾
Galena	70½	Missouris	42¾
Toledo	39	Virginias	49¾
Rock Island	47¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Mich. guaranteed	22¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	61¾
Mich. Cen.	43½	U. S. 6s, 1863	99¾

The bids for the City Bank Shares continue firm, as follows:

Manhattan	115	Pacific	107
Merchants' Scrip	60	Ex. of the Republic	86¾
Mechanics	93	Bank of North Amer.	83
America	90	Hanover	67
Phenix	85	Metropolitan	85½
Tradesmen's	94	Nassau	81
Butchers & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	83
National	83½	Continental	65
Seventh Ward	100	St. Nicholas	65
State of New-York	70	Commonwealth	71
Commerce	79¾	Importers & Traders	81½
American Exchange	85	Park	90½

The Railway Mortgages are higher on Harlems, Michigan Southerns, Illinois Centrals, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Wabash Valley:

N. Y. Central sixes	91¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔c. seconds	62½
Erie firsts '66	103	M. So. 7 ℔c. assm'd bs.	55½
Erie thirds '83	86¼	N. Indiana 8 cts.	80
Erie fourths '80	69¾	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	68
Hudson Cen. 7 ℔c.	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c. '75	67
Hudson sec'ds, S.F., '66	86	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔c.	68
Hudson thirds '78	20¾	T. H. & A. sec. 8 ℔c. '70	16¾
Hudson con. certifics '67	70	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	11
Harlem firsts, '56-'73	84	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c. '62-72	86	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Mich. Cen. M. F. 8 ℔c. '62	93½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	64
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔c.	87	L. E. & Wabash 2ds	31
Mich. So. 7 ℔c. firsts	81½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Total receipts	$1,798 110 10
Total Payments	1,427,401 10
Total Balance	11,646,200 32

Included in the receipts were $11,000 for Customs, and $456,000 for Treasury Notes.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings were:

September, 1860	$180,60 14
September, 1861	146,42 39
Decrease	$33,576 75

The Exchange market for the steamer's mail to-morrow closes at our irregular range of quotation for Bankers' bills, and quite as easy for Merchants' bills, as by the last mail—say:

Bankers' on London	107@107¾
Merchants' on England	106@106½

The sales of the former have not been important for this mail, while a good demand for fair bills drawn against Domestic Produce shipments prevailed within the range of quotation. The market for money is without alteration, 6 ℔ cent. at call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for discounts. The subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds are again large to-day, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT heading the list with $100,000. The Bank of the Commonwealth has also taken $100,000, this week, for its dealers, additional to its own participation with the Associated Banks, to the extent of $1,000,000 on the guaranties of the 15th of August and 1st of October. Mr. READ, of the firm of READ, DREXEL & Co., and Mr. HOFFMAN, of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, have been appointed additional agents, in this city, to receive subscriptions for the loans, and will immediately open lists at their respective places of business.

As much interest attaches to the recent accident and perilous condition of the steamship *Great Eastern*, we have solicited for publication the following letter from an American passenger on board, addressed to one of our first South-street merchants. We are quite sure that it presents not only a graphic picture of the scene of the disaster, but a true account of the means by which the great ship was taken out of her peril:

CORK, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

DEAR F——: Here we are all safe and sound after our dreadful time. I cannot attempt to give you an idea of the scenes aboard the ship. I am sure you could hardly believe me. I send you two cuts from the papers, which will give you a general idea of our position, which was truly most critical. I did not consider the gale a furious one, for the ocean was not lashed as it is in such cases, but the ship came to sea *prepared for nothing*. There was not one article whatever outside of her—anchors, chains, stoves, oil-tanks, furniture, tables, chandeliers, looking-glasses, stores, etc., etc.—that were fastened or secured in any way whatever, and having no *ballast*, and only some 200 or 300 tons of cargo, she rolled, even in a moderate sea, most frightfully. I think if she had had up all her yards she would have gone entirely over. In the early part of the gale the ship became unmanageable, and lay in the trough of the sea, the rudder-head twisting off almost at the same moment. The paddles were stopped, and were soon slashed by the sea, and broke to pieces. In the morning there was not a bucket, nor an iron of them left—a clean sweep was made. The baggage was most recklessly left in one large compartment, without being stored, and it went from one side to the other, in a foot of water, which had got in somehow, till everything was chaff and smashed to bits. It presented a heap of confused black ruins, dresses, silks, clothing linen, jewelry, carpets, etc., all in a ground up condition, totally unrecognizable. There never was such a wreck internally. It beggars all description. In the ladies' saloons and the [illegible], tables broken, glasses, mirrors [illegible] slabs, lamps, skylights from above, [illegible] for 30 hours from side to side, [illegible] crockery and silver, till it resounded [illegible] crash, ing of a pine forest by [illegible] moving was the night but the [illegible], which trem bled at times most [illegible] was Thursday night. Friday the [illegible] somewhat, but she rolled the same. [illegible] tried, in conjunction with the head [illegible] to rig up a steering apparatus, [illegible] Saturday afternoon had failed its [illegible] much reluctance, Mr. HAMILTON [illegible], the American civil engineer, from Exeter, [illegible], was induced by Cousin LAVINE to present a [illegible] to the Captain, of which he [illegible] confidence, as regards its success. The [illegible] while consented, and Mr. TOWLE, by [illegible] effected a most ingenious affair, which, aided by [illegible] weather and the screw, brought us here. [illegible] jealousy existed on the part of the Captain and head engineer, and they tried to rig up another one on shark, to induce the people to believe that TOWLE had failed, and that the ship was brought in the harbor by the invention of the Captain solely. It was a most mean and paltry affair, and he seemed by all his apparent rigging, &c., to be steering the ship by his own invention, while the [illegible]men at the wheel and any one who looked into it immediately saw that not for a moment did any one of the Captain's plans prove successful, and that the whole credit was due to Mr. TOWLE. However, all the English sided with the Captain, and several hot disputes took place, which, however, ended in a sort of compromise. Capt. SCHULTZ was on board, and he will give you all particulars when he arrives. For my part, I do not know now when I shall come. I feel like waiting for a vessel or commander in whom I can place some confidence after our most wonderful escape; and I almost believe I shall wait for the October trip of the *Persia*, after all the equinoxials have blown over, after my dreadful experience. I should feel so much at home with JUDKINS, and so many of our pleasant passengers are going in her also, that I think you would hardly censure me if I remained for her till the latter part of October. I go now to Birmingham, and will decide. We have fortunately lost nothing, for our luggage was all in our staterooms, and were not thrown about the ship. Fifty-two cases of fracture occurred, besides several broken legs, arms, a collar-bone, wrist, &c.

At times there seemed no hope. We were rolling and drifting into the North Atlantic, out of the track of all vessels, and nothing saved us but a calm from Heaven, and Mr. TOWLE's ingenuity.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,630,362	$1,662,619	$547,349
Thrown on market	1,567,887	1,617,622	818,604
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	93,457,957	85,091,918	37,164,903
Thrown on market	93,617,267	85,606,717	36,492,907

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	635	$243,533	116	$30,804	541	$176,050
Mf. of Cot'n	183	36,725	46	10,289	177	42,918
Mf. of Silk	178	125,908	29	13,554	111	85,992
Mf. of Flax	178	46,375	39	12,915	167	33,338
Miscellan's	83	20,244	17	8,302	20	1,461
Total	1,455	$472,785	246	$76,164	1,016	$345,819
		75,164				472,785
Total entered		$547,949	Total marketed			$818,604

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 20 bbls. Ashes, 21,617 bbls. Flour, 505 bbls. and 503 bags Corn Meal, 114,326 bushels Wheat, 98,666 bushels Corn, 633 bushels Rye, 3,227 bushels Oats, 676 bushels Malt, 666 packages Provisions, and 1,043 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand, at 31¾c.@32¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are sparingly sought after, including Sperm, at 38c. for patent and 28c. for plain, and Adamantine, chiefly at 18¾c.@17¾c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been rather inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Java, at 20c.; 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 325 bags Rio, at 15c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, chiefly at 20¾c.@20¾c., cash, ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

COTTON—Is in some request and is quoted firm, to-day, on a basis of 21¾c. for Middling Upland, ℔ lb. Sales 450 bales.

DRY GOODS—A number of public sales were held to-day, the principal of which attracted a fair representation of buyers, but the bidding was rather spiritless, and prices of all other than really desirable goods ruled low, many lots having been withdrawn altogether.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, on terms not ascertained.

FISH—The demand for Dry Cod is limited, while that for Mackerel and Herring is moderate, at essentially unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots, especially of low grades, or such as are wanted by export buyers, are a shade firmer. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 85; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 40
Extra State	5 55@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in lively demand at buoyant rates; sales 3,600 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $2 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Prices have been well supported, but the market has been inactive.

FRUIT—Less activity has been discernable in this line, owing in part to the extreme firmness of holders. Layer Raisins, $2 70@$2 75; Bunch do., $2 37½ ℔ box; and Currants, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, and in the absence of adequate supplies afloat, here, free purchases of lots to arrive, especially of Milwaukee Club, have been made, at decidedly firmer prices. The sales, since our last, add up 351,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 40; White Western, $1 35@$1 48, the latter rate for extra Missouri; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 35½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome, to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 19@$1 25½; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 16@$1 23; Red State, at $1 28@$1 32; White Kentucky, $138@$1 46—the latter rate delivered; choice Red Southern at $1 39 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand, and prime lots have been held with more firmness. Sales 223,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 50c.@55½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 54¾c.@55c. for sound; 56c.@56¾c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for do. White, and 54c. for poor White Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 34¾c.@35½c., ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request at 68c.@70c. for Western; 72½c@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 14,200 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is in demand, and is firm; sales 6,0000 bushels, including State at 70c.@72c., and Jersey 65c.@67c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuff trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 30, 1861

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Fleur, bbls	51,898	36,091
Wheat, bushels	999,392	797,868
Corn, bushels	644,838	938,284
Oats, bushels	20,951	32,792
Rye, bushels	11,892	
Barley, bushels	8,283	375

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 *to Sept.* 30.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,038,057	389,564	420,227
Wheat, bush	11,688,416	9,115,433	5,068,344
Corn, bush	21,430,649	14,101,415	4,041,902
Oats, bush	1,122,816	1,181,469	870,708
Rye, bush	307,026	193,690	133,895
Barley, bush	364,533	221,205	222,494

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September just closed, amounts to over *eight millions of* [illegible] The Albany *Statesman* says: "The receipts of Corn, at the head of tide-water, by canal, never amounted to aught worthy of notice until the years 1846 and 1847. From that time they have varied somewhat. The figures stand about thus:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1844	20,000	1853	3,100,000
1845	22,000	1854	12,000,000
1846	1,586,000	1855	9,000,000
1847	6,300,000	1856	2,000,000
1848	2,000,000	1857	9,000,000
1849	5,121,000	1858	6,700,000
1850	2,228,000	1859	2,500,000
1851	7,915,000	1860	14,000,000
1852	5,411,000	1861	20,000,000

The receipts at tide-water, so far this season, have been distributed as follows:

New-York	10,200,000
Albany	2,200,000
Troy	1,220,000

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 45c.@65c. for Inferior to Prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New, at 16c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@22c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, of Oct. 2, says: "The market is quiet in the country. We hear of sales during the past week to the extent of 200 or 300 bales, mostly at 15c., some at 16c. Poor Hops, from present indications, will be almost a drug in the market. The English duty has dropped down to £118,000, according to the last estimate. The German crop is reported large, and the English are buyers in that market."

IRON—The principal business has been transacted in American Pig, which has been freely purchased recently at $18@$18 25 for No. 1, and $18 75@$19 25 for No. 2, cash, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ thousand, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland 60c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, prices, however, have favored sellers. Sales, since our last, 176 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c.@45c., the latter an extreme rate; English Island at 37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c., and Clayed Cuba, from second hands, at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in much less demand, and buyers are not disposed to pay over $4 25 ℔ 310 lbs. Holders ask decidedly higher rates. Nothing new in Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quiet at $1 42½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request at former quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 26; Crude Whale, 41c.@45c.; Linseed, 59c.@61c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Of Western, 100 tons of this oblong have been reported sold, at $32 ℔ ton, for shipment.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty good demand, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard continues in demand at uniform rates; sales 875 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in firm demand, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet to-day, at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots were reported to-day at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are firm, though the market is inactive.

SEEDS—Some 10,000 bags Bombay Linseed have been disposed of on terms not ascertained. Clover is selling in lots at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.; and Timothy is sought after by shippers at prices within a range of from $2@$2 25 ℔ bush.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile changed hands at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention to-day, and sales have been made of 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 8c.@8¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and English Island on private terms, with 241 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., part at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry is more active for Blacks, but is rather tame for Greens; prices are well sustained.

WHALEBONE—Over 20,000 lbs., of various kinds, have been disposed of on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 21c.@21¾c., chiefly at 21¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, and rates have declined. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d. @11¾d. ℔ bush.; Corn 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ For Glasbushel; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl. Grain, 13¾d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc. Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton.; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Cork, two vessels with Corn, in bulk, at 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@$1, the latter rates in a foreign vessel, ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel. For Bordeaux—Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 27c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec		Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 13
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston		Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York		Sept. 26
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York		Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 30

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10¾ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 9:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MEET YOU TO-DAY AT ℔ o'clock on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st. N. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1861. By authority. With a full index. 1 volume, 8vo. 552 pages. $2.

Important changes and additions have been made to this revised edition of the Army Regulations, and it should at once be in the hands of all who have the previous editions.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Bookseller and Importer, No. 192 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY AND BEST FASHION MAGAZINE.—Brilliant novelties, reliable information, splendid Fashion Plates, and over 60 cts. worth, or three full-sized patterns in each number of MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready. Yearly, $1; single copies 25 cts. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID, $550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WETMORE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES!!

The best and cheapest at M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishments, No. 29 Fulton-st. and No. 539 Broadway.

THAT GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY U. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of *diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASHINGTON PARADE-GROUND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, North Brooklyn. The Rev. Rev. HENRY SARGENT, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon delivered on 1st Oct., on the *Relations of Religion to the War*; and in the MORNING an Introductory Sermon on the *Existence of the Church in the State*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF the 13th regiment, and associates are requested to meet TO-MORROW (Sunday), at the corner of Amity and Wooster-sts., at ½ o'clock P. M., to attend the Amity-st. Church, by invitation of Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Pastor. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALEY, Colonel.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in Mott-st., near 5th-av.) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, inst., at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Assistant Wanamaker, Esq., and Rev. F. G. CLARK. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will preach the Ninth Anniversary Sermon. Rev. F. C. EVANS will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

BEHOLD, I WILL SEND YOU ELIJAH the Prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.—Mal. iv. 5. Elias, truly, shall first come and restore all things.—Matt. xvii, 11. He will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 108 Bowery.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, MORNING and EVENING. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse on *God

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars out of the Club as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All Letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A battle took place in Western Virginia on Thursday, between a portion of Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade and the rebels under LEE. The National troops, numbering 5,000, left Cheat Mountain, to make a reconnoissance in front of the enemy's position on Greenbrier River, twelve miles distant. The objects of the expedition were fully accomplished, and the enemy during the operations was severely punished.

Everything is reported quiet in the vicinity of Washington and down the Potomac. The rebel pickets made their appearance yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Fall's Church, but made no hostile demonstrations. Munson's Hill is now strongly fortified, the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment having been engaged in throwing up intrenchments. It is believed to be in a condition to prevent its again falling into the hands of the rebels.

The report of the removal of Gen. FREMONT from his command in Missouri is stated to have created considerable excitement in St. Louis. A recruiting rendezvous of an Irish regiment was closed on the reception of the news; a meeting for the formation of a Home Guard adjourned without action, and a mass meeting was called for to-day for an expression of opinion. The excitement, however, was calmed on the reception of a dispatch from Secretary SEWARD, stating that Gen. FREMONT had not been ordered to Washington, nor from the field, and that no Court-martial had been ordered for his trial. We learn from Washington, however, that charges have been preferred against him by Col. BLAIR, though they have not reached the War Department. According to the Army regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, who in this case is Gen. FREMONT himself, and it is intimated that the General still has the charges in his pocket—though the nature of them is known from a duplicate copy. Meantime, Gen. WOOL, accompanied by two members of his Staff, has reached Washington, and is expected to proceed West under specific instructions.

The report which we had yesterday morning, that PRICE, with the main body of his rebel Army, had evacuated Lexington, is apparently confirmed by dispatches which we publish this morning. Intelligence has reached Jefferson City that the whole rebel force left Lexington on Monday, and the place is now believed to be occupied by the National forces under Gen. STURGIS, who is stated to have made his appearance on the opposite side of the Missouri River just in time to shell the rear guard of the retiring Army. This intelligence was brought to Jefferson City by Maj. BAKER, of the Home Guard, who had made his escape from the rebels, and who is under the impression that PRICE, when he left Lexington, did so for the purpose of attacking SIEGEL at Georgetown, but was deterred by information that the force under SIEGEL was much too large for him. Maj. BAKER confirms the report that PRICE'S command numbers fully forty thousand men, but thinks that of these only about twenty-five thousand are effective. The National Army under Gen. FREMONT numbers some thirty thousand men, the flower of the Western troops, about ten thousand of whom are at Jefferson City, and the rest at Booneville, Glasgow, Georgetown, Lamine Bridge and Sedalia. When PRICE was heard from last, he was moving towards Independence, under the supposition that Gen. SIEGEL was in pursuit of him.

The news from Kentucky is principally in reference to the movements of the rebel forces. Intelligence from Bowling Green states that BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his men through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, seizing arms wherever he could find them. It was reported that he intended soon to attack Spotsville. A body of rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday last—a small body of National troops stationed there falling back to Henderson. The rebel troops at Bowling Green, it is stated, believe that their numbers can be reinforced by thirty thousand at a day's notice.

All is reported quiet along the Upper Potomac, the enemy not having shown themselves since their camp opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch was broken up on the 1st inst. The recent movement of the rebels towards Leesburgh or Point of Rocks is not regarded by Gen. BANKS as requiring any new disposition of his forces.

Private information has recently been received from the rebel army which renders it probable that their strongest position is about a mile and a quarter in the rear of Manassas Junction, where the entire available reserves of the South are being collected. This information comes from a person who has recently, in the interest of the Government, visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh. He fully confirms previous reports of the dissatisfaction and demoralization which exist in the rebel army, increased to a great extent by the recent National victory at Hatteras, and by the ill success of FLOYD, WISE and LEE in Western Virginia.

A sufficient evidence of the bad condition of the rebel Army may be found in an item published in the Richmond papers stating that *over twelve thousand* soldiers are in hospital there.

It has already been announced, on the authority of the Richmond papers, that GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, formerly Superintendent of Streets in this City, had been appointed a General in the rebel Army. We now find a confirmation of this report in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th ult. It appears that he has been appointed a Major-General, to command the Army heretofore led by Gen. JOHNSTON, who assumes general command of both that and the column commanded by BEAUREGARD. SMITH is a graduate of West Point, and was in the same class with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Col. VAN DUREN, of Texas, has also been appointed a Major-General in the rebel service.

Secretary SEWARD has written a letter to Gov. [illegible] of Maine, in which he states that application has been made for the release of ROSWELL MILLIKEN, now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, who was arrested some time ago in Maine for organizing a force to oppose the authority of the National Government. He declares that no clemency can be shown in his case, and compliments Gov. WASHBURNE for his efficient service in ferreting out the treason.

The privateer *Sumter* at last accounts was still successful in eluding her pursuers. By the arrival of the *Northern Light* we learn that the gunboat *Keystone State* put into Aspinwall on the 25th of September last, from Surinam, where she had been prosecuting her search for the swift-heeled pirate. She expected to remain at Aspinwall five or six days to take in coal and otherwise refit. She reported that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th, the war-steamer *Richmond* at Kingston on the 3d, and the *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th—the *Sumter* having been there on the 1st inst., as before reported. By another arrival at this port, we learn that the *Powhatan* was in pursuit of the pirate down the coast of Brazil. When she was at Surinam, the *Sumter's* crew had been reduced by desertions and other causes to sixty men, many of whom were much dissatisfied, and would probably leave her on the first opportunity.

The *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult. By her we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and Central and South America. The *Northern Light* brings the mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. The news from there is, of course, anticipated.

The advices from New-Granada are confined principally to an exposition of the manner in which the convention, made at Aspinwall, between Señor MURILLO, for the Mosquera Government, and the Governor of Panama, had been received. The announcement, it appears, caused considerable agitation at Panama, and the matter had been referred to a Committee of the State Assembly, with instructions to report to that body, but no report had been made at the time the steamer left Aspinwall. Meantime, the opponents of MOSQUERA had been very busy in endeavoring to thwart the objects of the Convention. It was thought, however, that action would be delayed by the Assembly Committee until the arrival of further intelligence from Bogota. Judge BURTON, of Kentucky, the new American Minister Resident at Bogota, had left Aspinwall for the scene of his duties, and Mr. MCKEE, our Consul at Panama, had also arrived.

The advices from South America are—from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d, from Bolivia and Ecuador to the 8th, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th of September. The two latter places were much agitated by an arbitrary act of President CASTILLA forcibly expelling Ex-President ECHENIQUE from Peru, who, with RIVAS and others, had been charged with fomenting a conspiracy against the Government. They were tried on this allegation and acquitted, and an appeal to a higher Court resulted in their favor. Not satisfied with this, CASTILLA ordered the expulsion of the parties referred to, and failing to get naval officers to fulfill his commands, went to Callao himself to see to the matter. RIVAS, ELESPURU and LARRANAGA were placed on one vessel, and ECHENIQUE on another. When fairly at sea they were transferred to ships bound to parts unknown, and it seemed to be taken for granted that their return before the Presidential election, soon to transpire, was impossible. The high-handed act created intense indignation. Business in Valparaiso continued extremely dull, and in exports there was a complete stagnation. War preparations still continued in the Argentine Confederation. Buenos Ayres had 20,000 men already in the field, and was expected to invade Santa Fé within six weeks. The advices from Central America are of no importance.

The Charter Convention met yesterday, but no reports were received from any of the Standing Committees—nearly the whole time of the session was consumed in an unimportant debate concerning the publication of their proceedings, and an adjournment was had for one week.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the judgment entered upon the referee's report in the case of EYRE *vs.* HIGBEE, respecting the title to letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to Col. LEAR, has been reversed and a new trial ordered at General Term. It will be remembered that JAMES T. BRADY was the referee in the case, and that he found the plaintiffs to be the personal representatives of Col. LEAR, to whom the letters were addressed, while the defendants, who had possession of the letters, documents, &c., were strangers—the wife of the defendant, Mrs. HIGBEE, being a relative of WASHINGTON through Mrs. LEAR. Upon this state of facts Mr. BRADY held the plaintiffs as personal representatives of Col. LEAR, to be entitled to possession of the letters, as against the defendants, who were regarded as strangers. The same Court, in the *mandamus* case of Hasbrouck *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, several times reported in this paper, affirmed the judgment granting the *mandamus*.

There was another strong market for Stocks yesterday, prices advancing 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, and ruling firm for Government Securities and Missouri State Stock. New-York Central closed 75½ ₩ cent., Erie 28. Exchange left off 107@107¼ on London, for Bankers' bills, and 105@106¼ for Merchants'.

Holders of Flour were claiming higher prices yesterday, and a fair business was reported at somewhat firmer rates. A lively export demand prevailed for Wheat, and heavy sales were made, including very many lots to arrive, at advanced figures. Corn was brisk and buoyant. Sugars attracted more attention. Hides, Leather, Hog products were pretty freely purchased. Cotton was quiet, as were also Coffee, Candles, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Lead, Lime, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Salt and Soap. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Refined Ingot Copper, Mackerel, Herring, Hay, Hops, Laths, Oils, Seeds, Tallow, Tin and Whisky. Black Teas and the various kinds of Whalebone were more sought after. Tobacco was in demand. Wool was in active request at rising prices. The freight market was rather tame.

A FINAL TEST OF NORTHERN UNANIMITY.—Ex-President BUCHANAN is resolute not to be forgotten in the popular manifestations of patriotism. Addressing a letter to a Union meeting in Chester County, Penn., he says:

"This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independance, which is entirely out of the question."

It would be querulous to breathe above a whisper that the moment when "prompt, energetic, united action," could have saved the country from these present calamities, lay last Winter in the hand of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he threw it away. Let the past rather gather its misdeeds to itself; and in citing the words of the Ex-President,—words, we fancy, not without an undertone of regret—it will be enough to note them as the most emphatic indication the rebels can possibly receive of the transformation their treason has effected in Northern sentiment. Six months have barely passed since Mr. BUCHANAN sent to Congress that desperate message in which he argued the non-existence of power in the National Government to coerce retiring States. He based his own inaction upon this deficiency of constitutional warrant. That powers he then declined to arrogate to himself he now freely ascribes to an administration so diverse from his own in politics; that he exhorts the people to sustain the Administration in the vindication of an authority which he so lately thought the National Government could not justly exercise, is perhaps an extreme, but is certainly an unquestionable measure of the change which has taken place among the public men, who throughout last Winter's political discussions, scouted the idea of coercion. The rebel leaders can hardly blind themselves to the fact, that of all the Northern statesmen, who for two generations gave them the control of the National Administration, not one can now be found elsewhere than in the ranks of their implacable enemies.

The Rebel Movement upon Kentucky.

Not one of the cotton States is self-sustaining in the matter of food. When the ordinary sources of supply are interrupted, prices, as a matter of course, advance. Bacon, the staple article of food for nine-tenths of their people, is now selling in all their leading towns at 600 per cent. advance over the average peace prices, or at thirty cents per pound instead of five. The supply from Kentucky, Missouri and the Free States of the West being cut off, starvation prices are already reached. Prices of many other necessaries have advanced, probably in similar ratio. Flour is at 100 per cent. advance. Such a state of things, which is quite bad enough for the permanent or local population, and renders the concentration and maintenance in one position of large bodies of troops impossible, is the real cause for the recent invasion of Kentucky by the rebels; those of a strategical character—to oppose the march of our troops southward—being a mere blind. The rebels knew very well in the outset that they could never sustain a war in the cotton States; hence the involving of the border or food-producing States was absolutely necessary to success. In none other could they feed their Armies, while if these could be held, they would constitute a barrier against Northern invasion. They were successful in Virginia, and consequently concentrated the great body of their troops there. This State must now be pretty well exhausted, so much so as to afford very poor Winter quarters for a large army. They encouraged their soldiery to believe that these quarters would be in the Northern cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even New-York. Such expectations are now thoroughly dispelled. The Potomac marks the most northerly boundary of their power. An irresistible necessity, therefore, forces them into Kentucky. This must take the place of the rich cities that were to afford them good quarters and abundant spoil. Missouri has been occupied for a similar reason; but Missouri does not compare with Kentucky in the extent of its resources. The latter State is one of the richest in the Union in food, particularly in the abundance and excellent qualities of its beef. It has a genial climate, is easily accessible from the other States, and could not be better adapted to the necessities of the rebels. Its vast material wealth is most attractive to them, as in their estimation they have only to reach out their hands to make it their own. From necessity as well as principle, they have adopted as their motto, "Base is the slave who pays!"

This statement solves the whole matter of the invasion of Kentucky. It is a necessity of food, not of strategy, however important its possession may be in this light. It will undoubtedly turn out that Virginia is the real base of operations here. In two months the rebels calculate that the present campaign will be over. Henceforward they will in Virginia confine themselves to a purely defensive policy,—the holding of their intrenchments at Manassas; or what is more probable, they will retreat upon, and fortify and hold Richmond, either of which they may believe themselves able of doing, with a force so small that it can be maintained in that State. The great body of their troops can thus be thrown into Kentucky, where they can be well fed and at the same time be in position to oppose the movements of our column down the Mississippi.

Such is undoubtedly the rebel programme for Kentucky, and we may expect that its execution will be attempted by what they believe to be a competent force. Missouri is to be repeated on a still larger scale. A dispatch now lying upon our table tells us that the rebels intend to winter in Louisville, Lexington, and other large towns of the State, with the hope of seizing the towns lying upon the other bank of the Ohio. They can subsist only upon plunder. The prayer of Kentucky has been to be let alone. She wanted to repose on her own dignity, an indifferent spectator of the mighty conflict that was raging. Her prayer was, in effect, granted. The National Government did little, except to distribute a few arms among isolated companies of Home Guards. The State did nothing; and now, upon being invaded, is wholly unprepared. The least penalty she can expect to suffer is to see her beautiful territory devastated by fire and sword, before the invaders can be driven from her soil.

Gen. Fremont.

We have no words to waste on the *Herald's* fabrication about FREMONT'S removal. The public takes it as a matter of course. Even the habitual readers of that paper have no more disposition than they have right to complain of this little experiment on their credulity. They have become so accustomed to these performances that they rather like them, and pronounce the *Herald* dull on those rare occasions when it tells the truth. When, after the repulse at Big Bethel, the *Herald* announced that Gen. BUTLER had proceeded in person to the place, conquered it at sight, and taken a thousand prisoners, its readers did not believe it—but they had an agreeable "sensation" for nearly a whole day,—and this was precisely what they had bargained for. The *Herald* was the first to announce the death of JEFF. DAVIS,—and nine of its readers out of ten were inclined to give it a service of plate for a lie at once so grateful and so well timed. The truth is the, *Herald* lives and has its being by thus titilating the public curiosity,—by inventing news to suit the public taste; and the prosperity of which, it boasts, shows the shrewdness of its calculation. Its theory is that people take a newspaper, not for instruction, but for the gratification of an appetite;—and that the more it can stimulate their curiosity and excite their wonder, by whatever means, the more sure it is of readers. If it tells a falsehood one day, it relies on its being forgotten the next—while it meanwhile enjoys the luxury and profit of a day's notoriety.

We have official authority now for a flat denial of the *Herald's* assertion concerning FREMONT. He has not been superseded in his command, nor has he been ordered before a Court-Martial. We are very glad of it. Severely as we have felt bound to censure some of his action, we have no desire for his removal. We trust he will yet redeem his errors, and show in the field all the energy and vigor which, in common with the whole country, we have believed him to possess. The emergency, moreover, is too critical,—the crisis of Missouri is too closely upon him, to render his removal, at the present moment, judicious or safe. Our dispatches from St. Louis report the effect of the *Herald's* statement, in checking enlistments and almost paralyzing the military movement in that quarter. Whether the fabrication was intended to have this effect or not, is of no consequence. But no one can doubt that FREMONT'S removal now would be very likely to prove disastrous to the expedition which he is leading against the rebels, on the success of which the safety of the State depends. In the words of President LINCOLN, "it is no time to swap horses while you are swimming a river." If Gen. WOOL is to be sent to the West, we presume it is to take charge of affairs at St. Louis during Gen. FREMONT'S absence.

Matters in Missouri.

The news from Missouri to-day is of a stirring character. Gen. PRICE is reported to have evacuated Lexington and to have moved, one report says toward Georgetown, another says toward Kansas City; and that Gen. STURGIS had shelled the rear of his retreating columns. We have doubts whether either one of the former reports is true—the last one we are very sure is not. Gen. PRICE may have thrown a heavy force towards Georgetown, and another towards Kansas City. Indeed, his pickets have been encountered within a few miles of Georgetown, feeling their way cautiously toward the Union lines. It is these movements, made no doubt in large force, that have given rise to the belief that Lexington has been evacuated. That Gen. STURGIS had shelled Lexington is palpably impossible. "Our own Correspondent," whose interesting letter we published on the 2d inst., accompanied Gen. STURGIS on his ineffectual march to MULLIGAN'S relief, and he testifies to the fact that Gen. STURGIS had not in his charge "a single piece of artillery." Besides, the day after, Gen. STURGIS reached Kansas City. Escaping from before Lexington, he took a boat to St. Joseph. On his return it was published "to Jefferson City." STURGIS is not approaching Lexington, nor could he shell it if he were actually there.

Gen. PRICE, we think, intends to make a stand at Lexington. He commands the river at that point, and has possession of both banks, and of boats to cross in. If driven out of his intrenchments, which would be very difficult, seeing he has a force quite as large as his assailants, he might inflict terrible damage first, and then escape to the north side of the river, and march upon St. Joseph, replenishing his army on the way from the abundant secession material in the Platte Purchase. A very strong reason for believing that PRICE intends to hold Lexington is the fact, not to be forgotten, that, so soon as he possessed himself of the city, he reorganized his forces, dismounted his hosts of cavalry, and put his army on an infantry basis. This movement was considered at the time as indicating PRICE'S purpose to cease his journeyings, and to fight there for permanence of possession. And yet PRICE knew as much then as he knows now of Gen. FREMONT'S strength, position and means to attack him.

Too much caution cannot be exercised in receiving stories that are brought from the enemy's camp, particularly in Missouri. There the rebels and the loyalists are mixed promiscuously. Traitors go and come between camps in safety. Many a wolf in sheep's clothing is prowling around, ready to deceive the Union armies by false stories of advances or retreats, the object being to lure our men into danger. It will be a hazardous undertaking, and sorely rued by any command that shall move upon Lexington, expecting to find it an evacuated post. Such, at least, is our conviction, after having carefully studied the recent movements of the rebels in Missouri.

The other news from St. Louis, in regard to the excitement among the people, and threatened mutiny of troops on account of the report of Gen. FREMONT'S removal, we very much regret to hear. It is known that St. Louis is under martial law, and *all those dispatches come under military supervision before they leave St. Louis.* It is in the highest degree injurious to discipline, and insubordinate, for the military censors at St. Louis to try to inflame, as the dispatches in question are certainly calculated to do, the public feeling of the country against any measure which the Government has a right to adopt, and may possibly, in justice to public interests, be called on to adopt.

The only safety of armies and governments is found in unhesitating subordination to constituted authorities. And if our Army is to be officered and directed by popular clamor, the nation is at once a mob and wholly incompetent to continue an organized existence.

It is a most happy circumstance that Gen WOOL has, at this time, been ordered to the Western Department. His presence, where so much confusion and insubordination have appeared to reign, will restore the confidence of all classes of people. Those who have distrusted Gen. FREMONT'S capacity for his position will be satisfied if Gen. WOOL, with his known integrity and skill, shall indorse his disposition of affairs. And Gen. FREMONT'S friends could not claim a prouder triumph, than the approbation of so proved and experienced a soldier. We shall look for a better State of feeling soon in regard to Missouri.

Blankets for the Army.

Because Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, whose resources and expedients seem as infinite as his industry, confesses weakness upon the single point of warm covering for sleeping soldiers, and begs contributions of blankets which the market cannot supply, we are not to infer that our Army is necessarily to winter in the northern tier of the rebel States. There is a very common misunderstanding at the North about the Southern Winter. The rebel States are mainly within the tropics; and a tropical climate is assumed to be one of perpetual Summer, where magnolias bloom the year round; fruits are always awaiting the gatherer, and fields, not white with cotton or yellow with corn, are green with luxuriant grass. The popular idea is, in short, that King Frost, upon no provocation, and at no time, invades the territories of King Cotton. It is unnecessary to tell the traveler how far are such impressions from the truth. The Southern Winter, though shorter, and rarely as rigorous as that of the Middle States, nevertheless has its periods of severe cold, when ice may be found upon the streams and ponds, and snow on the ground. With the exception of Florida, none of the States is exempt from these frosty conditions. The inhabitants, of course, accustomed, five-sixths of the year, to a genial or torrid temperature, suffer from such visitations of cold much more sensitively than the Northerner, but the latter can expect neither comfort nor health in the absence of the same precautions which are demanded by the Winters of Pennsylvania.

These corrections of a prevalent misconception are important, not so much in view of a general advance of our forces overland, as of the expeditions preparing to operate against the Southern coast. It will be prudent for all who participate in these, to furnish themselves in advance with such wrappings and safeguards against a variable temperature, as the Government announces its inability to supply. It would be well, indeed, if the Quartermasters should make some pecuniary allowance to such soldiers as bring their own blankets, for the tendency of the measure would be not only to draw from the superabundant stores of the families of volunteers, but to stimulate charitable contributions of articles of warm clothing from those who are in the practice of contributing to the wants of organizing regiments. In the meantime, in view of the defect complained of by Gen. MEIGS, and the number of troops now mustering in this City for service, may it not be advisable to revive those charitable organizations among the ladies, which through the summer have supplied the Army hospitals so thoroughly? It can scarcely be questioned that a systematized effort of solicitation would draw out from the households of our patriotic people all the blankets required for as many soldiers as we are sending away. Who will inaugurate the effort?

Hints for English Sympathizers.

It seems very difficult to please the English Press with our public affairs. One portion horrifies its readers with pictures of the anarchy already begun in our once orderly cities; socialistic ruffians meeting to denounce property as robbery, and soon to demand "bread or blood" of the Government; mobs violating all private safeguards, plundering the houses of obnoxious citizens, and breaking up the types of papers which dared to speak their mind; the lowest classes ruling the upper, and mob law everywhere triumphant and despotic. No doubt cold thrills of horror seized upon the comfortable English country gentleman as he perused these frightful accounts over his morning tea, and he blessed his fortune which had saved him from the rule of the mob.

Another portion of the Press, perhaps equally respectable, has drawn a picture of another side of our affairs which is fully as terrible. Here, we are no longer a mob with no Government, except the will of the individual. No, we have become a "military despotism," an absolute Government, where all power is in the hands of one, or of two or three. The rights of the citizen are trampled upon, the ancient safeguard of the *habeas corpus* disregarded by the uncontrolled authority at the head of the State; the Press is fettered, spies are employed, passports demanded, and the *suspects* are shut up in the American bastile, without law or trial. The whole people are seen to afford the unique spectacle of voluntarily humbling themselves beneath the iron rule of a military despotism. Great is the lamentation uttered by the semi-liberal journals over this melancholy spectacle of a free people casting away all its liberties, and deliberately converting itself into the subject and tool of absolute power. If we were not aware of the extraordinary unselfishness and humanity of the English mind, we should be deeply moved at this touching sympathy by one nation in the melancholy sacrifice by another of their dearest rights and privileges. The tone of sorrow and righteous indignation over this new calamity to civilization is truly edifying—the more so that of course a few instructive applications are made of this social disaster to the damage of the Reform Party in England, and in defence of the Aristocracy.

Now we submit respectfully—not to the writers in the aforesaid journals—but to their horrified readers, that but one of these two pictures can be true. No people can be governed both by a mob and by a despotism. Either the lower classes are loyal to authority, and all transgressors are kept down, and individual life and liberty are safe under law, and Government is supreme,—or the mob is supreme. If we are under military rule, we are not at the same time under "German socialists." If the mob commands, martial law or Washington despotism cannot be uppermost. There must be an exaggeration somewhere. The truth is, the statements of Mr. RUSSELL about German socialists have been laughed at from one end of the land to the other. There never was a time in which the mob had so little power, notwithstanding a few popular excesses, which have been grossly exaggerated. There never was a time in our history in which the wealthy and the intelligent so completely controlled the affairs of the Republic. The rich are sacrificing their wealth and offering their abilities and their persons in the service of the country, and the poor are exposing their lives. All classes work together in the order of their abilities without jealousy or envy. So much for the "mob spirit" complained of by the English Press.

As to the other charges, we admit their external truth, and we are glad to admit them. We have acted as a practical people should act, and have done what was the best, under the circumstances. Liberties of the individual are all very well, generally, but even they may have to be sacrificed for the safety of the whole. The Government has not acted even as despotically as the people desired. The truth is, "Government" with us is ordinarily only the embodied will of the people: it is peculiarly so now. It is despotic at the present time, because "we the people," demand it for our own safety. The Government is not something extraneous, outside of ourselves; it is the people acting through its chosen agents. It is true, these agents must be governed by prescribed rules and limitations of action. But our instructions—in other words, our Constitution—has prescribed certain contingencies in which martial law may be promulgated, or in which the *habeas corpus* may be suspended. These contingencies have occurred. The "rebellion" [illegible] claimed to be in that article of the Constitution as a possibility, has arisen. Furthermore, the people have come to the conclusion that this is a life-and-death struggle, in which mere technicalities should not for a moment stand in the way of the safety of the nation. In a thousand different ways—in the voice of the Press, in the proceedings of parties and conventions, in the action of State Legislatures, and in the formal approval uttered by Congress, they have, in fact, instructed the President "that the Republic should receive no detriment." They have conferred upon him or allowed to him high military powers, suited to the exigency. He has not in the least gone beyond the popular will. In fact, the only complaint uttered thus far against the Administration, is that it has not acted with the severity and the power which the crisis demanded. The English Press may be assured that whatever despotic acts have been committed here during the revolution, have been merely those extreme measures which every community feels at liberty to adopt for self-preservation. It is the police blowing up houses and breaking over law in the destruction of property, for the sake of checking a general conflagration. Such transgressions are dangerous, certainly. But treason and rebellion are greater dangers. We struggle for life, and even if our ordinary police enactments be broken through with, we must save ourselves.

Besides, the remedy is always easy. The President can at once be impeached when Congress meets, if he has gone beyond the necessity of the times. And in this country no war could be carried on by a Government which acted against the will of the great mass of the people. It could not obtain money or attract volunteers. No; if our English kinsmen honestly desire to understand our affairs, they may be assured that never before was a constitutional Government so enthroned in the hearts of our people; never were law and order so triumphant; never were miscreants and law-breakers better kept down, and never were our citizens freer or more self-governing. Neither mobs nor unauthorized despotisms have yet gained sway over us.

PERSONAL.—Mr. MUNSON, the proprietor of Munson's Hill, in Virginia, from which the rebels have just retreated, has been, with his daughter, spending several days at Salisbury, Conn. His farm embraces about two hundred acres. He was compelled to leave it after the retreat of our troops from Bull Run. His son, who remained behind for a few days, had his horse shot under him by the rebels, when he was finally compelled to fly, but escaped himself unharmed. The whole family are devoted to the Union, and Mr. M. was one of the very few persons in that vicinity who voted for LINCOLN at the last election. His house and barns have all been burned.

Lithographs and Maps.

A very fine lithograph, and one of especial interest at the present moment, is published by Gourn & Co. As the name would indicate, "The Defenders of our Union," presents portraits of those officers of the National Army who have most prominently distinguished themselves in stemming the tide of rebellion. We have Generals McClellan, McDowell, Siegel, Wool, Dix, Banks, Heintzleman, Anderson, Fremont and Butler. As a matter of course, prominent in the foreground of the picture, stands—or rather sits—the imposing figure of that ponderous man of war, Winfield Scott. The title of Fremont to a place in the group will not be read so clearly by those who have followed the course of movements in Missouri of late, but the future and the fee are before him, and he may yet justify the award of the artist and the eulogiums and expectations of his friends. The portrait of Gen. Lyon might very appropriately have been included in the group. In all the Army the Union found no more gallant defender than he. And the fact of his death more richly entitles him to a place in our memories and monuments than though he were living. The portraits are very like, and the picture will probably obtain the favorable recognition it merits.

Mr. J. T. LLOYD, of No. 164 Broadway, is publishing a series of maps which have special pertinence to these stirring times. The "Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States," though it hardly comes up to the high promise of the advertisements, furnishes a large amount of geographical and statistical information, and at a very low price. The map of Missouri exhibits very many localities not yet heard of which are likely to become famous in the progress of the war. A map of Virginia is soon to be issued by Mr. LLOYD, which will supersede the majority of those now in use should it prove to be what is promised—an exact copy of the official map of the State, the surveys for which were but just completed when the rebellion broke out. On all these sheets the railroads and the stations, with the distances between them, are accurately laid down.

Our Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication signed "Humanity," in yesterday's TIMES, in regard to our prisoners at Richmond, expresses the feelings of not only the many relatives of the prisoners, whose hearts are sick with hope deferred, and racked with uncertainty and the worst of apprehensions, but equally well represents the sentiments of all the Northern people, whose generous natures can appreciate the services and feel for the sufferings of these noble men. It is to be remembered that the Richmond prisoners were those who disdained to run, refusing to purchase safety at the expense of the honor and good name of their country. They subordinated self to duty; they accepted captivity in preference to ignoble flight. Let not the nation, therefore, be forgetful of their example, thinking only of itself and not of them. They have won the nation's esteem, and they demand its justice. They became prisoners by inevitable necessity, and as a consequence of their heroism; let them not remain prisoners by our indifference and disregard of duty. It should become the enthusiastic purpose of the North to secure the freedom of these heroes. That aim should animate the Government, inspire the soldiers, and arouse the country. It should be the deep-settled, unswerving determination of the entire Northern heart. We are bound to accomplish it by every impulse of honor and self-respect, by all generous impulses and every sense of duty. The Press and the people everywhere should impress the Government with this feeling. Justice, mercy and right are not beneath the concern, or unworthy the attention of rulers. Governments cannot ignore these principles when they deeply affect their citizens. Some policy should be inaugurated at once, upon whose basis the interchange of prisoners can be secured, and all other forms of civilized war maintained. The public demand it—justice demands it. Let not these potent voices be unheard at Washington. O. B. B.

Obituary.

Hon. OLIVER M. SPENCER died in Cincinnati on Sept. 30, in the 52d year of his age. He has acted as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Superior Court, and was universally esteemed for his private and official integrity.

Mayoralty Election.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 4.

P. C. HILL has been elected Mayor of Halifax.

UNION MEETING IN PUTNAM COUNTY.—There is to be a mass meeting at Brewster's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, to-day, in support of the People's Union ticket to this State. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, H. J. RAYMOND and others, are expected to speak, and arrangements have been made for a very large gathering.

☞ The United States Express Company give notice that they will transport over their Express lines, *free* of all charge, blankets donated to the Government, marked to any Quartermaster of the United States Army.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$396,776 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and Central and South America.

Agitation in Panama Relative to the Recognition of Mosquera.

Forcible Expulsion of Ex-President Echenique from Peru.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on Sept. 26, arrived at this port this morning.

She reports that the *Keystone State* arrived at Aspinwall on Sept. 25, from Surinam. She had not succeeded in overhauling the privateer *Sumter*, which left Surinam under sail on Aug. 30. The *Keystone State* expected to coal and return to Key West.

The following is the *North Star's*

TREASURE LIST.

Richard Patrick	$30,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	$36,874
Hoyland & Aspinwall	26,426	Eugene Kelly & Co.	75,000
Order	9,876	M. C. Hawley	5,041
S. Meader & O. Adams	2,000	J. Heller Bros	11,300
Wm. Heller & Co.	13,700	P. Naylor	10,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Wm. Sellingman & Co.	35,000
A. E. Hecht	9,500	Jamon, Bond & Co.	15,000
Dallis & Sanders	30,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	10,093
Schaelle Brothers	19,700	Jennings & Brewster	19,000
Frank Baker	18,463	Am. Exchange Bank	30,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,300	J. Phelan	11,900
J. S. Hayward	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,063
Metropolitan Bank	53,149	Barsten, Hastings & Co	10,000
C. W. Crosby	15,300	Wells, Fargo & Co	261,500

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$308	B. Howard's Sons	$1,640
Colgate & Hoffman	217	Horace Ripley	1,021
J. M. Ceballos	600	Lawson Bros. & Stake	250
Marques & Masserau	331	Order	5,000
Ribbon & Munos	1,500		

The news from South and Central America is interesting although not specially important.

In the Argentine Confederation, active preparations were making to renew the war with Buenos Ayres.

There was much excitement in New-Granada, regarding the Convention made at Aspinwall between Murillo, agent of Mosquera, Provisional President of New-Granada, and the Governor of Panama, in which the latter agreed to acknowledge the new Government at Bogota. Final action had not been taken in the matter.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Convention with Panama—Question of Recognizing Mosquera's Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

This community has been somewhat agitated for the past fortnight, in relation to the late Convention made at Aspinwall, between Señor Murillo, agent of Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President of New-Granada, on the one side, and the Governor of Panama on the other, wherein the latter convened to acknowledge the new Government at Bogota. The matter was referred to a Committee of the State Assembly, with instructions to report to that body, but they have not as yet done so. The opponents of Gen. Mosquera's Government have, in the meantime, been very busy in endeavoring to thwart the objects of the Convention; and some of the more knowing of these have even intimated threats against the Governor and the Committee if they proceed further in the matter. They hope that something may yet turn up to defeat Mosquera, and to restore the "legitimate Government." It is thus quite probable that action will be delayed until the 4th of October, when the Cartagena steamer will arrive, bringing further intelligence from Bogota of Mosquera's prospects.

Judge A. A. Burton, of Kentucky, our new Minister Resident at Bogota, and wife, left Aspinwall for the Capital of the Confederation on Sunday, the 21st, *via* Cartagena. Alex. R. McKee, Esq., U. S. Consul to Panama, reached here on the 20th. He takes charge of the Consulate on the 1st of October. Mr. Colville, United States Consul to Honolulu, went to San Francisco on the 20th, on his way to his station. Mr. Churchman, United States Consul to Valparaiso, left Panama for that port on the 24th. Dr. Hine, for many years United States Consul at San José, Costa Rica, with his wife, go to New-York, to-day, on the *Northern Light*. Mr. Riotte, late of Texas, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica, has taken charge of the mission, and is represented to be very popular with the Government and people.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ecuador Quiet—Excitement in Peru—High-handed Proceedings of President Castilla—The Commerce of Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The regular British mail steamship from the south coast arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d September, from Bolivia to the 8th, from Lima and Callao to the 14th, and from Ecuador to the 5th September.

ECUADOR.

This State, since the accession of Señor Garcia Moreno and Gen. Flores to power, has been quiet, and the Government has been principally occupied in endeavoring to arrange the question of limits with Peru, in order to avoid a war. On the 2d September, a special agent of the Peruvian Government having propositions on this matter, arrived at Guayaquil, on his way to Quito. It is doubtful if a peaceful solution can be had.

PERU.

Lima and Callao were much agitated on account of a movement on the part of President Castilla, in forcibly expelling ex-President Echenique from Peru. Echenique, Elespuru, Rivas and others, were charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and were tried and acquitted by the Court of First Instance at Callao. The case was then taken by President Castilla to the Superior Court of Lima, where it also went against the Government, and the accused were ordered by the court to be set at liberty. Upon this, Castilla made preparations to expel them from the country, but, on the 9th inst., could find no naval officer who would execute the order, several having plumply refused to have any hand in it, and the commander of the war-ship *Guipse* having thrown up his commission rather than comply. So, on the 10th, Castilla himself went to Callao, and superintended the embarkation of the prisoners, Don Felipe Rivas, Don Norberto Elespuru and Don Frederico Labranaga being placed on board a small vessel called the *Iquique*, and ex-President Echenique on the war-steamer *Ucayali*. Ten miles out at sea the *Ucayali* placed Echenique on board the *Iquique*, where bound nobody knows, but it is supposed to Australia or to Russian America. The Captain of the *Iquique* gets $20,000 for the job, and $300 a month for four years to travel abroad, as he dare not return to Peru to meet the public indignation. Castilla has probably sent them so far that they cannot get back before the Presidential election. The newspapers, generally so silent at Presidential outrages, are furious at this last despotic act, and the people cry out against it with one voice. Some think it will result in a revolution, but I opine that Castilla, with the Army to back him cares but little for popular anathemas.

The (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Company have obtained the privilege of constructing a dry-dock, either in Callao or on the Island of San Lorenzo. They will change their workshops and foundries from Panama to Callao in a short time.

The agent sent to New-York for machinery with which to raise the 44-gun steam-frigate *Callao*, sunk by breaking down the dock at San Lorenzo, writes home that his orders were too limited for the object in view.

The clubs of Lima and Callao are actively engaged in the Presidential canvass. Gen. San Roman and Don Manuel del Mar appear to be the favorite candidates.

Business at Lima, Callao and the Chincha Islands continues very dull. In the month of August, 16 vessels took to Europe 16,278 tons of guano. None went to the United States.

BOLIVIA.

The son of our Minister Resident came passenger to Panama on the British steamer. He brings the treaty between Bolivia and the United States. The country was quiet.

CHILI.

There is nothing of importance from Chili. Congress met on the 30th of August, to count the votes for President. The result was a unanimous poll for Don Jose Joaquin Perez, all the Provinces voting for him, and giving him 210 votes. Congress was then convoked for a period of thirty days.

Funeral ceremonies in honor of Count Cavour have not yet been allowed by the Bishop, either in Santiago or Valparaiso, but the Bishops of Serena and Coptapo had allowed them in their dioceses. The Italian Consul had protested against the action of the Bishop of Santiago.

A careful table of the public income during the last thirty years, shows the general ingress in the Treasury in the year 1831 to have amounted to $1,517,537, and in the year 1860, to $7,494,750; amounting, during the whole period of thirty years, to $115,462,782.

The commercial and maritime movement has been superior in 1860 to that of 1859; the former, in $13,106,965; the latter, in 370 vessels of a total tonnage of 353,496 tons. The exportation of national produce during 1860 gives, compared to the former year, an increase of $6,462,595.

The average importation and exportation during the last 17 years is $28,225,117 05¼. The importation and exportation by seaports and across the Andes during 1860 was as follows: Importation of foreign merchandise for interior consumption, $22,171,506; exportation of nationalized merchandise, $1,224,362. Total $47,622,665.

The transit trade in 1860 amounted to $32,032,644; and the coast trade, to $17,392,562.

The traffic on the Valparaiso and Quillota Railroad, during 1860, produced the sum of $116,788; and the expenses amounted to $112,691. During the first six months of the present year, the traffic of passengers has produced $62,807 30; the expenses for passengers and cargo being $120,422 74; deducting expenses, there remains a net produce of $55,149.

The Southern Railroad, as far as Rancagua, reckoning from the 1st of June, 1860, to the 31st of May, 1861, has carried 494,248 passengers; an increase of 201,424 on last year's carriage. During the same time, the tramway in Santiago has carried 355,319. The carriage of cargo during the same time has amounted to 551,779 qq. The produce ascended to $256,322 37. The common expenses for preservation and working of the line were $170,395 02; leaving a net produce of $115,927 35. It is announced that the line will be open to the public as far as Rengo in September, and it seems probable that it will reach San Fernando before the expiration of the two years fixed by contract.

The British ship *Ann Pilcairn*, from Liverpool, had put into Valparaiso for repairs, and to enable her Captain to get medical advice for injuries received in a gale. The *Crusader*, with guano, from Baker's Island, for Hamburgh, had also put into Valparaiso in distress. Seven ships were loading guano at Baker's Island.

Business in Valparaiso continues extremely dull. In exports there is a complete stagnation. Flour is dull, without sales or change in prices, the demand for export having ceased. Barley sold as low as $2 the fanega, and even the seller of this was considered fortunate. Fresh cargoes are expected from San Francisco, upon which the shippers will be great losers. There is no demand for American Lumber. Bar Copper, $16 cash. There is a plentiful supply of Quicksilver in market, from San Francisco. Freights for England, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; to Hamburg, £5 10s.; to the United States, $16 per English ton. Exchange on London, 90 days, 44½d. per dollar; on the United States, 90 days, 13 to 14 per cent., nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Accounts from Mendoza to the latter part of August represent that active preparations are making to renew hostilities between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy. On the 23d of July Buenos Ayres had in all 20,000 men ready for the war, and would invade Santa Fé within six weeks. She has 3,000 men at work upon her fortifications. So great is the enthusiasm in Buenos Ayres that mere children wish to enroll themselves. There is not a single student in the University—all have taken up arms.

The commercial situation of Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy was never worse, and will not improve while the present quarrel lasts.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 21st, bringing dates to the middle of the month from the Central American States. There is no news worth noting from any of these little Republics.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is expected to amount to from 100 to 110 thousand quintals this year, being a very good yield.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AN ARMORY FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A stated meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday evening, the President, Mr. Morgan Jones, in the Chair.

The Board rescinded a resolution heretofore adopted, establishing a public pound in the Nineteenth Ward. The Board directed the Croton Aqueduct Board to pave Broadway from Seventeenth to Twenty-third-street and its junction at Fifth-avenue, with trap block pavement. An amendment to compel property-owners to pay half the expense was lost. A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Second Regiment Armory, New-York State Militia, now at the seat of war, to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, (new,) and transferring the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, (new,) to Lafayette Hall.

A minority report was received from the Committee on Advertising, suggesting a radical change in the present method of Corporation advertising. According to the report signed by Mr. Hogan, the present organs employed by the Corporation are obscure, of limited circulation, and utterly fail in giving the necessary information relative to Corporation matters to the general public. The minority report then designates the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Metropolitan Record* as suitable Corporation papers, all other journals to be excluded. The majority of the Committee asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The matter was made a special order for Monday evening next.

The Board concurred in designating the polling-places for the ensuing election, in the several Wards.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller reported that of the last issue of Central Park stock authorized by the Common Council, there had been issued the sum of $131,000, leaving a balance to be issued of $119,000.

The Comptrol ler reported that he had disbursed to the families of volunteers, during the month of September, the sum of $93,542 50. This amount is taken from the half-million appropriated by the Common Council.

A resolution was adopted, permitting owners of property on Chambers and intersecting streets to connect with sewers in said streets.

The Board adjourned till Monday evening next.

THE STREET-OPENING FRAUDS.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the frauds supposed to exist in street-openings in this City, met at the office of the Chairman, corner of Broadway and Park-place, yesterday afternoon.

Public Administrator Russell was sworn, but testified that he knew nothing of the matters under investigation.

Supervisor Tweed was sworn and testified that he was one of the Board of Supervisors; he had acted as Commissioner for opening streets for the past four years; had been a Commissioner on the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Sixty-eighth and Eighty-second streets; acted on the Worth-street Commission in 1857; the Commissioners had their office at the corner of Broadway and Dey-streets; occupied the office for about a year, and was not on any other Commission during that time; the report for the opening of Worth-street was confirmed about two years ago. He had acted as Commissioner, on the opening of Sixty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets at the same time; received his appointment, which was unsolicited from the Supreme Court; this (latter) Commission was in existence for two years; Mr. J. W. Barker was the first clerk, and was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Ruggles, Jr.; Wm. Campbell acted as messenger; they drew their warrants direct, and were not paid by the Commission; a large amount of stationery was used, purchased by Mr. Burchell; could not tell how long it took to make up the report; it would have taken one man a year; should think it covered about ten reams of paper; could not tell the names of the Commissioners who acted at the opening of Sixty-eighth-street; their office was at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street; Mr. Henry C. Bronson acted as clerk; the rent of the room was about $200; had no legal adviser at that time; it was not the duty of the Clerk to make up the report of the Commission; the Commission for the opening of Sixty-fifth-street had been in existence about ten months, and have not yet concluded their labors; their rooms were in Duane-street; while opening Sixty-eighth-street the rooms of the Commission were in the same building with the Corporation Counsel; the Commission for Sixty-eighth-street lasted about nine months; that of Eighty-second-street about five months.

Mr. Bronson was directed to make up the report in the Sixty-eighth-street opening by the Commissioners. The Commission had 120 meetings, some of which occupied three or four hours' time, and some but one hour. It was the duty of the Clerk to be in the office from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and Mr. Tweed had always found Mr. Bronson there during those hours. The Clerk's compensation for the opening of Eighty-second-street was $300.

The report of the Commission on the opening of Fifty-ninth-street had just been confirmed; the Commission had been sitting nearly ten months. $300 rent had been paid.

In answer to an inquiry by the Chairman, Mr. Tweed stated that he could not tell how Mr. Bronson managed to act as Clerk of the Commission, as Clerk in the Street Department, and in the Corporation Counsel's Office at the same time.

For acting on the North-street Commission, Mr. Tweed received $2,300. Mr. Ruggles, who had been absent part of the time acting as Canal Commissioner, received $1,200. After some further unimportant testimony, the examination was adjourned till Saturday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New Steamboat for Cuba.—The new steamboat, *Nuestra Señora De Regla*, built by John Eccles, is now completed, and is lying at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. It is one of the finest boats ever built at our ship-yards, and is destined for Cuba. It is intended to ply between certain landings in the vicinity of Havana. The cabins attract a great deal of attention from visitors, by reason of the beautiful manner in which they are decorated. They are lined on either side with paintings, representing scenery in all parts of the world. These views are finely executed in oil, and reflect great credit on the artist, Mr. Henry Bosse, of this City. Mr. Bosse decorated the two Brazilian steamers which were built in this City, and which left here in the forepart of August last. New-York may justly be proud of her ship-builders and artists, if the workmanship and decorations of these boats are to be regarded as specimens.

The Greenwich-street Infanticide.—The police yesterday succeeded in arresting the physician who produced the death of an infant by suffocation at No. 334 Greenwich-street. He is not named Wilson, as was stated in the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, upon the testimony of the mother of the child, but he is known as Dr. Charles Cosel, living at No. 57 Second-street. This is not the first occasion upon which the prisoner has found himself in difficulty for alleged malpractice of his profession. He admitted to Coroner Jackman that he attended Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and said also that he had no fear as to the result of the charge against him. He was willing to give bail to answer the action of the Grand Jury, but on the Coroner refusing to accept a surety in less than $10,000, the accused confessed his inability to furnish a bondsman for that amount, and consequently was sent to the Tombs.

The Mulberry-street Murder.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Timothy Sullivan, a native of Ireland, 41 years of age, who died from injuries received on Wednesday night during the progress of a brawl at the tenement-house No. 41 Mulberry-street. The particulars of the occurrence were published in the Times yesterday, and the evidence fully corroborated the report. The jury declared that death was occasioned by Michael Sullivan and his son-in-law, John Connolly, and Julia Connolly, the daughter and wife of the accused parties, was held as an accessory. Michael Sullivan and the woman were committed for trial. The man Connolly is missing. He is said to have enlisted and gone to Washington.

Evening Schools.—It will be perceived by an advertisement in another column of the Times, that the Evening Schools, under the care of the Board of Education, commence on Monday evening next. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to these Schools, as being almost the only means of obtaining an education for those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. The total number of pupils registered in these schools during the term ending Dec. 24, 1860, was 15,567, of which 10,752 were males, and 4,815 were females. The average attendance for the same period was 8,814, of which 5,342 were males, and 2,971 were females. Schools are established in twenty of the twenty-two Wards in the City, and it is believed that the attendance during the ensuing term will be greatly in excess of any former period.

Not the Man.—Dr. William H. Wilson, who resides at No. 6 Second-street, denies in the most positive and emphatic terms that he has any connection with the physician of that name designated by Mrs. Mary Ann Baker as being guilty of the murder of her child, the cause of whose death was investigated by Coroner Jackman on Thursday. Dr. Wilson was in the battle of Bull Run, acting as Assistant Surgeon of the New-York Second Regiment, and reached this City only on Tuesday, having been released on parole.

The Cataline Arson Case.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The examination in the case of the steamboat *Cataline* arson, was resumed yesterday, before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

John Hartley Churchill, of No. 131 East Thirty-ninth-street, deposed as follows: I am a chemist; I have been engaged in experiments in water-gas in France and in this country; I have read the evidence of the engineer of the *Cataline* as given in the newspapers.

Q.—Will you state in what way a flame as described by the engineer of the *Cataline*, issuing from the furnace doors, could be caused. A.—Upon reading the principal facts as stated by the engineer, I find that the damper was closed; that he was lowering his steam at the time; when the engineer first saw the flame, he says it was eight or ten feet high, and kept issuing in a steady stream, and that while he was watching it the wood-work caught; the nature of the flame was gaseous and blue; these facts prove the existence of water-gas, or the duration of the flame, or steady generation of color; why it proves water-gas and not "back-draught," is because the flame was continuous; a back-draught could only have been to a limited extent with the damper closed; this shows that there was water-gas and nothing else; the way in which the engineer closed the damper and then reopened it is exactly such as would be most favorable to the production of water-gas; the carbonic acid confined over the hot coals would decompose, producing carbonic oxide; the carbonic oxide and steam in the same situation would act upon each other, and the steam would decompose; all the facts observed by the engineer are consistent with the theory of the existence of water gas with air for fuel.

On cross-examination the same testimony was repeated.

The counsel for the defence then proceeded to argue the question of jurisdiction.

The Justice admitted that, as a State magistrate, it was conceded that he had no jurisdiction in the case.

Council continued to argue upon his second point, that the Justice had no jurisdiction as a United States Commissioner in the case of a crime having been committed within the jurisdiction of another State. Besides, such authority could not be conferred upon a Commissioner of the United States. He also argued that this vessel was navigating the waters of Virginia, adding that the *Cataline* was not a vessel of war, but was hired merely by the Government, and not owned by it. He waived, however, the claims of jurisdiction, preferring that the prisoner be discharged by the Justice, instead of having any decision as to jurisdiction. The evidence in the case was such as to establish the innocense of the prisoner, which was a very good reason for the discharge asked for.

Mr. Sedewick, for the prosecution, summed up in a few remarks.

Justice Quackenbush reserved his decision in the case.

Nominations of the Tax-Payers' Union Party.

The nominating Committee of the Tax-payers' Union Convention have agreed upon and will report the following candidates for confirmation at a regular meeting of the delegates, to be held at the Law Library of the University of the City of New-York, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, (Dem.)

Justices of the Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff, (Rep.,) John M. Barbour, (Dem.)

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, (Dem.)

Justice of the Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr., (Rep.)

Sheriff—Frederick L. Vultée, (Dem.)

County Clerk—Elijah F. Purdy, (Dem.)

District-Attorney—John Sedgwick, (Rep.)

Supervisor—Alexander T. Stewart.

Coroners—Martyn Payne, M. D., LL.D., (Rep.,) James R. Wood, M. D., (Rep.,) Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., (Dem.,) Henry M. Cohen, M. D., (Dem.)

Charter Convention.

ACTION AS TO PUBLISHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

The regular meeting of this body was held yesterday, at 3 P. M., Mr. Fromme in the Chair, and after reading the minutes, the various Standing Committees were called, but each one, through their Chairman, reported progress. A communication from the Trustees of the Northern and other Dispensaries, in reply to a report from the City Inspector, tendering all the information at their command, with a view to an improvement in the sanitary condition of the City, was received.

Mr. Purser moved that all communications from Departments or other public organizations, on the subject of changes in the City Charter, shall be printed for the examination of the Board, but it was opposed by several members as tending to incur a useless expense, without any proportionate benefit, and was finally adopted, with an amendment that they be first submitted to the Board.

The Committee recommend that the publication be continued in the *Transcript* at present rates, and the proceedings be also published in one daily morning and evening paper.

A long debate arose on the resolution to publish in one morning and one evening paper, which was ended by laying it on the table. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was called on for such information as he might suggest, with reference to the Fire Department. Several other resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and the Board adjourned until next Friday, at 3 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Operations—Bank of Lexington Bills—Improvement in Business—Heavy Railroad Freights.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Public interest in this section—and, in fact throughout the whole Northwest—continues to centre in our military operations in Missouri. Even the Army of the Potomac is of secondary consideration, [illegible] tion among all classes. We expected great things of Fremont. His appointment to the command of the Department of the West, created an enthusiasm which scarcely any other event could have done. He has not come up to public expectations. The result at Lexington has created a general feeling of sadness and disappointment, which it will require a thorough and complete vindication, or a splendid victory, to eradicate. But we are hopeful. We are still confident. But that there is apprehension cannot be denied. We await with trembling anxiety each day's developments.

The new State Camp of Instruction has been located on the old United States Fair grounds at Cottage Grove, about half a mile south of the city limits. The military district embraces twenty-eight of the northern counties of the State. There are six regiments that will go into camp from this city, viz.: Douglas Brigade—Second Regiment, Yates Phalanx, Wilson's Fusileers, Brackett's Cavalry, Chicago Legion, and McClellan Brigade. There are about 3,000 men enlisted in these regiments. Notwithstanding the need in the West, a company of artillery, 150 strong, left this city on Tuesday evening for the Potomac. But we learn that the Wisconsin Eighth, in camp at Madison, has been ordered to Missouri. No more troops from any of the Western States should be sent to Washington. They are all imperatively demanded for service in Kentucky and Missouri.

$2,500 of the missing Bank of Lexington bills turned up in this city yesterday, in the hands of Henry Brandner, a returned soldier of the Irish Brigade. He was spending money lavishly, when the police seized his plie.

Signs of the improvement of business continue to multiply. Our Public Schools are full to overflowing. Rush Medical College commenced its annual session this week with a large student list. Prof. Brainard is delivering a preliminary course on Medical Surgery. Chicago University opens with a large Freshman Class. Our wholesale and retail dealers are busy, and a heavy Fall trade is upon them. Our shipyards have all the orders they can fill. Good dwellings are scarce and in demand, and real estate has commenced moving again; and what is a good indication is, that transactions are mainly based upon cash. The credit system has, for the time, at least, been exploded—that is, the general, indiscriminate credit which formerly entered into all our commercial transactions. Currency of the best description is abundant. Exchange on New-York, instead of being from 5 to 15 per cent. under our wild cat system, is at par @¼ per cent. premium. The Grain trade still continues heavy. The past week shows the following footings: Receipts: Flour, 52,133 bbls.; wheat, 1,103,481 bushels; corn, 851,381 bushels; oats, 26,032 bush. Shipments: Flour, 36,261 bbls.; wheat, 796,365 bush.; corn, 941,638 bush.; Oats, 22,197 bush. In store, Sept. 28: Flour, 5,881 bbls.; wheat, 715,261 bush.; corn, 1,632,121 bush.; oats, 178,261 bush. There has been an active demand for beef cattle on Government account, and about 4,000 head have been taken during the week. The arrivals were 6,238; of live hogs, 9,386.

The railroads are now doing a heavy freighting business eastward. The high charges on the Lakes have thrown a large amount upon the trunk lines, and the receipts for October will show favorably on the right side. The rolling stock on the Central and Southern is taxed to its full capacity, and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne is not far behind. The passenger traffic, too, is looking up. Our hotel arrival lists are quite large, and show that this branch of business is better than it has been for the last two years. The railroads are passing through this City a large amount of warlike implements for Missouri. The last consignment consisted of eight heavy guns for the river gun-boats.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego; A. Doak, of London; A. Crocker, of Massachusetts; J. M. F. Locke, of the United States Army; E. P. Ross and family, of Auburn; G. W. McClellan and family, of Washington, and D. Ottinger, of the United States Navy, and lady, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Capt. Barke, of the U. S. Army; S. B. Wharton, S. W. Cogg, J. H. King and J. T. Harris, of the U. S. Navy; Col. H. K. Visle, of Buffalo; C. K. Dimond, of Iowa, and W. L. O'Brien, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Williams and son, of Massachusetts; Judge Ames, of Boston; Capt. C. H. Davis and Lieut. Sprason, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. S. R. Roe, of West Point; Prof. W. J. Smith and Rev. Jno. Mayo, of Bath, and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, from England; G. Ward, T. Day, H. P. Mead and H. Y. Philiinter, of H. B. M. ship *Rinaldo*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count Rosaloff, from Washington, and H. C. Blossom and family, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the International Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon and lady, of Hartford, and F. S. Kinney and lady, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Neat and Artistic are those beautiful Hats of the Fall style, just issued by Knox, of Broadway, who is the pioneer in producing a Hat which suits the features, and makes a man look well. His store, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is fully supplied with a general assortment of coverings for the head, but none are prettier than his last issue for the Fall season.

[Advertisement.]

A Splendid Victory.—The prize medal awarded by the New-York State Agricultural Society for Pyle's O. K. Soap. Great efforts were made by sundry manufacturers, but the judges decided that Pyle's was truly "O. K." Every housekeeper will do likewise after trying it. Sold by grocers everywhere. James Pyle, manufacturer, No. 345 Washington-street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystallized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Dr. Andreth's Pills Act as a Stimulus, re-establishing the power of digestion and excretion. In the colds and influenzas now prevalent, no safer or better medicine can be used. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union-square.

The Sewing Machine to which the first premium was awarded over all the leading machines in the market at the Ohio State Fair, just held at Dayton, is the new Lock-Stitch Machine just produced by Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. It may be seen at No. 498 Broadway, and is a great improvement on all other Lock-Stitch Machines.

Undershirts and Drawers, SILK, BUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes, At the old established stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW. IRA PEREGO & SONS.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Personal attendance on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions compounded with care.

Bridgewater Paint, Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane. W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. NO. 505 BROADWAY. $30. $30.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 6th-av.

MARRIED.

Sorchan—Lachaise.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Marius A. Sorchan to Caroline N. Lachaise.

Baldwin—Palmer.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. S. Howland, J. Tappan de la Baldwin, of New-York, to Agnes M. daughter of Wm. Pitt Palmer.

Schlesinger—Oppenheimer.—On Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Frederick G. Schlesinger to Ophelia Oppenheimer.

Whitney—Beaty.—At Home, on Friday, Sept. 27, by Rev. [illegible], Charles L. Whitney to Mary E. Beaty, [illegible].

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] to Mary E. [illegible].

Sumner—De Witt.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Oct. 3, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, D. D., Mr. George E. Sumner, of this City, to Miss Kate Van Vleit, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Murdock.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 4, John G. Murdock, aged 62 years, 3 months and 24 days. The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law Edward L. Bull, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Christopher-st.

[illegible], Sarah Nack, daughter of the late [illegible]. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 46 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

Gardner.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 4, after a short illness, Henry P. Gardner.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 253 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Monk.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Adelia E. Monk, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Catherine D. Monk, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her grandmothers, C. Jarvis and Eliza Monk, are requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 1st-st.

Chatellier.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Joseph I. Chatellier, aged 9 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 577 Broome-st.

Gahagan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Mary E., daughter of Francis K. Gahagan, deceased, in the 12th year of her age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Portland-av., near Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

Dock.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Elisabeth Dock, widow of the late James Dock, aged 57 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 6 Hanson-place, this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

King.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Friday morning, Oct. 4, of inflammation of the brain, Sarah Platt Doremus, infant daughter of Dr. E. D. and Henrietta H. King, aged 8 months.

Waldron.—In Nyack, Rockland County, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, John D. Waldron, aged 59 years and 5 months.

Bowden.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, of typhoid fever, Rev. James S. Bowden.

Such of his relatives and friends as desire to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery, will find carriages in attendance at the foot of Harrison-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 618 Broadway, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother F. G. John O. Murdock.

S. S. Day, Jr., N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 623.—Oct. 4, 1861.
31, 36, 2, 32, 10, 57, 73, 29, 37, 15, 11, 33, 24.

Kentucky, Class 524.—Oct. 4, 1861.
40, 64, 36, 76, 23, 1, 5, 62, 8, 57, 4, 71, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



Boynton's Self-Cleaning Gas-tight and Portable Furnaces; Parlor Heaters, Baltimore Fire-place Heaters, Littlefield's celebrated Railway Coal Burners, Portable Ovens, Registers, Ventilators, American Kitcheners, Morning Star and Pierce Ranges, McGregor Store and parlor Stoves; Cook and Office Stoves, for sale cheap for cash by EDWARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 289 Canal-st., New-York.

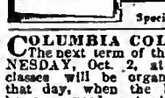
Send for descriptive Circular.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, VERY LOW, AT G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 416 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! WHAT PAYS!

It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.

An experience of thirty years in one place, viz: Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.



WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

Columbia College Law School.—The next term of this Institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 37 Lafayette-place. The classes will be organized at 4 o'clock P. M., of that day, when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission to the school may be made

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and make herself useful; advertiser is willing and obliging; reference if required. Call for 3 days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewer for an excellent girl that has been in her family some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. Dr. ANDREWS, No. 152 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 127 East 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, with the best of City references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer, if required; will be found fully competent for either of the above; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A NO. 1 assisted by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call or address 251 West 36th-st., near 8th-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands French and English cooking; best of City reference; will go out by the day; prefers a private family. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 91 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; are sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City references from their last places. They can be seen until suited at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable women; one as cook and to assist in the washing if required, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPE-rienced, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in England, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages, $6 a month; City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a first-class cook; lived two years in her last situation; is perfectly neat and clean; wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing, if required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; has a good City reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY Welsh Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors from Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. She has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A STEADY, COMpetent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking after the English, American and French style; will assist in washing; has lived in some of the most respectable families. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, with situations together; they both understand their business perfectly; also, washing and ironing; have the best City reference; they are both Protestants. Can be seen at No. 689 Broadway, near Houston-st., up stairs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two steady, competent girls—one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen and well recommended at the residence of their present employer, No. 321 5th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a good, respectable servant, a situation; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to work and make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a family for the Winter; she is also capable of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles. First-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; does up linens in style; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, good baker; has the best of City reference; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 103 West 38th-st., near 4th-av., room No. 6, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, and wants her little girl, 9 years old, with her; would go for small wages, in a good home; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 15 Vanderuilt-av., between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Protestant woman who understands her business in cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry, or will take a cook's situation in a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French finting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 51 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, for a young American woman, a situation in a comfortable family, where the care of one or two children, or some light employment will earn a home and such other benefits as merit may deserve. This is an easy opportunity to mitigate the hardships of the times to one who feels them sorely. Address F. G. H., *Times* Office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 9 8th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 197 3d-av., three doors above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl 21 has a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best reference given; can be seen at No. 39 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has six years' reference from her last place; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; will be found civil and obliging. A good home in preference to high wages. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. No objections to country. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary, or in an institution, or in a private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and capable of the entire charge. She would have no objection to travel with a lady or a family. She has had several years of practical experience. The best of City reference given. Address, for one week, M. Y., or call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, competent young woman, of industrious habits, wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are capable, honest and trustworthy, as their recommendations will verify. Address FRANK, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as gardener, who has had several years experience in this country; has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables and perfectly understands hot and cold graperies, also the growing of pine-apples and laying out of gentlemen's places and gardening in general; the very best of references given. Address T. R., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THOROugh practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS AN engagement; has a thorough knowledge of the culture of grapes under glass, &c., greenhouse plants, kitchen and flower gardens, and, in a word, is a superior gardener in its departments; is married, with a small family. Address GARDENER, No. 16 East 31st-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by man and wife. The man understands gardening, is a good groom and careful driver. His wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Both will be found satisfactory to any one who may require their services. Can give the best of references from last and former employers. Any commands will address G. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who is not afraid of work; is a first-rate waiter; would go to the country; has the very best of City reference for the last 9 years for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, or address JAMES, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, or at No. 372 6th-av., in the drug-store, corner 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, City or country; would go where a plain cook is kept; has had good practice in getting up dinners and suppers here and in Europe. Can be seen two days at No. 26 East 19th-st., or a note addressed WAITER, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at H. A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, G. E., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, somewhat familiar with the trade, wishes a situation where his services, being tried, may prove ample evidence of his capacity. Best references. Address PARTON, French's Hotel, Room No. 177.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, on a small place at Greenwich, Conn., a young, single, strong, sober man, with unexceptionable reference, may apply immediately to No. 25 William-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A first-class boarding-house; one that has a knowledge of cabinet and upholstering work preferred. Apply, from 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 49 West 31st-st.

HARNESS MAKERS AND STITCHERS wanted, on military work, in a good airy and commodious shop. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; understands French fluting and all kinds of lace; also, gentlemen and ladies' washing; has the best of City references for character and capability. Apply at No. 158 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE EDUcation is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. DE B., 78 Houston-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary in the South. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F. Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.: Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 699 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the highest branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN (PARISIAN) HAVING his evenings disengaged, would like to find a few pupils desirous of learning the French language. Terms low. Address, for a week, B. A. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, as governor of an institution, for the English branches, principally arithmetic and composition. Good and promptly paid salary. Apply on Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoons, at No. 72 West 24th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED—A LADY DEsires a situation as daily or resident governess to young children, or companion to a lady and take charge of a niece; is willing to travel. Call, or address R. J. H., No. 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess. She teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 52 West 18th-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, FULL OR EXTRA SIZED, well-furnished house, on Union or Madison-squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto, to be occupied as a first-class boarding-house, with a select family. Reference and full security given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH.—A COUNTRY SEAT within 15 miles of the City Hall, with at least ten acres of land. Address A. X. T., Box No 131 *Times* Office, giving full description. Brokers are requested not to answer.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Twelve to twenty miles from New-York, near a railroad depôt; about 60 acres of good land. House, barn and out-buildings must be in good order. Possession given about April 1. Wanted for some years. Address, with full particulars, H. Y. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for one week.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 152 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 46 and 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.

FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS.—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payable half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty board ing pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black.	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Irving & Phinney's, 48 Walker-st., or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department: Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 686 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEARD and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SUBURBAN-HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This old first-class school for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good school at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam-heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 325 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 36 West 45th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 19th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 667 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.

The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the School-houses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils

FREE OF CHARGE.

Applications for admissions must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1.	No. 33 Rose-st.
5th.	44.	Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23.	City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	36.	Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30.	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13.	Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40.	Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32.	West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av
21st.	49.	Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51.	Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School-Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14.	Oliver-st., near Cherry.
5th.	24.	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	15.	Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14th.	5.	Mott-st., near Spring.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	19.	Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18th.	50.	Twentieth-st., near Third-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	33.	Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21st.	14.	Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

No. 2 Laurens-st., near Broome—males and females.
Seventeenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.—males and females.

The Term of all the Schools aforesaid commences on MONDAY, Oct. 7, and continues eighteen weeks, exclusive of the usual Holiday vacation.
By order of the Board of Education,
THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 28th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Orford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages, music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—For parents seeking Schools for their children, for Trustees and others wanting Teachers, and for Teachers wishing introductions to teach. N. B. A few vacancies for Boarding Pupils in a first-class City Seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian French and Music, at very low rates. RICE & ANDREWS.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York; location healthy. Pupils are under the imm

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 1¾-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 62 by 66 inches, and weigh 6¾ p. . s.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 60 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
800 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 56 inches, and weigh 3¾ pounds.
1000 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 52 by 56 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
200 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 48 by 56 inches, and weigh 3¾ pounds.
100 pairs 3¼-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
400 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2¾-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
400 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 48 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 56 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
120 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
800 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. tayed list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
200 do. 3-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 4-4 do. do.
50 do. 5-4 do. do.
100 do. 4-4 woolen do.
800 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
20,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
100,000 do. osnaburgs.
2,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
25,000 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
2,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
20,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting do.
2,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 20.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

275 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
60 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 casket-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (5 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
275 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
70 do. 8-quart do.
275 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
300 do. shears.
125 do. grubbing hoes.
25 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire stools.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *first day of October next.* The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids or furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out at each and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861. }

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTImate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 81, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Mucvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine, modern oil-paintings, comprising Marines, Landscapes, Exteriors, Cattle pieces, &c., &c., among which will be found several GUARANTEED ORIGINALS, viz:

AN EXTERIOR, by DE BRACKELIER.
AN EXTERIOR, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
MOONLIGHT, by KERRYMANS.
LANDSCAPE, by ROESSELS.

Also many others by well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine paintings is invited to the same.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber and library suites, side-boards, book-cases, etageres, wardrobes, work-tables, extension tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to an auxiliary decree of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respec. vely, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

TO CONFECTIONERS, HOTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire invoice of French fancy boxes, sugared fruits, elegant cartes pieces, &c., to decorate tables, green fruits, chocolate figures from the celebrated house of Masson of Paris; flowers and vases, pastilloge vases, with grapes, temples, bouquet, &c., for dinner parties, numbers and letters of all sizes for military, cordial dragees, fruits, extracts miniature champagne, trunks, paper boxes, &c., Pates de fole gras of various numbers, and other articles for decorations of tables, &c. The above were received direct from Paris, with directions to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Can be examined on the morning of sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the Captain's Exchange Hotel, No. 431 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, household furniture contained in the above restaurant and hotel, consisting of a general assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture, iron bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, chairs, carpets, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, oil-cloths, stoves, mirrors, curtains, sheets and napkins, China and glassware, restaurant tables and table wares, very fine bar fixtures and counter, clocks, paintings and engravings, kitchen wares, and other articles without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mahogany and other chairs, suites in haircloth, centre and other tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, book-stands, pier, mantle and other glasses, cook stoves, mattresses, feather beds, two Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, oil-cloths, blankets, comforters, bedding, cutlery, &c., by order of JAMES WHITING, Attorney. Also, a large quantity of Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10½ o'clock, salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the contents of a first-class private house, which will be removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rich rosewood parlor and chamber suites, French plate mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, together with all the kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c., with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, AT 7 O'CLOCK.
PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of choice Theological and Classical Books. Also, a large variety of valuable standard works in general, miscellaneous literature, &c. For particulars, see catalogue.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL DEVLIN is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

DANIEL DEVLIN, JONATHAN OGDEN,
CHARLES C. HUDSON, STEPHEN W. JESSUP,
RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, JOHN DEVLIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of DEVLIN & CO.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
JONATHAN OGDEN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861. STEPHEN W. JESSUP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, WILLIAM KING and JAMES BROWN, under the firm of KING & BROWN, in the business of manufacturing and selling looped skirts, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by Mr. KING, who is for that purpose authorized to sign the name of the firm and of each partner.

WM. KING.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861. JAMES BROWN.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.,

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 821 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR. WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st., or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 25, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF Ethereal, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine: $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of 'toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original, such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Size of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery and Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomacace or Scurvy	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels have been built at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—ensurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that was portable stolen. The Secessionists were so exasperated that he was compelled to leave town. He again went into the country, but after MULLIGAN'S surrender, it became too hot for him even there, and he made his way up to St. Joseph, and thence by way of Quincy to this city.

Mr. CLEMHAD says that the whole country in Northwestern Missouri is up, and flocking by hundreds to PRICE'S camp. Their arms are of every description, the shot-gun being the weapon of a large proportion of these new recruits. He is of opinion that, incidding HARDEE'S, MCCULLOCH'S and JEFF. THOMPSON'S columns, which are marching to form a junction with PRICE, that FREMONT will have from 100,000 to 150,000 to encounter. He thinks his only hope is to fall back, concentrate, intrench, and act on the defensive.

However, before this reaches you, there may be a decided leap of all these uncertainties, and a victory or defeat to chronicle—the former, I verily believe, notwithstanding all the croakings.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Jefferson City, makes the following criticisms on Gen. FREMONT'S dispatch to the War Department announcing the surrender of Lexington. He writes:

In the first place, SIGEL had only 1,140 men, all told, instead of 4,000. What could such a handful have done against 30,000 men? Second, the reinforcement under SIGEL was *not dispatched by Fremont's orders at all, but by Gen. Pope, who was at St. Joseph at the time he heard of Col. Mulligan's dilemma.*

Gen. POPE ordered Sigel employed clearing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road of bridge burners and cut throats. With his limited force he had cleaned North Missouri for the second time. While superintending the repairing of the Platte Bridge, the scene of the late disaster, news came that PRICE was advancing on MULLIGAN. He did not wait for orders from St. Louis, but forthwith sent a messenger ranger to Gen. SIGEL, who was repairing bridges on the North Missouri Railroad, to hasten what troops he could, and proceed with all haste to Lexington. SIGEL acted with as much promptness as possible, and got within three and a half miles of him on Thursday, when he learned that the steamboats had fallen into the enemy's hands and that an ambuscade awaited him. The alternative was placed before him, either to go forward into certain destruction, or retreat and save his command. He wisely chose the latter, countermarched to Richmond, then turned west and pushed on to Liberty Landing, secured a steamboat there, embarked his forces and baggage, and went up the river to Wyandotte, where he landed his troops.

Meanwhile Gen. POPE dispatched Col. SMITH, of the Illinois Sixteenth to form a junction with Col. SCOTT'S Third Iowa Regiment, and with such Home Guards as could be procured, to make a forced march south, get between the river and a body of 4,000 rebels, whom POPE had driven out of St. Joseph, who were beginning to join PRICE at Lexington, prevent their crossing, and capture or disperse them, and then march down the river opposite to Lexington, cross over to MULLIGAN'S steamers and reinforce the garrison.

It will be recollected that the Iowa regiment attacked the rebels at Blue Mills Landing without awaiting for Col. SMITH to come up, were defeated and fell back, and that the rebels made good their position with PRICE, adding 4,000 to his Army. Next day SIGEL marched down the river towards Lexington, but learned on the way that MULLIGAN'S boats had fallen into the hands of the enemy, which rendered his further advance useless. Gen. POPE could do nothing more; he had exhausted all his means and was at the end of his tether.

Gen. FREMONT, in his dispatch, speaks of LANE'S success in the Southwest and DAVIS' in the Southeast, with upwards of 11,000 men, who could not get to Lexington in time. *The actual truth is, that neither* LANE *nor* DAVIS *were ordered to reinforce* MULLIGAN. DAVIS *was in this city until Sept. 24, three days after the capitulation.* He had been here for three weeks, with five to eight thousand men. *He never stirred a peg; he says he had no orders to march his troops to Lexington.* There was abundance of time to have gone up the river by boats, or to have taken the Pacific railroad to Sedalia and then marched on Lexington, had orders been promptly given. There was time enough to have sent several thousand troops from Rolla and St. Louis to Sedalia, had the order been given when Gen. FREMONT was notified that PRICE was marching on Lexington; and if it was deemed impracticable to reinforce him, there was time enough to have ordered MULLIGAN to cross the river and save his command from being hemmed in and captured. There is another fact that should be made known to the people of the West. When Gen. HUNTER reported himself at the palace on Chatteau-avenue, a week before PRICE reached Lexington, Gen. FREMONT proposed to him to take command of a division of troops to start from Rolla and march on Springfield. Gen. HUNTER pointed out that PRICE was proceeding north with 20,000 to 30,000 men, with the view either of destroying MULLIGAN at Lexington, or of capturing Leavenworth and plundering the surrounding country. *He requested* FREMONT *to let him proceed to Jefferson, thence to Sedalia, and with* 12,000 *to 15,000 Federal troops to make a forced march to Warrensburg, get into* PRICE'S *rear, and either force him to fight a battle or disperse. No regard was paid to this advice.* Gen. HUNTER was ordered to Rolla, where he remained a week; he was then ordered to Jefferson to await orders, where he has been since the 22d, waiting for the orders.

As to Gen. LANE, no one knew exactly where he was. The last reliable information placed him in Bates County, Mo., at the head of ten or twelve hundred men. There is no probability that he ever received an order from Government to go to the aid of MULLIGAN, and it is extremely doubtful whether such an order ever was sent. Gen. FREMONT says that he is taking the field himself, and hopes to destroy PRICE'S Army. The country most profoundly concurs with him in that hope. J. M.

GEN. LANE'S SUCCESS AT OSCEOLA.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 28.

From O. A. BASSETT, Esq., who arrived yesterday from Fort Scott, we learn that Gen. LANE has been completely successful in his forced march upon Osceola.

After his victory in Papinsville, already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair County, Mo., a distance of twenty miles.

The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned to the ground, and the immense supply train of RAINS and PRICE captured.

This train was between two and three miles in length, contained all the supplies and equipage of RAINS and PRICE, and $100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. LANE is now on his way back, and may soon be expected in this vicinity.

MCCULLOCH is still near Fort Scott, and his men swear they are bound for Kanas.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The Bulletin says that a gentleman, recently from Bowling Green, states that the military authorities there had notified the Sheriff of Warren County not to pay any more money into the State Treasury.

Gen. BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, taking arms wherever they could find them.

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's notice to come into Kentucky.

A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville, and remain there.

Some mercenary Unionists are finding Army employments for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable evidence of yielding to secession.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* of the 2d inst., says that 800 or 1,000 rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and 400 Union troops, under Capt. JACKSON, were falling back to Henderson.

Reports are also in circulation that Gen. BUCKNER with 5,000 rebel troops would attack Spotsville on Thursday.

It is also rumored that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is retreating towards Barboursville.

The proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature are unimportant.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 3,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct 4.

Gen. WOOL will proceed to Washington to-night. He will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. MANSFIELD, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined at the Rip Raps were this morning released by Gen. WOOL, and restored to duty.

There has been daily, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the last two weeks.

The steamer *Wm. Selden* came down to-day. She was seized by the Confederates last Spring. Her presence at Old Point has excited considerable feeling. She brought some fifty refugees, men, women and children, from Norfolk, who were sent back, no having been supplied with the requisite papers.

HENRY MARSHALL, of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Col. CAMERON, returned by the *Pilot*, and will proceed to Washington to-night.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GEN. REYNOLDS RECONNOITERING LEE'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial:*

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, Oct. 3.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier-Gen. REYNOLD'S Brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second, and portions of six Indiana regiments, the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Foruteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth, together with detachments of BRACKEN'S Indiana, ROBINSON'S Ohio, and GREENFIELD'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of HOWE'S Regular, LOOMIS' Michigan, DAUM'S Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnoisance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar River, twelve miles distant.

Col. FORD'S Thirty-second Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column.

THE EXPEDITION IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS.

At 8 o'clock their pickets retreated after firing an ineffectual volley.

KIMBALL'S Fifteenth Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a place for LOOMIS' Battery. AMMEN'S Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

LOOMIS' Battery getting in position, supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, but who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana, with a loss of seven killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

HOWE'S Battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of their wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of their guns.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortification, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana rendered efficient service in scouting the moutains before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory.

The enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. It will not, however, fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on a slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns. We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoisance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be ascertained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

Gen. ANDERSON and Cols. JOHNSON, JACKSON and OLIVER commanded the rebels.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Resident of New-Orleans—The Manner of his Escape—Estimates of the Rebel Force—Business, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with URIEL WRIGHT, Esq., who arrived in this city yesterday, from New-Orleans. He is no relation, I believe, to the "reliable gentleman" who has so frequently been heard from as coming from Richmond; but one formerly well known in Buffalo as a gentleman of character and respectability. He has resided in New-Orleans for several years, engaged in the grocery and commission business, and has ever been an unwavering Union man. He was obliged, however, a few months since, so far to compromise matters as to enter the Home Guards, with the alternative of leaving, or worse. Having a friend high in military office, he was assured that he should never be called upon for active service. But this friend was ordered to Virginia, and in about two weeks after he had left, the company in which WRIGHT was enrolled received orders for Missouri. Being an active, healthy man, in the prime of life, he had no excuse for not going, and could not get off. Go he must, or take the consequences, which in the Confederacy are not very light. He therefore determined to escape. In this he was favored by his partner, although a violent secessionist. He purchased WRIGHT'S share of the business for about half its value, for which he paid in gold. WRIGHT went to a military tailor and ordered a Major's uniform. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with elaborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead County, Ark., and the other to Ben. MCCULLOCH, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and accouterments, and having, one night, donned his Major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red River. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smaller boat, and proceeded up Red River as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier County, and a part of Polk, into the Indian Territory, his secession uniform and his dispatch to MCCULLOCH proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the Stars and Stripes, he exchanged his military for a civil suit which he had brought in his traveling-bag. He did not stop to leave his dispatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. WRIGHT brings no special intelligence of importance. The secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but a little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel force is at least 200,000 strong. But few recruits were going forward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was suppressed—yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising. Some inconsiderable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New-Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie—of which they held some $12,000,000—by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a Naval expedition, and preparations for defence were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. WRIGHT confirms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from 5,000 to 10,000 warriors. JOHN ROSS still holds out for the Union, but his "braves" have been won over by the rebel emissaries.

At Fort Scott WRIGHT heard rumors of MCCULLOCH'S approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthened, and the commandant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which MCCULLOCH could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed and much property carried off or destroyed. The settlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New-Orleans, Mr. WRIGHT states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago, are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were tolerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured—some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New-Orleans are uneasy at FREMONT'S movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a Winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Nashville papers of the 29th, and Richmond papers of the 24th of September are received, from which we gather the following interesting items:

Two hundred and fifty Federal prisoners were sent from Richmond to New-Orleans on the 24th of September, including Capt. MELVER, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. J. B. HUTCHINSON, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. WELSH, of the First Minnesota Regiment.

One hundred National prisoners arrived at Richmond on the 20th of September, comprising sixty-eight taken by Gen. LEE'S command, twenty taken near Munson's Hill, and the remainder captured by Gen. FLOYD. Lieut. MERRILL, of the United States Engineers, is among these prisoners.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tobacco, belonging to AUGUST BELMONT, has been confiscated at Richmond.

Private N. C. BOCK, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, was shot by the guard for looking out of the prison window.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of September 20, says:

"The President has confirmed the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. SMITH, late Superintendent of Streets for the City of New-York. Gen. SMITH is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat MCCLELLAN for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in Army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was breveted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old Army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. SMITH goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the Army heretofore commanded by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD retaining command of his own. Gen. JOHNSTON will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equaled on the continent."

Col. VAN DORN, of Texas, has also been appointed a Major-General, and summoned to Richmond.

Over 12,000 rebel soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond.

Ex-Minister DANIELS is appointed an aid to Gen. FLOYD.

Mr. BENJAMIN is still acting as Secretary of War.

DAVID B. TURNER, of the firm of WADSWORTH, TURNER & Co., and JOHN GAYNOR, of New-York, have been arrested at Richmond and brought before the Secretary of War. Mr. TURNER was subsequently released.

The abandonment of Ship Island by the rebels, and its occupation by the Nationals, is confirmed.

WM. MURR, British Consul at New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, and has gone eastward.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Unsuccessful Cruise of the Keystone State—The Powhatan Following Her to the Coast of Brazil.

THE KEYSTONE STATE AT ASPINWALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The steam gunboat *Keystone State*, Commander SCOTT, with 140 men, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday from Surinam. She will remain at Aspinwall five or six days, and take in 350 tons of coal. She reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th. The steam war ship *Richmond* took coals in at Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3. The *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th of September. The Confederate steamer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 1st of September, steering east, with her smoke-stack down, but it is supposed she had gone home. She bought coals at Surinam, after having been refused it from Government supplies, of some English merchants. She had been to Demarara, but could not get coal. She then went to French Guiana, but the commander there refused her coal, saying the Government had none to spare. Coals are scarce all through the West India Islands, or at least the *Keystone State* often found it difficult to get a supply. At Kingston she got a little bad coal from private stores, after having been refused it by the commander of the British fleet. The crew of the *Sumter* were reduced, when she was at St. Thomas, to sixty men. A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among them, and several deserted at St. Thomas. The officers and crew of the *Keystone State* are in good health. She has five men on board, sent on board by the United States Consul at Surinam, for mutiny.

Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, picked up a boat at sea, 60 miles from Trinidad de Cuba, containing three seamen belonging to American bark *Nazarene*, which sailed from Aspinwall for Cuba about a month since. The men, two of whom were negroes, stated that they deserted from the bark. The white man was badly cut, but stated it was done by a shark. One of the negroes died on the *Keystone State*, supposed to be from a blow on the head. It is probable the men were injured in a fight in endeavoring to escape from the *Nazarene*. The while man was shipped at Aspinwall on the *Nazarene* by the name of CACHELIN, but was a deserter from the ship *Zenas Coffin*, at Aspinwall, upon which vessel he went by the name of JAMES DILANO.

Mr. PETERSON, who is trading between Aspinwall and Porto Bello, says that on Sunday morning last a screw-steamer, apparently of about 600 tons, bark rigged, was seen lying under the islands near Porto Bello. He says further that he saw her again there on Saturday morning, and that on Monday morning she left under steam. He says he communicated the fact to the commander of the United States frigate *Macedonian*, which ship is taking water at Porto Bello. I do not know what reliance is to be placed on the statement, but it is certain that no steamer on legitimate business would be in that position three days.

The United States steam war vessel *Lancaster* is at Panama. Last Sunday one of her men on shore stabbed a Jamaica negro in an altercation, but I believe the negro is out of danger. The sailor was thrown into prison, escaped, and was arrested again on Monday.

The razee *Macedonian* arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She is now at Porto Bello, taking water. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is also at Aspinwall. Surgeon JOHNSON, of the *Bainbridge*, has been transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, last at Acapulco.

THE SUMTER OFF FOR BRAZIL.

The privateer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 5th ult., for the coast of Brazil, followed closely by the United States steamer *Powhatan*.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

A Court of Inquiry is being held at Portsmouth Navy-yard relative to the charges against Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which recently arrived. Capt. GEORGE W. STORER presides.

The gun boat *Chocura* will be launched at East Boston to-morrow.

A fire at Concord, N. H., this morning, destroyed the Union Hotel and some adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

At noon, to-day, all is reported quiet on the river line, from the Point of Rocks to the Great Falls. The enemy have not made their appearance in any force since leaving their encampment opposite Muddy Branch yesterday morning.

There has been considerable movement among the Union troops in this vicinity, to-day, but nothing to indicate any immediate advance or hostilities.

Private MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted into a suspension of pay for one year It is understood that the evidence before the Court-martial was attended with many extenuating circumstances, which made him an object of Executive clemency.

No orders in the case of LANAHAN have been received from Washington. He is still in charge of the Provost-Marital, Capt. STONE, and awaits his impending fate with true Christian resignation and fortitude. His spiritual adviser, Father DOUESSART, visits him almost daily.

The enemy's recent movement towards Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a strategic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high stage of water in the Potomac, which will for some days prevent the passage of the river, our positions have been selected with so great care, that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guarantee that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about 1½ miles in the rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available reserves of the South are concentrated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh, and has given many important details of the numbers, positions and resources of the rebels, which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demuralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South; but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war as promised through the partisan leaders. The gentleman who furnishes this information sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The death of Commissary-General GEORGE GIBSON has led to the promotion of Maj. A. B. EATON, the Commissary of Subsistence in this City, who is now Assistant Commissary-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will, most probably, ere long leave New-York for Washington, where the Assistant Commissary-General is always located. Col. EATON has been in the service upwards of thirty-five years, having been first commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry in July, 1826. He was breveted in February, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. For some years past he has been the chief of the Commissary Department in New-York, and of late has had an immense amount of business to attend to, as most of the Army supplies are purchased here, by contract.

Detachments of recruits enlisted in Rochester and Buffalo arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island, and assigned to the new battalion now in the course of formation there. The men attached to this battalion are drilled three times a day, in order that they may be the sooner ready for active service.

The purchased steamer *Florida*, having been fitted out and received her armament and stores, will be formally put in commission to-day. The following is an authentic list of her officers:

Commander, J. L. GOLDSBOROUGH; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. W. Scott; Acting Masters, J. Stone, B. B. Naylor, J. W. Balch; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. S. Harrison; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Cohen; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Smith; Second Assistant, J. A. Shaffer; Third Assistants, G. Bennett, G. Mason and G. G. Smith; Master's Mates, C. Baker, W. R. Mix, J. De Hay, A. A. Owens and R. G. Richards.

The *Florida* will take a guard of marines.

The old frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) having received all necessary outward repairs, was floated out of the Dry Dock yesterday, and hauled alongside the *Santiago de Cuba*.

The *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit*, having been put in commission, were hauled out of the Navy-yard, and are now anchored at the buoy, and having the finishing touch put on them, preparatory to joining the Chesupeake flotilla.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Mounted Artillery Company from Boston, under command of Capt. POARTS, consisting of 151 men, arrived here yesterday forenoon, in the steamers *Empire State* and *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line. The battery consists of six pieces: four brass six pounders—two of them rifled, and two smooth-bore—and two 12-pound howitzers; three powder and six baggage-wagons, with all the appliances complete for a first-class battery. They have with them 150 trained horses, and a large quantity of SCHENCK'S projectiles and ammunition. The company have been in camp at Cambridge, and came on by the Old Colony Railroad Line. The large majority of the members served in Maj. COOK'S light battery, when it was stationed in Baltimore in April last. The men present a fine appearance, and will no doubt equal any similar corps which has been sent to the seat of war. Quartermaster HOYT made the requisite arrangements for their accommodation upon arrival, and the battery took up temporary quarters on the Battery. They will depart during the day for Washington, *via* the Camden and Amboy route.

The officers of the battery are, Captain, JOSIAH PORTER, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. MCCARTNEY, Boston; Second Lieutenants, J. S. Sleeper, Jacob Foderhan and Robert L. Sawin, Boston; Quartermaster, J. McCARTNEY, Boston; Sergeant-Major, J. W. B. Wright, Boston. Chiefs of Pieces—1st, Sergt. J. B. Barnes; 2d, J. Sinclair; 3d, Chas. W. French; 4th, J. Marear; 5th, N. W. Adams; 6th, O. S. Snell.

THE MICHIGAN FOURTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH'S DIVISION,
HALL'S HILL, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special correspondence of 29th ult., is a statement that the "Fourth Michigan men mistaking the Californians for rebels, fired into them." In justice to the members of the Michigan Fourth who were on duty that night, permit me to make a correction. The pickets of the Michigan Fourth extended to the road on which the California and other regiments were passing, and were between the fires of the two regiments, but knowing that there was a mistake being made, used every effort to prevent the panic-stricken soldiers from firing upon each other, *and did not fire a gun.* Truly yours, D. A. WOODBURY,
Colonel Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—Commandants of regiments and companies organized, or in process of organization, under acceptances by the Secretary of War, and now in and about the City of New-York, will report forthwith at this office the numbers of their regiments and companies, and fractions of companies, and their places of encampment.

It being necessary to form companies into regiments as early as practicable, they will confer with each other to effect this purpose. If not effected by themselves, they will be consolidated into regiments by the Commander-in-Chief.

In conformity with the orders of the Commander-in-chief, the Field and Line officers will immediately report themselves for military examination. Artillery and Cavalry officers will be examined by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, and Infantry and Line officers by Col. HENRY P. MARTIN. The Infantry Field officers will be examined by Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN, in such classes as may be assigned for them.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Depot.
THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District: First District—Tunis G. Bergen. Second District—D. D. Whitney. Third District—James Troy. Fourth District—Charles J. Lowery. Fifth District—George G. Herman. Sixth District—George Thompson Seventh District—Martin Evans.

The Union General Committee meet to-night, when they propose to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next election. Mr. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, it is expected, will be nominated for the office of Register. A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, will also be held to-night.

The McNumee wing of the Democracy, it is expected, will place an independent Democratic ticket in the field. This, with the Republican, will make four tickets in the field at the next election.

THE "UNION" NOMINATING CONVENTION—THE ACTION CALLING PRIMARY MEETINGS RECONSIDERED.

This Convention, composed of delegates claiming to be Republicans, Democrats and Bell-Everett men, assembled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The Convention was organized by electing DAY O. KELLOGG, Esq., President, and HOOK ALLEN, Secretary. Of the 72 delegates appointed, 43 were present. There was considerable excitement, and after a long session the following candidates were declared nominated:

For Register—Dr. Charles S. Rowland.
For County Clerk—Charles C. Cottrell.
For Coroner—Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt.
For Superintendent of the Poor—John Vanderveer.
For Justices—N. I. Stillwell, Wm. H. Hoyt.

The matter of appointing candidates for the Senate and Assembly was referred to the delegates representing those districts in the Convention. For three of the Assembly Districts nominations were at once made and indorsed by the Convention, viz: Second District—JOHN O'CONNOR; Fifth District—HENRY ROGERS; Sixth District—JOSEPH NESBITT.

The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, to take some action relative to calling the primary meetings. The Committee was fully represented, and there was a large outside delegation present. A motion was made to clear the room of all outsiders, but they were not removed until the aid of the police was invoked. Upon order being restored, a motion was made to reconsider the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee calling primary meetings, &c., which was carried by the following division: Affirmative, 56; negative, 36. The Committee was still in session at a late hour.

THE KNIFE.—On Wednesday night a disturbance occurred on Franklin-avenue, between several men employed in the distillery establishments in that vicinity, during which a man named FRANCIS SEELLY drew a knife and stabbed PATRICK MORAN seriously, severing the main artery in one arm, and also cutting another man, whose name is unknown. SEELLY was arrested by officers EVANS and COBB, and committed to await the result of the injuries sustained by MORAN.

AN OLD LANDMARK TO BE REMOVED.—The old City Hotel, on Fulton-avenue, near Joralemon-street, was sold at auction, yesterday, to THOMAS HOLOHAN, for $200. The building attached to the Military Garden was sold to Mr. CROULER, for $61. The new County Court-house is to be located on this site. The City Hotel was erected, in 1826, by Messrs. TAYLOR and SANDS, for Mr. DUPLON, and was for many years the old Whig head-quarters.

FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mr. THOMAS COFFEE, residing at No. 183 Tillary-street, was seriously injured on Wednesday night by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which he was lighting. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

Locomotive Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 4.

The locomotive *Ralston* exploded its boiler at the junction station of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad this morning, injuring BEACH, the engineer-KING, the fireman, and JAS. L. CUSHING, brakeman, but none of them fatally.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT in good demand; sales confined to car lots, at full rates; Red State, $1 38@$1 20 for about 2,500 bushels, and higher figures for 6,000 bushels very choice Red Michigan; $1 35@$1 38 for White Michigan. RYE 70c. BARLEY in fair supply; 65c. for Winter State; 70c. for Four-rowed Spring; sales 2,100 bushels Rouse's Point, afloat, at 68½c., and 8,100 bushels Toronto, afloat, on private terms. No CORN offering; sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed, not prime, at 53c. Bulk of receipts going into store, on owner's account. OATS not so firm, 32½c. afloat, and in car lots. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 20c.@21½c. *Received by Central Railroad, for New-York*—1,046 bbls. Flour, 1,041 bags Wheat, 664 bbls. Apples. 536 tubs Butter, 1,705 boxes Cheese. *Shipped by Towns to New-York, Oct. 3*—99,400 bushels Corn, 58,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but without material change. Sales 30,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04; 3,000 do., $1 05; 400 bush. Red State, $1 10; 6,700 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 15. CORN scarce. Sales 14,000 bush. Illinois, 44c., to arrive. BARLEY quiet. Sales last evening, 3,000 bush. Canadian, 59c. RYE in limited demand. Sales 3,500 bush. Canadian, part at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 42c., Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,300 bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Barley, 3,000 bush. Rye, 3,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 12,500 bush. Barley, 4,700 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 4—Noon.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate. WHEAT held very firm, market quiet: sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 10,000 do., 95c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 5,400 bushels choice red winter, at $1 10. CORN firm, held at 40c.; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—lower; 16c. on Corn, 17½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—174,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. Addis, Mrs. R. B. Freeman and child, Mrs. S. Madame, Col. Swords, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut. N. Mechler, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Foster, R. A., H. A. Lyons, J. S. Harris, Capt. J. G. Park, U. S. A., Lieut. O. H. Moore, U. S. A., and wife, J. N. King, J. V. Woodman, P. G. Peitz, U. S. N., Z. Talbot, U. S. N., T. M. Dukhart, U. S. N., K. H. Wharton, U. S. N., R. E. Chassang, U. S. N., S. W. Cragg, U. S. N., S. Cronin, U. S. N., A. D. Campbell, U. S. N., T. A. Wilson, U. S. N., D. V. Rutherford, wife and child, A. W. Rose and wife, H. Schmidt, Mrs. A. M. Prescott, J. Miles and wife, A. G. Lewis, Mrs. N. M. Case and 2 children, Mrs. L. G. Buckman, T. H. Blount, S. H. Herne, E. A. Luce, D. K. Carter, M. Jacobs, Dr. Hines and wife, John Xantus, D. A. Robinson, L. Sarna, J. H. Bostwick and wife.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon sets.... 6 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, Petris, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, Ehlers, Hamburg.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Havre, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen Austin, Garr

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that was portable stolen. The Secessionists were so exasperated that he was compelled to leave town. He again went into the country, but after MULLIGAN'S surrender, it became too hot for him even there, and he made his way up to St. Joseph, and thence by way of Quincy to this city.

Mr. OLMSTEAD says that the whole country in North-western Missouri is up, and flocking by hundreds to PRICE'S camp. Their arms are of every description, the shot-gun being the weapon of a large proportion of these new recruits. He is of opinion that, including HARDEE'S, McCULLOCH'S and JEFF. THOMPSON'S columns, which are marching to form a junction with PRICE, that FREMONT will have from 100,000 to 150,000 to encounter. He thinks his only hope is to fall back, concentrate, intrench, and act on the defensive.

However, before this reaches you, there may be a clearing up of all these uncertainties, and a victory or defeat to chronicle—the former, I verily believe, notwithstanding all the croakings.

GEN. LANE'S SUCCESS AT OSCEOLA.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 28.

From O. A. BASSETT, Esq., who arrived yesterday from Fort Scott, we learn that Gen. LANE has been completely successful in his forced march upon Osceola.

After his victory in Papinsville, already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair County, Mo., a distance of twenty miles.

The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned to the ground, and the immense supply train of RAINS and PRICE captured.

This train was between two and three miles in length, contained all the supplies and equipage of RAINS and PRICE, and $100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. LANE is now on his way back, and may soon be expected in this vicinity.

McCULLOCH is still near Fort Scott, and his men assert they are bound for Kansas.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Bulletin* says that a gentleman, recently from Bowling Green, states that the military authorities there had notified the Sheriff of Warren County not to pay any more money into the State Treasury.

Gen. BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, taking arms wherever they could find them.

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's notice to come into Kentucky.

A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville, and remain there.

Some mercenary Unionists are finding Army employments for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable evidence of yielding to secession.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* of the 2d inst., says that 800 or 1,000 rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and 400 Union troops, under Capt. JACKSON, were falling back to Henderson.

Reports are also in circulation that Gen. BUCKNER with 5,000 rebel troops would attack Spotsville on Thursday.

It is also rumored that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is retreating towards Barbourville.

The proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature are unimportant.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

At noon, to-day, all is reported quiet on the river line, from the Point of Rocks to the Great Falls. The enemy have not made their appearance in any force since leaving their encampment opposite Muddy Branch yesterday morning.

There has been considerable movement among the Union troops in this vicinity, to-day, but nothing to indicate any immediate advance or hostilities.

Private MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted into a suspension of pay for one year It is understood that the evidence before the Court-martial was attended with many extenuating circumstances, which made him an object of Executive clemency.

No orders in the case of LANAHAN have been received from Washington. He is still in charge of the Provost-Martial, Capt. STONE, and awaits his impending fate with true Christian resignation and fortitude. His spiritual adviser, Father DOOGHARTY, visits him almost daily.

The enemy's recent movement towards Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a strategetic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high stage of water in the Potomac, which will for some days prevent the passage of the river, our positions have been selected with so great care, that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guarantee that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about 1½ miles in the rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available reserves of the South are concentrated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh, and has given many important details of the numbers, positions and resources of the rebels, which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South; but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war as promised through the partisan leaders. The gentleman who furnishes this information sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 3, via BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct 4.

Gen. WOOL will proceed to Washington to-night. He will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. MANSFIELD, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined at the Rip Raps were this morning released by Gen. WOOL, and restored to duty.

There has been daily, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the last two weeks.

The steamer *Wm. Selden* came down to-day. She was seized by the Confederates last Spring. Her presence at Old Point has excited considerable feeling. She brought some fifty refugees, men, women and children, from Norfolk, who were sent back, no having been supplied with the requisite papers.

HENRY MAGRAW, of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Col. CAMERON, returned by the *Flag*, and will proceed to Washington to-night.

THE MICHIGAN FOURTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOSTER'S DIVISION, HALL'S HILL, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special correspondence of 29th ult., is a statement that the "Fourth Michigan men mistaking the Californians for rebels, fired into them." In justice to the members of the Michigan Fourth who were on duty that night, permit me to make a correction. The pickets of the Michigan Fourth extended to the road on which the California and other regiments were passing, and were between the fires of the two regiments, but knowing that there was a mistake being made, used every effort to prevent the panic-stricken soldiers from firing upon each other, *and did not fire a gun.* THOS. D. A. WOODBURY, Colonel Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GEN. REYNOLDS RECONNOITERING LEE'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial:*

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, Oct. 3.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier-Gen. REYNOLD'S Brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second, and portions of six Indiana regiments, the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth, together with detachments of BRADLEY'S Indiana, ROBINSON'S Ohio, and GERRARD'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of HOWE'S Regular, LOOMIS' Michigan, TOMPKINS' Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnoissance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar River, twelve miles distant.

Col. FORB'S Thirty-second Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column.

THE EXPEDITION IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS.

At 8 o'clock their pickets retreated after firing an ineffectual volley.

KIMBALL'S Fifteenth Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a place for LOOMIS' Battery. AMBRIS' Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

LOOMIS' Battery getting in position, supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, but who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

HOWE'S Battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of their wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of their guns.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortification, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana rendered efficient service in scouting the moutains before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory.

The enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. It will not, however, fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on a slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns. We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoisance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be ascertained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

Gen. ANDERSON and Cols. JOHNSON, JACKSON and OLIVER commanded the rebels.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Resident of New-Orleans—The Manner of his Escape—Estimates of the Rebel Force—Business, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with URIEL WRIGHT, Esq., who arrived in this city yesterday, from New-Orleans. He is no relation, I believe, to the "reliable gentleman" who has so frequently been heard from as coming from Richmond; but one formerly well known in Buffalo as a gentleman of character and respectability. He has resided in New-Orleans for several years, engaged in the grocery and commission business, and has ever been an unwavering Union man. He was obliged, however, a few months since, so far to compromise matters as to enter the Home Guards, with the alternative of leaving, or worse. Having a friend high in military office, he was assured that he should never be called upon for active service. But this friend was ordered to Virginia, and in about two weeks after he had left, the company in which WRIGHT was enrolled received orders for Missouri. Being an active, healthy man, in the prime of life, he had no excuse for not going, and could not get off. Go he must, or take the consequences, which in the Confederacy are not very light. He therefore determined to escape. In this he was favored by his partner, although a violent secessionist. He purchased WRIGHT'S share of the business for about half its value, for which he paid in gold. WRIGHT went to a military tailor and ordered a Major's uniform. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with elaborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead County, Ark., and the other to BEN. MCCULLOCH, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and accoutrements, and having, one night, donned his Major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red River. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smaller boat, and proceeded up Red River as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier County, and a part of Polk, into the Indian Territory, his secession uniform and his dispatch to MCCULLOCH proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the Stars and Stripes, he exchanged his military for a civil suit which he had brought in his traveling-bag. He did not stop to leave his dispatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. WRIGHT brings no special intelligence of importance. The secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but a little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel forte is at least 200,000 strong. But few recruits were going forward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was suppressed—yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising. Some inconsiderable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New-Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie—of which they held some $12,000,000—by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a Naval expedition, and preparations for defence were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. WRIGHT confirms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from 5,000 to 10,000 warriors. JOHN ROSS still holds out for the Union, but his "braves" have been won over by the rebel emissaries.

Mr. WRIGHT heard rumors of MCCULLOCH'S approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthened, and the commandant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which MCCULLOCH could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed and much property carried off or destroyed. The settlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New-Orleans Mr. WRIGHT states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago, are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were tolerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured—some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New-Orleans are uneasy at FREMONT'S movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a Winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Nashville papers of the 29th, and Richmond papers of the 24th of September are received, from which we gather the following interesting items:

Two hundred and fifty Federal prisoners were sent from Richmond to New-Orleans on the 24th of September, including Capt. MCIVER, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. J. B. HUTCHINSON, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. WALSH, of the First Minnesota Regiment.

One hundred National prisoners arrived at Richmond on the 20th of September, comprising sixty-eight taken by Gen. LEE'S command, twenty taken near Munson's Hill, and the remainder captured by Gen. FLOYD. Lieut. MERRILL, of the United States Engineers, is among these prisoners.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tobacco, belonging to AUGUST BELMONT, has been confiscated at Richmond.

Private N. C. BUCK, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, was shot by the guard for looking out of the prison window.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of September 20, says:

"The President has confirmed the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. SMITH, late Superintendent of Streets for the City of New-York. Gen. SMITH is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat MCCLELLAN for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in Army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was breveted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old Army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. SMITH goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the Army heretofore commanded by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD retaining command of his own. Gen. JOHNSTON will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equaled on the continent."

Col. VAN DORN, of TEXAS, has also been appointed a Major-General, and summoned to Richmond.

Over 12,000 rebel soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond.

Ex-Minister DANIELS is appointed an aid to Gen. FLOYD.

Mr. BENJAMIN is still acting as Secretary of War.

DAVID B. TURNER, of the firm of WADSWORTH, TURNER & Co., and JOHN GAYNOR, of New-York, have been arrested at Richmond and brought before the Secretary of War. Mr. TURNER was subsequently released.

The abandonment of Ship Island by the rebels, and its occupation by the Nationals, is confirmed.

WM. MURE, British Consul at New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, and has gone eastward.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Unsuccessful Cruise of the Keystone State—The Powhatan Following Her to the Coast of Brazil.

THE KEYSTONE STATE AT ASPINWALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The steam gunboat *Keystone State*, Commander SCOTT, with 140 men, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday from Surinam. She will remain at Aspinwall five or six days, and take in 350 tons of coal. She reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th. The steam war ship *Richmond* took coals in at Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3. The *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th of September. The Confederate steamer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 1st of September, steering east, with her smoke-stack down, but it is supposed she had gone home. She bought coals at Surinam, after having been refused it from Government supplies, of some English merchants. She had been to Demarara, but could not get coal. She then went to French Guiana, but the commander there refused her coal, saying the Government had none to spare. Coals are scarce all through the West India Islands, or at least the *Keystone State* often found it difficult to get a supply. At Kingston she got a little bad coal from private stores, after having been refused it by the commander of the British fleet. The crew of the *Sumter* were reduced, when she was at St. Thomas, to sixty men. A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among them, and several deserted at St. Thomas. The officers and crew of the *Keystone State* are in good health. She has five men on board, sent on board by the United States Consul at Surinam, for mutiny.

Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, picked up a boat at sea, 60 miles from Trinidad de Cuba, containing three seamen belonging to American bark *Nazarene*, which sailed from Aspinwall for Cuba about a month since. The men, two of whom were negroes, stated that they deserted from the bark. The white man was badly cut, but stated it was done by a shark. One of the negroes died on the *Keystone State*, supposed to be from a blow on the head. It is probable the men were injured in a fight in endeavoring to escape from the *Nazarene*. The white man was shipped at Aspinwall on the *Nazarene* by the name of CAGGLIN, but was a deserter from the ship *Zenas Coffin*, at Aspinwall, upon which vessel he went by the name of JAMES DILANO.

Mr. PETERSON, who is trading between Aspinwall and Porto Bello, says that on Sunday morning last a screw-steamer, apparently of about 600 tons, bark rigged, was seen lying under the islands near Porto Bello. He says further that he saw her again there on Saturday morning, and that on Monday morning she left under steam. He says he communicated the fact to the commander of the United States frigate *Macedonian*, which ship is taking water at Porto Bello. I do not know what reliance is to be placed on the statement, but it is certain that no steamer on legitimate business would be in that position three days.

The United States steam war vessel *Lancaster* is at Panama. Last Sunday one of her men on shore stabbed a Jamaica negro in an altercation, but I believe the negro is out of danger. The sailor was thrown into prison, escaped, and was arrested again on Monday.

The razee *Macedonian* arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She is now at Porto Bello, taking water. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is also at Aspinwall. Surgeon JOHNSON, of the *Bainbridge*, has been transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, last at Acapulco.

THE SUMTER OFF FOR BRAZIL.

The privateer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 5th ult., for the coast of Brazil, followed closely by the United States steamer *Powhatan*.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

A Court of Inquiry is being held at Portsmouth Navy-yard relative to the charges against Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which recently arrived. Capt. GEORGE W. STORER presides.

The gun boat *Chocura* will be launched at East Boston to-morrow.

A fire at Concord, N. H., this morning, destroyed the Union Hotel and some adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

GEN. STURGIS DRIVING THE REBELS INTO THE MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

Capt. REID, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterward of Col. WHITE'S Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the rebels on Monday, has arrived here, and confirms the evacuation of that place by Gen. PRICE'S army.

Gen. HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the river last Saturday, and when about 6 miles from Lexington they met the National force, said to have been under Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair other than HARRIS was driven back with the loss of his transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by Gen. STURGIS, and immediately began to transport his men across the river in ferry-boats, under a galling fire of National muskets. Many rebels swam the river in their impatience to get across, and spread exaggerated reports of Gen. STURGIS' strength through the city. One ferry-boat is reported sunk, and a large number of rebels are said to have been killed and wounded.

On Sunday morning Gen. PRICE began to evacuate the town, and his troops were constantly departing till 5 o'clock Monday evening, when the last regiment left. Capt. REID heard some rebels say that they were going to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Kexington, to fortify and make a stand there. They seemed to think that Gens. FREMONT and SIEGEL were approaching with 40,000 men.

Capt. REID says Major SEVIER, Provost-Marshal of Lexington, told him Friday last that 46,000 rations were issued that day.

Gen. STURGIS had not crossed the river up to Monday night and nothing definite was known regarding his strength.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. STURGIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

Information from official sources discloses the fact that Tuesday last, Gen. STURGIS, with the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, numbering 7,500 men, were at Kansas City, keeping a close watch over PRICE'S movements.

The fortifications on the southwest side of St. Louis, began by Capt. BEARD, by order of Gen. FREMONT, 25 days ago, were finished to-day. The others, began by the Government four weeks before Gen. FREMONT'S arrival, will require five or six weeks to complete them.

WHY GEN. FREMONT DID NOT REINFORCE GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

The *Democrat* of this morning, in an article shows why Gen. LYON was not reinforced, and states the entire forces under Gen. FREMONT, on Aug. 20, including Gen. SIEGEL'S command of 4,000, was 19,215, of which 12,556 were three months men, whose terms of enlistment had just expired, leaving an active force of 6,759 in the entire Department. Of these Gen. LYON had 2,320 men, the balance, 4,439, being the total strength of Gen. FREMONT'S available force at the time Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah were menaced by accumulating the rebel forces, and the President ordered Gen. FREMONT to take all his available troops and reinforce those points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised. Rolla, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, at this time was the depôt of a large and valuable quantity of stores and munitions, and was protected by the Seventh Missouri Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, the Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN, the former of which was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of a total want of transportation, it could not move.

The article shows the distribution throughout the State of the constantly disbanding three months men and says, after the battle Gen. FREMONT was thoroughly exoperated from blame by the very men loudest in condemning him.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The city has been much excited, to-day, by three rumors, which are deemed apochryphal: The capture of New-Orleans by National forces; the killing of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and the arrest of HUMPHREY MARSHALL. The first came by way of St. Louis.

The *Bulletin* says the rebels in various parts of Kentucky are told that if they do not join the rebel army at once, they will be forced into the National service.

Lieut. A. MORTON, of the Illinois Volunteers, was arrested at St. Louis on Wednesday, for treason.

DANIEL and PHARIS WELFORD, father and son, were arrested at Catawba, Ky., Thursday, for disloyalty.

The head-quarters of Gen. BUCKNER on 1st instant was at Woodsonville, with about 3,000 men.

BURKSVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Dr. HAGGARTT is organizing a camp here.

Last Sunday some cavalry and infantry surprised a party of Tennesseeans, killing seven, and the Federals losing none.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Prince POLIGNAC has received an appointment on Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, with the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Montgomery *Mail* says Capt. W. F. LYNCH has been appointed flag-officer to command the naval defences of North Carolina and Virginia, with nine steamers ready, and more to be added.

A gentleman, who left New-Orleans ten days since, says 164-pounders had arrived there, and were being mounted in various places. Gold was 14 per cent. premium.

The troops in and around the city do not number over 6,000. He says a number of troops from Texas were at Columbus, designing to take Paducah.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Mo., Monday, Oct. 4.

The Legislature has taken a recess till Nov 27th, directing the Committee on Banks in the meanwhile to inquire into the management of the Bank of Louisville.

The Bank of Kentucky has promised her quota of $7,600,000 for the defence of Kentucky.

The Bank of Louisville, whose quota was nearly $100,000, has promised $200,000.

The Northern Bank has promised $25,000 more than its quota, and the Farmers' Bank has promptly responded to its quota of the $2,000,000 required.

In discussing this question Senator SPEAD said that a majority of the Louisville Bank directors would gladly welcome BUCKNER and open the vaults freely to him and therefore he wished the management exposed.

Senator GOODLOE said the Commercial Bank would promptly respond to any demand in this emergency.

Mr. SPEED'S resolution of inquiry into the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville, passed both Houses.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Mounted Artillery Company from Boston, under command of Capt. PORTER, consisting of 151 men, arrived here yesterday forenoon, in the steamers *Empire State* and *Boy State*, of the Fall River Line. The battery consists of six pieces: four brass six pounders—two of them rifled, and two smooth-bore—and two 12-pound howitzers; three powder and six baggage-wagons, with all the appliances complete for a first-class battery. They have with them 150 trained horses, and a large quantity of SCARNCK'S projectiles and ammunition. The company have been in camp at Cambridge, and came on by the Old Colony Railroad Line. The large majority of the members served in Maj. COE'S light battery, when it was stationed in Baltimore in April last. The men present a fine appearance, and will no doubt equal any similar corps which has been sent to the seat of war. Quartermaster HOYT made the requisite arrangements for their accommodation upon arrival, and the battery took up temporary quarters on the Battery. They will depart during the day for Washington, via the Camden and Amboy route.

The officers of the battery are, Captain, JOSIAH PORTER, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. MCCARTNEY, Boston; Second Lieutenants, J. S. Sleeper, Jacob Foderhan and Robert L. Sawin, Boston; Quartermaster, J. McCartney, Boston; Sergeant-Major, J. W. B. Wright, Boston. Chiefs of Pieces—1st, Sergt. J. E. Barnes; 2d, J. Sinclair; 3d, Chas. W. French; 4th, J. Marear; 5th, N. W. Adams; 6th, O. S. Snell.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—Commandants of regiments and companies organized, or in process of organization, under acceptances by the Secretary of War, and now in and about the City of New-York, will report forthwith at this office the numbers of their regiments and companies, and fractions of companies, and their places of encampment.

It being necessary to form companies into regiments as early as practicable, they will confer with each other to effect this purpose. If not effected by themselves, they will be consolidated into regiments by the Commander-in-Chief.

In conformity with the orders of the Commander-in-chief, the Field and Line officers will immediately report themselves for military examination. Artillery and Cavalry officers will be examined by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, and Infantry and Line officers by Col. HENRY P. MARTIN. The Infantry Field officers will be examined by Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN, in such classes as may be assigned to them.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District: First District—Tunis G. Bergen. Second District—D. D. Whitney. Third District—James Troy. Fourth District—Charles J. Lowery. Fifth District—George G. Herman. Sixth District—George Thompson. Seventh District—Martin Evans.

The Union General Committee meet to-night, when they propose to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next election. Mr. JOSEPH HEZORMAN, it is expected, will be nominated for the office of Register. A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, will also be held to-night.

The McNamee wing of the Democracy, it is expected, will place an independent Democratic ticket in the field. This, with the Republican, will make four tickets in the field at the next election.

THE "UNION" NOMINATING CONVENTION—THE ACTION CALLING PRIMARY MEETINGS RECONSIDERED.

This Convention, composed of delegates claiming to be Republicans, Democrats and Bell-Everett men, assembled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The Convention was organized by electing DAY O. KELLOGG, Esq., President, and HUGH ALLEN, Secretary. Of the 72 delegates appointed, 43 were present. There was considerable excitement, and after a long session the following candidates were declared nominated:

For Register—Dr. Charles S. Rowland.
For County Clerk—Charles C. Contreil.
For Coroner—Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt.
For Superintendent of the Poor—John Vanderveer.
For Justices—N. L. Stillwell, Wm. H. Hoyt.

The matter of appointing candidates for the Senate and Assembly was referred to the delegates representing those districts in the Convention. For three of the Assembly Districts nominations were at once made and indorsed by the Convention, viz: Second District—JOHN O'CONNOR; Fifth District—HENRY ROGERS; Sixth District—JOSEPH NESBITT.

The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, to take some action relative to calling the primary meetings. The Committee was duly represented, and there was a large outside delegation present. A motion was made to clear the room of all strangers, but they were not removed until the aid of the police was invoked. Upon order being restored, a motion was made to reconsider the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee calling primary meetings, &c., which was carried by the following division: Affirmative, 56; negative, 36. The Committee was still in session at a late hour.

Locomotive Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 4.

The locomotive *Rallsion* exploded its boiler at the junction station of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad this morning, injuring BRACE, the engineer, KING, the fireman, and JAS. L. CUSHING, brakeman, but none of them fatally.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT in good demand; sales confined to car lots, at full rates; Red State, $1 18@$1 20 for about 2,500 bushels, and higher figures for 3,000 bushels very choice Red Michigan; $1 35@$1 38 for White Michigan. RYE 70c. BARLEY in fair supply; 65c. for Winter State; 70c. for Four-rowed Spring; sales 3,100 bushels Rouse's Point, afloat, at 68½c., and 8,100 bushels Toronto, afloat, on private terms. No CORN offering; sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed, not prime, at 53c. Bulk of receipts going into store, on owner's account. OATS not so firm, 32½c. afloat, and in car lots. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 21c.@21½c. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—1,046 bbls. Flour, 1,041 bags Wheat, 664 bbls. Apples, 538 tubs Butter, 1,705 boxes Cheese. *Shipped by Town to New-York, Oct. 3*—99,400 bushels Corn, 58,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but without material change. Sales 30,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04; 3,000 do., $1 05; 400 bush. Red State, $1 10; 6,700 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 15. CORN scarce. Sales 14,000 bush. Illinois, 44c., to arrive. BARLEY quiet. Sales last evening, 3,000 bush. Canadian, 59c. RYE in limited demand. Sales 3,500 bush. Canadian, part at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour 42c., Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,300 bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Barley, 3,000 bush. Rye, 3,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 12,500 bush. Barley, 4,700 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 4—Noon.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate. WHEAT held very firm, market quiet: sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 10,000 do., 95c.; 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 5,400 bushels choice red winter, at $1 10. CORN firm, held at 40c.; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—lower; 16c. on Corn, 17½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—174,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. Addis, Mrs. R. B. Freeman and child, Mrs. S. Madame, Col. Swords, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut. N. Mechler, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Foster, R. A., H. A. Lyons, J. S. Harris, Capt. J. G. Park, U. S. A., Lieut. O. H. Moore, U. S. A., and wife, J. N. King, J. V. Woodman, P. G. Feits, U. S. N., Z. Talbot, U. S. N., T. M. Dukhart, U. S. N., R. H. Wharton, U. S. N., R. E. Chassang, U. S. N., S. W. Cragg, U. S. N., S. Cronin, U. S. N., A. O Campbell, U. S. N., T. A. Wilson, U. S. N., D. V. Rutherford, wife and child, A. W. Rose and wife, H. Schmidt, Mrs. A. M. Prescott, A. Miles and wife, A. G. Lewis, Mrs N. M. Case and 2 children, Mrs. L. G. Buckman, T. H Blount, S. H. Herne, E. A. Luce, D. K. Carter, M. Jacobs, Dr. Hines and wife, John Xantus, D. A. Robinson, L Sarna, J. H. Sostwick and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets.... 6 37 | Moon sets.... 6 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 28 | Gov. Island 8 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, J G Dale; Saxonia, Ehlers, Hamburg.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Havre, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Reuben Nichols, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Scandinavia, (Nor.) Gude, Rotterdam, Holmboe & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Huntz, Barbadoes. H Trowbridge's Sons; Charles Brewer, Pierce, Oporto, R W Trundy; Percy, Benkin, Cork, Jackson & Neill; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Ab-del-Kader, Eldridge, Dunkirk, H. L. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Sultan, Sutton, Chicago, C. B. Dibble & Co., Charles, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Daniel Morris, Hoover, Baltimore J W McKee, Ned, McKee, Cette, E. S Powell, Enchantress, Lynch, Malta, Schmidt & Woodbury; Transit, Davis, Ficcamp, J. W. Elwell & Co., Anita Damon, Haskell, Beverly, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Hallock, Fort Pickens, Underwood; Cerelo Crowell, Tarragona, B F Small; Consuth Lee, Newburyport; Voltaire Brooks, Philadelphia, J W McKee.

Sloops E. H. Janes, Christie, New-Haven, H S Rackett, Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen, and $932,716 in treasure. The Keystone State arrived in Aspinwall on the 25th from Surinam; after coaling, they expected to go to Key West. The last they had heard of the Sumter was out of Surinam on Aug. 30, standing W., under sail. The Macedonian

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3132. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Rebels Near Washington Still Quiet.

The Main Body Believed to be at Manassas.

Return of Gen. Wool to Fortress Monroe.

Doubts About His Going to St. Louis.

The Rebels Again Threatening Newport's News.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

The Propeller Fanny Captured by the Rebels.

They take Twenty-five Prisoners and a Cargo of Commissary Stores.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

It is the old story across the river to-day. There has been no skirmishing, nor picket firing on the advanced lines. This morning it was discovered that the rebels had an encampment of one or two regiments some seven miles north of Munson's Hill. Their pickets from this camp extend nearly to Falls Church, but evidence continues to be received that the main portion of the army is at Manassas. A rebel flag could be seen to-day with a glass from Munson's Hill.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER FANNY.

The Navy Department has official advices confirmatory of the small victory of the rebels at Hatteras Inlet.

The *Pawnee* arrived this afternoon at Alexandria, from Hatteras Inlet, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The *Harriet Lane* arrived at our Navy Yard to-day. She passed up the Potomac unmolested and reports that quite a number of vessels are coming up, laden with stores, &c. There was no evidence of any batteries except at Aquia Creek

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE POPULAR LOAN.

The Treasury Clerks have reached the date o the 7th of September only in filling the orders of subscribers to the 7 3-10 Loan. The Department labors night and day in distributing these notes. One million per day is sent to New-York.

WARM WEATHER.

To-day has been excessively warm, the thermometer standing at 75 in the shade.

TEAMSTERS AND HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised to-day for five hundred teamsters.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued orders that teamsters must be more humane to their horses.

GEN. WOOL GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. WOOL has been in consultation with the President and Cabinet, and it appears to be doubtful whether he is to go to St. Louis or not. He reports our troops at Fortress Monroe to be in an effective condition, in usual good health, and eager for an opportunity to meet the enemy. He left at 2 o'clock to-day for Fortress Monroe to continue his command. He is in good health.

INSPECTION BY GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN inspected, to-day, a portion of his command on the other side of the river.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STRONG.

Brig.-Gen. STRONG arrived in town last night. He will probably be assigned to the Department of the West.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Commissioners, on the part of the United States, to the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at London for 1862, have been called to meet in this city, on Monday, the 15th inst.

WHAT NEW-YORK CAN DO.

At the request of Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Member of Congress, of New-York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the white male population of the several counties of that State between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of 100,000 men. The Superintendent says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,344, about one-half that of all the States south of Mason & Dixon's line, equaling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAPTURED.

A rebel Lieutenant, named LIGLEN, was captured in the neighborhood of Falls Church yesterday and brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

THE VAGRANT BALLOON.

It is said at the War Department that it was LA MOUNTAIN'S balloon, the *Saratoga*, which passed over Washington yesterday. Thus the reports and speculations that it was a vagrant rebel balloon are dissipated.

A NAVY OFFICER MISSING.

Acting Master CHURCHILL, of the Navy, who was recently directed to take passage for the Pacific station, not having been heard from, fears are entertained for his safety.

EVADED THE BLOCKADE.

Although no official information has been received that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., Aug. 19, has evaded the blockade and reached Savannah with arms, &c., private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

A VESSEL CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 4,
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The *Pawnee* has returned from Hatteras Inlet. She reports the loss of the propeller *Fanny* on Tuesday. She was on her way from the Inlet to Chicomacomica, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and was captured by three rebel tugs which put out from Roanoke Island. Two rifle cannon, twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, including Quartermaster IRA N. HOLT, several of Col. Hawkins' Regiment, and a cargo of commissary stores fell into the hands of the rebels. The captain of the propeller and crew alone escaped.

The *Pawnee* brings no other news of importance.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The gunboat *Pawnee* arrived from Hatteras this afternoon. She brings intelligence of the capture of the steamer *Fanny*, while on her trip from the Inlet to the camp of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, at Chicamacomico, on Tuesday afternoon last, by three rebel steamers, while within five or ten miles of the camp.

The captain of the *Fanny* tells the story, and from his account it seems that the *Fanny* made little or no fight, but was run ashore as soon as possible.

There were twenty-three men of the Indiana regiment on board, not including Capt. HAAS, the Quartermaster of the regiment, Mr. SPEARMAN, the sutler, and a gun-crew of the Sawyer gun—all of whom were taken prisoners. Strangely enough, the Captain of the *Fanny*, and two or three of his crew, escaped. The Captain and crew are detained here to await an examination.

The officers of the *Pawnee* doubt the story of the Captain very much. It seems very mysterious. At all events, a large quantity of Quartermaster's and Sutler's stores were taken.

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REINFORCEMENTS—LOCATION OF THEIR CAMP—THE REBELS THROWING UP FORTIFICATIONS ON ROANOKE ISLAND—PERSECUTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

HATTERAS, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The arrival of seven companies of the Indiana Twentieth, and the pitching of their tents on the inside beach, above this place, not far from Oregon Inlet, and the capture of three or four prizes, comprise the leading events since the last steamer from this place. Our Indiana brethren were warmly received, though we could not give them a very hospitable reception on this sandy bench. As many as could be accommodated were placed on the *Fanny* and the gun-boats *Putnam* and *Ceres*, and taking the inside route, that is, through Pamlico Sound, were transported to the locality known as Chickeocomico, about eighteen miles this side of Roanoke Island. The steamers could not approach nearer the shore than two miles, when the troops were placed in large flat-boats, and pulled to where the water was only a few inches in depth. The remainder of the distance the men had to wade. The bottom being soft, they sunk in, some of them, to their middle. The operation was as uncomfortable as it was tedious. Once on dry land, a camping ground was found as favorable as could be desired. Instead of a barren sand desert, with scarcely a green thing growing, the surface is overgown with green grass, and the soil is of fair quality. Fruit and grapes are found in good quantities and of excellent quality. Indeed, compared with the Hatteras beach below, the Indianians have a fine location. The water is good and abundant. The inhabitants, though not numerous, are loyal and kind, and readily afford all the assistance in their power. They are Union men from the stump, and do not appear ever to have departed from their faith. They confirm the assurances received from other sources as to the prevalence of the Union feeling throughout the eastern part of North Carolina.

The remainder of the Indianians will follow to-morrow or next day. Fortifications will be thrown up as soon as possible, with the view of permanent occupation. It is the idea of Col. HAWKINS to establish another encampment some distance beyond.

We learn from intelligent negroes who have come into our camp, from Roanoke Island, that the rebels are in large force there, besides two or three hundred negro laborers. Two batteries have been thrown up, with the intention of commanding the channel between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. The last information places the rebel force at not less than 2,500, principally from Norfolk, a regiment having arrived within the last day or two. They suppose our object is to enter Albemarle Sound and approach Norfolk in the rear. Great excitement, in consequence, prevails at Elizabeth City, and the principal points on the Albemarle.

A deputation of Union men from this vicinity, who, at the instance of Col. HAWKINS, went across Pamlico Sound to communicate with their Union friends on the main shore, have not yet returned, though they should have done so several days ago. We are fearful that they have fallen into the hands of the rebels. This has greatly exasperated the people here.

From Beaufort we learn that the rebel force is not as great as it has been reported, it being from 800 to 1,000. Reinforcements are expected, however. They are doing all they can to strengthen Fort Macon, and preparing to resist the landing of an attacking force. There are about 100 guns mounted at the Fort. If it is the intention of our Government to attack that place, the sooner it is done, the easier it will be captured.

We have information that the rebel leaders on the main shore have commenced systematically to prosecute every loyal man. One old man, (JOHN SADDLES,) aged seventy-five years, a soldier in the last war with England, for expressing Union sentiments, was seized, had his head shaved, and was tarred and feathered. Other instances of a similar character have occurred. The rebels have grown bold and tyrannical, in consequence of the failure of our troops to follow up the capture of Hatteras by landing on the main shore, where thousands of Union men would have welcomed them and joined the Union standard. As it is, they have been compelled to submit to bitter disappointment, to keep silent or flee to escape persecution. We have among us here those who have been compelled to leave family, home and everything, rather than submit to being compelled to raise their hands against their country. These things appeal loudly to the Government for a more active policy. The evidence is abundant, and accumulating, that there are loyal men enough in North Carolina, to-day, to bring the State back into the Union and keep her there, if they were properly supported.

Three prizes have been brought in, and information has been obtained that several vessels are on their way from Rio and the Indies, with coffee, sugar, and other supplies, much needed by the rebels. A large number of ships left, some time since, under the arrangements which the rebels had made for carrying on an extensive business through Hatteras Inlet, some of which have fallen into our hands, and most of the others will, doubtless, do so. In this way the possession of this otherwise unfruitful spot is proving a paying investment. Barren as the field is in every natural respect, it, nevertheless, may be cultivated so as to yield rich and abundant returns to the Union. I cannot resist again urging the wisdom of a more vigorous policy by the Government, with reference to the main shore, where, I am confident, we have only to strike the blow to crush the rebellion in the old North State.

So far from having any occasion to doubt the loyalty of the people on the island, our faith in them is strengthened by every day's experience. They are a simple-minded, generally religious people, and cannot be bad enough at heart to be rebels. They insist that the great majority of the inhabitants on the main shore have the same feelings, and that we could recruit from two to three thousand men to our ranks.

The late storm here was terrific; the breakers dashed clean over the neck of land between Forts Clark and Hatteras. The *Spaulding* entered the Inlet when it was a sheet of foam, and the channel not to be distinguished; but the pilot knew the way and his business.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Baltimore papers have the following interesting intelligence from Virginia and North Carolina, by way of Fortress Monroe:

On Friday afternoon the steamship *S. R. Spaulding* reached Pamlico Sound, on the North Carolina Coast, after one of the roughest passages ever encountered by the vessel. Residents on the coast state that the gale was the severest ever experienced in that latitude. Such was the fury of the storm that it was with the greatest difficulty that those on board the *Spaulding* could prevent themselves from being washed overboard.

Upon entering the Sound the *Spaulding* cast anchor a distance of two miles and a half from the shore, and preparations were immediately made to land the troops and stores. When the first boat-load of soldiers touched the beach, several residents of the island could be seen scampering away in all directions. From their movements, the Federal troops at first supposed that the rebels were in the vicinity, and that a brush would be had. The enemy, however, did not make his appearance, and the landing continued unmolested.

When about one-half of the soldiers had landed, several North-Carolinians timidly approached from the woods, and by their movements expressed a desire to converse with the troops. Assurance was given them that no harm was intended; when they came into camp, and terrible were the recitals of suffering depicted by them. They stated that their little town contained two hundred and fifty voters, and with the exception of one man, *they all were staunch advocates of the Union*. To test their fidelity to the Union, the oath of allegiance was administered during the day, *and every voter in the place subscribed to it.*

The North-Carolinians state that they have not dared to visit the inland country for several weeks, as such an undertaking would subject them to the most brutal treatment and perhaps death from the rebels.

The residents of the Island, when the troops landed, were destitute of flour, meal and salt; a meagre supply of meat was on hand, but would not have held out over this week. The people were in the most desponding mood previous to the arrival of the *Spaulding*, and expected nothing but starvation, as no aid would be rendered them from the interior.

During the day, the residents of the Island assisted the troops to land their stores from the steamer, and did all in their power to convince the soldiers that the love for the Union in old North Carolina was still alive.

The force landed by the *Spaulding* amounts to 700 men, under command of Col. HAWKINS. They are finely equipped and armed. Their encampment is in a beautiful woods, with fresh water in abundance and plenty of pure air.

The *Susquehannah*, on Sunday and Monday mornings, overhauled two schooners that were endeavoring to enter Hatteras Inlet. Their cargoes consisted of sugar, molasses, tin and salt. One of the schooners was regarded as valuable, while the other was worth but little, it being old and worm-eaten. Both vessels were dispatched to Fortress Monroe.

On Monday, the Federal scouts discovered that the rebels had erected a sand battery on Roanoke Island, inside of the Pamlico Sound; fifteen large guns were counted within the battery, and when the *Spaulding* left Hatteras, preparations were being made by the Federal troops to demolish the fort.

On Tuesday, the *Spaulding* raised steam and quitted Hatteras for Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of conveying to the former point an additional force of three hundred men. During Wednesday the soldiers were preparing everything for their journey, and the steamer will leave Old Point this afternoon.

When the *Spaulding* quitted Hatteras, the *Susquehannah* was lying inside of the Inlet, quietly awaiting the arrival of unsuspecting captains and their vessels. The *Pawnee* was making preparations to start on a secret mission. It is thought that her cruise will be after the pirate *Sumter*.

From certain indications recently developed, stirring news may be expected in a short time from various points on the rebel coast. The rat holes have nearly all been stopped, and when all are closed up, the most powerful blow of the campaign will have fallen upon the rebels.

The steamer *Adelaide* this morning brought from Fortress Monroe four 10-inch columbiads, and an immense number of patent shells. These war materials are intended either for the fortifications on Federal Hill, or Fort Potter on Potter's Hill.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

REBEL THREATS AGAINST NEWPORT'S NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Passengers by the Old Point boat say that Gen. MAGRUDER has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News in twelve hours.

It is well understood that the rebels will soon attempt to run the blockade at Old Point, with two steamers from Norfolk and Yorktown, and another powerful steamer on the James River.

Gen. WOOL is expected at Fortress Monroe this morning. It was not determined when he left the Fortress on Thursday that he should go to St. Louis. His visit to Washington, however, refers to that subject.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 5.

By the arrival of two ladies from Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, Va., we are enabled to give our readers some very interesting facts. They left there last Tuesday, coming by a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. One of the ladies has a husband in the Federal service. Having an amount of money in the Portsmouth Savings Bank, she was desirous of obtaining it previous to leaving for the North, but the officers of the institution, learning the fact of her husband's position, made that a pretext for refusing to pay it over to her. Upon her requesting GEORGE M. BAIN, the cashier, to let her have at least a small amount for current expenses, he denied her in the most insulting terms. To make a bad matter worse, in a few days after this she was notified that her furniture would be sold for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. Leaving as soon afterwards as she could possibly do so, she does not know what has since transpired concerning it, having left her household goods at their mercy.

We publish a list of the prices of various articles in that place, which Mrs. —— has kindly permitted us to copy: Coffee, per pound, 25c.; common brown sugar, 25c.; tallow candles, 37c.; lard, 40c.; bacon, 30c.; butter, when it can be obtained, from 50c. up; common tea, per pound, $2; common shirting muslin, per yard, 37c.; cotton thread, per spool, 16c.

A young man of the lady's acquaintance who went over to Norfolk for the purpose of obtaining some cloth for a pair of pantaloons, purchased two yards and a half of satinet for $7 50. Ladies' gaiters, of a cheap quality, which are purchased in our Northern cities at $1 and $1 25, are difficult to obtain at $3. This last statement with reference to shoes, our informant states, although other accounts make them plenty, is true to the very letter.

Flour, corn meal and potatoes are plenty and cheap. Coal is not to be had, unless at a price which is beyond the means of persons in ordinary circumstances. The ordinary table salt sells for $10 per sack; common brown bar soap at 18 to 20 cents per pound, and scarce. Tin is not to be had. One or two merchants in the place took a trip to Richmond and several other Southern cities for the purpose of purchasing some, but were unable to do it, although it was understood that they offered $50 per box for it. By this great scarcity of tin the soldiers suffer for camp utensils.

At the time the ladies left, Norfolk and Portsmouth contained but about three hundred soldiers, all the rest having been sent away since the bombardment at Hatteras Inlet. For a long time previous, there had been from ten to twelve thousand.

As there are very few persons, perhaps, among us who are aware of the manner in which the Secession Ordinance was passed in Richmond, it is well to state that the name of every person who votes is called out, so that anybody present can hear it, and also the ticket he votes, which is recorded for future reference. Consequently, it can be ascertained at any time how a man has voted.

The *Merrimac* is still in the dry dock, and it is expected she will be ready for service by the first of the coming month. Some of the mechanics in Norfolk have expressed an opinion that, in consequence of the large amount of iron on her upper works, she will be so top-heavy as to be unmanageable. She did ship-service, the rebels calculate upon giving the Federal fleet considerable trouble.

SUSPICIOUS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The schooner *Argyle* cleared at Halifax on the 24th, for Key West, with a cargo of copper, tin, shoes and gunny cloth, and was cleared and owned by B. WIER, of the Governor-General's Council.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

LATEST REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Oct. 4.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The steamer *Emilie* arrived this evening with the wounded from Lexington. About 100 rebels remained in Lexington Tuesday morning.

Mr. PRESCOTT, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Col. MULLIGAN'S fortifications during the siege, contradicts the report that Gen. STURGIS had arrived there. Mr. PRESCOTT says that he heard Gen. PRICE tell RAINS and PARSONS that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to; and heard them discussing the propriety of falling back to fortify Rosa Hill, in Johnson county, 15 miles west of Warrensburg. He thinks, however, that their real intention is to retreat to the Southwest or to Arkansas.

Since the surrender they had cast two cannon at the foundry in Lexington, which increased the field-pieces to 14. They also had two mortars.

Col. MULLIGAN was taken South with PRICE. Most of our Army have gone forward, are really well appointed and likely to do splendid fighting.

Gen. MCKINSTRY'S division, under Lieut-Col. TOTTEN, moved west to-day, and will encamp, to-night, eighteen miles out.

Capts. ABEL and HENRY SIAAR, who were captured a short time since while carrying dispatches from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. LANE, and were confined fifty hours in a dungeon at Westport, came down on the *Emilie*, having escaped from Lexington.

Capt. D. D. STANLEY, of the regular cavalry, who distinguished himself at Dug Spring, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, and will assume the command of the cavalry brigade of Gen. FREMONT'S command.

Gen. MCKINSTRY is not to be transferred to Kentucky. He will have command of the Fifth Division of the Army of the West, and will start West to-morrow. It is thought that Gen. FREMONT will also leave to-morrow. He and his Army are enthusiastic and confident, and are burning to meet the enemy.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Oct. 4.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

Cols. GROVER and WHITE were left at Lexington, the former in a critical condition, and the latter likely to recover.

The report of a large amount of loaded shell having been dug up inside Col. MULLIGAN'S intrenchments, after the surrender, is untrue.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE CHEROKEES.

The telegraph has already referred to the following proclamation:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL.
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 2, 1861.

Whereas, It appears that the Cherokee Nation has severed its connection with the Government of the United States and joined the so-called Southern Confederacy, and is in open revolt to the laws and Government of the United States, and now engaged in raising troops to assist in the war of rebellion of said Confederacy, and lending aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and it appearing that the agents of said nation have on deposit in the "St. Louis Building and Savings Association," in this city, thirty-two (32) or thirty-three (33) thousand dollars, part of an annuity paid them by the Government of the United States, for which sum of money said "St. Louis Building and Savings Association" has issued certificates of deposit.

Now, this is to notify said "St. Louis Building and Savings Association," and the holders of said certificates, that said money, by force of said act of secession and rebellion, and the act of Congress in such case made and provided, is forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Colonel of Nineteenth Regiment Mo. Vol.,
and Assistant Provost Marshal.

AFFAIRS AT ROLLA.

A letter dated Rolla, Mo., Sept. 30, states that on that day Gen. WYMAN, with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Illinois, the Fourth Iowa and the Seventh Missouri Regiments, left that place for "parts unknown"—probably for Jefferson City, and possibly for Springfield.

The Illinois Fox River Regiment (the Thirty-sixth) and one or two other regiments are now at Rolla, and Col. STEVENSON, of the Missouri Seventh, succeeds Gen. WYMAN as commandant of that post.

The intrenchments on the hill overlooking the town are now about completed. The guns, four thirty-two pounders, are mounted and ready for service.

ARRESTS IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Quartermaster FLAGG and Commissary LATHING have just returned from Monticello, Mo. They bring the following intelligence: The officer in command of the Federal forces at that place arrested all the county officers to-day. They are all prominent Secessionists, and will be sent to St. Louis for trial. A man was also arrested, who had about forty letters from GREEN'S men at Lexington to their families in Monticello and vicinity. Of course, nothing of any importance could be obtained from them, but enough was gathered to show that the rebels were badly frightened, and were discussing the propriety of scattering their forces in small bands all over Northern Missouri. Fears are entertained that before FREMONT can collect a force sufficiently strong to attack PRICE, they will pursue this policy. If they do, Western Illinois will suffer, as well as Missouri.

SECESSION OF THE CHEROKEES.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

From Rev. WM. S. ROBINSON, Missionary teacher of the Old School Presbyterian Church, who reached St. Louis last Saturday, from the Cherokee Nation, we learn some unpleasant intelligence concerning the action of the Chief and Council of that Nation.

The battle of Wilson's Creek, had had the unhappiest effects. The secession party—against which Chief JOHN ROSS had struggled so hard, and apparently with so much success—was greatly strengthened by that event, and instigated by emissaries of the Confederate States, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South.

Overborne by this pressure, JOHN ROSS, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Talequah, and sent in a message recommending a severance of their connection with the Government of the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government.

The Confederate Commissioner at Talequah, with authority from Richmond, had made propositions to the Council, offering to assume the payment of the regular annuities which the Cherokees have hitherto received from the United States Government, and which they feared would be lost to them by an alliance with the South. The proposition, together with the violent and overbearing conduct of the Secession party, proved too much for the wavering Ross and the Council; and as they were threatened by invasion from Arkansas and Texas, and without the hope of succor from the General Government, they agreed to secede from the United States, and unite with the rebel government.

The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Talequah, but Mrs. Ross declared she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised.

The violence of the secession party in the Nation, aroused by the result of the battle of Wilson's Creek, grew still more furious after the disloyal action of the Council, and Mr. ROBINSON, who had been a teacher in the Mission School at Tallahasse, in the Creek Nation, for twelve years, was compelled to flee with his family upon twenty-four hours notice.

The Mission School was broken up on the 25th of July last, by a company of "light horse," under the command of the Superintendent, who had been deputed by the first and second chiefs. The Creeks took possession of the Missionary property, valued at about $4,000, and three families and four ladies connected with the school were ordered out of the country. All the Missionaries left the nation, except Rev. Messrs. BUCKNER and VANDEVERE, of the Baptist Church South.

The Creeks had raised and were drilling 1,000 men for service in the Confederate Army, and had appropriated $10,000 from their School Fund to pay for equipment. The Cherokees had raised 1,200 men as Home Guard, when Mr. ROBINSON left Talequah. He represents the people generally as being in favor of peace.

As long as the Federal army under Gen. LYON held its position at Springfield, the Union party among the Cherokees successfully maintained itself, as the Secessionists were too much occupied in the defence of their own territory, and in gathering troops to meet LYON, to pay attention to affairs in the Nation; but when LYON was killed, and his army forced to evacuate Southwest Missouri, the Unionists in the Nation who had so long held out, and repelled the seductive advances of the Confederate Commissioner, became terrified, and relaxed the rigor of their resistance.

Subsequently, MCCULLOCH sent a portion of his army into Arkansas, to take up a position on the border of the Nation, to intimidate the Council with threats of invasion. To conciliate the Indians, the Secessionists exhibited, in Talequah, a Confederate soldier who had scalped a Federal soldier in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and resorted to other kindred devices to gain the good will of the Nation. Under pressure of these violent acts, and deprived of support, the Unionists were forced to yield to the despotism of Secession, and forsake the Union that had protected them.

THE OSCEOLA VICTORY CONFIRMED.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 29.

Gen. LANE makes quick victories and rapid marches. Capt. W. A. JENKINS arrived here yesterday. He saw LANE ten miles this side of West Point on Friday morning. He was to camp at Paola, 40 miles from Kansas City, that night, and will reach the Kaw River to-day. The supplies left by RAINS and PRICE at Osceola were all seized, and the Quartermaster taken prisoner. The march to Osceola was made by night, and the town reached before daylight. In the fight there, two of our men and seven horses were wounded; the rebel loss in killed and wounded was thirty. On the return march the notorious Capt. Locke killed one of Capt. HUNT'S men, and paid the penalty with his life.

The command is described as being in good health and spirits, and ready to engage the enemy at any and all points.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

Last night about 3 o'clock, a brisk fight took place at the bridge across James Bayou, six miles southwest of Norfolk, Mo. A force of about 100 Federals were guarding the bridge, when the rebels, some 200 or 300 strong, infantry and cavalry, approached with the intention of destroying it.

The Federals fell back on this side of the bayou, when heavy firing ensued on each side. The rebels finally withdrew, leaving one man badly wounded and several dead bodies on the field. On our side one man is missing and two slightly wounded. The rebel prisoner, who is mortally wounded, says that a large force of PELK'S command left Columbus yesterday for an attack on Paducah.

Capt. RITTER, of Co. —, in the Twenty-eighth Illinois, while out guarding the railroad bridges this side of Charleston, had a brush with the rebels last night. The Federals repulsed the enemy, sustaining no damage. The rebels succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge next to the Charleston bridge. It will be immediately rebuilt and protected.

A young Missourian is to-night at Head-quarters, who last night escaped from JEFF. THOMPSON'S Army at Belmont. The young man was impressed into the rebel service, and in company with some eight or ten fellows succeeded in making his escape. He says that the whole of JEFF. THOMPSON'S command, 2,000 strong, is encamped at Belmont. They are armed only with shot-guns and common rifles, have but little camp equipage, and mostly live in the woods as animals. They seem to have no object in view, and no settled plan of the campaign. The young man says no rebel movement, like the one reported by our wounded prisoner, had taken place yesterday from Columbus to his knowledge. He says that hardly a man of THOMPSON'S command but would escape if possible.

ROBERT DICKERSMAN, of the Eighteenth Regiment, shot WM. EVANS, of the same company, to-day, at Mound City, killing him instantly. It was a case of willful murder.

Gen. GRANT and Staff have just returned from a visit to Paducah. He went up this morning.

Gen. MCCLERNAND and Staff, accompanied by invited parties, yesterday visited Mound City for the inspection of gun-boats and troops.

At Gen. MCCLERNAND'S order a four-pound howitzer was this morning sent to Mound City for the better protection of the place.

There is nothing important from Paducah.

ORDER OF GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gen. BUTLER has issued an official order designating Boston as his head-quarters, under the order constituting the six New-England States as a Department. The staff of Gen. BUTLER is announced, as follows:

Major George E. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Officer of Ordnance, and Chief of Staff.
Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, Aid-de-Camps.
Gilman Kimball, Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director.
Capt. Paul R. George, Brigade Quartermaster, with an Assistant Quartermaster.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Senator WILSON formally assumed command, to-day, as Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. The regiment will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday.

JOHN CHAMBERS, late Adjutant of the Fifth three months' Regiment, has accepted the adjutancy of the Twenty-third, Lieut.-Col. KURTZ, commanding. CHAMBERS proved himself a brave and cool officer at the battle at Bull Run, and led two or three battery charges successfully before the defeat. The Twenty-third will probably leave next week.

THE MAINE TENTH REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Tenth Maine Regiment of Rifles, formerly the First, having been reorganized, will leave to-morrow morning (Sunday) at 8 o'clock for Hempstead, L. I., by railroad, Col. GEORGE L. BEAL commanding. The regiment is nine hundred strong.

NATIONAL ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ca., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Toronto *Leader* calls on the Government to vindicate itself by instigating criminal proceedings at once against National agents engaged in enticing men for service in the National Army.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT PEMBINA.

The United States gun-boat *Pembina*, the fourth of these convenient little vessels of war lately contracted for, made her trial trip from the Novelty Iron Works, yesterday. In addition to the Government Inspectors, who were bound to go by duty, a number of invited guests accompanied her "for the pleasure of the thing;" and Mr. EVERETT, the well-known engine builder, also went down the bay to watch the working of the beautiful machinery he had been so instrumental in building. Every one had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the performance of the boat and her engines. In spite of the newness of her machinery, she succeeded in making 11½ knots per hour; and her engines, with thirty-five pounds of steam, achieved one hundred and six revolutions per minute. She left the Novelty Works at 10 in the morning, and rounded the buoy a quarter before 12. As in the case of her sister, the *Seneca*, there was no heating of the journals, notwithstanding the velocity of the revolutions, and it only remains to write the *Pembina* down as a perfect success. It may be well to state that while lying at the wharf, fifteen minutes after putting on steam, eighty-six revolutions were obtained. It is due to the Novelty Works to state, in this connection, that ninety days after they received orders, the *Pembina* was ready. She is to be commanded by Lieut. CROSBY, United States Navy, and will receive her armament and proceed to her destination immediately. In fact, so great was the hurry to get her in fighting condition, that the trial trip was materially shortened, that she might, a few hours the sooner, be moored in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for this purpose.

CHARTERS FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The clipper ship *Great Republic*, belonging to A. A. LOW & BRO., has been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and munitions. This ship, it will be remembered, was one of the first vessels that was chartered by the French Government to transport troops to the Crimea, and her great capacity and superior sailing qualities, placed her first on the list as a transport during the Crimean War. She outsailed the steamers sent to convoy her, and reached her destination in advance of all other ships with which she sailed in company. She can well accommodate three regiments, and carry all their necessary equipments and Army stores.

The United States steamships *Baltic*, *Illinois* and *Matanzas* are at anchor in the North River, waiting orders.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER—PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE REBEL LEADERS—THE FORTIFICATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

From the deserter from the Confederate Army, whom I mentioned in my last letter, I have gained the following further particulars. He was stationed at Aquia Creek at the time he made his escape. He hastily constructed a raft of drift-wood, which lay upon the banks of the Potomac, and, sheltered by the darkness of the night, managed to cross over into Charles County, in Maryland, thence across the country to the Eastern Shore, where he fell in with friends, and was kindly brought up to this city by Capt. KENWIN, of the steamer *Kent*. He says that the rebel troops on the Potomac are constantly changed from point to point, as the leaders surmise that this or that place is threatened, or suspect the soldiers of an intention to desert. The officers have but little confidence in the men under them, and keep a vigilant eye upon them, oftentimes calling the roll four times a day. But, notwithstanding all their precautions, the soldiers manage to get away, and are often aided by the night sentries.

At Aquia and Occoquan Creeks, flat-boats were built for the transportation of large bodies of troops into the southern counties of Maryland, and the attempt was to have been made on the very night these counties were invested by the National troops; and the constant patrol which is now kept up by the Government steamers along the coast, renders the attempt utterly futile, and the flat-boats are hauled up upon the shore and the design abandoned.

Since the occupation of those counties by the Government troops, nearly all the supplies have been cut off, and the Confederates upon the river have been compelled to rob the farmers, and have plundered the country of everything eatable; and when my informant left, the soldiers' rations consisted of melons, canteloupes and green corn, without salt or seasoning of any sort. They had hitherto lived well upon the supplies furnished from the Maryland shore.

Nearly all the recruits from the Gulf States were forced into the service, and were compelled to leave the plow in the furrow, and the tools upon the bench. For instance, a farmer, having just sufficient to keep his family comfortable and well fed, would be hailed, as he was at work in the field, by a man in uniform, and ordered to appear at a certain place in the evening, and in case of failure, a guard of armed men would be sent after him. At the place of meeting, these forced recruits would be told that the war was waged against the South for the purpose of emancipating the slaves, and that they must take up arms in self-defence. Thousands were thus deluded, who instinctively shrink from striking a blow against the National flag.

The Northern newspapers which have found their way among the *ranks* of the Southern army, my informant says, have done much more service to the cause of the Government, than injury. While the officers would read them to the soldiers and ridicule the statements in regard to the resources and feelings of the North, the men would drink in every word. He says it was only from reading a copy of a Northern paper that he first became aware of the true positions of the two belligerent sections, and that was the case with hundreds of others with whom he conversed. The reasoning, he said, carried conviction with it, and he then, for the first time, realized that he had been duped into a warfare against the flag he inwardly revered, although he dared not openly avow his sentiments. He says he has seen a soldier burst into tears as he drew from his pocket an American coin and turned it over in his hand and viewed the emblems of our nationality printed upon it.

One day, he said, the Colonel of his regiment came storming into the camp, having just listened to the complaint of one of the Captains against a soldier, and cried out: "That d—d New-York nigger THING! Shoot the first man who is found with one in his possession. It has done more to breed cowardice in the camp than the whole Abolition Army." The soldiers hardly dare to express their sentiments to one another, for fear of being shot; but, by various little signs, they will communicate their ideas in such a way as to be understood. Since the shooting of young HICKS, the Baltimorean, by order of BRANNIGAN, because he refused to fire upon the American flag, they have been very cautious in their expressions, and they now feel the pressure of the despotism that has led them into a betrayal of their country.

The fortification which is in the course of construction in the eastern suburbs of the city, by the Seventh Main Regiment, is rapidly progressing. Its armament is to consist of six large columbiads, and nineteen smaller guns. This fortification commands all approaches to the city from the eastern side, and also the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad for a distance of more than two miles. It is to be a very strong fort, and will probably be completed in about six weeks. Two of the columbiads will be mounted next week.

ARGUS.

OUR DARNESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO DARNESTOWN—GOOD CONDITION OF GEN. BANK'S TROOPS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The route from Washington to this place is over a fine turnpike running through an undulating country, and upon all sides are seen fertile fields, attractive groves, and farm houses of all styles from the contracted old-fashioned clap-board box to the elegant mansion of the thrifty farmer. From Georgetown here, along the turnpike, the traveler is constantly running upon camps or pickets, and the blackened remains of camp or picket fires by the road side, the rude hut constructed by the soldiers for shelter, and the fences in a partial or entire state of demolition, sufficiently indicate a military occupation. Montgomery County is strong in its secession proclivities. Two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people, in April last sustained the Southern rebellion and took the initiative to become a part of it. Secession flags were flying at Rockville, the county seat, and at other points, and her citizens openly avowed their treason. Yesterday, while at Rockville, I

FROM DELAWARE.

Destinies of the State—Position of Wilmington—The Powder Mills—Fort Delaware—What the State has Done thus Far—Senator Bayard and his Position in 1833—Census Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

A few days ago I was enjoying the first fresh breezes of Autumn, among the coal valleys of the upper Delaware—Sullivan County, N. Y., to wit. At the village post-office there, from whose window a chip tossed into the rapid, rippling stream of the Delaware, would in ten minutes run three miles toward the broad estuary whose salt aroma is in my nostrils as I write, much curiosity was expressed by the group perennially assembled at that institution as to the condition and the destinies of Delaware. At so great a distance southward, she seemed to their low line of vision mixed and blended with the South; and my correspondence with Delaware might have exposed me to the suspicions of the ardent Unionists, or to the furtive and unattractive embraces of the peacemakers, of the secluded village where I was living. To avert either, or both, I was happy to be able to state explicitly, fully, and satisfactorily, that the Delaware River nowhere washed a secession shore, and that Cape May and Cape Henlopen called to each other across its broad and sea-like entrance to the ocean as sympathizingly as Cape Ann and Cape Cod, the lonely watchers of that noble bay, on whose sea-kings we may yet rely for the capture of New-Orleans or Savannah.

The topographical character of Delaware, the agricultural pursuits of the population, and her position under a sun that hints in the late Autumn and in the early Spring of the tropics not impossibly distant, might give her a Southern bias; but the people of the State have based their patriotism upon solid good sense; and, being well off as they are, intend to remain so. The vision of State-Rights to this miniature Republic is neither alluring nor commanding; the people feel and know that the Union is a blessing, a solid advantage, a shield against danger, a source of wealth, a ground of rational pride.

Especially is this the feeling in the City of Wilmington, where one-fifth of the population of the State is collected, and from which some of the best minds of the State send forth their influence. This city is intimately connected with New-York and Philadelphia, and has but slender relations with Baltimore, and the large and steady influx of Northern sentiment from the great centres of New-York and Pennsylvania subdues and stifles the feeble wailings of discontent that are borne hitherward from Maryland. In some of the small, agricultural, almost unknown towns of the lower portion of the State, a faint and futile sympathy with the rebellion is cherished and more or less openly announced, but as it proceeds from a class who are almost without influence, it can lead to nothing, and may be dismissed as soon as mentioned.

I regret the tone of some of our Northern journals, when the undying African is made a topic of notice. It is far from gratifying to the Middle States to be told by the *Independent* that they are fighting for the emancipation of the negro, and the apotheosis of Brother CHEEVER, on whom be silence, and I would gladly add, peace. Much as I despised the barkings of that impotent little monster around whose neck the brass collar of BEN. WOOD bound tightly; much as we may have disliked the pompous twaddle of that blanket journal whose heavy commercial columns can no longer convey sympathy to Charleston merchants at the rather expensive figure of ten dollars a year, a war Abolition paper is much more mischievous than either.

One often hears the question at the North, "Are the powder mills of Delaware safe?" The question is ambiguous. Safe they are not—as residences; but, as against the rebels, I think they may be considered wholly safe. Were some upheard-of chance of war to bring the rebels to Wilmington, a half hour's notice would be sufficient to remove the workmen and their families, notify the neighborhood, and blow every atom of powder and every stone of the works into the air, without the loss of a single life. The vast estates of the Du Ponts, at Brandywine, completely envelope the works, and a neighborhood of miles in extent acknowledges their orders. A single command would be taken up at once by a hundred subordinates, and the dispersion of all living creatures from the vicinity of the works would be immediate and complete. One may fancy the rebels arriving an hour or two after the explosion. Their faces would be as blank and black as the ground around them.

The Delaware Bay is not as strongly guarded as it should be, unless, indeed, the rebels have much less of a fleet than Mr. WELLES seems to imagine. Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch, directly in the middle of the Delaware, seven miles below New-Castle, is an important point, and if it were well manned and mounted, it would be quite impossible for any vessel to pass it. The artillery of the fort is stated to be quite indifferent, and sixty or seventy raw recruits do not seem adequate to the attendance of a fort, which may be classed among the most important of our second-rate fortifications. I state this upon hearsay, but my authorities are respectable and seem well informed, and it would be a source of great mortification to us if the rebels were allowed to take us by surprise in this quarter.

The military history of Delaware to this date is as follows: There being no organized militia in Delaware, the Governor, at the beginning of the war, was unable to comply with the first requisition for one regiment of infantry to serve for three months, but recommended his fellow-citizens to volunteer and form a regiment at the rendezvous designated by the War Department. There were not three military companies in the whole State; proper men for officers were scarce; no money had been appropriated, and the Executive, under the influence of Senator BAYARD, ex-Congressman WHITELY and other "sympathizers," declined to call the Legislature for the purpose of making such appropriations as were desirable. The people, however, were in advance of their rulers; volunteers came forward, subscriptions were liberally made, the ladies prepared clothing, the City Council of Wilmington made provision for supporting the needy families of absent volunteers, and by the middle of May the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers was complete and ready for service. Toward the close of that month it was ordered into Maryland, and companies were detached along the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, between the Susquehanna River and Baltimore, to guard the ferry-boat and the bridges from Maryland rebels, who abounded in that vicinity. This was a station of much importance, for this railroad is the main northern avenue upon Washington, and it is not unusual to pass ten regiments a week over it; and on *one day*, six regiments, with their baggage and equipments, were conveyed over Maryland in safety. The regiment was under the command of Col. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, a native of Delaware, a graduate of West Point, and for many years Professor of Mathematics and Infantry Tactics at the United States Naval School at Annapolis. While the regiment was performing its three months' duty another was formed for three years, and stationed at Cambridge, Maryland, an important point near Annapolis, at the mouth of the Choptank River, the main artery of the eastern shore of Maryland, a district full of rebellious sympathizers, a fair and fruitful country,

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

On the expiration of the time for which the first regiment was enlisted, it disbanded, and at once commenced to reorganize. This process is rapidly going on, and in two weeks it will be ready to take the field. From the room where I write, I look over to the City Hall where recruits are received, enrolled, and dressed, with an order and method which speak well for the talents of Col. ANDREWS. Col. LOCKWOOD will soon enter upon the duties of Brigadier-General, in command of the two Delaware Regiments, two Maryland Regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a park of artillery. The brick court-yard of the venerable building swarms with blue-coated soldiers, and their louped-up hats present the United States arms, and the bugle glistening in the sunshine. Within, where Justice has hitherto sat calmly enthroned, war now presents one hand to the ardent volunteer, and conceals the other behind its back, filled, it may be, with wounds and death. The soldiers are in high spirits, are well fed and cared for, and are a class of men well fitted for service; not too large, not loafers, nor useless by long courses of intemperance and idleness, but mainly stout workmen and farmers' boys, who are accustomed to labor, and obey orders. Such men make good soldiers after the requisite training.

It is quite impossible that the rebel flag should be displayed in Delaware by any of her citizens. Beside the two regiments already mentioned, numerous companies of Home Guards, City Guards, and cavalry troops have been organized, with a view to domestic protection and military drill, and though here and there a "sympathizer" may mutter and complain, no fears are entertained as to the future course of the State.

Mention is occasionally made of Mr. BAYARD, one of the present United States Senators from Delaware, whose term expires in 1863, a date anxiously looked for by the better portion of the State. This gentleman's influence in the State it may be said, is a nullity; and it has not been increased, nor has respect for his character as a public man been augmented, by his persistence in office after his public promise to resign in obedience to the expressed desire of his constituents, embracing Republicans and Douglas Democrats, and excluding Breckinridge Democrats, who still adhere to him. I am not of the number of those who esteem political consistency as the first of the virtues, yet a public man should only change his views upon increased information or increased mental powers, and it is doubted whether Mr. BAYARD has learned much of political science, or grown greatly in intellectual vigor, since his report to the Senate of Delaware in 1833, upon a discussion of the South Carolina doctrines of that time—a fragment of which I insert here, as sound counsel for the present age:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met*, That the Constitution of the United States is *not* a *treaty* or *compact* between sovereign States, but a form of *government emanating from, and established by, the authority of the people of the United States of America.*

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although one of limited powers, is *Supreme* within its sphere, and that the *people of the United States owe to it an allegiance that cannot be withdrawn*, either by individuals or masses of individuals, without its consent.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the only and proper tribunal for the settlement, in the last resort, of controversies in relation to the Constitution and the laws of Congress."

I am favored with the following official figures from the forthcoming census reports, as to the present population of Delaware. It will be seen that there are but seven more houses than families—a fact that strongly indicates the happiness and prosperity of the people, of whom about one-third live in the cities of the State.

	Free Pop.	Slave Pop.
Newcastle County	54,604	254
Kent County	27,697	203
Sussex County	28,241	1,348
Total	110,542	1,805
Increase of Free population since 1850	21,178	
Decrease of Slave population since 1850	492	
Number of Families in the State	19,264	
Number of Houses in the State	19,257	

It may also be interesting to know that during ten years the decrease of Slave population in *Maryland* amounts to the large sum of 3,140. Whatever else happens, Maryland must not be suffered to swing off into the embraces of the Confederates.

C. B.

What is Meant by Declaring Emancipation?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a matter of law that hitherto the personal condition of negroes, whether free or slave, has in each State depended upon the powers held by the several States—those powers which are said to be "reserved" to the States severally, because they have never been granted by the Constitution of the United States to the National Government. Suppose that the National Government should, in the exercise of martial law or the war power, do that which Mr. SUMNER, in his recent speech at Worcester, says it may do,—declare the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States,—and further, suppose that it does, by its armies, compel the white population in one or more States to allow the slaves to act as free, what is to be the law of the matter when those armies are withdrawn? Do those who advocate this emancipation expect that the negroes will continue to live in those States, and that those States (that is, the people and the public authorities) will recognize them as free? Do they suppose that the State Courts will recognize this declaration of the National Government as having changed the *status* of these negroes? Or that, if they do not, the question may be carried up to the United States Courts, and that these Courts will pronounce these negroes free, and defend their liberty by giving them civil remedies in those Courts? Suppose the Courts of law—State and National—agree that these persons became free by the declaration of emancipation, do those who advocate it expect that the State Legislatures in these States will not have the power to declare that any of these negroes shall be again slaves? that they will not be competent to declare that every one so emancipated, and their descendants shall be slaves and continue such, precisely as they would have been had there been no such declaration of emancipation?

Now, if those who advocate this measure expect these consequences, they suppose that the power over the condition of these negroes will have passed away from those States. But how, then, is it to be as to other negroes living in those States, who are now free? Is the power to determine the condition of these also to pass away from these States? Are these to be the only States which are to lose this portion of "the reserved powers" which they have hitherto held? Or is the power over the condition of negroes in each several State, North and South, to pass out of the hands of the people of the several States?

Again, by the present Constitution, the condition of white persons, whether bond or free, is in each State dependent solely on the several will of the State. Is it supposed that the power to determine the condition of the whites is to remain with the States, after the power to determine the condition of the negroes has passed away from them?

Again, if the power over the condition of any persons, black or white, is to pass away from the several States, or from some of them, where is it to be located for the future? Is the power to be vested in Congress? May Congress thereafter declare these negroes slaves again in this or that State? Will it have full power over the condition of negroes in all the States? or is the whole power to determine the freedom or Slavery of every man in each State to pass within the powers of Congress?

How is the Constitution of the United States to read so as to show this state of things? Who is going to alter the wording of that instrument? Will some of the learned newspaper editors who talk of finishing all difficulties by striking at the root of the rebellion by *proclaiming* Slavery abolished answer some of these inquiries? Mr. SUMNER, as a lawyer, Senator and a statesman, ought to be prepared to tell us what the law on these points is to be.

J. C. H.

Our Military Dispatches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In classic days, heroic deeds were lost to fame when inspired hands were wanting. In plain truth, history, like a dinner-table story, derives most of its zest from the manner of narration. Good fighters are not specially apt to be good writers. So far as wide-spread fame is concerned, half the battle is in writing good dispatches, descriptive of its order, movements, results and incidents. The most brilliant victories may be half ruined in the telling, and defeat may be almost retrieved by well-put narrative dispatches. Rigid military justice is rarely meted out in the popular estimation of battles and heroes.

We are yet on the lookout for a good battle record. Of all bungles, the worst is the long-winded, prosy dispatch. PERRY'S, from its pithy brevity doubled the fame of his Erie victory. We must say that BUTLER'S Hatteras story seems to us very poorly told. Amid his many words we vainly search for clear military insight. He was at home in negotiating, but in the logic of the fight he has not distinguished himself. His fluency in praise of persons named makes them unjustly odious,—too much candy spoils the digestion. This brushing up of persons ought to be done more artistically, if done at all. Then too, we may be pardoned a private opinion that half the disastrous influence of Bull Run was due to the letter writers and dispatches. McCLELLAN'S Western Virginia proclamation, his McCUNN indorsement, and some other publications, show the nerve, ring, emphasis and eloquence of a truly military style. He has a clear meaning, and no one will deny, for instance, that McCUNN ought to understand. TOTTEN'S story of the battle near Springfield has much of that life and downrightness which so endear him to his friends.

The main fault of our dispatches thus far has been that they are written under oppressive restraint, and in mortal fear of not pleasing everybody. Besides, the after battle fatigue and reaction rests on them. There are officers to whom military ideas are perfectly familiar, whose dispatches would fairly raise a doubt if they understood the meaning of their own movements.

One result of the late issue and imperfection of our dispatches is that newspaper specials first tell the story to the world and his wife, with their own coloring and rendering. After ideas have got fixed and the flush of novelty is gone, out comes a lumbering train of reports, and the world reads—and yawns! RUSSELL, modern son of "Swift Camilla," "skims along the plain," and, like Hood's figure of the "Retrospective Review," comes in replete with the field he left behind him. He outran all the cowards, and so made sure of his European audience. The battle, its plan, meaning, progress, brave deeds and almost success he knew not; but he was first-rate authority on the route. Now we submit that it will rarely be the case that "specials" can have much real insight into the plans of battle, or the true nature and causes of movements on the field. These can only be fully known at Head-quarters, and there they must be secret until they are executed.

We would suggest that a clear, brief and comprehensive *bulletin from the field*, may often be sent forth to give the true tale at once, and that in this the highest military style should prevail.

True, the General is then always overwhelmed with care, but before many hours he can do this; and if he has fought understandingly and is at all capable of a memorable bulletin, a few lines and a few minutes will suffice. Then at his leisure and after gathering the reports of his subordinates, his full report will set forth in greater detail the whole story. Not there either should a confused multitude of details, a jangle of unintelligible topography, of indefinite movements and of personal panegyrics, come in to clog, confuse or nauseate. Some of the equanimity of coming generations should combine with the very glow of action, to produce the clear, stirring, energized record which has power to shape history and rule opinion.

KEY.

An Example from the Revolutionary Era.

From a file of the Philadelphia *National Gazette* for the year 1787, a correspondent has clipped the following paragraphs:

"At a critical period of the Revolutionary war, when there was great difficulty in procuring supplies for the American Army, and when there was great danger of a dissolution for want of provisions to keep it together, a number of patriotic gentlemen gave their bonds to the amount of about £280,000 sterling, in gold and silver, for procuring them. The provisions were procured, the Army supplied and kept together, and as a consequence of this act of patriotism, *our independence was achieved.*

In order that the names of those choice spirits may not be forgotten, we select the present occasion to hand them down to this generation. Let their memories be cherished in the fondest recollection:

Robert Morris	£10,000	Benj. Randolph	£2,000
B. McClennigan	10,000	Robert Bass	2,000
A. Bunner & Co	6,000	Owen Biddle	2,000
Zouch Francis	5,500	John Gibson	2,000
Jas. Wilson	5,000	Chas. Stitt	2,000
Wm. Bingham	5,000	John Mitchell	2,000
Richard Peters	5,000	Robert Knox	2,000
Samuel Meredith	5,000	John Bullock	2,000
James Meare	5,000	Joseph Reed	2,000
Thos. Barclay	5,000	Francis Gurney	2,000
Saml. Morris, Jr	5,000	Geo. Campbell	2,000
Robt. Hooper	5,000	John Wharton	2,000
Hugh Shields	5,000	Benjamin Rush	2,000
Philip Moore	5,000	Thos. Lawrence	2,000
Mathew Irwin	5,000	Joseph Blewer	2,000
John Benzet	5,000	Wm. Hall	2,000
Henry Hill	5,000	John Patton	2,000
John Morgan	5,000	Benj. Fuller	2,000
Thomas Willing	5,000	Mead & Fitzimmons	2,000
Samuel Powell	5,000	Andrew Hodge	2,000
John Nixson	5,000	Henry Keppell	2,000
Robt. Bridge	5,000	E. C. Hepenclerk	2,000
John Dunlap	4,000	Isaac Melchor	2,000
Wm. Contes	4,000	John Shaffer	2,000
Emanuel Eyre	4,000	Alexander Todd	2,000
Jas. Budden	4,000	John Purviance	2,000
John Mease	4,000	John Wilcocks	2,000
Joseph Carson	4,000	Samuel Inglis	2,000
Thos. Leiper	4,000	John Penrose	2,000
Kean & Nichols	4,000	Mathew Fulker	2,000
Samuel Morris	3,000	James Caldwell	2,000
Isaac Moses	3,000	Gen. Clarkson	2,000
Chas. Thompson	3,000	John Shee	1,000
John Pringle	3,000	Samuel Caldwell	1,000
Samuel Miles	3,000	Samuel Penrose	1,000
Cad. Morris	2,500	Wm. Turnbull	1,000
Matt. Clarkson	2,500	B. Davis, Jr	1,000
Thos. McKean	2,000	Sharp Delany	1,000
Tho. Donaldson	2,000	Andrew Doy	1,000
John Steinmets	2,000	Peter Whitesides	1,000
Abm. Bickley	2,000	Andrew Robinson	1,000

It is a page in our National History—one most gratifying to the citizens of Philadelphia, and especially to those who inherit the names of these worthies."

The Financial Victories of Mr. Chase.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

When, before the organization of the present Administration, it was understood that Gov. CHASE, Senator elect from Ohio, had been selected by President LINCOLN for the Treasury, and that he had consented to undertake the arduous and important charge, there were not a few presses and persons found expressing the opinion that an error in policy was about to be consummated, and that the right man was not in the right place. It was contended that Gov. CHASE was more peculiarly fitted and calculated for the Department of State, if, indeed, he should be taken at all for any position among the constitutional advisers of the Executive. *Voila tout!* The assertion is here ventured that no more able, capable, astute or successful statesman than Gov. CHASE has ever been in charge of the most necessary and important Department of the Executive branch of our Government. Nor is it too much, perhaps, to say, that few men, known to fame, could have conducted the difficult and stupendous monetary negotiations of these perilous and troublous times with so great and gratifying success as SALMON P. CHASE has done. The country, the solid men, the men of money, both among us and abroad, have implicit confidence in the judgment, prudence, discretion and sagacity of Gov. CHASE, and are now ready to confess that how well soever his peculiar talents may fit him for the diplomatic duties of the State Department, he is equally, if not better calculated to conduct, control and manage the great laboratory whence must come not only the sinews of war, but the motive and enabling power of the Government itself. In fact, his administration of the fiscal operations of the times has made him hosts of friends.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Files of New-Orleans papers to Sept. 18, and of Memphis and Nashville papers to Sept. 20, have been received in Boston. The *Journal* gives the following summary of their contents:

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Banks of New-Orleans suspended specie payments at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who issued a proclamation on the subject, stating the step was necessary to maintain the credit of the $100,000,000 of Treasury Notes issued by the Confederate Government, in order to supply the means for carrying on the war. The Banks are to receive and pay out these notes at par. The New-Orleans Banks were the last to take this step, into which they have been driven by the rebel Government. The action of the Banks at once created a scarcity of small change, the effects of which, as thus stated by the *Picayune*, are amusing:

"There was a great commotion in the different markets this morning on account of the great difficulty in procuring and making change among the butchers and market-women. The purchasers, or marketers, were also in great distress, as they found their bargains stopped after having concluded them, by the impediment of procuring the ready.

All sorts of plans were resorted to; the butchers offered a premium for change, and, on failing to obtain it, made up the balance due in dimes and picayunes by giving extra weight in the meats sold, &c. The hucksters did the same, and made up in potatoes, beans, turnips and cabbage, for small change due.

We learn also that the Lafayette and Carrollton cars have refused to give change for over fifty cents, and that they now give tickets in return for change. This plan will no doubt be resorted to by our city railroads, and thus facilities will be afforded to passengers.

It is said that proprietors of our bar-rooms, restaurants, &c., will also resort to the issuing of checks for drinks, &c. But the checks proposed to be issued by the Common Council will supersede the necessity of this. In a few days our new circulating medium will be in full operation."

The city authorities propose to issue small notes of five, ten, twenty and fifty cents, for one, two and three dollars, to supply the place of change.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The *Crescent*, of the 18th inst., says:

"There were gatherings on the flags of Carondelet yesterday. True, they did not exceed a corporal's guard, but it is with profound feelings of sorrow that we have to record that the prestige of Carondelet-street is one of the things that were. We allude to it in the real sense of the word. No cotton on the market; consequently no exchange mading. True, there are orders for cotton for the Spanish market, ranging up to 11⅛ to 12 cents for middling. The cotton is not in market, but it is on the plantations; and when ISABELLA II. recognizes the Southern Confederacy politically, as well as commercially, she may receive the hundred thousand bales wanted from New-Orleans. This is the general talk; but there is a great deal of side talk going on. The sequestration act is freely commented on. For the information of all branches of Northern firms, we have to state that they are required to present a full balance-sheet to the authorities. For instance, a copartner of a Northern commercial firm is required to close at once and adjust the balances. If there is anything due to Northern copartners, it is under sequestration.

We hardly know how to balance accounts with Carondelet-street. No cotton, no exchange, and no shaving—the glorious suspension of coin payments by our banks having knocked the shavers—Shylocks—into the middle of next month or next year—almost induces us to write the epitaph of Carondelet.

We are asked how TOMMY S. SEBRIL got out of the Bastile. As we said at the time of his arrest, the Lincolnites would not make much out of him, our expressions are confirmed. He was reported to be an agent of the Bank of England. He was just as much an agent as citizen Fassman's boss drayman. But SEBRIL has got out of the Lincoln Bastile. Some of our cotton factors would be glad to receive certain balances for cotton shipped through him."

DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

The *Delta* states that the fortifications above Carrollton are going on finely and will be completed in two weeks. They are represented as sufficiently strong to prevent the invasion of the city from that direction by any force, however large. The *Crescent* is apprehensive, however, that a visit from Uncle Sam's men will find the city unprepared, and in its fear cries out as follows:

"In our humble opinion, the time has come when every resident of this city should come forward and give evidence that he is willing to take up arms in its defence. The day is past when excuses of business, dislike to empty show and Sunday soldiering, should be held as valid. Those who really intend standing up in the hour of need and not shirking their duty should show their hands. They should be preparing themselves by earnest training to do good service. Companies, battalions and armies are not formed in a day. A crowd of inexperienced and undrilled men cannot defend themselves against a regularly-organized attack."

EVACUATION OF SHIP ISLAND.

The *Bulletin*, of the 18th, gives the annexed account of the evacuation of Ship Island:

"Night before last, at 8 o'clock, the evacuation of Ship Island by the Louisiana troops was completed, the fort dismantled, and the guns, ammunition, &c., removed. Thirty-two hours were consumed in destroying the fort, soldiers' quarters, &c., and in removing the troops and armament, during which time two war-steamers, two frigates, and several smaller vessels, belonging to Old ABE LINCOLN'S fleet, were in sight, but at a respectful distance, they not daring to interfere with the debarkation of our men.

Had not the officers of the Lincoln fleet been terribly frightened by the appearance of our transports in the vicinity of the Island—evidently thinking that they brought reinforcements to the garrison—they might have caused our men much annoyance, if not great loss of life. The evacuation of Ship Island was a military necessity, and the officers who had charge of the work deserve much credit for the admirable and successful manner in which it was executed. Yesterday the blockaders, we understand, approached the Island and threw several shell into the deserted fort, and finding no enemy on the Island, valiantly landed and hoisted the United States flag."

SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

The *Picayune* argues that the capture of Hatteras by the Federal fleet will prove a barren victory, inasmuch as it has aroused all the seaboard States to make vigorous preparations to repel like invasions. It says:

"We but speak of the feeling which is everywhere manifesting itself, in reference to this matter, among us. The enemy, whether he approach by sea or by land, will be met as vigorously here as he has been in Virginia and in Missouri. The energetic measures which are everywhere in progress for his reception, under the active and judicious direction of the Confederate and State authorities will result, we have no distrust, in placing us in a complete state of defence."

The Police jury of St. Mary's Parish have appropriated $50,000 to be used in home defence, $40,000 to be placed in the hands of Confederate officers at New-Orleans, to be expended in the parish, $10,000 to be applied to supplying the wants of absent volunteers, &c.

The Mayor of Mobile advertises for one thousand men to work upon the fortifications of that city. Two launches have been completed at Mobile, to be used as a coast-guard from Mobile Bay to New-Orleans. Four more are to be built at New-Orleans. What they will be able to accomplish may be judged from their dimensions and armaments, which are given as follows:

"These boats are 37 feet long, 9 feet beam, 3½ feet hold. Each boat carries 24 men, one 24-pound howitzer, and 24 muskets, and is handled by 20 oarsmen."

TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Crescent* boasts of the business of the City, and says that, within the last two weeks, there have been seven or eight large dealers there from Richmond, buying supplies for their houses, and establishing trade relations with the merchants of New-Orleans.

The stock of cotton on the 16th inst. was 10,401 bales. Sugar sold at 8½c.@9c.; molasses, 32c.; flour, $7 25@$8; mess, *forty dollars* per bbl.; bacon, 18c.@21c.; hay, *fifty dollars* per ton; lard, 23c.@25c.

It is a page in our National History—one most gratifying to the citizens of Philadelphia, and especially to those who inherit the names of these worthies."

The Financial Victories of Mr. Chase.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

When, before the organization of the present Administration, it was understood that Gov. CHASE, Senator elect from Ohio, had been selected by President LINCOLN for the Treasury, and that he had consented to undertake the arduous and important charge, there were not a few presses and persons found expressing the opinion that an error in policy was about to be consummated, and that the right man was not in the right place. It was contended that Gov. CHASE was more peculiarly fitted and calculated for the Department of State, if, indeed, he should be taken at all for any position among the constitutional advisers of the Executive. *Voila tout!* The assertion is here ventured that no more able, capable, astute or successful statesman than Gov. CHASE has ever been in charge of the most necessary and important Department of the Executive branch of our Government. Nor is it too much, perhaps, to say, that few men, known to fame, could have conducted the difficult and stupendous monetary negotiations of these perilous and troublous times with so great and gratifying success as SALMON P. CHASE has done. The country, the solid men, the men of money, both among us and abroad, have implicit confidence in the judgment, prudence, discretion and sagacity of Gov. CHASE, and are now ready to confess that how well soever his peculiar talents may fit him for the diplomatic duties of the State Department, he is equally, if not better calculated to conduct, control and manage the great laboratory whence must come not only the sinews of war, but the motive and enabling power of the Government itself. In fact, his administration of the fiscal operations of the times has made him hosts of friends.

Baltimore for quartering the Army in the winter. What course will be settled upon is unknown, or whether the Army will cross the Potomac, or commence the erection of Winter-quarters on this side, is also unknown. A few days will determine everything. It is evident that exchange has taken place in the councils of the Federal leaders in regard to the next field of military operations, and it is also evident that *the authorities here are apprised of this change in the tactics of the Federalists.* At this moment large bodies of troops are being sent to the Peninsula from Richmond—5,000 men and 400 mounted men have been ordered to Yorktown."

ARMS AND MILITARY STORES FROM MEXICO.

A Galveston correspondent of the *Crescent*, writing on the 10th inst., makes the following reference to the reception of arms from Mexico:

"The Indianola *Courier* says several thousand rifle and musket cartridges, and several tons of lead, arrived there on Sunday last, from the Rio Grande.

I see by the Lavaca *Key* that Capt. JOSSAN, of the Green Lake Company, has returned from Metamoras, having succeeded in procuring three boxes of rifles and 11,000 pounds of powder."

A Corpus Christi letter of the 25th ult, published in the Galveston papers, says:

"Great quantities of powder, lead and percussion caps are in transit from Mexico to the interior of this State, and a very extensive purchase of arms, ammunition, and equipments for infantry, has been effected at Vera Crux for the Confederacy, on very favorable terms."

A train from the Rio Grande also recently brought to San Antonio five thousand sacks of coffee.

FROM TEXAS.

Recruiting appears to be going on actively in Texas. The Governor has been called on for three thousand more troops. Two thousand are to go into camp, and ten companies of infantry and four of artillery to go on the coast and Rio Grande. A mounted regiment was being raised. One company of it is thus described by the Houston *Telegraph*:

"The men are 104 in number, each armed with a double-barrel shot gun, a six-shooter and a bowie knife, double edged, two feet long and weighing three pounds. Every man is a perfect horseman and a splendid shot. If this regiment does not make its mark on the Lincolnites, there is no virtue in strength, courage, patriotism and thorough knowledge of the use of horses and arms."

A Texas paper gives the following rumor of invasion:

"Rumor says that 3,000 Federal, or rather United States troops, have been landed at San Blas, or at some other point on the Pacific coast of Mexico for the purpose of marching across the country toward Tucson, and forming a junction with the troops in New Arizona and Mexico, and then entering Texas by way of El Paso. If such is the case, they will probably be surprised to learn that their friends have been captured, and that they will have to meet a strong Texas force instead of a strong body of Federal friends."

The Brownsville *Flag*, in view of the expected interference in Mexican affairs by France and England, calls for the occupation of Northern Mexico by Southern troops, to at least the Sierra Madre. A Monterey correspondent of the San Antonio *Ledger*, however, takes a different view. He says:

"Let us be convinced that the taking of Sierra Madre, either by voluntary annexation or by force, will be the downfall of Slavery, as nowhere in these States would it pay, or could it compete with native labor, nor could we establish such a barrier to prevent the slaves running into Mexico."

STARTLING RUMOR.

Under this caption the Savannah *Republican* of Sept. 17 says:

"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski last night reports that an engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the fort at Fort Royal commenced Monday afternoon and continued through the whole of yesterday. The guns were distinctly heard from Fort Pulaski."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A letter from on board the United States steamship *Niagara*, dated Sept. 14, and published in the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"There is a rumor prevalent among us that we are to join with the flag ship in an attack on Ship Island in a few days, but I give it to you as received, although I know the flag-officer has long entertained an idea to that effect.

This morning the usual monotony of our life was relieved by the appearance of a small batteau approaching the ship from the shore. Sending a boat to her, and bringing her alongside, it proved to contain the lighthouse-keeper and his son, who stated that the steamer *Ivy*, of the 'rebel Navy,' had visited him a day or so ago, and after seizing the few valuables he had, ordered him to hold himself in readiness to go up to New-Orleans and give an account of himself. But as his Union sentiments would be apt to meet the disapproval of the buccaneers, he thought best to make his escape to the ship. On hearing his story, our Captain had three boats manned and armed and sent in after his family and effects, which they succeeded in getting without any molestation. This keeper informs us that the great 'boomarang,' the *Enoch Train*, has made two attempts to come down, but has broken down each time, and is now at anchor at the head of the pass, undergoing repairs. The difficulty appears that she is entirely unmanageable—when under way not easily stopped, and when stopped not easily got under way; so I think that you may make a note in your log-book, that the great 'bugaboo' is a *fizzle*. We will send the light-house keeper and family to northward per *Connecticut*, enriched some three hundred and odd dollars.

The *Santee* has just arrived. She only stops for the purpose of making an exchange of surgeons, and then proceeds to Galveston. She informs us that the *Richmond* has relieved the *Brooklyn*, she having started on her way home. The *Powhatan* has not, as yet, returned from the chase of the *Sumter*, still leading us to the hope that they may prove successful.

Officers and crew all well."

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PRICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
CAMP WALLACE, LEXINGTON,
Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To Hon. Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the actions which terminated on the 20th inst., with the surrender of the United States forces and property at this place, to the army under my command:

After chastising the marauding armies under LANE and MONTGOMERY, and driving them out of the State, and after compelling them to abandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march toward this point, with an army increasing hourly in numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 10th inst., just as we were about to encamp for the day, a mile or two west of Rose Hill, I learned that a detachment of Federal troops and Home Guards were marching from Lexington to Warrensburgh to rob the Bank in that place, and plunder and arrest the citizens of Johnson County, in accordance with Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation and instructions. Although my men were greatly fatigued by several days' continuous and rapid marching, I determined to press forward so as to surprise the enemy if possible at Warrensburgh. Therefore, after resting a few hours, we resumed the march at sunset, and marched without intermission until 2 o'clock in the morning, when it became evident that the infantry, very few of whom had enter a mouthful in twenty-two hours, could march no further. I then halted them, and went forward with the larger part of my mounted men till we came, about daybreak, within view of Warrensburgh, where I ascertained that the enemy had hastily fled about midnight, burning the the bridges behind them. The rain began to fall about the same time.

This circumstance, coupled with the fact that my men had been fasting for more than twenty-four hours, constrained me to abandon the idea of pursuing the enemy that day: my infantry and artillery having come up, we encamped at Warrensburgh, whose citizens vied with each other in feeding my almost famished soldiers. An unusually violent storm delayed our march the next morning till about 10 o'clock; we then pushed forward rapidly, still hoping to overtake the enemy. Finding it impossible to do this with my infantry, I again ordered a detachment to move forward, and placing myself at their head continued the pursuit to within two and a half miles of Lexington, when, having learned that the enemy were already within town, and it being late, and my men fatigued by a forced march, and utterly without provisions, I halted for the night.

About daybreak the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a doubtful engagement, when a short delay would make success certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery. These having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving in the enemy's pickets, until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their intrenchments. We then took our position within easy range of the College, which building they had strongly fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from BLEDSOE'S battery, which, in the absence of Capt. BLEDSOE, who had been wounded at Big Dry-Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. EMMETT MCDONALD, and by PARSONS' battery, under the skillful command of Capt. GUIBOR.

Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in thirty-six hours, required rest and food, I withdrew to the Fair Ground and encamped there. My ammunition wagons having been at last brought up, and large reinforcements having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and began the final attack upon the enemy's works.

Brig.-Gen. RAINS' Division occupied a strong position on the east and northeast of the fortifications, from which an effective cannonading was kept up on the enemy by BLEDSOE'S Battery, under command, except on the last day, of Capt. EMMET MCDONALD, and another battery, commanded by Capt. CHURCHILL CLARK, of St. Louis. Both these gentlemen and the men and officers under their command are deservedly commended in the accompanying report of Brig.-Gen. RAINS.

Gen. PARSONS took a position southwest of the works, whence his battery, under command of Capt. GUIBOR, poured a steady fire into the enemy.

Skirmishers and sharp-shooters were also sent forward from both of these divisions to harrass and fatigue the enemy, and to cut them off from the water on the north, east and south, of the college, and did inestimable service in the accomplishment of these purposes.

Col. CONSTANTINE JACKSON'S Division, and a part of Gen. STEEN'S, were posted near Gen. RAINS' and Gen. PARSON'S, as a reserve, but no occasion occurred to call them into action. They were, however, at all times vigilant, and ready to rush upon the enemy.

Shortly after entering the city on the 18th, Col. RIVES, who commanded the Fourth Division in the absence of Gen. STEEN, led his regiment and Col. HICKEY'S along the river bank, to a point immediately beneath, and west of the fortifications; Gen. MOOR

possession, with what propriety it is difficult to assertain.

THE OATH TAKEN BY MULLIGAN'S COMMAND.

The Chicago *Post* has evidence that MULLIGAN'S command did take an oath to keep the peace against the rebels, but in this novel manner: When the Brigade was drawn up in line before crossing the river, one of Price's officers rode up to the head of the column, and said to Company A the form of an oath not to bear arms against the State of Missouri or the Rebel Confederacy. "All you that take the oath take off your caps," he said, and without waiting to see how many caps were raised, rode on to the next company, exclaiming, "You've heard the oath read; all you that take it remove your caps." And in this manner he went through with the companies. The officers of the Irish Brigade regarded it then, and now regard it, as no obligation at all binding upon their consciences or actions. One chap swears that he took his cap off simply for the purpose of scratching his head.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to instructions from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, composed of the States of KENTUCKY and Tennessee.

The following-named officers are announced as members of his Staff:

Capt. O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. H. C. STRONDS, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. WALWORTH JENKINS, Quartermaster.
Capt. P. E. PRIME, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. A. MICHLER, Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Surgeon ROBERT MURRAY, Medical Director and Purveyor.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General United States Army,
(Official) Commanding Department.
OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SECESSION FORCES IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Democrat.

There are, beyond a doubt, some eight or ten secession camps in this State, used as recruiting stations and for offensive operations. What number of men there are in them can probably be estimated. At or near Bloomfield, Ky., forty-six miles southeast of Louisville, is a squad of perhaps two hundred Secessionists, having arms with them stolen from the State. It was through this point that WALTER N. HALDEMAN and others passed *en route* to join BUCKNER. They leave in squads of ten or twelve at a time, traveling by night, and striking for Bowling-green by county roads. The object of this camp seems less intended for offensive operations than as a rendezvous for disaffected persons. It may, however, gather into force. The men are undisciplined, and ignorant of military duty—incapable of making any serious resistance against an armed force.

In Meade County, or on the borders of Hardin, below West Point, there is said to be a force under LA PRELLE, whose numbers are variously estimated from 100 to 300. It is most likely, however, that these men have receded to Bowling Green. The mouth of the river and the town of West Point, important as defences to Louisville, are held by Capt. GIBSON, with a Union force. Hickman and several other points below are held by Maj.-Gen. POLK, with about 10,000 men. They are believed to be intrenching themselves, the object being to fight behind breastworks.

At Bowling Green and other points on the line of the road, BUCKNER, the traitor Kentucky General, has about 7,000 men, and can easily gather more.

In Owen County, four miles from the Kentucky River, is another recruiting force, under Col. MARSHALL. The object of these is said to be a descent on Frankfort, or a move against Madison, Ind. JESSE D. BRIGHT is also said to be recruiting at Warsaw, no doubt for the purpose of destroying the town of Madison, for vomiting him out of it. These men are variously estimated at from eight hundred to twelve hundred. In Morgan County, there is a rebel encampment near the village of Hazel Green, and large numbers of rebels from the counties lying between Bath and the Covington and Lexington Railroad are passing up every night. They have arms, blankets and kegs of powder. In this camp are JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, WILLIAM PRESTON, WILLIAM MOORE and others. The most of those collected there are believed to be cavalry, and they number about eight or nine hundred men.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, as has been published, has seized the passes of the Cumberland Gap, with a force of about five thousand men, and is advancing into the southeastern counties of the State.

There are, then, engaged in the Confederate cause, in the invasion, and traitorous Kentuckians, who are preparing to engage in it, about twenty-five thousand men, scattered at different points in the State. Of these, the Tennesseeans invading the State are the only ones well drilled, and fit to do anything but to serve as marauding parties, and their actual force, in the three attacking columns under POLK, BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER, can be estimated at twenty-two thousand. The centre column, under BUCKNER, is the one most to be feared, as he can be easily reinforced by thousands from Virginia. We see no cause for apprehension, however. The Northern States have equal facilities, and our own State can do more, perhaps, than the Confederates, when her raw recruits are once drilled.

THE LAST BLUNDER.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We obtained the following interesting information of the blunder committed on Saturday night, by our own men, during the advance on Falls Church, from an officer of Capt. MOTT'S Flying Artillery, U. S. A., who was present. The primitive cause emanated from the fact that the officer in command of Col. BAKER'S Regiment, who, without orders from Gen. SMITH, deeming it expedient sent forward a company of his regiment to deploy through the woods as skirmishers to the right, Gen. SMITH having ordered him to deploy only to the left.

Three companies of BERDAN'S Sharp-shooters were specially deployed by Gen. SMITH to reconnoitre the left, and Gen. SMITH, knowing that he had ordered no troops to the left except the Sharp-shooters, gave them directions to fire on any armed bodies they might meet. Unfortunately, they met Col. BAKER'S men and opened fire on them, but owing to the thickness of the underbrush no one was seriously injured.

A number of the sharp-shooters being overpersuaded, were very much startled by thus suddenly stumbling on an almost fancied foe, and some of them inadvertently threw away their arms and ran, being charged upon by BAKER'S men with bayonets, his men being now nearly as well disciplined as regulars. BAKER'S men found out who BERDAN'S men were by picking up their rifles and discovering they were of all patterns, twenty-five sorts, some heavy and some light.

But the mischief did not end here. As BAKER'S men returned to their regiment by another route, as they were falling back to report what had happened to their commander, they accidentally fell upon Col. OWENS' regiment, who in turn mistaking them for the enemy, charged bayonet in great fury, and would have demolished them, but for the fact that the Captain of the California men shouted out, "We are friends; do not kill us. We belong to the California Regiment."

About the same time a panic took place among some of the cavalry, which also caused a stampede among the horses attached to the several pieces of artillery, and the road being narrow, one of the pieces was overturned, when two or three of the men were thrown to the ground and trampled to death by the cavalry, and others were injured.

It is due to Gen. BAKER and Col. OWEN to say that they were not in command at the time, being at present in this city on special business of the Government. Such panics and mistakes are by no means rare among raw troops, nor can any blame attach to the Commanding General, because wisdom was evinced by him in thus placing the raw troops in the advance, that they might experience the excitement, fatigues and dangers incident to a forward movement within the enemy's lines.

We learn that Col. OWEN has had no opportunity to drill his men since they have been in Virginia, owing to the fact that they have been constantly engaged at work on the battlements of Fort Smith. It must be remembered that these troops were in the advance, but not in the van. They were supporting the California Regiment, the Sharp-Shooters and Captain Mott's Battery.

In the excitement of the moment, a number of Col. OWEN'S men accidentally discharged their pieces, which sounded very much like the firing of pickets when attacked by the enemy. This attracted the attention of BAKER'S Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, who quickened their pace, and were again, for the instant, mistaken for the enemy by the Irish regiment, when the latter, to some extent, opened fire on them, killing several and wounding a number slightly.

At this time one of Gen. SMITH'S aids rode up, and in a few moments entire order was restored.

A TETE-A-TETE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes, under date of Sept. 29:

"A curious item of history was made by the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, this day week, while on picket duty at Great Falls. The rebel pickets came to the edge of the river, and invited ours over to spend a social half-hour. The invitation was accepted, and during the remainder of the day over a hundred of our men crossed over, and about forty of the rebels returned the compliment. Some very amusing stories of the day's proceedings are told.

Among the rebel visitors to our camp were two captains and several lieutenants, who, upon leaving in the evening, cut off the buttons from their coats and presented them to our men as mementoes of their visit. They eat and drank together, and as the story goes, "had a good time generally." Nearly all of these rebels were badly off for shoes, and their uniform, which was poor, was made of "nigger cloth." They stated that they had no heart in this struggle, but they supposed it must be fought out. One Capt. WEAVER, of Berkley County, Va., was particularly affectionate to one of the captains of the Eighth, but parted with the promise to kill him when they met in battle array. Col. HAYS, upon whose authority I make this somewhat extraordinary statement, was with his regiment at the time, but was not present during the interviews between his men and those of the enemy. As the latter were retiring, however, he was escted at a little distance off by one of the Lieutenants, who accosted him with a "How dy'e do, Colonel, wouldn't you like to be home with your family this blessed Sabbath?" The Colonel had just time to reply, "Not unless you rebels were properly disposed of," before the party was back again across the river. Since then there has been no picket shooting in that vicinity, and the friendly interchange of courtesies has, it is said, had a good effect in the neighboring sections of Virginia. The experiment was, nevertheless, one of very doubtful propriety, and ought not to be repeated.

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

Lieut. MURPHY, of the Thirty-Eighth New-York Regiment, who escaped from Richmond some days ago, is at present in Rochester. The *Democrat* states that he has recently had an interview with Mrs. ELY, wife of Congressman ELY. Lieut. MURPHY says that the impression that has gone out from the statement of Lieut. HUBD, of Kentucky—who, with Lieut. RAYNER, was his companion in the escape—that Mr. ELY had conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a Union man, is certainly wrong. He says he was quite intimate with Mr. ELY, while Lieut. HUBD was not. He never heard a word from Mr. ELY that would warrant any such statement as has been made. He conducted himself like an honorable man in all respects. Lieut. MURPHY further states that Lieut. HUBD was certainly mistaken as to the contents of the paper prepared by Mr. ELY to be sent to Washington by him. The paper had no reference to an exchange of prisoners, but was simply a defence of the conduct of sundry officers of the New-York Regiments engaged at Bull Run, and was designed for publication in New-York. Lieut. MURPHY says he carried it until it was destroyed, as a matter of precaution, as it would have betrayed the party had it been found upon one of them.

This clears up the whole statement made by Lieut. HUBD so unfavorable to Mr. ELY, and published in the Buffalo *Commercial*. Lieut. M. says the stories published from time to time by the Richmond papers that Mr. ELY was performing menial labor are equally absurd. The prisoners were fed on fresh beef, bread and coffee, had plenty of it, and were kindly treated.

The particulars of the closing scenes at Bull Run, as related by Mr. MURPHY, are interesting. He was acting as Quartermaster, and felt it a matter of duty to look after the wounded, and while thus employed was taken prisoner. He was at Sudley Church, the largest hospital. He says that no outrages were committed upon the wounded at the hospitals as has been published. After he was taken to Manessas, he was offered his discharge by signing an unconditional agreement not to fight against the Southern Confederacy. This he declined to do, and went to Richmond.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA "RAISES THE WIND."

The Charleston *Mercury* of Sept. 13th has the following advertisement:

Valuable Machinery, Materials, Masons', Smiths', Carpenters' and Laborers' Tools', &c., at Public Auction.

BY T. A. WHITNEY, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at public auction, at the new custom-house yard, on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the following articles:

MACHINERY.

One 20-horse steam engine and boiler, 2 steam pumps, 1 portable engine, 1 turning and screw lathe, 1 pair shears, 7 moveable derricks, 1 stationary derrick, 1 pile driver and hammer, 8 crabs for derricks, 1 stationary derrick, 4 railroad cars, 2 marble-saws, 16 purchase-blocks.

MATERIALS.

36,000 new gray bricks, 10,000 old bricks, 29 barrels marble dust, 18 barrels plaster Paris, 5,399 pounds iron and steel, in bars, 1,507 pounds copper and brass, fire-brick and clay, ropes, &c., &c.

MASONS' TOOLS.

Spirit levels, plumb rules, trowels, chisels, drills, bevels, hammers, crowbars, sledges, &c.

SMITHS' TOOLS.

Bellows, anvils, vices, sledges, hammers, tongs, forge tools, &c.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Crosscut saws, augers, centre sawing frame, axes, grindstones, benches, &c.

LABORERS' TOOLS.

Barrows, picks, shovels, hods, handspikes, chains, &c., &c.

Conditions cash.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

Condition "*cash*." Nothing but "*cash*" will meet the necessities of the case.

All these "traps" *are the property of the United States, used there in building a custom-house at a cost almost fabulous, when this rebellion broke out.*

WHEREABOUTS OF SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states upon good authority that Senator BRECKINRIDGE, with KENNETT RICHARDS, arrived last Sunday night week at Prestonsburgh, Floyd County, which joins the Virginia boundary. Col. GEORGE B. HODGE, of Newport, and Col. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Scott County, arrived at the same place on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Col. WM. PRESTON, Hon. W. E. STEMMES, a son of BASTUS J. CLAY, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath, and Capt. STONER, with his company, arrived there. *On the same day all left by the State road for Virginia, where they now are.* They were all finely mounted and well armed. Nearly one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonsburgh between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening, the time that BRECKINRIDGE and company were there. At the Sounding Gap, Cumberland Mountain, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers, there is a secession camp of 1,500 men, and it is increasing in numbers daily by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. This camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky River. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee railroad. The *Enquirer's* informant says that on his way down the State road leading through Prestonsburgh, he constantly met squads on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the Southern Army.

BLANKETS WANTED FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

The Quartermaster-General has issued the following appeal:

The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

The regulation army blanket weighs five pounds, but good, sound woollen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the office of the United States Quartermasters in the principal towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

INDIA-RUBBER BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, has addressed a circular letter to prominent citizens through the State, suggesting the propriety of opening subscription lists to raise money to furnish each of the soldiers in the State Regiments with India-rubber blankets. The General Government does not furnish these blankets, and Gov. OLDEN does not feel authorized to purchase them with the money appropriated by the Legislature.

CAMP HATTERAS, MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. C. W. DENNISON, an Army Chaplain, a short time ago on service at Fortress Monroe, is now engaged in recruiting one thousand men in New-England for secret special service on the seacoast under Gen. BUTLER. On Oct. 2 Camp Hatteras, the rendezvous, was opened at Hyde Park, Mass., with appropriate services. The regiment is to be called the National Coast Brigade, and will embrace seamen, fishermen, ship-carpenters, ship-smiths, boat-builders, sail-makers, riggers, stevedores, and all other accepted men suitable for special secret land and sea service—such men as were so useful to the country in the expedition to Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, Cape Hatteras and Pensacola. The work of recruiting is already progressing, from New-Haven, Conn., to Portland, Me. The post of Colonel Commandant has been tendered to Capt. ROBERT B. FORBES, of Boston.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Oct. 4 says:

"We learn that a letter was received yesterday from GEORGE WM. BROWN, the Mayor of Baltimore, now in confinement at Fort Lafayette. He states that he is in good health, and very comfortably located under the circumstances. Two other persons, S. TEAKLE WALLIS, of Baltimore, and Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, occupy the same room with him. Mr. BROWN states that the health of Mr. WALLIS is suffering from his confinement."

THE SENATORS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "The telegraph has announced that the Legislature of this State has elected GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of New-Hanover, and WILLIAM T. DORTCH, Esq., of Wayne, Senators from North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States. Mr. DAVIS is now one of the delegates at large from this State to the Provisional Congress, having been chosen by the convention. Mr. DORTCH is one of the Commoners from the County of Wayne, and is also Speaker of the present House of Commons of the State."

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON BEAUFORT.

The New-Haven *Register* says, regarding the rumor published in the Savannah *Republican*, of an attack on Beaufort, South Carolina:

"We have seen a gentleman just from the blockading ships off Charleston, who left some days after the reported engagement, and he says nothing of the kind had taken place. There were no National ships to be seen off Savannah and Port Royal, and only the *Flag*, *Bash* and *Vandalia* off Charleston."

WHAT THEY WANT IT FOR.

It has been denied, says the Washington *Star*, that the iron taken from the Baltimore and Ohio Road west of Martinsburgh, by the rebels, was to be used for the extension of the Manassas Gap Road from Strasburgh to Winchester. It is probable that it is for the completion of the Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville Road, a defunct road, partly graded two or three years ago, but which it may now be considered of some importance to finish, as it would enable the Confederates to receive heavy reinforcements of troops, if needed, at Aquia Creek or Fredericksburgh at short notice, by the connections at Gordonsville with the Orange and Alexandria, Central, and Manassas Gap—giving them all the connections to readily concentrate large bodies of troops.

MOVEMENTS OF THE U. S. CHASSEURS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, IN CAMP ON QUEEN'S FARM, NEAR WASHINGTON,
Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

My last letter to the TIMES was dated at Camp Advance, on the extreme left of the Union Army lines, towards the rebel posts. The Chasseurs were then temporarily brigaded with Gen. BAKER, of the California Regiment; but, though the General made strenuous exertions to have us remain, and, indeed, expressed himself highly in our favor, still the orders of the Commanding General were adverse, and Col. COCHRANE'S command were held for another Division of the Army.

Subsequently to the affair at Lewinsville, from which Col. STEVENS emerged with such credit, the sinking of trenches was the principal occupation of our soldiers. Occasional alarms would arouse but not startle them; for even in so short a period they had become fully inured to the hardships attending such active service. After the lapse of two weeks, during which the most severe duties were performed with alacrity, the battalion was ordered to return to Camp Shaler. It was sunset when they started, and ere midnight the head of the column reached the old familiar quarters. The boys were glad to get "home," for, indeed, the clean-looking tents, and the smooth green sward around had a home-like aspect, when contrasted with the wilderness from which we came.

Another week of camp life was relieved by one of those pleasing incidents which are ever to be regarded as harbingers of felicity. The men were paid off. The secret impulses of human nature were now broadly developed. Letters were speedily indited to absent relatives, with small sums of money inclosed, and a goodly portion of the thousands disbursed on that day was winging its way silently to distant friends. Its reception will send gladness to many hearts. It is the noblest breathing of devotion to those left behind. God bless the noble fellows who, in addition to toiling for their mother country or the land of their adoption, think also of the dear ones far away, and think in such a way as makes thought a practical blessing.

The Chasseurs have been brigaded with Gen. GRAHAM, in the Division commanded by Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, Brigadier-General by appointment, and Acting General of Division. He was Major BUELL, of the regular Army, an officer of such distinguished abilities, and so highly esteemed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, that it is understood that one of the conditions insisted on by the latter, in accepting his present command, was the recall of Major BUELL from California, where he had been assigned. The condition has been fulfilled, and the whole Union may well rejoice in having added to the list of its officers such an able coadjutor as Gen. BUELL. Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM is another officer of known standing, both as a tactician and a disciplinarian. Both of these officers have been specially requested to relinquish their action with the regular Army, in order to assume the command of the volunteer forces. There are but two brigades in this Division, the other being that of Gen. COUCH.

Gen. GRAHAM'S Brigade is made up of the following regiments: First United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York; Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS; Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. BURNEY; and the Long Island Volunteers, Col. ADAMS.

This Division is one that is pronounced by Army officers competent to judge, to be the best now in the field. The Chasseurs were assigned to it on this ground. Col. COCHRANE, it is said, was assured by Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, and by Major WILLIAMS, one of the Aids to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Gen. BUELL'S Division ranked superior to any other in the Volunteer service. In order to sustain this general high reputation, the regiments composing it must, when the time arrives, preserve its fame unsullied. It will be remembered that the Rhode Island Second, Col. FRANK WHEATON, forms a part of Gen. COUCH'S Brigade.

Every regiment of the Division is undergoing incessant drill and practice, by special order, and in Gen. BUELL, the indefatigable and restless SNARLE, of the Chasseurs, will find a Division officer after his own heart.

The Division is under marching orders, every company having two day's rations cooked in advance—each man having forty rounds continually in his cartridge-box, and everything being in constant readiness to move in five minutes. Such is the celerity required to keep pace with this rebel villainy.

Action and reaction are always equal and in opposite directions. The action of Gen. MCCLELLAN has caused a corresponding reaction in every other department. Gen. CAMERON, of course, feels greatly relieved, and this is apparent in his increased cheerfulness, in the spirit of increased confidence with which he expresses himself, and in the renewed activity of his powers. In Gen. MCCLELLAN he has a pillar to lean upon, which is proof against ordinary shocks; his anxiety has been lessened, and indeed the Secretary of War, with the other members of the Cabinet and President LINCOLN, depend entirely upon the Major-General, always, of course, with a proper regard for Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

A great deal has been said of the general good order of the Army. Much of this stuff is Buncombe; for there is a great deal of disorder, and the most part of it is found in the City of Washington. Some of it is produced by the private soldiers; some of it is produced by the Provost Guards; much of it is occasioned by subordinate officers; the greater part is caused by bad whisky; and taking all the items in a lump, one might foot up a large amount of disorderly conduct in the National Capital. Let any one, with an observing eye, pass up and down Pennsylvania-avenue any day, and he will see much to censure, as well as some things to approve. While this order of things obtains in the city, it is well that we can speak so highly of the Army at large. "Idleness is the parent of mischief." There is a great deal of idleness in Washington, just now, and consequently a great deal of mischief. Fops in uniforms are no more soldiers than asses are lions, clothed in the skins of the forest king. But these carpet "Colonels in the golden future" have the faculty of making much mischief. I know there are an abundance of them in New-York, who love to sport in fashionable places; of the same ilk are those who loiter in Washington.

It is said that this Division of the Army is under marching orders, not for the purpose of entering Virginia, but because of the doubt occasioned as to the future movements of the enemy, on account of the sudden and unexpected recession of the rebel lines from Munson's Hill.

Matters have remained in *statu quo* about as long as it is possible, and a grand conflict must soon take place. The telegraph has kept the whole North in a continual state of tip-toe expectation, but the last alarm is about to come. We are ready for it.

The right of our line is about three miles north of the Capital, opposite Fort Lyon, one of the continuous chain of the Potomac fortifications. SHORT.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice on Motion to Strike out Answer as False, Sham or Frivolous.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Mussina and another vs. *Stillman et als.*—On the 27th of September argument was had before this Court upon an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice LEONARD, refusing to strike out the answer of the defendants Stillman and Belden. The motion at special term was to strike out the answer, as false, sham or frivolous. It appeared that the answer was served about two and a half years since, and the motion was not made until a few weeks ago. The papers also showed that the defence set up in the answer was perfectly valid and well made out. The following is the decision of the Court sustaining the defendants Stillman and Belden:

By the Court—INGRAHAM, J.—The objection to the falsity of the allegations made in the answer should have been taken when the motion was made for leave to put in the amended answer. A copy of it was served, the plaintiff had the opportunity of seeing its truth or falsity, and he should then have objected to its being put in; not having done so, he is precluded afterward from making a motion to strike it out.

It is also a serious objection to such a motion that it is founded on the examination of witnesses in the cause, and it in fact amounts to a trial of the case, if the Court can be called upon to try whether an answer is true or not, according to the testimony of witnesses examined in the cause.

On looking at the answer, it appears that many of the denials are general. Where this is so, an answer will not be stricken out as false.

Although the order appealed from was not made on this ground, the motion should on that account have been denied.

The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

This is only one of a score of motions in the case, which is a branch of the noted case against Judge WATROUS, respecting the alleged land frauds in Texas.

Court of General Sessions.

The October term of this Court will commence to-morrow, (Monday,) and Recorder HOFFMAN will preside during the term. The calendar of prison cases is smaller than usual, but the ball cases number nearly 100. The case of Samuel H. Merritt, indicted for the murder of John Swain, in a porter-house, during a controversy growing out of the merits of secession, is set down for Wednesday next. The prisoner will be defended by James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esquires.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Monerief, Robertson and White, Justices.

John R. Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, order of reference discharged, costs to abide event.

Gould Hoyt, Executor, &c., vs. *Samuel N. Hoyt.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrew Brady vs. *David Hennion.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Frederick A. Platt, Receiver, &c.*, vs. *James J. Parker et al.*—Motion for letters rogatory granted, but without an order for a stay of proceedings, and the party finally succeeding in the action is to have $10 costs of motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '62....	95¾	120 Pacific Mail St. Co.	91
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	50 do.....b30	91
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	87½	150 Hudson River R....	34½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	82	50 do.....b30	34½
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	90¾	100 do.....b30	34¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s..	75	100 do.....s30	34¾
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '70.	80	240 Harlem Railroad...	13¾
3,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	42½	200 Harlem R. Pref'd.	25½
5,000 do.....	42	100 do.....	25½
5,000 do.....	41¾	100 do.....b30	25¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s	45¾	400 do.....	26
6,000 Missouri State 6s	42¾	30 Mich Cen. R.....	43¾
1,000 do.....	42¾	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	14¾
30,000 do.....	42¾	77 do.....	14¾
10,000 do.....s10	42¾	200 do.....b30	16
20,000 do.....b10	42¾	150 do.....	16
5,000 do.....b10	42¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	32½
1,000 M. 6s's. H. & S. J. R	46¾	50 do.....	32¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s.....	82	100 do.....	32¾
2,000 Chi. C'y W. Loan	75	50 do.....b30	33
1,000 Har. 1st mtg. Bs.	95	200 do.....	33
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. s 6 b	92½	10 Panama R. R.....	118
6,000 do.....	92½	40 do.....	117¾
5,000 M. So. Skg. Fd. bs	77½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	66¾
9,000 Ill. C. R. bs. ex 1	87½	50 do.....	67
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	65	100 do.....	66¾
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	96	50 do.....	66¾
75 Manhattan Bank....116		50 do.....s10	66¾
50 Mechanics' Bank...	93	100 Clev. & Pittsb'g R.R.	12¾
& Bank of Commerce.	80¾	200 do.....	12
25 Metropolitan Bank.	86	250 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	70¾
5 do.....	86¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	32¾
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	85	100 do.....	32¾
760 N. Y. Central R....	76½	600 do.....	32¾
460 do.....	75½	700 do.....	32¾
100 do.....b10	76¾	1350 do.....	32¾
150 do.....b10	75½	200 do.....s10	32¾
50 do.....s10	76¾	100 Chic. & Rock I. R..	47¾
230 Erie Railway.....	28¾	50 do.....s10	47¾
76 do.....	28¾	150 do.....c	47¾
150 do.....b30	28¾	150 do.....b60	48
100 do.....s16	28¾	25 Chic., B. & Q. R....	62¾
160 do.....	28¾		

SATURDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

Although only one session of the Stock Exchange was held, to-day, the adjourned being ordered for the purpose of recarpeting the Board room, an active business was done in Stocks generally at the full rates of yesterday, and on some of the Government Securities and Western Railways at a further advance. The purchases of Cleveland and Toledo Shares continue on a large scale, and orders for both classes of Michigan Southern were in the Board at 33 for the Guaranteed, and 16@16¼ for the common Shares. New-York Central was done at 75¾@¾@¾, closing 75¾@¼, late in the afternoon. The last sales of Toledo were at 32¾, and that price bid for more.

The following were the bids of the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York.....	83	Bk. of North America..	81
Manhattan.....	115	Hanover.....	67
Mechanics.....	83	Metropolitan.....	80
America.....	16¾	East River.....	80
Phœnix.....	85	Nassau.....	81
Tradesmen's.....	94	Shoe and Leather.....	82
Butchers & Drovers....	106	Corn Exchange.....	81
National.....	82	Continental.....	67½
Seventh Ward.....	110	St. Nicholas.....	65
State of New-York....	80	Merine.....	73
Commerce Scrip Stock.	80¾	Importers & Traders...	81
American Exchange...	82½	Park.....	90¾
Bk. of the Republic....	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes....	91½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7's	77
N. Y. Central, sixes, sub.	88	Ill. Cen. 7's c., '15.....	87¾
N. Y. Central sevens, '64.	100	T. H. & A. first s, sevens.	59
Erie firsts '68.....	103	T. H. & A. sec'ds, eights.	18
Erie sevens, thirds '83..	85	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.....	11
Erie sevens, fourth, '80..	70¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	81
Erie sevens, fifth, '88...	65	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38
Hudson sevens, first, '60.	103½	Hann. & St. Jo. firsts...	28
Hudson sevens, S. F., '65.	75	Little Miami.....	74
Hudson sevens, third, '75	80¼	New-Jersey.....	111
Hudson sev'ns, c'evrt '67	70	New-Jersey Central....	112
Harlem firsts, '69-'73....	95	Galena & Chi. firsts, bs.	96¾
Harlem seconds, '64.....	80	Galena & Chicago seeds	96
Mich. Cen. 8's c '69-'72.	87	L. E. & W. Wabash firsts..	65
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8's c. '62.	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	31
Chic., B. & Quincey...	92¼	Buffalo & State Line...	98
M. So. 7's c. asent'd bs.	55		

The following sales of stocks were made at auction this afternoon, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Esq., Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$1,000 United States 6s, 1871	82¾
1,000 Kentucky 6s	75¾
1,000 Illinois 6s, 1870	83¾
2,000 Illinois 6s, 1877	83¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupons July, 1861	42½
22,000 Tennessee 6s, 1890, and coupons July, 1861	42¾
20,000 Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupons, July, 1861	42¾
11,000 Missouri 6s, 1874, Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R.	46¾
4,000 Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons July 1, 1861	45½
22,000 Virginia 6s, 1887, and coupons July 1, 1861	45½
4,000 Virginia 6s, 1888, and coupons, July 1, 1861	46
4,000 Virginia 6s, 1894, and coupons July 1, 1861	46
13,000 S'th C'lina 6's. 1871, and coupons, July 1, 1861	87¾
2,000 N'th C'lina 6s, 1885, and coupons July 1, 1861	89¾
1,000 N'th C'lina 6s, 1886, and coupons April 1, 1861	89
2,000 N'th C'lina 6s, 1889, and coupons April 1, 1861	89½
3,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds	80½
$6 Illinois Internal Improvement	82

We are authorized to say that the considerable invoice of Virginia tobacco which the telegraph reports as having been confiscated at Richmond as the property of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of this City, is and has been, for more than six months past, in the rightful ownership of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. And the evidences of the French character of the property and the name of the owners are with the Consul of France at Richmond. Mr. BELMONT has no interest whatever in the tobacco.

The City Comptroller invites proposals for $300,000 of Croton Water Stock, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable quarterly, and the principal redeemable on the 1st of November, 1883. The bids will be opened on the fifth of November, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Illinois Central Railroad earned in September:

1860.....	$259,643 04
1861.....	243,677 75
Decrease.....	$15,965 29

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Receipts.....	$866,097 03
Payments.....	1,683,199 29
Balance.....	10,629,098 06

Included in the receipts were for Customs, $17,000, and Treasury Notes, $383,723 41.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Oct. 3, reports as follows the proceedings at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, held at the Secretary's office in Toledo, on the 2d inst.:

"At this meeting the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: AZARIAH BOODY, Joseph S. Yarnum, New-York; James Spears, Lafayette; Geo. D. Morgan, Isaac H. Knox, New-York; Robert Bracklintidge, Fort Wayne; Francis W. Tracy, Buffalo; Hector Morrison, Henry A. Kent, New-York; George Cecil, Logansport; William Baker, Toledo; James T. Soutter, John G. Richardson, New-York; Warren Colburn, Toledo; William Kent, Williamsport.

The new Board convened immediately after the election and elected the following as officers of the Company: AZARIAH BOODY, President; WARREN COLBURN, Vice-President and General Superintendant; JOHN N. DRUMMOND, Secretary and Treasurer; CHAS. H. PIERCE, Transfer Agent, New-York. The reports and exhibits presented at the meeting disclosing the present financial position of the Company were regarded by all present as being highly encouraging, and as affording flattering and substantial evidences of future success and prosperity. The revenues of the Road for the past fiscal year, were about $900,000, presenting a favorable increase of $140,000 over those of the preceding year, and are largely in excess of any single year's earnings in the history of the Road. Among the more prominent commodities of the transportation of the Road is that of grain, flour and cattle, which afford a large and permanent source of daily income. Exclusive of the grain handled between interm

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS per year; three copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers* will receive an extra copy for himself, *or retain Two Dollars as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or they retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning report the same condition of quietude across the Potomac which has prevailed most of the time since the withdrawal of the rebel lines. Evidence continues to be received that the main body of the rebel Army has fallen back to Manassas, although yesterday it was discovered that they had an encampment of one or two regiments some seven miles from Munson's Hill, from which their pickets extend nearly to Falls Church. The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac also remain quiet, the *Harriet Lane* passing up yesterday, without molestation.

Gen. WOOL was yesterday morning in consultation with the President and Cabinet, and left in the afternoon for Fortress Monroe, to resume his command there. It now appears to be doubtful whether he will go to St. Louis or not.

The bulk of testimony seems to warrant the belief that Lexington has really been evacuated by the rebel Army under PRICE; but whether the movement indicates a retreat on the part of PRICE, or whether he intends to retain Lexington as a base of operations, while he moves out to give battle to Gen. FREMONT, at Georgetown, or some other point convenient to the direct route to St. Louis, is not so clear. The impression at Jefferson City and St. Louis is that PRICE has permanently abandoned Lexington, but the accounts as to the direction he has taken are conflicting. One says to Rose Hill, in Johnson County, 18 miles west of Warrensburgh, and another to Balter's Hill, a commanding eminence 8 miles southwest of Lexington, while a third is quite positive that the retreat will be continued to Southwest Missouri, or perhaps to Arkansas. The evacuation of Lexington seems to have commenced immediately after the defeat of the rebel General HARRIS, an account of which we published in a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. This affair, if rightly reported, was an important one. It appears that HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the Missouri River on Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they encountered a National force, said to have been commanded by Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued, which resulted in the rebel force being driven back to the river, with the loss of their transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by the National force, and immediately commenced recrossing, under a galling fire by musketry. A large number of the rebels are said to have been killed and wounded, and one of the ferry-boats was sunk. There is some doubt about the identity of the National troops said to have been engaged in this affair. Subsequent reports place Gen. STURGIS at Kansas City on Thursday, with a force numbering 7,500 men, including the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON. It is hardly probable that, after gaining such a victory opposite Lexington, Gen. STURGIS would have retired to Kansas City, some sixty miles distant, when he must have been aware of the fact that Lexington was being evacuated by PRICE! Another theory—which we hope may prove untrue—is, that this report of a defeat of HARRIS is a bold fiction.

The fight in Western Virginia, between five thousand of Gen. REYNOLDS' command and a large body of intrenched rebels, at Greenbriar River, twelve miles from Cheat Mountain, was a very brilliant affair. Although intended simply as a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, the fighting was quite severe for several hours, though with a loss of only ten killed and eleven wounded on the part of the National troops. Owing to the position of the enemy, it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage inflicted upon them, but it is believed that their loss will not fall far short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution among them. They also lost thirteen prisoners, and a lot of cattle and horses. It is a matter of congratulation that the objects of the reconnoissance were entirely accomplished with so little loss of life.

We have again repeated, the statement that Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the rebels investing Fortress Monroe, has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News—this time allowing only the short period of twelve hours for the National troops to remove, bag and baggage. There is, no doubt, as little truth in this report as in the former ones of a similar character. Newport's News is well known to be in a condition to resist any attack which the rebels are likely to make upon it—more especially as it can have the assistance of the powerful flotilla which is constantly stationed in the vicinity. It is likely, however, that MAGRUDER may make a demonstration against Newport's News, to attract attention, while the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with perhaps the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, attempt to run the blockade—which they have for sometime been threatening to do. This matter is no doubt perfectly well understood by the National officers at the Fortress.

On Tuesday last, as we learn by the arrival of the *Pawnee* at Fortress Monroe, the propeller *Fanny*, one of the Government gun-boats, was captured on Pamlico Sound by the rebels. She was on her way from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomico, where the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is encamped, and was intercepted by three rebel tug-boats, which put out from Roanoke Island. She had on board twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, several of HAWKINS' Zouaves, and a cargo of commissary stores, and her armament consisted of two rifled cannon. No mention is made of any resistance on her part, but it is stated that the Captain and crew alone escaped. In the absence of any explanations, this may be regarded as a curious and suggestive circumstance.

The privateers, it appears, are not all disposed of yet, although they have recently been keeping comparatively quiet. The bark *John Benson*, which arrived here yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., reports that on the 3d of September, on her outward passage, in lat. 31° 13', lon. 65° 15', she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of her, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* outsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 20, lat. 32° 24', lon. 70° 30', the *John Benson* was also chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

By an arrival at this port from Havana, we learn that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a pilot boat, belonging to St. Mary's, Ga., but now under British colors, was there loading with lead and muskets, and that the schooner *W. H. Thorne*, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were loading with ammunition—all bound to New Orleans, provided they could succeed in running the blockade. It is believed in Washington that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which is known to have sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., on the 19th of August, loaded with arms and munitions, succeeded in evading the blockade at Savannah, although no official information of the fact has been received.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of the order from the War Department constituting the New-England States a new Military Department, and appointing him to its command, has designated Boston as his head-quarters.

The Pony Express passed Pacific Springs, only 260 miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 28th ult. There is no news of importance. The markets were dull, and the rainy season had set in throughout the State. Rev. Dr. SCOTT had taken passage with his family on board the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. The Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $100,000. Recruiting for the cavalry regiments called for in California had been more successful than for the infantry, though the latter was proceeding quite rapidly.

Breadstuffs were quite active on Saturday, and prices were firmer. The export demand was animated, chiefly from French buyers. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Sugars were in fair request. A moderate business was transacted in Rice, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Hides and Leather were freely sought after. The freight engagements were restricted, with 562 vessels of all classes in port.

The Contending Forces—Their Relative Strength.

France is the most military nation in the world, both by instinct and training. The development of the military power of the Empire engrosses the vast energies of the present, as it did those of the first NAPOLEON. Yet to put one in a hundred of his subjects into the field, or 375,000 men, thoroughly equipped for active operations, would tax his means, far exceeding those of any other ruler, to the utmost. His lists might show a much larger number of men subject to military duty, but men are a very different thing from an army. Without training they are a mob. Without the most complete provision for their mobilization, without equipage, they are incapable of action; and without the best of food, clothing and shelter they fall victims to diseases which destroy them without being brought into the presence of the enemy. We all know what a mighty effort it cost England to put 50,000 men into the Crimea. She could have sent 200,000 there had she chosen, but only to sacrifice them to the climate, for the want of food and shelter. No European Power having no greater population than the South could possibly put more than 50,000 or 75,000 troops, properly armed, trained, provisioned and clothed, into the field. The rebels cannot do even this. They do not possess the means, either in money or materials. They have no suitable manufactories of arms or clothing, nor are they capable of putting such in motion. Their peculiar institution enables them to send a large number of men upon marauding expeditions, which are so attractive to an unemployed and turbulent people, who clothe and arm themselves after their fashion; who are willing to forego pay for the sake of flogging the Yankees, or to commute for it with what they can steal; and who are contented, in the Summer season, with lying on the ground and with rations of bacon and hominy. Such men may be valuable for a guerilla warfare, but they are utterly incapable of contending in the open field with one-third of their number of well-appointed and well-trained troops. The Spaniards are a brave people, but WELLINGTON, in his Peninsular campaign, was never so well pleased as when they were too far off to take part in his battles. No reliance could be placed upon them, and their presence only served to embarrass his operations. Such troops may do very well when opposed to green lines, and, in the outbreak of the rebellion were really formidable. But they are rapidly ceasing to be so. Admitting the rebels have 250,000 men with muskets in their hands, which is one-twentieth their whole population, and which is thrice the number in ratio to its population that such a nation as France could keep under arms, they cannot by any possibility form an efficient army of 100,000 men. The thing is impossible, because such an army is the creation of money—dollars. They have not even commenced the construction of such an army as Gen. MCCLELLAN is forming, with everything that can contribute to health, to rapid movement, to comfortable quarters, and with an abundant supply of food, and the most approved engines of destruction. A nation that wishes to form an army of 100,000 men, complete in every part, must commence by counting down $100,000,000 in hard money. No shams will do, because substance can never come of shams. Men may skirmish for a time, but they will not fight unless they are paid; nor can a commissariat ever be made up by rapine and plunder, or from voluntary contributions. We should at once admit that we should be fast going to destruction, to trust in delusions that any expedients take the place of money. Take the case of the rebels in Missouri. We presume that there is not a military man or civilian in the country who does not believe that 15,000 veteran troops could drive PRICE and his whole crew headlong from the State, no matter how large his force. The larger the worse for him, from the difficulty of handling or feeding them by plunder, as he moves from place to place.

With all the men that the rebels have mustered, either through frensy or restlessness, or a desire to make a test of their personal prowess with the Yankees, they have not, nor can they have, an Army that deserves the name. We admit that they can turn out a plenty of men, but this is all. When we see how long it has taken the North, with an unlimited supply of money; with vast manufacturing establishments, and with all the markets of the world open to us, to put our troops on a war footing, we shall at once see that it is impossible for the rebels to cope with us. There is not the least evidence that they are in any better condition for fighting, if so good, as they were six months ago. One of the best officers in their service, Gen. LEE, has for two months past been at work endeavoring to create an army in Western Virginia, only to be soundly flogged the other day in a contest with a force much inferior in numbers to his own. We can construct an army, while they cannot. We should not lose an instant in turning a superiority which is unquestioned, to the best account. We must no longer oppose raw recruit to raw recruit, or a mob to a mob. If we do, we give them all the advantage, as we have to assume the offensive. It was a mere aggregation of men, not an Army that we directed against the intrenchments at Manassas. We were not defeated by the rebels, but by our own want of all the conditions necessary to victory. They were really more severely punished than our own Army. Had they been the attacking party, they would have been handled ten times more severely than we were. The disaster taught us a lesson, not to precipitate fresh levies upon elaborately constructed works, nor to undertake to put down a vast rebellion with anything but an *Army*. This on the Potomac, at least, we are forming, and, when it moves, will show the difference between a machine directed by one intelligent, capable mind, and an aggregation of men, each fighting without concert, who are certain to do more to defeat each other than the enemy. When we are ready to fight, we shall really have no Army opposed to us. We can all the better afford to take time to complete preparations that will place us beyond the liability to accident or disaster.

Kentucky Affairs—Financial and Military.

The summary of events recently transpired in Kentucky is brief, but the events themselves are important. The Legislature has passed an act authorizing a loan by the State of $2,000,000, for the purpose of self-defence, and to pay Kentucky's portion of the direct tax levied by Congress. In order to have the money for these objects promptly available, the Legislature provided that the amount might be borrowed from the Banks of the State. A committee was appointed to visit the Banks, apportion the loan among them according to capital, and learn whether they would advance it to the State. In every case, the Banks offered more than was required of them. Kentucky is therefore in excellent credit, as judged by the severest test—the ability to borrow cash. The Kentucky Banks have an aggregate capital of about $12,000,000. They are in excellent condition, specie-paying, and strongly loyal. Kentucky will be the first State in the Union, apparently, to pay her part of the direct tax levied by Congress, though the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE's last speech made before a Kentucky gathering, was a labored and treasonable attempt to induce Kentucky to refuse to pay any part of this tax.

Gen. BUCKNER, finding himself foiled in his proposed advance upon Louisville, is reported to be ravaging the Green River country. He is said to have occupied Hopkinsville, an important Kentucky town, about twenty-five miles north of Clarksville, Tenn., with 1,000 men; Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, Union Congressman from the Hopkinsville district, at the head of 400 men,—part of a regiment of cavalry he is raising,—having retired when BUCKNER's troops approached. A still larger force from BUCKNER's command had proceeded down Green River, it is said, seizing and destroying all the Locks on that stream but Lock No. 1, where Col. CRAFT, of an Indiana Regiment, is intrenched, and will offer battle. A regiment of rebel cavalry is reported to be advancing upon Henderson,—next to Paducah the most important river town of Lower Kentucky. A gun-boat has been ordered up from Cairo to aid in the defence of Henderson.

This devastation on Green River is the only rebel advance in Kentucky; and we wonder why the Union forces on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad have not seized the opportunity of this diversion of rebel troops, to make a demonstration on Bowling Green. Gen. SHERMAN is a bold and enterprising officer, and a brilliant dash on Bowling Green, if successful, would have made him one of the first heroes of the war.

Camp Dick Robinson has been reinforced by about 5,000 Ohio troops, and 1,000 Indianians, and is now a formidable position, from the front of which ZOLLICOFFER must quickly recoil. The Camp Robinson men are not going to stand on the defensive. They mean to move towards Cumberland Gap, and they will be likely to go through that noted pass and be heard of afterwards in East Tennessee.

A short time ago, about two hundred cavalry from the rebel camp in Fentress county, Tennessee, came over to the little town of Albany, Clinton county, Kentucky, and robbed its citizens of a good deal of money and other property. Col. HOSKINS, of that county, gathered a force about him to resist such wanton invasions, and he has had a fight with a rebel force under Col. JAMES S. CHRISMAN, of Wayne county, Ky., the county adjoining Clinton on the east. CHRISMAN was badly whipped, losing seven men and ten horses, and being himself wounded. CHRISMAN represented the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky some years ago. He was defeated by Hon. WM. C. ANDERSON, two years ago, and contested the election with indifferent success, his advocate in the House being the notorious BURNETT.

Gen. NELSON, who established Camp Dick Robinson, has been transferred to Maysville, Ky., where he has founded another Union camp. On Wednesday last, Gen. NELSON arrested a number of prominent citizens of Maysville, charged with conspiring with the rebels. Among them were Hon. R. H. STANTON, (brother of FRED. P., of Kansas,) lately, Member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of Kentucky; GEO. FORRESTER, (editor of Maysville *Express*,) JAMES H. HOLT, WM. HUNT, WM. H. CARSTOW, W. B. TALLE, ISAAC NELSON, and BEN. F. THOMAS. The prisoners were taken to Cincinnati, where Senator PUGH tried to release them by *habeas corpus*, but he failed for lack of coöperation on the part of Marshals and Judges, and the prisoners are secure, if not penitent, in the lines of Camp Chase.

Upon the whole, the prospect in Kentucky may still be considered encouraging, and by well directed energy it appears that the rebels might soon be forced entirely beyond the State limits.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE NEW-YORK CONTINGENT.—An enumeration of the several fragmentary organizations in the City shows that at least seven regiments can be manufactured at once from these sources. It also appears that in the same form some twelve regiments exist in the inland counties. It only remains for Major-Gen. MORGAN to complete, by fusing these fragments, the quota of troops called for by the National Government—a task he should execute without regard to individual feelings and disappointments. Let the expenses of the recruiting officers, and all private expenditures in procuring troops, be liberally reimbursed. No other considerations should be permitted to stand in the way of an instant consolidation of all the outstanding soldiery.

Missouri Movements.

The *Democrat*, of St. Louis, the other day soothed the public by the suggestion that the sacrifice of MULLIGAN and his army, and the loss of Lexington, was a predetermined necessity, in order to the securing of PRICE in his "trap."

But, after all the costly baiting—after the trigger was touched and the trap fell, and our army started forth to bag its game—we are astounded by the information that PRICE and his army are gone! The bird has flown—whether west to Kansas, east to St. Louis, south to Arkansas, or southwest to "Rose Hill"—the "military men" in St. Louis are not able to tell us. Where is the *Democrat*?—where is the *Republican*?—where is any reliable organ of the Western Department—that we may know where PRICE is, and how he is to be taken?

On Friday afternoon, it was reported that Gen. STURGIS had reached the north side of the Missouri River opposite Lexington, and had shelled PRICE's retreating columns. We showed yesterday morning in the TIMES that this was simply impossible, because STURGIS had no artillery, and was not on his way to Lexington. Why should he start to Lexington, where there were 40,000 rebels, when he had only 1,100 men, and when his movement could have been no part of a general advance? The statement was absurd, but yet it was gravely telegraphed to us from St. Louis, where "military men" supervise the telegrams; and even the killed and wounded of PRICE's columns, as they fell beneath STURGIS' shells, were almost counted.

When such information comes from St. Louis, the Head-quarters of the Western Military Department, are not we in New-York somewhat excusable if we are at a loss sometimes to point out the exact movements of armies in Missouri? But yet we take some credit to the TIMES. In the midst of the uncertainties that have prevailed, we have so far tracked the campaign in Missouri more closely than those near to its theatre. We pronounced yesterday morning the impossibility of STURGIS being at or near Lexington. Before night our judgment was confirmed. We declared our disbelief in the report of the evacuation of Lexington. It appears that the rebel Army has in reality marched out, but who pretends to know whither, or can say that Lexington is abandoned? Our belief is, that PRICE is advancing towards Georgetown to give FREMONT battle. If successful, *he will push on to St. Louis and seize that city.* If beaten, he he will withdraw and get behind the intrenchments at Lexington, where he will await Gen. FREMONT and fight him again. What better can PRICE do than this? Why should he run away to Arkansas, when all Missouri, according to report, is rising and crowding to his standard?

There is no change to note in the disposition of the Union forces in Missouri. FREMONT has about 15,000 men pretty well advanced towards Georgetown. He has about 10,000 with him at Jefferson City, and about 5,000 at points on the Missouri River and advancing across the country from Rolla. This gives him about 30,000 men in the field. He has left about 10,000 in garrison at St. Louis, so that city is reasonably safe. The idea that PILLOW or JEFF. THOMPSON can make a diversion by threatening St. Louis anew at this time may be dismissed.

It can be but a few hours before we know whether we shall really be able to get a fight out of the rebels, or whether after a laborious march of our 30,000 men to Lexington, they shall simply have the toil of marching back again.

A Broad School in Medicine.

The Medical profession is now much agitated by a dispute in which, as in all those involving the principles upon which it acts, the public at large have a vital interest. The cause of the terrible war is Dr. JOHN C. PETERS, of this city; the actual point at issue is whether there must necessarily be two schools of practice, allopathic and homœopathic, each anathematizing and excommunicating the members of the other. The contest, long foreseen by those who have intelligently observed the modifications and special adaptations of practice by the more eminent and successful physicians of both schools, has been precipitated by the announcement of Dr. PETERS—late and for some years editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*—that he has resigned all connection with any and every sectarian Medical Society and publication, and that he now "does not believe or practice according to any one medical dogma or exclusive system." Whereupon the homœopathists cry, "Get you out from among us. Traitor, renegade, apostate! *Anathema maranatha!*" and the allopathists, greedy of such a convert—"Come and be one of us!" Mother Old-school opens wide her arms to her repentant son: "Welcome home, *Benedictus qui venit!*" But Dr. PETERS stands fast, and says, "I am not with either of you, nor against either. You are both right, and both wrong. We have none of us received the final revelation of medical truth. We must wait, and watch, and learn." And so he offends both parties; and the battle rages with a fierceness and a venom strangely common in a liberal profession which is justly celebrated for the humanity and benevolence of its members.

The point thus reached in the struggle between the two schools is one, the prospect from which is a bright one for mankind. We see from it the speedy destruction of those sectarian barriers in medicine which the members of the different sects have been for some years past, with more or less secresy, overleaping. We all of us remember the old family physicians who began their practice in the last generation, one variety of which species prescribed toast-water and boiled rice, while the other shook out calomel by the tablespoonful; the one allowing to die and allowing to live about as many as the other killed outright. We know, too, the modern man, who has prescribed for us the millionth part of a grain of something-*us*, or something-*illa*, dissolved in a tumbler of water, that very probably, from natural causes, already contained two-millionths of a grain of the same tremendous agent. We have seen how these two classes of physicians have operated upon each other as well as upon us—how a little gently acting medicine has been added to the toast water; how the calomel has dwindled from a tablespoonful to a few grains, or has vanished altogether; and how the millionth part of a grain has increased, by such enormous multiplication, that it has actually become a grain. Meanwhile, more sick people have got well under treatment than ever before, and proportionately fewer cases of serious malady occur. The ills of life are gradually diminishing.

Not to invade the peculiar province of medical literature, upon this state of facts, seen and known of all men, the question unavoidably presents itself, Are these two modes of treatment, which have thus beneficently modified each other, essentially antagonistic? Dr. PETERS answers No; they are both parts of the same system; extreme, and, in so far, opposite parts, but still having a vital connection; in their essence the very same. The reasoning by which this position is sustained, is briefly this. Allopathy seeks to cure by treating disease with agents which produce symptoms different from those which indicate it; Homœopathy, by the administration of that which produces similar symptoms. Now, similarity is not identity, either in name or in fact. If homœopathy sought to bring out the very symptoms, absolutely the identical disease which it undertook to treat, it is a logical necessity that it must merely swell the very tide that it strives to abate. But by substituting similar symptoms—although the difference be hardly perceptible, still there is difference, and that difference being established by the agency of the physician—the result is, according to circumstances, under the control of his art. The unlikeness, then, between seeking to substitute similar symptoms for those of disease, —homœopathy,—and seeking to substitute different symptoms, is one of degree not of kind. There is a wide scale of treatment through all the slightly differing and closely connected degrees of which the physician, who is not hide-bound within a theory, will run, according to the extent of his knowledge and the quickness of his perception. The question seems to be whether the insurrection in the human system shall be put down by force of arms, as NAPOLEON quelled the sections of Paris, or whether a diversion shall be attempted by agents who have some sympathy with the malignant forces, and who may, without much destructive disturbance, eventually control them. Both modes must be used in medicine as well as in government; the former, however, only in extreme cases. But both have the same object—the substitution of one power in place of another. This is the new position, which only time and experience can establish.

Whatever may be the result to the individuals concerned, nothing but good can finally result from this agitation, unless, indeed, Dr. PETERS, around whom some of the most thoughtful and independent members of the profession are gathering, should be so unfortunate as to found a school of medicine himself. But the end will be, that while a higher medical scholarship and a more thorough training in anatomy, pathology, therapeutics and materia medica will be required of all who are recognized as practicing physicians, every one of them will be allowed to use with impunity all those means and agents which experience in any quarter has taught will cure.

Want of Enthusiasm.

The concurrent testimony, not of one or two "reliable gentlemen from Richmond," alone, but of the great body of refugees from the South, is to the effect that the rebels are in downright, desperate, united, awful earnest about the prosecution of this war. Their impetuous natures, brutalized by the institution of Slavery, maddened by the ravings of higher-law Abolitionists, whom they are taught to hate as representative of the whole North, fired by the promise of rapine in the rich cities of the Free States, and blindly struggling for an independence—that abused watchword at which all people instinctively fly to arms—an independence pictured to the people as the wealth and luxury to be derived from cheap and universal slave labor, and grasped by the leaders as despotic power—such natures, thus incensed, are ready to lay down all that they have, and all that they are, on the altar of rebellion. Full well do they understand that failure will not permanently injure their condition—that the commercial North will never suffer them to remain a blockaded, invaded, thriftless province—that allegiance restored, they will again take part in the Government, and prosper with it all the more for its being reformed and strong—and so, if it comes to the worst, they have not "everything to lose." But they have been taught to believe that they have "everything to gain," if successful. While fear of political extinction, then, does not deter them from desperate exertion, their blind, ignorant, insane hope of independent power and luxury, founded on Slavery, intensifies every struggle, neutralizes poverty, and pain, and self-denial, and calls out every whit of courage and strength, and substance, of which they are masters. As a people, they do not wait to be drafted, or even recruited, but they make common cause with their leaders, and in many cases present themselves, singly, in squads and in companies, armed and equipped, and without the hope of any pay but victory and its fruits—plunder and Slavery. In short, all these causes have kindled among them an enthusiasm which, for a time, is better than whole shoes, and uniforms, and improved arms, and numbers, and credit, and money. It may not last, indeed, but it is our terrible and desperate foe to-day.

And have we nothing but the machinery of men and arms to meet this most dangerous element? Have we nothing to lose by defeat? Have we nothing to gain by victory? Is there no justice in our cause—no right to maintain—no wrong to punish—no inspiration to a nobler, and hence a more efficient enthusiasm? Is it because we still doubt the fact of a desperate, united and powerful enemy, that we creep into the ranks wrangling about pay and position? Is it because the honor of our flag is not worth the risk of danger and privation, that so many thousands of our dependent unmarried men are content with any civil employment that will give them bread till "business revives," and that a still larger number of our independent young men are idling in clubs and fathers' houses till this horrid war is over? Has the seed of the mothers of '76 run out, that so many thousands of the daughters of '61 still demand their wonted and costly equipage and apparel, when working men and women are pouring their hard-earned savings into the Treasury of their country; when every dollar wasted on empty show, is a loaf or a garment wrested from the family of the poor soldier? When wealthy and indolent Southern gentlemen crowd into the ranks side by side with the white trash and the southwestern desperado, suffering the Confederate soldiers' privation with a gallantry precedented only in the Revolution, and all this without even the inspiring consciousness of a just cause, shall any idle young man of the North shirk the noblest duty that a citizen of the Union has ever been called on to perform, and deem himself worthy of liberty and protection? Has patriotism, honor, chivalry, died out of their race, that "reviving business" is the only sound that can quicken their pulse and nerve their arm? No; we cannot believe that of any loyal American; nor is there evidence of abated patriotism or bravery—witness the grand Army, the gallant deeds and the material aid already offered as a matter of deliberate *duty*. The great want is *enthusiasm*, that overflowing and noble zeal which is the fruit of intense love of country, of freedom, and of right. Did a crusade to rescue the Holy Sepulchre—that mere type of Liberty—rouse the enthusiasm of all Europe? Then let the idler and the sluggard awake to the dignity and wrestle for the glory of a crusade which is destined to snatch the living body of Liberty from the grasp of the despot. Some of our brethren are finding their *heart* as well as their conscience in this matter, as the enemy devastates their fields and cities. Let us not forget that even this punishment may be meted out to *us*, for our heartlessness. We cannot dispute its justice, if we fail in earnest, zealous enthusiastic, and so, practical love of our Flag and all the hopes of Christendom that it symbolizes.

A Miracle of Wisdom.

"A correspondent of the London *News* suggests that some man of position in America make the following proposition to the Free and to the Slave States: 'That instead of incurring a debt with blood shed—among brethren speaking the same mother tongue—they should incur a debt without bloodshed for the freedom of the slaves, and thus incur a debt which will be a lasting honor to their common country to be recorded on the head roll of time.'"

Well! we call that a good idea. Setting aside entirely the neat little turn of the phrase, we leave it to our readers if that is not an excellent idea. We wonder why no one on this side of the water ever thought of it. We may as well own up that even if wisdom will not die with the people on the other side, at least we are not worthy to be named with them for inventive genius. Now, there is Mr. SEWARD! Some of us have supposed that he carried a pretty long head on his shoulders, but we boldly venture to say that the idea of this "proposition" never once entered the remotest corner of it. No one mentioned it in the last Congress. We don't believe any one would have thought to propose it when Congress next meets, but for this correspondent. We are ashamed of our country to think that we should have to be indebted to a foreigner for such a "solid chunk of wisdom."

But we must not let shame rob us of the benefit of the suggestion. By all means let it be tried. Bring forward the "man of position" to make the "proposition to the Free and Slave States." Who shall it be? Shall he be of the North or of the South? BRECKINRIDGE might try it, if his "position" just now were not a matter of uncertainty. MCCLELLAN's position is certain enough, but we are afraid he is too busy with other matters. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be better for the correspondent of the *News* to carry out his own idea. His modesty might lead him to say that the proposition would not come with due weight from so humble an individual. But the very fact that he has originated this suggestion speaks so plainly of his ability, that we are sure it would be quite as likely to be accepted coming from him as from any other man in the world. Let him charter the *Great Eastern*, if her rudder is mended, to bring him over appropriately, and we promise him every opportunity we can give him to make his proposition in the most effective manner. We cannot speak positively as to his reception in the Slave States, though we fancy that after he had made it there, he would not long have any doubts as to his being "a man of position." Fancy the interview between him and JEFF. DAVIS, when the proposition was brought forth, "What larks!" as Joe Gargery says.

It would not be right, however, that so sublime a genius should not exhibit its workings at home, and we suggest that, while the *Great Eastern's* rudder is being mended, he should rehearse a little at home, before coming over here to make the grand *coup*. He might suggest to LOUIS NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA that, instead of incurring debts for iron-plated frigates, which may lead to bloodshed, they should incur debts for establishing Professorships of French Cookery at Oxford and Cambridge, and setting up a Derby-day at Vincennes, and thus incur debts which would be a lasting benefit to the races of men and horses in the two countries. Or, if he hesitated about crossing the Channel, let him suggest to the police and the "crackmen" of London, that the police system costs a good deal of money, and let him propose to them to lay aside mutually their occupations—that conflict thus continually carried on between "brothers speaking the same mother tongue"—and devote the money which would thus be saved to setting all parties up as costermongers, or in some other honest employment. By the time he has succeeded in getting these two propositions thoroughly carried out, we doubt not he would be prepared to make his "proposition to the Free and Slave States" with entire success.

We wonder who the party can be, whose vigorous brain put forth this valuable suggestion—*Stat nominis umbra*. He veils his name under the title of a "correspondent." We can think of but one person in the world capable of it, and that is the man who invented the patent gold pencil-cases, which cannot be stolen. Each pencil-case has engraved upon it the text, "Thou shalt not steal," and, when the thief sees that, of course he does not take the pencil-case. We think that inventor must be the author of this suggestion, for we doubt whether the world is capable of producing

more than one such genius at a time. "None but himself can be his parallel."

Seriously, is it not amazing, not that an Englishman should be found who is so ignorant of matters here as this correspondent shows himself, for we are prepared for any amount of ignorance in that quarter, but that any man should be found anywhere who, being so ignorant, could rush into print and write himself down such an egregious ass as this correspondent has done in this one sentence.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Failure of the Rebels to Take Washington their Virtual Defeat—Their Numbers Greatly Exaggerated—Service of the Sanitary Commission; etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

The failure of the rebels to take Washington, or even to do more than menace it, after all the parade of their armies in front of the city, is of itself equivalent to their defeat, and will necessarily lead to their overthrow. It may not be creditable to our arms that we are constrained to act on the defensive; but, at any rate, we can bear the expense, and continue to maintain the attitude of war, while our enemies are being disorganized by delay. The greater their preparations for war, unless they are to triumph, the speedier will be their fall, from exhausted resources; so that, without striking a blow, they may be broken down by compelling them to maintain a military force disproportioned to their means. GREENHOUGH'S statute, representing Civilization in the act of restraining the violence of the Savage, fitly symbolizes the conduct of the present war. The Government has shown to the world its ability to restrain the rebels in the plenitude of their untamed strength; and the day cannot be distant when, that strength being exhausted, it will punish and subdue the treasonable spirit which has dared to attempt the overthrow of the Constitution.

There can be no doubt that the number of the rebel forces have been greatly exaggerated. It would be simply impossible for the six millions of people within the revolted States to arm, equip and pay three hundred and fifty thousand troops, but if they have put one-third that number in the field, or say one hundred and twenty thousand men, they have assumed burdens which they will not be able to bear twelve months. It is a well-known fact, established by legal assessments, that the South is a poor country, compared with the Northern States, or with Europe. They have little knowledge of the arts of life. Manufacturing, in all its forms, is in a feeble condition, and their commerce, such as it was, is entirely cut off by the blockade. The rebels are therefore called upon to bear burdens of inconceivable weight, at a time when their strength is exhausted, and their resources crippled. Russia has a population of sixty millions, or just ten times that of our Southern enemies, and if the Russian army were as large in proportion to population as that claimed by the Secessionists, it would amount to 3,500,000 men! But when all Europe was at war during the early part of this century, its armies, arrayed against each other, were never, at any one time, half this number. In 1809 the total effective force of France was 348,719. That of Austria was only 300,000. In 1812 BONAPARTE raised an army of French, Germans, Italians, and other nations, of 610,000 men, with which he invaded Russia. And in 1814, when the same powers, together with Russia and England combined against him, they raised an army of 1,028,000 men, which ALLISON, the historian, declares to have been "a stupendous force, such as had never before been directed against any Power in the annals of human warfare." NAPOLEON, ALLISON assures us, could not raise 400,000 men to oppose this allied host, including about 250,000 who were shut up in the defence of fortifications. So that all Europe could muster only about 1,400,000 men in arms in 1814, when the population was at least two hundred millions. We may therefore safely discard the marvelous stories which the rebels tell us as to the number of their armies. Two millions of soldiers would, at the period referred to, have been but one soldier to a hundred inhabitants; yet it seems that the warring States of that continent never had that many men in arms. If the Southern rebels, with their six millions of inhabitants, have 350,000 soldiers, the proportion is one to seventeen; and if they have one hundred thousand soldiers, in the proper sense of the term, who are fed and clothed and paid regularly at the public expense, their Army is about three times greater in proportion to population than that of the European States during the periods of greatest effort.

It is quite evident that the immense Southern armies of which we have heard are composed to a great extent of the militia, or volunteers, who stay at home, and feed and clothe themselves, and trust to the future for pay. These militiamen constitute the "Home Guard," and are occasionally called into service for a few days or weeks, for purposes of local defence, for quelling insurrections, or for drilling. They doubtless render important service to the cause, but they are in no proper sense of the word an army. They are, at most, mere "partisans" or guerrillas," and while they may annoy an army of invaders, they could never repel, or seriously obstruct its course.

The army and the country are greatly in debted to the Sanitary Committee for their intelligent watchfulness and efficient intervention for preserving the health and comfort of the soldiers. The effect of this beneficent voluntary association is to erect a higher standard of duty in the officers and men in the discharge of their respective duties to each other and to the country; and history will do justice to the noble men and women engaged in it, for their enlightened and humane labors. They have done much to awaken interest and sympathy for the soldiers, to prevent sickness, to alleviate its sufferings, and to give relief to the wounded.

The citizens of New-York will be gratified to learn that the Garibaldi Guard, in which, for a time, disorders prevailed, has been quite reorganized, and that it is now one of the best appointed regiments in the volunteer service. The Colonel, D'UTASSY, has evinced much energy in repairing the mistakes which led to disorder, and has had the good fortune to secure the cooperation of thoroughly instructed disciplinarians, in carrying out his plans of reform. He has also secured a fine band of music, which adds much to the life and spirit of the regiment. OBSERVER.

Personal.

—The daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was married on Wednesday last, at Peekskill, to Rev. Samuel Scoville. No guests were previously invited, except relatives and household companions. The bride was dressed in pure white, without a jewel for ornament except nature's jewels of fresh buds and flowers. About the middle of the afternoon, after the wedding-feast, the new-married pair set out upon their bridal tour; not on steamboat or railroad car, but with horse and chaise—the gift of the bride's father—trotting off for the winding roads of the Highlands of the Hudson, thence to the homes of numerous uncles and aunts in Connecticut and Massachusetts, to return after a few weeks to the town of Norwich, Chenango County, where the bridegroom has lately been called as a Congregational minister. The journey was begun under good auspices, for according to the Irish custom to secure good luck, two of the party had provided themselves each with an old shoe, and as the carriage started, the shoes were thrown after them with a will.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Four Slavers Captured by the American Squadron—Difficulty of Suppressing the Trade—News of the War—The Fleet Ordered Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

Our squadron has not been inactive. During the last four months four slavers have been captured: the *Triton*, taken in the Congo, by the *Constellation*, and taken home by Midshipman BARRETT, the *Falmouth*, taken by the *Sumter* off the Congo, and sent home with Lieut. YOUNG; the *Nightingale*, captured in Kabenda, with over 900 negroes on board, by the *Sumter*, and taken home by Lieuts. GUTHRIE and HAYS, (we have just heard, by the way, that she landed 802 negroes at Monrovia, 159 having died on the passage;) and a brig, name unknown, captured recently by the *Saratoga*, and taken to Loando by Lieut. BEARDSLEE, where she was met by boats from the *Saratoga*, (which had arrived the day before,) containing her crew, to whom, in obedience to the order brought by the officer in charge of the boats, the brig was returned, the American flag hauled down, and she left to go her ways—but not far, for so soon as our boats were well clear of her, an English man-of-war steamer, that had come out at the same time with the boats, ranged up alongside, and recaptured her. This was one of those perplexing cases that are liable to occur, so long as our laws concerning the disposal of vessels captured remain unchanged. This brig had no name, no papers, no flag, and no acknowledged captain. Her crew admitted that she was bound to Po de Lenha for slaves, so that it was impossible to have allowed her to proceed. Yet, the only alternative, that of sending her to the United States for trial, was one that we could hardly act upon. She was manifestly a Spanish vessel; her rig, her stores, and the nationality of her crew showed that, and had she have been sent home, she would probably have escaped condemnation, even had there been no doubt as to her being condemned. She was not worth what it would have cost to send her home. The *Saratoga* is already very short-handed, having been hurried off from the United States fifteen men short, and having been compelled to furnish officers and crew to her prize, the *Nightingale*, a vessel as large as herself. Another Lieutenant and eight men for the brig would have left her with but three watch-officers, including the First Lieutenant, and about two-thirds of her complement of men, and this at almost the commencement of a long cruise on a debilitating station. So that the brig was restored; but as I have stated, an English cruiser was on hand to prevent her going on her nefarious business. The English have no trouble in these matters; firstly, they have by treaty, a right to seize Spanish vessels, and then when they have seized a vessel, she is easily disposed of. If unseaworthy, she is stripped and burned; if seaworthy, she is sent at once to St. Helena for trial, and thence her prize crew and officers can be quickly and easily restored. With us, seaworthy or not, the vessel must traverse the Atlantic—perhaps to founder, should she meet with heavy weather upon our coast—and thus prove the coffin of her officers and crew. If safely delivered, then comes delay and law, and should her owners succeed in obtaining an acquittal, the captain who has taken her in the conscientious discharge of his duty, is personally liable to lawsuit and ruin. How can our captains do all that is expected of them, if thus bound down?

He chases and boards a vessel that is manifestly a slaver—he is confident of it. Yet he cannot find a single proof that, in the present state of our laws, will condemn her. Vessels come out here, with papers correct: a cargo such as honest traders carry—or, perhaps, fitted out as whalers: not a thing wrong—*yet we know* that they are bound for slaves. Let them but safely run the gauntlet of the cruisers, and get into the Congo, and, perhaps, in six hours she may be on her way to Cuba with her living freight. Once in the River, overboard cargo, her deck is laid—coppers up—an agent puts on board the negroes, already awaiting her, and, in an almost incredible short space of time, she is off. The *Nightingale* was boarded by the *Saratoga*, upon the very day of the night of which she was taken in the act; and there was no evidence that would have condemned her. Her mate—a canting rascal—professed to be an abolitionist, and said that "he didn't mind the detention so much, but it hurt his feelings to be suspected of engaging in such dirty business." A few more such sensible decisions as that of Judge BETTS, in the case of the *Kate*, would do a great deal toward suppressing the trade.

ST. PAULS, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Before an opportunity occurred of posting this letter, the *Saratoga* was sent off on a cruise to the Soond, and upon our return—day before yesterday—we received our mail up to June 13, and since then we have been too much in a state of excitement to write much. The mail brought us the astounding news of the war being fairly opened. To us, so far removed from the scene of excitement, it seems almost incredible; but the important changes that have been wrought in the state of affairs here help us somewhat to realize how great may be the changes elsewhere. The squadron is ordered home, this ship only being left to look out, I presume, for our commerce on the coast. I can hardly fancy that in the present state of affairs, we can be expected to perform the duties of a whole squadron. The *Portsmouth* sailed on the 9th for Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Mystic* and *Sumter* on the 10th,—the former for Philadelphia, the latter for New-York; the *San Jacinto* on the 10th, for Fernando Po and Monrovia, carrying back the Kroomen of the squadron to their home at Monrovia. At Fernando Po she will await the arrival of this ship, to carry home our Captain, Commander ALFRED TAYLOR, who has been relieved from the command, and will turn the ship over to Capt. GLENDY, who we expect to find at Fernando Po. A passenger in the ship *Goribaldi*, from Philadelphia, Capt. WILKES, too, is expected to be there to take command of the *San Jacinto*. The *Constellation* sailed to-day for Portsmouth; the *Mohican* sails for Philadelphia on the 15th. The *Relief* will first transfer as much of her cargo as she can to us, and then proceed to New-York, starting probably about the 16th. We sail for Fernando Po on the 16th; so you see we are having stirring times.

Why Capt. DORNIN and Commander TAYLOR are relieved from their command seems a mystery—probably it is nobody's business, but still one can't help wonder. It may be that the Department, aware of the thorough efficiency of the ships commanded by these officers, and also of the fact of they both being loyal, Union men,—men loyal from conviction, and not from the mere accident of being born North, (for they are both Virginia born,)—has decided to take them from here, and place them in more important trusts. We hope so, for it would be a sad mistake to act otherwise. Capt. DORNIN, upon being relieved from the *San Jacinto*, was offered by the Flag-officer the command of the *Constellation*, rendered vacant by Capt. NICHOLSON'S having been sent home by medical survey. He accepted and has gone home in her. Lieut. FAIRFAX takes the *San Jacinto* to Fernando Po. We Shipmates regret deeply the loss of Capt. TAYLOR, Lieut. DALTON, of the *Saratoga*, goes home in *Relief*. Surgeon JEFFREYS in the *Mystic*, vice HARRISON to this ship. Purser's-Clerk ROWE and Master's-Mate MATHEWS, invalided, and the fifteen *Nightingale* prisoners, by *Relief*, will fill her up; but what a break in our short crew. And it will be lonely enough here—our only pleasure was to visit each other—now that is gone. I shall send this by *Mohican*, and write again from Fernando Po. Y. A.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that there is advertised in the *Tribune* of this morning, as "The Book of the National Hymn Committee," a volume entitled "*The* National Hymns, how they *were* written, and how not written," of which I am announced as editor. Permit me to say that no such book is to be published, either with the consent of the National Hymn Committee or with my knowledge or consent. Nor have I "edited" any book upon the subject. I have written a little book entitled "*National Hymns, how they are written, and how they are not written; A Lyric and National Study for the Times*," which Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON are to publish in a few days; and in two sections of this a few hymns sent in to the Committee are quoted, by way of illustration; but none are presented as "the best" or as "the worst." I should not trouble you with this note, but the announcement in question is in direct contrariety with assurances which I have given to some of the gentlemen who have permitted me to use their hymns.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sailing of the Java.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry, sailed from this port this morning, at 9.45 o'clock, with 112 passengers.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES RIFLES.

The United States Rifles, which has its headquarters at the rooms No. 239 Broadway, is a regiment composed of citizens of all nationalities, and commanded by a body of officers such as few other American regiments are privileged with. Its commander, Col. KRZYANOUSKI, is a Polish officer, who served with distinction in the Imperial Army, and afterwards as a patriot in the service of his own nation, and who also did good service in Washington when the Capital was menaced after the fall of Sumter. Lieut.-Col. LESKI, another child of "sorrowful Poland," achieved distinction in the English service in the Crimea and elsewhere, and is the very beau-ideal of a chivalrous, high-toned soldier and patriot of the olden days of chivalry. The Adjutant, LEONHARDT, another Polish patriot, served his time as an officer in the Army of Prussia, and has testimonials of merit from the King and from the high military officers under whom he served. Latterly he fought for liberty in the Hungarian war of independence, and still later, achieved great fame as a leader in the Kansas war against the Border-ruffians. In 1857, he captured FORT SCOTT, which BEN. MCCULLOCH is now hovering near with 7,000 men, with a baker's dozen of Kansas boys, and performed many other exploits not less famous. He will undoubtedly be heard of hereafter. The Captains and Lieutenants, and indeed almost every officer in the regiment, have smelt powder and crossed steel on many a hard-fought field; and now, with "the stern joy old warriors feel," gladly unsheath their blades once more, in the cause of American freedom.

Two companies composed of the world-famous Swiss Sharp-shooters, which have been armed and equipped by some patriotic Swiss merchants, are so much pleased with the *personnelle* of the officers of this regiment, that they have connected themselves with the regiment, and will hereafter be attached to it. The regiment has been accepted by the Government but men of tried courage can yet find a place in its ranks.

THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN NEW-YORK STATE

The following is an approximate estimate of the number of men already enlisted in New-York State:

NEW-YORK.	Number of Men.
Regiments raised for the State requisition	4,000
"Accepted" regiments, transferred and yet in camp (at least)	4,000
ALBANY.	
Ellsworth Regiment	1,000
Two other regiments (each about half full)	1,000
ELMIRA.	
Four regiments, including Col. Bailey's First Artillery, seven or eight companies, with one full battery	2,500
SEARCH DEPOTS.	
Newburgh (Tenth Legion)	1,000
Kingston	900
Oswego	850
Ogdensburg	900
Auburn	850
Saratoga	300
Westfield (Cavalry)	600
Buffalo	500
Troy (Cavalry)	300
Boonville	300
Rochester, (Cavalry,) Genesee, Syracuse, Cherry Valley, Potsdam, Plattsburg	800
Total	19,800

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN, who has been detailed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to recruit men for this regiment, returns to the seat of war on Tuesday next. Since Lieut.-Col. EGAN has been in this City, he has sent on nearly two hundred recruits. The Mozart Regiment has now its maximum number.

THE FREMONT CAVALRY.

Col. WILLIAM MULLIGAN is now raising a cavalry regiment to be attached to FREMONT'S command in Missouri. On Tuesday Col. MULLIGAN goes on to Missouri with two hundred of his men, all of whom are expert horsemen, and there is no doubt they will give a good account of themselves when face to face with the enemy.

MORE MILITARY AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The United States Vanguard and the McClellan Chasseurs have taken the place of the Washington Grays at East New-York. The new regiments make a fine appearance. They are equipped in full, and are thoroughly drilled. To-day it is said that the regiments will be accompanied by a Brass Band, and a fine display is expected.

It is rumored that East New-York, for the coming Winter, is likely to be a grand theatre for military operations and display; that the Government will make the East New-York camping-ground a general rallying point for recruiting soldiers.

SECOND REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Second Regiment, Continental Guard, under command of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, one company having already been mustered into service. The line officers are busily engaged in the city, and in various sections of the country, recruiting for the regiment which promises to be of a character even better than the first. Captains with companies unattached to any regiment, can connect themselves with this by making early application. The camp is that of the first regiment at Fort Hamilton. Address all applications to Col. JAMES H. PERRY, Second Regiment Continental Guard, No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GRAYS (FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.)

This regiment is now stationed near Washington, and is doing well. Col. MOORE feels satisfied that he has one of the best drilled regiments, under his command, that has left New-York. We are informed by Capt. G. VAN LAETHEM, the recruiting officer at the head-quarters No. 534 Broadway, that a full band of musicians, and the balance of the men left behind, will leave here on Tuesday. Those men who are not notified must report themselves on Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the head-quarters.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT ON THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—A sad accident occurred on the Staten Island Railroad, near the Princess Bay Station, yesterday, resulting in the almost instant death of Miss MARY AUSTIN, an interesting young lady of 16, residing at No. 105 Charles-street, in this City. Miss AUSTIN has been spending a few weeks on the Island, and yesterday morning, while walking on the railroad track near the above station, accompanied by a little boy, the 9 o'clock train from Vanderbilt's Landing approached her from behind, and before she had time to jump from the track, she was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown high in the air, falling senseless on the ground some distance from the track. Medical aid was soon called, but without avail, and the unfortunate girl died of her injuries in less than an hour. The boy accompanying her, fortunately escaped from the track in time, and was uninjured.

SMALL ROGUES.—Five boys, neither of whom was more than 14 years of age, were taken before Justice BUENNAN, yesterday, charged with breaking into a new building at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, belonging to Messrs. HARDMAN & OADDEN, and stealing lead pipe. Access to the building was obtained by using a hook and line to draw up the key of the front door, which the person having care of the premises had accidentally dropped through the grating into the area. The young rascals prosecuted their depredations for several nights, and sold the pipe to junk-dealers, at different times, in lots of from $1 to $5 worth. They injured the building to the extent of $200. The names of the prisoners are, JAMES and WILLIAM DERRAN, PATRICK CONLEY, GEORGE LEWIS and JOHN MANNAN. The Magistrate committed them, remarking that they were as depraved a set of youths as has ever been brought before him, and their appearance fully warranted the assertion.

SHOCKING AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.—Early yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred at the lower end of Laurens-street, near Canal, between two brothers named PETER and JOHN SMITH. PETER recently arrived from Germany, bringing with him a considerable sum of money. JOHN needed money, and Mrs. SMITH, their mother, loaned him some of his brother's, without asking permission. PETER was vexed thereat, and stormed exceedingly. JOHN replied in a manner which increased his anger, and finally both drew knives, and fought. They hacked each other frightfully before the Police could interfere, and it is probable that neither will survive his injuries. Dr. ROSENSTEIN dressed their wounds, and they were taken to their residence.

THE BURNING OF THE CATILINE.—THE CASE DISMISSED AND LARKIN DISCHARGED.—Justice QUACKENBUSH rendered his decision in this case yesterday afternoon. He dismissed the case upon its merits, without reference to the point made by the counsel for the defendant, respecting jurisdiction. He said that there was not a particle of proof brought forward by the prosecution in substantiation of the complaint, and the alleged confessions of the prisoner, JAMES LARKIN, of course had no legal weight as criminating himself. The accused, who had not procured bail during the hearing of the case, was unconditionally discharged from custody.

YOUNG LADIES TRAVELING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Three young girls, on their way from Marblehead, Mass., to San Francisco, arrived in this City last Thursday. Their fare had been prepaid by their brother to the Company in San Francisco, but on their arrival here they were informed that, as the tickets were all sold, they could not obtain passage on this trip. Through the exertions of the Steamboat Police, however, they were enabled to secure their places, and went on their way rejoicing.

MISSING.—Mr. AUGUSTUS TAUTT arrived at New-York from the Island of Bermuda on the 11th ult., and left the vessel the following day without his baggage or any means of subsistence, saying he was going to Albany. He was, however, seen in the City on the 20th. He is 40 years of age, slender frame, tall, of dark complexion, dark curly hair, a little bald, rolling gait, and was dressed in a claret-colored suit, brown straw hat with blue ribbon, laced boots. He is quiet and inoffensive, and supposed to be insane. The Police are requested to arrest him.

REASSIGNMENT OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.—The Police Magistrates, at their last meeting, apportioned themselves to the Police Courts as follows, the changes to be made on Monday next: Justices CONNOLLY and BERRIAN to the Tombs; Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY to Jefferson Market; Justices OSBORN and STRAHS to Essex Market, and Justice WELSH to the Yorkville Court. The vacancy caused by the death of Justice BROWNELL, has not yet been filled.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon, ANN O'NEIL, aged 50 years, of No. 222 East Seventeenth-street, fell from the pier at the foot of Eighteenth-street, and was drowned. She was seen to fall by boys who were playing in the vicinity, and they gave an alarm. Her body was recovered, after it had been twenty minutes in the water. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case.

AID TO THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Irish orator and patriot, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, will deliver an address at the Academy of Music, this evening, in aid of the Irish Brigade, now raising in this City. The cause for which he speaks, no less than the eloquence and patriotism of the speaker, demand and will receive an overflowing house. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named ALEXANDER HAY, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice VAN VOORHIS, for passing a counterfeit bill, purporting to be the $5 issue of the Mechanics' Bank of Boston at the store of PHILIP HASKELL, corner of Fifty-third street and Avenue A, on Friday night. The prisoner had offered the bill at another place where he was apprised of its worthlessness.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—On Friday evening, two laborers, named PATRICK LYNCH and MATHEW MCLAUGHLIN, were burned in a shocking manner about the face and arms, by the unexpected explosion of a blast, in the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, corner of One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

REPORT OF THE CITY DISPENSARIES FOR SEPTEMBER:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Deaf's Dispensary	N. Western Dispensary	Total.
No. of Male Patients	1,185	718	1,190	1,044	595	3,840
No. of Female Patients	2,151	1,186	1,931	1,598	779	7,305
Totals	3,336	1,892	3,871	2,510	1,373	11,145
Treated at Dwellings	653	300	818	479	734	1,851
Treated at Dispensaries	2,283	1,581	2,159	2,091	1,139	10,263
Primary Vaccinations	131	80	394	71	193	681
Revaccinations	14	....	308	8	28	358
Whole No. Vaccinated	145	80	487	79	227	784
Number of Adults	1,881	1,236	1,744	1,370	816	7,454
Number of Children	1,048	656	1,325	1,209	457	5,678
No. of Native Patients	1,720	800	1,724	1,347	550	4,961
No. of Foreign Patients	1,467	1,092	1,233	1,163	823	6,178
No. sent to Hospital	209	2	11	47	38	706
Number of Deaths	29	....	1	21	5	....
Prescriptions dispens'd	4,016	3,89	4,17	4,618	2,357	19,311

During the month of September, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine, were afforded gratuitously to 11,145 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, marasmus and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important was phthisis.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Oct. 4, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 27	160	148	308
Admitted to Oct. 4	26	26	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	45	88
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	159	128	287
Males			259
Females			28

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE—THE RELIEF COMMISSION—NEW REGULATIONS ADOPTED.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held Friday afternoon in the County Jail Building, Raymond-street. A report of the Committee on Court-house was presented by Supervisor BOOTH, awarding the contract for building the new Court-house to the following named persons:

Marble work to J. H. Magill, at	$58,625 00
Iron work to W. F. Nesbitt, at	71,804 13
Mason work to Wm. Hannigan, at	71,300 00
Granite work to Alexander Edwards, at	16,960 00
Carpenter work to Close & Miller, at	13,874 00
Plumbing to John Butler, at	1,950 00
Gas-pipes to Smith Wood, at	600 00

THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

The following resolutions, attached to the report of a Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of devising a definite plan for the distribution of such moneys as may be appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers, was taken from the table and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, First, That a Commission be organized for the distribution of such moneys as may be appropriated by this Board for the relief of the families of volunteers in the military service of the United States from this county, such Commission to be designated as the Commissioners of the Relief Fund, to hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

Second, That the following named gentlemen be and are hereby appointed such Commissioners, viz: Wm. M. Harris, Second Ward; John E. Cammeyer, Fifth Ward; John Rober, Sixteenth Ward; George Hicord, Thirteenth Ward; John J. Vanderbilt, Flatbush.

Third, That the said Commissioners, in the disbursing of said fund, be governed by the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.—Any family, to be entitled to relief from this fund, must have been dependant upon the soldier for support at the time of enlistment and reside in and have been resident of this county prior to June 1, 1861. Families having other resources and families of commissioned officers are not entitled to aid; families of volunteers who may have been wounded while in the service and since discharged, may continue to receive relief while such volunteer remains disabled from such wounds; or should a volunteer fall in battle, relief may be continued to his family, should they be in need.

Rule 2.—Relief shall only be granted the wife, children under fourteen years of age, aged or infirm parents or widowed mother of the soldier.

Rule 3.—When a soldier has a wife only, or a wife and child, she or they, as the case may be, shall be considered as the extent of his family; when the soldier has no wife or children but aged or infirm parents depending upon him for support, the amount of relief in such cases shall not exceed the sum of $2 per week. In special or extreme cases the Commissioners may use their own judgment as to the proper amount and manner of relief.

Rule 4.—The maximum amount of relief to be given to any one family is fixed as follows:

To the head of a family, $2 per week.

To each child under 14 years of age, and not exceeding four in number, 50 cents each per week.

Resolved, Fourth, That the Commissioners may appoint such clerks, at a salary not to exceed $2 per day each, as they may require. Also such persons as visitors, at a compensation of $1 50 per day each, as experience may prove to be necessary. And it shall be the duty of such visitors to examine thoroughly all cases that may be referred to them by the Commissioners, before any relief shall be granted to such applicant.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Commissioners shall render a detailed statement of the amount expended, the amount in each Ward, in each regiment, the number of families relieved and such other information as the Board may require on the first day of each month, to the Clerk of this Board, the same to be presented to this Board at their first meeting thereafter.

Resolved, Sixth, That the County Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay over to the said Commissioners from time to time as the same may be required, such sums as the Board may appropriate for this purpose, on their presenting to him a draft signed by a majority of said Commissioners.

The Board adjourned for one week.

The October Elections.

TICKETS IN NOMINATION IN OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

On Monday, Oct. 8, Iowa and Minnesota, and on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, hold their annual State elections. These contests have little significance the present year, except in those States where the sympathizers with the rebels have succeeded in finding candidates who are willing to sacrifice their political future for the sake of attaining an altogether unenviable notoriety in the present.

Iowa elects State Officers, Members of the Legislature, County Officers, and a Member of Congress to fill the seat of Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS. The campaign has produced several tickets in opposition to the Republican, but they have now generally concentrated upon one, headed by Col. WM. H. MERRITT, who commanded the First Iowa at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

All appearances indicate that Gov. KIRKWOOD will be triumphantly reelected. The two tickets are:

	Republican.	Opposition.
Governor	Sam. J. Kirkwood,	Wm. H. Merritt.
Lieut-Governor	J. R. Needham,	Laurin Dewey.
Supreme Judge	Ralph P. Lowe,	
Congress, 1st Dis.	John F. Wilson,	Jarius E. Neal.

Minnesota also elects State officers, county officers and members of the Legislature. There are three tickets in the field—the Republican, which bears the names of the present incumbents; the Union, composed of Republicans and Democrats upon a war platform and a straight Democratic ticket on a peace platform. Major DIKE, the Union candidate for Governor, is with the First Regiment at the seat of war. The three tickets are:

	Republican.	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	A. Ramsey,	J. W. Dikf.	E. O. Hamlin.
Lieut.-Gov.	J. Donnelly,	C. C. Andrews.	Thos. Cowan.
Sec'y State	J. H. Baker,	E. P. Ames,	Daniel Buck.
Treasurer	Chas. Schaffer,	F. Wilkins,	C. P. Fischer.
Att'y-Gen.	G. E. Cole,	S. P. Jones,	W. H. Peckham.

Ohio elects a full State ticket. The union between the Republicans and War Democrats is complete, and there is every prospect that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and his friends will find themselves in a minority which will be positively alarming to themselves.

The two tickets are as follows:

	Union Ticket.	Peace Ticket.
Governor	David Tod,	Hugh J. Jewett.
Lieut.-Gov.	Benj. Stanton,	John G. Marshall.
Sec. of State	Benj. R. Cowen,	W. W. Armstrong.
Treasurer	O. V. Dorsey,	Geo. W. Holmes.
Comptroller	Joseph H. Riley,	Wayne Griswold.
Rd. of Public Wks.	L. F. Torrence,	Jabez W. Fitch.
Supreme Judge	Josiah Scott,	Thos. J. S. Smith.

In Pennsylvania, county officers, members of the assembly, and one third the number of senators are to be elected. The Governor has discovered that soldiers in camp are entitled to vote, and instructions have been issued accordingly to the officers of the different regiments. As Union tickets have been nominated in nearly all the counties, the peace party will be deprived of all opportunity to display its weakness. Indiana has only county officers to elect, with a few vacancies to be filled to the Legislature, caused by the appointment of members to military service. Everywhere old issues are forgotten, and the most liberal concessions have been made by the dominant party, to its old opponents, the Democrats.

News from California by the Pony Express.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, 260 MILES EAST OF SALT LAKE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The California Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Arrived 26th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Sailed 27th, the ship *Richard the Third*, for Callao.

The markets are dull. Sales, 500 boxes of Grant's Candles, at 21¾c. In other articles, prices generally are without change.

The rains of Winter appear to be at hand. In the Southern counties there has been three days' heavy rain up to the night of the 24th., extending from the mountains to the sea.

A dispatch from Yreka states that a heavy shower of rain fell in that place on the 25th.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT and family have taken passage on the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. They expect to leave next week.

The Forest Theatre at Sacramento was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The building cost about $100,000. There was no insurance.

The cavalry regiments called for from this State are now full to overflowing, and yesterday one or two companies were refused. There is still room in the infantry regiments, although they are fast filling up.

The 26th was observed as a Fast Day in San Francisco, according to the President's Proclamation. Services were held during the day in all the churches, and several prayer meetings assembled together in the largest and most central churches in the evening. Business was generally suspended.

The Mexican residents of San Francisco are to-day celebrating the anniversary of their National Independence, something after the fashion of the Fourth of July celebrations of Americans. This morning they fired guns, and to-night they will send up sky-rockets from the neighboring hills and participate in fandangos and other characteristic amusements.

A telegraphic dispatch from Portland, Oregon, Sept 6, states that the United States steamship *Massachusetts* had arrived at Fort Vancouver. She is to load with military stores and proceed to this city. The United States Quartermaster has completed his purchase of horses for the service at Portland, Oregon.

Senatorial Nomination.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Democracy of Albany County have nominated Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN for State Senator.]

Assembly Nomination.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD was this afternoon nominated by the Republican Convention for member of Assembly from this district.

From Havana.

HEALTH OF THE ISLAND.

The steamer *Karnak* arrived yesterday from Havana. She reports that the health of the Island is greatly improving. Only two cases of yellow fever reported in the hospital from the shipping, and they improving.

There is no news of importance from Havana. Business is dull.

Aid to the Louisville Journal—A Worthy Example.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of your issues of last week, you inserted an article calling attention to the patriotism of PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, recommending the people of the State of New-York to sustain him, etc.

One of our book-keepers, upon reading the article, immediately headed a subscription list for his *Weekly*, ($1 50 per annum,) and he has already obtained some twenty subscribers, all employes in the Manhattan Gas Company's Office. If other places will do as well, the noble and patriotic PRENTICE will be sustained, and the loss that he has been subjected to in the falling off of his subscription list will be more than made up, whilst the Union cause will continue to derive benefits by the increased circulation of his truly Union *Journal*. UNION.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Obituary.

—Hon. ISAAC W. STUART died in Hartford, Conn., the place of his residence, on Oct. 3. He was born in New-Haven, and was the son of the late Rev. MOSES STUART, the distinguished Biblical scholar. Mr. STUART graduated at Yale College in 1828, filled the Professorship of Greek and Latin in the College of South Carolina for several years, editing, meantime, an edition of Greek Plays, which were very well received. Subsequently he wrote a *History of Hartford in the Olden Time* and a *Life of Jonathan Trumbull*. In politics he was an active Old Line Whig, and as such, he was repeatedly elected to one or the other branches of the State Legislature. Of late years, however, he has been in private life.

—Accounts from Australia state that the natives of Erromanga had murdered Rev. Mr. and Mrs. GORDON, of the Nova Scotian Mission. The cause for this was that the measles had raged with great severity, which the natives attributed to the missionaries, and accordingly resolved to kill them, which they did with tomahawks, cutting the body of Mrs. GORDON into many pieces.

Admiral ZERMAN, who has recently offered his services to our Government, is not a Mexican by birth, as has been stated, although he has been in that service, but an Italian. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, he was in command of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, and now he has been assigned to duty in Gen. FREMONT'S division.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Recruiting, Appointments, Resignations, &c.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 102.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments since the publication of General Orders No. 92, of Aug. 14, 1861:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry A. Sand, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* James A. Dolan, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Joseph Lafuira, to be Captain, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* J. G. McNutt, resigned.

Lieut. John Maguire, to be Captain, Aug. 13, 1861, *vice* Michael Cassidy, resigned.

Lieut. John H. Quackenbush, to be Captain, July 27, 1861, *vice* George H. Otis, promoted.

Ensign Joseph J. Hagan, to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* F. C. Haddock, promoted.

Ensign Edgar F. Wilson, to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* J. H. Quackenbush, promoted.

Ensign George Taffe, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* J. Lafuira, promoted.

Sergt.-Maj. William M. Ostrom, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1861, *vice* John Maguire, promoted.

George Merrill, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Henry Jansen, resigned.

Sergt. Joseph Egoff, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* John McCaffrey, resigned.

Sergt. James Johnson, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* George Taffe, promoted.

Private John Schlafer, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* August Kolbe, resigned.

Charles G. Davis, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Edward Merritt, never reported for duty.

George Gould, to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, *vice* J. J. Hagen promoted.

Thomas H. Fisher, to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, *vice* E. T. Wilson, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Le Roy McLean, to be Surgeon, Sept. 15, 1861, *vice* R. B. Bontecou, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. John G. Fay, to be Captain, July 2, 1861, *vice* Abel Smith, Jr., promoted.

Lieut. Erwin A. Jones, to be Captain, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* S. W. Fullerton, deceased.

Ensign Andrew White, to be Lieutenant, July 2, 1861, *vice* John G. Fay, promoted.

Sergt. F. W. Weaver, to be Ensign, July 2, 1861, *vice* Andrew White, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Nathaniel P. Bosworth, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* Henry Roscoe, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Scriber, to be Ensign, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* N. P. Bosworth, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Governeur K. Warren, to be Colonel, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Abram Duryee, appointed Brigadier-General.

Maj. Hiram Duryee, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. K. Warren, promoted.

Capt. Harman D. Hull, to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Hiram Duryee, promoted.

Lieut. Churchill C. Cambreling, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* H. D. Hull, promoted.

Lieut. Governeur Corr, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Robert S. Dumont, resigned.

Lieut. William T. Partridge, to be Captain, Aug. 14, 1861, *vice* Judson Kilpatrick, resigned.

Lieut. Wilbur F. Lewis, to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Abram Denike, resigned.

Lieut. Oliver Wetmore, Jr., to be Captain, Sept. 6 1861, *vice* C. G. Bartlett, appointed to Regular Army.

Lieut. Jacob Duryea, to be Captain, Sept. 8, 1861, *vice* J. S. York, appointed in Regular Army.

Sergeant-Major John Collins, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1861, *vice* W. T. Partridge, promoted.

Ensign Joseph H. Bradley, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* C. C. Cambreling, promoted.

Sergeant George O. Hager, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. Carr, promoted.

Sergeant James H. Loundsbery, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* W. F. Lewis, promoted.

Sergeant Charles W. Wright, to be Ensign, Aug. 20, 1861, *vice* C. F. Davis, resigned.

Sergeant Felix Agnus, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* James Miller, resigned.

Sergeant Ralph E. Prime, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Torrey, resigned.

Sergeant Charles Sargent, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* J. H. Bradley, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

August Becker, to be Chaplain, Aug. 27, 1861, *vice* J. A. Foersch, resigned.

Lieutenant Augustus Tellen, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* E. C. Wratislaw, resigned.

Lieutenant T. G. Glaubenskiec, to be Adjutant, July 29, 1861, *vice* Louis Schaffner, resigned.

Ensign Max Boetticher, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* T. G. Glaubenskiee, promoted.

Ensign William Behrend, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* A. Tellen, promoted.

Sergeant Moritz Rhein, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* M. Boettcher, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Heimberger, to be Ensign, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* William Rehrend, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Henry S. Eyting, to be Ensign, Sept. 22, 1861, *vice* J. D. Mitchell, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Louis Schoffner, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Edward Greenwood, resigned.

Norwood A. Hailey, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Volney Wright, resigned.

Sergeant James R. Smith, to be Ensign, Aug. 29, 1861, *vice* Daniel Finley, resigned.

Lieut. Aaron Seeley, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 16, 1861, *vice* James Biddle, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Chas. B. Randall, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* J. C. Irish, resigned.

Samuel D. Sudden, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* L. Smith, resigned.

Ulysses D. Eddy, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Charles B. Randall, promoted.

Assistant-Sergeon A. B. Shipman, to be Surgeon, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* R. W. Pease, resigned.

Hiland A. Weed, to be Assistant Surgeon. Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* A. B. Shipman, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Clinton G. Colgate, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* F. B. O'Keefe, dismissed.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Robt. P. Wilson, to be Adjutant, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Joseph Howland, promoted.

Sergeant Henry P. Sanford, to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Joseph Holbrook, deceased.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Russell, Jr., to be Quartermaster, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* W. V. Morsfall, resigned.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. George M. Baker, to be Captain, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* W. C. Alberger, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

James W. Schenck, Jr., to be Quartermaster, Sept. 5, 1861, *vice* H. D. Woodruff, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Bellenden Hutchinson, to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* E. M. Paine, resigned.

Ensign William L. Yeckley, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* B. Hutchinson, promoted.

Sergeant James A. Browne, to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* W. L. Yeckley, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Nathan T. Lee, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* A. L. Graham, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Thomas W. Maxwell, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Daniel McNamee, resigned.

Ensign James Edgeworth, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Theodore Allen, resigned.

Ensign James Devoy, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Robert Johnson, promoted.

John A. Kress, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* F. Webb, resigned.

Alexander W. Shaw, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* John Barrett, resigned.

Sergeant Epenetus Platt, to be Ensign, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* James Edgeworth, promoted.

Sergeant Robert McGlynn, to be Ensign, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* James Devoy, promoted.

Craig W. Wadsworth, to be Ensign, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Peter McLear, resigned.

William H. Griffen, to be Ensign, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* John Kelly, resigned.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Joseph J. Bartlett, to be Colonel, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* H. W. Slocum, promoted.

Capt. Alexander Duncan Adams, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Joseph J. Chambers, resigned.

Capt. Curtis C. Gardner, to be Major, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* J. J. Bartlett, promoted.

Lieut. Charles A. Wells, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861 *vice* E. S. Lewis, resigned.

Lieut. Henry R. White, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* A. D. Adams, promoted.

Lieut. Samuel M. Harman, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* C. C. Gardner, promoted.

Ensign Lafayette Cross, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* William A. Sheldon, resigned.

Ensign Thomas W. Dick, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Henry Ford, resigned.

Sergeant Edwin Comstock, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* H. C. Jankson, resigned.

Ensign George H. Hurd, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Charles A Wells, promoted.

Ensign William H. Swan, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Henry R. White, promoted.

Sergeant Davis C. Hartshorn, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* S. M. Harmon, promoted.

Sergeant Burton Freeman, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Charles D. Rice, resigned.

Sergeant Edward Williams, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* O. H. Phillips, resigned.

Sergeant James C. Craft, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Thomas W. Dick, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Charles L. Gaul, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* William H. Swan, promoted.

Private Jayes King, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* George H. Hurd, promoted.

Sergt. Frank E. Northup, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* L. P. Cross, promoted.

Sergt. Albert G. Northup, to be Ensign, July 21, 1861, *vice* —— Park, deceased.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Elliot W. Cook, to be Major, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* J. R. Mitchell, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry Keith, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Baron Sampson, resigned.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Ensign William O. Wyckoff, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. H. Tichenor, resigned.

Ensign Raymon Ferguson, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. Y. Sammons, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Horace H. Oley, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* R. Fergusson, promoted.

Sergeant Edmund Wallace, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. O. Wyckoff, promoted.

Frank Godine, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. N. Atchison, resigned.

William H. Forbes, to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* Andrew Parker, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Henry N. Alexander, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* H. L. Suydam, resigned.

Samuel Cary, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* P. R. Ryan, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Lorenzo B. Shattuck, to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* G. E. Elwell, resigned.

John A. Haddock, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* George Merrill, declined.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Daniel E. Hungerford, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* Thomas J. Lord, resigned.

Lieutenant Charles A. Du Moulin, to be Captain, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* G. Dupuis, resigned.

Lieutenant James Hostin, to be Captain, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* William H. Bennett, resigned.

Lieutenant Abel S. Chappell, to be Captain, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* Walter Darivent, resigned.

Lieutenant Robert Jackson, to be Captain, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* T. G. Atwood, resigned.

Ensign Horace R. Howlett, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* C. A. Du Moulin, promoted.

Ensign Edward Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* A. S. Chappell, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George H. Moore, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* Robert Jackson, promoted.

Sergeant Robert H. Jones, to be Ensign, Aug. 24, 1861, *vice* Robert Patterson, resigned.

Sergeant Charles Eccleston, to be Ensign, *vice* H. R. Howlett, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Wilson Barstow, Jr., to be Ensign, Sept. 18, 1861, *vice* James P. Boyle, resigned:

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. James E. Mallon, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Isaac L. Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieut. John Locke, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Stone, discharged.

Sergeant John M. Turnbull, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* John Locke, promoted.

Edwin A. Storer, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* John T. Brown, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Emil Schubert, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Theodore Bracklen, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Rudolph Peterson, to be Second Lieutenant, July 30, 1861, *vice* John Buch, resigned.

Edward H. Martindale, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* F. X. Braulck, resigned.

The persons hereby promoted and appointed will immediately report for duty at the head-quarters of their respective regiments, except those in the Tenth Regiment, who will report to Lieut.-Col. ELDER, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY AND BEST FASHION MAGAZINE.—Brilliant novelties, reliable information, splendid Fashion Plates, and over 60 cts. worth, or three full-sized patterns in each number of MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready. Yearly, $1; single copies 25 cts. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon delivered on Fast Day, on the *Relations of Religion to the War*; and in the MORNING, an introductory sermon on the *Relations of the Church to the State*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1861, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and Rev. F. G. CLARK. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will preach the Ninth Anniversary Sermon. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BROUGHT HOME FROM THE CAMP—Will be the subject of the discourse of Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. C. NORTON, pastor of the 6th-st. Baptist Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON, will preach, and administer the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ARE SOULS TO BE FORCED INTO HEAVEN? Rev. E. G. BROOKS will discuss this question by special request, at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Subject in the morning—*Why Study the Bible?*

THE LAW SUPERSEDED BY THE GOSPEL.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening: *Inconsistency*. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON HOLDING THE position of Sexton, where he has been for several years giving entire satisfaction, desires to make a change if a favorable opportunity affords. Is strictly temperate and attentive to his duties. Address SEXTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 51ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. S. W. HARRISON, of the Wesleyan Conference, in Canada, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-AV., near 30th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor; Baptism after the morning sermon; Hand of Fellowship and Communion at 3 P. M.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching by Rev. CHAS. H. EVERETT, of Union Theological Seminary, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM—ON SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach anniversary sermons befitting his entrance upon the sixth year of his pastorate.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, on SUNDAY, the 6th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning's service.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Present War; a Glance at its Moral and Physical Aspect.*

REV. HERBARD WINSLOW, D. D., WILL preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Oct. 6, at the Northwest Presbyterian Church, on 50th-st., near 8th-av.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY in Dodworth's New Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Entrance on Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, FULL OR EXTRA SIZED, well-furnished house, on Union or Madison-squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto, to be occupied as a first-class boarding-house, with a select family. Reference and full security given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 810 and 812 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty; who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden.
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gordon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Wilson & Thinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., or address JOHN W. HOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department: Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 20th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages. music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SUBURBAN-HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This old first-class school for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good school at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam-heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 6 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go to the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHEUP. School opens Sept. 10. $125 per annum for board. Send for circular.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 313 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 45th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR TWELVE young ladies reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 16th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. J. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.

The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the School-houses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils

FREE OF CHARGE.

Applications for admissions must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1.	No. 33 Rose-st.
6th.	44.	Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23.	City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	38.	Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30.	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13.	Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40.	Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32.	West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av.
21st.	49.	Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51.	Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School-Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14.	Oliver-st., near Cherry.
6th.	21.	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirte

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in chancery pending, wherein Charles Morris and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois rendered, respectively, in the same chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, are Trustees in said decrees and Trustees in one of the several mortgages or deeds of mortgage upon which said decrees are rendered, and also a Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, but for not less than the sum of $1,000 per mile, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the rights of way of said Railroad Company, the superstructure of the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of the tracks thereon, its water and other station-houses and depots, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all the tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures thereof; all turn-tables; all depots, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

34 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

103 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c.; dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch, covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom cottage enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for 50c. of HARRADDEN, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of suspected confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of modern science. Dr. POWERS' rare specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those in ill-health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing it, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1.

Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholagogue.—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 128 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE SPLENDID BLACK CHARGER bought by the Duc de Joinville, was sold by Mr. J. O. TAYLOR, No. 105 East 26th-st., for the Comte de Paris. Mr. TAYLOR has now the finest and the most stylish pair of 16 hands, long-tail bays in America, etc will drive them on the Park next SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE TRUCK, PERFECTLY new; also, pole and whiffle trees; one double truck, second hand, in perfect running order, each a bargain. Apply to ADAM BLAIR, Columbia, near State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEAM OF WORK-horses; also two single horses, suitable for any work, and two spring team-wagons, suitable for express business or heavy work. Inquire at stable, No. 310 Madison-st.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE SEASON—In the country, by the advertiser, who has superior accommodations, and first quality of feed; best of reference given. Apply at No. 119 Fulton-st.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$25,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Bonds each required. S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 10½ MONTHS, $501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 451 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, NO. 47 WALL-ST., FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury having appointed Mr. CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, of our firm, agent for the sale of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., we are prepared to supply them in lots to suit purchasers, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.

The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.

Bankable funds received in payment.

Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes per return of mail.

Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. HOLBERT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October.

W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARDIN, Secretary.

$60.000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR A TERM of years to loan on bond and mortgage on Broadway property. Principals, with a written description, will apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 30 William-st., basement. Also, $4,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—XIth, XVIIth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. For sole nominee of the People's Union Convention for Senator:

R. B. BRADFORD.

FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES!!
The best and cheapest at M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishments, No. 25 Fulton-st. and No. 639 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewer for an excellent girl that has been in her family some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. Dr. ANDREWS, No. 152 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Advertiser is willing and obliging. Reference if required. Call for two days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer, if required; will be found fully competent for either of the above; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY Welsh Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors from Broadway.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A STEADY, COMpetent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking after the English, American and French style; will assist in washing; has lived in some of the most respectable families. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 699 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; does up linens in style; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, for a young American woman, a situation in a comfortable family, where the care of one or two children, or some light employment will earn a home and such other benefits as merit may deserve. This is an easy opportunity to mitigate the hardships of the times to one who feels them sorely. Address F. G. H., *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; she has a sewing-machine of her own; she understands dressmaking; can cut and fit for children, boys or girls; can be recommended from first-class families. Call at No. 177 East 35th-st., second floor.

A WIDOW LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, desires a situation as compan on to an elderly lady or invalid, or as housekeeper. Address S. D. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THOROugh practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as a plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HAT TRIMMERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL young ladies, competent soft-wool hat trimmers, to go a short distance in the country. Call at the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Co., No. 344 Broadway, up stairs.

TO DYERS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A Dyer who has a thorough knowledge of Blue Vat Cloth Dyeing. Address P. N., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HARNESS MAKERS AND STITCHERS wanted, on military work, in a good airy and commodious shop. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, inst., at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid on that cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 20th inst.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED and received by the School Officers of the Ward named, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications and apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvay, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed not for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the Sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in few lessons; also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $175, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $5 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

MR JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUPILS, of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is ready to give instructions on the piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, or of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, first work at lowest prices.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. HILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hoskley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
M. D. VAN PELT, No. 2 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the low rates. To New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Sunday's dock, 9 A.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P.M., M

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

APPEAL FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Your aid is asked in accomplishing the object of the appeal below. It is known that the rebel army is largely supplied with clothing, arms, saddles, and even food and ammunition, by forced and voluntary contributions from the deluded people of the South. It is not right that the Army of the nation should be required in the least to depend upon such ill-assorted, uncertain, and hazardous supplies. But whenever it can be safely encouraged, aided, and strengthened at all, by voluntary gifts direct from the people, it is fitting and right that such gifts should be cheerfully and generously offered. It is hoped that the response to this invitation will prove that the heart of the people is with the Army in its defence of our nationality. There is not a man, woman or child who cannot do something to testify of a loyal disposition. There are thousands who are not fit to enter the field who cannot offer pecuniary aid, who yet are influenced by as patriotic an impulse as those who are in arms. A little concert of action, and moderate contributions from those who have a superfluity, will afford to such an opportunity of serving their country as truly and as effectually as if they subjected themselves to the hardships and privations and dangers of the campaign. Zeal, and skill, and success in this field of duty as truly testify of patriotism as ardor and sagacity and victory on the field of battle. It is not to be concealed that the occasion is one demanding the most earnest exertion of every patriot. Every ounce that can be added to the weight of the National forces, morally or physically, is wanted.

Respectfully, FRED. LAW. OLMSTED,
Secretary.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, at this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made. A. LINCOLN.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861.

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

COUNTRYWOMEN: You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that Government undertakes their care, but all experience in every other country as well as our own shows that Government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is acknowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because Government cannot put the right thing to the right place at the right time. No other Government has ever provided as well for its soldiers so soon after the breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfectness of the Government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of Government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under Government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from without, must still be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the Government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, Government must protect them from the interference of irresponsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of Government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by Government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government, constitutes such an agency.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the Plains, is regularly visited, its wants ascertained, and whenever it is right, proper, and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising, through it, a direct influence upon the officers and men favorably to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to its treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift-offerings of their own handiwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from Government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the Army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the Army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they will do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and, in several important particulars, acted upon, favorably to the health of the Army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field with regard to which some special defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected. There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have, to this time, been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our Army in Mexico, and which, at one time, rendered nearly half of one of our Armies in the war of 1612 unfit for service. It is a ground for National gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this than the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted; but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury or the store of the Commission is not received back again ten fold in value?

More than sixty thousand articles have been received by the Commission from their patriotic countrywomen." It is not known that one sent to them has failed to reach its destination, nor has one been received that cannot be accounted for. It is confidently believed that there has not been of late a single case of serious illness in the Army of the Potomac, nor wherever the organization of the Commission has been completely extended, in which some of these articles have not administered to the relief of suffering.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the National cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves for a time to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable Committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution-boxes be placed in Post-offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry-boats, and in all other suitable places, labeled "For our sick and wounded;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when a package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depôts of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED.

Blankets for single beds.
Quilts, of cheap material, about 7 feet long by 50 inches wide.
Knit Woollen Socks.
Woollen or Canton Flannel Bed-gowns, Wrappers, Undershirts and Drawers.
Small Hair and Feather Pillows and Cushions for wounded limbs.
Slippers.
Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent to the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labeled. Aromatic spirits and waters; light easy chairs for convalescents; nicely made splints for wounded limbs; checker and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men; books, for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose, at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below.—("For the U. S. Sanitary Commission.")

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 Third-avenue, New-York;
Care of Samuel and William Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware-avenue, Philadelphia;
Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, No. 20 Bloomfield-street, Boston;
Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;
Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.;
Care of F. L. Olmsted, No. 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D. — Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
GEORGE T. STAGG. — ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED. — SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A. — CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
ALEX. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A. — J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.
ROB'T C. WOOD, M.D., U.S.A. — HORACE BINNEY, JR.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D. — RT. REV. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.

The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

The regulation army blanket weighs five pounds, but good, sound, woolled blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the offices of the United States Quartermasters to the principal towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

Every blanket or quilt sent to the Sanitary Commission is equivalent in value to the nation to a blanket supplied as above requested by the Quartermaster-General. The hospitals must be provided for as well as the camps.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, Oct 2, 1861.

NAMES OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The following order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861.

I. The attention of division and brigade commanders is called to the requirements of General Order No. 2, from the Head-quarters of the Division of the Potomac, of July 30, 1861, which have of late been to a certain extent disregarded. No officer or soldier can absent himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by brigade commanders. The permit will state the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at present is far too great. Brigade commanders will hereafter limit their approvals to those permits which are clearly within the restrictions of the order. Brigade commanders will observe that they can only give passes to the troops, or to other persons connected with the Army. They are prohibited giving passes to citizens having no connection with the troops.

II. The publication of orders is neglected in certain portions of this Army. It is directed that henceforth every general order be read at the head of each regiment. Division and brigade commanders will see that the printed orders sent to them are distributed without delay. Care will be also taken at division and brigade head-quarters to furnish copies of special orders, received from these or other superior head-quarters, to the individuals concerned, through their immediate commanders, as soon as practicable. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to the commander, and will be opened and executed by the commander present, and published or distributed by him when necessary.

III. Division and brigade commanders will report weekly, through the chief ordnance officer, at these head-quarters, the amount of ammunition on hand in their commands and the amount in the cartridge-boxes of the troops.

IV. The light batteries assigned to each division of this Army will be commanded by the senior battery officer present with them, who will report directly to the division commander. The divisional batteries will not be assigned to brigades, except for temporary service.

V. The armament of the field batteries having been fixed by the Chief of Artillery, will not be altered, even in the slightest respect, except by his permission and order.

VI. The commander of every field battery will send to the office of the Chief of Artillery, on the 1st and 15th of each month, a return of his battery, of the same form as usual.

VII. Whenever a field battery is engaged with the enemy, a full report of the same in writing will be made, with as little delay as possible, by the battery commander to the Chief of Artillery, stating in detail, besides the ordinary matters of such reports, the loss or damage of material as well as *personnel*.

VIII. All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for the field batteries will be made direct to the Chief of Artillery.

IX. Hereafter all subsistence stores condemned by a board of survey, or by other competent authority with this command, will be turned into the principal depôt of supplies nearest the point of such condemned stores, to be disposed of by the depôt commissary, according to army regulations and orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or inspection report, will be furnished to the commissary receiving the condemned stores.

X. Payments for the rations saved by companies, as directed in General Orders, No. 82, Sept. 23, 1861, from the War Department, will be made only by the officers or agents in charge of the principal subsistence depôts within this command.

XI. The works in the vicinity of Washington are named as follows:

The work south of Hunting Creek, "Fort Lyon."
That on Shuter's Hill, "Fort Ellsworth."
That to the left of the Seminary, "Fort Worth."
That in front of BLENKER'S Brigade, "Fort Blenker."
That in front of LEE'S house, "Fort Ward."
That near the mouth of Four-Mile Creek, "Fort Scott."
That on Richardson's Hill, "Fort Richardson."
That now known as Fort Albany, "Fort Albany."
That near the end of Long Bridge, "Fort Runyon."
The work next on the right of Fort Albany, "Fort Craig."
The work next on the right of Fort Craig, "Fort Tillinghast."
The work next on the right of Fort Tillinghast, "Fort Ramsay."
The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, "Fort Woodbury."
That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, "Fort De Kalb."
The work in rear of Fort Corcoran, and near the canal, "Fort Haggerty."
That now known as Fort Corcoran, "Fort Corcoran."
That to the north of Fort Corcoran, "Fort Bennett."
That south of Chain Bridge, on the height, "Fort Ethan Allen."
That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburgh road, "Fort Marcy."
That on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, "Battery Martin Scott."
That on the height, near the reservoir, "Battery Vermont."
That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That on the left of Tenallytown, "Fort Gaines."
That at Tenallytown, "Fort Pennsylvania."
That at Emory's Chapel, "Fort Massachusetts."
That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, "Fort Slocum."
That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburgh, "Fort Lincoln."
That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, "Fort Saratoga."
That next on the left of Fort Saratoga, "Fort Bunker Hill."
That on the right of Gen. SICKLE'S camp, "Fort Stanton."
That on the right of Fort Stanton, "Fort Carroll."
That on the left towards Bladensburgh, "Fort Greble."

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

ARMS FOR THE REBELS LOADING AT HAVANA.

The brig *Lucy Darling* arrived this morning from Havana. She reports that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a St. Mary's (Ga.) pilot boat, but now under British colors; the schooner *W. H. Thoone*, Capt. PENDLETON, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New-Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were all loading at Havana when she left, the former with lead and muskets, and the two latter with ammunition. All were bound to New-Orleans.

A PRIZE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The prize schooner *Julia*, of St. John, has arrived here in charge of Acting Master ORDEANE, of the gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Hatteras Inlet.

A PRIZE PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

The prize schooner *Sharp*, lying at the Union Store Dock, Brooklyn, was at noon on Saturday sold by public auction, for $2,600, and purchased by Mr. ELDER, for the Government.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED.

Two more Fort Lafayette prisoners were released yesterday by orders from Washington, they having taken the oath of allegiance administered by U. S. Marshal MURRAY. Their names are GEORGE MILES, of Richmond, Va., confined Aug. 23 for treason, and HENRY A. REEVES, Editor of the Greenport (L. I.) *Watchman*, arrested for publishing secession articles.

MORE PRIVATEERS.

The bark *John Benson*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Ponce, P. R., twelve days, with sugar and molasses, to Sturges & Co., arrived yesterday. She reports that, on Sept. 3, (outward passage,) lat. 31 13, lon. 65 15, she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of them, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* unsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 29, lat. 32 24, lon. 70 30, was chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The brig *Cronstadt*, which arrived at Gloucester on Friday from Surinam, reports that on the 15th ult. saw the United States ship *Powhatan*, bound to windward in pursuit of the *Sumter*, and was informed by the Dutch pilot who boarded her that she had sent Government dispatches by the brig *Cayenne*, now due at this port.

KENTUCKY.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Whereas, the following act, to wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That, as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

SEC. 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

SEC. 4. That the forces to be raised and organized as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

SEC. 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: *Provided*, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command; or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: *And provided also*, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

SEC. 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive $5 per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding $150.

SEC. 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall—when so elected—be commissioned by the Governor, on the certificate of the General commanding.

SEC. 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or Judge of the County Court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such Justice or Judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

SEC. 9. That the Commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector-General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector-General by the 10th, 11th and 12th sections of said act.

SEC. 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

SEC. 11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the Seventieth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PADUCAH, KY., Sept. 30, 1861.

Since my last, the forces here have been divided into brigades and assigned to Brigadiers E. A. PAINE, of the Illinois Ninth, and LEWIS WALLACE, of the Indiana Eleventh. To the latter has been assigned the Eleventh and Twenty-third Indiana and Eighth Missouri, with SMITH'S company of Chicago Light Artillery, and the two half companies of U. S. Cavalry that are now here. To the former has been assigned the Ninth, Twelfth, Fortieth and Forty-first Illinois, BUELL'S battery and THIELEMANN'S company of Cavalry. To-day, the Forty-first Illinois and Eighth Missouri changed camping grounds, so as to bring these two regiments nearer to the other regiments of their respective brigades. The Forty-first were encamped in a grove immediately on the bank of the Ohio, in the upper part of the city, and adjoining one of the most beautiful private residences in the city, which was occupied by Gen. PRUM and staff as their headquarters, and under the shade and on the green sward of its beautiful yard the hospital tents were spread, in a place so charming that the looks of it in a warm day ought to make a sick man well.

Following a line that describes the arc of a circle cutting the depôt and ending at the camp of the Twelfth Illinois, on the bank of the river just below the town, you come first to the Indiana Twenty-third, Col. SANDERSON, the Eleventh Indiana, Lieut.-Col. MCGINNIS, the Ninth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. MERSEY, occupying the depôt and surrounding buildings; then the Illinois Fortieth, Col. HICKS; then the Missouri Eighth, Col. SMITH, and then the Illinois Twelfth, Col. MCARTHUR. By the charge between the Forty-first Illinois and the Missouri Eighth, Gen. PAINE'S Brigade stretches from the depôt to the river, inclosing the town on the west and northwest, and Gen. WALLACE'S Brigade incloses the town on the southwest.

The fortifications when complete will not only command all the roads that approach the town, but will also with their guns sweep the entire surface of the country immediately surrounding the place. There is no doubt but the enemy greatly desire the possession of the place, and will certainly attempt it unless our forces are greatly augmented, or they are so threatened where they are as to fear to move in this direction. With a force sufficiently strong at Bird's Point, Norfolk, &c., they can be deterred from making any demonstration in this direction, for if they evacuate Columbia, or leave it weakly garrisoned, and move upon Paducah, a force can be thrown in their rear, and thus completely cut them off from their supplies and from the opportunity, in case of disaster, to retreat; and if we could only get them once hemmed in in this part of the State and cut off, Memphis must then fall an easy prey to our victorious forces.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Leader* is greatly distressed at the efforts of Col. RANKIN, a member of the Provincial Parliament, to raise a company of lancers in Canada. It says:

"Any hope that exists of forming the Rankin Lancers, is dependent upon the ability to cajole Canadians into the Federal service. That Mr. RANKIN himself attempted to enlist in Canada, is susceptible of proof. Whilst in the Province, subsequent to his return from Washington, he offered commissions to individuals resident here—assigning one of the best at his disposal to a person who, if we mistake not, some months ago tendered his services to the Southern Confederacy, and who was indirectly associated with Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, of Chiriqui notoriety, in an effort that was made to purchase steamers at Quebec for service in the Confederate Navy. In other instances, Mr. RANKIN personally sought to induce those whom he addressed to join the Federal Army—violating the law against foreign enlistments, and subjecting himself to penalties which, if opportunity occur, should be rigorously enforced. Of the main fact, we repeat, there is no room for doubt; and though Mr. RANKIN, by absence from the Province, may escape the legal penalties he has incurred, at least merited opprobrium may be publicly attached to his name by depriving him of the position he holds in the provincial militia, and, at no remote period, by expelling him from the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. RANKIN'S emissaries, being agents of the Federal Government, are now prosecuting the work which himself commenced. Our Hamilton correspondent has furnished a copy of the placard which has been circulated in that city; and duplicates have been sent to us, taken from the street-walls in St. Catharine's and other places in Western Canada. Its purport is unmistakable. And 'active young men' who go to Detroit in search of 'good wages, good board, and clothing,' undeniably go as recruits to serve in an American regiment. This process of placarding cannot be carried on without agents; and these agents are, to all intents and purposes, liable to prosecution. We are warranted in asking why the resident Crown prosecutors have so long witnessed in silence these gross violations of the law. We have a right to demand, not only that future efforts of the same kind shall be prevented, but that some account shall be given of the offences already perpetrated."

INDIANA.

A STIRRING CALL TO ARMS BY GOV. MORTON.

In the progress of events, this wicked and unnatural rebellion, having for its object the overthrow of our Government, and the subversion of our institutions, has extended into our neighboring State of Kentucky. On several occasions within the last few months, the people of Kentucky, by overwhelming majorities, have declared their loyalty to the Union, and their determination to adhere to the Constitution. There is, however, within her border a desperate and factious minority, who are determined, at all hazards, to plunge the State into revolution, and all the horrors of civil war.

To this end they have inaugurated a reign of terror, and, throwing off all restraints of law, proclaim a war of destruction and desolation against the lives and property of all loyal and Union-loving citizens.

In this atrocious attempt to coerce a loyal State into rebellion, they are aided by large bodies of armed men from Tennessee and other seceding States. These rebel troops have entered the State from the southeast, through the Cumberland Gap, from the southwest, occupying Columbus and other points, but chiefly from the direction of Nashville toward Louisville, seizing and holding the Nashville and Louisville Railroad up to within forty miles of Louisville. A glance at the map will show the immense importance of their position, and the advantages they have gained. From their camps south of Louisville they can communicate by railroad with every seceding State but two, and can thus transport to their aid, in a few hours, men and munitions of war from every part of the South. It is the determination of the invaders and conspirators to subjugate the loyal people of Kentucky, and seize for plunder and vengeance the wealthy and populous cities on the border of Ohio and Indiana.

It should require no argument or appeal now to arouse the people of Indiana to put forth all their strength. When our State was in her infancy, the brave men of Kentucky came to the rescue of our people from the scalping-knife of the savage, and their blood is mingled with our soil on many a field. And shall we not stand by Kentucky now, in this her hour of peril? Not to do so were base ingratitude and criminal folly. We can best defend Indiana by repelling the invader from Kentucky, and carrying the war thence to the heart of the rebellious States.

Indiana has already done as well as any other loyal State, and better than many. Her troops are to be found in every camp, from the Potomac to the Missouri, and wherever their valor has been put to the test, they have been found equal to the occasion. But because other States have not done their whole duty, it would be worse than madness for us to refuse to do even more than ours to crush out this rebellion, and bring about the speedy restoration of the Union, and peace with all its blessings. We have done much, but we can do more, and the sooner it is done, the quicker the conflict will be ended. There is no curse like that of a lingering war. If, with the immense superiority in wealth, population and resources of the loyal States, their power was promptly exerted in anything like an equal ratio with the efforts made in the seceding States, this rebellion would be speedily extinguished. Let Indiana set the glorious example of doing her whole duty, and show to the world how much can be accomplished by the brave and loyal people of a single State.

To this we are prompted by every consideration of hope, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is in issue. Our cause is the holiest for which arms were ever taken, involving as it does the existence of our Government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people.

If other considerations are required than those of duty and devotion to our cause, they may be found in the fact that the war has reached our own borders, and that if the energy and insolence of the rebels are not promptly met and punished, our own soil is not secure from pollution by an army of traitors.

I, therefore, call upon all men capable of bearing arms, and who can leave their homes, to cast aside their ordinary pursuits, and enroll themselves to the ranks of the army. Let the farmer leave his plow, the merchant his store, the mechanic his workshop, the banker his exchange, and the professional man his office, and devote themselves to their country, and by enrolling themselves either in the service of the General Government or under the military law of the State, be prepared to defend their country and their homes. Every man in the State capable of bearing arms should be in the service of the General Government or the State. Let personal ease and private interests submit to the overruling necessities of the hour, and let us show to the world, by the sacrifices we are willing to make in person and property, that we are worthy of our sires, and deserve to retain the inheritance they have bequeathed to us.

Upon those who remain at home I would urge the solemn duty of making provision for the families of those who have or may hereafter enter the Army. The soldier in the field should have the sweet assurance that his wife and children, and all who are dependent upon his labor for a living, will be provided with sufficient food and clothing. Such an assurance would nerve his arm in the hour of battle, and enable him to bear with cheerfulness the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. It would be a lasting disgrace to our people if the family of any soldier should want for bread or raiment while our country is full to overflowing with all the necessaries of life.

In a time like this, we should give freely of our substance for the relief of those whose husbands, fathers and brothers are perilling their lives in battle.

I therefore earnestly recommend that every town, township and neighborhood take efficient and systematic steps for the accomplishment of this purpose.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
Oct. 2, 1861.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of Sept. 20th was duly received, conveying to me, officially, the information that, at the Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester on the 18th ult., I was unanimously placed in nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

An answer to your letter has been purposely delayed, in deference to opinions so freely expressed by the Press and the public, that a union of all parties should be had at the ensuing State election. Sharing myself in this feeling in a large degree, I was willing—nay, anxious—to aid in accomplishing this desirable result, should any practicable plan have been presented which would have afforded reasonable ground to suppose that it would or could be effected. I must confess, however, I was not sanguine in my anticipations that the dominant party in this State would accede to any plan as suggested. They felt that they were numerically strong; that all of the power and patronage of the State and Nation was in their hands, and that there were no considerations of patriotism which should induce them to relinquish their official stations. Therefore, from the first I have not believed them sincere in their no-party proclamations. That there are large numbers in this State who gave to the Republican ticket their votes who would gladly ignore party in this crisis, is undoubtedly true, but they were not sufficiently numerous to overthrow the present Executive in the way proposed. It was not so much opposition to Gov. ANDREW personally, as it was to the extreme doctrines he entertains, that made it desirable for a change. And if a change could not be had by a voluntary act on his part, there was nothing to be gained by other parties in ignoring their party and principles in order to give a universal indorsement to men and principles which are believed to be hostile to the best interests of the country. Subsequent events have proved that the advocates of no-party mean an entire annihilation of all parties except the Republican, and a surrender to the party now in power in this State. A proposition so dogmatical and narrow, could not be tolerated for a moment.

The Republican Convention having met and made nominations of a partisan character—and having rejected the only well-known Democrat whose name was offered to their Convention—and that, too, for a subordinate position—upon the ground that he was not sufficiently Anti-Slavery, as it would appear by the speeches made—is a direct contradiction of their professions of no-party. There is, therefore, but one course left for loyal and true men to pursue, which is, to meet these gentlemen at the polls, and leave it for the people to say whom they will have for public servants. The Democratic Party is a unit to sustain the President in his efforts to restore peace to the country, and to put down rebellion. It is also a unit against any and all attempts of the extreme men at the North, to make this a war for emancipation, or to defraud the people of their property, or to subjugate them to the dominion of an Anti-Slavery oligarchy. That such an oligarchy would no more regard the Constitution, and the rights of the white man, if they should obtain absolute power—than that extended to the Union men at the South by the leaders of the rebellion there—is believed by many. The *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, freedom of speech and of the Press, civil and religious liberty, were secured to the people by the blood of the Revolution, and should not be sacrificed upon the altar of wild fanaticism, or under the plea of patriotism and love of country, when such are not the object they have in view. For these reasons I shall accept the position assigned me by the Convention with thanks for the honor conferred; being willing in the future, as in the past, to share the fortunes of that patriotic party which has always been loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and by its power successfully resisted in days past the tide of rebellion when it reared its head against a Government founded for the benefit of freemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. BAILEY.

To Hon. MOSES BATES, President of the Democratic State Convention.

A UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

An immense Union Meeting was held in Philadelphia on the evening of Oct. 4. Among the letters read were the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, inviting me, on behalf of the citizens of the Union Convention of Philadelphia, to attend and deliver an address before the loyal people of that city, on Thursday, the 3d of October.

I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for the honor of this invitation, and for the confidence in my patriotism which it implies, but my engagements here, in view of the present critical condition of affairs in Kentucky, will deny me the pleasure of accepting it.

I need scarcely add that the faith of the Convention, as announced in the first article of the declaration inclosed me, is truly national, and has the sanction of every conviction of my mind and every pulsation of my heart. If we can only succeed in bearing this creed before us in our advance, as the Israelites bore the ark, we shall as certainly triumph as that twenty-two millions, the population of the States now loyal, exceed six millions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1861.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I am not at liberty to accept your kind invitation, which I now acknowledge.

My presence here is entirely incidental to the organization of my command, and I return at once to share the fortunes of the gallant young men entrusted to my leadership.

I feel less regret, however, at this constrained absence from your meeting, since, in my judgment, the time for debate and counsel has well nigh passed. The crisis demands armed and instantaneous action; the gleaming blade and the manly blow to-day constitute the religion of eloquence, and wisdom and valor unite in the warrior clamor which urges the advance.

Nor would it become us to deny the exigency of the moment. A traitorous and incursive foe not only assails our frontier, but beleaguers the Capital. The stars kindled by our fathers are dimmed in the firmament of renown, to blaze no more till our Armies, resistless in numbers, in appointments, and in discipline, shall bear them, with unswerving hand, to the confines of the Republic.

I am sure, Sir, from the spirit of the resolutions which you have submitted to me, that the determination which you manifest to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution over the whole Union is prompted by no desire for subjugation. We do not propose submission to tyrannical edicts, but obedience to established constitutional Government. When the objects of this great armament shall have been accomplished, no innocent man shall have been denied any right guaranteed by the Constitution which our fathers framed. And as before the rebellion no man could justly complain that he was deprived of life, liberty, or estate, so, when its last spark shall have been extinguished, no honest man shall complain of the forfeiture of any right which the good citizen of any portion of the Confederacy has ever enjoyed.

It is this justness and moderation which we will alike maintain through disaster and victory, that renders this contest holy. For this cause prayers arise from lips of grace around unnumbered altars, and for this cause it is that we can appeal reverently to the Most High in the stormiest shock of battle.

When great Armies are in the field, and the operations of war are conducted upon a theatre so vast as that now shaken by its tread, none may venture to its termination; but it is impossible to observe and predict the precise nature of its events, or the exact moment of magnitude of our preparations and the spirit of our people, without a calm consciousness of ultimate triumph.

Happy, indeed, will that day be, when the ensign of the Republic shall again serenely float over all its territory; when the arts of peace shall resume their wonted supremacy, and the nation, kindled into a more heroic spirit by trial and danger, shall justify and reestablish the faith of all good men in the capacity of the people for self-government.

With great respect, gratefully yours,
E. D. BAKER.

POSITION OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to learn that some of our Union friends are doubting my acceptance of the nomination to the House of Delegates for Baltimore County, with which their Union Convention recently honored me.

I never for a moment hesitated acceptance. It is true that the trust, should the people of the county confer it, would involve much inconvenience and sacrifice; but what are these to a loyal citizen in this

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3133. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Quiet Sunday at Washington.

THE REBELS OUT OF SIGHT.

Another Grand Review to be Held on Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH REALLY DEAD.

Gen. Fremont's Charges and Specifications Against Col. Blair.

Other Documentary History of Great Interest.

Nothing Known of the Whereabouts of Price.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Buckner to Join Polk for an Attack on Paducah.

Apprehensions of an Attack on New-Orleans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

THE SPANISH MOVEMENT AGAINST MEXICO.

Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer *Karnak*. The Spanish war-steamer *Leone* was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico, that advices of the *ultimatum* of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Captain-General of Cuba.

In the meantime, an expedition is being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under the pretext of sending it to St. Domingo. A good deal of precaution is exercised by the Cuban authorities relative to the general plan and extent of the expedition. It will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men. Much of the material is being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. The expedition will be ready to start the latter part of next month. It will be commanded by Gens. GASSENTE and ECHEKERIA, formerly under Gen. CONCHA, and well known in Cuba. It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but the advices to which I have access state definitely that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as cooperate with their fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled some fine morning by the extent of this movement, and the end it has in view. The regulation of Mexico is one of least important objects. It squints further

THE CASE OF LANAHAN.

I understand that the Administration has undertaken a strange operation. It will be recollected that about two weeks ago, a private named LANAHAN, belonging to one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, shot the Major of his regiment, because he had ordered him to be arrested. Gen. BANKS instituted a Court-martial, which tried LANAHAN, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hung. The finding of the Court-martial was sent to the President for approval. After a long time for consideration, the Administration has decided that Gen. BANKS had no authority to institute a Court-martial, disapproved the finding of the Court, and then ordered that the verdict be set aside, and LANAHAN be handed over to the civil authorities for trial on a charge of murder. It is a little strange that such an order should be given, when it is a matter of fact that the civil authorities have been entirely superseded by the military authority in the district occupied by Gen. BANKS' column. The guilt of LANAHAN was undisputed, and there was no provocation for his act.

REFUSAL TO PURCHASE ARMS.

Considerable indignation is being expressed at the action of the Ordnance Department in refusing to purchase arms for our troops. The Department insists upon purchasing at prices which ruled twelve months ago, or else it will not purchase. In the meantime thousands of men are waiting for arms, the expense of maintaing whom for three days is generally more than equal to the difference in the price of arms. Penny wise and pound foolish, is it not?

GEN. FREMONT NOT TO BE REMOVED.

There was no truth in the story told by the *Herald* that Gen. FREMONT was to be removed. It was manufactured out of whole cloth, the wish being father to the thought.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

There is to be a grand review on Tuesday, by Gen. McCLELLAN, of artillery and cavalry. It will be one of the largest displays of these two branches of the service that has ever been seen on this Continent. There will be more cannon, more horses, more Generals, more Colonels and Majors, than we have ever congregated at one review. After this review we shall be prepared for another review.

CONTROLLING ENLISTMENTS.

The matter of controlling the enlistment of men is making considerable trouble. The Government wants thet roops, and the Governors of the States want to job the arming, equipping, &c. The men hesitate choosing between these two stools, and so the recruits do not come forward. A little more time will be given to the Governors to get troops forward, and then the Government will return to the system that brought forward the men so rapidly after the battle of Bull Run. It will accept companies and regiments directly, without the circumlocution and distraction of the State interposition. Had the Government never departed from this system, we should have now at least 100,000 more men in the field, and the Government never wanted men more than it does now.

REMONSTRANCES FROM THE WEST.

A large number of prominent individuals from the West are in Washington, remonstrating indignantly against the action of the Government in ordering troops from the West to Washington. They complain that the Department of the Potomac has absorbed the entire resources of the country, both of men and materials.

NO PROSPECT OF AN ADVANCE.

There is no prospect of an immediate advance of the Army of the Potomac. Reports from BANKS' column, received at a late hour to-night, represent everything as quiet. The rebels won't, and we won't.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, dated "Aspinwall, Sept. 25," in which he states that he has been cruising on the Coast of Yucatan, but had obtained no information either of the *Sumter* or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos. The *Sumter*, it was said, endeavored to procure coal at Demerara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Paramaribo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman. Commander SCOTT says, Capt. SEMMES is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that, therefore, he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the *Sumter* has taken several prizes under the British flag, and decoyed others under our own with the Union down. This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen. The *Abby Bradford*, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the *Sumter*, the crew of which numbers 64 men, in a disorganized condition. Several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER FANNY.

The following statement of the Master of the Army transport *Fanny* gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels: She was dispatched by Col. HAWKINS, with clothing, ammunition, provisions, etc., to Chiamacomica, for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the *Fanny* was received at Hatteras, Col. HAWKINS called upon the commanding naval officer in those waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening, when information was received from that quarter.

STATEMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE FANNY.

HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 1.

I left in the steamer *Fanny* at 6 A. M. for Chiamacomica or Logger-Head Inlet, arriving there at 1 P.M. We anchored in about eight feet of water, and waited there two hours and a half before we got communication from shore. They then fetched a flat-boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off and got about two-thirds of the way on shore, we saw a steamboat to westward about 4 P. M., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared, steering directly for us. The first one stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Capt. HART, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, suggested to us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Capt. HART forbid them to throw any more overboard. He likewise requested the Sergeant, which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners.

Capt. HART then suggested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the *Fanny*, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion, they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats to have got everything on shore from the *Fanny*, if sufficient boats had been employed in the transportation of the stores, so that we could have destroyed the *Fanny* before she should have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

We left there about 6 P. M., in a canoe, and arrived here about 7 A. M. on the 2d inst.

(Signed) J. H. MORRISON,
Master of the steamer *Fanny*.

It is probable that the capture of the steamer was effected through the treachery of the commander. They had four hours' notice of the premeditated attack, and could have escaped and destroyed the vessel and her cargo, but they preferred to surrender.

THE REBELS TRYING THEIR GUNS.

On Saturday afternoon the rebels brought down some guns to within about a mile of Falls Church and fired several shots at our troops. The balls fell short. CARLISLE'S Battery was brought up, and fired two shots, and the rebels withdrew their guns and went over the hills and a great way off.

GEN. KEYES FIRED UPON.

Yesterday at sundown, Gen. KEYES drove out to the village of Falls Church. He was accompanied by one of his staff and two orderlies. The party were fired on from a battery located in the woods on the Dirt Road, leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court-house. One of the shots struck within twenty yards of the General. The other three were out of range. The rebels were replied to by two shots from a Parrott gun on Munson's Hill. Nobody is believed to have been hurt on either side.

EXCITING BUT DANGEROUS.

The pickets in the neighborhood of Annondale amuse themselves in firing at each other, but without effect. Nobody had been hit on either side, but it is exceedingly exciting, so much so that our men disobey orders rather than forego an opportunity.

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY.

All was exceedingly quiet along the lines, today—more quiet than on any preceding Sunday since the occupation of the west bank of the Potomac.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

THOS. HAWKINS, a private in Company A, Capt. BLEAKELEY, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, was accidentally shot at Fort Lyon on Friday afternoon last, by a pistol in the hands of a bugler of an adjoining regiment. The bugler, an old friend of HAWKINS', was examining his pistol with a view to purchasing it. He asked if it was loaded, and being assured by HAWKINS it was not, snapped it, the pistol going off, and the ball entering immediately above the eye. HAWKINS survived about one hour after the accident. Yesterday his remains were forwarded to Peekskill, Company A of his regiment and the brass band of the Fifth Maine accompanying them as far as Alexandria. HAWKINS was greatly esteemed.

A NEW ROUTE FOR THE REBELS.

The rebels have established a new route between this city and their friends of the rebel States. They go from here to Baltimore, and thence into Virginia.

A DISHONEST COMMISSARY.

It was a mistake on Saturday to say that the Government officer whose honesty was impugned was a quartermaster. It was a leading commissary, and the statements made in reference to his manner of doing the public business are so distinct that they demand the prompt and decided action of the authorities. It is certain that the Government has been badly swindled, and probable that the Commissary is a party to fraude that have been perpetrated. An effort will be made to bring about an investigation.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The Government has reliable information that the steamship *Bermuda*, loaded with arms and ammunition, succeeded in effecting an entrance into the port of Savannah. The rebels purchased her in England at a cost of $300,000, loaded her with munitions of war, and sent her to Savannah, or any other port that she might find it feasible to enter. She is a new boat, and one of the finest vessels afloat.

GEN. M'COOK GOING TO KENTUCKY.

Brigadier-Gen. McCOOK will leave here to-morrow, having been ordered to report himself to the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland. His brigade will include the First Ohio Regiment, of which he was formerly the Colonel.

The General who is to relieve Gen. ANDERSON is W. T. SHERMAN, brother of the Senator of that name.

COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, has appointed Capt. HAYMAN, United States Army, to be Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of that State. Lieut.-Col. BURKE was elected to succeed Col. McCUNN, who was ordered from Washington. A committee, consisting of the senior Captains of the regiment, have, in the name of the regiment, waited upon Gen. McCLENNAN, asking him to confirm their choice of a Colonency, a request with which he will probably comply. The objection is not to Capt. HAYMAN, but to the interference of Gov. MORGAN, and besides the regiment claim the right to make their own selection.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT OVERRUN.

The WAR Department is overrun by applicants for offices and contracts, and the Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to subserve personal ends. The Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood that there are no vacancies of Paymasters, Quartermasters or Commissaries, in his gift, nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made, excepting in the regular course of promotion. When a Second Lieutenancy is thus vacated, the place will be filled by appointment from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, &c., are made respectively by the Quartermaster-General and the Chief of Ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applications for appointment as Acting Quartermasters and Master's Mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing, and not in person. The War Department can furnish the Revised Army Regulations only to the officers of the Army, and not to Members of Congress and other applicants.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Pennsylvania politicians swarm through the hotels. They come prepared with the tickets, handbills, solicitations, &c., &c., incident to an election. Measures will probably be taken by the military authorities to prevent the desecration of the camps by the introduction of the demoralizing influence of politics and politicians.

BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.

The Adams Express Company will transport to the nearest Quartermaster, free of charge, all the blankets, &c., which patriotic citizens may present to the Army of the United States, in accordance with the invitation of Quartermaster MEIGS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An observatory has been erected on Upton's House, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the advanced guard of the rebel Army.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN having completely recovered from his wound, has been assigned to the command of a division.

The Kentucky Cavalry, formerly under the command of Col. YOUNG, is to be known hereafter as the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania. Lieut.-Col. OWENS, there is little or no doubt, will be appointed to the chief command.

Pennsylvania politicians continue to arrive. They have not all succeeded, however, in crossing the Potomac for the purpose of electioneering.

Every facility has been offered by the military authorities to the Sheriffs deputized, who are intrusted with the delivery of blank returns for Tuesday's election.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

RUMORS OF AN ADVANCE.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

A gentleman who came from near Poolesville last evening states he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edward's Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river.

Rumors are current that Gen. STONE will shortly lead our advance across the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for desertion by the General Court-martial; but from the evidence it appeared that he was on his return to his regiment when arrested, and he was overtaken by liquor, causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the Court, therefore, unanimously recommended him to mercy. Upon his solemn promise never to drink any intoxicating liquors, Gen. BANKS commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of $5 per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated, yesterday, that the rebels had fired into and sunk a canal boat, conveying heavy baggage for a brigade stationed on the Upper Potomac.

The Potomac is now passable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have a largely augmented force in the vicinity of Leesburgh, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that, in the first demonstration by our forces, they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the junction. No apprehension is felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 6.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the assassination of Col. KNIPE, of the Pennsylvania Forty-sixth Regiment, or the attempted murder or execution of the murderer LANAHAN.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH REALLY KILLED AT WILSON'S CREEK.

ROLLA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"From information received from the Southwest, there are about 11,000 armed rebels scattered over the Southwestern part of this State, including between 6,000 and 7,000 men at Camp Walker, in Arkansas, eight miles below Missouri line, under command of YOUNG BEN McCULLOCH.

Major WAGNER, of the Home Guards, furnishes the following statement:

A physician well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday evening. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. SNELL, McCULLOCH'S Army Surgeon. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of Springfield BEN McCULLOCH was shot through the hip, and a glance of a ball also struck him in the forehead.

Soon after making his report of the battle, McCULLOCH, with the TEXAS forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died of his wounds. Before he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State.

His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to TEXAS. His death was concealed even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate on the prestige of his name. His son, BEN McCULLOCH, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception.

Maj. WRIGHT, who is an old acquaintance of McCULLOCH, having, as late as the Winter before last, ranged with him 150 miles up the Colorado River, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received here by Mrs. CRAWFORD from her husband, Col. CRAWFORD, of Gen. PRICE'S Army, stating that the latter was hemmed in, and occupying a critical position, and urging the immediate removal of his property to the South.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 4.

The following is taken from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

Thirty-five of our wounded arrived here from Springfield yesterday. Three ambulances left this morning, and others will start to-morrow for that place, to bring away more of the wounded, about one hundred of whom still remain there.

Letters received here from the Southwest say that many of the wealthy and most prominent citizens in that region are moving their families and effects to the South.

Capt. ASA G. SMITH, at the head of some 1,500 men, is punishing Secessionists in Barry and Stone Counties.

Mrs. JOHN S. PHELPS, who was so active in her attentions to our wounded soldiers after the battle of Springfield, is very ill of typhoid fever.

One hundred of the soldiers wounded in the siege of Lexington arrived here to-night.

JOHN GUILEY, State Senator from Lawrence County, who was arrested here by order of Gen. HUNTER, has been released on parole, but is not permitted to leave town.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Charges and Specifications against Col. Blair—Mrs. Fremont's Letter to President Lincoln—The President's Reply—Gen. Fremont's Demand for Col. Blair's Letter—Postmaster Blair's Answer—The Letter of Col. Blair about Gen. Fremont, &c.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

During the past month the country has been disturbed by the unfriendly relations that have sprung up suddenly between Major-Gen. FREMONT, Commander of the Western Division of the Army, and Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, (Light Artillery.) The letter of Col. BLAIR to Judge BLAIR, his brother, and Postmaster-General, was immediately brought before the President and the Cabinet, and a vigorous discussion ensued for the removal of Gen. FREMONT, but resulted in the postponement of such a decision for the present—the President and a majority of the Cabinet being unqualifiedly adverse to the removal.

Mrs. FREMONT, who was in Washington at the time, received information of Col. BLAIR'S attack on Gen. FREMONT, and immediately wrote to the President, requesting a copy of Col. B's letter. The President declined to furnish Col. BLAIR'S letters, and in the same letter disclaimed any hostility to the General, or that any impression had been made on his mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. FREMONT Gen. FREMONT then telegraphed the President, requesting a copy of Col. BLAIR'S letter, and through Judge MONTGOMERY BLAIR the letter of the Colonel was forwarded to Gen. FREMONT, accompanied with a request that the Colonel should be released from arrest. The offer of release was extended to Col. BLAIR, at the request of the Postmaster-General, but the Colonel declined the offer, and is now at Jefferson Barracks, awaiting the examination before a Court-martial. The charges and specifications by Gen. FREMONT, with all the accompanying correspondence, we give below:

FIRST CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—That said Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, did, at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions between the 1st and 20th day of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, who was then the Commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—assailing his public character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said BLAIR used his position as a member of the military household of the Commanding General to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification—That said Col. BLAIR made secret charges against his said Commanding General in a letter which he wrote on the 1st day of September, 1861, to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster-General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said Commanding General. Said charges were made not to the Secretary of War or to the Commander-in Chief of the Army, but to the Postmaster-General, his brother, thus using his family relations with the Cabinet to get secret, insidious, unsustained and ungentlemanly charges against said Commanding General before the President of the United States; his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a Commissioner to investigate the affairs and management of said Western Department, to be directed by, and to consist in part of, the brother of said Col. BLAIR, the accuser.

That said vexatious and harrassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part, disturb the President's confidence in said Commanding General, and the administration of affairs in said Western Department.

That said Col. BLAIR'S course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said Military Department.

Third Specification—That said Col. BLAIR wrote said letters to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, for the purpose of effecting the removal of his said Commanding General, without affording him an opportunity for defence.

CHARGE SECOND.—That said Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, while acting as the Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, while in the service of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote and carried to be published over his own signature, in the Missouri *Democrat*, an article on the subject of said BLAIR'S arrest, to answer the charges preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viz.: "I assure you [meaning the editor of said newspaper,] whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said BLAIR for the purpose of and with the intent to convey the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major-General.

Second Specification—That said BLAIR, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, wrote, and caused to be published, in a newspaper published in the City of St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz.: "I reply that I never asked Gen. FREMONT a personal favor that he did not grant immediately. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any one that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final production of the copy of the letters from Col. BLAIR to his brother, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, are hereto appended, and made part hereof. They consist of, first, Mrs. FREMONT'S note to the President, (marked A;) second, Mrs. FREMONT'S note to the President, (marked B;) third, the President's letter to Mrs. FREMONT, (marked C:) fourth, Gen. FREMONT'S telegram to the President, (marked D;) fifth, MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S telegram to Gen. FREMONT, (marked E.)

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

To the President of the United States:

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster-General BLAIR, containing certain statements respecting Gen. FREMONT and his military command in the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. BLAIR, that on that letter you sent Postmaster-General BLAIR to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. FREMONT, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed,) JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT'S SECOND NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. FREMONT begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. FREMONT'S letter can be given her without much further delay. Mrs. FREMONT is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1861.

MRS. GEN. FREMONT—*My Dear Madam:* Your two letters, of to-day, are before me. I answered the letter you bore me from Gen. FREMONT, on yesterday, and, not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. BLAIR, to say that I sent Postmaster-General BLAIR to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster-General BLAIR did go with my approbation, to see and converse with Gen. FREMONT as a friend. I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor or integrity of Gen. FREMONT, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility toward him.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

SEPT. 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully request you to have furnished me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. FREMONT, provided you have received the consent of the writer; and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

POSTMASTER BLAIR'S LETTER TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1861.

Gen. Fremont, Major-General Commanding:

I will send FRANK'S letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public. (Signed) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER TO POSTMASTER BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge GAMBLE, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State, as well as in the South. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach FREMONT, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis, and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCULLOCH and PILLOW. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste, to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh, for one hour of our dead LYON. Many have been disposed to blame FREMONT for not sending reinforcements to LYON, and thus averting the calamities brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is very certain that if he had sent the reinforcements to LYON that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, LYON would have driven McCULLOCH from the State. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo that time or not; but I am disposed to believe that the movement by McCULLOCH and PILLOW were intended to be simultaneous and cooperate, but LYON should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate; and if he had received two regiments his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say, if FREMONT acted then as he does now, (I was away, and cannot speak on that head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same, or one-half of the regiments, had been sent to LYON, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are fast becoming public opinion here, and I think the Government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that FREMONT was to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the Commanding General. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the camps round and about St. Louis. It is a rehersal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manass, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to FREMONT'S attention, but he put it aside by saying that it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops and keep them out of the whisky shops! I know that you and I are both in some sort responsible for FREMONT'S appointment, and for his being placed in command of this Department, and, therefore, I feel another and additional motive to speak out openly about these matters. My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better.

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the Government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them—then you can burn this paper, and say that I am an *alarmist*; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. *They have not been taken*, and either the Government has failed to support FREMONT as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession increasing. Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garrisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if any thing comes to restore my confidence in FREMONT. I am well—better than I have been for eight months. Yours, affectionately,

(Signed) FRANK P. BLAIR.

FREMONT'S CHARGES AGAINST COL. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gen. FREMONT'S charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR, including Col. BLAIR'S letter to Postmaster-General BLAIR, are published in this morning's *Democrat*.

Col. BLAIR was arrested the second time for writing the letter which he addressed to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, after he was released by Gen. FREMONT, and because he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment, then, on its march to the battle field, when ordered by his Commander.

Gen. SCOTT'S release of Col. BLAIR is understood to be peremptory until such time as the charges are made against him.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Capt. MCKENZIE, Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, has received a dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, stating that the charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR published in the *Democrat* yesterday, received [illegible] without his knowledge or sanction; that he has telegraphed the President and Gen. SCOTT that the act has his unqualified disapproval, and requesting Capt. MCKENZIE to investigate the violation of his confidential [illegible] interference with his papers, that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

The *Democrat*, to-morrow morning, will [illegible] Gen. FREMONT from any knowledge of, or consent to the publication of the charges and specifications against Col. BLAIR.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

A full battery of iron six-pounders have been presented by wealthy citizens to the Home Guards of Leavenworth. They were cast in this city, and are superior to the finest made in the State.

After the fall at Lexington, Gen. STURGIS made a requisition upon Major-Gen. STONE of the Kansas Militia to call out the militia of the Eastern counties of Kansas.

The people responded heartily to the call, and poured into Wyandotte in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service for thirty days, and now compose part of Gen. STURGIS'S command at Kansas City.

The Second Kansas Regiment, under Maj. CLOUD, is also at Kansas City; Capt. MITCHELL, the Commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds, received in the Battle of Springfield.

Nine regiments, most of which are full, and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by KANSAS for the war.

In addition to this we have twice responded to the call of the authorities, and furnished thirty-day men whenever danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now well drilled and ready to fight, if occasion requires.

Major PRINCE is still the Commander of the post of Fort Leavenworth, and is prosecuting with vigor the work of strengthening and fortifying his position. A long line of earthworks and intrenchments have been thrown up on the west side of Fort Leavenworth. The river side is protected by pickets and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the fort by surprise is now out of the question.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 6.

News has reached here that about two weeks ago JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee nation, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him, and declared for the Union.

READ, an influential half-breed, and leader of the rebel party, had raised the standard of revolt, and had a skirmish near Talequah with Ross' body-guard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflicts with the recently published accounts from the Cherokee nation, but an active Government scout, thoroughly acquainted with matters in the Southwest, pronounces it reliable.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

BUCKNER AND POLK TO ATTACK PADUCAH.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

It is conjectured that Gen. BUCKNER, with 5,000 men, has gone to join Gen. POLK, and make a joint attack on Paducah.

A rebel attempting to shoot a picket at Gen. SHERMAN'S camp, was arrested at Muldraugh's Hill, and will be tried by a military commissioner to-morrow.

Hon. JAMES F. BUCKNER, a leading man of Christian County, endeavoring to escape, was taken by the Kentucky rebels and carried into Tennessee, the remaining 20 escaping.

HUGH CURRY, and three others, accused of treason, were brought here to-night from Salt River.

The City Council last night passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to bring before them all officers suspected of disloyalty for examination.

Jas. Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Quigley, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. S. Ewing and Jas Speed were yesterday elected Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A reliable informant, from New-Orleans, says the National forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandler, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for 10,000 to 12,000 troops.

Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New-Orleans premature, but says the National forces can take that city in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 30th say that the Governor of Louisiana had ordered all stores to be closed at 2 o'clock of each afternoon, and that all persons capable of bearing arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day.

An attack from the National fleet being considered imminent, the rebels had planted columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New-Orleans, and at Englishtown, below the city.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

No letters have been received from Fortress Monroe, to-day.

The Old Point boat brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels.

Col. DE VALIER, the instructor of Col. ELLSWORTH, who was taken prisoner by Ex-Gov. WISE, in Western Virginia, came up in the boat, having escaped from prison, and made his way along the James River to Newport's News. He escaped along with 13 others, who were arrested and taken back; he alone, by disguising himself, and affecting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James River three times, and, after much suffering, and being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport's News. He describes the suffering of the prisoners as great, and their treatment as barbarous, one of them having been shot from the street by a woman.

He has gone to Washington, with much important information, gleaned on his journey down the James River.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WOOL.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Gen. WOOL arrived here Saturday P. M., and left immediately in the boat for Old Point.

THE TENTH MAINE FOR LONG ISLAND.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Tenth Maine Regiment, Col. EGAN, passed through Boston to-day, and left for the encampment on Long Island.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL.—A Journal of the Laws of Health and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Pp. 500—vols. 9 and 10. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House.

It is frequently spoken of as something to surprise one that a physician and surgeon, in the midst of the most active professional employment, should find time to be a prolific and profitable writer on the various topics that fill this journal. But there should be no surprise about it. It is a fact, that the more a man does, within natural bounds, the more he is capable of doing. The more practice a man has, the more skillful he becomes in his practice. The more he studies and writes about his profession, (it is Lord BACON who truly says that "writing makes the perfect man,") the more competent he becomes to deal dispatchfully and successfully with every new case brought under his consideration. Dr. DIXON has been known many years as one of our most successful operative surgeons, whose precision and skill in delicate and dangerous cases have given him a reputation not confined to the United States. He is also known as an entertaining and instructive writer on almost every subject touching the well-being of man's body and mind, resulting from individual habits and the organization of society. It is because of the scope and deeply moving interest of these subjects that the *Scalpel*, published by Dr. DIXON, periodically, we may say fitfully, through a period of eleven years, has the thrilling interest of a novel, and often reminds one of the graphic pages from the *Diary of a London Physician*. Indeed, a well-known publisher of this City, seizing with true business tact on the example of that well known work, has already published a volume, beautifully illustrated by DARLEY, from the ample pages of Dr. DIXON'S work, entitled *Scenes in the Practice of a New-York Surgeon*, which is held by some to more than rival that celebrated book. Be that, however, as the reader of both books may determine. We propose to speak of the *Scalpel* in its more comprehensive character—that of a teacher of the laws of health. It is here that Dr. DIXON is peculiarly forcible, and takes high ground toward his profession.

It is often wondered at that the medical world should be torn by such violent dissensions. The feuds of physicians are among the most embittered and unrelenting that mar society. The only quarrels that rival them in heat and acrimony are the quarrels of the religious sects. There should be no wonder, however, in either case. Dogmatism is always found in exact proportion to man's ignorance. The further any department of human inquiry is removed from the region of exact sciences, the more self-sufficient and intolerant do professors become. We never hear of mathematicians quarreling over the quantity of the three angles contained in a triangle, nor the properties of the parabola; nor of astronomers differing in regard to the revolution of planets. But leave a margin of doubt, and then dogmatism begins.

The grand facts of life and death we know well enough; but how life is to be protracted and saved when threatened by death is an occult science known only in part to the earnest investigator of its laws. The daily experience of every intelligent physician teaches him that he is at best but a feeble Walker upon Ratner, helpless as a child to contend against the under-tow of death when it has fairly set out, bearing its victim towards the shoreless sea of eternity. And, now and then, as if thoroughly to confound not only individual presumption, but the combined learning and experience of the world, a pestilence stalks abroad on the earth, and reduces patients and physicians to one common level of helplessness, despair and death. Where was the dogmatism of the "schools," and the "authorities," when the Asiatic cholera last decimated the nations? Which of them discovered the cure?

But because Therapeutics is not to be classed with the exact sciences—because ignorance and error must ever mark the career of the most skillful medical men—it must not be understood that science is of no avail to a physician, and that a fool is as likely to save life as a wise man. On the contrary, it would be a crowning blessing to humanity were a censorship, as thorough as ever expelled lovers of freedom from Austria, set in operation in the United States to expel the murderous quacks that traffic in the health and lives of men. There is no Government in the world in which medical murder is so frequent and easy as in ours. Let a man come from the rural districts to New-York City in search of a physician, and, if unadvised before leaving home, he will be far more likely to get into an honest hotel by giving himself up to the "runners" than he will be to fall into the hands of a competent medical man by inquiring at random for a physician.

But the evil is apparently without remedy. Who shall form the Board to try and expel the unworthy pretenders to the Healing Art? Shall they be Allopaths, or Homœopaths, or Eclectics, or Hydropaths, or "Herb Doctors"? Each class has its schools, its science, its *formulæ*, and its followers. The Allopaths claim to be the "regular profession"—the legitimate anecessors of the "Apostles" of Medicine. They feel the pulse and give their pills and potions by "divine right."

In opposition to their claims in this regard come the modern and contrary theorists, the Homœopaths. The question whether a disease is to be cured by attacking the human system with a poison similar to that which produced the disease, or by one that is wholly different, seems a somewhat singular one. Each theory seems built upon the idea of destruction as a means of self-preservation. In either case, it is simply "fighting the devil with fire." It is blowing up the surrounding buildings in order to stay the progress of a conflagration. It is true, this mode of arresting a fire may become indispensable, but it is always the last resort—our resource when all others fail. But in the two great schools of medicine it is made the first step, the foundation-stone, of every curative process, to originate a disease which shall be an offset to the first, and, by a counter-irritation, destroy it. At least such seems to be the dogma of the great body of men who adopt the profession of a physician, whether in one school or the other.

All thinkers will heartily concur in the opinion which intelligent physicians express, that there is more disease and suffering in the world arising from ignorant treatment than would exist if there were no physicians at all to be consulted. Those lending themselves to this creed are not to be ranked enemies of the medical profession. They are invariably its sincere admirers and supporters, when espoused by men of genius, and pursued with enlightened zeal and philanthropy. We care nothing for the "schools," but everything for the individual physician who, as an honest seeker after truth, is above all schools, and is gathering and storing the knowledge out of which schools grow. The editor of the *Scalpel* is classed with the "regular profession." He fulfilled a laborious curriculum of study, under the most dissimilar and brilliant men of their day, such as Dr. VALENTINE MOTT and the brilliant GEORGE McCARTNEY BUSHE, making surgery his specialty, and preparing plates, when a student, for publication, from his own dissections, which have become standard illustrations. He approaches his profession through the careful study that the "old school" prescribes; and that he regards with just reverence the achievements and fame of the many brilliant men who have given their lives and labors to the cure of disease, his pages bear ample witness. He has resisted as sturdily as the most dogmatic of "regulars" the intrusion of mountebanks and ignoramuses into a profession requiring exalted scientific attainments. But he has never found peace among the "regulars" because he has published in the *Scalpel* the ignorant and dogmatic pretenders among them as unsparingly as he ever punished the other quacks that infest society. He has been in constant rebellion against the "schools" and the "authorities." The Schools, according to his argument, generalise and have their *formulæ*. They label diseases and have their cures carefully written down in the language of the Materia Medica and Pathology. This makes the practice of physic easy. It spares the Doctors annually spawned forth from the schools much anxious thought. It places all the dunces on an equal footing with all the men of genius and study. All cure alike, by the books; or, what is more nearly correct, all kill alike by the "authorities;" but as they make common cause, who can punish by accusing and convicting of error?

Dr. DIXON is one who saw what a terrible crime against science and humanity it was, to try to treat the ever-changing, ever-varying diseases of mankind by the unbroken rote of the books; and he has published the *Scalpel* to awaken the profession and the people to the duty of progress in the curative art. In his pages, which are original, entertaining, genial, sarcastic and pathetic by turns, Dr. D. takes a stand with those great disciples of science, Dr. JOHN FORBES, MAGENDIE, BECK, and the distinguished STOKES of Dublin. His motto, inscribed on the cover of his journal, embodies the entire philosophy of medicine:

"Nature is ever busy, by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, light, food, water, exercise and sleep. Their use is directed by *instinct*, and that man is most worthy the name of physician who most reverses its unerring laws."

Dr. D. has denounced "schools" and "authorities"—not because they are schools and authorities, but because too frequently they cloak error under their mantles, and substitute the self-sufficiency of "professors" for the infallible deductions of experience. Very possibly he is not always right. No man is infallible. But the principle he advocates is right, viz., that age sanctifies no error; and that no "authority" is above truth. Every case of disease in an intelligent physician's hands must be treated as a specialty, for it is exactly like no other case in the world. The books may give light; authorities may lend aid; but no rule for cure can be applied. And the medical man who goes by rule and the books only, is a homicide and not a physician. This is a shocking theory to dullness; and, consequently, its author has many assailants. But he has reason and history to sustain him: GALILEO was condemned by the "authorities," for announcing the rotation of planets round the Sun; HARVEY was ridiculed by the "schools" for discovering the circulation of the blood; JENNER was anathematized by the "authorities" for giving to men the boon of vaccination. The schools and the authorities have had the worst of it in their struggles against the progress of science.

While condemning the theory of Homœopathy, Dr. D. has preserved a singular respect among its scientific adherents. Some year or so ago, a Professor of a Homœopathic Institution in a leading Western City, came to Dr. DIXON for a delicate surgical operation on the eye, which had baffled many experts. Dr. D. was triumphantly successful. And the College whose Professor had been so signally relieved, voted Dr. D. a *diploma*. This tribute from the disciples of HAHNEMANN, he received as a true gentleman should, and considers it one of the best trophies of his practice. It is a conquest of science over prejudice. Dr. DIXON exhibits this parchment, with much good humor, to his brethren of the "Old School" as evidence of his good standing with the Homœpaths.

The *Scalpel* has been published now for eleven years. It has received the highest commendations from the London *Lancet* and other leading medical journals in Europe and in this country. It presents a vast mine of practical knowledge on every conceivable subject connected with man's health and well-being. So far from teaching a man how to get well when he is sick, it essays a far more practicable and important task, it tries to teach him how *not* to get sick. It leans somewhat to the Chinese system, which pays a Doctor while the man is well, but stops the pay when he falls sick. It has chapters on Food, ("pork and potatoes;") on Exercise, (that crush the cruelties of the gymnasium;) on Ventilation, (that shut out September's night air;) on Butchers, (who get well "cut up;") on boarding-houses; on lager beer and tobacco; on the physiological education of children, elaborate cases of interest in practice, with their surgical treatment; descriptions of surgical instruments, many of them his own invention, and adopted here and in Europe. In short, it is a medley of science and popular information, unlike anything else in American literature, and for which nothing can be substituted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plan of publication which Mr. PUTNAM has adopted in issuing his National Edition of Irving's works, places us in a position of peculiar and regularly recurring embarrassment. With the first of each month a new volume comes as punctually as the new moon. As a matter of course, the publisher expects that something shall be said in praise of his pets, without considering the difficulty of well-speaking when the vocabulary of praise is exhausted. It would be excessively stupid to be forever saying the same thing. After having a dozen times said that the paper is of the purest, the binding of the best, and that the whole is a wonderful achievement of American art, it is really very difficult to say anything more or to write anything new. To expatiate on the literary merits of the works would be to convict one's self of an immaturity difficult for the world at large to imagine, and painful in the extreme for the sensitive mind to acknowledge. Travelers on the Hudson now-a-days do not think it necessary to say much about the scenery to their companions on deck, nor do they, except in the case of a few misguided and inexperienced Englishmen, think it necessary to write long descriptive letters to their friends. Somewhat thus, in reading *The Sketch Book* or *Bracebridge Hall*, one gathers the beauties to his heart in silence and folds them there, confident that the world will know he has found treasures though he do not proclaim the fact aloud. To close the book with an enthusiastic emphasis, and nod and wink at all around in a rapture of delight, would be an act of self-stultification not to be permitted by judicious friends. Hereafter, beyond chronicling the advent of each volume, we shall say little further in praise of this National Edition, though we may here add, in addition to the truism that IRVING'S works are something that no well-ordered library can be without, our own hearty conviction that for the edition now in course of publication every well-balanced and properly-posted shelf will particularly pine. The volume with which Mr. PUTNAM furnishes us this month is christened *Astoria*.

—To the HARPERS, who are ever first and foremost in furnishing the American public with reprints of the best English novels, we are now indebted for *The Silver Cord*, by SHIRLEY BROOKS, one of the most spirited stories of the day. During its publication in serial form, thousands hung upon this *silver cord* from one month's end to another with the intensest delight. That state of suspense is now happily ended, and the end of the story is in view. So artfully is the plot constructed, that we venture to say that few who followed its progress were able to anticipate the *dénouement* until it flashed upon them. The author delights in dramatic action, and seems to take a special pleasure in continually sending his readers off on a wrong scent, to return, if a common but expressive phrase is permissible, with their noses burnt. It is very seldom indeed that an author sums up the purpose of his work truthfully but this SHIRLEY BROOKS does when he calls his new novel a "story of man's wickedness and woman's weakness; of false love that brought ruin, of true love that lived through the storm." There is a slight suspicion of *veal*, as the Country Parson would say, in the foregoing autorial declaration, but it is truthful. *The Silver Cord* is published by the HARPERS in the usual delightful style of their embalmment of good stories, and by a neat commingling of esthetics with the necessities of the trade, the artists of Franklin-square have pencil-ed the back of the book with silver.

—Some time since, according to a pronunciamiento issued by the respected Secretary of War, it was found expedient to revise the Regulations for the Army, and the same having been approved by the President of the United States, that official commanded that they should be published for the information and government of the military service, and that, from and after a certain date, they should be strictly observed as the sole and standing authority upon the matter therein contained. The public were very well aware, even before the date of this proclamation, that the Army stood sadly in need of regulation, as that fact was made plainly apparent at an early day by events in and about Washington. *The Revised United States Army Regulations*, issued by the august authority of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, and published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, therefore fills a want that has long been evident. The work has undergone additions, alterations and revisions at the hands of military authority, which make it the *vade mecum* of the soldier, and something that no one having the slightest interest in military matters can well be without. The duties of every department are plainly specified, and forms and information are given regarding everything relating to the service. Withal, the path to each individual item in this mighty compilation is pointed out by an index which can permit none to go astray, or to blunder blindly through the multitude of pages in vain quest of some paragraph which persistently eludes the eye and the grasp. The book is well printed and substantially bound, the paper is good, and the type clear.

—*First Lessons in Greek* is the title of a Companion Book to HADLEY'S Grammar, by JAMES MORRIS WHITON, published by D. APPLETON & Co. The object of the author is to speedily introduce the rapid learner to the Classic authors, and he has certainly chosen means well adapted to the purpose. His book will familiarize the learner with the principal features of the language, and at so little expense of labor and tedious plodding as to well merit being called a short cut to the Classics.

—The American Tract Society do not at all weary in their "work of well doing," but continue to furnish tracts and larger works of religious interest with most marvelous rapidity. Their publications intended for camp use are timely, and will furnish an agreeable and judicious variety to the soldier's creed of believing supremely in his Commander-in-Chief, and acknowledging no other commandments than those contained in the multitudinous articles of war.

—*Asoph, or The Choir Book*; A Collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Societies, and Conventions, and Social and Religious Assemblies, by LOWELL MASON, Mrs. DOE, and WILLIAM MASON, is published by MASON BROTHERS, of this City. In the preface of this book we are introduced to a piece of titular information which cannot but be interesting to the general reader. It is as follows: Asaph was a Levite, son of Berechias, eminent as a musician, and one of the leaders or conductors of the choral services established by David, King of Israel. He was also a prophet, or teacher, and poet; twelve of his Psalms bear his name. For many generations his sons followed him in his profession, and became choristers of the temple. Surely the reader must answer affirmatively when the authors ask: Is not the name appropriate as the title of a book of this kind?

MAGAZINES.

—The *Eclectic*, for October, as usual, reflects a great deal of credit upon the careful and discriminative Mr. BIDWELL. Faithful to his charge, and indefatigable with his scissors, he goes the round of the foreign periodicals, culling here and clipping there, until, at a very small cost to both himself and his subscribers, he achieves a compilation of sketches and essays, which have cost unfortunate foreign authors hours of weary brain-labor, and transatlantic publishers very considerable sums of money. Yet Mr. BIDWELL is not at all blameable, since in no other way could the heart of foreign periodical literature be opened to the American reader.

—The *North American Review* for October is before us, but so bulky is it that it is impossible in this space to present more than a summary of its contents. This Review has already won for itself an European reputation, and the present number fully supports it. Among the papers we have a timely essay on the "Life and Character of Charles Albert;" "Law a Perfectible Science;" "The Assalreeh of Syria;" "Modern Theoretical Astronomy;" "De Tocqueville on the French Revolution:" "Lord Macaulay as an Historian;" "St. Anthony;" "Habeas Corpus and Martial Law," and an exhaustive paper on "Buckle's History of Civilization in England." In addition, this number contains the usual quantity of critical notices of lately published books.

FROM HAVANA.

Anxiety in Regard to American Affairs—The Ship Bamberg Discharging—Prohibition of Fairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

My last letter was dated the 20th. Since then we have been in comparative quiet, awaiting, however, with anxiety, the news of the grand battle, which, according to last advices, was considered imminent. Opinions here are much divided as to the probable result; but it is feared that the battle, after all, will not be a decisive one. In spite of all the reports published in the English papers about the planters here being prepared to emancipate their slaves, I do not think that such a favorable feeling is general, and I now see, from private conversation with several wealthy planters favorable to the North, that the effect of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation makes them look more favorably upon the Southern cause. This sudden emancipation is not to be thought of, for the present at least.

The American ship *Bamberg*, which came into this port, from Liverpool, some three months ago, with arms and other warlike stores for the Southern Confederacy, and has been lying at anchor here all the time, is now being discharged, thanks to the energetic measures taken by Vice-Consul SAVAGE, but I am sorry to say that very few cases of arms have as yet been thrown on the wharf. The immense crowd assembled on the wharf to see the discharge of the vessel was greviously disappointed to see the first and second day nothing but cases of tin plate, crates of crockery, iron pots, &c., when they counted upon seeing rifled cannon, Enfield muskets, &c., and some witty remarks were current about Vice-Consul SAVAGE being in the state of the French saints—very clear eyes, but no sight, mare's nest, &c. The truth, no doubt, is that the arms had been already removed. I shouldn't wonder that the large armament taken by the British schoner *Joseph H. Thone*, which left for New-Orleans the day before yesterday, late in the evening, came out of the *Bamberg*. The register of the *Bamberg*, as well as that of the *A. A. Chapman*, has been taken possession of by the Vice-Consul, Mr. SAVAGE, in obedience to orders received from the North.

I forgot to mention in my last letter a disagreeable occurrence which happened to Mr. MERRY, exchange broker, of this city. He has a very quick way of walking, and entering the Spanish Bank, he passed very suddenly behind the sentinel on station at the door. The soldier turned suddenly around, and struck him with the butt end of his musket; all the fiery passions of the Englishman at finding himself so indignantly treated were aroused, and Mr. MERRY stood up before the sentinel in a threatening attitude. The sentinel was on the point of shooting him, when his officer appeared, and Mr. MERRY, on explaining what happened, and the testimony of the bystanders around, was allowed to leave; but that same afternoon was arrested, and might have fared badly, had it not been for the friendly intervention in his favor with the Captain-General, made by Mr. JOSE MARIA MORALS, and by Mr. J. A. FRESER, two of our first merchants. Mr. MERRY walks into the Spanish Bank now like a Spanish grandee.

The Government has at last been forced to prohibit all sorts of *ferias*, (fairs,) bazaars, &c., as these were held solely for gambling purposes. A fair was to have been held at Jesus del Monte, and the whole army of gamblers, cock-fighters, vagabonds, flaneurs, and the people in general, were preparing to assist at the village on the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month; already several of the houses had been hired for restaurants, gambling-houses, and as much as $500 paid in advance for the use of a house for the three days, when the order of the Government brought down the whole affair, and now the different parties are in dispute whether the money paid ought to be refunded or not. If it has been already spent, as is very possible, only poor people living in the village, it will be a difficult matter to see the *efectivo* back again.

Business here is still very dull; no sugars in first hands, and speculators asking tremendous prices.

Yours, truly, P.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Alarm at Cincinnati—No Danger—Position of the Rebels—Inability to Remain—Character of Kentucky Loyalty—Knoxville and Nashville can be Taken.

THE BRUCERS, October, 1861.

The sudden rupture in Kentucky has put the people of Cincinnati into a fever. It has the same effect as a war on the Delaware would have on New-York. As usual in such case, the alarm greatly exceeds the cause. As I never believed it possible to get Kentucky out of the Union, so I have not the least idea that a rebel army can get within a hundred miles of Cincinnati. Yet we have seen so many unexpected events that Cincinnattians think some others, equally unexpected, may happen. So they have got Gen. MITCHELL sent on to defend them, and the Governor to put several regiments of troops within their reach, and supply any number of brass cannon. The regimenta are in Camp Dennison, and the General has called on the civic authorities to furnish money for intrenchments. The City Council have responded, and any number of warriors, armed with hoes, spades and pickaxes, have advanced on the neighboring hills, in imitation of BEAUREGARD on the Potomac, to prepare batteries, and have a general preparation for defence. In the meantime, I am glad to find that something else than *defence* is thought of. Before this reaches you, more than twenty regiments of Ohio and Indiana troops will be marching through Kentucky. They are now in rapid march for the field of operations, and have already reached Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, hailed with joy by the loyal Kentuckians, wherever they come. At Paducah and Smithland are large divisions of Illinois troops, closing the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland. Muldooner Hill and all north of Green River are held by the Kentuckians. The large force at Camp Robinson is already moving forward. The Secessionists at Cynthiana and in Owen County are already silenced, and most of them thoroughly converted. The mountaineers of Knox, Whitty, Laurel, Rockcastle, and other counties, are rallying fast to the standard of the Union. In one word, Kentucky, unlike Missouri and Virginia, presents a field in which loyalty has a hardy and vigorous growth, and from which it will be easy to drive the rebel troops. It is true, there are two or three points where the rebels have strong posts. Columbus, to which Bishop POLK marched his army, is a strong point for them, but one merely defensive, for they cannot advance a step while we hold Paducah. Bowling Green is relatively, like Manassas, a good strategic post. It is behind and on a branch of Green River, and at the junction of two railroads, on which troops may be brought up from Tennessee and Mississippi. On the other hand, the nature of the country is not such as to present many obstacles, and it may be safely assumed that superior forces will drive the enemy back. As to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and Cumberland Gap, *that* position will be taken as soon as the troops can march. I have already described the country to you. The Ridge Road will make an excellent way for our army, from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, and that pass will present no serious obstacle. I think, therefore, that unless the rebels are prepared to fight a great Army (which they are not) moving on Bowling Green and the Gap, that they have no chance of holding anything in Kentucky but Columbus, which they may hold till we are prepared to descend the Mississippi. But, if they cannot stand at the Gap or Bowling Green, what follows? Unquestionably, that we should advance at once on Knoxville and Nashville. What is to prevent it? Nashville is the most exposed town in the South, and nothing can defend it but the ability to defeat our Army in the field. This, I assume, they cannot. I venture to say, in advance, that with the Western troops, there will be no Bull Run. If you look to the troops under LYON, MULLIGAN and ROSECRANS, you will have a correct idea of how they will fight. I know, also, what some seem to forget, that the men of Tennessee and Mississippi will fight well; but, we have the superiority of forces, and will every day make that advantage greater. In Kentucky and East Tennessee, tens of thousands will rush to the field, in order to purge their land of that dark treason which, in the eyes of loyal Kentuckians, is the worst and darkest of human crimes. Kentucky loyalty is not of that flimsy character which votes for the Union today, and enters the rebel Army to-morrow. It will stand fire, and stand for the old Government ship while a plank remains. I once thought so of Tennessee, but, in an evil hour, JOHN BELL went over to the enemy. Alas! How few men love virtue for virtue's sake! How few can say with brave old JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, that "their actions will stand the test of time, of talents, and of human scrutiny." I felt sad when JOHN BELL deserted his country—I felt the words, *et tu Brute!* But he was deluded and perverted by that demon—Slavery—which has poisoned the very blood of all who ever tasted its cup.

When I assume that we shall drive the rebels out of Kentucky and beyond the Tennessee, I also assume that we shall have a *General*—who he is, I know not. I am willing to trust anybody who shows any capacity; but I tell you, in all candor, that there is no point in all our war preparation in which I have so many fears and doubts, as in that one of *generalship*. It is one of the highest qualities of the human mind, and, therefore, a rare one. We have all sorts of men among our Generals, but we have, as yet, exhibited very little military capacity. LYON, whose loss was irreparable, was a military genius. Do you believe, that if LYON had commanded in Missouri, we should have met the reverses of the last month? I think I am safe in saying there were 60,000 men in the Army of Missouri on the 15th of September. We had a month's notice of PRICE'S marching on Lexington, and nothing was done but to scatter several thousand troops in running after a few secession squads in North Missouri. If the idea was to defend St. Louis, I ask, was Mo. was St. Louis in danger? But, I will condemn no man unheard; and in military affairs there is much we cannot know till the entire position and condition of troops has been disclosed. I only say, that I will weave no laurel crowns for those who have *not won them*. I will shout no victory till one is gained. But, if there be a hero-martyr like LYON, I want to assist in raising his monument—I want to present his bright example to the remotest posterity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

The House, yesterday, by 65 to 11, passed a bill, which afterwards passed the Senate, providing that, if the United States Government shall reimburse Kentucky for any expense incurred in repelling the war waged against her, the funds so received shall be applied to meet any sum borrowed by the State for this purpose.

Senator WHITAKER'S joint resolution bearing against BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, passed the Senate yesterday 20 to 5. It requests those faithless fellows to resign their seats in Congress, and, if they decline to comply, the United States Senate to investigate their conduct, and, if found disloyal, to expel them. The House, by 40 to 30, refused a suspension of the rules to consider it! I wonder the Legislature don't declare an entire want of confidence in fellows so manifestly disloyal, and commission to Washington two true men. The United States Senate, the first day of its next session, will expel the miserable recreants and gladly receive the substitutes. J. C. B. and his shadow LAZARUS are doubtless within the enemy's lines. The former, in company with WM. PASSTON, W. E. SIMMS and other "strict neutrals," probably reached Virginia ten days ago. I reckon LAZARUS has found a refuge in LEONIDAS' bosom. The idea of "requesting" them to "resign!"

The Senate, yesterday, by 20 to 4, passed the Pennebaker bill, to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly—many of whom, I am sorry to say, have gone to the enemy's camps under "leaves of absence." By this bill, a recess of the Legislature may be ordered, and a reconvention of both houses, upon any contingency, be ordered by the members in attendance—not by the Governor. I don't wonder the Legislature distrusts the urbane BEALE, "the son of Algonomah," as the "strictly neutral" Senator GROVER delights to dub his Gubernatorial friend. Senator MARSHALL, of Mason, truly declares that the heavens are not more full of stars than are facts to the mind of proving Gov. MAGOFFIN'S guilt and infidelity to every duty. Why, then, don't he and the rest forthwith put the false and dangerous Executive out of the way? Why?

Mr. PRENTICE, this morning, remarks: "The prominent men of the secession party around us are thoroughly convinced that Kentucky will be in full possession of the Confederates within thirty days. Positive statements are made that both BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER have been reinforced, and are now receiving reinforcements from Virginia, and they may be true. The United States Government should look to this matter at once. We rely upon the United States Government to be vigilant and prompt."

PONTIAC.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Washington Republican.

In a second interview with Mr. HALEY, late of Charleston, he gave us the following additional items of intelligence:

As the cars in which he had taken passage for a land of freedom neared Augusta, he managed to get out, and walked across the bridge from Hamburgh to Augusta, and carelessly sauntered about the town, with his eyes wide open. *He saw no warlike preparations—no forts, no soldiers—and no boats on the Savannah River that had a belligerent appearance.*

At Aiken and Hamburgh, in South Carolina, he saw several hundred citizen soldiers drilling in their *shirt sleeves*, the weather being quite warm, and, instead of guns, they had sticks of wood. It was amusing to see them go through the manual of arms for the musket, and the bayonet exercise was especially edifying—but, as they had no guns, they were doing the best they could. He asked one of the officers why FLOYD didn't send more guns to South Carolina. "Because," said the man, "he wasn't in office long enough."

At Atlanta, Ga., the citizens had arms, and were drilling in large numbers. The military spirit of Atlanta appeared to be aroused, and there was great activity there in the business.

On the cars going to Augusta, there was a large number of sick soldiers from Virginia. Some of them were very ill, and required the constant and careful attention of those who were conducting them home. Several poor fellows, burning with intense fevers, were insane, and their deplorable condition excited the sympathy of all beholders.

It appears that in all the Southern cities funds were raised for the wife of JACKSON, who murdered Col. ELLSWORTH. It is supposed that the amount raised is at least $100,000. In Charleston, persons were deputed to solicit aid from the banks, stores, public offices and private houses, and on their "National Fast day," subscriptions were taken up in all the churches for the benefit of the "Jackson fund." The aggregate sum collected in Charleston was about $20,000.

The work on sugar-house is full of slaves, sent there for punishment, because they do not or cannot get work enough to pay their hire. There is no work for them to do, yet they are whipped because they do not get employment. A short time since four slaves were arrested, and are now in prison, for poisoning the family who owned them. The Charleston slaves are among the most intelligent in all the Southern country. A large proportion read, and lest they should organize rebellion, they are not allowed to hold religious meetings, but are required to attend white churches, which increases their intelligence; and they understand this war better than the poor whites. They believe their day of deliverance has come, and it is supposed that when the time comes for them to act, they will be ready, and strike a blow that will be felt.

Among the persons making their way to the North, with whom Mr. HALEY came in contact, was Mr. WARD, our late Minister to China. *It is supposed that he was on his way to Europe as a Confederate commissioner.* When he arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., he was obliged to hire a private conveyance to Louisville—there was none to be had—the last carriage had been hired by two police officers of Charleston, (who had been sent after Mr. HALEY and his son,) and by two women, also from Charleston. Mr. WARD was in a hurry, and was sorely troubled lest he should be compelled to walk; but bethinking himself that *money* might overcome the difficulty, he offered each of the four occupants of the carriage $30 each for their seats; they sold out to him, and he started on his mission. He reached Louisville a short time ahead of the Charleston officers; but when they arrived, they immediately informed Gen. ANDERSON of WARD'S movements, and he telegraphed to Cincinnati to have him arrested.

One of the ladies whose seat Mr. WARD bought at Bowling-Green was a genuine Yankee girl, and had been a housekeeper in Charleston. She heard there was danger of being robbed by the rebels, and to preserve her money she procured a belt and placed it as near her heart as she could get it, and then bought a revolver, and bravely determined to use it if occasion required, but she passed safely through without using her pistol or losing her money.

Among the soldiers now at Fort Sumter is JAMES CAHEL, an Irishman, who, a few weeks ago, had the bravery to say that when the Union fleet hove in sight, he intended to spike the guns of the fort. For this expression, Capt. RHETT (son of the editor of the *Mercury*) ordered him to be tied across a gun and whipped—to receive one hundred and twenty-five lashes, well laid on. The soldiers in the fort rebelled against the infliction of this punishment, and so alarming was the mutiny that RHETT sent to Fort Moultrie for soldiers to quell it. They came, and the man was whipped. This incident, which occurred but two or three weeks ago, shows the state of feeling among the soldiers in Fort Sumter. They are mostly foreigners and Northern men, who, having no work, were obliged to go into the army to live.

Before the bombardment of Sumter, GEORGE FOY, a Northern man, was sent to Baltimore to raise troops. He offered $20 bounty, to be paid at some subsequent period, and all sorts of other fine promises, by which he succeeded in raising about 150 men, and took them to Charleston. They were sent to Fort Johnson, where they remained until after the bombardment, when they occupied the arsenal. They were much dissatisfied with their treatment. They were neither paid nor clothed, except that they did receive a coarse jacket and pantaloons of such stuff as fishermen wear. In the bar-rooms of Charleston they publicly expressed their dissatisfaction—said they had been humbugged, and only wished they could fight under the Stars and Stripes, and that they intended to desert on the first opportunity. For such free talk a number of them were put under arrest; some who *would* talk were gagged, and others were severely punished. Finally, to get rid of them, they were, a few weeks ago, sent to Virginia. For, who enlisted them, is now with Gen. WISE, in Western Virginia.

A son of JOHN C. CALHOUN is an officer in one of the Southern legions, and is now in Virginia.

All the coopers in Charleston have been engaged in making water-tight kegs and barrels, to be used at Fort Sumter. They are to be filled with fresh water, so that if communication with Charleston is cut off, they will not perish for water until *three thousand casks* full are exhausted.

The activity with which drilling is performed may be inferred from the fact that this people meet at two o'clock and drill somewhere in the shade until night, when they meet again in the various cotton-presses and drill until 10 or 11 o'clock. The cadets educated at the military school in Charleston drill the people.

A number of the "first gentlemen" of Charleston have negro children whom they have liberated and assisted in business. Among these may be mentioned the proprietor of a machine-shop, named WESTON, who is reputed to be worth $80,000; DARBY, a wood factor, $60,000; HOWARD, a wood and brick factor, $30,000. Another WESTON has a large tailoring establishment, employing some twenty colored tailors, who is also quite wealthy. All these were made to contribute largely to the fund for the Army and subscriptions were also exacted from the most humble of the free colored population.

Richmond papers, to Oct. 3, have been received in Baltimore. They furnish the following interesting items:

THE FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 21st, says: "The strength of the enemy (U. S. troops) in Western Virginia is believed to be between forty and fifty thousand. There are now under Gen. ROSECRANS, in and about Randolph County, about 25,000. Gen. COX has between six and seven thousand in the Kanawha Valley, and Gen. ROSECRANS is said to have fifteen thousand—some say eleven to twelve thousand. That certainly there are not less than forty, and there may be nearly fifty thousand of the enemy's forces in operation in Western Virginia.

We will not, for prudential reasons, present in detail a statement of the strength of our forces in that quarter. Suffice it to say that Generals LEE and LOOMIS have a superior force to oppose to the rebel generals FLOYD and WISE are laboring under the disadvantage of a considerable disparity of numbers. *We understand that several regiments have been ordered from Lynchburg to reinforce our army beyond Lewisburg; and that still further forces will be sent forward to the same destination very promptly.*

The news brought down by the Central train yesterday, was that Gen. LEE had again fallen back upon his former position, his forward movement having been desisted from for some strategic reason not transpired.

The army of Gens. FLOYD and WISE have changed their position from Sewell's Mountain to Meadow Bluff, which is on this side of the Sewell, but retires to the west, in the direction of Summerville. The position they now occupy is upon what is called the Wilderness Road, leading into Greenbrier County from Summerville, along which Gen. ROSECRANS is approaching with eleven regiments. It was with a view to meet him on his march that Gens. FLOYD and WISE have proceeded up the Wilderness Road to Meadow Bluff. If the movement of Gen. ROSECRANS be correctly reported, we may expect to hear of another battle in that direction in a few days. The enemy considerably outnumbers us, and the fight will come off, if at all, before the reinforcements just ordered on to Gen. FLOYD will be able to reach him; but, notwithstanding these circumstances, we are very confident that our brave little army, whose mettle has been twice proved, will give a good report of itself."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Dispatch* has the following telegram from Fairfax Court House, dated Wednesday:

"The President arrived night before last. Yesterday, escorted by the Adams Troop, of Mississippi, he made a personal reconnoisance in the vicinity, and toward the outposts. At BEAUREGARD'S head-quarters the rain to-day prevented a general review of the troops by the President. He was greeted, however, by the soldiers, wherever he appeared, with enthusiasm.

The Federals advance cautiously, and hold Falls Church, and press our lines near Anandale. A large volume of smoke is seen toward Falls Church. I learn that the old church, which was built prior to the Revolution, was burned *last night.*"

The *Examiner* says the people of Richmond were again intensely agitated, yesterday, in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of various credibility were circulated. It was said that President DAVIS, in his address to the soldiers at the railroad station, had told them if they *handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore.* Other evidences equally emphatic, of an approaching action were told and circulated through the city. The well-authenticated facts, in relation to the movements upon the Potomac are very few. There is no doubt, but that on last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax Court-house to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations, to move forward. This order was a general one to the whole Army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of several thousand of the enemy in the direction of Lewinsville, from which, however, they had at last accounts retired.

THE ADVANCE ON MUNSON'S AND MASONS' HILLS —SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* writes as follows:

FAIRFAX, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Last night the Federals advanced upon our pickets, who fell back from the line by [illegible] Hills to Falls Church. The enemy pressed forward and occupied our lines for some distance. The Twenty-seventh Virginia was [illegible] the approach of the enemy fell back, leaving [illegible] the Shriver Grays, a single company, who were not notified of the removal of the regiment by the Sergeant-Major who posted them. Through the night they maintained their position until ordered, at 8½ this morning, to join their regiment. Their absence gave rise to the belief that they had been captured by the Federals, and Major GILBERT, the officer in command of the Twenty-seventh, immediately started out in pursuit of them. As I wrote in a previous letter, the night was dark and stormy, and the poor fellows had a dismal time of it, for watching for Yankees on a dark night, with every thread of one's clothes saturated with water, with a chilled body, and with small streams trickling down it into one's boots, is by no means a cheerful occupation. They were found all right, however, very wet, cold and hungry, but with their usual enthusiasm and vigilance unabated by the storm. On approaching the regiment, the Grays were received with great pleasure by their companions, who supposed them lost, and cheer after cheer burst forth at their safe return. For once, at least, the Grays have had their metal tested, for it is such trying circumstances as these that bring out the true qualities of men.

About 12 o'clock to-day a large number of the enemy came up to Masons's Hill and made preparations for an easy time. They could be seen smoking

information or made any communication of the case.—*Examiner.*

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The *Examiner* says:

"It is the opinion that Congress will be easily induced to pass a measure of relief for the planters, in the case of prolonged delay on the part of the Government in making the troops subscribed to the produce loan. The bureau charged with the negotiation of the loan, under the superintendence of J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., will, we understand, shortly issue another circular letter to the planters, advising them of the prospects of Congressional relief, as there has been some retriction of the cotton movement of the planters, from the apprehension that the Government may have to resort to forced sales, to their own prejudice and loss. Subscriptions to the loan still continue constant. We are informed that not a day passes without the incident of visits of applicants, offering to sell, not only produce, but every other conceivable article, for Confederate bonds."

SECESSION IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Several of the Presbyterians of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States have held their regular Fall meetings, and, without exception, have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the Church, and appointed delegates to attend at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th of next December, for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederacy portion of the denomination.

SENDING AWAY THE SICK.

It has been reported on the streets for several days past, that in view of the prospective military movements at Manassas, the General commanding has determined to send from the hospitals at that point all our sick and convalescent soldiers. The rumor was confirmed yesterday, so far as the arrival of 230 soldiers could add confirmation thereto.—*Richmond Examiner.*

TENNESSEE CALLS FOR THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS.

The Government of the Confederate States, through Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, has called upon the Governor of Tennessee for the additional force of thirty thousand troops for immediate active service. The Governor has accordingly issued a proclamation calling for that number of troops. Gov. HARRIS urges upon all who may be able to do so to supply themselves with the most effective arms the country affords, such as the Tennessee rifle, the double and single-barrel shot gun. These arms will be replaced by furnishing the troops with the regular army gun at the earliest practical period.

THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* says:

"The work is going on rapidly. The people of Mobile have met the call of the Mayor for one thousand hands with characteristic liberality, and hands and money in commutation have been so far freely supplied to meet all demands. We are indebted to our Mississippi friends for liberal offers of negro labor."

MOUNTED RANGERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* says:

"On Sunday morning, the 17th ult., Capt. PAYNE's company of Mounted Rangers assailed the intrenched camp of Unionists, over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, on Little Coal River, in Boone County, Va. The Unionists made no resistance, with the exception of firing one gun, and took to their heels for safety. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number—three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone Court-house, and have been committing various depredations in the county."

RELEASE OF MESSRS. MAGRAW AND HARRIS.

The *Examiner* says:

"Messrs. MAGRAW and HARRIS, who improperly came within our lines from Washington, D. C., after the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, and who were detained in custody therefor for two months past, in this city, have been released by the Secretary of War, nothing appearing to show that they were either alien enemies or inimical to the Government of the Confederate States. Their position, as prisoners, heretofore, should not deprive them of their reputation as high-minded and honorable gentlemen. In justice to them we will state a fact, communicated from a reliable source, as to their future destination. Mr. HARRIS will leave in a few days to join his brother Kentuckians, and Mr. MAGRAW, a native of Maryland, will return to his own State."

VIRGINIA IRON FOR CANNON.

The small four-pound cannon, made of Virginia iron, that have been so long at the State Armory, are being rebored and rifled, after the Parrott plan. Some of these guns were tested yesterday, when all stood the full trial charge; and in experimenting upon one, indiscriminately selected, it stood a charge of 1¾ pounds of powder, with a shot of 7¼ pounds, without injury. A three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a 7¼-pound shot is the regular service charge in the field, there can now be no doubt about the strength of these guns.—*Dispatch.*

THE ARMORY.

This institution, says the *Enquirer*, is now in full blast in making, repairing and altering muskets for the use of our army. The machinery used in these useful operations is chiefly that which was so providentially recovered at Harper's Ferry. About 75 of the old flint-lock muskets are being daily altered into serviceable percussion guns at these works. About 5,000 of these weapons yet remain on hand, and 10,000 or more—belonging to the Commonwealth—are probably scattered throughout the State.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

A letter from Warrenton, Va., under date of Oct. 2, says:

"Col. RARLOW MASON, late aid to Gen. JOHNSTON, wounded at the battle of Manassas, died here last night. He was the brother of Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Capt. MURRAY MASON and others."

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Our community, says the Charlestown (Va.) *Free Press*, was greatly shocked at the intelligence of the death of Mr. LAWRENCE LEE BERRY, of Charlestown, son of Rev. R. T. BERRY, aged 22 years. He was a member of Capt. MOORE's "Bott's Grays," and was shot, on Saturday morning last, near Munson's Hill, whilst on picket duty, by some Federal pickets who stealthily approached him. He received two wounds, one in the thigh and the other in the right breast, causing instant death.

INCENDIARISM NEAR WINCHESTER.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* says:

"The residence of JOHN STEPHENSON, Esq., of this county, was fired a few days since just before daybreak, and burnt to the ground. Mr. STEPHENSON's family was from home at the time. There can be no doubt of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The loss was about $5,000; it was insured, however, to the amount of $1,000, in the Valley Insurance Company. We also learn that the elegant mansion of Capt. H. M. NELSON, of Clarke County, Longbranch, was set on fire a few days since, and narrowly escaped destruction. The conservatory, we learn, was entirely consumed, before the flames could be conquered.

We have to record another act of incendiarism in Clarke County. On Sunday last DANIEL W. SOWERS, Esq., had five stacks of wheat, containing about 1,200 bushels, entirely destroyed by fire. The torch was applied to all five at the same moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that it is understood that the Government has given an order for a small number of the newly invented breech-loading cannon to be executed at one of the extensive iron shops at Atlanta, Ga.

W. N. HALDEMAN, editor of the Louisville *Courier*, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday.

Among the arrivals at Richmond, on Wednesday, were Mrs. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON and Mrs. Gen. HUGER, of Maryland, and Sir JAMES FERGUSON KNIGHT, M. P., England. The *Examiner* says that Sir JAMES brings letters to President DAVIS from Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, now in Europe.

The forces now in the field under Gen. LEE have been reinforced by the addition of a battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

The shipment of ordnance to New-Orleans still continues. A few days ago four cannon and two pieces, mounted, were shipped for harbor defence.

Col. CHAS. DIMMOCK, Chief of Ordnance, calls upon the people to send all old guns to the Arsenal at Richmond, to be repaired for service.

It is stated that in some parts of the South, rye, as a substitute for coffee, is bringing $3 per bushel.

The steamer *Planet*, lost by coming into collision with the steamer *Delaware*, is reported in the *Examiner* to have been sunk by the guns of SMITH's battery, near Aquia Creek.

Virginia has been divided into sequestration districts, for the convenience of receivers under the sequestration act.

A requisition has been made by Gen. MAGRUDER upon the citizens of the counties of King William, King and Queen, Gloucester and Matthews, for one-third of their efficient male slave population, to work on fortifications.

Gen. WISE is at his residence in Richmond, confined to his room by sickness.

LATE FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

I have seen a gentleman directly from Nashville, who, though unable to give me with certainty the enemy's number at Bowling Green, says it is reported at Nashville variously from 10,000 to 30,000. The portion of the troops seen by him were fine-looking, athletic men, well equipped and well disciplined. The movement of troops by Nashville is so well guarded, that the citizens are kept in comparative ignorance. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is connected with the Chattanooga Road, and arms, munitions and soldiers are moved chiefly in the night. The gentleman looked at me with surprise when I assured him that we were not alarmed for Louisville. That the extreme Southern States are preparing to aid in the subjugation of Kentucky, will appear from the following extract, which I make from the Huntsville *Advocate*, of Sept. 25:

"Gen. L. P. WALKER and family arrived at their residence in Huntsville on the night of the 21st inst. He bears evidence of the hard labor he has undergone, but his wonted energy will soon restore his usual health.

Gen. WALKER but exchanges the wear and tear of his Cabinet for the more active duties of the field. He has command of an Alabama brigade, destined, as is supposed, for service in Kentucky. The new regiments commanded by Cols. Thomas H. Watts, Thos. J. Judge, E. C. Bullock, and Joseph Wheeler, compose the brigade, with, perhaps, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. It will be one of the best brigades in the service. Alabama will willingly trust her honor in its keeping upon the dark and bloody ground.

I am able to inform you certainly that Dr. BROWNLOW has not parted with one tittle of his loyalty, but is under the most villainous coercion. It is not certain that his paper is still in existence. At one time, recently, a rumor prevailed in Nashville that his printing-office had been partially destroyed. I have been permitted to see a copy of his issue of the 21st ult., in which he says:

"We shall be prudent in all the articles we pen or copy, but until our *value* of free speech is closed up we will speak out against what we consider oppressive terrorism and usurpation. We shall oppose these indiscriminate arrests of suspected persons, who are hunted down under sanction of law."

JAMES B. CLAY had a hearing in the Federal Court to-day, and was released on a bond of five thousand dollars. It would be very safe to bet five thousand dollars against a glass of lager-beer that he will be with BUCKNER in Bowling Green before this day week, and to let JAMES B. C. hold stakes, if the parties wished their funds and beer in the rebel camp. Our army movements are, many of them, known to BUCKNER and his army. The Nashville papers republish correspondence from our camps.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Boston Transcript.

We are informed that a sea captain of the name of CROMWELL, belonging on the Cape, reached this city on Wednesday direct from New-Orleans. He represents the Northern people as cold in matters pertaining to the war, as compared to the enthusiasm at the South. The whole people were drilling, and expressed a determination not to submit, though the idea of an easy victory had been abandoned. They now say that they will "fire us out," and in that way acquire their independence. He saw a large number of heavy guns moving about, and understood that they were making great preparations for the defence of the sea-coast from expected Northern expeditions. The blockade was beginning to affect the people severely. In the cities but few luxuries could be obtained, and in the back country the scarcity of articles usually classed as necessaries was very great. Coin had nearly disappeared, shin-plasters taking its place. In regard to Union men, he believed that there was a considerable number, but publicly they could not declare their sentiments until the Federal authority was reëstablished.

PRISONERS SENT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"I conversed to-day with J. ALLISON EYSTER, of Chambersburgh, Penn., who has been liberated at Richmond, and has returned to this city. He says two installments of our men, imprisoned by the rebel Army, have been sent to New-Orleans. In the first lot there were 300 men, and in the second from 250 to 300, the exact number he could not ascertain.

Mr. EYSTER was not one of the Bull Run prisoners, but was arrested near Winterston, on the day after that disaster; and although he was not of the Army, but was attending to his business as a civilian, he was hurried off to Richmond. He was confined in the tobacco house with HARRIS and MAGRAW. They were all supplied with two rations per diem, consisting of bread and coffee in the morning and rice at noon. After coffee went up, that article was withheld and water substituted. He was released unconditionally, and is free to express his sentiments regarding the enemy. He suggests that ladies who are making their way there, against great difficulties, to meet their husbands, will do much better to stay away, as they can do no good, and only expose themselves to suffering and their husbands to extra difficulty, having two in place of one to protect."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—A TRUE HERO.

Shortly after the battle of Carnifax Ferry, communication was cut off between the Federal camp at Elkwater and that at Cheat Mountain summit, the rebels holding possession of the road. It was necessary that communication should be reëstablished between Gen. REYNOLDS at the former place and Col. KIMBALL at the latter. Several attempts had been made, but the messengers had been killed in every case. Four had already set out and been picked off.

The whole camp at Elkwater was in danger, and it was necessary to get word to the summit at once, and another young man volunteered, but he, too, was never heard from after he left camp. The commanding officer then stated to his men their danger, and called upon some one to again volunteer to perform the risk. Not a man responded in all the camp, until at last one was found in Capt. LOOMIS' Michigan Battery.

HENRY H. NORRINGTON, of Detroit, offered to peril his life to save the others. He started out, and succeeded in eluding the enemy, crawling miles upon his hands and knees, with this message rolled up and in his mouth, ready to swallow in a moment if he was taken, and finally reached the friendly camp. He also had to return, and after receiving his dispatches, set out in the night, the whole camp shaking hands with him, never expecting to see him again. He traveled all night, guided by the north star, and the next day crawled as before on his hands and knees.

He finally struck the main road a few miles below Elkwater. Seeing one of the enemy's cavalry horses tied to a stake by the roadside, and the owner not visible, he crept up, cut the rope with his knife, and rode off in hot haste, with several shots whizzing around him. He arrived safely in camp and delivered his dispatches, being the only survivor of the six that had attempted the perilous task.

As a reward for his bravery, he was promoted in the company to be chief of a piece, and was placed upon the commanding general's staff as mounted orderly. He was presented by the captain of his company with a sword, and by his general with an elegant revolver. He was greeted upon parade with nine cheers by the entire company, and his pay more than doubled. Besides this, favorable mention was made of his feat, and the great service he had performed, in the official report forwarded to the Department at Washington.

CANDIDATES FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 3.

Last evening the Jeffersonville Railroad brought to this city fourteen secession prisoners, arrested, as we understand, in the interior of Kentucky, and by order of Gen. ANDERSON, forwarded to this city from Louisville, to the care of Marshal ROSS, who turned them over to Lieut.-Col. KING, of the Nineteenth Regular Regiment. Their names are Joseph W. Griffith, Andrew McDowell, Lewis Hoisiew, J. W. Roberts, J. T. McKeafe, S. H. Woolidge, W. E. Carney, F. M. Crow, H. G. Thurber, Joseph Bock, W. Grubb, W. E. Wright, L. P. Presser, Edward Palne. Lieut.-Col. KING detached a strong guard, and marched to the Union Depot at about 9 o'clock, took possession of the prisoners, who were under charge of four officers from Louisville, marched them to the Palmer House, where they were furnished with a supper, and from thence they were marched to the Court-house, and placed there for safe keeping. They will be started for Fort Lafayette to-day.

PATRIOTIC.

From the Syracuse Journal.

It is stated to us as a fact that cannot be evaded, that Hon. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, now Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, and the Democratic candidate for reelection to that high position, recently, while acting as a trustee of one of the Savings Banks of this city, advised and voted against the investing of $25,000 in the National Loan, when the bank had the amount on hand uninvested. The trustees, by a decided majority, voted to make the investment.

The fact is of interest to the electors of the State, since Judge COMSTOCK has omitted in any way to publicly define his position on the great national question, even though leading journals, both of the Democratic and Republican Parties, have charged him with entertaining secession sympathies, and challenged him to make known his opinions.

If Judge COMSTOCK will not state his position, as all other candidates before the people do, he must be judged by his acts.

THE NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERLIN, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Since the 2d day of September, our Battery (New-York Ninth S. M.) has been divided and subdivided, and the second section, to which I belong, has been continually on the move up and down the banks of the Potomac, and we have taken part in every skirmish during the past month. Occasionally we obtain a New-York paper, which is seized and read with avidity by the boys, and I assure you it is a great treat to obtain news from home, as we move so often that we very seldom receive letters within a week or ten days from date.

In your issue of the 30th ult., I read an extract from a private letter from one of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he speaks of the skirmishes in which they have been engaged, and our boys feel that your correspondent was very unfair, to say the least, not to speak of our battery; for, in perusing said letter, one would judge the battery referred to was connected with the Twenty-eighth, whereas we are the New-York Ninth, and have been continually on the go, and time and again have turned out at midnight, and all hours of day and night, and gone on the double quick to points where there was any danger of an attack. On 12th of September our section was at Monocacy, when we received orders to report to Col. GRAHY at Point of Rocks. We started at 3 P. M., and arrived at Point of Rocks at 7½ P. M. We then received orders to continue our march on the tow-path to Sandy Hook, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, and such a march is not on record in the annals of the present war. Our horses were almost worn out, and the men were very much fatigued, but we felt that we ought to sustain the reputation of the gallant Ninth, from which we regret necessity has separated us so long, and although the tow-path was so narrow that our pieces and caissons slid off into the canal a number of times, yet the boys worked with a will, and although a number of times we had to unhitch and draw the pieces by hand, we arrived safely at Sandy Hook at 9 A. M., 13th inst., and received a cordial welcome from two companies of the Massachusetts Thirteenth.

On the 15th, just as divine service commenced in the afternoon, word was received that the enemy were firing upon the pickets about two and a half miles above. One of our pieces was ordered up, and we went double quick, regardless of posts, saplings and shanties intervening, planted our gun in an open space between the canal and river, and threw eight rounds at a house in which a large body of the enemy were concealed, and we could see them scampering for shelter behind trees. We could hear bullets whistling over and around us, but only one on our side was killed, a private in Company I, Thirteenth Massachusetts, but we have good authority for stating that from twenty to thirty of the enemy bit the dust. We then changed our position to 150 yards further on, and battered down a house and barn, where they had been seen lurking.

On the 16th, just as we were commencing the funeral ceremony of poor SPENCER, (the one killed the day before,) we were ordered to the top of Maryland Heights, from whence we demolished another of their strongholds, and soon after retiring to camp received orders to take cars for Point of Rocks. Started at 8 P. M., and arrived safely, and had a good night's rest, which I assure you we were much in need of. The next day I asked and obtained leave to go to the village, which lies directly on the banks of the river, and while standing on the back piazza of St. Charles Hotel, my attention was drawn to a large body of cavalry going up the hill on the opposite side, and giving myself the order, "Right about face," went double quick to camp; but before half way there, a shell went whizzing over my head, and turning I saw it strike just ahead of them, explode, and a number of the horses galloped off riderless; whether the riders were killed or not I cannot say. We then took our position on the tow-path, and threw shell into three houses on the other side, and under cover of our guns, and two companies of infantry, four of Company E, Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth, went across in a skiff and set fire to the building, thus destroying their cover, from which they had so often fired upon our pickets. On the 30th, orders were received to march to Berlin, where we still remain, and opposite here the enemy are in great numbers, as we see squads of them every day, but since our guns came they are very careful not to come beyond the brow of the hill, as we gave them 13 rounds and scattered them like the wind the day of our arrival. One piece only now remains here, and that is masked, and we only wait to see any signs of the enemy's approach, and be assured that when the time for fighting comes, we shall endeavor to act in such manner that the New-York Ninth and our friends in New-York shall not be ashamed of us. We are all in good health and spirits, and I do not think there is one of our Battery that regrets having sworn to do all in his power to sustain his country, and our only regret is occasioned by our impatience to go over and stand upon the sacred soil of Virginia once more.

My object in writing is this: As yet we have seen no account in any of the papers of the action of our Battery, and the boys are desirous that their friends shall know that they are not idle. F.

PERSONAL.

The case of Mrs. HARTUNG has again been before the courts in Albany. Mr. HADLEY, her counsel, asked for her discharge, basing his motion upon the fact that two Courts of Oyer and Terminer have been allowed to pass over since the decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was revised by the Court of Appeals, which event took place about one year ago. The Court finally denied the motion, stating that the case referred to in the Revised Statutes does not reach that of MARY HARTUNG, and that as there would be an adjourned term of the present Court convened on the 29th of November next, for the trial of the celebrated ZRA forgery cases, he would designate the first day of said term to hear the argument in the case of MARY HARTUNG, and would then expect the counsel on either side to be fully prepared to proceed without any drawbacks.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 2 bbls. Ashes, 11,548 bbls. Flour, 429 bbls. and 24 bags Corn Meal, 67,467 bushels Wheat, 107,648 bushels Corn, 6,083 bushels Rye, 36,426 bushels Barley, 21,560 bushels Oats, 1,195 bushels Malt, 668 packages Provisions, and 401 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,070 bbls., including 804 bbls. Pots and 266 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate demand exists for all other than Army goods, at irregular prices. Manufacturers are mainly occupied on contract work, and additions to the available supply here are arriving slowly. The limited inquiry, however, is generally easily met by holders. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List* of this morning, "the regular sales this week have not been to any extent, but the demand for Army goods continues without abatement. Buyers from the West are purchasing these goods on State account, and some considerable lots of Hemlock work have been disposed of in this way. Owing to the advance in Leather and the scarcity of workmen, prices have improved from $1@$2 ₱ case, and a very good feeling prevails. The New-England trade have purchased moderately, but for the Provinces there has been an increased inquiry. For California there continues to be a moderate inquiry. No exports from this port the past week. From New-York the shipments have been in 176 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	635	2,989
Since Jan. 1	73,018	158,168
Total	73,653	161,157

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio at 15¼c. @ 16¼c, ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet to-day, yet is quoted firm. Sales 250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18	18	18½	18¾
Middling, ₱ lb	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	22	22¾	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, and prices have favored sellers. The demand has been mainly for shipping brands, especially of extra State. Sales, since our last, 26,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 55@5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Calorie, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices. The sales, since our last, add up 341,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 38@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 27@$1 28, Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 16@$1 26; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 16@$1 23½; Red State, at $1 30@$1 35; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 46 ₱ bushel. Corn is actively sought after at rising prices. Sales 207,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c.@56c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western; chiefly at 55c. for sound; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for do. White, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35½c., ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 63c.@70c. for Western; 72½c.@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,750 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is salable and steady; sales 3,700 bushels, including State at 70c.@75c., and Vermont at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is salable and firm, at 45c.@70c. for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet here to-day. In Boston, during the past three days, 3,100 bales Manila changed hands at 5c. ₱ lb., 8 months' credit. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The stock here and in New-York, in first and manufacturers' hands, amounts to 165,000 bales, and some 36,000 bales are also on the way, so that there is likely to be an abundant supply."

HIDES—Are in lively demand, at steadily advancing prices. The business of the week, in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Dry Hides—There has been an active demand from the trade since our last, and some inquiry from speculators, who entered the market early in the week and purchased about 20,000 hides at full prices. The extremely large sales effected for the past three or four weeks, together with the light prospective receipts, have tended to strengthen the views of importers and speculators, and prices at the close of the week may be quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., higher than those current last week. The more favorable news from Europe has also served to stiffen our market, which closes buoyant with an upward tendency. Wet Salted Hides—In Foreign descriptions we hear of no transactions, but there continues an active demand for City, Western and Country, at very full prices. We continue our quotations for Association at 7½c.@8c., although we understand that they are offering to sell at 7c., to be delivered. The last sales of this kind of Hides were at 6½c.@7c. UPPER LEATHER HIDES—An active demand prevails for Kips, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We note the arrival of the *Persia* at Salem with about 20,000 Zanzibars, held at 13c., as they run." Week's receipts of all kinds of Hides, 39,675; week's sales, 51,000 Hides, including, 7,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., at 22c.@23c., six months' usual selection; 7,500 dry California, on speculation, 23 lbs., at 21c., six months usual selection; 6,300 dry California, 23 lbs., at 22c., six months, usual selection; 14,100 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 20c.@21c., six months, usual selection; 3,500 dry, Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 21c., less 1 ₱ cent., six months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Barcelona, 22 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 2,488 dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., at 19c.@20c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 dry South western 18 lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Savanilla, 25 lb., private terms; 1,425 dry salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., at 16c., six months; 1,600 City and country slaughter, 65@70 lbs., at 7½c., cash; 330 Country slaughter, 60 lbs., at 8c., cash.; 600 Washington slaughter, 80 lbs., at 8c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 409,500 (same time last year, 173,400; year before, 266,800;) and 900 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDENFELD review thus: "Hemlock Sole—For the week just closed the market has ruled steady at quoted rates. Prime middle and heavy is in good demand, as hitherto. A large portion of the sales is for army purposes. Inferior grades attract less attention from buyers. Oak Sole remains in large and steady request, at full figures for desirable stock. Week's receipts of sole leather, about 67,000 sides. Upper in Rough, both oak and hemlock tanned, are quite active; and for well-tanned leather, prices tend upwards."

MOLASSES—Sales have been light, to-day; prices, however, have not varied. Included in the sales were 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 42c.@44c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction), 30c.@33½c.; some English Island at 37c., and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, yet firm, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 570 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales since our last, 120 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 180 tcs., in lots, at $7@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after, and sales (restricted by the light stocks available) have been reported of 6,000 lbs. Central American at 40c. cash; 1,500 lbs. San Juan at 42c.; 8,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. Goat have been quiet, the demand having been exclusively for heavy stock, for which full prices are paid. Sales 35 bales Matamoras at 35c., and 40 bales Tampico at 38c., 6 mos.; 50 bales tanned E. I. Goat, on private terms, to go East.

SALTPETRE—Sales, here, 3,000 bags Crude, on private terms; and in Boston, 1,600 bags do., a part at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "Calcutta Linseed is firmer and higher, with sales of 1,300 bags, at $1 80; 2,000 bags, on private terms, supposed about the same price; and 500 bags, at $1 85, cash, and the article is now held higher. Grass Seeds are dull, and any considerable lot of Herds Grass could not be sold at over $1 75, if at that price."

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c. @8¾c.; with 227 boxes Havana, part at 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at 21¾c., and (reported) 50 hhds. Drudge, at 21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, especially in the way of engagements for British ports. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d. ₱ bush.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s.6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13¾d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@42s. ₱ ton.; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Antwerp—Flour, (1,000 bbls.) at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Great Republic*, 3,356 tons, and several others, to the United States Government, with Coal for the use of its steam marine on the coast, &c.; a bark, 355 tons, from Sicily to New-York, a brig, 238 tons, to St. Domingo, thence to Genoa; a British brig to Goree, Sierra Leone and back; a British schooner, 100 tons, to Turks Island and back; a schooner, 388 tons, to Montevideo for orders; a bark, 261 tons, to Matanzas; a schooner, 158 tons, to Nuevitas and back; a brig, 338 tons, to Sagua; one, 243 tons, and one, 200 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, on private terms; a ship, 360 tons, from Frontera to England, Wood, at £3; a bark, 662 tons, to Dunkirk, 28,000 bushels Wheat at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, $1; one, 386 tons, to Nantes, at same prices; a brig, 200 tons, to Rio Grande do Sul and back, $3,200; one, 269 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $2,500; a British brig, 160 tons, to Granada, $1,050, and back from Inagua, Salt, 7c.; two British brigs, 178 and 195 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800; one, 287 tons, to St. Thomas, Coal, $5; a schooner, 106 tons, to St. Jago and back, $900; one, 269 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,600; one, 200 tons, to Havana, Stone, $5 75, $1 ₱ bbl., and 20c. ₱ foot; a bark, 367 tons, same port, $4,000; a British brig, 940 tons, to Guadaloupe, 85c. ₱ bbl.; and back from Turks Island, Salt, 8c.; a schooner, 200 tons, to Guadaloupe, 80c.; a British schooner, 90 tons, to the Windward and back, $1,000.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 391, 701, 302, 394 to 399, 401 to 415, 402, 402½, 403, 403½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 84 to 104, demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 978, 1,009, 852, 1024, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1042, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1343, 1345, 1351, 15½, 207, 839, 136. *Part II.*—Oyer and Terminer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 1107, 2039, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2063. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 1648, 2034, 2036, 2039, 2042, 2046, 2050, 2052, 2054.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 171, 2094¾, 1075, 2980, 861, 1322, 509, 1309, 959, 1316, 912, 342, 559, 1370. *Part II.*—Nos. 557, 1352, 1361, 713, 1366, 1372, 1375, 1376, 1056, 482, 1272, 3397, 746, 1323.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 26
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO. Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Heindenreich's Soirée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rose of Tyrconnel.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cup and the Lip.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Continuous as all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—Myers's Royal Circus.

INDEPENDENT OF NEW, No. 625 Broadway—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—Pantomime, Songs, Dances, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches report that yesterday was the most quiet Sunday which has been experienced in that vicinity since the occupation of the west bank of the Potomac by the National troops. The rebels did not show themselves at any point. On Saturday they brought some guns to within about a mile of Falls Church, and fired several shots at our troops, but the distance was too great for them to do any damage. Two shots having been fired at them by CARLISLE'S Battery, the rebels withdrew their guns and retired again over the hills. There is to be another grand review of cavalry and artillery to-morrow, which is expected to surpass any which has preceded it.

The fact is now sufficiently well established that the story of Gen. FREMONT'S removal was a pure fabrication. The pretence that the Cabinet decided upon it, but afterwards changed its purpose, is simply impudent and ridiculous. The subsequent statement, by which the *Herald* attempts to evade responsibility for this wholesale lying, that Gen. WOOL was going West with orders to supersede FREMONT, is proved to be equally false, by the fact that the General has returned to Fort Monroe, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that he is going to St. Louis at all. What shape this invention will take next remains to be seen.

We find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a number of important documents, which will command attention. They comprise Gen. FREMONT'S charges and specifications against Col. FRANK BLAIR; Mrs. FREMONT'S letters to the President, demanding FRANK BLAIR'S letter, which was laid before the Cabinet; the President's reply; a letter from Gen. FREMONT, making the same demand; a letter from Postmaster-General BLAIR to Gen. FREMONT, and FRANK BLAIR'S letters to his brother. These documents possess much historical value, and will be perused with the interest which they deserve. Their publication, it appears, has been without the knowledge or consent of Gen. FREMONT.

The bulk of testimony seems to warrant the belief that Lexington has really been evacuated by the rebel Army under PRICE; but whether the movement indicates a retreat on the part of PRICE, or whether he intends to retain Lexington as a base of operations, while he moves out to give battle to Gen. FREMONT, at Georgetown, or some other point convenient to the direct route to St. Louis, is not so clear. The impression at Jefferson City and St. Louis is that PRICE has permanently abandoned Lexington, but the accounts as to the direction he has taken are conflicting. One says to Rose Hill, in Johnson County, 18 miles west of Warrensburgh, and another to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence 8 miles southwest of Lexington, while a third is quite positive that the retreat will be continued to Southwest Missouri, or perhaps to Arkansas. The evacuation of Lexington seems to have commenced immediately after the defeat of the rebel General HARRIS, an account of which we published in a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. This affair, if rightly reported, was an important one. It appears that HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the Missouri River on Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they encountered a National force, said to have been commanded by Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued, which resulted in the rebel force being driven back to the river, with the loss of their transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by the National force, and immediately commenced recrossing, under a galling fire by musketry. A large number of the rebels are said to have been killed and wounded, and one of the ferry-boats was sunk. There is some doubt about the identity of the National troops said to have been engaged in this affair. Subsequent reports place Gen. STURGIS at Kansas City on Thursday, with a force numbering 7,500 men, including the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON. It is hardly probable that, after gaining such a victory opposite Lexington, Gen. STURGIS would have retired to Kansas City, some sixty miles distant, when he must have been aware of the fact that Lexington was being evacuated by PRICE. Another theory—which we hope may prove untrue—is, that this report of a defeat of HARRIS is a bold fiction.

Our advices from Gen. BANKS' head-quarters are to the 4th, at which time rumors were current that an advance across the Potomac would soon take place under the command of Gen. STONE, whose Brigade has been lately materially strengthened. The Potomac is now fordable at several places between Great Falls and Point of Rocks, and it is quite probable that Gen. BANKS may embrace the opportunity to make a permanent lodgment on the other side of that river. No apprehensions are now entertained that the rebels will make an attempt to cross into Maryland, though their forces have been largely augmented in the vicinity of Leesburgh. It is believed that, should any considerable force of the National troops make their appearance across the Potomac, the rebels would immediately fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction.

We have received an intimation of the character and extent of the Spanish Expedition against Mexico, and the part to be taken by England and France in the movement, through advices received in Washington from Cuba by the *Karnak*, which recently arrived at this port. The Spanish Expedition, which is being fitted out at Havana, will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men, much of the material being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. It will be ready to set sail about the last of November, and will be commanded by Gens. GASSSETT and ECHEBERRIA. At last accounts from Spain, the war-steamer *Leone* was waiting for the result of the Cabinet Conference in reference to the coalition against Mexico, and it is understood that she will bring out the *ultimatum* of Spain. Considerable pains is taken to impress the public with the idea that Spain is taking those steps on her own responsibility, but it is well enough understood that the English and French Governments are to send their quota of men and means.

On Tuesday last, as we learn by the arrival of the *Pawnee* at Fortress Monroe, the propeller *Fanny*, one of the Government gun-boats, was captured on Pamlico Sound by the rebels. She was on her way from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomico, where the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is encamped, and was intercepted by three rebel tug-boats, which put out from Roanoke Island. She had on board twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, several of HAWKINS' Zouaves, and a cargo of commissary stores, and her armament consisted of two rifled cannon. It appears by the statement of the master of the *Fanny*, who, with his crew, succeeded in escaping, that some little resistance was made, but the odds against the *Fanny* was so great that it was thought best by the military officers on board to surrender, which was accordingly done after the propeller had been run ashore. The Captain's statement is rather an incomprehensible one, and has led to suspicions that the loss of his vessel was not a legitimate accident of the war.

No important movements are reported in Kentucky. It is conjectured in Louisville, however, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, with five thousand men, has gone to join POLK, with the intention of making a joint attack on Paducah, in which enterprise they will hardly be successful.

We have no confirmation of the rumor, published a few days ago, that a National fleet was passing up the Balize to New-Orleans to attack the place, but we have sufficient testimony that such a thing is very much feared by the rebels of that city, and that its capture will be a task easy of accomplishment whenever it may be undertaken. Ship Island is positively in possession of our forces, as well as the Chandlier, and there is said to be lumber enough on Ship Island to build accommodations for ten or twelve thousand troops, which will, no doubt, soon be made available.

The fight in Western Virginia, between five thousand of Gen. REYNOLDS' command and a large body of intrenched rebels, at Greenbriar River, twelve miles from Chest Mountain, was a very brilliant affair. Although intended simply as a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, the fighting was quite severe for several hours, though with a loss of only ten killed and eleven wounded on the part of the National troops. Owing to the position of the enemy, it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage inflicted upon them, but it is believed that their loss will not fall far short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution among them. They also lost thirteen prisoners, and a lot of cattle and horses. It is a matter of congratulation that the objects of the reconnoissance were entirely accomplished with so little loss of life.

We have, again repeated, the statement that Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the rebels investing Fortress Monroe, has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News—this time allowing only the short period of twelve hours for the National troops to remove, bag and baggage. There is, no doubt, as little truth in this report as in the former ones of a similar character. Newport's News is well known to be in a condition to resist any attack which the rebels are likely to make upon it—more especially as it can have the assistance of the powerful flotilla which is constantly stationed in the vicinity. It is likely, however, that MAGRUDER may make a demonstration against Newport's News, to attract attention, while the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with perhaps the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, attempt to run the blockade—which they have for sometime been threatening to do. This matter is no doubt perfectly well understood by the National officers at the Fortress.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our advices from Havana are to the 28th ult., at which time business was very dull—the sugar speculators asking such exorbitant prices as to check operations. Affairs in the United States engrossed public attention, and there was much speculation as to the result of the great battle expected to take place near Washington. The American ship *Bamberg*, which arrived from Liverpool some three months ago, supposed to be loaded with arms and other warlike stores for the Southern Confederacy, was being discharged, but some surprise was occasioned by the fact that no arms had yet been found on board of her. Our correspondent intimates the probability that they had already been clandestinely removed, notwithstanding the vigilance of the American Consul, Mr. SAVAGE, and that they had been started for New-Orleans in the British schooner *Joseph N. Toone*, which left Havana on the evening of the 26th. The register of the *Bamberg* had been taken possession of by our Consul.

By an arrival at this port from Havana, we learn that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a pilot boat, belonging to St. Mary's, Ga., but now under British colors, was there leading with lead and muskets, and that the schooner *W. H. Thorne*, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were loading with ammunition—all bound to New Orleans, provided they could succeed in running the blockade. It is believed in Washington that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which is known to have sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., on the 19th of August, loaded with arms and munitions, succeeded in evading the blockade at Savannah, although no official information of the fact has been received.

The cause of Commodore STRINGHAM'S withdrawal from the command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which has hitherto been wholly unexplained, will be found set forth in an extract from a journal kept on board the *Minnesota*, accompanying a private letter written by one of her officers, which has found its way before the public through the columns of the Worcester *Transcript*. It will be seen that the Commodore was not actually removed, as has been supposed, but that the Navy Department interfered with his plans, and questioned his ability to command the blockade in so insulting a manner that he could do no less than asked to be relieved. Previous to his retirement from the *Minnesota*, her officers drew up and presented to the Commodore a paper embodying expressions of the greatest respect for him as a man, confidence in his abilities, and regret at his departure from the vessel.

It will be recollected that a private named LANAHAN, belonging to one of the Pennsylvania regiments attached to Gen. BANKS' command, some time ago, in the most unprovoked manner, shot the Major of his regiment, and that he was tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be hung. The Government, for some reason not sufficiently explained, has ordered the verdict to be set aside, and that LANAHAN be handed over to the civil authorities for trial, on the ground that Gen. BANKS had no authority to order a Court-martial in his case. This may be considered an extraordinary decison, in view of the fact that the section of country in which the crime was committed is under martial law.

The privateers, it appears, are not all disposed of yet, although they have recently been keeping comparatively quiet. The bark *John Benson*, which arrived here on Saturday, from Ponce, P. R., reports that on the 3d of September, on her outward passage, in lat. 31° 13′, lon. 65° 15′, she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of her, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* outsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 29, lat. 32° 24′, lon. 70° 30′, the *John Benson* was again chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

Commander SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, has written a letter to the Navy Department, detailing his ill-success in his pursuit of the *Sumter*. It is dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25. Most of the information contained in it we have already published. One fact, however, is mentioned—which it may be well for shippers to know—that she is in the habit of carrying the British flag, and has also a way of decoying vessels within her clutches by carrying the American flag with the Union down.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of the order from the War Department constituting the New-England States a new Military Department, and appointing him to its command, has designated Boston as his head-quarters.

The steamer *Fanny*, recently captured off Roanoke Island by the rebels, was formerly one of LOPER & KIRKPATRICK'S Canal line of boats plying between this City and Philadelphia.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Com. COLVOCORESSY, from Hampton Roads, arrived yesterday morning. She brings twenty-two seamen and three passengers, as prisoners, from vessels attempting to run the blockade at Hatteras Inlet. Her passenger prisoners are G. O. VAN AMRINGE, G. W. BARNARD, and GEORGE SHACKFORD. They were taken from the British schooner *Susan Jane*, and will be located at Fort Lafayette.

The United States gun-boat *Florida* yesterday morning steamed down from the Navy-yard, and is now anchored off the Battery.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated. She brings only a thousand pounds in specie on freight. The steamship *Niagara*, when running into Boston harbor yesterday morning, went ashore in a thick fog, and her mails are consequently delayed. She got off safely, however, and arrived up about 6 o'clock P. M. Her mails will reach the City this morning, by the Shore line.

Turks Island advices to Sept. 21 state that there had been a moderate demand for salt, and most of it had been sold for cash. The quantity on hand was steadily diminishing, as the rains so far prevented any further quantity being gathered; 7½c. to 8c. are the present prices; export duty, 1c.

The Pony Express passed Pacific Springs, only 260 miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 28th ult. There is no news of importance. The markets were dull, and the rainy season had set in throughout the State. Rev. Dr. Scott had taken passage with his family on board the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. The Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $100,000. Recruiting for the cavalry regiments called for in California had been more successful than for the infantry, though the latter was proceeding quite rapidly.

A vast audience attended the Academy of Music last evening, to hear Mr. T. F. MEAGHER'S oration in behalf of the Irish Brigade. The address was a success—eliciting patient attention and unbounded applause. The funds of the Brigade received a welcome accession in the proceeds from the sales of tickets.

The Stock Market closed firmer on Saturday. United States 6 ₰ cents, 1881, at 92; New-York Central, 75⅜@75½; Missouris, 42⅜ ₰ cent. The subscriptions in this City to the National 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan for the week amount to nearly three millions.

Gen. Fremont Again.

There seems, after all, to have been no foundation whatever for the *Herald's* fabrication about FREMONT'S removal. Beyond the fact that charges had been made against him by Col. BLAIR, that Gen. MANSFIELD had gone to Fortress Monroe, and that Gen. WOOL went to Washington, the whole story was a pure invention. It served its purpose,—created a "sensation,"—made the *Herald* talked about,—seriously damaged the recruiting interest at the West, and did all this just as effectually as if it had been true. What more can a reasonable public, which lives spasmodically and craves "sensations" as a part of its daily food, expect or ask?

Now that this humbug has exploded,—and while waiting for the next,—we have a chance to look at some of the facts of the case, as explained by authentic documents. We have the official statements concerning the difficulty between Gen. FREMONT and Col. BLAIR,—including the letter written by the latter to his brother, the Postmaster-General, which is the principal offence urged against him by Gen. FREMONT. The letter does not strikes us as in the least degree hostile to the General. It bears on its face evidence of having been prompted solely by concern for the Union cause in Missouri. It does express strong misgivings as to the fitness of Gen. FREMONT for the responsible post assigned to him,—but these are not the result of any prejudice or ill-will against him, but were forced upon Col. BLAIR by events which had taken place under his own observation. The spirit of the letter, so far as Gen. FREMONT is personally concerned, is eminently kind and considerate. Perhaps it was an offence against military discipline in Col. BLAIR to write it,—but beyond this, it contains nothing to which Gen. FREMONT could justly take offence. A note from the President to Mrs. FREMONT shows clearly enough that he is not in the least inclined to deal harshly with the General, but that, on the contrary, his feelings towards him are of the most kindly character. On the strength of this letter we may safely dismiss all fear that FREMONT will be removed from his command in any way to prejudice his case, or deprive him of an opportunity to vindicate his reputation.

Whatever may be the result, it is folly to treat the complaints that have been made against FREMONT as the offspring of personal ill-will, or as the mere ebullition of public spleen. They had a much more serious basis than either. The successive disasters which befel our cause in Missouri, had compelled the public to inquire into their cause. The defeat and death of LYON,—the subsequent catastrophe at Lexington, both of which might have been prevented by timely reinforcements,—and the steady advance of the rebels towards possession of the whole western and central portions of the State, created a feeling of general alarm, and compelled the public to doubt whether the Commanding General was equal to the emergency which, whatever the cause, he certainly failed to meet. The martinetry and tom-foolery of the military exhibitions at St. Louis; the rumored extravagance of the Quartermaster's Department; and the questionable character of the people whom FREMONT had permitted to gather about him, and administer the "patronage" incidental to his mighty preparations, had further tended to shake the general confidence in one whom thousands had consented to regard as the coming man of the crisis. When, therefore, Lexington actually fell into rebel hands, it was no inconsiderate passion which assigned the responsibility to FREMONT. The judgment rendered then was simply the affirmation of one which the public, through tenderness for a favorite but inexperienced commander, had held in suspense, eagerly hoping that the event might authorize a reversal. Indeed, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that Gen. FREMONT himself acknowledged the justice of the imputation. The silent, dogged determination with which he entered upon the task of retrieving the calamity; the entire change which the occasion wrought in his mode of conducting the war; the energy, direct, practical and vigorous, which it infused into his movements, prove to our mind the existence of some more potent impulse than mere regret for what was inevitable. It was the consciousness of immediate official accountability for what had happened, and the product of a resolution to recover a military reputation very nearly lost through errors of miscalculation, over-confidence, or through neglect of duty.

The friends of Gen. FREMONT, and we should be sorry indeed to be classed with his enemies, will serve him more effectually by insisting upon this view of the business, than by denouncing, as they are doing quite freely, the capriciousness of the public, and that impetuous thirst for victims, which argues back from reverses to causes none had anticipated. So far as fault in the Lexington affair is concerned, there is no doubt that a victory for our arms in Missouri, and the recovery of the territory lost during the period between LYON'S death in August and MULLIGAN'S surrender in September, will do much to restore the good will and confidence of the masses in a leader, who cannot lightly forfeit his peculiar hold upon their regard. That the Administration will, in any hostile or vindictive temper, or through other motive than devotion to public interests, interfere with the career of Gen. FREMONT, is not for a moment to be suspected; and his exoneration from the charges laid at his door would, we are confident, afford as profound satisfaction at the White House, as in the tent of the General himself.

The War Not One of Races.

We must expect foreign journalists to take very inadequate and incorrect views of the controversy now raging on this continent, partly from an inability to appreciate its real object and significance, which can only be understood by the actors in it, not by strangers looking on at a distance of many thousand miles; and partly from a desire to record the downfall of a people whose institutions have been objects alike of admiration, of envy, and of hatred, according to the class by which they have been viewed. The argument of that class who persuade themselves that the Great Republic is destroyed, because they wish it to be, is well put, in an article copied by us a few days ago, from the London *Times*. This, says that journal, is only the contest, as old as history, between the centripedal and centrifugal tendency, or aspirations of the race. The North, it tells us, desire union; the South, independence. The South, legally, have the worst side of the argument; historically and naturally, the best. Numberless attempts have been made in Europe to establish an empire coextensive with its territory; but the result is, that this is divided into twenty nationalities. The same law, the *Times* tells us, is to prevail on this continent, and is to be developed in the issue of the present contest. Slavery has nothing to do with it; commercial ideas but little. We are to be pulled apart by that law, occult in its operations, but palpable in its results, which makes political boundaries correspond with peculiarities of race, however these may be produced.

All this is very fine and plausible talk, but the context bears no relation whatever to the argument; or rather the arguments proceed upon an assumption entirely false—that Slavery has nothing to do with the rebellion. It has all to do with it. But for one, the other would never have been heard of. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are on the same belt, and have equally fertile climates with Missouri and Virginia. Yet the former are loyal and the latter rebellious, because the former have no slaves, and the latter have. Western Virginia is as loyal as Massachusetts; the Eastern, as disloyal as South Carolina, for similar reasons. Tennessee is, from the same cause, divided into two hostile camps. Where the slave is the predominant interest, the people have espoused the rebellion; where it is not, the people are loyal, even in the seceding States.

Such is the fact. Slavery is the cause of the war. Before the rebellion the South were in exactly the category that the *Times* assigns to the North. They were for Union, but the law and fundamental condition of this Union was to be Slavery. This granted, and they would have been as eager for its preservation, and for the extension of its power over every acre of this continent, Canada and all, as the North is for amity, now that the tables are turned. This fact is perfectly notorious. The position of the parties grew out of a controversy at the polls. The South wanted the Government to extend Slavery. Admit, for the argument, that the North wanted to curb the power of this institution, and restrain its limits. Each entered the contest with equal zeal. It was not the fact that the two sections had been so arrayed. In 1856 the South, as the Union party in name, as well as in fact, won. The North submitted to its legal position. In 1860, the North, the Union Party by virtue of its victory, won. The South at once undertook to break up the Government, merely for the same object that they sought to hold it by electing its candidate to the Presidency, to extend Slavery. By a grand *coup de main* they expected to seize Washington, install themselves as the Government *de facto*, and effect by force what they were unable to do at the ballot-box.

The course which the *Times* has discovered as necessarily working the destruction of our Government, is a pure fiction. We admit that Slavery effects a great change in the character of a people cherishing it; that it is the disturbing element to our institutions, and that it was destined, in every event, to give us trouble, as it has, by so nursing the baser passions of man, as to create a total disregard for law and order. It is this contempt for law, begot by Slavery, that caused the rebellion. The North have at present but one object or idea in the contest—to enforce obedience to law. They very clearly see that if they cannot restrain lawless outrages in one quarter they cannot in another, and that, in such an event, they had better at once bid adieu to their Government and to their civilization. It is a contest to see whether we are capable of a Government, and properly so. No other motive yet plays an appreciable part in it. The final reckoning may involve many other questions. It is seen at the same time that the geographical unity of the country is such as to necessarily involve political unity. But as no one among us doubts our ability to put down the rebellion, it is felt needless to raise, at present, any such questions as these. The contest, therefore, being a purely political one, can be compassed with the same ease as between London north and London south of the Thames. It is simply one dependent upon numerical strength and material resources, and involves none of the considerations so artfully fabricated by the *Times*.

KENTUCKY AND HER SENATORS.—The loyal people of Kentucky are working steadily and bravely, through their Legislature, to put their State fully in its proper position as an integral part of the Union, and in full sympathy with the defenders of that Union, in the national councils as well as in the field. The Legislature has passed resolutions tendering hearty thanks to the States of Ohio and Indiana for promptness in sending regiments of their soldiers to Kentucky to help expel the Secession invaders. An act has passed authorizing the raising of $2,000,000, on the credit of the State, to aid in prosecuting the war against treason. And the money will be advanced immediately, as wanted, by the Banks of Kentucky. The Legislature has provided for the enrollment of 40,000 volunters in the State service, for three years or for the war, and has directed that this State force shall be under the general superior control of the officers of the United States Army engaged in Kentucky. In every respect, in the field, there is full concord between the United States Government and the State of Kentucky in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. The Governor, MAGOFFIN, employs himself in futile efforts to defeat this patriotic legislation by interposing vetoes, but the Legislature takes his unavailing protests indifferently, and with no delay passes all needful measures by overwhelming majorities over his vetoes.

At home, therefore, Kentucky is all right on the record. But in the Senate of the United States, the voice of the State is not heard. Treason holds the place that patriotism is entitled to fill. Kentucky is not willing that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and LAZARUS W. POWELL should any longer be regarded as exponents of the State in the public councils, and in resolutions passed by the most emphatic majorities, those Senators are now notified that their services are no longer wanted, and they are requested to resign. They are told that since the beginning of the present national difficulties, they have misrepresented the wishes and political opinions of the people of Kentucky—that they have uniformly so voted as to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government; and that one of them (BRECKINRIDGE) is even now in the midst of those enemies, aiding and encouraging them in their wicked war against the Government.

It is doubtful whether BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL will obey this invitation to resign. It would not be in accordance with the unfailing perversity of treason to do anything that duty or decency demands. But the Senate of the United States can purge its body of disloyal members, and with such an indictment against BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL as their own State has now formally and almost unanimously made, the Senate cannot hesitate a day in expelling them from their seats, and opening the way for Kentucky to send a loyal representation in their place.

CAPT. STRINGHAM'S RETIREMENT.—The circumstances which surrounded the withdrawal of Capt. STRINGHAM from active service, immediately after the capture of the Hatteras forts, have been enveloped in more than official mystery. Why an officer, who had so recently distinguished himself in a way that gave promise of continued services of equal value, should choose to retire, or should be dismissed, was a question asked generally, without any one pretending to answer. A partial solution is at last presented. Through a letter written from the flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron by one of its officers, we gather that the retirement of Capt. STRINGHAM was not entirely voluntary. It is represented as growing out of a trifling conflict of authority between the officer and the Navy Department. A transport, seriously damaged by a collision, had been sent to the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. It was at once returned to Fortress Monroe, with letters containing a reprimand addressed to the Commodore because of his having dispatched the vessel thither, instead of having the damages, which were serious, repaired at Newport's News, where, it is said, no facilities for such work exist. A sharp correspondence ensued between Capt. STRINGHAM and the Department, resulting in the removal of the former from the position which he had occupied so creditably.

This solution of the matter certainly seems inadequate. We are obliged to think some important part of the case has not been given. While Commodore STRINGHAM may have tendered his resignation in a moment of resentment, we can hardly think the Department, upon the slight showing of fact we have recited, would have accepted it; and it appears still more improbable that for a cause so trifling they would have deliberately consigned to private life an officer so efficient in a Navy where good officers are so greatly needed. There is evidently some link wanting in the chain of evidence, and how the public service is promoted by withholding it, it is difficult to understand.

FACING THE MUSIC.—It is a proverb, old almost as our language, that "they who dance must pay the piper." Our Government is learning this truth somewhat to its sorrow. Secretary CAMERON, we are told, is quite dismayed to find that the cost of music, by the regimental bands, is running up at a rate that will amount to millions of dollars per annum. To appreciate the fearful expense fully, it may be said that what is now paying for "brass bands," that blow so mightily in dress parades and in "serenading Generals," would have supported the Navy of the United States, as it stood a few years since.

Music is a very good thing in its way, but we cannot but believe that we are having "too much of a good thing." There has been far more swelling of cheeks and obstreperation of brazen-throated trumpets than is profitable. Jericho surrendered to the blast of a ram's horn. But our rebels do not yield to such persuasions. Nor should we expect them to. SHAKESPEARE knew the powerlessness of music over such. In his celebrated lines, he tells us that—

"He that hath no music in his soul,
And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for *treasons*, stratagems and spoils."

We have found the rebels exactly of this sort. We have "piped," but they have not "danced." They hear our notes, but they utterly refuse to "keep step to the music of the Union." Therefore, let us change. Draw out the diapason, and let the ordnance of battle mingle its deep roar with the silly clangor of cornets. We have had "quavers" enough in the Army, and had better return to first principles, known to revolutionary soldiers in the drum and fife. Fashionable music is full of "fugues," which means *flights*; and we should avoid aught that suggests the rapid time made in the "fugue" at Bull Run.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S MISADVENTURE.—We are enabled to give, this morning, the first distinct and intelligible account thus far received of the accident which recently befel the *Great Eastern*. Beyond the graphic clearness of the narrative, which commends it to the reader, it tends to settle certain questions involving the intrinsic merits of the vessel itself, and of all vessels built of the same monstrous proportions, and driven and guided by similar machinery. The supposition has been that the steamship was perfectly under control, and nearly free from the convulsive motion which in a very heavy sea knocks about smaller vessels mercilessly, until the breaking of the rudder-post left her drifting at random among the tremendous billows. Our correspondent shows, however, that the rudder had ceased to control the ship, and keep her from the trough of the sea, before the fracture; and that the breaking of the steering gear was one of the consequences, not the cause, of what happened. If this view of the accident be sustained by official inquiry, it must be confessed that so far as the rudder that all-important element of perfect success is concerned, the great ship is a failure, and that all great ships must be failures until greater strength and leverage, combined with equal mobility, be introduced into the steering apparatus. The other lessons of the incident may be learned from the narrative we give.

A CHEAP LESSON FROM EXPERIENCE.—Of the education which is to make us a military people, a portion will be given by our military leaders, but three-fourths will be instilled by the enemy. The encounters of the battle-field will teach steadiness and courage—surprises will teach caution. The capture of the National propeller *Fanny*, in Pamlico Sound shows much is to be learned in the last particular. The little vessel—imperfectly armed and carrying a small body of inexperienced soldiers—was cruising about those waters, as if every inlet, and tributary, and wave, indeed were in the possession of Union forces, and the rebels wholly exterminated. Yet Roanoke Island was known to be thronged with hostile troops; it was known that numerous armed vessels were anchored there, ready to pursue any offered prey; and it was hardly possible that the opportunity of recruiting their flotilla by the addition of the *Fanny* would be foregone by the insurgents. These considerations, which should have imposed caution, required the actual loss of the little vessel to reënforce them, and at this cost we have probably saved ourselves from a similar display of foolish hardihood, which might come infinitely dearer.

Union Meeting in Putnam County.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Brewster's Station, in Putnam County, on Saturday last. Not less than 4,500 persons were present. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove upon the grounds of A. B. MARVIN, Esq., who was chosen President of the meeting.

After an opening prayer, Mr. JACASON, of Danbury, Conn., made a few introductory remarks, after which H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., of New-York, spoke for an hour on the condition of the country, the causes of the rebellion, and the important interests that were involved in its suppression. He insisted that, unless we had abandoned all faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves, and were ready to give up, as a failure, the experiment of planting a prosperous, united, powerful and free Republic on this continent, we could not do otherwise than strain every nerve and put forth every possible effort to crush this attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers. While he had no doubt that the rebellion, started by the South, and prosecuted by them in the interest of Slavery, would end in giving that institution its death-blow, he doubted the wisdom of proclaiming emancipation as a means of carrying on the war. It was of the utmost importance at the present moment to preserve a united North, and it was, with him, a sufficient reason against the policy proposed, that it would divide the North, and introduce an element of weakness at a time when the country needs, above everything, a hearty and united prosecution of the war.

S. L. WOODFORD, Esq., of New-York, followed in a speech of great eloquence and force—intended mainly to rouse the people to the necessity of vigorous action, and to set forth the grounds for hope of a successful result. He denounced, with special emphasis, those who by cries of peace, by querulous complaints of the Government, or by stirring up partisan strife, cripple the war and aid the enemies of the Union. Mr. W. was heard with marked interest, and was loudly applauded.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Esq., of New-York, made a brief speech on the necessity of discarding all party issues and joining heartily in support of the Government. He was followed by Rev. Mr. CLAPP in a brief address, after which the meeting adjourned.

The spirit of the people in Putnam County is excellent. They have sent a large number of volunteers to the war, and are ready to contribute supplies of every kind for its prosecution. An excellent brass band was in attendance at the meeting, and several stirring, patriotic songs were sung by a choir of young ladies.

DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

Narrative of Her Voyage by a Passenger.

THE FORMER ACCOUNTS MUCH EXAGGERATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger on board the unfortunate *Great Eastern*, in her recent disastrous voyage, and the only one who came on by the *Edinburgh* (arrived to-day,) I had, before reaching these shores, sketched for the benefit of your readers, a narrative of the voyage, supposing that it would be the first you would receive. In this I am disappointed, by the prior arrival of the *Bohemian* in the St. Lawrence. But the accounts which I find in the New-York papers, though generally giving a fair idea of the disaster, are exaggerated or erroneous in many important particulars. For example, instead of 25 broken limbs, there was only one that I could hear of—that of the cook. Instead of two feet of water in the luggage-hold, there was about two inches. On this I am competent to speak, as I was frequently down amongst it, and by a little dodging avoided getting much more than the soles of my boots. No "chandeliers fell with a crash." One was taken down, as it appeared insecure. So far from "*everything breakable*" being destroyed, there was no deficiency found of delf or glass, even on the last day before landing, by the four hundred passengers on board. The rudder-head, instead of being broken "at what seemed to be its strongest part," was broken at its weakest part—the junction of its lighter part, about ten inches in diameter, with its heavier mass, probably eighteen inches in diameter. The welding appeared to me to have been defective, and I heard it so stated by persons more competent than myself to judge. This is an accident which often occurs, and usually with far more serious results. In one case which occurs to me—that of the large screw-steamer *African*, from Liverpool for Constantinople—the rudder-head broke in the Channel, about midway between the Irish coast and the coast of Cornwall, and she rolled about like a log for seven days before a steering apparatus was constructed sufficient to take her into Liverpool, though the swell was not to be mentioned beside that experienced by the *Great Eastern*.

If I defend the vessel on these points, it is not on account of undue partiality to her proprietors. On the contrary, if the Company be ruined, I say, "Serve them right," for their wretched management of so noble a ship. Indeed, after the loss of time, loss of property, danger and inconvenience I had sustained, through their incompetence, I am far from likely either to defend them or their vessel from well-founded charges. But, in common with all who "go down to the sea in ships," and especially all Americans, who look forward to visiting Europe, and are the least prejudiced against sea-sickness, I feel a personal interest in the success of the great enterprise, and lament the short-sightedness of those who would cry it down when in difficulty, and try to frighten those who feel disposed to give it a helping hand.

Were railways discarded because the first experiment cost the valuable life of HUSKISSON? or because scores are still annually sacrificed? or river steamers, because of the frequent explosions of twenty years since? Or do we abandon hopes of telegraphic communication with Europe because the first cable is a total failure? Or of suppressing the Southern rebellion because of the defeat at of Bull Run?

I inclose my narrative of the voyage, and am, Sir, yours, respectfully, A TRAVELLER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

THE NARRATIVE.

We sailed from Liverpool under the most favorable auspices, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, 10th September. The quays were lined with thousands—I might say, scores of thousands—of spectators, and we were accompanied down the river by several small steamers, some following us as far as the Bell Buoy, to take back the friends of passengers who had accompanied them so far. There was some detention there, and it was about 4 o'clock before the leviathan ship got fairly under way. Little of moment occurred that evening, some time and trouble being required to rectify confusion arising from errors in the allotment of berths. People had not settled into their places, and it was difficult for a passenger to find a steward, or to get any attendance; the superintendent of this department was slow, rude, and inefficient. Still, matters gradually settled themselves, and when bed-time came, the berths were exceedingly comfortable, linen, &c., perfect in cleanliness and quality, and the state-rooms generally, roomy and convenient. Meantime, the motion of the ship was hardly perceptible, and there was no reason why all should not sleep as well as in their own beds; and, judging by the aspect of the passengers on the following Wednesday morning, they must have generally done so. All were bright and cheerful, and the breakfast-tables were crowded to a degree novel to an Atlantic voyager, one day out. The stewards began to understand their duties, and the attendance showed improvement upon that of the previous day, when it had been trying to the patience of an empty stomach.

But how charming the scene after breakfast! Many of the ladies, particularly among the more sallow complexioned of our fair American fellow-passengers, enjoyed the velvet-covered couches of the brilliant "grand" and "ladies'" saloons, apparently fearful that if they ventured on deck "the winds of Heaven might visit their faces too roughly." But, outside, the scene was far more cheering. Gay groups promenaded the broad acres of the spacious deck, or occupied the wide seats, engaged in conversation, or contemplating the scene around; for we were now passing the bold, rocky cliffs and promontories, which stand out like huge breastworks to receive the shocks of the Atlantic, and protect the fertile fields of the Emerald Isle from the fury of the waves, which rushed madly against their black sides as we passed, and were dashed into clouds of spray and sheets of snowy foam.

At about this time we passed the New-York packet-ship *Underwriter*—one, I believe, of the largest of her class. She was bound for New-York, carrying all sail, under a strong southeast breeze, and pitching sufficiently to sicken, I should say, nine-tenths of such passengers as ours. Yet, as we passed her, which we did with wonderful celerity, considering the amount of sail she was carrying, our great ship moved along with the steadiness of the boats on Long Island Sound. Children were playing hide and seek about the deck, and even playing *ball* in one of the holds! In fact, things wore all the holiday character of the beach at Newport or Nahant on a fine day in August. By 12 o'clock, when about 21 hours out, we had made 304 knots, or over 14 nautical miles per hour. The common sentiment among the passengers was, that the voyage promised to be a pleasure excursion, and as that evening the general topic of conversation in the saloon was, the perfection of the vessel, the wish that the organization of the cabin department was as good, and a determination, in any case, never to cross the Atlantic by any other ship so long as she should remain on the station.

But, alas! for the uncertainty of all human affairs, especially where new experiments are being tried, and, above all, I may add, when connected with the unfortunate *Great Eastern*. On Thursday morning we had more wind, with a cross sea, and the vessel rolled a little, but still hardly enough to cause seasickness to any but very illiious subjects. From about 2 o'clock, however, the wind rapidly increased, blowing, I should say, about S. S. W.—that is, a little forward of the port or left beam. By 4 o'clock it had increased to a gale, and the rolling of the ship was very disagreeable, though the sea was not excessive, the waves being apparently kept in check by the violence of the wind. At dinner (4 o'clock) it was difficult to sit at table, and I soon returned to the saloon, where the violence of the vessel's rolling had, by 4½ o'clock, begun to knock about the furniture. The chairs were not fastened at all, (as in all other sea-going vessels,) and the tables but very slightly. The sea increased. Tables, couches, and everything movable were one after the other detached from their positions, and precipitated violently from side to side of the saloon, smashing everything in their way, and endangering the limbs, if not the lives, of any passengers incautious enough to expose themselves. Some passengers, who failed to secure themselves by grasping fixtures of adequate strength, were thrown about like the furniture. Among these, one was thrown against one of the monster sheets of looking-glass, shivering it into fragments, which in their turn were dashed backwards and forwards till broken into a million of fragments, the smashing and crashing and dashing of which added no little to the din which almost prevailed above the external war of the elements. And this was but a sample of what was passing underdeck throughout the entire vessel. In every stateroom it was the same, on a smaller scale. But horrible as the noises were there and in the saloon, they were yet worse in the pantries and dining-rooms. Here, also, everything movable was in motion, but the things movable consisted in so large a degree of crockery, delf, china, glass, plate, cutlery and other brittle, or, at least, noise-producing substances, that it is impossible to imagine—much less to describe—the din which prevailed, and almost stunned the senses. And above all this came heavy thuds and booms like the sound of distant cannon, which revealed to the terrified listener that articles of ponderous weight must be hammering somewhere on the sides of the ship, and, for anything he could know to the contrary, making a way for the sea to enter.

It is difficult to say whether during all this time the sights and sounds, below or on deck, were the more appalling. The captain stood on the bridge, calm and collected, to all appearance, though needing considerable ingenuity and strength to balance himself and hold on to the railings, as the huge ship lurched from side to side. Often her deck appeared to be at an angle of 45 degrees, and her huge sides, which usually present the appearance of walls, 40 feet high, (say the height of a four-story house, and the length of three and a half New-York blocks,) were laid horizontally on the surface of the waves. It constantly appeared that she must roll clear over and engulf us all, without a moment's notice, in a watery grave. The grandeur of the scene rose so near to the level of sublimity as to almost reconcile one to the fate. Tossed about like ants on this gigantic mass by the strength of God's elements, in whose hands the ten thousand tons she weighs are but as a feather, our own insignificance is startlingly exhibited to us, and it appears as foolish for us to be anxious about our individual fate as to be alarmed about that of a fly in a thunder-storm!

But why talk of alarm? The ship rises again after every roll, and bravely throws back every wave; but not without damage. The seas are now running "mountain high." As she rolls off from one, another meets her on the other side, and one of our boats hung forty feet from the sea, is reached by a wave and carried away. Then another and another. Eight boats in all are either washed away or "stove in." One or two seas, larger than others, spring up her sides like waterspouts, falling on her deck like cataracts. But the water runs off; the ship rides on, and few show signs of fear. The rolling is slow and majestic. There is no writhing, twisting, creaking, shuddering, or recoiling from the blows of the waves, such as we have experienced in weaker ships. The monster apparently minds it but little, and the storm may be left to spend its fury on her colossal sides. I return to comfort lady friends in their cabins, but soon seek again the deck. Men look gloomy as I pass, and one whispers, with pallid lips, "The engines have stopped!" But it is soon discovered that the stoppage is voluntary on the part of the engineer, in consequence of a roll of sheet lead geting adrift, and being in danger of getting among the machinery. The screw continues working, and within half an hour the huge paddle engines resume their labor at half speed, and with a ponderous ease and regularity, which makes any accident to them appear as unlikely as the fall of a planet.

Yet we were now just entering upon the phase of real danger. We were still in the trough of the sea, and rolling as before. The paddles had hardly resumed work, till we heard proceeding from one of them a noise as of the roll of near thunder, loud enough to resound all over the vessel. It was found that during the stoppage of the engines, the exposure of the paddles to the fierce onslaught of the waves had wrenched out of place the arms of one, if not both of them, and the windward wheel was already rubbing violently against the side of the vessel at every revolution. There was no alternative but to stop the engines again, and trust solely to the screw. The paddles were thus abandoned to the action of the waves, which made short work of them. Their process of demolition no man can describe, but when daylight came, nothing remained of them but their axles. The gigantic arms, cross-bars and floats had utterly disappeared, and the wheelhouses were tenantless! Those who have the simplest rudiments of knowledge of sailing, naturally inquire, Why is the vessel allowed to remain in the trough of the sea? Why is not her head brought up in the wind? The inexplicable and unsatisfactory reply is, that she will not steer. That the helm has been hard-up all the evening is no purpose. At last an effort is made to run her off *before* the wind, a dangerous movement usually in a gale, but anything being better than a continuance in our present position. To this end, a jib-sail is hoisted, but it is hardly up till it goes off with a succession of sounds like the rapid firing of a park of artillery, and we see it shivered into ribbons by the fury of the tempest! Another sail is tried, but though it stands for half an hour, it then follows its predecessor, and the desired result is not attained. We still roll on in the trough, and destruction seems to stare us in the face, as the waves, apparently even increasing in volume and power, return again and again to the charge. It is rumored too, that the enormous chain cable, weighing about thirty tons, is loose and dashing from side to side, with every prospect of going through the hull of the vessel. The cow-house became detached, and the poor beasts (there two) must have had a fearful time. One died of her wounds, and the other fell half through the skylight of the ladies' saloon and had to be killed. The bruises and contusions sustained by passengers and crew were magnified by rumor into the most frightful fractures, the report at one time being that the surgeon had fourteen broken legs on his hands, sundry broken ribs, &c., &c. The fact was, I believe, that there was no serious accident to life or limb, except on the part of the chief cook, whose leg was broken, and on that of the baker, who sustained some dislocation. Thus did we enter upon the weary night, most of the passengers returning to bed, but not to sleep. All conducted themselves well—the ladies especially—there being no screaming heard, and but little foolish alarm shown.

The return of day brought with it new hopes. We were still in the trough of the sea, and the rolling of the ship was nearly as violent as ever, but the wind had moderated considerably, and there are no circumstances, perhaps, so terrible but that the gloom and despair they cause are inteneified by the darkness of night, and lessened by the brightness of day. But sad news met our ears. The rudder was gone, and the reason of the vessel not answering to her helm was now fully explained. The upper part of the rudder-head was wrenched from the lower part at their junction, the welding together of the two having apparently been defective. Thus the rudder was left to flap from side to side, with the action of the sea, without control of any kind, and at one place it had been struck by a flange of the screw, and a deep indentation made in its outer edge. We further learned that, during the storm, two enormous iron tanks of oil, weighing probably two or three tons each, situated on one of the steerage decks, had become detached and were precipitated, like everything else, from side to side of the vessel. They smashed into atoms the sailors' berths on the same deck, till they cleared the way to the sides of the ship, against which they pounded with a weight and force which must have appeared irresistible. Yet, thanks be to Providence, and to the extraordinary strength of the iron plates forming the vessel's sides, they hardly caused an indentation. This was cheering. The strength of the hull, at least, had been abundantly proved, and it was generally felt that it could not in the open sea be put to more severe tests than it had already stood. The Captain observed that there was no ship afloat that would not have been crushed to atoms by one-half of it, while it was only our outworks which had gone. The body was sound in all its vital parts.

Distressing news now came to the ladies. A large proportion of the baggage had been left on one of the after-cargo decks, by which the passengers had originally entered the ship. It was left scattered about without any storage whatever. During the gale a quantity of water had got into this hold, probably owing to the port for passengers to pass through having been insecurely fastened. Between the action of this water and the dashing of the trunks from side to side, caused by the ship's rolling, the greater number of the trunks, portmanteaus, &c., were speedily smashed to atoms, and their contents reduced to the condition of pulp. Steerage-passengers here lost their all—often the savings of a lifetime. Ladies lost their cherished jewels, and mementoes of lost friends, or of the varied scenes of their foreign travel. Misses McFlimseys lost the objects of their most ardent affections in the form of rich grenadines, poplins and laces, and the rougher specimens of humanity lost the London-made dress and dinner-suits, with which they had fondly calculated on adorning New-York society during the coming season, not to speak of their best street and under-clothing, which was so much too good to wear at sea! All were mingled, entwined, interlaced in one horrid mess, and already half reduced into their final condition of paper. We may pass jokes about it, but to many it represented the destruction of all their material possessions, and to many of the softer sex the losses will be irreparable. It is to be hoped that the Company will at once see and acknowledge their just liability for all this loss and damage. There was a safe and excellent luggage room in which a portion had been stowed and escaped uninjured; and had the whole been removed there, as it ought to have been, and as the officers had promised if should be, none of this loss would have been sustained.

All Friday, Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday, the captain, engineers and crew were occupied in experimenting upon various plans for the construction of a temporary steering apparatus. At last a plan suggested by a Mr. GREATOREX, of Manchester, and elaborated by a Mr. TOWLE, an engineer from New-Hampshire, was adopted by the ship's engineer, and admirably carried out. It consisted in wrapping the rudder-head, which was fortunately surrounded by a series of ribs, (which were something to take hold of) with a mass of chains, by which the rudder was brought into connection with the wheels. This not being sufficiently powerful of itself, was aided by an enormous chain, carried externally from the deck over the stern of the ship, and wrapped around the flange of the rudder. This complex system was completed on Sunday afternoon, when the ship was headed for Queenstown, and got under way. I should have said that the apprehensions of all on board were materially quieted by the appearance, on Saturday evening, of a small brig—the *Magnet*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia—which our captain hailed, and requested her master to remain in sight all night. He readily did so, lying by us like a little guardian spirit till we steamed away. He earned the heartfelt gratitude of eight hundred human beings, and I believe was instructed to follow the ship to Queenstown, where, I trust, he will find that he has earned something more substantial.

On Monday morning we were delighted to meet the *Persia*, eighteen hours out from Queenstown, on her outward passage to New-York, as the anxiety of our friends in America about our fate would be set at rest by the news she would carry of our safe return so far. On the same evening a meeting of the first-cabin passengers was held, at which a series of resolutions were agreed to, condemnatory of the arrangements on board and the ballasting of the vessel, and calling on the Board of Trade to institute an investigation into the condition in which the *Great Eastern* was sent to sea. Also others, laudatory of the extraordinary strength of the ship and the conduct of the Captain, "especially since the disaster." Thanks were also voted to the Captain of the *Magnet*, and to Mr. TOWLE, the Engineer who assisted in adjusting the steering apparatus. Various subscriptions were raised, one to present a testimonial to Capt. WALKER, which was well deserved, for his "courage, energy, skill and untiring perseverance in discharging his arduous duties, to which, under God, the safety of the ship and passengers was mainly attributed;" another to the Engineer who assisted in adjusting the rudder; another to the men who sustained personal injuries; another to a seaman who courageously volunteered to be lowered over the stern of the ship to fix the chain on the rudder; and a final one, I believe, to the Captain of the *Magnet*.

On Tuesday afternoon we arrived off Kinsale Head, just a week since we sailed from Liverpool, and that evening the ship was anchored outside Queenstown Harbor. The evening was calm and favorable, but whether the tide did not suit, or the Captain was afraid to enter till fully advised as to the soundings, anchorage, &c., I know not. A few passengers landed by tug boats, which came alongside. On Wednesday morning we were told that the ship would enter the harbor in an hour or two, but, nevertheless, a few more of us left her in tug-boats. It was fortunate for ourselves that we did so, as all attempts to get her head round toward the mouth of the harbor failed, though assisted by five or six small tug-boats. And as a chopping sea had come up no boat could come alongside so as to take off the passengers. The difficulty was still greater on Thursday, as it blew half a gale, and though the *Edinburgh* steamer of the Inman Line of Screws had arrived at Queenstown, and was ready to take on 100 of the passengers, many of whom would willingly have come, it was not possible to convey them from one vessel to the other. Even of those who were on land, few had landed their luggage, and none but myself were able to proceed. The *Edinburgh*, instead of sailing at her appointed time on Thursday afternoon, was very properly detained during the night, on the chance of her services being needed, and when Capt. ROSKELL, of this ship, put to sea on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, the wind had moderated considerably, and the *Great Eastern* was lying safely at her anchorage. Owing to the swell, it was not likely the passengers would be enabled to land during that day, unless the ship could be got inside the harbor. They would probably, however, be landed in good time for the *Niagara* for Boston, intended to sail from Queenstown, on Sunday 22d September. Others will doubtless follow by the screw steamer *City of Washington*, to sail on Tuesday, Sept. 26.

I have confined myself for so far to a dry statement of facts, avoiding, as far as possible, any note or comment of my own upon the qualities of the ship, the capacity or conduct of the Captain and officers, or in fact upon the important question as to where the blame lies. The voyage has been so disastrous that it may not improbably break up the Company, as the liability of the stockholders is limited to the amount of capital already subscribed, and they may not willingly contribute further sums of money to be managed by a body of directors who have nothing but failure to show.

Who, then, is to blame? Not the builders of the ship or engines. Nothing could exceed the strength shown by both, under the most severe tests to which they could well be put, or the regularity and perfect working quatities of the latter. It is impossible to speak too strongly on these points. While the paddle-engines were kept at work, the massive grandeur of their slow, ponderous and steady action was only to be likened to the operations of nature. No hurry, no effort, no strain. The screw-engine is much more busy in its action, but its power was sufficiently proved by our being propelled by it alone after the loss of the paddles, and (though not working up to its full power) at the rate of nine knots per hour. The outer works of the ship, however, if we may judge by the result, were not of sufficient strength. The failure of the paddles and rudder was speedy and decisive, and as to all the internal fittings, the vessel was evidently furnished on the presumption that her motion would not be greater than that of a North River steamboat. These defects will be easily remedied in refitting her. As to her rolling propensity, it will probably never be entirely remedied. She is too high out of the water, and would doubtless be vastly improved by being lowered a story. But she would no doubt be reasonably steady, if supplied with four or five thousand tons of cargo or ballast in addition to the little she carried. She had only about 200 tons of goods on board, and, I believe, 5,000 to 6,000 tons of coal. As this was only about one-fourth of her burden, she was as buoyant as a cork.

And now as to her management. Animadversions have been passed upon the course of the Captain in keeping her in the trough of the sea, instead of bringing her head up in the wind. It is said, by nautical men, that the latter is the usual and only safe course when a vessel is exposed to a gale on her beam, and that its neglect is generally visited with fatal consequences, such as occurred to the *Australasian*—which powerful steamer had her decks swept, and sustained a vast amount of damage not long since, through what was said to have been an error of the same kind. Be that as it may, I feel the most entire confidence that had the *Great Eastern* been brought up in the wind when it first increased to a gale—say, at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the fatal Thursday—she would have ridden it out without accident, and with greater ease than any other ship afloat.

It was stated to me by seamen on board that on her outward voyage to New-York, in May, she met a considerable gale, and rolled a good deal for half an hour, when she was brought up in the wind and divested of heavy spars, which she had till then carried on her masts, and, moreover, that she lay so steadily during the operation, that it was as easily effected as though she had been in harbor. And indeed from her immense length, which prevents her from pitching, it stands to reason that a head sea could affect her but little. The statement of the officers on board was that the rudder broke a little after five o'clock. After that time, therefore, the Captain was not responsible for her position, as all control of the vessel was lost. The simple question in judging the Captain's management, would appear to be, was there anything to prevent his altering the course of the ship an hour before the time at which the rudder is alleged to have been broken? If the vessel refused to answer her helm thus early, it is clear that the fault was that of her construction and not that of her pilot. But if she was voluntarily left in the trough of the sea till the gale had increased to a degree which rendered her unmanageable, it is equally manifest that there was a serious error of judgment on the part of her Captain. On his behalf, however, it may be said that the vessel rolled so easily, labored so little, and shipped so little water in the earlier part of the gale that the rules which ordinarily dictate to a master to alter his course did not exist in sufficient force to appear to render it necessary, till the time at which it was attempted, and frustrated by the breaking of the rudder. If that be the defence, it is tantamount to an admission that he was too new to the ship to understand her fully, and the management she required. And this is, no doubt, the exact truth. Capt. WALKER is well known to be an experienced sailor and excellent officer, and to have commanded most successfully in other steamers, including the *Adriatic*, which in point of size is the second passenger-carrying vessel afloat. But that is not enough. We might as well expect a clever coachman to at once show equal ability and knowledge in driving an elephant. The responsibility, therefore, comes home to the "Great Ship Company," who have chosen to have the services of a new master every voyage. So long as they continue that system, we need not be surprised if the results be disastrous. Capt. WALKER has now learned what the ship is, what she requires, what she can bear, and what she can do. If he has made a mistake, any other new master would probably have made the same, and after his recent experience there is no fear of his repeating it. Nor could any one living have shown more untiring energy and skill in his efforts to retrieve the disasters than he manifested from the moment of their occurrence. The resolutions voted at the meeting of passengers, and the testimonial presented to him, abundantly prove that this feeling was general among them. I will also add that he was more polite and gentlemanly to the passengers who addressed him than could have been expected, considering the arduous cares which weighed upon him,—and this, I am sorry to say, is a great deal more than be said of the officer who had the superintendence of the cabin department, who was both inefficient and uncivil from the first day out, and to his neglect of duty must be ascribed the immense loss of luggage which took place and much of the destruction of furniture.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to express my opinion that, notwithstanding all that has happened, the *Great Eastern* is the noblest ship afloat, in many respects besides her size; that she is the strongest and most comfortable (and the only comfortable) ship on the ocean; that sea-sickness is almost done away with on board of her; and that, if the defects I pointed out were remedied, and Capt. WALKER or any master knowing her as well as he now does, placed in command, I should have such confidence in her safety as never to cross the Atlantic in any other vessel while she is kept in the trade.

Brandreth's Pills

Purify the blood, and so act upon the whole system and all its parts. In colds, influenza, bilious affections and rheumatism, their effect, as curatives, is unrivaled. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. **$30.**

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Brace and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

BIRTHS.

BOSTWICK.—At Pines Bridge, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, the wife of L. P. BOSTWICK, of a son.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Charles Robinson, Mr. FRANKLIN B. HASTINGS, of New-York, to Miss MATTIE M. WOOD, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at the residence of her uncle, William Graham, No. 97 West 48th-st., ELIZA JOHNSTON, a native of Kilna, County Londonderry, Ireland.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday morning's papers.

BLEECKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, JAMES W. BLEECKER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Samuel D. Denison and Robert C. Rathbone, and also the Board of Stock Brokers, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

SNIFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 5, EMILINE ADELIA SNIFFIN, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Portchester this (Monday) morning.

REID.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, MAGGIE, only daughter of Thomas M. and Margaret Jane Reid, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 170 East 50th-st.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

DILLON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 5, after a short and painful illness, MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of Robert Dillon, in the 17th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE R. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 28 Catherine-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. James' Church, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Edward, and his father-in-law, Patrick Grady, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, Mr. SAMUEL F. SNIFFEN, aged 49 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., without further invitation.

☞ Marrietta, Ohio, papers please copy.

PABOR.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, EDGAR KETCHUM PABOR, infant son of William E. and Phila Ann Pabor, aged 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his afflicted parents, on 3d-av., corner 125th-st.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 6, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, only daughter of Francis P. and Elizabeth F. Sarvis, aged 5 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lafayette-av., between Nostrand and Bedford ave., this (Monday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, at his residence, suddenly, Rev. JOHN NITCHIE LEWIS, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevens, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 5, MARY E. WILLIAMS, aged 35 years.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Williams, M. D., 3d-av., between Middle and 12th sts., South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DIXON.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, Oct. 5, ELIZABETH A. CRANE, wife of Henry Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington-st., between I and K sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SQUIRE.—In Pleasant Valley, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 5, ERIA S. SQUIRE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

SPROLS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, WILLIAM T. SPROLS, Jr., late of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Dr. Sprole, Newburgh. Train leaves Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Fishkill at 5:31 and 7:54 P. M.

Members of the Fifth Company Seventh Regiment, N. G., are hereby notified to appear at the Armory this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, in citizens' dress, black hat, with the usual badge of mourning, to proceed to Newburgh, to attend the funeral services of the late Orderly Sergeant, WM. T. SPROLS. Members of the regiment who may wish to attend the funeral are invited to meet with the company. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock.

A. W. HYDE,
Secretary Fifth Company N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 526.—Oct. 5, 1861.
7, 46, 72, 22, 43, 59, 65, 76, 66, 35, 19, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 526.—Oct. 5, 1861.
21, 46, 49, 32, 18, 62, 54, 68, 74, 64, 71, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screams almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. Immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be surely, yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suzy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS.
NEW PATTERNS,
For sale low by
O. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CAUTION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SHILLING BENZINE" cautions the trade and public against an imitation article now being thrown upon the market, put up in a style almost exactly similar, and well calculated to deceive. The above title, as well as all combinations of the same, is a trade-mark of value, and as such will be protected, by legal measures, if necessary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.

Wholesale Depot, No. 162 Broadway.

HYATT, THE CARD ENGRAVER, HAS removed from the old establishment, corner Maiden-lane and Broadway, to No. 12 John-st., near Broadway.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to

($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($11) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The regiment is ordered to Washington in two weeks. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Head-quarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistments for three years or during the war.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government; one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY RIFLES.

(SCHWARZE JAGER).

COL EUGENE D'KOSLAY.

The Flag Presentation of the above Regiment will take place TO-DAY, the 7th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Camp of the Regiment, Hudson City, near Hoboken.

On this occasion the celebrated German Liederkranz, with other Societies, will give their coöperation.

Tickets can be had at the Camp, admitting a gentleman and lady.

In behalf of the ladies.

THE COMMITTEE.

FERD. KOENIG, WAPLE,
FR. KOHLBERGER, L. STERN
WM. BUSS, AD. BEER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE

Sons of Orange and Sullivan Counties was held at the Everett House on Friday Evening, 4th inst., to complete arrangements for the reception of, and presentation

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 9 and 10 East 26th-st., near Madison Park.
Building and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Boarders—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a [illegible]. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 36th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVINS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE,
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cremy, who, with a faculty of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. The object is to give a thoroughly liberal education, and the daily drill in our best colleges, and, in addition; a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payable [illegible] quarterly in advance. For further information address Prof. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.
A very select family school, receiving but thirty board ing pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. L. Bonnas, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Misses Alders Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Will in its 37th year be reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Principal is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. Two classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present month being favorable for entrance.
References is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Shedd; Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. E. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Jervis McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russell, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Bamford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:
W. W. Phillips, D. D., Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D., Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D., Legrand Lockwood,
John Anchincloss, George Opdyke,
Gordon Burchard, Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black, John C. Tucker.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT CRAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. R. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
R. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 20th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 598 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BRAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 598 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 784 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WELLS MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT Small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

R. F. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity [illegible]

[illegible] ACADEMY, SULLIVAN [illegible] N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. Term opens Sept. 16. $126 per annum for board.

[illegible] FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—[illegible] SEAM, Principals. For circulars, address them, or Rev. S. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES [illegible] SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. [illegible] West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 82 West 18th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 597 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 6 4th-av., New-York, and 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Every pupil is thoroughly and separately taught by the subscriber.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
"A few hints, from a perfect master, are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."
WM. C. BRYANT.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.
The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the School-houses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils
FREE OF CHARGE.
Applications for admissions must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.
MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	No.	*and Location of School Houses.*
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1.	No. 33 Rose-st.
5th.	44.	Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23.	City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	36.	Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30.	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13.	Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40.	Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32.	West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av.
21st.	49.	Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51.	Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	No.	*and Location of School-Houses.*
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14.	Oliver-st., near Cherry.
4th.	24.	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	15.	Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14th.	6.	Mott-st., near Spring.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near First-av.
18th.	50.	Twentieth-st., near Third-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	33.	Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21st.	14.	Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
No. 2 Laurens-st., near Broome—males and females.
Seventeenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.—males and females.

The Term of all the Schools aforesaid commences on MONDAY, Oct. 7, and continues eighteen weeks, exclusive of the usual Holiday vacation.
By order of the Board of Education,
THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors or governesses. Also, parents with circulars and information of good schools for their children. Wanted, a lady to teach the harp and singing in a seminary on the Hudson.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. ENDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 54 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 635 Beekman-st., New-York. (Removed from Bible House.) Wanted a French lady to teach in the country; compensation small. Call at 10 o'clock, P. M.
G. G. SAXE.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE EDUcation is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. DE B., 78 Houston-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary in the South. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 119 East 22th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and travelling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the highest branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

AS TEACHER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, whose school was closed by the war, wishes to act here as teacher, tutor, governor, in a family, school, academy, &c.; will prepare pupils for college, or make young men and women better satisfied with their education in grammar, composition, arithmetic, writing, &c. Testimonials and references will satisfy every one. Address EDUCATION, Union-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires an engagement as such, either visiting or resident; besides the usual branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, and the Italian, German and French languages; the two latter she speaks as a native. Direct to C. M. L., care T. F. Browne & Co., No. 709 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AN ARTIST.—A FRENCH LADY IS WISHING to find a photographic gallery where she would be as partner for her work; she has been employed for several years in the first photography in Paris, and is able to paint the photographs in oil or water color. Specimens will be showed. Call at 127th-st., corner of 6th-av., or address Mrs. O. EBERT, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation to do chamber work and fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 22d-st., near 3d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an obliging, competent, trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in it; can produce the very best of City references from the family she has just left; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen until suited at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of children and do sewing; no objections to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 30 West 26th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress. Has good recommendation from her last place, where she has been for two years. Inquire at No. 51 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Advertiser is willing and obliging. Reference if required. Call for two days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a smart, capable waitress and up stairs servant. Is an excellent hand in the dining room; neat as possible both in habits and appearance; is highly recommended by a Brooklyn lady; for sake of a steady place will take very low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, with best City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; best of references given. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, jellies and desserts, boneing of all kinds of fowl, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to do the coarse part of the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., third story, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City references, as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience. No objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY ENGLISH Protestant woman, with most excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; has lived in the best families in England; four years in America; does all styles of pastries, soups and jellies, preserves and game; wages, $9 to $10; city or country preferred. Call or address No. 181 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook, and to assist in the washing; and ironing; is a splendid meat cook and baker of biscuit and pastry; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference, both City and country. Can be seen at No. 602 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game and cooking in all its branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable German Protestant girl as good cook and baker; in a private German family preferred; will assist with washing, &c.; City reference. Apply at No. 44½ 6th-av., corner of 4th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 66 Grand-st., back room, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; has lived two years in her last place. Apply at No. 89 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; understands milk and butter, and would assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and first-class waitress, or child's nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 103 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 6, two flights up.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted for a smart, obliging, and most respectable servant, who understands all kinds of good family cooking, such as making the best of bread, biscuits, and plain pastry, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is not one of the professed kind, but a good servant, and well recommended. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference of three years. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st.

A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, in the City or country, a situation for a smart, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and ironer and good cook; experienced in all kinds of housework and kitchen work; very neat, obliging, and quick about her work, and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French finting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress, or would be willing to do part of the chamberwork. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of a lady in her confinement, or would willingly take a cook's situation in a small private family, being perfectly capable to fill either situation; most satisfactory City references given by first-class families. Apply at No. 643 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has acted in that capacity a long time, and is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can bring the child up by hand, if required. Also a good plain sewer. Can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

A NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., for three days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 184 East 26th-st., for two days, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable girl, bearing the highest testimonials of her carefulness and competency, as a nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition; can cut and fit their clothes, and in every respect a most desirable person; wages not a consideration. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 483 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 232 8th-av., in the store.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, steady young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is accustomed to the care of children, and is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City references. Call at No. 280 West 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or would take care of young children; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IN want of a situation; is a good dressmaker, and does all kind of family sewing, and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference for capability. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; she has a sewing-machine of her own; she understands dressmaking; can cut and fit for children, boys or girls; can be recommended from first-class families. Call at No. 177 East 35th-st., second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to do light chamberwork or fine washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Call at No. 197 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A WIDOW LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, desires a situation as companion to an elderly lady or invalid, or as housekeeper. Address S. D. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire se placer dans une bonne famille pour soigner les enfants. Bons renseignements. S'adresse No. 10 rue Oxford, Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing and obliging and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; would keep a small garden in order if required, and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address J. J., Box No 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; can produce references from his last employer. Call at, or address P. L., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store; will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man; refers to his last place. Apply at No. 46 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, with no incumbrance; the man is a first-rate coachman and groom, and is also a good gardener; the woman is a good seamstress, and would take charge of a gentleman's piece for the Winter; both are honest and trustworthy, and have good reference. Address F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses, and plain gardening in all its branches; can come highly recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THOrough practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as a plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man is a good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address M. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS man waiter in a private family; the best of reference will be given. Apply at or address No. 69 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST, COMPEtent in filling and plate work; applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel and wages required. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, an experienced

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF EXCHANGE, SUB & CO., No. 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, New-York, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions, and all correspondence for Treasury Notes, to the amount of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 15, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and negotiated for the payment separately from the principal.

The Treasury pays two cents each day on [illegible] and parties taking the Notes [illegible] from the date of the Notes, [illegible] to the date of their subscription.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

[illegible]-PLACE, New-York, Sept. 21, 1861.

[illegible] objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certificates of deposit upon the Banks of this City and current funds themselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

[illegible], if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for these services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

[illegible] been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
{No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 28th-st.,
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
CYRENUS S. CLARKE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 49 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19¼ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, ON SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1861:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,881,025 92
2. Overdrafts		2,606 18
3. Due from Banks		66,918 17
4. Due from the Directors of Bank	$76,000 00	
5. Due from Brokers	27,000 00	
		206,000 00
7. Real Estate		469,801 07
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Notes on other Banks taken on deposit		226,494 86
9. Stocks—United States and New-York State		875,440 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		10,888 27
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		15,321 00
12. Loss and Expense Account		4,330 66
Total		$3,752,824 23

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$200,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	5,022—	194,978 00
3. Profits		163,967 18
4. Due to Banks		145,627 00
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors in U. S		261,120 00
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,463,706 05
Unpaid Dividends		3,426 00
Total		$3,752,824 23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself and not the one for the other, each for himself and not the one for the other, say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 26th day of October, 1861. A. O. MEARS, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, NO. 47 WALL-ST., FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury having appointed Mr. CHAS. BUEL HOFFMAN, of our firm agent for the sale of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., we are prepared to supply them in lots to suit purchasers, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.

The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.

Bankable funds received in payment.

Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes per return of mail.

Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$60,000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR A TERM of years to loan on bond and mortgage on Broadway property. Principals, with a written description, will apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement. Also, $5,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 221 EAST 30TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suits of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures, throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enamelled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl.

Sale of new and handsome custom-made cabinet furniture, being the balance of stock of a manufacturer, consisting of mahogany and walnut secretaries, book-cases, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, round ends; handsome marble-top dressing bureaus, plain do., washstands, wardrobes, &c.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the land and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate; by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of one elegant solid rosewood suite, consisting of three sofas, arm and parlor chairs, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, rosewood secretary bookcase, first quality hair mattresses and bedding, shaving-stand, Turkish chair in green satin, ditto in delaine, dining and bedroom chairs, two children's cribs and bedding, rosewood music-stand, card-table, marble-top centre-table, silver-plated tea and coffee set, waiter, rosewood work table, child's wagon, oval mirrors, two superb pier mirror frames, bronze chandeliers, two lounges, an elegant assortment of cut-glassware; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

Also, one light four-seat Rockaway; has never been used

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

94 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites, crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c., dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom cottage enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 new and shifting-top light-wagons of one of the best New Haven makers, leather-trimmed, and in fine order. Also, one light road-wagon, same maker, entirely new, and very stylish. Also, in the galleries over our store, a quantity of fine gilt frames, all new, of the most desirable styles and sizes, and a fine pier mirror, with base and cornices to match; also a fine mantel-mirror, medium size, with carved gilt frame, positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany bookcase and mahogany dressing bureaus; oak extension dining-tables, rosewood suite in crimson plush; hair mattresses, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, bolsters and pillows; ingrain carpets, rosewood marble top centre table, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Books, &c. at

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, paintings, lace curtains, bronzes, &c.; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, carpeting, bedding, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen utensils.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to Fall trade, to which we invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER LB., best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 13c.; candles, 12c; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. per lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. per bbl., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 361 3d-av., corner 39th-st.

GET YOUR FLOUR FOR THE WINTER BEFORE THE PRICE GOES UP.—At the cheapest flour store you can get flour at $4 50 to $6 50, warranted good, and sent to your house in any part of the City, or on any wagon express route in the vicinity. W. B. GILLETTE, No. 293 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—XIIth, XVIIth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. Regular nominee of the People's Union Convention for Senator: R. B. BRADFORD.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted at Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....36
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $106. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $36.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEGOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at the Jersey City, and the Persia, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The ASIA will sail Oct. 23.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS. SPORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.

LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday Oct. 2, 8, A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.
The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other reasons, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philad

THE STATE PRISONERS.

A List of the Persons, with the Dates of Incarceration and Other Information in Regard to Each.

We published a few days ago an imperfect list of the State prisoners who have been confined at Fort Lafayette, since the employment of that post as a place of detention. The catalogue we have now the means to make more complete, with some additional information in regard to each prisoner.

E. S. Ruggles, Fredericksburgh, Va., arrived July 20. Late Acting Midshipman, U. S. N.

P. M. Quillan, Charleston, S. C., arrived July 20, left Aug. 7. Said to be a British subject.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left Aug. 19. Said to be a British subject.

James E. Murphy, Portsmouth, Va., arrived July 31.

John H. Cusick, Woodville, Md., arrived July 31.

Dr. Edw. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31, left Sept. 17, on parole.

Chas. M. Haselin, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

John W. Davis, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Chas. Howard, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Wm. Gatchell, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Sam. N. Lyon, Baltimore, Md., arrived July 31.

Richard H. Alvey, Hagerstown, Md., arrived July 31.

Austin E. Smith, San Francisco, Cal., arrived Aug. 3.

John Williams, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 16.

Robert Mure, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 16.

Chas. Kapperal, Carroll Co., Miss., arrived Aug. 18.

T. S. Berrill, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 18, left Sept. 5.

Pierce Butler, Philadelphia, Penn., arrived Aug. 20, left Aug. 24.

Louis De Betze, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 20, left Sept. 17. Said to be a French subject.

George Miles, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 22.

James G. Guthrie, Petersburgh, Va., arrived Aug. 22, left Oct. 2.

I. R. Barbour, Lake Providence, La., arrived Aug. 24.

F. M. Fisk, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 2.

D. C. Lowber, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 25.

James G. Berrett, Washington City, D. C., arrived Aug. 28, left Sept. 14.

Patrick McCarthy, James Rielly, John Williams, Archibald Wilson, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 2. Crew of privateer schooner *York*, of Norfolk, Va., taken from schooner *George G. Baker*, of Galveston, Texas, by the United States gunboat *Union*, Aug. 9, 1861.

John A. Marshall, George O. Gladden, John Joseillie, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Carles, Charleston, S. C., arrived Aug. 25, left Oct. 3. Crew of privateer schooner *Dixie*, taken from schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York, by United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sam. Eakins, Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 26.

David Renno, Columbia, S. C., arrived Aug. 26, left Sept. 4.

Sam. J. Anderson, New-York, N. Y., arrived Aug. 27. Held by the Government as a citizen of Georgia.

Robert Tansill, Prince William County, Va., arrived Aug. 28. Late Captain U. S. M. C.

Thomas C. Wilson, Springfield, Mo., arrived Aug. 28. Late Lieutenant U. S. M. C.

Henry B. Claiborne, New-Orleans, La., arrived Aug. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Hilary Cenas, New-Orleans, La., arrived Sept. 28. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Wm. Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived Aug. 28, left Sept. 13.

Ellis B. Schnabel, Lycoming, Penn., arrived Aug. 29.

Uriah B. Harrold, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 30, left Sept. 18.

Richard S. Freeman, Macon, Geo., arrived Aug. 31.

Wm. R. Ward, Norfolk, Va., arrived Aug. 31. Late Lieutenant U. S. N.

Julius A. de Lagnel, Alexandria, Va.; arrived Aug. 31; left Sept. 20. Captain S. C. A.; removed to Fort Columbus.

R. F. Grove, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 1.

Frank E. Williams, Choctaw, Ark.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 7.

H. L. Reynolds, Mobile, Ala.; arrived Sept. 1; left Sept. 13.

J. C. Rahming, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 3; left Sept. 18. Said to be a British subject.

Henry A. Reeves, Greenport, L. I.; arrived Sept. 4.

James Chapin, Vicksburgh, Miss.; arrived Sept. 5.

Edward B. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; arrived Sept. 7.

Robert Elliot, Freedom, Me.; arrived Sept. 7.

Algernon S. Sullivan, New-York, N. Y., arrived Sept. 6.

Charles Barkley, Charleston, S. C.; Benj. Corgon, England; Stephen Bennett, New-York, N. Y.; Richard Ravil, William Williams, William Simms, J. Clifton, England; A. Strombo, Denmark; arrived Sept. 8; left Sept. 26. Crew of schooner *Henry Middleton*, from Charleston, S. C., for England, captured in attempting to run the blockade, by the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, Aug. 31, 1861.

Arthur D. Wharton, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Midshipman U. S. N.

Charles J. Faulkner, Martinsburgh, Va.; arrived Sept. 9. Late Minister to France.

George L. Browne, Key West, Fla.; arrived Sept. 10; left Sept. 24.

James W. Wall, Burlington, N. J.; arrived Sept. 11; left Sept. 24.

Robert R. Walker, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12.

M. C. Stanley, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 12; left Sept. 21.

J. K. Milner, Danville, Va.; arrived Sept. 12.

George P. Kane, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 13. Late Marshal.

Robert Drane, Loudon County, Va.; arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Arthur Dawson, Loudon County, Va.; arrived Sept. 13. C. S. A.

Benj. Eggleston, Washington City, D. C.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 17.

Benj. F. Corlies, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 18.

Bethel Burton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 13.

E. C. Myatt, Charles Williams, Peter Reilly, Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Kelly, Nassau, N. P.; arrived Sept. 13. Crew of schooner *Col. Long*, taken by the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, Sept. 4, 1861.

William Perry, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From wreck of bark *Sir Walter Raleigh*, of Liverpool.

John Angus, Charles McLennashen, Wm. Smith, England; arrived Sept. 13; left Sept. 26. From bark *Prince Downe*, of Londonderry.

John L. Newton, Wm. St. George, Wilmington, N. C.; arrived Sept. 13. From schooner *Albion*, of Wilmington, N. C., from Cardenas.

Wm. H. Wilder, Philadelphia, Penn.; arrived Sept. 14.

Benjamin F. Langley, New-Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 16.

James A. McMaster, New-York, N. Y.; arrived Sept. 16.

Moses Stannard, Madison, Conn.; arrived Sept. 16.

Daniel Corey, Warreaville, Somerset, County, N. J.; arrived Sept. 17.

Leonard Sturdivant, New-Orleans, La.; arrived Sept. 19; left Sept. 27.

George A. Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn.; arrived Sept. 20; left Sept. 26.

John Bateman, Camden, Ala.; arrived Sept. 12. left Oct. 2. Said to be a British subject.

Wm. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived Sept. 21.

E. Wyatt, Philadelphia, Pa.; arrived Sept. 23.

James M. Haig, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Elbridge G. Kilbourne,* Anne Arundle Co., Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

John J. Heckart,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Josiah H. Gordon, Alleghany County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

William Salmon,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Andrew Kessler,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas J. Clagett,* Frederick County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Dr. Bernard Mills,* Carroll County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Clark J. Durant,* St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Joseph H. Maddox, St. Mary's County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Thomas H. Maddox, Washington City, D. C.; arrived Sept. 23; left Oct. 4.

James W. Maxwell,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

William R. Miller,* Cecil County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

Philip F. Raisin,* Kent County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

J. Lawrence Jones,* Talbot County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

George W. Landing,* Worcester County, Md.; arrived Sept. 23.

John M. Brewer, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Clerk of the Maryland Senate.

C. F. Sargent, Yarmouth, Me.; arrived Sept. 24.

Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

R. T. Durrett, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

M. W. Barr, Louisville, Ky.; arrived Sept. 25.

H. M. Warfield,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. Zangston,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

T. Parkin Scott,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

S. Teakle Wallis,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

W. G. Harrison,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Charles H. Pitts,* Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

George W. Brown, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Mayor of Baltimore.

F. Key Howard, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. Editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*.

T. W. Hall, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 26. Editor of the Baltimore *South*.

Hon. Henry May, Baltimore, Md.; arrived Sept. 23. A Member of Congress.

R. M. Dennison,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

L. G. Quinlin,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

Dr. A. A. Lynch,* Baltimore County, Md.; arrived Sept. 26.

John C. Braine, Nashville, Tenn.; arrived Sept. 28.

H. K. Stevens, South Carolina, arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

R. P. Loyall, Norfolk, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

W. R. Duff, Portsmouth, Va.; arrived Oct. 2. Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

* Members of the Maryland Legislature.

AN INTERESTING EXPLANATION.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

From the Worcester Transcript, Oct. 5.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from the correspondence of a young and efficient officer in the naval service, formerly a resident of this city.

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA, }
HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861. }

Yesterday we were both surprised and grieved to learn that our gallant Commodore STRINGHAM, with several other of the oldest officers of the United States Navy, were to be withdrawn from their commands and laid upon the shelf by the Secretary of Washington. At first we doubted it could be true, for one of the thousand false rumors that are daily finding their way into the social gatherings of a sailor's company. To-day we learn the fatal news from the lips of the Commodore himself. It is the most incomprehensible and outrageous thing on record in the annals of the United States Navy. It was well understood that GOLDSBOROUGH is to supersede him in his command of the flagship *Minnesota*, the Atlantic blockading squadron, but no change is assigned, or none known to or even desired of by us to produce such a change. We have never put up a letter for the Commodore after this fashion:

To Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham, lately commanding the Flag Ship Minnesota and the Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

RESPECTED SIR: On the eve of your departure from the *Minnesota*, and from command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, the undersigned officers and men of this ship, and ships composing part of the Squadron here present, beg leave most respectfully, both as members, permanent and temporary of the American Navy, and as citizens of the United States of North America, to offer our humble tribute of respect, mingled with our sincere regrets, that you have been relieved from your very important command.

We feel that in serving our country in her present hour of trial, under your immediate command, we have been doing our duty in the most efficient manner in which that portion of the American Navy composing the Atlantic Blockading Squadron could have been employed or directed by any other member of this branch of public service, upon whose successful cooperation so much depends, in the present war against treason and traitors.

We know that we cannot justly be accused by yourself, or by others, of flattery or compliment when we record the history of your short connection with this ship and squadron, as one unceasing, untiring effort at all times and under all circumstances to promote the efficiency and usefulness of both; and that if complaints are, or have been made, the complainants can only hope for the charitable construction of having condemned hastily, and for "seeing with eyes, that, seeing, see not, and hearing with ears that, hearing, hear not."

Those present in the ship and squadron, who have witnessed your exertions, physical and mental, in behalf of your country and the service of which you are so justly the ornament and pride, can truthfully accord the ample praise contained in the very expressive phrase: "Well done, good and faithful servant." With this sentiment in our hearts as well as on our lips, with our best wishes for yourself, whether serving your country in your valuable professional capacity, (as we regret to know you are not immediately and continuously in your present important position so to do,) or restored to the quiet of your family hearthstone, we bid you a sincere, humble and most respectful farewell, with the hope and sincere wish that you may soon be recalled to active service.

On board flag-ship *Minnesota*, September, A. D. 1861.

REASONS FOR THE COMMODORE'S WITHDRAWAL.

The following extract, from the journal or log-book, will explain the cause of Commodore STRINGHAM's withdrawal from the command of the squadron—a matter which has heretofore been the subject of considerable speculation:

HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 23, 1861.

Flag-officer STRINGHAM having asked previously to be relieved, and having been detached, bade farewell to the officers and crew, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH took command of the squadron. Before taking his departure, Commodore STRINGHAM explained to the officers and crew assembled in the quarter-deck, the reasons why he had asked to be relieved from the command of "the Atlantic Blockading Squadron." He said that some time ago the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* came into the Roads with two water-tanks bursted, to have them repaired. He said that as water was of the utmost importance on board of a ship, especially a man-of-war, and being a "great water man" himself, he saw the necessity of having the tanks properly repaired; consequently he deemed it expedient to send her to New-York, which he did.

Shortly afterwards, the United States gun-boat *Flag* came in with her wood-ends started and bowsprits gone, having been in collision with the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. He sent her round to the Washington Navy-yard to have her repaired. He had had command of three Navy-yards, and knew perfectly well that the *Flag* could be repaired in two days, whereas it would consume a week here (as it really did) to finish her. The Department sent the *Flag* back again to Hampton Roads, *and at the same time wrote him a letter censuring him for want of proper judgment and ability to have command of this squadron.* The Department suggested that the *Flag* could have been repaired at Newport's News—a most ridiculous suggestion to any one who is acquainted with the place. He then read to the officers and crew the correspondence which passed between himself and the Department, and commented upon them, but not in lengthened speech. He said he was too much excited and affected to give a full expression of his feelings. He wished us all well, said the *Minnesota* was a fine ship, that we had done our duty, upon every occasion, to his satisfaction, and that if any one thought we could have done better at Hatteras, they had better try some other place.

He then bade us farewell and returned to his cabin deeply affected, as were most of the officers and ship's company. After having changed his uniform and put on civilian's dress, he left his cabin for the last time. The Marine Guard, under Capt. SAUTTLEWORTH, were drawn up on the port side of the quarter deck. Fronting them, on the starboard side, were ranged the officers, according to rank. The sailors thronged the remainder of the spar deck, with heads uncovered, leaving a space open to the gangway, where stood our boatswain, ready to pipe him over the side. After lingering a short time by the cabin door, to give some direction as to the disposition of his baggage, the old gentleman, alone and unattended, advanced to the line of officers and shook hands with each one separately. Upon reaching the gangway he raised his hat to the men, whipped nimbly over the side and entered his barge, which was lying alongside. The word "Lay aloft!" was given, and in an instant every man was in the rigging, from truck to dead eye, and nine rousing cheers went up for as good and brave a man as ever trod a war ship's deck.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular Army improved slightly last week, though it still remains very unsatisfactory. Fourteen men were enlisted at the three old offices for general service, and eight at the new offices for the Twelfth Infantry.

Since the abolition of the $2 premium paid for accepted recruits, it costs the Government just as much to enlist one man as to enlist fifty. In the present depressed state of recruiting, when scarcely any one office can book twenty men per month, each recruit costs at least $14 before he leaves the rendezvous, not in cash paid down at once, but in contingent expenses such as rent, fuel, officers' pay and allowances, privates pay, bread and clothes, stationery, advertising, &c. As each recruit must have at least two or three months of preparatory training before he is ready to take the field, and as he must be paid, fed and clothed during that time, it will be seen at once that it is rather expensive work to procure men and make them into soldiers.

Recruiting for the Navy continues very active. Two hundred men were shipped here last week.

The new battalion on Governor's Island is being formed as rapidly as possible, but as recruits come in very slowly it will be some time before it is completed. Upward of one hundred men have been assigned to it up to the present time. All recruits enlisted at the old offices in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, and at the new offices in Albany, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., Bridgeport, Conn., and Pittsburgh, Penn., will be attached to it. The men are drilled three times a day.

A general Court-Martial is now sitting at Fort Hamilton. Three prisoners were tried on Saturday—one private for desertion, another for sleeping on his post, and an officer for being absent without leave. The sentences passed in each case will, of course, not be promulgated until confirmed by the authorities.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Boston arrived here on Saturday, and were at once transferred to Governor's Island.

The new Twelfth Infantry has now about 400 men at the head-quarters, Fort Hamilton.

The forces in New-York harbor are stationed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	650	North Carolina	800
Fort Hamilton	1,500	Marine Barracks	100
Fort Lafayette	85	Vessels in harbor	420
Bedloe's Island	20		
Total			3,575

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Rhode Island	4
Brandywine	50	Connecticut	4
Ottawa	14	Brazalara	4
Seneca	14	Gem of the Sea	4
Pembina	14	Adeline	4
Crusader	10	Release	4
Wyandotte	10	Vixen	—
Sumter	10	Mercury	—
Quaker City	8	O. M. Pettit	—
Santiago de Cuba	8		

And three new steamers in the course of construction.

The following vessels are all the steamers:

	Guns.		Guns.
Umpilla	2	Alabama	6
James Adger	2	Florida	6
Augusta	2		

The gun-boats *Mercury* and *C. M. Pettit* are expected to sail to-day.

At the Charlestown Navy-yard, business is very brisk. Two sloops-of-war, the *Wachusett*, (13,) and the *Housatonic*, (13,) are nearly ready to be launched. A side-wheel steamer, something like a ferry-boat, is being built, and is probably intended to be used for conveying troops across rivers and bays. Her draft of water is only five feet. The gun-boat *Mohican* is being refitted. The line-of-battle ship *Vermont* is being made ready for an additional receiving ship, as the present one, the *Ohio*, has not sufficient accommodation for the numbers of blue-jackets who are daily joining the Navy.

A new sloop, of about sixty tons burden, is in the course of construction. She will be used as a powder-lighter, to carry ammunition from the magazines ashore to the ships-of-war.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Oration of Thomas Francis Meagher at the Academy of Music—An Overflowing House and Enthusiastic Meeting—Erin for the Union.

If the complete success of the Irish Brigade depended upon the meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening, it would be most indubitably assured. The house was crowded in every part with an audience composed of Erin's most stalwart sons and fairest daughters. From the upper private boxes depended the standards of the Emerald Isle and of the United States; and the hours from the opening of the doors to the commencement of the Oration were beguiled by music which awakened memories of the shamrock, as well as of the Stars and Stripes. Suddenly the melody swelled to a volume of martial sounds, the gaslight assumed its most glaring brilliancy, and amidst the most deafening cheers and long continued plaudits, Mr. MEAGHER headed a long line of distinguished guests proceeding to the stage. Among the most familiar faces were those of Judge DALY, Collector BARNEY, Judge CONNOLLY, Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, Alderman BAGLEY, and others of equal note. Their appearance was the signal for a cry from an enthusiastic Celt, for "three cheers for Bull's Run." Failing to elicit these, he called for a similar compliment to the name of Mr. MEAGHER, which was given with a will.

Mr. MEAGHER, having been introduced in a neat speech by Judge DALY, commenced the reading of his address. He occupied two hours in a sketch of the history and duty of the Irish soldier, a review of the cause in which he was called to fight, a denunciation of the traitors and their abettors, and a glance at the prospects of the Union arms. There were, he said, no battle-fields in Europe that the feet of Irishmen had not trodden. (Applause.) The shamrock and the lily had been emblazoned on the banners of France in her proudest days. Ireland had shown that, although weak at home, she was strong abroad. (Applause.) Whether in the burning jungles of Hindoostan, the snows of Canada, or the sterilities of the Crimea, the Irishman stood erect and dauntless. (Applause.) The world knew their history, and he would not stop here to explain the historic contradictions of his race. He was here to plead their support for a cause whose justice and righteousness would not be impeached. (Applause.) He painted in eloquent terms the reverence of the people for WASHINGTON, denouncing with scathing terms the false-hearted traitors who would destroy every principle for which the Father of his country fought. (Applause.) The legally elected Government had been most murderously assailed and by whom? With what violence, insubordination, malevolence and sacrilege? What justification was there for it? What part of the Constitution had been annulled? None. The South had always been the imperious dictator, and had come to regard the Presidential Chair as her peculiar institution. (Laughter.) And because the popular verdict had been against them, they undertook to substitute the bayonet for the will of the people. Instead of being Americans, they had become Mexicans. They had adopted the maxim of Lucifer—they would rather reign in hell, than serve in Heaven. What! had there been anything to justify their exasperation? If there was, he could not see it. (Great laughter.) It was claimed that the Chicago Platform was sufficient cause; but the trading politicians who had sold themselves to the rice and cotton plantations of the South must relinquish that argument. The President laid aside his platform when he took the oath of allegiance. (Applause.) But, even if the President had been in alliance with the proscriptive Dark Lantern of ULLMAN, or Gustavus ADOLPHUS NARCISSUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo, (great laughter,) it would have been the duty of all of them to support him. (Applause.) The President no longer could obey the mandate of a party—he must be the Executive of a nation. (Applause.) But the so-called chivalry would not give him one day to disprove the calumnies of his unprincipled accusers. The spoils-seekers of the Buchanan Administration—the Fort Snelling and Willen's Point gentlemen—the Breckinridge, and Floyd, and Buchanan schools, had guarded on the North to madness. (Applause.) They had been exasperated by GREELEY. (Hisses.) Oh let them be good-natured and give three cheers for GREELEY. (Three faint cheers and hisses.) Well, he would leave it to their good-nature. (Laughter.) The sermons of BEECHER, (hisses,) and the Phillippies of PHILLIPS, (hisses,) and the poetry of WHITTIER, (he guessed they didn't know much about the poetry) (laughter,) had driven the South to madness, and they should all alike be consigned to silence and seclusion. (Applause.) The South, too, had stigmatized the North, and insulted its honest toilers. But, through all, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government had been true to the rights of the South. He excoriated without mercy the traitors in our midst who are trying to poison the people's minds with cries of "peace," and eloquently depicted the more shameful calamities that could befal a nation than that of a war for the preservation of constitutional government. (Applause.) He humorously pictured the appearance of a perfumed, kid-gloved abolitionist, to whom he had described the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the battle of Bull Run, characterizing them, among other things, as Jacksonian Democrats, and, with a few conscientious exceptions, Roman Catholics all. He was himself a Jacksonian Democrat, and could not be suspected of sympathy with Republicanism. He described the traitors here among us as men "of immense stomach and shrivelled heart," and anon returned to describe them in terms of loathing and contempt. In this connection he read a letter denunciatory of himself, accusing him of selling his birthright to Republicans for a mess of pottage. (Laughter.) He boldly disavowed any sympathy with Irishmen who could shrink from such a cause as this. He glowingly painted the immense expanse of liberty here available to Erin's sons, and asked should he, as a crowning reason, beg them to fight for the North because England's sympathy was with the South. (Cries of "No," "No," "Yes," "Yes," and mingled cheers and hisses.) England was undoubtedly with the South. He eulogized the Union cause as worth living for, fighting for, and dying for, and besought Irishman, by all their most endearing memories, to do their duty to the land of their adoption. He, who had lost his Ireland home because he would not submit to the outrages that CASTLEREAGH and PITT would force upon his country, thought he had claims on Irishmen here, and in that view he called upon them to come forward boldly. It was urged that they would be fighting against their own countrymen. Well, it would not be the first time they had done that. In the Revolution, FITZGERALD, who rode by the side of WASHINGTON, was confronted by EDWARD, the noblest of the Geraldines. He avowed that the Government never would surrender until allegiance had been everywhere restored, and one flag float on the Mississippi, from its source to its estuary. He eulogized the valor of the Sixty-ninth, and sketched the intention of the new Brigade. He called upon the recipients of the Jones' Wood Festival funds to hand over the same to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Committee, and averred that those who had once smelt the smoke of the battle, would not at this time be found wanting. After paying a merited tribute to the gallant MULLIGAN, of Lexington, he in conclusion, urged his countrymen to fight for American liberty, American honor, the supremacy of the popular will, and for National existence.

The Steamship Niagara Ashore.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Niagara* went ashore at 1 A. M., to-day, two miles south of Highland Light, during a dense fog. Her mails and passengers will come up in a tug. She is hard and fast.

LATER.—The steamship *Niagara* got off at 11 A. M., without assistance or damage. She will be up at 6 o'clock P. M.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The *Niagara* went ashore at 2 o'clock A. M. this morning, on the back side of Cape Cod, while going slow, in a thick fog. She got off at 10 o'clock A. M., without assistance, receiving no damage, and reaching Boston at 6 o'clock P. M.

Her mails, and several passengers, left for New-York, at about 3½ o'clock, [illegible] by the above route.

Death of Senator Bingham.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 5.

United States Senator BINGHAM died of apoplexy at his residence at Green Oak, to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 8, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '83	95¼	100 Pacific Mail Stock Co.	91
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	92	50 do	b30 91
2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	81½	150 Hudson River R.	34¾
90,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	83	50 do	b30 34¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	90¾	100 do	b30 34¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	76	100 do	s30 34¾
2,000 Ill. Con. Bds. '70	80	246 Harlem Railroad	10¾
3,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	42¾	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	26¾
5,000 do	42	100 do	26¾
5,000 do	41¾	100 do	b30 26¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s	45¾	400 do	26
5,000 Missouri State 6s	42¾	30 Mich Cen. R.	43¾
1,000 do	42½	80 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	14¾
30,000 do	42¾	71 do	14¾
10,000 do	s10 42½	200 do	b30 15
20,000 do	b10 42¾	150 do	16
5,000 do	b10 42¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32¾
1,000 M. Gels. H. & S. J. R.	46¾	50 do	32¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	88	100 do	32¾
2,000 Chi. City W. Loan	75	50 do	b30 33
1,000 Har. St. mtg. Bs.	95	200 do	33
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. S.	92½	10 Panama R. R.	118
5,000 do	92¾	49 do	117¾
6,000 M. So. Stg. Fd. bs	77¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 66¾
9,000 Ill. C. R. bs ex i	87½	50 do	67
1,000 I. E. & W. 1st M. B.	65	50 do	66¾
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	96	50 do	s30 66¾
15 Manhattan Bank	93	50 do	s10 66¾
50 Mechanics' Bank	93	100 Clev. & Pittsb'g R.R.	12¾
75 Bank of Commerce	80½	200 do	12
25 Metropolitan Bank	86	250 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	20½
5 do	86¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	32¾
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	95	100 do	32¾
760 N. Y. Central R.	73½	600 do	32¾
450 do	75¼	200 do	32¾
100 do	b10 75¾	1350 do	32¾
150 do	b10 75¾	200 do	s10 32¾
50 do	s10 75½	100 Chic. & Rock I. R.	47¾
230 Erie Railway	29¾	50 do	s10 47¾
75 do	29½	150 do	c 47¾
150 do	b30 29¾	150 do	b60 48
100 do	s15 29¾	25 Chic., Il. & Q. R.	62¾
150 do	29¾		

MONDAY, Oct. 7—A. M.

We review this morning another remarkable week of active Trade and advancing Financial confidence. The receipts, sales and exports of Grain and Flour through the Corn Exchange are about the heaviest of the season. The gross value of all our Domestic Exports from New-York is not quite up to one or two other weeks in the Summer; but of Grain and Flour alone the values cleared are the largest yet reported. To the single port of Havre, in France, nearly $1,000,000 has cleared. The deliveries at Chicago, for the week, from the interior, were 2,107,000 bushels, against 1,143,000, then considered a large trade for the first week in October, last year. The Lake and Railway carriers are, of course, actively engaged, under this condition of the supply and demand, while our Shipping interest and no inconsiderable number of Foreign vessels are kept busy with highly remunerative outward freights. On the other hand, our Import movement continues unprecedentedly light, and two-thirds of the sailing packets to London, Liverpool and Havre return in ballast, or what is scarcely more, laden with coal at a nominal freight. The representations of the European Press as to the state and effect of our Civil War upon the labor and enterprise of the West and of the great Atlantic cities, have very perceptibly checked the usual summer and fall tide of Irish and German emigration, so that our shipping has less employment than customary at this season in the way of steerage passengers. This difficulty, however, must soon be removed, as the evidences of our reviving trade, and the growing and profitable demand for labor in the fields and workshops of the loyal States of the North and West, become known throughout Europe, as they will not fail to do. The present scale of the Import entries of all Foreign Merchandise at New-York is scarcely one-half the weekly Export clearances. The consequence is another return to low Exchanges, which, if not unexpectedly turned by freer orders for goods or Government orders for arms or munitions of war, must soon induce another considerable importation of bullion. The rates for Merchant bills on England fell to 105@106¼ ₱ cent. during the week, and Bankers' to 107@107½ ₱ cent. For the latter there was a partial improvement in the demand at the close of the last mail, and the range quotation at present is 107@107½ ₱ cent. Money for mercantile use is in moderate request, at 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime paper, while on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of an increased speculative movement, it is well employed, at call, at 6 ₱ cent.

The Bank and Treasury movements of the week are large and important. On Tuesday, Oct. 1, the Associated Banks passed to the credit of the Government the additional sum of $35,000,000, being the New-York quota of the second general guaranty upon the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The amounts reimbursed at various intervals, on the previous credit, are equal, thus far, to about ten or eleven millions, with further considerable reimbursements yet to come off as the individual subscriptions to the National Loan are audited at Washington. During the week another million was paid off on the general Discount at Bank which line, exclusive of the Government account, now stands about $100,300,000, as against £108,717,000 when the first Government negotiation was entered upon. The difference is, in good part, owing to the collection of 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes, past due or maturing within the past seven weeks, though a large sum of mercantile paper has also been paid off without renewal. The present actual line of Loans and Discounts may be reckoned as follows:

Ordinary or mercantile line	$100,300,000
On 7.30 Treasury Bonds, Aug. 19	24,000,000
On 7.30 Treasury Bonds, Oct. 1	35,000,000
Total new under Loan and Discount	$159,300,000

The average of this afternoon will not embrace the whole, nor probably more than half the last credit of the Government, as the entries were made until about the middle of the week, each Bank Direction having to pass separately upon the negotiation. The Specie line will be about a million and a half over last Monday, and upon a rising average, about $1,900,000 from California and the Sub-Treasury having come in on Saturday, after the statement of the week was averaged.

The popular subscriptions to the 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Loan at New-York continue on a liberal scale, and for the week past reach nearly three millions, including the amount reported at the private agency of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, up to Saturday afternoon. The whole individual subscriptions at New-York, since the 19th of August, amount to $15,366,000. The extent to which these have affected the Bank line of deposits (exclusive of the Government account) may be seen in the following figures:

Ordinary Deposit line, Aug. 17	$92,046,000
Ordinary Deposit line, Oct. 5	85,400,000
Reduced line	$6,646,000

So that without making any allowance for the changes in Merchant balances, growing out of the liquidation of Discounts maturing since August 17, and voluntarily paid off, it would seem that considerably less than half the [illegible] to the National Loan has been drawn from the balances on deposit in the New-York Banks, as they stood at that time. And the Banks in losing $6,646,000 ordinary Deposits, have gained an amount from the Government, the value of which, to their income, may be judged from the fact that, of $70,000,000 placed to the credit of the Treasury, there remains an undrawn balance, to-day, of $46,900,000, from which they derive the advantage of 7.30 ₱ cent. per annum until drawn down.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By Individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$367,000	$542,000
Tuesday	294,000	218,000
Wednesday	195,000	284,000
Thursday	400,000	Fast Day.
Friday	456,000	212,000
Saturday	1,234,000*	444,000
Total for week	$2,946,000	$1,600,000
Total for fortnight		$4,746,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by Individuals	10,640,000	23,740,000
Total paid up to date		$38,486,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York Banks		31,514,000
Total assigned to New-York to 15th Dec.		$70,000,000

* Included in this sum are the sales through other New-York City Agencies than the Sub-Treasury, viz:

M. Ketchum, Son & Co	$980,000
Read, Drexel & Co	165,000
Hoffmann & Colgate	75,000

The latter two supplied with the Bonds from the Sub-Treasury.

The Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,690,352, against $3,297,360 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods are $3,042,333, against $2,796,258 same week last year. Only $1,768 of Specie was exported, against $692,648 same week last October.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, was.....$93,727,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1 7,600,821
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $101,327,721
Against same time last year 186,848,360
Decreased Import since 1st January $85,520,639

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 ..... $66,500,000
Add five weeks since Sept. 1 12,065,819
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $98,571

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3134. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

A Revolt Among the Rebels at Fairfax Court-house.

Trouble About Gov. Morgan's Appointment as Major-General.

Gen. Wool to Remain at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Mansfield Gone to Hatteras Inlet.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Fanny.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of Gen. Fremont to Sedalia.

The Whereabouts of Price Still Unknown.

Engagement with a Rebel Gun-boat on the Mississippi.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7.

NUMBER OF MEN IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the official reports of the numbers in the several hospitals on the week ending Sept. 27: E-street, Washington, 99; Seminary, Georgetown, 156; Union, Georgetown, 184; Columbian College, 218; Alexandria, 170; eruptive diseases, 52. Total, 879. This is a slight decrease from the total of the previous week.

NO MORE PAYMENTS TO DISCHARGED MINORS.

The Paymaster-General has promulgated an order from the War Department, that hereafter no payments shall be made to persons discharged from the volunteer service on account of being minors. Many persons have obtained their discharge for this reason, and then presented claims for bounty money and back pay. In future, such claims will be disallowed.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

The publication in the *Herald* of the removal of Gen. FREMONT has brought out a number of indignant remonstrances. Generally, these come from those deeply imbued with the sentiments of religion and philanthropy. One of the Cabinet officers to-day received a letter from an influential clergyman, from which I am permitted to make the following extract:

"God gave David the power to kill Goliah, with a single smooth stone, taken from a brook. God will enable FREMONT, hampered and stripped by the Government, to overcome the enemies of freedom. Like David, he will make him the avenger of his wrongs; and the barrenness of the means which have been given him will, with His help, only the more signalize his victory."

The Government is daily receiving thousands of letters showing that FREMONT'S proclamation found an echo in the public heart, and that all else is forgotten in the one great response to the declaration that we are fighting rebels, and that rebel property must pay the penalty.

GOV. MORGAN'S APPOINTMENT MAKING TROUBLE.

The appointment of Gov. E. D. MORGAN to be a Major-General has brought upon the Administration an embarrassment which, though perfectly natural and inevitable, seems never to have been anticipated by the authorities here. Demands are being daily made that Governors of other States shall be alike honored, and the alternative is presented of either making the Governor of each loyal State a Major-General, or else of offending them all by giving to Gov. MORGAN an undue preëminence. This embarrassment has been greatly increased by the indiscretion of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in assigning the reasons which had actuated the Government to make Gov. MORGAN one of the highest military authorities known to our Constitution. Instead of crediting Gov. MORGAN with a peculiar fitness for the place, with such great experience as a commander, with a martial spirit, and capacity as a tactician that demanded his services should be secured to the country, the *Journal* was content to assign as a reason the necessity for the power of a Major-Generalship to enable the Governor to perfect the organization of the twenty or thirty regiments ordered from the State of New-York. Of course, this hint has not been unimproved by the cotemporaries of Gov. MORGAN, who all present the unanswerable argument that they, too, meet with obstacles that nothing but commissions as Major-Generals will enable them to surmount. Every attempt of the Government to explain, is met by the one answer: "No commission, no troops." It is probable that the President will finally determine not to appoint any more, and to expect the Senate to request the withdrawal of the name of Gov. MORGAN, upon the ground that the commission conflicts with the Constitution. It is certain that it will never do to make all the Governors Major-Generals. The cost of a Major-General, including his Staff, is about twenty thousand a year. It is expected that Gov. MORGAN will forego this perquisite, although he has not yet intimated such a purpose; but many of the Governors would hardly follow his example. While writing the foregoing, I learn that Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, positively declines both the honors and the profits of a Major-Generalship. Having had some experience, he declines to rush in where angels fear to tread.

GEN. MANSFIELD TO COMMAND AT HATTERAS INLET.

It is authoritatively asserted that Gen. MANSFIELD will go from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, and that he will have command of a new department to be erected, having reference to operations upon the coasts of North and South Carolina. His Aide-de-Camp, Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, however, still remains in Washington, waiting orders, so that evidently Gen. MANSFIELD himself is not aware of his precise field of action, or probably was not until Gen. WOOL returned to Monroe.

A REBELLION AMONG THE REBELS.

There seems to be little doubt that DAVIS, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and SMITH held a council of war at Fairfax Court-house on Tuesday last. Of course it is hardly possible to conjecture what was the precise nature of the business transacted. A man named HURST, a resident of Fairfax Court-house, came to this city to-day. He says there was a revolt among the rebels, and that one regiment refused to do duty, and four regiments sent to reduce them to subjection also rebelled.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

The first installment of arms purchased by Mr. SCHUYLER in Europe was shipped by the *Fulton*. It is certain that further supplies will now come by each steamer, and that through the foresight of the Secretary of War we shall in less than three weeks have a sufficient supply of home and foreign fabricated weapons of all styles to arm any force we shall have occasion to raise.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

No later advices have been received from Mexico than those which came to hand by the *Marion* at New-York, Sept. 29. The dates are, City of Mexico 7th ult., and Vera Cruz 10th ult. The accounts from our Legation in Mexico are that the political affairs of the country are progressing favorably, and progress is being made towards security. The fear of the European coalition is causing all parties to rally aroound the Constitutional Government. The trouble is the want of pecuniary means to organize an effectual resistance to the threatened European intervention.

I am allowed to make the following extracts from a letter received here, from an American in Mexico:

"By the English packet mail, the advices are really very serious, and there seems to be no doubt England and France are in accord with Spain to take possession, if need be, of this Republic, and establish such a government as they think best. Is a monarchy to be established at our very doors? And so soon? And are the vast resources of this magnificent country to pass under the control and strengthen the hands of an European coalition against us? These are grave questions. There is a liberal feeling in Europe, with which the cause of the Constitutional Government has gained respect, and this should not be lost sight of in the United States."

It appears that from the want of any regular mail facilities between the two countries, the Legation in Mexico and the Government in Washington are both negotiating treaties at the same time, each party being in ignorance of what the other is doing. For instance, a postal treaty has been negotiated in Washington between the representative of Mexico at this point and Mr. BLAIR. This treaty was ratified by Congress during the extra session, and forwarded to Mexico for ratification by the Mexican Congress. But Mr. CORWIN had negotiated a postal treaty in Mexico, and on the arrival of the treaty from Washington, the merits of the two treaties were compared, and it was supposed the Mexican Government would adhere to the one negotiated with Mr. CORWIN. It has not been returned to Washington.

The Mexican Government is disposed to negotiate a general treaty with Mr. COAWIN on the most favorable terms, and it is not improbable that a broad treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has ere this been negotiated by our Minister in Mexico. No extradition treaty has as yet been forwarded to Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DEPARTMENTS.

Persons writing to the several Heads of Departments complain that they receive no answers to their letters. It is proper, therefore, to state that the Departments were organized on the basis of peace. The business of every Department is extended at the present moment by the sudden outbreak of a formidable civil war. Only such official letters as necessarily require acknowledgment can be answered, while a greater mass of correspondence, though unacknowledged, receives as far as possible, due attention.

THE TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES.

The recently concluded treaty between the Delaware Indians and the United States, is officially proclaimed. It provides for the conditional purchase of the former's surplus lands by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, of Kansas, in aid of the construction of a railroad near and through their home reserve. The number of acres is nearly two hundred and twenty-four thousand, at an aggregate valuation of two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. REYNOLDS, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from Fortress Monroe. All was quiet along the river. The *Baltimore* goes to Fortress Monroe to-day, with a large quantity of heavy shot and shell. The *Pawnee* is at the Navy-yard, for some light repairs to her machinery. Capt. DOVE, late of the *Pocahontas*, has been ordered to the Western waters for duty. The *Pocahontas* is at the yard, to exchange her present armament for a heavier one.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

At the grand review to-morrow there will be 112 pieces of cannon and 5,000 cavalry on the field. The rain this afternoon will clear the atmosphere and lay the dust, so that the display cannot fail of being extremely brilliant.

DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

Capt. A. H. SCHULTZ, who lately went to Europe on official business, returned to Washington this evening, having come over in the *Niagara*. He brings dispatches from our Ministers, but their contents have not yet transpired.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING.

Most of the Cabinet officers, and Assistant Secretaries SCOTT, of the War, and FOX, of the Navy Departments, were at the White House this evening, an extraordinary meeting having been convened.

SECRETARY CAMERON TO BE ABSENT.

Gen. CAMERON will leave Washington to-morrow morning, on a brief visit to Harrisburgh. He will be absent but two days.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. EINSTEIN, who was under suspension, has been mustered out of the service. There was no Court of Inquiry in the case. The regiment has dwindled down to half its original number.

Ex-Gov. JAS. DUANE DOTY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah.

Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL is to be made a Major-General of Volunteers.

The rebel pickets advance only to the hill a mile beyond Fall's Church, during the day, and retire further back from the hill at night.

Numerous complaints and charges have been preferred against certain regimental Quartermasters, for malfeasance in office. The matter will forthwith be investigated, and the parties, if found guilty, punished.

The Government has already procured a large quantity of forage at about 10 per centum less than is paid by private individuals in Washington

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

PRICE'S WHEREABOUTS STILL UNCERTAIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

"Little doubt is entertained here that Gen. PRICE is on his way South, with the main body of his force. His force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia, is merely a detachment for the purpose of keeping our advance guard engaged. When last heard from, Gen. PRICE'S advance guard was at Clinton, Hendry County. It is supposed that PRICE will push forward to the Arkansas line. Gen. FREMONT will follow him closely and give him battle, wherever he can find him.

A force of between three and four thousand rebel cavalry has been seen near Lipton, whose object it is presumed to be to get between our advance guard and this place, and then fall back upon some stray regiment or transportation train going out. Col. COFFEE, of Booneville, passed through here for St. Louis, but it has been ascertained that he is on his way South, with important documents containing an official record of the proceedings of the mock Legislature held at Lexington recently.

A scout from Linn Creek reports the probable death of the notorious rebel leader, Rev. MISSEL JOHNSON, who, while moving some of DUPONT & Co.'s powder on Friday night, was dangerously wounded by the explosion of one keg.

Gen. FREMONT and staff will probably leave for Sedalia to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says

It seems to be the belief in military circles here, that Gen. PRICE will avoid a battle with Gen. FREMONT, if possible, but others entertain the opinion that he (PRICE) intends a surprise upon some point the least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Gen. FREMONT designs to follow the rebel army into Arkansas, and force them to fight whenever he can encounter them.

The paymasters who brought $1,200,000 to pay off the troops to the 31st of August, have discharged their duty and returned to St. Louis.

CLAIB. JACKSON is reported *en route* to Texas.

The farmers of Pettis County recently offered to furnish Gen. FREMONT, gratis, with $250,000 worth of grain.

Capt. CHAMPION, the rebel, who was here last week, has been arrested as a spy in Georgetown, and is now a prisoner.

OUR JEFFERSON CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ARRIVAL FROM LEXINGTON—THE LATE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF MRS. FREMONT—CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL ARMY, ETC.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Rev. J. EATON, Jr., of the Twenty-seventh Ohio who was taken prisoner by PRICE, while following Gen. STORRS from Utica in the direction of Lexington, arrived here this morning, having been released last Thursday. He brings nothing later than already known, from Lexington, and is entirely ignorant whether PRICE intends to make a stand at Lexington or scatter his men and rally them at some other point. He was brought into town on the night before the surrender, kept under strict guard till after the Nationals gave up the place, when he was allowed the freedom of the town on parole. Last Thursday he was released unconditionally, except that he should stop at Booneville and endeavor to effect the release of a secession clergyman, held in worldly bondage by the Nationals. He was treated with considerable kindness by the Secessionists, and left them with a much more favorable impression than that entertained by him previously.

At Boonevitle he found about 2,500 Nationals in possession of the place. Glasgow, under Col. WORTHINGTON, of the Iowa Fifth, had been abandoned by order, the forces having fallen back on Georgetown. Mr. EATON also furnished the only correct connected account of the affair which occurred at Booneville on the 13th ult. At that time Col. EPPENSTEIN was in command there with a small force; 150 of which were attacked as they were sitting down to breakfast, by Col. BROWN, with 1,000 men. Neither party had any artillery, but the Nationals succeeded in getting inside their intrenchments, from which they piled their small arms with deadly effect. The action lasted forty-six minutes, when the Confederates precipitately retreated, leaving 24 of their number dead on the ground. Ten more of their wounded died after of their wounds—as was stated by one of their own men who not long after was taken prisoner. The National loss was one killed, three slightly and three severely wounded.

The only event of importance yesterday was the arrival of Mrs. FREMONT. She was received at the depôt by Gen. FREMONT and his body guard and a regiment of infantry, placed in the General's four-horse carriage, and thus attended, accompanied by a band of music, was, after going through the main street, taken to the General's head-quarters in camp. This was a very pretty compliment to the fascinating and able lady of our General—one rarely if ever extended in this Democratic country to ladies of any degree, and hence so much the more remarkable, and the more highly to be prized. At night there were torchlight evolutions and much melodious jubilation by brass bands in and around the camp—all in honor of the arrival of Mrs. FREMONT, testifying at once the supreme respect in which that lady is held, and the high and chivalrous gallantry of the American soldier towards the gentler sex. It will, to the honest and philosophic mind, be a subject of sincere gratulation, that, although in the midst of an enemy's country, with tens of thousand of foes menacing us on every side, and surrounded by all the stern inflexibilities of war, we do not forget the respect due to the sex of which our mothers and aunts were constituents.

Col. MCDOWELL, a brother of him who distinguished himself at Bull Run, is here, and commands the Iowa Sixth. I paid him a visit yesterday and found his camp, men, their morals, drill, &c., perfect models in the highest sense of the word. Not a drop of whisky, a pack of cards or word of profanity can be seen or heard in the camp—the men gathered and listened reverently, and with uncovered heads, to the evening exercises of the chaplain; and better than all, the men, who are splendid specimens of physical perfection, have the utmost confidence in their officers' both as to their military knowledge and courage. The Lieutenant-Colonel, is MAJOR CUMMINGS, who so gallantly led the senior company of the Iowa First in the fight at Springfield—the Major, JNO. M. CONAR, late a candidate for Secretary of State in Iowa, and a man of high military attainments.

A walk around this place will convince almost any one that there is something about to be done. On every eminence are being erected forts, the timber about them cut down, cannon mounted; on every hill-side are encampments of troops, all busy in drill and preparing for a grand fight, which I doubt much their getting out of PRICE. Everywhere may be seen cannon, rifled and smooth-bore, waiting in grim impatience the moment they may hurl their deadly contents upon a treason-loving foe; everywhere may be seen material sufficient, one would think, to whip the combined forces of the known world.

In addition to the force and material here, there are troops and war material going constantly forward to points West, and ere this have rendered Georgetown, Lamine Bridge, and Booneville secure from attack.

Gen. HUNTER, with a sufficient force, will soon move up the Osage valley, take possession of the ferries and other crossings, to prevent the escape of PRICE in that direction, thus effectually cutting off a retreat or advance in that direction.

The Fifth Division of the army of the West, was yesterday completed, and is composed as follows:

Brigadier-Gen. MCKINSTRY, Acting Major-General commanding.

First Brigade—Gen. STURGIS, Commanding; Twenty-seventh Ohio, Col. FULLER; Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. GREENBECK; Home Guards, Col. WHITE; Thirteenth Missouri, Col. PEABODY; First Nebraska, Col. ——.

Second Brigade—Lieut.-Col. TORTEN, Acting Brigadier-General, commanding; Sixth Iowa Volunteers, Col. MCDOWELL; First Missouri Artillery, Col. F. P. BLAIR; Regiment Horse Guards, Col. MERRILL; Capt. FOSTER'S Cavalry, and eight companies from the First, Second and Fourth Regular Infantry, under command of Capt. HUSTON.

There are no means of knowing when a forward movement will take place—perhaps to-morrow—possibly not in two weeks. I am inclined to the opinion that nothing will be done under two weeks, at the very least. Gen. FREMONT has, upon the issue of this campaign, staked his reputation and his life, and he will not, in consequence, be apt to do anything hastily. Of one thing I am sure, that if PRICE chooses to wait, until all these formidable preparations are brought to bear on him, he will suffer total annihilation—logically, there can be no other result. It is, however, extremely probable that PRICE will not stand a fight—indeed, the news came this morning, from a tolerably reliable source, that he has already evacuated Lexington, leaving there only a small force to garrison the place, and fallen back upon Warrensburgh—a point nearly thirty miles south of Lexington, and on the prolonged line of the Pacific Railroad.

Another report is entertained here, this morning, that he has moved westward, while still another asserts that he is advancing, with his full force, upon this point.

Dr. WHITE arrived here, yesterday, from Lexington, having left there last Monday. He thinks that PRICE will fight; that he intends making a demonstration upon Georgetown, Sedalia, Booneville, Jefferson City, and other points now in possession of National troops nearly at the same time. Among other points within the contemplation of the Secessionists is St. Louis. PRICE has asserted that he will have St. Louis within a month, and that he calculates confidently upon the coöperation of 25,000 well-armed men now in St. Louis, the moment he makes the attack. It would seem from this that there is a strong probability that Gen. FREMONT may, in catching PRICE, possibly catch a Tartar.

I inclose a letter from Surgeon-Gen. TAYLOR, of the Confederate Army, in which he gives an account of the battle at Carthage. The events treated of are old, but as the only secession account of that somewhat celebrated fight, it will, I think, be found of interest.

It is as follows: How it came in my possession matters not—suffice it that it is genuine.

CAMP MCCULLOCH, McDONALD Co., Mo., 20th July, 1861

The various false rumors which have been circulated, both printed and verbal, induce me to communicate to the public the details of the battle of Spring River. On the night of the 4th inst., while in camp, eight miles south of Lamar, in Barton County, we received information that the Federal troops had on that day taken possession of Carthage, and during the night would move upon us for the purpose of making an attack. Our camp was accordingly pitched in battle order, and our soldiers ordered to sleep upon their arms. No attack being made during the night, our forces were put in motion at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and after moving some five miles, the troops were brought to a halt, it being announced that our pickets were engaged with those of the enemy. One of ours received a shot in the right arm, which proved to be only a flesh wound. The wounded man returned the fire of the enemy, killing one of them, whom it was afterwards ascertained was the Adjutant of Col. SELOMON'S regiment.

Our forces were at once drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to take a position on a ridge of prairie a mile in advance. Having reached our point of defence, we saw that the enemy had taken their position immediately in front of us, and distant nearly half a mile.

As soon as we could be seen rising over the undulation of the prairie, the enemy opened fire upon us, with one eighteen, three twelve, and four six-pounders, at first throwing shell, and afterwards round-shot, grape, and canister. The battle began at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, with eight pieces by the enemy, and six upon our side. Our artillery consisted of five 6-pounders and one 12-pounder.

The cannonading continued until 12½ o'clock. During the entire time both batteries were plied with the utmost vigor. We had no shell, and but little grape and canister; they were well supplied with all, and singular as the fact may appear, our artillery told upon them with more deadly effect than did theirs upon us. Our cavalry had, in the meantime, flanked the enemy upon both right and left. Finding themselves in a position to be entirely surrounded and cut off from their baggage train in a few minutes, Gen. SIEGEL, commanding the Federal forces, ordered a retreat, which was consummated in double-quick time, and in good order. During their retreat, a small portion of our cavalry had succeeded in reaching their rear. Observing this, they immediately turned their battery upon them, throwing three-second shell, which bursted among the horses unused and untrained. Such startling phenomenon had the effect of breaking our ranks, and gave them an opportunity of continuing their retreat. The enemy soon reached a desirable position; in fact, the very best known, in which their artillery was planted on a steep bluff, their infantry in front, with a sufficient elevation to enable them to fire their artillery over the infantry, without danger.

But our boys were not deterred by this formidable array of cannon and Minié muskets; they approached to the edge of the wood, about 100 yards distant, and taking shelter behind the trees, opened upon them a most destructive fire with rifle, musket and double-barrel shot-guns. The enemy maintained their position until our artillery was planted upon an opposite hill to the left, about 400 hundred yards distant. Finding, for the first time, the enemy in range of grape and canister, our guns were accordingly laden with them. The first round threw them into great confusion, being unable to withstand the fire of both artillery and small arms. Gen. SIEGEL ordered a second retreat, which was not conducted in as good order as the former one, we getting some three or four rounds at them before they could cross the hill and escape our range. The retreat was made with much greater speed than I had believed it possible to move so large a train of wagons, &c. Each one of the horses attached to the gun-carriages was mounted by a driver, as were the horses attached to the baggage-wagons, and with whip in hand they were put in a gallop and kept at this rapid rate of travel until they had crossed a level prairie, five miles in width, where they were stopped by the hills of Spring River, distant only a mile from Carthage. Here again our cavalry succeeded in getting in their rear. Observing this they determined to make a third stand. They planted their artillery, drew their forces up, and opened fire upon us. In a short time our artillery arrived with the infantry; some shots were exchanged between the batteries, during which time our cavalry were pouring into the wood to both right and left of them. Fearing lest too heavy a force should plant themselves in their way and make retreat impossible, they hastily withdrew and disappeared in the dense wood. Silence was not long preserved. Our men had stationed themselves along the wayside for a mile, and the sharp crack of the small arms as they followed one another in rapid succession told plainly its tale of death. Here the enemy's loss exceeded that of the former engagements. They finally succeeded in reaching Carthage in an exhausted condition. They at once took possession of the Court-house with a view to occupy it, and proceeded to plant their artillery two abreast to sweep the four streets that enter the public square. One or two booms from our 12-pounder admonished them to take leave, or else the house would soon be a mass of crumbling ruins upon their heads. They now poured out into the square, and after a fierce and desperate fight of nearly an hour, they were forced to retreat with all their advantages. During the continuance of the engagement, a large body of our cavalry had proceeded on and again beset them in their flight, which continued in a series of ambushes and charges until their forces were completely routed and scattered. We succeeded in capturing one piece of artillery, several wagons and several prisoners. Their entire force consisted of about twenty-five hundred well-armed and equipped infantry, two companies of cavalry, and their artillery. Our forces engaged in the various actions never exceeded at any time more than fifteen hundred men, although our entire force reached nearly four thousand, a large portion of whom were entirely destitute of arms. This is a short and correct statement of the circumstances of the battle, which began ten miles north of Carthage, at ten minutes to 10 A. M., and ended five miles south of Carthage at 8 o'clock P. M. My regimental surgeons, on the following morning, reported to me, officially, seven killed and thirty-six wounded; since which time five more have died, making an aggregate of twelve killed in all. The rest of the wounded will recover. The best information in my possession in regard to the enemy's loss I obtained from one of the prisoners, who was a surgeon in their employ, and who has resided in Hannibal for the last three years, who says their loss, in killed and wounded, was not less than two hundred—subsequent reports make it much more. This statement is made with a view to correct those falsehoods which the enemy is industriously circulating in the vain hope of propping up their falling cause, or to keep down our Southern friends in maintaining the sovereignty of the State and saving the last vestige of liberty among us. GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

Surgeon-General 8th Military District, M. S. G.

There are a dozen other rumors of no particular credibility relative to the movements of the Confederates, of which you are, ere this, fully informed by telegraph. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6, *via* BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The *S. R. Spaulding* has sailed for Hatteras Inlet with 800 troops.

Gen. WOOL returned to Old Point this morning, and will doubtless remain.

Gen. MANSFIELD goes to Hatteras Inlet on the *Spaulding*, to assume chief command.

Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Postmaster-General, and others, have spent the day at Old Point.

Mr. FOX came down on the steamer *Philadelphia*, direct from Washington, with ordnance stores, and left at 4 P. M., after an interview with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH.

Commissary JOHN CLARK, late editor of the Boston *Courier*, was on the propeller *Fanny*, but left with the first boat-load of stores, and thus escaped being made a prisoner.

The Captain of the *Fanny* is severely censured, as it appears the rebel vessels were not seen until within four miles of the propeller.

On Thursday morning, two tug-boats, having the *Susquehannah's* launches in tow, and laden with the remaining stores of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment left Hatteras Inlet for the encampment of the regiment, but it was rumored, before the sailing of the *Pawnee*, that they had abandoned their position, and were on their way to Hatteras Inlet.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

This morning, and during the middle hours of the day, guns were repeatedly heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Gen. BANKS rode thither, and has not yet returned. It is surmised that the firing was from our guns to protect the operations said to be progressing there for crossing the river.

The First Brigade, commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, is now resting near Dawsonville.

Many of the Union farmers complain of the tyranny and impositions of persons connected with the National regimental supply trains. They state they take everything from them in the shape of fodder, grain, etc., leaving none for their own stock during the approaching Winter, and if expostulated with, receive for answer, "Then sell your stock to the Government."

The health of this division continues good.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 7.

The gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, while reconnoitering down the river to-day, fell in with the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*. They chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore opened on them. The rebels used some twenty guns, some of which were rifled cannon. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to the boats.

The rebel loss has not been ascertained.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 7.

A fire occurred on Washington-street and Centre-alley, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29, destroyed $30,000 worth of property. It extended around to Front-row.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has absorbed the *Bulletin*.

A Memphis paper, of the 30th ult., says 30 cases of Enfield Muskets, part of the 50,000 which came up Southern ports some time since, had arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus, Ky.

Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th ult.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembles at Macon, Ga.

The University of Mississippi was about to be closed for the want of patronage.

JACOB THOMPSON has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi.

The Pocahontas *Advertiser* says J. C. HINDMAN had obtained 3,000 more men from Arkansas, for Gen. HARDEE'S command.

Ex-Gov. E. LEWIS LOWE, of Maryland, had escaped to Richmond.

ISAAC DAVENPORT, of Richmond, of the firm of I. & B. DAVENPORT, gave a check for $10,000 to the Southern Confederacy, which was owing to Northern creditors.

The Northern Bank of Alabama suspended specie payment at the instance of Gov. MOORE.

In Nashville the merchants had agreed to receive Treasury Notes at par for debts and goods.

HARDEE'S command had fallen back to Pittman's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

J. H. B. JONES, formerly editor of a Philadelphia paper, is Secretary in the War Department at Richmond.

Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, has been ordered to secure all pork from New-Orleans speculators, who had advanced it to $50 per barrel.

The estimated Yankee property in the State of Virginia, under the ban of the Sequestration act, amounts to $30,000,000.

A Mobile paper says that the defences of that city are vigorously going on. The municipal authorities of Mobile are issuing shinplasters in small amounts.

Confederate soldiers, especially in Western Virginia, are suffering from the want of tobacco.

A vessel with 1,000 bushel salt, from Laguyra, had its cargo taken from Brazos River, and a Richmond prize schooner was captured near Galveston, recently, with 200 sacks of coffee and 150,000 cigars.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL has escaped into the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO A TENNESSEEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 7.

A serenade is proposed for WM. B. CARTER at midnight, at the Continental, as a representative of the loyal people of Tennessee. Mr. CARTER gives assurances of the deep, though latent, sympathies felt in that State for the Union. He has just returned from Washington, where he had received assurance of active support from our Government to aid the loyal men in that State with money, arms, &c. He will proceed at once to Kentucky to operate for the Union cause, and is very sanguine of a successful issue.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN IN CANADA,

FOR ATTEMPTING TO RAISE A REGIMENT FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 7.

A dispatch from Toronto says that Col. RANKIN, member of the Provincial Parliament, lately authorized to raise a regiment of Lancers, was arrested there yesterday, for violation of the neutrality laws.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Oct. 7.

Col. RANKIN was arrested in this city to-day, for violating the enlistment act.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HARNEY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 7.

Gen. HARNEY and two or three other distinguished military men, left by the Ohio and Mississippi train this evening, their destination being unknown.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Excitement and Advance in the Cotton Market.

THE MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

No European Officers Sought for the American Service.

The Cotton Question in England.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool on Sept. 21, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The letters from the correspondents of this paper at Paris and London will be read with interest.

We also add various extracts from European journals, bearing upon leading topics.

The screw steamers *Sawyer* and *Princess Charlotte*, arrived on the 18th at Southampton from Antwerp, having been purchased, together with the *Leopold*, screw steamer, from the defunct Belgian Royal Mail Company. They are about to be fitted out for the proposed new line from Southampton and Galway to New-York. It is expected the *Southampton* will make the first voyage.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Alleged American Invitation to Garibaldi—A Duty of Minister Sandford—French Officers for the American Service—The French Government upon the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The journals from one end of Europe to the other continue to comment on the refusal of GARIBALDI to take "the command of the Army of the National Government," and thus far we have looked anxiously and in vain for some denial of the damaging report. But neither Mr. MARSH of GARIBALDI has seen fit to authorize a correction, although, like other people, they must have read the numerous and multiform comments on the subject. What is worse, it is, perhaps, too late now to correct it; any publication at this late day will only be pronounced an after-thought, and hereafter the brave and accomplished officers who lead our Army, from Gen. SCOTT down, will stand branded, in European eyes, with the charge of incompetency, preferred by their own head and chief, the President. Yet in all Europe there are no superior officers to be found who would do *as much* in the same length of time as has been done by the superior officers of the National Army, and none who could do more when the hour of battle arrives. What, therefore, can be the mystery? What could have been the necessity of placing the American people, and especially the superior officers of the National Army, in such a pitiable position before the rest of the civilized world? If GARIBALDI was only offered a command in the National Army, which would have been proper enough, why was it done so ostentatiously, and why has not one of the parties deigned to put a stop to this revelry of the Press?

I have just heard that Mr. MARSH has never been to Caprera at all, but that it was Mr. SANFORD, as first reported; that this gentleman went to Italy only for a few days' recreation, and while there took occasion to pay a friendly visit to GARIBALDI. This may after all turn out to be the truth, only we cannot understand how it is that the Minister at Brussels, who is as well posted on current events as any diplomat in Europe, and knows perfectly the injury we are sustaining by the reported object of his mission, has not officially corrected the error.

As an evidence of the pernicious result of this pretended mission to Caprera, the newspaper manufacturers of the sensation journals now feel themselves authorized in inventing all sorts of stories about a Government which takes so little care of its good name; and thus we see this morning in the *Independance Belge* the following statement:

"Gen. KLAPKA has returned to Paris from London. He stops a few days at Paris, and then returns to his residence at Geneva—if another event does not change his mind. Propositions have been made to the illustrious defender of Komorn to induce him to undertake the post which GARIBALDI declined in the service of the United States. It is added, that KLAPKA, convinced that there will be no work for him to do in Hungary before next Spring, is not indisposed to profit by this forced delay, and will, perhaps, accept the proffered post."

Even the *Moniteur* has been led into the common error, and has twice published paragraphs purporting to be the correct version of the affair, the last of which appeared this morning, and which declared that "the reason why GARIBALDI declined the command of the National Army was because the Bertini Committee of Genoa and the other revolutionary Committees of Italy opposed his acceptance with obstinacy." The Committee of Genoa, according to the *Moniteur*, had thus written to London, and it was therefore official! Thus the thing has gone on so long without denial that no one doubts its authenticity, not even the French Cabinet, and the discussion is now about the cause of GARIBALDI'S refusal!

The English papers which came to us this morning contain a series of articles on this subject of GARIBALDI and the offer of the command of the National Army, which show a hatred to the Union little less than diabolical. And since they admit themselves that it is not love for the slaveholders which dictates this line of conduct so much as a desire to see the great Union broken up and permanently weakened, it does seem that if Southern men could see the English papers, and had a spark of patriotism left, they would say to the North, "Let's quit fighting and together attack the common enemy!" But unfortunately what ought to be is not, for we learn that the Southern men here gloat over these malicious English assaults on the Union, and look upon them as a valuable aid in the great work of destroying their country.

By request the *Constitutionnel* this morning published a statement correcting the report that the American Government was inviting European officers to join their army. The following is the note published by this paper:

"A journal has stated that propositions have been made to a considerable number of European officers, and particularly to French officers, to take service in the army of the United States, and added that an indemnity of 6,000 francs for the expenses of the voy-

hge, and an annual salary as high as 20,000 francs for several years, would be paid those accepting the proposed conditions. These statements are entirely without foundation. The Government of Washington has not authorized its agents in Europe to make any military engagements whatever, and any European officer who shall embark for the United States with the view of taking service in the Federal Army, will act on his own responsibility, and at his own risk and peril."

This notice does in fact cover the affair of GARIBALDI; but in order, if possible, to counteract more directly the further discussion of that subject, a note has been handed in to the same paper, which we hope to see published to-morrow, categorically denying the rumors in circulation.

The French papers opposed to us copy the petition of the French citizens of New-York, for the suppression of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, but adopt the unfair dodge of omitting the names of the signers; they do not even declare their nationality, and therefore leave the impression that the petition was signed by Americans. They thus find the basis for malicious comments on the rigors of the law on the press, and of supposed Northern hatred to the French!

Fortunately in all this small and pitiful opposition, the French Government remains true to the legal ground it has taken, and this morning dealt out the *coup de grace* to the hopes of the Southern Commissioners, in the shape of a declaration from M. ROUHER, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the subject of the blockade. The document is as follows, and speaks for itself:

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—Under date of June 5, ultimo, I had the honor to inform you of the maxims of international law, which the Imperial Government had at heart to enforce, in the war which has broken out between the North and South of the United States.

Since that period numerous commercial reclamations have been addressed to me, with regard to the consequences of this state of things, and I have observed with regret that these inquiries implied a lamentable ignorance of the real principles involved. I have, therefore, determined to place before you some explanations, concerted with the Department of Foreign Affairs, defining the limits within which commerce has the right to count upon the protection of the Imperial Government.

I will be obliged if you will read these explanations attentively, and use all your efforts to enlighten the merchants and shippers of your district who may share in the errors still existing on this important question.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) ROUHER.

The following is a translation of the note appended to the preceding:

"In upholding the respect of the immunities which modern law has now happily consecrated in favor of neutrals, we cannot pretend to shield them from all the consequences to other nations which ordinarily ensue from the armed struggle of two peoples. From the moment that we are in presence of two belligerents to whom we have no intention to deny that character, we find ourselves under the obligation to recognize in them all the rights conferred by war, according to international rules, upon those who make it. We cannot, therefore, contest to either of the two belligerents to injure the other, by all the direct and legitimate means depending upon it, such as that which consists in blockading upon its possessions, besieging its cities, or blockading its ports.

The exercise of the right of blockade involves the natural consequence of interdicting access to the blockaded places by other Powers. It is incontestable that the latter are sufferers by this interruption of their habitual commercial relations; but they are not justified in making complaint, for they are only *indirectly* compromised thereby, and no obstacle is placed upon the liberty of navigation which they can claim as neutrals, except where that liberty would render absolutely inefficacious the military operations legitimately maintained between the two belligerents by the law of nations.

The acknowledgment by all the Powers of the principle that the blockade must, moreover, be effective, in order to be binding, has remedied the abuse practiced, at other epochs, of the right to banish neutrals from points declared to be blockaded. The effectiveness of a blockade is now admitted by the world to be the essential condition of its validity; but, from the moment that there are, upon the spot to which a belligerent means to interdict access, sufficient forces to prevent an approach, without exposure to certain danger, the neutral is constrained, whatever injury he may experience, to respect the blockade. If he violate it, he exposes himself to be treated as an enemy by the belligerent toward whom he has departed from the duties of neutrality.

These principles, which have become the rule of all nations, appear to be completely ignored by the complainants. They seem to think that their habitual commercial relations ought not to feel the effects of a state of hostility to which they are strangers, and to admit, at the utmost, the necessity of taking the facts into account in their further operations. Unhappily, this view is entirely erroneous. It is true, that a belligerent cannot employ, to injure his enemy, any means directly injurious to peoples who remain foreign to the struggle; but it is not less unquestionable that the latter must support the indirect consequences of the perturbation resulting from war, as soon as it breaks out.

Another error of the complainants is in supposing that the blockade exists only in so much as notice of it has been given diplomatically, and that it is not binding upon neutral ships which have left their country previously to this notification. A blockade is *binding* the moment it is *effectively* established; the material result of a material fact, it does not require to be otherwise constituted; it commences before the real investing, continues as long as the latter lasts, and ceases simultaneously with it.

That neutrals ignore the facts imports little. If one of their vessels presents itself for the purpose of entering the blockaded port, the belligerent has the right to signify its prohibition. It is undoubtedly the general usage for a Government to inform others of the measures of blockade to which it has recourse; but this notification, which is not an absolute rule, has no value of itself: it is simply the information of an existing fact, which may be already producing its effects. It may sometimes serve, it is true, to diminish the losses which neutrals will have to support in consequence of the state of war, by preventing them from sending useless commercial consignments to places really under blockade; but, on the other hand, if is evident that if neutrals, guided by this single notification, suspended or modified their commercial enterprises, they would expose themselves to an unnecessary loss, in case the blockade did not really exist, or if it had already ended when the consignments might have arrived.

"It is improperly attributing to diplomatic notifications of blockade a value and a signification which they do not of themselves possess, that the pretension might be raised of excluding neutrals from an entire territory to which access could not, in reality, be forbidden: and it is in order to render these fictitious blockades utterly impossible that an agreement has now been made to the effect that the neutral shall only be considered duly warned of the existence of a blockade, when the warning is given on the spot. This practice, which leaves to a belligerent the faculty to act with all the promptitude which the operations of war often require, which allows a military commander to blockade, when necessary, ports far from his country, before giving notice to his own Government, has, for the neutral, the advantage of imposing upon him inevitable onerous obligations only under circumstances, at least, when he must unavoidably submit." MALAKOFF.

MATTERS AT LONDON.

Improvement in the British Tone—The C. S. A. apply for Recognition and are Refused—The Programme for Mexico—Hostility of the London Times—The Incidents of a Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

The current that has run so fiercely against us here since the 1st of August, seems at last to begin to slacken its violence. Even last week, before the Hatteras affair, we felt that the worst of the storm was over, and when that came, everyone broke out in smiles and handshakings, and confident predictions of future luck. But apart from this, there are reasons for confidence of another sort. On the news of the Bull Run affair, the whole Press whirled round against us, and began to take a tone which looked anything but encouraging for our blockade. Very grave rumors found currency that the Ministry were thinking of recognizing the Southerners; rumors probably set afloat by themselves here, for it is affirmed that they actually made an application for recognition after Bull Run, and that their application was distinctly and definitely refused at the Foreign Office. It was said, too, that there was difficulty in France; that the Emperor now favored the South, and was pressing the English Government to interfere. It was announced that more troops were to be sent to Canada. It was understood that armed intervention in Mexico, by the three Western Powers, was decided upon. All these stories evidently tended to one conclusion, and men began to dread some great and unknown evil.

Now, however, matters have much brightened up. The Government here has declared plainly that it does not mean to recognize the South, nor does it mean to interfere with our blockade. I am so informed, not by Americans but by English men, whose information I know to be good. So long as the blockade is enforced, so long the English Government will respect it. To this they are pledged. Whatever the insurgent emissaries here may say, their chance even of recognition is nothing so long as matters remain in their present position. On the other hand, we received yesterday, from France, an official announcement that the blockade was to be respected, and must be respected so long as it was enforced. This leaves no more doubt about France. Still further it appears that the dispatch of more troops to Canada has been countermanded. The troops will not go. The Mexican matter remains, it is true, and seems to be the worst part of the whole business. But this is rather a mercantile affair on the part of the British Government than a political move. It has long since become an established principle with the Government here not to extend their possessions extravagantly. The colonial system of Great Britain is already so vast that they do not want to multiply their vulnerable places, and I was assured yesterday by one of the signers of the memorial to the Government on the subject of intervention in Mexico, that the idea was not to employ the British Army or any part of it in making any attack on Mexico. It was Spain who was to supply the soldiers. All that England wanted was to restore Mexico to her merchants. So that it would seem on this argument to be a matter of indifference to England whether Mexico was in Spanish or American hands, provided only that her debts were paid and quiet restored to the country.

The truth seems to be that the policy of Great Britain toward the United States has been shaky all along. The Ministry themselves were divided upon it. So far as non-intervention went, they were all tolerably well agreed, but when it came to the minutiæ of non-intervention, there was a difference of opinion. One party sided with the South; another stood up for the North. Exactly who the Northerners and Southerners are seems to be a matter of some doubt. Lord RUSSELL, at all events, is with us. How true it may be, I will not guarantee, but I was told this week by an English merchant in the city that a serious discussion had arisen in the Cabinet on the question of sending troops to Canada; that Lord PALMERSTON had advocated it, and that a majority of his colleagues sustained him, but that Lord RUSSELL and Mr. MILNER GIBSON (so I understood) had objected to it so earnestly as to defeat the proposition. So long as Lord RUSSELL is at the head of Foreign Affairs, I believe America may feel confident that no encouragement will be given to the Slave power. But in consequence of this division of the Cabinet they seem always on the verge of committing themselves against us, and this Mexican business seems to be the result of the pulling in opposite directions of these two powers, which finally compromise on making it a purely mercantile affair, and leaving it to Spain to do the conquering, if there is to be any.

One thing more has become apparent through all this trouble. This is, that the Ministry and the Press have not worked together. The course of the *Times* has not coincided with that of the Ministry. For anything that has happened since Bull Run, the Ministry ought rather to gain than to lose respect in the United States, and for what occurred earlier it is not so much matter. In future we can afford to disregard the *Times*, for on this subject it has shown its colors too openly.

By the way, although we are now well out of the reach of the money-lenders, and the day is still distant when we shall sigh for the money-bags of Lombard-street, our credit is a point that we cannot give too much care to. Now, the *Times* is invariably trying to break this down, and harps incessantly upon the repudiating States. Luckily most of these are in the South, but of course the North comes in for its share, and two States—Michigan and Indiana, I think—are accused of having repudiated their debts. What is the truth of this assertion? At the present time our National and State credit is of an importance that cannot be over-estimated. It would be infinitely better to pay the debts of a State by subscription than to allow them to be made the means of injuring our honor. If the charge be true, it ought to be seen to, and public opinion ought to force those two States not to disgrace the nation longer by refusing to pay their honest debts. If not true, it should be contradicted and understood.

This week has been a very lively one. The *Great Eastern's* accident was a blessing to the newsmongers. It is a curious fact that while this ship is finally proved to be in its original idea a failure, the *Warrior*—the great iron war-steamer—has glided back into port from its trial trip, a complete success. It does seem hard that the effort which was intended as a blessing to humanity and civilization, and a crowning triumph of the arts of peace, should have met such a fate, while this new experiment at perfecting the powers of one nation to harm another is heralded as a glorious success. The *Great Eastern* would be welcome to our ports wherever she appeared, but Heaven forbid that the *Warrior* should ever show her ill-omened sides on our shores.

THE PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

COTTON SUPPLIES FOR ENGLAND.

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHIRE.

"Coming events" are, says the Preston *Guardian*, Sept. 18, "casting their shadows before them" in Bolton, and that, too, in a somewhat dark and extensive form. Short time is not actually adopted as to a set number of working hours, but production is very materially lessened in most cotton-spinning and cloth-manufacturing concerns; power-loom weavers waiting a week at once for warps, and one very large cotton-spinning concern—that of Messrs. BOLLING & SLADE—is closing altogether. The firm have six mills, the Carlisle Mill, the Coronation Mill, the Old-end Mill, the Spring-garden Mill, the Knott Mill and the Bridge-street Mill. In these they have seven steam-engines, of 230 horse-power, and had in their employment at Midsummer 821 females, and 256 males—total, 787. In parting with the workpeople, they are told to seek employment immediately anywhere, as there is no probability of the mills resuming work under the existing interests. We regret to state that Messrs. JACKSON, of Queen-street Mill, Lancaster, commenced running three days per week this week, and will not start their engine till Thursday.

From Wilmer & Smith, Sept. 21.

There seems to be little doubt that in nearly all the cotton factories in and near Rochdale short time will be adopted next week. Messrs. Bright Brothers, (as regards spinning,) S. Brierly & Son, L. Lumb, John Whittaker & Son, James Leech, S. Taylor, R. & W. Hurst, and William Chadwick & Co. have already reduced to four days a week; and the mill of Messrs. JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH & SONS has been temporarily closed.

Short time is now almost universal in Blackburn and neighborhood, and by the time the notices now running have expired there will be no more than two or three firms in the town running full time. In addition to short time there is a great deal of machinery standing, both in those establishments where short time has been commenced, and in those which are still running full time. By the end of next week there will not be more than one-half the ordinary production in this neighborhood.

The following is a list of mills now working short time: Messrs. Eccles, Shorrock & Co., five mills working four days per week; Mr. N. Walsh, 200 looms stopped, and spinning working about four days; Messrs. Nichols & Ashton, two mills working four days; Messrs. Graham & Green's mill, four days; Mr. Openshaw's, four days; Mr. Edward Gregson's, four days; Messrs. Gregson & Sons, four days; Mr. John Walmsley's, four days; Messrs. Fish & Son's, four days; Messrs. T. & W. Green's, four days; Mr. Catlow's, four days; Messrs. T. & R. Eccles', three days. We believe this number will be increased by the addition of other firms in the course of another week; and many mill-owners are of opinion that even four days are too much in the present state of trade.

THE COTTON FIELDS OF INDIA.

From the London Times.

It must not be forgotten that the great question of the day—the Cotton question—has two aspects, and that both are of incalculable importance. We will give the precedence to our own manufactures, and admit that the interests of British industry are paramount. The first object of all is to keep Lancashire supplied with sufficient stocks of raw material suitable in quality and cheap in price. So long as that result appears satisfactorily insured, we may acknowledge without much difficulty that the source of the supply is but a secondary consideration. Commerce looks only to the best market, and our merchants will buy their cotton from those who offer the best bargain, let them come from whatever quarter they will. There is still, however, after all this has been granted, a most important question behind. Lancashire calls for so many million bales of cotton, but these bales are paid for with so many millions of pounds. In fact, it is a trade of some £40,000,000 a year. Now, such a trade is the making of a country. It has been the making of the Confederate States of America, and would do as much for any other country as it has done for that. Besides, considering, therefore, who are to supply us with cotton, we may also consider what people we are to supply with money. The largest trade in the world is open to competition, and whatever country secures it will infallibly be enriched by the bargain.

Suppose, now, that India should succeed in sending us cotton so good and so cheap, and in such abundance, that the exports from Bombay got the command of the Liverpool market, what would be the consequence? We should first feel ourselves relieved from misgivings which have been pressing on us with increased severity year after year. We should have the satisfaction of reflecting that we were no longer dependent for a supply of the first necessity upon a single country, precariously placed, and exposed to hazards of more than ordinary magnitude and variety. *We always knew that a crop raised by slave labor, in a country where the abolition of Slavery was incessantly advocated, must needs be liable to great uncertainties, but we have now learned that other causes may occur to intercept our supplies.* The Confederate States have presumed upon their monopoly so far as to make it an engine of coercion. They have declared, though perhaps without much sincerity, that they will hold back their crops, and leave Europe to see what can be done without them. At the same time their antagonists are blockading their ports, and leaving them without an option in the matter, so that impediments never dreamt of in our former calculations are found to be very possible contingencies. This interference, too, with our supplies may recur at any moment. *Whatever may be the issue of the war, North and South may certainly find themselves quarreling again, and the first result of a fresh quarrel would probably be a fresh blockade.* With good reason, therefore, should we rejoice over the proved capabilities of India to send us all we wanted; but what would India not gain at the same time? Let any reader peruse the speech made by Mr. LAING at Manchester on Thurday last, and then conceive, if he can, the destinies which may be involved in the issue of the present crisis.

MR. SAMUEL LAING AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association recently invited the Financial Secretary for India to address them upon the possibilities of India as a source of the greatly needed fibre. Mr. LAING responded to the invitation on the 19th ult., avoiding, however, almost entirely the subject in which the Association was chiefly interested, and entering into a justification of his administration of the India finances and diluting on details of governmental policy. He considered the extensive cultivation of cotton by Europeans hopeless while the means of transit are absent, and because those means of transit are not being provided to the extent required by the imminence of the case and justified by the prospects of substantial profit.

COTTON FROM HONDURAS.

A new and extensive field for the growth of cotton has recently opened in the above-named State. Samples have reached London, and been submitted to the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, whose report, after careful examination, is that "the cotton is the nearest approach to New-Orleans cotton that has been shown in the market." The advices from Honduras add that the samples sent are perennials.

DEPENDENCE OF ENGLAND UPON AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle.

In contemplating the American war we cannot discuss the questions it involves with the calmness of an observer quite uninterested in the results. No nation ever had half the interest in a war on a foreign soil that we have in the great Transatlantic struggle. It is in a great measure from sheer inability to depict or conceive the effect on this country of a prolonged cotton famine that is to be ascribed the silence on the subject. If the blockade of the Southern ports continue for many months longer, a period of misery will overtake the manufacturing classes in the north of England which has scarcely been even faintly foreshadowed by the metropolitan distress of last Winter. *It is no use to tell us to get cotton elsewhere. If it were not wanted till January, 1863, this would be possible, but it is wanted in January 1862, now close upon us.* The fertile islands of the West Indies may be made to yield us millions of bales for the future, but this year they will yield none. India has grown cotton in enormous quantities, but from the shortness of its fibre it cannot be used for the machinery now in existence, and to construct new machinery would take so much time, during which no work would be possible, that the misery inflicted on the workpeople would be nearly as great as that which it would be attempted to avoid. Whether India may eventually serve as our cotton market is a complicated question, on which we need not enter now; it is, at any rate, certain that in the present emergency that country cannot help us. In short, it is no use to conceal the truth. The unnatural check that has been given to our cotton supply, in consequence of political events which have rendered the bountiful harvest nugatory, has placed us in imminent danger of a great national calamity. *This may be averted by a termination of the American civil war, and a consequent renewal of commercial relations with the continent; but the obstacle to this arrangement is the determination of the Northern States to impose their rule on an unwilling population.* Regarding recent events in the calmest spirit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this determination must prove disastrous; and it is a question whether the Federal Government is not following a mistaken course in contending any longer against that new political organization, the necessity of which is shown by the extraordinary difficulty of preventing its accomplishment.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

From the London Herald (Derbyite.)

No one can fail to recognize considerable astuteness in the suggestions of the Emperor of Russia. They can give no offence. The South is not in a position to take any. And the North will certainly not take his advice about stopping the fighting amiss, in its delight at his moral support of the Union. Between St. Petersburgh and Washington, there has always been a sneaking kindness. Extremes meet; and we can conceive plenty of reasons, which we do not care to state, why the Czar should prefer the Union intact, to two equal confederacies. But we confess to a feeling of envy. Why has it been left to the Czar to be the only European Sovereign to make known his feeling for the Americans? What is he to the President, or the President to him? The United States are not even his rivals. Their commerce and their shipping may sweep the world's ports and never interfere with him. They may expand northward and southward, eastward and westward, and it must be years before they can raise a boundary question. As to commercial ties between the two Powers, there are positively none. Bombard New-York to-morrow, or burn all the cotton depots in the Confederate States; St. Petersburgh will not feel the ruin. Raise the slaves and destroy the cotton plant, and Russia may still say—"Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung." The case is very different with us. *We feel every beat of the American pulse.* The ruin of the trade of the States paralyzes our manufacturing industry, puts our mills upon half time, and depresses every commercial interest in the United Kingdom. Let the South capture Washington, and the mobs in the great cities of the North gain the upper hand over the affrighted authorities, there will be poverty and distress in thousands of English homes. Let great Northern armaments sweep down the Mississippi, everywhere proclaiming freedom to the slaves, and destroying the cotton crop, and we have to meet a famine ten times more terrible than that which swept off from Irish soil 1,500,000 souls. And what has been done by our Government to prevent such catastrophes? Simply nothing. We are drifting on into the cotton famine as we drifted into the Russian war, and with some of the same statesmen at the helm. We stand by, and fold our arms, while the great game is being played out, without an effort to arrest the tide of war or to avert its calamitous consequences.

It may be too late to interfere now. The time had passed even before Mr. SEWARD gave our statesmen such a glorious opportunity for holding their tongues. But surely it is no great feat for our Foreign Secretary to boast of, that in the long interval between the secession of South Carolina and the first collision in the field he simply waited on events, contenting himself with the pious but somewhat selfish prayer that Providence would keep us out of the quarrel. *We are bound to the Americans by the closest of ties. The advice that might have come from us would, perhaps, have been intrusive from another power.* Yet, so far as we know, there is not on record a single offer on Earl RUSSELL'S part of friendly offices. The attempt might have failed. Probably it would have done so. But, at least, the Government would have done its duty. It would have lifted its hand against the folly and crime of a fratricidal war. *It would have shown the Americans, whichever side was destined to triumph, that we had some fellow-feeling with them in their trials. It would have saved us from the charge of apathetic selfishness, which is so freely urged against us by the American people.* And now Russia has taken the initiative which ought to have been ours, with not one tithe of our interests at stake or one-half of our incentives to action. *When the history of the American war comes to be written, it will redound to the credit of the Ministry of the time that the Czar could assume a responsibility which was not permitted to the English Sovereign, and that free and enlightened England watched and made no sign, while despotic and barbarous Russia spoke words of conciliation and peace.*

THE FINANCIAL SKILL OF MR. CHASE—HIS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

From the London Times.

We must express some surprise at the very low estimate which Mr. CHASE appears to make of the intelligence of his countrymen. To be sure, this is a *ruse de guerre*, and an address, not to patriotic capitalists, but to *patriotic private citizens.* But in America every man is a man of business, and even if he were not we should have thought that very few persons possessing $50 were of so low an intelligence as to be the victims of so gross a rhetorical artifice as that which is attempted to be practiced upon them. Mr. CHASE says all that can be said with truth,—perhaps, all that can be said in favor of the loan. But we should have thought that there must be few persons, indeed, among the public that he addresses, who do not know that there is nothing so clear that something may not be said on the other side. Let us suppose, for instance, the appeal of the Secretary for the Treasury submitted to a knot of Southern politicians. Does Mr. CHASE suppose that they would have nothing to urge against it—we do not mean on the questions of duty and patriotism, but on the smaller, though not unimportant, question, of the reward proposed for the opportune exercise of these virtues? *We could imagine persons, for instance, perverse enough to urge that the interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. by no means covered the risk to be incurred: that the provision of a revenue by Congress for one year by no means guaranteed a provision of the same revenue for the next; and that the creation of a sinking fund by no means implied the appropriation of that fund to the reduction of the debt.* We could imagine them venturing to question the confident anticipation that the war will terminate early next Spring, and to anticipate new loans even if that should be the case, and much more, of course, if it should not. Some persons might be disposed to think that these new loans would require more patriotism in the lenders, and therefore secure a higher reward than the old ones, and that the value of the old ones would thus be inevitably depreciated. It might be suggested, also, that the same state of feeling in the West which has rendered it necessary to tax it on a different scale from the East may result in a refusal to pay sums borrowed in the cause in which the Western States believe themselves to have but a remote and secondary interest, and it may also be thought that we have not yet reached the limit of secession, and that heavy pecuniary burdens may be found quite as strong a disintegrating force as the protective tariffs of the North or the domestic institution of the South. We will not advert to the possibility of another defeat, for that, of course, is a suggestion too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. We do not presume to say what force is to be given to these rival considerations, but we think that, if Mr. CHASE chose to address his countrymen at all, he ought not to have confined himself so exclusively to his own side of the question, but ought also to have given some proof that he was capable of embracing the opposite point of view. If the interest offered is sufficient, the appeal to patriotism and the argument as to the safety of the investment are unnecessary. If it is insufficient, the remedy would have been to increase the amount, instead of appealing to considerations which, rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of weakness. People will be more ready to believe that a sufficient provision will be made for the payment and interest of the war loans of the Federal Government, when they see that provision has been made for bearing one farthing of the expense out of the income of the year. When this is not done, it seems not unnatural to conclude that those who are anxious during the heat and excitement of the contest to throw the whole burden on posterity, will become impatient of that burden when the heat and the contest have passed away.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

From the London Globe. (Organ of Lord Palmerston.)

England and France are both largely interested in the welfare of Mexico. There are debts to be paid: there are lives to be saved. "England has a larger amount of capital employed in Mexico than France, but the subjects of the French Empire there are more numerous." Nor are Spain and the United States uninterested. The lives and properties of their subjects are also in imminent peril day by day. England has a right to enter and seize the custom-houses, and appropriate the revenues for the payment of debt. *No one can question for one moment the right of intervention.* No one can doubt that the subject has occupied the anxious attention of France and England, of Spain, and even of the Government of the United States. But it is easier to note the peril than to devise the remedy. Intervention is easy. No large force would be required to bring the country to its senses. But no Government would enter on such a course without ample deliberation and a careful forecast of the consequences. It is impossible to doubt that England and France alone, with a small force, could walk into the City of Mexico whenever they pleased; but, if needed, Spain could supply all the cavalry that such an expedition would require. There would be no difficulties in doing the business thoroughly, so far as the mere occupation of the country and capital were concerned. The difficulties would arise afterwards. They are great, but not insuperable. Any intervention of the kind we have indicated, whenever resolved on, whenever executed, could not fail to succeed as a mere measure of military police, called for by the outrages on common humanity in Mexico. That such an intervention is extremely probable, and indeed only a question of time, is what all feel who have considered the subject. But it is clearly one that cannot be undertaken without very careful preparation, without clearly defined objects, and a due subordination of the means to the end. *All the parties concerned are interested in obtaining is a recognition and liquidation of money obligations, guarantees for the security of life and property, and the exemplary punishment of those who have committed atrocious crimes on the persons of Europeans.* The question is how can these objects be accomplished with the least loss of life and at the least cost? That an attempt must be made, sooner or later, to accomplish them, we are not able to doubt, although it is not so easy to see the precise means which may be adopted for reaching the ends in view. The condition of Mexico is a world-wide scandal and a reproach to civilization, and cries aloud for amendments.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SPAIN.

The statements respecting the expedition against Mexico are authentic and positive, says the Madrid *Correspondence.* Spain, without any project of annexation or conquest, will proceed on her own proper resolve against Mexico, in virtue of the right she possesses to demand satisfaction for old offences and injuries. Our ships are now departing for Cuba, where thousands of troops are waiting to embark. Everything has been for some time ready in view of the painful extremity of having recourse to arms. Everything has been foreseen and arranged. The armed steamer *Leo*, now in Cadiz, will carry the final instructions of the Government to Cuba. Gen. SERRANO will not, in consequence of illness, accompany the expedition.

Two new screw frigates, the *Concepcion* and the *Lealtad*, are about to be sent to reinforce the American station.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Pays* has a long article on Prince NAPOLEON'S journey to America. The semi-official print informs us that the great topic of the day in the United States just now is, not the war, as might be supposed by common non-official people, but the visit of the Prince. His Imperial Highness' journey from New-York to St. Louis, the *Pays* assures us, "was performed like the other parts of his trip, in the midst of populations who vied with each other in the warmth of their reception. In every town, in every village, the inhabitants hurried forward to meet him. On his approach, the houses were gaily decked out with flags, everything assumed a festive appearance, and it may be said that everywhere the Prince and France were by turns or to speak more correctly, simultaneously, acclaimed." We are next informed that the "spontaneous character of these manifestations greatly enhanced their value. The people of the United States will long remember the visit," &c., &c. This is a perfect curiosity in the art of semi-official description, and its value is not at all diminished by the circumstance of the writer having drawn it all out of his own head. In France, where the American papers are not read, there are some simple-minded people who will actually believe all that the *Pays* describes to have really happened, and they will wonder why the Prince does not remain in a country where he meets with a popularity which he bids for in vain in Europe.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 5, }
via SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7. }

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton, 25th of September, was boarded off the Cape at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) evening *en route* for New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

The ship *Swiftsure* had reached England, from Australia, with £305,000 in gold.

Passports for British subjects have been abolished in the Netherlands.

The *Times* City Article, of the 25th, says great excitement prevailed in the foreign markets consequent upon a distinct repetition of the announcement that France and Spain forthwith will intervene in the affairs of Mexico. Mexican Stock advanced more than 2 per cent., and was quoted at 25¾.

A downward tendency in English funds continues. Consols 93¼ to 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for account. Virginia 6s, Illinois Central and Erie Shares, had advanced.

FRANCE.

The Kings of Denmark and Holland will visit NAPOLEON at Compeigne, Oct. 6, at the same time, with the King of Prussia.

The *Pays* says that the news of the landing of the Borghese in Calabria had been renewed.

The vintage near Lyons is excellent.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Three per cent. rentes, 69f. 40c.

Saxony does not object to a commercial treaty with France, but agrees perfectly with Prussia on the question.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Minister, M. THOUVENEL, had handed to the Federal Council another note referring to the Ville de Grand affair, wherein France adhered to the statement contained in a previous note, the accuracy of which was contested by the Federal Council.

TURKEY.

The vanguard of the Turkish army, which was at Scarlah, fell back on the 27th upon Trebigne and Klopuck, which was caused by a bold movement of the insurgents. Omar Pasha is concentrating the Turkish forces at Trebigne. The Vlarmar of Montenegro had called out all contingents, and awaits the Turkish army on Montenegrin territory.

ITALY.

It is rumored that Gen. FANTI repiaces CIALDINI, at Naples.

The *Opinione* deems it probable that a new law on internal administration will shortly be published, abolishing the office of Lieutenant-General.

The *Opinione* anticipates BARONCOSSI'S recall, in consequence of the receipt of official intimation from him of a fresh refusal of Spain to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

A ship laden with arms, believed to be destined to fit out an expedition in Umbria against the Papal Provinces, had been seized.

GREECE.

The miscreant who attempted the assassination of the Queen, was a young student, named DARESIS. The weapon used was a revolver. He had no accomplices. The Queen displayed great coolness.

HOLLAND.

The Finance Minister had submitted to the Deputies, the Budget of 1862.

AUSTRIA.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis, and the resignation of Duke Chancellor, are rife.

A Conference is to be held at Cettigne on the subject of a suspension of the blockade of Ragusa. The Prussian and French Consuls take part.

JAPAN.

An attempt was made at Kanagawa, by armed assassins, July 5, to murder the inmates of the British Legation. Two were wounded and the rest escaped. All was quiet July 21.

Commercial News by the Bavaria.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday 55,000 bales, including 33,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited and prices are ⅛d.@⅛d. higher since Friday, and the close prices still tend upward.

Advices from Manchester report a slight advance in all descriptions of goods, but sales small.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward and all descriptions lower. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales of American at 22s.@30s. WHEAT flat and 2d.@3d. lower; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Red Southern, 13s.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s.@12s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. CORN easier; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; Yellow, 30s. 9d.@31s.; White, 33s.@37s.

PROVISIONS dull. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON dull. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW heavy, at 47s. 6d. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and unchanged. RESIN tending downward; Common, 12s. SUGAR firmer. RICE advancing for Carolina. ASHES firm, at 32s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Consols closed yesterday at 93¼@93½ for Money.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR and COFFEE have advanced. RICE flat. TALLOW firmer.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WHY WAS NOT LYON REINFORCED?

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The principal weapon used by his enemies against FREMONT, has been the allegation that he culpably failed to send reinforcements to Gen. LYON, prior to the battle of Wilson's Creek. On the occurrence of that fight, FREMONT was thoroughly exonerated from blame, by the very men who have since been loudest in reiterating this charge against him. The main facts were then patent to all, upon the slightest inquiry—the truth being that FREMONT did the best possible with the limited means at his disposal, and under the painfully embarrassing circumstances into which he was at once thrown upon his arrival here.

Since the reported supercession of FREMONT, it is just to him to restate accurately the important facts bearing upon his alleged failure in respect to Gen. LYON'S command.

The battle of Wilson's Creek was fought on the 10th of August. Gen. FREMONT reached this city and assumed the active command of his department on the 26th of July, two weeks previously. It is simply requisite to state the amount of his forces, their condition, and the necessities which controlled their disposition.

All the forces under FREMONT on the 2d of August were as follows:

Lyon's command	4,000
At Cairo	1,500
At Bird's Point	600
U. S. R. Corps or Home Guard	4,850
At the Chillicothe terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad	900
Ordered up by the President to Cairo, Bird's Point, &c., besides 967 Home Guards included above	2,150
Missouri Volunteers at Jefferson City and other points not named above	4,300
Total	19,315

These figures are approximately accurate, making the whole Army of the Western Department on the 2d of August, 19,315 men.

We next turn to the condition of this force, and a single glance shows that, formidable as the above enumeration may cause it to appear, FREMONT'S effective command was pitifully small.

The following were "three-months' men" only, and their term was just expiring:

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Missouri Volunteers	3,500
U. S. R. Corps	4,856
All the force at Cairo, six Illinois regiments more, and one Iowa Regiment	4,200
Total	12,556

Subtracting the number of three-months' men from that of the entire command, and there are left, 6,750.

Of these, the following were with LYON:

First Kansas	650	First Missouri	820
U. S. Regulars	850		
Total			2,320

Leaving to FREMONT, in all the rest of the Department, only 4,430 men, whose terms of enlistment were not upon the point of expiring! These were the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Missouri, scarcely organized; Col. LAWLER'S command at Bird's Point, and the Second Iowa Regiment.

At this time Cairo, Bird's Point, Paducah, and the Ohio River, were menaced by heavy and accumulating rebel forces under PILLOW, JEFF. THOMPSON and HARDEE, and the rebels had already posted themselves on the banks of Green River. The President had, therefore, ordered FREMONT to collect all his available forces and proceed with them to the reinforcement of Cairo and Bird's Point, and to dislodge the rebels from Green River. For this service his best efforts could muster but 4,126 men, including 967 St. Louis Home Guards. The entire force was made up as follows:

Second Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Tuttle, taken from North Missouri	1,000
Seventeenth Illinois, Col. Ross, from North Missouri	944
Nineteenth Illinois, from North Missouri	1,000
Home Guards	967
Cavalry	25
Six guns from Buell's Battery	150
Two guns from Chicago Light Battery	40
Total	4,126

On the 2d of August the entire force at Cairo, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Illinois, three months' men under Cols. COOK, OGLESBY, PAINE, MEGAHAN, WALLACE and MCARTHUR, was in process of reorganization, and comprised but from 250 to 300 men in each regiment. Col. LAWLER'S Regiment of 900, for three years, was the only force at Bird's Point.

The district of country to be protected, embracing the Iron Mountain, North Missouri, Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, the care of which was of the very highest importance, was bounded by lines extending 250 miles from Cairo, Paducah and Bird's Point to Quincy, thence 185 miles westward to Leavenworth, thence 110 miles southward to Fort Scott, and from the latter point 305 miles eastward to Cairo. Forces had to be kept at Jefferson City, Boonsville, Rolla, Ironton, Cape Girardeau, Leavenworth and Fort Scott, besides St. Louis and numerous other points.

From the total force of	19,315
Take LYON'S command	4,000
Take disbanding force at Cairo	1,500
Take force for Cairo and Bird's Point	4,126
Take Home Guard, except Rombaur	3,889
And the Third Iowa at Chillicothe	1,000—14,515
Leaves	4,800

Of which the Seventh Missouri, Col. STAVENSON, and the Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN, were at Rolla. There were then about 2,800 left distributed over numerous other most important points, which it would have been madness to have deserted. Rolla, the terminus of the Pacific Branch Railroad, and the depot of a large and valuable quantity of Army stores and munitions, could not be abandoned. It was first in charge of Col. WYMAN only, Col. STAVENSON'S regiment being at Boonsville, or in that vicinity. STAVENSON received orders to move th

...ion. The people of Detroit say, in excuse of their ... that it is to ... Chief ... in their city. Nevertheless, the Detroit Advertiser ... whether this is the only or the most ... that so little has been done."

THE SEIZURE OF MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Oct. 5, says:

"A gentleman named CHAS. RAMSDELL, from Boston, arrived in this city, last night, by way of Cairo and Union City, from New-Orleans, having left the latter place on the 20th of September. As he had been in New-Orleans for over three years, he experienced little difficulty in reaching Kentucky, but in order to pass the Confederate lines, he was obliged to resort to strategy; pretend that he had important business a short distance in the interior of Kentucky; and as he had formerly lived in that vicinity, he was enabled successfully to deceive the rebel officers, who had no doubt of his Southern nativity and secession sympathies.

"He fully confirms the reported capture of Mississippi City by the United States troops, but so secretly has the expedition been managed, that it is impossible to tell how many troops have been landed there, or by whom they are commanded; but it is generally believed that it is an army of New-Englanders, under Gen. BUTLER, and that there are enough men to hold the place until reinforcements arrive, which are momentarily expected. The greatest consternation prevails throughout the South, and particularly New-Orleans. The first announcement of the seizure of Mississippi City was received in the latter place and believed; but afterward it was contradicted, and a general rejoicing and furious 'drunk' ensued; but while they were in the midst of their conviviality, confirmation of the rumor arrived, and the depression consequent thereon was correspondingly great.

"The importance of the capture cannot be overrated. The place has a good harbor, and it is located about half way between Mobile and New-Orleans, and 65 miles from each, on the north side of Lake Borgne."

A CANADIAN STATESMAN ON THE REBELLION.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes a letter from Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, a member of the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, and one of the most influential statesmen of the Province, in which allusion is made to the existing troubles in the United States. Mr. CHRISTIE says:

"The Reform party in Canada have no desire to look to Washington for a pattern by which to mould their institutions, but, as the friends of human freedom, they do look to Washington with fraternal sympathy, and they earnestly wish that the Government and the people of the United States may be successful in their efforts to put down one of the most infamous conspiracies ever formed against the laws of God and man.

Unlike the Ministry and their supporters, the Reformers of Canada do not look to Richmond for the true standard of morality and justice. They wage war against injustice and despotism here, as they frown upon their existence there. And like the people of the North, they hope soon to be able to rid their country of a traitorous compact, which, from the first hour of its existence, has been a special curse, and which, in spite of the energy of the people, and the great natural resources of the country, has been an intolerable incubus."

Drafting Not Proposed in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice by an article in your journal of the 27th of September, you say "That orders have been issued suspending the drafting of soldiers in Iowa." Justice to Iowa requires it to be said that drafting has never been commenced in this State, and from what I know of the loyal people here, I am well satisfied it will not be necessary to resort to it.

I believe the quota of troops from Iowa under the act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of 500,000 men, is about 17,550. A few facts will show what Iowa has done in the way of responding to that call. She has in the active service at this time, nine full regiments of infantry, to wit: The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth, and in addition, the First Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, consisting of 1,200 men, commanded by FITZ HENRY WARREN. In addition to these, Iowa has two full regiments of cavalry of 1,200 men each, in camp, awaiting equipments, and also two regiments of infantry in camp, very nearly full (the Eleventh and Twelfth.) The Thirteenth and Fourteenth are now being organized, and will soon be ready for the field. Two of the regiments, to wit, the Seventh and Ninth, have each a battery of artillery attached—each battery consisting of 150 men. Iowa has also furnished some five companies that have united with regiments in the State of Missouri, and one full company for Col. HARLAN'S Regiment of Cavalry organizing in Philadelphia. Summing up, Iowa has in the field:

Of Infantry	9,000
Artillery attached	300
One Regiment of Cavalry	1,200
And in Camp, two Regiments of Cavalry	2,400
Two Regiments of Infantry in Camp, nearly full	2,000
Enlisted in other States as Companies from Iowa	600
Total	15,500

Two regiments (the Fourteenth and Fifteenth) are organizing, with a reasonable prospect of being full within thirty days. In addition to these I need but mention the achievements of the gallant "Iowa First" at Wilson's Creek, and ask with some degree of assurance, has not Iowa furnished as many men in proportion to her population as any other State. This much has been done under many difficulties, and embarrassments not experienced by older States. Among these may be stated that at the beginning of the war, we were destitute of a militia law. We had not a dollar in the State Treasury, and have been unable to negotiate as yet the State Bonds authorized at the special session of the Legislature. We have had a faction of the Democratic Party in this State opposing the war from the beginning, and in every way discouraging the enlistment of men.

Considering these embarrassments and the response Iowa has thus far made to the call of Congress and the President, we believe it will not be necessary to call upon "Connecticut or even little Rhode Island to make up our deficiency."

By giving this note a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige

A LOYAL CITIZEN OF IOWA.

Cape Hatteras Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would say to "a true American," who expresses much sympathy for the unfortunate prisoners on Governor's Island, in the TIMES of the 4th inst., if he will put his sympathy in tangible shape, it can easily be applied through arrangements already made for that purpose. If he will address J. P. S., Box No. 2,588 Post-office, he will get the names of those who are ready to assist him in any judicious arrangement to make those prisoners comfortable. The writer has visited the Island three times for this purpose, and finds the officers in command ready to afford every facility to those interested in their temporal or spiritual welfare, and their families are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. Vermin and filth are not the spontaneous productions of Governor's Island, and should be removed as soon as possible.

J. P. S.

Obituary.

SENATOR BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN.

Hon. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, United States Senator from Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, on Saturday. He was born in Camillas, Onondago County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1808. He received a fair academic education, and was early placed in the office of a lawyer as clerk, where he served three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. Elected in 1837 to the Michigan Legislature, he served five years as a member of that body. He afterwards served three years as Speaker of the same body. He was a Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1849 to 1851, and served during that time on the Committee of Commerce. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State, and held that position till 1859, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 393, 398, 399, 404, 405, 411, 416, 417, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 89, 91, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1333, 1345, 1000, 171, 299, 355, 442, 466, 518, 537, 546, 597, 621, 624, 636, 736¾, 788, 944, 957, 1010.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2065, 2069, 2073, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2101, 2103. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2068, 2070, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 713, 3397, 746, 3168, 1383, 1384, 1381, 1386, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1395, 224.

A Term of the Court Closed, and Another Opened.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

This Court was opened for the business of the October Term, but without taking up any matter. The Grand Jury were discharged until a week from to-day, (Tuesday,) and the Court adjourned.

Justice BARNARD adjourned *sine die* the April Term of the Court, which had been continued until now by Justice Ingraham, and was adjourned until Tuesday, the 15th of October, for the purpose of disposing of the Huckley case.

The Corporation and its Ordinances.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.* This is another action by the Corporation to enforce its Ordinances, imposing a fine of $50 for the running of cars without a license. The motion now came up on demurrer, the defendants claiming that the complaint did not state a sufficient cause of action, and contending that the ordinance sought to be enforced was without authority, as it had not been authorized by the Legislature.

Decision was reserved.

Geo. C. Genet, for Corporation; Geo. G. Walker, opposed.

The "Outs" and "Ins" of Office.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Gould.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Chas. Bierfield.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Special Term sustaining the plaintiff's proceedings in an attempt to reinstate himself in the office of bell-ringer, to which the defendant had been appointed in his (plaintiff's) place. The plaintiff had held the office from the 24th of February, 1854, to the 17th of January last, when he was removed, and the defendant was appointed in his stead. The defendant has since performed the duties of the office.

Case argued and decision reserved.

The Governor Morgan Light Artillery—Trouble Among the Officers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Wm. Birdsall vs. *D. H. Burtnell et al.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendants from arrest, excepting the first named, they having been held to bail on the 12th of September last, by Judge Hilton, in the sum of $1,000, charged with violently assaulting the plaintiff while in his office at No. 1 Park-place engaged, as alleged by him, in drafting papers in his professional capacity as a lawyer. Birdsall alleged that Burtnell acting Lieutenant-Colonel of "Governor Morgan Light Artillery," in company with one Mead and the other defendants, rushed into his private office and closed the door after them, and that they forcibly took from him the papers he was drafting, one of the party presenting a pistol, and telling him he had but one minute to live. He attempted to rise but was violently pushed back into his chair, and he alleges that from the effects of the excitement occasioned by the assault, his nervous system has become shattered and he has since been confined to his room for some time in a dangerous and critical condition. J. W. Latson, former Colonel of the regiment was in the room at the time, and he made affidavit corroborating the statement of Birdsall. The defendants denied any assault upon Birdsall, and alleged that their business at plaintiff's office was only with Mr. Latson.

Motion was now made to discharge the order of arrest as to defendants, Howard, Hodgkinson, Hogg and Tyrell, (the only parties arrested,) upon the ground that it did not appear from the plaintiff's papers that any of these parties were guilty of any assault—only that they were present upon the occasion. The Court granted the motion.

Henry L. Clinton for motion. Charles E. Birdsall opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the Clerk called the panel of Grand Jurors, and only ten answered to their names. An additional panel will be called this morning, when the absentees will be fined $25 each.

The following cases were disposed of:

Thos. Horan, seventeen years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Christian Shiermacher, twenty-six years, native of Germany, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

Catherine Raymond pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mary E. Pomeroy of a portmonnaie containing $21, and was remanded for sentence.

Geo. Stratt, twenty-one years, native of England, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Townes vs. *Townes.*—Referred back to Referee for further proof.

Palley vs. *Terhurne.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to filing supplemental complaint.

Wood vs. *Dougherty.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Motion to set off denied; costs to be paid to the attorney, and defendant directed to satisfy the sum admitted to be due by the answer.

The Ben Salem, &c., vs. *Henry Og.*—Motion denied.

Simpson vs. *Reeve et al.*

Melvin vs. *Wood.*—Motion denied.

Bist, Jr., vs. *Lincoln.*—Motion granted.

Engelman vs. *Engelman.*—Divorce granted.

Shaw vs. *Quackenbush.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Cubberly vs. *Bowen, et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Gough vs. *Lafarge, et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Dufenthaler vs. *Chase.*—Order granted. Allowance to Weeks & De Forest refused.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 19 bbls. Ashes, 27,600 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 143 bags Corn Meal, 231,685 bushels Wheat, 146,286 bushels Corn, 3,183 bushels Rye, 3,182 bushels Barley, 16,674 bushels Oats, 3,910 bushels Malt, 1,588 packages Provisions, and 1,126 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal to-day.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	16	16	16¼	16¼
Middling, ℔ lb	21¼	21¼	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	22	22¼	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands, which were most sought after, advanced 5c. ℔ bbl. Toward the close, shipowners were chiming higher rates on freight, and this circumstance tended to check the export inquiry. Sales, since our last, 21,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 60@5 85, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at rising prices, especially for superfine brands; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $5 25@$5 50; extra at $5 60@$5 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, the export inquiry having been less active, and prices have declined slightly. The receipts were heavy, but included in them were a number of lots which had been previously sold to arrive. The sales since our last add up 293,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 40@$1 41; White Western, $1 37@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for very choice; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 08@$1 25; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 23; Chicago Spring, poor to choice, at $1 18@$1 22½; Red State, part at $1 30@$1 34; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn was actively sought after early in the day by export buyers, in view of the reduction in rates on this kind of freight; and prices of desirable lots advanced 1c. ℔ bushel. Towards the close, ship-owners were firmer, and there was less buoyancy in the market. Sales 287,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 51c.@56c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 56c. for sound; 58¾c. for sound mixed Western, in store, and free of storage expenses to the end of this month; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 60c.@61c. for do. White, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is in demand at full rates; sales 11,500 bushels, including Canadian on private terms, and prime State at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is inquired for and is firm, at 45c.@70c. for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@23c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 135 hhds., including Porto Rico at 39c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in demand at $4 25 ℔ 310 lbs., but is generally held higher. Tar and Crude Turpentine are very quiet. Spirits Turpentine is in limited request at prices within a range of from $1 40@$1 42½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been rather sparingly sought after, to-day, at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and prices have been depressed to-day. Sales 400 bbls., at $14 50@$14 87½ for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at steady prices; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is more active, being rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 13c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 70 tcs., in lots, at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales of 1,000 bags Pepper were reported, but without reliable particulars.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,150 Hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate to-day; prices have been very firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 22,500 lbs., part at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., at 21c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21¼c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day at irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@12d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 10½d.@11¾d., chiefly at 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ℔ bush. Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1¾d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@ 14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c.@ 26c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

I. B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to WILLIAM BROWN, Box 101 *Times* office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN-OF-WAR MANUAL.

MANUAL OF INTERNAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MEN-OF-WAR. By Capt. U. P. LEVY, U. S. N. Cloth, 30 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. THIS DAY. Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

CUESTIONE'S FILOLOGICAS, BY A. J. DE IRISARRI, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala in the United States.

This work, in the Spanish language, treats of the orthography, the Grammar, and the origin of the Castilian language, and of the extent to which Spanish Literature is indebted to the nobility of the nation. 1 vol., 12mo, in cloth. Price $1 50. Published and for sale by S. HALLET, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandize at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AN ALTO SINGER WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT IN A CHURCH CHOIR.—She is a practiced musician, and a good sight-reader. Address for one week E. H. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALTO AND BASS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, together or separately, in a quartette; are well acquainted with Episcopal service. Address R. & M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 83-law6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator, ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL! OF THE FIRST QUALITY, White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless. J. STANTON, Manufacturer, NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY TENTS.

1,000 Army Tents on hand and for sale, of the best material and manufacture.

Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 10 College-place.

ANVILS.

PETER WRIGHT'S PATENT SOLID ANVILS, made of the best scrap iron. The back, face and end all in one solid piece. A full supply always on hand. For sale by SMITH & PAYNE, Nos. 86 and 87 John-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat. Inquire at the Office, Harlem.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

8-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

8-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.

Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.

27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS.

STAIR-CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,

DELAINES, REPS DE PARIS,

OTTOMAN VELOURS, CASHMERES, SAXONY PLAIDS, PARIS POPLINS, &c., &c.,

Just received from the RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, TOGETHER WITH A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR FALL.

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AT VERY LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, SUITABLE FOR MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS, Including all the New Colors, CRIMSON, GARIBALDI, HUMBOLDT, SOLFERINO, MAGENTA, &c., RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED, Including all the LATEST PARIS FALL STYLES. Also, A FULL AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., directly opposite Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

GEORGE CAREY, Proprietor.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1861. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! ON MONDAY, OCT. 7, We will open a new stock of ladies' Cloth Circulars, at $4 50 and $5. Also, a new fresh stock of Reppellant Cloth Circulars (now the most fashionable garment worn) at $6, and upwards. Also, a large assortment of fine French Cloth and Beaver Cloaks. W. K. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, Are now ready for the inspection of customers. THREAD VEILS, $2 to $5. JACONET SETS. THREAD SHAWLS, $50 to $100. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. E. S. MILLS & CO., OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY'S WAR CIRCULAR.—LADIES be on the LOOK-OUT for MACY'S Dry-Goods War Circular in this paper TO-MORROW, if the weather is fair. If not, then on the first fair day. WAR PRICES THE ORDER OF THE DAY. WAR COLORS (as well) IN RIBBONS, &c. This great War Sale of ribbons, laces, embroideries, white goods, and everything else, will commence TO-MORROW MORNING, and continue through the week. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 206 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 187 Montague-st. Brooklyn. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York. In the new building on 26th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1828,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNREVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhosed to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound. CHARLES C. CORTELYOU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st., near Madison Park. Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director. Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 28 West 26th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 28 West 26th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 19 West 18th-st., Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE. FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION. NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON. This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mail to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the same story of quiet from Washington which has now been repeated for so many days, and we receive no intimation that this state of affairs is to be speedily changed. It is of course impossible, however, to tell what a day may bring forth, and nothing is more likely than that the present quiet may at any moment be broken by the clangor of advancing hosts. The apprehension of a rebel attack is now entirely dissipated. Indeed, if the reports which reach us are based on truth, the rebel leaders have their hands full in keeping in subjection their dissatisfied troops. A resident of Falls Church who visited Washington yesterday, states that there was a revolt among the men recently—that one regiment refused to do duty, and that four regiments sent to reduce the first one to subjection also revolted. The recent general withdrawal of the rebel lines may perhaps be thus in part accounted for.

We continue to receive intimations from Gen. BANKS' command that an advance across the Potomac at an early day is probable; in fact, that preparations for that purpose are now actually in progress at Conrad's Ferry and other points. The Division of the Army on the Upper Potomac is represented to be in the best condition.

The appointment of Gov. MORGAN to a Major-Generalship, seems likely to create a difficulty which the Government probably did not anticipate when the honor was conferred, but which is nevertheless a legitimate consequence. Demands are daily being made that Governors of other States shall likewise be so distinguished, and the alternative is presented to the Government of appointing all the Governors Major-Generals, or of conferring an undue preëminence on the Governor of New-York. The explanation that the appointment was necessary in order to facilitate enlistments, is met with the reply that the same thing is necessary in other States, and it is feared that the procurement of soldiers may thus be seriously interfered with. It is thought probable, however, that the President will decline to appoint any more, and will rely upon the Senate's asking the withdrawal of Gov. MORGAN's name.

Gen. WOOL's arrival at Fortress Monroe is announced in our latest dispatches from there, with the additional intimation that there he will doubtless remain. We hear nothing further of MAGRUDER's threatened attack on Newport's News.

The National force at Hatteras Inlet is being augmented—probably with a view to speedy operations against the rebels now occupying Roanoke Island. Five hundred additional troops went down from Fortress Monroe on Sunday. It will be seen that Gen. MANSFIELD has been appointed to the command at Hatteras Inlet, and we shall doubtless soon hear a good account of him.

Our advices from Missouri still leave us in doubt as to the whereabouts and intentions of the rebel General, PRICE. The military authorities at Jefferson City entertain the belief that he is striving to avoid a battle with Gen. FREMONT, but others entertain different views, and believe that, when least expected, PRICE will make his appearance at some point least protected, and force a battle in which he will be likely to be victorious. Should it prove true, however, that the main body of the rebels is pushing towards the Southwest, it is the reported intention of Gen. FREMONT to follow them closely, and force them to fight wherever he can find them—even across the Arkansas line. There is little doubt that Gen. FREMONT is now fully prepared for an encounter with PRICE, and that whenever he does start in pursuit of him, it will be with an army confident of success, and with appointments which only bad generalship can render insufficient. Georgetown, Lamine Bridge, Sedalia, and all other important points in the vicinity, are now believed to be secure from attack. Gen. FREMONT and staff were expected to leave Jefferson City for Sedalia yesterday.

Various rumors come from Kentucky, and, among others, a very improbable one, that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE had been accidentally shot. A more likely one is that the traitor has collected (as rumor asserts) a large body of malcontents and formed a camp in Greenup County. ZOLLICOFFER's force is now estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the National gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, while reconnoitering yesterday down the Mississippi, encountered the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*, and chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries upon the Kentucky shore opened upon them, and an engagement took place, which lasted an hour, without any damage to the boats. The loss of the rebels was not ascertained. The rebels had in use some twenty cannon, some of which were rifled.

From Memphis we learn that at a short distance back of the city there is a camp of instruction, containing five or six regiments. Memphis itself is not fortified. The entire strength of the rebel army under JOHNSTON, the rebel Commander-in-Chief on the Mississippi, is said to reach 60,000.

Some details are received of the capture of Mississippi City by United States troops. The event is said to have caused great consternation at New-Orleans.

To prove that voluntary recruiting for the service of the Government is still proceeding with the most astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the apprehensions so frequently expressed that a sufficient number of men could not be obtained without drafting, it is only necessary to state that during the week just passed, upwards of thirty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington, and that Gen. BANKS' division has also received large accessions. As many as seven thousand troops passed through Baltimore in one day.

We hear of divers secession movements in the distant Territory of Arizona. Several companies of Confederate troops had encamped at the point where the California road leaves the Mesilla Valley, waiting to intercept a body of United States forces, under Lieut. MOORE, who were leaving Western Arizona. The latter, however, received notice of the trap, and evaded the danger by retreating to Fort Craig. Fort Stanton is said to have been abandoned by the United States troops. The fort is situated in the Sacramento Mountains, 140 miles northwest of Mesilla. The Confederates have determined to station ten companies in the Territory, namely: six in Arizona, three at Fort Fillmore, one at Pino Alto, one at Tucson, and one at Fort Stanton. They say that they have 700 United States Army prisoners, all of whom, except 14 privates, took oath not to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and were accordingly paroled. The 14 privates are kept at work at Fort Fillmore; the remainder departed for New-Mexico. They were permitted to carry away eleven days' rations, besides 96 muskets and 30 revolvers, to protect themselves from the Indians. The rebel papers boast of the delicate consideration with which they treated their enemies.

The mails brought to Boston by the *Niagara* bring intelligence calculated to modify, in some degree, the position of our interests in Europe. The question of cotton is argued with increasing anxiety as the spinners loom within sight of supplies entirely exhausted. The leading mills in Lancashire are about to run upon reduced time. This is true of the factories at Bolton, Lancaster, Rochdale, Blackburn, and Darwen. In the meantime, the investigation of new fields for cotton culture grows less encouraging—the discovery having been made that none of the regions looked to with confidence can give anything like the necessary quantity under two or three years; while Mr. SAMUEL LAING, in remarks addressed to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, insinuates that a generation must elapse before India can be counted upon for a tithe of the amount heretofore furnished by America. To America attention therefore recurs; and there are not wanting those, among the British journalists and correspondents, who see the only salvation of England in a forcible pacification of the American belligerents. Our London correspondent mentions, not positively, but as a rumor current in American circles, that the Southern Commissioners, after the battle of Bull Run, applied to the British Government for recognition, which was refused them. The idle story, handled so much to our detriment by the English Press, that GARIBALDI had been invited to assume command of our armies, is generally discredited. In the Paris *Constitutionnel* appears an authoritative statement that no commissions have been tendered by the American Government to European officers—a statement which we may safely accept as representing the truth.

The Canadian authorities have exhibited their determination to enforce a strict neutrality in the struggle between our Government and the rebellion, by arresting Col. RANKIN, Member of the Provincial Parliament, who was lately authorized to raise a regiment of lancers. The arrest was effected at Toronto.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Bavaria*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, we receive advices from Europe three days later than by the *Niagara* at Boston. The commercial news by this arrival possesses much interest, but the political intelligence is of not much moment. Considerable excitement exists in the foreign markets, consequent upon the intimation of the announcement of the Spanish movement against Mexico, and Mexican stock had advanced more than 2 ₩ cent. The English Funds still have a downward tendency, Consols being quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money. The Liverpool Cotton market was excited, and prices were ⅛d.@¼d. higher, with an upward tendency. The sales for two days had been 55,000 bales, including 33,000 to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and all descriptions were lower. Provisions were dull. From Turkey, we learn that the vanguard of the Turkish Army, which had been at Scarlah, had been forced to fall back by a bold movement of the Montenegrin Insurgents, who were awaiting the Turkish Army on their own territory. There are rumors of another Ministerial crisis in Austria. Intelligence from Japan states that an attempt had been made at Kanagawa to murder the Inmates of the British Legation. Two of them were wounded, but the rest escaped unhurt.

Although the advices received at the State Department from Mexico are no later than we have already published, they possess additional interest and importance from the fact that they come from the American Legation at the Mexican Capital. The political affairs of the country seem to be progressing more favorably—the fear of the European coalition, of which the people of Mexico are fully advised, causing all parties to rally around the Constitutional Government. There is little doubt that if Mexico were not hampered pecuniarily, she would make successful head against the threatened invasion.

H. B. M. gun-boat *Steady*, Commander GRANT, arrived at this port yesterday morning from off Charleston Bar. She comes to recruit.

We learn from Wheeling, Va., that Maj. S. W. CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter, has joined Gen. ROSECRANS' command.

The Tenth Regiment of Maine, Col. BEAL, passed through this City yesterday, *en route* for Washington. It numbers nine hundred men, all of whom are uniformed and equipped, but not armed. The various companies were raised in Portland, Saco, Lewiston, Norway, Auburn, and Aroostook.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Senator WILSON, and Capt. POLLETT's Battery of Flying Artillery, from Boston, are expected in this City—the battery this afternoon, and the regiment to-morrow morning. Preparations have been made to give them a fine reception.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after passing a number of resolutions, fixing the location of election polls, and adopting a resolution appropriating $500 to the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary, adjourned to Thursday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened and adjourned until the 15th, by Justice BARNARD, yesterday. The April Term, which had been continued during the Summer, was adjourned *sine die*. Judge DALY, at Chambers of the Common Pleas, discharged certain parties from arrest, charged with an assault and battery upon WM. T. BIRDSALL, Esq. The parties were connected with the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, and were discharged because they were not specifically identified with the assault.

The Stock market yesterday was strong in prices and active in demand, and speculation on the street was more spirited than at any time since the 20th July. New York Central sold at 76¼@76¾; U. S. 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 at 92⅛ ₩ cent. The Bank return shows an increase of $1,686,000 on the specie line, as compared with the previous weekly statement. Exchange on London 107@107¼ ₩ cent.

The business in Breadstuffs, especially Wheat and Corn, yesterday, was quite extensive. Shipping lots of Flour and Corn advanced, and Wheat declined slightly. The transactions in Pork and Beef were rather light, though both were quoted somewhat cheaper, while free sales of Lard were reported at buoyant prices. Whisky was in very moderate request, as were also Lime, Naval Stores, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds and Metals. Teas and Sugars were in demand, and were stiffly held. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Two Guarantees for Peace—Food and Clothing.

The South took their warrant for rebellion in the assumption that the world must be clothed, and that it could afford to allow no check to be put upon the villanies of those who produced the fibre which others spun and wore. It entitled them to upset a Government: or rather conspire for its destruction; and steal, rob and murder with impunity. Should other nations disprove or interfere, all the rebels had to do, as they supposed, was to threaten to withhold the staple, to bring the remonstrants upon their knees in abject submission. The grand text—*experimentum crucis*—has been applied. Cotton has been withheld, and the world, apparently, had manhood enough not to make the sacrifice demanded, and seeks to supply itself, as best it can, from other sources, and forego the use of what these cannot furnish. But as if not to tempt selfishness or cupidity too far, Providence, at this juncture, gave to the North the prerogative of the supply of food, if the South had that of clothing. It is now proved that the two great nations of Europe, from whom any interference was anticipated from the blockade of cotton, are lamentably short in their grain crops; that of England lacking 64,000,000 bushels, and that of France 80,000,000 of an adequate supply, making the almost fabulous amount of 144,000,000 of bushels, which must be furnished by other lands. The evidence of this deficit, as well as our means of supply, are well stated in our commercial columns. If the amount of the deficit is only proximately ascertained, enough is known to show that the two countries will need the surplus of the world to save them from hunger.

This is a want of our nature not to be trifled with. Supply this in abundance, and men will bear all other burdens. No person understands this better than the present Ruler of the French. Give them food, and that volatile people will pay very little attention to the exercise of his prerogative, or to his schemes of national advancement, or personal ambition. But a hungry man is the most dangerous of politicians and of political economists, as the remedy for his sufferings is always sought in a change of the existing *status*, or institutions. There is no reasoning with an empty stomach. The French Government have always taken good care never to have had the necessity of engaging in such a controversy, by eking out from its own exchequer what private thrift could not provide, and of exercising a provident care to see that a timely and adequate supply of food, at not exorbitant prices, was always within reach. It has, in times of dearth, cheapened the price of bread for a whole Winter, at all the bakeries in Paris, by defraying a part of its cost. It always anticipates the evil, and early encourages importations by throwing open its ports, as it is now doing, whenever the crop is a poor one. England has provided by a general act, what France accomplishes by extraordinary ones, and gives food at cost to its subjects, whether the crops be good or bad.

In the face of such a pressing want, these countries will be only too glad to remain on good terms with the people upon whom they must chiefly depend for supply. The table must be daily laid with nearly its usual abundance, but the clothing that any well-to-do family has on hand may perform its use, without renewal, for a year, if it does not meet all the conditions of taste or fashion. But what is common, through economy is always in good taste. The best of us are well content this year to put up with our old garments. We have in this respect set a good example to the Old World. Since January we have taken $50,000,000 less of its textiles than we did in the same time last year. We have helped to show the South that we can do without cotton till she is glad to part with it in an honest way, having learned the lesson that no position is strong enough to secure impunity for lawlessness or crime. The problem for us to solve, consequently, is not how we are to counteract the machinations of France or England in favor of the rebellion, but how much of our overflowing abundance we can supply to their necessities; these, we are assured, will require weekly importations to the amount of 2,769,224 bushels for the whole year, to end on the 31st of August, 1862. This is an addition to the wants of Spain, Belgium and Holland, the crops of which are also short. This weekly consumption could probably be met by this country, had we the means of transportation, assuming a considerable portion of it to be made up of Indian corn. This crop last year was so excessive, that for months it has commanded only ten cents per bushel in Illinois, on the lines of its railroads. Of the amount of wheat produced the present year, it is too early to form an estimate. The surplus is very large, although the crop is hardly an average one. There is, however, a good deal of old wheat in the country. The great drawback will be in means of transportation. The leading avenue, the Erie Canal, will be closed by ice within two months from this time. This work delivered at tide-water, the past year, about 1,600,000 tons of breadstuffs, or 52,000,000 bushels. The Erie and Central Railroads delivered about 450,000 tons, equal to about 15,000,000 bushels. This was at the rate of 1,800,000 bushels per week, for the canal, and 300,000 per week for the two roads. The canal may be able to deliver 24,000,000 bushels before it is closed. The railroads can increase their delivery, but these have never transported any considerable quantities that were not first collected by water on the eastern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, which cannot be done in the Winter season. The corn for export is produced 1,000 miles from New-York, and seldom or never has borne the expense of transportation by railroad. As the Mississippi River is closed, we do not see how this can come forward after the Winter sets in. The supply from this country, consequently, is likely soon to be limited to the capacity of our railroads, and must fall far short of the demand. With adequate means for its movement, it is probable this country might supply a very considerable portion of the European deficit. The deliveries at Chicago equal about 2,000,000 bushels per week. We can assume as much more for the other Western lake ports. This would give 4,000,000 bushels weekly, supplying the foreign demand, and leaving some 1,200,000 bushels for domestic consumption.

While want of means of transportation must limit the supply from this country far below the foreign demand, the amount exported has been unprecedented, and will continue to be for the year. When all the world is reaching forth its hands for food, it will come forward greatly in excess of ordinary calculations. Where there is a will, there is always a way. We shipped from this port, the past week, produce valued at over $3,000,000. Foreign nations may be assured that we can do much, and shall do all we can to supply their necessities. We have a double motive—to make money, and to sustain our present independent position as a means for prosecuting the war. The demand for our crops has fortunately released us of all apprehension of a drain of specie, and that foreigners might interfere in our controversy. This they will never do, till their deficit of 144,000,000 bushels of grain is made up. We need have no fear of a quarrel about clothing till the greater necessity of food is disposed of.

The Great Eastern—New Facts about Ocean Steamships.

We have at length, in the graphic narrative from our Correspondent, published in yesterday's TIMES, a full and reliable account of the mishap encountered by the *Great Eastern*. His letter shows that the ship was sent to sea in the most wretched trim and disorder—every moveable in her being free to thrash and tumble about at every roll. But it also shows that as to strength of hull and engines the Great Ship was all that could be desired—and this is a point of the highest importance, for weakness was the chief trouble apprehended. But ships must not only hold together and keep afloat; they must be guided with ease and celerity by apparatus of unfailing strength and durability. In this respect the *Great Eastern* failed, for it appears that she would come out of the trough of the sea *before* her rudder broke. Now it may have been that her helm could not be moved far enough—we know that her steering geer was always troublesome—or that the official investigation will show a mere accidental, not a radical defect. Let us suppose the worst, however—that she could not be steered at all in a heavy sea. It would be idle to say that she had not headway enough, on account of the loss of her paddles; ships must be steered at a much less speed than nine knots, or they are failures. How is this grand defect to be certainly remedied? Mr. EDWIN STEVENS built a vessel, some years since, which, having a maximum speed of only eight miles, was turned end for end in one minute and a half, repeatedly, without using the rudder, or making any headway whatever. She had two screws; one was backed, the other driven forward. Various steamboats and sea-vessels, having disconnected paddle-wheels, have been spun round on their own centres, entirely irrespective of the steering apparatus. To say that the *Great Eastern* would not have done the same thing, similarly arranged, is to say that she could not move at all, for it is a simple question of *power*, and there was power enough in her to lift her into the air bodily, at the rate of a fathom a minute. Nor is there any reason to doubt that moving one of her paddle-wheels forward and backing the other, would have brought her out of the trough of the sea, or that disconnecting one and driving the other would have done it. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL's original plan was to put in this disconnecting apparatus. But there were no paddles at all—they had been carried away. True, but must all ships have weak paddles because the *Great Eastern* had them? Her wheels had no out-board bearing; the arms started from a short hub and ran diagonally, or "dishing," in the worst possible shape for lateral strength. It would be the easiest thing in the world to make stronger paddle-wheels and to disconnect them so as to spin the ship around without any rudder.

But is there not a still better remedy for this radical defect, and for others, which, having nothing to do with seaworthiness, have much influence on economy? Two screws, actuated by all the propelling power of a full-powered ship, must and will steer her in the manner shown. Are they not superior in other particulars? In the first place, all ships small enough to enter harbors—and this is the practical limit of size—are certain to roll. As we have before remarked, the *Great Eastern* never did roll in an ordinarily rough sea, *as much* as smaller vessels, but when we come to measure her by the hurricane billows of the Atlantic, even her depth and beam are so trivial compared with their mountain proportions, that roll she must; there is no help for it; and those philosophers among us who criticize the *Great Eastern* because she does roll had better begin their rudiments. It is as ridiculous as their other profound criticism—that she is a failure as to speed. Perhaps they expect one horse-power to move either one ton or four tons at the same speed—just as it happens. The London *Times*—the great Reliable—was to have her go at twenty knots; Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL built her for fifteen, and fifteen she runs. The paddle-wheels of a large ship, then, being, say twice as far from the centre as those of an ordinary ship, rise and fall, come out of water and bury themselves in it, and strain and race, to twice the ordinary extent. So serious is this difficulty in small vessels, that the screw, which sticks to its work most of the time, instead of flourishing in mid-air, has been largely employed, and is gaining favor on all rough seas. Double this difficulty, and the necessary loss of power, risk of breakage and strength, and hence weight of parts, become formidable defects. Two distinct means of propulsion were put into the *Great Eastern*, for two excellent reasons: 1st, to avoid disaster by the possible failure of one; 2d, to distribute the weight over a larger buoyant area of bottom, and so avoid local and excessive strain in a sea-way. The fact that she steamed off a nine knots without strain or leak, minus paddles and rudder, is a striking indorsement of these principles. But will not two *screws* accomplish still better results? Their engines and boilers can be put anywhere within the length of the ship, and so distribute the weight, while either may propel the ship independently of accident to the other or its engines. Besides, the style of engine could be greatly improved. The very short stroke and outrageous proportions now due to the small space between the central shaft and the side of the vessel, would give place to the small cylinder and long stroke—that excellent feature of American steamboat engines. Two-thirds of the *Great Eastern's* power was in her screw; hence another screw, instead of her paddles, would increase her speed. But we believe that, with such a beam, *three screws* would perfect the method of propulsion. If paddles are to be abandoned, no more than nine knots can be got out of one screw, for there is not depth enough to make it larger. Two screws of the maximum depth would hardly do more than fifteen, and even these would be too deep for most harbors; and that they would be clumsy and lose power is already proved by the *Great Eastern's* history. Each of three screws could be made shallower and lighter, the engines could be better distributed and proportioned, a greater speed could be obtained, and if one should fail, there would still be two to lose. That they would work harmoniously is a matter of practice. Two screws, closer together than the three would be, are now working well on a large number of Atlantic, Sound and Lake boats.

While the *Great Eastern* has these radical defects, then, we fail to discover the first inherent, radical or necessary element of failure in *large ships*, because they are large. On the contrary, the *Great Eastern's* defects may be remedied in accordance with, not mere speculation, but practice, as we have shown, while she has already proved herself all that could be expected or desired, in many important particulars. In one particular, however, she has not even yet been so fully tested as we could wish. She has not, as far as we can learn, tried the strength of her back by alternately resting on her ends and her centre in a head sea of the largest proportions. There is certainly no evidence that she would be strained; and if she were, it proves nothing against *large ships*; for if the light tubes of the Victoria Bridge can hold forty-ton engines and trains surging at full speed without any centre support at all, the strength of ships of any length is a mere question of proportion.

We are aware that the general verdict of the public is that the *Great Eastern* is unmanagable, and hence that all large ships must be unmanagable because they are large. This thoughtless, careless conclusion has no foundation in fact, reason, history or science. On the contrary, the guiding of a ship, large or small, is a mere question of *power*. Now power is something that engineers know about; they can produce it in any extent, and distribute and apply it in any desirable manner. The exact effect of the sea on a mammoth ship, however, was something that they did not understand, in default of practice. Now that they may conclude, from the practice, that very large ships cannot be guided in the ordinary manner with celerity, at low speeds, in a high sea, all they have to do is to arrange the propelling power of the ship in such a manner as to *force* the ship in the required direction. That this is not only feasible, but, for the reasons stated, an improvement in other particulars, is so largely a matter of practice, that there can be no reasonable doubt on the subject.

NEUTRALITY IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Toronto *Leader* has not labored in vain. Col. RANKIN has been arrested, and the work of enlisting soldiers for the Federal Army in Canada has been suspended. Col. RANKIN, it will be remembered, is a member of the Provincial Legislature, who has lent himself earnestly to the business of mustering a company of Lancers for service in a regiment of that description of troops now organizing at Detroit. The *Leader*, as the Government organ, has followed his labors with the utmost impatience. It has called attention to the patent violation of the Neutrality laws involved in the enterprise, and is now rewarded with the spectacle of his arrest and the cessation of the work.

In all this we do not distinctly see the right of anybody to complain. RANKIN must have been aware of the illegality of such enlistments, and can hardly resent the imposition of a penalty clearly stated in the Queen's proclamation. The Government of the United States, which has repeatedly declared its disinclination to accept such levies, and which has afforded Mr. RANKIN no specific encouragement, has certainly no complaint to make. On the contrary, such rigor in the enforcement of the law must be hailed with entire satisfaction, as the best assurance of the fidelity with which the Colonial authorities are disposed to observe their neutral obligations.

In this connection, however, we may be pardoned a regret that the long-contemplated union of the several Colonial Governments along our Northern frontier has not been consummated; so that principles so consistently practiced at Toronto, in Canada West, might be carried out with commensurate vigor at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. At the latter place the Neutrality laws, notwithstanding the royal proclamation, has fallen into singular neglect. A large business, we are told, has sprung up in the way of shipping supplies, embracing various articles contraband of war, to the rebels, under cover of clearances to West India ports; and we are assured that one of the most enterprising of these abettors of the insurrection is one WEIR, a member of the Provincial Council. It would seem only fair that the same measure as is meted out to legislators of Canada, should be measured again to the legislators of Nova Scotia; especially as the contrariety of policy appears to suggest suspicions, that where the laws bear to the disadvantage of the North they are scrupulously applied; and disregarded only where the South is in some way the gainer. The net result of such various justice, is clearly aid and comfort to the rebellion.

COL. MULLIGAN.—We find in some of the Western papers a late and very feeble effort to hold the gallant Col. MULLIGAN responsible for the loss of his army at Lexington. It is suggested that he "fought well, but planned badly;" and it is asked why he did not evacuate Lexington and retreat to the north side of the river while he had command of the ferry-boats, seeing, as he must have seen, that he could not long resist an investing force so large as came against him.

This seems to us a very stupid, as well as unjust, criticism. Col. MULLIGAN was sent to Lexington, Missouri, for the express purpose of holding it against all rebel comers. He did hold it five days against fearful odds, and long enough for reinforcements to have reached him, which, according to Gen. FREMONT, were sent to his rescue, and barely failed to save him.

In the absence of discretionary power, Col. MULLIGAN was bound to obey orders and hold his position at Lexington. It may be that he sent messengers to inquire of the Major-General commanding, whether he should evacuate his fortification if attacked by an overwhelming force. But he got no reply. It is one of the grounds of complaint alleged against Gen. FREMONT that Col. MULLIGAN's messenger had to wait three days in St. Louis before he could get an audience. And three days are a seriously long time in the siege of a garrison where the men are kept under fire, day and night, and are suffering for water besides.

It cannot be otherwise than that all the facts connected with the fall of Lexington will, in due time, be inquired into by a Court-martial. For the present, the attempt to involve Col. MULLIGAN in the blame, who bore the brunt of the siege so bravely, and whose heroism stands out so signally as one of the brightest incidents of the war, seems a wanton act of indecency and cruelty.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.—The *Journal of Commerce* has hit upon a plan for closing up the war and bringing the Union back to its old integrity. It says:

"Whenever politicians of the North are willing to cut off Abolitionism from politics and firmly discard the principle of emancipation from all management in the political economy of the United States, we believe that a strong conservative response will be heard from the South, and that *a party will be organized, and that of overwhelming force, which will drive radical Pro-Slaveryism, and Secessionism, and State Rightsism into outer darkness.* Then we may hope for a glorious reunion."

The *Journal's* millenium, then, must be near at hand,—for there has been no time for many years when abolitionism had less to do with politics than now. The number of those who demand that the war for the Union should be converted into a war of emancipation is very small, and they have had absolutely no influence whatever on the policy of the Government. From the beginning of the war to the present moment the Administration has steadily refused to give it any such complexion,—and in this decision it has been sustained by the great body of the people. If this were all, therefore, that is required for the restoration of the Union, that task might be very speedily accomplished. The *Journal*, however, is much too sanguine. The Southern rebels are prompted by no such motives as it ascribes to them. They aim at the overthrow of our National Government, and will be satisfied with nothing short of that consummation.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN OFFICERS.—Our Paris correspondent represents very forcibly the injury done to the American character abroad by the constant statements that our Government is invoking the aid of foreign officers to take command of our armies. The preposterous story, that President LINCOLN has offered GARIBALDI the position of Commander-in-chief, continues to circulate through the European Press, and is almost universally believed. Similar statements concerning other officers are equally current, and are producing the impression that we are not only utterly destitute of the military ability requisite for command, but that we are ostentatiously proclaiming our imbecility in this respect, and begging aid of the European Powers. An official note has been published in the *Constitutionnel*, intended to correct these misstatements;—it denies, very explicitly, the general statement, and seems broad enough to cover the whole case. But something still more authoritative from our own Government would be timely and useful. It ought to be made known everywhere that we do not distrust our own ability to command our own armies, and that, although foreign officers of ability and merit may find employment here, it will not be because the United States feel helpless without them.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE.—The People's Union movement promises to give us a better class of office-holders than the machinery of party has secured to us for the past few years. In selecting new men for places of public trust, however, those who have the movement in charge would do well not to forget that *experience* is of very great value in every department of the public service. Men who are entirely new to the halls of legislation, however honest, public-spirited and able they may be, lack one very important qualification for the highest usefulness,—and their best efforts to promote the public welfare will often fail simply from want of familiarity with the ways and means of making them effective. Wherever, therefore, it can be done, the public good will be promoted by the selection of men who have had some experience of public life, provided that experience has developed the other qualifications required.

Railroad Accident—Fatal Result.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 7.

An engine and three cars of a freight train on the O. & M. Railroad broke through the trestle-work near Cochran, Sunday morning. The engineer and fireman were killed.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

German Sentiment in Favor of the Government—Mr. Bates Hostile to Gen. Fremont—The Secessionists of Baltimore Still Troublesome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1861.

An intelligent citizen of Washington, a native of Germany, returned home yesterday, after a brief visit to his fatherland. He represents German sentiment as unanimous in favor of the triumph of the Government, and the feeling is universal that Slavery must be abolished. The impression among the less-informed classes is that the election of LINCOLN was equivalent to a declaration of emancipation, and that this is what the war is about. In Paris he found the current of feeling running in the opposite direction. It seems that the French name of BEAUREGARD, and the rebel whispers of a restoration of Louisiana to the dominions of France, have had considerable influence in forming public opinion in that country as to American affairs. But this French bias for the rebeldom is probably confined to the classes who keep up a correspondence with their friends and countrymen in New-York and Louisiana, and who, from their active personal interests and sympathies, make a great deal of noise, and seem to the American residents, with whom they are brought into frequent contact, to make up French opinion. It is, nevertheless, well known that the Government of that country sympathizes with ours, and it, no doubt, represents the great heart of the French nation, which cordially hates Slavery, and is wedded to ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

It is said that Mr. BATES is very hostile to Gen. FREMONT, and almost insists upon his recall as a *sine qua non* of his remaining in the Cabinet. It is probable that Mr. BATES' greatest objection to FREMONT is based on his proclamation, declaring the rebel slaves free. The conservatism of the Attorney-General is well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and while he would defend the confiscation of other property, he shrinks from touching the "peculiar institution," except when it becomes actively auxiliary to rebellion. But I predict that the recall of FREMONT, if it takes place at all, will not be based by the Administration upon the proclamation of liberty. The President thought proper to modify it, on the grounds of expediency; but no one will deny the right to abolish Slavery by martial law when it is clearly ascertained that the existence of the institution is incompatible with the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. The rebels have themselves vindicated this right of emancipating slaves by their wholesale confiscations. Certainly it will not be pretended that Mr. BELMONT'S $350,000 worth of tobacco, at Richmond, was actively employed in overthrowing the rebellion; yet, the rebel Government has not scrupled to confiscate it, simply because it was the property of a Union man. And this is only one of many such cases which are occurring under a general enactment of the rebel Congress. We are informed, also, that the rebels in Kentucky are running off the slaves of the Union men in that State, to sell or employ them for their own benefit. The Secessionists of Baltimore are said, by the *Tribune* correspondent, to declare that the South will itself emancipate the slaves, as a *dernier* resort, "rather than suffer the rebellion to be put down." This is what I predicted six or eight months ago, and "to this complexion it will come at last." Mr. TOOMBS is said to have threatened emancipation two years ago, rather than be thwarted in the scheme of Southern independence. And in truth, the demagogues who precipitated the country into civil war, ostensibly on the ground that Slavery was endangered by submission to a "Black Republican" Administration, never believed in the danger, nor cared for the fate of the institution, but were moved solely by disappointed ambition, and a determination to destroy the Government when they lost the power of controlling it.

FREMONT will not be recalled in consequence of his proclamation of emancipation,—that measure being decidedly popular with the great body of the Northern people, and with the most reliable friends of Union in the South. If he wins a victory, or even avoids a defeat, there will be a strong disposition to sustain him, in consequence of the boldness of his measures, that quality always inspiring confidence and respect with the masses of mankind. The great defect of his character is probably the vain-glorious love of state, which causes him to be ensnared into all sorts of absurdities by the toadies who surround him. The following, which I clip from a morning newspaper friendly to him, is a case in point:

"Mrs. FREMONT arrived at Jefferson City, from St. Louis, Wednesday afternoon, and was received at the depot by the General and Staff, and a detachment of sixty of his body guard, and escorted to the camp."

The wives of public officers are private persons, in this Republican country. They are not known to our laws. In social life they deserve, and should receive all honor; but they have no claim to public receptions at the cost of the public treasury, and of the time of those employed in the public service. The wife of an Emperor or King, or of a Royal Governor, is an official person, by the laws of monarchical government; but the American Republic discards all such stately forms, and knows only the man, who for the time being holds the office. An American official, therefore, who affects royal state, is guilty of a sort of usurpation, and, what is more fatal to him, renders himself ridiculous.

The Secessionists of Baltimore are yet far from being subdued. I learn that they will hotly contest the legislative election with the Unionists. REVERDY JOHNSON is said to be apprehensive of defeat. That able, widely-circulated, and thoroughly jesuitical organ of the rebels, the Baltimore *Sun*, begins to show its teeth again, after a silence of three or four weeks. It should have been suppressed long ago. It will be very guarded, but it will use every effort to fan the flame of disloyalty, in its adroit way, between this and election day. It is said that the irregularities of SICKLES' Brigade, down in the lower counties, have damaged the Union cause, if there can be said to be such a cause in that part of the State. The general order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the 1st inst., warning the perpetrators of such outrages that they will be punished by death, is timely. OBSERVER.

The Great Eastern.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF PASSENGERS HELD ON BOARD.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamer *Great Eastern*, held on her return to port after being disabled in the gale of the, 12th September, 1861, Rev. W. PATTON, D. D., of New-York, in the Chair, the Committee, which at a previous meeting had been appointed to draft resolutions, presented the following, which were read:

First.—That we recognize with gratitude the kind care of Almighty God in protecting us during the peril of the storm, and bringing us at last safely out of our dangers.

Second.—That we feel it to be our imperative duty to state that the *Great Eastern* was sent to sea thoroughly unprepared to face the storms which every one must expect to meet in crossing the Atlantic; and that if it had not been for the extraordinary strength of the hull and the skill which was manifested in the construction of the vessel and its engines, in all human probability every soul on board would have perished. We call particular attention to the ballasting of the *Great Eastern*, the state of her paddle-wheels, the position of the boats, the insecure and most perilous character of her internal fittings, and the careless way in which she was stowed; owing to which carelessness, in fact, a large portion of our luggage has been most recklessly and utterly destroyed.

Third—That we desire to express our satisfaction with the conduct of Capt. WALKER, especially since the occurrence of the disaster which overtook the ship, which has been marked by a high degree of courage, facility of resources, energy, untiring perseverance and nautical skill, to which the safety of the ship and passengers is in a great measure attributable.

Fourth—That we would also acknowledge with deep thankfulness the sense we entertain of the valuable scientific suggestions of one of the cabin passengers, SAMUEL E. TOWLE, of Greater, N. S., Civil Engineer, made in order to repair the injuries sustained by the steering apparatus of the vessel, and of the patient attention with which, at much personal inconvenience, he assisted Capt. WALKER until the ship was enabled again to proceed.

Fifth—That some suitable testimonial of our appreciation of the skill and services of Mr. TOWLE be provided and presented to him by the passengers.

Sixth—That we regret being obliged to condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the confusion and mismanagement evident in every arrangement relating to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes, and we have been grieved by the waste and wanton destruction which we have witnessed.

Seventh—That, feeling that there is ground for the gravest possible censure, we respectfully urge that the Board of Trade should be asked to make immediate inquiry into the condition of the ship when she was sent to sea.

Eighth—That the unanimous and heartfelt thanks of this meeting be given to the Captain of the brig *Magnet*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for his ready response to our appeal to lay by us in our distress on the night of Saturday, the 14th instant, and the following day. (Signed,)

BENJ. F. ANGEL, Chairman, New-York.
THOMAS E. FORWOOD, Liverpool.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, New-York.
D. V. McLEAN, Easton, Penn.
CECIL MORTIMER, London.
JAMES PHALEN, Paris.
CORNELIUS WALFORD, London.

After discussion, the whole were adopted with only two dissentient voices, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Yesterday afternoon, according to the bills, was the "opening of the Fall and Winter dramatic season, with a full company, and all the accessories for a triumphant dramatic campaign." A large attendance of Mr. BARNUM'S illegs gave cheeriness to the occasion, and the production of a dramatic version of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' new novel, *Great Expectations*, rendered it important to the more critical. Previous to the play, Mr. BARNUM addressed the audience in the following poetical vein:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
"That Prince of Humbugs, BARNUM," so it appears
Some folks have designated me for several years—
Well, I don't murmur; indeed, when they embellish it,
To tell the truth, my friends, I rather relish it,
Since on your *true* humbug 's he, who, as a "host,"
For the *least money entertains you most.*
In this sense I'm a "humbug," I succumb!
Who, as a "General" thing, brought out Tom Thumb?
Who introduced (you can't say there I sinned)
The Swedish Nightingale, sweet Jenny Lind?
Who brought you living whales from Labrador?
The HIPPOPOTAMUS, from Nilos shore!
The BEARDED LADY with her (h)"airs and graces,"
The ARMO CHILDREN, with their normal faces!
The TWINS OF SIAM, rarest of dualities—
Two ever separate ne'er apart realities!
The FAMILY OF ALBINOS; the Giraffe,
The famous BABY SHOW that made you laugh.
The HAPPY FAMILY—cats, rats, doves, hawks—harmonious,
Their voices blend in tones euphonious.
The great SEA LION, from Pacific's coast—
"The Monarch of the Ocean"—no empty boast.
Old ADAMS' BEARS, cutest of brute performers,
In modern "peace meetings" models for reformers.
That living miracle—the LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
Whose figures confound HERRMANN, the "Prestidigitator."
The GRAND AQUARIA, an OFFICIAL story
Of life beneath the waves in all its glory.
The curious "WHAT IS IT," which you thought spunky,
Won't call a man, and *cannot* call a monkey.
These things, and many more time forbids to state,
I first introduced, if I did not originate.
The "World's *Seven* Wonders," pooh! let *them* invite you?
Here "SEVEN" SALOONS *all* wonder-FULL delight you.
To call *this* "humbug" admits of no defence,
For all is shown for *five and twenty cents.*
And now, good friends—to use less rhyme than reason—
To-day reopens our dramatic season.
Therefore I welcome you! And though we're certain
To raise "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" with the curtain,
And "play the DICKENS" afternoon and nightly,
I bid you welcome none the less politely.
To these my "*quarters*," merry and reliable,
That *yours* are always welcome undeniable;
And, PATRICK HENRY-like, I say I boast of it,
If that be "humbug," gentlemen, "make the most of it."

Descending, not unwillingly from Pegasus, Mr. BARNUM addressed a few remarks to his audience in plain prose. The text was simple enough. He congratulated his audience on having BARNUM, and felicitated himself on having an audience. He condoled with himself for an unfortunate stock speculation, but felt pleased that the world had thereby snatched from the clockmaker what was meant for mankind. Much that was said was to the point, and although egotistical not improper on such an occasion. Any man who gives as much for twenty-five cents as Mr. BARNUM gives may be permitted a slight rein to his fancy. Like an experienced talker he interspersed his speech with several anecdotes of a political and humorous character, and introduced a novel effect. The novel effect referred to consisted in the production of a black cat, which Mr. BARNUM averred had been purchased at a cost of twenty-five dollars, from a countryman who declared that it was cherry colored. When the cat had been paid for the countryman admitted that its color was that of the black cherry, whereupon Mr. BARNUM found himself incontinently sold. Inasmuch as he regarded it as a good joke, the audience could not in decency do otherwise.

An effective play has been made out of Mr. DICKENS' excellent story. It is a difficult matter, of course, to satisfy all the tastes excited by the announcement of such a piece; a very ungrateful task to condense a work which has been conned so closely by the masses. All that the dramatist can do is to give us a broad suggestion of certain scenes which we remember in a better shape, or at all events in the shape which has created the first and most lasting impression on our minds. In stringing together some of the best scenes, Mr. AIKEN has succeeded, we think, in preserving the stronger traits of the novel, and has assuredly made an effective play. It has been placed on the stage with care, and is acted in many respects admirably. Mrs. PRIOR'S *Pip*, Mrs. FRANCE'S *Miss Havisham*, Mr. BRIDGMAN'S *Pumblechook*, Mr. JAMISON'S *Orlick*, and Mr. HADAWAY'S *Joe Gargery* are sketches of true dramatic merit. Nor can we omit from this list the very admirable performance of Miss ADDIE LE BAUN, who in the first act plays the part of the youthful *Pip*. If the lady who impersonates *Mrs. Joe Gargery* would but "moderate the rancor of her tongue," and ascend from the bawling level of an obdurate fishwife, to a common altitude of stage shrewishness, she too might be worthy of praise. Her conception of the character is good enough, but her manner is stilted and ridiculous to the last degree.

The play was received with favor by a large audience, and will doubtless enjoy a long run.

WINTER GARDEN.—The comedy called "Le Testament de Cæsar Girodot," from which Miss GRACE WALCOT has obtained her piece called "The Cup and the Lip," is so peculiarly French y that a successful adaptation of it implies a very high order of literary tact. It is a work that depends almost exclusively on dialogue. A number of persons assemble to hear a will read, each of the tribe expecting that he or she will be the possessor of the fortune of the deceased. To the American mind a will is rather a serious document. It is written in the shadow of death, and not infrequently is intended to cover some of the negligencies and short-comings of life. A French dramatist views it in a totally different light. With him it is a capital practical joke; an opportunity for displaying a vast amount of *post-mortem* fun. In the present case the will contains nothing but a series of "sells." All the expectants are led to believe that they will inherit up to the last moment, when an awful "but" occurs, and the testator wriggles out of his bequest with a general order that an election is to be held amongst his relatives for an heir. A document of so exceptional a character is of course calculated to draw out the peculiarities of the deceased's next of kin in no very amiable light, and herein the dramatist finds his opportunity. All being hollow, it is easy to produce a certain amount of sound, but the sound is not pleasant to the ear. It is harsh, selfish, grating. Only in the last act do we find two of the characters rising superior to the mean motives that actuate the rest, and here for a distinct object of their own—matrimony.

The "Cup and the Lip," it seems to us, is deficient in those subjects which most interest an audience. It depicts, and not inaptly, the rapacity of expectants; it shows us how the hope of riches brings all people to a paltry level. This, if it were the underplot would be well enough, but as the grand scheme of the work, it is unsatisfactory. The little thread of love that can be traced through the five acts, although well enough in its way, does not redeem the piece from the charge of constitutional weakness. Nor does the dialogue, which is frequently good, compensate for the lack of a liberal human motive on which the mind and heart of the audience can repose. Hence, whilst recognizing much that is good from a French point of view, we are afraid that Miss WALCOT'S somewhat liberal version will not meet with a great career. The framework is too slight for so lengthy a piece, the emotions too trivial.

We have seldom seen a piece better played. Mr. WALCOT made his *rentrée* as *Isidore*, a character admirably adapted to his peculiar powers, and, although thinner than when we saw him last, played with all his old-time vivacity. Mr. WALCOT, Jr., made his *début* on this occasion, and gave evidence of talent in everything except singing. We would urge him to omit in future the silly song about the war, which he perpetrated last night. Mrs. WALCOT was excellent as *Clementine*. Mr. DAVIDGE played with much spirit, and was ably seconded by Miss ADA CLIFTON. The *Caste* also embraced the names of Mr. C. K. MASON, Mr. HALE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, and Miss FRANCIS, all of whom were equal to their respective parts.

The comedy was received with favor, and will be repeated to-night.

The engagement of Mrs. JOHN WOOD came to an end on Saturday night at the Winter Garden. It has been a prosperous one, although the burlesque of "Cinderella" was not regarded by the public as the best medium that could have been found for displaying the lady's powers in advantage. The last week was rendered brilliantly remunerative by the dancing of Señora CUBAS, who flashed upon our firmament like a star of the first magnitude. It is a pity that so admirable an *artiste* could not be retained. To-night the Walcot family commence a short season, playing a comedy from the French, called "The Cup and the Lip." A number of actors of the old school have been exhumed for the occasion.

TOM TAYLOR'S comedy, the "New President," still continues to attract good audiences to Wallack's Theatre. It will probably keep the stage for the present week, and then give place to a novelty.

Some of the more objectionable features of the "Seven Sons" have been modified since its production. It is now thoroughly Union in its tone, and, in consequence, more acceptable to the audience. The literary merits of the play are of too low an order to encourage the slightest hope that it will enjoy a long run. It is a thousand pities that so much admirable scenery has been wasted on such a mass of colloquial garbage.

Professor HERRMANN'S soirees at the Academy of Music are excellently attended, and will, we presume, be continued for several weeks, although announced to come to a speedy termination. It would be folly for the Professor, or his managers, to interrupt a career so happily inaugurated. The opera season at this house will be of very short duration, confined, we hear, to two performances for the benefit of Mr. ULLMANN.

The Bowery Theatre, having passed into the hands of Mr. H. ASHLEY, was opened last night with an Equestrian Company called the "Orion."

The Philharmonic Society, we are glad to observe, are preparing for the musical season. They have secured Irving Hall, where, in future, all the entertainments, including the rehearsals, will be given. A better place for sound could not be found in the City of New-York. All the majestic loveliness of a great body of stringed instruments will be appreciable in this establishment. The location, too, is admirable.

NIXON'S Royal Circus, at Palace Garden, continues to flourish. In addition to the usual attractions a herd of Rocky Mountain Elks will be introduced to-night. Also, the Prussian Athlete, HERR RIENCH, Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the Conrad Brothers, &c.

Messrs. FOX & CURRAN, of the Canterbury, are determined not to be behind their neighbors in the way of novelty. They have prepared, at great expense, a new pantomime, called the "Magic Laurel," which will be brought out, to-night, in a style of great splendor.

Mr. TASISTRO, a gentleman of marvelous memory and an excellent elocutionist, will recite SHAKESPEARE'S play of the "Merchant of Venice," entirely from memory, on Wednesday evening, at Irving Hall.

The curious and rather appalling exhibition of Anatomy, at No. 563 Broadway, seems to have found favor with our public. It is largely patronized.

A band of Minstrels, headed by FOX and SHARPLEY, have commenced a season of minstrelsy at the Stuyvesant Institute.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night last, as Mr. HERMANS H. PAUSER, of No. 401 Pearl-street, was walking along New Chambers-street, he was accosted by ANN COOK and an unknown man, the latter of whom at once struck him a heavy blow in the breast, which knocked him down. Before he could regain his feet, the two pushed violently against him, soon after which PAUSER discovered that his gold watch, valued at $50, was missing. Subsequently ANN appeared at the pawn-shop of Mr. SOLOMONS, in Grand-street, and wished to pledge the timepiece, but the suspicions of the pawnbroker being aroused, he detained the woman and sent to the Police Head-quarters. Detective MCDONOALL went to the place, took ANN into custody, and Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of a woman named SARAH JOHNSON, aged about 30 years, who died very suddenly at the store of JOHN D. HOSTER, No. 58 Park-street. She was one of that unfortunate class who have no home, and had lodged at the Station-house the night previous. Her death is believed to have been caused by intemperance.... MARGARET MULLONE, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, residing at No. 78 Centre-street, was found dead on the floor of her room yesterday morning, by Officer LOGAN, of the Sixth Ward. The Coroner held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from intemperance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—LOCATION OF ELECTION POLLS—HOMŒOPATHY ENDORSED.—At the meeting of the Board last evening a resolution was offered calling for a statement of the names and compensation of all persons employed under the ordinance for distributing the money to the families of volunteers. A report of the Finance Committee in favor of giving a donation of $500 to the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary was adopted. The Board adjourned to Thursday evening, when the location of the balance of the election polls will be fixed.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday, PHILLIP SOTTER and PETER DUNN were arrested by Officer GLASS, of the Eleventh Precinct, and taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing from the store of ISAAC BEAR, No. 105 Avenue D, about fifty yards of vest patterns, valued at $200. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

LIBEL AGAINST THE MERCHANTS' BANK DISMISSED.—The libel filed by the United States District Attorney a few days ago against money on deposit in the Merchants' Bank, owned by citizens in the rebel States, was yesterday dismissed, the officers of the Bank having given assurances that the money should not be used for disloyal purposes.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer *City of Hartford*, while on her upward trip on Friday night last, broke her shaft when passing Saybrook, which obliged her to remain over. She is now at the Novelty Works, undergoing repairs. The steamer *Traveller* takes her place, meantime, upon that route.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for the Third Assembly District met at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, but adjourned without making a nomination to Friday evening next, at the same place.

New-Jersey.

THE RIOT AT HUDSON CITY—PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND BANNER.—The excitement attendant upon the difficulty which occurred on Saturday night last, between some members of the Hiram Barney Rifle Regiment and citizens of Hudson City, appeared to have very materially abated yesterday, and it was thought that there would be no further difficulty. It was stated that the matter came up before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon, but what action will be taken did not transpire. Col. KOZLAY expressed a willingness to deliver up any men to the authorities who should be identified as having been engaged in the riot. Mayor CARPENTER will be confined to the house from his injuries for some time; and in the meantime, Mr. VAN RIPER, President of the Board of Aldermen, will act as Mayor *pro tem.* At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the regiment was presented with a very costly white and blue silk banner, upon which were embroidered the American flag, eagle and shield, together with the name of the regiment. It was a present from ladies in New-York, and was embroidered by Madame FRANCESCA KLEIN. Col. KOZLAY was also the recipient of a sword, with gold mountings. After the ceremony was over, the soldiers and their friends enjoyed themselves with music and dancing until driven away by the rain. Two thousand or more men and women, friends of the soldiers, were present, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. The regiment expects to take its departure on Wednesday or Thursday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge BROWN and Justices STILLWELL and HOYT. The following named persons were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Morris Reynolds, Foreman.

John Serrymer,	Wm. Pinder,	W. H. Post,
R. A. Quimby,	Wm. Bennett,	Samuel Osman,
Joseph Todd,	Eph. Stelle,	Z. R. Combs,
Joseph Dimon,	Wm. A. Luddar,	Thomas T. May,
John A. Teneyck,	B. J. Voorhees,	John Q. Adams,
H. B. Scholes,	John H. Bennett,	Richard Coffin,
Joseph Wilson,	S. W. Burtis,	J. R. Stillwell.

After the usual charge from the Court, the Jury retired to their labors, when Circuit business was taken up. The petit jurors were sworn, when the trial of civil causes commenced.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—*Nos.* 3, John Mitchell *vs.* Chas. Jordan; 5, Richard Saltonstall *vs.* Abel T. Edgerton; 6, Thomas Wiles *vs.* Frank Swingman; 8, George Haber and another *vs.* Balthazer Schenck; 11, Henry E. Quinan *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff, &c.; 13, Rich'd Saltonstall *vs.* Elisha Bloomer; 14, Richard S. Williams and others *vs.* Geo. Remsen, Sheriff, &c.; 15, Same *vs.* Same; 16 Richard Saltonstall *vs.* Willie D. Powers; 17, T. W. Field, Administrator, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; 18, Same *vs.* Same; 19, Thomas Lynch *vs.* G. Finken and James H. Wheatley; 20, J. H. Harrington *vs.* Bernard Gray; 21, Henry Ritte *vs.* John Buttner and others; 22, John McClelland *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 23, Same *vs.* Same; 24, Charles A. Scott *vs.* Hugh McParlon; 25, T. H. Vetterlein and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 26, Henrietta Dieppe *vs.* Frederick Dieppe; 27, George M. Teale *vs.* Charles G. Green; 28, Wm. M. Arnold *vs.* Patrick Tomey.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held, last evening, Alderman FRANKS in the Chair. The Grading and Paving, Assessment and Law Committees made reports, principally upon matters of purely local interest. Inspectors of Election were appointed to fill vacancies in the different Wards; two vetoes were received from the Mayor—one on the resolution appointing the *Star and Standard* to print the official proceedings of the Board, and the other on the resolution adopted on the 23d ult., authorizing the appointment of truant officers. The Board, after the transaction of considerable routine business, adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT.—The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge REYNOLDS. The Equity and fourth Monday causes will occupy the attention of this Court all the present week. Jury causes will be taken up on the 14th inst.

Political.

It is understood that a meeting of "Straight Republicans"—those opposed to the People's ticket—was held last Saturday evening, when there were about eighty persons present, and it was decided to reorganize the General Committee, and hold primary meetings on Tuesday next, and to hold, also, the different Conventions in accordance with the report of the Executive Committee, adopted in the Republican General Committee, Oct. 1, and which was reconsidered last Friday evening.

The people of Queens County held a mass Union meeting in Hempstead, on Saturday last, and placed in nomination a Union ticket. Ex-Gov. KING called the meeting to order and nominated RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., for Chairman, which nomination was confirmed. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

County Judge—Henry W. Eastman, of Roslyn.
Surrogate—Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing.
County Clerk—Henry Pearsall, of Rockaway.
Sheriff—Dernardus Hendrickson, of Jamaica.
Superintendent of the Poor—George M. Hyatt.
Member of Assembly—First District, Isaac Coles; Second District, John D. Townsend.

Three Coroners were also placed in nomination. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, together with one inviting Messrs. DICKINSON and TREMAINE to address the people of the County. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and it is believed that the ticket will be adopted by the Republican Convention, which meets on Wednesday next.

A movement is on foot also in Suffolk County to get up a People's ticket.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.—The undersigned have observed with regret that a call for a primary meeting of the Republicans of our Ward, to be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, has been published in several of our city newspapers.

This meeting, if held, will be not only without color of regularity, but in direct contravention of the patriotic action of the General Committee, at its meeting last Friday evening. There seems to be at this time a general determination among good men of all parties to avoid, for this election, all the bitterness which usually attends partisan struggles, and to unite all loyal citizens in support of a single ticket, upon the common platform of a determined prosecution of the war until the rebellion shall be subdued forever. In this patriotic feeling we cordially concur; and we respectfully, but earnestly, urge our fellow Republicans to abstain from any participation in the meeting referred to, and to discountenance it by all proper means.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7, 1861.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, RODERICK BEEB, A. S. BARNES, WM. C. DUNTON, CHAS. S. MESSINGER, GEO. G. REYNOLDS, WM. M. MUCHMORE, GEO. S. COE, SMITH J. EASTMAN, EARL E. MILES, SAMUEL W. BURTIS, JOHN F. MCCOY, J. N. LAKE, J. BROOK SANDFORD, WM. PERY, N. MILLARD, J. C. WOODMAN.

CHARLES H. KIMBALL, C. L. BURNET, R. W. POTTER,
Delegates to the General Committee.
W. W. GOODRICH,
Secretary of Ward Association.

[Advertisement]

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A very gentlemanly-looking person, standing in front of Barnum's yesterday, had his hat knocked over his eyes by a passing rough, and literally ruined. He was the gainer by the accident, however, for he stepped into KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and supplied himself with one of his unexceptionable Fall style. KNOX'S assortment is unequaled, as usual.

[Advertisement.]

Lecture in Hoboken this evening at the Baptist Church, by JONATHAN BASTOW, "The English Collier Boy." Subject—"Revolutions Promoters of Civilization. Admittance, 15 cents. Lecture commences at 7½.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. The number published this morning contains

I. A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
II. VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.
III. THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.
IV. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.
V. THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN—Full particulars from a passenger.
VI. CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.
VII. EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES—Showing the feeling throughout the country.
VIII. LEADING EDITORIALS—Gen. Fremont Again, Kentucky Affairs, The Contending Forces, Missouri Movements, The War not a Conflict of Races, &c., &c.
IX. THE DISUNION WAR—Being news in detail from the different Departments.
X. THE STATE PRISONERS.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PAGE OF COMMERCIAL MATTER, containing the latest exhibits of the markets and full reports.

A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, &c.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sure to do good, and are safer than any other remedy, because they extract the matter of disease from the human body. Sold at No. 4 Union-square and No. 294 Canal-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen bdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystallized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled.*
HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Imitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

ROWE—ACKLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. A. A. Willits, of Brooklyn, JOHN W. ROWE to EMMA ACKLAND, daughter of the head-quarters of 1st Regiment Supporters.

REEVE—DIBBLOW.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. L. S. Weed, CHARLES REEVE to HARRIET A. DIBBLOW, both of this City.

ROBBINS—HURTON.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Worcester, ROYAL E. ROBBINS to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William R. Horton, Esq.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, JAMES W. BLEECKER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel D. Denison and Robert C. Rathbone, and also the Board of Stock Brokers, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE E. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 28 Catherine-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. James' Church, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Edward, and his father-in-law, Patrick Grady, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at the residence of her uncle, Wm. Graham, No. 97 West 45th-st., ELIZA JOHNSTON, a native of Kilna, County of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends, also the members of the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, Mr. SAMUEL F. SNIFFEN, aged 49 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation.

☞ Marietta, Ohio, papers please copy.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, at his residence, suddenly, Rev. JOHN NITCHIE LEWIS, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevens, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

STEDDING.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Monday, Oct. 7, THOMAS LAIDLAW STEDDING, infant son of Henry L. and Sarah L. Stebbins, aged 6 months and two days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 12 M., this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Van Dusen-st.

WIGAND.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 6, ROSE WIGAND, wife of E. O. Wigand, in the 22d year of her age, after a short and severe illness.

DIXON.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, Oct. 5, ELISABETH A. DIXON, wife of Henry Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington-st., between I and K sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRUNY.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Richmond, Buena Ridge, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mr. THOMAS BRUNY, of Baltimore, Md., aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon.

VAN OELDER.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 5, PRUDE COLES, wife of John Van Gelder, aged 79 years, 8 months and 18 days.

POTT.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Sunday, Oct. 6, OTIS GOODENOUGH, infant son of Gideon and Catherine Le Roy Pott.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
FOR SALE LOW,
By G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION acknowledges the receipt, during the month of September, of the following supplies for the relief of the sick and wounded of the United States Volunteer and Militia forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Association, New-York—146 flannel shirts, 76 pairs flannel drawers, 350 bed ticks, 198 pillow-ticks, 86 blankets, 77 quilts, 70 pairs slippers, 12 pieces mosquito netting, 20 packages farinaceous food, 4 water beds, 1 mattress, 4 air pillows, 4 ring pads, 8 rings, half barrel oatmeal, dried fruit, sugar, castile soap, trusses.

From Mrs. Lenox and Miss Fair, Harmony, N. J.—1 cotton wrapper, 1 pillow, 8 pillow-cases, 9 shirts, 12 towels, 3 pounds soap.

*From Ladies of Cowles

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AN ARTIST.—A FRENCH LADY IS WISHING to find a photographic gallery where she would be as partner for her work; she has been employed for several years in the first photography in Paris, and is able to paint the photographs in oil or water color. Specimens can be shown. Call at 127th-st., corner of 6th-av., or will be shown. Call at 127th-st., corner of 6th-av., or address Mrs. O. EBERT, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 2d-st., near 2d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, &c., by a respectable young woman; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 38th-st., first floor, front room.

A S CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an obliging, competent, trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in it; can produce the very best of City references from the family she has just left; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen until suited at No. 92 West 19th-st, near 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of children and do sewing; no objections to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objections to the care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 20 West 24th-st., in the rear.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress. Has good recommendation from her last place, where she has been for two years. Inquire at No. 61 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain sewer, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 29th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or general housework in a private family, and make herself useful in anything; is a good sewer and understands the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 59 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; a private family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 West 134th-st., for four days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go out by the day as seamstress alone; understands dressmaking, also cutting and fitting children's clothes; satisfactory references can be given. Call or address No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist with washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 309 Broome-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a smart, capable waitress and up stairs servant; is an excellent hand in the dining room; neat as possible both in habits and appearance; is highly recommended by a Brooklyn lady; for sake of a steady place will take very low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well disposed Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a most respectable young Protestant girl from the north of Ireland; most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Call or address by note to No. 110 East 27th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable and obliging, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the rear, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 258 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at 83 West 30th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, with best City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

A S CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 267 Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; best of references given. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a person fully qualified in various branches of her business, as her testimonials will certify in every particular. The advertiser will be fully sustained in these assertions by any and all of her late employers, any of whom she begs gratified to say will be happy to serve her as far as lies in their power. All or any commands left for M. C., at No. 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., will be promptly attended to, or the advertiser can be seen for two days on the second floor, front room.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, jellies and desserts, boneing of all kinds of fowl, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to do the coarse part of the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., third story, front room.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference, as to her character and capabilities; has 2 years' experience. No objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY ENGLISH Protestant woman, with most excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; has lived in the best families in England; four years in America; does all styles of pastries, soups and jellies, preserves and game; wages, $8 to $10; city or country preferred. Call or address No. 134 East 21st-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches—game, soups, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts. Is an excellent pastry cook, and a splendid bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 206 7th-av., second door from the corner of 24th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to do part of the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference can be given; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, first floor

A S COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 194 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman, understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a splendid meat cook and baker of biscuit and pastry; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference, both City and country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A S COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to do general housework; City references. Can be seen at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen for three days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the basement.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., two doors from 6th-av.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as cook in a private family and assist in the washing. Also, a laundress' situation by a thoroughly competent person; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City and country reference. Inquire at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as first-class cook; also a young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both can procure unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game and cooking in all its branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st., for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she is capable, and is a good baker. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; she understands her business well, has the best of City references, and will be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 East 17th st., corner 6th-av.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 26th-st.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 152 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 23 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable German Protestant girl as good cook and baker; in a private German family preferred; will assist with washing, &c.; City reference. Apply at No. 44½ 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Protestant girl, as plain cook; she understands washing and ironing; would go as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A S COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 25th-st.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 244 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 2 Amity-st., in the store.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

A S COOK.—WANTED BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 66 8 rand-st., back room, first floor.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; has lived two years in her last place. Apply at No. 80 20th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; can come highly recommended. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A S COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls; one is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

A S COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook, the other as laundress; none but the best of families need apply; has excellent reference. Apply in person or by note at No. 403 6th-av.

A S COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO YOUNG women wish situations together; one as an excellent good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has four years' City reference from her last employer; the other as waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference from the same employer; both have left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted for a smart, obliging, and most respectable servant, who understands all kinds of good family cooking, such as making the best of bread, biscuits, and plain pastry, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is not one of the professed kind, but a good servant, and well recommended. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, steady girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; is perfectly willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Please call, till suited, at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 18th-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., room No. 13.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of game and fowl, &c., pastry and baking and soups; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker of bread. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., rear house.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 552 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference of three years. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Willoughby-st., corner of Hudson-av, Brooklyn, front room.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 96 West 32d-st.

A S PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

A S COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, sober, honest and willing girl is anxious to procure a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; is willing and obliging; can enter her place today. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A S DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 1st-av.

A S DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent dressmaker, who is disengaged, in consequence of sickness in a family where she has worked for the last three years; or would take a situation as dressmaker and seamstress for the Winter. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at or address No. 182 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., for the week.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a good seamstress, and understands the care and management of children; she also can cut and fit their dresses if required; the best of City references given. Call, or address, W. Y., No. 64 Hamilton-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, A widow lady of respectability, wishes a situation as housekeeper; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address Mrs. C. D., Box No. 851 Post-office, New-York.

A S HOUSEWORKER.—AN HONEST AND excellent girl wants a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and willing to give her reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A S GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, in the City or country, a situation for a smart, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and ironer and good cook; experienced in all kinds of housework and kitchen work; very neat, obliging, and quick about her work, and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bergen, corner of Smith-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; is a first-class washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A S LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 11th st., top floor, near 6th av.

A S LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as a first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen to perfection, and understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., New-York.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as a first-class laundress; she fully understands her business; does up muslin in the best style; also, fluting and ruffling; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A S LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress, and will do chamberwork if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress, or would be willing to do part of the chamberwork. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A S LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 258 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, to take charge of an invalid lady; is fully capable of the business; or as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; would assist with the up-stairs work and do plain sewing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 46 Watts-st., near Varick.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of a lady in her confinement, or would willingly take a cook's situation in a small private family, being perfectly capable to fill either situation; most satisfactory City references given by first-class families. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th-sts.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has acted in that capacity a long time, and is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can bring the child up by hand, if required. Also a good plain sewer. Can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

A S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman as nurse, can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; no objection to go into the country; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 258 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; references will be entirely satisfactory. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st.

A S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW, WITH EXperience in children, desires a place as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st, Room No. 11.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a genteel young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress; best City reference given. Call at No. — Madison-av., third house from 40th-st., right side going up.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 194 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to go to Europe, if required; best of City reference given. Apply for three days at No. 108 West 29th-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 184 East 29th-st., for two days, second floor.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants to procure a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 36 West 25th-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable girl, bearing the highest testimonials of her carefulness and competency, as a nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition; can cut and fit their clothes, and in every respect a most desirable person; wages not a consideration. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 483 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st., for two days.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st.

A S CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

A S CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

A S CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, steady young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is accustomed to the care of children, and is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City references. Call at No. 280 West 29th-st.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take care of grown children or assist with the chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; the best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 263 4th av., corner of 21st-st., in the drug-store.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and make children's clothing, or would assist with the care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IN want of a situation; is a good dressmaker, and does all kind of family sewing, and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference for capability. Apply at No. 100 26th-st., near 7th-av.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on the machine; the best City references given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; can embroider, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City reference for either capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 415 6th-av.

A S SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND story front parlor, newly furnished, also front second and bed-room in third-story, to let to gentlemen, gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M.), at No. 24 East 20th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTEEL FAMILY WISHING to reduce expenses can obtain board for the Fall and Winter on moderate terms in a handsomely-furnished house, at Greenwich Conn., (which is little over an hour's ride from New-York), and within 15 minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN obtain pleasant rooms and board, in a private family, a liberal table will be kept, and all the comforts of a home obtained; the accommodations are superior, and location desirable. Apply to O. H. P. ARCHER, No. 29 South-st., for particulars.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 30TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 2d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a pleasant home, in a small private family, in Williamsburgh, five minutes' walk from all the ferries; rooms well furnished, gas, bath, and dinner at 6. Apply at No. 184 South 3rd-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 19 East 20th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board, with furnished rooms, on second or third floor, with a small private family, near South Ferry and Fulton Ferry Cars. Apply at No. 29 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 46 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A pleasant room, with bedroom adjoining, in a respectable private family, who can offer the comforts of a home. Boarding-house keepers need not apply, as the object is a home in a quiet, unobtrusive family, for which $9 per week will be paid. Can furnish rooms at reasonable reduction. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A. C. V., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 6th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED FROM THE 1ST OF November, in a private family for a gentleman and wife, four children and nurse. A second floor, with four unfurnished rooms would give the desired accommodations. Preference will be given to a locality in the vicinity of 4th-av., and not much above 14th-st. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,619 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OCCUPYING a modern and handsomely furnished house in a desirable location, will let with board for the Winter the choice of rooms to a gentleman and wife without children. Parties bringing satisfactory references may expect the comforts and privileges of a home for a moderate price. Address X., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR adults and infant, (15 months old,) either in some part of this City or in Brooklyn; will require three rooms for six months, if suited. Address PALMER, Box No. 2,145 New-York Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars. References exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well su

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, in any of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
{No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 239 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits* made before Oct. 20 draw *interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 20½ MONTHS,
$481,293 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOHN R. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.
A quarterly DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. A quarterly DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 38 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD or otherwise, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, NO. 47 WALL-ST.—THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY having appointed MR. CHAS. MARSHALL HOFFMAN, of our firm, agent for the sale of the above notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., we are prepared to supply them in the usual denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.
The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.
Available funds received in payment.
Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes sent them by return of mail.
Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.
COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on whatever that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM L. BURTON, Secretary.

HIDE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October.
W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thereafter the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WESTPHAL, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. S. SCRANTON, Actuary.
ADRIAN DuBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK :
7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING :
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Two passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M., Express, and 5 P. M., Mail. This train reaches Dunkirk at night, at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, *daily*, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Morning Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight trains leave Bergen at 2 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosesett; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Suffern's at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On plafina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
180 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
600 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
60 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.
The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.
And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities: and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.
E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
C. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.
The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.
The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.
Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.
Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.
The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.
Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.
The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
No conditional bid will be received.
The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BOWMITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.
I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.
The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depot, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WEST WASHINGton Market; will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going into other business. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, hardware-store, corner of West and Duane sts., N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—$1,500.—AN OLD-ESTABlished confectionery business for sale, doing a good paying business. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 388 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 15th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped.
JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, IN 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or in 5th-av., near 17th-st., a BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 41 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 231 EAST 30TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suits of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.
ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.
N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps., elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers,
Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 25 Warren-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
We invite particular attention to our sale, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, consisting of
SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, RICH DRESS SILKS, THIBET CLOTHS, DELAINES, &c., the entire stock of a first-class jobber, together with a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, CHENILLE SCARFS, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 23 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock
1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES,
fresh and seasonable goods.
Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water stations, engine-houses and sheops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 new and shifting-top light-wagons of one of the best New Haven makers, leather-trimmed, and in fine order. Also, one light road-wagon, same maker, entirely new, and very stylish. Also, in the galleries over our store, a quantity of fine gilt frames, all new, of the most desirable styles and sizes, and a fine pier mirror, with base and cornices to match; also a fine second-hand mirror, medium size, with carved gilt frame, positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a quantity of household furniture and one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. The sale of the above was to have taken place on Friday, the 4th inst., but was adjourned until the date. By order,
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany bookcase and mahogany dressing bureaus; oak extension dining-tables, rosewood suite in crimson plush; hair mattresses, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, bolsters and pillows; ingrain carpets, rosewood marble-top centre table, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Books, &c.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class work, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, secretary and library-bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, music cabinets, side-boards, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattress, vases, and a general variety. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 73 William-st., part of a jobber's stock, comprising a very desirable assortment of shelf-goods, heavy hardware, &c., &c. Also, 200 English and German guns. Terms, four months.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to Fall trade, to which we invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF ABOUT 700 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., without any reserve, the entire Stock of a Gentlemen's Furnishing establishment; also, the Fixtures. N. B.—The lots are divided to suit private buyers.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, mirrors, carpets, oil cloth, kitchenware, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTHERN part of this State, two extra fine pairs of Horses—one a pair of sorrels, 16 hands high, full long tails and manes; for style and beauty cannot be surpassed in the City; the other a pair of bays, 15¾ hands high, pony made, and show a great deal of style, action and speed. The above are positively worthy of an inspection from parties wishing to buy, being equal, if not superior, to any that have been in market this season, and will be offered at very low figures to make quick sales. A fair exchange will be given for other horses. Can be seen at the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CAIRD, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.
The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Meodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LE HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Command
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. DENMORE & Co.; in London to EVANS, MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 7, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '62	96	30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	92¾	50	Erie Railway	28¾
2,000	do	92¾	300	do	28¾
1,000	do	92¾	50	do	28¾
1,000	do	87¾	100	do	29
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¾	60	do	29¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	83¾	60	do	29¾
20,000	Treas. 6 % c. 2 yrs	99¾	327	Erie R. Preferred	48
4,000	Ohio 6s, '70	93¾	200	Chi., B. & Q. R.	69¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R'ds, '77	94	61	do	69
1,000	Ill. Cen. R'ds, '79	86	50	Hudson River R.	35¾
2,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	93¾	50	do	35¾
1,000	Mich. War Loan	97	50	do	35
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	62	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	27
2,000	do	62¾	200	Reading R.	36
27,000	Miss. State 6s	62¾	125	Mich. Cen. R.	45
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	88	625	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. bd.	103	400	do	16¾
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. b. 1863	86¾	150	do	16¾
1,000	Erie R. 7 yrs M. b.	71	50	do	16¾
2,000	M. C. 7's, 2d m. bd.		200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	34¾
	N. Y. cons. bonds 1st	94	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	67¾
4,000	O. & M. R. 7's, b	93¾	100	Cleve & Pittsb. g. R.	12¾
2,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	93	200	do	12¾
2,000	M. Indiana 1st M.	81	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	10¾
7,000	M. C. R. bds 1st int	87¾	50	do	70¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	38	450	do	71
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	66	2040	Cleve. & To. R.	33
100	Commerce Bank	116	200	do	33
25	Bank of Commerce	81	100	do	32¾
25	Am. Ex. Bank	83	50	do	32¾
25	Metropolitan Bank	86¾	100	do	33
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	150	Chic & Rock I. R.	48¾
25	do	90¾	135	do	48¾
255	N. Y. Cen. R.	76¾	50	do	48¾
200	do	76¾	450	do	48¾
200	do	76¾	250	do	48¾
200	do	76¾	100	Mil. & Prairie D. C. R	18
400	do	76¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	93¾	300	N. Y. Central R.	76¾
2,000	do	93¾	25	do	76¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81	90	50	do	76¾
5,000	Treas. 6 % c. 2 yrs	99¾	50	do	76¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R'ds, '79	86	100	do	76¾
1,000	Mich. 6s, 8s, '70	93	400	do	76¾
2,000	La. State 6s	67	100	Erie Railway	29¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	62	100	do	29¾
5,000	Va. State 6s	67	100	do	29¾
4,000	do	64¾	50	Panama R. R.	116¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	62¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67
5,000	M. C. R. 6s, 1st m. b.	82	200	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	12
	C. P. C. B. ex 1	84	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	71¾
5,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	82	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	33
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	91	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	48¾
10	do	91	200	do	48¾
10	do	91	155	Chic., B. & Q. R.	63¾
10	Mich Cen. R.	46			
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	16			

MONDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The foreign demand upon our American granaries is just now a question of immense importance. Its interest is positive and immediate, not conjectural. The demand for Western Europe relates not the old but the acknowledged deficit in the new crop of Wheat in England and France, and the reported short supplies in Spain, Belgium and Holland. The facts on this point are derived from the leading organs of the Grain trade in London and Paris. These papers, the *Mark Lane Express* and French *Journal of Practical Agriculture*, of recent date, authorize the conclusion that the demand upon the Foreign markets—our own being the main reliance—for what is called the cereal year, beginning Sept. 1, 1861, and to end Aug. 31, 1862, will be, in

	Bushels.
Wheat alone, for France	80,000,000
And for Great Britain	64,000,000
Total	144,000,000

Or, in other figures, *ten million of quarters* for France, and *eight million of quarters* for Great Britain. The calculation for the former is based upon actual reports of the harvest from all the departments of the Empire. For England the estimate is brought two and a half million of quarters within the amount of Foreign Wheat taken by the United Kingdom for the past cereal year ending Aug. 31, 1861. The average annual requirement upon other markets over the British grown crop, for eleven cereal years previous to 1861, has been five million of quarters; and on the most favorable assumption of the difference between the present and last harvest, the requirement of the new year will amount to eight million of quarters, as against the ten and a half million of quarters actually imported last year, and which is said to have left a smaller stock of available Wheat, taking English and Foreign together, than is usually on hand on the eve of the new harvest. The Mark Lane authority therefore concludes that not less than nine thousand cargoes, of 2,000 quarters each, will be demanded by the two great States of Western Europe, carrying 346,153 quarters, or 2,769,224 bushels, weekly, "*without intermission the whole year*"—an unheard-of and impossible quantity, adds the same authority, "if we are to judge of the present exporting power of the *neighboring nations* by the past. Such, however, is the present state of the two countries, without taking into account Spain, Belgium and Holland, *which will be all buyers*, as well as France and England." Large as the figures sound, they are based on no greater deficit than one-fifth of the usual average yield, in either State. To make good this deficit, and to supply the three smaller States named, the North and East of Europe—the Baltic and Black Sea ports—and this country, are relied upon.

So far as Wheat alone is to be exported, the quantity might well be called "impossible" for all these markets pot together, within any reasonable bounds as to price, or without producing famine rates at home. But we assume, of course, that the deficiency is to be made good, in part, by the coarser Grains, chief among which, in the East of Europe and in the United States, is Maize or Indian Corn. Of the available supplies of this crop on the Danube and Mediterranean, the reliable accounts for the present season are perhaps best known, as they generally are first or earliest known, to the Greek merchants, whose connections or great houses are planted in every commercial capital of the civilized world—in London, and New-York, as in the Levant. And *they* have been heavy buyers of Indian Corn in *this* market—at low figures, to be sure—for some weeks past. In any probable want, however, of the crop in Eastern Europe, the United States, in the article of Indian Corn, is in no peril of ruinous competition for the supply of Great Britain, when wanted in that country, either for cattle or to make up in part a deficient Wheat or Potato yield for human food.

But the weekly requirement of 2,769,244 bushels of *all* Grains, together, is an enormous demand, measured by even our great supplies, and if kept up, as stated, without intermission, throughout the cereal year, will certainly be "exhaustive," without the reopening of the trade of the Mississippi River, and even with that, the demand would run up prices much beyond present figures, to induce supplies from the interior, now too remote from the Railways to bear wagon transportation at the current value of Wheat and Corn—especially the latter. For illustration of the magnitude of this prospective demand, tested by our present receipts on the Lakes and at Tide-Water, we will first take the port of Chicago:

1. We are now in the eleventh week of our new cereal year, which from the earlier harvest, dates in this country from the 1st August, instead of 1st of September, as in England. Taking Chicago as the first in importance of our Western granaries, we find that by devoting the entire receipts at that point of all Grains, (reducing Flour to its equivalent in Wheat,) to such a Foreign demand as is here stated, they fall far short of any such quantity, though immensely ahead of any previous season, including that of last year, which was especially good through August and September. The comparison is in the first and usually by large odds the most active quarter of the cereal year. The receipts at Chicago from 3d August to 5th October were as follows:

Years.	Bushels.	Two weeks.	Bushels.
In 1858	7,027,511	1860	11,999,766
In 1859	6,221,334	1861	17 997,917

A weekly average this year of..... 1,799,791

While the receipts from 1st January to the 3d August, 29 weeks, of the late crop, gave a weekly average of only 720,926 bushels, and this much a larger average for the same period than any previous year.

2. A second test of the magnitude of this demand may be made by the deliveries of the Erie Canal at Tide Water, which embrace original shipments from all the Lake ports west of Buffalo, from Milwaukee, including Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, to Cleveland. These deliveries, in five months, from May 1, when Canal navigation opened, to 30th September ultimo, were of all Grains and the Produce of Wheat in Flour, as follows:

	Bushels.
In 1859, from April 15	6,432,444
In 1860, from April 25	28,357,434
In 1861, from May 1	39,409,723
A weekly average this year of	1,791,159

As these receipts can be continued, even at this rate, only two months, or about nine weeks longer, before the close of navigation, some idea may be formed of the burden of supply which must soon fall upon the Railways, whether our market be kept below the North of Europe markets or not. That the increase, hence to the close of Lake and Canal navigation, will be considerably stimulated by high prices, and consequent high freights, may be assumed as certain, though it is questionable how far the available tonnage through these channels can be made greater on so short a notice. The same difficulty, we apprehend, will be found with the available freight equipments of the Railways, even before the close of Canal competition.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 28:

Increase in Loans	$22,417,162
Increase in Specie	1,686,349
Increase in Circulation	245,276
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	24,055,651

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 6, 1860.	Oct. 5, 1861.	Sept. 28, 1861.
Capital	$69,156,000	$69,050.000	$69,050,000
Loans	123,337,157	148,545,488	126,128,326
Specie	20,147,828	39,809,901	38,123,552
Circulation	9,570,507	8,884,056	8,638,780
Gross Deposits	103.281,539	139,055,445	113,689,001
Exchanged	28,104,623	18,447,896	17,137,103
Undrawn	75,176,736	120,687,549	96,551,898
In Sub-Treasury	4,991,575	10,629,098	13,103,464

The average of Loans and Deposits, on the present Bank return, represents only about two-thirds the last negotiation of $35,000,000 with the United States Treasury. The average is consequently a rising one for the present week, and the succeeding statement will place the lines at the maximum point until after the first of December, when the third negotiation of $35,000,000 will come into the account. The Specie increase on the present statement is about the sum anticipated in our weekly review this morning. This average is also a rising one, as the Banks hold to-day nearer $41,000,000 than the sum of $39,809,000, averaged for the past week. A further addition of $1,600,000, we understand, will be made from the Sub-Treasury to-morrow, by way of reimburse on the first advances to the Government.

The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange continues to increase, both in demand and prices. A large business was done at both sessions of the Board to-day, and also on the Street, and at a further rise of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the previous sales of Saturday, New-York Central, as the barometer of the Share list, selling up to 76¼@76½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Erie Company rose to 29¾ ₩ cent., under a strong inquiry, and the Western Roads were higher by 1¼ ₩ cent. on Michigan Southern; 2 ₩ cent. on Michigan Central; ¾ on Galena and Toledo; ¼@⅜ on Rock Island and ¾@1 ₩ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburgh. There was a partial reaction on Pacific Mail and Panama, the former selling at 91 and the latter at 116½ ₩ cent. On the Government Stocks there was an additional advance of ½ ₩ cent., all round, while Treasury Notes of 1863 continue firm at 99⅜ ₩ cent. The State Stocks were also firmer than on Saturday; Virginias recovering to 47; Tennessees selling at 42½, and Missouris at 43 ₩ cent.

Late in the afternoon the Share Market closed firm at about the following prices:

Erie	28½	Missouris	42¾
Central	29⅝	Mich. Southern	16¾
Toledo	32½	Mich. guaranteed	35
Galena	71¾	Mich. Cen.	46
Rock Island	68¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	92½
Illinois Central	66½	U. S. Treas. 6s, 1863	99⅛

The market for Money is without alteration of rates from last week—6 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@7 for prime discounts. The subscriptions to the National 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan to-day amount to $578,000. Among the recent subscribers, the London and Liverpool Insurance Agency of this City took $40,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Receipts	$724,347 27
Payments	2,456,824 67
Balance	8,896,620 66

Included in the receipts were $12,000 for Customs, and $577,919 54 for Treasury Notes.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Persia* [Wednesday, Oct. 9. Mails close in New-York at 9 A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ₩ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ₩ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 37½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ mare banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix dollar	77c.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the figures being generally higher than on Saturday:

Manhattan	116	American Exchange	83
Merchants	90	Bk. of the Republic	85
Mechanics	93	Bk. of North America	81
Union	85	Hanover	67
Phenix	85	Metropolitan	86
Butchers & Drovers	103	Nassau	81
Merchants' Exchange	80	Shoe and Leather	81
Leather Manufacturers	111	Corn Exchange	83
Seventh Ward	115	Continental	69
State of New-York	80¾	Importers & Traders	81½
Commerce	80¾	Park	91

The following are the bids of the day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩c	77
N. Y. Central, sixes, sub.	88¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c., '76	87½
N. Y. Central sevens, '64.	100½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩c	59
Erie firsts '68	103	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₩c '70	19
Erie fourths '80	71	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	10
Erie fifths, '85	63	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	51
Hudson firsts, '69	103¼	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38
Hudson seconds, '55	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson thirds, '75	80½	Galena & Chi. firsts	94
Hudson C'nvrt. '67	103½	Galena & Chicago secds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts	66
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₩c. '62	94	L. E. & Wabash secouds	32
Chic. B. & Quincey 8 ₩c.	92½	Lack. & West. Bonds	90
M. So. 7 ₩c. assm'd bs.	66	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	74
Nor. Indiana firsts	81	Clev., Pains. & Ash	105

We understand that the New-York *Shipping List* will, to-morrow, present their customary annual statement of the Cotton crop of the United States.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for September were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$24,530 62	$21,481 45
Freight	81,560 70	121,056 08
Total	$106,109 32	$142,537 50
Increase		$36,437 18

The death of Mr. JAMES W. BLEECKER was announced at the New-York Stock Exchange, this morning, by Mr. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, who made some feeling remarks in relation to the deceased, dwelling particularly upon his integrity of character and honesty of purpose, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of JAMES W. BLEECKER, the late valued Treasurer of this Board, and as an expression of the high esteem and regard entertained for him as a man of unbending integrity, and as one of the founders of this Board, that the second session to-morrow be dispensed with, to enable its members to attend the funeral of their much lamented late associate.

Resolved, That the President transmit to the family of our late respected associate a copy of this minute, and an assurance of our deep sympathy in this afflictive bereavement.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	Loans. Oct. 5.	Loans. Sept. 28.	Specie. Oct. 5.	Specie. Sept. 28.
Bk. of New-York	6,806,401	4,469,437	1,678,276	1,676,883
Manhattan Co	8,122,278	4,613,029	1,902,797	1,756,287
Merchants' Bank	6,969,615	4,766,688	1,490,445	1,549,853
Mechanics' Bank	4,541,120	3,935,715	949,144	914,226
Union Bank	2,977,324	2,410,420	892,908	646,552
Bank of America	6,567,980	6,680,602	3,561,030	3,697,300
Phenix Bank	4,293,106	3,890,980	1,279,743	1,441,040
City Bank	2,653,904	2,268,259	960,266	924,571
Tradesmen's Bank	2,116,686	1,790,461	921,560	794,896
Fulton Bank	1,708,884	1,434,177	801,318	819,199
Chemical Bank	1,846,131	1,795,724	3,026,454	2,907,106
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,309,187	1,901,022	399,255	360,649
National Bank	2,601,318	2,298,859	786,159	737,366
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,166,915	1,768,356	352,744	293,978
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,283,603	960,699	316,286	289,958
Greenwich Bank	481,531	442,246	396,019	412,347
Leather Man. Bk.	1,926,477	1,722,449	504,655	505,621
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,392,497	1,161,246	430,144	394,709
Bk. St. New-York	4,399,484	3,735,236	1,067,381	1,107,406
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,301,856	7,757,071	3,112,417	2,921,158
Bk. of Commerce	17,657,128	14,163,894	3,434,686	2,673,836
Broadway Bank	3,206,551	2,954,623	689,232	610,967
Ocean Bank	2,139,593	1,904,677	376,700	316,013
Mercantile Bank	2,830,003	2,476,045	748,773	714,693
Pacific Bank	1,176,540	1,048,449	256,564	250,121
Bank of Republic	4,253,142	3,625,144	1,016,101	955,621
Chatham Bank	915,396	868,123	122,992	120,156
People's Bank	848,266	707,866	133,180	139,538
Bank of N. Am	2,186,380	1,987,176	321,072	351,619
Hanover Bank	1,998,606	1,711,484	248,988	220,983
Irving Bank	967,292	846,516	166,689	170,654
Metropolitan Bk.	8,606,329	7,079,360	2,151,245	1,796,802
Citizen's Bank	861,567	708,063	179,340	186,017
Nassau Bank	1,233,109	1,031,806	559,946	553,946
Market Bank	1,847,337	1,607,884	315,091	343,628
St. Nicholas Bank	1,467,396	1 217,074	150,544	174,266
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,093,360	2,538,051	309,110	289,366
Corn Exch. Bank	2,508,825	2,026,516	381,240	412,364
Continental Bank	3,764,979	3,130,748	506,432	554,889
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,333,447	1,204 691	262,007	228,247
Oriental Bank	598,088	528 153	106 879	97,648
Marine Bank	981,049	4,063	346,530	180,623
Atlantic Bank	821,049	613,294	96,442	94,347
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	2,440,375	2,495,664	459,121	428,842
Park Bank	5,603,145	4,949,383	1,824,353	1,819,650
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,090,479	949,870	234,304	188,847
Grocers' Bank	634,187	564,539	133,681	86,312
North River Bank	675,446	606,996	113,094	110,331
East River Bank	452,376	348,810	59,894	60,453
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	940,700	824,290	173,756	175,632
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	393,140	368,061	61,452	67,929
N. Y. Exch. Bank	306,547	292,583	23,769	20,481
Bull's Head Bank	453,766	467,442	57,335	75,769
N. Y. County Bank	296,061	258,784	117,380	115,523
Total	148,548,488	126,128,326	38,809,901	38,123,552
	Increase...$22,417,162		Increase...$1,686,349	

BANKS.	Circulation. Oct. 5.	Circulation. Sept. 28.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 5.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 28.
Bk. of New-York	367,916	353,964	4,830,989	3,623,831
Manhattan Co	279,454	257,274	4,531,049	3,866,879
Merchants' Bank	199,880	181,683	4,220,880	3,233,331
Mechanics' Bank	247,692	245,221	3,623,851	2,943,216
Union Bank	190,432	177,469	2,658,843	2,091,278
Bank of America	138,282	133,179	7,610,003	6,610,377
Phenix Bank	136,515	127,664	3,662,938	3,490,291
City Bank			2,374,156	2,138,981
Tradesmen's Bank	229,848	247,077	1,297,107	930,603
Fulton Bank	185,400	191,729	1,909,420	1,651,212
Chemical Bank	422,155	395,253	4,441,580	4,241,696
Merch. Exch. Bk.	115,053	111,073	1,478,366	1,019,441
National Bank	118,089	109,529	1,891,106	1,305,297
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	300,846	288,769	1,765,701	1,314,180
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,013	161,619	1,239,385	952,473
Greenwich Bank	151,231	147,658	498,361	515,867
Leather Man. Bk.	260,648	273,738	1,308,340	1,071,516
Seventh Ward Bk.	164,414	176,393	1,042,197	876,105
Bk. St. New-York	241,406	232,044	3,183,018	2,577,767
Am. Exchange Bk.	184,495	197,557	7,982,628	6,345,,249
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	1,584,829	1,316,224
Broadway Bank	362,301	347,471	2,333,333	2,527,026
Ocean Bank	79,682	79,687	1,601,964	1,181,039
Mercantile Bank	22,179	21,974	2,474,777	2,110,380
Pacific Bank	164,514	152,756	1,022,164	900,267
Bank of Republic	218,934	212,402	3,275,957	2,667,153
Chatham Bank	101,183	99,058	622,354	499,951
People's Bank	92,016	92,288	690,364	587,516
Bank of N. Am	93,987	94,832	1,538,202	1,287,326
Hanover Bank	88,006	87,606	1,203,990	866,714
Irving Bank	127,932	122,977	738,387	640,404
Metropolitan Bk.	249,694	239,665	6,756,829	
Citizen's Bank	144,211	143,651	737,144	622,897
Nassau Bank	139,500	144,250	1,620,000	1,207,561
Market Bank	186,929	183,759	1,304,850	1,008,389
St. Nicholas Bank	84,702	83,044	926,558	698,844
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	265,671	221,380	1,916,023	1,318,426
Corn Exch. Bank	174,918	160,916	1,961,559	1,346,527
Continental Bank	204,480	206,898	2,163,216	1,564,329
Bk. of Commw'lth	263,703	261,132	1,044,344	830,651
Oriental Bank	100,285	101,255	439,220	405,612
Marine Bank	165,003	158,491	882,839	686,344
Atlantic Bank	100,408	99,609	519,612	354,259
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	203,924	195,413	1,530,919	1,588,630
Park Bank	268,124	239,013	5,416,928	4,681,135
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	88,393	89,847	855,715	754,778
Grocers' Bank	51,907	49,625	502,327	377,944
North River Bank	73,187	68,937	622,409	468,710
East River Bank	103,053	100,869	326,393	258,651
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	116,490	117,252	667,914	547,289
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	138,369	129,374	198,666	193,566
N. Y. Exch. Bank	31,863	32,339	248,402	251,090
Bull's Head Bank	131,295	134,196	398,068	412,851
N. Y. County Bank	63,687	64,749	288,165	276,149
Total	8,854,058	8,638,780	120,607,548	96,551,898
	Increase...$245,278		Increase...$24,055,651	

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, the Tenth Maine Regiment arrived, on board the steamer *State of Maine*, at Pier No. 4, North River, *en route* for the seat of war. This regiment has been for some time past encamped at Camp McClellan, Portland; on Sunday morning camp was broken, and the order to march given. On its way through Boston the regiment was loudly cheered, and the men elicited much praise for their martial appearance—many of whom have served three months in the First Regiment. The regiment numbers 900 men, all of whom are uniformed and equipped, but not armed. The baggage wagons and horses accompanies the regiment. At 6 o'clock, last evening, the corps proceeded to Elizabethport, and took care for Washington. Annexed is a list of the field, staff, and line officers:

GEORGE L. BEAL, Colonel; James S. Fillebrown, Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles Walker, Major; Elijah M. Shaw, Adjutant; William S. Dodge, Quartermaster; Daniel O. Perry, Surgeon; Josiah F. Day, Assistant Surgeon; George Knex, Chaplain; Daniel H. Chandler, Horace N. Johnson, Principal Musicians; John M. Gould, Sergeant Major; Charles F. King, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles Thompson, Commissary Sergeant; George J. Northrup, Hospital Steward; William Allen, Drum Major; Alpheus L. Greene, Fife Major. Co. A, Saco—John Q. Adams, Captain; Ephraim M. Littlefield, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Pierce, Second Lieutenant. Co. B, Portland Mechanic Blues—James M. Black, Captain; Charles W. Roberts, First Lieutenant; Alfred L. Turner, Second Lieutenant. Co. C, Portland—(Officers not elected.) Co. D, Aroostook—G. W. West, Captain; J. D. Beardsley, First Lieutenant; J. Martin Binney, Second Lieutenant. Co. E, Portland Rifle Guard, First Company—Albert H. Estes, Captain; Cyrus Latham, First Lieutenant; A. C. Cloudman, Second Lieutenant. Co. F, Lewiston Light Infantry—William Knowlton, Captain; E. K. Butler, First Lieutenant; Abel G. Rankin, Second Lieutenant. Co. G, Norway Light Infantry—Henry Rust, Jr., Captain; Jonathan Blake, First Lieutenant; W. W. Whitmarsh, Second Lieutenant. Co. H, Auburn Artillery—Charles S. Emerson, Captain; James C. Polsom, First Lieutenant; Phineas Dill, Second Lieutenant. Co. I, Portland Rifle Guard, Second Company—N. T. Furbish, Captain; Hebron Mayhew, First Lieutenant; John Simpson, Second Lieutenant. Co. K, Lewiston Zouaves—George H. Nye, Captain; John F. Witherill, First Lieutenant; Payette Bicknell, Second Lieutenant.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 7.

The Third Massachusetts Battery, Capt. FOLLETT, was reviewed this afternoon, on the Common, by Mayor WIGHTMAN and a large crowd of citizens. The battery left for New-York to-night, where it will await the arrival of the Twenty-second Regiment, to which it is attached.

The Twenty-second, Col. WILSON, will arrive from Camp Schouler early to-morrow. The regiment will be reviewed by Gov. ANDREW at 10 o'clock, and a standard be presented by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP. The regiment will leave at 1 P. M., *via* the Worcester and New-Haven route.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers, of whom there are seventy, stationed at West Point, having been so long accustomed to the freedom and excitement of a frontier life, do not like the monotony and inactivity to which they are now necessarily subjected, and several of them have deserted in consequence.

The Third Rhode Island Regiment, encamped near Fort Hamilton, were paraded on Saturday to have the oath of allegiance administered to them. These men refused to take the oath. It is supposed that they have become tired of soldiering and want to go home.

About 60 men have been enlisted for the corps of engineers during the last two months—New-York having contributed not more than half a score. It will take a long time to raise this corps to the full standard authorized by the last Congress—600 men.

Upwards of a thousand hands are employed at the Troy Arsenal, and the greatest activity prevails in all the departments. As many as 340,000 ball cartridges were lately made in one day to complete an urgent order from the War Department. The average is 250,000 *per diem*.

Thirty of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, confined in Castle William, Governor's Island, are reported sick—one or two being cases of typhus fever, and the others measles and diarrhœa.

The United States new gun-boat *Ottawa* was formally put in commission yesterday, at one o'clock. The following is an authentic list of her officers: THOS. H. STEVENS, First in Command; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, L. B. White; Acting Masters, H. C. Keene, *vice* Haines, and W. P. Dockray; Paymaster, O. H. Neyes; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, C. O. Carpenter; First Assistant-Engineer, W. W. Dungan; Third Assistants, E. R. Kochl, E. H. Seymour and F. C. Prinole.

Mr. STORRY was yesterday examined for the position of Timber Inspector at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The barks *Courier* and *Midnight* arrived at the yard yesterday, and will be fitted out and receive their armament as quickly as possible.

Wm. C. MALLOY and PETER COFFIN have been appointed master's mates, and ordered to the bark *Gem of the Seas*. They are both very efficient officers, having had many years' experience in the merchant service, and will doubtless soon show themselves deserving of higher positions than those they now held.

The *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* did not steam down to the Battery, as reported in a morning paper yesterday. They still remain off the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CAPT. BERRY ARRESTED AS A TRAITOR.

Capt. MICHAEL BERRY, at one time commander of the steamship *Columbia*, of the New-York and Charleston line, and more recently the captain of the steamship *Marion*, of the same line, was arrested yesterday by Detective RAYNOR, of Brooklyn, as an enemy to the Government. The police authorities had known, for some time past, of the captain's treasonable proclivities, and were aware that he had concealed himself either in New-York or Brooklyn. Since the 24th ult. a diligent search has been prosecuted for the offender, but not until yesterday did it result in his capture. In the early part of the rebellion Capt. BERRY showed unmistakable signs of being a rebel at heart, by expressing sympathy with the rebels. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, he manifested his joy by hoisting the Palmetto flag upon his vessel, and his course in the matter gained him substantial tokens of approbation at the hands of the people of Charleston. He was taken to Fort Lafayette, and delivered into the custody of Lieut.-Col. BURKE.

A UNION PRISONER FROM RICHMOND.

LIST OF FEDERAL OFFICERS NOW THERE.

Yesterday, Mr. WM. H. HURD, first officer of the bark *Glen*, of Portland, Me., which was captured by the privateer *Dixie* on the 23d of July last, arrived in this City on his way to Portland. Mr. HURD was released on parole, and taken under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, from whence he proceeded to this City by way of Baltimore. When in Richmond Mr. HURD became acquainted with several Union prisoners, among whom was Mr. ELY, who desired him to say that he should stand firm to the last. Mr. HURD brings the following list of National officers who have been taken to Richmond since the departure of the surgeons recently released:

Capt. James Bense, Company I, Sixth Ohio Regiment—residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. F. S. Schiffer, Company F, Sixth Ohio Regiment.

First Lieut. G. H. Wallis, Company K, Tammany Regiment—address Trenton, N. J.

Second Lieut. James Farran, Company D, First Kentucky Regiment—residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Thomas Cox, Company I, First Kentucky Regiment.

Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, Sixth Indians Regiment—arrested as a spy.

Capt. Ralph Hunt, Company C, First Kentucky Regiment—residence, Springfield, Ohio.

Lieut. B. F. Hancock, Nineteenth Indians Regiment—residence, Spencer, Ind.

Lieut. C. Gilman, Company C, Sixth Ohio Regiment—residence, Cincinnati.

First Lieutenant of Engineers of the United States Army, William E. Merrill.

Second Lieut. S. H. Kitt

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3135. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

The Grand Review of Artillery and Cavalry.

Twenty-one Batteries of the Former and Fifty-seven Companies of the Latter.

An Important Arrival from Richmond.

Release of Fifty-seven Union Prisoners Taken at Bull Run.

Interesting Statement of the Strength and Condition of the Rebels.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Departure of Gen. Fremont from Jefferson City.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The feature of to-day was the review of artillery and cavalry on the great plain east of the Capitol. There were twenty-one batteries of artillery and fifty-seven companies of cavalry on the field. Of the artillery, eleven batteries were of regulars and twelve volunteers—in all, one hundred and twenty guns. Among the guns were four thirty-two pound brass pieces, in charge of the men who were at Fort Sumter. The proportion of twelve-pound howitzers and ten-pound Parrott guns was very great. Of the review itself little can be said. The material of the cavalry squadrons was most superb, the men and horses being much better than the average of volunteers. I have before alluded to the dull, heavy manner in which Gen. McCLELLAN conducts these reviews. It is a stupid performance generally, and to-day's was an aggravation of all previous defects. The attendance was very large. The President was present, as were also several members of the Cabinet, and Col. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War. The General was accompanied by a very large staff, and by a body guard of about one hundred and fifty men. Those who recollect the magnificent manipulations of the corps of Flying Artillery, under RINGGOLD, at Fort Lafayette, long before the Mexican war, would have been disappointed at the tame movements of to-day—movements that were confined simply to a walking parade of the Artillery by battery fronts. After reviewing, the column passed in front of the commander, and then filed off to their respective quarters.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

After the review to-day, when one of the caissons attached to CAMPBELL'S Artillery was passing through Pennsylvania-avenue, and when opposite the White House, a shell exploded. It did little damage, the pressure of the explosion being outward. The three men on the box were stunned by their fall, but are not seriously injured.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Assistant-Secretary HARRINGTON returned to Washington this morning, much improved, apparently, by his brief relaxation from the exacting duties of his office.

A THIRD BRIGADE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Authority has been given New-Jersey to raise a third Brigade for the volunteer service, and the three will be incorporated in one Division.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

I have had an interview with a citizen of Clark County, Virginia, who reached our lines four days since. He was three days in Winchester, and he states that at the present time there are only three or four hundred rebel militia at that place; that breastworks are erected on the approaches to the place from the north and west, and that a few pieces of cannon are planted at other points in the vicinity. The poor were suffering for the want of subsistence. Groceries were entirely exhausted, provisions were scarce, and no currency was seen except shinplasters. The *débris* of the locomotives brought from Martinsburgh was still in the place, and no efforts had yet been made to extend the Railroad to Strasburgh.

JUDGE APPOINTED FOR NEBRASKA.

JOSEPH E. STREETER, of Illinois, has been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Court in Nebraska. Mr. STREETER is a brother-in-law of Speaker GROW.

LETTERS FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Department, directing that all letters for the Department be directed to the "Adjutant-General of the Army," and not to any of his Assistants, as in case of the latter direction, postage must be paid by the Department; and as the Adjutant-General has the power of franking letters and receiving them postage free, persons need not prepay postage on letters in relation to official business. Another order has also been issued calling the attention of officers who have any part in the discharge of soldiers, to paragraphs 167 and 168, of the Revised Regulations; to the instructions for the company commander contained in the certificate of disability, page 325, and to Note one, attached to the form, and which calls for special care to be taken to state the degree of disability. The neglect to state the cause when known, and other facts connected with the disability, and of the surgeon to state the degree, may cause worthy men to lose the pension they are entitled to.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Advices received by the last steamer from Europe give us the assurance that the capitalists of the old country are preparing to invest largely in our new seven and three-tenths per cent. loan. The prompt action of the Northern Banks in guaranteeing the original loans, and the apparent readiness of the people to sub-take it in small lots from the original subscribers, had done much to assure Europeans of our ability to maintain the Union, as it gave them unmistakable evidence that we were firmly determined to do so. If there has been any doubt abroad of the ultimate success of the North it has been because there was a belief that the North was not in earnest. The prompt taking of the loan has dissipated this feeling and restored confidence in our patriotism and determination. My informant, who came over in the *Niagara*, assures me that he has personal knowledge that a large amount of capital is being withdrawn from investments in the old country, which is to be sent over for reinvestment in our Loan.

The dispatches from our representatives in England and France, received by Capt. SCHULTZ, I believe, are unimportant. The reverberation of the letter transmitted to this Government by the Emperor of Russia is being felt in England. It seems to have given great offence to the English politicians, who regard it as inimical to their country, supposing it to indicate an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and this Government. They say there has always been a lurking sympathy between the American people and the Emperor of Russia, and that both nations have natural antipathies to John Bull, though they have nothing else in common.

ANOTHER DAY OF QUIET.

All is quiet again to-day along the lines, from BANKS on the right to Fort Washington on the left. The work of fortifying the chain of hills last vacated by the rebels, is rapidly progressing.

ARRIVAL OF NATIONAL PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

Dr. J. M. HOMISTON, Surgeon, and Dr. WM. F. SWALM, Assistant Surgeon, of the New-York Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Militia, arrived this evening from Fortress Monroe, whither they had been sent, under a flag of truce, in charge of fifty-seven prisoners from Richmond. All of the prisoners were permanently disabled, and most of them had lost their limbs by amputation. They were all left at Baltimore, and a list of their names was furnished to Gen. DIX. Dr. HOMISTON was taken on the field near Sudley's Church. A messenger arrived from Capt. RICKETS, asking that a surgeon be at once sent to him, and he left to render his assistance. They had proceeded but a short distance when a shell burst by them, killing the messenger, and slightly wounding Dr. HOMISTON in his leg. Not knowing where Capt. RICKETS was to be found, he returned, and resumed his duties in caring for the wounded near the church, where he was taken prisoner. Dr. SWALM was taken at the church while attending to his duties. Col. WOOD and fifteen of the prisoners were conveyed to Charlottsville, where Dr. HOMISTON was retained to care for them. Col. WOOD was taken to the private house of a Mr. WORTENDECKER, where he still remains. He is now out of danger, and able to move about by the aid of a crutch and cane. He is much dispirited at times, owing to his not receiving intelligence from his family. He is under no confinement, he having been accorded the freedom of the village on his parole by BEAUREGARD. The other wounded were taken to the University Buildings where they remained until sent to Richmond. Of the number, however, Captains BUTTERWORTH and CASEY, and a private named GEROW, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, died. At that time there were three hundred and fifty of the wounded rebels from Bull Run, and over one thousand sick, who had been sent there from the regiments about Manassas. The diseases were principally typhoid and miasmatic fevers, measles, and pneumonia. Large numbers died. The hearse was moving to and from the University almost every hour in the day. Dr. HOMISTON left Charlottsville three weeks since, and proceeded to Richmond, where he remained until he was sent forward to Norfolk with the other prisoners. Dr. SWALM was for a time at the Main-street Hospital, but was subsequently detached to the General Hospital, formerly the Poor-House. He states that about Sept. 20 five hundred more prisoners were sent forward from Richmond to be confined at New-Orleans. He read in a Mobile paper an account of their reception. It stated that they were received at the cars by a company of negroes, and escorted to the parish prison. Between seven and eight hundred still remain at Richmond. Among them are Congressman ELY, who was anxious to be released.

The treatment of the prisoners was bad. Their food was insufficient, and of a poor quality. It consisted of soup much diluted, a little meat and bread. Such as had means to purchase vegetables were allowed them. No clothing had been furnished, and the garments of many of the men were hanging in shreds from their persons. In several instances, prisoners who had put their heads without the windows had been shot at by the sentinels. The surgeons have not had sufficient medicines to properly treat the prisoners. By the cleanliness of the men themselves they had been able to do much towards keeping themselves in a healthy condition. At the general hospital, bathing tubs were distributed through nearly all the rooms.

Neither of these gentlemen is able to give any information of the military situation of Richmond, further than that the rebels are encamped in the vicinity of the city, and judging from the number of soldiers in the city, they think they must be in large force.

AN ARRIVAL FROM THE FLOTILLA.

The gun-boat *Jacob Bell* arrived this evening from the flotilla. Accompanying it was Lieut. CASH, of the *Yankee*, who had in charge a Maryland Secessionist, named TRAVIS, whom he arrested at Great Mills, St. Mary's County, with a detachment of ten men. He reports all quiet below. Camp fires were nightly seen in the vicinity of Evansport, extending a distance of three miles, and indicating the presence of the rebels to the extent of several regiments.

THE MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

The following is from the *Siglo* xix., the official organ of the Mexican Government. All who are acquainted with the course of Señor ROMERO in Washington can testify to the justice of the remarks relative to him:

"Congress in one of its last sessions suggested the appointment of a Minister to Washington. The Executive only can know whether there is a necessity for that class of functionary, and whether the circumstances permit the heavy expense incidental to such an appointment.

We do not know whether the Government will name a Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington or not. That this should be done immediately seems scarcely necessary, inasmuch as Mr. COBWIN has initiated important negotiations in Mexico, and Señor ROMERO, the gentleman who has represented us in Washington since the return of Señor MATA, discharges his trust with extraordinary intelligence, activity and tact."

THE INDIANS NOT ALL UNFRIENDLY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DALE, has returned from his official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was received by them with gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friendliness to the United States.

He conversed with the returned Kansas officers who took part in the battle of Springfield, and who informed him that no separately-organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that a comparatively few of the half-breeds only were in the ranks of the enemy. The efforts of the rebels to array the Indians against the United States, so far as the Commissioner could learn, was attended only with partial success. The Indians, as a class, are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced to this course by the rebels.

No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska, to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

COMFORTING FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

According to a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, he will be able to fully sustain himself against the combined forces of Gens. LEE and FLOYD. Neither he nor Gen. FREMONT will have occasion to complain of an insufficient force, as the Administration is not unmindful of the importance of affording them all the support which their several positions require.

REBEL MAIL-CARRIER ARRESTED.

A rebel mail-carrier was arrested to-day in one of the Potomac River counties of Maryland, and was to-night brought to this city. The boat in which he had frequently and clandestinely crossed over into Virginia was secured, in addition to a large number of letters directed to parties in the latter State.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Government, which has had the management of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for several months past, restored it to the control of that Company to-day.

The hail-storm yesterday damaged a portion of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, thus preventing the passing of Government trains from Alexandria to Fall's Church. The necessary repairs were made to-day.

Secretary CAMERON left Washington this morning to thoroughly inspect the Pittsburgh Cannon Foundry, with a view to promote an increased supply of artillery for the use of the Army.

Gen. J. Y. JAMES, of Pennsylvania, who is now here, has procured an order for the acceptance of three regiments from that State, composed of mountain-men, who enter for the war.

Brig.-Gen. STRONG, of New-York, will, it is said, immediately leave for Missouri, for the performance of important duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

WOUNDED NATIONAL PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 7, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct 8.

The steamer *Express* met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer *Northumberland*, with a flag of truce, 12 miles above Newport's News, and brought down 57 wounded prisoners, who were released yesterday at Richmond, and who were taken at the Bull Run battle.

They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond; that the rebel Army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000 men, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James' River, in anticipation of an advance of the National Army in that direction.

The armament has been removed from the steamer *Jamestown*. The prisoners did not see the *Yorktown*, having probably passed her during the night.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend the State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food. Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Manassas, and JEFF. DAVIS had returned to Richmond on Saturday last in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point Hospital. The others go North to-night.

Mr. ELY has been declared a prisoner of war by the rebel Congress, and is still confined in Richmond.

Col. DE VILLIERS, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment had escaped by stratagem from Richmond, and was nearly six weeks in making his way to Norfolk.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH went to Washington yesterday on the *Philadelphia*, and is expected at Old Point to-morrow.

Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAMS arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras Inlet by the first boat to assume command.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Sabbath in Gen. BANKS' command, is kept with great exactitude. No business not absolutely necessary is transacted, and in most of the regiments religious services are held at least once during the day. The only music of the bands is that adapted to the occasion.

The weather for the past three days has been extremely hot, not at all seasonable, but the nights are pleasantly cool.

The number of feminine camp-followers in several of the regiments, has caused an order for their expulsion. This morning three army-wagons filled with this class were forwarded to Washington, and more are to follow.

It is the opinion of some officers that the rebel army which last week moved up the Potomac with such pomp and circumstance, has passed over the mountains into Western Virginia, or retired back upon the mountains, as it has not been seen for several days past.

Everything has been quiet along our lines to-day. Not the report of a gun or musket has been heard to mar the stillness of the Sabbath.

The President, Secretary SEWARD and Gen. McCLELLAN met Gen. BANKS this afternoon, near Muddy River, at the camp of the New-York Nineteenth, where an hour was spent in private intercourse.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Your correspondent frequently has his attention called to newspaper paragraphs purporting to come from and give information in regard to matters and movements in this command, which were never heard of until the papers reach here. The most serious misstatement, however, of this nature, is the reported attempt to assassinate Col. KNIPE and "his son." Col. KNIPE has no knowledge of any such affair, nor is he better informed in regard to "his son," as he has none here.

It may, perhaps, be well in this connection to say that LANAHAN has made no attempt upon his own life, nor has Capt. STONE, the Provost-Marshal, any information from Washington concerning his ultimate punishment.

Capt. ARMAN, of the New-York Nineteenth, has been appointed Provost-Marshal at Rockville, to suppress the indiscriminate use of ardent spirits and protect the citizens from abuses, by lawless men in the guise of *attachés* of the Army. The selection of Capt. ARMAN was a good one in every respect.

The firing heard yesterday at Conrad's Ferry, was from an attack by a body of rebels, and our responses to their guns.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FREMONT IN PURSUIT OF PRICE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Jefferson City, the 7th inst., says:

Gens. FREMONT and MCKINSTRY left for the West this afternoon. It is stated here that Gen. WOOL is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by 50,000 troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati, and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri, and supply the place of Gen. FREMONT'S Army. (This, of course, is all conjecture on the part of the *Republican's* correspondent, as the facts are now known to be widely different.—ED. TIMES.)

It is Gen. FREMONT'S intention to follow Gen. PRICE rapidly and continuously. After leaving Sedalia he will march from twenty-five to forty miles a day, according to the condition of the roads, and if necessary, he will enter Arkansas. He says that he does not want any more men; that he has a sufficient force to go anywhere through the South. He seems to have entire confidence in his Army, and his soldiers repose great trust in him.

Information having been received here that BEN MCCULLOCH'S forces were on the south bank of the Osage River, a few days since, with the intention of cutting off Gen. FREMONT'S communication with St. Louis, and then marching on that city, strong and experienced scouting parties have been sent out to scour the whole lower Osage country.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper County and that about thirty-five of the negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide-spread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that 2,000 rebels are 26 miles from Hermann, marching toward the Gasconade River, with the intention of burning the Railroad Bridge across that stream. The rebels are said to be headed by Rev. M. JOHNSON.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM LEXINGTON.

From the Missouri Democrat, Oct. 5.

We had an interview yesterday with Capt. NEET, of Company K, Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, under Col. WHITE. The Captain was one of the prisoners surrendered by Col. MULLIGAN, and was lucky enough to make his escape from the hands of the rebels on Monday last. He gives us some highly important information, which we proceed to detail. Capt. NEET is an old resident of Lafayette County, and knows the locality of Lexington perfectly; was one of the Home Guards when his company joined the command of Col. WHITE, and seems to be a very intelligent and reliable man.

He says he was relieved from captivity on Thursday of last week, on parole, and had proceeded across the river on his way to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, when he was seized by order of Gen. PRICE, taken back to Lexington, and committed to jail. From his jail quarters he could observe to some extent the movements of the rebels, and what he could not see he gathered from his guards, and from conversations with Major SEVIER, the Provost Marshal under the rebel reign at Lexington.

He says that all day last Saturday Gen. HARRIS' division of about 6,000 men were crossing the river to the north, or rather northwest, on the two ferry boats and the small steamer *Clara Belle*. The destination of this expedition he could not in any way ascertain. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he was awakened from his sleep *by a brisk cannonading from the direction taken by* HARRIS' *forces*, the sound coming to his ears very distinctly, and giving him the impression that the scene of the firing was not far from the river bank. This cannonading continued, he thinks, about half an hour. About daylight again the cannonading was resumed, and seemed to be nearer. The rattling of musketry was also heard, and the whole fight, as it seemed to be, was kept up vigorously until about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Shortly afterwards it became very apparent that HARRIS' force was retreating across the river, as he saw men running along the streets as wet as though they had been swimming the river, and he heard some of them saying that HARRIS' *baggage train had been captured by* STURGIS *with an army of* 7,000 *men*, and that HARRIS' men were coming across the river.

Capt. NEET says he heard Major SEVIER telling the same thing to some of the officers. He could not learn any particulars of the fight, only that one of the ferry-boats, the *Isaac Brinker*—formerly used at Brunswick—was sunk. On the same afternoon (Sunday) *the whole rebel army commenced moving out of Lexington*, taking the direction, as far as he could learn, of the Missionary road, leading to the southwest. He could see the columns moving very plainly from his place of confinement. This movement continued all Sunday night and all day Monday, up to the time he was taken out of jail, which was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. NEET says he was released by the Provost-Marshal, Major SEVIER, and taken immediately before Gen. PRICE, where witnesses where produced against him on a charge of having robbed some of the storehouses of Lexington while on duty as a Home Guard. The examination was hasty, and was brought to an abrupt close by Gen. PRICE, who said that the proof was not sufficient to hold him as a prisoner in jail, and so released him, as before, on parole, directing him to report himself again to him at 5 o'clock that afternoon, when other witnesses would be produced. The limits of his freedom were all that part of Lexington south of Main-street.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock Capt. NEET concluded to try an escape, and accordingly, in the midst of the confusion, stole out of town and hid himself in a cornfield bordering on the Independence road. About 5 o'clock he saw Gen. PRICE and Staff, and his rear guard, pass along by his hiding-place, and he heard from the loud talk of the troops that they were going to Baker's Hill, about eight miles from town, where they intended to fortify themselves to meet the attack of SIGEL and FREMONT, who were coming on them with 40,000 troops. Baker's Hill, Capt. NEET says, is the highest eminence in that part of the country, and is well adapted for a plan of defence. He says he cannot say positively that this was the design of PRICE. He only heard it talked about among the troops.

On Monday night, Capt. NEET made his way to Freedom township, a Dutch settlement twenty-four miles off. Here he was joined by Major BECKER, who had also escaped; and the next day they both struck across the country for Sedalia, which place they reached in safety.

Major SEVIER told Capt. NEET, on Friday last, *that on that day they had issued* 46,000 *rations*. Capt. NEET thinks the rebel army will reach 50,000. They are badly clothed, but the majority of them well armed.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We hear from Jefferson City that troops and munitions of war are constantly going forward, that prompt activity is being exhibited on every hand, and that Gen. FREMONT is actually about to start for that portion of our State which is soon to be the seat of bloody and decisive war. It is in view of these busy preparations, in view of the indications of an immediate forward movement, that we counsel patience; for it is impossible to tell what circumstance, large or small, may not delay the advance. The signs of an early battle may yet fail, and some become disheartened; but we say, be patient and confident.

It is impossible to describe the state of exuberant feeling in this city when the report that Gen. FREMONT was to be superseded was authoritatively contradicted. The larger portion of our citizens were indignant at the telegraphic statement that, just as the General was going to the field, with a great personal stake in the result, he was to be recalled for the settlement of some matters of no importance whatever to the country. The denial, however, came in time to prevent much of the mischief that would have otherwise ensued, and served to renew a confidence that had been lagging ever since the question of FREMONT'S removal was first agitated. Indeed, it now seems as though the break of day has come in Missouri, and that soon the clouds of rebellion and anarchy will be dispelled.

THE CASE OF COL. BLAIR.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25, 1861.

SIR: In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General BLAIR, followed by a letter asking your release for public reasons, the Commanding General instructs me to say that you are hereby released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword, and join your regiment for duty.

He also directs me to inform you that, as a personal matter, this question has had no interest for him, but when your family position was used by you to lay private letters, with unsustained accusations, before the President, disturbing the President's confidence in the Commanding General, and seriously impairing the efficiency of this Department, then it became his duty to arrest you.

The Commanding General, in directing your release, trusts to your sense of duty to, in future, avoid as evident a breach of military propriety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Col. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., First Missouri Ligh Artillery, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Washington City, D. C.

GENERAL: I here with inclose a letter from Capt. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General, addressed to me by the order of Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, commanding the Western Department, which is dated Sept. 24, 1861, and was received by me last evening.

You will observe that the letter orders my release from arrest, as it alleges, in consequence of the request of my brother, Postmaster-General BLAIR, and accompanies the order for my release with some strictures upon "the breach of military propriety" of which it states I have been guilty, and states, moreover, that the impropriety consists in using my "family position to lay private letters with unsustained accusations before the President, disturbing the President's confidence in the Commanding General, and seriously impairing the efficiency of this Department."

I feel myself constrained to say that I have not, in my opinion, been guilty of any act of impropriety, but have performed my simple duty to the Government in the act to which the letter refers, which was, moreover, done at the instance of the President himself; and that I am unwilling, under any circumstances, to shield myself from responsibility by the influence or favor of any individual. I could not, without an utter disregard for my character as an officer and a gentleman, permit the statement that I had made *unsustained accusations* against the Commanding General of this Department to pass without notice, and therefore, as soon as the charges can be made in form, I shall transmit them to you through the proper channel, to be laid before the President; and, if he shall consider it expedient to order a Court-martial, I shall be prepared to sustain the accusations I have made against the Commanding General of this Department.

In the meantime, as I find myself and my motives assailed in the public press of this city, which, under the military surveillance which exists in this department, could hardly have been allowed, except by the sanction of the Commanding General, and as my arrest and release without any charge preferred against me has given rise to imputations upon my character as an officer, I demand a court of inquiry to afford me an opportunity of clearing myself from all stain in a matter, which I consider vital to the honor of a soldier, and in which I believe that I have acted for the good of the service alone.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Colonel First Regiment Mo. Light Artillery.

THE SITUATION OF KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFECTS OF MULLIGAN'S SURRENDER IN KENTUCKY—OPERATIONS AND DESIGNS OF BUCKNER—SOUTHERN KENTUCKY LOST—IMPREGNABLE LOYALTY OF THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION PARTY—CAUSES OF THE DISASTERS TO OUR ARMS—HISTORIC PARALLEL—MORAL FORCES EVOKED BY THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

It is the duty of the faithful correspondent to set down facts as he finds them. To him the slaughter of a thousand men here, or the surrender of an army there, the loss of a province or a State, is and should be simply an item—nothing more. Feelings are best counted out in time of war. It is none of his business to be glad or sorry, to sing peans or chant threnodies. This business-like method goes a little hard at first, but no doubt, in the bitter experiences and convulsing agonies of this mighty contest, we shall all acquire it by and by. Those other Americans who possessed these seats some hundreds of years since, were better philosophers than the excitable and impressible race who have snatched the goodly heritage with unlineal hands, for from them the most astounding calamity or the most excruciating torture could not extort the recognition of a single grunt. Nevertheless, let us live in hope. When J. DAVIS & Co. shall have succeeded in bringing barbarism back upon us, we too shall probably possess the barbarian virtue of stoical endurance. God wot the loyalists of this afflicted State, crushed between the upper and the lower millstone, are beginning to have need of it now.

North, MULLIGAN'S surrender is only a loss of a matter of 2,000 men and a few guns—not a tithe of a hair in the balance against Bull Run; but here it is by far the greater, because the later disaster. It is defeat and disgrace repeated, as if they clung with relentless and eternal grasp to the National standard. It is a staggering and crushing blow, fortifying the invasion of our soil, easing down on the rebel side of the fence thousands who were wavering or only waiting for a pretext, elating and emboldening the recreants and renegades, and sadly diminishing our chances of driving them headlong from the State. The burden of the disaster is not that 2,000 men surrendered to 30,000, but that the National armies, with a vastly greater aggregate and better appointments, have again been outgeneraled and defeated. It will be interpreted by thousands as a confirmation of the Southern vaunt of superior intellectual and physical manhood, and as demonstrating the wisdom and soundness of the staple secession arguments which have been proclaimed from the hustings and through the Press, without stint or hindrance, during the Summer. For, grant this—that the South can, and ultimately will, whip the North and achieve her independence; that, compromise being utterly scouted, all hope of reconstructing the Union by coercion is absurd; that the proud aspiration of one country, one Constitution, one destiny is weakness and folly; that there must be two separate and independent Powers on this Continent; and the position of Kentucky, a slaveholding State, knit to the other States of that description by sympathy and interest, is irrevocably fixed. If DAVIS & Co., as rebels, are strong enough to whip the Government and achieve their independence, they will have a small job of it, as an acknowledged nation, to acquire Kentucky, whose territory they have sworn to have, though at the price of blood and conquest.

BUCKNER, backed by Bull Run, Springfield and Lexington, is making clean work of Southern Kentucky. Foiled in his attempt on Muldraugh's Hill, he has stopped his advance in a strong position at Green River, and turned his whole attention to the work of converting Southern Kentucky into *bona fide* rebel territory. He is marching from town to town, expelling the refractory, receiving the submission of the weak and mercenary, and bringing the whole country under rebel sway. Before the end of Autumn, all of Kentucky, south of Green River, will be as literally a part and parcel of the Rebel Confederacy as once loyal Tennessee is. They already have all the most important towns and strategic points, and will soon have undisputed possession of the whole west end of the State, from Green River to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Tennessee line. There is no force there to oppose them, except a few unarmed and undrilled recruits, who at last accounts were flying from their camps, and breaking for the banks of the Ohio. As for the Home Guard, who were so vehement in their protestations before there was any danger, and from whom so much was expected, they have, except in one or two localities, utterly disappointed the hopes that were entertained of them, and done far more harm than good.

A great blow was made some months since about organizing and arming the Home Guard, and the first palpable fruit of the expensive process is to throw some hundreds of first-rate muskets into BUCKNER'S hands. The deserters have delivered up their guns to him without firing a shot, and whole companies of them have enlisted under his standard. In a word, Southern Kentucky is lost, and its loss is due to two main causes—the supineness of the Legislature and MULLIGAN'S surrender. The former divided our people and encouraged traitors; the latter, which is said to have added twenty thousand men to PRICE'S Army, has swelled BUCKNER'S ranks and extinguished all opposition to him in Southern Kentucky. Beyond a doubt, they will now use that portion of the State for political as well as military purposes. Sooner or later, MAGOFFIN will find his way down there, gather the rebel members of the Legislature around him as JACKSON has done, and profess to be the Government. There is not a shadow of doubt that such is their policy, and they only await an auspicious juncture to carry it out.

The National forces on the line of the Nashville Road remain in nearly the same position as when I wrote last. The Sixth Indiana, Col. CARTER'S, has been thrown forward some six miles, and, yesterday, the Third Kentucky had marching orders, but they were afterwards countermanded. Col. CARTER'S pickets are still several miles this side of the enemy's pickets; but as the rebel horse scour the whole country, skirmishing may begin at any time. While the danger is so threatening in the Eastern part of the State, no serious advance will be made here. Two or three regiments have been withdrawn from this Division, and sent to reinforce the troops opposed to ZOLLICOFFER. It appears improbable, therefore, that any general engagement will take place here very soon. BUCKNER'S men are deepening the channel and obstructing the fords in front of their position at Green River. They have also "doctored" the magnificent Railroad bridge at that point; but have not demolished it. The National forces have rebuilt the bridge across the Rolling Fork, which the rebels burnt, and the cars are now running between Louisville and Gen. SHERMAN'S camp; but two more bridges remain to be rebuilt before an effective advance can be made upon Green River. Consequently, BUCKNER is likely to have plenty of time to accomplish his purposes; the people, tired of the delay of the National forces, and disgusted by so many defeats, will be seduced into making themselves partners in treason, and the irrevocable step once taken there is no undoing it. In a word, Southern Kentucky may be set down as lost, and the signs of the times afford no hope of its speedy recovery.

I was this moment conversing with a gentleman just in from Bowling Green, an intelligent citizen of that place flying from the invaders. "I can tell you their original numbers exactly," said he, "and their present numbers proximately. They brought over the main stem and the Memphis Branch twenty-six pieces of artillery, and one hundred and thirty carloads of rebels, averaging seventy to the car, and making an aggregate of nine thousand men. Besides these the whole country was flocking to them when I left, and now they have not less than fifteen thousand men." "But," was the earnest remonstrance, "Warren County and its immediate neighborhood have an overwhelming majority of Union men. Surely the rebels do not receive many accessions from them." "Ah, but they were Neutrality-Union men, and neutrality meant submission to the strongest. JEFF DAVIS understood the thing much better than the Government." The answer sheds floods of light upon the past and present condition of things in Kentucky, and upon the policy of the rebel chiefs. One-half of BUCKNER'S advanced force at Green River are recruits who have joined him since he took up his position there. Besides the accessions from the counties immediately under his control, not a day passes without the arrival of large numbers of recruits from the middle and upper portions of the State. As many as a thousand of these have arrived in a single day.

But, it may be asked, why publish these things, even if they are true? Why needlessly make public what may do much harm. The reply is ready and conclusive. The only way to meet a danger is to appreciate its magnitude, and make adequate preparations. The disaster at Bull Run was born of overweening confidence—in a word, of ignorance of the situation. Let us have no more such infamous and disastrous folly. There is no danger of the unconditional Union Party in Kentucky becoming disheartened and succumbing to treason. They are men who have well calculated the value of the Union, who do not for an instant entertain the thought of ever giving it up under any state of the case, and who, if driven from one position, will assuredly take a higher and stronger one in favor of the Union. They are fully prepared for the temporary triumph of the rebels at the beginning of the contest, and see that it was inevitable. The South has always been as noted for an exuberance of the military spirit as the North has been for the total lack of it. While the latter has been engrossed in the arts of peace, Slavery has fostered and kept alive in the South the old, bloodthirsty, war-loving disposition of the past. The late Mexican war, being immediately on the Southern border, was a rare school of instruction for the present rebels. The South were, in fact, at the beginning of this contest, a warlike people, while the North were as remote from it as a people can possibly be. It requires a long and bitter experience to make a peaceful people a nation of soldiers. To convert a community of traders, farmers and mechanics into invincible warriors is the work of years and many reverses. This war is nothing but a repetition of the old contest between cavalier and roundhead; and as CHARLES' forces comprised all of the original military class, and were victorious in all the first battles, so has it been here. But CROMWELL and his Ironsides will come when God has need of them. It is not in the providence of this rebellion to grant the nation a triumph which by reason of its easy achievement shall be barren of results. This contest must and will give birth to a higher and purer and broader civilization, and we shall be driven back by disappointment and defeat until we reach and perceive the primary causes of our troubles, and grasp the principles of true success. The direction in which the unconditional Union sentiment of Kentucky is setting is significant. On every side may be heard the, as yet but feeble expressions of what is nevertheless a profound conviction. The opinion is fast taking hold of the public mind, that this wicked and unnatural rebellion grew out of the reckless and fiendish and incendiary spirit which Slavery fosters, and that the way to crush the treason is to strike at its cause. Moreover, it is believed that Slavery will perish in this war, and that the first and only duty of Kentuckians in this relation is to save Kentucky from perishing with Slavery. Of course, it will be long before their opinions will make themselves visible in the political arena, but I repeat that they are unquestionably the growing conviction of the unfaltering loyalists of the State. At the same time, these men are bitterly opposed to any high-handed and violent interference with Slavery by the military authorities, and would resist such a step, by force of arms, as the direst of all calamities. Time will show that the late act of the President in this respect was as sagacious as it was just. Slavery will be gradually extinguished by the people of the Border States themselves, and as the horrid incubus rolls away, the country will coalesce into a closer and better compacted Union than hitherto. Such, beyond a doubt, are the moral forces which the mighty contest has evoked in Kentucky. Such a result, sooner or later, is inevitable.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

A deserter from Gen. PILLOW'S army, formerly a resident of Northern Illinois, arrived here last night. He reports that Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON is in command at Columbus, with 40,000 men. They have fortified the banks of the river for four miles above Columbus, expecting an attack from the Federals.

Gens. CHEATAM, PILLOW, POLK and JOHNSTON, are at Columbus. The rebel army at that point are well armed and equipped, and have large bodies of cavalry.

On the 29th of September, JEFF. THOMPSON had 4,000 men near Belmont. His army is being fast decimated by desertions.

The gun-boat *New Era* arrived from St. Louis last night.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE POTOMAC.

THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ROCKVILLE AND GREAT FALLS—THE POTOMAC AT THE LATTER PLACE—THE LATE ARTILLERY SKIRMISH THERE—VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA SIDE, ETC.

GREAT FALLS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

A ride from Rockville to Great Falls on the Potomac, though passing through an old settled country is suggestive of the frontier of Iowa or Missouri. Dwellings are scarce and rude in their construction; some more pretentious in their size and style are weather-worn and comfortless, and a free ventilation is secured to the apartments through broken panes of glass in the windows. Within and without the houses there is nothing like taste displayed. Fences rickety and falling, and miserable barns indicate the thriftlessness of the people, and the inevitable negro in every locality is the appropriate concomitant of the general want of comfort. Of all the most forsaken positions to occupy, there is none comparable with that of the delinquent to the family of a small slaveholder. Every impulse of enterprise and energy is destroyed by a sense of the dependence upon slave labor, and the citizens themselves, knowing this dependence, shirk it study tasks to the greatest extent possible. Big farms miserably cultivated abound everywhere, and the mechanic arts are only patronized where the service required cannot be purchased in the stores. The country is sparsely settled. A ride of ten miles this morning from Rockville to the river did not disclose a dozen houses, and taking the wrong fork of the road in one instance, I traveled over a mile before I found anybody who could correct me in the error of my way.

At the Great Falls, the Potomac is from 600 to 800 feet in width. It is approached from the east by a winding road, up and down steep hills and through a heavy growth of pine and spruce. From the hill only the canal can be seen; below it is the river, obscured by bushes and a small growth of wood. The fall of the water is about six feet, and the noise is distinctly heard a mile distant as one approaches it. At the Falls are several wooden dwellings, one of considerable size for the country, and a short distance on the eastern hill is a strong picket force of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, commanded by Major DARR. Our outer pickets are stationed between the canal and river, and in full view of the opposite bank. As late as Sunday, the pickets of the rebels were in sight on the opposite bank, and it was not unusual for the men to speak to each other across. On Sunday, two of the Pennsylvanians swam the river to the rebels, and held a prolonged parley with them, an agreement being made beforehand that they should not be molested in any way. They were Virginians, and they inquired what instructions had been given our forces as to firing on pickets, and being informed that the orders of Gen. MCCALL were not to fire except they were fired upon, the rebels expressed their satisfaction. They said they had no disposition to shoot them, but they cautioned the Pennsylvanians to look out for the South Carolinians, who were to succeed them, as they were treacherous.

On Sunday morning, as soon as the fog had cleared away, a heavy firing was commenced on our picket post from the Virginian heights opposite, with a range of from eight hundred to a thousand yards. The rebels were in full view, and as far as could be determined by observation, in a force of three regiments. Major DARR was absent at the time, and for some reason our artillery attached to the picket did not return the fire, and the rebels continued their cannonading for nearly two hours with round shot, shell and rifled cannon shot. Nearly a hundred shots were fired, and though some of them struck the buildings on the canal bank, not one of our men was hit. One private had his musket knocked out of his hand by a piece of shell, which struck it with such force as to knock him down. Many of the shells did not burst, and are now in the camp.

At Great Falls is the first available ford on the Potomac above its mouth. Here the river is sufficiently shallow in low water for teams and wagons and men to cross, and it has been regarded with much favor by the rebels as a point of approach, owing to its proximity to Washington. But it has been closely watched by our forces, and besides the infantry, cavalry pickets are constantly scouting along the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to discover the rebels on their first appearance; and since the affair on Monday, our force at the Falls has been doubled, but the rebel pickets have not shown themselves. U.

MUDDY CREEK, Md., Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

As I left Great Falls, yesterday afternoon, and rode up the tow-path of the canal, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Falls Church, and each picket I encountered asked the cause, which, of course, I was unable to explain. At short intervals the pickets of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve were stationed, enjoying themselves as best they could amidst the general dullness. On a portion of the route the river is scarcely visible from the canal, owing to the thickness of the growth of trees on the river bank. A mile and a half above the Falls, however, the Potomac widens, and its left bank is but a few feet from the canal, and a fine view of a chain of little islands, extending from the southwest to the northeast, is obtained. Each is within from twenty to fifty yards of the other—could be easily bridged across by JOHNSTON—but not so quickly but that our troops from the bluffs, on the eastern bank of the canal, or from the tow-path, could destroy both the bridges and their builders.

The Virginia side of the Potomac presents a scene of utter inanimation. Except an occasional rebel picket, the soldiers say they seldom see anything like life. In a ride of nine miles, and most of the time within full view of the shore, I saw neither man nor animal, though houses were not unfrequently in view. The feeling of solitude that one experiences when first traveling over an unsettled prairie country, he fully realizes when closely examining the Virginia shore of the Potomac at a respectful distance. Two days since one of the Pennsylvania cavalry stationed at the lock two and a half miles above Great Falls, discovered from the bluff a large white flag flying from the house of FIELDING TRAMMEL, a half mile below on the Virginia side. I ascended the hill with him yesterday afternoon, and tried to make out other colors in its folds, but was unable to discover anything but white. Subsequently, in speaking to one of the Pennsylvania Fifth, I learned that recently he fired his piece—a rifled musket—when nearly a mile distant at a man standing by the house. He aimed at the eave-trough above, and he states that immediately after the shot, the man ran suddenly around the house. It is not impossible that TRAMMEL, if it was he, has displayed a white flag in the hope that it may save his house from being made a target for our arms. It is said, however, that he has two sons in the rebel Army.

Beside the pickets and an occasional canal-boat and crew, the route along the towpath is as solitary as one can imagine, and it was a relief when approaching Muddy Creek that I learned that I was within a short distance of the camps of the Twelfth Massachusetts and New-York Thirty-fourth. The pickets of the former are posted along the eastern bank of the canal, and those of the latter on the tow-path, they joining those of the Fifth Pennsylvania, of Gen. MCCALL'S command. To cross the canal, I rode my horse through four feet of water in the culvert through which the waters of Muddy Creek pass under the artificial water-way above. Landing on the east side, I received what was probably supposed to be explicit directions to the camp of the Massachusetts Twelfth, and I spurred on my horse to the old camp-ground, which was the first point I was to reach. From this ground a splendid view of the Virginia shore, extending for miles up and down and back, is obtained; and it not unfrequently happens that the rebel pickets appear on the hill-sides in considerable force.

But the same saddening quiet and stillness was everywhere perceptible. Even smoke only appeared at one point, and a closer inspection with a glass at a later hour showed it to proceed from a house that was almost hidden among the trees. From the old camp-ground I was bothered to find the new. I followed directions—obliqued to the left across the ground, and looked closely for a gate; but a half-mile's ride discovered it not, and I returned. Probably I should have divided into three parties, and reconnoitered to the right, left and front; but as I wasn't numerous enough, I concluded to go to a small house near by where a woman with a very Celtic face and a fearfully Virginian accent told me where the gate was, and soon I was within the tent of Lieut.-Col. BAYAN, formerly of the Tenth Infantry, and now in command of the Twelfth Massachusetts, in the absence of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER. The old camp was within full view of the Virginia Heights, and after the Great Falls affair of Monday, it was deemed best to locate on a point less exposed. On the bluff near the ... [illegible] ... Bayo's Battery ... opposite shore, ... on an island four miles in length, and from ... to two hundred yards in width, from a hundred to two hundred yards interfering with its range. Yesterday Col. BAYAN called for 200 hundred men with axes, to cross to the island with boats to cut down the timber where it was necessary to obviate this difficulty. A few waded the ford, and though the river is still high, they did not find over four and a half feet of water at the deepest point, and in low water it has an average depth of two and a half feet. The work was successfully accomplished, and Col. BAYAN'S purpose is to render the ford useless to the rebels, by felling the whole of the timber, and making an abattis which will render the island impassable for the rebel cavalry or artillery, and almost so for the infantry after they have reached it over the ford from the Virginia side. In the meantime our pickets occupy the island.

The Muddy Creek ford is the next above that at Great Falls. By reason of the amount of cleared and level ground on the Maryland side, upon which the rebels could form in any force for offensive movements, it is by far the most important of any of the Potomac fords. That it is to be made practically impassable is a source of congratulation. U.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER FEMALE SOLDIER—THE NEW UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT—THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS IN A WEEK—PRIZES CAPTURED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

The officers of the Provost Police arrested in this city, last evening, a female, in military attire, who gives the following curious statement in regard to herself, and which reflects but very little credit upon the commanding officers of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments:

"My age is about nineteen; my name is HATTY ROBINSON, of Auburn, New-York. I was induced by Col. KNIPE, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, to go with him to Washington. I am married to Lieut. FULLER, of Company F, of that regiment. I was arrested at the hotel near the Northern Central Railroad depôt, where my sex was discovered. I was on my way to Harrisburgh, Penn., where I intended to change my apparel for female attire, and return to the regiment, as Washington, as nurse. I have no father, mother, brother or sister. My uncle is clerk at the Franklin Hotel, in Harrisburgh. His name is GROSER WEIDNER. It has been about seven months since I put on boys' clothes.

All the officers of the regiment are aware of my sex, including the surgeon and assistant. I was regularly enlisted, and was examined by a doctor, at Harrisburgh; Penn. I don't recollect his name. The examination was private. He was tall and portly—black hair, whiskers and eyes. Col. KNIPE bought my ticket from Washington to Baltimore. I went by the name of CHARLES D. KNIPE. My guardian is W. H. PICKETT, of Harrisburgh. Col. KNIPE is about thirty-five years of age. I drank about four glasses of ale at the hotel, and this I consider the cause of my arrest and discovery. The party who raised the Company in which I enlisted at Harrisburgh lived next the jail. The Major bought my ticket at Washington, and not the Colonel, as I before stated. I wish you (to the officer) would telegraph to Col. KNIPE that CHARLES D. FULLER is here."

The man who raised the company alluded to, at Harrisburgh, and transferred it to Col. KNIPE, is supposed to be WM. BURRIS.

The United States steam gun-boat which was built and launched in this city on Thursday last is lying at a wharf near the ship-yard, and rapidly being completed by the ship-joiners. She is considered a most splendid model, is 158 feet in length between stern-posts, has 28 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. She is 340 tons burden, and is pierced for thirteen guns, besides one intended to be carried on the forecastle deck. The officers' cabins are of commodious dimensions, and are made of white pine, trimmed with walnut. The berth-deck forward will be provided with accommodations for one hundred men, under which are apartments for the magazine, shot and ship stores. It will probably be six or seven weeks before she will be thoroughly completed, so as to make a trial trip.

Upwards of thirty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore during the past week *en route* for Washington, as many as seven thousand passing through in one day. Capt. PORTER'S Light Artillery passed through this evening. Large trains of horses have also gone forward during the week. Gen. BANKS' column has also received considerable reinforcements.

A Government steam-tug arrived, to-day, at Fort McHenry, from down the bay, bringing up four prizes, supposed to have been engaged in furnishing supplies to the rebels in Virginia from the Maryland shore.

A gentleman from the Potomac shore of Maryland arrived in this city Saturday evening, and reports having heard heavy firing during the day, apparently from the vicinity of Mathias Point.

To-day has been excessively warm, the thermometer ranging as high as ninety in the shade.

On Saturday, as a party of Pennsylvania Cavalry were waiting at the Washington Depôt for transportation to that City, a negro, who accompanied them, was recognized by one of the bystanders as a man who killed a youth named SKINNER, on Federal Hill, some three years ago. A policeman, who was present, attempted to arrest him, when the negro dealt him a heavy blow, felling him to the ground. There was an immediate threat on the part of the citizens to lynch him, but he escaped on the train. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Relay House to intercept him, but he did not come back. A dispatch was sent to Washington, ordering his arrest and return to this city for examination on the charge preferred against him.

The annual Fair of the Maryland Institute commences this evening, and is to be continued one month. ARGUS.

Emancipation—Reply to J. C. H.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, J. C. H., asks some questions which he intends should be puzzling, in regard to the future legal *status* of the slaves, in case they were declared free under the war power of the Government. He is probably aware that on the supposition of the success of the Government in putting down the rebellion, equally difficult questions might be put as to the *status* of the whites in the subdued districts. Suppose, for instance, the power of the Confederacy broken, their armies defeated and scattered, and garrisons placed in Charleston, New-Orleans and other cities. What about the wording of our blessed Constitution, which establishes the right of the citizens of every State to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States? Fancy the "rights" of a Yankee in the back country of South Carolina or Alabama, or the "privileges" of a Northern merchant in any Southern town where there was a garrison!

Then, again, suppose a Northern suitor bringing a case in a Southern Court, and attempting to attach property, or to get a writ issued. How many men could be found for a *posse comitatus* in such cases? Where could United States Courts be held, except with an escort of bayonets? What duties could be collected, or taxes levied for the General Government, unless with the aid of military power? How many men could be found who could constitutionally be members of the State Legislatures, or hold high Executive offices, where the condition is an oath on the Consultution? For a period, certainly, no respectable Southerner would dare offer himself for either House of Congress. The South would for a season have no share or lot in our Government. Then, again, what becomes of the article of the Constitution which allows each State to raise and support its own militia? Imagine, after three hundred millions had been spent, and fifty thousand lives sacrificed, our allowing the Baltimore Plug-Uglies, or the Louisiana Invincibles, or the South Carolina Yankee-killers, to quietly organize themselves again under *State* laws—forsooth! The citizens of each State, too, can have full liberty for meeting in political assembly; and yet, suppose a gathering of Charleston Secessionists to organize another State rights movement—how long would the Constitution stand in the way of our breaking up such a meeting with the strong hand? The truth is, J. C. H. and other respectable gentlemen who are so anxious for the rights of Slavery under the Constitution, must remember we *are at war*. The South is tremendously in earnest. She has not the smallest idea or expectation of returning to the Union. The "Union feeling" in the Slave States, except in the mountainous districts, we regard as one of those pleasing fictions with which our leaders are at present beguiling the people. It is no longer a "war for the Union," but a war for existence. One Confederacy or the other must go to the bottom, and with it whatever is liable to breed war and disturbance—Constitution or no Constitution.

The difficulties about the future *status* of the slaves are no greater than ten thousand other difficulties attending this anomalous state of affairs. But the practical points with those who urge the use of the war power of the Government for emancipation are, that in no other way can we beat the South; in no other way can we remove the danger of future wars; in no other secure success and peace.

Yet it is a curious historical fact, as J. C. H.'s Constitutional studies will have taught him, that there is nothing in the *wording* of the Constitution to prevent its legislating on the future condition of the blacks in every State, or even from emancipating every slave. It is true, the usual assumption and the supposed interpretation has been, that the National Government had no power over the *status* of the slaves in the several States. But there are well-known articles in the Constitution, as that relating to the power of Congress "to provide for the common defence and *general welfare* of the United States," and its duty to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government, which seem to foretoken a possible emergency in which Congress might legislate for universal freedom. FENIMORE HENRY, as well as many other distinguished Southerners, felt this so strongly, that it was one ground in their minds for approving the adoption of the Constitution. We merely throw out these as hints, however. What hundreds of thousands claim and desire of the Government now, is the acknowledged use of their *war power* for the emancipation of the slaves of all rebels. The constitutional difficulties may come afterward. FEDERALIST.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Great Flow of Mormon Immigrants—The Uintah Valley Settlement a Failure—Postage Difficulties—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

For several days the past week the Mormon emigration has been flowing in like a continual stream, and the streets of our city have been in one continual cloud of dust from the travel of teams and wagons. The companies under the command of "Captains" ELDREDGE, MILO ANDRUS, JOHN MURDOCK, HOMER DUNCAN and JOSEPH HORNE, are all reported here, and are being rapidly absorbed by the community,—the "brethren" to assist in the labors of the harvest or of building, and the likely single "sisters," perhaps, with an eye to their affectionate aid in "building up the kingdom."

The settlement of the Uintah Valley is entirely "knocked into pi." The pioneer party write back to this city that the valley is by no means the Paradise it has been represented. They find the soil very gravelly, or very sandy, or very much impregnated with salt and alkali, altogether unfit for extensive settlement; indeed, the poorest valley known hereabouts. Such is the present report, and on the strength of it the expedition, the main body of which was to have started next Monday, has been dissolved, broken up, and most of the members of it have returned to their wonted pursuits. The pioneer party returned last night; so the Mormon settlements may not be extended in that quarter for some time to come. But it must not be forgotten that the now settled valleys of Cache, Provo and Weber, were long considered and pronounced unfit for settlement, from one cause or another, whereas this present abundant season they have produced the finest crops of small grain and vegetables. It may yet prove so, in a degree, with the now much below par Uintah Valley. Indeed, I may remark that there are persons in this city who affirm that there is yet a "good place" on or near the Uintah, and that these returned explorers did not look in the right direction. Be this as it may, on Sunday those persons who had been "called" to proceed to Uintah, were publicly "released" from that obligation, except such as specially desired to go on their own hook, if any there were.

There seems to be a deal of uneasiness extant here relating to the late increase of postage between this Territory and the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The *Deseret News* states that the chief clerks of the New-York and Philadelphia Post-offices declare that three cents is still the proper postage thence to Utah, while the ten-cent rule is imposed at the Post-office here, though I believe that other offices in this Territory still cling to the old rate. The *News* recommends our Postmaster, BELL, and our Delegate, BARNHISEL, to exert their influence in Washington for a decision in favor of the old rate.

The above paper resumed issue last week on home-made paper of a tolerable quality, heavy enough, but not of the most immaculate whiteness. The *Mountaineer* still lies dormant, for how long nobody seems to know.

There is a club here, connected with the *Deseret News*, or the *News* with it, that obtains, by subscription, a semi-weekly express by the Pony from the East. The *News* has heretofore published "Extras" on the arrival of each Pony, but they have suddenly ceased to appear, and it is given out that the Pony news will not be published unless five hundred subscribers to the "Extra," at the rate of ten cents each per number, be first guaranteed. And, furthermore, the members of the Club will not tell the news to their neighbors. They will consequently become a society of Know-Nothings, or K. G. C.'s, or something of that secret sort of beings.

WILLIAM COCROFT has been convicted of the murder of ROBERT BROWN, both of this city, and sentenced to death by the Probate Court of the county. The statutes of Utah permit a judge the choice of passing sentence of death in one of three modes—hanging, shooting, or beheading; or he may give the convicted his choice of the three ways. The National Judges generally cling to the method common with them, whilst the Mormon minds instinctively revolt at the halter, being great sticklers for the Mosaic notions about things strangled. So in the case in question, Judge SNOW gave the prisoner his choice, which, however, was not taken advantage of by him. The convicted man did not wish to say anything "why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.." He said he did not know that anything he could say would help his case, and he did not wish to injure anybody else. Only he desired that his wife be permitted to visit him occasionally in the interim between his condemnation and execution. The Judge sentenced him to be shot till he was dead, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. In passing sentence, the Judge was exceedingly affected, while the prisoner heard the same with a great amount of indifference, and at the close shook the Judge by the hand.

Last Thursday evening, BRIGHAM returned from his preaching trip to Cache Valley. Great crops of all farming stuff are spoken of in that region.

For several years past there has been a partial, almost general, failure of the potato crop in the higher lands in this city. There would be sufficient tops, but the tubers would run in size from peas to walnuts, though often few so large,—in fact, not worth digging. This year the failure reaches down towards the bottoms—the lower parts of the city—though the full extent is not yet known. New land is most to be depended on in this crop.

Garibaldi and the American Government.

From a private letter, the editors of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* learn the following in regard to the offers made by agents of the United States Government to the hero of Caprera:

TURIN, Sept. 18, 1861.

It is quite time that the negotiations which have had place between GARIBALDI and the Government of the United States should be made material of history. I do not know why so much mystery has been thrown over the business. The newspapers scarcely mention it. GARIBALDI on the one hand, the American Envoy on the other, have maintained the profoundest silence. I have questioned nearly all the Generals of GARIBALDI, and they were as much in the dark as myself. At last, with great difficulty, I have been enabled to gather the particulars which I subjoin.

You are aware that GARIBALDI resided for several years in New-York, where he secured numerous and warm friendships. He learned to love that country, where individual liberty is so well adapted to his independent character. When war broke out between the North and the South, all his sympathies were with the Union; he wrote so to his friends in America, who replied by imploring him to come to their aid. Two months ago several wealthy Americans placed at his disposal an enormous fund with which he was to raise a free corps, to be commanded by himself. As private citizens, this was all they were in a condition to offer. This position, however well it might have suited the GARIBALDI of 1848, was not satisfactory to the soldier of Marsala and Palermo.

While Americans from the North came in pursuit of GARIBALDI, those of the South were not idle. A deputation was sent to him in order to impress him with a conviction that the question at issue between the North and the South merited grave attention; that the Slavery question put forth by the North was almost a secondary issue in comparison of that of free trade demanded by the South. These representations have not been without influence upon GARIBALDI.

After the defeat of the National Army, the United States Government hastened to make serious propositions to GARIBALDI. Mr. MASON, the American Minister at Turin, could not properly be sent to him, as the question too intimately affected Italy. The United States Minister at Brussels, who is said to have known GARIBALDI in America, was selected. He was instructed to sound GARIBALDI, and, pardon the expression, to make him come.

GARIBALDI, everybody knows, is dying of *ennui* at Caprera. Recall the career of this singular man; see him now at New-York and in California, then in Peru, at Buenos Ayres, in China; the Italian Revolution found him Captain of a merchantman in 1859. Inaction preys upon this powerful organization. For more than a month GARIBALDI has been nailed to his bed by rheumatic pains, which an active life would dissipate at once, and completely. The American envoy accordingly found GARIBALDI pining for a change of life, and to resume his part on the stage, which he has filled so splendidly. The proposals of the American Minister at Caprera, striking as he did without mystery or disguise, on the deck of a passenger steamer, suffices to show, without other evidence, that his mission was to a man already prepared for it, and that it was already accepted in principle.

Of the terms I can only speak with reserve. It is nevertheless, quite certain that the chief command of the Federal army was to belong exclusively to GARIBALDI; he was, I am assured, to render an account of his measures, and to take no action without the sanction of a council of war, appointed by the Government of Washington. He was to be at liberty to take with him such officers as he esteemed worthy of his confidence. These officers were to constitute the majority of his staff; but in no case were the Generals who should accompany him to be substituted for the native Generals in the principal commands. Their position was to be regulated, and their services rewarded, either by distinct grades in the army, or by territorial advantages.

GARIBALDI, at such critical moments in his career, is used to take counsel only with the inspiration of the moment, or with his star. It is well known that when he embarked for Italy he slept soundly throughout the entire voyage, and that it was only as he neared the Sicilian coast he decided to land at Marsala, a point of which until that moment he had never thought.

The proposed council of war to accompany him everywhere, and as a sort of Aulic council to regulate his march, was not at all to GARIBALDI'S taste. Moreover, as an old patriot, more than anything else, he wished to be able to return to Italy "as soon as his presence there might be necessary." An unknown country, generals equally unknown, a doubtful cause, Italy separated from him by the ocean, his friends and officers pointing out to him Rome and Venice as a band of promise; these considerations were more than enough to confound the most resolute of minds. The American Envoy returned to Genoa, without having accomplished anything.

It is said by many, nevertheless, that the negotiation is not finally concluded. Let us hope the contrary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 402, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 443½, 444.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 109, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, demurrers. Issues law and fact, Nos. 81, 229, 231, 236, 269, 289, 314, 332, 345, 350, 360, 366, 367.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1345, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1145, 1199, 1289, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1056, 1058, 1058½, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1353, 1355.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2065, 2105, 2107, 2111, 2113, 2117, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2062, 2086, 2088, 2090 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 2994½, 1322, 509, 1309, 959, 912, 550, 1370, 526, 557, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382. *Part II.*—Nos. 1363, 1385, 1395, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1409, 1410, 894, 3315, 908.

Decisions in Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Brig Hallie Jackson and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on the high seas near Tybee Light, on the coast of Georgia, by the United States steamship *Union*, on June 10, 1861. Bernardi Sanches appeared and claimed the vessel, but did not state his residence or citizenship. Arganequi, Gonzales & Co., of Cuba, claimed the cargo, alleging that they chartered the brig to take the cargo to Savannah, if it was not blockaded, and if it was, to some other port of the United States, and they denied any notice that Savannah was blockaded.

The proofs showed that the vessel was owned by a resident of Georgia, and had had been employed in sailing for him before between Savannah and Matanzas. She left Savannah on this last trip after the proclamations of April 15, 19, and 27, and May 3, 1861, were issued, and were known of by the owner of the ship's company. She sailed under the secession flag, used it in Matanzas while there, and on her trip home, till the master, fearing U. S. vessels, ordered the American flag to be substituted, and when the Union approached he ordered the mate to hide it.

Held by the Court.—That these facts show not only that the vessel belonged to an enemy, but his purpose to navigate her as such, in defiance of the laws and the Government of the country to which he owed allegiance.

As to the cargo, there was some evidence that it belonged to the owner of the vessel. The bill of lading indeed consigned the cargo from the claimants to the owner of the vessel or assigns.

A charter of the vessel was executed three days before the signing of the bill of lading, but does not vary the matter materially, except that it provides that the vessel was to go "to Savannah, or as near thereto as she may safely get," and deliver the cargo to the charterer's agent. *Held*, That if the bill of lading imports *prima facie* that the consignors were owners of the goods, yet that intendment is so feeble and inconclusive, particularly in prize cases, as to demand in any equivocal case explanations by proof on the part of the consignor. That the proximity of Matanzas to Savannah, and the large commercial intercourse between those ports would leave a presumption that these parties understood the state of hostilities pending between the United States and all the ports of Georgia; that they contemplated a blockade of Savannah as then existing, and meant to provide a resource in this stipulation in case the vessel should not succeed in evading it. The neutral merchant becomes a participator with the enemy in any undertaking or device to violate a blockade, and his property is thereby made to share a common fate with the enemy's itself.

The arrest of the vessel shows that the blockade was effective, and she was not entitled to be warned off, if approaching with intent to violate it. (Wheaton on Capt., 193-194, 203-207.)

The vessel is therefore condemned as enemy's property and because she undertook to violate the blockade.

The cargo, also, is held (to have been the property of her owner, and is condemned as enemy's property, or if it belonged to the claimants, it was shipped by them to Savannah with an intent to violate the blockade, and therefore must be condemned.

Decree forfeiting vessel and cargo.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *the Ship North Carolina.*—This vessel was seized at sea, off Cape Henry, on the 14th May, by the *Quaker City*, and libeled for forfeiture as enemy's property. The answer of the master averred that she was owned by him and others in Virginia, and denied that they were insurgents. Her crew also interfered, claiming wages up to the time of her capture.

Held, in accordance with the previous decisions, that the vessel was enemy's property, and lawful prize.

Decree of condemnation therefore.

NEUTRAL PROPERTY—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Forest King and her cargo.*—This vessel was seized in the harbor of Key West by the flag-ship *Mississippi*, and libeled as having violated the blockade. Her cargo and one-eighth of the vessel, owned in Georgia, (the rest being owned in Massachusetts,) was also claimed to be forfeited as enemy's property. The vessel sailed under a charter dated New-York, January 17, 1861, for a voyage to Rio Janeiro and back to an Atlantic port of the United States, north of Cape Hatteras, or a Gulf port. At Rio she loaded with coffee, and left there on April 20 for New-Orleans. Learning that the Mississippi was blockaded, she went to Pensacola for information from the Squadron, and was warned not to enter any port south of the Delaware, but that she could go into Key West for supplies, which she did, and was there seized for violating the blockade.

The cargo was claimed by Rostron, Dutton & Co., of Rio, and Richard Rostron & Co., of Manchester, England, all British subjects.

Held by the Court.—That the evidence shows that the cargo was shipped as English property, and without knowledge of an intent to violate the blockade.

That the schooner is not convicted of attempting to violate the blockade. It would have been impossible for her Master to have had actual notice when she cleared that she could not legally go to New-Orleans.

That the Master's conduct in going to Pensacola for information was blameless, as also his going in good faith to Key West for supplies. (*The Neptune*, 2 Rob., 92.)

That the one-eighth of the vessel owned in Georgia is enemy's property.

Decree restoring the cargo and seven-eighths of the vessel, and condemning the one-eighth.

Habeas Corpus—The Enlistment of Minors.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice HOFFMAN.

The People ex. rel. Mary Ann Allen vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the son of the relator from the United States service, he having enlisted during his minority, without the consent of his parents. The particulars of the case and of the questions raised upon the return of the writ, were stated in the TIMES of the 4th inst. The Court has now rendered the following opinion, which sufficiently recapitulates the facts and circumstances of the case. HOFFMAN, J.—The relator has established that William Allen, her son, was a minor, over the age of eighteen and under twenty-one years, and enlisted without the consent of either of his parents.

It appears from the return to the writ on the 15th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Governor Morgan United States Light Artillery, and was in due form of law mustered into the service of the United States as such private soldier. It further appears that on the 13th of September, 1861, an application for a *habeas corpus* was made to Mr. Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court of this District, upon an affidavit, sworn to on that day, that the defendant had made inquiries in Richmond County for a magistrate of competent jurisdiction to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that he could find none, the County Judge being absent from said county, and gone to the western part of the State of New-York.

The petition in that case stated that the party was deprived of his liberty at Camp Law, Richmond County. The petition in the present instance states the same fact.

It further appears from the return that Mr. Justice Barnard, on the 16th of September, 1861, inquired into the facts; that the fact of minority was ascertained, and of enlistment without consent. He decided that the party was not entitled to his discharge, and remanded him to the custody of the officer, who now produces him. Several objections are made to the discharge being granted.

By the statute (3 R. S., 5 ed., 663, §§ 17, 20; 2 R. S. 563) application for the writ may be made to the Supreme Court during its sitting; or during its term or vacation to any one of its Justices, or any officer who may be authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, being or residing within the county where the prisoner is detained; or if there be no such officer within such county, or if he be absent, or for any cause be incapable of acting, or have refused to grant such writ, then to some officer having such authority, residing in any adjoining county. There must, in such case, be sufficient evidence given that there is no officer in the county of the detention authorized to grant the writ, or that he is absent, or has refused to grant it, or is incapable of acting for some cause specially set forth.

The affidavit produced is liable to the objection that it does not explicitly state that there is no officer in the County other than the County Judge authorized to grant the writs; only that the deponent could find none. It is subject also to the difficulty that it was made on the 13th of September, and used on the 16th of that month, before Justice Barnard. On the same day, the 16th, the present application was made. The County Judge might have returned in the interim—an affidavit of a later date should have been produced.

I think these objections well taken. It is next insisted that the decision of Mr. Justice Barnard is *res judicata* upon the same facts in the same case, and the only mode of correcting it, if wrong, is by *certiorari*.

The case of Marcein *ex.* The People in the Court of Errors (25 Wendal, 64; see page 108,) is a distinct authority to the very point, and has remained unchanged. (See 1 Packer, 129.)

This objection is fatal to the application.

Another point has been raised, as to whether the party is not so brought within the act of our own Legislature, as to make his enlistment valid, being over eighteen years of age, without the consent of parents.

Upon this question the act of the Militia, (1 R. S., 285;) the 21st section of article 1, tit. v. (Ibid. 296,) and the act of April 15, 1861, (SESS. LAWS, c. 277,) may be referred to, as also the 13th section of the act, chapter 304, of 1835. I need not pass upon this point.

The application must be denied, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the officer making the return.

J. O'Rourke for relator; H. L. Clinton for Government.

Assessments Erroneously Paid.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice LEONARD.

Wm. Forest, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover back the amount of an assessment paid under a misapprehension of the facts concerning it. Subsequently the assessment was set aside by order of the court, and plaintiff now desires to be reimbursed. The Corporation interposes a demurrer to the complaint, upon the ground that as the plaintiff made his payment voluntarily, and without adjudication, he cannot now maintain his action against the City. The case was argued and decision reserved.

Sharp's Case against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice HOGEBOOM.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the case in which the plaintiff seeks to recover extensive damages of the Corporation for an alleged abridgement of his interest in the Wall-street Ferry Paper. The case has been many times stated in this p and was set down for trial on Thursday.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

JOHN C. TUCKER, Foreman.

Jno. H. Browning,	John S. Martin,	Edw. H. Fletcher,
Ambrose K. Ely,	Hy. W. Quinnan,	James G. King,
Gersh'm Lockwood,	James A. Smith,	James Kelly,
Sam'l Milbank,	J. Van Vechachoten,	Robert Leonard,
Henry Marks,	Sam'l T. Williams,	Gilbert Oakly,
Abr'm B. Rapelye,	Elisha Brooks,	John M. Reid,
Samuel Reeve,	M. L. Delafield,	Gabiel S. Alling,
Benj. A. Kissam.		

The Recorder briefly charged the jury, confining his remarks entirely to those subjects required by law to be touched upon in the charge.

The calendar for the day was then called, and, no cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: John J. Mullen, Elizabeth West and Frank Tombs. Neither of these wills contained bequests of interest to others than the devisees.

Decisions.

Alberte vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted.

Lang vs. *Robinson.*—Motion denied.

International Life Insurance Society vs. *Woodruff, et al.*—Motion granted.

Dempsey vs. *Gill et al.*—Motion granted.

Robbins et al. vs. *Treadway.*—Motion denied.

Memminger vs. *Michaels et al.*—Motion denied.

Wood et al. vs. *Sanders.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 8, 1861.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96	30 Hudson River R.	36
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92½	50 do	36¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	82½	100 do	36½
600 Treas. 6% c. 2 Year	99¾	50 do	b16 36½
8,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	89½	100 do	b30 36¾
1,000 Ill. Con. Bds., '76	84	200 Harlem Railroad	11¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	300 do	11¾
1,000 do	42¼	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	27¾
6,000 N. C. State 6s	60	39 Panama Railroad	111
45,000 Missouri State 6s	43	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b60 67
5,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46	500 Reading Railroad	b3 36
1,000 Mich. 7s War L.	88	600 do	35¾
3,000 City 6s '86	94	316 Mich. Cen. R.	46
1,000 E. R. 1st m. bs.	103	50 do	b10 46
1,000 E. R. 4th m. bs.	71¾	300 do	b30 46
5,000 do	71½	176 do	45½
1,000

...ublic opinion [illegible] correspondingly who may hold [illegible] ...ublic opinion [illegible] ...ublic opinion [illegible] ...ublic opinion

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Everything intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—VARIOUS KINDS DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORTON CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great event in Washington yesterday was the grand review of cavalry and artillery, which took place on the great plain east of the Capitol, and was witnessed by an immense crowd of gratified spectators. There were twenty-one batteries of artillery and fifty-seven companies of cavalry, on the field. The rebels did not make their appearance at any point along our lines. By the arrival from the Potomac Flotilla, we learn that the rebel camp-fires may be now nightly seen in the vicinity of Evansport, extending a distance of three miles.

Dispatches received in Washington from Gen. ROSECRANS, contain the comforting assurance that he will be able to fully sustain himself against the combined forces of the rebel Gens. LEE and FLOYD.

Everything continues quiet on the Upper Potomac. The rebel force which recently moved up the river has not made its appearance at any point since it left the vicinity of the mouth of Muddy Creek, and the impression is gaining ground that it proceeded over the mountains into Western Virginia.

A budget of important news has been brought down from Richmond to Fortress Monroe by a number of wounded National prisoners who have arrived there under a flag of truce—the rebels not being able longer to supply their wants, and thinking it more honorable to release them than to allow them to die from neglect. The prisoners report that there are in Richmond about five thousand troops, and that the rebel Army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000. The troops are suffering severely for want of medicines, clothing and certain articles of food—more especially things cut off by the blockade, which are bringing fabulous prices. Apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety, and Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in anticipation of a descent on Savannah or Brunswick, had recalled five regiments from the Potomac Army. Powerful batteries have been erected along the James River, in anticipation of an advance of the National Army in that direction. BEAUREGARD, at last accounts, was at Manassas, and JEFF. DAVIS had returned to Richmond in feeble health. Surgeons SWALM, HOMISTON and ROBINSON, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, accompanied the prisoners from Richmond.

Our advices from Missouri are indicative of important operations on foot. Gen. FREMONT left Jefferson City on Monday afternoon for Sedalia, accompanied by Gen. MCKINSTRY, with the determination of following PRICE, whatever direction he may have taken, until he overtakes him, even should it be in Arkansas. It is his declared purpose, after leaving Sedalia, to march from twenty-five to forty miles a day, according to the condition of the roads, in order that he may the more rapidly come up with the main body of the rebels, and force them to an engagement. Meantime BEN. MCCULLOCH'S forces—or, perhaps we should say, the forces lately commanded by BEN. MCCULLOCH, as it is again asserted that he is dead—are reported to be on the south bank of the Osage River, awaiting the movement of Gen. FREMONT, in order that he may cut off his communication with St. Louis and March on that city. This report is improbable, from the fact that on the 25th of September MCCULLOCH issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas, calling for more troops; which would seem to argue him in no condition to attack a place fortified as St. Louis is well known to be. A dispatch lately received in Louisville from Fort Smith puts down MCCULLOCH'S force at only thirty-five hundred.

Our correspondent at Louisville, Ky., furnishes us with some information concerning the effects of Col. MULLIGAN'S surrender at Lexington. He thinks that the result of being thus out-generaled must be disastrous to the National cause in Southern Kentucky, and will induce many wavering people to decide in favor of Secession. BUCKNER is making the most of the affair, and is boldly endeavoring to convert the whole of Southern Kentucky into rebel territory. It is very much feared that all that part of the State south of Green River will, before Christmas, be as literally a part and parcel of the rebel Confederacy as once loyal Tennessee is. Already all the important strategic points are in the hands of the enemy. These are our correspondent's views, and he very properly urges that, in this as in other cases, the magnitude of the danger must be appreciated before it can be met and averted. The rebel camp at Columbus is believed by a deserter from PILLOW'S command to contain some forty thousand men, under command of Gen. JOHNSTON.

The advices brought by the *Norwegian*, whose arrival is announced elsewhere, are of the highest importance, so far as they relate to American interests. The price of Cotton had still further advanced in the Liverpool market, and bid fair to go still higher. The sales for a week were 172,000 bales. Meantime the manufacturers, under the pressure of high prices, were generally adopting the short-time system, with a determination to abstain from pressing their goods until prices should attain a remunerative standard. The English Funds continued to droop—a circumstance which is accounted for by the feelings of disquiet at the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming Winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the Cotton trade may have upon the British revenue. Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON had made a speech at a dinner in Hertfordshire, in which he alluded to American affairs, basing his remarks upon the erroneous assumption that the separation of the North and South is finally accomplished. He did not, however, consider the breaking up of the American Republic as a proof of the failure of Democracy, but believed that any other form of government would have equally failed in keeping together sections so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic. The letter of the Emperor of Russia to our Government is made the text for an article in the London *Times*. The letter, for a wonder, is pronounced good and appropriate. Further letters from Dr. RUSSELL are published in the *Times*, in one of which he states that he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States, if they put forth all their strength. The assertions that our Government has offered commissions to French officers, are effectually silenced by the official announcement in the *Constitutionnel*, that no agent in Europe has been authorized to make such engagements. The silk trade of Lyons, which has been suffering greatly from the effects of the troubles in this country, is reported to be much improved.

From the Toronto papers we receive particulars of the arrest of Col. RANKIN, member or the Provincial Parliament, for enlisting recruits for the American Army. The offence urged against Col. RANKIN in the complainant's affidavit is, that he has agreed to accept a military commission to enter into the service of the United States, and that he has induced divers of the Queen's lieges to enlist in the same service. This offence is said to be in violation of the Canadian statute known as "The Foreign Enlistment Act." In answer to a gross, vulgar attack on Col. RANKIN in the Toronto *Leader*, that gentleman has thought proper to publish a reply, in which he maintains that, under British law, he and his associates have "a perfect right to enrol themselves in the cause of freedom—that of the North against the South." And he further says that "there will be no lack of Canadian gentlemen not only willing but eager to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to them of achieving an honorable distinction." From the success of Col. RANKIN in filling up his regiment with Canadian recruits, this statement would seem to be literally true.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. DALE, who has recently returned from an official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, is much more satisfactory than we have been led to expect from rumors which have previously reached us—principally, however, from secession sources. He was received by them with gladness, and every opportunity was sought by them to express their friendship for the Government. The efforts of the rebel leaders to array the Indians in hostility against the United States, had been only partially successful, and then only when coercion has been used, and no doubt is entertained by the Commissioner that a large Indian force could be raised in Kansas and Nebraska to operate against the rebels, should the Government desire it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 26th and Londonderry on the 27th ult., passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec. Her advices from Great Britain and the Continent are two days later than were received by the *Bavaria*. The political news from England is of no importance, but the financial and commercial news is interesting. The funds were still lower, Consols having declined to 93@93¼ for Money. Another advance of ⅛d.@¼d. has taken place in the Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were both dull and declining. The steamship *Great Eastern*, it is stated, was less damaged than at first represented, and after repairing at Milford Haven, will resume the service between Liverpool and New-York. The terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain, for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico, have been published by the London *Post*. It appears from the terms of the treaty that there is no danger of waging a territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs revenue, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If any opposition is made by Mexico, however, an effectual blockade will be instantly established.

From Italy we learn that active negotiations are going on with France, relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy. A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated, should the latter continue to refuse the delivery of the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

From Austria we learn of the imminence of a Ministerial crisis. On the 25th of September, an Imperial ordinance was published at Pesth, prohibiting the meeting of the Federal Assembly Committee of that city, and threatened to employ force to prevent it. The meeting was to take place on the 30th.

The Municipal Elections had commenced in Poland, and there was much excitement at Warsaw, but no breach of the peace.

The first Conference on the Union of the Danubian Principalities had taken place at Constantinople, but without result. It was believed that no movement against the Montenegrins would be made for some time. OMAR PASHA had made a reconnoissance as far as Graheva, but had made no other preparations for assuming the offensive.

Advices from China are interesting. It was reported from Canton that the Prussian Minister had failed to obtain a treaty from the Chinese Government. The rebels were said to be threatening Shanghai, to the number of 100,000, and Nanking was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The Pennsylvania Election took place yesterday, but we have no returns upon which to base a calculation of the result. The impression is that the People's Ticket received a majority among the Pennsylvania soldiers in camp around Washington.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER, Commanding, from Charleston Bar Oct. 3, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The *Wabash* has been in active service nearly six months. She has been ordered home for some repairs to her hull and machinery. After leaving Hatteras Inlet it was found she had some five or six shot-holes below the water-line, which were temporarily plugged. Some slight change in her officers is also to be made. Since leaving Hatteras Inlet, Aug. 29, the weather has been remarkably pleasant. On the 28th September she experienced a gale from the southeast, which lasted four days. She will sail again in a week or ten days. The *Roanoke*, *Vandalia* and *Flag* were at anchor off Charleston on the evening of the 3d instant.

The steam transport *Vanderbilt* is taking in a large number of surf boats, for the Naval expedition. The steam transport *Atlantic* is now at anchor in the North River.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. FOLLETT'S Battery of Flying Artillery, from Massachusetts, arrived in this City. To-day it will go on to Washington with Senator WILSON'S Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, which will arrive in this City this morning. Before leaving, however, the officers will partake of breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts. The regiment will also be presented with an American standard by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.

An American Shipmasters' Association has been formed in this City, with rooms at the Exchange, the objects of which are to elevate the moral character and professional capacity of seamen. It is under the direction of experienced ship-masters and ship-owners, and certificates will be issued to worthy and competent persons for such offices as they may be qualified to fill with credit in the mercantile marine service. Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, EZRA NYE, E. E. MORGAN and ROBERT L. TAYLOR are the Council; JOHN D. JONES, President; DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, Treasurer; Capt. WM. W. STORY, Examiner in Seamanship, and Capt. J. W. UPTON, Secretary.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings met yesterday, but transacted no business, adjourning until Thursday, to receive from Mr. LIVINGSTON, head book-keeper in the Street Commissioner's office, a document which he has in preparation, viz.: the record of street openings for the past ten years. Mr. L. has been engaged on this work for some time, but has been delayed by his labors in preparing for the annual report of the Street Commission.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but did not finish the election of Inspectors of Registry, postponing the matter until Friday, at 3 P. M.

The noted case of JACOB SHARP against the City, respecting the Wall-street Ferry lease, is at last about to come to trial before a jury. It has been set down for trial on Thursday at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Exchange yesterday, although holding only one session, (in consequence of the death of the old Treasurer,) was active and firm, and the speculative excitement more decidedly marked than usual. New-York Central, 77½@76½; Erie, 30; Toledo, 34. Exchange closed somewhat firmly for the *Persia*, 107@107½.

The rain-storm, yesterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were depressed by the unfavorable news per *Bavaria* and *Norwegian*, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined, yet purchasers, especially for export, bought less freely. Cotton was more active, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Provisions, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Tallow, Seeds, Lime, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Soap and Whalebone were quiet. Whisky was cheaper. Tobacco, Pimento, Hay, Lathe and Oil-cake were in request. Teas attracted more attention. The Freight engagements were limited, owing partly to the increased firmness of ship owners.

The Cattle Markets have never before been so completely glutted. About 5,400 head were yarded at Forty-fourth-street alone, which is the largest number ever booked at those yards for a single market. This excessive supply is mainly owing to the arrival of several droves intended for last week's market, but delayed by the freshet on the Erie Road. A few lots of rejected government cattle sent here, helped to swell the numbers. The war in Kentucky is also hurrying the stock out of that State, before it is confiscated or appropriated by the contending Armies. All these causes have combined to produce the supply reported this week. A very large proportion of the stock is poor, some droves selling at $20 to $25 per head, while one or two lots of light trash—yearlings and two-year olds—went at $7 to $10 each. Prices ranged from 4c. to 8½c. per pound—the latter for a very few of the choice Kentucky Durhams. Large numbers of nice steers sold at 7c. per pound.

The Slavery Question.

There is a very loud call upon the Government in certain quarters to issue at once an edict of emancipation as a means of carrying on the war. Mr. SUMNER says that such an edict would instantly end the rebellion. Others object strenuously to ending the war at all, unless the extinction of Slavery shall have been first secured. With the ultra Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school, the war has no meaning or interest apart from this result. They do not desire the restoration of the Union if Slavery is to exist, as it has done hitherto, under the tacit protection of the Constitution. A larger and less radical class despair of crushing the rebellion in any other way, and advocate emancipation as the severest blow that could be inflicted upon the rebels, and as the only means of pushing the war to a successful issue.

We do not agree with either. In a war like the present, the policy to be pursued must depend upon the circumstances of the moment. A line of conduct which may be very unwise to-day, may become indispensable to-morrow. What it may be wise to do next month or next year on this subject, it is impossible to foresee. But *as things stand now*, no policy could possibly be adopted which would be half so fatal to the Union cause as that which is pressed by the Abolitionists upon the Government. Its first effect would be to divide the North,—to create a powerful party in nearly every Northern State against a war to be prosecuted by such means and for such an end. Unquestionably Slavery has lost the hold which it had previous to the rebellion, on the forbearance and *quasi* respect of the great mass of our people. The slaveholding section is felt to have forfeited all claim on the country by its mad attempt to overthrow the Government. But still there are tens of thousands of our citizens who do not believe that the condition of the slaves would be improved by immediate emancipation, while they shrink with natural horror from the scenes of butchery and outrage by which such an event might be attended. They believe in fighting for the Union,—and are willing to devote themselves, thoroughly and heartily, to the task of sustaining the Constitution and restoring the authority of the Government;—but they would not give either men, money or moral support to a war waged for the emancipation of Southern slaves.

So long as this sentiment pervades the public mind to any considerable extent, it is very evident that the policy recommended would destroy utterly that unanimity of opinion and of action which, up to the present time, has constituted the strength of the Government in its contest with rebellion. No true friend of the Union will do anything to divide the North. No more effective way of aiding the rebels could be devised than to thrust into the controversy some new and exciting issue which should have that effect. The country has need of the utmost energies which the hearty and unanimous action of the people can bring forward. Yet who does not know that thousands and tens of thousands of those officers and men, who are now in the field to defend the Union, would withdraw instantly, if the war were to be openly and avowedly waged for the emancipation of the slaves?

This of itself would be a sufficient reason with us for opposing, under existing circumstances, the policy proposed. There are other considerations, equally cogent, against it. The real contest for the Union is in the Border States. There is a powerful and resolute Union Party in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, fighting with the North and West in defence of the Government. It would be unwise to weaken their hands by any act not absolutely required by the rest of the country;—and while the Union cause would be weakened through divisions in the North and West by an emancipation edict, it would be ruined in the States we have named. We can see nothing to be gained anywhere to the Union cause by such a policy. We do not see how it could have any practical effect upon the rebel States most interested in Slavery; for it could not liberate a single slave beyond the lines of our army, where there would be no power to carry it into execution. If there had been any indication of a purpose on the part of the slaves to rebel, such an edict might stimulate and encourage them in so doing. But it is among the most remarkable features of the war that, up to the present time, we have no authentic intelligence from any quarter of the slaveholding States, of any movement whatever, large or small, towards an insurrection of the slaves. Although the great mass of the fighting men of the South are in Virginia, the slaves in all the Southern States have made as yet no attempt to secure their freedom. Until they do so—or until the Union men in the Border States shall ask such action at the hands of the Government, as calculated to aid them in their contest with rebellion, we see no possible good to be accomplished, while much serious evil would certainly be caused by an edict of emancipation. We can see no quarter in which it would strengthen the hands of the Government,—or give greater effect to its blows; while it would divide and weaken public sentiment in the loyal States, and strengthen the rebels in those where the contest is doubtful.

President LINCOLN has taken upon this subject the ground of a wise and true statesmanship. While he has been faithful to the policy and sentiments of his whole life, he has held the Government to a firm and steady course upon this question. We believe that his policy is just and wise, and that it will be fully vindicated by the results. The Government has simply *nothing whatever to do with Slavery*—and it should have nothing whatever to do with slaves. That it may and should deprive rebel owners of their services, whenever it deprives them of their property of any kind, by way either of precaution or of punishment, there can be no doubt. Nor ought our military commanders to assume for a moment the office of slave-catchers for rebel owners;—there is no law whatever to justify them in so doing. If the slaves of such owners come within our lines let the owners pursue them and recapture them, taking all the risks and running all the chances of being themselves held to answer for their treason. Under a purely passive, let-alone policy on the part of our armies, there is no danger that Slavery will reap any undue advantage from the rebellion which is waged on its behalf against the Government.

The European Coalition and Mexico.

Our foreign advices fully confirm the statements published in the TIMES, some days ago, concerning the intended intervention of the European Powers in Mexico. The London *Times*, of the 25th ult., says that the announcement of such a purpose created great excitement in the foreign markets, and was followed by an advance of 2 per cent. in Mexican Stocks. It seems that Spain is to take the lead in the matter. She has already dispatched two or three war vessels to the Gulf, and a formidable armed force has been for some time in preparation in Cuba. The part that France is to take in the expedition is not defined, though of the fact of her being one of the parties to it there is no doubt.

A recent number of the London *Saturday Review*, noticing the appointment of Gen. MONCK to be Governor-General of Canada, speaks of the dispatch of British troops to Canada as a matter which *must* have some explanation not known to the public. "The only plea," says the *Review*, "which can possibly avail to defend such a step is the knowledge by the Government of *circumstances so peculiar and unusual* that no one not in the secrets of the Cabinet can guess at them. The present extraordinary measures of defence, inexplicable as they are, *imply that difficulties are ahead*." It is taken for granted by English journalists that there is danger, in some quarter, of a collision with the United States, and that the dispatch of troops to Canada is a measure of precaution against it.

It is not easy to see any indication of such danger, except in the direction of Mexico Canada was never more tranquil. There has never been the slightest disposition on the part of our people to invade or disturb in any way the peace of the British Colonies. And England has repeatedly disavowed any purpose of breaking our blockade, or interfering in any way between the Government and the Southern rebellion. There is no danger of disturbance from any of these causes. But if England is to join France and Spain, in their designs upon Mexico, she may very well apprehend that the Government of the United States will have very serious ground of complaint, which may possibly lead to hostilities.

What course our Government may decide to pursue in case of this intervention, we cannot say. Obviously, we cannot afford to let it pass without notice or protest. Our interests in that quarter, present and prospective, are too important to be readily abandoned. We cannot, with any regard to our own safety, permit Mexico to pass under the control of these foreign Powers, if we can prevent it. How far our intervention might avail to that end will, of course, depend upon the motives of the movement. The only interests which England and France can have in Mexico are those which relate to the payment of their debts, to redress for injuries to their subjects, and to securities for the future. We see no reason why all these questions should not be amicably settled *by the mediation of the United States*;—nor do we see any good excuse which Mexico or the European Powers could give for declining this mediation, if it should be offered by our Government. If Spain is governed by motives of conquest, and intends to bring Mexico back to its old condition of a Spanish colony, she would naturally refuse mediation of any kind which should interfere with the accomplishment of that design;—but it is not easy to see why France and England should incur the expense of the proposed expedition, and jeopardize their friendly relations with this country, for the purpose of aiding in this ambitious project of the Spanish Court.

There can be no doubt that the matter will receive the prompt attention of our Government;—and we are equally confident that it will be treated in such a way as shall protect our interests and maintain our rightful position as the leading power on the Western continent.

The Contest in Western Virginia.

The war in Virginia seems to have caught the infectious sluggishness which rests on everything in that sleepy old Commonwealth. The daily report, "all quiet along the lines," applies not only to the neighborhood of the Potomac, but to Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, and to the regions trans-Alleghanian. There is movement, if not battle, in Kentucky. There are both movements and battles and incident inexhaustible in Missouri. But beyond extremely occasional spasms of energy along the water line, which, beginning at the source of the Greenbrier River, extends to the junction of the New River with the Kanawha, the war in Virginia may be said to languish, and apparently to have fallen asleep. Any moment may prove to us that the combatants, if sleeping, sleep on their arms, ready for the first summons to fight; and so it may not be well to remove the eye wholly from their recumbent figures, while we examine with more care how matters stand in the western portion of the broad Commonwealth.

The war in Western Virginia began with successes, which there have been no subsequent reverses momentous enough to counterbalance. With the one exception of the affair at Cross Lanes, where an incautious Colonel permitted himself and two or three companies with him to be surprised and captured over their coffee cups by a force greatly superior, every contest has been a victory for the National arms. The occupation of the camp at Grafton, the surrender of PEGRAM, the defeat and death of GARNETT, the encounter at Carnifex Ferry, the repeated collisions between the lines of LEE and REYNOLDS in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain; these are so many way marks in the progress of the Union cause.

When the first body of Ohio and Indiana troops crossed the Ohio River, they found the whole country practically in the hands of the Secessionists; for these were armed, active and malignant, while the Unionists were weaponless and inert. In the progress of events the most valuable portions of the territory have been restored to the Union. The Kanawha Valley, where four-fifths of the wealth of Western Virginia is nestled, is in possession of our troops throughout its full length. The main body of the enemy is among the mountains at the east, ready for retreat through the passes of the Alleghanies into Eastern Virginia. FLOYD, upon the great turnpike which leads from the Ohio to Richmond, keeps himself within secure retreating distance of the White Sulphur Gap, prompt to save himself, if necessary, by abandoning the whole country to his opponents. And of all the territory thus conquered by our forces, none has been lost. The enemy has sought repeatedly, but always vainly, to recover their footing. In July, the effort assumed formidable proportions. Of all the officers in the rebel service, Gen. ROBERT LEE is the one whom military experts regard as the most accomplished leader and soldier. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. LEE was dispatched with a considerable body of troops to Western Virginia, where he at once entered upon the task of gathering up the threads which the ignorance and personal incapacity of WISE and FLOYD had suffered to drop. Such reports as reached us from the rebel lines in that country, showed how diligently LEE was laboring in his congenial business; how he was reorganizing and disciplining his men; changing unsafe positions for defensible ones, and completing lines of communication and avenues of supply. WISE and FLOYD were left to hold the gate of the Kanawha region, in order to prohibit the egress of Gen. COX. Gen. LEE confronted Gen. REYNOLDS, who, under ROSECRANS, was acting commander of the National forces, and who had extended his lines from the summit of Cheat Mountain westward along the great road leading from Staunton toward Parkersburgh to the banks of the important stream known as Elkwater. The head-quarters of LEE are at Monterey, among the Alleghanies; those of REYNOLDS have recently been removed from Huttonsville to the Cheat Mountain summits, where strong intrenchments discourage any attempt of the rebel General to assault the principal body of our forces. His efforts have, therefore, been directed to the right of our lines, where his troops have uniformly been defeated. The advance movement of some 5,000 of the Union Army, on Thursday last, was directed southeastwardly, toward the Greenbrier River, where the rebels were understood to be in force, and well intrenched. In making this movement, which is reported as merely a reconnoissance, Gen. REYNOLDS had to cross the valley lying between Cheat Mountain and the Greenbrier range, and, after a march of twelve miles, pass the latter hills, and descend toward the river. It was on this descent the enemy was encountered; the result has been reported by telegraph. After holding the ground long enough to master every detail of the enemy's position, and inflict a very heavy loss upon his ranks—without experiencing anything very serious in return—the National troops fell back to their intrenchments before overwhelming reinforcements thrown forward by LEE. This engagement is the latest event of the Western Virginia war. If we place FLOYD on the turnpike west of Lewisburgh, prepared to contest the advance of COX; and LEE on a more northerly and equally important route, disputing that of ROSECRANS, we have a clear *apercu* of the war in that quarter.

It is hardly possible that this situation will be suffered to continue by the rebel commanders. If we are right in supposing the securing of Winter quarters to be the immediate object of rebel strategy, it is incredible that the attractions of Northwestern Virginia will be forgotten. All that makes Kentucky desirable, recommends the rich pastures and opulent resources of the new State of Kanawha—an enemy's country, and consequently a fair field for devastation. If, therefore, the grand Army before Washington is to deplete its inordinate numbers in order to secure feeding ground for the Winter, we may be sure Gen. LEE will be strongly reinforced; and enabled to exchange his present passive attitude for one of effective activity. A new face will thus be put upon the contest in that quarter. Gen. ROSECRANS will have to fight again the battles which have won the soil he has held so stoutly, and it is not impossible, he may fight with much diminished success.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The reopening of this road would undoubtedly be a great advantage to Government in its intercourse with the West, and as an additional means of subsisting the great Army grouped around Washington. As soon as practicable, an armed protection should be extended to the whole line, allowing its reconstruction, and the running of its trains in safety. So far the Government is bound to go, whether Maryland, or the managers of this road, be loyal or disloyal. Peace and order must be everywhere restored. But beyond this we hope it will not go one step. The managers of this road would undoubtedly be very well pleased to have it restored to its condition a year ago, without cost to themselves. But it is well known that they were in hearty sympathy with the rebellion, and that they attempted to prevent the use of their road to carry Government troops, when the effort was first made by their allies to seize Washington. The traitors were invited into Northern Virginia by the attitude of Maryland, who would have thrown herself into their arms but for the military power of the Government. The whole disasters that have befallen that State, as well as her great highways were of her own creation. The people of this State have had a valuable lesson already, but not all they deserve, till they have repaired the losses their friends and allies have inflicted upon them. When a community is directly responsible for the losses it has suffered, let it pay the penalty. A military necessity led to the reconstruction, by the Government, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. No such necessity exists in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio. Could Maryland have all the losses suffered for her part in the rebellion made up, she might treat the whole affair as a good frolic, to be repeated at any time, as a means of varying the monotony of ordinary events. The Border States are the parties, of all others, at fault, as they could, with the greatest ease, at one time have averted the war. They have been, or are to be, literally destroyed by their Southern allies, who, like swarms of locusts, devour any green thing in their path. Nothing pleases them so well as to destroy works which reflect the brightest glory on civilized society. We have mercifully driven back the swarm of marauders from the soil of Maryland. Such portion only of her great work as lies in Virginia has been destroyed. She already owes to Government a debt she never can repay. Give her protection, and let her repair her own losses. All she can expect is, that Government should protect her against her friends—a priceless boon, considering what other States have suffered that have been overrun by them.

A GOOD WORD FROM FRANCE.—The French journals think more of our success at Hatteras Inlet, than did those on the other side of the Channel. The *Debats* of the 17th September welcomes it as a decided victory "for the cause which has naturally all our sympathies." The kindly tone of the subjoined paragraph shows how gladly they will hear of other victories to the National arms:

"For the first time since the commencement of the war, the news from America (received under date of 5th September,) is favorable to the Union party. The feat of arms at Hatteras, which cannot but be of very great importance, *greatly brightens the chances of the cause which has naturally all our sympathy*, as we believe it has that of all Europe."

The *Moniteur*, too, continues to publish frequent letters from the United States, pervaded by an unmistakably friendly spirit toward the Union cause. In a late one it rejoices over the Hatteras affair as "a signal victory" for the Government, and the writer, who is understood to be a gentleman in the suite of Prince NAPOLEON, in another letter from Washington reviewing the military organization of the Army of the Potomac, declares that the Northern soldiers have "at once the dash of the French and the solidity of the English." We are unable to republish these articles on account of the pressure of matter on our columns; but appearing as they do in the official journal, they cannot fail to produce an immense amount of good throughout Europe, and throw a considerable amount of cold water upon the hopes of the gentlemen who are waiting to transact "Confederate" business with his Excellency M. THOUVENEL.

CHANGES IN MILITARY TACTICS.—A good deal has been said lately about certain changes said to have been introduced into the evolutions of the French Army encamped at Chalons. Our recent foreign exchanges inform us as to the nature of these innovations. The distinguishing feature of the system introduced by NAPOLEON during his wars was the rapid movement of solid *masses* of men upon a single point. The very great improvements recently made in the range and aim of cannon, are said to have rendered this mode of attack no longer available. Rifled cannon can now reach masses of men at very great distances, and render their approach impossible. The larger the mass the greater the exposure.

The remedy for this is to diminish the depth of the mass, and to accelerate the advance as much as possible. Accordingly, by the regulations recently issued at Chalons, attacks in future are to be made so as to expose the fewest possible number of men to a single bullet, and to keep them under fire the shortest possible time. In the manœuvres at the camp the line was only two deep, and slow time was abolished altogether—the ordinary pace now being 77 steps to the minute, or 110 when the pace is at the double. It is clear that it is only by troops of steadiness and experience that such evolutions can be successfully performed in battle. All the other complicated evolutions of armies have been abolished, and the old trousers and tight coats have been re-

plated by an easy costume, consisting of Zouave breeches, leather leggins and white gaiters

NEWS FOR THE TRUNDLEBED.—The special correspondent of the London *Times*, at Washington, has sent home his opinion, formed, it must be admitted, after an adequate survey, of the subject, that the National Government will be able to repress the Slaveholders' rebellion. He believes that it only requires an exertion of the available strength and resolution of the North to make its triumph per fect. It will be curious now to see what influence this declaration will have on the editorial columns of the *Times*. Mr. RUSSELL is a witness whom the conductors of that paper placed upon the stand. They have lost no opportunity of indorsing his entire credibility; going so far indeed as to write leading articles—demonstrative of his infallibility; and declaring that what he saw, as at the affair of Bull Run, they saw through his eyes. When he now tells them that the American Union is not destroyed; that the inevitable laws demanding its dissolution are going to be evaded; that it will emerge from this struggle presently with social and industrial resources unimpaired, with a commerce enriched by the trade of tributary Europe; with a Navy and Army strong enough to place it foremost among the great Powers of the world; and so as to arms contests regarding cisatlantic questions are concerned, stronger than the united strength of Europe—will the *Times* accept the testimony with these unavoidable consequences, and frankly confess the error into which a senseless malignity has led it? Undoubtedly not. The correspondent will be thrown over; his judgment reversed; and we shall have to await patiently evidence of events as the only corrective of the voluntary and persistent wrongheadedness of the leader of British opinion. Happily we can afford to wait.

THE FREE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The free Evening Schools of our City—twenty-four for males and the same number for females—began their annual Winter work last night. These are supplementary to the day schools, and are designed for persons whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending that class of institution. Several thousand persons have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for mental culture, without money and without price. It thus seems that, in spite of the anarchy in which (as we hear from the other side of the Atlantic,) we are plunged, the great beneficent system of universal free education keeps its place unmoved of fortune. Some of the English Cassandra-journals have been prognosticating violent socialistic upheavals among the ignorant classes in our Northern cities. They neglect from their own state of society. We have no such class. Such elements are engendered amid mental and moral night and darkness, and it is in this condition that the great majority of the English people are plunged; for spite of the splendor of their schools for the culture of the gentle class, that country makes no provision for the education of the masses.

It is from these subterranean strata of ignorance and outlawry that the wretches emerge every now and then, making the aristocracy tremble, and showing on what terrible volcanic elements the seemingly calm surface of English society rests. We, on the contrary, spend millions in providing free education for our youth; while, as these evening schools prove, we make powerful efforts to pierce the solid blocks of ignorance of the European populations that seek a home in the States. Our common schools are among the brightest glories of the Republic. As GOV. SEWARD said years ago, it is here that the American citizen is formed.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN AMERICA.—We beg leave to inform a correspondent who writes to us on the subject, that the letters from the Paris *Opinion National*, copied into the *Herald* as Prince NAPOLEON'S, were written by a young French gentleman named SAND, who has been for some time a correspondent of that paper. The pretence that they were written by Prince NAPOLEON was a little bit of "enterprise" on the part of the *Herald*, intended to create an interest in the letters on the part of the public, which the letters themselves would not excite. The absurdity of supposing that the Prince, being destitute of any other means of support, had turned newspaper correspondent, seems never to have occurred to the *Herald*, or if it did, that sagacious journal knew very well it would not occur to any of its readers. Like its fabrication about FREMONT'S removal, this little fiction answered its purpose perfectly:—it created a "sensation" for a day and did nobody any harm.

HOW TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS.—In Rhode Island a movement has been set on foot for the promotion of enlistments, which has already been imitated in several other States, and deserves general attention. It is the formation of drill companies, the object of which is to prepare a *reserve* force, in case of military necessity. The companies are organized under duly-commissioned officers, and receive a loan of arms from the State, with which they drill. Gov. SPRAGUE, in a circular from the State Military Committee, sets forth the advantage of the organization, and urges it strenuously upon public attention. Col HOWARD, who has taken a very active part in promoting it, says that one effect of it is greatly to increase the number of enlistments, as men acquire a taste for military matters, as well as knowledge of military movements. The subject merits the attention of our State authorities. It has been productive of very excellent results wherever it has been tried.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—The Philadelphia *North American* says that, "notwithstanding the desire of Secretary WELLES to have the facts concerning the naval expedition kept out of the public prints, the New-York papers *have given all the details of the expedition with great minuteness.*" Every reader of the New-York papers knows this to be utterly untrue. They have scarcely even mentioned the existence of such an expedition, and have complied fully with the request made of them in regard to it. This is not the first time in which our Philadelphia cotemporary has brought this false accusation against the New-York papers.

We beg further to inform our correspondent that we did not copy the letters in question, because, although very sensible and well-written, they contained nothing of special importance. The little trick of giving them a factitious interest by affixing the name of Prince NAPOLEON to them as their author, we confess, did not occur to us: and if it had, we should scarcely have ventured upon so flagrant an imposition on the credulity of our readers.

Our Candidates for Coroner.

Not a more important office than that of Coroner is within the gift of the people of New York, and not another office has been characterized by more mediocrity on the part of its occupants. Men completely ignorant of medicine have still been considered abundantly competent to conduct intricate examinations where scientific knowledge and skill were indispensable, and to examine and exhort witnesses in regard to obscure causes of death by poisoning or disease, in which only practical knowledge of the causes and symptoms of death could enable the examiner to reach the truth. For the sake of public morality and safety, a Coroner should be a physician, otherwise he is utterly at the mercy of the physician whom he calls to give evidence, and so far as the cause of the death is, in many cases, concerned, is as utterly incapable, external evidence excepted, of forming any opinion *himself*, as he might be supposed to be of the proper method of mixing colors for an artist's pallet, or of producing a beautiful tint of submarine.

We have only to call to mind the BURDELL murder, the STEPHENS poisoning case, and similar cases, to conclude at once that the Coroner's office is an important one, and one which should be filled neither by superannuated men, by professional and ignorant politicians, nor one which should be given as a *douceur* for political services. It is true that there are many cases in which any man of sense is competent to conduct an examination, but there are many others in which the qualifications above referred to are indispensable.

We are thus decided in our remarks because this week all the nominations for Coroner will probably be made. Thus far, of the twelve candidates chosen, only seven are physicians. Of the four Coroners at present in office, we believe that only one is a medical man. We would, therefore, earnestly urge the nominating and conference committees to nominate for the office of Coroner, only,—

1. Practical physicians who are able to conduct properly cases involving delicate and obscure medical questions.

2. Men of energy, that offenders may not escape justice, but that every case brought under jurisdiction may be investigated and followed up closely and swiftly.

3. Men of unimpeachable integrity, that inquests may not be made (as they *have* been) upon the same body twice, nor upon still-born infants that never drew breath, nor upon persons supposed to be dying, before their death, thereby swelling the public expenses and the Coroner's income to an unreasonable extent, and that they *may* be held in all cases required by law, which is by no means always done.

CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.—HON. W. B. CARTER, of Tennessee, in a speech at Philadelphia thus stated the cause of the Southern rebellion:

"The secret of all our trouble is the loss by the South of political power. When they lost this they could not endure the mortification. They had seen the Republican Party lying, like Lazarus, waiting for a crumb to fall from the rich man's table. (Applause.) Now they cannot bear to see the Lazaruses at the rich man's board, and Father Abraham himself at the head of the table."

This is an aggravating circumstance, undoubtedly. But there were a good many men in the North who disliked the appearance of the "table" quite as much as the South,—but they never thought of kicking it over and breaking the dishes, in order to improve their condition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FREE DRAWING LESSONS.—The facilities for instruction in the art of picturing, both for ornamental and scientific purposes, are probably greater in this City than in any other in the world. Notwithstanding the drain on our material and means, caused by the war, evening lessons in all branches of drawing are commenced this week in Cooper Union Building, at the head of the Bowery, and at the Mechanics' Society's Buildings, No. 32 Crosby-street, and in both schools the instruction is free. In the latter the architectural drawing lessons are given Tuesday and Friday evenings, and the mechanical drawing lessons are on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Simultaneously with the latter class there is a large and enthusiastic class in free hand drawing, or drawing without instruments, adapted to aid stone-cutters, sign-painters and ornamentists generally.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 293 West-street, on the body of a child named PETER W. VAN BLAGOUM, aged 1 year and 10 months, who accidentally fell from the second story window of the building. He struck upon a plot of grass in front of the house, and expired in about an hour and a half. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

GRAND LARCENY.—Yesterday Officer DICKSON, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM AVERY, a journeyman gold-beater, living in Hoboken, on the charge of stealing gold-beaters' tools and other articles, valued at $175, from his employer, CHARLES HOOPER, of No. 1 Franklin-square. Similar tools were found on the premises of the accused. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to await an examination.

CROTON DEPARTMENT—BIDS FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—Ten bids for laying Bleecker-street with Belgian Pavement, from Broadway to Eight-avenue, were received, the award being made in favor of J. L. BROWN, the lowest bidder, at $21,389.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETING.—There is to be a meeting at the Produce Exchange at 1 P. M., on Thursday, to which all persons interested, who do business there, are invited. The question of demurrage, and other matters appertaining to the trade, will be considered.

The American Shipmasters' Association.

This is the title of an organization recently formed, the objects of which are to elevate the moral character and professional capacity of seamen, by the encouragement of worthy and well-qualified officers, and to promote the security of life and property at sea.

Under the direction of a Council of experienced shipmasters and shipowners, certificates will be issued to worthy and competent persons for such offices as they may be qualified to fill with credit in the mercantile marine service. These certificates, it is believed, will serve as a recommendation to shipowners, and will doubtless be encouraged by underwriters in making favorable insurances on vessels and cargoes under the command of officers holding them.

Suitable rooms in the Merchants' Exchange are provided, called "The Shipmaster's Rooms," which are supplied with newspapers, books and records relating to marine and commercial intelligence. Subscribers to the Association, shipmasters and officers holding its certificates, will have free admission to the rooms, with the privilege of introducing masters and mates of foreign vessels in port, or strangers temporarily visiting the City. For the information of officers holding certificates of the Association, a bulletin will be kept with the address of persons desiring officers of vessels, and, if necessary, of officers not employed, or desiring situations. The officers of the Association are: Council, Capt. Charles H. Marshall, Capt. Ezra Nye, Capt. E. E. Morgan, Capt. Robert L. Taylor, Capt. Wm. C. Thompson and John D. Jones, *ex officio*; Treasurer, Daniel Drake Smith; Examiner in Seamanship, Capt. Wm. W. Story; Secretary, Capt. J. H. Upton; President, John D. Jones. The rooms are at Nos. 89 and 90 Merchants' Exchange.

Board of Supervisors.

NO ELECTION FOR INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY—COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors held, yesterday, in consequence of the necessary absence of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the further election of Inspectors of Registry was postponed until Friday, at 3 P. M.

Several unimportant communications were referred. The Comptroller's quarterly report of appropriations and expenditures for the third quarter of 1861 was received, and ordered to be printed. The following is a summary of the report:

Expenditures first quarter, 1861	$611,925 23
Expenditures second quarter, 1861	1,426,328 27
Expenditures third quarter, 1861	1,186,595 98
Total	$3,134,749 98

Leaving a balance of $1,883,609 23 of the total appropriations for the year, amounting to $5,018,358 21.

The Board granted the request of Judge Wm. M. LEONARD, presented by note through Mr. PURDY, to use their chambers for the next three weeks, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3½ P. M., for the first five days in each week, to hold his special term for this month for enumerated causes, commencing next Monday.

Mr. WATERBURY, District-Attorney, sent in a communication similar in tenor to the letter published a few days since with reference to the amount of forfeited recognizances collected by him, and soliciting an investigation as to the manner in which the business of his office has been conducted. After considerable debate, the communication was referred to the Committee on Courts.

Mr. PURDY called up the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the Police Commissioners to pay out of unappropriated funds in their hands, for extra work on the new house for the detention of witnesses, $191 36.

Mr. BLUNT believed that the Mayor was right in this matter, and that an appropriation from the County funds direct was necessary to pay this bill. To order this bill paid out of surplus funds of the Police Commissioners, was to attempt to divert moneys to another purpose from that for which they were specifically appropriated, and, in his opinion, was wrong.

Mr. PURDY took a different view of the question, as did Mr. LITTLE and others, but as the members could not agree, the document was laid over.

Adjourned until Friday, at 3 P. M.

City Politics.

TICKETS ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

The following tickets have been placed in nomination for County officers and Judges, by the various parties and organizations mentioned below. It will be seen that the *Republican*, the *Taxpayers* and the *People's Union* tickets are in part identical. The Republican Convention, at their last meeting, on Monday night, appointed a Committee to meet the Conference Committee of the other Union organizations, and endeavor to agree upon a single ticket for the various officers.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

(Nominated by the Committee appointed at the Cooper Institute mass meeting.)

Judges of the Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke.
Judges of the Superior Court—Louis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman.
Judge of Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.
Judge of Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr.
Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs.
District-Attorney—Richard O'Gorman.
Supervisor—E. J. Brown.
Coroners—Dr. Naumann, Frederick Olmstead, Capt. John Wilby, Geo. W. Matsell.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Sheriff—William R. Stewart.
County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—Dr. Edward Collins, Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. James W. Ranney, Dr. Henry B. Millard.
Judiciary not yet nominated.

THE TAX-PAYERS' TICKET.

(Nominated by the University wing.)

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, Dem.
Justices of the Superior Court—James B. Woodruff, Rep.; John M. Barbour, Dem.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R Brady, Dem.
Justice of the Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum Sen., Rep.
Sheriff—Frederick L. Vulte, Dem.
County Clerk—Elijah F. Purdy, Dem.
District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.
Coroners—Martin Payne, M. D., L.L. D., Rep.; Jas. Kennedy, Rep.; Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., Dem.; Henry M. Cohen, Dem.

THE MOZART TICKET.

Sheriff—James Lynch.
Supervisor—George Kuser.
The remainder of the ticket to be nominated on Monday evening next.

MOZART SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Fourth District.—The Fourth District Senatorial Convention met last evening, at the corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur-street. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF received 25 votes, and JOHN DUFFY 20 votes. Mr. WOODRUFF was thereupon declared their candidate for Senator.

Fifth District.—The Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District, including the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, met at CARLTON'S, corner of Columbia and Stanton streets. LUKE F. COZANS was nominated upon the first ballot as candidate for Senator. Mr. COZANS was member of Assembly last year from the Seventeenth Ward. He thanked the Convention for the nomination, and in a speech at some length declared himself for the Union and the Constitution.

Sixth District.—The New-York Sixth District Senatorial Convention met at Mozart Hall last evening, and adjourned without nominating.

Seventh District.—The Mozart Seventh District Senatorial Convention met at National Hall, in Forty-fourth-street, last evening, and adjourned without nominating.

MEETING OF THE UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

There will be a meeting of the Conference Committees of the following Union Conventions at the office of JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, at 12 o'clock to-day: The People's Union Nominating Convention, of which CHARLES MARSHALL is President; the Fifth-avenue Hotel Convention, of which WILLIAM C. DODGE is Chairman; the Tax-payers' Union Convention, of which JOHN LIVINGSTON is Chairman; the St. Nicholas Hotel Convention, of which PHILETUS H. HOLT is Chairman, and the Republican Judiciary Convention, of which ORLANDO L. STEWART is Chairman.

The object of the meeting is to secure, if possible, but one set of Union candidates at the approaching election.

The Committee of Conference from the People's Union Nominating Convention consists of F. F. Marbury, Morris Ketchum, Jacob A. Westervelt, Thos. B. Stillman, Wm. Tucker, Waldo Hutchins, and Frederick C. Wagner.

The Conference Committee of the Fifth-avenue Hotel Convention consists of George F. Tallman, John I. Phelps, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James B. Nicholson, Royal Phelps, Alexander T. Stewart and Rudolph A. Withaus.

The Tax-payers' Union Convention will be represented by a Committee composed of James W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, John Livingston, Wm. B. Wedgewood, George P. Rogers, Henry D Hart and Zebulon S. Ely.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Convention have selected as a Conference Committee, Philetus H. Holt, Otis D. Swan, Albert Mathews, Barnet L. Solomon, Henry Meigs, Jr., James Gallatin, Egbert Guernsey, Eugene Plunket, James H. Banker.

The Conference Committee from the Republican Judicial Convention consists of Orlando L. Stewart, Alexander W. Bradford, Isaac Dayton, David Dudley Field and Silas B. Dutcher.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Fifth Senatorial District Republican Convention held last evening at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. LITTLE was nominated by a majority of three over Mr. WILLMAN. A Committee of five, viz.: Messrs. Gambe, Ellery, Cantrell, Smith, and Perly, were appointed to wait upon Mr. LITTLE and acquaint him of his nomination. They did so, and on their return informed the Convention that Mr. LITTLE had accepted the nomination.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Convention met last evening and nominated for Assembly EDWARD R. PEARLS, of the Ninth Ward.

TAMMANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening. Previous to the delegates entering the Hall, however, an exciting and shameful scene occurred in the reading-room of the hotel, which for a time threatened to seriously impede the proceedings of the Convention and interfere with the harmonious working of the Tammany machinery. The trouble was caused by the persistent efforts of two sets of delegates from the First Ward to gain admittance to the Convention. Each set pertinaciously claimed a right to the Hall, and at last vented their spleen by reviling and abusing each other in the most ungentlemanly and severe terms. The contending parties, not satisfied with a tirade of words, soon resorted to blows, and were immediately surrounded by their respective supporters, who vigorously shouted to their favorite combatant to "pitch in," "punch him again," "settle him," and various other pugilistic incentives. At this stage of affairs, a general fist fight seemed imminent, but this was happily averted by the room becoming suddenly darkened, and shortly after the appearance of a force of police, who proceeded to clear the room. It was at length decided to admit two of each set of the First Ward delegates, and quiet being restored, the members of the Convention ascended to the main hall, all other persons being carefully excluded.

The Convention was organized by choosing Ex-Alderman Thomas W. Adams, Chairman, and Robert C. Gumbleton and John R. Livingston, Secretaries. Ballots were then made for the nomination of Sheriff, which resulted as follows: First ballot—Supervisor Wm. Tweed 58, Justice J. Connolly 33, F. L. Vulte 30. Second ballot—Tweed 59, Connolly 33, Vulte 29. Third ballot—Tweed 71, Connolly 50—Supervisor Tweed receiving the nomination.

Three ballots were taken for County Clerk, which resulted in the nomination of Alderman H. Genet, as follows. First ballot—Genet 55, John C. Clancy 40, Supervisor Briggs 17. Second ballot—Genet 54, Clancy 34, Briggs 13. Third ballot—Genet 68, Clancy 58.

Supervisor Purdy was renominated for Supervisor by acclamation.

The following were nominated for Coroners: A. Jackman, E. C. McConnel, J. Eichoff, Charles J. Dougherty.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan and lady of Albany, Bishop Chase of Clermont, N. H., Capt. C. H. Davis of the U. S. Navy, and Richard Glover of England, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Burnside of the U. S. Army, J. T. Ames of Massachusetts, Capt. D. H. Follett of the U. S. Army, J. T. Eldridge of Boston, W. R. Edes of Georgetown, D. C., and G. H. Anthony of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; E. T. Johnson, of Connecticut; N. B. Noble, W. S. Worth and S. P. Ferris, of the U. S. Army; Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; N. Wheeler, of Connecticut; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco; G. W. Warren, of Boston; E. D. Bell, of Boston; G. F. Lyde, of England; W. Moorland, of Glasgow; A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; P. Palmer, of Chicago; R. Gardner, of Detroit; O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. J. Butler, of California; Major Wm. Allen, of the U. S. Army; H. Patchin, of Vermont; Chas. Root, of Detroit; E. A. Robertson, of Boston; James Anderson, of Philadelphia; W. N. Adams, of Cuba, and J. Walker, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. T. Cunningham, of Boston; George D. Parish, of Philadelphia; Capt. James Biddle, of the U. S. Army; Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of Massachusetts; A. Venables, of Oxford, England, and Rev. E. R. Biddle, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister and lady, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

M. Francisco de Hina Bartes, and Henry Carpenter, of Havana, and Charles Hale, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Hon. W. D. Shipman, of Hartford, and W. L. Vandervoort of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday night last an affray took place in a house known as the "Rookery," on North Eighth-street, near First-street, between JOHN MCCONNELL and PATRICK SWEENEY—both of whom occupy rooms in the above-named premises—during which MCCONNELL received such injuries that he died on Monday. It appears that SWEENEY acted in the capacity of agent for the landlord, and went to MCCONNELL to obtain a month's rent in advance. The latter told him that he was about to move out of the house and, therefore, would have to pay no rent. SWEENEY then demanded a balance of 75 cents due on the last month, which MCCONNELL said he would pay as soon as he could get a $1 bill changed. He refused to give the bill to SWEENEY, and because of this refusal the latter kicked MCCONNELL and beat him about the head, injuring him in such a way that he died from the injuries received as above stated. The accused was arrested and committed for trial.

FIRE.—Late Monday night a fire broke out in a frame building at the corner of Warren and Columbia streets, owned by PARMENUS JOHNSON, and occupied as a grocery store by JOHN BUSSNELL. The flames spread with such rapidity that nearly the entire building and contents were destroyed. Mr. JOHNSON'S loss on the house is $500, upon which there is no insurance. Mr. BUSSNELL'S loss is $1,200. He is insured for $600 in the Mercantile Insurance Company of New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their rooms in the Washington-street Institute, President IVES in the chair. An Essay was read by Mr. S. C. BLAKE. Subject—"Men of Action," which was followed by a spirited discussion, participated in by Rev. Mr. WYLIE, and Messrs. MCKAY, WHITE, PERRY, BOOTH and others. Four new members were admitted, and, after the usual closing exercises, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE OFFICER MARTIN.—The Committee appointed to raise a fund for the relief of the family of the late DAVID H. MARTIN, of the Second Precinct Police, who was killed recently by a burglar, report that they have received $1,130 54, which sum has been paid over to the widow.

SAILOR DROWNED.—A sailor named JOHN LOQUE, fell from the bows of the ship *Minnehaha*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, at an early hour yesterday morning, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. The body was subsequently recovered and an inquest held.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39; 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53. City Court.—Equity and first Monday causes, Nos. 19, 52, 53, 54, 60, 104, 137½, 145, R. G. 157, R. G. 163, R. G. 169.

Political.

At a meeting of the People's Union Convention in the Seventh Assembly District last evening, EDGAR MCMULLEN, the nominee of the People's Party was indorsed.

The Union Convention in the same District, nominated for Assembly, CHARLES B. WYLIE.

The Chairman of the late People's Union Convention having been authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of two from each Assembly District in the County of Kings, he has discharged that duty by appointing on that Committee the following-named persons: Abraham Lott, J. S. T. Stranahan, C. J. Sprague, Thomas H. Rodman, Samuel D. Morris, F. W. Jennings, James H. Brundage, Jr., James A. Van Brunt, Dennis O'Keefe, Joseph Reeve, Edward Pell, Charles Jones, John Colohan and George H. Fisher. This Committee will meet to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 16 Court-street.

That portion of the Republican Party opposed to the recent action of the Republican General Committee in indorsing the acts of the People's Union Convention held in the City Hall, held primary meeting meetings in the different wards last evening, and elected delegates to the County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions.

A meeting of the regular Democratic General Committee was held last evening at the "Capitol," Jerusalem-street, JAMES H. HUTCHINGS in the chair. The action of the Peoples' Union Convention was indorsed by a vote of 30 to 9. The matter of State ticket was referred to a Committee, composed of one from each Assembly District.

The National Democratic General Committee held a meeting in Montague Hall last evening, and it is understood, called Primary meetings.

New-Jersey.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ELECTION.—Fidelity Division, No. 2, S. of T., of Jersey City, on Monday night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. P., Daniel Picken; W. A., Wm. Cairns; F. S., Nathaniel Ellis; T., Nehemiah Knapp; R. S., J. Wyman; A. R. S., J. J. Bouton; C., W. Rodier; A. C., C. S. Sherman; I. S., Isaac Carr; O. S., S. L. Condict; Chaplain, Henry Steele.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, was held on Monday night, and the following officers were elected: President, Jesse Platt; Vice-President, T. J. Gilliejan; Recording Secretary, H. W. Buxton; Corresponding Secretary, W. Hasbrouck; Treasurer, R. C. Melvain; Librarian, W. Rodier.

THE FALL ELECTION.—The Fall Election in Hudson County will take place in about four weeks. The following officers are to be chosen: One Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. SAMUEL WESTCOTT, six members of the House of Assembly, one Sheriff and three Coroners.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. HERMANN, the prestidigitateur, will change his programme to-night, and introduce four entirely new tricks. His performances at the Academy will terminate, it is stated, on Wednesday of next week.

CONCERT.—A grand concert, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, will take place at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening next. It is in aid of the funds of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Mission Church,—an object which, we trust, will commend it to the kindly consideration of the public. The following vocalists will assist on the occasion: Mrs. REESE, (soprano,) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, (tenor,) Mr. GEORGE REXFORD, (bass,) and a select chorus from the Mendelssohn Union. Mr. MORGAN will be assisted at the organ by Mr. MUSSON, organist of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The organ, we may here remark, is one of the largest in the City, having a full scale of pedals, and three banks of keys and manuals.

RELEASE OF M. C. STANLEY.—We have already mentioned the release of MARCUS C. STANLEY from Fort Lafayette, whither he had been sent on the strength of affidavits really entitled to no weight whatever. The *Sunday Mercury* thus corrects some statements made in its columns on the subject:

"Under this heading an article appeared in this department of the *Mercury* a week or two since, which reflected very severely upon Mr. STANLEY, whose recent exoneration by the Government, and release from Fort Lafayette, is still fresh in the public mind. The supposed facts upon which the article in question had its basis were furnished our reporter from parties who were thought to be entitled to credit, but who, it now appears, were actuated by purely malicious motives, and who were instrumental by their sworn affidavits, in procuring Mr. STANLEY'S arrest, and subsequent incarceration in Fort Lafayette. In this instance, it appears, the United States officials and our reporter were alike imposed upon, by interested parties who had 'axes to grind.'"

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.

$30. $50.

Best Merino Undershirts, &c.
Also, SILK AND BUCKSKIN, all sizes,
At retail. Prices low,
IRA PERREGO & SONS, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and No. 175 Broadway.

Military Shoulder Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, all on and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown.—Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated noiseless GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE received the First Premium over all competition.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

MAGAAR—STRAUSS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., J. FREMONT MORGAN to AMELIA, daughter of Jonathan Sturges, Esq., all of this City.

BURROWS—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. John Roche, THOMAS C. BURROWS to HATTIE L., only daughter of Edward D. Cooper, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

LYNDE—TROWBRIDGE.—In Detroit, on Wednesday, by Rev. Mr. Hogarth, Mr. MARTINE T. LYNDE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ELISABETH, daughter of John Trowbridge, Esq., of the former place.

ODDEN—DE HART.—In Elizabeth, on Monday, Oct. 7, at Christ's Church, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Hon. E. B. DAYTON ODDEN and ALICE, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. C. De Hart, of the U. S. Army.

ALLIS—LITTLE.—In Joliet, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, by Rev. Mr. Kidd, A. O. S. ALLIS, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss HATTIE N. LITTLE, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. E. Little, of Joliet, Ill.

DIED.

MACVARLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, JAMES CHRYSTIE, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane, aged 25 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 6th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, WILLIAM H., son of the late John and Sarah A. Philips, aged 24 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 646 8th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Julia Ann Brown, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, East 86th-st., corner Avenue A, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, MRS. ALETTA THOMPSON, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, Martin E. Thompson, Esq., No. 112 West 12th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut Farms, N. J., for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, ANNA, wife of Geo. Thomson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 7d-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRANDRESS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, HENRY J. BRANDRESS, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John E. Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

PALMER.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, MINNIE M., daughter of George and Mary A. Palmer, aged 10 months and 24 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, at her residence, Franklin-st., near Huron.

WANSER.—In New-Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, SARAH ANN, wife of the late Moses Wanser, aged 73 years.

DAVIS.—In Coeltville, Athens County, Ohio, on Friday, Sept. 27, HORACE AUSTIN, son of James K. and Helen A. Davis, aged 2 months and 7 days.

BAUNT.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Richmond, Buenos Ridge, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mr. THOMAS BAUNT, of Baltimore, Md., aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 529.—OCT. 8, 1861.
65, 12, 48, 16, 43, 62, 4, 15, 2, 8, 74, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 530.—OCT. 8, 1861.
5, 34, 53, 10, 63, 28, 58, 51, 17, 68, 14, 57, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. SCALIMAN, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 65 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK RIFLES.

Members of this Corps are requested to attend a meeting for the transaction of important business, at the drill-room, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of Acting Major ASHLEY. C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.—QUARterly Report of the Ladies' Society of St. Matthew's Church, (in Walker-st., New-York,) for the Relief of the Soldiers Fighting for our Union.

Collected for this purpose the sum of $241 70
Expenditures 211 39
In the treasury $30 31

The items of expenditures are as follows: For flannel bought of Bliss & Wheelock, $43 40, $32 78, $33 22, and $33 03; 30 doz. socks, $42; loss of $5; 1 box, 75c.; freight of the box, $4 20; for trimmings, $21. We have bought

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City references from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen, at her present employers, No. 139 West Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, &c., by a respectable young woman; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 78 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting; is a good chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 52 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to washing and ironing, or do plain cooking. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 111 East 1st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; understands her business perfectly well; is a smart, neat person. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 191 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a good smart girl, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid or fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assist in washing; can do plain sewing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th-av., between 30th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and assist in the washing; no objection to see to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 423 Broome-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, plain sewing, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last situation. Call, for two days, at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or general housework in a private family, and make herself useful in anything; is a good sewer and understands the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all sorts of washing, or would take a first-class laundress' place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 264 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; a private family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 West 15th-st., for four days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress alone; understands dressmaking, also cutting and fitting children's clothes; satisfactory references can be given. Call or address No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as seamstress and nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist with washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 309 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, or would be willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 195 West 21st-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City references. Call for two days at No. 196 East 31th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well disposed Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a most respectable young Protestant girl from the north of Ireland; most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Call or address by note to No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 262 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable and obliging, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 253 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 262 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at 83 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 62 Bayard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 267 Avenue A., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 24-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches—game, soups, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts, is an excellent pastry cook, and a splendid bread and biscuit maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., second door from the corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, and from families whom she has been living with. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as head cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to do part of the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference can be given; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, first floor

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is disengaged, a situation as cook; is of long and good experience in this and the old country; understands all kinds of cooking, pickles, preserves, soups of various kinds, boning of fowl and game; makes good bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a first-rate meat and vegetable cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to please her employer; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman, understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good testimonials. Apply at No. 22 12th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 2 Amity-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; can come highly recommended. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to do general housework; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Protestant girl, as plain cook; she understands washing and ironing; would go as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 37 West 13th-st., middle bell, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as cook in a private family and assist in the washing. Also, a laundress' situation by a thoroughly competent person; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City and country reference. Inquire at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as first-class cook; also a young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both can procure unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she is capable, and is a good baker. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; she understands her business well, has the best of City references, and will be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 152 21th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very competent and faithful servant, as good thorough cook and washer and ironer. Any lady requiring a reliable, capable and economizing domestic, highly recommended, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or could do the housework of a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she can produce the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to do housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 163 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for her cook, who is an English woman and Protestant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a most desirable servant. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 179 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has the highest recommendations from her last place, from which she advertises. No. 77 East 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do general housework; the best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 121 West 40th-st., third floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent woman as cook, and who strictly understands her business; one who understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL to go to the country as good cook and baker; also, for the City, a Protestant girl to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing of a small family; good City reference required. German or Scotch preferred. Call before 2 o'clock, at No. 75 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has five years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 67 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 196 West 29th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls; one is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most neat and competent Protestant woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; also her friend as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing and take care of the silver; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook, the other as laundress; none but the best of families need apply; has excellent reference. Apply in person or by note at No. 400 6th-av.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO YOUNG women wish situations together; one as an excellent good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has four years' City reference from her last employer; the other as waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference from the same employer; both have left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress, where she lived for four and a half years. Please call, till suited, at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Willoughby-st., corner of Hudson-av, Brooklyn, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of game and fowl, &c., pastry and baking and soups; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker of bread. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 552 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer; would go as laundress; no objection to country; City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A most capable woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; bring up by hand or bottle, and is willing to assist in chamberwork and plain sewing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, sober, honest and willing girl is anxious to procure a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; is willing and obliging; can enter her place today. Call at no. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent dressmaker, who is disengaged, in consequence of sickness in a family where she has worked for the last three years; or would take a situation as dressmaker and seamstress for the Winter. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at or address No. 182 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., for the week.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR French lady, (Protestant preferred,) as resident governess in a gentleman's family. She must also be able to instruct in English. Address R., Box No. 1,768 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a good seamstress, and understands the care and management of children; she also can cut and fit their dresses if required; the best of City references given. Call, or address, W. Y., No. 64 Shermerhorn-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, A widow lady of respectability, wishes a situation as housekeeper; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address Mrs. C. D., Box No. 851 Post-office, New-York.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN HONEST AND excellent girl wants a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and willing to give her reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bergen, corner of Smith-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; is a first-class washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 West 11th st., top floor, near 6th av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as a first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen to perfection, and understands French tinting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as a first-class laundress; she fully understands her business; does up muslin in the best style, also, fluting and mangling; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress, and will do chamberwork if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands how to fulfil her situation thoroughly; also French fluting; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable person, as first-class laundress, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 258 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, to take charge of an invalid lady; is fully capable of the business; or as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; would assist with the up-stairs work and do plain sewing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 46 Watts-st., near Varick.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman as nurse, can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; no objection to go into the country; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; references will be entirely satisfactory. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW, WITH EXperience in children, desires a place as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable widow Protestant, as nurse, to take care of a baby; or as seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse to live in the country; one willing to take care of several children, and with the best of City references, may apply at No. 31 East 22d-st. between 1 and 3 o'clock to-day, (Wednesday.)

AS NURSE, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROtestant woman, with the best of testimonials, wishes a situation as nurse; she is intelligent, refined and suitable for a lady's companion or nurse; willing, also, to do chamberwork. May be found at the Employment Society, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire charge of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 178 Lexington-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted, by a genteel young girl, as nurse and chambermaid; or as waitress; best City reference given. Call at No. — Madison-av., third house from 40th-st., right side going up.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take out by the week or month; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 7th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City reference for either capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 415 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; would do light chamberwork, and be otherwise useful; can give the best of references; has no objection to leave the City; wages $5 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to A. B., Union-square Post-office, for this week.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understand all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Irving-place, where she has lived for the last six years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as seamstress and assist as nurse or do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as seamstress or nurse, who is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, an experienced and competent waitress, who can bring the best City recommendations. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a reliable young woman; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as waitress, or would do waiting and chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in this City or the country. Can be seen for two days, or a note addressed for S. E., at No. 258 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants with excellent City references and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 4th and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

SERVANTS.—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 4 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DESIRE se placer dans une bonne famille pour soigner les enfants. Bons renseignements. S'adresse No. 10 rue Oxford, Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City references as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B. B., at No. 138 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had much experience; is sober and steady; will take charge of a small garden; will make himself generally useful; City reference. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; will be civil, willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the best of references, both City and country. Call or address R. B., No. 1,350 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City recommendations. Address M. E., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address W. L., Box 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, in the country; is a careful driver. Has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; would take care of a gentleman's place in the country; is capable, honest and trustworthy, as his recommendations can verify. Address JAMES, Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; one who understands his business and can be well recommended by his last employer; is trustworthy and faithful as his reference will testify; best of City reference given; wages no object if a comfortable situation offers. Address R. W. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a steady man, sober and honest; has lived in the City for ten years, and in the country for twelve months; has good recommendations from his last place. Apply at or address J. N., No. 195 East 14th-st., in the livery stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, as coachman and groom, by a single man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has long experience; can be well recommended from his last place. Address E. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., or address J. N.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a smart active young man, of light weight; is a good groom and good driver, if required; understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; will be willing to work for reasonable wages; is sober, willing and obliging; has lived with some good families, and left in consequence of them going to Europe; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 201 Times Office, until suited.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address J. L., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; the best references given. Address W. B., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by a man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 Times Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady man, who understands his business perfectly, which his recommendations will certify; will be found respectful and obliging, having the best of City reference; any family desirous of having a good waiter, may apply to C. W., for two days, at No. 883 Broadway, two doors from 19th-st., at the apothecary's.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as waiter; has lived in the highest families in the City, and has the best City reference. Also, his wife, as first-class cook. Would go together or separately. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 1,097 Broadway, second door from 23d-st., at confectionery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, with the best of City reference from his last place; wages not so much an object as a quiet, steady place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 6th-av., or address R. M., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; has the very best of City reference for hones

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN SHOULD

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while learning or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made by/on Oct 26 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS, $361,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.

OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $3,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Deposits made before Oct. 26 draw interest as from 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST. New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND; BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY, FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.

Office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 55 Exchange-place,

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARBIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

INGOT COPPER, &c.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BACKUS, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 48th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendant of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.

JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o2-law6w W.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }

s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator.

au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor. CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator. HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

jy3-law6mW*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER LB.; best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 12c.; candles, 12c; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. ₱ lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. ₱ bbl., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner 35th-st.

AUCTION SALES

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.,

Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES, fresh and seasonable goods.

Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all works thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used, or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines, and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided for by decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said encumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, JOHN FERGUSON, Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 266 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, elegant household furniture, paintings, &c., by order of the executors of the late N. T. Carryl, Esq., deceased, consisting of large and elegant mantel, pier and centre mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, heavy silk brocatel curtains, expensively-made worsted delaines, lined with silk; mantel clock, vases and bronzes, elegant furniture, made by Belter to order; richly-carved rosewood bookcase, ladies' secretary centre tables, parlor suites in solid rosewood, the backs covered with silk; brocatel fancy tables, spring-back chairs, sliding chandeliers, rich ormolu and glass fixtures, fancy chairs, elegant grand action 7-octave piano-forte, Dring's patent, carved case, cost $750, piano cover embroidered in gold, costly oil-paintings and proof engravings—among them are Ranney's most celebrated works, Andelli's and others, &c. Dining-room—French mahogany buffet; extension tables, chairs and couch, covered with green morocco; plated ware, China and glass; bedroom furniture, richly carved in rosewood, black walnut, &c.; mattresses, bookcase, reading-chair, wardrobes, oil-cloths, and other furniture, including kitchen ware, without reserve. The above can be examined the day previous to the sale, (Tuesday,) from 10 to 4 o'clock only.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., viz.: Two rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel; one do. in green plush; rosewood and walnut centre tables, secretary and library bookcases, oak and walnut buffets, extension table, dining chairs, lounges, mahogany sofas, armchairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, divans, pier mirrors, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, enameled chamber suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, wardrobes, china vases, child's cab, window shades, oil-paintings, &c. Also, one elegant oiled black walnut library suite, in green reps. Also, a superior rosewood, round-corner, 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. Terms cash. By order of LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps., elegant rosewood armoir-a-glaces, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, &c., in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICOLLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

60 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE.—J. B. MONNOTT WILL SELL at public auction, by THOS. J. MILLER, his entire stock of horses, in consequence of giving up horse-breeding. Said stock comprises thorough-bred stallion *Logan*, brood-mares, colts and fillies; also, several fine saddle-horses; also, trotting-stallions, brood-mares, &c. Also, road horses, *Native American*, *Tartar*, *Locomotive*, and several others; a number of milch cows, one pair of well-broken oxen, and *Lord Cleveon*, a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1861, at 11 o'clock, on the farm of J. B. Monnott, Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages will leave Harlem at 10½ o'clock for the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 8th of October, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway, and S. W. Armstrong's Harlem Bridge Hotel.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice selection of fine liquors, wines and cigars in original packages, consisting of brandy, gin and rum, Bourbon whisky, sherry, port, claret, champagne, blackberry brandy, pure spirits in ¼ and ½ casks and bbls., and a choice assortment of very fine Imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands, in ¼ and 1-10 boxes, costing from $25 to $66 per 1,000 to import. Also, all the office furniture, desks, counters, liquor-pumps and measures, and empty barrels, &c. To be sold without reserve by order of the Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of large dark bay carriage horses nearly 17 hands high, and kind in double harness; they are good family horses. An open carriage, arranged to close in wet weather, in good order; cost $650. Also a set of double silver-plated mounted harness to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of fine parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, side-boards, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, vases, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF ABOUT 700 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction. RICHARDS & WRITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Johnst. Sale will consist of a choice variety of rare plants from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y., comprising camelias, azaleas, primroses, ferns, cacti, begonias, heaths, rhododendrons, &c., &c., all in prime order.

J. F. DUNCAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 Nassau-st.

GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES of every description on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 17, and 24, at 10½ o'clock; 10,000 worth of stoves, the stock of a large wholesale dealer. Sale positive. Terms cash on day of sale. By order of W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee. Sales made in any part of the City by J. F. DUNCAN & CO.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,200 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh seasonable goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. N. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED.—A. N. THOMPSON will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., the balance of stock of a gentleman's furnishing goods, selected and made with great care, and will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE.—WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 9, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 William-st., six hundred lots of English, German and American hardware and cutlery, fine English guns, rifles, &c. Also, one hundred and fifty-five dozen superior 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 blade pocket-knives, of fine finish, and warranted English, together with a desirable assortment of mortice, rim and store door locks, hollow ware, &c., &c. Terms four months' credit.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $30; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Judkins, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, lend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to LIVESEY & MACEY, No. 51 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail Oct. 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. W. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P. M.	Wednesday Oct. 2, 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 4:40 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 38 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRAN

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF FASTNET POINT.

Continued Decline in the English Funds.

The Cotton Mills Running on Short Time.

Further Advance in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Revival of the Silk Trade in France.

American Affairs as Viewed by the English Press.

Dr. Russell Believes that the North can Subjugate the South.

The Treaty of England, France and Spain Regarding Mexico.

FASTNET POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 8

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult., *via* Londonderry on the 27th, arrived off this Point at 6¾ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult.

The dates per the *Norwegian* are two days later than those per the *Bavaria*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, in speaking at a dinner in Hertfordshire, reviewed the general aspect of our foreign and domestic relations. Italy, he said, had become a great nation. He took Mr. RANSOM'S view of Austria, and complimented Earl RUSSELL on his conduct of the Foreign Department. Sir EDWARD said he had long foreseen the rupture in America, and he thought it would lead to happy results, both for the safety of Europe and the civilization of America. The breaking up of the American Republic was not a failure of Democracy. Any other form of Government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic to each other.

The issue of notices for the adoption of "short time" in the Lancashire mills was daily becoming more general, and under these circumstances spinners and manufacturers were showing increased confidence and determination to abstain from pressing their goods on the market until prices shall have attained a point in some degree commensurate with the rise in the value of the raw material.

The *Times* in its City Article attributes the continued decline in Funds to feelings of disquiet as to the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming Winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the cotton trade may have upon the revenue.

Mr. GUNNESS HILL, the gentleman charged under extraordinary circumstances with the suppression of the child and falsification of the registry, had been committed for trial.

The funds continued to droop under considerable realizations. Consols declined ¼ on the 25th. The Discount market showed increasing ease. The general rate was 3 ₱ cent., but choice bills were done at 2½. Mexican securities continued buoyant and advancing, owing to the contemplated intervention.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers assert that, in consequence of the late events in Japan, the English vessels on the China stations have been ordered to Jeddo.

The Lyons silk trade, which has been suffering so greatly from the American crisis, was exhibiting marked improvement.

The Paris Bourse, on the 25th, was steady at 69f. for the Rentes.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial ordinance was issued at Pesth, on the 26th of September, prohibiting the meeting of the Federal Assembly Committee of Pesth, which was to take place on the 30th, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

The Committee of Bohl had declared its adhesion to the protest against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

POLAND.

The municipal elections had commenced.

At Warsaw there was much excitement, but order had not been disturbed.

GREECE.

A proclamation had been issued by the Ministry declaring that the young man who made the attempt to assassinate the Ex-Queen of Naple was insane.

TURKEY.

The first Conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place at Constantinople. Turkey, England and France were in favor of the union, and Russia, Austria and Prussia were opposed to it. The Conference remains without result.

It was reported that no important operation would be taken against the Montenegrins for some time to come.

OMER PASHA had made a strong reconnoissance from Trebique, and ascertained that the Montenegrins had thrown up redoubts before Grahova, but made no preparations for assuming the offensive.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 23d of September.

Canton advices say that the Prussian Minister had failed to obtain a treaty from the Chinese Government.

The neighborhood of Canton was flooded.

It was reported that the rebels to the number of 300,000 were approaching Shanghai.

Nankin was closely invested by the Imperialists.

The port of Taiwan-Foo, in the island of Formosa, has been opened under the treaty.

The Chinese customs, and the working of the new treaty, caused much dissatisfaction to the mercantile community.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the *City of Washington* from Liverpool, 25th, for New York, and by the *Bavaria*:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* was less damaged than at first represented. She will repair at Milford, and resume the service between Liverpool and New York.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good and appropriate, and more acceptable to America than advice from any other Power, but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsels of St. Petersburgh will be listened to.

Further correspondence from Dr. RUSSELL is published. In one letter he says he has no doubt whatever in the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States if they put forth all their strength.

The London *Post* publishes the terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the Customs revenue at such ports, retaining one half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If Mexico sets the allied Powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the King of Prussia will be at Compeigne on the 6th of October. Another crowned head, probably the King of Holland, will visit France at the same time.

The *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting conflicts under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

The Paris Bourse is firm at 69f. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy.

A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated if Spain should still refuse to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

On the first rumor of an offer of military command in America to GARIBALDI, an address, numerously signed, was sent to him, conjuring him not to quit Italy.

PRUSSIA.

BROMER who attempted to shoot the King of Prussia, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

A ministerial crisis is imminent.

INDIA.

The Governor-General of India has offered tempting prices for the next two years for the production of cotton.

LATEST *VIA* LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger for his life.

A letter in the *Times* from Mr. JOHN LAIRD, of Birkenhead, shows that in case of emergency the docks in the Mersey would be available for great ships of the iron-cased fleet.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

HORNE'S *Circular* reports the weather fine and the attendance good at the Corn Market, but trade slow for all articles, at nominally Monday's prices.

OSBORNE'S *Circular* reports: "To-day's market supplies fair; Wheat, English and foreign, held firmly for extreme rates; floating cargoes bring full prices for Ireland. FLOUR quiet. INDIAN CORN sells at steady rates. BARLEY in demand. RYE wanted; BEANS and PEAS slow of sale."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 172,360 bales, of which 84,560 bales were on speculation and 30,250 bales for export. To-day's sales are about 20,000 bales. The market is very firm.

CORN MARKET—The attendance of town and country millers is moderate, and there is a fair consumptive demand for Wheat. The low qualities are 1d.@ 2d. lower, and fine samples quite as dear. Flour quiet and easier. Oats unchanged; oatmeal dull and rather lower. Indian Corn is again in good demand, and has quite recovered the depression of the last ten days; mixed is bringing 31s. per quarter, and White 27s. 6d. Beans quiet, and 6d. per quarter lower.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Market, for the three days, including Wednesday, add up 85,000 bales. The market has been excited, and prices are ½d. higher than on Friday last. The sales to speculators and exporters have been 48,000 bales. The market closes with a still upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of all kinds of goods are slightly higher, though the sales have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales of American, at 27s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT flat, and 2d.@3d. lower; red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; red Southern, 12s.@12s. 3d.; white Western, 12s.@12s. 6d.; white Southern, 13s.@13s. 3d. CORN easier; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; yellow, 30s. 9d.@31s.; white, 35s.@ 37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF—no sales. PORK quiet, and unchanged. BACON dull, and unaltered. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW heavy, at 47s. 6d. CHEESE declined 3s.@4s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firmer; Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet and unchanged. RESIN irregular; small sales of common at 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. FLOUR quiet but steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA tending upward. RICE quiet and heavy. TALLOW flat at 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 39@38½ discount; Erie Shares at 22¼@23.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, on Wednesday, at 93¼ for money.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 172,000 bales. The market has been excited during the week, and prices are ¼d.@½d. higher than on Friday last. The speculative inquiry has been large, resulting in sales of 85,000 bales, while exporters have taken 30,000 bales. The trade have also been large buyers of the useful descriptions. The sales, to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are to speculators and exporters.

The market closes buoyant at yesterday's authorized quotations, which are as follows:

Orleans, Fair.....	10¾d.	Mobile, Middling..	9¾d.
Orleans, Middling...	10d.	Uplands, Fair.....	10¾d.
Mobile, Fair.....	10¾d.	Uplands, Middling.	9¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 751,000 bales, of which 445,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices still tend upward.

BREADSTUFFS—Prices have a downward tendency, with little inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Dull, and tending downward.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £242,000.

Consols close at 9a@93¼ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Erie Shares at 22¾.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. FOLLETT'S BATTERY OF FLYING ARTILLERY.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The Follett Battery, which is to proceed to Washington with Col. HENRY WILSON'S Massachusetts regiment, (the Twenty-second,) arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and were quartered in the depôt of the Harlem Railroad Company, near Forty-second-street. The following are the officers:

Captain, Dexter H. Follett; First Lieutenant, Augustus P. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Caleb C. Mortimer; Third Lieutenant, Valentine M. Dunn; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. W. Snelling; Sergeant-Major, Aaron F. Walcott; Quartermaster Sergeant, James A. Hill; Chiefs of Pieces, with the rank of Sergeant—1. T. M. Cargill; 2. C. E. Presby; 3. B. B. Brown; 4. F. B. Foster; 5. P. H. Tyler; 6. C. H. Stodder: Gunners, with the rank of Corporal—1. T. B. Osgood; 2. P. W. Goulit; 3. J. B. Wheeler; 4. W. H. Prescott; 5. W. H. Thompson; 6. W. H. Nichols; Chiefs of Caissons, with the rank of Corporal—1. O. C. Richards; 2. H. A. Haynes; 3. C. A. Follet; 4. H. W. Fisher; 5. Geo. E. Tyler; 6. Chas. L. Lord: Artificers—1. C. C. Smith; 2. Warren Prescott; 3. D. L. Plummer; 4. S. McNeil; 5. S. D. Wallis; Guidon, William F. Steer; Wagoner, Wm. H. Follett; Clerk, Wm. M. Nassau, Jr.

To-day the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WILSON, will arrive. A grand breakfast will be given to the officers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Sons of Massachusetts. It is expected that the following gentlemen will be present as guests: Gov. Morgan and staff, Hon. George Bancroft, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gen. Sherman, J. J. Cisco, Hiram Barney, P. Perlit, Jona. Sturges, P. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart, Thurlow Weed, the Army officers stationed in this City, including Col. Tompkins, Major Eaton and others; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. Allen Butler, the Sons of Connecticut and the Sons of Massachusetts.

At the breakfast Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will, in behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, welcome Col. WILSON to this City, to which the latter will respond, and other speeches are expected from Dr. PIERPONT, the Chaplain of the Regiment; Dr. CHAPIN, Jas. T. BRADY, Capt. FOLLETT and others.

After breakfast, and at about 12 o'clock M., the regiment and battery will be formed into a hollow square in front of the hotel, and JAMES T. BRADY will present to the regiment an American standard. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the regiment will march down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to WASHINGTON'S Statue, to which a marching salute will be paid; thence down Broadway, halting at the Park, where coffee will be served to the men; after which, they will proceed to the Battery, and embark for their destination.

PRESENTATION OF A STANDARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP presented a standard to the Massachusetts Twenty-Second Regiment today, and made an eloquent and stirring address, which was responded to by Col. WILSON.

Light showers prevailed, but notwithstanding several thousand citizens gathered to cheer the soldiers and wish them "God speed."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since the commencement of the formation of the new battalion on Governor's Island, to which we have several times referred, it has been found that all disposable recruits have been absorbed, and that, in consequence of this absorption, any special requisition for men could not be complied with. In future, therefore, the battalion will have to depend entirely upon the recruiting offices, which we particularized on Monday, and which were opened for the especial purpose of obtaining men for this battalion. The men enlisted at the old offices in this City, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, will, in future, be held in readiness for the execution of any special order of the War Department.

The Naval Medical Board, which has been in session for some time past at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has passed twenty-nine candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. About twenty-five vacancies remain to be filled.

Business at the various Navy-yards continues extremely brisk, and is likely to remain so for some time. As soon as a vessel is fitted out and ready for commission, her place is taken by some chartered craft or newly-built gun-boat, and so the work is kept up from month to month. Under any circumstances our Navy-yards are not likely to change their present bustling appearance, for the comparative tranquillity of peaceable times, for many months.

Mr. HASTINGS has been appointed Civil Engineer, in place of Mr. GRAHAM, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

J. M. DUNCAN has been appointed Lieutenant in command of the storeship *Release*, which is now ready for commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The new gun-boat *Ottawa* did not leave the Navy-yard yesterday, as was expected, but will leave today for the Battery, where she will remain for some time.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your journal of to-day a statement to the effect that the d'Epineuil Zouaves, which regiment I have the honor to command, numbers only 300 men, I beg to ask you to give publicity to the fact that although a week since 300 was its quota, yet, at the present time, there are 655 men in camp at Staten Island. Considering that the regiment has been organizing for only five weeks, I think you will agree with me when I say that its success compares favorably with that of any other organization in the State. On Sunday, 20th inst., it is my intention to parade my regiment at the camp. A mass of benediction will be celebrated afterwards by Rev. DESSARD, the Chaplain, who will deliver a lecture on the war. In order to have the largest attendance possible, I respectfully ask you to make it known in the columns of your journal. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LIONEL J. D'EPINEUIL,
Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. FARLEY offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller for the names and compensation of parties employed in distributing the funds for the relief of needy families of volunteers. It is stated that Mr. FARLEY was stimulated to this inquiry by a report that the chief party, by whatever official title he may be known, receives $2,500 per year, and four assistants (one for each Senatorial District) $1,800 each. It has heretofore been supposed that the services of the assistants were gratuitously rendered, but the Comptroller's report will show that such has not been the case.

THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (GERMAN RIFLES.)

This regiment, Col. ANDREAS, did not leave for the seat of war yesterday, as was anticipated, but will do so to-day.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS OFF.

On Friday, the Barney Rifles, Col. HORLAY, and on Saturday, the German Rangers, Col. SCHIMMING, will leave for Washington.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the mustering in of troops was proceeded with slowly. Not more than two hundred were inspected and mustered in the whole day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 7.

A Nashville paper of the 2d says, heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad, and delayed trains from Richmond three days. A Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says BUCKNER is advancing toward the Ohio River, driving the Home Guards before him.

M. J. WICKS, Chairman of the Committee, of Memphis, says it is desirable that no more cotton nor tobacco be shipped there till further orders, and if planters don't stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country, at the owners' expense.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says the Cherokees will furnish three, the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles one battalion.

The *Journal* to-morrow will state that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has superseded Gen. ANDERSON as the head of the Department of Cumberland, Gen. ANDERSON retiring on account of ill health.

The Richmond *Despatch* says ARNOLD HARRIS has been unconditionally released.

The Confederate Government has authorized Gen. WINDER to arrest all Yankees who may venture there in concern for their former rights of property in the South.

There is a reputed arrival of JAMES FERGUSON, Member of Parliament, and Hon. WM. BOAKE, of England, at Nashville, on the 30th, *en route* for Richmond.

We are informed that a freight train going East fell through a bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Cochran's Station, near Aurora, on Sunday night, killing the engineer and brakeman.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Memphis papers of the 30th ult., with Richmond and New-Orleans dispatches of the 29th, have been received. Reinforcements to the extent of sixty four companies have been sent forward from Richmond, to strengthen FLOYD. LEE was about making a junction with him.

WISE is ordered to report at Richmond, and will be transferred to another field of operations.

The Army in Northwestern Virginia, opposed to REYNOLDS, continues under command of Gen. SCHENCK.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 30th says: "It was whispered about the country some time ago that an English vessel had arrived at one of our ports with 50,000 Enfield muskets, and the name of the vessel and her port of entry are kept a profound secret; nor is it our intention to divulge it now, although we know the vessel has arrived. Thirty cases of these guns arrived in this city yesterday. They have not been unpacked since they left England."

The Memphis papers announce positively that Gen. HARDEE has fallen back to Pitman's Ferry, on the Arkansas side. They also publish the following proclamation from Gen. MCCULLOCH, dated:

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Reliable information has been received here confirming the report that the Federal fleet was within ten miles of New-Orleans. The Memphis *Avalanche* has a dispatch dated New-Orleans, Sept. 29, stating that the Governor of Louisiana had issued orders enforcing the militia law, requiring all persons liable to bear arms to drill every evening.

Persons refusing compliance, or evading the law, are recorded on a black list as suspicious persons and enemies of the South. No Home Guards are allowed, unless foreigners, or persons over age. Authority is given to compel discipline by court martial of officers.

The insurance offices and banks close at 2 o'clock, and other business houses at 3 o'clock.

Fortifications and military preparations were progressing vigorously.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM FRIGATE WABASH.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL MERCER commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston Bar, which place she left on the evening of the 3d inst. The *Wabash* has been in active service nearly six months. After leaving Hatteras Inlet it was found she had some five or six shot holes below the water line, which were temporarily plugged. She has been ordered home for some repairs to her hull and machinery, as also to have some slight changes made in her officers. In the action off Hatteras the *Wabash* was ordered by Flag-officer STRINGHAM to take the *Cumberland* in tow. Capt. BARON'S attempt was to so cripple the frigate that it would leave the *Cumberland* helpless in the way of manœuvering, as she would be unable to get off without the assistance of the *Wabash*, with the breeze that was then blowing in shore. Accordingly, as he states, his most direct firing was at this ship. While Capt. MERCER and a signal officer were standing on the bridge a shell fell in the water within four feet of the ship's side.

The *Wabash* will sail again in a week or ten days.

The *Roanoke*, *Vandalia*, and *Flag* were at anchor off Charleston on the evening of the 3d inst.

Since leaving Hatteras Inlet, Aug. 29, the weather has been remarkably fine and pleasant—the thermometer about 70 degrees. On the 28th September he experienced a gale from S. E., which lasted four days.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain, SAMUEL MERCER, commanding; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Thomas G. Corbin; Second Lieutenant, John H. Upshur; Third Lieutenant, Stephen B. Luce; Fourth Lieutenant, John Irwin; Fifth Lieutenant, E. O. Mathews; Sixth Lieutenant, John S. Barnes; Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Major, commanding Marines, J. T. Doughty; Paymaster, John S. Gulick; Chief-Engineer, J. W. King; Doctor, James Magee; Chaplain, George W. Dorrance; Acting Masters, Townsend Stiles, John W. Bentley, John E. Rockwell; Midshipmen, James P. Robertson, John H. Rowland, R. H. Lamson; Captain's Clerk, J. Henry Buckley; First Assistant Engineer, R. W. McCleery; Second Assistant Engineers, F. J. Lovering, Thomas A. Stevens; Third Assistant Engineers, Phillip R. Voorhees, Harris H. Molony, W. C. Williamson, Hillary Messimer; Sailmaker, Wm. N. Maul; Carpenter, Charles Bordman; Gunner, Thomas Stewart; Boatswain, Jasper Coghlan.

Passengers—A. Dexter, Acting Master of the *Minnesota*; W. W. Hardie, Acting Master of the *St. Lawrence*; Geo. W. Palmer, Lewis West, Acting Masters.

FROM GEN. DIX'S COLUMN.

The Fifth Zouaves on Federal Hill—The Fortifications there—Condition of Public Sentiment in Baltimore—Promotions.

FROM OUR Special Correspondent.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

The Fifth Zouaves are still encamped on Federal Hill, where they have diligently obeyed the poet's behest—

"Learn to labor and to wait."

Under their hands, a fortress has sprung up on the summit, which can be taken neither by the enemy nor by the word-painter. To describe it would be to infringe the rules of war with regard to newspaper correspondence, recently promulgated at Washington. Suffice it, that it crowns the crest, a defiance to the foe, and a lasting monument, in a city of monuments, to the men that made it. The earthwork will remain when the last of those who threw it up have mingled with the dust. So, too, saith an ancient maxim, *Scripta verba*. Therefore, let me say no more of the fortification, lest perchance I say too much.

The people of Baltimore go about their usual avocations, under the frowning columbiads, as cheerfully and as briskly, with exceptional instances, as if there had never been a war or a 19th of April. There are sympathizers with treason in Baltimore yet, but they are no longer in the majority, and they can no longer bully and repress the supporters of the Union who dwell here. The latter are growing more numerous and more stalwart in their faith daily, as daily it becomes more apparent that a Government sits over them which is capable of supporting itself, and sustaining its supporters. Indeed, a stranger in the City to-day, would scarcely suspect that there was anything but union-imity among the inhabitants. The ladies no longer wear red, white and red ribbons, and it is only at men in uniform that they contract their pretty brows as they pass them in the street. Here and there, throughout the town, the old-fashioned Stars and Stripes are streaming. The newsboys no longer cry secession papers, but make the air musical with "'Ere 's the *American*!" or, "'Ere 's the *Clipper*!" Another right smart battle fit!" It is only in private circles, where one may chance to meet with ladies of secession sentiments sufficiently tolerant to receive and converse with "assassins," as some of the fair ones term us, that you can perceive how deeply seated is the prejudice against our cause, of those who have friends, relatives and perchance lovers, enlisted on the other side. Diversity of sentiment on the absorbing topic gives a piquancy to social intercourse here, which is an added charm.

There have been numerous changes of late in the list of officers of the Fifth Zouaves. It is interesting to observe how many of those who start with volunteer regiments, resolved to live heroes, or be brought back on ambulances, learning in the course of time that to wear a uniform is not to be a soldier or an officer, and that hard work and earnest application and a dearth of the conveniences and comforts of home are incidental to what they have undertaken, become suddenly afflicted by disease, or otherwise disabled, to such a degree that it is impossible for them to serve longer. There are many sad cases, too, in which men of spirit find that they have not the strength to undergo the hardships of a soldier's life; and others, not less sad, in which men of strength find that they have not the spirit. And some, who at first promised the most, are found wanting, and some who wanted the most have failed to obtain, and so in the course of four or five months the dead branches drop off, the unfruitful limbs are cut away—and take their leaves—a sprig or two of the choicest variety is removed to be grafted upon the regular service, and the regiment takes a new start, invigorated, freshened, and prepared for a better growth.

The elevation of Col. DURYEE to the post of Brigadier-General was equally gratifying to himself and to those who had served under him. The vacancy thus created in the Fifth Regiment has been filled by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, a graduate of, and afterwards a Professor at, the West Point Military Academy, who has seen service on the Plains, and was detailed from the Corps of Topographical Engineers to serve with this regiment.

The following are the present officers of the regiment and the posts assigned to them:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Gouverneur K. Warren.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Hiram Duryea.
Major—Harmon D. Hull.
Quartermaster—J. Howard Wells.
Surgeon—James L. Van Ingen, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon—H. Ellis Martin, M. D.

LINE.

Company A—Captain, Wm. T. Partridge, (Acting Adjutant;) Lieutenant, Richard R. Browner; Ensign, Charles S. Monigomery.

Company B—Captain, Gouverneur Carr; Lieutenant, Erwin G. Fowler; Ensign, Theodore S. Dumont.

Company C—Captain, George Duryea; Lieutenant, J. Francis Evans; Ensign, Ralph E. Brine.

Company D—Captain, Wilbur F. Lewis; Lieutenant, (vacancy;) Ensign, John Cochrane.

Company E—Captain, Cleveland Winslow; Lieutenant, John Collins; Ensign, H. E. O. Eichler.

Company F—Captain, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; Lieutenant, George O. Hagar; Ensign, Wm. Henry Allen.

Company G—Captain, (vacancy;) Lieutenant, Joseph H. Bradley; Ensign, Charles W. Wright.

Company H—Captain, Churchill J. Cambreling; Lieutenant, (vacancy;) Ensign, Felix Agnus.

Company I—Captain, Joseph E. Hamblin; Lieutenant, John H. Whitney; Ensign, Chas. Sargeant.

Company K—Captain, Henry H. Burnett; Lieutenant, James H. Lounsberry; Ensign, Edward G. Bell.

Capt. JACOB DURYEE, of Company G, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Maryland Regiment.

Lieut. CARLISLE BOYD, of Company K, has been appointed aid to Major-Gen. DIX, and relieved from duty with his company. G. C.

THE ARREST OF COL. RANKIN.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

It is believed that the charges against Col. RANKIN, for a breach of the neutrality laws, cannot be sustained. In any event, his arrest by the Canadian authorities will not impede the prompt organization of the regiment of Lancers now being rendezvoused here. Over thirty recruiting offices in the Northwestern States are actively at work, and upwards of 500 picked men have already enrolled.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Col. RANKIN, Member of Provincial Parliament, of the Detroit Lancers, under arrest for violation of the Enlistment act, was brought before the magistrates this morning, but his trial was postponed until Thursday, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

A BRITISH SCHOONER CONDEMNED.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 8.

In the Admiralty Court, this morning, Judge WARE delivered an able opinion condemning the British schooner *William Arthur*, before reported seized, on the ground that she intended to run the blockade.

Surgeons for the Navy.

The Naval Medical Board, composed of Surgeons LOCKWOOD, WHEELWRIGHT and G. Y. TAYLOR, are in daily session at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, to examine candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon. Properly qualified medical men have now an opportunity of entering the Navy under favorable circumstances. Candidates (who must not be over 26 years of age) should apply to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, requesting that they may be examined, stating their ages, places of birth and residence, accompanying their application with suitable testimonials of moral character.

The examination is rigid, but fair, upon such branches of professional knowledge as are taught in respectable medical schools.

The following list contains the names of successful candidates selected to fill vacancies, created by recent increase of the corps.

The number of vacancies yet remaining to be filled is about twenty-five.

J. W. Bragg, Mass.	T. B. A. Lewis, N. Y.
Geo. R. Brush, N. Y.	Ed. Kirchner, Md.
Chas. Carter, N. Y.	Wm. B. Mann, N. Y.
Steph. J. Clarke, N. Y.	J. B. Mears, Penn.
E. R. Dodge, Penn.	E. D. Payne, Penn.
R. T. Edes, Me.	C. H. Perry, R. I.
S. R. Foreman, N. J.	S. F. Pierce, Me.
Wm. S. Fort, N. Y.	D. F. Ricketts, Md.
J. H. Gunning, N. Y.	Geo. T. Shipley, Mass.
A. H. Hoelbling, Penn.	Heber Smith, N. Y.
J. H. Haselton, N. H.	C. E. Steadman, Mass.
Edgar Holden, N. J.	D. M. Skinner, N. J.
Joseph Ragg, N. J.	T. C. Walton, N. Y.
Wm. C. Hall, N. Y.	Louis Zinzin, N. Y.
B. H. Kidder, Mass.	

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The election is progressing quietly. There will be a small vote polled. No excitement prevails. The election being of a local character only, if the vote should be close the result cannot be ascertained, even for city officers, until the returns are received from the various camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Midnight.

From the interior of the State the returns received consist merely of the Borough votes for the Assembly, which are incomplete, having no result.

In the city the greatest contest has been for Sheriff JOHN THOMPSON was the People's candidate, and REDDY EWING the Democratic. The vote is very close. The former party claim a majority here of about 1,000, and if the reports from Washington are correct, THOMPSON is certainly elected.

The whole People's Judicial ticket is probably elected, with perhaps one exception.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The impression is that the Pennsylvania People's ticket received a majority of the votes cast in the several camps hereabout to-day, while the result among the Philadelphia volunteers will give that ticket about 3,000 majority.

The Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Midnight.

The returns are coming in very slowly, but all those received show a heavy Union majority. It is impossible to give anything decisive till to-morrow.

Connecticut Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The National Horse Fair in this city, in consequence of the rain to-day, has been postponed for one day. The published programme will be followed, beginning on Wednesday instead of Tuesday. The entry-books will remain open until 10 A. M. Wednesday. A large number of horses have been entered and are on the ground.

Death of Prof. Eli Ives.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Prof. ELI IVES, Professor in Yale College, and one of our most honorable and revered citizens, died at his residence this A. M., aged 64 years.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

By the upsetting of a boat at Diamond Coal, this afternoon, the following persons were drowned: Stephen Morse, Rufus Hyde, Chas. Hyde, Chas. Allen, Chas. Buzzell and J. W. Ford. One man named GOODNOW, was saved. They were on a pleasure excursion.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The following is the Boston weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63,684,000
Specie	8,415,900
Due from other Banks	8,594,000
Due to other Banks	7,991,800
Deposits	23,171,000
Circulation	6,767,700

Information about Sewing Machines.

We have for some time contemplated effecting a thorough *domestic test*, through regular and diversified use, of all the varieties of Sewing Machines that compete for the favor of the public. Our design was to report impartially upon the merits and defects of the respective machines, regardless of the interests or wishes of manufacturers, and with a view solely to the advantage of our readers, multitudes of whom in succession must constantly find themselves becoming interested in knowing from an unprejudiced source, just what to depend on in choosing between sewing machines.

We have accordingly invited several manufacturers to lend proper facilities for testing their machines, with the express understanding that we neither ask nor give any favors whatever. We extend the invitation to *all* (legimate) manufacturers. As the first which we have had opportunity thus to test, we give our first notice to

THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS MACHINE.

The cheaper machines, of which this is one, more particularly interest us, if truly serviceable, as their cheapness renders them the more important to the laboring classes generally. The price of this machine, it we remember rightly, is $30. We sum up the "points" of the machine from the notes furnished us by the operator—a member of our own family, acquainted with a variety of machines, but wholly unprejudiced and disinterested between them.

1. It is exceedingly simple in construction. Very slight instruction and ingenuity are required to understand the few parts of which it is composed, and their use, and there is no excuse for getting it out of order until the parts are fairly worn out. As a consequence, it always works at a moment's notice, though it may have been laid aside for months, and never stops, unaccountably or otherwise.

2. The needle is short and straight, and consequently not liable to break. In six months' use, I have not broken nor bent a single needle.

3. The "tension" (regulating the tightness of the thread) is the most manageable and certain contrivance of its kind, and never baffles the operator.

4. The needle never misses a stitch, but invariably comes to its work with exactness and promptitude.

5. The thread is taken direct from the ordinary spool, without rewinding or other preparation.

6. The work can be raveled with the greatest ease if desired, while it is perfectly secure against raveling if left to itself. When the work leaves the machine, the thread comes out on the wrong side, and while it remains there, the sewing cannot be raveled. It can only be raveled by picking out and disengaging the end of thread from the last loop.

7. After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness and firmness which are so much admired at first. I have tried it on every kind of garment, and have not yet found a broken thread in its work.

8. It works as smoothly and noiselessly as the machines most recommended for that desirable quality.

9. As a single-threaded machine, I was prejudiced against it, in common with most of my acquaintance, believing that its work would rip, pucker in washing, &c., &c. All objections on this score are found to be groundless, unless you particularly insist on the beauty of a stitch on both sides, which is a matter for a difference of tastes.

10. The machine is provided with hemmer, feller, and the other ingenious little contrivances in use for expediting and finishing the work.

On the whole, it must be owned that this machine is none the worse for its cheapness, and none the less efficient and perfect for its simplicity. We stand ready to do justice to every other manufacture, but we advise our readers to put no faith in disparaging criticisms, for we are satisfied that none of any importance can be sustained. We should be thankful, however, to receive any such; for if a defect has been overlooked by our operator, we desire to make it known, and shall do so, as our only object is to benefit our industrious female readers by our advice. —*New-York Sun.*

FIRES AT THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Last night, at 9½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the second story of the rear extension of the Hall of the Board of Education, which was promptly extinguished by the firemen, before much damage, excepting water, had been done. Soon after, a second fire broke out in the repository in the basement, in a heap of waste paper, resulting in damage to old stock of about $100. The building, which might have sustained serious damage had the fire occurred at a later hour, is valued at $30,000, and the stock of books, &c., is worth $20,000.

Inspector CARPENTER, owing to the suspicious circumstances of the case, ordered the arrest of the janitor, CHARLES RILEY and his wife.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3136. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

More Brilliant Victories on the North Carolina Coast.

Attempt to Recapture the Forts at Hatteras Inlet.

Attack by Six Rebel Steamers with Three Thousand Men.

TOTAL FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

TWO OF THE STEAMERS SUNK.

Seven Hundred Rebels Supposed to be Drowned.

A Large Number Killed and Wounded.

The Indiana Regiment Attacked at Chicomicomico.

The Rebels Shelled from a National Gun-boat.

Two or Three Hundred of them Killed.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Commander CHAUNCEY arrived here this evening from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that on Monday the rebels organized an expedition to attack and recapture the forts occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men. The steamers were armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous but ineffectual. The forts fired shell, and were assisted by the vessels stationed off the Inlet. After a time the rebels retired, though not before two or three steamers had been sunk, going down with all on board. Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned. Besides, a large loss must have been sustained from the bursting of our shell, and the plunging of our shot, as the guns were served in a most masterly manner.

THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Statistics and estimates gathered and made for the Government show conclusively that the foreign demand for breadstuffs from this country must largely exceed the demand of any previous year. It is susceptible of positive proof that we must receive for our cereals, within the present fiscal year, more money from Europe, than we have heretofore received for both food and cotton, and that supposing we shall not this year sell one pound of cotton to Europe, we shall yet have a large balance in our favor which will be payable in specie. If our imports decrease as rapidly as they have done, or if but the present rate of importations be continued, the excess of specie importations will be so large as to make this country the great depository of the precious metals. It is the commercial convulsions in England and France and the great marts of Europe that must speedily be felt, that gives such a tone of bitterness to the business men of those places, when considering the rebellion now in progress here. It is the universal testimony of our representatives abroad, that the North is deemed by European business men as in fault for the disasters that threaten European commerce and manufactures, and it is as universally desired that the South should be permitted to declare its independence, and to have that independence recognized by the North. They seem unable to get rid of the belief that the South were their great consumers, and they estimate the falling off of our imports as due entirely to the discontinuance of trade between the South and North, never comprehending that the decrease is owing almost entirely to the economy being practiced in the Free States, and consequent upon the war.

CLOTHING FOR THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.

The Secretary of State gave orders to-day, that WM. F. MARTIN, who was in command of the rebels captured at Hatteras Inlet, shall be permitted to provide winter clothing for himself and his associates, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, providing his friends in North Carolina or elsewhere think proper to furnish the money. If this favor is reciprocated by the rebels, it will enable us to provide for the comfort and convenience of our poor fellows now confined in rebel prisons.

A LETTER FROM MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

I was to-day informed by a gentleman who was well acquainted with the fact, that in June last Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS wrote a letter to a colored woman in this city, in which she stated that before the end of July the rebel Government would be inaugurated in Washington, and she be installed as mistress of the White House. The object of the letter was to assure the colored woman that she would be safe to remain in Washington, and to secure her services when Mrs. DAVIS was called to dispense the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion.

THE OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post-office Department has virtually decided that it will not repudiate the old postage stamps. The whole idea of making the change was a great error, the only object to be gained being the possible prevention of the use of about $200,000 worth of stamps furnished to rebel Postmasters, for which the Government has not been paid. It is doubtful, after all the trouble and expense of the new stamps, if the object sought has really been attained, as, in all probability, a large proportion of the old stamps had been used up by the rebels before the change was effected. I suppose, however, somebody got a job by the change.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE—LEWINSVILLE OCCUPIED.

About 6 o'clock this morning the division under the command of Gen. SMITH, at the Chain Bridge, advanced and occupied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. On the advance arriving at Langley's, the hitherto outposts of our Army, the division was divided,—a portion of them continuing up the Little Rock Run turnpike, and occupying Prospect Hill, the other part of the Division taking the new artillery road, and occupying Smooth's and MAXWELL'S Hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewinsville. The batteries were drawn up in prominent positions, and the infantry placed in situations to support them.

After remaining for about three hours waiting in vain for the rebels to make an attack, in fact inviting them to it, our skirmishers advanced and occupied Lewinsville, the rebel forces retreating. Lewinsville wil be retained as well as the other positions taken by our forces to-day.

A portion of the troops under Brig.-Gen. PORTER also advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Fall's Church, and commanding that village and Barrett's Hill, which latter is now in possession of the rebel pickets.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, accompanied by Capt. BARKER'S McClellan Dragoons, crossed over the Chain Bridge at an early hour this morning spending the whole day in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken by the National forces.

WHO OWNED THE CATALINE.

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the *Cataline* was Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz.: THURLOW WEED, JOHN E. DEVELIN, O. B. MATTESON and GILBERT C. DAVIDSON. These gentlemen paid Mr. MATTESON eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the four gentlemen named became the indorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made, the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation MATTESON appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one-fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his *confrères* were enabled to obtain.

A RAID ON THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. BARNEY of the New-York Twenty-fourth, accompanied by a guide and fourteen privates, moved round the east side of the hill three-quarters of a mile north of Falls Church, where the rebel outposts have been stationed. They approached in the bush within a short distance of eight of the rebel cavalry, and opened fire upon them. Each man fired from one to three shots, and three of the rebels were killed at once. Capt. POWERS, of the rebel cavalry, was present mounted on his white horse, which has become famous to our pickets. Mr. PERKINS, the guide, fired at the horse and shot him in the head, in the hope to take POWERS prisoner. He escaped, however, and as the rebel picket was encamped only three hundred yards distant, Capt. BARNEY gave the order to retire, which they did without the loss of a man, and bringing with them four rebel cavalry horses, thirteen pistols, four sabres, one Hall's carbine, several blankets, and one prisoner—a young man named CHARLES H. KNOTT, a private in Company F, Col. STEWART'S First Virginia Cavalry. KNOTT states that he is a resident of Jefferson County, Virginia, and that he has seen soldiering enough to retire. He says that Col. STEWART'S head-quarters are between four and five miles from Falls Church, on the Fairfax Road, to the right of Anandale. He states also that the rebels are not present in any force near our lines. On KNOTT was found a letter written by a pious mother to some soldier, which contains the following extracts, that sound strangely when read together:

"I trust that prayer-meetings are still kept up, and that they will result in great good. God has promised that His Word shall not return to Him void, but shall accomplish that for which he sent it.

Bob says, 'Tell Massa JACK that he must make haste and kill all the Yankees, and come home,' and Sis says that you must send her a Yankee trophy."

A NEW OBSERVATORY.

A fine observatory has been erected on the roof of UPTON'S house, from which a good view is obtained of the enemy's outposts near Falls Church. A number of the rebel cavalry was observed on Seth Perkins' Hill, northwest of Falls Church. Mount Olivet Church, situated on the road north of Balls, has disappeared since our troops moved out. The boards were wanted for floors for the tents.

AN ALARM BUT NO FIGHT.

This afternoon some choppers in Gen. MORRELL'S Brigade, while felling some timber near our outposts, observed some of the rebels near them. The alarm was given and a body of our troops moved out to the picket lines. The alarm was causeless, and our troops soon returned without a battle.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER RETURNED.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, returned to Washington last evening.

SOLDIERS MUST NOT RIDE.

A general order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN to prevent soldiers riding in loaded wagons or in empty wagons, except by special permission; to prevent knapsacks being thus carried, except in case of sickness, and then upon the written recommendation of the Surgeon; to prevent tent floors being thus transported; to allow no lumber to be used for tent floors, except upon the recommendation of the Medical Director for hospital purposes, and to prevent teamsters driving their teams faster than a walk.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS—GARIBALDI.

The policy of the Government in regard to employing foreigners in the military service is as follows—the statement being made on good authority:

First—No one has been authorized to enlist or raise troops in Canada, as has been affected to be understood there.

Second—No commissions have been offered, or other overtures made to military men in France, or other European States, as has been assumed there.

Third—The Government has not tendered the command of the Army to Gen. GARIBALDI, as has been represented in Europe.

What is true is:

First—That every foreigner who has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services to the Government for the support of the Union has been accepted, and no other is in the military employment of the United States.

Second—Gen. GARIBALDI being a naturalized citizen, it was reported to the Government by one of our Consuls that the General was contemplating a visit to this country, and that he had intimated conditionally a disposition to engage in the service of the United States. He was informed that if this was so, his services would be accepted with pleasure, and he would receive a commission as Major-General, being the same rank which was conferred on Gen. LAFAYETTE in the Army in the Revolution. Gen. GARIBALDI upon consideration of the subject has concluded not to offer his services at present, but thinks he may by-and-bye revisit the United States.

THE DISCHARGE OF MINORS FROM THE ARMY.

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM appeared before Judge MERRICK to-day, to answer to a charge of contempt of Court, in detaining the minor, JEREMIAH LYONS, in the camp of the Twenty-Third Pennsylvania Regiment, after the Court had, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordered his release.

GRAHAM answered by filing an affidavit disavowing contempt, claiming that he acted in strict conformity with law, and literally obeyed the order of his superior officer, and quoting in this connection General Order No. 73, emanating from the Adjutant-General's office. It is dated Sept. 7, and says: Hereafter no discharge shall be granted on the ground of minority.

GRAHAM'S counsel argued that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case, it being one of a purely military character, to be determined alone by the military authority, the power of discharge being specially vested in the War Department.

The Court differed altogether from the argument. Seduously guarding against dangerous precedents, justice should be administered according to the Constitution and laws. No political motives, no reasons of State, no plea of necessity could justify a disregard of the solemn duties of the Judiciary. He showed that the power of discharging minors by judicial process has been exercised in various States, not only during the war of 1812, but since the commencement of the present civil contest, and he himself had repeatedly exercised this jurisdiction without any question being raised as to the propriety of his course. The solemn decision of the entire Supreme Court was, that the military cannot be exempted from subordination to the civil tribunals, and at no time can a military officer purge himself from an illegal act by quoting the order of his superior officer.

Following the example of Chancellor KENT, in the case of Commodore CHAUNCERY and Gen. LEWIS, the Court said that if, by noon to-morrow, minor JEREMIAH LYONS shall not be surrendered to the Court, to be dealt with according to law, and to carry out the previous order, the rule for attachment against GRAHAM for contempt of Court shall be made absolute.

CAPT. MORRISON, OF THE FANNY.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., called the attention of the Navy Department to a statement in the newspapers, that Capt. J. H. MORRISON, of the steamer *Fanny*, which was recently captured by the rebels off Cape Hatteras, was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and inquired if the statement was true in whole or in part. The Department, to-day, replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the newspaper reports concerning the master of the steamer *Fanny*, has been received.

The steamer alluded to was not, at the time of her capture, in the service of this Department, and has never been employed by it; and the same may be said of her captain. This Department has no knowledge of him whatever, and I have no reason to suppose that, at the time of the capture of the *Fanny*, a single person in any way connected with the Navy was on board of her.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

PURCHASING PROPERTY OF QUARTERMASTERS.

J. W. GRIMES, of Georgetown, has been arrested, on the charge of purchasing Government property of Quartermasters, &c., which they had no right to sell. It is said that his books have been kept with such precision as affords clear proof against the parties implicated.

THE TREATY WITH VENEZUELA.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela, is officially proclaimed. Its liberal commercial, civil and religious features are calculated to consummate its object, namely: A firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the two countries. There is a mutual agreement that the citizens of each shall be prohibited from applying for or taking any commission or letters-of-marque to act as privateers against the commerce of either Republic, from any Prince or State with which the United States or Venezuela may be at war. It is also declared unlawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any Prince or State in emnity with either nation, to fit out their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have received commissions.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

This morning privates PRATT and WOODBURY two of the 57 prisoners released from Richmond arrived in this city, and passed to their regiment, the Second Vermont.

Three new laboratories on the site of the one blown up are nearly completed, at the Washington Navy-yard, and foundations for a fourth have been laid.

The President has appointed JNO. DE LA MONTAGNIE, of New-York, United States Consul at Nantes, in France.

No official returns are obtainable, but the impression is that the People's ticket has a majority in the Philadelphia camps.

There is some insubordination in Col. BYRNEY'S regiment at Bladensburg, growing out of the election question.

MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Subscriptions to the National loan are now coming in faster than at any former period.

It is rumored that the Post-office will soon come back to its old location.

It is expected that the new sloop-of-war *Wachusett*, built at the Navy-yard, will be launched to-morrow.

The bark *Texan Star*, at this port from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, has been seized by Marshal KEYES, on the allegation that she had early in the war landed a cargo of powder at Galveston and returned to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, running the blockade both ways.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 8,
Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The frigate *Susquehannah* has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence.

The day after the capture of the propeller *Fanny* by the rebels, the *Ceres* and *Putnam*, having one of the launches of the *Susquehannah* in tow, went up to Chicamicomico, and landed seven days' provisions—returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the rebels.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the *Stars and Stripes* that twenty-five hundred rebels, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia regiment, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat-boats, and attacked the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat.

The *Susquehannah* steamed up outside, while Col. HAWKINS marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Inlet by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles.

During the night Col. HAWKINS was joined by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of the rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. BROWN reported a loss of fifty of his men as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the *Monticello* steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to coöperate with them. They were in easy range, and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells of five-second fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution.

The Confederates at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand-hill, and then in a narrow copse, but soon broke in every direction, and took refuge upon their vessels.

A shell passed through the wheel-house of the *Fanny*, which was already employed against us.

It is reported that their loss must have reached between two and three hundred killed and wounded.

During the engagement, a member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied, and escaped. He took to the surf, and was picked up by a boat from the *Monticello*. He reports that the first shell from her killed Col. BARTOW, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful. He also reports, that when he escaped, he killed a Confederate Captain with his revolver.

Upon the withdrawal of the Confederates, the *Monticello* and *Susquehannah*, and the land forces, returned to Hatteras Inlet.

Lieut. BURKHEAD, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light-draft vessels. He also thinks that our forces at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at the Inlet on the 7th inst., with Gen. MANSFIELD, and landed her men and stores.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. BLAINE for this brilliant achievment, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. BROWN narrowly escaped with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not yet arrived.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The following official dispatches were received to-night at the Navy Department:

THE REPORT OF CAPT. LARDNER.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNAH,
OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 5, 1861.

SIR: Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst. I received information that the enemy had landed in large force at Chicamicomico and Kine Kleet, and that the Indiana Regiment, posted there, was in full retreat before them. Also, that our three tugs in the Inlet were aground or disabled. The *Fanny* had been captured the day before. I at once got under way with this ship and the *Monticello*, and anchored for the night close to the shore in Hatteras Cove. At daylight I found our troops in and about the light-house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for 24 hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of the commanding officer, remained for their protection during the day. Learning that the enemy were in large force at Kine Kleet I sent the *Monticello* to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieut. Commanding BLAINE with great effect and good conduct. His report is inclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,

(Signed) J. L. LARDNER, Captain.

THE REPORT OF LIEUT. BRAME.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONTICELLO,
OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Oct. 5, 1861.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c., &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras Shoals at 12½ P. M., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft. At 1½ P. M. we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Reef, and at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also, two tugs inside, flying the same flag. As they came out of the woods of Kine Reef we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamers lay. We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats after their vessels, evidently in great confusion and suffering greatly from our fire. Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats filled with men were struck by our shells and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the sound and took position opposite the woods. We were shelling, also, two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from 1½ P. M. until 3½ P. M., when two men were seen on the seabeach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire. Upon the boat nearing the beach they took to the water. One of them was successful in reaching the boat, private WARREN C. HAVEN, Company H, Twentieth Regiment of Indiana troops. The other man, private CHARLES WHITE, Company H, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

Private HAVEN informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th; that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two sloops, loaded with men blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them. Also, that several of the officers were killed, and their horses seen running about the track. He had just escaped from his captors, after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private HAVEN now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now very close, in three fathoms water, and the fire of the second shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the point, one of which I recognized as the *Fanny*.

At 5:25 P. M. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamer with our rifled cannon, a Parrott thirty-pounder, and struck the *Fanny*, I think, once. I found the range of this piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth-bore thirty-two pounder.

I inclose herewith the memorandum of the amount of ammunition expended to-day. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Lieut. D. L. BRAME,

Commanding U. S. S. *Monticello*.

To. Capt. J. L. LARDNER, Commanding U. S. S. *Susquehanna*, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

ITEMS FROM THE RICHMOND, CHARLESTON AND MEMPHIS PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Richmond papers of the 1st, and Charleston of the 3d inst., are received.

On the evening of the 26th of September, Gen. LEE joined Gen. FLOYD with four regiments and four pieces of artillery at Readon Bluff.

Gen. FLOYD'S forces are represented to be greatly demoralized since the battle of Carnifax Ferry, and and HENRY A. WISE'S Generalship is severely criticised by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which says that the relations between FLOYD and WISE are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia.

Gen. WISE, accompanied by Gen. HENNINGSEN, had arrived in Richmond. The former will probably be court-martialed.

Gen. LEE is to take command of the forces heretofore under the command of Gens. WISE and FLOYD.

A statement in the Galveston *News* makes the number of Texan troops now in the field 20,000, of which 3,000 are in Virginia, 4,000 in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and 4,000 in New-Mexico and Arizona.

There is great rejoicing throughout the South over the capture of Lexington and the difficulties of Gen. FREMONT.

A South Carolina regiment had left for Suffolk, Va.

Gen. VAN DORN, of Texas, has been assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

MANSFIELD LOVELL, late of the City of New-York, is appointed a Brigadier-General, and assigned to duty in Louisiana.

N. PORTER, of the First Michigan Regiment, died at Castle Pinckney on the 2d inst., of typhoid fever. The health of the other prisoners is said to be good.

Some French naval officers from the corvette *Lavoisier*, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi River, visited New-Orleans on the 21st of September.

A dispatch dated New-Orleans, Sept. 29, says: "The steamship *Niagara* and a sloop-of-war are off Pass-a-l'Outre, and the steam gun-boat *Waterwitch* is inside the West Bar."

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation forbidding any leather or bacon from being sent out of the State.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst., contains the following proclamation:

Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New-Orleans in the annexed communication and petition from business men here, praying that no cotton may be sent to New-Orleans during the existence of the blockade, I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water-craft, that from and after the 10th of October no cotton must be brought to New-Orleans or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above, Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steamboats or other water-craft arriving within the prescribed limits will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force and escorted above the point indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small. The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted. (Signed,)

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor of Louisiana.

I shall coöperate with Gov. MOORE in the enforcement of the above order. (Signed,)

D. E. TWIGGS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

Col. MCKEE, late editor of the Louisville *Courier*, will take command of a regiment under Gen. BECKHAM.

The Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans are circulating "fives" cut in two, each piece to represent two and a half dollars.

Thirteen hundred Indian warriors crossed the Arkansas River, near Plymouth, on the 15th of September, *en route* for BEN. MCCULLOCH'S Army.

Gen. WHITFIELD, late of Kansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri at the head of a number of Texas troops.

The National prisoners sent to New-Orleans were escorted to their quarters in that city by a colored company.

An exchange of shot and shells took place on the 20th ult., between a National man-of-war and the rebel steamer *Joy*, without any damage being done to either side.

A boat from the *Waterwitch* had landed some men at the telegraph station at the head of the Passes, who carried off the telegraph instruments.

The rebel steamer *South Carolina* had captured a Mexican steamer off Galveston.

GEORGE DAVIS and W. T. DOBYNS have been elected Senators from North Carolina to the rebel Congress.

It is represented that 15,000 Confederate troops are between Green River and Nashville, and about a regiment per day were arriving at Nashville from Southern points.

The rebels claim to have 40,000 men in Kentucky.

The rumor of the capture of New-Orleans is reported at Nashville, and details thereof are said to have been received.

To-morrow the *Journal*, of this city, will contain the correspondence between Gen. ANDERSON and Mr. HALDERMAN, late editor of the *Courier*, relative to the suspension of the *Courier* and his exodus into rebellion.

EX-GOV. HALMS has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and returned home.

The Green River Bridge is mined, and ready to be blown up by the rebels.

The pending Congressional election is public throughout the rebel States. In five States only Electoral tickets are thus far put up.

It is evident from the tone of Southern papers, that the rebel army of the Potomac will act strictly on the defensive.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of the 2d, says that two gentlemen arrived last evening from Fortress County, who report that the Union men there were very refractory, that they have killed four or five Southern men and the County Sheriff.

JEFFERSON DAVIS had not returned to Richmond on the 3d.

The Evansville *Journal* says that the rebel Col. HARRIS has been arrested at Paducah.

The steamer *Curlew*, with wheat and tobacco, ran into a sunken flat-boat Saturday and sunk, resulting in a loss of $50,000, which is uninsured.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* asks the city authorities to put every vessel in the harbor into commission, and extend the chain of forts to the Balize, and says the taking of Washington, and the occupation of Maryland, are of no consequence compared with the loss of New-Orleans, and the security of the cotton and tobacco.

The Marlboro, Indiana, *Gazette* says the tobacco crop has been materially injured by the August rains.

[*For news from Missouri and Kentucky see Fifth Page.*]

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Tripartite Intervention in Mexico.

Independent Preparations of Spain.

The Effect in Europe of the Emperor of Russia's Letter.

More of the Special American Correspondence of the London Times.

Miscellaneous and General Topics.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 25th, and from Queenstown on the 26th ult., arriving at this Port yesterday morning.

The *City of Washington* has brought 603 bales of cotton on freight.

The *City of Washington* has also brought about sixty of the passengers of the *Great Eastern*, who were taken on board at Cork Harbor, where the *Great Eastern* was still moored on the 26th ult. Among them are Rev. Dr. PATTON, wife and daughter; MONTGOMERY GILES, Esq., bearer of dispatches, wife, daughters and servant, of New-York; Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, of Newark; and HAMILTON E. TOWLE, C. E., of Exeter, N. H., who constructed the temporary apparatus by which the *Great Eastern* was brought safely to port at Queenstown.

The *Great Eastern* underwent a regular inspection at Queenstown on the 23d, and it is said to have demonstrated that the damage she has sustained is not nearly so great as was at first reported. She goes to Milford to be repaired, and will as soon as completed resume her position between Liverpool and New-York.

The *City of Washington's* news has been anticipated by the *Norwegian*, at Quebec; but the details that we are able to obtain from our European files and correspondence are of great interest.

EUROPE AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

TRIPLE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

From the London Post, (Government Organ.)

We are glad to be enabled to state that the terms of a treaty between the Queen, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain are in the course of arrangement for *an immediate intervention, by the combined forces of the three Sovereigns, in the affairs of Mexico.* The old standing claims of the British, the French, and the Spanish people against the Mexican Republic have at last brought the long suffering of these three Powers to an end.

The manner in which the three allied Powers intend to carry out their object is at once the most inexpensive and the most effectual. They have no intention whatever of wasting powder and shot by waging a territorial war upon Mexico. *To land a military force and advance upon the capital is altogether out of their contemplation.* It would be impossible to deal with Mexico as an organized and established Government, with a recognized centre of authority. The intention of the Allies, on the contrary, is to send a combined naval force into the Gulf of Mexico. This force will blockade, and will, we apprehend, *temporarily occupy the principal ports of the Gulf*, such as Vera Cruz, Tampico, and one or two others. By these means the Allies will, no doubt, bring the Mexican Government to an immediate acquiescence in their terms. But whether they bring them to terms, or whether they do not, will probably make very little difference in the attainment of their object; for what they will do by treaty, if they do bring the refractory Government to terms, they will do by force if they do not bring it to terms. The plan on which they have agreed for the satisfaction of the outstanding claims is this: The allied Powers will sequestrate the customs revenues of the ports in question. They will charge their Consuls, or some other authorities, jointly to collect these revenues at the different ports and these Consuls, acting together, will form a sort of international commission, constituted for the purpose at each port. No ship will be able either to enter or clear at the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c., without the authority of these Consuls, who will exact—and not only exact, but themselves also receive—the customs dues on such entrances and clearances. They will, we presume, observe the existing customs duties recognized by Mexican laws, and will throw the proceeds into a common treasury of their own at each port. They then intend to retain a given proportion of these proceeds for their respective nations, and to pay over a portion to the Mexican Government. We believe that the Allies will retain about fifty per cent. of these, and will pay over fifty per cent. to Mexico. This is a liberal arrangement towards Mexico, and it is one which will reserve to that Government such a customs revenue as will enable it still to discharge the expenses of its own civil administration. But it is also an effectual arrangement for the allied Powers, the customs revenue of the Gulf being very large. Their respective Consuls, after paying over to the Mexican Government its share of the proceeds, quarter by quarter, will divide the balance, or other half, rateably between the three countries. This arrangement will be permanent, or will endure, at least, until all claims shall have been discharged. A ship of war or two in the roadsteads of each of these ports will meanwhile secure the maintenance of the authority of the allied Consuls.

Much of this arrangement of course presumes the capitulation of the Mexican Government. But if, contrary to all probability, that Government should attempt to hold out, this (which would otherwise have been done by arrangement with the Mexican authorities) will be done by means of a blockade. As soon as the arrangement can be made with the Mexican Government, there will no longer be need of an effective blockade, for the authority of the Consuls would spring from a treaty with Mexico herself.

It is probable that the repayment of British and other claims under this just, though vigorous measure will be rapid. We observe that in 1860 the value of the exports and imports of Vera Cruz alone was 133,000,000f., or £6,320,000. We do not imagine that it will be necessary for ourselves to send any additional force into that quarter of the world. We have already on the West Indian and North American station *twenty-six vessels of war, mounting five hundred guns, and carrying six thousand five hundred men.* We believe, moreover, that the force which will appear in the Gulf of Mexico will be such as to extort immediate compliance, and we shall hardly be too sanguine if we look forward to seeing the system of revenue collection which we have already explained brought into full and regular operation before the close of the present year.

VIEW OF THE BRITISH LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London News.

A cotemporary announces the agreement of England, France and Spain in a plan of action calculated to bring the rulers of Mexico to a sense of their duty to the citizens of foreign nations. This resolution can excite no surprise in any quarter, not even in Mexico, whose semi-barbarian chiefs must often have wondered why the States of Europe sustained supinely at their hands outrages which no other Government was allowed to offer with impunity. Our interest in the honesty of the Mexican Government is great. The sentiments by which public life is nourished are wanting in Mexico, so that it is vain to expect any redress either from the self-respect or the justice of the Republic. All that remains for us to do is to obtain justice for ourselves by such means as are open to us; and this, we are told, is the firm resolution of Her Majesty's Government. *There are some reparations due to us from Mexico, which we can only receive from a Government having a tolerably firm hold of power in that State, and these will doubtless be exacted at the earliest possible moment. But for them, we shall have to wait.* It has indeed been proposed that, in concert with France, which has, like our-

...ives, a deep interest in the restoration of order in Mexico, as many as three thousand French citizens residing in the City of Mexico, we should intervene for the purpose of establishing tranquility and maintaining it until the people see fit to organize a government suited to their wants. *But no worse counsel could be given. Such an intervention lies out of the circle of our duties; and, judging from past experience, would have no other result than in engaging the people in an artificial union against us, to be dissolved on our withdrawal.* The action proposed by the three governments is liable to no such objections. It recalls the Mexicans to a sense of their obligations, and so far may give them a starting point on the path of public morality; but otherwise it leaves them free to pursue the course most suited to their character and interest. They will perfectly understand that we visit them to obtain justice, and that we shall rigorously exact it. In so doing, we avoid a speculative and ideal policy, and remain on the firm ground of our clear right. The terms to be offered to the Government are marked by just leniency and moderation. We are taking proceedings in bankruptcy against a State, and we must act with the other creditors for the common interest.

THE PREPARATIONS OF SPAIN.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* states that the troops which are to be sent to Cuba, in addition to those already in the Island, will make up a contingent of 4,000 men. The squadron destined to act against Mexico will consist of twelve vessels, mounting 300 guns. To these will be added two corvettes and the necessary transports. The command of the land forces will be intrusted to Gen. PRIM. The Captain-General of Cuba will be empowered to freight the requisite number of merchant vessels for the use of the expedition.

The *Correspondencia* also says that a number of soldiers have requested permission to be allowed to go to Cuba. It states, also, that, though troops are about to be sent to that Island, they are not intended to increase the garrison, but only to replace others that are coming away—the force in Cuba being so great that as many as 8,000 men can be detached from it without inconvenience.

According to the *Epoca*, the Spanish Squadron destined to demand satisfaction from Mexico is to be composed of six magnificent screw-frigates, two steamers, each of 500 horse-power, and a number of transports and smaller vessels. The effective of the troops to be sent out, the *Epoca* of the 15th says, it is not prudent to name for the present.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 18th furnishes a semi-official announcement that Marshal SERRANO has been authorized to name the officers who will command the troops forming the expedition to Mexico. It is certain that the squadron carrying them will be commanded by RUBALCABA.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

CRUEL AND SYSTEMATIC INJUSTICE OF AMERICAN JOURNALS.

From the London Times.

We shall be curious to see how this well-meant intervention will be received in the United States, for as yet nothing can be gathered as to the substance of Mr. SEWARD's short dispatch. Were we to argue from the treatment to which England has been exposed, we should have been little sanguine as to the result. *Everything we have done or omitted to do, everything we have said or not said, has been subjected to the same coarse misrepresentation and the same unprovoked abuse.* The Press of the United States has never been weary of attributing to us designs which we never entertained—the recognition of the Southern States, the harboring their privateers, the breaking the blockade, and then of announcing that, terrified by their threats and insults, we had reluctantly given up our nefarious projects. If the same measure be meted out to the Emperor as to us, he will receive a very ungracious acknowledgment for his well-meant intervention. *We are, however, sanguine enough to believe that this will not be the case, and that we should be doing injustice to the people of the States if we should assume that the treatment which England receives at their hands is a fair measure of their courtesy to foreign nations.* On the contrary, we have reason to believe that we stand in the United States on the footing of the least favored people of the earth.

CRUEL AND SYSTEMATIC INJUSTICE OF BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London News.

If any European counsel could have been of use to the United States, it would have been that of his Imperial Majesty. Other sovereigns have doubtless ardently desired an opportunity of expressing to the Government and people of America the concern with which they are spectators of their trials. *In the case of the English Government this was manifestly impossible, if from no other cause from the mean and base passions which found prominent expression in our newspapers from the beginning of the American troubles, which have provided a malignant and unfailing commentary on every phase of their development, and in the light of which every official manifestation would be judged.* Unhappily, however, good advice from any quarter would have arrived too late if given months earlier than the date of the Emperor's letter. The project of a great slave empire, to be built in defiance of the conscience of Christendom, had been formed, and was to be carried out at all risks. The contest had become inevitable; and the only way in which the North can now show its respect for the Emperor is in extinguishing once for all the institution of Slavery, which in leading some members of the Union further and further away from the maxims of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, has placed the freedom and independence of the whole nation in extremest peril.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA COMBINED NO MATCH FOR ENGLAND.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

Prince GORTCHAKOFF wishes the American public to believe that the Russian territories in the extreme northern portions of America constitute an element of power on the North American continent. The letter of Mr. SEWARD shows the gratitude with which the Cabinet at Washington has, in the hour of its distress, received both the patronage and the advice of the Emperor ALEXANDER. Sympathy may exist between the United States and Russia, but that there can be any identity of interests on the North American continent we utterly deny. Russia, by the convention of 1825, was foolishly permitted to obtain possession of that strip of the coast which extends almost down to British Columbia. There is, however, no point at which the Russian territory meets that of the United States. England in Labrador, the Hudson's Bay territory, the boundaries of which, except on the coast, have never been determined, possesses and occupies the extremity of the North American continent. It is therefore a mere diplomatic flourish, or, perhaps we should say, something like a diplomatic falsehood, to represent that Russia and the United States hold "the extremities of the two worlds." *Knowing what the Russians are doing at the mouth of the Amour and at Sitka, we can well understand the policy of the Russian Emperor. He would prefer to deal with a weak and disorganized neighbor like the United States rather than with a strong Power like England.* But British North America, which stretches from ocean to ocean—the frozen regions of the North, the hunting-grounds of the fur trader—British Columbia, prosperous, contented, and free Canada, must be blotted from the map and ingloriously surrendered, before Russia or the United States can with any excuse affect to hold the balance of American power in their hands. The letter of the Emperor of Russia may convey sound and friendly advice, and as a mark of gratitude for benefits received may deserve respect; but both *politically and geographically it is not only an enormous blunder, but a stupid insult to this country, which still possesses dominion over more than one-half of the North American Continent, and, under existing circumstances, can kick any balance which either Russia or the United States may assume to hold in their uncertain and unsteady hands.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Further Letters from Mr. Russell, the Special Correspondent of the London Times in the United States.

AFFAIRS OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

Major-Gen. FREMONT's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union Party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either, for there were, and are, deep rents and cracks in these fabrics, built up as they are of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette once introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny themselves the exquisite pleasure of sending off an opponent on an election, or a possible rival, to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done. I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main cultivates the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils, of Mr. SEWARD, but he is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own—rude because it is displayed openly—which proves that no can reduce his Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere Board of Heads of Departments, who may be asked their opinion of any matter *at nisi curia* by the President, or they may be put on one side if he pleases. [illegible] personal partialities, doubtless has a share in the disgraceful treatment of the Gen. Commanding, but so are all the contingent circumstances which distinguish themselves by an unlucky assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of Departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long," are the teredos of every plank in the Ship of State. Mr. LINCOLN, who has a right to go everywhere, (and to do anything he likes apparently,) evinces a solicitude natural enough in all that is going on in the Army, the Navy, and the other branches of the public service, and has latterly turned his attention to the subject of big guns and ordnance. It would surprise an Englishman, whose notion of the functions of a President, founded on the popular idea that they were those of a milder sort of Chief Magistracy than that which we have the happiness to possess, probably restricting his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of Acts of Parliament and the sending of messages, to be told that Mr. LINCOLN is not only head of the Army and Navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumter by a military and naval expedition the *Illinois lawyer studied books, heard arguments on both sides, and finally determined on the course to be pursued.* Pray observe with what subtlety the Southerners have acted, in the language they have used in familiar correspondence and in the Press, when speaking of the United States. They never mention the name of the ex-Great Republic. The United States Army is to them "Lincoln's mercenaries," the United States Navy is "Lincoln's warships," and so on through all the varieties of Lincoln's "hordes," "barbarians," "Yankees," "savages," &c.; they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, and to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New-England States.

OPINIONS OF THE CABINET OFFICERS ON SLAVERY.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty, and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-efficient. And yet I have reason to believe *Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own Cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making a war against Slavery,* and that the result of her success need not be the liberation of the negro. Mr. BLAIR, who is a downright dour Covenanter of the American sort, and with whom the Southern Slaveholders are sons of Belial—"a sword of the Lord and Gideon" man, who could smite Philistines hip and thigh from the rising to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument—I speak, of course, metaphorically, and not physically—has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but *his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New-England settlements, or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets.* What prelacy, popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, Southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. BLAIR. Nor are they less so to Mr. CHASE, who possesses, after all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go if it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the end, and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding States far more terrible than any either the Army or Navy of the North could execute. It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. FREMONT's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had been employed by their masters against the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by Gen. FREMONT as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the Government, and so far as his District extends, therefore, he would, if successful, *liberate nearly all the slaves*, because there can be but little doubt that a vast number of the masters in the South are in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

To the Democrats of the North, who are at this instant talking of "guarantees" for the South and the revision of the Constitution, in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly objectionable. It may be a bold stroke of Gen. FREMONT to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, or it may be a simple act of war without any *arrière pensée*. At all events, it is embarrassing. The commander of the forces in the West is an ambitious, bold and enterprising man, but it will surprise me to find he proves a very great man. He is profuse in expenditure, energetic in action, and speculative in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect all that is expected of him with the materials at his disposal.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; greater still to recover Missouri, in spite of the extreme weakness, feebleness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of the colonies with Great Britain must have been conducted very much in the same fashion on both sides. The vast size of the States and the enormous distances to be traversed, render it impossible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerilla, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession, rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condition of things will become worse instead of better. No one out of the great pit can rejoice in the sight of the people of this mighty Confederacy—that had once a future which the eye of speculation tried in vain to pierce, but which must now be sought for by the eye of faith alone—turning their grand forests and mountains, their cities and villages, their glorious plains and prairies, their rivers and seas, into scenes of bloodshed, rapine, and blind rage; but unless in this hour of peril some voice is heard which no man yet can hear, and some hand is felt which is as yet covered with clouds and darkness, the prospects before us, which, black as they were a month ago, have been charged with additional gloom by the evidences of disturbed unity in the North, cannot be regarded without terror and dismay. "Wait till we are ready," cry the professional gentlemen, who are preparing their batteries and sharpening their tools for the great operation. "Have a little patience, and you will see what a cure will be effected." Alas! it will all end in mutilations—in wooden legs and arms for the poor body politic. And meantime the expense—the fees! One million two hundred thousand dollars a day! The people have come forward to the loan office with their tribute. As yet they have subscribed in New-York about three-fourths of one day's expenditure. [That was done the first day—ED. TIMES.] And the banks are to be repaid their advances. If they do not see a great National impulse in support of the Government there is little chance indeed of that other advance of $50,000,000 in October, not to speak of the further sum in prospective. [This prediction is a little unfortunate—as both are secured. ED. TIMES.]

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF A MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

Having cautioned my readers somewhat not to trust too much to me if I venture upon prophecy, because of the force of my "surroundings," and to take me *au pied de la lettre* only as to what I see now or have seen and know, I proceed to state the grounds of my belief that we are on the eve of witnessing a warlike operation of magnitude. On Friday morning, Gen. BEAUREGARD, who had advanced his pickets within a couple of miles of the Federalist outposts, all the way from Alexandria to Great Falls, and had occupied Munson's Hill, beyond Arlington House and Ball's Cross Roads, in front of the Chain Bridge, opposite which he had shown some cavalry the previous day, absolutely struck his tents, packed up his baggage, and made every preparation to march his army to ——. Where to, if at all? That was the question. It has not yet been answered. Is it a feint—is it intended to draw the Federalists out of their intrenched and fortified position, and to invoke battle, with the view of making more of victory than he did before? *If so, the stratagem was not successful.* Perhaps it was only to distract the attention of his enemy, and to perplex him by doubts as to the real direction of the attack? Again, Gen. BEAUREGARD did not succeed. Then is he really breaking up his force of *quasi* investment or attack, and directing it on some other points above and below the river, leaving at Manassas and the points covering the roads to Richmond sufficient to resist any corps which McCLELLAN could spare from Washington to move on the Confederate Capital? To do that he must be in very great force, and it certainly leaks out from the Southern papers that the Confederates were at the time of the Hatteras expedition directing the march of every man they could spare to Virginia. Thus, we read that certain regiments which were actually on their way to BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, were ordered to stand fast or to return for the defence of the menaced coasts, but, as the movement was universal all over the States, the contingents of those not in any such danger would of course proceed on their way. There is reason to think that the Confederates have upwards of 175,000 men between Richmond and the Potomac. There are some who assert they exceed 200,000 men. The feeding of such a force concentrated in one place must be one of the most difficult matters possible, particularly in a State which has been trodden down by the feet of armies for five months past. They have been sickly at times, and their component parts are of a nature difficult to be kept together without the pressure of excitement. Now, it seems to me that the advance made by the Generals which I have mentioned above was very *probably intended to cloak some movement of the ground by the mass of the Confederates*, but if they have made, up to this moment we have heard no news of them in any other direction. The country is so densely covered with wood that actual reconnaissance does not effect much in making out the strength of the enemy, and if it were carried too far, it might lead to an engagement which Gen. McCLELLAN is not disposed to force at present, though he would be by no means anxious to prevent the Confederates attacking him inside his works. The balloon, after all, is not so useful as might be expected in making out details. It must be held to the ground by a cord, or it would sail away into Dixie if the wind were favorable, and it must be kept out of range of rifled guns. The lines of advanced posts screen, as it were, the movements of the enemy, although he can see a good deal of the position around the Capital from his place on Munson's Hill. All that can be seen or heard, however, leads to the belief that *the Confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their forces from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to cooperate with the rest of the Army by a serious demonstration above and below the city.* If the Confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. In inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chances of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other.

There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the Winter the Armies must go into quarters. Even so far south as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe; snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns and baggage. When the Armies are in Winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the leaders of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of WASHINGTON after the trajet, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of BEAUREGARD to strike a great blow before Winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but Gen. McCLELLAN I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind inquiries about the second fifty millions of the loan, and no doubt increased vigor on the part of those who are opposed to the war. But if Gen. McCLELLAN obtains any very considerable victory, and is able at the first stroke to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they are menaced with destruction they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerors. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility. I have been in our Warsaw a few days ago, on my way back from our American Poland, and if I am to judge of the state of the South where the North does its work from the condition of things in Baltimore and Maryland, there is a most melancholy future before the United States. *Of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States in the South, if they put forth all their strength and means by sea and land, I have no doubt whatever. The South must die of atrophy after a time, if every channel of line is shut to it.* By the end of this month the United States will have a large fleet on the coasts and on the rivers, and I have reason to think that an expedition will be organized also to attack the Texan Secessionists from the West, far as that is away. A naval officer said to me the other day—It seems as if the moment an American sees an Englishman he thinks the latter is going to say something about cotton—"You need not be afraid of any want of cotton in England. By October we will have a few good ports down South, and plenty of cotton for all the world!" Fernandina may possibly go soon; there is an eye on Pensacola also, and New-Orleans is by no means safe. The condition to which the blockade has reduced many classes in the South is bad enough; it will become still worse. Tea, coffee and clothing are nearly exhausted, or have, as the American phrase has it, "given out," because there is none to give out at all. Lead, sulphur and salt are very scarce. Shoes, flannel, quinine, beef and butter, cloth, tin and leather are in the same category. If the blockade be enforced the distress and want of all things save natural produce, will be intense.

And what is the end to be? There is a notion in some men's minds that there will be a compromise—that a strong democratic reaction and a great Peace party will arise which will oust the present Administration, and carry some measures on which North and South will find a base to rest propositions for mutual agreement. *To my limited vision the idea seems quite illusory: The South, if not beaten, will be content with no terms short of "independence" or "domination."* The North is now irritated; pride and passion are aroused, and the Peace party is losing, instead of gaining ground, owing to the action of the Government and to the violence of the populations, which have resulted in something very like terrorism. The freedom of the Press has ceased to exist in its full acceptation. It is guaranteed by the Constitution, but that document, which, with the Empire it created, is not as old as thousands of living men, is absolute as the Constitutions of Clarendon. The Grand Jury of Westchester County have presented a batch of five newspapers as tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Mobs have, however, anticipated grand jury presentments. The New-York papers, which are losing circulation and money, are delighted at this wholesome rigor, and "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" at their unfortunate brethren, at the same time doing Fouquier Tinville to perfection, and pointing out others who ought to be suppressed in the name of "public safety." Ominous and terrible words!

RUSSIA.

It is some consolation to those who approve non-interference in this great quarrel to see how the Emperor of Russia's very friendly, but very ambiguous, letter has been received by certain portion of the American public and by the Secretary of State. Why, indeed, the dispatch was written at all it is not easy to determine, and, perhaps, Mr. SEWARD, the cogent gentleman who with so much tact and efficiency represents the Czar near the Cabinet of Washington, would have been exceedingly puzzled if he were called on to explain the real motive of the paper. People who have nothing on earth to do with each other may well have a friendly indifference to each other's interests capable of expression in any number of fine words. For myself, I have the most cordial feelings of sympathy in the recent quarrel which has broken out between the Man in the Moon and his wife, and think they should both make it up at once. I will not, however, send any messenger to say so, lest the Man in the Moon, who has a poker in his hand ready for the next charge of the lady with the carving-knife, should consider I was "counseling him offietously to yield to an ignobie peace." It would be very difficult to convince any American who listens to what he is told and believes what he reads, and will not use his intellect and trust his sympathies, that Russia is not more friendly to the Republic than England, and that her institutions, perhaps, are not more congenial to those of the United States than are our own. There is the most ludicrous nonsense talked by men well informed enough on the politics of their own country about the English aristocracy, which is supposed to be intimately connected with the cotton lands and to rest on cotton altogether. *But some American misapprehensions are rendered pardonable by the eccentric language of Englishmen, particularly those of the Liberal Party, who affect or feel an intense admiration of Slavery, and whose sympathies are with the Southern aristocracy in this contest.*

CLOSING OF THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

The American papers contain details of obscure skirmishes and purposeless marches of PILLOW and McCULLOCH, RAINS and PRICE, and of the astonishing atrocity at the railway bridge in Missouri. I can add nothing to them. Although martial law has not been formally proclaimed in the city and district around it, to all intents and purposes it exists in full force, and I, for one, as a mere stranger and sojourner in the land, contrasting the perfect silence and quietude which prevail at night, and the order in the streets by day, am not disposed to quarrel with the means by which the change has been produced. At midnight you can hear a pin drop in the streets—it is quite an excitement for a footfall to come sounding along the pavement, and it sounds like disaffection for one to cough. Save such noises from infrequent passers-by, and the barkings of the cur-dogs, which contend in numbers and nastiness with those of Stamboul or Moscow, nothing would disturb the stillness if the sentries could be prevailed upon not to let their muskets go off occasionally. Milan, at the small hours, in the days of Austrian patriots, was not more profoundly lifeless. Even the men who swore and stamped over the stones are gone. They were mostly of a sporting turn of mind and devoted themselves to the study of games of chance in connection with certain cubes of ivory, packs of cards, and tectotums. Here they flourished, and large gilt numbers over the doors of the houses, flaming with lights, in which the sports were carried on, were to be seen in all the decent streets, and attracted the unwary to be burnt. In one of these temples to the goddess Fortune presided the Benecia Boy, and the others were generally provided also with priests and acolytes of remarkable humpiness at the back of the head and over the deltoids, some of whom must have had their faces sat upon in early youth or been subjected to the gentler touches of a steam-hammer. But Fortune had not only Mars in training by her side, but was in alliance with Venus and Bacchus, and America being a very young country has as many sons who cannot resist such a combination of the mythology as any of the older portions of the globe. Among these was a paymaster in the Navy, who in the equal contest dropped not only his own money but large sums, it is said, belonging to the State. The eye of Uncle Samuel, closed before to all the "doings" and "goings on" under his very nose, was now opened wide, and last week descents *à la* Hatteras were operated on the houses, numerous arrests were made, money seized, and rooms swept by the authorities. As if determined to destroy all the pleasures of Washington at one fell swoop, the Provost-Marshal (Brig.-Gen. PORTER) issued orders, about the same time, that all the "bars" in the city and Georgetown should be shut up at 9 o'clock, the penalties of disobedience being the complete suppression of the bar and the arrest of those found in front of and behind it. The best of it is every one is pleased with these acts of vigor. *We are all quite ready for a "strong Government" here*, and as the South are ready for the same, or a little stronger, if possible, we may see another instance of universal suffrage being used as a base on which to erect the fabric of absolute autocratic power with the consent of the suffragans. The selling of liquor to soldiers is made highly penal also—and, if repression and coercion can do it, the vast collection of armed men here will speedily be licked enough to shape with a rough tongue. But they kick against the pricks. With all the love of military display and parade which exists in America—the desire after flags, banners, uniforms' drums and rank—there is as yet a want of the military or rather soldierly spirit, which begets attention to personal smartness, takes pride in obedience, and bends freely to the yoke of discipline. A young man was found guilty the other day of sleeping on his post in face of the enemy, and at night he was sentenced to be shot, and Gen. McCLELLAN issued orders for the execution. I never for a moment believed it would be carried out—it would have been cruelty to commence with that victim. Some time ago I heard Gen. McDOWELL say that riding over the Long Bridge at night with some of his Staff, he found the sentry at the Virginia end asleep; he dismounted, took away the sleeper's musket, called the sergeant of the guard; the sergeant was asleep too; next the General summoned the officer, and he was not forthcoming at all till the whole post had been aroused. The commonest thing in the world is to see the sentries sitting down on stones and blocks of wood reading their newspapers, with their firelocks across their knees. If a man sits down at night it is hard for him to keep awake, and I doubt if the temper of the people, judging from what I heard, would have permitted the execution of this young man without condemnation of all concerned in it. They discussed the sentence in the hotels with acrimony, and the general feeling, in some instances at least, seemed to be that a man could not help going to sleep if he was sleepy, and that no one had any right to kill him because he was sleepy. Representations were made to the President, who expressed a wish that the man might be reprieved, as it was the first case of capital condemnation; and, yielding to the wish and to the intercession of his officers, Gen. McCLELLAN not only remitted the sentence, but ordered the man to be released and to return to his duty, giving, at the same time, due warning to sleepers to come, that they need expect no such clemency in future.

Slovenliness of dress and gait when off duty, long locks, unbuttoned coats, unpolished boots and equipments, mark many of the men, and the practice of saluting officers, even of high rank, is rather exceptional. But things are vastly improved. Gen. McCLELLAN knows that he has a number of brave and intelligent men in his hands; *they are not an Army, but they are the making, as we say, of a splendid one.* They have been formed into brigades and divisions, but that is for the convenience of commands, as the brigades are not in a condition to act in that initial capacity. The drills to which the men are subjected are still of the most elementary character, but their marching is very good indeed, and some attempts recently made to direct brigades from point to point, and to shift them from one camp to another, with orders as to the observance of time, have been satisfactory. The cavalry force is now augmented, and one smart corps, dressed in blue tunics, with yellow braid, like our Seventh Hussars, passed through the other day in very good order. There are Polish and Hungarian Colonels raising a regiment of Lancers and another of Hussars—which will make the squadrons in the field reach a respectable figure.

Some of the regiments are sent into the field from their States in excellent style, and I was very much struck by the completeness of the way in which the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment was turned out, with baggage-wagons, tents, uniforms, horses, commissariat transport, so that it was ready for a campaign in all respects, except that the men—fine, stout, hardy-looking fellows—were not acquainted with their drill. The Vermont Regiment was provided with splendid attelage, and on Saturday we had a splendid battalion from Pennsylvania. But there is still great inequality in the arms, equipments and efficiency of the Line. Col. BURNSIDE, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, is appointed to take charge of all regiments on their arrival, and to get them into working order before they are sent across the river. Everything is done that can be effected by the superior officers, but the men still indulge in gambling, and now and then shoot each other. Eventually, however, and in no long time, there will be a new spirit among them. Gen. SCOTT's order, in which he congratulates the Army on the prospect of being paid in paper instead of in gold, has not produced any marked effect on the troops, but at the same time they do not complain of it. *The veteran chief of the American Army speaks of retiring in another month to enjoy an honored repose.* Ill fare they who serve a Republic! WASHINGTON's estate is a wilderness—his monument unfinished. Gen. SCOTT's name has fallen out of men's memory in a few weeks. There are great expectations of the new General, HALLECK, a most distinguished West Point officer, long connected with the Government of California, who has come out of private life in that State in order to lead the troops of the United States. The Navy Department is making prodigious efforts to procure cannon, and several English firms, regardless of the Queen's proclamation, have sent over their representatives here to make offers for contracts to supply steel and other ordnance. The weather is cooling down gradually.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

WHAT THE WAR WILL DO FOR AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle.

For the first time since they had a history of their own, the United States men, whether Federals or Confederates, are encountering real difficulties, and fighting real battles against equal foes. No doubt the difficulties are self-created, and the battles are fought with one another. The Union has divided itself, and gone to buffets—but the result is the same. The nation is passing through the crucible—it is being purged as by fire. All the tests of National strength, of individual hardihood, of administrative ability, and of public spirit, to which we in the Old World have been subjected over and over again from our youth upwards, are now suddenly applied to our American brethren in the full tide of their wealth and enjoyment. In their turn they have to discover by hard trial whether they possess generals who can command, soldiers who will fight, ministers with ability to organize, and a National spirit loyal enough to redeem the heavy burdens, the chilling disappointments, and, above all, the wearisome delays inevitable in a state of war. It is, indeed, but improbable that the struggle may serve, not only to prove, but to produce, the virtues it is most desirable to find. It may be a proof as well as a test of the American character. From the pending contest the Americans, as a nation, may retire in the end exhausted and impoverished. But any temporary sacrifice of money or territory will be amply repaid if the National energies have been trained, and society in every circle has learnt to set a due value on the possessions which have been gained, or preserved, at a heavy cost of blood and treasure. If such should be the result of the war, it will have proved the happiest event that ever happened to America. *The Americans may be weaker, poorer, and even disunited by its occurrence, but the loss will be far overbalanced by the gain. They will have acquired a better title to respect from other nations. Above all, they will have learnt better how to respect themselves.*

OUR FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

Although there is now do doubt that GARIBALDI will not go to America, the subject of the extraordinary offer made to him by the United States Government is still on the order of the day. The *Moniteur*, which puts the reduction of the Bank of England's discount at the head of its bulletin, devotes the second paragraph to GARIBALDI, and on the strength of news from London, which it considers "almost certain," attributes his final resolution to remain in Italy to the emotion he felt at the recent demonstration in his honor at Naples. By letters from Italy I find that GARIBALDI's friends were by no means unanimous in the advice they tendered him on this occasion. *Many of them, among whom were Bertani and Mirabi, urged plausible reasons for his accepting the American offer.* They told him that he would make the great American Republic a grateful and permanent ally of Italy; that he would open immense channels for Italian commerce; *that his old officers, (upwards of 200 in number) who were ready and eager to follow him in this expedition, would have splendid opportunities of acquiring experience in the art of war instead of becoming rusty in idleness, as they were now doing;* and that if he stipulated, as of course he would do, for the right to return to Italy whenever he pleased, he might come back at no distant day surrounded by a staff which would have acquired world-wide fame, and with his own great prestige so much enhanced as to be absolutely irresistible. BIXIO, COSENZ, and MEDICI, however, were not convinced by these glosing reasons, and argued that GARIBALDI's absence at the present juncture would encourage the reaction, and furnish the Mazzinists with a pretext for saying that VICTOR EMANUEL's Government had wished to get rid of him and his volunteers.

GARIBALDI is not well, and that is a secondary reason for his remaining at Caprera; but it is part of the history of this extraordinary man that, although a permanent invalid, his health always improves when the necessity comes for active exertion.

A SEARCH FOR PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.

A Berlin letter of the 17th ult. says:

"The American Government has made further offers to Prussian officers to engage them to enter the service of the United States. The promise of high rank and considerable pecuniary indemnities is held out; but, owing to the ill-treatment which other Germans have experienced in America, few officers are inclined to accept the offers."

COTTON FROM INDIA.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE MOVEMENT.

From the Shipping Gazette.

We ought not to be chiefly dependent for a supply of raw material from any one source, as the events in America palpably demonstrate. Why, then, do not the authorities in India at once apply themselves to the task of improving not only the internal condition of the whole country, but of increasing its aggregate riches by an increased produce of the soil? Why not, at once, give full scope to agricultural enterprise, and not endeavor to fritter away the great question of a supply of cotton by an official announcement to the effect that a new publication will, ere long, make its appearance! Be it understood that we anticipate no good whatever from any Government interference. On the contrary, we are decidedly of opinion that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the cotton-growers. All we ask of the Government is, to sell waste lands upon terms proposed to them, in order that individual enterprise may at once be brought into play to secure for England an increased supply of a necessary article. If India should fail to increase her production, the fault will rest, not upon the cultivators, but upon those who have the power of rendering great assistance to our commercial operations.

IS NO OTHER FIBRE A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON?

We are very glad to see a gentleman in Mr. CHEETHAM's position frankly confessing these difficulties, because there has at times been a disposition to blink them, and to hold up India, as able to occupy the position of the South American States. Even without a material rise of price, India will be able to do more for Manchester as the railroad and irrigation systems are developed, and special obstacles to industry are removed; but, *instead of looking to her for more cotton that she is likely to yield, would it not be as well to pay attention to the score of fibres which she already possesses, and which have not yet been turned to account, although attention was long since earnestly drawn to them by Dr. Forbes Royle?* In some parts tons of flax are annually thrown away, the plant being grown only for the seed, and our manufacturers have continued to neglect the plaintain, aloe, and other vegetables from which spinning materials could be obtained. We are not only too dependent upon one market, but too dependent upon a single article; and it is quite as important to discover new staples as to find fresh localities in which cotton might be grown. This is a view that will not at present commend itself to our Manchester friends; but, judging from its present aspects, the Transatlantic difficulty will last long enough to give it the prominence that it deserves. When we consider the numerous social and political interests involved in the cotton question, we cannot refrain from the desire of seeing the immense population, now completely dependent upon a single branch of industry, relieved from a position so full of danger; and, therefore, while we strongly commend endeavors to promote cotton-growing in India, in Natal, in parts of Australia, in Jamaica, or in Guiana, we will not relinquish the hope that new materials and new processes will divide what we fear has become an overgrown trade.

American Society in Paris.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Mr. BIGELOW, the United States Consul at Paris, is at length installed in his post. Several Americans have been disappointed in fêting him immediately after his arrival, owing to the fatigues of his voyage, which he has not yet quite got over. There is, just now, a vast number of Northerners in town, who, since the latest advices arrived from New-York, seem to have taken heart again, and given themselves up to their natural hospitable sociability. At their reunions the ladies wear ribbons attached to their breasts, which have the effect of Union flags. The thirty-three stars on them, to give a strong idea of Anti-Secession, are all grouped into one. This constellation is formed of silver threads that sparkle very prettily on a blue ground. At these *soirées* it would be a dangerous thing to breathe one word about secession. Any gentleman of Southern origin having the temerity to do such a thing would soon find himself in very unpleasant relations with all the ladies present, who are to a woman enthusiastically patriotic; and any lady having the hardihood to show such a thing as a South Carolinian sympathy, would have no other resource than that of going, as they express it, "right over to the rebel camp." There is one circumstance that struck me when I had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of an American lady a few evenings ago. An ebony black servant was amongst the attendants, and suggested some conversation respecting the African race in America. A Britisher present, not doubtless intending anything slighting to them, spoke of the slaves as "niggers," and by doing so brought down reproofs and discontented glances from such as were within hearing distance, who suggested that negroes was the proper term to apply in speaking of the blacks, on account of nothing degrading or insulting being conveyed in it.

A Curious Incident of the War.

We are indebted to Mr. LAMSON, late Quartermaster of the Thirty-first Regiment, for the following curious incident—showing the many painful illustrations of the present war. It is a copy of a letter received by Mr. KLINO, of this City, from the lieutenant commanding the company in which his son is now serving—his elder brother being in the Confederate Army. It may be as well to mention that the boy, being in a situation in Vicksburgh, Miss., at the present outbreak, was obligated to enter the Twelfth Mississippi Volunteers—he having not a single friend or acquaintance down there, probably prevented his escape:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4, 1861.

MR. KLINO—*Dear Sir:* JACOB desires me to make the following statement of facts myself. Yesterday our regiment advanced by railroad within about two miles of Springfield station, at the start snipposed (and such proved to be the case,) to be held by the enemy. We went out for the purpose of reconnoitering and bringing in a whole train of wood, near that point. When the regiment came to a halt Company A (JACOB's and my own company,) was ordered forward as skirmishers. After some time we finally reacned the "station." I had heard before that your son had a brother in the secession Army. Judge of my surprise when looking over various names written or marked in printed characters on a door of the principal house there, to find the name of "A. H. KLINO, Company I, Twelfth Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers." I called several of the men to find out whether it was the name of your older son or not. They at gave me to understand it was. He had evidently been there only lately. I wrote JACOB's name along side of it, giving company and regiment. Perhaps it is well I did so. Not having sufficient force to keep the place, only one officer and ten men remaining behind, the Secessionists came in force last night and reoccupied it. I may as well say here that we did not desire to hold that point, only wanting the forage in wood, which we succeeded in obtaining. If your eldest son has returned there, he will doubtless know how near his br

counts The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange affords lenders an improved opportunity to use their balances, subject to call, at 6 ₩ cent., but in other respects the market is much the same as for several weeks past; no sensible addition being made to the volume of mercantile paper, offered outside of Bank. Since the sailing of the *Persia* Exchange is quiet at 107@107¼ for Bankers on London. The subscriptions to the popular Loan continue large, and the following additional agents for this City have been named by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Mr. W. M. VERMILYE, of CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, of W. & J. O'BRIEN.

Mr. LIVERMORE, of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & MASON.

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Receipts	$738,828 98
Payments	$401,428 70
Balance	$11,373,775 41

Included in the Receipts were $561,000 for Treasury Notes, and $11,000 for Customs.

The City Bank Shares are firm, the following being the bids to-day:

New-York	85	State of New-York	82
Manhattan	118¼	Commerce	81¾
Merchants	85	Broadway	115
Mechanics	94	American Exchange	83
Union	86	Bk. of the Republic	85
America	90¾	Bk. of North America	80½
City	102	Hanover	67½
Phenix	96	Metropolitan	86½
Tradesmens	93	East River	75
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	81½
Butchers & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	84
National	83	Continental	89¾
Merchants Exchange	99	Importers & Traders	81¾
Leather Manufac	112	Park	90¼
Seventh Ward	113		

The Railway Mortgages improve with the rise on the Railway Share list. The following are this day's bids:

N. Y. Central sixes	91¼	Mich. So. firsts 7 ₩ c	82
N.Y.Central sixes	88	Mich. S. seconds	83
N.Y.Central sevens, '76, 99¾		M. So. asgn'd be	57
Erie firsts '58	103	Nor. Indiana firsts	81
Erie Ex., '64	97	Mich.So.& N.I.S.F	78¾
Erie seconds, '79	95	Pac. Tel. guar'd by Mo.	31
Erie thirds, '83	85	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	88½
Erie fourths '80	71¾	T. H. & A. firsts	59
Erie fifths, '85	63	T. H. & A. sec'ds, '70	18
Hudson firsts, '69	103	L. C. & M. L. G. B	10
Hudson seconds a. f., '66	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F	81
Hudson thirds, '75	83	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38½
Hudson c'n'vrt, '97	71	Chic. & N. W. seconds	14½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Harlem seconds, '66	96	Galena & Chi. firsts	96
Harlem thirds, '68	72	Galena & Chicago scods	55½
Reading Bonds, '76	69	Chic. & R'k Is	83
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., 60-72	89	L. E. & Wabash firsts	69¾
Mich Cen. N.F.8₩c. '62	94¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	37½
Chi., Bur. & Q	92¼	Clev. & Tol., S. F	74½

The mail by the *City of Washington* from England to-day brings the following quotations for American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1876	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	47 @ 48	48
Erie shares, ex Assessment Scrip	22¾ @ 23½	23 22¾
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	43½ @ 44½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	13½ @ —	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1863. Ass.	76 @ 78	
Do. 5th Mort	— @ —	
Do. Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	— @ —	
Do. Shares Assented	— @ —	
Illinois Cen. 8 ₩ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1875	90 @ 91	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid. dis.	39½ @ 38¾	39¼
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ cent. Con. 1869	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., '82. x. c	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent., 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent., 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	66
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. '72.	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central 5 ₩ cent.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent	83 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1870	— @ —	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The London *Times*, of the 26th ult., says:

"The heaviness of the English funds continues to increase, and they closed, yesterday, at another decline, notwithstanding the immediate approach of the end of the quarter. In the discount market the rate is 3 ₩ cent., but instances occurred yesterday of amounts being offered on the best short bills, at 2¾. The excitement in the foreign stock markets, consequent upon the movement in Mexican Stock, continues, and the operations yesterday were unusually large.

About £7,000 in bar gold was sent in to the bank yesterday, making a total of £337,000, since the last returns. The £205,000 by the *Swiftsure* has not been delivered, but it will ultimately be carried there. The railway market exhibited a slight improvement at the close of business yesterday."

The following is a statement of the tolls collected on all the New-York Canals for the month of September, and from the opening of navigation to the 1st inst:

Fourth week in September, 1861	$157,642 15
Fourth week in September, 1860	121,143 51
Increase	$36,498 64
Month of September, 1861	$574,072 88
Month of September, 1860	469,515 50
Increase	$104,057 38
From opening of Canals to Oct. 1, 1861	$2,495,210 00
From opening of Canals to Oct. 1, 1860	2,033,411 92
Increase	$461,798 17

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote currency and specie thus:

CURRENCY.

New-England	¼	Ohio and State Bank	⅜@½
New-York State	¼	Indiana	½
East New-Jersey	¼	Kentucky	1
West New-Jersey	¾	Illinois	25@50
Pennsylvania	1¼@1½	Missouri	12@15
Philadelphia	¼	Michigan	1
Baltimore	⅜@½	Canada	1@1¼
Virginia, (Wheeling)	15	Wisconsin	10@65

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ₩ oz	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 82	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old 5 ₩ c. prem.	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 18 7-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 43 bbls. Ashes, 18,540 bbls. Flour, 198 bbls. Corn Meal, 172,243 bushels Wheat, 91,797 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 27,314 bushels Barley, 25,955 bushels Oats, 4,600 bushels Malt, 1,002 packages Provisions, and 1,273 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Small sales were made to-day, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 859 bbls., including 642 bbls. Pots and 217 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is quoted at from 31c.@33c. ₩ lb., with, however, a limited inquiry.

COAL—The demand is not very active, though prices of foreign favor buyers. Liverpool Cannel, $6 @$6 50; do. Orrel, $5.50@$6, cash, ₩ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, including 30 bags Maracaibo, at 16¾c.; 120 bags Rio at 15¾c. @16c.; 46 bags do., skimmings, 15c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Sales were reported, to-day, of 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling, ₩ lb	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	22	22¼	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and cheaper to-day. The rise in freights checks the export demand. The home trade are buying reservedly. Holders are generally eager to sell. Sales, since our last, 25,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is somewhat unsettled; sales 4,300 bbls., at $5 80@$5 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$6 70 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $3 70@$3 75; Bunch at $3 35@$3 50 ₩ box; also, Currants at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been less sought after at reduced prices. The export demand has been checked, in part by the advanced claims of ship-owners. The sales since our last add up 264,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, $1 35@$1 42½; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 15@$1 31; Racine Spring, at $1 17 @$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 19; Red State, at $1 28@$1 30; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 45, ₩ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention, especially from export buyers, and prices of sound Mixed have advanced. Sales 231,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 52c.@56c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 55c.@ 56c. for sound; 56½c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 60c.@ 61c. for do. White, ₩ bushel. Oats continue quiet, today, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c. @34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels at our quotations. Barley has not varied. Sales, 6,500 bushels State at 68c.@73c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is salable and steady at 45c.@ 65c. for inferior to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately sought after at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 18c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb. Sales by auction, 109 bales crop of 1860, 3½c.@8c. cash, ₩ lb.

HEMP—The Boston *Shipping List* says of the movements in Jute, referred to in our last: "There has been quite an active movement in Jute, the transactions comprising 5,000 bales at full prices, including all offering under $90 ₩ ton, and the stock is now reduced to a few hundred bales and held at $100, six months."

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Orinoco, 20¾c.@21c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 396,000, against 171,500 same date last year.

LEATHER—The inquiry was fair for Hemlock tanned, and active for Oak tanned, at buoyant prices.

LIME.—Rockland is inquired for at 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES.—Sales to-day were limited, including Porto Rico at 42c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ₩ gallon.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in moderate demand, including Common at $4 25 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at 41 43@41 46 ₩ gallon, closing heavily.

SALTPETRE—The Boston *Shipping List* reports sales there and in New-York, and to arrive within a few days, of 10,000 bags, supposed from 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 540 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¼c., with some Porto Rico at 8¼c.@9c.; also, 283 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 8c.@9¼c., the latter cash, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The export demand for Kentucky continues very active at buoyant prices; sales 464 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@13½c.; and 69 cases Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

OILS—Are quiet in this market to-day, but prices are quoted steady for the principal kinds.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Oct. 7.—Sperm—The market, although with some inquiry, is quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of 335 bbls., in parcels, at $1 22; 70 do. at $1 23; 120 do. at $1 25 ₩ gallon, all for manufacturing. For export the sales have been 265 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale—The sales since our last embrace 900 bbls. at 43c.@44c. ₩ gallon; 50 do. prime at a price not transpired; also, 100 bbls. fair, for export, on private terms. Whalebone—No sales in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1861	58,651	122,045	912,700
Same time last year	82,278	132,984	1,072,500

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request to-day, at $14 50@$14 87½ for Mess, and $9 75 @$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 5½c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is in demand, at steady prices; sales 675 tcs. and bbls. post to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales since our last, 190 bbls., at $12@ $13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, were light, chiefly at $7 25@ $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say: "Owing to unfavorable advices from Europe, the shipping demand has considerably fallen off, and the continued advance in Freights and decline in Exchange have had the effect of preventing transactions at ruling rates, consequently sellers have manifested more desire to realize, and home consumers buy sparingly, in anticipation of lower rates. Large sales of No. 2 Tallow have been made at 8¾c., and extra prime lots have brought 9c.@9¼c. To-day the market is drooping, 8¾c. being accepted for large quantities, retail lots selling at 9c. Price this date: 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. chiefly at 20½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active, today, at firmer rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₩ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d. @ 12¾d. ₩ bush. Corn, 11¾d. @ 11¾d. ₩ bush. Resin, 3s. 6d.; Pork, 35s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. @ 6s. ₩ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s. @ 40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. @ 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ₩ bush. Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s. @ 50s.; Tallow, 35s. @ 40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. @ 4s. 1¾d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13¾d. @ 14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. @ 5s. ₩ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 95c. @ $1 ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₩ bush. For Bordeaux—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 27c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Dutch brig to Rotterdam, 16,000 Wheat or Rye, 15d. ₩ 60 lbs. in bulk; a schooner, 205 tons, to St. Croix and back from Turks Islands, $1,700; a schooner 192 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,150; a British schooner, 1,500 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,525; a brig, 247 tons, to Barbados, Steves, $20; one, 164 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800, a schooner, 297 tons, from Elizabethport to St. Thomas, Coal, $5; a schooner, 220 tons, to Havana and back, $1,400; two schooners, each about 200 tons, from the Bahamas to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a British schooner, 117 tons, from Inagua to New-York, 7c.; a ship, 372 tons, to Rotterdam; a British brig, 205 tons, to Malta, Palermo and back; a ship, 674 tons, to Falmouth for orders to London or Havre; a bark, 370 tons, from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Estvaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (vid Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 1¾ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. B. C. WILL WRITE AGAIN, O. H. will meet him, as requested.

GERTRUDE.—IN CLOUD OR SUNSHINE, every day, you may meet the elite at the Photographic Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., getting at $3 per dozen richly toned and beautifully finished gilt-edged Cartes de Visite.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CUESTIONES FILOLOGICAS,

BY A. J. DE IRISSARI,

Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala in the United States.

This work, in the Spanish language, treats of the orthography, the Grammar, and the origin of the Castilian language, and of the extent to which Spanish Literature is indebted to the nobility of the nation. 1 vol., 12mo, in cloth. Price $1 50. Published and for sale by S. HALLET, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALL PARTIES DOING BUSINESS AT the Produce Exchange, as buyers, sellers, ship owners, forwarders, &c., of grain, are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Room No. 10, Produce Exchange Building, on Water-st., on THURSDAY next, Oct. 10 at 1¼ P. M., to take into consideration the question of demurrage, and other matters appertaining to the trade.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

Wotherspoon, Kingford & Co.,	David Dows & Co.,
John Hoyt & Co.,	Cesar Aug. Robert,
N. H. Wolfe & Co.,	Sage & Co., per F. P. Sage,
Tompkins & Co.,	Arch. Baxter,
Phillips, Steele & Co.,	Herm. Stutzer & Co.,
John Wilmot,	Brown & Cary,
George B. Powell & Co.,	John McDonald & Co.,
C. A. Silliman,	E. K. Alberris,
W. D. Mangam,	Charles H. Going,
J. O. Baker & Co.,	H. D. Walbridge & Co.,
Hoffman & Stevens,	F. M. French,
Howland & Frothingham,	Thomas Dunham,
Williams & Guion,	Darling, Albertson & Rose,
Alton Smith, Jr.,	E. W. Coleman,
L. Roberts & Co.,	Kent & Lowber,
Everett Clapp,	Wm. O. Rice,
M. M. Caleb & Co.,	C. H. Sage & Co.,
E. O. Hovey,	J. B. Herrick & Son,
J. H. Mallory & Co.,	E. B. Dane.

TWENTIETH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Thos. Pittman, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address a mass meeting, TO-NIGHT, (Thursday) at Continental Hall, (corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.,) at 8 o'clock. Voters of the ward are invited to attend.

JAMES CAMPBELL, President.

JAMES L. HASTIE, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

OPENING DAY OF FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

ALSO, CAPS, HEADDRESSES, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT No. 126 6TH-AV.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES FROM PARIS.

AND Will be sold at Half the Broadway Prices.

J. HIGGINS, Manager.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $125. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $60, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, ON A pleasing method, with the privilege of practice at $2 per month. Pupils attended at their residence at $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 247 West 17th-st., near 9th-av.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS returned to this City, and will resume instruction on the piano after Oct 1. Address No. 38 West 22d-st., or to Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway.

AN ALTO SINGER WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT IN A CHURCH CHOIR.—She is a practiced musician, and a good sight-reader. Address for one week E. H. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. JOHN NICHOL, G. S. BILLERWELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ADOLPH NUNNA, lately in my employ as clerk, has left my service, and all persons are forbid trusting him or transacting business with him on my account. Payment of moneys due to me must be made at my office, where all claims against me will be paid on presentation. J. DURAND,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861. No. 24 Broadway

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres. These are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing farm. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. Also, 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from depot, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depot, New-Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dooryard, grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 123½ Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two furnished rooms, without board, in Brooklyn, in a quiet house, on moderate terms; or one room, with partial board; references given and required. Address R. C. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELLHAM FARM.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE, Packed for European Markets.

Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or to M. A. T. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER,

Bought and sold at lowest rates, by F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CHAMPAGNES AND GOBLETS $1 A dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 111 8th-av.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL! OF THE FIRST QUALITY, White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless. J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer, NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 25 AND 27 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 8-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS

SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MACY'S WAR CIRCULAR.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., R. H. MACY, near 14th-st., Will open on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, 1861, One of the WAR, ONE, FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

1,000 fine FRENCH COLLARS, real Lace Trimmed, for 10s. and 12s.
Less than half the cost of importation.
3,000 SWISS and SCOTCH COLLARS, Cambric and Book, selling for 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.,

500 EMBROIDERED SCOTCH SETS, from Auction, for cash.

Owner very much disappointed in the sale. Did not bring enough to pay the duties. Will be sold very cheap.
1,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS, from Auction, very fine goods, closing at 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., $2, $3, $4.

FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS. Infants' Embroidered DRESSES, LINEN and CAMBRIC BANDS Embroidered Cambric Insertings and Edgings. Same owner. Never will sell any more goods at auction in this country. Going back to the Old Country. So buy them while you have the opportunity.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, from 6¼c. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1s. 6d. up.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS, full line Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very low.

Opening full stock of POINT LACE COLLARS, Guipure Collars, Valenciennes Laces, Guipure Laces, Thread Laces, Pusher and Blonde Laces, Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.

Damasks, Linen Table Cloths, Tidies, Tarlatans, &c.

N. B.—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Commander CHAUNCEY, attached to the Atlantic blockading fleet, arrived in Washington last evening, from Hatteras Inlet, with highly important intelligence. On Monday the rebels organized an expedition to attack and recapture the forts at the Inlet, which recently fell into our hands. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men, the steamers being armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous and persistent, but wholly ineffectual, and the rebels finally retired, after suffering fearfully. The forts answered their fire with shell, and were assisted by our vessels stationed off the Gulf. Two of the attacking steamers are reported to have been sunk, and judging from their crowded appearance it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned, besides a large loss sustained from our shot and shell, as our guns were served in the most efficient manner.

The rebels on the coast of North Carolina have been taught another lesson in the efficiency of the naval arm of our public service, which they will not be likely to forget immediately. On Friday, word reached Hatteras Inlet that a body of rebels, numbering twenty-five hundred, consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiment, had crossed over the Sound from the main land and attacked the Twentieth Indiana Regiment at Chicomicomico, forcing them to retreat. The *Susquehanna* immediately steamed up on the outside, while Col. HAWKINS, with six companies of his Zouaves, set out for the relief of the Indianians, who formed a junction with him during the night—having succeeded in passing, in the darkness, a large body of rebels which had been landed to cut off his retreat. Meantime, the *Monticello*, early on Saturday morning, steamed up on the inside, and had proceeded but a few miles when she discovered a body of the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops, while others were being landed from their steamers. They were all in easy range, and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells, two hundred and eighteen of which she fired in three hours and a half, doing tremendous execution. The rebels sought shelter in vain, and at last broke in every direction and sought safety on board their vessels. Their loss is estimated at between two and three hundred killed and wounded, among whom was Col. BARTOW, of the Georgia Regiment, killed. Col. BROWN, commanding the Indiana Regiment, reports the loss of fifty of his men, as prisoners, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded, however, in saving his tents, provisions, etc., which, under the circumstances, may be considered a remarkable feat.

There is no change of importance to note in the condition of affairs at Washington. Some of our troops have been moved forward from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and Gen. MCCALL'S division passed over the river last night. These movements only indicate an extension of our lines.

Advices from Paducah, Ky., represent that our troops there are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who are believed to be advancing against the place in heavy force. The women and children are being sent away.

Our latest accounts from Missouri place the rebel Army of PRICE on Grand River, in Henry County, still making progress southward. We do not hear whether Gen. FREMONT has yet left Sedalia in pursuit, but presume he has not, as the fact would have been announced. It is understood that Gens. STURGIS and LANE have been ordered to march from Kansas City, and join Gen. SIGEL at Sedalia, but for what purpose is not stated. Gen. SIEGEL, on Sunday last, sent out a detachment of four hundred men, to cut off a rebel supply train, but it is not known whether the expedition was successful. An exemplification of the uncertainty of telegraphic dispatches may be found in two which we publish this morning, from Jefferson City. One details quite minutely the capture of a National force of four hundred men at Hermann, by a body of two thousand rebels, and the other completely contradicts it.

Col. BLAIR'S charges and specifications against Gen. FREMONT are published. The charges include neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, extravagance and waste of the public moneys, and despotic and tyrannical conduct. Among the specifications are the alleged failure of FREMONT to repair to St. Louis and enter upon his duties—his neglecting to reinforce LYON, BECKER and MULLIGAN—his suffering Brig.-Gen. HURLBUTT, "a common drunkard," to continue in command—his refusing to see people who sought his presence on matters of urgent business—his violation of Presidential orders in the matter of his 30th of August proclamation—his encouragement of officers to hold meetings and write letters for publication in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him—his persistency in keeping disreputable persons in his employ, and his unjust suppression of the St. Louis *Evening News*. There are in all five charges and twenty-two specifications.

Affairs in Western Virginia appear to be again growing critical, notwithstanding late assurances from Gen. ROSECRANS that he considered himself in a position to bid defiance to the rebels. We learn from Richmond papers, of the 1st inst., which have reached Louisville, that LEE is to take command of the forces heretofore under the command of WISE and FLOYD, and that he had already, on the 26th ult., joined the latter with four regiments and four pieces of artillery. FLOYD'S forces are represented to have become greatly demoralized since the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and WISE'S generalship has been so unfortunate as to induce his recall to Richmond, probably to undergo a trial by Court-martial. We find, also, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a statement that the rebels had been reinforced to such an extent that Gen. ROSECRANS had deemed it advisable to telegraph to Washington for more troops, at the same time falling back from the position at Sewall Mountain. The *Gazette* doubts, however, that the rebel reinforcements came from LEE'S columns, but believes, rather, that they were sent from Manassas.

The rumor of the capture of New-Orleans by a National fleet is again repeated, and the details of the occurrence are said to have reached Nashville, Tenn. There is still reason to doubt the correctness of the report; however, from the fact that we receive no confirmation of it from Government sources. Ship Island and the Chandeleure have undoubtedly been occupied by our forces, and Mississippi City is also probably in our possession—thus commanding completely the entire navigation of the contiguous section of the Gulf of Mexico, and cutting off communication between Mobile and New-Orleans through the Mississippi Sound.

The fear of a descent upon New-Orleans, and the desire to keep cotton out of the hands of the Yankees, have induced Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, to issue a proclamation prohibiting the landing of any of the staple at that city after the 10th inst. He gives notice that, after that date, no cotton must be brought within the lines embracing that section of the State between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city, and extending back to Lake Pontchatrain. All steamboats, or other water-craft, arriving within the prescribed limits, will be escorted by an armed force above the point indicated, whether the quantity of cotton carried by them be large or small; and measures will be taken to prevent a violation of the rule by the railroads. There are two important items of information for the National fleet conveyed in this proclamation. One is, that there *are* fortifications above Carrollton; and the other is that, above those fortifications, near the river, will probably be found a considerable quantity of cotton, which may fall into Yankee hands.

The intelligence received by the *City of Washington* leaves the story of European intervention in Mexico attended with several difficulties. While the London *Morning Post*, a semi-official journal of the British Government, announces the tripartite treaty as involving no more than the seizure of the ports, and the collection of revenues, with a blockade as a final resort, the Madrid *Correspondancia*, a more than semi-official organ of the Spanish Government, declares that Spain is to land a large force, commanded by Gen. PRIM, and destined to procure redress for outrages upon Spanish subjects in the unhappy Republic. We are left in doubt which of the organs possesses authentic inspiration. The London papers indulge in abundant reflections upon the letter recently addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Secretary SEWARD. While it is generally accepted as a new link in the alliance between America and Russia, the London *Post* goes so far as to pronounce it an insult to Great Britain, and to bluster about the ability of the latter Power to whip both the others. The letters of Mr. RUSSELL to the London *Times*, and the editorial strictures of the *Times* upon American affairs, manifest a marked improvement in tone. Mr. RUSSELL discovers chances of success favoring the North in its effort to bring the South under the subjection of law, which have heretofore escaped his attention; while the *Times*, in its leaders, begins to conceive the possibility of a restored American Union, and to chasten its temper in view of that contingency. The ridiculous *canard*, founded upon a private and friendly visit of Mr. SANFORD at Caprera, that negociations had been attempted with the purpose of bringing GARIBALDI to the United States, is still current in the European journals. So are other follies touching endeavors of our Government to procure the services of French and Prussian officers. As to what laboratory fabricates these absurdities there can hardly be a doubt.

We receive from Washington an authoritative statement of the policy of the Government in regard to employing foreign officers in the Army, which will set at rest the many idle reports which have been put afloat. It will be seen that no one has been authorized to raise troops in Canada; that no commissions have been offered to military men in France or other European States; and that the command of the Army has not been tendered to GARIBALDI. Every foreigner who has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services, has been accepted, and no other. When it was reported that GARIBALDI intended to visit this country, and that he intimated, conditionally, a disposition to engage in the service of the Government, he was informed that his services would be accepted with pleasure, and that the rank of Major-General would be conferred upon him. And this is all.

A strange statement has been made by the Secretary of the Navy, in response to an inquiry made by Mr. POTTER, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee, on Tuesday, as to the truth of a report that the Captain of the propeller *Fanny* had once been imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Secretary WELLES states that the *Fanny* was not, at the time of her capture, *in the service of the Navy Department*, and had never been employed by it, nor had her Captain. He further states that the Department has no knowledge of the Captain whatever, and that he has no reason to suppose a single person on board the *Fanny* was in any way connected with the Navy. The question now arises, why was the *Fanny* employed on such service, and who employed her?

The subject of blockade has received further attention in a decision of Judge WARE, of the United States Court, at Portland, Me., in which he declares the forfeiture of the British schooner *William Arthur*, which cleared with ice, ostensibly for St. Thomas, but really, as was shown, for Wilmington, N. C. The Judge takes occasion to show that the restriction upon commerce at the Southern ports do not constitute a blockade, as known to the law of nations, which imply two belligerents recognized as such by foreign Powers, but that they are simply municipal regulations imposed by the laws of the United States on their own ports of entry. No nation, he says, has any right to question our power to impose such restrictions at our own discretion. The embargo act of 1808 is cited as an analogous case.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of the Polar Expedition, under Dr. HAYES, which left the United States some two years ago. Two of the party have died during their absence, but the rest are well. The expedition spent last Winter at Port Foulke, near Alexander, and proceeded during the last Summer with dogs and sledges as high as lat. 81° 35'.

The election for City Council took place in Baltimore yesterday, and resulted in the success of the entire Union ticket. The total vote polled reaching 9,587, exceeding by 338 the secession vote polled last April. There was very little opposition to the Union ticket.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Seventh District Republican Senatorial Convention, held at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Senator of the Seventh District.

Pursuant to widely published calls, signed by some of the most respectable and well-known German resident voters of New-York, masses of our fellow-citizens met, last evening, in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, to form permanent Union organizations, irrespective of party, and elect delegates to represent them in the Central Committee meeting to be held this evening, in Pythagoras Hall. The attendance in every Ward was large, and the objects of the respective meetings were reached harmoniously. Permanent organizations were formed, and six delegates from each Club were chosen in due order, one-half of the officers appointed and representatives selected being Republicans and the other half Democrats. In another column we give a more extended notice of the meeting in the Twentieth Ward, which was the most numerously attended and most animated. The general concourse of delegates to take place this evening will undoubtedly be highly important.

The Tammanny Judiciary Convention met last evening and nominated NELSON J. WATERBURY for District-Attorney, THOMAS W. CLERKE for Judge of the Supreme Court, JOHN R. BRADY for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, C. L. MONELL and J. M. BARSOUR for Judges of the Superior Court, and EDWARD L. HEARNE for Judge of the Marine Court.

Senator WILSON'S Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts received a most cordial welcome at the hands of the citizens of this City yesterday. The men partook of a substantial meal at the Harlem Railroad depot, and the officers were breakfasted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel by the Sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York. Speeches were made by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Col. WILSON, Dr. BELLOWS, Gov. MORGAN, GEORGE BANCROFT, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Gen. ANTHON, and Dr. PIERPONT. A flag was presented to the regiment by JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., on behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of this City.

Yesterday the Forty-fifth Regiment (Fifth German Rifles) left for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. It numbers eight hundred and sixty men, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed. A band of twenty four pieces accompanies the regiment. Col. GEORGE VON AMBERG, Lieut.-Col. WRADISLAW, and Major SIMSKY, have all seen active service in Europe. The Colonel has fought in twenty-two battles, and received seven wounds.

The steamship *City of Richmond*, which arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, has been chartered as a Government transport. The steam transport *Coatzacoalcos* has hauled out in the stream, and now lies anchored in the North River. The steamship *Ericsson* has been chartered by the Government, and will load horses. She has steam on, awaiting orders.

The French steam corvette *Pronie*, TOUTONIS, arrived here yesterday from Halifax in five days. She mounts eight guns, and has a crew of 91 officers and men.

The old question of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act was yesterday again raised before Justice LEONARD, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in another action—SIMPSON *vs.* The Mayor, &c., to recover the salary of certain Police Clerks, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Court reserved its decision.

There was increased excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices went up 1¼@2 ₩ cent., over the advanced sales of the previous day, on most of the Railways. New-York Central, 78@78¼; Toledo, 36¼@37 ₩ cent. Government Stocks keep firm—6 ₩ cents of 1881 92¾ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were extensive. Holders of Flour and Wheat offered their supplies freely, and prices declined. Corn was less abundant, and was dearer. Heavier sales could have been effected, but for the rise in rates on freight, which tended to check export movements. Cotton was in fair request, and was very stiffly held. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Raisins, Lime and Tallow. Tobacco was actively sought after, chiefly for shipment to Europe. Hides and Leather were generally in good demand, and were quoted quite firm. The Freight market was more active, and rates were higher. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle market was largely overstocked this week, the total being 5,900 bullocks, which is the largest supply for a single week since last November. Much of the stock was so poor and light, however, that the amount of beef was not so large as would appear. All the cattle were sold at Forty-fourth-street, the best bullocks at a decline of 1c., and the poorest 1c. less than last week—the range being from 4c. to 8½c. Sheep sell briskly at former rates, and the same may be said of swine, even with increased receipts.

AN OPERATIC PROGRAMME.—Mr. Manager ULLMANN, the most indefatigable of *impresarios*, has issued his programme for a new campaign. The war has thrown his arrangements, like those of everybody else, into great confusion,—but he does not like to abandon the field entirely, and therefore comes forward with a proposition for *two benefit performances*, in order to raise the means of carrying out his plans. The Directors of the Academy have indicated their willingness to coöperate in this plan, and urge every stockholder to aid it by purchasing from five to ten tickets for each share. If this shall be generally done, Mr. ULLMANN says it will enable him to go forward with the very liberal and attractive programme which he has arranged.

The details of this matter will be found fully set forth in the letter of Mr. ULLMANN, which we publish elsewhere. We learn from that, incidentally, that he has made a positive engagement with RISTORI to visit this country as soon as the close of the war may render the project feasible. Mr. U. also states that the stockholders of the New-Orleans Opera House have subscribed $30,000 to keep it going, in spite of the war.

Import of the Missouri News—Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

The announcement from Missouri, by telegraph, this morning, of the capture of a Colonel, half a regiment of Union troops, and three valuable pieces of artillery, by a band of 2,000 rebels near Gasconade Bridge, adds new and startling interest to the campaign in that State. Gasconade Bridge is between St. Louis and Jefferson City—90 miles from the former and 35 miles from the latter, on the Pacific Railroad. Consequently the rebel force doing the mischief is in Gen. FREMONT'S *rear*. The object of these rebels is said to be to burn the bridge over the Gasconade River, which would at once cut of FREMONT'S communications with St. Louis. The struggle then between FREMONT and PRICE, if one should take place, would be for life or death.

The capture of Union troops by the rebels took place at a point that cannot be over ten miles distant from Gasconade Bridge, so that the rebels seem close on to the scene of their proposed operations. It is said that reinforcements were promptly dispatched to guard the bridge, and if no obstructions are met, the safety of that important point may be secured. Some weeks ago several companies of Union troops were stationed near this bridge to defend it, and they commenced, and perhaps completed, adequate fortifications to protect it. But the forwarding of reinforcements by Gen. FREMONT implies that the place was not well garrisoned, and there will be considerable anxiety to know that his reinforcements reached the bridge in time to save it. For thirty miles above the Gasconade Bridge and for the same distance below it, the Pacific Railroad runs along the Missouri River, at the base of towering rocky cliffs. The road has only a single track, and often there seems to be barely space for that between the rocky hills and the water's edge. Nothing would be easier than by a single blast of gunpowder to cover the track almost at any point with heavy masses of rock, or by planting of a single piece of artillery to effectually rake and cripple any train that might approach the bridge from St. Louis or Jefferson City. If the attack of the rebels upon this bridge is, then, a well matured one, it may turn out to be a most calamitous one for the Union cause in Missouri. The only reason why we think it is not so, is, that the rebels failed to cut the telegraph wires, whereby their movement was exposed before it was consummated.

But yet, if this demonstration is not carefully planned and well sustained, how can we account for the appearance of such a body of the enemy directly in FREMONT'S rear, on the very ground over which he has just been passing his Army, and in earshot of the guns of his last columns? Has FREMONT had no scouts out? Has he reposed in a false security, thinking that the rebels would not dare to get behind his camp? Who are these rebels, and where did they come from? We confess we are perplexed—as much, perhaps, as FREMONT is. They cannot be from the vicinity of Lexington; for they would have had to march a distance of nearly 150 miles to get where they are, besides turning the advance camps of FREMONT at Sedalia, Syracuse and Jefferson City. They could not have come down on the north bank of the Missouri, for they had nothing to cross in after getting as low as the mouth of the Gasconade River. They could not have got down in the boats that were at Lexington, because they would have encountered the steamers forming FREMONT'S advance up the Missouri.

There is only one explanation of the presence of these rebels that occurs to us. On the 30th of September, news was received in Jefferson City of a body of 1,000 rebels in the northern part of Greene County, in movement northward. They had a clear road before them as far as Tuscumbia, a small town on the Osage river, and about fifty miles southwest of Jefferson City. At or near Tuscumbia there was a previously reported body of about 800 rebels, who captured part of Col McCLURG'S regiment in that vicinity two or three weeks ago. Supposing the body of 1,000 men, marching northward from Greene County, to have come up and joined this camp near Tuscumbia, we have a force of 1,800 men within three days' march of the Gasconade Bridge. They would be fully seventy-five miles west by north of Rolla, and in little danger of being intercepted by Gen. WYMAN'S Brigade, marching now from Rolla towards Sedalia.

But while this theory may account for this extraordinary demonstration in FREMONT'S rear, it will be difficult to believe that Gen. PRICE could have matured so bold a plan as to cut off FREMONT from his communication with St. Louis, and conveyed his plans to this nondescript body, with the commission to play so important a part as they are reported to be doing. But when the public begin to get rid of their personal devotion to men, and the delusions that their prejudices encourage, they will cease to be surprised by any uprising of rebels in Missouri. The rule of the Union in that State does not extend beyond the shadow of the National flag. Rebels swarm in all the land, as the locusts do. They come out of the hills and hollows—they emerge from every field and farm-house—no part of the State is free from their presence. They disappear when our armies move—they rally and strike a blow whenever the columns have passed. Our contemporary of the *Post* expressed the fond belief yesterday that all of North Missouri was now freed from the presence of the rebels, and had been ever since Lexington fell—that the rebel Gen. HARRIS, who attempted to penetrate the country north of Lexington with 6,000 men, was driven back over the river, with loss, &c. The *Post* is far behind the times. The Western papers have conceded, as far back as two days ago, that the story of HARRIS' movement and repulse from the north side of the Missouri was the coinage of some correspondent's fancy. And as to the presence of rebels in North Missouri, it is well known that a company of cavalry came down from Lexington, after the capture of that city, to Fulton, which is only twenty miles north of Jefferson City, and plundered the Lunatic Asylum there of five hundred blankets, all the bed-clothes, socks, and other goods in that establishment. No opposition was made, no pursuit was given, though Gen. PRICE was only twenty miles distant. Possibly the account of the affair was not brought to him till the rebels were back in Lexington with their plunder—a distance of over one hundred miles each way, traveled in perfect safety.

We do not willingly take discouraging views of the condition of the Union cause in Missouri, but we should be false to the country—whose war this is—not to expose the manifest errors and delusions in which people indulge who do not study in order to know what is going on in that State.

Mexico and the European Powers.

The London *Morning Post* publishes an abstract of the tripartite treaty which England is said to have negotiated with France and Spain in regard to Mexico. The three Powers, according to this summary, do not contemplate any intervention in the domestic affairs of that country beyond what is immediately designed for the collection of interest upon some few millions of foreign debt. The latter object will require the seizure of the several Custom-houses on the shore of the Gulf, the collection of duties, and the partition of the net results between the creditors of the national treasury and the treasury itself. Only in the event of Mexico resisting this foreign administration of her revenue system, will measures of a hostile character be resorted to; and then nothing more sanguinary than the establishment of a strict blockade is contemplated. Such is the exceedingly temperate programme with which the united squadrons of England, France and Spain go about this important business.

It is scarcely necessary to notice how far proceedings thus moderate fall short of what seemed highly reasonable expectations in regard to them. The English Press and public for the last year or two have denounced the misgovernment of Mexico; have pointed to the utter prostration of the British mining interests there; to the imposition of forced loans and arbitrary taxes directed mainly at foreign traders; to the insecurity of life and property. The failure of interest upon the Convention debt, of which only a meagre fraction is in the hands of English creditors, has been a secondary complaint. France having procured a settlement of the few claims its citizens had presented against the Mexican Government, is solely interested in the protection of French subjects, of whom there are said to be three thousand in the capital alone. Spain also has had her settlement with Mexico of all pecuniary claims, and has recently declared her indisposition to enter upon measures of even apparent unfriendliness, for fear of exposing the very large Spanish element of the Mexican population to a reënactment of the Sicilian Vespers. It is with no little surprise, therefore, that we find all these anxieties and arguments for forcible intervention; the discussion of a proper occupant for a Mexican throne resting upon Latin bayonets; the doubt whether or not a *plebiscitum* should be vouchsafed to the Mexicans, and how far they should be admitted to share in the advantages of representative institutions; it is with great surprise, we say, that we find all their thunder in the index toned down to a repetition of a measure which, on a previous occasion, and at the instance of England alone, President JUAREZ freely approved. For two years have not elapsed since England played the same character of publican at the receipt of Mexican customs, and divided the revenue upon the same equitable principle. And it is not altogether unreasonable to inquire why a triple league, one member of which has no practical interest in Mexican solvency, is needed at this moment to accomplish what England has heretofore been able to do alone.

But there are other circumstances which introduce still graver difficulties into the business, and suggest suspicions that the *Post* has held back some stipulations of the bargain. The French Press has been almost unanimous in its ridicule of the English plan of joint intervention; and the French Press, it is well understood, does not speak freely upon political questions, and advance in regard to them decided views, curiously uniform in character, without permission, and even inspiration, from the Government. And Spain is evidently proceeding in entire ignorance of the limitations to which the *Post* represents that Government as solemnly committed: The official journals of Madrid speak of the Spanish movement as designed for the punishment of outrages inflicted upon Spanish subjects. The *Correspondencia* intimates that the force designed to act upon land will number some eight thousand of the finest troops in the Spanish Army, commanded by its most able and accomplished officer, Gen. PRIM. The *Epoca* also refers to the army destined for land operations, but declares that prudence requires reserve as to the actual strength of the force. Which of the commanders now in Cuba are to be attached to the expedition; what Generals are to attend PRIM from the Peninsula, are topics the official Presses both at Madrid and at Havana discuss with undisguised freedom. These things are clearly irreconcilable with a strict adherence to the scheme as enumerated in the *Morning Post*; and suggests the idea that whatever may be the joint arrangements of the Western Powers, there are reserved rights which Spain at least will be permitted to exercise at will. And is it necessary to note the evident disproportion between the tranquil plans delineated by the *Post*, and the enormous preparations which the three Governments are making to realize them?

We are happy to believe that our Government is prepared for any shape this expedition may take. Redoubled vigilance will have to be observed in perfecting the blockade on the Texan coast and for some distance up the Rio Grande; and if the movement have no other significance than that announced by the British organ, this precautionary measure may be all it exacts. But should Spain attempt to repeat the achievement of CORTEZ, and march her infantry to the Valley of Mexico, it is more than probable that this Government will abandon a passive attitude, and interpose the weapons of diplomacy, and such other preventive instrumentalities as the circumstances may require, and our National resources may justify.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.—We have in our Washington correspondence this morning, an evidently official correction of the blunders and inventions of the foreign Press, concerning the proffer to GARIBALDI, and other distinguished European officers, of positions in our Army. It is stated that the President, knowing that GARIBALDI intended soon to visit the United States, tendered him an appointment as Major-General,—which, for the present, at all events, he has declined. There is the whole of that story. There is nothing unusual or improper about it,—least of all anything to justify the comments that have been made upon it, both at home and abroad.

CITY POLITICS.

Conference Meeting of the Union Organizations.

The various Union organizations held a conference meeting at 12 o'clock, yesterday, at the office of J. Livingston, Esq., No. 128 Broadway. The following organizations were represented by the persons named below:

PRESTON UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.—F. F. Marbury, Maurice Ketchum, Thomas B. Stillman, William Tucker, Waldo Hutchins, and Frederick C. Wagner.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL CONVENTION.—George F. Tallman, James B. Nicholson, Royal Phelps, Capt. Towle, and Rudolph A. Withaus.

TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION.—James W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, John Livingston, William E. Wedgewood, George P. Rogers, Henry L. Hart and Zebulon S. Ely.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL CONVENTION.—Philetus H. Holt, Otis D. Swan, Albert Mathews, Barnet L. Solomon, James Gallatin, Egbert Guernsey, James H. Banker.

Delegates from the Republican County and Judicial Conventions presented themselves, and, after considerable debate, were excluded. This being a Union movement, irrespective of party, it was contended that no delegates representing a party exclusively should be admitted to the conference; that if the Republican Party were represented, so also should be the Tammany and Mozart parties; that the object of this movement was to sink party feeling, and to place before the people such names as honest men of all parties could vote for.

The meeting having decided to exclude delegates representing either of the old parties, some informal discussion occurred respecting the general objects of the meeting, and how they were best to be accomplished. Among the speakers were Messrs. Mathews, Swan, Royal Phelps, Stillman, Holt, Hart, Wedgewood, Livingston and Hutchins.

As some of the organizations were not fully represented, it was finally decided not to go into the nomination of candidates to-day, but to adjourn to Monday evening next, at the Everett House, which was accordingly done.

Tammany Judiciary Convention.

The delegates to this Convention met at Tammany Hall, last evening, WILLIAM E. CURTIS occupying the Chair.

The following nominations were made by acclamation:

District Attorney—NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Judge of the Supreme Court—THOMAS W. CLARKE.
Judge of the Common Pleas Court—JOHN R. BRADY.

Three ballots were taken for the Judges of the Superior Court, which resulted in the nomination of C. L. MONELL and J. M. BARSOUR. The vote on the second ballot stood as follows:

C. L. Monell	66	M. Hoffman	6
Wm. E. Curtis	40	L. B. Woodruff	18
J. M. Barbour	58	Samuel Jones	3
A. D. Russell	34		

The vote on the third ballot gave

Barbour	70	Woodruff	2
Curtis	30	Edward Blankman	3
Russell	15		

Two ballots were taken for the Judge of the Marine Court. The following is the result of the last ballot:

Edward L. Hearne	80	J. B. Tulley	9
Richard Winne	22	F. W. Loeu	24

The last three candidates then withdrew in favor of EDWARD L. HEARNE, when that gentleman was unanimously declared the nominee.

Mozart Assembly District Nominating Convention.

The large proportion of the Assembly District Convention, (Mozart Hall,) which met last evening, adjourned without making nominations.

The First District Convention nominated JOHN CALLAHAN.
The Second nominated FELIX MURPHY.
The Third District adjourned one week.
The Fourth adjourned to Monday next to meet at Pythogras Hall.
The Fifth adjourned to Saturday evening.
The Sixth nominated DANIEL COCHERY.
The Seventh met at Jackson Hall, Greenwich-avenue, and nominated DANIEL YOUNG.
The Eighth nominated WILLIAM CLOONEY.
The Ninth adjourned for one week without nominating.
The Tenth adjourned one week.
The Eleventh also adjourned one week.
The Thirteenth adjourned for one week.
The Fourteenth adjourned for one week.
The Fifteenth nominated THOMAS E. CONNERY.
The Sixteenth adjourned for one week.
The Seventeenth adjourned to Monday next.

Republican Central Committee.

The regular October meeting was held last evening. Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH resigned his position as President in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

To the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York:

I respectfully resign the position of President of the Republican Central Committee. My retirement from this post of honor and duty, is impelled by considerations of official and public obligation. The office accepted by me since my election as your President, at all times laborious, is now overwhelmed with business, whose magnitude and importance require my entire time and my whole energies. In addition to civil business, the criminal calendar contains grave cases, and it may be questionable whether a prosecuting officer can usefully remain the permanent head of a political association. Be this as it may, the other facts mentioned are imperative. I should wrong my own heart if I failed to gratefully acknowledge your uniform and generous kindness. I know you all, and I hazard nothing in declaring that a more intelligent and patriotic body of men does not exist, than that of which I now take leave. The people at large, including the Democracy of our City, are rallying with you to the assailed standard of our fathers. But it will one day be acknowledged that you long ago erased and resisted the designs of those who now glory in trampling that standard in the dust. You will continue, I doubt not, to labor for the public good. Remember, that away from you as with you, I am your friend and fellow-worker.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER presented the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, after speeches by Messrs. ELASTUS C. BENEDICT and ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of a character exceedingly complimentary to Mr. SMITH:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, as President of this Committee, we tender him our thanks for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of presiding officer, and we take this opportunity to express our unqualified admiration for him as a man, a citizen and a public officer.

Mr. BENEDICT and others took occasion to allude to the manner in which Mr. SMITH was performing the duties of the United States District-Attorneyship, and their remarks were responded to in the warmest manner.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, of the Third Ward, was unanimously elected President, and on motion of Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected Vice-President, in place of Mr. SHOOK. The Committee then adjourned.

Meeting of the People's Union Convention.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of that branch of the People's Union Convention, comprising the delegates to the Syracuse Conventions, was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to complete their nominations for County officers and the Judiciary. In accordance with the resolution passed at the original meeting at the Cooper Institute, six delegates from each Ward, representing the different parties, were admitted. On the call of the roll, over one hundred delegates answered to their names. Dr. JAMES M. AUSTIN occupied the Chair.

After a good deal of boisterous wrangling about what should be done first, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Coroners—109 ballots were cast, scattered among twenty-nine candidates.

On motion, the four highest candidates were declared the nominees of the Convention. They are as follows:

Dr. EBENEZER MACFARLANE, THOMAS H. FERRIS,
FREDERICK L. OLMSTED, Dr. E. M. DENT.

On motion of Dr. DEANFORD, THOMAS W. CLERKE was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation. An attempt was made to nominate the other Judges in the same way, but there appeared to be too many candidates in the field, and so the Convention went into a ballot for Judge of the Marine Court, with the following result: John Anderson, Jr., 27; Wm. E. Robinson, 5; Hiram Ketchum, 11; Richard C. Downing, 19; N. Hill Fowler, 12; A. K. Maynard, 19. The second ballot resulted, like the first, in no choice. The Convention then adjourned to Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The candidates nominated at the previous meeting

of the Convention were: *For Sheriff*—John W. [illegible]; *for District-Attorney*—A. Oakey Hall; *for County Clerk*—Henry W. Genet.

Republican Senatorial Conventions.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A meeting of the above Convention was held last evening, at No. 426 Fourth-avenue, Mr. A. R. Thomas in the Chair.

There were five candidates, and two ballots were taken. The annexed list will show the number of votes received by each candidate:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
William Curtis Noyes	5	15
A. W. Underwood	6	6
[illegible]	5	2
[illegible] Shannon	2	2
[illegible] White	5	—

It was then proposed and seconded, that Mr. William Curtis Noyes be unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Republican Senator of the Seventh District. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The above Convention, which held a meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, adjourned till Wednesday next.

The German Union Committee.

TWENTIETH WARD MASS MEETING.

In compliance with a call published in the German papers of this City, yesterday, the German residents of the Twentieth Ward assembled in force, last evening, at Bisset's Brewery, No. 97 West Thirty-second-st.

At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. [illegible] Richard, and, upon his motion, was organized by placing Mr. Nicolaus Muellee in the chair, pro tem., assisted by Messrs. B. Hamann and [illegible] Mann, Secretaries.

The proceedings were then opened by Mr. Muellee, who stated its object to be, in the letter and spirit of the published call, the formation of a political platform of German voters, to be composed of those who, at this time, when their fellow-citizens of the English tongue are obliterating party lines and combining, in every way possible, to sustain the cause of the Union, feel it incumbent upon them to aid in securing the triumph of none but capable and honorable men in the approaching State and Municipal elections.

With this view, he conjured all present, without reference to former party distinctions, to unite heartily in so good a work.

In order to effect these ends in the Twentieth Ward, the meeting now assembled would first proceed to form a Ward organization, and then to select six delegates to represent it in the Central Committee and Association, appointed to meet at Pythagoras Hall, this (Thursday) evening.

After some debate, a committee of six was named, and retired for the purpose of reporting a list of permanent officers and delegates.

After a brief absence, the Committee returned the following names:

For President—Nicolaus Muellee, no party.

Vice-Presidents—John Kohler, Democrat; J. J. Bahr, Republican.

Secretaries—Henry Richard, Republican; Adolf Mann, Democrat.

Treasurer—Conrad Fulling, Democrat.

Delegates to the Central Committee—Messrs. Fery, Blumenbecker, Wachter, Republicans; Baer, Ebish, Ledermeyer, Democrats.

Mr. Henry Richard offered a series of resolutions, declaring the unalterable devotion of the Twentieth Ward Union Club, thus formed, to the cause designated by its name, and indorsing the ticket adopted by the People's Convention at Syracuse, headed by Daniel S. Dickinson and ending with the name of Benjamin F. Bates.

These resolutions were, at first, received with great applause, but were finally, after some discussion, unanimously rejected on the ground that all mention of the ticket to be sustained should be postponed at least until the meeting of the Central Committee.

After appointing a Committee of Eight to draw up a Constitution and By-laws, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at the same hour and place, on Tuesday evening next.

Independent Democratic General Committee.

The organization bearing the above title, held its regular meeting last evening at head-quarters, No. 440 Bowery. The object of the organization is claimed to be the selection of candidates irrespective of any party nomination, but in case any nominee of other parties should be found acceptable to them, he would be adopted.

The business of last evening was the preparation of a platform, and in view of the nomination of candidates, which will probably be made on Wednesday next.

Westchester County Politics.

We learn that the adjourned Conventions of the People's Party, the Republican Party, and that branch of the former which is represented by Hon. J. B. Haskins, met on Tuesday, at White Plains, but failed to come to any harmonious understanding as to nominations. The probability is that each will run a separate ticket.

People's Union Mass Meeting.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Thomas Pettiman, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address a Union Mass Meeting of the Twentieth Ward Peoples' Union Association, to-night, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE STILL MOVING SOUTHWARD.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Col. Matthews telegraphed to Gov. Gamble, this morning, from Hermann, Mo., that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of the rebels.

The camp of Col. Matthews was twenty miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about 400 Home Guards. The rebels numbered some 2,000, and their design is to burn the Gasconade Bridge in that vicinity. Reinforcements have been sent to Hermann and the bridge. On hearing of the approach of the rebel force, our troops began erecting palisades for its defence.

At last accounts the Army of Gen. Price was on Grand River, in Henry County. On Wednesday last he was marching southward.

A rebel named Westerfer is raising a regiment at Osceola for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas.

Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny that any session of the Legislature was held there.

Efforts are being made to organize companies of Missouri Rangers, to carry on a guerilla warfare after the style of the rebels.

Gens. Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City, and join Gen. Sigel at Sedalia.

Gen. Sigel sent out a detachment of four hundred men, on Sunday last, to cut off a rebel supply train.

COL. MATTHEWS NOT SURRENDERED.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The surrender of a Federal camp near Hermann, which was reported this morning, proved not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated.

Col. Matthews simply abandoned his camp on the approach of the rebels, and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind. The three cannon, mentioned in a previous dispatch, belonged to the rebels.

Col. Hassen now telegraphs from Hermann, that he had no apprehensions of an attack on that place, and that the Gascanade and Osange bridges are well guarded, and secure against the rebels.

GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR.

COL. BLAIR'S CHARGES.

Charges preferred by Frank P. Blair, Jr., Colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, against Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, of the Army of the United States commanding in the Department of the West:

Charge 1—Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification (1)—In failing and neglecting, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to repair to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the head-quarters of the Western Department, and there enter upon the duties belonging to him as the military chief of said department, to the serious injury of the public service therein and the loyal people thereof.

Specification (2)—In failing and neglecting to inform himself of the wants and necessities of the said Western Department, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 26th day of July, 1861, to the great detriment of the public service and the injury of the said Department.

Specification (3)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, commanding a part of the Army of the United States, at Springfield, in the State of Missouri, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 10th day of August, 1861, the said post of Springfield being all the while in immediate peril from the enemy, whereby the forces of the United States, at or near said Springfield, were many of them sacrificed, and the residue compelled to abandon said post, to the serious detriment of the Government of the United States, and the State of Missouri, and the people thereof.

Specification (4)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce or succor Major —— Sackett, commanding a part of the Army of the United States at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, from the 15th day of August, 1861, to the 1st day of September, 1861, the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby said post was left to the power of an overwhelming foe, and was assailed by said foe, and preserved from destruction only by the heroic valor of the officers and men of the post, after they had been so grossly abandoned by the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont.

Specification (5)—In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Col. James A. Mulligan, commanding a post of the Army of the United States at Lexington, in Lafayette County, in the State of Missouri, from the 10th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861—the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby the enemy were suffered to assault the said post and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the National arms and the detriment of the service.

Specification (6)—In suffering one Martin Green and other guerillas chiefs of the enemy to recruit an army in Northeastern Missouri of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and to overrun and ravage Northeastern Missouri from the — day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, without taking proper measures to suppress the bands of said Martin Green and other guerillas, whereby a vast amount of the property of the loyal inhabitants of said section of the State of Missouri was wasted and destroyed; many of said inhabitants were driven out of said Northeastern Missouri by the enemy, and many were compelled by the enemy to take oath of an allegiance to the pretended traitorous and insurrectionary Government called the Confederate States of America.

Specification (7)—In suffering and permitting one Stephen A. Hurlbutt, a Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States, and his authority, to be and remain in command of the forces of said Government in Northern Missouri, from the 10th day of August, 1861, to about the 16th day of Sept. 1861, knowing him, the said Stephen A. Hurlbutt, from the official report of his superior officer, Brig.-Gen. Pope, to be a common drunkard, and unfit all of said time to command, to the great detriment of the service and of the loyal people of Missouri.

Specification (8)—In neglecting, or refusing, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, when a post of the Army of the United States, at Lexington, in the County of Lafayette, State of Missouri, was in imminent peril of the enemy, and in need of immediate succor and reinforcements, to receive or hear one Richard Vaughn, Esq., who had come from said Lexington to his Head-quarters in the City of St. Louis, to lay before him, the said Major-General John C. Fremont, the distressed condition of said post, and to solicit succor and reinforcements for the same, he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, pretending and insisting that he was too busy to receive or hear the message of said Vaughn; and although he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, was informed that the message of said Richard Vaughn related to matters of the most urgent necessity, and demanded immediate action, he, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, would not receive him, the said Richard Vaughn, nor hear him; nor did he give any assistance to the said post in Lexington, so in imminent peril.

Specification (9)—In appointing, on or about the 6th day of August, 1861, to a high place of confidence and trust under his authority, viz.: Master of Transportation in the Western Department, one Dr. Edward H. Castle, a person of disreputable character; in keeping the said Castle in said office and place of trust after being fully informed of his character, to the great detriment and disgrace of the service.

Specification (10)—In establishing about his head-quarters, in the city of St. Louis, a barricade, whereby information absolutely indispensable to the public service was repelled and shut out from his mind—he, the said General Fremont, refusing and preventing himself, by such means, from being informed of matters of the utmost importance for hours and even days, to the great detriment of the public service.

Specification (11)—In not taking proper measures, while in command of said Department of the West, to put down rebellion within the State of Missouri, drive out and expel the invaders from said State, and reëstablish the authority of the United States therein.

Specification (12)—In this, that Capt. Willard, of the steamboat *Sunshine*, a steamboat in the employ of the United States Government, was sent by Col. Mulligan from Lexington on or about the 10th day of September, 1861, to convey certain officers with dispatches to Col. Davis, commanding at Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri. And when the said steamboat *Sunshine* reached Glasgow, in the State of Missouri, on its way to Jefferson City, it was fired into and upon by the armed enemies of the United States Government, and compelled to land and transport the forces of the enemy from the north to the south side of the Missouri River; that the said Capt. Willard, obtaining the dispatches from Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis from the officers having them in charge, and making his escape, came without delay to the City of St. Louis, and reported immediately to head-quarters, and then addressed a note to the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, stating briefly the facts above recited, and that he had important information in regard to the movements of the enemy to communicate to him, and also the dispatches of Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis, the said Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont refused to see or hear him, and informed him that if he was an officer of the Army he could take the train the next day for the City of Jefferson, with the dispatches to Col. Davis, and if not an officer of the Army, he could leave the dispatches there, and call and see him, the said Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, on the next day; that by the refusal to see Capt. Willard, and receive the information which he was prepared to give, the public service was deeply injured; that the succor demanded in the dispatches sent by Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis was not sent, and Col. Mulligan, with all his force at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, were captured by the enemies of the United States Government.

Charge 2—Disobedience of orders.

Specification (1)—In this, that the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, when ordered by the Secretary of War on or about the 3d day of July, 1861, to proceed to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did not and would not comply with said order; but in disregard thereof, went to the City of New-York, and there remained until or about the 23d day of July, 1861, to the great neglect of the duties belonging to his Department.

Specification (2)—On the 30th day of August, 1861, the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont issued the following proclamation:

[Here follows Gen. Fremont's emancipation proclamation of Aug. 30.]

That on the —— day of ——, 1861, the President of the United States ordered the said Major-General J. C. Fremont to modify the said proclamation so as to make it conform to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1861, which the said Major-General J. C. Fremont has ever since failed, neglected, and refused to do, in disobedience of said order, and in contempt of the authority of the President of the United States.

Specification (3)—That after the order aforesaid of said President of the United States, commanding the said Major General Fremont so to modify his said proclamation, he, the said Fremont, did, on or about the 21st day of September, 1861, cause to be printed and circulated a large number of his proclamations in original form, contrary to the order of the President of the United States, and in contempt of his authority.

Charge 3.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification (1)—In declaring to Oliver H. Filley, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, after he had appointed the said Edward H. Castle, that he had suspended said Castle from said appointment, when in fact he had not suspended the said Castle, and said declaration was false,

Specification (2)—In letting out to Leonidas Haskell a Government contract for 5,000 mules, to be purchased by the said Leonidas Haskell, who was a contractor of the Government, appointing him, the said Leonidas Haskell, to a place on the staff of him, the said Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service.

Specification (3)—In countenancing and encouraging officers and privates of the Army under his command to write letters to public newspapers, in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him.

Specification (4)—In suffering and countenancing, and not prohibiting, officers and privates of the Army under his command from holding meetings in their camps, and passing resolutions adulatory of himself, and publishing the said resolutions, contrary to Army Regulations 210, and in contempt and disregard thereof.

Charge 4.—Gross extravagance, waste, mismanagement, and misapplication of the public moneys.

Specification (1)—In this, that he has surrounded himself with men of disreputable character, his former dependents and hangers-on from the State of California, with whom he was connected in business, and with whose character and reputation for fraudulent dealings he was well acquainted, and has bestowed upon them large contracts and jobs for supplies for the Army, and for making fortifications, and for other expensive and unnecessary work, without advertisement, bidding or competition, whereby the Government of the United States has been despoiled, the soldiers delayed in receiving their pay, and his own attention and time absorbed, so as to prevent him from attending to the great work to which he was appointed by the Government of the United States.

Charge 5.—Despotic and tyrannical conduct.

Specification (1)—In this, that he issued an illegal order on the — day of September, 1861, forbidding officers of the Army from corresponding with officials of the State and other Governments, to the end that his errors might not be exposed, and his conduct controlled by his superiors, whereby the Government of the United States and the people have sustained great detriment.

Specification (2)—In this, that he ordered a public journal, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, called and known as the *Evening News*, to be suppressed, and its editor and proprietor to be arrested and imprisoned for a fair and just criticism upon his conduct, although he well knew that said newspaper had always given a fair and loyal support to the Government of the United States, and its only crime was in making public his errors of judgment and incompetency to command in this department.

I have the honor to lay before the President of the United States the above charges and specifications against Major-General John C. Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, which are respectfully submitted for the President's consideration.

Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Colonel First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery.

Accompanying the above charges was the following letter from Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigadier-General L. Thomas:

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

General: I have the honor to transmit to you, through the proper channel, certain charges and specifications implicating the official conduct of Major Gen. John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, commanding the Western Department, and beg that you will, without unnecessary delay, lay them before the President of the United States for his consideration. Respectfully,

[Signed,] FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Col. First Regiment Mo. Light Artillery.

St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS IN THE FREMONT AND BLAIR CASE.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Capt. C. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, received a dispatch from Gen. Fremont yesterday evening, to the following effect:

Head-quarters Western Department,
Camp near Jefferson City, Oct. 6, 1861.

The publication of the charges and specifications, with accompanying papers in the case of Col. F. P. Blair, as in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of yesterday, has shocked and vexed me. You will immediately proceed to investigate this violation of my confidence, and inform forthwith, that the perpetrators may be proceeded against and punished accordingly. I have telegraphed the President and Gen. Scott, that it has been done wholly without my knowledge or sanction, and meets with my unqualified disapprobation and regret.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

So far as we are concerned in this matter we are free to exonerate Gen. Fremont from any knowledge of or consent to the publication of the papers referred to. We think, also, we can relieve his subordinates in this city of any responsibility in the case. The documents were published in a Cincinnati paper one day in advance of their appearance in the *Democrat*, and we know had for several days become a matter of public talk in this city, persons having read the copies in Col. Blair's hands. Our reporter obtained the papers in a perfectly legitimate manner, and without the direction of any of the Department officers here.

THE BLAIR-FREMONT TROUBLE.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the paper in which all the Blair-Fremont charges, letters, &c., appeared originally, in answer to Gen. Fremont's dispatch, exculpates the General, or any member of his department, unqualifiedly, from any responsibility in their publication. The papers were obtained through an entirely different source.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The *Tribune's* Cairo special advices from Paducah, represent that our troops are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who, in heavy force, are said to be advancing against that place. The women and children of that place are being sent away.

Everything indicates an approaching struggle.

Gen. McClernand will issue, to-morrow, a proclamation causing all drinking and gambling houses to cease operations.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The city is quiet. We have no news from below.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION RETURNED.

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Dr. Hayes, of the Polar Expedition, arrived here this morning, in the *United States*. The party are well. Two have died, namely: August Sontag, the astronomer, and Gibson Caruthers.

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 26th of August last year, but could not penetrate the Strait with his vessel either last year or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Alexander, and with dog and sledge reached lat. 81° 35' May 18, this year.

The Election in Baltimore for City Councilmen.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The City Council election, to-day, was very quietly conducted. The rebels made no opposition. The total vote polled reached 9,587. The whole Union ticket was elected without opposition, save a few scattering votes. This vote exceeds by 338 the secession vote of last April, by which the members of the Legislature who are now confined in Fort Lafayette claimed their seats.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eleventh District met here to-day, and unanimously nominated Wm. H. Tobey, of Kinderhook.

A resoluton, strongly indorsing the course of Hon. J. H. Ketchum, late Senator, was unanimously adopted.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention also nominated to-day Slater L. Tompkins for the same office.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The election yesterday resulted in the selection of the Republican ticket, with the exception, perhaps, of Treasurer, which is still in doubt. The vote is smaller than usual.

The Ohio Election.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties, in different parts of the State, give Todd, the Union candidate for Governor, 11,000.

The Iowa Election.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The returns of the Iowa election come in slowly. Those received indicate the election of Kirkwood, Republican, for Governor.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Arrangements for a Grand Series of Benefits to Mr. Ullman.

The Directors of the New-York Academy of Music have entertained a petition from Mr. B. Ullman, the present lessee of the Academy for operatic entertainments, soliciting the cooperation of the Board to aid him in his efforts to secure the necessary means to carry out his contract.

The Directors, considering the present disturbed state of the country, the loss to the manager of a Fall season almost entirely supported by transient sojourners in our City—the necessity to keep open the Academy, not only for the amusement it affords the stockholders and music-loving citizens, but to show—despite a Civil War that calls a quarter million of men to the field—despite the Treasure promptly found to supply them necessaries and war's expensive requisites—we are not compelled to close our institutions of art and intellectual amusement, or debar our citizens their usual pleasure of a season's opera.

The Directors, therefore, having resolved to support Mr. Ullman in his laudable intentions, by subscribing for tickets for his Benefit, in the ratio of from five to ten tickets per share of stock, *do respectfully* urge you as a fellow-proprietor of the Academy, on the plea of interest as well as good policy, to do likewise—to subscribe liberally for Mr. Ullman's Benefit tickets, in order to give him the requisite aid to inaugurate the coming season. By order of the Board. D. KINGSLAND, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. ULLMAN—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

Academy of Music, New-York, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Academy of Music:

Gentlemen: The extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed make it imperative upon me to address you this letter.

In February last an unanimous vote of the Directors gave me the lease of the Academy of Music for the opera. Immediately after I paid into the hands of Mr. Kingsland the sum of $2,000, as security. At the time I applied for the Academy, and succeeded in obtaining it, the country suffered from political difficulties, the early settlement of which was confidently expected. On the 19th of April Fort Sumter fell, war was declared, but the victory of the Union troops and the restoration of peace before the 1st of October were accepted as undoubted facts.

In May I proceeded to Europe, and during my very short stay I succeeded in engaging some first-class artists for this Winter's opera, and Mme. Ristori, with her entire troupe, for September, 1862. Desirous of judging with my own eyes of the state of the country, I hastened back to New-York, where I arrived a few days before the battle of Bull Run, the unfortunate result of which destroyed all present hope for the speedy restoration of the Union.

The difficulties and risks attending an operatic enterprise, even in prosperous times, are fully known to you all. In the actual distracted state of the country they are far greater; and, in the opinion of everybody, even the attempt at giving opera is pronounced a folly. This attempt I am willing to make, and shall throw in it all the energy I can command, and have not yet given up all hope of being able to fulfill my obligations, provided some facilities were extended to me by the Directors, and some encouragement be held out to me by the stockholders.

The facilities I asked from the Directors, I am happy to say, have been granted; although I can this year only ill afford to pay the rent agreed upon before the breaking out of the war, yet I did not ask for any reduction, knowing as I do the expenses of the corporation, and the absolute necessity of keeping the Academy out of debt. I require, however, some material aid in risking the attempt of giving the opera under such difficulties, and to obtain that I propose to take my long-talked-of benefit—the first I have ever taken since an eventful and laborious managerial career of upward of sixteen years—and for which I can make the most satisfactory arrangements. Chorus, orchestra, employés and several artists volunteer their services for TWO PERFORMANCES, which else would cost $1,500, and if the stockholders would take a certain amount of tickets to dispose of among their friends, I believe to be able to realise a sum which will be of material aid in carrying out my plans.

I know the sentiments of many among you, who are anxious of having the Academy kept open, not for their personal gratification, but to avoid the bad *moral effect* the closing of the first and most celebrated establishment in America would produce in the South and Europe, besides throwing some 150 persons out of employment during the Winter. The stockholders of the New-Orleans Opera House have subscribed the munificent sum of $30,000 in addition to the regular subscription of $750 per night, for a season of sixty performances, to enable the manager to keep the Opera House open. My demands are far more moderate; I desire only that every stockholder might dispose of a certain amount of tickets, at the rate of five to ten tickets—according to individual liberality—for every one share he may possess; the tickets to be good for any one of the two evenings of Oct. 17 and 21.

The tickets will be $1 each, to admit to either one of the two performances.

I shall, moreover, give full value for them. On the first night, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, I shall produce the "Ballo in Maschera," and on the second, MONDAY, Oct. 21, two NEW OPERAS, never before given in America: "Betly," by Donizetti, and the charming little French *Opera Comique*—now the rage in Paris—"Les noces de Jeanette." There will be given, in addition, on the same evening, a concert, and other entertainments.

These performances will present several features of interest.

First—Miss Kellogg, who, at the close of last season, made her first appearance on any stage, and, under the most unfavorable circumstances, achieved a signal success, will take the leading parts in the Italian Opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera," and in the French Opera of "Les noces de Jeanette." Thanks to her extraordinary musical organization, the enthusiasm for her art, an unremitting application during the last six months, the friendly advice of Miss Charlotte Cushman, who, fully appreciating the rare dramatic genius of the young American artist, took in her the most lively interest, up to the day of her departure, Miss Kellogg, according to the opinion of many professors and amateurs, who have heard her within the last few weeks, can now claim a foremost position in the art-world—a position which the leading opera house in Europe—the Royal Italian Opera, of London, where she will probably appear in a few months—will as surely and readily acknowledge, as in the case of Miss Adelina Patti. Judging from the effect produced at the rehearsals, I can confidently promise you a surprise at the remarkable progresses Miss Kellogg has made since the close of the last season, both as regards voice, singing, and dramatic expression, and, as an American, you cannot but feel deeply interested in the wonderful achievement by a young American girl, who, three years ago, hardly knew anything of music, and nothing but her native tongue, and now is found fully competent to sing two of the most difficult *rôles* in the original languages.

Second—Miss Hinkley, who in a short time has become a general favorite, has been honored with an engagement at the Italian Opera in Havana, for which she will depart in a few days. You will therefore have only one opportunity of admiring her once more as the lively page in the "Ballo in Maschera," and to see her in a new *rôle* in the Opera of "Betly," one of Donizetti's best, and never before given in America.

Third—The first appearance of Signor Manousi, late primo Baritone from the Teson in Havana.

Fourth—The last appearance of Signor Brignoli, who, after an uninterruptedly brilliant career of upwards of seven years, has—to the great regret of his numerous friends and the public—fully determined to return to Europe and accept there one of the numerous engagements offered to him, and of Signor Susini, one of the best Bassi who ever sang in America, who has signed a contract with the Scala of Milan.

Fifth—A Concert on the second evening by Miss Carlotta Patti, in whom, from an unfortunate accident in early youth, the operatic stage has lost a bright ornament. Miss Adelina Patti is principally indebted to the admirable teaching of Miss Carlotta for the brilliancy of her execution.

The Directors, after having taken my letter into consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that my demands are reasonable, and after having indorsed them, have addressed you a circular. You must pardon my troubling you likewise, but I am anxious you should be fully informed of all particulars. Should I not meet with the expected liberality on those two evenings, it would certainly discourage me to go through the trouble, risk and anxiety of a season in times of war. But I am confident that my request will be favorably received. You have only to remember the many nights of Opera I have given you—sixty to seventy every year instead of forty, as stipulated in my lease; the numerous great Artists I have presented; the magnificent manner in which I have produced some of the most difficult and costly Operas; the losses entailed upon me by the financial and political difficulties since I became the manager of the Opera; the use I intend to make of your liberality; the enjoyment you will derive this Winter from the Opera, and that the income it will bring to the Academy will carry it unscathed—nay brilliantly—through this portentous year. Nor can you have many difficulties in the disposal of such a limited amount of tickets among those of your friends, who many times have been invited by you to your seats and boxes. I am, gentleman, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

Winter Garden.—The good old custom of author's benefits will be revived here to-night, when Miss Grace Walcot will appeal to her friends. This young and talented lady has prepared the piece now playing at Mr. Jackson's establishment, and the "Cup and the Lip" will of course be the attraction for her benefit. Since the night of its production it has gained considerably in quickness of action. The cast is really admirable. We hope Miss Walcot will have a crowded house.

[Advertisement.]

A Tasty Hat and Clean Boots Dress a Man.—Knox's Fall style of Hats exceed any of his former efforts, and makes them the beau ideal of the ladies. At his old stand, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, may be seen crowds daily examining Knox's splendid selection of hats of every description, and making purchases. For a hat that is a hat, we say give Knox a call. Of all the hatters in the town, Knox knocks them all.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying and Strengthening Pills you can endure all these, and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrysalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

To the Public.
Permit us to inform you that we have now opened a complete and extensive assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for Fall and Winter Clothing, to which we particularly invite your personal inspection, and which we are willing to make up to order in our usual well-known style of excellence, without any advance in prices, although a great advance has taken place in all fashionable imported goods within sixty days.
Assuring you of our continued determination to merit the confidence we have so long enjoyed, we are
Your obedient servants,
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers, No. 57 Walker-st.

By the request of many of our customers, and during the present disturbed state of public affairs, we are deducting five per cent. for ready money on all purchases from this date.
Army and Navy Equipments positively not cash on delivery.

Shaker Knit.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
Merino, Lambswool, and Canton Flannel.
Undershirts and Drawers.
Men's furnishing goods in great variety at remarkably low prices.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 & 89 Williamstreet, one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

Bergen—Raymond.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rufus S. Bergen to Angelique Raymond, all of this City.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

Sherman—Norton.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. C. P. Bush, Charles A. Sherman, of Waterford, N. Y., to Card P. Norton, of Brooklyn.

Hawley—Brown.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, David Hawley and Miss Catherine A. Brown.

Graves—Rixer.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. John P. Knox, Arthur B. Graves, of Brooklyn, to Jennie, daughter of the late John L. Rixer.

Dore—Badeau.—On Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. C. K. True, Mr. George W. Dore to Miss Janie M. Badeau, only daughter of Dr. N. W. Badeau, all of Tarrytown.

DIED.

Philips.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, William H., son of the late John and Sarah A. Philips, aged 24 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6[illegible] 8th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Thompson.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mrs. Aletta Thompson, in the 56th year of her age.

Duanesburgh.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, Henry J. Duanesburgh, in the 21st year of his age.

Howard.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock, Ella Louise, infant daughter of Francis A. and Emma F. Howard.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 201 West 16th-st.

Hunnewford.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, Ann Hunnewford, aged 80 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 3d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Thomson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, Ann, wife of Geo. Thomson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 118 2d-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Webber.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, Thomas Webster, only son of Alfred H. and the late Charlotte H. Webster, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 107 7th-st.

Phinney.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, after a short illness, Jane M., wife of Geo. W. Phinney, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. A. M., also the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 Sullivan-st.

Raymond.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, George Teare, infant son of Shepherd K. and Lucy H. Raymond, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 85 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

Young.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, Jennie, the beloved wife of Edward T. Young, and eldest daughter of Michael and Zella Caffe, aged 21 years and 16 days.

Her husband's friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 328 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Perrine.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, William Humphrey, second son of Dr. and Lizzie Perrine, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 22 Myrtle-av., this morning, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J.

Smith.—At Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of congestion of the brain, James Smith, late of the firm of James Smith & Son, aged 53 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Cypress Hills, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 531.—Oct. 9, 1861.
8, 59, 48, 3, 30, 7, 77, 39, 75, 54, 49, 22, 17.

Kentucky, Class 532.—Oct. 9, 1861.
73, 18, 58, 39, 77, 40, 65, 49, 51, 59, 4, 17, 2.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY A

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good tailor-maker; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 206 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting-maid, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 62 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do waiting; no objection to children; the best of City reference as to character and capability; has lived for the last eight years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room. To be seen the two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or general housework in a genteel family; she is an excellent laundress; also a good plain cook and baker; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a nice place; she has good reference. Call at No. 157 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No 124 West 26th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or cooking in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 133 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 186 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESpectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; understands her business perfectly well; is a smart, neat person. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a good smart girl, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress; can do plain sewing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and assist in the washing; no objection to see to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 95 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or cooking in a small private family; best of City reference from her last situation. Call, for two days, at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or has no objection to do housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 186 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESpectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; understands her business perfectly well; is a smart, neat person. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 121 East 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a good smart girl, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress; can do plain sewing if required; best of City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress and assist in the washing; no objection to see to grown children; accustomed to make children's clothes; a permanent home is desired; wages no object. Has good reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 95 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference from her last situation. Call, for two days, at No. 891 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all sorts of fineries, or would take a first-class laundress' place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain good situations for two Protestant girls, who have lived with her; one as chambermaid or waitress; the other as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a sick lady. Apply this week at No. 84 East 10th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as seamstress and nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference that can be given from her last place. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; she is willing to make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, or would be willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 196 West 21st-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City references. Call for two days at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or is willing to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 284 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, who is about leaving the country, wishes to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her two years. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 179 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has two years and six months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, in a respectable private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. (Brooklyn preferred.) Apply at James H. Park's seed warehouse, corner of Court and State sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Irish girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, and will do either fine washing or fine sewing. Call at No. 552 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 28 Pell-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 62 Bayard-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 288 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; understands her business perfectly well; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, and from families whom she has been living with. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is disengaged, a situation as cook; is of long and good experience in this and the old country; understands all kinds of cooking, pickles, preserves, soups of various kinds, boning of fowl and game; makes good bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 263 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread and all other kinds of baking, and will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her employer's until engaged, at No. 198 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Would go to Boston, if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; first-class references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; can do all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, also pies, puddings and pastry; is willing and obliging; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 359 6th-av., second floor, first door from 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best of City and Country references; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st, near Livingston-place, for two days, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-rate baker of bread; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; can give good City references. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best reference given. Call, or address No. 108 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 63 Perry-st., in the rear, last house, second floor.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands soups and meats; makes good desserts and pastry; also good bread and cakes; will assist in the washing if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; has high recommendations. Apply at No. 81 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 37 West 13th-st., middle bell, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a Protestant, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Minetta-st., between Bleecker and Carmine sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 184 West 33d-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; French cooking, all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 63 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of references; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook and bake in a small family; will assist with washing and ironing; can produce City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class English Protestant cook in a private family. Best of City references will be produced. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG TIDY woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; is a thorough laundress; wages $7 to $8; no objections to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 505 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts, top floor, front room. Or, as nurse and seamstress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or can fill the place of laundress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or could do the housework of a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she can produce the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to do housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for her cook, who is an English woman and Protestant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a most desirable servant. Apply, between 10 and 12½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young women, with best of City references; would prefer places together, in the City or country. Apply at No. 207 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference, if required; is home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has the highest recommendations from her last place, from which she advertises. No. 77 East 27th-st

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do general housework; the best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 124 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has five years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 67 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy and obliging young woman, with a reference of nearly three years from her last place, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer. Any family requiring a competent domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.; wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second-floor, between Concord and Nassau sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer; would go as laundress; no objection to country. City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 196 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address by note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 163 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can produce ten years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as first-class waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 105 East 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of the highest respectability, would like to get a situation in a family, as housekeeper; she understands domestic economy practically; would not object to a widower's family, with children, and would also offer her services for taking charge of their wardrobe, as she understands all kinds of sewing; references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D, P. O.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as housework in a small private family. No objection to country. City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of up-stairs work; is kind to children; is a good sewer and not afraid of work. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., Room No. 16.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch Protestant to do general housework in a small family; wants to take a small, smart girl, 9 years old, with her; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing, or take care of children. Call or address, at No. 248 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid by a young woman fully competent; is a good hair dresser and dressmaker; speaks French, English and German; best City references given. Apply at No. 204 Wooster-st., at Mr. Queene's.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., top floor, near 6th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-rate laundress; understands French fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable person, as first-class laundress, in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant English woman as nurse; she is well experienced in the care of young children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, No. 16 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as nurse, and to do sewing or light chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived ten years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of an infant or invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing or chamberwork; has no objection to go a short way in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from her last place, No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable widow Protestant, as nurse, to take care of a baby; or as seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or could do the housework of a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she can produce the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to do housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for her cook, who is an English woman and Protestant; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a most desirable servant. Apply, between 10 and 12½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young women, with best of City references; would prefer places together, in the City or country. Apply at No. 207 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; would travel with a family; best references. Call for two days at No. 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor front.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West 26th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to chamberwork, or to go in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO trustworthy servants, who have lived in the best of families in the City; one as nurse; she can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor, back room.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid. Inquire at the residence of her present employer, No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 179 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant, with good references, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do up-stair work; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 61 32d-st.; near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best references. Address C. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's plain dresses; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to see to growing children; the best of City reference furnished from her last place, No. 202 Bleecker-st., corner of Cottage-place; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress wanted by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children, or do chamberwork and sewing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 Mulberry-st; near Prince.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is good at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of sewing; has no objection to do a little light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 182 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl—a dressmaker—wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a very neat worker; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 9 Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands thoroughly all kinds of family sewing, and can take care of children from their birth; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 7th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit ladies' morning dresses. Can be seen for two days at 18 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German Protestant, as first-class seamstress in a private American family; best reference. Call at No. 105 avenue A, near corner 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 21 Amity-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, or assist in taking care of growing children; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dress, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would assist in the care of children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress, chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
Office, 16 Exchange-place, Bond & Co.'s
No. 10 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable by order of Subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at the above Agency, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by funds, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 32 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Sums of one dollar and upward received and interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits* commence to draw interest *from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 18½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
C. H. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 72 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amounts of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 26th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value at sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$350,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WETMORE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,200 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus can be had on file, and can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $28 and upwards. Also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $28 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 231 EAST 30TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, FRIDAY, 11th inst., (postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm,) at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.
N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock,
1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES,
fresh and seasonable goods.
Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays. WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles and coverings, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, buffets, escritoires, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale positive.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all aforts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing the same; machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

D. D. CALKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture. THIS DAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining-table, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver-ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
RARE CHANCE.—J. B. MONNOTT WILL SELL at public auction, by THOS. J. MILLER, his entire stock of horses, in consequence of giving up horse-breeding. Said stock comprises thorough-bred stallion *Logan*, brood-mares, colts and fillies; also, several fine saddle-horses; also, trotting-stallions, brood-mares, &c. Also, road horses, *Native American*, *Tartar*, *Locomotive*, and several others; a number of milch cows, one pair of well-broken oxen, and *Lord Clason*, a fine Ayrshire bull, 20 months old. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the farm of J. B. Monnott, Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages will leave Harlem at 10½ o'clock for the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 5th of October, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway, and S. W. Armstrong's Harlem Bridge Hotel.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice selection of fine liquors, teas and cigars in original packages, consisting of brandy, gin and rum. Bourbon whisky, sherry, port, claret, champagne, blackberry brandy, pure spirits in ¼ and ½ casks and boxes. Also, a choice line of very fine imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands, in ¼ and 1-10 boxes, costing from $25 to $65 per 1,000 to import. Also, all the office furniture, desks, counters, liquor-pumps and measures, and empty barrels, &c. To be sold without reserve by order of the Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET—CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of a warrant to me, directed by James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes for the city and County of New-York, I will expose for sale on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October, 1861, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 117 Nassau-st., all the Furniture and Fixtures of the Artisans' Bank, consisting of counters, desks, tables, chairs, stools, gas chandeliers and fixtures, bank vaults, iron safes, carpets, oil-cloth, &c.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

JOS. HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 11, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., regular weekly sale: handsome pier glass, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, groceries, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, counter, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, noon, balance of stock of a milliner—about thirty fashionable bonnets, fresh make, children's jockeys, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 62 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE ON THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 11 o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a lot of judgments, notes, claims, bonds, stocks, &c., without reserve, to close the estate. Particulars will be given at the time of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF J. B. MONNOTT'S HORSES, brood mares and colts will take place, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Clason Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem. Stages leave at 9 and 10½ o'clock for the sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,200 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh seasonable goods, suitable for City or country trade.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER O. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head (green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or strandling, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $36.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 15 Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY..... Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, Loudon and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and HEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st., or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis*, *German Die Reform*, *Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Atlas*, *Medical Review*, &c.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MARICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
Parquet or Admission—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE NEW PRESIDENT.
Tom Taylor's new Comedy, which will be acted
THIS EVENING.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. O. Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss M. Henriques, Miss Crocker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Reeves, and Miss Carman.
A NEW DRAMA
Of peculiar construction and extraordinary
SPECTACULAR EFFECTS
Bringing into action the
GREAT AND NOVEL STAGE RESOURCES
Of this theatre, is in preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HERRMANN'S performances in New-York will close on WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
THE NEW COMBINATION PROGRAMME.
The four best pieces of the Inauguratory Programme.
The four best pieces of the Comic Programme.
Four new and wonderful pieces never yet exhibited in

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SECOND.

Arrival and Reception of Col. Wilson's Regiment.

Breakfast of the Officers at the Astor House—Speeches of Dr. Bellows, Col. Wilson, Gov. Morgan, George Bancroft, and others—Presentation of a Flag by Jas. T. Brady, Esq.—Popular Ovation to the Regiment.

The arrival and departure of Col. HENRY WILSON'S Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment yesterday, and the reception given them by the citizens of New-York, constituted an era in these days of military ovations. The promptness which was so earnestly promised, was, unfortunately, not attained, so that the welcome breakfast at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, grew into a welcome dinner, and, almost exhausted the patience of the unfortunate guests who had foregone their matutinal meal for the purpose of doing justice to the welcome repast. The Sons of Massachusetts, however, waited as patiently as they could, and passed away a portion of the time in appointing as Marshals to assist Col. HOWE in forming the procession, Messrs. RICHARD WARREN, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, WARREN GARDNER and JOHN P. LORD. The joyful news that the train had arrived was not received until nearly 10 o'clock, although the breakfasting had been dispensed.

The train consisted of twenty-seven cars, drawn by two locomotives, and extended from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fourth street. A large crowd greeted the arrival, but no formal reception took place at the depôt. The men were quickly transferred to the workshops and depôts of the Harlem Railroad, kindly loaned for the occasion, and were soon in the enjoyment of a substantial repast, provided by the contractors of the Park Barracks. The officers were escorted to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and were received by the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts.

The large dining hall of the hotel was soon filled with those who were to partake of the repast. At the head of the table were: Lieut.-Col. HOWE, Col. WILSON, Gov. MORGAN, Gen. ARTHUR, Col. VAN BOSKERK, Gen. SCHOULER, Chaplain PIERPONT, Dr. BELLOWS, THURLOW WEED, Col. LEFFERTS, the delegates from the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and other distinguished guests. The balance of the company, numbering over two hundred, occupied seats at right angles with the guests' table—each officer of the Twenty-second being judiciously guarded by two civilians. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, Col. WILSON was escorted to his seat by Lieut.-Col. HOWE, and was received, as he entered the room, with universal and prolonged cheering. After a blessing by Chaplain PIERPONT, the repast was disposed of, while an excellent band discoursed patriotic music. Full justice being thus done to the good things, Lieut.-Col. HOWE commenced the intellectual part of the proceedings with the following address:

SPEECH OF FRANK C. HOWE.

GENTLEMEN: It is but a few days ago that we had the good fortune to welcome in this City the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, enlisted for the war; and now another regiment, with ranks as full, and officers as brave, and hearts as resolute as any that have gone before it, is marching southward to support, in the name of Massachusetts, those principles of liberty and of Union which constitute always her greatest glory. [Applause.] In one of the ancient commonwealths it was declared that the citizen who reared the greatest number of valiant sons and gave them to the service of his country, was entitled to her highest rewards. And if the same rule applies to States as to citizens, and the several States are to take rank in the Republic according to their contributions of men and money to this glorious war, we need have no fears or doubts as to the position which the Old Bay State will hereafter occupy. [Great cheering.] The patriotic devotion of her people finds a fit instrument in the exhaustless energy of her Chief Magistrate, [cheers for Gov. ANDREW,] and all the calls of the National Government upon her are answered as soon as made. Of her Commander-in-Chief it is no figure of speech and no fiction of poetry to say that,

"Each blast upon his bugle-horn
Is worth a thousand men."

He sounds from the State House the summons to the peaceful citizens of the Commonwealth to come forth to the conflict, and whole regiments leap forth from her fruitful loins. See how it is with this very regiment which we are here to welcome. But a few days ago we heard that the distinguished Senator—[three cheers for Col. WILSON]—who is the efficient Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, not content with the immense good he was doing in that position—not satisfied with his long and useful career of service in the Senate—signified to the Secretary of War his intention of going home to his constituents and bringing back with him to Washington a new regiment, enrolled from among them. [Cheers.] Scarcely has he had time to reach Massachusetts and traverse her boundaries, bearing his standard before him, and sounding the rallying cry to its support, and lo! here he is back again at the gates of the capital, leading the brave column that he promised, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, and eager for the fray. All honor to him—[applause]—who to the well-won laurels of peace is about to add the glittering garlands of war. But, gentlemen, it is not for me to express, in behalf of the citizens of New-York, their sentiments of admiration and gratitude to old Massachusetts and her brave soldiers. It gives me pleasure to call on Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who, since this war began, has devoted himself heart and soul to his country's service, and who will fitly welcome them to the Metropolis. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF DR. BELLOWS.

Dr. BELLOWS said that we, of New-York, were always proud—when we were trying to carry out New-England principle and New-England temper—to claim their connection with the sacred soil that bears Bunker Hill, and Faneuil Hall, and Lexington. They were especially proud since that memorable April day, so lately passed. Massachusetts, dense with her educated population, filled with her schools, churches, active mills, and industry—she has not always been understood; but she is understood now. [Applause.] She is to the very head and front of this controversy of these United States, (may they never be broken.) [Applause.] They knew how bravely Col. WILSON had borne himself before, when Massachusetts blood had been spilt in the person of his own Senatorial colleague. [Applause.] They were willing to trust him with their bravest Massachusetts men, sure that, though they would not come back without scars, they would not have the scars on their backs. [Applause.] They were welcome to New-York. They were a little late, but it was no easy task to bring two hundred tons of Massachusetts grit here to New-York without a big engine. [Great laughter and applause.] Perhaps another time would not find them behind, and then they would make up for this. He was glad to see the recruits from the shadow of Faneuil Hall, from the heart of Boston, from Essex and Middlesex. They had been told that Massachusetts would be here herself—and here she was. [Laughter and applause.] She could not be more fitly represented than by her regiment, headed by a Massachusetts Senator. [Applause.] One question he would ask: where could they have found in the whole State of Massachusetts an opportunity for their sharp-shooters to practice? [Laughter.] She was hardly large enough for them to shoot across her. [Laughter.] She had hardly half a mile of straight line that would not penetrate a school-house [laughter] or the bosom of a brave man, or beautiful woman, or promising boy. [Laughter and applause.] They must have shot up her tall chimneys of the forges or through the Hoosic Tunnel, (they would be obliged to them if they could no that.) [Laughter and applause.] How could they get a chance to shoot unless the 20,000 men who had gone to the war had so lessened the density as to give them a chance. [Laughter.] He did not know how they found powder and ball and cannon, for he saw by the census of '55 that they were making more brooms and whips, but the rapidity with which this nation had armed and trained itself, was an illustration of the adaptability of a nation of peace to the arts of war. He rejoiced to see them so well armed. He knew the venerable chaplain, (Dr. PIERPONT,) who was able to change the peaceful airs of Palestine to the heroic marches of the battle-field with equal genius. [Applause.] He knew their Quartermaster, [SANDERSON,] who could get up a Shakespeare dinner for the Century Club, or cook them a mess of dessicated vegetable with equal ability. [Applause.] He could vouch for the regiment, if the rank and file were of the same quality as the officers. This Massachusetts regiment knew the business that sent it. It was going to war on principle. They were going in claim, as the inheritors of the Plymouth company, the colony of New-Virginia. [Applause.] On behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, he bid them welcome to New-York, and farewell. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF COL. WILSON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Most sincerely do I thank you for this kind, cordial, and, I must confess, overpowering greeting. I thank you, Sir, for the kind words you have uttered towards me personally, and, before all, I thank you for your words of commendation of the proud old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Applause.] It is always to me a source of gratification to hear my State spoken of kindly, anywhere, but here; in this great commercial Metropolis of the Republic, these words are doubly dear. [Applause.] But, while I am proud of my State and her past history, and of the present action of her people, of her public men, living and dead, I do not forget, gentlemen, that we have a prouder title than that of citizens of Massachusetts—that of American citizens. [Applause.] Although our State occupies but a small dot on the map of North America, it is dear to me, and dear to all the sons of Massachusetts at home or abroad, but we have room in our affections every foot of the Republic and the whole people of America. [Applause.] I say to you to-day, gentlemen, that the Massachusetts men who are with me and who hear me, will indorse me when I say that our people to-day are animated by no spirit of sectional hate or revenge. [Thunders of applause.] Loyal to our country, and our whole country, and the ideas upon which our republican institutions are founded; loving our whole country, and believing in democratic institutions, and feeling as we feel that this civil war into which we have been plunged, is the wickedest war in the history of the world, [applause] I know that the people of Massachusetts do not hate the very men who have plunged us into this war [applause,] and we live in the hope that the cause of our country is to triumph; that this Union is to be made stronger than ever before, and that the whole people of the United States, acknowledging the errors of the past, are to live together as brethren in the days of the future as in the days of WASHINGTON and MADISON. [Applause.] For myself, personally, gentlemen, I can say that though I have been much reproached in all my public life by men who have inaugurated this rebellion, still, as God is my judge, I never did hate them, and I do not hate them to-day. [Applause.] In entering into this contest I can speak for myself, and, I believe, for the men under my command, and say that we do not go forth on any errand of hatred, but we are governed by overpowering, unextinguishable love of country, and of our republican institutions. [Applause.] We go forth, Sir, in the hope—not in the boast, but in the hope—of bearing a prominent part in the great contest into which our country is engaged, and to do what we can, and risk what we may, to give our days and our nights, our toil and our blood, if need be, to the cause of our country in any peril. You say, Sir, that Massachusetts has taken a leading part in this contest. Well, Sir, I am glad to have you—although born in Massachusetts and living in New-York—say it. But, Sir, while I am very grateful for the commendation of my State, and specially to the Executive that now administers the Government of my State—[Applause]—nor no one knows his zeal, his industry, and his devotion better than I do; while, I say, I am always glad to hear these words of commendation, I do not forget what New-York has done, with other loyal States. [Applause.] Why, Sir, perhaps you here in New-York cannot see what New-York has done in this contest so clearly as we who live beyond your borders. You have your little trials and your little troubles, as we have some of them; but I remember the day that New-York had in the field about sixty regiments battling for the cause of our country. [Applause.] We remember, Sir, and can never forget the liberal, the wise, the statesmanlike action of the men who control the monied institutions of the City and State of New-York; [applause;] and I say here to-day, that their action is worth more to our cause in the Old World than a victory on the soil of the New. [Applause.] That it shows to England, what every Englishman can understand, that the men who control the monied institutions of America have made up their minds to fight this battle to a successful issue. [Applause.] That nation of shopkeepers will run blockades when they can, but they will not break blockades, or attempt to do it. [Applause.] Sir, I want to see this war closed, and closed triumphantly, but, after the criticisms that have come to us from over the Atlantic, as God is my judge, I do not want to win it through any favor of the men of the British Isle. [Applause, long continued.] Loving peace, as I voted for forty years to the arts of peace, unprepared for war, loyal to our country, though we have been plunged into a gigantic civil war, we, gentlemen, felt that we had a right—as the war was one that concerns the whole human family—that we had a right to the sympathy and generous criticism of the nations. But, gentlemen, the shopkeepers' interests have ruled in the criticisms that we have had. Nothing but misrepresentation and reproaches; and now I want these 25,000,000 of loyal Americans to rise and manifest their power, crush this rebellion, and show to the world that we ask a favor of no people on God's heritage. [Applause.] Misfortunes have come upon us, and we are criticizing each other, I think, sometimes hastily and unwisely. I have come to the conclusion to support the Administration of the Federal Government for the sake of the country, and to support the Administration of my State Government, and the Administration of every State that is loyal to this Union, and does its duty. It is easy to find fault; it is easy to criticise; but, gentlemen, let us remember that we have not been a nation of soldiers—that we were unprepared for this war. Let us remember that we live in a fast age, and that six months have not passed away since we were plunged into this war, and that we have to-day nearly three hundred thousand men under arms defending the flag of our country. [Applause.] Let us remember that when this war opened we had on the whole coast of North America, fit for service, but six war vessels, and that to-day we have three hundred war vessels. [Applause.] Let us measure what has been done by the time it has taken other nations to do these things. When the Government wanted their 75,000 men in April last, I wanted them to call for a quarter of a million. [Applause.] And, when they were ready to call for a quarter of a million, I believed that we ought to call for half a million. [Applause.] Gen. WALBRIDGE, who sits at the other end of the table, will remember how he and I both obtained that conviction, and how we urged it upon men at Washington. But, gentlemen, let me say, that while the authorities of the country did not fully comprehend the extent of this rebellion, the Government understands the rebellion to-day, and the people understand it too. [Applause.] And my advice to every man in public life, and in civil life—every soldier and officer, and every newspaper press of the country, is to indulge in no harsh criticisms—no fault-findings, but every man make up his mind that he will stop criticising and, put his shoulder to the wheel and do what he can. [Great cheering.] When we have gained a victory, when the cause of our country is established, when our flag waves in triumph over every roof of the Republic, then, gentlemen, if we feel like criticism of each other in times of disaster, then we will have time to do it. [Applause.] For myself, Sir, I have endeavored to act in this spirit from April last to this day, in Congress and out of Congress. You have spoken, Sir, of my efforts to raise this regiment. I will simply say, Sir, that I went home to raise this regiment, having no idea of winning for myself any increased confidence. When Congress closed, I felt, I say, that I had a hundred days before the next meeting of Congress, and I thought that in that hundred days I could do something for my country. I saw, Sir, that we wanted 200,000 men in the field; I saw that in the doubt and distraction of the country there was some check in recruiting and volunteering, and I went home to my people of Massachusetts to appeal to them to raise a regiment to send and fight the battles of the country, for I thought I could contribute a little to the cause in that mode. Well, Sir, I have a regiment of more than a thousand infantry. [Applause.] We have a company of sharp-shooters. [Applause.] I have left another regiment at home that will follow in a few days. [Applause.] You are surprised, Sir, that we can have sharp-shooters in Massachusetts; you think the range is not long enough in our State to train sharp-shooters. Well, now I have to say to you that we train our sharp-shooters at short ranges, and we want to practice it in the field. [Roars of laughter and great applause.] I say to my military friends that we have heard quite too much about long ranges in this war. [Applause.] We are too anxious for rifled cannon that will hit a man five miles off, or rifles that will hit a man a mile distant. [Laughter.] Now I have to say, gentlemen, that I do not believe in these long ranges and these distant shots, and these light skirmishes. I tell you that I believe we want to make up our minds to carry on this war without any shots if possible, and to give the cold steel to the traitors of our country. [Applause.] And, Sir, when we have made up our minds to fight this battle as MILLER fought at Lundy's Lane, when he led the Twenty-first Regiment of New-England up to storm the battery—when we have made up our minds to success with the bayonet, then we will have a foundation for the success of the cause of our country, [applause;] and, I think, gentlemen, that we are coming to that conclusion. And, Sir, I hope that the sharp-shooters of my regiment, if they have not had long range enough at home, if they have been trained to short ranges at home, that they will continue to practice short range abroad. [Applause.] Gentlemen, on behalf of my associates, of my officers, and my command, I tender to you, and all of you, our profound thanks for your generous kindness, for your smiles, for your courtesies that you have bestowed upon us. And, when we leave your City to follow the flag of our country—I know not where, but we are ready to follow it wherever we are ordered—I assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, that we shall carry in our hearts the remembrance of your words and actions. [Great applause, during which Col. WILSON sat down.]

Mr. HOWE said that they had among them a large piece of Plymouth Rock. He would present to them Mr. RICHARD WARREN.

Mr. WARREN, in a neat speech, in which he complimented Gov. MORGAN, and stated that New-York would yet have 100,000 men in the field, called upon Gov. MORGAN, who, upon rising, was received with rousing cheers.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORGAN.

Gov. MORGAN said: Deeply engaged, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the effort to maintain the Government of the Union, every moment is precious. Yet, I could never forego an opportunity of being present to-day at the welcome of Col. WILSON, and the officers and friends of the Massachusetts Twenty-second. I should be unjust to myself and to you, if I forgot to make my acknowledgments for the distinguished courtesy which has been extended to me. I do not propose to detain you. I know what you have in store. I shall proceed to leave you to attend to those duties which you must both understand and appreciate, and to which allusion has been made by Mr. WARREN, [applause,] for the promise will hardly be fulfilled without proper efforts. I have no doubt that 100,000 men can be under the order of the Government from the State of New-York before the expiration of sixty days. [Applause.] A member of my Staff, Gen. ANTHON, will give you some facts in relation to the State of New-York. Before leaving, permit me to state that Massachusetts was the first State to go forward in aid of the Government to suppress the rebellion—so may she always be the first to extend the olive branch of peace to the loyal and Union-loving men in rebellious States for a just and honorable peace. [Applause.]

Gen. ANTHON, thus called upon, made a spirited address, comparing the efforts of Massachusetts and New-York, both in the revolution and at present. He gave, in conclusion, this sentiment:

"*Massachusetts and New-York*—Sisters in Commerce, in Agriculture, in Manufactures, and in the Arts; rivals only in their devotion to the Union, and their determination to support the Constitution and Laws." [Applause.]

Mr. HOWE called for WM. ALLEN BUTLER, the author of "Nothing to Wear," hoping that the South would be soon a good subject for such a saying. [Laughter.]

As Mr. BUTLER was not present, the Glee Club was called for, and sang, with pleasing effect, "New-England, we love Thee."

Mr. HOWE next called for cheers for the delegation from the Sons of Connecticut.

Mr. GOULD was called upon to represent the delegation, and did it in a humorous speech.

Mr. HOWE next called upon Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, and Mr. WALBRIDGE delivered one of his sonorous speeches, showing how he had been influential in having the ten Massachusetts regiments and the battery accepted. President LINCOLN said to him, "There is a bunch of them, but let them come." [Applause.]

Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, was next called upon, and spoke on behalf of the Governor's Council. He stated that Massachusetts has now in the field 18,000 three-years' men, seven companies at Fort Monroe, and half a dozen companies that New-York stole from her, and put into the Mozart and other regiments. [Laughter and applause.] Although there are recruiting offices for New-York regiments in Boston, he hoped that if we found any Massachusetts men recruiting here, we would arrest them. He promised that the Governor would not send a requisition for them. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was next called on. He said:

COL. WILSON AND SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS—In coming among you and meeting you on this occasion, I feel called for all the sympathy, the deepest and most earnest and solemn, of which the human breast is capable. Massachusetts is the land of peace. It was the land where the arts of peace were most cultivated and where they prospered. It was the land of free schools, colleges, academies and lecture-rooms, where every species of culture was open to all the community. And now, when a contest arises which has for its end the support of reason and truth, of right and intelligence, a cause where above all others, bayonets must reason, we have a right to expect to find the well-cultivated sons of Massachusetts come forth to engage in the battle. [Applause.] The sympathy of the whole civilized world goes with you into action. The politicians of Europe may be dazzled, their statesmen may be overawed, astounded and confused, but the deep solemn throbbings of the hearts of the people are with you. [Applause.] You go into action with the greatest of causes. How willingly would any one of us lay down his life if so small a sacrifice could achieve a peace. We go in, not for the prosperity of any branch of business, or of any State or Commonwealth—not even for the prosperity of the country—we go in for the "existence" of that country. [Applause.] You are called upon to stand for the Constitution of the nation. We have heard much talk about the power of the people; it is left to you to demonstrate that there is in existence a people of the United States. Here is a great cause for your exertions. The whole civilized world are the spectators of the contest. Go forward, then, men of Massachusetts, carrying with you the flag of the Union. Cease to be men of Massachusetts, or men of New-England, or even men of the North—be Americans—Americans only. [Applause.] Go forward and contend for our existence as a nation; for our unity and for our liberty; and on the battle-field and hour of danger, God grant that you may be shielded. Courageous men are those who are the most surely shielded, for courage is self-possession in the presence of danger. And when you return, after having achieved victory in the great contest in which you are engaged, we will come here to welcome you as men who have done service for the Union and for liberty. [Applause.]

Mr. PETTUS was next called upon to read some poetry of a patriotic nature, which being accomplished, Col. LEFFERTS, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, was called for.

Col. LEFFERTS returned thanks for the very complimentary manner in which mention of the Seventh was received—[three cheers]—and predicted a glorious success for the Union arms.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. PIERPONT.

Rev. Dr PIERREPONT, Chaplain of Col. WILSON'S regiment, was next called for, and delivered one of the most stirring addresses of the day. He said he was a son of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. [Laughter.] He could not say whether he was delighted or surprised, or overwhelmed by his reception. He did not know that he was to speak at this table. A friend had told him that he had been announced in the *Herald*, but, since that veracious journal had called him a saint, [laughter,] he had not relied upon the general accuracy of its information. [Applause and laughter long continued.] Ever since, he had not had what his friend BAYARD called an "unshaken faith" in its statements. Therefore he did not know that he was to speak. [Laughter.] What had brought them here? They wanted to put down civil war. They might perhaps differ in their opinions as to the cause of the war. Some might suppose that the war grew out of the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. Some might entertain that idea, but not all, he supposed. One gentleman of his cloth, and Dr. BELLOWS' cloth, (though not Dr. BELLOWS,) had said he supposed the war grew out of the abolition of capital punishment. [Laughter.] He assumed that it grew out of a conflict of ideas as to the true liberty of man and abject slavery, [applause,] and that one or the other of these ideas must conquer before this war could cease. The question was whether the Government must be all slave under Jeff. DAVIS, or whether it should be all free. [Applause.] In his unsophisticated mind that was the issue. And they were prepared to argue that issue at the point of the sword. Some of them had been asking for thirty years, as God asked of the prophet, "Art thou he that disturbs Israel?" It was too late now to preach; they must practice. [Applause.] Some of his people in Boston would not allow him to preach for fifteen years past, but, by the blessing of God and the charity of Gen. WILSON, [laughter,] he had now found some opportunity to practice. [Laughter.] It would be exceedingly difficult to disabuse the South of the idea that they were born to command, but, he judged that by the force moving to Washington, the South would have an opportunity to stand corrected. [Applause.] For many years the noble women of Massachusetts who had had the boldness to denounce Slavery had been termed Cassandras, but, the people were beginning to see that they were not Cassandras but Deborahs. [Applause.] He related, with thrilling effect, the story of the officer's struggle with that deadly serpent, the *cobra de capello*, and startlingly compared it to the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. He said that now was the time to give Slavery its death-gripe, and end the contest. His speech was received with vociferous cheering, and concluded the exercises at the breakfast—or rather dinner-table.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.

Meanwhile the Twenty-second Regiment had been formed in front of the hotel, where a sea of spectators anxiously awaited the presentation of the flag. Every window of the house was filled with ladies, who likewise crowded the balcony. Indeed such was interest of the fair sex in the proceedings, that they had previously quite filled the open space in the dining-hall, and listened patiently to all the proceedings there.

A temporary stand was placed upon the sidewalk, and a strong police force guarded the adjoining precincts, for the accommodation of the Sons and invited guests. The delay inside was however so great, that the regiment unslung knapsacks, and stood somewhat uneasily. At length, however, everything was ready, and the Sons of Massachusetts emerged from the hotel, headed by Col. HOWE, escorting the orator of the occasion, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and Col. WILSON. After the applause which had greeted him subsided, Mr. BRADY spoke as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

Col. WILSON, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-SECOND: It affords me the greatest pleasure and pride to be amongst those who, in the fullness of grateful hospitality, welcome you to the City of New-York. To many, if not most of you, the places which surround you now are strange, but you cannot feel like strangers on any spot of the country in whose cause you have taken the field. You are not strangers to us. We have long been familiar with Massachusetts in every civic relation, and now that legion after legion of her armed sons have come among us, we know them equally well in the martial array. The soil of your beloved old Bay State does indeed appear to us

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the sods of grave and glen
Those ranks of iron-hearted men
To battle to the death.

You derive here in a minor vein of historic suggestion. In October, 1777, a memorable battle took place in this State, in which an event occurred for which we have in after times produced not a few parallels. An American officer displayed courage, fidelity and devotion which but for his subsequent career would have gained him unperishable fame. But the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD has become the synonym of infamy. Such has been the traitor's doom since the world began, and such it will be until the last manly instinct perishes in our race. [Applause.] Eighty-four years ago, on the 9th of October, BURGOYNE, crippled in the conflict I have just mentioned, was on his way to Saratoga, there soon to surrender his whole army, an event which elicited from the Earl of Chatham the bold and prophetic declaration to the English Parliament:—"You cannot conquer America." I was glad to hear similar words to-day fall from the lips of your Colonel, when he was speaking of your independence in the struggle of all the powers of the earth. We can say again to England now, as the Earl of Chatham said in the past, "You cannot conquer America." [Enthusiastic cheers.] The flag to which Gen. BANCROFT yielded was the Stars and Stripes, which first floated at Cambridge, in your State on the 1st of January, 1776. It witnessed the successive triumphs of the Revolution, the surrender of CORNWALLIS, the evacuation of this City by the British, Gen. WASHINGTON'S resignation of the command of the Army, and his inauguration as President of the United States. It has since led us over every difficulty, against every enemy despite of ambition, treachery or power, to brilliant triumphs and honorable renown. [Applause.] No foreign foe has for many years dared to assail it. The futile attempt to humble or disgrace it was reserved for those who were born, nurtured, protected and distinguished under its folds. This is done by some men to subvert that Constitution which they have so often avowed to be entirely adequate, as it was most wisely prepared, to insure protection for their rights and an equal share with their countrymen in the blessings of our Government. They have annoyed and embarrassed us, I admit; but they will soon be taught, despite of what discomfiture we have encountered, that, Antæus-like, we derive a new strength from every fall, and there is no Hercules to lift us from this soil and then effect our destruction. [Loud cheers.] They have removed our flag from some places where it had long floated with honor; but to every one of those it shall be restored. [Loud cheers.] The time is not far distant when it shall wave in triumph over Fort Sumter; and when that event does happen—as happen it surely will—I most sincerely hope that among those who look with delight on the restoration of the banner, may be the gallant men whom I have the honor to address—the men of the Twenty-second Massachusetts. [Applause.] You are on your way to the war—to fight the great battle for constitutional freedom and Government—in which all humanity is and ever ought to be interested. On our side, it is a holy war. We did not seek, expect, or provoke it. It has been forced upon us without any reasonable pretext. We know how to appreciate its evils, but we can also estimate its advantages. It has aroused in the hearts of all our people that patriotism which, in periods of tranquil prosperity often becomes torpid, and sometimes expires. It has banished from the places of religion politics, and society the rancorous bigotry which too often disgraced them. It has united in an eternal bond of generous brotherhood the native American, and those sons of foreign climes who share with us the enjoyment of national liberty, and will unite with us in maintaining it. It has made him whose ancestors were born on the soil brothers in feeling, and, in fact, with those, like me, whose parents had their lot cast on a foreign soil, like those who, like me, sprung from that sweet green little isle of the ocean which gave a MONTGOMERY to the last revolution, and a CONCORAN and a MEAGHER to this. [Applause.] It teaches us how confidently we may rely on such a fraternity, though all the nations look upon us coldly or frowningly. It has made all of us, from the East and the North and the West, deliberately but unalterably resolve that we will encounter every risk, loss or expenditure of blood or treasure to secure victory—for our armies, preserve for us and our posterity, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." [Cheers.] The allegiance and fidelity to this resolusion absorb or overcome every other connection with public affairs, and to carry this into effect we will tread exultingly upon the ruins of parties, their precepts, practices and purposes. We care not by whom they were chosen who sway the power of government. The South has entered into this rebellion despite the self-sacrifice made by men at the North politically associated with them in the past, such as the South never made for any party of Northern men. They have raised a spirit which they may see go on to achieve any triumph it seeks, and we to those who attempt to set themselves against it. [Cheers.] We of the Democratic Partly care not by whose votes or influence that Administration which now sways the destinies of this great Empire was put into power. We know that an honest man, named ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is President of the United States, [applause,] and, as such, commander of the Army and Navy, and, with the blessing and favor of Heaven, we will accord to him in the future, as we have accorded in the past, in everything tending to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, a generous and persistent support. [Cheers.] Men of Massachusetts, I am commissioned to present you with this beautiful flag, wrought by the fair hands of women. They, and all your countrywomen who illustrate while they contemplate this ceremony, behold you even with such pride as swelled the bosoms of fair and loved ones when you parted from them on the mountains and in the valleys of your native regions. They are imbued with the spirit of the Spartan matron, who, giving her son a shield, bade him return with it or on it, and of the other woman of the same nation who, when her boy complained that his sword was too short, enjoined him to advance one step towards his foe, and it would then be long enough to serve his purpose. [Cheers.] We cannot look upon you without feeling, assured that you have duly considered the perils and responsibilities of the soldier's life—that each of you will

As victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Look proudly to Heaven from the death-bed of fame.

[Cheers.] Col. WILSON—I will not disguise from you that I envy you the receipt of this flag and the command of which you can boast. Look at that flag, men. It is the American flag—the flag of the United States of America. As such it has been known, is known, and will continue to be known, and the stars in it will shine on like those of ages. Look at this flag, my countrymen, again, and again with reverence and with love. And now turn your eyes for a moment to the sky, which looks smilingly down upon this interesting scene. You behold not one of all the glittering host which comes to deck the night, yet each gem of the firmament is shining on and shining ever, waiting the appointed time to cheer, illumine and guide. The stars which adorn our banner, what though, in the smiling reign of blessed peace, they lie hidden in the silken folds, yet when the gloom would enshroud our land, then do they come to shine upon us, and make our pathway, as our duty; clear. [Applause.] Go forth with them, and chase the gloom which overhangs our beloved soil. Go forth confident and sustained, as they who followed the cloud and the pillar of fire. And when the final crowning victory, that is sure to come, gleams effulgently upon our cause, may its glorious rays fall upon this regiment, and cover their spirits all over with distinct light. [Cheers.]

Air by the band—"Star Spangled Banner."

COL. WILSON'S RESPONSE.

Mr. BRADY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMRADES IN ARMS: My heart is too full with this scene of beauty and power, and with these touching words of inspiring eloquence, to reply fitly for my command for this magnificent present made to the regiment. Sir, I know I utter the sentiment of every heart in the Twenty-second Regiment, when I say that from the depths of our hearts we thank you, Sir, for your words of eloquence and power in presenting this flag in the name of the donors. Sir, yesteaday, on Boston Common, surrounded by the men of Massachusetts, ROBT. C. WINTHROP, in whose veins run the blood of the first Governor of Massachusetts, presented to this regiment the flag now borne in our ranks. [Applause.] To-day, here, in the commercial Capital of the Republic, you, Sir, in the name of the men and women of New-York, present to us this beautiful banner which we take from your hands. We will bear it, Sir, alongside of that banner given to us by the citizens of our own State. Wherever our Government asks us to go, [applause,] they shall go side by side. If the battle storms around us, they shall wave over our heads, cheering us to do our duty for our country. [Applause.] Their stars shall glitter upon us, cheering our hearts with patriotic emotions. [Applause.] Sir, we go not forth for glory or for honor, but we go forth, Sir, to do the duty of American citizens, and serve the country. [Applause.] The contest in which we have engaged must be fought out to a successful issue, and, by the blessing of God, we of the Twenty-second Regiment will endeavor to perform our part of that duty. [Applause.] Sir, the men under my command have been recruited within thirty days; they come, Sir, from the very bosom of the loving masses of Massachusetts. [Applause.] Some of them were born on our soil, and have the blood of the Puritans in their veins. Many of them, Sir, were born on the Green Isle of the Sea, to which you referred; [applause;] and, I may say here, that the history of the world shows that no men more bravely do their duty than those in whose veins courses the blood of the men of Ireland. [Applause.] Sir, we go forth not as trained soldiers; we cannot manifest much skill. We go forth at the call of our country, in the hope of doing our duty to deserve the honor and respect and confidence of our countrymen. [Applause.] And, Sir, wherever we are called upon to go, and whatever duty we may be assigned, be assured, Sir, be assured, ladies and gentlemen of New-York, that we will bear your banner; that we will cherish in our hearts your cordial greeting, and that you will incite us to be more faithful to the cause. We will endeavor wherever we go to serve our country, and to come home when this wicked war shall be closed, with our country united, and the cause of Republican institutions strengthened. [Applause.] We go forth, Sir, animated by no spirit of hatred or revenge. We are to march over the ground where the men of Massachusetts were shot down on the 19th of April last, [Applause,] but, Sir, I know that my command has no feelings of revenge toward any portion of our countrymen. We go forth to uphold the authority of our Government, and to win back those who are endeavoring to destroy the institutions under which we were born. Sir, if in the providence of God, we should return through this great commercial capital of the country, we hope that we shall so have conducted ourselves in the face of the enemies of the Republic, as to receive your approving smile as we have here to-day. [Applause, during which Col. WILSON retired.]

After cheers had been given for Mr. BRADY, at the suggestion of Col. HOWE, and for the regiment, at the suggestion of Mr. BRADY, the line was again formed, as arranged in the programme, and marched through the prescribed route to the point of embarkation. All along the ovation was general, and the regiment received altogether a most cordial welcome and farewell from the City of New-York. The regiment has already been fully described in the TIMES. The following are the officers:

Colonel, HENRY WILSON, Natick.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. E. Griswold, Boston.
Major, Wm. S. Tilton, Boston.
Adjutant, Thos. Sherwin, Jr., Dedham.
Surgeon, Edward L. Warren, Weymouth.
Assistant Surgeon, Jas. P. Prince, Lynn.
Hospital Steward, Geo. T. Perkins, Boston.
Chaplain, Rev. John Pierpont, Medford.
Quartermaster, James G. Fuller, Charlestown.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Daniel F. (Brown, Cambridge.
Commissary-Sergeant, Ephraim Hackett, Lynn.
Sergeant-Major, Frederick S. Benson, Newton.

Company A, Washington Light Guard, Boston—Captain, W. S. Sampson, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Conant, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay Connor, of Lynn.

Company B, Jackson Rides, of Boston—Captain, David K. Wardwell, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Frederick K. Field, of Northfield; Second Lieutenant, Uri D. Morris, of Boston.

Company C, of Taunton—Captain, Mason W. Burt, of Taunton; First Lieutenant, Geo. A. Washburne, of Taunton; Second Lieutenant, Enos P. Hall, of Taunton.

Company D, Everett Guard, of Boston—Captain, John F. Dunning, of Boston; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. White, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, John H. Symonds, of Boston.

Company E, Brewer Guard, of Roxbury—Captain, Wm. L. Cogswell, of Roxbury; First Lieutenant, Nelson A. Miles, of Roxbury; Second Lieutenant, H. L. Orcott, of Roxbury.

Company F, of Woburn—Captain, Sam'l J. Thompson, of Woburn: First Lieutenant, John P. Crane, of Woburn; Second Lieutenant, Walter S. Davis, of Milton.

Company G, of Cambridge—Captain, John B. Whorf, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Edwin F. Richardson, of Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, Garden McKay, of Melrose.

Company H, of Haverhill—Captain, John J. Thompson, of Haverhill; First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Salter, of Haverhill; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo M. Slute, of Haverhill.

Company I, of Boston—Captain, Charles J. Paine, of Boston; First Lieutenant, George A. Batcheider, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Horace S. Dunn, of Boston.

Company K, McClellan Guard, of Boston—Captain, Horace P. Williams, of Brookline; First Lieutenant, Joseph Nason, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, James P. Stearns, of Brookline.

The Sharp-shooters attached to the Twenty-second Regiment are officered as follows: Captain, Lewis E. Wentworth; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Stiles; Second Lieutenant, Alvah A. Evans.

Conviction for Murder.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

JAMES BROWN was last night convicted, and sentenced to be hung, for the murder of JOHN SURRIDAN HOGAN, M. P. P.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bush. White Michigan, in car lots, at $1 40; and 2,600 bush. Red State at $1 24. BARLEY—Sales are 10,400 bush. Canada West at 70c.@72c.; 10,000 bush. State at 62c. @63c. Car lots do. at 62½c., part delivered at West Troy, and 2,300 bush. Vermont at 70c. Contracts for Barley to arrive, covering large parcels, have been made, but the figures are not reported. The inquiry is directed to Canada West in preference to State. CORN in light supply, with fair demand; sales 6,000 bush. at 53½c. this side, and 53¼c.@54c. at East Albany. WHISKY—185 bbls. at 21c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—12,096 bbls. Flour, 304 bags and 300 bbls. Wheat, 98 bbls. Whisky, 96 pkgs. Seed, 44 bales Hops, 1,072 tubs Butter, 1,390 boxes Cheese, 122 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, Oct. 9—9,390 bush. Corn, 51,300

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3137. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Advance of Gen. McCall's Division Across the Potomac.

Langley and Lewinsville now Permanently Occupied.

Our Troops Strengthening the New Positions.

SHYNESS OF THE REBELS.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Verification of the Report of Price's Movement Southward.

Another Reconnoissance in Western Virginia.

The Rebels Under Lee Forced to Retreat.

The Late Affair Near Hatteras Inlet.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The following is the report of the sick in the hospitals on the 4th inst., as officially reported: H-street Hospital, 104; Seminary, 176; Union, 178; Columbian, 209; General, 58; Alexandria, 186; total, 911. This is a slight increase over the last week, but yet a very low total of sick in hospitals considering the large number of men in the camps.

EFFECT OF THE HATTERAS VICTORY.

The terrific repulse of the rebels by the gunboat *Monticello*, and the successful retreat of the Twentieth Indiana, is the theme of the day in the Department corridors and the lobbies of the hotels. It was heard of in the camps this afternoon, and gave great enthusiasm to the troops. These tidings make our men impatient under the restraint imposed upon them of watching a retreating enemy, and increases the anxiety now everywhere manifest that we shall decimate the rebel Army of the Potomac, and not permit it to wither away into a thousand fragments, while our hosts stand in our trenches without so much as firing a round or making one charge.

THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

It is said that Capt. AVERILL, of the Provost Guard, is to be put in command of what has heretofore been known as the Kentucky Cavalry, but which now is credited to Pennsylvania, the State in which it was recruited.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON AND THE TREASURY NOTES.

Much indignation is being expressed here at the refusal of the Bank of Washington to receive the United States Treasury Notes at par. This institution has for some months refused to redeem its own notes in specie. Unless the Bank change its policy, it will be stripped of all its business, and stand a very good chance of having its deposits removed in a summary manner. Popular opinion is already setting so strongly against it, that it will need the especial protection of the Police.

THE NEW POSITIONS OF THE TROOPS.

A drizzling rain has been falling all the day, and our troops have been engaged in the double duty of strengthening their new outposts and arranging for their personal comfort as well as they can. The Leesburgh turnpike, from Chain Bridge to Langley's, has been crowded with Government wagons all day, yet with all the camp equipage transported, many of the troops must bivouac in the rain to-night.

From Langley's west to Lewinsville nearly all the dwellings are deserted. Those belonging to Union families have been so since the retreat from Bull Run, though now Mr. CARPENTER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CROCKER, Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. GILBERT, who have been several weeks in Washington, will return to their homes to-morrow. The advance of our troops has caused the rebel families to remove to Secessia. Among them are those of HENRY JENKIS, a Colonel in the rebel cavalry; Mr. MUSE and Mr. COOK, formerly of the Navy, but now rebel officers. Their places are on the road between Langley's and Lewinsville. Mr. MACKALL, who lived near by, has also disappeared; and the residence of the family of the late Commodore AP CATESBY JONES, near Prospect Hill, was also found deserted. A son of the Commodore, PATERSON JONES, of the Navy, has remained loyal to his country. Another son, MARK JONES, is a rebel officer. DUNHAM, a rebel who kept a tavern at Langley's, has left. Mr. BURKE, a Union man who has a similar establishment at the same point, has been able to remain at his place throughout the difficulties. Mr. SMOOT's dwelling, west of Langley's, until recently inhabited, was found without a tenant, and Gen. SMITH has located his head-quarters there. Gen. HANCOCK is at Dr. MACKALL'S, from which GRIFFIN'S Battery did such excellent service in the recent reconnoissances. The First Pennsylvania head-quarters is at Cook's.

The new position at Miner's Hill commands Barrett's Hill, where the rebels have a picket guard stationed.

Large numbers of our men have been engaged to-day in felling the timber near our new outposts, to give perfect command of the surrounding country. Two companies of the Sixth Maine felled twenty acres of small pines in a few hours, and the approaches over the fields to our camps are protected by heavy abattis. Still, no attack is expected.

In several instances the rebel pickets have been observed about half a mile beyond our lines, but no demonstration was attempted. Yesterday a cavalry scouting party of our troops went up the Leesburgh turnpike, three miles above Prospect Hill, and but a mile below the Great Falls. They learned from trustworthy sources that the rebel picket force was withdrawn from there early in the morning.

Several shell fired by the rebels on the occasion of the recent reconnoissance, and which had not exploded, were found in the vicinity of Dr. MACKALL'S house.

ADVANCE OF GEN. MCCALL'S DIVISION.

Gen. MCCALL'S Division left Tenallytown during last night crossed the Potomac, and to-day occupied Langley, five miles from the Chain Bridge. Both his and Gen. SMITH'S head-quarters are at Langley.

The latter's division occupies the position it took yesterday; his pickets, however, have been advanced further into Virginia.

There are no indications of the presence of the enemy excepting cavalry pickets, and military officers incline to the opinion that there are no rebels in considerable force on the whole line of our Grand Army, or within six miles of its entire front.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING.

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet this evening. There is a difficulty in getting the Army and Navy together, akin almost to the difficulty of uniting oil and water. Some determined efforts to combine them was probably made this evening, during the Cabinet session.

A DESCENDANT OF OLD PUT.

Col. PUTNAM, of the Army, and a descendant of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, has gone to New-Hampshire to take command of a regiment of mountain boys already organized.

FIVE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED.

The Quartermaster here advertises for five thousand bushels of oats, to be delivered in Washington within twenty days after the contract is made. Bids are to be received until the 21st inst.

THE PECULATING COMMISSARY.

I have before alluded to the alleged peculations of one of the Commissaries of the Army. To-day the talk is quite plain that Capt. BECKWITH has been managing his business in a way that must have been extremely profitable to the contractors, if not to himself. If common report be true—and I think in this instance it does not exaggerate,—the Government has been defrauded of large amounts in the weight of the cattle received under the last contract for beef cattle on the hoof. At the estimated weights the Government has really paid much more for an inferior quality of beef than was paid under the notorious Dyer contract. There are other means of fraud said to have been successfully worked under Capt. BECKWITH'S surveillance—frauds so manifest and positive as to make themselves apparent to the outside world. It is due to himself that Capt. BECKWITH should demand an investigation of these alleged depredations upon the Treasury. If he is innocent, he is laboring under a heavy load of unjust censure, of which he should clear himself. If he does not at once invite an examination, or indeed demand it, it is the duty of the Government forthwith to institute such inquiries as will elicit the truth. The public service cannot afford immunity for a public officer against whom public opinion points so directly, and about whom the public talk is so open and explicit.

ACCEPTED THE PAYMASTERSHIP.

Capt. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, who held an appointment as Paymaster in the Regular Army, and also as Major in one of the new regiments, has determined to accept the Paymastership, and so vacates the position of Major.

THE COTTON CROP.

Accounts received by the Government, and which are deemed reliable, present the cotton crop of the Southern States as about an average yield. Much of it has been successfully housed, but owing to the want of bagging, it cannot be baled nor transported. Until a supply of wrapping is obtained, the crop is almost useless, being too bulky for shipment.

COTTON FROM EGYPT.

Our Consul-General to Egypt, Mr. THAYER, writes home that the British Government is making extraordinary exertions to procure supplies from and through Egypt. A new commercial treaty was lately negotiated between the Egyptian and British Governments, which gave the latter additional facilities in exporting the staple. Mr. THAYER at once required that the same provisions should be granted to the Government of the United States, and his request was cordially granted. This movement in Egypt indicates that Johnny Bull has probably concluded that it is better for him to stretch his arms a little after cotton than to run the risk of having his fingers nipped by poking them between the cog-wheels of our revolution.

THE CASE OF GEN. GRAHAM.

Gen. GRAHAM, to-day in accordance with the requirement of Judge MERRICK, produced to the Court JEREMIAH LYON, the minor volunteer, whom that officer had detained after his release had been ordered on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The lad had volunteered contrary to the consent of his parents. He was now surrendered to their custody. Accordingly, there were no further proceedings on the attachment for contempt of Court against Gen. GRAHAM, and he was discharged.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS SENT TO CANADA.

The following order was, to-day, issued by the Post-office Department:

My attention having been called to the circumstance that United States Postmasters at offices on or near the frontier line of Canada are still in the practice of mailing weekly newspapers addressed to Canada free of United States postage, under the old regulation issued by this Department on the 1st of May, 1851, viz.:

"That weekly newspapers which do not leave the country in which they are published until they leave the United States will, after the 1st of July, 1851, go free of postage; it is hereby ordered that the rates of postage chargeable on printed matter passing through the United States mail, as fixed by Section I and 2, of Act of Aug. 30, 1852, (see page 43 of Post-office Laws and Regulations, published in 1859,) be hereafter levied and collected at all offices in the United States upon newspapers and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Canada; and it is further ordered that the regulation of May 1, 1851, above referred to, which was based on the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of March 3, 1851, repealed by the Act of Aug. 30, 1852, is hereby formerly revoked."

The rates to be collected on printed matter addressed to Canada, are those charged upon the same matter when addressed to another State in the Union, and must be prepaid by United States postage stamps.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KASSON,
Acting Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. DE VILLIERS, instructor of Col. ELLSWORTH who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and recently made his escape from Richmond, was yesterday made a Brigadier-General. He will be assigned a command under Gen. ROSECRANS.

Much excitement was produced to-day by a report that Gen. SMITH was engaged with a large rebel force, the rumor having no other origin than the firing of a few guns, which is an ordinary occurrence, in the way of artillery practice.

GEORGE W. SHEAR was yesterday elected First Lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's Body Guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. BRACKEN, who took this means to avoid a Court-martial.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE RETREAT OF PRICE SOUTHWARD.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 7.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:

"The plan of Gen. PRICE, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, Sept. 28, he crossed over the river at Lexington with 4,000 mounted men. This force took up its line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made with all the Government forces in Northwest Missouri. But late in the evening ALF. JONES, who had been released as a prisoner at the Arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington, and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops—that FREMONT was after PRICE, and that PRICE might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This seemed to raise the courage of PRICE'S men, and they said, 'Let FREMONT come!' they were ready for him. But when JONES announced that FREMONT had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that PRICE would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately dispatched after those already started, and they recrossed the river on Sunday morning.

That night PRICE issued orders for a movement South, and Gen. RAINS, it is said, went 20 miles that night on his Southern route, and it is believed that CLAIB. JACKSON availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger. PRICE and all his force left on Monday, the 30th ult., but his train of baggage wagons, about 1,200 in number, did not all get off before Wednesday morning. If PRICE had designed a fight with FREMONT he would have taken the Georgetown road, or possibly the Warrensburgh road, but instead of this he has gone on the road leading down the western boundary of the State and to the southwest.

I have given a plain narrative of facts, as they have transpired here, and if PRICE does not make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider his course a complete back-down, while the more verdant are solaced with the idea that he has gone to meet MCCULLOCH, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas.

The forces of PRICE at Lexington were very large, but many of the men were only for the occasion, and have gone home. His force was 15,000 or 18,000 when he left Lexington, and, as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, it will be more decreased."

NEWS FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The military authorities, by order of Col. PLUMMER, of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment, commanding at this post, have taken possession of the Post-office at this place, and placed Major BENNETT, of the Tenth Iowa Regiment, in charge.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The State Convention met in Mercantile Library Hall this morning, and adjourned for want of a quorum. It met again at 3 o'clock, and there still being no quorum, adjourned till to-morrow.

JOHN A. BROWNLEE, a prominent merchant, and recently President of the Board of Police Commissioners, died to-day.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

EXCITING REPORTS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The city has been somewhat excited to-day by rumors that an engagement between the Federal and rebel troops was progressing at Paducah. These rumors are traceable to no authentic source, and are undoubtedly false.

It is also reported that 3,000 rebel troops went southward from Bowling Green yesterday, supposed for the purpose of guarding the coast.

It is reported that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Ex-Minister PRESTON and G. B. HODGES were at Bowling Green yesterday.

The city is quiet this evening. No newspapers or news have been received from any point South to-day.

PICKETS ATTACKED NEAR PADUCAH.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Six pickets of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of rebels this morning. Two were mortally wounded and two taken prisoners, with their horses and equipage. The rebels had divided their force, and in the excitement fired into each other. They then fled, each party taking the other for our cavalry.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbus arrived here to-day, and reports the force there as numbering 30,000.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States storeship *Release* yesterday hauled outside the *Rhode Island*, which is at the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, taking in stores, to make room for the storeship *Supply*. The latter vessel will be filled up with stores as quickly as possible. The bark *Gem of the Seas* also had to leave her berth to make room for the *Brazalera*, which is now taking her armament—six thirty-two-pounders—on board.

The United States steamers *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* left the Navy-yard yesterday, and joined the other steamers and gun-boats now at anchor off the Battery. They will not remain there long, however, as they are under orders to sail for Fortress Monroe. The other vessels—the *Augusta*, *Ottawa*, *James Adger*, *Florida*, *Alabama* and *Unadilla*, will remain at their present anchor until the *Pembina*, *Seneca* and *Santiago de Cuba*, now being pushed forward at the yard, are ready for sea.

The ship *Courier*, which arrived here a few days ago, has on board an improved patent condenser, which is capable of condensing eight hundred gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

The old frigate *Brandywine*, when she has completed her cargo of stores, will be towed to Fortress Monroe, and stationed there as a store-ship for the vessels in that vicinity. This will obviate the necessity of sending so many vessels to the Navy Yards to replenish their stores and other materials of war.

Capt. SAMUEL MERCER has been detached from the *Wabash*, and Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT appointed in his stead. Capt. MERCER has been in the service upwards of twenty-six years, having been appointed from the State of Maryland, of which he is a native, on the 14th of March, 1815, and received his commission as Captain in September 1855. Capt. DUPONT has served nearly twenty-five years. He is a native of New-Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware, being a citizen of that State, in December, 1815.

A detachment of recruits for the Regular Army arrived here, yesterday, from Buffalo, and were transferred to Governor's Island, where they will form the nucleus of a company of disposable recruits.

The branch rendezvous for the general service, (mounted,) at the foot of Broadway, has been closed, very few recruits being obtainable there. The rendezvous for the Twelfth Infantry, also at the foot of Broadway, has been removed to No. 77 Chatham-street, for similar reason.

The store-ship *Rhode Island* will leave for the Gulf Squadron, Key West, Florida, mouth of the Mississippi, Texas, &c., on Saturday evening next. Letters for the above places will be received at the Post-office till 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon.

There are now four officers—the Colonel and three Captains—of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., on duty here. Col. LOOMIS is in command on Governor's Island; Capt. UPDEGRAFF superintends the drill and instructs the newly appointed officers, for whose benefit there is a special dress parade every evening; Capt. NEILL is in command of the new battalion, and Capt. BANKHEAD is recruiting and assistant mustering officer in Cedar-street.

Another of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, confined in Castle William, is dead.

The new side-wheel steamer *Miami* will be launched at Philadelphia next week; she will carry two 60-pound rifled guns—one fore and one aft—besides others, broadside. The new, recently-launched gun-boats *Itasca* and *Wissahickon* are being fitted out as rapidly as possible, and several purchased vessels are being converted into gun-boats at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The armament of the new gun-boats will be three 11-inch shell, and an 8½-inch rifled gun. The *Brooklyn* is being surveyed to ascertain what repairs she requires. She is expected to be ready for sea again shortly.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

LEE DRIVEN BACK BY GEN. REYNOLDS.

ELK WATER, Va., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Gen. REYNOLDS has made two reconnoissances in force within the last few days against Gen. LEE, and has driven him from Big Spring, the former rendezvous of his main force. Part of his force are now at Elk Mountain and Greenbrier Bridge, respectively 30 and 40 miles from here, and part of it, under Gen. LEE, are said to have joined FLOYD at Big Spring. They destroyed their camp equippage and ammunition, and burned several hundred muskets and left their wagons, &c.

The road is absolutely impassable for wagons beyond a point of 12 miles from Elk Water.

A dispatch from Gen. REYNOLDS to Gov. MORTON, dated Huttonsville, Oct. 8, says: "The enemy in our front, on the Huntersville road, has been driven to Greenbrier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their late rendezvous. They are about fifty miles from Elk Water, and one hundred and twenty-four from Cheat Mountain. The roads towards Huttonsville are impassable for wheels. The enemy have destroyed hundreds of muskets, tents, camp equipage, &c. Several wagons fell into our hands."

GEN. ROSECRANS AT LITTLE SEWELL.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The *Commercial's* Kanawha advices say that Gen. ROSECRANS is at Mountain Cave, a strong position twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles further to Little Sewell, but the enemy were too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on, to be attacked, and Gen. ROSECRANS fell back as an invitation to come out and have a fair fight.

There is no expectation that the enemy will attempt to force the position of Gen. ROSECRANS.

The weather in the Gauley River region is terribly bad. Rain falls almost incessantly.

Our troops are well clothed, having plenty of overcoats and blankets.

The fight at Chapmansville was a very sharp and bloody affair. Five of PRATT'S Zouaves were killed, and the rebels lost thirty-five killed.

THE FIGHT OF THE PIATT ZOUAVES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following letter is exclusively devoted to the fight which the Piatt Zouaves had with the rebels near Chapmansville, Va. It is distinct from the victorious fight which the command of Lieut.-Col. ENYART had with another body of rebels, in the same vicinity:

CAMP ENYART, KANAWHA, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL, The Zouave, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio, have had a chance to show their metal. This was on Wednesday, on Kanawha Gap, near Chapmansville, Va. After marching forty-two miles, they came upon the enemy, who were behind breastworks, but could not stand our boys' steady fire, for they retreated in utter consternation, their Colonel, J. W. DAVIS, of Greenbrier, Va., (but the traitor is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio,) mortally wounded. We killed 20, took 2 prisoners, a secesh flag, 20 feet long, with fifteen stars; 4 horses, 1 wagon, 18 rifles, (one of which I claim,) 12 muskets, and commissary stores, very low. We lost 3 killed, 9 wounded, one since died. The rout of the enemy was complete, although they had a brave and a skillful commander, and strong position, with two days' information of our intentions. They fled the moment their commander fell. The fight lasted about ten minutes opposite the breastworks, but a running fire was kept up previous to that by the "bushwhackers" and rebel cavalry for two hours. At every turn of the road over the mountains, they would fire upon our advance men, wheel round, and gallop away. This kind of fight was kept up until we came suddenly upon their breastwork, immediately in line of our entire column. It was made on the side of a knoll, between two mountain sides, the road running between the mountains and knoll on our right, and a small ravine running between the knoll and the mountain on our left. The wily rebel commander had adroitly cut down the brush on the right, placing a force of 100 men on the mountain top on our right, who raked our column from the front to the centre. This was to draw our attention from their breastworks. Our men naturally fired upon the rebels on their right, steadily advancing up the road, until within twenty feet of the enemy's works, when the rebels suddenly opened fire, from their right, left and centre. The order from Col. PRATT and Lieut.-Col. TOLAND to flank right and left was immediately responded to by the Zouaves with a hurrah, a Zouave yell, and a cry of "wood up" from Little Red; a dash by our boys upon the enemy's right, left and center; a fire from the enemy's breastworks, above which about 300 rebel heads suddenly appeared, unknown by our men till that moment. They sent a perfect storm of bullets around, over, and into our men. A few minutes more and our boys were inside the breastworks, chasing them over the mountains, the enemy running away like cowards, as they proved to be. They left 29 dead behind. Their force was 450 infantry and 50 cavalry. Our force was 560, composed of Company A, Capt. Rathbone; Company B, Capt. O. P. Evans; Company C, Capt. Miller; Company F, Capt. S. West; Company I, Capt. Anderson; Company H, Capt. E. Evans. We buried our three brave comrades that night, carried our wounded to the house where the rebel Colonel lay mortally wounded, deserted by all his men but one. Our whole column finally marched into the little town of Chapmansville, formerly head-quarters of the enemy, and camped for the night.

NAVAL VESSELS IN PORT.

The following Naval vessels are at anchor in the North River: Steam-frigate *Wabash*, flag-ship.

Steam-sloops—*James Adger*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Curlew*, *O. M. Pettit*, *Mercury*.

Gun-boats—*Ottowa*, *Unadilla*.

Transports—Steamship *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Ocean Queen*, *Porkersburgh*, *Roanoke*, *Coatzacoalcos*.

NEW GUN-BOAT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The gun-boat *Wachusett* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, to-day.

MORE FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS LIBERATED.

The United States Marshal, Wednesday proceeded to Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State, and administered the oath of allegiance to the following prisoners, who were thereupon released. They are men who were captured in attempting to run the blockade:

Wm. Copehart, of South Carolina; John Murphy, of South Carolina; Perry White, of North Carolina; Isaac Swindle, of North Carolina; Jas. B. Hoggard, of North Carolina; Cartwright Thompson, of North Carolina; Stephen Bennett, of New-Orleans; Chas. Williams, of Savannah; Thos. Kelly, of Wilmington, N. C.; Geo. Parker, of England; Edward Heinrich, of Sweden; Erich Brundsen, of Sweden; John Johnson, of Sweden; Wm. Brown, of Prussia.

THE FIGHT AT HATTERAS.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNAH, OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 6, 1861.

On Wednesday (the 3d) the Army propeller *Fanny*, commanded by Quartermaster HARE, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, was sent up the Sound with clothing and provisions for the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, then encamped about seven miles above the light-house. When near her destination she was chased and fired into by a rebel steamer, Quartermaster HARE attempted to run her ashore, but grounding on a shoal she was captured. The Quartermaster was taken prisoner, but the pilot and a deck-hand escaped by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The tow-boat *Ceres* brought the news down to the fort. As soon as we heard of it, an expedition, under command of Lieut. BANKHEAD, consisting of our first launch, manned by twenty men, and armed with a boat-howitzer, was sent to reconnoitre. The launch was taken in tow by the *Ceres*. When part way up they saw six steamers come from up the Sound and commence to disembark troops near the Indiana camp.

Lieut. BANKHEAD immediately returned to the *Stars and Stripes*, then at anchor within the Inlet, and signaled the news. The *Susquehannah* and *Monticello* immediately weighed anchor, and while doing so we could see reinforcements from the fort moving up the beach. We got under way at 7 o'clock P. M., ran up as far the light-house, and anchored until morning.

The Indianians seeing the object of the enemy was to cut off their retreat to the fort, hastily retreated towards the fort, leaving their pickets, sick and camp equipage behind, and which fell into the hands of the enemy. The number of prisoners taken was about twenty. The Indianians retreated to the light-house where they met the reinforcements from the forts, and both forces camped for the night.

In the morning provisions were sent ashore from the *Susquehannah* and *Monticello*, after which, the latter vessel being of light draft enough to cross the shoals extending out from the Cape, was sent further up the Island to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. For nearly the whole length of Hatteras Island there is a narrow belt of scrub oak and underbrush, broken occasionally by open spaces of sand. The *Monticello* ran up the Island about seven miles, and when abreast of an open space which extended about three miles, they saw the enemy appear from the wood above, marching in a solid column. Waiting until they had marched out far enough, the *Monticello* ran up within a mile of the beach and opened a heavy fire of shells, planting them in the midst of the column.

The first shell burst at the head of the column, killing or unhorsing, apparently, the commanding officer. The enemy then broke in confusion, all hands running, like a swarm of ants, for the cover they had just left.

The woods to which the enemy retreated was not over a mile and a half long, and it must have been alive with men, as we have since heard there were three regiments of them. The *Monticello* now ran up abreast of the woods, and at short range from the beach, poured in a scorching fire. The rebel steamers, seven in number, including the *Fanny*, attempted to throw shot over the Island and into the *Monticello*, but they only fell among their own men and the fire was soon discontinued.

The enemy did not stand the fire long, but took to their boats, and, as we since learn, fought among themselves for the first chance. Two of their bateaux, containing, it is judged, about fifty men each, were out into and sunk while on their way to the steamers. It is supposed that most of those in them were drowned. After this, a schooner, also containing troops, was cut down. The *Monticello* continued firing until 7 o'clock P. M., when the remnant of the rebels had embarked, and were bearing away up the Sound. I think they returned to Norfolk, of wher ever they came from, with longer faces than they left with. After the firing had ceased a white handkerchief was waved on the beach, and a boat was lowered and sent ashore to see what it meant. It proved to be two of the Indiana privates, who had been taken prisoners, but escaped during the *melée* by hiding in the bushes. As soon as the boat was near the beach they both ran into the surf to reach the boat, whereby one of them was drowned, but the other was hauled into the boat, and taken on board the ship.

He says the rebel force consisted of one Georgia regiment, one Virginian, and one South Carolinian, and that they meant to attack Fort Hatteras on the night of the 5th. He also says that the first shell from the *Monticello* killed the rebel Colonel. After the boat had returned the *Monticello* joined us, and both vessels returned to the Inlet, arriving there at 8½ P. M.

The National troops also returned to the fort, without having been near the scene of action. Why they did not go up to bury the dead and to secure what camp equipage and arms that had been left by the enemy, is more than I have learned or can understand. We have not yet learned what the probable loss of the enemy was, but it must have been great, for 207 shell were thrown among them during the day.

The *Susquehanna* is now at Hampton Roads. We arrived here this morning. We will immediately commence taking in coal, provisions and water.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

By the steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, of the Bay Line, which reached here about 9 o'clock yesterday, after experiencing rough weather in the Bay, information of an interesting and important character has been received. Amongst the passengers was Commodore JOHN S. CHAUNCEY, of the side-wheel sloop-of-war *Susquehanna*, which rendered such effective service in the late action at Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast. The Commodore has been detached from the ship, and proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making a report to the Secretary of the Navy. Too late to take the first train, he laid over and left on the first afternoon train. The steamer brought up a considerable number of officers of the Army and Navy on furlough for a few days.

From several officers of the Navy, who reached Old Point by the *Susquehannah*, we have accounts of two engagements which took place near the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which is about thirty miles from Fort Hatteras. The entire command at that place was confided to seven companies of the regiment, in charge of its Colonel, the other three not having been forwarded there by the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, which carried them from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras. They were encamped on a narrow peninsula, without any more formidable weapons than muskets, and were attacked by a Confederate force of nearly three thousand men, consisting in part of the First Georgia Regiment, under the command of Col. BRANNAN, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and one regiment each from the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Finding themselves somewhat hemmed in by the attacking forces, the retreat was sounded, and the command retired rapidly before they could draw in their videttes. The Colonel of the regiment states that his loss in killed, wounded, &c., is not less than seventy, whilst the enemy, who pursued them for a considerable distance, succeeded in the capture of the military stores, a considerable number of their arms, knapsacks and tents.

During the retreat, the party met a military command of six companies, under the direction of Col. HAWKINS, who, supposing them in danger of an attack, was on the march to reinforce them. Learning the particulars of the case, immediate communication was had with the fleet, when it was determined to send up the United States ship *Monticello*, under the command of Capt. DAVID L. BRAINE, United States Navy, and but a short time elapsed before the steamer was under way, and anchored within a short distance of the evacuated encampment of the Federal troops. After remaining there several hours, Capt. BRAINE, not perceiving any of the enemy, concluded that they had disappeared; but in this he was soon disappointed, for the entire Confederate force was observed emerging from a dense wood, and marching along in columns of companies to the fort. The steamer at that time occupied such a position that she was enabled to give the enemy a raking fire, and for three hours a continual broadside of shot and shell perforated their ranks.

There seems no doubt that Col. BRANNAN was killed, together with many other commissioned officers, whilst the line was thrown into confusion by the unexpected attack. The strip of land which the enemy occupied was so narrow that they had but limited means of shelter, and it is reported by one of the escaped prisoners of the Indiana Regiment that their loss in killed and wounded was not less than 300.

Their expedition, which steamed down Pamlico Sound, consisted of six steam-tugs, one of which was the *Fanny*, the same number of schooners and several large flat-bottomed transports. Two of the schooners were destroyed, whilst the force of the Confederates soon re-embarked and left for their rendezvous, which is Roanoke Island, about twelve miles from the scene of the action and well fortified. Soon as the result of the affair was known at Fortress Monroe much rejoicing took place, and it was determined that all exertions should be used in order to augment the strength of the Federal forces on the North Carolina coast.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 9, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 10. }

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS has not left for Hatteras Inlet, the Revenue cutter *Dale* having been detained by a severe gale, which is now prevailing.

The tug *Young America*, while sounding the channel of James River yesterday, exchanged a few shots with the Pig Point battery. Several shells exploded near her, but did no harm.

The Union gun is now mounted so as to sweep the roads between the fortress and Sewall's Point.

Gen. WOOL and Quartermaster TALLMADGE have recommended to the Quartermaster-General, the quartering of troops at Old Point and Newport's News for the Winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each. This plan will doubtless be adopted.

Similar quarters will also soon be erected for the contrabands.

THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WELSH, arrived at Washington-street wharf this morning. They were handsomely entertained at the refreshment saloons, according to the invariable Philadelphia practice. The regiment made a splendid street parade before leaving the city, attracting universal admiration.

TWO SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Two soldiers of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment fell overboard near Amboy, while asleep, and were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained. One of them, it is supposed, was a German, and the other belonged to the Sharp-shooters.

COL. RANKIN'S CASE.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Col. RANKIN'S case was brought up again, today, and after the examination of two witnesses, was adjourned till to-morrow, when further evidence is expected, and a decision will be given.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Adjutant-General THOMAS arrived here last night, and took rooms at the Burnett House.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following orders have been promulgated by Brig.-Gen. YATES:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 418.—In accordance with General Orders No. 78, from this Department, and with General Orders No. 71 from the War Department, the companies formed under a special acceptance to EDWARD W. SERRELL, dated Sept. 27, 1861, are hereby organized into a corps, to be known and designated as the New-York Volunteer Corps of Engineers, Officers and Soldiers.

Companies F and G will be merged in the remaining companies, and the officers rendered supernumerary.

The following persons are appointed field officers of the corps, thus organized, and the company officers heretofore designated, will be commissioned [illegible] over the field, staff and company muster rolls certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of this State:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward W. Serrell; Major, James F. Hall; Surgeon, A. P. Dalrymple; Quartermaster, John De la Montague; Adjutant, Wm. M. [illegible]. Captains—Co. A, James B. Giant; Co. B, [illegible]; Co. C, James E. Place; Co. D, F. E. Greef; Co. [illegible]; Alfred F. Sears. Lieutenants—Co. A, [illegible] Brooks, Geo. Gunn; Co. B, [illegible] Egan; Co. C, Walter Scott, Vincent R. [illegible]; Co. C, Louis Seese, John Bingham; Co. E, [illegible] Barnes, [illegible].

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the duty of carrying out the details of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 310.—The four batteries of German artillery have been organized into a battalion, with ANDREW BRICKELL as Major.

Major BRICKELL will leave this afternoon for Washington, and will make requisition for transportation upon Col. D. D. Tompkins. By order of

CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Depôt.

THEO. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

In accordance with the above orders, both the regiment and battalion will leave for the seat of war to-day.

COL. MULLIGAN'S CAVALRY.

Col. MULLIGAN has now one hundred and twenty-five men, all picked and expert riders, ready to march to the seat of war. Col. M. is now only waiting for orders; as soon as they are received, he will march at a moment's notice.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Col. PAGE has four full companies sworn into the service of the United States. The six other companies are rapidly filling up, and will have their full complement of men very shortly. At present the men, to the number of nearly six hundred, are encamped at Dobbs' Ferry, which is named, in honor of the Governor, Camp MORGAN. The uniform of the men is the same as that worn by the Chasseurs of France.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES—LINT, BANDAGES AND HOSPITAL STORES WANTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. RIFLES, No. 239 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE, Oct. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a notorious fact that the supply of hospital stores, surgical instruments, bandages, lint, and all such articles which contribute to the comfort of the sick and disabled, and mitigate the horrors of war, that are furnished by the Government, are totally insufficient. You would, therefore, secure the warmest thanks of the sick and disabled, whose numbers have increased greatly in consequence of the sudden change of the weather, by permitting a small space in your valuable and widely circulated journal for an appeal to the well-known patriotism and to the tender hearts of the ladies of New-York, to ask them to contribute such hospital stores, bandages, night shirts, lint, and such other necessaries as their charity and benevolence would prompt them to bestow. The wife who has attended the sick bed of a beloved husband, the kind sister who has relieved the pains of a fond brother, and the anxious mother who has kept watch over, perhaps, an only child, administering to all their comforts, will not be appealed to in vain. Contributions, or money, which will be applied to the purchase of such articles, will be thankfully received by Col. KEETHAWSEE, at the Head-quarters, or by the Sergeant of the regiment, Dr. T. R. STAKELI, at his residence, No. 4 Harrison-street.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Connecticut was expected to arrive last night. As soon as it arrives it will immediately be sent on to Perryville, Md., where it is expected the regiment will be quartered for some time.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A meeting of officers of the various volunteer regimental organizations was called Wednesday afternoon at Pythagoras Hall, in Walker-street, near the Bowery. At the time appointed, but a small number were present, and the formal meeting was postponed till further notice. An informal meeting of those present was then held, and a Conference Committee app

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE POTOMAC.

THE POSITION OF SENECA MILLS—GUARDING THE DAM—THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-FOURTH—A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF SIGNALS ALONG THE RIVER—WHAT A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT MAY WRITE, ETC.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Md., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Two miles above Muddy Brench, on the canal, is Seneca Mills, a settlement of three or four houses, and a place of some interest, in a military point of view. Near it is the camp of the New-York Thirty-fourth Volunteers, Col. LA DEW. The dam across the river at Seneca makes an excellent ford, and hence is sedulously guarded by the military. It is nearly a mile in length, from shore to shore, and the duty of watching it has been intrusted to the Thirty-fourth, whose pickets are stationed along the bank a distance of several miles. It has been a post of danger, and though the duty has been one of the most arduous character, it has been well performed. On the Virginia shore, opposite, is a low bottom land, several hundred yards in width, upon much of which is a heavy crop of corn, in which the rebel pickets have successfully concealed themselves in firing across with our pickets. Beyond the flat, the beautiful hills of Loudon County rise before the eye. Open fields and woodland alternate over the landscape, but the same saddening look of inanimation everywhere is visible.

The camp of the Thirty-fourth is the southern limit of Gen. STONE'S column, and from Seneca up has occurred the hottest firing between the opposing pickets stationed on the river's banks. Until recently hardly a day passed but the rebel pickets would fire upon our men, who sent back their compliments from their rifles. On one occasion a force crossed to the Virginia shore, and burnt a block house which had constituted a picket station of the rebels. A fortnight since a Captain crossed with twelve men, on a reconnoissance, and while moving through the corn field, they heard the order, "Ready—aim." Quick as thought he ordered his men to fall, and an instant after a hundred bullets whistled past them. They made a hasty retreat to their boat, with five less than their original number. It is supposed that the others were either killed or wounded.

The camp of the Thirty-fourth is on a hill-side, in full view from the Virginia shore, and a half mile back from the river. Recently the rebels opened fire upon them from a concealed battery, but their range was insufficient, and the shells exploded without effect. In the meantime, the Rhode-Island Battery, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, opened upon them, and after a brief firing, silenced the rebel battery. From time to time, as the locality of the rebel camp could be discovered, it has been shelled, until lately they have successfully kept themselves from view. Even the pickets are coy in showing themselves. But yesterday morning, a close observation with a glass from the hill near the canal, a mile above the camp, discovered a dozen or so rebel cavalry ascending a high hill on the opposite side.

Along the Potomac, in Montgomery County, the leading citizens generally are strong sympathizers with the rebellion, and in every way they can they are aiding it. Information, more or less perfect, of every important change in the position or strength of our forces about Seneca is telegraphed across at night by means of rockets, roman candles or by lights in the windows of the houses of Maryland traitors. One time the signal will appear at one point—another at another—over a space of country two miles square. The parties are known, but as yet they have not been detected in the act, and the orders from head-quarters will not permit a search or arrest except upon almost positive proof of the complicity of the suspected party.

It will be interesting to know that throughout our camps, in Gen. BANKS' and Gen. STONE'S commands, a perfect system of communicating intelligence by signal is in successful operation. I have visited some of the signal stations, and at one, Lieut. ROWLEY, of the New-York Twenty-eighth, information was being telegraphed to head-quarters. The stations are within telegraphic range of one another, and in the day time by the movements of a flag, and at night, by the movements of a light, Gen. BANKS is placed in possession of any important intelligence.

Yesterday, Lieut. CARR, of South Addison, Steuben County, died in the Camp of the New-York Thirty-fourth, after a brief illness of two days. He was a brave and efficient officer. He leaves a wife and four children. His remains were forwarded to Washington to be conveyed to his family.

I left Seneca Mills yesterday afternoon, supposing that I had complete directions as to the road which led to Edwards' Ferry. My informant, however, had directed me to turn to the right at a point this side of Seneca, by which I went on the road to Poolesville. Thinking there must be a mistake, I inquired of a negro when about a mile on the route, and he confirmed my own impression, and attempted to direct me over a cross lot-way, by which I could strike the Edwards' Ferry road again, and save a part of the distance. The route went through a piece of woods, and after a deal of bother in watching closely for a wagon-track, which was to be my guide, I eventually found a road leading in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. Though I passed a house near where I struck the road, I did not deem it worth while to inquire, thinking that I was right at last. But after riding a mile, I found that a gate extended across the road, which fact again confounded me, as it seemed to militate against the idea of the road being a public highway. As there was no house in sight, I turned my horse, and re-rode the mile, to make further inquiries, and learned to my surprise that I had been on the right road, and that gates were frequently thus placed across the road by the owners of land through which it passed, to save them the cost of fencing their land on the roadside. Seven or eight gates across the road did not induce me to again deviate or doubt, but I followed on the road, though evidently little traveled, and reached Edwards' Ferry after dark. I trust that Maryland enjoys a monopoly in barricading roads, and thus deceiving the traveling public.

The next ford above Seneca Mills is at GARRAWAY'S Island. It is only available at very low water, and it is hardly probable that the rebels would select it should they attempt a crossing. But two miles below this point opposite Young's Island is an excellent ford, which has been guarded by a strong picket, and this morning a force from the First Minnesota left to take possession of and hold the Island. By this means Gen. STONE will render the ford at that point useless.

At this point, (Edwards' Ferry) the rise is about 450 yards wide. On either sides is a plain of bottom land from 300 to 400 yards in breadth. Beyond, on the Virginia shore, rises a bluff, with no trees upon it, and still beyond it is another plain, which intervenes between it and Loudon Heights. On the Maryland side, the canal is cut close to the foot of the bluff, and is in full view of the first elevation on the Virginia shore. About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, a 6-pound rifled field-piece was run by the rebels upon the bluff from the opposite side, and in a few moments they opened fire with conical shot upon the Artillery Camp situated in the rear of the Maryland Heights. Two shots were thus fired, but without doing any damage. A section of Rickets' Battery was in charge of a Sergeant, who immediately prepared to move the guns forward to the bow of the bluff, and at the same time he telegraphed to Gen. STONE, at Poolesville, of the attack. In the meantime the rebels had commenced firing upon some canal boats, but without effect, and a shell thrown, exploded on the flat, near the river's bank. Several shots had thus been fired, when, observing the sergeant unlimbering one of his guns, the rebels withdrew from the bluff, and taking the road beyond which follows the bluff at its foot, moved round to the heights beyond. An hour after the first firing, Lieut. WOODRUFF arrived with two Parrott ten-pounders, and he immediately commenced shelling the woods and other points where the rebels had been seen. The few visible rapidly disappeared, and after firing about thirty shells, Lieut. WOODRUFF withdrew his battery from the height.

The firing was evidently done in the spirit of bravado. It has not been followed up with any similar demonstrations this morning, though the rebel pickets which were withdrawn before the firing commenced, have not yet reappeared. U.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

In war times it becomes a serious question to determine what a newspaper correspondent may write. The request of Gen. MCCLELLAN that they state nothing which will give aid to the rebel cause, is differently construed as to details by different Generals. In and about Washington, it is understood to mean, that correspondents should not give information which will enable the enemy to determine the amount of our forces, their disposition, the regiments brigaded together, the situation of our fortifications, the guns mounted thereon, the position of our camps, the preparations made for attack or defence, &c., &c.

I know that the TIMES, especially, has scrupulously complied with the request. No fault has been found in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S and Gen. BANKS' commands, that facts should be stated which are as patent to the rebels as to ourselves, for instance, that a reconnoissance in force was made to Lewinsville, or Falls Church, or that the rebels fired across upon our forces at Great Falls, or that some men of the Michigan Fourth doing picket duty near Vanderwerken's were fired upon, or that such and such a regiment from New-York, out of many from different States, was in good condition, performing excellent service on the outposts. Many facts of this nature of public interest, I think can be published without detriment to the success of our military movements, and which at the same time will satisfy the public mind that our Army is not lying in a state of idleness and inactivity, to believe which would certainly detract from the public spirit now fell in behalf of the war and in its vigorous prosecution. But Gen. STONE has a horror of newspaper correspondents, except as they chronicle the facts of a battle fought. He does not object to correspondents being present within his command if they come properly accredited as loyal citizens; but he can conceive of nothing they write that may not do injury, and he cannot conceive of anything that they shall write that can do any good. Whittled down to a nice point, and, indeed, he has so expressed himself, Gen. STONE wants nothing written of his command until such time as a battle has taken place.

From the communications I have written in my present trip, the rebels will infer that we have at least ten thousand men above the City of Washington. Much good may the information do them. They are informed also where the available fords are on the Potomac. That the Virginians know, and the people of the North do not. I have not hesitated to state that our pickets are carefully guarding the river. The rebels know that fact, because almost daily the pickets of the opposing armies are talking across to, or shooting at one another. I have stated that the camps of the Massachusetts Twelfth and New-York Thirty-fourth were within plain sight of the rebels. The information is of some interest to the reading public, and is no information at all to the rebels. Whether we have one, ten, or fifty regiments back of our outposts as a support, has not been communicated by the public Press—certainly not by the TIMES, and if the enemy have any information upon this point, it has been communicated by Maryland rebels, who, from night to night, signalize their friends across the river.

If Gen. STONE'S views be correct, it is contraband for me to mention that the New-York Thirty-fourth and Tammany regiments (the latter commanded by Col. COGSWELL, of the Eighth Infantry) have performed most arduous and efficient service on the outposts, and that the New-York Second Militia is doing a good work in the same way. Yet I have said it, for good or for evil. And though I do not say it in mitigation of my offence, if offence it be, I will say that Gen. STONE is an urbane, polished gentleman, and reported to be a skillful General.

Yesterday the Tammany Regiment was paid off by the Paymaster, and of the $55,000 paid over $20,000 was sent home to the families of the soldiers. Large amounts were received in Treasury Notes, the soldiers preferring them for their convenience.

Shades Island ford is situated four miles above Edward's Ferry. The next is at Conrad's Ferry, Above that is one at Mason's Island, two miles below the mouth of the Monocacy. At the Monocacy is also an excellent ford. I might state that at most of the islands below Point of Rocks the river is fordable at low water, and at no point at the forde has the water more than three feet depth. All these localities are fully guarded, and no successful demonstrations could be made against our lines. U.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FOUR MILLION LOAN TO WHIP OUT THE REBELS—BRECKINRIDGE AND POWELL INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN—MAGOFFIN'S SUSPICIOUS LUKEWARMNESS—DESIGNS OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL—GEN. ANDERSON AND THE MERCHANTS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Senator SPEED'S two million loan bill passed the Senate yesterday, by 23 to 4, and the House by 63 to 9. It authorizes the Military Board to borrow this sum, additional to the like sum previously authorized, for the like purpose of raising volunteer forces to expel the invaders. The loyal Banks of the State are responding to the calls of the Board by the tens and hundreds of thousands, and the half millions.

Mr. WOLFE'S joint resolution from the Committee on National Relations—instructing BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL to resign, as they do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky—passed the House, 53 to 31. I presume the Senate will accept this in lieu of Col. WHITTAKER'S resolution merely requesting them to resign.

The Senate has consigned to the Committee on National Relations WHITTAKER'S forbearing resolution, requesting MAGOFFIN to resign! The Governor, after its passage over his veto, has issued his proclamation, coldly reciting the act for the raising of forty odd thousand Union volunteers, and coldly commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to its requirements. His lukewarmness alone is sufficient to condemn him. If not deprived of all official power and influence, and rendered subservient in every particular to the legislative and popular will, he and his advisers may manage to sorely trouble and embarrass us.

The Senate has, by resolution, exculpated the captors of EWING, SILVERTOOTH and IAVAN, but also exculpated itself for securing their release! "The dignity of the General Assembly" is "vindicated," and the captives have gone on their way rejoicing to the camps of the enemy.

Hon. WM. H. WADSWORTH'S address to the gallant sons of the Ninth to rally at once to Camp Kenton, at Maysville, is most thrilling and stirring. They will rush to the relief of their bleeding brethren about Barbourville and Bowling Green, and to the rescue of the heart-broken exiles and the oppressed of Tennessee and other Southern lands.

Gen. ANDERSON, being determined to stop the furnishing of provisions to the rebels, called last evening a meeting of our loyal merchants, and politely, yet firmly, expressed to them this determination. He was proud of his native city and native State, and should therefore discountenance and oppose with all his power any further aid and comfort of those who have chosen to become the city's and the State's enemies. Mr. W. D. GALLAGHER, in behalf of Surveyor COTTON, stated to the meeting that for the last two months the receipts of merchandise to this port largely exceeded the *authorized* shipments from it, and that the average number of daily applications for "permits" was three hundred, while the average of daily permits was only forty. Yet it is undeniable that vast quantities of contraband from this port, during August and September, somehow or other reached Secessionists and rebels in and out of the State. Whether the needful supplies were permitted to towns near the Tennessee border, and there transferred, or whether they were smuggled, certain it is they reached their intended destination. Contraband of all sorts has been constantly sent through Cumberland Gap, as well as through every other available avenue to the rebels. Gen. ANDERSON will. If necessary, institute a most rigid military embargo. Fortunately, the Confederates are drained of LINCOLN'S gold, and no Louisville merchant will take anything *else*. But, unfortunately, they have invaded Kentucky, and are now robbing Kentuckians of what is not purchasable from them with Confederate rags. The rebel armies, for self-preservation, must now treat Kentucky like Virginia—lay waste her fair fields, and flood them with shinplasters, or with the heart's blood of men who dare to refuse them. The Louisville merchants can have no more profitable "Southern trade" until Southern Kentucky is rid of the Vandals, and the prosperity of the Southern people restored through the restoration of the Union. PONTIAC.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—JOHN J. CRITTENDEN TO STUMP THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS—DESERVED TRIBUTE TO LOVELL ROUSSEAU—LOYAL STAND OF THE LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday until the 27th proximo. On the 2d the Senate, without call of yeas and nays, concurred in the House resolution, reported by Mr. WOLFE, instructing (not requesting) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and L. W. POWELL to resign. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE is reported killed, but the report is not credited. However, one of his most pestilent confederates, J. S. CHEISMAN, is certainly dead. He was shot dead near the Tennessee line, by a detachment from Camp Dick Robinson. The Pennebaker bill from the Senate—compelling the attendance of absent members, and depriving MAGOFFIN of his former discretion, as to the Legislature's adjournment, or recess and reassembling—has also passed the House, by 63 to 8. The Senate Committee on Public Officers is directed, during the recess, to inquire whether any State officers sympathize with, or aid the invasion or rebellion, and whether their connection with the public records can enable them to do any injury.

The Jacob resolutions passed the House and the Senate almost unanimously. They recognize the United States Government's exclusive right to occupy Kentucky soil, and demand the unconditional withdrawal or expulsion of the Confederate violators of Kentucky's loyal neutrality and State rights.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has tardily and coolly approved the supplemental Military bill, which passed both branches on the 30th ult., providing for the coöperation of the 40,000 Kentucky volunteers with the United States forces, and for their early mustering and incorporation into the ranks and the service of the United States.

At Gen. ANDERSON'S solicitation, the Legislature has passed an act prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the sale of liquor to any officer or soldier, within five miles of any military camp in the State.

Deducting the amount ($790,000) already placed to the credit of the Military Board, the Board, under Legislative authority, will soon raise, by loan from the State Banks, over $4,200,000 to arm and equip the Kentuckians, who, in company with their chivalrous neighbors, are to whip out the invaders. The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank, the Southern Bank, the Farmers' Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Merchants' Bank, the Peoples' Bank, the Bank of Ashland and the Bank of Louisville will all, I hope, to the extent of their respective abilities, promptly respond to the Board's calls. The loans will be secured not only by this State, but also by the United States. A Committee from both Houses has been appointed to arrange with the National Government as to the indebtedness of Kentucky incurred in the war to suppress the rebellion. As Mr. BURNAM says, Kentucky can obtain every cent she needs to prosecute this war. The prevalent spirit outside as inside of Kentucky is to aid her to the utmost extent in men and money, to drive back the ruthless banditti who had invaded her soil and threatened to subjugate her people.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DISCHARGED NATIONAL PRISONERS AT NEWPORT'S NEWS, AND THEIR REPORTS FROM REBEL TERRITORY.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

By the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. SOLOMON PEARSON, of the Bay Line, which entered the port shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, we have received several items of considerable interest in relation to affairs throughout Virginia, which will command an attentive perusal. The *Louisiana*, which left here on Sunday evening, brought up 33 wounded prisoners of Federal regiments, who were captured at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July. Some have lost a leg, some an arm, and others are considerably disabled. The reason why they received this discharge is supposed to be owing to the large number of their own sick and wounded, and the recent order for the removal of all the sick and wounded from Manassas Junction to Richmond.

DISCHARGE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

On the 22d of July, the day after the battle of Manassas, the wounded were conveyed in long trains of wagons and ambulances to the railroad depôt, and thence to Richmond, where they were imprisoned in one large three-story tobacco warehouse, and confined therein until the day of their discharge, which was on Sunday, when Surgeon-General GIBSON, who has been very attentive to them, appeared and read a list of the parties, whom he said were unconditionally discharged. He also told them that they would be carried near Fortress Monroe in a steamer by way of James River, and soon reach their homes, which announcement was received with applause. A short time afterwards a number of wagons drew up in front of the prison, when the roll was called, the wagons occupied, and after a short time reached the wharf of the steamer *Northumberland*, upon which they embarked.

WHAT THEY SAW ON THE ROUTE.

The steamer soon got under weigh, and after steaming all night, reached her destination, a few miles above Newport's News, and there blew off steam, and awaited the arrival of the steamer *Express*, which, according to an arrangement with Gen. WOOL, was to appear at that point. The *Express*, soon arrived, when the party were carefully removed upon mattresses to the main deck, anxious once more to behold the flag of their country. The steamers soon departed, and the sick and wounded cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, delighted with the idea of soon reaching their homes, and receiving the affectionate attention of their relatives and friends.

Although but few hours of the trip were made in daylight, yet the party state they saw at least a half-dozen strong and effective breastworks thrown up on the banks of the river, while in the backgrounds were hundreds of tents and many regiments of soldiers. Both the large steamships—*Yorktown* and *Jamestown*—were seen, the former stripped of her heavy armament, but well filled with men. The steamer stopped several times on the route, and at all the points there were regiments of soldiers, all of whom expressed the fiercest spirit of enmity to the North, and declared they would never lay down their arms until LINCOLN and his Cabinet should let the South choose its own terms of separation. They were well armed, but poorly dressed. Many of the private soldiers wore pantaloons made of blankets, linsey woolsey, and even of the commonest carpeting.

ARRIVAL AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

The *Express* reached the encampment of Newport's News in an hour's steaming, and as soon as the arrival of the wounded was made known, the military evinced their sympathy by the contribution of $100, for the purpose of helping them on their way home, a sum which was increased by the free offerings of several commissioned officers at Fortress Monroe. After a short detention at Newport's News, the *Express*, according to orders, left for Old Point, where Surgeon CUTLER, of the Regular Army, and his Assistant-Surgeons, investigated the various cases, and concluded to send twenty-four of them to the Army Hospital at the Old Point Comfort Hotel, as they were too much debilitated to proceed further, at least for the present. Of the funds contributed by the Tenth New-York Regiment, at Newport, it was distributed to the soldiers who reached here, the sum of two dollars to each, as follows:

Shaler, McKenzie, J. Malone, C. Dunn, Sar. Donett, Wm. Hanlon, J. Butler, R. M. Prati, W. A. Woodbury, McHenry, A. Whitehouse, Fagen, N. Brown, Feinald, Woolenwoom, Mout, Kliner, Swift, Rowe, McIntosh, Shurbliff, Shepard, Briggs, Maine, Mould, Bolly, Silby, Lieut. Harvey, Rockafella, Lieutenant Commanding.

When the boat left Newport's News the Tenth gave many cheers for the sick and wounded and for the success of the Stars and Stripes.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

All the wounded who reached here agree in the statement that they were treated more like caged beasts than human beings, and the first salutation in the morning, as well as the sentinel's cry of night, was death to the —— Yankees. The only kindness they received was from the Surgeon of the Confederate Army, who, in connection with their own surgeons, already named, were daily in attendance. The hospital or jail in which they were confined, was a three-story tobacco warehouse, measuring about 40 by 120 feet. In the second-story were confined 76 commissioned officers, and in the room above 500 non-commissioned officers, and privates. The windows were all iron-barred, and the guards very strict and severe upon the prisoners.

Mention has already been made of the shooting by the guard of a Federal prisoner, and the following are the facts of the case: The deceased was Corporal WM. C. BURKE, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, and he was shot whilst shaking his blanket from the prison window, as was required of the prisoners as soon as they rose from sleep. The guard, a young Mississippian, called to him to stand back, and the order was complied with, when he was pierced in the breast by a musket ball. He reeled, fell to the ground, and expired without uttering a single word. He was buried the same day, and the guard acquitted. He afterwards stated that he had determined to kill a Yankee, and was therefore satisfied.

The rations were regularly served to them, such as they were, consisting of salt bacon, a loaf of bread, and water served twice a day. The commissioned officers were served with water three times per day, but none of the prisoners ever received tea or coffee.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Of the officers who came up in the *Louisiana* were Surgeons SWAIM and HEMISTON, and Lieut. HARRI ROCKAFELLER, of the Seventy-first Regiment. The latter was in the thickest part of the fight at Bull Run, had his left arm carried away by a cannon ball, and his mouth and left jaw fractured by a musket shot. The Surgeons were released on the ground that they were non-combatants, and could have left Richmond more than a month ago, but for the fact that they were determined to remain with the wounded until the Secretary of War granted them an unconditional discharge. As for the Lieutenant, he succeeded in escaping by stratagem.

When the roll of the discharged parties was first made out, his name was placed thereon, but subsequently removed, for reasons unexplained, and when about to leave the jail at Richmond he was ordered back. He soon cut off his shoulder-straps, and pretending to be lamed in the leg, limped his way to an ambulance, crawled into the lower part, and thus regained his liberty. Provisions were excessively high in Richmond, notwithstanding nearly all the Army had left there, the whole force at that place not exceeding six regiments of a thousand men each. The following were the prices which the prisoners paid when they wanted anything extra: Pound of Young Hyson tea, $2 50; common Rio coffee, 45 cents; brown sugar, 22 cents; sweet potatoes, per *quart*, 5 cents; Irish potatoes, per *quart*, 5 cents; coarse salt, per quart, 20 cents; butter of good quality, 50 cents; beans, per quart, 22 and 28 cents.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

Nothing official has been received here confirming the capture, or even an assault upon the City of New-Orleans, as stated in a St. Louis and Louisville dispatch, nor does the reported victory receive credit in any quarter likely to be well informed. Indeed, there are good reasons for believing that the whole story is destitute of foundation.

Of course, everything connected with the sea expeditions is enveloped with profound secresy, but certain circumstances that have transpired, render it safe to assert, that should the landing of our troops be resisted, *the cities, towns or villages that resist them, will be fired upon with hot shot and shell, and leveled with the ground.*

That resistance will be made, we have strong proof that is and our own self-respect, and justice to the other banks, would not permit us to accept anything less than the entire quota. The Northern Bank of Kentucky not only promised its quota, but $25,000 in excess; the Farmers' Bank also came forward instantly, and the Bank of Kentucky, upon explanation, came up squarely, and it was therefore not just to them to take but $200,000 from the Bank of Louisville, and we therefore thought it should advance the whole, or stand before the world as deficient of its duty to the State in its emergencies."

Senator ROBINSON said it was due to the Bank of Kentucky, in addition to what had been said, to state that after the loan had been authorized, he had seen several of the Directors, who said it would give them the highest pleasure to furnish the money, and, if it became necessary, to devote every cent in their vaults to the purposes of the country's defence.

Senator GOODLOE asked if the Commercial Bank had been applied to. Senator SPEED replied that the first two million loan authorized had been divided between the four Banks named, and that the Commercial and other Banks would be applied to hereafter. Senator GOODLOE said he was authorized to say that the Commercial Bank would respond with all promptness to any demand made in this emergency.

The resolution offered by Senator SPEED passed unanimously by the Senate, was subsequently adopted by the House, which was also in evening session. An effort was made to embrace all the banks of issue in the resolution, but it failed. Mr. BARNUM hoped that the Bank of Louisville would not be asked for a single cent, for he was convinced that Kentucky could obtain every cent she needed to prosecute the war. He had just conversed with a gentleman living in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who said the spirit was unanimous there, to aid Kentucky to the utmost extent in men and money, to drive back the ruthless banditti who had invaded her soil and threatened to subjugate her people.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DISCHARGED NATIONAL PRISONERS AT NEWPORT'S NEWS, AND THEIR REPORTS FROM REBEL TERRITORY.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

By the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. SOLOMON PEARSON, of the Bay Line, which entered the port shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, we have received several items of considerable interest in relation to affairs throughout Virginia, which will command an attentive perusal. The *Louisiana*, which left here on Sunday evening, brought up 33 wounded prisoners of Federal regiments, who were captured at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July. Some have lost a leg, some an arm, and others are considerably disabled. The reason why they received this discharge is supposed to be owing to the large number of their own sick and wounded, and the recent order for the removal of all the sick and wounded from Manassas Junction to Richmond.

DISCHARGE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

On the 22d of July, the day after the battle of Manassas, the wounded were conveyed in long trains of wagons and ambulances to the railroad depôt, and thence to Richmond, where they were imprisoned in one large three-story tobacco warehouse, and confined therein until the day of their discharge, which was on Sunday, when Surgeon-General GIBSON, who has been very attentive to them, appeared and read a list of the parties, whom he said were unconditionally discharged. He also told them that they would be carried near Fortress Monroe in a steamer by way of James River, and soon reach their homes, which announcement was received with applause. A short time afterwards a number of wagons drew up in front of the prison, when the roll was called, the wagons occupied, and after a short time reached the wharf of the steamer *Northumberland*, upon which they embarked.

WHAT THEY SAW ON THE ROUTE.

The steamer soon got under weigh, and after steaming all night, reached her destination, a few miles above Newport's News, and there blew off steam, and awaited the arrival of the steamer *Express*, which, according to an arrangement with Gen. WOOL, was to appear at that point. The *Express*, soon arrived, when the party were carefully removed upon mattresses to the main deck, anxious once more to behold the flag of their country. The steamers soon departed, and the sick and wounded cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, delighted with the idea of soon reaching their homes, and receiving the affectionate attention of their relatives and friends.

Although but few hours of the trip were made in daylight, yet the party state they saw at least a half-dozen strong and effective breastworks thrown up on the banks of the river, while in the backgrounds were hundreds of tents and many regiments of soldiers. Both the large steamships—*Yorktown* and *Jamestown*—were seen, the former stripped of her heavy armament, but well filled with men. The steamer stopped several times on the route, and at all the points there were regiments of soldiers, all of whom expressed the fiercest spirit of enmity to the North, and declared they would never lay down their arms until LINCOLN and his Cabinet should let the South choose its own terms of separation. They were well armed, but poorly dressed. Many of the private soldiers wore pantaloons made of blankets, linsey woolsey, and even of the commonest carpeting.

ARRIVAL AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

The *Express* reached the encampment of Newport's News in an hour's steaming, and as soon as the arrival of the wounded was made known, the military evinced their sympathy by the contribution of $100, for the purpose of helping them on their way home, a sum which was increased by the free offerings of several commissioned officers at Fortress Monroe. After a short detention at Newport's News, the *Express*, according to orders, left for Old Point, where Surgeon CUTLER, of the Regular Army, and his Assistant-Surgeons, investigated the various cases, and concluded to send twenty-four of them to the Army Hospital at the Old Point Comfort Hotel, as they were too much debilitated to proceed further, at least for the present. Of the funds contributed by the Tenth New-York Regiment, at Newport, it was distributed to the soldiers who reached here, the sum of two dollars to each, as follows:

Shaler, McKenzie, J. Malone, C. Dunn, Sar. Donett, Wm. Hanlon, J. Butler, R. M. Prati, W. A. Woodbury, McHenry, A. Whitehouse, Fagen, N. Brown, Feinald, Woolenwoom, Mout, Kliner, Swift, Rowe, McIntosh, Shurbliff, Shepard, Briggs, Maine, Mould, Bolly, Silby, Lieut. Harvey, Rockafella, Lieutenant Commanding.

When the boat left Newport's News the Tenth gave many cheers for the sick and wounded and for the success of the Stars and Stripes.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

All the wounded who reached here agree in the statement that they were treated more like caged beasts than human beings, and the first salutation in the morning, as well as the sentinel's cry of night, was death to the —— Yankees. The only kindness they received was from the Surgeon of the Confederate Army, who, in connection with their own surgeons, already named, were daily in attendance. The hospital or jail in which they were confined, was a three-story tobacco warehouse, measuring about 40 by 120 feet. In the second-story were confined 76 commissioned officers, and in the room above 500 non-commissioned officers, and privates. The windows were all iron-barred, and the guards very strict and severe upon the prisoners.

Mention has already been made of the shooting by the guard of a Federal prisoner, and the following are the facts of the case: The deceased was Corporal WM. C. BURKE, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, and he was shot whilst shaking his blanket from the prison window, as was required of the prisoners as soon as they rose from sleep. The guard, a young Mississippian, called to him to stand back, and the order was complied with, when he was pierced in the breast by a musket ball. He reeled, fell to the ground, and expired without uttering a single word. He was buried the same day, and the guard acquitted. He afterwards stated that he had determined to kill a Yankee, and was therefore satisfied.

The rations were regularly served to them, such as they were, consisting of salt bacon, a loaf of bread, and water served twice a day. The commissioned officers were served with water three times per day, but none of the prisoners ever received tea or coffee.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Of the officers who came up in the *Louisiana* were Surgeons SWAIM and HEMISTON, and Lieut. HARRI ROCKAFELLER, of the Seventy-first Regiment. The latter was in the thickest part of the fight at Bull Run, had his left arm carried away by a cannon ball, and his mouth and left jaw fractured by a musket shot. The Surgeons were released on the ground that they were non-combatants, and could have left Richmond more than a month ago, but for the fact that they were determined to remain with the wounded until the Secretary of War granted them an unconditional discharge. As for the Lieutenant, he succeeded in escaping by stratagem.

When the roll of the discharged parties was first made out, his name was placed thereon, but subsequently removed, for reasons unexplained, and when about to leave the jail at Richmond he was ordered back. He soon cut off his shoulder-straps, and pretending to be lamed in the leg, limped his way to an ambulance, crawled into the lower part, and thus regained his liberty. Provisions were excessively high in Richmond, notwithstanding nearly all the Army had left there, the whole force at that place not exceeding six regiments of a thousand men each. The following were the prices which the prisoners paid when they wanted anything extra: Pound of Young Hyson tea, $2 50; common Rio coffee, 45 cents; brown sugar, 22 cents; sweet potatoes, per *quart*, 5 cents; Irish potatoes, per *quart*, 5 cents; coarse salt, per quart, 20 cents; butter of good quality, 50 cents; beans, per quart, 22 and 28 cents.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

Nothing official has been received here confirming the capture, or even an assault upon the City of New-Orleans, as stated in a St. Louis and Louisville dispatch, nor does the reported victory receive credit in any quarter likely to be well informed. Indeed, there are good reasons for believing that the whole story is destitute of foundation.

Of course, everything connected with the sea expeditions is enveloped with profound secresy, but certain circumstances that have transpired, render it safe to assert, that should the landing of our troops be resisted, *the cities, towns or villages that resist them, will be fired upon with hot shot and shell, and leveled with the ground.*

That resistance will be made, we have strong proof direct from New-Orleans within a few hours past; and this resistance will not be confined to a few thousand of the soldiery, but *the whole available population will rise en masse to drive back the invaders.* Where arms or swords are not in sufficient number to be used, bowie-knives, hatchets, iron-bound clubs and other weapons of defence will be employed. This is the programme understood to be adopted by the residents of the exposed points, and in the conflict the slaves will bear a conspicuous part. It will, in a word, be fighting for home, and everything will be brought into requisition for its defence and safety.

If this should in reality be found the true position of the South, then, indeed, are the most terrible, bloody and calamitous scenes about to be witnessed, as there will be no halting on the part of the expeditions sent out, and acts of resistance like those mentioned above will be visited with the certain destruction of the city or town wherein the resistance is offered.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL ON THE WAR.

At a recent ceremony, opening a Catholic Institute at Cincinnati, Archbishop PURCELL made an interesting speech, of which the *Commercial* of that City gives the following sketch:

Archbishop PURCELL came forward and said: I come before you as a pilgrim lately returned from the tombs of the Holy Apostles, and from the embrace of the Vicar of Christ. I come with his blessing for you, and to give you an account of the long journey I have taken, and the impressions made upon me. I do not come, as one of the daily journals has announced, to speak of the rebellion, because I have said enough on that subject. We have testified our devotion to the Union hitherto by the flags displayed in another hall, and the prayers there offered that the rattlesnake of disunion might never sting the hands that upheld those flags. [Cheers.] We have testified it by the pledge that Catholics would not falter in their efforts to preserve the Union. And I ask you if these pledges haven't been redeemed? [Cheers, and cries of "Yes."] I hope that all meetings held in this hall will be distinguished by devotion to a just and holy cause.

Referring to his visits to PIUS IX., he said he looked upon him as the representative of God on earth, as the 257th successor of the chief of the Apostles, as the representative of all that is most sacred and august in humanity, as the chief Bishop of the See from which the light of religion, civilization and true liberty is irradiated through all the earth—as a combination of all that is excellent in human nature, and full of promise for all human ages. The Archbishop warmly defended the Pope's claim to temporal power, his right to the control and dominion of the States of the Church; and wanted to know what right NAPOLEON III. had to deprive him of it, or surrender the States of the Church to GARIBALDI, CAVOUR, RICASOLI or VICTOR EMANUEL. The papers tell you that the Pope is dying; they have killed him over and over again. On the contrary, the Archbishop had found him serene and happy, a very handsome man, and likely to occupy the seat of St. Peter for ten years to come, which had happened to no Pope since Peter. So uniform had this been, that it was a custom, on the Pope taking his seat, to say, "Thou shalt not live the years of Peter." But Pope PIUS promises to live the full period.

The Archbishop was very bitter on the "Hermit of Caprera," GARIBALDI, whom he characterized as a rude, ignorant bandit, an architect of ruin, who drew his sword to destroy, but could never build up anything, and who is now suffering from paralysis. If such a man were to come here to take up arms for the Union, he, were he a soldier, would say, as Rev. Mr. CONWAY is reported to have said, may my right arm be withered by the lightnings of Heaven before I would take up arms under such a church robber, or for a Government that employed him. He wanted his words to go to Washington, and let the President read them, and God grant that he may not employ in defence of the Government such a man. There had been a Garibaldi regiment from New-York, and, true to its instincts, it had mutinied, and was reduced to obedience only when the guns of the Army were turned upon them. He hoped we should never hear of a Garibaldi legion coming hither from Europe. Thank God we can fight the battles of the Union without them. [Cheers.]

In concluding his remarks, of which we have space but for a mere outline, the Archbishop arraigned the South as having first inaugurated war, and fired the first shot at a Union to which all men have looked with such expectations as they never looked to any other Government on the earth. The South was guilty of first interdicting the free navigation of the Mississippi, a river that God made to be free to all the people of this land. And if all other reasons were wanting to urge us to fight for the unity of the States, it is found in the wanton invasion of a sister State. Why do they invade Kentucky? Only to reach Cincinnati, here to find the means to continue and protract the war.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF BEN. MCCULLOCH.

The special correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Rolla on the 3d of October, produces some strong evidence in support of MCCULLOCH'S death. His witness is Major WRIGHT. He says:

"A physician, well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday evening, and called at the Major's tent. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. SEALL, MCCULLOCH'S surgeon, in Parish, Texas. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of the 10th, MCCULLOCH was shot through the hips, and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, MCCULLOCH, with the Texan forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Cheapside, near Mount Vernon, he died from his

...ay be considered a reason for postponement. Counsel for plaintiff explained that as he had supposed Mr. Ludlam was in the City, he being a resident there, he, counsel, was not chargeable with want of diligence.

The Court finally allowed a postponement until Monday next.

J. R. Flanagan for plaintiff; B. T. Gerry, for defendants.

Another Infant Remanded to his Mother's Arms.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Theodore Manheim.—This recruit was discharged from the Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, upon the ground of his minority. The lad was under 18 years of age, and had enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Charles Concklin and Wm. Ryan pleaded guilty to an assault upon Matthew Flanigan, with intent to commit a robbery, and were remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Robert Kehoe pleaded guilty to an indictment for malicious mischief, in breaking furniture in the house of Reuben Warren, No. 58 West Twenty-seventh-street. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Edward Gilmore, convicted on Wednesday of pocket-picking, was sentenced to two years and seven months in the State Prison.

John Robinson, the Metropolitan Policeman, convicted on the same day of assault and battery, was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison.

John Dobbs, who pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit money, having been imprisoned four months, and there being mitigating circumstances in the case, was sentenced to remain five days longer in the City Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Sutherland.

Tyson vs. *Tryant, et al.*—Order granted.
Stevens et al. vs. *Sturtevant.*—Motion granted.
Bissell vs. *Bowen, et al.*—Motion granted.
Petition of Mott, receiver, &c.—Order granted.
Day vs. *Robinson.*—Motion denied.
Cox et al. vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted.
Hayes vs. *Emmerson et al.*—Motion granted.
Bullock et al vs. *Hurt et al.*—Motion granted.
Slade et al vs. *Farrell; Blewett* vs. *Bowen; Noyes* vs. *Emmerson; Chadwick* vs. *Booth.*—Motions granted.
Livingston vs. *Lewis et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.
Bartlett et al vs. *Weston et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.
Haughwout et al vs. *Kennedy.*—Motion granted.
Cooper et al vs. *Pennington.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.
Middleton vs. *Read et al.*—Motion granted.
Groves et al. vs. *Grimes et al.*; *Lord et al.* vs. *Carr et al.*; *Same* vs. *Barnard.*; *Coon et al.* vs. *Wells et al.*—Motions granted.
Citizens Savings Bank vs. *Green et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.
Cobett vs. *Ernst et al.*—Judgment granted.
Curry vs. *Moffat.*—Motion granted.
Pitt et al. vs. *Davis et al.*—Order settled.
Bean vs. *Purdy.*—Motion granted.
Allen vs. *Nichols et al.*—Motion granted.
Beardon vs. *Quinn.*—Motion granted.
Orgat et al. vs. *...Emory et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Woodruff.

Bauman vs. *Frear.*—An examination of the papers in this motion does not suggest to me that any property has been discovered, and it appears to me that the appointment of a receiver could be of no use to the plaintiff; and if not, the defendant ought not to be subjected to further trouble in the matter. I therefore deny the motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '62	96¼	50	Erie Railroad	...s10 30
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	ou. 93½	110	do	30
1,000	do	93½	100	do	...h10 30
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65	93		do	29¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	93		do	...b60 29¾
4,000	Treas. 7.30 c.	97¾		do	...s60 29½
5,000	Treas. 6's c. 1 Year	99	20	do	29¾
1,000	Chic. St. 6s, '75	88	18	Erie R. Preferred	44
6,000	Ill. C. bds. 1863	91	10	Hudson River R.	37
5,000	Ill. Cen. bds.	89	60	do	...b60 37
2,000	Ill. Cen. bds. 1877	83	260	do	36¾
1,000	Mich. St. 6s 1878	82¾	60	do	36½
1,000	Mich. 8s War Loan	87¾	100	do	...b10 36¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90 bds	62¾	50	do	...s60 36¾
1,000	do	63¾	25	do	36¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	26	Harlem Railroad	11¾
10,000	do	...s30 43¾	100	do	11¾
22,000	do	43¾	100	Harlem R. Pref	28¾
5,000	do	...s15 43¾	100	Reading Railroad	36½
5,000	do	43¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	...b60 48
4,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	48	150	do	...b60 47¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	83	50	do	...s10 47¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	250	do	47¾
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72½	50	do	...s10 47
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	83	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16¾
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8's c. Bs.	82½	256	do	16¾
7,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	83	150	do	17
2,000	M. Ind. 1st Mtg.	83	110	do	17½
21,000	C. & N. W. 1st Mtg.	38¾	100	do	17¾
5,000	do	39	500	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37¾
2,000	M. So. S. F. B.	78¾	50	do	...b30 37¾
5	Bank of America	99½	50	do	37¾
5	Bank of Commerce	82	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 47
20	American Ex. Bank	94	113	Galena & Chicago R.	70¾
80	Continental Bank	70	50	do	70¾
125	Del. & Hud. Co.	86	100	do	70
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	6¾	50	do	...b30 70¾
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	90½	100	do	...s60 70
175	do	90¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	36½
50	do	90¾	400	do	...b30 36¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	78	1650	do	36¾
50	do	...s60 77¾	200	do	...b60 36½
200	do	77¾	200	do	...b30 36¾
270	do	77¾	115	do	36¾
50	do	...s30 77¾	100	do	...s10 36¾
100	do	...s60 77½	50	Chic. & R. Isl'd R	48
150	do	77¾	50	do	...s10 48
50	do	...s10 77¾	300	do	47¾
150	do	...s60 77¾	200	do	47¾
150	do	77¾	100	do	...b10 47¾
200	do	77¾	200	do	...b30 48
200	do	...b30 77¾	100	do	...b60 48
100	Chi. & Bor. & Q. R.	63½	73	Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	19
100	do	63	10	Mil. & P. Du. C. 2d pref.	54
300	do	...b30 63½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	92¼	50	Hudson River R.	...s30 36¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Coup.	82	50	do	...b30 36¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	91½	100	do	...s60 36¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	300	Harlem Railroad	11¾
15,000	Missouri State 6s	43½	100	Harlem R. Pref	21¾
10,000	do	43¾	200	Reading Railroad	36
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	62¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	...s10 47
3,000	Mich. So. S'g F.B.	78¾	50	do	...s10 46¾
24	Bank of America	99	135	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17
10	Union Bank	86¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 66¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	90¾	80	Galena & Chic. R.	70¾
250	do	...s20 90	300	do	...s10 69¾
23	Mechanics' Bank	96	175	Clev. & Toledo R.	36
25	New-York Cen. R.	77¾	800	do	36½
50	do	77¾	100	do	35¾
100	do	...s60 77¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 47½
50	do	...s20 77¾	250	do	...b30 47¾
100	do	...b10 77¾	200	do	...b3 47¾
100	do	...s3 77¾	50	do	...s30 47¾
10	Erie Railway	29¾	100	do	...b10 47¾
100	do	...b10 29¾	36	Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	18¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The rapid advance of yesterday and the day before brought forward this forenoon a good many sellers, in part for the realization of profits on previous purchases, and in part also for the purpose of putting out *short* contracts on the re-action. The official printed list of sales shows a very large business. The reaction from the extreme figures of yesterday is equal to an average of 1 ℔ cent on Toledo, Rock Island and the Michigan Roads, and ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on the New-York Roads. The lowest price on New-York Central, 77⅛@¼ ℔ cent, continued only for a brief time on the Street between the Boards, the figures recovering to 77⅛@¼ ℔ cent. at the Second Board. Erie was done for a few minutes at 29½@¾ ℔ cent., but subsequently sold at 29¾@¾ ℔ cent. Among the Western Stocks, Cleveland and Toledo, which rose suddenly yesterday from 34 to 37½@¾ ℔ cent., attracted most attention. The reaction on the printed list in the morning was to 36¼, and in the afternoon to 35¾ ℔ cent., but after the sales at the last named rates there was some business done at 35¾@36¼ ℔ cent., from which there was a return to 36¼@36⅜ ℔ cent., on the Street, late in the afternoon. Galena and Chicago was dull, and fell off to 69¾@70 ℔ cent., partly, perhaps, on the first week's return of traffic in October, which falls $22,000 short of the heavy business done the same week last year. On the State Stock list, the changes of the day are not important. Missouris were ¼@¾ ℔ cent weaker in the afternoon than at the close on yesterday. In other descriptions the market was tame. A few parcels of Virginias are wanted fro English account, at 47¾@48 ℔ cent., but the supply for the movement is small. In the Federal Funded Securities, a firm feeling is maintained, but without much change in prices.

Late in the afternoon the Share market was steady, and closed about as follows:

Central	77¾	Mich. Central	64¾
Erie	29¾	Illinois Central	86¾
Toledo	36	Missouris	43
Galena	69¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	97½
Rock Island	67¾	Treas. 6s., 1863	99¾
Mich. Guaranteed	37¾	Pacific	90¾
Mich. Southern	17	Panama	117

The following are the bids for the City Bank shares to-day, showing an improvement of 1 ℔ cent. on Commerce, State, Tradesmen's, American Exchange, Republic and Hanover:

New-York	93	Broadway	110
Manhattan	115¾	Mercantile	100
Mechanics	94	American Exchange	84
Union	86½	Bk. of the Republic	90
America	99¾	Bk. of North America	80
City	102½	Hanover	89¾
Phœnix	85	Metropolitan	96¾
Tradesmen's	94	Grocers	85
Chemical	400	Corn Exchange	93
Butchers & Drovers	102	Continental	70
Merchants Exchange	80	St. Nicholas	65
Seventh Ward	113	Commonwealth	68¾
State of New-York	83	Importers & Traders	81½
Commerce	82¾	Park	91

For the Railway Mortgages the following bids were made, showing 3 ℔ cent. rise on Erie Seconds, and a firm feeling in Michigan Southerns and Cleveland and Toledos:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Goshen Line, '68	77
N. Y. Central, Sub	88	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 1p c.	76¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	36
N. Y. Central sevens, '76	99¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '76	89
Erie 6's '68	103¾	T. H. & A. 1st 6's	60
Erie seconds, Ex. '64	99½	T. H. & A. 2ds, 7 p. c.	10
Erie thirds, '63	86	T. C. & M. L. G. 1st 6's	10½
Erie fourths '80	72¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	31
Erie fifths, '85	63	C. & N. W. 6's 1st, 2d ser.	39
Hudson 6's, '69	103	Chic. & N. W. seconds	13
Hudson seconds 6's, '86	96	N. J. Central 6's 1st	102¾
Hudson thirds, '78	82	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
Hudson 6's 1st, '67	71	Galena & Chi. 6's 1st	98
Harlem 6's 1st, '69-'73	97	Galena & Chicago seconds	96
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R'k Is. 6's 1st	83
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., 69-72	89	L. E. & Wabash 6's 1st	70
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '63, '64	94¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	39
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92¾	Clev. & Tol., 6's 1st, S. F.	75
Mich. So. 6's 1st 7 ℔ c.	83	Mil. & P. du C. 6's 1st pref	73
Mich. So. seconds	65	Mil. & P. du C. seconds	54
M. So. assm't'd bs.	86	Little Miami Bonds	83
Nor. Indiana 6's 1st	81½		

The Exchange Market for Saturday's mail opens steady and with an inclination to firmness at 107¼@107½ ℔ cent. for standard Banker's bills, and 106@107 for the various grades of Merchant bills on England. The market for Money is very quiet to-day. At call the rate is 6 ℔ cent., with exceptional loans on Government Stock at 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ℔ cent. The Government to-day reimburse $1,382,000 to the Banks on their first advances on 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on account of the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds are $870,000.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for steamer *Fulton*, sailing Saturday, Oct. 12. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ℔ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ℔ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 36¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar	5f. 31¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar	77c.

The coal transported over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,978 03	188,589 15
Shipped South	10,917 00	655,793 13
Total	21,895 03	844,382 08

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,121 08	180,795 00
Shipped South	15,861 01	641,020 10
Total	22,982 09	821,815 10
Increase		22,567 18

The following is a statement of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury:

Total Receipts	$1,342,141 78
Total Payments	2,608,742 01
Total Balance	10,047,175 18

Included in the receipts were for Customs, $24,000; and Treasury Notes, $870,854.

The Cotton Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some weeks since one of your neighbors warned dealers in cotton that if they were not cautious, they would suffer from a decline in prices, consequent upon the occupation of the Southern ports by the United States Government, and the release of the great staple:

None but those who would not see failed to see the absurdity of the suggestion. The first proposition of the journal in question was that the Government should *seize* the cotton and ship it to Europe, for the benefit of the seizers, but the next day it turned its usual somerset, and coolly remarked that the Government would invite Union men to ship it on their own account! Let us examine the matter, and exhibit the absurdity of either suggestion:

1. There is no cotton, not a hundred bales, in all the Southern ports put together.

2. The cotton crop is widely scattered over the plantations in small parcels, and in an unprepared state.

3. There is not bagging enough in all the South to bale one-half or one-third the crop.

4. To prepare, get together and forward to the seaports would require many weeks, if not months.

5. To *seize* cotton would be an act wholly at variance with the course "and intention of the Government," and it has been expressly declared by the Secretary of State to be an infringement of the Constitution to lay hands upon *any* property not actually in transit by or for account of rebellious parties for the benefit of those actually in arms against the United States Government.

6. To invite Southerners (however "Union" they may for the time being be supposed) to ship on their own account, is still more ridiculous, for it would amount to nothing more or less than a benefit to the South at *the expense of the North*, whose loyal merchants and manufacturers have been buying and fabricating at prices which would inevitably produce ruin, if their market should suddenly be broken down by the Government or individuals, in the preposterous manner suggested.

7. It would be utterly impossible to distinguish between Union men and rebels at such a game, the result of which would be that Jeff. Davis' so-called "Confederacy" would very soon realize the amount of their Confederate bonds by realizing on the sale of the cotton it holds, at uncommonly satisfactory prices.

8. To meddle in Cotton *in any way*, even were it possible, would be an undignified act on the part of this Government, wholly unconstitutional and wholly injudicious, as it would be playing the part of broker for the benefit, not of Northern loyalty, but of Southern rebels and their English customers.

9. The Government knows that high Cotton is more likely to inform England that we are engaged in an earnest war than anything else, and the sooner it gets to two shillings sterling ℔ lb., the sooner will the great truth teach them that to bully the United States Government is not to carry their point. We may then reasonably look to see them give us a genuine moral support and not insult.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Stocks Irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76⅛; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

BUSINESS MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The meeting called for yesterday, and which was to have been held at Room No. 10 Produce Exchange, at 1½ o'clock P. M., was not formally organized. The attendance at the appointed hour was confined to about a dozen merchants. Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE made an informal call to order, Mr. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT acting as Secretary. Mr. SAGE remarked, in view of the very small number of gentlemen present, it had been suggested that the meeting be declared adjourned to next day. A motion to that effect, offered by Mr. A. F. ROSEBATE, and duly seconded, was unanimously adopted. The meeting will, consequently, be held on the regular business floor of the Produce Exchange, to-day, (Friday,) 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the question of demurrage and other matters of interest to the Produce Trade generally, will be discussed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 33 bbls. Ashes, 30,627 bbls. Flour, 554 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 98,859 bushels Wheat, 145,739 bushels Corn, 39 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 22,940 bushels Oats, 1,450 bushels Malt, 890 packages Provisions, and 937 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Laguayra on private terms; and 350 bags Rio at 15¾c.@16c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is quite stiffly held. Sales, 900 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	18	18¾	19¼
Middling, ℔ lb.	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	22	22¾	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been generally less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour: the receipts have been liberal, and receivers have been eager to sell; prices have declined. The principal export inquiry has been for extra State, which has been least depressed. Most kinds of Western have been decidedly heavy. Sales, since our last, 17,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; reduced do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 90
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at previous prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 80@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including superfine at $5 25@$5 25; extra at $5 45@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, including Layer at $2 70@$2 75, closing at $2 75, and Bunch at $2 45@$2 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very heavy, to-day, and prices have declined materially. The export demand has been less active. The sales since our last add up 276,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, $1 34@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 15@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 16@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 15; Red State, at $1 25½@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 38@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn has been briskly sought after, and prices have again advanced. Sales 212,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 53c.@57c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for ditto White, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, to-day, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ℔ bush. Rye continues in demand at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged. Sales 19,500 bushels Canadian, Western and State within a range of from 67c.@73c. ℔ bushel.

RAG—Linen is in request and is firm, at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The market has been quiet during the week. Sales have been confined to 500,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber, at $9 50@$11. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber are light, high freights on the lakes and canals preventing its shipment. The sales have been active, and the shipments have much decreased the stock in market, which is very light for the season. The assortment is somewhat broken, but nearly all kinds can as yet be obtained. Prices are advancing under the expectation of a short supply, and to meet the increased cost from higher freights, most of the sales are now made at maximum rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Boarding, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, M.
1859	7,811,000	1,356	6,466	4,663,000
1860	10,091,000	707	3,571	7,458,000
1861	4,913,293	541	1,800	4,387,700

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 9, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Boarding, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, M.
1859	229,686,788	41,595	66,221	102,653,603
1860	240,227,000	37,227	37,775	116,328,777
1861	125,294,957	27,786	8,784	113,324,869

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 10 hhds. Porto Rico, at 43c., and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ℔ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive, and prices have been quoted somewhat nominal, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Light transactions were reported, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices.

OILS—Holders are firm, but the market is generally inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted steady, at $14 50@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls. Cut Meats are in some request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard continues in demand, at steady prices; sales 400 bbls. and bbls. part to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is heavy, at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

The business in Cincinnati during the week ending with Oct. 8, the *Price Current* reviews thus: "There has been more animation in the Provision market the past week than at any time the last five months, and the sales of Bacon and Bulk Meat have been quite heavy. The demand for Bacon was to fill Army contracts made in Louisville and St. Louis, and was chiefly for clear sides, whilst the inquiry for Bulk Meat was from city dealers, part for smoking, but a good deal went to the East, and quite a large quantity of Bacon to Western Virginia. Bacon Shoulders were not much inquired for, and have been offered at 4¾c. Sides sold at 5¾c. for rib, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for clear, there being no sellers below 6¾c. at the close. Bulk Meat sold to the extent of 500,000 lbs., closing at 4c.@5c. for Shoulders and Sides. A great portion of the Sides were bought for clearing. There has been but little done in Mess Pork, and prices are not much better than nominal, at $12 75@$13 ℔ bbl. Lard has been sold to a moderate extent at 8c. for Prime in tierces.

RICE—Sales to-day, 35 tcs., at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 8½c. @8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. chiefly at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited to-day, having been confined to 57 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; with 25 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.; and 2,000 bags Batia on private terms, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. chiefly at 20c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, to-day, owing partly to the high views of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d. ℔ bush.; Corn, 11¾d.@12d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 46s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, Corn, in bulk, at 12¾d. ℔ bush. For Havre—Flour, at 95c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ℔ bush.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Bavonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

SHOW ARRIVALS.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late Mail-bag will remain open on Pier No. 37 at 11.50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Island close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

'DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 394 Fifth-av., corner 36th-st., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF FITZ JOHN O'LEARY, of Ballinasloe, who came over from Liverpool February, 1845. Name of ship unknown. Information thankfully received. Address his sister, MARY O'LEARY, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

ANNA MARIA.—M. IS MARRIED. YOURS IS left alone. What do you say? Will the old régime be reëstablished? Let me know right away. I leave for the country to-morrow if not advised from you. C.

PHILOMENA—THE CAT IS OUT OF THE bag; call as usual, but not before 6 o'clock. Bring J. along, with instruments; now or never.

O. C.—YOU CAN ARRANGE SO AS TO BE AT the place appointed on Saturday afternoon, at the time fixed.

I. B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to WILLIAM BROWN, Box 101 *Times* office.

O. H.—C. B. C. RESPECTFULLY DECLINES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission earnestly and confidently appeals to the community for contributions of money to enable it to enlarge its operations, or at least to continue them on their present scale.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Potomac to the Missouri, is systematically visited and inspected. Deficiencies are ascertained, and, so far as possible, supplied. There has scarcely been a single company of volunteers in the field, wherein serious neglect or abuse endangering the health of the soldier has not been pointed out by the agents of the Commission, and remedied or mitigated. In no case have its services or advice been repulsed, or complaint been made of its embarrassing any officer in the discharge of his duty, or interfering with discipline in the smallest degree.

We have occasion for most profound National thanksgiving, in the fact that our armies are passing through the most perilous season of the year, not only without destructive epidemics, but with hardly a trace of the mortality from disease usual (according to all exper

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a PRESENT on his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar from the commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly clubs to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CONSTANTLY AT ALL HOURS—BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—MILLER'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORTON CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rain-storm which prevailed yesterday, prevented any new movement of our troops across the Potomac, and the day was spent in strengthening the new outposts, and preparing for the comfort of the men in the more exposed positions. The Leesburgh turnpike was crowded all day with Government wagons, conveying camp equipage; yet such was the magnitude of the movement on Wednesday morning, that many of the men engaged in it were probably forced to bivouac last night without shelter. As we announced yesterday morning, Gen. McCALL's Division crossed the Potomac on Wednesday night. Yesterday it occupied Langley, five miles from the Chain Bridge. The rebels did not show themselves anywhere along our lines in any considerable numbers.

The rebels are still suffering reverses in Western Virginia, notwithstanding the new energy which has been attempted to be infused into their operations by reinforcements and a change of commanders. Gen. REYNOLDS, we learn, has made another reconnoissance in force of the position of LEE's army, and has succeeded in driving the main body to Greenbrier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their former rendezvous. In their retreat they destroyed hundreds of muskets, their tents, camp equipage, &c., and several wagons fell into the hands of the National troops. Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS are also encouraging. He is reported to be at Mountain Cave, a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. It appears that he made an advance ten miles further, to Little Sewell, but finding the enemy too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, he fell back again to his present position. There is no expectation that he will be attacked, and it is likely that when he receives the reinforcements which are now on their way from Ohio, he will again advance and seek an encounter.

Our advices from Missouri are confirmatory of the report that PRICE and his rebel Army are in full retreat southward, without waiting to give battle to Gen. FREMONT. We learn, through a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Lexington, that it was PRICE's intention, after he captured Lexington, to remain there and operate on the north side of the Missouri River, and that he actually crossed over on the 28th ult. with 4,000 mounted men, for the purpose of destroying the railroad and committing other depredations. On the evening of that day, however, word reached him that Gen. FREMONT was preparing to advance against him, with a force of at least 30,000 men, and he immediately returned with his men across the river, and the evacuation of Lexington commenced that night. The correspondent of the *Democrat* states that the force of PRICE at Lexington was very large, but that many of the men were only there for the occasion, and have since gone to their homes. He marched southward, with a force of only 15,000 or 18,000 men, which was likely to be still further decreased as he proceeded. Our dispatches give us no information relative to the movements of Gen. FREMONT. The State Convention of Missouri met again at St. Louis yesterday, but did no business for want of a quorum.

The threatened attack of the rebels upon Paducah, Ky., has not yet been made. The city of Louisville was much excited yesterday by reports that an engagement was progressing, but it proved to be untrue. They probably grew out of the fact that four National pickets, stationed some distance from Paducah, had been overpowered by a superior number of rebels. A deserter from JOHNSTON's Camp at Columbus reports his force at 16,000.

We have received from our correspondent some further particulars of the late successful engagement at Hatteras. It appears that the enemy consisted of a Georgia, a Virginia and a South Carolina regiment, and their object was to attack Fort Hatteras on the night of the 5th, and attempt to recapture it. In this, however, they were woefully disappointed. Our correspondent believes that the loss of the enemy was enormous.

Everything is reported quiet at Fortress Monroe, and there are no indications of an attempt, on the part of the rebels, to attack Newport's News, as they have repeatedly threatened. The steam-tug *Young America*, on Monday, while sounding the Channel of James River, exchanged several shots with the rebel battery at Pig Point, but without damage on either side. Gen. WOOL has suggested to the Quartermaster-General the propriety of quartering troops at Old Point and Newport's News during the Winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each.

Local authorities in Southern cities are exerting themselves to prevent the accumulation of cotton at one place. We lately published a proclamation of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, prohibiting the introduction of cotton to New-Orleans, and now we see that the Military Committee of Memphis have followed his example. The Memphis *Appeal*, in its issue of the 2d inst., says that the evils attending the accumulation of cotton at this or any other point, are considered too obvious to need pointing out. There is evidently a fear existing that a United States expedition down the Mississippi may prove successful, in which case, cotton gathered at Memphis or elsewhere would fall into the hands of our Army. We should imagine that the pressure upon the heavily-taxed planters, thus prevented from sending their produce to market, must be well-nigh intolerable.

In his opening message to the Legislature of Connecticut, delivered on the 9th, Gov. BUCKINGHAM states the causes for the extra session, and makes a stirring appeal to the loyalty of the people. Connecticut, it appears, has organized, equipped, and sent into the field, nine regiments of infantry, besides purchasing ten thousand rifles. Two more regiments will soon be ready. The Governor is also raising and furnishing a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. The Governor makes suitable allusion to the death of Gen. LYON, who was a native of Connecticut; and, in conclusion, urges that the State exert herself to do still more than she has already done towards preserving the integrity of the National Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Columbia*, ADAMS, from Havana, Oct. 5, 5 P. M., arrived here yesterday. She experienced strong northerly gales north of Cape Hatteras. The health of Havana was much improved. The crops look well, and except in parts of the country where there has been a severe tempest, they will be large. Markets steady. Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12, at 8 to 9¼ reals per arrobe; stock in Havana, 65,000 boxes. Molasses 2¾ reals ₩ keg; little demand. Freights for the United States improved, and still in good demand. American vessels were not so much neglected. Exchange on London, 16¼@17 premium. 60 days sight, New-York, 5 premium. It was reported in Havana that Gen. SERRANO is to leave for Spain on the 20th inst., and that Gen. PRIM is on his way to Cuba to assume the Captain Generalship. It is conjectured that he will also take command of the expedition against Mexico.

By the Pony Express, which passed Pacific Springs on Wednesday, we have advices from San Francisco to the 2d inst. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left on the 28th ult., for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for New-York, having on board 250 passengers and $1,115,000 in treasure. There is no change to note in the markets, and the California news is unimportant. The Legislature of Nevada Territory convened at Carson City on the 1st inst., and Gov. NYE sent in his message on the 2d. We have news from Oregon to the 27th ult., but nothing of interest. Advices from the Sandwith Islands to the 7th ult. report the serious illness of T. M. DEVER, the American Commissioner. Business was very dull at the Islands, and was expected to remain so until the return of the North Pacific whaling fleet, in October and November.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th ult., says that late on the evening of the 24th the blockading steamer *Vandalia*, having ventured nearer than usual to the harbor, the batteries of both Forts opened upon her. For a time she replied with spirit, but the distance being very great, the firing soon ceased and the steamer retired beyond range.

The steamship *Marion* has been chartered by the Government as a transport, and is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River. The steamship *Philadelphia*, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, is fitting up horse stalls. The ship *Ocean Express* has also been chartered, and is now at anchor off Governor's Island, taking in gun carriages, brick, lumber, &c. The steamship *Boston* proceeded yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will take in 24 guns (32-pounders) for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at the Twentieth Ward Union Club Rooms last evening. Addresses were made by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. B. ROBINSON, Dr. BRADFORD, and others. A committee was appointed to make Assembly nominations.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings, met yesterday, but transacted no business, adjourning until this day, when it is expected that several of the bill-posters will be examined.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the reports of the Inspector of City Railroads and of the Croton Board were received and ordered printed. In the Board of Councilmen two vetoes were received from the Mayor—one vetoing the ordinance amending the tax levy by reducing the item under the head of "arrears," from $160,000 to $4,000, in order to adjust the discrepancy of $212,000 between the *total* in the tax levy and the *items*. The Mayor declares this to be unnecessary, as the Supervisors have levied the full amount required by the act of the Legislature. The other was on a resolution to fit up the house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, at a cost not exceeding $250. The Mayor urges that the charter has been deliberately violated in this matter, and he says: "The deliberate manner in which this evasion has been carried out is only surpassed by the effrontery which has invoked the action of the Common Council to sanction each step of the transaction." The document will repay a perusal, as showing the mode in which contractors or their friends create nice jobs.

The Annual Festival of the Sabbath School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, in Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon and evening, and attracted an immense crowd. In addition to the ceremonies incident to such occasions, a splendid gallery of paintings was on exhibition, and DODWORTH's Band lent the charm of music. There will be a repetition of the entire programme this afternoon and evening.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday heard a motion in a case brought against the Commissioners of Emigration by a Quarantine boatman to recover rent for lodgings paid by the relator since the burning of the Quarantine. At Special Term, before Justice HOGESOOM, the Sharp case was again postponed. At Trial Term of the Superior Court an action was brought on for trial before Justice BOSWORTH, in which WM. TRACY, a lawyer of this City, sued the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and one of its Directors for the alleged wrongful seizure and detention of baggage for himself and family while traveling between Troy and Golden Bridge, in August, 1860. No verdict was rendered.

From Sept. 1 to 9th inst, inclusive, there have been 520 sail of vessels arrived from foreign ports at this port. During the same time there have been 559 clearances, also for foreign ports, of which 32 were for Liverpool, 11 for London, and 62 for Havre. There are now 35 sail up and loading for the port of Havre alone—all of which are loading breadstuffs.

There was a large business done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, induced by the rapid advance in prices of the day before. The full rates of Wednesday were not maintained on the Railway speculatives by ¼@1 ₩ cent., but there was not much abatement in the interest taken in the course of the market. New-York Central closed 77¼ ₩ cent.; Government Sixes of 1881, 92¼@¾ ₩ cent. Exchange on London firm at 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh announces that all the banks of that city have resumed specie payments.

Prices of Flour and Wheat declined yesterday, under the depressing influence of the eagerness of holders to sell, and the rise in rates on freight. The business in Flour was rather moderate, while the sales of Wheat were heavy, chiefly for future delivery. Corn was dearer and quite active. Cotton was saleable and steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Tallow and Whalebone. A pretty fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops and Tobacco. Whisky was dull and lower. The Freight market was less active. The business meeting at the Produce Exchange, called for yesterday, was postponed to this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Army at Washington.

The Western Press is beginning to complain with a good deal of impatience of the enormous number of troops who are collected at Washington, not only without any evident necessity, but with no immediate prospect of employment, and to the serious neglect of important interests in other quarters. It is held to be a peculiar hardship that regiment after regiment should be brought to Washington from the Western States, while the Union cause in Kentucky and Missouri is in such peril. If it was understood that these troops are speedily to be employed in Virginia, or indeed, anywhere else, the West would be reconciled to their loss:—but they have no such consolation. The impression seems to be general that there is to be no advance from the line of the Potomac,—that the policy of the Government, so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, is to be a defensive policy, and that the countless hosts which disappear from the public gaze the moment they reach Washington, are designed merely for the defence of the capital. And on this assumption, the journals of the West object very strenuously to the policy pursued.

We do not propose to criticise the military proceedings of the Government. We defer, from necessity as well as propriety, to military experience and skill. But no one can help seeing that the whole country is making terrible sacrifices to swell the grand Central Army of the Potomac. Kentucky and Missouri are allowed to be overrun, losing us our prestige, and inflicting all the consequences of disastrous defeat. In addition to the whole military strength of the New-England States, with that of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, there are probably thirty thousand Western troops in Eastern Virginia! These troops have not been moved five miles from the places of their encampment since the battle of Bull Run. We see no indications of their advance. The enemy are as stationary, apparently, as ourselves; but there is good reason for believing that they are taking advantage of our inaction to lend a helping hand to their allies in Kentucky and Missouri, or quietly withdrawing their troops to garrison their Southern seaports. When we move forward, if we ever do, nothing is more probable than that we shall find that only the shell of their Army has been left behind. While they have no notion of meeting us in open field, and perhaps have not the strength to do so, they may safely count upon our being unable to force their lines, though guarded by one-half the estimated number of their forces. They may be entirely safe in their calculations. Military authorities tell us that Washington is now so well fortified that 50,000 men could hold it against all the forces that the rebels could bring against it. One man in intrenchments is a match for four assaulting him. If so, why not leave the defence of the capital to a *corps d'armée* of sufficient strength, and empty the 100,000 that would be left in striking effective blows upon the Southern coast or in the West?

The truth is, we seem to have our men just in the places where they are the least needed. The results we are accomplishing, consequently, are utterly disproportioned to the enormous force of more than 300,000 men which we have under arms. With such a vast host, we are still acting on the defensive, and have been steadily losing ground. The rebels, with one-fourth the population of the loyal States, have had, up to the present time, the crowning military advantage of presenting a larger force than ourselves at every point of contact. The reason is, that we have concentrated the great bulk of our troops where they are apparently of no use. One-half their number would be entirely adequate to a purely defensive policy, while with a still larger number than we have about Washington, it might be injudicious to "move on to Richmond." Indeed, we think that the great bulk of the Washington army might be far better employed in other enterprises. Ten thousand men on board a fleet would be more dreaded by the rebels, and could do them greater harm than fifty thousand watching Manassas; in fact, we could not adopt a policy so well calculated to be agreeable to the rebels, as the very one we are now pursuing. It enables them to keep their whole force actively and successfully employed over an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, while the evolutions of our own are within a circle whose radius is not twenty miles. For present or immediate prospective results, we should be just as well off, had we a hundred thousand men less under arms.

Since the affair at Bull Run, everything has been sacrificed to the defence of Washington. That result has been attained,—and we shall soon be able, we trust, to exert our strength in some positive blows at the great rebellion which asks nothing better than to be "let alone." As a matter of course, nothing should be done to hazard for an hour the safety of the Capital. But if that has been secured, as we believe it has been, we may expect the attention of the Government to be directed to other quarters. We believe they have already stopped the flow of troops from the Western States to Washington, and that henceforward all those troops may be employed in the States which have most pressing need of them. And unless public rumor is entirely at fault, we may look ere long for a repetition of the naval undertakings which made so good a beginning at Cape Hatteras some weeks ago. The people have nobly done their part in this campaign. They have volunteered an immense Army, and have furnished $100,000,000 for its equipment. Confidence is unshaken as to the general result. The resolute heart which they have from the first displayed in this trying emergency is the noblest thing yet evoked by it. Can they not begin to reap some reward for their sacrifices and their patriotism?

PRAYER FOR FREMONT.—In one of the Troy pulpits, on Sunday last, the pastor made a special prayer for Gen. FREMONT, whom he alluded to as "a man between two fires—the enemy in front and a distrustful and slanderous people behind."

No man ever took the field with a more hearty support, or with higher hopes from the people than Gen. FREMONT. There is no man living whose brilliant success would awaken so much enthusiasm or be hailed with more delight. The complaints made against him are not due to the fact that the people are either "distrustful or slanderous;" he has never found them either. The temporary eclipse of his reputation is due, exclusively, to his own alleged failures,—to most serious misfortunes to the cause in which he is enlisted. If he will take care properly of the enemy in front, he may rely on the support of the people behind. But military genius is not long taken upon trust.

Telegrams and Military Criticisms.

The dispatches from the West announced very positively, yesterday, from Missouri, that Col. MATTHEWS had telegraphed from Hermann to Gov. GAMBLE, that he "had been compelled to surrender his camp with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of rebels." This superior force of rebels was said to have numbered 2,000, and their design was stated to be the burning of the Gasconade Bridge of the Pacific Railroad, which is ten miles west of Hermann. We supposed that this Colonel ought to know whether he had "surrendered his camp and three pieces of cannon to 2,000 rebels," and accordingly we credited and commented upon the supposed fact—the chief point dwelt upon being the startling circumstance that so large a force of rebels could have made their way to FREMONT's *rear*, and got in dangerous proximity to Gasconade Bridge, a vital point in that General's communication with St. Louis.

The military men in St. Louis (who thought the loss of Lexington a decided advantage "in a mere military point of view,") seem to have thought Col. MATTHEWS entirely mistaken in supposing that he had "surrendered his camp and three pieces of cannon to 2,000 rebels," or to have been unwilling that the fact should be made known, and later in the day, *they sent* Eastward *their* version of what Col. MATTHEWS did. He had only "abandoned" his camp in face of a superior force of the enemy, and as for the "three cannon," they "belonged to the rebels."

It was added, (by the same "military men" of St. Louis,) that Gasconade and Osage Bridges are "well guarded and secure against the rebels." We hope so. But we remember that the same infallible authorities recently assured the country that Col. MULLIGAN and his Army were "safe" and could not possibly be captured by Gen. PRICE—a statement that proved slightly incorrect.

Granting, however, to the apologists of Missouri campaigning all that they claim in their impertinent amended report of Col. MATTHEWS' actions, (and perhaps they are better advised than the Colonel himself,) they still have to account for the fact, consistently with good generalship, that a formidable body of the enemy, with three "pieces of cannon," have captured the camp of the Union troops in the *rear* of FREMONT's Army, and are menacing his communications with St. Louis.

We lay claim to no superior advantages in following the military movements of the hostile armies, nor do we assume to divine unmistakably their motives and intentions. We apply, however, a close study to the entire field of operations which the importance of the subject demands, and are gratified to know that our analysis of reports, true and false, crowding daily over the wires, has seldom proved at fault. It is true that we do not discover such military facts as that "the loss of Lexington was an advantage in a mere military point of view," that "Gen. PRICE is in a trap, at Lexington, waiting for FREMONT to bag him," and that there are "no rebels in Northern Missouri." The "military men" of St. Louis have the exclusive use of such inventions.

CUBA AND THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The Havana papers contain an explanation, apparently official, of the circular issued by the Captain-General in regard to vessels sailing under the Confederate flag. It was stated, it will be remembered, that a proclamation had been made by Gen. SERRANO, instructing the revenue officers of the island to admit and clear without obstruction, and to afford the usual facilities of the several ports to shipping of the rebel States; a statement which first appeared in the Charleston *Mercury*. The Havana correspondent of the TIMES hastened to correct a false impression, which this story naturally raised, by showing that the alleged proclamation was in reality a circular letter of instructions, such as is always distributed to the revenue department, when any novel and difficult question requires settlement; and that it was very far from the intention of the insular Government to invite, by this measure, an influx of Southern traders. The official gloss the circular now receives, to some extent, confirms this view.

A vessel had entered a Cuban port flying the Confederate colors. The United States Consul at the port at once demanded that the vessel should not be permitted to depart without his clearance; which of course he declined to give to the rebel craft. The Captain-General promptly refused this application, deciding that Spain having acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, was obliged to treat their flag with respect; and that the United States had no right to repair its inefficient blockade, by arresting in Spanish ports and waters those who succeeded in evading it. The result of the doctrine is therefore quite as favorable to the rebels, and does as much to furnish them with convenient markets in which to buy and sell as the *Mercury* asserted. And yet is the Spanish decision unmistakably correct. What was not correct was the recognition of the rebels as belligerents; a measure for which England was primarily responsible. Were Catalonia to rise in insurrection, the Court of Madrid would certainly regard an ally who should immediately acknowledge its people as belligerents as anything but friendly; and it might be justified in sentiments of extreme asperity should the American Government instruct its officers to receive vessels from Barcelona with all hospitality, regardless of the protests and opposition of the Spanish Consuls. Such instructions would bring out in full relief the damage and insult inflicted by a too prompt and entirely needless encouragement of a rebellion designed for the overthrow of an allied Government; and would render all further amicable relations impossible. But Cuba is at our doors. The circular of the island authorities is an assurance that the rebels have but to crawl through the long-drawn lines of our blockade to be in Spanish waters fully protected from pursuit and capture, until with ample supplies, they may find a perfectly safe opportunity to make their way back. And this damage is due to the precipitancy with which the British Government led off in recognizing the rebels as a separate if not yet an independent people. It only remains to us to make thoroughly sure that no cotton enters into this Cuban commerce.

The Rebel Cause in France.

In another column we give the full translation of a somewhat remarkable article in a recent number of the *Siècle*, upon American affairs, and said to be from the pen of MONS. TAXILE DELORT.

We do not reproduce this article with the intention of indorsing all it advances. On the contrary, we see in it several points which are not only at direct variance with our creed, but which, if well founded, would be subversive of our dearest aspirations. For instance, we are as little prepared to take it for granted that a separation between the North and South would be "the best means of settling the quarrel at once," or to admit the charge that Slavery was "reëstablished by Christianity," as the great mass of the American people—North and South—are prepared for that great philanthropic equalization of races which is so broadly discussed in the article of the *Siècle*. Our object in presenting these opinions to our readers, is to show the very slender thread upon which the rebels are hanging all their hopes of sympathy in Europe, for that "institution" which Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS had the audacity to proclaim to the world as the keystone to the glorious arch which is to sustain the new model Republic of the South!

Our readers should bear in mind that however much our country may be decried in France, by such Legitimist journals as *l'Union*, *le Monde*, *l'Ami de la Religion*, &c., or however bitter may be the fulminations of the London organs of English aristocracy, such papers, after all, represent only the partial views of those peculiar classes in England and France who must, under any circumstances, be jealous of the growth of free institutions and commercial prosperity in this country. Such journals as the *Siecle* represent more completely the feelings of the great masses of the people, and hence their utterances are of much value to us, as going to prove to what an extent the great national heart of all Christendom is beating in sympathetic unison with the millions of this continent, who are fighting in defence of free institutions and self-government, and in hatred of those who would overthrow them.

In the face of such proofs as are being daily presented in the columns of the European Press, of the utter detestation in which the "keystone" of Southern institutions is held among all the civilized nations of the world,—with perhaps the single disgraceful exception of Spain,—it is really astounding to witness the infatuation that can induce our Southern brethren to be still expecting sympathy in such quarters, for their unholy and suicidal enterprise.

Already are foreign Powers taking advantage of the impunity afforded by our domestic troubles, to seize upon prostrate Mexico, and thereby establish for themselves a foothold upon this continent. Have the leaders of this rebellion paused to reflect upon their condition, should they ever succeed in their wicked attempt to sever this Union, and thus place themselves between an Anti-Slavery Union of Free States in the North, and an Anti-Slavery European combination on their Southern borders; thus practically shutting them up, as it were, between two Canadas? Well might the *Siècle* ask them how, under such circumstances, they would manage "*to maintain within limits and keep in chains, a black population at least equal in numbers to the whites?*" What would then become of those great dreams of ambition,—whether based upon the idea of the expansion of Slavery, or political power, or commercial aggrandisement, or all these combined,—upon which they have been feasting their imaginations for the last twenty or thirty years? Can madness go so far as to believe that, severed from the glorious old Union, their condition would be in any way improved?

When all the cruel and reckless passions which are now rending our distracted country shall have been palsied and chastened by wretchedness and suffering; when the scenes now being enacted before our eyes shall have passed away like a hideous dream, and become matters of history; when the disinterested historian, in the quietude of his study, shall take a calm and comprehensive review of much that is now hidden in the din and tumult of war; we can conceive the amazement with which he will regard this gigantic and causeless national suicide. When he takes a survey of our wonderful past progress, our intrinsic greatness at the moment of disruption, and the boundless future which was then before us; when he considers how much the South had to gain by adhering to the Union, whatever its imperfections, and how much to lose by forcibly breaking away from it, he will indeed be bewildered to find any clue to that inexplicable infatuation which could have induced a whole people to plunge from the very zenith of prosperity, affluence, glory and happiness, down to the dark depths of misery and ruin, if not total annihilation!

MORE HUMBUG OF THE OLD KIND.—We have received several communications in refutation of what is spoken of as Archbishop HUGHES' Reply to Dr. BROWNSON on Slavery and the Rebellion. We do not publish them, because we are not aware that the Archbishop has ever written any such document. The *Herald*, it is true, a day or two since copied from the *Metropolitan Record*—a newspaper edited by a Mr. MULLALLY, and in which the Archbishop usually publishes his official and other announcements—an article to which is attached the Archbishop's name, and for which it held him responsible;—but this by no means makes him the author. The *Herald* has done the same thing a hundred times before, as when it put Prince NAPOLEON's name to some letters from this country which it found in a Paris newspaper. This is one of its ordinary modes of creating a "sensation," and it usually works very well. People enjoy being humbugged in this way. Like children, they love to look at everything through a magnifying glass. They see giants and mountains, while the delusion lasts, at any rate.

Archbishop HUGHES is not in the habit of concealing his opinions, and when he has anything to say to the public, he is very apt to say it under his own signature. Judging from his past history, he is much more apt to court responsibility than to throw it upon others. When he has any controversy with Dr. BROWNSON, therefore, on Slavery or any other subject, we presume that he will not leave the fact to be guessed at by the public. It is a little amusing, however, to see how uniformly successful this little trick of the *Herald* is, in spite of its frequent repetition.

FORTIFIED CITIES.—This country bids fair soon to have as many fortified cities as Gaul had when Cæsar set foot upon its shores. Nearly every city and hamlet over the whole breadth of the Republic is either fortifying itself with might and main, or earnestly discussing the necessity of being fortified. Washington has been circumvallated by an immense cordon of fortifications and batteries, until military experts declare it impregnable. Baltimore has been fortified by Gen. BUTLER, who now that rebellious city sees clearly the danger, if not the impropriety, of insurrection. St. Louis has been fortified by Gen. FREMONT, at a cost, it is said, of $1,000,000; and the city is now safe. Cincinnati is to be fortified with immense works by that heavenly engineer, Prof. Gen. MITCHEL. Louisville is to be fortified by intrenchments, now nearly finished. Philadelphia has caught the general mania for fortifying, and her drab-colored sons of peace are boring the General Government for an appropriation for that purpose.

In the South, while every man that can handle a gun is engaged in fighting, every man and chattel who can wield a spade is engaged in fortifying the cities. Richmond, we everybody knows, is fortified in the most formidable manner. Norfolk, from behind her fortifications, frowns at Gen. WOOL. Wilmington is fortifying. Charleston is still hard at work, as well she may be, fortifying herself. At the latest advices, one thousand negroes were engaged night and day in the fortification of Mobile. New-Orleans, poor, bankrupt New-Orleans, some time ago appropriated $200,000, in municipal shin-plasters, to be expended by the wretched traitor, TWIGGS, in fortifying the city; it is now announced by Gov. MOORE that the chain of fortifications extends from below the city back to Lake Pontchartrain; and the *Picayune* urges the authorities to run the line of earthworks down to the Ballze. The cities up the Great Valley are all fortifying, in preparation for FREMONT's flotilla, and his river marines and guerilla fighters. The gentlemen of Arkansas are fortifying their one-horse towns. Gen. PILLOW has not only fortified Memphis, and dug inverted ditches all around it, but has also barricaded the main streets of the terrified town.

New York City—"grand, gloomy, and peculiar," like the Hibernian Napoleon—is still, however, unfortified; unless, indeed, Fort Lafayette and the other frowning sentinels in the bay may be considered in that light. No long chains of earthworks, no rifle pits, nor masked batteries, nor ditches, nor barricades, are there to protect her from the infuriated Southrons, who threaten to sack, burn, and devour her before Winter is over. In the midst of general fear and universal fortifying, she sits by the seas, like a queen, calm and unmoved, strong in her own virtue, and imperial in her strength. For, though she has sent forth to the field of battle fifty thousand of her sons, she is still powerful enough to laugh at JEFF. DAVIS, and defy his barbarians.

"WORKS MEET FOR REPENTANCE."—Brig.-Gen PIERCE, lately commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private soldier in Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER's Regiment.

Immediately after the Big Bethel affair Gen. PIERCE asked a court of inquiry into his conduct; for reasons of public policy this was refused. Gen. PIERCE said, at the time, that he never pretended to any military knowledge or skill,—that he did not solicit the command which was bestowed upon him, and that he cared but little for the censure cast upon his lack of Generalship. But he said his personal courage had been impugned,—and that he should disprove this slander by enlisting as a *private* as soon as his term of service had expired. He has now fulfilled this promise by joining Col. WEBSTER's Regiment.

The Arctic Expedition.

It is no lack of respect to Dr. HAYES when we say that the brief telegram yesterday announcing his arrival at Halifax, homeward bound from his Polar Expedition, brought up to the surface of the memory a matter that had gone into clean oblivion. In calmer times the arrival of a visitor from a region nine parallels from the Pole might be a matter for at least a nine-days' wonder—just now, the news will fall on the public ear with the languid half-interest which the Laureate describes the Lotos-eaters as feeling in the cares and coils of mankind.

We shall have in due time the narrative of the Expedition; meanwhile, the result, as far as regards the main object, is absolutely *nil*. The party reached Smith's Straits (about the 78th degree of north latitude) on the 26th of August, 1860. Smith's Straits, as previous explorations have proved, opens into Kennedy Channel, and this into that open circumpolar sea whose existence is a prophecy of modern science, and whose waters it has been the aim of all Arctic navigators to reach. That sound, Dr. HAYES, like Dr. KANE, found it impossible, on account of the ice that blocked it up, to penetrate during either of the seasons the party remained. Baffled here, they took dog-sledges and succeeded in reaching, on the west side of Kennedy Channel, as far north as latitude 81° 35′, which, by the way, is no higher than HENRY HUDSON reached two hundred and fifty years ago, and before the river that laves our City was discovered by that daring navigator.

Thus the mystery of the circumpolar sea is still well kept. The problem on which the Gilberts, Davises, Cooks, Franklins and Kanes have lavished their dauntless heroism rests unsolved. Dr. HAYES need feel no shame at not having succeeded where *these* failed. He has shown himself enthusiastic and persevering; but the expedition was quite unequal to the task, and the failure should show, once and for all, the folly of such insufficient attempts. Aside from the exploration of the open Polar Sea there are a multitude of scientific problems relating to the navigation, meteorology, zoology and geography of the Arctic region which are still desiderata. We have not learned what data of this class Dr. HAYES has brought home; but the scientific corps was altogether too weak to authorize any great expectations. The death of the astronomer of the expedition, Mr. AUGUST SONTAG—an accomplished artist and *savant* and enthusiastic traveler—adds another name to the sad list of martyrs to the Arctic mystery.

...Poor and Charity Among the Children.

...Police are remarking during the time of the late national disturbance, a marked increase in the crime and poverty of children. It is asserted that in the Fifteenth Ward, and in the Fifth and Sixth, many very young girls are seen about the streets who have already begun to resort to criminal practices for support. Many are arrested and taken to the Station-houses; some are consigned to the House of Refuge, and the rest are released again. They are either working-girls who cannot now get employment, or they are the children of laboring people who can no longer find half clothe them as they once did.

...At the present time, indeed, quite a re... of these kinds of employment for children, ... should be remembered the great mass of ...children of the poorer classes are not usually ...any regular labor, until they reach the ages of ...14 or 16. The factory girls and boys of years be... these are really the exceptions. Accordingly, whatever affects the parents as a class, at once touches the children of this age. And with the poorest class of women, it should be borne in mind that their main support is derived from the ...ities and the labor supplied here and there ...incidentally by families. No one can estimate the ...value to working women, widows and the like, of ...(apparently) petty house jobs and gifts. This ...source of work is made dried up at this ...time. The wealthy people and the middle ...classes, cutting off their outside labor and doing ...all that is possible within doors with their own ...hands; at the same time, their economy leaving ...much less of superfluity for distribution ...among the poor. The women, feeling this, at ...once employ their children more upon the street, ...or send them to beg, or, being unable to feed and ...clothe them as they used to, they allow them to ...remain out of the public schools, and let them ...pick up a living as they can.

Experience shows that crime among young girls is not so much a direct effect of poverty as an indirect. For the credit of human nature, it may be believed that comparatively few young females really make sale *at the first* of their virtue. But they are neglected, ill brought up, and exposed to bad influences through the narrow circumstances of their parents; and when the vicious course has begun, every circumstance, apparently, combines to press them on. Street life, begging and vagrancy, are of course the gateways to prostitution.

The best of all influences thus far discovered, for checking this crime among children, and as a consequence, its worst result, later, in a hardened class of abandoned women, is undoubtedly the opening of schools for instructing, employing and (if possible) removing the poorest class of street-children. These schools—denominated in England "Ragged Schools"—here have been more appropriately called "Industrial Schools." The greatest number in New-York are under the charge of, or are supported by, the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—an association which also has sustained a Lodging-House for street-boys and newsboys, and has carried out an extensive system of children's emigration.

Many of these schools have been in operation for six, seven, or eight years, and their influence has been unquestioned and most remarkable on the juvenile poverty and criminality of the districts where they are placed. So manifest has been this influence, that we are told the police testify formally to it, and the returns of committals to the prisons show the remarkable diminution of crime they have produced. Among the schools of the Children's Aid Society which through all the great excitements, have carried on quietly their labors of love and mercy, we would particularize especially the Cottage-place School (No. 704 Bleecker-street,) the School for Italian Organ-grinders, Worth-street, and the German School, No. 439 Grand-street.

The first of these contains a great number of very needy Irish or American children, who sometimes secure their only meal at the school, and whose busy fingers make their own clothes often for the Winter.

They are often in the extreme condition of want and ignorance, until they are aided, and fed, and taught, by the kind teachers in charge of the school. In connection with the school, is a *Boys' Meeting*, for the improvement of the rather hard subjects of the quarter, as well as various temperance and educational meetings in the evenings, for the same class.

Number of children in the school on the rolls 221; in the boys' meeting, about 120.

The Italian School has been an Evening School, for the improvement of the dark-eyed little musicians, male and female, who entrance our juvenile population with their dulcet strains.

The school has produced a striking improvement among them, both in morals and education; number, about 120.

The German Social School is designed to keep the young German working-girls out of mischief, and give them some useful instructions in the evenings; number on rolls, 140.

In addition to these schools, there are under the supervision of the Society. The East River School, Fortieth-street near Third-avenue; the Hudson River School, Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue; and the Battery School. Number of pupils about 350.

All of these schools will have the utmost difficulty in sustaining themselves this Winter, owing to the great diminution of contributions.

To close them would be a terrible disaster to the poorest class, who already have enough to bear. It would close this simple relief, this education and all this moral and religious influence to all these hundreds of young girls, at a time when they are exposed to the greatest temptations and suffering. Many a family would be obliged to send its children out on the street for beggary, or would leave them to exposure, hunger and crime, if these excellent instrumentalities are given up. The expenses for the support of each school are but slight, and might be borne with ease even amid all the retrenchment and economy occasioned by the war.

We understand that the Children's Aid Society (No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place,) will appropriate, as they may be directed, sums of money or clothing for each of these schools.

The records of this Association show how steady has been their labor of mercy for this class during all the distractions of public affairs. They have been able to send off to good places and homes in the country—mostly to the West—since the 1st of January last, *over seven hundred children*.

In their Newsboys' Lodging-house (No 128 Fulton-street) they have furnished 13,037 meals and 36,531 lodgings during the same time to little boys from the streets, many of whom have paid their own way while at the Lodging-house. For many of these, coming in wet and hungry for the first time, or going off to take a situation in the West, they desire to furnish clothing and food, but the necessities of the times have cut off their usual contributions.

We trust the Society's wardrobe and storerooms will be speedily replenished by the liberality of our citizens, and that war may not be allowed to break up the great benefactions of the City

Another "Bird's-Eye View."

The "seat of war" does not seem to be a standing one. It changes its location almost daily. But the publishers of maps follow it up faithfully. Thus: JOHN BACHMAN, who has before published several panoramic views of other marshes where the war fever prevails, now publishes a "Bird's-Eye View" of North and South Carolina and a part of Georgia. He has judiciously introduced a few ships in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, and represented the bombardment and capture of that fortification. Mr. BACHMAN's maps are so arranged that they can be joined together—each representing a part of one gigantic whole—and he makes no extra charge for putting them through the pasting process.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD AND CITY RAILROADS.

In this Board, last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the Seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of City Railroads was read, from which it appears that there are at present 31½ miles of railroad track in the City, employing 370 cars, for 1861.

The Third Quarterly Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was read, showing the total amount received for water rents from Jan. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861, to be $666,616 61; for penalties, $5,234 03.; for taps in water-pipes, $2,073 28; for permits to connect with sewer, $13,860; for constructing vaults, $6,915 25; petty cash, $486 29; Total, $693,346 31. During the same period, warrants have been drawn on the Comptroller for $661,861 62, for repairing and improving aqueducts, Croton Water Works extension, salaries, repairing and cleaning sewers, laying water-pipes, contingencies, &c.

Certificates for payments from the Street Improvement fund (reimbursable by assessment) have been received, as follows: On account of sewers, $101,676; Receiving basins, $1,548 25; Trap-block pavement, $91,222 87; Cross walks, $7,668 15; Wells and pumps, $337 75; Inspection, $15,422.

A communication from the Mayor in relation to the payment of a quota of the soldiers' pay to the families of the soldiers (before published) was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

One thousand copies of the Railroad Inspector's Report, and 2,000 of the Croton report were ordered printed.

The places of holding the polls in various districts were changed by resolution, after which the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT TO BE VENTILATED—$2,000 DONATED TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR.

At the regular meeting of the Councilmen yesterday, several unimportant petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred, and various changes made in polling-places. A resolution was adopted, calling on the City Inspector for information as to any existing contract for the removal of dead animals, offal, bones, &c.; how much has been paid thereon, and how far it has been performed. The following vetoes from the Mayor were received and ordered printed, but without being read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I am constrained to withhold my approval from the ordinance to amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year 1861, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1861, and reducing the appropriation for supplying deficiencies in the Tax Levy for 1859 from $160,000 to $4,000.

The ordinance, as originally passed, has been already reënacted by the Legislature in the TAX Law of the present year, and the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors for raising the taxes of the year embraces the same amount as is now proposed to be charged. The act of the Legislature contains a provision (Section 5) that no portions of the sums of money appropriated by the Common Council, "shall be expended for or applied to any other objects or purposes than those specifically named and provided for in such appropriation." There can therefore be no diversion of the amount thus to be raised from its legitimate purpose, while the action of the Common Council is too late to arrest the levy and collection of the item.

It is, however, absolutely necessary to make a provision for the deficiencies caused by erroneous assessments, abatements, and non-collections of the amount of taxes for the year 1859, and I am convinced that the amount of $4,000, now proposed to be substituted for $160,000, will be entirely inadequate for the purpose. The per centage of these deficiences is found not to exceed three per cent. on the total amount of taxation levied, and I approve the suggestion that in future the tax levy of each year should contain a provision to prevent subsequent applications to the Legislature for what is certain to happen in the course of collecting the taxes. At present, the necessity of supplying the deficiency in the collections of 1859 is obvious.

For these considerations I have returned the ordinance to your honorable body.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith a resolution that the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 be fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of $250, and that the same be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, for the reason that the same is entirely superfluous.

After an examination I have ascertained that the work contemplated in this resolution of your Honorable Body is already done, and the basement of the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 is now in excellent condition, having been recently fitted up, and that the Common Council was to be merely used as the instrument to legalize a claim for work and materials already procured by another agency.

It appears that a resolution to extend the cellar beneath this house was passed by the Common Council, and approved by me on the 8th of March last. Under this resolution a bill was presented for excavating the cellar in question, and paid by a warrant drawn by the Comptroller on the 7th of September, 1861, for $247 50.

The present resolution is for "fitting up" the basement, still keeping within the limit of $250 to prevent the work being done by contract, and it now only remains to paint the premises in order to complete all that was originally intended.

In my judgment, a gross violation of the charter is involved in this dissection of the work required to provide a basement for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, into excavation, fitting up and, lastly, painting. It is clear that the several parts of this work will involve an expenditure of far more than $250, when the single item of excavation has cost $247 50; and the mode whereby it has been performed is, therefore, in direct conflict with the provisions of section 38 of the charter, requiring all such works or jobs to be done by contract.

The deliberate manner in which this evasion has been carried out is only surpassed by the effrontry which has invoked the action of the Common Council to sanction each step of the transaction, while limiting the expenditure so as apparently and literally to conform to the Charter. So palpable a deception and violation of the true meaning of the Charter should not be allowed to pass without condemnation.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The special order of the evening, *i. e.*, the report on the subject of publishing the proceedings of the Board, was called up at 6 P. M., (the hour fixed on,) but on motion of Mr. PINCKNEY it was laid over. The sum of $2,000 was donated to the Fire Department fund, in concurrence with the action of the other Board. A report in favor of paying Mr. LOSER $106, for 53 days' services as "Sanitary Inspector," caused some discussion, but was finally adopted. The Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., was allowed Ebbett Hall, in Thirty-third-street, as a drill-room, at an expense of $650 per year, to be paid by the City. After passing on some unimportant general orders, the Board adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Officers QUACKENBUSH and MILES, of the First Precinct Police, late on Wednesday night, arrested JOHN HOPKINS and JAMES PALMER, charged with passing counterfeit $5s on the Columbia Bank of Chatham Four Corners, in this State. Upon the person of HOPKINS were found $70 of this spurious money, and upon PALMER $5, and also $6 in good money. They were arrested at the foot of Roosevelt-street, just as they were about to take a ferryboat to Brooklyn. The officers had been in pursuit of them for two or three days previous. PALMER is known to be an old offender. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination. The same evening CATHARINE O'BRIEN and JOHN WILLIAMS were taken into custody, charged with attempting to pass similar bills, the former at a store in Third-avenue, and the latter at the store of JOHN W. SHERMAN, No. 363 Bowery. Yesterday morning Justice KELLY committed them for trial. The bills in question are new, and bear the date of September, 1861. The paper is poor, and the engraving coarse—not calculated to deceive a judge of money.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A FIRE BELL IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Councilmen, remonstrants in considerable numbers appeared to protest against the proposed location of a new fire alarm bell in Fifty-first-street, in front of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. That Institution was represented by Mrs. BININGER, First Directress, the physician and others. The firemen were represented by Ex-Councilman CAHILL, Mr. KEYSER and others, but no result was reached.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—JAMES W. LEWIS, a noted sneak-thief, was arrested, Wednesday, by Officer GARDNER, of the Steamboat Squad, having in his possession a large number of pawn-tickets for coats of various descriptions, some of them being very valuable, and marked "E. H. Hibbard," "W. A. Bird," and "O. B. King." Also, coats and pants taken from the Bridgeport boat, the Boston boat, the *City of Hartford*, *City of Boston*, and some of the Providence and North River boats. The goods are at Police Head-quarters, awaiting claim by the rightful owners.

DARING ROBBERY.—Two young men, named GARRET BARNET and DANIEL REED, were arrested Wednesday, charged with robbing HUGH MATTHEWS, residing at No. 156 East Thirty-second-street, of money and jewelry to the value of $310. The accused, as appears, entered the bedroom of MATTHEWS at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and drew his trunk into the hall and then rifled it, after which they fastened the door so that he could not get out to pursue them. On the arrest of the accused they were taken before Justice KELLY and locked up for trial.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A STOOP.—Coroner ... held an inquest Wednesday, at No. 126 Mott-street, in the rear, upon the body of MARY JANE MCCLOSKEY, a child seven years old, who was killed by a fall from the back stoop. The railing of the stoop, it appears, was rotten, and while deceased was leaning against it, it gave way, and she was precipitated to the area and fatally injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but censured the owner of the premises for his carelessness in not having the railing renewed.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN BOGUS MONEY.—The Police of the First Ward arrested two men, Wednesday, who had in their possession $73 in counterfeit fives on the Columbia Bank, Chatham Four Corners, this State, new issue. An hour after this arrest, threes on the Merchants' Bank, Westfield, N. Y., were discovered, and still later, threes on the Columbia Bank, all bogus. The information was telegraphed over the City, and the circulation of the money checked. But little of it was passed.

DEATH ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—John Morris, a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, was found yesterday morning lying across the railroad track on the Harlem Bridge with his head severed from his body. The circumstances are such as warrant the belief that the 6½ o'clock train of Wednesday evening, going up, passed over him while he was lying there in a state of insensibility, produced by drinking too freely. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT LANDMANN'S PARK.—The Sergeant in Col. VON AMBERG's Forty-fifth Regiment, who was accidentally shot in the neck on Tuesday, by Sergt. WITTER, of the same regiment, with whom he was skylarking, is reported to be very dangerously wounded, and the Police have arrested WITTER, with the design of holding him until the result of the wound is positively known.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 853 Third-avenue, on the body of DANIEL SHERRY, a stone-cutter, who had been employed at Central Park. His death was caused by falling about forty feet, while engaged in pointing the gate-house. He lived only a few minutes after he struck the ground. He was forty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN MORRIS, a watchman on the Harlem Railroad Bridge at One Hundred and Ninth-street, was run over by the 6:30 o'clock up train Wednesday evening, and instantly killed. His body was taken to the Station-house.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Politics.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF A UNION TICKET—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

This Committee, composed of delegates elected at primary meetings, by order of the Ward Associations, was held yesterday afternoon, in Montague Hall, Court-street. All the Wards and Towns in the County were represented, except the Eighteenth Ward and New-Utrecht. The Convention was called to order at 3½ o'clock, by JOHN CASWELL, who nominated JAMES DE REVERE, of the Fifth Ward, as Chairman. The nomination was made unanimously. Messrs. J. O. NODYNE, Tenth Ward, and J. N. BAILEY, Fourth Ward, were elected Secretaries. On motion, Messrs. HOBBSS, Nineteenth Ward, HICKS, of the Eleventh Ward, and BIDDLE, of the Seventeenth Ward, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported 66 delegates present.

A motion to proceed to an informal ballot was withdrawn for a motion to appoint a Committee on resolutions, which was adopted, and the Chair appointed as such Committee: Mr. F. Stillwell, Thirteenth Ward; A. B. Hodges, Nineteenth Ward; F. L. Dallon, Flatbush; J. O. Nodyne, Tenth Ward; J. S. Ryder, Gravesend. The Committee retired, and the Convention took a recess. Upon reassembling, the Committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Republican County Committee, or a majority of them, have, by a high-handed usurpation, attempted to deprive the people of any voice in the selection of their candidates, on a false pretence of aiding the Government thereby; and,

Whereas, The Republican party is now and always has been the administrative party of the country, both by their votes and means in aiding and sustaining the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war; and, believing that the Republican electors of this county are ready and willing, under the circumstances in which the country is placed, to drop partisan nominations for the present time, provided the people are allowed to be heard in the matter; and, inasmuch as the Republican voters have sent their representatives here with full authority to act for them, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to present a strictly partisan ticket at this time, and that this Convention adjourn for one week, and that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from any other organization sanctioned by the people to take measures for the more effectual annihilation of the enemies of our country, and the usurpers of the prerogatives of the people, and recommend that the following gentlemen compose such Committee: John Cashow, Benjamin U. Shrieves, J. O. Nodyne, James De Revere, Tunis J. Bergen.

Resolved, That we, Republicans of Kings County, in Convention assembled, believing that the Republican State Convention, in adopting the Union State ticket, exhibited great magnanimity as well as a true desire to harmonize the different political elements in this Fall's campaign, do cheerfully indorse said ticket, and promise it our cordial, undivided support.

ANDREW DICKENSON moved to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion was lost. Several other motions were made, but the report of the Committee was finally almost unanimously adopted, with an amendment to the second resolution, designating the ticket to be adopted as the Republican Union State ticket. In accordance with the resolution above, the Convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Second District, comprising the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess, assembled at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The Convention was organized by electing CALVIN FROST, of Westchester, Chairman, and ROBERT CHRISTY, of Richmond, Secretary. Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, the present incumbent, was renominated to the Judgeship by acclamation. The Convention refused to appoint a Committee to confer with the Union Judicial Convention, and after authorizing the officers to call the next Convention, a motion to adjourn was carried.

FOR THE SENATE.

The Jacobs Senatorial Convention for the Second Senatorial District, met at Montague Hall on Wednesday evening, and nominated Ex-Judge VOORHIES as a candidate for the Senate. Judge VOORHIES has accepted the nomination.

A UNION TICKET INDORSED.

The Republican Convention for Queens County met at Hempstead on Wednesday and indorsed the Union ticket, recently put in the field by the People's Convention, with the single exception of the name of J. D. TOWNSEND for Assembly, of the Second District, for whose place HENRY W. JOHNSON, of Jamaica, was nominated. The candidates for Sheriff and Surrogate having declined to accept the nominations tendered them, the People's and Republican Conventions will meet at Hempstead on Wednesday next, to fill the vacancies.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening at Montague Hall, Ex-Mayor TALLMADGE in the chair. The Committee adopted a report repudiating the action of the People's Convention, with resolutions calling for primary meetings to be held in the different Wards and towns, on Monday evening next, and indorsing the State ticket headed by D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Straight Republican Convention for this District assembled in Montague Hall last evening, and organized by electing ISAAC ALLEN Chairman and W. E. BASSET Secretary. Resolutions similar to those presented in the County Convention were adopted, when the Convention adjourned for one week.

Plymouth Church Sunday-School Festival.

SPEECHES, PICTURES, MUSIC.

For some time past mysterious movements on the part of Mr. BELL, the indefatigable Superintendent of the Sabbath-School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, have excited the curiosity of many members of that worthy institution, who at once naturally and laudably endeavored to ascertain what it could be, that so excited and so engrossed the ordinarily calm and orderly mind of the official aforesaid.

Through the columns of the TIMES, it suddenly leaked out, that he had in contemplation the wholesale amusement and instruction of the young people of his charge, and that on a gigantic scale he proposed to effect his praiseworthy purpose. From the published programme the expectant public learned that the services oracular of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, together with the united and harmonious instruments of DODWORTH's Band, the wonderful pictures of BANVARD's Panorama, and divers refreshment tables laden with the good things of life, had been retained, and would, during the afternoon and evening, each in his or its own way, delight the audience which it was confidently expected would gather to such a feast. But as though this all was not sufficient, the private parlors and galleries of sundry individuals had been ransacked, and the many costly and otherwise delightful pictures therein contained, had been taken, and gathered at the church for exhibition.

Not to go, would have been a cardinal sin on the part of any end of Mr. BERGEN's three thousand regulars, and we were not disappointed yesterday when we found, both afternoon and night, the spacious church, with all its various apartments, crowded to excess.

THE DECORATIONS

of the Church proper are very beautiful and exceedingly tasteful. From the centre of the ceiling were flung long streamers, which, fastening of the several corners of the Church, formed a patriotic canopy, underneath which sat the vast congregration. Innumerable flags of various sizes fluttering from all parts of the gallery front lent an air of graceful cheerfulness to the always pleasant auditorium, while the banners of the Sabbath School, crowned and garlanded with natural flowers, betokened for whose especial entertainment the affair was projected. Connected with the Church are two very large "Social Circle Parlors, and an equally large school-room. The former of these were used as the Refreshment Rooms, and the latter as

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Aside from the eloquence of the speakers and the sweet harmonies of the orchestra, this feature of the entertainment should have drawn a crowded house. It is doubtful whether a collection of equal size, containing a like number of rare and celebrated pictures has been seen in this part of the country before. While our own artists, such as BROWN, HUNTINGTON, JOHNSON, INMAN, KENSET, COLEMAN and VAN BRUNT, are well represented by some of their best productions it was undeniably a rare treat to find such faithful copies of famous Old-World paintings as we found in the "Plymouth Collection" last night. Of these, CLAUDE LORRAINE's "Sylvan Feast," RAPHAEL's "Holy Family," and CORREGIO's "Mystical Marriage," which were copied some years ago from the originals in the Louvre, are considered the "finest copies of three of the most celebrated pictures in the world." ALLSTON's "St. Agnes of Serrento," (original,) a picture of great age and greater merit, and whose story is so touchingly told in Mrs. STOWE's work of that name, attracted much attention, and most worthily. Mr. BERGEN has in his collection very many choice works, of which the greater portion were exhibited here. Of these, we particularly noticed BROWN's "View of Tusculum" and "Mont Pilatus," REUBSAAT's "View near Babinson," which attracted much friendly criticism when in the Flemish Gallery, COLMAN's "Summer," and two characteristic pictures from the lost pencil of VAN BRENT. The "Norwegian Landscape," by GUDE, which all visitors of the old Dusseldorf will not fail to recall, was also there, and—but it would be idle for us to give in detail all the good things, of which the foregoing are specimens, and we will be content with chronicling the fact, that a very superior collection has been gathered by the gentlemen in charge of that department of the entertainment. The pictures were well hung, and the rooms presented a gay and attractive appearance, to which the novel arrangement of a fountain, pond, fishes and turtle added not a little beauty.

THE SPEECHES

were short but good. Mr. BEECHER spoke twice, once in the afternoon, and again in the evening. He was jolly, happy, and witty and kind, and the children evidently regarded his beaming countenance with as much hearty admiration and genuine enthusiasm, as some of the older ones evinced at the sight of the more artificial handiworks in the picture gallery.

Mr. TILTON was humorous, familiar, anecdotal and instructive in his remarks, and did his part, as he always does, well.

Mr. CUTLER told stories, and upon them as a string, he strung pearls of proverb and of suggestion, which, if followed, will make the children useful men and happy women.

BANVARD's Panorama, or Pictures of the Holy Land, pleased us all, both great and small, and DODWORTH's music filled the cup of enjoyment to the full, so that when the children of the Sabbath School, uniformly dressed and admirably drilled, sang from their Sunday *repertoire*, our cup being full, our happiness ran over, and we would fain that the great congregation out-of-doors could have had the surplus.

So decided has been the success of this novel entertainment, and so evident the desire for its repetition, that it has been deemed wise to repeat it, and this afternoon and night the same scenes will be enacted, and the same pleasures placed at the disposal of those worthy of them. It was good—need more be said?

New-Jersey.

UNION MEETING AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—An immense Union meeting was held at Englewood, Bergen County, N. J., Wednesday afternoon. Addresses were made by Judge Whiting, Gen. Walbridge, Richard Busteed, Esq., Rev. Mr. H. Smith, Judge Hopper, J. Smith Homans, Chas. H. Voorhis, and other.

MILITARY PARADE.—The annual parade of the First Regiment of Hudson County, Col. VANHOUTEN took place at Hoboken yesterday. There were but three companies represented, viz: National Guard-Lieut. EVANS commanding; Highwood Guard, Lieut. HOPPER commanding; and the Flying Artillery, Capt. OPPERMANN.

A SOLDIER INJURED.—Yesterday morning as the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation cars were passing through Elizabeth with the New-York Forty-fifth Regiment, one of the soldiers fell from the platform and sustained a fracture of the right leg, and a fracture of the left knee-pan. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

A SMALL BOAT RUN DOWN.—Yesterday forenoon as the Jersey City ferry-boat *Colden* was crossing the river, she ran against and upset a row-boat. The man that was in the boat clung to one of the guards and was rescued by the occupants of a boat near at hand.

Interesting from Cuba.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CUBAN OFFICIALS.

We have received files of the Cuban papers to the 5th of October.

The Cuba Press appears highly inflamed by the pretended proclamation of the Captain-General, some time ago published in the Charleston *Mercury*, and the subsequent strictures made by too credulous journalists upon the subject of a mock-official document which, as now appears, had no existence.

The Havana *Gaceta* reduces the *Mercury's* mare's nest to the following proportions:

"On the 22d of August, the Governor of Matanzas wrote to the Captain-General, submitting a communication from the Consul of the United States, asking the latter that he would either compel the sloop *Neank*, coming from Charleston under the Confederate flag, to recognize his authority, or clear from the port of Matanzas forthwith.

"The Captain-General replied in a long explanatory letter, that the sloop having sailed from Charleston, a port in one of the seceded States, it was clear that it could not have come under the flag of the Union, or be cleared by the Federal authorities, since at that port they have no existence; that the flag of the Southern Confederacy, though not recognized, has still been tolerated by the Spanish Government; a tolerance based upon the belligerent conditions of the North and South, which is a vital consequence of the neutral position of Spain; which, in fine, conciliates our political relations with the Washington Government, as well as those commercial ones which we have not renounced, and ought not to renounce. To grant the request of the Consul would be equivalent to the exclusion from our ports of Southern ships which did not sail under their enemy's flag. The Federal Government can prevent the exit of Southern ships by means of a blockade, but that fact does not give it a right to shut out (the Cuban) ports. It is very natural that the *Neank* should not recognize the authority of a Federal Consul since it is not cleared by officials drawing authority from Washington, and does not sail under the Federal flag. In such a case the *Neank* could not be expected to submit to consular authority; nor could that submission be of any value, since the Consul himself would be compelled to meet the following alternative: He would either have to clear the sloop under the Southern flag, or deny any clearance to it at all. The first case is not supposable, and the second would amount to his capturing the sloop as a prize inside a Spanish port and by the help of the Spanish authorities.

"Wherefore,' decided the Captain-General, 'the sloop *Neank* must be cleared with the same flag under which she entered, as would be the case if she came from a nation having no consular relations with us, and the request of the Consul in the form forwarded to us, cannot be granted.'

In order that this decision of the Captain-General might be made applicable to every like case subsequently occurring, he incorporated it into a circular, which he forwarded, without the slightest pomp of a 'proclamation,' to the officers in charge of the several Cuban ports."

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your, otherwise, judicious comments upon the narrative of the misadventures of the *Great Eastern*, which I had the honor of forwarding to you over the signature of "A Traveler," you have fallen into a misconception of one rather important point in my letter. You assume that control of the vessel was lost *before* the fracture of the rudder-head. I did not say so, nor do I believe it. The misunderstanding has occurred thus: In my narrative, which was a sort of journal, I gave as faithfully as I could the experiences and impressions of the hour in the order in which they occurred. Thus I repeated the current statement made during the fatal Thursday evening, of the reason that the ship was allowed to remain in the trough of the sea, viz.: that she would not answer her helm. Hence you

...[illegible] naturally taken up that impression. But further on in the letter, if you again refer to it, you will find ... [illegible] ... features of the rudder ... [illegible] ... any attempt ... [illegible] ... vessel's head up before ... [illegible] ... but my ... [illegible] ... And ... [illegible] ... this been ... [illegible] ... first became visible ... [illegible] ... would ... [illegible] ... very re... [illegible]

(Advertisement.)

The "Rolling Gentlemen," who has imposed upon so many good-natured people, used a curious but strangely effective method of gaining their confidence. He wore a Knox Hat, which gave him a look entirely respectable and gentlemanly, that no one ever suspected his real character. Last week he left his hat, but has since purchased another one of the fine Fall styles, now on exhibition at No. 212 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—SIDNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. CHARLES E. RICHARDS to Miss MARY E. SIDNEY, eldest daughter of William E. Sidney, Esq., all of this City.

NICHOLS—DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Kellis, Mr. F. E. NICHOLS to FANNIE A. DUNCAN, all of Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE—FREEMAN.—In Mespeth, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. GEORGE Shelton, J. EMERSON LAWRENCE, M. D., to MARY ADELINE, daughter of Wm. H. FURMAN.

KENEALS—HALL.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Wm. T. Eustis, EUGENE M. KENEALS to EMMA G., daughter of N. F. Hall, Esq., all of that place.

DIED.

HUNNEWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, ANN HUNNEWELL, aged 80 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 3d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PHINNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, after a short illness, JANE M., wife of Gen. W. Phinney, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 278 F. A. M., also the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 Sullivan-st.

MASON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his mother, No. 12 3d-st., WILLIAM M. MASON, in the 27th year of his age.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, GEORGE W., son of George W. and Sarah E. Cooper, aged 8 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 66th-st., near 2d-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of congestion of the brain, JAMES SMITH, late of the firm of James Smith & Son, aged 58 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Cypress Hills, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, JENNIE, the beloved wife of Edward T. Young, and eldest daughter of Michael and Zella Caffe, aged 21 years and 16 days.

Her husband's friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 238 Pacific-st, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of a short and severe illness, HENRIETTA VIRGINIA, wife of Stephen M. Griswold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Carlton-av., north of Green.

BOYD.—On Friday, Oct. 4, of consumption, HENRIETTA, daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann Boyd, formerly of Fishkill, Dutchess County, aged 17 years and 13 days.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of diphtheria, ERNEST FRANKLY, son of Byron Sherman, in the 13th year of his age.

VINTON.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, Miss HARRIET M. VINTON.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

☞ Hartford and Springfield papers please copy.

PECK.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 7, SOPHIA, only daughter of Isaac and Julia M. Peck, in the 20th year of her age.

BROWNLEE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, J. ALEXANDER BROWNLEE, son of the late Rev. Dr. W. C. Brownlee, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 533.—OCT. 10, 1861.
73, 19, 21, 20, 66, 58, 54, 68, 64, 13, 5, 37, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 534.—OCT. 10, 1861.
37, 15, 41, 4, 39, 16, 2, 48, 67, 30, 14, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prices cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.

The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.

Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Burling Slip.

LADIES CARD CASES, SILVER, PEARL, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-street.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS,
WE WILL RETAIL
OUR LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING,
Which comprises a full assortment of fashionable garments, manufactured this season expressly for the City and near-by trade.
The goods will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the object being to close the stock by Jan. 1.
Owing to insufficiency of room on account of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID,—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 258 East broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good table-maker; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; private family; understands duting, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Emery store No. 1273 6th-av., one door from 30th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do waiting; no objection to children; the best of City reference as to character and capability; has lived for the last eight years in one family. Call at No 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or general housework in a genteel family; she is an excellent laundress, also a good plain cook and ironer; has no objection to the country; does not wish so much an object as a nice place; she has good references. Call at No. 147 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No 134 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or cooking in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 223 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 22 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chamberwork and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or general housework in a genteel family; she is an excellent laundress, also a good plain cook and ironer; has no objection to the country; does not wish so much an object as a nice place; she has good references. Call at No. 147 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No 134 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; is a good table-maker; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 22 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, child's nurse, or will do general housework. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 284 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French dotting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain good situations for two Protestant girls, who have lived with her; one as chambermaid or waiting; the other as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a sick lady. Apply this week at No. 84 East 16th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference that can be given from her last place. Call at No. 222 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; she is willing to make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Apply at No 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children, the best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 22 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, child's nurse, or will do general housework. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 284 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French dotting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain good situations for two Protestant girls, who have lived with her; one as chambermaid or waiting; the other as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a sick lady. Apply this week at No. 84 East 16th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference that can be given from her last place. Call at No. 222 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; she is willing to make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Apply at No 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children, the best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or is willing to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, who is about leaving the country, wishes to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for two years. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 179 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has two years and six months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Irish girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, and will do either fine washing or fine sewing. Call at No. 552 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 339 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No 24 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience; no objection to go to the country if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No 456 3d-av between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; understands her business perfectly well; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking bread and all other kinds of baking, and will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her employer's until engaged, at No. 196 West 20th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. Would go to Boston if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; first-class references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, can do all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, also pies, puddings and pastry; is willing and obliging; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No 359 6th-av., second floor first door from 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Is an excellent baker; best of City and Country references; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place, for two days, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds pastry and is a first-rate baker of bread or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; can give good City references. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best reference given. Call, or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 63 Perry-st., in the rear, last house, second floor.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands soups and meats; makes good desserts and pastry, also good bread and cakes; will assist in the washing if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; has high recommendations. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook and bake in a small family; will assist with washing and ironing; can produce City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 334 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; fully understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 78 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK understands her business in all its branches; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second door.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 194 West 33d-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; French cooking, all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 625 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No 63 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of references; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, can give best of City reference. Call or address No 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, can take entire charge of the kitchen. City reference Call, for two days, at No. 6 Charlton-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class English Protestant cook in a private family. Best of City references will be produced. Apply at No. 51 6th-av

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st. To be seen for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist to the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 505 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room Or, as nurse and seamstress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or can fill the place of laundress, has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No 154 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a very respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her present place. Apply at No 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young women, with best of City references, would prefer places together, in the City or country. Apply at No 207 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, has the best of City reference. If required; a home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family, good City reference. Can be seen at No 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women, Protestants, want situations—one as good plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, no objections to the country. Call at No. 153 East 26th st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing, best of City reference given, no objection to the country. Apply at No 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations one as excellent cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, the best City reference given. Can be seen at No 120 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, or to take care of children, having lived six years in her last place. Apply at No 138 7th-av

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor, between Concord and Nassau sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation to cook wash and iron or as laundress, would do general housework in a private family, has two years' City reference. Call at No 126 West 26th-st., second floor, back room for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as good plain cook or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, best of City references. Apply for two days, at No 163 30th-st between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted by a respectable woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer, can produce ten years City reference Call for two days at No 344 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook washer and ironer, or laundress, best of City reference can be given. Call at No 4 Union-court, University place between 11th and 12th sts

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as first-class waitress, both understand their business perfectly, have the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 105 East 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of the highest respectability, would like to get a situation in a family, as housekeeper; she understands domestic economy practically, would not object to a widower's family, with children, and would also offer her services for taking charge of their wardrobe, as she understands all kinds of sewing, references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D, P O

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, understands all kinds of up-stairs work, is kind to children, is a good sewer and not afraid of work. Call, for two days, at No 322 7th-av., Room No 16

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for general housework by a Protestant young woman; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country Apply at No 127 Amity-st

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch Protestant to do general housework in a small family; wants to take a small, smart girl, 9 years old, with her; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing, or takes care of children. Call or address, at 343 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as housework in a small private family. No objection to country City references. Call at No 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation in a private family to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid by a young woman fully competent; is a good hair dresser and dressmaker; speaks French, English and German; best City references given. Apply at No 204 Wooster-st., at Mr Queene's.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., top floor, near 6th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LACNDRESS WISHES a situation; she is fully competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's linens, also French fluting. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-rate laundress; understands French fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a genteel family as laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant English woman as nurse; she is well experienced in the care of young children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required; can do plain sewing; is a thorough chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, No 16 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as nurse, and to do sewing or light chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, has lived ten years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 160 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of an infant or invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork, good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, can do plain sewing or chamberwork; has no objection to go a short way in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and assist with the fine washing and ironing. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young married woman, who has just lost her infant, as nurse, has an abundance of milk; healthy and strong; is furnished with her physician's recommendation. Call for a week at No. 23 University-place.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth, five years' reference from her last place. No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, or would take a waitress's place; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 134 East 22d-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; would travel with a family; best references. Call for two days at No 443 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor front.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No 141 West 29th-st., second door, front room for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to chamberwork, or to go in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION As wet nurse, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No 33 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has been accustomed to the care of young children. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., a few doors from 6th-av., where the best of references can be given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one that is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at No. 6 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant, with good references, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, dressmaker, No. 211 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has the best of City reference. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do up-stair work; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st. for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies and children's plain dresses; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to see to growing children; the best of City reference furnished from her last place, No. 302 Bleecker-st., corner of Cottage place; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress wanted by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wish to go to young ladies or grown children, or do chamberwork and sewing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman, she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As seamstress in a private family; is good at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of sewing; has no objection to do a little light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 152 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can operate on a sewing machine; best City references; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at 66 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl—a dressmaker—wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a very neat worker; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 8 Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit ladies' morning dresses. Can be seen for two days at 28 East 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German Protestant, as first-class seamstress in a private American family; best reference. Call at No. 105 avenue A, near corner 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 21 Amity-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses and boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, or assist in taking care of growing children; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dress, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would assist in the care of children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or will assist in chamberwork; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and can give four years' reference. Apply at No. 595 3d-av., near 41st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 206 16th-st., near 7th-av., second door, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, As a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 6th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; she perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 63 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 East 35th-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a servant whose services she no longer needs; she cheerfully recommends her as a good waitress and chambermaid; she is good tempered and faithful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 384 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st. for two days.

AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT SWISS woman, speaking both English and French, desires to return to Europe with a family who may need her services; reference good. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN leaving Europe is desirous of obtaining situations for three competent young women; as cook, chambermaid and waitress—all having lived in his family a number of years. Apply for three days at No. 12 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families, by the day, or would take a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st. corner of Elizabeth-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN AMERIcan girl, 16 years old; can attend a store; will take care of children, or do waiting; greatly desires a good home. Apply at No. 161 Madison-av.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B, B., at No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 46 East 29th-st

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, in the the City or country; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 50 6th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; has good City reference. Call, or address COACHMAN, No 418 6th-av. N. B.—No objection to the country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; understands the care and management of horses well; is a steady driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 266 7th-av., fourth floor, front room, or address M. B., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS CO

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SON & Co.,
No. 114 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, with the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or Treasury funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by remittances, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$591,928 23.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. on the scrip has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR SALE OF 7-30TH TREASURY NOTES.
Offices of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

STEINWAY, TORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 13 Exchange-place.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, State, City and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD,
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured diminishing them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or more. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Policies insured only while Europe in first-class vessels, paying extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. T. WESTFIELD, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of fresh pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The commutated allowance of twenty ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single rations, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned of in the State of and of , in the State of , hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of , for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said shall fail to execute the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
Witness: C. D., Guarantor.
E. F.
1861.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.
(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the account containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct. 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 18th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.

One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.

One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.

One lot between 3d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.

One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot between 88th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 2d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
2,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Ammon Macrey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUSHLEY, Jr., Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct. 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 18th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.

One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.

One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.

One lot between 3d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.

One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot between 88th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 2d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, Sept. 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Machine Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 66 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 76 by 66 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
800 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 58 by 66 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 66 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 58 by 66 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
600 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point Indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 13 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point Indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2¼ point Indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2¼-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
800 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
400 pairs 2¼-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 66 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 66 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 66 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
1,500 do. scarlet list blue cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 3-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 4-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40,
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. sailcloth.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
25,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 20.
800 do. cotton mailtre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
300 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.);
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass bottles.
600 tin bottles, (6 sizes.)
125 assts Japanned bottles, (6 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
90 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
25 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4¼ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 6½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 57 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA—Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Main, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will part from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 6.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 99 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg. 95 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 158 Buchanan-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACE, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DESCOST, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a carriage entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition, (revised,) of his useful book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-1aw6mF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 5 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
THIRD AND FOURTH NIGHT OF
THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

As the artists of the Company now in New-York—having accepted engagements for Havana and Europe—will shortly leave the country, arrangements have been made for

TWO GALA NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA,

Which will be given prior to their departure, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, and MONDAY, Oct. 21, as

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TO MR. ULLMANN.

In consequence of the necessary preparations for these gala nights, and a previous engagement contracted with the American Academy of Music of Philadelphia, Mr. HERRMANN'S performances in New-York will

CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THIRD AND FOURTH NIGHTS OF
THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

To partially satisfy the demands of many for an entire repetition of the Inauguratory and Comic Programmes, which, in consequence of Herrmann's approaching departure for Philadelphia, it is impossible to do.

THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME

has been arranged as the THIRD and LAST of Herrmann's repertoire, which will contain

A.—The four most remarkable pieces of
THE INAUGURATORY PROGRAMME.
1. The Flying Cards. 2. Two Rabbits changed into one.
3. The Torn Handkerchief restored. 4. The Pigeons in a Bottle.
B.—The four most remarkable pieces of
THE COMIC PROGRAMME.
1. The Canary Birds. 2. The Magic Rings.
3. The Duster. 4. The Traveling Dollars.
C.—Four of his greatest and most wonderful pieces, never before exhibited in New-York:
1. The Bowls of Fire and Fishes. 2. The Awkward Servant.
3. The Tantalizing Ducks. 4. The three Balls.

Admission from the pit, amphitheatre 25 cents.
Reserved seats 38 cents extra. Orchestra stalls $1.
Box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's, and O. Breusing's.

Notice.—The increasing demand for reserved seats induces the manager to request those wishing to avoid disappointment to secure their seats during the day, which can be done three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMANS IN MOTION.

THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Convention of Delegates—Twenty-one Wards Represented.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City during the past week, the delegates selected at the Ward meetings of German residents of all parties, held on Wednesday night, assembled yesterday evening at Pythagoras Hall, on Canal-street. All the Wards, excepting the Third, were fully represented by six delegates for each, duly elected and empowered at the above-mentioned local meetings. A very large number of other respectable and active citizens, of the German tongue, also attended, by their presence, the deep interest they felt in the furtherance of the Union cause.

Men hitherto arrayed against each other politically, as Republicans, Democrats, &c., commingled freely and cordially, all animated by one sentiment, and all expressing the same views of present duty.

At 8 o'clock the large public hall in the upper part of the building was thrown open to the assembled throng, and Mr. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, Rep., of the Eighteenth Ward, called the meeting to order.

Dr. BACHMAN, Rep., of the Twenty-first Ward, was made Chairman, and Mr. GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Rep., of the Seventeenth Ward, Secretary *pro tempore*.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. BACHMAN briefly, but impressively urged the importance of calmness and unanimity in the discharge of the important duties undertaken by the Convention of Delegates now assembled.

The time in which they were to act was brief, the moment critical, and the experiment they were about to try important in a high degree.

It was then moved and agreed that the members of the Wards should be called aloud for the presentation of lists and credentials of delegates.

This business was rapidly concluded, and it was found that all the Wards, excepting the Third, were represented.

There was a contest of seats in the Tenth and Twenty-second Wards, which was referred to a Committee, who retired, and in a few minutes reported a harmonious arrangement, the difficulty, in each case, having arisen from mere misunderstanding.

A Committee of one from each Ward present was then appointed to report a list of officers for permanent organization, as follows:

First Ward—Michaelis, Democrat.
Second Ward—Samuel E. Tzschirner, Republican.
Third Ward—Not represented.
Fourth Ward—Lochmann, Dem.
Fifth Ward—John Vogel, Rep.
Sixth Ward—Ritter, Dem.
Seventh Ward—Duleit, Rep.
Eighth Ward—Kocher, Dem.
Ninth Ward——
Tenth Ward—A. Willmann, Rep.
Eleventh Ward—Repper, Dem.
Twelfth Ward—Menges, Dem.
Thirteenth Ward—Weil Von Gernsbach, Dem.
Fourteenth Ward—Von Sendea, Rep.
Fifteenth Ward—Edward Robinson, Jr., Rep.
Sixteenth Ward—Geo. Manchat, Rep.
Seventeenth Ward—Michael Gross, Dem.
Eighteenth Ward—Jung, Dem.
Nineteenth Ward—Julius Brill, Rep.
Twentieth Ward—Dittenhoefer, Rep.
Twenty-first Ward—Fuchs, Rep.
Twenty-second Ward—Wm. Seebach, Dem.

The above Committee retired for half an hour, during which an interesting address was made by Mr. STEINBRENNER, in reply to an inquiry addressed to the Chair in relation to the objects of the meeting, which he declared to be the unification of the German voters of New-York City in an associated movement, without regard to former party distinctions, for the purpose of sustaining the Government of the United States in its present emergency, and likewise in the subordinate yet affiliated work of placing in State and local office men who would discharge their duties with an eye entirely to the public good.

This declaration was received with warm approbation by the audience.

The Committee was now reannounced, and through Mr. WILLIAM SEBBACH, of the Twenty-second Ward, reported the following list of permanent officers.:

President—Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm, (Dem.) Seventeenth Ward.

First Vice-President—Hugo Wesendonck, (Rep.) Twenty-second Ward.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Rudolf Dulon, (Rep.) Tenth Ward.

First Secretary—George Manchot, (Rep.) Sixteenth Ward.

Second Secretary—John C. Friedmann, (Dem.,) Twenty-first Ward.

Treasurer—Andreas Willmann, (Dem.,) Tenth Ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Lindenstruth, (Dem.,) First Ward.

These names were received with great satisfaction and applause, but before action had been taken upon them, the Secretary *pro tem.* announced and read the subjoined communication, at the same time stating that the Committee conveying it were waiting in an adjoining room:

To the Committee of Citizens of German Origin, at Pythagoras Hall, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: As the object of your organization corresponds with that of the Patriotic Union League, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to confer with you and other political organizations to perfect a union of the just and liberal element in society to secure the election of such candidates to office at the ensuing elections as will use the influence of their position to carry out the resolutions adopted at the working men's meeting of Sept. 19, the substance of which is briefly stated in the accompanying circular.

With great respect we subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens and coworkers for the reform of abuses and the perpetuity of our National Union.

Signed, Ira B. Davis, Henry Beeny, F. C. Tucker, Charles McCarthy, B. F. Cotton, John Commerford, J. K. Ingalls, Committee.

PLATFORM OF THE PATRIOTIC UNION LEAGUE, ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The crisis demands that all former political distinctions should become subordinate to a patriotism that knows no party but our country.

That during the war, every friend of justice and the perpetuity of the Union should labor to elect officers that will use the influence of their position to aid the Federal Government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war that can be inaugurated, as being the most economical and humane policy of suppressing this rebellion against the constitutional authorities and rights of the people. To enact laws imposing the penalty of death upon guilty contractors or abettors of fraud against the Government. That all property of rebels be confiscated to aid in paying the expenses of this war, and lands of convicted rebels be given to our soldiers in limited quantities, so that the disaffected States or Districts may be rendered loyal without the expense or danger of a standing Army. That, in addition to the present pay of privates in the Army, the Legislature appropriate the sum of at least $7 per month, to be paid each volunteer private from this State, as an act of justice to the soldier, which would prove an economy to the public, as it would rapidly fill up the ranks, and thereby bring this rebellion to a speedy termination. And as an act of justice to the tax-payers, as well as an effective step to remove a corrupting influence from the political arena, all fee officers should be altered to that of salary, so that the fee may flow into the Public Treasury, to the relief of the people, and all lucrative salaries be reduced to comport with the spirit of the times.

All loyal citizens who wish to cast off the shackles of party leaders, and opposed to the dictation of the aristocratic bogus Union movements, that refused to admit delegates from the working classes in the Council, are invited to enroll their names upon this list, to form a subordinate League in the —— Ward, to coöperate with other Ward organizations and the Central League, to nominate candidates for the ensuing election that will work for the realization of these measures.

After a brief discussion, the communications were laid over for future consideration and action, the Central Association not being fully organized and in operation as yet. They will probably form the subject of some debate at the next meeting of the Committee.

The list of permanent officers was now, upon motion, put to the vote, collectively, and so passed without a dissenting voice.

The President was then escorted to the Chair, and the assistant officers installed in their places.

Dr. WILHELM, in assuming the duties of his position, said:

GENTLEMEN: It is with pride and pleasure, although with diffidence, that I find myself called upon to preside over your deliberations at a moment so critical to our country at large, and so important, in all respects, to the German element in this free land. I consent to assume this duty, however, with feelings of satisfaction, and a determination to exert every power I possess in their discharge, because my heart tells me that the hour has come for us not only to speak, but to act. We have walked long enough in the leading-strings of mere time-serving and self-seeking politicians. We are now summoned by every consideration that can actuate the good citizen and patriot to fling aside the trammels of party and to stand up for our country alone. As I contemplate this union of my brethren who have hitherto been divided, I feel new life thrill in my breast, and fresh blood curdle through my veins. We have assembled for the purpose of forming a united organization of the German voters of this City to sustain the Union, Constitution and laws of the American Republic in their integrity, and to aid in elevating to the offices and places of trust in the gift of the people of the State and City of New-York, such men as by their devotion to the same high principles are entitled to our admiration as patriots, and by their ability and honesty merit our respect and preference as business men and consistent citizens. [Great applause.] This Association is intended to afford a central point around which similar associations in the different Wards may rally, and on which by whatever number of delegates they may see fit to select and send hither, they may rest. The first business incumbent upon, is to provide a programme of action and a system of organization to be adopted by the political element we represent.

This work, gentlemen, it shall be my humble duty and effort to promote, and in so doing, while I feel confident of your indulgence, I feel no less assured that you will sustain me with that order and energy which distinguish the people of our Fatherland, in a cause at once noble and just.

Amid prolonged and vehement acclamation, the President resumed his seat, and was followed by each of the officers elect, in brief but equally patriotic and well-timed remarks.

Upon motion of Mr. SEBBACH, Hon. Mr. RUSCH, of Iowa, was invited to a seat at the right of the President, as a welcome and honored guest.

Mr. RUSCH, upon being introduced, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present upon such an occasion, and hoped that in this great movement, his German fellow-citizens of New-York would regard his little State of Iowa as their Twenty-third Ward, and in that light, accept his warm adhesion. [Laughter and applause.]

A motion was made and carried to exclude all from the room who were not regularly accredited delegates, excepting only invited guests, and among them the retiring delegation of the Twenty-second Ward, who had withdrawn in favor of the accepted delegation.

A lively discussion now arose, in reference to the *status* of the delegations composing the present assemblage, and it was contended by some, that they were accredited for this occasion only. Others insisted that their powers were more extended, and were for the whole term of the existence of the Central Committee as, thus far, organized.

It was finally concluded that the latter should be the understanding, the question being left to the Ward organizations whether they would make any change in the delegations already accredited.

After much desultory discussion, the committee resolved itself to be the "Central German Union Association of the City of New-York," and proceeded to provide for the nomination of a committee of one from each Ward, to be appointed by the President from among the delegates present, to draw up a code of rules and a platform of principles for the Association and its branches, the board of officers to be joined to the same Committee *ex-officio*, and power to be conferred upon it to take such *steps* in reference to political nominations as may become necessary before the next meeting of the Association at large.

The President then named the following to serve as such Committee:

1st Ward, Wm. Michaelis; 2d Ward, — Tzschirner; 3d Ward, ——; 4th Ward, John Weber; 5th Ward, John Vogel; 6th Ward, Wm. Zobel; 7th Ward, — Wurzbuerger; 8th Ward, — Hochhalter; 9th Ward, ——; 10th Ward, — Boeckel; 11th Ward, Wm. Schwab; 12th Ward, Friedrich Fleischmann; 13th Ward, — Wildhelm; 14th Ward, Jacob Rau; 15th Ward, Ottendoerfer; 16th Ward, — Karsley; 17th Ward, M. Gross; 18th Ward, Freidrich Fankenheimer; 19th Ward, Julius Brill; 20th Ward, Abraham J. Dittenboefer; 21st Ward, Nicolaus Fisher; 22d Ward, Friedrich Kapp.

The meeting then adjourned, at 11 P. M., to meet at the same place and hour on Thursday next.

The Committee of Twenty-two subsequently came together, and, after authorizing the Secretary to officially inform the Ward Organizations of the action taken by the Central Association, adjourned to meet at the same place to-day at 5 P. M.

Twentieth Ward Union Meeting.

SPEECHES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, WM. E. ROBINSON, AND DR. BRADFORD.

A large meeting was held at the rooms of the Twentieth Ward Union Club, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of hearing Union addresses. JAMES CAMPBELL, the President, occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. MCDONALD, who sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, being called upon, made a spirited address. He denounced the traitors in unmeasured terms, as deserving of no mercy and no quarter while they stood in arms against the Government. There never was such a causeless rebellion, and the South could never present a single good reason for its cause. The North had petted the South so long that the South believed it could rule always, and, when she found she couldn't rule, she undertook to ruin. Mr. LINCOLN had quite as much right to sustain the laws with an Army in Virginia as PIERCE had to sustain the laws with an Army in Boston. [Applause.] This war was a great experiment, to see whether the wisdom of WASHINGTON and MADISON was worth as much as that of JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS. If the nation did not put down this rebellion, it would be wiped out from among the nations of the earth. He thought that those who believed there wouldn't be any fight were mistaken. The South was mustering every man who could fight, and we were not to have any boys' play about it. Every single man was wanted. He thought that President BUCHANAN was a specimen of the Peace men we had had—saving the life of one man only to sacrifice the lives of hundreds.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was next introduced, and spoke briefly. He was glad that this was a time when there was no need of inquiring as to what party a man belonged—when the only question was whether he sustained the flag of his country. [Applause.] Who did not say to himself, when reading the history of our Revolution, "Would to Heaven it had fallen to my lot to live in those days, to aid in that glorious struggle!" Yet, upon us depended the nobler task of preserving the fruits of that struggle—a duty just as sacred, just as imperative as that which devolved upon our fathers. [Applause.] Our Government must take its place among the nations of the earth, and demand that it shall be respected as the Government of the people. [Applause.] Would foreign nations respect our flag if we allowed our Southern brethren to trail it in the dust? No. [Applause.] If the doctrine of secession was once admitted, there could be no end to it, until the nation had become split into fragments as they are in South America, or in the Old World—and some, more tyrannical and contemptible than they. Such a cause as ours should challenge the admiration of all, and was worth every drop of blood that could be shed in its defence. [Applause.] England had taunted us with not being a strong Government; but, what was a strong Government? Show him a Government that could raise 300,000 volunteers and $150,000,000 in six months, and he would show them as strong a Government as ours. [Applause.] There was no Government to-day on the face of the earth as strong as ours—for it has its foundation in the hearts of the people. [Applause.] The South did not pretend to have a cause for rebellion. State and local rights were protected by the Constitution, and had never been invaded by the Government—no matter how much the people *talked*. Was the South to make war upon the Government because men say things and propose things that they do not like? Slavery was protected by the Constitution. Fugitives were returned under the Constitution; the John Brown raid was put down under the Constitution. What then was the cause of the rebellion? It was, undoubtedly, as RHETT said in the South Carolina secession Convention, "Gentlemen, you may talk about Slavery being the cause of this secession movement, but don't put it in the documents that are to live in history. *It is simply the consummation of a plan formed twenty-five years ago.*" The South had presumed upon the tranquility and peaceful pursuits of the North, and our magnanimous refusal to believe that the rebellion would be sustained by arms, and had inaugurated a treason worse than that of CAVALINE or ARNOLD. They had vainly calculated on divisions at the North. The war had shown that there was an unanimity of patriotism in our hearts, however much we might differ on other subjects. [Applause.] We would ultimately conquer though all Europe should come to the aid of the rebels. Many questions would arise out of this rebellion, but they would be settled. Neither the English, French or American Revolutions commenced with the issues on which they had ended, and if Slavery found its doom—as by the Providence of God it might—the South had itself alone to charge with forcing the result. [Applause.] He did not despair of a restoration of the Union, for, from personal information, he had learned of the existence of strong Union sentiment in North Carolina and Virginia. They all knew of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee—all honor to the Union men of those States. All honor to Kentucky, led by CRITTENDEN, and ANDERSON, and PRENTISS, and HOLT. [Applause.] We had no intention to subjugate the South. We meant only to free them from the yoke of oppression under which the secession leaders had placed them. The Constitution says that Government "shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." What does that mean if not that the men of the South shall have the right to express their own opinions and have their own government, duly and legally chosen? [Applause.] He believed that the spirit of the people came up to the work, and that before the next Spring sun shall warm the bosom of the earth we shall see this rebellion a thing of the past. [Applause.]

MR. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., was next called for, and spoke briefly. He did not deny that he was yet a party man, and illustrated with a humorous story the general desire to uphold parties; but he approved of forgetting parties temporarily, in view of the demand of our united efforts to defend our flag. [Applause.] Where could the refugee from foreign oppression find a home if the Government of this country should be overthrown? Nowhere. [Applause.] He had said said ten years ago, when taking his stand on this very question of secession, that if the native citizens did not defend the flag, the naturalized citizens would do it alone. [Applause.] The Irish were in this fight, for where was there ever a fight in the world that there was not an Irishman in it, if he was within convenient distance. [Laughter.] They would have another Irish Brigade. [Applause.] He had no feare for the result. He rejoiced in the war, and thanked God that it came upon us, just as the measles or any other disease came upon youth. [Laughter.] When we came out of the war, hardened into the gristle of manhood, we would have an army drilled, so that if England looked cross at it, we would whip her before breakfast. [Laughter.] And we wouldn't do it till we got ready. [Laughter.] What did we care for the degenerate and dastard Irishman who was representing the London *Times*? [Laughter.] John Bull could not do anything without an Irishman; she couldn't even get out a paper without having an Irish LL.D. to prove that he deserves his title, for he Lies Like the D——l. [Roars of laughter.] But, no matter for them all, this continent would fulfill its destiny. We might yet extend to the boundaries which the Yankee gave—East, by the rising sun; West, by the going down of the same; North, by the Aurora Borealis, and South as far as we please. [Laughter.] The troops that we had sent to the war were merely *feelers*, videttes or scouts. New-York alone could send 700,000 men. [Applause.] When we had a million men, we could send 300,000 to lick England, keep 500,000 at home, and send 200,000 to take care of the outside of creation. [Laughter.] While he hated and despised Slavery, he would not favor any unconstitutional abolition. The Constitution was strong enough to give Slavery all the protection it ought to have.

After addresses by Dr. BRADFORD and others, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of eight to report the name of a suitable People's candidate to represent the Eleventh Assembly District (Twentieth Ward) in the next Assembly.

The Chair appointed the following names as said Committee:

C. W. Gardner, Wm. Murray, Robt. Crowther, J. G. Dimond, F. T. Reynolds, J. L. Hastis, Wm. Wilson, R. Armstrong.

People's Union Nominating Convention.

The People's Union Nominating Convention, under the lead of Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and others, met at Cooper Institute last evening to proceed with the business of their organization. Ex-Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, presided, and Supervisor WILLIAM C. CONNER and Mr. ROBERT BEALBY acted as Secretaries.

The object was to nominate candidates for State Senate and Legislature. Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, a member of the committee to whom the nominating of candidates was referred, reported that the Fourth Senatorial District did not meet, and, inasmuch as the nominations that might be made by the committees might not suit the views of the people, he offered a resolution that the nomination of Senators and Assemblymen be left to delegates from the respective districts.

The motion was finally laid on the table.

The chairman of the Conference Committee reported that they met, on Wednesday, at No. 128 Broadway, but several of the delegations were not full; the Fifth-avenue delegation, particularly, declined to participate, as they were only a minority of the delegates. It was finally decided to adjourn until Monday evening, which they did, without taking any action.

Some of the members urged the immediate discharge of the Committee of Conference, on account of the delay which the Conference, with all these Committees, would occasion, thus deferring the organization to so late a day as to afford no time for organizing for the campaign.

Mr. HAVEMEYER moved that the Conference Committee be discharged, with the thanks of the Convention for their assiduity thus far.

AMOS J. WILLIAMSON opposed the discharge of the Committee, and urged that efforts be still made to combine the strength of all these different organizations. Mr. HUTCHINGS also strongly favored the continuance of efforts to consolidate. Mr. OLIVER criticized the course of the Republican Party in nominating a party ticket in opposition to the hand-clasped, fraternal, coöperating, no-party platform recommended by them months ago. The programme, he said, had been changed since noon of yesterday, and now they intended to run their ticket and laugh at the People's Union Party on the morning of the election, because they had out-manœuvred them.

Resolutions were finally adopted, in substance, that the Conference Committee use every influence to secure the nomination of its candidates, and report on Tuesday evening next, with a view to harmonize by making an appeal to the people; that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to call a mass meeting to ratify the people's candidates; that a Committee of nine be appointed to prepare an address, and a Committee of five be appointed to report a plan of organization at the next meeting, and that all candidates be required to pledge to the Government a hearty support in the prosecution of the war.

The Committee was empowered to confer with any such organizations as they may select.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday night.

Nominations of the St. Nicholas Union Association.

The following nominations have been made by the St. Nicholas Union Association:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.

For Justices of the Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.

For Justice of the Marine Court—William H. Anthon.

For District Attorney—John T. Doyle.

For Sheriff—Frederick L. Vulte.

For County Clerk—Edgar Ketchum.

For Supervisors—Orison Blunt and Wyllis Blackstone.

For Coroners—Thaddeus M. Halsted, M. D.; Joseph Smith, M. D.; William M. Vermilye, M. D., and Henry B. Millard, M. D.

The Tammany Senatorial Conventions.

These Conventions met in their several districts, last night, to nominate State Senators. The Conventions resulted as follows:

Fourth District Convention met at LAIRD'S Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated C. B. WOODRUFF. Mr. WOODRUFF was a member of Assembly last year.

Fifth District Convention met at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated CHARLES CONNELL (now Alderman.)

Sixth District Convention met at No. 127 East Twenty-fourth-street, and nominated JOHN J. BRADLEY (ex-Alderman.)

Seventh District Convention met at FARLEY'S House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, but up to a late hour had made no nomination.

Republican Assembly Convention.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and was presided over by R. M. SPRAGUE. After a few minutes deliberation, E. C. JOHNSON was nominated as candidate for Assemblyman by unanimous consent.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met last evening, and adjourned till next Tuesday without making a nomination.

Fifth-Avenue Hotel Convention.

The Convention met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, and after a secret session, adjourned till Tuesday evening. No nominations were made.

Important Decision—International Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge WARE has decided the forfeiture of the schooner *William Arthur*, for an attempt to aid the rebels, by furnishing them supplies, in violation of the Confiscation Act of Congress, of Aug. 6, 1861.

The owner of the schooner, MERRILEES, a British subject, having his domicil in Wilmington, N. C., purchased the vessel in question, loaded her, and cleared for St. Thomas and a market. She was seized by the authority of the United States Government, and on proof of an intent to run her into Wilmington, N. C., Judge WARE has made a decree of forfeiture. In a long and elaborate opinion, Judge WARE maintains the following propositions of International Law.

1. In a civil war like that now existing in the United States, the law of blockade as understood by the law of nations, does not apply. A blockade is an investment of a town or port of one belligerent by another.

2. The laws of the United States prohibiting commercial intercourse to the insurrectionary States, and the Confiscation act, are mere municipal regulations. Every independent nation, as such, has a right to declare what shall be ports of entry and delivery, and to enforce these laws, by such means and such penalties as they choose, and no foreign nation can complain. The Embargo act of 1808 shut all the ports of the United States for an indefinite period, but the legal right of the United States was never questioned. If the United States choose to place before the ports ships-of-war to enforce these laws, this does not take from the laws their municipal character, nor constitute a blockade under the law of nations; though, for convenience, the United States may qualify it by that name.

3. A neutral, or neutrality, always implies three parties: two belligerents, and a third party standing by—the common friend of both. But in this case, there is but one party acknowledged by other nations, the United States alone. Foreign nations do not acknowledge insurgents as a nation, having the rights of a nation. They look upon them as malefactors.

Where is Commodore Stockton?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In times like these all men of military experience and capacity should be brought into the public service where their knowledge and abilities can be of some practical value.

Our Navy, owing to the present wicked rebellion, has been deprived of some of its ablest officers, and its recent extensive augmentation has made us feel more seriously this loss. To remedy the evil of appointing men without the necessary qualifications and experience, our veterans who have retired upon their laurels to the shades of private life, should be summoned from such ignoble idleness, and placed once more upon the quarter-deck to fight their battles o'er again.

Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON is one of them. His life is crowded with instances of valor, alike honorable to himself and the naval history of his country. A sailor from boyhood, and a commander by nature; possessing great personal courage, and the most indomitable energy; full of fire, pluck and perseverance—he is eminently fitted to move amid the stirring scenes of a crisis like the present.

Though a veteran in the service, he is still as young in all those qualities calculated to make an efficient officer, as when he demonstrated his prowess upon the British officers in Spain, or awed the savage chieftains of Liberia by his daring.

Why should such a man waste his gifts when his country calls for their exercise?

Let us have the broad pennant of the Commodore once more at the mast-head, and we will guarantee that the closing scenes of his life will not detract from the glory of those earlier exploits which have so identified his name with the Naval history of the United States. G. D. B.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Return of the Expedition of Dr. Hayes.

A telegraphic dispatch, from Halifax, to HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., from Dr. HAYES, announces the arrival of the exploring schooner *United States* at that port, where he had put in to repair, and to obtain supplies. The voyage from Greenland is represented as having been very stormy.

The gratification experienced by the return of this enterprising Arctic voyager, will be somewhat saddened by the intelligence of the death of two of the party. Dr. ARDENT SUETAE, the Astronomer of the Expedition, and Mr. GIBSON CAMPBELL, both of whom accompanied Dr. KANE on his last voyage to the Arctic regions. The thirteen surviving members of the original party are stated to be well. The schooner in which this voyage was made was purchased, and mostly fitted out in Boston, from which place she sailed the latter part of June, 1860. She has, accordingly, passed two Winters in the Arctic regions. According to the brief particulars received by telegraph, Dr. HAYES penetrated, by the aid of dogs and sledges, as far north as 81° 35' on the west side of Kennedy's Channel, where he reports having found much open water. They were prevented from taking their vessel further north than Port Foulke, near Cape Alexandria, on account of heavy ice. The full particulars of the voyage will be awaited with much interest—a melancholy interest to the many friends of the lamented SONTAG, the particulars of whose fate are yet involved in doubt. Dr. SONTAG accompanied Dr. KANE on his last voyage, and when Dr. HAYES was about to embark on his expedition, he resigned his place as Astronomer of Dudley Observatory, to join him. Dr. SONTAG was educated at Altona, and was, we believe, recommended to Dr. KANE by Prof. BACHE. He married a German lady shortly after his return from that expedition.

The return of Dr. HAYES has been looked for with the greatest interest by English geographers and Arctic officers. As the field is now left open, it is not unlikely that another expedition may be sent out from England within a short period.

It may not be generally known that a Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen sailed during the month of June last, with the intention of endeavoring to reach the Pole by following PARRY'S track to the westward of Greenland. If unsuccessful, it was their purpose to return and spend the Winter in Spitzbergen, and resume their journey the following season. Intelligence is also looked for with great anxiety from Mr. HALL, who sailed from New-London on board of a whaler eighteen months ago, with the avowed intention of making search for additional relics, or for some surviving members of FRANKLIN'S expedition. His undertaking will possess novel interest, particularly from the fact that Mr. HALL will be unaccompanied by any European, as he intends to accustom himself to the Esquimaux mode of life, and employ them and journey with them only. Mr. HALL undertook this journey solely under a religious conviction of duty, and sacrificed everything to accomplish this great desire of his life.

Dr. HAYS may be expected at Boston in about a week or ten days.

A French View of the Rebellion.

From the Paris Siècle.

It is useless to deny that our readers do not pay half enough attention to the great events of which the United States are now the theatre. People read the everlasting and monotonous correspondence from Rome or Naples with more curiosity and interest than the bulletins dated from the banks of the Potomac. Is this mere caprice? Is it that indifference towards distant objects with which our countrymen are too often justly reproached? Or is it a sort of secret instinct which warns our people that that which is now passing on the other side of the Atlantic is merely a prologue, and that the war once finished, the real drama will commence?

We naturally incline to the latter supposition, for explanation of that peculiar apathy which would otherwise not be very creditable to our country.

But if this war be only a prologue, would it not be better to let it remain there, than to let the curtain rise upon the actual drama? and are not both parties equally interested in preventing its representation? It was the opinion of Mons. DE TOCQUEVILLE that the Government of the United States was not created with the supposition that one or several States would break the compact which bound them. "If the sovereignty of the United States," said he, "entered into a struggle with that of the States, it is easy enough to foresee that it would have to succumb." The Federal Government is by no means of this opinion, and the sovereignty of the Union is now engaged in a resolute struggle with the sovereignty of the States.

As the South—even though it should gain several battles—could never pretend to conquer the North; as it is equally impossible for the North to compel the South to live under the same laws with itself, unless it would altogether change its institutions and become a military power, (which is not the affair of a day,) it would seem that a separation is the best means of settling the quarrel at once.

But is it too late to have recourse to such means? We think it is, and the Americans themselves seem to entertain precisely the same opinion. War is now being waged between the North and South; and it is now bound to work out its natural result, since no one in the world possesses either the power or the will to separate the combatants.

As there is, therefore, no present hope of peace, let us see what results must necessarily flow from war. The most important of these is the inevitable suppression of Slavery.

If the abolition of that "institution,"—as it is called in the United States—has not been already distinctly proclaimed in the North, it is easy to see, from certain measures already adopted, that such a step on the part of the Federal Government cannot be long delayed. We fervently wish that this great act of reparation could be accomplished, and yet we can see, at the same time, all the difficulties attending such a step. To make ourselves clear, let us for a moment suppose the North victorious and the slaves emancipated? What would come to pass?

First abolished by Christianity, and then reëstablished by Christianity in the Sixteenth Century, Slavery was not restored under the same conditions as in ancient times. The distance between master and slave among the Pagans was far less than it is in our day. Slavery was then a possible condition to everybody. There was no individual who was not, more or less, open to such a calamity at the end of one of those constantly-occurring wars of that period; and slave quarters were frequently occupied by those who once lived in palaces.

Of the same race as his master, the slave was often his equal by birth, and his superior both in intelligence and education. TERENCE, PLAUTUS, EPICTETUS, ÆSOP, and many others were slaves. There was enough manhood left in the slave to bend without dishonor to the will of the gods and the law of inexorable destiny. Christianity was not content with merely resuscitating Slavery, it aggravated its horrors by making the infirmity of birth supply the place of mere accident. Man has been made to become a slave simply by the color of his skin. The master not only believes himself superior to his slave, but destined to be so forever, as DE TOCQUEVILLE so justly remarked. Slavery being made a question of race, even the mark of Slavery can never be effaced, and emancipation becomes, as it were, impossible. There is not, as in Rome, a liberated class, capable of mixing with the Government, living upon terms of familiarity with the great, holding their place among the *élite* of society, and sometimes even forming it. Many blacks are emancipated in the United States, but it is only a delusive liberty which cannot at the same time deliver them from the color of their skin.

Nothing then can bring master and slave together, not even religious sentiment, for by that their separation was sanctioned. Nevertheless, Slavery is destined to disappear. "Nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny," said JEFFERSON, "than the emancipation of the blacks; for it is equally certain that two races equally free can never live under the same Government. Nature, custom and opinion have placed between them insurmountable barriers."

It is undeniable that the prejudice of race is, to say the least, quite as strong in the North, where Slavery has been abolished, as in the South, where it is still maintained. At the North the negro is, in point of politics, religion and justice, the equal of the white man; but that equality, existing by written law, is entirely obliterated by the fiat of public opinion. Prejudice, stronger than all principles, has imperatively separated the whites from the blacks, and Law strives in vain to reunite them. In the school-house or the theatre, the church or the hospital, the black man must not seat himself beside the white; even at the cemetery the line of distinction is clearly drawn, and thus they remain separated even in death.

To abolish Slavery is not, therefore, to arrive at the end; the North must go still further and forget that fatal prejudice of race which governs it, and makes emancipation a mere illusion. To give men their liberty, to open to them the gates of the city and then say to them, "There—you shall live among yourselves, you shall marry among yourselves, you shall not pass the gulf that we have placed between your race and ours, you shall form a separate society in society"—is to create a cursed caste, and replace slaves by parias. In the United States these parias number several millions. What a terrible task it would be for any government to hold them in respect!

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, in his work called *Democracy in America*, expresses the opinion that if a portion of the Union would separate from the other, not only could it not be prevented from doing so, but the attempt would not even be made. Events have proved that opinion to be erroneous. The North is bent upon compelling the South to remain in the Union, and by that very act settles the formidable question of Slavery. We have shown what difficulties custom has thrown around a solution of this question in the North. Let us now suppose the South separated from the Union, and at full liberty to propagate Slavery, *how is it going to manage—after emancipation has been fully proclaimed in the North—to maintain within limits and keep in chains a black population at least equal in number to the whites?*

In whichever way we view the subject, whether the Union be broken or reunited, the question of Slavery still presents the same enormous difficulties, and it seems as impossible to destroy as to retain it. When we reflect how many centuries of transitions were requisite for abolishing Slavery for the first time—when we remember that serfdom was still lingering in France only a few years prior to the great Revolution—one is astounded at the problem which the United States have undertaken to solve, and which they can no longer postpone. Injustice is one of those maladies which, although long concealed, will often break out suddenly, and which must be cured immediately, or inevitable death results. For such maladies there is generally but one remedy, and everything depends on the promptitude and resolution with which it is applied.

Advocates as we are for the abolition of Slavery, we cannot hide from ourselves the perils that are attached to it. Are those perils, however, such as to make us despair of happily overcoming them? By no means; but the ordeal will be terrible, and, in awaiting its commencement, it is natural to think that the public would watch with eagerness the details of military operations, which are bringing us nearer every hour to the great and final crisis.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The Bavaria at this Port.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, calling at Southampton on the 25th September, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

Of the specie brought by the *Bavaria*, the following are the consignees:

From Hamburg—Order, $3,480; Haus & Rosenheim, $1,400; A. Hege, $11,537.

From Southampton—Schuchardt & Gebhardt, £6,300.

From Havre—P. Askin & Co., $1,883.

Judicial Nomination at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The People's Judicial Convention of the Third District met pursuant to call in the City Hall, at Albany, to-day. JOHN S. ANABLE, of Columbia, was chosen Chairman, and Dr. L. PRUYN, of Kinderhook, Secretary.

On motion, Hon. THOMAS MILLER, of Hudson, was nominated, by acclamation, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third District.

A number of delegates, who were in favor of the nomination of Mr. COOK, the Republican candidate, withdrew from the Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 10.

That portion of the delegates which retired from the People's Convention after the nomination of THEODORE WILLEY, reassembled in the City Hall, and nominated ERASTUS COOK, Esq., for Justice of the Supreme Court, Third District, who had previously received the nomination of the Republican Convention.

Assembly Nomination.

FORT EDWARD, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Washington County People's Convention to-day nominated G. H. TAYLOR, of Fort Edward, for member of Assembly from First District, and P. H. NESER, of Hebron, for Second District.

Republican Victory in Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 10.

LOWRY, the Radical Republican candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh District, is elected over the Union candidate by 2,000 majority.

Union Victory in Wayne County, Pa.

HONESDALE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Union County ticket is elected in this (Wayne) County, by about twenty majority.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. Cook, of Iowa; A. Bainbridge of the United States Army; A. B. Mackley, of the United States Navy; Lieut. Miller, U. S. A.; Dr. Whitehurst, of Havana; Capt. G. L. Day, of Norwich; S. G. Boughton and family, of Boston, and J. King, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. B. S. Moore, of Maine; Commander B. J. Totten, of Newport, R. I.; Capt. W. C. McCall, of the United States Army; C. F. Martin, of the United States Revenue Service, and Major A. Ten Eyck, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

W. P. Blagron, R. H. Samson and lady, Lieut. J. C. Howell, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. F. S. Bradford, of Philadelphia; Capt. H. Spencer and Dr. E. H. Abadie, of the U. S. Army; F. H. Harris and lady, of New-London; and Rev. M. B. Smith, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Aug. Brandegee, of New-London; G. Woodruff, of Illinois; S. Philip Day, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, of Boston; H. Wood, of Philadelphia; John Ellis, of Boston; S. R. Payson, of Boston; Maj. H. J. Adams, of the U. S. Army; and Geo. M. Gillett, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

N. S. Longer, of England; R. B. Forbes, of Boston; Thomas J. C. Amory, of the United States Army; Hamilton Hoppin, of Newport, R. I.; Mr. Miguot and lady, of Baltimore; Dr. F. P. Tuckerman and J. H. Sturgis, of Boston, and James T. Pendergast, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Dixon and family, of Hartford, and E. Slade and lady, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. S. G. Roe, of West Point, and S.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3138. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Further Movements Across the Potomac.

THE NEW OUTPOSTS BEING FORTIFIED.

Good Behavior of the Rebel Pickets.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Condition of Affairs in the Southwest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of a Party of Rebels Near Hillsboro.

Movements from Fortress Monroe.

Rebel Steamers Attempting to Run the Blockade.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11.

HOW THE FANNY CAME TO BE EMPLOYED.

The explanation of the employment of the steamer *Fanny* in the service of the Government, without her being connected with the Navy Department, is perfectly clear. She was engaged by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, as all transport service is done by that branch. Ridiculous as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that the naval expeditions are made up in this way,—the Navy Department furnishing the fighting vessels, but having nothing whatever to do with the vessels that carry the fighting men. If there is any hitch in the movements of such expeditions, it is because of this ridiculous division of what should be a whole. This system had its origin in the exclusiveness of the navy, which felt insulted that a man-of-war should be a transport, or a transport elevated to the grade of a man-of-war, by emanating from the same authority. Until this difficulty is removed, it is doubtful if we shall have any undertakings which will move with much similitude to a first-class Yankee clock.

OUR NEW ARMY POSITIONS.

Our pickets are out some distance in front of and below Fort Lyon, and foraging parties of cavalry proceed almost daily as low down as Mt. Vernon. Our outposts extend two miles west of Mason's Hill. Occasionally the rebel pickets are seen, but no recent attempts at picket shooting have transpired. Union men expelled from the neighborhood of the left of our lines are returning to their homes. At Munson's Hill the works have already been engineered into some importance.

AFFAIRS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

To-day I rode the circuit from Long Bridge over the Fairfax Pike to Bailey's Cross Roads; thence past Munson's and Upton's Hills, beyond Fall's Church; then to Lewinsville, and so back by Gen. SMITH'S late headquarters and over the Chain Bridge. The rebel pickets can be seen at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from our outposts along the route from Munson's Hill to Lewinsville. I found nothing of extraordinary interest occurring within the past twenty-four hours. We are making heavy works on all our outposts. It seems as if we were trenching the State of Virginia and clearing off the timber. By common consent, the pickets of both sides have ceased firing at each other. I did not hear of a single instance of firing occurring on the route I have indicated.

There is no change in the position of Gen. SMITH'S Division, excepting that he has removed his headquarters to SMOOT'S House, 1½ miles from Lewinsville.

Gen. MCCALL'S headquarters are at the tavern in Langley, and his division occupies the line of Little Rock turnpike to Prospect Hill. There are but few houses in Lewinsville, and these are deserted.

On the day our forces advanced to that village our skirmishers surprised a cavalry picket-guard at the cross-roads, and succeeded in killing two of them, the others escaping.

Gen. MCCALL and Staff visited to-day all the outposts beyond the Chain Bridge, including Lewinsville, and made a reconnoissance of the section of country lying between Lewinsville and Fall's Church, returning late at night.

The rebel cavalry pickets made their appearance this morning about a mile from Lewinsville, but soon retired.

Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the rebels in force, their object being, doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance.

All our troops are in a comfortable condition, those who recently changed their positions being tented and their general wants supplied.

The above is all that could be gleaned in a ride of about 50 miles to-day.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ACROSS THE RIVER.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, crossed the river early this morning and did not return until late this evening. He made a tour of inspection of our new outposts.

NO FIRING FROM THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

For the week past the rebels have not fired a shot at any of our vessels on the Potomac. The *Pensacola* has made a successful trip as far as Alexandria, where she now lies, fitting up her machinery.

DESOLATE APPEARANCE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria presents the appearance of a city that has been decimated by a pestilence. But few people are in the city. Three-fourths of the pedestrians one meets are soldiers. The Provost Guard are stationed at the street corners to keep order, which it seems as though there is not sufficient life in the place to disturb. Three-quarters of the stores on King-street, the principal avenue of business, are closed, and many private residences are vacant. Cook-shops have been opened by negroes, at various points, to supply the wants of straggling soldiers. The secession feeling occasionally makes itself manifest. A citizen named WM. BUCKINGHAM, who had expressed treasonable sympathies, was put under $1,000 bonds to-day not to repeat the offence.

NO VISITORS WANTED.

For the information of many persons who come at a great sacrifice of time, money and personal comfort to Washington for the purpose of visiting their relatives in the army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it is proper to state that, as Gen. MCCLELLAN considers such visits inconsistent with the good of the soldiers, as well as prejudicial to the success of the army generally, he has, by positive orders, refused passes.

The constant communication of families with their brothers, husbands and sons, is prevented by the refusal, which in many instances is the occasion of much painful embarrassment to the officers in charge, as well as to those who, after reaching Washington, are without the means of providing for their comfort. Many visit the city merely through curioeity, but they incur needless expense, as it cannot be gratified. No passes are granted excepting in extreme cases, where it is positively necessary.

THE BUSINESS OF WASHINGTON.

The prevalence of the war has had a wonderful effect upon the business relations of Washington, as any one who has visited the capital within the three months, has readily observed. While only local improvements have been retarded by hostilities, all branches of trade have largely increased. Heretofore, to be sure, houses have been let during the Summer at very low rates, so many having been vacated by the rebels who left for secesh; but of late, prices have advanced beyond even what they were a year ago, and to-day it is difficult to get a house in good repair at any rent. Washington society promises this Winter to be, perhaps, not brilliant, but pleasant, as a large number of houses have been taken by members of Congress and those connected with the Government, who contemplate bringing their families here for the Winter. Already the season of balls has commenced, and they are largely attended, as are all places of public amusement.

GOV. MORGAN IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. E. D. MORGAN arrived in Washington this morning. He brings the assurance that New-York will have one hundred thousand men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish a quarter of a million of men, and the material aid necessary to equip and maintain them. She will do her share in clearing the land of rebels and the sea of pirates, and show the Union that, as she is first and most prosperous in peace, so she will be first and most glorious in war.

THURLOW WEED IN TOWN.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is among the arrivals at Willard's this morning. Fortunately he came through this time without having his pockets picked.

INVESTIGATING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Representatives STEELE, of New-Jersey, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, have arrived here. They are members of the House Committee, appointed during the late session of Congress, to investigate all contracts made by the Government. After transacting some business at the War and Treasury Departments, they left the City this afternoon for St. Louis. One of their fellow Committee-men is awaiting them there. The Government has afforded every facility for the investigation, and it is known that the action of the Committee thus far has been highly beneficial to the pecuniary interests of the country.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's office:

Supplies furnished by particular States for their volunteers in the service of the United States, will be turned over to the proper staff department of the army, and issued according to law and regulation to the troops of the State for which they were specially intended, but as such supplies will eventually be charged to the United States, any that may remain in excess of the regulation of allowances may, when so directed by the General commanding, be issued to any other troops in the service of the United States standing in need of them.

AN ARRESTED POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster at Great Mills, Maryland, a point in the Southern or secession part of the State, who was recently arrested, has been brought to the city, and is now in the custody of the Provost Marshal. The contents of the mail-bags seized at the same time are now being examined.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS LEAVING.

The family of Ex-Minister DIMITRY will leave for Secesh next Monday. They go to New-Orleans, *via* Norfolk. Many of the females who sympathize with the rebels are leaving Washington, thus unmistakably indicating that the rebels have, for the present at least, abandoned the idea of wintering in the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, has again been compelled to leave Washington to recruit his health. The duties of the office fall upon Mr. JOHN HAY.

TWO MORE BRIGADIERS APPOINTED.

Two more Brigadier-Generals were appointed to-day, viz.: Capt. THOMAS J. WOOD and Lieut.-Col. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, both of Kentucky, and both of the United States cavalry. They have been assigned to commands in Kentueky.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL APPOINTED.

Lieut. MCMILLAN, of the Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. ANDREW PORTER'S Staff.

RECEIVING AMBASSADORS.

The Secretary of State has set apart Saturday of each week upon which to receive the Ambassadors of Foreign States. The new rule takes effect to-morrow. Interviews on any other day than Saturday must hereafter be provided for by special appointment.

CONSUL TO BAHIA.

JOSEPH R. PAXTON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul to Bahia, Brazil. The salary is one thousand a year, with the privilege of engaging in mercantile pursuits.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decision of questions arising upon appeals from the decision of Collectors of Customs at Boston and New-York, under the Tariff act of last March:

"An article known as "Burlaps," being a manufacture of jute, and being of the value of thirty cents or under per square yard, was properly charged with duty twenty-five *per centum ad valorem*.

The duty on gin, under first proof, should be assessed according to the following proviso, namely:

On all spirituous liquors as not enumerated, thirty-three and one-third *centum ad valorem*. The term "not enumerated" must be understood to mean all spirituous liquors for which no other provision is made, for such liquors of less strength than that of first proof. The duty of twenty per *centum ad valorem* was properly assessed on pipe clay, gas retorts, they not being, it is believed, commercially known and recognized as stone-ware within the meaning of the law. Worsted fabrics were claimed by certain appellants entitled to entry at the rate of twenty *centum*, but the Secretary of the Treasury decides that they were properly charged with duty of thirty *centum*, the act of March, 1861, not making, as a general fact, a distinction between woolen and worsted fabrics, but embracing them all under the terms of woolen and wool.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

While the mail portion of the population of New-York State, between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, is 766,344, that of the State of Pennsylvania is 570,000.

Brokers and Bankers say the Money market is easier now than it has been at any other time within the past ten years.

The *Harriet Lane* is about to take on board a heavy armament of 32-pounders.

The *Pensacola*, though drawing seventeen feet of water, reached Alexandria without the least difficulty. She now lies off that city.

The *R. B. Forbes* lies in the channel waiting orders.

The *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, *Seminole* and *Harriet Lane*, are now in the hands of workmen, undergoing repairs, changing armaments, &c.

Baron VON VEGESAK, of Sweden, has been appointed an Aid to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

W. L. ASHMORE has been appointed Collector of Customs at Burlington, N. J., and WARREN THORNBERRY, Surveyor at Paducah, Ky., vice WM. NOLAN, removed.

Capt. BARKER, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been promoted to a Major, and authorized to increase his company to a squadron.

REPORTS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Several movements by regiments in detail have transpired within the past few days, and it is the impression of outsiders that other movements are in contemplation. Everything connected with the government of Gens. BANKS' and STONE'S command is conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the most anxious "searcher after knowledge" cannot obtain any reliable intelligence in advance.

A serious and tragical affair occurred last Monday night, at the temporary encampment of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment. During the turmoil of pitching tents and preparing supper in the midst of a terrific storm, an unprincipled speculator smuggled a hogshead of liquor into the lines, and before detected by the officers, enough of his poisonous compound had been disposed of to create the greatest disturbance. An affray occurred, in which one citizen was killed, two or three wounded, and several horses and cattle shot. On the facts transpiring, Gen. BANKS issued an order for all the liquor within the limits of our pickets to be indiscriminately destroyed, and those found selling it to be arrested. To-day an "enterprising" individual, named JOSEPH TRAIL, succeeded in concealing a barrel in the woods and supplied it to passing soldiers, near Saltshersburgh. Adjutant STONE and Surgeon DIMON, of the Nineteenth New-York, ferreted out the fellow, arrested him, and hurried him over to the care of Provost-Marshal STONE. His villainous beverage was destroyed on the spot.

Gen. WILLIAMS, an officer in the Mexican War, has been ordered to the command of the Third Brigade.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NEWS MORE ENCOURAGING.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 11.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis, to the *Commercial*, says:

"The news from Kentucky is encouraging. Our forces are constantly increasing, and the rebels are becoming discouraged. Many of BUCKNER'S men are without arms and shoes, and only a few are uniformed.

Enlisting is progressing rapidly. Kentuckians coming up to the work manfully.

Col. HAWKINS' Kentucky Regiment has occupied Owensburgh, and Judge WILLIAMS is rapidly filling up a regiment in the First District, which was formerly the Secession hot-bed.

The *Commercial's* Flemingsburgh, (Ky.,) correspondent says a messenger from Hillsboro has arrived stating that a company of rebels, 300 strong, under the command of Capt. HALLIDAY, of Nicholas County, were advancing on Hillsboro for the purpose of burning the place and attacking Flemingsburgh. Lieuts. SADLER and SERGEANT were dispatched with fifty Home Guards to intercept them. The enemy was found two miles beyond Hillsboro encamped in a barn. Our men opened fire on them, causing them to fly in all directions. The engagement lasted about twenty minutes. We captured 127 Enfield rifles, a large number of sabres, pistols, Bowie-knives and cavalry accoutrements. Our loss is three killed and two wounded.

GEN. ANDERSON'S RETIREMENT.

From the Louisville Journal.

Gen. ANDERSON, in conversation yesterday morning, speaking of his being compelled to leave his native State at this time, says he deeply regrets that his feeble health renders it necessary for him to do so. The selection of his successor is, however, entirely satisfactory to him. Gen. SHERMAN possesses in an eminent degree the soldierly qualities which are now needed in Kentucky, and trusts that he may, by God helping, utterly defeat the insolent rebels, who, with professions of friendship, protection and assistance on their lips, are violating personal liberty, breaking up the happiness and unity of families, destroying both life and property, reviling the public authorities, nullifying laws, usurping the government of the State as far as they can, and endeavoring by the power of arms and terror of military rule to force Kentucky, against her repeatedly declared will, to take part with *them* in their unholy and wicked efforts to overthrow the National Government, and to erect in its stead a reign of tyranny and misrule such as is unknown in the history of the world. He urges upon his fellow-countrymen to rally at once—to come with any kind of arms they can get—and not let it be said that Kentucky has to rely upon her neighbors, who have so promptly and cheerfully responded to his call, from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. Let it be proved by their conduct, that her sons are determined to be even with the foremost in defence of her honor and the protection of her sons and daughters.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

The following telegraphic order was received yesterday at these headquarters:

Brig.-Gen. Anderson:

To give you rest necessary to restoration of health, call Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN to command the Department of the Cumberland. Turn over to him your instructions and report here in person as soon as you may without retarding your recovery.

(Signed,) WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1861.

In obedience to the above order, I hereby relinquish the command of this Department to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN. Regretting deeply the necessity which renders this step proper, I do it with less reluctance because my successor, Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, is the man I had selected for that purpose. God grant that he may be the means of delivering this Department from the marauding band, who, under the guise of relieving and befriending Kentucky, are doing all the injury they can to those who will not join them in their accursed warfare. ROBT. ANDERSON,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON having relinquished the command of this Department, in General Orders No. 6 of this date, the undersigned assumes command of the Department.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

All persons who have been authorized by competent authority to raise regiments for service in this Department, are hereby ordered to report immediately by letter to these headquarters the number of men actually raised at the time of the report, their position, and their condition for service.

The report will embrace the amount of clothing received (if any) for the regiments, the number of arms received, the number of men who have their own arms, the facilities for transporting their regiments to camps of rendezvous, and such other military information with regard to their regiments as they may deem useful to the Commanding General.

By command of Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 10.

A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there are only 1,000 rebels at that place. He also learned that BEN MCCULLOCH was at Camp Jackson with only 150 men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large party of MCCULLOCH'S force, who were with him at the battle of Wilson's Creek, were with Gen. PRICE at Lexington, and the rest are with Gen. HARDEE. BEN MCCULLOCH expects to join Gen. PRICE at Sac River about the 20th inst., and the combined forces then expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, Provost-Marshal at Tipon, shot a private of the Sixth Missouri Regiment this morning. The Lieutenant-Colonel ordered the private to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and upon his refusing to do so, fired at him, killing him instantly. The affair created the most intense excitement among the soldiers. The Second and Sixth Missouri Regiments rushed to arms, and demanded that Lieut.-Col. BROWN be delivered up to them. A park of artillery was drawn out in front of the Provost-Marshal's office, and BROWN was threatening to fire upon the mutinous soldiers when the train left.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

The State Convention met here this morning, and a quorum being present proceeded to business.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint five committees to report on the various subjects for the action of the Convention, viz: Military Offices, Elections, Ways and Means, and Revenue.

In the afternoon session of the Convention, among a number of resolutions offered to the various committees, was the following by Mr. HITCHCOCK:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents, or persons in the State who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its borders, and for the application of all property so confiscated, first to reimburse loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in support of the National and State Governments, and second, the use of the State, and that the Committee report by ordinance or otherwise."

Mr. HOWELL moved to reject the resolution at once, stating that he did not wish such a resolution to come before the Committee, of which he was a member, even for consideration.

The motion to reject was lost. Ayes, 22; noes, 28.

Mr. HOWELL then resigned his place on the Committee, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. IRWIN.

Gov. GAMBLE'S Message to the Convention asked for a more simple and efficient military law than now exists, and recommends prompt measures to provide means to carry on the State Government, and meet the present extraordinary emergencies.

The postponement of the State election, ordered by the last session of the Convention, and, as in consequence of such postponement, his own term of office would continue longer than was contemplated, he suggests the appointment of some person to discharge the executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be had.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived here this morning. It is understood they come on business connected with the Department of the West and will remain some days.

A salute of fifteen guns were fired in honor of Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS at the Arsenal this evening.

DEPARTURE OF FREMONT'S ARMY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 8, 1861.

At break of day all was bustle and activity in the camps. Regiments had been leaving all night, and were still striking their tents and moving off in the direction of the Sedalia road. Gen. FREMONT, with his staff and body guard, had been encamped on an eminence, about a mile south of the city and partly overlooking it. From early morning, this had been the scene of preparation and bustle. The tents were struck, carriages and baggage-wagons disputed the passage at every step. Around the base of the hill the body-guard were equipping and mounting their horses. Brilliant staff officers rushed here and there, jabbering incomprehensible French to bewildered Americans. The General himself could be seen moving from place to place, with a handful of papers, and followed by a cloud of Colonels and lesser lights, asking for posting orders, or in most cases for explanation of orders. On the brow of the hill stood Mrs. FREMONT, gaily chatting to a group of officers, her sole attendant a youngish-looking lady with a jocky hat, who did the agreeable to another group of officers. Near by, a son of the General, a boy of ten or twelve, smartly dressed in uniform, was superintending the harnessing of a miniature war horse, with miniature bridle and saddle, and pistol holsters, which he mounted and rode off, attending the Captain of the body guard, and looking for all the world like the Captain seen through the wrong end of a telescope. If this war continues, we bid fair to return to the feudal times, when a youth's education consisted in knowing how to bear himself in arms. Gen. ASBOTH amused himself by playing with a younger boy, who tottered along in a sergeant's uniform. At last the cavalcade got ready to move. The traveling kitchen, in disgust at so much delay, had gone on, and now got mixed up with the body guard, and was ignominiously obliged to halt and wait for the baggage train. This occasioned some confusion, but everybody bore it with patience, doubtless considering that a traveling kitchen, with all its savory adjuncts, was too important a thing to be lightly abused.

Mrs. FREMONT rode in the General's traveling carriage, from the camp into town, where the General parted with her and rode on at the head of the line.

The cavalcade moved through town at 11½ o'clock. The General and Staff rode on at a brisk trot, followed at a slower pace by the body guard and the baggage train. All the afternoon belated wagons were leaving, and officers riding back with messages, so that it was not until late that the town resumed its usual quiet. Even unhappy newspaper correspondents might have been seen rushing frantically hither and thither completing their tardy equipments. Gen. FREMONT had interested himself personally in procuring horses for them, but in the hurry and confusion of starting, those who had postponed personal attention to the matter until the eleventh hour, found themselves in the condition of the foolish virgins, and their lamentations were about as doleful. At last they were all mounted, when they concluded to put their horses aboard the train and go to Sedalia by rail this morning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Forty horses were drafted from the Third Rhode Island Regiment, yesterday, and stabled in the City, ready for embarkation on board one of the chartered steamers, which has had stalls fixed up for their accommodation. The baggage wagons are already on board. It is said these horses will be transferred to some other regiments, the Third Rhode Islanders retaining only just sufficient for their own purposes. This Regiment has been in readiness to leave Fort Hamilton for some days past, and is daily expecting orders to march. It seems highly probable that the regiment will form part of the expedition which will very shortly leave this port.

The United States bark *Amanda* hauled alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, and commenced taking on board her armament and ammunition. This vessel, and the barks *Brazalaria*, *Gem of the Seas*, *Midnight*, and ship *Courier*, are not supply ships, but are being fitted out as gunboats.

The *Rhode Island* took on board a large quantity of fresh meat and ice yesterday, and will sail to-day for Fortress Monroe.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will take the berth vacated by the *Rhode Island*, and fill up with stores. It is supposed that this steamer will be the one selected to tow the old frigate *Brandywine* to her station off Fortress Monroe.

A large quantity of ammunition was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, to the gunboat *Ottawa*, now at anchor off the Battery.

Upwards of ten thousand men—mechanics, laborers, &c.—are now employed at the Brooklyn, Charleston, Philadelphia, Washington and Portsmouth Navy-yards, comparatively few new boats being in the course of construction at the Navy-yards. These ten thousand men are chiefly employed in fitting out and repairing purchased vessels, and in arming the new gunboats built by private contract. There have also been many old United States vessels put in repair lately.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 11.

The United States gunboats *W. G. Anderson*, *Kingfisher* and *Ethan Allen*, sailed from below to-day.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A STEAMER ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 11.

The steamer *Izetta*, laden with Government property, left here this morning, destined for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha River, and when opposite to Red House Shoals, which is thirty miles above Point Pleasant, was fired into by 100 rebel cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. Capt. WINDSOR declined doing so, and by the engines alone, the pilot having been compelled to leave his post, succeeded in turning his boat down the stream and escaped, reaching here this afternoon.

The balls passed through the pilot-house, cabin and engine-room, but no person was injured.

The Government steamer *Silver Lake* is supposed to have been captured by the rebels.

Reports are rife that a large body of rebels are advancing towards the river, to cut off Gen. ROSECRANS' supplies.

THE NEWS FROM KANAWHA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 10.

Capt. C. G. BROADWELL, of Company G, Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, (PLATT'S Zouaves,) arrived in this city last night, on the steamer *Glenwood*, direct from the Kanawha. He left Camp Platt, which is situated ten miles above Charleston, on the Kanawha Tuesday morning. Col. GUTHRIE, with the First Kentucky, is at Charleston. The Second Kentucky is at Gauley. Gen. ROSECRANS is at Mountain Cove, a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles further, to Little Sewell, but the enemy were too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on, to be attacked, and ROSECRANS fell back as an invitation to the enemy to come out and have a fair fight.

The whereabouts of Gen. LEE is not accurately known, but it is conjectured by some that he proposes to enter Eastern Kentucky, and that his column consists of ten thousand men. This is, however, mere conjecture. The latest reliable intelligence from ROSECRANS is up to Sunday morning, at which time a considerable number of sick who were sent to the hospitals at Gallipolis and this city, left his camp. He had not had any battle, as reported, though the troops at Gauley thought they heard cannonading on the 28th ult. There was no expectation of an attempt to force his position. This intelligence is entirely reliable, and will relieve apprehensions that some have felt as to his safety. The weather in the Gauley region is terribly bad. The rain falls almost incessantly. There have not been forty-eight hours clear weather for some time. The troops have to endure hardships that tell unfavorably upon their sanitary condition. Two hundred sick, prostrated by fever or disabled by rheumatism, were sent to the hospitals by the Glenwood. The troops of ROSECRANS' column are well clothed, having plenty of overcoats and blankets. They stand greatly in need of India-rubber blankets and water-proof overcoats for those who have to stand guard. It is to be hoped these will at once be provided. They would save many valuable lives. The fight at Chapmanville was a sharp and bloody affair. Five of the Platt Zouaves were killed on the spot, or have died of their wounds, and six were wounded slightly, and are doing well.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

TORONTO, Friday, Oct. 11.

Contrary to expectations, although the Rankin case came up before the magistrates and was concluded, the decision was postponed till to-morrow.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Oct. 11.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. PLATT, visited Poughkeepsie to-day. They were received by the Ellsworth Grays, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. They were presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Poughkeepsie, and a splendid flag by Mrs. JAMES WINSLOW, a good dinner by the citizens, and returned to camp this P. M.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

W. J. PACKARD was arrested here to-day on an order from the State Department as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with SLOAT & Co. PACKARD has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as an refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretence of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had, while there, ample opportunity to discover the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS IN PHILADELPAIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

The schooners *Ocean Wave*, *Harriet Ryan* and *Mecca* have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet the Navy-yard.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Yesterday the German Light Artillery Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. BAICKEL, left for the seat of war. The command numbers 400 men. As yet the men have neither horses nor guns, but will be provided with them on reaching Washington. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. BAICKEL.
Major—A. Aindtt.
Adjutant—Ph. Beeler.
Company A—Captain, Otto Dietrich; First Lieutenant, Rhierien; Second Lieutenant, Pleisser.
Company B—Captain, A. Voegelee; First Lieutenant, Remberger; Second Lieutenant, Abel.
Company C—Captain, Gen. E. Billig; First Lieutenant, Wever; Second Lieutenant, Martin.
Company D—Captain, E. Grimm; First Lieutenant, Klein; Second Lieutenant, Schmitzlein.

MARSHAL KANE TRANSFERRED TO FORT COLUMBUS.

KANE, the Ex-Police Marshal of Baltimore, was yesterday transferred from Fort Lafayette to Fort Columbus, by order of the Secretary of State. The reasons for the change were not made known. CHAS. MCGILL and SAMUEL ANDERSON were, yesterday, released from Fort Lafayette, on taking the oath of allegiance, administered by United States Marshal MURRAY.

THE ALLEGED SEIZURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 9.

We have heard vague rumors for several days hat New-Orleans had been occupied by the National troops. Intelligence was received in this city last evening, by way of Nashville, which leads us to believe that the rumor has its foundation in fact. One report, in which we place confidence, says that the National forces took possession of the city on the 5th inst., without firing a gun. It is said that the fleet after the desertion of Ship Island by the rebels, passed, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Pass Christian, which were evacuated, and made an easy conquest of the city. It was found that the incomplete fortifications at Bay St. Louis had been abandoned by the rebels, and the city surrendered on the 5th inst., in compliance with the formal demand of the commander of the National forces.

The above statement is the substance of a dispatch said to have been published in the Nashville papers of the 6th inst.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Contradictory Statements in Regard to the Triple Alliance.

The Expedition Approved by President Lincoln.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL.

The Novelist Bulwer-Lytton, on our Affairs.

Progress of Events on the Continent.

The American Squadron Returning from China.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs at a Decline---Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Arago* arrived off Southampton on the night of the 26th ult.

On the evening of the 26th ult., a special religious service was held at the Islington Presbyterian Church in Liverpool, as a mark of sympathy with the National humiliation appointed to be observed in America on that day. Rev. Dr. WHITE conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a correction from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy. The cause of the war he believed to be the curse of Slavery, and he argued that the war would be the death-blow of Slavery.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN writes to the Liverpool *Post*, urging the immediate imposition of an export duty on cotton, as a means of staving off the difficulty that will arise from the approaching short supply.

Mr. WILLIAM FARREN, the celebrated actor, died on the 24th, at the age of 75.

The Board of Trade returns for August show a falling off in the exports of 8¾ per cent., as compared with the same month last year, but they are 2 per cent. higher than in August, 1859. The diminution in the shipments to the United States during August was equal to £1,000,000 sterling.

The appointment of Lord CLARENDON as Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of the King of Prussia, is officially announced.

The Bank of France, on the 26th, raised its rate of discount from 5 to 5½ per cent.

A serious railroad collision occurred on the Northern Railway, near the Paris station on the 26th ult. Five persons were killed, and it was feared others would die from the injuries they sustained.

The Sourse was heavy and lower. Rentes on the 27th declined to 68.60.

France has purchased foreign wheat to the value of eleven millions sterling since last harvest—hence the rapid loss of bullion by the Bank.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that telegraphic dispatches state, from clerical sources, that the Pope is more seriously ill than he has yet been; they speak of danger to his life. There is no reason to suspect the truth of this statement.

Advices from Turin state that the Minister of the United States, in that city, denies that he made any application to Gen. Garibaldi to take command of the Federal Army.

The *Gazette du Danube* reports that an attempt was recently made at Vienna to assassinate the Archduke ALBERT, by placing a bomb in a place where the Archduke would wait for a train for Vienna. The bomb is said to have exploded half an hour after the Prince had departed.

The Custom-house officers at Pesth having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The military who interfered were received with hisses and cries, whereupon they used their arms, and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

A most abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the rural population better disposed to pay taxes to the Austrian Government.

A Vienna dispatch says that KLAPKA, KOSSUTH and TURR will have a conference with M. DEAK and other Hoogarians, relative to the affairs of Hungary.

The Spanish Government still refused to acknowledge any sovereign of Naples but FRANCIS the Second, and a rumor was current at Madrid that Baron TACCO, the Italian Minister, was on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations and leaving Madrid.

The American men-of-war had left China for home with the exception of one small vessel, which remained behind at the earnest request of American firms. This vessel had gone suddenly to Shanghai, owing to the purchase there of a schooner for the purpose, it was believed, of being armed as a privateer under the Confederate flag. A Russian line-of-battle ship, the *Swellana*, of 100 guns and 800 men, had been lost on the coast of Japan. All the crew are reported to have perished.

The London *Times* calls for a strong naval demonstration against Japan in preference to a simple remonstrance.

THE COALITION AGAINST MEXIC

THE PROJECTED TREATY DOUBTED.

From the Paris Patrie.

An English journal announces that the Mexican question has been the object of a Convention between the three Powers interested, and also gives the substance of the said Convention. The English journal has not been correctly informed. We are assured that the Government of the Emperor has completely approved of the conduct of M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, has manifested its extreme dissatisfaction with the Juarez Government, and its decided intention to protect the interests of the French, but as *yet no decision has been taken as to the means to be adopted for securing that result.*

From the Journal des Débats.

Our readers will no doubt have been somewhat surprised, as we are, at the revelations which one English cotemporary has made. In reading the complete programme of the expedition in a journal which is considered to be well-informed on the secrets of the English Cabinet, a very simple and very innocent reflection rises to the mind. If the treaty referred to is on the eve of being signed; if the three Governments have come to an understanding not only on the principle, but on the plan and details of the expedition, as the English journal alleges, how happens it that we receive the first news of the matter from London? How is it that, at the present moment, we are reduced to the information which is supplied by the English Press? Why does the *Moniteur*, or at least the journals which on occasion serve as its substitutes, continue to maintain absolute silence on this subject? On the other hand, *how can the almost official notification which the Morning Post has just made be reconciled with the language which for some days past has been employed by the journals of Madrid, and with the pompous details they have given on the subject of the expedition which the Spanish Government is to undertake against Mexico on its own account, and on its own resolution?* These are questions to which it seems to us the French public has some right to have an answer.

AN OFFICIAL REASSERTION

From the London Post.

The *Patrie* is at some pains to contradict the

statements which have recently appeared in these columns. Our cotemporary, which has lost the semi-official character which it formerly possessed, appears to become reckless in hasarding its statements. We repeat, in the certainty that the issue will prove the truth of our assertion, that a convention will shortly be signed by the Governments of England, France and Spain, who have decided upon sending a joint expedition to Mexico, to obtain full redress for their long-standing grievances.

DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

From the London Times.

The assurance, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the British Government, in conjunction with France and Spain, and with the consent of the United States, has resolved upon an intervention in Mexico, will cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. The wonder has been that powerful nations should have been content to forego the usual rights conceded them by public law, and to leave their citizens to be robbed and murdered with impunity by the savages and factions of a disciplined Republic. The misdeeds of the Mexican Government, or rather of the succession of factions which have borne that name, are so many that any recapitulation of grievances would be idle. The last fifteen years have been passed by foreign settlers and merchants in a state of constant uneasiness, and of late neither life nor property has been safe. We have, on more than one occasion, commented on the extraordinary news which has reached us from that distracted country, and it may be said that, for the last year or two, the scandals made known by the arrival of each succeeding mail have surpassed those that had gone before. To dishonesty, to repudiation, to the legal and irremediable plunder of our countrymen by the default of a bankrupt community, we were steeled by long endurance. We were used to corrupt judges, trafficking and jobbing officials, insolent underlings, and all the hateful creatures which are generated by the rottenness of a State. Nor were we likely to be moved by ordinary crimes. Half-caste vagabonds might waylay travelers or murder respectable citizens within a few miles of the capital, and as long as it was possible to hold the Government free from responsibility, and to suppose that these were only private malefactors, England would have acted on the maximum that he who lives abroad takes the country of his residence as he finds it, and cannot appeal to his own sovereign for protection against ordinary injuries. But the time has come when forbearance will be no longer possible. It is plain law and good sense that when the injuries done to a foreign settler are owing to the act or neglect of the Government of the country where he lives, his own sovereign has a right to call upon the offending State for redress. Now, in this case, the outrages committed are, beyond a doubt, the result of the violence of political parties in Mexico as the complete anarchy into which the Republic has fallen. British subjects have been plundered not only by the ruffians to whom the evil times have given impunity, but by the chiefs of the contending factions, and even by men who have called themselves the rulers, and who have been, for the time, the rulers of the country. It would be satisfactory to be able to say that these excesses have been committed by the party which is most opposed to liberal principles, and which is constituted chiefly by the numberless priests of the country, leading the most ignorant and savage of the Mexican race. *But, though undoubtedly the party of Juarez is far less guilty than its opponents, and though at the present time it is the ecclesiastical guerillas and bandits who are chiefly the terror of the foreign residents, yet no party in Mexico is free from blame, nor can any justly complain that the Republic is threatened by foreign Powers for what is the fault of a faction only.*

It is understood that the intervention will take place as soon as the weather permits the action of European forces in such a climate. The city of Mexico, should it be thought necessary to penetrate so far, is, from its position, sufficiently healthy; but Vera Cruz and the coast are, perhaps, as pestiferous as any part of the earth's surface. Vomito and cholera will be best avoided by doing in the Winter months what is necessary to be done. This is, however, to anticipate. It may be that events will so fall out as to spare us the trouble of anything resembling a campaign, and that the mere presence of a combined squadron in the Gulf and the seizure of certain ports will urge the Mexican Government to new exertions in keeping the peace, and will convince the malcontents that they must confine themselves to some form of opposition more constitutional than brigandage. That our own Government and that of France are this time in earnest the Mexican factions will soon find. Earl RUSSELL yielded to the remonstrances and entreaties of a number of sufferers, and, not from any ambitious promptings, but merely from common humanity and a consideration of what is due to the honor of England, his Lordship, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, determined that the time had come when the interests of Englishmen must be protected by the power of their country. *On this resolve being communicated to the French Government, M. Thouvenel, we believe, stated that the Emperor had come to a similar conclusion, and had made up his mind to give his own subjects in those regions efficient protection. Spain in the meantime, elated, perhaps, with the success of St. Domingo, was preparing to avenge a long series of alleged injuries, and, on communicating this intention to the two Powers, was admitted to share in the proposed intervention.*

A suspicion will, perhaps, occur to many people, which, as it is unfounded, had better be alluded to at once. It will be said that these three European Powers have taken advantage of the dissensions of the North American Union to carry out plans which verge upon a violation of the Monroe doctrine. For years, it will be argued, the Mexicans have been cheating and insulting and robbing Englishmen, but as long as the United States existed in their integrity, and a quick-tempered democracy was on the watch for an excuse to quarrel with England, we abstained from avenging ourselves. But now that the hands of the Americans are turned against each other in a fratricidal contest, the league which Lord ABERDEEN and M. GUIZOT were foiled in making sixteen years ago is revived, and "the American balance of power" is sought to be established by a joint expedition of the monarchies of Europe. This is a plausible objection, and will probably be met with in a good many of the American journals, particularly those of the Democratic Party. *The full assent of the American President has, it is said, been given to the expedition.* The outrages on American citizens have been as numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered. The Priest Party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN is aware that things cannot go on any longer in their present state, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking back into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind. A joint expedition is a sufficient guarantee that the cause of humanity will not be made a pretext to cover any ambitious schemes. *Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, to possess themselves of any portion of the republican soil, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States.* There is also another consideration which may not have been without its weight with the Washington Cabinet, and that is that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momentous event which has taken place within the last few months. Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second Republic as at least highly probable; and in the action of England and France, Mr. LINCOLN, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly Power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check. At any rate, as we are informed, *the Government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquility in Mexico.*

The only point on which there may possibly be a difference between ourselves and our allies regards the Government of the Republic. *England will be content to see it remain in the hands of the Liberal Party, which is now in power, while France and Spain are suspected of a partiality for the ecclesiastical rule, which has been recently overthrown.* It would, indeed, be strange if France were in both the Old and New World to make herself the protector of priests and bandits. Just as in Italy the partisan of FRANCIS II. is filled out at Rome as his work of making the kingdom of Naples ungovernable, so in Mexico the roads throughout the country, and even the streets of the capital, are infested by plunderers whom the leaders of the Church Party do not hesitate to call their friends. The murders and tortures which have taken place lately are the work of men led by MARQUEZ, a noted partisan and the chief hope of the priests. Whatever happens, there must not be placed in power again; for to the barbarism and superstition of the Mexican Church are owing nearly all the evils which afflict the country. Its power has been curtailed by the Government now in office, and this benefit to civilization somewhat atones for many of its shortcomings.

THE TREATY PROPOSES TOO LITTLE.

From the European Times.

The capital is not to be reached, the murderers are to escape with impunity, and the treaty merely binds the three powers to *blockade* the principal ports, and to sequester the customs revenue, to satisfy the claims of certain British, French, and Spanish merchants! It is Don Pacifico over again on a somewhat larger area, and as the debts were principally contracted in 1824 and 1825, the appearance of the combined fleets, with a writ of distress on board, to enforce compulsory payment of engagements formed nearly forty years ago, must appear to the civilized world the most edifying spectacle which has occurred since the law of debtor and creditor was first propounded. *To make the Queen's navy the instrument of collecting old debts due to private individuals, which murder and rapine in the outports and the capital have been events of ordinary occurrence, is not what was expected from Lords Russell and Palmerston, nor would it have been tolerated, we think, had Parliament been sitting.*

HOW THE END WILL BE EFFECTED.

From the Manchester Guardian.

This task, in the hands of the maritime nations which are about to undertake it, is obviously rendered an easy one by the extent of the seaboard of Mexico and the relative importance of its commerce. We have only to occupy the entrance to the principal ports, and we hold our hands upon the channel through which all the revenues of the country must flow. Following the course approved of by the Mexican Government itself when it hypothecated part of its custom duties for the payment of the interest due to foreign bondholders, it is proposed that the Consuls of the three Powers at the ports which we think proper to seize shall receive the customs dues, half of which they will pay over to the Mexican authorities, retaining the other half in satisfaction of the claims of their respective Governments. If the object sought by this proceeding can be attained there will be no necessity for landing an army in the country, which is justly thought to be objectionable, on the score not only of its expense, but of its tendency to lead to future complications among the intervening powers. Of course, whether or not it be desirable to march troops upon the city of Mexico, is principally a question of money, for we should not have the slightest reason to apprehend meeting any enemy whose power of resistance need be taken into account. *But it is difficult to know what an Anglo-French army could do when they got to the Capitol, to bring either the authorities or the people to reason, and we could hardly hope to avoid laying the seeds of international dissensions and jealousies such as constitute the besetting danger of combined military expeditions.* We adopt a much safer and more effective course, by taking hold of the neck of the Mexican purse, and levying toll in satisfaction of our grievances before we allow the broad pieces to pass into the coffers of the State.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this movement is grossly misrepresented by the statement that it is undertaken solely for the recovery of our debts. Breach of faith with the holders of Mexican securities is the smallest part of our grievance, and, though for other and more heinous injuries we may be compelled to take satisfaction in the form of money, *our main object is to secure protection, if possible, for foreigners who have made Mexico their residence in the pursuit of honorable and peaceful callings. A welcome feature has been added to the affair since the intention of the Government was first made known by the announcement that the full assent of the American President has been given to the expedition.* Of course, no English Administration, worthy of its function would think for a moment of allowing its course to be influenced by a pretension so totally unwarranted as that involved in what is called the Monroe doctrine. In the present unhappy condition of America, however, there will, we are assured, be a very general disposition in this country to treat the wishes of the Federal Government with more than usual delicacy; and on this ground alone we rejoice that the proceedings which are to be taken to restore the tranquility of Mexico are expected to encounter neither opposition nor remonstrance on the part of the Cabinet of Washington.

HOW MEXICAN BONDS ARE AFFECTED.

From the Times City Correspondent, Sept. 26.

The operations in Mexican stock to-day have again been of an extraordinary character, both as regards number and amount, and the fluctuations have been wide, in consequence of an apparently unqualified contradiction given by the *Patrie* to that statement published in London the day before yesterday, that the bases of a combined intervention by England, Spain and France had been definitively arranged. The last price yesterday was 26 to ¼, and the early transactions this morning showed almost undiminished firmness. They varied between 25¾ and 26¼; but on the publication of the paragraph from the *Patrie* there was a rapid fall to 25½. Many of the operators, however, still manifested full confidence, and purchases were renewed on a considerable scale, causing a rebound to 26. Ultimately the tendency to dullness predominated, and the final bargains were at 25¾ to ⅝. The arrangement of the account will commence to-morrow, and much agitation is likely to be again manifested, the recent range of price having been between about 21 and 26¾. Other foreign stocks were generally steady.

From the Times City Correspondent, Sept. 27.

The explanation this morning of the actual position of the Mexican question caused a complete renewal of buoyancy in the market, and the opening transactions were at 27 to ¾, or nearly 2 per cent. above the closing price of yesterday. There was again a large business during the day, but it was of a steady character. The only relapse was to 26¾, and this proved temporary, the final quotation being the same as that at the commencement—namely, 27 to ¾.

THE LONDON TIMES LETTERS.

More of Mr. Russell's Correspondence—Aspects of Affairs at the Capital of the United States—Progress of the War.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

THE ATTITUDE OF KENTUCKY.

The most vital and important question of the hour here—perhaps of the year—is the course which will be taken in Kentucky. The Legislature has decided by a large majority to demand that the Confederate troops be withdrawn from the State—so we hear. It is added that the Legislature refused to entertain the proposal that a similar demand should be addressed to the Federal troops. Gen. ANDERSON has arrived at Frankfort, the capital, to take command of the latter, and had been well received by the people, and Gen. FREMONT announces that the first gun has been mounted on the Federal redoubt which has been erected on Kentuckian soil to protect their camp of occupation. The Confederates still retain their old position, and it would seem as if they are now acting in defiance of the will of the majority of the State. What course Gov. MAGOFFIN will take, if he consult his sympathies, can easily be imagined, nor will he be unlikely to follow the steps of the Governor of Missouri under similar circumstances.

The State of Kentucky contains 37,680 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000. It is larger than the Kingdoms of Bavaria, Denmark, Greece or Portugal, and twice the size of the Swiss Republic; in fact, there are only a few monarchies and empires in Europe which exceed it in surface. In one year, from 1858 to 1859, the value of taxable property increased $28,430,080, and last year such property was estimated at $493,409,363. It occupies a central and most important position in the Union, divided from Tennessee by a mere line on the map; from Missouri by the Mississippi; from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio by the Ohio River; from Virginia by the Cumberland Mountains and by the Big Sandy River, which is by no means a formidable boundary. It will be seen that there is a real physical boundary between Kentucky and the Free States which still adhere to the Union while the Slave and seceded State of Tennessee stretches along her southern frontier without any perceptible natural line, and Virginia touches on the east with far less defined boundaries than exist between the Free States and the neutral power. It is much to be feared that nothing can save the State from civil war. There is a strong party for peace and neutrality, but its efforts will be crushed by armed force on both sides; and the guerilla of Western Virginia will be extended to Kentucky unless something of a nature little less than miraculous intervenes.

The Confederates seem to be clearly to blame for the result in this instance, at all events, and to have produced the state of things which renders control unavoidable. The various State Conventions are now in activity, and by watching the proceedings a juster opinion will be formed than I can give of the probable action of parties at the elections. In the North the war sentiment seems to prevail over everything else, and the cry for the "Union" drowns every other sound. The expedition to Hatteras has to some extent demonstrated the non-existence of any considerable number of Unionists in that part of North Carolina, unless they be held by terror from coming over. Very few of the thousands spoken of have yet come in.

ACTION IN MARYLAND.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, the Maryland State Peace Convention nominated Mr. HOWARD, a strong peace man, for Governor, and appointed a Committee to draw up an address to the people of the State. The meeting greatly approved one sentiment of Professor SMITH, who said "Peace and Union go together; war and Union never." All this means States' rights and Southern sympathies. The Union delegates from the Wards of the City of Baltimore have also nominated their candidates for the State Legislature. Gen. DIX has commanded the Mayor of Baltimore to cease payments to the men of the old police force who were superseded by the military authorities; and the Mayor, after a solemn protest against the interference, informs Gen. DIX that his order shall be respected. The war against secession emblems and colors is carried on rigorously by the Police.

FOREIGN TRAVEL IN THE REBEL STATES FORBIDDEN.

I may as well warn Englishmen who intend coming over here to visit the South, that they will not be permitted to do so. Their passports, without which they cannot travel in the States, are countersigned by Mr. SEWARD in these words: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." Major J. E. DA CONCEAC, who formerly held a commission in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War, has tendered his services to the Government, which has accepted them, but it must be under-stood that English officers generally cannot expect the promotion and high place they look for in Washington. They must know, also, that they act to opposition to the Queen's proclamation in accepting service on either side. There are, however, a number of English subjects engaged as officers on both sides, and the Irish may be counted by myriads (in its proper sense) in both armies.

Passes to visit the lines are given with reluctance, and sometimes are refused altogether. Permits to go South are refused, on the ground that the President's proclamation forbids all intercourse between the United States and those in revolt; and now the road through Kentucky, hitherto open to those who are not bound by the terms of their passports to remain in the United States, will be closed. How our Consuls are to act it is not easy to say. They cannot communicate with Lord LYONS or with their chief at home, and they cannot get their salaries unless a ship-of-war be sent to communicate with their ports. The utmost delicacy and caution must be observed in the preservation of our neutrality. It would be well if our American cousins could understand that there is a difference between the neutrality of a nation and neutrality of sentiment on the part of the persons composing it. A nation may preserve neutrality, and the sympathies of its people may be, nevertheless, all on one side.

Prof. WAY, of London, has been here for some days, exhibiting his electric light to the *savans* and military and naval officers at the Smithsonian.

Lord LYONS sends dispatches to England by the *Arago*, which sails on Saturday (Sept. 14.)

TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE CONTEST FOR THE CAPITAL.

The City of Washington, which is the great centre of military interest, has considerable natural claims to such a doubtful favor. It was the seat of the Federal Government, and certain members of the Confederate Government, when the civil war began, threatened to take it; therefore a force was assembled for its defence. But as that force was augmented the Federal leaders announced that it had an ultimate offensive object. Thence it became necessary for the Confederates to oppose its further progress by a concentration of troops in face of their enemy. To give strength to the resistance of the South, and to cover the lines of communication as far as possible, the Confederate Government removed to Richmond. The North, irritated and indignant, began to sound its battle cry and clamor for the conquest of the army against the Confederate Capital. Each of the belligerents threatened the other with the loss of the seat of their Government. The consequences of the success of the South, however, would have been much more important than those of the success of the North. Washington is the National Capital, and, whatever disinclinations the Americans of the Union party might have drawn as to its possession by either a foreign or internal foe, the effect on the nations of Europe of finding Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in the White House and the Confederate Senate in the Capitol must have led to something more decided than mere neutrality and non-recognition. It has been suggested to me that WASHINGTON himself was influenced in the selection of the site by considerations of a military character, which related to an absolute defensive power in the position itself. It is not easy to believe that the General ever looked so far in advance as to provide against a political contingency in which the Capital would be menaced either from the North or the South; but, if he did, the ground was chosen well, especially in view of that which is now taking place. The success of the British expedition is no proof that the place was badly selected as regards naval operations and foreign enemies, inasmuch as there were no defensive works on the river at the time, and this very day the "defenders," as they are called, of Baltimore, which is more exposed than Washington, are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the repulse of a British force in an attack on the place similar to that we made with greater success on the Capital itself. It is a curious reflection that Fort McHenry, which is now the Bastile of Maryland and the political prison of the people arrested under the United States *lettres de cachet*, was the work from which floated "the Star-Spangled Banner," made famous here, at least, by the spirited words of a young American confined in one of the British men-of-war during the bombardment, and who wrote the song, tradition has it, on the very morning of the action. The "Star-Spangled Banner" which flies there at present by no means indicates "the land of the free," though it may certainly mark "the home" for the time "of the brave." There are whole acres of that handsome flag, however, floating over miles of earthworks, and redoubts and camps around Washington on both sides of the Potomac. *It is not possible that the Confederate Generals can be meditating a direct front attack on the place, unless they are satisfied that the Federalists will not stand inside their works.* But common sense must teach the latter that, with a deep river behind them, crossed by two narrow bridges, discretion and valor would unite in prompting them to make a most vigorous resistance. The Confederates have still their screws and flat-boats in the creeks below the city; but the Potomac flotilla far ever moves up and down before the watery dells in which they lie hid, and an attempt to throw troops over to the Maryland side now would be far less likely to succeed than it would have been a month ago.

THE MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD

In our front seem to show that he is taking ground more to his left, and it is probable that his centre is nearly opposite SMITH's force, which is thrown across the Chain Bridge, five miles above Washington. The packing up of his tents and baggage along a considerable portion of his front may be for the execution of the various movements connected with the massing of the troops, or they may be interpreted to mean either that there is a plan to make an attempt to get into Maryland, as I have indicated, or that the General wishes to be in a position to manœuvre freely, if, deceived by false reports, he supposes Gen. MCCLELLAN is moving out to attack him. The path of the Confederate Generals is beset with difficulties, the greater part of which have arisen from the want physically of transport, and morally of enterprise and daring, and in the torpor which came over them after the battle of Manassas. They have now an immense body of armed men to oppose any movements they may make, where eight weeks ago they would have met only mutinous mobs. Acting on the larger arc, from the other circle, they are exposed to the operations of the Federalists, who can move on infinitely shorter lines; and, though the Pennsylvanians may think it necessary to begin to fortify Philadelphia, there is at present little likelihood, indeed, of any enemy approaching their commercial centre. The Potomac is an immense wet ditch, only to be approached at three places for 40 miles, unless roads are made over the mountains and masses of rock covered with forest, which form its banks from Harper's Ferry to Washington almost uninterruptedly. On all the points where an army could be thrown across there are corps of observation posted, except at Harper's Ferry, where the bridge is destroyed, and the Maryland shore easily commanded and reached by the troops, which could be transported thither before an enemy could establish himself in force.

SICKNESS IN THE CAMPS.

The Confederates are suffering much from sickness; but the worst part of the season is yet to come, and the South rings with applications for warm clothing, medicines, shoes, and similar necessaries for her troops. Here, where the Federalists have supplies close at hand, there is a good deal of sickness, and it is increasing. Buildings are added to the number of those hired as hospitals, and fill up as fast as they are ready. Indeed, what can be expected when men, often ill clad, are obliged to lie out at night, on their arms, under the semi-tropical rains of this season of the South, and are baked in the day by a broiling sun? Any one who rides along the Canal banks, or the margin of any sheet of water which affords facilities for bathing, will not fail to perceive that, though the men are not indifferent to cleanliness, shirts and clothing require much investigation and pursuit of insect life on the part of the wearers before they can be put on; and some of the regiments, such as the SECOND WISCONSIN, whom I saw marching to-day, exhibit a great number of sickly-looking faces and debilitated frames—far different from their appearance when first I saw them. The Confederates, I think, must suffer in a still greater degree, and though the Southern gentleman may come North in summer to recruit his strength at the watering-places, the men in camp will not find exposure to cold nights and hot suns and the advancing rigors of Autumnal and Winter weather at all conducive to health in Northern Virginia.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Whatever the military value of Washington may be, there can be no question that those who are happy enough to live in it are exposed to some disadvantages at the same time, in consequence of the alarms of war to which they are subject. The people run out to the door steps and to the windows—others got on the roofs of their houses—some cluster on the front of the public buildings, and gather on the lofty rising grounds. Soon Rumor comes with a tremendous twanging long bow, and lets off awful squibs and crackers among the men and women, along the avenues, and up the by-streets and narrow lanes. Sometimes he is disguised as a gentleman of the Press, and owes a little bit of "local news" for a second edition; occasionally he is an officer from just round the corner, who knows all about the fight, and can tell the exact number of the killed and wounded; and anon he is a "highest authority"—a clerk in a warfaring department, or a respectable-looking old citizen, or one who has "this moment come in from the vicinity of the slaughter." It is no joke to be living in the way of this universal toxophilite practice; but the excitement subsides as soon as it is created. I often wonder what state of things in the Great Republic will those little children live to see whose memories of childhood will be filled with the thunder of cannon, the blast of trumpets, the march of armed men, the flint and steel, waving of flags, and cluck of spur and sabre—all those tiny Zouaves and pretty Union maidens, with their red, white and blue sashes and ribands, who are now passing thoughtlessly and happily through the most fearful periods their history can know. The small folk in Baltimore will probably have strange reminiscences of being seized by policemen for wearing treasonable bean-knots on their aprons, and sporting secession and Confederate colors round their necks.

THE AFFAIR AT LEWINSVILLE.

To-day there were two alarms, the first about 2 o'clock. One was created by firing across the river, which died away, and proved to be from the guns in the works, which it was deemed desirable to reload. About 4 o'clock the noise of a cannonade up the river towards the Chain-bridge roused every one again, and, in spite of the rain and threatening weather, the people got on the house-top. Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff rode at full speed to the bridge, which is about five miles distant, but before they arrived the affair was over, and the General arrived only in time to hear the cheers of the troops returning from the field. I never heard in America more enthusiastic and vigorous cheering than marked their return to camp, and their reception of the General, who has evidently become most popular with the men in spite, or in consequence, of his strictness. The particulars of the affair will be found in the American papers—in brief, Gen. MCCLELLAN, anxious to find out what force the Confederates were in before the Chain-bridge, directed a reconnoissance partly for that purpose and partly to enable the engineers to take a sketch of the ground in their front. Accordingly, a force of 1,900 men, with four guns and two troops of cavalry, moved out from their camp on the south side of the Potomac at 6 o'clock A. M., and marched to Lewinsville, a village, four miles out on the road, whence roads proceed towards Fairfax, Falls Church and Leesburgh, seeing merely a few cavalry videttes on their way. Having posted the men so as to cover the reconnoissance, Lieut. FOX, United States Topographical Engineer, and Lieut. WEST, United States Coast Survey, made a careful sketch of the ground, with a view to an advance at some other time. They were not interrupted, although the enemy's cavalry could be seen in the distance. The survey over, the pickets were recalled, and the force at 3 o'clock was marching towards camp on its way back, when the enemy, who had succeeded, unperceived, in moving down a battery on the flank of the column, within 1,600 yards of it, opened on it with shell, and, at the same time, commenced a fusillade from concealed skirmishers. The United States guns returned the fire; a 12-pounder and reinforcements poured towards the spot from Gen. SMITH's camp, and the Confederate guns were silenced after a brisk exchange of rifled shot and shell. The attempt to cut off the reconnoissance was completely foiled, and the Federalists returned to camp with the loss of two officers wounded, five men killed, and twelve wounded. Gen. MCCLELLAN in his short official dispatch says: "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs." There might have been a general action very readily created out of this affair, but I cannot see how the Federalists could have failed to inflict a signal defeat on their opponents. As I was returning two batteries of artillery and seven battalions of infantry were advancing rapidly, under Gen. MCCALL, towards the bridge from the camp at Tinnally Town, in order to support Gen. SMITH's force, which is now strongly intrenched at the Virginia side, and has also thrown up a powerful fieldwork on a site commanding the surrounding country. The orders here are not to do anything to bring on a general engagement at present.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 13.

THE AFFAIR AT CARNIFEX FERRY.

There are reports in the journals, this morning, of a "defeat and rout" of FLOYD, the Secessionist General, by ROSECRANS, near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on the 11th of September, and the affair is called, as usual, "a brilliant victory;" but the victorious General makes no such assertion, and his modest dispatch would rather imply that he received a check in his attack on the enemy, who retired during the night, and crossed the Gauley without molestation in the face of a superior force, who were not aware of his movements till informed of it by "a runaway contraband," next morning. The Confederates must, however, have been in a bad position, and have suffered severely, otherwise they would not have abandoned their camp equipage, two stands of colors, and a quantity of stores, and it is probable they were inferior in force to the Federalists. From 3 o'clock till nightfall the latter endeavored to find their way to the Confederate position, but as they had marched 17 miles before they attacked they were completely exhausted just as they were about to assault; and at last Gen. ROSECRANS withdrew them and fell back, *re infecta*, with a loss of 120 killed and wounded. As the enemy have carried off their guns and their wounded at leisure they may be considered as a dangerous element in Western Virginia at the other side of the Gauley, ready, perhaps, to be troublesome on the frontier of Kentucky. Here is another of those battles or slow skirmishes which are only great in consequence of the number of men engaged in them, which are characteristic of this war. ROSECRANS is an officer of very good reputation. FLOYD is well known as the Secretary of War under the last Administration. The latter takes ground amid woods and intrenches himself, with a river rushing through a deep gorge in his rear, for the mere purpose, it would appear, of fighting, because he could have crossed if he liked, inasmuch as he had the means of making a bridge, which he used in retiring next night, and had a ferry at his disposal also. The attack fails. Then FLOYD crosses by the bridge and the ferry, and destroys the former and the boats of the latter. ROSECRANS, though his men had been resting all night, refuses to follow, the "troops being still much fatigued," and there being "no material for immediately replacing the bridge," and he, therefore, thought it "prudent to encamp." Neither Federalist nor Confederate will gain much at this rate. Nor is the retreat of Gen. GREEN, of the Secessionist Army, before Gen. POPE, of the Union Army, in Missouri, of much more consequence in reference to the ultimate objects of the war. *All such operations are in the interests of the Peace party.* It may be true that there are 300,000 men under arms on both sides in a small area, but as yet they are immobile, and have only a sort of *vis inertiæ*, which enables them to resist attack. When the news of ROSECRANS having defeated FLOYD came in last night, there was a gloom over the "best houses here," for, despite arrests, oath-taking, dismissals, and various forms of purgation, there is still a very strong air of Southern "disloyalty" left among the Washingtonians. Indeed, so strong is it that a paper published here in the interests of the Government finds it necessary to rebuke and denounce the fair traitors in the following strain, and if imprisonment cannot convert them, perhaps a course of leaders will have a better effect:

"No one who is not residing here, and convincing himself with his own eyes and ears, will believe that one-half of the women of Washington clap their hands over every rebel success, predict BEAUREGARD's speedy occupation of the Capital, and are preparing to illuminate their windows on the occasion. Yet this is the truth. A portion of them are thus because they have relatives or lovers in the Southern army; the remainder, because secession has a certain smacking fashionableness among the women; because Southerners in Washington have, for years, worn great diamonds, given great parties, gambled greatly, and been generally and magnificently vicious. The color of the treasonless dissipation, so long the false and feverish life of Washington, still taints and corrupts all places. Impurity, treachery, scorn of virtue, still flaunt through the Capital, and it will take many years' influx of healthy Northern sentiment to drive them out of sight."

Suppose your own correspondent had written such an eloquent little sketch of American ladies—the belles of the Capital of the United States! The Anglo-Saxon is very much the same all over the world in some respects. His peculiarities are, perhaps, intensified in this Continent. The American muse, refusing absolutely to provide anything good or new as a national anthem, even though invoked in the name of Dollar the Omnipotent, has taken to a good deal of writing anent Bull Run; and one "poem," this morning, in describing the retreat, breaks into this fashion:

Backward rolls the living tide,
Surging like the Stygian wave,
Horse and rider terrified—
Lost is honor, home and grave.

* * * * *

Backward sweeping—backward sweeping—
Dead and dying left behind,
Madly shrieking, wildly weeping,
Friend nor foe can mercy find.

It would be a curious but not a grateful task to cull the flowers of rhetoric in the wide-spread garden of abuse, accusation and invective, that spring up all over the States in reference to that same retreat from Manassas. *When the stain is to be effaced it is not possible to say, but I am disposed to think Gen. McClellan will do it when he does move, if his troops are properly led by their regimental officers.*

TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

The officers of the regular army, however much they may love the Union, do not, as a body, love the present Government. On the contrary, they regard the greater number of the Cabinet with aversion and detest their principles. It is hard for men to fight for a cause with good heart, and at the same time hold in contempt those who have that cause in hand at the moment. I was talking to an officer the other day in front of his tent, around which were standing six other officers. The conversation turned on Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, and one said, "If this is to be made a war against Slavery I shall resign, no matter what the consequences may be." I don't think there was an officer there except one, who did not join in and say, "I would do the same." On inquiry I found some were Marylanders, one from Delaware, one a Virginian, one from Ohio, and one from New-York; and it was remarked to me that every one of them had voted against Mr. LINCOLN. The Black Republicans, somehow or other, are not considered "genteel." They are noted as unfashionable and low, and it is odd enough to see men who are tobacco, sugar, and rice merchants, swelling with indignation at the idea of being ruled by a set of hungry lawyers and politicians sprung from the very lowest condition in society. In a monarchy one might comprehend this extreme disgust, but it seems out of place here. However, though the law does not create or define them, there are strong and broad limits between the different classes in society, which, purely conventional as they are, nevertheless are rigidly observed. All men are equal, but it by no means follows that the man who sells tobacco behind a counter is equal to the man who grows tobacco for sale on his estate. The North has got the taint of commerce upon it; the South, from its broad fields of profitable crops, worked by negroes, turns up its refined nose at the smell of the lucre, though not indifferent to the thing itself.

As one of my friends expressed it, "The North may put what construction they please upon the war, and shout for the Union as long as they please. We are determined never to be ruled by a set of low-lived blackguards, and" (excuse the words) "suffer our property to be at the mercy of the loafers in these overgrown towns. *This is a war of gentlemen against the rule of snobs.*" The snobs are not always beaten in such battles, and, according to one definition of that peculiar race, it may not be easy to determine how far they may be distributed on both sides. Any way, it is a most miserable war, and the sooner it is ended the better for America and mankind.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

SIR BULWER LYTTON ON THE OVERGROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON inside his usual yearly address at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society, September 25. After demonstrating the importance of the Austrian Monarchy in the European scheme, he treated the American difficulties as follows:

"Many of you will remember that when I took the chair, now so ably filled, at our meeting in this town, there came with me, as my guest and as yours, Mr. DALLAS, the distinguished Diplomatic Minister of the then United States of America. You will remember the enthusiasm with which he was deservedly greeted, and the applause that followed every affectionate allusion to our Republican kinsfolk, with whom, nevertheless, there was at that moment, as there has been often before, one of those irritating questions in which much was sternly asked by young Brother Jonathan and mildly conceded by old John Bull. Well, we Englishmen respected the giant Republic in its apparent unity and its fancied strength, and no true Englishman will be mean enough to exult in the pangs of its separation and the horrors of its civil war. But even then, when Mr. DALLAS was our guest, I never conceived, nor do I understand how any far-thinking statesman could conceive, that a fourth part of the earth could long be held under one imperial form of government. That separation between North and South America which is now being brought about by civil war I have long foreseen and foretold to be inevitable; *and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of those populations which a year ago united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandise under a single flag.* And, so far from thinking that these separations will be injurious to the future destinies of America, or inflict a blow on that grand principle of self-government in which the substance of liberty consists, I believe that such separations will be attended with happy results to the safety of Europe, and the development of American civilization. If it could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast Continent of America, with her mighty seaboard, and the fleets which her increasing ambition, as well as her extending commerce, would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a populace exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder-cloud. No single kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the gigantic resources of a quarter of the globe. And this unwieldy extent of empire would have been as fatal to the permanent safety and development of America herself as the experience of all history tells us, an empire too vast to maintain the healthy circulation of its own life-blood ever has been, since the world began, to the races over which it spread. By their own weight, the old colossal empires of the East fell to ruin. It was by her own vast extent of dominion that Rome first lost her liberties, under the very armies which that extent of dominion compelled her to maintain, and finally rendered up her dominion itself to the revenge of the barbarians she had invaded. The immense monarchy founded by the genius of CHARLEMAGNE fell to pieces soon after his death, and those pieces are now the kingdoms of Europe. But, neither the empires of the East, nor the commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of CHARLEMAGNE could compare in extent and resources with the Continent of America; and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that continent, and the ultimate fate of America under one feeble Executive—the feeblest Executive, perhaps, ever known in a civilized community—would have been no exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. *But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States, each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than a European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world,* and I do not doubt that the action of emulation and rivalry between one Free State and another, speaking the same language and enjoying that educated culture which inspires an affection for all that enlightens and exalts humanity, will produce the same effects upon art and commerce, and the improvements in practical government, which the same kind of competition produced in the old commonwealth of Greece. Heaven grant that my convictions may not be erroneous. I am not, then, one of those who say that the impending separation of the American States proves the failure of her experiment of Democracy. Any other form of Government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically cast, with interests antagonistic to each other. But this I may say, that when we see liberty and law alike suspended in the moment of danger, printing presses destroyed by an unresisted mob, or the opinions of public writers stifled by a Democratic Government,—when we see an American President so bewildered by his own Armies, or so despairing of the skill of his own Generals, that he offers to the Italian GARIBALDI the command of American patriots,—I think, without vanity, we may say that *in those arts of good government which can preserve freedom in the hour of danger, and enable a nation to right itself by the brains and the hearts of its own children, America has more to learn from England than England has to learn from America.* Let us, then, turn our eyes back to our own country, humbly grateful for the blessings we enjoy, and manfully resolved to defend and maintain them.

A NORTHWESTERN REPUBLIC, WITH FREMONT FOR PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

The flying visit paid to Quebec by Prince JEROME, previous to his yacht getting up steam for France, offers too temptiug a peg to hang a project on, and Lower Canada is sure to figure on the chart of annexable territory. The cry of "Wolfe" may, however, be raised too often not to blunt its efficacy, even though the ghost be conjured of him who scaled the Heights of Abraham. There is not a particle of sympathy between Imperial France and the *habitans* of the Lower St. Lawrence, while, even under royal rule, the mother country of that North American colony found her grown-up offspring cold as its own Winters, though PAPINEAU, with the remunerated aid of KOSSUCK, in 1837, tried his hand at Philo-Gallic incendiarism. French Canadians are to be met with in Paris, and from some late arrivals by the last trip of the *Great Eastern*, I had occasion personally to ascertain from them the utter absence of any such tendency in any class of French speaking natives, even among the most restless politicians of Montreal. From the same source of information, I could gather that Canadians of whatever origin looked forward to an enormous development of the carrying trade between Europe and the far West by the lakes and St. Lawrence, as a consequence of the disrupted Union. They allege that the Erie Canal and its terminus at

LAW REPORTS.

Verdict against a Railroad Company for Detaining Baggage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wm. Tracy vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and C. P. Sharp.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff is a lawyer of this City, and sued the defendants for an alleged wrongful detention of the baggage of himself and family while they were traveling in August, 1860. The plaintiff had purchased through tickets from Albany to New-York, but desired to stop at Peekskill Bridge. Upon arriving there he requested that his baggage should be delivered. The conductor refused to deliver it, and the consequence was that the plaintiff and his daughters were for thirty hours afterwards without their baggage.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for $25 for the plaintiff.

Wm. C. Noyes and E. T. Gerry for plaintiff. C. W. Sanford for defendants.

May the Board of Supervisors Allow Salaries Without Work?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. E. B. Harnett vs. *Robert F. Howe, Comptroller, &c.*—The plaintiff is an officer of the General Term of the Court, but is absent at the war as Lieutenant in the Sickles Brigade.

It will be remembered that the Board of Supervisors, some time since, resolved to permit such employes of the County as desired to go to the wars to go, their salaries to go on the same as if they were in attendance upon their official duties until the end of the year.

The relator's representatives applied for his salary, but the Comptroller refused it. The Court now granted a *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to show cause why the relator should not be paid. Thus the Comptroller and the Supervisors are again at issue.

City Hall Estimates of Valuable Considerations.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Leonard.

Charles Devlin vs. *James B. Brady and George Mountjoy.*—This action is brought to recover upon a promissory note, originally made, as alleged by the defendant, Brady, payable to the defendant, Mountjoy, the consideration being, as alleged by Brady by way of defence, certain services which Mountjoy was to render Brady, in securing his claims against the Corporation for work done on contracts. The note was for $8,000, and was transferred by Mountjoy to Mr. Street-Commissioner Taylor, and by him transferred to the plaintiff. Brady's defence was, first, that the only consideration for the note was Mountjoy's influence towards securing his (Brady's) claims against the Departments, and particularly the Street Department; secondly, that the plaintiff was fully informed of the facts connected with the note, of the consideration for which it was given, &c., before and at the time it came into his possession. Mountjoy did not answer. The note was discounted by the Bowery Bank.

Upon the trial below, the verdict was for the defendant. Appeal was taken to this Court, which was now argued, and decision reserved.

John E. Burnill for appellant; John McKeon for respondent.

The "Outs" and "Ins" of Office.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Clerke and Gould.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Charles Birdsall.*—This was a contest respecting the right of the parties to the position of bell-ringer. The case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 8. The Court below dismissed the plaintiff's complaint. Appeal was taken to this Court, and the judgment below was now affirmed.

Verdict against a Policeman for Illegal Arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Herman H. Pruser vs. *Michael Waters.*—This was an action against the defendant, a policeman of the Fourth Ward, to recover damages for the alleged arrest and false imprisonment of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is a German grocer. On the 27th of December, 1859, the defendant, as he testified, was told by his wife that she had been assaulted by the plaintiff, and in the evening of that day, the defendant and his wife went to plaintiff's store, where she pointed out the plaintiff as the party assaulting her. The defendant then, as appeared, arrested the plaintiff, without a warrant, and took him to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he was detained over night. The next morning plaintiff was taken before a magistrate and bailed in the sum of $500 to appear for trial. Upon the trial in the Court of Sessions he was acquitted.

This action was then brought. The Judge charged the jury that an arrest for a misdemeanor like the one charged, was illegal, whereupon the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $375.

Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy, for plaintiff; Angel and Loyles, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Thomas C. Roche and Daniel Byrne pleaded guilty to a violation of the eleventh section of the law to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets, and were fined, the former $175, and the latter $150. The tickets sold by the accused failed to state the day on which the vessel would sail, as the law requires. The prisoners paid their fines, and were discharged.

Charles Wilcox was tried and convicted of defrauding Patrick Romage out of $70 by the confidence game. Sentence deferred.

Mille Flora, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Lefferts, No. 812 Greenwich-street, pleaded guilty to larceny from her employer, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Theodore Smith pleaded guilty to stealing $1 06 from the pocket of Catherine Stewart, and was remanded for sentence.

Bridget Donnelly and James H. Miller severally pleaded guilty to an attempt at Grand Larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Alexander Matthews was tried for an assault upon Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Police, and was acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Leonard.

Bank of Louisville vs. *Elley et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James et al. vs. *Rannie et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. vs. *McManus and Gallagher.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Rapp vs. *Blanchard.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lutz vs. *Meyer.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Jewett vs. *Crone.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Purdy vs. *Peters.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Young vs. *Willett.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Schlyfuel vs. *Willett.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Norden vs. *Cholwell, et al.*—Order below reversed and motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion below, and $10 costs of appeal.

Gilmore vs. *Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Buchanan & Hume vs. *Brett, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. *Norris.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rushmore vs. *Hall.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lages vs. *Rohr.*—New trial ordered before Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee. Costs to abide event.

Sharp vs. *Wright.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Townsend vs. *Newall.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Kip vs. *Latham.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Wheaton vs. *Bowsers & Son.*—Motion denied with costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel Townsend & Yale vs. *Jackson.*—Order vacating the discharge affirmed.

Thompson vs. *Sherwood.*—Order reversed with costs.

McDowell vs. *Daniels.*—The order of the Special Term setting aside two of the judgments, and denying the motion to set aside the two other judgments, reversed severally, with costs.

Owen vs. *Cordley.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event. The present evidence to stand, and either party allowed to procure further testimony.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESENT TERM.

The People &c vs. *Kelly.*—Proceedings upon the writ of *habeas corpus* affirmed.

Roome vs. *Phillip.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rogers, Trustee et al. vs. *Ostrom et al.*—New trial ordered, unless defendants stipulate to remit, and remit on the roll, the damages; should they do so, judgment affirmed.

Hoagland vs. *Bell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Gilman vs. *Gilman.*—The appellant is permitted to amend by making such persons parties as he may be advised; and further, and for the purpose of procuring the return, he may have twenty days for the entry, and notice of the order to be entered therein; motion denied without costs.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Charles Briarfield.*—Decision of the Court below affirmed.

Owen and Bellows vs. *Cowley.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

King vs. *Leland, Vellton, et al., Bruising, et al., Hooper et al., vs. Bowen, et al.*—Orders granted.

Matter of Anna G. Bruising, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of Ann A. Delaney—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of J. P. Wells, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Davison vs. *Allen, et al.*—Order settled.

Ward, et al., vs. *Sanders.*—Motion granted.

Matter of Emile Struelaus.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Baker, et al., vs. *Black, et al*—Motion denied without prejudice, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 11, 1861.

$1,700	U. S. 6s, '63	98½	
2,000	do	98¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	93½	
3,000	do	93¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	93¾	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¾	
5,000	Tenn. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs	98¾	
7,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	
2,000	Virginia State 6s	47½	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	60¾	
4,000	South Car. 6s	55	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43	
5,000	do	43¼	
5,000	do	43¾	
5,000	do	b10 43½	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	
2,000	Mich. 7s, war loan	87¾	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. b. '76	100	
4,000	K. R. 4th mge. bs.	72½	
3,000	M. C. & ₩ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bs	96	
500	do	94½	
800	Ill. C. R. bs	80	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.	70	
2,000	Ga. & C. 1st m.	69	
1,000	Chic. & R. I. bs	94	
10	Bank of N. Y	88	
40	Mechanics' Bank	86	
6	Bank of America	100	
41	Corn Exch. Bank	84	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	s60	90
50	do	b18	91
100	N. Y. Central R		77½
1300	do		77½
356	do		77¼
5	do		77
50	do	b10	77¼
50	do	s30	77¼
50	do	b30	77½
50	do	b30	77¾
50	do	b60	77¾
50	do	s15	77¾
50	do	s10	77¾
25	Erie Railroad		29¾
100	do	b60	29¾
50	do		29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93½	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82	
6,500	Treas. 12 ₩ c. N.	101	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	89¾	
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	47¾	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	
100	Chic. B. & Q. R	63¼	
50	do	63¾	
25	Continental Bank	70	
75	Bank of Commerce	82	
40	Pac. Mail S. Co	91¼	
300	New-York Cen. R	77½	
100	do	s60	77¾
125	Erie Railway		29¾
400	do	b10	29¾
100	do	s30	29¾
50	Harlem R. Pref		28
200	Reading Railroad		36
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		17¾
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10	31¾
50	do	s30	37
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		66¼
50	Gal. & Chic. R	s30	69¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R		35½
50	do	s30	36¼
550	do		36
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30	48½
50	do	s10	48¼

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

There is renewed firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day. The reaction of yesterday on the very buoyant and excited market of Wednesday was sooner checked by new buyers for the rise than was generally anticipated, and a good many orders were cut out by reason of the limits based upon the calculation of a fall of 2 ₩ cent., instead of 1@1½ ₩ cent., on the Railways from the top rates of that day. At the early Board to-day the business was large, and while the concessions on the Share list were reasonably fair, there was much firmness in the National Stocks and in Missouri State 6 ₩ cents., which fact gave a better tone to the market after the adjournment, and caused a very general advance in the Railway speculatives at the Second Board. Among these, New-York Central, Erie and Toledo were in quick demand, and Rock Island, Galena, and Illinois Central ¼@¼ ₩ cent. higher than early in the day. There were fresh orders also for both classes of Michigan Southern shares, which sold at 17¼ for the old, and 37¼ for the guaranteed. The National 6 ₩ cents of 1881 rose to 93¼ ₩ cent. for the coupons, and 92¼@¾ for the registered. Pacific Mail and Panama were steady in price, without much movement.

Late in the afternoon, on the Street, the Share market was higher than at the Second Board, and closed under considerable excitement. The recovery in prices, altogether, to-day, places the market nearly as high as on Wednesday, with but few sellers at the closing figures:

Central	78½	Mich. Guaranteed	17¾
Erie	30¼	Michigan Southern	37¾
Toledo	36¾	Michigan Central	46
Rock Island	48¾	United States 6s, 1881	93¼
Galena	70½	Missouris	43¾
Illinois Central	66¼	Panama	91¾
Hudson	36¾	Pacific	117

The bidding for the City Bank Shares to-day is higher by 2½ ₩ cent. on City Bank, 1½ ₩ cent. on Metropolitan, 1 ₩ cent. on Continental, 5 ₩ cent. on New-York, and 1 ₩ cent. on Corn Exchange:

New-York	83	Commerce	81¾
Manhattan	115½	Broadway	116
Merchants	87	Ocean	70
Mechanics	95	Bk. of the Republic	85
Union	86	Bk. of North America	94
America	89½	Hanover	70
City	105	Metropolitan	87½
Phenix	85	Nassau	91
Firemen's	94	Shoe and Leather	83
Chemical	100¼	Corn Exchange	84
Butchers & Drovers	103	Continental	69
National	82	St. Nicholas	68
Seventh Ward	111	Importers & Traders	81½
State of New-York	82	Park	91¾

The following are the bids for the Ra'

Mortgages,

N. Y. Cen. sevens '76	100	N. J. Central firsts	
Erie fourths	72½	N. J. Central seconds	103
Mich Cen. N. F. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	94½	Galena & Chi. firsts	98
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. p. c.	78	Galena & Chicago seconds	95¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	89	Chic. & R. I.	94
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	61	I. E. & Wabash firsts	70
T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c. '70	20	I. E. & Wabash seconds	39
L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	30½	Clev. & Tol., firsts, S. F.	75½

The Exchange market for the mail to-morrow closed steady at 107¼@107½ for Bankers' bills on London, and 106@107 ₩ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills—the latter in good request, and not so freely made late in this week as last, owing to the difficulty, from bad weather and high freights, of completing shipments of Grain and Flour. The market for these staples having yielded under the last advices from the other side, some of the Export orders now come within limits and are being executed with freedom. The market for Money is quiet. Lenders, at call, get 6 ₩ cent., as the rule, on Stock collateral, with occasional exceptions at 5 ₩ cent. on Government Funded Stock of 1881, which is a favorite security, not alone on account of the universal confidence reposed in the good faith and resources of the country, but because they are always marketable at the Stock Exchange without danger of serious variation in price. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds go ahead rapidly, and the amount of Money received by the Sub-Treasury here on this account, (exclusive of the Bank payments,) this week, will be the heaviest of the season.

We have obtained, for the information of the shareholders in the Citizens Gas Company of Brooklyn, the following facts: The Company commenced delivering gas to the public about the 1st of February last, since which time they have set nearly three thousand meters. Their street mains are being rapidly extended, nearly 40 miles already laid; and, with a rapidly increasing consumption of gas, the Company is, at this early period in its history, earning dividends for the stockholders. With a continuance of the vigorous management which has heretofore characterized it, the Company must prove one of the most popular and prosperous in the City of Brooklyn.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 10, 1861, and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,518,460	$1,256,198	$313,519
Thrown on market	1,481,420,	1,232,496	525,606
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	94,976,417	86,348,114	37,467,522
Thrown on market	94,998,687	86,839,213	37,023,613

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	456	$139,306	49	$16,258	533	$147,362
Mf. of Cot'n	112	23,910	53	15,425	137	28,119
Mf. of Silk	85	55,734	12	11,846	66	89,095
Mf. of Flax	174	41,940	—	—	108	18,710
Miscellan's	60	9,600	—	—	14	2,230
Total	881	$269,990	114	$43,529	846	$325,516
		43,529				260,090
Total entered		$313,519	Total marketed			$525,606

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Total Receipts	$1,864,441 93
Total Payments	714,503 86
Total Balance	11,197,113 23

Included in the receipts were $1,675,978 for Treasury Notes, and $17,000 for Customs.

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON announce, through our advertising columns, that they are now prepared to supply any required amount of 7 3-10 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes.

The *Asia*, at this port, from England, Sept. 29, (Sunday *via* Queenstown,) brings the report of the enormous business in Cotton, the previous week, to the extent of 172,000 bales, of which speculators took 84,000 bales, or nearly one-half the sales. The advance is nearly or quite a half-penny the pound, equal to $5 on the Gulf bales of 500 lbs. each. The Breadstuffs market somewhat steadier than by the *Quebec* steamer of Sept. 27, although the French buyers of Wheat in the English ports were less eager than the week before. Touching Money affairs, the London *Times* remarks:

"The movement of the Bank of France to 5½ ₩ cent. is attributed partly to a rather rapid loss of bullion since the publication of the last monthly returns, (the value of the foreign wheat purchased since the results of the harvest became known being estimated at about £11,000,000,) and partly to an expectation that this efflux of specie is likely to be further stimulated by importations of general goods that may take place after the 1st of October, when all the provisions of the commercial treaty come into force."

The London Discount market was a fraction firmer in Lombard-street, say 3@3¼ ₩ cent., although this is still ¼@½ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England minimum of 3½ ₩ cent. In American Stocks there is nothing to report. The following are the latest quotations:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 6 ₩ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	48 @ 49	
Erie shares, ex Assessment Scrip	22½ @ 23½	23 23¼
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	43½ @ 44½	43¾
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883. Ass.	76 @ 78	
Do. 5th Mort	— @ —	
Do. Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	— @ —	
Do. Shares Assented	— @ —	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	76 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1870	79¾ @ 80¾	80¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid. dis.	39¾ @ 38¾	38¾
Do. do. all paid	88 @ 90	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ cent. Con. 1869	78 @ 81	81 80
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., '82, r. c	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent, 1885	68 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	85 @ 87	86
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent, '72	95 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central 6 ₩ cent.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent.,	92 @ 95	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1870	— @ —	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits	£748,496	
Other Deposits		£485,012
Notes in Circulation	137,400	
Rest	5,146	
Other Securities	150,227	
Coin and Bullion	242,449	
Notes Unemployed	120,650	

SPECIE LIST PER ASIA—FROM LIVERPOOL.

E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co	£10,000
Abm. Bell's Sons	300
S. G. Reed & Co	1,000
Bank of Commerce	1,500
Total	£12,800

FROM HAVRE.

Messrs. Poirier & Co	£40,000

PANAMA RAILWAY TRAFFIC—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1860.	1861.
January	$164,520	$107,599
February	163,558	111,132
March	150,315	109,787
April	132,953	126,097
May	127,381	112,864
June	113,134	117,419
July	115,681	112,666
Total, seven months	$978,542	$797,559

At auction this afternoon, Mr. A. H. MULLER made the following sales of stocks on account of JESSIE K. DUNOIS, Auditor of the Bank Department of the State of Illinois:

$1,000 Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	47¾
5,000 Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	47¾
21,000 Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	47¾
3,000 N. C. 6s, 1854, and coupons of July, 1861	60¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1855, and coupons of July, 1861	60¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	60¾
3,000 N. C. 6s, 1857, and coupons of July, 1861	60¾
12,000 N. C. 6s, 1868, and coupons of July, 1861	60¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1865, and coupons of April, 1861	60¾
10,000 Michigan 6s, 1868	83½
29,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupon of July, 1861	42¾
9,000 Tennessee 6s, 1893, and coupon of July, 1861	42¾
1,140 Tennessee coupons, January, 1861	41¾

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange Relative to Demurrages.

The adjourned meeting, relative to demurrages, was organized yesterday at the close of the regular business hours, at the Produce Exchange, by the election of Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE as President, and Mr. EDWARD M. BANES as Secretary. The question of demurrages was discussed at considerable length, and, as had been anticipated early in the day, the subject was finally referred to a Committee of eight representative merchants, with instructions to prepare a report, and to present it at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday next, the 18th of October. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. JOHN J. KINGSFORD and HERMAN STUTZER, representing the Foreign Shippers of Produce; Messrs. FRENCH & WILLIAMS, representing the Ship-owners and Freight Brokers; Messrs. J. B. HEADLEY and WM. A. BROWN, representing the Receivers of Produce, and Messrs. M. M. CALEB and H. ALLEN, representing the Inland Transportation Companies.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 67 bbls. Ashes, 20,340 bbls. Flour 29 bbls. Corn Meal, 80,285 bushels Wheat, 94,738 bushels Corn, 118 bushels Rye, 12,960 bushels Barley, 5,675 bushels Oats, 1,096 bushels Malt, 215 packages Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 600 mats stained Java on private terms; 125 bags Laguayra at 17¾c.; 61 bags Rio at 15¼c.; 2,608 bags do., ex *Cora*, at 15¾c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 15½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is in less demand, yet is held firmly. Sales, 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	18	18	16½	18¼
Middling, ₩ lb	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	22¼	22¾	22¾	23

DYEWOODS—Sales: 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $16 25 ₩ ton.

FISH—Sales of all descriptions have been limited, though prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for desirable lots of State and Western Flour has been somewhat brisker, to-day, but at generally easier prices. Sales, since our last, 21,500 bbls., (of which 6,200 bbls., changed hands last evening,) including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15@$5 30
Extra State	5 40@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at former prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate request at previous prices.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in lively request at rising prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 87½; Bunch do., at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ box, and French Plums at 5¾c. @6c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand to-day, for export, at, in the main, uniform prices. The sales since our last add up 223,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 32@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 30@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, sound to choice, $1 12@$1 30; Racine Spring, at $1 10@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 18; Red State, at $1 25@$1 28; White Kentucky, $1 37@$1 45, ₩ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is in good request at former prices. Sales 172,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 53c.@57c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for dlttc White, ₩ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canadian at 31c. @34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ₩ bush. Rye is in light supply and moderate demand at 66c.@70c. for Western; and 75c.@76½c. for Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 7,300 bushels at our quotations. Barley is in request at steady rates. Sales 6,700 bushels, including Canada on private terms; and State at 62½c.@70c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time, 1860.
Flour, bbls	43,580	1,081,637	414,589
Wheat, bushels	858,205	12,546,681	9,948,299
Corn, bushels	850,574	22,261,423	14,271,632
Oats, bushels	29,341	1,192,157	1,268,523
Rye, bushels	10,524	317,550	207,422
Barley, bushels	15,486	380,029	371,177

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time in 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,188	1,069,493	443,918
Wheat, bush	668,669	11,330,788	8,192,862
Corn, bush	724,467	19,574,121	12,495,260
Oats, bush	16,372	1,485,414	845,758
Rye, bush	11,400	317,478	72,629
Barley, bush	1,384	144,194	129,785

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Flour, bbls	9,600	7,421	7,885	5,250
Wheat, bushels	798,009	716,429	572,116	359,138
Corn, bushels	1,761,933	1,653,311	1,765,882	2,216,118
Oats, bushels	209,262	197,933	203,774	184,388
Total bushels	2,767,264	2,566,672	2,541,712	2,761,014

HAY—North River continues in request for home use and shipment at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New, at 18c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive, and nominal in price.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12½@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active, and sales have been made to-day of 36 hhds. Porto Rico at 41c.@45c.; 43 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. @32c.; and 350 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some request, including Common at $4 37½ ₩ 240 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine transpired at $1 45 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Though quotations are generally unchanged, the market is inactive, for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is quoted up to $14 62½@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales, 1,600 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 425 tcs. and bbls, poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive, at former prices. Sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues heavy, at 5c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 95 tcs., at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Linseed is in good demand, and 11,000 bags Calcutta have been disposed of, here and in Boston, part at $1 90 ₩ bushel. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,270 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@9c.; with 848 bags Siam, on private terms, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request at full prices.

TIN—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 55,000 lbs., at 8¾c@9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₩ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ₩ bush.; Corn, 11½d. @12d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 25s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl. Grain, 13½d.@ 14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Butter

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intention of Gen. McCLELLAN seems to be to strengthen the positions of his army as he proceeds further into Virginia, so that he may have intrenchments to fall back upon, in case a retrograde movement should, to any extent, become necessary. Heavy works are being constructed at all the new points recently taken possession of by our troops, in which they have not yet been interfered with by the rebels. The pickets of the enemy are again in sight along our lines, but they make no hostile demonstrations.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac continue quiet. Several movements of regiments have, however, recently taken place, which are supposed by some to be preliminary to something of more consequence.

We learn nothing yet of the movements of Gen. FREMONT'S army after leaving Jefferson City on the route to Sedalia. It seems to be doubtful whether he will be able to overtake PRICE, as the latter has probably too much the start, and has the advantage of a light baggage train. It is likely, however, that Gen. FREMONT will at least follow him to Southwest Missouri, reoccupy Springfield, and clear once more that section of the State from the rebels. A scout who has arrived at Jefferson City from Springfield reports that there are only one thousand rebels left there. He also again resuscitates BEN. MCCULLOCH, whom he locates at Camp Jackson with only one hundred and fifty men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. The small number of his followers is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of those he brought with him into the State had gone with PRICE, while others were with HARDEE. It is the reported intention of MCCULLOCH to join PRICE at Sac River on the 20th inst., and with the combined forces march towards Jefferson City. This perhaps may have been his programme, but it is probably changed ere this.

We have received, through the mails, an interesting description of Gen. FREMONT'S departure from Jefferson City on his grand expedition. The scene was accompanied by much of the pomp and circumstance of "glorious" war. Though the movement commenced before daybreak, it was not until late in the afternoon that the town had resumed its usual quiet. The troops marched off in the direction of the Sedalia road, and are said to have been in high spirits and condition.

The news from Kentucky grows decidedly more encouraging, as the situation of affairs becomes more thoroughly understood. The accounts of BUCKNER'S strength are found to have been much exaggerated. Many of his men are understood to be without arms and shoes, and but few of them are uniformed. ZOLLICOFFER, who recently invaded the State from Tennessee by way of the Cumberland Gap, is known to have returned to his position at the Gap—his original purpose probably being only the procurement of supplies in the section of country invaded by him. On the other hand, the National forces are rapidly increasing not only by the accession of regiments from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but by the enlistment of the Kentuckians themselves, who, now that the occasion calls for prompt action, are flocking to the National standard by thousands. An instance of the spirit which animates them may be found in a skirmish briefly noticed in our dispatches, which took place near Hillsboro', in Fleming County, ninety-one miles east of Frankfort, a day or two ago. A body of three hundred rebels were attacked by fifty Home Guards, who completely routed them, and captured a number of Enfield rifles, sabres, pistols, and other articles of war.

The Louisville journals publish the documents referring to the retirement of Gen. ANDERSON from the command of the Cumberland Department, and the appointment of Gen. SHERMAN in his place. Gen. ANDERSON deeply regrets that he is compelled to relinquish his post; but his feeble health renders it necessary for him to do so, and the selection of his successor, made on his own recommendation, gives him great satisfaction. Gen. SHERMAN is said to possess high qualities that eminently fit him for the position of great responsibility that he has now assumed.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on Wednesday night last, it being very dark and stormy, two rebel steamers ran down the James River, with the intention of attempting to pass the blockade, but, being discovered, put back again. It is well understood at Old Point that the rebels have, for some time, been awaiting an opportunity to get the *Yorktown* to sea, and, probably, the *Merrimac*. Both are iron-clad, and, once at sea, they might do incalculable mischief; but there is little probability of their sides being able to withstand the heavy metal which could be thrown against them by our ships-of-war at Newport's News and the Fortress. The *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* have rifled guns throwing a solid shot 180 pounds in weight, and, beside, there is the "Union" gun, mounted on the Rip Raps, throwing a shot weighing 430 pounds.

A Boston paper grows indignant at some foolish imputations cast upon Massachusetts and her contributions for the war. If all the other States had done as Massachusetts has done, the land and naval force of the country would now exceed 600,000. The State has now in the field seventeen regiments of infantry, numbering 1,000 men each; eight detached companies at Fortress Monroe, and three batteries of light artillery—all for three years' service. It is further estimated that Massachusetts has furnished 2,500 men for the regiments of other States. Besides these forces, there are now in camp, and in a good state of forwardness, five more regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. The Boston paper to which we have alluded argues from this that few States have outdone Massachusetts, or will ontdo her, in the high endeavor to maintain American nationality and preserve the indivisibility of the Republic.

Under a decision recently made at Washington, supplies furnished by particular States for their volunteers must be turned over to the proper Department of the army, and issued according to the regulations to the troops for which they were specially intended; but should there be any excess of such supplies above the regulation allowances, such excess will, when so directed by the Commanding General, be divided among any other troops in the service of the United States. This decision may create some dissatisfaction, but the excuse for it is found in the fact that the Government expects eventually to pay for all such supplies.

The projected expedition to Mexico acquires new light in the information we receive by the *Asia*. The Paris *Patrie* and the *Journal des Débats* having thrown doubt upon the statement of the London *Post* respecting the negotiation of a triple treaty on the subject, the *Post* returns to the charge, stoutly reinforced by the London *Times*. The latter, indeed, makes the convention substantially quadripartite. It asserts that the President of the United States, prompted by the same motives as control the European Powers, is an assenting party to the arrangement, which is strictly guarded from a chance of disturbing territorial sovereignty, or of infringing upon the rights or dignity of the American Government. This is very well so far as it goes; and so far as goes the exceedingly temperate policy pointed out by the treaty. But there are too many indications that the treaty has secret articles to which the President of the United States cannot have given his assent. Even in the *Times* we have intimations that the question of remodeling and "protecting" the Mexican Government has been under discussion at the interviews which framed the Convention; for we are distinctly told that while the English Government advocates the strengthening and support of the Liberal Government already existing, France and Spain take a different view, and think another ought to be substituted. Possibly the "Independent armament" of Spain is designed to carry this latter view into effect. The policy of England will certainly be singularly illustrated by a confiscation of revenues, deprived of which the Liberal Government must perish.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult. She brings about £20,000 in specie on freight. The latest market reports still note an upward tendency in Cotton. The stock on hand in Liverpool was estimated at 751,500 bales, of which 444,790 were American, and the amount at sea on the way from India was estimated as high as 270,000 bales, against only 70,000 at the same time last year. Breadstuffs and Provisions are still reported dull. The English Board of Trade returns for August exhibit a falling off in exports to the United States during the month of £1,080,500 as compared with August of 1860. The English Funds were firmer, and Consols had recovered somewhat.

The French Government, it is stated, has purchased foreign wheat to the value of eleven millions sterling since last harvest, which accounts for the rapid loss of bullion by the Bank of France, which had raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

From Italy, we again have rumors regarding the precarious condition of the Pope's health. At Bologna turbulent demonstrations had taken place, caused by the high price of provisions. Several arrests had been made, and precautionary measures had been adopted. In a circular, addressed by Count RICASOLI to the Italian Consular Agents, he states that the national flag of Italy covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors.

From Austria we hear of an attempt to assassinate the Archduke ALBERT, by placing a bomb in a place where he would wait for a train for Vienna. Fortunately for him, the bomb did not explode until half an hour after he left. The abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the peasantry more willing to pay taxes to the Austrian Government. A rumor prevailed in Vienna that KLAPKA, KOSSUTH and TURR were to have a conference with M. DEAK and other Hungarians, relative to affairs in Hungary.

OMAR PASHA has been ordered by the Turkish Sultan to immediately recommence hostilities against the Montenegrins, and reinforcements had been sent to him. The insurgents are reported to have burnt three villages, killed seventeen Turks, and carried off five pieces of artillery.

China news, to the 12th of August, informs us that the entire American Fleet, with the exception of one small vessel, had left for home. The vessel which remained had been called suddenly to Shanghai, by a report that a vessel had been purchased there for the purpose of being armed as a privateer under the Jeff. Davis flag.

From Japan we learn of the loss of the *Swetlana*, a Prussian line-of-battle-ship, carrying one hundred guns, and eight hundred men. It is believed that all her crew perished. Details of the night attack upon the inmates of the British Consulate at Yokuhama are given in our correspondent's letter.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a formal visit from Col. ROMANOFF, of the Imperial Russian Engineers, accompanied by Mr. COLLINS, the United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, the object of the interview being to bring before the American public the subject of the great Russian telegraph now in course of construction from St. Petersburg *viâ* Eastern Siberia and Behring Strait to Nicholeisk, on the Amoor, with special reference to the project of extending the same to the United States. The enterprise, which has secured the sanction and guarantee of the Russian Government, and over three thousand miles of the line being already built, is pronounced entirely practicable. The success of this stupendous undertaking, will, perhaps, render unnecessary the ocean telegraphic cable.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, and continued the election for Inspectors of Registry. A communication from the Engineer in charge of laying out Washington Heights, with reference to the present doubtful boundary of New-York and Westchester Counties, was referred.

The Executive Committee of the "Consolidated German Union League" held an important and protracted session yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall. Sub-Committees on Organization, Nomination and Conference were appointed, and, after long debate, an independent ticket was made up from among the nominations of other parties. A report of all the proceedings is given in another column.

The Brooklyn, Eastern District, German Union Association, met, yesterday afternoon, at No. 45 Ewen-street, Williamsburgh, and appointed a Committee of five to examine the position of political candidates already nominated by various parties, and to select from the number such names as the Association can support. Patriotic addresses were made and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union. A report will be found elsewhere.

The steamship *Locust Point*, now lying at the foot of Canal-street, has been chartered by Government. She is now taking in stores. The steamship *Daniel Webster*, lying at Pier No. 3, N. R., has also been chartered. She has got a full cargo of water in casks. The steam transport *Ericsson* steamed, yesterday afternoon, from Greenpoint, and is now at anchor off the Battery.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, Mr. TRACY, in his action against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for detention of baggage, reported yesterday, recovered a verdict for $25. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of DEVLIN against BRADY and MOUNTJOY was argued, the facts showing the peculiar "values" of the municipal lobby. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND granted an alternative *mandamus*, directing the Comptroller to show cause why E. B. HARNETT, an officer of the Court, who is absent at the war, should not be paid his salary as such officer. In the Common Pleas Court, before Judge BRADY, a verdict for $375 was recovered against a Policeman of the Fourth Ward, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange broke out afresh yesterday, after the partial reaction of the day before, and the market closed quite buoyant at an advance of ¼@1¼ ₩ cent. on Thursday's sales. New-York Central 78¾ ₩ cent. Government Sixes, of 1881, advanced to 93¾ ₩ cent. Exchange for the *Fulton's* mail, this morning, closed 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive, though prices of Flour were a shade easier, and those of Wheat favored buyers slightly. Corn was essentially unchanged in value. A more active inquiry prevailed for Groceries, which were firm, as also for Pork—the latter chiefly to fill Government contracts. A fair business was reported in Hay, Raisins, Calcutta Linseed, and domestic Tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The adjourned meeting relative to demurrages, held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, referred the whole subject to a committee consisting of eight representative merchants, with instructions to report the result of their deliberations at another meeting, to be held next Friday, the 18th inst.

The Mexican Intervention.

We have full confirmation, by the last foreign mail, with more details, of the arrangements of England, France and Spain for intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The London *Times* states the general scope and plan of the movement, and adds that it is undertaken with the full assent and approbation of the President of the United States. This is a remarkable and rather unexpected feature of the case, and will probably somewhat modify public sentiment as to the objects of the projected intervention.

It is scarcely supposable that President LINCOLN should have approved an expedition, the object of which was to place Mexico under the sway of any European Power. Such an act would be so directly hostile to the substantial interests of this country, so damaging to its prestige, and so utterly fatal to the extension of our influence and our principles in that direction, that no President could possibly give it the assent, express or implied, of the American Government. In the hands of any one of the leading European Powers, Mexico would become a perpetual menace to the United States. From her ports the vessels of any hostile nations could strike disastrous blows upon our commerce and our Southern cities, while for land forces she would furnish an easy road into our territory through our Southwestern frontier.

The statement of the *Times* seems to us open to very grave doubts. The positive and explicit manner in which it is made, implies that it rests on good authority, however improbable it may appear. If it be true, we should infer from it that the objects of the expedition had been very clearly explained to Mr. LINCOLN, and that they were such as could not involve any of the consequences to which we have alluded. It is stated that the only motive of the movement is to secure payment of the debts due by Mexico to subjects of the Powers engaged in it, and to secure reparation for personal injuries sustained at her hands. If, when these objects are attained, the expedition is to withdraw, and if explicit assurances to that effect have been received by Mr. LINCOLN, no injurious consequences may result from the pledged assent of our Government. We confess, however, that we find it difficult to reconcile this view of the case with the talk of the *Times* about marching to Mexico, and its speculations as to the character and *personnel* of the new Government to be established and maintained in that country. These things look to a much more permanent and complete conquest of our neighboring Republic than this country could honorably and safely permit.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the affairs of Mexico will ere long engage a very considerable share of our attention. We are somewhat curious, moreover, to learn how the Southern Confederates will regard this attempt to plant a powerful and controlling foreign influence upon their Southern border. Undoubtedly their sharp and engrossing hatred of the Government of the United States will at the outset reconcile them to anything which promises to check its progress and weaken its power. But a very little reflection will show that, if they succeed in establishing their independence, they will bear the whole brunt of this hostile act. It is upon them and their institutions, far more than upon the North, that the injury of such a conquest will take effect.

MALICE AND FALSEHOOD.—If our readers have any curiosity to see the kind of stuff with which our Canadian neighbors strengthen and confirm their "neutrality," in regard to our rebellion, they will find it abundantly gratified by the perusal of a letter which we copy, this morning, from the *Chronicle*, of Quebec. That paper asserts that it is written by a gentleman of high official position, and intimates very broadly that he is connected with the diplomatic service of the English Government. Whoever he may be, or whatever his position, he does not scruple to put in print the most barefaced and infamous falsehoods which human ingenuity can invent. He has gone deliberately to work to arouse public hostility in Canada against this country, by systematic lying. It is needless to say here that the statements of his letter are utterly false from beginning to end. He knows them to be so:—but he also knows that they will be circulated mainly at a distance, where no contradictions can reach them, and that they will thus produce just as much effect, and do as much to plant the seeds of eternal hatred between the two countries as if they were true,—and this is precisely what he seeks to accomplish by them. He may find in course of time that he has been even more successful than he could have wished in this work of devilish malignity.

The Japanese Troubles.

We have received from our correspondent in Japan a detailed account of the armed attack made upon the British Legation, and the narrow escape of the British Minister and the members of his household from massacre. Mr. OLIPHANT, whose visit to this country will be remembered, was wounded in the affray. The miscreants engaged in this assault were kept at bay by the parties assailed, and were afterwards set upon and dispersed, several of their number being wounded and three killed, by the guard of the Legation. Details of this event had not reached England at the departure of the last mail, although the general fact was known. In commenting upon it the London *Times* thinks that, while it may not be necessary to enter upon an actual war to punish the Japanese Government, there must be a display of force that will effectually prevent such occurrences in the future. Whether these outrages were perpetrated by the connivance of the authorities or not, the *Times* insists that the Government must be held responsible for them, inasmuch as it is in duty bound to afford ample protection to the British Legation.

It is pretty evident that the Japanese, or at least a formidable party among them, are highly dissatisfied with the policy of the Government towards foreign nations. They are opposed to opening the Empire to foreign intercourse, and in favor of preserving the traditional policy of isolation. The "old fogies" of Japan, like those of every other country, belong to the higher classes, are eminently respectable, and very much afraid of any policy which gives to energy, skill and industry, any participation in the blessings which they consider it their right to monopolize. They made an attempt at one time to assassinate the Tycoon. They did murder the interpreter to the American Embassy, and now they have perpetrated an infamous assault upon the British Legation. Soon after the murder of Mr. HEUSKEN, our Secretary of State applied to the leading Christian Powers of Europe to join in measures to punish so grave a violation of International rights. Mr. SEWARD seems to have appreciated fully the importance of teaching the Japanese, by effectual means, some of the first lessons they will need to practice in their intercourse with foreign States; but we have no reason to believe that his views on this subject were shared by the European Powers to whom they were presented. England now will probably consider the matter as one of some importance. It is announced that the Minister has ordered a British ship-of-war to the harbor of Yeddo, and has landed a body of troops to serve as a guard to the Legation.

We fear the dreams in which a good many of our Aldermen and other sanguine people indulged a year or so ago, about the value of Japanese friendship and trade, are doomed to disappointment. We took occasion to say so at the time, but the public were too busy in courting the sooty Princes to pay much attention to anything but reports of the sage observations of "TOMMY," and records of the shops where the Princes deigned to trade. A good many of our ingenious mechanics and others invested largely in presents to the Emperor,—but we have heard as yet of no very large returns. Correspondents have told us that the sewing-machines, patent plows, churns, telegraph machines, cannon, candy, and other rare and valuable products of our country which we took pleasure and pride in lavishing upon Japan for her enlightenment, were upon their arrival stowed away like so much useless lumber, in an old outhouse, there to rot at leisure. We have not heard of a single order from Japan for a single one of the many articles in which we were at once to enjoy a large and lucrative commerce. But these are among the disappointments which every commercial community must expect to meet.

The truth is, the Japanese are wedded to their policy of isolation by the entire experience of all their people, by the traditions of the Empire and by all the prejudices, fears and distrust of a semi-barbarous and ignorant nation. The time may come when they may be induced to change it;—but the essential elements for working such a change—intercourse, education and trade—are utterly lacking, and the process will, of necessity, be very slow. War is the only agency which makes any serious inroad upon habits and opinions so fixed as those of the Japanese,—and it is by no means unlikely that it may be used in this case as it has been in so many others.

LAGER TABOOED.—A German justice at Washington, following a judicial precedent in our own City, having decided that "lager beer is not intoxicating," Gen. MCCLELLAN has heretofore allowed that beverage to be freely poured out in libations to the divinities of war. While all other liquors of the spiritous order are under embargo and prohibited from being brought into the camps on the Potomac, lager has enjoyed entire immunity. It seems that latterly, however, the nectar of Gambrinus, with an unseemly disregard of the judicial finding, behaves itself most strangely, and actually fuddles, elevates, and maketh "tight" our men of war. Whether this be owing to the introduction of some more ardent quality into the natural innocuousness of the beverage, or whether it be that American soldiers have not yet acquired the true Teutonic power of resistance, the foaming flagons have inebriated, as well as cheered. So lager is now tabooed. Strict orders have been issued that none shall be allowed in camp, and officers have been instructed to investigate the contents of every wagon entering the lines, to see that the enemy is not smuggled in. It is unfortunate that, for the sake of a few weak-headed Yankees, our tens of thousands of German sons of Mars should be deprived of what is nearly as necessary to their existence as pretzels or sauer-kraut. But such are the stern necessities of war!

Affairs in Missouri.

The prospect of an early and decisive battle in Missouri, between the National troops under FREMONT, and the rebels under Gen. PRICE, has vanished, if we can credit the advices from Gen. FREMONT'S camp. A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who is with FREMONT'S army, writes on Monday, the 7th inst., from Jefferson City, stating that on that day the advance of Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters was begun. The correspondent does not speak of any intended forced marches, but he says that Gen. FREMONT "hardly hopes to intercept Gen. PRICE." The news at Jefferson City was that on the Thursday previous to Gen. FREMONT'S advance on Monday, Gen. PRICE'S was 80 miles south of a point 150 miles due west of Jefferson City. This would give Gen. PRICE, by any traveled roads, at least 175 miles the start of Gen. FREMONT, and three full days, from Thursday to Monday, to increase that distance. It may well be conceded, therefore, that Gen. FREMONT is not likely to overtake Gen. PRICE. How it is that Gen. PRICE so easily marched out of the trap in which he had been "caught" at Lexington, the "military men at St. Louis" have not yet informed the country.

But granting that Gen. PRICE is marching out of Missouri, (a belief entertained in St. Louis and Jefferson City, but which, as yet, rests on slender evidence,) our army must still advance in force, if it be only to make the expulsion of the rebels from the State a thorough and complete work. Gen. FREMONT can then garrison Springfield effectually, take possession of Granby lead mines, and make adequate provision for their protection, and return to his headquarters in St. Louis. Some rather extravagant telegraphic versions were given, the other day, of what Gen. FREMONT said to Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, on leaving Jefferson City. It was that he (F.) felt competent, with his present army, to "go anywhere through the South," and that he would pursue the rebel army into Arkansas if necessary to get a fight out of them. Gen. FREMONT will not, probably, act on any such programme. If he drives the rebel army from Missouri, and reëstablishes the Union sway at Springfield and over the entire southwest of the State, it will be well. It will restore the campaign to the *status* of four months ago, when Gen. LYON, with less than 10,000 men, had done the work that now has to be done over again. To be sure, there is not much evidence of progress in this. But the achievement will nevertheless be gratifying.

The prospect of hard fighting in Missouri having disappeared, (if Gen. PRICE really has outwitted the men who supposed they had entrapped him,) the attention of the country will immediately be drawn to other and more interesting fields, among which Kentucky looms up, at present, most conspicuously.

The Stars and Stripes on Sea.

The record of our naval operations since the beginning of hostilities is not calculated to uphold the prestige which the Americans have hitherto enjoyed on the sea. It is a little mortifying, that while it has been demonstrated again and again that the rebels were able to do little or nothing in the line of naval operations, their half-a-dozen privateers have made more captures among our merchant and coasting vessels than the entire Navy of the United States has made of their coasters and the shoals of craft seeking to run the blockade! Carefully collated statistics up to Sept. 23, show that, up to that date, the rebels had taken seventy of our vessels, while our whole coast guard had made but fifty-two prizes!

It would indeed be unfair to expect omniscience on the part of our cruisers, as the history of all blockades for the past hundred years shows that, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the blockading fleet, it has been quite impossible wholly to cut off trade with the interdicted country. But the record of vessels that have within the past four months run the line of our squadron, and reached Southern ports, laden with arms, ammunition, clothing and stores, is disgraceful. The coasts of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick spawn forth craft, whose owners find their profit in conveying contraband aid and comfort to the enemy. Sixteen vessels are reported to have arrived at the port of Charleston during the month of August alone, and M. BOULIGNY, the French Consul at that port, is said to have recently exhibited in Paris a list of over fifty "evasions," which he reports have been made of our blockade of Charleston! The case of the British steamship *Bermuda*, which ran the gauntlet of our squadron off Savannah, is an instance of most flagrant remissness, for the officers were fully forewarned of her expected arrival. The poor *ruse* of a cannonading by the rebels sent our cruisers hastening off to see the cause, and the steamer meantime quietly slipped in with a great and valuable cargo of rifles, ammunition, shoes, blankets and medical stores. The *Wabash* has been, we believe, the leading ship on the blockade off Savannah. We have not yet heard of a court-martial in the case! This was culpable; but the case of the *Fanny*, captured by the rebels in Pamlico Sound last week, was worse—it was pusillanimous. There has been nothing more disgraceful than the conduct of crew and military, as given in the master's report—a miserable scramble for self-safety, without even courage to throw overboard her guns and ammunition, or set her on fire or scuttle her—an officer on board asserting that "they would fare better if they kept everything in good order!" We have heard of no Court of Inquiry in this case, and, indeed, have had no satisfaction whatever in the matter, unless that term can be applied to the ambiguous reply of Mr. Secretary WELLES to Mr. PORTER, to the effect that "the steamer alluded to was not at the time of her capture in the service of this Department, and has never been employed by it, and the same *may be said* of her captain." This is peculiar phraseology, and we are at a loss to understand its meaning. It is certain that the conduct of Capt. MORRISON was such as to demand close scrutiny. He was employed, under some authority, to transport ammunition, clothing and provisions to the troops, and he had troops on board, also, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, whose commanding officer induced him to behave in the dastardly way above indicated. *Some* person or *some* Department, surely, is responsible for a transaction so disgraceful. At any rate, we think it is due to the Chairman of the Committee, engaged under a resolution of the House in the important duty of purifying the several Departments, *not* to have been put off in this cavalier way, and be left in total ignorance by such an ambiguous and illogical reply.

These are humiliating developments, and they painfully call up an anticipation in one of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters: "It is feared," he writes, "that there are many officers in the service whose hearts are not in the right place." However this may be, there certainly has been a great want of gallantry on the part of our marine thus far. It was by indomitable pluck, that America's Naval glory was won. Never were we so much in need of that same quality as now again. What would the ghost of JOHN PAUL JONES say to a vast Navy unequal to the task of catching a single privateer—that *Sumter* which, by the imbecility of the officer commanding the squadron off the Mississippi mouth, escaped to sea, and has since been ravaging our commerce, and defying our fleets!

We have no desire to speculate on the projected Naval expeditions, and the journals, animated by an admirable patriotism, have generally refrained from any revelations on that score. But it is obvious that these movements cannot be much longer delayed. The seizure of the chief Southern cotton ports is fast becoming a military necessity. The rebels are fully alive to their danger, and are industriously employing this season of grace in strengthening their coasts and forts. It is well known, that at the time of the Hatteras victory, Fort Macon, which commands Beaufort, N. C., was almost defenceless. It is well known that they have now 166 guns mounted at that fort, with a force of some three thousand men. It is thus extremely doubtful whether the increased efficiency we get by delay is not more than outweighed by the additional obstacles we shall ultimately have to encounter. Besides, every day brings us nearer to stormy November, when the on-shore gales make maritime or coast operations difficult of execution and uncertain of success. Advantage should be taken of these halcyon October days to strike a succession of telling blows on the enemy's flank, if we would not wholly lose our great opportunity.

Edicts of Emancipation.

We expressed some doubt, a few days since, as to the practical effect of an edict of emancipation, even if one should be issued by the General Government. It is very clear that such a document would have no force beyond the lines of our Armies, unless it should come to the knowledge of the slaves themselves, and incite them to insurrection:—and, even if this were desirable, we have, up to the present time, not the slightest evidence of any such inclination on their part.

We find an illustration and, to some extent, a confirmation of these views in the failure of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation to produce any practical effect during the time that it was supposed to be in force. Except in the case of two slaves belonging to THOS. L. SNEAD, of St. Louis, an aid-de-camp of Gen. PRICE, no attempt was made to carry out its provisions. Indeed, Gen. FREMONT had no means of doing so. At the time it was issued over *one-third* of the State of Missouri was under rebel rule; in a week after, more than one-half of the State was subject to rebel sway; and, besides, at Springfield, there were over two hundred Union prisoners, who had been wounded and captured in that ever-memorable and fearful battle of Wilson's Creek. When Gen. FREMONT'S sweeping proclamation—threatening death and confiscation to every rebel found in arms within his lines, and freeing his slaves—was received at Springfield, the rebel commander there promptly sent him the following message:

"For every man put to death by Major-Gen. FREMONT for alleged treason, as threatened in his proclamation, I will cause two Union prisoners now in my hands to be shot. For every slave liberated by Gen FREMONT, because of the alleged treason of his master, I will cause *four* slaves to be taken from the adherents of the Union within my Department, and confiscated by way of retaliation."

Unfortunately, the rebel commander had power to put his threat in execution,—and knowing this fact, Gen. FREMONT was of necessity compelled to forego all attempts to enforce the terms of his proclamation.

The letter of the President, directing a modification of its terms, relieved him from an embarrassing position; and that he regarded it in that light is shown by the use which he made of it. Among the items of news received some weeks since, mention was made of a "messenger who had been sent to Springfield, by Gen. FREMONT, to bear to Col. TAYLOR (rebel commander at Springfield) a copy of President LINCOLN'S letter, modifying Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation." Though this attracted no attention at the time, it was really a fact of a good deal of significance. Under ordinary circumstances, it is not considered necessary for our commanders to notify the rebel leaders of every change of policy and of conduct which they may adopt. We cannot recall another instance of the kind during the present war. Gen. FREMONT had special reasons for the course he took, in his utter inability to enforce the threats of his proclamation without involving consequences for which he was not prepared to make himself responsible.

Mere words avail but little in war. Edicts and proclamations are of very little use beyond the line which bounds our ability to enforce them.

From Hong Kong.

AMERICAN TONNAGE IN CHINESE WATERS—A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER.

A letter from Hong Kong to ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, contains the following information:

The American tonnage is increasing in the east; pending the civil war in the United States, is not taken for long voyages. The local Underwriters decline taking the war risk.

There are rumors of a small vessel fitting out at Shanghai as a privateer, under letter-of-marque received from the Confederate States of America, to go home, *viâ* San Francisco, and the United States steamer *Saginaw* has gone to that port, where her Commander will get more full information, and, if there be any foundation for the report, will take measures to capture the craft, if possible. The *Saginaw* is the only United States vessel now on the station, the *Hartford* and *Dacotah* having sailed for the United States, *viâ* Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 6th ult.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Truth Regarding the Offer Made to Garibaldi.

How the Citizens of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy Obtain Their Passports—Efforts of the Southern Commissioners to Break up the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

We have, at length, arrived at the truth in regard to the Garibaldi affair. There are diplomatic documents in the case, and it may be that they will be published before this reaches the United States; but, for fear they may not, it is better, no doubt, that I give you the facts here.

In the first place, friends of GARIBALDI intimated to the Government at Washington long ago that the General took a deep interest in the struggle between the Union and Slavery, and that, without doubt, he could be induced to lend his powerful aid to the National arms. The fact was stated in such a way that the Government regarded it as an offer of services, and feeling deeply sensible for such a mark of confidence and good-will on the part of the great Italian leader, ordered a negotiation to be commenced in regard to the matter. This negotiation, on account of his personal acquaintance with GARIBALDI and his knowledge of European languages, was confided to Mr. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium. Mr. S. was authorized to make terms with Gen. GARIBALDI for the command of a division of the American army, and was charged, at the same time, to convey to the General an expression of the high esteem of the American Government for his eminent patriotism and abilities.

In the first correspondence which took place, only general terms were used, there being nothing more definite than an offer of service in the army of the United States. But in connection with this fact, the impression all at once grew general in Europe—proceeding partly from the affair of Bull Run—that the National army was in great straits for a commander, and that this offer to Gen. GARIBALDI meant the chief command. GARIBALDI's Generals, BIXIO, TURR, BERTORI and others, at once gathered around him and offered to accompany him to America, where they supposed a great field was to be opened for their loved chief in the emancipation of Slavery and the salvation of the destinies of the great American Republic. All this was highly honorable in both GARIBALDI and his Generals, and they thereby earned the gratitude of the loyal American people, for their motive was not pure adventure, as might be supposed; their hearts were in the contest, and they felt that there, as well as in Italy, they would be fighting the universal battle of civilization and humanity.

But Mr. SANFORD was not authorized to offer Gen. GARIBALDI the chief command of the National Army—a fact which GARIBALDI did not comprehend till he saw Mr. S. at Caprera. In the meantime the word had got out that GARIBALDI had been offered the chief command, and all the harm had been done. When Mr. SANFORD offered him a division of the Army he was still disposed to accept, but then his friends, the King of Italy in the number, advised him not to, and thus the negotiation came to an end.

In all the discussions, GARIBALDI, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, constantly spoke of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of his adopted country, which stood next in his heart and affections to his native Italy, and if it had not been for the pressure of his friends at the last moment, and especially the urgent letter of the King, he would have gone to take command in any position the President would have placed him. His whole soul is in the cause of the Union. He shed tears when speaking of the probable rupture of the Great Republic, and said that if it were shown to him that his services were essential to the North, nothing would restrain him but the prospect of immediate service in Italy. It must not be believed, however, that the King and the advisers of GARIBALDI objected to his going from any want of sympathy in the cause of the American Union; it was solely because they could not spare him at this important epoch in the history of Italy for a service so far removed from home and so full of dangers. It was not that they loved America less, but GARIBALDI more.

Efforts have been made here to obtain a contradiction of the report that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of the chief command of the National army, but, unfortunately for those who made the attempt, the Italian Ambassador at Paris has shown here a dispatch from the Baron RICASOLI, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which states that the King had written to GARIBALDI advising him not to accept "the command of the Federal army." In the presence of such a statement, and from such a source, the journalists hardly knew what course to take, and thus the story has gone uncontradicted till yesterday, when the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Pays* contradicted it. We hope to see the other French journals do the same, but the London *Times*, which never goes backward and never errs, will, perhaps, take as long to get at the truth as it did in the case of the duels on the Georgia Railroad.

One effect of this report has been to stir up all the officers out of place in Europe, and among others who have made offers of their services to the National Government, I believe I will not be contradicted in mentioning the name of the distinguished Gen. CHANGARNIER.

Here is an item for Mr. SEWARD. When the subjects of the Southern Confederacy in France wish to travel through Europe, and go to the Prefect of Police at Paris to get their passports *visés*, the officer directs them, as heretofore, to go to the American Consul; if the individual says that the American Consul demands an oath of allegiance, which he is unwilling to take, the officer replies, "But you must go and see if the Consul refuses you, and if he does, return here, and I will *visé* your passport." When the individual returns the *visé* is given, the words used being "*Bon pour M. ——, citoyen des Etats Confederés de l'Amerique.*"

Thus the Prefect of Police, in providing for an emergency, recognizes the independence of the Southern Confederacy. But nobody would wish to object to this procedure, since it is the only possible one by which to permit persons unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to travel in Europe. As a curious detail of this affair, I may mention that the Prefect asked the Consul to give a certificate to those he refused, so that the Prefect might know that they had first been to the Consulate; but the Consul very properly decided that it was none of his business to testify to the disloyalty of American citizens, and that the Prefect must take upon himself the task of finding out whether they were citizens of the Confederate States or not. The only inconvenience we can see as likely to result from this proceeding is the impression it will give among officials in other States that France has recognized the new Government.

The Southern Commissioners abroad, until the late publication of the law of blockades by the French Government, were making prodigious efforts to induce a disregard of the blockade of their ports, and I am told that this declaration was published as much to get rid of their importunities and machinations, as for the satisfaction of inquiring French shippers. Among other reports in circulation, but for which I can in no way vouch, it is said that as a last effort they offered a bribe of 500,000 bales of cotton to the French Government on condition the blockade was disregarded.

MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Murderous Attack on the British Legation—Narrow Escape of the Minister and others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

In giving you a summary of news by this mail, it becomes our painful duty to include as the principal item, still another attempt on the part of the Japanese, at assassination and bloodshed. The subjects this time were the English Minister, Mr. ALCOCK, and his Staff, at Yedo.

A more daring and desperate act in times of peace is rarely heard off, than this attempt to cut off the British Legation.

The particulars, as I get them from one of the persons who was a guest in the house at the time, is as follows:

Mr. ALCOCK, and Mr. DEWITT, Dutch Consul-General, had but a day or two before arrived from Nagasaki, overland, passing through the heart of the Empire in making the trip. Everything was quiet as usual, until the evening of the 5th of July, when just before midnight a band of from seventeen to twenty *lonins*, or desperate, disgraced soldiers, attacked the legation.

They tried at first to gain admittance by one of the side gates, to the large compound in which the temple occupied by the Legation is situated. Its keeper, however, refused this, when they separated and made their way through the harriers on either side into the inclosure, and deliberately returned to the faithful gate-keeper to take their revenge on him for refusing them admittance, which they did by horridly cutting and hacking him with their swords. They then proceeded to the kitchen, and arousing the cook demanded of him where the inmates of the house were sleeping. On refusing to give them any satisfactory answer on this point, they fell to hacking him, too, with their swords. They then proceeded to find their own way into the house, and attempted an entrance by four or five different points at once. The principal attack, however, was made at the front door, where they killed out-right a poor priest who was attracted to the spot by the noise, which also awakened the inmates of the house.

Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT (former Secretary to Lord ELGIN in his expedition to Japan, and whose work on that subject you all know, had arrived but a few days before at the Legation as Secretary to it) was the first one thoroughly aroused, his apartments being nearest the point of attack. Thinking it, however, only a disturbance among the servants, he got up, and taking only a loaded riding-whip in his hand, stepped outside, when almost immediately he received a severe blow from a sword across the shoulder. He retreated, at the same time defending himself the best he could with the handle of his heavy whip, when Mr. MORRISON (Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Nagasaki, who was a guest also in the house) stepped out of a side door between the two, and fired his revolver at the breast of the assailant. He, however, was uninjured by the ball, as it was next morning found flattened near the spot, probably against the ruffian's armor. It arrested him in his progress, though, so that Mr. OLIPHANT escaped with only a wound in the wrist beside the one in the shoulder.

The flash of the pistol, however, exposed Mr. MORRISON to another one of the assailants, who dealt him a blow on the forehead, cutting to the bone. He, however, escaped without any other injury, except a slight wound on the hand.

At this juncture there seemed to be a cessation of hostilities for a few seconds, during which time all the inmates of the house collected in a room at the further end of it, towards which the assailants seemed to make no advance, either from fear of the fire-arms in their hands or ignorance of their whereabouts.

Apparently hoping to find some one yet in their beds, the assassins who had gained the inside of the house found their way into the sleeping-rooms and made war upon the fortunately empty beds and furniture—thrusting their long swords through and through the former and upsetting and breaking the latter.

The guards who are detailed to watch over the safety of the legation, late as it may seem, now made their appearance, when the assassins attempted to escape. They were met outside, however, when each drawing their long swords, wielded with both hands, a bloody and deadly contest ensued.

Three of the assassins were killed on the spot, and one mortally wounded and taken prisoner. The remainder made their escape, but were pursued. Four being followed so closely as to render escape impossible, took refuge in a tea-house and attempted to commit suicide by *hari-kari*, or cutting open their bowels. In this three succeeded; the fourth was too late, and was taken alive.

Every effort is apparently being made on the part of the Government to secure the remainder; how far they have succeeded we have not yet learned. The fellows must have fought desperately, for although outnumbered ten to one they wounded twelve of the guard, some of whom may die; as yet I believe none have. The Government was thrown in great commotion by the affair, and a large body of soldiers was detailed to prevent a repetition of the thing that night and the next day. The guard most certainly behaved well, and on the ministers going to see the injured men, they pointed to their wounds and said they had only done their duty. The question of the greatest importance after this was, who were the perpetrators or instigators of this outrage. Still the name of Mito the Prince, whose men it has been supposed committed all the other murderous acts on foreigners, is brought forward. It is impossible, however, to gain any positive information on the subject. Whether the Government will be willing to come forward this time and make known to the English Minister the facts, we cannot say.

We have no doubt whatever as to the sincerity of the General Government to do all it can to protect foreigners, as the conduct of its guard has shown. But this is a purely feudal system in Japan, and may be compared with France and England two hundred years ago, where the general and acknowledged head, it is known, had far from absolute control over many of the leading Princes of the country.

They are not without serious trouble within their own borders, too, as the Governor of Yedo, about the same time that Mr. ALCOCK was attacked, was killed in broad daylight, in the streets of the city, surrounded by his own guard.

Everything is quiet now, especially in our trading town of Yokohama, and no general fears are entertained for our safety, as it is only small bands that can collect to do mischief without being discovered, and their designs defeated. What course the English Minister intends to take in the matter, we have not heard.

The English Admiral of the China squadron is expected up in a few days, when the action to be taken will probably be decided on. We do not anticipate any further trouble at present.

The motives which induced these desperate fellows to make the attack on the Legation is also a mystery. There are three men-of-war in port and six or seven merchantmen. Trade is dull here on account of the news from America, brought over in advance of the European mails by the steamer *Surprise*, from San Francisco. Four ships are to commence loading in a day or two, however, for England direct, with tea.

Art Matters.

Within a few days most tempting and unusual facilities for observation have been placed at the disposal of the lovers of Art in this Metropolis. Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. and Mr. SCHAUS have opened, in addition to their well known public galleries, two charming picture boudoirs, where are exhibited many choice and several rare paintings. At GOUPIL's we noticed specimens from the pencils of TAIT, CHURCH, DEHAAS, FARRS, HUGHES, EASTMAN, JOHNSON, HART, and other well known and favorite artists. A landscape (sold) by CHURCH, is one of his purest efforts, and is, we understand, considered by the artist as the best of his smaller productions. HART contributes a miniature picture gallery, having nine tiny paintings in one frame, ranging through as many varieties of landscape. JOHNSON's "Cold Fingers and Toes" is a capital thing, and uncomfortably suggestive of the coming season. Then there are pictures whose faces we have seen before, but none the less pleasant for that, including the unhappy CORDAY on her way to execution, the unpleasantly dead CÆSAR, TAIT's pretty fowls, and the view "Over the Way," which is so interesting an exponent of one of the good things of life. DEHAAS contributes a large marine view, which is considered one of the best ever taken from his popular easel. The "Christian Martyr," an engraving just issued in Paris from one of DELAROCHE's pictures, has made its appearance here simultaneously. One such exquisitely rendered transcript as this does much towards acquainting us with the mind and handpower of that great artist, and we trust that Mr. KNOEDLER (GOUPIL & Co.) will find its success such that he will feel justified in affording us more frequent opportunities of like nature.

Mr. SCHAUS deserves more than a passing notice. He has at great expense fitted up a charming retreat, which is now thrown open to the public at a nominal charge by the month or year. Upon its walls are a great number of choice paintings, of which we cannot write specifically at this time. We remember a "Golden Wedding," a sweet German picture from HUBNER, which it will do any and all good to see, and a picture gallery by HART. These galleries are new features in the art-world of our City, and we trust they will be liberally sustained by those for whose benefiting culture they are opened.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—ELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, there was an unusually large lobby in attendance, the special attraction being the completion of the election of Inspectors of Registry

The Commissioners for laying out Washington Heights transmitted a letter from the Engineer in charge, responding to the question of the Board as to the definite line between the Counties of New-York and Westchester, stating that the question was one of much importance, in view of the large interest involved. He refers to various authorities who have examined the subject, and suggests that the two Counties should proceed at once and arrange the boundaries previous to the publica ion of the new map of the City. Referred to Committee on Harlem Bridge.

The Board then proceeded with the special order, viz., the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, and so continued until the hour of adjournment.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

This body met yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. EVARTS in the chair and thirteen members present. Reports of the standing committees were called for but none were ready. Communications were received from the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to resolutions asking for information in relation to their departments. The former says that he has the subject under consideration, and will transmit his views in a few days. The latter excuses himself from giving any information for want of time, and as his letter was deemed somewhat discourteous to the Convention, we give it in full:

LAW DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1861.

To the Charter Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—It was fully my intention to respond to your resolution of last month in relation to the existing Charter of the City, but the field is so broad, and my engagements so pressing, that I have not been able to prepare a written communication upon the subject, nor can I hope to do so in time for your action. I am, very respectfully,

Yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Mr. PEASE hoped the letter would be published in all the newspapers in order that the public might know why nothing was done by this body.

Mr. TUCKER thought Mr. BRONSON was right; he evidently understood the subject; he saw that it embraced a wide field, and there was not time to give his views upon it. It was true that there was not time, and this want of time would prevent the Convention from doing anything in relation to the formation of a new Charter. In his opinion, the best thing the Convention could do would be to adjourn *sine die*, and ask the Legislature for more time.

On motion, Quarantine matters were referred to a special committee of five.

The Convention then adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings held another meeting yesterday, and examined three witnesses. The first, S. P. LEE, was a bill-poster, and his evidence was as to the mode of his employment and pay. He was allowed $2 per day for posting, and sometimes he posted 3 or 4 in a day, and at other times he did not go near the District for several days. The witness declined to answer whether he had ever given any portion of his pay to any other party. The Auditor in the Comptroller's office was also examined, his testimony showing that the rooms occupied by the Counsel to the Corporation, in Nassau-street (seven in number), were leased by the City at $2,200 per annum, but that the rooms occupied by H. G. BRONSON, Esq., and let occasionally to Commissioners of Street Openings, formed no portion of the premises hired by the City, but were hired and paid for by himself. JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., was also examined as to a charge of $308 for room-hire in one case, when he was a Commissioner, but it was established that he only charged $1 per day, and the amount paid to him was regular and reasonable. The Committee will continue their sittings next week.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Fifteen of the "real estate" tax books have been issued at this office, and although not yet publicly advertised, tax-payers seem to have found out that they were open, and the receipts on this head average about $150,000 per day since Wednesday. The remaining seven will be ready next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—There will be music on the Central Park to-day, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M., if the weather is fine. The following is the Programme:

PART I.

1. Overture to Stradella.....Flotow.
2. Leap Year Polka.....H. B. Dodworth.
3. Aria, "Brightest Eyes".....Silgelli.
4. March Hongroise.....Rogozky.

PART II.

5. Selections from "Martha".....Flotow.
6. Waltz—"The Ida".....H. B. Dodworth.
7. Quickstep from "Lurline".....W. V. Wallace.
8. Danish and Norwegian National Melodies.

PART III.

9. Grand selection from "Sicilian Vespers"...Verdi.
10. "Vive l'America".....Millard.
11. Song—"Why do I Weep for Thee".W. V. Wallace.
12. Firemen's Galop.....Stasny.

National Medley.

FATALLY INJURED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 192 Rivington-street, upon the body of MARTIN A. PELSANT, 34 years of age, and a native of this City, who died from injuries received on the 1st inst. from some person yet unknown. The deceased was a bartender in Mr. ASTEN's saloon, corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and was found by a policeman about 3 o'clock A. M. lying in the gutter in Rivington-street, with one of his eyes torn from its socket, his head very badly bruised, and bleeding freely. Officers of the Thirteenth Precinct took him to his residence, where he lingered until Thursday night, when he died.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, PETER HOAR, a workman in the employ of WM. KIRK, brewer, No. 35 Downing-street, entered one of the vats in the establishment, for the purpose of cleaning it, and was suffocated by the vapor arising from it. He was speedily taken out, but, before medical aid could be procured, life was extinct. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and about thirty-five years of age. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—A preliminary meeting of the Foremen of the various Fire Companies in this City is to be held, at the "Gotham," in the Bowery, this evening, for the purpose of maturing the arrangements for the forthcoming tournament on Thanksgiving Day. This exhibition is to consist of playing matches between steam-engines and hand-engines, and races between Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—CATHARINE FAY was arrested yesterday by officer BOWER, upon the charge of stealing a large quantity of clothing, gold bracelets, medals, kid gloves, and other articles valued at about $50, on the premises of Dr. S. A. MAIN, of No. 23 West Twenty-third-street. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—DENNIS RYAN, residing at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was seized with a fit in a vacant lot near his residence, and died immediately.....ANN FOLEY, residing at No. 31 Essex-street, suddenly fell dead at about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The Coroner held an inquest, and death from disease of the heart was the conclusion at which the jury arrived.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

There was a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the chief object of which was to receive an official visit from Col. REMANOFF, of the Imperial Russian Engineers.

Col. REMANOFF was appointed to visit the United States and investigate our system of telegraphs, with a view of adopting the same, if found practicable, in the great Russo-American telegraph line which is to connect St. Petersburgh with some point on the coast in Eastern Siberia. The Colonel was accompanied by P. MeD. COLLINS, United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, both of whom were formally introduced to the members present. It was stated by Mr. COLLINS, who, it is known, suggested this route for telegraphic connection between the two Continents, that the overland telegraph, to be erected under this arrangement, will, when completed, form a direct chain of communication throughout the world. The project was first promulgated by a ukase from the Emperor of Russia, issued in 1856. Since that time, three thousand miles of the line have been laid, viz.: from St. Petersburgh to Omsk, in Eastern Siberia. Moscow, which is 3,500 miles from that point, is to be the principal station. The route for the wires is across Behring's Strait, forty miles in width, the currents of which, it is stated, depend on the currents, and do not exceed three knots an hour. The widest gap in the strait is eight miles, as shown by the soundings. The line will cross from Omsk to Irkutsk, then to Kyachta, which is the great *entrepôt* of Siberian commerce with China. From that point it will be continued to the Altai Mountains to Cheta, and thence to Nicolaisk, on the Amoor River. This will complete the telegraph so far as Russia is concerned, which Government has guaranteed the project. The propriety of continuing the line to the United States at San Francisco is now under consideration. The project is regarded as entirely practicable, involving an additional outlay of only $1,000,000, or $3,000,000, according to the route taken. The annexed table shows the distances to be covered by the whole line:

	Miles
St. Louis to San Francisco	2,000
San Francisco to Prince of Wales' Cape	2,500
Behring's Straits, (submerged)	40
East Cape to mouth of Amoor River	2,400
Amoor River to Moscow	7,000
Total	14,000

Count ROMANOFF states that the line will be completed to Irkutsk in about a year, which will enable the merchants of London to communicate with Pekin in fourteen days.

It has been proposed to extend it from the mouth of the Amoor to Jeddo, Japan, which will involve but three submergings—one of six miles, one of eight, and another of twelve.

Count ROMANOFF also stated that the cable sunk in the Red Sea by the British Government, to communicate with India, was eaten by insects with which the water abounds, after it had successfully operated for about three months, and it is now considered impracticable to renew the enterprise at that point. The British Government had appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes of the failure.

American vessels constantly sail to the Amoor with spices, tea, coffee, iron, &c., and the establishment of telegraphic communication between the United States and that point, and Russia in general, must tend to increase the trade between both countries.

Col. ROMANOFF will prosecute his inquiries in the United States for about two months, and then return to Russia. Mr. COLLINS, in the meantime, will give him many of the facilities necessary to his mission.

The proposed line will unite all the telegraphs in the world, without crossing the Atlantic Ocean, so that the great "cable" enterprize need not be resuscitated. The cost is set down for two wires at $3,000,000. To maintain this line, 1,000 men, at $300 each per annum would become necessary, making a total of $300,000. To this force, it is proposed to add 100 stations, at $1,000 per week; two supply vessels, at $40,150; interest on capital, at 7% per annum, $210,000; contingencies, $100,000. Total, $750,000. It is calculated that 300,000 messages, at $5 each, would be received, making a total of $1,500,000 revenue.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Judge HAINES presiding, the following-named persons, against whom the Grand Jury had found bills of indictment, were arraigned:

John Defleany, Thomas Defleany, Chas. and John Develin, James Burns and Francis Keho, for riot at Roache's Hotel, foot of Wechawken Hill, and assault and battery on an officer.

Charles and John Develin, for felonious assault and battery on Michael Roach and Mary O'Donnell, at the above-named hotel.

John Clougher and Lackey Fallen, for assault and battery on Officer Carroll, of Jersey City.

C. F. Durant, for allowing the sidewalk in front of his property in York-street, Jersey City, to remain in a dangerous condition; also for allowing sunken lots to the depth of 12 feet at the same locality, and obstructing the street with piles of earth.

Maynard Sharp, for false pretences.

John and Catharine Maddix, for assault and battery on Officer Klpp, of Jersey City.

Patrick Moran and Wm. Horan, for assault and battery on Officer Merritt.

John Maddix, Catharine Maddix, Patrick and Michael Phealty, John Hayes, John Clougher, Wm. Horan and Lackey Fallen, for assault and battery on Officer Harney, of Jersey City.

Theodore and Catharine Lugend, for assault and battery on John Weber.

Emil Luder, for larceny. All of the above named persons plead not guilty, and gave bonds for trial.

The jail prisoners arraigned are, for burglary, 9; robbery, 1; larceny, 4; pocket-picking, 1; assault and battery, 3; rape, 1.

The Grand Jury have a large amount of business before them, which will probably not be completed before the last of next week, after which the criminal business will be commenced.

ASHCROFT, THE STREET SHOUTER.—This notorious individual, who is well known in New-York and Jersey City, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, and was yesterday arraigned before the Court. The presentment alleges that on various occasions, on the Sabbath and on week days, he has been making "divers loud, tumultuous and unpleasant shouts and noises, and did profanely curse and swear, and take the name of God in vain; shout in the public streets and before churches used for Christian worship, Woe, woe, to the hireling ministry, and did shout and blaspheme against the Christian religion; used profane and indecent language towards women, and was a common disturber of the peace," &c. Accused plead not guilty, and being a man of property entered in his own recognizance to appear for trial.

A SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man entered SPENCEMAN's barber-shop in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and representing that he resided at No. 13 Essex-street, succeeded in borrowing $25 on an elegant-looking watch, which subsequently proved to be galvanized and worth about $4. He also called at J. FRENCH's shoe store, and desired to purchase a pair of boots. As he was "going to the war," he would part with his watch for $18. The clerk remarked that it was "Philadelphia gold," when the sharper took it and left. He was not arrested.

TERRIBLE BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, an elderly woman, named Mrs. MAHONEY, employed as a nurse at No. 317 South Second-street, Jersey City, had her clothing nearly all burned off by the bursting of a can of fluid, which ignited while filling a lighted lamp. She was removed to the Alms-house and attended by Dr. HADDEN, City Physician. Her injuries are so severe that she cannot recover.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Bold and Daring Burglary!
The Telegraph "Burglar or House Alarm" has been in successful operation for three years. It has saved five houses from burglary within the last four weeks, it secures every window and door, and its merits are certified by scores of our best citizens who are using it. For any information, or a book of sixty pages respecting it, or to see it, address the proprietor,
E. HOLMES,
No. 280 Canal-st., New-York.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical) appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The New Bread.—The patent UNFERMENTED BREAD, manufactured by JAMES A. REGNA, at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., is recommended by the most prominent physicians of New-York. The public are invited to call and witness the process. Families supplied below 14th-st. Leave orders at the bakery.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated noiseless GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE received the First Premium over all competition.

Barry's Tricopherose is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

To the Public.
Permit us to inform you that we have now opened a complete and extensive assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for Fall and Winter Clothing, to which we particularly invite your personal inspection, and which we are willing to make up to order in our usual well-known style of excellence, without any advance in prices, although a great advance has taken place in all fashionable imported goods within sixty days.
Assuring you of our continued determination to merit the confidence we have so long enjoyed, we are
Your obedient servants,
P. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers, No. 57 Walker-st.
By the request of many of our customers, and during the present disturbed state of public affairs, we are deducting five per cent. for ready money on all purchases from this date.
Army and Navy Equipments positively net cash on delivery.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

COGSWELL—GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Bannard, EDWIN COGSWELL and VIRGINIA M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

COANEY—NORTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, W. H. COANEY to Miss EMILY J. NORTON.

BUTTERWORTH—STEVENS.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. L. Ward Smith, at the residence of her father, Silas G. Smith, Esq., MARY SMITH STEVENS to J. F. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York.

JONES—MARSH.—In Brandon, Vt., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. C. A. Thomas, D. D., Mr. S. W. JONES, Jr., of this City, to CORA F., only daughter of Hon. R. V. Marsh, of the former place.

BALLARD—MCCLURE.—In Bristol, Me., on Saturday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. B. F. BALLARD, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN MCCLURE, of the former place.

DIED.

MARLEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 11, JANE, beloved wife of Thomas Maslin, aged 29 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Robert Wiley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further invitation. Funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

PELSANO.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, MARTIN A. PELSANO, aged 34 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, Peter Peck, Peter Barlow and Nicholas Bello, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 246 Rivington-st., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 11, at the residence of his grand-parents, ELI BUTLER WRIGHT, infant son of Edward F. and Fanny Young.

GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of a short and severe illness, HENRIETTA VIRGINIA, wife of Stephen M. Griswold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Carlton-av., north of Green.

ROBINSON.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of inflammation, THOMAS FINLAY, son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his parents, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

JONES.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at the residence of her uncle, Henry Stoney, of consumption, MARY A., wife of Capt. Benjamin Jones, of bark *Mary and Louisa*, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Setauket, L. I., this (Saturday) morning. Funeral on Sunday, from the residence of Capt. Walter Jones, at Setauket.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

DAKIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Oct. 10, CHARLES H. DAKIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Details of funeral will be published when the body arrives.

SHEFFIELD.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Medical Purveyor's Depôt, of heart disease, J. BENJAMIN SHEFFIELD, of Company G, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

BROWNLEE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Oct. 10, J. ALEXANDER BROWNLEE, son of the late Rev. Dr. W. C. Brownlee, of this City.

KEARNEY.—In Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, late of the ship *Liverpool*, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morgan, No. 88 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, from No. 90 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 535.—Oct. 11, 1861.
6, 52, 36, 53, 50, 32, 44, 8, 59, 72, 64, 22, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 536.—Oct. 11, 1861.
74, 28, 59, 14, 17, 64, 13, 6, 69, 44, 15, 41, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL
COMPANY'S
DEODORIZED
ILLUMINATING OIL,
Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured
is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoke, or crusting the wick.
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.
For sale in any quantity, at a greatly
REDUCED PRICE.
Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.
Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Burling Slip.

WEDDING CARDS.
MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS.
MILITARY, RIDING AND MARCHING BOOTS.
BROOKS,
The well known Bootmaker and introducer of the Metallic Shank Boot, has removed from his old stand in Fulton-st., to No. 434 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND ORREL COAL,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Now discharging from ship, and delivered in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, at the very lowest prices. Office hours, 9¾ to 10 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. PECK, Agent, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CHOPS AND STEAKS, DIRECT FROM the gridiron!
I LUNCH. | WE LUNCH.
THOU LUNCHEST. | YOU LUNCH.
HE LUNCHES. | THEY LUNCH.
And we all lunch at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.
Oysters—best in the City. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition. T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

MILITARY.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES,
Col. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Head-quarters No. 109 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting to the maximum standard, 1,046 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
Q

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION as above, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City references from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 136 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and washing in a private family; understands fluting, and can do it well; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at the fancy store No. 1373 6th-av., one door from 56th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 20 Bleecker-st., four doors from 3d-av., basement.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the work and ironing; has best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 25 West Washington-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience; no objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 255 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO understands cooking meats, soups, gravies, &c., and as a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; fully understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at her employer's, No 230 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 78 West 20th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; can take entire charge of the kitchen. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Charlton-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable and experienced persons: one, who is a Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other as first-class laundresses, who understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; both have the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a very respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her present place. Apply at No. 79 West 27st-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women, Protestants, want situations—one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 183 East 25th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply, on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 9 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not as much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; would do general housework in a private family; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., or send a note.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for general housework by a Protestant young woman; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A RE-spectable young woman wants a situation in a private family to do general housework; an excellent washer and ironer; good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 125th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES a situation; she is fully competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's linens, also French finting. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a genteel family as laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and assist with the fine washing and ironing. To be seen at present employer's, No. 63 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young married woman, who has just lost her infant, as nurse; has an abundance of milk; healthy and strong; is furnished with her physician's recommendation. Call for a week at No. 23 University-place.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, respectable woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can bring it up by hand, or take charge of small children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; no objections to do chamberwork or make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 98 West 40th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RE-spectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 438 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has the best of City reference. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt-maker; can embroider linen and flannel; is willing to be useful. Call in the fancy store, No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; either city or country.

A SEAMSTRESS, OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 206 16th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 41th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a servant whose services she no longer needs; she cheerfully recommends her as a good waitress and chambermaid; she is good tempered and faithful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 364 6th-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st. for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 136 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 20th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR TEAMSTER.—AN ACtive and intelligent young man is anxious to procure a situation; is a careful and judicious driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; can plow, &c.; can milk, manage stock; is willing to make himself generally useful; seven years' reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; good reference given. Address G. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 13th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active, sober man; has the best of City reference; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. In a Protestant. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following Rates of Wages, viz.:

Bricklayers	30s. sterling per week.
House-carpenters	26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers	28s. sterling per week.

A MANUENSIS WANTED.—A NEAT AND rapid penman and correct speller may obtain employment by addressing, in handwriting, S. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 4,041 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS POLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 66 Pearl-st., N. Y.

HANDS WANTED TO MAKE INFANTRY Overcoats, jackets and pants. Extra prices given. Apply to J. C. NOE, No. 338 Broadway.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 210 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

5-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.

Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.

27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CLOSING SALE
Of the Stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
In Liquidation.
No. 447 Broadway.

The store will be closed for two days, for the purpose of marking down the goods, and will be reopened on TUESDAY, 16TH INST., With GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, $200,000 worth of

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
&c., &c.

The entire stock will be offered at lower prices than any other in the City, in order to dispose of the same before the first of December, when the store will be closed.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE, KNIT SHIRTS,
WOOL SLEEVES, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK and WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

A large and superior variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be had elsewhere, will be found at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NEGLIGEE, ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
RIBBED AND PLAIN SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A large and choice variety of the above goods on hand and made to order as wanted by

UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
KNIT HOODS, CLOAKS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
RICH FANCY HOSE, KNIT-YARN MITTENS,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.

A large and choice variety of the above goods will be found at low prices, as

UNION ADAMS,' No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATTINGS AND DRUGGETS,

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Velvet Carpeting, Foreign goods	$1 per yard
Tapestry Brussels, Foreign goods	75c. per yard
All-Wool Ingrain	50c. per yard

A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—NEW and elegant patterns just received at Madame DEMOREST'S Emporium for Patterns of the Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, also No. 320 Canal-st., No. 27 East 14th-st. and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. The new styles of cloaks are truly unique and elegant. Call and examine.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¼ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the Island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of an Episcopal Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, fine, $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout and a full set of dining and bed-room furniture, entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carrol-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Ridgewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. PETER A. BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

STABLE TO LET TILL MAY 1—NO. 2 EAST 33th-st., new and first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., for 6 or 12 months; house 25 by 55 feet deep, 4 stories high, modern and convenient. Furniture good and nearly new. Location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, for a family of three adults, on the east side of the City, below 50th-st. Address W. T. P., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Acbe K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

"R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1855.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 1, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,625, 27,626, 27,627, 27,628, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE;
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 126 East Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bedroom in third story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 5 P. M.,) at No. 53 East 29th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 162 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS are offered to a select party of adults, professors of religion preferred. House brown stone, with all the improvements, situated on 2d-av., near 11th-st. Address HOME, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant room on second floor of house No. 75 Amity-st. Family private. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD WITH a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, in a house of modern construction and improvements, convenient to the churches and ferries. The situation is desirable. Address, with real name and place of business, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms on the second story and board, with a small private family; a liberal table and all the comforts of home guaranteed. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and a private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,969 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor; also, one half bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms suitable for a family to let with board; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE AND A small room, handsomely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 91 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or a bachelor, can obtain a pleasant extension room on parlor floor, newly furnished, in a delightful situation; private house, where there are a few select boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price, $16 a week. Apply at No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a young lady, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, at No. 38 South 9th-st.; house contains gas. Terms moderate.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

ROOMS TO LET.—A LADY, OCC

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KNIGHT, SON & Co.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
SEYMOUR S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.
The notes bear date Aug. 19, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.
Checks and current funds taken in payment.
Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.
LIVERMORE, OLEWE & MASON, Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,
au24-law6m8*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
jo6-lawtm8*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised statutes. WILLIAM DEYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
M. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALVA LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
au4-law6m8* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 21x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depot, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 103 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINcumbered real estate, or a farm in the vicinity of New-York or in New-Jersey, the lease, stock and fixtures of an old family grocery store; one of the best stands in the City, in a good location, now doing a first-class business; stock large, two horses, wagons, &c.; the owner retiring from business. Apply to R. G. NELLIS, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete, and five years' lease of premises; the place is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON, No. 410 West Washington-market. N. B.—Will exchange for property.

TO GROCERS.—STOCK, FIXTURES, ETC., OF store corner 45th-st. and 6th-av., for sale cheap; will be sold on a great bargain; only a few hundred dollars in cash required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 234, 236, and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.
TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:
One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 49th and 50th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.
Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
New-York, Oct. 8, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for
21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.
To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 61, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'cock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 48 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3¼-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
500 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 9 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
600 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. Blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
9,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. linsets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
10,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30
800 do. cotton mattre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
80 Indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. aquaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
25 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4¼ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4¾ to 5¾ pounds.
100 do. hatchets, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind of quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to execute with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices in one column for each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, there insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, for) I will, within seven days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 9,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispotch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished thousands, (numbers of whom had previously tried other doctors to no purpose.) It is a fact that hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies. They are almost instantly cured. All afflicted come at once to Dr. WARD, the Record of America, who guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and who cures in half the usual time and for one-quarter the common fee, and cures warranted. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance day and evening.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be mailed free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Deleterive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

DR. VAN RAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
QUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every condition. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tomdstool "curatives," or remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Sinfuser Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Intermittent Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruricus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 19 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 10 A. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Wylie, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 24 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 9 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE English and North American Royal Mail

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 10, } VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 11. }

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH arrived here from Washington this morning.

There was an alarm on the Roads last night, which was the darkest and stormiest of the season. Two rebel steamers came down, doubtless with the intention of attempting to run the blockade, but withdrew when they found that they had been observed.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER FANNY—THE LATE AFFAIR AT HATTERAS—PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO GET THE MERRIMAC AND YORKTOWN TO SEA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 9, 1861.

There has been unusual interest attending events of the past week. The loss of the Government chartered steamer *Fanny*, which fell into the hands of the rebels in Pamlico Sound, together with about thirty prisoners, (the precise number is not yet known,) and equipage, &c., to the amount of nearly $50,000, was under circumstances, which, if they do not convict the Captain and crew of deliberately throwing the vessel into the hands of the rebels, certainly do of abandoning her in a manner that makes the case but little better for them. Those who have examined the case with reference to an impartial opinion are quite disposed to a verdict at least as unfavorable to the Captain as this. The boat will not be paid for before the circumstances of her loss are thoroughly sifted, and I believe that Quartermaster TALLMADGE, by whom she was chartered, has given notice to this effect.

Next in interest and the very next in the chain of current events, as well as intimately connected, is the almost total destruction of the expedition sent by the rebels against our handful of men near Oregon Inlet, forty miles above Hatteras. It will be recollected that on the arrival of the seven companies of Indianians, Col. HAWKINS sent them to Chicocomico, the aforesaid place near Oregon Inlet, a distance of about the second day, that the *Fanny* was lost. This success led the rebels to determine to capture the Indianians; and so the next day or the day following, a force of between 2,500 and 3,000, divided into two bodies, started from Roanoke Island for that purpose. The upper body embarked on boats, and commenced shelling our troops with guns on launches. Our troops made a precipitate retreat, leaving their sick and pickets behind, to the number of about fifty. Their conduct does not appear to have been very gallant, though until more particulars come to hand, perhaps it would be more just not to pass judgment.

The other body landed lower down Pamlico Sound, several miles, and commenced marching up. They were, it is thought, mostly Georgians, were well armed and uniformed.

In the morning, anticipating something of the sort, Capt. CHAUNCEY, of the *Susquehanna*, instructed Capt. BRAINE to proceed with his gunboat, the *Monticello*, up the outside, and as near the beach, in order to cover the retreat of our men and afford them as much assistance as possible in their perilous situation. At the same time Col. HAWKINS started with a body of 900 men by land.

The *Monticello* proceeded up to a point a few miles above Hatteras Light, but saw nothing. While laying to for observation, a body of ten or fifteen rebels hove in sight on the beach below, and in close and regular order commenced their march towards where they expected to meet our troops. The band was playing, the flags flying, and the commanding officer and his staff rode at their head. When nearly opposite the *Monticello*, and in short range, Capt. BRAINE discharged his guns, charged with shell, into their midst. The gentlemen on horses and the foremost files received pretty nearly the entire benefit of the first fire, and neither pranced nor marched more, being mowed down like grass. The *Monticello* repeated its shells in rapid succession into the ranks of the rebels, who soon broke and scattered in all directions. But there was no getting away from the shells, for the beach was not wide enough, hundreds ran into the water up to their mouths, but only to be slaughtered by the bursting shells. A patch of shrubbery afforded protection to quite a body. But it was only worse for them, as shells planted among them made the greater havoc, and they ran out like sheep, throwing up their arms wildly and vainly endeavoring to get out of the way. Two schooners, with at least fifty on board of each, were sunk with all on board, and it is reported that a steamboat with a body of troops shared the same fate.

For more than three hours the *Monticello* shelled the rebels in this way. Those who were not killed succeeded by a few small boats and by swimming, in reaching the rebel steamers in Pamlico Sound, and night coming on the *Monticello* retired to Hatteras, where the Indianians and all our forces, with the exception of those who fell into the upper attacking party, arrived at Hatteras in safety. It is thought that the loss of the Indianians on the *Fanny* and at Chicocomico, was from seventy-five to one hundred men.

Gen. MANSFIELD arrived at Hatteras on Monday, but Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS will relieve him in a few days. It is reported that Gen. MANSFIELD will command at Camp Hamilton on his return.

There is no prospect that Gen. WOOL will be relieved in the command of this post. Whatever may be said to the contrary, this is the present state of the case. He has earnestly implored the Government for more troops, but his requests have thus far been answered by the withdrawal of his veterans and the substitution of new recruits.

No doubt exists that the rebels intend to try the bold experiment of getting the *Yorktown* out to sea, and of bringing the *Merrimac* from Norfolk, probably at the same time, for the purpose of engaging the shipping here. Both ships are iron clad, but if report is true, they have not put on thick enough clothing to stand the blasts that will assail them. The decks have for some time been cleared for these bold adventurers; but I need not repeat the preparations that have been made for them. The *Minnesota* and *Susquehanna* here, and the *Cumberland* and *Congress* at Newport's News, stand guard, and only hope to have an opportunity of thumping the iron sides of the rebel ships. The *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* have rifled guns that throw a solid shot one hundred and eighty pounds in weight. But there is the Union gun that launches forth four hundred and thirty pound solid shots, the heaviest in the world. No iron or timber ever put together to float can, it is believed, stand before its shots. We are reckoning on learning something on the much mooted subject of iron-clad ships operated on by heavy cannon shot, and only fear that the rebels will disappoint our expectations of adding something to the stock of knowledge in this particular.

MARS.

THE WARSAW OF AMERICA.

WHAT CANADA IS EXPECTED TO BELIEVE.

From the Quebec Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5.

The writer of the following letter is a man whose standing is a sufficient guarantee of the truth of his statements. Occurrences, personal to himself, will doubtless be heard of hereafter in official quarters—that is, if the British Government have not forgotten how to protect their subjects. The grinding tyranny towards American men and women, of which he vividly speaks, will remedy itself. It is manifest it cannot last long, for, like ambition, tyranny o'erleaps itself, and soon breeds armed rebellion.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: The horrors practiced by the Lincoln Government upon the people of that once beautiful and refined city, Baltimore, have earned for it the name of the Warsaw of America. At this moment the most talented and talented men of Maryland are pining in the dungeon cells of that city; deprived of the commonest requisites of the humblest condition of life, and under harassing circumstances that the [illegible] is free from; seven and eight gentlemen [illegible] into a cell without bedding, blankets, water to wash, or changes of linen from week's end to week's end; and with a refinement of cruelty and mental torture unknown in any civilized country of the world, cut off from all intercourse or knowledge of their families or of the outer world.

Men alone are not the only victims of this wicked and accursed tyranny, but even ladies of rank are similarly situated, their crimes being receiving letters from absent husbands or fathers—or wearing red and white ribbons or dresses—or having given charity to the widow or orphan of some one who died in the Southern army. Against the men no charges are made, and the only warrant upon which they are held is that their names are inscribed by Mr. LINCOLN or SEWARD upon a list in the hands of a convicted murderer and burglar. The experience of one week in Baltimore, and the horrors inflicted upon the unfortunate people of that fated city, would appear to any one used to the actions of a regular Government—even of the greatest European despotism—an exaggeration, did not the papers in the service of the infamous fanatics who despotically wield the Government of the land, themselves foreshadow the gross iniquity, and call upon the gaping and frightened crowd to fall down and worship the bloody idol they have set up before them.

The prime [illegible] and minister to the vengeance of LINCOLN and SEWARD is of the most abhorrent stamp, and has inaugurated their reign of terror in Baltimore only as such a wretch could conceive it. This man is a pardoned convict named BURNETT, who, after receiving sentence of death for murder and burglary, and having been known to have committed six assassinations, was released from prison and made a jailer, but was dismissed for misconduct; he was the captain of a murderous crew called the "Blood-Tubs," and when all honest men shrank from him, President LINCOLN and his minion, SEWARD, sought and employed him as the minister of their vengeance. This ruffian has daily interviews with the President, and returns from Washington with a fresh list of proscribed victims. BURNETT has chosen the tools and habits of his old trade of burglar, to do the work of his employers. The universal terror and abject subserviency of the Northern States to the dictates of their oppressor has not been shared by Maryland, and it has therefore been deemed more prudent to make the domiciliary visits in the dead of the night. BURNETT takes with him several escaped thieves, his former "pals," and, accompanied by a file of soldiers, goes forth after midnight to do the bidding of the "best and freest Government in the world!" by breaking into the houses of their victims, dragging them from their beds, and thrusting them, handcuffed, into the cells of Fortress McHenry. Gen. HOWARD, an old gentleman, the candidate for Governor, and his son Mr. F. HOWARD, were taken from their beds and from the sides of their wives between 1 and 2 o'clock on a Thursday morning, by BURNETT and a file of soldiers, who wounded with their bayonets Mr. F. HOWARD's little son, six years old, and so ill-treated Mrs. HOWARD that she died on the Sunday following. Mr. LINCOLN thought "she was served too well, and declared that the wives and brats of traitors deserved to be threaded upon red-hot jack-chains!" To the suffering children and wives of his victims he replies to their request to be permitted to see their parents with a refusal couched in obscene and brutal language, or with some filthy jest that could not be put upon paper.

The week before last, BURNETT, upon SEWARD's order, broke into the mansion of a lady of rank, whose husband is in Europe, and, with his file of soldiers, pulled her from her bed; without permitting her to dress, or even put on her shoes, the fellow forced her to go with him from the attic to the cellar in her night gown, whilst he tore up the carpets, forced up the floors, and cut to pieces the beds, mattresses, brocaded chairs, sofas, &c., and turned out every trunk and drawer, leaving the beautiful residence a total wreck. No reason has been assigned for this outrage, except that his patron, the President, willed it. On the following night the house of a venerable gentleman was forcibly entered, and every bed cut to pieces; his three daughters were pulled out of their beds, and subjected to brutal indelicacies, the heart sickens at. The following morning the Colonel of these honorable and gallant defenders of their country, named WILSON, was taken into custody for various robberies, the property having been found in his shop in Brooklyn, N. Y. The house of Mr. GEORGE, who had no connection with politics, was searched for arms; as a matter of course, none were found, but a quantity of wine was, and the officers in command of this respectable and gallant army carried it off. Mr. GEORGE determined to bring the thieves to justice, but Mr. SEWARD has thrown his protection around them, and threatens and bullies the sufferer.

Mr. FAULKNER, the late Ambassador from the United States to France, has been imprisoned in a common felon's cell, without even straw to lie upon, leaving his three motherless and unprotected daughters in a hotel, Mr. LINCOLN refusing him permission to send a message to them, and robbing him of all the money he had with him. LINCOLN, when told of the young ladies' grief, and that their dresses were wet with tears, ridiculed it, and made filthy and obscene jokes at their expense. Mr. WALLIS, President of the Senate, a man of refined mind, elegantly educated, who held his large fortune as a trust for every good and beneficent purpose, whose eloquence and high talent vied with his goodness and his virtues, has been consigned to a narrow cell with six other gentlemen, without the commonest convenience that the poorest beggar can command for the wants of nature, torn from his wife and family while suffering from severe sickness, without a change of linen, and robbed of all his money. Mr. Ross WINANS, nearly eighty years of age, was taken from his splendid mansion in the middle of the night, and, for a second time, consigned to a cell. This time his crime was giving food, daily, to 2,500 poor people. His last release from prison cost him $50,000 bribe to a member of the Government that the Toronto *Globe* defends!

Mrs. DAVIS, a lady of large fortune, has fed nearly one thousand poor daily. Mr. SEWARD commanded her to desist from doing so; she refused, and published his command and her letter of refusal; the paper that published it has been suppressed, the materials of the office carried off, and the editor imprisoned; and this the Toronto *Globe*, with an assurance as brazen as only the *Globe* can assume, has the hardihood, on British territory, in a land of freedom, and to the beards of freemen, to put itself forward to sustain the villainies of the foulest faction that ever disgraced any land,—a faction that call for liberty and strangled freedom, muzzles the Press, punishes charity, derides virtue, and raises the most hideous despotism to hide its robberies and its incapacity.

"No matter how base tyrants gain their sway,
Knaves can be found to praise them—if they'll pay."

ANDY JOHNSON AND THE TENNESSEE EXILES.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said, in his speech at Columbus, last week, referring to a visit to Camp Dick Robinson:

The other day, when I stood in the presence of TWO THOUSAND Tennesseeans, exiled like myself from their homes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that my manhood and sternness of mind were all nothing, and that I was only a child. There they were, my friends and fellow-citizens of my beloved State, gathered upon the friendly soil of Kentucky, from the tender stripling of sixteen to the gray-haired fathers of sixty, all mourning the evil that has befallen our land and our homes, but all seeking for arms wherewith to go back and drive the invader from our fields and hearthstones. [Applause.] I essayed to speak to them words of counsel and encouragement, but speech was denied me. I stood before them as one who is dumb. If it be true that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true that the heart may be too full for the utterance of speech. And such were ours—two thousand of us exiled Tennesseeans, and all silent! Silent as a city of the dead! But there was no torpor there. There were the bounding heart and throbbing brain, there were the burning cheek and the blazing eye, all more eloquent than ever were the utterings of human speech. [Cheers.] Each of that throng of exiles, who had wandered among the mountains and hid in their caverns, who had slept in the forest, and squeezed themselves, one by one, through the pickets of the invader, each was now offering comfort and pledging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banding together in a holy alliance that will never yield till our country and our flag, our Government and our institutions are bathed in the sunlight of peace, and consecrated by the baptism of patriotic blood. [Vociferous applause.]

There were their homes, and there too is mine—right over there. And yet we were homeless—exiled! And why? Was it for crime? Had we violated any law? Had we offended the majesty of our Government, or done wrong to any human being? Nay, none of these. Our only fault, and our only fault, was loving our country too well to permit its betrayal. And for this the remorseless agents of that "sum of all villainies," secession, drove us from our families and firesides, and made us exiles and wanderers. But the time shall soon come when we wanderers *will go home!* [Cheers.] For depend upon it, my friends, this monstrous iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of Heaven's righteous vengeance, "red with uncommon wrath, will blast the traitors in their high estate." But whatever they may do—though they may ravage our State and make desolate our homes, though they convert the caves of our mountains into sepulchres and turn our valleys and plains into grave-yards, there is still one thing they *cannot do*—they never can, while God reigns, *make East Tennessee a land of slaves!*

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Messrs. GURNEY & SON have received from the Prince of Wales a very handsome acknowledgment of an elegant photographic album, containing portraits of the Prince and the members of his suite, which they sent to him some time since. It comes in the shape of a large gold medal, with the Prince's head on one side, surrounded by the words, "ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales," and his crest, the plume and motto, on the other. Around the edge of the medal, which is about three-eighths of an inch thick, are the words, "Presented to Messrs. GURNEY & SONS, Photographers, New-York, 1860." Accompanying the medal are letters of thanks from Major-Gen. BAGGE, on behalf of the Prince. Messrs. GURNEY have received similar letters from the Duke of Newcastle, on behalf of the Queen, and from the other members of the Prince's suite, acknowledging the elegant portraits he has sent them.

The following is a copy of the letter received in acknowledgment of the portraits sent to the Queen:

DOWNING-STREET, LONDON, Feb. 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The Queen has received the album and oil portrait of the Prince of Wales.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to convey to you her thanks for these beautiful specimens of American Art, and to assure you of her appreciation of the skill with which they are executed, and of the feeling which prompted you to send so interesting a *souvenir* of the visit of His Royal Highness to New-York.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON.

A DWELLING-HOUSE BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.—On Wednesday evening, some person or persons threw two jugs filled with powder, to which slow matches were attached, into the house of EDWARD BEAN, an Irish blacksmith, on the corner of Prentiss and Parker streets, Roxbury. An explosion quickly followed the act, and the house and furniture were badly shattered, but none of the inmates were injured. One side of the house, for a distance of fifteen feet, was blown completely out, and the inside partitions and walls were badly shattered, and nearly every window in the house was broken. The powder was thrown in through one of the rear windows into a bedroom. The family at the time were in a front room. It was evidently supposed by the perpetrators that Mr. BEAN and family had retired. If such had been the case, all of them must have been killed, for the powder exploded near the bed.—*Boston Courier.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, Oct. 2, via Queenstown Thursday, the 3d, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch obtained.

The dates by the *Glasgow* are four days later than per steamship *Asia*, at New-York.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 3d.

The London *Times*, in an article expatiating on the recent proclamation of Major-Gen. FREMONT, says this document is not to be wondered at, and the adoption of the Abolition doctrine may, if the strife goes on, be successfully urged upon the United States Government, but fears the result of such a measure would not be satisfactory.

A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Queensland with Coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Valsa to Alexandria.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the intervention in Mexico have reached no definite result. No Convention whatever has yet been drawn up.

The S. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst. An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woollen yarns from England and Belgium.

The Bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5¾ to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Rentes were quoted at f.68.40.

It is reported that France will interpose between Italy and Spain.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY—The sales of COTTON for two days have been 16,000 bales. The market, since the last steamer, has remained quiet, and sales have been limited at the prices then quoted. The sales to speculators and exporters reached 5,750 bales, the market closing quiet but firm.

The sales, to-day, (Tuesday) reach 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm but still unchanged.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and YARNS ruling quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet and firm. CORN has an upward tendency. Various circulars report FLOUR easier at 27s.@30s. WHEAT quiet and steady; red Western, 10s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; red Southern, 12s.; white Western, 12s.@12s. 3d.; white Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. CORN is active and advanced 9d.; mixed is quoted at 42s.9d.; yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s.; white, 35s. @35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull. BEEF is nominal. PORK quiet. BACON flat, with a declining tendency. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE firmer, with a slight improvement in lower qualities. RICE is steady. ASHES are firm at 33s.@35s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN—Common is firmer, but without transactions. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE have an upward tendency and are quoted at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS downward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet for common Congou. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm, at 49s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

OCT. 2—EVENING.—Consols closed at 92¾@92 15-16 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 39¾ @ 39¾ discount; Erie shares, 23¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 3—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day reach 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS steady. CORN closes firmer.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Thursday.

Consols closed for money at 92¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are Illinois Central shares at 39¾ discount.

Ovariotomy.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Dr. GEORGE J. FISHER, of Sing Sing, assisted by DRS. STEWART, LEE, SNOWDEN, and FELLER, of Peekskill, Dr. NIVISON, of Yonkers, and Dr. LANGER, of Davenport, O., performed the operation of ovariotomy, on the person of a married lady, aged 23 years, a resident of the village of Peekskill. The tumor had attained the magnitude of over fifty pounds weight. Its character was what the doctors call a multilocular, cystic, ovarian tumor; that is to say, it was made up of one enormous sac, within which were thousands of lesser sacs or cysts, varying in size from a pin's head, to a pea, grape, an orange, and a man's hand; each of these cysts is filled with a thick gelatinous fluid; in some so thick that it will scarcely flow out when the cyst is opened.

The operation was performed while the patient was under the influence of ether and chloroform, and consisted of opening the abdomen by an incision of only four inches in length. The hand of the operator was introduced into the abdomen, for the purpose of detaching the numerous and extensive adhesions which were found, and bringing forward the large cysts, which were emptied of their contents and drawn out. This was continued until the whole mass was removed. The pedicle, or stem of the tumor, was secured by a metallic clasp, the tumor cut off, the wound dressed, and the patient allowed to recover her consciousness, when she was taken from the operating table and placed in bed.

The patient, who has sustained but an inconsiderable prostration of vital power, has experienced no fever or inflammation, and is considered entirely out of danger. Prior to the operation she was sinking rapidly, and would probably have died in the course of a few weeks.

Up to the year 1851, the entire number of operations of ovariotomy on record for all countries, and all times past, were two hundred and twenty-two. During the past ten years, the operation has grown in favor with the profession, and many lives have been saved by its successful performance. No more perfect or distinct triumph in this branch of surgery has fallen under our notice at any time than the one recorded above.

Arrivals in the City.

Brigadier-Gen. Tyler, of the United States Army, from Connecticut; Zadock Pratt, of Plattsville; Mr. Molyneaux, British Consul, from Georgia, and lady; T. W. Kennard and family, of England; and Mrs. Col. Burke and son, from Washington, are at the Everett House.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Commander Stedman, of the United States navy; J. W. Preston and P. G. Watmergh, of the United States Navy; Col. Fletcher Webster, of the United States Army; Mr. McClellan and lady, of Kentucky; Capt. Duane, of the United States Engineers; and Juan Quello Beguer and Miss Carmita Beguer, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Dr. Armsby, U. S. Consul to Naples; W. T. Worth, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Brooks, of Ohio; Rev. H. M. Stewart, of Philadelphia; N. Washburn, of Worcester; Wm. Pollock, of Pittsfield; G. Stanbuck, of New-Bedford; S. G. Boughton, of Boston; T. Belknap, of Hartford; R. R. Andrews, of Massachusetts; W. R. Haigh, of England; C. C. Wells, of the U. S. Navy; S. Hayman, of Paris; G. G. White, of Kentucky; J. Porter, Canada, and W. Y. Beach, of Wallingford, Conn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Inman, of the U. S. Navy; T. Edwards, of London; A. Gillespie, of Liverpool, and George Westenholm, of Sheffield, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Fredley and Wm. McDye, of the United States Army; J. A. Howell, of the United States Navy; Capt. R. L. Granger and A. J. Stewart, of the United States Army; Dr. W. A. Hammond, of the United States Navy; C. Guillen, of Philadelphia; W. Getty, of Philadelphia; E. Mulford, of Montross; Chas. E. Peck and lady, of Buffalo, and Chas. Fitz-Simmons, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Graves, of Chicago; L. L. Becker and lady, of California; A. S. Clapp and lady, of Boston; John Leighton, of Boston; L. de Arlenear and S. d'Anlaga, from Washington, and Chas. H. Hasgood, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. P. C. Johnson, of the United States Navy; W. B. Cogswell, of Syracuse; A. C. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and S. S. Lewis, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Gould, of New-York; Hon. J. L. Davis and son, from Washington; Dr. George Lewis, of New-York, and S. S. Day and family, of Springfield, are at the International Hotel.

Personal.

NEAL DOW has been commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. Mr. DOW has long desired to join the ranks of the defenders of his country, but has been restrained by duties which he owed to his family, of an imperative nature; those who know him best assert that he has a natural aptitude for military affairs, and that his greatest difficulties will arise from his desire to be always busy, leading him to do, or to attempt, too much.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Union Committee.

In accordance with the terms of the adjournment, on Thursday night last, the Executive Committee of one from each of the 22 Wards of the City, appointed by the "Consolidated German Union League," met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal-street.

Dr. WILHELM was *ex officio* Chairman, he being the President of the League, and Mr. J. L. FRIEDMANN performed the duties of Secretary.

Dr. WILHELM opened the proceedings with a statement of the important duties devolving upon the Committee, and expressed the hope that such action would at once be taken as would convince the people of New-York that their German fellow-citizens were determined to take an independent stand in securing local reform, while they sustained the Constitution and the Union.

With these sentiments the whole Committee, although impartially made up of hitherto divergent and even strenuously hostile political elements, heartily and unanimously agreed.

The first business taken up was provision for organization, and a Constitution and By-laws for the League.

To this intent, a Committee of Three was, on motion of Mr. BRILL, named by the President, as follows:

Messrs. Brill, Boeckel, and Marchot.

After some debate, a Committee on Nominations was, upon motion of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, designated as follows:

Messrs. Wesendonck, Nicolaus Fischer, John J. Friedmann, Julius Brill, Michael Lindheim, and Andreas Willmann.

A protracted and very animated discussion of the various local tickets presented by the different political organizations, then ensued, Messrs. Dittenhoefer, Lindheim, Michael C. Gross, Samuel Tschirner, Friedmann and Wesendonck participating. Each series of candidates was taken up in turn, and thoroughly canvassed.

The prevailing and emphatic expression of all the speakers was that the time when the New-York voters of the German tongue could be attached to the train of any mere party, for party views alone, had passed. The object at present before them was a combination, without regard to political antecedents, of all who desire to maintain the American Constitution and Union as they were framed by the fathers of the Republic; to rescue the Government from threatened destruction, and to place in all our public seats of authority honest, capable and energetic men.

Mr. CROSS alluded with much force and eloquence to the enthusiastic response made to the call of the Union by the citizens of German extraction from Maine to Missouri, and, in common with his colleagues, gave utterance to the wish that they might be deemed as worthy to sit in the council chambers of the nation as they were, evidently, deemed fit to shed their blood upon its battle-fields.

In consonance with these views, which the Committee on Nominations shaped into a distinct determination, the following ticket was finally agreed upon, viz.:

For Sheriff—F. L. Vulte, Dem.

For County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs, Rep.

For Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.

For District-Attorney—James M. Smith, Dem.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, Dem.

For Judges of Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff, Rep., Murray Hoffman, Dem.

For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Dem.

For Judge of Marine Court—Robert A. Adams, Rep.

This important proceeding having been satisfactorily terminated on motion of Mr. GROSS, a Sub-Committee of Conference, to consist of ten, was appointed by the Chairman as follows: Messrs. Michael C. Gross, Samuel Tschirner, Dr. Dulon, ——— Wurzburger, Hugo Wesendonck, Nicolaus Fischer, John J. Freedman, Julius Brill, M. Lindheim and Andreas Willmann.

This Committee was empowered to confer with the Committees of other political organizations in the City concerning joint measures to be hereafter taken.

It was also authorized to select and place upon the ticket the names of suitable candidates for the office of Coroner, no nomination having yet been made for that post, by the Committee of Twenty-two.

After fixing the time and place of meeting for the Executive Committee for 8 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and those of the Committee of Conference for 10 A. M. on Sunday next, at Pythagoras Hall, an adjournment was had at 8 o'clock with three cheers for the Union League and its independent ticket.

The German Union in Williamsburgh.

An extra meeting of the German Union Association of Brooklyn, Eastern District, was held in the rooms of the Association at No. 45 Ewen-street, Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The attendance was large, and a spirit of unanimity prevailed.

In the absence of Mr. M. MAYER, Mr. HERMANN THIEME was called to the Chair. Mr. THIEME opened the proceedings with a brief but stirring appeal to the members present to coöperate with the general movement now on foot to secure to the German-American voters of New-York City and State the recognition of their true political value, the protection of all their constitutional rights, and, over and above all, as comprising all these aims, the integrity of the National Government and the National Union.

Mr. THIEME's pithy address was received with great applause.

Mr. FRANZ SCHMID, the regular Secretary of the Association, then proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting, which embodied a highly favorable report of its financial condition and a resolution to support, at the next Autumn elections, such candidates only for office as shall positively declare their opposition to oppressive temperance and Sunday laws.

This resolution having been made the order of the day for the extra meeting assembled, it was taken up and generally and warmly sustained. The conclusion was finally reached to appoint a Committee of Five to investigate the position in regard to these questions, of the candidates already nominated for State and local office, and to select a ticket from among them that shall accord with the principles of the Association. The members of the Committee were nominated and chosen by vote, as follows:

Hermann Thieme, Franz Schmid, John Bauman, Martin Mayer and Henri Fischer, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Bitter complaint was made by several members of the course pursued by a certain Brooklyn daily, which, it was alleged, is doing all in its power to discredit and cripple the action of the German voters. As their motives were misrepresented, and their movements so constantly opposed, independent action, it was loudly declared, was the better choice for them to make.

In conclusion, the Chairman *pro tem.* made a highly patriotic address, reiterating the intention of the German voters to be the inflexible support of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, and terminated his remarks by proposing three cheers for the Union, which were lustily and unanimously given.

The Association then, at 5 P. M., adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Third Republican Assembly District Nomination.

The Third Republican Assembly District Convention met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated CHAS. T. POLHEMUS, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, as candidate for Assembly.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The various District Nominating Conventions met last evening, with the following results:

First District nominated JOHN CALLAHAN.
Second District nominated DANIEL LEARY.
Third District nominated GEORGE LOUTRELL.
Fourth District adjourned to Monday.
Sixth District nominated WM. J. COEY.
Seventh District nominated DANIEL YOUNG.
Eighth District nominated FRANCIS CLARK.
Ninth District adjourned to Wednesday.
Tenth District adjourned to Thursday.
Eleventh District nominated JOHN HAGDY.
Twelfth District nominatdd ANDREW SMITH.
Thirteenth District nominated ALEXANDER WARD.
Fourteenth District nominated ROBERT HUTCHINGS.
Fifteenth District nominated GILBERT J. CODDINGTON.
Sixteenth District adjourned to Tuesday next.
Seventeenth District adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Syracuse People's Union Nominating Convention.

This Convention, which claims to be the Simonpure, authorized by the Union Convention at Syracuse, met at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of concluding their nominations. Dr. AUSTIN presided. After collecting funds to pay for the rent of the room, considerable confusion occurred, owing to a conflict of opinion as to the order of making nominations. After several hours had been consumed in squabbling, the following nominations were made:

For Judge of Marine Court—A. K. Maynard.

For Judge of Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, Lewis B. Woodruff.

For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.

An ineffectual effort was made to get the Convention to support ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, under a promise of the support of the *Herald*. The Convention evidently did not think that the *Herald's* support would be a *quid pro quo*.

After a stormy time, balloting for Supervisor, the Convention nominated C. J. BROWN by acclamation.

After appointing a Committee of Conference with other organizations, the Convention adjourned to Wednesday night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT.—Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 46.

COUNTY FINANCES.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in Flatbush Thursday evening, the Chairman of the Committee on General Taxes presented the annual statement of the amount of taxes necessary to be raised in the county at large for the current year, to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the county, including the interest and installments of the principal of the public debt falling due with the current fiscal year, and for the support of the poor, including the amount paid for the relief of the families of volunteers gone to the war, viz.:

Installment on Public Debt	$ 40,000
Interest on Public Debt	30,000
Support of the Poor	175,000
Expenses of soup houses	10,000
Penitentiary supplies	18,000
Salaries of keeper, &c., at penitentiary	6,800
Jail expenses	40,000
Pay of Jurors of the several Courts	17,000
Coroners' fees	5,000
Salary of City and County Judges	7,000
Salary of Commissioner to take testimony	1,000
Salary of Commissioner of Jurors, ass'ts, &c.	3,500
Salary and expenses of District Attorney and assistants, over receipts	1,000
Salary and expenses of Surrogate, over rec'ts	45
Board of Witnesses	140
Police expenses	110
Superintendents of Poor (deficiency of last year)	15,000
Lunatic Asylum (deficiency over loan)	14,000
Volunteer relief fund	85,000
Contingent fund	160,000
Total	$629,695

The report was adopted.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—PATRICK FOX was arrested, yesterday, by officer VAN BENT, of the Third Precinct, and committed to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon the person of JOSEPH MCCORMICK. About a month ago the accused and MCCORMICK were discussing political matters in a low drinking place on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, which finally merged into a regular fight, during which FOX drew a pistol, it is alleged, and shot MCCORMICK in the groin. The injured man has lingered along, until now his attending physician has decided that he cannot recover, hence the arrest of FOX.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A man named Daniel MCCAULEY, residing on Macomb-street, near Fifth-avenue, was arrested by Sergeant FERRY and Officers OSWOLD and STOOLSOFF, on Thursday night, on suspicion of having killed JAMES DALTON, in New-York, on the night of the 29th of September last. The body of DALTON was found in the water, at the foot of Seventy-first-street, bearing evident marks of violence. As MCCAULEY was the last man seen with him alive, and as it was known that they had quarreled about that time, suspicion has rested upon the accused, and he was accordingly arrested, and sent to New-York for trial.

MURDER TRIALS.—There are four murder cases on the calendar for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the present term, viz.: WM. CURTIS, for killing Policeman MARTIN, at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets; GIBBONS and SHINNESS, for a murder growing out of an affray in the Eastern District; and MYERS, who killed HALLORAN, in New-York City. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—Four hundred and sixty-six patients were treated at this institution during the last month, viz.: Males, 119; females, 347. *Diseases*—Injuries, 13; nervous, 24; skin, 45; head, 11; abdomen, 113; eye and ear, 16; rheumatism, 6; urinary, 5; fevers, 20; head, lungs and throat, 70; minor surgery, 65; abscess, 3; vaccinated, 3; 763 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Election of Directors of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company, held in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John H. Lightner, Charles M. Stebbins, Charles J. Osborn, J. H. Wade, Anson Stager, Charles Davenport and Wm. Hunter.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors CHARLES DAVENPORT, of Cincinnati, was elected President, and J. R. ELWOOD, of Rochester, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

The official vote of Chester County shows a majority of over 4,000 against the Peace Party, not including the vote of 2,000 soldiers.

Berks County elects Judge WOODWARD and Senator CLYMER, and the whole Democratic ticket, by

The New-York Times.

NO. 3138. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Advices from Washington.

Advance of the Rebels in Force between the Chain Bridge and Great Falls.

The National Pickets Driven Back to Prospect Hill.

The Divisions of Gens. McCall, Smith, Porter and McDowell Under Arms.

A COLLISION APPARENTLY IMMINENT.

Brilliant Exploit of One of the Potomac Flotilla.

Destruction of a Rebel Schooner up Quantico Creek.

Wilson's Zouaves Attacked on Santa Rosa Island.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

THREATENING DEMONSTATION OF THE REBELS.

During to-day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was that the Division of Gen. McCALL was soon formed in line of battle with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but being out of range no injury was sustained by our troops. The Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and McDOWELL were also soon prepared for an apprehended emergency, but nothing further in addition to what is already stated occurred to induce an advance hostile movement.

Gen. McCLELLAN was on the Virginia side of the Potomac during the greater part of the day.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

About twenty rebel cavalry pickets appeared on Barrett's Hill, three-quarters of a mile from Fall Church, to-day. They moved about indifferently and seemed to have no purpose in showing them selves to our pickets.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL SCHOONER AT AQUIA CREEK.

The Navy Department this morning received the following dispatch:

U. S. STEAMER UNION,
AQUIA CREEK, Oct. 11, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for your information:

Being informed of a large schooner lying in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and knowing, also, that a large number of troops were collected at that point, with the view of crossing the Potomac River, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy her. With this object in view, I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel, at 2½ o'clock this morning. One of the launches was commanded by Midshipman W. F. STEWART, accompanied by the master, EDWARD L. HAYNES, of the *Rescue*, and the other by acting master AMOS FOSTER, of the *Resolute*. I also took with me the pilot of the vessel, LEWIS PENN. Some little difficulty was experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which you will remember is very narrow. But having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel within pistol shot of either shore, until we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp. She had a new suit of sails and all the furniture complete in the cabin, which was collected together and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration, but unfortunately revealing our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, intermingled with opprobrious epithets, until we were beyond their range.

Our crews returned a random fire from the boats, and two launches, gave three cheers, and pulled for their vessels, the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boat were perforated with balls not a man was killed. Officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting-Master FOSTER applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. R. BENSAL, accompanied the expedition, ready, should his services be required.

I hope what I have done will meet your approbation, although I have acted without orders.

This little affair will show the enemy at least that we are watching him, and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing the river at all times.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt,

A. D. HARRELL,
Lieutenant-commanding.

To Capt. T. J. CRAVEN, commanding Potomac Flotilla.

MOVEMENTS OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES.

Many loyal families who left Falls Church and vicinity after Bull Run, have now returned and are occupying their residences, in the confident belief that they will not be again compelled to vacate them. Other dwellings, however, have been vacated as the rebels crossed the Potomac. Dr. BOWERS and Major RATH quit their homes to share the fortunes of secession. SHERWOOD, a noted Secessionist, also left, but left his family at Falls Church. Two young men, named SHREVES and BROWN, who with three or four Union families, had the temerity to remain at Falls Church, amid the rebel occupation, were carried off prisoners by the retreating rebels. Taylor's tavern, in the vicinity of Falls Church, is now the headquarters of the New-York Thirty-fifth. Mr. TAYLOR, with much difficulty was able to remain unharmed while the rebels were in possession, and but for the kindness of the Connecticut regiment, which left a quantity of crackers after the retreat from Bull Run, the family would have suffered for the necessaries of life. For many days, they could not obtain supplies from any source.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

Yesterday, a portion of a Maine regiment fired into the pickets of the New-York Thirty-fifth. Fortunately the mistake was discovered before any one had been injured.

WORK AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In the absence of Gen. CAMERON and Adjutant THOMAS, nothing but routine work is done at the War Department. Gen. McCLELLAN is getting ready to get ready. His Staff is already deemed sufficient for any possible emergency which is likely to come upon the army of the Potomac.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

There has been little or nothing of interest occurring in the city to-day. The arrest of individuals for political offences, having been carried to an extent sufficient to show the will and the power of the Government, will not be continued to a much greater extent. The examples that have been made have operated to effectually deter the malcontents from expressing opinions or giving information to the rebels.

FILLING UP THE REGIMENTS.

Recruits to fill up the ranks of regiments which have not reached the standard, are daily arriving and going into quarters.

COL. HECKER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Col. HECKER, who came hither on business connected with troubles in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington. Maj. KANE, Capt. MAUFF and Lieut. KLOPE, representing their own interests, and those of the other four officers who were discharged through Col. HECKER'S instrumentality, are still in Washington. They have preferred serious charges against Col. HECKER and asked to be Court-martialed, but no decision has been made.

COL. JOHN PICKRELL, OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Col. JOHN PICKRELL, of the New-York Thirteenth, has been placed in command of a portion of the line of works extending from near Arlington north. His headquarters are those recently occupied by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, at the old Reas mansion, near Fort Corcoran. Col. PICKRELL was a classmate of Gen. MANSFIELD, and was for many years in the artillery service in the regular army.

AN EXPLANATION.

Unfounded statements of character prejudicial to the public interests frequently appear in the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the Capital. The inquiry is often made why the Government permits such dispatches to pass over the wires. It is, therefore, proper to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail, and not by telegraph, or are prepared at the points where they appear.

BAD MAIL FACILITIES.

Since the Government gave up the management of the railroad between this city and Baltimore, no train has arrived in time in the morning. It is a rare occurrence to have the mail that leaves New-York in the P. M. distributed before 11 or 12 o'clock the next day. By the present system it is impossible to write from New-York and obtain an answer from this place in less than three business days. This will be a sufficient reason for much apparent neglect in the officials here.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The official reports of the battle of Bull Run, submitted by the different commanders, big and little and Staff Officers, have just been returned by the President to the War Department. They occupy nearly a ream of cap paper.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

A half dozen prisoners held in this city on suspicion of treasonable proclivities have been discharged within the past two days. They are citizens of Maryland and Virginia.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The preparations for the Naval Expedition to the coast of Secessia (exact point not stated) which have been making at this port for several weeks past are now nearly completed; and in a few days, perhaps a few hours, the whole fleet will be moving toward its destination. Two of the transports, viz., the *Cahawba* and *Coatzacoalcos* sailed last evening, and others may be under way before this meets the eyes of our readers. The *Cahawba* took out the Third Rhode Island Regiment, lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, and both vessels are supplied with surf boats, and experienced surfmen from Toms River, Long Branch, Squan and other places on the Jersey coast.

This will be the largest naval expedition ever fitted out on this continent, and at whatever point it first makes its appearance on the Southern coast, it will be likely to produce a sensation not hitherto experienced or counted upon by the rebels. Among the vessels belonging to the expedition, are the Flag-ship *Wabash*, steamships *James Adger*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Curlew*, *O. M. Petit*, *Mercury*; gunboats *Ottawa*, *Unadilla*; transports *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Cahawba*, *Vanderbilt*, *Empire City*, *Coatzacoalcos*, *Ocean Queen*, *Porkersburgh*, *Roanoke*, and a large number of other warlike craft of various names and dimensions.

SAILING OF A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Mohican* will probably leave here Monday for the Southern coast.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

While the politicians are surrounding Gen. McCLELLAN, and demanding that he shall advance upon Manassas, he maintains his equanimity and keeps his secrets. At last he is left the unembarrassed master of his own movements. This had become necessary in consequence of his individual energy and activity. He leaves nothing to others, and, although greatly absorbed in perusing reports, examining maps and directing details, is more in the saddle than any of his staff. Consulting with the President and the Cabinet daily, and listening to the advice of the Lieutenant-General, whose advanced years renders confinement to his chamber unavoidable, the Battles of the field, and the whole scope of the campaign, demand that he shall be left to take his own course. He will not be hurried, nor driven, nor dictated to. The responsibility devolving upon him is stupendous. The army subject to his command is one of the largest ever called together by any nation, and, although composed of splendid material, and completely armed and equiped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as the troops that served under leaders in military and monarchical Governments. To see that these precious lives are not wasted by precipitate and hasty action is his constant care. The confidence reposed in him by the soldiers has become so great that where he leads they will follow. They feel that his interest in them is unceasing, and they know that his sleepless nights and unresting days are equally given to their comfort and safety, and to the honor and glory of the country. If I dared to expose to you the intricacies of his position, and the amazing regularity and order that he has infused into the army, you would be struck no less by his genius than by his foresight. The cavalry, when we reflect that it is mainly made up of men and horses heretofore unaccustomed to battle and the privations of the field, has never been surpassed. This tribute is paid alike by Prince de JOINVILLE, who proves to be an experienced soldier, and by the ablest and oldest of our veteran officers. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the commissariat—including that of the Quartermaster General—is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. Above all, Gen. McCLELLAN'S reticence is his highest quality. He is no babbler. What he decides upon he executes promptly and quietly, issuing his orders without parade, and generally surprising his staff by unexpected suggestions. It is result of his own deep, profound and patient reflections. The enemy, conscious of all these things, even with the encouraging thought that they have driven McDOWELL back, is in no haste for an engagement, and sees the column of the American army slowly advancing, with something like a consciousness that it is a wave that never will ebb, but will go direct on, sweeping every impediment before it. As our long line turns its face towards MANASSAS, intrenchments are thrown up, so that, even if retreat were possible, pursuit would be vain. Gen. McCLELLAN has been sufficiently flattered, and these words of mine are not words of flattery. I speak of him not to place an exaggerated estimate upon his qualities, but to give him the advantage of facts before the public, so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action.

THE FREMONT AND BLAIR QUARREL.

The visit of Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-General THOMAS to the military district under the command of Major-General FREMONT, will dispose of the contest between that officer and Col. FRANK BLAIR. There has been so much crimination and recrimination; such a mingling of ultra political advice and military counsel, that it became imperative to subject the whole case to the investigation of practical and impartial men. The Secretary's tact, and his prompt manner of dispatching business, added to the experience and energy of the Adjutant-General, will, let us hope, bring something like order out of chaos. Thus far, Col. BLAIR has the advantage over his opponent, even if some of his allegations should be extravagant; but there is no disposition on the part of the President to do injustice to Gen. FREMONT. The partisans who are trying to give a party basis to the dispute between these two gentlemen, will fail their end. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of Slavery, nor yet with the proclamation issued by FREMONT and modified by the President. The whole matter is resolved in a single question: Is Gen. FREMONT the man for his place? If he is not, he ought to be, and no doubt will be, asked to give way to another commander. No motives of a personal character; no considerations of individual reputation; no political arguments will be suffered to prevent such an adjustment of this affair as will best promote our common cause. OCCASIONAL.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains dispatches from New-Orleans giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, made a landing in the night and drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards a fierce fight began. The Zouaves of Col. WILSON are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say they carried off a number of prisoners.

REBEL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, and brought nearly a hundred passengers, including sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the Confederate authorities, a large proportion of whom are ladies and children. Before they were permitted to leave they were closely searched, to prevent the concealing of any newspapers. One gentleman, however, who had placed the Norfolk *Day Book* in his trunk, escaped detection. It contains a dispatch from New-Orleans, giving an account of a desperately-fought battle between BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves and a thousand rebels at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst.

The dispatch says:

"About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst., the Confederates, commanded by Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay, and landed on Santa Rosa Island near WILSON'S Zouave encampment, without being discovered, drove in the pickets, and stormed the place, in less than an hour. They destroyed all WILSON'S tents, with the exception of the hospital one; captured a large amount of rations equipments, stores, and ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position. Among the Confederate loss are Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NELMS, of Georgia, killed, and Lieuts. BUGLER and SYER, badly wounded. The Confederate force consisted of three companies of a Georgia Regiment, a portion of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians and Georgians, two hundred Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. BRENT, formerly of the National Navy.

Lieut. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER, while carrying a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major ISRAEL VODGES, of the National Second Light Artillery, recently at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner."

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the work of transforming the *Jamestown* into a war vessel is rapidly progressing.

Passengers from Norfolk and Richmond give a gloomy account of affairs. The poorer classes of citizens are suffering much, and are really tired of the war.

The Government authorities have purchased nearly all the coffee in Richmond and Norfolk for the soldiers.

BENJAMIN HAGER, formerly in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, has been commissioned a Major-General.

The prisoners captured on board the propeller *Fanny* reached Norfolk on Wednesday night. They are as follows:

Lieut. I. M. PEACOCK, United States Navy, commanding the *Fanny*.

Lieut. Isaac W. Hunt, Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana.

Corporals J. E. Tuttle, of Hudson County, and G. Everard, of New-York City—both of the New-York Ninth Regiment.

Also the following privates of the New-York Ninth Regiment: Rowan, Havens and Edsall, all of Hudson County; Cunningham, of Richmond County; Dougherty and Page, of Essex County; John Carson, Jas. Beith and Frank Trothen, of New-York City.

Also Capt. KEEFER, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Sergeant BARTLETT, and twelve privates, Indianans and Illinoisians.

The prisoners captured at Chicamacomico include Sergeant-Major COHLY, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, four sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-seven privates of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MURPHY, fully armed and equipped, left Madison this morning *en route* for St. Louis, all in good health and spirits.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 12.

In the case of Col. RANKIN, arrested here some days ago for trying to enlist men for the Federal army, the magistrate have decided to bind him over, to take his trial at the next Assizes, which sits here next week.

THE [SECOND ARREST IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald of Friday.

It will be seen by the police report, that the law student arrested on suspicion of aiding and procuring men for the American army, was discharged, as the evidence could not be proved. Mr. COURSOL, however, remarked that had the offence been proved, or should it be proved against any one in future, there was no doubt the law would be strictly enforced. GODIN was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, just after embarking in the *Iron Duke*. At the same time, we learn, several others, perhaps twenty or thirty, were observed on board, who were suspected of having enlisted or of being about to enlist, but though questioned and watched by the police, none of them replied in such a manner as to warrant their arrest. A man in uniform, supposed to be an American officer, was also seen on board, but he pretended that he was not there on such a business as enlisting. Many of those who were suspected, on being questioned, replied that they had received tickets, and were going to work at Rouses' Point. Others denied having received free tickets—they had evidently been all instructed as to what they should say. It is said that the Americans have a detachment of Zouaves stationed at Rouses' Point, under the command of a former British subject, a Canadian, and well known in Montreal.

From what has been learned by watching suspicious characters in the city, it would appear that the enlistment is effected by first sending parties to Rouses' Point, where they receive $100 in cash if they enlist.

It is well known to the Police that there are parties in Montreal at the present moment who have for some time and are still engaged in procuring men for the Northern army. They supply them with tickets and send them to Rouse's Point, where they are enlisted as above stated. These agents receive $4 a head for every one they entrap. To evade suspicion, they change their residence frequently, take short journeys from Canada to the American border and back.

The young man McGUIRK says that great indocements were held out to him if he would enlist; his fare was to be paid to any part of the States, and, besides, he was to receive a large bounty. The act read by Mr. COURSOL to GODIN, (and which is given elsewhere) is the same as that under which Mr. RANKIN was arrested in Upper Canada.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, accompanied by Maj. PLUMLEY and Capt. MCKEEVER, of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, left for the General's headquarters, at Tipton, at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

POSITION OF LANE AND STURGIS.

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GENERALS—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE OSCEOLA EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10.

By the arrival of an officer of LANE'S Brigade, who left Kansas City on Sunday night, we have late intelligence from Western Missouri.

LANE and STURGIS, the former with 3,000 and the latter with 4,000 men, were still at Kansas City, unemployed, and waiting orders. A serious difficulty has sprung up between these commanders, on account of Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits, which are not well calculated to inspire confidence in his fitness to manœuvre a body of men, and it had proceeded so far that it was understood, when our informant left, that LANE would no longer obey STURGIS' orders, though the latter was his superior in rank. LANE'S sentiments were shared by the great body of his men, and nothing but necessity, induced by the presence of danger, would be able to bring about a good understanding between these officers. It was further understood that LANE was about to make charges against STURGIS, with a view to have him removed or suspended. This is unfortunate for the cause in that quarter. Gen. STURGIS is an officer of great merit. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, where LYON fell, he did capital service, and it is to be greatly regretted that he is now giving himself up to indulgences which carry with them consequences so detrimental to the Union cause. We take it for granted that Gen. FREMONT will interfere as soon as news of this affair comes to his ears.

LANE, on Wednesday last, sent out a scouting party to observe the movements of PRICE and his gang. They returned on Friday, having made a thorough reconnoissance of all the country in that vicinity. They found PRICE at Rose Hill, twenty miles from Lexington, and as near as they could ascertain, was throwing up temporary intrenchments. They report that PRICE'S force has been exaggerated as to numbers and efficiency, and that there is great discontent in his camp. Before leaving Lexington, he dismounted all his men but two thousand, and sent the horses across to the north side of the river, solely, it is alleged, to prevent wholesale desertions. Half his men are barefooted, and all not effectively armed. It is the opinion at Kansas City, that his army will gradually melt away as he goes southward, and that unless FREMONT makes haste, he will find nobody to fight.

A few additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola are given us. The battle at the town was very short. Not over two hundred of the enemy were there, and they soon fled, leaving the inhabitants to continue the fight, which they did by firing from their houses, with some effect. Before LANE ordered the town to be burned, he made an estimate of the quantity of rebel stores in the place. Three thousand sacks of flour, five hundred barrels of sugar and molasses, fifty sacks of coffee, a quantity of bacon, and a great stock of camp utensils, were destroyed, and with them every house, save enough cabins to shelter the women until they could get away. A large number of negroes improved the opportunity to assert their inalienable rights, and that part of Missouri is poorer by at least two hundred chattels. LANE believes in the *lex talionis*—in blitting the rebels in the tenderest places—in ample reprisals on property, and life for life. A few days before the Osceola expedition he took nine men, who had sworn allegiance, organized a drum-head court-martial, and shot several of them without delay. Two boys of the party were released. This terrible example has had a salutary effect. The day before our informant left there came a rebel messenger into camp with a flag of truce, having a proposition to shoot no more. Unless men if LANE would desist. The agreement was made, and now the friends of the Government can live without perpetual fear of being hunted to death. Give Gen. JIM his way, and in a month he would pacify Western Missouri so effectually that rebellion would be heard of no more. His *argumentum ad hominum* is irresistible. A nigger for a horse is his rule of compensation in matters of property; life for life, in what relates to men. The killing is not hereafter to be all on one side. He asks of Government only arms, flour, coffee, sugar and ammunition, and he will provide the rest. He has 1,700 mounted men, most of whom have swapped horses since they took the field, invariably making good trades. He has organized and fitted out his supply trains with little expense to Uncle Sam, and, as for meat and forage, he has an abundance—seized as contraband of war. He is living up on the enemies of his country, and they are getting sick of the discipline to which they are subjected.

THE FREMONT AND BLAIR DOCUMENTS.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE PUBLISHED.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The public has been somewhat exercised as to the mysterious appearance in print of the documents in the case of Gen. FREMONT and the BLAIR family. It is well known that they first saw the light in the columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a paper not remarkable for its enterprise in gathering news, and not suspected of special sympathies, or secret channels of communication with either of the prominent parties to the unfortunate controversy in the Western Department. The mystery has been deepened by the fact that both parties indignantly disclaim having authorized the publication, while Gen. FREMONT denounces it as a gross breach of faith.

It is our happiness to be able to throw some light upon this foggy subject. Our readers know J. C. BELMAN the famous local reporter and æronaut. For a good many years he was devoted to brief local paragraphs, and was wafted out of the *Gazette* office by Prof. GODDARD to make several voyages through the upper air. He descended from the immense altitude to which he had been lifted by the pursuit of the science of monauties, to the position of reporter for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and was sent to St. Louis in the capacity of war correspondent.

In the course of human events Pen. R. M. COZWISE, who is fully determined not to relax an effort until rebellion is crushed out, was made Judge Advocate of FREMONT'S army. He of course knew Mr. BELMAN, and with his accustomed courtesy to the representatives of the Press, tendered him the "facilities" usual in such cases—that is to say, an armed chair, desk-room and stationery.

It came to pass, as Gen. FREMONT was about to take his departure for Jefferson City, that the Judge Advocate had a press of business, and needed the labors of a copyist. He availed himself immediately of the services of Mr. BELMAN, who was to be properly compensated for his toils in making fair copies of a certain correspondence, it being necessary to forward duplicates of the papers in the case to Washington.

Mr. BELMAN, in copying the letters, found them interesting, and wondered they had not been in the newspapers. It was his leading article of faith that nothing upon the globe accomplished its destiny until it made its appearance in print, with proper headlines. Therefore, as he copied letters from JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, and A. LINCOLN, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and JOHN C. FREMONT, he was astonished at the want of enterprise in the Press of St. Louis, and with perfect naturalness took copies of the aforesaid for use in his correspondence; and so one copy of the correspondence was sent to the President, and another to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

For some days after the event of publication, St. Louis, FREMONT, and Washington City, were in a condition of surprise and wrath. The indomitable BELMAN, panoplied in innocence, was late in finding out that there was a row, and still later in knowing himself as the instrument of Providence visibly working in the Nation. The state of mind of Col. R. M. COZWISE, "when he learned all," is said to have been stupendous.

It may not be improper to state in this connection that Mr. BELMAN has retired from St. Louis. Indeed, for some unexplained cause, he retired with remarkable rapidity—not to say precipitation—and is now diligently engaged in the reportorial business, and the recuperation of his valuable health.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HATTERAS FIGHT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 11,
via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which differ in some respects from the account already telegraphed.

The Indiana Regiment lost their tents, provisions many of their knapsacks, etc. Col. BROWN states his loss at about 50, but none were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The loss of the rebels has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS will take passage on the *S. R. Spaulding* to-morrow night.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, of Sept. 22, says:

New-Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 13th inst., at Fort Moulleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that post, but were repulsed, with a loss of twenty killed and forty-four taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. ST. VRAIN has resigned, and it is understood that KIT CARSON will succeed him in the command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45, does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

ATTEMPT OF A SCHOONER TO RUN THE GUARD-BOAT AT THE NARROWS.

The schooner *Martha T. Gause*, of Wilmington, Del., attempted to run the guard-boat stationed at the Narrows, yesterday morning, and was brought to by a shot striking her amidships, carrying away the rail on the opposite side of her. The excuse offered was that the captain was drunk, and below. She was bound to Wilmington or Baltimore. After having been signaled by the cutter to come to, two guns were fired, of which she took no notice, when United States Inspector RAHNEAU communicated to Fort Lafayette, upon which the Fort, "acting in cooperation with the cutter," fired a shot across the schooner's bow. She then hauled her wind, and stood towards Fort Hamilton, (she being then a short distance below the Narrows.) Soon, however, she squared away for Sandy Hook, upon seeing which the Fort gave her another shot, which struck her bulwarks amidships on the port side, passing through close to her mainmast, and out through the bulwarks on the starboard side. This had the desired effect—the schooner returning, and anchoring near the cutter. She was afterwards released, and proceeded on her voyage.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

From the Philadelphia Press of Saturday.

We have full particulars, which we at present forbear from publishing, of the arrest of a man named J. W. PACKARD, who left Richmond, Va., on the 17th of September, and arrived in this city on Wednesday. He was formerly engaged with SLOAT & Co., in the manufacture of sewing machines, but accompanied the firm to Richmond, and has since been foreman of their extensive works for the making of cannon caps, primers, friction tubes, &c. He is said to have been a rabid Secessionist, concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists, and was selected upon a secret mission to come to the North.

Profiting by the experience of AIKEN and others, who had been discovered and captured in coming northward stealthily, PACKARD determined to adopt a novel stratagem, which he executed with consummate coolness and courage. It was simply to announce himself a fugitive from Richmond, and gain the ear of the Washington authorities, by imparting late information from the South. He would thus be beyond suspicion, and, being regarded as a martyr, unusual facilities would be extended to him for obtaining a knowledge of our affairs.

Accordingly, having destroyed his passes, treasonable correspondence, &c., his first feat, at Covington Ky., was to fling up his hat before an American flag and fall upon his knees in an ecstasy of tearful patriotism. His next step was to visit the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and detail a series of hardihoods, adventures, and hair-breadth escapes, that went into said journal with a big head and a multitude of words. Coming eastward, he entered himself uniformly as hailing from Richmond, and rejoiced the idlers in a host of bar-rooms with the story of his troubles and relief. At Washington, he obtained audience and presented diagrams and statistics supposed to represent the number and condition of the Confederates; stopped at the National Hotel three days and went over the river, and on Thursday came to town, checked his baggage to New-York, and stopped over night at the American Hotel.

Detective BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who had obtained intelligence of his contemplated trip northward, here took him in custody, and he was committed to prison by order from Secretary SEWARD. In a few days he will probably go to Fort Lafayette.

No letters, passes, or anything of the sort were found upon him, but he acknowledged that under Confederate protection he had passed to Nashville, and through the rebel lines at Bowling Green, afterwards going to Covington on horseback. He carried more gold than most fugitives possess after leaving the rebel pickets, and with characteristic coolness begged the officer to telegraph to Washington requesting his release. We are informed that PACKARD was in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments, an article greatly needed at the South. He is thirty-two years old, and has a family residing at Bridgewater, Mass. If no other evidence had been brought against him, the fact of his superintending a rebel arsenal would warrant his imprisonment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 421.—In accordance with General Orders No. 78, from this Department, and General Orders No. 71, from the War Department, the organizations known as the Shepard Rifles, the Scott Rifles, and the Union Rifles, are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be known and designated as the Fifty-first Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

The Shepard Rifles will be consolidated into six companies, the Scott Rifles into two companies, and the Union Rifles into two companies.

The officers rendered supernumerary by this arrangement will be honorably discharged. The following persons are appointed field officers of the regiment thus organized, and together with the staff and company officers hereinafter designated, will be commissioned whenever the field, and staff, and company muster-rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State:

Colonel, Edward Ferrero; Lieutenant-Colonel, Anton Maston Leichtukost; Major, Robert B. Potter; Surgeon, Ephraim W. Buck; Assistant Surgeon, Charles W. Torrey; Chaplain, Owen No Benton; Adjutant, Augustin J. Drayton; Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton; Captains, Morris Hazard, Samuel H. Sims, George W. Merrill, John G. Wright, Stephen W. Chase, William D. Campbell, R. C. Mitchell, Frank E. McIlvaine, Thomas Philips, David H. Johnson; First Lieutenants, James M. Miller, David W. Wright, George A. Porter, Wm. Cuff, Henry Francis, Henry H. Holbrook, John Stewart, Charles Grail, Frederick Graef, Frank W. Tryon; Second Lieutenants, Alfred Duff, James H. Halstead, Thomas D. Marsh, John T. Raplige, A. W. McKee, James A. Johnston, L. O. Goodridge, Andrew L. Fowler, Allen Adolph Ulgert.

Col. FERRERO will report, with his command, to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, at Hempstead, L. I.

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 421, from General Headquarters, Col. FERRERO, commanding the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, will make requisition for transportation to Hempstead, L. I., on Col. D. D. TOMPKINS.

The several commands consolidated, as stated in said order, will report to Col. FERRERO, and will make requisitions for transportation from their several places of encampment to Palace Garden, upon Brig.-Gen. ARTHUR.

Col. FERRERO will report the company officers as consolidated. By order of

CHAS. YATES, Brig.-Gen. Comg Depot.

THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

STAND OF COLORS FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A beautiful stand of colors, the gift of friends in the Fire Department and citizens, intended for the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, now on duty on the Potomac, are on exhibition at WILLIAMS'S picture-frame store, No. 650 Broadway. The standard is of heavy silk, with the thirty-four stars of the same material sewed on. The regimental flag is also of heavy silk, bearing on one side the American Eagle, in the act of springing for flight, and on the reverse the State Arms, both exquisitely painted by J. H. CAFFREY. On the one side are the words: "Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade," and on the other, "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves." This beautiful stand of colors (with two silk guide-flags, inscribed with the name of the regiment in letters of gold,) will be presented to the regiment in a few days, and, meanwhile, they will remain as above for inspection.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SERRILL'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been stationed for some time past at the Quarantine Grounds, Staten Island left their camp last evening for the seat of war. They embarked on board the steamer *John Potter* for South Amboy, where they took the cars for Philadelphia. They are supposed to be destined for Annapolis.

MORGAN RIFLES.

This regiment, which is located at Conrad's Garden, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, E. R., is rapidly filling up its ranks. A company of thirty-eight men was added to the corps on Friday.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

On Thursday next, the 17th of October, the annual inspection and review of the National Guard will take place, on Washington Parade-ground at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Fifteen Thousand Troops Gone from Washington on some Unknown Expedition—Passage of Recruits Through Baltimore—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Yesterday 15,00 troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound upon some unknown expedition, which is to comprise 75,000 troops, —infantry, artillery and cavalry, being demanded.

The Twenty-second (Senator WILSON'S) Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this city at 11½ o'clock last night, and departed for Washington at 12.

The Forty-fifth New-York Regiment (German Rifles) arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, and passed immediately on to Washington.

The engineers in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are busily engaged in estimating the cost of reopening that road from Sandy Hook to Cumberland, and of making some improvements which will enable them to meet the demand, which press upon that important route when again put in operation. It is the intention of Government to lend its aid to the speedy resumption of business upon this route, which will be of the greatest advantage both to Washington and Baltimore. There is now no direct communication with the West, all the business between these two sections being carried on by the way of the Northern Central Railroad. The accumulation of freight bills by this roundabout route is seriously felt by Government as well as Baltimore, and it is a matter of no ordinary importance that this route should be opened. Provisions from the West will then diminish in price, and come to hand in much better condition.

It is the intention of this Company to replace the culverts and bridges, destroyed by the rebels, with iron ones, the patterns of which are now making at their works. When ready to commence operations Government will furnish ample protection, and resist all attempts to frustrate the designs of the Company.

On Wednesday last the supervision of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was transferred by Government to its agents. Since the first of May, last this portion of the road has been under military direction.

For some little time past letters have periodically been dropped into the city post-office of Baltimore in considerable quantities directed to various parties well known to be of strong Southern feelings, and who had friends in the Southern Army in Virginia. Suspicions were aroused that these letters emanated outside the regular mail routes, and measures were instituted to detect the outlaw post agent, and which resulted yesterday in the arrest of a Mr. CARTER, of the firm of FOCKE & CARTER, on Baltimore-street, by order of the Government. Mr. CARTER was immediately taken down to Fort McHenry. He stands charged not only with conveying letters to and from the rebels, but also with furnishing them with goods. He will be taken to Fort Lafayette this evening.

I was this morning shown another letter from a young man of this city, now at Richmond, which reiterates the statement made to me by a rebel deserter a few days ago. The writer says: "It is the cause of just complaint among our officers that Northern papers find their way into the hands of the men. They breed an uneasy, restless, murmuring disposition, and sometimes induce a settled melancholy. The soldiers seem more ready to trust in these Abolition humbugs than in

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Trip to Leamington—Oxford—Warwick Castle—English View of American Affairs—Little Sympathy with the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAMINGTON, Eng., Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

This pretty watering place lies in the middle of one of the most interesting districts in England, and after all the noise and smoke of London, the feeling of relief in arriving somewhere out of the region of business is enormous. At this season London is deserted. Even business men have left it, and sought the seaside or the Continent. All my own authorities on political matters had left town, so that we were delivered up to the lies of the newspapers without hope of relief, and I was constituted to take a little vacation myself, and run over England to visit again the old places of which one never tires. I passed a day at Oxford to refit up my recollections of the place. It is now vacation there, and the city is very quiet. The old buildings look perhaps still older and more ragged than ever, as though some virulent cutaneous disease had got wholly beyond control and were striking in to vital parts; for the stone of which they are largely built is wholly unfit for the purpose. I walked again through the quadrangles of Maudlen, and thought as usual of CROMWELL and JAMES the Second, who might indeed live there now for all the apparent change there has been in the place, so far as one's imagination goes. ADDISON'S Walk is as pretty as ever, and the deer are still grazing under the old trees of the park. It is hard to describe the sensation that the peace and dignity of these grand colleges cause to one who is used to the roar and dirt of London. At the Bodleian Library they are preparing for an innovation which for Oxford is wonderful, and which may cause the bones of BODLEY to rattle in their grave. It is no less than to transfer the reading-room over to the Radcliffe Library, so as to make a reading-room like that of the British Museum. The books of the Radcliffe are to be transferred to the new Museum which has just been completed not far from Wadham College. The great increase of the Bodleian has made this step necessary, and certainly it will be a great improvement, for the old reading-room is not what it should be, though very quaint and interesting.

At Oxford I have one or two acquaintances, and happened to find one of them still there. Of course, one of his first remarks was to condole, with ever so slight an air of triumph, (as I imagined,) over the unhappy state of America, and he seemed quite surprised when I took the opposite view, and declared myself more confident than ever in the superiority of Republican institutions. He couldn't at all see, he said, the use of holding out so obstinately, when all the world was against me—a man ought to know when he's beaten. Then he returned to that old question, that no Englishman seems capable of answering, "Why didn't you let the South go at once? They were a bad lot in any country, and a good riddance. Why not let them go, if they wanted it so much?" I gave him a rapid view, about three-quarters of an hour in length, of the reasons why we couldn't, but when I left him he was still unconvinced, though somewhat shaken, and will relapse again with the next copy of the London *Times* that he reads.

So it is throughout all this class of people. They have always expected the destruction of the United States, and now that the struggle has come, they at once jump to the conclusion that here is an end of Republican institutions forever. No reasoning will shake them in this conviction, and nothing but the successful end of the war will ever bring them to the belief that for the time a respite has been granted, and that republicanism may drag on a few years yet.

From Oxford I came here. It is not very far, and the journey places one in the heart of one of the most lovely parts of England. An hour's walk, a delight to those accustomed to London pavements, brings one to the ruins of Kenilworth. I have seen many ruins in my life—ruins on the Rhine, on the Danube, in Italy and in Greece—but there is nothing in the best of them to surpass the beauty of Kenilworth, though some are more strikingly situated. The English ivy, which one meets no where else than in England, is a charm that seems to give completeness and grace to ugliness. Of all rurally beautiful and peaceful sights, Kenilworth, on a fine Summer evening, stands behind few. Yet here one is pestered by Sir WALTER SCOTT; and the troops of English tourists, mostly vulgar and very seldom attractive, have no eyes for anything but Amy Robsart's tower, and the trap-door through which she did not fall. Why they can't go to the right place to look for their Amy Robsart, is a problem that I never could solve. Sir WALTER says, if I recollect right, that she lived and died at Cumnor Hall, and was only a short time at Kenilworth. Yet it seems to be a personal insult to hint to female visitors at Kenilworth that Amy Robsart had nothing to do with it, and that it would show common sense to admire what was there, without looking for what wasn't.

Another short walk leads from Leamington over to Warwick, where Warwick Castle, the best and almost the only one of the old fortified feudal castles still remaining, lies with all its old turrets and battlements, on a lovely little stream with a broad park beyond. There are many places in England much more splendid and costly than this; but there are none more complete and fascinating. The great hall into which the visitors first enter, with its oak roof and panneled walls covered with armor and weapons, stags' horns and heads; the great chimney corner; the deep windows looking down upon the stream; the waxed floor; all remind one of feudal times as they must once have existed; making always, however, an allowance for modern polish and ornament. I have seen Warwick Castle again and again, but it never loses its charm. There is not its match in the world.

Throughout these excursions I have from time to time met Englishmen who have talked more or less at large on the subject of our American troubles. Their opinions are very seldom wholly correct, and often very wrong, and yet it is fair to say that as a whole they have been as fair as I had any right to expect. Everywhere I am met with the complaint against the American Press, and the defiant tone it has taken against England. This is felt here bitterly, even while the irritating course of the London *Times* has been admitted and blamed. The tariff, too, is a very sore point. Its effects have been felt here as deeply as the want of cotton itself. Another matter which has disturbed people generally, has been the confiscation of Southern property in the North. One gentleman I met in the cars who owned a considerable quantity of railroad and other stock in the United States, was in great trouble about it. In case of any difficulties between the United States and England, he was afraid of having his property and dividends confiscated, and he represented to me warmly, how deeply the suspicion of such action would shake our credit here. I tried to convince him of the difference of the cases, and to show the peculiar nature of this war, but he evidently was not satisfied, and declared that he meant to write to his agent to inquire as to the advisability of selling out his American stock at present prices. I am afraid his assertion is true that there are many others in the same condition, and that confidence in American investments is for the present gravely shaken in England. The whole system of confiscations is calculated to do it to the utmost.

But one fact I am very sure of. Whatever feeling there may be to-wards us, towards the South there is as little sympathy felt in any of the classes of English society as there ever [illegible] and there a man [illegible] Mr. THOMPSON [illegible] in the London *Telegraph* defend the slaveholders on their own grounds, but the vast majority of the English people, however much they may dislike the North, are still more hostile to the South. The first remark always is, Why not let them go? They are going to the devil fast enough, without your trying to stop them. Never have I heard one single wish expressed that England or France might interfere to protect them, nor do I believe that such a wish exists anywhere, except among the few whose interests are wound up in the South. By far the larger portion of the people would rather see the South sunk, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to the Kentucky line, than have war with any of the great Powers. If anything could, however, induce them to consent to a war, they all declare it would be the insolent threats of the New-York *Herald* and the other papers of the same style of thought.

Sympathy with the South does not exist in England to any great extent. The worst feeling is that of the Conservatives—of the London *Times*, and Sir BULWER LYTTON—of dread of Democracy. If the American cotton crop could be destroyed at once, all doubt would be at an end on this matter, for India cotton would then be able to come forward. It is the uncertainty that now prevents it.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Public Feeling Regarding Affairs in Missouri—Movements in Grain and Other Produce—A Religious Convention in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

The public feeling in the West, in regard to the treatment of FREMONT, does not in the least subside. The people are not convinced that he is not worthy of all the confidence they have extended to him, and are indignant that he should be subjected to so many annoyances. They even contrast his activity with the resultless inaction of the immense and overwhelming force on the Potomac, which is, month after month, receiving constant and heavy reinforcements, and yet doing nothing; which is permitting itself to be cooped up and frightened by one-half its numbers; suffering a few hundreds, or, at most, a few thousands, to hold positions for weeks in sight of the National Capital. The publication of BLAIR'S charges and specifications operates in FREMONT'S favor rather than against him. They are regarded as puerile, personal, malicious, and bearing upon their face the odor of having come from a source disappointed in securing the contracts for public supplies, and not prompted by a regard for the public good. Such is the public verdict in this quarter; and no doubt is entertained but that such will be the verdict of an impartial Court-martial. There is one charge, however, upon which the public mind is far from being satisfied. That relates to the Lexington disaster. An explanation is demanded here, and there must be a strong reason given for permitting the adverse result, or the dissatisfaction will continue. Serious damage to the public service will result from these constant annoyances and interferences with the commanding General of the Western Department, unless it shall be clearly and unmistakably demonstrated that there are good and sufficient grounds for them. Already great dissatisfaction has been created in this State even with the President, who is so popular with us, and while the exigencies of the country require harmony and concert of action among those appointed to lead in the struggle, the people are constantly presented with spectacles which are truly deplorable.

The crop deficits in Europe—on the continent as well as in England—increase the interest of our grain receipts and shipments among your produce men. It is peculiarly unfortunate that so large a portion of the wheat has been damaged in stack by the recent continued rains at this juncture, when moderate prices and an abundant supply are desirable. But, notwithstanding this calamity, the West will continue its shipments East, and you may draw upon us for any indefinite quantity. The receipts, though falling off somewhat, are still large. For the past twenty-four hours: flour, 6,325 barrels; wheat, 96,511 bushels; corn, 129,321 bushels. Other grains nominal. For the week ending with the 5th: Flour, 44,161 bbls.; Wheat, 857,301 bushels; Corn, 851,426 bushels; Oats, 30,120 bushels; Rye, 10,561 bushels; Barley, 15,611 bushels; Live Hogs, 4,125; beef Cattle, 3,213. Shipments: Flour, 47,261 bbls.; Wheat, 689,321 bushels; Corn, 725,346 bushels; Oats, 16,281 bushels; Rye, 11,168 bushels; Live Hogs, 2,526; Beef Cattle, 1,763. The receipts for the season equal 42,000,000 bushels. In store Oct. 6, Flour, 9,610 bbls. Wheat, 797,161 bushels; Corn, 1,763,181 bushels; Oats, 210,168 bushels. Prices have had a declining tendency during the week. Flour has receded 5c.@10c.; Wheat, 3c.@5c.; Corn 1c.@3c. Coarse Wool is in active demand, with improving prices and a fair supply. For any cloth grades, 30c.@35c. are paid. Fine neglected. Financial matters are without change. Exchange nominal. Demand Treasury Notes in much request as currency. Supply limited. Three years', 98@99. No much doing in the National Loan. Only $117,000 yet taken in this city. Matters in Missouri have some effect upon it. Freights to Buffalo, 16c. for Wheat; 15c. for Corn. To Oswego, 22c. for Wheat, 21c. for Corn. (Corn is selling in this city at 20½c.@22½c.) The sailors are on a strike for wages. They demand $2 per day. Have been receiving $1 and $1 25. They think they ought to receive some benefit from the high freights. Railroads are taxed to their capacity with freights for the East.

In our military news there is little change to note. There are about a dozen recruiting offices in this city for as many different organizations, and Camp Douglas, the new State rendezvous, is beginning to fill up, the arrangements and barracks having been completed. It is intended for a camp of instruction during the war.

A religious convention of some importance is now in session in this city. It is the Triennial Congregational Convention of the Northwest. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin are represented. Its principal business is connected with the Northwestern Theological Seminary of this city. Other matters, however, connected with the welfare of the denomination are considered. The finances of the Seminary, which are dependent upon contributions from the churches, do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. The institution has been in operation three years, and has done a good work for the West, and should be liberally sustained. But the civil war is felt here as well as elsewhere.

There is also a General Sabbath School Meeting, or Convention, going forward in this city. Large numbers are in from various sections of the Western country, and many delegates from the East. There is to be a children's demonstration connected with it, and a procession of, it is estimated, ten thousand scholars, is to be among its features. Sabbath Schools in this city are in a very flourishing condition, and, through Mission schools, in addition to those attached to the churches, a large proportion of the children are enjoying their advantages.

Another female spy—named Mrs. JANE O. ROBINSON—was arrested at a private house in this city, on Saturday, by a United States Detective from Cincinnati. Her husband is in the Tennessee Confederate army, and she came up North under the guise of a Union fugitive. She was detected by the capture of some contraband correspondence found on a rebel in Kentucky. There are, undoubtedly, a large number of this description of persons all over the Free States.

A Tale of Insanity.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

For several years past an old man of bronzed features and weather-beaten aspect has attracted the notice of people on the dock, in the vicinity of the freight depôts, by his singular actions. He will stand for hours at a time looking off towards the lake, holding in his hand, high above his head, a piece of paper or a fragment of a broom, with which he appears to be making signals. Unheeding the stares of passers-by, or the jeers of thoughtless boys who gather around him, there he will stand patiently, waving his signal and gazing intently far out upon the lake, muttering incoherently to himself meanwhile. A sailor, who knows the old man, gave us this morning an inkling as to his history.

He was a fisherman on Lake Michigan, and reared his children, four sons, to the same calling. In a great storm which swept that lake four years ago this Fall, his sons were all lost with their boat. The father, with the prophetic vision of an old fisherman, saw that a great storm was coming and his boys were out on the lake. From a high position on shore he attempted to signal them to return, but the storm, which came on with the suddenness and rapidity often remarked on Lake Michigan, overtook them before they could reach harbor. The boat capsized in the gale, and the frantic father saw his four sons, the stay of his old age, perish among the angry waves, and he powerless to aid them. His mind never recovered from the shock. He clings to the vicinity of the lakes, and is almost constantly employed in watching the waters and making imaginary signals to his sons. When there is a storm on the lake his agitation is very great, but at other times he is possessed with [illegible] and harmless melancholy, painful to behold. [illegible] desolate old man!

LETTERS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to perceive, that although you express your views clearly and distinctly on this important subject, you are willing that correspondents, especially subscribers, may express theirs, within reasonable compass. It is proper that what everybody is talking about should be discussed in the public Press. I therefore solicit space for some reflections from one who had something to say on public affairs the day when President JEFFERSON was inaugurated.

An extensive correspondence throughout the country enables me to form a pretty good estimate of public opinion, especially in the Western States, and I can safely say, that while the people have been unwilling to dictate to President LINCOLN, or Gen. MCCLELLAN, the course they should *now* pursue in reference to slaves in the rebel States, they certainly will, by overwhelming masses, sustain Gen. FREMONT in his proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebel masters in Missouri. They feel that when a General enters a territory already in a state of anarchy, and, for the security of persons and property, proclaims *martial law* as a necessity, and most urgent necessity, a countermand or modification of that act, under pretext that it does not conform to a Congressional enactment, vaguely expressed, is too absurd to be repeated.

They say that if the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended, why not that enactment? That if martial law may be supreme in any one instance, why not in that? That if the rebel's life, his horse, his ox, may be taken, why not his slave? The truth is, many are ceasing to have decent respect for those who are exhorting the free North to enlist as volunteers, and who yet are unwilling to let even the slaves of rebel masters have their freedom, and join in putting down this infamous rebellion.

There are millions of able-bodied men in the rebel States, in the right place, ready, at a word, to lay down their lives for the Government that would give them liberty and protection. I would have no indiscriminate slaughter. Every slave would be at once under martial law. They could be armed at as little expense as white men. Indeed, we might dismiss half of our white force, and give the arms to slaves, for nothing would so frighten the rebels as the fact of an army of freed colored men in their midst or behind them. The rebels would not only be immensely weakened in strength, numbers and supplies, but the troops at Manassas, and other frontier points, would have to *disband*, and run home to take care of affairs there.

Weakened, disbanded, overwhelmed, they would speedily have to surrender. Life, means and time would be saved; and then the accursed thing that bred all this difficulty, (and which if perpetuated will breed more,)—Slavery—the source of almost all our woes—would be virtually destroyed. Had FREMONT been allowed to go on unfettered, we believe that ere this PRICE would have been cut off, MISSOURI saved, and the rebellion in Missouri crushed out. And with these results he would have had a prestige that would have carried the enthusiasm of the North, while it struck terror into the other rebel States. If he fails now, checked and crippled as he has been, thousands in their inmost souls will anathematize those who have hindered him.

I tremble for our country now as at no previous time. If the President and the people fail to improve this opportunity, so open and unexceptionable, and harden their hearts against the claims of God's power, then we have, as Egypt had, judgments in reserve, and our rivers must be turned into blood, (as at Bull Run,) and the shrieks of the first-born go up from every chamber. The North is guilty; will she now repent? FREEDOM.

The Republican Nominee for Canal Commissioner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following article appears in the *Tribune* of the 3d, and the purpose of its appearance is to prejudice Gen. BARCE as the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner:

"The telegram apprises us that at a Republican County Convention, held at Syracuse, on Tuesday,

'On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BARCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.'

There are doubtless persons who would prefer to run for office *with*, as there are others who would choose to run *without*, the warm indorsement of 'Hon. AUSTIN MYERS.' We wish to be understood as belonging to the latter class."

This article is excessively unfair, both toward Gen. BARCE and Capt. MYERS.

Gen. BARCE was a prominent candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Middle Division of the Canals at the Republican Convention of 1860, but was defeated by Mr. BARNES, who was nominated and elected. Mr. BARNES died a few days after the election, and in pursuance of the power vested in the Legislature, that body at an early part of the session of 1861 elected Gen. BARCE to fill the vacancy.

No one, even of those opposed to the political opinions of Gen. BARCE, ever questioned his fitness and capacity for the position.

He entered upon his official duties immediately, and every business man connected with the middle division of the canal, by residence or business interests, whether Republican, Democrat, Abolitionist or Greeleyite, will bear testimony to the fact that no Commissioner has ever discharged his duties with greater efficiency or fidelity on that Division.

To accept the office, which the Legislature could fill only till the next general election, Gen. BARCE, of necessity, abandoned the supervision of his private business and interests; and we are assured that in season and out of season, by day and by night, he has been ever at his post, and ever vigilant of the protection of the public weal.

Gen. BARCE accepted the office, with the expectation of all, and with the expressed assurance of his friends that he would, of course, receive the nomination of the Convention of 1861, and thus enjoy the office for the constitutional term. By his study of the Canal interests, and his acquaintance with its administration during the past season, he has fitted himself for the more perfect discharge of his official duties. So universally were his good qualities and experience conceded, that the Republican Party deemed it an act of simple justice to Gen. BARCE to give him the nomination.

Capt. MYERS, as a delegate to the Republican County Convention of Onondaga, supported a resolution recommending the nomination of Gen. BARCE.

We suppose that he had, notwithstanding the probable dissent of Mr. GREELEY, the right to do this.

Capt. MYERS was, and is, very largely interested in the navigation of the Canals, and had enjoyed ample opportunities for knowing the vast importance of their competent and vigorous administration. The accidents incident to the Canals become ruinous to the canal-men, unless repaired with the greatest promptness, and this promptness Gen. BARCE has ever displayed.

Public interest and private interest united with good faith in the Republican Party in dictating the nomination of Gen. BARCE; and these convictions were so strong in the State Convention, that that body, harmonizing in all else, with the acts of the Union Convention, did nominate Gen. BARCE, by acclamation and without a dissenting voice.

But the friendship of Capt. MYERS is sought by GREELEY to be made available to the injury of the nominee thus made, and its expression becomes the occasion for a contemptible attack on one whose crime consists in a perfect understanding of the duplicity, dishonesty and hypocrisy of the sage philosopher of the *Tribune*. ONONDAGA.

The Garibaldi Guard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully contradict the great blunder, not to say wicked slander, on the part of the learned Archbishop of Cincinnati, in regard to a little phrase contained in his *interesting speech*, made on the occasion of the opening of a Catholic Institute in the said city. The learned Archbishop says:

"There had been a Garibaldi Regiment from New-York, and, true to its instincts, it had mutinied, and was reduced to obedience only when the guns of the army were turned upon it."

It is not necessary for me to go into details, but as a Sergeant of one of the companies, would only say, that although there has been some misunderstanding among the regiment itself, I have never seen or heard of any *guns* having been employed to reduce us to obedience, nor has there ever been even the necessity of sending troops to restore order; but on the contrary, the Garibaldi Guard has had the honor of being sent out more than once to restore order in another regiment. This fact shows them to be better men and more loyal to the Government than the learned Archbishop makes them out to be.

Although the Garibaldi Guard regiment has never been called on to fire, it was one of the regiments forming the reserve, that stood fast at Centreville, covering the retreat of the army from Bull Run, and ready for any emergency, maintained its position until midnight of the same day, when, by order from headquarters, it had to leave for Washington, arriving there at 4 o'clock P. M. of the next day.; thus showing that although a "mutinous regiment," according to the language of the Archbishop, it was one of the very few regiments which entered Washington on

Fort Pickens

complete and in the very [illegible] being one of the Italian Garibaldi[illegible] and that we are and ever will be faithful to Government, in behalf of the [illegible] of the great [illegible] upon the parchment [illegible] as formerly [illegible]

SILVIO R.

Sergeant Third Company Garibaldi Guard.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

Matters in the Vicinity of Munson's Hill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed an extract from your paper yesterday, speaking of the Munson family, and stating that the property of MUNSON was all destroyed. As I visited the place a few days since, I thought to give you some items from that region. MUNSON'S house and barns were uninjured; his furniture was taken, as it was from every house in that region, and, it is said, that it was all carried to Fairfax and sold at auction; but his farm looked better than some others; the fences were still standing, while that belonging to his opposite neighbor were all destroyed, and it was Mr. GORDON'S house and barn that was burned; it was from his barn that the rebels fired on the Union pickets; and they first destroyed the barn, and afterwards the house. The place is called Pageville, I was told, and was owned formerly by Capt. PAGE, father-in-law of Hon. Mr. UPTON, from Fairfax.

The fortifications on Munson's Hill were simply amusing; a good plow might have done all the work. I was told by a man who had just escaped from the rebels, that the cause of their retreat was a fear that McCLELLAN might come in behind them from the Chain Bridge, and cut them off. They were told that the force there was much increased. The same man, who lived near Fairfax Court House, said that at one time lately BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and DAVIS were all there; and, although he had been among the rebels ever since the battle, he had never heard them exult over it. They said their loss was so much greater than ours that they did not call it a victory.

I also paid a visit to Mr. UPTON'S house. It is a beautiful situation, and the hill higher than Munson's. The house was left standing, but the doors were torn off, windows taken out, and every lock taken from the doors; the balustrades to the stairs all torn down, and every article of furniture carried off. The farm implements had been gathered up and burned, leaving only the irons. I met Gen. MCDOWELL there, with his kind, courteous manners, trying to save what was left, and was presented to Gen. WADSWORTH, who has his head-quarters there, and who, I have been informed by many, was the first man who on foot marched up to Upton Hill, and took possession, and went from there to Munson's Hill. With him was Capt. GEARY with his company of cavalry, who held Taylor's Hill from four until eight in the evening, with thirty men; and the rebels were in sight when they first mounted the hill, but no one thought of retreat, and not a gun was fired. I saw the ruins of a Mr. FERRET'S house and Mr. NUTTS'. Both ought to have been burned; from one they had killed several of the Union pickets, and in the other poisoned meat was found. The soldiers all seemed contented and happy, and were busy building forts at Upton's and Munson's. The whole country is desolate, not a potatoe is left in the ground; the corn crop destroyed, the grain scattered and wasted, and the poor Virginians begin to see the evils of secession. Gen. MCDOWELL has had a high cupola built on UPTON'S house, and with a glass I plainly saw the rebels marching and riding about at Barnett's, about two miles from there. One rider on a gray horse was quite conspicuous. But I am making a long letter, and say adieu.

AN OFFICER AND A FRIEND.

Tompkins Market.

To C. H. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: When our City fathers had the good sense to provide one decent building in this great City for market purposes, probably few, if any, tax-payers found fault with the building on account of its cost, or even grumbled much at the extraordinary time the builders were at work upon it, or the still longer time they left it half-finished. It was finished at last; it was an ornament to the City, and the worst we could say was, that the City needed more of the same sort to replace the miserable shanties called Washington Market and Fulton Market, which have so long disgraced New York City and the Nineteenth Century.

Well, this great Improvement in the Bowery was achieved, and Mr. Inspector DELAVAN, it was said, was going to make this market his pet—a perfect model of its kind. And now I come to the point of this remonstrance. Why is it that a building so handsome, so appropriate and so costly, should still be left so utterly uncared for, that rubbish and filth are suffered to accumulate in every nook and corner of the exterior? Why are uncouth stalls permitted to disfigure the niches and doorways? Why should not a public market like this be kept *clean* inside and out? Why could not a single man, at $1 a day, keep it clean and in order as such a building should be? Mr. Inspector DELAVAN, will you not give us a practical answer to these queries? May we not hope to see, at least, one public market in this great City to which we can go without having our eyes and our nostrils offended, so that filth is associated with our very dinners? Mr. DELAVAN, pray, have pity upon your disgusted CONSTITUENTS.

Personal.

The British Philological Society has appointed Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE its American Secretary, in the place of Hon. GEORGE MARSH, whose duties as Minister at Turin forbid a continuation of his services to the Society.

An Incident of Life at Baden-Baden.

From the London Daily News.

BADEN-BADEN, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

The lion of the German gaming tables has been staying here for a few days. GARCIA, the Spaniard, who won so much at Homburg, has also broken the bank here no less than five times, and on each occasion has pocketed nearly £4,000. But £16,000 was not considered a sufficient profit, and on his trying for a larger gain he lost about £6,000 in one day, and about £16,000 the following day. His great losses had the effect of bringing out his temper, and in an excited state he began to address the company present. He said that Mr. B., the director of the gambling-house, was too great a lord, and thought it not worth his while to attend to his request. This request was that GARCIA should play 12,000fr. a loup, as he considered he was playing to great disadvantage by being limited to 6,000 francs a loup. Mr. B. told him that it was the established rule that no player should stake more than 6,000 francs at one time, and as such was the custom of the gambling-house bank, no alteration could be made to please the lion of the gambling world. At this moment, when all was excitement, the infuriated lion crushed and crumbled in his clenched fists several bank notes for thousands of francs; the croupiers stared aghast; the inspector of the game called him to order, but no order was restored; on the contrary, the confusion was heightened by an English baronet and a little Frenchman having a fight, to the great confusion and fright of all the company present. The two boxers were expelled the Kursaal, and order was restored, the game continued and finished, when the lion was relieved of all his surplus notes. Any person present on that occasion might learn a lesson, and such a lesson as would teach him never to gamble. He might read in the anxious faces of the gamblers the emotions that were passing within. Many of them have staked upon the *tapis vert* nearly all their fortunes, and remain with but a little remnant of their patrimony, and that being lost they are reduced to beggary; others play with their incomes, and the result is that they are obliged to practice hard economy during the greater part of the year, to make up for the losses they have sustained during their stay in the German gambling towns; while there are others who are tempted to try their luck with that which does not belong to them, and after an unsuccessful attack upon the bank end their days in a prison. But everybody knows this yet everybody plays: the ruin of many does not act as a warning. Nothing will prevent the evil but the closing of all these German gambling houses.

Church for Deaf Mutes.

The Ninth Anniversary of "S. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes and others willing to promote their welfare" was celebrated on Sunday, the 6th inst. A discourse was preached by the Rector, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, setting forth the following statistics: Families 86, (15 whose heads are deaf mutes;) individuals about 700, (150 deaf mutes;) baptisms, adults 23, (2 deaf mutes;) infants 27, (1 of deaf mutes;) total, 50. Confirmed 57, (6 deaf mutes;) marriages 14, (2 of deaf mutes;) 26 burials, (1 deaf mute, and 2 children of deaf mutes.) The income of S. Ann's Church for the year was, offerings $5,209 26; donations from friends mostly outside of the parish, $5,156 03; from Trinity Church, $300; other sources, $31 35; total, $10,766 64. Could this church at once receive about $4,000 it would be in a self-sustaining position. The general scope of the sermon, with its affecting incidents, showed that much had been accomplished in the way of improving the condition of deaf mutes in temporal as well as spiritual matters, and that this parish should be sustained in its interesting mission by the church at large.

DEMAND FOR ARMY GOODS.—The approaching cold weather has created such a demand for overcoats and thick garments for the troops, that all the available cloth of every description is brought into requisition. Our woolen manufacturers are doing a splendid business, and those who failed to be successful in early bids, when competition run so high, are now reaping a good harvest. We understand that Major VINTON, a short time since, rejected a certain line of goods, for which he is now obliged to pay an aggregate advance of over $150,000. The advance in the price of overcoats has been from one dollar to one and a-quarter.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 12.*

NOTES OF THE [illegible]

A VISIT TO CAMP [illegible], WASHINGTON

THE CENTENNIAL GUARDS.

On a recent visit to our National Capital we took occasion to ride out to Camp [illegible], Gen. [illegible]'s Brigade, comprising one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery, and three of infantry. The camp is well located on the elevated plateau one mile east of the Capitol. The cavalry are well drilled, and the artillery admirably handled, but of the regiment composing the infantry, though we would make no invidious comparisons, as they constitute a common patriot to brotherhood devoted to the vindication of the same righteous cause, yet we confess we were especially attracted to the "Continentals," Col. PERRY, classed as the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers.

For the satisfaction of the very numerous friends of that regiment in this City and Brooklyn, I desire to proclaim a few of the interesting features which I have noted and learned respecting it. Here are some three hundred tents, artistically disposed in parallel lines, with wide intervening spaces known as streets and avenues. We were struck with the neat and cleanly appearance of the soldiers, the tasteful and orderly arrangements of their tents, the manly bearing and fine aspect of the officers, especially the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Captain of Company F, and the air of quiet, of comfort, and of content prevalent, combined, as was evident, with vigorous discipline and strict subordination. We heard no complaining of food, or clothing, or regulations, though we inquired particularly on these points. "Everything is good, and we have plenty of it," was the only response we received.

All these excellencies are undoubtedly attributable, in a great measure, to the clear foresight, energetic purpose and commanding influence of the accomplished Colonel, supported and aided, as he is, by intelligent and efficient subordinate officers. Col. PERRY has seen service before, and demonstrated his ability and bravery on the battle-field, which, together with his quick discernment of character, his sound judgment, promptness of decision, exactitude of requirement of all in his command, have secured the confidence of not only his own officers and men, but also of the General and his staff. Happily, this is not all; Col. PERRY'S dignified suavity of manners, and kindly interest for the well-being of his men, and the certainty that he will accord justice to every one, has confirmed their respect and affection for him.

It is worthy of remark, that this Regiment has been largely recruited from the more intelligent class of our young men, and, it is generally understood, that most of them, as have the officers, also, been actuated by the nobler and more sustaining impulses of a conscientious sense of duty to God and their country.

We were gratified to learn that nearly two hundred of these young men are professing Christians, including many, if not most of the officers, and embracing various denominations, who have here discarded sect, and harmoniously blended in a "Young Men's Christian Association." This, we understand, is thoroughly organized, and ready to engage in every good word and work for the moral and religious benefit of the regiment. A number of reformations, and it is hoped, true conversions, have taken place. The Sabbath is observed as strictly as possible. Profanity has disappeared, stated prayer meetings are held, and in some of the tents each day is closed with devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. SUDDARD is Chaplain—a gentleman of high Christian character, as he is of well-known literary pretensions and long experience both in the Church and in society. Then there are two worthy pious women of intelligence, experience and patriotism, who are devoted to the care and comfort of any that may be sick.

I have not referred to the personal and regimental equipments which seem to be all that can be desired; nor to the drill of the men, by experienced officers of long service, which is constant and rigorous; nor to the ambition of all to be ordered forward at an early day, which is cherished with enthusiasm; but I must confess that we returned from this visit to the Centennial Guards with a higher appreciation of our country's power and provident wisdom than ever before, and with a confidence that this noble regiment will justify the high hopes and expectations that are indulged in reference to it, and will exhibit its thorough patriotism and invincible prowess on whatever battle-field it may meet the rebel foe. W. P. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, KY., Oct. 9, 1861.

There are in Camp Dick Robinson two regiments of United States troops, who have sacrificed more and endured more for their devotion to the Union than any other in the whole vast army of volunteers now swarming to the defence of the flag. They are the regiments from East Tennessee, 1,800 strong. These men, as soon as ZOLLICOFFER advanced into their country, banded together, secured what arms they could, escaped through the yet open passes into Kentucky, and volunteered for the three years' service! These heroes, like some others whose names have become historical, brought with them their pastors, but *left behind them their families, in the very heart of the country now occupied by Zollicoffer's invading army.* From that day to this, these self-sacrificing patriots have been able to hear only from their wives and children through the occasional arrival of neighbors escaping from the same reign of military despotism! They know that their homes are surrounded by the rebel army, that their disloyal acquaintances are telling why the heads of the families are absent, and where they have gone; that their property, at least, is certain to be seized and destroyed, as soon as it is ascertained to belong to volunteers in the Federal army, who are regarded as having deserted their State and become traitors to their section; that their wives and children, if not actually maltreated in person, which, as they simply express it, they cannot expect till they learn that Southerners have become savages, are pretty certain to be deprived of the means of subsistence and exposed to constant insult. All this they knew when they left East Tennessee, coming out in a second exodus from a land of bondage; but differing from the old one in this, that only "the men fit for war" came out; yet they put their faith in the Government under which they had always lived, and trusting to promises of speedy aid, they manfully put their own shoulders to the wheel to assist in their own deliverance.

I need not dwell on their disappointment. The Government has *not* relieved East Tennessee. It has abandoned to the tender mercies of secession as gallant and loyal a people as dwelt within its boundaries. Even now, while clamoring for more troops to aid in opening the way to Tennessee, it has not clothed these Tennessee volunteers. Within a few days the authorities seem to have waked up to a sense of their neglect. Yesterday supplies of much-needed blankets were received, and coats are promised. No man is more anxious than I am for the speedy outfit of our Ohio and Indiana troops; but is there a regiment in either State that would not have gladly waited till these noble Tennesseeans, who have hazarded their all to prove their devotion to the Government, should have been supplied?

These men have waited in neglect here at Camp Dick Robinson, while ZOLLICOFFER took possession of their country. They have seen the Cumberland Gap, the key to their country, seized and fortified by the enemy. They have seen the rebel army advance up toward the very position they occupied themselves, ravaging the country and pillaging the inhabitants as they went; and finally, when the Government was aroused to prompt action, and hurried down troops to defend *Kentucky*, these Tennesseeans have had the mortification of witnessing regiments that were enlisted weeks after they had been in camp, marching in fully equipped, armed, uniformed, supplied with knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, transport wagons—everything that a munificent Government can furnish toward making up what RUSSELL calls "a magnificent equipment for their soldiers."

I do not say that the Government is greatly to blame in this matter. Much business is pressing for attention, and many things must naturally be neglected; but I do say that these Tennessee soldiers, who risked everything in the beginning for their Government, and who thus far have at least been kept in the background waiting on all others, should wait no longer. The history of the United States furnishes no nobler examples of anxiety to serve their country, and readiness to sacrifice everything in its behalf, than these Tennesseeans have exhibited,—let us at least show them that their patriotism in the midst of surrounding treason has been appreciated.

The pleasantest little incident that Camp Dick Robinson has yet witnessed was the reception of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, who arrived here in the evening, on his tour to the mountains. His business was known to be to stimulate rapidity of volunteering, and it was natural that the presence of so distinguished a statesman, on such a mission, should be the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was very anxious to pay its respects to the famous old Senator, and so, shortly after dusk, they were marched up to Bryantsville, a mile and a half from the camp, where Mr. CRITTENDEN had been compelled to go to get hotel accommodations.

The band having serenaded him, Mr. CRITTENDEN, evidently very much affected, came out to thank them. He would not make a speech, but he would say that he had never received a compliment of which he had felt so proud, as of this visit of the Fourteenth Ohio. They came from a region which Kentucky had once helped to defend from invasion. The debt had been owing a long time, but Ohio, God bless her, was paying it with far more than interest. He was sorry for the occasion that brought the friends from Ohio crowding over the border, but he could not express his gratification at the spirit this occasion had manifested. Kentucky and Ohio had always been friends, but this help Ohio was so generously giving in Kentucky's hour of sorest need should never be forgotten, and henceforth there should be new bonds of affection to bind them closer than ever before. He

[illegible] would not suppose this [illegible] would be done in this city in an [illegible] but no one who [illegible] he received it for Kentucky. He [illegible] never had any doubt of the result, [illegible] that treason would be suppressed [illegible] would prevail; and when he looked [illegible] ment regiments as the one that stood [illegible] his faith became firmer than ever. [illegible] much pleasant talk of ties between Ken[illegible] across the river, many thanks for Ohio troops, [illegible] resolutions for Ohio troops, [illegible] resolutions passed [illegible] Kentucky.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* wrote of that paper a few days since as follows:

[illegible] be done in this city in an [illegible] stance to ride out to Camp [illegible] good behavior of their friends—our [illegible] city swarms with such people. It is a notorious fact that nothing but the strong arm of force keeps down an open revolt of Secessionists, and [illegible] city is felt most keenly of taking a hundred [illegible] the leaders into custody, to preserve the peace when danger is threatened without.

All that you have published, or that your [illegible] readers may have heard, of the ferocity of secession females in

...ders" and we were just in the act of placing one ...ulking eye into their midst, when we disappeared the white bodges on their hats, and knew them to be our own men. Two men—Sergeant Putnam, of the First, and a soldier whose name I have not learned, of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, were killed; two dangerously wounded—Private Shaw, of the Newman Guards, and Corporal Hogan, of the Oglethorpe Infantry; two slightly wounded—W. B. W. Dent, of the Newnan Guards, and private Welch, of the Southern Guards—all except the second mentioned were of the First Regiment Georgia Volunteers. This was a sad occurrence, but neither party was to blame.

DUTIES OF BRIGADE SURGEONS, ETC.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—The following regulations respecting the duties of Brigade Surgeons are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The Brigade Surgeons will frequently inspect the rations, cooking; clothing and cleanliness of the camps and men in their respective brigades; the position and condition of the sinks, the drainage of the camp grounds, the ventilation of the tents, etc.; making written reports to the Brigade Commanders whenever, in their opinion, any errors in these respects require correction, and sending duplicates of these reports to the Medical Director of the Army.

2. They will see that the medicines, hospital stores, instruments, and dressings of the several regimental Surgeons are kept constantly sufficient in quantity, in good order, and always ready for active service.

3. They will collect from the several regimental Surgeons, and transmit, every Saturday morning, to the Medical Director, a copy of their morning Report made to the commanding officer of their regiment, and will accompany these with remarks showing the character of the principal diseases prevailing.

4. They will promptly report to the Medical Director all changes in station or location of themselves, or of any of the medical officers in their brigades, with number, date and authority of the order by which such changes were made.

5. They will inspect carefully all men receiving certificates of disability for discharge, and, if they approve, they will countersign such certificates.

6. The hospital attendants, to the number of ten to a regiment, and the regimental bands, will be assembled under the supervision of the Brigade Surgeons, and will be drilled one hour each day, except Sunday, by the Regimental Medical officers, in setting up and dismantling the hand-stretchers, litters, and ambulances, in handling men carefully placing them upon litters and ambulance beds, putting them into the ambulances, taking them out, etc.; carrying men upon the hand-stretchers, (observing that the leading bearer steps off with the *left* foot, and the rear bearer with the *right*;) in short, in everything that can render this service effective and the most comfortable for the wounded who are to be transported.

6. Brigade Surgeons will see that the orders of the Commanding General, in relation to the uses to which ambulances are to be applied, are strictly obeyed, and they will report promptly to the Brigade commands all infractions of these orders.

7. Whenever a skirmish or affair of outposts occurs, in which any portion of their brigades is engaged, they will see that the ambulances and stretchers, properly manned with the drilled men, are in immediate readiness and attendance to bring off the wounded; and that the regimental medical officers are at their posts, with their instruments, dressing, and hospital knapsacks in complete order, and ready for immediate use, so that no delay may occur in rendering the necessary surgical aid to the wounded.

8. They will report in writing to the Medical Director, within twenty-four hours after any affair with the enemy, the name, rank and regiment of each of the wounded, the nature and situation of the wounds, and the surgical means adopted in the case.

9. Brigade Surgeons will be held responsible that the hospital service in their brigades is kept constantly effective and in readiness for any emergency. No remissness in this respect will be tolerated or overlooked.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

(Official)* RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTE.—The Medical Director desires that exsection of the shoulder and elbow joints shall be resorted to in preference to amputation, in all cases offering a reasonable hope of success, and that PIROGOFF'S operation at the ankle should be preferred to CHOPART'S, or to amputation above the ankle, in cases that might admit of a choice.

BRECKINRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Press, Oct. 7.

We have it from reliable authority that within the last two weeks BRECKINRIDGE has traveled considerably more than two hundred miles by carriage road, spent three days at one point recruiting, spoken at several other places, and was the middle of last week at Tazewell C. H., Tazewell County, Va. The location where the rumor in the Cincinnati papers "killed" him is nearly two hundred miles from Tazewell, and he could not have received "his camp" in the few hours that intervened between his speech at Tazewell and the time when he is reported to have been shot.

The route over which Mr. B. traveled, as above stated, was as follows:

From Owingsville, in Bath County, *via* West Liberty, in Morgan County, to Prestonburgh, Floyd County, Ky. At this latter place he made a speech and rallied some three hundred recruits. Thence to Piketon, in Pike County, (where he staid three days,) and thence across the Cumberland mountains at Dogwood Gap into Virginia, through Buchanan, Russell and Tazewell counties to Tazewell, C. H., where he remained.

On this route there are excellent turnpikes. There is also a superior turnpike from Piketon south through Pike County, to Cumberland Mountains, along the base of the mountains to Whitesburgh, in Letcher County, and eastward through the Pound or Sounding Gap into Wise County, Va., thence south to Estellville, in Scott County, and northeast to Abingdon, Washington County, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Tazewell and Abingdon are also connected by good turnpikes.

Thus, the whole of Southern and Western Kentucky and of South-western Virginia would be controlable by possession of these gaps, with sufficient forces to diverge expeditions therefrom.

There is also another important route connecting East Kentucky and East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, where the boundaries of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee converge.

Ammunition and provisions can be and are readily transported over all these routes. Hence these three gaps should, by all means, be in the possession of Union forces.

This accomplished, and the joint movements of the rebels of Southwestern Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Northeastern Tennessee could be broken up. THEN REYNOLDS could manage the rebels of Western Virginia, and ROSECRANS could march over into North Carolina and meet an expedition from Hatteras Inlet. That would secure North Carolina, and materially aid to shorten the contest in Virginia, which would break the backbone of the rebellion.

A SKETCH OF GEN. LANE.

Kansas City Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

The great object of attraction here is LANE'S Brigade, and the eccentric commandant of that institution is the "rage" all about here. Hundreds—and a chronicler of ordinarily brilliant imagination, and less regard for strict numerical accuracy than myself, would say thousands—of curious people are constantly thronging his quarters to get a glimpse of the great leader, or to shove a letter from some influential individual under his nose. However, the ubiquitous gentleman rather beat them yesterday, and he accomplished the skillful manœuvre in this way: When he arrived here on Monday, he was habilitated in an old straw hat, cow-hide boots, blue blouse, which had been thrown away by a private in MEYSENBERG'S Regiment, some sort of apology for pantaloons, and a butternut brown woolen shirt, with beard, hair, face, &c., to correspond; and, thus decorated, every one, by instinct, could detect the hero of Black Jack and Hickory Point. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, I visited his tent, and found an immense crowd wandering about the neighborhood, each inquiring of the other if he had seen or knew the whereabouts of "Gineril LANE." Upon approaching his tent, I found therein a solitary gentleman seated upon an old split-bottomed chair, one leg thrown across the other, intently engaged in caressing, with thumb and finger of right hand, a beard, if not remarkably luxuriant, yet splendidly variegated in color. Upon a careful reconnoissance I discovered this figure to be the very specimen of mortality which the adjacent crowd were so anxious to see. He had donned the new rig made expressly for him in Boston—blue coat and pants, buff vest, black chapeau, and feather as long as a war leader in the *Times*, and such boots as would make Gen. LOSAR, or any other fast horseman, stick his eyes out far enough for SAM STINSON'S Thanksgiving turkey, (which he is going to buy, and not eat alone,) to roost upon. In this mase up he sat: there as quiet and undisturbed as if he were in a wilderness, seemingly enjoying the discomfiture of the multitude about him, when a man with long whiskers, who looked if he had traveled once with a show, approached and asked if Gen. LANE were in. "No," was the laconic reply of the hero, with the least bit of a twinkle in the northeast corner of his left eye—(I sat northeast of him)—and the victim evaporated incontinently. "Sich" is war.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

The First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, commanded by Col. BERDAN, and known as the "Berdan Sharpshooters," is now being put through all the varieties of drill by Lieut.-Col. MEARS, of that regiment, whose capabilities as a thorough master of drill have been tested in connection with the New-York Seventh Regiment, and also with various regiments stationed in this military district. Lieut.-Col. MEARS is now on leave of absence from the Ninth Infantry, U. S A., to occupy the position he now holds in the Sharpshooters. The regiment is now receiving lessons in regimental skirmishing, as well as company skirmishing, and is taught to serve as an infantry battalion. They are drilled altogether by the bugle, two bugles being the allotment for each company. The heavy rifles (varying from 14 to 30 pounds in weight) brought here by the Sharpshooters, are to be discarded, (as they have proved entirely too unwieldly for the service required,) and SHARPE'S breech-loading rifle substituted. The latter will have bayonets two inches longer than usual, to make up for the deficiency in length of the SHARPE'S rifle as compared with the ordinary rifle. The uniform of the Sharpshooters is a deep green, and the pants of sky-blue. Col. BERDAN has been authorized to raise two more regiments of sharpshooters—one mounted, and one of infantry.—*Washington Star.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The following is the report of the Commandants of the various companies of the Seventh Regiment (N. G.,) N. Y. S. M., as to members who have joined different corps for the war—as per special Division and Brigade order of the 26th August, 1861:

FIRST COMPANY.

C. H. Hubner	Capt., Wilson's Zouaves.
—— Denston	1st Lieut., Wilson's Zouaves.
—— Bailey	Capt., Wilson's Zouaves.
W. H. Cooper	1st Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
D. D. Evans	1st Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
C. Reynolds	2d Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
F. D. Slocum	1st Lieut.,
Jas. Frenor	1st Lieut., Clinton Rifles.
John J. Frenor	Surgeon's Mate.
Aug. Belknap	2d Lieut., Ramsay's Regiment.
O. H. Hart	Adjt., 1st Regt. Sickles' Brig.
F. McIlvain	Capt., New-York Zouaves.

SECOND COMPANY.

Lieut. N. Farnham	Col., 1st Fire Zouaves (dec.)
Lieut. E. Barnard	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
Lieut. J. E. Macfarland	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
Lieut. D. Miller	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
Lieut. A. Dyer	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
Capt. G. A. Bernard	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
—— Tottie	1st Lieutenant, Scott Rifles.
H. G. Healey	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. W. Powell	Adjutant, Jackson Regiment.
—— Selover	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. S. Russell	Paymaster, U. S. N.
H. F. Savage	Major, Kerrigan Regiment.
L. E. Dudley	1st Sergeant, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. S. King	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
D. S. Miln	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
E. E. Bedford	Hos. Steward, U. S. Chasseurs.
Benj. Gregory	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Cavalry.
E. F. Tybring	1st Lieutenant, Scott Rifles.
E. Putnam	1st Lieutenant, N. G. Zouaves.
J. Lawrence	1st Lieutenant, 2d Fire Zouaves.
J. H. Fay	Captain, 3d N. J. Volunteers.
H. H. Alden	Captain, Tammany Regiment.
J. C. Bloomfield	1st Lieutenant, Constit. Guard.
C. R. Sterling	1st Lieutenant, Anderson Zou.
J. J. Comstock	Adjutant, 3d R. I. Regiment.
F. Kelly	1st Lieut., 13th Mass. Regiment.
E. V. Weir	2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Artillery.
R. F. Hapfield	Engineer, U. S. Navy.
N. A. Hulsey	1st Lieut., Va. Union Volunt'rs.
J. F. Biebee	1st Lieut., Anderson Zouaves.
J. Miller	1st Lieut., Duryee's Zouaves.
John Williamson	1st Lieut., Oregon Rifles.
Chas. S. Van Norden	Capt., 2d Va., Volunteers.
S. Martin Burtis	1st Lieut., 8th Regt., N. Y. S. M.
L. Townsend Hatfield	2d Lieut., Continental Guard.
David Marshall	Capt., Ohio Volunteers.

THIRD COMPANY.

Geo. B. Butler, Jr.	3d Infantry, U. S. A.
Chas. L. Brown	Orderly, 1st Regt. Chasseurs.
W. H. Chesebrough	Aid de-Camp to Gen. Schenck.
Clinton G. Colgate	Major, Regiment, N. Y. V.
Thomas Elliott	1st Lieut., Clinton Rifles.
L. A. Fish	U. S. A., Regiment unknown.
Frederick Hurst	Capt., Continental Guard.
Louis Fitzgerald	Capt., Co. C, 11th Regt. N. Y. V.
Wm. P. Bailey	Lieut.-Col., 2d Del. Regiment.
John N. J. Lewis	Capt., 5th Regt. Excelsior Brigade.
H. G. Radcliff	Lieut., U. S. A., Regt. unknown.
H. N. Tremain	Lieut.-Col., 2d Fire Zouaves.
John G. Wright	Capt., U. S. Vanguard.
Daniel F. Wright	Lieut., U. S. Vanguard.
W. L. Yard	Capt., —— Regiment, N. J. V.

FOURTH COMPANY.

No detailed statement of this company has been furnished, but the Commandant reports that eighteen members of this company have taken commissions in the service, either Volunteer or Regular.

FIFTH COMPANY.

W. P. Halsted	Capt., 1st Regt. U. S. Chasseurs.
Geo. Elsell	1st Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
H. Koeber	Captain, Ramsey's Regiment.
Benj. Fuller	2d Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
Geo. Tucker	2d Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
G. M. Huested	1st Lieut., Washington Grays.
M. Kellinger	2d Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
Geo. Lewis	1st Lieut., Anderson Zouaves.
Augustin Fleet	2d Lieut., U. S. Volunteers.
Benjamin Martin	2d Lieut., Washington Greys.
Alfred Fook	1st Lieut., U. S. Army.
Fred. Eckell	Engineer, U. S. Navy.
Fred. H. Carles	2d Lieut., U. S. Marines.
Robt. Reed	2d Lieut., Volunteers.
F. G. Waldron	Lieut., 3st Regiment Volun'rs.
M. A. Waterbury	Lieut., Volunteers.
James Reynolds	Lieut., Volunteers.
C. F. Frothingham	1st Lieut., Cavalry.
Francis A. Silva	Capt., 1st Regt. National Guard.
C. M. Rockefeller	Lieut., Volunteers.
Joseph Morrison	Colonel, Cavalry Regiment.
Wm. Stewart	2d Lieut., Volunteers.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Rich. F. Halsted	Major, Mozart Regiment.
G. S. Brown	Major, Gen. McDowell's Staff.
1st Lieut. Geo. H. Ford	Major, Regt. N. Y. Volunteers.
Serg. James F. Ruggles	Captain, Gen. Hall's Staff,
—— Annan	Captain, Cameron Zouaves.
—— Chadwick	Captain, Cameron Zouaves.
Sergeant Bartlett	Captain, United States Army.
—— Geo. W. Palmer	Captain, 4th Virginia Volunt'rs.
—— Geo. F. Edgar	Captain, Gen. Fremont's Staff.
—— Dumont	Captain, 6th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Hall	Captain, 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
Sergeant Lynde Catlin	Major, Gen. Viele's Staff.
—— Cambrelling	2d Lieut., 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Durzee	1st Lieut., 6th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Evans	1st Lieut., 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
Corporal Schuyler	1st Lieut., United States Army.
W. H. Lawrence	1st Lieut., United States Army.
S. H. Lawrence	1st Lieut., United States Army.
Rufus King	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— Sheldon	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— Van Duser	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— French	1st Lieut., United States Army.
Geo. H. White	3d Assistant Engi'r, U. S. Navy.
Robt. G. Shaw	1st Lieut., 2d Mass. Volunteers.
—— Ulshoeffer	1st Lieut., 36th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Sutton	1st. Lieut., 33d N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Cavellier	1st Lieut., 65th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Carey	1st Lieut., Aid, Gen. Smith, O. V.
—— Benhard	1st Lieut., Asst. Gen. King, W. V.
—— Tomes	1st Lieut., Aid Gen. Viele, N. Y. V.
Thos. B. Marsh	1st Lieut., Rgt. N. Y. Volunt'rs.
—— Biddlebrook	2d Lieut., 43d Regt. N. Y. V.
—— Roome	2d Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
—— Cozzens	Quartermaster, N. Y. Volunteers.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Jno. D. Moriarty	Major, 4th Regt. Excel. Brigade.
Capt. R. Bowerman	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
Ex-Capt. A. Denike	Capt., 5th Reg. Duryee's Zouaves.
Samuel Truesdell	1st Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
R. F. Smith	1st Lieut., 13th Infantry, U. S. A.
C. Hartwell	1st Lieut., 13th Infantry, U. S. A.
J. B. Leverich	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
L. H. Lent	Captain, Continental Guard.
R. K. Stewart	1st Lieut., Gov. Morgan Lt. Artil.
G. A. Morey	Captain, Excelsior Brigade.
H. Vanderveide	Sergeant, U. S. Chasseurs.
E. Eddy, Jr.	1st. Lieut., Washington Grays.
J. J. Robinson	Serg't, 5th Regt. Duryee's Zouav.
J. N. Ingersoll	Sutler, 19th Illinois Regiment.
C. J. Breck	Captain's Clerk, U. S. N.
H. S. Chatfield	Captain.
D. M. Holdredge	Captain, N. Y. Zouaves.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Edward C. Kittis	Captain, 1st Reg. U. S. Chasseurs.
W. L. M. Benger	Adjutant, Serrell's Artizens' Reg.
Clarence Blake	Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.
Robert P. Barry	Captain, U. S. A.
James S. Casey	2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Frank Cargill	Ship *Nat. Guard*, Block Sq. U. S. N.
Albert Davidson	Captain, Col. Rome's Regiment.
W. Irving Ellis	Lieutenant, 2d Rhode Isl. Reg.
James B. Grant	1st Lieutenant, Serrell's Art. Reg.
Henry S. Gansevoort	2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Wm. H. Marvine	2d Lieutenant, Nat. Gd Zouaves.
Albert V. Meeks	Captain, Anderson Zouaves.
S. A. Mellick	1st Lieutenant, Ramsay's Reg.
Alex. McMillan	Captain, Scott Rifles.
Philip C. Rogers	1st Lieutenant, 55th Regiment.
George C. Williams	Captain, 55th Regiment.

NINTH COMPANY.

Capt. A. B. McLaughlin	Lieut., U. S. A., Second Cavalry.
Theodore Winthrop	Major, Aid to Gen. Butler, killed at Great Bethel.
L. W. Brainard	2d Lieut., N. Y. S. M.
Franklin Ellis	2d Lieut., Scott Rifles.
D. R. Franklin	2d Lieut., 10th Legion.
L. Giberson	2d Lieut., 10th Legion.
L. B. Goodridge	Captain, New-York Zouaves.
E. S. Knapp	Lieut., Leslie Guard.
Jas. R. O'Beirne	2d Lieut., 37th Reg't. N. Y. S. V.
G. D. White	1st Lieut., 37th Reg't. N. Y. S. V.
V. B. Coan	Captain, Continental Guard.
R. N. Harmstead	9th Regt. N. Y. S. V.
Jas. Marensay	Lieut., Elmira Regiment.
A. T. Merchant	New-Jersey Regiment.
R. C. Mitchell	Captain, Scott Rifles.
G. C. Moore	1st Lieut., Tammany Regiment.
G. D. Natridanes	2d Lieut., Scott Rifles.
W. F. Ryan	2d Lieut., Tammany Regiment.
A. P. Speir	Sailing Master U. S. N.
Ivan Tyloff	2nd Serg't., U. S. Chasseurs.
H. W. White	N. Y. S. V.
Milton Sweet	Captain's Clerk, U. S. N.
Valentine Mack	Lincoln Cavalry.
E. Merriam	Com. Serg't., Ohio Regiment.

TENTH COMPANY.

Samuel Dana	Captain, U. S. A.
S. Van Rensselaer	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
R. L. Maulé	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
J. Costar	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Jno. G. Huckscher	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
R. B. Hall	Lieut., 2d Mass. Light Artillery.
H. H. Holbrook	Lieut., N. Y. Scott Rifles.
J. N. Plume	Sergeant-Major, 2d New-Jersey.
R. S. Seabury	Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
C. Dubois	Gen. Cox's Staff, Western Va.

RECAPITULATION.

First Company	12	Sixth Company	34
Second Company	36	Seventh Company	17
Third Company	15	Eighth Company	18
Fourth Company	18	Nioth Company	21
Fifth Company	22	Tenth Company	111
Total			289

SPECIAL RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., SEPTEMBER, 1861, MARSHALL LEFFERTS, COMMANDING.

Field—Col. Lefferts and Lieut.-Col. Price	2	Fifth Company	87
Staff—Commission'd and Non-Commissioned	16	Sixth Company	96
First Company	94	Seventh Company	108
Second Company	112	Eighth Company	120
Third Company	102	Ninth Company	82
Fourth Company	89	Tenth Company	72
Strength Sept. 1, 1861		Band and Drum Corps	60
			1,027
On Furlough			49
Total strength			1,076

Since the regiment returned from Washington, it has furnished as *officers* in other regiments, (not included above,) 204. A number of recruits who were with the Regiment at Washington, and not eligible by the companies, do not enter into the above schedule.

INCIDENT IN CAMP.

When at Fort Monroe, last week, we accompanied Rev. Dr. Wisnow, Chaplain of Col. Dodge's Zouave Regiment, to Fort Hamilton, where his encampment had stood, before the regiment was ordered to Baltimore. The order having come during the Doctor's absence in Washington, his colored servant was obliged to remain behind, as he was "a contraband," and no one but the Chaplain, to whom he had been transferred by Gen. BUTLER, could give bonds for his removal. Afterwards the poor fellow was arrested by the officers of a German regiment, as a spy, and "a secession jacket" among his effects, and a silver-mounted pistol, which he asserted he had found, gave seeming color to the suspicion that such was indeed his character. Accordingly, he was put under arrest, and for two days and nights his doom seemed imminent. He, however, stoutly maintained his innocence, but the articles in his possession were against him, and he was kept in prison. An explanation from the Chaplain soon procured his release, and "Jim Baptiste" was brought into the Colonel's tent, the very picture of despair. The unexpected voice of the Doctor, however, turned his agony to joy. Raising both hands, with the tears rolling down his honest face, he cried out with the utmost vehemence: "Lord God Almighty, but I'm glad to see de Doctor. If you'd raise my father and mother from de grave, I couldn't be gladder!" When the poor fellow found he was to accompany the Doctor to Baltimore, his joy knew no bounds. Afterwards, on visiting the encampment of the Zouaves on Federal Hill, we found Jim safely quartered adjoining the Captain's tent, and radiant with smiles. On reminding him of his deliverance, he at once said: "*If* de good Lord had spoke peace to my soul, I couldn't been gladder dan whiep de Doctor came along, jes when I was in de most desparatest way." The poor fellow now rejoices over the prospect of his final freedom, and in the present charge of the Chaplain's elegant "contraband" horse.—*Pittsburgh Paper.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following seatences were passed upon parties previously convicted:

Catharine Raymond, for pocket-picking; Penitentiary six months.

Chas. Concklin and Wm. Ryan, for assault with intent to commit robbery; State Prison five years and three years.

Robert Kehoe, for malicious mischief; sentence suspended during good behavior.

Jas. H. Miller, for attempt at grand larceny; State Prison three years.

The Court adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Sarah Ann Hubbell was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. The testatrix leaves all her property to her relatives and friends, making no bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Waterbury vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew, without costs to either party.

Matter of Wm. Fox.—The within-named Wm. Fox must be discharged.

Matter of Wm. Kenna.—Discharged.

Tompkins vs. *Garrison.*—Motion denied, with $9 costs.

Lord et al. vs. *Clark.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Musina and Musina vs. *Stillman et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thompson vs. *Conklin.*—Motion denied.

Talman vs. *Corey et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench, Bosworth, C. J.

Bunche vs. *Pier.*—Order affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Phelps Executor, et &c. vs. *The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12, 1861.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93¾	100 Hudson River R....	37
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93½	50 do	b30 37½
7,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	87½	50 do	s30 36½
5,000 do	87¾	150 do	s60 38¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	82¼	50 do	36¾
9,000 do	82¾	50 do	36¾
5,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c. N'y's.	100	50 do	s30 38½
8,750 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	99½	20 Harlem Railroad	11¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s, 1860	88¾	500 do	12
2,000 do	90	56 Harlem R. Pref	29
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '62	82½	100 do	b10 24
6,000 North Car. St. 6s	60¾	300 do	b31 29½
25,000 Missouri St. 6s	43½	200 do	29¾
5,000 do	43½	100 do	s3 29¾
54,000 do	43¾	26 N. J. Railroad	114
5,000 do	b30 43¾	21 N. J. Cen. Railroad	113
1,000 Min. St. 8 pr. ct. B.	89	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b10 47¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	92	70 do	47¾
6,000 N. Y. Central Bds. '76, Con. Bds	100¾	100 do	s30 47¾
		50 do	47¾
7,000 Erie 4th M. Bds.	73	50 do	47¾
5,000 do	73¼	50 do	b30 47¾
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	83¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	18
2,000 No. Ind. 1st M.	82	100 do	18¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78½	80 do	18¾
4,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	81	300 do	18¾
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	40	300 do	18¾
1,000 Harlem 2d m. bs.	92	600 do	19
3,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. b.	76	200 do	b30 19
25 Bank of New-York.	88½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 39
25 Merchants Bank	89	75 do	39
50 Bank of America	100	50 do	b30 39½
5 Hanover Bank	70	550 do	39¼
20 Am. Exchange Bk.	84¾	200 do	s10 39½
40 do	84	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 91½	100 do	68½
100 do	92¾	50 do	s60 68
100 do	b30 92¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	11
110 do	92	25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
100 N. Y. Gen. R.	s30 78¼	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 71
125 do	78¾	100 do	s5 71
100 do	b60 78¾	50 do	71
100 do	s60 78¾	50 do	s30 70½
850 do	78½	1600 Clev. & Tol. R.	37½
400 do	b10 78¾	300 do	37¼
800 do	78½	500 do	s30 37¾
550 do	s10 78½	700 do	b30 37
100 do	b30 78¾	400 do	s60 36¾
50 do	s18 78¾	1400 do	37
350 Erie Railroad	31	200 do	b30 37
300 do	31¾	50 Chic. & R. I'd R.	s30 48½
200 do	31¾	550 do	49
50 do	b25 31¾	50 do	49¾
100 do	b30 31¾	200 do	49¾
150 do	b30 31¾	50 do	s18 49¾
50 do	31¾	50 do	s60 49
50 do	b10 31¾	100 do	s30 48
50 do	s10 31¾	100 do	s15 48
100 do	s10 31½	100 do	b30 49¼
118 Erie Railway Pref.	48½	200 do	s60 48¾
200 Reading Railroad	37	50 do	s10 49
300 do	36¾	476 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
50 do	b60 37	10 Del., Lac. & W'n R.	76
100 do	s60 36¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¾	100 Harlem Railroad	12
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	200 do	12¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	29
5,000 do	82¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 47¾
10,000 Treas. 8 ₱ c. 2 yrs	99¾	100 do	b30 47¾
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	20 Panama Railroad	118
16,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..	90	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18¼
2,000 Mich. State 6s '79	83	60 do	b10 18¾
6,000 Missouri State 6s	43¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39
5,600 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40	150 do	b30 39½
30 Bank of Commerce	93½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30 68
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 92¾	60 do	b30 66¾
25 do	b30 92¾	50 do	b60 66¾
100 Del. & H. Canal Co.	s60 83	60 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 70¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 78¼	50 do	s45 70½
50 do	78¾	500 Clev. & Toledo R.	s30 36½
100 do	b30 78¾	100 do	s30 36¾
200 do	78¾	150 do	b10 37
100 do	s60 78¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	49
100 Erie Railway	b30 31¾	50 do	b30 49
200 do	31¾	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	s30 64
50 do	b30 31¾	100 do	64¼
150 Hudson River R.	36¾		

SATURDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The official list of sales at the Stock Exchange, to-day, shows a very large business, and at advancing prices. There was about as much done at the Second Board, after the heavy transactions of the forenoon, as at an ordinary early session of the Brokers. The bidding was extremely spirited throughout the day, and, although this demand was pretty freely met by sellers, there was little or no abatement in the speculative interest in the market late in the afternoon. The Federal Funded Stocks advanced to 93¾@94 ₱ cent. for the coupon 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and 92¾@¾ for the registered Stock of the same year. The Treasury 6 ₱ cents. of 1863 advanced to 99¾@99¾ ₱ cent on the official notice communicated by Mr. Sub-Treasurer Cisco to the Stock Exchange, that the Government will receive these Notes at par and interest, from the public at large as well as from the Banks, in payment of subscriptions to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864. State Stocks were higher on Missouris by ¼@¾1 sent. and steady on other descriptions. On the Railway shares the speculation was extremely animated, and left on in the afternoon about as follows:

Central	78¾	Mich. Guaranteed	39¼
Erie	31½	Michigan Southern	45¾
Toledo	37	Illinois Central	63¾
Rock Island	49	Missouris	44¾
Galena	70¾	United States 6s, 1881	93¾

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, was as follows:

Total Receipts	$133,392 10
Total Payments	$27,701 73
Total Balance	10,802,803 62

Included in the receipts were, for Customs, $29,000, and for Treasury Notes, $297,573 15.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Oct. 1 to 8:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$51,105 04	$35,739,55
Passengers	17,761 21	10,418 97
Mails, &c.	1,259 00	1,100 00
Total	$70,125 25	$47,257 52
Decrease		$22,677 73

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Oct. 10.

The markets continue quite irregular for our leading staples, but, comparing the present state of the markets with a week ago, there is not much change, after all the fluctuations. Flour is dull and really a little lower, while, if holders should press the market, it is probable a material decline would have to be submitted to. While No. 1 Spring is maintained, there is a decline of fully 2c. on No. 2, or, in other words, the difference between the grades is now 6c., whereas it was only 4c. a week or so ago, and was formerly only 2c.@3c. Winter Wheat stands just about where it was at the date of our last, the rise and fall of the market having been 3c.@5c. during the week. Corn is without much variation in price, the ruling figure of the week having been 23c. on board for mixed and 20c. for rejected, the storage making prices in store 2c.@2½c. less, viz., 20½c.@21c. and [17½c.@18c. Oats without material change, at 13¾c.@14c. in store, and 16c.@17c. in bags. Rye firmer, closing with an

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to foreign countries at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A movement of the rebels threatening our lines across the Potomac is noted in our Washington dispatches, which may mean a great deal more than is at present apparent. They advanced a large force yesterday in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in the National pickets to that point. The Division of Gen. McCALL, stationed at Langley, was immediately formed in line of battle and got in readiness to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery, and the Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and MCDOWELL were also rapidly prepared for any emergency. Several shots were fired by a rebel battery at Gen. McCALL'S Division, but being out of range, their guns did no damage. The rebels attempted nothing further, and our troops did not advance. It is impossible at present to tell the meaning of this demonstration, but it may possibly have been intended to attract attention from some more important movement elsewhere.

Another daring exploit in the naval service is reported this morning, of a character similar to that which recently occurred in the harbor of Pensacola. Lieut. HARRELL, commanding the steamer *Union*, of the Potomac flotilla, stationed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, learning that the rebels had fitted out a large schooner in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and had collected a considerable body of troops there, with the intention of crossing the Potomac, determined that the schooner should be destroyed. He accordingly organized an expedition, and with one boat and two launches entered the mouth of the creek about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. The schooner was discovered some distance up, in charge of a single sentry, who fled and gave the alarm. She was immediately boarded and set on fire, and when her destruction was rendered certain, Lieut. HARRELL'S men returned to their boats and pulled again for the steamer. Their position was fully revealed by the light of the burning schooner, and they were fired upon continuously from both banks of the narrow stream; but not one of them was injured, though their clothing in many instances was perforated with bullets. The success of the enterprise was complete.

BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves have at last found the opportunity which they have so long desired; they have had a fight with the rebels, and, judging from the account which reaches us from a rebel source, they have no cause to be ashamed of the result. A New-Orleans dispatch, contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day-Book*, which has by some means reached Baltimore, states that on the night of the 8th inst., detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, effected a landing on Santa Rosa Island, drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards engaged the entire regiment. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. Indeed, the dispatch indirectly indicates that the rebels eventually got the worst of the fight, although they claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, destroyed all their camp equipage, and committed great slaughter among them. It will be recollected that some time ago the Zouaves were moved some distance from Fort Pickens, and located in a somewhat isolated position.

The great naval expedition, intended for operations on the Southern coast, which has been in course of preparation at this and other ports for some time, will doubtless soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be,—possibly New-Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Brunswick, or Savannah, or Charleston, or one of the Beauforts, or Wilmington—the reader is at liberty to fix the locality for himself. That the expedition will be very formidable, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops, it will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked, and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarkation of others. Our Baltimore correspondent notes the important fact that on Thursday last *fifteen thousand* troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great expedition.

From the Washington editorial correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*—a valuable authority—we obtain some satisfactory information concerning the condition of the army on the Potomac, and the services and ability of its General. Though the army, it is said, is composed of splendid material, and is completely armed and equipped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as a European force would be in time of war. The confidence of the men in their General is unbounded, and he, in turn, has infused among them a spirit of regularity and order. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the Commissariat, is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. The writer alluded to disclaims any intention of flattering the commanding General; he speaks of him, to give him the advantage of facts before the public, so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action."

We find in the Chicago papers some interesting and important news from Kansas City. On the 6th of October LANE and STURGIS were still there, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men. A serious misunderstanding existed between the two Generals, owing, it is asserted, to Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits. The whole circumstance is greatly to be deplored, as Gen. STURGIS has proved himself on more then one occasion to be an excellent and most valuable officer. We learn, however, that the difficulty had proceeded so far that LANE positively refused to obey the orders of STURGIS though the latter was his superior in rank. It is asserted that LANE is about to make charges against STURGIS. The whole affair will doubtless be settled by Gen. FREMONT. Through the same source we receive additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola. The enemy, it seems, fled and left the inhabitants to continue the fight. LANE burnt the town, and with it a large quantity of rebel stores. He freed also some two hundred slaves as a retribution against the owners. Though Gen. LANE'S army resembles very much an army of "free companions" of olden times, it is very generally believed out West that if they were properly furnished with arms and means, they would soon pacify Western Missouri.

Another candidate for Fort Lafayette appears before the public. His name is J. W. PACKARD, and he has been arrested in Philadelphia. It is alleged that he has come North on a secret mission, having left Richmond on the 17th of September, and that he has been concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists. The stratagem and craft made use of by PACKARD to secure the objects he had in view, are said to have been clever in the extreme. In Richmond, PACKARD was the superintendent of extensive works for the manufacture of war munitions, and it is said that he came North in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments—an article greatly needed at the South.

GENERAL NEWS.

Additional European news by the *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race on Friday, is given in this morning's TIMES. The intelligence from the Continent is indicative of coming trouble at several points, but more especially in Hungary and Poland. All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations, and the Assembly Chamber at Pesth had been occupied by military, the members being forcibly prevented from entering. From Poland we learn that a solemn meeting of the Poles had been called for the 10th of this month, at Lublin. Turkey also seems to be getting into further difficulty. It is stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins. The appearance of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, had created considerable excitement there.

The clipper brig *Baltimore*, Capt. PORTER, from Miragoane, arrived yesterday morning, after a passage of sixteen days. On Sept. 22, President GEFFRARD and suite passed through Miragoane for Port au Prince, having been on a tour of inspection of the forts and of the country. He had visited all the small villages as far as La Cayes. The Haytien war-ship *Twenty-second of December* was lying at Miragoane. She had lost one of her men while firing a salute. The market for provisions was dull. Coffee scarce; logwood plenty.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Commander DECAMP, arrived at this port last evening from Loando, Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, JOHN DECAMP; Lieutenants, R. M. McArann, Geo. Bahn. H. H. Dalton - Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. M. Page; Assistant Surgeon, James E. Lindsay; Naval Storekeeper, O. S. Wood; Captain's Clerk, Edward K. Winship.

The rest of the rebel prisoners on Governor's Island were yesterday transferred to Bedloe's Island, by the steamer *Bedford*, a portion of them having been removed on Friday.

A more active export inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at firmer prices. Pork and Lard were more sought after, and were quoted rather higher. Sugars were in fair request, as were, also, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Teas, Common Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil. Beef, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Rice, Coffee and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

Returning Loyalty in Baltimore.

The result of the municipal election in Baltimore on Wednesday last is very auspicious. The Union candidates for seats in the City Council were elected by a highly respectable vote. The real strength of the Unionists was not called out, as there was no contest of parties whatever—the secession faction merely contenting itself with throwing two or three votes for JEFF. DAVIS. But the poll, nevertheless, was heavier than that cast in the same city last April for the rebel members of the Maryland Legislature, who now hold their sessions in the casemates of Fort Lafayette; and the election stands as an unmistakable declaration of allegiance to the Government on the part of ten thousand of the legal voters of Baltimore.

Probably there has not been an election held in Baltimore for a quarter of a century that was so peaceable and well ordered, and in which the citizens voted with such absolute freedom from intimidation of any kind. Neither the "Blood-tubs," nor the grog-shop keepers, nor that infamous cabal, the Police Commissioners, supervised the voting; the people enjoyed at least one opportunity of acting independently, and Provost-Marshal DODGE took ample precautions to "secure to all legal voters the free and uninterrupted exercise of their rights." The vote was a light one, only because a light vote was sufficient to achieve the purposes of the Unionists.

But a few months ago, Baltimore appeared to be as rampant for secession and JEFF. DAVIS as either New-Orleans or Richmond and in April last, it was as dangerous for a person to display the national ensign there as it now would be in Charleston. Such were the indignities heaped upon the flag and its defenders that it seemed for a time that the loyal people of the country would be satisfied with nothing less than the razing of the rebel city to its foundations. But the mad disunion fever has now subsided; and a healthy, patriotic reaction seems to have fairly set in. The gubernatorial election in Maryland takes place next month; and we hope to chronicle the same auspicious results in the State as have now appeared in its chief city.

Had the rebel leaders in Baltimore a few months ago been permitted to carry out their nefarious schemes—had not the strong arm of the Government taken resolute hold of the demon of treason,—Maryland would undoubtedly have been forced out of the Union, just as Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee were forced out. And by this time the secession feeling would have appeared to be as unanimous there as it now appears to be in any State in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. It is a sad fact that the bulk of mankind always goes with the strongest side; and a victorious standard will inevitably draw around it the tens of thousands in every great city or State who have no very decided convictions. But when the people of other Southern cities discover—what Baltimore has already found out—that secession means destruction, their convictions as to its propriety and justice will properly undergo modification. Like results, as have now appeared in Baltimore, too, will most likely be generally realized, as the advancing career of our arms demonstrates this, and at the same time affords protection to loyal citizens. Within the course of another year, we shall probably see Richmond and New-Orleans choosing loyal mayors, and Charleston submissive under the benignant rule of a United States Provost-Marshal.

Essentially the same policy, too, as has proved so successful in Baltimore and Maryland, must be adopted in the other seceded States. The rebel State and city governments must be treated as void; and then, as speedily as possible, these governments must be reconstructed, with the loyal citizens as a basis. Under this policy, city after city, and State after State, will, we firmly believe, follow the lead of Baltimore, the greatest and most unmanageable city of the South, and wheel again into their legitimate orbits; and, ultimately, both the semblance and reality of disaffection will die away together.

The Great Coastwise Expedition.

The fact that a powerful naval and military expedition has been preparing for some time at New-York is too generally understood to require any further affectation of secrecy. If the squadron and convoy have not put to sea before this sheet is printed, there is little doubt that another day will not pass without their departure. Touching at Annapolis to complete its complement of men drawn from the finest corps at Washington, the expedition will proceed southward to the point of destination. What that point may be is a matter to be properly withheld from publication.

And in this connection, we may express our belief that this is the only circumstance which can with propriety be thus withheld. The rebels understand the immeasurable superiority of the Government in its possession of the sea. They know how vulnerable at all points is the long stretch of coast they claim as their own; they know the exhaustless ability of the North to reiterate its blows as often and wherever the Government may choose. To conceal from them, even if concealment were possible, the fact that we are preparing to attack them on this indefensible flank, would be to withhold a knowledge that must demoralize their troops, strike them with panic, and presently disperse them to their homes along the Gulf. If it be desirable to perpetuate the investment of the National capital, to maintain the rebel army there in its unity and undiminished hopefulness and self-reliance, we can understand why it should be left to believe that the only foe it has to fear is in its front. But if it be wise to transfer the war to their own territory, relieve Washington from the shame this standing menace inflicts upon the National dignity, and make the inactive hosts aggregated on the Potomac useful at points where they are painfully needed, then let the rebels know what they have to fear, and that the battle for their fallacious rights is to be fought and decided on fields we have chosen to fix as far as possible from our own soil. So long as the precise point at which the blow is directed is not made public, whereby the rebels might be enabled to concentrate their insufficient force at the place indicated, we are at a loss to conceive what injury could possibly result from publication, to counterbalance the obvious benefit.

It may be added that, to procure the silence of the Press upon such matters, is an extremely imperfect way of keeping the Confederate leaders in ignorance of proposed movements. Their information notoriously reaches them through private channels. The Potter Committee shows the existence, in nearly every Department of the public service at Washington, of clerks and attendants noted for their sympathy with the rebellion; men who are within reach of full information, and who have, thus far, found means of regular correspondence with their Southern friends. Nothing has been done or contemplated by the National leaders, even where the Press has lacked previous information, that has not been carried to the rebels in time to make all their preparations complete. The evidence of this statement has been strengthened by the testimony of Southern journals, by fugitives from the Southern lines, and by documentary proofs left at posts the rebels have been obliged to abandon. Until, therefore, these private avenues of information be closed, it is folly to restrain the Press from publishing what tends to satisfy the loyal people there is action somewhere, and to warn the rebels that they must hasten homeward and dispute the issue on their own distant thresholds.

A BATTLE AT FORT PICKENS.—A telegraphic rumor reports Col. WILSON'S Regiment of Zouaves as the objects of a successful attack by the rebels. The Zouaves have been encamped during the Summer upon Santa Rosa Island, generally within reach of Fort Pickens. The story runs that a large force of the rebels, who have swarmed for six months within gun-shot of the fort, crossed to the island at night, and taking the Union troops by surprise, killed, wounded or captured a large number of them. More extended and authentic accounts may reduce the proportions of the affair; but the simple fact of such a landing and attack at least demonstrates that whatever enterprise or energy exists in that quarter is on the side of the rebels.

The time is not very far away when the extraordinary and at present inexplicable inactivity of our troops at Fort Pickens will have to be accounted for. Why, after the destruction of the Navy-yard, Pensacola has been left in the hands of the enemy; why he has been permitted to continue his elaborate preparations for assault, even since Mr. RUSSELL'S letters showed how easily his works might be destroyed, and his forces dispersed; why, with the evidence plainly before the authorities that the camp of Gen. BRAGG has been one of instruction, where the military skill of that leader as a disciplinarian has been put to capital use, in drilling regiments which subsequently figured as *corps d'elite* in Virginia, no attempt has been made to break it up; are mysteries hardly soluble upon the supposition of honest and earnest purposes at Washington or in the fort. To have been forced to destroy the costly floating dock of the Warrington Yard with our own hands; and to have sustained this recent attack and route within easy range of the fort, are fruits of the non-combativeness which, in too many places and instances, have permitted the enemy to secure easy advantage, and aggregate his utmost strength, before any effort has been made to disturb him. The question, as yet too impatiently asked, why, if troops are not wanted at Washington to fight, they are sent there rather than to districts where fighting is actually going on, may fairly be asked in regard to the soldiers at Fort Pickens. The passive possession of that place is no equivalent for the sacrifice of the men, material and prestige, it costs to hold it as we do.

Materials for History.

With an intelligent foresight of the historic character of current events, the Massachusetts Historical Society has issued the subjoined circular:

"The Massachusetts Historical Society, strongly impressed with the importance of the great struggle in which the nation is now engaged to the cause of Constitutional Government and the history of America; and deeply appreciating the value to the future historian of the contemporaneous expressions of feeling and opinion in all parts of the country, many of which are ephemeral and take no permanent form, have appointed the undersigned a Committee to collect books, pamphlets, newspapers, proclamations, handbills, engravings, maps, plans, portraits, caricatures, photographs, envelopes, letters and manuscripts, which may illustrate the causes, origin, and progress of the existing war.

Contributions will be received at the Society's Rooms, or by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Society."

This should be imitated by the various State Historical Societies. They can render no better service than to preserve the invaluable *materiel pour servir* to be found in contemporaneous documents, pamphlets, papers, letters, &c.—so easy to gather at the time; so difficult, so impossible, often, to procure afterwards. The British Museum is now paying hundreds of pounds for collections of old playbills, tracts, pamphlets and broad-sides which, a century ago, might have been got for so many pence. It is not only the great documents, State-papers and official utterances that are important to be preserved—for it is strange what a preternatural interest even the most trivial facts assume when they are past. Ballads, brochures, pasquinades, portraits, caricatures, autographs, are of invaluable use for historical composition. CARLYLE, in his Histories of the "French Revolution," and of "Frederick the Great," has shown with what magnificent effect details may be used by the great historical artist. Nor is it always that which appears to us momentous at the time that stands the test. Really significant events are seldom estimated at their true value by those who witness them; while much that seems for the time being all-important turns out to be essentially hollow and mere blatant vacuity after all. The life and person of Christ have no record in history outside of the Scriptures, save in two or three lines of a Latin author, and those lines even have not escaped the imputation of spuriousness: and that, too, though his life fell during the most brilliant period of the history of that inquisitive, enlightened and recording Roman race!

The newspapers, of course, as the mirrors in which events show themselves in their very form and pressure, are of prime importance, and it is not too much to say that they have necessitated a new style of history. Turn over the files of the American journals, Whig and Tory, cotemporary with the Revolution of '76, (preserved by our Historical Societies,) or dip into the magnificent thesaurus which Mr. PETER FORCE has given us in his *American Archives*, and you will see the value of the living records of the times. (To after generations the record of the transactions and developments of our times will be equally marvelous!) It is, in fact, a peculiarity that characterizes America and separates our history from that of all other nations—that our life on this Continent is *historical* from the start. The seeds of empire here were planted after the development of the great agencies for recording events, so that we have no mythic age, no purple haze hanging over the morning of our national life, but broad daylight from the beginning.

There is a reflection that suggests itself in this connection. If the present rebellion is the most stupendous crime in all history, it is also that of which we have the most minute, the most ample, and the most incontrovertible records. It has become a favorite exercise with modern historical critics to rehabilitate great criminals,—such as JUNIUS, NERO, HENRY VIII., and others. There will be no chance thus to whitewash the chiefs of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. They stand under the burning light of living evidence—

"Fixed figures for the hand of scorn
To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

And it is easy to anticipate that this rebellion, when it comes to be seen in all its relations, will be pronounced a stupendous delirium—the most gigantic in its proportions, the most Satanic in its design of all that history records.

Let our soldiers, also, remember that they are now shaping history. It is recorded of one of NAPOLEON'S Old Guard that, when asked if he had read a certain history, he gave answer that he did not care to *read* history, as he had helped to *make* it! The events of the hours and days and months form the warp and woof which, woven in the "roaring loom of Time," according to GOETHE'S fine expression, come out the web of History. It is for our Armies, so far as human agencies are concerned, to determine whether this war shall be a triumphant epic of conquering civilization or the death-wail of a once noble nation. It is for them to decide whether this war shall leave us a grand and united Nationality, as the fit theatre for worthy history, or whether we shall be frittered into petty provinces, whose annals it were better to leave unwritten.

SENSATIONAL DISPATCHES FROM ST. LOUIS.—When the report reached St. Louis that Gen FREMONT had been removed, the dispatches from that city (under military supervision) announced that "the excitement was intense"—that enlistments had ceased and recruiting places been closed—and particularly that the "Fremont Light Guard," a proposed military organization, had been abandoned, and that a "public meeting had been called for last Saturday, to protest against the removal of FREMONT." The people in the East were led to believe that this was all true; but we find out from the Western papers that it was *all false*. It was manufactured for a special purpose, and that a very insubordinate and corrupt one. A dispatch from St. Louis in yesterday's Cincinnati papers says:

"The officers of Fremont's Light Guard deny that the recruiting offices of that regiment were closed on the announcement of the removal of FREMONT, and state that enlistments are going on rapidly."

It seems, from this development, that our Western friends who "work the wires" expect to conduct military operations by the same clap-trap machinery that is so frequently, and sometimes successfully, employed in carrying on political campaigns.

England and the Rebellion.

It is a fact no longer to be disputed that British sentiment, wherever it exists in the world, has been thrown into the scale of secession, and against the reconstruction of the American Union. As a people, we have been accused of a sensitiveness on this point that smacks of provincialism, and brings us back to times when we were still a dependency of the Crown of England. The accusation is not altogether just, nor wholly unjust. Practically, the mere sympathies of a foreign people cannot affect the issues of the struggle in which we are engaged. But, on the other hand, it is only natural that we should be disappointed at the present attitude of a nation which, for half a century has been so vehement in its protestations against the institution of Slavery; it is only natural we should regret that the moral support given by Great Britain to this rebellion, should have been the means of its prolongation, and that a great, a kindred, and friendly people should suddenly veer from their professions of attachment, and appear before us as bitter, uncompromising enemies—for what enemies are worse than those who compass or desire our destruction!

The British themselves, do not deny, but attempt to justify, their notorious predilections. They only reciprocate—this is their argument—the feeling that America has ever manifested for England in her days of trial and misfortune. They point to the Canadian rebellion, and to the number of Americans who actively sympathized in that weak and foolish movement. They say that England was browbeaten and bullied by our Government in the Oregon and San Juan disputes—that the Government and people of this country sympathized with Russia, in the Crimean war, and insulted their Queen by the dismissal of her Ambassador—that we refused to cooperate with them in China, and, in other ways displayed an unfriendliness for which the present state of public sentiment throughout the British Empire is but a natural and simple retaliation. There is a plausibility in these excuses well calculated to deceive; but they have no foundation in fact. It is partly true that certain Americans sympathized with the Canadian rebels of 1838, and even gave them their active support; but they acted as individuals, and on their own responsibility. There were not a hundred of them, all told, and their conduct was utterly condemned by the great mass of our people. We never heard that the Government of the United States even contemplated the possibility of recognizing the Canadian rebels as a "Belligerent Power." If they had, there would have been short space between the act and the reception of a formal declaration of war from the Government of Great Britain. It is simply untrue that England was either browbeaten or bullied by this Government in the Oregon and San Juan disputes. In both cases she gained the points for which she contended, and we were obliged to recede from the positions we had assumed. The wordy war of newspapers that took place at the time, and in which both sides freely indulged, cannot surely be urged against us as a National crime. With respect to the Crimean war, it is perfectly notorious that the sympathies of the South, and of the Southern Administration then in power, were with Russia, as a slaveholding country, while the sympathies of the North were with France and England. It is a fact, (ascertained in the office of this journal at the time for the gratification of public curiosity,) that every leading Southern journal advocated Russian interests, while ninety-nine out of a hundred Northern papers took an opposite view of the great contest. We may safely say that the wretched defects of British military organization in the Crimea were not criticised with half the severity by American as they were by British journals; and never was a British repulse recorded by any American print with such malignant satisfaction as the *Times* displayed in its comments upon the affair of Bull Run. The British Ambassador was dismissed from Washington for violating our neutrality laws. He admitted his guilt; and we should have been strangely wanting in National self-respect if we had failed to punish, in accordance with international custom, the very gravest of international misdemeanors. It is hardly necessary to say that the Minister himself, and the Government he represented, were at all times treated with the greatest respect. We did not join the European Alliance against China, because China had offered us no *casus belli*; but we did all in our power to render the British service when they were so terribly cut up in the repulse at Taku. No; whatever may be urged to the contrary, Americans have not provoked the ungenerous and unreasoning hostility displayed towards their country in its hour of trial. If any doubt existed, the manner in which the Prince of Wales, as the representative of the British nation, was received, must convince the most prejudiced and the most skeptical that, less than a year ago, a deep admiration was felt by the American people for the institutions, the history, and the proud position of the parent country.

A vast amount of this sentiment, or sentimentality as it might more aptly be termed, has disappeared. Our eyes are opened at length to the fact that British admiration of the development of free institutions and the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent was all the very emptiest of shams. It is hard sometimes to believe the truth, but of this we may rest assured that every Englishman of to-day rejoices in the hope that our Empire will be dismembered and [illegible] this end they [illegible] two or more Republics [illegible] tinent, and for this they [illegible] support as they consistently [illegible] ern rebellion. The reason is [illegible] like the Southern Republic more, but [illegible] like the Union, and its influence on the [illegible] tocracies and despotisms of the world, [illegible] less.

Worth Sending to the Great Exhibition—The Steamer Metropolis.

Perhaps the public will consider this a joke. Let us see. The Sound steamers encounter the stormy Atlantic every day of the Winter. The middle Atlantic in June is nearly as rough as it is off Point Judith in November. English engineers are sending boats 40 feet in length, and 15 *inches* depth, from factories around the Cape to India. The Sound boats are built for heavy weather, and are quite as strong as the steamers built here for the Pacific Ocean, and sent round the Horn. There are plenty of coasting steamers and lake steamers of the precise American river steamboat pattern, that regularly encounter, particularly on the lakes, more trying seas than are usual on the Summer Atlantic. Their guards are high, and more protected than those of river boats from the action of waves, and still further temporary protection might be readily applied. As to absolute strength, the *Metropolis*, with her hogging frames, is all that could be required. Coal could be carried in a convoy, and we doubt not that navigators would be quite willing to take the job of sailing a strong Sound or Lake steamer to London.

What of it? First, we are very proud of our steamers, and as a people we should like above all things to astonish John Bull with a sight of one going down the Thames at a twenty-mile pace. Second, the *Metropolis*, lying off Deptford, and making an excursion now and then, would rival the big show at Kensington. She would take in more money than the *Great Eastern* did here, which would pay all expenses and a large profit. She would be a greater wonder to European observers (and there were 6,039,948 of them in the Crystal Palace in 1851) than the *Great Eastern*, for while the latter is a mere exaggeration of a Thames steamboat, the *white*, sharp *Metropolis*, with her projecting guards, double stories, grand suites of saloons, boilers above deck, beam engine and all her appointments, would be perfectly novel and attractive to a degree which no one thing ever seen in England could begin to rival. It is impossible to suppose that such an exhibition would not pay beyond all precedent. Third, England is building steamers for the rivers, and seas, and coasts of the world—the same stereotyped style of which the *Persia* is a model—just the same with a hundred feet keel for an inland creek, or for the channel, or for mid-ocean; and a more abominable, comfortless, uncivilized method of transport than the channel steamer type, was never tolerated in Christendom. The superiority of American and foreign productions in other matters, is often debatable, but here there is no comparison. The American steamer is cheaper and better in every particular, and the actual demonstration of that fact, before foreign eyes and under foreign feet, would be a fortune to our boat and engine-builders. Now we cannot expect to accomplish any respectable success without courage and perhaps daring. This enterprise would at a stroke make the American department of the Exhibition splendid, if not another thing were sent; it would pay handsomely, and it would create a market for American steamers and machinery in general, which no other enterprise of equal cost could accomplish. Besides, the *Metropolis* would look well lying where the *Great Eastern* lately lorded it over the sea at large in her too ponderous majesty. We think a company could well afford to buy some first-class sound steamer for this speculation. The shipbuilders and machinists here would make money by starting the subscription.

A VERY PRETTY STORY, INDEED.—The Cleveland papers report a prodigious cock-and-bull story concerning the discovery of a wide-spread development of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle in Ohio, the whole of which State, according to these statements, is honey-combed with "castles" of this treasonable Order. One of the castles is said to have been discovered in Marion County, the "Commander" of which has been arrested, and the traps of the concern secured. In another County, near the Western Reserve, there are reported to be eleven hundred Knights of the Order, which has its signs, grips and pass-words, and is furnished with arms. The aim of the conspiracy is "to paralyze all war effort in Ohio; resist by force the collection of the war tax; and in every way embarrass the present Administration, and, if possible, gain control over the next, and when the State is bound hand and foot these conspirators have promise of a military force from the South that shall, to use the expressive language of the Southern emissary, 'clean out' the Abolitionists." The Knights take an oath, and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they "will not rest or sleep until ABRAHAM LINCOLN, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair." Also, that they "will wade up to their knees in blood as soon as JEFF. DAVIS sees proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House!" Which it is not likely they will wade.

The Clevelanders have, evidently, discovered a *bête noir* of very large dimensions. It is certainly strange that there should have been found among the peaceful farmers and graziers of the Western Reserve—Republicans and Abolitionists at that, most of them—so many thousands of fellows with such bloody instructions, anxious for the wading process! We are not ignorant, indeed, of the fact that this Order, which is part of the machinery devised by the Southern leaders in treason to aid their machinations in the Free States, had some degree of ramification even in the North, and certain high officials in this City even are now known to have been confederates in the league. But these noisome and doleful creatures, engendered amid darkness and putrescence, have long ago been put to flight by the flashing and radiant dawn. Our Western friends may calm their perturbed spirits concerning aught that can be done by the K. G. C.

Reply to the Theory of the London Times on the Causes of the Rebellion.

It has long been a favorite dogma with the enemies of republican freedom, that our institutions are unsuited to an extensive territory, and that, sooner or later, the States must crumble to pieces amid the discordant and jarring interests of the many distinct peoples and States. It is naturally enough believed by the enemies of popular freedom, that nothing short of overwhelming brute force will keep an extensive empire together; and confidently assuming the correctness of the theory of Hobbes, that war is the normal condition of mankind, and that nations are naturally hostile, they have fondly cherished the hope that their benevolent philosophy would find its illustration in the downfall of the American Union. Rebellion and civil war have broken out among us, springing from a peculiar state of society in one half of the Union, and these enemies of popular government jump to the conclusion that their principles are verified—that henceforth the era of counter revolutions is to begin, which are to culminate in the overthrow of republican freedom, and the permanent establishment of monarchy. The London *Times* is among the most conspicuous advocates of this anti-republican and anti-social theory of the impossibility of a great empire of freemen, and makes no effort to conceal the delight which actuates its conductors at viewing what is regarded as the failure of the last and greatest experiment of republican Government.

We published at length, last week, an article of the *Times*, in support of its views, but for the sake of perspicuity we again extract the following passages:

"The union of European countries in one great federation, or under one universal monarchy, has been the dream of many a statesman in times gone by. It found a kind of expression in the old Germanic Empire and the pretensions of mediæval Popes, while the idea may be traced even in the modern conception of a great arbitrating council, uniformity of coinage, and other steps to international fraternity. Such views, however, take no sufficient account of human passions. It is clear from the aspect of Europe at this moment that the tendency of civilization is not towards this species of union. We are more likely to see large States split asunder than small ones consolidated."

And again:

"It will be observed, perhaps, that the American people began their national life with union, and that there was every prospect of the continuance of this blessing but for the wicked selfishness of the South. But was there such prospect in reality? That is the very question at issue. *We are disposed to think, from the passions which have been already developed in this contest, that the period of union has reached its limits, and that the various States of the overgrown Confederacy could not have been long kept together.* The Unionists are naturally exasperated at a rupture by which America loses power and Democracy reputation. The prestige of popular institutions is gone when it appears that they cannot save a country from follies or errors, and that human passions will have their way under a President at least as wildly as under a King. In reality, however, the experiment which has broken down may be regarded as a hopeless one from the beginning. No such a mighty federation of people as the American Union has ever yet been kept together, and we may say, indeed, that for the last twenty years that Union has been gradually breaking up. *It is now known that this very secession has been long designed*, and nobody can forget that the least quarrel between parties in America was sufficient to bring a threat of separation into the mouths of one of them. That separation, we think, in one way or another, must soon have come to pass. Thirty large and powerful States, equivalent to so many European Kingdoms, with various and conflicting interests and pursuits, were not to be retained within the bonds of an artificial Confederacy. It might be better for all alike if they would acquiesce in this union, but that is not a view of affairs which is always taken, either by States or men. They look at minor interests, and from lower ground. Instead of giving and taking for the common advantage, they believe they understand their own affairs best, and count do better alone. The belief may be a mistaken one, but sooner or later it is certain to be entertained, and then comes either divorce or subjugation. One of these results, in all human probability, will happen in the case before us, and, as we cannot think the latter possible, we must needs anticipate the former. *There will then be an end of the great American Republic, and it will be seen that no advantage of geographical position or novelty of political institutions can save a people from the operation of natural laws.*"

It must strike every one as obvious that the author of this amiable critique upon our affairs, who is so jubilant at what he regards as our final overthrow as a nation, applies to us a test which could not be borne by any nation in Europe. We have a rebellion, and a revolution, and he assumes that the nation is forever destroyed—that all ideas of nationality and unity are obliterated, and that American society and government are dissolved into the original individual elements. We had existed as an independent nation for eighty-five years, and had extended the sway of our eagles over a territory as large as Europe before a serious breach of the National harmony had occurred. But at the end of that long period a vicissitude overtakes us which no nation, great or small, ever escaped for the same length of time, and immediately the cry is raised that republicanism is a failure! When did England, or France, or Germany, or Italy, or Russia, pass through the greater part of a century in a state of profound domestic peace? Which of them can exhibit to the world a volume of history extending over the longest lifetime, in which there is no record of bloody civil strife? England has a history of two thousand years' duration, and the pages which cover the first eighteen hundred and fifty years are written in the blood of its people, shed by the sword of its kings and rulers. Nay, the whole period, down to the late great revolt in India, is a history of civil wars and civil or military executions. Let monarchy be judged by this standard of criticism which has been set up for testing the value of republican institutions, and every generation of Englishmen or Britons have condemned it from the age of JULIUS CÆSAR to the present. Every struggle between rival dynasties, or rival branches of the same dynasty, causing civil war, was a failure. Every revolt of a feudal nobleman, or of a municipality or country was a failure. The inroads which the Commons made upon the prerogatives of the Crown in the reign of JAMES I., was a failure; the execution of his son, Charles I., was a great failure, and the establishment of the Commonwealth under CROMWELL, was the first momentary triumph of republicanism over monarchy in that country. The expulsion of JAMES II. was another failure of monarchy. The American Revolution of 1776 another, and after numerous exhibitions of weakness, it made another grand failure in 1857, when its Indian Empire of one hundred and fifty millions of people rebelled against the misrule of monarchy in its mildest and least hurtful form. It would be tedious to recount the similar exhibitions of the inadequacy of monarchical Governments to the maintenance of peace and order, as they are recorded in the histories of mankind. There has, in fact, been little else than failure in the annals of the past; and it is only in modern times, when the innate deformities of arbitrary government are being substituted by the liberal ideas which pertain to republican freedom, that anything like permanency or success has attended monarchical rule. If the present royal House of England feel more secure in their possession than the Emperors of France and Austria in theirs, it is because they are, in fact, no more than the heirs of a perpetual Presidency of a free Republic.

There is another striking fact in the circumstances of the present rebellion wholly inconsistent with the assumption of the London *Times* that republicanism has failed, and that our Union of States must necessarily dissolve into its original elements. It is this: The rebellion is confined to one section of the Union, where a peculiar form of society exists, growing out of Slavery. There is not, in all the Free States, a symptom of dissatisfaction with the Union. These Free States embrace a territory larger than the original thirteen, and two of the more recently constituted among them are detached and separated from their sisters by nearly two thousand miles of wilderness. Yet they are fully knit to the Union. The London *Times* asserts that the Pacific States will break off, and set up for themselves, but no intelligent American needed the assurance given by the late elections, to satisfy him that the flippant prediction of the English critic is as false as it is impertinent, and that there never was the shadow of real foundation for such a suggestion. It in truth originated with the few Southern-born demagogues who went to California to rule it, and to introduce Slavery into it. By disguising their base conspiracy from the people, for a time they obtained power, it is true, but they could never gain a foot-hold for Slavery, and they at length have been expelled from office, by overwhelming odds, never again to regain it. It is the flattering tales of these wandering spirits which have reached the precincts of the *Times* office, and inspired its hopeful predictions of American dissolution.

No! The nineteen Free States of this Union, including the far off Commonwealths of California and Oregon, are far more firmly attached to the Union than were the Old Thirteen to each other at the time of their organization into a government, or than the North and South at any time prior to the recent outbreak of rebellion. In truth, there has at all times existed a degree of jealousy and irritation between the North and South, growing out of Slavery, and only Slavery; and it has always been feared and predicted that these conflicting claims to recognition under the Constitution, would eventuate in an effort to dissolve the Union, even at the cost of civil war. On the other hand, there has been among the Northern people, a growing and enlarging comprehension of the blessings of Union—not as the result of speculation, but of experience of the value of unrestricted and protected internal trade, and of security against foreign interference or invasion. To these utilitarian considerations are to be added the pride of national strength and greatness, the love of country, and the desire for territorial acquisition, sentiments which have ripened into a patriotic enthusiasm never excelled in any country. The South itself has not been insensible to the value of national unity, nor indifferent to the emotions of national patriotism; but the sectional passions generated by Slavery have outweighed all higher and worthier considerations, and made her the victim of the political ambition of her demagogues. Still, the utility and necessity of a great union of States vindicates itself in the present attitude of the South, in which no one dreams of segregation; the only question being as to which of two great Unions it is best to be connected with. This is especially true of the Border Slave States, which seem to be in a condition of equipoise between the conflicting attractive forces of the two Unions. Not a man in any of them has thought of separate State independence.

The radical error of the London *Times* in treating of this subject consists in confounding two things which are wholly unlike. It is assumed that the Government of a great Empire, whether under a Monarchy or a Republic, is essentially the same, and that in each case the remoter parts are governed from the centre. It appears to be oblivious of the distinction which exists between States clothed with authority to govern themselves internally, and at the same time to participate on equal terms in the common government of the Union, and Provinces, which have only a qualified privilege conceded to them of managing their local affairs, but with no voice whatever in the government of the Empire. The statement of this difference between the republican and the monarchical systems would, of itself, be a sufficient refutation of the sinister predictions of our enemies; but this is not the whole of the difference, nor the most considerable part of it. Our republican Union is formed for purposes of mutual defence and protection, and for the advantages of unrestricted trade. Its constituent parts are equal, and the governing power is equally and fairly distributed over the whole. No one of the members of the Union, nor a majority of them possesses the right to interfere with the religious freedom of any member. Neither has the President or Congress such right; and in the whole history of the nation, not an instance has occurred of so much as an attempt to modify or qualify this sacred right of religious freedom. The whole machinery of the Church is voluntary, and no church dignitary is to be appointed, nor church rite or doctrine to be regulated by Government State or general.

We need not say that in these respects the reverse is true of all monarchical forms. In every part of Europe some one church is established by law, as the religion of the sovereign and of the favored classes; and if, in modern times, the pains and penalties of nonconformity have been abolished or mitigated, or suffered to fall into neglect, there is still a marked and odious preference given to the professors of the State religion. The English Government, the most liberal in Europe, has ever maintained the Established Church among its Catholic, its dissenting and its heathen subjects, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. There is, perhaps, at the present day, no other ground of complaint among the Irish against the British Government, and yet there never has been a period when Ireland would not have rebelled, if a fair prospect of success offered. The same interference with religion is practiced towards the provinces, and is a constant source of irritation and disaffection. The same policy of requiring religious uniformity, or, at least, endeavoring to encourage it by a partial and sectarian distribution of patronage, characterizes every Government in Europe; and it must be obvious that its effect is to keep nations asunder which would otherwise unite for purposes of trade and common defence; while, with the rising intelligence and freer thought of the masses, its tendency is to produce disaffection and revolution among people under the same government.

To these causes for the continued segregation of the States of Europe, must be added those arising from the dynastic claims of the various royal houses. Germany, for instance, is divided into we know not how many petty kingdoms and principalities, each of which has a royal family, which interposes an obstacle to union. That great people can never be united until it discards its pretenders to the divine right of ruling. Throw these aside, and agree to tolerate differences of opinion in matters of religion, and the States of Germany would at once rush into each others embrace.

The American Government has none of these difficulties to encounter. It has neither provinces, nor colonies, nor conquered possessions to govern from the centre. It has no royal families to maintain, nor provincial Governors to appoint, except for the territories, during the few years of their minority. It has nothing to do with the regulation of local affairs in the States; it has no Bishops to appoint, or creed, or ceremonials to dictate—and, in truth, it is itself the mere creature of the people of the several States, all of which participate equally in giving law to the nation, and selecting its rulers. The result is, perfect harmony and growing attachment to the Union, in every part—remote or near—which has not been perverted and corrupted by Slavery. And we now propose briefly to dispose of that exceptional case.

There is great diversity of circumstances among the Free States, some being distinguished for commerce and manufactures, some for agriculture, and some for mining, or for producing lumber or catching fish. Some are situated on the Atlantic, some on the Pacific, some on the lakes, others in the interior. Some carry on commerce through ports which have an out-look towards Europe, others towards Asia, others towards Canada, and still others towards the West Indies. Their productions are as various as their latitudes and longitudes; the versatility of their handicrafts as great as the variety of objects upon which they are employed. Each of the nineteen Free States has its peculiar constitution of government and body of laws, each its local and general political theories, each its almost innumerable religious sects, and its institutions of learning. Yet amid all this diversity, this variety, this multifarious peculiarity, there is no conflict. All work together harmoniously, because all recognize the great law of political and religious equality, and exact no sacrifice of conscience or honor or interest from the least or the greatest. There may sometimes be a little difference of opinion between the people of the East and the West as to the rate of duties on imports, or as to the extent to which the General Government should embark in the improvements of rivers and harbors, or the construction of railroads, or the extension of mail facilities; but in no instance did the most excitable Northern politician, or the most unscrupulous Western demagogue, ever presume to hint that these questions could give rise to a dissolution of the Union, or even alienate the West from the East. The East has often been threatened with the political domination of the rising West, but never with separation. The tendency has ever been to closer union. The advantage of unhampered trade between the distant sections, conspiring with the popular passion for the establishment of a great empire, has caused the feeling of patriotism in all the Free States to rise into a frenzy. So far from the feeling of nationality with Americans being weakened by time, it has been voted a bore, the world over, in consequence of the noisy and offensive display of it by all classes and at all times.

But between the North and South, the alienation has been increasing for thirty years, until it has at length ripened into rebellion and civil war. When JOHN C. CALHOUN discovered, about a third of a century ago, that the South with its institution of Slavery had no aptitude for manufacturing, he at once changed his policy, which had previously been to encourage that kind of industry by the General Government. He then demanded Free Trade, and denounced the idea of raising up or maintaining a system of domestic manufactures by taxing foreign importations beyond the point necessary for revenue, as unconstitutional and ruinous to the South, with its peculiar form of labor, and adaptation to planting. From that day to the present, the South has been growing in jealousy of the North, and Southern demagogues have not been slow to see their advantage in playing upon the passions of the slaveholders. It was discovered that the institution would soon require new fields to expand itself over, and, on failing to obtain them, the value of slaves would begin to depreciate. This feeling, under the guidance of ambitious men, soon led to the colonization, and eventually to the annexation of Texas, to the Mexican war and the acquisition of California, and finally to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The effect of these Southern aggressive measures,—to which must be added that most odious and irritating statute, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850,—was to arouse the dormant hostility of the North to Slavery into action, and thus to array the interests and passions of freedom and of slaveholding in "irrepressible conflict" with each other. The slaveholding interest believes that it is a match for the element of freedom in the country, and has drawn the sword. If it succeeds in compelling the Government to acknowledge the independence of the revolted States, the union between the North and South will cease; but the principle of union between the Free States of the North will remain as strong as ever, and not one of them will have the slightest affinity for the slave-ridden Southern Confederacy.

But the rebellion will not succeed. Either Slavery will itself be destroyed, or its political power will be overthrown, never to rise again. This rebellion being once put down, the Government will be left strong in the confidence of the people, of the nations of the world, and in armies and fortifications; while the leaders of the rebellion will be expelled the country, if they escape a worse fate; their followers will be stripped of their arms, and the last fear of a slaveholding revolt will have passed away. Hitherto Southern politicians have controlled the North by threatening a dissolution of the Union. They have, by constantly menacing the country with this danger brought the South up to the fever heat of rebellion and war. But if they are now overthrown—if the appeal to the *ultima ratio* proves to be a disastrous and terrible mistake, it will never be made again, and the country will live in peace while Slavery runs its course. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1861.

A New-York Lawyer on the War.

The October Number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, London, contains an article on the nature, origin and cause of the war, and the duty and power of the North to maintain the Union, written, as we learn from an editorial note, by "a lawyer of eminence in New-York, in no way connected with political parties or taking part in public affairs." The article was sent, by the author, as a letter to Mr. E. CHADWICK, well known in England by his strong opinions on the poor law and education questions—with whom he has been accustomed to correspond—and Mr. CHADWICK has thought fit to authorize its publication. The writer says that he was asked by a highly intelligent Manchester solicitor, with whom also he corresponds, and who is much interested in American affairs, "*Why not let the South go?*" To answer this question is the object of his letter to Mr. CHADWICK, and he does it in a very able manner, showing what the Union really is, and what are the limits of State rights, and completely demolishing the arguments of the Secessionists. As regards such States as Texas and Florida, it is shown that the effect of annulling the ordinances by which they were erected, is simply to restore them to the condition of territories, to be governed by Congress. The writer thus illustrates his position by a suppositious case:

"The Southern politicians and their subservient Northern allies were bent some years ago on buying or stealing Cuba. They had the control of the Government, and would have given as much as $300,000,000 for Cuba, if Spain would have sold it. Suppose the purchase made, Cuba paid for and admitted as a State; she could, the next day, if the right of secession exists, have voted herself out of the Union, and set up for herself as an independent nation. I need not say that the admission of such a right by the United States would be to admit that it is a mere sham of a Government—a mere show and shadow of a nation, dealing with the world under false pretences, making treaties which there may be no people to keep, and borrowing money which there may be none to make payment of. For, if one State may secede, all may do so severally. This Government, then, in suppressing the revolt, is not only reclaiming its stolen property, putting down rebellion and punishing treason, but it is asserting *its right and power to be.*"

Having demolished the constitutional arguments of the Secessionists, the writer proceeds to show that the revolt is based on the Calhoun doctrine of the righteousness of Slavery, and quotes in support of this view a speech from Mr. STEPHENS, in which the Confederate Government is said to be founded on ideas diametrically opposite to those entertained by JEFFERSON and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the Union: "Upon the great truths that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition." This must be borne in mind in any estimate of the future relations of the North and South, should the latter establish a separate National existence. The recognition of Southern independence would be, however, as unwise as it would be a dereliction of duty, as the writer thus shows:

"The advantages intended to be secured by the formation and extension of the United States, would be in a great measure lost. The unity of its territory would be destroyed. It would not own a foot of territory on the Gulf of Mexico. The mouths of the Mississippi would be held by a foreign nation. The capital would be within gunshot of the Confederate States. There would be a vexed and irritable frontier of more than a thousand miles. The establishment of a strong military government would be a necessity to a Slaveholding Confederacy, and accord with its temper. Such Confederacy would be aggressive. It would, at first covertly, and as soon as strong enough, openly, promote the Slave-trade. This state of things would render powerful military and naval establishments necessary to the North. We should have frequent quarrels, and probably not unfrequent wars with our Southern neighbors; we should, at any rate, be kept continually on guard at enormous expense."

Having demonstrated both the duty and expediency of maintaining the Union, Mr. CHADWICK'S correspondent next inquires whether its maintenance can be accomplished. He admits that the undertaking is an arduous one, but he thinks it can be done with no greater cost of life than that by which Lombardy was added to Sardinia. He says:

"We have the long established Government, with its organization, its prestige, and its relations with foreign Powers. We hold almost all the naval power and resources of the country, and the command of the entire coast. We are much more numerous than the Southerners, have vastly more accumulated wealth, and productive power—as to all the results of mechanical skill, including munitions of war, many times greater. Northern men are as brave as Southern men, and more industrious, skillful and persevering. The moral forces are on the side of the North. War, it is true, is a hazardous venture; so much often depends upon the skill and genius of a single man. Then, again, the Secessionists are fighting for enormous stakes—their lives, their property, their reputation, their hopes of the future. If they succeed, they become the rulers of the new Confederation, the founders of a new empire. Their names become historically great in the records of the new commonwealth. If they fail, they become powerless and infamous. They are likely to fight desperately. Still, I think that the United States Government will subdue them. It is greatly the superior Power."

The writer dwells much on the influence which may be exercised on the issue of the war by the Unionists in the Confederate States, whom he believes to be in the majority, and on the fact that, in the face of great danger and a system of terrorism, Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee remains loyal. How Southern Unionism will operate is thus explained:

"There is a tract of hill and mountain lying medially between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and stretching through the Southern States, from the Ohio southward into Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama, inhabited by a hardy, independent race of men, the great bulk of whom are loyal, and will welcome the Government troops as deliverers. This highland tract, when fully occupied, will be like a wedge, splitting the Confederates in two. In this connection it is not to be overlooked, that while at the North the capitalists freely lend to the Government all the money it asks, there is at the South evident reluctance to lend the Confederate Government anything: and that, while the men of the Free States rush to enroll themselves for the war in numbers beyond the wants of the Government, there is a clear evidence that much coercion is used to man the Southern army. Let the United States Government disperse the rebel army, arrest the original conspirators, and retake its forts, and the masses will, in my opinion, for the most part, gladly declare their allegiance to this Government, which will be immensely strengthened by the dangers it will have overcome."

Why are the Union Army Movements Always Just a Little too Late.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I do not desire to censure the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in the conduct of the unhappy war which afflicts the nation, I do wish to inquire whether it is the destiny of the Government to be *too late* in *all* its operations, offensive and defensive?

I know the vast amount of care, energy and labor which has hitherto been expended in organizing and equipping the great armies now in the field to maintain the integrity of the Union; and I know, too, that the work of giving efficiency to our navy has been no idle employment.

Still, it seems to me that, with the immense resources at the command of the nation, with the facilities for transportation between all portions of the country, the munificent gift of nature or the creation of art, with all the advantages of a system of manufactures which may be said to embrace all our necessities, we have failed to secure promptly and in time the benefits which should have accrued from such favorable conditions.

The papers of yesterday announced to the public that three *mail clad steamers*, the *Merrimac*, *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, have been fitted out by the Confederates, and are preparing for a vigorous attack upon Newport's News, to be followed, if successful, by an attempt to scatter the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake and along the coast.

The fact that the Confederates intended thus to equip the *Merrimac* and other steamers, was stated in the Richmond papers within a few days after the effort to raise the *Merrimac* succeeded.

The Confederates, without a tithe of the means possessed by the loyal States, perfect this formidable armament, and threaten us at every important point, while we have not a single mail clad vessel to oppose them.

True, we have *one* being constructed as an experiment; but why, let me ask, have we not placed armor on a sufficient number of our vessels already built to equal any force of this character which the rebels, with their limited means, can bring into use.

If the resisting power of iron-clad vessels has not been over-estimated, it seems to me more than probable that we are doomed to a severe loss at Newport's News, and to many disasters to our blockading fleet.

Our Government must learn the importance of *time*.

The terrible disaster of Bull Run would have been avoided if that unfortunate advance had not been delayed more than twenty-four hours after the time fixed for the movement.

The gallant MULLIGAN would not now be a prisoner in the hands of the rebels if the forces ordered to reinforce him had been sent *in time*.

I fear that we may hereafter have occasion to say that Newport's News would have been maintained, and our blockade would have continued effectual, if the Government had been *in time* in the equipment of iron-covered war vessels, equal at least, in number and power to those of the rebels.

With the means at our hand, we might this day have had five such vessels to their one, whereas we have not, I think, one to their three in Virginia—two, at least, at New-Orleans.

I remember once to have read the biography of a gentlemen who was "born half an hour too late," and that accident exercised a fatal influence on every important transaction of his life. On 'change he always bought just preceding a fall and always sold just before an advance. He was ever too late for the first train and too early for the second. He offered himself to the lady of his love just thirty minutes after she had accepted another, and the inevitable half-hour pursued him to the last, as he survived by just that period the receipt of intelligence which made him an utter bankrupt.

I have sometimes feared that history would trace a similar fatality in the life of the existing Government. Perhaps a brighter future lies before us. Believing it to be the first and paramount duty of every citizen to uphold the Government in the eventful struggle which now demands the exercise of all its powers, I still regard it as a duty incumbent upon the most devoted loyalty to call attention to any and every point in which there is, or even appears to be, neglect or needless delay on the part of the Administration in matters pertaining to the public welfare and defence.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861. T. T.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.—It may interest a good many persons besides the Italians resident here, to know that the Consul-General of the Kingdom of Italy in this City, receives subscriptions in aid of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR. His own countrymen, very naturally, take the lead in thus honoring one who was so conspicuous in re-creating their country:—but there is no free country in the world whose inhabitants can fail to sympathize with whatever seeks to perpetuate the memory of so illustrious and so gifted a statesman. The Consul's office is at No. 40 Beaver-street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled.* HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

CORNING—GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10 at Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Bannard, EDWIN CORNING and VIRGINIA M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

BUNKER—WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. N. West, Mr. ALBERT G. BUNKER to MARY E., only daughter of E. R. Webb.

DIED.

MASLIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 11, JANE, beloved wife of Thomas Maslin, aged 29 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Robert Wiley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further invitation. Funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, after a long and painful illness, MARY KELLY, wife of William Kelly.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Society of New-York, the officers and members of Company A, Sixty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 East 20th-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., without further invitation.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after an illness of three hours, EMMA, the daughter of Col. Richard and Matilda French, aged 19 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, EDWARD FRANKS, in the 43d year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

TURNER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after a long and severe illness, SARAH JANE, the beloved wife of John H. Turner, aged 31 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 86 Hester-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Bangor papers please copy.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

LOCKWOOD.—In Ellsworth, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, MARY ANN, wife of F. A. Lockwood, aged 48 years.

KEARNEY.—In Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, late of the ship *Liverpool*, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morgan, No. 85 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, from No. 96 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—OCT. 12, 1861.
52, 62, 14, 27, 1, 18, 7, 22, 66, 32, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—OCT. 12, 1861.
60, 65, 10, 45, 14, 75, 28, 56, 20, 4, 59, 2, 3, 30, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Barling Slip.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Proprietor of THE SHILLING BENZINE begs to caution the public against imitations of this popular article now being set afloat among the trade. He will esteem it a special favor if parties who ask for the Shilling Benzine at any drug-store, and are offered an imitation article, will forward the name of the dealer so offering to the principal depôt.
THE GENUINE SHILLING BENZINE,
Which is always reliable,
IS DENSLOW'S.
See that his name is on the label or refuse it. Depôt No. 162 Broadway.

COTTON, COTTON, COTTON.
REMEMBER
KENDALL'S
GREAT COTTON LECTURE,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
Oct. 15.

AT A MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMbly District Republican Convention, convened at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on Friday evening, Oct. 11, 1861, Mr. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS received the unanimous nomination of the Convention.
JACOB LA WALL, Chairman.
ALBERT J. CONROY, Secretary.

RAINBOW HOTEL, NOS. 31 AND 33 Beekman-st., on the European plan. Furnished rooms, for families or single gentlemen, very low for the Winter. Meals at all hours on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings 25 cents per night.

CHEAP!
19TH REGIMENT—MARSHAL DE NAVARRE,
Col. JOHN E. DENDY.
Head-quarters No. 663 Broadway.
This Regiment now in the field, to recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,045 men. A few more are wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
Lieut.-Col. ALEX. B. ELDER,
Quartermaster A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honorably dealt with.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY-FIVE or thirty able-bodied men, to fill up Company A, of the 6th Epitropoli Zouaves. A bounty of $3 will be given to each man on his enlistment. Apply at No. 128 Leonard-st., in the shirt-store, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., on Monday.

CAVALRY, CAVALRY.—FIFTEEN YOUNG men wanted for a well organized regiment, already prepared to take the field; liberal compensation will be made. Address Box No. 2,286 New-York City Post-office.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.
It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily relieved, end in death.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with us since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:
"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm, immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:
"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Sunny' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Re-Engagement of the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
It was with great reluctance, two weeks ago, that the Manager announced the closing exhibition of this wonderful animal, but his utter inability to renew an engagement with his owners compelled him to do so. He is, however, now highly gratified in being able to announce
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS.
Though it is at an enormous expense, as the proprietors have had to forego a lucrative engagement at Philadelphia.
WHO WILL FAIL TO SEE HIM NOW?
No one doubts that he is the greatest wonder in the whole animal kingdom; that, in the language of Job, ch. xl.:
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE!"
His gigantic proportions and herculean strength are forcibly described by the same sacred writer, when he says: "His bones are as pieces of brass, and like bars of iron." He is, beyond all doubt,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES.
And being the first and ONLY ONE ever in America, is an object of interest, alike to the mere curious or the scientific admirer of Nature. He is to be seen at all hours, and every half-hour is exhibited both in and out of water, and described by a competent lecturer. He is accompanied by a native ARAB KEEPER, who is also an interesting human curiosity.
Also

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 145 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO understands cooking meats, soups, gravies, &c., and is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 166 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable and experienced persons: one, who is a Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other as first-class laundress, who understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; both have the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply, on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, respectable woman, a situation as experienced nurse, competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can bring it up by hand, or take charge of small children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; no objections to do chamberwork or make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 36 West 40th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RESpectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence. good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 12th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following Rates of Wages, viz.:

Bricklayers.....30s. sterling per week.
House-carpenters.....26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers.....28s. sterling per week.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 4,041 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS POLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 66 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A STEACHER.—AN EXAERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A STEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours a daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No. 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. M. METON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 134 East Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A STYLISH YOUNG PArisienne, recently arrived, has found herself suddenly thrown out of occupation, and seeks some honorable means of subsistence. She seeks the acquaintance of some sincere American gentleman, of middle age and permanent business, with a view to marriage. The advertiser is an excellent musician and linguist, is of pleasant disposition and has much personal attraction; is a good housewife, and can make a home cheerful. Address, immediately, M. C., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Hallow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A PARLOR CHANGE to commence housekeeping.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house, for sale cheap, and house to let. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 16th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty board ing pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F., Union Theological Seminary. References Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children peculiarly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 23th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of two and a half weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Flux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 185 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 23th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 78 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT Small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $23 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1169 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 383 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 48 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals,
I. & J. BIRD.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York. Location pleasant and healthy. Pupils are instructed by the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MISS McINTOSH WILL BE READY TO receive her class at her own residence, No. 1 Albion-place, 4th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Ulcer, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 19th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of Loudicoil "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness of the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patrons, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients seen by him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*
For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bedroom in third story, to let to families or single gentlemen; (dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 162 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS are offered to a select party of adults, professors of religion preferred. House brown stone, with all the improvements, situated on 2d-av., near 11th-st. Address HOME, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant room on second floor of house No. 75 Amity-st. Family private.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF EXCHANGE, Nos. & Co., No. 60 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 420 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$301,228 33.
G. B. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. HEARTHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.
The notes bear date Aug. 19, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.
Checks and current funds taken in payment.
Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst.
H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
B. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ARAN DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of a Methodist Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres, some are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 50 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing land. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from depôt, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. HATTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depôt, New Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dwelling, barns, &c. The house and out-buildings commodious. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 124½ Chambers-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED, SUPPLIED WITH Copper Plate of latest styles. Samples by mail. F. DELARUE, Engraver, No. 302 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
800 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3¼-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
200 pairs 1¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds:
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 6-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. sattnets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 do. cotton mattre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
276 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons,
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles
400 tin kettles, (9 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (6 in a nest.)
276 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted
275 dozen coarse tooth combs
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors
200 do. knives.
25 do. grubbing hoes,
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fly-pans
25 dozen basting spoons.
2000 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in purchasing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if shall be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the city of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part if more than one class be proposed for,') (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 10,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. Beckwith, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for — per hundred pounds gross weight. The cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 20th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until NOV. 4, 1861, at 9 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.
TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Ammon Harvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPFF, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew K. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 16.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: Nos. 8,437 for $500; Nos. 21,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above.
JOHN STEVENS.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $100. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at fair prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $60, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 433 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS, AT PRICES TO suit the times, containing 4, 6, 8, 10 stops, full and sweet-toned, all the modern improvements, warranted; also, building cases, two rows, keys and pedals.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Bowling-st.

ALTO AND BASS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, together or separately, in a quartette; are well acquainted with Episcopal service. Address R. & M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 18th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

BURLEY'S PATENT DOVETAILING MACHINE.

The attention of carpenters, packing-box makers, and all others working in wood, is called to this valuable machine, which may be seen daily in operation at the Novelty Works from 2 to 4 P. M. It performs in one hour the work of twenty men for one day, and with a mathematical accuracy which cannot be attained by any hand work. For packing-boxes it is invaluable, as while it affords extraordinary strength and tightness, it saves the expense of nails, which, in large shipments, add much to the cost of freight. The machine will cut it with any party having to pay the regular price in nails. Address C. H. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....36
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free tickets to Quebec, by the Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Havana, via Nassau, are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 14th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 302 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-st.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes notice, on application at this office.

**PASSPORTS PRO

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and the element of national destruction. You are solemnly called on to elect between the two. You are to pass judgment on this issue alone as a free people. Day by day the uncontrollable "logic of events" has narrowed the field of controversy. All well-meant and patriotic efforts of adjustment have been made in vain. Patient men have exhausted hope in their attempts to produce a peaceful solution, until at last you are sternly commanded by every moral principle of your nature to decide at once between the solid institutions framed by WASHINGTON and his compeers, under which our country has been free, prosperous, progressive and powerful, and that illegitimate dominion, which, screened behind its assumed right of constitutional secession, is now perhaps ready to reduce Maryland to the subjection it is attempting in Kentucky.

The question of Maryland is the question of the nation. Our situation on the national map makes the interests of all sections our interests. Our State, from its nearness to the great valleys of the West, and by its equi-distance between the Northern and Southern extremes, is the original terminus and mart of internal exchange indicated by Nature herself in the geography of the country. Our grand system of internal improvements has striven to confirm what Nature indicated. *Maryland, in the Union*, is and must be a great central receptacle of internal produce and foreign distribution, while Baltimore, its Capital, is the great central axis of a trade whose circumference should touch, gather, and exchange the products of every section. Our people are the people of all sections. Our institutions are the institutions of all sections. Our productions and industries are the productions and industries of almost every section. Freedom and Slavery mingle on our soil in harmonious cooperation. If the South is one of our best purchasers, it is of the productions of the North, East and West, and of our own industry and commerce. We plant, we farm, we manufacture, we navigate, we trade. And so, while Maryland is the sentinel of the National Capital, every element of State position, State commerce, State labor, State strength, and State progress, comes to us, unmistakably, with the broad stamp of national unity on its front.

Ingenious politicians may allure us by declaring that "the instant Maryland quits the Union Baltimore will become the New-York of the Southern Confederacy." Trust to no such dealers in the delusive bribes of demagogism. It will be a novelty in human history for commerce to become sentimental. The strongholds of trade are not built in a day, nor are they dependent on legislation or sectional caprice. Many a year must elapse before the commerce of Maryland, at the tail of any Confederacy, either Northern or Southern, will restore confidence to its former channels, and rewarded labor to the impoverished who are now suffering in our midst. No new nation would have the temerity to put its chief mart, with all its vast mercantile accumulations, on the margin of so perilous a border. Rather would it be screened behind the barriers of another State and another river. Richmond and Virginia, not Baltimore and Maryland, would attract the attention of discreet politicians and wise capitalists. Maryland might become a barrack, a bulwark, or a battle-field, under new organizations; but frail would be the hope to restore our Commonwealth and its capital to even their comparative prosperity.

Nor is Slavery to be made more secure by disunion. The interposition of an invisible, mathematical line between it and Freedom is as flimsy as a spider's web when compared with the iron grasp of constitutional law in the hands of an independent and national judiciary. Is there a slaveholder in Maryland prepared to hang the fifty or sixty millions of property possessed by his fellow-citizens on such an attenuated film? Other States have been called the "Keystones" and "Empires" of the Union, but well, indeed, has Maryland been styled its "Heart." You may let the warm, natural, healthful pulsations pour the life-blood of loyalty and national industry through every artery of the Union, or you may let it remain in the carcass of a dissevered nationality, to decay amid the sluggish corruption of disunion.

Thus far, fellow-citizens, we have dealt with this question in what may be considered its more economical and least patriotic aspect. That aspect—the interest of the people of this State alone—is in our judgment, conclusive. But sectionalism, founded on State rights, peculiar institutions, peculiar property, or peculiar habits of thought, is so foreign to the people of Maryland that we are not to be denied the possession of that larger patriotism which can only spring from being citizens of a great and powerful country. This is the habitual, constitutional sentiment of Marylanders. We have never considered that a proper appreciation of our own interests and the protection of our own property and State were inconsistent with the interests and the rights of the people of every State of the Union. On the contrary, we have not only regarded them as harmonious, but necessary. Their very diversity of labor and production is the source of strength in unity, as the healthy assimilation of various food is the basis of human growth and vigor. Out of such blended and cooperating elements springs a great nationality, founded on community of interests, habits, governmental system, a common power of protection, and the recollection of a common glory. There is one thing which rises supreme above all others in the purposes for which the American people live, for which our fathers fought, as there is but one true cause in the world, and that is, regulated and secure *national* liberty. Regular liberty can only be sustained by the permanence of constitutional Government, and constitutional Government can only be sustained by its equal and abiding justice enforced by the inherent loyalty of the *nation*. That, in our judgment, is the true patriotic nationality, which every man at this period is called upon to defend, *for* ourselves, *among* ourselves, *for* the world, and *against* the world. That is the nationality which is shared, and, we believe, is loved by the people of Maryland; that is the nationality which is especially needful for this State; for, without it, the smaller States, of which ours is one, might be always subject to the audacious combinations or caprices of the larger. No loyal Unionist in Maryland, therefore, favors the abrogation or derogation of the power, equality or rights of any citizen; or of the power, equality or rights of any State; but, on the contrary, seeks to defend their sovereign security by firmer guarantees and clearer definitions in the Constitution itself, so as to make that Constitution its own and sole defence. No Unionist in Maryland bows in submissive reverence to those on either side who either disobey the Constitution or maliciously or incautiously invade its rights. All these things, we believe, are already amply secured to us by our organic law, and will endure as long as it, and the Union under it, last; but when we drift from that secure anchorage, every State, as well as the entire nationality, is at once at sea upon a dark and stormy ocean.

Then, fellow-citizens of Maryland, why should we abandon this Constitution and the Union on political grounds? We represent no party. We speak for the whole people; for the men of every section. We have nothing to do with past issues; we have nothing to do with any party in existence, or that has ever existed in this country. We owe no allegiance to any administrations or platforms. We have simply to ask ourselves one question, and but one, as a key to most of the questions involved in our national troubles: If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, had been elected President of the United States, in November, 1860, would there now be a single man in arms against the Government of the United States in any State of this Union? Did even South Carolina move in this insurrection until the electric wires proclaimed his defeat? Is not the Constitution of the United States precisely the same Constitution in October, 1861, that it was in October, 1860? Nay, has not a Congress, almost devoid of Southern members, proposed to strengthen it by a permanent guarantee of the institution of Slavery? Is not this Constitution as binding on President LINCOLN as it would have been on President BRECKINRIDGE? Can the constitutional election of a President, in any way, produce an *organic* change of Government? Was it not known that the President elect would be trameled by an adverse House of Representatives fresh from the people? Was it not known that a majority of the Senate, Democratic in character, and jealous of all intrusive constructions of the Constitution, would have entire control over his nominations and treaties? Was there ever an Executive of so great a nation so completely under the watch and ward of eager sentinels of the Constitution? Nay, were not the President and his Cabinet—naturally careful of the high fame and duty attached to their exalted positions—amenable even to a higher tribunal than that of Congress, for were they not placed in power by a *minority* of the people? Would not the vigilant eye of the *opposing majority*, nerved by party discipline and courage, have ever been sternly fixed on every act of the Executive and his Cabinet? What, then, was there in the election of a President of opposite politics, chosen, it is true, by a small majority of States, but confronted by a large and hostile majority of voters, to disturb the patience of any man? It is no novelty for most of us to endure four years of an adverse Administration. We have borne it often; nay, some of us have never had a President of our choice; yet, no man hitherto thought of making it at least the *occasion*, if not the *motive*, of revolt. No man thought of it with more fear for the stars of our Union than he did of the disturbance of the stars in heaven by the intrusive comet which recently swept the earth with its luminous tail.

A candidate was elected, and secession, *by States*, began! They were loyal until the sceptre departed, and *then* commenced to rebel *peacefully*? But to rebel against what? Against *alleged constructions* of the Constitution, *not* against the Constitution itself. "We have changed," said Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in his inaugural as President of the so-called Confederacy, at Montgomery—"We have changed the *constitutional parts, but not the system of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.*"

Yet, what is there in a mere *apprehended danger of the possibility of a future, and probably remote, attempt to change the received law according to the United States Supreme Court, to justify a combination to destroy the Union of the States*? How, fellow-citizens of Maryland, can you be candidly asked by the South to abandon the very instrument of our organic National law, which you now hold in common with the other loyal States, and which that South itself has substantially readopted for its government? Does not the *mere* narration of events exhaust even the pretences upon which this uprising is founded? Does not the alleged change of "*constituent parts*," simply and alone, signify "constituent men," who now appeal to a loyal country to be "let alone" in their usurped power?

We are not unacquainted with the fact, and do not mean to ignore it in this paper, that the South has had cause for irritation, and, perhaps, some alarm, from *partisan* interference with the rights over that species of property on which it is mainly dependent. We do not ignore the fact that the famous "Liberty bills" (whose admitted unconstitutionality rendered them not worth the paper they stained) were made one of the causes of separation by South Carolina in her declaration. Yet, with all these facts, tending as they really did to disturb confidence and good neighborship, we hold them *inadequate, as intolerable provocatives, to justify the destruction of our National Confederacy. The essence of a Republic is free discussion, and free discussion may annoy, but it assists in attaining right conclusions.* The great commercial, financial, manufacturing and navigating interests of the North are, *from necessity, too vitally protective of Southern agriculture to do anything but sustain it. Every interest of the North is really the soldier of Southern industry*; and if England, Abolitionist England, can be solicited and expected to war with the United States for a commodity founded on slave labor and its chief support, what candid belief is there in the *voluntary* abandonment, by the North, of its looms, its ships, its exchange, its vast and lucrative commerce, all drawn from and dependent on the identical basis? Who can be so illogical or so deluded as to believe it?

But, in your adherence to the Constitution and the Union, under it adroit politicians seek to bewilder you by *side issues*, which, whatever may be their merit as independent propositions in time of peace, must now be kept in strict subordination to the *great National issue*. They seek thus to confuse your ideas and pervert your judgment. They approach you, in turn, by rhetoric and sophistry. They assail the tender side of your nature by their sympathies. They even venture on indirect appeals to your fears, and, if all these fail, so far forget themselves, occasionally, as to attempt intimidation.

Be firm; heed them not. Names are not things. You are not an Abolitionist because you loyally love the Constitution which MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS says is the same as that of the Confederate States. It is nothing more than the Constitution which *he* swore to protect and obey when he served the Union in the field and in the Senate. You construe it as your fathers construed it. Let no man put words in your mouth. You belong to none of the dismal categories in which they would place you. Tell them, Marylanders, that you defend nothing but what you announce, and frankly that you announce nothing but *Union under the Constitution*. If they ask you what you mean? answer, "*Administration* like WASHINGTON'S, and *construction* like MARSHALL'S." Tell them you will, at all times, preserve a just and manly balance between your sympathies and your understanding, and that he who survives the free thought and expression of his country has survived its dignity and lived too long. Tell them you will not be swept from your independence by restless discontent with what is transient in opinion or administration, and thus lose your hold on what is universal and permanent. Tell them if party policy in ordinary times can wrongfully use fanatical elements as tools for success, that success, when assured, always becomes cautious, and never allows fanaticism to control its policy. Tell them, if there are some *lessons* at the bottom of this insurrection, they are not mortal or beyond the surgery of patriotic statesmen; nor need they kill, quarter, and dissect the national patient to cure an irritation. Tell them all that is evil will be cured, because the future national prosperity, power and stability depend on such healing. Under free institutions like ours bad government works itself out and good government works itself in. The national crisis we are undergoing is of this character. It is the moral eruption of that poison which political ambition, jealousy, and intrigue, stimulated by sudden and unparalleled opulence, have infused into the life-blood of Government. Let us rejoice in the vitality which is still able to expel the venom. Once extirpated, we shall breathe better and see clearer. We shall perceive, with quieter pulses and less agitated nerves, what we may need. We shall be more just to each other; we shall be less sectionally conceited; we shall be more tolerant and less meddlesome; we shall proceed to clearer definitions and boundaries of powers and rights; we shall admit the necessity of the constitutional and final settlement of everything which may recreate sectional contention; we shall learn that subordination to law is in no wise inconsistent with State, personal and general liberty; we shall understand that the law guarantees every man the right of opinion, but does not make every man's, or any section's opinion, *the law*; we shall insist on administrative morality and accountability; we shall obliterate all possibility of questions as to property; and, at length, the great people of this Union will become really free when they emancipate themselves from the demagogical connivances of party conventions, whose wicked dominion has strangled individual liberty and almost destroyed a nation which was the wonder, the model, the hope, the glory of our age.

We have but few more words to say to you, fellow-citizens, but they touch some things which we know are home questions in your minds. Tell your assailants, Union men of Maryland, that you, as WASHINGTON did, will denounce *sectionalism*, wherever you find it, and that you will cultivate kindness with all honest men and patriots of all parts of the country; for you can only master the evil passions of men by sympathizing with what is virtuous in their natures. Tell them it is false that Maryland, while loyal to the Union, does, in its persistent defence, anything like "coercion" or "subjugation" of the South. These are words cunningly coined to alarm sympathy. *We are simply for the law, as the fathers made it; every man who obeys it is our brother.* We have more interest and right in protecting it, as a substantial blessing we own, than others have in destroying or diminishing it. "Coercion" and "subjugation" signify the infliction of laws or dominion which the coerced and subdued had not before. We pretend to no exercise of such arbitrary power. Obedience to the Constitution, and the Union under it, is all we insist on. The moment it is yielded, love, ten-fold more ardent than of old, takes the place of present sorrow, and the soldier becomes the Samaritan. Tell them we have the same rights, the same spirit, the same pride as they have, and that they who fired the first gun at the American flag shall not "coerce" us—shall not "subdue" us!

For these reasons, fellow-citizens of Maryland, we call on you to support our candidates at the next election. As yet, we have no absolute opposition, on any definite system of policy. A convention recently assembled in Baltimore on what was called a platform of *peace*; yet, so far as we are informed, it adjourned without disclosing a practical plan, official or otherwise, for the successful attainment of that blessed boon.

If by peace they mean a simple cessation of war by a return of the opposing soldiers to their customary avocations at home, we confess our inability to discern in such an act any solution of the National difficulty. It would be rather an abstinence from present conflict than a pledge of permanent peace. It would be merely a sympathetic response to whomsoever, on either side, wishes to be "*let alone*."

If they mean that the withdrawal is to be accompanied by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, it would be an assent to the doctrine of the right of secession, for which no loyal man is ready, or a more palpable admission of the fact that what we and the world once believed a great nation is nothing but a wretched mass of *voluntarily* divorced materials, unentitled to the confidence and unworthy the respect of mankind. Peace parties, in our judgment, at this time—much as all men deprecate war—seem to us not even empirical palliatives. If they mean anything, *among statesmen, they mean recognized disunion. We have no toleration of voluntary severance, in order to come together again of new altars and under other priests! The marriage of the divorced is a dismal wedlock; nor is there a word of cheering or promise from the Southern leaders that such reunion would even be tendered!*

There is a point, in *this view of the question*, which is exceedingly important to Maryland. The oldest and most experienced of our *National Journalists* has lately observed, in his columns, that "it is understood the so-called Peace party, in the State of Maryland, is organized for the single object of promoting an immediate cessation of hostilities between the seceded States and the General Government. As peace, declared at this moment between the high belligerent parties had in contemplation by the friends of this movement in Maryland, would have for its inevitable effect to leave that good old State in political fellowship with the North, and in *political isolation* from *the South*, are we to understand that it is part of the policy and aspirations of this Peace party to accept the final and perpetual alienation of Maryland from her sister Slaveholding States? If so, the Maryland Peace party appears to be more essentially Northern in its aims than has been generally supposed."

We too are for peace; but we are for something more; we are for peace and Union, because it is our conscientious conviction that there can be no enduring peace without Union. No sisters of this family can make runaway marriages beyond the seas! None of them can leave their home, petulantly, for protection abroad; nor can anything but sudden and unappeasable passion account for recent acts which disown the American policy of WASHINGTON, and his most illustrious successors.

Finally, we believe in the inherent right and duty of all free governments to protect themselves. We believe, also, in the revolutionary power and duty of all people against clear acts of *intolerable* oppression. But we do not believe in the power of these States to sign their own death-warrant. No men, sooner than the Southrons, would despise such acts of whimpering abandonment. Their course is ruled by other and bolder counsels. Our forefathers, in making the Constitution, perhaps inserted no power for the armed and sudden protection of Government, because, like the lawgivers of old, they believed no law necessary to guard against patricide. Such power must be inherent, else all idea of government, in a national sense, is a mockery in our relations to the great Powers of the earth. We do not believe that the only unwritten or reserved powers in the Constitution are the rights of a revolutionary character. If such rights exist therein, the correlative powers of protection coexist. We who are zealously seeking to confirm our National Union, the rights of the people, and the perfect equality of all the States of the Union, consider it our duty to look at the questions from every point of view. The centralism of Maryland—the clasp of that national belt which girdles and still holds together the Union—gives it a calmness which, in the estimation of candid persons, should entitle its judgment to the respect due to impartiality. If we were anything else but what we are, we might become sectional; but sectionalism in Maryland, among the masses of thinking men, is impossible. Indeed, sectional *animosities* among a free, homogeneous people, are spurious. They are the counterfeits with which political demagogues cheat the simple. Here the tides of opinion from north, west and south mingle; but they do not stagnate. Surveying them all, from all points, surging as they are at present, we observe their passionate wrath with earnest sorrow, but they do not tear or strain from our anchorage on the Constitution; and our honored flag is still at the peak, Union up, and every star on it! By order of the Union State Central Committee.

BRANTZ MAYER, President.
JOSH B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Vice-President.
JAMES L. PARK, Secretary.
FREDERICK FICKEY, Jr., Treasurer and Secretary.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES A HUNDRED MILES APART—ZOLLICOFFER STILL IN KENTUCKY—BRECKINRIDGE'S FORCE—A LOVE FEAST, ETC.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, GARRARD Co., Ky., Oct. 10.

The probabilities of any speedy collision with the enemy, on this column, may be estimated when I tell you that we are here, exactly one hundred miles from their supposed position. Hostile armies sometimes lie opposite each other for months, with their pickets within gunshot, without fighting. It would be an interesting arithmetical problem to inquire: "Given a distance of one hundred miles between the armies, how long will it then take them to fight?"

It is constantly repeated, for the last few days, in Kentucky papers, as well as in those across the border, that ZOLLICOFFER has retreated beyond the Kentucky line. Now this may be true, but no one *knows* that it is; and while every indication leads to the belief that he is still fortifying and receiving reinforcements at Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles within the limits of Kentucky, and on a good turnpike, on which a few days' unobstructed marching would bring him to Lexington, and on its return we will probably have definite information as to the movements of the enemy. Meantime it is known that he commenced fortifying at Cumberland Ford, and it is not known—there are no good reasons for even suspecting—that he has deserted that position, and retired, as stated, to the Tennessee side of the Gap.

ZOLLICOFFER'S force has of course been ridiculously exaggerated from the beginning, and it seems probable that the whole invasion of Kentucky has been subjected to the same process. Not, by any means, that a most wanton and destructive invasion was not made by both ZOLLICOFFER and the double-dyed traitor, BUCHNER; but that their strength was subject to the invariable exaggeration that marks popular estimates of the numbers of large bodies of men. I have said before that ZOLLICOFFER at no time numbered over seven thousand during his advance on Barbourville, and up to London, and that the number was probably nearer five thousand than seven. A distinguished Kentuckian, whose means for accurate information are of the best, offered, last night, "to bet a thousand dollars to a quarter, that he never reached Barboursville with five thousand." A considerable portion of this force is cavalry, armed only with double-barreled shot guns. To lead them against our infantry, with the Enfield rifle or the rifled musket, or against the Kentucky cavalry, with Sharpe's rifle, would be simply murder.

Speaking of popular exaggerations of numbers, I gave yesterday a rumor (I wish it distinctly understood that I never vouch for rumors which I give as *rumors*) that BRECKINRIDGE had raised a force of three thousand on the Big Sandy, and that he either had effected, or was trying to effect, a junction with ZOLLICOFFER. Afterward, I chanced to meet one of our officers, direct from "Camp Olympia," where one of the new Kentucky regiments is being raised, and but about twenty miles from Hazel Green, where BRECKINRIDGE'S force is collected. The officer said he had "about three hundred there, and that they would scatter *them* some of these days!" But it is so simple a process for producing a sensation, to tack on an extra cipher to an insignificant number!

I presume the officer was correct in the statement that BRECKINRIDGE'S forces had left Prestonburgh, which appears to have been their main rendezvous for recruiting, and moved up to Hazel Green, on the direct road to Mount Sterling. This latter place they are said to have threatened with fire and sword. There can be no question of the devilish spirit that animates the Kentucky Secessionists. It is a fact—and one which tends to explain the tardiness in volunteering in some of the counties—that the Union men, where nearly balanced in numbers by the Secessionists, absolutely dare not leave their homes, lest their property should be destroyed by their secession neighbors.

We had quite a love-feast of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana Unionists here last night. Gen. LESLIE COOMBS turned up here, rather unexpectedly, in the afternoon, and made the tour of the camps, addressing the Ohio and Indiana soldiers, and rousing them with the ancient fire that glows, still undimmed, in his own patriotic breast. At night the bands of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio came around and serenaded Gen. COOMBS, and so he was called out again, to address a mingled crowd of soldiers from the four States represented in the encampment here. The General's effort was a happy one, of course—when was he ever known to do otherwise than make a happy speech?—and the boys cheered and cheered again, till the circling woods in the distance sent back a lusty echo. He was not astonished, he said, to see the Ohio and Indiana troops here. He had received some wounds, and still carried a bullet procured in defending their mothers and grandmothers at River Raisin and Fort Meigs, and through the Maumee Valley, and he had been expecting the grandchildren of those Ohio and Indiana women, whom he and other Kentuckians then went up to defend from the scalping-knife of the savage, to come down in turn to defend the mountain girls of Kentucky from the worse than savages that had dared to cross their border. And so on, with many an allusion to old scenes and localities that the War of 1812 has made historical, and which the men from Northern Ohio, who stood around, knew so well how to appreciate. Then he came down to Kentucky, and passing ZOLLICOFFER contemptuously, as only a poor Tennessee salt thief, who used to be thought a respectable gentleman, before he had fallen into evil ways, he poured out all the vials of his wrath in a terrible denunciation of the spy and traitor, SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Then glorious old DICK ROBINSON came out, and with all the fullness of his noble Kentucky hospitality, took the whole crowd (in detachments) into the house, and entertained them with his best, remarking that two regiments of the boys were going away in the morning, and those of them who were here must not go away without passing such a "last night" as they would be sure to remember. And then Gen. COOMBS introduced Col. STEDMAN to the audience, as one of the boys he had been talking about, whose grandmothers he had helped to defend. And STEDMAN (who is from the very region where the Kentuckians won their laurels in that war) made another happy little speech, that worked the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Then came Col. CONNELL, of the Seventeenth Ohio, in a similar strain, concluding with the promise that Col. BIAN (of the First Tennessee) should soon be taken back to his new wife, whereat the Tennesseeans waxed uproariously jubilant. Of course Col. BIAN then must speak. The Colonel had been married to a young and beautiful bride but ten days before he was compelled to leave with the rest of the exile troops, to escape ZOLLICOFFER'S advance. He could tell something of Tennessee endurance, and of Tennessee wishes. After Col. BIAN came a number of others, whom the crowd persisted in calling out; and Quartermaster HOKE, Major SHELLEY, Private PHILLIPS and Capt. JACKSON, of the First Tennessee, and Major DOBYNS and Col. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky regiments, were successively brought upon the stand—the whole performance winding up with the few words the crowd insisted on having from "Camp Dick Robinson," as they called him, and with the good-humored advice from Gen. COOMBS that the boys all go home and go to bed, that they might not miss "reveille" in the morning.

The whole affair developed a state of most cordial and affectionate good feeling among the Northern and Southern troops that might have been known, but was scarcely appreciated to the full before. It was worth all the effort these Ohio officers and troops have made in hastening their organizations and hurrying down here, to see the proud gratification of the Kentuckians, and to see the light kindle in the eyes of the exiles, as they were told that it would not be long till a victorious army should restore them to their homes, and again unfurl the banner of constitutional government over the once free country where the cruelest of military despotism now reigns. God grant that the fatal tardiness of our Generals may not give the lie to these promises, which Ohio and Indiana are so ready to make good to the letter.

The "hero of the day" yesterday is certainly a most remarkable man. In the war of 1812, he served as a Captain of Kentucky volunteers, was severely wounded once or twice, and underwent innumerable hardships in leading his gallant command through the Indian-haunted wildernesses of Northwestern Ohio. To-day, fifty-years after those labors and exposures, that Kentucky Captain looks as fresh and vigorous as if he were only in the prime of life. Were it not a matter of history, no man who looks at his stalwart form and crow-black hair, would say that Gen. COOMBS was over forty-five years of age. He told the soldiers last night that he was only a boy yet, and they begin to believe it. After traveling all forenoon, addressing three or four regiments in succession in the afternoon, and passing through all the enthusiastic excitement of the night, the boy of seventy is already off this morning, fresh as ever, to "talk to those gallant Tennessee fellows." No wonder that the soldier boys go wild over him.

A couple of regiments, the Seventeenth Ohio and the Thirty-third Indiana, are expected to move this morning. It is not understood that their movement has any connection with a general advance. They are merely to look after a few troublesome Secessionists.

One is constantly being surprised at the *brains* that he finds enlisted in this war. I have often been astonished at finding men whom I had known moving in the higher walks of life—educated, wealthy, and of the best position—equipped in the blue blouse and fatigue cap, and carrying muskets in the ranks. Readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* will not fail to remember a very remarkable poem—"By the Deal"—that appeared in one of its earlier numbers. The poem attracted unusual attention at the time, and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES did not hesitate to pronounce the author "one of the most promising young *literateurs* in the country." He continued for some time an always welcome contributor to the *Atlantic*, but at length, for some reason, the public lost sight of him. Judge of my surprise at recognizing, yesterday, the familiar features of my poet-friend in the uniform of the Chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio! This war is full of just such instances.

AGATE.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the Glasgow off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 12.

The following is the remainder of the *Glasgow's* news:

The *Glasgow* left Queenstown on the evening of the 3d. She has a general cargo and fifty-five cabin and one hundred and forty-five steerage passengers, all well.

She experienced fresh westerly breezes during the voyage.

On the 4th, signaled the steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York to Liverpool.

On the same night, exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Africa*, from New-York to Liverpool.

ITALY.

The issue of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, produced a great sensation.

PORTUGAL.

Report says the King of Portugal is to marry a princess of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations.

The Assembly Chamber at Pesth was occupied by military, and the members forcibly prevented from entering.

Count Jaroby had returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office.

TURKEY.

It was stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins.

POLAND.

A solemn meeting of the Poles is called for the 10th of October near Lublin.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached England. Rio dates are to Sept. 8.

Coffee active at a decline; good firsts 5$300@5$500; stock, 30,000 bags.

BUENOS AYRES.

Negotiations for peace at Buenos Ayres had been broken off, and a battle was imminent.

The country was under martial law.

The Tariff Act.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS UPON APPEALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following are decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to the proper classification, under the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, of certain articles of foreign manufacture entered at the ports of Boston and New-York.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Secretary addressed the Collector at Boston as follows:

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. WYMAN & ASHLEY from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 25 per cent., as a manufacture of jute, under the tariff of March 2, 1861, an article stated by the appraisers at your port to be known as "burlaps."

The appellants claim entry of said goods at the rate of 15 per cent., under the provision for jute goods in section 15.

In my opinion the article in question, being a manufacture of jute, and being of the value of thirty cents, or under, per square yard, was properly charged by you with a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provision in the 4th subdivision of section 14 of the Tariff Act of 2d March, 1861, imposing duty on manufactures of jute.

I have had under consideration the appeal of Mr. WM. R. HORTON, from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 40 cents per gallon, on "gin *under* first proof," under the tariff act of 2d March, 1861, the appellant claiming entry of said gin at the rate of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

I am of the opinion that the proper rate of duty to be assessed in this case is that prescribed in the last proviso of the first subdivision of section 6 of the tariff of 2d March, 1861, to wit: "On all spirituous liquors not enumerated, thirty-three and one-third per centum *ad valorem*." The term "not enumerated" must be understood to mean "all spirituous liquors" for which no other provision is made for such liquors of less strength than that of first-proof.

The Secretary addressed the following letter to the Collector at New-York:

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. ELKINAN BOTHERS from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 35 per cent., under section 24 of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, certain "fire clay gas retorts," the appellant claiming entry thereof free of duty under the provision for "stone ware, not ornamented, above the capacity of 10 gallons," in section 23.

The claim of the importers to enter the articles in question free of duty, under the provision to section 23 of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, of "stone ware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons," is inadmissible. They are not, it is believed, commercially known and recognized as "stone ware," nor would the use to which they are to be applied indicate them as belonging to that class of articles embraced under the designation of "stone ware" mentioned in the 23d section. In my opinion, the duty was properly assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed by the 24th section of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, "on all articles manufactured in the whole or in part" not enumerated nor otherwise provided for in that act.

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 30 per cent., under the Tariff Act of March 2, 1861, "worsted fabrics," imported by them, the appellants claiming entry thereof at the rate of 20 per cent., under section 24, as non-enumerated.

The Tariff Act of the 2d March, 1861, does not, as a general fact, make a distinction between woolen and worsted fabrics, but embraces them all under the terms "woolen" and "wool." The merchandise in question was, in my opinion, correctly charged by you with a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* under the third subdivision of the thirteenth section of that Act.

If, as claimed by the importers, the merchandise in question were to be regarded as non-enumerated, it would still be liable to the same rate of duty by virtue of the 20th section of the Tariff act of 1842, resembling, as it does, in one or more of the particulars therein specified, the articles embraced in that provision of the Tariff under which you have levied duty in this case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT LANDSMAN'S PARK.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of FRANZ KASTEN, a soldier of the Forty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who died the day previous from injuries produced by a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of a fellow-soldier, named WITTEN. The evidence is somewhat contradictory, but several of the witnesses testified that just before the pistol was fired WITTEN was sitting on a mattress, when deceased came towards him, and spitting in his hand held it out towards WITTEN, saying, "Shake hands, brother." WITTEN immediately pulled out a five-barreled revolver and struck it towards deceased. The revolver exploded, and KASTEN fell. WITTEN at once jumped off the mattress, exclaiming, "I did not hit you." A few minutes before a sergeant had tickled WITTEN'S ear, and WITTEN declared that he would shoot the man that again disturbed him. The sergeant repeated the act of tickling, and WITTEN struck out his pistol toward him, but whether he intended to shoot the sergeant or not is uncertain. The inquest was adjourned in order to obtain the evidence of two witnesses, who were present, and who, it is believed, will be able to throw some light upon the intention of WITTEN, who has been taken into custody, and is now confined to await the result of the inquest.

The deceased was about 21 years of age, and a native of Germany. The physician of the hospital testified that the orifice made by the pistol ball, and which was upon the right side of the throat, prevented deceased from taking any kind of nourishment, the food and drink escaping through the wound, and that death ensued more from want of sustenance than from the direct effects of the wound.

SUICIDE OF A CALIFORNIA SHIP CAPTAIN.—Capt. PERRY B. BOWERS, aged 39 years, died by his own hand, at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, on board the ship *Blackhawk*, at Pier No. 16, East River. The testimony of the Captain's nephew, Mr. WM. H. ROSSELL, taken by Coroner JACKMAN, who held an inquest on board the ship, shows that Capt. BOWERS had been for five years a Captain in the California packet line to which the *Blackhawk* belongs; he was not an intemperate man, nor were his business relations in any degree unpleasant; on the contrary, it is represented that his financial matters were very happily regulated, and he seemed to be on the road to fortune; but he suffered from dispepsia, and at times labored under the mental depression which that disease induces, and, for some time anterior to his death, his condition was painful in the extreme. Yet no one dreamed of danger. On Saturday morning he retired to the ship's cabin, and shot himself in the temple with a revolver, and, it is supposed, died at once. The mate was on deck at the time, and heard the report, but his suspicions were not aroused, and it was not until an hour subsequent to the event that, entering the cabin and smelling smoke, and seeking its origin, he discovered his uncle lying dead.

HALLS OF JUSTICE.—Justice CONNOLLY entertained visitors up to a late hour on Saturday evening. They were brought in from every condition in life, and included the thieves and women whose honor, long since departed, is no longer a matter of thought to restrain them in a career of vice. The poor victims of the cap bore the appearance of an ambitious Colonel's regiment in respect of numbers. The magistrate listened to more than one hundred and fifty complaints during the day. Of the number, the most conspicuous was that of MARY CALLAHAN. She is the tool of thieves who are known to the authorities. The Police, knowing her to have been a tool, have often shielded her in the hope of bagging more valuable game; and on one occasion she was saved from a term of penal service at Sing-Sing, which inhospitable abode she at length reached. Some three months since she received a discharge, and is already on the return route through the police courts.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest on board the ship *Black Hawk*, lying at Pier No. 16 East River, on the body a sailor named PERRY B. POWERS, who shot himself through the head with a pistol early Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of the United States, about thirty-nine years of age, and was proved by one of the officers of the ship to which he belonged to have been laboring under a temporary aberration of mind at the time the act was committed.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of WM. THOMPSON, aged about 45 years, a native of Ireland, who died on Friday from injuries received by falling upon the pavement, at the corner of Depeyster and South streets. The deceased, it appears, was subject to fits, and while walking along at the place above named, on the 9th inst., suddenly fell, striking his head upon the stones, causing a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death as above stated.

THE WEATHER.—The wind yesterday morning was blowing fresh from Northwest, and many of the outward-bound vessels that have obstructed the North River for the past few days took advantage of it and proceeded to sea. During the past few days there have been more vessels at anchor in our rivers than we ever saw before. The prevalence of easterly winds have detained the outward-bound ships, and the same cause has given us an extra number of arrivals, and, as is the custom, they generally anchor in the North River, off the Battery. The number, lately, has been so great as to entirely close the East River to the large tows of boats from Albany.

MUTINY OF A SHIP'S CREW.—Late on Friday evening, as the ship *Caroline Nesmith*, Capt. COMBS, was sailing down the Bay, bound on a voyage to Havre, a part of the crew became mutinous, and one of them, named CHARLES DAYTON, attacked the first mate with a knife, cutting him in a dangerous manner. Subsequently Sergeant HOLLAND, of the Harbor Police, arrested DAYTON, and six others who were engaged in the mutiny, and yesterday they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for examination.

FIRE IN A SAW-MILL.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning a steam saw-mill, situated at Nos. 11 and 13 Cannon-street, took fire, and before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the mill and contents were very much damaged. The injury to the mill was about $1,000, fully covered by insurance. Damage to the lumber, which was owned by customers, about $2,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC.—Detective FROST Thursday night arrested ELLEN MCCARTY, upon the charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from the Almshouse, where she had been employed as a domestic for the last three years. About $25 worth of the stolen articles were found in her rooms. The accused was committed to answer.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Oct. 11, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 4	159	128	287
Admitted to Oct. 11	27	44	71
Discharged, cured or relieved	37	31	68
Died	5	5	10
Remaining at date	144	136	280
Males			252
Females			28

COMPLETION OF THE ELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 12 M., and completed the election of Inspectors of Registry, and the names of the fortunate recipients of political favoritism, will be officially published next week.

AN UNKNOWN M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3139. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Threatening Movements of the Rebels Near Great Falls.

Advances on Saturday and Yesterday.

Prospect Hill Temporarily Occupied.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge and other Traitors Forming a Camp in Floyd County.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.

Three Hundred Rebels Routed by Forty Indianians.

Gen. Williams Gone to take Command at Hatteras Inlet.

Movement of the Great Naval Expedition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

THE REBEL DEMONSTRATION OF SATURDAY.

The rebels showed themselves in considerable force at Miner's Hill, yesterday afternoon, in front of Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters, at MCCALL's house, a short distance beyond Langley's, on the road to Lewinsville. They brought with them the large Parrott Gun which they captured at Bull Run, and planted it in front of MOTT's Battery. It was flanked on each side by brass howitzers. After looking on awhile at our camps and batteries, they concluded to retire, and did so, without firing us a shot.

Beyond Langley's, and from there to Lewinsville, the country is only slightly undulating. The land is so level that Gen. HANCOCK's quarters command the country for something like an area of four miles circumference. When I was at Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters this afternoon, Capts. AYRES and SCOTT were on a scout, hoping to find out where the rebels were.

THE REBELS ON PROSPECT HILL.

This morning the rebels appeared in some force on Prospect Hill, near the Great Falls. This is neutral or disputed ground. They returned, without doing more than standing at base for some time, apparently while the Staff Officers made observations.

All along the lines from the right above Chain Bridge to the left below Alexandria there was nothing of interest beyond what I have mentioned.

Up to noon the excitement in this city was intense, consequent upon anticipated as well as reported actual hostilities, but indications which none could mistake gradually quieted the alarm.

SOME OF THE JACKSON FAMILY ARRESTED.

Mrs. JACKSON, the mother, and a Mr. MOORE, the brother-in-law of JACKSON, the murderer of ELLSWORTH, were both arrested this morning, and brought to Washington. Yesterday Mrs. JACKSON provided dinner for about thirty-five rebel officers. At least the old lady boasts that she did so. MOORE is very taciturn, and refuses to give any information. They were arrested near Prospect Hill, where they reside.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Quite an accident occurred, to-day, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Arlington Mills. The train consisted of an engine, baggage and passenger car. It was out for the purpose of testing the road. At a point where the road had been broken up the new work gave way, throwing the engine off the track and down an embankment. The Government Superintendent of Virginia railroads, Mr. HENRY GRAY, was badly injured, though not fatally. The engineer, fireman and brakeman of the train were also slightly injured.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Orders [illegible] to-morrow [illegible] Committee appointed to attend the next exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS.

Major-Gen. MORGAN left for New-York this afternoon. S. S. WYKOFF, THURLOW WEED and several other prominent politicians also left for home by the afternoon train. Among the arrivals here this morning was HIRAM BARNEY, your Collector.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE CAMPS.

The President and Secretary SEWARD visited the camps on the other side to-day, attending Divine service at one of the camps.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF.

WM. RAYMOND, of New-York, has been appointed by Gen. MCCLELLAN a member of his Staff, with the rank of Captain. He is a cousin by marriage to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The father-in-law, brother, and this cousin are now members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, which must give the Commander great confidence in a portion, at least, of his military family.

BALLOON BROKE LOOSE.

One of the balloons used for observation purposes broke its netting early this morning, and took an easterly direction.

CALL FOR BLANKETS IN OHIO,

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Oct. 11, 1861.

To the Military Committee of the State:

The Quartermaster-General of the United States, by his official circular dated Oct. 1, communicates the fact that the Government cannot supply a sufficient number of blankets to meet the wants of the volunteer army. The appropriation by our Legislature to aid the United States having been exhausted, the State authorities are compelled to rely chiefly upon the General Government to clothe and in other respects provide for the comfort of Ohio volunteers. The inability of the Federal authorities to furnish blankets to our soldiers, whose health and efficiency are threatened, leaves no alternative to your State Executive but a direct appeal to the people. In addition to the duty with which you are already charged, to aid in the procuring of blankets for recruits, you are hereby specially and most earnestly directed to solicit contributions from the people of your respective districts for our volunteers in the field, and to supply deficiencies in the camps. You will appeal to them without delay, will receive donations of woolen shirts, drawers, socks, gloves, and blankets, and will purchase at reasonable rates all the blankets which in your judgment will be serviceable, selecting such as are nearest the army standard. You will communicate to me the names and places of residence of all the donors, and will forward to the Quartermaster-General at Columbus all the goods you may receive or purchase. I will not doubt a prompt and generous response to your appeal. The many and cheerful contributions of the people of Ohio to our noble army are the best assurances of their readiness to do all in their power for its protection and support. {Signed} WM. DENNISON, Governor of Ohio.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13.

The *Evening News* learns, upon unquestionable authority, that Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON, JOHNSON, DUKE, WILLIAMS, HAWS, MOORE, and other secession notables, are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburgh, Floyd County. It says they have a force of 6,000 or 7,000, whom they are drilling eight hours per day, and they are alarming the mountaineers by circulating incredible stories as to the intention of the Government. The *News* asks the Government to place promptly the requisite force in the mountains, around which the Union forces may rally.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT MOVEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, about fourteen miles south of Gen. ROUSSEAU's advance, and eight miles from the rebel encampment on Green River, a detachment of forty men, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment, attacked three hundred rebels—half cavalry—without loss, killing five, wounding three, and driving the whole force beyond Bacon Creek.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Ky., Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Yesterday morning the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL, marched out of camp with drums beating and colors flying, amid the cheers of the soldiers they left behind. The Thirty-third Indiana was understood to be under orders to move at the same time, but it has not yet gone. No important "movement" is indicated in the advance of the Seventeenth. A few Secessionists need looking after in the quarter to which they have gone. They will occupy a good position for repelling any attempt of ZOLLICOFFER to slip in again. Besides, it is desirable to remove troops, who are free from disease, from the contagion of the camp. For this reason it is not improbable that the other Ohio troops will also be speedily removed from the present location.

Scarcely had the strains of the band to whose music the Seventeenth moved off, died away, till a procession of ill-clad Tennesseeans came marching down, with reversed muskets and saddened countenances, following the rude coffin of another of their comrades. Not a day has passed since I have been in camp, I believe, that at least one was not buried from the Tennessee or Kentucky Regiments, and as yet there seems to be little improvement in the sanitary condition of their camps. Their hospitals are full to overflowing, and more continue to be reported as unfit for duty and requiring hospital attendance. The ladies of the vicinity, and especially the ladies of Danville, are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and many a poor fellow will owe his life to the ministrations of these fair angels.

To-day the first case of measles broke out in the Fourteenth Ohio. Every precaution that could be suggested had been enforced to prevent the infection from reaching the camp; the soldiers had not been allowed to go out of their regimental camp lines at all, and the officers were particularly careful to avoid passing near the measles hospital, but the vigilance was all unavailing, and the disease—usually harmless enough, but sadly fatal here, under the privations and exposures of camp life—will doubtless go through the regiment.

Distinguished Union men of the South continue to make Camp Dick Robinson a place of frequent resort. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, arrived here last evening—it is rumored, to give advice and aid in maturing plans for the campaign. Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE preserves the ancient reputation of the honorable name, and is a frequent visitant to the camps, as well. It is said, a frequent and valued counselor at the tables of the Generals and the military managers. The Doctor spoiled a splendid General, when, long ago he abandoned the law and studied theology. CRITTENDEN, COOMBS, and nearly all the prominent Kentuckians, are eager for an advance, and boldly say that Tennessee might be ours in three weeks.

There are rumors—how well-founded is scarcely known, and nobody, anyway, has a right to know—that advances in earnest may begin before long. In any event, we are getting better prepared. The companies of Barnett's Cleveland Artillery are on hand, and the "transportation" ought not to be deficient much longer.

The Kentucky Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church met the other day at Harrodsburg. The Spring Slavery resolutions, and the question of war in Kentucky, are almost certain to provoke extended debate and wide attention from the country; and Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is expected to have a tilt with the more rash and outspoken clerical defenders of treason. The intellectual contest, should it occur, as expected, will be well worthy of notice, and before this leaves camp I'm off to be present at it. AGATE.

HOW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WORK AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in a late issue, has a fierce attack on the inefficiency of the Southern postal arrangements. In the closing part of the article it says:

"The outrage inflicted upon the people of the South by this brutal suppression of the news is only equaled by the tax now inflicted upon the soldiers in the camps for the newspapers they read. Are the public prepared to believe that the carriers who distribute newspapers among the soldiers encamped at any distance from our cities, have first to purchase them of newspaper offices, and then to pay the amount of the purchase money a second time to the Post-office Department, before being allowed to transmit them upon the railroad? The agent who sends a thousand papers from any Richmond office to Manassas must first pay two hundred dollars for them at the printing-office, and then pay two hundred dollars to the Post-office, before they can be sent to the Army. A greater hardship even than the extortion of this sum is the requirement that the papers shall be stamped before transmission—this delay itself hazarding the transmission of the papers at all.

The consequence of the arrangement is that, whereas, before the post-office levied this extortionate tax of two cents, the carrier could afford to sell newspapers to soldiers for five cents, he is now compelled to demand ten cents—the actual cost of the paper, delivered at the camps, being more than five cents. Thus the soldier who wishes to spend the leisure hours of his time in camp, in reading the latest newspapers, is obliged to pay three dollars each month, out of his eleven dollars of pay, for the very harmless recreation. He is compelled to pay a dollar and a half more per month for his newspaper, in order that the post-office may reap the wretched pittance of sixty cents.

The public are aware that in all countries in the civilized world, except the Confederate States, newspapers in the mass, intended for general sale, are transported as freight on the railroads, without any postage rate. If the finances of the Confederacy were in that condition, it might be excused to this extraordinary circumstance that a tax should be levied upon their transmission on the railroads, though this is done at present all to the Government. But when the Postmaster Department demands the whole price and levies the newspaper as a mere gratuity a demand much needed for allowing the railroads to transmit them at their own cost, as any large printing establishment, conducted at great cost, receives for their issues of interest, the folly of the thing, not to call it an outrage, of course is more than disgraceful as to inspire a feeling of pride and contempt for the Department which proposed and enforced the measure. It is bad enough that the Government's great office of intelligence should seem to devote its faculties to the suppression of information; but when it assumes to demand the whole cost of a newspaper—the leading and most costly agency of intelligence—in gratuity, for merely allowing the railroads to carry it at their own expense, its self-stultification is melancholy.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of a late date contains dispatches from New-Orleans giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 6th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, made a landing in the night and drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards a fierce fight began, The Zouaves of Col. WILSON, are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say they carried off a number of prisoners.

REBEL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, and brought nearly a hundred passengers, including sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the Confederate authorities, a large proportion of whom are ladies and children. Before they were permitted to leave they were closely searched, to prevent the concealing of any newspapers. One gentleman, however, who had placed the Norfolk *Day Book* in his trunk, escaped detection. It contains a dispatch from New-Orleans, giving an account of a desperately-fought battle between BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves and a thousand rebels at Santa Rosa Island, on the 6th inst.

The dispatch says:

"About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst., the Confederates, commanded by Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay, and landed on Santa Rosa Island near WILSON'S Zouave encampment, without being discovered, drove in the pickets, and stormed the place, in less than an hour. They destroyed all WILSON'S tents, with the exception of the hospital one; captured a large amount of rations equipments, stores, and ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position. Among the Confederate loss are Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NELMS, of Georgia, killed, and Lieuts. BUGLER and STAR, badly wounded. The Confederate force consisted of three companies of a Georgia Regiment, a portion of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians and Georgians, two hundred Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. BARRY, formerly of the National Navy.

Lieut. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER, while carrying a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major ISRAEL VODGES, of the National Second Ligh Artillery, recently at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A FORAGING PARTY ATTACKED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 12, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 13.

A party of the New-York Zouaves, who were sent out from Newport's News, this morning, to cut fuel, were attacked, probably by a scouting party of rebels, and driven in with the loss of one team.

Two rebel steam-tugs appeared at the same time on James River. The steamer *Express* went up a short distance on a reconnoissance, but was unable to reach the enemy.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* sails, to-night, with a large shipment of Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS goes with her, and will assume the chief command at Hatteras Inlet.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

MENDACITY OF THE MARYLAND REBELS—FEMALE IMPUDENCE—FORT STANTON—FLAG PRESENTATION—UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOOD HOPE, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

The scouting party from this Brigade are no sooner fairly out of Southern Maryland than the rebels grow bold again, and are now amusing themselves by traducing the character of the troops whose fault was that they were enlisted on the side of the Union. Company D, of the Fifth Regiment, which penetrated as far South as Leonardstown, returned to camp last week. Since that time, the rebels who had been temporarily awed into submission, have grown bold again, and now desire to punish this Brigade, for its insolence in disturbing them when they were enjoying their treason without hurt or molestation, by persistently misrepresenting it and its actions. Government officials, army officers, and newspaper correspondents have been worked upon, and the story has been credited, and indeed published in your own columns, that the actions of this Brigade had injured the Union cause in Southern Maryland.

It is well that the facts should be known. With the most ample chance for discovering it, and after a full and free intercourse with the people of all grades of society, I feel warranted in asserting that, beyond a few—*very few*—exceptional cases, there is no such thing as a Union feeling in that section of country. The universal sentiment is wholly, undeniably and unblushingly treasonable. Treason was openly avowed in our hearing everywhere, and even the ladies—forgetful of the modesty and reserve which should characterize their sex—did not hesitate to visit the camps, and there taunt officers, who were politely escorting them around, with the Union defeat at Bull Run, and to amuse themselves by deriding "Old LINCOLN and his crew." There were, it is true, a few *professed* Unionists, who "believed the South was right, but didn't believe in it (the South) doing any more than defending itself against Northern aggression." Such are the men who now are maligning the soldiers of that expedition. Their treason is only exceeded by their mendacity.

The brigade is still encamped in the neighborhood of Good Hope village. It has recently been increased by the addition of some 660 Indiana cavalry. Several batteries of artillery are also expected shortly. The whole force is busily engaged in drilling, and have reached a state of military discipline that will compare favorably with any brigade in the service.

Fort Stanton, an earthwork of great strength, which has been erected near the encampment by the soldiers of the various regiments of the brigade, is now about completed. Its position is commanding, and military skill and engineering has made it capable of inflicting much damage upon an enemy, while it is itself almost impregnable.

Much more strictness than usual is now exhibited in regard to granting passes to visit the city. Only five passes are allowed each regiment daily, and the guard which is placed at the Anacosta Bridge is very strict in preventing the passage of any soldier without the requisite documents.

An exceedingly interesting ceremony took place on the parade ground of the Fifth Regiment, at dress parade, on Sabbath afternoon last. A beautiful American flag, made of the finest silk, and elegantly mounted on a staff, was presented to the regiment. The men were formed in a hollow square, under command of Major OLMSTEAD. Chaplain W. H. BOOLE, a brother of Alderman FRANK BOOLE, of your City, and late pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Vernon, New-York, made the presentation speech—a few well-timed and exceedingly appropriate remarks. The flag was received by Capt. QUARTERMAN, of Company C, (the color company,) who made a fitting response. Gen. SICKLES and staff were present, interested spectators of the scene. The General afterward reviewed the Third Regiment, Col. TAYLOR.

Two unfortunate accidents have recently occurred from the careless use of firearms. A member of the Fourth Regiment (formerly known as the Second Fire Zouaves) was shot in the abdomen, death ensuing in a few hours. The other was a member of the Fifth Regiment, who was shot through the hip. He was taken to the General Hospital, in Washington, and the operation of exsection performed, but the surgeons have little hope of his recovery. His name is GREELEY, and he is from Ravenswood. Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS TIM, late of the United States Hospital in Cairo, and recently appointed to this Brigade, is now on duty, and is in great favor with the Medical Staff under him. Father O'HAGAN is attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in regiments with Protestant Chaplains. NEMO.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Part of the Flotilla Sailed—Seventy-five Thousand Troops to Go—A Ship Load of Water.

The great naval expedition that has been in the course of preparation at this port for some weeks begins to assume colossal proportions. The steamers *Cahawba* and *Coatzacoalcos* sailed on Saturday evening, carrying the Rhode Island Regiment lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, besides a force of experienced surfmen, with their boats. Yesterday morning the *Star of the South* followed, having on board Col. SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment, previously announced as having gone to Washington. This regiment numbers 500 men, all of whom are practical engineers or mechanics.

During the day the transports *Ocean Queen, Eagle, Daniel Webster, Ariel* and *Oriental* also sailed on the same errand. The remainder of the fleet will probably leave to-day. The transport *Rhode Island*, yesterday afternoon went down as far as Quarantine and anchored.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous at Annapolis, where it is stated the number of troops will be largely augmented, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Among the troops who are to participate in the expedition, are Col. WILSON'S Regiment, that passed through here last week.

It is impossible to give a full list of the vessels that will compose the fleet, as many of them leave other ports besides New-York. Among those that sail from this port, besides the ones above-mentioned, are the *Wabash*—flag-ship; the gunboats *Ottawa* and *Unadilla*; transports, *Baltic, Atlantic, Cahawba, Vanderbilt, Empire City, Parkersburgh, Roanoke, Great Republic*; steamships *Augusta, James Adger, Florida, Curlew, Alabama, Mercury, O. M. Petitt*, besides a large number of other craft of various dimensions.

The *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, and others among the transports, have guns mounted. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the expedition, when it is stated that one of the transports—the *Daniel Webster*—carries little else but water for the troops.

Of the destination of this large force, of course, we have nothing to say.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular army continues very quiet, not only in New-York, but also at all the out-stations, with the exception of Buffalo, which is doing nearly as much business as Boston, Philadelphia and New-York put together. The old offices here booked only ten men last week; Buffalo sent in twelve; Rochester, Boston and Philadelphia, none. The four new offices at Albany, Reading, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Bridgeport, Conn., which were opened about the middle of September, have not yet succeeded in enlisting a single man.

The Twelfth Infantry is progressing very slowly. Like the other new infantry regiments, it will, when complete, consist of three battalions of 800 men each; but, as there are not more than 500 men enlisted up to this time, it is rather uncertain when it will be complete. All old soldiers who join these new regiments have excellent chances of promotion.

The naval recruiting offices continue to do a very good business. One hundred and fifty men were shipped here last week. While the Government continues to purchase and fit out vessels as gunboats and supply-ships, the demand for blue-jackets will remain very active. If recruiting for the navy were no better than recruiting for the army, the authorities would have been at a dead lock long since, unless drafting or impressment had been resorted to. During the last three months there cannot have been fewer than 2,000 men shipped for the navy in New-York alone, while for the regular army not more than 300 have been enlisted.

Since we last published a list of the sloops-of-war and gunboats already built and in the course of construction, several have been launched and fitted out. Six gunboats were ordered in New-York, and are now all afloat. Two of them, the *Unadilla* and *Ottawa*, have been ready for sea some days, and the *Seneca* is nearly ready. The two sloops-of-war now building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very rapidly.

The following is a list of the vessels already launched:

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Names.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Navy-yard where built.
Tuscarora	1,020	13	Philadelphia.
Kearsarge	1,020	13	Portsmouth.
Housatonic	1,020	13	Charlestown.
Wachusett	1,020	13	Charlestown.

GUNBOATS.

Names.	Where built.	By whom.
Unadilla	New-York	John Engles.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simonson.
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Taoma	Wilmington, Del.	W. & A. Thatcher.
Seleto	Philadelphia	John Birely.
Rasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Samson.

In addition to the above, four sloops-of-war and twelve gunboats are being built, and will shortly be ready to be launched. We gave full particulars of them a short time ago. The armament of the gunboats which have been completed so far, differs in some respects from what it was expected to be. For instance, the boats are pierced for twelve broadside guns, but have received only four.

Mr. G. C. ELLISON has been appointed master-plumber at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The gunboat *Mohican* will sail from Boston to-day for the South.

It is stated that all the Hudson River propellers, excepting the *Erastus Corning*, have been purchased for the Government.

Two hundred of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, who are on the sick list, have been removed to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

The following is a statement of the forces in New-York Harbor:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	900
Fort Lafayette	85	Marine Barracks	130
Bedloe's Island	20	Vessels in harbor	1,100
Port Hamilton	1,700		
Total			4,235

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	64	Brazilliera	8
Brandywine	50	Gem of the Seas	4
Pembina	14	Amanda	4
Seneca	14	Supply	2
Wyandotte	10	Release	1
Crusader	10	Courier	—
Sumter	10	Midnight	—
Quaker City	8	Ellen	—
Santiago de Cuba	8	Whitehall	—
Connecticut	4	Vixen	—

The vessels at anchor off the Battery are:

	Guns.		Guns.
Wabash, flagship	50	Alabama	8
Unadilla	14	Florida	8
Ottawa	14	Mercury	2
James Adger	8	O. M. Petitt	3
Augusta	8		

The United States gunboat *Mount Vernon* arrived at Baltimore on the 10th inst., from the Rappahannock River, having been relieved by the *Penguin*. She is waiting orders from the Navy Department. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, O. S. GLISSON; Master and Executive Officer, C. W. Watson; Surgeon, M. H. Henry; Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Glisson; Engineers, J. McKnight, J. Lardner and W. Young; Master's Mates, R. C. Wright, J. D. Barclay and J. P. Foote; Boatswain's Mates, D. W. Thayer and G. Orton; Gunner's Mate, J. Druile; Pilot, J. F. D. Robinson.

It is expected that Commander GLISSON will be assigned to the new gunboat *Penola*, now building at Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS UNDER PRICE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 13.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Letters from the rebels in Gen. PRICE'S army, dated on the 9th inst., have been intercepted and brought here. They represent that PRICE and his army are within 8 miles of the Osage River, near Papansville. He has 2,000 wagons, 16,000 horses, and from 18,000 to 20,000 men."

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS passed here at 5:30 P. M. to-day, by special train, for St. Louis.

The Secretary reviewed the troops at Syracuse and Tipton to-day.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

In Convention yesterday, Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a bill to postpone the State election till the first Monday in August, 1862, and providing for a continuance of the present Provisional Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, in office till their successors be duly elected and qualified. The balance of the day was occupied by speeches from Messrs. URIEL, WEBBER and BIRCH.

One of the gunboats in the course of construction at Carondolet, was launched yesterday.

FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

GLOOMY STATE OF AFFAIRS—A REIGN OF MURDER AND ASSASSINATION—SECESSIONIST ATROCITIES—COL MOORE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Evening News.

MEMPHIS, Mo., Friday, Sept. 27.

Affairs, I am sorry to say, are sad and gloomy in this part of the State. Despair has settled upon the hearts of all. For some time past, the Union people of this section have suffered all the horrors which a lawless gang of desperadoes could inflict upon them. Many of our best citizens have been murdered, their property taken or wantonly destroyed, and their wives and daughters compelled to seek safety in the woods, to save themselves from that, which, to them, would be worse than death itself. And though the arrival of Col. MOORE, with his regiment of Home Guards, has somewhat changed the aspect of affairs for the time being, yet the thought that he may soon be ordered away leaves the Union people without hope for the future. All that we can ascertain confirms previous reports, that the rebels have full control of all the country lying west of us and north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. They have levied heavy contributions on the Union merchants in the principal towns as well as upon Union men throughout all that section of country—driving them from their homes, after stripping them of all they possess. No man is permitted to travel without a pass from Secessionists, and even then, at the risk of his life, if he is suspected of being a Union man. On Monday last an inoffensive old man and his wife were shot by Secessionists at dead of night in their bed, while slumbering, as they supposed, in perfect security. On Tuesday DAVID JUSTUS and THOMAS MCALISTER, (citizens of the county,) while returning to their homes from this town, were fired upon by a party of rebels concealed in the bushes—twelve buckshot entering the body of JUSTUS, and seven entering the body of MCALISTER. On Wednesday, THOMAS WIBER, a young man beloved by all who knew him, was shot dead by a party of Secessionists, who waylaid him on the road to his home. And, again, to-day, the Postmaster at Bryant's store, while passing a thicket, in company with several ladies, was riddled with balls by a concealed foe. Thus are affairs in this country. This is the manner in which the chivalric sons of the South conduct their campaigns in Northeast Missouri. This system of wholesale murder and plunder has been, and still is, encouraged by men high in civil power—by men who live among us and who are residents of this town—whose influence and wealth have been used to the fullest extent to inaugurate a system of warfare such as demons would blush to engage in. Why should such a state of things exist? Is it that there is not a force sufficient to rout and subdue these murderers? I have heard that Col. BUSSEY alone has horsemen enough to hold this part of the State in subjection. If this be true, why does he not do it? Why has it not been accomplished? It is true that Col. BUSSEY, with all or part of his command, has made one or two expeditions into this section—expeditions of twenty-four hours' duration. But what did he accomplish? Nothing—absolutely nothing. The enemy were upon his trail to cut off his stragglers within an hour after he had passed. What succor can the people here or west of us expect from him, located as he is, from fifty to seventy-five miles from the place where his services are needed? None whatever.

Col. BISNER, the accomplished scholar and soldier, promised to do great things for the people of Missouri if they would join his regiment. Many did so. Many enlisted with the expectation of help from him. Have they received it? Never. He is, I learn, at his quarters, in Warsaw, in a loyal State, where there is no enemy, guarded by a file of pages. I hope they will protect him from harm. From such officers we can expect nothing. They may be of some service in a parlor or drawing-room, but never in a war like the present.

It is reported here that Col. GLOVER is raising a regiment of cavalry to serve in Northern Missouri, and that the Home Guards, commanded by Col. MOORE, are to be placed under him. These reports may be true, but I assure you that the Home Guards will serve under no other officer than DAVID MOORE. He is beloved, almost idolized by his men. They know him to be a man of energy, daring courage and unfaltering zeal. They know, too, that if he had received that encouragement and assistance which he merited, and should have had, he would ere this have effectually crushed the rebellion in this section of country.

Col. MOORE has had to contend, not only against Secessionists, but against far more dangerous foes—against men who, through envy or malice, have been, and still are, laboring to supplant and disgrace him, and who know as little about military affairs as a Hottentot does about Christianity. Why should a man of Col. MOORE'S experience, of undoubted courage and perseverence, be placed in a subordinate position to one who, though a gentleman and a brave man, yet, for want of experience, is wholly incompetent to fill the position to which he aspires? Why should a man in whom, as a military captain, the soldiers have not confidence, who has not even a command, be placed above one who has done so much, and rendered such invaluable service in Northeast Missouri as Col. MOORE?

It will be recollected that about two months ago, Col. MOORE, with a battalion of 300 men, routed the Secessionists under GREEN, 1,500 strong, capturing 61 horses, 120 guns, a large number of blankets, pistols, knives, and several loads of provisions. He pursued GREEN sixty miles, scattering his forces in every direction; and, had he been permitted to follow that course of action, which he deemed expedient at the time, he would, at that time have finished his labors in this section, but when he had the enemy almost within his grasp, he was ordered to return to Athens, thus giving to GREEN, that which he most desired, an opportunity to gather together his forces. About two weeks ago he again left Athens in pursuit of GREEN, who pursued him to Dutchtown, where he met HUNNEWELL, who ordered him to Palmyra, while he (HUNNEWELL) attacked GREEN at Shelbina, and was repulsed by the same force which Col. MOORE had defeated at Athens with 300 men, and pursued 120 miles.

From Palmyra, he marched to Hunnewell, by order of Gen. POPE. From Hunnewell, he commenced marching towards Florida, and had he been permitted to go on, he would, in all probability, have captured GREEN and all his force, but he was ordered to remain twenty-four hours longer at Hunnewell, thus giving to GREEN an opportunity of gaining information and making good his escape. When Gen. POPE arrived at Hunnewell, he marched to Florida with a portion of the Illinois Sixteenth and Iowa Third, the right wing being composed of Home Guards, commanded by Col. MOORE, and the alacrity with which they marched into the camp of the traitor GREEN, was an assurance to all, that they who met them would meet with no ordinary foe. From Florida he returned to Hunnewell, thence to Palmyra. During this time the men were destitute of tents and blankets, many of them had no shoes or shirts, and clothing of any kind barely sufficient to cover their persons. No troops in this or any other State have done better service than the Home Guards in Northeast Missouri. No other man than Col. MOORE could have induced them to undergo so many privations. From Palmyra he marched to Canton, and thence to this place, by way of Kahoka, Lauray and Etna, administering the oath to hundreds of Secessionists, who voluntarily surrendered themselves to him for that purpose.

A SOLDIER.

ADDITIONAL FROM KANSAS CITY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat:

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS BRIGADE, KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

That your readers may be correctly informed concerning Gen. LANE'S march upon Osceola, I furnish you the facts in this communication. Information was received that the rebels had left a large amount of army stores in Osceola; that Gen. PRICE had been repulsed from before Lexington, and that to all probability he would be in full retreat in a few days. The object of the expedition was to cut off the enemy's retreat, to seize his stores, and to attend to any other business along the route which the cause might demand. It was also reported that the enemy had assembled in force at Papinsville, and one or two other places along the line of our contemplated march.

The advanced column, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left camp in the evening of Sept. 17, under command of Col. MONTGOMERY, with the intention of surprising the enemy at Papinsville at daybreak next morning. But he had vamosed the ranche, and on our arrival but few families were left, and these were the rankest kind of Unionists.

On we moved, nothing important occurring until we came to the Sac River, five miles west of Osceola. Here a Mr. HARRIS, formerly a Quartermaster in the rebel army, was trying to raise a force to prevent our crossing. Gen. RAINS had burned the fine bridge at this point early in the season, and this is the only place at which the stream is fordable for many miles.

Col. MONTGOMERY was too quick for him, and the rebel HARRIS became our prisoner. We reached Osceola a little after night set in, and through a mistake of the guide got upon the suburbs of the town before we were aware of it. As our advance under command of Col. WEIR were moving along upon the road a heavy fire was opened upon it from the bushes near by. With the coolness of veterans, they halted and returned the compliment. The enemy fired again, by which their position was better understood, our men then gave him a fire from successive platoons. He fired a third time and fled, leaving 14 dead and wounded upon the field, or rather in the bush. Whilst our men were still in position another volley was poured into them from a log house near by. Capt. MOONLIGHT turned upon them his howitzer, which soon routed the rebels, and fired the building. On our side two men were slightly wounded. No other casualties occurred. The missiles of the enemy passed from one to four feet over our heads. The behavior of Col. WEIR and of his command was as cool and brave as could be desired.

Our men slept upon their arms that night, and the first object that met their eyes in the morning was the secession flag floating over the Court-house. This of itself was enough to condemn that temple of justice to destruction, but in addition, all appearances indicated that the rebels had turned it into a fortification, to be used in the defence of treason and traitors. Capt. MOONLIGHT'S howitzer dispatched its missiles of destruction against it, and soon the building was a heap of ruins. Slowly and carefully our men then advanced upon the town, but the enemy had fled, and the fighting part of the expedition was at an end. An examination was then made of the character of the town. A large quantity of lead, some powder, army clothing and provisions were found. All our wagons were loaded to their utmost capacity, and the order was given to return to camp. Col. WEIR favored sparing the rebel town, but the counsel of Cols. MONTGOMERY and RICKEY prevailed, and the business portion thereof was committed to the flames. The reasons for its destruction were—

1. It was traitorous to the core—but one loyalist could be found in it.
2. It was a place of general rendezvous for the enemy.
3. He intended to make of it a military post during the Winter.
4. It was naturally a strong position, and could be easily fortified.
5. If left standing the enemy would return as soon as our army left.
6. The Government could not afford to make such expeditions every few weeks.
7. We hoped to draw the enemy back from the Missouri River upon us, and give the rebels generally the benefits of the terror of our arms.

Loyal citizens along the route rejoiced at the approach of our army. Many of them, for the first time during the last few months, breathed freely. The rebel army and its marauding bands have been a scourge to all that section of Missouri. The people have been bled and plundered till they have but little left. Mothers have seen the clothing stripped from their children before their eyes. Quite a number of families improved the opportunity our army afforded to leave the State. Western Missouri has but few inhabitants left, and thousands of acres of corn will be left in the field ungathered. Not a field of Fall-sown wheat did I notice in our long march. It seems that the rebellion has brought an accumulation of all the curses upon the great State of Missouri. And the end is not yet. We have probably seen but the beginning of sorrows. If the authors of this rebellion could endure but a tithe of the suffering they have brought upon the people, they would cry out in the language of another—"The pains of hell have got hold of us."

Gen. LANE'S brigade was constantly in motion, and successful in every undertaking. The loss of Lexington, and his summons to Kansas City, has thwarted all his plans.

We are now in camp awaiting orders from Gen. FREMONT, to move down upon the army of the rebels, in or near Lexington. H. H. M.

THE FREMONT-BLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

CARD FROM J.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 12, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93	100	Hudson River R....	37
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	50	do.....b30	37¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	87¾	50	do.....s60	36¾
1,000	do	87¾	150	do.....s60	36¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 74. Cou.	82¾	50	do	36¾
1,000	do	82½	50	do	36¾
1,000	Treas.12 ₱ c.N's.101		50	do.....s30	36¾
1,000	Treas.6₱c.2 Year	99¼	20	Harlem Railroad....	11¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, 1860	89¾	400	do	12
2,000	do	90	50	Harlem R. Pref	29
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.6s.'66	85¼	100	do.....b10	29
5,000	North Car. St. 6s	60¾	300	do.....b30	29¼
20,000	Missouri St. 6s..	43½	300	do	29¼
2,000	do	43½	100	do.....s3	28¾
2,000	do	43¾	26	N. J. Railroad.....	114
5,000	L. E.&W.2d M.B.	40	31	N. J. Cen.Railroad	113
250	Bk. At Spr.&L.R.	90	100	Mich. Cen. R.R..b10	47¾
1,000	do.....s5	22	70	do	47¾
1,000	Central Bds.		100	do.....s30	47¾
1,000	do. Bds.	100¾	50	do	47¾
1,000	Erie R.Bds.	73	50	do	47¾
1,000	do	73¼	50	do.....b30	47¾
1,000	Pitts.So.1st M.Bs	83¾	100	Mich. S.& N. Ind.R.	18
2,000	Fo. Ind. 1st M...	85	100	do	18¾
2,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	73¼	100	do	18¾
4,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.B.	81	300	do	18¾
4,000	L. E.& W.2dm.b.	40	300	do	18¾
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	92	600	do	18
2,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.b.	74	200	do.....b30	19
23	Bank of New-York.	83¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G.S.s60	39
25	Merchants Bank....	89	75	do	39
20	Bank of America...	100	50	do.....b30	39¾
5	Hanover Bank.....	70	550	do	39¾
20	Am. Exchange Bk..	84¼	200	do.....s10	39¾
40	do	84	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	66¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.s30	91¼	100	do	66¾
200	do	92¾	50	do.....s60	66
100	do.....b30	92¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	11
110	do	92	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s30	78	150	Gal. & Chi. R.....b30	71
125	do	78¾	100	do	71
100	do.....b60	78¾	350	do	71
100	do.....s60	78¾	100	do.....s30	70¾
250	do	78¾	1600	Clev. & Tol. R.....	37¾
400	do.....b10	78¾	300	do	37¾
200	do	78¾	800	do.....s30	37¾
250	do.....s10	78¾	200	do.....b30	37
100	do.....b30	78¾	400	do.....s60	36¾
50	do.....s18	78¾	1400	do	37
200	Erie Railroad.....	31	200	do.....b30	37
200	do	31¾	50	Chic. & R. I'd R.	49¾
50	do	31¾	550	do	49¾
50	do.....b15	31¾	50	do	49¾
100	do.....b30	31¾	200	do	49¾
150	do.....b30	31¾	50	do.....s10	49¾
150	do	31½	50	do.....s60	49
50	do.....b10	31¾	100	do.....s30	49
50	do.....s10	31¾	100	do.....s15	49
100	do.....s10	31½	100	do.....b30	49¼
110	Erie Railway Pref.	51½	200	do.....s60	48¾
200	Reading Railroad	37	50	do.....s10	49
200	do	36¾	475	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
50	do.....b60	37	10	Del., Lac. & W'n R.	70
100	do.....s60	36¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¾	100	Harlem Railroad....	12
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	200	do	12¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82¾	100	Harlem R. Pref....	29½
1,000	do	82¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....s30	47¾
10,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs	99¾	100	do.....b30	47¾
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	20	Panama Railroad...	118
15,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	90	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18¾
2,000	Mich. State 6s '79	83	50	do.....b10	18¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	39
5,000	L. E.& W.2d M.B.	40	150	do.....b30	39½
30	Bank of Commerce.	92¾	100	Ill.Cen. R. Scrip.s30	66¾
20	Pac.Mail S. Co.....s30	92¾	50	do.....b30	66¾
25	do.....b30	92¾	50	do.....b60	66¾
300	Del.&H Canal Co.s60	83	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....b30	70¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s30	78¾	50	do.....s15	70¾
50	do	78¾	500	Clev.& Toledo R.s30	36¾
100	do.....b30	78¾	100	do.....s30	36¾
200	do	78¾	350	do	37
100	do.....s60	78¾	150	do.....b10	37
100	do.....b30	78¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	48
100	Erie Railway.....	b30	31¾	50	do.....b30
100	do	31¾	100	Chi., Bur.& Q.R.s30	64
50	do.....b30	31¾	100	do	64¼
100	Hudson River R....	36¾			

MONDAY, Oct. 14—A. M.

A five per cent. rise within the last week or ten days on the Stock Exchange denotes the improved financial, if not political confidence of the market. The position of the country, as touching the Southern rebellion, is generally believed to be growing stronger every day, and while surprise is felt in some quarters that no decisive battle has yet been fought in either of the grand military departments of the country in which large hostile armies are menacing each other, this delay, by land, is more than compensated by the active and formidable naval preparations of the Government for an early demonstration upon the Southern seaboard. Whatever degree of importance is felt in other quarters in reference to the War movements of the Administration, we believe there is but little feeling of the kind indulged among our business people down town, who have recently trusted the Government with a hundred millions of Money, and with their confidence, at the same time, in the organization of the Armies of the Potomac and Western Virginia. The doubt that hangs over the movements of FREMONT in Missouri, and the new and important situation in Southern Kentucky, of course give rise to a certain measure of concern, among all classes, but create no painful question of the ultimate triumph of the National arms in both States.

The buoyancy in Wall-street is owing, in a large measure, to the manifestations of a prosperous Trade on the Corn Exchange, and the active employment thus offered to the Railway, Canal and Shipping interests of the loyal States. The advices from Europe, though occasionally marked by signs of partial reaction from extreme prices, show little or no abatement of orders for Breadstuffs, and the rise of interest at the Bank of France to 6 ₱ cent., is deemed confirmatory of the short yield of Grain in that country, and the financial preparations necessary to supply the heavy deficiency from abroad. The very latest accounts from England report a return to firmness in the Corn market, while Wheat and Flour are quoted steady. Our Exports from New-York last week are again reported over three millions in value, principally of Grain and Flour. The Imports, on the other hand, of all classes of Foreign Merchandise, are barely one and a half millions in value, the Dry Goods import being but $313,000. Some small parcels of French and English Gold continue to be received, although our highest Exchange was known in London before the *Asia* sailed. It is probable the amounts will be increased on the receipt of the lower Exchange which quickly followed. The Bullion in the Bank of England has been materially increased of late, and the London Discount market cheapened to 3@3½ ₱ cent. But the probability is that the Bank rate, which is 3½ ₱ cent., against 6 ₱ cent. at the Bank of France, will not be lowered while the rate keeps up in Paris. The Exchange here on London closed for Saturday's mail firm at 107¼@107½.

The progress of the National Loan continues highly satisfactory. The first guaranty of the Associated Banks of the three cities, of $50,000,000 by the original limit as to time, was to have been closed and adjusted, to-morrow, Oct. 15; the Banks then to apportion whatever sum the public had not subscribed for among themselves. The result is that full one-half the amount, so far as the $35,000,000 assigned to this City is concerned—and the same is true, we believe, of Boston and Philadelphia—has already been absorbed by popular subscription, and should a formal adjustment of this particular guaranty be gone into, the New-York Banks would have but $16,734,000 of the 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds added to their loans and discounts; while their ordinary line is reduced in the meantime, by the reimbursement of overdue Treasury paper of the old issue, and by voluntary mercantile payments, from $108,717,000, as averaged on the 17th August, to $99,950,000, as we have reason to believe it stood on the average made at the close of last week. The general average to be officially reported this afternoon will of course embrace, in addition, a large share of the first negotiation with the Treasury, (only $12,000,000 of the individual subscriptions having been thus far audited and reimbursed to the Banks,) and the whole of the second negotiation making together about $58,000,000 on Government account. Of this sum, $43,400,000 yet remains to the credit of the Treasury, as an undrawn deposit.

The popular subscriptions last week were materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. KETCHUM,	Mr. LIVERMORE,
Mr. W. M. VERMILYE,	Mr. HOFFMANN,
Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN,	Mr. READ.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By Individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$578,600	$367,000
Tuesday	397,000	294,000
Wednesday	561,000	195,000
Thursday	870,000	400,000
Friday	276,000	456,000
Saturday	298,000	1,234,000
Total	$2,980,000	$2,946,000
By Banks	3,500,000	.....
Total for week	$6,480,000	$2,946,000
Total for fortnight		$9,426,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by individuals	12,440,000	35,540,000
Total paid up to date		$44,966,000
By Banks	$26,600,000	
By Individuals	18,266,000	$44,996,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York Banks		25,004,000
Total assigned to New-York to 15th Dec.		$70,000,000

On Saturday the official authority was sent to Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, to announce that from this date the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes due in 1863 will be receivable at par and accrued interest in all payments for the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of the National Loan, as they were already receivable for Customs. By request, Mr. C. made this announcement in the Stock Exchange Board Room, to which he was invited, about 11 o'clock. The notice was received with applause, and the Sub-Treasurer himself cordially greeted by the Board of Brokers. This arrangement substantially places at par in the market *all* the temporary issues of the United States Treasury, and it has an immediate good effect upon the Funded Stock of 1881; which rose in the afternoon to 93¾@94 ₱ cent. In using the 6 ₱ cents. of 1863 for the New Loan, the public will bear in mind that the same practice will obtain at the Sub-Treasury as at the Custom-house—that is, where the sum of principal and interest falls short of an even amount in Treasury Bonds, the difference must be made good in Gold. In other words, no change in Gold will be returned by the Government. One of the private Agents of the Treasury, Mr. LIVERMORE, authorizes us to say that he will take this paper at par in payment of subscriptions; and the others, we presume, will do the same.

The market for Money is steady at Bank and on the Street for Discounts, the demand in this way being kept moderate by reason of the large proportion of business done for cash or on Government account, which is also cash on completion of the contract. Loans, at call, are something more active than usual of late, by reason of the largely increased speculation on the Stock Exchange. Lenders are generally charging the Brokers 6 ₱ cent., the exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. being occasional, and then on Government Stock, while the Brokers, in turn, are charging their dealers 6@7 ₱ cent. The Bank movement of the week, irrespective of the Government account, was a steady one on the Discount line, while the Specie average will probably show this afternoon an increase of $1,250,000@$1,500,000. The Sub-Treasury balance also leaves off fully equal to the close of the previous week, say $10,802,803, against $10,629,098. The whole stock of Bullion is now about $52,000,000, as against $54,000,000 on the 17th August, when the first Government negotiation was undertaken by the Banks.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,508,841, against $3,976,898 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,000,878, against $2,061,717 same week last year. Only $1,700 of Specie was exported, against $16,679 same week last October.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.....$93,727,060
Add six weeks since Sept. 1.....9,109,662
Total since Jan. 1.....$102,836,662
Against same time last year.....190,825,258
Decreased Import since 1st January.....$87,988,596

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.....$86,506,000
Add six weeks since Sept. 1.....15,066,697
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$101,572,697
Against same time last year.....74,561,975
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$27,007,722

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,281,000
Against same time, 1860.....43,060,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.....$39,799,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$34,870,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,636,000
California Gold at New-York		27,206,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$69,714,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$27,360,000	
From abroad	951,000	$28,311,600
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$41,403,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	92@93⅞
Two years 6 ₱ cent. Treas. Notes	99¾@99¾
New-York Central	75½@78½
New-York and Erie	28½@31½
Reading	35@37
Rock Island	48@49½
Michigan Guaranteed	33@39¼
Michigan Southern	15¾@18¾
Michigan Central	43¾@47½
Toledo	32½@37
Galena	70½@71
Illinois Central	67@66½
Panama	118@117½
Pacific Mail	91½@92¾
Missouris	42½@44½
Virginias	45@47½
Tennessees	41¾@42½
Hudson River	34½@37
Harlem Preferred	26@29½
Burlington and Quincy	63@64¾
Harlem, Common	10¾@12¾

The Stock dealings of the week were important in extent, and doubly so in the rapid advance in prices. Taking New-York Central as the standard of the Share list, the rise is three ₱ cent. over the closing rate of Saturday week, and *five per cent.* for the fortnight, while some of the Western Roads in the same time have gone up 6@7 ₱ cent. The market, on Saturday, left off, after a heavy day's work, at the top rates of the week, and, apparently, with increased eagerness to buy. The advance on Government Six ₱ Cents of 1881, is about 2 ₱ cent. for the week, and on Missouri Sixes 1½@2 ₱ cent. The variations in Galena, Pacific and Panama, all of which had their important rise before, were less important, although each was stronger again on Saturday. A number of the *Bull* speculators on the Street, who anticipated such an improvement as we are now recording of the general market, and prepared themselves with heavy lines of the various speculative Shares, are reported to have realized to a considerable extent even as early as Wednesday last; but their sales, although known to be on cash Stocks in hand, failed to check the rise. Thus on free supplies of Toledo at 33, and subsequently at 35; of Central at 78@77; of Erie at 30, and of Rock Island at 46½@47, the market took an additional rise of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on each, in consequence of the more widely diffused interest in the present upward movement outside of the Exchange Board. At the same time it is remarked that a number of the inside jobbers, who are usually found on the *Bear* side, have changed their views of the market, or of the financial and political influences which ordinarily move it, and are rather helping the rise as buyers. The buoyant temper of the Government Stocks at the close of the week also contributed materially to the general good feeling, and it seems quite certain that any important achievement of arms in the field, added to the assured financial success of the Government, would give additional impetus to the whole market. Of course, however, the chances of repulse in any one of the great Departments of the army, ought not, under such circumstances, to be lost sight of. A sudden rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in Missouris on Saturday was attributed to a rumor, on private telegraphic dispatches from the West, that FREMONT'S column had achieved an important advantage over the rebel forces in that State. Thus far, we have no confirmation of the report. The general market left off firm at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The City Bank shares sympathized strongly in the general advance of the market, and nearly all are up 3@5 ₱ cent. on the prices of the week before. The following are the last bids:

New-York	89¾	Mech. Bk Association	116
Manhattan	115½	Mercantile	101
Merchants	89	American Exchange	84
Mechanics	95	Bk. of the Republic	85
Union	88¾	Bank of North America	87
America	100	Hanover	70
City	109	Metropolitan	88½
Phenix	86	Grocers	90
Tradesmen's	96	Nassau	82
Chemical	400¾	Shoe and Leather	83
Fulton	120	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers & Drovers	103	Continental	85
Mechanics & Traders	106	St. Nicholas	66
National	85½	Marine	83
Seventh Ward	112	Importers & Traders	81½
State of New-York	84	Park	91½
Commerce	82		

The Railway mortgages are also going up, but are so generally withheld from sale at the Board that no large amount of sales and purchases are registered:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mi. So. guar'd 5s	57
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100¾	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
Erie firsts '58	103½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	75½
Erie 7s, '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	89
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	60½
Erie fourths, '80	73½	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c. '79	20
Hudson 7s, firsts, '60	103⅜	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	86	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	81	New-Jersey firsts	103
Hudson 7s, 1st m. '67	93	Galena & Chi. firsts	93
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	97	Galena & Chicago seconds	96
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	Chic. & it k ls.	94
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 69-72	89	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Mich Cen. N. Y. 8 ₱ c. '62	86	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92¾	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	70
Mich. So. firsts 7 ₱ c.	83¾	Mil. & P. du C. firsts pref	71½
Mich. S. secon ds 7 ₱ c.	67	M. & P. du C. seconds pfd.	32

The following report shows the Anthracite Coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last season.
Reading	31,588	1,372,784	1,575,086
Schuylkill, North	29,173	878,675	1,698,920
Lehigh, North	26,045	740,289	855,660
Lehigh Valley Railroad	18,518	612,275	811,023
Delaware and Jackawanna	21,895	841,393	921,915
Shamokin	5,571	166,520	147,239
Trevorton	1,224	30,742	72,121
Lykens	3,006	118,893	127,880
Broad Top	8,290	199,46	145,510
Barclay	1,000	33,400	23,763
Delaware and Hudson	24,418	572,675	360,403
Pennsylvania Coal Co	23,401	493,874	556,822
Totals	190,427	6,271,216	6,383,258

Trade With England.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON ENGLISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The official accounts of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the months ending Aug. 31, which were issued by the Board of Trade on the 28th ult., and an extract furnished by our London correspondent, show an increase from 117 to 171 vessels, and from 98,363 to 112,961 tons of shipping entered at British ports from the United States during that month, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; whilst the departures for American ports decreased from 165 to 109, and the tonnage from 173,238 to 105,743 tons. Taking the eight months ended on the same day of the two years, the difference is much less, showing that the irregularity of trade has been increasing as the year has rolled on. The shipping arrived at British ports from the United States amounted, during the larger period, to 1,592,459 tons, against 1,217,951 tons in the first eight months of last year; whilst the shipping cleared for American ports was only 918,617 tons, against 1,033,951 tons. The details of the trade accounts correspond with those of the shipping. Britain imported, during these eight months, 1,790,212 qrs. of wheat, and 3,078,484 cwts. of flour, the produce of the United States, against 387,367 qrs. of wheat, and 887,479 cwts. of flour in the corresponding period of last year. The only other article, the origin of which is distinguished in the Board of Trade tables, is cotton, of which there was imported into England from the United States, during the eight months, 7,162,560 cwts., against 8,556,291 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1860. There was an equal falling off in the imports from Brazil and Egypt, but the receipts from India show a considerable increase. The August account shows an increase from all parts except the United States, the supply from which diminished from 669,274 cwts. to 448,061 cwts., as compared with last year. The imports of Indian cotton, on the contrary, were double the average monthly receipts of the year, and nearly three times as much as was imported in the corresponding months of 1860. The enhanced value of the article is shown by the fact that, though the imports of American cotton declined in quantity, the value is computed at £23,989,150 for the eight months, against £23,579,564 last year.

The difference between the tonnage of the ships entered at and cleared from British ports, from and to ports in the United States, is accounted for by the following table, showing the exports from England to this country, so far as regards the principal articles, during the eight months ended Aug. 31, in each of the undermentioned years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer and Ale	£66,670	£58,500	£24,778
Coal and Culm	127,399	134,018	179,162
Cottons	2,454,211	2,472,641	1,081,235
Earthenware & Porcelain	401,000	443,899	183,248
Haberdashy and Millinery	1,132,623	1,094,260	520,013
Hardware and Cutlery	771,367	664,657	402,783
Linens	1,317,760	1,147,842	451,761
Metals—Pig Iron	186,099	137,635	78,706
Bar and Rod Iron	594,149	466,217	142,176
Railway Iron	659,480	579,090	164,918
Cast Iron	14,863	13,801	9,010
Wrought Iron	336,528	314,660	118,074
Steel	345,068	384,486	201,734
Copper sheets and nails	96,448	98,901	8,185
Lead	49,867	58,955	1,451
Tin Plates	847,251	734,295	256,405
Salt	51,029	64,806	54,566
Seed Oil	118,530	85,587	1,021
Spirits	299,056	180,267	101,064
Silks	405,752	349,549	131,267
Soda	42,567	47,132	12,070
Woolens	3,163,636	2,957,390	1,180,732

The contrast with last year is much greater if limited to the month of August, in which the exports fell off more seriously than before, as compared with the corresponding month of last year: Cottons from 26,431,563 yards to 2,252,796 yards; earthenware and porcelain from £79,318 value to £16,514; haberdashery and millinery from £138,720 to £38,659 value; hardware and cutlery from 18,092 cwts. to 7,736 cwts.; linens from 7,178,914 yards to 1,265,318 yards; pig iron from 16,696 tons to 4,760 tons; bar and rod iron from 10,338 tons to 980 tons; railway iron from 13,464 tons to 2,100 tons; cast iron from 164 tons to 3 tons; wrought iron from 4,561 tons to 486 tons; steel from 2,445 tons to 482 tons; copper and yellow metal sheets and nails from 2,092 cwts. to 154 cwts.; tin plates from £112,964 to £18,602 value; spirits from 86,485 gallons to 4,233 gallons; and woolens and worsted stuffs from 102,786 pieces to 40,047 pieces. How England has paid, under these circumstances, for her enormous importation of breadstuffs, is shown by the bullion and specie account, England having remitted to the United States, chiefly in gold, £7,004,847 during the eight months, against £8,364 in the corresponding period of last year; while she has received from this side, in specie and bullion, only £54,053, against £4,001,908 in the same eight months of 1860.

THE UNION CAUSE IN THE WEST.

Gradual Progress of the treasonable Virus—Historic Statement of the manner of its Working—Its steady march towards the Northern Border—The plain Facts about Kentucky, Past and Present—Probabilities of the Future—Designs of the warlike Slave Power—Light springing up in Kentucky—Contrast between Slaveholding and Free-labor Counties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

Nothing so like as eggs, says no less a philosopher than the great HUME. If he had lived till now, he would have added, except the workings of secession. True, secession is, in some sort, a geographical distemper, like yellow fever: the free winds and healthful ice of the North counteracts its malarious poison; but its causes, course and consequences are everywhere the same. Originally the madness of a single distempered brain, it infected first a State, and then the Nation. When this mighty tempest, which is now devastating the land, first arose in South Carolina a generation ago, it was but a small speck, and the Nation, prosperous, high-spirited and confident, paid it but little heed. Thirty-seven years later, when a new generation, trained and educated for treason, imbued with it from infancy, had come upon the stage, and succeeded in dragging South Carolina out of the Union upon a lying pretext, we still refused to believe that there was any real danger. We did not believe that this great Nation could be broken up. It was a common prediction in the streets of Louisville, that, before thirty days from the date of her ordinance of secession, the civil authorities, and all the better citizens of South Carolina, would call upon the Government to protect them against the crazy mob of revolutionists who had precipitated the State out of the Union. Gentlemen direct from there assured us there was strong reason to believe that such would be the case. There can be no doubt that there was at that time, a strong under-current of loyal feeling, even in South Carolina—so strong, in fact, that our best-informed citizens here in Louisville, promised themselves every night that they should wake up the next morning and hear that thousands of Union men in South Carolina had rushed to arms, and were calling on the Government for aid. This event was confidently expected, and it is clear that, if it had occurred, this rebellion would never have extended beyond the confines of the pestilent nest where it-was hatched. There it would have been crushed forever. For if South Carolina could not secede without a fearful and equal civil war on her own soil, traitors in the other States would not have dared to try the experiment. There was not, at that time, a man in Kentucky who believed that South Carolina had done right. All united in reprobating her course as the extreme of madness and folly, and not a few insisted that it was, wicked and insane as they granted it to be, merely a little escapade of Southern spirit gotten up for home effect. But the golden moments stole away; the promised reaction in South Carolina came not; Georgia went out of the Union, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Texas followed. Then came Sumter, and Virginia, too, went overboard. Still the people of the Western Border Slave States remained comparatively free from the destructive madness. The throbbing arteries of commerce which interlaced the North, the South and the Centre, still thrilled with an identity of being. Our friends at New-Orleans sent us whispered assurances of their continued loyalty to the old flag, but told us to keep the matter quiet for their sakes, and we smiled like one who has a pleasant secret, and promised to be as mute as mice. There were still strong Union minorities in nearly all the seceded States, and we still piously believed that, in a more inexplicable manner, by some "presto, change," operation, bogus secession would be spirited away, and the solid and beautiful Union Eagle be revealed in its stead. While the drunken States at the South were reeling in their bacchanals of treason, and raging and fuming like a muddled Hotspur who imagines somebody has insulted him, we kept winking and blinking and nodding, assuring them that we knew how it was, and that nobody should hurt them, and in a half-afraid sort of a way, told them, "There, you're good fellows—don't you think you had better not make so much noise?"

But it has been said that in times of revolution men live fast. Never was there a truer or more valuable apothegm. The President and Cabinet, who do not acknowledge it, will never be able to cope successfully with this rebellion. The avalanche which goes thundering down the mountain-side, sweeping everything before it, is a vastly different thing from the handful of snow which started from the mountain's summit. A child's arm might have stayed the latter, but a giant with a thousand arms would be swept down by the former, until its force is spent. The incomprehensible madness which we so much deplore and vainly tried to soothe, at length began to mount to our own brain. All loyal sentiment was finally and forever extinguished in the South, and with no disposition to flatter JEFFERSON DAVIS, candor and a thorough acquaintance with the South compel me to say, that this result was owing less to terrorism and coercion than is generally supposed. It was simply the natural and inevitable fruit of the progress of the revolution. If the people of the North had seen the way in which this treason affects men, they would not wonder that this should be so. You meet a man to-day who is calm, rational, and a friend of his country; to-morrow, something has happened to set him wrong, and he is not much better than a bedlamite. Diseases of the mind are not less contagious than diseases of the body. Whole nations have run wild before this. Crazy PETER and crack-brained WALTER made maniacs of all Europe, and MAHOMET did no less for Asia. In Missouri, JACKSON, a Douglas Democrat, began to caper with the frenzy; and in Kentucky, MAGOFFIN, who had read South Carolina a homily on secession, began to jerk and wabble very decidedly. Our young men by thousands, in spite of the tears and entreaties of their parents, went off and joined the rebel armies. More than half the public men of the State suddenly became open and defiant champions of treason, and a large proportion, though less than half, of the newspapers, did likewise. I know it has been said that there was a backing down, a caving in, of the traitors in this State, toward the close of the long argument which preceded the appeal to arms. Not only is this not true, but it is the very reverse of truth. From the date of South Carolina's secession up to the hour that BUCKNER, a renegade Kentuckian, with a rebel commission in his pocket, and nine thousand renegade Kentuckians at his heels, made his dash at Louisville, they have constantly grown more rabid, more radical, more ultra. At first, they had no language of reprobation strong enough for South Carolina's course; now, they say that South Carolina was right at the start. At first they were willing to stand by Kentucky, no matter how she went; now, all the leaders and thousands of their followers, are with the invaders of the State. So on all other points. Meanwhile, through the hot impatience of both parties, the war had begun in Missouri.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate events. It is enough to say that, from the time the first shot was fired in Missouri till now, the Union cause has constantly lost ground, not only on the battle-field, but among the people; the latter less not simply in consequence of the former. FREMONT is now struggling against heavy odds to maintain himself in that State, and a disaster to him at this critical moment would seal the doom of Missouri.

The next step was the invasion of Kentucky. The real nature of this movement, and the consequences which have resulted from it, might as well be truthfully stated now, without a Bull Run affair being necessary to maul the truth into us, and then squeeze it out again. It seems to be generally believed that some great advantage has accrued to the Union cause from this invasion. Kentucky has been rendered actively loyal; the Legislature has passed several very stringent acts; the State is arming to repel the invader, &c., &c. Never was there a greater misconception than prevails on this point. This invasion is to all intents and purposes a rebel triumph, and the paltry advantages which have been so loudly trumpeted are not fit to be mentioned in comparison with the disadvantages which the nation suffers. It may be safely asserted that if this invasion had taken place a few months earlier, not ten men in the State would have dared, or even been disposed, to apologise for it. The indignation which it would have aroused would have called every man and boy to arms. We should all, without exception, have felt utterly outraged, insulted and maddened. Now, however, the deed is done, and the Legislature balks and hesitates for a week or two—whereby hangs a tale—until nearly all the virtue of action is lost by the delay of action; and then, having at last got started, does quite as much harm by overaction as it has formerly done by its apathy. If they had passed bills calling out, arming and providing the whole military power of the State, within the next half hour after hearing of POLK'S invasion, and had then stopped, the condition of things in Kentucky would to-day be very different from what it is. As it is, BUCKNER, with two-thirds of the readily available fighting material of the State in his camp, laughs at their empty fulminations. He can use that material to make the very men who permitted it to pass into his hands undo their own work.

Before we suffer ourselves to be too much elated over the action of the Legislature, we must remember two rather important facts: 1. The Legislature represents the voting and not the fighting part of the community. 2. It is certain that no draft will be made in Kentucky, and hence, our overwhelming Union masses promise to make rather a slim show in the field. The case stands about thus, then. BUCKNER has the mass of our good fighters, and we have a batch of legislation. Besides, all the strongholds of Southern Kentucky are in the hands of him and POLK, and nearly half the State is at their mercy. From what we know of the progress of this rebellion hitherto, we may know that their armies will spread the madness on every side. That madness is now spreading; it is useless to deny the fact. Better prepare to meet it. With the recruits that have flocked to BUCKNER, with PILLOW'S army variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand, with the regiments of Mississippians which are arriving, with ex-War Secretary WALKER'S brigade of Alabamians, with the thirty thousand fresh troops that HARRIS has just called out in Tennessee, they will soon have a stronger force in Kentucky than the Government will, and a Bull Run, a Springfield or a Lexington will give them the State. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that, with the exception of two regiments, all the Government troops now in Kentucky are raw levies, who have not the discipline and experience which are necessary to render the Northern soldiers matches for the fierce hatred, wild fanaticism and Mexican campaigning of the rebels. It would seem, then, that the turning-point of this great contest has not yet been reached, and that it is not improbable that the armies of the Union will be pushed into the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and the great States of Missouri and Kentucky lost. For one, I belief that result to be impending. The workings of secession in every State which the madness has invaded, have been as like as eggs. I see no indications yet that a change has come. I see no new spirit, no glorious and godlike minister of truth and peace and humanity, riding on the storm, bearing in his hand a principle of life for the healing of the nation sick unto death, and gulding the terrific energies of the tempest in favor of the now beleaguered and sinking Union.

Nor do Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and those who are acting with him, contemplate stopping at this point. Wilder dreams of empire than they entertain never filled the brain of NAPOLEON or ALEX

was never heard of before. I have just seen a gentleman from Springfield who informs me that trains of wagons loaded with household goods and two-legged animals pass through that town every day on their way to Dixie. One day last week one hundred and fifty negroes passed through Lawrence County in a single company. In the earliest part of our troubles last spring and summer, hundreds of Unionmen were driven from their homes, glad to save their own lives and bear away their families, leaving their possessions, great or small, to be appropriated or destroyed by their secession neighbors. Thousands of these loyal citizens have been driven from their homes because they dared to express love for their country and its flag—and are now seeking a precarious support in communities where patriotism is not considered a crime.

Thank God, this game of expatriation is nearly played out, and our exiled friends are beginning to return to their late happy but now desolated homes. As Secesh has found that it will be a difficult task to banish two-thirds of the population, protected by a well-appointed army of fifty-thousand men, it has concluded to become a voluntary exile, and take its movable property along. Whilst there has been no disposition on the part of the civil or military authorities to interfere with the rights of citizens who have not taken up arms against their Government, yet there is preparation making for a general stampede of those who love the South and its rebellion better than their whole country and true patriotism. If they will leave us, we can only say, peace and joy go with them. Missouri has attractions enough to draw in crowds of enterprising, industrious people to fill the vacuum thus created—people who will give a new and wholesome stimulus to every department of commercial and industrious enterprise.

The Southern exodus of the sons of Ham is only the beginning of the end in Missouri. No one doubts as to the inevitable result. Yet our secession friends have been warned again and again, during the past year, that the only safety for Missouri slaveholders was in the Union. They would not be warned or advised, but rushed madly into the rebellion, and when it is too late they see the consequences. They have sowed the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind. Missouri is passing through an ordeal of blood and fire. Our only hope is that it may be brief, and bring her out all steel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860—Exhibiting the Origin and Growth of the Principal Mechanic Arts and Manufactures from the Earliest Colonial Period to the Adoption of the Constitution, and comprising Annals of the Industry of the United States in Machinery, Manufactures, and Useful Arts, with a notice of the Important Inventions, Tariffs, and the Results of each Decennial Census. By J. LEANDER BISHOP, M. D. To which is added Notes on the Principal Manufacturing Centers and Remarkable Manufactories at the Present Time. In two volumes. Vol. I. Philadelphia: EDWARD YOUNG & Co.

In writing the history of our manufactures Dr. BISHOP has very nearly written a history of the country itself. The growth of a nation is so interwoven with its attainments in the useful arts that this could not very well be avoided. It seems to us that, had Dr. BISHOP fully appreciated the magnitude of the task before him, he would have shrunk back appalled from attempting its accomplishment. To grope among the dead ashes of buried centuries, with the purpose of exhuming live facts, is at any time a tedious task; and it seems almost a hopeless one when the facts the inquirer seeks are those connected with the humbler history of a people, that wrestle about their daily life, and mark the progress of industry. It is comparatively easy to reach the history of a conqueror who warred for his own advancement; it is difficult to learn of the life of the greater hero who labored to advance the good of society. The world that so carefully preserves the records of battles and conquests in the field, permits the history of greater struggles and more important achievements to die. The historian in the latter case has to gather the materials of his work from the trembling lips of tradition, groping with patient hands in the waters of oblivion, carefully sifting the dust of the drifting Past. Dr. BISHOP has entered upon his task heartily and hopefully. In the work of compilation he has been unwearied, as the mass of information he has collected fully attests. In arranging the result of his industrious readings he displays both taste and judgment. His book has the interest of a romance. Our ancestors, in snatching moments from the necessary tillage of the soil to develop that wealth of inner resource, without which no country can attain a permanent prosperity, feeding the fires of iron-works and forges with one hand, and fending off their savage foes with the other, appear to us in another guise. They are noble Knights, battling for victories more useful than those of war, laying the foundation of independence before they proclaim it.

Had Dr. BISHOP planned to produce a work that should flatter our national pride in the past, and give us renewed confidence in the future, shedding a ray of cheerful light in the present darkness, and strengthening our steps to follow and work out the glory of our ultimate destiny, he could have chosen no better means than the publication of the book before us. Following the footsteps of industrial enterprise from the time when our patient ancestors guided them humbly and hopefully along, thankful when the fires of a forge glowed in the wilderness, exultant when a little mill, driven by water-power, after an hour of laborious effort, achieved a single plank, or converted a bushel of corn into singularly coarse flour, until now, when they thunder over and through mountains, waking the echoes of every valley, and surely an American may be pardoned for the annual sacrifice of a turkey at Thanksgiving, and the burning of an extravagant quantity of powder on the Fourth of July.

No branch of manufactures seems to have escaped the notice or evaded the patient research of our author. Of the building of the first ship and the moulding of the first brick he has gathered data. He mingles on terms of equal familiarity with the tanner and the brewer, the currier and the wine maker. He reels off his statistical information as composedly among the rattle of mills as he tells it in the quiet of a composing-room, or the enforced silence of a submarine infernal machine. The indefatigability and judgment with which Dr. BISHOP has pursued his labor will bring their own reward. His book will remain as a monument to the patient industry of the author, a tablet in which is written the best tribute that can be paid to the genius of the country. And it will be read by the artisan and the mechanic, the man of leisure and the man of letters, with equal interest. From it the future historian will gather important aid; armed with its pages, the village orator, on future occasions of annual glorification, will outdo all former efforts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Few books of the season have achieved so complete a success as the *Free Labor in the West Indies*, of W. G. SEWELL, published by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., of London, simultaneously with its publication in this country by the HARPERS. The Journals and Literary Reviews on the other side the water accord it the same hearty recognition and cordial appreciation that it obtained on this. One of the leading foreign authorities pronounces it, unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly, "the best discussion of the emancipation question extant," claiming for the author, in an eminent degree, "candor of investigation and impartiality of judgment." Our readers will remember that the series of letters which constitute the book originally appeared in the columns of this paper.

—Believing that the cravings of the civilized world refused to be satisfied with "The Mysteries of Paris," which EUGENE SUE, if we remember rightly, kindly consented to unfold, M. ALEXANDER DUMAS has presented us with *The Horrors of Paris*, and PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, publish the work on very cheap paper. The title is an appalling one. A child might be pardoned for falling into convulsions over it, and obstinately refusing to be comforted by even the most copious libations of soothing syrup. Adults would naturally be expected to conduct themselves with more equanimity, but those of sensitive nerves could not be safely guaranteed against spasms. On the whole, we do not think *The Horrors of Paris*, under any circumstances, can prove a good thing to have in a family. M. DUMAS has a mania for sequels. He is cometary. The *nuclei* of his novels invariably drag after them nebulous tales. The work before us is a sequel to "The Mohicans of Paris." It, in its turn, involves a sequel. That the next publication in this line may prove "The Last of the Mohicans," is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

—The rival *Rebellion Records*, published by G. P. PUTNAM and JAMES D. TORREY, make most regular weekly appearances. It would be idle to institute comparisons between these enterprises, turning to the prejudice of either. Both contain the events of the day, carefully digested, presenting in succinct form what voluminous files of newspapers could alone otherwise enable the reader to preserve. Both undertakings are commendable ones—they seem equal in point of spirit, and equally deserve success.

—G. P. PUTNAM publishes a rather curious document in pamphlet form. It is entitled, *A South Carolina Protest against Slavery*, being a letter from HENRY LAURENS, second President of the Continental Congress, to his son, Col. JOHN LAURENS, dated at Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1776. It effectually does away with the favorite Southern theory that the same antagonism that now prevails between the South and North on the subject of Slavery existed at the time of the Revolution.

—WM. CARTER & BRO., of Boston, have inaugurated the publication of a magazine called *Tales of the Day*. It contains a variety of tales, original and selected—the selected ones predominate, however, and are the best. The first volume has already reached the fifth number. If it survives the turning-post of the half year in the period of its existence, it will be safe to call it a success.

—Mr. CHARLES READE'S new Novel, just published in London, is entitled *The Cloister and the Hearth, a Story of the Middle Ages*. In this work, it is said that Mr. READE has returned to the style which first made him known in *Never Too Late to Mend*, and to have dealt largely in melodramatic situations and historic facts.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 811, demurrer. Nos. 81, 240, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400, 404, 405, 409, 410, 410½, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 445, 1009, 15½, 389¼, 389¾, 389¾, 1367, 1371, 1373, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397. *Part II.*—1090, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1142, 1144.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2205, 1117, 1153, 2221, 2225, 2231, 2263, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2251, 2253, 2257, 2259, 1359. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2198, 2236, 2240, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2282.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 557, 479, 1417, 1419, 1457, 1458, 1460, 444, 1075, 901, 861, 1365, 823, 1643, 1464. *Part II.*—Nos. 1455, 1361, 1372, 1056, 1429, 3397, 1368, 1428, 462, 1430, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1362, 1461.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 7 bbls. Ashes, 28,437 bbls. Flour, 268 bbls. and 137 bags Corn Meal, 167,621 bushels Wheat, 139,705 bushels Corn, 6,930 bushels Rye, 15,448 bushels Barley, 12,800 bushels Oats, 3,530 bushels Malt, 1,344 packages Provisions, and 1,704 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 720 bbls., including 533 bbls. Pots, and 187 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits no really new feature. Business is mainly confined to the supplying of army orders, the inquiry from Western and State buyers, as well as from shippers, being comparatively limited. Prices are irregular. In Boston, a moderate jobbing trade is being transacted, partly to meet the wants of the West, though the Boston *Shipping List* says: "New-England buyers have been more active this week, and quite a number are here from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, to whom sales have been made to some extent at advanced prices. For the Provinces there is also a fairy inquiry, and for army goods the demand continues without abatement. There is a firm and buoyant market for all desirable and seasonable goods, and the trade continues quite as active as could probably be expected at this season. Manufacturers are busily employed on army work, and they already begin to feel the absence of the workmen that have left for the seat of war. For California there has been a fair demand. Among the shipments of the week we notice 2,006 cases by the *Ringleader* for San Francisco, and 246 cases boots and 2 cases brogans to Melbourne by the *Dirigo*. From New-York the exports have been 183 cases to San Francisco. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	2,299	2,684
Since Jan. 1	73,653	161,157
Total	75,952	163,841

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, yet steady in price. Sales 959 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18	18	18½	18½
Middling, ₱ lb	21½	21½	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	22	22¼	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention, especially from export buyers, and prices of shipping brands have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales, since our last, 22,650 barrels, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 70, mainly at $5 45 afloat; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 70@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at former prices; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 45@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, at firmer prices. Sales since our last 265,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 41; White Western at $1 34@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 32@$1 34, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 14@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 17@$1 19; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 16½; Red State, at $1 26@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 46, ₱ bushel. Corn is in active request, and is dearer. Sales 250,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 55½c.@57½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 65c. for very choice ditto White, ₱ bush. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ₱ bush. Rye is in request, at 65c.@70c. for Western; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston 350 bales, 422 lbs. average, at 13½c.; 190 bales, 428 lbs., at 13¾c.; 200 bales here and 124 bales, 430 lbs., to arrive, at 14c., cash; the market closing firmly at 14½c.@15c., cash, with few offering even at these figures.

HAY—North River is moderately inquired for, for home use and shipment at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are steady. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 42c.@43½c., and 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in more demand, and is dearer, including Common, at $1 50@$4 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Turpentine.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and held with increased firmness. Sales, 900 bbls., quoted at $14 75@$15 for Mess, $15 50 for Clear, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better, sales 1,000 bbls. and tcs. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, at former prices. Sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues heavy, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and quiet. Heavy Goat are in demand and are firm. We note sales of 30 bales Tampico at 38c. ₱ lb. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., and 150 bales Caracas at 40c.@45c.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and prices have been well supported. Sales have been made of 1,250 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 1,160 boxes Havana, mainly at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues in good demand for export, at steadily advancing prices. Sales 317 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¾c.@13c., and 78 cases Seedleaf, at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 20c.@20½c., chiefly at 20c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL.—The demand has been active for low and medium grades of Wool, generally, the supply of which is quite light in first hands, and foreign is altogether in second hands. Prices are rapidly advancing, being now up to 42c.@50c. for all desirable qualities of domestic fleece, and 40c.@45c. for ditto ditto pulled, ₱ lb. Nearly 170,000 lbs. have been disposed of during the past week within this range; also 225,000 lbs. California, inferior to good assorted, at 27½c.@35c. ₱ lb, the latter 6 months' credit; also some heavy lots of foreign, with 150 bales Chilian, to arrive, on terms not disclosed. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "there continues to be considerable excitement in the Wool market, and a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. has been obtained on all grades of domestic. Manufacturers purchase fleece and pulled as fast as received, the transactions of the week, comprising 400,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 45c.@50c. for fleece, and including some considerable lots of fine Wool. There is no fleece now to be had under 45c., and the tendency of the market is upward. Pulled Wools have seldom been so scarce, the sales ranging from 45c.@55c., cash, for No. 1 and extra, including a lot of No. 1, at 46c., superfine, at 45c.@50c., and extra as high as 55c. ₱ lb., cash. The transactions in foreign Wool have again been considerable, comprising 1,500 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at very full prices. The market at the close is very firm for all kinds, with stocks of both foreign and domestic quite reduced, the sales of both foreign and domestic for some five or six weeks past having been larger than we have ever had occasion to notice in this market." In Philadelphia, an active business has been transacted, sales having been made of 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, common and medium, at from 45c.@52½c. ₱ lb., including some large lots of New-York State Wool on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather more extensive to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bush.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s.@ 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour at 90c. @95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₱ bush. For Antwerp—Oil Cake, by steamer, 50s. ₱ ton. For Bremen—Lard, 35s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 354 tons, (whaler,) now at the Eastward, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, about $19; a British brig, 169 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,500; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., same voyage, $1,250; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to Port au Prince and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 130 tons, to Demerara, Hhds. Staves, $20, and 8c. ₱ bbl.; two brigs, 190 and 248 tons, to Barbados, Hhd. Staves, $20; a bark, 287 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and a schooner, to Mayaguez, P. R., 20c. ₱ foot and $1 ₱ bbl.; one, 179 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,000, port charges paid, and back from Ragged Island, Salt, &c.; one, 160 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $2,600; a bark and a brig to Aspinwall, Coal, $650 and $7; a brig, 176 tons, to south side of Cuba and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,400; a British schooner, same, $1,350; a schooner, 258 tons, to Havana, $2,000; one, 284 tons, to Cumberland Harbor, $1,900; one, 150 tons, from a Salt Island to New-York, 7c.; one, 193 tons, from Ragged Island to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a ship, 1,046 tons, to London; a British bark, 343 tons, 20,000 bushels Wheat, to Falmouth, for orders to Hlavre or London; a brig, 180 tons, from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston; a schooner, 230 tons, to Guadaloupe and back from Turk's Island; a brig, 198 tons, to Porto Rico and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	2
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	6
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.	19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	6

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct.	15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct.	26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov.	12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .. 5 A. M., 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. If you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout, and a full set of dining and bed-room furniture, entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carrol-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Ridgewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—NO 88 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, to superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, for a term of years, with stable and garden attached, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts. The house is four stories in height, with an extension three stories high, and is elegantly furnished; has gas and water. On the first floor are three large parlors and a dining room. The situation of this property, being in the choice part of the city, is admired by all who know it, and the garden has fine varieties of the different kinds of fruit trees. The premises will be let only to a private family. Inquire of JOHN HASLETT, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between 5th-av. and University-place; the house is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and has been lived in by none but the present owner. To a desirable tenant, the terms will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE HOUSE, pleasantly located, the owner a widow lady, and two daughters; will take board in payment of rent, or the house and furniture will be let at a low rent, until May 1 next. Apply at No. 349 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE, ON FIFTH-AV., TO rent for the winter, No 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.—4-story, 22x70 feet, full furnished, to a private family only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th aves., thoroughly furnished, three-story, high-stoop. Can be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5. Rent, $1,000.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
5-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 30 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE, KNIT SHIRTS,
WOOL SLEEVES, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK and WOOLEN STOCKINGS
A large and superior variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be had elsewhere, will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NEGLIGEE, ARMY AND NAVY SKIRTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
RIBBED AND PLAIN SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
A large and choice variety of the above goods on hand and made to order as wanted by UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
KNIT HOODS, CLOAKS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
RICH FANCY HOSE, KNIT-YARN MITTENS,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.
A large and choice variety of the above goods will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS,' No. 637 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought largely at auction, and can offer most desirable goods in
SILKS, OF VARIOUS NEW STYLES,
MERINOS, and PRINTED MERINOS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, PLAIN and BROCHE,
PRINTED REPS, in great variety,
PRINTED DE LAINES, all WOOL, and COTTON and WOOL.
WOOL PLAIDS, REALLY CHOICE, in various widths.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, FOR FALL and WINTER,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.
TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER
IN
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
450 Paris Swiss Muslin Sets, from $1 to $3; regular prices $2 to $6.
350 Paris Swiss, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular prices $8.
500 Paris Jaconet Sets, 75c. and $1; regular prices $1 75 to $2 25.
600 Paris Jaconet Sets, $1 25 and $1 50; regular prices $2 75 and $3 50.
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. and $1.
Just half the original prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SPANISH POINT COLLARS, at 50 cents each, value $1.
MALTESE, POINT APPLIQUE and THREAD LACE COLLARS, at 75 cents each.
POINT GAZE and VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, $2 each, and upwards.
REAL VAL EDGINGS, 10 cents per yard, and upwards.
MALTESE, THREAD LACE, APPLIQUE POINT, VALENCIENNES, and POINT GAZE SETS, at greatly reduced prices.
A large assortment of BLACK REAL THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC, PIQUE and LINEN BREAKFAST SETS,
At 75 cents and $1 the set,
(About half the cost of importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.
AT No. 376 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 14TH INST.,
WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

LARGE ADDITIONS OF SILKS
Will be made to the
POPULAR STOCKS,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard,
Purchased at the last
FOREMI'TORY AUCTION SALE,
At about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, GRISAILLE, ARMURES, WIDOW SILKS, BLACK AND WHITE, BLACK AND PURPLE FOULARDS, BLACK CRAPES AND VEILS, and everything adapted to Mourning Wear,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MACY'S WAR SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
At extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD GUIPURE AND PUSHER Laces, Veils, Coiffures, and Barbes, just opened. Also, Valenciennes and Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Capes, &c., &c., of every description. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly issued by Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A movement of the rebels threatening our lines across the Potomac, was noted in yesterday's TIMES. They advanced a large force on Saturday in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in the National pickets to that point. The Division of Gen. MCCALL, stationed at Langley, was immediately formed in line of battle and got in readiness to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery, and the Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and MCDOWELL were also rapidly prepared for any emergency. The rebels attempted nothing further, and finally retired. Yesterday morning they again appeared in some force on Prospect Hill, which is near Great Falls, but again retired without doing more than make observations. It is impossible at present to tell the meaning of these demonstrations, but they may have been intended to attract attention from some more important movement elsewhere.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE, it appears, has not yet gone to Virginia, but is still in Kentucky, doing what he can to further the rebel cause. He is reported, upon good authority, to be organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburgh, in Floyd County, in which work he is being assisted by PRESTON, JOHNSON, DUKE, WILLIAMS, HAWS' MOORE, and other secession notables. It is stated that they have already collected a force of six or seven thousand men, whom they are drilling eight hours a day.

The paucity of news from Missouri, relating to the movements of the army, may be accounted for, by the fact that Gen. FREMONT has forbidden the transmission of such intelligence by telegraph.

We find in the Chicago papers some interesting and important news from Kansas City. On the 6th of October LANE and STURGIS were still there, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men. A serious misunderstanding existed between the two Generals, owing, it is asserted, to Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits. The whole circumstance is greatly to be deplored, as Gen. STURGIS has proved himself on more than one occasion to be an excellent and most valuable officer. We learn, however, that the difficulty had proceeded so far that LANE positively refused to obey the orders of STURGIS though the latter was his superior in rank. It is asserted that LANE is about to make charges against STURGIS. The whole affair will doubtless be settled by Gen. FREMONT. Through the same source we receive additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola. The enemy, it seems, fled and left the inhabitants to continue the fight. LANE burnt the town, and with it a large quantity of rebel stores. He freed also some two hundred slaves as a retribution against the owners. Though Gen. LANE'a army resembles very much an army of 'free companions" of olden times, it is very generally believed out West that if they were properly furnished with arms and means, they would soon pacify Western Missouri.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAMS, who has been assigned to the command at Hatteras Inlet, was to leave for his post on Saturday night on board the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. A party of National troops who had been sent out from Newport's News to cut fuel were driven in by a party of rebel scouts on Saturday morning, with the loss of one of their teams.

Another daring exploit in the naval service is reported. Lieut. HARRELL, commanding the steamer *Union*, of the Potomac flotilla, stationed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, learning that the rebels had fitted out a large schooner in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and had collected a considerable body of troops there, with the intention of crossing the Potomac, determined that the schooner should be destroyed. He accordingly organized an expedition, and with one boat and two launches entered the mouth of the creek about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. The schooner was discovered some distance up, in charge of a single sentry, who fled and gave the alarm. She was immediately boarded and set on fire, and when her destruction was rendered certain, Lieut. HARRELL'S men returned to their boats and pulled again for the steamer. Their position was fully revealed by the light of the burning schooner, and they were fired upon continuously from both banks of the narrow stream; but not one of them was injured, though their clothing in many instances was perforated with bullets. The success of the enterprise was complete.

BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves have at last found the opportunity which they have so long desired; they have had a fight with the rebels, and, judging from the account which reaches us from a rebel source, they have no cause to be ashamed of the result. A New-Orleans dispatch, contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day-Book*, which has by some means reached Baltimore, states that on the night of the 8th inst., detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, effected a landing on Santa Rosa Island, drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards engaged the entire regiment. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. Indeed, the dispatch indirectly indicates that the rebels eventually got the worst of the fight, although they claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, destroyed all their camp equipage, and committed great slaughter among them. It will be recollected that some time ago the Zouaves were moved some distance from Fort Pickens, and located in a somewhat isolated position.

The great naval expedition, intended for operations on the Southern coast, which has been in course of preparation at this and other ports for some time, will doubtless soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be,—possibly New-Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Brunswick, or Savannah, or Charleston, or one of the Beauforts, or Wilmington—the reader is at liberty to fix the locality for himself. That the expedition will be very formidable, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops, it will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked, and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarkation of others. Our Baltimore correspondent notes the important fact that on Thursday last *fifteen thousand* troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great expedition.

From the Washington editorial correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*—a valuable authority—we obtain some satisfactory information concerning the condition of the army on the Potomac, and the services and ability of its General. Though the army, it is said, is composed of splendid material, and is completely armed and equipped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as a European force would be in time of war. The confidence of the men in their General is unbounded, and he, in turn, has infused among them a spirit of regularity and order. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the Commissariat, is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. The writer alluded to disclaims any intention of flattering the commanding General; he speaks of him, to give him the advantage of facts before the public, "so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action."

A dispatch from Los Angelos, received by the Pony Express, embodies advices from Fort Yuma to the last of September. Everything was then quiet at that post, the Texan rebels not having made their threatened demonstration against it, and apparently having given up all intention of doing so. Two companies of the regular infantry were there, busily engaged in making intrenchments, and preparing for any emergency. Two more companies of infantry were shortly expected there. The Los Angelos *Star* of the 28th ult. confirms a previous report that great numbers of the citizens of Western Texas were emigrating to California, where they could once more live under the Stars and Stripes.

Another candidate for Fort Lafayette appears before the public. His name is J. W. PACKARD, and he has been arrested in Philadelphia. It is alleged that he has come North on a secret mission, having left Richmond on the 17th of September, and that he has been concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists. The stratagem and craft made use of by PACKARD to secure the objects he had in view, are said to have been clever in the extreme. In Richmond, PACKARD was the superintendent of extensive works for the manufacture of war munitions, and it is said that he came North in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments—an article greatly needed at the South.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with the treasure, mails and passengers from California. Her specie list foots up over a million. She was convoyed some distance from Aspinwall by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*.

The news from New-Granada by the *Champion* is interesting. The Ospina Party in Panama, mentioned in our previous advices as disposed to incite an opposition to the terms of the Convention recently negotiated between the agent of MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, had gone so far as to inaugurate active hostilities in the streets of the city by firing upon the Government sentinels. They took a strong position in a house favorably situated for defence, and for a time bid defiance to the behests of the Govetnor, but finally, being few in numbers, and failing to procure certain support which they had counted upon, they surrendered, and quiet was again restored. From Bogota there is no news of importance. In several of the States of the New-Granadian Confederacy, however, there are symptoms of trouble, and it seems to be extremely doubtful that MOSQUERA will find his present position of Provisional President one without difficulties. The "Conservatives" in Cauca, Antioquia and elsewhere were gathering in formidable numbers, and would require prompt measures to overcome them. MOSQUERA was taking steps to increase his army to upwards of nineteen thousand strong, and a portion of this force was intended to operate exclusively against these malcontents.

The news from Central America by this arrival is without importance. From the South Pacific, the only item of interest is the announcement that President CASTILLA, of Peru, was expected soon to commence war against Ecuador, and that Guayaquil, in consequence, was being fortified

By the Pony Express, which passed the Pacific Springs Station on Saturday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 5th inst. Business is reported to be improving. Gen. SUMNER, in accordance with orders received from the War Department, had issued his proclamation ordering the manning of the United States military posts on the Pacific by volunteers, and the concentration of the regulars at convenient points for their transportation to Panama. A regiment of horsemen, armed and caparisoned like the Cossacks of the Russian army, expert with the rifle and lasso, has been organized in California, and offered to the Government. It is commanded by W. ROSSE, a somewhat noted Texan Ranger, who has remained loyal to the Government. Advices from Oregon state that emigrants from the States overland were beginning to arrive in considerable numbers.

Additional European news is recived by the *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race on Friday. The intelligence from the Continent is indicative of coming trouble at several points, but more especially in Hungary and Poland. All the functionaries in the Council of Peath have tendered their resignations, and the Assembly Chamber at Pesth had been occupied by military, the members being forcibly prevented from entering. From Poland we learn that a solemn meeting of the Poles had been called for the 10th of this month, at Lublin. Turkey also seems to be getting into further difficulty. It is stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins. The appearance of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, had created considerable excitement there.

The clipper brig *Baltimore*, Capt. PORTER, from Miragoane, arrived Saturday morning, after a passage of sixteen days. On Sept. 22, President GEFFRARD and suite passed through Miragoane for Port au Prince, having been on a tour of inspection of the forts and of the country. He had visited all the small villages as far as La Cayes. The Haytien war-ship *Twenty-second of December* was lying at Miragoane. She had lost one of her men while firing a salute. The market for provisions was dull. Coffee scarce; logwood plenty.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Commander DECAMP, arrived at this port Saturday last from Loando, Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, JOHN DECAMP; Lieutenants, R. M. MCARANN, Geo. Balm, H. H. Dalton; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. M. Page; Assist; ant Surgeon, James E. Lindsay; Naval Storekeeper, O. S. Wood; Captain's Clerk, Edward K. Winship.

Col. T. F. MEAGHER delivered an address yesterday to the troops of the new Irish Brigade, who are now quartered at Fort Schuyler. They number some eleven hundred, and accessions are expected to arrive next week, which will increase the force to 2,500 or more. Mr. MEAGHER admonished them of the imperative necessity of obedience as an element of military success, and at the close of his remarks, which were cheered to the echo, took occasion to reply to certain disparaging assertions contained in a series of resolutions published yesterday, above the signatures of two officers of the old Sixty-ninth.

The Conference Committee of the German Union League met at Pythagoras Hall yesterday morning, and nominated four candidates for Coroners, three of whom are on the Republican, Union and Democratic tickets, respectively, and one an Independent nomination. The Committee will meet again this evening.

The rest of the rebel prisoners on Governor's Island were on Saturday transferred to Bedloe's Island, by the steamer *Bedford*, a portion of them having been removed on Friday.

An unusually large business was done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and on rising prices. Governments of 1881, 93⅜@94, at the close; New-York Central, 18½@¾ ₱ cent. Exchange closed 107¼@107½, and the Money Market steady.

A more active export inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at firmer prices. Pork and Lard were more sought after, and were quoted rather higher. Sugars were in fair request, as were, also, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Teas, Common Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil. Beef, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Rice, Coffee and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

Shall South Carolina Escape?

Although the loyal public is not permitted to know upon what part of the Southern coast the immense naval expedition now about sailing is to be precipitated, we think we do not mistake in saying that it is the almost universal wish of the people that Charleston, South Carolina, if it receive not the present, may not long await a similar blow. If the Government would arouse the liveliest sympathy of Unionists, in the South as well as in the North, let it be seen that a clear and distinct memory is kept of the origin of this war, and a resolute purpose held, however the conflict may otherwise go, and whensoever it may terminate, not to fail administering a fearful rebuke upon that accursed city and State, whose crime it is to have originated the war.

South Carolina stands out preëminent in the unhallowed work of sedition and treason. It is South Carolina that invented the words "nullification" and "secession," which have wrought such mischief, unsettling the minds of men in regard to the rights of States under the Federal Union. It is South Carolina that has for thirty years been a malcontent in the otherwise happy family of States, and an industrious preacher of disunion. It is South Carolina that incessantly muttered discontent, and threatened secession, until the national mind became familiarized with the crime and ceased to regard it with that horror which its enormity should have inspired. And, finally, when the poison of thirty years' stealthy and treasonable teachings had corrupted the South and prepared it for an insurrection, it is South Carolina that led the way in the overt act of disloyalty. Her Senators and representatives were the first to vacate their seats in the National Congress, and thus to proclaim to the world a broken and discredited Union. It was one of these recreant men—a true representative, however, of South Carolina treason—that proclaimed the infamous sentiment, in a public speech in the City of Charleston, while the State Convention there was sundering the popular allegiance from the National Government: "Let us seize the pillars of this Federal Union, as Sampson did the pillars of the temple, and drag it down, though we likewise perish in the ruins." Such was and is the true spirit of secession. It is infernal and destructive—ready to involve thirty millions of happy and prosperous people in strife, rapine, bloodshed and woe, to satiate the malice or subserve the ambition of a nest of disappointed and disaffected politicians of South Carolina.

And when South Carolina's desperate treason found imitators, and one after another State threw off its allegiance, till seven had gone—even then there was hope of a peaceable recovery of our National unity. The Border Slave States resisted the fanaticism; and the seven seceded States would have been crushed under the odium of their insurrection, if the evil had stopped with them. The wicked plotters of secession knew this, and a conflict of arms was decreed, in order that the flow of human blood might madden, and overturn what judgment was left in the Border Slave States. It was found fit that South Carolina soil should be the scene of this crowning outrage; and in Charleston Harbor the ensign of the Republic received its first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates, their country's parricides. The seat of treason's birth was thus made the scene of its guilty triumph.

Now, is it not desirable, is it not a duty, is it not more than poetic justice, that South Carolina, so flagrant in sin, should be made to feel the earliest and heaviest penalties of war? If a Southern city must fall, let Charleston be razed to the ground and salt sowed on its ruins. If Southern fields must be desolated by the invasion of Union armies, let South Carolina's cotton and rice plantations be marked by the conquering advance. If slaveholding insolence and tyranny must be humbled to a dependence on the Constitution and the laws, let South Carolina's aristocrats learn to tremble for their serfs in the presence of martial law.

There is not only just retribution to be rendered in visiting upon South Carolina the heaviest blows of this war, but there is excellent generalship to be manifested in striking at that State. *South Carolina is cordially hated in the South.* No State would have so little sympathy and so little support from the other States. In numberless ways, the fact has become known, in the progress of the war. A few days ago, the pickets of a Pennsylvania regiment had a friendly interview with the pickets of a Virginia regiment on the Upper Potomac. A discussion of the causes of the war closed by an expression of regret on the part of the Virginians that they had not a regiment of *South Carolinians* to shoot at in place of these Pennsylvanians. And this is believed to be a wide-spread feeling among the Confederate soldiers. Is it wise to overlook such an advantage as this, in planning offensive war movements? Let Charleston be assailed, and a feeling of gratification will possess the hearts of three-fourths of the Confederate soldiers, who, for South Carolina's wrong, now suffer hardships in the field. And even if orders were given to go quickly to the relief of that original seat of rebellion in its strait, many a mishap would occur to track and train, known to the common soldier, if not to engineer and waymaster, to retard the expedition of the relief. Let the prayer of Unionists in all the thirty four States be heard for the early and unsparing chastisement of South Carolina.

The Decline of the Rebellion.

The Southern newspapers just now confine editorial discussion to the difficult point—where shall the rebel army pass the Winter? One recommends Missouri, another Kentucky and Kanawha, another Maryland, while the Richmond journals, vieing with each other through long habit in unreason and audacity, select Ohio and Pennsylvania as the more eligible seats. In all this there is nothing either positive, or practical, or practicable. What is positive and to the purpose is, that they fully recognize the impracticability of the army remaining where it is; and also the impossibility of retiring to the Southern States, followed into the heart of the slave-inhabited and cotton-growing region by the National forces. For, it is never to be forgotten that the mass of the Southern people are kept to the work only by the perpetuation and invention of delusions. One engagement made by their leaders through the Press no sooner fails than another takes its place, to be replaced in turn by others equally dazzling. Last Spring the rebels were led to expect certain victory at every step of their northward advance. Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, were to be but milestones in a journey of a Summer's day; and Winter, when it came, was to find them sheltered and quite comfortable in Fifth-avenue mansions, or in the shadow of Bunker Hill. To have suggested a possibility that frost might overtake their armies just where Spring left them, in the shelter of their tents, imperfectly clothed, and at a distance from supplies of food and fuel, would quite certainly have brought upon the doubter fatal suspicions of his fidelity to the cause of treason. This illusion has been dispelled, and another succeeds it. It is manifestly out of the question to maintain the army all Winter at Manassas. It will never do to present too suddenly the spectacle of retreat to a people already much suffering, much deceived, and much complaining. To promise the recovery of the doubtful Border States, or to tell confidently of Winter quarters in Pennsylvania or Ohio, is an intermediate deception, which shall prepare the way for the mortifying disappointment that must very shortly visit the entire Southern population. What could not be done in the Spring, when the North was at every disadvantage, and the South in the possession of numbers and means it can never in the most favorable circumstances repeat, certainly cannot be hoped for in the Autumn, when all the conditions of the contest incline to the side of the loyal States. Aggressions they dared not attempt then, in the presence of an inferior force imperfectly armed and provided, they will not attempt now against armies of superior strength, amply armed with all the inventions of modern scientific warfare, and supplied from the abounding granaries of a country ready to feed the world. Against such resources it is impossible to maintain a show of resistance. The rebel Generals have not ventured to tell the people of Richmond that the abandonment of Virginia is a foregone conclusion; that it remains with the National leaders to fix the time when the rebels shall evacuate the Commonwealth; but they are as certainly aware that the fact is so as that they possess the most elementary knowledge of the art of war.

The truth is, the military history of the rebellion is drawing to its close. The impossibility of recovering Missouri, of gaining Kentucky, of retaining Virginia, are terrible eye-openers to a people who, the other day, saw none but friends in those States, ready to fight for them, feed them, and protect their lines of communication as their victorious columns pressed forward to the Canada frontier. The soil that was to be the basis of measureless conquests in the North, having helped them to no conquests, is itself slipping from beneath their feet. With the blockade and threatening expeditions hanging upon their shores; and the immediate probability of a hostile advance along the entire line of the National Army—a line which stretches from Cape Hatteras to Kansas—the prospects of the rebellion are obviously, to the last degree, discouraging and the contest substantially decided.

When the last resort of the clever prestidigitators who manipulate the rebel machinery shall have been exhausted, and the South shall stand face to face with the stern fact of failure, we may be sure it will turn with relentless rancor upon those who betrayed it into such prostrate ruin. In that day, which is marked in no remote column of the calendar, the name of Union-man will be strangely coveted at the South. Men will be fertile in excuses for having suffered themselves to be beguiled into treason. Those who committed themselves by no overt act will be triumphant with the negative proof of unshaken loyalty. As we have seen it in North Carolina it will appear everywhere. We who know how an ignorant population has been deceived, may be trusted, rather than English speculators, to calculate the violence of the reaction which shall follow the consciousness of their involuntary error. In this simple postulate lies the key to a difficulty which foreign writers find themselves unable to solve. The war is prosecuted, not to subjugate but to undeceive; to bring the misguided population to hear truth rather than falsehood; to show them, when they will listen, that no right, or institution, or possession of their's is threatened; no function of self-government denied; and to show, whether they will listen or not, that they have miscalculated their importance in the commercial scheme of the world, and their ability to rid themselves of a Government which has given and guaranteed to them, all the elements of prosperity they have possessed. It is the interest of their leaders, who have everything to lose in this demonstration, to postpone it as long as fraud and contrivance can postpone it. But their resources, in this direction, are so very nearly exhausted, that the grand *éclaircissement* may be looked for at any moment.

The Canada Threat.

In spite of the neutral declaration of Great Britain, we have evidence of the strongest kind that the Government of that country, whatever its professions may be, is influenced, in its American policy, by an unquestionable partiality. Not to speak of the bias of the London Press, and notoriously of those journals supposed to receive their inspiration from official sources, we wait in vain for a rebuke to those West Indian authorities who permitted a rebel privateer to take in coal, provisions, and even munitions of war, at Port of Spain, in the Island of Trinidad. No satisfactory explanation has been yet given of the large additions to the army in Canada; and assured, as we must be, that the sentiment of the governing classes in England is hostile to a reconstruction of the Union, we may well doubt, without being over suspicious, the honesty of the excuses advanced for the military movements in the adjacent Province. We have been so utterly deceived in regard to the reputed aversion of the British Government and people to Slavery and Slave institutions, that we may be pardoned, for the future, if we mistrust their professions and doubt their most solemn assurances.

The increase of the English army in Canada, though not sufficiently great to indicate any sudden movement of aggression, is still large enough, in view of the leaning of the Government, to excite grave apprehension, and to form the subject of an international remonstrance. Under no possible interpretation of the existing relations between the two countries could a British Ministry affect to believe that America, with a rebellion on her hands taxing all her energies and resources, is contemplating a wanton attack on a powerful colony. Yet this is the fear to which English and Canadian prints have given free expression! No sensible person of course believes it; for it is not derogatory to the position and character of this country to admit that, at the present time, a war with such a Power as England would be a most disastrous calamity. To avoid it we would be justified in making almost any sacrifice short of National honor.

Lord PALMERSTON has well said that the surest way to avoid war is to make your enemy understand that you are fully prepared to meet it. Knowing, then, as we now do, that the separation of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union is a part of British policy, and an object that British statesmen desire to see accomplished, we should not neglect any of those warnings that indicate an advance from passive hope to active interference. We look upon the reinforcements of the Canadian garrisons as a step in the latter direction. The move is wholly unnecessary, except in so far as it may be regarded as a standing menace to the Republic. If it be objected that the force in the Canadas is inconsiderable, it must be remembered that there is a beginning to all things, and that the first is ever the most important step. When the East India Government encamped a regiment on the frontiers of Oude, its wretched King was dreaming away his life in unconscious security. When that regiment swelled to a brigade, and the brigade to an army, pitiless and irresistible, the King of Oude discovered the design, but all too late to struggle against the fate that swept away his inheritance. History admonishes us of the subtlety, determination and force with which Great Britain prosecutes her national schemes of self-interest.

In our case she has not left us in doubt as to her sympathy and bias. When, with indecent haste, she declared a neutrality between the United States and the "belligerent" rebels, it was an open insult to our sovereignty. For, reversing the case:—suppose that France, Russia, or the United States, at the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1848, had pursued a similar course, how many days would have passed before an explanation would have been demanded in no very measured language? Appreciating, then, the feeling by which the governing classes of Great Britain are actuated, we do not think that any movement, particularly of ships or soldiers, should pass unchallenged. The regular troops, in the Province of Canada alone, have been increased from 7,500 to about 12,000 men, and the artillery arm of the service, especially, has been strengthened beyond all precedent. English papers report that some 4,000 men are again ready to embark for the same colony. In a month or two we may hear of a third expedition having a similar destination, and so on, until any remonstrance on our part would be foolish and useless. During last Summer a very large and altogether unusual quantity of war munitions were landed and stored at Quebec. Besides these preparations, the Provincial militia and volunteers corps have been increased and raised to a point of serviceable efficiency; and Government organs throughout the colony—the Toronto *Leader*, for example—use all their influence to excite in the Canadian mind sentiments of bitter hostility against our people and Government.

We look upon the matter as one that calls for inquiry, if not for the positive interference of our Government. We have a right to ask of Great Britain whether she is using Canada as a menace, or is seeking by such means to encourage the attempt to dismember the Republic. There is *prima facie* evidence of such a design. The idea, indeed, prevails to some extent in the Province itself; and though the danger is neither imminent nor great, it is still sufficiently serious to demand attention, and call for some preparation.

The London Saturday Review.

Scholarship used to be a name for something humane and noble. It was supposed that a man engaged in "the study of the true, the beautiful, and the good," was above the narrow prejudices of race and the bitter hostilities of national rivalry. He was citizen of a State larger than the confines of any one people, and to whose immunities virtue and knowledge were the only conditions. While nation clashed against nation, and tribe met tribe in bloody collision, through all ages the scholars have preserved the *commune vinculum*, and have joined hands in a humane and cosmopolitan union. Letters have softened the hatred and quenched the wrath of rival communities, and inspired the gentle spirit of humanity and civilization to peoples, yet half barbarous, in their mutual envies and jealousies. Scholars have usually felt the responsibility of their position; that, in some respects, they were to be the leaders of human progress, and were to show a broad sympathy with man and a kindly feeling, which should rise far above the passions of the time. Even when fired with patriotism, they have related the brave achievements of their countrymen, in some struggle with foreign injustice or oppression, in words which posterity should record: they have felt it to be one of the bounden courtesies of their class to chronicle fairly the brave deeds of the enemy and to do manly justice to him.

They have usually seen that for culture and wit and polished learning to devote all their exquisite powers to poison the feelings between two even hostile nations, or to inflict wounds whose keen pang would be felt long after the downright blows of war were forgotten, was a base and ignoble use. Their learning, their power with the "winged words," their irony and sarcasm, their place in the world of letters, were not given them to sow deep and bitter hate, and arouse to wrath and passion warring peoples. No; as a usual thing the scholars have been the world's peacemakers. Still less have they sought to spread discords and misunderstandings between peoples that were already united, or labored to make kindred and friendly nations hateful and disgusting to one another. The keen weapons which their pursuits have furnished them with have not been turned to stabbing a brother people, or to cutting away the bonds of many years of sympathy and friendship.

And yet this age has lived to see this unknown spectacle in the world of scholars. An English journal, representing, it is said, the most cultured and scholastic young men of one of the universities, has devoted its wit and learning and criticism now, for months, to the amiable and human occupation of making the American character ridiculous and base in English eyes, and their struggle for national existence a mixture of farce and insanity. Commanding, as scholars and men of culture, a wide audience—far greater here than in England, through our recopying of their articles—the Saturday Reviewers have deliberately set to work to write down the American nation, and to *write up* the mutual hate and anger which we had supposed utterly died away. Such a disgraceful enterprise for scholars and Christian men seems incredible. Quietly to sit down, in one's study, and to scatter abroad seeds of bitterness and envy and prejudice, which shall spring up again in armed men and deeds of blood and desolation thousands of miles away,—seems such a species of fiendish malice or thoughtless spleen, exercised where the happiness of millions may be in risk, that we can scarcely understand it. One would suppose, that to any generous mind, however he regarded the causes of the quarrel, the mere spectacle of a powerful nation in its life-and-death struggle, would inspire some sentiment of decent respect, if not of sympathy. It is difficult to imagine the feelings of the man who can regard a civil war as if it were a comedy. And yet the purpose of these articles is plain. The *Saturday Review* has, never, in a single instance, where it could avoid it, represented facts in this war correctly. It has repeatedly and maliciously falsified them. It has garbled our words, put upon our private and public actions the basest motives, exhausted irony and sarcasm in gibes at our disasters or our errors, and never once uttered a generous, not to say a Christian, word, over our misfortunes. In company with more powerful organs, it has done its best to cut off the resources for this war, by discouraging our loan, and it has labored to make us and our cause ridiculous in the eyes of Europe.

According to its veracious pictures, we are at once given over to mobs and to military despotism. We are a nation of cowards and braggarts. We have no principle and no motive in this war which an honorable man can respect. We are really bankrupt, and will soon give up the struggle in disgust and weariness, and the great American Republic will be among the things that were—a conclusion that all true Englishmen must rejoice over. Such is the humane, cosmopolitan, generous tone of one organ of English culture.

It will be thought by many of our readers that we make too much of the words of a single English journal. We believe we do not. The *Saturday Review* has talent and culture enough to make its articles read by a vast circle of readers. They are cleverly done, there is no doubt of that. And every man of any education has a certain enjoyment, even in his own castigation, if it is inflicted with sufficient wit and ability. These articles are also immensely copied in the English rural Press, and to a considerable degree in our own. When such men as the writers of these turn all their education and their talents to making bad blood between nations, they can accomplish a good deal of a ratuer satanic character. Wit and culture will always have an audience in America, even if they are doing the very work of the devil. When we know that such mean, and base, and false views upon our country are permitted to circulate in England unrebuked, among the very best classes, we are ready to believe that the old hate between the two countries has by no means utterly died

out in England, as it has here, and all our moral pretensions, which the enlightened people in America have labored so long to quench, are fanned to a blaze again.

Of course, many of us know that the *Review* may be only the organ of a few clever young men, who like to show their powers by holding a people thousands of miles away, but there are thousands who will not read such articles, with these allowances, and who will be delighted to utter disgust and indignation at so much England," by these words of her

It is certainly time that the culture of England should utter something towards this calamity more worthy of the humanity and the universality of the world of scholars.

THE HERALD'S FORGERY UPON ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The *Herald* reiterates feebly, though it makes no attempt to justify, its shameless signature of the name of Archbishop HUGHES to an editorial article in reply to Dr. BROWNSON on the Rebellion in a late number of the *Metropolitan Record*. It backs down a little from a "similar fraud" in the case of Prince NAPOLEON, and now only claims that the letters to which it originally affixed his name were written "under his *inspiration*,"—which is probably quite true as the more adventurous statement which it made at first. In the Archbishop's case, however, it sticks to its text, and assumes that he wrote the article. Perhaps he did,—but the public has not the slightest reason to think so, and a great many reasons for regarding the *Herald's* imputation of its authorship to him as only one of its ordinary devices for attracting public attention, and creating a "sensation."

As we said the other day, Archbishop HUGHES is not in the habit of shirking the responsibility for any opinions or sentiments he may wish to bring before the public,—still less for any personal assault he may wish to make upon the character or reputation of any man from whom he may differ. Least of all would he be likely to make a bitter and not very dignified attack upon Dr. BROWNSON, a brother Catholic and a man of great learning, ability and influence,—in the disguise of an anonymous book-reviewer for a weekly newspaper. The Archbishop lacks neither courage nor frankness, nor do the past controversies in which he has been engaged show any unwillingness to meet fully and in open daylight any adversary whom he may think it worth his while to assail.

In the next place the Archbishop is master of a very vigorous style of vituperation whenever he may choose to employ it,—and can scarcely be reduced by age to the necessity, which oppressed the writer of the article in question, of borrowing the peculiar billingsgate of the *Herald* to give expression to his feelings. He is too well acquainted with current events, moreover, to accept as true a batch of the *Herald's* inventions which have been doing duty in the columns of that veracious sheet for the last year or two, and which the writer of the article referred to puts in the very front of his attacking forces. Unless he has changed his sentiments very materially within the past few years, the Archbishop would scarcely be led by admiration of the *Herald* to adopt its fictions and its phraseology as his own.

These are some of the considerations which lead us to believe that Archbishop HUGHES did not write the article, and that the *Herald* was simply playing an old and favorite game in announcing it as his, for the sake of creating a "sensation" among its readers. Even if the venerable prelate were its author, it is not easy to see what right the *Herald* has to announce a fact which he was anxious to conceal. That, however, would be a matter between themselves, and we should be quite willing to leave them to settle it.

Cotton Operators and the Coming Winter.

Hard times are in store for the laboring people of England. All the assurances of her orators and journalists as to the attainability of an adequate supply of cotton, cannot allay the apprehensions of her manufacturers. In vain the capacity of India and Egypt is dwelt on; in vain associations are formed to stimulate the production of the precious staple; in vain the Government promises to facilitate its importation by every means in its power; despite of all, the panic spreads, and already its effects are becoming visible. The malady first showed itself in Manchester, the capital of cottondom. There, a few weeks since, a circular from one of the leading firms gave notice to the people that "*short*-time" was probable and *economy* necessary. This was only a politic mode of communicating unwelcome intelligence to the masses, and was merely a prelude to the still more disheartening notices that subsequently appeared, announcing the actual adoption of "short-time" by such and such mill-owners. From Manchester the epidemic has extended to Bolton, Rochdale and Blackburn. In Bolton one very large firm, having six mills, and which employed, last Summer, 787 hands, has closed altogether, and warned its discharged operatives to seek work elsewhere, as there was no likelihood of business being resumed. In Rochdale eight firms are working only four days a week, and one has stopped *in toto*. While in Blackburn and its vicinity, no less than twelve firms, some of them owning several mills, are now working only four days weekly, and consider even *four* days too *many* in the present state of trade. In a word, there are thousands of people in England already either wholly or partially out of employment, in consequence of the cotton panic, and tens of thousands more will be in the same deplorable situation, from the same cause, before the Winter sets in. Yet, strange to say, while such is the condition of the manufacturing districts, cargoes of cotton are shipped from Liverpool to America—a phenomenon which can only be paralleled by the incessant exportation of provisions from Ireland throughout the period of the famine!

The trying ordeal through which the English cotton operatives will have to pass in the approaching Winter is the more to be regretted on account of the very peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. In the most prosperous of times their wages hardly suffice to procure them the comforts of life. Few can afford to lay up anything for a rainy day. They have no plot of ground like the French peasant on which they can fall back in bad times; and when put on short work, or altogether discharged, destitution and suffering such as the people of this country have a very faint conception of, are common to their portion. In the coming crisis, however, one thing will be in their favor. So vast a multitude will be thrown out of employment that prudential, if not philathropic motives will rouse the British Government to action in their behalf, and induce it to make some effort to ameliorate the lot of the miserable.

HOW WE ARE TAXED.—In another place we are enabled to give a statement of the taxable property of the State, as just determined by the Board of Equalization. The table teaches a perplexing lesson to those who seek curiously in all direction for some symptom of weakness and exhaustion resulting from the great struggle we are engaged in. It will be seen that, with all the uncertainty of the future added to the actual certainty of heavy burdens to be borne, and losses sustained in prosecuting so costly a contest, the Board has advanced the aggregate valuation from $1,419,297,560, the figure for the last year of peace, to $1,441,767,430 in the present year of war—an augmentation of very nearly $22,500,000. The City of New-York gains by a very much larger ratio—the valuation in 1860 being $550,078,788, and in 1861 rising to $571,078,798—a gain of $21,000,000. In fact, the additional valuation may be said to fall bodily upon the City—a circumstance which proves, if nothing else, what unlimited confidence is reposed in the power of our people, even at this moment of supreme effort and endurance, to accept the burdens of necessary taxation. The fact may take its place among several other problems which are distracting European statesmanship.

JUSTICE TO INJURED DISLOYALTY.—Hon. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, we are pleased to learn, has been set at liberty. When arrested and inclosed in Fort Lafayette, the sentence of Mr. MAY was approved by the public, upon the supposition either that he was the forerunner of other disloyal Congressmen, like VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD, who would at once be sent to share his seclusion, or that his intrigues at Richmond demanded this exemplary treatment of conduct which made his case so much worse than theirs. Events have proved both these suppositions incorrect. Mr. MAY's seditious colleagues in Congress have been left undisturbed, and the disclosures recently made by Judge LOGAN show that the journey to Richmond had the approbation of the Administration; and consequently whatever treason characterized or prompted that mission, was participated in by those who would be exceedingly reluctant to condemn themselves to the hospitalities of Col. BURKE. In these circumstances, the imprisonment of the treasonable Congressman was open to a palpable charge of injustice and partiality, which nothing but his release could palliate.

Government deserves gratitude for the promptness with which it has realized and acted upon this conviction.

Taxable Property of New-York for the Current Year.

The following is a statement showing the aggregate valuation of property in each county in the State for 1860 and 1861, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes, under Chapter 312, Laws of 1859; also, showing the amount of tax to be levied in 1861, in each county, for State purposes, being 3½ mills on each dollar valuation:

Counties.	1860. Valuation.	1861. Valuation.	Tax for 1861. 3½ Mills.
Albany	$39,044,737	$39,444,737	$152,548 36
Allegany	8,035,120	8,035,120	31,136 09
Broome	8,391,423	8,391,423	32,516 76
Cattaraugus	6,620,148	6,620,148	25,653 07
Cayuga	19,214,814	19,214,814	74,457 40
Chatauque	14,270,102	14,270,102	55,296 65
Chemung	6,472,762	6,472,762	25,081 95
Chenango	10,500,000	10,500,000	40,687 50
Clinton	5,727,778	5,727,778	22,195 13
Columbia	18,365,430	18,365,430	71,168 04
Cortland	6,165,923	6,165,923	23,882 95
Delaware	8,210,352	8,210,352	31,815 11
Dutchess	29,979,280	29,979,280	116,169 71
Erie	47,251,841	47,251,841	183,100 88
Essex	3,824,027	3,824,027	14,818 10
Franklin	4,149,270	4,149,270	16,078 42
Fulton	4,054,412	4,054,412	15,710 85
Genesee	11,650,136	45,144	11,695,280
Greene	7,950,684	7,950,684	30,806 53
Hamilton	47,333	470,333	1,822 54
Herkimer	10,144,567	10,144,567	39,310 20
Jefferson	15,935,769	15,935,769	58,263 60
Kings	106,296,591	106,296,591	419,645 42
Lewis	4,495,200	4,495,200	17,418 90
Livingston	14,396,555	14,396,555	55,797 98
Madison	11,072,782	11,072,782	42,907 53
Monroe	26,732,076	26,732,076	103,588 79
Montgomery	7,354 077	7,354,077	28,487 05
New-York	550,078,778	571,078,798	2,212,937 31
Niagara	12,823,522	12,823,522	49,692 31
Oneida	25,639,379	25,639,379	99,352 59
Onondaga	28,250,128	28,250,128	109,456 75
Ontario	16,445,575	16,445,575	63,726 03
Orange	24,625,254	24,625,254	95,435 36
Orleans	9,682,749	9,682,749	37,520 65
Oswego	14,251,368	14,254,368	55,235 68
Otsego	12,072,302	12,072,302	46,780 17
Putnam	6,114,035	6,114,035	23,691 88
Queens	21,343,083	21,343,083	82,704 45
Rensselaer	25,278,526	25,278,526	101,598 84
Richmond	9,728,402	9,728,402	33,772 66
Rockland	5,440,260	5,440,260	21,081 01
Saratoga	12,048,356	12,048,356	46,687 38
Schenectady	5,602,786	5,602,786	21,710 80
Schoharie	6,850,681	6,850,681	26,548 39
Schuyler	4,280,723	4,280,723	16,587 80
Seneca	8,159,547	8,159,547	31,618 24
St. Lawrence	15,653,259	15,653,259	60,579 27
Steuben	13,991,732	13,991,732	54,217 46
Suffolk	12,650,506	12,650,506	49,015 71
Sullivan	4,132,995	4,132,995	16,015 36
Tioga	5,818,318	5,818,318	22,545 98
Tompkins	7,974,295	7,974,295	30,812 51
Ulster	15,567,638	15,567,638	60,324 67
Warren	2,519,380	2,519,380	9,762 80
Washington	15,331,105	15,331,105	59,442 66
Wayne	13,667,157	13,667,157	52,942 23
Westchester	41,012,725	42,012,725	162,769 31
Wyoming	7,750,822	7,750,822	30,034 44
Yates	7,293,708	7,293,708	28,263 12
Total	$1,419,297,520	$1,441,767,430	$5,586,849 79

The proceeds will be applied as follows, viz.:

For Schools	¾ of a mill, per Chapter 130, Laws 1856.
For Canals	¼ of a mill, per Chapter 271, Laws 1859.
For Canals	¼ of a mill, per Chapter 213, Laws 1860.
For gen'l purposes	¾ of a mill, per Chapter 187, Laws 1861.
For Vol. Militia	1½ of a mill, per Chapter 277, Laws 1861.

The tax for 1860 was 3 5-6 mills, amounting in the aggregate to $5,440,640 49.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.—It may interest a good many persons besides the Italians resident here, to know that the Consul-General of the Kingdom of Italy in this City, receives subscriptions in aid of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR. His own countrymen, very naturally, take the lead in thus honoring one who was so conspicuous in re-creating their country:—but there is no free country in the world whose inhabitants can fail to sympathize with whatever seeks to perpetuate the memory of so illustrious and so gifted a stateaman. The Consul's office is at No. 40 Beaver-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 101 deaths in the city during the last week, classified as follows: Men, 14; women, 24; boys, 32; girls, 30; adults, 38; children, 63; males, 47; females, 54; colored persons, 3. Diseases.—Abscess, bleeding from the lungs, brain, bronchitis, cancer, compression of the brain, debility, (adult,) debility, (infantile,) dropsy, epilepsy, erysipelas, bilious fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, disease of hip, hooping-cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, jaundice, killed, malformation, old age, pleurisy, premature birth, small-pox, disease of spine, suffocation, one each; asphyxia, congestion of the brain, drowned, nervous fever, hydrocephalus, two each; apoplexy, croup, diarrhœa, dysentery, three each; inflammation of the lungs and diphtheria, four each; cholera infantum, typhoid fever, five each; convulsions, (infantile,) 9; marasmus, (infantile,) 10; consumption, 13; still-born, 6. 73 were natives of the United States, and 51 of those who died were 5 years of age and under. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 4; Fourth Ward, 7; Fifth Ward, 6; Sixth Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 2; Eighth Ward, 7; Ninth Ward, 13; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward [illegible] Ward, 6. No returns received from the Wards in the Eastern District.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—On Saturday night, a party of men who had been drinking freely, got into an altercation in a drinking place at the corner of State and Furman streets, when they were turned into the street, where the fight continued until one of the party, a man named GILMARTIN, residing at No. 21 State-street, received a severe stab in his left breast. The man who used the knife escaped, and the injured man was taken home.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A little girl named RHODER, residing at No. 96 Atlantic-avenue, was seriously burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp on Saturday evening. The mother of the child was attempting to fill the lamp while the wick was lighted.

AMUSEMENTS.

There are few public characters that can stand the test of Time. At the application of this touchstone reputations shrivel, and giants dwindle down into dwarfs. The world daily demands something new of its idols. A sustained flight will not at all satisfy the popular craving. Higher altitudes must be reached, or condemnation swiftly follows the voice of praise. Among the foolish many there are a wise few who fully comprehend this peculiarity of an impulsive public. These few wisely husband their resources; they "let themselves out" by degrees, and always contrive to keep an extra force in reserve to meet this inevitable demand. Several eminent wits have kept their choicest *bon mots* for their death-beds. Congressmen not infrequently adopt this rule, and, after sputtering through a session like imperfect candles, go out in a blaze of glory. HERRMANN understands this true secret of success fully. His pachydactylous rival, the hippopotamus, didn't, and here HERRMANN has proved himself the greater of the two. The hippopotamus had the advantage in point of size—HERRMANN has in sagacity. The former opened his mouth unguardedly and unreservedly, showing all his wonders at once. The consequence was that we soon tired of him, and answered his benevolent and smiling attempts to please by responsive yawns. Had he at first but opened his mouth by inches, he could have given the public an ell when they demanded it. He might have managed his countenance on the principle of a climax, rising by degrees to finish by castanetting the outer surfaces of his jaws together behind his tufted tail, to the confusion of his Nubian keeper. Or he might have doubled his œsophagus up in compartments, and only exhibited quarter sections at a time. But all this he didn't do, and hence his failure, hence these tears.

They do things better at the Academy. People have become familiar with the name of "Prestidigitator," and a few reckless and roystering blades toy with it in their cups. But none are quite familiar with the mysterious man who bears it, or, with his art. The moment we have learnt the secret of one trick he substitutes another more wonderful. Scattering cards around the house, and distributing them in historian's hats and in clergymen's laps with a perfect disregard for the proprieties; rolling two rabbits into one, and making money dance at the word of command,—all this was funny and curious enough, but in all cases the Prestidigitator had some Blucher of a trick that he kept in reserve, and only brought up at the last moment to distend staring eyes a little wider. His last achievement in this way is peculiarly worthy of mention.

On Thursday night last week, the visitor to the Academy found the stage lumbered with wash-tubs. Something was evidently in the wind, and eventually destined to be in the water. Mons. EDOUARD looked slightly more pompous than usual, but not at all as though he intended to wash clothes in public. The world within the operatic walls wondered, but not for long. Near the close of the performance, a large cauldron was brought upon the stage, a small liberty-pole was erected in the centre of the cauldron, and on this pole was fastened a tin liberty-cap, filled with bran. After a few trivial exhibitions of digital dexterity, pulling eggs from behind respectable-looking old gentlemen's ears—which any one can do—the Prestidigitator prepared to astonish the aborigines. He placed one egg in the bran, eleven in the cauldron. With the assistance of Mons. EDOUARD—who *has* a backbone, and *can* bend it when occasion demands—he then emptied the wash-tubs into the cauldron. The water splashed upon the stage, but Mons. EDOUARD didn't care. He folded his arms proudly, and looked around, as who should say: "After us, the flood." With the deprecating air of one of those extremely virtuous people who "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," the intrepid HERRMANN then stepped back several paces, raised a pistol and fired. Lo, or rather hallo, and behold! Forth from the cauldron flopped eleven sorrowful looking geese in a state of drenched despair; the cover was removed from the vase supposed to contain bran, and forth stepped, with the consciousness of a welcome though unexpected guest, an attendant gander. The geese quacked; the audience answered with appreciative cheers, and the curtain dropped on a tableau—HERRMANN and "Edouard" surrounded by geese, and evidently sound on the question. It was a triumph. But one thing only is needed to make this trick a complete success. Let Mr. HERRMANN dispense with fire-arms and discharge his pistol from the programme. The stench it creates is intolerable. The same object may be attained by burning sulphur or saltpetre, and without choking weak nerves by unanticipated explosions. If it is essential that shooting be done, let one of these innocuous contrivances be introduced which are so much in vogue in cheap shooting galleries—what a Cockney would call "a hair gun with an air trigger;" and then the house shall be jubilant, the geese shall be exultant, and every one shall be satisfied.

The "Cup and the Lip" has been withdrawn from the bills of the Winter Garden, after a brief career of a week. It was not relished by the public, owing, we think, to the lack of a sufficient plot. The dialogue, although not remarkable for brilliancy, was at least respectable, and the performance by all the artists more than usually good. To-night a spectacular drama, called "Napoleon the Great," will be produced, and the play of "Lavater," revived for the special benefit of Mr. WALCOT, Sr., who excels in the principal character.

TOM TAYLOR's new comedy, the "New President," will be given, to-night, at Wallack's Theatre for the last time. To-morrow night a novelty, called the "King of the Mountains," will be produced, with new scenery, dresses, &c.

The many improvements that have been made in Miss KEENE's burletta—notably that of turning it into a hearty Union piece—have insured it a new career. During the past week her handsome establishment was frequently crowded. The "Seven Sons" as now presented, is certainly an exciting spectacle for the eye.

The Hippopotamus has returned for a short period to the Museum, and can be seen as heretofore at all hours. It is said to be his last engagement. DICKENS' story of "Great Expectations," in its dramatic form, is the novelty in the lecture-room. It is excellently put upon the stage, and very well acted.

The Orion Circus, at the Bowery Theatre, has attracted large audiences during the past week. It boasts of some of the best riders in the profession.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will give its first grand concert of the season on the evening of the 2d of November. Mr. CARL BERGMANN is the conductor, and the orchestra will, as heretofore, be selected from the very best players in the City. It is not going too far to say that the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn is one of the best institutions of its kind in existence.

Miss LIZZIE PARKER will give a farewell concert, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday, the 22d, assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ARDAVANI, Signor SCHINI, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, the pianist.

The "Alleghanians" having returned from a four years' tour around the world, will commence a series of their peculiar concerts, at Hope Chapel, to-night.

Miss NINA FOSTER, a lady who has acquired considerable renown as a reader, will give a recitation at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Tuesday evening next.

The living whales are still on exhibition at Jones' Wood. They are, undoubtedly, the greatest curiosities of the season.

The first rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday next, at Irving Hall. BEETHOVEN's Symphony in C; BERLIOZ's overture "Le Carnival Romain," and R. WAGNER's overture to "Rienzi," will be the pieces.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FASTNET POINT, Sunday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates to the 3d and Londonderry to the 4th inst.

The first steamer of the Glasgow line passed up the river at 6 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF NOTED THIEVES.—Officers RING, of the Tenth Precinct, and ENSALL, of the Ninth, yesterday arrested Mary Palmer *alias* Johnson, Charles Rothchilds and Alexander Schleiz, on suspicion of being concerned in some recent heavy robberies in this City. The officers have been watching this trio for some time past, and they have been noticed prowling around the Broadway stores with the evident intention of purloining goods when opportunity offered. The female prisoner is said to be one of the most expert thieves in the country. She was released from State Prison only a few weeks since, having been sentenced there for a period of five years upon conviction of grand larceny in stealing silks from STEWART's, in Broadway. Soon after entering the prison she succeeded in convincing the agent of the Prison Association, Mr. BEALS, that she was innocent, and by his advice and that of other respectable gentlemen Gov. MORGAN granted her a pardon. Since her discharge she has been constantly with her old companions, and engaged in her old practices. Upon searching her rooms yesterday, a large quantity of silks, muslins, cloaks and other goods were found, believed to have been stolen. The articles recovered are at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where they may be seen by parties interested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them all to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. An attempt was made to bribe the officers and let the accused go free, but without success.

SERENADE TO MRS. GOVERNOR MORGAN.—This lady was serenaded on Saturday evening, at Mrs. WM. CHAUNCEY's, in Lafayette-place. A great many ladies and gentlemen have expressed regret that they had not been informed of the serenade, that they might have taken part in the arrangements; but as it was not known until late, on Saturday afternoon, that Mrs. MORGAN would be in town, and as she will probably leave the City to-day, there was no opportunity to give notice of the fact. It was finely conducted, the music being under the direction of Mr. WALLACE, and at Mrs. MORGAN's request Mr. GORHAM W. BURNHAM expressed her acknowledgments from the balcony.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Saturday, at the dead-house of the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of CORNELIUS JACKSON, aged 56 years, a native of the United States, who died in consequence of injuries received on the 9th inst., by being run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. Deceased was sitting on a bench on the front platform of the car, when one of the wheels came in contact with some obstruction on the track. The sudden jar threw JACKSON off the platform, and the hind wheel passed over his left ancle. He was taken to the Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his foot, soon after which he died.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday night a canal-boatman, named MICHAEL SELK, saw a man struggling in the water at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. With the aid of a private watchman, SELK succeeded in getting the man out of the water, but before medical aid could be procured, life was extinct. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, but no clue could be obtained as to the man's name or residence. He was about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, light built, with dark, curly hair and black goatee. Had on dark-gray pants, no coat, checked Marseilles vest, and calf-skin shoes.

A RETURNED VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the body of a man was brought to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, having been found floating in the water at the foot of Jackson-street. It was subsequently ascertained that deceased's name was J. STRATLER, a returned volunteer, of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, and that he accidentally fell from the deck of a ship on Saturday evening, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday.

TO BOYS AND GIRLS IN WANT OF HOMES.—The Children's Aid Society will send a company of boys and girls to homes in the West on the 24th of October, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. Poor children in want of homes in the country, and parents who desire to have good places provided for their children, will do well to apply at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Eighth-street, between Broadway and the Bowery.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, CAROLINE MILLER, a woman aged about forty years, residing at No. 43 Attorney-street, was fatally burned while filling a lighted fluid lamp, the lamp exploding and injuring her so severely that she died a few hours subsequently. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT.—A meeting of ladies will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to adopt measures for the relief of Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment, that sailed yesterday in the *Star of the South*. A general invitation is extended to all patriotic ladies to be present.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 216 Canal-street, on the body of a girl named MARY A. KEARN, aged about six years, who came to her death from injuries accidentally received by falling from a wagon on the 16th of September last.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Burke, of California; Major Underwood and family, of the U. S. Army; Col. Victor Du Pont, of Washington; S. F. Hazard and W. Walker, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. O. Wetmore, from Baltimore; Chas. Showell, of St. Louis; Col. Smythe, of the British Army; Jno. H. Strader, of Kentucky; Capt. W. C. McCall, of the U. S. Army; J. M. McClancey, of Wheeling, Va., and Mrs. Col. Dunbar and family, of Havana, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; F. Chuffari, of Paris, France; H. Burnham, of Liverpool, Eng.; J. R. Jenks and lady, of St. Paul, Min.; W. H. Phillips and N. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; E. S. Dann, of Buffalo; A. G. Bradish, of Vermont; E. S. Spencer, of Ohio; Jas. C. Converse, of Boston; Capt. Nelson, of Vermont; Eli Whitney, of Whitneyville; and Lieut. G. McKey, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Marcy, of the United States Army; Dr. Zelden, of Washington; Capt. H. B. Williams, of Rochester; and S. Sturgeon, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. C. Hyde, M. C. Tobin, E. C. Kennedy, P. Kirby and C. Wright, of California; L. W. Coe, of Oregon; C. Weidmeyer, of Washington; S. C. Howe, Boston; M. F. Conway, of Kansas; Major Peralta, Porto Rico, and A. G. Baker, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy, and Lieut. C. Smith, of the United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. G. H. Otis, of the United States Navy; T. N. Dale and family, of Paris; R. M. Bradford, of Rhode Island, and Major Sitgreaves, of the army, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. H. Anderson, of Montreal; Dr. D. E. Angus and family, of Paris, and Jas. Wright, of Buffalo, are at the International Hotel.

Lieut. E. P. Bankhead and W. E. DeKay, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Geo. Clymer, of the United States Navy, and S. Michelons, of Porto Rico, are at the Union-place Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM BARNUM.

LINDENCROFT, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22, 1861.

Mr. E. Holmes, No. 260 Canal-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Having seen the working of your "House Alarm" in other houses, I cannot withhold my confidence in it, and as I consider it even more necessary for a country house than insurance, you may, if you please, put it up effectually in my house and that of my daughter, Mrs. THOMPSON.

Respectfully, P. T. BARNUM.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
No. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 10 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined, Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for deformities. A female attends ladies.

A Bold Stroke.—Importers' Stock at Retail, at No. 375 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen bands, from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also a manufacturer's stock of men's and boys' superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

MARRIED.

GURNSEY—REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas E. Vassen, Dr. DARBURY GURNSEY, of New-York City, to LYDIA A., eldest daughter of Joseph Reynolds, Esq., of Amenia.

DIED.

[illegible]—On Sunday, Oct. 13, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA R. ARMOUR, wife of Benjamin Armour, aged 61 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Canal-st., corner Ludlow, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STEWART.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, MARY MATILDA, infant daughter of Wm. R. and Mary McC. Stewart, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 106 West 34th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, JOSHUA WILLIAMS, aged 65 years, 3 months and 29 days.

His remains were interred at Pawtucket, R. I., on Friday.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, suddenly, FRANK B. BOWARS, of ship *Black Hawk*, aged 20 years.

His remains were taken to Connecticut for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after an illness of three hours, EMMA, daughter of Col. Edward and Matilda French, aged 19 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 Gramercy Park, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FRAWLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, after a short illness, EDWARD FRAWLEY, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2 West 26th-st.

MOON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, of consumption, SARAH MOON, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 27½ Elm-st.

TURNER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after a long and severe illness, SARAH JANE, the beloved wife of John H. Turner, aged 31 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 86 Hester-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Bangor papers please copy.

KENNY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 12, after a lingering illness, ROBERT KENNY, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 265 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TOWER.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, PAUL TOWER, only son of Kate L. Tower, deceased, and W. Scott Tower, aged 11 months.

BLOODGOOD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, JOHN T. BLOODGOOD, son of the late Joseph Bloodgood, M. D., in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 3 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst.

WARD.—In Tompkinsville, Richmond County, on Saturday, Oct. 12, Mrs. MARY M., widow of the late Caleb T. Ward, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SANDS.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 13, after a short and severe illness, FLOYD SANDS, only son of Caleb Sands, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave at 7 o'clock A. M., from 27th-st. depôt for Rye, where carriages will be in attendance.

DAKIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Oct. 10, CHANCY B. DAKIN, of Brooklyn City, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from South 9th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EARLE.—In Goshen, Ind., on Monday, Oct. 7, WASHINGTON EARLE, eldest son of John J. and Maria P. Earle.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday, Oct. 12.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—OCT. 12, 1861.
52, 62, 14, 27, 1, 18, 7, 22, 66, 32, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—OCT. 12, 1861.
60, 66, 10, 45, 14, 75, 28, 56, 20, 4, 80, 2, 3, 30, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



RALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $16, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
RALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE VERY LOW
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Beaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Re-engagement of the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
It was with great reluctance, two weeks ago, that the Manager announced the closing exhibition of this wonderful animal, but his utter inability to renew an engagement with his owners compelled him to do so. He is, however, now highly gratified to being able to announce
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS.
Though it is at an enormous expense, as the proprietors have had to forego a lucrative engagement at Philadelphia.
WHO WILL FAIL TO SEE HIM NOW?
No one doubts that he is the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has no objection to assist with children; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; is generally useful; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., first floor, near Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork; understands waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEsirous of getting housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the chamber, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and washing, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 125 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av. in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, cream candies; is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as capable cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 12th-st., first floor, back.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 32 West 30th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for three days at the above-named place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 106 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 20th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, with the best of City reference, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; as a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 10 West 21st-st.

A PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call a No. 248 East 6th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 444 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as first-rate cook, and assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, with her present employer, No. 285 West 20th-st. Also, a chambermaid and waitress.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 13th-st., rear

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 196 East 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK AND chambermaid, who can attend to the washing in the house; family small; residence Staten Island. Good references required. Apply at No. 76 Beaver-st., up stairs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT WASHER AND IRONER.—A kind and obliging woman is anxious to engage as above; is an excellent cook, and understands meats and game of all kinds, cakes, pies, pastry, preserves, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up linen in good style; has the best of references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; in either of the above capacities, will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and bread and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful, neat; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 194 East 7th-st., or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A COLORED WOMAN is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 619 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; reference entirely satisfactory; can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, if required; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, or with a family to Havana; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RE-spectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAby a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call for two days at No. 262 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; can cut and fit children's dresses and do embroidery; the best of City reference; no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; she learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best City reference given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young girl wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to B. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call, or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of the women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also, on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man. A Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to take a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce over six years' good recommendations from one place; will be found civil, willing and obliging; will do garden work, if required; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address J. J., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can produce two years satisfactory reference from his late employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HIS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situations wanted, by a man and wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid. Both will be found capable, honest and trustworthy, and have the best of reference. Address B. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, English; could take charge of a small garden; no objection to the country; is a good groom and careful driver. Can give the best of City and country reference. Wages moderate. Address B., Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman, by one who perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of reference. Address R. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook and dairy woman, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address J. L., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; good reference given. Address C. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young and sober man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; will be found willing and obliging; has nine years' very best City reference; no objection to the country; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Can be seen or heard of at No. 820 Broadway, in the real estate office, or at No. 124 Clinton-place, 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man, of pleasing address, and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in most respectable families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address WALTER, in clean store, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 12th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT DENtist, fully competent to do filling and plate work; applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages wanted. At PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also a dental student.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL FOR general housework, in a small family. Apply at No. 93 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BLACKSMITHS and Strikers to work on gun carriages. Good workmen can obtain a job, on application to FREDERICK WOOD & CO., Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.)

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS VALET, to travel with a merchant to California; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS FOLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 46 Pearl-st., N. Y.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

AND

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. E. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. ROUDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, pencil sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary. The best of recommendations given. Terms favorable. Address F., Union Theological Seminary. References Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 699 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 28th-st.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 806 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 56 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. G. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 69 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fluxx Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INstruction to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 259 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGET, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies or gentlemen's riding.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 56 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. B., Box No. 363, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LUCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 58 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $6 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. Syme's school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the N. Y. Observer, or O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

AT PAINE'S BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITing Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students from City or country receive 3 months, 78 lessons, each, in Penmanship, and Arithmetic or Book-keeping; lessons unlimited for $10. Ladies' day and evening writing lessons, $2—20 lessons. Adult pupils can arrange for strictly private rooms, and be as retired and free from interruption as in their own parlors.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This Institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TAREYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. W. Whitehead

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

SIX PER CENT. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 470 Third-av., and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. GUILD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$401,923 32.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BRADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. FRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. GRAHAM,
ELISHA A. BROOKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.
The notes bear date Aug. 19, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.
Checks and current funds taken in payment.
Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. B. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.—WM. C. AGHLAM & SON, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, want to buy Atlantic Insurance Scrip.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$350,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

* This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DEBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order to me directed in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, hearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby require to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiff in said suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.
FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs,
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 253 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.
ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.
s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Arnoux, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals addressed to S. F. Beach) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. BENNEWELL,
N. THAYER, } Trustees.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 183 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.
Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.
The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.
Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.
The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
No conditional bid will be received.
The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government proof Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for ... per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.
The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 322 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1863.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.
TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:
One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 1.
One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 86th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.
Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, for
21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Bonca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.
To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Anson Macvey, Superintendent of School Building, No. 91 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. The name of two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUNLIFF, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers,
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Lunt;
All whose terms or office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
J. B. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 180, LAWS OF 1850.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County, he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,925, 27,926, 27,927, 27,928, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CUSTOM AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 246 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD Druggist.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 21x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x60 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depot, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $8,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 162 Fulton-st., or to JOHN GROSBECK & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE CASH paying business, established over the last fourteen years. Apply at No. 23 and 25 West Fulton-st., near Broadway, in the lumber-yard.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED ON SATURDAY, A dark and white spotted carriage DOG, about one year old; answers to the name of Spot. Had on an old leather collar. Any one who will be paid a liberal reward on return to No. 260 East 30th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 300 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Any one who cures himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

DR. VAN DAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 22 Lafight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without that disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the truth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Peevishness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Great Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Chronic, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Acute or Chronic, Sty or Fly in the Eyes, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Any or Flowing Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach, or Canker of Children	50
30	Cures Painful Menses, Profuse, Weeping, the Bed too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Pudendi or Irritation	50
33	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
34	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PACKETS.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. CTANTON, Manufacturer,
No. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	39
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, isolated by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
FORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at noon. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York,
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will disp

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS ON FREIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fighting in the Streets of Panama.

Reactionary Movements in Cauca and Antioquia.

The steamship *Champion*, WILSON, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., at 7 P. M., with the treasure from California, arrived last evening. She sailed in company with the United States ship *Macedonian*, for Carthagena.

The *Champion* was convoyed from Aspinwall to latitude 23, by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*, when they parted company. The *Keystone State* steered northwest; the officers and crew of both ships were all well.

On the 9th, off Diena Keys, passed the schoonor *Enchantress*, from St. Jago de Cuba for Boston. Left in port United States ship *Falmouth* and brig *Costa Rica*, PELL, for New-York in two days. The schooner *Lizzie Russell*, hence, arrived on the 2d inst.

The news from California by the *Champion*, has been anticipated, but we receive later intelligence of interest from New-Granada, which will be found detailed in our correspondent's letter given below.

THE SPECIE LIST PER CHAMPION.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells & Fargo	$254,500	G. Parker & Son	$10,000
McHawley	4,742	Am. Ex. Bank	20,000
Wm. Heller & Co	13,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	7,112
Janson, Bond & Co	14,000	Jennings, Bro'r & Co.	10,000
James Patrick & Co.	36,000	E. Kelly & Co	120,000
James T. Haywood	3,000	J. Strauss, Bros & Co.	42,250
R. H. Tucker	13,642	Neustadter & Bros	19,600
Frank Baker	26,000	A. E. Hecht	6,750
Schole Bros	25,300	W. T. Coleman	40,350
J. Heller Bros	13,800	Ballin & Sander	32,500
American Ex. Bank	15,000	W. Seligmann & Co.	31,000
Metropolitan Bank	82,144	G. H. Coghill	6,000
Grinnell, Min. & Co.	13,500	P. Naylor	15,000
Dewitt, Little & Co.	20,000	R. Merrinson & Co.	14,000
Rueston, Hast. & Co.	3,500	How'd & Aspinwall	9,503
Duncan Sher. & Co.	61,184	Schepler & Co	3,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,600	Order	20,500

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. J. Hobson	$770	Gallego & Hoffman	$1,000
G. Wilson	225	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,576
Ribbon & Munzo	5,011		
Total			$1,013,707

NEW-GRANADA.

Fighting in Panama—Opposition to the Recognition of Mosquera's Government—Quiet Restored—Nothing New from Bogota—Trouble in Cauca—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

We had one of our periodical *trastornos* last Monday night. About a year since, Gen. ARBOLEDA, commanding a Government force of a thousand men, was besieged by a revolutionary or Liberal force at Santa Martha, and having been defeated, fled to his vessels with 600 of his men, and sought security in Panama. Six months ago he took three hundred of these men to the State of Cauca, another hundred deserted or died, and the balance were left to garrison Panama, Col. VIZCO claiming to be their commander. These men remained faithful to the Ospina or Conservative Government, and, supported by the mass of the white and parti-colored "young man" of Panama, had prevented any demonstration of the Liberals, who comprise three-quarters of the population, in favor of Gen. MOSQUERA. When these men and their leaders knew that a convention had been made between MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, by which the State was to give its allegiance to MOSQUERA, subject to the approval of the Legislature, they became quite violent in their expressions of dissent, and threats were even made that they would disperse that body. But the Governor, in anticipation of the success of MOSQUERA, had called to Panama from his own district 200 men whom he could rely upon, and only waited for a good opportunity to disband the Rio Hacheros, as the Santa Martha troops were called. So on Monday he, as National Intendente, (which office he also holds by virtue of law, it having become vacant six months since,) demanded that they should deliver up their arms and disband. VIZCO peremptorily refused to comply, but, on the contrary, his men commenced to fire upon the sentinels of the Governor, posted on the corners of the streets. A desultory sort of fire was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, which resulted in the wounding of a few soldiers, and frightening the women and children of the town half to death. Order being restored, the Governor gave the Rio Hacheros until 7 o'clock in the morning to lay down their arms. They occupied a strong position, and being confident of aid from the young men, who had agreed to assist them to the number of 150, they still held out, but only eleven out of 150 volunteers "coming to time," and the Governor having called in 400 militia from outside the walls, VIZCO finally succumbed, on condition that the Intendente should furnish his men with some back pay, and pay their passage to some port on the Atlantic coast. It is a remarkable fact that the volunteers called out by the Governor were commanded by BLANCO, CORREOSO and others, who are charged with having instigated and headed the unsuccessful attack upon the city in September of last year, and who had just been amnestied and discharged from prison, the Courts having decided that theirs was a political movement, and not one for robbery, as is charged by the Conservatives.

The American, British and French men-of-war had boats full of men lying near the shore all night, and until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, ready to land, in case of necessity, to defend foreign property, but happily their services were not needed.

On Thursday, eighty of the Rio Hacheros were sent across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, *en route* for Santa Martha or Rio Hacha. Col. VIZCO goes to Guatemala. So, now, the Committee of the Legislature having reported favorably on the proposition to acknowledge Gen. MOSQUERA as Provisional President of New-Granada, the way is clear for the vote, which will be had in a day or two, and the recommendations of the Committee will be adopted. The city of Panama is now quiet.

The United States steam sloop (Flag-ship) *Lancaster*, the French war ship *Bayonnaise*, and the British steam corvettes *Tartar* and *Termagant* are at Panama. The officers (with the exception of the Flag-officer) and crew expect to be relieved on the 14th inst.

The United States steam gunboat *Keystone State* will leave Aspinwall to-day, probably for Key West. The United States razee frigate *Macedonian*, it is said, will also leave for the West Indies to-day. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

That the *Macedonian* should leave Aspinwall before the mail arrives from New-York, which might order her home on service, where she would be valuable, to go where she will be of no use whatever, is considered somewhat singular here. She has three hundred and twenty first-rate men on board, actually idle, who might, with their ship, be of immense service in blockading or attacking Southern forts. Beside, her First Lieutenant has been promoted, and is expecting by next mail his detachment. There is no use for any but steam vessels in the West Indies.

Messrs. PEREZ & PLANAS have established a bank of discount and deposit at Panama, which went into operation last week. It is thought it will be a secure and serviceable concern.

Dr. G. UGUETA, a most estimable gentleman, who was obliged, in consequence of the Revolution, to fly from Santa Martha, was robbed of $2,000 last week in Panama.

Our dates from Bogota reach to Sept. 19. The general situation had not materially changed since the previous mail. A Conservative force was still kept up in the State of Antioquia against MOSQUERA, but it was not large, and, it is supposed, will soon lay down its arms. Gen. HERRAN was in Antioquia, with his propositions to that State to acknowledge MOSQUERA, but had accomplished nothing, he having been dangerously ill. He was, however, recovering, at the last dates. Gen. MOSQUERA was preparing to leave Bogota, to command in person a force to bring Antioquia to terms, in case she continued contumacious.

On the 12th of September a Conservative force of 900 men near Nieva, in the State of Tolima, having possession of the Upper Magdalena River, was attacked by a Mosquera force and totally routed, leaving the whole length of that great stream to the sea open. The Conservatives left 42 men dead on the field, lost many drowned in the river, and 330 men taken prisoners, together with all their horses, arms, &c. The Mosquerites lost two officers and seven men killed, and four officers and nine men wounded.

Gen. MOSQUERA, by a decree, raises the army to 19,800 man, to be embodied in three divisions, of which one division of over 4,000 men are to operate against the old Government Party now in arms in the State of Cauca.

There is still a small guerilla force in arms in the State of Santander, but it will soon be compelled to submit.

The "Congress of Plenipotentiaries" assembled at Bogota on the 11th of September. These consist of delegates from six of the nine States, viz.: Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Santander, Cundinamarca and Tolima. Panama will send a delegate to this Congress by next steamer.

MANUEL MARIA DE MOSQUERA, brother of the General, and who was President of Columbia, has been appointed New-Granadian Minister to Washington, to settle claims for the Panama massacre, in place of Señor JOSE M. HORTADO, now acting on the Commission. By decree, his salary is fixed at $8,000 a year, with $4,000 traveling expenses. Rather more liberal than the United States Government is to its Commissioner, who gets only $2,500! Señor MOSQUERA also acts as Minister Plenipotentiary until Gen. HERRAN reaches Washington. Señor FRANCISCO PARRAGA, of New-York, is appointed Secretary of the Commission.

The city of Bogota, and indeed the whole State of Cundinamarca, is perfectly tranquil, and the machinery of Government appears to work smoothly. MOSQUERA has created a Polytecnique School at Bogota, at which one hundred young men are to be educated. His decree is also published, confiscating to the uses of Government the property of all religious and semi-religious institutions, except so much as will give the proprietors a frugal maintainance. This property is said to be worth six millions of dollars. He is also planning to pay the interest in future on the foreign and domestic debt.

From the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side, we have news unfavorable to the new Mosquera Government. Gen. ARBOLEDA, who invaded the State with a small force taken from Panama, had increased it to about 1,500 men by joining COBOVA, and had taken Popayan, the capital, and, as is reported, also the City of Cali. From Cali, the troops and people, to the number of 1,000, had fled to Buenaventura, on the coast, where they are in an almost starving state. The port is blockaded by Capt. GALLO, who claims to have 300 men, with small schooners, who will allow no provisions to be landed for them. ARBOLEDA had threatened to shoot three influential gentlemen of Cauca and adherents of MOSQUERA—Señores PEDRERA, SARMIENTO and RODRIGUEZ—in retaliation for the shooting at Bogota by Gen. MOSQUERA of the two Prefects and Capt. HERNANDEZ, charged by him with assassination, in the massacre of prisoners, and in killing Gen. OLANDO. It is positively asserted by the Liberals that ARBOLEDA has shot these men, while the Conservatives doubt it. If he has, he has sealed his own fate, if caught by MOSQUERA, and I fear the fate of some of MOSQUERA's distinguished prisoners in Cartagena.

At the fight of Los Arboles, before marching on Popayan, the Conservatives claim to have killed 137 men, wounded 200, and taken 150 prisoners. Their own loss they state at 25 dead and 60 wounded. The Conservatives say they had but 700 men to contend with 1,300 Liberals in the battle. On the night of the 9th of August, ARBOLEDA reached Popayan. On the 9th they fought in the city all day, and the Conservatives claim to have taken nearly all the Liberal force prisoners.

Señor A. M. PRADILLA has been appointed Minister from New-Granada to England, and is at Aspinwall, on his way to his post.

Gen. G. W. JONES, United States Minister Resident at Bogota, writes that he will be at Aspinwall November 4, for Washington. The new United States Minister, Judge A. A. BURTON, and wife, arrived at Cartagena on the 25th September; left the same day for Santa Martha, where they found the little steamer *Estrella*, which took them to Barranquilla. They would reach Bogota about the 26th October.

In Cartagena there was some scarcity of provisions, the country people fearing to come in from fear of being taken for soldiers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama yesterday from Central American ports. She brings dates to the latter part of September from four of these States, and from Costa Rica to Oct. 2; but neither papers nor letters contain anything of interest. We have nothing later from South America.

From Ecuador we have dates by the British steamer *Anne* to Sept. 24. The Government of Ecuador was expecting another attack from President CASTILLA, of Peru, and were fortifying Guayaquil in consequence.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Improvement of Business at San Francisco—Failures in Stockton—Troops for the Government—Immigration from Texas, &c.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Pony Express, going East, passed here at 9 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 5—P. M.

Arrived, ship *Prefect at Mesique*, from Bordeaux.

Sailed 3d, ship *Chayer*, for Hong Kong, carrying $10,000, 3,700 sacks of Wheat, &c.; ship *Moonlight*, for Hong Kong, carrying $62,000 in treasure, 6,000 sacks of Wheat, &c.; bark *Constance*, for New-Zealand, with 7,000 sacks of Wheat; 2,000 sacks of Oats, &c.

Business generally is improving. Spirits Turpentine active at $1 40@$1 50. Naval Stores dull and declining. Sales of 100 bbls Tar at $5 50; 100 bbls. Pitch at $5 50; 100 bbls. Resin at $5 50. Sugars—Hardening Crushed, 16¾c. Wool advancing; sales at 7¾c.@12¾c. Candles firm; those received by the *Magnet*, as well as many other goods by her, were damaged by leakage. Alcohol, in tins, 7c. Whisky, 30c. low, and 37c. for high proof. Wheat, for export, $1 75, with large sales.

Gen. SUMNER has issued his proclamation, ordering the manning of the United States military posts in the Department, by volunteers, and concentrating the regular forces at convenient points for their embarkation for Panama. The horse equipments of the Dalles will be turned over to the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will detail four companies, of seventy men each, from his regiment, to garrison forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpaqua and Scanlon.

The first trial by jury under the Sunday law took place at San Francisco on the 3d, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, the proprietor of a drinking saloon. It was proved that the front doors of his saloon were closed, but there was a private entrance kept open and liquor sold during the Sabbath.

Capt. MCMAHON, recently on Gen. MCCLELLAN's staff, started for Washington overland on the 4th.

The Stockton *Independent* says that heavy failures are reported as having taken place on Monday and Tuesday in that city. It withholds the names.

The firm of BARRON & MCCARTUR, liquor and provision dealers at Sacramento, was closed by attachments on Thursday. Their liabilities are represented to be between $70,000 and $80,000.

JOHN C. FALLE & Co., of Marysville, have failed for a large amount.

A very fine regiment of horsemen is now being formed in this State by W. ROSS, a loyal Texan Ranger, and is nearly full; although for the purpose of procuring picked men, its organization is kept from the public. They style themselves Cossacks, and are intended to perform similar service for the American army, to that which the Russian Cossacks do for the Russian army. For good horsemanship, using the rifle on horseback at full speed, expertness in throwing the lasso, &c., the men are represented as wonderfully proficient. They have been tendered to the Government.

The Synod of the Pacific Representatives of the Old School Presbyterian Church met at Napa, on Tuesday. Resolutions were passed complimentary to Rev. DR. SCOTT, and lamenting the treatment and popular demonstrations of personal violence in San Francisco. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and one other member voted against the resolution. Resolutions of loyalty to the Government were also adopted.

The Los Angelos *Star*, of the 28th ult., announces the arrival at that place of several families of emigrants from TEXAS. These are but the advanced portions of some 180 emigrant wagons from the same State. It is stated that Western Texas will be almost deserted during the present year, the loyal citizens having determined to remove to a new and happier home in California, where the Constitution and the laws are respected.

LOS ANGELOS, Friday, Oct. 4.

HENRY REED, agent of the San Antonio and San Diego mail line, arrived here from Fort Yuma yesterday. He brings the following information:

He left Yuma last week. Everything was quiet at that post. Two companies of infantry were there under Col. ANDREWS, United States Army. They were busily engaged in making intrenchments and preparing for any emergency. All fears by the citizens of an attack from the rebel troops from Texas or Arkansas, have been allayed, as the last reports say that there are no armed bodies of men west of Tucson. Reinforcements for Fort Yuma, consisting of companies I and F, of the United States Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. BRYANT, were within two days' march of their destination.

He passed at Indian Wells, a mounted company of armed men, thirty-two in number, who stated they were *en route* for Texas, but they had no pack animals or baggage.

A correspondent from the north writes to the Oregon *Sentinel*, that a train of 300 wagons of this year's emigration, had reached the Grandeer Oude, on the Blue Mountains, and intend settling there. They are all for the Union.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Speech of Mr. Meagher to the Irish Brigade—How He Disposes of Alderman Bagley, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCHUYLER, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The troops of the Irish Brigade now at this fort number some eleven hundred. If your readers will but have the goodness to look at the *verbatim* report of Col. MEAGHER's address to the men to-day, which I have the pleasure of furnishing to the TIMES exclusively, they can inform themselves of its condition and organization, of its promises, its prospects and its aspirations.

Mr. MEAGHER, accompanied by a number of friends, visited the fort at 1 o'clock. The ranks being formed, he addressed the men as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE: I have a few words to say to you, and they shall be plain and to the point. Words of congratulation, encouragement and advice, for the most part, they are such as your appearance and condition at this moment, your present and future duties, the relation in which I stand to you, and the good great cause in which you are engaged, dictate. [Cheers.] Words of congratulation, for, considering the unpropitious influences which, for some time and still, interfere with the enlistment of soldiers for the National Army, your numbers are surprising. [Applause.] I stand in the presence of more than a thousand men, regularly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, under the inspiration of a name and recollections dear to every true heart of the Irish race. [Cheers.] Five hundred men at least will join you in the course of the week, and within a fortnight two thousand five hundred men. I am positive, will be snugly housed within the walls of Fort Schuyler. [Renewed cheers.] Active and recruiting officers are recruiting through the State for the brigade; and, thanks to their zealous appeals and judicious arrangements, whole companies are coming to us. [Cheers.] Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and several other cities, towns and villages, promise their efficient contributions. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, too, are sending us the flower of the Irish stock that has been so long and staunchly rooted in their soil. From Pittsburgh, we are to have one hundred—if not one hundred and fifty—dashing, devil-may-care young Irish bachelors [laughter,] who have no families to provide for, and consequently, don't care a regulation button about the allowances of the State, which, were they husbands and papas, they would forfeit by their military emigration to New-York. [Cheers.] In Philadelphia the Second Regiment of the Brigade is being rapidly and enthusiastically organized. It exhibits already a force of seven hundred men, independent of a squadron of horse—two hundred strong—which my handsome and stalwart friend, Capt. GALLAGHER, for years the instructor in cavalry tactics at Carlisle Barracks—a man for whom FREDERICK the Great would have given a bag full of rix dollars—has been principally, if not exclusively, instrumental in raising. The Philadelphia Regiment of the Irish Brigade will be commanded by Col. ROBERT EMMET PATTERSON, [cheers,] of the regular Army, the second eldest son of Gen. PATTERSON, than whom a braver old soldier does not breathe this day in all America. [Cheers.] In Boston, the Third Regiment of the Brigade displays a force of four hundred men. It has the cordial good will and cooperation of Gov. ANDREWS, the Adjutant-General and other high officers of Massachusetts, and under the command of Col. MATTHEW MEAGHER, one of the brightest young officers of the Sixty-ninth, it will speedily mature. On the occasion of my last visit to Boston, a few days ago, I was greatly struck with the intelligence, thorough good breeding, genteel manners and manly bearing of the majority of the officers of this regiment. I was not aware, till then, that Massachusetts had such fine, fresh types of the Irish race within its borders. There is not a politician, nor any other description of pauper or leper, among them all. Not one. [Cheers.] Their hearts are as sound as their limbs, and I could give them a certificate of honesty and incorpendence of spirit which would prove an interdict, rather than a recommendation, to Tammany Hall or any such asylum for ingenious beggars. To come back to New-York. The Irish merchants, lawyers, professional and commercial men of the highest standing, will meet this week, in order to initiate measures of a substantial character, in support and furtherance of the Brigade. [Hurrah!] There are many and many expenses incurred in the progress of such an organization, which have to be met by means which neither Congress nor the State authorities have provided, and for supply, to some extent, this deficiency, our wealthier countrymen will come to the rescue. The Irish Catholic ladies of New-York also have moved up in a body to cheer and honor us. [Applause.] Several of the—ladies of the highest social position, accomplishments and worth—have resolved themselves into an effective working Committee for the purpose of purchasing for each of the New-York regiments of the Irish Brigade the handsomest stand of colors that can be had. [Cheers.] The design of the regimental colors has been already discussed and fixed. On a field of the richest green you will have the ancient Irish harp, wrought in gold and silver. Masses of shamrock will encircle it, whilst a tongue of flame issuing from its summit will illuminate the immemorial symbol of our native land. [Great cheering.] On a scroll underneath these inspiring emblems of our old nation's nationality—Faith, Hope and Immortality—there will be inscribed in ancient Irish characters the motto of the Brigade. What think you will it be? "We have had the last of our retreats," was the exclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the other day, as he addressed a portion of the army of the Potomac. The Irish Brigade echoes the exclamation, and hence it writes upon its banners the motto "*No retreat.*" [Vehement cheers.] Victory, if God shall grant it—defeat and death, should he ordain it so—but "*No retreat*" That is the accepted motto of our Brigade. Is it not so determined and proclaimed here this day? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] And by that motto, as by an oath, shall we abide. The day of our departure from New-York these colors will be presented by a delegation of the ladies I have mentioned, at the residence of Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, in Madison-avenue, and thus we shall have the highest sanctions [beautifully and solemnly awarded to the enterprise which summons us from home—great and prolonged applause] —and deeply do I feel assured that such an award, so pure, so ennobling and sacred, will console and fill with gladness the saddest heart on that day, and give fresh life and nerve to those who are about to leap into the red surges and foam of battle, and carry with them, high overhead, the flag of American liberty to the adverse shore. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Thus much in the way of congratulation and encouragement. Now for a word of advice or exhortation. The life of a soldier is, indeed, a life of severe constraint, suspection, self-denial, self-control, and numerous privations. There are, especially to a novice in the military profession, and a volunteer, many features and requirements in it which gall and irritate—(hear, hear)—and as the plot thickens, there are many grievous hardships and dangers to encounter which to the last extremity test his powers of endurance, and all the resources of his manhood. Let me implore of you who hear me, that, becoming thoroughly convinced of this, you will strengthen your minds and discipline your natures to such a degree as will enable you, even under the most provoking circumstances, to conduct yourselves with resolute patience and brave cheerfulness, and so prove yourselves the most edifying, reliable, serviceable and powerful soldiers of the National army. ("Hear, hear.") Higher far, indeed, in the scale of virtues than valor itself is that of obedience—prompt, cheerful, boundless obedience—and far more essential, generally speaking, is it to the efficiency of military operations. Torrents and rapids may fear their way through the sternest and mightiest obstacles; but it is the calm, deep, settled, even flow of water which affords the surest element for great achievements. [Cheers.] The one is intrepidity, wild enthusiasm, fierceness. The other is obedience, discipline, regularity, unremitting perseverance in the ordained path of duty. The one may be the sudden and overpowering blow. But the other is the abiding soul. In the name, then, and for the honor, efficacy and glory of the service in which you are enrolled—for the sake of those who love you—for the sake of the home and country to which your conduct as soldiers will bring lustre or disgrace—for the sake of the old land which in every episode compensates herself with the reputation of her military exploits for the wreck of her political character and power—for the sake of the noble country in which the humblest of our race have had for their industry a generous requital, and the more fortunate and aspiring of which have had such ample fields and opportunities for distinction, whilst both have enjoyed in equal measure the widest liberty—in the name of all these high considerations, and for the sake of all these endearments and great gifts, let me entreat of you to be patient, diligent, ever good humored, and ever chivalrously dutiful in the observance of your obligations and the discharge of your duties as soldiers. [Immense cheering.] Be considerate, too, and brotherly towards each other, for thus shall many of the rough edges of your new life be smoothed away, and many of its burdens and exactions grow light and easy to be borne. For myself, I promise you I shall be with you in every scene of hardship, of privation, and of danger. ["Good!"] In the camp, on the march, in the battle, I shall be with you, close to you, true to you, heart and soul with you—[cheers]—with you in defeat, if such be the divine decree, [renewed cheers,] with you in death, if we have all to go down together, [cheers,] and standing by our colors, mindful of our motto—*No retreat.* I shall share with you all the one grave or the one success. [Vehement cheering.] Here I should have ceased to speak—having said all that seemed necessary to me to say—were it not that some friends informed me, a day or two ago, that certain remarks of mine, in the speech I delivered this night week in the Academy of Music, [hear,] had violently annoyed and exasperated those highly respectable officers of the Sixty-ninth, who had come to the resolution of remaining at home, instead of going again to the war. I do not like to detain you, my fellow-citizens and countrymen, soldiers of the Irish Brigade, a moment longer, especially as I consider long speeches most decidedly out of place in any fort, camp, barrack, or other military establishment. But in view of this extraordinary and astonishing news, I am sure you will bear with me a minute or two longer, and if we have any martinets amongst us, [laughter,] I venture to believe that even they, in consideration of the startling novelty of the case, will tolerate the impropriety of a sprawling discourse, [laughter,] within walls sacred to brief, decisive order, brisk movements, short replies, quick steps and short rations. [Laughter.] To be serious, however, I must confess that I was not only surprised, but downright bewildered, when I was told that some few of the officers of the Sixty-ninth had been annoyed and exasperated—violently, too, and fearfully—by the remarks, which, in addition to the Sixty-ninth and the Irish Brigade, which penultimately closed—there's a pawnbroker of Irish extraction for you—[laughter]—my speech on that occasion. What did I say? I said that the Sixty-ninth gave birth to the Irish Brigade, and in clothing to it its stoutest arms and its best blood. Well, so it did, so it has done, and in presence of Col. NUGENT, Lieut.-Cols. James and Patrick Kelly, Major James Cavanagh, Capt. Quinlan, Lewis, Smith, Hart, McQuade, and Louis Domergue—[cheers]—and of whom were officers of the Sixty-ninth, and in presence of many and many a brave soldier who marched, fought and bled in its ranks. [Cheers.] In presence of these officers and men of the Sixty-ninth, all of whom are now crowded under the colors of the Irish Brigade, imparting to it a solid consistency, and a reliable promise of efficiency even in its infancy, I am not the coward, whatever I may have been of envy or exasperation in other quarters, to retract, modify, feel the least alarmed about, or disavow the assertion. [Cheers.] It is a fact, clear as the skies above us, substantial and indissoluble as the stones that hem us in and over-top us. [Cheers.] What else did I say? I said that so large a portion of the Sixty-ninth, which labored hard and fought desperately at Virginia, was transferred to the Irish Brigade that, when this brigade had left New-York, there would be but the shadow of that same glorious Sixty-ninth left behind. ["That's so."] Well, is not this, likewise, an accomplished fact which must be a matter of pride to every one of you? ["Yes, yes."] The day after the Irish Brigade leaves for the war, let any one order the Sixty-ninth out to parade on Broadway, and of the 1,000 men who worked in the trenches and built Fort Corcoran, will there be 200 left to parade? ["Not one so many."] And of the officers of the Sixty-ninth who served in Virginia with the regiment, will there be more than one-third to make their appearance? ["No, no."] No one will venture to assert it. And why, because two-thirds of them will have returned with more than two-thirds of the men, to renew, in the name and for the honor of the Sixty-ninth, the battle, which, under the good and intrepid command of their indomitable young Colonel, they sustained in the midst of the ire and fury of that fatal Sunday in July, for the possession of which have been to them a sanctuary, and the possession of which had been to them a shield vouchsafed by Heaven. [Cheers for Col. CORCORAN.] In asserting this—in asserting that the majority of the Sixty-ninth goes with the Irish Brigade, and that what is to remain of it is but the shadow of the splendid and desperate regiment which left its mark not only on the fields of Virginia, but on the pages of American history. [Cheers.] In asserting this I assert what the people everywhere will say, redounds to the credit of the Sixty-ninth, and so far from disparaging the Sixty-ninth, it will be insisted upon by all the disinterested friends of this ever-memorable regiment, that I published to the world a new proof of its heroic devotion to the cause, in the most terrible trial of which it had so resplendently displayed itself before. [Immense cheering.] In speaking, however, so enthusiastically and exultingly of those officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who return with the Irish Brigade to the war, let it not be inferred for a moment that I impugn with cowardice or lack of patriotism those who remain at home. Nothing short of incorrigible stupidity or blockheadism—[laughter]—or nothing short of inveterate vicious-ness will, or can, declare so illogical an inference. I would know that such an inference—a most unjust, unkind one—and malignant one—an inference such only as rotten hearts, lunatic, besotted, or hopelessly hardened and petrified brains [laughter] might, could or would innocently, viciously, inadvertently, wilfully or frantically draw—I well know that such an inference has been drawn, and that a scurvy knot of politicians—and their relations with their fellow men, whose principles and conduct in life depend upon their cravings and the condition of their dusty little cupboards, [laughter] have circulated the same as certain animals in the American woods do their pungent odors, or blow bowie-knife up and about as bottle-nosed and big-headed whales or other huge blowers in seas and rivers do to revive themselves and get to the top again, after they have monstrously gone down a while, and shed themselves, like many a disappointed candidate after the recent nominating conventions in New-York and so with exhausted bladders floundering at the bottom. [Laughter.] I well know that I have incurred the enmity of these unclean and unwholesome politicians. I would not be a purveyor to them. Their very look, their breath, their touch, their approaching shadow was enough for me. There was balefulness, loathsomeness, death, foul and hot damnation in a hundred of them. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence they are ever on the watch for me. Ever ready to detect and raise abroad any mistake or rash, grave error, or misfortune, for which I may be responsible, or of which I may be the victim. Hence the perversion and, in their perversion, the exaggeration of the remarks which fell from me on this night last week in the Academy of Music, in reference to those officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who were going to the war with the Irish Brigade, and those who were remaining at home. [Hear, hear.] Were it not for the mean, malignant whisperings and manipulations—so noted frequenters of the Newter Mug and Coal Hole and two-penny hops—I scarcely taking you by the buttonhole, [laughter]—these would have been no misunderstanding whatever between me and the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who remain in New-York, instead of going to the war, on account of the remarks I made in reference to these circumstances this night week in the Academy of Music. That no disparagement whatever to the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who are remaining at home was at the time inferred from my remarks, the cheers that burst from every part of the Academy of Music when those remarks were uttered, crowded as the house was by Irishmen—stands upon the record an indisputable evidence. [Cheers.] It was the cool, cold, vicious, cunning, envious, lurking, snake-like afterthought that chilled the red-chief, incited and sanctified the envy, the measles, disfiguration, and laughing in proper time and increment, to which, with the thorough kindliness and frank good-heartiness, I now refer. Far, far, indeed, was it from my mind to impute cowardice or lack of patriotism to those of my comrades of the Sixty-ninth, whether officers or men, who, having done their duty to the American Government and the American Nation, for more than three wearying and exasperating months, now find it imperative, sorely against their disposition and soldierly reputation, to imprison themselves at home. [Cheering.] Well do I know that such men as my honest, sterling, blunt, rough-visaged but kind-hearted friend, Capt. Tom CLARKE—[cheers for Capt. CLARKE]—who never a day was absent from his post the whole time the Sixty-ninth was on service, and who stood to the Sixty-ninth like its shield and ægis, and never flinched an inch nor faltered when shell and round-shot, and slug, and the Lord knows what, [laughter,] was driving in a hot and blinding hail-storm over, under, about, and to this and the other side of us—well do I know, and vividly do I remember, that he was, all through, uncomplainingly, most courageously, strictly and obstinately true to his post and duty, and well do I know that it was his earnest wish to join the Irish Brigade, and once again confront, for the sake of the Stars and Stripes, the dangers of the battle-field. And well do I know he would have done so, but for the vehement protestations of his friends and family. [Cheers.] Then there are Jack McKeon, the Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth, and Matt. Keogh, the Paymaster, who, also, were at their post in the camp and on the march, and whose good-fellowship and good humor was an electricity and sunshine to Fort Corcoran, where, in the absence of a military band, there was so much monotony, dullness, and mudfish sluggishness to vivify. Then, again, there is Lieut. WILLIAM M. GILES—a punctilious officer, ever ready to comply with the most unpleasant orders, but always in exuberant good humor, and though far more cordially disposed to throw himself back into an ring-bottomed armchair and drop off into the depths of a cozy oblivion, nevertheless starting up, and, at any moment being here or there, just as circumstances capriciously required, and going into battle just as he would go to a good dinner. [Laughter.] Then and there again, I say, is Lieut. GILES, and there is Lieut. RICHARD DALTON, a man of big heart, broad shoulders, clear complexion, unclouded conscience, and exhaustless muscle—a stalwart, right handsome, vigorous, fearless, in every way an exemplary, soldierly, truthful, noble fellow. [Cheers for DALTON.] Then, again, we have such hospitable and gallant gentlemen as Capt. BERRLIN, whom a most unpropitious tumbling of stacked muskets horribly and almost fatally wounded in the right shoulder, and who writhed more keenly and excruciatingly under that one wound, which prevented him advancing, sword in hand, against the enemy, than a thousand wounds would have done had he been struck with a ball or thrust through with a bayonet on the battle-field. Then, again, do I well remember such officers as Lieuts. COONAN, O'BOYLE, DANIEL STRAINE, MICHAEL O'KEEFE and others, whose names I cannot now recall without many an anxious and troubled night upon the ramparts, and many a scouting expedition, and many a sleepless watch by the camp-fires, crowding back upon my memory. Of these men I have desired, and ever will be disposed to speak, with respect, favor, praise, warm friendship, earnest and fervent commendation, and, were it possible, in terms of lasting eulogy. [Immense cheering.] For them, indeed, if I have offended them, they have my sincere and full apology. But for the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who never did a day's duty—who never earned a day's pay—who never took the slightest risk, though they now dive their heads under laurels won by those whose hardships, and perils, and desperate embarrassments they never shared, and who would protrude themselves at the head of the remount of the Sixty-ninth, through Broadway, did the slightest occasion offer, [laughter and cheers,] and this honorable remnant was called out—for such officers and men of the Sixty-ninth I have nothing but my contempt—my heartiest contempt—and they shall have but the slightest word and look from me. I understand that a number of these individuals met yesterday and passed a series of resolutions, in which my name figured in the *Herald* of to-day. It is a fact, not without significance, that the editor of that paper, who is proverbial for the caution he exercises in the selection of news for his valuable journal, should restrict the publication of those resolutions to the remotest and least accessible of his advertising columns. However much the gentlemen who framed those resolutions may think of them, I solemnly assure you that when I discovered that they were meant for an malignant remonstrance from military men, and saw Alderman BAGLEY's and Lieut. BUTLER's names at the bottom, I could not avoid attaching to them that importance which I believe you will all agree with me in saying they naturally deserve. [Cheers and laughter.] I despise them and defy them—I despise and utterly defy their gossip, their resolutions, their most venemous conspiracies and calumnies against me and the Irish Brigade; and taking our stand upon the grand military traditions of our race, I call upon you to swear that, haughtily and thoroughly regardless of all conspirators, of all libelers, of all discomforts, of all jealousies, and of all eventualities, however discomfiting and overpowering, you will stand by the Stars and Stripes, and let the world know, by your trodden dead, or by your advancing bayonets, that you have been true to your battle-cry—there has been "No RETREAT." [Tremendous cheering—cheering for MEAGHER, for CORCORAN and NUGENT.]

In compliance with repeated calls from the men Cols. NUGENT and BAKER made some appropriate remarks, and, after them, Capt. HOGAN said that as Mr. MEAGHER had called on the Brigade to take an oath, he would willingly administer it. The walls of this fort, boys, are strong, said he, but if the walls within which CORCORAN is confined were ten times as strong, I ask you, every man, to raise his hand and swear he will never cease to desire the flag of his adopted country until Col. CORCORAN is released, and triumphantly returned to his home.

The men reverently uncovered their heads, raised their hands, and the oath was taken by every man.

THE GERMAN UNION MOVEMENT.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORONERS.

Pursuant to appointment, the Committee of Conference selected by the Executive Committee of the "Consolidated German Union League," at its meeting of last Friday afternoon, met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Pythagoras Hall.

The attendance was full, and Mr. HUGO WESENNOCK presided.

This committee having been empowered to select candidates for nomination to the office of Coroner from among the nominees presented by the various party combinations in this City, proceeded to canvass the claims of sundry individuals already named for that important office.

After prolonged discussion, in which the wish was repeatedly expressed and warmly seconded that the interests of the large and influential German element could be represented in both branches of the State Legislature by candidates chosen and elected by that element, the following nominations were finally made:

For Coroners—Dr. Louis Naumann, Republican, of the Fourth Ward, on the Republican and Union tickets; Dr. William Schirmer, Democrat, of the Fifteenth Ward, Straight German Union nominee; Dr. Edward Collins, Republican, of the Thirteenth Ward, on the Republican ticket; Edward S. McConnell, Democrat, of the Seventeenth Ward, on the Tammany Hall ticket.

The ticket thus far selected by the Committee of Conference, therefore stands in the following order:

For Sheriff—F. L. Vulte, Dem.

For County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs, Rep.

For Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.

For District-Attorney—James M. Smith, Dem.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Cl

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3140. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Washington.

NO FURTHER HOSTILE MOVEMENTS.

Extension of the National Outposts Below Alexandria.

CONSTRUCTION OF MORE FORTIFICATIONS.

Everything Quiet on the Upper Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Secretary Cameron on his Return to Washington.

Gen. Fremont Preparing to Move Again.

Bridge Destroyed by the Rebels in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14.

There is no excitement along the lines to-day. Following this will be found all the items of interest.

I am satisfied that for the present, at least, our troops will remain where they are—not moving forward nor falling back, but quietly awaiting the action of the rebels. I was all along the lines to-day, all the way from the outposts near Lewinsville, down to HEINTZELMAN'S on the extreme left, and with all my capacity at pumping, there was no extracting an item worth telegraphing.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer ranging down so low that there was a heavy white frost this morning.

THE RATIONAL OUTPOSTS EXTENDED.

The outposts on the left of our line have been extended to the mouth of Little Hunting Creek, six miles below Alexandria. Thence they skirt around the Mount Vernon estate, touching the upper part of Dougue Run, cross the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and run north to Edsall's Hill. Frequently in the daytime, our pickets press west to Springfield Station, but they are drawn in at night. The rebel pickets are occasionally in sight, but no recent attempts at picket shooting have transpired until Saturday night, when two companies of Alabamians commenced firing upon our men. The firing was quickly returned, and after a few discharges they drove back our pickets to the east of Edsall's Hill.

On Saturday, a portion of the second Pennsylvania Cavalry, while out scouting beyond our lines below Mount Vernon near Accotank Run, were surprised by a superior force of rebel cavalry, who fired upon them but without effect. Our men at once fell back to our lines.

Scouting parties penetrate each day further towards the south and southwest from Alexandria, but except in the above instances have not been able to see more than an occasional picket, and it is not believed that they are present in any force though it is said that they have cannon planted south of the Accotank.

DEFENSIVE WORKS BELOW ALEXANDRIA.

In the meantime important defensive works are being constructed below Alexandria, which complete the line of fortifications on the Virginia side from Chain Bridge down. Timber has been extensively leveled to render the approaches more difficult.

SKIRMISHING OF PICKETS.

This afternoon two slight skirmishes between pickets transpired on the right of our lines. Gen. STEVENS' pickets came in collision with those of the rebels in front of Miner's Hill, and for a few minutes there was brisk firing on both sides, and one of STEVENS' men was slightly wounded. There was also some shooting between pickets near Mrs. CHILD's house in the vicinity of Lewinsville, but without injury to either party, so far as is known.

THE REBEL DEMONSTRATION OF SATURDAY.

It has been reliably ascertained that the rebel force which made its appearance west of Lewinsville on Saturday, consisted of only one company of infantry and another of cavalry.

The promptitude of our troops in obeying their orders, during the last two days, has elicited comments from the most prominent military officers, and strengthened confidence in their efficiency for any conflict in which they may be called to participate.

The rebels on Saturday advanced to Pohick Church, twelve miles from Alexandria, and barricaded the road with wagons, but our pickets paid no hostile attention to them.

REPORTS FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Reports have been current for several days past that Gen. BANKS had crossed the Potomac, and even hard fighting is rumored, but it is certain that no such information had officially reached Washington to-night.

Yesterday the rebels made a reconnoissance at Edward's Ferry—several prominent officers, judging by their uniforms, being engaged in that business.

THE SECESSIONISTS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Fairfax County, below Alexandria, is sparsely settled, and has a poor soil. Soon after the occupation of Virginia by our troops, over a dozen families left for the South, taking their chattels with them in some instances, and they have not yet returned. Mr. MASON, a leading Secessionist, who has a fine estate below Hunting Creek, has not left his house for months. Near his lawn, Gen. JAMESON has fixed his headquarters, and on his farm are several camps. He is a cousin of JAMES M. MASON, and has been seeking permission to go beyond our lines to another place which he owns, a few miles below.

THE COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Capt. HAYMAN, of the Regulars, who was appointed Colonel of the New-York Thirty-seventh by Gov. MORGAN, is now in command of his regiment.

NO VISITORS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

No visitors are allowed within the Navy-yard, that the preparations there being made may be kept from the public.

THE TROUBLES OF COL. HECKER.

The War Department has ordered Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to reinstate all the officers of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, who were illegally discharged by Gen. FREMONT, through the instrumentality of Col. HECKER. It is further directed that the charges the directly interested parties may have to make, the one against the other, be submitted to Gen. SHERMAN for such action as the general interests of the country shall require. The Committee of aggrieved officers will leave Washington to-morrow, to report themselves for duty.

THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair organized to-day, by electing Secretary SEWARD Chairman, and the Superintendent of the Census, KENNEDY, Secretary. Of the thirteen Commissioners, EDWARD EVERETT only was absent. He sent a letter of excuse. A Committee was appointed to wait on the President, with the request that he send a National vessel to England, to convey such goods as American contributors may desire to exhibit.

A MINOR CASE.

RICHARD A. LUCAS, belonging to this city, a minor, was brought before Judge MERRICK to-day on application to be discharged from Col. FAIT's First District Regiment. The decision of the Court was that there was strong circumstantial evidence that the petitioner enlisted with the consent of his parents, and the application was accordingly refused.

OVERCOATS AND BLANKETS.

Gen. VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, is assiduously engaged in the business of providing overcoats and blankets for the troops. As these articles are from time to time received they are rapidly distributed by Capt. THOMAS, of the Clothing Department. The contractors in Northern cities do not furnish the supplies as expeditiously as the wants of the soldiers require, it being the purpose of the Government to allow none to cross the river unless they are comfortably clad.

MRS. JACKSON RELEASED.

Mrs. JACKSON, the mother of ELLSWORTH's murderer, was released, to-day, upon her taking a stringent oath of allegiance. She stated that she had always been loyal to the Government, though she admitted that she had harbored another son, a rebel, at her house, so long as he deemed it safe to visit her. She is an old lady, being over seventy years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. WALTER JONES, an aged and distinguished retired lawyer, died to-day.

Fifteen sabres were seized, on Friday, at Rockville, Md., by the Provost Marshal of that village

MILITARY MOVEMENTS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The extra issued on Sunday evening by the Washington *Chronicle* satisfactorily explains the cause of the rumors of an impending battle on the other side of the river, which were current throughout that city on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, after having spent Saturday morning at his quarters, in consultation with a number of his Generals, proceeded at 11 o'clock to the other side of the river.

Upon his arrival over the river a reconnoissance in force was made west of Lewinsville, skirmishers from which came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry and were driven back. They were not followed by the enemy, and no further demonstrations were made on their part. Our army, however, discovered the enemy in large force, drawn up in lines, and apparently about to make a movement. This was late in the afternoon.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, by means of the telegraph, called his forces on the Virginia side of the river to arms. He also used the same instrumentality to order his officers on this side of the Potomac to put the army here under marching orders. The order was promptly obeyed, and during the whole evening the camps were in a state of activity. Every one made all necessary preparations in anticipation of going into an engagement.

At three o'clock Sunday morning, some of the troops on this side began to move towards the Chain Bridge. But the return of daylight afforded an opportunity to make new observations, when it was discovered that no movement had been made by the enemy; nor could any indications be discovered of an intention on their part to make an advance. The army seen on the previous evening was probably drawn up for parade or review, after which they were dispersed to their quarters; or, it may be that an attack was contemplated, but afterwards abandoned. They are apparently not disposed to a trial of strength on a fair field.

There being no indication of a purpose on the part of the enemy to meet our army, Gen. MCCLELLAN cancelled the order to move over the forces from this side, and those already on the march were ordered to their quarters, to which they moved quietly Sunday forenoon, without music, or any demonstration to disturb the quiet of the day.

From this demonstration Gen. MCCLELLAN has had an opportunity to test the promptness of his army, the result of which could not have failed to give entire satisfaction.

It is a question, yet undecided, whether the enemy will make a stand at Fairfax Court-house, or beat a retreat from that point. The indications are that they will continue to fall back, not only from that position, but beyond Centreville, and that the theatre of operations between the two armies will not be far from the scene of the late Bull Run affair.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A general Court-martial for this Division has just been instituted. It is composed as follows: Maj. ATTERBURY, of the Ninth New-York, President; Lieut. Van Buren, New-York Ninth; Capt. Kinsler, Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, Lieut. Maguigan, do.; Capt. Savage, Massachusetts Second; Lieut. Brown, do.; Capt. Gould, New-York Twenty-eighth; Capt. Prescott New-York Ninth; Capt. Charles H. T. Collis, Judge Advocate.

On the evening of the 9th inst., one of the sentinels of the New York Thirty-fourth discovered a boat, containing six men, coming into the mouth of the Seneca River. Concealing himself, he allowed the boat to reach the Canal Aqueduct, when he challenged them. Instead of answering the challenge, the leader said to the others: "Boys, by G—J, they've got us; pull back like h—l." The sentinel gave the alarm and fired, wounding or killing at least one of the party, but before he could receive assistance or reload his piece they were where he could not get a bearing on them, and the boat and crew, consequently, escaped. The spot where this occurred is near the farm of the rebel Cross, and the men in the boat were probably his friends coming to communicate with him, or ascertain his fate, as well as to get inside our encampments and report their condition, positions and movements to the rebel leaders. It is stated that Cross himself spent several days visiting our camps, disguised as a teamster and riding a mule, before being arrested.

It is currently reported that Col. CHANTRY, of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been removed from his command, and that the regiment is in an inefficient state.

Voting took place last Tuesday in the regiments belonging to this division. In the Thirtieth and Forty-sixth Regiments there was but little interest taken in the matter; but in the Twenty-ninth the "boys" went into it with a will. There the election was conducted according to Philadelphia usages. Polls were opened in the several company streets; challengers appointed; orators made stump speeches on the old plan, and the whole camp resounded at times with cheers for this and that candidate. Towards the closing of the polls, mimic rows were indulged in, but nobody was hurt. In the evening, bonfires and hurrahs succeeded, and finally a procession was formed, headed by the band and torches, which marched through the various streets, and the ceremonies concluded by a grand serenade to Col. MURPHY.

Some of the regiments are preparing apparently for Winter quarters. The Second Massachusetts are erecting a spacious stable for their horses, and digging cellars for their tents. Paymaster STONE visited this regiment yesterday, and disbursed the much needed pay to the officers and men.

About twenty heavy guns were heard between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Thursday night, in direction of the Great Falls, but your correspondent has not ascertained the cause.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S VISIT TO GEN. FREMONT.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican* says that Gen. CAMERON, accompanied by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, spent Saturday night at Jefferson City, and arrived in Tipton about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting in camp they rode over to this place, six miles, on horseback, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and staff. Upon its arrival here the party called upon Gen. MCKINSTRY, and after spending half an hour with him proceeded, in company with him and his Staff and several other gentlemen, to review Gen. MCKINSTRY's Division, which is encamped here. At the close of the review, Gen. CAMERON made a few well-timed remarks to the troops, expressing the highest gratification at the condition in which he found them, and the utmost confidence that in the hands of such men the honor and success of our country were safe. Loud cheers were given for Secretary CAMERON and Gens. FREMONT and MCKINSTRY, after which Secretary CAMERON and his party, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and Staff, went, by rail, to Tipton, where they reviewed Gen. ASBOTH's Division, which was also in excellent condition, and then they went on, by special train, to St. Louis.

It is understood that Gen. CAMERON came here at the request of the President, to examine the condition of affairs in this Department, and that he professes himself highly gratified with the condition of Gen. FREMONT's army.

Col. MORRILL's Cavalry have gone down the Osage on a scouting expedition. Gens. MCKINSTRY and STANLEY are to remain here, and not go East as reported.

Gen. FREMONT is on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation.

Within a few days parties of rebels have been foraging 60 miles south of Sedalia.

I have very late intelligence from Gen. PRICE's army. My informant is a citizen of this county, who deserted, and is here to claim the amnesty offered to rebels who lay down their arms.

He left Gen. PRICE on Wednesday, a short distance south of Johnstown, in Bates County, moving southward. He represents that great dissatisfaction exists in Gen. PRICE's army, and that desertions occur every day, and if assurances could be conveyed to them that they would not be harshly dealt with, he thinks that the greater part of the State Guard would lay down their arms and return to their homes. They are tired of the war, and are only prevented from deserting in large bodies by the assurances of their officers that if they are caught they will be hung as traitors, and by the stories of horrible outrages by the Union army, which are industriously circulated and believed among them—such as the destruction of property, burning of towns, and ravishment of women.

Eight or ten citizens of his county, who belonged to his company, deserted along with him, and are ready to give themselves up.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-General THOMAS arrived here from the West late last night. The Secretary reviewed the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MUSSER, which had just arrived by steamboat, before BARNUM's Hotel, this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS left this afternoon for Washington, by a special train via Indianapolis.

FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Grampus* with a flag of truce from the enemy's camp at Columbus, asking for an exchange of prisoner, arrived here to-day. Gen. GRANT replied that, of his own account, he could make no exchange as he did not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but he would communicate with higher authorities for their views on the subject.

A detachment of Capt. NOLEMAN'S Cavalry, 25 in number, had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry, 100 strong, at Beckwith, Mo., yesterday. The Nationals were repulsed, with a loss of five killed and five wounded. The rebel captain was killed.

A detachment of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment seized a large quantity of corn, a number of horses, mules, and cattle, and took two prisoners yesterday, at Thompson's Farm, Mo.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Oct. 14.

GIBSON'S Battery, which recently came in from Utah, consisting of two twelve-pound howitzers and four six-pounders, has been attached to Gen. LANE'S Brigade by order of the War Department.

BLOWING UP OF A BRIDGE BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 14.

The iron bridge over Green River, at Mumfordsville, was blown up by the rebels yesterday morning There is no Southern news or papers to-day.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Oct. 14.

The Secretary of War has approved of the act of Gen. FREMONT, authorizing Ex-Gov. BARSTOW to raise a regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment will rendezvous at Janesville, Wisconsin.

THE BARK REINDEER CONDEMNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Reindeer*, which was seized at Newport, charged with fitting out as a slaver, was, with her cargo, condemned to-day, by Judge PITMAN, in the United States District Court.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF TWELVE OF THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 13, } Via BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 14. }

Twelve of the Eleventh Regiment of New-York Zouaves, were, yesterday, taken by the rebels a short distance above Newport's News.

Lieut. ZELLAN, who commanded the party, who were in quest of fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received orders from Washington to release the following prisoners from Fort Lafayette, on their taking the oath of allegiance: E. P. Wilder, Newark, N. J.; Austin E. Smith, the absconding California officeholder, and son of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia; Edward Payne, of Kentucky; and Moses Stanhard, of Philadelphia.

He also received orders to transfer Capt. CHARLES BARTLETT, of the prize schooner *Henry C. Middleton*, from Fort Lafayette to Bedloe's Island.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

How the People are Living at Norfolk—Fear of an Attack—The Union Feeling—High Price of Provisions, &c.

From Our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

From a passenger, who arrived in this city yesterday morning, on board the steamer *Louisiana*, from Fortress Monroe, I have the following particulars of the state of affairs at Norfolk, Va., where he has been for some time residing. He arrived on Friday at Fortress Monroe, with about seventy-five other passengers, under a flag of truce, on the steamer *William Selden*, Capt. SMITH. The passengers were mostly Northerners, and were leaving Norfolk on account of the unsettled state of business there.

Martial law prevails exclusively in Norfolk, but owing to the well known popularity of the Union feeling in that place and its surroundings, the sentiment is tolerated, and Northern men are more protected in their rights than in other parts of Virginia, but are not suffered by the military authorities to utter sentiments antagonistic to the Southern cause. A feeling of insecurity very generally prevails among the secession residents, on account of the proximity of our fleet and soldiers, and rumors are frequently circulated which startle the inhabitants as with an electric shock, (and which nothing but a natural tendency to hope for the best subdues,) that powerful fleets and large armies are proceeding against the place. In consequence of the frequency of these reports, and the tendency to give them credence, many families have removed to Richmond where a greater sense of security prevails.

Coffee had suddenly advanced from 50 cents to 62½ cents per pound. Bacon was selling for 28 cents per pound, butter for 50 cents, potatoes 45 cents per peck and eggs 22 cents per dozen. The rise in these and other common products was said by the dealers to arise from the fact that the Southern Confederacy had just bought up immense quantities for the use of her soldiers, and produced a temporary scarcity in the market. But the truth is, it has been suddenly discovered that an actual and serious scarcity exists, and that the effects of the National blockade has been much more effectual than has been supposed, and apprehensions are experienced by many influential and intelligent citizens that unless success soon crowns the rebel arms, Virginia must rebel against the occupation of her territory by Southern troops, and the late rupture between the rebel leaders is not calculated to tranquillize this feeling. The poorer classes in Norfolk and other important places in the vicinity are already growing clamorous, and demand that their wants be respected and attended to by those who have given them assurance that the idea of starving them into loyal submission is but a joke.

Hitherto alien passports have been refused to parties wishing to leave for the North, but now, such is the state of feeling, those parties are invited to accept the privilege heretofore denied. Col. BENJAMIN HUGER, now in command of the rebel department of Norfolk, has been created a Major-General, and gives friendly notice in the Norfolk *Day Book* (which, by the way, is the only paper now published there, and that on half sheet) that "all persons who wish alien passes for the purpose of leaving Virginia must apply at the Department at Richmond, where they can obtain them without difficulty."

The *Day Book* also gives a list of the National prisoners captured on board the steamer *Fanny* at Hatteras Inlet, Oct. 1.

Lieut. F. M. PEACOCK, United States Navy, Commander of the *Fanny*.

Lieut. Isaac W. Hart, Regimental Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

Corporal J. E. Nuttle, Company C, Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Hudson County, N. Y.

Corporal G. Everard, Company G, Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, New-York City.

J. S. Rowan, J. R. Havens, W. H. Edsall, Hudson County, N. Y.

W. H. Cunningham, Richmond County, N. Y.

D. Dougherty and J. V. H. Page, Essex County, N. Y.

John Corson, James Beith, Frank Groten, New-York City—all privates in the Ninth New-York Regiment.

PRISONERS OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Sergeant F. M. Bartlett, Company I, Porter County.
Corporal C. W. Keefer, Company K, Monticello.
H. Watson, Sutler's clerk, Wabash County.
John Nelson, Company C.
Robert Inglis, Company C.
G. W. Clark, Company C.
Abel Oblenis, Company C, Marshal County.
J. W. Sparks, Indianapolis.
J. H. Andrews, Rossville.
F. H. Parsons, Company H, Hilton County.
Elias Oxford, Company H, Vermilion County.
H. Hyde, Company I, Valparaiso County.
Van Hinds, White County.
John Jones, Company I, Dauphin County, Penn.
James A. Meels, Company H, Wabash County.
Michael Casper, Company K, Jasper County.
John Muster, Company I, Switzerland County.
Noah Kelly, Company F, White County.
J. A. Cammigore, Company F, Logansport.
Napoleon Baum, Company I, Valparaiso County.
W. P. Wendall, Company F, Manchester County.
H. C. Wilkenson, Company F, Logansport.
Jacob Hise, Company I, Michael County.
J. C. Kems, Company H, Logansport.
J. B. Smith, Company H, Van Buren County—all of Indiana.
W. Volger, cook, Company F, Cockeysville, Md.
Joseph Chafer, Company I, Chester County, Penn.
J. H. Edwards, colored boy, Seaver's Valley, Md.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CHICAMACOMICO, N. C., ON THE 4TH AND 5TH OF OCTOBER.

Sergeant-Major C. B. Conly, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
Sergeant C. W. Denstee, Company I, Valparaiso.
Sergeant H. P. Johnson, Wenish.
Sergeant Fordo Engel, Company D, and Sergeant M. Kinnaid, Company D, both of Fountain County—all of Indiana.
Sergeant W. H. Dangerfield, Company H, Pennsylvania.
Sergeant W. B. Easton, New-Buffalo, Michigan.
[The above are presumed to belong to the Warrant Said of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.]

PRIVATES OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Charles E. Jones, Laporte County.
Jacob Shoaf, Wabash County.
Charles W. Gross, Lafayette County.
George McParker, Michigan City.
H. A. Unnovrugh, Wanatah.
Henry Newgall, Wanatah.
Lawrence Ruff, Lafayette City.
Francis M. Glover, Fountain County.
John H. Hoffman, Fountain County.
Wm. Steklay, Marshall County.
E. I Schneider, Warsaw.
Washington Probis, Fountain County.
Nathan Bradley, cook, Baltimore.
Lucius L. Bennett, Howard County.
Joseph Maddox, Pulaski County.
Christian Shrack, Indianapolis.
James Clayton, Marshall County.
John Berringer, Cedar Lake.
John Drury, 13 years old, Wabash.
Leonard H. Riely, Laporte County—all of Indiana.
Abraham Van Horn, Cook County, Ill.
Henry Hines, 14 years old, Captain's boy, Lancaster, Penn.
George W. Gorbee, colored boy, 15 years old, Lancaster, Penn.

These prisoners reached Norfolk last Wednesday night. They excited considerable curiosity, but no indignities were offered them. They were all in good condition and quite cheerful. ARGUS.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

From the Washington Republican.

On Saturday night, HENRY KERNOLL, an old farmer of Fairfax County, Virginia, who has been a prisoner at Richmond for several weeks, arrived in this city, bringing with him a Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th, and the *Enquirer* of the 11th inst. We present below a brief synopsis of their contents, which will be found quite interesting.

The story of Mr. KERNOLL's arrest illustrates the inherent meanness of the prominent actors in this rebellion.

On a stormy day, a week or so after the battle of Bull Run, a water-soaked, weary, and hungry-looking soldier, presented himself at the door of Mr. KERNOLL, and asked permission to enter, that he might be shielded from the driving storm. The old man bade him enter, gave him a chair, and expressed his sympathy for him, as he had before done for worn-out, straggling soldiers. The stranger was afraid of being arrested by the pickets, which he feared were in the neighborhood. He was then requested to go into the parlor as a place of more safety, which he declined to do, but agreed to go into the barn and hide himself in the hay-loft, to which the farmer consented; but before he started for the barn he begged for something to eat, and, showing his uniform, declared himself to be a Union soldier, clandestinely making his way to Washington. A sumptuous meal was prepared for him, which he devoured with evident satisfaction, and then went to his hiding-place, and was seen no more.

In a day or two after this event, a number of soldiers suddenly appeared at the old man's house, and arrested him and a free colored man, who was employed about the farm. They were roughly handled, and rudely forced away to Manassas Gap. The negro's hands were tied behind him, and the rope tied to a horse's head, and he was thus compelled to follow the wagon. Here Mr. KERNOLL was detained for three or four weeks, and was then sent to Richmond, where he was confined in the old county jail. When the old man was about to leave for Richmond, a man came to him, and asked him if he remembered him. Mr. KERNOLL instantly recognized the forlorn-looking soldier whom he had fed and sheltered, and who now proved to have been a spy, upon whose report he had been arrested. At a sort of trial this spy appeared as a witness, and swore to a tissue of falsehoods. The old gentleman was seven weeks in jail, and says he was fed on corn-dodgers, bacon and rye coffee.

In the Richmond jail he saw several of his neighbors who had also been arrested. Of these, he mentioned WOODWORTH, BINGHAM and WM. HIRST, all released. A Mr. HOWARD, wife and daughter, who lived between the city and Alexandria have been released, but Mr. LUDECKER was not released, although he had gone through the formality of a trial. Mr. KERNOLL came by way of Norfolk and Baltimore, and was sworn not to tell anything he had seen.

CONTENTS OF RICHMOND PAPERS.

The valiant ROGER A. PRYOR is a candidate for Congress, and the *Enquirer* says that "to recount the services of Col. PRYOR, to the cause in which is embarked all that is dear to the Southern heart, may seem to be unnecessary. Wherever spoken, his name is the synonym of Southern chivalry, generosity, and devotion. On the accession of LINCOLN, his eloquent voice was everywhere heard proclaiming resistance to the death; and to add the force of example to the effect of his burning counsels, he hastened at the first blast of the trumpet to lead the van from Virginia, in the struggle for Southern independence. Before the walls of Sumter he deliberately 'put his neck in the halter,' while his native State was yet weighing the cost of resistance with the price of submission." Of his military career, the writer does not speak so confidently, but thinks he has been of great service. No allusion is made to his fear of *bowie knives*, nor to the *white feather* he exhibited, when he "put his neck in the halter" that the chivalric POTTER prepared for him

PRYOR'S election is urged upon the ground that he "would not interfere with his military duties, inas much as hostilities will probably *entirely cease during the Winter months.*"

Great complaints are still made against the inefficiency of the mail arrangements.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

It being necessary to form a ticket of electors, and the time being too short to call a Convention of the People, it was suggested that the Richmond editors should prepare a ticket, thus relieving the people of the trouble of making selections. The ticket thus formed has been presented. Among the names we find those of WM. L. GOGGIN, of Bedford, and R. T. DANIEL, of Richmond; E. H. FITZHUGH, of Ohio County; JOHN R. EDMUNDS, of Halifax, and C. W. NEWTON, of Norfolk City. Every district in the State is embraced in this editorial report.

Polls are to be opened in all the Virginia regiments, to enable the soldiers to vote for President, Vice-President, and for members of Congress. The State Convention passed an ordinance to that effect.

QUARREL BETWEEN FLOYD AND THE OFFICERS OF THE WISE LEGION.

It appears that the officers of the Wise Legion have disapproved of FLOYD's conduct, and published their opinions in the Richmond *Enquirer*, at which FLOYD is greatly grieved, and sends a letter to the *Enquirer*, of which the following is an extract:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA, CAMP ON SEWELL, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861. }

In the *Enquirer* of Oct. 1, you have published certain letters, dated in Camp Defiance, purporting to be written by officers in the "Wise Legion," under my command. These persons pretend to narrate my conduct in this campaign, particularly in the late actions on the Gauley and retreat to Meadow Bluff. Their statements are calumniatory falsehoods, having no shadow of truth for their foundation; but their intention, and not less their malignity, is too obvious to permit me to believe that they can be injurious, either to my own reputation or that of the army which I then commanded. He then proposes to leave his reputation to history, and to his "living countrymen who love justice." In conclusion, he demands the names of the officers who invented and published the libels against "their General, that they may be tried by the military tribunals, and punished according to the laws of the army."

To this letter the proprietors and editors of the *Enquirer* thus reply:

ENQUIRER OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Esq.—*Sir*: Your letter of Oct. 6 is before us. Not recognizing any authority in yourself, either individually or as commander of the army of Kanawha, to demand the names of our correspondents, we decline to comply with your request.

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

"We declined to furnish the names of our correspondents to Gen. FLOYD, because of his purpose to seek his vindication through a court-martial, instead of the usual mode among gentlemen. Whenever Gen. FLOYD proposes a personal vindication, the names of our correspondents shall be furnished.

We shall dismiss this letter with the statement that the *characters of our correspondents have never been stained by the suspicion of a crime*, and that the charge of falsehood against them is much easier made than proved. They are gentlemen, the equals of Gen. FLOYD, in every respect, and what they have averred in their communications, we believe to be true in letter and spirit."

Considering *all* that FLOYD has done for the South, we think this very unkind treatment. But he appeals to history. No doubt "history," as well as "his countrymen who love justice," will do him justice.

While appearing to have fallen from his high estate, and to have failed in acquiring a high reputation as a military man. There are many rumors afloat to his disparagement, but the Jeffersonville (Va.) *Democrat* valiantly comes to his rescue, thus: "We will, however, venture the assertion that, had the Government reinforced WISE at the proper time, his triumph over the Yankee forces and Union traitors, in Kanawha Valley, would have been as complete and brilliant as was his Waterloo victory over Know-Nothingism in Virginia in 1855."

We are extremely sorry to learn that last evening the health of Gen. WISE had not exhibited any improvement, and that his condition excited very grave apprehensions.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 11.*

SEQUESTRATED ESTATES.

Since the 30th of September estates and property valued at $800,000 have been confiscated. Among those who have thus suffered are the following:

AUGUSTE BELMONT, 800 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $280,000; firm of WOODS, LOWRY & FARRANT, of Norfolk; C. M. FAY & Co., of New-York; CAMPBELL & SONS, piano manufacturers, through their Richmond agent; an estate of 800 acres, fully stocked with negroes, live stock, &c., owned by WM. C. RIVES, Jr., of Boston; an estate of 500 acres, with a full stock of negroes, &c., belonging to FRANCIS RIVES, of New-York City; and an estate of 800 acres, stocked with negroes, &c., the property of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, of New-York City. Agents have been appointed to take care of these estates.

A petition has been filed for the sequestration of "Monticello," the former home of JEFFERSON, now owned by URIAH P. LEVY, a Captain in the Lincoln Navy, and occupied by his brother, who is alleged to be disaffected towards the Confederate Government. The estate comprises 360 acres of land in Albemarle County, assessed at $20 per acre, together with improvements valued at $2,600; besides this there is another tract of 960 acres, with sheep, niggers, hogs, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture.

RELEASE OF GEORGE W. VANDERGRIFT.

This man was formerly Superintendent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and was strongly suspected of some indirect agency in the collision which occurred on that road just prior to the battle of Bull Run, and which delayed for some hours the junction of JOHNSTON's forces with those of BEAUREGARD. He was arrested and confined in Richmond, but has been released, over which the *Enquirer* laments, as he was a "good engineer, and has had an opportunity of gaining a vast amount of information, which he is now able to convey to the Yankees." He has received his passports and will soon be here.

BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES STORMED.

The *Enquirer* has a telegram from Mobile, giving an account of this affair. It says that 1,000 Confederates, under the command of Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay at 2 o'clock in the morning, and stormed the camp, and burned everything except the hospital, and destroyed an immense quantity of rations, ammunition, &c., spiking the cannon and disabling the camp. Confederate loss, 40 killed and wounded. Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, was killed, and Gen. ANDERSON wounded in the arm. Major VORDEN, of the United States Army, was taken prisoner.

NEW DIVORCE REGULATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, of Oct. 10, 1861.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.—It is rumored that LINCOLN is about to issue a proclamation declaring all matrimonial relations existing between his loyal subjects, male or female, and secession enemies, male or female, to be null, void, and thenceforth dissolved, the parties divorced being at liberty to contract new marriage relations as shall please them to do so, so that their new spouses be good and loyal persons.

On this subject, the *Enquirer* says that Mr. LINCOLN will induce the next Congress to pass a divorce act, to divorce wives residing within the jurisdiction of ABRAHAM, where husbands have left them with the intention of aiding the fortunes of the South.

THE SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

"In such weather as that now prevailing in Richmond, while the brave defenders of our country are shivering in their Summer clothing, we hear, almost every hour, of large accumulations of warm Winter clothing, prepared carefully by our patriotic women, *detained* at Wilmington, N. C., Chattanooga, Petersburgh, &c. Why is this? Are the goods of extortionate speculators thus delayed? We are not aware of it. But we know that *four* prices are asked and obtained for garments similar to those which the wives and sisters of our soldiers are endeavoring to give the army. Let the proper authorities and the people too, look into this matter in time. Let them think of the consequences of such a state of things."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The bad surgery in the rebel army has called forth an order to have the surgeons examined by a competent board, before they receive an appointment. This has excited the indignation of the surgeons, who threaten to *secede* from the army, unless this implied suspicion of their ability is retracted.

A correspondent writing from Winchester, Tenn., says that he has sent eighteen packages of vegetables and other comforts to the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, in Virginia, and they have not been received. He says "the papers teem with similar complaints, and also of delicacies, wines, cordials, brandies, &c., shipped to sick soldiers, being consumed by dissipated surgeons, assistants, and their hangers-on." He thinks the new Government is already as corrupt as the old one.

Col. MATTHEW WARD, formerly member of Congress from Texas, is dead. He died in Raleigh, North Carolina, and was buried there on Sunday last.

JAMES H. PEARCE, Adjutant in the Wise Legion, supposed to have been killed in the skirmish, "still lives," and writes that he has "just visited the evacuated camp of ROSECRANS, where he saw an innumerable quantity of sardine cans and other evidences of luxurious living on the part of the Yankees; also, quite a display of playing cards, showing that they are subjects of *kings* and *queens*, as well as of a Yankee Presidential tyrant."

A donation of one hundred barrels of flour to the rebel army has been made by Col. JAMES W. WALKER, of Madison County, Va.

Mr. SCOTT has announced himself a candidate for Congress, for the Ninth District. This is EBEN-BILLY SMITH's district, who is now "in the van of the army of patriots now so gloriously achieving our second independence," and the people of Prince William say they will not desert BILLY, and intend to elect him. So there will be a fight between SCOTT and BILLY. Probably Gen. MCCLELLAN will defeat both of them.

Several thousand letters, addressed to soldiers, are now at Manassas Junction, for which the owners cannot be found, for want of proper direction. It is suggested that hereafter letters should be directed thus: "John Bully, Company H, care of Col. PRYOR, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Bull Run, Va." The suggestion is a good one.

It appears that each State furnishes the means for providing for its sick soldiers. A hospital has just been opened at Warrenton, Va., for the Mississippi sick soldiers. It is under the control of Rev. Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, and already contains 200 patients, and provision has been made for several hundred more. The chivalry can't stand the fatigues of war. What a pity their niggers can't do their fighting.

"The whole camp, pioneers and all," located upon Mulberry Island, Greensville Camp, urge Lieut.-Col. D. J. GODWIN, of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, to become a candidate for the rebel Congress, and, like RICHARD III., he has finally concluded to accept.

Civilians are to receive no more passes to visit the army at Manassas. Passports to alien enemies are not to be given to those who propose to leave their families behind them.

On Thursday last twenty-three "Yankees"—ten from Ohio, and the remainder Union men from Fairfax County, Va.—arrived in Richmond.

On Thursday $6,700 was contributed to the clothing fund. The contributor mentions for what regiment his money is designed.

The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankeedom, and that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, when sweetened with Louisiana sugar.

Gen. LEE, on account of bad roads and the limited amount of transportation, was able to follow Gen. ROSECRANS, on his retreat, only eight miles.

Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, stationed at Norfolk, has been made a Major-General. Brig.-Gen. MAGRUDER, on the Peninsula, has also been promoted to the position of Major-General.

The First Maryland Regiment is suffering for want of Winter clothing and other necessaries, and the book-keeper of the *Enquirer* will receive any donations for the suffering Maryland boys.

The people of Wilmington, N. C., are making ocean salt by boiling

THE REBELLION.

The Sympathy of Russia With the United States—Views of Edward Everett.

From the New-York Ledger.

The present momentous crisis has produced nothing of greater interest than the letter of instructions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Mr. DE STOECKEL, the Russian Minister in this country. The dispatch, bearing date St. Petersburg, the 10th of July, was read by Mr. DE STOECKEL to the President of the United States and to Mr. SEWARD, and appeared in our news papers early in September. It is, in fact, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, addressed, nominally, to the Government of the United States, but in effect to the civilized world, on the present state of affairs in this country. It is not too much to say that no State paper has appeared, in the present generation, marked with profounder wisdom or more liberal feeling, or calculated to exercise a happier influence at home and abroad.

This important letter is understood to have been written under the personal inspiration of the Emperor, ALEXANDER II., Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, (cousin of the General of the same name, who commanded the Russian armies in the Crimean war,) being the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This eminent statesman and diplomatist is now 63 years of age. He commenced his career in the *suite* of Count NESSELRODE, at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, and in 1824 was sent as Secretary of Legation to London, where he was mainly occupied for several years in perfecting himself in the principal languages of Europe. It is the practice of the Russian Government to train a class of men, for the management of the foreign affairs of the country, in the acquisition of the French, English, German and Italian tongues, a practice which has contributed not a little to the efficiency of the Russian diplomatic service. After leaving London, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF became successively *Chargé d'Affaires* at Florence and at Vienna; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgard; Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, and finally Ambassador at Vienna. In these various positions, and on occasions sometimes of delicacy and embarrassment, he exhibited a diplomatic talent of the highest order, which caused him, on the retirement of Count NESSELRODE, to be placed at the head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. An expression in his circular to the Russian Ministers, on occasion of the late movements in Sicily, attracted general attention in Europe. Urging against France and England their own principles of non-intervention, he said, *La Russie ne boude pas, elle se recueille*: "Russia does not sulk, she collects herself."

An official expression of the views of the Russian Government on the American question must, under any circumstances, be a very important event. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter alludes to the grounds of sympathy between the two countries. To use his own language, it recognizes the United States as "a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest. For the two countries, placed at the extremity of the two worlds, both in the ascending periods of their development, appear to be called to a natural community of interests and sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other."

This remarkable letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is not the least significant indication of the leanings of His Imperial master, on a subject of equal interest to both Governments, and with which the present unnatural war in this country is so closely connected. With great delicacy the Prince observes, "I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest." When we bear in mind, however, that the moment the Emperor ALEXANDER was enabled by the capture of Kars, (which served as a compensation for the fall of Sebastopol,) to retire from the Crimean war with honor, he devoted himself to the great work of abolishing serfage in his vast dominions, we shall perceive that, in addition to the political considerations to which I shall presently allude, he had strong grounds of sympathy with the United States, in a struggle forced upon them for the extension of Slavery.* While assuming the great responsibility of raising a majority of the inhabitants of his immense Empire from a state of bondage to one of freedom, it was not possible that an enlightened Prince could look with cold indifference upon the struggles of a friendly power, to put down a gigantic insurrection whose object is declared by its own leaders to be to found a Government, "for the first time in the History of the World, on the corner-stone of Slavery."

The Emperor ALEXANDER, in directing this noble manifesto to go forth to the world, was influenced, as appears on the face of the document, by two considerations, one of liberal European interest, and the other of generous sympathy, considerations both of them worthy of a magnanimous Prince. They have doubtless occurred to other enlightened Governments and wise rulers in Europe, but the Emperor ALEXANDER will in all time be entitled to the credit of having first made them the ground of a great official act.

The first consideration, that of liberal European interest, is referred to in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's remark, that the American Union is "AN ELEMENT ESSENTIAL TO THE UNIVERSAL POLITICAL EQUILIBRIUM." It is hardly necessary to state, that this great principle of "a political equilibrium" lies at the basis of the peace of Europe. With five Powers of the first order, and numerous others of inferior, but still of great importance, the only security for anything like general tranquillity is to maintain the various States substantially in the position to which time and events have brought them, and to admit, with extreme reluctance, great changes in the distribution of power, or partition of territory. The necessity of maintaining this equilibrium has no doubt been frequently abused by unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of foreign States; but the principle itself rightly understood has a foundation in real European necessity. Wholly to disregard it would be to plunge the civilized world into a chaos of ambitions and passions, like the elemental confusion which would take place in the Universe, if the great law of gravitation, which guides the heavenly bodies in their orbits, should cease to operate, and planets, suns and stars should madly rush together.

But while this equilibrium is for the most part easily sustained, by the well-balanced military strength of the four great Continental Powers, the insular position and naval superiority of England, with her almost boundless colonial empire, form a disturbing element, to which, within the limits of Europe, there is no sufficient counterpoise. It has accordingly, from the first dawn of American Independence, been a cardinal principle of Continental politics, and eminently on the part of Russia, to check the growth of the United States, as a commercial and naval power, which furnished precisely what Europe could not afford, viz.: "this essential element of the general political equilibrium." What Mr. CANNING valued himself so much upon doing, when, "to redress the balance of power," disturbed by the French occupation of Spain, he "called into existence," to use his own rather lofty expression, "a new world in the West," by the recognition of the independence of Spanish American Colonies, has on a much larger scale been done by the course of events, for all the continental powers and the general equilibrium of Europe, in the growth of the United States. This consideration has, at all times, had a traditional weight with Russia and France, and no doubt greatly influenced the last named Government, in the masterly policy of the American alliance of 1778. The Emperor ALEXANDER is well aware that if the United States are broken up into hostile fragments, with the necessary exposure to eternal border wars, their influence in the world, as a great integral power, will be seriously impaired, and their weight as a counterpoise to England, for some time at least, lost "to the universal political equilibrium." Nor will the present sagacious ruler of France allow the temporary loss of a few bales of cotton and a few hogsheads of tobacco to drive him from the hereditary policy of his country, or lead him to look with indifference to any diminution of a maritime power across the Atlantic, quite as important to him as his own navy.

The other motive which prompted the Russian Government to the significant step of issuing this magnificent State paper, is that of generous sympathy with America. This noble feeling shines out in every sentence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter, and raises it far above the level of diplomatic routine into the highest sphere of public sentiment and conscience. Listen to the eloquent words in which he speaks of our country:

"For more than the eighty years that it has existed, the American Union *owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress; to the concord of its members*, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. *This Union has been faithful.* It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of History. It would be deplorable, that after so conclusive an experience the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power."

While language like this, as true as it is eloquent, is addressed to us by the hereditary and autocratic ruler of a foreign Empire, with what words of burning indignation can we sufficiently brand the folly and madness of the ambitious men at home, born and reared under this "faithful Union," whose unexampled prosperity is the admiration of the world, who are daily aiming their parricidal blows at the heart of the country, on whose soil they were born and at whose bosom they were nurtured. The Emperor ALEXANDER, in his imperial halls at St. Petersburgh, cannot bear to see this beautiful framework of government shattered; and men who have not only, in common with their fellow-citizens, grown up under its mild and parental tutelage, but have been fed on its bounty, educated at its expense, and solemnly sworn to its support, are moving heaven and earth to reduce it to shameful ruins! While Russia is teaching us that, "in spite of the diversity of their constitutions and their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, *which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence*," the South can find no terms bitter enough to express her hatred and contempt of this "traditional bond," and her resolution to undo this benign work of Providence!

It is truly amazing that the South, if insensible to all other considerations, does not see the suicidal fatuity of her course. It has hitherto been a matter of urgent policy with statesmen and rulers, as far as it can be done by honest means, to extend the territorial limits and increase the population of a country. The South is exhausting herself in the frantic attempt to diminish by two-thirds the territory and the population of the country of which she forms a part. A belligerent Power sometimes perishes in the utter failure of its ambitious projects—the South is ruined if she succeeds. The worst foreign enemy could not inflict upon her a tithe of the mischief she is striving to bring on herself. A commercial marine and a navy as the means of protecting it, and as the indispensable condition of security at home and influence abroad, have hitherto been coveted by all States possessing an extensive sea-coast. The South insanely proposes to let herself down from the position of one of the first maritime Powers of the world, into a fifth-rate semi-provincial Government, holding the ingress and egress of her ports at the tolerance of any Power in Europe that can keep half a dozen steam-frigates at sea. If it were not for the navy of the United States, the Bey of Egypt might, at this moment, seal up every Southern port from Hatteras Inlet to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Imaum of Muscat, if he was this side of the Cape of Good Hope, would be a dangerous neighbor to Charleston and Mobile. The American statesmen of the last generation, under a Virginia President, surrounded by a Cabinet and Congress largely controlled by Southern influences, proclaimed the doctrine that the American continent was no longer to be deemed open to foreign colonization. The sagacious South is now straining every nerve to turn twenty neighboring sister States, belonging to a Union of which she has hitherto all but monopolized the Government, into an overshadowing foreign power, planted side by side of her on American soil. Her reasons for a policy so stupendously suicidal are, that in a constitutional Union with these sister States, she is not allowed to extend Slavery into territory now free, (and where it could not possibly go,) and that laws by which her fugitives are required to be surrendered on their way to Canada, (generally enforced in good faith, however at variance with public sentiment,) fail, perhaps once a year, to be executed. Her remedy for this trifling evil, and her redress for this imaginary wrong, is to deprive herself of the rights stipulated for her by the Constitution, and faithfully secured to her by Federal Courts, Executives and Congresses of her choice; to constitute herself an alien and an enemy in two-thirds of the States and Territories, and to bring down Canada to the Potomac!

But to return to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter, of which every sentence almost affords matter for approving commentary. How admirable the following, though perhaps a little obscure in the translation: "In any event, the sacrifices which the United States might impose upon themselves to maintain the Union are beyond comparison (not to be compared?) with those which dissolution would bring after it. *United they perfect themselves, isolated they are paralyzed.*" Taken in connection with the preceding sentences, which I have already quoted, the meaning of this wise remark no doubt is, that even if adherence to the Constitutional Union of the States should involve some sacrifices of interest or feeling, they are incomparably less than those which will result from separation. All the John Browns that would spring up in a century of continued Union, would not coat the South a tithe of the sufferings she has inflicted upon herself in six months, since her batteries opened on Fort Sumter.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does the Russian Minister in this country no more than justice in alluding to "the personal influence in Washington," and which unquestionably comes in aid of "the consideration which belongs to his character, as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. *The corps diplomatique* at Washington was probably never more respectable than at the present moment, and certainly no member of it has better known than Mr. DE STOECKEL how to reconcile that fidelity to his own Government, which is the first duty of a Foreign Minister, with respectful and kindly relations with the Government to which he is accredited, and cordial sympathies with the people of the United States.

It would be difficult to overstate the just influence which will be exerted by the letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF over the public opinion of Europe. From one of the highest points of observation in the civilized world, he has spoken on behalf of one of its leading Powers, words of wisdom and truth, which will be heard and respected alike throughout Europe and America.

BOSTON, 20th September, 1861.

An English View of the Rebellion.

From the London Times.

Civil war resembles in one respect dearth, pestilence, and the other plagues with which Providence visits mankind: it is peculiar to no form of government, and indigenous to no species of institution. If Republican Rome had her SYLLA and MARIUS, her CÆSAR and POMPEY, Imperial Rome could show her OTHO and VITELLIUS in the days of her vigor, and Greece her Thirty Tyrants in those of her decline. Between the wars of the League and of the Fronde there is scarcely a century of civil discord rolled over France, and from the second EDWARD to the second GEORGE England bled at every pore from civil strife. Germany had her Thirty Years' War, and Spain her War of Succession and Carlist rebellion. *It certainly, therefore, does not become the Powers of Europe to fasten upon the existence of civil war in America as a proof of any extraordinary vice in her institutions or a popular stigma on democratic government.*

We cannot wonder that our American correspondent should evince a just susceptibility on such a subject, and seek to vindicate his countrymen from aspersions which he has no difficulty in showing to be unjust. The causes of civil war are as various as the causes which induce mankind to hate each other. Anything that induces this feeling in those who have the government of a State is a sufficient cause for civil war. Monarchs may hate each other—so may Aristocracies, so may Democracies; and, when motives are sufficiently to rouse the governing body to action, war ensues. This is, as we have said, a disease not more of one form of government than another. We, therefore, entirely admit that it *would be the height of injustice to trace the present state of things in America merely to the existence of Democracy.* We must also agree with our correspondent that there is no evidence to show that the war has been forced upon the educated classes of the North by the power of the mob. As far as we are able to judge from the facts before us we should say that we have no evidence of the kind, and that the wealthy classes appear to have been quite as eager to embark in the contest, for which they will have heavily to pay, as the mobs of the great towns, who will have to pay next to nothing. It is, indeed, surprising to find that those who before the war were most strenuous in urging concession and compromise, are strong in supporting the Administration, whose policy is identified with the most vigorous prosecution of hostilities. How the same persons were a few years ago in favor of compromise and concession, and are now in favor of war and conquest, is not very easy to understand. For ourselves, we know but two explanations of the phenomenon—one that these persons are convinced by the conduct of the South that no compromise, at least no compromise which leaves the Union entire, is possible; the other that, with the habitual deference for the opinion of the majority which characterizes American politicians, they have suppressed their opinions in favor of peace as soon as war became inevitable, believing that they had no choice between going all extremes with the North or the South, and determining that, upon the whole, the success of the former was preferable to the success of the latter. We are far from arraigning America for not possessing an aristocracy like that of England, nor or we prepared to say that the best educated of her citizens do right in indulging that spirit of political pessimism which keeps them aloof from public affairs, and we are disposed to agree with our correspondent that *the proximate cause of the civil war was the unwillingness of the faction of Southern statesmen, defeated in the election for President, to surrender that power of which they had so long held the monopoly.*

There still remains another question, to which the observations we have cited furnish no answer. *Why did the North accept the challenge given to it by the South?* It is very remarkable that in America only two alternatives seem to have been contemplated as possible,—the absolute conquest of the South, and its reduction by force within the bounds of the Union; or a compromise founded on mutual concession which should bring back the South once more into the Federation. While these have been the only two views that have found much favor among the public men of the North, the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred intelligent men in England has been distinctly against them both. Here we have no faith in any compromise, no wish to see two-thirds of the Confederacy trampling the other third in the dust. The almost unanimous opinion of England is that the only possible termination of the conflict which would have the least chance of healing the wounds of civil discord would be a separation on fair and reasonable terms. We cannot help thinking that after the extremity to which matters have gone any attempt at compromise could at best merely create a hollow truce, to be broken as soon as either party felt themselves strong enough to break it, and sure to be followed, at no long time, by a war carried on with more violence and inveteracy, a greater effusion of blood, and a more ruinous waste of treasure even than we now see. We believe further that an absolute conquest of the South by the North, which could only be effected after a long series of bloody battles, and after the dispersion or extermination of those vast forces which the South has accumulated for her defence, would only place the Confederacy in greater difficulties than ever. A King reconquering his subjects may immediately enter anew upon the exercise of that Royal prerogative against which they have rebelled, but in America the question is not of a victorious King, but of the majority of a Confederacy, conquering the minority, and forcing them back against their will into the league from which they have seceded. What is to be done with these rebel States? The President stands on the Constitution, and by that Constitution they have a voice in the Councils of the Federation, and also the power of governing themselves in those things which do not belong to Congress. Will the Constitution be respected? And if so, how is government to be carried on with a fourth or third of the members of both Houses, not only opposed to the Administration, but to that form of Government of which it is the origin? The Athenian democracy, in the case of a victory over a revolted confederate, would have simplified matters by turning out the aristocratic party and placing the whole power in the hands of a democracy. But America stands on her Constitution. She does nothing except the first alternative, and to take to her bosom the very men who have deluged her peaceful provinces with blood, and would be ready on the first opportunity to recommence the war of secession. It is here that we see the real cause of the American difficulty. *The first offence undoubtedly came from the South*, but that could not have caused the civil war without the leading men of the North, who suffered themselves to be let away by the *ignis fatuus* of restoring a Confederacy that could only exist by the good will of all its members. *It would have been much better could the Southern States, which had been so long content to enjoy all the benefits of the Constitution, have submitted to it when the decision of the people was unfavorable.* They would not do this, and so are undoubtedly the original cause of the war; but that war would never have taken place if the North, instead of insisting on forcing the Union upon some twelve or thirteen States no longer united with them infeeling, had recognized the truth that Governments exist solely for the good of their citizens, and that, it was better to break up the Confederacy into two parts, than to create a nominal unity by constructing a sham Confederation out of the conquerors and the conquered

---

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Those who have an interest in the conjegal fate of the Prince of Wales will be pleased to know that the Princess ANNA of Denmark, one of the ladies spoken of as his destined bride, is just 15, very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair, clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders. Her Royal Highness has been most carefully brought up, and is possessed of a most splendid musical talent, cultivated to its utmost extent by the first masters in Europe. Altogether, she is considered one of the most accomplished princesses in Europe; and her portrait, in white muslin, with blue ribbons, and a single rosebud in her golden hair, long formed one of the greatest attractions of Grouvt's exhibitions at the Soulevards. The Princess of Hesse Darmstadt is not so well known, but is described as being fair and comely, with chestnut hair, and is not only the beauty of the family, but is remarkable for great sweetness and amiability of disposition, and is also slightly "blue." The Grand Ducal Palace, at which the Princess ALICE is to reside, bears the reputation of "a little paradise on earth," because of its undisturbed harmony.—*Exchange.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 14, 1861.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94	1,613 N. Y. Cen. R.	79
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Coupon	95	6 do	78⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	88	100 do	79⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74...Coupon	83¾	300 do	10 79⅛
15,000 do	83⅝	50 do	b10 79⅛
10,000 do	83⅝	1,011 Erie Railroad	32⅜
2,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c. N	100⅜	100 do	32⅝
6,000 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 3 yr.	99½	200 do	32⅞
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	90	350 do	32¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds. '62	83	50 do	s30 32⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds. '76	83	200 do	33
3,000 Mich. State 6s, '78	83	50 do	s15 33
2,000 Mich. 7s, war loan	83	200 do	b30 33
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	200 Erie Railway Pref	43½
4,000 Georgia State 6s	66	200 Hudson River R	37½
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	60½	20 do	37¼
1,000 do	60¾	100 do	s10 37¾
6,000 Mo. State 6s	44⅜	10 Little Miami R	74½
25,000 do	44½	600 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
32,000 do	44¾	10 do	12¾
36,000 do	44¾	100 do	12⅝
5,000 do	s10 44⅝	75 Harlem R. Pref	29⅞
5,000 do	b60 45	150 do	30
2,000 Missouri 6s, Iss. to Ill. & St. J. R	48	200 Reading Railroad	36⅝
9,000 do	48½	50 do	36⅞
2,000 La. State 6s	57	100 do	36⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s	82½	25 Mich. Central R	48¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	235 do	49
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	74	50 do	49⅛
1,000 do	75	100 do	s30 49
1,000 Erie R. 6th M. Bs.	68	50 do	s10 49
3,000 Hud. Jst M. L. Fs.	104	300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	19⅝
3,000 Mich. So. Sg. F. B.	80	250 do	19¾
2,000 Pacific R. 7s, g'd by the State, of Mo.	39	900 do	19⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. B	89¾	300 M. So. & N. Ind. G. S.	40⅝
1,000 Cb. & N. W. S. F. B	81	150 do	40¾
2,000 Cb. & N. W. 1st M.	87	30 do	40⅝
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	76	10 Panama Railroad	118
90 Union Bank	85	200 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	67½
10 Bank of Commerce	84	100 do	s10 67⅝
74 Exchange Bank	84½	100 do	67⅝
6 Hanover Bank	71	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	89
27 Continental Bank	70	100 Gal. & Chic. R	71
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	6¾	10 do	71¾
30 Pacific Mail S. Co	93	1570 Clev. & Tol. R	33
50 do	93¾	850 do	33¼
50 do	93½	600 do	33⅜
170 do	94	500 do	s10 33⅝
25 do	94⅛	50 Chic. & R. I'd R	49¾
50 do	s10 94⅛	380 do	50
50 do	b30 94⅜	200 do	50⅛
50 do	b30 94⅝	50 do	s10 50⅛
100 do	s60 94	50 do	50⅜
50 do	94	100 Chic. & R. Q. R	88
50 Mil. & Pr. D. Ch. R	18⅞	271 do	65¾
100 do	18¾	210 do	65⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	95⅜	19 Pacific Mail S. Co	94⅜
15,000 do	95½	20 Harlem R. Pref	30½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	300 do	31
3,000 Virginia St. 6s	47½	225 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	44⅜	50 do	b30 68⅛
7,000 do	44⅝	50 Gal. & Chic. R	71
6,000 do	44⅞	300 Mich. Cen. R	49⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s, Ia. to H. & St. J. R	48⅜	350 do	50
100 Merchants' Bank	90	100 do	s30 49⅜
5 Park Bank	96	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	19⅝
300 Erie Railway	32¾	400 do	b60 19⅜
100 do	s30 32⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40⅜
50 do	s60 33⅛	100 Clev. & Toledo R	38⅜
50 Hudson River R	37⅛	200 do	38⅝
100 do	37⅜	300 do	38⅝
150 Harlem Railroad	12¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R	51⅜
300 do	12⅞	50 do	s60 51⅝
200 do	13	200 do	51⅞
100 do	b30 13	125 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	66

MONDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The rapid appreciation of the United States Funded 6 ₱ Cent. Stock of 1881 to the neighborhood of par, renders it important to the public to watch the influence of this advance upon the present privilege of subscribing at par to the 7.30 Treasury Bonds of 1864, which have the convertible option of the 6 ₱ Cents of 1881. This privilege is now open to the public, not in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, *but by the sufferance of the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, who may, on a day's notice, close the popular subscription*, taking the remainder of the entire Loan to their account, with a view to the resale of the 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds, at a profit on their conversion into the 20 ₱ cent. 6 ₱ cent. stock, which, being already near the par value, while the war is going on, promises to attain a handsome premium on the first signs of peace, or the first news of any brilliant or decided success in the field. The subscriptions and payments in this City, to-day, on the 7.30 ₱ cents. are the heaviest of any day since the popular negotiation was opened, and all exclusive of the Banks, viz.:

At Sub-Treasury, new subscriptions	$506,000
At Sub-Treasury, country agencies	667,000
At City agencies	500,000
Total for the day	$1,675,000

The closing bid for the United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, coupon stock, is 96 ₱ cent.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 5:

Increase in Loans	$7,773,426
Increase in Specie	1,329,705
Decrease in Circulation	150,966
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	8,580,938

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 12, 1860.	Oct. 12, 1861.	Oct. 5, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	122,307,138	156,318,014	148,545,488
Specie	20,273,706	41,139,606	39,809,901
Circulation	9,337,283	6,723,090	6,881,056
Gross Deposits	100,753,185	148,183,379	139,055,445
Exchanged	25,930,584	18,990,892	18,447,896
Undrawn	74,882,601	129,168,487	120,607,549
In Sub-Treasury	4,496,881	10,862,803	10,629,098

The Bank return, like that of last week, is increased on the Loan and on the Deposit lines by the Government account, second installment of 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The full effect of that negotiation is now seen on both lines, and the maximum of each is no doubt attained for the present. By the 1st or middle of December, another installment of $50,000,000 of the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan will probably be placed by the Banks of the three cities to the credit of the Government, of which $35,000,000 will go with the New-York statement. Until then, the present Loan column will show a weekly decrease, as the previous advances to the Treasury are reimbursed by the proceeds of the popular subscriptions now going forward. The Specie increase on the present return is fully as much as anticipated. Another million is added to the stock of Bullion in the City, to-day, from California.

The leading drawers of Exchange on London for the Boston mail are asking an advance on the last quotation to-day, but thus far no important business is accomplished. The range of Bank and Banker's bills is 107⅞@107⅞ and Merchant bills 106@107 ₱ cent. On Paris 5.36¼@5.33¾ to the dollar. The rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for steamer *Niagara*, leaving Boston Tuesday, Oct. 15, are as follows. Mails close in New-York at 5½ P. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35⅝c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40⅛c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77¾c.

In Money rates there is no change from Saturday. There is good employment, at call, with the Stock Brokers, at 6 ₱ cent. Discounts are steady at 6@7 ₱ cent.

There was an additional rise on Saturday's buoyant market of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a very large business done at the Board and on the Street. The spirited demand for the National Funded Stocks, coupled with the large subscriptions now being made to the 7.30 ₱ cent. three-year Treasury Bonds, gave a confident tone to the general market, and the speculative Railway Shares are advancing rapidly, with less disposition than last week on the part of sellers on time to avail of the rise to put out fresh contracts. There is, nevertheless, considerable realizing by parties who supplied themselves with Stocks at lower prices, but, as usual on a market like the present, a number of them come again at higher figures for a second turn of profits. Thus the sellers of last week of Cleveland and Toledo at 33@35, who had bought freely at 29½@30, are buyers again to-day at 38@38¼ per cent., and so on through such Stocks as New-York Central, Erie, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c. Among the State Stocks, Missouris are now the principal object of steady speculation, the strict non-intercourse with the States in rebellion having cut off the demand from that quarter. A few orders from abroad for Virginias, and a few local orders for North Carolinas and Georgias, both of which States continue to pay their coupons at home in currency, without respect to the residence of holders, cause prices to be fairly maintained against the supplies by Auction for account of the Illinois Bank Department. The National Stocks rose to 95@95½ for the registered 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and 95½@96 ₱ cent. for the Coupon 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the same year—into which the new 7.30 ₱ cents are convertible at any time within three years—and 84¼ at the close of the day for the 5 ₱ cents of 1874.

Late in the afternoon the market was under a continued strong demand, and the following figures quoted at the very close at 5 o'clock, to which hour the Street dealings were kept up:

Central	79¾	Illinois Central	68¾
Erie	33¾	Harlem Preferred	32
Toledo	34¾	Hudson	37⅛
Rock Island	62¾	Panama	118½
Galena	71¾	Pacific	94⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	40¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	96
Mich. Southern	19¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	84½
Mich. Central	50¾	Missouris	45½

The following sales of State Stocks were made by Mr. MULLER for account of the Illinois Bank Department:

5,000 Virginia 6's, 1886	47½
13,000 Virginia 6's, 1887	47½@47⅝
16,000 Virginia 6's, 1888, 1861, 1862	47¾
3,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892	42½
29,000 Tennessee 6's, 1890	42¾
4,000 North Carolina 6's, 1865	60¾
9,000 North Carolina 6's, 1877, 1876, 1886, 1887	60¾
18,000 North Carolina 6's, 1867, 1868, 1890	60¾
5,500 Georgia 6's	66
17,000 Missouri 6's, 1875	49¾

The Bank of Montreal has established a regular Banking and Exchange agency in Chicago, under charge of Mr. E. W. WILLARD, whose card will be found in our advertising columns. The New-York agency, it will be seen, also give notice that a direct correspondence with Chicago is now opened, for account of the Bank, between that point and this.

The Railway mortgages sympathize pretty strongly with the rapid advance in Shares. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. firsts 7 ₱ c.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	88	Mich. S. second 7 ₱ c.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	M. So. deserib'd bs.	58
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅝	Ner. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, coup	100	Mich. So. & N. S. F. 7 p. c.	80⅝
Erie firsts '68	103⅛	Pac. R. 7 p. c. gd. by Mo	39
Erie seconds, '76	97	Ill. Cen. 8 p. c., '75	89½
Erie thirds, '83	85¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	80
Erie fourths, '80	75	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c.	23
Erie fifths, '88	65	I. C. & M. L. G. B	11¼
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F	84
Hudson seconds, '77, '85	96	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d se.	30
Hudson thirds, '98	82	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Hudson convt. '67	71	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Harlem firsts, '72	97	Ottawa & Ill. firsts	86½
Harlem mortg. '64	90	Clev. & Ill. 1s, first	94
Harlem thirds, '67	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Reading Bonds, '86	80	L. E. & Wabash seconds	38
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. (9-72	80	Lack. & West. Bonds	92
Mich. Cen. N. Y. 8 p. c. '62, '67	97	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	75½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c. 1s	92½		

The sales of lands by the Illinois Central Railroad for September were 29,719 87.

Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	79,220 86 for	$1,132,653 95
Sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273 45 for	16,147,983 91
Total	1,339,509 32	$17,280,537 86

The traffic department for September was:

Receipts from passengers	$85,075 75
Receipts from freight	172,922 09
Receipts from mails	6,458 33
Receipts from rent of road	6,250 78
Receipts from other sources	3,823 86
Total receipts in month of Sept., 1861	$273,086 70
Total receipts in month of Sept., 1860	229,643 04
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861	2,086,494 19
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1860	1,815,729 49

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in October were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$7,612 25	$5,866 85
Freight	18,110 61	29,931 76
Total	$25,928 86	$35,798 61
Increase		$9,869 75

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 12.	Loans. Oct. 5.	Specie. Oct. 12.	Specie. Oct. 5.
Bk. of New-York	6,802,477	6,806,401	1,774,867	1,659,276
Manhattan Co	5,530,170	5,122,279	1,707,242	1,502,797
Merchants' Bank	6,024,153	5,969,915	1,978,746	1,490,445
Mechanics' Bank	4,836,101	4,541,120	1,059,934	968,144
Union Bank	3,046,031	2,877,324	869,426	892,909
Bank of America	7,074,100	6,567,700	3,073,692	2,561,030
Phenix Bank	4,740,608	4,232,106	1,015,589	1,275,143
City Bank	2,700,278	2,652,964	697,178	840,230
Tradesmen's Bank	2,911,332	2,716,583	765,191	751,560
Fulton Bank	1,707,226	1,768,254	716,717	801,216
Chemical Bank	1,870,149	1,841,131	3,140,745	3,028,854
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,427,302	2,368,187	809,226	809,255
National Bank	2,106,911	2,501,118	865,751	795,159
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,115,004	2,166,915	333,700	352,744
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,240,638	1,262,033	292,893	316,398
Greenwich Bank	850,064	861,511	387,407	396,619
Leather Man. Bk.	2,037,277	1,998,417	849,660	864,025
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,271,829	1,262,497	418,914	430,144
Bk. St. New-York	4

Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday (To-morrow) afternoon, at 12 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Mails close at ..... 12:30 P. M.
Mails close at ..... 1 P. M.
Mails close at ..... 2:30 P. M.
Foreign Mails (via Boston) close at ..... 2:30 P. M.
Mails close at ..... 3 P. M.
Mails for Charleston, Savannah, Florida and the Southern States, by Express, close at ..... 3:30 P. M.

Letters for the New-York Post-office should be deposited in the Post-office at least thirty minutes before the time of the departure of that line.

Letters for the Evening Express should be deposited in the Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Quids, Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes, &c., positively without pain or danger, through the agency of the new chemical preparation, the Antidote, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 21 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the most reasonable terms. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worthington, Dr. Perrin, Barnhard, and others.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and lift it alone for college; thorough instruction in the common branches, history, English composition, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies at best City references given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN with a family, with whom a few pupils, a situation as teacher of the classics, and belles lettres. Has had eight years' experience in responsible positions; would prefer a City school, or a tutorship in a private family. References—President of Columbia College and others. Address L., No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPErienced teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches, composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a private or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN American lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City Hall, a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No 1,926 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. M. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

A VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most unexceptionable city references. Address Box No. 4698 N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 28th-st.

A YOUNG LADY (AN EPISCOPALIAN), WHO has had several years' experience, desires an engagement in a family or school; she refers to some of the first families in this City, where she has taught; will instruct either young or advanced pupils in the English branches, music, French, drawing, painting, and ornamental needlework if desired. Terms very moderate. Call or address for three days TEACHER, No. 247 Washington-st., corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WITH EXperience in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of music, is desirous of procuring a situation in a young ladies' seminary; salary no object for the first year; the best of reference given as to character and ability. Address V. H., Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $6 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT SIZED fire burglar proof vault, with Yale's patent lock attached, the outside door being made of chilled iron. Also, a small but heavy chilled iron safe with Yale's patent lock attached. These would be very desirable to any one having valuables that they may wish to have kept out of danger. Apply for particulars and price, of CHARLES L. FROST, Office of the Artisan's Bank, No. 113 Nassau-st.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES EAST, NORTH AND WEST—The undersigned is now ready to enter into engagements with Literary Societies for the delivery of his dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitation of entire plays from memory, during the ensuing season. The undersigned will also continue to recite at private houses after the manner initiated last Winter. Apply to L. F. TASISTRO, No. 51 East 26th-st., or 62 John-st.

A FINE ENGLISH SALMON, WEIGHING thirty pounds, for dinner to-day, with English soles, leg of English mutton and currant jelly. For sale: English salmon, soles, mutton, hams, cheese, kippered herring, Scotch oatmeal, ginger wine, &c.; Dunlop's Ale in fine condition; oysters in every style. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. GANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, distempering or fresco work done, can have it executed at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing J. D., No. 128 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKing, in all its branches, together with family sewing of every description, at 1 Clinton-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHARLES ROLAUD'S Class at Mrs. BYERS' Boarding School, No. 66 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence the 30th of October. Days—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 149 East 11th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
AND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 142 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. ROYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
Corner Broome and Mercer-sts., New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

N.

ersons are attempting to
nsuspecting public imitations of my
PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 45 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 600 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 30th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 18th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 34 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 31st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. BRZA'S school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals,
I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 456 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TOFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $180 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Canchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$240 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st. of W. J. ZLOCH, Esq., No. 282 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON.) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 19 East 16th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO exchange French lessons for singing lessons. Good references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY, NO. 33 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn—all the fashionable dances are taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—DR. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies, No. 88 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 28 AND 27 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WARRINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH FALL DRESS SILKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH MERINOS, IRISH POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, REPS, WOOLEN PLAIDS,
And several large invoices of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
AT RETAIL, VERY CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK, which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought largely at auction, and can offer most desirable goods in
SILKS, OF VARIOUS NEW STYLES,
MERINOS, and PRINTED MERINOS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, PLAIN and BROCHE,
PRINTED REPS, in great variety,
PRINTED DE LAINES, all WOOL, and COTTON and WOOL.
WOOL PLAIDS, REALLY CHOICE, in various widths.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, FOR FALL and WINTER,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 312 and 314 Broadway.

AT No. 376 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, BROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics.
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

MACY'S WAR SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, GIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Are now ready for the inspection of customers.
THREAD VEILS, $3 to $5. JACONET SETS.
THREAD SHAWLS, $50 to $100. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.

WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, 15TH INST., with additional new and elegant assortment of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, recently selected by Mr. W. BUCHANAN McKENZIE, IN THE PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS, Comprising all of the latest novelties.
GEO. CAREY.

CREVATION WOOL VESTINGS.
The latest Paris novelties, just received, in
WHITE MODE COLOR,
MAGENTA MIXTURES
AND PLAIDED,
VERY STYLISH.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors, No. 67 Walker-st.

TO THE LADIES.—I HAVE JUST OPENED a large and complete assortment of ladies' merino under vests and drawers, misses' merino vests and drawers, boys' merino shirts and drawers; gloves, gauntlets, hose, half hose, mufflers, skating mitts and cuffs. Also, ladies' and misses' Balmoral hose—a new thing.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.

MILITARY.

A GREAT VICTORY WAS OBTAINED
YESTERDAY,
At No. 126 6th-av.,
In the
MILLINERY BUSINESS.
Five Thousand Visitors bought
And carried off
3,000 BONNETS,
AT HALF THE BROADWAY PRICES!
It is now a fixed fact that
BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
Can be had
FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER
At the above Establishment,
and equally as good in style, if not better, than any store in Broadway can afford to sell, owing to the large rents.
Flowers in profusion, at the same rate.
A call will oblige the manager.
J. HIGGINS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carroll-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Edgewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.
H. STEVENSON.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 5th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 10 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 65 Hammond st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

STORE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR POULTRY, pork and vegetables; up town preferred, between 3d and 6th avs. Rent must be moderate. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND WEALTHY French young lady wishes to make the acquaintance of a young American gentleman, not over 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. She has just left France, and is a stranger in this City. She understands English perfectly. Address ELIA, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXTENSIVE ACcomplishments, wishes to make the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony; wealth no object whatever; a handsome face and amiable disposition considered most important. Address PAQUITA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A full quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 180 East Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WISHING A comfortable home, can obtain a large handsome room in a house having all modern improvements, and owned by the occupant. Terms, $4 per week, or $8, with board, for two. Location below 4th-st., west side. Address HOKE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 46 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms, for two persons, $6 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 163 West 25th-st.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE PLACE, 30th-st., between

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar in his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No new movement, either of the National or the rebel army, is reported from Washington, and there is no explanation of the cause of the appearance of a large rebel force on Saturday and Sunday, threatening our lines above the Chain Bridge, near Prospect Hill. The rebels seem indisposed to make a trial of strength on a fair field, although they have been repeatedly invited to it; and there is at present little prospect that a battle of any magnitude will take place for some time to come, as no advance movement of the National army seems likely to be made immediately. Meantime our outposts on the left of the line have been extended to the mouth of Little Hunting Creek, six miles below Alexandria, and important defensive works are being constructed there, which will complete the line of fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac, from that point to the Chain Bridge above. It is considered doubtful whether any considerable rebel force is collected at any point in that vicinity, as scouting parties have penetrated further each day to the South and Southwest of Alexandria, without discovering more than an occasional picket. There was some skirmishing yesterday afternoon along the right our lines, but not much damage was done.

No change has taken place in the general condition of affairs on the Upper Potomac, and there seems to be no further indications of any intention to cross the Potomac. A general court-martial for Gen. BANKS' Division is now holding daily sessions at Darnestown.

Secretary CAMERON has concluded his visit to the seat of war in Missouri, and is now reported to be on his return to Washington. He spent Saturday night in Jefferson City; arrived in Tipton, Gen. FREMONT's headquarters, on Sunday morning; rode over to Syracuse in company with Gen. FREMONT in the forenoon, and reviewed Gen. MCKINSTRY's division, making a speech at the close; went to Tipton again, where he reviewed Gen. ASBOTH's division, and returned by special train to St. LOUIS. Secretary CAMERON is supposed during this brief visit to have satisfied himself that the affairs in Gen. FREMONT'S Department are in a highly satisfactory condition,—at least it is so stated in our dispatch. Gen. FREMONT is reported to be on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation. Late intelligence from PRICE'S army represent it to be much dissatisfied and demoralized. It was stated to be a short distance south of Johnstown, in Bates County, moving southward.

A Louisville dispatch states that the rebels, on Sunday morning, destroyed the iron bridge over Green River, at Munfordsville, Ky., by blowing it up.

Through a person who has recently left Norfolk, Va., under a flag of truce, and come North, we have received reliable information relative to the condition of affairs and the state of public feeling in that portion of Virginia immediately contiguous to Fortress Monroe. There is an unmistakable Union feeling in Norfolk, which even the presence of martial-law cannot subdue. A feeling of insecurity prevails among the secession portions of the community, growing out of the proximity of the National fleet and army, which is frequently increased almost to a panic by reports that the place is to be immediately attacked. Provisions were attaining enormous prices, on account of their growing scarcity. Coffee had advanced to sixty cents per pound. The blockade has been found much more effectual than was at first considered possible, and the people are chafing under it to such an extent that it is feared Virginia will rebel against the occupation of her territory by the Confederate troops, on account of the scarcity produced by them.

We publish this morning a synopsis of the contents of Richmond papers of the 10th and 11th inst., which will be found interesting. It will be seen that a brisk quarrel, growing out of the conduct of the rebel campaign in Western Virginia was going on between FLOYD and WISE and their partisans. The *Enquirer* is unkind enough to say that WISE was never tainted with the suspicions of a crime like FLOYD. WISE, it is stated, has been sick ever since his return from the war, and was considered dangerously so on the 11th.

We receive in our California exchanges full confirmation of the report that the Government is organizing an expedition to proceed from California, overland, against the western part of Texas, to be under the command of Gen. SUMNER. The proposition was originally that troops should land at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California; but it is now understood that the point of debarcation has been changed to Mazatlan. In either case, the expedition would of course have to proceed across Mexican territory—permission having already been given by the Mexican Government. It is believed in California that this expedition is designed to move upon Texas simultaneously with one by way of the Gulf of Mexico, and that the rebels will thus be attacked on two sides. The Union men of Western Texas will thus once more have an opportunity to assert their rights.

The fuel party attacked by the rebels on Saturday, above Newport's News, was composed of members of the First Fire Zouaves, and commanded by Lieut. ZELLEN. Eleven of the Zouaves were taken prisoners. It is stated that ZELLEN is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner *Howard*, Capt. CLARK, arrived here yesterday morning, from Key West, having left that port on the 30th ult. The *Howard* on the 15th ult. was run into by the United States frigate *Potomac*, and badly damaged. She put back for repairs. The United States steamer *Richmond* was off Fort Jefferson, to sail in a few hours. All well. The *Richmond* had been on a coral reef for thirty hours, but was got off after lightening. She received no damage. She had a pilot on board at the time.

The Ship *Great Republic*, (transport,) lying at PIERREPOINT'S Dock, Brooklyn, is taking on board nine hundred and fifty horses for the naval expedition.

The Conference Committee for the German Union League met last evening, and deputed a Committee of Seven to meet the other similar Committees of Union organizations at the Everett House, where judicial recommendations were made on informal ballot. The Union League of several Wards met, appointed delegates to the Consolidated League, and reaffirmed their determination to support candidates of all parties pledged to their views. We report them in another column.

The Union Conference Committee, last evening, indorsed Judge CLERKE for the Supreme Court, Judges HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF for the Superior Court, Judge BRADY for the Common Pleas, and HIRAM KETCHUM for the Marine Court. The Mozart County Convention did the same, excepting the substitution of Judge MAYNARD for Mr. KETCHUM.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Comptroller's report of the operations in his department since Sept. 30 was received, showing the receipts of the Department from Sept. 30 to Oct. 12 to have been $2,142,680 50; payments during the same time, $1,877,349 05; balance on hand Oct. 12, $831,302 18. The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, and arranged many of the election polls. A report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, for the erection of a building for the poor and orphans of that persuasion, caused considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday allowed another *mandamus* against the Comptroller, compelling him to pay CHAS. W. BAKER a printing bill for $4,360.

There was another buoyant market yesterday, and a further advance made in prices of 1½@2 ₩ cent., the list round. Government 6s, of 1881, closed 95¾@96 ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 79¾. A large business was done at both sessions of the Exchange and on the Street. Exchange on England is 107¾@107¾ ₩ cent. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₩ cent. were the largest of any day since the negotiation was opened to the public.

The market was somewhat firmer yesterday for Flour, which was in good demand for export and home use. Wheat was rather less sought after, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Fish and Tallow were quiet. Linseed Oil, Common Resin and Whisky attracted more attention. Pork and Lard were freely purchased, the former at rising prices. The Freight market was not active.

Movement of Troops.

We see it announced that no more troops will be drawn to Washington from the Western States, and it is not unlikely that some portion of those now there may ere long be spared for effective service elsewhere. We are very glad of this; in the first place, because it will appease the rising uneasiness of the West at the apparently inordinate attention bestowed upon the Capital, and next, because it confirms the belief that the Commanding General is nearly ready for an effective movement in advance.

There has been some apprehension in the public mind that our army might be preparing to take up its Winter quarters in Washington. We think we may safely say that nothing in the world is more unlikely. We shall have movements enough at the proper time, and that will be whenever they can be made with a reasonably certain prospect of success. Nothing could be more disastrous to our cause than a second defeat; and Gen. MCCLELLAN would be held utterly inexcusable if he were to make a movement, under any pressure whatever, without having first prepared the means and conditions of complete success. In justice to him and to the country the magnitude of those preparations should be borne in mind. He has been compelled to reorganize and create the army of the Potomac within the very short space of three months;—and the extent to which he has accomplished that difficult and indispensable task bears the strongest possible testimony to the vigor, energy and practical skill which he has brought to the discharge of his duties.

Everything indicates that this preparatory stage is well-nigh completed,—and that within the next two or three weeks we shall see the army put to the work for which it has been created. What it will do,—where it will go,—when it will move,—and why it will not move sooner,—are all questions which an eager and anxious public will certainly ask,—but which they must have the sagacity to see cannot be answered without putting the whole enterprise in jeopardy. We must be content to let them be answered by events. We have no fear that the response will be delayed too long, or that when received, it will be less than satisfactory.

A NEEDLESS ALARM.—Our neighbors of the *Express* affect a great deal of alarm lest the rebels should receive aid and comfort from our announcement of the departure of the naval expedition for the Southern coast. It thinks they will be perfectly prepared to receive it. This is a good joke. Perhaps the *Express* will tell us *where* they will make their preparations. Our neighbor may not be aware that the Southern coast is a somewhat extended affair, and that the rebels must go elsewhere than to the New-York journals to learn whether this expedition is to land at Beaufort, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans or Galveston. If they choose to send a sufficient army to all these points, very well; they will thereby very considerably facilitate Gen. MCCLELLAN'S march to Richmond, by way of Manassas, or thereabouts. If they confine their efforts to any one of the points, they will be very likely to make a serious failure. The Government has not the slightest objection to letting the rebels know that they will soon be called upon "at home." The *Express* can safely calm its fears. Our "disclosures" of what everybody in town has known are not likely to do anybody any harm.

Winter Quarters for the Rebels.

According to the latest reports from Richmond, the rebel population of that enterprising capital are earnestly discussing the subject of Winter quarters for the Confederate army. Free speech is allowed on this matter, and accordingly we find the greatest diversity of opinion prevailing. A part of the rebel disputants claim that Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York possess advantages superior to all other places for quartering BEAUREGARD'S army during the Winter. And there is much to sustain this view of the case. There are in the cities named, great numbers of well-constructed, warm and comfortable houses, both of brick and stone. And there is likewise a most ample supply of coal, bituminous and anthracite, well fitted for grates, stoves and ranges, whereby bodily comfort can be most fully secured, throughout the coldest term that "E. M." might have to chronicle. And there are, also, inexhaustible supplies of meat, flour and vegetables, sugar, salt and coffee, and whatever else rebel stomachs might crave, while vindicating secession and lording it over the Yankees. And to crown all, there are boots and shoes, hats, caps, blankets, and all manner of clothing, which Southern rebels never despise, however much they may despise the men who make them.

So much for the necessaries of life. They exist in the three cities in abundance, only waiting for BEAUREGARD'S army to come along and possess them. But there are luxuries here also, to give zest to the idle hours of rebel campaign life. After a dress parade of the rebel army on Broadway, and a wine and oyster dinner at the Astor and St. Nicholas on Christmas, what more fascinating *finale* to the day than an hour or two at the Opera, at Winter Garden, or the club rooms, or any other place of fashionable nocturnal resort in this gay but somewhat wicked City? There are many leaders of the rebel army of the Potomac who have enjoyed these Yankee divertisements in happy years bygone, and we are quite sure the memory thereof is kept green, and they would like to have them over again.

But there is a sterner faction of rebels at Richmond, who oppose the occupation of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, by their great army, the present Winter. These latter contend that Ohio is a more suitable State to Winter in. There are not so many comforts and luxuries in Ohio, but the climate is drier, and the soldiers would be far from suffering. Perhaps the strategic consideration enters in, that by occupying the State of Ohio, they would cut off our receipts of grain from the West, and thus stop our shipment of breadstuffs to Europe. This would pay us in part for our blockade of their cotton. But the leading consideration, no doubt, is that the virtue of the rebel army would be safer in the "rural districts" of Ohio than in the gay cities of the seaboard. And, indeed, this is a point to be guarded, for who could answer for the fidelity of a Teutonic sentinel who should have to stand guard alongside of LINDENMULLER'S "Carten." Or what "Bohemian" would be safe pacing the street in front of PHAFF'S? Of what "Bull Pup" of the Tennessee Camps could be kept out of the meat-houses of Mercer, or any other street of the City?

We are decidedly of the opinion that the "Ohio" party have the best of the argument. History comes to their aid, and points to HANNIBAL'S discomfiture and ruin after wintering his army in the lovely plains of Italy. What could the rebels hope to do with their army, after a season spent in this magnificent metropolis? Before Spring every Samson would have his Delilah, and his strength as a warrior would be shorn.

We do not know the opinions of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON in regard to this very important question. They seemed to think at one time that Washington was a desirable place to occupy, but have apparently changed their minds. It may be because it is too far North;—perhaps, because it is not far enough North. At all events, it was felt that the health of the rebel army would not be improved by crossing the Potomac at Washington, and it was not crossed.

Our advice has not been asked, but yet we cannot forbear giving it. We are told that the Southern soldiers greedily seize and read the New-York papers, treasuring their contents with a fondness that greatly disgusts their commanders. We take it, this is because they find good advice in the Metropolitan dailies. Hence we venture to advise our Southern readers, in the present case: we adjure them, therefore, to stay at home, and not to waste shoe-leather, if they have any to waste, coming to New-York. New-York is a good place, when seen by gas-light, for those who have money; but a very hard place for a poor fellow who is "cleaned out." Confederate Scrip is not known on Wall-street. A bushel of it would not buy an oyster. "Cotton bills" once served the purpose of an impecunious Southerner; but this is a bad year for Cotton. It is not yet "ginned out," and the owner is. It is not possible in New-York to live on past recollections.

It looks very uncivil for us to dissuade our brethren from giving us their society this Winter. But, the truth is, we will not be "at home." We have planned a Winter jaunt towards the tropics. A large part of our household is now on its way down South. It is too late to change our plans; and if our rebel friends are cold on the Potomac and desire a little more heat, they need not come to New-York. Let them go quickly to the Gulf, and, between their climate and our Columbiads, we will guarantee them a thorough *warming*.

THE STORY ABOUT THE ATTACK ON BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.—It can scarcely be necessary to remind our readers that very little credit is to be given to the reported attack on WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. It comes to us exclusively from rebel sources, and we have had too much experience of their utter lack of veracity to give much weight to their unsupported statements. Systematic lying about the exploits of their troops is one of the ordinary modes by which they carry on this war.

A gentleman who left Santa Rosa Island long after WILSON'S command had been established upon it, mentions a variety of circumstances which render it quite certain that the New-Orleans reports of this affair must be grossly exaggerated. The Island itself, he says, is only to be approached by the greatest care and skill. A single boat-load of men *might* evade the numerous sentries posted on the beach, the guard-boats loaded with vigilant marines, armed to the teeth, and sent out in large numbers from the vessels comprising the fleet, or the pickets outlying every limit beyond which a surprise would be hopeless; but to imagine that one or two thousand invaders would find a footing on that sand bank, as it has been garrisoned since last June, and escape alive, is to credit the impossibility that as many people could become the conquerors of the City of New-York with little hazard. That a skirmish of some kind took place on Santa Rosa is probable; but the nature of the ground, the official disposition of the National land and naval forces; the constant watch which is kept, not only by the never-failing patrol guard on beach and gulf, but with night glasses from the parapet of Fort Pickens, would render a surprise of the kind described by the rebel dispatches utterly impracticable.

The account says that the rebels spiked WILSON'S guns. He had no guns. It speaks of roads, hills, and *chaparral*, or bushes. There are no roads, hills, or *chaparral* on the Island. The only approximation to roads can be seen in a few pathways formed of planks, and very rudely constructed at that. The few stunted pines growing in the sand were burned to frighten off musquitos in July. An invading party would have to run the gauntlet of all the guards we have alluded to, and would probably be sunk by the guns from Fort Pickens before it had a shadow of success, or else captured by the men-of-wars-men continually on the look-out for such daring rebels from sunrise to sunset. As to burning WILSON'S camp equipage, there were only a few very poor tents to be burned; one or two frame storehouses might be thrown in for a makeweight, and then the loss would be considered by all respectable calculators a real blessing to "the boys." In brief, the so-called news from Fort Pickens needs confirmation, and until it receives it, is scarcely worthy of attention.

England Veering Round.

John Bull is no more prone than the rest of the world to confess himself in the wrong. Indeed, if common report does not mistake, his horror of the stool of repentance passes ordinary bounds. Of late, however, and especially since the more appreciative spirit manifested by Russia, he has been tormented by an uneasy suspicion that there are some points in his late relations to us which it were well to make a clean breast of. Indeed, it must be confessed that, if the policy of England towards this country had been controlled during the last few months by some subtle enemy, it could scarcely have been more injurious to her true interests. On this point, the ablest British statesmen seem to be gradually making their way to the conviction which long ago was patent to the rest of the world. The decline in the funds, the rumored dissensions in the Cabinet, the altered tone of the leaders of parties, the delay of the troops ordered to Canada, the modification of the Mexican programme, the official avoidance of giving umbrage to our Government, and the late assurances that the rebel States shall receive no immediate countenance or sanction, combine with other circumstances, to indicate a new phase of public opinion; while in spite of the absurd rhodomontades of the London *Times*, *Economist* and *Saturday Review*, it cannot be doubted that the apprehensions of a cotton famine, and the appalling terrors it would let loose on one-sixth of the population of England, and through them on the whole Kingdom, render it not improbable that, except a more acceptable policy be adopted, the Palmerston Cabinet may be ere long swept away by the swelling tide of popular feeling relative to American affairs. For it is beginning to be better understood by the British people, whatever their rulers may have wished or believed, that cotton can be had, if at all, only through the good offices of our National Government; and that it is the interest of all who need cotton to give the whole moral force of their sanction and support to the suppression of rebellion and the corroboration of the Union.

Not the least significant of the indications of the present state of opinion in England is the fact that Lord DERBY, the head of the great conservative party, either on principle or in anticipation of being called to take office, appears to be throwing himself on the new current, with all the zeal and vehemence of a recent convert. The London *Herald*, which is the organ of his party and the authoritative exponent of his views, has of late thrown aside the unfriendly feelings which its Tory traditions and aristocratic prejudices had not unnaturally engendered towards us; and instead of affecting, as heretofore, with frigid politeness, to commiserate our unhappy troubles, or boldly charging them on our free institutions and our national lack of reverence for despotic theories of Government, assumes a wiser and more lowly attitude, and directs his thoughts nearer home.

In a recent article on the Emperor ALEXANDER'S gratifying diplomatic message to Washington, our cotemporary makes some very sensible remarks on the strong ties which bind England to America, and portrays the terrors of that storm which must burst over the British Isles, should our civil war be protracted. "Let the cotton crop be destroyed," says he, "and a famine will result, ten times more terrible than that which swept from Irish soil 1,500,000 souls." Very deservedly, he then proceeds to blame the British Cabinet for allowing the proper moment for national sympathy to pass by unimproved, and for placing the "apathetic selfishness of England" in so unfavorable a contrast with the "conciliatory, peaceful words of Russia," complaining that "in the long interval between the secession of South Carolina and the first collision in the field, the British Government simply waited on events, contenting themselves with the pious, but somewhat selfish prayer, that Providence would keep them out of the quarrel." And now, adds this writer, "Russia has taken the initiative, which ought to have been ours, with not one tithe of the interests at stake, or one half of our incentives to action."

These wholesome truths, trite as they are to us, are not so familiar to British ears, and coming from such an unusual source, cannot fail to do good. We do not need to inquire whether Lord DERBY'S object in urging them at this time was simply to embarrass the British Government. We cite them merely as evidence of the spread of more correct notions in England relative to American affairs, and as constituting one of a number of guaranties and assurances that the British people are not unmindful of their relations to this country, and will constrain their rulers to "accept the situation," and to remember that "England feels every beat of the American pulse." For, under a constitutional Government, those who bid for power, if they be men of ability and penetration, offer us frequently the very best data for studying the changing tendencies of the popular will, and for interpreting the unspoken but mighty movements of the national heart. It is one of the great causes of the unexampled prosperity of this country that, for more than thirty years, the tendency of legislation has been to foster in England the growth of a vast manufacturing population, dependent, in part, for raw material and for food on other countries. The inconveniences which were likely to arise in case of war have been repeatedly urged by British statesmen, but always in vain. By a short-sighted policy, as fortunate for us as it was inexplicable in an empire on whose dominions it was boasted that the sun never set, the United States became the source which was chiefly relied on for a large portion both of the raw material for manufactures, and of the food for the millions of ingenious operatives. Both ourselves and our transatlantic customers grew rich by the traffic, and each was satisfied.

Now, however, that this thriving international commerce is interrupted, thousands of English homes are threatened with distress and famine. The stoppage of the trade with the Cotton States alone paralyzes British manufacturing industry, spreads alarm through the country, puts the mills on half time, threatens honest, industrious families with beggary, and depresses every commercial interest; for the amount of this single species of traffic has grown to the enormous sum of $200,000,000 a year, and no means appear of obtaining in time, either from India or elsewhere, one tithe of the deficient supply. In the history of England the political consequences arising out of the civil war in this country will probably not be surpassed in importance by those resulting from the Indian mutiny and the Crimean war, nor even by the internal agitation which led to the passing of the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws. Hence, the vehement attitude with which American affairs are watched by the People, the Parliament and the Press of Great Britain; and, as it is the property of passion and alarm to blind the judgment, we need not be resentful or uneasy at the prevalence of occasional singular and illogical opinions on the course of events here. But we do complain, and we have all the more right to complain, that the practical partnership and intimate connection of the two nations did not receive a more prompt and fitting recognition from the British Government at the outbreak of the secession movement, when a word might have done more to crush the rebellion than an army could do now.

While, therefore, we, on the whole, agree with the strictures of the London *Herald* on the shameful conduct of the British Government, we do not think our cotemporary goes far enough in reprobation. The Palmerston Cabinet is to blame, not only for what they did not do, but for what they actually did. Instead of strengthening our hands, and lending us their legitimate moral support, they, with inconceivable perversity, gave prestige to the rebels, and thus did us incalculable harm. This is a subject on which, singularly enough, scarcely a single European writer seems to have formed any accurate, broad or clearly defined opinions; and yet this is one chief ground of that outburst of astonishment and just indignation which arose here some time ago against England, and which, being misinterpreted, from its cause being unrecognized, has doubtless widened the breach between us, and has given opportunity for some of the rebel sympathizers to spread unfavorable opinions of our National character, and to attempt to injure us abroad by accusations of impracticable temper, overbearing rudeness, and insufferable vanity. These absurd charges, however, as the facts are becoming known, are recoiling on the heads of their plotting and interested promoters. A more profound estimate of our National position will doubtless develope a more complete appreciation of our relations to other countries. Still it cannot be denied that the British people ought not to have required an Emperor to teach them their duty. Allied to us as they are by the ties of blood, of language, of laws, of religion, and of commerce, they might have been expected to earlier comprehended their own relations to our present struggle for National existence.

The past, however, as far as we are concerned, is scarcely to be regretted. For it will doubtless be singularly conducive to our future prosperity and growth, and to the accomplishment of our "manifest destiny." It will lead us to check our morbid sensitiveness to foreign influences, to sound the depths of our own vast resources, and to trust more than ever to our great National characteristics, energy, versatility, and self-dependence. Entangling alliances often result from the simplest National interferences, and they are no less to be dreaded now than when the Father of his Country cautioned us against them. Perfect non-intervention and *bona fide* neutrality is all we need to ask of Foreign powers. Alone and without extraneous help, the loyal States are strong enough to scotch and to slay the Southern reptile, SECESSION, and all the venomous brood of destroyers with which it threatened to lay waste the soil long ago consecrated by the blood of patriots, and to ruin the Nation appointed of Providence, as was fondly hoped by ourselves and our fathers, to be the perennial shrine of liberty, the commercial and political centre of the future nationalities of the old and new world.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. ULLMAN'S appeal for his two benefits at the Academy, for means to carry on his opera campaign during the coming season, is meeting with good success. Besides the other considerations involved, the attractions which he offers are very great. Everything now indicates a brilliant and successful opening of the season.

The Office of Supervisor—Declination of Mr. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Express:

It is known to me, though I have no official announcement of the fact, that by the partisan of two nominating conventions, I have been selected as their candidate for the responsible office of Supervisor.

When the subject of using my name was first agitated, it was supposed by those engaged in the Union movement, as manifested in the uprising of the people at the Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th and 11th of September, that party in the City would be laid aside, pending the fearful calamity of our National difficulties; and that the sublime spectacle would be presented to the world of a people, in the time of their country's peril, moved by the pure impulses of patriotism, sinking into insignificance all other considerations, and rallying as one man, in support of the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." But, while all parties profess the Abolitionists raise this motto upon their banners, there is no harmonious action among them. Three self-constituted Committees, known as the "Fifth-avenue Hotel," the "St. Nicholas Hotel," and "Taxpayers;" two Nominating Conventions, claiming to have their authority from the resolution of the Syracuse Convention; a portion of our German population, making six different organizations, are all putting forth tickets, purporting to be the nominations of the "People's Union." Instead of patriots yielding to the exigencies of the times, all of the old parties are in full blast with their machines working in every Ward of the City, the "Republicans" leading off for making strictly party nominations, "Tammany" and "Mozart" following, while the "Constitutional Union Party" are exerting their influence to bring all lovers of law and order into one fold.

As no considerations, other than the promotion of harmony, could have induced me to consent to be used for any office, now, amid the confusion which at present prevails, I must ask the withdrawal of my name from the canvass, at the same time indulging the hope that a ticket may be formed which shall unite the Union sentiment of this great City.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861. E. J. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN presents rather a discouraging picture of political prospects in our City at the coming election. Justice, however, compels us to concede its truth. The spectacle presented, by this struggle of the factions and fragments of parties, which are all that is left of our past political organizations, is anything but creditable to our citizens, and offers very little promise of any reforms in the administration of our municipal affairs.

Still we are not without hope that the most influential of these Union organizations will take measures, before election, to harmonize their action and present a single ticket for the support of our citizens. The spirit of our people is strongly in favor of reform, and if something is not done towards effecting it now, we may settle down into absolute despair of ever doing so.

Mr. BROWN'S withdrawal from so ignoble and unpromising a contest, is natural enough under the circumstances; but we trust it will not be persisted in, if, as is not unlikely, his name should become useful in promoting union.

ENGLISH SPEECHES UPON AMERICA—SIR EDWARD BULWER.—An agricultural dinner in England is a very curious assemblage. The member for the county is compelled to attend, to drink a great deal of bad Port wine, manufactured perhaps in the county, and to talk an equal quantity of nonsense. He probably has been absent from the House of Commons all the session, has answered few letters from his constituents, and been negligent in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. The Fall arrives, the partridges await his advent, he returns to his ancestral hall, and a sensation must be made at a county dinner, instead of at the hustings. Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER LYTTON, the member from the County of Hertford finds himself in this position, and before this congregated agricultural intellect of tenant-farmers and top-booted squires, determines upon making an oration. An eminent English counsel was once asked where he had been—for he had kept the Court of Queen's Bench waiting to hear his argument for nearly half an hour; his answer was: "That he had been drinking as much porter as he could swallow to reduce his intellect to the level of the tribunal he was about to address." So it must have been with Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, or the man who had filled the office of Colonial Secretary could never have discoursed as he did before the Hertfordshire yeomanry. Five-sixths of his auditory most probably were ignorant of the geographical position of America, and knew as much of our political institutions as they did of Patagonia. Another great advantage he also possessed—he had it all his own way, as the intelligent animal that lives on thistles observed, when he danced a minuet among the chickens—otherwise he could not have spoken as he did. To have stated that America must fall to pieces from its own vastness—that it would be better for her and for her power and influence amongst the nations of the world to be subdivided into several small republics, is so extraordinary and so anomalous that we must confess our surprise at such ignorance, both of ancient and modern history. He tells the farmers that he venerates our republic and our free institutions, and that he loves us so much that he would deal with us as Juliet wished to do with her beloved Romeo—he would "cut us into little stars," to increase our dignity and our grandeur.

And his speech presented this remarkable inconsistency: he lauded himself considerably upon his creation of the new colony of Vancouver's Island, and in the same breath in which he told us that whilst we were incapable of governing, at Washington, the enterprising regions of our Western and Northwestern provinces, England was acquiring strength and national importance, from the Government of her Colonial possessions, from her bureau in Downing-street, and issued edicts to her Pro-consuls over the broad distance of half a world. Admiring, as we do, the genius and the intellect which has adorned the literature of England, we sincerely deplore the absence of all statesmanlike and enlarged views in the recent address to the farmers of Hertfordshire.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE IRISH TROOPS.—Col. MEAGHER'S speech to the soldiers of his new brigade, which was reported in yesterday's TIMES, was a capital specimen of his off-hand, practical and effective eloquence. He is doing yeomen's service in rousing the enthusiasm of his countrymen, and enlisting their services in this contest for the Constitution. His new brigade promises to be one of the very best in the service.

LECTURE.—Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, lectures this evening, at Irving Hall, on *Grit*. The season is not propitious for lectures on purely literary subjects,—but Mr. WHIPPLE is so

well known as one of our most vigorous and popular writers, and his subject has to reflect a bearing on the engrossing business of the day, that his picture ought to be well attended. We trust it will be.

RIFLED CANNON.

Sea-coast Defence—Round vs. Rifle Shot.

There are some curious facts about the comparative destructiveness of round and rifle shot, shot of large and small calibres, that seem to embrace the American system, and limit the uses of [illegible] cannon. That long range and great accuracy depend on spinning the projectile upon its axis, is certainly proved. Hence the value of the rifle shell in the field, and on shipboard, and in fortifications, when directed against bodies of men; but the long range and precision of shot and the whirling contents and fragments of shells, never so accurately planted, are of limited destructiveness if directed against objects that they can neither smash nor tear into pieces—the iron-sheathed sides of ships.

Wooden walls do not require smashing or splintering—hot shot and shells, filled with molten iron, will take care of *them*. Nor will a thin iron sheathing, upon wooden walls, nor the plates of ordinary iron ships, keep out anything but the lighter shells. What we have to provide for in our chief defence, is *sailed* ships—vessels only moved visible by a tremendous and extraordinary power, that old-fashioned and usual forms of cannon-shot are not capable of exerting. In the first place, it is not necessary to make long range an element of defence, even if sufficient living force of projectile could be secured with it, for an assaulting fleet cannot do much damage at arm's length; but when it attempts to run the gauntlet and enter a harbor, the fighting must be at close quarters. At close quarters, then, there are two methods of destroying all such mailed ships as have yet been put afloat. The first is by punching them with projectiles of small diameter; the second is by smashing them with masses of immense size and weight. As to the first method it singularly appears from recent experiments in England, that the round shot is, on the whole, the most effective. At the late meeting of the British Association, Mr. FAIRBAIRN stated that the initial velocity of the rifled shot fired in testing the iron targets at Shoeburyness, was 1,100 feet per second. That of the 80-pound Armstrong and Whitworth shot is found to be 1,090 and 1,300 feet, respectively. The initial velocity of a 68-pound spherical shot, however, averages above 2,000 feet per second. As the living forces of the two are as the squares of their velocities, the spherical shot would therefore have nearly 3¼ times the penetrating power of the rifled shot of equal weight. But the cross sectional area of the rifled bolt being seventeen and a half to nineteen inches, against fifty-five inches for the round shot, the effect of the latter would be reduced to probably about twice that of the former. This is confirmed by the practice. At the late meeting of Mechanical Engineers, a four and a half inch plate was exhibited, which had been riddled by sixty-eight-pound round shot, while we constantly hear that heavier rifle bolts indent similar plates, but do not often pass through them. The rifle bolt certainly retains its velocity longer by reason of its smaller area presented to the atmosphere: but we are now speaking of short range, as to which that consideration is not of great importance. The London *Engineer*, discussing this subject, attributes a part of the loss of the power applied to rifle shot to the leakages of the breech-loading guns in which they are used. But most of it is probably due to the immense friction of the projectile while being rotated in the gun. To give a mass weighing eighty pounds a spinning motion of four hundred revolutions per *second*, certainly deducts largely from a force which would have only to propel a round shot without rotating it.

There is another important consideration here. Supposing the rifle shot and the round to leave the gun with equal resistance from friction, the strain upon the gun, for a given weight and velocity of shot, would be very much less in case of the spherical projectile. The area that the powder acts upon, is about one-half in case of the Armstrong 80-pound rifle bolt, what it is in case of a round shot weighing 80 pounds, the diameters being about 6 and 8½ inches respectively. Hence to exert a given force on the projectile, the actual pressure on each square inch of the bore of the gun, must be twice as much for the Armstrong as for the round shot. But the number of square inches, and hence, the total rupturing force for a given pressure, is greater in case of the large bore required by the round shot, so that, in this case, the actual bursting strain would not be one-half, but one-third less for the round shot than for the rifle bolt. But the resistance by friction, which we supposed equal, is not equal, but far greater in case of the rifle shell, so that it practically requires a gun of at least twice the strength required by the round shot, to propel it at an equal velocity.

Supposing the living force of the two shots to be equal, which is giving the rifle bolt an advantage that it does not possess in practice, as already stated, the shape of the round shot still gives it an advantage. If the rifle bolt, in virtue of its smaller cross-sectional area would just go through the armor, the round shot, of twice the area, would not go through, indeed, but it would do far more damage by smashing and cracking the plates, and making a much more dangerous fracture. A clean hole can be plugged, but a ragged crumbling fracture can hardly be stopped at all.

This leads us to the second method of destroying the mail of ships—by smashing it with globes of extraordinary size and weight. The initial velocity of the fifteen-inch shot of the RODMAN gun is as great as that of the ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH eighty-pound bolts. Their living force therefore varies as their weight, that of the fifteen-inch shot being over five times that of the eighty-pounder, and hence it would *start* a fracture in a plate five times as strong as one that the rifle bolt would break, because, although its cross sectional area is above six times that of the bolt, it would strike, theoretically, on a mere point, and practically on about the same space that the bolt would cover. If eighty-pound shot, therefore, can penetrate such plates as the English frigates are covered with, the fifteen-inch shot are sure to smash great chasms in them every time they hit. But these globes are shells withal, having a five-inch cavity within. So when they once get on the inside of the armor they are as good as so many broadsides in a wooden ship. This cavity is found not to impair their strength, as compared with solid shot of the same diameter.

The success of the guns that carry these globes is complete. Capt. ROMAN'S method of casting them—cooling and hardening the bore first, and preventing the permanent strains due to the unequal shrinkage of ordinary castings—and the use of his large-grained, slow-burning powder to overcome the inertia of the mass at a low pressure first, and then get up the velocity, so as to reduce initial strain, have rendered it probable—almost certain—that 20-inch shots—[illegible] *over half a ton*—can be employed. In the Government will develop the resources we have, in due time we need stand in no fear of any foreign invasion.

A Substitute for the Southern Cotton Plant.

A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Union, by Mr. R. C. KENDALL, on an available substitute for the plant from which the Slave States derive their cotton. Mr. KENDALL, whose acquaintance with the cotton-growing territory of the Gulf States, and long residence in South Africa and South America, qualify him to speak understandingly upon his topic, has found in a tree which grows spontaneously and perennially in the higher and cooler regions of Chili and Peru, an abundant producer of the fibre, the want of which threatens England with revolution. This tree, Mr. KENDALL, after careful observation, finds suited to any climate where Indian corn can be raised. He has placed a number of the trees upon his farm in Maryland, where they give satisfactory promise. Mr. KENDALL, after counselling with Gov. SPRAGUE and other New-England gentlemen, largely engaged in the consumption of cotton, has decided to lay the valuable information he possesses in regard to the subject, before the public, with sole reference to public utility. If he contributes in any degree toward rendering the North independent of the Southern cotton despotism, he will be sufficiently rewarded. The lecture this evening is suggested and promoted by some of our most highly respected citizens. It will doubtless have full attendance.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT OF FINANCES—JUDGE HOFFMAN'S TREATISE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CORPORATION.

In this Board, last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, a resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to report to the Board the names of all persons employed by him under the provisions of the act for the relief of the families of volunteers, together with the sums paid to each.

The Comptroller sent a statement of the City finances and operations in his Department since Sept. 30, as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 30	$566,070 73
Receipts up to Saturday last	2,142,880 50
Total	$2,706,951 23
Payments	1,877,649 05
Balance on hand Oct. 12	$831,302 18

A communication was received from Judge Murray Hoffman, stating that the revised annotated edition of his work entitled, *A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York as Proprietors*, which he was requested by the Common Council to prepare for publication, is now ready for the press.

The places for holding the polls in several Election Districts were fixed, and, after considerable routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION POLLS—DONATION TO HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION NOT ADOPTED.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held yesterday, the first business was the changing and arranging election polls in the various districts.

A spy-glass was ordered to be furnished to the Bellringer on the Union Market Bell-tower at Harlem.

The City Inspector, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, transmitted a copy of the "Offal Contract," which was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Board then took up general orders. A report from the other Board in favor of donating *thirty thousand* dollars to the Hebrew Benevolent Association was opposed by Mr. LENT, who considered such an act wrong without any report to this Board, and supported by Mr. BARNEY, who moved an amendment that the money should be paid in instalments as the building, which the Society intend to erect as a Hospital and Orphan Asylum, should progress, but not more than 25 per cent. to be paid at any one time. Mr. LENT contended that the City having donated the land for the house, it was too much to ask that they should now call upon the City for $30,000 in addition, and especially when, without the knowledge or consent of the City, the State Legislature saw fit to impose this tax upon the City, and when the institution was intended for the support of the poor of that persuasion throughout the State.

An amendment, offered by Mr. ORTON, that no portion of the $30,000 should be paid until at least two thirds of the $30,000 which they were compelled to raise by private subscription, had been expended, was adopted, Ayes, 12; Noes, 11, and without taking action on Mr. BARNEY'S amendment, the whole subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

An attempt to suspend the rules for the purpose of acting on all papers relating to changes in election polls, failed, and the remainder of the session was occupied with unimportant general orders.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

THE OBSEQUIES OF TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS.—The ceremonies attendant on the removal, from Calvary Cemetery, of the remains of the deceased Irish patriot, T. B. MCMANUS, will take place on Friday next. A Committee has been appointed to take charge of the relics and accompany them to Ireland. They will be conveyed to the land of his birth and his love in the next steamer, and will be escorted to the point of their departure by the various Irish societies, civic and military, of this and the adjoining cities. Archbishop HUGHES has expressed his warmest good wishes for the fortunate success of the expedition, and would readily participate in the solemnities, but that he is unable to take part in any political display, and he regrets it the more, as the invitation to do so was conveyed through a Committee composed of Col. MEAGHER, Wm. J. COZZ, (of the *Irish American*,) and Capt. MICHAEL PHELAN. The Executive Committee meet to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, at No. 6 Centre-street, to complete their arrangements. The [illegible] names of the gentlemen who have been deputed to escort the remains to the old country, are Gen. Michael Doheny, Phillip J. O'Reilly, Esq., Capt. Francis Meagher, John Savage, Esq., and Michael Cavanagh, Esq.

FIRE IN 7TH BOWERY.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the millinery store of Miss ROSMAN, No. 258 Bowery, which spread so rapidly that the adjoining buildings were soon enveloped in flames. Miss ROSMAN'S loss is about $600; insured for $500. The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. LISNARDS as a dwelling-house. His loss on furniture is about $1,000; no insurance. The adjoining building, No. 256, was occupied by Miss ELLEN CLARK as a millinery store. Her loss by water was about $25. Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, dealer in fancy goods, who occupied No. 256½, was damaged to the extent of $500; he is fully insured. No. 260, occupied by JAMES NEWMAN, dealer in stoves and tinware, was damaged about $500; insured. Mr. BROOKS' hat store, at No. 260½, was damaged about $200; insured for $1,000 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mrs. ROSENBERG, dealer in fancy goods at No. 258½, estimates her loss at about $500; insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. It is the opinion of the police that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A SCHOONER SUNK AND TWO MEN DROWNED.—Late on Saturday night last, the schooner *George F. Brown*, Capt. JOSEPH LYON, laden with one hundred tons of coal, from Elizabethport, N. J., and bound for New-Haven, Conn., sank off the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, about five hundred yards from the dock. The schooner was lying at anchor, and the only persons on board were two deck hands, named WILLIAM SMITH and ANDREW JOHNSON. No one knew anything of the disaster until Sunday, when the Captain, in company with his wife, went down to the dock, intending to set sail for his place of destination. To his astonishment he could see nothing of his schooner except the upper part of one of the spars. In company with the Police the Captain searched around the spot where the vessel had been anchored, but no discovery was made of the men who were left on board.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the house of JOHN KAESS, Nos. 215 and 217 East Fifty-fourth-street, on the body of ANNA HENSCHEL, a native of Germany, who died on Sunday from injuries received in an attempt which had been made to procure abortion. A mass of testimony was given during the investigation, upon which the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased came to her death from *metro peritonitis* supervening on abortion, and that we consider Dr. MAX HOFFMAN either principal or accessory to the induction of said abortion." At the conclusion of the inquest, Coroner SCHIRMER committed Dr. HOFFMAN to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, the Doctor stated that he was a physician doing business in this City, 47 years of age, a native of Germany, and that he had nothing to say but to lift his hand before God, and say he was not guilty.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE AND THEIR ARREST BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Fifteen of the crew of the ship *Nightingale*, which was seized on the coast of Africa, sent to this port and condemned as a slaver, arrived here on Saturday from Africa, in the United States storeship *Relief*, belonging to the African Squadron. They were all taken into custody yesterday by the United States Marshal, and committed as witnesses in the case of the *Nightingale*.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—The Police on Saturday night last seized one million percussion caps, which had been carefully packed in boxes, addressed to a firm in Havana, Cuba, and placed upon the sidewalk in front of No. 160 Broadway, from which place the officers had them conveyed to headquarters in Broome-street, where they are now held, to await the further action of the authorities. It is believed that these caps were destined for the use of the Southern army, hence their seizure.

FATALLY BURNED.—On Sunday evening, CATHERINE MOORE, a girl aged about 12 years, residing with her parents, at No. 180 East Thirty-fourth-street, was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove, during the temporary absence of her parents. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of a woman named WINNIE COLLINS, who fell from the roof of No. 339 Pearl-street, about two weeks ago, receiving injuries which resulted in her death yesterday morning.

SCHOONER SUNK.—A schooner, loaded deep with coal, lying off Twenty-fifth-street, E. R., Sunday morning sprung a leak and sunk. Two men who were asleep in the cabin were drowned.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—Lieut. J. D. WICKHAM, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., leaves this afternoon for the seat of war, with one hundred and twenty-eight recruits for the regiment, which is now at Darnelsville, in Gen. BANKS' division. This entire number has been recruited by Lieut. W. in the short space of two weeks, and, although so recently enlisted, they have already attained a most creditable degree of proficiency in drill and marching. Every man is completely uniformed and equipped, save the arms, which will be delivered to them at Washington. The departure of Lieut. W. for the regiment affords an opportunity which will be embraced, of transmitting to the regiment the elegant stand of colors presented by the City, and which have been lying many weeks in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Lieut. WICKHAM will, therefore, have the pleasure of transferring to his regiment the colors, which will be escorted by his recruits. They will form at 2 P. M., at the armory, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place, and march thence to the Park, where the colors will be placed in his charge by a deputation from the Common Council.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.—The subjoined orders have been promulgated relative to the inspection of the First Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The several regiments of this brigade, now in the State, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, as follows: The First Regiment, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, on Tompkins-square. The Third Regiment, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, on Tompkins-square. The Seventy-first Regiment, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Washington-square. The Seventy-third Regiment, on Saturday, the 19th inst., on the Regimental Parade Ground, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in full uniform. Lieut. W. D. DIMON is hereby appointed Volunteer Aid to the Brigadier-General; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. C. B. SPICER.

R. H. HOLADAY, Acting Brigade Major and Inspector.

ARTILLERY FOR GEN. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA BRIGADE.—The First Battery of Light Artillery, attached to Gen. E. D. BAKER'S Brigade, which has been recruited in this City, is under marching orders, and will probably proceed to Washington to-day, under command of Major EMIL STOMMELS. Two other batteries are to be raised for the same command, to be forwarded as soon as the rolls are filled up. They go forward fully uniformed, with a portion only of their side-arms, the whole of which will be furnished in Washington. The majority of this battery are composed of Germans, many of whom have seen active service in Europe. The headquarters are at MULLER'S, at the junction of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where recruiting will still go on, until the remaining batteries are full.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The rooms of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association presented a lively spectacle last night. A number of the friends of Capt. GREEN, a former member of the Association, assembled together for the purpose of presenting their former colleague with a useful mark of their esteem. The spokesman for the occasion was the Paymaster-General, Col. VAN BUREN, who in behalf of the Association, presented the Captain with an elegant and trusty cavalry sabre, with appurtenances. The recipient returned thanks in an appropriate manner, and the entire affair passed off very satisfactorily. Capt. GREEN is a Captain in the Ira Harris Cavalry, and is well known as the former Superintendent of the Park Barracks.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—Yesterday morning, at Hamilton Park, the annual inspection of the above regiment took place. This corps, which is known as the German Rifles, did not make such a large appearance as on former inspections, owing to the fact of a number of its members having enlisted in other regiments now at the seat of war. After marching, counter-marching, and going through various other evolutions, the usual inspection was made, and the number present was found to be 434. After inspection, the regiment marched back to its headquarters, corner of Delancey and Christie streets. Col. MAINDOR was the inspector of the regiment.

BROOKLYN'S OWN BOYS.—The McClellan Chasseurs, at present encamped at East New-York, are getting along finely, and by the speedy manner recruits have been coming in, there is no doubt that in a very short time a full complement of men will be obtained. The officers of the staff and line are gentlemen who have seen service, and are all Brooklyn men. Col. J. MORGAN, and Lieut.-Col. J. SULLIVAN have already spent twice months at the seat of war with the Thirteenth Regiment, and have been in service over twenty years. The Surgeon and his assistants are also Brooklyn men.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF FIRE ZOUAVES.—The members of the Fire Department are about to present this regiment, which is now on the banks of the Potomac, an elegant stand of colors. The following gentlemen left last evening for Washington, to make the presentation: JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer; HENRY WILSON, President of Fire Commissioners; THOMAS LAWRENCE, Fire Commissioner; J. J. GORMAN; Hon. W. H. DUSENBURY and H. M. GRAHAM.

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.—The ladies and friends connected with the officers of the Engineer Regiment, (Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL,) are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Society for the benefit of the soldiers connected with that regiment, now at the seat of war.

THREE REGIMENTS ORDERED TO HEMPSTEAD.—The Barney Rifles, Col. KOZLAY; the Fifty-first, Col. FERRERO, and the Fifty-second, Col. FRANK, have all been ordered by Brig.-Gen. YATES to report themselves at Hempstead.

ANOTHER COMPANY OF BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS OFF.—Yesterday evening, ninety men of this regiment and two officers, left for Washington, *viâ* the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.—This regiment, known as the First Scott Life Guard, Col. A. W. TAYLOR, has just added to it a most excellent band, which will start to join the regiment to-day. Last night we were honored with a serenade by the band, and were much pleased by the excellence of the music.

LECTURE ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.—This noon, Professor J. B. RAPHAEL will deliver his last lecture on gun-shot wounds at the Medical College in Thirteenth-street. A large attendance is expected, as the subject grows in interest and importance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—The State Tax.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the County Jail, Raymond-street. A communication was presented from the Comptroller, stating the aggregate amount to be raised for State Tax in this County. The aggregate value of property is $108,285,591, on which is levied $419,645 42 for the current year, being 3⅞ mills on the dollar for the following purposes:

For Schools, ¼ of a mill, as per Chapter 180, Laws of 1856.

For Canals, ⅛ of a mill, as per Chapter 271, Laws of 1859.

For Canals, ⅛ of a mill, as per Chapter 213, Laws of 1860.

General Purposes, ⅜ of a mill, as per Chapter 187, Laws of 1861.

Volunteer Militia, 1½ mills, as per Chapter 277, Laws of 1861.

The above was referred to the Committee on General Taxes, which Committee subsequently reported the budget for the year, including the following resolution, not heretofore published:

Resolved, That by authority of a requisition of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, dated at Albany, Oct. 10, 1861, and duly served upon the Clerk of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 312 of the laws of 1859, this Board do hereby determine and direct that the sum of $419,645 42 be and the same is hereby levied the current year, as the quota of State tax to be raised by this county, being for Common Schools, pursuant to chapter 180 laws of 1855, $81,221 70; for Canals, pursuant to chapter 271 of the laws of 1859, $27,073 90; for Canals, pursuant to chapter 213 of the laws of 1860, $54,147 79; for general purposes, pursuant to chapter 187 of the laws of 1861, the sum of $219,064; and for Volunteer Militia, pursuant to chapter 277 of the laws of 1861, the sum of $108,571 64; and that the same be apportioned upon the several wards and towns of the county, in the proportion of the aggregate assessed value of the taxable property thereof, as returned to this Board by the several Assessors, as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	$23,884 22	13	$27,366 57
2	16,077 23	14	12,066 49
3	47,216 73	15	8,014 92
4	21,355 33	16	6,998 79
5	10,796 63	17	8,428 79
6	41,640 74	18	6,498 98
7	16,364 64	19	13,611 54
8	14,803 31	New-Utrecht	7,140 69
9	27,005 09	Flatbush	6,707 85
10	36,175 05	New-Lots	2,990 23
11	40,332 80	Gravesend	2,571 50
12	15,944 33	Flatlands	2,756 36
		Total	$419,645 42

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer, reported that they had carefully examined the accounts of that officer for the year ending July 31, 1861, and found the same correct. The amount of money received was $1,137,294 86, and the amount paid out was $980,776 12, leaving a balance of $156,518 76. The following is an account of money received and paid out:

From	Received.	Paid.
City of Brooklyn	$483,087 47	$5,628 19
New-Utrecht	13,243 57	60 68
Flatlands	5,153 68	
Gravesend	4,906 81	9 24
Flatbush	12,046 34	247 30
New Lots	5,552 90	
Lunatic Asylum	50,012 03	59,433 63
Surrogate	2,063 98	2,103 68
Deficiency Bonds	50,000 00	42,000 00
State tax		237,744 74
Penitentiary Buildings	4,558 90	
Penitentiary Supplies		16,891 45
District Attorney	2,124 50	4,684 80
State School Tax	70,528 13	
Contingent Fund	409,579 72	150,249 82
Commissioners of Jurors	387 29	154,345 68
Coroners		3,844 45
Division-avenue Assets	24 29	4,702 75
Poor Witnesses		140 00
Jail Expenses		37,097 06
Police Expenses		109 22
Superintendent of the Poor	22,025 35	124,402 48
Jurors		17,050 00
Interest		22,533 33
Total		$960,776 12

The amounts charged for the past year for jurors and officers of the different courts are as follows: Jurors for County Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, $7,385; for officers of the same, $1,269 25; for jurors in City Court, $4,786; officers of same, $3,487 75; total, $16,928.

The whole indebtedness of the County is $408,000.

The report was adopted, and ordered on file.

A few bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned to the 31st inst., when the tax rolls will be signed.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS.—A party of soldiers, belonging to the "Van Guard," went into WILLER'S lager-beer saloon, at East New-York, Sunday night, and after they had drunk about as much liquor as the landlord thought was for their good, he refused to sell them more, and upon their making a peremptory demand for more, he ordered them out of his house, and when they refused to go out, he, assisted by several friends, put them out. In this movement, one of the soldiers received a severe scalp wound, which led his comrades to believe that he was mortally injured. They obtained reinforcements and, armed with muskets, they returned to the lager-beer establishment and demanded the surrender of the murderer. As the murderer did not come forth, the soldiers seemed bent upon sacking the town. Fortunately no person was seriously injured, though considerable damage was done to private property, and the residents in the place were very much alarmed. The excitement continued until a late hour in the night.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman TAYLOR, of the Fourth Ward, in the Chair. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issuing of City Bonds to the extent of $140,000, with which to redeem contractor's certificates. The resolution laid on the table last meeting, calling for $1,500 to be expended in beautifying the fountain in City Hall Park, was called up and adopted. The Board adjourned for one week.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT.—A man whose name could not be ascertained, was instantly killed near the corner of Court and Butler streets yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a sewer embankment upon him.

Major Beckwith and Contracts.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 11th inst., I notice under the heading of "Washington, Thursday 10th inst.," a charge against "Capt. BECKWITH," of this Department, of peculation in the weight of cattle received under the present contract.

In justice to Maj. BECKWITH, I deem it my duty to state that he has nothing to do with the weight of cattle under the contract. His duties are confined to this district, and the cattle are weighed, delivered and paid for at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

May I request as conspicuous an insertion of this in your paper as was given to the incorrect rumor?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commissary-General Subsistence.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

A company of the Texan soldiers have been transferred from Governor's Island to Bedloe's Island. These soldiers only take the ordinary guard-duty, the special duty of guarding the prisoners being left to members of the old permanent party, assisted by men picked from the companies of recruits.

Capt. WILLIAM W. AVERELL, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Third Pennsylvania, late YOUNG'S Kentucky Cavalry, is a native of New-York, and was appointed from this State, after graduating at West Point to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the regiment of Mounted Rifles, in July, 1855, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry on the organization of that regiment in July last.

The following United States troops were in California at the most recent dates: Fifty Sixth Infantry, ten companies; part of the Fourth Infantry; part of the First Calvary; and part of the Third Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, of the Sixth Infantry, is in command at Fort Yuma, with four companies of his regiment, and is prepared for any emergency.

Commodore PAULDING has been assigned to the command of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in place of Commodore BREESE, and will enter upon his duties on the 25th inst.

Lieut. BARSON, First Lieutenant of the Navy-Yard, will take command of the new gunboat *Chippewa*, built here by WEBB & BELLS, as soon as she is ready to go in commission.

The purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* arrived at the Yard yesterday, and proceeded to take on board her armament which consists of eight 68-pounders, and one 30-pound Parrott gun forward. Lieut. NICHOLSON will take command of her. She will be a most formidable craft.

A large number of Parrott guns, arrived yesterday from Cold Spring, and were turned over to the authorities at the Navy-yard. A quantity of shell also came from the same place for the Arsenal on Governor's Island.

The vessels off the Battery were supplied with shell from the Navy-yard yesterday.

A detachment of marines and sailors were sent to the *Wabash* yesterday, in place of some that were sick.

The new gunboat *Seneca* was formally put in commission yesterday. Her officers are:

Lieutenant commanding, D. Ammon; Lieutenant-M. G. Smoston; Acting Masters, W. G. Wright, Wm. Hamilton and J. H. Rogers; Assistant Surgeon, N. L. Beate; Acting Paymaster, W. F. Meredeth; Second Assistant Engineer, J. De Krafft; Third Assistants, H. H. Burritt, T. Lynch and T. Allon; Master's Mates, J. G. Paine, J. S. Cregier and E. W. Fiske.

The store-ship *Release* was also put in commission. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant commanding, J. M. Dunevan; Master, E. A. Walker; Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Markley; Assistant Paymaster, P. F. Camp.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The United States Sanitary Commission has received the following kind and encouraging recognition of the importance of its labors from the Governor of the State of New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861.

Gentlemen of the United States Sanitary Commission:

I have observed with growing interest the efforts you are making to meet the sanitary wants of the volunteer forces. I recognize the beneficence of your labors, not only in systematizing the spontaneous benevolence of the people, but in originating and carrying to successful issue many wise plans for alleviating the dangers and sufferings of the soldier in camp and hospital.

I sincerely hope that the people of this State, and of all the loyal States, will cheerfully and generously sustain your organization by expressions of hearty sympathy, and by contributions of money and camp and hospital stores.

With sentiments of esteem, yours sincerely,

E. D. MORGAN.

State Politics.

CORNING, Monday, Oct. 14.

At the People's Senatorial Convention, held this day at Corning, Hon. CHARLES COOK was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. COOK is the Republican candidate for Senator.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North American*. Weather clear, west wind.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST VICTORY.—A victory is thrice completes when bloodless and permanent, such as has been achieved by the gallant KNOX over thousands of rival hatters in the production of the handsomest, neatest, most stylish and becoming Fall style of Gentlemen's Hats. If our Brigadier-Generals would each gain a military victory equal to this pacific and artistic one, the war would be ended at once. KNOX'S headquarters, No. 212 Broadway, on the corner of Fulton-street, is where all the best hat recruiting is done.

[Advertisement.]

The names of one hundred gentlemen, citizens of New-York, who are using the "Telegraph Burglar or House Alarm," and certify to its utility, will be given by addressing the proprietor, E. HEARNS, No. 289 Canal-street.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
SCARLET LAMBSWOOL, SILK AND MERINO,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. ORANNIS, Agent.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

DE PISALVA—OAKLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Father Farrell, AGUSTIN DE PISALVA, of Havana, Cuba, to Miss MARY F. OAKLEY, of this City.

☞ Northern papers please copy.

TITUS—LOWREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, DANIEL TITUS to ANNIE M., daughter of Benjamin H. Lowree, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, ANDREW BRADY, aged 65 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 247 East Broadway. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY.—In this City, on First Day afternoon, D. COLDEN, Jr., youngest child of Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, aged about 10 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) at the residence of his parents, No. 320 East 30th-st.

FRANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, after a short illness, EDWARD FRANKS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 West 29th-st.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 13, Mrs. ELIZA M. ROBERTS, formerly of England.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law Dr. John Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, Tarrytown, at 12½ o'clock, this day, Tuesday, immediately after the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Chambers-st., New-York.

ELLIOTT.—At Green Point, on Monday, Oct. 14, CHARLES B., son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Elliott, aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

And happily when again we'll meet,
"Twill be where angels dwell;
And parting never more, loved son,
We'll never say farewell!

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 14, MARY SNIFFEN, mother of Samuel F. Sniffen, deceased, aged 70 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives, and also of her son-in-law, Isaac Winn and grandson T. F. Sniffen, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, SMITH PLACE.

By order of the W. M. C. HAGGERTY, W. M.
J. YOUNGS, Secretary.

TOWER.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, PAUL TOWER, only son of Kate L. Tower, deceased, and W. Scott Tower, aged 11 months.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SANDS.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 13, after a short and severe illness, FLOYD SANDS, only son of Caleb Sands, in the 35d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave at 7 o'clock A. M., from 27th-st. depôt for Rye, where carriages will be in attendance.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—OCT. 14, 1861.
6, 18, 5, 41, 1, 67, 17, 10, 29, 2, 32, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 50.—OCT. 14, 1861.
3, 58, 45, 13, 15, 12, 5, 27, 33, 8, 17, 7, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COTTON, COT

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; can make shirts and cut out and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the care of children, and no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., first floor, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork; understands waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chamberwork and waiting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist with children; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 19 Union-coart, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; or to take care of a baby or grown children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; the best at City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for six years. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references, which can be seen for three days at No. 24 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman is desirous of a situation as chambermaid; has lived in a private family for two years; is willing and obliging; can assist with the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; is a good waitress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chamberwork and waiting; can do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 Amity-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to do some plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting and fitting children's dresses, or traveling with a family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEclining housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., the shoe store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Grover & Baker's machines, and give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; she lived four years and three months in her last place; the best City reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 56th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 126 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived 8 years. Call at No. 149 9th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 223 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av. in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant woman, with the best of reference, who understands her business in every respect; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 669 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 355 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, quiet domestic habits, under 30 years of age, wishes to find a situation as companion to an invalid, or any other respectable position of household trust and responsibility, for which, by various miscellaneous capabilities and womanly knowledge, she deems herself fitted. Address N. O. P., Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, creams and jellies; is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American cooking, pastrys, puddings and pies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; good testimonials can be obtained. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; is a good butter maker; would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 28th st., near 7th-av., Room 6, two flights up.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 20th-st., first floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as capable cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 86 West 20th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days at the above-named place.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 20th-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 121 West 34th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, baking, and all kinds of desserts; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 41 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; a home more of an object than wages. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 13 Minetta-st., opposite the Universalist Church in Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook. Also, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing. Inquire at No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call or address No. 108 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., in rear store.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable American woman, as a perfect cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry—an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 523 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thorougly; can give the best of references. Call at No. 109 15th-st., near 7th-av. in rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, who thoroughly understands her business as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling or addressing a note to U. Y., No. 1 Patchin-place.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good plain cook, or will do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 18th-st., near St. George's Park.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as professed cook, with the best of recommendations as to her capability of cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 19 West 21st-st.

A PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. Call, until suited, at No. 91 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 134 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can bring the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first-rate cook, and assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, with her present employer, No. 28 West 24th-st. Also, a chambermaid and waitress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Has two years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 56 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; good City references, two years and a half, from her last place. Apply at No. 61 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good plain and excellent cook, washer and ironer; good City and country references can be produced. Call at No. 237 Bowery, opposite Prince-st., at the dyeing establishment.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA TOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 196 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH lady, a situation to cook, wash and iron. The best references can be given. Apply at No. 20 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, INVALID NURSE, OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Situation wanted by a respectable, steady, English Protestant woman, with the best of City reference and fully capable of filling any of the above duties; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, front room, up stairs, for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a thorough cook of meats and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 21 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman; a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; will be found willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, where she will be recommended, No. 197 Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 352 2d-av., near 23d-st., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady sober woman in a respectable private family; is a first-rate cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small private family; the best of City refernce given. Apply for two days, at No. 21 Christopher-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 115 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who has had sixteen years' experience, would like to ob ain a few more families' work at her own home, or would go to their residence, by the day if preferred; prices to suit the times; cutting and basting at the shortest notice; can give references as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 23th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and bread and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful, neat; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an intelligent and industrious lady, who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; would have no objection to travel with a lady family; the best of City reference given. Call or address M. S., No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman of some experience desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family or would be willing to take a seamstress' situation; she is competent for either capacity; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 122 Henry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeping situation in a good home, City or country, by a lady thoroughly competent to take charge of cooking, children, sewing, dressmaking, &c.; first-class references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 401 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation for general housework; thoroughly understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; not afraid to work. Can give the best of City reference; two days. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for 2 days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Washington-st. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family, or chamberwork; can come well recommended; call at, or address Miss ROBB, No. 49 Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands both stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 22d and 23th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRSTclass laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as laundress or to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing, by a very capable girl; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 523 2d-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit for ladies and children; would wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the care of grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins, laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at No. 115 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as nurse; is trustworthy and obliging, and can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has many years' experience in the care of children; would do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse; understands taking the entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; would prefer a situation in the country. The advertiser is Protestant. Can give City reference. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants a situation as child's nurse; she can take charge of an infant from its birth; lived five years in her last place. Refers to Rev. Dr. Phillips, H. M. Baker, Esq., and E. S. Jaffray. Can be seen at No. 97 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse; can care a baby from its birth; can also do sewing and chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; reference entirely satisfactory; can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as infant's nurse; is a neat sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; would like to go with a family to California; and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; she is a good plain sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at 178 East 23th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, if required; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, or with a family to Havana; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, or would do fine washing and ironing or the housework of a small family; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 134 West 10th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RESpectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 782 3d-av., corner 52d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a reliable and experienced woman—Scotch Protestant—can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand or bottle; or would wait on an elderly lady; good City reference. Call at No. 39 East 15th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to bring up a baby with a bottle; would assist with chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for a week, at No. 1 Poplar-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, in the shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer, or light chambermaid; can operate on a sewing machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins-square.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call for two days at No. 202 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family as child's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 125½ East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; can cut and fit children's dresses and do embroidery; the best of City reference; no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family to take care of children and do sewing; can do all kinds of embroidering; has been at reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 Watt-st., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 20th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman; has a good nurse's character; can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker No. 423 11th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week, or would prefer a permanent situation; would assist in chamberwork, or as nursery governess; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; is a good seamstress; does plain and fine sewing neatly; finishes dresses and cloaks with good taste; is an experienced nurse, would travel with a family; goes out by the week or month to sew at present; prefers a steady situation; has good recommendation and City reference. Call at No. 86 West 39th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork, if required; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., up two pairs of stairs back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; she learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best City reference given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day, week or month; good reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable person, as situation as seamstress, or as nurse, or chambermaid; she is a competent family seamstress; understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines; and, is accustomed to the care of children; has no objection to the country or to travel; good references given. Call or address No. 214 5th-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or to do waiting and sewing; can wash and do up fine clothes very nicely; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 290½ 3d-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and is a good seamstress; would go out by the day, sewing, or accept of a place in the country. Call or address the advertiser at No. 635 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and to take care of children; can give nine years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can sew on the machine; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit; or as waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen, Oct. 15 and 16, at the house of her present employer, No. 59 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young girl wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to R. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman with first-class reference, wants a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 East 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent girl of tidy habits, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and parlors; wages $7; 3 years' City reference; also a cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $8. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable Protestant young girl, as regular waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; she understands her business perfectly; the very best of City reference. Address B. R., Union-square Post-office, No. 183 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st.; can be seen for two days.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-100 TREASURY NOTES,
OFFICE OF READ, DARRELL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any required amounts, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made by/ors Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 10½ MONTHS, $501,223 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE E. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper at all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1861, the poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.—WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No 18 Merchants' Exchange, want to buy Atlantic Insurance Scrip.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 5 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by Jamesslip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the farthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 9 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 2 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Pier No. 1 North-st., foot daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—[illegible] TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 3 other ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Valley Stream; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 8:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boats from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHELL, Asst-Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
2,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
180 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Flfes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys:

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,230 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, with boiling tax per cent. from the payments of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities: and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.

E. F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering in greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form or bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it may see fit, on delivery, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,050 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 11, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th-avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 2d and 3d-avs., and 11th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 38.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 31.
One lot between 3d and 4th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 2d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will be made in diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for —

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Block Tin.
1,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
10 logs each 10 Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE[illegible] Commissioners of the [illegible] at the office of the Clerk of the Board of [illegible] until WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of October next, at 12 M., for the building [illegible] Ward, [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] feet in width, to be [illegible] stories high, with [illegible] Ward. Plans and specifications of the [illegible] can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on and after Monday, the 14th inst. Bidders will be required to submit with their proposals [illegible] and to execute the contract with sufficient sureties. The [illegible] will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must be stated in the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if they [illegible] the interests of the co.

By order of the Commissioners of Said Ward.
JOSEPH CODDINGTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., and McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 398 Bowery.

ePrice only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, as matter of how long standing the case may be. Nocturnal discharges of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished thousands, (numbers of whom had previously tried other doctors to no purpose.) It is a fact that hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, they are therefore speedily cured. All afflicted come at once to Dr. WARD, the Record of America, who guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and who cures in half the usual time and on your own terms. Consultation free, and cures warranted. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delicesive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorshelmer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All those terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

SEVENTY COMMITTEE MEN TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew J. Jackman, Francis L. O'Brien, and William Schirmer;
Four Superintendents, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next, respectively.

H. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 350, LAWS OF 1860.

Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election herein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding five in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above, extract, proprietors of newspapers are not bound to insert the advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 9, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 5,837 for $500; Nos. 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.—$5,000.—A PARTY WHO has been a short time out of business—an active, intelligent, experienced business man, with extensive acquaintance in every part of the Union—wishes to connect himself with some established wholesale house in this City or Philadelphia. Could furnish a few thousand dollars capital. Reference given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, POLITICIAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, [illegible] office No. 76 Crosby-st., one block from Broadway, for sale low. The present occupant going to Washington.

GOBLETS $1 PER DOZEN; CHINA Plates, 3c piece; $1 25 a dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 1 [illegible]-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Sailing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $38.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 1 Place la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MORGAN, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. PETTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free tickets to Quebec, via Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 |

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Leaving Cheat Mountain—Elkwater Again—Arrival of Clothing—The Paymaster—Starting for Home—Caught in a Thunder-Storm—My Troubles at Laurel Hill—Phillippa—A "Bully" Ride—Grafton—The Military Thieves, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

GRAFTON, VA., Oct. 7, 1861.

I last wrote of the assault on the rebel camp, at the foot of the Alleghanies, on the Greenbrier River. The next morning Gen. REYNOLDS and staff left Cheat Mountain for Elkwater, and I had the pleasure of accompanying him. It was with no little regret I left Cheat Mountain. I had seen a world there within a few days. I had seen the patriot, who had sacrificed his home and the comfort of life, for the defence of his country, marching in rags, and weak for the want of rations. I had seen the volunteers, old and young, lying in the open air upon the cold ground, dreaming of homes and loved ones there, as the pitiless storm drenched them to the skin. I had seen men cheerfully endure more than I supposed human nature could endure for the dear old Union all true Americans so fondly love.

There, upon Cheat Mountain summit, four thousand feet above the level of the sea, I have witnessed and participated in the worst effects of the terrible corruptions which have crept from political into military life—real patriots enduring almost insufferable hardships, in consequence of dishonesty in the Quartermasters' and Commissary Departments. But I had seen, amid all deprivations in the mountains, much that was gratifying. Real heroism, real humanity, real patriotism. I had seen officers strip themselves of garments to cover their men; heroes weeping over the sufferings of their commands. I had seen the soldier in camp, on the march, in bivouac, and upon the battle-field, and under circumstances I am not likely to see him again, and I had become attached to the gallant fellows, and the spot which had afforded me new interest every hour. I had found friends there, too, friends who exerted themselves for my comfort and happiness, and when I bade good-bye to KIMBALL and MARROW, and BYRD and AMMON, and FOAN and scores of others with whom I had eaten, and slept and walked, and rode continually for a week, I felt as if parting from old friends. But enough of this.

The General was escorted by a large cavalry force, and as the cavalcade descended the mountain, passing here a rattling battery of artillery, and there straggling bodies of infantry, the scene was animated enough for these war times. My spirits were unusually buoyant, because my face was turned toward home. It seemed a long, a very long time, since I had passed up this same road, in search of the outposts of this brigade, and now that I had seen all that I desired, and more too, and was homeward bound, how delightful everything appeared! The mountains and the valleys were indeed more beautiful than when I had first looked upon them from that same height. Autumn had been busy with her paints and pencil, and had tipped the forests with her brilliant colors. Instead of the broad expanse of green, the bright yellow and the brighter scarlet variegated the prospect, and added new beauties to the landscape on mountain and in valley. Autumn again. Yes, the falling leaves, the chill in the air, the heavy frosts, which defy the fog-dispelling sun, tell us that another year is closing its destiny.

In company with Col. WAGNER, the gallant commander of the Fourteenth Indiana, I parted from the cavalcade at Cheat Mountain Pass, and took the short cut for Elkwater. I was soon among the boys of the Sixth Ohio, and found them fully recovered from the effects of the late storm, but sad over a fatal accident which had just occurred. Lieut. BIDWELL had been accidentally shot, and died almost immediately. Preparations were being made to send his body home, and every man in the regiment seemed to feel the loss of such a worthy officer.

I remained at Elkwater until Saturday afternoon, enjoying the hospitalities of Col. WAGNER, and then left on my return journey. I think that during the last hour I was in camp, fully a thousand soldiers asked me to remember them to friends at home; and I was requested over and over again to "pitch into" the Government for its neglect. Gallant fellows! As I looked upon their tattered clothing, and remembered that they had done nearly all the fighting and hard work of this campaign, I did wish I had the power to reward them. Better soldiers and truer men cannot be found than the troops comprising Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade.

Through the exertions of Lieut.-Col. OWEN, a polished gentleman and a faithful soldier, clothing was procured at Clarksburgh for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments, the former stationed at Cheat Mountain, and the latter at Elkwater. The Fifteenth received their clothing the day I left, marched down to the river, scoured themselves, and put on their new duds. A prouder set of men I never saw, and none were prouder than their gallant Colonel, who loves them all, and treats them as if they were his own children.

The Indiana paymaster was there, and settling rapidly with the troops. Those who had left families at home transmitted nearly all their dues. Many were immensely indebted to the sutler. I cannot convey to you the happiness which the reception of their dues afforded the Indiana volunteers. They began to feel that they had not been forgotten by the Government.

On the way down I met an Ohio paymaster, with funds to pay the Sixth Ohio.

I am glad he is on his way, but had he been more prompt, he would have saved a world of misery. Men of families, who are in the service, have been almost crazed on learning that their families were suffering for the necessaries of life. Instances are known where such procured, on account, large quantities of sutler's checks, and sold them for cash at a discount of fifty per cent., to obtain money to send to their suffering families. Soldiers, prostrated by sickness, have died, and while in delirium, raved of their poor wives and children at home. Only yesterday, a member of the Fifth Ohio Regiment showed to his Captain a letter from his wife, setting forth that she was suffering for bread.

"Great God," said he, "I cannot stand this. I cannot eat or sleep. My wife must have money. I wish you would give me the privilege to sell my overcoat for money to send her. I would rather go naked than my wife should suffer."

While our soldiers are thus distracted, Cincinnati fails to distribute the pittance promised to the families of volunteers. Our wealthy citizens tie up their purse strings, our City Fathers and County Commissioners close the public treasury, and the wives and children of these faithful men feel hunger morning, noon and night. Ungrateful city of wealth. It would be a just visitation should the enemies of our Government storm your threshold and pillage your homes. In the name of mercy I beg of you to suffer this shame no longer, but devise some means that will effectually relieve the volunteer, who is fighting, dying for you, of the distracting knowledge that his wife and little ones are starving.

I stopped Saturday night with Col. BOSLEY, at Beverly, and Sunday noon continued my journey in an ambulance, with three companions. I must confess I did not know the day of the week. The church at Beverly is used as a grain depot, or, perhaps, as I passed it, the village bell would have reminded me of the day. I might, as is usual in civilized countries, have changed my toilet. But up there, in that God-forsaken country, a man is considered a mamac who is possessed of two suits of clothes, and I was in the fashion in that particular. Soldiers were marching as usual, transportation trains moving as on other days, and I was not a little surprised when, counting the days from an old newspaper, I found that that very day was Sunday. The Sabbath may be observed in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S camp, but it is not in the Tygart valley.

A few miles from Beverly, the day being warm, two of us laid down in the bed of the wagon for a nap. Sleep was just crawling over us, when a tremendous thunder-clap dispersed it. We had scarcely time to open our eyes, before a furious storm was upon us.

"Hard on the larboard," exclaimed COOK, as he jumped to his feet.

"Steady, the right wing," shouted the colonel at the same time.

I understood the command. The howling wind was about carrying away our wagon-cover, and we all had to "heave to the larboard," and hold it on. We were successful in saving it, though by the time the storm was over, we may have as well been without the cover, for we were all pretty well soaked. It never rains but it pours in Western Virginia, and when it pours, it continues to pour for three days. So we were in for a wet journey.

The storm over, we marched on through the same beautiful and fruitful valley. We saw the road leading to Carrick's Ford, where GARNETT fell, and rolled on through mud until we reached Laurel Hill, also noted in the progress of this war. It is a tremendous hill, the ascent of the road on both sides being four miles long. Our horses—half-starved army horses—began to show signs of failure at the foot of the hill. We tightened their load by walking, yet one gave out near the top of the hill, and there we were. A long-haired Virginian farmer, with a broad-brimmed hat, and almost a Yankee twang, came to our relief. He was riding his mare down to Bealington, and he offered to hitch her to the vehicle in place of the exhausted horse. The offer was gladly accepted, and once more we were on our way again.

We passed GARNETT'S old camp on Laurel Hill at twilight, able to distinguish the remaining fortifications, through a streak of crimson and gold, which had crept upon the western horizon, despite the black clouds above. And on Laurel Hill, too, we passed the Paymaster with an escort of mounted riflemen. It was dark when we trotted through Bealington, from all accounts a demoralized little hole. At 7 o'clock we drew up at the farm-house of Mr. ELLIOTT, the first comfortable farm-house I had seen on the whole route, and there we stopped for the night, and for the first time in two weeks had a home meal, and slept in a bed.

Yesterday morning we found our weak horse no stronger, and had to abandon the idea of proceeding further in the ambulance. We held a council of war before breakfast, and finally decided to take passage in one of a train of transportation wagons bound to Phillippa. It was rough riding, but we had become somewhat used to hard usage. To reach the wagon we had to walk half a mile in the mud and rain, carrying our own baggage. It afforded me an opportunity to take an inventory of my stock in hand, and here it is:

One carpet-sack, partially filled with very dirty shirts.

One Secesh cannon ball from Greenbriar.

Two Secesh pipes, captured at Greenbriar.

One Laurel root pipe, present from a soldier.

One old squirrel rifle, captured at Cheat Mountain.

One box of mountain plants, an offering to better half.

One straw basket for LIZZIE, to be handled carefully.

All these I had to "pack" (that's the word here) to the wagon, and I was glad when rid of the load.

My teamster was very communicative. He has been teaming it since July, and knows the road well. From his story the women along the line, mostly wives and daughters of Secessionists with the rebel army, are glad of the war, as it has rid them of bad husbands, and given worse beaux. In fact, he presented a very sad picture as to female morality along the road from Webster to Elkwater.

We reached Phillippa about noon. The village bears, more than any other I have seen, the ruinous effects of the war. Many of the houses have been sacked and maliciously damaged. Not the half of them are now occupied, the inhabitants having fled. It was a rabid secession town, and the women yet lean strongly that way. The County Court, organized under the new State Government, was in session, and the National colors floated from the dome of the damaged old court-house. A number of Union farmers were in town to assist in the inauguration of the new court, one of whom took a tremendous stiff in a new jeans coat, ornamented with huge brass buttons. I should like to have staid in Phillippa about one week, to observe the fashions.

The teamster, who was in the attack on this town, showed us all the points,—the hill which LANDER descended in full gallop, the spot where Gen. KELLY was shot, the houses where the "Secesh" were quartered, and the road they took in their flight.

Our teamster engaged to get us a conveyance from Phillippa to Webster, the latter point a station on the railroad. We halted in front of the Phillippa House, kept by one CAPITO, and our teamster went in. He came out swearing at old CAPITO, because he said CAPITO would not furnish him with a buggy for our use. The fact was, CAPITO had no buggy, and the teamster was wrong, but teamsters have pretty much their own way in this country. A citizen attempted to console us:

"Thar's plenty a horses and plenty a buggies in town," said he.

"Where?" we eagerly asked.

"I don't know whar, but thar's plenty on 'em."

And that was all we could get out of him.

At last we found a Sutler's clerk going to Webster, and he agreed to take us there in time to catch the downward train. His vehicle was an open wagon, without springs, and we were no sooner started than the rain commenced falling in torrents. Between the jolting of the wagon and the rain, I felt anything but comfortable. But I had, by this time, become quite a philosopher, and laughed as the rain almost strangled me, and the bad roads nearly jolted the soul out of my body. I did not look much at the country along *that* road.

We arrived at Webster just in time to be too late, but while searching in vain for a fire and a lodging-place, heard the shriek of the locomotive, and a freight train rolled in on its way to Grafton. We took it, and was soon comfortably located at this place.

What a change! In the mountains the troops starving and naked. At Grafton, well-dressed officers, riding gay horses, enjoying the society of fashionable women, pockets full of gold, and living in the highest possible luxury, and moving leisurely! It is the duty of the latter to furnish supplies to the former. Can you not see why the troops are suffering? The corruption at Grafton, if we believe half we hear, exceeds that of Washington in its worst days. An army is employed in robbing the Government—some officials, others farmed contractors. They eat, drink and are merry, while our soldiers starve, freeze and die. As I sat by the stove in the bar of the hotel drying my clothes, and saw the class of men who are there engaged in the work of plunder, I had sad thoughts as to the future of our country. Will the purity of our Government never be restored?

But I found a grain of salt in Grafton. There has been a change in the Commissary Department. A few days ago it was put into the hands of Capt. DICK COWEN, of Dayton, a recent appointee. I know Capt. DICK well, and so do you. He will not steal—he will go to the slave a beggar before he will permit stealing. I think he is just the man for that place. He came into my room awhile ago, while I was writing this letter, and when I told him of what I had seen in the mountains, his big heart swelled, and he declared most emphatically it should be so no longer. Mark my words—he will send supplies, if he has to burst red tape to pieces, and whip an army of thieves with his own fists.

I found here a fine old gentleman from Pittsburgh, who has been commissioned by the War Department to examine into the administration of the Commissary Department in Western Virginia. His looks indicate that he will do his duty; and if he does, the God be praised. His appearance caused quite a consternation at Grafton.

I shall write you one more letter from this point, and then away for home. INVISIBLE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE,
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

* * * * You say that you often wonder what kind of intrenchments we are building upon this hill, and what possible use they can be put to when they are built. Now, all this is easily explained and made manifest when you take a good look at the formidable banks and gaze into the deep ditches that run along the exterior of the fort. But as you can have no adequate idea of the strength or magnitude of these works without seeing them, I will endeavor to supply the deficiency by a simple description, divested of all the technicalities so much loved by all aspiring military engineers.

In the first place, it is my shrewd conjecture that these works were inaugurated as much to give the boys something to do as anything else, for the constrained limits of the hill would not permit of any extended military operations in the way of drill, and, with the exception of a few exercises in "street firings" and company drills, we had nothing to do all day but sleep or read until the time arrived for the customary and never-dispensed-with dress parade. Of course our newly arrived recruits had to be put through the drill, and they could be seen at all hours of the day learning the mysteries of shoulder arms, order arms, charge bayonets, &c., while the double quick made them puff and blow, to the no small amusement of the "old ums."

This sort of thing of course couldn't last long, and the powers that be soon hit upon the plan of keeping eleven hundred of Uncle Sam's boys from rusting, and at the same time build one of those peculiar sentry-boxes to keep Secesh Baltimore quiet. The situation of the hill of course had a great deal to do with it, and I venture to say that there is not a stronger earthen fortification in the United States. To prove this, I have only to say that situated as it is upon an eminence rising abruptly from the water's edge a distance of nearly one hundred feet, and running round on three sides at various other elevations, and when you stand on the parapet there can be but one opinion as to its commanding position, and in the event of its being attacked, I think it will be able to resist any force that can be brought against it.

The fort occupies about two-thirds of the highest part of the hill, and the space inside of the embankments is nearly four acres in extent, and the breastworks themselves would be fully half a mile long if they were stretched out in a single line, thus affording shelter for a large body of men, who could keep up a fearful fire of musketry in perfect security, while the columbiads and shelter siege guns stationed at regular distances in the bastions, and along the curtain, are admirably situated for dealing out death and destruction. How glibly those fearful words slip out.

The breastworks themselves are splendid specimens of the engineering art, averaging at least fifteen feet through at the base, and gradually receding upwards to about six feet across the top; the height of these formidable banks are about nine feet at the highest point of the hill, and run out on a water level towards the lowest part, where they frequently rise to a height of fifteen or eighteen feet. Besides these, there is the ditch, that runs round in front of the bank, which is usually eight feet deep, making at the most exposed position an escalade of at least twenty feet for a storming party to ascend.

There is, as usual, at each corner of the fort a bastion, in each of which are placed three large columbiads, intended to sweep the breastworks at every angle, and as they throw eight-inch shell or shot, you may judge what execution they will make if ever they are called into use. As regards the smaller guns I know very little, for but few of them have arrived, and none of them have been placed in position, but from the number of carriages lying scattered about, I presume we shall have some twenty or thirty 32-pounders, and these also work on a pivot and are capable of being fired in any given direction.

You would be astonished at the immense quantities of shot and shell already stored away in our magazines, and the amount of powder, grape and canister, cartridges, &c., stored in the fort rises to a high figure. It is evident from all these signs that it is the intention of the War Department to make this one of the most complete fortifications in the United States.

But I think I have said enough about the fort, and as I have a good deal to say about the way the boys manage to kill time, and at the same time give you an idea of camp life as it really exists, and I can assure you it is not at all what some of the papers try to make it out. Of course you know that *reveille* sounds at sunrise, when the boys are obliged to turn out all ready for the business of the day; after roll-call we have breakfast, which consists in our regiment of good coffee, well sweetened, but no milk, with usually fried pork and good white bread. I suppose you think that we might have better, but you must recollect that there are eleven hundred men to cook for with no other convenience than common camp fires, half a dozen pots, a like number of pans, and a couple of gigantic frying pans. Of course the fire is free to all, and when a fellow feels like buying a slice of ham and broiling it, or toasting a couple of slices of bread, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

A 7 o'clock the detail for the trenches starts, and usually number half the company, and as the boys say, "they go on the dig." Every man takes his turn every alternate day at digging, and each company goes on guard once in ten days, so that we have only to do six days work in the fortnight, and the privilege of a visit to the city besides. Now that is not much for Uncle Sam to ask, is it?

At 12 M. roll is again called and dinner is served and such fun as it is to see the line formed in regular Post-office style, all waiting for their turn at the soup, boiled beef, or something else, with, sometimes, pota' toes. Five o'clock sees the diggers in turning, wild and besmeared with dirt, and saluting each, as the squads pass one another, like the firemen do in New-York. Dress parade takes place at 5½ o'clock, supper at 6, tattoo at 8½, and taps at 9 o'clock sends us to sleep, and so closes the day in camp.

When "off the dig," the fellows cast about anxiously for some amusement. Some lay down in the tents to read, others spread themselves out to indite a letter to some loved one at home, while still others pitch quoits. Bathing also forms a principal feature in the pleasures of our camp. The bay at the mouth of the Patapsco River affords some most excellent bathing, and is situated at a distance of half a mile from the hill. In this bay is situated the docks and other large property of ROSS WINANS, and at the wharf lies the famous cigar steamer, of which New-Yorkers have heard so much, while back of it are some gigantic basins, all artificial, and filled still with the dredging machines and mud-scows with which the work was accomplished. It is a melancholy sight though, these works, all deserted and silent as the grave, and afford a striking evidence of the ruin secessionism has brought upon this fair land. The water teems with fish, gamboling in their watery home, undisturbed by the sound of the hammer or the clank of machinery, and the timbers that lie scattered loosely about were blistering and scorching in the burning sun, uncared for and unheeded. As we struggled through the tall, rank grass that flourished in wild and luxurious growth on every hand, the shining snake would suddenly rustle by, and a frightened frog, alarmed at the intrusion, would make the best of his way to his pond, while all around the air was heavy with the deep and mournful silence, that lay like a blight on the place. How little could WINANS have imagined that the time would arrive when his place, deserted and forlorn, would be invaded by a party of Zouaves, or that their bright and picturesque uniforms would ever be seen pushing roughly through the tangled undergrowth that now so awfully encumbers his fair property. So much for treason and its fruits.

But one of the prettiest sights is that when the boys are swimming. A score or so are always in the water, and what uproarious fun they do have, acting for all the world like so many youngsters, while the squads on shore in the act of dressing fill up the foreground with a bright and vivid coloring, to use the words of some of the artist critics who argue so eagely on art matters in your City. This bathing business is a good thing for the health of the regiment, and I think that one of the principal reasons why our corps have enjoyed such unprecedented good health is the fact that built at Fort Monroe and Federal Hill we have had superior advantages as regards bathing. During a period of nearly six months' service, not a single death has occurred in the Fifth Regiment from natural causes, and I believe the total number of deaths during that time do not reach as far as 12.

You asked in a former letter how we were treated in Baltimore, and what was the feeling toward the regiment. Now as regards that, I have but the old story; the Union people think all the world of us, and try to do all sorts of things for us in the way of civilities and kindness; nothing to do when we meet in the streets, and thronging up to the hill to see our parade, while on the other hand, the Secessionists are as afraid of us as the very devil, and you would laugh as we do, when walking in the city at the pretty little airs displayed by the petticoated rebels, and the would-be insults thrown in our faces, such as a sudden twitch of their dresses, or a funny little scowl and a turn up of the nose at our brilliant and dazzling breeches. As for the men, they take devilish good care not to say anything offensive in the presence of the boys, for they have an idea that "it wouldn't be healthy," as a Yankee would say. One thing is very certain, that the Fifth Regiment of New-York have contrived, by a strict attention to drill and a pretty stiff discipline, to earn an enviable reputation in addition to the great name accorded to them by their fellow-citizens in New-York, which will lead them, like the pillar of fire of Scripture, on to deeds of glory and renown, if ever the slightest chance is afforded them, but that the boys are afraid will never happen. I think you will agree with me, that such a regiment as ours, possessing as we do all the elements of success on the field of battle, should not be kept digging ditches, and dragging and hauling big guns, like so many laborers, while others, not half so well drilled or disciplined, are kept in the van of the grand army. One thing is certain, that the courage and *elan* now lying smouldering in their casts of DUNREE'S Advance Guard of Zouaves only needs an order sending us towards the scene of prospective active hostilities, to send it blazing along the whole line of our camp. I verily believe that an order to strike tents, and form in heavy marching order, to proceed to Washington, would cause the wildest enthusiasm, and such a jolly set of dogs could not be found in Uncle Sam's service.

Our regiment has changed a good deal in the commissioned staff lately, a greater portion of our old officers have been promoted, and many of the sergeants and other non-commissioned staff have been commissioned by Gov. MORGAN. Col. DURYEE is now a Brigadier-General, and right well he looks in his smart new uniform, and promises to make a figure in the list of new Generals. Capt. BARTLETT and Lieut. YOSS, of Company I, have gone as Captains in the regular service; the Major and Capt. KILPATRICK as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of a cavalry regiment; and Capt. DAVIS, of Company C, is Major of the same regiment. Of course all these vacancies occasioned a great many promotions, and we have our old Lieutenant-Colonel, C. K. WAGNER, now as Colonel; Capt. HIRAM DUREE, of Company E, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. HULL, of Company A, as Major. All the First Lieutenants have been appointed Captains, and among them our never-to-be-forgotten Adjutant, who has command of Company I. Capt. HAMLIN would be easily remembered in New-York by all who witnessed our march down Broadway, if they were told that he was the tall and colossal officer who marched along at such a seven-league pace, his goo-looking pals all stalking and jovial. Capt. HAMLIN, "the Adjutant," as the boys still love to call him, is a fortune in our regiment, and would be sorely missed. We felt bothered when we no longer had Col. DURYEE, but if in an evil hour we should lose "the Adjutant," God help the Regiment, say I. You remember the description given by Kate Hocket, in the old comedy, of her fiery, blustering father,—I forget the exact words,—but still I never could hear little Miss GARNON describe his coming on parade with a stiff military air, frowning down the line, and pretending not to hear the "God bless his old heart," without tears starting in my eyes; and I never yet was on parade when the "Adjutant" came thundering along the line without thinking of the similarity. He's a treasure to us. I could keep on all day telling you about his ways, although I have scarcely ever said a word to him in all my life, but I have no space, besides it is hardly fair, and so I stop by saying that he is one of the funniest men you ever saw; he has got, for instance, a huge cog, about the size of a small rat, and his kennel is an empty box of Davis's ink, about as big as one of those boxes of Lorry one sees in New-York, while over it is a fearful placard—"Beware of the Dog."

Speaking of dogs reminds me of another peculiarity to our regiment, and that is the number of dogs now belonging to the regiment, picked up at Hampton among the deserted houses in that unfortunate village. These dogs have a home in some company, but they seem to have each a separate duty to perform. One always mounts guard; and he gets in front of the drum corps at dress parade, and he squats gravely until the band has done playing, then as the drums strike up he barks away to the no small amusement of the visitors, and, as at the instant the drum stops the exciting gun fires, never he goes in a back somersault, somewhat astonishing and not exactly understanding what makes the noise. This fellow is also entailed to go with the patrol that leaves every morning and evening for the city for the military prisoners. Another, a big, black Newfoundlander, better known as *Bounce*, and hitherto supposed to be the property of Lieut. DOREE, used to attend all parades of the regiment, until his master was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Second Maryland Regiment, when he was carried off. All hands, of course, supposed that *Bounce* had forgotten his old corps in the enjoyment of his newly acquired promotion, but fidelity in a dog is stronger than some people think, for the other day *Bounce* made his appearance on dress-parade, as if nothing had happened, and I suppose he will remain a fixture—a regular Union dog—and an example to all would-be deserters.

* * * *

Yours ever,

EXPOSURE OF AN IMPOSITION.

CAMP LEWIS, NEAR DARNESTOWN,
GEN. BANKS' DIVISION,
FORTY-SIXTH REGT. PENN. VOLS., Md.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper of the 9th ult., under the head of "Our Baltimore Correspondence," signed "Argus," a statement emanating from a female known as HATTY ROBISON, we proceed to unmask it. HATTY, for CHARLES D. FULLER, the assumed name,) was not induced by Col. KNIPE, or any other officers of the regiment, to join it and proceed with it. The company to which this individual was attached joined the regiment not twenty-four hours before leaving Harrisburgh. HATTY was not married to Lieut. FULLER, as there is no officer of that name in this command. None of the officers were aware of the true sex of the party till Thursday night last, when HATTY took upon herself the responsibility of getting drunk, and at the same time incautious, at once discovering her sex. Being informed of the consequence, she immediately deserted. HATTY was not known by the name of KNIPE, but as CHARLES D. FULLER, and is married to a private in the regiment, Company D, named STEAN. The whole amount of the matter is that HATTY was adventurous, and preferred to share the dangers of warfare in the society of her spouse, than to languish at home all alone; but finding the matter impossible in a regiment where no females of any class whatever are permitted, and being discovered, she thought it best to invent a whole tissue of falsehood to get home.

There is no clerk at the Franklin Hotel at Harrisburgh named WHITNEY. There is no W. H. PICKETT in Harrisburgh. And the only regret, on the part of the officers and men of this regiment, is that punishment severe did not follow discovery. We may state that Col. KNIPE is not now here, or he would subscribe to the statement above rendered.

JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, Lieut.-Col.,
J. A. MATHEWS, Major,
L. QUICK, Surgeon,
WM. C. RODGERS, Asst. Surgeon,
GEO. A. BROOKS, Captain, Company D,
Forty-sixth Regt. Penn. Vols.

CITY POLITICS.

New German Movement.

THE KUESTER CLUB.

A private political movement of a peculiar character was initiated last night, at Pythagoras Hall.

During a few days past, notifications had been privately and quietly circulated among the German business men of all the Wards of the City, inviting them to assemble at the above-named time and place and at an early hour quite a large and respectable concourse had gathered.

Mr. BUSCH, of the Tenth Ward, was called to the chair, and Mr. FLACHAN, of the Twenty-second Ward, made Secretary.

Several speeches were made, setting forth the object of the meeting to be the undivided support of Mr. GEORGE KUESTER, one of the Tammany Hall nominees for the office of Supervisor. These were received with immense applause, and it became quite evident to the onlooker that Mr. GEO. KUESTER had been awoke, and active among his German friends of all parties.

Mr. LOEWIN made a stirring address in behalf of the nominee, and bore hard upon some of the other politicians and their parties. He concluded by moving the appointment, by the President, of a Committee of Five, to prepare a pamphlet, stating the objects of the new organization, and appealing to the German voters of New-York; this pamphlet to be distributed by thousands of copies.

The Committee named consisted of Messrs. LOEWIG, Dr. KOHN, Mr. MAYER, Mr. STEMMLER and Dr. SCHWEIG. These gentlemen are to report at the next meeting.

Mr. ANTHONY ELENEFF strenuously opposed a motion to publish the proceedings of the meeting in all the political papers of the City, on the plea that it would be injudicious to make them public for a week or more to come.

By resolution the Association was declared permanently organized, delegates being present from every Ward, and the name "Kuester Club" adopted.

The next call for a meeting will be by private communication.

At 10½ P. M. an adjournment until Monday next, at the same hour and place, was had, and with cheers the assemblage dispersed.

The German Union Movement.

The Conference Committee of the German Union League met last evening at 7 o'clock, at KNEUSER'S Hotel, corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, Dr. HERMANN THIELEN in the Chair, and Mr. JACOB BOSS, Secretary. The report of the delegates to the late Convention of the Wards was received, interesting addresses were made, and great unanimity in the common movement secured.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Seventeenth Ward German Union Club.

This organization met last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the house of CHRISTIAN KARL, No. 42 Avenue A, Mr. JOSEPH KOCH, President, and EDWARD MUELLER, Secretary.

Stirring addresses were made and the delgates already appointed, instructed and empowered to sustain the nominations of the Consolidated German Union League.

The Union Conference Committee.

The delegates from the various Union organizations, met at the Everett House last evening, for the purpose of conference, and if possible, an agreement upon a single ticket for the coming election. The organizations represented were the Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, Tax-payers, Marshall Union, and German Workingmen's Consolidated Union League. The delegates from the Austin Bradford, Cooper Institute, Syracuse Union Party were refused admittance. The Conference, after due deliberation, decided by resolution to go into a secret informal ballot for candidates before discussing their merits. The result was the Indorsement of THOMAS W. CLERKE for the Supreme Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN and L. B. WOODRUFF for the Superior Court, JOAB H. BRADY for the Common Pleas, and HIRAM KETCHUM for the Marine Court. These indorsements were made unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening next.

Mozart County Convention.

The Convention met at MOZART Hall last evening, BENJ. B. FEINCHILD in the chair. The following nominations were made:

Judges of the Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LAWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Marine Court—A. R. MAYNARD.

Common Pleas—J. R. BRADY.

The Convention passed a preamble and resolution, setting forth the patriotism of the Mozart Convention, and indorsing its own nominations. It then adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening next.

The Registration of Voters.

By law, the Inspectors of Registry in this City are required to hold their first meeting to-day to register the names of persons entitled to vote at the ensuing election. In the Districts where there are less than four hundred voters the Inspectors will hold but one meeting; where there are more voters they will hold two meetings. On the 29th inst. they will hold a final meeting, for the purpose of perfecting the Registry.

Tammany Assembly Nominating Conventions.

The Fourth District Tammany Assembly Convention met at the Seventh Ward Hotel, and nominated MICHAEL SHANLEY as candidate for Assembly.

The Sixteenth District Tammany Assembly Convention met at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated PETER MERGAN.

Republican Nominating Convention.

The First District Republican Assembly Nominating Convention met last evening at No. 272 Greenwich-st., and adjourned without making a nomination for Assembly.

Tammany Senatorial Nominating Conventions.

The Seventh Senatorial Tammany Convention met at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, and nominated OLIVER CHARLICK.

Arrivals in the City.

G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy, from Washington; Hon. J. T. NIXON, of New-Jersey; Dr. GILCHRIST, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. H. B. HOFF, and W. M. KING, of the U. S. Navy; Professor PIERCE, of Cambridge; E. S. SANDFORD, of Philadelphia; T. GRISWOLD, of Auburn; Col. J. T. HOPKINSON, of Chambersburgh, and Dr. E. W. WOODS, from Washington, are at the Astor House.

Judge Jas. GIBSON, of Fulton; C. G. DE GARMENDIA, of Baltimore; J. O. WILSON, of Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. KINGSFORD and party, of Oswego, and J. L. WESTEN, Mrs. WHITNEY, and Mrs. ANDREWS, of Rochester, are at the Everett House.

Hon. T. DAVIS, of Massachusetts; C. C. ALCESY, of Newburgh; S. R. SOMERDIKE, of Boston; B. PETERSON, of the U. S. Army; W. WILLARD, of Baltimore; H. GARDNER, of Detroit; H. SANDFORD, of Bridgeport, P. MUNTEATH, J. W. PARKER and C. COMSTOCK, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. MORRIS, of the U. S. Army; Miss MORRIS and Miss MCDOUGAL; Mme. DUCHE, of New-York; M. G. BAILES, of Paris; W. W. TURNBULL and Miss OGILVIE, of Montreal; J. L. ABBOTT and son, of Boston; A. A. PEEBLES, of Lansingburgh, and G. T. SANDERSON, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. H. ROWLAND, J. R. ROBERTSON, Geo. B. BACON, Dr. J. S. KITCHEN and P. R. VOORHEES, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. P. G. S. TEN BROECK, Dr. A. K. SMITH, H. C. HASBROUCK and S. SURGEON, of the U. S. Army; Geo. W. THATCHER, of St. Louis; and H. D. MCKINNEY, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. THOS. A. DORNIN and P. C. JOHNSON, of the U. S. N.; Benj. KITTREDGE, of Ohio; and Geo. E. HOFFMAN and J. W. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR dull, but steady; sales, 30,000 bbls. No. 1 superfine, at $5 50@$5 55; fancy and extra nominal. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada Spring, at $1 13@$1 14; 7,000 bushels high mixed, at $1 27; Chicago and Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 16@$1 20; Red Winter, at $1 27@$1 30. CORN more active; sales, 50,000 bushels, in arrive, at 53½c.; 50,000 bushels, afloat, with freight, at 7c. to Liverpool, at 55c. FREIGHTS more active and dearer; 7s. 9d.@8s. paid for grain to Liverpool and Clyde; 8s. 3d.@8s. 9d. to London; 8s. 6d.@9s. calling at Cork; 3s. 3d. paid for Flour to Liverpool and Clyde. EXCHANGE steady and unaltered; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¾ @ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 14—P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales moderate. WHEAT firm, with little doing, holders generally being less anxious to realize at current rates; sales 6,000 bushels Winter Red Illinois at $1 11½; 1,600 bushels Winter Red Indiana at $1 12; 2,400 bushels at $1 14, and 6,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 06, and 3,000 bushels White Ohio at $1 20. CORN quiet; sales 6,400 bushels at 44c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS weaker on Grain; Flour, 44c.; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—264 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 33 000 bushels Corn. 70,300 bushels Barley, 5,400 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—5,840 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 42,600 bushels Corn, 42,200 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT better and in good demand; sales 37,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at 95c. @96c.; 17,000 bush. No. 1 do., $1; 30,000 do. Milwaukee Club, $1; 17,000 do., $1 01@$1 02. CORN active and better; sales, 117,000 bush. at 40c., 10,000 bush. at 40½c., 6,500 bush. at 41c. WHEAT easier; sales 300 bbls. at 17s6. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; 17½c. on Corn, 19c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 481,000 bush. Wheat, 165,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats, 5,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 190,000 bush. Wheat, 101,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 14.

FLOUR dull, and nominally 10c.@15c. lower. WHEAT firm, at 78½c.@78¾c. for No. 1, and 73c.@74c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bush. Wheat, 112,000 do. Corn. *Shipments*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bush. Wheat, 233,000 do. Corn. FREIGHTS steady. EXCHANGE unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 14.—*In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre*—Mrs. L. Livingston and servant, Mrs. H. Serves, Chas. B. Merlan, J. W. Lawrence, Mrs. J. W. Lawrence, Wm. Cheeks, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Patridge, W. B. Comstock, Chs. H. Tomes, B. L. Ferguson, A. T. Dunbar, E. C. Koch, wife, child and servant, E. C. Hall, W. Sherwood, P. Y. Duffon, B. Nathan, lady, servant and child, Misses J. Nathan, E. Nathan, H. H. Nathan, F. Nathan, Masters W. and J. Nathan, E. Baschle, Mr. Schmitt, E. Varet, L. Lowe, Jr., T. W. Wright, Mr. Bonnefoux, Capt. Fremintin, Dr. H. Mills, J. Lemann, Miss E. Lawrence, Miss and Master Lawrence, Mrs. Fekley, Miss Q. Mathieu, Mrs. Frerrere and child, A. Bulfinch, Mrs. Lewis Hayers, Lewis Hayers, Miss Mayers, A. Mayers, Mr. Spiegel, Mr. Ritteltas, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Hay, A. M. Day, Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Fisher, E. Robins, wife three children and servant, L. Moss and lady, W. P. Pepper, Philadelphia; H. Appolp, H. F. Ell

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3141. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

Sharp Skirmishing Along the Lines.

The Rebels Driven Back at All Points.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels at Night.

Batteries Erected at the Mouth of Quantico Creek.

The Pocahontas and the Seminole Engaged.

Reported Naval Engagement at New-Orleans.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Defeat of the Rebels at Shanghai, Missouri.

Release of Prisoners by Order of the Government.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

THE OWNERS OF CONFISCATED VESSELS.

By an order made to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury has much facilitated the matter of ascertaining the interests of loyal persons who are joint owners with rebels of vessels that have been seized by the Government officers. Heretofore the evidence of loyalty and of ownership has been taken under orders of Court, which necessarily subjected the owners to great delay and enormous costs. By the Secretary's order, the evidence will hereafter be made to the Collectors of the several ports, and a synopsis sent by them directly to the Secretary. Upon this evidence, thus taken and submitted, the Secretary will determine upon the justice and policy of releasing the seizure.

MR. BARNEY AND THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. BARNEY, the Collector of your Port, left for home this afternoon. Some changes in his subordinates will probably follow his return. Not a few of his present retinue are supporters of the Peace Party in the State of New-York. Indeed, if I am not much mistaken, the mainstays of the Peace Party are Custom-house employes.

THE POST OF DANGER AT LEWINSVILLE.

I was up to Lewinsville, this afternoon, or rather to the headquarters of Gen. HANCOCK, who occupies the post of danger and of honor, being on the extreme right of the main body on the other side of the Potomac. The rebel pickets were about two miles or two miles and a half from his post. Yesterday, they skirmished nearly all day, our folks at night being about fifteen head of cattle better off than they were in the morning, having captured them from the enemy. This morning the rebels put ten head more in the same field, evidently to decoy our boys in. They got more than a match, however, for our boys not only got the cattle, but drove back the rebels who were laying in ambush to catch them. Gen. HANCOCK campaigned it through Mexico, and was too old a soldier to be caught sending a boy to do a man's work. The skirmish was hot, but our men were in greater force than the rebels calculated. We did not have a man wounded.

A SKIRMISH AT MRS. CHILDS' HOUSE.

Another party from Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade also went out this morning to the house of Mrs. CHILDS, three miles off, where the rebels have been in the habit of concealing themselves and firing upon the pickets. Our party drove them away from the house, which they burned, together with eight stacks of grain and hay, from which the rebels had been feeding their horses.

COULD NOT WAKE THEM UP.

Gen. PORTER to-day fired a number of shells into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be, opposite his quarters, but he could elicit no response. Probably there was "nary a rebel" there.

THE REBELS SUPPOSED TO BE FALLING BACK.

All yesterday afternoon and last night our pickets on the right heard the rumbling of heavy wagons on the road from Great Falls to Vienna. Whether the rebels were going from or towards Vienna is only to be conjectured, but it is probable they were falling back on the main body at Vienna.

A RECONNOISSANCE ON THE LEESBURGH TURNPIKE.

Yesterday afternoon, a detachment of the Fourteenth and Forty-ninth New-York Regiments, under Col. McQUADE, made a reconnoissance two and a half miles from Falls Church, on the line of the Leesburgh turnpike. They vainly endeavored to draw out a party of rebels who were concealed in the woods. There was sharp firing on both sides, but certainly without injury to any of our troops.

ADVANCE OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

The rebels soon after advanced their pickets somewhat nearer to our lines. Protection had been promised to the estate by the administrator, who is in the rebel army. Mr. BARRETT, the father-in-law of Mrs. CHILDS, has a fine residence in that vicinity, and it is apprehended the enemy will also destroy it, as he is known to be a Union man. He is from the State of New-York.

REBELS SHELLED FROM MINER'S HILL.

Yesterday afternoon, our forces at Miner's Hill discovered a number of Secessionists in a field, probably a mile and a half distant, and threw three shells at them when they disappeared. Two shells were also thrown in the same direction, this morning, which were answered from a hill to the left of Lewinsville. The rebel shells exploded within three-fourths of a mile of Gen. SMITH'S headquarters.

REBEL PICKETS IN SIGHT.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill, the rebel pickets are plainly seen to the left of Falls Church.

MORE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening from the flotilla. She reports that at 11 o'clock to-day, as the *Pocahontas* was passing the mouth of Quantico Creek, her officers discovered evidences of the existence of new rebel batteries planted there, which had been reported yesterday by the *Pusey* as the result of her reconnoissance. To determine the matter, the *Pocahontas* opened fire upon the spot, and it was followed by the rebels on both sides of the creek commencing to cut away the small growth which interfered with the range of their guns. This was soon accomplished, and the rebels opened a brisk fire from nine-inch shell guns, which, however, did no damage. The *Pocahontas* at once steamed away, and the *Seminole*, which had in the meantime come up, opened fire. She also retired, and in moving towards Chopwampisic Creek, six miles distant, was fired upon by other batteries. The officers of the *Seminole* are satisfied that the rebels have between the mouths of the Quantico and the Chopwampisic, at least ten heavy guns of large calibre, and one heavy rifled cannon. As the *Seminole* got beyond the range of the guns at Quantico, the rebels opened upon an oyster sloop, but with what result was not known. Subsequently, a man was seen to mount an embrasure and commence to swing a secession flag. Between sixty and seventy shot and shell in all, were fired by the rebels during the hour that was occupied with these events.

A VIRTUAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following has been issued from headquarters of the army, as a special order:

Fifty-seven of the United States soldiers detained as prisoners in Richmond, having been released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the States in rebellion, an equal number of the prisoners of war taken from those States, now confined in Washington and New-York harbor, will be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States, or an oath not to engage in arms against the United States. Of those confined in this City the thirty-seven here named will be released as above: Townsend Hobbs, W. Ladin, R. G. Alford, D. D. Fiquaet, S. S. Green, David Porter, G. A. Thomas, Thomas Anderson, A. C. Ferrill, J. A. Winfield, J. R. Payne, W. James, A. Bomamdler, F. Ward, W. A. Wilson, C. Long, R. B. Boone, R. Walker, Wm. T. Thompson, W. Johnson, W. Burrows, J. N. McFall, George Banker, J. Calvin, J. O'Brien, S. Gavitt, L. Rieck, W. A. Barron, G. H. Gamling, J. Leadbeater, A. J. Smith, J. F. Grayson, R. Rinckney, W. J. N. Bartow, George Larrabee, J. T. Elliott, George Miller.

Col. LOOMIS, commanding at Fort Columbus, will, in concert with Lieut.-Col. BURKE, select twenty from among the prisoners of war under their charge, to make up the number indicated. The prisoners to be released will be sent by the first opportunity to Fort Monroe, and thence under a flag of truce through the United States lines.

The Government has thus quietly recognized the kindness of the rebels in releasing the wounded prisoners who were sent from Richmond a few days since, by ordering the release of a like number of rebel prisoners of war held by us. If the rebels see fit to continue to thus virtually exchange prisoners, it is probable our Government will acquiesce, although it will do nothing in the way of an exchange by the ordinary customs of belligerents.

THE REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The account of the destruction of our vessels-of-war at the mouth of the Mississippi, is hardly credited here, though such a result is possible.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE REVIEWED.

A grand review of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade took place this afternoon near Good Hope, Md., before Gen. HOOKER, who now commands a division consisting of his own and the Excelsior Brigades. The whole five regiments passed in marching review. They exhibited a rare proficiency in drill, and by their martial appearance, neatness of dress, and excellent marching, elicited the unqualified praise of Gen. HOOKER. A number of New-York citizens were present to witness the spectacle. The Excelsior Brigade have constructed three admirable forts south of the Eastern Branch, which fully command the approaches to the city from the south, and will be a formidable barrier to any force which should attempt to move upon the city from below. They have been designated by Gen. MCCLELLAN as Forts Stanton, Carroll and Greble.

THE DUTY DONE BY THE BRIGADE.

In the meantime, the rebel counties of Maryland—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert—have been under the surveillance of Gen. SICKLES' brigade of cavalry, which, with infantry supports, are constantly moving across the peninsula, and by means of the arrest of active rebels, and the watchfulness constantly exercised, communication with the rebels across the river has become rare. Pickets are stationed along the shore, to give notice of any attempt to cross the river from the Virginia side. To-morrow a splendid stand of colors is to be presented to the Second Fire Zouaves, of SICKLES' Brigade. It is the gift of the Fire Department of New-York, and the presentation will be made by Mr. WILSON, the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

DIRECTIONS REGARDING CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities have arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence. These directions must be observed:

First—Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States exchange office. Letters cannot be sent direct to post-offices in Canada. Portland, Me.; Burlington, Rutland, Island Pond and Derby Line, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, Rochester, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Sault St. Marie and Algonac, Mich., are our principal exchanging offices.

Second.—The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents. Prepayment is optional, but the whole postage must be prepaid or none, part payments are not recognized. Prepayment must be made by United States postage stamps, not in money. Postmaster's would do well to preserve this statement.

A SWORD FOR GEN. ANDERSON.

A Committee of the Philadelphia City Council arrived to-day for the purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. ANDERSON, who, however, has not yet arrived here. The deputation visited the outposts of the army this afternoon, under the escort of Capt. EVANS, of the Provost Marshal's Office.

A GRANDSON OF HENRY CLAY APPOINTED.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, grandson of HENRY CLAY, Sr., and son of the late Col. CLAY, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, in Kentucky.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. DIXON S. MILES, Second United States Infantry, is to reassemble to-morrow, at Camp Williams, in Virginia. As many of the witnesses have left for home, and their address is unknown, it will be of great service to the Government and a valuable officer, if those who have been summoned will instantly attend.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

To save trouble to all concerned, it is officially announced that the Government has ceased to grant passes to go South through the United States lines.

AARON J. WESTERVELT, son of Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT, has been appointed Consul to Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 13.

Everything was quiet along the river line yesterday. Nothing transpired of general interest in camp.

Capt. STONE, the Provost Marshal, has seized and confiscated a vast amount of liquors, and arrested many sellers.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

REPORTED ATTACK ON THE NATIONAL FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Norfolk *Examiner* of Monday, which has been received by a flag of truce, contains a dispatch dated New-Orleans, Oct. 12, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the Passes, on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour, and was afterwards renewed.

Also the following dispatch:

FORT JACKSON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the Southwest Pass bar except the *Preble*, which I sunk.

I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in sand I peppered them well.

There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

HOLLINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The force of the National fleet was 40 guns and nearly 1,000 men, while the little Confederate mosquito fleet was 16 guns and 300 men.

It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the *Preble*, with her iron plow.

Commander HOLLINS arrived last night.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Another dispatch, dated from New-Orleans, expresses the belief that a sufficient force can be organized to capture the whole National fleet, in its present disabled condition.

The rebel fleet was in the command of Commodore HOLLINS.

SLIDELL AND MASON GONE TO EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Richmond papers state that the steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade from Charleston, on the 12th inst., with Senator MASON, as Minister to England, and Senator SLIDELL, as Minister to France, on board. They were accompanied by their suites, and are now on the ocean.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM WASHINGTON TO ANNAPOLIS.

NAVY-YARD, ANNAPOLIS, MD., Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

On Tuesday, at half past 6 A. M., the long roll was sounded in Camp Wright, and in five minutes' time every tent of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment was struck and speedily loaded into our baggage wagons. During the preceding night there had been a heavy rain, and at the time we took up our line of march, the clouds looked as the Secessionists talk, (threatening,) and there was some small rain. A correspondent of the Waterbury *American* talks about mud in New Haven, but I think he will "cave in" now, after wallowing some three miles in the slipperiest kind of mud ever invented.

For some days there had been several men on the sick list, but when we came to march all hands were bound to go, and shouldered their knapsacks with a good will. We arrived in Washington at 11½ A. M., and expected to leave on the cars at 1½ P. M., but dusk found us "waiting for the wagon," and it was not until quite dark that we began to move, if one could call it moving. The entire distance from Washington to Annapolis by railroad is thirty-eight miles, and we were full twelve hours making the trip. Three miles an hour is not called fast in Connecticut; perhaps they think "its going it" here. When we got here, at about 7 o'clock A. M. the 9th, we were marched into the yard now used as a kind of a Navy-yard, but formerly occupied as a military school. It is a fine place, and if the sun would only smile upon us once more, I think it would look beautiful. The yard covers twenty-five acres of ground, is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and on three sides is surrounded by a high brick wall; the other side is approachable by water for the vessels of largest naval size. There are twenty-seven fine brick buildings, neatly fitted up, most of them four stories high, lighted with gas and heated by steam, in which are quartered the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Sixth and Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and Eighth Michigan Regiments. The Massachusetts and Michigan boys are a fine-looking body of men, and of good size, well armed and equipped. Modesty forbids that I should say anything about how our boys look; let some other pen than mine give them the praise which is their due. In the yard are several very fine monuments, erected to the memory of graduates of this school who have fallen at their post while in the service of their country. Among others is one of gray granite, some twenty feet high, of neat, but plain design, to the memory of the brave Capt. HERNDON, of the steamer *Central America*. All your readers will well recollect how nobly he stood by his post, how bravely he met his fate, and it is no more than just that his memory should be perpetuated by monuments erected by his fellow-students and brother officers.

Rumor is always a busybody, but more so in camp than in an old lady's tea party or sewing circle. Had we done one-half we have been told we were going to do "right off," there would not have been a rebel left in all the C. S. A. The old Dame now says that there are 15,000 of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, &c., going to embark here for some secret expedition South. Whether this is so or not, I do not know, for I am not one of that fortunate class who are called "our own correspondents," and who know just what Uncle Samuel is going to do long before the old gentleman knows himself. All I know is, that here we are, and hungry as ever a poor devil of a soldier need to be; for by some strange operation our Commissary Department have forgotten to send us any grub, and here we are waiting for *that* wagon. If one of the boys can get hold of a hard cracker he does as St. PAUL did when he saw the three Tarines, "Thank God and takes courage." We expect, however, that we shall get some supper to-day, and are living on hope. This is the place taken by Gen. BUTLER, sometime the past Summer—I forget the date. When the rebels left they spiked the guns, but all of them are in good working order now; none of them are of large size, but there are several very fine field pieces. Should we go further down in "Dixie's Land," I may conclude to spoil a little more paper, and write you again.

Yours truly, W. D. W.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MAINE REGIMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 10, 1861.

Our regiment is attached to Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, which is composed of three Brigades. The First Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. VIELE, of New-York, is composed of the New-Hampshire Third, Maine Eighth, New-York Forty-sixth, (Forty-seventh German,) and Forty-eighth Regiments.

The Second Brigade, which has not yet arrived, will comprise several Massachusetts regiments and the Tenth Maine. The Third Brigade is made up of the Ninth Maine, Fourth New-Hampshire, Seventh Connecticut, Fiftieth Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania "Round-Heads." There is also attached to the Division HAMILTON'S Battery of Light Artillery.

The above-named were a few days ago nearly all encamped at or near Washington, but are now being rapidly moved to this place to be in readiness for embarkation. We received orders yesterday from headquarters at Washington, to hold ourselves in readiness to embark at an hour's notice with fifteen days' rations and forage, which indicates that we are going somewhere.

As yet there are no vessels in the harbor, therefore the time of our departure, and also our destination, is unknown to us, and is the subject of much speculation in the several regiments. You need not be surprised to hear soon that another secret expedition has started off, and to wake up some morning and hear that Norfolk, Savannah, New-Orleans, or some other important port, has been taken. And hoping that I may soon have the privilege of communicating some such good news to you, I remain, yours, &c.,

ROBERTO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT SHANGHAI.

ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

The report brought here a day or two ago that a battle took place on the 27th of September, between a body of Kansas troops, under MONTGOMERY and JAMISON, and the advance guard of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, and some of the State Guards, under Judge CRENSHAW, is confirmed by parties just arrived from Springfield. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton County. The rebels were driven back with considerable loss, and pursued forty miles, when MONTGOMERY fell back on Greenfield. Great alarm was felt in Springfield, lest MONTGOMERY should attack that place, and the troops there had rested on their arms for several nights. MONTGOMERY is said to have 3,000 men and the rebels 2,400.

This statement can hardly be relied upon, as we have had no previous advice that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity.

A band of 300 marauding rebels encamped at Wilson's Mill, on Bryant's Fork of the White River, in Douglas County, were attacked, some days since, by a body of Home Guards, and 15 of them killed, and 20 wounded.

It is reported here that the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, under Gen. WYMAN, had surprised and taken Lebanon, in Laclede County, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels, but this needs confirmation.

A TRAIN STOPPED BY THE REBELS.

RENICK, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The train on the North Missouri Railroad from St. Louis was stopped at this place yesterday morning by a party of thirty armed Secessionists, and six National recruiting officers on board taken prisoners. The rebels then searched the train, but for some unknown reason did not enter the express car, in which there were 300 Enfield rifles, and two tons of military clothing destined for Nebraska. Two of the captured officers were released on the spot, and three of the four others were set at liberty a few hours afterwards. No shots were fired and nobody was hurt.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, Oct. 14.

Eighty of Major JAMES' Cavalry, at Cameron, on Saturday, came upon 25 or 30 rebels in a cornfield. The advance guard of nine routed them, they seeking refuge in the timber. Our guard was reinforced by 30, when they completely drove them from that section, killing 8, and taking 5 prisoners. Two Federals were wounded, but none killed. Our cavalry were at first fired on by 15 men. One Lieutenant has thirty-two bullet-holes in his clothes.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

We are in hourly expectation of receiving reliable information from the western tier of counties, giving us the exact movements of the retreating army under PRICE. Our latest news from that section comes down to Saturday last, when the rebel advanced guard was reported by a gentleman who arrived at this place, to be at Clinton, Henry County. It is supposed that if the fugitive "Moo Ireopers" attempt to cross the Osage River by the Papinville road, that they may be intercepted, and prevented from using the ferry at Hoffman's. It is difficult to ascertain what force will be present on the opposite bank, to intercept the fording at this point. If no large force should be available, it is probable that about twelve hundred men, under Dr. BOWLES, from Greenfield, Dade County, and in the vicinity, will be sent there, and their appearance on a hostile bank may serve to harrass and terrify the poltroons. This little force were on their way to join Gen. LANE. It is also quite certain that the recent rains have swollen the Osage, so that it will be difficult to effect a fording at the usual points. A gentleman, who came across the country from Jefferson City yesterday, reports that the river at Castle Rock, where he crossed, has risen three feet in two days. At Hoffman's Ferry, the point where Gen. PRICE was expected to cross, there is but one flat-boat, only capable of conveying one six-horse team and about forty men at a time. LYON, with his small force, was occupied four days in crossing at this point, as the river was swollen somewhat at the time. At that rate, and under similar circumstances, even with no opposing force to disturb him, it would take PRICE from seven to ten days to effect the passage. But when the river is at its ordinary stage, his troopers can swim it like wharf-rats. It is conjectured by some that, rather than run the hazard of being detained on the Osage, he will strike into Kansas, and follow down the old military road to Fort Smith. As an indication of the immediate deliverance of the Southwest from the rebel forces, I may state, without violating the secrets of the "mail service," that JOSEPH BURTON & SON, the old stage managers of the Springfield route, are bringing up the stock of horses and stages from St. Louis, to be ready to resume operations on the road. BEN KITE, the Postmaster, has also returned to Springfield, having been dangerously sick for some weeks in Rolla. The venerable Judge DADE is here, looking remarkably well. He expects to leave for his home in Springfield to-morrow.

THE ALARM ABOUT THE REBELS IN REAR OF FREMONT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Friday.

The little panic raised by the fear of danger to the town of Hermann, and that the Gasconade bridge would be destroyed, and all communication by railroad and telegraph between St. Louis and Jefferson City would be cut off, has subsided. Troops were promptly sent to Hermann, *but there was really no serious ground for alarm.* The alarm was occasioned by the supposed approach of a party of the State Guard, which belongs to MCBRIDE'S command, and is immediately under the orders of Capt. MITCALL JOHNSON. JOHNSON has, it is well known, been operating in the region along Linn Creek. But his headquarters are at Lebanon, Laclede County. JOHNSON is a native of that section of the State, has lived all his life there, uniting the functions of preacher and advocate, giving his neighbors his week-day services as an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and refreshing them with spiritual ministrations on Sunday.

The Union men in arms between him and Hermann are a body of Home Guards, under command of Judge MATTHEWS. Judge MATTHEWS is an old resident of Gasconade County, is now County Judge, and is a man of considerable property and influence. He has with him six companies, all raised in Gasconade, and comprising some 500 men. His headquarters are Douglas Prairie, in the south part of Gasconade County. These Guards were raised in the belief that all who refused to declare themselves for secession would be in danger. Besides these under MATTHEWS, there are as many more at Hermann, so that there is now, of home troops, in Gasconade County, not less than 1,000 men, and that county has had a force as large as this on foot for months.

Douglas Prairie is some 20 miles south of Hermann. The alarm, that came from there, was that JOHNSON'S force was marching toward it, and might endanger Hermann. *Of course the rumor that the enemy had actually got possession of the place was wholly without foundation.* JOHNSON has had under his command a force which has varied at different times from a few hundred to, it is supposed, 1,500, or even 2,000 men. Had he come down as far as Gasconade County with the largest force that has been assigned to him, he might possibly have made his way to Hermann. But well informed persons from the county do not believe he has been there at all, or in its neighborhood.

AFFAIRS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

There are about 800 men employed in the Yard now. An order was issued, a few days since, to increase the casting of shot, shell and canister, to the greatest extent possible. Accordingly, the foundry shops have become the centre of unparalleled activity. To-day, it is contemplated to use near seventeen tons of iron, at the iron foundry, in casting the desirable articles mentioned. Four hundred 9-inch and 10-inch solid shot were cast here, to-day. For the last six weeks ten tons of iron have been used per day, at this shop, in casting projectiles. At the ordnance foundry they are casting only brass 12-pounders now. All guns, of late, have been rifled. During the last month, 12 guns were cast in this shop; previous to this, it was usual to get out one per day. Here, also, there is about one ton of iron used in forming shot and shell. Gangs work both night and day. Several guns are in the lathes; on these they work both night and day. A few other guns are waiting their turn to go through the same operation.

W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT SEWELL'S POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 14.

The *Spaulding* returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing up Gen. MANSFIELD, who has to-day taken command at Camp Hamilton.

The entire loss of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment in its recent retreat from Chicamacomico was forty-seven.

No changes have taken place at Hatteras Inlet during the last few days.

Eleven contrabands came over last night from Sewell's Point. They say there are four hundred Confederate troops at that point, and a large number this side of Norfolk.

Lieut. MURRAY, of the gun boat *Louisiana*, two or three days since, found a rebel vessel in the narrow opening this side of Oregon Inlet, which was fitting out as a privateer. He took possession of and burned the vessel. The rebels were in force in the vicinity.

THE AFFAIR AT CAPE HENRY.

A BALTIMORE SHIP RESCUED FROM THE REBELS BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER DAYLIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DAYLIGHT, OFF CAPE HENRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

During a northeast storm which has been raging since Tuesday, (the 8th,) the ship *John Clark*, of Baltimore, in ballast from Havre, bound to Baltimore, anchored off Lynn Haven Bay. On Wednesday night she dragged within a mile and a half of the shore, about midway between Willoughby-spit light-ship and the tail of the Horse-shoe light-boat. The mist prevented us from learning her true position until 3½ P. M., when a battery on shore opened fire upon her, throwing shot and shell all around her.

At the order, "All hands up anchor," given by Capt. LOCKWOOD, every man rushed to do his duty, vieing with each in their exertions, and by 4 o'clock we were on the inside of the ship, pitching shot from our heavy thirty-twos on the port side, and from our 12-pound rifled gun on deck, into the shore battery with such accuracy and rapidity that not only did we silence the battery, but sent an artillery company flying pell mell. Our small rifled gun threw shot so well that it cleared the beach in every direction beyond the battery. The firing lasted forty minutes. We had three guns engaged, while the rebels had five, and the great advantage of shell; our shell were useless, being ten and five-second fuse, and would not reach within half a mile of shore. Lieut. LYNCH managed our heavy guns with great skill. As our ports would not allow of sufficient elevation to send a shot on shore, he took advantage of the rolling of the vessel so nicely that our shots, otherwise useless, reached their object with uncommon precision. The enemy's firing was excellent, their shots dropping within a few feet of us.

We sent an officer and men on board the ship during the first part of the engagement, and subsequently our pilot and nine more men, and brought her off, she having recived but one shot and slight damage.

On our opening fire, one of the men of the ship pushed an American flag over the side and disappeared, probably in a state of *nervous heroism.* After a little the Captain appeared and demanded in an excited voice, "Why did'nt you warn me off yesterday!" It is needless to say, he received peremptory orders to get his ship ready to be got off.

The disagreeable part of my brief and hurried narrative is yet to be related. After getting her out of danger, we ran down near the light-ship, on the tail of the Horse-shoe, and let go our anchor. In about twenty minutes the ship bore down towards us, as we supposed, to anchor also; but by some unaccountable cause, came broad-side on to us, and but for our guns having been run out and secured, we must have received most serious injury. As it was, however, our port bow was stove, displacing knees, stanchions and plank on the upper and gun decks, and breaking our spare port anchor. With the exception of a seaman, who fell from the fore-yard of the ship, injuring his shoulder and thigh, and a man deafened by the firing, no personal injuries were received. Officers and men behaved most bravely.

A strange fact occurred, worth noticing, during the present voyage of the *John Clark*—a sailor fell from the same yard and was killed.

FRIDAY, HYE.—This morning Capt. GETCHELL, of the ship, came on board and threatened to report us at Washington. When he coolly thinks the whole affair over, he will, doubtless, modify his annihilating report.

A Government schooner, loaded with stone designed to have been sunk at Hatteras, or near there, went on shore in Lynn Haven Bay. All who reached shore alive are, of course, in the hands of the rebels, who have swarmed on the beach to nab pitilessly any shipwrecked mortals whose vessels might strand.

Yours, OFFICER.

WOUNDED IN THE SANTA ROSA FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Pensacola papers give a list of 17 wounded from the Santa Rosa fight, at the hospital, including J. BESSALL, of the Third United States Artillery, and and JAMES HALLINGTON, of the First New-York Artillery.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and Senator CHANDLER arrived at Indianapolis last night. They were escorted to the residence of the Governor. Mr. CAMERON made a speech complimentary to Indiana and Gov. MORTON. The party go to Louisville to-day.

LAUNCH OF A NEW GUNBOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The new gunboat *Sciota* was launched, to day, from JACOB BIDDLE'S yard at Kensington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

During the last few days there has been more than ordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and every exertion is made to complete the fitting out of the various vessels in the Yard, so as to have them all ready for sea in a very short time. We reported two vessels—the *Seneca* and the *Release*—having gone into commission on Monday. Two more—the ship *Courier* and the bark *Gem of the Seas*—were put in commission yesterday, the former at 9 o'clock, and the latter at 2 o'clock; and the purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* will be put in commission to-day. The *Courier* is a splendid clipper-ship, having made the shortest passage on record from New-York to Rio de Janeiro, viz.: in twenty-one days. Her officers are:

Acting Master in command, W. K. CARSEY; Master's Mate and Executive officer, J. Pidgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. R. Higginbotham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. W. Blake; Master's Mates, J. M. Barstow and E. G. Wells.

The *Gem of the Seas* is also a fast sailer. The following is a list of her officers, some of whom were attached to the *Courier* when that vessel was in the merchant service:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, J. B. BAXTER; Acting Master and Executive Officer, H. A. Clark; Acting Masters, Nelson Provost and Spero V. Bennis; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Mathews; Acting Assistant Paymaster, H. Strong; Master's Mates, William C. Malloy, Peter F. Comin and Geo. H. White.

The United States storeship *Release* sailed yesterday, with a full supply of stores, &c., for the blockading fleet. We printed a list of her officers yesterday.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of the First Cavalry, U. S. A., who has been appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the New-York volunteer regiment known as the Tenth Legion, is a native of Virginia, and was appointed from that State in July, 1851, to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the First Dragoons, (now called the First Cavalry.) He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in June, 1855, and obtained his company about three months ago. Lately he has been an Assistant Professor at West Point.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

TRAITS OF GEN. SHERMAN—WHAT KENTUCKIANS ARE DOING—SEVERE FIGHTING CLOSE AT HAND—THE PROBABLE GLORIOUS RESULT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Gen. ANDERSON, having prepared the way for Gen. SHERMAN, has relinquished the command of the Department of the Cumberland to him, whom he had selected as his successor, and whom he commends to us as the right man in the right place. If Gen. ANDERSON'S physical capacity equaled his moral and military capacity, he would be a most befitting Chief of this Department until the war's close. While we regret that he feels the necessity of withdrawal, we feel with him that the Department will not suffer by the change, and will be managed most successfully.

The track is cleared for Gen. SHERMAN, and he is already discharging the duties of his command with amazing rapidity and efficiency. He performs his business with a Napoleonic dispatch. He will do his whole duty, in every particular, without parleying or hesitation, and without fear, favor or affection. His whole time is his country's. Secessionists avowedly hate him. So much the better. He practices no concealments, and wants none. He wants his enemies to show their hand, and he will show his. Gen. SHERMAN will arrest and punish every man who takes part, either by action or speech, against the authority of the National or State Government, or holds correspondence with, or gives aid or assistance to those who have chosen to array themselves against us as our enemies.

While BUCKNER'S men are said to be deserting him by thousands, Gen. ROUSSEAU is reported to be advancing on his headquarters. But BUCKNER will probably impede ROUSSEAU by demolishing the railroad bridge across Green River.

Regiments from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio continue to come to our aid. They are most noble-looking, and most nobly will they acquit themselves.

Many Kentucky regiments are filling up fast. Twenty-four Kentuckians, besides those I have before mentined, are authorized by the United States Government to raise Kentucky volunteer regiments for the war. Among them are Laban T. Moore, T. J. Bramlette, Speed S. Fry, Wm. A. Hoskins, Chas. A. Marshall, Richard Williams, Jno. M. Harlan, Richard T. Jacob, Wm. P. Boone, Stephen Ormsby and Ben. C. Grider. Col. MOORE has been a prominent Member of Congress. The other day he remarked to Mr. WALLACE, of the *Journal*: "When you know that the Cumberland Mountains have slid down into the Delta of the Mississippi, or that a fine cotton crop has been grown along the Penobscot or upon the bleak peaks of Mount Washington, then set down as true any report that I have turned to be a Secessionist."

You have heard of the heroic exploits of Cols. BRAMLETTE, FRY and HOSKINS, of Camp Dick Robinson. You will shortly hear from them again. Col. RICHARD WILLIAMS, having been driven, with his family, from West Texas, has returned to Kentucky to do some driving himself. He is a brother of "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS—the JOHN S. WILLIAMS whom Mr. WADSWORTH beat so badly the 20th of June. This Cerro Gordo Colonel proclaimed the other day in the streets of Mount Sterling, (Montgomery County,) that he would soon march at the head of an army into that region, and then the flaming torch would light the dwelling of many a Unionist. He and Maj. J. C. B. are getting up an army in Virginia. The distinguished and chivalric HARLAN'S regiment will be full within a fortnight. Colonels JACOB and BOONE are prominent members of the Legislature. The former is a worthy son-in-law of THOS. H. BENTON. The latter is a grandson of DANIEL BOONE. Their whole soul is in the work of rescuing Kentucky and the Union. BEN GRIDER is a son of our Congressman GRIDER, who beat JOE LEWIS. LEWIS has a Buckner tic camp in Barren, and calls upon Kentuckians to repudiate their own verdict on the 5th of August, and to resist, by arms, their own Legislature. Col. GRIDER started yesterday for the County of Monroe, adjoining Barren and the Tennessee line, and swears he will raise his regiment in Monroe and break up LEWIS camp in short order.

Gen. CRITTENDEN, (now a United States Brigadier-General,) may speedily have ready for mustering into United States service, twenty of the forty volunteer regiments authorized by our Legislature. These, and the thirty regiments being raised by our United States Colonels, under United States authority, would make fifty thousand. Gens. SHERMAN, CRITTENDEN, NELSON, ROUSSEAU, THOMAS and WARD, with an army of fifty Kentucky regiments and fifty Northern regiments, would quickly clear Kentucky of all her enemies, also open and secure Cumberland Gap, control the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, take KNOXVILLE, Nashville and Memphis, and rally the downtrodden people of Tennessee around the good old flag of Liberty and Union.

We shall soon have some severe fighting. The present quiet is ominous of a storm. Gens. JOHNSTON and POLK should be dislodged and driven from the Purchase this month, else they may, before the 1st of November, manage to take Paducah and conquer the entire First District. Indeed, before the 1st of December the Confederate invaders design to take Louisville and conquer the entire State. Certainly, to say the least, Kentucky will be in a wretched plight if her enemies are not conquered or whipped out before Winter. But in my opinion they will, before Winter be routed, and Tennessee herself be in rapid progress of deliverance. There can be no doubt of this, if we all put forth our whole strength.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Oct. 13.

Gen. ANDERSON, instead of going to Washington, arrived here yesterday evening. Gov. JOHNSON and HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, are also here. Gen. MITCHELL is expected on Tuesday, to take command of the column. SIMON CAMERON is expected to visit the camp at the same time.

An advance has already been made by the Seventeenth Ohio, which is near twenty miles down toward London from Richmond, and it begins to appear that

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Execution by Shooting, at Great Salt Lake City—The Liquor Question—A Large Merchant Train from the East—Mail Irregularities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Express:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

On Saturday afternoon, WM. COCROFT was executed in the Court-house yard, in this city, according to the previous sentence of the law. If I am not mistaken, this is the first administration of capital punishment under the sentence of a Probate Court in the Territory. The laws of the Territory plainly recognise the power of the Probate Courts to adjudicate in criminal cases, and this is held to be in consonance with the Organic Act, though most, if not all, of our National Judges have decided to the contrary, and have consequently heretofore put an effectual veto, by one process or another, on the proceedings of said Courts in such cases.

In this instance in question, considerable interest was excited as to whether there would be any official effort to prevent the sentence of the Probate Court being carried out, but no such effort was made by any National official. A very feebly signed petition went around, for a reprieve or commutation of sentence, but to no effect. The public sentiment appeared to be thoroughly settled that the criminal merited the date to which he was condemned.

This execution, like most Mormon doings, had a smack of the peculiar. It is evident that the feeling among the influential here is averse to the usual parade, and pomp and circumstance of public executions, and, therefore, no pains were taken to inform the public as to how and where the event of Saturday would come off. Between the hours appointed (2 and 5 P. M.,) a small crowd of one or two hundred persons assembled in the vicinity of the Court-house, in the prison basement of which the prisoner was confined. Nobody in the crowd appeared to have the slightest assured idea as to the contemplated scene of the execution. Some thought "on the bench;" others, "t'other side of Jordan;" others, still, concluded it would be in the court-yard, and some conjectured that it might be in the cell of the criminal, while a few suggested the idea of the guilty man having been already taken away, and, perhaps, executed. The non-appearance of any armed escort strengthened the idea that the execution would be in or near the jail. However, near 3 o'clock, a carriage with closed blinds drove up to the front of the jail, and immediately the whole crowd of spectators ran to the fence, in front, feeling assured they would quickly see the criminal enter the vehicle. But they were disappointed, for, in half a minute after, the report of guns was heard at the back of the jail, and the people stood still for a moment, and the next, made a rush toward the place whence the report was heard. There lay the criminal, weltering in his gore, on the grass in the yard. It appeared that he had been taken out at the back of the jail, and set in a chair, his hands tied behind him, and a black cap drawn over his head and face. On being struck, he fell over the side of the chair, and, apparently, died instantaneously. Immediately previous to his death, he had nothing to say, only to request the officers to have as little delay as possible in their work.

The adventures of the notorious BILL HICKMAN still continue. The last is a narrow escape from death by his own revolver—an escape so far, but no knowing how it may terminate. It appears that on Friday last he had been riding out in his carriage with his family, and had returned home, and begun to unharness the horses, when, a piece of the harness falling, he stooped to pick it up, and in so doing, his revolver gravitated suddenly to the ground, exploding at the same instant. The bullet struck him between the two lower ribs on the right side, passed through his body and debouched at his back. So "Bill" lies dangerously sick.

Our City Fathers seem to be in earnest in their restrictions upon the liquor question; for last week Alderman CRINTON came down upon Messrs. J. G. & T. D. BROWN for disposing of whisky not in accordance with the City ordinances. The Messrs. BROWN had the privilege of paying $100 fine and $25 costs for accommodating the thirsty portion of the community in a contraband sort of a way.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL and Ex-Secretary-Governor WOORTON departed hence for the East on Tuesday, by the mail coach.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co.'s merchant train of fifty-seven wagons arrived from the East on Monday. The wagons, oxen, &c., were immediately bought by Messrs. BALLWINKLE & HINDLEY, and reloaded with grain for the mail stations on or near the Sweetwater, said gentlemen receiving the wagons and oxen in pay for the hauling of the grain. This hauling of grain East and West is about the only lively business here just now. The price given for freightage is about 1¾ cents per pound per 100 miles. Cash is offered for grain at $1 per bushel for oats and barley. The stores give goods at the rate, for wheat, of $1 per bushel; barley and oats, $1 25 per bushel—all for the mail service.

Talking of the mail, its performances from the east have been very unsatisfactory for a fortnight past—we have had almost no mail in that time. I suppose it is primarily owing to the war's doings on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Recent advices from the States intimate the transfer of the Overland Mail matter *via* Rock Island and Iowa and Omaha Cities. This is right, and it is to be hoped that such measures will be taken as will insure the inviolability of the mails, telegraph, and travel on this now most important route.

Two more trains of Mormon emigrants have arrived. On Sunday, Capt. S. A. WOOLLEY's train of seventy wagons and six or seven hundred hardy Danes and Swedes. On Monday, Capt. J. W. YOUNG's company arrived, consisting of eighty or ninety wagons, half filled with machinery and merchandise for BRIGHAM, and half with emigrants.

As one effect of the recent ecclesiastical denunciations of trading in imported articles, Messrs. J. M. BAOWNE & Co., Mormon merchants, advertise their whole stock of merchandise for sale at Eastern cost, and fifteen cents per pound freight. Perhaps friend BROWNE intends to go into "home manufactures," and thus secure the "favor of the righteous," instead of the anathemas of the "Prophets."

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Connecticut Senate, by a vote of 12 to 6, this morning passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Messenger of the Senate be, and is hereby, requested and directed to remove from the Senate Chamber the portraits of ISAAC TOUCEY and THOS. H. SEYMOUR: and that whenever the Comptroller shall be satisfied of their loyalty, he is instructed to return their portraits to their present places on the wall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Same as on Tuesday, with the addition of Nos. 187, 100, 9. *Part II.*—1159, 1192, 1156, 576, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 326, 236, 338, 429, 431 to 433, 435 to 438, 442 to 451.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1399, 2177, 2261, 2270, 2285, 2289, 2291, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2311, 2313. *Part II.*—Nos. 1952, 786, 2198, 2250, 2330, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2456, 2345, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2357, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1417, 1457, 1460, 444, 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1464, 1202, 1319, 1467, 1210, 826, 509. *Part II.*—Nos. 1056, 3397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469 to 1472, 1474, 1476, 1360½.

Adjourned Again.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

This Court was opened and again adjourned, until Monday next, there being no business ready.

Appeal in the Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Moncrief and Robertson.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This case was before this Court again on an appeal from the report of the Referee allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per annum alimony. The report was confirmed at Special Term, at which time the case was fully stated in this paper. Decision on the appeal is reserved.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; James T. Brady for defendant.

How a City Contract was Obtained, Performed, and was to have been paid for, but was not.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Moncrief and Robertson.

John B. Dingeldein vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—In June, 1853, a partnership existed which owned and operated the Third-avenue Railroad. The Corporation of the City of New-York determining to build two sewers in places that might interfere with the track of the railroad, the owners of the road deemed it advisable, as was alleged, to get within their control the construction of the sewers, so as to guard against any interruption to the use of the road, and against having black mail levied upon them by the contractor.

They, therefore, caused two of their number, Benjamin and Dingeldein, to bid for the contracts, and they were awarded to Benjamin as the lowest bidder. On the 21st of June, 1853, the partnership authorized their Committee on Sewers, consisting of plaintiff and Messrs. Hart & Reynolds, to have the sewers constructed, and any deficiency beyond the Corporation price should be paid by the partnership.

For one of the sewers, the plaintiff was the next lowest bidder, and the Committee on Sewers caused Benjamin to forfeit his bid, as alleged, so that the contract could be awarded to Dingiedein, and it was so done. On the 29th of June, 1853, a contract was accordingly made between the City and Dingledein for the construction of that sewer, and plaintiff entered on the performance of the work. He completed the job in August, 1854. In October, 1853, the defendants having become incorporated, the beforementioned partnership and others, owners of a grant to the right of the road, made a transfer of everything to the defendants. The defendants, in the deed of transfer, agreeing among other things to pay all the money the partnership were bound to pay on account of those sewers then being constructed, one by Robert Montgomery and the other by plaintiff. When plaintiff completed his sewer in August, 1854, he received from the City $7,062 28, and the whole cost of building it amounted to $10,938 17, including his personal services in superintending it.

For the difference between these sums, with interest from 26th August, 1854, this suit was brought.

The action was tried before a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff to the full amount of his claim, and the defendants appealed.

The appeal in the case was now argued, the appellants taking the ground that as the Referee had found that the plaintiff had made a contract or agreement with them (the defendants) to the effect that he would not, in the building of the sewers, do his work in such a manner or in such a time as to interfere with the running of the cars on the road; and as he had also found that the plaintiff and defendants both knew at the time of such agreement that it would take longer to build the sewer and be in harmony with the interests of the road, and in accordance with his contract with the road partnership than was prescribed in the contract with the City Corporation; that the contract made with them respecting the payment to him for whatever amount he might lose by the execution of the work, was void, it being violative of public policy. Such a contract (and the Referee had found it to be such) could not and would not be sustained by the Courts. Even though both parties had subsequently expressed themselves satisfied with the work, still the contract made the basis of this action could not be recovered upon. It was violative of public policy, and would not be tolerated. No matter what the performance, the vice was in the contract, and being there it could not sustain a course of action. Decision was reserved.

Charles O'Connor for appellants; J. W. Edmonds opposed.

Reserved Seats and the Rights of Persons.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Ferdinand Menzeil vs. *Fox, Lingard, and Freleigh.*—The defendants, Fox and Lingard, were the managers of the Bowery Theatre in 1859, at which time the plaintiff visited that place of amusement. He took a seat which had been reserved. The defendant Freleigh, who was an officer of the theatre, requested him to take another seat, but he refused to do so. He was then ejected, and subsequently brought this action to recover damages.

The plaintiff insisted that as he had paid for his ticket he was entitled to any unoccupied seat.

The Court informed the jury that the plaintiff had a wrong idea of his rights—that being aware of the custom of reserving seats, when requested to quit such a seat which he had taken without the proper title to it, he should have yielded. The jury rendered the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

The Sharp Case on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was at last brought on for trial. The facts involved in it are respecting the Wall-street Ferry leases to the plaintiff, and are too familiar to need further statement or rehearsal. The case is still pending.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefits to the Aged and Orphans.—The will of Elizabeth Ruckel, which was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, gave $200 to the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City, for the benefit of missions; $200 to Trinity Church for the benefit of aged females, and $100 for the benefit of the orphan asylum or asylums connected with the church.

The will of Eliza Baker was admitted, but contained no public bequest.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, William Wilson, 26 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Chas. Chacon of a watch chain, valued at $25. Sentence to-day.

Patrick Dorley, 21 years, native of Ireland, was tried for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and acquitted.

Owen Morris, driver on the Second-avenue Railroad, was tried for running into Edward Ahren, a boy five years of age, injuring him so that he had to be taken to the Hospital. The jury decided that the carelessness was on the part of the boy, and acquitted the driver.

Henrietta Cornell, a woman of the town, was tried for stealing the pocket-book of Roswell C. Peck, containing $25, but the evidence was insufficient, and she was acquitted.

Henry McKill, bar-tender for John McGuire, was tried for robbing his employer of a watch and chain, valued at $200, and $5 in money. Acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 15, 1861.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	650 N. Y. Central)R....	79½
17,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	89	200 do.....	79¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	85	55 do.....	79½
2,000 do.....	85½	100 do.....s10	79¾
2,000 do.....	85¾	100 do.....b15	79½
10,000 do.....	86	50 do.....b30	73½
500 Treas. 10 P c. N..100		50 do.....s60	79
11,000 Ohio State 6s, '78..	91	50 Erie Railroad Pref.	49¾
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	150 Hudson Riv. R..b30	28
10,000 Missouri State 6s.	45½	100 do.....	37¾
2,000 do.....	45¾	250 do.....	38
65,000 do.....	46	50 do.....b30	34½
10,000 do.....	46¼	235 Harlem Railroad....	13
10,000 do.....b30	46¾	650 do.....	13¼
10,000 do.....b30	46¾	400 do.....	13½
12,000 do.....	46¾	50 do.....b30	13½
20,000 do.....	46¾	55 do.....	14
5,000 do.....b30	47	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R....	11½
500 Cal. State 7s.....	83	100 Harlem R. R. Pref'd.	33½
2,000 do.....	82½	100 do.....	34
4,000 do.....	82	100 do.....s16	34
5,000 Mich. 7s, war loan	88	100 do.....	34¼
4,000 South Car. 6s....	55	200 do.....	35
2,000 N. Y. Central Bds.	90	200 do.....s10	34½
'76, Con. Bds.....	100½	100 do.....	34½
6,000 Hud. 1st M. L. B.	104	100 do.....	34½
1,000 Erie 8th M. Bds.	75	200 Reading R. R.....	37
20,000 Erie 5th M. Bds.	70	200 do.....	34½
8,000 M. C. & P. c. B., old	90	100 do.....	36¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 P c. B.	83¾	200 do.....	36¾
2,000 do.....	83	315 Mich. Central R....	82
500 Mic. S. 2d mt. As.	69	100 do.....b30	82
3,000 North. Ia. 1st mt.	82½	100 do.....	51½
2,000 Pac. R. 7s Guar. by the State of No.	40	50 do.....b10	51½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s.	80¾	50 do.....b10	51½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds..	89¾	200 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	19¼
500 do.....	90	200 do.....b10	19¾
5,000 La C. Rail. L..c.	11½	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	40
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st mt b	71	200 do.....	40¾
3,000 L. E. & W. 2d mt. b.	41	100 do.....b10	40¾
3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M	40¾	50 do.....	40¾
7,000 do.....	40	50 do.....b10	40¾
10,000 Cl. & T. S. F. D.	70½	50 do.....	40
3,000 G. & Ch. 2d M. D	97	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	69½
16 Bk. of St. of N. Y..	83	200 do.....	69
90 Am. Ex. Bank.....	84½	150 do.....b30	69
20 East River Bank....	80	50 do.....	68½
5 Park Bank.....	96	150 do.....b30	68½
11 Del. & Hud. C. Co..	85	250 do.....	68¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref...	6½	100 do.....b6	68¾
177 Pacific M. S. Co....	95	100 Clev. & Toledo R...	39½
100 do.....	94¾	200 do.....b30	38¾
50 do.....s30	94½	700 do.....	38
150 do.....b30	95	100 do.....	37½
150 do.....b60	95¾	250 do.....	37½
65 do.....	94	100 do.....	37½
130 Erie Railroad.....	33½	100 Chic. & R. I'd R....	42½
150 do.....s10	33½	50 do.....s30	52
200 do.....b30	33¾	100 do.....s60	52
100 do.....b15	33¼	300 do.....	52¼
100 do.....b30	33¾	100 do.....	52½
100 do.....	33¾	110 do.....	53
150 do.....b15	33¾	200 do.....s5	52
50 do.....b30	33¾	50 do.....s10	52¼
50 do.....s15	33¾	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	68¼
50 do.....s10	33¾	250 do.....	66¾
400 do.....	33¼	50 do.....b10	66¾
150 Galena & Chic. R..	71	100 do.....	66¾
100 do.....	71¼	250 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	19
100 do.....	71¾	100 Del., Lac. & W'n R.	72

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94¾	200 Erie Railroad.....	32½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	95¼	350 do.....	32¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou..	85¾	50 do.....b10	32¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '62.....	97	218 do.....	32½
1,000 Treas. 6 P c. 2 yr.	99¾	200 do.....b60	32½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.s30	45¾	100 do.....s3	32¼
20,000 do.....b30	46¾	100 do.....	32¾
5,000 do.....s30	46¼	60 Mich. Cen. R.....	80¾
11,000 do.....	45¾	350 do.....	80¾
20,000 do.....b30	45¾	150 do.....	80¾
3,000 do.....	45¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	68¼
2,000 Missouri 6s, iss.	46	150 do.....	68
to H. & St. J. R..	48½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....	70¾
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	90	100 do.....	71
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs..	75	240 Clev. & Toledo R....	36¾
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	76¾	300 do.....s10	37
55 Pacific Mail S. Co..	94	100 do.....	37
250 N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾	100 do.....b30	37¼
250 do.....	78¾	600 do.....b10	37
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s.	80¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R....	52
100 Erie Railway Pref..	50	100 do.....	52¼
300 Hudson River R....	37¾	100 do.....s10	52¾
50 Harlem Railroad....	13		

TUESDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

There was continued excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices opened with increased buoyancy, and a further advance on yesterday's best rates, at the early session of the Board. The orders to buy, and the disposition with other parties who were in at considerably lower figures to realize, induced a very large business in the forenoon, and without sensibly weakening the General Market. But on the Street, between the sessions of the Board, the telegraphic rumors of a National repulse at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the destruction of one of our blockading vessels, created an unfavorable feeling on the Street, and partially qualified the previous extreme buoyancy of the Market. At the Second Board, lower figures were made on National Stocks by ¼ P cent., and on Railway Shares and Missouri Sixes by ¼@1 P cent. A good demand was induced by this decline, resulting in another considerable list of sales within the Board room, and further free transactions, subsequently, on the Street. Of Missouris, and other State and National Stocks, the sales of the day reach half a million of dollars. The advance on Missouris was at one time 1½@1¾ P cent. on yesterday's best sales, but about 1 P cent. of this advance was lost in the afternoon, the sale closing at 45¾ P cent. The United States 5 P cents. of 1874 rose to 86 P cent., the highest point touched for several months. The 6 P cents. of 1881 coupons finally closed 95, as against 95¾@96 P cent. yesterday afternoon, and the registered 94½ P cent. The sales of nearly all the New-York and Western Railway Shares, usually dealt in at the Exchange in seasons of speculation, were unusually animated, and at rates which, considering the important rise of the past ten days or two weeks, were remarkably maintained. The dealings to-day embraced a fresh speculative interest in both classes of Harlem stock, and also the new Preferred Shares of the Erie Railway, in which a very heavy private transaction is rumored at the rate of 50 P cent. Late in the afternoon prices settled down about as follows—the market leaving off steady:

Central	78¾	Illinois Central	68
Erie	32¾	Missouris	45¾
Toledo	36¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	95
Rock Island	61¾	Panama	118
Galena	71¾	Pacific	91½
Mich. Guaranteed	39½	Harlem Preferred	33½

There was a further advance in Bank Shares to-day of 1½@2 P cent. The following are the last bids:

New-York	88¾	Bank of the Republic	90
Manhattan	46	Bank of North America	85
Merchants	91	Hanover	70
Mechanics	96	Metropolitan	85
Union	88¾	Grocers	90
City	103	East River	80
Phenix	87½	Nassau	83
Tradesmen's	405	Shoe and Leather	83
Mechanics' & Traders'	105	Corn Exchange	83½
National	88	Continental	76¾
Seventh Ward	114	St. Nicholas	67
State of New-York	82¾	Marine	60
Commerce	85	Importers & Traders	84
Broadway	116½	Park	95
American Exchange	84½		

The Railway Mortgages were much the same as yesterday in the bidding. No large amount of business done:

N. Y. Central 6s	91½	Mich. S. 7 P c. seconds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	88	M. So. assm'd bs	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	Nor. Indiana firsts	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. So. & N. S. F. 7 p.c.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con '76	103¾	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	82
Erie 7s firsts '68	104	Ill. Cen. 7 P c., '75	89½
Erie seconds, ex. '64	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	60½
Erie thirds, '73	86¾	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8s '70	26
Erie fourths, '80	75	L. C. & M. L. G. B	11¾
Erie fifths, '85	70	Chi. & N. W. S. F	81
Hudson 1s, firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d se.	40
Hudson 1s, secs s. f., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hudson 1s, thirds, '75	89	N. Jer Cen. firsts Bds.	103
Hudson 7s, C'vel. '67	92	N. Jer Cen. seconds B.	101
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Gal. & Chi. firsts Ba	98
Harlem seconds, '61	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds Bs.	98
Harlem thirds, '68	71	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts B.	84
Mich. Cen. 8 P c., 69-72	90	L. S. & Wabash firsts..	71
M. Cen. N. S. P c. 1ats, '62	95¾	L. S. & Wabash seconds	41
Chi., Bur. & Quin	82½	Pack. & West. Bonds	92
Mich. So. 7 P c. firsts..	83¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76½

In the Money Market the principal movement is in the subscriptions to the National 7.30 P cent. Loan, and in Loans, at call, to the Stock Brokers at 6 P cent. The employment in both ways is quite active. The attraction of the National Loan, at so liberal a rate of interest, is drawing to the City a large amount of Money heretofore idle, on deposit in the Banks of the interior of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. The demand for Money on mercantile paper continues moderate, at 7 P cent. for short dates, and 7@8 P cent. for prime double-name bills, 4@6 months to run. The rates of Exchange on London closed firm for the Boston mail this afternoon, at 107¼@107¾ for Bankers' bills. The wet weather of last week restricted the clearances of Domestic Produce, and the falling off in the supply of Merchant bills from this cause is nearly one-fourth from the previous week. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,4-0,092	$3,814,784	$2,227,997
Previously rept'd..	51,964,430	71,919,510	99,058,119
Since Jan. 1.....	$52,541,522	$75,434,294	$101,336,116

The subscriptions to the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds into the New-York Office are again large, to-day, though not up to the heavy amount of yesterday. The private agents are doing a good business for the Department. They accommodate applicants for the new Bonds in every possible way, by taknig in payment their certified checks on Banks here or Bank checks on the neighboring cities, or Treasury Notes of 1864. We call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co. and Messrs O'BRIEN on this subject. We are also requested by Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co. to say that they will furnish United States Notes of small denomination to applicants in exchange for certified Bank checks or current Bank Notes. This is an accommodation over the Sub-Treasury, where the United States Notes can only be exchanged for Gold or paid out on checks upon the office. The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Receipts	$949,549 13
Payments	$1,005,382 85
Balance	$11,283,542 14

Included in the receipts were, for Customs, $29,000, and for Treasury Notes, $709,639.

The annual election of officers of the Bank Clearing House Association was held at their rooms in the Bank of New-York building this afternoon. The officers of last year were reelected.

Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Oct. 12, 1861.	Total for season.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.....	22,484	595,159
Pennsylvania Coal Company.	18,731	513,605
Total tons.....	41,215	1,108,764
For the corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.....	15,024	376,027
Pennsylvania Coal Company.	24,129	580,572
Total tons.....	39,753	956,569

There were in the hands of the United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, at the close of business on the 12th inst., the following sums

Treasury balances.....	$2,665,685 71
Post-office balances.....	15,060 35
Depositors.....	269,694 61
Total.....	$2,951,360 67

We call attention to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad notice, published by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., in our advertising columns.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 7.	LOANS. Oct. 14.	SPECIE. Oct. 7.	SPECIE. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$1,219,000	$4,048,000	$771,000	$924,000
North America	3,634,786	3,676,423	636,527	625,815
Farmers & Mech.	6,101,730	6,161,627	1,071,755	1,092,356
Commercial	1,912,000	1,915,000	314,000	357,000
Mechanics'	1,992,650	1,991,000	219,076	223,732
N. Liberties	1,471,000	1,501,000	264,000	266,000
Southwark	986,359	982,490	229,000	219,223
Kensington	752,578	755,486	127,000	140,849
Penn Township	832,783	782,185	125,876	170,560
Western	1,615,109	1,673,086	415,611	512,708
Man. & Mech.	1,366,825	1,337,040	144,260	149,555
Commerce	716,999	728,313	167,337	180,544
Girard	2,417,452	2,446,027	303,194	351,137
Tradesmen's	581,604	663,878	101,994	114,325
Consolidation	885,578	897,072	84,166	87,861
City	872,467	904,171	126,829	150,360
Commonwealth	552,338	539,644	73,676	86,472
Corn Exchange	445,000	406,000	106,000	130,000
Union	442,010	469,000	79,000	151,000
Total	30,499,119	30,281,157	$5,383,377	$5,943,503

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 7.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 14.	CIR CULATION. Oct. 7.	CIR CULATION. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$2,561,000	$2,551,000	$245,000	$236,000
North America	2,497,942	2,432,969	250,680	242,510
Farmers & Mech	3,870,157	4,056,479	364,460	361,400
Commercial	1,193,000	1,300,000	178,000	133,000
Mechanics'	1,092,490	1,080,693	119,588	119,728
N. Liberties	1,326,000	1,365,000	72,000	78,000
Southwark	787,611	787,443	57,350	57,255
Kensington	688,540	650,207	110,970	112,695
Penn Township	630,347	609,865	67,359	64,417
Western	1,768,675	1,808,283	107,396	107,255
Man. & Mech	817,475	799,945	87,415	84,686
Commerce	977,891	931,121	50,168	49,845
Girard	1,336,609	1,454,085	149,335	153,935
Tradesmen's	437,484	451,301	59,756	58,855
Consolidation	326,818	328,048	106,560	110,195
City	532,251	583,435	48,765	50,470
Commonwealth	320,486	308,066	65,185	78,496
Corn Exchange	258,000	256,000	96,000	101,000
Union	282,000	297,000	48,000	48,000
Total	20,331,970	20,929,931	$2,238,738	$2,249,731

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Difference.	
Capital Stock	$11,811,080	$11,811,075	Inc..	45
Loans	30,499,119	30,281,157	Dec..	217,962
Specie	5,383,377	5,943,503	Inc..	560,226
Due from other B'ks.	1,271,846	1,325,256	Inc..	53,410
Due to other Banks..	3,104,160	2,900,474	Dec..	203,686
Deposits	20,331,970	20,929,931	Inc..	597,961
Circulation	2,239738	2,249,731	Inc..	10,992

The War and its Financ⁰s.

From Hallet's European Circular.

The financial question of the war has been solved with an ease which is an agreeable surprise to ourselves. We had overlooked the preparation made for it by the action of the banks in November last, in view of political difficulties then impending. It was a part of the plan of the conspirators to break down the Government by undermining its credit, and to destroy the power of the North by precipitating a financial crisis. The *rôle* that Mr. COBB, then Secretary of the Treasury, performed in this City, is familiar to all. The Banks, in self-defence, virtually consolidated their capitals, by combining for mutual protection and defence. This combination, which hence forward secured unity of purpose and harmony of action, prepared them for the present crisis. Provisions for taking the loan were fully made nine months before it was offered or even thought of. It was a happy inspiration, or necessity, that laid so deep and broad the foundations. Those who did it, had little idea of the part they were performing in the grand drama. It rendered the success of the rebellion impossible before it unfurled the standard of revolt. It secured to the North that financial independence of all the world, which is as gratifying to ourselves as it is incomprehensible to foreigners. They cannot help witnessing the phenomenon, but they have not yet penetrated the cause. To most of them, particularly Englishmen, our commercial and political downfall was a matter of course.

* * * * * * *

The following is an abstract of the weekly statements of the Banks, from the date of taking the first instalment to Oct. 12:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 17	$108,717,434	$49,733,990	$92,046,308
Aug. 24	137,663,938	47,119,481	118,456,307
Aug. 31	141,061,474	45,098,113	120,436,010
Sept. 7	139,156,230	41,887,230	114,091,661
Sept. 14	136,565,624	37,529,412	106,760,876
Sept. 21	130,192,258	36,605,177	99,316,831
Oct. 5	149,316,468	39,809,901	120,607,540
Oct. 12	156,318,914	41,129,606	129,168,487

In the last statement, the whole of the second instalment is included, and a portion of it in that of Oct. 5.

The variation in the specie column shows the working of the loan, and, in fact, the influence of the expenditures of Government upon the financial condition of the country. Upon the negotiation of the loan the Government immediately began to draw specie. At one time it had reduced the amount to $35,000,000—the reduction being nearly $15,000,000. The lowest average amount for any one week was $36,805,177. The return current has now set in. The amount now held by the banks is only $8,594,384 less than the highest specie point ever reached, and shows already a gain of nearly $7,000,000. The amount of specie in the banks *and in the Government Treasury* in the City is $51,708,704, against $54,514,229 on the 19th of August. The tendency is to still greater accumulations. It is not specie that is wanted to carry on the war, but food, clothing, ships, means of transportation, and munitions of war. There is no more reason why these should be paid for in specie in time of war than in a time of peace. It is enough that the Government can at all times command all it wants. As a general rule, creditors of Governments prefer a check on a bank to specie, in payment of their claims. They want the money to pay their own debts, due, perhaps, to the banks. Government is, in fact, distinguished in no manner from any other borrower. All its expenditures return immediately into the hands of the people. Its action, consequently, is not calculated to tighten up the market, but by its immense expenditures to make business active and money more plenty.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¾; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Exchange on New-York, par@1-10 P cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 77 bbls. Ashes, 41,778 bbls. Flour, 484 bbls. Corn Meal, 145 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 186,869 bushels Wheat, 75,284 bushels Corn, 907 bushels Rye, 23,475 bushels Barley, 26,260 bushels Oats, 2,576 bushels Malt, 1,698 packages Provisions, and 1,827 bbls. Whisky.

AS

[redacted]

[redacted] OF [redacted] miles from the City Hall, containing 11 acres of [redacted] and cottages; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture. Carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, [redacted] cottage house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, [redacted] high ground, three minutes' walk from [redacted] depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the premises is a well of water; communication to the house. With the [redacted] furniture. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, N.Y.

A SEAT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A SEAT [redacted] not less than two [redacted] of New-York; [redacted] for which cash or unencumbered real estate will be given, from six to eight thousand dollars; east [redacted] of the Hudson preferred. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 130 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 29 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDSOME new houses, on 125d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three story-brick house on 104th-av., near 125d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,220 Broadway. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,220 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND [redacted], with one or two acres of ground, within 50 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 115 Chambers-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A COUNTRY SEAT within 15 miles of the City Hall, with at least ten acres of land. Address A. X. T., Box No. 131 Times Office, giving full description. Brokers are requested not to answer.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 64 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH ABOUT ten acres of land, near railroad station, at a moderate rent. Address Box No. 3,306 Post-office.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—[redacted] acres, for $1,600; 4 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON GROVE TERRACE, IN THE VILlage of West Hoboken, two 2-story cottage houses, very desirable for small families; good facilities for getting to the city. N. B.—The above property, including three other houses in the same location, is for sale, or will exchange for city property. Apply to A. ANDERSON, corner Palisade and Paterson ave., West Hoboken, N. J., or to W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY cash store, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of HADEAD, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 127 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 118 Jeralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 65 Hammond st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 66 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $9 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between 5th-av. and University-place; the house is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and has been lived in by none but the present owner. To a desirable tenant, the terms will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 26th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 Times Office.

STORE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR POULTRY, pork and vegetables; up town preferred, between 3d and 6th ave. Rent must be moderate. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 162 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber would like to exchange his house and two lots of ground, situated on one of the avenues in Brooklyn, and within eight minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. cars, with or without the furniture, which is handsome, being a very desirable residence for a small, genteel family, and the prettiest place for its size in Brooklyn, for a good house with from two to five acres of land on the Hudson, or within view of some river, (not in Jersey,) worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Must be within 1½ hours of the City, and not more than 3½ miles from depôt or landing. Address M., Box No 187 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Madison-av. and 26th-st., one of the very best houses, newly furnished, in the 16th, 17th, or 18th lots, with parlor-floor all finished in hard wood in the most exquisite style. Will be sold very low and on terms to suit. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 78 West 29th-st., or at No. 46 East 26th-st. House seen at any hour.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM ON THE HUDSON River, in a healthy locality, between Yonkers and Peekskill, of twenty or a hundred acres, with good buildings thereon. Address, for five days, FARMER, Station D Post-office, Bible House, stating particulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersnom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 21th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ELIAS HOYING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administratrixes of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat'x.
sa-lawsmW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. HRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, au1—lawsmW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 2, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap16-lawsmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 98 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au31-lawsmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE S. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
JAS-lawsmW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 47 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 16th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER'S school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACHULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 29th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 356 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, special instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 55 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 65 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced usher, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Flux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 151 Times Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORTE-DWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. CUNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. FLOEH, Esq., No. 892 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. DE LOU'S) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies or gentlemen's riding.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. DALL, No. 461 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2 8 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—CHARLES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 59 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 19 East 16th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. E., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO exchange French lessons for singing lessons. Good references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 90 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

C. B. RAVERS' NEW ACADEMY, NO. 33 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn—all the fashionable dances are taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Drs. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. B. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TO ARTISTS.—WANTED, A YOUNG GENTLEman with some capital, and acquainted with landscape painting, to join the advertiser in fitting up a room and forming a class to instruct in painting. Address ARTIST, Station D, Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 132 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHARRUAUD'S Class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence the 29th of October. Days—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 146 East 17th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who can bring with him a few pupils, a situation as teacher of the classics, and belles lettres. Has had eight years of experience in responsible positions; would prefer a City school, or a tutorship in a private family. Refers to the President of Columbia College and others. Address H., No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY TEACHER IN a select family school to take the charge of three or four small children; must be able to instruct in drawing and calisthenics; one who would be satisfied with a pleasant home and some small compensation for the Winter, with prospect of salary in the Spring, can address PRINCIPAL, office of Francis Morgan, No. 19 Pine-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPEriencred teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable reference given. Address R. T., Teacher, station-square Post-office.

A STEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

A STEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 23d-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Fox No 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 Times Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address P., Box No. 153 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Beast-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most exceptionable City references. Address Box No. 4,078 N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. H., No. 161 East 2-th-st.

A YOUNG LADY (AN EPISCOPALIAN) WHO has had several years' experience, desires an engagement in a family or school; she refers to some of the first families in this City, where she has taught, to instruct either young or advanced pupils in the English branches, music, French, drawing, painting, and ornamental needlework if desired. Terms very moderate. Call or address for three days TEACHER, No. 217 Washington-st., corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WITH EXperience in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of music, is desirous of procuring a situation in a young ladies' seminary; salary no object for the first year; the best of reference given as to character and ability. Address V. H., Harlem, N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIence in tuition, wishes an engagement as morning or daily governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; resides in some of the first families in New-York. Address M. S. C., Box No. 3,865 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a graduate of the first class in a New-England college. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. B., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHESTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 225 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT SIZED fire burglar proof vault, with Value patent lock attached, the outside door being made of chilled iron. Also, a small but heavy chilled iron safe with Yale's patent lock attached. These would be very desirable to any one having valuables that they may wish to have kept out of danger. Apply for particulars and price, of CHARLES L. FROST, Office of the Artizan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society will be held at the Depository, No. 762 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WATSON, Secretary.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 145 East 16th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. SAYS.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES
ORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIRÉES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give interesting details of various skirmishes which have taken place across the Potomac, in some of which the exchange of shots has been quite sharp, though without damage on our side. The fighting has all resulted to our advantage. From the Lower Potomac we hear of the erection of new batteries by the rebels, one at the mouth of Quantico Creek, the scene of the late exploit by Lieut. NARRELL. The *Pocahontas* and the *Semi-nole* yesterday exchanged shots with it, but without result.

It will be seen, by our Washington dispatches, that Government has at last virtually, though not formally, consented to an exchange of prisoners. Fifty-seven of the rebels, now in custody at Washington and in this harbor—a number corresponding with the number of those lately released at Richmond on parole, and sent home under a flag of truce by way of Fortress Monroe—are to be released, on taking the oath of allegiance, or giving their parole not to take up arms again against the Government. The proportion to be released at Washington are already designated; those to be released here are to selected by the officer commanding the post.

The rumors of an intended advance by Gen. BANKS' command across the Potomac, which have prevailed recently, seem to have been without foundation. We learn, however, that on the 7th inst. Harper's Ferry was reoccupied by five companies of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, and that the bridge there is to be finished with all speed. It will be recollected that the work of rebuilding this bridge was commenced some time ago, but was subsequently suspended when Gen. BANKS moved his headquarters from Sandy Hook to Darnestown.

We have received, through rebel sources, a report of an engagement, alleged to have taken place on Friday night last at the head of the Passes of the Mississippi, between certain National vessels stationed there and the rebel flotilla under command of "Commodore" HOLLINS. A dispatch from HOLLINS himself states that he drove all the National vessels aground on the bar of the Southwest Pass, except the *Preble*, which he sunk. The whole story wears an air of improbability, from the fact that "no casualties" are reported on the rebel side, and more especially from the disparity of the forces said to have been engaged—forty guns and one thousand men of the National, and sixteen guns and three hundred men of the rebel fleet. The *Preble* is the only one of our vessels named.

A variety of information is published in the St. Louis papers concerning the movements of the rebel General, PRICE, but they give us no clue to his plans. His army is now reported to be about one hundred miles south of FREMONT's force. The latter, according to the St. Louis *Democrat*, had advanced on the 12th inst., beyond Tipton, and was in swift pursuit. The report that PRICE and MCCULLOCH had joined their forces, is contradicted by the statement that such a junction was expected by the rebels to take place at Sac River. This could not occur till about the 20th inst., before which time it was fully expected FREMONT would compel a battle.

In the absence of any news of the movements of Gen. FREMONT's army in Missouri, we are consoled with the report of a fight which took place on the 27th ult., near Shanghai, in Barton County, between a body of Kansas troops under MONTGOMERY and JAMISON, and the advance guard of BEN MCCULLOCH's army, assisted by some of JACKSON'S State guards. The rebels are said to have been defeated with considerable loss, and pursued forty miles. Great alarm was felt by the rebels at Springfield, lest MONTGOMERY should attack that place. It is also reported that the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, under Gen. WYMAN, had surprised and captured Lebanon, in Laclerc County, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels; but the report requires confirmation. Lebanon is fifty miles northeast of Springfield, in the direction of Jefferson City.

Thirty armed rebels on Monday stopped a train on the North Missouri Railroad at Rewick, and arrested six National recruiting officers. They then proceeded to search the train, but did not find three hundred Enfield rifles and two tons of military clothing, destined for Nebraska, which were in the Express car.

The Convention of the State of Missouri, now in session, have received an important communication from the Governor. He declares that the existing military law is unsuited to the times, which require promptitude and energy, and urges the adoption of a law more suitable and more simple. In view of the fact that the Missouri treasury is utterly empty, and that it is impossible to collect taxes in a large portion of the State, the Governor recommends that some scheme be devised for raising the money which is indispensably necessary to support troops and defray ordinary expenses. The Governor further submits to the Convention the propriety of postponing the election, as in the present disturbed condition of the State a general election would be impossible. The Governor at the same time reminds the Convention that if they postpone the election, he will, according to the terms of the ordinance, be continued in his office as Provisional Executive "until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified." A resolution declaring the property of rebel citizens of Missouri confiscated, was referred by the Convention to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Later news from Fortress Monroe and Hatteras Inlet is received. There is no change in the condition of affairs at the latter place. Gen. MANSFIELD has returned from there, and has assumed command at Camp Hamilton, near the Fortress. A rebel vessel, being fitted out as a privateer, was discovered recently in an opening above Oregon Inlet, and destroyed by Lieut. MURRAY, of the gunboat *Louisiana*. Information from Sewell's Point, brought over by a number of escaped contrabands, places the number of rebels there at four hundred, with a large number between that point and Norfolk.

It is asserted by late Richmond papers which have come to hand, that the steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Charleston on the 12th inst., with Ex-Senators SLIDELL and MASON on board—the former as Commissioner at Paris, and the latter at London, with the hope of speedily being received as Ministers from the Southern Confederacy.

The Governor of Massachusetts has written an interesting letter to a citizen of Indianapolis on the number of troops sent to the war by his State—a point about which there has been some discussion. It appears from the Governor's letter that, up to the present time, Massachusetts has sent to the field of actual service twenty-two full regiments of infantry, four full batteries of artillery, eleven companies of infantry not organized as a regiment, and one battalion of rifles. Part of this force were three months troops; but the State has now in the field seventeen regiments of infantry, eight companies of infantry at Fortress Monroe, three companies of infantry in the New-York Fortieth, and three batteries of light artillery. Besides these, the Governor estimates that about 1,500 Massachusetts citizens enlisted in the regiments of other States—nine hundred, at least, having left Boston to join the Irish Brigade. This is the force in the field. In camp there are three regiments, under orders to march immediately, and five more in such a state of forwardness as to insure their marching before the close of the present month. There is, also, in camp, a cavalry regiment of a thousand picked men, almost ready for active duty. In addition to all this, the Governor estimates that Massachusetts has contributed at least eleven thousand men to the naval arm of the service. The Governor says that the grand total of men contributed by Massachusetts to the support of the Government and the Union, is from forty-two to forty-five thousand men, and he adds: "We intend to continue our exertions to the end of the war, and to rise in energy and zeal in proportion to the demands of the cause."

From the message of the Governor to the Legislature of Vermont we derive official information concerning the efforts of that gallant little State in behalf of the Union. The First Regiment enlisted for three months, and was honorably mustered out of the service. Four regiments were then raised, uniformed and equipped for the war. They were furnished with army wagons and horses, and armed with rifle muskets at the expense of the State. Another full regiment of infantry is now ready to march. Two companies of sharpshooters have been raised, a regiment of cavalry, and also a squadron of cavalry to form part of the "New-England Regiment of Mounted Cavalry."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North American* passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 3d and Londonderry on the 4th inst., and her advices are consequently two days later than had been received by previous arrivals. During the four months past there have been 3,703 bales of cotton shipped from Liverpool to the United States, most of which was American. The imports of wheat and flour into England, during the eight months ending with August, reached the value of twenty millions sterling, against only seven millions for the same time last year. The sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week footed up 67,330 bales, of which speculators had taken 28,500, and exporters 8,500. The tendency of the market was upward, an advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb. having taken place. Breadstuffs and Provisions continue about as last reported. Political matters in England were without interest. The contest for the Lord Mayoralty of London had terminated by the withdrawal of the candidate opposing the present incumbent.

The Paris Bourse is reported to be much agitated, and rentes had declined. Letters from Paris state that the Bank of France will probably advance the rate of discount beyond 6 per cent.

Reports are current in Italy that RICASOLI has sent an ultimatum to the Papal Government, as to the settlement of the Roman question.

There is nothing of importance from other points on the Continent.

The British Mail steamer *Saladin* arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, which place she left on the 5th inst. There is no news of special importance. The mail arrangements with New-York are complained of by the Jamaica papers, which state that when $24,000 was voted to aid the steamer proprietors, it was with the understanding that the mail service should be semi-monthly. The attempt to raise cotton in the Island, from seed distributed by the Jamaica Cotton-growing Company, had failed—owing, probably, to the bad quality of the seed. Another attempt is to be made, however, with seed of the Sea Island cotton. Measures are also to be taken, in connection with the cotton-growing movement, to promote immigration, so that there may be no lack of the industrial element.

The Executive Committee of the German Union League met last night to receive reports of Sub-Committees, and make further preparations for a vigorous campaign. The best feeling prevailed. In the Twentieth Ward, the German Union Club also held a large and animated meeting; and in the Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the German Democratic Union Clubs also assembled in force. We report proceedings elsewhere.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met at Cooper Institute, last evening, and sustained with two exceptions the Senatorial and Assembly candidates for nomination as presented by the district delegates. Dr. HANSON was nominated for Supervisor.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. R. O. KENDALL, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, offering a solution to the cotton-supply question. Mr. KENDALL thinks that at least two-thirds of the Free States are adapted to the raising of Peruvian Cotton, and that when raised, such cotton will be cheaper and better than that now most extensively used.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business except the passage of a resolution over the Mayor's veto, directing the payment, by the Commissioners of Police, out of unexpended moneys in their hands, the sum of $197, for repairs done to the House of Detention for Witnesses. The appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election was deferred until Monday next. The Committee of the Legislature on Street Openings met yesterday, and after the examination of two witnesses, passed a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for a list of streets ordered opened since January, 1861, with the names of all parties connected in any manner therewith.

Four companies of regulars belonging to the Eleventh United States Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. SCHRIVER, arrived in this City yesterday from Fort Independence, Boston, *en route* for Perryville, Md. FRANK BROWNELL, late of the First Fire Zouaves and the avenger of ELLSWORTH, accompanies the battalion as Second Lieutenant.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, convened yesterday by Justice HOGEBOOM, was adjourned to Monday next. The Forrest Divorce case was again before the Superior Court at General Term, on appeal from the report of the referee, allowing Mrs. FORREST $4,000 alimony. The Shook case is on trial before Justice HOGEBOOM, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. The case has been too often stated to need a recapitulation of facts. A case heard on appeal before the General Term of the Superior Court—DINGELDEIN against the Third-avenue Railroad Company—will, to some extent, illustrate how corporation contracts are obtained, performed and paid for. Before Judge BRADY, in the Common Pleas, the jury in a case—MENZEIL against FOX & LINGARD—gave the plaintiff six cents damages, for having been taken from a reserved seat and ejected from the theatre. By her will, just admitted to probate, ELIZABETH RUCKEL, makes a number of charitable bequests.

There was another large business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices were higher than on Monday at the early Board, but fell back ¼@1 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. United States 6s, 95; New-York Central, 78¾. Exchange closed 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent.

Holders of Breadstuffs were generally eager to sell yesterday, and as the export demand was restricted, prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers decidedly. Provisions were in moderate request at previous quotations. Groceries were less active, as were also Tallow and Naval Stores. Candles, Cotton, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Hay, Hops, Fruit, the principal kinds of Oils, Tobacco and Whisky, were in demand. Freight engagements were limited.

The cattle yards are well filled this week, but not so crowded as at the last market. There are about 4,200 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and in weight and quality they are superior to those recently offered. Trade was moderately brisk yesterday, country buyers taking freely for feeding. Washington Market is so filled with dressed meat that wholesale butchers cared little whether they purchased or not. Prices were a shade firmer than the "ruinous rates" one week ago—ranging from 5c. to 8½c., with occasional sales of fat bullocks at about 9c. The prospect for to-day is rather discouraging to owners.

The Reported Naval Defeat.

We are indebted to the rebels for late and important news from New-Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. The only trouble we have is to determine how much of it is worthy of belief; for we have found that a rebel bulletin of victory has followed every clash of arms, no matter how unfortunate the result may have been to the rebel side. It is a part of the rebel system of warfare, and felt to be necessary, no doubt, in order to keep the cause alive, to make the rebel population believe that their arms are always triumphant. And hence, perhaps, the present boastful dispatch from New-Orleans.

The news is that Commodore HOLLINS, the rebel commander of the New-Orleans gunboats, made an attack on the United States blockading fleet, at the head of the Passes in the Mississippi River, on the night of the 11th inst., and succeeded, after a short struggle, in driving them all aground on the bar of the Southwest Pass, except the sloop-of-war *Preble*, which he sunk. HOLLINS reports the number of his guns at sixteen, and his men at three hundred; and he gives to the National force engaged in the conflict forty guns and one thousand men.

Our communications with the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi are so imperfect and so infrequent that we do not know certainly what National vessels were present near the Passes at the time of this reported engagement. The squadron there is believed to be composed as follows: Frigate *Savannah*, 50 guns; screw steamer *Niagara*, 14 guns; steam sloop *Richmond*, 16 guns; sloops-of-war *Vincennes*, 20 guns, and *Preble*, 16 guns; side-wheel steamer *Water Witch*, 2 guns. This squadron has not been content, recently, in lying idly off and on, in the Gulf, in front of the mouths of the Mississippi, but it has pushed up with a view to get command of the main channel of the river before it diverges into its *debouching* Passes. According to rebel report, a very remarkable success attended the enterprise of the National fleet. On the 4th of October, it was telegraphed from New-Orleans to the rebel Government at Richmond, that the United States blockading squadron had dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi River to the sand spit which commands the whole five of them, and then had the *Vincennes*, *Water Witch*, and two other vessels of the squadron, to protect the prompt erection of works which, in less than a week, would command all five of the mouths, passes or entrances to and from the Mississippi River.

This demonstration of the National forces was far more formidable to New-Orleans than the occupation of Ship Island and Mississippi City, which had, only a short time previously, cut off New-Orleans from Mobile. If this movement should prove successful, it was seen that the United States would control, absolutely, the communication of New-Orleans with the sea, and shut up the river by land batteries far more effectually than any blockading squadron could.

The people of Louisiana were alarmed. The Governor issued a proclamation straightway, commanding a most thorough organization and daily drill of all arms-bearing males in the State, over 18 and under 45 years of age, with a view to repel the threatened invasion. Military officers were required to "compel" the attendance of all persons subject to militia duty; the penalty of failing to attend was, to be accused of infidelity to the cause of the South. At the same time, the New-Orleans papers urged that every gunboat should be put in commission, and a line of batteries erected "from New-Orleans to the Balize."

On the 5th inst. telegraphic news was received at Nashville, Tenn., that New-Orleans had "fallen into the possession of the Federal forces." It was, for a time, generally credited by the Tennessee rebels. We know the story was false, but the fact that it got abroad shows how thoroughly frightened the rebels of New-Orleans were; and how necessary it was to restore their equanimity by some such success as HOLLINS reports himself to have gained. It is well to keep in mind all these facts and circumstances in considering the bulletin of the rebel Commodore. If ever the rebel managers could afford to pay a bounty for lying, it was in the present emergency; and HOLLINS is a man unquestionably equal to the crisis and the demands of his country upon him.

So much for the mitigating circumstances of this report from New-Orleans. There is enough about it to make us doubt whether it is so much a disaster to our fleet, and so great a victory to HOLLINS, as he represents. And first, it is evident that but a small part of our squadron was engaged in the fight. HOLLINS says we had forty guns in the engagement. Probably we had the *Vincennes*, 22 guns; *Preble*, 16 guns, and *Water Witch*, 2 guns—in all, 88 guns. That would leave the *Niagara*, the *Savannah*, and the *Richmond*—in all, 80 guns—out of the fight altogether; which we presume was the case. This would agree with the report of Oct. 4, which stated that the *Vincennes*, *Water Witch*, and two other vessels, were above the bars of the Passes, protecting the erection of batteries on the sand-spit. If this work on the batteries should be allowed to go on one week, said the dispatches to Richmond, on the 4th inst., the five Passes of the Mississippi will be commanded by the Nationals. It seems probable that HOLLINS got all the gunboats he could gather, and started down to the mouth of the river, to drive away the protecting sloops-of-war, if possible, and capture or disperse the men engaged in erecting batteries on the sand-spit. If so, it appears by his own report that he failed. He speaks of sinking the *Preble*, and driving the other vessels aground; he talks of "peppering" these vessels after they got fast in the sand. But why didn't he destroy them? Was anything more easy than to riddle with shot and shell such helpless objects as grounded vessels, which he was near enough to "pepper" so well with his little fleet that had not suffered a casualty?

HOLLINS opens his bulletin well, but it closes quite impotently; and we are not surprised to find that the gallant Commodore arrived at New-Orleans on the night of the 12th, leaving the National vessels to recover from their slight chastisement, and relieve themselves of their stranded condition as quickly as possible. We should not wonder to hear next that the National batteries on the sand-spit were far enough advanced to play an important part in the naval engagement, and that HOLLINS found it highly inexpedient to follow the sloops-of-war under the guns of these batteries, and accordingly returned to New-Orleans with the empty vaunt of having run them aground and left them.

European Intervention in Mexico.

The doubts we ventured to express upon the first announcement, by the London *Post*, of the terms of a European treaty for the settlement of Mexican matters, have been confirmed by each subsequent arrival. Even when the London *Times* came to the rescue of the *Post*, its indorsement by no means covered the original statement. There had enough, probably, passed between the British and French Governments to prove that both were satisfied the time had come to give the condition of Mexico a very careful consideration; and there had, possibly, been an interchange of inchoate ideas and suggestions, pointing in the direction of some joint intervention; but while the *Times* did not assert that even the preliminaries had been arranged, the Paris *Patrie* declared the French Government was not a party to any negotiations; and the *Constitutionnel*, equally a semi-official print, has since confirmed this declaration.

The article we reproduce from the *Times* in another column adds confirmation to these French authorities; for so far from presenting the Mexican debts as a ground of interference, the British organ fairly shifts the argument to provocations entirely ignored by the treaty, as epitomized by the *Post*. It is the wrongs suffered by British persons, and not by British creditors, which constitutes, in the sight of the London *Times*, an only adequate basis of intervention.

Herein we at last find the case of the conjoint Powers rested upon something like a rational predicate. The tale of intervention has presented no trait more remarkable than the disproportion between the motives, the the means, and the proposed result. Mexico cries out to humanity to interpose and give her back to peace, civilization and prosperity. What England, France and Spain proposed to do in response was to secure the inconsiderable interest due to subjects of their respective crowns. Nothing could be more idle. The entire indebtedness of Mexico is about $118,000,000. The gross annual interest on this sum, at rates varying between 3 and 6 per cent., very little exceeds $5,000,000; and even with regard to that amount, inconsiderable as it is in international transactions, the question was not whether it should be lost altogether, but whether a payment at the end of two years, as proposed by the new Liberal Administration, should be acceded to, or a current payment insisted upon. When we add that of these $5,000,000 of interest, the fraction due under the Spanish convention is exactly $180,000, and under the French convention $18,000, it will be seen how meagre the interest of Spain and France is in the merely financial question. The entire Spanish claim, principal and interest, would probably pay something less than half the cost of as much of the expedition as falls to the share of the Court of Madrid alone. The share of France is not to be measured by the trifling residue of debt due French subjects. England alone has a sufficient pecuniary interest to warrant, at a superficial view, the stupendous plans she proposes for its protection; but than England none knows better the inadequacy of the customs revenue she proposes to sequestrate to meet the first instalment of interest overdue, or to keep up with the future amounts as they accrue; for England has already tried her hand at administering the Mexican revenues, and discovered that the cost of collection doubles the entire amount received.

We may recur, therefore, confidently to the conviction that in this European intervention should it be finally resolved upon, much more is meant than will meet the eye of him who puts his trust in the disclosures of official organs. Mexico can never have opulent revenues to distribute between creditors, until, by the restoration of peace and good government, she returns to those mining, industrial and agricultural pursuits, which will richly enable her to become a rapacious customer in the markets of Europe and the United States. Nothing more than this is wanting. All the results to flow from inferior measures are worthless compared with this. But in view of the bitter animosities prevailing in the Mexican mind against all Europeans—an animosity which armed intervention, especially where the arms are in the hands of their traditional enemies, the Spaniards, must be utterly implacable and unconquerable—it is hopeless to anticipate the restoration of peace, or even the temporary truce that forcible subjugation may procure from the largest preparations the joint Powers may determine upon. We believe ourselves justified in pronouncing European influence, whether armed or diplomatic, wholly unequal to the pacification of Mexico. War, if it be determined upon, must be a war of depopulation and military recolonization. So bitter and uncompromising has this aversion to foreigners become—an aversion founded upon the veteran resentments of the war of Independence, and strengthened by the atrociously wicked and heartless mischief-making of European diplomatists, and by the fraudulent and usurious character of the debts, in regard to which it has been the employment of these diplomatists to bully, intrigue, bribe, corrupt; inciting at one moment a domestic insurrection, at the next bringing formidable fleets to seize the seaports, bombard populous cities, and confiscate the revenues—that it must always be impracticable to gain tranquility from European intervention. "It can only make a desert, and call it peace."

Whatever warfare the three Powers may propose or prosecute against Mexico, it is quite certain that the Government of the United States has the fate of the Republic in its hands, and that to American mediation and intervention the business must sooner or later come. The belligerent movements now threatened will have the effect not only of destroying the last chance of the European creditor, and of rendering the residence of Europeans in Mexico forever unsafe, but it will drive the Mexican people into relations of warmer friendship with this Government, and so transfer all the fruits of conquest to our account. It seems hardly possible that these certainties can entirely escape the attention of French and English statesmanship; and yet so thoroughly has the page of recent Mexican history been falsified by such reporters as OTWAY and GABAIAC, that we can hardly expect an intelligent treatment of the subject by the Governments it has misled; and if the league be really constituted, we can only confide in events to shew the framers their fatal error.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of War has returned from his visit to Gen. FREMONT's headquarters, and will now be able to act intelligently upon the various matters urged against the General's management of military affairs in that Department. So far as appears, no steps have been taken toward interfering in any way with Gen. FREMONT's command, nor is there any authentic intimation that a Court-martial will be ordered to investigate the allegations of Col. BLAIR against him. Indeed, we think it altogether likely that the proceedings will be dropped in the case of both these officers, and that whatever action the Administration may resolve upon will be taken without regard to the complaints of either against the other.

Thus far the Government certainly has not shown any partiality for Courts-martial. Even in cases which, according to all military usage, would seem imperatively to require such a proceeding, nothing whatever has been done. It seemed impossible to permit the surrender of the Norfolk Navy-yard, at the very outset of the rebellion, to pass without inquiry,—and it was not easy to see how a Court-martial could be avoided in the case of Gen. PIERCE, for his allegd misconduct at Big Bethel. Yet in neither of these cases, nor in any of the others of a similar character which have occurred, has there been any disposition to resort to such a tribunal. With these precedents, it is scarcely probable that the Administration will change its course and initiate a new policy in the case of Gen. FREMONT. We presume that Gen. CAMERON has insisted upon a more exact conformity with the army regulations in regard to purchases for the army, and greater deference to the views of the Government in the general conduct of the campaign. Beyond this, we are inclined to believe that Gen. FREMONT will be left to the sole command of his department.

Most of the dangers which seemed a fortnight ago to be impending over the State have, at least for the present, disappeared. Gen. PRICE is clearly retreating, instead of making the stand that was anticipated at Lexington. FREMONT seems disposed, as soon as he can collect the means of transportation, to follow him—but without any very brilliant prospect of bringing him to an engagement.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—The State Legislature, at its last session, created a Commission in this City to prepare a new City Charter. It was composed of well-known citizens, representing equally the different political parties, and was directed to prepare the new instrument and publish it at least thirty days in advance of the next Municipal election. Their work ought, therefore, to be completed by the 1st of November. But they have wasted the whole Spring and Summer, and now—within a fortnight of the time fixed for completing their work—they have done absolutely nothing whatever in regard to it. Their principal topic of discussion thus far has been the selection of newspapers in which to publish their proceedings: and even this they have not accomplished.

As a matter of course, it would be idle to expect that anything will be done by this commission towards framing a new charter. Indeed, we do not believe they have ever intended to do anything. They have wasted their time so systematically and deliberately,—they have avoided, with so much care and so much success, the very appearance of doing anything, that the whole thing has evidently been with them a mere sham from the very beginning. The Convention is really under the control of half a dozen old politicians, mainly from Tammany, who will take very good care that nothing is done with the Charter to interfere with their political purposes.

If we are to have any amendments of the Charter, or any reform in our City Government worth a straw, we must look for them to the Legislature. And we must see to it, moreover, that this City is represented there this Winter by men capable of making and carrying through such reforms as will give us a respectable government, and relieve us from some of the burdens which threaten to crush the City. *Now or never municipal reform must be effected.* The public mind is aroused to the necessity, and will sanction any judicious measures for effecting it. The war makes our public burdens keenly felt, and enlists the great body of our citizens in the work of reforming the abominable abuses which pervade every department of our government. But vigorous, united and well-directed action is needed to render this improved disposition of the public of any avail. Personal considerations must be sacrificed to the common good. All who think alike must act together; and if they are not prepared to do this, then they must make up their minds to fresh defeats and the prolonged sway of corruption and misrule.

A NEW COTTON PROJECT.—This is the day for new projects concerning cotton. The Southern rebellion has opened the eyes of the whole world to the inconvenience and danger of being dependent upon a single section for the supply of one of the most indispensable articles of consumption. England is straining every nerve to find new fields for the production of cotton; and thus to make herself independent of the Southern States. Meantime, we have a new and rather startling theory broached by Mr. KENDALL, who has had a good deal of practical experience in raising cotton. In a lecture delivered last evening, of which a report will be found in another column, he maintains that cotton may be raised with the utmost facility and with great profit, in nearly every part of the Northern States. It is not the ordinary cotton plant of the South,—but the cotton tree of Peru of which he speaks,—but he presents many considerations to show that it may be made, to a very great extent, a substitute for the cotton raised in the Southern States. The subject deserves and will doubtless receive the attention of capitalists and others interested in it.

Wallack's Theatre.

One of the most picturesque stories of brigandage that the modern Press has produced to M. [redacted] Auguste Rat des [redacted] great felicity of [redacted] effect, it is not [redacted] the stage. Happy in the [redacted] capital a story. His path is clear before him. "The King of the Mountains" bids fair to become the most agreeable treat of the dramatic one. We shall be greatly mistaken if the work does not monopolize the attention of the public in both forms for many months to come.

It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the plot of a work so generally known. Every one has read or will read the story of *Hadji-Stavros*, the Greek hero of a degenerate Nineteenth Century. Known as the King of the Mountains, it is this worthy's pleasure to rob and detain all the unfortunates who pass through his domains. In the sparkling narrative which M. ABOUT has given us, and in its dramatic form, presented last night at Wallack's Theatre, the liveliest interest is awakened by a party of English travelers, (ladies,) an American sea-captain, and a German botanist, who fall into the affable old ruffian's hands, and for whose release an enormous ransom is demanded. The ladies, who happen to be the wife and daughter of a London banker, with whom *Hadji-Stavros* keeps an account, pay the sum required, and deduct it, of course, from the balance standing to the credit of the chief, very much to his chagrin. The American Captain and the German Doctor are not so fortunate; they have no moneyed friends, and try, in consequence, to get out of the scrape by the exercise of their wits. Failing in this, they are in the end rescued by the bravery of the American crew of Capt. HARRIS' ship.

It is a shame to mere than hint at the slight thread which binds the three acts together. The action of the piece rather than its plot will commend it to the appreciation of the public. From the opening scene to the final tableaux there is a series of picturesque effects and pleasing surprises. Brilliant costumes and admirable scenery flash upon the eye, whilst the ear is pleased and satisfied with dialogue in which wit and genial vivacity always predominate. It is hardly worth while inquiring how much of this result is due to the dramatist. Nothing can be more certain than that a charming novel has been charmingly transplanted to the stage. The tact and good taste of the author has not been unworthily imitated by the dramatist. In the few changes and additions that were necessary to be made, the latter has displayed a dexterous and practiced hand.

M. ABOUT has been fortunate in his groupings, and still more so in the kindly way in which he touches off the characteristics of various nationalities. There is nothing spiteful in his fun. He makes you laugh at an English matron, but it is scarcely a disrespectful laugh; he shows you a body of brigands, with a highly diplomatic chief at their head, but there is nothing painful in the interest they excite; he introduces an American officer who performs feats of valor, but never a word of buncombe does he utter from the beginning to the end of the play. There is one character that the dramatist has decidedly improved; we refer to *Photini*, the King's daughter, who, in the original, is a somewhat squat heroine. When we say—to turn to the acting—that the graceful and fascinating Mrs. HOEY is the representative of this part, it will be seen that there was sufficient temptation to make it, as it now is, the leading and most sympathetic *rôle* in the play. Miss HENRIQUES as *Mary Anne*—the English beauty—was very pleasing, whilst Mrs. VERNON, as the maternal parent, was simply immense. We have seldom seen a piece better cast. The characters have been fitted with sartorial nicety to the talents of the company, and in consequence are individualized with rare breadth and neatness. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, as the American hero, has a *rôle* of that gallant kind which he is so capable of making delightful to the audience. Mr. BLAKE has been provided with a ponderous Cockney part, and convulses the audience with his persistent disregard of the letter "h." This part, by the way, is an interpolation. It does not exist in the novel, and was but faintly limned by the English dramatist, Mr. TOM TAYLOR. The merit of its present proportions is due to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who has in this and many other respects greatly improved the work of Mr. TAYLOR. One of the best characters in the play is that of the hero, *Hadji Stavros*. This was intrusted to Mr. CHARLES FISHER, who dressed it to perfection, and played with admirable effect. The minor parts were intrusted to competent hands, and coöperated, as they always do at this establishment, to the enjoyability of the occasion.

Although the "King of the Mountains" has been reproduced in something less than the usual time required for such works, it is made the vehicle of some of the finest scenery we have yet seen at this house. The precipice scene in the last act, with the distant mountains towering up to the skies, is one of the finest "sets" we have ever seen. It illustrates, for the first time, bye-the-bye, the great capacity of Mr. WALLACK's stage for scenic display.

The performance, although not so close and cupid as it ought to have been, was received with favor by the audience. We shall be greatly surprised if the "King of the Mountains" does not remain on the bills for several weeks. Mr. ROBERT SOCKEL, the excellent Conductor of the Orchestra at this establishment, has composed some very pleasant incidental music for the piece.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Father Point, and the Bremen at this Port.

Progress of Revolution Affairs in Hungary.

RELEASE OF AUSTRIAN STATE PRISONERS.

The European Intervention in Mexico.

The American War and Negro Emancipation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 3d of October, arrived here last evening.

Her advices had been anticipated by the arrival off Cape Race of the *Glasgow*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

The following is the specie list of the *Bremen*:

Poiner & Co.	$50,000	Thos. Dunham & Co.	$3,300
George C. Lord & Co., of Boston	5,000	Loyd & Blincken	4,000
		Hennings & Gosling	4,550
Total			$66,850

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *North American*, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 3d and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday, the 4th inst., passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She has 75 cabin and 103 steerage passengers, and has experienced strong westerly winds the whole passage.

It is stated that Lord Monck is not among the passengers by the *North American*.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The shipment of cotton from Liverpool to the United States amounted during the four last months to 3,703 bales, of which the whole was American, except 321 bales of East India. The principal portion was conveyed in steamers.

The poll for the election of Lord Mayor will close on Saturday, and the official result will be out on Tuesday next.

The Earl of Eglington has had an apoplectic attack.

The Duke of Argyle has succeeded Lord Stanley, of Alderly, the last Minister in attendance upon Her Majesty.

There is to be a rifle match between the best shot of Scotland and France. Mr. Ed. Ross is the champion for Scotland.

The Dublin *Evening Post* reiterates the assertion that agents of the American Government are in Ireland looking for recruits, but is unable to say how far they have succeeded, but thinks they met with little encouragement.

The contest for Lord Mayoralty of London terminated in the withdrawal of Sir Henry Muggeridge. The present Mayor, Cubitt, will consequently be elected.

Official returns show that the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain during the eight months ending with August, reached to the value of twenty millions sterling, against seven millions sterling to the same time last year.

Politics in France are unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d was very much agitated. Rentes have declined, closing at 68f. 25c.

Private letters from Paris say that the Bank of France will probably soon be compelled to discount beyond the 6 per cent. recently established. The rate of Exchange continued strongly in favor of England, and bills on London were in great demand.

A notice that the price of bread would be increased 4 centimes had produced a bad impression, and added to the despondency of the Bourse.

A report was circulated in London that the Bank of France had applied to the Bank of England for a loan of £2,000,000 on French Rentes or other securities. The London *Times* points out that the sounder course would be to raise the rate of discount.

Reports are current that Riscasoli has sent an ultimatum to the Papal Government as a settlement of the Roman question.

The Turin *Opinione* says an unfounded demonstration by the Neapolitans in favor of a speedy settlement of the Roman question was expected on the 2d, but none took place.

The official journal of Rome announces sundry diplomatic appointments, including M. Gr. Chiot, to Paris.

It is asserted in Spain that O'Donnell continued to oppose common action with France and England in the affair of Mexico. He thinks it derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone.

The Paris *Patrie* says negotiations between the three Governments have not been interrupted.

Advices from Montenegro state that the Prince was using his influence to restrain the impetuosity of the people and prevent their assuming the offensive, that Europe might see that the Turks and not Montenegrins were the aggressors.

Omar Passa remained at Gatzkee.

The death of Hon. Lotus Charles Otway, recently British Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, occurred a few weeks since at Milan, where he was Consul-General.

Mr. Edwin Booth made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on Monday, Sept. 30, in the character of *Shylock*. He was, says the *Times*, received with hearty applause, which he fairly merited. He is a judicious actor, and gifted with an excellent voice and an expressive countenance.

The *Sentinelle*, of Brescia, says, on Oct. 3 Austria will set at liberty the Modenese political prisoners, who have been incarcerated in the dungeons of Mantua since 1859.

A pamphlet, by Father Passaglia, condemnatory of the temporal power of the Papacy, has appeared at Florence, and produced an immense sensation. The journals rejoice at the support thus afforded to the Italian cause by this eminent Italian theologian.

All the public functionaries of the Comitat of Pesth, from the Palatine down to the lowest employe, were to immediately tender their resignation, thus leaving 600,000 inhabitants without any administration. The members of the Assembly of the Comitat will be prevented by the soldiers from meeting again.

The Minister of Finance has issued a decree ordering the collection of the taxes in Hungary, by military execution, to be vigorously proceeded with in those parts of the country where it had been suspended on account of the harvest. No more forbearance will be shown.

A telegram from Pesth, of Oct. 1, says Count Karolyi has returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office. The seal of the Comitat has been deposited in the National Museum.

THE QUESTION OF MEXICO.

THE MEMORIAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

On the afternoon of Sept. 30, a memorial, numerously signed by merchants and others connected with Mexico, was presented to Mr. Layard at the Foreign-office. It will be recollected that this document, which appeared in the London *Times* of the 18th ult., appeals to the English Government to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Mexico, in conjunction, if possible, with the Government of France. The signatures attached to it are those of the principal firms, not only in the City of London, where the memorial originated, but also in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and all the other large towns in the United Kingdom. The memorial was presented by Mr. Samuel Brown and Mr. Layard, without entering into the subject of it, stated that he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing under it the notice of Earl Russell.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Several journals have given different accounts of the resolutions which France, England and Spain are said to have taken relative to the affairs of Mexico. We are able to affirm that, if it is true that an understanding between the three Powers has been thought necessary, to devise means for more effectually protecting the life and property of their subjects in Mexico, the first communications exchanged between them on this subject have not yet led to any definitive resolution, and consequently have not yet resulted in any project of convention whatever.

BRITISH WRONGS RECAPITULATED.

From the London Times.

The projected intervention in Mexico will clearly not want the support of that class which is most interested in obtaining full protection for Englishmen abroad. A deputation of the mercantile body has presented to Mr. Layard, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an address, in which the vigorous action of the British Government is demanded on behalf of numbers of our countrymen who have suffered grievous wrong or are exposed to imminent danger. From all the great centres of commerce the voice of complaint arises with a strength and constancy which forces itself on the attention of rulers. It may well be imagined that the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell would not at this juncture engage itself in a transatlantic expedition without good reason. The policy which the latter of these two statesmen has prominently advocated, and to which the former has become a convert after sustaining many an attack from its partisans, is that of self-denial and non-intervention. For some years England, who in days of yore could not allow two tribes of savages to quarrel without constituting herself an armed umpire of the dispute, has been wisely content to allow the nations of the world to make their revolutions or found their dynasties, to renew themselves or to decay, without interference on her part. She has found that the best way to compose the disputes of her neighbors is to disregard them, and that difficulties which would have become important by the notice of a first-rate Power, often pass away when they are not irritated by official interference. In the domain of great questions, Italy has consolidated itself and the United States have burst asunder, without the firing of an English gun, and, as regards more minute and remote causes of quarrel, we have probably escaped two or three little wars, merely through a determination not to be provoked into them. *The benefits of the new policy have been so marked, that the last prospect a Ministry would be likely to look with cheerfulness to would be a foreign expedition.* In the first place, economy is the counsel of a section of the Cabinet and the cry of a large part of the nation. A budget, which must owe its success to calm political weather and to favorable breezes for the ship of State, was the great work of last session, and even a few hundred thousand pounds spent on gunboats and transports will totally disarrange the delicate balance of Gladstonian finance. Then there is a chance of a repetition of the China controversy. Moral indignation is a weapon always ready in the armory of oppositions, and, though most of the censors of 1857 are now in power, it is quite possible that an interference to prevent Englishmen being shot or robbed in a Spanish-American Republic might be made the subject of a dangerous motion next session. These are some of the reasons why a Government like ours, headed by men who are full of years and fame, and who cannot care to engage in new and troublesome enterprises, might naturally have abstained from an intervention in the Mexican Republic.

But there is a point at which patience becomes baseness, and this point has been reached at the present time as regards our relations with Mexico. There are injuries to which no Government can expect its subjects to submit tamely. When a Christian State, reckoned as one of the family of nations, decays and degenerates, when the evils both of tyranny and anarchy are combined, when in one city forced loans are levied by a Dictator, and houses plundered by brigands and insurgents, when Generals, in arms against the Government, seize peaceful foreigners, and extort a ransom by a threat of shooting them, the country in which these events take place passes out of the pale of civilization. *It cannot expect that its sovereignty should be respected, that its territory should be held inviolate, that other nations should bow to the decisions of its tribunals, or acquiesce in its atrocious taxation. Mexico is in this state.* It is idle now to say that the English and French and American settlers are there as unbidden guests, and that they must abide by the laws and bear with the calamities of the Republic. The Republic, in fact, does not exist. All that does exist is a feeble and vicious race, overridden by contending factions, which, in their fierce hatreds, show the only energy which is to be met with in the country. We were enabled yesterday to publish, most opportunely, a remarkable letter from our correspondent, which will convince most people that intervention can no longer be delayed. The horrors related are beyond a doubt; to some of them we have before this called the especial attention of our readers. The immense sums due to British subjects for the spoliations and ill-treatment of nearly thirty years would alone justify and require some action on the part of our Government. But it is not only pecuniary loss which has to be made good. This country must have reparation for the slaughter of its citizens, and some assurance that more of them shall not perish. Unless this be done, it is hopeless to expect that any English residents will remain in Mexico. The beautiful region teeming with wealth, the land of promise to the adventurous and unscrupulous Anglo-Saxon of the Southern States, must be closed to English enterprise for many a year. It must be as much severed from the world as the Paraguay of the last generation. While these savage and bigoted half-castes are cutting throats, hanging, shooting, even burning each other, the little colonies of foreigners who carry on the mercantile business of the country may be gradually destroyed. *The only hope for the world would be that stronger and, with all its faults, a more estimable race would come in and conquer the land and possess it.*

Within the last two years the outrages committed on British subjects have surpassed all belief. Unhappily, we are obliged to say that the Liberals have been almost as guilty as their opponents. Indeed, the chief difference between the two parties has been that the Liberals desired to convert to State purposes some of the great wealth of the Church—a design in which they have succeeded in spite of the furious opposition of the priests and their supporters. But it would be a mistake to suppose that Juarez and his friends are conspicuous for moderation or justice any more than for administrative capacity. Every Mexican is violent by race and habit, and his ignorance does not allow him to judge whether his actions are politic or otherwise. Though some of the worst cases must be set down to the party of which Marquez is now the most active leader, still the present Government has much to answer for. It was a body of the Liberals which mulcted Mr. Braand in the Spring of last year, and, in making illegal demand for money there is little difference between Juarez and his predecessor. But the balance of wickedness inclines to the Reactionary party,—the wretched Zuloaga being conspicuous for his excesses until Marquez eclipsed him. The latter simply seizes a person known to have money, and forces him to surrender it by threatening to shoot him forthwith.

The course which the policy of the allied Powers will take does not yet appear clear. Juarez has conquered his enemies, but his Government cannot command obedience much beyond the gates of Mexico. The finances of the State are in a deplorable condition, and it will be seen by our correspondence that forced contributions are going on even now, in imitation of the expedients to which Miramon and his party were accustomed to resort. Yet this is, in the opinion of almost every Englishman and American, the best Government which Mexico is likely to have. The fact is that the country scarcely furnishes the materials for a stable Government. The people are physically inferior, and are becoming more so every year by intermarriage with lower races. Out of some seven millions only one million can be said to be really white men. Even Juarez is an Indian. The old policy of Spain, by which every office was given to born Spaniards, was better than the ruinous equality of races which now prevails.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

It is stated in a letter from Idelfonso, that the Spanish squadron about to proceed to Mexico will consist of six screw frigates, two steamers of 500-horse power, besides transports and smaller vessels. A staff-officer has been sent with despatches for the Governor-General of Cuba on the subject of the expedition, and had embarked at Cadiz in the war steamer *Leon*. Fifteen hundred men destined for Cuba are to be ready at their respective depôts by the 15th of October next, and the officers who are to go with them have already been appointed.

From the Paris Presse.

Certain Spanish papers pretend that the Cabinet of Madrid has decided to act separately; that it will take all the chances of the expedition, in order to gather all the fruit and all the credit. Such desires, if they have been manifested, are without practical importance. They should be regarded simply as a Parliamentary manœuvre, rendered necessary by the approaching session of the Cortes. Marshal O'Donnell realizes the necessity of reviving the lustre of his arms, sadly tarnished by the pitiable results of his profitless expedition to Morocco.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

Madrid, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The Mexican question, without absolutely convulsing public opinion, has naturally assumed precedence of all others. It is derivative, and it must be admitted that it has taken a certain degree of skill to put it forward so prominently on the eve of the reassembling of the Cortes, and at the moment when by some sort of solution they will have to adjust that inevitable question, the affairs of Morocco. Marshal O'Donnell, not being able to make war in Africa, makes it in Mexico with no other object than to retain still longer a portfolio that escapes him, and not through a just sense of Spanish dignity and the honor of the flag, which in the person of its representative in Mexico, he permitted early last Summer to be buffeted on both cheeks. At that time the Government deemed the insult of no moment; and, to prove it, dismissed the Minister with contumely. It is only now, when France and England are about to intervene, that it takes a second thought, and becomes full of indignation and pluck. Does this act remind you of the youngster who submits uncomplainingly to bad usage, saying only: "Ah, if my friend, the bully, were here, you would not treat me so?" France and England represent this absent friend; and Spain now looks down from the pinnacle of her greatness upon this President Juarez, before whom only yesterday she so complacently veiled her bonnet. There is something even yet more ludicrous. The Cabinets of Paris and London, in taking the resolution to send war vessels to Vera Cruz, have said to that of Madrid, that it might if it chose take part in the demonstration. The latter catches the ball, as we have seen, at the rebound—and simply changing the terms of the proposition, declares that the Anglo-French forces may, if they think proper, join those of Spain. Would not this be exceedingly goodnatured, if it were not so absurd?

Fremont and Slave Confiscation—The Emancipation Question.

From the London Times.

An important piece of intelligence reaches us from America. President Lincoln has requested Gen. Fremont to modify the proclamation by which he declared that the slaves of insurgent proprietors should be liberated. The proclamation, it is said, transcends the powers given him by Congress, and therefore must not be acted upon. This resolution of the President seems to have been fully expected by the Washington politicians, although one or two members of the Cabinet were in favor of proceeding to extremities against the Confederates. *The President, though elected by the Republicans and Abolitionists, has been sobered by responsibility, and now has the credit of being one of the most conservative men of his own party.* Aware that to emancipate the slaves even of rebels was to bring a new and fearful cause of animosity into the contest, he has administered something like a rebuke to his active and zealous subordinate, and for a time the North will refrain from using against its antagonist the most terrible weapon in its armory.

But there are not wanting signs that the great question of emancipation may at some future time be brought into the field. By some persons that question has been thought to lie at the bottom of the strife from the very beginning; others have held that the North should at least have openly proclaimed it as the object of the war as soon as hostilities broke out; while a third party appears to consider that the adoption of the emancipation doctrine by the Federal Government will, at any rate, conduce to the speedy termination of the struggle. *We think it highly probable that, if the war continues, a determination to abolish Slavery will be avowed by the people of the North.* They could hardly be expected to resist any longer the consistent advocates of this principle, or to forego the employment of so effective an engine against the cause of their adversaries; but we do not see that this momentous step is likely to be taken at present, and, great as would be the intrinsic merits of the measure, we entertain serious doubts whether it would really contribute, under existing circumstances, to the conclusion of the the pending quarrel.

That the institution of Slavery is abominable in the eyes of Englishmen, and that the doctrine of emancipation, if always and sincerely professed by the Northern States, would have strongly commended their cause to the sympathy of this country, is not for a moment to be doubted. But the North was never generally possessed by any such feeling. The Republican Party did, indeed, oppose the extension of Slavery into new territories; but it was only a section of this party which advocated abolition; and the Democratic Party, which was very strong, was not disposed to interfere with slaveholders even to this limited extent. Even now, after all the provocation which the Slave States have given, it is not clear that either the Government or the people of the North are prepared to attack their peculiar institutions. Their great object is naturally the preservation of the Union, and the proclamation of Abolitionist principles would not only destroy any chance of compromise, but would, if the purpose could be carried out, result in the utter disorganization of one-half of the Confederacy. If the Governments of the Old Union had applied to this question that doctrine which, with a singular presumption, they applied to the external policy of the Republic—if they had treated Slavery as they professed to treat European settlements, and had said that, though existing establishments should not be disturbed, no fresh acquisition or extension should be permitted on the American Continent, England would have applauded the compromise. None but unreasoning fanatics believed that Slavery, however revolting in nature, could be safely abolished by summary edict, or that 3,000,000 slaves could be suddenly liberated without results as fatal, possibly, to themselves as others. If the "Monroe Doctrine" had but been applied here, it would have been as much as could have been expected, and that, perhaps, was the end at which a section of the Republicans were aiming. That, indeed, may be the result now, if the Southern States, without being actually conquered, are cooped up and driven in upon themselves; but it does not appear that the doctrine of summary emancipation has been yet accepted by any of the Federal authorities.

Even the incident which has brought this question immediately into prominence is quite consistent with the preservation of Slavery as an institution of the State of Missouri. Gen. Fremont proclaimed that all the slaves of any proprietor in arms against the Union should be liberated; but such a proclamation evidently involves the undertaking that the slaves of any non-insurgent proprietor shall be retained in bondage with the sanction of the supreme Government. Slavery, in fact, is treated as a species of right or privilege, which a citizen forfeits by the act of rebellion, not as an institution to be condemned in itself. That may be a convenient discrimination for the purposes of war, but it is not a view of the subject which will much improve the cause of the Northern in European eyes. We now know, too, that the General's proceeding has by no means found unqualified approval at Washington. The President's order only confirms the former evidences of Federal policy. Mr. Chase's circular had already given the old undertaking to respect the "institutions" of the South. That, at least, is the only interpretation we can put upon the assertion that the whole country is disposed to "recognize the constitutional rights" of the insurgent States. We must infer, therefore, that the Federal Government is not yet prepared to commit itself to an emancipation policy, and the consequences of such a resolution might be so embarrassing that we cannot wonder at the hesitation evinced.

It must be remembered that the North has now lost the chance of establishing a high moral superiority by a declaration against Slavery. That ground might have been taken with infinite credit at an earlier period, but after the tenderness with which the South and its institutions have been treated up to the present moment, it is too late to allege negro emancipation as the real object of the war, or to claim the merit of so lofty a principle of action. Nobody could shut his eyes to the fact that this principle was suppressed as long as it was thought possible that the insurgent States could be brought back, slaves and all, to the great American Union, and that its avowal was reserved for a moment when it was expected to subserve the operations of the campaign. The thorough-going Abolitionists of the North may welcome the consummation, however and whenever arriving, and we in this country also might, no doubt, hold that it was never too late to begin, and might accept with little scruple any policy tending to the extirpation of this infamous institution. That, in fact, will probably be the feeling on which the policy is based, if it is adopted at all. The Unionists will hold that, while the country is convulsed, and the whole fabric of Government disorganized, the opportunity might well be taken to expel this noxious and ever-threatening element from the heart of the nation. They will desire, at any rate, to establish the doctrine of Free-Soil, and to remove the blemish of Slavery from the American Union, whatever form that Union may take. The public, too, in this country, would rejoice to see an end made of slaveholding, and so far the North might gain. *It is impossible, however, to think the fact that the adoption of this doctrine would make any pacific agreement with the South utterly impracticable, would divide the great body of Unionists themselves, and might deplorably aggravate, in all probability, the horrors of this unfortunate war.*

Even if we should assume—which would not be correct—that the whole of the Republican party desired the abolition of Slavery, that party, would not represent one-half of the American people—perhaps not much more than one-half the people of the North. The Democratic party, which, if it had been everywhere united, would have carried even the last Presidential election against Mr. Lincoln, is willing and anxious to concede to the Slave States all the guarantees they can demand for the security of their institutions, on condition only of their returning to the body of the Union. Any policy, therefore, which would extinguish this chance of reconciliation would be viewed by this numerous and influential party with unqualified hostility, and President Lincoln would find himself confronted in his prosecution of the war by a strong constitutional Opposition, so that his enemies would be exasperated and his own supporters weakened at one and the same moment. The South, after the proclamation of abolition, would fight with the fierceness of despair, and it is but too probable that servile insurrection might be added to the calamities of the war. Who, indeed, could expect that the liberation of three millions of slaves—a problem on which all but fanatics have ever looked with something like bewilderment—could be solved without terrible convulsions in the heat of the internecine conflict? The adoption of so extreme a resolution would, indeed, give the North a watchword universally intelligible, and it would induce very many to bid them godspeed in the enterprise on which they were bound. *Perhaps, indeed, it would have the usual effect of all thorough-going resolutions in invigorating the policy of the Government*; but it would certainly split the North itself into two camps, it would inspire the South with redoubled animosity, and it would expose the slave population to consequences which nobody can foretell. Notwithstanding these obvious considerations we are far from thinking that the ultimate adoption of the doctrine is impossible. It will, doubtless, be urged strongly, and perhaps successfully, on the Government if the strife goes on; *but, although we are ready with our uncompromising approbation of the principle itself, we can hardly persuade ourselves that its sudden enforcement in the midst of war would be likely to produce any such termination of the struggle as the friends of humanity and progress universally desire.*

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

THE ENGLISH FUND MARKET.

From the London Times' City Article.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 1.

The fall in the English funds has to-day made more rapid progress, and they have closed at a further decline of about three-eighths per cent. Operations in Consols for money were at 93⅞, a fractional reduction from the closing price of yesterday, and the market exhibited increased weakness until sales were effected at 93⅜. A partial rally took place to 92¾, but it was not long maintained. The news of the Bank of France having advanced the rate of discount another half per cent.—namely, 3 per cent.—being followed by a renewal of speculative sales, which caused a fresh fall to 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the 10th of October. The rise of specie to the Bank, and the approach of the dividends, continue to be totally disregarded as elements likely to have any influence on the future tone of prices.

What is to be the point to which Consols are to fall, and what are the channels of investment likely to be selected by the public throughout the Autumn? The banks and discount houses offer only 2½ per cent., and as the contraction of business in Lancashire must still further diminish the floating amount of commercial paper, there is in that field no immediate prospect of better terms. Apparently the belief is that the whole of our surplus capital will be drained away to Paris, since the upward movement in the rate of discount of the Bank of France has been the cause assigned for the especial heaviness of the last few days, and for the additional decline of nearly a half per cent. which has occurred this afternoon. The public, however, before they make sacrifices under this impression, should examine the exact position of the question. The Bank of France are raising their rate to arrest the flow of their specie to England and elsewhere. The difficulty they experience in accomplishing that object is rather a sign of the extremely favorable tendency for England in the present course of exchange between the two countries. It is known that considerable amounts of English capital have already sought employment at the higher rates prevalent in the Paris market, and if, in the face of this, the tide of bullion is still directed towards us, the fact furnishes simply a proof of the inherent soundness of our position. That the differences between 6 per cent. and 3½ per cent. will now attract further remittances from this side is certain, but every sum so lent to our neighbors will be precisely like a deposit at call, and will be a protection to that extent against any early return to high rates here. The whole affair involves nothing but gain to this country. Just at the moment when it seemed likely that it would soon be shutting in and cut out money in our own market, even at two per cent., and when there was every peril of an unwholesome stimulus to speculation in trade, our neighbors are offering terms which may prove just adequate to keep us in a moderately healthy condition. Why this should cause almost a panic in consols is totally inexplicable. On the 9th of January last, the Bank of France advanced their rate suddenly from 5½ to 7 per cent., and although consols were then as high as they are now, and our stock of bullion was between two and three millions less, with the prospect of a further large and continuous diminution, the effect was simply to produce a decline of a quarter per cent., from which, moreover, there was a complete rally in the course of a couple of hours. Obviously, if past experience is worth anything, the public, or at least that portion who are not compelled by the force of circumstances to resort to sales, may contemplate the present prospects of their funded property without alarm.

FRENCH MONEY MATTERS AND THE MARKETS.

The announcement that the Governor of the Bank of France had raised the rate of discount to 5½ has not caused any surprise in Paris.

It is said that the reduction in the specie held by the Bank since the last monthly account amounts to 29,000,000f. The stock held by the Bank at present is 350,000,000f. It is apprehended that a further rise in the rate of discount may become necessary should the present drain continue.

American Wheat was not very plentiful in the Paris market.

The Havre market has likewise been quiet with a fall of 1f. the quintal on American Wheat.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS IN THE LONDON MARKET.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	47 @ 48	
Erie shares	23 @ 24	23¼
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	43 @ 44	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	88 @ 89	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	76 @ 78	76¼
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875	79½ @ 80½	
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid dis.	39½ @ 38½	
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	59
Michs. Cen., 8 ₰ cent. Con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. S. F., 8 ₰ cent. 1st M., 1882	82 @ 84	83½
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	92½
Do. 7 ₰ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 67	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. '72	95 @ 97	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m 6 ₰ cent., conv.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ cent., ... x. c.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	31 @ 32	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

Commercial News by the North American.

[*Via Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 67,330 bales. The market is upward, with an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb. The sales to speculators have been 28,500 bales, and to exporters 8,500 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans, Fair..... 10¾d. Mobile, Middling...10d.
Orleans, Middling...10⅝d. Uplands, Fair.....10⅝d.
Mobile, Fair.....10¾d. Uplands, Middling... 9⅞d.

The estimated stock is 713,000 bales, inclusive of 419,000 of American descriptions.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is steady and generally unchanged. Corn has an upward tendency; Mixed quoted 32s.

Provisions—The provision market ruled dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday at 92⅞@93 for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £117,000.

Funds on the 2d opened with continued depression, but subsequently rallied and closed firm at a slight advance. In the discount market best bills continued to be taken at 2⅜, but there was an increased demand at the Bank of England in preparation for the payments of the fourth.

Personal.

Henry T. Blow, Esq., of Missouri, Minister to Venezuela, appointed by President Lincoln, sails today on his mission. He proceeds to Halifax, by the *Niagara*, where he will obtain a British West India steamer that will take him to his destination. Mr. Blow received his appointment several months ago, but has been detained in Missouri by the disturbed condition of affairs, and his anxiety to do something to strengthen the Union cause there. He is one of the largest owners of the famous Granby Lead Mines, and is a heavy loser by the rebel occupation and robbery of that property.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.—Mr. John Tillott, an operator, for many years connected with the Southern Magnetic and American Telegraph Companies, in this and Southern cities, died yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, after a lingering and painful illness of many months' duration. Mr. Tillott was, at the time of his death, in the employ of the American Telegraph Company, by whom he was highly esteemed for his integrity and correct deportment. He was also sincerely beloved by his brother operators and office associates, for his mild and amiable disposition, and by them, in an especial manner, is his death most keenly felt and deplored.

[Advertisement.]

An immense row between two individuals occurred the past week, with reference to the question of style and beauty in the manufacturing of hats. After a long argument, in which high words ensued, it was finally settled by a concession that Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, the celebrated hatter, produces the best hat, for style and beauty, in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp! —Young men be warned in time—supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers and bowel complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
Scarlet Lambswool, Silk and Merino,
Undersuits and Drawers,
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at John Wood's Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.

[illegible], on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. [illegible], Edgar Cowling and Virginia M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

Sea—Gardner.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Byrne, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, Augustus to Laura A., only daughter of the late Mr. and Robert Gardner, of New-Orleans.

McLaren—McFadden.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Robert M. McLaren to Hetty McFadden, all of this City.

Barnes—Thurber.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, by Rev. John Spaulding, C. F. Barnes to Husband, daughter of S. W. Thompson.

Knapp—Knox.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. P. Knox, Alfred R. Knapp, of Peekskill, to Gertrude N. Knox, [illegible] of the officiating clergyman.

Hearn—Hard.—In Elizabethtown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. J. Gardner Hale, Jonas S. Hearn, of Troy, to Marcia A., daughter of Hon. Augustus Hand, of the former place.

Watson—Williams.—In Norwich, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. [illegible] Williams, by Rev. John F. Gulliver, M. V. B. Watson, of Westchester, N. Y., to Jennie H. Williams, of Norwich, Conn.

DIED.

Sanford.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, Mr. Caleb Willis Sanford, late of Albany, aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 7 days.

His funeral will be attended to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 11th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Miller.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, Winslow Miller, aged 2 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 634 st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Cooper.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, E. Rodolphe Cooper, late Cashier of the Market Bank.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock.

Elliott—At Green Point, on Monday, Oct. 14, Charles B., son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Elliott, aged 6 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

And happily when again we'll meet,
'Twill be where angels dwell;
And nothing never more, loved one,
We'll never say farewell!

Snitzer.—In Harlem, on Monday, Oct. 14, Mary Snitzer, mother of Samuel F. Sniffen, deceased, aged 70 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives, and also of her son-in-law, Isaac Wilson and grandson T. F. Sniffen, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, White Plains, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, M., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 113 Avenue D, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Smith Plass.

By order of the W. M.
C. HAGGERTY, W. M.
J. Younes, Secretary.

Rowe.—In Astoria, on Friday, Sept. 27, Alice Maude, infant daughter of Harvey N. and Louise F. Rowe, aged 11 months and 3 days.

Her remains were taken to Fairhaven, Conn., for interment.

Tennent.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, Winant J. Bennett, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Maria Merserean, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Garret Hendrickson, Bay Ridge, L. I., to-morrow afternoon, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. ferry.

Tyrrell.—In Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, James F. Nivan, aged 28 years, son of Cornelius M. Nivan, Esq., of Bloomingburgh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF BURNAT, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 541.—Oct. 15, 1861.
39, 28, 59, 69, 32, 75, 42, 19, 73, 25, 2, 13.
Kentucky, Class 542.—Oct. 15, 1861.
36, 59, 23, 19, 52, 40, 15, 63, 9, 60, 66, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery—Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA.

The NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week contains a highly interesting article, by Mr. Everett, on "THE SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA" in our National affairs, as expressed in the letter of Instructions of Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister to this country, and read a short time since by the latter to the President of the United States.

CLOAKS.
BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING,
OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
ON TUESDAY,
The 15th of October,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-STREET,
AND
FIFTH-AVENUE, COR. TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

N

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take care of children; is willing and obliging; references can be seen convenient to the place advertised from. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork; understands fine washing, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of references can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; or to take care of a baby or grown children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress. Also, as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of family reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for six years. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; she lived four years and three months in her last place; the best City reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 56th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman is desirous of a situation as first-class chambermaid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., near Amity-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 69 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to do some plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, or traveling with a family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEsiring housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., the shoe store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Grover & Baker's machines, and give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do washing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to do the general housework for a small family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam, in the crockery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 258 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the waiting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable colored girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived 8 years. Call at No. 144 9th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a French Protestant girl, with the best references from her last employer, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate waitress, also, a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 223 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children or waiting; good City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to get two good situations for two Protestant girls who have lived with her—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as seamstress or to take care of children; no objection to travel with a lady. Call for this week, at No 84 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to take charge of children; has no objections to traveling; is accustomed to it; has lived in the first families in the City; best of references as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman of color, in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as plain cook in a small private family. The best of references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 26 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 183 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable, neat and tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 239 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to do some plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, or traveling with a family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEsiring housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., the shoe store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can operate on Grover & Baker's machines, and give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do washing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to do the general housework for a small family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam, in the crockery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 258 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the waiting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable colored girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from where she has lived 8 years. Call at No. 144 9th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANted, by a French Protestant girl, with the best references from her last employer, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate waitress, also, a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at 223 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children or waiting; good City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to get two good situations for two Protestant girls who have lived with her—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as seamstress or to take care of children; no objection to travel with a lady. Call for this week, at No 84 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to take charge of children; has no objections to traveling; is accustomed to it; has lived in the first families in the City; best of references as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman of color, in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as plain cook in a small private family. The best of references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 26 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 183 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable, neat and tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 239 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 356 6th-av., second floor, back room.

UNE PERSONNE DE PREMIERE RESPECtabilité, Anglais et Protestante, et qui parle très bien le Francais, ayant habité Paris 8 ans, desire se placer comme bonne d'enfants dans une très bonne famille. Référence de 3 ans de la famille avec le quelle elle est venue d'Europe. S'addresser L'agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, quiet domestic habits, under 30 years of age, wishes to find a situation as companion to an invalid, or any other respectable position of household trust and responsibility, for which, by various miscellaneous capabilities and womanly knowledge, she deems herself fitted. Address N. O. P., Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, creams and jellies: is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American cooking, puddings and pies; is good bread and biscuit baker; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; good testimonials can be obtained. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two English Protestant women; one as good cook and baker; is a good butter maker; would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and fond of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 28th st., near 7th-av., Room 6, two flights up.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; can make good past y; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 856 Broadway, in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, and also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days at the above-named place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 16 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS an situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business to all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, an situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, baking, and all kinds of desserts; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., corner of 12th-st., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 14th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; a home more of an object than wages. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACCOMPLISHED cook, a situation, in a respectable family; or would have no objections to assist in washing or ironing in a small family; can produce an excellent recommendation. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY an respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook. Also, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing. Inquire at No. 35 3d-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 402 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry, cake and bread; no objection to go to the country for any distance. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 169 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 26th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of references. Call at 230 15th-st., near 7th-av. in rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, who thoroughly understands her business as cook; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling or addressing a note to U. V., No. 1 Patchin-place.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good plain cook, or will do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 16th-st., rear St. George's Park.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and to help wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing; best references. Call at No. 111 7th-av., corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as professed cook, with the best of recommendations as to her capability of cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 132 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable American woman, as a perfect cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry—an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 823 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call a No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by a competent waitress and cook in one family; the waitress takes charge of the dining-room, silver and parlors; has lived in first-class private families; the cook understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game, preserves; wages, $7 and $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to do the general housework of a small private family. Call, until suited, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can bring the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist to the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; is a first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, or would take charge of an invalid lady, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; has two objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, with best of recommendation, desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; is a first-class cook, baker and laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; good City references, two years and a half from her last place. Apply at No. 61 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, in a private family, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women: one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both are first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; have the best of City and country references. Call at No. 669 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two sisters, who have lived together for the last 14 years, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a thorough cook of meats and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at 3d-st., 4th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress by a person of experience; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of pastry, or would do the work of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 202 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; is very willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., near 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 362 2d-av., near 21st-st., Room No. 3.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, sober woman in a respectable private family; is a first-rate cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 24 Christopher-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and excellent washer; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who has had sixteen years' experience, would like to obtain a few more families' work at her own home, or would go to their residence, by the day if preferred; prices to suit the times; cutting and basting at the shortest notice; can give references as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a private family for the Winter as dressmaker and seamstress; she is also competent of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles; is a Protestant; first-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 111 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAKing, by the day or by the week, to private families; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; has no objection to go in the country. Call, or address a note, at No. 44 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 393 2d-av. Apply all the week.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is of faithful nature; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an intelligent and industrious lady, who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; would have no objection to travel with a lady or family; the best of City reference given. Call or address M. S., No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, in some private family. Address MRS. H. D., Box No. 189 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. L. B., Box No. 122 Times Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman of some experience desires a situation as housekeeper in a small family or would be willing to take a seamstress' situation; she is competent for either capacity; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 122 Henry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation in a good home, City or country, by a lady thoroughly competent to take charge of cooking, children, sewing, dressmaking, &c.; first-class references given and required. Call or address for two days HOUSEKEEPER, No. 401 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HARDworking, and industrious woman, is desirous to procure a situation in city or country to do housework. Is a good plain cook, can bake bread and biscuit, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can milk and make butter if required. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young girl, a situation for general housework; thoroughly understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; not afraid to work. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for 2 days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 34 Washington-st. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 287 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl to do general housework. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family, or chamberwork; can come well recommended; call at, or address Miss ROBB, No. 49 Houston-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 196 15th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; understands washing and baking perfectly, and has no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and flutting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, by a very capable girl; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 29th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch girl, a situation as first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 523 2d-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Is a Protestant. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION IS wanted by a young Englishman who has lived in first-class families in this City, and has first-class references. Can be seen, or address, for two or three days, C. C., No. 124 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman traveling; has no objection to go in the country. Address a note to HENRY TALLON, Box No. [illegible] Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant young man; has lived with the highest families in the City; best City reference. Call or address for three days WAITER, No. 1,075 Broadway, to Cornes & Gilder's.

AS WAITER...WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man; no objection to town or country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 807 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a gentleman's family, by a competent man. Has the best of City reference. Apply for H. W., at Corwin & Co.'s, No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

COLORED WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a genteel colored man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly and has good City references. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A GENTLEMAN IN PRIME OF LIFE, honest, and regular in habits, wants a situation where he could make, at least, his expenses for the present. Address INDEX, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAW-OFFICE, who is capable of taking charge of Registers and Calendar. Address E. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c. N. B.—Wages must be low.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT DENtist, fully competent to do filling and plate work; applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages wanted. At PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also a dental student.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a first-class grocery store; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address GROCER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving address and reference.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRILLERS and tool-makers. Address L. H. OLMSTED, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO GO TO California with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. Wages liberal.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing at her own residence; would take a family's washing by the month or by the piece; can do shirts in the neatest manner; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st., front basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED: HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 3 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Then use the SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, SOLD ONLY AT CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery. ☞Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, premature decay, &c., after many years of misery, and all other means had failed. Sent free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—The greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

A CARD TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. WARD would respectfully say that he guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing, or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, and on your own terms. Consultation free, and cures warranted. Office No. 17 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest Periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

ERUPTIONS ON THE HEAD AND FACE cured by "Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve." All genuine bears the fac simile of Samuel B. Smith. Made only at No. 364 Canal-st. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., GOULD, stationer, *Tribune* Buildings, and druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER'S MED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED BARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER G. CORTELYOU.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Buffon for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Buffon for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding, ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of —, in the State of —, and ——, of —, in the State of —, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— —, and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.

E. F., Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, [illegible]
REAL ESTATE OWNED [illegible]
Proposals will be received at this office until THURS[illegible] Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:
One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Engine Company No. 18.
One lot between 3d and 4th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 27th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.
Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to property free from encumbrance. Deeds will be made on receipt of the purchase money. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.

C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES

Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY, At the office of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st. 6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS, $301,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE. OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, 7 3-10 PER CENTS,

Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, 217 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER DEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, JR., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.

R. SUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to me, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners. care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the Net Earnings of this Company, for six months ending Sept 30, payable on and after Nov. 1, in a check on New-York, remitted by mail or otherwise as stockholders may direct, and in accordance with the By-laws the Transfer Books will be closed for ten days from date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

By order of the Board. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 857 to 960, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at Eighty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEEBE, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

Ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

AFRICA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
[illegible] Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head and on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
[illegible] Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
[illegible]a, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
[illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
[illegible], Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
[illegible], leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Passage money must be paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Londonderry.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOCE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unanimously voted for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-light compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL MANSON, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DOTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, via Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $55; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SAHEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. W. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. H. PARKS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M. Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M. Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M. Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M. Monday, Oct.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

German Democratic Union Clubs.

The German Democratic Union Club, PHILIP F. SIPPEL, Esq., President, and CAESAR ZINCKE, Secretary, met at 8 P. M., yesterday, at the hall of M. KUNE, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street.

The attendance was large, and, from the outset, the meeting was highly animated. Addresses were made by the President, Mr. SMITH, Capt. EHRENBACHER, Messrs. GUSTAV SCHWENKE, MAURER, and others, who strenuously objected to the pretensions of one set of delegates claiming to represent the views of all the German voters of the Tenth Ward in the German Union League Convention. They professed the most earnest attachment to the Union cause, but found fault with what had been done by their representatives, in assuming authority without due consultation and authority.

Finally, on motion of Capt. EHRENBACHER, a Committee of Three, to consist of Messrs. EHRENBACHER, Capt. GEO. MAURER and Mr. GUSTAV SCHWENKE, was appointed to prepare and publish a protest in behalf of the Democratic Union Club of the Ward against the usurped authority of the gentlemen claiming to represent the Democratic German element in the Convention of Union Delegates.

The Tenth, it may be well to remark, is one of the Wards for which two sets of delegates appeared in the first general meeting of the League.

After some further desultory discussion the Club adjourned, about 10 o'clock, to meet at the same time and place on Monday evening next.

Similar meetings, in which much the same sentiments were expressed, although with divers modifications, were held by the German Democratic Union Club of the Sixteenth Ward, PETER KIRCHNER President, at No. 194 Eighth-avenue, and the Eighteenth Ward German Democratic Union Club, JOHN WALCH President and F. BUSCH Secretary, at the house of THEODORE ABEL, No. 233 Avenue A.

The German element is fully aroused, and on all sides the note of preparation for political efficiency is heard. The number of meetings called is steadily on the increase, and but one determination is manifest, viz., to introduce a closer scrutiny of candidates than however before been instituted in this City.

The German Union League.

The Executive Committee of the German Union League met at 8 o'clock last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. WILHELM in the Chair, and J. J. FREUDMANN, Esq., acting Secretary.

The report of the Conference Committee which, on Tuesday night, met the Committees of other Union organizations at the Everett House, was received and approved, the important fact that it had been so favorably received being regarded as a good omen for the harmony of future joint action.

The Committee on Organization presented a draft of Constitution and By-laws for the German Union League and it was fully examined and discussed. Numerous suggestions for its amendment and perfection were made and the duties of the Committee continued.

The general cooperation of the various Wards in the plan of the Union League was spoken of with satisfaction, and about 9½ P. M., the Executive Committee adjourned.

The Twentieth Ward German Union Club.

This Association held its second meeting at 8 P. M., yesterday, at BIEGEL'S Brewery, No. 67 West Thirty-second-street, Mr. NICOLAUS MULLER, President, and M. RICHARD, Secretary.

The report of the six delegates sent to the Consolidated League was received, a consultation on business matters was held, and several brief addresses, exhorting the members, of whom there was a large attendance, to maintain unanimity and act with energy in the Union cause, were received with much applause.

Nominations.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.

This Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, WM. TUCKER in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, after which the reports of the various Committees were called for and submitted. A list of gentlemen to serve on the permanent Committees was then presented to the Convention. The Senatorial and Assembly Conference Committees then presented the following names as their several candidates for the support of the Gen. and Committee:

SENATE.

Districts.	Districts.
4. James Stewart.	6. Benj. F. Manierre.
5. C. G. Cornell.	7. Oliver Chadwick.

ASSEMBLY.

Districts.	Districts.
1. Michael Quigly.	10. No candidate.
2. Felix Murphy.	11. Noah A. Childs.
3. David D. Eagan.	12. No candidate.
4. Patrick McGuire.	13. No candidate.
5. James Walsh.	14. Royal Phelps.
7. Henry J. Raymond.	15. John J. Phelps.
8. Epes E. Ellery.	16. Geo. Whitfield.
9. B. C. Wardell.	17. No candidate.

A motion was then made that the several Senatorial and Assembly District delegates be appointed a Committee of Conference in their respective districts, for the purpose of exerting a harmonious influence over other party Conventions. An amendment was offered, that the different Senatorial and Assembly nominations be referred back to the delegates of the different districts, with power to dispose of them as they deemed best. After considerable discussion, both the motion and amendment were laid on the table.

The Convention next proceeded to consider the names of the candidates presented for its approval with a view of confirming or rejecting the same. The Senatorial candidates were first taken up, and the nominations made for the Fourth and Sixth Districts almost unanimously sustained. An attempt was made to substitute other candidates than those presented for the Fifth and Seventh Districts. ANDRIUS WILLMAN being named for the former, but the original nominations were finally sustained. The candidates for the nomination of Assembly were confirmed, with the exception of those from the First and Second Districts, which were referred back to the District delegates.

A motion was made and carried, that the nomination for the five Judgeships as previously made by the Convention be confirmed.

On motion, Dr. HARSON was nominated for Supervisor.

The Convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock, Friday evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE COMMITTEE—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Committe appointed by the meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel three weeks ago, to nominate candidates for office at the coming election, met at the same place last evening, and after a secret conference of three hours, agreed upon the following names:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—THOS. W. CLERKE.
For Judges of the Superior Court—MCREAY HOFFMANN and LOUIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
For Judge of the Marine Court—HIRAM KETCHUM
For District-Attorney—A. R. LAWRENCE.
For Sheriff—FREDERICK L. VOLTE.
For County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
For Supervisors—ORISON BLUNT and ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The nomination of Coroners was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee, which will be held this evening at the same place.

NOMINATION OF A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A meeting of Republican delegates of the Sixth Assembly District, comprising the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City, was held last evening at Runke's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, when GEO. W. ANDERSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

TAXPAYERS' UNION COMMITTEE—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

This Committee met at the University Building last evening, and after indorsing the Judicial Ticket agreed on at the Everett House conference on Monday night, nominated Mr. JAMES STOKES, of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., for Mayor at the December election.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, Hon. J. A. Granger and lady, of Canandaigua; Gen. C. Clark, E. Cook, of Iowa, H. Gardner, of Detroit; B. Bagley, of Watertown; M. P. Bemis, of Maysville; Jno. Crouse, of Syracuse; E. C. Delavan, of Albany; J. E. Lodge and lady, of Boston; Judge Houghton, of Buffalo; J. H. De Lamont, of Paris; J. S. de Garcia, of Madrid, Spain; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ky.; K. R. Haight, of New-York; and R. J. Patterson, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Waddington and Adam W. Blandy, of England; C. O. Rogers, of the Boston *Journal*; J. K. Hall, Henry Atkins and lady, and Miss Atkins, of Boston; Col. Thomas, of Philadelphia; A. W. Mudaux and Theodore F. Nes, of the United States Coast Survey; Capt. W. B. Shuttlff, of the U. S. A.; D. W. Corwin, of Ohio, and Dr. M. H. Henry, of the U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sir Frederick Johnstone, of England; T. H. Lewis, Thomas Gray and F. de Hautville, of Boston; Mr. Hardcastle, of Dobbs' Ferry, and C. Buck, of Cambridge, are at the Brevoort House.

S. C. Fessenden, of Maine; Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Army; Capt. C. T. Robinson, of Washington; R. J. Hastings of Albany; Geo. T. de Lacy, of the U. S. Navy; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and Alex. Grier, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. H. Briggs, Maj. Joseph H. Nunes, Col. Reese and L. W. Burbank, of the U. S. Army; A. J. Wilson, of Cuba; E. D. Allen, of Fortress Monroe; J. Gibson, of Washington; F. Baker, of Keene, N. H., and W. R. McCormick and party, of Port Jervis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli and Sig. Susini, of New-York, and Miss Isabella Hinckley and mother, from Albany, are at the Everett House.

Judge Peabody, of Mass.; J. M. Reid, of Lawrence, Wis.; D. Dumont, of Freemansburgh; and W. C. Walker, of Michigan, are at the International Hotel.

PERENNIAL COTTON.

The Cotton Problem Solved—Proposed General Culture of Peruvian Cotton—Lecture by R. C. Kendall, Esq.

A very interesting lecture on the great cotton question was delivered at the Cooper Institute last evening by R. C. KENDALL, Esq. Among the attendants were some of our most prominent merchants and other citizens of equal note. After briefly introducing his subject, Mr. KENDALL presented his favorite theory as follows:

The *Gossipium Arborium*, or Peruvian cotton tree will yet answer the almost universal call for a cotton capable of being cultivated in Northern latitudes. It is perennial, can be grown where our Indian corn can be matured, and promises to yield larger crops than the present herbaceous cotton of the South, while its requisite culture and mode of manipulation are such as can readily be performed here. I have already proved, by personal experiment, that it can be grown in the northern part of Maryland, and shall most earnestly urge the prosecution of more extended experiments, fully assured that its successful introduction will tend to prevent any future recurrence of difficulties, such as now derange the harmony of the country.

He then proceeded to consider the various sources from which England expects to replace the American deficit, disposing of the claims of the several countries as follows: China is too remote; besides, seven-tenths of all the cotton produced in the vast Empire of the Celestials, is a short staple, coarse fibre, and muddy white, totally unfit for the manufacture of any of the finer quality of goods, and consequently of slight value in the English market. India is somewhat nearer, and cotton of a superior quality has been, and may, accidentally, be grown there. But India, in her people, climate, soil, and all pertaining to her organization, is proverbially unreliable. Australia will doubtless one day afford a great deal of cotton, of a quality equaling the "middling" upland staple grown in the Southern States. But Australia is at present a semi-wilderness, peopled with a mixed population, little inclined to agricultural labor. Natal, to the eastward of Good Hope, will, after twenty millions pounds sterling shall have been expended upon it, produce a very fair upland cotton in sufficient quantity to supply three first-class Manchester mills; not much beyond that; Loando, on the West Coast, would do considerably better; but to keep up the supply from Loando would require a constant emigration from Great Britain to replace those who would be cut off by the terrible malaria of the country. Guiana, Demarara, Trinidad and Honduras will all produce cotton, but neither of them of the quality that England mainly requires, and collectively, not one-fiftieth of the quantity that England *must have*. As for Egypt—she has produced cotton probably since cotton first grew, but whatever she might have accomplished in the days of the Ptolemies, it is certain that in modern times her cotton is by no means a superior article. It is unquestionable that within the boundaries of Peru and Bolivia there is a cotton region of sufficient extent to furnish more cotton than England requires. But that region is beyond the possible grasp of British enterprise. Along the borders of unreliable rivers, coursing down the Pacific slope of the coast range, the perennial Peruvian cotton has been precariously produced in small quantities. Between the years 1851 and 1858 there was an average annual yield of cotton from the valley of the Chira of 6,000 bales per annum cotton, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds each, fully six-tenths being of entirely spontaneous growth.

His solution of the cotton supply question was presented in the following terms: The Island of Jamaica, under judicious culture and energetic management, would afford three-tenths of the whole amount required by Great Britain. Two-tenths would have to be sought after, and found in divers far-off corners of the world, leaving the remaining one-half to be gathered up for a few years, as best it may, from precarious sources; but ultimately to be supplied by the present Free and Border States of North America.

Startling, and Utopian as this declaration may appear, the study of cotton in all its economy for more than half an ordinary lifetime, with an actual practical experience in cotton growing for more than twenty years, has convinced me beyond the shadow of a doubt, that perennial cotton can be profitably grown in any territory possessing *the requisite quality of soil for its natural development, where Indian corn will mature its crop*. That there is a condition of soil far more indispensable to the successful culture of cotton, than any definite temperature of climate, my own observations and experiments have proved.

Two-thirds of the present Free States of the Union possess this requisite of soil—several of them in an eminent degree; and there is no well-founded reason why they should not afford an unlimited supply of cotton, equaling in quality the best Southern staple, and at a clear profit to the producer of fifty per cent. above the average proceeds from the usual farm crops; and that, too, without materially lessening the breadth of land now devoted to grass and grain, or seriously interfering with the routine of farm economy, as at present conducted.

He detailed a series of experiments made by him with the Peruvian tree cotton, both in its discovery and its culture. He claimed to have shown by actual practical working of land, that while the Southern cotton would, under the most advantageous circumstances, yield but $200 per annum to a field hand, the Peruvian tree cotton would yield on Northern soils $408. He knew the tree to be capable of producing 2,000 pounds to the acre, and it could be grown in places used for other purposes, often not interfering with other crops. On this point he said: The period is not very remote, when hedges, most efficient as fences, shall yield annual dividends of superior cotton; ornamental trees blending the useful with the beautiful, shall repay ten fold their cost and culture; when the rugged heights of the Hudson, the plains of New-Jersey, the fertile valleys of the Keystone State, and the undulating prairies of the Great West, shall gleam in the sunlight, white as the Winter drift, with generous pods of democratic cotton.

He alluded to the skepticism of the world as to the possibility of grape culture in the United States, the ignition of Lehigh coal, the utility of underdraining, or the use of the potato, and the triumphant surmounting of all obstacles, and predicted that the culture of Peruvian cotton will ultimately meet with the same success. He introduced the following opinion of a Mississippi cotton-planter of the availability of Peruvian cotton:

"Perhaps one of the most striking instances where the utilitarinism of the age, ever ready to grasp the substantial benefits of every hint derived from the votaries of science, has been at fault, is shown in the fact that a cotton-bearing tree, producing annual crops in the greatest abundance, enduring without replanting, through a series of years, yielding a fair crop in the third, and attaining its maximum in the sixth or seventh year of its growth, is now flourishing within 2,000 miles of the cotton fields of the United States, in a soil and climate similar to those of the Middle States of this Union, where it has grown neglected for all practical purposes, only claiming the eye of the savage, or occasionally employing his rude industry, from a period anterior perhaps to the far off times when ancient Greece and Rome paid tribute to the cotton looms of India."

In conclusion he said: The regions to which the perennial cotton tree is indigenous are not so remote or inaccessible but that full and reliable information in regard to it may be easily obtained, and if our farmers and cotton capitalists will set to work with but half the energy which has characterized our Northern horticulturists, we shall ere long produce, in the Free States, an abundant supply of the best good cotton.

If, however, no other person should move a single step in the matter, I shall, myself, with what energy I possess, and such means as can honestly be obtained, prosecute experiment and research, until the profitable production of cotton in free territory, by free labor, can be no longer a debatable question.

If cotton be king, let us enlarge his dominions, depose the dwarfed, herbaceous tyrant of the South, crowning his Peruvian kinsman in his stead, giving him for an empire the *whole Union*—for subjects the entire people of these States, once more *united*, prosperous and happy.

Specimens of the new cotton were exhibited at the close of the lecture, and compared favorably with ordinary cotton samples.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

Arrival of the Saladin—The Cotton Experiment—A New Governor.

The British Mail steamer *Saladin*, Capt. RUSSELL, arrived yesterday morning, from Kingston, Jamaica, which port she left on the 5th inst.

By this arrival we have Kingston papers to the 5th inst., inclusive.

The steamer *Saladin* arrived out on the 30th of September, having left this port on the 20th. She carried out JOHN F. NEIL, Esq., the United States Consul for Jamaica.

The Jamaica *Tribune* complains of the mail arrangements between Kingston and New-York. When the Legislature voted $24,000 to aid the steamer proprietors, it was the understanding that there should be semi-monthly mails, now there is only a monthly communication.

We regret to learn, says the Falmouth *Post*, that the seeds sent by the Jamaica Cotton-Growing Company, to the President of the Hanover Society of Industry, for distribution, have not turned out as well as was expected, and that much labor has been lost in the preparation of land from which profitable crops were anticipated. Among the disappointed persons, is the writer of this notice, who planted a great quantity of the seeds with which he was furnished, not one of which has come up. We understand that the sea-island seed can be procured in the Parish of Westmoreland, and that many of the small settlers in Hanover have resolved to obtain a supply, and to persist in an experiment which, we hope, will ultimately be successful.

Hon. GEO. SOLOMON is engaged in preparing a measure of Emigration in connection with cotton, by which both objects, the introduction of industry and the growth of cotton, will be materially encouraged and promoted. Such facilities will be afforded that will give an impulse to the immigration movement.

The Jamaica *Watchman* says: "We have very good authority for stating that "our worthy" Governor has been recalled, and that Lord MULGRAVE, the present Governor of Nova Scotia, son of the distinguished Marquis of Normanby, who, when Earl of Mulgrave governed this colony successfully, will be the successor of Mr. DARLING. If the latter gentleman does not leave the Island before the Legislature meets, he will certainly leave it soon after."

COTTON-GROWING IN JAMAICA.

From the Jamaica Watchman.

We are pleased to hear from different parts of the Island that the cultivation of cotton is engaging the attention of a great many persons; that is, seeds are being obtained and planted; and already cotton in small quantities is being offered for sale. It is with the view of rendering some small aid to this important movement that we again devote a portion of our space to a few remarks upon the subject. We are among the number of those who hold that cotton may be largely exported from Jamaica, without the slightest detriment to our other staple exports, sugar, rum, and coffee. We are astonished indeed, that any sensible man, knowing the capabilities of the country, could entertain an opposite opinion. Jamaica, it is notorious, produces as fine cotton as is grown in any part of the world; we have plenty of spare land, of a fertile description, for its cultivation; and we have, too, plenty of idle hands, or hands that are not fully employed, that could be profitably engaged in growing the article. To cultivate cotton on a large scale—that is, on large plantations—without immigration, will be found impossible in most parts of the Island, because in such cultivation labor should be *at command*, whereas in Jamaica labor is not always available when most required. But, with a regular staff of fifteen or twenty coolies, or Chinese, or Africans, with such labor in addition as may be casually obtained, it will be easy to keep up a very respectable-sized cotton plantation—such a one as will yield handsome returns to the planters.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT TO BE FORMED.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the following orders have been promulgated relative to the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Depôt, already established in New-York City, in the village of Hancock, Delaware County:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 427.—Whenever eight companies for the force now organizing under General Orders No. 78, of not less than 32 men each, shall have assembled at the village of Hancock, Delaware County, and shall have been inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, the said village of Hancock shall be considered a branch of the depôt established in New-York City, and thirty cents per day for subsistence will thereafter be allowed for each recruit, until the regiment shall be organized, or ordered into service. It is expressly stipulated that quarters for recruits for the proposed organization shall be provided without expense to the Government.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will detail an officer to take command, and will include in his reports to this Department the reports from the branch depôt hereby detailed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 15, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337.—In compliance with Special Order No. 427, from General Headquarters, a camp for the First Regiment, Union Brigade, will be established at Hancock, Delaware County, under the conditions specified in said order. Col. HENRICO FARINELLA will take command of said camp.

The companies will be inspected by Capt. WM. C. ALLEN, commanding Company A, who will also muster the men and officers into the United States service in the mode provided in such cases. A medical officer will be assigned to the camp by the Surgeon-General, when required. Returns of the companies as they are formed will be made at this office, and the persons designated as officers will present themselves for examination to Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN. Col. FARINELLA and Capt. ALLEN will make requisitions for transportation from Willet's Point to New-York, for Company A. Major CATLIN will surrender all property at Willet's Point to Lieut.-Col. PAGE.

Company A will hereafter be encamped at Hancock, Delaware County, and Capt. ALLEN will make requisitions for transportation at this office.

By order of
CHAS. YATES, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g Depôt.
THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

ARRIVAL OF FOUR COMPANIES OF REGULARS FROM BOSTON.

Two hundred soldiers of the Eleventh United States Infantry, arrived in this City yesterday morning, from Boston, *en route* for Perryville, Md. When in Boston, they were quartered at Fort Independence, and were under command of Lieut.-Col. SCHRIVER. FRANK BROWNELL, the same who shot JACKSON, the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH, is a Lieutenant in this regiment, and has gone on with his command. Two Lieutenants, viz., ELDER and ENGASTON, at present unattached, accompany the battalion, which left last evening for its destination, to Perryville. The following is a list of the officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Schriver, Major Delancy Floyd Jones, Company A—Captain, Wm. Russell; First Lieutenant, John S. Fletcher; Second Lieutenant, Frank Brownell. Company B—Captain, Lowe; First Lieutenant, Vane. Company D—Captain, Chipman. Company G—Captain, Lockwood; First Lieutenant, H. Kennester. Companies C, E and F are now recruiting in Boston.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

All obstacles to the reorganization of this regiment have now been removed by the Secretary of War and Governor of this State. Recruiting offices will at once be opened, in order to bring the regiment up to its full standard. On enlisting, the men will at once be mustered in and be in receipt of pay. Efficient officers will be selected to command them, and there is no doubt that if the regiment wills, it will be enabled to regain some of its lost prestige.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

On Friday the Sixty-ninth Regiment will assemble at the Armory, over Essex Market, for inspection and review by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR. All members are to be fully armed and equipped, and present themselves for inspection, at 2 P. M.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The military organization known as the D'Epineuil Zouaves has been formed into a regiment by the War Department, and will henceforth be designated the Fifty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Col. D'EPINEUIL has been ordered to report with his command to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in New-York City. The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the regiment, and as soon as the muster-roll of Field, Staff and company officers has been certified by the mustering-officer, and filed in the office of the Adjutant-General, they will receive their commissions:

Colonel, LIONEL JOSERT D'EPINEUIL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Voquier de Monteil; Major, Jean Baptiste Camel; Adjutant, Eugene Le Townsend; Quartermaster, John Merriam; Surgeon, Henry John Phillips; Assistant Surgeon, Jules Dusbrcuil; Chaplain, Austide Picraad; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frank Davis; Band Leader, Victor D'Atigue. *Line Officers*—Co. A, Captain, W. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, C. A. Perry; Second Lieutenant, C. E. Coffin. Co. D, Captain, W. Willard; First Lieutenant, Jeroleman; Second Lieutenant, Ball. Co. C, Captain, Henry Scott; First Lieutenant, Barry; Second Lieutenant, Fox. Co. D, Captain, Mattock. Co. E, Captain, Fiston; First Lieutenant, John Merriman; Second Lieutenant, Morland. Co. F—Captain, Bratton; First Lieutenant, F. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, Cassidy. Co. G—Captain Holden. Co. H—Captain, Du Val de Moniquez. Co. I—Captain, Hack. Co. K—Captain, Chester; First Lieutenant, H. W. Burgess.

The Lieutenants for Companies D, H and I, will be appointed at an early day.

RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

Yesterday evening one hundred recruits for Col. LANING'S Regiment, ten for Col. BENDIX'S Regiment, and twenty-nine for Col. CASE'S Regiment, left this City to join their respective corps.

A LADIES REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday, the ladies and friends connected with the officers of Col. SEABELL'S Engineer Regiment, met, as was requested, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To-day, they will meet again, at the same hour, 2 P. M., and will complete the organization of the society, the object of which is to benefit the soldiers of Col. SEABELL'S Regiment.

PAPERS AND HYMN-BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.

The Army Committee of the Evangelical Alliance acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts to aid in circulating religious journals and hymn-books among our volunteers, now at the seat of war:

CHURCHES.—Reformed Dutch, Washington-square, $47 62; Reformed Dutch, Fifth-avenue, $147 03; Plymouth, (Mr. BEECHER'S,) $150; Presbyterian Church, Quogue, L. I., $20; Union Meeting, West Hoboken, $10.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Fifteenth-street Presbyterian, $20; Hanson-place Baptist, $10; South Presbyterian, $15 60; Washington-avenue, $5; Plymouth, $10; South Congregational, $10; Reformed Dutch, Washington-square, $6 77; Reformed Dutch, Greenwich, $11 20; Fourteenth-street Presbyterian, $10; St. Paul's Methodist, $10; Reformed Dutch, Sixth-avenue, $10; Central Methodist, $10; Reformed Dutch, Market-street, $10; Fortieth-street Presbyterian, $9 50; Jane-street Methodist, $10; Twenty-seventh-street Methodist, $15 75; Seventeenth-street Methodist, $10; Home of the Friendless, $7; Port Richmond, $7; Presbyterian, Lyons, N. Y., $10.

INDIVIDUALS.—E. S. Potter, $10; C. Fanning, $10; J. P. Bremner, $5; A. T. Briggs, $10; W. Stanton, Conn., $10; Peter Balen, $10; Miller & Luther, $10; W. Churchill, $8; cash, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, $5; small amounts, $17 20.

The demand for such reading is greater than ever. Last week we sent to Washington no less than 5,000 copies, besides supplying several regiments with hymn-books. Funds for this object are greatly needed. Address Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS, Secretary, or CHAS. J. PLACE, Treasurer, University Building, Washington-square.

THE CAMP AT PORT SACKETT—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

Since the consolidation of the United States Vanguard with the Union Guard there has been a great accession to the ranks of the regiment, which now numbers upwards of 700 men. In a few days, there is no doubt, the maximum number will be reported, when Col. TIDBALL will assume command. By order of Gov. MORGAN NELSON PLATO has been appointed Quartermaster and NOAH L. JEFFRIES Adjutant. At present Lieut.-Col. JOACHIMSEN is in command of the post, which is situated at East New-York. In a few days a beautiful and costly regimental color, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., will be presented to the regiment by Ex-Mayor HINGSLAND.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO GEN. ANDERSON.—Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. have on exhibition a beautiful specimen of their handiwork, in the shape of a golden casket, intended to contain the freedom of the City, voted to Major ROBERT ANDERSON, for his heroic defence of Fort Sumter. The casket is oblong, with the corners cut off, five and a quarter inches in length by three and three-quarters in height. On the front is the following inscription: "The Freedom of the City of New-York, conferred upon Major ROBERT ANDERSON by its Corporate authorities, in recognition of his gallant conduct in defending Fort Sumter against the attacks of the rebels of South Carolina, April 12 and 13, 1861." The sides of the casket are exquisitely chased, and the lid is surmounted by the infinitessimal statuettes, representing the gallant Major in a kneeling position, in the act of being crowned by the Goddess of Liberty, and notwithstanding the diminutive size of the statuettes, the likeness of Major ANDERSON is a marvel of fidelity. As the gallant officer will doubtless pass through this City *en route* for Washington, whither he is directed to proceed, as soon as his health will permit, he will be enabled to receive in person this well-merited tribute to loyalty and courage.

THE MCMANUS OBSEQUIES.—The Executive Committee who were appointed to make the proper arrangements to be observed on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of T. B. MCMANUS, met at No. 6 Centre-street, yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'MAHANY in the chair. On motion, a committee of five, consisting of William L. Cole, James Sandford, John McGrath, Capt. M. Phelan, and Thomas Monahan was appointed to confer with the delegates who are to accompany the remains to Ireland, and ascertain the probable amount required to defray their expenses. The Committee subsequently recommended that each delegate should be furnished with a first-class passage ticket to and from Ireland, and the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to meet their pecuniary engagements while there. The recommendation was adopted by the members present. Capt. N. C. SMITH, of California, and JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, of the same State, were made respectively Chairman and Secretary of the delegation. The Committee then adjourned.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of MARGARET KILLEAY, who died on Sunday from injuries inflicted by her husband, on the 1st inst., an account of which was published at the time. The verdict of the jury was "that MARGARET KILLEAY came to her death by *ento metritis* supervening on abortion, the result of injuries at the hands of her husband, JAMES KILLEAY, Oct. 1, 1861." Coroner SCHIRMER committed KILLEAY to prison, to await the action of the Grand July. The accused is forty-six years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided in Eighth-first-street, near Eighth-avenue.

A PICKPOCKET AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A man who gave his name as GEORGE WILLIAMS, was arrested on Monday night at Barnum's Museum, charged with picking the pocket of a lady, and taking therefrom a purse containing about $10. The theft was immediately discovered by the lady who pointed out WILLIAMS as the guilty party, whereupon he quietly handed back the purse, with the request that no more should be said about it. This request could not be complied with, however, and the accused was handed over to an officer. Yesterday Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 35 preferred, 5, 8, 35, 40, 42, 10, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 57, James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Wetmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crooker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71. Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Levy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thomas E. Hastings, impleaded; 83, Frederick J. Posthayer *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlein and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 42, The Western Transportation Company *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

SUPREME COURT BENCH.—Both the Republican and People's Conventions met in Brooklyn, yesterday, and indorsed the nomination of JOHN A. LOTT, for the Supreme Court Bench in the Second Judicial District. Mr. LOTT had before received the nomination at the hands of the straight Democratic Convention without consultation or appointing a Committee to consult with other Conventions.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION.—Judge GARRISON, of the County Court, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company from laying their tracks through Bridge-street. The application was ostensibly made by Tax-Collector D. MASON, through J. T. JENKS, his counsel.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The public evening schools will be opened for the Winter on Monday evening next.

The Overland Mail Coaches.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 14.

The statement made in Eastern papers that a party of Secessionists attacked one of the Overland coaches is utterly false. They run with great regularity and without trouble from any source. The employes of the Company, numbering some hundreds, have all recently taken the oath of allegiance. Maps and specifications received from the surveying party on the new route from Denver to Salt Lake show the obstacles are much less than were anticipated. The road can be maintained at comparatively small expense.

Death of Prof. Long.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Prof. LONG, of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., last night.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The following is the Boston weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,568,500
Specie	7,154,000
Due from other Banks	8,601,000
Due to other Banks	8,300,700
Deposits	25,460,000
Circulation	6,740,500

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 15—6P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand and market a shade easier; sales 22,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 95c.@96c.; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 1,050 bushels red Winter Ohio at $1 05; 12,000 Amber Michigan, at $1 10. CORN in good demand and market firm; sales 70,000 bushels, at 41c.; 28,000 bushels at 41½c. FREIGHTS a shade easier; Corn, 17c.; Wheat, 19c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 343,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but quiet. CORN—Market better, with light supply offering; sales 3,600 bushels Western Mixed at 46c. BARLEY in good demand; sales 7,000 bushels Buy Quinto at 54c.; 22,000 do., 53c.; 3,000 do., 53½c., and 2,000 do., 53¾c., afloat. RYE scarce and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 44c.; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—100 bbls. Flour, 21,200 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Barley. 400 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,031 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 3,550 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

FLOUR is dull, and prices have declined 12c. WHEAT firm; red, $1 24@$1 28; white, $1 40. CORN has advanced 1c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A. HEWARD reports: FLOUR dull and drooping. Small sales No. 1 Superfine, at $3 45@$3 55. WHEAT has ruled dull all day—no transactions; Canada Club offered at $1 14@$1 16; Michigan red Winter at $1 37½. Since the receipt of the *North American's* advices, there are buyers at these rates, sellers requesting an advance of 1c.@2c. Corn firm—buyers at 53c.@54c.; sellers at 55c.@56c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Gabriel Sace, H. Knight, H. A. Herrara, J. Nenninger, Jose M. Remeris, B. J. Arioso and servant, B. S. Hill, E. L. Burnham, Joseph Valcret, B. Vances, Mark H. Durnell, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, Dr. A. Wilson, A. Vincent and lady, John Crabb, Edward Crabb, Miss E. Vincent, Mrs. L. Birkbeck, R. de Andenza, Wm. N. Adams, Miss A. Adams, Jose Gutroga, G. S. Bradford, Dr. A. Montaas and lady, Chas. Howe, Jr., J. Herman and servant, Jas. D. Cahill, Wm. Moore, Mrs. Chapean and servant, L. McLellan, S. McLellan, Mrs. De Luna, Mrs. L. Harrison, Mrs. A. Asoy, child and servant, Miss L. Asoy, C. Hubbe, Fred. Martinez, E. J. Bartholemew, Juan B. Fonda, Jr., Jarod Anderson, A. M. Rios, A. N. Peralta, L. Becksi, R. Meyer, A. Peraltz, F. Finnerty, Mrs. C. M. A. Vigel, A. Bowle, Thos. Connor, J. Schrom, W. A. Gales, J. S. Souther, J. S. F. Souther, E. B. Parker, Jas. C. Parker, B.-R. Mein

The New-York Times.

VOL. II....NO. 3142. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Upper Potomac.

A Reported Battle at Bolivar.

Col. Gray's Regiment and Six Companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Engaged with Three Thousand Rebels.

The Rebel Force Repulsed Three Times.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Severe Skirmishing Along the Lines.

The Pawnee Fired Upon by a Rebel Battery.

A LARGE FORCE AT AQUIA CREEK.

A Bridge Burnt by Jeff. Thompson in Missouri.

PILOT KNOB AND IRONTON THREATENED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

RUMORED FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The city is filled to-night with a story brought here by Paymaster DAVIS, from Harper's Ferry. According to his statement, the rebels, some three thousand strong, attacked a body of our troops under Major GOULD, who were at Bolivar, a suburb of Harper's Ferry. They had been over the river for some time gathering wheat and foraging through the country. According to his report, the rebels were three times repulsed by our troops, consisting of Col. GRARY's Regiment and six companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The Paymaster gathered up his money and started for this city, while the battle was yet going on, and so he can give no particulars, nor the final result. You will probably get the particulars of the affair direct from Sandy Hook.

A SEVERE SKIRMISH BEYOND FALLS CHURCH.

Late this afternoon a party of about twenty-five men from the New-York Thirty-fifth went out two miles beyond Falls Church, on a scout. They encountered a force of the enemy, and some brisk firing ensued. One of our men, private ALLEN, of Company H, while firing from behind a fence, was wounded, and left on the field. A retreat being ordered, the party fell back to our lines. A larger force was then sent out with an ambulance, to recover the body of ALLEN, in which they were successful.

SCOUTING BEYOND THE LINE OF PICKETS.

Our scouts in the vicinity of UPTON's go, almost daily, four miles west of the line of Munson's Hill, and two miles beyond the line of our pickets. Our outposts have been extended to a point a mile beyond Falls Church, on the Leesburgh turnpike. The rebel picket lines have been correspondingly drawn in. Yesterday one of the topographical engineers made a reconnoissance of the country immediately north of Falls Church. He proceeded to the foot of the hill beyond, with two wagons, and was not molested. During the same day Lieut.-Col. WINSLOW, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, with a scouting party of twenty-five, when four miles northwest of Munson's Hill discovered about a dozen rebel cavalry. He moved cautiously forward in the hope to capture the whole party, but one of the rebels, who was in advance, came upon our scouts and was ordered to surrender. He refused, and turned his horse to run. Lest he should escape and give information to a larger force of rebel cavalry supposed to be in the vicinity, he was fired upon and both himself and horse killed. Our men then retreated to our lines. The practice of shooting pickets has been discouraged by Gen. WADSWORTH, and this instance was much regretted.

OUR EXTERIOR WORKS IN FULL VIEW OF THE REBELS.

The works which have been commenced recently near our exterior lines, are in full view of the eminences which have been occupied by the rebels, and they are consequently apprised of the nature of our defences. They are of such strength as to keep back any force that the rebels can bring to bear against them. As they have made no attempt to prevent their construction, it is safe to conclude that the rebels have had no recent intention to attack our lines in front. The rebel pickets are now rarely seen except by our scouting parties.

GOOD SPIRITS OF OUR TROOPS.

Our troops are in the best of spirits, and are anxiously waiting for an order to move forward. Having attained an excellent degree of proficiency in drill, they are now organizing sports to while away the monotony of camp life. Foot ball and boxing matches are of frequent occurrence, and are participated in with much spirit.

THE RIGHT WING UNDER ARMS.

The divisions on the right of the army were under arms at 2 o'clock, this morning, in consequence of an alarm caused by the firing of the pickets of the Seventy-Ninth, New-York, between Falls Church and Lewinsville, but there was no noteworthy result.

A REBEL FORCE IN VIEW FROM UPTON'S HILL.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill, to-day, a large rebel force, consisting of cavalry and detached companies of infantry, were seen on the Leesburgh Turnpike, four miles from Falls Church, twenty-three army wagons accompanying them. The supposition is that they were on a foraging expedition.

REBELS BETWEEN LEWINSVILLE AND FALL'S CHURCH.

A small encampment of the rebels is visible from our picket lines, half way between Lewinsville and Fall's Church.

ANOTHER BLUNDER—NOBODY HURT.

Another blunder occurred to-day. The pickets of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania fired on some of the Thirtieth New-York, whom they mistook for Secessionists. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

REPORTS FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

An officer of the *Jacob Bell*, who has carefully reconnoitered the Shipping Point Battery on the Potomac, says that there are six guns in position, all apparently of heavy ordnance. The river there is about one mile wide. Intelligent officers say that the statement to the effect that there are six miles of batteries below Shipping Point is all nonsense. Vessels might be annoyed by batteries from the shore for a mile below there, as far as Edwardsport, but below that point, the Virginia shore recedes from the channel, and the river widens so that batteries would be useless if planted there. Sixteen or eighteen guns are about the extent of their armament thereabouts. It is believed that the *Pawnee*, *Harriet Lane* and *Yankee* went down the river during last night.

The *Anacosta* has had her boilers put aboard and is being rapidly fitted up. The *Jacob Bell* has gone into dock for repairs.

THE PAWNEE FIRED UPON.

The *Mount Vernon* reached Shipping Point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolestedly passed the rebel battery, but the *Pawnee* following shortly thereafter, was fired on, twenty or thirty shots being thrown toward her. The *Pawnee*, according to orders, made no response. By an arrival, this afternoon, from the Lower Potomac, it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of danger from the rebel batteries.

A NEW LINE FORMED BY THE REBELS.

I think I am not mistaken in saying that the rebel army has fallen back entirely from the line of Manassas, and established a new line on the west side of the Rappahannock, with their right resting on Aquia Creek, and their left resting at the foot of the Blue Mountain. It has lately been stated that BEAUREGARD had put his headquarters at Fairfax, this being generally understood as meaning Fairfax Court-house, or Fairfax Station. In reality, it is probably true that his headquarters are at Fairfax, in the rear of the Rappahannock, near Culpepper Court-house.

THE REBEL IDEA OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

It is stated that the rebels have interpreted our preparations for a naval expedition as really covering a contemplated attack on them at Aquia Creek. To meet this they have congregated thirty-five or forty thousand troops in that locality. They will find their mistake probably in due time, and find also that they are unable to determine where the real blow is to be struck.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following important circular has been sent to Gov. MORGAN, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and lakes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government, and the destruction of the National Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship. I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect for any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war, to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion, which we are endeavoring to cure.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence, for any nation may be said to involuntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts are seconded by the favor, aid and support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people, and are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as ample as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to the support and aid of the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection.

In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State would do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CASE OF COL. GATES.

The Military Retiring Board has devoted a good deal of attention to the case of Col. GATES, who was in command, you will remember, of the troops on board the steamer *San Francisco* when she was wrecked some years since. A strong effort was made to prove that he was incapacitated for further service, and the whole course of his history for the past ten years was brought under review. Ex-Secretary HOLT was one of the witnesses examined in regard to the reasons for the Colonel's having been temporarily retired from the service. He testified that last Winter Col. GATES applied to be ordered on duty. Mr. HOLT added:

"I had no personal knowledge of his capability or incapability, but on examining the records that had been made in his case, and on consulting with Gen. SCOTT, I concluded that the records of the affair of the *San Francisco* had furnished no grounds on which he had been retired, and as it did not convict him of any specific offence, and did not appear to furnish any certain evidence of his incapacity for service, if his retirement on that account was by way of punishment, it had been sufficient, and that he, Col GATES, had a perfect right to be restored, therefore I gave him the order by which he was restored to duty."

The Retiring Board, after full inquiry, took the action mentioned in the following note, which was sent to Col. GATES:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861

SIR: I am directed to communicate to you the finding of the Retiring Board in your case, which is as follows:

"The Board was then cleared for deliberation, and after mature deliberation, find that Col. WILLIAM GATES is not incapacitated for active service, and is not incapable of performing the duties of his office.

(Signed,) JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., President Board.

(Signed,) J. F. LEE, Judge Advocate and Recorder.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Col. WILLIAM GATES, Third Artillery.

By the action of the Board the following officers have been retired:

Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. JOS. R. SMITH, Seventh Infantry.
Capt. H. STANSBURY, Topographical Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON MORRIS, Fourth Infantry.
Major GILES PORTER, Fourth Artillery.
Col. ABERT, Topographical Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. KEARNEY, Topographical Engineers.
Major GRAHAM, Topographical Engineers.
Col. B. L. BONNEVILLE, Third Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Gov. MORRIS, First Infantry.
Major N. C. MACRAE, Third Infantry.
Col. J. S. SIMONSON, Third Artillery.

A BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN SESSION.

A Board of Examiners, consisting of Cols. McCALMONT, BAYARD and STOUGHTON, is in session at Gen. SMITH'S headquarters.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

It is possible, and more than probable, that the Mexican Government will ask the mediation of the United States to settle the troubles between Mexico and the European Powers. It is possible, also, that the Mexican Government may ask the Government of the United States to become the custodian or trustee of certain properties and revenues, and to pay therefrom the interest and principal of her indebtedness to European capitalists, the United States guaranteeing not only the proper collection and application of the revenues, but also their sufficiency to meet the obligations imposed upon them. I think the Government of the United States has informally expressed a friendship for the present Government of Mexico, and a willingness to do anything that is proper and feasible to insure her exemption from the dangers by which she is menaced. I understand further, that some American capitalists have already initiated and nearly perfected arrangements by which they will at once advance any sum which our Government may desire to facilitate the settlement of the matter.

THE COMMISSION TO PURCHASE BLANKETS.

The appointment of GEORGE P. SMITH to go to Europe to purchase woolen goods and blankets, accompanied by Quartermaster THOMAS, is attracting much attention, and some severe comments. Mr. SMITH is an iron merchant from Pittsburgh, and Col. THOMAS was so notoriously incompetent or dishonest, that Gen. MEIGS himself removed him from the charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONED TO RAISE A REGIMENT.

Adjt. JENKINS, of the Twenty-seventh New-York, was mustered out of the service to-day. He and Lieut.-Col. Jos. J. CHAMBERS having received authority to raise a regiment, go home for that purpose. Several officers in service will join them in a few days.

THE COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

It is getting to be worse than useless to ship anything perishable for Washington that is to come by land. It is days, and sometimes weeks, before freight is delivered here. Several invoices of fruit have been kept until the fruit was decayed before delivery, and when the lots were not worth the freight charged.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR ILL.

It is a matter of great regret that Col. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War, is too sick to attend the Department. He has caught a heavy cold, and the fact is he has overworked himself. He does the work of two men easily; he has really done the work of four persons for the past three months.

THE SICK IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following are the reports of the sick in the hospitals for the week ending Oct. 11, as officially announced: E-street, 84; Seminary, 187; Union, 199; Columbian, 235; Circle, 59; Alexandria, 190; total 954. This is a slight increase over last week.

COL. YOUNG ARRESTED.

Last evening Col. W. H. YOUNG, of Kentucky Light Cavalry notoriety, was arrested at the Kirkwood House, and placed in strict confinement. He is charged with attempting to incite a mutiny in the regiment in the command of which he was recently superseded by order of the War Department.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Indian Agent for New-Mexico has just arrived here, direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure all the principal men of the Navajo Indians came to Santa Fé and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of those of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession, through the treachery of Col. LORING. The National force therein, under Col. CANBY, who commands that Military Department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. STOCK reports the people as loyal to a man. The object of the rebels is represented as being to seize the Government stores, rather than to endeavor to conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the plains, and when Mr. STOCK was passing over them, the Indians were in the best possible humor, from the fact of their receiving presents and annuities.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third New-York, has been temporarily appointed to the command of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, the latter having been detached for important service elsewhere.

The New-York Seventy-ninth, or Highland Regiment, is now under command of Capt. MORRISON, the senior Captain of the regiment, which has not here Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.

WALTON J. SMITH, son of the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed chief clerk of that Department.

MORRELL ALLEN, of the New-York Thirty-fifth Regiment, Company H, was dangerously wounded to-day by the rebel pickets at Barrett's Hill, beyond Falls Church.

Secretary CAMERON has telegraphed that he will return to Washington by to-morrow morning.

The Second New-York Fire Zouaves attached to SICKLES' Brigade were, to day, presented with a stand of colors from the firemen of that city.

The fund voted by the Philadelphia City Councils to Gen. ANDERSON was privately presented to him to-night.

Capt. MOTT's New-York Battery reports that while protecting the volunteers felling the woods at Lewinsville, he saw distinctly a prominent rebel officer, but refrained from shooting him, on a moment's reflection, that picket firing was a barbarous and murderous practice.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Monday, Oct. 14.

One of the soldiers of the New-York Thirty-fourth, captured with others two weeks ago, while on a scout opposite Col. LA DEW's encampment, returned yesterday. He was taken to Fairfax Court-house, from whence he escaped. He reports that there are no large bodies of rebel troops between the Great Falls and Leesburgh.

Two of the six or eight rebel regiments which paid our troops their respects at the Great Falls, three weeks ago, have mutinied and left the rest. It is stated that they were Mississippians. The remainder of the force are scattered at Winchester, Martinsburgh, Sheppardstown, and Hancock. There is a full regiment at the latter place, which, from the fact of its being the only post where salt could be obtained, was thought of sufficient importance to protect by a superior force. This accounts for the sudden disappearance from this quarter of the rebel army.

The war against liquor and liquor dealers is being successfully carried on. Thousands of dollars' worth have been destroyed and confiscated already.

The individual killed by the drunken soldiers, near Neaisville, last week, was not a citizen, but one of their own number.

The perpetrators of the riotous acts are already under arrest, and are to be tried by Court-martial.

Some of the regiments have not been fully supplied with their outfit of Winter clothing and these have been seriously reminded of the fact by the frosts of the past few nights.

All was quiet along the Potomac yesterday and to-day, from the Great Falls to the mouth of the Seneca.

SURPRISE OF A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN NEW-MEXICO.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

The Santa Fé mail reached here yesterday morning, with dates to the 1st inst.

The conductor states that G. B. MILLER, formerly Sutler at Fort Wise, had gone South to raise troops and move northward with them.

Major LYNDES' command of released troops, under Capt. POLLOCK, numbering two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, were passed on Wednesday last at the head of dry route, about 350 miles from here, on their way to the States.

Capt. MEINTZ, with his command of volunteers, was surprised about thirty miles from Fort Craig, and himself, his Second Lieutenant and nine of his men taken prisoners. The balance of his men ran back to Fort Craig. The rebels also captured three Government wagons.

Capt. MORRIS, of the Rifles, with a command of four companies, has started in pursuit of the rebels.

Eleven companies have been mustered into service in New-Mexico, under the command of Col. GALLAGHER.

The majority of WATTS is 2,600.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A morning cotemporary published, yesterday, the names of thirteen officers who have been placed on the retired list. One of the thirteen is Col. BELTON, of the Fourth Artillery, who died in Brooklyn about two months ago.

There was some excitement yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in consequence of the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, ordering the purchased steamer *Connecticut* to be prepared for sea immediately. The *Isaac Smith* and *Young America* were at once moved up the yard to make room for her. She had already taken a full supply of coal on board, so that she only required the ordinary stock of stores and provisions. It is stated that the *Connecticut* will go in hot pursuit of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which is reported to have run the blockade, with two rebel Commissioners on board, for France and England. The *Connecticut* was to sail last night. We gave a full list of her officers when she arrived at this port a short time ago.

The United States gunboat *Seneca* and the ship *Courier*, which were put in commission on Tuesday, left the yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery.

The new gunboat *Pembina* was put in commission yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, P. CROSBY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. Cushman; Acting Masters, Wm. Rogers, W. A. Mills and W. J. Powers; Acting Paymaster, E. Stewart; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. W. H. Hawkins; First Assistant Engineer, J. Young; Third Assistants, J. Van Horenburg, N. B. Clark and T. S. Smith; Master's Mate, C. E. Culver.

The purchased steamers, *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, formerly belonging to the Union Ferry Company, were also put into commission yesterday.

The officers of the *Ellen* are:

Acting-Master in Command, A. Budd; Second Assistant Engineer, W. U. Ogden; Third Assistants, J. Jamison and N. J. Carron; Master's Mates, H. S. Wetmore, C. P. Walters, L. Clark and E. F. Henderson.

The *Whitehall's* officers are:

Acting-Master in Command, F. P. Allen; Second Assistant Engineer, H. M. Smith; Third Assistants, H. W. Donaven and S. McDermott; Master's Mates, T. Marion, R. Berry and T. G. Hall.

The *Isaac Smith*, which was to have been put into commission yesterday, had to be kept back on account of the order to get the *Connecticut* ready. She will go into commission to-day, together with the *Young America* and the *Brazileira*.

The United States frigate *Wabash*, (50,) and the purchased steamers *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* sailed yesterday. We gave a complete list of their officers a few days ago.

THE SAILING OF THE NASHVILLE.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Express.

It is learned from a most reliable source (a late officer in the United States Navy, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health) that the fine Confederate States steamer *Nashville* succeeded in running the blockade off Charleston, S. C., during a late hour on Friday night last, and is now speeding her way across the broad Atlantic. The *Nashville* is commanded by Lieut. ROBERT B. PEGRAM. (This PEGRAM entered the United States service in 1829, and at the time hostilities commenced was on duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk. He is a Virginian by birth.) She takes out as passengers Hon. JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, the first one accredited Commissioner to the Court of St. James, and the latter going in the same capacity to the Court of St. Cloud. JAMES EDWARD MCFARLAND, Esq., of Petersburgh, goes as Private Secretary to Mr. MASON, and Hon. GEORGE ECSTIS, of New-Orleans, as Secretary to Mr. SLIDELL. The *Nashville*, of course, takes out a full mail and valuable official documents for the Confederate Commissioners who have been on the Continent for months past. The *Nashville* is said to be one of the swiftest steamers that ever plied the American waters, and for several years ran as a passenger and mail boat between New-York and Charleston. Her Custom-house measurement is about 1,200 tons.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER, ETC.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 16.

In Joint Assembly, to-day, GEO. W. BAILEY, Jr., was chosen Secretary of State, receiving 191 votes, to 46 cast for BENJ. A. DEAN.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER reached here last night, on business relative to raising his New-England Brigade. This afternoon he addressed the people in the Representatives Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNT BY THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Additional troops went down to the Iron Mountain Railroad last night.

It is understood that Big River Bridge has been burned by a party of rebels from St. Francis County, headed by a man named CARLE, who was a member of the State Convention.

JEFF. THOMPSON THREATENING IRONTON.

POTOSI, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

We have the following account of the attack on the Big River bridge yesterday morning:

The enemy was discovered approaching the bridge about 7 o'clock yesterday morning by a German picket, who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering between 40 and 50, instantly prepared for action, and although the force against them numbered about 600, under the lead of JEFF. THOMPSON himself, stood their ground, and from stone piles and other places of shelter, did good execution. There were finally surrounded however, and compelled to surrender. Their loss is one killed and six wounded. The rebel loss is five killed and four wounded.

Immediately after the surrender the National prisoners were sworn by JEFF. THOMPSON not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy and released. The rebels then burned the bridges and speedily retired.

JEFF. THOMPSON said he had 5,000 mounted men in the vicinity, that he intended to burn other bridges, and that Pilot Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured.

All the troops on the road have been ordered to Ironton by Col. CASLIN, in command at that place, in anticipation of an attack—a strong force of rebels said to be in that vicinity, threatening our force at the termination of the road.

Col. CASLIN's force consists of the Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois, Twentieth Indiana, and a detachment of Indiana cavalry, which, with our strong fortifications, is considered sufficient to repel any force the rebels have in that section, until reinforcements, which are now on their way, can reach there.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

In the Convention, yesterday, an ordinance postponing the State election until the first Monday in November, 1862, was passed by a vote of 49 to 1.

A resolution was offered authorising the Governor to issue State revenue notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be received by the State as gold and redeemed in gold at the end of three years, without interest.

The Committee reported an ordinance for the organization and government of the State Militia.

A memorial was received from the United States Grand Jury, requesting the Convention to declare all county offices vacant, which have been filled by any persons known to be in any way disloyal to the United States Government, such vacancies to be filled by appointments of the Governor.

ORDINANCE POSTPONING THE STATE ELECTION.

The following is the "ordinance for changing the time of elections," that has passed the Missouri Convention:

Whereas, This Convention did, during its regular session at Jefferson City, on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1861, adopt an ordinance for the election of certain State officers, and also an ordinance providing for submitting its action to the people of the State of Missouri, and appointing a time therefor; and

Whereas, It is manifest that by reason of the disturbed condition of the State, it will be impossible at the time so appointed to elicit a fair expression of the popular will; therefore,

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, as follows, to wit:

First—That so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for certain amendments to the Constitution," adopted on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861, as provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of November, 1861; and so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people of Missouri," adopted on the same day, as provides for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people, on the first Monday of November, 1861, be, and the same are hereby so modified, that said election shall not be held on the day therein named, but instead thereof, shall be held on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

Second—Said election shall in all other respects be held, and the returns thereof made as provided in the ordinance hereto or we adopted by this Convention.

Third—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, heretofore appointed by this Convention, shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices, and continue in office until the first Monday of August, 1862, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, or until the qualified voters of this State shall disapprove the action of this Convention.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FREMONT AND BLAIR QUARREL.

The Washington correspondent (editor) of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Intelligence has been received from Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, that they have heard both sides of the BLAIR and FREMONT controversy, and entertain little doubt that it can be amicably and honorably adjusted. The Secretary had a full interview with both, and heard their friends respectively, and will return, it is said, well convinced that while many of the charges of BLAIR were well founded, the patriotism and vigor of FREMONT cannot be questioned. Great credit is due to Gen. CAMERON for the manner in which he took hold of this unpleasant affair. It is his purpose, I understand, to visit all the military stations within the district of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. SHERMAN, (late ANDERSON,) and to satisfy every just complaint that may be made."

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT SHANGHAI.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

A man named WM. HORN, from Lawrence County, passed through this place yesterday morning with his family, for Illinois. He left home last Saturday. He reports that a fight took place on Friday, the 27th ult., between the Union force under MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, and the advanced guard of MCCULLOCH's army and the State Guards under Judge CHENAULT, who were marching North, it is supposed, to reinforce PRICE. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton County, about 8 o'clock Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter and were pursued across Centre Creek. The next morning the cannonading recommenced at 10 o'clock, and the enemy continued to retreat, until they were driven from 35 to 40 miles from the point where the fight first commenced. I did not have an opportunity of conversing with this informant, but his father-in-law is in camp, and is a guarantee for the reliability for whatever statement HORN may make. He gave the name of one of his secesh neighbors, who was brought in badly wounded, and said that they were badly whipped. We have no particulars of the numbers engaged, or the amount of killed and wounded. It is stated that the Kansas men numbered 3,000, and that the numbers on the rebel side figured up 2,400, as follows: 1,100 of MCCULLOCH's men, 600 under Judge CHENAULT, and 500 State Guards.

This intelligence has a cheerful significance on another account, at this time. It shows that a force flushed with victory is operating between the advance of PRICE's army and his place of refuge, ready to check his flight and dispute his retreat. Col. PHELPS suggests that the report of the battle given above must be taken with some degree of allowance as to its entire truthfulness, as he has discovered several discrepancies in the statements current here in regard to the affair. One report from HORN's mouth states, for instance, that the first fight commenced at Hog's Eye, in Vernon County, and that MCCULLOCH's men were driven to Marronsville, in Lawrence County. A few days will clear up the matter. I give you the report as it comes to me, always remembering that we are obliged to take the first reports of a battle with many allowances for exaggeration and paucity of detail.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A speedy movement of Gen. BUCKNER's forces from Bowling Green is anticipated, from the fact of his annulling the last week's contracts, previously made, for provisions for his army.

Secretary CAMERON and suite arrived this afternoon. They leave to-morrow morning for Lexington, *en route* for Cincinnati. The Secretary was slightly indisposed.

REPORTS FROM FRANKFORT

GREAT PREPARATIONS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL—STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY—INTERESTING WAR ITEMS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 12, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order to the chiefs of the different staffs of the Department of the Cumberland, directing them to estimate at once for *forage* to supply 60,000 soldiers. I take it for granted that he expects his command to reach that immense number in a few days. Gen. SHERMAN enjoys, in a large degree, the esteem and confidence of the people of Kentucky. It is said that he is superior to Gen. ANDERSON as a field officer. The army and officers under his command are electrified with delight on account of the many very brilliant qualities of Gen. SHERMAN.

Reports are constantly reaching here as to the number of rebel soldiers under BUCKNER's command, at and near Columbus. Some estimate the entire rebel force there at 40,000—others think they do not exceed 30,000. I have no means, other than these rumors, of determining the exact rebel force.

We are constantly expecting the men under BUCKNER to march on Paducah, now in possession of the Federal forces. I have no means of knowing the strength of the Federal forces at Paducah, or the character of their fortifications and means of defence, and if I knew, it would not be proper for me to tell. Our forces have had possession of Paducah for a considerable time, and they are doubtless well fortified, and prepared to repel the plunderers when they come.

Gen. SHERMAN is preparing for some advance movement, but where he intends to strike the first blow, I cannot say.

Gen. THOMAS still holds ZOLLICOFFER in check near the Cumberland Gap, and is preparing to drive him from his intrenchments and pursue him into Tennessee. Whether he intends to charge upon his batteries and storm his position, or flank him by a mountain movement into Tennessee, I will not say, because I do not know.

Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Regiments from these States generally number from 950 to 1,050 men. They are generally fine-looking men, full of love for the Union, and ready to fight and die in its defence. Most of them are armed with the best quality of Enfield and Springfield guns; quite a number of them have sabres and navy revolvers in addition. They say they have come to fight, and they have come prepared. One of them spoke as he passed through Frankfort of the power of the Springfield rifle. He tried his gun at a distance of seventy yards at a piece of pine lumber nine inches thick. He shot a rifled ball entirely through the piece of lumber. The soldiers generally regard these guns as good for a single rebel at the distance of a quarter of a mile. They will, however, carry a ball 700 yards with sufficient force to pass entirely through any traitor not thicker through than HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Our people crowd the railroad track whenever a regiment is to pass through Frankfort, with baskets and boxes of provisions, cigars, apples and bouquets for the soldiers who have come so far to defend us against our own citizens. Surely God will reward such patriotism as this.

Secessionists in Kentucky are frightened—they are as mute as sucking doves. I have not heard a burrah for JEFF. DAVIS for a long time. His friends and followers here fear CAMP CHASE and FORT LAFAYETTE. They have good cause to keep silent, if they desire to remain in Kentucky this Winter among their families and friends.

Another terror to Disunionists in Kentucky is the United States Court. While the traitor MORGAN presided over it they were jubilant—they feared no indictments or punishment from that Court. But MORGAN has fled to Tennessee for safety, and Judge CATON, that staunch Union man from Tennessee, now presides over the United States Court in Kentucky, and he will administer justice to all traitors who are brought before him for trial. Mr. HARLAN, the United States Attorney for Kentucky, is now busy preparing indictments against known traitors in this State. The Court will sit next Monday week, immediately after which a number of gentlemen in cloth will be tattered.

Gen. SHERMAN, having determined to issue no more passes allowing persons to go South, many Southern people who are in Kentucky will remain here until the war closes. This will seem hard to them, but it is manifestly right, and no person should complain of it. We cannot allow the rebel army to know all of our movements. They must now be allowed to stumble upon a few masked batteries in places where they do not expect them. We must "fight the devil with fire."

The Louisville *Journal* learns that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and his runaway companions were at Bowling-Green, Kentucky, with the rebel army on Tuesday last. They will probably remain with BUCKNER.

RUMORED LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Passengers from Old Point bring the announcement of the loss of the United States steamer *Saranac* off the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The boat which arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, brought a number of fugitives, but no news dispatch for the Press.

The rumor about the United States steamer *Saranac* was not credited in naval circles at Old Point.

No further intelligence had been received in regard to the attack on the National fleet at the head of the Passes, at New-Orleans.

THE SARANAC AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Navy Department is satisfied from official information in its possession, that the steamer *Saranac* is at San Francisco, undergoing repairs. It is therefore untrue that she was recently lost off the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

JOHN E. THAYER & Co. subscribed $100,000 to the National Loan.

Col. SARGENT, of Gov. ANDREWS' Staff, has resigned his position to take the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment.

The gunboat *Marblehead* was launched at Newburyport to-day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Messrs. DICKINSON and ABBOTT have written letters declining their nominations by the Union Republican Convention, the former for Lieutenant-Governor and the latter for Attorney-General. Both, however, assert unwavering support to the National Government.

Gov. ANDREW, in accepting the nomination for re-election, concludes his letter as follows:

"They who have drawn the sword against the national life, aspersed the national honor, most wantonly perilled the lives of countless thousands of their brethren, involved the industrial prosperity and domestic happiness of millions, wasted the heritage which supported and fired the roofs which sheltered a nation, in the mad and infernal design of ruining where they could not rule, and declining an equal constitutional participation in the Government, and yielding themselves to envious discontent and baffled ambition, are the common foes of all faithful, loyal and honest men. Against them and their machinations and efforts let every hand, and brain, and sincere emotion be combined, in a fervent and undying purpose."

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16

ROBERT RENWICK, a cabinet-maker, doing business on North Howard-street, was arrested to-day by order of the War Department, and taken to Fort McHENRY.

THE EIGHTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers leave for New-York by boat at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It numbers over 1,000 well equipped men.

The Legislature adjourned this afternoon.

REGULAR INFANTRY FOR PERRYVILLE.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Fourteenth Regiment of United States Regular Infantry left here to-night by the steamer *Connecticut* for Jersey City, *en route* for Perryville, Md. The regiment numbers about 800, with band and drum corps, and is under the command of Major GIDDINGS.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Country Again Growing Impatient—Bad Management in Missouri and Kentucky—Gen. McClellan's Intentions—Calm at Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

We have daily indications that the country is again growing impatient and dissatisfied with the defensive attitude of the military authorities, and although no one has had the temerity to demand a "forward to Richmond" movement, it is quite apparent that nothing short of that bold step will satisfy the popular expectations. This feeling has shown itself in the oft-repeated demand that something should immediately be done here, or that a portion of the immense number of troops surrounding the Capital should be sent to some more active field of operations. There can be no question that the Western Department needs reinforcement, and that rather than see Kentucky and Missouri fall into the hands of the rebels, it would be better to suspend operations on the Potomac for a while, until the position of those States can be placed beyond danger. But, after all, the great battle must be fought in Virginia, and poetical justice would seem to require that it should come off at Manassas Junction, or between that point and Richmond. It is due to the honor of the nation that the stain there inflicted upon the National escutcheon should be there wiped off, in a great battle between the Government forces and the rebels in their utmost strength. It will not do to beat them in detail, and worry them out, without fighting. They are entitled to no such tenderness, and the nation's honor forbids it. It would be a lasting shame, a blur upon the reputation of the country for all time, if this rebellion were permitted to break down without anyone being "hurt," instead of being put down by the superior power, discipline, and courage of the National armies. If we wish not merely to quell the rebellion, and restore peace to the country, but at the same time to break the spirits of the rebels and traitors, we must drive them from the field—not by waiting the slow operations of "General Frost," and "General Bankruptcy," and "General Starvation," but under the lead of Gen. McClellan. The auxiliaries referred to are not to be despised, but they must not be relied upon, even if we had the positive assurance of their ultimate triumph.

The impatience of the public for an advance movement is natural; but it must not be forgotten that the Bull Run affair disorganized our army—that it occurred simultaneously with the expiration of the terms of the three-months' men, and that the troops now here are, for the most part, raw volunteers, whom Gen. McClellan has lost no time, and committed no duty, in the effort to prepare for the field of active service. It is probable that a much smaller army than that which surrounds the Capital could defend it, intrenched as it is, against any force which the rebels could bring into the field. But the abstraction of fifty thousand or more men from this command, to send West, would be fatal to any active operations; and for the sake of striking at the limbs, we should lose the opportunity of dealing a death-blow at the heart of the rebellion.

If any believe that Gen. McClellan is a convert to the Micawber system of tactics, which relies upon time, or chance, and remains idle, hoping that "something will turn up," they are greatly mistaken in the man. He would feel that he had been robbed of his destiny if the opportunity were denied him of avenging the Bull Run disaster; yet it is well that he should take a lesson of caution from the result of that day's work, and an excess of caution would be preferable to a deficiency. I believe that McClellan would deprecate any considerable removal of troops from this point, not from any apprehensions for the safety of the Capital, but because it would paralyze his plans, and render it impossible to act offensively.

It is suggested by military men that a mistake has been committed in the Western Department, of subdividing the forces to too great an extent, which enables the enemy to attack them in detail with superior numbers. It is said that in Missouri there are some thirty military positions occupied by the Government troops, when four or five points would be sufficient to maintain the authority of the Union over the same extent of country. I believe that it was a cardinal maxim with Napoleon always to be stronger than the enemy at the point of concussion. He might have fewer men, but where the blow was to be dealt, he aimed to be the strongest. The dispersion of our forces in Missouri has doubtless been brought about by the humane desire to protect the loyal citizens against the marauding parties of the Secessionists, who disregard all the restraints of law and justice in their treatment of the friends of Union. But it is obviously bad policy to risk the defence of the State in the effort to protect individuals, and in the long run the latter would suffer less if their peculiar welfare were for the time neglected, in order to concentrate all energies upon the work of driving the enemy from the State.

A profound calm seems to prevail in this military department at the present time, which was only disturbed for a moment to-day. Whether it is the deceitful calm which precedes the storm, or whether it results from the feebleness of the enemy, who is growing dispirited by the formidable array of the Union force which has intrenched itself around the Capital, thus cutting off all hope of successful attack, remains to be seen,—but I incline to the latter supposition! The idea of wintering a large army at Manassas Junction, composed for the most part of men from the far South, is a gloomy one. Having strained every nerve, and exhausted almost every resource, in the effort to keep a large army there in the Summer, when the country was fresh and unexhausted, they naturally enough despair of being able to maintain it during a long Winter, amid the desolation they have made. It is possible that an attempt may be made to cross the Potomac, and stir up a rebellion in Maryland; but it must be apparent that such an enterprise could only bring disaster upon the rebel forces, and upon their sympathizing friends. OBSERVER.

Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Necessity of Having It in Operation—Public Sentiment in Alexandria, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

I have for some time intended to draw attention to the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which, though passing through the loyal portions of Maryland and Virginia, has lain idle for some three or four months past. Its operations were paralyzed in the early Summer by the vandalism of the rebels, availing themselves of the paltering and timid conduct of Patterson; and to this day nothing has been done to repair the damage, and restore that important highway to the trade of the country. The Pennsylvania roads have doubtless reaped a rich harvest of public and private transportation, in consequence of the suspension of their southern rival, but it has been at the expense of the Government and the citizens, who have been compelled to incur the augmented expense of a roundabout mode of communication. It is surprising that those interested in the road have so long remained silent and inactive, and not less remarkable that the War Department should have failed to comprehend the utility of having this road in operation. At length, however, it is gratifying to perceive that a movement is being made in the proper quarters for having the road repaired, and it cannot be doubted but that the Government will promptly come to the rescue, and guarantee protection to the Company while the bridges are being rebuilt and the track relaid, as well as in running the cars. It seems that the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati has taken the matter in hand, and has in resolutions set forth the great necessity now existing for additional transportation facilities to the seaboard. Mr. Sullivan, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was present, and gave a statement of the condition of the road. He states that the whole line of road, about four hundred miles in length, is in fine working order, except the one hundred miles between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry, including the bridge at the latter point. Between these points there are twelve bridges to rebuild, and about twenty miles of track to relay. These repairs could be made if the Company were protected by the Government. It is believed that this can be done without difficulty, and that the company could afford to pay for suitable protection. At no time since the occupation of the Ferry by Gen. Patterson have the Confederates had a full regiment of soldiers upon the line of the road. The recent destructive operations have been performed by laborers, the object being to convey the materials to the Virginia roads. It may be hoped that the attention of the War Department will be awakened to the importance of this enterprise, and that it will extend every encouragement to a work which, while it will infuse new life into the loyal portions of Virginia and Maryland, and increase the facilities of trade with Ohio and the West, will at the same time cheapen transportation of military supplies, and open direct communication with a military district which can now only be reached by a circuitous and expensive route. The railroad interests of Pennsylvania will be deeply interested in keeping the Baltimore and Ohio road in its present useless condition. But the bare suggestion of such an influence hostile to the restoration of the Baltimore road will be sufficient to put the Administration on its guard, and to defeat the sinister advice which may proceed from that quarter.

I learn that a most favorable change has taken place in the public sentiment of Alexandria, and that the prospect is now bright for the raising of a battalion of loyal soldiers at that point. A meeting, with this object in view, will be held to-morrow night. A series of Union demonstrations have been held there recently. Speeches have been made, and the people have at length broke their long silence by speaking out boldly for the Union. It is probable that the free expression of Union sentiments was at first withheld from motives of prudence, the people being impressed with the idea that they were sooner or later to be overrun by the rebel armies, the sound of whose *reveille* could almost be heard in the midst of their town meetings. They were in a predicament not dissimilar to that of the sailor in the storm, who prayed to good God and good Devil alternately, not knowing whose hands he would fall into. The crisis, however, is now past, and the citizens are beginning to breathe freely. But allowing that they are learning the error of their way, and are beginning to abandon the cause of rebellion, and the fact is still more encouraging. It is just what we wish to see taking place all through the South, and what we shall see, as soon as the rebel forces are overthrown. It is a mistake to suppose that the whole people of the South cherish the fell purpose of resistance to the last extremity, such as has often been exhibited in the history of oppressed nations. The Slavery propagandists, or the Slavery oligarchy, doubtless entertain feelings of the direst hatred of the North, and of the General Government, because they have been foiled in their darling schemes of extending and perpetuating the system. But among the great mass of the Southern people, these passions of the aristocracy have no place, while it cannot be pretended that they are the victims of Federal oppression. It is, in truth, about as absurd to say that the non-slaveholders are impelled by a sense of their outraged rights to take part in the rebellion, as that the Southern negroes are the victims of Northern injustice. The only oppression which either class knows, is that of their common masters, the oligarchs. When, therefore, the General Government overthrows the power of the rebel leaders, and sends those leaders flying to the four corners of the world for safety, it will have ended its labors. The people will return to their allegiance with gladness, and ambitious men will spring up who will be ready and anxious to wear National honors. This is the first aristocratic rebellion against the principles of freedom and equality of which history gives any account. The people of the South have been dragged into it from the immemorial habit of yielding obedience to the oligarchy;—and when they shall receive the assurance of the General Government that they are safe in returning to their allegiance, they will do so with acclamations of joy. OBSERVER.

Affairs in Jamaica.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR—MISMANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS—STATE OF PARTIES IN JAMAICA—CAREER OF MR. DARLING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NEWFOUNDLAND—STORM AHEAD—OUR REVENUE AND THE AMERICAN WAR—FOR NINETEEN DAYS NOT A SINGLE ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—BANK OF JAMAICA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

Intelligence has reached here which leaves no room for doubt that Gov. Darling has been recalled, and under circumstances which lead many to suppose that he has incurred the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore not likely to be again intrusted with the high and responsible commission of representing the Queen in any of the colonial possessions. He has sadly mismanaged the affairs of this island, in like manner that he mismanaged all other similar trusts previously committed to him, and it would seem that he has suffered his last chance of success to miscarry. The fact is, Mr. Darling is a party-man. He cannot rule without a party, and when it does not exist, his first act is to create one. He thereby secures a temporary triumph, but in a small community, I need not say how dangerous is such a policy. Party here is not based upon the high principles that obtain in the mother country. The differences that regulate party in this colony are not like the high and lofty political principles in England, whereby we are able to distinguish the distinction which, at a former period of the political history, separated Whigs from Tories, and at the present time guide us to a proper knowledge as to who are Conservatives, who Radicals and who Liberals. In England, we find that above all differences is the *good of the public*, of which no party loses sight. In Jamaica there are no such distinctions to regulate parties. Party politics here mean the bitter hatred of one class of men against another class; the principle observed is not how the country is to be benefited, but how that or this particular man and his colleagues may be put down—nay, hunted down—and how the hunting party might easiest get into power and serve their personal interest. The Governor of such a Colony, to discharge his trust faithfully, must keep aloof of party, and, fixing his mind upon the public welfare, employ the strength or weakness of factions for its promotion. This is what was done by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Henry Barkly, and Gen. Bell, (during whose time Mr. Jordan was *de jure* the Governor,) and hence they were successful and reaped the reward of success. It is what Gov. Darling has not done, and hence his failure and its consequent odium—hence it is that he is to-day denounced by a section of the country that yesterday made him the subject of laudation. Of a reckless and impulsive temperament, His Excellency has, some how or other, offended all parties—his Government now exists on sufferance, and he finds difficulty and defeat closing in around him from all quarters. The conduct of His Excellency has been the same elsewhere. When Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, he so mismanaged affairs in the absence of the Governor-in-Chief that Lord Catheart, on his return to the Colony, peremptorily demanded his recall, giving the option of his own resignation. He was recalled. At Newfoundland, it was stated, the last memorial of him was a burning in effigy. In Jamaica he has done more mischief during his short rule than all the other hot-headed impulsive Governors have done during the last fifty years.

In a previous communication I alluded to the rumor that the approaching session of the Legislature would be very stormy. I trace that directly to the party politics of the Governor, by which he has now become the slave of men who are determined to rule without him. Mr. Whitelocke, who has recently accepted office, it appears, is determined to have the fiscal arrangements of the country altered so as to restore a system of taxation that, in 1857, was driven out of existence by the all but universal condemnation of the people. There is now no complaint against the present plan of *indirect* taxation which was called for by the voice of the public, and if it be made to give place to a scheme of an opposite nature, which has been tried and condemned, it is natural to expect that opposition will be created to the Government.

It is feared that in consequence of the war in America, which has greatly lessened imports into this country, coupled with the numerous failures that have taken place recently, there will be a great falling off in the revenue. This will be unfortunate for the Government—it is already in bad odor—and if it increases taxation, its unpopularity will reach its culminating point. Dealing with the falling off in the imports, I have to mention a fact that is unprecedented in the history of the colony—for the period of nineteen days there had not been a single arrival.

During the month the half-yearly recoining of the various banks and other speculating institutions has taken place. Foremost is the Bank of Jamaica, which has suffered fearful loss by the failure of P. Abraham & Co., of London, and the frauds of Mr. F. L. Castle, who has run away from the country to escape the Attorney-General.

The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society's report shows unmistakable signs of prosperity. The increase of policies over the past year amounts to fourteen. A bonus has been awarded amounting to £8,466, and a capital sum has been invested of £39,754.

The various Savings Banks are prosperous, which speaks well for the improvement of the laboring classes.

The weather has been variable, but very lively hopes are held out of the next crops.

The obituary of the month includes the names of Alexander Holmes, late editor of the Corawall *Chronicle*, and father of the Jamaica Press; and of James Taylor, who stood among the few remaining of the band of patriots who labored to bring about negro emancipation in this Colony.

Submerged Naval Battery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 15, 1861.

A favorable odportunity was afforded me, to-day, to examine the bont now nearly completed at Bordentown, by Mr. Edwin Stevens, under the superintendence of Capt. Thomson, formerly commander of the *Stockton*, and Mr. Dougherty, of the engineer department of the Camden and Amboy Company. It is understood that this vessel is, in part, intended to illustrate the great Naval Battery, for some years in progress, by Mr. Stevens at Hoboken. She will be tested thoroughly in a few days, and if found successful, presented by that gentleman to the United States Government.

The length of the hull, over all, is 100 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet. The whole structure, except the deck, is strongly built of iron. It is possible the deck will be plated with iron, which will render the whole shell-proof.

There are four water-tight compartments in the hull, with spaces for the accommodation of a limited number of gunners and men to manage the vessel. There are two engines of great power, securely placed beyond the reach of shot and shell. The magazine is in the same position. There is one gun near the bows, a rifled cannon, capable of throwing to a great distance a 68-pound shell. Two full 12-pounders, one on each side of the deck, occupy places near the stern. The steersmen, engineers, firemen and gunners are nearly all out of sight. Only one man at a time is necessary on deck, and he to sight the great gun. He is protected behind the cast iron housing in the rear, while all along the sides a massive timber projection serves the double purpose of a parapet against rifle balls and a guard to prevent the rolling of the vessel in the water. The large gun is loaded from the hold, by the lowering of the muzzle for the purpose, when it is instantly elevated and sighted for action.

The striking peculiarity of this battery is this: It is all sunk nearly under water! The only thing perceptible of it at a short distance is the low chimney rising out and smoking from the waves! The entire hull, with the propeller, armament, and a body of forty practiced gunners, are sunk down to a level with the sea!

The process of sinking the battery can be accomplished in *one* minute. The whole structure can be brought up again to a surface position in *three* minutes. It can thus be sunk and raised at pleasure, and made to serve a double purpose in resistance and attack. The principal point of assault is the bows, which are made of immense strength.

The ventilation and light are all that are necessary for the comfort and convenience of the combatants. The propeller, being worked by two powerful engines, forces the vessel along at a rapid rate, so that it can charge a line on shore, or ships at sea, retreat, advance, and change positions at the greatest possible advantage, without being in the least danger from the ordinary weapons of an enemy.

It is understood that this remarkable engine of naval warfare will be in New-York harbor in a few days. At the proper time it will probably be applied to the patriotic purpose for which it is intended by its inventor. NEPTUNE.

Who are the Elite of New-Orleans?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been the custom from time immemorial of civilized nations to treat prisoners of war with marked consideration. To show them any want of respect, or to insult them by word or action, is no only the sign of a barbarous people, but the mark of a low and vulgar mind. None but the base can exult over the misfortunes of their fellow men. In the most chivalric age of the world courtesy to the captive warrior was frequently carried to an absurd extent. And in modern times, nations, far from the highest in the scale of refinement, have been distinguished for a delicate regard to the feelings of prisoners taken in battle. When our own gallant Gen Bord, who, after the American war, served in the English army in the East Indies, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner there, he was the object of the most polite attentions from those into whose hands he had been thrown by the fortunes of war. As he moved along with his captors, they endeavored to keep out of sight as much as possible the fact that he was under restraint. When the native commander came to a convenient camping ground for the night, he invariably sent a messenger to Gen. Bord to ask if it would be his pleasure that the army should halt. And in the morning, when they were ready to march, the same messenger presented himself at his tent, to ask if it was his pleasure that the army should move. Doubtless this was an exaggerated form of politeness, but it was an exaggeration in the right direction.

More cultivated communities, actuated by the same spirit, have managed the matter better; and of these none is more worthy of mention than the City of New-Orleans. On the recent arrival there of the National prisoners, the escort provided for them by the authorities was composed of black men. Now it cannot be supposed for a moment that the refined and chivalric sons of the Crescent City would fall behind the Orientals in courtesy to the unfortunate.

We feel sure that they, above all others, would do their best to make the captive soldier oblivious of his sorrows—that they would treat him with such sincere kindness and respect as almost to make him forget that he was a prisoner, and remember only that he was in the hands of a people who were as courteous and well-bred as they were brave. It cannot be doubted that the escort furnished by the City of New-Orleans, on the occasion referred to, was composed of the *élite* of her soldiery—the *crême de la crême* of her warlike sons. When, therefore, it was announced that the military corps deputed by her to meet prisoners of war taken in battle on the tented field, was composed exclusively of blacks, the conclusion was irresistible that her municipal authorities considered the negroes the most respectable portion of their community; and in this we think the whole civilized world will agree with them. BLANC.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

U. S. District Court.—Prize Causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 226, 238, 400, 429, 431, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 442, 443, 444, 447, 448, 450, 451, 452, 453.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Case on—no other to be called for the day. *Part II.*—Nos. 846, 1454, 694, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1240, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2303, 2129, 2257, 323, 725, 2263, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2333, 2337, 2339. *Part II.*—Nos. 2250, 2264, 2266, 2296, 1704, 2368, 2376, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2392.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1464, 1202, 1310, 1467, 509, 526, 1478, 1479, 3090, 1480, 1483. *Part II.*—Nos. 1056, 2397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1477, 159, 1456.

The Custom-House Register Does Not Establish the Ownership of Vessels.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Bryan and Lunt vs. *Bowles.*—In this case the plaintiffs brought their action against the defendant to recover for supplies furnished a vessel whose registry was made upon the defendant's affidavit of ownership. Upon the trial, the defendant offered evidence to show that his ownership consisted only in a bill of sale of the vessel, which he held merely as a mortgage. This evidence was excluded by the Court, who ruled that the defendant's affidavit, upon which the registry was made, established the owoership, and excluded the defendant from offering evidence contrary thereto. The Court also excluded other evidence offered by the defendant, to show that at the time the supplies were furnished, other parties were in actual possession of the vessel, which was under their control and management for the voyage, in respect to which the supplies were furnished. The defendant appealed from a judgment against him, and the Court, at General Term, have rendered the followlog opinion on the appeal:

Hilton, J.—The plaintiffs' right to recover depended upon their establishing that the supplies were furnished upon the credit of the vessel, and that at the time the defendant was the owner.

The evidence on their behalf showed that the supplies were furnished in September, 1857, to the vessel, upon the order of her captain; and afterwards, while the vessel was at sea, on the bill being presented to the defendant, he promised to pay it when the captain arrived and saw the papers; also that in June, 1856, a bill of sale of the vessel was made and delivered to the defendant by de Agreda, Jove & Co., the then owners, and upon which, in December, 1857, he procured her to be registered at the Custom-house in his name, by making an affidavit that he was the true and only owner, and that no other person was directly or indirectly interested in her by way of trust, confidence or otherwise—the affidavit and claim of ownership therein referred to having been made, as was shown, with reference to the bill of sale, which upon its face was absolute and unqualified.

In opposition to the case thus made out, the testimony of the defence was in substance, that at the time the supplies were ordered by the captain, he was accompanied by the general ship-agent, or, as he calls himself "the Port Admiral" of de Agreda, Jove & Co.; but the captain gave his own orders. That the captain and crew were employed by de Agreda, Jove & Co; but the defendant subsequently paid them, and also paid the bill of the Port Admiral referred to, for the month of September, 1857. That the bill of sale was taken as collateral security for an indebtedness of de Agreda, Jove & Co. to the defendant, which they failed to pay; and on their becoming insolvent and making to the defendant a general assignment in October, 1857, he became, as he says, "in good faith, the actual owner of the vessel," claiming to be such under the transfer in June, 1856, and not under the assignment. He also testified that, to the best of his knowledge, recollection and belief, he never promised to pay the plaintiff's bill.

Upon this evidence the case presented substantially but a single question of fact for the determination of the Justice, and that was, whether, at the time the supplies were furnished, the defendant was the owner of the vessel? The Justice has found this question in the affirmative, by giving judgment against the defendant, and I am unable to perceive any sufficient ground for interfering with his decision, unless some of the defendant's exceptions to the admission or exclusion of evidence offered at the trial are to be regarded as material. Such of those as may be considered of sufficient importance to require examination I will now advert to, in the order in which they are presented in the case.

1. As to the introduction of the registry of the vessel at the Custom-house, with the affidavit of the defendant upon which that registry was applied for and procured.

There can be no doubt that, without proof to connect the party with the register as being his direct or adopted act, it has been frequently held not to be even *prima facie* evidence to charge him as owner. (Sharp *vs.* United States Insurance Co., 14 John. 201; Leonard *vs.* Huntington, 15 Id., 299; Fraser *vs.* Hopkins, 2 Taunt., 5; Ring *vs.* Franklin, 2 Hall S. C., 1, 20; 3 Kent, 150; but it is otherwise where he is connected with its procurement. It then becomes competent proof, and like any other act or claim of ownership, may be admitted in evidence. Here it was not denied; indeed, it was conclusively shown that the defendant not only personally procured the registry, but, in addition, made an affidavit stating that he was such actual owner, and the Justice did right, therefore, in admitting the evidence. Although not conclusive, yet it was some proof bearing upon the question of ownership, and was entitled to be considered by the Justice in arriving at his determination upon that branch of the case.

11. The defendant offered to show, in substance, by several questions put to the witness Buschmann, that prior to October, 1857, the vessel was in the actual possession of de Agreda, Jove & Co., and was under their control and management for the voyage in respect to which the supplies were furnished; but the Judge excluded the proof, holding that the Custom-house register was evidence of ownership, and that the defendant could not contradict his affidavit upon which the registry was procured.

The Judge also, at a subsequent stage of the trial, excluded a written defeasance, given by the defendant to de Agreda, Jove & Co., at the time of receiving the bill of sale, which the defendant offered in evidence to show that the bill of sale was only to be held as a mortgage.

I think the exclusion in each instance was clearly erroneous. The evidence offered might have had the effect of overcoming the case made by the plaintiffs and absolving the defendant from liability, by showing that the bill of sale was in effect a mortgage, executed as collateral security for the payment of a debt; that the supplies were furnished to the vessel before the defendant had taken possession and while the register remained in the name of de Agreda, Jove & Co., the mortgagors, who had the control and management of her. The defendant's affidavit, upon which he procured the registry, did not make an estoppel against proof of this character, and it should not have been so considered. (McIntyre *vs.* Scott, 8 John., 159; Champlin *vs.* Butler, 18 Id. 169; Johnson *vs.* Vernon, 1 H. Black, 114; Chinnery *vs.* Blackburn, Id., 117; Thorn *vs.* Hicks, 7 Com. 697.) A mortgagee of a vessel out of possession cannot be held for supplies furnished upon the order of the master acting under the direction and authority of the mortgagor, when he does not receive the profits of the voyage, and the credit is not in fact given to him. (Heskith *vs.* Stevens, 7 Barb., 488; Ring *vs.* Franklin, 2 Hall S. C., 1; Birbeck *vs.* Tucker, Id., 521; 3 Kent's Com., 139.) It is otherwise, however, when he has taken possession and procured a registry in his name, and supplies are thereafter furnished upon the credit of the vessel and owners. (Miller *vs.* Spinola, 4 Hill, 177; S. C. affirmed, 6 Id., 218; Abbott on Shipping, 7th Am. Ed., 51 note.)

Judgment reversed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for plaintiffs; O. E. Bright, for defendant.

Charged with being a Traitor—Libel Against the Evening Post.

SUPERIOR COURT.

David Smith vs. *Wm. C. Bryant & Co.*—The plaintiff alleges that the defendants in a certain publication of intercepted correspondence made in September last, in the *Evening Post*, and in remarks thereon, charged him with being a traitor and disloyal to the Union. For this he now files a complaint against them asking $25,000 damages.

Penalty for Giving Theatrical Performances Without a License.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Frank Rivers.*—The defendant was sued to recover $500, the penalty fixed by law for giving theatrical performances without a license, at the Melodeon Concert Hall on Broadway.

Judgment was now given for the plaintiffs for the sum fixed.

Cram & Fowler for plaintiffs; R. C. Underhill for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, William Prescott, 29 years, native of Massachusetts, pleaded guilty to assault and battery committed upon James Dunn, and was remanded for sentence.

William Volbert, 31 years, native of Germany, was tried and convicted of stealing a horse and buggy from Eben Caldwell. Sentence deferred.

Cornelius Shea, 27 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of an assault upon John Haggerty, and remanded for sentence.

Michael Devine was tried and convicted of an assault upon J. Early, and remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *Hill, &c.*—Motion granted; $10 costs of motion in each case to abide event.

Hymon vs. *Giodel, and Phillips* vs. *Same.*—Motion granted; the two judgments must be set aside as against the judgment creditors, Houghton & Co. Costs must be granted as against the plaintiffs in the judgment set aside.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 16, 1861.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '62	100	Harlem R. Pref. 34
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Coupon	95	100 do 34¼
2,000	do	96	100 do 34¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Coupon	95	300 do 35
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	97	200 do b30 35
9,000	Treas. 12 6s, N.	101	200 Reading Railroad 36⅜
1,000	Mich. Sou. 6s, '75	83	100 do b10 36⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	145 Mich. Cen. R. 62
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	60	47 do 51¾
50,000	Missouri State 6s	45¾	18 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 66
10,000	do	46½	200 do s60 65
15,000	do b30	46½	100 do 64¼
12,000	Mo. 6s, ls. to H. & St. J. R.	48½	200 do 65
13,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	50 do 64¾
2,000	N. Y. C. '76 coup. bd.	100¾	450 M. So. & Ind. R. 19
2,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M.	68	200 do 19¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2 M. Bs.	41	100 M. So. & N. I. G. U. 8's 30½
2,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	78½	50 do b18 30½
1,000	do	78½	50 do s10 30¾
90	Merchants' Bank	69	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 65¾
35	Union Bank	99½	150 do 68
10	do	99	400 do 67¾
36	Bank of America	99	300 do 67¾
5	Hanover Bank	71	50 do 67¾
15	Metropolitan Bank	92	50 do b10 67¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	6¼	100 Clev. & Pittsb'gh R. 11¾
300	do	5¾	60 Calesa & Chicago R. 72¾
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94	35 do 71¾
158	do	93¾	150 do s10 71¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	100 do b60 72½
600	do	78¾	50 do b30 72
675	do	78¾	280 Clev. & Tol. R. 37¾
50	do b30	78¾	50 do s30 37¾
150	do s10	78¾	300 do b15 37¾
50	do b60	78¾	400 do b10 37¾
50	do b10	78¾	100 do s30 37¾
50	do s10	78¾	300 do b30 38
150	Erie Railway	32½	350 do 37¾
170	do	32¾	200 do s10 37¾
200	do	32½	500 do 37¾
50	do s15	32½	275 Chic. & Rock I. R. 53
200	do	32½	125 do 52¾
175	do	32¾	100 do b30 53
45	Erie Railway Pref.	50	650 do 52¾
44	do	51	50 do b30 52¾
398	do	52	100 do b10 52¾
325	Hudson River R.	38	200 do b30 52¾
70	do	38½	100 do b30 52¾
50	do s60	38	30 do 52¾
100	Harlem Railroad	13½	100 do b60 53
425	do	12¾	50 do s10 52¾
300	do	13⅛	560 do 52¾
32	Little Miami R.	75	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con	84½	300 Harlem R. Pref. 33½
1,000	South Car. 6s	55	100 Reading R. b60 36⅜
1,000	La. St. 6s	67	100 do b60 36
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	5 Mich. Cen. R. 51¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	45¾	50 do 51¾
10,000	do	45½	50 do 51¾
10,000	do b60	45¾	50 do b3 51¾
3,000	Mich. St. 8 w'k Bs	83½	450 M. S. & N. I. R. 18¾
250	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60 38¾
50	do	93¾	100 Panama R. s60 117
50	do s. b30	93¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b60 67½
100	Hudson River R.	38	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b15 37¾
250	do	38½	250 do 37¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	78¾	400 do 37
200	do	78¾	500 do 37½
30	do	78¾	300 do s30 37
100	do s10	78¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b30 51¾
50	Erie Railroad	32¾	25 do 51¾
100	do s15	32¾	200 do b10 51¾
200	do	32¾	500 do 51
50	Harlem Railroad	13	250 do s3 51¾

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of September have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing nine months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, during the month of September, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,106,298
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	1,390,766
In Free Goods	1,577,385
Total Foreign Merchandise	$6,074,449
Against September, 1860	16,004,755
Decrease this season	$9,930,306

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $1,231,012, against $258,695 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,938,464, or $1,547,698 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in August is $7,622,147 against $11,126, 243 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of September, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,877,909
Foreign Goods re-exported	294,181
Specie	15,756
Total	$10,187,846
Against September, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$9,232,931
Foreign Goods re-exported	667,014
Specie	3,750,734—13,658,679
Decrease this season	$3,470,833

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past nine months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000		21,528,000
February	14,068,000		19,166,000
March	12,658,000		23,495,000
April	12,933,000		16,922,000
May	11,462,000		16,797,000
June	7,263,000		19,123,000
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
Total 9 months	$99,801,000		$183,551,000
Foreign Specie	35,187,000		951,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000		5,299,000
February	10,237,000		5,699,000
March	10,581,000		6,999,000
April	9,256,000		6,639,000
May	10,856,000		5,812,000
June	10,270,000		8,308,000
July	9,553,000		7,526,000
August	9,152,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
Total, 9 months	$90,061,000		$63,528,000
Foreign re-exported	6,127,000		6,119,000
Together	$96,188,000		$69,647,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000		854,000
February	1,103,000		977,000
March	302,000		2,382,000
April	1,413,000		2,996,000
May	129,000		5,530,000
June	244,000		8,842,000
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,751,000
Total 9 months	$3,280,000		$42,351,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$90,061,000	$63,528,000
Foreign Re-exported	6,127,000	6,119,000
Specie	3,280,000	42,351,000
Total	$99,468,000	$111,998,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202

choice, (Winter,) at $1 24@$1 28, extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 25, Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 26@$1 28½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 15@$1 21; Racine Spring, at $1 17@$1 19; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 13@$1 18½; Amber Lone Island, on private terms; Red State, at $1 27@$1 31; White Kentucky, at $1 36@$1 45; Red Kentucky, at $1 35 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in active request, and has advanced, Shippers have been the principal buyers, sales 214,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 54c.@61c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 60c. for sound; 62c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canadian at 34c.@38c.; Western, at 36c.@39c.; and State at 37c.@39c., ₩ bush. Rye is in fair demand at 66c.@70c. for Western; and 74c. for Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 7,100 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 2,400 bushels, including Canada, at 71c., State at 82½c.@70c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Oct. 12.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	26,766	760,670	541,154	28,618	14,633	24,989
1860	23,109	233,706	294,184	74,306	13,411	36,867

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Oct. 12.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	13,117	221,830	230,510	.....	5,500	.....
1860	4,300	1,156,171	283,154	5,000	28,500	34,101

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Oct. 12, 1861.

Flour, bbls..... 8,729 | Corn, bush..... 1,652,337
Wheat, bush..... 956,849 | Oats, bush..... 227,880

HAY—North River bale has been in active request for shipment and home use at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at former prices. We quote: New at 15c.@22c., for ordinary to very choice: last year's crop, 10c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been rather less active, yet prices have been well sustained. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21½c.@21¾c.; California, 23½c.@23c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds 364,000, against 154,400 same date last year.

LEATHER—The principal kinds have been in good demand, at buoyant prices.

METALS—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 55c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 41c.@44c.; and 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in pretty fair demand, including Common, at $4 75 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, at from $1 44@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Business, to-day, has been limited in most kinds; prices have not varied.

New-Bedford Market for the week ending Oct. 14.

SPERM.—The market has been quite active, both for export and for home consumption, but the transactions have been principally confined to sales of small parcels recently landed from the *Azor* and *Mary Ann*, and prices have somewhat declined. The sales since our last embrace 1,988 bbls.—650 bbls. for export, at 91 20 ₩ gallon; 888 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 20 to $1 22 ₩ gallon, and 250 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry. Whale has been in moderate demand, but we hear of some further inquiry on foreign account. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,380 bbls. in parcels—100 bbls. for export, at 41½c. ₩ gallon; 600 do., also for export, on private terms; and to the trade 500 bbls. good, at a price not transpired, and 180 do. black on private terms. Whalebone—no transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, 1861	58,851	126,545	967,700
Same time last year	67,878	132,984	1,072,500

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at $14 75@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams; 7c.@7¾c. for smoked and dry, salted Sides, and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 570 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for packet Mess, ₩ bbl.; Beef Hams $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 25 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue inactive, yet steady. Sales: 340 hhds., mainly Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., with 585 hhds. Melado on private terms, and a number of small lots of Havana, in all, 60 boxes, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky is good at advanced rates. Sales: 372 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@14c., and 146 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8c. ₩ lb. The European market having recovered from the depression noticed in our last, exporters have shown more eagerness to purchase, and prices have advanced, no difficulty being experienced in selling choice lots at 9c. The arrivals continue moderate and the stock of Prime is light. There has been considerable inquiry for shipment to the West Indies, and the home demand continues good both for prime and inferior grades. At the close the market is active and may be quoted firm at 8¾c.@9c., the latter rate being accepted for choice lots. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 1,400 bbls., at 20½c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements continue limited today, at our revised quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 11¾d.@12d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Oil, 8s.; Pork, 5s.@ 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and a market—Corn, in bulk, at 12½c. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,196 tons, to Melbourne, on private terms, thence from Chincha Islands to Europe, Guano, at or about £3 15s.; a British bark, 299 tons, to London, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 8s.; a bark, 296 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,750, or if toBoston, $2,050; one, 385 tons, from Sicily to Boston, $1,800, or to New-York, on terms we did not learn; a British brig, 228 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,000; a Dutch brig, 210 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $2,225; a schooner, 231 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1,350; a brig, 198 tons, to Naguabo, P. R., and back, $1,800; a British brig, 160 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,750; a schooner, 142 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; one, 210 tons, to Matanzas, $1,500; a British schooner, 106 tons, to St. Jago, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 350 tons, to Havana, $3,000; a schooner, 160 tons, to Havana and back, $1,450; a brig, 275 tons, same voyage, $2,250; a schooner, 250 tons, to Havana, $2,000.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MRS. E. L. S., ORANGE, N. J.—MOTHER!—Do come over to the City on Saturday, and go with us to hear the Swiss Bell-Ringers at Hope Chapel. Joseph and I were there Tuesday evening, and were delighted. Bring Georgie and Sis with you. ALICE.

MOSES.—IF YOU WISH TO SAVE YOUR mother's life, come home immediately, or write, and let us know where you are. M. P. H.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. If you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

J. M. O.—PLEASE COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY. I leave for Philadelphia on Saturday. X.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 35, WISHES TO marry a lady, possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Address RASSELAS, Station A Post-office. Correspondence will demonstrate the advertiser's high social position, respectability and worthiness.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, situated on the post-road, within half a mile of the village of West Farms, and one mile from the Morrisania depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The house is large and well suited for a Winter residence. Good furnace, &c. The place contains about 15 acres land, with the usual outbuildings and a laundry-house, with the convenience of water, &c., attached. To a good tenant, the place will be rented very low for the Winter. Apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., or to SAMUEL R HUBBARD, No. 27 4th-st., or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 18 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a country seat not less than two acres, within one hour's ride of New-York; fruit and shade-trees indispensable; for which cash or unencumbered real estate will be given, from six to eight thousand dollars; east bank of the Hudson preferred. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 91 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH ABOUT ten acres of land, near railroad station, at a moderate rent. Address Box No. 3,395 Post-office.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON GROVE TERRACE, IN THE VILlage of West Hoboken, two 2-story cottage houses very desirable for small families; good facilities for getting to the city. N. B.—The above property, including three other houses in the same location, is for sale, or will exchange for city property. Apply to A. ANDERSON, corner Palisade and Paterson avs., West Hoboken, N. J., or to W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, on Washington-av., 8 lots and fine house; gas and bath. A nice new 3-story brick; gas and water—$250, $300. Also, second floor and front basement, $12 50 per month, to a small familily only. Apply at No. 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY cacn stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 8 to 9 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 65 Hammond st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO CROCKERY MERCHANTS.—TO LET, in the Bowery, a new and spacious store, rebuilt on old crockery stand of more than twenty years. Apply at the drug-store corner Bowery and 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, for a term of years, with stable and garden attached, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts. The house is four stories in height, with an extension three stories high, and is elegantly furnished; has gas and water. On the first door are three large parlors and a dining room. The situation of this property, being in the choice part of the city, is admired by all who know it, and the garden has fine varieties of the different kinds of fruit trees. The premises will be let only to a private family. Inquire of JOHN HASLETT, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF the late William E. Wilmerding, Esq., No. 107 West 14th-st.; all modern improvements and location unsurpassed. Will not be rented for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

A SPLENDID FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on Murray Hill, for $112 50 per month, until May, (worth $250,) if rented this week. Also, 50 others, well situated, at war prices, with 60 unfurnished. The best place in the City to rent or have rented houses or store property, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, 144 Broadway, store floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 6th avs., thoroughly furnished three-story high-stoop; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Rent, $80 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS, OUR OPENING WEEK,

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.

THE RUSH WAS GREAT YESTERDAY
FOR OUR $2 50 BONNETS; WORTH $6.
FOR OUR $3 50 BONNETS; WORTH $6.
FOR OUR $5 BONNETS; WORTH $10.
FOR OUR $6 BONNETS; WORTH $12.
FOR OUR $7 BONNETS; WORTH $10.

J. HIGGINS, Manager.
Store No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10,540

Worth of fire and burglar-proof safes for sale, at about one-half the first cost. $4,200 worth of these safes is a consignment of two assignees. A part of this consignment must be sold within thirty days. The balance of this stock, $6,340 worth—all second-hand, of different City manufacture—and will be sold cheap.

Also, three new steam-engines.

W. H. TERWILLIGER,
No. 100 Maiden-lane.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,

Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $6 for six; $3 for three months.

EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. JOHN NICHOL,
G. B. BILLERWELL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. B. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Mulberry-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anything disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grade.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known

VICTORY MILLS

SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

Have now reopened their store for the

GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.

GREAT BARGAINS

Will be offered in

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.

All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS

We offer at retail our immense stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT No. 376 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE

HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

MACY'S WAR SALE

OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK CLOSing out, at a sacrifice, at No. 37 Chambers-st. Country and City merchants are invited to call and examine them.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood roundcornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Removed for convenience of sale to No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, being the entire stock of one of the best cabinet-makers in the city, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, wardrobes, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, lounges chairs, secretaries, book-cases, work-tables, music cabinets, &c. See catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 129 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe:

Elegant Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite covered in green damask; elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, with marble slab and brackets, and cornices to match; carved rosewood marble-top centre tables; elegant amoire-à-glace carved rosewood and mahogany bedstead; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; elegant gilt frame oil-paintings, black walnut dining chairs covered in green reps; black walnut extension dining table, black walnut buffet with brocatel top; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., in front of the residence, His horses, carriages, harness, &c., without reserve, viz:

One gray horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound in every respect, kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse, and very stylish.

Also, a black Canadian pony, 14 hands high, 8 years old, perfectly gentle in harness, and a good saddle horse for a lady.

Also, a fine City-made coupé rockaway, built to order by Brewster, but little used, in fine order, and a very stylish vehicle.

Also, a nearly new top-buggy, built to order, of the latest style, patent axles, &c.

Also, a set of silver-plated harness, built to order and nearly new. Also a gent's Spanish saddle, and a ladies' sidesaddle, bridles, &c., nearly new.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 253 East 10th-st., near Tompkins-square, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire elegant household furniture contained in the above building, viz.: Rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, etageres, extension dining tables, sideboard, dining chairs, oak and black walnut chamber suites, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, basement and kitchen furniture, to be sold by order of E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for mortgagee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 389 Bleecker-st., near 4th-av., the entire stock, good will and fixtures of a paint store, comprising a general assortment of paints, oils, brushes, window-glass, window-shades, fine wall papers, alcohol, cords, curtain-pins, ladders, show-cases, show-racks, counters, drawers, signs, &c., &c. To be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.—horse, wagon and harness, pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, sound and kind in harness, a good saddle horse; has been used by a boy for the last two years. Also, a handsome top-wagon and harness, new this Summer, sold on account of the owner going to Europe.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, FRENCH CHINA AND KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., —By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Warren-st., to close the business, about 600 lots, the balance not sold on the 11th. Sale absolute for cash. City and country dealers will do well to attend. Also, shelving of two floors, office furniture, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell this day, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 William-st., 200 lots assorted English, German, and American hardware, pocket cutlery, &c.; also, an invoice of sleigh, house and cow-bells. Terms, 4 months' credit.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of good furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, do. dress bureaus, sofas, tête-à-têtes, ladies' sewing chairs, pastor do., rockers, painted suites, walnut and oak extension tables, chairs, hat-stands, feather beds, hair mattresses, shelving, white French china dinner and tea sets, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, 50 wooden stools, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

One lady's side saddle, one gent's do., in good order; 2 bronze and jet-gas chandeliers, 4 lights.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 20 Warren-st.,

Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a very large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Regular weekly auction sales of boots and shoes on THURSDAYS.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Morgan and others are

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, with the money, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a HALF as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be clubbed at the lowest club rates. Specimen copies forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—B. ULLMAN'S BENEFIT—UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HEERMANN'S CONCERT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A report reaches us from Harper's Ferry, by way of Washington, that an engagement took place yesterday at Bolivar, between a body of about 3,000 rebels and Col. GEARY'S Pennsylvania Regiment, assisted by six companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, all under command of Major GOULD. Our men, it appears, had been across the river for some time gathering wheat and foraging through the adjacent country. The rebels, it is reported, were three times repulsed by our troops, but the final result of the battle is not known, as the messenger left for Washington while it was in progress.

No indication of a movement of any magnitude is yet reported from Washington, and nothing but an occasional skirmish between pickets and scouts breaks the monotony along the lines. The new defensive works recently commenced by our men are already in such a state of forwardness as to insure their safety against attack. Although in plain sight from the eminences now occupied by the rebels, no attempt has been made to interfere with their construction,—a fact which seems to argue that the rebel leaders have now, at least, no idea of attacking our army in front. The rebel batteries down the Potomac were not particularly troublesome yesterday. The one at Shipping Point fired some thirty shots at the *Pawnee*, but without doing her any damage. It is believed that the strength of the rebel batteries below Shipping Point has been much exaggerated; but that they have collected in the vicinity of Aquia Creek an army of thirty-five thousand or forty thousand men seems to be a tolerably well-established fact. The reason, however, for the concentration there of such a large body of men is found, not in an intention to attempt to cross the Potomac below Washington, but in the fear that our preparations for the great naval expedition really cover a contemplated attack upon them at Aquia Creek, and a subsequent advance upon Richmond along the line of the Fredericksburgh Railroad.

In the absence of advices from Gen. FREMONT, attention is again directed to Southeast Missouri, where JEFF. THOMPSON, having apparently received considerable reinforcements, threatens to attack Ironton and Pilot Knob. He has already burned the Big River Bridge, after taking prisoners the guard of National troops stationed there for its protection, numbering only between forty and fifty, who made a brave resistance, but were overpowered by numbers. Col. CASLIN, commanding at Ironton, has called in all the National troops in the vicinity, in anticipation of an attack.

The St. Louis papers furnish some particulars of the reported fight between a portion of the force under MONTGOMERY and of that under the rebel General, MCCULLOCH, already noticed in our telegraphic dispatches. The enemy consisted of the State Guards, under Judge CHENAULT, (the advanced guard of MCCULLOCH'S army,) who were marching North, it is supposed, to reinforce PRICE. The fight commenced near Shanghai, on the morning of the 27th, when the rebels were driven across Centre Creek. On the next day they were pursued, and were driven forty miles from where the engagement commenced. The Nationals are numbered at 3,000, and the rebels at 2,000. A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, who writes from Bolla, and gives an account of the affair, says that it must be received with some degree of allowance as to its entire truthfulness, as its geographical data are not altogether correct.

According to the army correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, Gen. FREMONT and his forces were at Tipton on the 11th inst., and their departure from that place had been postponed until Monday, the 14th. There was a great probability, however, that the General would not move from Tipton until the army was supplied with means of transportation and subsistence for a long march to the Southward. The rebels who have hitherto swarmed along FREMONT'S line of march, are said to have devoured all that came in their way, and the National troops, now in the enemy's country, find it difficult to obtain provisions.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has taken Gen. ANDERSON'S place in the Department of the Cumberland, is making estimates for funds to supply 60,000 soldiers—the number that he expects his command will reach in a short time. The rebel force under BUCKNER is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and Unionists are rejoicing in the expectation that Secessionism will soon be driven out of the State.

We hear from New-Mexico of the surprise of a company of volunteers under Capt. MEINTZ, by a party of rebels, about thirty miles from Fort Craig. The Captain, Second Lieutenant, and nine men were taken prisoners, but the rest succeeded in reaching Fort Craig, and Capt. MORRIS, of the Rifles, immediately started in pursuit of the rebels. Eleven companies of volunteers had been mustered into service in New-Mexico, under command of Col. GALLAGHER.

The announcement that MASON and SLIDELL, rebel Commissioners to London and Paris, had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston, in the *Nashville*, and putting to sea, has awakened the Government to the importance of making an effort to prevent their reaching their respective destinations. A telegraphic dispatch was, yesterday, received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, ordering the purchased steamer *Connecticut* to be prepared for sea immediately, and no doubt is entertained that her mission is to overtake the *Nashville* if possible. The *Connecticut* was formerly one of the Sound boats, and is a fast traveler. She probably put to sea last night.

By the *Arabia*, whose arrival we announce elsewhere, we receive comparatively little intelligence relating immediately to the rebellion. Mr. LINDSAY, member of Parliament from Sunderland, whose visit to this country on a commercial mission will be very well remembered, had made a speech to his constituents, in which he touched upon American affairs. As it would be some time before a supply of cotton could be obtained elsewhere than in the Southern States, he was of the opinion that the British Government should endeavor to induce the removal of the blockade. He was also of the opinion, in view of the bold stand made by the Confederates, and the strength of the South, that the Governments of England and France should soon recognize Southern independence. Mr. LINDSAY'S remarks, our dispatch says, were received with cheers and some hisses. From Spain we have a reiteration, in the *Correspondencia Autografe*, of the assertion that Spain, in her projected expedition against Mexico, is acting without reference to the designs of England and France. It is stated, however, that an opportunity to cooperate will be afforded to these Powers; and the London *Post* comes forward again with the assertion that England will act jointly with Spain, and that operations at the Gulf ports of Mexico will commence within the first few weeks of the healthy season.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a circular to Gov. MORGAN, and the other Governors of States on the seaboard, recommending that the State authorities take measures to perfect the fortifications and other harbor defences—the expense to be reimbursed by the General Government at some future period.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* reached Halifax yesterday morning with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Norwegian*. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst. The death of the Earl of EGLINTON is announced. The Liverpool Cotton market closed on Saturday, the 5th, with a tendency to still higher prices. The Breadstuffs market is also reported to be in an excited state, with firm prices. Provisions were quiet. Another fall had taken place in the English funds, and Consols were quoted at 92⅞@93 for money. Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *Lammergier*, had been murdered off the coast of Devonshire by his colored steward.

Another pamphlet has made its appearance in France, entitled, *The Rhine and the Vistula*, ascribed to a high source. It is devoted to an argument that France does not want the Rhine, and that, consequently, Germany has nothing to fear from her; but as Russia has designs in the direction of the Vistula, Germany should encourage a reconstruction of Poland. The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate the King of Prussia on his approaching visit to the French Emperor. Considerable agitation existed in some of the Paris faubourgs on account of the high price of bread. Seditious placards were numerous, and some arrests had been made. Forty thousand workmen are stated to be out of employment in Lyons, and the authorities were taking measures to provide for them. The Paris money market was in a very uncertain state. A protracted Cabinet Council had been held, at which the Emperor presided, and at which grain and bread furnished the principal topics of discussion.

From Italy we have the assurance that the relations of the Italian and French Governments are as satisfactory as possible, and that the delay in the settlement of the Roman question is not in consequence of any desire on the part of France for a cession of Italian territory. The Pope, at a recent Consistory, is said to have denounced compromise in the strongest terms, and to have called upon his supporters to be firm, and have no conciliation with impious men.

A meeting of the Hungarian leaders is stated to have taken place at Genoa, at which KOSSUTH was present, and at which it was determined to abandon the republican form of government for Hungary. Three candidates for the crown were proposed. A strong Austrian naval expedition, with troops, had left Venice for the coast of Dalmatia and Fiume—object not stated.

From Turkey, we learn that the Porte has consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro, provided Prince NICHOLAS and his Senators will sign an engagement to respect Turkish territory hereafter.

A serious affair occurred at Galatz, in Russian Poland, on the night of the 4th inst. An insurrection took place, during which the people killed the Mayor of the town, tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings, and put up the Polish eagle in its place.

A rumor has reached us, by way of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, that the United States steamer *Saranac* has been lost in a storm off the mouth of the Mississippi. No particulars are given. The rumor is not credited among naval men.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, with Gen. FREMONT, sends particulars of the shooting of a soldier by the Provost-Marshal at Tipton for insubordination. It seems that, during a severe storm, some two hundred men belonging to the Fifteenth Missouri Regiment endeavored to secure as flooring for their tents, a certain quantity of Government lumber. Col. BROWN ordered them to desist, and all did desist except one, who being twice told to drop his load, and refusing to obey, was shot dead by the Colonel. The regiment to which the man belonged was very much excited at the occurrence, and a battery, loaded with grape, was turned against it, but it was not found necessary to resort to any stringent measures.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash*, and the U. S. gunboats *Florida*, *Augusta*, *James Adger*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa* and *Seneca*, sailed yesterday. These vessels comprise the fleet which has been lying off the battery the last week. The *Powhatan* was expected to sail last night.

The steamship *Boston*, which sailed on Tuesday evening for Philadelphia, had on freight 261 cases, containing 6,525 Prussian muskets, which were made a present by the Prussian Government to the City of Philadelphia. They arrived in the steamship *Bavaria*.

The French gunboat *Surcouf*, DEPEGETA, from St. Thomas in 15 days, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Surcouf* mounts 2 guns, and has a crew of 74 men.

The inauguration of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place yesterday. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including many eminent professional personages, graced the occasion by their presence. The hospitals on Blackwell's Island, and the institutions on Randall's Island, were visited. Addresses were subsequently delivered in the College by Professors MCCREADY and TAYLOR, the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. A collation with toasts and speeches followed. The whole was a brilliant affair.

In the Board of Education, last evening, EDWARD HIGGINS was elected Janitor, in place of CHAS. RILEY, resigned.

The Syracuse People's Nominating Convention met at Cooper Institute last evening, and received a rather disparaging report from their Conference Committee, in relation to their interview with other Committees. ISAAC COLMAN, of No. 80 Duane-street, was nominated for Supervisor. The Convention adjourned to meet every Wednesday evening, at Cooper Institute, until after the election.

The House of Refuge recovered in the Superior Court a judgment for $500 against FRANK RIVERS for giving unlicensed theatrical performances at the Broadway Melodeon Concert Hall. DAVID SMITH has brought an action in the same Court against the proprietors of the *Evening Post* to recover $25,000 for an alleged libel upon him—they having published him as a traitor, as he charges.

The market for stocks was firm, and the dealings again buoyant, through the forenoon of yesterday, but late in the day there was a reaction of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. in prices, the market leaving off unsettled. Exchange 107½@107¾ ℔ cent.

The *Arabia's* news encouraged operators in Breadstuffs, yesterday, and an active business was transacted in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, prices of which closed decidedly firmer. The export inquiry was brisk. Cotton was in very moderate demand at unchanged figures. Light sales of Groceries, Metals, Fish, Candles, Beef, Seeds, and Spices were reported. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, and Whisky were in good demand, and were advancing. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after and was dearer. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 535 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets, including beeves, milch cows, veals, sheep and swine, have all been well supplied during the past week, but with a brisk demand nothing has been left unsold. Beeves foot up 5,157, or 800 more than the average for last year, and coming close upon a still larger supply, it was only wonder that they were all sold at any price. They ruled low—about as last week, varying from 5c. to 8½c. ℔ lb. Sheep were in good demand, and all were disposed of even before all wants were supplied. Prices unchanged. Hogs are ½c.@¾c. higher in the face of increased receipts.

England and the War.

Our British friends are becoming exceedingly anxious about the war. Mr. LINDSAY has urged in Parliament the propriety of pressing the American Government to relax the blockade, in order that the British may get cotton for their mills. He goes even further, and suggests that, "in the interest of humanity," this war ought to be ended, and the independence of the South recognized. His remarks were received with cheers and hisses by his audience, showing a decided difference of opinion on this subject in the British House of Commons.

Mr. LINDSAY'S desire for peace and cotton is very natural. It is shared by a very large portion of the civilized world. We are as anxious for both as he can be,—and so, we doubt not, is every man, woman and child in the United States. We do not blame England in the least for earnestly desiring an end of the war. What we do blame her for is, that she is utterly blind to every way of ending it but one,—and that the one which involves the destruction of our Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the ruin of the only great Republic on the face of the earth. Her public men seem utterly unable to think of any other mode of ending the rebellion. Their blindness on this most important point suggests the idea that they do not wish it ended in any other way,—that this result is the very one they hope for,—that their desire for peace is, in fact, only one mode of expressing their dislike of the Government of the United States, and their sympathy with those who seek its destruction.

The English can abridge this war very materially if they really wish to do so. Let them withdraw from the rebels their countenance and support. Let them cease to talk of the certainty of their success, the folly of resisting them, and the policy of recognizing their independence. Let them give the full weight of their moral support to the established and recognized Government,—with which they have treaties of peace and friendship, which they are bound to regard as the actual and the rightful Government of this country, and which has the strongest possible claim on their sympathy and good wishes. If they had done this from the beginning, the rebellion never could have assumed its present formidable proportions. If they would do it now, they would take away from the rebels the hope which gives them half their strength and all their motive for prolonging this disastrous struggle. But for the belief, which Mr. LINDSAY and his confederates do all they can to encourage, that England must inevitably break the blockade and incur all the risks of war with the United States, in order to procure a supply of cotton, the rebels would end the war before mid-Winter. With the aid of their British accomplices they may possibly prolong it a year or two longer.

The plea of "humanity" comes strangely from English lips. When did England ever end a war, or give up a foot of her possessions, or raise a blockade, or forbear any exercise of her authority "in the cause of humanity?" She fought us seven years before she would relinquish the attempt to subjugate us. She made all Europe one sea of blood for twice that time, to compel France to accept rulers whom she detested. She has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money to perpetuate her domination over India. She buried tens of thousands of her sons in the Crimea to cripple a growing rival. The whole earth is full of the evidences of her relentless and remorseless energy in waging war upon those who resist her sway or dispute her will.

But she says we can never conquer the South. That remains to be seen. No nation ever takes that for granted. At all events, we can try. We can vindicate our own honor;—we can discharge our duty to ourselves and our posterity;—we can release the crushed friends of the Union in the Southern States from the oppression which weighs them down;—we can at least put ourselves in such a position as not to be humiliated and disgraced by whatever the future may have in store for us. We believe we can do much more than this,—that we can crush the rebellion and restore the Union. And we are very certain that until we have tested the courage and the virtue of our people to the utmost in the endeavor to do so, we can have no peace which will be worth the parchment on which it may be written.

If the English journals and public men could understand how much harm they do to the cause of peace, by thus identifying it with the success of the rebellion, we have faith enough in their selfishness to believe they would desist from doing it. The course they have thus far pursued is certain to exasperate our people, to prolong the war, and to renew between the two nations that feeling of bitter distrust and dislike which the past twenty-five years had in good part allayed. They are very much mistaken if they suppose that all the cotton they can get this season, will be an adequate compensation for what they are certain to lose in the effort to get it.

Quarrel of the Turtle-Doves.

The secession Press of Richmond, Va., is occupied at present with a serious quarrel that has arisen between Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD and Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, both sons of the Old Dominion and officers of the Confederate army, and both known to fame by deeds of very diverse repute, under the old Republic of the United States. It is unnecessary to say that any "personal affair" attracts immense attention in the South. Especially is this the case when the parties are such notables as WISE and FLOYD.

The dispute between these military chieftains originated in the mountain gorges of the Gauley, but it has been transferred to the hotel lobbies and newspaper sanctums of Richmond. It was confined at first to the two leaders, but it has extended to their partisans, and now involves divisions of the army, and may yet threaten the integrity of the Cabinet and the independence of the Confederate States. Nothing would please the Virginia cavaliers better.

It is to be regretted that the world knows so little of the causes that have led to the rupture between these eminent traitors. But that the causes are exceedingly grave we well know, from the bitterness of the strife and the frequency of the allusions to appeasing it with blood. Doubtless the quarrel involves the honor of FLOYD. It cannot fail, likewise, to impugn the generalship of WISE. Unquestionably, it will be found to implicate the patriotism and good faith of both. It is easy to see, therefore, that a quarrel, involving the tangled ethics of treason, and the historic pulchritude of national Thieves and Thugs is on the *tapis* at Richmond. *The South sits in judgment on herself.*

Strange to say, WISE'S friends take the same view of FLOYD that people in the loyal States do; and FLOYD does not look well in that light. The friends of FLOYD apply an unsparing analysis to WISE; and they find him, as the loyalists of the country have found him, a frothing cataract of stump oratory, fit to preach every extremity of rebellion, but good for no practical work whatever. President DAVIS is not yet heard from; but doubtless he groans under the infliction, and accepts the shame that WISE and FLOYD have brought on the Confederate arms as a just punishment for having departed from his rule, and appointed two such notorious political profligates to important military positions.

FLOYD is charged by WISE'S partisans with incapacity and cowardice, in that he spent six months in organizing an army that he has never dared to lead against the enemy. The only battle that FLOYD came near sharing was that of Carnifex Ferry, which Gen. ROSECRANS traveled ten days by forced marches to offer, and which FLOYD stole away at night to avoid, although he had a very strong force and an almost impregnable fortified position. A number of FLOYD'S officers have united in an anonymous card, it seems, denouncing him and denying his capacity and courage. FLOYD attributes their conduct to WISE'S machinations, and calls, through the newspapers, for their names, that he may have them court-martialed for speaking disrespectfully of their superior officer. The *Enquirer*, (WISE'S organ at Richmond,) jeers FLOYD for this; tells him he can have the names if he will promise to fight the men; and that they are all gentlemen, and have never been accused of stealing;—which is a most barbarous backhanded blow at FLOYD, when considered in connection with Willet's Point, Fort Snelling, the Russell, Waddell and Majors' acceptances, and the robbery of all the arsenals in the loyal States by FLOYD, when he was Secretary of War.

Poor FLOYD seems to be the "under dog in the fight," at Richmond. He declines the *Enquirer's* challenge to mortal combat with the anonymous foes of his camp, and writes pathetically about leaving his reputation to the future historian. In this FLOYD does well. Indeed, it is the only thing he can do. Contemporary history knows too much, and holds FLOYD in the pillory, as a peculating and perjured man. It may be that "after ages" will lose sight of the evidences of his shame, and, in that abundant charity that speaks nothing but good of the dead, fail to put on record the fact that he lived and died as a branded felon, even among those that prompted and profited by his guilt.

But why should WISE persecute FLOYD? WISE was the prophet of secession in Virginia, and preached what FLOYD practiced. The two men were the antipodes of each other. WISE was eruptive about the mouth—FLOYD was secretive; his nature was to absorb. WISE was an abstractionist in the political sense—FLOYD became an abstractionist in a very different sense. WISE hung JOHN BROWN for his insurrection—FLOYD would have pardoned him, taken the two negroes in his army for confiscation to the State, and made a good thing of the "commissions" for selling them into Slavery. WISE favored the capture of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and once threatened to seize Washington—FLOYD executed the more feasible and useful scheme of "appropriating" to treason all the small arms of the Government. It is not for WISE to taunt FLOYD with felony.

He did his work—villainous as it was—better than WISE; and when the devil comes to make up his jewels and to award honors for the infernal deeds of treason that crushed for a time the most glorious Evangel of liberty, civilization and Christianity that ever stood among the nations of the earth, we may be sure that the felonious FLOYD will far outrank the windy and ineffectual whiffet, Gen. HENRY A. WISE. We appeal, as confidently as FLOYD himself does, to the justice of the great tribunals hereafter; and in order that the cause may go unprejudiced to judgment, we express the earnest hope that in this life FLOYD, WISE, and other differing rebels, may all "hang together."

A TREAT.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver an address on the War and the Country, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday evening. Mr. EVERETT is thoroughly enlisted in the contest against the rebellion, and freely devotes his voice and his pen to the service of the Country. Few men have it in their power to do more good than he. It is needless to say that he will have an overcrowded house to hear him to-morrow.

An Important Precaution.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed an official circular to the Governors of the seaboard States, inviting them to take steps, in advance of the action of Congress, for the more effectual *defence of our seaports against foreign invasion.* He takes care to accompany this suggestion with the assurance that our foreign relations are less threatening now than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. Still the fact of making this request thus publicly, taken in connection with the aspect of our foreign affairs, will scarcely fail to create some uneasiness in the public mind. The cotton crisis in England is close at hand;—and it is evident that in spite of all their efforts to procure a supply from other sources, the attempt can only be partially successful, and very many mills must stop. Agents of the South are actively at work abroad, urging England and France to break the blockade, and Mr. LINDSAY'S speech in Parliament shows that their efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful.

Whatever may be the consequences, no one can doubt that any such attempt on the part of those Powers would be met by a declaration of war. This country cannot afford to be reduced to the position of vassalage which the toleration of such an act would imply. And while we do not anticipate any such extremity, it is well to be prepared for it. The call of the Government, therefore, is very timely, and, we trust, will meet with prompt attention.

Spain and Mexico.

Not the least important intelligence recently received from Europe, touching the Mexican question, is the following:

"It is asserted in Spain that O'DONNELL continued to oppose communication with France and England in the affairs of Mexico. He thinks it derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone."

There is then as yet no tripartite treaty. The pride of Spain could not brook intervention in her ancient colony in combination with France and England. She must act alone in the matter, or not at all. But we suspect that Spain's reluctance to associate in the contemplated enterprise with the Allies, arises from some other motive than mere sensibility. Her object may be different from theirs. They may mean only to seek reparation for wrongs suffered by French and British subjects resident in Mexico, while the real object of Spain may be conquest. Under pretence of exacting justice for Spaniards, she may hope to reëstablish her supremacy over the country—to reannex to her dominions the realms of Montezuma; and this she could accomplish more conveniently and easily if left to deal single-handed with the Mexicans, rather than if fettered and controlled by powerful and zealous confederates. Hence, probably, the true source of her aversion to the proposed triple alliance.

It must not be forgotten that Spain has not been always at the bottom of the political scale in Europe. In the Sixteenth century Spain was the greatest of European powers; her colonial empire the most magnificent that had hitherto existed. But under the Bourbon dynasty almost all her prestige passed away, and she gradually sank into utter insignificance. Since her successes in the Morocco war, however, she has become once more aspiring and ambitious. She fancies that she has won back some of her ancient renown; she aims to recover some of her former power. Taking advantage of our civil dissensions, she has already regained San Domingo, and now she is busily engaged fitting out a formidable armada for the invasion and correction of Mexico. This is pretty well for a nation that a few years ago was so far from dreaming of conquest in the Western hemisphere that she actually trembled for the safety of the solitary possession which remained to her therein!

The Weather and the War.

The reported loss of the frigate *Saranac*, whether verified or not, points attention to a serious obstacle, which for several months must interfere, more or less, with the energetic prosecution of the war. The weather of Winter will fight on the side of the rebels. Severe gales will render it difficult for blockading vessels to lay off their proper ports, without occasionally, for the sake of safety, standing out to sea, and leaving opportunities for the enemy to escape, or for the vigilant cotton ship to beat in, and load its valuable cargo. Our squadrons will suffer more frequent damages, and will more often be compelled to leave their various stations for repairs. If all of them escape shipwreck, strong as they are, along an exposed and dangerous coast, it will be, indeed, marvelous. And, in any event, the over-mastering necessity of self-preservation will do very much to diminish the efficiency of the fleet.

On land meteorological influences will be no less powerful. The moment the frosts of Autumn begin to play tricks with the soil, kneading it into mud of tenacious and treacherous consistency, the advance of our armies, with their endless trains of artillery and wagons, will become an impossibility. Unhappily the rigors of Winter in the Border States, to which military operations will be principally confined, will not harden the earth into that permanent solidity which in cold weather macadamizes the New-England roads. There are incessant alternations of freezing and melting; the result of which is an almost total destruction of the road-bed, even when travel is at its ordinary level. But if the great artillery and wagon-trains of the enemy in retreat are to precede the advance of the corresponding equipage of the National forces—which in Eastern Virginia will extend very nearly one hundred miles in a single day—and if vast squadrons of cavalry are to make their way over the same roads, it is manifest that it will require the roads to be at the outset in the very best conceivable condition, to be passable when the rear of our forces is put in motion.

In the making of war, as in all other complex enterprises, there are immutable conditions to be observed. For this reason, Government must keep an eye to the weather given. It is already taking steps to prepare, in some degree, the blockade from meteorological disturbances, by sending expeditions to some Southern ports, and provide harbors in which portions of the Coast Guard may ride through the Winter in security, and if sufficient energy be thrown into its labors, it will, unquestionably, succeed in defeating so far the hostility of Father Neptune. But upon land, there is equal danger, with less satisfactory evidence of appreciative activity. It is complained from Western Virginia, an elevated region, where the cold makes itself early felt, that the roads are already badly cut up, and the troops without any preparation for Winter. In Eastern Virginia, the equipment of the men is perfect, and the supply of artillery, ammunition, stores and transportation all that the Commanding General desires; but these advantages are imperilled by the possibility of the frost attacking the great routes of advance, and rendering them impracticable. If there were not reasons to believe the period of inaction had nearly passed, we might indeed look at the prospect with serious apprehension. The indications, however, though less distinct and immediate than we could wish them, seem to show that another week will not elapse without an important movement of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. In that case King Frost, bringing up, as he should, the rear of our forces, will not obstruct and baffle its advance.

The New City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me by what authority, or under what law, the new City Hall on the Park is being built? It is an enormous job for somebody,—involving the expenditure of an immense amount of money, and the disposal of a very large quantity of patronage, yet, so far as I am aware, there has never been any public invitation of proposals,—any provision for any sort of responsibility, or any of the ordinary safeguards against extravagance and prodigacy. Indeed, I do not remember ever to have seen any action of the Common Council on the subject. Yours,

QUERIST.

The new City Hall is not being built in pursuance of any law, or even any ordinance of the Common Council. The only authority for its erection is a simple *resolution*, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, on motion of ELIJAH F. PURDY,—in the following words:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Building the New Court-house be and are hereby authorized and directed to employ a suitable architect to prepare plans and specifications for said Court-house—and the *Committee are also authorized and directed to proceed with the erection of said Court-house* with all possible dispatch, and to purchase materials therefor, and to build such portion thereof *by contract or "day work"* as they may deem for the best interests of the County. All contracts made by the Committee to be submitted to this Board for approval. And the Comptroller is hereby *authorized and directed to pay all bills for the erection of the same*, on the certificate of said Committee or of a majority thereof.

This is a sweeping resolve, certainly; but it passed by a unanimous vote, which proves that all parties were *satisfied* with the distribution of the work. It was supposed when the Board of Supervisors was originally organized, that its division equally between the opposing parties would put an end to the jobbing and corruption which seem to be inseparable from partisan commissions. The actual result has been to compel the parties to negotiate for dividing the spoils. Instead of affording any security for an honest administration, it renders profligate and corrupt bargains the only means of carrying on the public business.

LEGAL COBWEBS AS TO OUR BLOCKADE.—Judge WARE has lately delivered an opinion in the United States District Court of Portland, Me., condemning a vessel proved to have been designed to run the blockade, in the course of which, he takes the ground that the rights of blockade and neutrality have no application to the case of the National Government and the insurgent States:

"A blockade," says the Judge, "as that word is understood by the law of nations, is an investment of a town of one belligerent by the forces of another. Every nation of common rights may declare what shall be ports of entry and delivery, and participate in trade by law, and enforce their laws by such means and penalties as she pleases. If she please arrest ships before them, *this does not constitute a blockade, but is a mere municipal regulation, though familiarly called a blockade.*"

This is sheer pedantry. In the admirable decision of Judge BETTS, in the Court of our City, that authority swept away all these legal cobwebs, and showed in language which if not strict law is at least admirable common sense, that the civil war now existing constitutes a state of things in all respects analogous to a foreign war—that insurrection places those who take part in it in the condition of ordinary enemies—and that consequently Government has a right to adopt exactly the same measures against them which it would take against foreign enemies. Whatever may be the precedents established by cases of a totally different nature from ours, the principles of international law have been found elastic enough to admit us within their pale. The Administration has wisely abstained from availing itself of the permissive sanction of Congress, by the law of July 13, to the collection of duties on shipboard or to closing the ports of entry; and foreseeing the complications which would inevitably arise regarding the maritime rights of foreign nations, has resolved to rely on the existence and efficiency of its blockade.

But Judge WARE is not even correct in supposing that the practice of public law rigidly confines the power of imposing a blockade to one belligerent nation against another. We have recently cited several instances in which the right of a nation to set on foot "a blockade of its own ports," for the purpose of more effectually suppressing an armed insurrection within its own borders, was affirmed by the Courts of Great Britain, Portugal and Russia.

All abstract considerations, however, give way to the fact that those European Powers that dictate maritime and international law have acknowledged our closure of the Southern ports as a *blockade*—and that both theoretically as a right and practically as a fact. It is unfortunate that our own authorities should introduce confusion into the legal procedure by a pedantic adhesion to principles that can have no application to the unprecedented situation in which we are placed.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Lord MONCK and party will come out in the *North Briton*.

PATTERSON, the abortionist, who was respited until Friday next, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax and the Glasgow at this Port.

Another Decline in the English Funds.

COTTON STILL TENDING UPWARD.

Excitement in the Breadstuffs Market —Provisions Quiet.

Mr. Lindsay Counsels the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Bread Excitement in the Faubourgs of Paris.

The Proposed Intervention in Mexico.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 5, *via* Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning. She has 63 passengers and £6,462 in specie. She will sail at 12 o'clock for Boston.

Among the passengers for Halifax are Major DOYLE, the newly appointed commander at Halifax and Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, Governor of New-Brunswick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of EGLINTON died on the 4th from an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. LINDSAY, Member of Parliament from Sunderland, in addressing his constituents, touched upon the American question. He said as it would be some time before cotton could be got elsewhere, he considered it the duty of the Government to endeavor to induce the National Government, in the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. Considering the bold stand made by the Confederates and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so numerous a body of people. [Cheers and hisses.] It was evident that the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish Slavery, which would never be removed by a servile war. The separation of the North and the South was much more likely to accomplish the object.

Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *Lammergier*, from London for Callao, was murdered off the coast of Devonshire by the steward, a colored man, named HAWKINS. The steward was ill-used by the Captain, and revenged himself by murdering the deceased in a cold-blooded manner. The ship had returned to London, and HAWKINS was under arrest, awaiting the issue of a warrant under the Extradition treaty.

FRANCE.

Another council of the Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held on the 3d.

A new pamphlet entitled *The Rhine and the Vistula*, and ascribed to very high inspiration, had appeared in Paris. It protests that France does not want the Rhine; that consequently Germany has nothing to fear from her; but as regards the *Vistula*, it argues that Russia has designs in that direction, and merely watches her opportunity to guard herself against Russia. Germany should encourage a reconstruction of Poland. The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate the King of Prussia on his approaching visit, and allay the apprehension of Germany.

There had been agitation in some Paris faubourgs owing to the high price of bread. Seditious placards were reported to be numerous. Some arrests were made. It was stated that 40,000 workmen were out of employment at Lyons, but the authorities had got up workshops for them.

Troops had embarked at Toulon for Rome to replace others in that city.

The Bourse continued depressed and falling. Rentes on the 4th closed at 68f. 30c.

The Paris money market was in a very uncertain state. The supply was short and high rates were demanded.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France was summoned for the 5th.

It is stated that at the last Cabinet council, which extended over four hours, grain and bread were the principal objects of discussion.

ITALY.

The Bank of Turin had raised the rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

A strong naval expedition, with troops, had left Venice for the coast of Dalmatia and Fiume.

The intended popular demonstration at Palermo, in favor of the Italian troops proceeding to Rome, was prevented, owing to the precautionary measures of the Government.

The Pope had received the Siamese Ambassadors at Rome.

At a recent Consistory, the Pope is said to have denounced in the strongest terms all compromise, and calling on his supporters to be firm and have no conciliation with impious men.

It is asserted that the relations of the Italian and French Governments were as satisfactory as possible.

France has not asked for any cession of territory.

The delay in the settlement of the Roman question is caused by considerations of quite a different character.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autographe* says that "preparations for the expedition to Mexico are actively progressing. The expedition will leave Spain very shortly, without prejudice to cooperation, which she will afterward afford to England and France. She intends acting alone in Mexico, as her interest and dignity require."

The London *Morning Post* reiterates its statement that England will act jointly with Spain, and that the operation will commence within the first few weeks of the healthy season at the Gulf ports.

PRUSSIA.

There were rumors of a note addressed by Prussia to the German Powers, disclaiming all political objects in the visit to NAPOLEON, and putting it forward as a mere return of civilities.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that on the 4th, the Austro-Italian regiments would be reduced from 100 to 60 men per company. Further changes were contemplated.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Hungarian leaders at Genoa, KOSSUTH was present. The Republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned and three candidates for the crown proposed.

TURKEY.

The Porte has consented to raise the blockade o Montenegro, provided that Prince NICHOLAS and his Senators sign an engagement henceforth to respect Turkish territory.

OMBICK PASHA is appointed Governor of Bagdad.

A Servian officer had sent a challenge to the Austrian Consul, for disrespectful behavior towards Prince SERVIA.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail to the 12th of September arrived at Marseilles on the 4th.

Calcutta telegrams, to Sept. 11, report an increased business in piece goods at former prices. Yarn was in good demand, and rather dearer. Exchange less favorable for remitters, 2s. 3d.

Cotton goods at Bombay were active and advancing. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights declining.

HONG KONG, Aug. 7.—Exchange, 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—Exchange, 6s. 2d.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

TRIESTE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Last night an insurrection took place in the town of Galatz, Russian Poland. The people tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings and put up the Polish eagle in its place. The Mayor of the town was killed.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Rentes closed at 68f. 25c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

The Paris papers of this evening announce that the Emperor and Empress left Paris, at 3 P. M. to-day for Compeigne.

The King of Holland has just started on a visit to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty will sleep to-night at Cologne and will pass through Aix-la-Chapelle to-morrow, arriving the same day at Compeigne. He will return to Brussels Monday next.

The Grounds and Character of Intervention in Mexico.

From The London Daily News.

The letters from Mexico, to the end of August, declare that the gloom and wretchedness of the English in the interior are extreme. The Government, while it fails to guarantee them protection and security, multiplies and aggravates its exactions. A property tax of one per cent. has been imposed on all persons living in the district of Mexico. Foreigners have been declared liable to, and are paying it, by the advice, it is said, of the British Minister, under protest. Even the poor and peculiarly British consolation of grumbling is denied our countrymen, and MR. MORAN, the editor of the English newspaper in the City of Mexico, has been arrested on the charge of publishing comments on the acts of the Government.

It is impossible that we can allow Mexico to continue thus to set at nought every obligation and defy every summons. If its Government will not do its duty to its own people, it must at least do its duty to us. If we had taken no part in procuring its independence, if we had lent it no money, we should still have the same claim upon it for just treatment of our citizens as we have upon Japan or any other country, Pagan or Christian, to which our merchants trade. The French have also a strong interest in Mexico, arising out of different circumstances. There are more Frenchmen than Englishmen in the Republic, the City of Mexico alone containing three thousand, and they have suffered with our countrymen, on the one hand by the general disorder, and on the other by the legalized injustice of successive Governments. It is not, therefore, easy to understand who some of the Paris newspapers should take pleasure in discrediting the intention of the Governments to join in measures for obtaining redress for the wrongs which their countrymen in Mexico have sustained, and which they still endure. *The expedition which has been announced is necessary, and, therefore, will be carried out.* But if it is necessary to bring the Mexican Government back with a strong hand to the acknowledgment of its international duties, *it is equally important to avoid anything like an intervention in the domestic affairs of the country.* Our neighbors have never professed to hold the principle of non-intervention as a fixed rule of policy; but, generalization apart, it is clearly for the interest of all parties that the Mexicans should be allowed to terminate their disputes in their own way. We shall greatly assist them in doing so if we take the portion of revenue which belongs to us, instead of allowing it to aliment a civil war. By foregoing, or at least forbearing to enforce, our claims, we have, in fact, been bribing the factions to continue the strife. The interests of all parties will take a new shape when the necessity of reckoning with foreign Powers is brought home to them. *In possession of the seaports, there is no just claim which we may not enforce upon the Government.* We trust, therefore, that the suggested military march to the interior has no place in the intentions of the Powers. Such an occupation would give a character of indefiniteness to the enterprise, would open the path to any adventurous and speculative policy, and prove greatly embarrassing. We at this distance cannot pretend to fix the fortunes of Mexico; that must be left to the influence of events, to the pressure of circumstances, and, above all, to the character of the people. Such an occurrence as the announced discovery of rich gold placers on the Western coast of Mexico, will do more to determine the future of that State than all the regiments that could be sent from Europe. We had better leave the country to nature and to time.

Americans in Paris—The Wife of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Among the Northerners now at Paris is the wife of Gen. SCOTT. She had a very narrow escape of being among the passengers in the *Great Eastern* when that steamer met with its latest and most serious accident. Her passage was actually taken, and she was on the eve of setting out when an American gentleman, whom Gen. SCOTT had requested to come all the way from New-York to be her escort over the Atlantic, arrived at Paris, and having some matters to arrange here, which, would cause a delay of two or three days, she was obliged to defer her voyage for a few days, and has not since been able to leave Paris. Mrs. SCOTT is in a very delicate state of health, and quite a martyr to nervousness. She is not able to read the newspapers till some friend looks over them, assures her that there are no evil tidings from the North, and that nothing has happened to any member of her family, of which her husband is not the only one who has taken up arms in defence of the Federation. Close to the house in which Mrs. SCOTT is staying lives another American lady, of some celebrity in her country—Mrs. RITCHIE, who is better known as MRS. ANNA COBA MOWATT. This lady, who is of Northern birth and education, retired from the stage on her second marriage with a wealthy Southern planter. She is still remarkably pretty as well as peculiarly fascinating in her manners, and although past middle age, does not look a day older than she did fourteen years ago; nor is the slightest token of advancing years to be seen in her hair, which still preserves the beautifully burnished look, and would be remarkably luxurious even for a young girl. There are also some near relations of Gen. JOHNSTON among the Americans here, who, however, are not less Anti-Slavery than any of the Beecher family.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 4.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR firmer; sales at 27s. 9d.@30s. WHEAT steady: sales unimportant; 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for red Western; 11s. 6d.@12s. for red Southern; 12s. @12s. 3d. for white Western, and 13s.@13s. 6d. for white Southern. CORN has an improved tendency; sales at 31s. 6d. for mixed, and 33s.@37s. for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report BEEF quiet but steady. LARD firmer; sales at 47s. 6d.@53s. TALLOW active with a downward tendency; sales at 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Pots and Pearls steady, at 32s.@35s. for both. SUGAR has an upward tendency. COFFEE firm; sales small. RICE quiet at 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d. for Carolina. LINSEED had a declining tendency. LINSEED OIL is steady at 34s. 6d. COD OIL quiet and steady. Common RESIN dull at 12s.@12s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 60s.@64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 4.

BREADSTUFFS firm. WHEAT, 65s.@66s. FLOUR, 27s. @30s. IRON very dull. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TEA—Common Congou buoyant, at 11½d.@1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive and nominal, at 63s. 6d. TALLOW firmer, at 50s.@50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES active, and advanced 2s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s. SPERM OIL dull and unchanged. COD OIL, 34s.@35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a slight decline in funds on the 4th, owing to a realization by speculators, but it did not exceed an eighth. The demand for discount at the Bank was limited, but in the open market there was rather more inquiry; best bills 3¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

New-York Central shares	66@67
Erie shares	23¾
Illinois Central shares	39¾ dis.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) foot up 15,000 bales, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The sales to exporters and speculators were 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm and excited.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—P. M.

Consols for Money, 92¾@93.

Illinois Central Shares, 39¾ discount.

Erie Shares, 22¾@23¼.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The sales of Cotton for the three days foot up 4,000 bales, at 140f. for Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 34f. for *bas*, the market closing quiet and firm. The stock in port amounts to 190,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

The Rentes close this evening at 68f. 35c.

The Louisville Journal.

In response to a suggestive article in the TIMES a few days since, in relation to the assisting of the Union paper of Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal*, Mr. BRENTANO, No. 636 Broadway, sent Mr. PRENTICE his subscription for two copies of his paper, for a year, and in reply received the following note:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst., inclosing me three dollars, and favoring me with some kind words, is received, and I thank you. I am trying to do my duty in this perilous condition of our affairs, and while I have life I will never falter in my exertions.

Very truly yours, GEO. D. PRENTICE.

MAP OF WASHINGTON.—Messrs. E. & G. W BLUNT have published a very excellent map of Washington and its vicinity,—embracing the results of all the surveys of the Engineers and of the Coast Survey up to the present time. It will be found very useful for purposes of reference in tracing the progress of events. The same publishers have the Coast Survey Charts of all the ports and other points of interest along the Southern shore.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MR. ULMANN will take his first benefit at this establishment to-night. It is an occasion which should draw forth all the generosity of the operatic public. On its success, indeed, depends the future of musical matters at this, the leading place for their interpretation. Moreover, the performance is one which commends itself especially to an American audience. MISS KELLOGG, the most gifted of our *cantatrices*, will assume a *rôle* which, whilst it has been made prominent by a former artist, is none the less worthy of a wider interpretation, such as we are sure the genius of the remarkable artist we have named will impart to it. Signor MANCUSI will also make his *début*, and the opera being VERDI's latest and best approved, namely, the "Ballo in Maschera," there is not, we trust, the slightest suspicion of a doubt that the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity.

We are requested to add that on this occasion the parquette, balcony and family circle will be put on an equality, and that the amphitheatre, as heretofore, will remain at a merely nominal price.

BROOKLYN.—MR. HERRMANN, the Prestidigitator, will give a grand performance in the sister City to-night. He has promised a programme filled to overflowing with his best feats.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SOLDIER RUN OVER ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirty-first-street, upon the body of a soldier of the Sixth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, named DAVID GRIFFITHS, who was run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday afternoon. Capt. FRANCIS GRIMM testified that deceased was a member of his company, connected with the Sixth Regiment, quartered at present in Elm Park, at Eighty-ninth-street; that he gave him a furlough on Monday last, which permitted him to be absent from 9 to 12 o'clock; that about 2 P. M., on Monday, he first heard of his death; that deceased was a sober, steady man, about 23 years of age, and had recently joined the regiment, having come here from Iowa. RANSOM R. GRAVES, the engineer in charge of the train, testified that as he was running the down train from Sing Sing, which was due in New-York at 12.40 P. M. on Monday, when nearing Ninety-sixth-street, he saw something on the track, but at first supposed it was a bundle; as he approached nearer, saw it was a man, but thought it was a workmen sighting the track; he was apparently stooping down looking for something; when he got nearer to him, saw that he was directly on the ground; upon noticing his face more particularly thought it had a blue appearance, and supposed then that he was dead; he stopped the train, backed up and took the body on the platform to Thirty-first-street Depôt. CALEB WARD testified that he was a brakeman on the train, and that, nine or ten rods above Ninety-sixth-street, where the accident happened, he noticed that the brakes were applied, and soon after passing the body the train stopped; did not notice whether the body was warm or cold. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made an examination of the body, and testified that the bones of the back part of the skull and the left arm in several places were badly fractured; that the shoulders were crushed, and that there were other injuries on the legs, arms and left side. He further testified: "The injuries, in my opinion, were produced by a blow from a locomotive, and were the cause of death." The verdict was, that deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the Jury.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—ELECTION OF A JANITOR—TEACHERS' SALARIES.—At a meeting of this Board last evening, Mr. E. C. BENEDICT in the Chair, EDWARD HIGGINS was elected by ballot Janitor of the Halls of the Board of Education, in place of CHAS. RILEY, resigned. After considerable routine business, the Board took up the special order for the evening, being documents Nos. 3 and 8, together with the substitute of Mr. WATERBURY in relation to the salaries of teachers. These documents, which have been before noticed, propose to base the salaries of teachers mainly on the average attendance of scholars. After a lengthy discussion, the Board adjourned without taking definite action upon the subject, until the first Wednesday in November.

ARREST OF J. DOW WILLIAMSON.—Yesterday, Col. J. DOW WILLIAMSON was arrested by the Sheriff, on complaint of Messrs. MOLINEUX BELL & HENRY C. GOODWIN, for defrauding them of goods to the amount of $714. It is alleged that WILLIAMSON made representations to Messrs. BELL & GOODWIN, to the effect that he was raising a regiment, so they trusted him with a number of articles, such as shoes, haversacks, blankets, &c. They found, upon inquiry, that WILLIAMSON was never authorized to raise a regiment, and had no manner of means of paying his indebtedness, so they caused his arrest.

A BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, about seven or eight years of age, was, to-day, discovered by the revenue cutter *Aggassiz*, floating down the stream through the Narrows. Lieut. TRAVIS, commanding the cutter, had the body towed ashore at Stapleton, Staten Island, and delivered up to Coroner GOULD. The boy was dressed in brown checked jacket, red buttons, grey mixed pants, was barefooted, had dark brown hair and a white shirt, buttoned up to the neck.

THE GUARD-BOAT AT THE NARROWS AND THE SCHOONER MARTHA T. GANSE.—In our report, a few days since, of the schooner *Martha T. Ganse* having attempted to run the guard-boat at the Narrows, and her being fired into from Fort Lafayette, we omitted to mention that the cutter now stationed there was the *Aggassiz*, Lieutenant Commanding TRAVIS, at whose instigation, through Messrs. DREW and RADINEAU, United States Inspectors, Fort Lafayette responded to the signal of the cutter.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officer MCGIVNEE, of the Fourth Precinct, on Tuesday, arrested a woman named ISABELLA CAMPBELL, upon the charge of stealing $149 in money, a knife and several other articles, from JAMES MCEVOY, a resident of Brooklyn. Ninety dollars of the stolen money were found upon the person of the accused. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—Officer KEARNEY, of the Second Precinct, Tuesday, arrested JOHN KANE on the complaint of MARY FITZGERALD, of No. 4 Fulton-street, who charges that KANE was married to her on the 6th inst., that at that time he represented to her that he was a widower, but she has since learned that he has a wife living in this City. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for examination.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—JOHN CONNOLLY, an Englishman, was arrested by Officer MARTIN, yesterday, upon the charge of picking the pocket of H. N. COOPER, a resident of Greene County, in this State. Mr. COOPER alleges that the prisoner took from his pocket his purse, containing about $195, all the money he had. Justice BRENNAN held the accused for trial.

A POLICEMAN PARDONED.—A few days ago, JOHN ROBINSON, a policeman of the Fifth Precinct, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Tombs. Yesterday, Gov. MORGAN sent him a pardon, upon the reception of which he was released.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 35, 40, 42, 10, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 1½, 3, 5.

MURDER TRIAL—THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.—The trial of LOUIS HUBSCH for the murder of JOSEPH O'NEIL was commenced and concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BROWN and Justices STILWELL and HOYT, yesterday, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. The principal facts in this case are as follows: Last Christmas, HUBSCH, who is a a German, was on the sidewalk in front of his residence, corner of South Fifth and First streets, when he was attacked by a party of half-intoxicated Irishmen, and in defending himself he made a slight wound on the scalp of one of his assailants, and immediately ran for his father's apartments, followed by an infuriated crowd of the friends of the wounded man. Assisted by his father and mother, he attempted to keep his assailants out by holding the door, but the attacking party being superior in number, soon forced the door open, so that O'NEIL, the deceased, got inside, when he made an attack upon the inmates, knocking the father of accused down and doing other violent acts, during which he was mortally stabbed in the bowels with a shoemaker's skiving knife, it is alleged, by young HUBSCH. From all the circumstances, the Jury arrived at the conclusion that the act was justifiable, and accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 57, James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Same *vs.* Same; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Welmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crocker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71, Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Lesvy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thomas E. Hastings, impleaded; 83, Frederick J. Posthaner *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlien and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 42, The Western Transportation Co. *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

POLITICAL.—The Breckinridge Democratic Convention for the Second Senatorial District met yesterday at Montague Hall, and nominated THOMAS A. GARDNER for the Senate. The Convention for the Third District yesterday nominated FRANCIS B. SPINOLA. The Breckinridge Democrats have also made the following County nominations: *For Registrar*—Hugh McLaughlin; *for County Clerk*—John McNamee; *for Coroner*—C. H. Murphy; *for Superintendent of the Poor*—Daniel Gillen; *for Justice of Sessions*—John A. Emans.

SUICIDES.—Mrs. J. H. PECKETT, residing at No. 211 Clinton-street, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by jumping into a cistern at the rear of the house. No cause is assigned for the act. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner MURPHY, on the body of JOHN FUDER, at No. 142 Leonard-street, who committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Personal.

In the first session of the Superior Court, Boston, on Tuesday morning, the jury in the case of Count Joannes *vs.* Z. K. Pangborn *et al.*, returned a verdict for the defendants as to Francis O. Whitton, and for the plaintiff against Z. K. Pangborn, H. H. Pangborn, W. H. Ladd and Wm. Schouler, comprising the *Bee* Printing Company, assessing the damages at $20. The libel consisted in styling Joannes a *soi-disant* Count.

Among other instances of patriotism on the part of the women of Massachusetts, says the Boston *Journal*, should be mentioned that of Mrs. Eunice Brigham, of Warrentown, a lady 94 years old, who, since the commencement of the present war has been working for our soldiers, and is now busily engaged on socks. She has resided in this vicinity all her life, and has a well-remembered experience of four wars—all that our country has known. She frequently recalls the memories of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the British occupation of Boston in 1776; and her knowledge of the sufferings of our troops in the war waked for independent government has inspired her to labor for those who have gone to the field of contest to maintain and uphold the nationality which dawned upon her early years.

Mr. Burlingame was at Malta on the 13th of September, on his way to China. A recent letter from Alexandria, Egypt, says that Mr. Burlingame was expected to arrive there in a few days. The Italians in Alexandria had prepared a brilliant reception for him, out of compliment for his services in securing the recognition of United Italy by Congress, and to offset his rejection at Vienna.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Fifteenth District, have nominated Hon. JOHN WILLARD, who is also the nominee of the People's and Republican Conventions. Judge WILLARD is Democratic in politics.

The Democratic County Convention of Onondaga met yesterday and resolved to make no party nomination in the County, but to support the Union ticket, with Mr. GARDES, Republican, for the Senate.

[Advertisement.]

BOLD BURGLARY.

Parties wishing to secure the windows and doors of their dwellings against burglars, are respectfully requested to perfectly understand, by examination, the "Telegraph Burglar Alarm."

It will be shown free of expense at any house or office in New-York or vicinity, by addressing the proprietor, E. HOLMES, No. 260 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

How singular it would be, if there could be found a man who had not either purchased his hat of KNOX, the hatter of Broadway and Fulton-street, or knew a friend who had not made his choice there. KNOX's peculiar and popular hold on the public is an evidence of his fitness as a master artisan, and he reaps his reward. Thousands owe their genteel appearance to KNOX's Hats.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
SCARLET LAMBSWOOL, SILK AND MERINO, UNDERGARMENTS AND DRAWERS.
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CROATE—STERLING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the Church of all Souls, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. JOSEPH H. CROATE, of this City, to Miss CAROLINE D. STERLING, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SLAYBACK—FIELDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mr. JOHN D. SLAYBACK to Miss JENNIE FIELDS, all of this City.

BRADLEY—BOGART.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. De Witt, WATERMAN C. BRADLEY to ANNIE E., daughter of the late Eugene Bogart.

JOHNSON—HEATH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., ROBERT K. JOHNSON to ADELINE HEATH, both of Brooklyn.

VAN WAGONER—DANEGAR.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, at the residence of Mr. M. Kelley, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. ISAAC D. VAN WAGONER to Miss ANNIE E. DANEGAR, all of that city.

DRUMGOLL—KNAPP.—In Portchester, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. S. Hollinsworth, CHARLES DRUMGOLD to JOSEPHINE KNAPP.

BOND—WARREN.—In the Church of Fahan, County Donegal, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, JOHN, eldest son of Oliver Bond, Esq., Pennyburn House, Londonderry, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Robert J. Walker, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, Rev. W. Brandon, Prebendary of Ossory, and Rector of the Parish of Liskinnfere.

DIED.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, suddenly, Mr. CALEB WILLIS SANFORD, late of Albany, aged 51 years, 11 months and 7 days.

His funeral will be attended to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 13th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, CLARISSA, wife of John Lowry, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 156 East 13th-st., without further notice.

MADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, ANNA L., wife of N. T. Madden.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her husband, No. 76 West 38th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. Her remains will be taken to Penn Yan for interment.

☞ Penn Yan and Geneva papers please copy.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA R. BURNHAM, beloved wife of Sec. Burnham, U. S. Marshal, aged 33 years and 3 months.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from Union-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BAYLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, Mrs. MARY BAYLIS, in the 29th year of her age, who died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Capt. Robert Burns, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 233 West 17th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, ANDREW MATHEWS, of Ballinasloe, Ireland, and late of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 29 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his brothers-in-law, Charles Wolfe and George W. Demarest, also the members of Mechanic's Lodge No. 150, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from 1st-av. between 54th and 56th sts., without further invitation.

☞ Hamilton, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

BROWNE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, WILLIAM F. BROWNE, for many years Cashier of the New-York Hotel.

Funeral services will be held at the hotel this morning, at 11 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16, Mrs. ROMAINE WILSON, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her mother's residence, No. 361 8th-av., this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

EVANS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, LIZZIE, daughter of Wilson and Anna E. Evans, aged 3 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 55 Clinton-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, on Friday morning, for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at his residence, SYLVANUS MILLER, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERSERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, JOSEPH HERSERT, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, at 3½ P. M., at the Sands-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn. The children of Sands-st. Sabbath School, (of which he was the Superintendent for nearly 40 years, to the time of his death,) can have an opportunity of seeing his remains by calling at his late residence, No. 71 Sands-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. Friday.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, after a short and severe illness, FANNY L., daughter of James Webb, Esq.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, HUGH ALEXANDER MURRAY, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Wm. S. Murray, Clinton-av., near Park-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also members of Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's Church.

BENNETT.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, WILLIAM J. BENNETT, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Maria Marquesan, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Garret H. Hendrickson, Bay Ridge, L. I., to-morrow afternoon, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. Ferry, New-York side, at 1 P. M.

NIVEN.—In Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, JOHN F. NIVEN, aged 26 years, second son of Thornton M. Niven, Esq., of Bloomingburgh.

CARSW.—In Detroit, Mich., on Friday, Oct. 11, JOSHUA L. CARSW, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 543.—OCT. 16, 1861.
10, 8, 62, 61, 22, 49, 36, 18, 3, 12, 13, 46.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 544.—OCT. 16, 1861.
52, 70, 62, 75, 3, 37, 74, 10, 35, 54, 2, 72, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S DEODORIZED ILLUMINATING OIL,

Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.

Is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoke, or crusting the wick.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

For sale in any quantity, at a great REDUCED PRICE.

Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.

Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

DR. WALKER'S SERMONS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
Publish this day,
SERMONS
Preached in the Chapel of Harvard College,
BY JAMES WALKER, D. D.,
Late President of Harvard University.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.

This volume contains twenty-five of Rev. Dr. Walker's best Sermons.
For sale at all Bookstores.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING
OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
ON TUESDAY,
The 15th of October,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-STREET,
AND
FIFTH-AVENUE, COR. TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S YEST CHAINS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; references can be seen convenient to the place advertised from. Inquire at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has no objection to the care of children; understands sewing machines; is willing to make herself generally useful; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 64 Macdougal-st., opposite King-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress. Also, as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen all her present employer's, No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; can do sewing and take care of children; has excellent reference; will go a short distance in the country. Address No. 69 University-place, at J. J. Morris' grocery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 278 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has fifteen years' from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation to do housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do washing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to do the general housework for a small family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam, in the crockery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen all the week. Call at No. 126 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the waiting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person to do chamberwork, fine washing and fluting, or waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of an only child; has taken care of an invalid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, back room, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; she fully understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting. Seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Inquire at Mrs. Evans', No. 420 4th-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do washing and ironing; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid or first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Best City reference. Apply No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Best reference. Inquire at No. 158 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable, steady Protestant Englishwoman; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, game, &c.; she is very economical, and will study to please; no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 75 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups and jellies, game and boning fowl; understands desserts and jelly of all kinds, and is a first-rate baker, and will assist in the coarse part of the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third door, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American. Would wish a permanent situation in the country, in a gentleman's family. Has lived for eight years in one family. Call, for three days, in the millinery store, No. 441 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who understands her business and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 401 6th-av., between 25th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy-store.

A SI COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference. Inquire at No. 26 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACCOMPLISHED cook, a situation, in a respectable family; or would have no objections to assist in washing or ironing in a small family; can produce an excellent recommendation. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an Englishwoman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry, cake and bread; no objection to go to the country for any distance. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and good washer and ironer; or chambermaid and washer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she is a good English cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and a good baker; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. J. MORRIS, Grocer, No. 69 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 486 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook, and to help wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 169 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing; best references. Call at No. 111 7th-av., corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; best references. Inquire at No. 199 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Agirl, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 36 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by a competent waitress and cook in one family; the waitress takes charge of the dining-room, silver and parlors; has lived in first-class private families; the cook understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game, preserves; wages, $7 and $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A KIND AND OBLIGING WOman is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up linen in good order; can milk and make butter if required; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, strong, healthy girl, who has been in the capacity of cook and laundress, a situation as cook or laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linens in the most excellent style; wages $6, City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family in the City or country, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 37 7th-av., north of 13th-st., the residence of her present employer.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, or would take charge of an invalid lady, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, with best of recommendation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-class cook, baker and laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, situations (separate or together) one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to do washing; has the best of references from their last places. Apply at No. 113 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women; one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; no objection to chamberwork or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 98 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable English Protestant women, situations; one as good cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City references. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two sisters, who have lived together for the last 14 years, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman to do kitchen work, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Wages according to the times. The best of City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 421 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress by a person of experience; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of pastry, or would do the work of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 293 7th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 8 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; is very willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would do housework in a small, private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country; three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., in the rear, between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A COOK—WAITRESS—FRENCH GIRL.—Wanted, two Protestants: one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, cakes and deserts. Also, a waitress, who fully understands her business. English preferred. A French girl wanted. Call after 10 o'clock, at No. 147 West 23d-st., basement door. If stormy call the next day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and excellent washer; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 261 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 360 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a private family for the Winter as dressmaker and seamstress; she is also competent of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles; is a Protestant; first-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAking, to go out by the day or week, to private families; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; has no objection to go in the country. Call, or address a note, at No. 443 3d-av., corner of 32d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 393 2d-av. Apply all the week.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 29th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, in some private family. Address MRS. H. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. L. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman of settled age, a housekeeper's place, or nurse's; or seamstress'; she can fulfill any capacity in household affairs. Can produce the best City references. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Depau-place, cor. of Thompson and Bleecker sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HARDworking, and industrious woman, is desirous to procure a situation in city or country to do housework. Is a good plain cook, can bake bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can milk and make butter if required. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young English Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has a first-class chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 297 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 196 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; understands washing and baking perfectly, and has no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation to travel with a lady to Havana, to take care of the lady or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; can give a recommendation of five years from her last place. Call for three days at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having one of Wilson's sewing-machines, goes out by the day, week or month, takes work at her own house, or would take a permanent situation as lady's maid or seamstress. Best of City reference. Apply, or address No. 176 [illegible], between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands her business well, also French fluting. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 8th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.; inquire on the second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly and can give the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of French fluting and doing up all kinds of finery in the best style; best City reference. Call at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 Charlton-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as laundress; understands the business perfectly; best references; will assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and do fine washing; understands doing up all kinds of fine muslin. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.; good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 263 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth or take charge of children; is a good seamstress; can assist and fit; is willing and obliging; no objection to chamberwork or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 98 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class baby's nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand and is a very nice sewer; she has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as a nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly capable of taking charge of a young infant; or would go as ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF VERY great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family, to take charge of a child; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants a situation as child's nurse; she can take charge of an infant from its birth; lived five years in her last place. Refers to Rev. Dr. Phillips, H. M. Taber, Esq., and E. S. Jaffray. Can be seen at No. 91 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; understands plain sewing; or, would assist at chamberwork. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 139 West 27th-st., third door, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a competent woman who is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth, or children. Apply at No. 84 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a young English Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in the care of children and make herself useful, where the work is not too laborious. Apply at her present situation 48 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M until 2 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has good City references, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., corner of 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, TWO girls, to go to Staten Island; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a steady, sober person, who would make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 16th-st., House of Industry, second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as childs' nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best references; call at No. 66 3d-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as child's nurse, or to walk on an invalid lady, to go to California or Europe. Wages no object. Can be highly recommended by her last employer for character and capability. Call or address to No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent woman to take care of an infant, or to do light chamberwork; has no objections to go in the country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 314 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a baby to wet nurse; has only lost her own baby three days; has no objections to go out, if required. Inquire for Mrs. CROOT, No. 25 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, having lost her baby, wishes to take one to wet nurse at her own residence; the best of care can be given, as she has no children; best of reference given. Call at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A SCOTCH WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk and good testimonials, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 6th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nurse, or to take care of children; good references given. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse is wanted by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock today.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing, by a particularly neat, tidy young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country; a nice place more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN educated Protestant woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; is capable of filling almost any situation in a private family; would go to to Havana (Cuba); City reference given; wages no object if engaged to travel. Can be seen at No. 129 East 36th-st, near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; references from her present employer, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 68 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do waiting and light chamberwork. Call or address MARTHA WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; is fully competent to discharge her duties; two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 224 East 14th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; one who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 27 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant nurse and seamstress wants a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, Dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT IS A good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, would like a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or the light housework of a small family. Has good City references; would go a short way from the City. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do chamberwork or take care of the kitchen and do fine washing; best of City reference. Call, or address, for 2 days, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting, and understands all kind of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and quick seamstress, accustomed to chamber-work and fond of children; also, a young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; good recommendations. Can be seen at 270 West 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork or to take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day, week or month; good reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION for a competent seamstress, to assist with chamberwork if needed. Unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 45 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands hair-dressing in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 294 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young American girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 503½ 2d-av., in the fancy store.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 303 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference from his last place. Address No. 901 Broadway, near 21st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young married man, (Scotch,) who knows his business thoroughly in every respect; can produce the best of references from his late employer. Address UNION, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; is a good groom and driver; also, understands vegetables and gardening in all its branches; the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter. Best of reference from her last place. Address FRAZER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom or coachman and gardener, by a single man. English; has had many years' experience; is capable, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can have the best of City and country reference; wages to suit the times. Address or apply to B., Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can produce the best of City references from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Apply or address M. H., No. 1,214 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man thoroughly acquainted with his business; the care of a country seat, where the services of a trustworthy, intelligent man is wanted, and is well acquainted with all agricultural work;

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 60 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HENRWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for the 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s,
By
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
Nos. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI & DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the Net Earnings of this Company, for six months ending Sept. 30, payable on and after Nov. 1, in a check on New-York, remitted by mail or otherwise as stockholders may direct, and in accordance with the By-laws the Transfer Books will be closed for ten days from date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

By order of the Board.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 857 to 860, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at Eighty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1858, if presented at the office of S. R. SEBS, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$555,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus adding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ASKAM DuBois, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING in the latest style, together with family sewing of all descriptions, at No. 95 Morton-st.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,800 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,800 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
300 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,600 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Baster Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
800 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— —, and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. S. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number, up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BRODWIN, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 379 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

GOBLETS, CUT CHAMPAGNES AND Wines, one dollar a dozen at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 833 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 558 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks and quackeries, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 300 Bowery.
cPrice only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, MOST SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st; he gives advice free, and warrants an immediate cure. Glorious triumph of Medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies, for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can be positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced. Seek the true physician. Do not procrastinate, but call early.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delerium Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood; sure to absorb mild pills remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DON OHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-1aw6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
An District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackson, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RILEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will attend, at No. 216 Canal-st., on the 17th and 18th of October, to the settlement of Back Taxes in Westchester County. Bills for orders up to Oct. 8. Receipts for those who have advanced the money. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.—$5,000.—A PARTY WHO has been a short time out of business—an active, intelligent, experienced business man, with extensive acquaintance in every part of the Union—wishes to connect himself with some established wholesale house in this City or Philadelphia. Could furnish a few thousand dollars capital. Reference given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, POLHEMUS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 33
First Cabin to Hamburg. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 7 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & H. MESSENGER & Co., in London to HYDES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York,
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Dec. 10 | On THURSDAY.....Dec. 26
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 362 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK. FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.

LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

Inauguration of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Excursion to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

Introductory Lecture by Prof. Benjamin W. McCready.

Addresses by Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Dr. Mott, Hon. Simeon Draper, and Hon. James T. Brady.

A Brilliant Throng and Pleasing Exercises.

One of the most interesting and pleasing ceremonies that has been witnessed in the civil walks of life, since the present war period began, was attended yesterday by a brilliant and distinguished throng of our citizens and their fair dames and daughters. The announcement of the inauguration of the new Medical College attached to that time-honored and celebrated institution, the Bedevue Hospital, drew together at the appointed hour (12 M.) an unusual, and, as the Faculty assured us, an unexpected concourse of New-Yorkers and strangers, eminent not only in the medical profession, but in all its sister sciences and every other sphere of public service.

The warmest anticipations of the friends of the nascent College were surpassed, and the steamer *Bellevue* which, at noon, was waiting to convey the Faculty and their guests to the adjacent islands, proved to be an insufficient accommodation for the throng. An additional steamer had to be provided, and it was some time past the hour designated before the whole party were embarked and on their way. In the meanwhile, the moments of delay were most profitably employed in an inspection of the wards of the far-famed Hospital, which contains beds for 1,200 patients, and during the year 1860 afforded treatment for no less than 11,411 cases—of which 926 remained in charge on the last day of December, 9,472 having been discharged, and only 1,013 having died out of the immense number admitted.

The inspection was varied by an incident that afforded ample evidence of the promptitude and skill of the surgical force of the institution. A patient was brought in with a broken leg, so severely shattered as to require amputation, and that difficult and delicate service was performed at once by Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, with his usual ability.

The gentlemen of the party assembled at the College landing then proceeded on the steamers to the Blackwell's Island Hospital, which was thoroughly visited, the excursion being agreeably diversified by the explanations and anecdotes of the attendant physicians. Human misery in some of its most horrible forms was beheld, but the sadness of the scene was relieved by the surrounding evidence of devoted care and consummate skill.

Other institutions were then visited, and the next embarkation was for Randall's Island, where the party was received by the Superintendent and the children, who, in gala attire and military array, did the honors of the occasion, with a general parade and neat addresses, delivered with appropriate taste by two promising little spokesmen.

It was one hour later than the appointed time, or quite 4 o'clock, ere the large company disembarked again at the College, where a fresh throng of ladies and citizens awaited them.

The doors of the lecture-room were scarcely opened before every seat and convenient standing point was crowded, and it was with no little difficulty and no lack of general mirth that the sliding doors between the lecture and apparatus rooms could be pushed back to admit the Faculty and speakers to the rostrum reserved for them.

This accomplished, Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, announced Rev. Dr. FERRIS, who, with great impressiveness and feeling, opened the exercises with prayer.

THE INAUGURAL LECTURE.

Prof. BENJ. W. MCCREADY, M. D., Secretary to the Faculty, was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver the inaugural lecture, which cannot, to our regret, be given in full.

Prof. MCCREADY said that it was in accordance with universal usage to open every session of every medical college with an introductory discourse, setting forth the aims of the session, and such other facts as were thought to bear upon the interests of the class. The present occasion was one that involved peculiar interest, for it marked a new era in the pursuit of medical and surgical science in the United States, as this was the earliest organized attempt to combine practice, with theory in all the branches of medical instruction, and on so complete a scale.

Some 25 years ago, when he was a student in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons on Crosby-street, the course of instruction was entirely didactic. The Professor of Obstetrics, Dr. BECK, whose loss is still deeply deplored, gave lectures accompanied by illustrations, indeed, but the student of morbid anatomy never saw a recent specimen. Of Clinical instruction there was absolutely none. The theatre of the Hospital was filled at first by young students galvanized by the ability of the Professors and the novelty of their studies; but in a few days these would drop away, and the lectures would lose their interest for them. The Professors were eminent and respectable, and fault was not to be found with them, but with the system. A necessity for more practical teaching was universally felt. The Professor here ably reviewed the defects of such Clinical instruction as was attempted in the various colleges of a former day, and proceeded:

Previous to 1848, Bellevue Hospital was confided to the care of a Resident Physician, chosen by the Common Council of the City, and selected rather for his political claims upon the party in power there, than for his experience and ability in his profession, and when a change was made it was rarely for the better. Some six or eight young men were appointed and did the practical duty in the Hospital upon payment of the proper fee to the Resident Physician, and the horrors that were witnessed in the management of severer cases at that time were appalling. At length, in 1848, the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital received authority over the medical superintendence of the patients, and, under that Board, the management still continues. The Board has endeavored to render every available facility for clinical instruction, to secure the best improvements of the time, and to repay the public for its charity and confidence. Regular clinical lectures have been instituted throughout the year, and medical men from other and distant States have resorted to this spot for practice and instruction. Thus has the character of the institution been elevated, and the glorious end of its establishment been more thoroughly attained in the better relief of the sick and suffering poor! For twenty years previous to the new arrangement, the average mortality had been 20 per cent. of all the patients received. In the very first year after, this ratio fell to 14 per cent., and it was now even less than 10. Out of more than 10,000 patients received last year, at Bellevue alone, at least 1,000 lives had been saved by the new system. This success secured higher reputation, and better attended classes, and the question soon arose: Why not add Didactic and Clinical instruction? In England this is everywhere done. Guys and St. Thomas' Colleges are within the same walls and, on the Continent of Europe, Clinical teachers are part of the Faculty of the medical universities. This course of instruction is not left to option, but is made a necessary part of the *curriculum* through which the student must pass. We did not and would not lag behind, and strenuous efforts were early made to establish a college on these principles in connection with the hospital, but our sister city Brooklyn stole a march upon us in the establishment of the Long Island Hospital Medical College—our bright example! [Great applause.] Last year the President of the Board of Public Charities and Correction gave the splendid new Hospital on Blackwell's Island to the charge of the Board of Bellevue, and thus, at once, the sphere and resources of our practice were immeasurably widened. There were cases of every description in the greatest variety, and of all nationalities: Lascars and Chinamen, Indians from Chili, Spaniards from all the South American States, could be seen side by side with natives from every country in Europe, presenting every form and modification of disease. The Commissioners in this, and in every other way, gave all possible facilities for the formation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and its present success is owing to them.

The eloquent professor concluded with an allusion to the fact that the foundation of Bellevue Hospital was laid in 1811, just fifty years ago, when a hostile British fleet menaced our shores, and we stood on the verge of a dreadful war. By a marked coincidence, we inaugurate this College in the opening of a still more fearful struggle. Quickly the work of charity went on, and New-York survived the contest of 1812,—she will live through this one, too! [Prolonged applause.] We want here, now, but a lecture-room and museums. The Book of Nature lies open in yonder Hospital. We are here but to teach you the language in which it is written. "Then, to the students, I handle, oh! handle its pages reverently, tenderly; for torn, defaced and soiled though they be, remember that they bear the impress of their Maker's image!"

It is almost needless to say that Prof. MCCREADY was repeatedly interrupted by the plaudits of his refined and intellectual audience, and that the utmost satisfaction was felt by all who listened to a lecture which only our limited space compels us to sketch thus feebly.

PROF. TAYLOR'S APPEAL.

Prof. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, followed in an exceedingly appropriate and earnest appeal to the students present, bidding them a hearty welcome, extending high encouragement, yet impressing upon their minds the fact that a physician's life is one of toil, self-denial and struggle. The importance of a good beginning and zeal and devotion to the profession was urged. He said: "Begin well, and the future cross is easy to bear. He who is trifling with the Past at the expense of the Present is forfeiting the Future. What is all time but an everlasting and continual Now? Now, is Action, Hope and Experience concentrated into one. Start well, then, and remember that the next best thing, if you would wish to win, is to keep the pace!" [Continued applause.]

Dr. TAYLOR concluded with a handsome tribute to Hon. SIMEON DRAPER and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Treasurer of the College, here announced that the course of College lectures would commence to-day (the 17th,) as follows:

At 11 A. M., lecture on "Physiology," by Professor AUSTIN FLINT, Jr.

At 12 o'clock, on "Surgery," by Professor JAMES R. WOOD.

At 1¼ P. M., on "Clinics," by Professor LEWIS A. SAYRE. (The boat will start for the Island Hospital from Bellevue landing.)

At 2½ P. M., "Obstetrical Clinics," by Prof. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT.

At 4 P. M., "On Theory and Practice," by Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr.

At 5 P. M., "On Chemistry," by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

MR. DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER was now introduced by the President, and proceeded, in some brief but earnest and appropriate remarks, to state, that while he and the Board of Commissioners did not pretend to possess one particle of the scientific knowledge that adorned the gentlemen of the Faculty, one and all, they did claim to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to what these gentlemen have so nobly and skillfully been doing for the poor of our beloved City. While not asserting their professional information, then, they—the four Commissioners—had deemed it to be the duty of practical men and good citizens to open their institutions to the Faculty, so that not only the City, but the whole country, should reap the benefit. And this, and far more, if more were possible Bellevue deserves, so long as it retains in its service and government such men as the array here presented—men whom everyone should honor and respect. Mr. DRAPER here spoke in warm and eloquent commendation of the Faculty, amid the hearty plaudits of all present.

The Commissioners, as well as the Trustees, he said, would cordially unite in all efforts to promote so good and glorious a work, but only unite in the protection of the poor and suffering committed to their charge. In this work, he hoped, the young men studying here would also unite, ever faithful, ever zealous and ever ready to protect these objects of misfortune in every dilemma of life. [Prolonged applause.]

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

His Grace the Right Reverend JOHN HUGHES was the next to address the large and delighted audience. He began by saying that it was not the first time he had heard the sound of his own voice, nor was he afraid of it, but that he felt more than usual emotion in the presence of so many scientific gentlemen and patrons of all that is charitable. He had not the slightest knowledge of medicine, nor when he was at College did he feel disposed to engage in the study, because he observed that all who were so engaged there were prone to imagine themselves afflicted with every disease under the sun. [Laughter and applause.]

But of the history of the noble profession of medicine, he was by no means ignorant. From the days of the Grecian HIPPOCRATES we have high testimony of the favor with which it was regarded.

CESAR made every physician a Roman citizen, thus investing him with the highest honor, because of his being a physician. In later days the Arabs took up the science of medicine and made great progress, and at a later period the profession was transferred, though for a long time feebly sustained, to Europe. Subsequently, even the clergy began to ply the Doctor's science, for it was then deemed quite consonant with the other offices of a servant of the church. At Monte Casino, the Benedictine Monks had, nearly one thousand years ago, a school of surgery and medicine, and, during the Middle Ages, when the bitterest prejudices prevailed in the minds of the Christians against the Jewish race, many of the latter began to practice medicine, and although, as a people, they were despised and even shut up in separate quarters in European cities, yet their doctors were admitted to the palaces of kings and princes as such. As civilization increased the profession assumed the grand proportions and universal eminence it now presented.

The Archbishop added, that when in Europe he had never failed to visit the splendid institutions in which medical and surgical practice and theory are combined. At Paris they were found on all sides. At Lyons, it was almost a day's journey to pass through the hospitals. The student there could see in the wards the very case of which he had read during the same morning.

In Naples, in Rome, where the profession is much respected and beloved, and of far higher skill than is usually supposed, in Vienna, throughout Hungary, to almost every part of Europe, this same union of theory and practice afforded the amplest opportunities to the young physician.

His Grace remarked that he agreed with his friend on the right, (Mr. DRAPER,) that it was well to keep clear of the doctors, but we could not always get along without them—[laughter]—and as we must have them sometimes, let us have the best! Mankind was divided into two classes, the killers and curers. Let us, by all means, try to instruct our young physicians and surgeons as that they shall not belong to the former class! [Great hilarity and applause.] Let us then work for the success of this College and all similar institutions. His Grace had a countryman who was a noted killer, one who plied the trade in the East and all over Europe, but his killing had been sanctioned as necessary by the authorities above him, and therefore was not manslaughter—he referred to the Duke of WELLINGTON! [Applause.] But this eminent killer always took good care to have about him the very best staff of curers he could find—the ablest surgeons and doctors—and thus he partially remedied the evils he found it necessary to create! [Renewed applause.]

The reverend gentleman then alluded to the unpleasantness of battle, but the necessity of some such disagreeable events occasionally. A surgical operation was like a battle—it occasioned infinite pain, but it was intended to cure; and the surgeon and the soldier may alike, upon occasions, entertain feelings as tender as those of the gentlest Sister of Charity in the Hotel Dieu at Paris—nay, even of Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE herself. Thus, in a vein of mingled earnestness and jocose illustration, the Archbishop riveted the attention of his audience, and amused them.

In conclusion, he said, that were the present a post-prandial occasion, he should certainly offer a peculiar suggestion. As it was, he would beg leave to express his respect for a most eminent killer and a no less distinguished curer—Gen. SCOTT and Dr. MOTT!

This very happy hit was received with repeated rounds of applause, the crowd of listeners seeming to relish it highly.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN was the succeeding speaker. He promised to administer gentle treatment and small doses, and, in the meanwhile, he did not know what the people of New-York would do, during this exodus of doctors. Some of them would undoubtedly have a chance to get well! [Shouts of laughter.] But, to be serious—aching heads and throbbing hearts were now, perhaps, painfully awaiting the appearance of some of them, and he would be brief.

The speaker remarked that the three branches of human occupation which more especially bore the name of professions, grow out of evil—they spring from the quarrels, the diseases and the sins of mankind; but, this evil is the mysterious background that projects from its dark surface the noblest and brightest traits of humanity. [Great applause.]

Justice and law are made palpable in the sight of men, and grow into power almost omnipotent by the exercise of legal ability, while the doctor and the clergyman are, in their walk, the helpers and deliverers of their fellows from all physical and moral evil. The good clergyman has infinitely much to do even with the bodies of his flock, and so has the physician much to do with the soul of his patient. Our Divine Master was the great teacher and the great physician of all the ages. Here is a combination of benevolence, courage and Christianity in the one profession which binds up the wounds, while it solaces the heart of the sufferer.

Dr. CHAPIN passed a most brilliant and glowing eulogy upon the medical profession, in a flow of language and with a wealth of illustration peculiar to himself. He narrated the anecdote of Dr. GLYNN, who was called in stormy weather and at night by a poor widow to visit her son where he lay dying of ague, in a wretched cottage among the fens of Cambridge. The Doctor took with him bark and wine, and prescribed for the poor lad. A few days afterwards the widow called upon him again, not to announce her son's decease, but to present him with a pet magpie, the only thing her son possessed to send him, in token of his gratitude. That poor homely bird uttered in the Doctor's ear, undoubtedly, sweeter notes than songster ever sung, and was, every day, a pleasure to him prouder than laurel crowns and garlands laid at his feet by Princess or by King.

In conclusion, the eloquent orator defended New-York City from the charge of guilt and sordidness. Among all the glorious monuments of her peaceful eminence in every noble thing, behold here this institution which beams a double star on the river bank, shedding wide the highest light of science—the grandest help to man.

New-York, sitting at the portals of the sea, looking out through her lattice of masts, has felt her great heart leap too in this hour of the nation's travail with a patriotism that has blossomed out from the stones of her streets into ten thousand flags, and rising in her wealth and her majesty she has covered the breast of the Union with a shield of gold, and girt it round about with a living bulwark of mighty sinews and bristling steel! Glorious in wisdom, bountiful in charity, in neither peace or war is she sordid. In the hour of our prosperity she has been gentle, but, today, in the thunder of battle her voice is terrible.

Dr. MOTT being loudly called, returned his thanks to the audience, but declined any further address.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY followed in a short but telling speech, which confirmed, in no feeble degree, his reputation as a ready, humorous and impressive orator.

He was repeatedly and continuously applauded, and during his remarks added fresh wreaths to those which had already been heaped upon the brows of the energetic and able Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

As the hour was now far advanced and daylight was waning, these interesting exercises were closed by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, who dismissed the audience with a fervent benediction upon the good work so wisely undertaken and so happily inaugurated.

THE COLLATION.

In a large saloon of the main building a very handsome and extensive collation was spread, and thither the whole company repaired, after leaving the College.

Wine and mirth flowed gaily for a time, and were only interrupted when table amputation had dismembered the feast. Then Dr. SAYRE, calling for bumpers, proposed the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. To this Mr. DRAPER responded pithily and appropriately, and was followed, upon timely toasts, by Drs. WOOD, SAYRE and ELLIOTT, the whole concluding with a very amusing speech by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, which kept the assembled throng in one continuous roar of merriment.

Thus terminated an occasion which will long be remembered by those who participated, as one of the highest intellectual pleasure, and by the City as a bright page in the history of her science and her charity.

Grand Split in the Southern Confederacy.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The quarrel between WISE and FLOYD is not the only smoke that conceals the boiling and tempestuous volcano now working in the heart of the Southern Confederacy. You will soon see many more signs of disagreements and divisions. There are already two great parties in the seceded States—one composed of violent and proscriptive men like DAVIS of Mississippi, MASON, WISE and PRYOR of Virginia, COBB of Georgia, SLIDELL of Louisiana, REAGAN and MCCULLOCH of TEXAS, and ZOLLICOFFER of Tennessee—and the other of politicians like GOV. BROWN of Georgia, SOMMERS of Virginia, MAGOFFIN and POWELL of Kentucky, GEO. W. JONES of Tennessee, SEBASTIAN of Arkansas, SOULE and BOUDIGNY of Louisiana, who are supposed to be in favor of a peaceable adjustment, and are free in the expression of their opinion that the war ought never to have taken place. Only a few weeks ago the Richmond *Examiner* denounced Vice-President ALEXANDER H. STEVENS as "the petted idol and hope of every corrupt speculator and jobber in the South." DAVIS does not conceal his contempt for the camp-followers who were forced to run from the Free States to Richmond, and are now there, either starving or poor, or utterly dependent upon such contracts as they may be able to extort from him. Although there is really no money in the treasury of the traitors—their whole currency being depreciated paper, these wretched emissaries, having no other resort, beg and plead for employment of some kind. Of course, the expenses of the concern are enormous. We complain of ours; but it is a proud consolation to feel that our people are comparatively rich and comfortable, and that we can spare much out of our substance to our representatives and servants at Washington. If the Northern men who are anxious to terrify the masses of the loyal States, by exaggerating the amount of taxation necessary to sustain the Government in the war, would deal justly, they would point out the difference between our wide-spread comfort, and happiness, and wealth, and the dissensions, tatters and rags, and want of food and money, of the Secessionists.

The poetry of the revolution is passing away. The rich planters so willing to contribute to the rebel leaders are beginning to appreciate the folly of the whole experiment; and the politicians who shouted so loudly after Manassas look gloomily upon the coming Winter, and wait in fear for intelligence from the Gulf and the mouth of the Mississippi. It is said that Governor AIKEN, of South Carolina, whose fortune has been set down at a fabulous figure, denounces the heads of the army and the managers of the Provisional Government with much severity, and such men as Governor MANNING, of South Carolina, DUNCAN, of Louisiana, the rich sugar nabobs of New-Orleans, and the rice, cotton, and sugar kings groan with bitter agony under the burdens heaped upon them.

I saw a Southern man yesterday, who predicts if MCCLELLAN defeats BEAUREGARD, the whole traitors' conspiracy will fall like a card castle, and that thousands now held, as it were, in chains, and forced to sing hosannas to men and to measures they despise, will break into loud and irresistible complaints. Nothing is more confirmatory of these general views than the tone of such of the secession papers as I have been enabled to glance over. Although filled with brutal articles against "the Lincoln army" and "the Yankees," it is a common thing to see in the columns of the Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Picayune* and the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the most malignant sneers at the want of tact, system and integrity in the self-constituted Administration of the Confederacy. The break-up in the postal system is felt almost as keenly as the want of money and of the necessaries of life—including clothing, sugar, coffee, &c.

All the sound banks in the South are terror-stricken, not knowing the hour when the bandits will plunder them, as they plundered the Federal Treasury; and it is shrewdly surmised that these institutions would much rather see TWIGGS scourged out of New-Orleans, and the Federal army enter it with colors flying, than to suffer as they do. They feel that their money is much safer in the vaults of the Federal Treasury than in the hands of reckless robbers like MCCULLOCH and FLOYD, and they are not without hope that if they can hold on to their specie until it is taken from them by the Federal troops, it may, in some moment of magnanimity, be restored to them, when the hour of peace and submission has arrived. It must be a heart-breaking task for JEFFERSON DAVIS to preside over such a Government. Whatever may be said of him, he has, heretofore, borne an honest reputation. While a member of the Cabinet, he was known for his contempt of jobbers, and his horror of extravagance. Living, as he does, in the very centre of the sepulchre, and seeing, equally, its weakness and its corruption, I do not wonder that his health gives way, nor that he is the victim of constant self-reproaches.

A very bitter feeling exists against what is called the timidity of England and France in regard to the recognition of the Confederacy. Here is another element of the rebel weakness. This speedy recognition was the fondest dream of DAVIS and TOOMBS, and was held out as a glad promise to their followers. That miserable toady, DUDLEY MANN, assured them that it could be easily accomplished, and yet he has been vegetating in London and Paris for months, and now only writes to show how studiously he is being snubbed by the Ministers of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. EVAN J. P. DENOM, the dislocated editor of the *Review* that bore his name, who was supplying timber for the secession conflagration, while taking the pay of the Federal Government, begins to despair of the whole concern.

How Canada Suffers from the War.

From the Toronto Globe.

We cannot wish for the success of the Southern rebellion in the interest of the slave, and furthermore we object to the separation of the Republic in the interest of Canada. We desire peace on this Continent, for it is peace that has given us our present development. If a perpetual war is kept up between the North and South, Canada will suffer with the rest of the Continent. Her greatest progress has been made during the times of greatest prosperity in the Northern States, and desolation there will make depression and embarrassment here. If the North succeeds, we may look for a speedy end to the war, and the return of prosperity. If it fails, we must expect a long contest at present, and perpetual trouble in the future. If the North is deprived of the South, and the bitter feeling which the Ministerial Press is trying to excite between Canada and the States continues, the Reciprocity Treaty will be abolished. It was the South that gave us reciprocity to serve its own ends, and without its aid in Congress it will be almost hopeless to attempt to save the treaty. It seems to us that some members of the Government and the Editor of the *Leader*, annexationists of an extreme kind, are working to bring about the abrogation of the treaty, hoping that annexation may follow. We can imagine nothing more unwise, coming from any friend of British connexion than abuse of the Northern States and expressions of sympathy for the South. We have no connection with the Slave States, and can have none. All our trade is with the North. Interest as well as duty prompt us to sympathize with its cause. We are ready to make sacrifices for a worthy object. The dangers of war ought not to be regarded if a principle is at stake. But when we are asked to take sides with JEFF. DAVIS and his manhunting, republicating associates, and to denounce those with whom we are in daily and friendly intercourse, and who are engaged in fighting for a good cause, it is a little too much. When we are told, in addition, by the annexationist editor of the *Leader*, that our loyalty is questionable, because we do not homologate to the slave propaganda, disgust and indignation entirely get the better of us.

Narrow Escape at Niagara Falls.

On Sunday evening last, while a party of gentlemen were making a tour of Goat Island by moonlight, one of the party, Mr. PERCY CLARKE, indiscreetly ventured too near the edge of the rock forming a portion of the Central Fall. At this point the earth above the rock is insecure, and Mr. CLARKE, while passing forward to catch a closer view of the torrent, the earth gave way under his feet, and he was precipitated upon the rock below. In the partial darkness, as the moon was at that moment obscured by passing clouds, it was almost impossible to distinguish Mr. CLARKE'S position, and for a moment it was thought he had been swept over the Fall. All was confusion, and in the wild roar of the cataract it was difficult to hear his cries for help. At this moment, Mr. HOWARD PAUL, of London, who was one of the party, sprung forward, and instantly removing his coat prostrated himself upon the bank, and clinging to the roots of a tree, threw one end of the garment to the unfortunate gentleman, and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in rescuing Mr. CLARK from his perilous and fearful position. When discovered he was hanging to an abutting crag or fragment of rock, which forms the precipice of the Central Fall, within a single foot of the immense sheet of falling water which roars and tumbles a distance of one hundred and fifty feet below. Had it not been for Mr. HOWARD PAUL'S courage and presence of mind, there would most likely have been added another victim to the list of those who have lost their lives by adventuring too near the terrific dangers of Niagara Falls.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS—CHOICE OF OFFICERS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the consolidation of the various skeleton regiments now forming in the State is being effected by the Governor and the Adjutant-General, would it not be well to make proper inquiries of the Colonels of the various regiments in the organization of the State militia as to the availability of the officers who for years have been under their command, and who most certainly are more competent, after their ten, fifteen or twenty years' service, (as the case may be,) than those who are offering and are recommended by friends in the present emergency; and who have never shouldered a musket, and have indeed sneered and laughed at our citizen soldiers. It would seem to be almost unjust, (and it has been done in many instances,) that the officer who has risen from the ranks, and has after a service of years in the State troops, achieved the position of a Captain or Colonel with honor to himself and credit to his State, should not at least be proffered a position which they by education and experience are certainly more calculated to fill than the mere novice, whose only knowledge of the art and science of war is merely theoretical, and acquired in a few hours study of Scott or Hardee.

MILITARY FESTIVAL—MOONLIGHT DANCE.

The United States Vanguards and the McClellan Chasseurs, at East New-York, to-day, will be treated to a festival during the day, and be honored with a moonlight dance on the greensward during the evening. The whole affair will be unique in a military point of view, and will doubtless be the occasion of drawing thousands of curious visitors to witness the display.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The annual inspection of this regiment took place yesterday, at Tompkins-square. At 1 o'clock the remains of this regiment (the majority, since last inspection, having joined other corps,) formed into line on the east side of Tompkins-square. After marching, counter-marching and going through several other evolutions, the regiment returned to its headquarters. Major TAYLOR, of the Fourth Brigade was the Inspector, and the regiment was in command of Major HOLT. On inspection the total number of uniforms present was found to be fifty-seven.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday afternoon, this regiment was inspected by Major HOADLEY at Tompkins-square. The number of men who were present at this inspection was much less than on previous years, nearly all of the members having joined other regiments. It was noticeable, however, that the diminution in officers was not so great as that of the men. On the conclusion of the inspection several evolutions were gone through in a manner highly creditable to the men. The total number of uniforms present was two hundred and thirty-five.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD BRIGADES.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. HALL, relative to the inspection of the Second and Third Brigades:

The Seventh Regiment, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock M., in Washington Parade Ground. The Eighth Regiment on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. The Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. The Brigade Staff will assemble at the General's quarters, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The resignation of Col. GEORGE LYON, of the Eighth Regiment, has been received and accepted, and he is honorably discharged the service, with the thanks of Gen. HALL, for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties during the many years he has been in the militia service of the State.

The several regiments of the Second Brigade will parade as follows: Fourth Regiment, at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 6 o'clock P. M., Friday, 18th; Fifth Regiment, at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 17th; Sixth Regiment, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday; Twelfth Regiment, at the same place, at 6 o'clock P. M., Friday.

CITY POLITICS.

Syracuse People's Union Nominating Convention.

NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR.

Pursuant to adjournment this Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, ANDREW LEWIS in the Chair. The Committee of Conference appointed by the Convention at their meeting reported that they met at the Everett House on Monday evening last, in pursuance of the published calls for the Conference Committees of the different parties to meet at that place, and they found the room set apart for the meeting in possession of the Fifth-avenue and St. Nicholas Hotel—self-constituted—Committees, and that they presented through Mr. WITTHAUS their credentials, and after waiting a reasonable time, and receiving no reply, they addressed to them a note requesting either the return of their papers or the acceptance of their Committee. The papers were thereupon returned to the Committee with a statement to the following effect:

On the presentation of said credentials JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., moved that they be accepted and the Committee received.

Mr. TALLMAN made a motion that the credentials be laid on the table, which, on a vote being taken, was carried by a majority of three.

A Committee of five from each party (three parties) was then appointed by the Chair to act as an Executive Committee for the Convention.

On motion, the rules of the meeting were suspended for the purpose of going into a nomination for Supervisor, and ISAAC COLMAN, of the firm of N. H. SELIGMAN & Co., No. 80 Duane-street, was unanimously declared the nominee. A letter from A. OAKEY HALL was read, in which that gentleman acknowledged his acceptance of the nomination for District-Attorney. O. S. HALDEN then addressed the Convention, in which he alluded to the report in yesterday's *Herald*, stating that this Convention met Tuesday evening, and adjourned *sine die*. The report was furnished without authority by some evil-disposed person, for the purpose of injuring the influence of this body. He said that the Convention had no desire but to bring together all parties, without reference to factions. They did not want in the organization all Union men, all Republicans, or all Democrats, but men from all parties. He then censured in severe terms the course pursued by A. J. H. DUGANNE at the Syracuse Convention. That individual attempted then, and had been striving ever since to break up the operations of this body, and he wished the public Press to state, as coming from him, (HALDEN,) that this man, DUGANNE, had cheated the Convention of which the delegates before him were members, and had done his best to undermine their proceedings. He further stated that this organization had acted in good faith to all the parties that met in Syracuse, and would continue to do so. Mr. C. SWACKHAMER said that he rose to cast no personal reflections upon any one, but that it appeared to him to be more sound and just to attack principles rather than individuals, although he was fully aware that some persons had been trying to break their organization down.

A motion was then made, but voted down, that the whole proceedings of the Convention for the evening be reconsidered.

It was stated by Dr. BRADFORD that it was the design of the organization to have ballot-boxes in every District in the City on the day of the election. The Convention then adjourned, to meet every Wednesday evening, in Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, until the election.

Mozart Assembly Nominations.

A number of the Mozart Assembly Conventions that had adjourned without making nominations, met in their several Districts last night, with the following result:

The Third District met at Waterman's, corner of Varick and Canal streets, and nominated GEORGE GOSSACK.

The Ninth District met at No. 134 Seventh-avenue, and adjourned till Friday next.

The Tenth District met at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and adjourned till Friday evening.

The Eleventh District met at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and nominated NOAH A. CHILDS.

The Thirteenth District met at National Hall, West Forty-fourth-street, and nominated ALEXANDER WARD.

The Fourteenth District met at the corner of Seventh-street and First-avenue, and adjourned till Friday evening.

The Sixteenth Assembly District met at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway, and adjourned till this evening.

Republican Nominations.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Delegates to the Eighth Assembly District Convention met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt streets, and on motion, EPES E. ELLERY, of the Thirteenth Ward, was nominated for Assembly, on the first ballot. On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. ELLERY, who attended, and in a short and patriotic speech accepted the nomination.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth District Republican Senatorial Convention met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated JOHN H. WATSON, of the First Ward, as candidate for Senator.

Nomination of Coroners.

The Fifth-ay. Union Committee held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and nominated ANDREW JACKMAN, WILLIAM SCHIRMER, and Drs. MILLARD and NEWMAN, for Coroners. Dr. JACKMAN is a candidate on the Tammany ticket, and one of the present Coroners. The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Friday evening.

Tammany Assembly Conventions.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-st. and Third-avenue, and nominated EDMUND JOHNS.

The Tenth Tammany Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Nineteenth-street, and adjourned till Friday evening.

News from California by the Pony Express.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to Oct. 9, inclusive, passed this point at 1 o'clock last night, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

Arrived Oct. 6, steamer *St. Louis*, Panama; 7th, ship *Geo. Peabody*, Cardiff; 8th, ship *Lotus*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, 5th, ship *Electra*, Sydney, with 8,000 sack wheat, 4,000 sacks oats, 8,000 quarter sacks flour.

The ship *Herald of the Morning* has completed loading for Liverpool, carrying 28,600 sacks wheat.

The *Western Star* has loaded with breadstuffs for Liverpool; the *Glimpse* for Sydney with a like cargo.

The ship *Star King* has been chartered for a load of lumber from Puget Sound to Australia; the *Sardinia* for Sydney *via* Puget Sound with lumber; the *Santa Claus* has been chartered to load wheat for Callao, from thence with guano to Holland; the ship *Sea Serpent* has been chartered for Hong Kong.

The market is very quiet. Sales from first hands are limited. Sales of 500 firkins Isthmus butter at 26c.; 2,000 sacks of West, on board ship *Franklin Haven* for England, sold at $1 80.

The schooner *W. B. Scranton*, with a cargo of lumber, has been seized by the Marshal for confiscation. She is one of the fastest sailers in the Pacific Ocean.

A large sized hemped backed whale was caught in the Bay of San Francisco on the 5th, and has since been on exhibition at the foot of one of the streets of San Francisco, drawing immense crowds at fifty cents each.

The ship *Lotus*, from Hong Kongs, brings dates to the 12th of August.

A private letter to a mercantile house of San Francisco, dated Hong Kong, Aug. 11, contains the following:

A privateer was fitting out at Shanghai at the last dates.

Capt. ALLEN, who took the steamer *Surprise* to Shanghai; Capt. LYNCH, formerly a steamer Captain on the China coast; Mr. WARD, who has held a Colonelcy in the Chinese Imperial ranks; and Mr. CLEVAT, United States naval storekeeper at Shanghai, are engaged in the piracy.

It is said that the schooner has been equipped from the United States naval stores, but I think there was only coal therein.

Westchester Market Fair.

KATONAH, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A market fair will be held at Katonah on Wednesday, the 23d of October, or the next fair day, if that be stormy, under the direction of the Bedford Farmers' Club, for the sale of horses, cows, working and fat cattle, sheep, swine, Shetland ponies, &c.; and, also, of farm produce by sample—corn, oats, potatoes, apples and cider; of evergreens, flowers, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, &c.

The Soldiers' [Aid Association will arrange for a supply of refreshments to be disposed of for the patriotic fund.

In view of the unusually large domestic and foreign demand that now obtains for breadstuffs, this Fair, it is expected, will be more largely attended by sellers and purchasers than any of the preceding ones at this place, especially as it is open to all and not restrained to county or State limits.

The managers are Hon. AMOS F. DICKINSON and OLIVER GREEN, Esq., to either of whom communications may be addressed, at Katonah.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day. There was a full attendance, and many outsiders were also present, including the candidates on the State ticket.

The meeting of the Committee was private. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio were urged as encouraging signs by those in favor of a vigorous canvass in the State. Arrangements were made for public meetings, at which Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and others are to speak, and other means were agreed upon for calling out the Democratic vote of the State.

Dr. J. B. BEEKMAN, Ex-State Senator, died quite suddenly at Kinderhook, to-day.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with six passengers for Halifax and thirty-two for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego; Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia; Hon. N. K. Wheeler, of Deposit; Judge Smalley, of Vermont; Judge Miller, of Rochester; D. T. Vail, of Troy; T. F. Humphrey, of Albany; Wm. Pollock, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Capt. Locke, of the U. S. Army; G. C. Campbell, of the U. S. Navy; Mr. Appleton and G. S. Choate, of Massachusetts, and L. H. Mar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3143. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebels Fallen Back Behind the Rappahannock.

AN ENTIRELY NEW BASE OF OPERATIONS.

THEIR RIGHT WING AT AQUIA CREEK.

The Potomac About Closed by the Rebel Batteries.

A Fleet of Merchant Vessels Collected at Smith's Point.

ALL VESSELS FIRED UPON.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Probability of a Battle Near the Osage River.

Particulars of the Fight at Harper's Ferry

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Information received to-day confirms the belief entertained by prominent military men, that the rebels are falling back even of their original lines at Manassas Junction, and taking up a new line on the south shore of the Rappahannock. I telegraphed you yesterday that the rebels had congregated about forty thousand men at Aquia Creek, as was supposed to resist the projected naval expedition. In reality this is now substantially their right wing, made very strong to resist a surprise, and to preclude our cutting off their communication with Richmond. From Aquia Creek their line extends in a northwesterly direction to the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a little west of what is called the Manassas Gap. In front of the Rappahannock they have only scattered picketa and scouts and foraging parties.

It was known on Sunday last that not more than six regiments were at Leesburgh, and that their sick and disabled, and their baggage, had been sent away. To-day, I have positive information that on Tuesday last EWALL'S Brigade, which has been at Sangster's Station, on the Manassas and Alexandria road, ever since the battle of Bull Run, had commenced to retreat, and was known to have fallen back as far as Union Mills, a point in the rear of the last battle-field. There is no considerable number of troops at Fairfax Station. My informant cannot speak with certainty as to the presence of troops at Fairfax Court-house or at Vienna, but he is certain that none occupy the line of railroad in any force between Fairfax Station and Alexandria.

THE POTOMAC CLOSED BY THE REBELS.

The rebels seem to have succeeded in greatly impeding the navigation of the Potomac. Our armed vessels have to pass certain points in the night, and in some instances they get badly peppered at that. The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. MITCHELL, came up to the Yard last night about 11 o'clock, having passed the batteries at and below Shipping Point about 8 o'clock. About twenty shots were fired at her from these batteries—fourteen round shot and six shell—some passing a little ahead, some astern, and some entirely over her. None struck. The tug-boat *Pusey*, which passed ahead of the *Mount Vernon*, was not fired at, but the tug *Robert Leslie*, which came close after her, had several shots come very near her. Capt. MITCHELL reports thirty to forty vessels bound up with Government stores—hay, oats, coal, oysters, etc., lying at Smith's Point, near Sandy Point, where a portion of the Potomac flotilla is at present. None of these vessels dare pass up. There are three batteries, mounting altogether thirteen guns—some officers say twenty-three. There appear to be only four or five guns in each battery. Of these, two are old 32-pounders, rifled at Fredericksburgh, and two 64-pounders, and the others seem to be smooth bore thirty-twos.

There is a battery just opened on Quantico Hill, on the right bank of Quantico Creek, about a half-mile above Shipping Point. The other three are between Shipping Point and Evansport Point, distant about a mile. The river between those points is about 1¾ miles in width, but widens rapidly below Evansport. There is said also to be a battery at Timber Branch, and one gun on the hill above Evansport.

When the *Pawnee* and *Mount Vernon* went down night before last, the *Mount Vernon*, with four hundred marines aboard, went ahead, and passed the batteries about moon-down. The order was given to the marines to lie down as they passed the batteries, and they accordingly laid about, in two deep, on the deck—thus escaping the notice of the enemy.

The *Pawnee* passed the batteries a little after daylight, and was fired at by them in succession. Thirteen shots were fired at her altogether from the three batteries, and of these six struck her. One came through her side into the ward-room, very near the magazine; one struck her amidships, just above the water line; one struck near the catheads; one in the hammock rail, and two aloft. A piece, about a foot long, of one of her knees was shown to me this morning, which was torn off by a shot and thrown through one of her ports on to the *Robert Leslie*, which was alongside.

The *Pocahontas* received a shot in her main-mast, and the *Seminole* had her mizzen-mast shattered. Fortunately no one was injured on any of these vessels. The Aquia Creek battery is silent.

THE SUCCESS OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The brilliant battle at Harper's Ferry, and the determined courage and spirit displayed by our men, are the theme of conversation everywhere. It will do much to encourage our men, and serve to dispirit the rebels. It has thoroughly dissipated the idea that the rebels are so much superior to our troops, with which the rebel leaders have so zealously impressed their deluded followers, and has made our troops feel themselves more than the equals of the traitors.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

It commenced raining very hard this evening. This will cause another rise in the Potomac.

GEN. BANKS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BANKS came to Washington this morning. He visits headquarters for the purpose of arranging the *personnel* of his Staff, and to arrange some matters that required his personal attention.

MATTERS ALONG THE LINES.

All was quiet in front to-day. On the right some of Gen. HANCOCK'S men occasionally have a skirmish with the rebel scouts, who linger in the rear of their army, watching the movements of our troops.

The most important item from the other side of the river is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN to-day, accompanied by Gens. SMITH, MCCALL and HANCOCK, and a strong escort of regular cavalry, proceeded to Vienna, which is five miles west of Lewinsville, and remained there several hours.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Information has been received here from a source entitled to credit, that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the rebel Ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantage with those Powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy for a limited period under their protection.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

The State Department wishes it distinctly understood that under no circumstances will passes be granted for persons to pass into the rebel States. This notice has been given before, but yet applications are daily made for such passes.

COL. SCOTT RECOVERING.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be at the Department a large portion of to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major WM. T. H. BROOKS, U. S. A., has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WM. LILLEY, of Ohio, has been appointed a Brigade-Quartermaster of Volunteers, and assigned to duty with the brigade of Gen. STEVENS.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

It is not now expected that Gen. CAMERON will return to Washington before Monday next.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Yesterday, Gen. HOOKER reviewed, near Blackburn's Ford, his brigade. Fort [illegible] to be christened in a few days, when the division will be reviewed by the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN. Gen. HOOKER, it will be remembered, is Acting Major-General of the division.

PRESENTATION.

The members of Company G, of the Anderson Zouaves, at Chain Bridge, presented their First Lieutenant, EDWIN P. DAVIS, with a beautiful rifle as a token of regard. The usual speeches were made.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Of the thirty-six rebel prisoners to be released according to the recent special order, only three of them to-day took the oath of allegiance, namely, GEO. LARRIBEE and JOSEPH ELLIOTT, of Maryland; and JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, of Georgia. The others took the oath not to bear arms.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The City Councils, this afternoon, reëlected RICHARD WALLACH Mayor of Washington. His former election was to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Col. BERRET to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner; but as he resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed necessary.

Major W. T. H. BROOKS, United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The President has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, in acknowledgment of the liberal, enlightened and energetic proceedings adopted by his Highness in bringing to speedy and condign punishment the parties who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against an agent of certain American Christian Missionaries in Upper Egypt.

MR. STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, has returned to Washington from his Summer tour.

There are now 122 political prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY—A RIDE OVER THE ROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

"The army has advanced as far as Lewinsville." So the telegraph announces—briefly, concisely, and as unsatisfactorily as the telegraph—and especially the army telegraph—always tells of "an event." It has the same curt, abortive expression for the light manifestations of a company of skirmishers as for the ponderous, overwhelming momentum of a great Division, with all its glittering muskets, its clattering hoofs and rumbling wheels. "The army has advanced." Nothing more than that ventures over the wires. The place it has left, the road it has traveled, the country it has gone to, the *débris* it has left behind, and the desolation, and the fair fields and quiet homes it has invaded, must be mirrored by fancy, or painted by the "specials." Like the great Generals, by whose order "the army advanced," the telegraph keeps guard upon its utterances, and lets not even the lightning reveal the nakedness of the land over which has swept the unresisted tide of the armed battalions.

From Chain Bridge to Lewinsville is hardly the distance that separates the store and palace of one of your merchant princes. A broad road over a gently undulating country, that a good horse would span in thirty minutes, is all the breadth that the army advanced. But it would take volumes to tell the story of the preparations that had first to be made before we could penetrate even so far as Lewinsville towards the heart of the enemy. Great forts—"tower of strength"—must first be raised up on the hilltops covering the precipitous road that winds down the banks of the Potomac to the Chain Bridge, that in case the advance of the army be resisted by that other army—which is supposed to lie in ambush just back of the horizon—our good troops may have a safe retreat, and not be driven headlong into the river which here rushes through a deep gorge, with a foam and roar in no bad mimicry of Niagara—not so broad, and deep and mighty, but frequently as boisterous and wild and confusing. There must be cannon frowning defiance to cover the advance, and jagged abattis and rifle-pits and ditches to retard and receive the wolf should he turn and show his teeth, and become the pursuer instead of the pursued. All these are prime necessities to an army of occupation, but they make a woeful waste of the country occupied. For as far as the eye can reach around the once quiet homestead where but a few days since Gen. SMITH had his headquarters, it now rests upon nothing that shadows the ground. Every tree has fallen before the axes of the pioneers. They have literally cut their way to the far hill-tops, and the forests that waved in the wind a graceful welcome to their green and luxuriant shades, lay low on the ground—their faded and withered leaves giving to the landscape the brown and sombre color in which Nature always paints desolation. But a little while ago, all these hillsides and valleys hereabout were swarming with armed men. At the long-roll, the bayonets bristled over them like the fabled claymores of Clan Alpine. At headquarters, there was a crowd of jaunty orderlies, of stalwart dragoons and the crimson trappings of cannoniers. There were sentries marching to and fro before the long plazza' and when the General came dashing up, the guard turned out to present arms, and the little drums rolled out a rattling salutation.

In the glitter and parade of the uniformed hosts, the little old house looked cheery and bustling, and full of the great world there. But the army has advanced, the panoply of war has gone on, and left the little old house, and, like a street wanton stripped of her sham jewels, and her paint, and her flaunting ribbons, and her rustling silks, the little old house looks all the more naked and forbidding by the contrasts it has so suddenly presented. On the distant posts there are still sentinels pacing up and down; but they look isolated and lonesome, as if, in their eagerness for a greeting, they would remember to forget the purpose of their being there, and let you into the mysteries of their scarps and counter-scarps, their covered ways and salients, without even so much as demanding the countersign, and certainly omitting the usual formality of seeming to decipher the chirography of Commander MCCLELLAN'S Adjutant. But at the little old house there is nothing living to be seen. Even the cornstalks in the garden, the vines on the walls, and the shrubbery in the front, are dressed in the livery of death. They have worn off their best attire, and withered away, as has many a fair prototype before them, by keeping company with the soldier men. Oh! yes, there is one living thing. Hale and hearty, too, he is—and he is living all over. It is one of the institutions of the country—indeed, it is "the institution." He sits on the broken porch, and looks as if he was luxuriating on the desolation around him. He don't know, just now, where he belongs, or to whom. His master is "off there somewhere," and he "tinks he's a fightin." But he does know that for once he is free to go and come anywhere within the lines, and that he gets enough to eat without having "berry much to do." Of course I asked him: "Where is the army?" and, of course, he answers: "'Deed, I doesn't know—they's done gone on, Massa." That was "a thousand-dollar nigger" twelve months ago; but, like the country we are in, he's of no account now. If the man grows old he will be as worthless as his owner.

Our last halting place—where the little old house stands—is on the upper plateau of the Potomac. The river foams and frets three or four hundred feet below, and to the north and west the country rolls away in gentle undulations, the swell of the hills rising gently up to an average elevation of forty or fifty feet, and then sloping off almost imperceptibly, the descent being just sufficient for thorough drainage. A more magnificent stretch of country, the sun never warmed into fertility. It has been blooming once it wears even now the semblance of thrift, in the tramped fields and in the deserted homesteads. If but now a small proportion of the hosts that have marched over it could turn their swords into plow-shares, and enjoy here the protection of the laws, the supremacy of which they are in arms to assert, they would make these fields as fruitful as the Valley of the Mohawk or the Flats of the Genesee. Now there is neither corn on the ear, oats in the sheaf nor hay in the mow. There was, but is not. What with rebel marauders on the one side, and "military necessities" on the other, the land is thoroughly stripped of all that could sustain life. Fortunately, there is nothing native left to feel the want of food. The horses, the cows, the pigs and the chickens have disappeared with the life-sustaining resources of the district. Our regiments march on and off meadow and stubble-field, without questioning or hindrance, and walk unbidden into tenantless houses whose bare floors and empty chambers alone repulse them.

It is Sunday, and the "General Order" is most rigidly enforced. For three miles I have met only occasionally an officer or an orderly galloping towards Washington. The army-wagon—*impedimenta*—has a day of rest. The old turnpike is already netted and rough with their almost incessant rolling, and the light buggy must move slow and cautiously. The sky is overcast, and the air has the raw dampness that forebodes rain. With these surroundings, the solitude has so much of peace and gloom that I welcome almost joyfully the sight of the white tents around what was once LANGLEY'S hostlery. In other times this must have been a pleasant resort. It is just about a ten-mile drive from Washington, and, embowered as it is in a grove on an eminence, reminds you of what CATO'S used to be on the Third-avenue, or of BURNHAM'S on the Bloomingdale. Here Gen. MCCALL has his headquarters now, and around him lay the legions of the Pennsylvania Reserve. They moved over from Tennally Town to make room for the latest arrivals from New-England and New-York. In drill they have the precision of veterans, and the discipline of the camps seems as near perfection as it is possible for volunteers to attain. But even the best discipline of the camp is but a softened name for destruction. The fences disappear, the shrubbery is destroyed, the fruit is gone, the door yard down and the building defaced, before Discipline comes up with the encampment of an advancing army. She seems to be always lagging behind on the old camping ground, seeing that everything worthless is moved on, and only gets to the front when the mischief is done.

Beyond and around Langley's the axman is again mowing a broad swath of timber. The felled trees are green now with their Summer foliage, and so the whole country looks fresh and as if clad in verdure. By and by, however, the sombre brown will come out. The seeds of desolation have already been sown broadcast, and they will grow up and produce the same terrible reality as that we withessed back at he little old house.

It is a mile, perhaps, from Langley's to the extreme western limits of our encampments. Upon an eminence, which rises like a cone from the plain, are the headquarters of Gen. HANCOCK. He is on the outermost verge—standing next to the foe, and in his front. From his camp cot could be seen over the intervening valley, the mounted scouts of the rebels, patroling the hills and watching the movements of his brigade as it marched up the road, pitched its tents, and planted its batteries, ready for defense or offense, as the rebels should elect. They came out once in force on Miner's Hill, as if to accept the challenge to battle; they brought to the front the Parrott gun and the brass howitzers they took—but did not capture—at Stone Bridge, and behind they massed infantry and cavalry, as in battle line. But nothing more. Doubtless "for prudential reasons," as their friend Mr. BUCHANAN used to say, they thought it best not to open fire. When the rebels' courage oozed out, and they hid themselves behind the crown of Miner's Hill, there faded away the prospect of a mighty pretty fight. Our side were ready that time, and would have waded in with a will. On all the road from Washington to New-Orleans there cannot be another such a battle-field for a fair fight. There is hardly a perceptible difference in the altitude of the positions occupied by the two forces, and between lay one unbroken plain about two and a half miles broad, with only here and there a house or a clump of trees to break the shock or cover the advance of the contending armies. It is said that when the rebels finally retired, Gen. HANCOCK looked as disconsolate as if he parted with old friends, and that AYRES was mad with disappointment. AYRES has got a battery of new guns, and is naturally anxious to test their range, so you can easily believe that he was anything but pleased when so good a target was taken down.

But I started to tell you of the devastation of war, and I am condoling with the disappointments of a General. All idle, that, for it is hardly possible that the rebels will always elude his embrace as they did on that day, and he will yet have his opportunity. The Germans say that "the future of every man is written on his face." If there is not honor and glory broadly written on the face of Gen. HANCOCK, I misinterpret the language of faces. He has a name that would make a man fight, whether he had or had not the will. He evidently has the will, and that is backed by the experience of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Contreras and Cherubusco. I have no doubt that he will prove himself, when opportunity occurs, worthy of the post of honor and of danger in which the instinct of Gen. MCCLELLAN has placed him.

Even around the outposts, that necessity which knows no law is fiercely predominant. The house in which Gen. HANCOCK has his quarters stands on the pinnacle of the knoll, or cone, I have described. It was originally one of the most comfortable and convenient of any hereabouts. The cone was covered with timber—not the small, second growth of the surrounding country, but real ancestral oaks—grand old monarchs of the last century's forests. On all the slope that faced toward Miner's Hill, and towards the supposed lurking-place of the enemy, the soldiers have cut away the trees, and turned them into an abattis. Around the house, and half-way up the slope, a deep rifle-pit has been dug, from which thousands of men could deal death upon an advancing line. On the lawn stand Parrott guns and howitzers, and limbers and caissons, and the smooth sod and the walks are tramped up by the picketed horses. It has evidently been the labor and the pride of years. Any one who had dug and delved, and planted and watched, with the hope and the prospect of enjoyment, can appreciate the feelings of one who sees all the labor of years thus cast down, as it were, in an hour. I could but think, as I saw the old trees prostrated, of the little home far away on the peaceful shores of the Hudson, and hope that it might neither witness the carnage nor the devastation of war.

Since our army advanced, the enemy have been shy of showing themselves around Lewinsville. Occasionally AYRES drops a shell where it is possible they may be, or MOTT sends to their late haunts a messenger by the mouth of his rifled Parrotts. But they don't respond. Whether they are shy or only sullen, neither AYRES' shell nor MOTT'S conicals can determine. If they don't respond soon, it is possible that Gen. HANCOCK may look for them in person, accompanied by a few friends, and I shall hope to be present at the interview. LEO.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS BADLY DEFEATED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Passengers from Harper's Ferry state that there was quite a battle, yesterday, near that place, between two regiments of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers, and the First Regiment of Wisconsin and some companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Whilst the cannonading was going on across the river, Col. GEARY crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one thirty-two pounder, which he brought back with him across the river into camp. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. BANKS.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman from near Herper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Regiment, the Third Wisconsin, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. JOHN W. GEARY, and 3,000 rebels.

Early yesterday morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies, under Maj. J. P. GOULD, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours when three companies of the Third Wisconsin Regimen crossed the river, formed into line and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Col. GEARY at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position, and recaptured the 32-pounder, a columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated.

The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and five hundred cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. ASHBY, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the rebels killed.

CONFIRMATORY PARTICULARS.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Col. GEARY, with a part of the force under his command, achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar, Va., against a greatly superior force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, capturing one 32-pounder and some prisoners, who report the rebel loss as not less than 150 in killed and wounded. Our loss was 4 killed and 7 wounded; 1 mortally and 1 missing.

Col. GEARY was slightly wounded by a shell.

The fight lasted five hours.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PRISONER

DARNESTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

In a previous communication was narrated the fact of a party of eleven scouts from the New-York Thirty-fourth having crossed the river, and being attacked and cut to pieces by a superior number of the rebels. The particulars of the affair are thus detailed by Corporal ROBERT GRACEY, of the party, who, until his return on Monday night, was supposed to have been dead, as he was seen to fall in the field of the skirmish.

On the night of the 16th of September, a detachment of twelve men crossed the Potomac, for the purpose of reconnoitering and foraging. When reaching about half a mile from the river, they were attacked by fifteen rebels, two of whom were instantly killed, viz., O. P. DARLING and —— BROWNLEY. Among the wounded was my informant, Corporal GRACEY, of Company H., a man of gigantic frame and iron endurance.

As GRACEY lay wounded upon the ground, a rebel named MCCARTHY LOWE, a farmer, residing in the vicinity, rushed up and shot him twice, both balls taking effect, and was stopped from firing a third time by his captain. One of the balls penetrated GRACEY'S back in a slanting direction and came out on his left side. The other, entering the back, lodged in his left lung, where it still remains.

After a grand exultation at the successful accomplishment of their feat, the rebels took up the wounded and conveyed them to the village of Drainesville, about four miles distant. GRACEY, being a man of no ordinary weight, was placed upon a rail and carried by four stout men, until they found a more comfortable conveyance. On arriving at Drainesville, the victors indulged in liquor with their friends, and held a grand jubilee over their victory. Here GRACEY remained about two weeks, during which time he was kindly cared for both by his keepers and the family where he lodged. Fearing an attack from Gen. STONE'S command, he was then conveyed to Fairfax Court-house in one of our own ambulances, captured at Bull Run.

His two weeks' stay at Fairfax was not of an unpleasant character, considering all the circumstances. He was placed in the hospital under guard of Lieut. THOMAS ADMAN, and his command of the Tiger Rifles, of Louisiana, who furnished him with more condiments, luxuries and personal attentions than were bestowed upon their own sick. Lieut. ADMAN frequently and jocularly remarked, as an excuse for this, that his object was a selfish one. He wanted to take GRACEY to the South and exhibit him, *à la Barnum*, as a fine specimen of the living Yankee, who couldn't be killed.

In this hospital the inmates were mostly members of the First Virginia Regiment. Every day or two those seriously ill were sent to Richmond, as it was feared that Gen. MCCLELLAN would attack the rebel lines. Among the prisoner patients there, however, was one named WALTER HEMMETT, who was wounded in the mouth in some skirmish. HEMMETT played the deaf and dumb *rôle* to perfection, deceiving even GRACEY himself until the day previous to the latter's escape, when HEMMETT agreed to join GRACEY in making their escape.

During GRACEY'S confinement his sufferings were intense, as evidenced by a comparison of his former with his present weight. His attendants furnished him with opium every day for his drink; but he treasured it up as a means of his ultimate escape. One night, after he became able to move about, he drugged the beverage of his attendants, and then left the hospital in pursuit of some cold water for a violent toothache. After passing the outer guard he fell in with the sentinels of three distinct lines outside the village. He was repeatedly hailed and fired at three times, but all the balls failed to harm him.

After awaiting, as agreed upon, for his friend HEMMETT, and the latter not appearing, he started toward the Potomac, at the point of his capture, but in consequence of large rebel forces, he was compelled to diverge in a westerly direction, crossing Bull Run, and thence taking a circuitous and serpentine route to avoid open land and observation. After three days of hunger and suffering, he reached the Potomac opposite the encampment of the Thirty-fourth at midnight, when he was compelled to lay there till day-break, as the pickets declined to cross the river at night.

While in the hospital at Fairfax, GRACEY had opportunities of becoming familiar with many important facts. He occasionally overhead conversations between officers and the Surgeon of the hospital; saw BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET in conversation on several occasions together, and inferred that LONGSTREET held some important commission. On the 5th inst., JEFF. DAVIS was at Fairfax, and spent several hours with BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET and other officers. Gen. JOHNSTON was understood to be somewhere in the immediate neighborhood, but GRACEY did not see him.

On one occasion, Gen. LONGSTREET said to the Surgeon that the rebel forces in front of Washington were so scattered that, if attacked at any point in the line, there must necessarily be an abrupt retreat by all upon Manassas,—"our Gibraltar, where Yankee blood would refresh and enrich Virginia soil?" They think it impossible to be driven from this point. It was generally believed that BEAUREGARD would burn the village of Fairfax Court-house, if compelled to evacuate it.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of rebel troops in and around Fairfax. They were variously estimated at 50,000 to 100,000. As far as GRACEY'S observation went, they were better fed than clothed, but he heard of no complaint in regard to the later, although their uniforms present a curious mixture, grey predominating over other shades of color. Salt had been scarce, but the supply was becoming more plentiful. He learned that hundreds of men were employed on the sea shore in evaporating, each man producing, on an average, two bushels per day. It was also coming in freely from the western part of the State.

On his homeward route GRACEY saw, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Fairfax, a breastwork about thirty rods long and five feet ldgh; but no troops were then stationed there. He saw no large bodies of troops north of the Great Falls, but laid concealed while a baggage train of forty wagons passed towards Lecsburgh.

While at Drainesville, a large force of the rebels were understood to be shelling our forces at the Great Falls, and twenty-two of the Tiger Rifles and several citizens went thither to see the sport, but did not remain long. A man named WALKER, who lives in sight of the Thirty-fourth, was at Drainesville, and wanted to have GRACEY shot at once. He will be remembered by the Thirty-fourth, for his kind intentions.

Everything published by our journals was copied into the Richmond papers in detail. The rebels and citizens think the Thirty-fourth a terrible and unconquerable set of "Yankees," and fear to go near the river in front of the encampment.

Coffee was scarce at Fairfax, but whisky rations were issued instead.

Yesterday afternoon a picket reported that the battery attached to the Twelfth Massachusetts, had shelled a body of rebels opposite Whitehouse lock. The guns were distinctly heard, but no particulars have been received.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 16, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17. }

The gunboat *Seminole* has arrived from Washington. When passing Evansport, above Aquia Creek, she was fired upon by the rebel batteries. Four out of forty shots took effect, one nearly carrying away her mizzenmast. No one on board was injured. The *Seminole* returned twenty-six shells, some of which burst over the rebel battery.

The gunboat *Flag* has sent up a valuable prise, taken a short distance off Fort Sumter, laden with molasses, fruit, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several prisoners, who were tried a short time since, by general Court-martial, on Governor's Island, and sentenced to various terms of confinement and hard labor, for desertion and other offences, have been pardoned and returned to duty, on recommendation of Col. G. LOOMIS, the commanding officer, who has always borne the character of a kind-hearted gentleman. The men have shown their appreciation of the clemency extended to them, by behaving like good and well-conducted soldiers since their liberation.

A garrison Court-martial assembled on Governor's Island, on Monday last, and tried a few prisoners for minor offences.

Another Fort Hatteras prisoner was buried on Wednesday.

The crews of the Government barges running between Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and New-York, have been relieved by men selected from the Texan soldiers. One or two of the old hands are kept in the barges for the purpose of teaching the Texans how to "feather their oars."

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard continues extremely active, notwithstanding the great number of vessels which have recently left there. The purchased steamer *Isaac Smith* was put into commission yesterday. The following is the official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. A. NICHOLSON; Acting Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. F. K. MYGATT; Midshipman, J. F. Bradley; Acting Masters, J. W. Dick, E. McKeegi, and R. E. Lytle; First Assistant Engineer, J. Tucker; Second Assistant, J. Turner; Third Assistants, G. E. Barry and C. Howard; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. J. Sweet.

The bark *Braziliera* was also put into commission with the following list of officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, C. H. W. BUNK; Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. Vevers; Acting Masters, J. Baker and W. T. Gillespie; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. A. D. Noyes; Master's Mates, J. Such, J. Shore, and W. F. Pratt.

The purchased steamer *Bienville* arrived at the Yard yesterday for the purpose of being fitted out, armed, and put into commission. The *Bienville* is a very powerful steamer.

The *Santiago de Cuba* was hauled alongside the wharf and keeled over, and the caulkers are now busy at work upon her.

The new gunboat *Pembina* and the bark *Gem of the Seas*, did not sail on Wednesday evening. They left the Navy-yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery.

The old frigate *Brandywine* has been thoroughly repainted and fixed up, and her stores are being put on board as quickly as possible. The lower hold is already full. She will not be ready for sea for ten or twelve days yet. The *Connecticut*, which was to have towed her down to Fortress Monroe, having gone in chase of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, another steamer will have to be selected to take her to her destination.

The ship *Courier* sailed yesterday for Fortress Monroe. She is expected to cruise in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE'S ARMY BEYOND THE OSAGE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A scout who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. PRICE'S army on Sunday was at Clintonville, Cedar County, which is twenty-five miles south of Pafinsville, on the Carthage road. The whole army have effected the passage of the Osage, and are still in full retreat.

PRICE TO MAKE A STAND AT THE OSAGE.

CAMP MCKINSTRY,
NEAR SYRACUSE, MO., Thursday, Oct. 17. }

Gen. FREMONT has sent a dispatch here stating that he has reasons to believe that STERLING PRICE has retraced, or will retrace, his steps to the Osage, and there make a stand, and give our forces battle.

Adjutant SMITH informs me that he has raised over 10,000 men for the Missouri State Militia, and thinks he will be enabled, in due season, to obtain the remainder of the 42,000.

A large supply of transportation is now on its way here from St. Louis.

GEN. SIEGEL ACROSS THE OSAGE.

HEADQUARTERS AT WARSAW, Mo., }
Wednesday, Oct. 16. }

We are here with parts of Gens. SIEGEL'S and ASBOTH'S Divisions.

Gen. SIEGEL'S Advance is already across the Osage His cavalry to-day had a skirmish with one of the enemy's mounted parties, and took three prisoners. He is in possession of the bridge over the Pomme de Terre River, with infantry and artillery.

The main body of the enemy is reported 45 miles distant.

A SKIRMISH NEAR LEBANON.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Thirty-one more of our wounded soldiers arrived from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday morning, 20 miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major WHEAT'S Battalion, attached to Gen. WYMAN'S command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major WRIGHT surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear, and competely routed them, killing about 30, and taking the same number prisoners. Major WRIGHT'S loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

The report that Col. TAYLOR'S Regiment of rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched north is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen. PRICE on the Osage.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17.

In the ordinance providing for the abolishing of certain officers, reduction of salaries, and testing the loyalty of the civil officers of this State, which was passed by the State Convention yesterday, is a section providing that all persons taking the oath prescribed by this ordinance within thirty days of its passage, shall be exempt from arrest or punishment for taking up arms against the Provisional Government of this State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies, in this civil war; and the Governor is directed to request the President, in the name of the People of Missouri, by proclamation, to exempt all persons taking the said oath from all penalties incurred by taking up arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy in the present civil war.

MOVEMENTS OF LANE AND STURGIS.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM KANSAS CITY AND PURSUIT OF PRICE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We have a batch of letters from Kansas, of all sorts of dates, referring to all sorts of events. From them we compile the following, which is new:

Generals LANE and STURGIS, the latter in command, left Kansas City on Friday last, by order of Gen. SIGEL, with about six thousand men, for the southeast, with the, intention, if possible, of making a junction with SIEGEL, at or near the crossing of the Osage, for the purpose of cutting off PRICE. The rebel leader was supposed to be in the southeast corner of Bates County—(Bates County joins Kansas, and the particular locality in which PRICE was heard from, is probably sixty-five miles from Kansas City,)—unquestionably on the road to Fort Scott, just over the Kansas border. If the accounts of his whereabouts on Wednesday last are correct, he has two days in time and sixty odd miles in distance the start of his pursuers. A few miles ahead of him is the Osage, now greatly swollen by the recent rains; but at Papinville, fifteen miles from his last known camp, is or was a bridge. It is said that this was destroyed by Gen. RAINS in one of his raids in that quarter; but it may have been rebuilt. If so, the crossing will be easy; and on the south side, by burning the bridge, he may bid famous defiance, and march either to Fort Scott or Arkansas, at his leisure. The two ferries in that vicinity—one above and the other a few miles below Papinville—he will probably use and destroy. Fording, in the present stage of the water, is out of the question. At Fort Scott, there is only one regiment—Col. JUDSON'S Home Guards—of course not enough to offer any effectual resistance. Luckily, the considerable amount of Government stores lately at the fort, (the fort, by the way, is only a temporary defence against Indians,) were removed by LANE, a short time since, to Camp Lincoln, a place of greater security, on the Little Osage, 14 miles northwest. At the camp are only two companies, but they are well intrenched. Reinforced by the Home Guards at the fort, they may be able to hold out until STURGIS reaches them. It is not probable, however, that PRICE will wait an attack. His object is to put as many miles between himself and the National army as he possibly can and in the shortest possible time. As soon as his scouts tell him of the approach of LANE and SIEGEL, his course will be as near a bee-line for Arkansas as the roads will permit.

Now, if the above is reliable, he will make his escape. Possibly we are misinformed as to SIEGEL'S whereabouts; but if his movement was to be timed by LANE'S, we may pronounce the game at an end, unless PRICE is caught by a flood in the Osage, and finds no bridge ready for his transit. In that event, the pursuers may come up with him, and if they do, his fate is certain.

We trust that there is some mistake as to the intelligence concerning SIEGEL; but of the date of the departure of STURGIS and Lane, there can be no doubt. LANE was certainly at Leavenworth on Thursday, where he made a speech. It is hard to believe that PRICE has got off, when we remember the resources in the hands of the commander of the Department; but unless our latest advices are contradicted, we can come to no other conclusion.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter is viewed here as timely and significant, showing the necessity of preparing for any interference of foreign Powers, and occasioned a decline in State Stocks. Reading Railroad and other securities are steady.

It is reported here that the Government has superseded the commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston, leading to a suspicion that the reported escape of the *Nashville* is correct.

THE CIRCULAR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Secretary SEWARD'S circular attracts no special attention, but its suggestions in favor of State action for coast defences, meets with general approval. The circular had no perceptible effect on stocks or the money market to-day.

THE REBELLION.

Origin and Nature of the Southern Rebellion—Characteristics of the Two Sections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

I read, with interest, your comments in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 7th inst., upon the views expressed by the London *Times* of a recent date upon the civil war in America. I presume upon the privilege of an old correspondent to review the reviewer, and to express the opinion that the London *Times* is nearer correct than the NEW-YORK TIMES as to the causes of the present conflict. Respecting prospective results, that is more delicate ground, and I am not prepared to say that your means of information are not so much superior to those of your London namesake as to make your opinion of the probable issue of the contest more trustworthy than its anticipations are.

The London *Times* thinks that Slavery has little or nothing to do with the rebellion. You think "it has all to do with it." The organ of British opinion is entirely right upon this point. Peculiarities of race, and differences of climate and pursuits are the natural causes of this war, which has been gradually but surely coming on for sixteen years. A dissolution of the American Union, by a fierce civil war for its preservation, became inevitable when Texas was annexed, in 1845. That event gave the South absolute control of the Government, and was consummated under such circumstances as to prove that the supremacy so obtained would be used only for the degradation and oppression of the free States, and in preparations for the establishment of Southern independence whenever the North should reclaim its share of authority. The correspondence of CALHOUN and UPSHUR showed that they regarded annexation simply as the corner-stone of a Southern Empire. The system of movements for building up the Southern Government has been well carried out. Slavery has been the cause of nothing; it was made the occasion of ceaseless quarrels between the North and South, but the enmity between them had a deeper root. The source and origin of our troubles was the implacable hostility of the Southern people, as a whole, against the Free States and their inhabitants. If we seek for the natural cause of this war we have no further to go than the natural depravity of the "race," if you choose so to designate them, who inhabit the revolted States. There never has been any other serious matter of difference between the two sections than this one, to wit: the devilish, savage, instinctive, unreasoning malignity of the South toward the North. Nothing could remove it, I say it, or sensibly mitigate it. The South was more fiercely excited, and seemed animated by a more demoniac fury upon Slavery from 1850 to 1854, when every guarantee of every privilege she claimed in connection with the institution had been granted to her, and was sedulously secured, than at any other time during my recollection. Yet her hatred toward the North was no less outrageous on the tariff, on the removal of Southern Indians, on conflicts of authority between National and State Courts, and in reference to public lands and improvements, than in regard to Slavery.

"Difference of race" is a convenient term which is made to cover up a great deal of cant; yet it involves much useful and applicable truth. So far as respects origin and descent, there is no material difference between the white people of the North and of the South. The stock has been furnished by the inferior classes of populations of the British Islands and Germany. General emigration does not take away the best blood, or the best to do in the world, from any country. The lying boast of Southern writers, that their population is to any appreciable extent made up of the posterity of cavaliers, or other persons of aristocratic degree, is as silly as it is false. Of the few hundred dissolute and drunken cavaliers who fled to America to escape the swords of the victorious Puritans and Roundheads, a majority found refuge in Virginia; but they brought no women with them, and left no posterity, unless what may have sprung from a union with the squaws of the natives, or imported female servants. Of Norman names peculiar to "master races," far the greater number are found at the North. In fact, the South was settled principally by *subject* races. Immediately after the Jamestown Colony was founded, cargoes of women were sent out from London, for the single purpose of propagating a population for the new State, which were sold to such suitors as were prepared, then and there, to lay the foundations of the first families of Virginia, for a certain quantity of tobacco per head. That was the beginning of the *first* families; how the second and third originated might be a subject of curious inquiry. Owing to the mild climate of the South, the British Government deported its prisoners of war as well as its criminals to that region, because shelter and subsistence were cheap. Thus CROMWELL sent over many cargoes of the wretched Irish Kerns, whom he spared or had not time to slay at Limerick, Cork, and other places. They were transported "to the plantations in America," that is, to the Southern Colonies. So with his Scotch prisoners, after Dunbar and Worcester; they were transmitted to the same haven of rest. And again, in 1715 and 1745, the poor Highlanders and other rebels who succumbed to fate, were sent to reinforce the rural aristocracy of North and South Carolina. The Huguenots belonged to the same order of conquered, subject and fugitive people. They were honest and respectable mechanics, weavers, spinners, tanners and machinists, but were driven from France by the superior power of their enemies. They were regarded as obstinate rebels, and were expelled from their country accordingly. The most hardy and enterprising of this band of worthy emigrants settled in New-York, the others scattered through the South, where they have lost every honorable distinction which they brought from the mother country. These facts are historical. They establish the postulate that the greater part of the Southern aristocracy must trace its descent from a convict on the one side and a scullion on the other. None but themselves have raised this question of descent, and they must abide by the proofs.

But the matter of race and its influences do not depend upon descent. The characteristics of the country they live in, the climate, the food, and the fixed political institutions stamp the inhabitants of a country, with the marks of race. The Southern variety of man living in the States south of the Susquehanna, certainly is a different animal from that living north; and I think, with the London *Times*, that it is that difference which has made the rebellion and the war. The intellectual and moral type of the Southern animal is an immense capacity for hatred. The special object of his ferocity is a Northern man, whom he never alludes to except as a Yankee, a term which in his judgment includes everything that is abominable and detestable. This conviction is stamped upon his nature, and the feeling of savage malignity which it nurtures he cherishes as the first of the virtues. But the only reason why he hates Yankees worse than other men is that he comes most frequently in contact with them. He "despises" Englishmen and Mexicans quite as thoroughly when he happens to come into collision with them, and cannot discover the slightest impropriety in cutting the throats of Central Americans or Cubans if Southern interests demand it.

Notwithstanding all the stuff that has been printed in the newspapers, and preached and spoken from the pulpit and the rostrum, about "our brethren of the South," and "the devotion of Americans to a common flag," there has been no union of sentiment or policy between the people of the North and the South for the last twenty years. Not that the North returned the bitter feelings, and accepted the antagonism which the South forced upon her, but simply because the last named section would have no union, and steadily pursued the measures necessary to effect a separation. That Slavery has had very little to do with the rebellion, is plain enough, from the two facts that the South has carried, or had conceded to her, nearly all the schemes which she thought essential to make Slavery the dominant power in the Republic, and yet the South has gone into revolt.

I think you are quite mistaken in supposing that the South was for the Union before the war. They have *never* been for the Union since the established importance of the cotton crop inspired them with the hope that the European nations, which are chief consumers of that article, would protect them in the assertion of their independence. This idea originated certainly as long ago as 1835. The prophet of the rebellion, Prof. TUCKER, wrote his *Partisan Leader* in 1836, which is simply his report of the plans then entertained by the Southern leaders at Washington for the forcible separation of the States. TUCKER supposes the rebellion which broke out in 1860 to have commenced in 1848. He does not speak of Slavery as one of the causes of it, but gives as the reasons of the revolt a desire for commercial and political independence, and a hatred of the Yankees. Even if the Government had not done, or engaged to permit to be done, about everything for Slavery which the South has asked, it is certain that the Southern Confederacy, if successfully established, can do nothing for it which could not have been accomplished in the Union for that interest. But I base my opinion of Southern hostility to the Union for the last quarter of a century upon more general and wider ground. The whole South has talked disunion, and treason to the Government has been the political creed of a party so strong that it has been able to crush all effective opposition. Senators and Representatives from the South have repudiated the Union in debate, and have, without rebuke, defied the authority of the Government, and declared that, in innumerable contingencies, it should not be executed within their States.

Slavery has probably much to do with the intensity of the antagonism which prevails between the Free and Southern States, but it has not been nearly so potential as is almost universally imagined. Whatever the feeling is, it is not recent. A debate on a Slavery petition in the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution was as furious and minatory on the part of the Carolinians and Georgians as any that has ever since taken place. So, too, in the Revolutionary war, there was a virulent hostility professed and acted upon by officers and men from the south of the Potomac towards their countrymen from the north of it, which was the fit precursor of the ruffianism since developed in Congress.

We can easily account for it. The Southern people were then almost altogether agriculturists. Their work was done, as it is now, by negroes. They had a contempt for industry. They despised commerce and mechanics, and any and all pursuits by which people earned a living for themselves. The same sentiment prevailed at the same time among the petty Highland chieftains and their henchmen. Though their dwellings were huts, their food goat or cow's milk, their costume a kilt of untanned skin, and their best weapon a hacked claymore, more like a scythe than a sword, they were ever ready to assert their superiority over the Lowlander, and insult and fight with him because he obtained a regular livelihood by some decent occupation.

It is needless to say that the Northern character is the precise opposite of all this, and that the London *Times* knows and presumes upon it. Probably that journal supposes that a people like our Southerners must be invincible in the field, and that their prowess in war will be in proportion to the intensity and inveteracy of their evil passions; but it has examples of the contrary nearer home. Proud, conceited, and savage, as they were, the Highlanders were finally subdued, and such of them as were not exiled to our plantations, were reduced to the condition of good citizens. For five hundred years the Irish were in revolt against the English Government. Abating only the vanity, which makes our rebels so many bladders of conceit, there is a wonderful resemblance between Irish and Southern character. But the Irish were subjugated, again and again; they were cruelly massacred; they were shamefully oppressed; they were starved, hanged, transported and imprisoned, but eight millions of Irishmen were, nevertheless conquered, and completely consolidated with the nation, country and Government, to loathe, hate, and resist which, has been Ireland's history for six or seven centuries.

There never was any assumption more unfounded than that so frequently advanced by the London *Times* and the other British converts to the morals of slave-breeding and repudiation, that a conquered people cannot be held in subjection to the authority which they have attempted to throw off. The present map of the world shows a hundred instances to the contrary. In our own day, Hungary has been conquered by Austria, the ancient kingdom of Poland has been partitioned and annihilated. Venice has been held for centuries a conquered province of her German aggressors, though she has made a dozen efforts to gain her freedom. All India is the conquered dependency of England, as Ireland and Wales are. It is possible that the South may prove an exception to the general rule. We may be unable to conquer the revolted States, or, if conquered, it may be impossible to hold them. But it is certain there can be no reunion with the rebel States or people but by the thorough subjugation of them. They must be conquered and punished. Their insolence must be rebuked and humbled, and they must be as perfectly chastised that they will not hereafter have the power to rebel against the National Government. Union with them on any other terms is not practicable nor desirable. AQUIDAY.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Valley of the Ohio United for the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN NEW-YORK, (FROM THE BEECHES,) Oct. 15, 1861.

I have left the peaceful shades of the Beeches, for this great and wonderful Babylon of the modern world. I have passed by the Potomac glittering with arms, and whitened with tents, to mingle in the busy, commercial, miscellaneous throng, which rolls with a resistless current through your thoroughfares. I have made a stronger contrast than that. I have just left the summit of the Alleghanies, whence I looked, by the beams of the morning sun, upon mountains clothed in the garment of many colors, upon the Juniata flowing from the rivulet to the river, upon slopes and vales clothed with verdure; in one word, upon the utmost magnificence of nature. I have come from all that is natural to Wall-street, where nothing is natural—save restless and aspiring man. Wall-street, I find excited—feverishly excited—waked to some new ideas; ideas, I think, founded upon just views of things. I would not add anything to the excitement of speculation; but I would give some facts founded upon my knowledge of the West, in favor of more sanguine views of our public condition.

One of these, and one of the greatest which could be stated, is that the *entire valley of the Ohio is substantially united for the Union.* The exceptions to this statement, I will state, and show to be unimportant. Since half the Ohio Valley is in three States, and the other half altogether the most productive in grain of any portion of the United States, this fact is one of vast importance and must be momentous in its results. Let us consider what the Ohio Valley is, and what the consequences of its union for the Government.

The Ohio Valley, in the sense used by the geographers, comprehends all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except a narrow rim on the Lakes—Western Virginia,—two-thirds of Tennessee, and the whole of Kentucky, including even a portion of North Alabama. In other words, it comprehends the space of country, watered by all the tributaries of the Ohio. Beginning in Western New-York, and tracing the summit of the Alleghanies, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee, we go as far south as Chattanooga, where the Tennessee bursts through the Cumberland Mountain and terminates at Paducah, where the Tennessee joins the Ohio.

This immense Territory comprehends 250,000 square miles, with nearly eight millions of people. Its fertility and its resources are almost boundless. Its people are various in their origin, but, on the whole, more purely American than in any part of our country; less swerved by motives of trade, and more governed by impulses of lofty patriotism. Now, this mighty valley—this people embosomed in vales, whose streams run to the ocean, must find their outlets; like the drop of water, they must go to mingle with the ocean of human kind. Can any mortal, in his senses, dream that they will go to the ocean through foreign nations? Does any man dream they will permit any foreign flag,—any negro planter, with passports in his hands, to intervene between them and the Gulf of Mexico? The thing is not possible, even if they were base enough to permit it. The laws of nature govern their actions, and impel them forward. But, that the Valley of the Ohio should thus make a way for itself, over any or all rebel States—and conquer barbarism to the dominion of civilization—it is certainly best, if not entirely necessary, that it should be *united.* Now, what I say is, that this great fact is substantially, and in a few weeks will be literally accomplished. What stood in the way? Only the sympathy which portions of the Valley, still in Slave States, naturally felt for those who were called their brethren in the South. But look to their condition, and you will see this sympathy must be very weak. The river Ohio, though a natural boundary between States, is really an imaginary one as to Slavery. For neither cotton or sugar, or any staple for which negroes are profitable, are grown there. Accordingly, we find that, except in small districts where there are special reasons for it, but few slaves are held there, and they scarcely ever as field hands. Take the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains as the boundary, and the Tennessee River, and there are not three slaves to a square mile, and in some counties and districts there are none. The sympathy with the South, in the assumption of claims founded only on the interests of Slavery is, therefore, small; while the sympathy with the great body of the people in the Ohio Valley, is great and natural. Accordingly we find there are some outbreaks of secession in the Valley, but they are weak and inefficient.

Let us now look to the military position of affairs south of the Ohio. We hold all of Western Virginia to the ridge of the Alleghany. We hold all of Eastern Kentucky to Cumberland Ford. We hold all of Middle Kentucky to Green River. We hold all of Western Kentucky to Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee. In fact we command both the Cumberland and the Tennessee. ZOLLICOFFER has retreated to Tennessee, and I hazard nothing in saying that BUCKNER will retreat from Green River whenever there is a bold advance. In contrast to this, let us ask what do the rebels hold in the Valley of the Ohio? They hold, nominally, East Tennessee, and that portion of Kentucky south of Green River. In other words, they hold the positions occupied by ZOLLICOFFER, BUCKNER and POLK, and they hold no more. In fact there is so little opposition to our occupation of a large part of Tennessee at this moment, that a few days since a regiment of Kentucky Union men actually drove the rebels over the Tennessee line, and encamped in Fentress County. No fact is better known than that the majority of the people in East Tennessee, and a large part of Middle Tennessee, are loyal Union men, who will rally to the national standard the moment they have military protection. *That* they will have before long, unless we are totally deficient in Generalship. Unless Generals SHERMAN and MITCHEL are very different people from what I take them to be, they will encamp in Knoxville and Nashville before the cold of Winter sets in. Ohio and Indiana will furnish 50,000 good troops, in a short time, if so many are required: and with full 30,000 from Kentucky, it will be the fault of their commanders if they do not enter Nashville long before Christmas. I think the future will bear me out in saying that the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky will advance an army of not less than 200,000 men, through the Ohio Valley to the plains of the Southwest, and till they reach the cotton plantations of Mississippi, nearly every mile of it will become a Union country. Suppose this done; suppose the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad seized in East Tennessee; suppose the Union troops in Nashville ready to march on, seizing as they go the towns of the Southwest—what can BEAUREGARD do? What can a rebel army in Virginia be but an imprisoned garrison, which must, sooner or later, lay down their arms? Let the great armies of Washington, if they please, lie still, looking at each other with glasses, and flaunting the brilliant plumes of war along the banks of the Potomac. Give us the Western troops, and they will hail the Spring amidst the bright flowers of the Gulf. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Ways and Means for War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position I have taken in regard to a Government issue of demand notes not bearing interest and demand notes bearing interest, which I will denominate as "*stock currency*," I am desirous of strengthening by a few additional remarks, to my article of the 30th ult.

While upholding the one as the best, I have also upheld the other to the full extent authorized by the act of Congress. And although many opposite opinions may be entertained, (perhaps far better than my own,) and political economists may differ, I do not find among the several works which I have consulted since my last communication, anything to change my views.

I will first introduce a table showing the results of an examination of the condition of the Banks in the United States in 1836, a period of great inflation; in 1839, a period of depression following that of inflation, and in 1860, a period of prosperity.

Allowance must be made for dates, &c., but the figures are sufficiently accurate for the purpose:

	1836.	1839.	1860.
Excess of Bank loans over capital and deposits	$101,000,000	$29,000,000	$16,000,000
Loans in proportion to population	$35	$27	$22
Circulation in proportion to population	$7 31	$5 07	$5 77
Loans in proportion to Import and export trade	$1 74 to $1	$2 08 to $1	$1 to $1
Ratio of specie to deposits and circulat'n	15 per ct.	20 per ct.	19¼ per ct.

The department in which expansion existed is here strongly set forth—that of loans being $13 per head in 1836, as compared with 1860, whilst that of circulation was only $1 54 per head. The circulation would have borne this expansion, and probably an increase of three-fold, without producing revulsion and disaster had credit been equally confined.

The following table shows the relative position of the loans to the capital and deposits of the Banks about the 30th of September, which have taken the $150,000,000 Treasury note loan:

	Capital and deposits.	Loans.
Philadelphia	$28,300,000	$26,700,000
Boston	58,500,000	62,250,000
New-York	166,500,000	126,000,000

It will be seen that those of Philadelphia and Boston together have already advanced more than their whole capital and deposits in loans, having on hand nearly one-half of their first subscription to the National loan.

Those of New-York hold about $23,000,000 of the first subscription, which, I presume, will be taken by the public before the 15th December next, when they are to advance the third and remaining subscription. Should the mercantile loans become reduced at that date to $100,000,000, their loan line will present the figure of $170,000,000, against capital and deposits of $166,500,000; so that any further excess on their part may be attended with unpleasant results, even if the deposit line is somewhat increased. In other words, an expansion of credit, which, if indulged in towards individuals, would react with serious consequences. If in this way, however, the entire surplus means of the Banks of the whole country were first appropriated, I should have very little fear of a demand note circulation to the extent of $200,000,000, because no competition would be created by credit being extended beyond proper limits to individuals.

Those of the three cities have thus performed the good offices intended for them by a "stock currency."

The amount paid on the first subscription of $25,000,000 by our Banks to Oct. 12, is $26,600,000
Of which, there has been returned 11,497,500

Amount advanced	$15,102,500
Balance of said subscription	8,400,000
Second subscription	35,000,000
Present amount of Government Loan	$58,502,500

The Bank statement of Oct. 12, presents:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
	$156,318,914	$41,139,606	$8,733,090	$129,188,487
Deduct...	58,502,500			43,400,000
Balance.	$97,816,414	$41,139,606	$8,733,090	$85,788,487
Aug. 17...	105,973,942	49,630,116	8,521,426	92,046,309
Decrease..	$12,157,528	$7,490,510	$211,664	$6,257,822

By divesting the statement of the Government loan, we see the position of the Banks towards the mercantile community; and a comparison made with their position on the 17th of August shows a great decrease in mercantile loans and deposits. The decrease in deposits and circulation will account for $6,469,486 of the loss in specie, showing that the advance of $15,102,500 to the Government has thus far occasioned but little variation in the specie column. Nor is it likely to be seriously affected by payments to the Government but temporarily; yet, by whatever sum the mercantile deposits and circulation are reduced or increased, the specie line will be similarly affected.

On the supposition that, by the 15th of December, the whole loan will have been actually paid by the Banks, and that the first subscription of thirty-five millions will be taken by the public, and that no change will take place in the meantime in mercantile loans or deposits, the Loan line will show $167,800,414
Against Capital and Deposits of 155,788,487

Had the New-York Banks, however, in the ordinary course of business, filled up their Discount lines with "Stock currency" to an amount equal to their capital and average deposits, as above, by estimating the average mercantile loans at $110,000,000, their proportion of the loan would be $45,000,000; and if all the Northern Banks took their proportion in like ratio, $150,000,000 would thus become absorbed by them alone, leaving any further sum required open to public subscription, and to supply the deficiency in our circulation.

Expansion may be indulged in, without detrimental effects, by loans to the Government, as much as by loans to individuals; therefore, while credit is restricted to the former, in proportion to the diminished wants of the latter, restraint upon speculation must be exercised by the Banks throughout the country equally; and to put it into practice, no plan can be devised to work so smoothly as the one for a "Stock currency."

If the Country Banks do not contribute towards the loan, the position of the City Banks may be endangered by them in case of any inflation in credit to individuals. They will not be placed under the same restraint, and therefore subject to the temptations of speculators.

Should nothing occur to arrest the present upward movement of stocks, the Banks may be able to put a considerable part of the loan in market at remunerative prices.

The issue of fifty millions of dollars, in demand notes, will increase the ratio of 1860 to the population of the North to $8 15 per head, without estimating the diminution that has taken place in the currency of the West. Yet, to reach the expansion of 1836, the loans would require an increase over those of 1860 of $7 50 per head, or about $165,000,000.

Private expansion, or expansion in mercantile paper, induced by the demands of Government, we have no means of checking positively, and therefore I do not take it into consideration. Neither will it operate more prejudicially, or be quickened into existence sooner, by the use of paper money than by the use of coin.

I have previously stated that the enormous expenditures of Government must create demand, and stimulate business in all the materials of produce and manufacture, and the effect will be to add to our general prosperity; tending, however, to inflate prices and to foster private speculation. Yet the influence should not be felt to the same degree as it would be if the amount was disbursed by individuals—for the reason that they would compete with each other.

Therefore, it is not the amount of circulating medium in motion, but the manner in which it is used, that proves so dangerous to the community.

For instance, a barrel of flour is to be had for $5. The Government purchases it—thus the currency is limited to the $5.

But if ten persons enter the market for that flour, and being without means, each one borrows $5 of a capitalist or Bank, thus $50 of currency is set in motion to procure the same flour, on account of the competition of individuals—for which the Government issued only $5. Or the Bank, by crediting the ten persons with $5 each, would accept their drafts or checks therefor, instead of issuing paper—but the effect is the same in Bank loans, whether it be of paper actually issued or credit issued. The competition in trade is increased ten-fold upon the capital of one.

The condition of our country during the issue of Continental money was so widely different from its present state, that I am surprised any one should attempt to base an argument against paper issue now, on the experience of that period.

If the French Government had, in the case of her Assignats, funded them on presentation with bonds bearing interest, they must, says a "Political Economist," have continued good.

This is the evident final result with the *Demand Notes.* Government must redeem them by an issue of stock bearing interest, unless it is determined to make them a permanent institution.

True, she may be able to do so after the war at a better rate of interest than now; but I fear it will not be so easy to negotiate large loans after an exhausting war, as it will be to absorb the profits of the nation as they accrue from day to day, which my plan of a "*Stock Currency*" proposes to do.

In the year 1842 the condition of the currency of three-fourths of the States was so bad, and the rates of exchange (5 to 20 per cent.) so high, that the serious attention of Congress was drawn to the necessity of some measure of relief. Several plans were proposed for a Government issue to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium, the want of which had begun to be severely felt, in consequence of a decrease of banking capital since 1839 of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Yet the various plans proposed fell through, more on account of the difficulty of protecting the Government than of securing the public against loss.

The advantages of a "stock currency" over demand notes, in security against peculation, are very great. A "stock currency" will be presented, from time to time, for payment of interest as it falls due, at the various places designated; the agent will then take the number of each note, (they should all bear the same date, without regard to time of issue,) and make the return to the Department. A comparison with the books there will detect any deficiencies.

The public, at all events, are in favor of a note circulation, and this is the time to take advantage of it. If it is determined to do so. Twelve months ago they would have opposed any disturbance of the Bank issues.

It must be remembered that Government now takes the place of a congregation of individuals—it purchases munitions of war, food and clothing for 300,000 men, and at least 700,000 are otherwise employed indirectly by its requirements, who will have to seek new fields for their labor when its operations cease.

A reaction in business may take place, the effect of which on the community will depend on the caution used in extending credit to individuals in the meantime.

Therefore, in connection with this subject, it may be well to consider what influence and effect the results of the following tables may have on our money markets during the coming Winter:

The total import and export trade of New-York for the fiscal year, exclusive of specie, ... $[illegible]
The exports and imports for the same year, estimated on the basis of the past nine months ..... $[illegible]
Leaving a balance of ..... $[illegible]
The total exports of the United States for the fiscal year, including specie, were $400,122,935
The total imports for the same period 292,165,941
Balance of trade in our favor $107,956,994

From the year 1854 to 1860, the aggregate exports have exceeded the imports each and every successive year, making for the whole period an excess in round numbers of $126,000,000.

The export trade of the loyal States for the fiscal year 1860, was	$141,975,912
That of New-York for the same period, exclusive of specie	95,216,512
That of New-York for the past 9 months	96,571,819
And for 9 months in 1860	72,408,256

And presuming the same ratio of increase in the exports from New-York, to continue until the end of the present year, and by crediting the residue of the Union States with the same ratio of increase, the total exports, including specie, will probably

Amount to	$196,000,000
The imports, including $40,000,000 of coin,	221,000,000
Balance of trade against us	$23,000,000

Some of your readers may dispose of the forty millions of specie as being applicable to the balance of trade in our favor 30th June, 1860, as shown above.

That idea, however, will be dispelled by the following considerations:

1. That large shipments of specie from this country continued after the 30th June, 1860, until December.

2. The shipments from England were made expressly to purchase breadstuffs; and wholly, or nearly so, since the beginning of the year 1861.

3. If the $38,000,000 were really due as the balance of trade, how is it that we have no account of the 126,000,000 which have been accumulating for six years past?

It is evident that it has been absorbed, and, no doubt, chiefly in the payment of interest due on our State, railroad and other stocks and bonds held on foreign account, rather than as disposed of in the profits and losses of our import and export trade. And if estimates are correct in stating the amount of such securities at $460,000,000, 5 per cent. interest thereon, as an average for the good and bad, will amount to $20,000,000 annually.

Therefore, notwithstanding all the benefit which my calculation gives, by including the many articles of Southern production our exports consisted of in the early part of the year, we have the prospect of finding ourselves in debt to Europe in the sum of *forty-three millions of dollars* at the close of 1861. Another unpleasant feature is that the bills drawn against our shipments of produce have been used to place Southern funds in Europe, instead of paying for our imports, thus increasing our liability to ship specie.

I do not wish to create alarm by this array of figures, nor is there need of any uneasiness in case a movement of coin should be made towards Europe. An export of specie would indicate no unhealthiness in trade so long as it is confined to our production of coin; but our imports, which may become stimulated by our excessive produce shipments, must be kept within our ability as producers; and we cannot expect our surplus will find such good markets another season. One hundred and eighty millions of dollars of imports is too large a figure, being an average of $8 13 per head in all the loyal States; whereas it should not exceed the rate of the year 1849, or $5 13 per head, the difference being equal to about forty-four millions of dollars.

If every branch of trade moves on smoothly and prudently, without any galvanic shocks, it is highly probable that this balance will run along and become quietly diminished, perhaps exhausted, by our shipments of produce, or by our Loan being taken abroad.

Before closing, I will express the hope that the Secretary will issue a notice to the effect "*that the Demand Notes will be redeemed at any of the Sub-treasuries in the Union States.*" He need not have the slightest apprehension of any extraordinary call for coin, in any portion of the country. The discount that those payable elsewhere are subjected to here, tarnishes their beauty and usefulness.

Prudence must now govern every action. We are all interested in the safety of the good old ship the "Constitution;" then let us tread so cautiously on the unbeaten track that whatever we do will be done wisely. Yours, &c., ORANGE, N. J.

A MAN ALMOST MURDERED IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Wednesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a row took place in No. 64 James-street, a dance-house, which resulted in JOHN PECK stabbing CHARLES PETERSON, a Norwegian sailor, in the back and in the abdomen. PETERSON was taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were declared dangerous, one of them probably fatal. PECK had not been arrested at a late hour. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the inmates of the house as witnesses.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4627, 5335, 4413, 4589, 4853, 4921, 5063, 3429, old 220, 3607, 4397, 4633, 4965, 769, 4597, 4671, 4785, 5029, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5215, 5243, 5389, 5457, 5469, (No. 220,) 4015, 4077, 4379, 4525, 4613½, 4645, 4747, 4803, 4857, 4887, 4891, 4937, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 4979, 5013, 5061, 5097, 5105, 5247, 5283, 5289, 5321, 5383, 3419. *Part II.*—Nos. 5452, 2128, 4056, 4720, 4724, 4788, 4789, 5116, 4778, 4872, 5060, 5080, 3522, 4596, 4598, 4618, 4646, 4718, 4723, 4752, 4978, 5012, 5226, 5274, 5284, 5310, 5342, 5382, 5406, 5474, 2586, 4070, 4316½, 4422, 4664, 4688, 4882, 4898, 4934, 4972, 4977, 5026, 5045, 5098, 5114, 5118, 5206, 5246, 5264, 5288, 5292, 5318, 5378.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 236, 400, 436, 449, 333, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 470.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2303, 2205, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2357, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375. *Part II.*—Nos. 2266, 1384, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 3526½, 3584, 3870, 3872, 3891, 3908, 3919, 3935, 3945, 3904, 3947. *Part II.*—Nos. 3407, 1830, 3247, 3502, 3771, 3409, 3478, 3869, 3832.

Notes of Decisions in Prize Cases—Rights of Lien-holders.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Jud. Betts.

The United States vs. *the schooner Lynchburgh and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured on May 13, off Cape Henry, by the *Quaker City*, and was libeled as a prize for attempting to violate the blockade, and also as enemy's property.

The owners of the vessel appeared and admitted that the schooner and part of her cargo were owned by residents of Virginia, and denied any intention of violating the blockade.

Charles T. Wortham & Co., of Virginia, claimed to be owners of 1,068 bags of coffee, part of the cargo, and also claimed an interest in 504 other bags.

Brown, Brothers & Co., of New-York, claimed 2,045 bags of coffee, alleging that they had made an advance of credit to Maxwell, Wright & Co., who were neutrals, in November, 1860, to the amount of £20,000 for the purchase of Brazilian produce, under which credit drafts were drawn on them to the amount of £6,000, on the condition expressed therein, that the coffee purchased should be held by the claimants until their advances were reimbursed, and on this ground, claiming the possession and ownership of the property. On a motion before the Court, and also on the final hearing in Court, it was admitted by the United States Attorney that 1,541 bags of coffee, covered by that title, should be released and discharged from arrest.

Held by the Court—That all the answers called for in prize actions is a brief assertion that the property seized is not liable to condemnation and forfeiture. That there being no controversy but that the vessel was owned in Virginia, as also the 1,068 bags of coffee, on the rules adopted in previous cases, they are subject to forfeiture as prize.

Wortham & Co. also claiming an interest in 504 bags of coffee, and the District-Attorney having consented to the restoration of 1,541 bags to Brown Brothers & Co., as belonging to them, and being neutral property, and no proof of any other claim than that of Wortham & Co. being before the Court for any residue of the cargo seized, it was ordered that the vessel and all the cargo not restored, as above stated, be condemned with costs.

On the settlement of the final decree it was insisted, on the part of Brown, Brothers & Co., that the decree ordered was defective, in omitting to direct separately the condemnation of the 504 bags of coffee composing part of their claim of 2,045 bags, or its restoration to them.

The judgment was given by the Court under the impression that the claim of Brown, Brothers & Co. had been satisfied by the restoration to them of the 1,541 bags of coffee, or otherwise in connection therewith (and so it is insisted by the United States Attorney was the fact,) and that no contest remained in Court with these claimants in respect to the residue of the 2,045 for which they originally intervened in the cause, and consequently that no other claim to this portion of the coffee remained to be considered than that of Wortham & Co., or some unknown owner at the port of destination.

The counsel for Brown, Brothers & Co., however, insisting that their claim to the 504 bags, the residue of the 2,045 bags alleged to have been hypothecated for the security of their advance for its purchase, yet remains outstanding and undetermined, and that they are now entitled to a decree for the restoration to them of that residue, as their absolute property by virtue of the shipment under the original bill of lading, the Court re-examined the pleadings and proofs in the cause, with a view to rectify the error, if one had occurred, before fixing the terms of the decree and entering final judgment thereon, *and held* that the decree as rendered is technically correct.

1. Wortham & Co. also claimed the 504 bags of coffee embraced in the general claim of Brown, Brothers & Co.

2. Brown, Brothers & Co. do not prove the amount

The Law Respecting Title to Private Letters—Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Mullen and Geald.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. *Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 5th instant, at the time of the coming in of the decision of the Court upon the appeal. The action, it will be remembered, was to recover of the defendants certain letters and other documents written to Col. Tobias Lear by Gen. Washington, to which the plaintiffs claim title as the representatives of Col. Lear, alleging that the defendants are strangers, and although in possession, have no legal right to the correspondence.

The case is one of considerable interest, as it raises the questions, first, whether there can be any property at all in such correspondence, and, secondly, if so, which party is entitled thereto, the writer or the receiver.

The following is the opinion of the Court, each of the other two Justices writing opinions, which will appear hereafter:

MULLEN, J.—The letters which are the subject matter of this litigation, were written by Gen. Washington to Col. Tobias Lear, his private and military Secretary.

The first and important question in the case is, what property, if any, Col. Lear acquired or had in these letters at the time of his death?

That letters written by one person to another, whether in regard to matters of business or friendship, (aside from the question whether they have any literary value,) are property, is perfectly well settled. (See *ex.* Pritchard, 2 Evans, 402; 2 Story's Eq., § 945, *et seq.*; Edwin on Jap., 2 Am. Ed., 234-5.)

On the death of Col. Lear these letters would have passed to his administrator, had one been appointed. (Earl of Grosvenor vs. Drinken, 1 Rol. and Best., 207; Executors of Lord Chesterfield vs. Stanhope, Amb., 737; Pope vs. Curl, 2 Atk., 342.)

But though the letters pass to the personal representative, they are not assets, which may be sold in the course of administration to pay debts. The property which the receiver of a letter acquires is not such a property as the holder must have in order to make them assets.

In 2d Williams on Executors, 1,514, it is said: "The absolute property of the goods must have been vested in the testator in order to make them assets in the hands of the executor." Hence it has been held, that property held by the testator or intestate in trust is not assets.

The same author, at page 1,520, says: "If the patron of a church grants to the testator the next avoidance, and the church becomes void, and the testator dies before he presents, and after his death his executor presents and has the benefit of preferring his son or his friend, yet this shall make no assets in his hands, because he could not lawfully take money to present."

Toller, in his law of Executors and Administrators, 140, says: "But to give the executor title or to constitute assets, the *absolute property of such chattels must have been vested in the testator.* Therefore, if A. takes a bond in trust for B., and dies, it shall form no part of the assets of A., as if the obligee forego a bond and covenant not to revoke the assignment, the bond shall not be included amongst his assets. Nor shall goods bailed or delivered for particular purpose, as to a carrier to convey to London, or to an innkeeper to license in his inn, be assets in the hands of their respective administrators. Nor shall goods pledged or pawned in the hands of executor of the pawnee. Nor goods distrained for rent or other lawful cause, be considered as the assets of the party distraining. Nor if the testator was outlawed at the time of his death, shall his effects be so considered."

It was held in Pope *vs.* Curl, 2 Atk. 342, that the writer of letters addressed and sent to another does not part wholly with his property to the literary compositions, nor give the receiver the power of publishing them; that, at most, the receiver has only a *special property* in them, and possibly may have the *property of the paper*, but that does not give a license to any person whatsoever to publish them, and at *most the receiver has only a joint property with the writer.*

Lord Eldon, in Gee *vs.* Pritchard, 2 Swanst. 402, speaking of the property which the receiver of a letter has in it, says the property is qualified in some respects—that by sending the letter, the writer has given, for the purpose of reading it, and in some cases of keeping it, a property to the person to whom it is addressed, yet that the gift is so restrained, that beyond the purposes for which the letter is sent, the property is in the sender. Under such circumstances, it is immaterial whether the intended publication is for the purpose of prof

also conveyed to Mrs. Eyre whatever interest she may have had in the letters in question.

The referee finds that the defendant, Mrs. Higbee, took the papers into her custody during the last illness of Mrs. Lear, and has had their custody ever since, and no other title or right to the letters is shown by the defendants.

As already suggested, it is doubtless true that the letters would have passed, on the granting of administration, to the person appointed administrator, and that he might have maintained an action for the recovery thereof; but during the forty years that Col. Lear was without a representative, the letters were in the undisputed possession of the widow, with whom the son and heir of the intestate lived. It is not shown what was the value of the intestate's estate passed, on distribution, to the widow, by the laws of the District of Columbia. We must presume, therefore that the common law which was in force in this country at the time of declaration from Great Britain was in force then, at the time of the death of Col. Lear.

By the law of England, the widow was entitled to one-third part of the personal estate, after the payment of debts, and the next of kin to the residue. The widow and Benjamin L. Lear were then the parties *solely* entitled to the personal estate of Col. Lear, and they owned it as tenants in common, subject to the payment of debts. (Woodin *vs.* Bagley, 453, 456.) But, as widow and next of kin, they could maintain no suit for its recovery. But being in the actual possession, they could defend their interest in it against all the world except the administrator.

In this case the administrator has asserted his title, sold the property, and the purchaser brings this suit.

If I am right in supposing that the letters are no assets, then the administrator could not sell. He could only acquire the possession for the purpose of transferring them to the widow and next of kin; while at law he might maintain an action against the latter for the recovery of the possession. Would a Court of Equity permit the administrator to come into that Court and recover the possession from the widow, or next of kin, when immediately upon its delivery to him, they would be entitled to demand it back?

The plaintiffs cannot claim that their title to these letters shall be protected as *bona fide* purchasers from the administrator.

If the letters were not assets, the administrator had no power of sale, and the purchaser from him knew it, or is presumed, ought to have known it. But if they did not know they were not assets, neither the first purchaser, nor the plaintiffs have paid value, and thus the very foundation of the title falls.

If I am right in supposing that the widow and next of kin could lawfully hold possession of the letters as against all the world except the administrator, and as against him in equity, as the letters are not assets, the question recurs, whether any exclusive right is shown in Mrs. Lear, from whom defendant, Mrs. Higbee, obtained the possession.

It seems to me the evidence of Mr. Rush shows Mrs. Lear in the exclusive possession and exercising acts of ownership over the letters for many years with the knowledge and assent of Benjamin L. Lear. As against him and his personal representatives we must, after so great a lapse of time presume a grant of the letters from him to her.

In 1 C. and H. notes to Philips' Ev., 302, it is said long acquaintance by one, in the adverse enjoyment of a right by another, leads to an inference that the person has parted with it in a legal form, and in time may lead to the presumption of the necessary instruments of assurance or of the requisites to make existing assurances solid against him.

It is alleged in the complaint that the defendant, Mr. Higbee, acquired the possession of the letters not only without the knowledge or assent of Mrs. Lear, but against her will. These allegations are denied by the answer, and the plaintiffs have introduced a servant who resides in their family to establish the truth of the averment.

The Referee, very properly I think, has neglected to find the allegation proved; but he does find that during Mr. Lear's last illness, Mr. Higbee took the letters into his custody, and the defendants have ever since detained them.

The Referee further finds that defendants do not prove any title or right of possession or both or either of them as to said papers.

This finding does not show the possession of the defendants unlawful, or that the acquisition of the possession was wrongful, the referee merely finds that the defendants were in the actual possession of the letters, and that they were obtained from the possession of Mrs. Lear. As against every person but Mrs. Lear's personal representative this possession of defendants is lawful, and will enable them to assert their interest in the property against every person not clothed with the right of Mrs. Lear.

My conclusions then, are—

1st. That the letters in question were not assets in the hands of the administrator of Col. Lear.

2d. Not being assets, they could not be sold, but belonged to the widow, and next of kin.

3d. That the widow in her lifetime acquired the interest that Benjamin L. Lear had in the letters, and became thus the legal owner of them.

4th. That the plaintiffs acquired no title to the letters by their purchase, first, because the administrator had no authority to sell them; and second, because they were not *bona fide* purchasers for value paid.

5th. That the defendants being lawfully in possession of the property, have the right to retain that possession as against all the world, except the legal representatives of Mrs. Lear, and they are not parties.

In my opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs cannot maintain this action, and the judgment should be reversed.

Alleged Abortion—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Gould.

Application of Charles Cobel.—The petitioner was recently committed by Coroner JACKMAN on the charge of having smothered a child to death soon after its birth. The case was published at the time of the Coroner's investigation. The matter was now brought up on *certiorari* for the purpose of reviewing the facts upon which the commitment was made, and, if possible, obtain the discharge of the accused.

It was finally suggested that the matter be referred to Police Justice Quackenbush for investigation, and upon consent of counsel it was so ordered.

Edmon Blankman, for prisoner; S. B. Garvin, for State.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Jas. Nelson, Jr., was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in robbing the trunk of Henry Brayton, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Chas. Connolly pleaded guilty of robbing Geo. F. Howard, in Frankfort-street, on the 6th inst., and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Geo. Smith and John Hines, jointly indicted for stealing a watch from the pocket of Christian Hauser, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the State Prison, the first for two years and the last for three years.

Michael Fitzpatrick, indicted for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Judson Bank, was acquitted.

Joseph S. Wolf, indicted for passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Commerce, was also acquitted.

Joseph Thompson pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Atlantic Bank, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Cornelius B. Parker, segar dealer, of No. 437 Third-avenue, was tried for receiving stolen goods, but the jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 17, 1861.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92	350 Hudson River R.	37
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	92¾	100 do	36⅝
15,000 do	92¾	100 do	b10 37
2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	88	100 do	s10 37
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Con	94¼	50 do	b30 37⅛
600 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yr	99⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
5,000 N. Y. State 5s, '74	91⅜	250 do	12¾
1,000 Mich. State 6s	83½	150 Mich. Cen. R.	43
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b30	42¾	50 do	43⅝
6,000 do	42¾	50 do	43½
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	59	100 Harlem R. Pref	32½
16,000 Missouri State 6s	44	200 do	32
20,000 do	b30 44	100 M. So. & No. I. R.	17⅜
40,000 do	43¾	350 do	17½
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	61½	50 do	s30 17⅝
2,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	96	60 M. S. & N. I. Gr'd St'k.	37½
4,000 do	97	250 do	37
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	83	200 do	36⅞
1,000 M. C. & P. C. B., old.	90½	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	92½	200 do	66⅜
2,000 Pacific R. 7s, G'd by St. of Mo	40	200 Cleve. & P'burgh R.	11¼
4,000 Cl. & T. Sky. F. B.	76¾	200 Galena & Chic. R.	69½
2,000 Ill. Central R. B.	88¾	50 do	69¼
6,000 do	89	200 do	69⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	81	150 do	69¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	13¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	34
5,000 L. E. & W. 2M. Bs.	41	100 do	34⅛
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	650 do	35
175 do	91¾	700 do	b10 35⅜
1400 N. Y. Central R.	77	1250 do	35⅛
66 do	s6 77	100 do	b30 35⅜
200 do	77⅛	100 do	b10 35¼
700 do	77⅜	825 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	49
100 do	b30 77⅜	150 do	49⅛
50 do	b60 77⅝	650 do	49¼
200 Erie Ass't Scrip	30⅛	600 do	49⅜
100 do	30⅜	350 do	49⅝
200 do	30⅜	50 do	b15 49⅝
200 do	30⅜	90 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62
200 do	30⅞	50 do	63
200 do	31	210 do	62¾
30 Am. Exchange Bk.	96		

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92	100 Harlem R. Pref	31
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92½	100 do	30¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	94	100 do	30⅜
6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50 Reading Railroad	35⅜
40,000 Missouri St. 6s	43½	100 Mich. Cen. R	43⅝
5,000 do	43⅜	250 M. So. & N. Ind. R	17½
9,000 Mich. St. 6s	83	50 M. So. & N. I. Gr'd St'k	37
3,000 Va. St. 6s	46⅝	150 do	b30 37
6,000 N. Y. Cen. Es. '76.	103⅝	150 do	36⅝
30 Pacific Mail S. Co.	81½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
700 N. Y. Central R.	76¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	34¾
650 do	76⅞	400 do	b30 35
100 do	b60 77	1000 do	35
50 Erie Railway	b30 30⅝	200 do	s30 34⅞
100 do	30⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 49
100 do	30¾	350 do	49
100 do	s30 30	50 do	b30 49⅛
75 Harlem Railroad	13	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	62½
500 do	13		

THURSDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

In Money circles to-day the chief topic of interest is a general meeting of the Associated Banks of this City, at the American Exchange, to consider the policy and profit of assuming at once the option of the third $50,000,000 of the National Loan on three-year 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Banks are not bound to determine this option until the 1st of December, but such is the general confidence entertained in the successful distribution of the entire $150,000,000 of these Bonds, that the question of availing of the largest amount of interest, at once, upon the remaining $50,000,000, induced the present conference. The meeting appointed a Select Committee of Six members to confer immediately with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the date and other details of this installment, and then adjourned. The Committee consists of Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce; Mr. Leverich, of the New-York; Mr. Howes, of the Park; Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange; Mr. Taylor, of the City, and Mr. Gallatin, of the National. The practical conclusion from the proceeding is that the Associated Banks of New-York, in concert with the Banks of Boston and Philadelphia, will, on the adjustment of certain points of detail with the Department, pass to the credit of the Treasury the further sum of $50,000,000; making in all *one hundred and fifty millions* since the 15th of August, *embracing the entire issue of* 7.30 Bonds.

The market for Money rules steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. Exchange for Saturday's Mail opens, as by the last packet, at 107¼@107¾ premium for Banker's bills on London, and 106¼@107¼ ₱ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. The supply of the latter, in consequence of the favorable Grain news by the last steamer, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, promises to be better than last week. At the Sub-Treasury, the receipts from the popular subscription to the National Loan are something less than half a million. The disbursements of the office yesterday and today are very large, including about $2,100,000 reimbursed to the Associated Banks. A call of 6 ₱ cent. has been made upon the Banks on the original guaranty of the Loan, which will be paid in to-morrow. The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Bavaria*, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1861. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107⅜ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108⅜ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco.	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77¾c.

The Stock Exchange people took an unfavorable view of the letter of the Secretary of State on the increased fortification of the seaboard and lake ports of the loyal States. The text of the letter is against the extreme warlike interpretation thus placed upon it, but the previous rapid advance and speculative fever on the Market, and the inclination yesterday to reaction, had rather prepared the way for the *selling fit* which took possession of the majority of the Street and Exchange Board operators to-day. Before the meeting of the early Board, New-York Central, which closed 78¾@¾ yesterday afternoon, sold down to 77⅛@¼, and when the Board opened a decline was at once made upon the Government Stocks of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. The State Stocks and Railway Shares followed, in sympathy with this decline, though the latter gave way reluctantly on the New-York roads down to the Western list, which for a short time was very weak. At the close of the session the tendency was to reaction, but subsequently, on the Street, the turn was again downward, and this feeling continued to and through the Second Board in the afternoon—the average decline yesterday being from 1¼ to 2 ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was a return to the speculation for the rise. Stocks were in eager demand, and the recovery on the Share list was as rapid as the previous decline. The excitement on the street to buy was unusually marked, induced partly by a second and more calm or rational view of the alleged cause of the fall in the morning, and the current report that the Associated Banks, so far from anticipating or dreading a foreign war, are ready to take the third $50,000,000 in support of the Civil War at home against the Southern rebellion, *six weeks in anticipation of their option to notify the Secretary on the subject.* The very latest quotations are as follows, the figures being only about 1 ₱ cent. on the average lower than the closing of yesterday:

Central	77¼	Missouris	43¾
Erie	31⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	93
Toledo	35⅛	Pacific	91¾
Galena	70¾	Illinois Central	67
Rock Island	48⅞	Mich. Central	50
Mich. Guaranteed	38	Hudson	37

We understand that a sale of 5,000 Shares Erie Preference was consummated to-day, at 50 ₱ cent.; 3,000 Shares at the buyers' option, 60 days, and the remainder, 2,000 Shares, at 90 days, without option to either party.

The bids for the City Bank shares declined to-day in sympathy with the general market:

New-York	86¾	Broadway	116
Manhattan	118	Mercantile	100
Merchants	92	American Exchange	86
Mechanics	90	Bank of the Republic	86
Union	88	Bank of North America	85
America	97½	Hanover	70½
City	106	Metropolitan	94
Phenix	85	Nassau	81
Tradesmens	92	Shoe and Leather	95
Chemical	400	Corn Exchange	85¾
Butchers' & Drovers	103	Continental	71¾
Mechanics & Traders	108	St. Nicholas	66
National	85	Marine	50
Merchants Exchange	74	Importers & Traders	86
State of New-York	82	Park	90
Commerce	82¼		

The Railway Mortgages were irregular. The following were the bids:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. S. & N. I. ₱ c. seconds	66
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	88	M. So. assnt'd bs	56
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	100¾	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	80
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	100¾	Pac. R. Iowa, by Mo	39¾
Erie firsts, '82	103⅞	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	89
Erie seconds, ex '64	100	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8s '70	25
Erie seconds, '79	96	L. C. & M. L. 6s	11
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80⅜
Erie fourths, '80	73¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38⅜
Erie fifths, '89	65	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Han. & St. Joseph firsts	28
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¼
Hudson thirds, '75	82¼	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Hudson c'vrt. '67	72	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts	94
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Harlem seconds, '64	80	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 69-72	90¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	75¾
M. Cen. N. F., 8 ₱ c., '62	97	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts, pref.	70
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c	92¼	Mil. & P. du C. sec's.	52
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	83		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $2,018,119 27, including $629,608 for Treasury notes, and $48,000 for customs; payments, $3,677,655 29; balance, $9,307,247 47, or, deducting redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes to the amount of $2,182,000, $7,125,247 47 in coin.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76⅞; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 ex dividend. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 66 bbls. Ashes, 28,014 bbls. Flour, 22 bbls. and 60 bags Corn Meal, 79,683 bushels Wheat, 40,715 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Rye, 510 bushels Barley, 11,060 bushels Oats, 380 bushels Malt, 2,336 packages Provisions, and 855 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 bags Jamaica, in bond, on private terms; and 100 bags Rio at 15c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet at previous quotations. Sales, 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling	21¼	21¾	21¾	22
Good Middling	22	21¾	22¼	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very brisk inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 36,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 80, mainly at $5 55@$6 85; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in good request, at rising prices; sales 2,900 bbls., at $5@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in lively demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in brisk request at very full and buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, and has been quoted higher by 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, which circumstances have tended to check operations. Sales since our last, 205,000 bushels, chiefly for export, and part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 42; White Western $1 38@$1 46; Amber do. $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34; extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 27½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 24@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 15@1 20; Red State, at $1 30@0$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ₱ bush. Corn has been less plenty, and has been in good request at firmer prices. Toward the close, however, the demand was not active, and the market was rather heavy. Sales 161,000 bush., part to arrive, at 57c.@62c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for sound; 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for do. White, ₱ bush. Oats are scarce and wanted, including Canadian at 37c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@40c.; and State at 39c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 70c. for Western; and 76c.@78c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels, including Canada at 70c.@72c., and State part at 65c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the head of tide-water from the opening of Navigation to Oct 15.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	364,517	720,355	869,283
Wheat, bush	1,748,523	9,702,071	18,139,853
Corn, bush	2,293,056	12,193,060	16,572,267
Barley, bush	667,809	943,744	527,325
Oats, bush	3,505,387	4,735,964	3,763,246
Rye, bush	168,793	226,450	500,233

HAY—North River bale continues in active request for shipment and home use at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manlia has advanced to 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., usual credit, with sales of 2,000 bales from second hands at the latter rate.

HOPS—Are salable and steady. We quote: New at 15c.@22c., for ordinary to very choice; last year's crop, 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Continues in limited demand at previous prices: sales 75,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine at $10@$10 50. At Albany, receipts continue light, with broken assortments available, shipments having been large during the week, as compared with the previous part of the season. The high freights ruling both on the lake and canals have increased the cost, and dealers are advancing their prices in consequence. The demand is much better than was anticipated some time since, and is fast diminishing the small stock in market. Good and common box boards and shingles are in very limited supply. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 14, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c ft.	Staves, No.
1859	233,038,762	41,791	66,234	162,653,503
1860	258,472,600	37,597	37,775	119,899,777
1861	129,236,420	28,316	8,784	116,112,569

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 63 hhds., including Porto Rico at 41c. @44c.; Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@32½c., and New-Orleans on private terms; also, 75 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 27½c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed, and common has declined to $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., with sales of 2,500 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine opened at $1 47½, and closed at $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ gallon, with sales of 850 bbls., in lots.

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is firm, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams; 7c.@7¼c. for new Hams; and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 160 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Oct. 16, says: "The Provision market, chiefly owing to the high rates of freight to the East, and the difficulty in shipping, has ruled very quiet; and the business done has been small, but holders were firm at full prices, not being disposed to make any concessions, as a general thing. Mess Pork may be quoted at $12 75@$13; Bacon at 4¾c.@5¾c.@6¾c., though for shoulders and clear sides ½c. higher has been generally asked; bulk meat, 4c. for shoulders, 5¼c. for sides, which is an advance; and Lard 8c. Butcher's Lard is up to 6¾c.@7c., the latter rate including packages, which should have been quoted so last week."

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,070 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@9¼c.; also, 1,200 boxes Havana, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 65,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 600 bbls., at 20½c., and 100 hhds. drudge at 21¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at easier rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d. @12¾d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 10¾d.@11½d., ₱ bushel; Oil, 8s.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel.

THE NEW-YORK

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL,

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1854 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO.,

Dépôt, No. 69 Water-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.

Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Any party having one to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, R. T. W., Box No. 293 *Times* Office.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Argyle	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 6
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

H. L. W.—COME AND SEE ME ON SUNDAY without fail. You have disappointed me twice. It is imperative that I should see you. Same place as last appointed. S. F. L.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. IF you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

266 DOCUMENTS. } AUTHENTIC—COMPREHENSIVE—A WORK EVERYBODY WANTS. { 187 POEMS.

THE REBELLION RECORD.

VOLUME ONE. LARGE 8vo. OVER 800 PAGES OF CLOSELY PRINTED MATTER. Cloth, $3 75.
Sheep, $4. Half of Antique, $5.
ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND MAPS.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 532 Broadway.

The REBELLION RECORD is published, as heretofore, in weekly numbers, at 10 cents, and monthly parts at 50 cents.

Twenty-four weekly numbers at 10 cents, and two numbers of illustrations at 30 cents each, or six monthly parts at 50 cents, complete a volume.

No. 33 REBELLION RECORD, 10c.
READY TO-DAY.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, situated on the post-road, within half a mile of the village of West Farms, and one mile from the Morrisania dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The house is large and well suited for a Winter residence. Good furnace, &c. The place contains about 15 acres land, with the usual outbuildings and a laundry-house, with the convenience of water, &c., attached. To a good tenant, the place will be rented very low for the Winter. Apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., or to SAMUEL R. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st., or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DR. WM. CLINTON JONES, No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100 x 100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELLfurnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Herrmann's Soirees.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octaroon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The King of the Mountain.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus and other Curiosities all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon's Royal Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Swiss Bell Ringers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Washington this morning are of the highest importance. The conjectures of prominent military men, that the rebel forces are falling back even beyond their original lines, are likely, it appears, to prove correct. The large force at Aquia Creek, concentrated there to prevent a surprise, and the cutting off of the communications with Richmond, is believed to be in reality now the right wing of the rebel army—the line extending in a northwesterly direction to the gap in the Blue Ridge, a little west of the Manassas Gap. Their base of operations in this case is behind the Rappahannock, while above that river they have only scattered pickets, scouts and foraging parties. In proof of the correctness of this supposition, the fact is known that, on Sunday last, there were not more than six regiments at Leesburgh, unincumbered with baggage; and positive information has been received that, on Tuesday last, a brigade which has been at Sangster's Station, on the Manassas and Alexandria Railroad, ever since the battle of Bull Run, had commenced to retreat, and had already proceeded as far as Union Mills, the other side of the late battle-field. The rebel force at Fairfax is known to be small, and it is doubtful whether there is any considerable number of troops at Fairfax Court-house or Vienna.

The Potomac appears at last to have been effectually closed by the rebels to all except our vessels of war—all merchant craft being afraid to run the gauntlet of their batteries. The gunboat *Mount Vernon*, which arrived at Washington from below on Wednesday night, reports that thirty or forty vessels with Government stores, beside merchant vessels with coal, oysters, and other articles, were lying at Smith's Point. Some twenty shots were fired at the *Mount Vernon* from the batteries at and near Shipping Point, but none of them struck her. The *Pawnee*, and several other vessels, were also fired at. There are three batteries in that locality, mounting about thirteen guns, and another has been discovered on Quantico Hill, a short distance above. It is supposed that there is still another at the mouth of Quantico Creek. Almost every vessel which passes those batteries is now fired upon, and the *Pawnee* was struck six times yesterday morning in passing up.

The report of a fight near Harper's Ferry on Wednesday, published in the Times of yesterday, is verified. Early in the morning the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, overlooking the ferry, and commenced an attack with ordnance upon three companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under Major Gould, stationed on the north side of the river. The firing was kept up for about three hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin crossed the river, charged upon the enemy, and succeeded in capturing one of their cannon. They subsequently retreated in good order to the river, where they were reinforced by three companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and, under command of Col. Geary, charged again upon the enemy, driving them from their position, and recapturing the cannon—a 32-pounder Columbiad—with which they returned across the river. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, served on the north side of the river, while the enemy had seven pieces, together with a force of infantry and five hundred cavalry. They were completely routed, and driven back some three miles. Our loss was about seven killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was not less than 150, including Col. Ashby, who was in command.

Our advices from Missouri inform us of the departure of Gens. Lane and Sturgis from Kansas City on the 6th inst. Their united command amounted to about six thousand men. They left with the intention of forming a junction, if possible, with Siegel at or near the crossing of the Osage, for the purpose of cutting off Price. The latter, it seems, had been heard of in Bates County Mo., some sixty-five miles distant from Kansas City, and was supposed to be on his way to Fort Scott. The general impression seemed to be that Price would escape, for if he succeeded in crossing the Osage, greatly swollen with rains, he could destroy the bridge and defy his opponents. It is positively asserted that fording in the present stage of the water is out of the question. Our dispatches, it will be seen, report that Price has really crossed the Osage, and is thus probably safe from pursuit. A scout, who has arrived at Jefferson City, states he was on Sunday last at Clintonville, in Cedar County, twenty-five miles south of Papinsville, on the Carthage—his whole army being still in full retreat. From Rolla, we hear of a sharp skirmish which took place on Monday morning, twenty miles from Lebanon, between two companies of National cavalry and a small body of mounted rebels. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded.

Dispatches received late last night, one from Syracuse and one from Warsaw, render it probable that Price may, after all, make a stand and wait for Gen. Fremont at or near the Osage. Gen. Fremont is said to have received intelligence to this effect. Meantime Gen. Siegel's advance is reported to be already across the Osage, his cavalry, on Wednesday last, having had a skirmish with a party of Price's rebels, the main body of which was supposed to be only forty-five miles distant. Gen. Siegel had taken possession of the bridge on the Pomme de Terre River, with infantry and artillery.

We have received, *via* Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, a Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, and from this paper we derive some additional particulars concerning the late reported naval engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Express* publishes Capt. Hollins' official dispatch, and then proceeds to give details of the action. It asserts that the rebel iron gunboat *Turtle* ran against the *Preble* and sunk her without firing a gun. The shot from the National vessels are said to have done no injury to her iron-cased sides. She then turned on the other two vessels, and they, in their efforts to get away, went aground. The *Preble*, it is said, cannot be raised. According to the *Express*, a large quantity of prisoners, arms, and ammunition were taken by the Confederates. New-Orleans was illuminated on the night of the 14th, in honor of the presumed victory. All these statements come through rebel sources, and if not altogether untrue, are, at least, highly colored. We can only acquire reliable information of the action by the arrival of some National vessel from the Gulf.

Breckinridge is said, on pretty good authority, to be in Prestonburgh, Ky., as before reported. His force is from 5,000 to 7,000; but they are without arms, ammunition or equipments. It is believed he will make a bold move for the mouth of the Big Sandy, and endeavor to seize there the boats laden with army stores, in order to obtain his needed supplies. In this attempt, however, the Ex-Senator and present rebel will be disappointed, for the National troops have surrounded him, and, unless he is sharp at running away, will make him and his recruits prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the *North American*, which arrived at Quebec on Wednesday night, reached this City last night. We find nothing in our files to add to the full summary of the news telegraphed from Father Point. Later advices have been received by the *Arabia* at Halifax. The *Arabia's* mails will reach this City this evening.

The Consolidated German Union League met, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, twenty Wards being represented by full delegations of six for each. The Executive Committee, appointed at the first meeting, reported through its Sub-Committees a plan of permanent organization, comprising a constitution and bye-laws, a series of resolutions, a full ticket of City and County candidates, and an address to the German public, all of which were accepted and ordered to be printed in the newspapers and in pamphlet form. The meeting was large and generally harmonious, and the German Union movement may be considered as fully in operation.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Andrew V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, was appointed Allotment Commissioner to disburse the moneys transmitted by soldiers for their families. The Comptroller sent in a statement of the number of persons employed by him, with the salaries paid to each, in disbursing the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. The employes are: A General Superintendent at a salary of $200 per month, four Assistant Treasurers $150 per month each, eight Clerks at the rate of $700 per annum, an interpreter at $2 per day, one attendant at $2 per day, and two ditto at $1 50 per day. The Board of Councilmen held a brief session, but transacted no business except to refer few a petitions.

In the law column will be found an interesting opinion of the Supreme Court, at General Term, respecting the title to private letters written by Gen. Washington to Col. Lear. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice Gould referred the case of Dr. Coxe, charged with procuring an abortion, and whose case was brought up on *certiorari*, to Police Justice Quackenbush for investigation as to the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the commitment was made.

There was a fall of 1@2 ₱ cent. in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, attributed to the letter of the Secretary of State on the Fortification question, but really owing to the previous rapid and feverish advance. Late in the afternoon a good part of the decline was recovered, and there was much eagerness to buy at the close.

A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, shipping brands of which advanced 5c.@10c. per barrel. Wheat was also decidedly dearer and in light supply, but less active. Corn opened buoyantly yet closed heavily. A more general demand existed for Provisions, Sugars and Tallow. Common Resin was lower, and Spirits Turpentine much higher. Manilla Hemp was in good request. Whisky was firmer, though not freely sought after. The freight engagements were moderate, and rates were easier. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

A Question of Candor and Responsibility.—We find the following in the *Metropolitan Record*, which styles itself the "official organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York:"

"We feel ourselves called upon to say, that it is unusual for one paper to require the name of a writer who may happen to publish an article in the columns of another. Every editor is assumed to be responsible for the contents of his paper. *Some of our colemporaries are puzzling themselves to ascertain* whether the Archbishop of New-York was the writer of an article reviewing Dr. Brownson's Abolition programme in connection with the present melancholy war. We would respectfully say that it is not the business of our colemporaries *to make any such inquiry*. It would seem that Dr. Brownson, in that *straightforward candor for which he is known, and to some extent respected*, has blabbed the secret of Abolitionism."

The *Record* is not likely, judging from this paragraph, to share Dr. Brownson's reputation for "straightforward candor." It is guilty of what is very little short of falsehood, in representing the comments of the Press as being "*inquiries*" into the authorship of its article on Dr. Brownson. That article was anonymous. But the *Herald* saw fit to assert that it was written by Archbishop Hughes, and on the strength of that assertion to give to its vulgar personal abuse a degree of importance which it could never otherwise have achieved. We denied the *Herald's* right to affix the Archbishop's name to an article which, even if he were the author, he had not seen fit to acknowledge. From intrinsic evidence, and from the inherent and not at all characteristic unmanliness of such an evasion of responsibility for personal assaults, we expressed our belief that Archbishop Hughes did not write the article,—and we remain of that opinion still.

The *Record* is evidently disposed to make a little capital out of the *Herald's* assumption to which it makes itself a party. It has not a word of rebuke for that paper's forgery of the Archbishop's name to a paper which he did not choose to sign, but vents all its reproof upon those journals which question the propriety of such a proceeding. As the *Record* is edited by one of the *Herald's* old reporters, we presume that he is not at all unwilling to become a partner in its peculiar mode of exciting the curiosity of the public. We cannot congratulate the Archbishop upon the hands into which he has fallen.

Our Foreign Relations.

Naturally enough Mr. Seward's circular, which we published yesterday, calling on the Governors of the several States to prepare to resist a foreign invasion, excited a good deal of attention and anxiety. It is quite certain that so important and so unusual a document would not have been issued without some adequate motive. The natural inference of every one is, that there must be something in the condition of our foreign relations which suggests the possibility, at least, of a foreign war.

Mr. Seward tells us, it is true, that the prospect of our being involved in controversies with foreign States, in consequence of the rebellion, is less now than it has been at any previous period since its outbreak. Doubtless this is perfectly true. But it is not so easy to say what may be the issue of other questions in which our interests may be involved. The attitude of the leading European Powers towards Mexico may well excite the anxiety of our Government. It seems now that the expedition against that country is not to be, strictly speaking, a joint affair,—and that its objects will not, therefore, be limited by the motives which are common to the three powers concerned. Spain, on the contrary, claims the right to take the lead. She makes the attack on Mexico in her own name, with her own strength, and upon such grounds and for such objects as she may choose. Her motives are unquestionably those of conquest. England and France would have no motive in making war upon Mexico, beyond the recovery of their dues and obtaining satisfaction for wrongs to their subjects. But Spain is restricted by no such considerations. She will seek to regain her old ascendency in her former province.

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether she can count upon the support of France and England in such an effort. They may second it so far as it may be needful to secure their own rights;—but they can have no common motive in promoting the grand object of Spanish ambition. We have very little doubt that our Government is prepared to extend the utmost aid to Mexico in her extremity, and to offer *armed resistance*, if necessary, against the attempts at invasion and conquest which Spain may make. It is idle to say we have no interests to be protected there, and that we cannot afford to waste our strength in fighting the battles of other nations. We shall be fighting our own battle most effectually in defending Mexico against European conquest. Our prestige and national honor are involved in resisting such an effort to plant a hostile flag upon our weakest and most exposed frontier.

We presume it is against possible dangers from this quarter that Mr. Seward's precaution is directed. France and England may possibly join Spain in her endeavors—or they may so far encourage her as to involve themselves in complications with our blockade. For any emergency, it is clearly the duty of our people to be fully prepared.

What Experience has Taught Us.

A Western correspondent observes that it is all very well for moralists and preachers to talk about the "advantages of defeat" to our cause, but it is full time now for the country to experience some of the "disadvantages of victory."

We are all inclining, naturally, to this idea. Like genuine Americans, who know that promptness and energy can accomplish anything, we have supposed that a war could be made per order, just as any other great business operation. We saw that there were so many millions of men in the Northern States, so much money, so many ships, so many factories for the manufacture of arms, such and such items of advantage, and then we thought we had but to put all these in working order, and we should speedily and surely gain battles, just as we would conquer any of the forces of nature. Our impatience was simply the want of experience. We had not reckoned on the thousand accidents that determine especially the fortune of battles and separate contests. We had not taken enough into account that an army, like any growth, must to a degree be a result of time; that discipline, and the habit of working in combination, cannot be given to masses of men as you would provide them with overcoats or muskets. We had not realized the utter uselessness of numbers when they are not drilled to the strictest order, or the little worth of personal valor if it be not accompanied with tried discipline and steady subordination.

Then the mass of the Northern people underrated our adversary—his courage, his ingenuity, and the tremendous excitement which has supplied the place of resources and of numbers. We forgot that the whole population of the South had the start of us in drilling, of nearly six months, and we undervalued the quality of the many Southern officers whom the Union had been supporting and educating for the last quarter of a century. We did not remember, too, that the South had all the advantage of concentrated and irresponsible military power. It has been, and is now, a military despotism. It controls absolutely, and uses all the banks, the railroads, the vehicles, the private property and the public means, as well as the lives of the whole population, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Carrying on a profitable agriculture by means of four millions of non-combatants, it can thus spare all its fighting men for the struggle it is waging, and though not counting much more than half our population, can alway outnumber us at the point of attack. By an ingenious and desperate measure of despotic power, the Confederate Government has forced upon the people a paper currency, nominally based on the cotton and sugar and tobacco loaned to the authorities, but of course capable of an unlimited inflation.

With all these things, what was to be expected? We were a vast, unwieldy Democracy, not very much aroused for a long time to the contest; with a thousand interests to sustain beside that of the war, and with our fighting population trained in agriculture, and but little accustomed to martial habits. They were a compact military despotism, thoroughly in earnest, and supported and fed by their slaves. What has happened to us, has been only a repetition of that which happened to our fathers in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. We were pretty generally beaten at first. In the latter struggle, it took us nearly two years to learn how to fight upon land. On the sea, we had a better trained force, and were, consequently, more successful. The fortunes of England, in her struggle with the Indian mutineers, and her early Crimean experiences, correspond remarkably with our own of late. We have, on the whole, been beaten. It is a rather rare thing to hear of a genuine Union triumph.

We have certainly experienced very few of the "disadvantages of victory." The South has carried off thus far most of the laurels, and, except in Missouri, we act at the present time everywhere on the defensive. Yet no one at the North feels any the weaker for it. We see now the causes of our reverses, and do not entertain the least discouragement. The Union cause is stronger at this very day in its feeling than it has been at any time. Still we must be prepared for further disasters. Not that we shall ever experience another Bull Run. That is simply impossible. There is discipline enough now in the grand army of the Potomac to enable them steadily to endure utter destruction rather than again disgrace the National flag. But let us remember how much accident has to do with battles and campaigns—not with the final results, indeed, but with the individual and separate struggles. For instance, this naval expedition, whose grand preparations make all hearts almost beat now in the anticipated triumph, is a most perilous and uncertain affair. A single southeasterly blow may scatter or wreck half of the fleet; the ships may miss the rendezvous; they may have mistaken the depths of channels which they would enter; they may stumble on unexpected batteries, and on much greater masses of opposing forces than were anticipated. The landing may fail, or the South may concentrate forces so rapidly on the point attacked, that we cannot hold it long, and the whole prove a barren triumph. A maritime expedition for landing soldiers is always very dangerous, and its fortunes uncertain.

We mention these possible events, not to discourage, but merely to prepare the public mind for disasters, and to prevent our being too sanguine. We must meet with many reverses yet. Our progress will necessarily be slow and steady. Our victory cannot be won suddenly. We shall have to show by our Anglo-Saxon toughness, and unflinching pertinacity of purpose, that we are worthy of success, and then finally it will come. Northern courage, Northern resources and power, Northern perseverance, must triumph in the end, no matter through what reverses and against what obstacles.

The Defences of New-York.

In case of a foreign war, the State of New-York would be of all the States most exposed to hostile attack. Should any wretched combination of events plunge the nation into a conflict with France or England, it would be at the City of New-York, as the heart of the country, the seat and radiating centre of commerce, wealth and intelligence, that the concentrated efforts of the enemy would be directed. If England were the adversary, we should also have to provide against invasion from Canada. Hence the necessity of protecting all the principal points confronting the Canada line. But attack from that quarter would be simply a flank movement upon this place, and should be yet further provided for by such defences as have been pronounced by the Engineer Department of the army essential to the safety of the City.

It so happens, that while scientific authorities differ as to the character of the fortifications required, all agree that large additions to the works already in existence are indispensable. The question is one which appeals to common sense. The City is accessible from the ocean through three channels. The Narrows, as the most direct, is the most important. The East River is the next in availability for large craft, while the Kills will admit gunboats of much greater draft than naval constructors are now giving them. The fortifications already provided for in order to command these approaches, are confined to the two first named. The following table, for which we are indebted to an interesting memoir of Lieut. Moaton, gives the situation and armament of these defences:

ON THE NARROWS.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Sandy Hook	297	341
Fort Tompkins	70	90
Fort Richmond	116	140
Battery Hudson	50	50
Battery Morton	9	9
Fort Lafayette	72	76
Fort Hamilton	45	118
Redoubt of Fort Hamilton	8	26
Redoubt of Fort Tompkins	8	26
Total	675	676

ON THE EAST RIVER.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Fort Schuyler	193	318
Fort at Willett's Point	160	195
Total	353	513

These works, strong and heavily armed as they are, are not deemed sufficient for the task set them. The military engineer has now to take into consideration a multitude of contingencies for which Vaudan and Cohorn were not called to provide. Were the hostile squadron sent to the attack to consist of sailing vessels of the old school, the harbor might be regarded as impregnable. The worthlessness of fleets of this character was thoroughly demonstrated at Cronstadt and Sebastopol. But it is not to fleets of this character an assault on New-York would be confided. Stout and rapid war steamers, floating batteries, iron-plated frigates and gunboats, all carrying guns of the weightiest metal and the longest range, now go to the making of a naval expedition, and could sweep into our bay with very slight damage from the works now in existence or completing. Certain additions to these works would make the entrance somewhat more difficult. Of these, the fortification of Coney Island, Romer Shoals, the West Bank, and Robbin's Reef, are the principal works of a permanent character which the Engineering Bureau has recommended. But it is also regarded as essential to meet the floating enemy with a resistance which can oppose his advance, without being left helpless if he proceeds, useless and helpless. Floating batteries, floated as heavily as is consistent with activity, at once shot-proof and bomb-proof are absolutely necessary to meet the tremendous resources of European naval warfare; and not a day should be lost before the construction of these indispensable defences of all three channels should be inaugurated. Fortunately, no one of the maritime approaches to the harbor is so wide as to render shore batteries, protected by earthworks, inoperative. To these might be left the protection of the Kills; and they will also be useful auxiliaries in enfilading the Narrows, from Fort Tompkins to Quarantine, and the East River, from the Sound to Hnri Gate. The Lower Bay, thanks to the works on Sandy Hook, denies a safe anchorage to a hostile fleet; while the system of forts in the Upper Bay needs only to be completed by works on Robbin's Reef, assisted by the always-needed floating batteries, to be equally inhospitable. We subjoin a list of

FORTS IN THE HARBOR.

Designation.	Heavy Guns.	Total Guns.
Fort Columbus	87	105
South Battery	9	14
Castle William	78	78
Fort Gibson	12	15
Fort Wood	56	77
Total	242	289

Such is the number and character of the preparations deemed requisite to meet the contingency of a purely maritime attack. There is no noteworthy conflict of opinion in regard to these. But with respect to defences against a hostile force landed on Long Island, as in the war of the Revolution, and advancing upon the City by way of Brooklyn, opinions, even among experts, differ irreconcilably. One party believes that with the aid of magnetism and steam an overwhelming force could, at a day's notice, be summoned to meet and repel the invaders; and that intrenchments would be superfluous. It may be observed that these reasoners, the leaders of whom have been Lieut. Maury and Col. Chase, both at this moment in the rebel service, omitted from their calculations the possibility of our having on hand at the same instant a domestic and a foreign enemy. Their antagonists have insisted upon the advisability of throwing up redoubts and earthworks along a line stretching from Flushing Bay to Fort Hamilton, a distance of fifteen miles. They have pointed to the ease with which this line could be made impregnable; and argue, perhaps with reason, that the local militia of the City and Brooklyn may be distributed along the works, and may be acquiring valuable skill and experience, while we are still without foreign enemies, by occasional practice with the artillery, placed in the works. It must be owned that circumstances give great plausibility to these suggestions. Labor is clamorous for employment; the danger to be apprehended in that particular direction is serious; and more than all, and what is the best possible argument for the creation of the most elaborate defences, is that we lessen the chances of attack by augmenting its difficulties. The most inveterate antagonist would preserve peace, if he believed us impregnable. Fortifications like those of Cronstadt and Cherbourg are the real peace-preservers of the world; and if New-York, while peace lasts, can make itself proof against assault, assailants will have a very powerful reason for letting it alone. We have only to avail ourselves of the President's permit to have it so.

Political Reform.

That portion of our citizens who have been clamoring so loudly for political reform, will now be compelled to shoulder the entire responsibility if they fail to effect it. The war has aroused the whole community to the absolute necessity of taking control of our public affairs out of the hands of the partisan gamblers who have exercised it hitherto. The perfection of party machinery has offered an insurmountable barrier to every attempt at reform through the ordinary modes of political action. Ward politicians,—adventurers in politics,—men who sought office as a means of plundering the public, had obtained complete control of all nominations, and would at pleasure fill every place with their own accomplices or tools. The respectable portion of our citizens groaned under the infliction, which seemed, however, as inevitable as fate.

The war has broken down all this machinery and thrown the entire control of public affairs back into the hands of the people. Party bonds have lost their strength. Primary meetings have perished of their own rottenness. Political leaders and Ward wire-pullers have ceased to have control of the nominations for public office. Everything now is in precisely that condition which all have hoped to see, but of which all had well nigh despaired. The dangers of the country outweigh the exactions of place-hunters and of partsian adventurers. The people may now take the management of affairs into their own hands, and put in power such men as they may deem worthy of public trusts. This is the real object and meaning of the *People's Union movement*, which has shown such strength in every part of this State and country. It is a protest of the people against the corruptions of political parties,—and unless it is utterly distracted and thwarted by the wranglings and divisions of the Union men themselves, it cannot fail to accomplish great reforms in the political action of the day.

But here lies the danger. We have half-a-dozen "Union movements,"—all aiming professedly at the same object, and yet each aiming, with all its might, to destroy the rest. This can have but one result:—every movement of reform will be defeated, and the control of our politics will be perpetuated in the hands of the robbers and vagabonds who have held it hitherto. *If Reform is defeated now, it is defeated forever.* If our really public-spirited citizens cannot unite now, for the redemption of the City and country,—if the pressure of a war, the weight of taxation, the menaced overthrow of the Government, the destruction of the Constitution and the ruin of the Republic, are not sufficient to outweigh their party pride, their attachment to men, their vanity and love of a paltry success,—we may abandon forever all hope that anything will do it, or that any reform will ever be effected in the conduct of our public affairs.

The men engaged in these Union movements owe it to themselves, to the City, to the State and to the whole country, to *unite upon* some common basis, and thus to make their efforts effective. [illegible] preferences for [illegible] many things as inevitable which [illegible] desirable, and to be content with [illegible] can do, instead of sacrificing everything in the vain hope of achieving impossibilities. And if they refuse to act on such a practical basis, and throw everything into the hands of the common enemy rather than yield anything to each other, they may rely upon it the people will hold them to a rigid responsibility for so gross a betrayal of their interests and their rights. The People demand and expect *reform*; and if they fail to get it they will know where the blame will rest.

The Steamer Cataline.

Utica, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Absence from home has prevented an earlier notice of the annexed paragraph, and perhaps now it is hardly necessary I should trouble you with this note, but as so much has been said and written about the *Cataline*, a word from me may not be out of place. Every word, so far as relates to my purchasing the boat and making sale of her, is utterly untrue. *I never purchased the boat for $8,000, or any price whatever*, and of course could not have sold what I never owned. If any witness has sworn to any such charge, I shall take care of him whenever I may be officially notified of the fact. It is but justice to Mr. Ward that I should state that I never exchanged a word with him nor he with me, orally or otherwise, in reference to said boat.

O. B. MATTESON.

From the Telegraphic Correspondence of the Times.

Washington, Oct. 9.

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the *Cataline* was Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz: Thurlow Weed, John E. Develin, O. B. Matteson, and Gilbert C. Davidson. These gentlemen paid Mr. Matteson eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the four gentlemen named became the indorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation Matteson appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one-fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his *confrères* were enabled to obtain.

From the testimony adduced on the examination of Capt. Larkin, it appears that Mr. Stetson, son of the proprietor of the Astor House, was the purchaser of the *Cataline*,—and that Messrs. Freeman & Co. were her agents. We understand that the notes referred to above were given to aid Mr. Stetson in raising the money to purchase the vessel,—and that none of the gentlemen mentioned were concerned in the matter in any other way. Mr. Weed has already denied in the most explicit manner having had any interest whatever in the ownership or charter of the steamer:—and we presume the same is equally true of the others mentioned. They were all personal friends of Mr. Stetson, and anxious to render him a service; and those who know them are very well aware that indorsing notes for their friends is by no means a new thing for any of them.

So much has been said in the public prints about the *Cataline*, and it has become so common to connect the names of some of these gentlemen with charges of corruption, on no better warrant than that of public rumor, that justice to all concerned would seem to demand the publication of all the facts connected with it.

Dr. Scott, of California.—Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, who arrived here by the last California steamer, on his way to Europe, to enjoy there the freedom of which he had been deprived by the horrid despotism now dominant in the Golden State, made an extraordinary speech in the California Presbytery (Old School) a few days before he left, which we find reported in the Pacific papers which came yesterday. A series of resolutions had been introduced by Rev. Mr. Loomis, declaring that the rebellion which now rages threatens to overthrow our Government, and destroy our liberty and prosperity, proclaiming the loyalty of the Presbyterian Church to the Government, and urging ministers to warn the people of the awful crime of rebellion. Dr. Scott, in response, said that only one thing was lacking, and that was to resolve the Presbytery into a political organization; and he then, "with a great deal of vim and voice," says the report, (and he himself has testified to the correctness of this part of the report,)

"Denied that Presbytery had any authority to call the present war a rebellion. Where, in the word of God, asked he, did they get the authority to call it a rebellion? Would Jesus, sitting in the chair of the Moderator, give his sanction to the paper before the Presbytery? would he advise ministers to preach loyalty to the Government? would he tell them to discriminate between rebellion and revolution? No, Sir!—no, Sir!! I tell you no, *Sir!!!* Jesus would have nothing to do with such things. * * * Christ never took part with Cæsar against his own countrymen, nor with them against the Roman Government. In our Lord's day there were political dissensions and civil wars. The Holy Land was divided into several provinces. Herod was in Galilee. Pilate in Judea. They were rival kings. The Pharisees and Scribes, and others, repeatedly tried to get our Lord to interfere between them, but in vain. He never took Herod's part as against Pilate, nor Pilate's as against Herod. *Never.*"

This remarkable argument and illustration failed to convince the doctors of the California Church of the wrongfulness or impolicy of American loyalty; and the resolutions were voted for by every member of the Presbytery, excepting Dr. Scott himself. The San Francisco Church organ, the *Pacific*, in its report of Dr. Scott's speech, said that he had also declared that "Jefferson Davis was no more a traitor than George Washington;" but the doctor himself avers that he only said that neither the "Bible nor the standards of the Church" gave the Presbytery authority to declare the one a traitor any more than the other, which is likely enough. The sentiment in any shape, however, was so obnoxious to the faithful Christians of the Grizzly Bear State, that, on the next Sunday, they decorated his Church profusely with copies of the American flag, hung an effigy of himself in front, and hissed him both at his entrance and exit. The doctor, though he had discoursed so fluently about the policy of the primitive Church, did not relish a martyrdom much less painful than that which the primitive Christians joyfully suffered; so he immediately threw up his Church and fled the Golden State. In what part of Europe he intends to take refuge, we cannot say; but if he flees to the fountain and headquarters of the Presbyterian Church, the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, he will find himself in as bad a plight as he found himself in in California; for the General Assembly of the parent Church and all the Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions make annual protestations

of loyalty to the existing civil Government far more stringent than would have saved him his pastorate and self-respect in California.

LARGE ROUND SHOT AGAINST IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—The Ordnance Department and the public are very anxious to test the RODMAN 15-inch gun by actual experiment. It is not doubted that the Union gun and the FLOYD gun, at Fortress Monroe, will smash in the sides of any ship or battery that the rebels may have loaded down with armor up to the limits of flotation. Here is a fact for them: Upward of five years ago, the Mersey Steel & Iron Company fired a 282 lb. shot with 25 lbs. of powder, at 120 yards range, from their 13-inch gun, at a plate made for one of the English iron-clad ships, by the Messrs. HOLSFALL. The plate was 8 feet 9 inches, by 2 feet 9 inches, by 4½ inches thick, and weighed 17 cwt. The plate was placed against the *ends* of nine bulks of timber, 6 feet long by 14 inches square, secured together by cross-plank, and bedded in sand. The ball struck the plate a little to the left of the centre, and drove the portion against which it struck, a distance of 300 yards, shattering the whole plate, and driving the timbers to some distance. The shot was also shattered. After this report, which is official, we need stand in no fear of any mailed fleets yet afloat, if we can get a shot at them with our 15-inch guns, of which the balls weigh 425 lbs., and are driven by 40 lbs. of powder. The shot of a 20-inch gun, which is deemed practicable by RODMAN'S process of casting, would weigh *half a ton*.

The late Street Commissioner, Gustavus W. Smith.

Shortly after the flight of Capt. LOVELL, the late Deputy Street-Commissioner, there appeared in several of our morning journals an article copied from a Richmond paper, in which, after announcing that Mr. G. W. SMITH had been rewarded for his treason with the commission of a Major-General in the rebel army, certain comparisons are drawn between him and Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is there stated that Mr. SMITH beat MCCLELLAN in the struggle for class honors at West Point—he (SMITH) having graduated No. 1. The truth is simply this: GUSTAVUS W. SMITH graduated in July, 1842. Instead of being No. 1 in rank, he graduated No. 8. Above him were several who are now officers in the loyal army, and among them Gen. ROSECRANS.

G. B. MCCLELLAN entered West Point Academy at the time G. W. SMITH left it. He graduated in July, 1846. His standing in his class was No. 2, as may be seen by CULLUM'S Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy. So much for their relative standing during their probation. Now for their respective histories to a little later date.

In the next Summer after his graduation, while yet a mere youth, MCCLELLAN was breveted three times for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, and from that time to this he has maintained his position as an honorable, upright gentleman and soldier, true to the instincts of an honest and pure man, and therefore incapable of being a traitor to his country.

Mr. SMITH, five years after his graduation, found himself also in the field of Mexico, where he was breveted twice for gallant conduct. At the close of the Mexican war, Gen. QUITMAN organized his bucaneering expedition against Cuba. To take part in this piratical invasion of a country with which his Government was at peace, Capt. SMITH resigned from our army. Fortunately for the credit and decency of the nation, this expedition was not permitted to leave our shores. Subsequently Mr. SMITH became Street Commissioner. For more than a year past, he has, under the plea of illness, absented himself from the business of the office.

During this time, however, it seems that he has been well enough to go where he could confer with the traitors to his native country, and ill enough to draw his pay as Street-Commissioner up to the moment when, secure in Richmond, and no longer able to retain the false cloak under which he had so long managed to be fed and clothed by those whose trust he was so dishonestly betraying, he sent in his resignation of the *emoluments* of his office. That a man who could evince so decided a want of all proper sense of moral obligation and the true pride of an honorable soldier as to resign the commission of an officer in the army, to take part in an unlawful and murderous raid against a nation with whom his Government was at peace,—that such a man should be sought after to take high command in the ranks of traitors, is not astonishing; but that such a man should be compared to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN seems *to us* slightly impudent. That a person who, like Mr. SMITH, while under leave of absence, on account of alleged ill health, draws his salary day after day for months, from a people against whose lives, and properties, and public existence, he is all the while stealthily conspiring, can be considered a worthy associate for honorable and high-minded men, may be no enigma to the "chivalrie sons of the South," (alas! for the cruel degeneracy of the term;) but such a view of the attributes of a gentleman and soldier is widely at variance with the plain ideas cherished by men of ordinary honesty and self-respect in this community, be they gentlemen or be they "mudsills."

With such a man as above described, we certainly would never think of comparing G. B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. SMITH'S deputy, in the Street Commissioner's office, was MANSFIELD LOVELL, his classmate at the Military Academy, and his companion in his disgraceful resignation to join the expedition of Gen. QUITMAN. Like Mr. SMITH, he was not too proud, though a "Southern gentleman," to feed at the table and at the expense of those against whom he was conspiring, until concealment was no longer possible. He then fled from the City, sure to be well received by a people who had already received with honor and laudation such a man as FLOYD.

Alas! for the chivalry of other days! It is gone forever! and in its stead there is thrust before us, to disgust the heart and offend the nostrils of every honest man, a galvanized, putrescent corpse, which the degenerate sons of the South hold up, and hug up, as the reality of a substance which they seem no longer capable of understanding.

C.

The New City Hall and the City Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication on the subject of the "New Court-house," published in the TIMES this morning, suggests the inquiry, How long the tax-ridden citizens of New-York will submit to be plundered as they have been for so many years by those they place in authority at the City Hall?

At a time when the taxes are over *two* per cent., and that, too, on a valuation increased from last year, when we are about to be taxed, in addition, by the National Government, while rents, incomes and business are falling off, our Supervisors, who should endeavor to limit our expenses to a rigid economy, decree that a new Court-house shall be built at a fearful expense, (is it more necessary now than it has been for several years?) and our Aldermen pave streets and give out contracts as lavishly as in times past. It is predicted that our taxes next year will be over three per cent!

But one charming plan for reducing our City to insolvency has recently been inaugurated by our authorities, which seems to have escaped public attention. In former days, when our rulers devised plans for *paying* debts as well as *creating* them, a sinking fund was established which has swelled to quite as bulky figure, and the existence of which has done much to support the City's credit. Recently, however, our rulers have devised a plan to spend this fund. Money is wanted for some pet swindle—a loan is advertised for—proposals come in for a few thousands only of the amount asked for, and then it is announced that the balance of hundreds of thousands has been taken "for account of the sinking fund"!! In this way they have been expending our sinking fund for sometime past, and I fear that it would now trouble our Comptroller to lay his hands upon much of this fund which was not invested in the City debt. We shall find, when our Croton bonds and other debts for which this fund was created, fall due, that the fund is not at hand to meet them, except in the shape of City bonds, given to raise money which the City could not borrow elsewhere. Would it not be well for some one to look into the investment of our sinking fund, and inform the public how it stands? S.

Academy of Music.

At this period of the year the critic usually performs his most pleasing task. It is in ordinary times permitted to him to record the opening of the operatic campaign, and to anticipate with no unreasonable avidity the promised banquet of the management. He can talk of the operas that are to be produced—of the singers who will make their appearance—of the rows which will inevitably occur—and of all the other little matters which contribute so agreeably to a fashionable excitement. We were in danger of missing this accustomed treat. The public complained of its impecuniosity, and the manager rather triumphantly declared that he was without funds. If that manager were any other than Mr. ULLMAN, the chances are that the halls of our musical temple would remain silent and deserted until more prosperous times blessed the land. But as the ablest Generals are those who distinguish themselves most in adversity, so is if with the managerial resources of Mr. ULLMAN. Precisely at the moment when he seems to be most crushed, he is in fact in the liveliest state of recuperation. Thus, although there seems to be no hope of a regular early Winter season, he has contrived to fire off a big operatic gun, for the purpose, it would seem, of letting us know that he is at the post of danger, and ready for hostilities when the right time comes. The event has been managed with so much dexterity, that every one feels warmed and cheered by its significance. Of the hundreds who were present last evening, there was probably not one who did not feel that he was assisting a courageous man in a good cause. Where the right sentiment is awakened a small amount of material assistance will carry a great undertaking to a successful issue. After witnessing the enthusiasm of last evening, we do not doubt that Mr. ULLMAN will succeed in organizing an operatic troupe, and perfecting, a little later than usual, perhaps, a creditable season. When art is in danger, as it always is in periods of strife and commercial depression, it is certainly gratifying to witness a response so prompt and hearty as that which has in this instance greeted a manager's appeal.

In the best of times, one does not often see a more brilliant gathering. From an early hour in the evening the doors of the Academy were besieged with eager throngs, and before the time of commencement every seat down stairs, and a majority of those above, was occupied. The novelty of an operatic performance almost unhoped for, the fact that it was Mr. ULLMAN'S benefit, and the circumstance that Miss KELLOGG was to appear in a new rôle, sufficiently explained the interest of the public; but we were agreeably surprised to find how wide-spread was that interest.

The opera selected for the occasion was VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera"—a work which has obtained a more hearty approval from the public than any other production from the *maestro's* facile pen, except perhaps the "Trovatore." It was the mainstay of the past season, and has evidently lost none of its popularity by being laid aside for the Summer. The quaint originality of its melodies, the power and ingenuity of its *ensembles*, and the interest of its plot are facts about which the public has satisfied itself. It is now one of the best drawing works in the Italian *repertoire*. The cast last evening retained several of the favorite names of last season. Signor BRIGNOLI was once more the *Ricardo*, and sung and acted with all the peculiar emphasis for which he is remarkable. Miss HINCKLEY resumed her pleasant *rôle* of the page, and obtained as heretofore a great success.

The character of *Reinhart* introduced us to a new baritone, Signor MANCUSI, who seems to have a good but somewhat variable voice. It is probable that the agitations of a first night had something to do with the shortcomings which were noticeable. Madame STRAKOSCH sung the music of *Ulrica, vice* Miss PHILLIPS in Europe. The change, we need hardly say, was not for the better. Miss KELLOGG was the *Marie* of the occasion, and succeeded in giving a pleasing, and in some respects, forcible interpretation to the music. There is originality and purpose in all that this lady undertakes. It was not easy to avoid certain approximations to the acting of Madame COLSON, who, it will be remembered, was admirable in this part; but Miss KELLOGG has certainly succeeded in doing so. The music is a little high and fatiguing for a voice of so much delicacy, and the lady throws such spirit into all she does, that she is apt to overtax her resources. Her performance, nevertheless, was excellent. We doubt if the third act has been heard to greater advantage.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated on Monday next; the new operetta not being yet in a sufficiently forward state for production. The holders of tickets for Mr. ULLMAN'S second benefit, can use them either on Monday next, or on Monday, the 28th, when "Les Noces de Jeannette" will be brought out.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The good people of Brooklyn frown upon theatres and theatrical performances, but encourage Philharmonics, operas and Prestidigitateurs. Last night their Academy of Music was crowded to excess by an enthusiastic, demonstrative and bewildered audience.

The performance did not vary greatly from those at the New-York Academy, only in this, that the excess of interest in the audience naturally exhilarated and stimulated the magician. Mme. HERRMANN'S double-sight was an entire success, and her charming manner added no small amount to the perfect harmony of feeling between those off and those upon the stage. The announcement of four more performances prior to Mr. HERRMANN'S departure, was received with applause, and there can be no doubt that in Brooklyn the Prestidigitateur has found not only a good place but a rich placer.

The Case of Major Beckwith—Reply of Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

In the Washington *Star*, of Monday evening, I find the following paragraphs:

UNFOUNDED ASPERSIONS.

A Washington correspondent in Friday's New-York TIMES, assails Major BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., most unjustly and shamelessly.

The writer's indictment is as follows:

"THE REGULATING COMMISSARY.—I have before alluded to the alleged peculations of one of the Commissaries of the army. To-day the talk is quite plain that Capt. BECKWITH has been managing his business in a way must have been extremely profitable to the contractors, if not to himself. If common report be true—and I think that in this instance it does not exaggerate—the Government has been defrauded of large amounts in the weight of the cattle received under the last contract for beef cattle on the hoof. At the estimated weights, the Government has really paid much more for an inferior quality of beef than was paid under the notorious Dyer contract. There are other means of fraud said to have been successfully worked under Capt. BECKWITH'S surveillance—frauds so manifest and positive as to make themselves apparent to the outside world."

It is a sufficient answer to these charges to say that Major BECKWITH neither receives nor pays for the cattle in question. They are delivered, weighed, and receipted for at Harrisburgh by Capt. DU BARRY, Assistant Commissary United States Army, one of the first officers in the service. By him they are then sent as property of the United States to this city, and delivered over to Major BECKWITH, whose duty it is, simply to supply them—divide them out to the troops here.

Thus, if there is any peculation whatever in connection with their purchase, Major BECKWITH is entirely clear of complicity with it, because he has no more to do with their purchase or receipt than the man in the moon.

But these allegations against the quality, weight and condition of the cattle in question, are wholly unfounded. In truth, they are (ninety-nine head in the hundred) as fine beef steers as were sold in any American market—remarkably fine—as all cattle men in this city will testify. They are, of course, somewhat better on being delivered in Harrisburgh, before the drive to this point.

The truth is, these charges are slanders whispered into the lugs of newspaper men ignorant of such matters, by some of the horde of speculating thieves disappointed in using Major BECKWITH to rob the Treasury, who hang around the Washington hotel-halls just now.

Major BECKWITH is an officer of great energy, sagacity and efficiency, having discharged his duties with remarkable success in feeding the immense army in this quarter.

It is late to make this explanation in the *Star*, three days after Major BECKWITH could have read my strictures in the TIMES.

It is not a sufficient answer to say that Capt. DU BARRY is responsible for what is made a matter of so much complaint in Major BECKWITH'S department. Major BECKWITH knows better than to say so, and it neither adds to his honor as an officer, nor his character as a man, thus to attempt a justification at the expense of a brother officer.

But if Capt. DU BARRY were the guilty party, that does not exonerate Major BECKWITH. He knows very well what is his duty, if Capt. DU BARRY is accepting and forwording cattle that do not weigh what is named in the receipts. No one knows better than Major BECKWITH that he can very easily place the blame where it belongs, and obtain an official refutation of the charges so broadly made against himself.

The *Star* is in a wide error, in imputing my strictures to the source it does. It will probably find in time that it is equally in error to suppose I am ignorant of the duties of the Commissary's Department, or of the quality of the beef which it should supply. A correspondent hears many things which are well and truly said, even in the halls and lobbies of hotels; but the complaints against Major BECKWITH do not have their origin in hotels. They come from sources that do not know whose is the fault, but they do know that they suffer from the wrongs that are done.

In at last giving publicity to the complaints, I originally presented against Major BECKWITH, I had no desire to open a newspaper controversy with him. I wished to afford him an opportunity to demand an investigation, which would lead to his condemnation if he was guilty, to his acquittal if he was innocent; and, in either event, to a correction of the evils complained of. If, instead of *demanding* an inquiry, Major BECKWITH desires to be driven into one by a newspaper exposure, he shall certainly be accommodated. Major BECKWITH knows perfectly well that there is no personal hostility to him on my part. On the contrary, he knows that I have been disposed to believe him to be honest, and that, if I now question the integrity of his department, it is because I must be deaf, dumb and blind not to do so. He knows that if a Board of Army Officers will absolve him from blame, I will readily give publicity to their decision, and apology to him; and he ought to know that, as "an officer and a gentleman," that is the only way by which he can exculpate himself. So long as his name is in every man's mouth, as an unfaithful officer, not all the newspaper puffs that can be written from now to New-Year's Day can give him character.

Defences of New-York.

The following letter, written by a Civil Engineer, of high professional reputation, over a month ago, has special interest at the present moment, in view of the circular to the Governors of the States, which we published yesterday:

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR: Permit me to make a suggestion to you touching the defences of New-York.

Should we rely on shot and shell to protect a great city against modern war-steamers, iron-plated, and constructed, after ample experiments, in the confident belief that they are shot and shell proof?

For my part, I think it would be imprudent, in case of a war with any great naval power, to allow the safety of New-York to depend at all on mere artillery. Something more certain and reliable will assuredly be needed.

For more than six years I have earnestly endeavored to induce the Navy Department to investigate the proposition to introduce steam-rams—powerful steam vessels, so constructed that they may be driven against the hull of a ship-of-war and sink her by the force of the collision—as an auxiliary, and, indeed, in my opinion, the only effective means of harbor defence.

The suggestion has hitherto received but little encouragement from the Department, but since the publication and distribution of my views to Congress, the plan has been extensively adopted, both by the French and British Governments, where huge rams are now in course of construction in the National Navy-yards, and under contracts with private builders.

This suggestion did not originate with me, but was submitted to Congress by Commodore BARON in 1832, and since that period, has been urged by several other officers of the United States Navy.

I may add, that the rebel Government is now preparing one or more rams in Mobile and New-Orleans, and I very much fear that we shall presently have a new and costly illustration of the efficacy of the plan, in the loss of some of our blockading vessels.

If you cannot defend New-York by shot and shell, you can certainly defend it by a few powerful rams, and I therefore earnestly suggest the subject to your attention, at least as an auxiliary protection; and am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES ELLET, JR., Civil Engineer.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF A. V. STOUT TO DISBURSE THE SOLDIERS' MONEYS—EXPENSE OF DISBURSING THE RELIEF FUND.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor in relation to the appointment of some person to take charge of the moneys transmitted by soldiers to their families, and to disburse the same, presented a report recommending that Andrew V. Stout, Esq., be appointed for that purpose, and that he be authorized to employ such additional help as he may require to discharge the trust—the expense thereof to be paid by the Comptroller.

Alderman BARRY moved to strike out the name of Mr. Stout and insert that of the City Chamberlain.

Alderman FROMENT hoped not; the Committee, he said, had unanimously agreed upon the name of Mr. Stout, and no more proper person could be appointed.

Alderman SMITH moved to strike out the names of both gentlemen and insert that of the Comptroller.

Alderman DAYTON, without wishing to reflect in any manner upon Mr. Stout, in whose honesty he had the utmost confidence, still was of opinion that the Board should know something of the probable expense of disbursing the fund before making the appointment or taking action in the matter. He moved to postpone the whole subject to the next meeting. Lost.

The motion to strike out the name of Mr. Stout was also lost—ayes, 4; noes, 9.

After some further discussion that portion of the report of the Committee appointing Mr. Stout to disburse the funds was adopted, but the resolution authorizing him to employ such assistance as he might see fit was postponed for further consideration. A communication was received from the Comptroller, (in answer to a resolution of the Board,) giving the names of persons employed by him in disbursing the fund appropriated by the Common Council in aid of the families of volunteers, together with the sums paid to each employe. The following are the names, with the amounts:

General Superintendent, John H. Griscom, $200 per month; Assistant Treasurers, Sheridan Shook, Wm. Truslow, A. A. Denman, J. N. Ritch, $150 per month. Clerks, Theodore Froment, E. H. Gouge, E. P. Griscom, J. W. B. Hughes, A. R. Trotter, J. R. Varian, J. B. Peabody, C. G. Bowles, $700 per annum. Interpreter, H. F. Repper, $2 per day. Attendants, F. C. Wittenberg, L. Wesburn, T. G. Girvan, $1 50 per day.

The communication was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

At the regular meeting of the Councilmen, last evening, Mr. BARNEY gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Board, he should move to amend the rules of the Board, but without specifying which.

Mr. PINCKNEY gave a similar notice.

A resolution to appropriate the drill-room at Lafayette Hall to the Thirty-seventh Regiment was deferred, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The weekly report of the Board shows the following statement: Number remaining Oct. 5, 7,945; admitted, 2,525; total, 10,470; of these had died, 44; discharged, 1,668; sent to Blackwell's Island, 415; to State Prison, 2; number remaining Oct. 12, 8,041; being an increase of 96.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS.

This Committee was to have met yesterday, but Mr. HARDY only was present, who, after waiting an hour for his colleagues, adjourned until this day at 12 M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of JAMES DAVY, who died of injuries accidentally received on the 16th inst. Deceased lived in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and at the time of the accident was walking on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundreth-street, when a two-horse truck with a heavy stone upon it passed him. When opposite the truck the stone was suddenly jarred off and fell upon his legs, crushing them in a terrible manner. He was at once removed to the hospital and amputation of his legs performed, soon after which he died. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age.

ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, a man formerly in the employ of the National Government, and recently a prominent candidate for an appointment in the Navy, was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, for disorderly conduct and for using treasonable language. The Police have been watching him for some time past, and yesterday he was caught while engaged in advocating the rebel cause, and haranguing against the Government. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs, who committed him to prison for ten days.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—DENNIS CANNING died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received on the 2d inst., at the Allaire Works in Cherry-street. It appears that the deceased was engaged in raising a large block, which was fastened by means of a sling, overhead, when the sling suddenly gave way, and the block fell, striking him on the head. He was taken to the Hospital, where he lingered in great pain till yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was fifty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Detective BENNETT yesterday arrested JOHN QUINHAM, *alias* "Coffee Jack," upon the charge of having stolen a gold watch valued at $50, from Mr. AARON EDWARDS, of Rockland County. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for trial. QUINHAM is a member of CoL KERRIGAN'S Regiment, and was to have returned to the army yesterday.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMTUG.—Owing to some defect in the boiler of the steamtug *Frank*, it exploded yesterday in the East River, near Sixty-first-street, and seriously injured two of the hands on board of her, named WILLIAM WELLS and FREDERICK KLESSETT. They were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where they now lie in a very critical condition.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A woman named MARY MCGRATH, 35 years of age, a native of Ireland, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on Monday last, by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs, in the house of Mrs. WELCH, in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

BODY FOUND.—The body of ANDREW JOHNSON, one of the sailors who was drowned on the schooner *George F. Brown*, which sunk in the East River on Saturday night last, was recovered yesterday, taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner notified.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF BOSTON.—Mr. J. L. C. AMES, the Chief of Police of Boston, is in town, and was yesterday escorted by Inspector CARPENTER to the different police-offices in the City. This is Mr. AMES'S first opportunity of personally inspecting our police system.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of CATHARINE KAVANAGH, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, who was found in the water at the foot of Tenth-street, North River. Verdict, "Supposed drowning."

FIRE IN SULLIVAN-STREET.—Last night, after 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame house, in the rear of No. 75 Sullivan-street, occupied by MARY P. TAYLOR, a colored woman, who was burned to death. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Brig.-Gen. Tyler, U. S. A., of Connecticut; Capt. P. M'Culgan, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and Charles Mascuels, U. S. N., are at the Everett House.

Senator Hale; J. S. Calhoun, of Norwich; W. Fessenden, of Norwich; G. R. Brooks, U. S. N.; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; John Hughes, of Baltimore; Chas. Pierson, of Buffalo; Geo. Mallory, of Connecticut; S. C. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. F. Fahs, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Mrs. Commodore Montgomery, of Washington; Dean Richmond, of Batavia; Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Saial Downer, of Boston; J. H. Sliddell and family, of Auburn; and J. H. Hammond, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; T. Morgan Budd, of the U. S. Navy; G. H. Tappan, of Colorado Territory; J. A. Cockson and Thomas Bowker, of England; Nathaniel Eaton, of Trinidad de Cuba; and J. Lord Abbott, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

E. D. Roble, of the United States Navy; Dr. Dallas Bach and E. G. Conner, of the United States Army; B. R. Cummings, of Boston; E. P. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo.; H. G. Drexel, of Philadelphia; and Charles E. Hicks, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Nichols, of the United States Navy; Col. T. B. Lawrence, G. L. Pratt, G. D. Guild, and G. H. Sturges, of Boston; and Lieut. T. P. Ives, of the United States revenue service, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George Sedgwick, of Chicago, Col. Larned, of Arlington, Va., G. F. Vane and L. B. Lery, of England; Col. S. S. Murphy and lady, of Baltimore; and Dr. D. M. Burgess, of New-York, are at the International Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Republican County Convention reassembled, at Montague Hall, yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Conference stated they had no report to make, and the Convention proceeded to the selection of candidates, with the following result. Messrs. HODGES and HICKS were appointed tellers:

For Registrar—On the first formal ballot for a candidate for this office the vote stood as follows: GEORGE HALL, 38; LUKE C. RYDER, 26; A. N. DOXY, 1. The nomination of Mr. HALL was made unanimous.

County Clerk—The last vote for this office was as follows: CHARLES W. THOMAS, 21; JOHN N. STEARNS, (People's candidate,) 40; Blank, 1. The nomination of Mr. STEARNS was made unanimous.

For Superintendent of the Poor—Mr. A. M. DOXY was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor by acclamation.

For Coroner—On the formal ballot for Coroner, ALFRED HORTON received 42 votes; ELIAS LIXON, 19. The nomination of Mr. HORTON was made unanimous.

Justice of Sessions—For this office, WM. H. HOYT was nominated by acclamation.

The Chair was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of one delegate from each Ward. A Committee, composed of Messrs. DALTON, HICKS and CARSON, was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, when the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Republican Convention for the Second Senatorial District met last night at Montague Hall, and nominated JESSE C. SMITH, the People's candidate for the Senate.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 57. James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward and others; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Wetmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crocker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71, Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Levy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thos. E. Hastings, impleaded; 83, Frederick J. Posthaner *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlien and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chalsey; 42, The Western Transportation Co. *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

MILITARY.—The Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department have resolved to present a flag to Company I, Capt. CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.

Father GOLICK'S concert, in Lee-avenue Church, Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was a complete success.

A number of residents of the Eastern District have prepared a beautiful stand of colors for the Forty-seventh Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Col. HENRY MOORE.

The McClellan Chasseurs and United States Vanguard, encamped at East New-York, gave a military festival last evening. There was a large attendance of people.

Twenty-five young men left the Eastern District of the city for the war on Wednesday.

Four members of Engine Company No. 3 are now prisoners in the hands of the rebels, viz.: WM. STEVENSON, A. TERWILLIGER, JOSEPH TAYLOR and DUNCAN RICHMOND. The last named was recently captured near Fortress Monroe.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The annual session of the Presbyterian Synod, for this District, is now being held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton, near Fulton-street, Rev. Mr. BRINSLEY acting as Moderator. Up to last evening no matter of general interest had been discussed.

New-Jersey.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner GARNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a young man named THOMAS QUINN, who was drowned at the ferry slip, in attempting to jump ashore before the boat was attached to the bridge.

Coroner BONNEFOY, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a child two years of age, named JOHN TOOLE, who was instantly killed by being run over by an ice-cart. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in both cases.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The primary meetings of all parties, in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis, are to be held in Hudson County next Tuesday night, to elect delegates to the County Nominating Convention.

THE BARNEY RIFLES.—The Hiram Barney Rifles, Col. KOZLER, are still encamped at Hudson City. Their time of departure is not yet known.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR ALL WEATHER AND FOR ALL CLIMES.—If you want a fashionable Hat, a durable Hat, a soft Hat, a narrow or wide brimmed Hat; if you are old or young, and want a Hat just suited to your features; or if you desire to create a sensation with your Hat, let KNOX supply you. His stock embraces all varieties in style, while each article therein is of the finest quality, and his prices—as all the world know—are very moderate. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

BOLD BURGLARY.—All supposed objections to the TELEGRAPH BURGLAR ALARM disappear when perfectly understood. Its merits are certified by hundreds of our best citizens who are using it. It has saved five houses from burglary within the last four weeks. For sixty pages respecting it, or to see it, address the proprietor, E. HOLMES, No. 200 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

MONEY FOR THE SAVINGS BANK.—Every housekeeper can save one-third of their annual washing expense by using PYLE'S O. K. Soap. A few trials will satisfy any intelligent person on this point. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Allcock's Porous Strengthening Plasters.
The best and safest; sure to do good; the certain cure for weak backs, and all kidney affections. Sold No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior Sue linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to obtain Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, is at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

BLOSSOM—BLACKWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. BENJAMIN BLOSSOM, of this City, to Mrs. H. M. BLACKWELL, of Astoria, L. I.

AVEZZANA—JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, by John H. Brady, Alderman, of the 15th Ward, JOHN LOUIS JOSEPH AVEZZANA, son of Gen. J. AVEZZANA, to MANUELLA N. JACKSON, daughter of John D. Jackson, Esq., all of this City.

LESTER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., DAVID B. LESTER to DELIA F., youngest daughter of the late Allen Lockwood, all of this City.

CRANE—IVISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. G. Clark, WILLIAM N. CRANE to SARAH A., daughter of Henry Ivison, Esq., all of this City.

ROCHE—HYATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, D. D., Mr. JOHN B. ROCHE, of St. Paul, Min., to Miss SUSAN HYATT, of this City.

KINYON—LILLIE.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hanson, by Rev. Peter Quick, of Clarkstown, N. Y., HENRY S. KINYON, of this City, to MATILDA A. LILLIE, of Harlem.

SELCHOW—ISLEY.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., FREDERICK SELCHOW, Jr., to HARRIET ELIZA ISLEY.

JAMES—WORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., DAVID H. JAMES to CAROLINE A., daughter of Geo. W. Wright, all of Brooklyn.

HARRIS—PUGSLEY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Palmer, ALFRED W. HARRIS, of Albany, to MARY L., daughter of Theodore Pugsley, of this City.

COVERT—CRAWFORD.—In White Plains, on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Wm. Lounsbery, assisted by Rev. Wm. F. Hatfield, WALTER M. COVERT, of Rye, to SARAH M. CRAWFORD, the youngest daughter of Elisha Crawford, of the former place.

MUÑOZ—THIERIOT.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Brinton Smith, JOSÉ MARIA MUÑOZ, of Panama, to JEANTINE CELESTE, daughter of Ferdinand Thieriot, of the former place.

SEELYE—ROSS.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., Mr. ISAAC H. SEELYE, Jr., of Milwaukee, to Miss ANNA E. ROSS, of Chicago.

DIED.

BAVIER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, Mrs. MARY BAVIER, in the 27th year of her age, who died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Capt. Robert Burns, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 232 West 17th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at his residence, SYLVANUS MILLER, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Presbyterian Church, 8th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELLEN R. BURNHAM, beloved wife of Beecham T. Burnham, aged 33 years and 3 months.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from the Janes-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Monticello, Sullivan County, papers please copy.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, CLARISSA LOWRY, wife of John Lowry, and daughter of the late Peter Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 East 12th-st., without further notice.

HUMES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 17, WILLIAM HUMES, son of James Humes, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at 1½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice, in 30th-st., near Lexington-av., his late residence.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wedn

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has no objection to the care of children; understands sewing machines; is willing to make herself generally useful; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 Macdougal-st., opposite King-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; can do sewing and take care of children; has excellent reference; will go a short distance in the country. Address No. 60 University-place, at J. J. Morris' grocery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 35 East 15th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 278 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has fifteen years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation to do housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen all the week. Call at No. 125 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person to do chamberwork, fine washing and fluting, or waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 316 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will take charge of a babe, or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 233 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. In a small family, or would take care of grown children; is an experienced person and capable of taking either of the above situations. Can be seen at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or a note will be attended to. Would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can furnish unexceptionable City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can work embroidery. Best references. Call at No. 18 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, or to assist in washing; would take care of an old lady; has taken care of an invalid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, back room, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid or first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Best City reference. Apply No. 61 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Best reference. Inquire at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable, steady Protestant English-woman; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, game, &c.; she is very economical, and will study to please; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats and soups, game and boning fowl; understands deserts and jelly of all kinds, and is a first-rate baker, and will assist in the care of the washing as required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two Protestant young women in the above branches; the cook is a good baker of bread; has 8 years' reference from one place; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth or bring it up on a bottle, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who understands her business and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 8th-av., between 51st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference. Inquire at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and good washer and ironer; or chambermaid and washer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she is a good English cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and a good baker; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. J. MORRIS, Grocer, No. 69 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 48 6th-av., between 20th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; best references. Inquire at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 66 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, strong, healthy girl, who has been in the capacity of cook and laundress, a situation as cook or laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linens in the most excellent style; wages $8, City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COLORED young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. The best City reference will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family in the City or country, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 39 7th-av., north of 13th-st., the residence of her present employer.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SCOOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, situations (separate or together) one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to do washing; has the best of references from their last places. Apply at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women; one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both are first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; have the best of City and country references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable English Protestant women, situations; one as good cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City references. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman to do kitchen work, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Wages according to the times. The best of City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 421 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 360 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman of a settled age, a housekeeper's place, or nurse's, and seamstress's; she can fulfill any capacity in household affairs. Can produce the best City references. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Depau-place, cor. of Thompson and Bleecker sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend an elderly or invalid lady, or as child's nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country, wages not so much an object as a home. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 158 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young English Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room; good City reference.

AS LADY'S MAID &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation to travel with a lady to Havana, to take care of the lady or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; can give a recommendation of five years from her last place. Call for three days at No. 5 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, goes out by the day, week or month, takes work at her own house, or would take a permanent situation as lady's maid or seamstress; best of City reference. Apply, or address No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands both stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and do fine washing; understands doing up all kinds of fine muslin. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 393 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can do all kinds of French embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen at Nos. 97 and 99 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth or take charge of children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing and obliging; no objection to chamberwork or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class baby's nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand and is a very neat sewer; she has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly capable of taking charge of a young infant; or would go as ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF VERY great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family, to take charge of a child; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; understands plain sewing; or, would assist at chamberwork. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 139 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a young English Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in the care of children and make herself useful, where the work is not too laborious. Apply at her present situation 48 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M until 3 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has good City references, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a baby to wet nurse; has only lost her own baby three days; has no objection to go out. If required, inquire for Mrs. CROOT, No. 25 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, having lost her baby, wishes to take one to wet nurse at her own residence; the best of care can be given, as she has no children; best of reference given. Call at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A SCOTCH WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk and good testimonials, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 60 Warren-st., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse is wanted by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock today.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nurse, or to take care of children; good references given. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; would like to go to Havana; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 61 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing, by a particularly neat, tidy young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country; a nice place more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do waiting and light chamberwork. Call or address MARTHA WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 27 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best City reference. Call as No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant nurse and seamstress wants a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, Dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT IS A good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, would like a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or the light housework of a small family. Has good City references; would go a short way from the City. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, quick seamstress, with good City references, work by the day or month; understands making ladies and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to the care of children, or light chamberwork. Call at, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do chamberwork or take care of the kitchen and do fine washing; best of City reference. Call, or address, for 2 days, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork or take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced person as seamstress or nurse; understands the care and management of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 16 Sprigg-st., in the dry goods store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; best City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands hair-dressing in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young American girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 503½ 2d-av., in the fancy store.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; would do chamber work and plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 303 West 22d-st., between 8th and 10th ave.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 25th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietress, R. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

ENGLISH OR SCOTCH SERVANTS WANTED.—A cook, laundress, coachman and footman, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 119 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; is a good groom and driver; also, understands vegetables and gardening in all its branches: the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter. Best of reference from her last place. Address FRAZER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business, is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, as my present employer, who I have lived with over five years, is about selling his carriage. Apply to Mr. POST, at Mr. Pelton's stables, corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who will be found to perfectly understand his business; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required; can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention for two days.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man thoroughly acquainted with his business; the care of a country seat, where the services of a trustworthy, intelligent man is wanted, and is well acquainted with all agricultural work; can give 13 years' reference, sufficient to satisfy any person in want of a man of the above capacity. A note addressed to P. D. G., in care of Jl. Reid, seed-store, No. 307 Broadway, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:

AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE HENNEGOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAUMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 38 Warren-st.,
Invite especial attention to their sale,
At 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Comprising full lines of
Ribbons, Merinos, De Laines, Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, Vienna Broché Shawls, Paris-made Neck-Ties, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
A splendid line of
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Fancy Dress Silks.
Also,
Woolens, Hosiery, Knit Goods, &c.,
in great variety.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Morse and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in the cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-room, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the rights and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, dépôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, paintings, engravings, horses, carriages, harness, &c., being the complete establishment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and removed from his country seat for convenience of sale, all made to order by the best City makers, consisting of elegant carved parlor furniture, en suite, and covered in three-color silk brocade; carved gentle and side tables to match; do. card-tables, fauteuil chairs, elegant carved etagere, marble-top; encoignuers, consoles, pier and mantel mirrors, richly-framed, with bases, curtains and cornices; a very superior, seven-octave piano, rich case, by Boardman & Gray, with the dolce compana attachment, selected by a Professor for the present owner, and cost $650.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Of carved oak buffet extension table and chairs, en suite; dining-room refrigerator, cut-glass and crystal ware, dinner and tea-sets, the best of cutlery, all in fine order.

LIBRARY.—Black walnut furniture, reading tables, chairs and library book-cases.

HANGING FIXTURES.—Of solid carved rosewood and mahogany amoire-a-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, cabinets, washstands, all made to order; also, beautifully decorated cottage suites, serpentine heads and feet, richly gilt and ornamented; first quality Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, in fine order; mattresses, pillows and bedding of the finest descriptions, all made to order, and as fresh as new.

Also, a number of fine bronzes, clocks, candelabras and mantel ornaments in variety.

Also, a complete copper batterie-de-cuisine, but

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT 7 3-10 PER CENTS.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes can be had at this office in any requisite amount, and of all denominations, upon application, for current funds, or in exchange at par for 6 per cent. two-year issue.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

2-YEAR 6 PER CENT.
TREASURY NOTES
Received at par—interest in exchange for the 7 3-10s,
By
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1862.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
Witness: E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOFFER.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 8-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the send standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.
E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 10,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired; and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES.—The annual meeting of this institution will be held THIS EVENING, (Oct. 18,) in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., when the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the report of the proceedings for the past year will be made. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEDICAL.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 359 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Practicing Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from errors, following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH PREVENTIVE.—The greatest discovery of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the money. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where DR. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10,510

Worth of fire and burglar-proof safes for sale, at about one-half the first cost. $4,200 worth of these safes is a consignment of two assignees. A part of this consignment must be sold within thirty days. The balance of this stock, $6,310 worth—all second-hand, of different City manufacture—and will be sold cheap.

Also, three new steam-engines.

W. H. TERWILLIGER,
No. 100 Maiden-lane.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $6 for six; $3 for three months.

EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

THE NEW McCLELLAN MEDAL.
A handsome medal of Gen. George B. McClellan will be sent upon receipt of four 3c. stamps. Agents wanted.
HENRY OSBORNE, No. 58 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission earnestly and confidently appeals to the community for contributions of money to enable it to enlarge its operations, or at least to continue them on their present scale.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Potomac to the Missouri, is systematically visited and inspected. Deficiencies are ascertained, and, so far as possible, supplied. There has scarcely been a single company of volunteers in the field, wherein some serious neglect or abuse endangering the health of the soldier has not been pointed out by the agents of the Commission, and remedied or mitigated. In no case have its services or advice been repulsed, or complaint been made of its embarrassing any officer in the discharge of his duty, or interfering with discipline in the smallest degree.

We have occasion for most profound National thanksgiving, in the fact that our armies are passing through the most perilous season of the year, not only without destructive epidemics, but with hardly a tenth part of the mortality from disease usual (according to all experience) under the most favorable conditions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the mischief we had every reason to expect, but for the means for its present averted. No human skill or sagacity could have averted it; but it seems neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert that the labors of the Sanitary Commission have contributed at least as much as any mere human agency to this unhoped-for result. If so, what contribution to its treasury is not already more than repaid?

After confidential conference with the highest authorities, the Commission feels bound to solicit with urgency a large and general contribution from the resources.

Donations may be addressed to GEO. S. COE, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, New-York, or to

GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer of the Commission, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

[Copy.]

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.
WINFIELD SCOTT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861."

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Plants and head put up in a manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect desirable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

WANTED—A PAIR OF STRONG ROLLERS, (with frame complete,) not under twelve inches long and not less than ten inches in diameter; also, a small trip hammer; also, one or two strong axles for a large grindstone. Apply by letter, giving name and address, to L. G., Box No. 301 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE TELESCOPE, made by Fitz, of this City, with glasses for day and night observation; it cost over $300; we are willing to sell for half that amount in cash; any party wishing to see the glass will call on J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING in the latest style, together with family sewing of all descriptions, at No. 95 Morton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
BANK ROBBERY.

The BANK OF LOWVILLE was entered by burglars on Saturday or Sunday night, and about $6,000 in cash taken, as follows:

About $2,400 in gold; $800 in silver, American quarters and halves, about $50 of which was old coin.

$1,200 in mixed New-York State money; $60 New-England; $60 United States demand Treasury Notes; $20 in 5s, 3s and 1s, on the Bank of the People, Lowville, probably nearly all now out on that Bank.

$1,500 in bills on the Bank of Lowville, about $600 of which was considerably torn or mutilated, and of which the following amounts were put up in sealed packages, and directed as follows:

$374—Robert Harvey, Boonville.
$250—Owen J. Owens, Turin.
$80—Owen J. Owens, Boonville.

Also, five bonds, of $1,000 each, issued by the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, with coupons from 1857, numbered 182, 196, 197, 564 and 565.

All persons are forbid from negotiating the above bonds.

Two locks were picked—one Day & Newell's best—and a safe cut open.

A reward of $500 will be given for the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the property.

J. L. LEONARD, President of the Bank of Lowville.
LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1861.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 14, a VENETIAN BROOCH, of lapis lazuli, onyx and gold stone, in a round setting of Roman gold. Whoever returns it to No. 6 East 14th-st. will receive $5 reward.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK, No. 175,573. ANY PERSON who should be in possession, will be pleased to return it to the Bowery Savings Bank, near Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 9 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Jach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $79 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 22 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is reached by the Hunter's Point ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE VALLEY OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of K

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Reported Naval Engagement at New-Orleans.

HOW THE PREBLE WAS SUNK.

New-Orleans Illuminated for a Victory.

The Wounded in the Santa Rosa Fight, &c.

We receive via Fortress Monroe, some copies of a Petersburgh (Virginia) paper of the 15th inst., from which we derive very interesting information.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* furnishes a list of National prisoners brought down to Richmond on Friday, by Lieut. L. D. JORDAN, of Capt. PATES' Mounted Rangers, most of whom were captured by that company. All the soldier prisoners are members of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The civilians are Union citizens of Virginia, strongly opposed to the Confederate Government. Taken altogether, the *Express* understands that they are the most miserable set of human beings that Richmond ever received.

SOLDIERS OF THE ELEVENTH OHIO.

James Sturson,	James Mahan,
James Peters,	Lewis Brassy,
James Brewster,	Isaac Ward,
Christopher Bryan,	William Lloyd,
William R. Wolfrill,	Martin W. Peck.

UNION CITIZENS.

James Jones,	Jessie Kritz,
R. A. Flannigan,	James M. Carrow,
Wilson Arthur,	Miles O'Brien,
A. C. Staunton,	Melville Kritz,
Felix L. Odell,	John W. Fox,
Alexander Williams,	James Kinkade.
John O'Brien,	Robert White.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Petersburgh *Express* has the following additional particulars concerning the late reported naval engagement at New-Orleans:

The *Turtle* ran against the *Preble* without firing a gun, and immediately sunk her, by staving in her sides, she, in the meantime being fired upon by the whole squadron, but the balls glancing from her iron form without effecting the least damage.

The *Turtle* then turned on the other two vessels, which, seeing the fate of their companion, endeavored to get out of the way, in which effort they were driven on shore, their crews deserting them. Com. HOLLINS, in his report, says he thinks he will be able to capture and carry them both into New-Orleans.

The *Preble* cannot be raised. A large number of prisoners, arms, ammunition, &c., were taken during the action. Com. HOLLINS confirms the account of the defeat of BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island.

Com. HOLLINS arrived in New-Orleans on the 14th ult. The city was illuminated on the receipt of the intelligence.

The number of men under Com. HOLLINS was 300. The Federalists numbered 1,000.

The same journal has the following comments on the affair:

"The Confederate cause has again been victorious. Capt. HOLLINS, of our little navy, has succeeded in driving the blockading squadron of the —— Yankees at the mouth of the Mississippi, ashore, capturing a prize, and sinking the crack sloop-of-war *Preble*. Such particulars as have reached us will be found in our telegraphic dispatches. They are, as yet, quite meagre—just enough to create a desire for more, and enkindle a most lively feeling of satisfaction. With a large force, we should think the stranded vessels might easily be captured. At all events, they will not soon forget the thorough peppering Capt. HOLLINS informs us he has administered. We regret that our knowledge of Capt. GEORGE N. HOLLINS, the hero of this fight, is too limited to enable us to give such a sketch of his life, as we know would prove highly interesting at this time. But the *Naval Register* of 1859 informs us that he is a native of Maryland, and was appointed from Maryland, but was at the time of his appointment a citizen of Florida. We may add that HOLLINS entered the service of the United States Navy on the 1st of February, 1814, and his commission of Captain was dated on the 14th September, 1855. As soon as the present troubles commenced, he resigned his position in the navy, after drawing considerable pay, and was immediately appointed with a post of equal rank in the Confederate States Navy. It is well known that HOLLINS had much to do with the capture of the side-wheel steamer *St. Nicholas*, Capt. KIRWAN, of the Baltimore and Washington line, which was taken a few months since, near the mouth of the Potomac River, by Col. LANDONIA THOMAS.

THE LATE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The Pensacola correspondent of the *Express* gives the following report of the wounded at the battle of Santa Rosa, now lying in the Ladies' Hospital at that place:

B. L. Iverson, of a Mississippi regiment.
J. B. Day, of the Ninth Mississippi.
Wm. Durham, of the First Florida.
Michael Morton, of the First Louisiana.
Walter Tuggie, of the Fifth Alabama.
Patrick O'Neal, of the First Florida.
J. H. Barksdale, of the Tenth Mississippi.
L. C. Weeden, of the Fifth Georgia.
Wm. L. Shaney, of the Fifth Georgia.
Charles Gichell, of the Georgia Battalion.
Lewis Allen, of the Fifth Georgia.
L. C. Hollingsworth, of the Georgia Battalion.
A. R. Sesark, of the First Florida.
Wm. B. Tuckar, of the Fifth Georgia.
W. A. Elder, of the Georgia Battalion.
R. Kinsade, of the Tenth Mississippi.
Mr. Duffy, of the First Louisiana.
Robert Anthony, Isaac Lambrern, W. W. Oldvane, H. Bidders, (since dead,) of the Fifth Georgia.
T. A. Stilman, of the Eighth Mississippi.
James Hallington, of the First New-York Artillery.
J. Bossal, of the Third United States Artillery.

GETTING USED UP.

The firm of MARTIN TANNAHILL & Co, which had been for years the leading grocery house in Petersburgh, come out with the following card:

NOTICE.—We give notice to our friends generally, that we have been competied to discontinue the grocery business, particularly for the reason that we have now no goods for sale, except a little L. F. salt. Persons ordering goods of us must send the cash to fill the order, unless they have money to their credit. Four of our partners and six of our clerks are in the army, and having sold out our stock of goods on credit, we have no money to buy more to be disposed of that way. We still continue in the commission business, and promise faithful and honest attention to all consignments made to us.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church convened in Petersburgh on Tuesday, (to-day,) the 15th inst., at the church on Washington-street, (Rev. Dr. PAYNE's,) and will hold its session every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock. The introductory sermon was to be delivered by the moderator, Rev. Dr. DABNEY, of the Theological Seminary. Owing to the altered circumstances of the country, and the changes that have occurred in this branch of the church, this will be a most important ecclesiastical body. Its deliberations, we understand, will be topened to the public, and for the interest attaching to them, we doubt not they will attract a large number of spectators. Rev. H. W. HILLIARD, (of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) a gentleman eminent alike in religious and literary acquirements, preached in the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning, and at the Laight-street Church at night. Both houses were crowded. At St. Paul's Church, the Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS, of the Diocese of Virginia, officiated, and delivered a sermon of characteristic force and eloquence. Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Northaway, preached at the Washington-street Presbyterian Church morning and afternoon, and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR preached at the Fall-street Presbyterian Church. The day was very fine, and the attendance at all the places of worship large.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT—COL. GILHAM'S COMMAND.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 10th inst., contains the following:

We stated yesterday that an unpleasant rumor from Col. GILHAM'S regiment, in Northwestern Virginia, was not credited by the authorities in this city. We have since received a statement of the facts, gathered from a private letter written by Quartermaster J. R. MOURICASTLE, of Company F, and deem it our duty to lay it before the public. The letter is dated Camp on Elk Mountain, Oct. 3. Six days previous to that time, when the regiment was encamped on Middle Mountain, (in the western part of Pocahontas County, near the Randolph line,) an order to retreat was issued, though from what cause is not definitely stated.

It was a terrible night when this order was given, the rain pouring in torrents, and the darkness almost impenetrable; yet the tents were struck, the wagons loaded, and the regiment was ready to march at daybreak. After proceeding three miles, the troops were brought to a halt by the high waters of Elk River, which rendered fording impossible. At this place, we regret to say, it was found necessary to burn the wagons, tents, baggage, provisions, and other articles, which involved a loss of property estimated at $15,000 value. The regiment struggled forward, marching through mud knee deep, suffering many hardships and finally succeeded in reaching Elk Mountain. The troops had only a scanty supply of food, and the letter mentions that Company F had just come in from three days' picket duty, on short rations. They were nearly broken down with fatigue and hunger. We could not conscientiously withhold this intelligence, for a knowledge of the facts will unquestionably occasion the adoption of measures for the relief of the regiment.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON NORFOLK.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th inst., says:

"It seems that Norfolk is to be attacked by the Hessians at a very early day. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, has information to that effect, and says that a lady who has recently reached here from the North gives it as her positive conviction that Norfolk is to be attacked very speedily. This she feels assured of from conversations she had with some of her connections at the North, who were in a situation to be made acquainted with the intended movements of the Northern forces. From the best light she could gather on the subject, a simultaneous movement is to be made upon this city from Old Point and Hatteras; and for this purpose Gen. MANSFIELD has been put in command at Hatteras, and Gen. WOOL reinstated in his command at Old Point. 'Lay on, Macduff,' &c. Our boys seem delighted at this intelligence."

SENDING BACK THE COTTON.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 14th inst., says:

"The military authorities, acting with the advice of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, some weeks since published an official notice, in which they requested planters at the extreme South not to forward any more invoices of cotton into the State of Virginia, but to hold it until further advices. Contrary to this request several dealers forwarded by rail to Richmond several hundred bales, and it was immediately returned, and that too at the expense of the shippers, and it is the intention of the Provost Marshal, GIBSON, of Richmond, to send back every bale which may hereafter be forwarded."

THE MARKET.

TOBACCO—The market, the past week, ruled without material change until Thursday, when it became very dull, and for some kinds prices showed a decline. The breaks have only been moderately large, and were made up mostly of logs and commons, and nondescript leaf. Long shipping lugs, in good order and heavy weight, continue to bring tolerably fair prices, and real fine shipping would also sell right well. All kinds of unsold nondescript and common to middling leaf, continue extremely low. We quote Lugs at $1 75@$3 75—sales mostly at $2 50@$3; poor to middling leaf at $3@$5; fair, $6@$6 50; and good to fine, $7@$10. A few hogsheads of prime sun-cured leaf could still be sold at very full prices.

WHEAT—There has been rather a better demand for all good qualities; common to choice Red, 70c.@90c.; common to Prime White, 85c.@$1 10. Very choice White, suitable for seed or family Flour, might be sold for a little more. Receipts small.

CORN—For the past few days there has been an improved demand, with sales at 60c.@65c. Parties having Corn ready for market, who can get it here soon, would do well, we think, to send it down.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday at 10c. for prime, with a poor demand, and prices have been gradually tending down from that day, closing this morning with some few sales of scattering bales at 8½c., but large lots could not be sold even for that, the buyers generally having as much stock on hand as they care to hold at one time.

We have not heard of any sales of consequence for the past two days for want of buyers. The bulk of the receipts yesterday and to-day will have to go in store. A good portion of the receipts previously was stored. The situation of the market is a most unpleasant one to sellers, and we believe we express the views of nearly the entire trade when we say that it would be very pleasing to them for planters to keep their cotton home for better times. As before remarked, if receipts continue as heavy as they have been a few past week, it will be a very short time before prices will be down to a most ruinous figure.

SHOE THREAD—Three dollars per pound.

GUANO—Petersburgh manipulated $60 per ton. No. 1 Peruvian is scarce. We quote it at $71, and only know one party who offers it at that.

CLOVER SEED—This seed is scarce, and held at $12 50.

RYE—One dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per bushel.

OATS—Winter oats for seed held at one dollar per bushel.

BAGGING—Gunny bags at 30 cents, with a better supply in market.

ROPE—Twenty cents, cash, for Western.

NAILS—In this article we notice a considerable advance, and now quote them at seven and seven and a half for cut.

COFFEE—As far as coffee is concerned, we need scarcely add that it continues exceedingly scarce, especially as the Government has recently bought up nearly all the supplies. We now quote an ordinary quality of Rio at the rate of sixty cents per single pound.

PEPPER—Pepper commands from forty-five to fifty cents.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES—45c.@55c. ℔ lb.

SALT—$5@$5 50 for good alum, and $6 50@$7 for Liverpool fine. The stock is small and the demand is increasing daily.

SHOE THREAD—$2 ℔ lb.

COTTON GOODS—Domestic of all kinds are light with an active demand.

COTTON YARN—Cotton yarn is active, and readily commands from 25c.@37c. ℔ lb.

LARD—22c. ℔ lb. for good quality in kegs.

BACON—Considering the season, the market is well supplied with Provisions. A large sale was made yesterday of Hams at 22c. ℔ lb.; nevertheless the demand has slackened. We quote from 22c.@25c., the latter for the best quality Hams.

PETERSBURGH MANIPOLATED GUANO—This valuable fertilizer continues to yield $60 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

REPORTS OF A GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED—PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR—RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS—MANUFACTURES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Among the recent numerous accounts of Southern intolerance and the more important details regarding the present social and commercial welfare of the Confederates, the facts I elicited during a recent conversation with Mr. Q. C. DE GROVE, late Revenue Collector of Nashville, Tenn., may be said to hold a most important place.

Mr. DE GROVE has but just arrived in this city with two companions, thus swelling the list of those who have been proscribed and forced to flee from Southern homes for opinion's sake.

In Nashville the Southern intolerants have organized and put in operation a society which is miscalled "The Committee of Safety." It is the business of these men to spy out and denounce every man or woman suspected of Union proclivities, whereupon follows an edict of banishment. If the statements I have recently heard are reliable, and of that I have no doubt, then we may safely say that Nashville, hitherto occupying a position of only minor importance, bids fair to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, commercial and manufacturing emporiums of the South, from which the wants of the Confederate armies are to be supplied. Already the nucleus of a vast military depôt has been formed there. They are well supplied with materials and manufacturers of tents and army clothing of every description. For their good luck in this line they are indebted in a measure to the North. All the Northern Sewing-machine Companies have agents in Nashville, but since the breaking out of the war these gentlemen have not found business transacted under Union securities very profitable, and so they offered their services to the Confederate Government, and took out contracts to manufacture clothing for the army. They are doing a most extensive and successful business. All the tailors in the city are likewise engaged in making clothing for the army. So that Nashville is the grand ready-made military clothing store, from whence all classes of Southern purchasers are supplied.

The leather dealers and shoe manufacturers of Nashville are also doing a big business. The leather dealers did a neat little thing in the way of speculation just before the war broke out. They bought up immense quantities of leather in Missouri, Kentucky and Texas. And just about this time they find themselves on the right side of the fence. Large quantities of canvas shoes are also manufactured. There are two large manufactories which turn out immense quantities of saddles, harness and cartridge boxes. Many of the employes in this and other shops are new to the work; but war is a leveler, and necessity compels many who never did a turn before, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

As to munitions of war, the resources of Nashville, in this particular, are very superior.

There it a powder mill on Sycamore Creek, fifteen miles from Nashville, now in successful operation. Also a manufactory in the city for percussion caps, where they are made at the rate of 2,500 per day. Rifles and muskets are also manufactured; and there is a large establishment for making Bowie knives and swords.

One hundred men are employed day and night at the manufactory for cannon-shot and shell.

They are beginning to fortify the place. At Dover, on the Cumberland River, there is a battery fully armed and manned; and at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, there is another, and a force of 2,000 men, so arranged that if either of the forts are assaulted or rendered untenable, they can immediately, on the word of command being given, promptly shift from one fort to the other.

As there is a general impression among our people of the great scarcity of provisions at the South, we will give a few details in this connection, which our informant vouches for. There are enough provisions—meat and flour—now stored in the warehouses of Nashville to feed the Confederate troops of Louisiana for at least twelve months—the provision dealers having invested largely in this line just prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, with an eye to the present state of things. There is one provision store in Nashville, 300 feet long, and 70 feet wide, five stories in height, and this mammothpork-house is packed from top to bottom with bacon. There is no scarcity among wholesale provision merchants.

There is one other very important fact in connection with these Nashville statistics which is well worthy of consideration. The railroad interests of the South having become subservient to those of the Confederate Government, all the energies of those most interested have been bent to the task of systematizing, consolidating and centralizing the affairs and operations of all the railroad companies throughout the South, so that some one point should be the nucleus, the heart of all these various interests so concentrated, so that the aggregate capital of the roads may be used separately or as a whole, for any purpose that the Government may indicate; and all the united rolling stock of these roads can at any time be concentrated on any one of them which it is most desirable to be used for Government purposes, or in the event of the others being rendered useless by any of the accidents of war. And the property of the various roads—cars and engines—can at any time be thrown upon any particular road where additional accommodations are needed for transporting troops. To such perfection have they carried this system, that any number of Confederate troops can be transported from Manassas to any Southern point, over any one of the railroads, without stopping or changing cars.

These details of the present state of affairs in and around Nashville being obtained from an old resident of that place, and a thorough business man, who is accustomed to give his attention to the matters herein discussed, are particularly useful in giving us some idea of the resources of the South. Nashville is evidently a right arm of the prosperity of the Southern Confederacy. How many hopes for the coming Winter centre upon those vast stores accumulated in its warehouses. The loss of Nashville would be a paralyzing blow, in a most vital point, to the interests of the Southern Confederacy. It naturally occurs that we should recognize the growing importance of Nashville, and, in some way, make the fact subservient to *Union* interests.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Gov. CURTIN and suite arrived here in the midnight train, and were escorted to the Monongahela Hotel by Gen. NEGLEY and Staff and Capt. MCNULTY'S Brigade.

The object of the Governor's visit was the presentation of State Regimental flags, which took place this afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and was quite imposing.

The brigade, numbering about 3,000 hardy, well-disciplined and well-equipped troops, marched from Camp Wilkins, through the principal streets, to Allegheny Common, where the ceremonies took place.

Gov. CURTIN, in presenting the flags, made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was neatly responded to by Gen. NEGLEY, after which there was a grand review. The brigade will leave to-night, on five steamers, for the West.

NEW-YORK TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The detachment of the New-York First Regiment of Cavalry, whose term of service for three months has expired, passed through here this evening *en route* for home. They will reach New-York early to-morrow morning.

RAISING MORE TROOPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Information has been obtained from Washington that Col. WM. HALSTAD, now in command of a regiment of cavalry in the United States service, has been authorized to raise three more regiments of infantry from this State. Orders have been issued to Lieut. BRIGGERLY, recruiting officer here, to that effect.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The subscription to the National loan in this city to-day reached $300,000.

MORE TROOPS FROM VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Vermont Sixth Regiment, Col. LORD, now encamped here, will leave for Washington Saturday morning.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF REGULARS.

Yesterday the above regiment arrived in this City, from Connecticut. The men were under command of Capt. O'CONNELL. After remaining in the City for a short time, they left for Perrysville, Md.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK IMPRISONED ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

To the charitable, who have so kindly met my appeal, made in behalf of sick prisoners confined on Governor's Island, I submit the following correspondence, and would take this opportunity to state that I have received and forwarded to Surgeon SLOAN, twenty-three bundles of clothing, and, with the funds left with me, have purchased supplies for the present, consisting of tea, sugar, lemons, barley, sago, arrow-root, and other articles, for which I hold receipts from Surgeon SLOAN, in charge of the Hospital, Governor's Island. WM. COXE DUSENBERY,
No. 142 Broadway.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Oct. 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a note from Dr. BROWN, who has charge of the eighty sick prisoners sent to Bedloe's Island, showing their appreciation of the comforts received through you and others. Yours, &c.,
WM. S. SLOAN.

TO WM. COXE DUSENBERY, No. 142 Broadway.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, BEDLOE'S ISLAND,
Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

SURGEON SLOAN—*Sir*: The various packages containing gifts for the sick prisoners in the Hospital, kindly forwarded by you, were received to-day; their coming is most timely. So kindly an act is a most acceptable episode in the war. Major GILLIAM, Capt. CLEMENTS, and Lieuts. SHAW and BRIGGS, Confederate officers who have followed their sick men here, unite with me in tendering their sincere and kindest thanks to the donors, and to yourself especially, for suggesting and aiding the plan for the relief of the suffering men under my charge.

I am happy to say that the condition of the sick has greatly improved since they were transferred from Castle William to the Hospital; the rooms are comfortable. Mr. BLAIR, the steward, is intelligent, and uses every effort to make the men cheerful and contented. I am, &c.,
WYATT M. BROWN,
Surgeon Seventh Regiment N. C. V.

THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

A number of officers having delayed the organization of their companies, by not being examined by the Military Board, the following orders have been issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 106.—The attention of all officers connected with the force now organizing under General Order No. 78, from this Department, under authority of the War Department, is again called to the necessity of complying at once with the provisions of that order relating to examinations. The places of all officers who do not present themselves for examination, within one week from this date, will, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be deemed vacant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 345.—The above General Orders, No. 106, from General Headquarters, are hereby promulgated. Officers are again notified that artillery and cavalry officers will be examined by Col. TOMPKINS; infantry line officers, by Col. MARTIN, and the field officers by one or both of the examiners, as they may be assigned. By order of Gen. YATES.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 344.—The field officers of the Fifty-first Regiment, and those of the line officers that have not passed examination, will present themselves forthwith, as no commissions will be issued to those not having obtained a certificate from the examiners. By order of Gen. YATES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday, the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was inspected by Gen. HALL, Lieut. DALRYMPLE, and Brigade-Major J. GRISWOLD HERRIOTT. By noon the regiment had formed into line on Washington-square; after going through many evolutions the regiment was dismissed from review and marched to headquarters. On inspection it was found that 733 men paraded, being a falling off of nearly 200 since last inspection, the majority of the absentees having joined other regiments now at the seat of war.

The "Accident" in the East River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An accident (that is what they call it) happened in the East River on Saturday night last. A schooner named the *George F. Brown* was sunk opposite Twenty-third-street, under circumstances which I think call for special notice. The facts of the case are that the schooner was laden with coal; she was at anchor in the direct route of a line of ferry boats, *without a watch aboard*, and, as the Captain told me, "leaking a little." During the night she sunk, and two lives were lost—ANDREW JOHNSON, a poor fellow who has no friends to look after his remains, and the other, a worthy young man named ISAAC LEWIS SMITH, son of Capt. STEPHEN D. SMITH. Now, could not this and a hundred similar "accidents" have been avoided by merely keeping a watch aboard? This is a very simple, and at the same time, effective preventive of such "accidents." KILLEVAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The German Consolidated Union League—Nomination of a Full Ticket—Organization, Address and Resolutions.

The German Convention of Delegates under the above name, met last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM in the Chair.

At 8 o'clock the roll was called, and it was found that twenty Wards were represented, among which were two that had not elected delegates at the time of the last meeting.

The minutes were read and adopted, with the exception of a clause stating that the Executive Committee had been empowered to make nominations for the League. This was altered to read in the true sense of the resolution upon which the Committee had been appointed, viz: that it should have the power to take all measures necessary to advance the objects of the League, and report its action to the latter for its approval.

The President, as *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a statement of its proceedings since the last meeting of the League, as already reported in our columns. This was received with marked approval.

A communication was read announcing the thorough organization of the Nineteenth Ward German Union Club, and the names of six delegates to represent it in the Central League. Of these, three were new names, Mr. JULIUS BAILL, one of the delegates from the Nineteenth, explaining that the former delegation had been regarded as merely provisional, and that hence a new one had been elected definitively. The communication was then accepted.

A communication from the Sixth Ward announced the organization of a German Union Club for that Ward, and named the six delegates. This was likewise accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Organization was next in order.

This was read by Mr. WESENDONCK, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Organization, upon the call of Mr. JULIUS BAILL.

The name of the organization was declared to be "The German Union League of New-York," having for its object the support of the Union, the rejection of corrupt men, and the election of such men only to office as are true and loyal, while honest and capable, and not hostile to the constitutional rights of German citizens.

The plan of organization provided for the representation in the General League of each ward in proportion to the number and political weight of its German element. The lateness of the hour of adjournment, and the want of space, prevent us from giving the plan *in extenso*.

After some discussion, during which Messrs. SCHWAB and SCHMID urged that those wards containing the greatest number of Germans should have the largest representation, the report of the Committee was, on motion of Dr. ENGMANN, accepted *en bloc*, and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. WESENDONCK, of the Conference Committee subordinate to the Executive, then reported the proceedings of that Committee at the Conference held in the Everett House on Monday night. He said that the question had been: "Should the German League be represented there, and, if so, how?" It was determined that their wishes should be boldly stated, and as boldly maintained. Hitherto, the Germans had always gone for such candidates as had been offered to them by their American fellow-citizens. In this case, however, it had been decided that they should, on their own behalf, present a list of those whom they had selected, and should distinctly demand that the representatives of 20,000 votes in this City and County of New-York should be heard in council. Hence they deemed it not only their right but their duty to offer their own candidates at the Conference. This they had done, and the result assured them that they would be able to exert not only an important but a decisive influence over the election. (Great applause.) They looked to no other consideration than the loyalty and the character of their nominees, and had offered them not as Germans, not as party men, but as individuals of integrity and capacity. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. WESENDONCK stated that the vote had at the Conference was merely informal, and taken as a test of strength alone, and that the German Committee, while sustaining Mr. ADAMS, had acceded to the momentary recommendation of Mr. KETCHUM for the Marine Court, as a testimony of the unprejudiced spirit by which they were animated.

Here an lively debate arose in reference to the power of the Executive Committee to nominate candidates, and Councilman GROSS, of the Seventeenth Ward, declared that he had, as a member of that Committee, been one of a minority of three who had voted against such a course, there having been 19 votes cast in favor of it. Mr. GROSS further avowed, that as a member of the Tammany Hall organization he was pledged to the support of its ticket.

At this point, much feeling was manifested, and it was generally declared that Mr. GROSS, being pledged to another organization, should not participate in the action of the League.

Mr. JULIUS BAILL, as a member of the Committee, rose in explanation, and said that his friend, Mr. GROSS, had in Committee put his opposition upon the ground that said Committee lacked power. Now, however, he avowed a different reason, and he (Mr. BAILL) would offer a resolution as an amendment to the Constitution of the League, that none should be allowed to partake in the action thereof who were bound to other organizations.

The resolution was passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. Mr. GROSS hereupon resigned his membership of the Executive Committee, and declared that he would first free himself from other obligations, and then unite heart and hand with the League. This declaration was received with general acclamation.

Mr. WEYL declared that he was in much the same position as Mr. GROSS, and, with some warm remarks, withdrew from the room.

The question was then put whether the Committee should be indorsed and sustained as having had the power to prepare a ticket for proposal to the League. It was unanimously carried.

Dr. WILHELM, the President, here exhorted the assemblage to act with unanimity in its selection and support of a ticket, and upon resolution, the one prepared by the Executive Committee was taken up pame by name.

This was done, and the ticket hitherto adopted, and published by us, was unanimously ratified, until the nomination for Judge of the Marine Court was reached. The Committee reported the name of Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. WESENDONCK explained that while the name of Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM had been accepted on formal ballot, at the Everett House, Mr. ADAMS had been, first and last, the choice of the German Committee. Mr. WESENDONCK spoke, however, in high terms of Mr. KETCHUM.

Mr. A. J. DITTENHOEFER here rose and, in a neat address, extolling the course and character of Mr. KETCHUM, moved that his name should be joined to that of Mr. ADAMS as the next candidate of the League, and that in case the former could not be taken up, the Committee should rest on Mr. KETCHUM and insist upon his nomination.

This motion was adopted, and it was determined to leave the power with the Conference Committee in all the nominations; to fall back upon and sustain a next best candidate of their choice, where it was found impossible to carry through the first.

A debate arose in reference to the proportion of Democrats and Republicans named on the Committees, Mr. WESENDONCK maintaining that there were upon it seven of the former to six of the latter, and that it was through falsehood that a certain public journal had sought to convey the idea that party motives actuated the course of the Committee and the League. (Great applause.)

Mr. BAILL, in supporting the declarations of Mr. WESENDONCK, appealed to Dr. WILHELM, who, as President of the League had *ex officio* been Chairman of the Committee, to state whether party motives or manœuvres had tainted its action.

Dr. WILHELM (Democrat) emphatically disavowed all such ideas, and declared that the sole object and effort had been to nominate proper men. (Prolonged approbation.)

Judge MAYNARD was named in connection with the Marine Court, but with little success. Mr. DITTENHOEFER declined a suggestion of his name, and Messrs. ADAMS and KETCHUM were decided to be the first and second choice.

The Committee then announced Mr. VOLTZ as their recommendation for Sheriff, and Mr. LEVY, of the Twentieth Ward, eloquently sustained the nomination. Upon his motion, it was decided to stand or fall in conference by Mr. VOLTZ.

For County Clerk, Mr. LEMUEL BANGS was reported by the Committee. The Sixth Ward was declared to be instructed against Mr. BANGS. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was named, and with Mr. BANGS for the first, was decided to be the second choice for the abovenamed office.

Mr. BLUNT was the reported nominee for Supervisor, and from the body of the house Messrs. GEORGE KOESTER, WEISSMANN and WITTBECK were named. Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was also spoken of, but after some discussion, Mr. WESENDONCK having declined a nomination, Mr. BLUNT was determined to be the choice.

For District-Attorney, JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., was presented by the Committee.

Messrs. WASSENDONCK and FRIEDMANN stated the reasons of this selection. Mr. SMITH had manifested a spirit in his intercourse with the German population that indicated that, while he would perform his duty, he would probably be a prosecuting attorney, but not a *persecuting* one.

Instances were cited where former incumbents of the office had manifested the most bitter spirit in executing the Sunday and liquor laws, and Mr. SMITH was spoken of as one whose conduct had been ever in striking contrast to such fanaticism.

Mr. J. J. FRIEDMAN dwelt warmly upon the high character and ability of Mr. SMITH, and the nomination was at length unanimously adopted.

The nominations for Coroners were declared to be Messrs. NAUMANN, TSCHIEMER, MCCONNELL, and COLLINS, with the understanding that, while the G[illegible] names at the head of the column should be [illegible]tained at all hazards, the Committee should [illegible] free to accept other available names in the place of Messrs. MCCONNELL and COLLINS, if necessary.

Among others Mr. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD was mentioned as a substitute.

A series of resolutions, setting forth the patriotic aims of the League, were, next in order, read by Dr. DULON, the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL, whose distinguished services in Missouri have arrested general attention. They were ably written, and were accepted with great applause. Their great length and the lateness of the hour prevent their insertion this morning.

Mr. WESENDONCK then read an eloquent address to the German voters of New-York City and State, declaring the time for distinct action to have arrived, the Union a necessity, and the State ticket most acceptable to the League to be that adopted by the People's Convention at Syracuse, headed by the name of DANL. S. DICKINSON, and ending with that of Mr. TALMADGE.

Mr. DITTENHOEFER embodied this latter declaration in the form of a resolution, which was carried. The address was adopted, and with the resolution, ordered to be printed in the German newspapers, and in pamphlet form.

Mr. LEVY moved that copies be, at once, given to the Press represented at the meeting, which was promptly decided and done.

At 11½ o'clock this important and efficient [illegible] adjourned, to assemble again at the same [illegible] P. M. on Thursday next.

Other Political Matters.

MOZART COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention of the Mozart branch of the Democracy of this City met at their headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Clerk and Coroners. There was a full delegation present, in addition to which a large crowd of outsiders filled the bar-room adjoining and the sidewalk in front of the building, all eagerly discussing the merits and demerits of the different candidates mentioned.

The Convention was presided over by Mr. FAIRCHILD, and, immediately after organization, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for County Clerk. Messrs. HENRY W. GENET and JOHN R. BRIGGS were named. On the first ballot GENET received ninety-six votes and the choice was subsequently made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Coroners, voting for but one candidate at each ballot. On the first ballot, Mr. THOMAS H. FERRIS received 62 votes, L. B. WRIGHT 17, and the rest scattering. Mr. FERRIS was declared the nominee of the Convention. Ballots were then taken for the remaining Coroners, and the following gentlemen were nominated: L. B. WRIGHT, Ninth Ward; JOHN GALVIN, Seventh Ward; HENRY HUGARS, Sixth Ward.

A great deal of confusion occurred at the announcement of the last vote for Coroners. The friends of the contestants (HUGHES and HANLON) indulged in a great deal of loud talking and still louder swearing. The friends of HANLON claim that the result of the vote was in his favor, but that by some alleged hocus pocus arrangement the votes were changed and HUGHES declared nominated.

The Convention broke up amid great confusion, after appointing a Committee to wait on the candidates and tender them the nominations. The presence of a detachment of the Fifteenth Precinct Police had a very salutary effect in preserving order during the proceedings.

THE TENTH TAMMANY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Tammany Committee to nominate an Assemblyman for the Tenth District met last night, at Dunce's Hotel, corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street, and adjourned to meet again this evening at BURKE'S saloon, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street. No business was transacted owing to the absence of several of the members of the Committee.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention met last evening, and nominated MICHAEL QUIGLY by acclamation.

The World's Fair of 1862.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Commissioners representing the interests of Americans at the World's Fair, at an adjourned meeting, have appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of B. P. JOHNSON, of New-York, Chairman; HENRY KENNEDY; WM. SEATON, of Washington, and JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, the last named Secretary. It is their duty to make all necessary preparatory arrangements for the exhibition. An office is to be established at Washington, and a description of all articles intended for exhibition submitted to the Committee for their action. Inventors or other exhibitors can apply to any one of the Commissioners, or of the Executive Committee.

Election of State Officers in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Legislature, this afternoon, elected State officers as follows:

Auditor of Accounts—JEPTHA BRADLEY, St. Albans.
Superintendent State Prison—HIRAM HARLOW.
Directors State Prison—BARRON MONSTIN, C. C. MARTIN and LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Senatorial Nomination.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The People's Union Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fourth District, has been in session two days. On the two hundreth and third ballot Hon. LYMAN TAUMAN was nominated for Senator.

The Steamships Fulton and Edinburgh Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The steamships *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, which left New-York on Saturday last, passed Cape Race this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and both were boarded and late commercial and news dispatches for Europe placed on board.

Arrival of the Arabia in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at her dock at 6:30 P. M.

Her mails go forward by the morning train, *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 17—P. M.

FLOUR has improving demand. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in the street, 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. WHEAT sells readily in car-lots for milling here at $1 18@$1 21 for Red State; $1 25 for Red Western; $1 30 for White Genesee, and $1 38@$1 39 for White Michigan. OATS, 36c. is paid for car-lots of State delivered, and 25,000 bush. State afloat, 37c.; 3,000 bush. Quinte, 64c.; 17,300 bush. part at 70c., part on private terms, and 80c. for 6,000 bush. very choice to arrive; 14,000 bush. Canada West, 70c., and 6,000 bush. Canada East on private terms, and 4,500 bush. Brockport on terms that did not transpire. Nothing done in CORN. WHISKY active to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3144. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Further Evidence of the Retreat of the Enemy.

The Annoyance Continued on the Lower Potomac.

Real and Personal Property of Rebel Sympathizers to be Confiscated.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

Renewal of the Fighting at Bolivar.

THE ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont Crossing the Osage River.

A Battle with Price Expected Immediately.

ational Reinforcements Pouring into Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 18.

I telegraphed you yesterday that the rebels had sent away their sick and disabled and baggage from Leesburgh, and that the six regiments yet encamped there were preparing to retire. Information is received to-day that the entire force has been withdrawn, even to the scouts and pickets. Last night their pickets were withdrawn from Vienna, and also from in front of Fairfax Court-house. To-day Gen. WADSWORTH was within a mile of the Court-house and in plain sight. He could see a few companies of infantry and cavalry drawn up in line, but not a large force. Persons living in that vicinity assured the officers that the rebels were evidently withdrawing from there.

A balloon reconnoissance was made this afternoon, the balloon going up from Cloud's Mills, and coming down near Hunter's Chapel. It reached an altitude of about two miles, giving an extended view of the country. Nothing could be seen of the rebels anywhere this side of Fairfax, and but few traces of them there.

All these facts go conclusively to show that the rebels have swung around their line so that it now runs nearly at right angles with the Potomac, instead of parallel to it as heretofore, and that their old base at Manassas becomes untenable. A force starting from Harper's Ferry through Winchester, and coming through Manassas Gap, would come upon their rear if they still remained at the Junction. It is the fear of this that swings them away from their old stronghold and makes them take Aquia Creek and the Potomac for their right, the Rappahannock for their front, and the Blue Ridge Mountain, east of the two gaps, for their left—the Potomac on the one side, and the Blue Ridge on the other, protecting their right and left from being turned. This new position gives the rebels the full possession of both the lines of railroads communicating with Richmond.

Previous to retreating, the rebels were at some pains to destroy the roadways, and obstruct them by felling trees. The work, however, was so bunglingly done, that it took our boys but a short time to repair the breaks and clear away the fallen timber.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon a column of smoke was seen ascending from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Shortly after a contraband reached Gen. WADSWORTH's lines and was brought into headquarters. He claimed to have come from near Manassas, and he stated that the picket lines of the rebels had been withdrawn, and that the whole rebel column was moving back from Fairfax to Manassas. Gen. WADSWORTH ordered Capt. CHITTENDEN, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, and Capt. GEARY, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, to proceed with their respective companies to make a reconnoissance in the direction of the Fairfax Court-house. They left at 11 o'clock, and on their march discovered no signs of the rebels until they had approached within a mile of Fairfax, when they observed nearly a regiment of infantry and a large body of cavalry drawn up in line of battle. Having satisfied themselves of the enemy's superior strength, our force withdrew again to our lines. Subsequently Lieut. Col. WINSLOW, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, took three companies and proceeded to Mills' Cross Roads, and several times they were fired upon. This morning, by order of Gen. WADSWORTH, Col. WINSLOW returned with his force to his camp.

Yesterday, Mr. PAYNE, one of the Government Surveyors, proceeded up the Leesburgh turnpike over four miles beyond Falls Church. He was accompanied by a small escort for safety; but they saw no signs of the rebel pickets. On inquiring at the houses along the route, he learned that the rebels had left that morning, and that at two of the dwellings rebel troops had been quartered the night before, among whom was a detachment of a Louisiana regiment. To-day Mr. PAYNE went out four miles on the Fairfax road west of Falls Church, but saw no rebels.

In the afternoon of yesterday, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER went out on the Leesburgh Turnpike to within one mile of Vienna. There were no signs of the enemy, and it is currently believed in the Virginia camps that the rebels are really falling back.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, came to Washington this evening, having been summoned here on important business connected with his office. The Government has determined to commence proceedings forthwith for the confiscation of the real and personal property of persons known to be aiding the rebels. Information has been laid in a number of cases, and they will be at once pressed to a trial and determination.

THE ANNOYANCES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac continue to menace the navigation of the river. They have as yet done very little damage. Of the three tugs that went down from the Navy-yard, last night, two went by the batteries, and were fired upon. They returned, towing two loaded vessels, which were also fired on, but there was "nobody hurt." One of the tugs—the *Leslie*—came in collision with a propeller, and nearly cut her in two. The *Mount Vernon* and *Herbert* arrived this afternoon, and report that twenty or thirty vessels have passed the batteries, to-day, uninjured. It is believed that as soon as these moonlight nights are passed there will be no difficulty in getting by. The batteries are three in number, and are stationed ten miles below Freestone Point. It is supposed, from their brisk firing, that there were guns mounted along the banks of the river for a distance of five miles. This, however, is accounted for on the supposition that they have light moveable batteries. The motive assigned for the planting of these batteries is two-fold. The stoppage of navigation and an ultimate intention to throw secession troops over into Maryland. Both these purposes, however, must fail from the vigilance of our pickets on this side and the activity of the flotilla. Indeed, a vague rumor was, to-day, in circulation that the rebels had already crossed. It is, however, discredited.

The *Cœur de Lion* spoke the *Pawnee* in the Chesapeake Bay. The *Pawnee* was not disabled, as reported, by the shots she received.

A large number of vessels are waiting a Smith's Point for an opportunity to come up.

The tug *Robert Leslie*, while on her way down last night, ran into the *Hugh Jenkins*, also bound down, near Mount Vernon. The *Jenkins* was struck near the bow and so crippled that she was compelled to run into shoal water, where she rests on the mud bottom. She had cavalry on board of her. The *Leslie* returned to the Navy-yard for a screw to take the horses off. The *Harriet Lane* left the Navy-yard this morning. The new rebel battery at Timber Creek mounts four guns.

A VISIT TO VIENNA.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, a large reconnoitering party proceeded as far as Vienna, but returned before Gen. MCCLELLAN had quite reached the village. A hundred men only, on similar business, proceeded to Anandale, which is about an equal distance from Springfield to Fairfax Court-house. Gen. WADSWORTH went within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court-house with comparatively a small escort. From the observations it was conjectured that the rebel force there amounted to about two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

The escort was fired on, but reached their camp without resorting to extraordinary haste.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Affairs at Alexandria remain quiet. Capt. GRIFFITH has assumed his duties as Provost Marshal, and is a general favorite so far as a sound Union man can be in such a community. He has adopted rigorous measures to prevent the selling of liquor to those of the troops who have already had enough. His Provost Marshal's Court every morning is a scene of summary justice, not untempered with mercy.

The *Pensacola* and the brig *Perry* are still lying off Alexandria, busily preparing for sea.

There are in the two Alexandria hospitals, under the charge of Surgeon HENRY L. SHELDON, one hundred and eighty-four patients, according to the official report this afternoon. The hospitals have both been put in fine condition, a number of contrabands being put to work to-day cleaning. The band of the Cameron Light Guard will give a concert weekly in the hospital-yard, to the great delight of the patients.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

Col. KERRIGAN has been brought over to the Provost Marshal of this city, and placed in his charge. He has been trying to breed insubordination in his regiment. He will probably be taken to the cars under escort, and told to leave.

MORE SHARPSHOOTERS WANTED.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. BERDAN to establish a camp of instruction in this city for his new arm in the service, and to collect all the sharpshooters he can during the next ninety days; in fact he has full power to accept companies and regiments, who, on examination, may be found to be equal to the requirements the Colonel has adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. BANKS, after several days' sojourn here on official business, left to-day for his headquarters.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and FRANK E. HOWE, left to-day for New-York. They have visited the different Massachusetts camps across the Potomac, as well as the regiments from that State at Annapolis.

BLAND BALLARD has been appointed United States District Judge for Kentucky, in place of MONROE, who has joined the rebels.

The Treasury Department yesterday sent West thirteen hundred thousand dollars in Treasury Notes.

FARNSWORTH's Cavalry made a parade on the avenue to-day, presenting a fine appearance. Hon. BLAND BALLARD has been appointed United States Judge for the District of Kentucky, in place of Judge MUNROE, who went off to seceeh.

Official dispatches received from Darnestown this morning represent all as "quiet" on the Upper Potomac.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Seamen are very scarce at this port. The advantages offered by the Government has induced a very large number to ship in the navy. Crews were shipped in Boston for the ships *Constellation* and *Constitution*, packets for Liverpool, which have been detained waiting for them.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

The United States Revenue steamer *Bibb*, Capt. MARTIN, commanding, has resumed her station at the Narrows, relieving the cutter *Agassiz*, Lieut. FRANCIS, who has been dispatched to Amboy to relieve the cutter *Campbell*, Lieut. HYDE, commanding.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 18.

Secretary SEWARD's circular has not attracted much remark from the Canadian Press. The Quebec and Toronto papers publish it without comment. Only two Montreal papers notice it, one of which views it as a confirmation of rumors of foreign intervention. The other considers it uncalled for, as far as the Lake ports are concerned, and only likely to render necessary some precautionary measures on the Canadian side.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

Reappearance of the Rebels at Bolivar and Renewal of the Fight.

THE REBELS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Gentlemen direct from Harper's Ferry announce that the rebels again appeared on Lindon and Bolivar Heights, this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces, under Major GOULD, with artillery. Major GOULD fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. H. HERR, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, whom they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind.

The firing was progressing when our informants left, and women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the town being burned.

Major GOULD was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him.

Col. GEARY's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of the leg, caused by the explosion of a shell.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18—Midnight.

The following has just been received here from Sandy Hook, Maryland:

The mill of Messrs. KERR & WELSH, at Harper's Ferry, has just been burned by the whole force under Col. ASHBY, after our troops had taken 20,000 bushels of wheat from there, and retired to their original position opposite to the Ferry.

After the victorious engagement at Bolivar, Va., Major GOULD, in command of this post, ordered his three companies C, I and K, and a detachment of Col. GEARY's Pennsylvanians, under arms, and Capt. TOMPKINS, of the Rhode Island Battery, opened from the Maryland Heights his battery against the rebels when Capt. SCRIBER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, with his two twelve pounders, and the gloriously captured thirty-two-pounder, attended to those appearing on the Loudon Mountain, both driving them back so as to prevent the further destruction of Harper's Ferry, which is threatened by Col. ASHBY.

The families remaining at Harper's Ferry are fast emigrating to Maryland.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRST FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

A gentleman who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Ferry, says that the accounts published there of the fight on Wednesday are, in the main, correct. The cannon captured is a fine new siege gun well-mounted and in good order, with the exception of a fracture above the axles. During the night it was stationed near the abutment of the bridge, and when it was about being retaken by the rebels a ten penny nail was driven into it, which has already been drawn out.

The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fight, as at first stated. They were stationed on the Maryland Heights, and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe.

The fight, from eight o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, was a regular skirmish, with varying results—the rebels, when hard pressed, retreating into the woods, and at other times driving the National troops back into Bolivar, the main fight being beyond that town on the road to Charlestown.

At 2 o'clock Col. GEARY arrived, with three pieces of cannon, which soon silenced the guns of the enemy, putting the entire force to flight.

A Chaplain of the rebels, who was taken prisoner, says that before he was captured, eighty-seven killed and wounded had been carried from the field.

There was nothing positively known as to Col. ASHBY having been killed. It was not generally credited. An officer supposed to be him was shot during the final retreat of the enemy.

The National troops remained on the field all Wednesday night; and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of ten thousand bushels of wheat captured from the rebel military depot which they were about transporting to Leesburgh, an order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side.

Great distress prevailed among the remaining residents of Bolivar, information having reached them that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy both Bolivar and Harper's Ferry by fire, on Thursday night, and they were all packing up preparatory to a flight into Maryland.

There is no news from there this morning as to whether the threat of the rebels was carried out or not.

The river is still too high to ford, and the troops were conveyed across in scows.

The prisoners captured admit that their force was 2,000, whilst the whole National force was four hundred and sixty.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most sad and shocking. Ruin is everywhere visible, and the inhabitants are bowed down with sorrow.

Col. MCKAIG, State Senator from Alleghany County, who was arrested some time since and carried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of the State on his parole, arrived here yesterday, in violation of his pledge. He was arrested last night at his hotel, by order of Gen. DIX.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

From the Baltimore American.

RELAY HOUSE, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1861.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry, who reached here last night, furnishes your correspondent with the particulars of a fight which came off between six companies, consisting of parts of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiments, under command of Col. JOHN W. GEARY, and a force of three thousand rebels, early yesterday morning. The rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, in the rear of Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack upon the three companies of Massachusetts troops in Harper's Ferry with artillery. Our troops at the Ferry were commanded by Major J. P. GOULD.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the Third Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river and formed into line and drove the enemy back and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. This gallant little force were, however, compelled to retreat (leaving the prize behind them) before superior numbers, but in good order, to the river, where they were reinforced by three other companies. They then, with Col. GEARY at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove the rebels from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder columbiad. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces, supported by 500 cavalry and by infantry. The rebels were completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, whilst that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded Col. ASHBY, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the killed.

P. S.—We learn that the following dispatch was received by Col. PAINE, at the Relay House, on Tuesday evening:

"SANDY HOOK, Oct. 16.—I have just ridden into camp on a 32-pounder captured from the enemy at Bolivar. JOHN W. GEARY."

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday also says:

"A dispatch last night from Gen. BANKS' army states that a detachment of Federal troops crossed the river yesterday and captured and brought over a 12-pound gun."

From the Baltimore Sun.

Later in the day several parties arrived in this city from the vicinity of the engagement. A gentleman, well-known as a warm Union man, says the Confederate forces engaged were about 1,000, including a large number of cavalry; that the Federal loss was four killed, nine wounded and three missing, and that the Confederate loss in killed and wounded, by actual count, was reported to be 83.

Capt. ASHBY was not known, when he left, to be either killed or wounded. The Confederates were pursued as far as the village of Bolivar. The troops crossed the river in scows, and the captured cannon was brought over in a scow. The running gear of the piece was broken by a shot from the Federal side. The killed and wounded were brought down to Frederick yesterday evening.

The fire from the Federal artillery, and particularly from a rifled cannon planted on the Maryland heights, did the principal execution among the Confederate forces. The battle lasted eight hours.

From the Washington Star.

Last night, at half past ten, the War Department received per telegraph a copy of a modest dispatch from Col. GEARY to Gen. BANKS, announcing that he had just routed a large body of the enemy, and stopped in the pursuit only to take time to write that brief announcement on a 32-pounder (for a table) that an instant before fell into his hands.

At a subsequent hour, the following dispatch, descriptive of the battle, was received by the Government here, from Gen. BANKS' headquarters:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 16, 1861.

The battle-field was at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, where 450 of Col. GEARY's force, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by the rebels, 3,000 strong, including 500 cavalry.

They had seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted eight hours. Our loss was four killed, one mortally and eight slightly wounded; one Corporal missing.

Col. GEARY not only repulsed the enemy, and held his position in spite of a tremendous cannonade from flank and front, and well-directed attacks of infantry and cavalry, but drove them by impetuous bayonet charges for three miles, and took a 32-pounder columbiad and considerable ammunition, at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Rebel Col. ASHBY is reported killed. Three rebel prisoners captured, among whom is the chaplain of one of their regiments.

THE REBELS AGAIN APPROACHING THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from Berlin informs me that intelligence had reached the Point of Rocks to the effect that the enemy's forces, which retreated back to the foot of the mountains and the Shenandoah valley, on the approach of the sickly season along the river line, have left their retreats and are now pushing for the Potomac in great numbers. It is stated that they had reached Charlestown, and would make their appearance at every ford or crossing on the Upper Potomac. Should this intelligence be confirmed, and I place credit in the statement, it is not unlikely we may have some serious encounter before next week.

A ride from the Great Falls to Edwards Ferry yesterday, proves that all was quiet on that frontier.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard here yesterday morning and forenoon in the direction of Lewinsville or Fairfax Court-house.

Col. WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, has returned to his regiment in improved health. His command is perhaps among the best drilled and disciplined of the whole army, and is noted with pride by every Massachusetts visitor. Mr. CANTERBURY, on behalf of the State Government, visited the regiment yesterday, to look into their condition and wants.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

SOUTHERN JURISDICTION OVER THE MAILS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 17.

The rebel General, HAWTHORNE, of the Mississippi Brigade, is at Hopkinsville, Ky., and has transferred the Post-office there to the charge of a rebel Postmaster. Thus the Southern Kentucky towns are regularly supplied with the Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster-General.

Gen. HARDEE is in command at Bowling Green with 10,000 troops, including 2,000 Texans, who, from their wild appearance, the people there take for Indians.

There is quite an accumulation of Southward bound travelers at the hotels in this city, who find it impossible to get through our lines.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 18.

Yesterday, Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements.

In the evening, Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived in this city from Louisville, and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. SHERMAN by special trains. These troops are now doubtless well on their way, and any apprehension for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed.

Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the Central Kentucky column.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. WARD.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Gen. WARD, commanding at Camp Andy Johnson, at Greensburg, Ky., has dispatched Col. HARLAN and Gen. MCCOOK for reinforcements. Gen. WARD reports that 6,000 rebels are advancing upon, and within twelve miles of Greensburg. Fifteen thousand troops have gone to their assistance.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO MORE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 17, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18. }

No flags of truce will be permitted to go to Norfolk for a number of days; neither will any from the rebels be permitted to come this side of Sewall's Point.

Appearances indicate that the frigate *Merrimac* has been brought down a short distance from Norfolk.

A severe gale from the southeast is prevailing.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval officers, recently arrived from the coast of Africa in the storeship *Relief*, having tendered their resignations, were arrested yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and conveyed to Fort Lafayette: Lieut. HAMILTON H. DALTON, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*; Surgeon PHILIP LANSDALE, also of the *Saratoga*; and Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM M. PAGE, of the *Relief*. Lieut. DALTON is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Mississippi, on the 1st of October, 1851, as midshipman to the steam-frigate *Wabash*. Dr. LANSDALE is a native of Maryland, and was appointed from that State in March, 1847, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. PAGE was born in Virginia, and appointed to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* in October, 1855.

Capt. HERVEGAT, Commandant of Marines, and Acting Master SIMMONS, of the *North Carolina*, accompanied the prisoners to Fort Hamilton, and handed them over to Lieut.-Col. BURKE.

The purchased steamers *Isaac Smith*, *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, have left the Brooklyn Navy-yard and anchored off the Battery. They will receive their powder and put to sea immediately.

The bark *Gem of the Seas* will sail to-day.

The United States steamer *Mohegan*, which arrived three days ago from the West Coast of Africa, will also sail to-day. The *Mohegan* has been in commission twenty-three months.

The bark *Brazileira* will anchor off the Battery to-day.

The steamer *Young America*, which should have been put into commission two days ago, has been delayed by the scarcity of blue jackets. There are plenty of boys and landsmen, but not many old sailors left, on board the *North Carolina*—the demand for them having been very great during the last two or three weeks. The *Isaac Smith* had to leave the yard without her full complement of men, but she will probably receive the balance prior to sailing.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Impending Battle Between Fremont and Price.

GEN. FREMONT ACROSS THE OSAGE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17.

A messenger from Gen. FREMONT's headquarters at Warsaw, reached here to-day with dispatches for Gen. MCKINSTRY. It was said that Gen. PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with twenty thousand well-armed and disciplined troops and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of Gen. FREMONT at Warsaw the opposite bank of the Osage River was lined with rebel horsemen, who were dispersed by a few rounds of canister. Gen. FREMONT had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage when the messenger left, and it was supposed his army would be over the river by Wednesday night. He was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force him to fight or retreat.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 18.

The *Gazette* editorially says that when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis he carried an order from the President to Gen. FREMONT, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. HUNTER. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was positively required, and he presented the order to Gen. FREMONT, who asked a delay of a few days in the execution of the order, but his removal is decided upon to take place next week, and will probably be made Tuesday.

The Secretary of War also ordered modifications to be made in Gen. FREMONT's operations at St. Louis, in respect to fortifications, contracts and military appointments.

FORTIFICATION OF ST. LOUIS ABANDONED.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S ORDER TO GEN. FREMONT.

The *Tribune* publishes the following very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Gen. FREMONT at Tipton:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made, to be made by the disbursing officers. The Senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. ANDREWS has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. LANE's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major ALLEN desires the services of Capt. TOWNLEY for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The *Republican* learns that the work on the fortifications around the city has not been suspended, and that the guns will be mounted and everything completed within eight days; also, that $4,000,000 will arrive here next week to pay off the Government indebtedness.

[It is very evident from the tenor of the Adjutant-General's order, given above, that if the *Republican* is right, very little attention will be paid at St. Louis to the orders of the War Department.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The reported withdrawal of Maj. R. M. COAWIN from Gen. FREMONT's staff is officially contradicted.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS NEAR PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The following dispatch has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated 10 o'clock last night:

Maj. GAVITT, of the First Indiana Cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning. When discovering the strength and position of the rebels he fell back, until he came upon Col. ALEXANDER, with 600 infantry of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, and one piece of artillery. The enemy followed, fighting all the way. Maj. GAVITT then got his gun in position, and concealing his infantry, caused a part of his command to retreat still further, drawing the enemy into an ambuscade and forcing them to fall back with heavy loss.

THE REBELS IN FORCE BELOW IRONTON.

IRONTON, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17.

No other bridge than that at Big River has been interfered with on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and no rebels are known to be near the road.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment is now here, and another regiment, with Major SCHOFIELD's Battery of Light Artillery, is understood to be on the way, which will make this point secure against attack.

The rebels are reported in large force 25 miles below here, but nothing definite is known as to their numbers and designs.

HARDEE REPORTED TO BE IN MISSOURI.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The rebel, HARDEE, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of Gen. PRICE with 20,000 troops, and is expected to reach him next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard of our advance guard to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Accounts of the Attack on Wilson's Zouaves.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Dates from Charleston and New-Orleans to the 11th, Savannah 10th, Richmond 10th, Knoxville 12th, and Nashville the 13th, are received.

A special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* on the 10th, says of the Santa Rosa Island affair:

The Hospital structure is now the only building standing on the Island. Eleven hundred men were in the expedition under Gen. RUSSELL. WILSON's New-York Zouaves camp was the first one reached. His sentinels were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment rapidly fled beyond the eastern walls of Pickens. The Colonel took to his heels, clothed only in a shirt, and the race eclipsed Bull Run.

Our forces advanced to within a mile of Fort Pickens, from which not gun was fired, neither did the fleet fire upon our forces who were upon the Island from 2 to 6 in the morning.

The boats engaged were towed back by the steamers *Ewing*, *Time*, and *Neafie*. A dozen or more of the rebels were killed and 29 wounded. The latter are now in the Pensacola hospital. Some exhausted rebels were probably overlooked and left on the Island.

Major VODGES, United States Army, and some thirty other Unionists, are now our prisoners.

Lieut. SLAUGHTER, of the Mobile Continentals, was taken prisoner while bearing a white flag to Fort Pickens. He has been released.

The rebel General, ANDERSON, has been severely wounded.

Gen. TWIGGS has resigned on account of ill health. Gen. MANSVILLE LOVELL succeeds him.

Travel from New-Orleans is under strict surveillance.

Gen. WISE's health is still improving.

Parson BROWNLOW supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely satirizes the rebel authorities.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and PRESTON were at Nashville on the 7th.

The Louisville *Courier* was to be revived at Bowling Green on the 14th.

Rebel accounts say that only two rebels were injured by the *Monticello's* fire near Chicamocomico, and both but slightly.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 18.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPFF has arrived here.

PRIZE SCHOONER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 18.

The schooner *Beverly*, which was captured by the gunboat *Gemsbok*, arrived here to-day. She belonged to Nova Scotia, and has a cargo of salt-fish.

A CONTRADICTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 18.

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, denies the statement that Pennsylvania has received $600,000 on account of war expenses. Not a dollar has yet been received.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

Yesterday morning, the Eighth Regiment, Col. HARLAND, of Connecticut, arrived in this City. The regiment numbers over one thousand men, all of whom are fully armed and equipped. Accompanying the regiment is the requisite supply of camp equipage, baggage-wagons, ambulances, &c. It was supposed that the men would be quartered on Staten Island; on arriving here, however, the destination was changed, the men were landed at Hunter's Point, and at once proceeded to Hempstead, L. I.

CITY POLITICS.

People's Union Nomination Convention.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

This Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, Ex-Alderman TUCKER in the Chair.

The Standing Committees, which were directed to be appointed by the Chairman at the last meeting, were announced.

Letters were then read from several of the nominees for State and county offices, in which they declared their acceptance of the nominations.

JOHN J. PHELPS having declined the nomination as Assemblyman for the Fifteenth District, EDWARD C. JOHNSON was unanimously declared the nominee.

The nomination of WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF for Assemblyman from the Twelfth District, as presented by the District delegation, was confirmed by the Convention.

A member of the Seventeenth District delegation stated that a meeting would be held to-night for the purpose of nominating a man worthy in every respect to represent that district at the Assembly.

JACOB HARSON, nominee for Supervisor, tendered his resignation.

The report of the Conference Committee, which embraced the several nominations agreed upon by the different Union Party organizations, consisting of the People's Union Convention, the Republican County and Judicial Convention, and the German League, was presented to the Convention for confirmation. The following are the nominations:

For Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.
For Judges of Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff, Murray Hoffman.
For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.
For Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
For County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
For Supervisor—Orison Blunt.

A lengthy discussion was had on the question of adopting the entire list of nominees. This action was opposed by many of the members on the ground that the Convention was not sure of the nominations being indorsed by the other Union organizations. It was urged by others that it was full time to take a definite action on these nominations, and if they were not confirmed it would be committing a breach of faith with their associate Conference Committees, besides conveying the impression that the Convention was too weak to act for itself. The nominations were finally confirmed by acclamation.

A motion was then made to sustain the nomination of HIRAM KETCHUM for Judge of the Marine Court, which was carried, as was also a similar motion to indorse the following nominations for Coroners: Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. William Schirmer, Dr. J. W. Ranney, Capt. John Wilder.

On motion the Convention went into ballot for District Attorney, with the following result: A. R. Lawrence, 19; A. Oakey Hall, 10; James M. Smith, 12; J. H. Waterbury, 1; T. Doyle, 1; Allen Butler, 1.

There being no choice a second ballot was taken, which gave A. R. Lawrence 24, A. Oakey Hall 1, James M. Smith 20.

A motion was made to unanimously declare A. R. LAWRENCE the nominee. Mr. WILLIAMSON said it was not usual for such bodies to take that course unless the majority of all the members of the Convention were in favor of the nomination. This produced some further discussion; but a *viva voce* vote was subsequently taken, which resulted in but three dissentient voices.

The Convention then adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Fifth-avenue Union Nominations for the Senate and Assembly.

The Union Committee met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and made the following nominations: Fourth Senatorial District—FRANCIS R. TILLOU. Fifth District—J. W. CHANDLER. Sixth District—W. SMITH. Seventh District—J. J. PHELPS. Assembly—Fifth District—W. TUCKER. Seventh District—CHAS. H. MARSHALL. Tenth District—W. HOOPLE. Eleventh District—JOHN HARDY. Twelfth District—J. T. HARDIN. Fourteenth District—R. C. HUGHES. Fifteenth District—D. S. CODDINGTON. Seventeenth District— —— BARTLETT.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The Ninth Assembly District Convention met at No. 134 Seventh-avenue, and united with the Tammany Convention in nominating AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

The Tenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and nominated DANIEL M. O'BRIEN.

Mozart Assembly Nominations.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway, and nominated PETER MARKS.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OPERATIONS ON THE POTOMAC.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES—PROTECTION TO BE GIVEN TO CHINCOTEAGUE—SECESSION SPY—THE LATE CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER AT AQUIA CREEK—FORCE OF THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT WEHAWKEN, POTOMAC RIVER, Oct. 14, 1861.

There is a numerous class of persons who suppose that everything bought by the Government, to supply the wants of its army, is of the poorest kind. In this, as in many other things connected with the same authority, they are mistaken. For all kinds of provisions fair prices are being paid; and if they were purchased by the pound, &c., instead of by the large quantity, they would sell as follows, on an average: Pork and beef, 8 cents per pound; coffee, 20 cents per pound; peas, $1 50 per bushel; hams, 10½ cents per pound; tea, 50 cents per pound; rice, 7½ cents per pound; soap, 7½ cents per pound; sugar, 9 cents per pound; vinegar, 8 cents per gallon; potatoes, $1 50 per barrel; and French preserved vegetables, $13 per box. If these same articles were bought for private consumption they would cost from fifteen to twenty per cent. over what is specified in the foregoing.

A gentleman from Accomac County, Va., is one of the guests of our Captain on this run. He is a fugitive from the resentment of Secessionists in his county, who would have hung him, according to his own story, if he had not made his precious self *non est inventus*. He stated to your correspondent that the Island of Chincoteague, Va., with its loyal inhabitants, was threatened with immediate danger from a force of Secessionists, from 2,500 to 3,000 strong, and which was posted, with 20 or 30 mounted cannon, on the main land opposite. This force, for some time back, has threatened to burn the Island, and kill its inhabitants. For the protection of these people, and others in the neighborhood, the Government is getting ready a brigade of 5,000 men, to be commanded by Gen. LOCKWOOD, late a teacher of the Naval Academy. It is reported that this brigade will attend to the regulating of affairs on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the Counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va.

The following movement is intended to be made in connection with the land force: "Defensive protection necessary for the suppression and detection of smuggling, now going on largely in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., and for the protection and defence of loyal citizens on Chincoteague Island. *First*—One gunboat, mounting one rifled cannon, one or two small guns, one pivot gun, and carrying small arms, rifles, &c. *Second*—One six-oared boat, each man in the boat to be armed with an Enfield rifle and a Colt's revolver; this boat to be accompanied by a small, two-oared one, intended for use in shoal water. *Third*—100 or 200 rifles, with munitions, to be used by the men of said Island for their defence and safety, against the threats of Secessionists on the main land of Accomac and Northampton Counties. *Fourth*—An Assistant Inspector, as Marshal, to be appointed for the purpose of stopping all smuggling, and arresting all leading Secessionists.

Now for the Potomac River. At 12¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon we sighted the following Points: Point Look-Out and Point Look-In, Point No-Point and Point-"Agin," and by 1 o'clock entered the Potomac itself. Here we found only one or two vessels—sail craft. Our Captain told the story of a young man attached to one of the river schooners, who, a short time ago, landed from a small boat in this neighborhood, and represented to various persons that came to meet him, that he had rowed from the Virginia side opposite to see how things were getting along. The substance of the rest of the story is that the young man was loaded with numerous articles for secession individuals; returned to his boat, rowed away and reached his vessel safely, there to laugh at those he had played a confidence game on. Some few miles above we met the gunboats *Forbes* and *Valley City*, each sailing under a full press of canvas and steam seaward, to join the fleet now preparing for some unknown adventure.

Just below Cedar Point we reached the place where the U. S. transport *Planet* was sunk in consequence of a collision between it and a Government gunboat. Here we found the U. S. transport *Quinnebaugh* and two barges engaged with screws, &c., in attempting to raise the sunken vessel. They had just finished moving it half a mile under the supervision of Capt. BARNES. As we passed them several cried out, "Look out for breakers ahead! There was firing up the river to-day." At Matthias Point nothing unusual was visible except a schoolher aground some 600 yards from the shore. Near the schooner was anchored the gunboat *Island Belle*, to insure protection; otherwise the unlucky craft, it is said, would be burned by Secessionists from the main land. The schooner was fired into from the Point, and sustained some slight damages. They succeeded in putting a couple of holes in her.

At about 7½ o'clock we run just above Potomac Creek, and hitched on to the *Philadelphia* ice (gun) boat, remaining here till daylight on the following morning. From the officers on this gunboat we learned that orders were yesterday received from Washington to stop all vessels going either up or down the river after dark. They have accordingly put this order into operation. A small boat is sent from the gunboat every night, to watch the reed steamer *Page*, (lying a short distance up Aquia Creek,) and see that said vessel does not escape under cover of night. The Captain of the *Philadelphia* says that the *Page* can whip anything in the shape of a gunboat on the river, excepting his own; that he can take the *Page*, but is opposed in such a movement by the commander; that he can do this by means of an eighty-pounder, and hit the *Page* once out of twenty shots. He also says the *Page* is afraid of only the one of which he has the honor of being Captain, and that if the same was removed from its present position the *Page* would undoubtedly escape.

On Friday night, sixty men were sent from this gunboat, in two "launchers," to capture a schooner which was seen to enter a creek just above Aquia Creek. The men landed, and were quite successful in securing their prize, but, unfortunately, were discovered by the rebels before they could get away with it. In consequence of this, they set fire to the schooner and burned it; and, subsequently, in attempting to retreat, were overtaken by a force of rebels, which were drawn up in line upon the shore, and fired into, no injury being done to any on our side. The Captain of the ice-boat thinks that there is a force of 5,000 rebels fully in sight, and that there is a force of 110,000 between Aquia Creek and the most advanced position occupied toward Washington. Guns are occasionally being fired from the Aquia Creek batteries, but without doing any damage. A colored party, consisting of three men and one woman, reached the ice-boat a day or two since, and represented themselves as fugitives from the rebels. They stated they had dragged a small boat three miles through the woods by the use of oxen, and then rowed from Matthias Point. They were taken on board the gun-boat, and afterward sent to Washington. As we come alongside, a very large number of the ice-boat's crew visited our vessel, to examine three monster Parrott guns, which were displayed on the forward deck.

At daylight to-day we got under way again. During the night every vessel going either up or down the river was stopped, and hence we were quite surprised at daylight, on beholding quite a large conglomerate of crafts. Several small boats, well manned, returned to the gunboat. They had been cruising around the river during the night.

The Aquia Creek, with its batteries, was easily to be seen when we started. The location of the various encampments could be told by clouds of ascending smoke. It is said by those on the gunboats that the rebel soldiers can be seen on a clear day, drawn up in line on the hills opposite, and drilling. Also, that officers, in great numbers, can be seen entering or going from a little white house, (supposed to be headquarters,) situated on a prominent point of land, near the water. The gunboat *Union* and two smaller ones were anchored about five miles from the batteries, at this point.

There is no signs of a battery at Free Stone Point. The only feature of the place was a high bluff.

At Acquacon Bay (into which empties Bull Run) no battery, or anything of the kind was visible. At Indian Head Point, we came up with four gunboats, and a transport or store ship, mounting a couple of small brass pieces. W.

GRANTING LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

SIR: In relation to the communication of R. B. FORBES, Esq., a copy of which was sent by you to this Department on the 16th ult., inquiring whether letters-of-marque cannot be furnished for the propeller *Pembroke*, which is about to be dispatched to China, I have the honor to state that it appears to me there are objections to, and no authority for, granting letters-of-marque in the present contest. I am not aware that Congress, which has the exclusive power of granting letters-of-marque and reprisal, has authorized such letters to be issued against the insurgents; and were there such authorization, I am not prepared to advise its exercise, because it would, in my view, be a recognition of the assumption of the insurgents that they are a distinct and independent nationality.

Under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, "supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to protect the commerce of the United States and to punish the crime of piracy,'" the President is authorized to instruct the commanders of "armed vessels sailing under the authority of any letters-of-marque and reprisal granted by the Congress of the United States, or the commanders of any other suitable vessels, to subdue, seize, take, and, if on the high seas, to send into any port of the United States any vessel or boat built, purchased, fitted out, or held," &c. This allusion to letters-of-marque does not authorize such letters to be issued, nor do I find any other act containing such authorization. But the same act, in the second section, as above quoted, gives the President power to authorize the "commanders of any suitable vessels to subdue, seize," &c. Under this clause letters permissive, under proper restrictions and guards against abuse, might be granted to the proprietor *Pembroke*, so as to meet the views expressed by Mr. FORBES. This would seem to be lawful, and perhaps not liable to the objections of granting letters-of-marque against our own citizens, and that too without law of authority from the only constituted power that can grant it.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co. and others, addressed to this Department, on the same subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. CAMERON IN FREMONT'S CAMP

From the Missouri Republican.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

Gen. CAMERON, accompanied by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS and Mr. WILKINSON, of the *New-York Tribune*, spent Saturday night at Jefferson, and arrived in Tipton about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting in camp, they rode over to this place (six miles) on horseback, accompanied by Gen. FREMONT and Staff.

On the way, one of the younger officers bantered Gen. CAMERON for a race, upon which the Secretary of War put spurs to his horse and showed that he was at least a superior equestrian,—an accomplishment not very common in our army. He left all competitors behind, and the party came on pell-mell, over the rough prairie, as if, in the phrase of C. S. A. HAMMOND, they had been "born on horseback."

Two members of Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard were seriously wounded in the legs, by the accidental discharge of their carbines on the way.

Upon its arrival here, the party called upon Gen. MCKINSTRY, and after spending half an hour with him, proceeded in company with himself, his staff, and several other gentlemen, to review Gen. MCKINSTRY'S Division, which is encamped here. The review took place on a large prairie north of town, and was extremely satisfactory in its character. High encomiums were passed upon the fine condition of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S Division, which, under his own excellent supervision, and that of his efficient officers, Capt. TOTTEN, at the head of the artillery, Major STEEL, of the infantry, and Gen. STANLEY, of the cavalry, is in an admirable condition, and does great credit to our service.

At the close of the review, Gen. CAMERON made a few well-timed remarks to the troops, expressing the highest gratification at the condition in which he found them, and the utmost confidence that in the hands of such men the honor and success of our country's arms were safe.

Loud cheers were given for Gens. CAMERON, FREMONT and MCKINSTRY, after which Gen. CAMERON and his party, accompanied by Gen FREMONT and staff, went by rail to Tipton, where they reviewed Gen. ASBOTH'S Division, which was in excellent condition; and then they went by special train to St. Louis.

We learn by telegraph that at Jefferson City they were joined by Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, who rode down to the Gasconade with them; and after stopping half an hour for supper and grapes at Hermann, they reached your city without accident, at midnight. The train was run both ways, under the care of Capt. D. E. H. CASTLE, Director of Transportation, whose watchfulness and efficiency are universally commended. Messrs. MCKISSOCK, HANFORTH, and the other officers of the Pacific Railroad, did all in their power to render the trip safe and pleasant.

Adjutant MCKELVEY, Quartermaster TORNLEY, and Major PLUMMER, of FREMONT'S Staff, returned to St. Louis with the train.

It is understood that Gen. CAMERON came here at the request of the President to examine the condition of affairs of this Department, and that he professes himself highly gratified with the condition of FREMONT'S army. It is to be hoped that after his return to Washington, the Cabinet will be aware that there is a West, if it is outside of the army of the Potomac, and that the great and difficult field in Gen. FREMONT'S department requires *some* men, money and munitions.

Gen. FREMONT is on the eve of moving, but is greatly embarrassed by want of transportation.

THE FIGHT AT SHANGHAI, MO.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

From gentlemen in from Springfield we have a confirmation of the Shanghai fight between MONTGOMERY and the forces under MCCULLOCH. All information from this quarter must come through secession channels, and that is consequently quite meagre. It was stated that MONTGOMERY "flaxed out" the Secessionists, and the latter were driven some distance. MONTGOMERY then fell back on Greenfield. The forces at Springfield were kept in a state of constant alarm for several nights, in apprehension of an attack from the Jayhawkers. The baggage train was rushed to the public square and placed under a strong guard, while the troops went out to OWEN'S farm, one mile and a half from Springfield, and formed in line of battle, resting on their arms ever night. One informant states that JOHN PRICE started northward with 500 men, but was driven back, having encountered a "Sawyer." A report was put in circulation for the public use, that FREMONT was retreating to Jefferson City. But dispatches were received by the secession authorities, Wednesday evening, that PRICE was to cross the Osage, at Papinsville, the previous day, Tuesday. It was "given out" that the reason for this retrograde movement was to get a supply of provisions. It was observed that several prominent Secessionists about Springfield were busily engaged in "packing up" for a start. Capt. GALLOWAY, commander of the Home Guards in Taney County, despairing of the arrival of Federal troops, disbanded his company. He was hunted through the woods by the rebels, and his men shot down like wild beasts.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS CITY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, Oct. 7.

All is quiet here now, and the rebels will not attack this post at present, if ever.

A scout of three hundred cavalry, from Gen. LANE'S Brigade, was sent out yesterday to reconnoitre. Three of the party returned this morning from Lone Jack, about 28 miles southeast of this place. They report that six of the party rode into that village in disguise, and inquired if any of PRICE'S men had been there, saying that a number from his camp promised to meet them at that place. This at once opened the way, and the people became very communicative, and told the soldiers of a lot of fat cattle that would be sent to PRICE.

They then said that PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH had formed a junction at Rose Hill, which is about fifty miles southeast from this city. It was also ascertained that altogether they only had thirty thousand men. The people said that many of the rebels had gone home on parole, and that some of them did not intend to go back to fight any more. But there said large numbers were flocking to PRICE with shot-guns and common rifles.

PRICE was said to have started from Rose Hill toward Fort Scott, with ten thousand men. Perhaps he wants to draw the troops from this point in that direction.

About forty of the cattle were found, all ready to start off to the rebels, and our boys being fond of beef took possession of them and are bringing them in.

CHARLES A. HAMILTON, a ringleader in all kinds of deviltment, was said to have been at Carthage a few days ago with 1,000 Texan Rangers. They are said to be well armed, and pushing on in the direction of Fort Scott.

I am in possession of a little of the history of this vagabond. HAMILTON is a celebrated bar-room fighter, and the trophies he carries are a profusion of ugly scars. A prominent gentleman of this city, who is well acquainted with this man, informs me that he had to leave here four years ago in consequence of outrageous crimes he committed. He fled to the Cherokee Indians. Being himself part Cherokee, he has an immense influence with those people. When the facts are known, the men with him now will be found not "Texan Rangers," but half-breed Cherokees!

Yesterday, 130 men, well dressed and well armed, arrived here from Illinois, and went into LANE'S Brigade. I have seen no finer looking soldiers than these boys from the great "Prairie State."

HOUSTON.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS OF WESTERN WAR.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter just received by a gentleman in Brooklyn, from his brother in Kansas. The Kansas "settler" has a store, is agent of the Bible Society, Sunday School Union, and fills other important stations in society. Among others, he occupies a prominent position as a "Home Guard," keeping, as he writes, five or six loaded guns in his house (store,) and rising as often in the night to reconnoitre for prowling enemies. Of course the times are exciting in his vicinity, and his letter interesting.

OSAWATAMIE, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

BROTHER CHARLES: As the great Massachusetts statesman once said, so say I, "I still live," and am in good health. I wrote you on the twentieth of this month. I have received papers this week, which were mailed on the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 10th, &c., and these were the papers detained on the H. and St. Joseph Railroad, in consequence of the rebels tearing up the road and destroying the bridges.

Gen. LANE, with his command, left West Point, in Missouri, Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, for Pappinsville and Osaola. They found nothing of interest at Pappinsville. The enemy had fled, as usual, and they marched on for Osaola. Osaola is located at the head of navigation on the Big Osage River, in Missouri. They got within five miles of the town before they were discovered. There were 200 troops stationed there. This town is surrounded by timber and brush. The enemy fired from the brush twice upon our men, and then retreated, as usual, and our men saw no more of them. They marched into town and took possession. When they first heard of the approach of our army, Mr. HARRIS, Commissary-General to Gen. RAINES' army, started off to collect all the men in that vicinity, but he was not quite sharp enough. They took him prisoner. He is a very hard man. Gen. LANE has got him, with nine others. He said he would shoot his slaves before they should be taken. So say his slaves. He had three—they are all here. They brought sixty slaves, and helped out a large number of Union families.

They went into one house; it appeared to be a boarding-house. There were six beds in one room. They took their long sabre, and thrust it around under the beds. There was but one *white* woman in the house. When they went to the last bed, the white woman said: "Take care, there is a *yellow girl* under there," and sure enough, out popped the *gal*. Then they began to pull the beds open, and lo and behold, they were full of young niggers! They pulled out eight or ten.

The complexion of this town has changed very much within a few weeks. There is nearly as many colored as white in the place.

The rebel army passed through Osaola a few weeks ago, and took all the goods that belonged to the Union men. They had large stocks of goods. There were large stocks of goods in the place belonging to Secessionists, besides large quantities of stores that had been collected by Commissary HARRIS. In one building there were twelve hundred bags or sacks of salt, and other goods in proportion. There were some very rich dress goods. Gen. LANE took what he had teams to haul, and burned the town and goods. They left only three houses. Senator JOHNSON, of Missouri, lives there. They burned some very nice buildings.

They arrived at Osaola last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock. They would have brought away more goods, but Gen. LANE had orders to make a forced march to Kansas City. He passed through Paola on Friday night; he will be in the City to-night, if nothing happens to him. The above facts I had from Lieut. SMALLEY, of our town.

Lieut. SMALLEY says, from West Point to Osaola it was the most desolate looking country he ever saw. He said they would not see more than two or three persons in a day's march. Farmers, both Secession and Union men, have left their homes. He saw thousands of bushels of peaches on the trees and ground—some of them were very fine. They had all the peaches and apples they wanted. The crops are nearly all destroyed. There has passed through here the past week more than fifty teams, with families from Missouri. One of HARRIS' slaves is a Christian woman. She said she was praying to have the "Jay Hawks," as she calls them, come and liberate them. She said when she was praying, [sawed, means, seemed as though the air was full of the "Jay Hawks." She said her heart jumped right into her mouth—she was so glad they had come. The "Jay Hawks" have made Mr. GILLET a visit, and taken all of his negroes, stock, horses, carriages, and destroyed his furniture; and, in fact, they raised Ned and turned up Jank. Mr. GILLET lives about four miles from Kansas City. They did not touch the store.

I saw Col. JENNISON this morning. He said FREMONT sent, on Friday, a large body of troops up the river; also, a large body on the railroad—all for Lexington. Col. JENNISON will be in the field soon, with his regiment. He sent five companies from Leavenworth to Kansas City. He was on his way to Mound City, to collect the balance of his regiment. He says he has one of the finest companies in the army. The Captain stands six feet four inches in his stockings; his men six feet and upwards. They are from Illinois. NEWMANN is still sick. Yours truly, V. W.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY GEN. LANE.

HIS IDEAS OF THE WAR—EXPLOITS OF THE KANSAS BRIGADE.

Gen. JIM LANE has many strong friends, and many bitter enemies also, in Kansas. Some of the latter have been making severe but contradictory charges against the General's Kansas Brigade, accusing it now of inefficiency, and again of ferocity and lawlessness. In a speech at Leavenworth on the 8th, which we find reported in the *Conservative* of that city, the General gives his maligners some very plain answers. We make a few extracts:

THE BRIGADE NOT INEFFICIENT.

Two months ago the Kansas Brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it, with the respect, the confidence, aye, the love of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fort sneer at it? They abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil.

Go to Nevada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels. Go to Bail's Mill, where 130 Kansans whipped 350 traitors. Go to Dry Wood, where 400 men, under MONTGOMERY, for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy, and drove them back from your soil. Go to Papinsville, where 200 of our men conquered 1,800 rebels, killed five of their captains, and drove them back to their den. Go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant JOHNSON, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their intrenchments. Go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than $1,000,000 worth of property. Go to these fields and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at. Our sin is, that we have never been whipped.

THE BRIGADE NOT JAYHAWKERS.

Confiscated property goes to the Government, and this rule has been adopted by my Brigade. If we are jayhawkers, we are jayhawking for the Government.

Now if—oh! the dirty puppy—if that creature PRINCE, or that still dirtier creature, ROBINSON, can find an instance of a violation of this rule in my command, the guilty man shall be hung.

But they say we steal slaves—great God! Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, of MONTGOMERY'S Regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. [Good, good," and cheers.] Secessionists get no slaves from the Kansas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the camp as naked ground. "Resort to the same measures that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves, we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the Government—that such a man lost such a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade. Slavery disappeared before my Brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say, that if I were to tell MONTGOMERY, or BLUNT, or STEWART, or WILLIAMS, or BOWLES, "You sha'n't take those slaves," the reply would be: "Slaves are men, and you shan't make me a nigger-catcher for traitors." [Great cheering.]

Is there a man here who would act as a slave-catcher for PRICE? I wonder if that dirty dog PRINCE would do it! This is the sin—this is the charge against us. We march to crush out treason and let Slavery take care of itself. If they don't want Slavery to perish, let them lay down their arms, or do the other thing—keep LANE'S Brigade out of Missouri. [Rapturous applause.] In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried out so long as an army marches through Slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach and nestle down as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe, and so are the ducks. When you march through a state, you must so march that traitors will feel the horrors of war. Take the Union man by the hand, but lay waste the property of traitors. Why is so much sympathy shown for traitors and none for Union men? Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches of traitors. Did you ever hear this puppy PRINCE say a word about Major DYAS, who was robbed and driven from his home by traitors? Not a word of sympathy for such men. But let a slaveholder lose a nigger, and the very air resounds with cries for the return of the fugitive. ["Shame," "shame."] Now I'll tell you what I want of you. We'll do your fighting. We'll try and not surrender.

WHAT THE BRIGADE HAS DONE.

The Kansas Brigade is to be dissolved because it built forts and organized forces at Humboldt, Leroy, Neosho Falls, Verdigris, Walnut Creek, Fall River, Turkey Creek—seven forts on your frontier, where the people, instead of being stamped and driven from the State, can rally for your defence.

Is it because MATHEWS invaded Humboldt? Four days before that raid I ordered a fort to be built there, but for some reason it was not done. But who followed MATHEWS and killed him? My order-book will show that I ordered Lieut.-Col. BLUNT to pursue MATHEWS to Arkansas, and he did pursue him till he slew him. BLUNT marched down in the Cherokee country; he followed MATHEWS to his den and killed him.

What is the reason PRICE and RAINS did not march into Kansas? Did PRINCE keep off the 12,000? Did ROBINSON do it? Did BLOOD, who went in pursuit of a herd of cattle and ran to Pike's Peak, did BLOOD drive away the 12,000? Did SAM SMITH do it? But they say PRICE and RAINS had no intention of invading Kansas—that they had made an arrangement not to invade Kansas. With whom did our authorities make the arrangement? Not with GAMBLE, for he is a Union man. It must have been with CLAIB JACKSON. All that I can say is that he who would hold intercourse with JACKSON is himself a traitor and deserves a rope. [Cries of "Hang him!" "Hang him!"]

PRICE marched 12,000 men from Springfield to within eight miles of Fort Scott. He intended to take it. The "peace" men all left, and a town is always in danger when the traitors run away. There were more valuable stores at Forts Scott and Lincoln at that time than there were at Lexington. But we get no credit for driving back the traitors because we lost sixty mules. If I am charged with those mules, they ought at least to give me credit for what I have captured from the enemy. We took 150 at one haul at Morristown, and it was not much of a day for mules either.

What has the State Government done for the protection of Kansas? How was Southern Kansas saved? I called the people to the rescue—they came. I found arms belonging to Uncle Sam. I took the responsibility of opening the boxes and giving the arms to the people. Now you go to the Fort, and they will tell you LANE is a thief. But Kansas would have been invaded had not those two thousand men been armed with those guns.

I am a robber because I am guilty of the horrible crime of taking arms belonging to the Government and giving them to Kansas men. I don't believe I have done a thing that Old Abe Lincoln will find fault with. The President will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The officers at this port have thwarted me at every step. I begged them for one piece of artillery. I could not get it. If we had had one 12-pound howitzer, we could have whipped PRICE and RAINS at Drywood, and thus have averted the disastrous defeat at Lexington, and prevented the shedding of rivers of blood; but we could not get it.

How would you like to see PRINCE a Major-General? What has he ever done to deserve it? On an inclement night he refused to let twenty-six Ohio soldiers into the fort. PRINCE told the Ohio Sergeant that the soldiers ought to be sent to the guard-house. ["Hang him," "Hang him."] I am speaking from the record—from affidavits—and as JIM LANE lives, those affidavits shall go before the Government and drive the inhuman scoundrel from his position. ["Good," "Good."]

I have commanded seven armies, and I have found that officers succeed when they treat soldiers as men; do that and they will fight for you. Why, my soldiers would follow me right into the middle of hell. And let me tell you that if I wanted to make a sure job of capturing the Old Fellow, I'd take the KANSAS Brigade, and I'd do it though he had ROSECRANS and PRINCE to help him. [Terrific cheering.]

THE REPORTS AGAINST STURGIS CONTRADICTED.

From the St. Louis Republican.

As reports prejudicial to the character of Gen. STURGIS, now stationed in Kansas City, have been circulated in various quarters, we deem it a duty to him and to the country to say, on the authority of a member of his own staff, now in this city, that all reports in regard to his intemperance are false and malicious. He was at Kansas City at the last date, sedulously attending to his official duties, neglecting nothing, and using every possible effort to protect the people of Jackson County from the inroads and depredations of thieves and vagabonds, mustered in Kansas under the command of Gen. JIM LANE. No complaint whatever is made against the troops under Gen. STURGIS—many of whom, though not regulars, are as obedient to orders, and as mindful of the rights and the property of the citizens, as if they were regular soldiers. Gen. STURGIS has had no controversy with Gen. LANE. He asserted the right to command, in a note addressed to LANE, but as that was controverted by the Kansas jayhawker, he took no further step in the matter.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE WAR.

During the second day's session of the Missouri State Convention, the following message was received from the Governor:

To the Convention of the State of Missouri:

In the exercise of the power which you have conferred upon me, I have called the body to assemble at this time, to consider and adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Although there is no constitutional requirement that I should communicate to you my views of the condition of the State, or recommend any measures for your adoption, yet there seems to be a propriety in my stating the reasons for calling you together at this time.

You need not be informed by me that, throughout the length and breadth of the State, there is now existing a civil war that threatens the destruction of all government, and strikes at the very foundations of society. You are acquainted already with the situation of affairs in our State.

The obligations which rest upon the Chief Executive to preserve order and peace in the community, to enforce the laws, and to suppress, by force, all combinations against the State, require that more efficient measures for the organization of the military power of the State should be adopted than now exist. The act of 1859, which you revised at your last session, and made the law for the organization of volunteer forces, is found, upon trial, to be a most inefficient law in the present times, which require promptitude and energy.

It is therefore assigned, as one of the principal reasons for calling the Convention, that you should adopt a military law, more simple and more efficient than that now existing.

You are aware further that the Treasury of the State is empty. The Treasurer reported to me on the 24th of September last that there was in the Treasury $21,422 73, which was subject to a deduction for coupons paid by the Bank of the State on the old debt, the amount of which coupons he had not ascertained. The whole of the sum thus reported in the Treasury is, in all probability, already absorbed by the payment of the salaries of civil officers. At this time the Sheriffs in many of the counties are resigning their offices, in order to avoid the duty of collecting the taxes, which is supposed to be impracticable.

Under these circumstances, it is apparently impossible to provide means, by existing laws, for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and it is manifestly impossible to provide by any means of taxation, for the extraordinary expenses of a military force.

That you might devise some scheme for raising the money, which is indispensably necessary to support troops and to defray ordinary expenses, was another reason for calling you together.

Beyond these two reasons for the call, it is believed by many, and the opinion has been expressed to me, that the election for State officers, ordered at your last session to take place on the first Monday of November next, cannot be held, so as to obtain a fair expression of the public will. In the disturbed condition of the State, with many citizens absent from the State, with excitement existing throughout our whole limits, so that in some districts citizens entertaining one set of opinions would not be permitted to vote, while in other sections those holding opposite opinions would be denied the right of suffrage, it is obviously impossible to have a fair vote taken.

As I concur in the opinion, thus expressed, this question of postponing the election is submitted to your consideration, without any reasoning on my part, in favor of the postponement.

It is proper for me, while calling your attention to this subject of the election, to remind you, that when I was chosen to fill my present position of Provisional Governor, I was chosen to exercise the executive functions until the first Monday of November, yet as the words of the ordinance are, "and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified," the effect of a postponement of the election, will be to continue me in office for a longer period that was contemplated by the Convention when I was chosen, or by me when I accepted the office. It is proper, therefore, that you should at this time select a person to discharge the executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be held. In making such selection, you will remember that you have the whole State from which to make the choice, without confining yourselves to the members of the Convention. It is not necessary that I remind you that the only basis of a safe choice is the good of the people, without regard to personal predilections or party relations. "The motto on our State arms—*"Salus populi suprema ex esto"*—furnishes a safe guide in all our public action.

There are other matters upon which there is a desire among the people that you should act, but which, as they have no connection with the duties of the office I hold, and as they partake of the character of ordinary legislation, I forbear to mention in this communication. H. R. GAMBLE.

The following resolution was read at the Convention:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediencies of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents, or persons in this State, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found employed in aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its border, and for the application of all property so confiscated—first, to reimbursement of loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in support of the National and State Governments; and, second, to the use of the State; and that the Committee report by ordinance or otherwise.

After the reading of the foregoing, Mr. HOWELL arose and said, rather energetically, "Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be rejected right here. I, for one, do not wish such a resolution to come before a Committee of which I am a member, even for consideration and debate."

Major WRIGHT—I second that motion.

After a little debate on the motion, Mr. HOWELL called for the Ayes and Nays.

The motion to reject the resolution, without referring it to the Committee, was then taken, and resulted in Ayes 22, Nays 28.

The Chairman having announced that the vote was against rejecting the resolution, Mr. HOWELL arose and said that he desired to resign his position as a member of the Committee to which the last resolution was referred.

His resignation was accepted, and Mr. IRWIN was appointed to fill the place made vacant by his resignation.

Mr. STEWART then offered a resolution that the War Department be instructed to establish a guerilla warfare in the State of Missouri in order to banish from its borders armed bands of robbers, plunderers and murderers, who could not be met by the ordinary mode of warfare.

The resolution excited considerable mirth in the audience, a sneer or two from Mr. WRIGHT, and criticisms on all hands.

Mr. STEWART made a brief speech in defence of his resolution, and on a motion being made to lay his resolution on the table, said, "Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my resolution."

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Elections:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to report a bill requiring all voters to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE BATTLE OF GREEN BRIER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. REYNOLDS

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, ELKWATER, Oct. 4, 1861.

Geo. S. Hartruff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the night of the 2d of October, at 12 o'clock, I started from the summit of Cheat Mountain to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Green Brier River, twelve miles in advance. Our force, consisted of Howe's Battery, Fourth Regular Artillery, Loomis' Battery, Michigan Volunteer Artillery, part of Dimmick's Battery, Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments, (the last four being reduced by continuous hard service and sickness to about half regiments,) parts of Rossmoor's Company of Ohio, GREENFIELD'S Reserve and BRACKER'S Indiana Cavalry—in all about five thousand. MILROY'S Ninth Indiana drove in the enemy's advanced pickets, and deployed to our right, driving the enemy on that flank into his intrenchments. KIMBALL'S Fourteenth Indiana was advanced directly to the enemy's front and right, to drive his advanced regiments from a position suitable for our artillery; this was soon done in gallant style, and our batteries promptly took their positions within about 700 yards of the intrenchments and opened fire. Some of the enemy's guns were visible and others concealed. We disabled three of his guns, made a thorough reconnoissance, and after having fully and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, retired leisurely and in good order to Cheat Mountain, arriving at sundown, having marched twenty-four miles, and been under the enemy's fire four hours. The enemy's force was about nine thousand, and we distinctly saw heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive, while we were in front of the works.

We took thirteen prisoners. The number of killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, but from those actually counted in the field, and estimated in the trenches which could be seen from the heights, it is believed the number reached at least three hundred. Our loss was surprisingly small—eight killed and thirty-two wounded, most of them slightly—the proximity of our batteries to the intrenchments causing many shots to pass over us. Very respectfully, &c., J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Geo. S. ROSS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION OF PADUCAH.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It appears that Gen. LEW. WALLACE has telegraphed from Paducah that an attack from the rebels at Columbus was imminent. The news is not at all alarming. We have direct and minute information of the condition of things at that point up to Thursday night last, and it was the expressed opinion of the Chief Engineer at that time, that if the rebels failed to attack within the next two days, the Federal fortifications would be completed, and the place could be held against any force that might be precipitated upon it. The earthworks are extensive, and the batteries so placed as to command all the principal approaches to the city. The dense forests, on the margin of which the works have been erected, have been leveled for several hundred yards along the whole line, the stumps and trunks remaining, so that an enemy would find it impossible to approach in solid columns, or with cavalry or artillery, except along the main roads, and these, as we have before stated, are effectually covered by the batteries.

The force at Paducah consists of about 8,000, divided into two Brigades, under Gens. WALLACE and PAINE, and the whole Division under Gen. SMITH. This force is composed of some of the finest regiments in the whole country, and officers and men are possessed with the highest spirits and confidence.

The bridge of boats constructed some weeks since across the Ohio River at Paducah was early last week swept away by piles of accumulated drift wood. Since that time no effort has been made to rebuild it, nor is it, as far as we could learn, the wish of any of the military men there that there should be such an effort. The soldiers say they desire no chance for a retreat, and the removal of the bridge takes away the only chance.

We repeat, then, that the country may rest easy as to the situation at Paducah. If the rebels dare to attack the Federal forces there, we predict a most bloody and fearful repulse.

ZOLLICOFFER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Louisville Journal.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, though said to have retreated, is yet at Cumberland Ford with his main force, while his advance is in Laurel County, at London and in that vicinity, ravaging the country and driving the people from their homes. We are informed, on good authority, that he has not more than from four to six thousand men, and it seems to us that he can and should be driven out of Kentucky before he devastates the whole mountain region. Shall he be permitted to remain in our State until reinforced and enabled to march upon

allowing the claim for freight. Costs to be divided proportionally between vessel and cargo.
For the vessel, Mr. Nash; for the cargo, Mr. Lord.

The Law Respecting Titles in Private Letters —Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Mullen and Gould.

Wilson Eyre and Lorina Lincoln Eyre his wife vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee his wife.—The opinion of the Court in this case was given in the TIMES of yesterday. The following are separate opinions written by Justices INGRAHAM and GOULD, mainly concurring:

GOULD, J.—For the purpose of deciding this case, it is not necessary to pass on the question whether the letters, which are the subject of the controversy, are, or are not, *property*, at least, in the view I take of the case.

The first difficulty in the plaintiffs' case, seems to me, that it appears from undisputed proof, that an administrator has, without consideration and for the sole purpose of putting title (to what he calls property) out of the estate he is to administer, assigned the letters to a stranger, who thereupon and without consideration, reassigns them to the wife of the administrator; and then this administrator, *not* in his representative capacity, but as an individual, joins his wife in the suit to recover the letters.

It is a fraud on the estate, and the law cannot sanction it, by allowing a representative so to avoid its trust, and assign property for his own benefit. If the letters are property at all, the title remains in the administrator, and these plaintiffs cannot recover.

Again, granting the claim that the letters are property, it would be unheard of that forty years' possession and control, as owner, (plainly so, by all the testimony,) did not constitute a bar, under the statute of limitations, in favor of Mrs. Lear and her estate.

But the proofs are so abundantly strong as to the whole course, acts and declarations of Benjamin Lear in regard to these letters, that there can be no doubt that, as between him (and his estate) and Mrs. Francis Lear, those letters were, by their joint understanding and agreement, hers; hers by such an agreement as accompanied by actual and continued possession, would, of itself, *make* full title to them.

Then if they are to be treated as part of any one's estate, they are part of her estate, and in the absence of any disposition by her, either during her life or by will, they would go to *her* next of kin. And Mrs. Higbee is one of those; while the plaintiffs not only claim by a different and adverse title, but are strangers in blood to Mrs. Lear.

The plaintiffs' claim seems to me utterly without foundation.

Upon the question of *any property* in these letters, the right of publication, as one of literary property, would, for a reasonable length of time, (to allow its assertion by publication,) remain in the writer and his personal representatives. After such a period had elapsed that there ceased to be a probability that this right to publish was treated as a legal right, any one might publish who could procure copies. Before publication, however, and after it, and during all the time, the right to the *papers themselves*, as separate from publishing, would remain in the person to whom the letters were addressed. Whether that right could be treated as for *taxing value*, as to constitute *property* in the letters, and render them *assets* in the hand of an executor or administrator, is a very different question; and as it is one which, if settled at all, must be so settled as to be applicable to all classes and kinds of correspondence, of every individual in society, including the most accidental communications, as well as the most trivial, it seems to me very dangerous to hold a rule by which rude hands and strange eyes might invade every secret of domestic life, and destroy the happiness of half the families of the land.

It is far safer to leave such matters to be, as they have been, controlled by family considerations and family arrangements. The few cases where (as here) even the lapse of sixty years give a pecuniary value to the papers, do not offer a reason of force sufficient to risk all the other evils of a different rule. They should not be called property in the eye of the law.

INGRAHAM, J.—I do not think that it is necessary for the decision of this case, that we should express any opinion upon the question whether the receiver of letters has any property in them which would pass to his executor, but I do not wish by a mere concurrence in the decision of this case, to assent to the proposition that any such property rests in the executor which he could assign or which would be in his hands assets belonging to the estate. Whatever property there is in the letters, rests in the writer and not the receiver.

He may have a right to retain them when he obtains the possession in the same way as he would a receipt or account to aid him in the settlement of the estate, if they contain anything bearing upon that subject. But further than that, he has no property in them to sell or assign, and they can in no way be used as assets belonging to the estate.

If such letters were of such a character as, in the opinion of the executor, would be productive of injury (if published) to the writer or others, he may destroy them. If he does so, no one could call him to account therefor, and when, as the holder of them as executor, he assigns his property in them to another, he gives no title and confers no right which would vest in the assignee a right of action therefor.

In other matters treated of in the opinions of my brethren, I fully concur, as in the conclusions adopted by them.

All About a Piano—Liability of Bailees.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Hogeboom.

Wm. Lindeman and Herman Lindeman vs. *Robert Fox and John C. Curran.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, the proprietors of Canterbury Hall, a concert saloon on Broadway, the value of a piano rented of the plaintiffs. By a written contract made in January last, the defendants hired the piano for $7 per month, the piano being of the value of $300. The contract was to return it in as good a condition as it was at the time it was hired, the ordinary wear, &c., being excepted. The old Canterbury Hall was subsequently burned, and with it the piano. The only question in the case was whether the defendants were liable for the piano on that contract, it having been destroyed without any fault or negligence of theirs. The Court held that they were liable, according to the following authorities: Beach *vs.* Crain, 2d Comstock, 86; Harmony *vs.* Bingham, 2d Kernan, 99; and Beebe *vs.* Johnson, 19 Wendell, 500. Judgment for the plaintiffs.

G. W. Catterill for plaintiffs; Phillips & Davis for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Charles H. Richardson, Elvey R. Johnson and William Maitland, were tried for conspiring to rob John Higgins on the 21st of May last, at the "Original Palace Concert Hall," in Broadway. Richardson was convicted and remanded for sentence. Maitland was acquitted, and the charge as against Johnson was dismissed.

John Thomas pleaded guilty to stealing six pairs of boots, valued at $12, from the Hudson River Railroad Company, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 9 months.

Thomas Eccles was tried for constructive larceny in carrying off a watch and chain handed to him by John Farrel, and acquitted.

George Roman was tried on a charge of keeping a faro bank, at No. 103 Fulton-street, at which the complainant, Augustus Reyman, alleges that he lost $38. Acquitted.

Frederick W. A. Neyer, charged with picking the pocket of Theodore Zinsanhoefer of $120 in gold coin, was tried and acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Fanshow et al. vs. *Lowe et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the defendant to appeal without security to the General Term.

Before Justice Gould.

Baily vs. *Baily.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Chamberlain vs. *Richardson et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, with leave to renew on new affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18, 1861.

$1,000 Treas. 6 ₩ c., 2 yr	99⅞	50 Erie Railroad pref'd	49⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. B. '77	83	40 do	49⅞
2,000 Mich. State 6s	83	15 do	50⅛
1,000 Mich. State 7s	87	250 Hud. River R.	37⅛
3,000 Georgia State 6s	68	15 do	37
5,000 N. Car. State 6s	60	100 do	s10 37
10,000 do	58⅜	100 Harlem R.	b30 12¼
16,000 Missouri State 6s	43¾	100 do	b60 12⅜
10,000 do	43⅞	100 do	b10 12⅝
51,000 do	44	100 do	12⅝
10,000 do	b15 44	165 Galena & Chic. R.	71
10,000 do	b30 44	50 do	71¼
35,000 do	44⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref.	31
5,000 do	s10 44⅛	250 do	31⅛
20,000 do	44⅞	200 do	31⅝
2,000 Califor. State 7s	93⅜	100 do	b10 31⅝
1,000 N.Y. State 6s, '73	101	400 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 49
1,000 Br'k'n C. W. L.	97	25 do	49⅛
1,000 Mi. C.Sp.s.Es.Od	97	50 do	b30 49⅛
3,000 C.B.& Q.1.Sp c.b.	92½	200 do	49⅛
1,000 Chic.&N.W.s.f.b.	90½	50 do	c 49⅛
1,000 L. Erie&W.1 m.b.	71	50 do	b10 49⅛
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66⅜	35 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18
200 do	66⅝	115 do	18⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank	88	350 do	18⅜
5 Hanover Bank	71	200 do	b10 18⅝
250 Pacific Mail St. Co.	92	450 do	b5 18⅝
100 do	91¾	50 do	18⅝
50 do	91⅞	100 do	b10 18⅝
60 do	b30 92	130 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	38
650 N. Y. Central R.	77⅛	50 do	s30 38⅛
1050 do	77⅜	250 do	b30 38⅛
150 do	b15 77⅝	100 do	38⅜
50 do	b60 77⅜	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	36
350 do	77⅜	650 do	35⅞
50 Erie Railroad	s60 30⅝	200 do	b30 36
60 do	31⅛	750 do	36⅛
17 do	30⅜	100 do	s10 35⅞
165 do	31	100 do	s10 35⅝
100 do	31⅛	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b10 50
100 do	s10 31⅛	150 do	49⅜
50 do	b10 31⅛	300 do	49⅝
300 Reading Railroad	38⅛	100 do	b15 50

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U.S.6s, '81	Cou 94	100 N. Y. Central R.	b10 78
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¼	200 do	s 78
15,000 do	93	200 do	78⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74	Cou 64	250 do	78⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63⅛	100 do	b60 78⅛
4,000 Va. St. 6s	46⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref.	33
2,000 do	46⅛	100 do	33¼
5,000 Missouri State 6s	44⅜	100 do	33⅜
10,000 do	44⅜	150 Hudson River R.	37⅛
5,000 do	44⅞	200 do	s60 37
3,000 do	45	200 Harlem Railroad	13
2,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	82	400 Reading Railroad	38⅛
15,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s	92	150 Mich. Cen. R.	50⅛
280 Phœnix Bank	88	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67⅛
205 Pacific M. S. Co.	93	100 do	67
50 do	b5 93	80 Galena & Chic. R.	71¾
76 Erie Railway	32⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b15 36⅜
150 do	32⅛	50 do	36⅜
150 do	32⅛	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
50 do	b10 22¾	50 do	b30 64

FRIDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is firm and buoyant to-day. The recovery from yesterday's reaction was foreshadowed last evening, in the closing prices on the Railway Shares and State Stocks. To-day the market reopened with a further improvement in the speculation for the rise, and at the early Board there was a good demand for Stocks, generally at an average rise of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. from the lowest rates of yesterday. To this was added a further improvement of ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Street, between the Boards, and another advance of ¼ ₩ cent. at the afternoon Board. The upward course of the general market, which was checked yesterday, ostensibly on the letter of the Secretary of State, on the Fortification question, but really because of the rapid and feverish nature of the previous rise, was even more decidedly reflected by the bidding on the Street late in the afternoon; so that on nearly all descriptions the final prices rapidly approached the best sales of Wednesday and Thursday last. There is an evident increase this week in the outside interest in the market, and while this was dashed, for the moment, by the adverse turn of yesterday, the disposition to speculate for the rise returns with increased force to-day, and the final temper of prices at the very close, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, points to much excitement for the next week or ten days. The advance over yesterday's quotations is quite general, including the Federal and State Stocks, as well as the New-York and Western Railway Shares. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	78⅜	Michigan Central	60⅜
Erie	32⅜	Illinois Central	67¼
Toledo	36½	Missouris	48
Rock Island	51⅜	United States 6s, 1881	94⅜
Galena	71⅜	Pacific	93⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	79⅛	Panama	117
Michigan Southern	18¾		

The City Bank shares were higher to-day in the bidding, and but few parcels offered:

New-York	88⅛	Broadway	115
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	85⅛
Merchants	92	Bank of North America	87½
Mechanics	96⅛	Hanover	70
Union	88⅛	Metropolitan	94
City	107	Nassau	82
Tradesmen's	92	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	85⅛
National	82	Continental	74
Merchants' Exchange	80	St. Nicholas	66
State of New-York	83	Mercire	60
Commerce	82	Importers & Trader	86

The changes in the Railway Mortgages are not important. The bidding, however, is firmer than yesterday:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	88	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	100⅜	M. So. assenting bs.	57
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅜	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
Erie R. 7s firsts '88	103¾	N. Ind Goshen Line '68	78
Erie seconds, ex '64	100	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	79
Erie sevens, '79	97	Pac. R. 7 per cent guar by Mo	40
Erie 7s, thirds, '83	85¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 7s	89¾
Erie 7s, fourths, '80	74	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	61
Erie 7s, fifths, '85	69	T. H. & A. 2d 7s	45
Hudson 7s, firsts, '69	104	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	11
Hudson 7s, thirds, '75	82⅜	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80⅜
Hudson 7s, c'vert. '67	72	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	28⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70½
Reading Bonds '86	70	Lack. & Western Bds.	92
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., 69-72	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	78
M Cen. 1sts m., 8 ₩ c., '62, 66	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts, pref.	71
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	82½	Mil. & P. du C. sec's. pref.	52

The following auction sales of State Stocks were made by Mr. A. H. MULLER, by order of the Illinois Bank Department:

3,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892	42⅜
31,000 Tennessee 6's, 1898	42⅛
1,000 Virginia 6's, 1866	45⅜
5,000 Virginia 6's, 1867	45⅜
29,000 Virginia 6's, 1894	45⅜
3,000 North Carolina 6's, 1854	58⅜
4,000 Louisiana 6's, 1900	47⅜
2,000 Missouri 6's, 1876, (H. & St. J. R.)	48⅜
17,000 Missouri 6's, 1886	41
10,000 Missouri 6's, 1887	41
3,000 Missouri 6's, 1867	43⅛
3,000 New-York 7's, 1864	101⅜
1,000 Illinois 6's, 1860	89⅜
1,000 Illinois 5's, 1870	82⅜
5,000 Illinois Internal Improvement	82
3,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds	81⅜

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for September, were:

1861	$519,579 17
1860	596,341 36
Decrease	$76,762 19

The market for Money has been better supplied to-day, at call, at 6 ₩ cent., than yesterday. There is more buoyant confidence generally in the market owing to the proposition pending before the Associated Banks to anticipate the December installment of the National 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan. The rates on prime discounts are 6@7 ₩ cent on first-class bills as in date. The offering of approved business paper continues moderate; a fact to be ascribed to the improved system of selling Stocks for cash or on very short credits. The Exchanges on Europe for Saturday's steamer close 107½@107¾ on London and f.5.35@f.5.33¾ on Paris for Bankers and 106@107 and f.5.38¾@f.5.36¼ for Merchant bills. The market leaves off quiet. At the Sub-Treasury, the receipts on account of the National 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan are over half a million of dollars. The Committee of Conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, appointed by the Associated Banks yesterday, will not be able to report definitely for some days to come. A rumor obtained this afternoon that the Secretary is unwilling to stipulate for any option on the Funded Stocks of the Government hereafter to be issued, either on 20-year 6 ₩ cents at 90½, or 20-year 7 ₩ cents, at par. This may be so, but not, we believe, for the reason assigned by rumor, that he has any definite offer of the money from Europe at the equivalent of 6½ ₩ cent. at par. The Secretary may have intimated that he has reason to suppose that a considerable sum can be placed in Europe at 6½ ₩ cent., but we doubt whether any formal negotiation has yet been initiated abroad; nor is it desirable that it should be, in the present ruling of the Foreign Exchanges.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $2,918,497—including $567,980 for Treasury Notes and $78,000 for Customs; payments, $2,717,095—including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,124,649.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 17, and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,011,370	$1,635,367	$561,172
Thrown on market	921,696	1,596,466	750,861
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	95,887,187	67,983,481	38,048,694
Thrown on market	86,923,383	88,435,679	37,774,364

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,031	$292,138	89	$25,202	494	$151,037
Mf. of Cot'n	127	22,934	132	33,232	170	35,574
Mf. of Silk	208	117,337	28	16,660	68	39,695
Mf. of Flax	162	37,422	33	13,840	162	29,253
Miscellan's	64	19,048	2	1,469	13	6,521
Total	1,592	$488,769	284	$92,403	927	$262,082
		92,403				488,769
Total entered		$581,172	Total marketed			$750,851

We are requested to say that Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No 12 Wall-st., will promptly fill all orders for the new 7.30 Treasury Notes at par. Certified checks and current bank notes will be received in payment. Parties who reside in the country can have their orders filled by return mail or express.

The *Bank Note Reporter* says in regard to the subscription to the National 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan at THOMPSON BROTHERS':

"The Banks of this City are realizing on their Treasury Note loan fully as fast as they desire, and should sound decided victory on the Potomac or in the South take place, the Treasury Notes would be either withheld from the public or put at a premium. We certainly think purchasers should not delay investing while they can at Government price, (par and interest since Aug. 19,) at which price we are filling orders, and taking all kinds of funds at very moderate rates of discount—say

All par funds at	par.
New-England	½ dis.
New-York State	½ dis.
Philadelphia, par	½ dis.
Ohio and Indiana	½ dis.
Canada and Michigan	1 dis.

And all Gold and Silver, both American and foreign, at its full market value."

The following are the quotations as reported by Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, for out of town bank-notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	30
New-England	1-8	New-Orleans, La	25@30
New-Jersey	¼	Ill. and Wisconsin	10@60
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	⅜@¾
Interior Pennsylv'a.	¾@1¼	Missouri	20
Baltimore	⅜	Free Indiana	3
Maryland	1¼@2	Tennessee	25@30
Virginia	15@30	Michigan Ins. Co.	¾@1
North Carolina	30	Canada	¾@1
S. Carolina and Ga.	30		

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 2 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,809,537	Increase	£13,517
Public deposits	4,909,918	Decrease	900,506
Other deposits	12,115,942	Increase	158,134
Gov't securities	10,733,123	Increase	282,323
Other securities	17,717,494	Increase	278,235
Notes unemployed	6,922,565	Decrease	1,185,350

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,087,955, being an increase of £1,114,375; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,124,626, showing a decrease of £117,015 when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 37 bbls. Ashes, 12,359 bbls. Flour, 286 bbls. and 782 bags Corn Meal, 180,145 bushels Wheat, 161,802 bushels Corn, 703 bushels Rye, 5,783 bushels Barley, 11,056 bushels Oats, 1,489 packages Provisions, and 395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 32 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, at previous prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots of Rio, at 15½c., and 750 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 13c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 20c.@20¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, at old figures. Sales, 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	16	18	16¾	16¾
Middling, ₩ lb	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	22
Good Middling, ₩ lb	22	21¾	22½	23

DYEWOODS—Sales: 165 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo, at $10 50, and Jamaica, at $10 ₩ ton.

FISH—Owing partly to the light supplies available, and to the firmness of holders generally, business has been limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less plenty, and is quite stiffly held. The demand is fair, especially from shippers. Sales, since our last, 22,600 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 57½@$5 65; reiected do. do., at $5 10@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in request, at full prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—A cargo of new crop Malaga Fruit was sold at auction to-day. We annex the details: 9,074 pkgs. Raisins, including Bunch, at $3 35@$3 55 for boxes, $1 67½@$1 60 for half do., and 85c.@90c. for quarter do.; also Layers at $2 @$3 80 for boxes, $1 75@$1 80 for half do., and 92½c. for quarter do.; and 514 boxes Lemons at $4 60@$6 50, cash. The sale was the first of the kind this season.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 218,600 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western $1 40@$1 48; Amber do. $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 25@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 30@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 42@$1 47, and choice Red Southern at $1 40, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively request, at rising prices. Sales 212,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 57c.@61¾c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for sound; 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for do. White, ₩ bushel. Oats are actively sought after, including Canadian, at 37c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@40c., and State at 39c.@40c. ₩ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 70c. for Western, and 76c.@78c. for Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is depressed. Sales 9,200 bushels, including Canada, at 65c.@72c., and State at 61c.@68c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and buoyant at 50c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at former rates. We quote: New at 15c.@22c., for ordinary to very choice; last year's crop, 10c.@15c. ₩ lb.

INDIGO—Sales 100 cases Manilla at 75c.@$1 05 ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at from $22 50@$25 ₩ ton, usual terms.

MOLASSES—No important movements transpired to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in brisk request, and Common has again advanced to $4 62½@$4 75 ₩ 310 lbs., with sales of 5,000 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and has declined to $1 55 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Prices are generally firm, but the market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales 1,900 bbls. at $15@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams; 7c.@7¼c. for new Hams, and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is inquired for at former rates; sales since our last, 215 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 75 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Beef Hams $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper, at 11½c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 315 hhds., including 175 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c., and 140 hhds. Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c.; also, 280 boxes Havana, at 7½c., with 300 bags Slam, and 260 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at full prices.

TIN—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf in brisk request, and is still on the advance; sales 431 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@14c., and 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c.@21¾c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, today, at irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 11d.@11¾d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 0d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Westmoreland	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:30.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS ON ARTILLERY.

Artilleriet's Manual, by Capt. John Gibson, U. S. A., ½ roan $5 00
The Hand Book of Artillery, by Capt. J. Roberts, U. S. A., cloth 75
Evolutions of Field Batteries of Artillery, by Gen. R. Anderson, U. S. A 1 00
Instruction in Field Artillery, by Board of Officers. 2 50
Elements of Gunnery, by John T. Hyde 4 00
Straith's Artillery and Fortification, (seventh edition,) 14 00
Taubert on Artillery in the Field 50
Emperor Napoleon's New System of Field Artillery 1 00
Aide Mémoire d'Artillerie, (third edition,) 4 00
Treatise on Ordnance and Naval Gunnery, by Lieut. E. Simpson, U. S. A ..... In press.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

EXQUISITE READING.

THE LIBRARY OF LOVE—In three neat pocket-volumes, with fine steel engravings. 1. Ovid's Art of Love and Amorous Works entire. II. Rasia, the Kisses of Secundus and Bonefonius. III. Dryden's Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer. 50 cents each.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, or, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT. 12mo., with 16 steel engravings. Price $1.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—In two large 12mo. volumes. Price, $2 50.

All these most enchanting works are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of their price. Published by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Evidence accumulates that the rebel army has really made another general movement in retreat, and has formed an entirely new line of operations which deprives them of Manassas as their stronghold. Information was yesterday received, that their entire force lately stationed at Leesburgh, has been withdrawn, even to the scouts and pickets, and on Thursday night their pickets were withdrawn from Vienna and in front of Fairfax Court-house. A balloon reconnoissance yesterday, discovered no rebels anywhere this side of Fairfax, and but few there. The disposition of their line is believed to be as described in yesterday's TIMES, with the right resting on the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and the left on the Blue Ridge.

The annoyance on the Lower Potomac was continued yesterday, but no damage to our vessels is reported. Twenty or thirty passed the rebel batteries, all of which were fired upon, but none of which were injured.

The important intelligence is telegraphed from Washington that the Government has determined to commence proceedings forthwith for the confiscation of the real and personal property of persons known to be aiding the rebels. Information is already before the authorities implicating a large number of persons, and their cases will be at once pressed for trial. It is understood that Marshal MURRAY'S visit to Washington, where he now is, is in relation to this matter.

The rebels, it appears, are not satisfied with their defeat at Bolivar, but, taking advantage of the return of our victorious troops to the north side of the Potomac, made their appearance again yesterday morning on Loudon and Bolivar Heights, and renewed the attack upon Major GOULD'S command with their artillery. Major GOULD immediately responded with canister, fired from the 32-pounder columbiad captured on Tuesday, and succeeded in driving them back, but not until they had burnt a mill at which our troops had seized a large quantity of grain, and taken the miller prisoner, whom they accused of giving information to the National troops. The cannonading was still in progress at last accounts—Major GOULD being confident of his ability to keep the rebels from burning Bolivar, as they threatened to do, until such reinforcements arrived as would enable him to cross the river. The inhabitants of Bolivar were flying to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the place being destroyed.

A rumor is current at Darnestown, Gen. BANKS' headquarters, that the rebel forces are now approaching the Upper Potomac in large numbers, and will probably soon make their appearance in formidable force at all the various fords, having already reached Charlestown. Should this rumor prove to be correct, it is probable that the force now operating in the vicinity of Bolivar is but the advance guard of the rebel army, and there may soon be serious work for Gen. BANKS' army to do.

The Secretary of War has issued an important order, addressed to Major-Gen. FREMONT, on matters connected with that officer's command in the Department of the West. In the first place all contracts are to be made by disbursing officers, and are not to be transferred to irresponsible agents, or to those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. In the next place the Secretary orders the erection of field-works around St. Louis and Jefferson City to be discontinued. The erection of barracks in the former city is also to be discontinued. The attention of Gen. FREMONT is further directed to the report that troops of Gen. LANE'S command have been committing depredations upon Union people in Western Missouri. There seems to be some foundation for this accusation, as the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes evidence of their want of discipline in some particular cases. Gen. LANE himself, however, expressly denies the charge. In the face of the order directing the discontinuance of the works around St. Louis, the *Republican*, of that city, announces that the work is not to be suspended; that the guns are to be immediately mounted, and everything completed within eight days. The *Republican* is probably misinformed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* announces editorially that Gen. FREMONT is to be removed, after all, and that Gen. HUNTER will command the Missouri Department in his place. The *Gazette* states that Secretary CAMERON, when he went to Missouri, carried an order from the President for FREMONT'S removal, to be delivered or not at his discretion; and that, finding matters in the Department in a very unsatisfactory state, he *did* deliver it to Gen. FREMONT, who asked a delay of a few days in its execution. According to the *Gazette*, however, the change is positively to be made on Tuesday next.

Our advices from Missouri indicate that there may be, after all, a collision between Gen. FREMONT'S army and the rebels, under PRICE. Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, it appears, are now at Warsaw, on the north bank of the Osage River; and a messenger, who has reached Gen. MCKINSTRY at Syracuse, reports that PRICE has made a stand at Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with twenty thousand well-armed and disciplined troops, and a large force of militia. This large force may be accounted for by the supposition that a junction has been formed with BEN MCCULLOCH,—in which case, Gen. FREMONT may have the opportunity to strike a blow at the rebellion in Missouri which will prove effectual. When Gen. FREMONT reached Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was occupied by rebel horsemen, who were soon dispersed with a few rounds of canister. Preparations had already been made, when the messenger left, to lay a pontoon bridge across the river, and the National army was expected to be on the opposite bank on Wednesday night. Advices from the southeastern part of the State report no further depredations by JEFF. THOMPSON'S men. A large force was reported to be about twenty-five miles below Ironton, but their intentions were not known.

A dispatch received in St. Louis from Pilot Knob, above Ironton, gives some particulars of a lively fight between the First Indiana Cavalry, under Major GAVITT, with 600 of the Illinois Twenty-first, and a superior force of rebels. Major GAVITT drew the enemy into an ambuscade, and succeeded in punishing them severely. The affair took place on Thursday morning.

The rebels are carrying it with a high hand in Southern Kentucky, wherever they have obtained a foothold. At Hopkinsville, for instance, where Gen. HAWTHORNE, of the Mississippi Brigade, is in command, he has transferred the Post-office to the charge of a rebel postmaster, and the Southern Kentucky towns are regularly supplied with Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster-General. HARDEE, it is stated, has been transferred from Missouri, and is now in command at Bowling Green, with ten thousand troops. Gen. SHERMAN, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, on Thursday telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements, and Secretary CAMERON, who arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, immediately sent to Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering eight thousand troops to be forwarded at once by special trains. They are already on the way.

The passage of flags of truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk has been prohibited for the present. The reason of this will probably be understood as well by the rebels as by ourselves.

The Governor of Iowa has issued a circular urging the people of his State to be prepared for every emergency. In the event of the rebels being successful in Missouri—a possible, though by no means probable issue—their attention would be turned to the invasion of Iowa, and the Governor thinks that suitable preparations should be commenced to meet such a contingency. The Governor authorizes the organization, as a Home Guard, of all able-bodied men liable under law to perform military duty. The force thus organized is strictly for the defence of the State. Every man has to furnish his own clothing, horse and equipments, and all are to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. It seems probable that all the Northern Border States will follow the example of Iowa, and, if so, they will present, in a very short time, an impregnable barrier to the raids of Southern banditti. The conflict in the West must chiefly consist of guerilla warfare, and, to meet this, Gov. KIRKWOOD'S circular suggests the proper remedy. The Home Guard of Indiana—a partial carrying out of the same idea—has already found occasion for active duty in the field, and its services have been of great benefit in strengthening the hands of the Union men of Kentucky.

The details of European news received by the *Arabia* throws clearer light upon the progress of the negotiations relative to Mexico. Beyond a general idea of intervention, nothing is determined. Even the parties are not arranged. Spain, eager to gather more than the others are disposed to take, and perhaps disinclined form leagues with heretics to make war upon the faithful, refuses to enter into the compact, and at the latest advices was preparing to dispatch at once her independent expedition. And that the terms are not arranged we have evidence in the editorial discussions of the London *Times*, *Post* and *Globe*, all papers inspired by official influence, and all treating the question as one still open to suggestion and modification. The *Post* retains its conviction that no inland operations will be necessary or advisable. The *Times* is anxious to have the intervention so guarded that the cause of civil and religious liberty shall not suffer from the despotic tendencies of France, or the bigotry of Spain; and intimates that the latter Power cannot be permitted to realize its plan of separate action. The *Globe* thinks that the United States will concur in any European policy which shall save Mexico from the Southern Confederacy. Evidently, the merest outlines of that policy are still imperfectly sketched. The great questions of bread and labor are agitating France, and, apparently, disquieting its Government. What with the withdrawal of American custom and cotton from the French factories, and the failure of the corn crop, idleness and hunger are falling upon the laboring classes, and, along with them, discontent. It is not impossible that the French Emperor will find ample field for his energies in preserving order at home, without venturing abroad. Or will he repeat a precedent well-authenticated in the French Governmental code, by dazzling and beguiling the people in a blaze of glory evoked by a great foreign war?

The London *Post*, of Oct. 5, contains an editorial article looking almost directly to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Appearing in a journal understood to represent the sentiments of Lord PALMERSTON, it must be accepted, if in no less favorable light, as an attempt to sound public opinion on the subject. The London *Times*, of the same date, discusses the chances of the approaching campaign in the South, with the obvious impression that they incline to the side of the National Government. Such views are, of course, incompatible with the notion of recognition, immediate or contingent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A sufficient proof of the immense strides made by modern science—or, at least, in one branch of it—is afforded in our columns this morning. A telegraphic dispatch, sent *yesterday* from Great Salt Lake City, the Capital of the Territory of Utah, is published, as received from BRIGHAM YOUNG by Hon. J. H. WADE, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, in Cleveland. The great Apostle of the "Saints" announces the important fact that Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and the laws.

Lieut. HAMILTON H. DALTON, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*; Surgeon PHILIP LANSDALE, also of the *Saratoga*, and Surgeon WM. M. PAGE, of the storeship *Relief*, who recently arrived from the Coast of Africa in the latter vessel, having tendered their resignations, were yesterday arrested at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. Lieut. DALTON is a native of North Carolina; Dr. LANSDALE, of Maryland, and Dr. PAGE, of Virginia.

The United States steam transport *Virginia*, Capt. SNYDER, sailed yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, having on board nineteen of the rebel prisoners captured at Hatteras Inlet, who are to be liberated in accordance with the late order from Washington.

The steamship *Boston*, Capt. CROCKER, proceeded yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to take on board sixty cannon (32-pounders) for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Elsewhere will be found the address of the German Union League to the German voters of New-York.

The obsequies of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS were celebrated yesterday by the Irish citizens of New-York with a public procession, in which a large number of local Hibernian Societies and delegations from other cities assisted. The procession moved by a circuitous route from Twenty-third-street to Pier No. 44, North river, where the coffin was deposited on board of the steamer that is to convey it to Ireland.

Concurring opinions in the case of EVAN *vs.* HIGBEE, relating to the right of property in letters, and the title thereto, will be found in the law column. The opinion of the Court was given yesterday.

The stock market yesterday recovered a large portion of Thursday's decline, and speculation set in afresh, in the afternoon, for higher prices. The National stocks of 1881, coupon, left off 94¼; New-York Central, 78¾@78¾ ₩ cent. Exchange on London steady at 107¼@107¾.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour, and a brisk inquiry for Wheat, Corn and Oats, yesterday, at buoyant prices generally. Light sales of Groceries, Fish, Candles, Metals, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were reported. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Hay, Raisins, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky were pretty actively sought after. Cotton, Beef, Dyewoods, Lime and Soap were quiet. Very moderate foreign engagements transpired.

The Rebel Change of Front.

Our reports from Washington indicate that the rebel army in front of the Capital has made a very important change in its position within the last few days. Its extreme left has been withdrawn from Leesburgh,—its right has been extended southward, so that it now rests on the Potomac at Aquia Creek,—and the whole army has been formed behind the Rappahannock, which now serves to protect it as Bull Run did before. Some of our cotemporaries represent this as a *retreat*, and as indicating an unwillingness to fight a battle in front of Washington. We do not regard it in that light. On the contrary, it seems to us a strategetic movement of decided skill, and one which may have an important influence on the progress of the war.

The original object of collecting the Rebel Army in front of Washington was, undoubtedly, the seizure of the Capital. This purpose, we are inclined to think, was virtually abandoned some time ago. The battle of Bull Run shook their confidence in their ability to accomplish it by a direct attack. There is no doubt that a plan was formed for invading Maryland on the 20th of September, the day on which it had been agreed that the rebel Legislature should pass an ordinance of secession; but this scheme was thwarted by the arrest of the members and the dispersion of that body. Since that time the rebels have aimed at nothing more than to prevent the advance of our army towards Richmond. And this recent change of front, in our judgment, has for its object the prevention of a flank movement, which they supposed Gen. MCCLELLAN intended to make in that direction. Whether he had any such purpose or not, as a matter of course we have no means of knowing. But it is very clear that the rebels *believed* that he had, and they have taken their measures accordingly.

A glance at the map of Virginia will show that Richmond lies nearly south of Washington, and that for over one-third of the whole distance the Potomac River offers an easy mode of transportation. An army advancing in this direction leaves Manassas on its right, and passes, in fact, completely in its rear. Any such movement, or any indications of it, would of necessity compel the rebels to abandon that position and meet our forces much lower down. That they have foreseen the possibility of such a flanking movement, is clear from the fact that, for some time past, they have been erecting batteries at the junction of Aquia Creek with the Potomac. It has generally been represented that the object of these batteries was to command the navigation of the Potomac River; but, though this may have been part of their purpose, the fact that they have not opened them before now, and the secrecy which has attended their construction, would indicate that they were designed for other service. It is now asserted that the right wing of their main army rests upon the river at that point, and that it numbers 30,000 or 40,000 men, supported by these batteries and protected by intrenchments. If this proves to be true, and if their army has changed its position in the manner reported, bringing its left wing down towards Manassas, and covering its lines against attack by the Rappahannock instead of Bull Run, it is because they felt the necessity of providing against a powerful attack upon their flank and rear from that direction.

It is difficult to believe, moreover, that they would have made so important a change in the disposition of their army without very substantial grounds for believing it necessary. By it they uncover their left flank, and render it perfectly easy for Gen. BANKS to advance upon them by way of Leesburgh. They must have had very strong reasons for believing that an army intended to move by way of Aquia Creek. If they derived it from information, it shows that they must have spies in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters; if they acted upon observation of the movements of our forces, it shows that they have skillful and accomplished Generals.

The movement is likely to have an important effect on the conduct of the campaign. It may change entirely the programme of the Commanding General; or it may hasten its execution. Meantime, it is a public duty to await patiently the progress of events.

The Blockade of Charleston.

The escape of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, from the harbor of Charleston, S. C., on the night of the 11th inst., causes much vexation to the Government, and, according to report no little excitement in the diplomatic circles of Washington. The *Nashville* bore two fully accredited Ministers of the Confederate Government to the two first Courts of Europe—Hon. JOHN M. MASON to England, and Hon. JOHN SLIDELL to France. It is supposed that the arrival of these two functionaries, who have been eminent in the United States service, with two distinguished gentlemen, Mr. MACFARLAND, of Virginia, and Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, as Private Secretaries—representing the Confederate Government, and having sailed in their own steamer direct from a leading port in the South, which is claimed to be blockaded, will have a profound effect in Europe, very favorable to the independence of the Confederate States. This opinion will prove erroneous.

We do not believe that any remarkable sensation will be made by the arrival of the *Nashville* abroad. The fact that steamers can run the strictest blockade, and do now and then do so, is well enough known. The like happens to all nations attempting a blockade. It is notorious in Europe, as it is here, that the *Sumter*, the *Gordon*, the *Dixie*, and numerous less important craft, have escaped the vigilance of blockading squadrons and got upon the high seas. Once there, why should they not set sail for Liverpool or Havre, if the commanders were so disposed? We do not see that the mere presence of the *Nashville* in European waters can be regarded as conclusive of the inefficiency of the American blockade, any more than the presence of the *Sumter* at Surinam or Curacoa. And the fact that JOHN M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, or John Doe and Richard Roe are passengers, is wholly without bearing on the question of the blockade, or the accomplished fact of Southern independence. The escape of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to Europe is to be regretted, only in proportion to the ability and influence of the men. And with regard to MASON, there will be no anxieties entertained by those who know him. A more incapable, maladroit diplomat could scarcely have been chosen from among the public men of the Confederate States. MASON is constitutionally dull and heavy in all his mental operations. He will be voted a bore by every intelligent English statesman he comes in contact with. JOHN SLIDELL is a very different sort of man. He is bold, cunning and unprincipled. He is capable of mischief; but will, no doubt, overdo his part in France, and expose his cause to the derision of the astute Ministers of Louis NAPOLEON. They with their master will need no lessons in statecraft from JOHN SLIDELL, or any other schemer of the New or Old World. On the whole, we are firm in the belief that MASON and SLIDELL are no improvement upon DUDLEY MANN and YANCEY.

Nevertheless, the escape of the *Nashville* is a mortifying event, and the report is that the commander of the blockading squadron at Charleston has been, or will be, ordered to Washington, to give an account of himself. This may or may not be so: but the escape of this steamer is by no means the first event of the kind that has taken place.

The first blockading service at Charleston was performed by the frigate *Minnesota*, Com. STRINGHAM, a screw steamer of 44 guns and 522 men, aided by the propeller *Flag*, 6 guns, and *Montgomery*, 5 guns. These vessels were doing service at Charleston up to the 7th of June. On that day, the *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, a screw frigate of 44 guns, relieved the *Minnesota*, and the propeller *Union*, 4 guns, took the place of the *Montgomery*. The *Wabash*, the *Flag*, and the *Union*, then constituted the blockading squadron. On the 10th of June, the *Union* captured two valuable prizes, the *America*, and the *Solferino*—the latter a Baltimore brig laden with coffee—that were trying to run the blockade.

On the 1st of August the screw frigate *Roanoke*, Com. PENDERGRAST, arrived at Charleston and relieved the *Wabash*, which latter vessel was to come North for repairs. On the 6th of August the *Roanoke*, the *Vandalia*, Capt. LEE, sloop-of-war, 20 guns, and *Seminole*, screw sloop, 5 guns, were found constituting the blockading squadron. On the 21st August the *Vandalia* pursued and captured the schooner *H. Middleton*, that was trying to escape from the harbor. On the 1st of September a brig of 200 tons, by sailing close to shore, broke the blockade and entered Charleston harbor. She was closely pursued by the *Vandalia* and *Roanoke*, the latter having followed into 4½ fathoms water, while herself drawing 23 feet. The pursuit would have been effectual but for the heavy draft of the vessels.

On the 1st of September, the *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER (having participated three days before in the bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras,) returned to Charleston Harbor and took her old place, relieving the *Roanoke*. The *Roanoke* returned to Old Point, where, on the 8th of the month, Com. PENDERGRAST had his connexion with the West India Squadron dissolved by the Department, and he retired to Philadelphia to await other service.

On the 20th of September, the Navy Department made its sweeping changes in the command of vessels at Old Point. Com. STRINGHAM, of the *Minnesota*, was relieved of his position as flag-officer, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Congress*, appointed in his place. Capt. NICHOLSON was taken from the *Roanoke*, and Capt. MERCER from the *Wabash*. Capt. JOHN MARSTON, of the *Cumberland*, was transferred to the *Roanoke*. The *Wabash*, being then at Charleston harbor, did not at once receive Capt. MERCER'S successor.

On the 28th of September, the *Roanoke*, then eight days under her new commander, Capt. MARSTON, sailed for Charleston, arriving there Oct. 1, and relieving the *Wabash*, which sailed on the 3d for New-York direct. The *Vandalia* and the *Flag* were left with the *Roanoke*; and these three vessels were doing duty as blockading squadron on the 11th inst., when the steamer *Nashville* escaped. And they are still there. What is a little singular, on the very day when the *Nashville* ran the blockade, a writer on board of the *Vandalia* addressed a letter to a Philadelphia paper, boasting of the fact that Charleston was then "effectually blockaded," and "waterproof," and adding that the gunboat *Seminole* had joined the squadron the night before (10th,) and would aid the *Roanoke*, *Vandalia* and *Flag* in doing their already perfect work. It is not possible to conceive that the *Nashville* escaped from any connivance of the commander of the *Roanoke*, for that would involve the complicity of the officers of three vessels besides, which is wholly unreasonable. We must admit the escape to be one of the accidents of a state of blockade, which it is impossible to prevent wholly.

It will be seen from the review we have given of the blockade of Charleston, that Commodore STRINGHAM was the chief officer up to 7th of June. Under his administration the *Jeff. Davis*, privateer, got to sea. From June 7 to Aug. 1, Capt. MERCER was chief officer. Under his administration the *Gordon*, a privateer of 400 tons, and *Dixie*, a privateer of 100 tons, got to sea. A writer on board the *Wabash* sent a letter, dated July 11, to a New-York paper, making serious complaints of Capt. MERCER'S conduct, which we will not here call up. Capt. MERCER took some valuable prizes, as before stated, of vessels that tried to run his blockade.

From Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, Commodore PENDERGRAST was the chief officer of the Charleston blockading squadron. The *Vandalia* captured the *Middleton* during this time. But on the whole the blockade was not effectual. The Charleston papers of the 10th September, published that within a month previous fourteen vessels had run the blockade and entered Charleston harbor, and that duties to the amount of $180,000 had been collected on their cargoes.

From Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, was again in command of the blockading squadron. Of course he comes in for his share of the blame for the large entries at the Charleston Custom-house for the month ending Sept. 1, unless he can show that they were all made in August.

From Oct. 1 till the present date, Capt. MARSTON, with the *Roanoke*, has remained in command at Charleston. If the escape of the *Nashville* is all that can be laid to his charge, it does not appear that his case stands out as signally worse and harder to defend than those of his predecessors.

The Defence of New-York.

To put the fortifications of New-York in the condition designed by the Engineer Bureau, will cost three and a-half millions of dollars, and an amount of time which will render their completion too late for present emergencies. And when they are finished, at this cost, it is by no means agreed, among military authorities, that they can destroy, or even stop, an entire iron-clad fleet and its accompanying swarm of gunboats. Let one frigate, or a dozen gunboats, once get past the one East River fortification, or out of shot-range up the North River, and this City is at the mercy of their shells. There is no doubt that a very few fifteen-inch shot would smash in the *Warrior's* sides *if* they were to hit her—but the *Warrior* sails at fifteen knots, while any one fort would not be within telling shot-range of her for more than fifteen minutes. Speed, iron mail, and subdivision of attacking force, are features of modern warfare which make running the gauntlet of *forts* more feasible than it was in old times. It is difficult enough to hit a rapidly-moving object at all; add to this the necessity of hitting and disabling a great number of small objects—gunboats—while shifting their course in every direction, and the task of keeping a fleet at bay by fixed guns on shore, seems almost hopeless. Were this our defence if we had these fourteen forts completed, armed and manned, what is it now?

How to put these waters in a state of complete defence then, right away, by some other means, is a consideration of the most serious importance. In the first place, obviously enough, to harass and delay the enemy, and keep him longer within range of the forts. In the second place, to follow up his gunboats and fight them in detail, as this is the only way to make sure even of hitting them at all. And lastly, to get heavy enough guns *close* enough to his mailed ships to smash their sides in. All of which is a theory to which the most learned experts will not object. How is it to be done? No one doubts, we presume, that the Stevens battery, with its eight 15-inch guns, 20-mile speed, 6½-inch sloping cover, and immense hull, would render the navigation of these waters difficult and perilous by any of the foreign frigates that we read of. We should not allow that formidable vessel to lie in dock at Hoboken for the want of half a million dollars—a vessel which, there is every reason to believe, would be an impregnable fort all the way from the light-ship to the Battery—when we are ready to spend seven times that sum on the completion of fortifications that will cover that distance. But is there not a still better way to secure immediate and perfect defence? Would not twenty or fifty *little* vessels, rendered impregnable by the same certain armor—water—and capable of dogging an enemy in front, behind and on either side, with the heaviest calibres, from Sandy Hook to Governor's Island—would not such a fleet delay an enemy, and, with the aid of land batteries, complete his destruction, if anything could? It is not a matter of speculation, but a matter of fact, that water, in virtue of its perfect non-elasticity, is a complete protection against cannon-shot. A vessel, therefore, that is submerged, cannot be destroyed by them. A few inches below the water line, shot may strike hard, indeed, but so much of their force is spent in the water that a moderate thickness of armor a foot or two in depth, will certainly keep them out. The only risk is of shells or shot dropped from a great height upon the deck, if the deck is not submerged, also; but this is so extremely difficult to do, that this risk is hardly worth considering. Besides, small vessels of 100 to 150 feet length, submerged so that there is really nothing but a *line* to aim at, would not be often hit, at say half a mile range—a distance at which the large guns of the small craft could do most accurate and terrible execution upon the high sides of ordinary vessels.

Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS has completed a vessel of this description at Bordentown, and is now waiting only for a gun, of the proper dimensions, and some supplementary fittings, to test its efficiency. It is simply an iron-boat 100 feet long, with 20 feet beam and 4 feet minimum depth, to be submerged to the deck—7 feet—in action. It is divided into four water-tight compartments, of which those at the ends are for water, and the second aft compartment for the boiler and engines. Around the gunwale, forming complete bulwarks and a projection to give the vessel stability, is a triangular structure of timber, 34 feet wide, and 18 inches thick as it lies on the edge of the deck, and projecting 15 inches beyond the vessel's side and down into the water. This may be riddled with shot, without injury as to the special purpose designed. Only two other things project above the water—the chimney and the gun. That the gun will be hard to hit even at short range, especially *while moving, from a moving object*, no expert will deny. When hit it is not necessarily disabled, and when disabled it is only one of a proposed fleet. The gun is trained from below deck—an arrangement already tested—and *loaded* from below, with great celerity and convenience, through a hatchway in the second forward compartment, into which its muzzle is pointed after each discharge. Thus all the men, except one gunner, are protected, and he is behind the gun. Since the vessel can be turned end for end in two minutes by her two screws—a fact derived from experiment—she can stand head-on, follow an enemy closely, expose a small surface to be hit, and be protected by the sea and by the water in her forward compartment. To pump out these compartments and rise three feet, so as to run at ten to twelve knots, is but a few moments' work. Such a vessel can, of course, chase and sink any unprotected gunboat, and run across flats, in which our lower bay abounds, to escape or to get ahead of larger vessels. The cost of such a boat, thoroughly built and armed, will not exceed $20,000,—or about a third the cost of our present gunboats, which can be destroyed with one single shell filled with molten iron, such as the English carry. But little time—not above two months—and half a million dollars would suffice for a fleet of twenty-five or thirty; and with such a fleet, itself almost impregnable, and carrying say thirty of the largest guns into the midst of an enemy's fleet, in addition to the forts as they might be armed, and the land batteries at various points as they might be constructed, during the same time, there is no doubt that our harbor would be safe. These little vessels, however, are not a fixture. If there is anything imperatively and immediately needed in our assaults upon Southern coasts, it is certainly light-draft vessels, heavily armed, and to a greater degree than anything yet afloat protected from shot. Here is a chance for great results at small cost and short notice.

THE SEA-CHASE AFTER THE FUGITIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—Everybody, no doubt, is now following in fancy the great sea-chase of our leash of sea-dogs after MASON and SLIDELL, the brace of Confederate "Plenipotentiaries"—the rarest piece of sport of the season. The three steamers which the Government has dispatched after the *Nashville*, are now many hundreds of miles out on the blue Atlantic, under full stress of steam and full crowd of canvas. The rebel fugitives will doubtless make their best "time," for they run with the fiend at their heels, and the Davis diplomats would probably rather go to Davy's locker than fall into the hands of the pursuers. For any good it will do the Confederate cause, we don't care the toss of a Confederate picayune whether the precious pair of "Plenipotentiaries to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud" ever reach their destination; but in a mere artistic sense, we own it would afford us a very lively satisfaction should our fellows catch the scoundrels. What are the chances of the chase?

The *Nashville*, it appears, escaped on the night of Friday last: two of our gunboats left this port in pursuit on the following Wednesday night. The fugitives have thus five days' start. But there are other elements to be taken into account. In sailing from the latitude of Charleston, they have either to take the hypothenuse of a triangle or (if they followed the Gulf Stream northward, which is more likely,) the two other sides. We thus have to take off from their advantage the distance from Charleston to New-York. This is about sixty hours: so that it reduces their start to about two days and a half. The *Nashville* has once already, we believe, made the passage of the Atlantic in twelve days—which would leave our steamers nine and a-half days to track the game. The Atlantic *has* been traversed in that time; but whether the gunboats sent in pursuit can do it is another matter. Nevertheless, let them put on every pound of steam, and crowd every inch of sail. And meanwhile say we, *Vogue la galère!*

Maybe, though, it is suggested, the game has "doubled" on its pursuers. There's the rub! Those who know the draft of the *Nashville*, and the depth of water on the Charleston bar, doubt if she could get out of the harbor with sufficient coal to carry her across the Atlantic. She may thus stop at Havana or some of the West India ports, (say Kingston or Bermuda,) or else run up to Halifax, and there either take in a full stock of coal, or else transfer her passengers, mail and freight to one of the British steamers. This, of course, would throw the hounds completely off the scent, and make the chase all for nothing.

The moral is obvious. The Atlantic Ocean is a pretty wide place, and the chances of our vessels overtaking the fugitive steamer are not first-rate. But the channel out of Charleston harbor is *not* a very wide place,—and ought to be watched a good deal more sharply than it has been by our blockaders hitherto.

A SENSIBLE ENGLISH SPEECH ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—It is quite a luxury to find a speech by an Englishman on the American Rebellion which evinces anything like an accurate knowledge of its character, or a just estimate of its prospects. Mr. FORSTER, member of Parliament for Bradford, delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, in that town which substantially meets both these requirements. He is not humbugged in the least, either by the clamor of British Abolitionists

that the war is not waged for the emancipation of the slaves, nor by the selfish demand for peace on the pretext that the South cannot be conquered. He sees the necessity which compels the North to fight for the Government, and understands, moreover, that the war is waged against the political power of Slavery. His address is in marked contrast with that which Mr. LINDSAY made to his constituents at Sunderland a few days before. It is not at all impossible that in course of time the English may come to take a very sensible view of our affairs.

The Affair Below New-Orleans.

Some days must elapse ere we can obtain reliable information concerning the late reported naval engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi. All details yet received have come through purely rebel sources, and if they are not wholly false, they are, without doubt, greatly exaggerated. This is almost demonstrated by the discrepancies that appear in the different accounts of the affair.

The Southern papers, from which alone we derive our information, published originally two dispatches—one dated from New-Orleans, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and the other, signed by HOLLINS, dated at Fort Jackson the same day. The first account states, with distinctness, that the engagement began at 45 minutes past 3 on the 12th; that it was continued one hour, and was renewed at 9 A. M. HOLLINS, on the other hand, says that he attacked the blockaders on the night of the 11th. The first dispatch says that the engagement began at the "Head of the Passes;" HOLLINS says he drove our ships "on the Southwest Bar," twenty miles lower down. A third dispatch says that HOLLINS arrived in New-Orleans on the 12th, and that on that night the city was illuminated in honor of the presumed victory. If so, he, as a conqueror, must have been unaccountably rapid in his movements, for the place where the engagement occurred is a hundred miles below New-Orleans!

This braggart, who talks of having defeated the United States squadron, must, according to his own story, have fled precipitately from the scene of his victory, else he could not have reached New-Orleans the same night, or even Fort Jackson, whence he dated his telegram. It is utterly impossible that he could have waited to note the effects of his "peppering." It may be that some accident has happened to our squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi,—possibly a vessel has run aground, and has been fired at from a safe distance. But it is highly improbable that the bluster of HOLLINS has any foundation in fact. It is quite on a par with his report of the San Juan bombardment, when the guns of the *Cyane* were exercised with such terrible energy upon half a dozen miserable bamboo shanties.

A COMMONPLACE MIRACLE.—We publish this morning news which left Utah *yesterday!* The completion of the Pacific line of telegraph to Great Salt Lake City brings us into immediate communication with our polygamous friends of Mormondom. Twenty-five years ago this would have been deemed a miracle; —now, so commonplace a matter has telegraphic communication become, that it will scarcely elicit a passing remark. The first message, moreover, is a protest from BRIGHAM YOUNG against secession. This is scarcely less surprising than the other. He has evidently forgiven the United States Government the war it waged upon him a few years since, or else he fears the South might prove still worse masters than Uncle Sam.

AN ALARMING DEMONSTRATION.—The *Express*, which is a sort of "What is it" among newspapers, has been excessively sad for a long time because nobody else seemed to "comprehend" things as well as itself. We are a little alarmed to see that it has taken to complimenting the TIMES of late for a degree of wisdom in some faint degree approaching its own. In one of its unnumbered last evening's issues it says:

"The TIMES, which so often falls, in its articles, to understand the war, or to comprehend the enemy, today, we are happy to see, *philosophically*, appreciates the spirit and power of the South, if not the *quasi* politico-philosophical character of the contest."

We hope we do nothing of the kind. We have not the slightest idea of the *What is it's* meaning,—but it must be something very bad. If we thought there was any foundation, in anything we have said or done, for the opinion expressed of us, we should go to Bloomingdale and put ourselves under Dr. BROWN'S care at once, for fear of becoming as muddy and as idiotic as the *What is it* itself.

The *Express* goes on to say that we must "comprehend the enemy." Of course we must,—we must "comprehend *all* vagrom men." Dogberry got the start of the *Express* in that sentiment,—though great minds often hit upon the same ideas. But this task belongs to McCLELLAN, and not to us. Let the *Express* talk to him on the subject.

Explanatory Note from G. Mason, Esq., of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 15th has accidentally fallen into my hands, and I have with no little surprise seen the following statement:

"Mr. MASON, a leading Secessionist, who has a fine estate below Hunting Creek, has not left his house for months. Near his lawn Gen. JAMESON has fixed his headquarters, and on his farm are several camps. He is a cousin of JAMES M. MASON, and has been seeking permission to go beyond our lines to another place which he owns a few miles below."

This points so directly at me that it cannot be mistaken; I ask, therefore, as an act of justice, that the following correction be made in your next issue: It is untrue, I care not from what source derived, that I am a "leading Secessionist." I have never been, at any period, a politician, nor was I ever engaged in public life (unless being a Justice of the Peace, many years ago, can be called such) since the last war with Great Britain, through which I served my country. From that time to the present hour I have been (and for long years past entirely so) a recluse, devoted solely to my family and books. I was never at a public meeting but once in my life, and that was six and twenty years ago. I do not believe there are half a dozen persons in the world who ever heard me express my opinions on the subject of the present controversy which divides the country—and to them, my personal intimate friends, only in private. Chained at home by old age and disease, I have not been even as far as the town of Alexandria, little more than a mile distant, within the last four years; and not three times, in that interval, a half mile from my own door. I have not gone beyond my own gate since the United States troops crossed into Virginia; and, I may add, have not written a syllable or sent a message to any one beyond their lines in the same space of time. Nor have I received a letter or even a message from any one there.

I will correct another error of this statement, though it is one of but little importance: I have *not yet* sought permission to go beyond their lines. Though, since my home has lately lost all its privacy and comfort, from having my whole estate converted into a camp, I have expressed a desire to remove my family to a place of quiet retirement, and designated a farm I own down the river.

G. MASON.

SPRING BANK, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

THE McMANUS OBSEQUIES.

A Great Concourse and Procession.

Since the arrival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on its return from Virginia, there has not been assembled in the streets of New-York so large a throng of the children of Ireland as that which yesterday lined them, from Twenty-third-street, along Broadway to the Park, and from Broadway along Canal-street to the North River. The series of pageants and receptions which have attended the progress of the honored remains of TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, from the distant shores of California toward their destined resting-place in the land of the dead patriot's birth, closed yesterday with a scene which strongly marks the sympathy still felt by the Hibernians in America for the doctrines and the leaders of the Young Ireland Party. Early in the morning, a vast multitude began to assemble at the Twenty-third-street ferry, and by 10 o'clock, when the body was landed and received by the appointed Committee, every adjacent space was packed with a dense mass of men, women and children, all full of interest in the occasion, and eager not to lose a glimpse of the scene.

A handsome military escort was in waiting, attired in the well-known uniform which has so often blended its typical green with the colors of our own national flag, not only in the pageantries of peace, but on the field of war.

At about 10¾ o'clock, the procession began to move up Twenty-third-street, in accordance with the programme, the military, preceded by a fine band, playing mournful dirges, leading, and the hearse flanked on either side by the representatives of the various Counties of Ireland following. Next came in carriages the California delegation, consisting of Capt. M. C. SMITH and JAMES KAVANAGH, Esq., after whom followed Messrs. DANIEL CORCORAN and ANDREW MCGUIRE.

The order of the succeeding procession was much as follows:

The New-York Delegation, a numerous and respectable body of men.

A number of invited guests.

Delegations from Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and many other cities and towns.

The Committee of Arrangements.

Then, led by Marshal WM. ACKERSON, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, from Brooklyn.

Marshal M. O'SULLIVAN and the United Benevolent Society of Longshoremen.

Marshal EDWARD DUFFY and the Thomas Francis Meagher Club, with fine music and banners, and superb regalia.

Marshal MICHAEL ROWARTY and the New-York Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Marshal J. MCDWYER and the St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.

Marshal EDWARD L. CAREY and the Father Mathew Temperance and Benevolent Society.

Next, the United Sons of Erin, with music, the Sun-burst, and handsome trappings, advanced in full ranks, all neatly attired in black, which gave the greater relief to the rich adornments of the Union insignia.

The Hamilton Rowan Club and a throng of citizens on foot and in coaches, brought up the rear, the whole procession skillfully and quietly conducted by Chief Marshal JOHN O'MAHONY and his Aids, Messrs. Thos. Kearns, James Sandford, Patrick Flanigan, Thomas Monahan, Thomas Ryan, Michael Gillen, Wm. H. Hogan and Michael Gorman.

The head of the procession passed up Twenty-third-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Grand, the various associations which were stationed in the different streets leading into the great thoroughfare, joining the line successively, and one by one, as they were uncovered by the advance. This arrangement was well planned and well conducted. Unfortunately, however, the last night's rain had made the streets miry and slippery in the extreme, and on Broadway but half of the road was, by a sort of sufferance apparently spontaneous on the part of omnibus and wagon drivers and hackmen, conceded to the funeral of a man whose memory is cherished by so large a body of our citizens from Maine to California.

The way was certainly not cleared us upon most similar occasions, and the crowds on the sidewalks, as well as the marching array, was seriously incommoded by entangled vehicles and recalcitrant hack horses. Most of the spectators brought away mementoes of the occasion on their clothing, representing the National stars in number, and sometimes in size, with the important difference that the blazonry was done in New-York mud.

Along Grand-street to East Broadway, down East Broadway to Chatham-square, down Chatham-street and Park-row to Broadway, up Broadway to Canal-street, and down Canal-street to Pier No. 44, on the North River—the march continued, thousands moving with it in one great, silent army, on either sidewalk, keeping slow step to solemn dirges.

At the pier, the coffin containing all that is perishable of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, was removed from the hearse and carried on board the steamer that is to bear it away to the Island shore which the exile left with hopes so fair of a free and happy home in the great Republic, until a brighter day for him should dawn over the land he left.

His was a sad fate—to perish, far from home, in the very agony of his new country, and before he had beheld the full regeneration of the old one!

It seemed strange to many who were present, that the Western Continent, which had afforded him a shelter, could not furnish him a grave.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story brick building No. 91 Eldridge-street. Messrs. GROTH & TRAEBERT, mahogany and lumber dealers, occupied the second floor, and their loss is in the neighborhood of $1,200. The fire extended to the third floor, occupied by STEVENS & SMITH, carriage-makers. Their loss is about $600, upon which there was no insurance. The fourth floor was occupied by GEORGE HELM, as a carpenter and cabinet-maker's shop. His loss is about $300; no insurance. Mr. STEVEN THORNE occupied the fifth floor, as a piano-forte manufactory. His loss amounts to about $1,500, upon which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. CHARLES GESSEL, and was damaged to the extent of about $2,000; insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but the Fire Marshal was yesterday investigating the matter.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS RELEASED.—U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday released ROBERT MUIR and J. J. CHAPIN from confinement in Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State. MUIR would not take the oath of allegiance, but signed an obligation to do nothing prejudicial to the United States Government. He is from Charleston. CHAPIN, who was arrested at Saratoga Springs, took the oath. F. O. HASKINS, another prisoner, was offered his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance, but he refused.

CONVENTION OF PREACHERS.—The local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to meet in Convention in the Green-street Church, in this City, to-day. By referring to our religious notices it will be seen that the exercises of to-morrow will be of an interesting character—and that the annual sermon will be preached on Monday by Rev. ISAAC P. COOK, of Baltimore.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon a boy, whose name could not be ascertained, aged about six years, was run over and instantly killed by Car No. 32, on the Second-avenue Railroad. The driver of the car, CHRISTOPHER DELANEY, was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The boy's parents reside at No. 32 Vandewater-street.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.—The Eighth Ward Police yesterday arrested two boys, named THOS. CRAIN and JOHN H. HOLMES, who are charged with the commission of a burglary in Albany, a few months since. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Albany authorities.

OPTHALMIC.—DR. MARK STEPHENSON commences the introductory to his course of lectures on the Eye, at the Opthalmic Hospital, No. 63 Third-avenue, this afternoon, at 4 P. M. His subject will be "The Penalties and Rewards of Professional Life."

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The bark *John Fyfe*, Capt. LUTHER, from Glasgow, arrived at this port yesterday, and was immediately seized by Surveyor ANDREWS. One-sixteenth of the vessel is owned by HENRY BALDWIN, of Savannah, Ga.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania; C. M. Clay, Jr., of Kentucky; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Albany; Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy; Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston; Hon. John McKinney and Ex-Gov. Dewey, of Michigan; H. Murray and W. W. Wright, of Oswego; George W. Warren, A. Remick and George Everett, of Boston, U. S. M. Company, of Delaware; Capt. Anthony, of New-Bedford, and J. G. Hollister, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop H. W. Lee and lady, of Iowa; Charles Clement, of Vermont; S. Ryee, of Indiana; Dr. George Luforop and family, and S. C. Baker and lady, of California; George Rowland, of Massachusetts; N. Kingsland, of Pennsylvania, and E. Brooks, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Capt. Stanton, of Hingham; B. R. Perkins, of the United States Army; Major A. M. Sletson, from Fortress Monroe; John F. Keene, of Philadelphia; Capt. Wardar, of Rochester; W. M. Bowes, of Connecticut, and E. W. Mayo, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Capt. P. A. Davis, of Fortress Monroe; William Lamont, of New-Brunswick; Martin Andrews, of Ohio; M. F. Reynolds and lady, of Rochester, and G. B. Lemoine and family of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

W. DeRoasloff, *attaché* of the Danish Legation, from Washington; Henry D. Morgan, of Norwalk, Conn.; Henry M. Parker, of Boston, and Lieut. Rhine, of the U. S. Marines, are at the Brevoort House.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

The First Message from Great Salt Lake City.

CLEVELAND, O., Friday, Oct. 18.

The following, being the first message over the Pacific Telegraph Line, was received here this evening:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18.

Hon. J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph:

SIR: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph Line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Pacific Telegraph line was completed to Salt Lake City at 1 o'clock to-day. The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

Important Trespass Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 18.

A suit was instituted, to-day, by Mr. HODGSON, proprietor of the Westchester *Jeffersonian*, against United States Marshal MILWARD and Deputies JENKINS and SCHUYLER, for trespass *vi et armis*, who were ordered to appear before the Supreme Court in November. WM. B. REED and GEORGE W. BIDDLE are the plaintiff's counsel.

Accident to Col. Smith.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 18.

Col. ABEL SMITH, of the New-York Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, was dangerously injured by the cars this morning, at this place. As the cars started he slipped in getting aboard, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm and right leg. His condition is very precarious.

Receipts from Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Canal tolls from May 1 to Oct. 15, 1861, amount to $2,845,572; Canal tolls from April 25 to Oct. 15, 1860, $2,282,085.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—The following is a complete list of candidates thus far nominated by the different political organizations in Kings County:

	People's.	Democrat.
Register	H. McLaughlin.	H. McLaughlin.
County Clerk	John N. Stearns.	John McNamee.
Coroner	Thos. P. Norris.	C. H. Murphy.
Sup't of Poor	Ditmas Jewell.	Daniel Gillen.
Sup'me Court Judge	John A. Lott.	John A. Lott.
Justices of Sessions	Wm. H. Hoyt. Nich's Stillwell.	Jno. A. Emmons.
Senator—2d District	Jesse C. Smith.	Thos. A. Gardner.
Senator—3d District	H. C. Murphy.	F. B. Spinola.
	ASSEMBLY.	
First District	A. J. Provost.	A. A. Myers.
Second District	Rich'd J. Lalor.	J. B. Del Vecchio.
Third District	Wm. H. Thomas.	
Fourth District	Jon'n B. Stewart.	James Darcy.
Fifth District	Chas. L. Benedict.	
Sixth District	John M. Stearns.	Joseph Nesbit.
Seventh District	Edgar McMullen.	John R. Wilde.
	Union.	Republican.
Register	Chas. Rowland.	George Bull.
County Clerk	Chas. C. Contrell.	John N. Stearns.
Coroner	Chas. A. Van Zant.	Alfred Horton.
Sup't of Poor	John Vandevoer.	A. N. Doxey.
Sup'me Court Judge	John A. Lott.	John A. Lott.
Justices of Sessions	Nich's Stillwell. Wm. H. Hoyt.	Wm. H. Hoyt. Jesse C. Smith.
Senator—2d District	Zach. Voorhies.	
Senator—3d District	F. B. Spinola.	
	ASSEMBLY.	
First District	John O'Connor.	
Fifth District	Henry Rogers.	
Sixth District	Joseph Nesbit.	
Seventh District	Chas. B. Wylie.	

THE CASE OF THE SLAVER BUCKEYE.—The examination in the case of ERASTUS H. BOOTH, arrested at Greenport, L. I., a few weeks ago, on a charge of being Captain of the slaver *Buckeye*, which landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba about a year since, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner OSBORNE. GEO. P. ANDREWS conducted the examination on behalf of the Government and E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., appeared for the defence. *Joshua Johnson*, the only witness examined, testified that he shipped on board the *Buckeye*, as a sailor, on the Coast of Africa; the commander of the vessel was a Spaniard named DON PEDRO; helped take the negroes on board, (500 in number,) and saw them landed in Cuba; received $500 for my services during the voyage from the Spanish Captain; Capt. BOOTH did not appear to have much to do with the vessel during the voyage; heard him give orders to pump the ship out once, and think I saw him once take an observation; don't know whether he received any pay or not; after the slaves were landed, he went to Havana in a smack with myself and others; never saw him after our arrival in Havana until I saw him here; the voyage from Africa to Cuba occupied sixty days; Capt. BOOTH had very little to do with the vessel during the voyage; he was sick most of the time. The examination was here adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

MR. EVERETT BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT last night delivered his lecture, entitled "The War and the Country," before the Mercantile Library Association of the city, in the Academy of Music. Every seat and almost all the standing room was occupied sometime before the hour announced for the lecture. Soon after 8 o'clock a large number of clergymen and distinguished citizens—invited guests—took seats provided for them upon the stage. Immediately after Mr. EVERETT entered, accompanied by the President of the Association, and was most cordially received by the large audience. Without any unnecessary delay, he proceeded to the task before him, and for more than an hour and a half held the undivided attention of all present. He was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, particularly when referring to the necessity of crushing this murderous and suicidal rebellion.

MURDER TRIAL.—JOHN MAHER, for the murder of a man named O'HALLORAN, on the 27th of last May, near the South Ferry, New-York, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, when a verdict of manslaughter, fourth degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, see to your own health; do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAN LINEN.—Every good housekeeper that delights in having clean linens should use PYLE'S O. K. Soap, which is also the cheapest soap that families can use. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Euphemie, from Havana—T. Cook, J. D. Parker, R. Ellengwood, C. Borquet.

In brig Volant, from Montevideo—Joseph Coelho, A. Thomas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon rises... 5 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.... 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bavaria, Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Inca, Page, Havre, Funch, Maincke & Wendt.

Barks Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Pathfinder, Snow, Oporto, E. W. Trundy; Fame, Sculati, Havre, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Mary, Whiting, Cork and a market, Williams & Guion; Aeronaut, Sherman, Demerara, J. M. Smith's Sons.

Brigs Ben Cushing, (Br.,) Lane, Gloucester, Mass.; R. Reed, (Br.,) Wellingale, Laguayra, Remis & Co.; King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, E. Murray, Jr.

Schooners Josephine, G. Colyer, Wilcox, Boston, H. Rockett; Lucy White, Arey, Boston, master; Nancy C. Brayton, Millikin, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Julius Webb, Freeman, Philadelphia; Sea Nymph, Cooley, Perryville, L. Kenny; John Jones, Cooper, Washington, J. W. McKee; Sangatuck, Kelly, ——, A. W. Agens; Sunny South, Gillett, Havana, E. Underwood; E. H. Benton, Taylor, Deal's Island, T. G. Benton's Sons; Sally Gay, Cruse, Tampico; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Sloops Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master; F. Bennett, Underhill, New-Rochelle.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Eastern State, Teal, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Telican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Aathracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Arno, (of Boston,) Deering, Havre 41 ds., in ballast, to master. Sept. 27, lat. 42, lon. 45, spoke ship Black Sea, from Rotterdam for New-York.

Bark John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow Sept. 10, and Lamlash 12th, with coal to Dunham & Dimon. 11th inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with steamship Persia, bound E.

Bark Express, Swendson, Remedios 6th inst., with sugar to P. V. King & Co. 11th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed U. S. steamer Wabash, bound S.

Bark Wild Fire, Perkins, Monaca Sept. 4, and Malaga 17th, with fruit to Gamez, Wallis & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 18. Has been 7 ds. W. of George's Shoal.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Davis, Havre Sept. 1, in ballast, to master. Has had westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Nelson, (Br., of Fleetwood,) Cuthbirt, Fleetwood, Eng., Sept. 5, with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nazareno, Waugh, Trinidad, Cuba, Sept. 25, with sugar to James Borland.

Bark Norwegian, Munson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast. Will load for England.

Bark Blenheim, Main, Waterford 38 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Volant, Botsford, Montevideo Sept. 9, in ballast, to W. W. De Forrest & Co. The brig Almon Rowell, Boyd, for St. Thomas, sld. 4th inst.; schr. Emma J. Mead, Lepari, for Buenos Ayres, sld. 4th inst.

Brig Ellen, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Drogheda, Ireland, via Yarmouth, N. S., 6 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Sea Foam, Burnham, Inagua Oct. 10, with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Brisk, Harding, for Shelburne, N. C.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Creeker, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Experiment, Rogers, Kingston Sept. 29, with logwood to Masou & Wilkes.

Brig Leonard Berry, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steel, Demerara Sept. 27, with mdse. to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Resolute, Smith, Saco 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Brig Titania, Cox, Cox, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Anna Gildert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Loanne, (Br.,) Spencer, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Campbell, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Laguayra Sept. 21, via Turks Island and East Harbor Oct. 5, with resin and salt to A. H. Solomon. The brig Julia, of New-London, for Boston, was at East Harbor, and would sail about Oct. 9. Oct. 12, lat. 33 16, lon. 72 18, was in co. with schr. West Wind, of and for Bangor from East Harbor.

Schr. A. H. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Havana Oct. 2, with mdse. to Thos. Gilmartin. 13th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a gale from N. E. sprung a leak, and put into Hatteras Inlet to repair; sld. from thence 16th.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (Br.,) McKenney, St. Andrews, N. B., 9 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Euphemie, Lee, Havana 9 ds., in ballast, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Flying Fish, (Br., of Barbados,) Clarkson, Barbados 16 ds., in ballast, to Leavcraft & Co.

Schr. St. George, (Br., of Bermuda,) Penniston, Salt Cay 4th inst., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Schr. R. C. Ward, Edwards, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machiasport,) Cole, Shulee, N. B., 25 ds., with spars to C. F. Snow.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Delaware, (of Rockland,) Manning, Glass Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal, for Baltimore.

Schr. New-York Packet, Mitchill, Machias 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Lucy Orcutt, Swetland, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

PILOT—Br. brig Union; also one bark.

WIND—During the day, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Oct. 17—U. S. transports, Ethan Allen, Commander Perry; Stepping Stones and Narraganset. Steamship Congress, (Belg.,) Antwerp. Ships Constellation, Liverpool; Geo. Newell, Havre. Barks Magdalena, Aspinwall; Gestemunde, (Han.,) Anx Cayes; Corra Linn, (Br.,) Cork. Schrs. Zebulon, Yarmouth, N. S.; F. J. Brognard, Tuckahoe, N. J.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. brig Afton, from Cagliari.

Spoken, &c.

Francis Burrett—schr., hence for St. John, N. B., Oct. 13, off George's Shoal.

Georgiana—brig, from Mansanilla for New-York, Oct. 16, lat. 35 45, lon. 74 30.

Relief—Br. brig, from Glasgow for Halifax, N. S., Sept. 15, lat. 56, lon. 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Sept. 9, ships Albatross, Longhlin, from Cardiff for Liverpool, ldg.; Ocean Steed, Cox, from Newport for Maulmain, dischg.; Rockaway, Perkins, from Cardiff, do.; Emperor, Blanchard, from Newport for Maulmain, do.; Gov. Morton, Smith, hence for San Francisco, dischg., for repairs; John Bunyan, Carver, from Cardiff for Maulmain, dischg. Barks Louie Star, Dizer, from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres and Maulmain, ready; Ephraim Williams, (barkantine,) Perry, from Liverpool for Patagonia, dischg.; John Chrystal, Upton, from Boston for St. Thomas, do.; St. John, Skefield, from Portland for Maulmain, do.; Lucy Lincoln, from Boston, do.; Rebecca Michenor, from Buenos Ayres, unc., wlg.; Fannie, Merwick, ldg. from the Gov. Morton, unc.; Dublin, Huntley, from Machias, dischg.; Agnes, Thomas, from Baltimore, do.; Comrade, Newport, do.; Elizabeth, Wilkins, Rosario, for the United States, ready. Brigs Brothers, Brooks, from Buenos Ayres, unc., loaded with cargo from Gov. Morton, to lighten that ship for repairs; Ganges, Darborn, hence, dischg.; Karnak, Downing, hence, dischg.; Sea Lion, Walls, from Paranagua, do.; Lavacca, Parker, hence, do. Schr. N. W. Smith, ——, hence, do.

At Inagua, Oct. 10, schr. Star, (Br.,) Purdy, from Aux Cayes, for New-York; put in on account of the master being sick, but was recovering, and would sail in 2 ds.

At Demerara, Sept. 27, bark Briefly, of Boston, from Calcutta, with rice, just arr.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Sept. 25, bark R. G. W. Dodge, for New-York, ldg.

At Salt Cay, Oct. 4, brig Ida, (Br.,) Purvis, for Boston next day.

A Dead Shot.—A MAN WHO ALWAYS HITS the mark is a dead shot. A shade this way or that would have spoiled KNOX'S Fall style of gentlemen's hat; but as it is, he has obtained that "nameless grace" peculiar to perfection, and we defy hatter, cupper or "any other man," to examine his assortment of hats, caps, &c., at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st., and deny his claims to be held first in the world of fashion, and in the estimation of every Union-loving citizen.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Bridgewater Print.
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Personal attendance. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Gymnasium.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

BERTHOLF—PRICE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the Reformed Dutch Church in West 30th-st., by Rev. P. Stryker, JOHN J. BERTHOLF and ANN FRANCES, daughter of Edward V. Price, all of this City.

COOK.—KIP.—In Kiederhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. Remeyn Berry, Hon. JAMES H. COOK, of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., to Miss GERTRUDE W., daughter of William Kip, Esq., of the former place.

RICHARDS—SWIFT.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Bissell, PETER RICHARDS Jr., of this City, to SARAH DE LANCY, daughter of Gen. J. G. Swift.

BLISS—DALLETT.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 17, DALLETT BLISS, of this City, and VIRGINIA, daughter of John Dallett, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, after a short and severe illness, of congestion of the lungs, FANNY L., daughter of James Webb, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her brother, A. V. C. Webb, and brother-in-law, Samuel S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 82 Morton-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PAGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, ALBERT W. PAGE, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Barker, No. 43 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

We mourn the loss of an affectionate son,
Kind brother, and true friend.

HIGGS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., ANN, the beloved wife of Robert W. Higgs, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, John Mable, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

LEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, of consumption, Miss SARAH A. FORGAY, daughter of John and Eliza Lee, grand-daughter of the late Samuel Forgay, and adopted daughter of William Furgay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, without further invitation.

LAWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, Mrs. ANNE JANE LAWS, wife of J. Q. Laws.

The funeral services will take place this (Saturday) morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. C. Gillespie, No. 38 7th-st., a few doors west of 3d-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Troy, Baltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, of consumption, SIDNEY D. BARCLAY, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, and also members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Beech-st., at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, without further invitation.

☞ Dunkirk and Fredonia papers please copy.

NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. A. M.—A special communication will be held at the Lodge-room, (Corinthian,) corner Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock. By order of WM. B. SMITH, W. M.

A. DESMOND, Secretary.

PACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, HARRIET, wife of John W. Peckett, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

BRADLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, SARAH ANN RUST BRADLEY, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 142 High-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Wilton, Morrisania, on Friday morning, Mrs. HANNAH SMITH, relict of the late Capt. Jno. R. Smith, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, with 3 years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at needlework; would sew for a lady who boards, or act as waiting-maid or parlormaid; does fine washing and ironing in the latest style; wages $4; City or country. Call at No. 194 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

A COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young women: the one as cook and washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread; has 8 years' reference from one place; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth or bring it up on a bottle, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 33d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to general housework; could fill a place as ourse and plain sewer; has good recommendations. Wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and froner; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PRO-fessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTA-ble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; is also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 8th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COLORED young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. The best City reference will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 26th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Can be seen for five days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner. Can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. L. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A HIGHLY RE-spectable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend an elderly or invalid lady, or as child's nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 158 East 26th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—A RESPEC-table young woman wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room; good City reference.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing and fluting; understands both stations perfectly; can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City, for character and capability. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can do all kinds of French embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen at Nos. 97 and 99 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or lady, or as infant's nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; good references can be given. Apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUA-tion wanted by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, if required; would like to go to Havana; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, quick seamstress, with good City reference, work by the day or month; understands making ladies and children's clothes, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to the care of children, or light chamberwork. Call at, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE, INTEL-ligent and tidy American girl wishes to engage as seamstress and nurse; is willing to assist in the general housework, or would do it all, in a small family; would take pleasure in pleasing her employer, in City or country; refers to good families. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANT-ed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women. German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (English,) has had many years' experience; is a good groom, careful driver; can give the best of City and country reference; wages to suit the times; no objection to the country. Address E. B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who will be found to perfectly understand his business; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required; can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention for two days.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 68 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single, young and steady man, of pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; can keep silver in perfect order; has the best of City reference, to whom he will refer; no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of by addressing J. M., No. 820 Broadway, this real estate office, for two days, or at No. 124 Clinton-place, second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 203 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 488 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN to go to Flushing, Long Island, as cook, washer and ironer; to one thoroughly competent and trustworthy the highest wages will be paid; city references required. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., this day, at No. 15 William-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman as cook, to go into the country. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 1, at No. 13 Washington-square, corner of 5th-av., this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, TWO girls, to go to Staten Island; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE to go to Panama; reference required. Apply at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must bring good recommendation as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN EITHER white or colored, who can give references for sobriety, honesty, intelligence and industry, may apply at No. 38 Vesey-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE house, a young man of 16 to 18 years of age, who writes a good hand and will be satisfied with a moderate compensation—say $3 per week. Address Box No. 4,593 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO TO CUBA WITH A merchant, three porters for stores, stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERI-enced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music and the higher English branches, desires to teach in a private family, where she will receive her board as an equivalent. Address A. C., Randolph's Book-store, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, NOT long in America, wishes a situation as governess; she has been several years in a boarding school in France, so that she speaks this language perfectly well; she is able to teach both German and French, also the first rudiments in piano. No. 119 Laurence-st.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COL-lege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 25th-st.

A MAN COMPETENT TO TEACH A DIS-trict School, and who knows how to sing, can have employment, at $20 a month, by addressing Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and will be leased at a reasonable price, to a good tenant. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 82 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY Lesen stone English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

AT HARLEM.—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILD-ing, nearly new, to let, on 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rent at the rate of $200 to 1st of May. Apply to J. WOOD, 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 250 Greenwich, near Murray.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF TWO OR three persons, the second floor of a two-story brick house, No. 50½ Eldridge-st. Rent $180 per annum.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st.; house 25 by 60 feet deep and 4 stories high, well furnished and nearly new. Location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FUR-nished double house, in Washington-place, near Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer.
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A [illegible], Engraver, No. 188 Broadway, [illegible]

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents,

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the depot, and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are pew villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELL-furnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, by a gentleman and wife, at a nominal rent until Spring, not over 500 miles from New-York; would take horse and carriage; best of care, and reference given. Address, giving description, rent, &c., HOME, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. Inquire of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house at Mount Vernon, 45 minutes from New-York, and three minutes from the depôt, with barn and outhouses, one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12¾ Chambers-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND A COUPLE OF acres, with greenhouses and grapery, eligibly located, near the City—Westchester County preferred. Would lease, or purchase if cheap. Address GARDENER, Box No. 3,322 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISH-kill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views. Communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES OF good land, with excellent buildings, and fences throughout. Fruit of all kinds, bearing every year. Located and neighborhood desirable. Only two miles from Port Monmouth, N. J. R. R. station. Price $5,000, half cash. Apply to Mr. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, room No. 21.

WANTED TO RENT—(WITH A VIEW OF purchase,) a well improved farm of 200 to 300 acres, in Middle or Orange County, on lease of three years, with a privilege of five; the buildings must be commodious and in good order. For satisfactory reference and particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON., No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SEVENTY acres, in a village nine miles from Saratoga, $3,500; 100 acres, $1,500; one 50 acres, $1,250, 10½ miles from Saratoga, 1½ miles from village. Call on or address J. T. JOHNSON, Belmont Hotel, 12 to 2 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITH OR without the furniture, house and lot in 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown-stone, four stories, 24.8x50 feet; all improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASS.—MR. CHARRUAUD'S Class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 56 West 31th-st., near 6th-av., will commence the 29th of October. Day—TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had as above, or at No. 148 East 37th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUC-TION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at A. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSO-CIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $900, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Lovett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Hutton*, in harness.
The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, D. Phifer names b. g. *Zouave*, S. Crooks names c. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.
J. CROCHERON, Manager.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store: Pair of medium-sized black horses, seven years old, perfectly sound and gentle, excellent travelers and superior saddle horses, square trotters, one of them a very superior lady's saddle horse. A full set of double harness in fine order. A two-seat carriage with a shifting top, Chrisey's best make and in fine order, with pole and shafts. A one-seat carriage, by same maker, in good order, with pole and shafts. Two gents' saddles, one entirely new, of the best Paris make. Two ladies' side saddles, in fine order. Can be seen as above on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of the best quality furniture, comprising parlor suites, secretaries, canterburys, etageres, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension dining tables; rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, bookcases, easy chairs, lounges, hall stands, tables and chairs. Sale positive, for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire apparatus of the celebrated magician Mme. McAllister, comprising sixteen cases, containing mechanical tables, the celebrated peacock and harlequin, and many other articles appertaining to this business. A list of the articles can be examined at our store at any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire apparatus of the celebrated magician, Madam McAllister, comprising 16 cases containing mechanical tables, the celebrated peacock and harlequin, and many other articles appertaining to this business. A list of the articles can be examined at our store, at any time previous to the sale.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, cots beds, wardrobes, washstands, gas chandeliers, mirrors, Brussels, three ply and other carpets, druggets, oil-cloths, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, bedding, kitchen ware, cutlery, &c.; also, sundries lots each.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.

[illegible] Edward R. Martin and Lucian D. Comstock, [illegible] Railroad Company; the [illegible] Dr. Hastings, [illegible] of the State of Wisconsin; John M. Keep, [illegible] Brewster, and Thomas McFarland, in Equity, [illegible] me and by virtue of a decree made by the [illegible] Court of the United States for the District of Wi[illegible] on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1860, in the [illegible] cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the [illegible] No. [illegible] in the City and County of Milwaukee, in said Dis[illegible] on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock [illegible] afternoon, the following-described mortgaged [illegible] to wit:

All their said road from the village of Miner[illegible] Wisconsin, to the village of Warren, in the State of Ill[illegible] Being thirty-two and two-third miles of [illegible] constructed, together with all and [illegible] ular railways, land procured or occupied for [illegible] use, together with bridges, fences, privileges and [illegible] now owned by said Company for the purpose [illegible] and, or which may hereafter be acquired or [illegible] by it, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits [illegible] from the same, and all lands used for and [illegible] depôt or stations, with all buildings standing [illegible] which shall be procured thereto, together [illegible] locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger cars and [illegible] shops, tools, and machinery, now owned or [illegible] to be acquired by said Company, and in any way [illegible] or appertaining to said Railroad, now [illegible] to be constructed, including all its property, real [illegible] and personal, pertaining to said Railroad, and all [illegible] rights and franchises thereto appertaining, [illegible] and all the corporate property, tolls, [illegible] profits, credits and franchises—also, the locomotive [illegible] passenger cars and freight cars, as follows: [illegible] five, named the John C. Fremont, [illegible] Brewster, [illegible] Hastings, [illegible] Wisconsin, [illegible] Illinois, and [illegible] Minnesota.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., July 5, 1861. JEHU H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1861. D. C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, July 3, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above. DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

The above-entitled sale is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 1, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.
And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in ch

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

For the sale of 73-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF RAAB, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS, $501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

At the office of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.

OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH B. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, 7 3-10 PER CENTS,

Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER,

Bought and sold at lowest rates, by P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, HORACE GALPEN, BENJ. P. DAWSON, FRANCIS VOSE, FRED. P. JAMES, WILLIAM GOULD, D. M. HUGHES, } Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY next, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 15th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale at this office, and received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 Williamst.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID, $550,000.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus of addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WETMORE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whosoever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right to call for a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 10,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the indorsed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 15th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 4 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use the SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, SOLD ONLY AT CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Deleterive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

A CARD.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. WARD would respectfully say that he guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, and on your own terms. Consultation free. Dear friend, consult your best friend, who is Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where he attends constantly day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kenuedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor: the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confinement or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tasteless "curatives," or "remedies," have come up whose principal merit is to bear testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Rheumatism	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating its or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	50
29	Sore Mouth, Ulcerated or Cankered Mouth or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book.. $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILLS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Those having such to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, R. T. W., Box No. 206 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London to EYRES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. JAMES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-st.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 283 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. C. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 193 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by Jones'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN M

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

Recognition of the Rebels Debated in England.

Effect of the American War on French Industry.

The Proposed European Intervention in Mexico.

SPAIN RESOLUTE TO GO IT ALONE.

General Discussions of American Affairs

The mails and newspaper packages brought to Boston by the *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., reached this City last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of full files o European papers and interesting correspondence.

The *City of Manchester*, from New-York, Sept. 28, arrived at Queenstown, Oct. 5.

The latest news received from America was of the surrender of the National forces at Lexington. The comments of the journals were various. The Paris *Presse* says, "the success of the Pro-Slaveryites will strengthen the policy of Gen. FREMONT, and will tend to compel the Federal Government to proceed with even greater firmness in the path which the measures of Gen. FREMONT have so clearly marked out."

Mr. GERALD RALSTON, the noted Colonizationist, writes to Lord BROUGHAM a letter, in which he says:

"I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the decision of the Federal Court in the 'Dred Scott' case is practically annulled by the present Government of Washington. I have before me the passport granted to Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New-York, given by WM. H. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Aug. 26, 1861, in which the Secretary 'requests all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass HENRY H. GARNET, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.' This passport is impressed by the seal of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the 86th year of the Independence of the United States."

Mr. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY had left London for Vienna, the seat of his mission.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

Effect of the American War upon French Interests—The Present Direction of French Sympathies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Next to the interest you feel in the effect produced by the war on home commerce, is that produced on the commerce of foreign nations. So far as regards France, the country is traversing at the present moment, what may be called for the French people, a financial and alimentary crisis. The sources of public information are so completely within the control of the authorities, the press is so moderate and so little disposed to sounding useless alarms, that but little is said about it, and the anxiety—for it cannot be called a panic—is thus restrained to its legitimate limit. But there is yet so little elasticity in French commerce, everything is so nicely adapted in the operations of trade, that it requires but a slight disturbing cause to produce a shock in the whole system. The derangement of the commercial relations between France and the United States since the commencement of the war, is one of the two principal causes of the present crisis; the other is the indifferent crop of the present year in France. We see the evidences of these conditions in the fact that the Bank of France has just raised its rate of discount gradually from four to five, and now to six per cent., and that the price of bread at Paris, which is fixed by the municipal authorities, and has remained stationary, if I recollect right, for more than two years, has been augmented from forty-two to forty-six, and now to fifty centimes the two-pound loaf. Another item worthy of remark is, that of the deposits made at the Bank of France, an unheard-of proportion are in Bank bills and bills of Commerce; thus in one day of this week, of seventy-nine millions of francs desposited, two millions only were in specie. Here we see the effects of the war and the short crop. The specie of the country is going to America to buy grain, for America is making no exchange with France by the purchase of manufactured articles. At Lyons, where so many of the manufacturers live in a great part on the American trade, forty thousand workingmen are living upon bureaux of charity, which the Government has just opened to this effect. It is astonishing, however, and the reader ought to note the fact and place it to the credit of the French, how little they complain against the Americans, when compared with the English. The French, by their moderation under such trying circumstances, tacitly acknowledge the opportunity and the justice of the war on the part of our Government, and the right which nations possess to disturb even the commerce and prosperity of the whole world, if necessary, in the settlement of internal and domestic questions. It is true that the French are a more warlike and less commercial people than the English, and consequently more disposed to look with a lenient eye on other nations who show a warlike spirit; it is true also that the sum total of losses in France by the war will be less than in England; nevertheless, the relative complaining in the two countries is out of all proportion to the losses in each, and thus I repeat that we ought to take a note of this forbearance of the French.

Several of the French papers have opposed war out of a pretended or real sympathy for the South, but in no instance probably was this opposition spontaneous or founded upon general principles. The defenders of the Southern cause, who were few in number, and at the start without influence, felt the necessity of making on that account greater exertions to attract and convert the public, and thus but a short time ago we were flooded with secession pamphlets and newspaper articles to such an extent that a superficial observer might have got the impression that the French people were the defenders of the South and sympathizers in secession. But the storm spent its rage in a sudden gush; we are now enjoying an intermittance of the paroxysm, which we hope will be permanent; there are no more secession pamphlets and but few newspaper articles devoted to a villification of the Union cause; one by one the zealous secession writers have dropped off, till at last even M. GUILLARDET, the ablest and most influential of them all, has gone by the beard. For a fortnight he has been silent, and his place has been filled by an accomplished young lawyer, M. JUIF, who was exiled in 1848, and who has resided in New-York ever since till the amnesty of last year allowed him to return to France. M. JUIF is as ardent and as zealous in defence of the Union and the integrity of the great Republic as M. GUILLARDET was in its depreciation, and the *Presse* has now resumed the position from which it had been perverted by M. GUILLARDET'S able pen—that of the leading liberal journal of Paris on all questions. The *Patrie* and the *Pays*, two papers which rendered themselves conspicuous for a while by the vigilance of their opposition to the Union cause, are now almost on the other side, while the *Constitutionnel*, whose editorial bureau contains several gentlemen who, for private reasons, warmly sympathize with the South, shows a moderation in its opposition hardly to be looked for under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that by this time the Union troops have gained such a victory as will put finally to rest, in France, the last of these enemies of the great Republic.

The French have not failed to remark the singular fact that they, enjoying peace and an unparalleled prosperity, are obliged to go to the United States, a country engaged in a colossal and exhausting war, to buy a very large proportion of their food for next year's consumption; nor do they fail to rally us in connection with the question of the Loan, about our standing phrase of "*effete* nations," as applied to the European States, which have shown themselves so much more ready and able to take loans in an emergency than ourselves. MALAKOFF.

HIGH PRICE OF BREAD AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The rumors to-day of agitation in some of the faubourgs of Paris, owing to the distress among the working classes, and the high price of bread. There is a talk of numerous arrests, and of placards bearing the sinister inscription, *Du pain ou la mort*. Although in such cases there is sure to be much exaggeration, there must be some foundation for the reports of the day, because M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, in the *Pays*, tries to allay them by the following article, headed

"THE PRICE OF BREAD.

For some days past there has been a talk of uneasiness existing among the Parisian population, and the working classes more especially, in consequence of the rise in the price of bread, and political passions naturally endeavor to turn this uneasiness to account. But these passions are out of date, for the popular classes know how enthusiastically the Emperor takes thought for their interest and well-being, and their gratitude is not to be affected by a momentary alarm. There was a time when the Government of France disdained the people; there was another time when it feared them. But these things are altered. The people now-a-days are neither despised nor feared. It is the object of a constant solicitude. The Imperial Government does not disdain nor dread the laborious classes; it loves them. There is the secret of its strength. And, therefore, when embarrassments result from a subsistence crisis, they are economical, and never political. They may be very real, but they are of an order altogether different from what they were under the ancient monarchy of '89, and the Government of July, 1846. As to the present crisis, we must neither attenuate nor exaggerate it, and we call attention to the following reflections."

Then follows a long article, putting the prospects of the Winter supply in the best possible light, and insisting on the large public works to be executed in Paris as a fruitful resource for the poor. "Credit and free trade" is the watchword on which the *Pays* relies. The *Opinion Nationale*, last night, said it had received a memorial alleged to have been signed by seven hundred and fifty working men; but, in default of the signatures, it could not print it. This evening, the journal makes no reference to the subject, and therefore, I presume, has had a hint to be silent.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME OF JOINT INTERVENTION.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

It is understood that, by the middle of November, the climate of Vera Cruz and Tampico will be well suited to the forthcoming intervention of the allied forces in the Gulf of Mexico. From that time the healthy season begins, and it commonly continues during some six months—a period far more than sufficient for putting into gear our plans for the liquidation of our claims against the Republic of Mexico. *Although it would be impossible to fix the precise moment for the commencement of the operations in the Gulf, there is little doubt that, in the first weeks of the healthy season, we shall be in a position to carry into effect, jointly with the forces of France and Spain, the intervention which we announced more than a week ago.* During the Summer and Autumn months the coast of the Gulf breathes a pestilence, from one extremity to the other, which attacks even the native population with cholera and vomito, and is, of course, yet more fatal to unacclimated Europeans than it is to the hybrid Spaniards of the Mexican Republic. But the season, and the character of the intervention, are likely to free the European forces from these perils. We have every reason to anticipate that, long before the unhealthy season returns in Mexico, the great proportion of our sailors and marines may be in a position to quit possession of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and such other ports as they may seize along the Gulf. It is not too much, indeed, to hope that a very brief career of active hostilities in the principal cities of the coast will result in bringing the Mexican Government to our terms; and it is obvious that when the process which we are prepared to carry into effect among the principal Gulf cities shall have been formally agreed to by the best executive authority that exists in Mexico, it will be competent to us to relinquish our forcible possession of the ports that we may have held meanwhile as material guarantees. *Two or three vessels of war in the roadsteads of each of the ports that are to be placed under a system of revenue sequestration, will then be in all probability the utmost that will be required.* They will exact respect for the system that will have been brought into operation, and will maintain the authority of those who may be intrusted with the charge of receiving the revenues of the Gulf. The permanent establishment of the intended system will probably require but a temporary naval demonstration on any considerable scale; and such vessels as the Allies may station permanently in the Gulf to protect the authority of whatever representatives they may constitute at the seaports will, no doubt, be able to keep the greater part of their crews afloat.

A certain degree of doubt and misapprehension appears to have crept into the public mind in regard to the particular object of the intervention, and to the particular wrongs to be redressed, since the date of our first announcement of the intervention itself. Time and official explanations will at length clear up the doubts of those whose interests in Mexican affairs had led them to scrutinize this question in all its bearings; but it may be well to trace the course of the diplomatic representation which has led to the measures that we are about to take. In order to do this, we must go back to the instructions sent out by Earl RUSSELL to Sir CHARLES WYKE, our Minister in Mexico, early in the Summer. There were at that time two classes of grievances against Mexico, namely, the wrongs endured by British bondholders in this country, and the insecurity experienced by British residents in Mexico. But it appears to have been with the former grievance that the instructions with which Sir CHARLES WYKE was sent out were chiefly concerned. It will be remembered that when Earl RUSSELL was interrogated in the House of Commons as to whether he had laid stress in the course of these instructions upon the robbery of the bondholders' money, and the general obligation entered into by the Mexican Government many years ago to hypothecate 25 per cent. of its customs dues to the payment of interest on its foreign debt, he laconically answered that "it was upon that very point that Sir CHARLES WYKE was sent out." Probably, on the re-assembling of Parliament, papers will be asked for and obtained which will gratify the curiosity of the public.

It is obvious that the two grievances stand upon very different foundations, and moreover that the redress of the one is much more attainable than the redress of the other. The seizure of the property of the bondholders under the seal of the British Legation is a violation of the international law of Europe and America. It is an outrage upon civilization itself. Again, the cessation of the payment to the Committee of bondholders of that portion of the customs revenue of Mexico which had been hypothecated to them by the Mexican Government itself is a plain repudiation of a lien or mortgage given by that Government to British subjects who have advanced them money and have received a tangible security. On the other hand, the hardships and the dangers experienced by British subjects in Mexico, the other class of grievances—although undoubtedly a very serious one—are nevertheless of a kind with which it would be difficult quite so plainly to deal. We would by no means dissuade our readers from hoping that a very material amelioration of the condition of European residents in Mexico may result from the intervention about to take place. But distinct demands, whether urged by diplomacy or enforced by arms, must necessarily rest upon distinct rights. *It will be seen that the one class of grievances springs from a breach of the public law of Europe and America, and from a systematic breach of an international compact. These are the demands which obviously we can most readily redress.* The three allied Powers, however, will probably agree in boldly maintaining the general responsibility of every government for the acts of its subjects, although some latitude may be demanded by the government of a country but just emerged from civil war.

From the London Globe, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The memorial of the persons aggrieved by the caprice, oppression and crime of Mexican Governments, was yesterday handed to Mr. LAYARD, who promised to submit it to Earl RUSSELL. Mr. LAYARD said no more; but that instance of official reticence does not at all imply that the generally understood views of the Government have undergone any change. As soon as the arrangements are complete with other Powers; *as soon as a season, suitable for operations on that unhealthy coast arrives, we shall learn that effectual steps have been taken, by a long-forbearing Government, to see that justice is done. An intervention which would frustrate the well-known designs of the Southern Confederacy upon Mexico, although somewhat distasteful to the bigoted adherents to the so-called Monroe doctrine, cannot but be in the main satisfactory to the United States;* and we have heard, without surprise, that Mr. LINCOLN does not dissent from the proposed intervention. The time and mode of proceeding must be settled by the Powers who undertake the delicate task, and who will strive to make a nation of barbarians, and their brutal leaders understand that they are not so far out of the pale of civilization as to be beyond the reach of the strong arm of justice.

THE DESIGNS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Madrid *Correspondancia*, of Sept. 28, announces that the negotiations relating to the affairs of Mexico have been interrupted, and details some of the measures which it states have been adopted by the Spanish Government. It says:

"Spain, whose interest in Mexico is greater than that of any other European Power, has not been able to come to an understanding with France and England as to the means to be employed to obtain satisfaction for the injuries of which it has to complain, and to extend to its subjects, who are murdered every day, an effective protection. Spain, consequently, intends to act alone in Mexico, as its interests and dignity require, without regard to what the English or French journals may say."

The Paris *Presse* throws doubt on the assertion made by the *Correspondancia*, that no understanding has been come to between France and England as to a joint intervention in Mexico. "Contrary to what the *Correspondancia* announces," says the Paris journal, "the negotiations have not been broken off between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico; but up to the present time no decision has been come to."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing Oct. 3, says:

"Letters from Madrid, coming from reliable sources, speak of the continued opposition of O'DONNELL to a common action with France and England in the affairs of Mexico. The gallant General, infoxicated by his African triumphs, thinks it would be derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone. Who knows? Perhaps he still remembers that Mexico has been once a Spanish colony, and that there may be chances for another CORTEZ. He is supported in his opposition by the King, who, yielding to the influences about him, is averse to cooperate with heretics and doubtful supporters of the Holy See. The opposition is, however, by no means shared by the rest of the Cabinet. On the contrary, several among the most prominent see the necessity of uniting the efforts of Spain to those of others. The effects of the expedition to Morocco are still sufficiently felt to moderate the desire for costly military triumphs. Indeed, there is a strong tendency to abate even in the demands against Morocco, and listen to moderate counsels, Spain having been sobered down by reality, and feeling neither strength nor will to repeat the experience of 1859-'60."

The latest advices from Madrid are dated Oct. 3. The *Correspondancia* of that date says:

"We are authorized to deny the statement that the preparations for the Spanish expedition to Mexico had been suspended, and to declare, on the contrary, that they are being actively carried on. The expedition of Spain will leave very shortly, without prejudice to the cooperation which she will afterwards afford to France and England."

Madrid letters state that the Spanish expedition against Mexico was being actively organized in Cuba. Marshal SERRANO having called for volunteers to the corps that is to embark for Vera Cruz, the whole of the regular army of Cuba, privates and officers, responded to the appeal, and the Marshal was compelled to determine the selection by drawing lots. The enthusiasm in favor of this expedition against the Mexican Republic is extreme throughout the Spanish Antilles.

The *Espana* of Madrid publishes an article recommending the reëstablishment of a monarchy in Mexico.

SPAIN NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO ACT ALONE.

From the London Times.

Were Spain and the unhappy Republic alone in the world—were there no England, interested for miners and bondholders,—no France, eager for the lead in everything,—no United States, no Southern filibusters,—there is every reason to believe that Spain might reconquer Mexico, and hold it,—not, of course, under the mad oppression of the old times, but on terms which would greatly enrich the mother country. There seems to be in Mexico no power which is capable of resisting an invading force. The rapidity of the descent has been remarkable, for, fourteen years ago, there was a fine-looking army, well armed and equipped, and numerous enough to have destroyed the little bands of Americans who penetrated into the country. Even then, certainly, there was little skill in the leaders, and a rather pronounced tendency in the men themselves to run away; but still they were real troops, fighting in a national cause, and according to the laws of war. The levies with which JUAREZ and MARQUES carry on hostilities are ill-clad and ill-armed, and their conduct is that of the most blood-thirsty savages that ever made forays on each other in the wilderness. Were it not that on approaching each other one army generally takes to its heels, or "retires in perfect order," as its own bulletin expresses it, the combatants would speedily annihilate each other. But no such deliverance is at hand for the country, and, while the day of battle is comparatively bloodless, there is a never-ceasing succession of murders and mutilations perpetrated by each on its opponents or on the inhabitants in general. At the present time an army would probably be welcomed, even though it were a Spanish army. It is said that the Government of JUAREZ is in great difficulty, and can hardly support itself in the Capital; that in the meantime, MIRAMON is approaching against him from the North. Each of these armies will, no doubt, levy contributions and enforce loans wherever it comes, and it may be that as JUAREZ has extorted money after the precedent of MIRAMON, so, if MIRAMON gains the Capital, a third forced loan will be exacted within a few months. Such sufferings cannot be borne long by any people. Every family in Mexico is in danger and in comparative poverty. Any day may bring a fresh enemy, for each side is equally an enemy, and then the services which have been extended by one party will be declared by the other to be marks of treasonable compliance and a proper reason for fresh extortions. To a people so miserable Mexicans help from any quarter will be acceptable, and if it were not the intention of England and France to move in this matter, it would be right to leave Spain to her own devices.

But there is no necessity to do this. *The pacification of Mexico can be better effected by the intervention of the great Powers than by the reconquest of the country by a second-rate State.* What is wanted is that peace and order should be enforced for a few years, and that the improvement of the people should be left to those causes which have regenerated more than one European nation. At present it certainly seems as if the materials for good government did not exist in Mexico. All parties have come into power and have equally abused it. But it is hardly fair to make assertions of this kind and to declare a whole race under political reprobation. It should be remembered that all that can be said about Mexico has been said about Spain herself, and that when Carlists and Christinos were shooting each other the general opinion of Europe was that the Spaniards were an irreclaimably fallen race. The "sick men" of the political world should never be despaired of. Even the Turks manage to hold their position, while the Italians, who ten years ago were hardly rated above them in point of energy and national virtue, are now among the most honored of nations. We think, therefore, that an intervention should take place, but on bases previously laid down; the most important of these being, that *no permanent occupation of the country should take place, but that the Allies should force the contending factions to make peace, and that when the decision of the inhabitants had been taken as to the Government and the rulers of their choice, this Government should have the means of making its authority respected.* In this abstract doctrine our two allies would no doubt acquiesce; but there is probably a tendency to interpret it very differently. Spain and, even in some degree, France are disposed to look with disfavor on the Government of JUAREZ, because he has despoiled the Church, and because under his rule toleration has been extended to other religions than the Romish Church. This reform, which to us is the one bright spot in the darkness, finds no favor with the Catholic party in either of the Continental Kingdoms. *It will be the duty of England to see that the interests of religious freedom do not suffer, and that her arms are not lent to restore in Mexico an intolerance which shocks us nearer home.* But this must be left to the future. All that we have to do now is to save the lives and the properties of our own countrymen, endangered by the anarchy into which the Republic has fallen. The rest time must settle.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY NOT REMOTE.

From the London Post (Semi-official.)

Up to the present time the Confederates have succeeded in every field—at Bull Run, Springfield and Lexington. How is the question of secession to be decided? According to the modern theory of European nations, as exhibited in the cases of the revolted American colonies, of Spain, Greece, and Belgium, *de facto* independence must be recognized. The time, perhaps, has not arrived when this question can be put to any foreign State, but the fact of *virtual independence nevertheless exists, and the period of decision cannot be long postponed.* But why are the American people to continue an unnecessary and fratricidal war, which all experience, up to the present time, shows is unlikely to be accompanied by any lasting triumphs? On the plainest grounds of humanity, compromise would be infinitely preferable to a continuance of hostilities. The North now hopes, by its successful naval expeditions, to seize the cotton crops of the South, and to provide for the necessities of European manufacture. But we are at a loss to know by what process the free-traders of the South can be reconciled to the prohibitory and exclusive tariffs of the North. We lament the unhappy differences which now appear to be almost irreconcilable; we admit the impossibility of expecting the South to contribute to the expenses of a war waged for its conquest and subjugation; but we still have a gleam of hope, when, considering the protracted and mutual hesitation and delay of the belligerents, we see in the not distant horizon the acknowledgment of that principle of separation and of individual State Sovereignty which is now equally valid and true as it was when the United States first achieved their independence. Foreign nations have only to keep aloof from the contest. *Premature recognition would be both unjust and inexpedient; but the course of events appears to be forcing some action in this direction upon foreign Governments.* Wise and timely compromise, accompanied by the amicable renewal of political and commercial relations, ought to be the policy of the Federal Government; but whether this lesson has been taught is a problem which must be left to future history; at present, it is a speculation not sufficiently illustrated by the small skirmishes which for some time past have marked the progress of the American civil war.

THE CHANCES OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the London Times.

The Federal army is now undoubtedly far superior in numbers to that of its opponents. The twenty millions of Northerners have been able to put in the field *a force which, though exaggerated by patriotism or policy, is still one of the most imposing that was ever gathered under the banners of a State.* The army commanded by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Potomac probably exceeds in numbers the whole force which the Confederates have to defend Virginia and the Atlantic coast. Without sending away a man from the army destined to protect Washington and to advance into Virginia, the Federal Government can direct expeditions against other points which they judge assailable. For instance, it is said that the success at Cape Hatteras has been so complete and important, and yet so easy, that the President has determined to continue this method of warfare, and that one or two other expeditions are projected, and, indeed, in actual preparation. But troops for these purposes will not be taken from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army; or, if so, gaps will be filled up at once by regiments from the various Northern States. In the West, too, the Federalists have very considerable forces, and it must be by a somewhat negligent use of them that the North has received the check at Lexington, Missouri. The South, indeed, can never hope to equal its opponents in the number of its men. Inferior in population, with no large and poor class of immigrants to supply soldiers, and with four millions of slaves to look after, the vast Cotton States can furnish but a very moderate force in comparison to what the North can send out when it is in earnest. The only advantage that the South enjoys is, that its inhabitants are more generally trained to arms, and that they will probably fight with the desperation of men who know that defeat really means the fall of the institution for which they have taken arms, and the destruction of their own political power in the Federation which has had the strength to coerce them.

But an inferiority still more important is that under which the Confederates suffer in the matter of arms and materials of war. Our Special Correspondent is continually alluding to this; and it is confirmed by the little news which leaks out from the South, as well as by the event of more than one action. They are, it is believed, wanting in powder and in the sulphur to make it; their rifles are not abundant, and though they have a good many heavy guns, and have set their founderies to work, the number of field-pieces at their disposal is insufficient for the dimensions which the war is taking. These things might certainly be predicated of the two parties if even we knew nothing of the facts. The original supply of warlike material with which a nation begins hostilities can last but a little time; and the great care of every wise ruler has been to make his country independent in the means of attack and defence. But it has been the fate of the Southern States to neglect at once manufactures and shipping. *The coast is sealed except to a few clever seamen commanding fast-sailing vessels, and the skill for fabricating arms must be slowly acquired with an enemy at the gates.*

The chances are, therefore, that the Southern States are about to undergo a severe trial of their strength and resolution. A telegram, said to be from the South, has been published, announcing, among several incorrect pieces of news, that the cotton loan amounted to a million bales, that the picking season had fully commenced, and the planters were stowing their crops away in the seed on their estates, there to remain at the disposal of the Government until the raising of the blockade. This practice, however, is evidently not quite universal, since we hear of cotton ships still attempting to run the blockade and bring their cargoes to Liverpool. But if it be the rule it must point to an expectation among the Confederates that the war is to be a long one, and that the Federalists are likely to attempt some occupation of the Southern ports. From the stray facts which reach us from the South it would appear that there is no intention of yielding, and that compromise with the North, even on the most favorable terms for Slavery, would be rejected by the obstinate race which obeys JEFFERSON DAVIS. The ascendancy which this leader possesses over his people is complete, and the Confederate Cabinet generally consists of highly popular men, who have been able to commit their fellow-citizens to the momentous struggle now coming upon them. It is stated in the telegram to which we alluded that Gen. MCCLELLAN was between the lines of BEAUREGARD and the Potomac. If this be a specimen of the ideas entertained at the South respecting the condition of the Federal forces, it hardly corresponds with the assertion that "the people there discuss matters freely." If they did this, they must have some clearer notions of the position of the hostile General, who will, probably, soon be able to take a very menacing attitude towards the Confederates.

With respect to the actions which have been fought during the fortnight previous to the departure of the last mail, it is sufficient to say that the Federalists, according to their own account, have been generally the victors. A reverse, however, has befallen the Federal arms in Missouri. Gen. PRICE had captured the town of Lexington, after a series of combats, which lasted several days, and in which he is said, by his opponents, to have suffered severe losses. We do not, however, attach much importance to this outlying warfare. Whatever may be the result of the war, it is impossible that Missouri, with Kansas on one side and Illinois on the other, with a million of white inhabitants, and but comparatively few slaves, can ever belong to the South. The real battle will be fought in Virginia and on the coast, and it is to these regions that the attention of both Governments must now be directed.

A SENSIBLE ENGLISH VIEW—SPEECH OF MR. W. E. FORSTER, M. P.

From the London Times.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. FORSTER, M. P. for Bradford, delivered a lecture "On the Civil War in America," before a large audience assembled in the theatre of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute. Mr. JAMES LAW, President of the Institute, was in the Chair.

Mr. FORSTER, in the course of some introductory remarks alluded to the peculiar interest which attached to the civil war in America. He said this terrible war, so far as it affected the feelings of the people of this country, was like no war which had happened for a long period. It was almost like a war in England itself. It was a war, not only between people of the same blood and language like ourselves, but there was hardly a street in Bradford, or village in Yorkshire without inhabitants who had relations in America directly affected. He referred to the injurious effect which the war had upon the mercantile and manufacturing interest of this country, especially Lancashire, by being deprived of its supply of cotton; and the worsted district of Yorkshire, by being deprived of its market for its manufactured goods. But even if the case were otherwise, it was a war of intense interest, because he conceived *that it was a war to solve the problem whether a race of civilized men in this age of the world could, in peace and safety, keep millions of their fellow-beings in slavery.* They often heard this war described as not only a terrible and calamitous war, but as being a causeless war. Now, a terrible and calamitous war it undoubtedly was. Civil war was terrible under any circumstances; but it was still more terrible when carried on among a race of men of such strong passions as the Anglo-Saxon race. It was a grievous punishment to the people of America for one-half of them having tried not to diminish Slavery, but to increase it, and the other having connived at their doing so; and it was also a punishment to England for having left this legacy of Slavery to them. They ought not, therefore, to wonder if we also were suffering from this calamitous war. But although calamitous, *it was not a causeless war.* He should show that evening that it was the natural crisis of that disease which had been born with the American Commonwealth and grown with it, and which was now testing its very life. It appeared almost puerile to state any other cause except Slavery as the cause of this war, when all who had studied American affairs had been wondering year after year that this state of things could go on without a convulsion. Yet there were able writers who took a contrary view, on the ground that the South could not have intended, on account of Slavery, to break up that Union which virtually made the whole of the States the prison of the slave, and every Federal officer his gaoler, and drew a line bounding their own territory over which he might escape to freedom. It was argued, therefore, by such writers that there must be something behind Slavery, and it was suggested that this something was love of place, or development of democracy, or, especially, desire for free trade. But let them look at the facts; and in doing so they must judge them by their actions, not by their motives. Events depended upon what men did, not what they intended to do. [Hear, hear.] The Southerners had seceded because the Republicans had elected a President. How, then, did these Republicans come to exist? Mr. FORSTER described how the two parties of Whigs and Democrats, which had divided the Union, had been replaced by a new school of Democrats, who advocated the right of the slave States, not merely to govern themselves as regarded their slave institutions, but to rule the whole Union for the support of those institutions, against whom had arisen the Republican Party, who said, "We will let Slavery alone where it exists. We wish to preserve the Union of the Free with the Slave States, but we will not allow that Union to be a Pro-Slavery Commonwealth. We will no longer be governed by the slave power, or suffer our judicature to be corrupted, our foreign policy to be controlled, our own freedom to be endangered, by the determination to conduct our Government solely for the support of Slavery." These Republicans nearly elected FREMONT at the Presidential election before the last, and now they had succeeded in electing LINCOLN. Having elected their man, they must have a policy—what they called a "Platform." *That Platform was not the abolition of Slavery, but its limitation.* They did not propose to interfere with the Slave States in their management of their slaves, but seeing how the slave system devoluted the soil, debased the population, made labor a disgrace, and idleness an honor, made the rich extravagant and insolent, and the poor degraded and disorderly wherever it existed, they declared that they would not have it carried as a matter of right into the new territories or colonies of the Union. The party, therefore, in their Convention at Chicago last year, passed a resolution to the effect that Congress had no power to establish Slavery in any Territory until its inhabitants had formed themselves into a State, and declared for themselves whether or not they would have Slavery.

Now, let us turn from the North to the South, and see how it was that the slaveholders considered this resolution of the North as threatening to their peculiar institution, as if it had been not merely for its limitation, but for its immediate abolition. While a new party had been arising in the North, there had been a great change in the South. The old school of slaveholders had believed that Slavery was an evil, and had looked forward to its ultimate extinction. This might be proved by extracts from speeches of JEFFERSON and other founders of the Constitution, in which document Slavery never was mentioned, so much were its framers ashamed of its existence. Owing, however, to the great demand for cotton, more persons had become interested in slavery, and, at the same time, the progress of opinion had more and more attacked it; so that the slaveholders did that which men had always done under the same circumstances; finding their profits endangered, they declared the principle upon which they were based to be not only not an evil but a great good. This they did until they actually believed what they said, so that the South came to be ruled by Pro-Slavery fanatics. As an instance of their fanaticism, *De Bow's Review* for May, of this year, the chief organ of the South, went so far as to state that "The social condition of England would be infinitely better if the laboring classes were domestic slaves." Mr. FORSTER then described how the slaveholders felt, and with truth, that if Slavery was to last in the United States the slave power must continue to rule the Union; and, in order that it should do so, Slavery must be extended, fresh Slaves States must be added to counterbalance the natural increase of the free States. *Thus, the South, when it ceased to be dominant, became a disunionist, and the minority, being no longer able to control the majority, seceded and set up for themselves.* In proof that this was the reason of their secession, Mr. FORSTER quoted the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who had declared "that its foundations were laid—that its corner-stone rested on the great truth that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—was the negro's natural condition; that the Confederacy was founded on these principles, and that this stone, which was rejected by the first builders, had, in their new edifice, become the chief stone of the corner." [Laughter.] Yet, in the face of speeches like this, the *Saturday Review* could state that Slavery had nothing to do with this contest. He had shown that this was not the opinion in the South, nor was it in the North. At the last Presidential election every party stated Slavery to be the question upon which the election was to be decided. A plain proof that this was the feeling was the fact that the Union Party, who put forward BELL and EVERETT as candidates, purely upon the principle of preserving the Union at any sacrifice, had declared in their address that the only question which agitated the American people, and lay at the foundation of all their party divisions, was Slavery. All the attempts made after the election to prevent or heal the rupture recognized this fact; and nothing could be plainer than that the statement that protection was the cause of the quarrel was a mere afterthought, expressed *in order to blind England*, believed in by no one in America, and only believed in in England by those who from sympathy of interest or feeling with the South are willing to blind themselves. The avowed object, therefore, of the new Confederacy was the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, and it is plain that they had hoped to carry out their object by annexing new territories to the south and west, and by renewing the Slave-trade. For instance, Mr. BROWN, the late colleague in the Senate of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, had openly declared that he wanted Cuba, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States, for the planting and spreading of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth." Mr. FORSTER also quoted a recent speech of Mr. STEPHENS, to the same effect, upon which the editor of the Southern paper who reported it had remarked, with true Southern eloquence, "A cordon of Free States must never surround the God-given institution of Slavery. The beautiful tree must not be girdled, that it may wither and die."

With respect to the Slave-trade, in order to bribe the slave-breeding Border States, and to blind England, it was the policy just now to be silent, but Mr. RUSSELL'S letters from the South would convince any one what was the real intention. Mr. FORSTER gave several quotations from Southern speeches and writings confirmatory of this intention, among others the speech of Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners to England, who, in supporting the motion for the repeal of the Slave-trade in the Southern Convention in Alabama, asked, as the great grievance of the South, "What became of our equality with the North when the law was passed that said, 'You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta?'" But it might be asked—How could the slaveholders suppose that they could succeed in establishing this great slaveholding, slave-extending, slave-trading Commonwealth? They would never have thought of succeeding if it were not that slaveholding made men both ignorant and braggarts. It so accustomed them to tyrannize over others, and to shut themselves out from opinion beyond them, that they imagined that they could carry everything before them. *They relied for success upon their Democratic allies in the North, and upon the dependence of England and Europe upon their cotton.* For instance, the Governor of Georgia, in his message to his legislature, had actually said that the new Slave Commonwealth "could, by means of its control over the export of cotton, *compel the British Government to a treaty by which Canada should no longer be a harbor of fugitive slaves.*" (Laughter.) And, terrible as would have been their success, it seemed for a time as though this conspiracy against the progress of humanity might succeed. The North were surprised—stunned. It appeared as though they themselves were about to recognize the independence of the South; and, if they had done so, it would have been difficult for England not to follow their example. Calamitous, therefore, as was this war, *he rejoiced at the time—and from the bottom of his heart he rejoiced still—that there had been such an uprising of the people of the North after the attack on Fort Sumter.* Whatever else happened, that uprising had, he believed, saved the world from the calamity, greater than any war, of the fulfillment of the aspirations of the leaders of the secession. [Applause.] In England there had been great surprise at the sudden change in Northern feeling which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter. He was not so surprised himself, and for this reason—he had long wondered how the men in the Free States could brook the insults and outrages which were heaped upon them; how, especially, the great Democratic Party in the Free States appeared to approve, at any rate to connive at, these outrages. For a time he had attributed this connivance altogether to low motives—love of place or money. Doubtless they had much to do with it, but he had found out, on looking closer, that there was also a good motive—love of the Union. The Democrats were prepared to maintain the Union at any cost and any sacrifice—because, as patriots, they were proud of the greatness of their country, and they were willing to make any concession to the South, to avoid a dissolution of that Union to which they believed they owed their prosperity. But when the attack on Fort Sumter proved to them that secession was not mere talk, but a fact—that concession was useless—they turned round in a day—and, still in order to preserve the Union, were as ardent for coercion as they had been for concession. Thus it was that the North and South came to be arrayed one against the other; but there was this difference, that *whereas the South were fighting avowedly for the right to perpetuate and extend Slavery, the avowed object of the North was simply the preservation of the Union.* Therefore it was true that the South appeared in the contest to be more Pro-Slavery than did the North to be Anti-Slavery. But, in reality, the North were fighting against Slavery as much as the South for it; for if the South succeeded, they would establish a slave power such as he had described; if they failed, Slavery would receive a blow from which it could not recover. So that, inasmuch as the attempt to limit Slavery had been the reason why the slaveholders had begun the war—inasmuch as the continuance of Slavery depended upon the result of this war—*he acknowledged he wished success to the North as long as the war lasted.* No foolish speeches or writings of Northerners would prevent him doing this, because he cared more for principles than men. He *wished success to the North, because he loved freedom and hated Slavery.* [Applause.]

But, it might be asked, Why does the war last? Why do not the men of the North let the South go? Why do they not make peace and have a free Union, clear of all partnership with Slavery? Before they blamed the men of the North for not doing that, they must put themselves in their position. In the first place, if he was one of them he should doubt whether he did not owe a duty to his 4,000,000 black fellow-countrymen,—whether he ought to leave them to the tender mercies of their masters. But, putting that aside, the great reason why the men of the Free States did not say, "We will dissolve the partnership in peace, and make ourselves a free Union," was that *they doubted the possibility of a free Union upon such terms, and still more the possibility of peace.*

Mr. FORSTER then showed how connivance at this illegal and unconstitutional secession would be a precedent for future secession, and how peace with a powerful triumphant slave commonwealth, with slaves constantly crossing the border, and Northern travelers as constantly ill-treated, would be impossible. Therefore the instinct of the North was—at their rebellion, allow the rebels to consolidate themselves into a power with whom, when stronger and more dangerous, we should certainly have to contend. He expected, therefore, that the war would go on until it was found out which was the stronger side; and, though it was dangerous to prophesy, he did prophesy this—that, *if the war lasted, the North would eventually beat the South.* [Hear, hear.] The North had more money, more men, and a better cause; and the Bull Run defeat was to him a reason why they should succeed, because it had made them, in true English spirit, set to work to remove the causes of such defeat. But, if the South were defeated, what then? Would the Slave States be readmitted into the Union, or would they be allowed to form a separate but subordinate republic? There were reasons why the Free States should be content with, or even prefer, the latter alternative. They would not be likely willingly to give up the control of the Mississippi, or to surrender the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3144. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

A Chain Stretched by the Rebels Across the Lower Potomac.

Stoppage of the Resolute with two Schooners in Tow.

ONE OF THE SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

Tremendous Cannonade of the Vessels.

Reconnoissances Towards Occoquan and Leesburgh.

NEWS DIRECT FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Important Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

The Rights of British Subjects Discussed.

Important from Missouri.

The Rebels to Make a Stand at Carthage.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A CHAIN ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Resolute* was nearly sunk on the Potomac this morning, while endeavoring to tow two vessels past the rebel batteries at Chopowamsic Creek. The Commander of the flag-ship, the *Union*, had ordered the *Resolute* to convoy the vessels up. Accordingly, the schooner *Fairfax*, loaded with hay, was taken alongside nearest the batteries, forming a perfect breastwork. The *Lady Ann*, another river vessel, was taken on the other side, and the *Resolute* steamed up the river, the batteries keeping up a brisk fire, though doing little damage as long as the vessels were in motion. Suddenly, however, Capt. FOSTER of the *Resolute* felt the boats foul of some obstacle, which upon inspection proved to be a chain, apparently stretched across the river In vain did the engineer of the *Resolute* work his engines—the vessels would not budge for three quarters of an hour. During all this time the rebels poured in shot and shell with great rapidity. Persons on the flag-ship counted no less than one hundred and fifty-four shots. The schooner *Fairfax*, being nearest the batteries, of course got the worst of it. It is estimated that at least fifty shots struck her, about twenty-five of which were in her side and sails. Several struck the sails reefed on the yards, and many portions of her rigging were broken. Finally the ropes fastening her to the *Resolute* were shot away, and she drifted near the shore, where she was captured by the rebels. Capt. FOSTER would have fired her, but had not time, so urgent was the necessity of caring for the safety of his own vessel, which was fouling the chain. Fortunately, however, the deeper draft of the *Lady Ann* kept it partially from the propeller, and none of the blades were broken; so that when, after three-quarters of an hour's exposure to the galling fire of the batteries, the *Resolute* finally started, she was enabled to carry the *Lady Ann* with her in safety. The *Resolute* was hit a number of times, carrying away her awning, stanchions and ridge-pole. One ball passed within six inches of the head of the pilot, WILLIAM H. HANEY, carrying away a portion of the pilot-house. HANEY, however, stood to his post manfully during the critical period. Another ball grazed the smoke-stack. The *Lady Ann* was hit in a number of places, the shots carrying away part of her rigging and cabin and windlass. It is a remarkable fact, that during the firing of all these hundred and fifty-four shots, not a man of the twenty-five on these vessels received an injury of any kind. One of the shots fired from Shipping Point passed over all these vessels and landed at Stump Neck, a distance of four miles.

The point where the chain is supposed to have crossed the river is Chopowamsic Creek, and it is supposed that the rebels placed the obstruction there last night. It is not improbable that one end of the chain may be anchored in the river.

Capt. PORTER thinks the batteries two miles in length on the lower side, at Chopowamsic Creek, Quantico Creek and Cockpit Point, and that but for the hay and schooner breastwork the *Resolute* would surely have been sunk.

The *Fairfax* was owned half in Georgetown, one-quarter in New-York, and one-quarter by the captain, who thus loses nearly all he is worth, with but a remote chance of being reimbursed by the Government.

The officers of the *Resolute* are Capt. A. R. FOSTER; Master's Mate, CHAS. FOLE; Engineer, GEO DERRAMER; Pilot, W. N. HANEY. It was 10 o'clock when the rebels commenced firing at the *Resolute*. It was 12 when the vessel reached Indian Head.

The propellers *Seymour* and *Chamberlain*, of Webster's Philadelphia and Georgetown line, arrived at Alexandria yesterday, having run the rebel batteries below. Each propeller, by order of the commander of the *Union*, took a hay sloop or schooner on the side nearest the batteries as a breastwork, and steamed by in the fog. The rebels fired upon them, but without doing any damage. One shot went near the smoke stack of the *Seymour*. The captains of the hay schooners were glad to have a tow up, and the captains of the propellers, whose boilers are on deck and much exposed to the enemy's batteries, were glad to have the protection of such excellent breastworks.

NEW BATTERIES GOING UP.

Large bodies of Confederates were at work at Cockpit Point and at Freestone Point yesterday, apparently engaged in erecting new batteries at those points, or strengthening old ones.

Capt. ROOMS, of the *Chamberlain*, reports that there is still a large fleet of sloops, schooners, and other craft, with Government and other stores, waiting the chance to get by. A large number took advantage of the fog to-day to run the batteries, but the rebels did not miss an opportunity to fire, not omitting to tender their balls to the crew of a ten-ton sloop—a venerable old man and his boy—who fortunately were not hit. The fog was so dense last night and this morning that it was with the utmost difficulty only that the shore could be distinguished from the middle of the river.

Capt. ROOMS thinks the rebel batteries extend a distance of five miles. A flotilla of United States gunboats and tugs is in the vicinity of the rebel batteries, doing their best to convoy the vessels past. Among others are the *Freeborn*, *Union* and *Resolute*. The *Pensacola* still lies off Alexandria, and as often as her yards are manned for any purpose, starts the rumor that she is about to sail. A number of vessels have been waiting two or three days to get by the rebel batteries, and the *Pensacola* would be welcomed on the ground.

A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS THE OCCOQUAN.

A reconnoissance went yesterday toward the Occaquan, and has returned, taking the telegraph road as far as Acatink Creek. Parties were sent to Acatink and Pohick, and on a road leading up the Ocatink. This latter party met the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back, and gave the alarm. The long roll was beaten at their camps across the Creek. From information received, there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the river, this side of Occoquan, and but few at the latter place.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS LEESBURGH.

Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania reserve corps, together with cavalry and artillery, left Prospect Hill early this morning on a reconnoissance. Information received to-night says they reached Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition. Drainesville is within about fifteen miles of Leesburgh.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

Lord LYONS several days ago addressed a letter to Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, in which he says:

"Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and, although they had been released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration."

Lord LYONS, under instructions, therefore felt bound to remonstrate against such "irregular proceedings," as he designated them, and to say that "the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects."

Secretary SEWARD, in the course of his reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the two prisoners named in the note of Lord LYONS, says:

"The proceedings of which the British Government complain were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion he, as well as his chief advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened portion of the civilized world."

In conclusion, Mr. SEWARD remarks:

"The safety of the whole people has become in the present emergency the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist all classes of society equally—the denizen and the citizen—must cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes. This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which Her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution, thus expounded, would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer to be governed by the organic National law, which, while it will enable him to exercise his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD."

The correspondence has been thoroughly discussed, and the reply of Mr. SEWARD very warmly commended. The closing paragraphs are in the best style of the Secretary.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Surprise is expressed here at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary SEWARD'S circular by alarmists. The circular shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the Government means to keep them so. The nation, six months ago, became exposed to dangers within and without. The Administration has taken measures to put them right within, and now turns its attention to putting them right without. It asks the cooperation of the loyal States in the latter as in the former.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE CAMPS.

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Lord LYONS, the English Ambassador, and M. MERCIER, the French Minister, passed almost the entire of yesterday on the other side of the river. Their ride extended along the line of fortifications, all of which they minutely examined, as well as many of the camps. Salutes were fired at the different forts in honor of the Secretary and his distinguished guests. On their return, Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS dined with the French Minister at his residence on Georgetown Heights. I hope this incident will have that importance attached to it that it deserves by the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement in the *Post* of yesterday, that British capitalists had offered to take one hundred millions of the Government Loan, is not true. I telegraphed you four or five weeks since that a large portion of the loan could be placed in Europe, and that European capitalists had proposed to invest in the loan from first hands. One firm offered to place thirty million dollars, and another offered twenty million dollars; and others offered smaller sums at various times to the amount of the original loan. But there has been no aggregate offer of the amount named, and no offer within the past ten days. It is understood that much of the loan is being taken on foreign account, and that if Secretary CHASE would appoint agents abroad, he could have guarantees to double the amount of the original loan. Heretofore he has declined to do anything to obtain money abroad, or that would in any way indicate a dependence upon foreign capitalists. He has preferred to depend upon the patriotism of the people, and the result has proved the wisdom of that reliance, for he has already information that the banks will anticipate their option by giving official notice, before the close of this month, of their intention to take the last installment of fifty million dollars.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Mr. WOODWORTH, a loyal citizen of Lewinsville, a New-Yorker by birth, who was arrested by the rebels soon after Bull Run and sent to Manassas, returned to his home yesterday, he having been recently released by BEAUREGARD. He reports the rebels to be suffering much for the comforts necessary to make camp-life tolerable. Large numbers are barefooted, and the rations dealt out to the troops consist only of flour, corn bread, and meat. He states also that the rebels are falling back upon Centreville.

Mr. WOODWORTH'S statement is confirmed by a contraband who arrived within Gen. MCCALL'S lines this afternoon. His name is JOE DENMARK, a chattel of Lieut. W. K. JOHNSON, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. JOE is an intelligent young chattel, who reads and writes with facility. He had been for several years employed in a drug store in New-Orleans. His regiment was attached to the Louisiana Brigade, commanded by Gen. WALKER, and composed of the Sixth Louisiana; Seventh, Col. HAYS; Eighth, Col. KELLY, and the Ninth, Col. TAYLOR, and the Tigers, under Major BOB WHEAT, who has fully recovered from his wounds at Bull Run. The brigade had been stationed near Fairfax Court-house. On Wednesday they were all ordered to move back to Centreville, where it was currently reported a stand was to be made.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

Last night GEORGE WEST GUNNELL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS and HUGH ADAMS, three noted Secessionists of Fairfax County, were arrested by order of Gen. SMITH. They were all taken at their residences by small forces of our troops. GUNNELL is an old citizen, a man of large wealth, and has constantly used his influence in furtherance of the rebellion. He has a son in the rebel army. WILLIAMS is Postmaster at Vienna, and was for many years County Surveyor. His familiarity with the geography and topography of the country, made him invaluable as a guide, and he has been so employed by the rebel forces. He also has a son in arms against the Union, and he has himself been most bitter in his hostilities to the Government. He is a brother-in-law by marriage of GUNNELL'S, and though a poor man, has aided the rebellion to his utmost. He has also a son who is employed as guide by the rebels. The prisoners were taken to Gen. SMITH'S head-quarters, and thence, this morning, to Washington. GUNNELL and WILLIAMS seemed much overcome by their position, but ADAMS was in better spirits. He saluted his loyal neighbors as he passed them, and he seemed quite jolly over his arrest.

AN OLD SECESSIONIST.

The building occupied by Gen. MORRELL, as his headquarters on Munson's Hill, is an antiquated, clapboarded log-house, the residence for many years of Col. MINOR, (a frequently-occurring name in Fairfax County,) an old man of 80 years. He was, however, a violent Secessionist, and when the rebel pickets fell back, he deserted his house, and so suddenly that he left many things which he certainly must prize. He was a Colonel of the Fairfax County Brigade in the last war with Great Britain, and in his desk was found, among other documents, an order signed by JAMES MUNROE, as Secretary, for Col. MINOR to proceed to Bladensburgh with his brigade. Whether he participated in the celebrated Races of Bladensburgh was not disclosed by the documents found.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.

Alexandria was enlivened yesterday by the proceedings at Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH'S Court. It appeared, from the affidavits made before the Court, that Mr. R. R. SNYDER, a prominent citizen of Alexandria, engaged in the iron trade, and reputed to be quite wealthy, got into an altercation with a citizen of Alexandria, resulting in Mr. SNYDER making a personal assault. The injured citizen avowed his intention to complain to the Provost Marshal, when, it is alleged, SNYDER dragged his antagonist into his office, and threatened to have him assassinated if he dared to make any such complaint. Nothing daunted, however, by the threat, the citizen did complain, and SNYDER was arrested, locked up temporarily, and finally brought before the Provost Marshal. Here his sentence would have been rigorous, but for the very excellent previous character which he was able to establish, so the Marshal let him off with a light fine of only $500, which was promptly paid, and bonds given in the sum of $5,000, with three sureties, to keep the peace towards his antagonist. The Provost Marshal declared that had it not been for the excellent previous character of SNYDER, his fine would have been $5,000. The whole affair is considered no joke for SNYDER.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union Association in Alexandria has not three hundred and fifty members, but it is uphill work with a great many of the old inhabitants. An election for Congress will take place on the 24th inst., under the proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT. It is expected that S. FERGUSON BEACH will be elected.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

It was recently reported from Gen. MORRELL'S command that a party from the New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, which had approached Mrs CHILD'S house to ascertain the cause of its being fired, had been nearly surrounded by a body of rebel troops. A comparison of notes has shown that the supposed rebels were a party from Gen. HANCOCK'S command, who were mistaken for rebels by reason of their gray uniforms. They, too, mistook the Fourteenth's men for secesh, but fortunately no injury was done. No time should be lost in furnishing the few troops still wearing the gray with the regulation uniform.

THE ADVICES FROM ENGLAND.

The latest advices from England received by the Government here, show that there is a much better feeling growing up in the English aristocratic circles than heretofore. They are just learning that the true interests of England are in the Union, and only to be advanced by the success of the National Government in crushing the rebellion here.

A VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.

The President and the Cabinet visited the Navy-yard this afternoon and carefully inspected the progress of the work going on there. The usual salute was fired, and there was some artillery practice.

The distinguished visitors also sailed down the river on one of the gunboats, as far as Alexandria and were saluted by the guns of the *Pensacola*.

SOLDIERS DIED.

During the last week the following soldiers have died at the Alexandria Hospitals: JACOB INGALL, Company A, Cameron Rifles; CHARLES M. BURKE, Company A, New-York Twenty-seventh; WILLIAM M. DOWLING, Company H, Lincoln Cavalry.

THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS FOILED.

The Secessionists of Maryland have been deterred, in a game to cheat the Union voters of the State in the strong Union counties, and in the vicinities of Washington and Baltimore they had intended, apparently, to let the election go by default, thus inducing the Union men to be inactive. In the meantime a plan had been concerted to have the returns from the strong secession localities made up of fraudulent numbers sufficient to overbalance the Union vote in other parts of the State. Fortunately, the Government detected this scheme, and has taken efficient measures to prevent its execution. The Union men will be aroused to action, and means adopted to insure the purity of the ballot-box.

THE DEATH OF MR. HUSON.

Congressman ELY sent a dispatch yesterday from Richmond, announcing that CALVIN HUSON, Esq., of Rochester, had died yesterday morning. Mr. HUSON was taken prisoner at Bull Run in company with Mr. ELY; he was formerly District-Attorney of the County of Monroe, and was last Spring appointed one of the Commissioners under the treaty with Costa Rica. Mr. ELY does not state the sickness of which Mr. HUSON died.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

A strange suicide occurred in the camp of the Thirty-first Regiment to day. One of the privates, who was threatened with being arrested for disobedience of orders, was so prostrated by the disgrace that seemed impending, that he deliberately shot himself—placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin, and pulling the trigger with his foot. The deceased had been married but three or four days. I could not learn his name.

A RAINY DAY.

A drizzling rain has prevailed during the day. The weather is also exceedingly warm.

THE NEW RULE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State's office has been closed to-day, to all but foreign Ministers, their secretaries and attaches, under the new rule. The adoption of this system gives great satisfaction to the foreign representatives, and relieves the Department.

BADGE OF THE TELEGRAPH CORPS.

A new style of shoulder-strap has recently made its appearance in the army, and its significance has caused some little surprise. The rank of the officers bearing them is that of First or Second Lieutenant; but, running lengthwise the strap, in its centre is a slender bar wound round with a coil of the same size. They indicate that the bearers are attached to the telegraphic corps of the army.

BRADY ABOUT.

Several photographers attached to BRADY'S establishment are now in Virginia, taking views of the new points of interest within our lines.

HOW COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARE EXAMINED.

Each Division of the army has now organized a Military Commission to examine into the ability and efficiency of officers holding commissions in the volunteer service. It is composed of officers of known experience and skill, and the officers of each Division are examined by a Board appointed from another. Those officers at present at the seat of war who wear uniforms and draw pay without possessing merit will be summarily set aside.

RECOVERING.

CHARLES RAMSDELL, of Company H, New-York Thirty-fifth, who was shot through the lungs by a rebel on Wednesday, while on a scout, is in a fair way to recover, notwithstanding the dangerous character of the wound.

Gen. STEVENS, having been ordered to a more important field of duty, he will be followed by the Highland Regiment, which he recently commanded as Colonel.

A New-York and two Pennsylvania regiments are alternately on picket duty at Vienna, where the Highlanders have been similarly employed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The World's Fair Commissioners have adjourned their session; the Executive Committee will, however, open an office in the Interior Department, where the Secretary will be in attendance to give and receive information.

Gen. MCCLELLAN remains on the Virginia side to-night.

The Overland Telegraph is now completed, with the exception of seventy-five miles beyond Utah. The line, as far as completed, will be thrown open to the public in a few days.

PROTEST AGAINST BUYING ARMY CLOTHING IN ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The Board of Trade and the Committee of the Associated Banks have protested to the Government against the purchase of army clothing in England, for which purpose United States Quartermaster THOMAS left in the steamship *Niagara* with letters of credit amounting to five millions of pounds sterling. It is rumored that the Government has countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* will call to-night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 18, Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

There is no news from the South to-day. Gen. WOOL has issued an order giving every male contraband employed in the Department $8 per month, and every female $4 per month.

From the National Intelligencer.

On Tuesday afternoon a tug bearing a flag of truce came up from Norfolk to Old Point, having on board twenty-eight persons, formerly residents of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The above persons have quitted their homes in consequence of the indignities which were daily heaped upon them, because they dared to express Union sentiments. The refugees state that there are in the two cities upwards of fifteen hundred persons who would, if opportunity presented itself, take up arms in defence of the Union.

On Monday night and Tuesday there arrived at Fortress Monroe twenty-three steamers filled with Federal soldiers. They were landed at Old Point, but no mention is made concerning their future movements. Before the close of the week, upwards of eighty more steamers filled with soldiers were expected to arrive at the same place.

It is supposed that there is a nightly communication kept up with the rebels on York River, with sympathizers on the Maryland side. Immense quantities of goods intended for the Confederate Army, are carried across, under the veil of night, in scows, propelled with muffled oars. So successful have the rebels been in communicating with the Maryland shore, that the New-York and Baltimore papers are as regularly received as if no rebellion existed.

It is reported that the rebels are concentrating in great force at Yorktown. It is also said that they have strongly intrenched themselves, and boast that they will completely rout the "Yankees," should they make an attack.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Stand Made by Gen. Price at Carthage.

GEN. JOHNSTON COMMANDING THE REBELS.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

"A scout has just come in from the West, and reports that Gen. PRICE has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield. The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November."

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion of them going home, and the remainder to join Gen JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property (meaning slaves) from the State. It is not stated whether Gen. JOHNSTON supersedes Gen. PRICE.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day were marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. Français Counties, numbering about 600.

JEFF. THOMPSON has not been in that region for some weeks.

Capt. LIPPINCOTT, with 50 men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiment, met this force two miles below Big River and cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded. Seven of his men were taken prisoners, and several wounded, but none killed.

In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th, the rebel loss is known to be 36 killed and wounded, and is believed to be many more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The National loss was 10 wounded and 1 mortally. The rebel force is about 2,000, and believed to be the advance guard of a much larger body who are some distance below.

The officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them. Citizens were fleeing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms expecting an attack.

The State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, yesterday, to the effect that Secretary CAMERON, in his recent visit to this Department, brought an order from the President instructing General Fremont to transfer the command of the Western Military Department to Gen. HUNTER, and that that order was delayed at the request of Gen. FREMONT, is pronounced untrue. If Secretary CAMERON had such an order, it was not presented. The interview between Gen. FREMONT and Secretary CAMERON was satisfactory to both parties.

JOHN ROSS FOR THE CONFEDATES.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18.

The following letter is clipped from the Fort Smith *Times*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PARK HILL, C. N., Aug. 24, 1861.

Major Clark, Acting Quartermaster, Confederate States Army:

SIR: I herewith forward to your care for Gen. MCCULLOCH, Confederate States Army, which I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequa, on the 21st inst., the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

In view of this action a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under the command of Col. JOHN DREW, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

(Signed,) JOHN ROSS,

Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH—DECLARATIONS OF VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS—STATE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

By the politeness of a passenger, who came up from Fort Monroe in the steamer *Louisiana*, this morning, I am permitted to copy the following extracts:

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that it is the practice among our people to send off those going North with any amount of baggage, boxes, trunks, chests, &c., without once pretending to examine even the most suspicious characters. If this is the fact, and from our authority we have no reason to doubt it, we really think we are losing what little sense and discretion we ever did have. There is not even a female that comes from the North, or a child, or a nigger, or a doll-baby, but what is subjected to a thorough examination. Every trunk, bandbox, valise, carpet-bag, and every thing of that sort, is thoroughly overhauled by the Yankees, before they are suffered to leave, and everything taken from them that is likely to give us the least light on affairs at the North. But here, it appears, nothing of the kind is done; women and children may leave here loaded down with plans and sketches of our fortifications, number of men, amount of ammunition, position of forces, and all other particulars, drawn out in detail, and still no notice is taken of the matter. We fear our want of vigilance in this matter may give our enemies an undue advantage over us if they ever make up their minds to attack us.

We are certainly the most polite and obliging set of people in the whole world. In spite of our daily intercourse for years with the vulgar Yankees, we have not, and it seems cannot, abandon that "*sauviter in modo*," for *which we, as a people, have always been noted*. The sooner we learn to mete out that judgment to the Yankees, which we receive from them, the better.

PATRIOTIC MASSACHUSETTS.

At the last accounts Massachusetts had in the field nineteen regiments, Maine eight, Connecticut seven, Rhode Island five, Vermont five, and New-Hampshire four. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that Mississippi, with less than a fourth of the voting population of Massachusetts, has four more regiments in the field. Except Florida, whose population is sparse, *there is not a State in the South that has not more men in the field than Massachusetts*, and yet that pestilent State has been one of the most active causes of this war.

The gentleman from whose paper the above extracts were made, says that the people at Richmond are losing their confidence in the efficiency of the rebel army, and that the soldiers who fought at the battle of Bull Run are wonderfully changed in spirit and enthusiasm since that bloody fight, and many who have families are receiving from them intelligence of the most disheartening character, and some declare they can see nothing but starvation for them Nor is this perceptible gloom confined to the ranks o the Confederate army; it is reflected from the faces of the officers and others occupying public positions. There is a perceptible dread depicted upon their faces, and shown in their actions, that some indefinable calamity is to result from the rumored Union movements. And this dread is not confined to the army—it is rapidly taking hold of the populace, and many are anxiously looking beyond the defenses of the city for safety. To use the informant's own words: "Richmond is felt to be a doomed city. Her fall is but a matter of time, and that at no distant day." The troops stationed there are felt to be an incubus, yet none dare complain. The poor are in the most wretched condition conceivable, and the rich are harassed and burdened with taxes. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Reports prevalent here, to-day, of the taking of Greensburg, Ky., by vastly superior numbers of the rebel forces, and of the retreat of ROUSSEAU'S Brigade towards Louisville, appear to be wholly without foundation.

LATE ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

LETTER FROM CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Passing through Danville yesterday, I learned that our mercurial friend, Marshal SNEED, had been at work among his "home folks" on Saturday. With the assistance of his deputies he succeeded in arresting no less than seven troublesome spirits, who had, by their acts and speeches, been engaged aiding the Southern rebellion. Their names and occupations are as follows: S. S. MOORE, tanner; WM. A. MCAFEE, of the Shylock persuasion, pretty generally known as "Five-per-cent. a Month;" DANIEL WHEE, cabinet-maker; D. P. CARLE, painter; C. B. BALL, tinker; and J. D. THOMPSON, grocer's clerk. Another notable was arrested, but, after trying the realities of the county jail for a single night, he relented and took the oath of allegiance. The half-dozen individuals named, chose to make martyrs of themselves, and were booked for Fort Lafayette, leaving on Saturday.

You will be more than gratified to learn that that able and venerable divine, Prof. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, is devotedly laboring in the Union cause. I met him in Danville yesterday. His eye has lost none of the fire of genius which lighted it long years ago, and he yet steps with the elasticity of youth.

ANDY JOHNSON, the pride of all loyal Tennesseeans, and the beloved of patriots everywhere, arrived in camp on Friday last. In response to a serenade on Saturday evening, he made a powerful and eloquent speech, which moved many in his vast audience to tears. He declared it to be his purpose to lead the Tennesseeans encamped here back in triumph to their homes.

While viewing Col. FAY'S dress parade last evening, my attention was attracted by the silvery voice of a handsome young lady, and, upon inquiry, learned that she had a history. Her stepfather, Capt. DOSSETT, had been driven from Anderson County, Tenn., on account of the Union sentiments he entertained, and found his way to Camp Dick Robinson, where he took command of a company of Tennesseeans. Left at home comparatively friendless, she determined to follow the fortunes of her natural protector, and, provided with a small sum of money, she left Anderson County afoot and alone. She made her way through the deep gorges and up the rugged mountain heights for a considerable distance, until she found herself within the pale of a friendly settlement, when she procured a horse and guide, and, after many trials, arrived safely at the camp.

Miss SARAH TAYLOR, who is highly educated, decidedly handsome, and twenty, is the pride of the encampment. This modern Joan of Arc, if she should not lead, will, at least, accompany her companions in exile to the land of her birth—that is to say, if some ardent Kentucky admirer should not convince her that captivity in Kentucky is more alluring than maiden liberty in Tennessee.

Two additional regiments were ordered forward into the mountains, and departed on Saturday, viz: the Thirty-third Indiana, Col. COBURN, and the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL.

The following clippings are from the papers of Wednesday:

Brig.-Gen. A. MCD. MCCOOK is now in command of the United States troops upon the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He is one of the most scientific and energetic officers in the service. He has military genius, military education and military experience. A better man to lead a force against BUCKNER and HARDEE could not be found in the country. Our people may rest assured that he will make things move.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a skirmish took place twelve or fifteen miles this side of Green River, between three hundred Confederate cavalry (the same that were engaged in the skirmish the other day) and about forty United States cavalry, under the command of Capt. VANDIKE. As many as forty or fifty shots were fired by the Confederates without effect. Only four or five were fired by our men. The latter kept their position, and sent for reinforcements, but before these arrived the enemy disappeared.

Capt. M. B. TAYLOR, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment, now in camp at Bardstown, made an important reconnoissance on Saturday night. His entire command, with a supply of ammunition, left camp at 8 o'clock, with instructions to proceed by a circuitous route to Fredericksburgh. Arriving within about three miles of Fredericksburgh, they came to the residence of JACOB GEIER, a wealthy and prejudiced citizen, who was known to hold a commission in the rebel army. A squad was thrown forward to surround the house, when GEIER came out with a shot-gun and fired at Capt. TAYLOR, but fortunately missed his mark. He had scarcely pulled the trigger when he was shot down by a sergeant of the company. The reconnoissance proved satisfactory—disclosing the fact that a rebel cavalry force, five hundred strong, had crossed the river but a short time before.

The Henderson (Ky.) *Mail* says that a postmaster at one of the offices in Hopkins County was seized the other day by a band of ruffians who are traversing that county, dragged through the streets and threatened with hanging; the only charge made against him being that he was a Union man and held office under the General Government. This same band of ruffians and thieves rode into the town of Slaughterville, in the same county, at a late hour of night, woke up all the Union men, then compelled them to come out of their houses, and then treated them in the most shameful manner. Such conduct as this deserves the severest punishment, and we trust that the ruffians will soon get their just dues.

COL. JACKSON'S ENCAMPMENT.

A highly intelligent gentleman, connected with the United States postal service, tells us that he was in Col. JAMES S. JACKSON'S encampment, near Owensborough, on Saturday and Sunday last, and that while there nine stalwart fellows came into JACKSON'S camp with no other clothes than their shirts and pantaloons, having fled from the Confederate troops. They said that the Confederate officers gave them their choice between enlisting under BUCKNER and fleeing from their homes, and they preferred the latter. As soon as they found JACKSON, they threw their arms around him, wept for joy, and begged him to put weapons in their hands and lead or send them at once against the invaders and spoilers.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. NELSON.

To the People of Northeastern Kentucky, now in Arms Against their National and State Governments:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have assembled together in arms against your Government, against your State, your neighbors, and, in some instances, your nearest relative, without any cause, or any object that is worthy of brave and good men. What has your country done that you should rise against it, or what good will it do you to murder the people, burn and pillage the towns, and overthrow the Constitution and laws of Kentucky? If you could accomplish this you would be the most wretched, as you would become the most wicked, of men. The mass of you cannot wish to do this. But, be assured, the ruin you propose by your acts to bring upon the people of Kentucky, will fall upon your own heads, if you persevere.

Doubtless many of you have been misled by wicked and desperate men, bankrupt in fame and fortune, who hope to profit by the ruin of the Commonwealth. I sincerely believe that many have been deceived and led into rebellion, who this moment regret the step they have taken, and would return to their families and homes if they could do so in safety.

To all the people, therefore, who have without due reflection taken up arms against their country, and rebelled against both their Nation and their State, I say: Return home, lay down your arms, live in peace and friendship with your neighbors, and remember that at least you are Kentuckians. I promise that you shall not be molested, either in person or property, for what you have already done. On the contrary, I will protect you equally with all other citizens so long as you render obedience to those laws which you yourselves have made. I offer you a complete amnesty for what has past; you will only be held accountable for the future. But to secure this result, you must return home within — days; after that time you will be treated as enemies, and must never more hope to see in safety your families, or enjoy your property, until you have carried out the purpose of your wicked misleaders, and conquered the people of your State and overthrown the Government of your fathers.

As your fellow-citizen and a native of your State, I urge this offer upon you; should you reject it, the enlightened world, as well as the laws of your country, will hold you alone responsible for the shedding of fraternal blood.

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER, 1861.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM GLASGOW.

The Scenery of the English Lake Districts—Its Tameness, Compared with that of New-England—Opinions of American Affairs—Scotch Sympathy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GLASGOW, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Thus far I have advanced on my excursion through England and Scotland. Most of the last week I passed in the pretty scenery of the English Lake District, wandering through the famous old border counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. England proper has so few hills that can be dignified by the name of mountains that the English are excusable for making so much talk about Helvellyn and Skiddaw. But, in point of fact, though all this district is certainly very pretty, and though the people talk the broadest sort of dialect, there is very little about it that is very impressive or wild. The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are Himalayas in comparison with these. Lake George is in any way one of the most charming pieces of water in the world, but, compared with Windermere, it is something supernatural. Yet, putting these comparisons aside, the Lake District is really a beautiful country, which poetry and romance have done their best to make heroic. I cannot say so much for the people, who, so far as I could see were chiefly given up to the pursuits of agriculture, and whose conversation is limited to the merits of oxen and such like articles. One or two of them, with whom I happened to get into conversation in some of the little village inns, and who were meditating over glasses of whiskey and extensive clay pipes, in the true English way, seemed to discover my nationality, and expressed some dim ideas in a dialect that was fearful and wonderful, on the subject of the American war, about which they were so remarkably misty that I thought the only clear way of enlightening them was to deny the existence of any such war, *in toto*. They probably did not understand me, however, for it is very certain that I could not understand one word in ten of theirs.

Englishmen are hard people to become acquainted with. They are awkward and bashful, and dislike to begin a conversation, so that I have ridden all night in a railway carriage, with two or three companions, without hearing a dozen words spoken. But if this awkwardness can once be broken through, one is almost sure to find something to pay for the trouble. Very often the only reply to any advance is a cold negation and sometimes positive rudeness, especially among those middle classes who are jealous of their dignity, and here and there among those who are by birth really gentlemen, but who fear or dislike new acquaintances. I think they are getting over this folly now, however, and certainly I have found many persons who were as open and communicative as Americans or Germans. They have all talked more or less about our American affairs' and the song has always been the same—"peaceable separation;" beyond this their mental energies fail to carry them. They express no enmity to America, though they often express annoyance at the Tariff and at the tone of the Press, but their political sagacity, when brought to bear on our affairs, arrives at this point and strains there hopelessly.

On the way to Windermere, I stopped a day in Liverpool, and inquired of some acquaintances how our affairs stood now. Liverpool has never been very well disposed towards the Union, and is not more so now than before; but one fact I think may be asserted as undeniable. The sympathizers with the insurgents have pretty much given up the hope that this Government will interfere with our blockade. No doubt there will be still, as there have been already, efforts made to lead or drive the Ministry into this step, but I do not believe that even the strongest Confederatists in Liverpool have any hope that so long as things stand as they do, Great Britain can be made to stir an inch in this direction. Still, any relaxation of the blockade would produce great agitation here, and would be made the most of by our enemies.

It is asserted, however, confidentially, that the friends of the South here are still very active. One firm, that of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., is said to have made itself very conspicuous in its support to the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Indeed I was assured that it had sent out one vessel armed and freighted with large supplies to some Southern port, and that it had another nearly ready to follow. These stories, however, have been very general all the Summer, and it is hard to say how much credit they deserve, for they probably originate in the fact that the Southerners are known to have bought large quantities of arms here, and it is the natural inference that these arms must have been sent off somehow. If our cruisers are on the watch they ought to know more about it by this time than we can know here.

Here in Scotland I find people complaining of rain and cold weather, though I have found very pleasant weather myself thus far. The crop, they say, is a tolerably good one, but not large, and there will be a demand for foreign grain during the Winter. In the Highlands the season has been very disagreeable, I am told, and every one is anxious to get into a warmer climate. The Queen is at Balmoral, and will leave for Osborne, I presume, on the 20th of the month. The stories of her ill-health are now all at an end, and every one agrees that she never was stronger or in better condition.

I have at last really met a class of people who seem to sympathize with our troubles, and to be as thoroughly with us as the warmest Unionist could wish. Ordinary travelers in England see very little of the people, and that little mostly in commercial circles, which are proverbially slow in appreciating the merits of questions outside of their own line. As luck would have it, I have fallen in with a very different class of people, who form in England almost an independent race, with ideas and principles widely distinct from those of the governing classes. These are the dissenters, the religious circles, the supporters of Exeter Hall, and the friends of radicalism. Here I find a tone that is unmistakable, and that makes up for much of the misrepresentation that has been our fate in England. But with these men one idea is paramount to all others, and justly, too, according to a view from this distance. They say that our contest is for the integrity of the Union, because the Union represents certain great and even religious principles, and therefore they are Unionists, heart and soul. But we must accept this issue and no other, if we want sympathy. Slavery is inconsistent with those principles; it has shown itself to be incompatible with the integrity of the Union, and it must be the object of punishment. Therefore they say that there can be no safety for the Union so long as Slavery exists. The argument is true if any argument can be, and therefore all were rejoiced when FREMONT'S proclamation came. But lately, since this measure was modified into insignificance, there has been great disgust felt on this account. I quote merely their remarks when I say that they feel extreme astonishment that the President, who (they say) has not hesitated to overstep the limits of the Constitution in almost every measure he has ever taken, should put up this plea now when a great moral principle is at stake. They declare that this is trifling with edged tools, and that the hand which is once put to the plow cannot be taken away again. They assert, too, that this is not only losing the sympathies of mankind, and to put every weapon into the hands of those who in England and elsewhere, are trying, and successfully trying, to attract support to the South on the ground that this is a mere tariff quarrel. Certainly it is that this vascillation has told badly against us in Great Britain, and if Parliament were now sitting we should soon see the effects of it.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

How the Fremont and Blair Difficulty is Regarded—Military Movements—Religious Anniversaries in Chicago—The Coming Election—Grain Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Since the publication of the document relating to the BLAIR and FREMONT controversy, the excitement has measurably subsided. It is looked upon as a difficulty growing out of that everlasting source of trouble, both in military and civil life—*contracts*. The charges preferred against FREMONT are regarded as the emanations of personal spite, resulting from disappointment in not securing all the fat jobs for the friends of the complainant. Those which relate to Gen. LYON and to Col. MULLIGAN, however, are serious in their nature, as affecting the public service, and the people demand an explanation—particularly of the failure to reinforce the latter. But they are willing to await the full development of Gen. FREMONT'S plans, and the result of the campaign upon which he has now entered. The visit of Secretary CAMERON to the West, it is hoped, will produce good results in more ways than one. It will bring home to him, and, through him, to the Cabinet, the deficiencies and the wants of the loyal forces in Missouri and Kentucky, as well as enable him to intelligently apply the corrective to abuses.

In local military affairs, there is not much that is new to note. Our city is full of shoulder-strapped gentlemen, who are passing through, or who belong to the regiments organizing here. The Yates Phalanx, 900 rank and file, left the city on Friday for St. Louis. Col. FARNSWORTH'S cavalry regiment, recruited at St. Charles, 40 miles west of Chicago, 1,100 strong, passed through here on Monday, for Washington. The Wisconsin Eighth Regiment passed through on Saturday evening for St. Louis. The regiments in camp here are fast filling up. WILSON'S Fusileers have 800 men; BRACKETT'S Cavalry 750; Douglas Brigade, Second Regiment, 650; Chicago Legion, 600. The Sixteenth Regulars have 400 men in camp. Recruiting for the regular service is an uphill business here as well as elsewhere. Col. COOK'S regulars, from the Plains, and the Minnesota Second, passed through on the 14th, *en route* for Washington.

Last week might, with propriety, be called "the religious anniversary week," in Chicago. The Sabbath School Convention, for the Northeast, attended by a large number of delegates, was in session two days. The Northwestern Congregational Convention, composed of delegates from the churches of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin, held its annual session. Among other things, this body passed strong patriotic resolutions. The Synod of Peoria, which embraces the New-school Presbyterian Churches of this city, convened on Friday. On Monday the Synod adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the present contest between rebellion and legitimate authority, the Federal Government has our cordial sympathy and earnest prayers.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the Government should be heartily supported in whatever measures may be necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression of rebellion, and for the removal of its cause.

Resolved, That while the true course of the patriot in this exigency is a conservative one, requiring a defence, not a change, of our Constitution, in our judgment, it is the duty of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war, to adopt all lawful and constitutional measures to cripple and destroy the institution of Slavery, which is the immediate and chief cause of our National troubles, especially so far as the slave property of citizens in rebellion against the Government is concerned.

There was also an interesting meeting of the Baptist Churches on the occasion of the ordination of Rev. A. A. KINDRICK as Pastor of the North Baptist Church. The annual State Convention of the New-Jerusalem was in session on Friday and Saturday.

Quite an interesting phenomenon occurred in this city on Sunday. For four or five hours the atmosphere was filled with a substance resembling spiders' webs, which floated in the air and caught upon everything with which it came in contact. It floated in strings from one to five feet in length. Some thought that the cotton of the South had seceded, and was making a flying visit up North. Embryo spiders were discovered by some persons who examined the gossamer, and they therefore concluded that huge spider-breeding rendezvous had been broken up. But there was a strong breeze from off the lake, and the gossamer could be seen out over the water as far as the eye could reach. And, as it is some sixty miles or more to the Michigan shore, in the direction the wind was blowing, the puzzle is, where did it come from, and what was it?

The election begins to excite a little interest, but it is principally confined to the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. There is pretty generally, throughout the State, a fusion of parties and the nomination of Union tickets. In several counties, however, straight party tickets are run. In strong Democratic counties, especially, there is more difficulty in uniting than in those which are largely Republican. In this (Cook) county, which gave LINCOLN some 4,500 majority, a call has been issued, signed by the committees of both the old parties. There will be considerable strife for some fat clerkships, which yield well up into the thousands, and which are at stake. For the Constitutional Convention, several strong names are already brought forward. Among them, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH; but as the wildcat are deadly hostile to him, and he to them, he will have to fight if he wins.

Our courts—the Circuit, Recorder's, and U. S. District—are in session. There are no cases of any special importance, however, to come before them this term. There is one which creates some interest. On Monday, the Grand Jury brought in true bills of indictment against CALVIN C. FLINT, formerly associate editor of the *Tribune and Democrat*, and at present editor and publisher of the *Daily Star*. He is charged with forgery, and obtaining goods under false pretenses. Of the merits of the case I am unadvised. FLINT recently made himself conspicuous in connection with charges of corruption which were preferred against our City Comptroller, and these indictments may have grown out of animosities engendered in that business.

A *fille au regiment*, hailing from this city, has recently been discovered. A young Adjutant in one of our regiments, in Missouri, being allowed a servant, in accordance with the army regulations, sent up to Chicago after he left, and obtained one,—a fair young lad, to all outward appearances. It was noticed that the Adjutant and the servant put up at hotels, whenever it was possible. In process of time, a colored boy from here, a servant to another officer, discovered the secret. He kept *dark*, however, for a consideration, for several weeks. The Adjutant having offended his *colorship* in some way, he divulged the sex of the favorite servant, whereupon a *rumpus* arose. She proved to be a girl well known upon our streets.

As the question of supplying the grain deficiencies of Europe has become one of paramount interest, the statement of the receipts and shipments are important, as divulging facts in relation to the source of supply. The receipts continue unprecedentedly large, as instance those for the twenty-four hours ending last evening, viz.: Flour, 7,561 bbls.; wheat, 124,651 bushels; corn, 142,236 bushels. For the week ending at the same time the receipts were—of flour, 44,651 bbls.; wheat, 756,781 bushels; corn, 553,654 bushels; oats, 18,168 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 37,154 bbls.; wheat, 584,127 bushels; corn, 634,446 bushels; oats, 87,534 bushels. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, for the past three years, the figures are as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,126,851	434,276	406,179
Wheat, bush	13,297,581	10,866,248	5,994,027
Corn, bush	22,628,456	14,531,493	4,131,316
Oats, bush	1,170,175	1,842,837	1,031,210
Barley, bush	330,481	210,851	106,480
Rye, bush	406,463	230,356	121,280

Reduce the flour to wheat, and we have the following aggregate: 1861—43,668,011 bushels. 1860—27,596,165 bushels. 1859—13,415,208 bushels.

We have in store quite a large surplus to draw upon, in addition to the heavy daily receipts, as follows:

	Oct. 14.	Oct 7.
Flour, bbls	8,729	2,800
Wheat, bushels	955,849	796,109
Corn, bushels	1,652,337	1,761,993
Oats, bushels	227,880	197,932

The railroads, since the drawing near of the close of navigation, have increased their freight tariffs so enormously, that unless prices rule unexpectedly high in the Eastern markets, much of the grain heretofore to arrive will go into store. Upon flour to New-York, $1 65 is now charged, in the place of 80 cents and $1 during all the fore part of the season, and everything else is in proportion. At present, however, the roads have all they can do, and one of the Eastern lines, at least, has been compelled to refuse offers. High freights have knocked prices down somewhat, in this market. Financial matters remain without material change. The potato rot—owing to continuous rains—has developed itself to a serious extent in this vicinity, sufficient to carry prices up a hundred per cent. within a week.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CHEERING PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

The *Journal's* leader of to-day is very cheering. It states that from the firing on Fort Sumter to the present hour, the Union sentiment and cooperation in Kentucky have never been as strong as at this hour; that the work of enlistment for the war has never been as active in Kentucky as since Col. MULLIGAN'S surrender, and the recruiting of the rebels in this State has never been as feeble as it is now; that as a general rule the Home Guards have fully redeemed their promises of defending their homes; that the Home Guards in Southern Kentucky are hiding their time, as the oppressed Unionists in the South are, and a terrible settlement will be made; that upwards of 20,000 of Kentucky's fighting material are now under the Stars and Stripes, enlisted for the war, and many more thousands (among them some of our wealthiest and best citizens) will soon be in the same ranks. The *Journal* editors never felt more hopeful of Kentucky than they do now—nor did I ever feel more hopeful. The *Journal* does not regard Southern and Western Kentucky as lost—nor do I. The vigorous and formidable preparations being made by the rest of the State, and by her neighbors and the Government, may, and I believe will, save not only Southern and Western Kentucky, but also Eastern Tennessee, within perhaps six weeks. Let the Administration swell the Union forces and strengthen the Union hands in Kentucky, to the utmost extent consistent with the Administration's safety and success elsewhere, and all must soon come out right in this important quarter.

I agree with the TIMES' able Louisville correspondent that President LINCOLN'S adaptation of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation to the Confiscation act of Congress was as sagacious as it was just; and I agree with the TIMES' editor that there is a powerful and resolute Union Party in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee, fighting with the North and West in defence of the Government; that it would be unwise to weaken their hands by any act not absolutely required by the rest of the country, and that while the Union cause would be weakened through divisions in the North and West by an emancipation edict, it would be ruined in these Border Slave States. The President appreciates the interests, the feelings and the prejudices of the still loyal people of his native State and of her slaveholding neighbors, and will continue to act accordingly. The confiscation and application of the slave property of the rebel citizens for the reimbursement of the loyal citizens of these States, and for the use of these States, or the colonization in Africa, the West Indies or Central America, of the rebel owners' slaves, just as fast as they are deprived of their services, might prove much more politic and practical than any emancipation edict of the Administration, framed to suit WENDELL PHILLIPS or CHARLES SUMNER. The Administration will take no step that would play into the hands of the rebel leaders.

PONTIAC.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: A rumor reached here yesterday that Paducah had been taken by the rebels. It turns out to be utterly false. Judge WILLIAMS left Paducah last Monday, and says that the place is well fortified, and could scarcely be taken by 30,000 men, which is the entire force of the rebel army in that part of Kentucky. Paducah is protected by heavy batteries and large gunboats. In addition to this the rebels have burned all the bridges by which alone they could reach Paducah.

Bowling Green is still held by the rebels. They have not over four thousand men at Bowling Green, but it is a strong position, and will present some resistance to our forces in their march into Tennessee, which will take place very soon. Instead of Confederate troops Wintering in Kentucky, the Federal troops have concluded to Winter in Tennessee and Louisiana. A wing of our army may pay a visit to South Carolina and Arkansas before Spring, and induce the people to return to their allegiance, and behave themselves.

We have information which may be regarded as entirely reliable, that sixty thousand well drilled troops, with batteries and equipage, will soon make their appearance in this region of the country. The rebels will learn their destination in due time. My opinion is that a large hole will be bored through Tennessee and Arkansas before the first of December. Our Southern friends will feel like going home soon, and our troops intend to escort them back to their plantations and remain with them until all disputes between them are settled. The presence of an army of 200,000 of our Government forces in the Cotton States will give the Confederate people a fair and full opportunity of observing their hospitality to visitors, for which they have hitherto enjoyed so much reputation.

We have had another fight in Kentucky, in which the Union forces were victorious, although the odds against them were about six to one. It is the most brilliant fight which has yet occurred in Kentucky. The facts are as follows—told by a man who was in the battle:

A band of rebels, three hundred strong, under command of Capt. HOLLIDAY, were encamped near Hillsboro, in Fleming County. They were armed with Enfield rifles, bowie-knives, sabres and revolvers, and intended to burn the town of Hillsboro, and then march upon and burn Fleming-burgh, the county seat, and rob the bank at that place. The Home Guard Company, of Flemingsburgh, were apprized of these plans, when Lieut. SADLER called his little company of Home Guards together, to the number of fifty, well armed, and marched upon the rebel camp, having previously sent a messenger to Maysville for assistance.

The Maysville Home Guards did not arrive in time to be present at the engagement. The fifty brave fellows under DUDLEY, marched up to the camp of three hundred rebels, opened a galling fire upon them, killed eleven, wounded twenty-nine, took twenty-two prisoners, scattered the balance of the camp, took one hundred and twenty-seven Enfield rifles, and a large number of sabres, pistols, bowie knives, and cavalry equipments. The Home Guards lost only three killed and two wounded. They carried their prisoners to Camp Kenton, and returned home to receive the welcome plaudit: "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

The Union forces have triumphed in every engagement which has occurred in Kentucky. They expect to triumph. Their cause is just, and God is on our side, and the rebels must fall or flee before us.

All business in Kentucky is suspended except raising and supplying companies, regiments and armies. There is a brisk military business here. We are preparing for war upon a war footing. The Military Board of the State has $4,000,000 at its command, and is making movements commensurate with the resources and perils of the State. We are ready and willing to spend the last dollar, and enlist the last man we have to wipe out the wanton and unprovoked insult that has been offered Kentucky by the rebel invasion of her soil. Kentucky is not content that the invader shall leave the State merely—she will never accept this as an atonement for all her wrongs; but when the foe shall be driven from her borders, she wants him pursued, and chastised at his own home.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the statesman and patriot, has taken the field, and is now in the mountain counties making speeches, and urging the people to rush to arms and strike till the last armed foe expires. He will prove a host for the Union cause. He is warm for the rapid prosecution of the war, and has full confidence in the power of the Government to triumph over all opposition. He is opposed to any compromise that tends to a dissolution of the Union. His motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal.

Shortly after BUCKNER and his troops established themselves at Bowling Green, his commissaries made large contracts with people in the surrounding country to furnish meat, grain and provisions of all kinds for the support of the army. This indicated that the expectation was to remain there for a considerable time. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, notices were sent out annulling all the contracts made. This indicates that a speedy movement from Bowling Green is contemplated.

In what direction is this movement to be? Certainly not toward this city, else BUCKNER'S troops would not have destroyed the costly and magnificent Green River bridge. Having few or no wagons, they are not prepared to move except by railroad, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of an inglorious retreat. Matters certainly look a little threatening down in McCOOB'S and ROUSSEAU'S neighborhood, and the rebels may as well turn their backs on us first as last. They will have to make new contracts somewhere for victuals, and we hope they will get no beef but what died of the black tongue, no mutton but what died of the rot, and no pork that didn't die of the hog cholera or the measles, and no wheat but what is as smutty as a secession paper.

INTERIOR OF THE REBEL CAMP AT COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

Approaching Columbus, it proved there the same as elsewhere, an easy matter to pass the pickets and get in, the only difficulty to be feared that of getting out, which, as my companion was a Kentuckian, and on business to Columbus, where he was known, a correspondent found himself turned into a country clerk, grown on the same soil and traveling with his employer. If the food and drill agreed with him, as the latter observed to a Captain with a villainous eye and long hair, he might (?) become a good Confederate soldier. The country clerk preferred a wish to keep on ribbon measuring, and opened his eyes wide to see what there was to see, but failed in discovering anything at all remarkable at first. The novelty of the situation, surrounded by men whose arms were lifted, CAIN-like against their brothers, and ARNOLD-like to strike their country, was somewhat exciting, but that was all. Columbus is a monotonous, dull appearing little village, of [illegible] hundred inhabitants or their agents, [illegible] —nor was it necessary. The [illegible] men moved forward, accompanied some [illegible] on the way by the cavalry. A truck broke down a mile this side of the battle-ground, and [illegible] repairing, they were overtaken and passed by them. When [illegible] the four companies of infantry in route for their camp.

Our loss was one killed—[illegible] THOMAS of Springfield, belonging to Woon's Kansas Rangers. He and one other belonging to Capt. Woon's Company were present.

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1851.

My informant is well posted in regard to the situation of affairs in Arkansas, and his story is mostly a repetition of a twice-told tale. Proscription of suspected Union men was common, and outrages were being committed against life and property. Since the troubles commenced it was estimated that over 300 persons had been hung or shot in the State for the manifestation of Union sentiments. In Independence County alone five persons have been hung and shot. The merchants are the most ultra Secessionists, one of the secret springs of action among this class being the heavy indebtedness owing to Eastern creditors. Some men of Northern origin were the most rabid. A "blowhard," named JAMES PATTERSON, of Augusta, Jackson County, was originally from Pennsylvania. He stumped the county and was elected to the Convention, and cast his vote for secession. He was made a Captain some two months ago, and marched some two hundred and fifty miles north to make an attack on Rolla. When within eight miles of this place his courage gave out, and his Lieutenant, SHUTTLESWORTH, approached within a mile and raised a Secession flag. He was chased back by a squad of cavalry, a circumstance well remembered here as occurring at the time, and fully corroborating the statement.

Arkansas has about thirteen regiments of twelve months men in the Confederate service. All the pay the troops have received has been in Arkansas War Bonds, and a good deal of murmuring was heard among the soldiers, owing to the worthlessness of this currency, some writing home that they could not even purchase a chicken with a hat-full of the bonds. Three regiments, for three years service, were called upon to rendezvous at Batesville and Clarksville. The call had been out a month, and not a man had enlisted yet. A call was made by the military authorities for all the arms in the possession of the citizens of Jack-on County; about 450 gues, of all shapes, were brought in, and were cut out and reconstructed for the Minie ball.

Groceries were very scarce and high; coffee was selling at fifty cents a pound, and salt from four to six dollars per sack. Sugar dear. The cotton crop was damaged considerably by the wet weather during the latter part of August and fore part of September, causing the planters to look down-spirited. The corn crop was very fine. Hopes were entertained by many of the planters that England would not recognize the blockade, but as this now seemed improbable, some of the most politic were hinting about a reconstruction of the Union, and talking about its advantages when compared with the present deplorable state of things.

Jackson and Independence Counties had each a company of cavalry at the battle of Wilson's Creek. The wild enthusiasm in which the first exaggerated accounts were received, had been greatly modified by the receipt of more accurate information. The people were dissatisfied with the manner in which the battle was managed by McCULLOCH. It was said that all the orders he gave during the day, was "Give them hell, boys!"

THE INDIANA TWENTIETH ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

MORE ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF THE FANNY AND THE ATTACK ON THE INDIANA TROOPS.

We have published full particulars of the recent capture of about fifty members of the Indiana Twentieth Regiment, on board the steamer *Fanny*, near Cape Hatteras, and also of the subsequent retreat of the regiment, taken from the correspondence of the Eastern papers. We find in the Indianapolis *Journal* several letters from a member of the Indiana troops at Hatteras, which are very interesting, and throw new light upon some of the statements already laid before our readers. We make copious extracts. About the last of September the greater part of the regiment had been sent about forty miles from Fort Hatteras, and by the 2d of October were short of provisions. The events which followed are thus described:

THE CAPTURE OF THE FANNY.

About 2 P. M. the propeller *Fanny* hove in sight. Major SMITH, Quartermaster EVANS and myself boarded her in a fisherman's skiff, while the boys followed with the batteaux to take off supplies. We found her aground, two miles from shore, heavily loaded with provisions and ammunition, in charge of some thirty of our men, the crew, and ten of HAWKINS' Zouaves to man the guns, of which there were two.

Taking enough provisions in the skiff for supper, we left, and were followed by the barge, heavily loaded with ammunition, tents and provisions. Being the lightest sailers, we reached the shore first, the barge being half a mile from the boat when we arrived.

Shortly after, a steamer loomed up in the distance, followed by another, and then another, and then they all three commenced firing heavy guns at the *Fanny*. She returned the fire for a time, moved a little from her first position, but soon got aground again, and the rebel steamers closing, soon captured her, all the ammunition and provisions left on board.

It was an exciting scene, and the whole regiment was drawn up on the beach to witness the battle. We could see the puff of smoke and the splash of the shot and shell in the water, but could not hear the report, owing to the wind blowing off shore, and the distance. It was an exciting scene, and a mortifying one, for there were we, seven hundred strong, ready and eager to take part in the battle, yet not a gunboat, not a piece of artillery, nothing but a dozen fishing-skiffs, to cope with these steamers. We had to stand like children and see our boat, our provisions, and our men, captured before our eyes. The boys in the barge pulled like old salts to save their loads from the enemy, and got safe to shore. But Lieut. LOGAN, of Company F, who was in a fisherman's skiff astern, ordered the boatmen sixty dollars to put him aboard the *Fanny*. The boatmen would not do it, and so the Lieutenant was not taken a prisoner. Quartermaster HART was sent to Fort Hatteras for reinforcements and gunboats.

The Colonel was indefatigable in his exertions to provide the men with food, and care for the sick. He seemed to be sleepless through the entire night, and his vigilance imparted confidence to the men.

It is enough to make one's blood boil. It is the old story that has been told in Missouri, at Springfield and at Lexington, the game of four to one. We saw all this, and wonder next what our late will be. A puff of smoke, a tongue of flame, and the *Fanny* was gone, and we felt that our doom was sealed. Seven hundred men, in the heart of the enemy's country, no supplies, no reinforcements! What madness rules the hour!

THE BATTLE.

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, Monday, Oct. 7.

On the 4th of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a fleet of vessels hove in sight on Pamlico Sound, and a few officers and soldiers gathered out of curiosity on the beach to witness their approach.

The fleet consisted of seven steamers, two schooners, one floating battery, and a number of transports for landing troops.

The long roll was soon sounded, and the Twentieth prepared to repel the enemy from landing. The fleet of the enemy gradually drew up in line of battle, and first a shot plowing up the sand, and then a shell bursting in air directly over the camp, told us that stern and savage war was upon us. The regiment moved to the left of the camp to avoid exposure, and took a position on a hill in a clump of woods. The guns of the enemy having got the range of the camp, and the shells bursting amid the tents, set them on fire and filled the camp with smoke. The hospital seemed to be their chief aim, and it was soon destroyed. We know not yet what became of our sick. By the aid of spy-glasses it was discovered that the enemy had at least three thousand troops aboard their vessels, and that arrangements were being made to land them under cover of the bombardment. The island is here about half a mile wide, and the guns, in some cases, threw shell clear over it into the ocean.

Our regiment was drawn up on the hill, flankers thrown out, sharpshooters in the woods, and the officers and men eager for battle. Our force was five hundred and fifty men, one company being seven miles south of us, guarding a landing, and three companies having been left at Fortress Monroe. The enemy outnumbered us six to one, besides their steamers and batteries. It has been pronounced an outrage that we should have been placed in such a position, without steamers, and out of reach of reinforcements.

It must be mentioned here that we were wholly unprepared to resist an attack with artillery, or to make a successful retreat. We had no guns, no baggage wagons; the first vessel sent to us with provisions has been captured by the enemy, and we had nothing but the old-fashioned musket to fight artillery and resist a landing, and not food enough to last one day. The fire became rapid. A shell struck the little windmill in front of the camp, knocking it to splinters. Yet we still watched them and prepared to give them a warm welcome.

While the cannonade was going on, a movement of the fleet showed that, while they intended to render our position on the island untenable, they also meant to land in force about eighteen miles south, near Cape Hatteras light-house, where the beach is about three hundred yards wide from sound to ocean, and about three miles long, and by bringing their artillery to bear, take us in flank as well as front, thus cutting off our retreat should we attempt it, and bagging us, as it were, in a net. Their generalship was excellent, the expedition, on their part, splendidly planned, and nothing but a fortunate train of circumstances, and the skill of our Colonel, prevented us from being captured or cut to pieces by the enemy.

Not only this, but they intended still more, as we have since learned from escaped prisoners. They intended after taking us to rush down the beach in force, and with light draft steamers on the Sound, to take Forts Hatteras and Clark, as they swore that they had built them, and they would have them. And they would have done it had not our regiment run the gauntlet and foiled them. No later than yesterday they chased the United States steamer *Sirius* plump into Hatteras, under the very guns of the fort.

The excitement was intense. The enemy were preparing to land, our troops ready to receive them, when Col. BROWN received a peremptory order from Col. HAWKINS to retreat. A meeting of the commissioned officers was called, and it was decided that, under the circumstances, it was most judicious to retreat. And we sorrowfully turned our backs on our camp, and prepared for the long march to Hatteras light-house, where we expected reinforcements from Col. HAWKINS.

This was about 9 o'clock. The sun was shining on the white sand of the beach, heating the air as if it were a furnace. The men had neither provisions nor water. The haste in which they had rushed to repel the enemy had prevented this, and it was too late to go back to camp. Company F, Lieut. LOGAN, was thrown forward in the advance, and Company K, Capt. REID, was detailed as a rear guard, and well he performed his duty, picking up the stragglers and keeping the enemy in check. Several times the enemy advanced in force, and he halted to give them battle, but they declined.

It was a march I shall never forget. The first ten miles was terrible. No water, the man unused to long marches, the sand heavy, and the feet of the men sinking into it at every step, and a point below to be gained in order to join Company F, to prevent their being cut off. As the regiment pushed along, man after man would stagger from the ranks, and fall upon the hot sand, and, looking back, I saw Col. BROWN dragging along with his men, having given up his horse to a sick soldier.

But the most sorrowful sight of all was the Islanders leaving their homes from fear of the enemy. They could be seen in groups, sometimes with a little cart carrying their provisions, but mostly with a sickening feeling for dear life. Mothers carrying their babes, fathers leading along the boys, while others and grandmothers struggling along from houses they had left behind. Relying on our protection they had been our friends, but in an evil hour we had been compelled to leave them. When will we learn that guns and men are necessary to enforce the law? When shall we learn that our protection cannot be given, unless by gunboats and batteries?

We still toiled on, the heat most intense, and no water. Hunger was nothing in comparison with thirst. It was maddening. The sea rolling at our feet and nothing to drink. I started to take a scout to watch the movements of the enemy's vessels. I skirted the Sound for some ten miles. In every clump of bushes I would find men utterly exhausted. The enemy's vessels were now nearly opposite, steaming down the sound to cut off our retreat. I would tell them this, but they would say, "They did not care, they would die there," so utterly hopeless did they seem.

Near sunset I caught sight of the army drawn up in line of battle on the beach, about a mile distant. Soon joining them I found that the enemy were reported in force in front. After some delay the army marched by the right flank, skirmishers ahead, until we reached the narrow inlet about five miles above Hatteras Light-house, and here our great danger was at once seen. The fleet of the enemy had drawn up this line, so as to sweep the beach and render a passage impossible, but had neglected to land their men. It was now near twilight. The clouds in the west reflected the bright tints of the sun, and showed us the enemy in the foreground. In the East heavy gray clouds lowered, and our uniforms corresponding, hid us from their view, as we silently stole along, the roar of the surf drowning the footsteps of the men and the commands of the officers, yet every little while we would watch, expecting to see the flash of the enemy's cannon, or hear the report of the bursting shell in our flute band. It was a narrow escape, and a providential one, and our Colonel was affected to tears at the danger we had passed.

At midnight we reached Hatteras Light-house, having made a march of twenty-eight miles. Here we found water, and using the light-house as a fort, we encamped for the night, and woke up next morning feeling like sand-crabs, and ready, like them, to go into our holes, could we find them.

As the day broke we could see two men-of-war anchored near the beach, and found them to be the *Monticello* and *Susquehanna*, having been sent to our relief from Fort Hatteras. The officers treated us kindly, sent us ashore provisions, and the jolly tars gave us all the tobacco they had. Upon informing them of the position of the enemy they immediately steamed up the coast, and as we left our camp we could hear them bombarding the enemy, could see the smoke of both fleets, and it is reported that our fleet destroyed two of theirs.

Here we were reinforced by eight companies of Colonel HAWKINS'S Zouaves, and at 12 o'clock left for Hatteras Inlet, and after a tiresome march through the sand reached there at 8 o'clock. About 4 o'clock I captured a crooked sweet potato, and thought it the most delicious morsel I ever eat. The Zouaves treated us like princes, fed us, gave up their beds and slept in the sand. They are gay boys, and will always have our friendship.

We are now at Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet. We have borrowed enough tents to sleep in, but have nothing else, the enemy having captured everything. As soon as we make another move, you shall hear of it.

MISSING MEN OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Company A—Wm. H. Dangerfill.

Company B—Wm. Stickley, Henry A. Unruh, Abel O. Blewins, John Helser, Robert A. Inglis, George W. Clarke.

Company D—Marcus L. Kinnard, First Sergeant; Ferdinand Eagle, Sergeant; John H. Hoffman, Washington Hrobus, Frank H. Glover.

Company E—Nathan B. Easton, Charles E. Jones, Geo. W. Parker, Leonard Riley, Lawrence Paff, Eli Snyder.

Company F—Joseph Mattox.

Company H—Frank B. Piersons, Wm. P. Windle, James M. Meek, John Andrews, Zelino Oxford, Fred. P. Sackett, Lucius L. Bennett, James Clayton, Christian Sherlick, Jacob Shoaf, Abram Vanhorn, Charles White.

Company I—John Denny, Paul Boenhart, John Berringer, Henry Pierson, Hiram B. Johnson, Sergeant; Chas. W. Demott, Sergeant.

Company K—Calvin W. Keefer, Noah Kelly, M. Karper, Van Hinds, James B. Smith.

Isaac W. Hart, Quartermaster; Chas. H. Comley, Sergeant Major. Total, 45.

This list includes those lost on the *Fanny*, as well as those missed during the retreat.

Gen. MANSFIELD arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, and assumed command of this Department. It is said now that sufficient force will be concentrated here to hold the forts, take the Sound, and drive the enemy from it.

The sun is shining with the heat of midsummer, and we all have our coats off, sweating and working like so many bees, in order to get things to rights again. Our three companies arrived to-day in the *Spaulding*, so our regiment is together again.

Indianians will be proud to know that the "old veteran" sustains most fully Col. BROWN in all his views and acts in the late expedition—the more gratifying, because the author of this calamity, in all meanness, has circulated falsehoods and wronged that regiment. Gen. MANSFIELD, this evening, ordered Col. HAWKINS to leave and go into camp three miles up the Island. Col. BROWN takes his place here. A more gallant retreat was never effected—prompt, masterly—the plans and intents of the foe guessed with a correctness like prophecy, and the only means that could have possibly saved the regiment put in execution, and, through the trying hours of the retreat, carried out with that energy and promptness for which Col. BROWN is so noted. The regiment look upon him as its father. He is proud of his command, his field and staff officers, and no regiment in the service is better provided in the medical department. Surgeon EVARTS, one of the best men, cool, calm, a thorough scholar, and efficient surgeon. Assistant Surgeon HOAG, a better man for the service cannot be found. Adjutant J. N. STYLES. Chaplain Rev. Mr. PORTER, Major B. H. SMITH, each and all, nobly, gallantly did their duty and seconded the efforts of their chief, and to their efforts were added the courage and endurance of the men, who bore fatigue and privation without a murmur. Sergeant Major CONLEY was taken prisoner while trying to save the straggglers. A finer man never marched with a regiment.

THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION FROM CALIFORNIA TO TEXAS.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin,

in America, wherever road our troops shall take, they will be in a friendly country, where they can obtain all their beef, beef, beans, and some other classes of supplies. These supplies, too, can be drawn thence by our troops after their arrival in western Texas; and besides being obtained cheaply, will cost far less for transportation to the interior of Texas than if the line of communication by which they were to be instructed passed all the way through our own territory. This feature will thus see another motive of economy governing the Administration in ordering this expedition.

But those who labor to prevent the enlistment of men for the expedition, would have us believe that the Government propose to send 5,000 men into the midst of enemies uncared for and unsupported, to be cut off and destroyed unless saved by the most desperate valor. To suppose this is to doubt the Government, able, in the strongest manner. The commander of the expedition will undoubtedly have power to enlist just as many Union men in Western Texas as he shall find necessary. Such we know was the understanding at Washington: and no unimportant part of Gen. Sherman's mission will be to encourage and develop the Union sentiment of Texas, and to be the means of placing arms in their hands; and that he will be abundantly enabled to do, we have no doubt, by the time he is ready to make the distribution.

Finally, it is asked, "Why not make the demonstration from the Gulf Coast rather than from California?" We have already shown that the Government believe the varied objects aimed at can be more readily and cheaply attained from this side of the continent. Especially is it believed that in the way pointed out can we more speedily and surely assert the boundary dividing us from Mexico, and so avoid threatening European complications. Again, by getting control of the military posts on the Mexican frontier we shall have a force in the rear of the rebels, when, in due season, a demonstration shall also be made against their front, by invasion from the Gulf. Send a force to land at Brazos Santiago first, and we shall need at least 25,000 men to begin operations; and then, if the enemy is present at any point, he has only to fall back upon the military posts which the expedition now ordered proposes to have already in the hands of the National forces. In short, the Government plan proposes to hem the rebels in on two sides, and to strike the enemy first where he is weakest, while the single expedition to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico would strike them at one point only, and that where they will be capable of making the most formidable resistance.

REBELS IN CANADA.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

Some of the papers affect to disbelieve our statement that a member of the Maryland Legislature, escaped from Baltimore, or, rather the fortress which commands it, was recently in Quebec. Perhaps they will also refuse us credit when we say that Mr. Ward, late American Minister to China, was here a fortnight since. He made his way from the South through the Northern States very slowly and with great difficulty, the officials being on the look-out for him, as the telegraph announced. He is, however, probably safe in England by this time. With him went another agent of Mr. Davis' Government—a young man who was at Bull Run. It is conjectured here that Mr. Ward took letters of marque with him to be given to privateers to cruise in Chinese waters, if not to look after the California treasure ships on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Numbers of other Southerners have come and gone, this Summer, by our steamers, and many more have been staying in Toronto, Montreal, and even here. The United States passport system is not only a nuisance, but a very useless one.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JUDAH.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT NAVAL EXPLOIT AT PENSACOLA.

Flag Officer Mervine has made the subjoined official report to Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

United States Flagship Colorado,
Off Fort Pickens, Sept. 15, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that a boat expedition was fitted out from this ship on the night of the 13th instant, consisting of the first launch, and first, second and third cutters, under the commands of Lieuts. Russell, Sproston, Blake, and Midshipmen Symes, respectively, assisted by Capt. Reynolds, of the Marines; Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, Assistant Engineer White, Gunner Horton, and Midshipmen Forney and Higginson. The whole force detailed consisted of about one hundred men, officers, sailors and marines. The object of the expedition was the destruction of a schooner which lay off the Pensacola Navy-yard, supposed to be fitting out as a privateer, and the spiking of a gun, in battery, at the southeast end of the yard.

The movements of the schooner had been assiduously watched for several days and nights, and I deemed it so morally certain that she was intended for a privateer that I determined the attempt should be made to destroy her, even in the face of the fearful odds which would have to be encountered. Lieut. Russell had charge of the expedition, and, with Lieut. Blake, was to attack the vessel, while Lieut. Sproston and Midshipman Symes spiked the guns.

The attack was made on the morning of the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The schooner, named the *Judah*, was found moored to the wharf, under the protection of a battery and field-piece, and to be armed with a pivot and four broadside guns. Her crew were on her, and prepared to receive our forces, pouring in a volley of musketry as the boat neared the vessel. A desperate resistance was made from the decks of the schooner, but the men were driven off on to the wharf by our boarders, where they rallied and were joined by the guard, and kept up a continued fire upon our men.

In the meantime the vessel was set on fire in several places. That which finally consumed her was lighted in the cabin by Assistant Engineer White and a coal-heaver, Patrick Driscoll, who went as a volunteer. She burned to the water's edge, and has since, while burning, been set free from her moorings, and has drifted down opposite Fort Barrancas, where she sunk.

Of the party assigned to the spiking of the gun, only Lieut. Sproston and Gunner Horton were able, after considerable search, to find it, the party becoming separated in the darkness. No opposition was made to their landing; Midshipman Symes, with his command, had gone to the aid of those on the schooner, where he performed valuable service. Very fortunately, only one man was found in charge of the gun, and he immediately leveled his piece at Lieut. Sproston, but was shot down by Gunner Horton before he could obtain certain aim. Both pieces exploded simultaneously. The gun, which was found to be a 10-inch columbiad, was immediately spiked, and, bringing off its tompion, these two officers returned to their boat.

The work proposed having thus been well and thoroughly done in the short space of fifteen minutes, and the whole force of the enemy in the yard—reported by deserters as over one thousand strong—being aroused, our boats pulled away, and rallying at a short distance from the shore, fired six charges of canister from their howitzer into the yard, with what result it is impossible to say. Three of the enemy are known to have been killed, and our officers are confident the number is much larger. The boats then returned to the ship, arriving there about daylight.

But, Sir, I am grieved to report that this brilliant affair was not unattended with loss on our side. I have to report as killed by shots from the crosstrees of the schooner, while the boats were approaching, Boatswain's Mate, Charles H. Lamphere, and John R. Herring, seaman and captain of the howitzer—two of the best men in our ship—and marine John Smith—the first man to board the schooner, and who behaved most gallantly—who was by a sad mistake, having lost his distinguishing mark, killed by one of our own men. We have wounded, probably mortally, seamen R. Clark and E. K. Osborn; severely, nine other seamen. Capt. Reynolds received a severe contusion on his shoulder, and Midshipman Higginson had the end of his thumb cut off. Lieutenants Russell and Blake had narrow escapes, the flesh of each being grazed by one or more musket balls.

It is not an easy task to select individual instances of bravery or daring where all behaved so gallantly. The officers unite in giving great credit to the coolness and bravery with which they were supported by the men, and the latter have learned to look with new pride and confidence on the former. The marines, especially seem to have sustained the reputation borne by their branch of the service, as they receive encomiums from all sides. Assistant-Surgeon Kennedy rendered valuable assistance in the care of the wounded. Assistant-Engineer White brought down from the cross-trees of the schooner a man who had been seen to fire upon the boats, killing him instantly. I inclose herewith a complete list of all engaged in the affair, with the names of the killed and wounded in each boat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. MERVINE,
Flag-officer commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—By a strange inadvertency, my mind being so much engrossed with the expedition itself, I omitted to give credit to Capt. Bailey, of this ship, for maturing the plan and taking charge of fitting out the expedition to the minutest detail. It is to his thoughtfulness that a great portion of its success must be ascribed. W. M.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sir: The Department received Flag-officer Mervine's report of the boat expedition dispatched by him from the *Colorado* on the night of the 13th of September, under the command of Lieut. John R. Russell, of the navy, to destroy the rebel privateer *Judah*, moored at the wharf of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and to spike the guns in battery near by. An expedition executed in the face of an enemy so much superior in numbers, with such brilliancy and gallantry and success, cannot pass without the special recognition of the Department.

To those who were engaged in it, not only the Department, but the whole country, is indebted for one of the brightest pages that has adorned our naval record during this rebellion. Indeed, it may be placed, without disparagement, side by side with the fairest that adorn our early naval history. The expedition will give renown not only to those who were immediately concerned in it, but to the navy itself. It will inspire others in the service to emulation. Its recital hereafter will thrill the heart with admiration. The Department will cherish the recollection of the exploit, and desires you to express to the officers, seamen and marines, who participated in it, its highest admiration of their conduct.

The loss to the service, and to their relatives and friends of those who fell in the expedition, is a painful feature of it; but the memory of those brave men should not be lost in the hearts of all true patriots, but be ever cherished therein.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES.

Flag-officer William W. McKean, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT. RUSSELL.

Navy Department, Oct. 4, 1861.

Lieut. John H. Russell, United States frigate Colorado, Gulf Blockading Squadron:

Sir: Transmitted herewith is a copy of a communication from the Department, of this date, to Flag-Officer McKean, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron, in relation to the successful boat expedition dispatched under your command to destroy the rebel privateer *Judah*. For your gallantry on this occasion, the Department designs to assign you to the command of one of the new gun-boats; and you are, therefore, detached from the *Colorado*, and you will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report yourself in person to the Department.

I am, respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

HORSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

HOW HORSES ARE BOUGHT AND CARED FOR.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The horse portion of the grand army is a very interesting one. There are at present here eleven thousand of these useful animals, and three thousand mules, many of them clustered close together, and none of them thriving over well from such dense companionship. All of these animals, with two thousand wagons and seven hundred ambulances, are under the general care of a single officer, assisted by two thousand men—a heavier charge, by three times over, than was ever put upon any one officer before even during the campaign in Mexico. The result is notwithstanding that officer's well-known capacity and industry, that some branches of the duty are necessarily delayed; and, to judge by their ribs, many of the poor animals are but poorly fed; while the greater number, being yet unhoused, suffer exceedingly from their exposure to the weather These things are not, directly, the fault of any particular officer or department of the public service, but result rather from the accidents of too many having been brought in by the contractors at one time. The Government is liberal in its rations, and it has an abundance of provender on hand. Twelve pounds of hay per day, and four quarts of oats, is ample for the maintenance of any healthy animal; but there are either too few of well-accustomed and considerate hands to pass the fodder round, or they are deprived of appetite by the hardships consequent upon the want of shedding. Certain it is, that of all the horses which came to the Government sleek from the fold of the contractor, in a few days show the outline of every rib; and suggest, against many of them, an early "condemnation" from the service. It would be rather hard for Uncle Sam, if, amid all the tremendous burdens he endures, these discarded animals should be refattened in some neighboring pasture, and sold back to the Government at the standard price. The mules, however, though taking the same rough chances as the horses, improve rather than deteriorate, and all of that tough portion of our working stock, are consequently in good order. But the horse is a sensitive and tender animal, and cannot endure either privation or exposure with impunity. The public employees certainly do everything in their power to meet the unusual pressure existing in this department, but evils frequently arise which are beyond their supervision, and often beyond their help. For instance, half a dozen contractors may bring in their droves during a single afternoon, and the number of these lots may be, in the aggregate, so great they cannot be inspected in three or four days, at least. It is the duty of the contractor, in the interim, to shelter and to feed his stock, but it is generally impossible for him, whatever may be his desire, or his means, to obtain shedding, or to purchase provender for love or money. Under these circumstances, the public officers wisely supply them from the public crib, and thus, to use the expression of the inspecter who gave me this information, hundreds of head are saved from actual starvation before purchase, by the mere mercy of the Government.

The number of horses inspected per day averages about four hundred, though as high as seven hundred have been put through the necessary ordeal. The price which Government pays per head is $120, and the first requirement is, that they shall not be under four, or over ten, years of age. Of course they are required to be sound, and the mode of examination is as follows: There are two principal inspectors; the first testing the animal in relation to his wind, and other of the numerous other points that establish soundness in the horse. The first inspector has always a pulk of riders in attendance, who mount a squad of horses at a time, and give them a sharp gallop up and down the road for two or three hundred yards. Should there be anything the matter with the "bellows," he will then hear of it. The horse, passing muster on this point, is then turned over to the second inspector, who begins by looking into his mouth for his age. He then examines his eyes, feels under his jaws for evidences of distemper, and on the top of his head for pole evil. Passing his hands over his back to his loins, he presses as he goes along, in order that he may detect if there is any inequality or latent weakness. Then he stands immediately in his rear, and, raising his tail, observes him thoroughly from rump to hoof, to see if there be any general or special blemish. Finally, he runs his hands down over his limbs, feeling among the joints and tendons for splints or curbs, or spavins, or other injuries affecting locomotion. The hoofs come in for a casual look, and to conclude, the animal is struck smartly on the flank with a stick which the inspector carries, that the gait he is thus started into may betray any lameness, if he have it. But, going safely through the trial, he is led to the furnace, where a smith, seeing him approach, plucks a glowing iron from the fire, and presses it suddenly against his shoulder. A curl of grizzly smoke answers the application of the brand, the wounded steed gives a sudden bound, and then walks off, nervously twitching the skin of his blemished shoulder as he goes, enlisted by the magical "U. S." into the service of the Government, for the war. He is then led off to one of the sheds, which are now being rapidly put up, or is fastened to a cord amid rows of other horses, which are strung, like onions, all over the spacious fields of Observatory Hill. From out of these hordes, the cavalry companies are allowed to come and get their quotas; but they must take them by the string, and as they run. The privilege of selection arises only in the distribution of the string among the company or regiment; and it is amusing at these times to see the readiness with which, when the string is led away by the cavaliers, those among them who have an eye for the points of a horse, pitch upon the choicest animals in the lot. Officers, however, often obtain the privilege of going in among the entire field and selecting an animal to their liking; and they not unfrequently get a fine-actioned and serviceable charger. Small as is the price paid by Government, it sometimes brings in a horse (through contractors who have bargained by the lot) which is fully worth two, and even three hundred dollars. Altogether, in this department of his purchases, rough as the lot may look, after a few weeks' service, Uncle Sam does not get much the worst of it, neither does he suffer in the ratios he pays for feeding. Hay is furnished to the Government, by the contractor, at $20 the thousand, while the price of other purchasers in the same market is $25, and oats are laid down to him at 43 cents the bushel, when you or I cannot obtain them at less than 50 or 52. It is the same with beef and pork, and all other articles large enough in consumption to attract the rivalry of dealers. At the same time Uncle Sam is a pretty sharp bargainer, and with all the popular outcry against contractors, those who deal in army supplies are a vastly useful class of people, and Uncle Sam profits more by them than they do by him. The clamor about frauds in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments of the army of the Potomac is the merest humbug in the world.

There are little rogueries practiced in the interstices of the bigger jobs, of course, and some were detected against the first lot of horse inspectors we had here. The whole of that crowd, however, were soon cleared out, and the general charge of the inspection is now intrusted to Mr. John Raymond, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant-Quartermaster Rocker, who was detailed to assist him in the business. Under the keen supervision of these competent and experienced gentlemen no unsound or deficient horses can be mustered in; and with proper after-care, our cavalry may be depended upon, as of as good an average as any in military service in the world. The whole six thousand, at the review of Tuesday, looked exceedingly well; but the finest mount of all was that of the regiment of Col. Emery. I had the pleasure of paying a visit to his camp at Bladensburgh, on Sunday last, and of examining his whole string carefully. I also had the pleasure, after testing his hospitality, of seeing a six-year-old chesnut gelding by *Glencoe*, out of a *Woodpecker* mare, who bore upon his crest the triumph of having beaten a field of six, in his two-year-old form at Lexington. He was owned and ridden by Capt. McLean, (nephew of Judge McLean, of Kentucky,) and looked the picture of courage, pride and breeding. He is, by long odds, the finest horse I have seen in Washington, and at a proper opportunity I shall refer to him again.

Thus far, at present, of the horse question, as connected with the war. Nay, on reflection, two or three words more; and these for the poor creatures, in the way of treatment. Those of them which are distributed among the regiments are, of course, well groomed and cared for; but those, alas, which are apportioned to the teamsters, or those still unassigned, present an appeal to the benevolent, or a very urgent nature. They evidently sink under their discipline, or fall because of some neglect; while those which fall sick have no treatment provided for their restoration. There must be some twenty or thirty thousand horses and mules connected with the grand army of the Potomac; yet, strange to say, there is neither a Veterinary Board for their treatment, nor hospital for their relief. I have no hesitation in saying that a Veterinary Commission is imperatively demanded in this department of the public service, and that it should also have a branch extending to an inspection and medical treatment of the army beeves. The army is consuming, in the way of food, almost two hundred cattle daily, which frequently fall sick; while, recently, two have dropped dead along the roads from dysentery. We cannot afford to be indifferent to these facts. If horses are worth being paid for, at $120 a-piece, they are worth being doctored and cured; and, rich as we are, with our five hundred millions, we cannot afford to knock them in the head, or turn them off to die, as soon as they become temporarily unserviceable. There is clearly anything which the public service more requires at Washington than a Veterinary Commission and a Horse Infirmary. C. W.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

FIGHT BETWEEN REBEL AND FEDERAL CAVALRY—PROFITABLE FORAGING EXPEDITION—VISIT OF THE REBEL STEAMER GRAMPUS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Cairo, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a squad of twenty-six men, of the Centralia cavalry, under command of Lieut. Tufts, were out on the Rush Bidge road, reconnoitering. When at a place called Underwoods, some seven miles below Bird's Point, making way through a narrow lane, they were suddenly confronted by a large company of mounted rebels. There must have been, say the boys, from one to one and a-half hundred of them—fine mounted, nicely uniformed, and armed with short bright-barrelled guns. Immediately the two parties got sight of each other they began firing. The rebels were partly shielded by a lot of trees, but were, nevertheless, badly cut up by the shots of our party. Some eight rounds were fired by the Federals, when, seeing the enemy make a demonstration as if to gain the rear and surround his command, Lieut. Tufts ordered a retreat. The rebel firing, however, had made considerable havoc among the horses and men of the Federal party. At the first fire Corporal H. H. Fletcher, of Centralia, Ill., was shot dead. In the course of the fight five Federal horses were killed, their riders escaping to an adjoining corn field. Three or four of our men were slightly wounded, and one man, Lewis Knekgnorf, of Nashville, Ill., got an ugly shot through the right arm. The boys tell of many narrow escapes, and hardly a man but can show bullet-holes through portions of his dress. One young fellow—a "bully" brave boy, named Gaffron—got one ball through his hat, one through his coat-sleeve, and one through his boot-leg, cutting off, in its passage, his spur-strap. Another chap had his eyebrow nicely clipped by the passage of a ball. Most the horses were nicely peppered, bringing home the balls, in various lodgments, as evidences of the sharp character of the skirmish.

Our men were scantily provided with ammunition, and at the time of retreat, good numbers of them were "out of powder." The retreat was made in good order, but the body of poor Fletcher was left upon the field. Immediately the news of the skirmish got into camp, Capts. Nolenan and Stewart's full companies started out to secure Fletcher's body. They are yet out, and may, at this writing, be engaged in a second encounter with their antagonists.

The rebel captain was seen to tumble from his horse, and a good number of the enemy were unhorsed at each Federal volley.

These rebels were not of the "shot-gun" style, as their aim and pluck clearly enough evidenced. Lieut. Tufts thinks they were Tennesseans, their dress resembling that of Tennessee troops heretofore seen by him.

A foraging party, under command of Col. Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, came in yesterday from a profitable Missouri foray. They went on board the *Alex. Scott*, to the farm of Shelby Thompson, (where a few days since, Col. Logan made the big haul of corn,) and without leave or ceremony, made prize of 4,000 bushels of corn, 20 mules, 65 sheep, 20 beef cattle, and 2 rifles. They met with no opposition, the people in charge of the farm fleeing to the woods at their first approach. On the return, a gang of rebel horsemen were seen hovering on the river shore, but with this exception, no sign of the enemy was seen. This man, Thompson, is a rich Missouri planter, whose every effort has been in aid of rebellion. And he is giving that aid at something of a sacrifice, for already the Government has taken possession of some $5,000 worth of his property.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the smoke of an ascending steamer was descried over the tree-tops of the point below the mouth of the Ohio. Presently a white flag fluttered into view, and spy-glass watchers made out the approach of the rebel steamer *Grampus*. The boat came slowly up, cautiously feeling her way past the guns of Fort Holt, and making the waters of the Ohio, as if in doubt whether to turn about or come ahead. Immediately her character was ascertained, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Aide-de-Camp Lagos and Commodore Graham, took the *Alexander Scott*, and pushed off to her reception. The two boats met midway in the Ohio, opposite the city, and from shore a couple of finely-dressed officers were seen to cross from the *Grampus* to the *Scott*. In the meantime the town was ablaze with excitement, and speculation as to the object of the enemy's coming ran high. In a short time the wildest stories were afloat. One yarn was that the visit was for the purpose of warning the women and children from the place, preparatory to a storm of rebel shell. And I am told that a good many families began packing for flight. The boats were lashed together, however, and slowly floated away, till just below the mouth the bows were turned about, and, side by side, the two pushed off towards Columbus. In the vicinity of Norfolk, the *Scott* parted from her companion and returned to port. Through the kindness of Capt. Lagos, I am enabled to give in detail the object and result of the rebel visitation.

Gen. Polk had heard that Missouri rebels were imprisoned at Cairo, and having possession of a lot of unfortunate Nationals, he had dispatched the steamer *Grampus*, with Capt. Polk and Lieut. Smith, of the rebel army, as bearers of a proposition for exchange. Gen. Polk's communication was as follows:

Head-quarters First Division,
Western Department.

To the Commanding Officer at Cairo and Bird's Point:

I have in my camp a number of the prisoners of the National army, and I am informed there are prisoners belonginging to the Missouri State troops in yours. I propose an exchange of these prisoners, and for that purpose send Capt. Polk, of the Artillery, and Lieut. Smith, of the Infantry, both of the Confederate army, with a flag of truce, to deliver to you this communication, and to know your pleasure in regard to my proposition.

The principle recognized in the exchange of prisoners effected on the 3d of September, between Brig.-Gen. Pillow, of the Confederate Army, and Col. Wallace, of the United States Army, are those I propose as the basis of that now contemplated.

Respectfully, your ob't. servant,
L. POLK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To this well-worded, most gracious communication, Gen. Grant made the following reply:

Headquarters Dist. S. E. Missouri,
Cairo, Oct. 14th, 1861.

General:—Yours of this date is just received. In regard to an exchange of prisoners proposed, I can of my own accord make none. I recognize no Southern Confederacy myself, but will communicate with higher authority for their views.

Should I not be sustained, I will find means of communicating with you.

Respectfully, your ob't. servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

To Gen. Polk, Columbus, Ky.

The rebel officers Polk and Smith are each graduates of West Point, and accomplished gentlemen, and the interview between them and Gen. Grant was courteous in the extreme. Learning that Capt. Lagos had accompanied the gunboat expedition of Monday—the time of the fight in Lucas' Bend—they gave him special invitation to "try it again," observing that next time he would perhaps meet with a warmer reception. They said that the shells of our boats did them no damage, though many of them falling in uncomfortable proximity. The *Grampus* was commanded by Capt. Marsh Miller, who, as an old river friend of Commodore Graham, opened up with the jolly greeting, "Lord, Wash., what are you doing here?" And "What are *you* doing here?" replied "Wash."

The rebel boat was piloted by Geo. Miller, whose family lives in St. Louis. And pilot George told the pilot of the *Scott* to convey to his (George's) wife news of his whereabouts and well-being. And by these presents, Mrs. Geo. Miller can understand that her beloved husband is engaged in the delectable business of piloting the rebel steamer *Grampus*; that he is, to all appearances engaged in an unprofitable job, and that he is hearty and kicking.

Outsiders roundly express the opinion that the authorities should have detained the *Grampus*, sending the rebel envoys home by land. The boat belongs to Mr. Thos. Chester, of Pittsburgh, and at the breaking out of the war was engaged as a tug on the lower Mississippi. She was seized by the rebels, and, as the property of a Northerner, confiscated. It certainly would have been a righteous act to have detained her, and one showing no disrespect to a flag of truce.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S POLITICAL PROCLIVITIES.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

I have repeatedly said that Gen. McClellan was not a politician. He has never participated in partisan struggles. His sympathies were undoubtedly with Douglas in the last Presidential campaign, and he belonged to that large class of men who regarded Mr. Lincoln's election as inevitable, on account of the determination of the Pro-Slavery leaders to break up the Democratic Party. He early stated that, if Abraham Lincoln was elected, *he would be found one of the first to support his Administration against all attacks that might be made upon it.* But, true to his nature and his profession, he abstained from all active participation in the Presidential election—the evidence of which is to be found in the fact that the leading politicians of the two great parties in Illinois accepted his appointment with pleasure. His connection with the great Illinois Railroad placed him in intimate association with Mr. Lincoln, at that time the leading lawyer at Springfield, the Capital of Illinois—and naturally with Judge Douglas—who may be said to have been one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful advocate of the railroad policy which has done so much for that great State. Therefore, when McClellan was made a Major-General, and put in the important position he now holds, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, secured a sincere and self-sacrificing friend. But McClellan's position is by no means an enviable one. His bed is not a bed of roses. Apart from the natural embarrassments common to so vast a command, he has to encounter and surmount obstacles too often of a gratuitous character. Heartily sustained by the President and his Cabinet, and an especial favorite with the Republican and Union leaders, there are some who begin to think that he may be too successful, and who occasionally seek to chill him by their counsel, and to retard him by the exercise of certain powers. A General like McClellan—a man who has done so much, and is ready to do more, and who will fulfill every just expectation of his country, if he is permitted to take his own course—*must be entirely trusted.* Those who hamper him, no matter what theory they may suggest, are assuming a fearful responsibility.

Archbishop Hughes Guilty of Heresy on the Slave-Trade.

Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York:

Your Grace: The private letter of your servant to you would be unheeded; no English-writing Catholic paper in the Union is courageous enough to publish anything of the present stamp; but, as your servant yet has something to say which seemeth to him well to be spoken, your Grace must pardon him for addressing you through the Times.

There was published, now nearly a fortnight ago, in the *Metropolitan Record*, an article on *Brownson's Review*, wherein the Slave-trade, or *traffic in blacks*, is maintained to be permitted, not only through the general tone and tendency of that article, but also in these express terms:

"Now, suppose that the savage King of Dahomey sent his subjects or prisoners to some of the factories on the coast and sold them as slaves, would he be more guilty than if he had cut their heads off? Suppose the slavers at the dock should buy them off at $4 25 a head from the massacre of their barbarous tyrant, would they be doing wrong? They would only have to choose between leaving those wretches to be butchered or transporting them to some of the slave colonies of America. We, of course, believe that no genuine Christian—no decent man—would be engaged in this kind of business; still, we cannot discover the crime even of the slaver in snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land. When they arrive in those colonies, would it be a crime for humane masters to purchase them at a sum which prospectively might cover the annual or semi-annual wages given to laborers in other parts of the world? These purchasers should be bound, and if they are men of conscience they would be bound, to take care of these unfortunate people. Under the circumstances, *it is very difficult to discover in the purchasers any moral transgression of the law of God or of the law of man where that traffic is authorized.*"

In connection with this your Grace may bear in mind the following *dicta* of an Apostolical letter of Pope Gregory XVI., dated Nov. 3, 1839:

"We warn and admonish in the Lord all Christians, of whatever condition they may be, and enjoin upon them that, for the future, no one shall venture unjustly to oppress the Indians, negroes, or other men, whoever they may be; to strip them of their property, or reduce them into servitude; or *give aid or support to those who commit such excesses*, or carry on that infamous traffic, by which the blacks, as if they were not men, but mere impure animals, reduced like them into servitude, without any distinction, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, are bought, sold, and devoted to endure the hardest labors."

Your Grace will note that the *slavers* who buy the subjects or prisoners whom the savage King of Dahomey reduces to Slavery, give aid and support to one who commits the excess of reducing negroes into servitude, and carry on the infamous traffic. Be pleased to observe what the Pontiff further says:

"We absolutely prohibit and interdict all ecclesiastics and laymen venturing to maintain that this traffic in blacks is permitted, under *any* pretext or color whatsoever; or to *preach* or *teach* in public or in private, *in any way whatever*, anything contrary to these Apostolic letters."

Now, your Grace will here remark that the writer of the article in the *Record* does, first, "maintain that the traffic of slavers in blacks is permitted," and secondly, "teach and preach that it is not a crime forbidden, but a duty, to give aid and support to those who strip negroes of their property, or reduce them to servitude;" whereby he has fallen under interdict.

The writer, then, of the article in the *Record* is plainly excommunicated from the Catholic Church, and with him, of course, for his complicity in publishing, and joint maintaining and teaching of the condemned doctrines, is excommunicated Mr. Mullaly. Your Grace must pardon your servant for troubling you with facts which may not seem to concern you. Mr. Mullaly is but a very small man, and the writer of the *Record's* article, as your Grace will readily admit, only a much smaller. It is not, then, on their account that your servant writes. It is because the *Record* is your official organ, and while such, while your name stands at its head, you are responsible for its orthodoxy. All the weight of its doctrines comes from you; for your Grace knows that without the Archiepiscopal sanction added by you, what Mr. Mullaly or any one else may write in the *Record* amounts to little or nothing. Your Grace's own writings, were you a layman, could not command less attention. If heresy creeps into your official organ, it is clearly your duty immediately to disown it, and put your flock on their guard against it; if you do not so act, the heresy is strengthened, *maintained* and *taught* by the weight of the Archiepiscopal authority you yield it, and the consequences will not fall less heavily that you are not a simple layman.

Let your Grace, then, make all speed to repudiate the false doctrines held in the *Record*, and discontinue your connection with its interdicted editor. Catholics have a right to call on you to set their religion free from the loathsome charges your conduct justifies. Your Grace's servant demands it, and begs to warn you well, that the moments of your delay are precious. Rome is not so beleaguered as to be unable to hurl again her thunders on the heads of her faithless pastors. It is a terrible risk your Grace runs to suffer your flock to be misled, while you, seeing it and being able to stop it, do nothing. Your Grace is aware that Rome has sharp ears.

May your Grace heed the words of your servant, for truth is truth.

I am, your Grace's most obedient servant in Xt,
Oct. 17, 1861. A YANKEE CATHOLIC.

Condition of Indian Affairs in Dacotah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

The following is a synopsis of the contents of a letter just received at the Indian Department, and forwarded by Col. H. B. Branch, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Joseph, to whom it was written by W. A. Burleigh, Indian Agent at Touctou Station. It is dated Greenwood, Dacotah Territory, Sept. 27. It appears that the Reserve is infested by a set of worthless, unprincipled white traders and whisky-venders. Mr. Burleigh has become very unpopular with this class, by reason of his rigid enforcement of the laws prohibiting the vending of liquors to the Indians, and they have been driven off the Reserve by him several times. These men have lately been tampering with the Indians, stirring discontent against the Government and its agents. A very mutinous feeling now prevails throughout the entire tribe by reason of these treasonable misrepresentations. On the morning of the 27th ult., some dozen or more of the proscribed whisky venders, followed by the entire tribe, rode up to the agency, and commenced creating a disturbance. The Indians were unusually insolent and unreasonable in their demands. The agent reasoned with them very kindly and patiently, until their insolence became unbearable, when he sent them packing. But they soon returned, much increased in numbers, and armed with every available weapon of savage warfare, breathing invective on the United States Government and its agents, and prepared to burn down the Agency. Only the firmness of Mr. Burleigh, and a salutary second thought of the probable consequences of such an act, saved the buildings from destruction for the time being. If Government does not act wisely and promptly in this matter we shall soon have the whole Sioux nation in revolt.

Mr. Stack, Indian Agent from New-Mexico, came on here yesterday, and reports the Santa Fé Indians all quiet. Also, Mr. Coffin arrived at the same time, bearing dispatches from Gen. Lane to the War Department.

Obituary.

At his residence to this city, on the 10th October, in the 63d year of his age, in calmness, after a lingering illness, John A. Brownlee departed this life.

His death has made a "great vacancy" in our society. The large concourse of citizens which followed his remains to the grave, attests the deep impression made upon our people by his loss.

Few men have lived in our midst who shared so largely the affection and esteem of all classes of our citizens. His life was active, enterprising and useful. Imbued with large public spirit he imparted it to others, and dedicated much of his energy to the advancement of public measures. In the marts of trade, in the councils of finance, as in the broader fields of patriotic labor, he was always active and efficient, and, amid all vicissitudes, preserved unfarnished the honor of the merchant and the man. Many will miss his unostentatious and unstinted generosity. But the beauty of his life was best seen in the social principle which animated it. He left no enemy behind when he left us. He joined to the energy and enterprise which made him a successful merchant and public benefactor, the softer qualities which inspire love.

His love for the beautiful was intense. His mansion, now draped in mourning and filled with sorrow, attests the refinement and delicacy of his taste. He surrounded himself in the inner life of his home with the monuments of successful art, of which he was a liberal patron.

No contact with the outer world could dim for a moment that "soft green of the soul," on which the eyes of affection and friendship love to dwell.

We dare not enter the sacred portals where Grief, in the persons of wife and children, keeps her vigils, further than to say to the orphan mourners, "Your father inherited the virtues of his ancestry, and he leaves the legacy unimpaired to his children."

—*St. Louis Republican.* U. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 19, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6's, '62	96¾	9,000 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	94
26,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.	94	100 Hud. R. R.	s30 37½
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con	94¾	100 do	37¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s '86.	92½	50 do	37¾
500 N. Car. State 6s	60	50 do	37¾
4,000 do	59	160 Mich. Cen. R.	50
15,000 Missouri State 6s.	45¾	50 do	b10 50
15,000 do	b30 46¾	50 do	s10 50
1,000 La. State 6s	56¾	100 do	b10 49¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, s'g bds.	40	100 do	49¾
2,000 Mich. St. 8 w. bs.	83	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S	38¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. bds, old	93	100 do	38¾
2,000 C. P. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds	92½	50 do	b60 38¾
3,000 Ind. B. R. g. St. of Missouri	40	50 do	b10 38¾
8,000 L. Erie & W. 1 m. b.	71	100 Harlem Railroad	13
100 Butch. & Drov. B'k	103	100 Harlem R. pref'd	32¾
150 Bank of the Repub.	90	100 do	b30 32½
211 Pacific M. S. Co	93¾	250 do	32¾
250 do	93¾	25 M. & F. D. C. 2d pf'd.	55
100 do	93¾	5 Panama R.	117
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 78¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	11¾
450 do	78¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
50 do	78¾	100 do	s30 71¾
100 do	b30 78¾	50 do	s15 71¾
150 do	b10 78¾	100 do	s30 71
50 do	b10 78¾	100 do	b30 71¾
200 do	s4 78¾	400 Cler. & Tol. R.	36
200 do	78¾	1000 do	b10 36¾
100 do	s10 78¾	150 do	b30 36¾
500 do	s60 78¾	1500 do	36¾
75 Erie Railroad	32	100 do	s30 36¾
150 do	32	1650 do	36¾
50 do	s30 32	50 Chicago & R. I. R.	50¾
150 do	b10 32¾	300 do	51
150 do	s30 32	50 do	50¾
100 do	32¾	450 do	50¾
225 Erie Railroad, Pref.	52	50 do	s10 51
200 Reading Railroad	35¾	50 do	b60 51¾
50 Cn. B. & Quincy R.	63¾	50 do	51¾
50 do	63½	100 do	b60 51¾

Saturday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Board of Brokers of the New-York Stock Exchange resolved this morning to make every Saturday, until further notice, a half-holiday, so far as the omission of the Second Board on this day will contribute to such relaxation from regular business. The first experiment, this afternoon, would seem to indicate that a large Street business is likely to ensue on Saturday afternoon, in which the members of the Board participate with the outside speculators. After the morning session, the market was weaker in prices, and one or more parties came into the Street as sellers on 30-day options, for the decline. These options were ta

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels have adopted another expedient for obstructing the navigation of the Lower Potomac, and to some purpose, as it enabled them yesterday to make a capture. They have stretched a chain across the channel at Pasawamsic Creek, and when the *Resolute*, with the schooners *Fairfax* and *Lady Ann* in tow, passed up, she ran against it, and was unable to proceed until the *Fairfax* broke loose and drifted toward the shore, when the rebels in boats started out and captured her, the *Resolute* at the same time being fired upon by the shore battery, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Fairfax*, which was heavily loaded with hay. The *Resolute* finally succeeded in getting over the chain, with the other schooner, after remaining as a target for the batteries for upwards of an hour, during which time about a hundred and fifty shot and shell were fired at her. She, as well as the *Lady Ann*, was struck several times, but no one on board was injured. It is difficult to imagine how a chain of sufficient strength to stop the progress of a steamer, could have been stretched across the river without the knowledge of some one of the flotilla.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is taking all necessary measures to inform himself of the exact meaning of the recent rebel movements. On Friday a reconnoissance was pushed towards Occoquan, taking the telegraph road as far as Acstink Creek, and parties were sent to Acatink, Pohick, and on the road leading up the Ocatink. The latter encountered the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm, and the long roll was beaten at the rebel camp on the other side of the Acatink Creek. This reconnoissance established the fact that there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the Potomac, above the Occoquan River. Another important reconnoissance was made yesterday in the direction of Leesburg, the result of which is not yet known. Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with cavalry and artillery, was engaged in the service. He was last heard from at Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill and fifteen from Leesburgh, which point he had reached without opposition.

An important correspondence has passed between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Secretary SEWARD, relative to the rights of British subjects during the pendency of the rebellion. Lord LYONS, referring to the case of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE, who were arrested and subsequently released, terms this proceeding an arbitrary one, and states that the British Government is much concerned about the matter, and regards it as requiring serious consideration. Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, after detailing the circumstances of the arrest, states that the proceedings were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities, and not until after the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act to any extent deemed necessary by the exigencies of the State. For the exercise of his discretion in this respect, the President is responsible before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen. The safety of the whole people has, in the present emergency, become the supreme law, and all classes alike must acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes; and, while the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown is not questioned, it can hardly be expected that the President will accept *their* explanation of the Constitution of the United States. He must be allowed, therefore, to interpret it in a manner which will enable him to execute his great trust with the most complete success, under the sanction of the highest authority of our own country, and sustained by the general consent of the people.

From Missouri, we learn that there is a probability of the rebels under PRICE making a stand at Carthage, which is sixty miles from Springfield. We hear, also, that Gen. JOHNSON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. Whether JOHNSON is to supercede PRICE is not stated.

Reports from Southeast Missouri now inform us that the rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day, were not a part of JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, as at first reported, but marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. François Counties, numbering about six hundred. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has not been in that region for some time. Fifty men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, under Gen. LIPPINCOTT, encountered the bridge-burning force two miles below the river, and cut their way through them with a loss of seven men taken prisoners. In the engagement on the 17th, below Ironton, reported a day or two ago, the rebels are known to have lost thirty-six killed and wounded, and probably many more, while the National loss was but ten wounded—one mortally. The rebel force was about two thousand, and was thought to be the advance guard of a much larger body. It was made up of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas troops.

Much feeling was created in Boston when it became known that United States Quartermaster THOMAS, who left that city in the *Niagara*, had been furnished with letters of credit amounting to five millions pounds sterling, for the purchase of army clothing in England. The Board of Trade and the Committee of Associated Banks immediately held meetings, and protested against the proceeding in the most earnest manner. It was rumored last night that the Government, in consequence of this protest, had countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* probably called last night.

A number of contradictory statements have recently appeared with reference to the position of JOHN ROSS, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The matter is perhaps set at rest by a letter which is published in the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*. It purports to be written by JOHN ROSS himself to Major CLARK, Acting Quartermaster of the Confederate army, to be handed to BEN MCCULLOCH. It states that at the mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees, held at Tahlequa on the 21st of August, they with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the rebel cause, and gave their authorities power to negotiate an alliance. In view of this action, the letter states, a regiment of mounted men was to be immediately raised to meet any emergency which might arise. The character of the letter leads us to doubt its genuineness,—especially as authoritative intelligence of a contrary nature has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, passed Cape Race on Friday night. The news is generally unimportant. The Cotton market is reported firm. In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency, and Provisions were quiet but steady. Consols were unchanged.

The State Convention of Missouri has adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1862—it having been decided to postpone the State election un il then.

It is stated that it has been decided by Secretary CHASE, with the assistance of experts, that *green* teas are manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of growth, must pay twenty-five per cent. duty. The manufacture consists in the coloring process, from which black teas are exempt.

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, amounts to 8,450,000 bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any single month, the excess being about 2,000,000.

The Pontoon Bridge at Paducah is gone. The river has risen lately from ten to fifteen feet, and with such rapidity as to break up and carry away the bridge. It is said to be lodged somewhere between there and Cairo.

Indiana disputes the statement that New-Hampshire is the first State that has her full quota of volunteers in actual service. Indiana, whose quota is 34,000, has 32 regiments of infantry, of 1,048 men each; one regiment of cavalry; fourteen companies, of 1,153 men; three batteries, of 156 men each, and one of a hundred men, making an aggregate of 35,357 men in actual service. In addition to this, there are six regiments now ready for the field, as soon as arms can be procured, and sixteen more organized and rapidly filling up.

The voters of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER'S district, in Wisconsin, have raised a legion, to be called Lander's Body Guard, and have made application to Gen. LANDER that this corps be attached to his brigade, in honor of his gallant conduct in the Potter and Pryor affair. Gen. LANDER acknowledges the compliment, and replies that while he would like to have the legion attached as a portion of his command, that he does not believe in body guards.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has taken Gen. ANDERSON'S place in the Department of the Cumberland, is making estimates for funds to supply 60,000 soldiers—the number that he expects his command will reach in a short time. The rebel force, under BUCKNER, is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and Unionists are rejoicing that secession will soon be driven out of the State.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Flour and Wheat on Saturday. Private advices from France were somewhat discouraging to export buyers. Prices declined slightly. Corn was in limited demand, and was a shade dearer. Oats were actively sought after, and were decidedly higher. Government purchases, recently, have been heavy. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Candles, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were more sought after, as were also Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. North River Hay, Manilla Hemp, new Hops, Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 514 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Residents and the War.

The correspondence which has taken place between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Mr. SEWARD, is another assurance that our relations with England rest upon a satisfactory basis. Two English subjects, suspected upon sufficient grounds of promoting the Southern rebellion, had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The British Envoy, properly mindful of the rights of his countrymen, made their confinement the subject of protest; and in reply the Secretary of State justifies the measure by appealing to that supreme law of self-preservation, which in extreme circumstances authorizes a Government to employ exceptional means of protection. With this response the correspondence necessarily ends, for the gentlemen whose cases provoked it, were released some time since.

While the protest of Lord LYONS was dictated by instructions from England, the language and reasoning he uses are his own. And the argument certainly does no credit to his judgment and sense of decorum. Had he simply demanded the liberation of the prisoners because they were British subjects, and an explanation of the apparent violation of their rights, he would have gone as far as his diplomatic character warranted. But there were palpable reasons why this would not have answered. To claim that the character of British subjects sufficed to protect men in open or secret labors to effect the overthrow of the Government, would be an excess of absurdity, in which Lord LYONS would very reluctantly indulge. The United States has a large resident population, who have not chosen to throw off their foreign allegiance and assume the duties as well as the privileges of American citizenship. They are here to enrich themselves from the abundant resources of the country; are received with unstinted welcome; are surrounded by all the guarantees of law and order, in their pursuit of wealth, which they confess their intention, in the fact of omitting to be naturalized, to carry elsewhere and enjoy. That these sojourners shall be permitted to abuse the National hospitality, by intrigues to destroy the institutions and dissolve the Government which protects them, is a demand evidently inadmissible either in reason or diplomacy. This Lord LYONS appreciates, and is driven to implead an act of Congress, and to submit a new canon of constitutional interpretation, as the only plausible ground of protest. This is, in every way, unfortunate for the Minister. It has exposed him to a very just rebuke for impertinence at the hands of the Secretary of State,—a rebuke all the more effective, because administered with excellent temper and with a proper assertion of the position and dignity of this Government. It has also exposed him to injurious reflections; for it is impossible we should witness a foreign Minister repeating the traitorous cavil that the Administration should rather permit the Constitution to be overthrown than deviate from the letter of a single clause in the effort to preserve it, without suspecting that his sympathies are less than loyal to the Government which receives him as the representative of a friendly Power. On the whole, therefore, this diplomatic tilt has resulted to the disadvantage of the English challenger.

For the rest, we shall probably hear no more of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE. Gen. JACKSON, in the instances of ARMSTRONG and ARMBUSTER, gave a decided and violent expression of opinion as to the right of British subjects to conspire against this Government, by hanging both of them. The British Government, having dispensed with redress in that case, which certainly was an extreme one, will hardly invite a serious controversy over one so much more moderate in its type.

A Vision of Southern Commerce.

We are indebted to our London namesake for the publication of a very remarkable document. It is a circular, addressed by the "Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Georgia," to the Chamber of Commerce of London, England. What that august body of Southern commercial philosophers think and desire is sufficiently set forth in the single sentence forming the exordium of this grand, gloomy and peculiar document.

"The difficulties existing between the Confederate and the United States—the atrocious war which is now waged upon the Confederate States by their former friends—and the utter impracticability and hopelessness of any future Union between the two sections make it necessary for the Southern portion *to secure its commercial while asserting its political independence.*"

With this laudable view the Chamber of Commerce of the renowned City of Atlanta hereby opens correspondence with "the various similar bodies in foreign countries." Let commercial nations know that Atlanta "wants the freest possible trade with all the world." Thus far the philosophers of the Georgian city had gone when, with an excess of modesty, it seems to have occurred to them that mayhap the provincial instincts of their English *confrères* had prevented their gaining a due appreciation of the great centropolitan Atlanta. "We beg to call brief attention to the city from which this circular is dated." Take down your map, then, Mr. Bull, wipe your spectacles, put your finger on "the geographical centre of the new Confederacy," in the State of Georgia, and upon "a high *series of ridges and spurs* of the Alleghany Mountains, about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea," you will find, if the stupid chartographer has not left it out, the city which "*wants* the freest possible trade with all the world." Great is the Atlanta of to-day, but greater by far is the Atlanta of the future. Already "about fourteen thousand inhabitants" make it a mart busy with the sounds of men and Africans. Think of that, London, and tremble—*about* fourteen thousand!—more or less. "The assessed valuation of its real estate is this year something over $4,000,000"!—more or less. To be sure, its facilities of communication with all the world are not all that could be desired—but are not "two lines of railroad projected, which *will soon* be built"? Besides, is not Atlanta "located upon a granite or primary formation at a high elevation"—the granite formation symbolizing the stability of her commercial prosperity and the elevation of 1,100 feet on the Alleganies raising her denizens to an etherial altitude where visions of glory and unborn generations of niggers burst upon their view?

There is one locality, and but one, which the commercial philosophers deign to put into competition with the august Atlanta. It is the village in which we have the unhappiness to live. New-York, "from various causes already becoming inoperative," has hitherto had "a considerable portion" of that trade which is henceforward to become, as by rights it should, the appanage of Atlanta. "Even during the past twelve months Atlanta's trade has exceeded $6,000,000!" This is large; but, considering that it is somewhat less than one third of one day's commercial transactions of New-York City, even in these hard times, it is easy to see what a splendid chance is afforded for expansion when "two projected railroads" shall have been the planted on the solid underpinning of her granitic formation.

From the prospects of their future metropolis, the prophets of Atlanta advance to some general considerations on the Southern Confederacy. With exquisite tact the manufacturers of Manchester are informed that "the South possesses the *only reliable* cotton lands in the world"—an announcement that cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the enterprising members of the universal Cotton Supply Association! Moreover, while Secessiondom has the monopoly of cotton, she is, also, we are told, "the greatest producer of tobacco." Now, considering that, of the 80,000 hogsheads of tobacco annually shipped by New-Orleans, 60,000 are the growth of the loyal State of Kentucky, and only 20,000 of the "Confederate" States; and that out of the 200,000 hogsheads of the weed shipped from the United States per annum, the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS participate only to the extent of some 50,000, it is pretty plain to what degree they *monopolize* the fumatory staple. These are facts with which the London Chamber of Commerce must be familiar, for they have our official trade reports—which wont tend to give them a very high opinion of the veracity of their Georgia correspondents. When, however, the philosophers of Atlanta proceed to expatiate on free trade—"which the South insists on, while the North demands protection"—they have John Bull where the hair is short. Even he, though, will hardly be imposed upon by the assertion that "the average of custom duties collected by the United States will reach nearly fifty per cent.," when all the world knows that the Secretary of the Treasury would be very glad if he could get something less than twenty-five per cent., even with the war tax added! The circular concludes with the remark that "our whole coast is thus open to the commerce of the world"—which is not so true as it would be, were the atrocious blockading fleet that lines the coast aforesaid only removed.

It would hardly have occurred to us to make such a document the subject of note, were it not that the London journals have taken this piece of Southern bombast *au pied de la lettre*. If Bohemia were to issue a circular to the European Powers, arrogating to herself to dictate concerning maritime law, blockades, and the rights of neutrals, it would probably strike those journals as slightly grotesque. And yet the ridiculous cockeral circular of a Chamber of *Commerce* of a little wooden village in Georgia, is made the subject of long and solemn discussions! Their sense of humor and their knowledge of the relations of American commerce have certainly room to develop.

Dissatisfaction Among the Rebels.

Reports from the rebel army tell us that the influence of those few Northern newspapers which find their way among the soldiers is found to be very prejudicial to their efficiency, and that the officers complain that their presence tends to "promote cowardice" among the troops. We can readily understand that this must be so. The logical faculty cannot be entirely blotted out of the minds of the rebels, though it would indeed seem as if its working had been suspended for a time, and the old influence which Northern newspapers have had with them in days that are past, cannot have been entirely destroyed. And so, when they read in the columns of Northern papers of the state of feeling among us, of the settled determination to preserve the Union unbroken, and of the power that is cheerfully committed to the Government by the people for the accomplishment of that purpose; when they contrast the state of things here with that which exists throughout the Southern States—the abundant means poured into the lap of the National Government, with the desperate shifts of the Confederate Treasury; the revival of business among us with its destruction at the South; the general prosperity which exists throughout the North, in spite of the heavy burdens of the war, with the ruin which menaces the Southern States, of which a token stares them in the face as they contrast the diminished sheets and dingy paper of the Southern newspapers with the sheets, white and sightly as of old, of the Northern paper which has been smuggled in among them; when they consider all these things, how can it be but that the soldier shall ask himself what has brought about all this difference, and what it is that he is fighting for. And if he gets no satisfactory answer to these questionings, what wonder if he somewhat loses heart under the discomforts of his camp life, and losing heart, shows what his officer calls cowardice, but which is really the uprising of reason and common sense.

There are symptoms of such workings in the popular mind throughout the Southern States. One of these symptoms is the great dissatisfaction felt at the workings of their postal system, and expressed so strongly in an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we copied in our columns a few days since. It is true the *Enquirer* simply attacked the administration of the office among them, and possibly there may have been ground for attacking it, but it can hardly be but that the people, far and wide, as their postal facilities are cut off entirely, or they are compelled to pay four cents for what under the Union cost them but one, shall come to the conclusion that there is a connection between disunion and these deprivations. And if the Israelites hankered after the flesh-pots of Egypt, although to go back to them was to go back to slavery, and away from all glorious promises and hopes, what wonder if these people, who have been rushed into rebellion by a few ambitious leaders, should turn longing looks again to the old Union, around which their sympathies had clustered, under which they were far freer than they are now, which brought to them but benefactions, and whose attempted disruption has brought with it deprivation and discomfort, anxiety and apprehension.

So, too, we observed that a correspondent of one of the Southern papers expressed the opinion that their present Government was as corrupt as the old one. Why should it not be? It is in the hands of the same men. Our Southern friends surely ought to know that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin. Do they expect that FLOYD will not steal now if he gets a chance? Can they fail to see that they are supporting the same set of office-holders, and bearing alone the burden of supporting them? Are not the PAYORS still running for Congress? Do not the WISES, and the TOOMBSES, and the RHETTS, and the BROWNS, still occupy the posts of emolument? Can they fail to see, some day or other, that ALEX STEPHENS was right when he said that the reason of all the troubles was that some ambitious men had lost their places? Will not that day surely come when Northern arms shall break the yoke which now oppresses the people of the Southern States, and men shall be again able to express the convictions of their hearts without fear? We cannot doubt but that, in that day, many will be found in whom these thoughts will have been stirring, whose minds will have drawn these inferences, and who will be prepared heartily to rejoice in their return under the old roof-tree.

THE FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Leader* is not chargeable with the weakness of loving the American people wisely or well. It loses no chance of saying venomous, or doing damaging, things to-us-ward; and would evidently like to promote a state of feeling which shall forever render a union of Canada with the United States impossible. Such, perhaps, is its duty as the organ of a Government constituted and instructed in Downing-street, and averse from anything tending to augment the inconvenient greatness of the American Republic. In the remarks of the *Leader* upon Mr. SEWARD'S circular respecting fortifications, it chooses to regard the recommendations of the letter as a menace directed against Canada, and at once suggests warlike measures in response. It is needless to say the letter admits of no such construction. So far from proposing hostile measures, it deprecates hostilities, and would avoid them by precautions purely defensive. But had it taken a less forbearing direction, and, pointing to the sudden presence of several regiments, the flower of the British army, on our Northern frontier, and the sudden and complete preparation of Quebec to resist invasion and assault, argued the necessity of putting that boundary in a state of defence, the *Leader* would still have been without reason to stigmatize the measure as threatening. The menace would be, as it is, from the other side. We will only add that if out of the irritating efforts of the Canada Press to excite feelings of estrangement and jealousy between the people of Canada and this country a war should unhappily spring, the *Leader* will find it has overacted its part, perhaps fatally.

A War of Boundaries.

In common with every revolution, the war waged by the South changes its character as it advances. At the outset, all the South asked was to be "let alone;"—now it talks of invading the Northern States. Then it was a war purely of self-defence;—now it is a war of boundaries. Then the doctrine of State rights was paramount, and the right of each State to secede at will from the new Confederacy was expressly recognized in their Constitution;—now every Slave State that hesitates must be coerced into subjection.

We find these advanced principles of the new Confederacy very explicitly laid down in a late number of the Richmond *Examiner*, as quoted by the Baltimore *American*, which exposes its sophistries in a very clear and convincing manner. The *Examiner* opens its article with the following upon Boundaries:

"The natural boundary of the Confederate States on the north is along the Missouri River to the Mississippi; thence along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; thence along the Ohio to the Virginia line; thence along the Virginia and the Northern Maryland line to the Atlantic. *The Ohio line is the most important portion of this frontier.* The battle of Manassas settled the question of the independence of the South in the public opinion of the world. *All the rest of the fighting that has occurred, or that will have to be done, will be a mere contest for boundaries.* The boundary is the real issue in Missouri; it is the issue in Northwest Virginia, and it will soon be the issue in Maryland."

This is jumping to a conclusion with a good deal more haste than wisdom. The battle of Manassas settled nothing whatever beyond the temporary superiority in numbers and position of the rebel forces. It neither broke the power nor discouraged the hearts of the Northern people. We are far better able to wage war now than we were before that affair, and far less disposed to concede the independence of the South. To say, therefore, that this question was settled by that battle is sheer nonsense. That battle was fought nearer what the South claims as its Northern boundary than the next one will be. Fort Monroe still bears the Stars and Stripes a good deal below that line. We have, since that time, planted our flag at Cape Hatteras. And all the progress which the South has made towards carrying its boundary line to the Ohio has been backwards.

But for the achievement of its object, the South must reconquer Missouri, Kentucky, Northern Virginia and Maryland, and take Washington. The loss of these States is charged by the *Examiner* to the "action of *their own inhabitants*." Kentucky, it says, was lost to the South "by the treachery of its demagogues and the Dutch." "In Western Virginia Hessian politicians and Hessian men did the same bad work," whilst "in Maryland and Eastern Virginia, the treason of the Hickses and the Hessians brought in upon Southern soil the invader and the despot." Especially is the loss of Fortress Monroe deplored, "which would now be worth a million a day" to them had it not been given up. The doctrine of State rights is thus summarily discarded. The "inhabitants" of these States have proved *treacherous* to the supreme authority. "Geographically, politically and strategetically Kentucky is a *part of the South*, which she cannot afford to surrender to Northern control and jurisdiction," whatever her people may say to the contrary. And so also the line of Northern Maryland, although "merely astronomical," must be held; that the two populations contemplated must be separated by such "distinct landmarks" as to prevent all chances for an "underground railroad."

The *Examiner* thus sums up its statement of the duties of the South in the prosecution of the war:

"*Our true policy of defence lies in a vigorous push for the banks of the Ohio.* We can afford to suffer raids on the Southern seaboard, if we can succeed in reaching, with a large force, the enemy's own thresholds and homesteads in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Then, if he lands and ravages our coasts, we will invade, pillage, and burn his villages in retaliation. Until we shall have reconquered the Southern territory that has been surrendered to him, and planted ourselves right upon the border of his own country, we shall not be safe from his raids upon our Southern coast. *It would require an army of a million of men to line our coasts in such a manner as to protect them from their naval excursions.* On the contrary, 50,000 or 75,000 men *penetrating to the banks of the Ohio at a few different points*, will effectually secure our coast from aggression, by giving him alarm and employment at home, and by putting it in our power to retaliate upon him with a vengeance. Twenty thousand additional troops ought to be forthwith sent into Western Virginia, and every available regiment and company in Tennessee and Arkansas ought to be precipitated into Kentucky and Missouri. *We have trifled away two-thirds of the present season of campaign*; let us make up by earnest work in the other third, for the indolence of the past."

This is a very excellent programme, but one which the South will find somewhat difficult of execution. We hardly think they will find it convenient to march an army of 50,000 or 75,000 into Ohio. In the first place they will need them at home,—and in the next place they will find too many obstacles in the way to permit the proposed advance.

Treason Subsisting on Loyalty.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th of October has an account of the confiscation of estates and property in Virginia, which have occurred under the sequestration act of the rebel Congress, since the 30th of September. The aggregate value of the property thus confiscated owned by Northern citizens or loyal Virginians, is estimated at $800,000. But this was the result of only ten days' adjudications. Doubtless the work will go on until every species and vestige of property in Virginia "belonging or in any wise appertaining," as the lawyers say, to Northern and loyal citizens, has been confiscated and sold, and the proceeds paid into the rebel Confederate treasury. The Virginia papers estimate the amount of property in that State owned by Northern Unionists at $30,000,000. The aggregate value of the first ten days' confiscations, as computed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, indicates that the sum is more likely to be greater than less.

But this proceeding in Virginia is only a beginning—an example to be followed in every other Seceded State, until the whole South is purged of the loyal ownership of property. Virginia is perhaps an average field for Northern enterprise and investment. Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana and Texas, have likewise drawn immense sums of money from the North, which are "permanent investments" in property in those States, in a sense that is most painfully true. The confiscation of all this property will yield a very large revenue to the impoverished Confederate treasury. It is one of the most reliable sources of income that the rebel Government has, and will probably afford no less than $250,000,000—equal to half the debt that the United States Government is authorized to incur in the prosecution of the war. This is the estimate of the National property alone that is owned by Northern people in the South, such as land and negroes, cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, manufactured articles there on sale, machinery, ships, &c. If we add the railroad and bank stocks, bonds and mortgages, and State bonds of the various Confederate States that are owned in the North, we shall have a grand aggregate of several hundred millions more of loyal property to which the Confederate Treasury will succeed. On the whole, if the sequestration act of the rebel Congress applies to property in the shape of indebtedness to the North, and applies to States and corporations as well as to individuals, it is probable that Northern funds to the amount of $750,000,000 will be employed by the rebel Government in upholding their diabolical war against the Constitution and laws of the Union. Supposing the rebellion to be finally successful, and no recourse possible for present robberies and confiscations, we have an impressive idea of the extent of the loss that will be inflicted on the loyal citizens of the republic. They will have paid the entire cost of the Confederate rebellion, besides having been saddled with the gigantic debt that the National Government is incurring in defence of the Union.

There is enough in this view of the rebellion to arouse and unite the energies of the nation in the most determined efforts to suppress it. To have traitors assail and imperil the Union is bad enough, and humiliates every true man who has been proud of his name as an American citizen. But to have the rebellion succeed, and to feel that our Government had been destroyed by the rebel employment of means and money which were the legitimate product of Northern thrift and industry, would be too much for loyal people to endure and live. We had better perish utterly than to survive, a weakened and dismembered nation, of whom the future historian should record a ruin so pusillanimous. Let us remember that great as our loss in conducting a war for the integrity of the Union may be, it is not half what our loss will be, if, after a halting and ineffectual campaign, we abandon the contest and permit the Southern rebellion to become an accomplished fact in history. In this event we shall lose, not only the total cost of the whole war, but, what is worse, our self-respect, our national greatness, and the respect of all ages.

But what shall we do while the rebels are preying upon the wealth that luckless enterprise has left in their borders? Have they no property within our reach that we can confiscate, by way of reprisal? Unfortunately, not much. To get possession of their goods, we must invade their country. We must retaliate on them at their own homes. And it is time we were earnestly about it. Let our columns push on, by land and by sea, and make rebels feel that revolution has its losses as well as its gains. Virginia has tobacco; North Carolina has naval stores; South Carolina has rice; Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have cotton; Louisiana has sugar;—all the rebel States, except Florida, have something that our army can turn to profitable account in a victorious invasion. And all of them have a species of property that, in presence of a successful Union army, becomes the subject of a self-confiscation and consecration to the cause of freedom.

In the advance of our armies will be found ample reprisal for all the sequestrations now taking place under the rebel Government. We have the power for retaliation a thousand fold; and while the rebels grow gleeful over the petty confiscation robberies at Richmond, our grand armies should push on and occupy whole districts and States, restoring to loyal owners their own, and making a mockery of sequestrating courts and their ineffectual judgments. The lives of traitors will then pay the forfeit of their follies.

A DISCARDED DIPLOMATIST.—English papers announce the death of Mr. LOFTUS OTWAY, at one time the British Plenipotentiary in Mexico. His decease is quite unreservedly ascribed to a broken-heart, the vulgar synonym of disappointed passion and mortified vanity. In England, the diplomatic corps is a close corporation. Its honors are conferred with strict regard to seniority and precedence; the Government very rarely indeed stepping outside the profession, or violating the regular order of promotion, in making diplomatic appointments. Mr. OTWAY, after arduous service, had attained the elevated rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. His next step was a transfer to a Court of higher importance, and then were to come, in proper time, an ambassadorship, a retiring pension, a peerage, and perhaps a garter. Most unhappily, Mr. OTWAY missed all these splendid rewards of the profession. His mismanagement of British interests in Mexico destroyed him. Influenced by his wife, a Spanish lady and a devoted Roman Catholic, and by DE GABRIAC, the French resident, equally strong in his religious partialities, Mr. OTWAY gave himself wholly to the interests of the clerical reactionary party, intrigued for it, aided it with money and counsel, disregarded entirely the obligations of neutrality and the demands of British subjects for protection or redress, and refused even to protest, when several of them were pitilessly butchered by his friends at Tacubaya. And worse than all, he so grossly misrepresented the nature of the issue between the contending parties, and so blinded and prejudiced the Foreign Office in London as to Mexican affairs generally, that his dishonest partisanship is still bearing fruit in a proposed hostile expedition and forcible intervention.

Mr. OTWAY when suddenly recalled from his mission was in the midst of such bad work. His

expressed unqualified censure. His [illegible] was stricken from the roll of promotion. [illegible] not the intention of his Government to give him further employment, but the importunity of friends, who besought of Lord Russell some clemency for a ruined man, procured for him at length the appointment of Consul at Milan—a position of small profit, no honor and infinite labor. The mortification of a high-born descendant was intolerable, and he has [illegible] beneath it.

Having for several years followed the course of events in Mexico with assiduous attention, we have had very many occasions to mention the name of Mr. Otway, and always, we lament to say, in terms of strong condemnation. We now repeat it for the last time, and not unkindly—merely to point the moral of a misguided career.

The Prophet of Cotton-Humanity.—William Schaw Lindsay, who in the course of his late speechifying to his constituents at Sunderland made such a funny jumble of cotton-spinning and humanity, is a keen Scotchman, whose enterprise, industry, and sagacity have pushed him forward as a power in the British mercantile marine, made a fortune for him, and given him a seat in the House of Commons. Last year he was a volunteer missionary to this country to persuade our merchants that free trade was for *their* advantage; and considering that he himself owns a fleet of ships, and would necessarily profit by the carrying trade, it was very disinterested advice to request the British Government to have the blockade removed! It might seem strange that clear-headed, freedom-loving Scotchmen should sympathize with the Slavery insurgents. But self-interest strangely colors the spectacles through which people view things. It is a curious trait that there are no such virulent upholders of the rebellion as the manufacturers of Glasgow, Paisley, and other Scotch spinning towns. The Manchester men don't begin to hold a candle to them.

The Latest Confederate Lie.—The latest *canard* of the Southern emissaries in Europe is the following item in the columns of the *Abeille du Nord*:

"The prudent Czar seeks to make friends even with the Mammon of Democracy. *He has compounded a treaty with America by which Russian ships are exempted from the annoyance of the blockade of the American coasts.*" The diplomats wish to discover what the Czar has given in exchange for this exceptional privilege."

The diplomats are fools enough, at times, to be sure; but they are hardly so silly as to be caught by any such trick as that of the ass whose ear-marks appear in this ridiculous fabrication. The Confederate agent, trusting to the ignorance of the Europeans as to American affairs, has inserted this paragraph in a Continental journal, hoping the insinuation that the Emperor Alexander's friendly declaration towards this country was purchased by the concession alluded to, would create a certain discontent. A very feeble dodge.

Our Rebellion Abroad.—Mr. Spurgeon has been lecturing in Manchester on the Gorilla. Either in the direct line of his subject, or by way of digression, he managed to speak at the same time of the American Rebellion, and to say that "it was better that the hurricane of war on the other side of the Atlantic should sweep Slavery away, than that such a curse to humanity should continue." Mr. Layard, who presided, followed up this reference to the rebellion by saying

—"that in judging of our American brethren it must never be forgotten that we had left the institution of Slavery to them as an inheritance. After Wilberforce and Clarkson, the man who had done most to put down Slavery and the Slave-trade was Lord Palmerston. The cession to this country of Lagos would, he believed, contribute much to that end, and it should be distinctly understood that the object of that cession was not to aggrandize ourselves, but to put an end to the Slave-trade on that coast."

We trust the result will vindicate his assertion as to the motives of the English in acquiring Lagos.

Senator Hale and the Arthur Edwards Claim.

Our readers may remember an editorial article in the Times, over a year ago, upon the claim of Arthur Edwards for compensation for mail services, and the action of Senator Hale upon it. The article was copied into the Boston *Courier*, against which Mr. Hale commenced a suit for libel. We find in the *Courier* the following letter in regard to it, which, as an act of justice to all the parties concerned, we cheerfully transfer to our own columns:

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

My Dear Sir: You have requested my views in regard to the suit pending against the members of the (late) firm of John Clark & Co., for an alleged libel upon Hon. John P. Hale, contained in the Boston *Courier* for July 2, 1860. The suit was founded upon the republication of an editorial article from the New-York Times, with some brief remarks of the *Courier*, commenting upon the course of Mr. Hale in regard to a bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and others, which passed through both Houses of Congress, and was then arrested by an Executive veto. The bill was reported by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads in the Senate, of which Mr. Hale was a member, and was by him sustained in debate.

Since the commencement of the suit, the preparations for the defence have been mainly made by me, and I have thus had occasion to learn something about the facts in the case.

The claim of Arthur Edwards and his associates has long been pending, and has become a tolerably familiar matter at Washington. Without going into unnecessary details, it is enough to say that it was for compensation for services in carrying the mail in steamers on Lake Erie, from March 1 to the close of navigation, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853. In 1854, a claim was presented to the Postmaster-General for $25,180, as compensation for these services, which claim was rejected by that officer. In 1855, a petition was presented to the Court of Claims for compensation, and the amount was therein stated to be $50,000. On the 25th of February, 1858, after a hearing, the Court decided against the claim. In the concluding paragraph of their opinion, the Court say: "They, no doubt, carried in their boat the large through mails, as well as the local mails, during the time the latter was carried by them as aforesaid. But for any compensation for their services beyond what they have received, they must depend upon the discretion of Congress."

The decision of the Court of Claims was reported to Congress on the 1st of April, 1858, and on the second day of February, 1860, a bill was reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hale, as I have before said, which allowed Mr. Edwards and his associates not less than twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents for every passage of the steamers, carrying the through mails. The exact amount which would have been payable under this bill did not appear. President Buchanan, in his veto, stated that the least sum which would be payable under it would be $80,405 23. This amount was denied in the debates which followed upon the receipt of the veto message, and I am informed that Mr. Edwards himself has always maintained that it would not amount to half that sum.

Now, I have no opinion at all as to the amount, if anything, equitably due to Messrs. Arthur Edwards and his associates. But I frankly say that I am inclined to believe that they had and have a meritorious claim to some compensation. There were considerations for and against the allowance of such a claim; strict law and precedent were one way, and a generous equity the other. In coming to a conclusion, man would be guided much by temperement. A rigid man would see his duty one way, and a sympathetic man another. And I do most unhesitatingly state that I have not seen anything in Mr. Hale's action in the premises which justifies any imputation upon his official character, or which would warrant the inference that he was actuated by any other motive than his desire to aid a claim which he believe to be meritorious, and to effect what appeared to be equitable. If I am not mistaken, had I felt that any suggestions to the contrary were entertained and urged, they would have been met and answered.

O. S. HILLARD.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Precautions against Collisions among our own Troops—Resignations in the Naval Service—Raising Troops—The Bugbear of Subjugation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

The frequent collisions that have taken place between different parties of our own troops at night, will in future be avoided by the use of an ingenious signal-light, prepared by Major Myers. This signal will be fired off by a sort of pistol, and will produce a peculiar combination of colors which will be explained to the troops, so that nothing but the most culpable carelessness will in future account for such disastrous mistakes as have hitherto been made. But to this signal-light should be added a regulation requiring all the troops to dress in the uniform of the regular army. Good taste of itself should discard the silly and grotesque uniforms adopted by the various regiments of volunteers, if no danger of mistaking friends for foes resulted from them. The signal-light will answer a most excellent purpose at night, but it would seem to be nearly or quite useless in the day, and in the heat of battle there is no safeguard against the collision of friends but in uniformity of dress. Flags may be lost, or be in another part of the field, but one uniform costume would be an ever-present evidence o loyalty.

Comparatively few resignations of naval officers have taken place since the war commenced, and, on this account, this branch of the service may be supposed to contain a larger proportion of disloyalty than the army. The naval sympathizers with rebellion probably thought that they would not be called into active service against their Southern friends; and, at any rate, nothing could be lost by holding on and drawing pay until they were called upon to draw the sword. This state of facts may possibly explain the mystery connected with the arrival at Savannah, a few weeks ago, of a vessel from England loaded with munitions of war, and also the sailing from Charleston of another vessel to Europe, with their rebel Plenipotentiaries. Whatever may be the case as it regards the relative skill, courage and capabilities of the two sections of the Union in the field, there can be no question about their naval qualifications. The North is the second maritime Power in the world, if she is not the first, and whatever of naval glory the country has achieved is due to that section. The South, on the other hand, has nothing deserving the name of a marine, no aptitude for seafaring, and whatever of naval exploit is accomplished under the rebel flag, must be the work of renegade Yankees, or foreign mercenaries. It is strange, then, that we so often hear of their privateering successes, and of their running the blockade at points which we cannot doubt the Government had taken the greatest precaution to seal up hermetically. The treachery of Southern officers, or of Northern officers with Southern feelings, would explain these mysteries, though nothing else will.

The greater difficulty of raising regiments which now exists than formerly, is owing to the fact that the novelty of soldiering has worn off, while the depression of trade and industry is far less than at the opening of the war. There is nothing either wonderful or alarming in this state of things, since it is the experience of every country that ever engaged in a great war. Indeed, other countries generally begin with what in our case will be a secondary resort, viz.: in raising soldiers by conscription or drafting. In the great Continental States of Europe, it is a permament law, that every subject is bound, or, at least, subject to be called upon to render several years of military service, and our international relations with them have repeatedly been disturbed by cases arising out of this military regulation, involving the right of expatriation.

Pretended Unionists, but real sympatizers with secession, often talk of the wickedness of "subjugating the South." These people seem to imagine that they have said something to the point when they have given vent to this nonsense; but it can deceive no genuine friend of the Union. "Subjugate," according to Webster, means "To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the Government or absolute control of another." The word literally means, according to its Latin derivation, to put under a yoke. Of course no one cherishes the purpose of putting the Southern States or people under a yoke, or of subjecting them to the absolute control of the North. The object of the war is to subdue the rebellion, and make all engaged in it subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States, under which Southern men have the same rights and the same power as Northern men. But the truth is, that when men prate about the subjugation of the South, they really mean to declare that the Government has no right to quell rebellion.

Observer.

Progressive Success of the Sanitary Commission.

The resolution adopted at the outset by this body, and adhered to throughout its short but energetic career, viz.: That a dependence upon Government for its pecuniary resource would enfeeble its influence with those who look with suspicion upon political agencies, has proved to be a step wisely taken.

The community at large have, with a liberality worthy of the cause, poured into the receptacles of the Commission, in various parts of the country, a tangible response to the confidence thus placed.

They needed only to be made aware through the many generous appeals of the Press and the daily recorded efforts of coöperating Societies, that from them alone must come the wherewithal to carry forth the noble enterprise thus shouldered by men who, though already occupied with pressing demands upon their valuable time, were willing to employ their moments of recreation during this hour of our country's peril, in bringing to bear with what influence they might their talents, professional and otherwise, in fortifying physically and morally her volunteer rescuers.

We yesterday visited one of the most important and best managed of their depôts of reception for army hospital supplies. It is held by them to be their principal adjunctive society, and has been no laggard during all the weary warm season that has put a stop to the sessions of other bands of fair workers, whose patriotism gave way for a time before the claims of little families panting for their accustomed country shades as the dog-days crept on apace; but daily at their rooms in Cooper Institute were they to be seen attending to, receiving, repacking and dispatching articles sent them for our invalid soldiers.

They receive an average of three thousand five hundred articles weekly. Each one of these is conspicuously stamped in indelible ink, with the mark of the association thus: "U. S. Sanitary Commn., Woman's Central Relief Assn., N. Y." This serves an excellent purpose in many ways, and is a preventive against loss in the great and indiscriminate washings to which they will be subjected.

Although their rooms present the aspect of a busy warehouse, piled with boxes, packages, etc., and alive with industrious hands, both male and female, yet they have a way of conducting business peculiarly adapted to the times, as "not a cent is paid out to anybody," we were told; all must be voluntary or nothing.

The money which is kindly donated by friends is carefully retained for the purchase of delicacies, such as are acceptable to convalescents, and it is very desirable that money should be deposited here by those who would aid the soldier, for these ladies are better calculated to select just what is in demand than those, however well disposed, who have not been posted in this regard from headquarters.

One of the most gratifying results of the numerous appeals made by and in behalf of the Commission, is the unstinted generosity with which the *country people* throughout the State have met them.

Their supplies have not only been liberal, but of the most substantial quality, fitted, however, more for underwear, and bed linen that will now be requisite as the cold weather advances, and fogs will make the nights damp. Flannel shirts and drawers and good thick blankets, also comfortables, however plain the material, will be most acceptable.

The old-fashioned quilting-parties could not be revived under more inspiring incentives, and many a merry-making may now be made not only with a view to the courting and going home by moonlight, but to the comforting of some poor fellow pining in a distant hospital, never again to play his part in that once familiar drama.

One of the many humane advancements made this Summer by the Sanitary Commission, is the establishment of the "Soldier's Home," on Capitol Hill, in Washington, where arriving regiments can place their exhausted comrades till sufficiently recruited to rejoin them.

Much good has been done through the means of this truly Samaritan institution. During the months of August and September, seven hundred weary and travel-worn men partook of its hospitality; some, only for a night's rest, others for a week. It is under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Frederick N. Knapp, an efficient agent of the Commission.

British Aggressions in Africa—Annexation of Lagos.

Though we are in the midst of war ourselves, yet we must not lose sight of what other nations may be doing, especially in those parts of the world where our interests are, or may become, large and valuable.

We referred lately to the disinterested and valorous attack made by a British expedition against the semi-barbarous inhabitants of a part of the Gulf of Guinea. Ostensibly to put down the Slave-trade, but really to avenge a fancied insult, the chivalrous British attacked a native town called Porto Novo, and, without excuse, and in the most wanton manner, bombarded the defenceless huts of the natives, and, after a contest in which the blacks showed no little valor, succeeded in driving them out and burning their huts. The number of the blacks reported killed was 1,000, and many wounded.

At first it seemed impossible to account for such fiendish barbarity practiced upon the native Africans by the officials of H. B. M. Queen Victoria. Late intelligence, however, gives the key to the mystery. By the official reports it seems that a treaty has been negotiated between the Government of England and the King of Lagos, whereby the latter, in consideration of a certain annuity, *consents to the virtual transfer of the sovereignty of his kingdom* to the British Crown. England, in effect, becomes the possessor of the most important point on the West Coast of Africa. In this we can see the "moral effect" already produced upon the Africans of that region by the bombarding of Porto Novo. What mattered the destruction of an African town and its people so long as at the same time all the African chiefs and Kings would be frightened into a surrender of their territories at the demand of British agents? By this process the entire coast of the Gulf of Guinea is liable to annexation by the British Government.

It is well known that the commerce of the Bight of Benin is rapidly increasing. The exports of that region are more than ten millions of dollars yearly. It is the centre of the palm oil trade, and a point of growing importance. It is also the port of the region to which the attention of many of our colored people has been turned as a field for their exertions. The navigation of the River Niger has hitherto been impeded by the miasma which renders its delta so insalubrious. Lagos, however, is so situated that, by the construction of good roads, or a railroad from the mainland to the Niger, most of the trade of that vast region could be concentrated there. As the tribes of the vast interior are becoming accessible to modern civilization, a vast commerce will take place between Africa and the United States. Manufactures of all kinds will be in great demand, and we ought not to allow the best points to fall into the hands of the English. If they were content to do what American philanthropy has done for Liberia, *i. e.*, to foster and protect a negro nationality, we could not reasonably object to any fair protectorate of England over any part of Africa. But that is not the British policy—it is simple aggrandisement. One more colony to govern, another region to pension off hungry aspirants for office, and hangers on for place. Let England encourage the native Africans to rise, and show them how to develop their own resources, and augment their exports and imports; let her teach the natives a true civilization, and bestow upon Africa the blessings of Christianity, and we shall then believe that she is, as she claims to be, the friend of the African race.

But so long as she batters down towns, killing thousands of natives, and then appropriates their territory, we fear her influence will be for evil rather than good. She affects to hate American *filibustering*, but seems to give it official sanction on the Coast of Africa.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Funeral Obsequies of Father Cassidy.—Nearly forty Catholic priests, and an immense number of the laity, assembled yesterday at the little church which adjoins the residence of the Catholic pastor of Flatbush, to pay their last tribute of love and esteem to their late young and amiable pastor, Father Stephen Cassidy. He was obliged recently to abandon his curacy because of ill-health, incurred in the discharge of his duties, and retired for a time for change of air to the residence of his friend, Rev. Chas. Slevin, of Dover Plains. There, surrounded by some of his most intimate clerical friends, and having received all the consolations and graces which religion can impart, he calmly resigned himself to death. No physical pang marked his parting moments. Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, presided over the funeral ceremonies, and preached the sermon. Father Slevin acted as celebrant of the solemn Mass of Requiem, which was said over the remains; Father Thomas Treanor acted as Deacon, Father F. McLoughlin as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Eugene Cassidy—the namesake, though not the relative of the deceased, and one of the choicest of his friends—as master of the ceremonies.

When the services prescribed by the ritual had been ended, the people were allowed to view the face of the departed. The heart-rending sobs and cries which the sight evoked beggar all description.

About two o'clock, the hearse, followed by a train of about ninety carriages, proceeded to the burying-ground, where, in one of the vaults, and under the altar of the church which stands there, now repose all that was worldly of one of the most devoted priests and accomplished gentlemen that ever adorned his sacred profession.

Colored People Leaving for Hayti.—The brigs *King Brothers* and *Flight* left their piers, Nos. 44 and 46 East River, late yesterday evening, bound for Hayti, having on board about four hundred free negroes, who are emigrating to that island for the purpose of founding a colony. Of this number one hundred and fifteen are from Pennsylvania, two hundred from Canada, and the rest from the State of New-York. The men are principally farmers, and a large majority of them are married and have families. Two colored school-teachers and three preachers go out with them. The Government of Hayti will aid them on their arrival, in building houses and furnishing them with the proper implements to till the soil. On board the *King Brothers*, as passengers, are Mr. Miller, the American Consul to St. Mark, and daughter. On the 27th of next month, about five hundred other colored emigrants will leave this port, destined for the same island. Mr. Redpath, agent of the Haytien Government, has the matter in charge.

The Verdict in the Second-Avenue Railroad Accident.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Charles Hermann, the boy who was run over by a car on the Second-avenue Railroad, as published in yesterday's Times. The boy, it appears, slipped and fell directly on the track, the horses at the time being about ten feet off. The driver at once applied the brakes and did everything he could to prevent the accident; but such was the speed at which the car was being driven, that one wheel passed entirely over him before it could be arrested. The conductor of the car testified that they were going at a speed of more than four miles per hour, and the jury, in their verdict, said: "We would censure the Company for allowing their cars to pass through that neighborhood at too great a rate of speed."

A Boatman Drowned.—On Friday afternoon the body of Patrick Whooley was found floating in the water near Governor's Island. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body, and from the testimony it was ascertained that on the 12th inst. the deceased, in company with his father and a man named John Jones, were in a row-boat attempting to board the bark *Evening Star*, lying in the East River off the foot of Wall-street. Owing to the strong wind and tide, the boat by some means got foul of the bark, and in their efforts to get loose the boat was capsized, and deceased and his father were drowned. Jones was picked up in an exhausted state while clinging to the capsized boat. The other body has not been recovered. Deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Arrest for Disorderly Conduct.—Captain Speight, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Thursday night, caused the arrest of twenty females, who had been in the habit of nightly disturbing the neighborhood around Madison-square, and annoying all who had occasion to travel in that vicinity late in the evening. They were taken before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and fined in sums varying from $5 to $20. Capt. Speight is determined to put a stop to all annoyances of the kind within his Precinct.

Arrest for Forgery.—Officer Stokem yesterday arrested Daniel P. Clark, upon the complaint of John Wagge, who charges that the accused the night previous passed upon him a spurious $1 bill on an Indiana bank, and the prisoner admitted to the officer at the time of making the arrest that he (Clark) the same evening passed a $2 bill on a barkeeper at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, which bill was not a genuine one. Justice Kelly committed the accused for examination on the charge of forgery.

Sudden Death.—Daniel Way, a colored man, 35 years of age, suddenly dropped dead while walking along, near the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, Friday afternoon. He was taken to No. 66 Sullivan-street by the police, and the Coroner notified. Mr. Way was one of two hundred colored men who arrived in this City yesterday from Canada, and were to-day to have set sail for the island of Hayti, with the intention of forming a colony there.

A Fortunate Cure.—Louis Kotzow, formerly an officer in the French Army, and now Captain of Company E, United States Rifles, was so deaf at the commencement of our war as to incapacitate him for military service. After placing himself under the treatment of Dr. Lightell, of this City, for six weeks, his hearing has been completely restored, so that he could accept of his present position.—*New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17.*

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital, Oct. 18, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 11	144	136	280
Admitted to Oct. 18	27	39	66
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	23	53
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	138	150	288
Males			260
Females			28

Arrival of Gen. Anderson.—Gen. Robert Anderson, family and suite, very unexpectedly arrived in town late last evening, and landed at Pier No. 1, North River, from the *Richard Stockton*, of the Amboy line, during a heavy shower. Officer Mowatras, of the Steamboat Squad, loaned the General an overcoat, and procured a carriage for the party, when they immediately proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lecture by Dr. Cheever.—The second of the popular lectures will be given at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, by George B. Cheever, D. D., on the British and European view of the war and Emancipation. Dr. Cheever's opportunities for intercourse with the first statesmen of England, and others, will give more than ordinary interest to this lecture.

Accidentally Drowned.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Burns, an Englishman, 24 years of age, who accidentally fell from a ladder when attempting to go on board the propeller *Saladin*, lying at Pier No. 37 North River. The body was recovered about three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

Sculling.—Mr. Samuel G. Noyes, of Newburgh, yesterday morning, rowed from Hamilton-avenue dock, Brooklyn, around Governor's Island and back, against time, for a wager of $40. The time specified was 30 minutes, but was made in 20 minutes 15 seconds. The boat used on the occasion was a 17-foot Whitehall working boat.

Fatal Casualty.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Marcus Granty, a child about 5 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received by being run over by a horse driven by Bernard Boyle. The Jury exonerated the driver from all blame.

The Sullivan-street Burning Accident.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest Friday, in the case of Mary P. Taylor, the colored woman who was burned to death at No. 71 Sullivan-street on Thursday night. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a native of this City, and about 30 years of age.

Dedication of St. Andrew's Church.—St Andrew's Church, Duane-street, near City Hall place, will be dedicated to-day. The Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes will preach the dedicatory sermon, at 10½ o'clock.

Fatal Explosion.—Thomas Cullum, a laborer in the Central Park, was suddenly killed yesterday morning, by a premature explosion, while blasting rocks at the new reservoir. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Found Drowned.—The body of Patrick H. Looley, who was on Friday evening last accidently drowned by the upsetting of his boat, was yesterday afternoon found floating in the East River.

CITY POLITICS.

Address of the Consolidated German Union League.

On the evening of Oct. 17, at the Convention of Delegates composing the Consolidated German Union League, whose proceedings have been reported in full in these columns, Mr. Wesendonck read, in the original, the following "Address to the German Voters of New-York," which we translate. It was received with universal acclamation:

German Fellow-Citizens: The City of New-York, at this time, contains at least 100,000 German residents, and among them 20,000 German voters. The suffrages of these men have, hitherto, been made use of for mere party ends, and have hence been greatly divided, so that German interests especially have been entirely disregarded.

However, since the rebellion against the Union and the Constitution sprang up, a spirit of harmony has revealed itself everywhere among the Germans, which is equal to the task of uniting them permanently.

With the exception of a few open and secret enemies, to whom an office, or the triumph of a party, is of higher value than the Union, all are animated by the one determination that the Union and the Constitution must be upheld, and that all who revolt in arms against them must be stricken down. The German citizens, without any distinction whatever of party, have, with wonderful and most commendable rapidity and unanimity, consolidated themselves into a Union League, the first and main object of which is the maintenance of the Union. This League, however, has also in view the defence of German interests against all the encroachments of Sunday, Temperance and Nativist enactments, as, likewise, the overthrow of official corruption, and we can, therefore, but expect that all Germans, without exception, who give their adhesion to these aims, will unite with the Club. Above all, let no party differences hold them back, for the League recognizes no distinction of party, and pursues its object irrespective of all parties. It will adhere to such Union nominations, for the approaching City and County elections, as may be put forth purely on behalf of the maintenance of the Union and in opposition to official corruption, and among which the Germans will not lack representatives and defenders of their interests. To you, then, honorable Germans, we address an earnest and pressing appeal to unanimously sustain these nominations, and to allow yourselves to be withheld from that support by none of those who are in the service of corrupt party organizations, and who recognize as their highest object only themselves and their party.

Rally, then, to the nominations which were made in Syracuse, commencing with the name of Dickinson and ending with that of Tallmadge!

Rally around the Union Clubs which have been formed in all the Wards, and strain every nerve to secure of those nominations also which those Union Clubs may make for their respective Wards. Strive, in those cases, too, where several Wards form together an election district, to effect the combination of the several Ward Unions into District Union Conventions so as to bring about the nomination of worthy candidates. It is especially of the greatest importance that you should be represented in the Legislature at Albany by men who are opposed to the oppressive Sunday and Temperance laws; and where you can put forward honorable Germans for the work, endeavor to secure the nomination of such.

Germans! show to the world upon this occasion that the charge of dissension and jealousy among yourselves is unjust, at least, when the highest interests of the Union and the peculiar interests of the German citizens are in question.

You have the issue in your own hands. Your 20,000 votes will decide whether you will confide your interests to the foes of the Union and hangers-on of corrupt party organizations, or to true patriots and honorable men, the Union League of United Germans.

German Meetings.

The German Union Club, of the Seventeenth Ward, Joseph Koch, President, and Edward Mueller, Secretary, met on Friday at the house of Christian Karl, No. 42 Avenue A. A report of the nominations was made, some brief addresses were delivered, and the German Union movement generally approved.

The large German population of this Ward will give its candidates a heavy vote.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting was held here, in the interest of special political candidates, at the house of Mr. Schuerwald, at No. 76 Carmine-street, on the call of "several citizens" of the Ward, which will, after all, go strongly with the German Union movement.

The German Independent Club of the Twenty-second Ward, of which the following is the list of officers, John M. Helk, First President; Nicholas Siegrist, Second President; Charles Schroeder, Third President; Charles Max, First Secretary; Matthew Goetzel, Second Secretary; John A. Sulger, Treasurer, met in National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to discuss the choice of candidates, but arrived at no definite conclusion.

The Independent German Union Association of the Eleventh Ward, William Katzon, President; Henry F. Repper, Secretary, met at Mager's Hall, No. 220 Third-street, and approved the League candidates, conditionally.

A German Union meeting also was held in the Eleventh Ward, at Buham's Hall, No. 220 Second-street, Z. Offenheimer, Chairman, and George W. Ehrel, Secretary *pro tem.* Another large mass meeting will be held during the next week.

The German Democratic Central Club, George Kunzer, President, and Otto Sachsendorf, Secretary, met at the Bowery Garden, to take counsel for the support of the regular Democratic Union candidates.

The German Democratic Club of the Sixth Ward, J. Koehler, President, and C. Luschee, Secretary, met for similar purposes.

Workingmen's League.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Central Committee, under the name of the Patriotic Union League, was held at Union Hall, No. 187 Bowery, a few evenings since, John Commerford, Esq., in the Chair. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with similar Union organizations reported, through Ira B. Davis, their Chairman, that the organizations assembled at John Livingston's office had refused to unite with their movement, on the ground that the call of the Conference had reference only to the Tax-payers. St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street Union organizations; that the German Union League had agreed to adopt their resolutions as their platform, the report recommended the making of separate nominations, which, after some discussion, was adopted. The Committee on Ward Organization reported that Associations had been established in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, and several thousand copies of the prospectus of the organization had been printed, and upward of twenty-seven hundred signatures obtained.

Mr. F. J. Tuckra stated that in his Ward an association had been formed, and many names added by an active canvass of the Ward.

A motion was then made that the Committee go into nomination for County and Legislative officers, which, after discussion, was deferred until next Monday night.

A motion was made and carried, that a mass meeting be held two weeks from to-night, to ratify the nominations when made.

The Committee on Workingmen's Organization reported that delegates from several Trades Unions would be present at the next meeting.

Republican Nomination for Ninth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Convention, convened at the Republican Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, 1861, August C. Boerum, Esq., in the Chair, Alexander McLeod, Esq., received the unanimous nomination of the Convention.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Etna* arrived off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Friday night, bringing Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th inst., four days later than those per the *Arabia*.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The news by the *Etna* is generally unimportant.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon had sent the Emperor an important State paper on American affairs.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor of France.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days was 30,000 bales, the market closing with a firm feeling.

In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency.

Provisions quiet but steady.

Consols 92¾@93.

Assembly Nomination.

Croton Dam, Friday, Oct. 18.

Chauncey M. Depew, of Peekskill, was to-day nominated by the Union Convention for member of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, and the nomination was made unanimous. He was also nominated by the Republican Convention by acclamation.

A Flannel Factory Burnt.

Great Falls, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The flannel factory of John Townsend, at Milton Mills, N. H., was burnt this evening. Loss about $30,000, which is partially insured. The factory was running on a Government contract.

Death of Col. Abel Smith.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. Abel Smith, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was injured by the cars yesterday morning, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Williamsburgh.

The Late Commissary-Gen. Gibson.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 19.

A salute of thirteen minute guns was fired at the Arsenal at noon to-day, in respect to the memory of Commissary-Gen. Gibson.

Death of the Founder of Odd-Fellowship.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The venerable Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd-Fellowship, died this (Saturday) morning, suddenly.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from Quebec at 9.40 this morning for Liverpool, with 107 passengers.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., for the week ending Oct. 5, 1861: B. M. Corner and wife, Miss Alice Corner, Miss Janie Gambrill, Baltimore; S. W. Bowles and wife, E. P. Beebe, Boston: D. Paine and family, Providence; H. Watson, Massachusetts; T. V. Mortimer, City of Houston, Texas; C. E. Gray, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Les, E. J. Sears, New-York; T. Silver, Philadelphia; F. Sewall, Bath, Me.; A. F. Walcott, Salem.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

Griffen.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, Louisa W., second daughter of the late Jacob Griffen, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 317 East 10th-st.

Page.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, Albert W. Page, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Parker, No. 43 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

We mourn the loss of an affectionate son,
Kind brother, and true friend.

Lee.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 17, of consumption, Miss Sarah A. Forgay, daughter of John and Eliza Lee, grand-daughter of the late Samuel Forgay, and adopted daughter of William Forgay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 116 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, without further invitation.

Barclay.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 18, of consumption, Sidney D. Barclay, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, and also members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Beech-st., at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, without further invitation.

☞ Dunkirk and Fredonia papers please copy.

Vanderbilt.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, Miss Eliza Vanderbilt, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Vanderbilt, No. 83 2d-place, Brooklyn.

Smith.—In Wilton, Morrisania, on Friday morning, Mrs. Hannah Smith, relict of the late Capt. Jno. R. Smith, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 137th-st., Wilton, Morrisania, on Sunday, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 549.—Oct. 19, 1861.
58, 59, 56, 5, 42, 67, 52, 38, 34, 70, 62, 55.

Kentucky, Class 550.—Oct. 19, 1861.
53, 48, 34, 75, 28, 8, 41, 11, 37, 21, 13, 23, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

London Times—Every Edition on File.—For sale, English hams, bacon, Chilton and Gloster cheese, muffins, Sally Lunn tea cakes, Scotch oatmeal and Finnon haddies, oysters, best in the market; Dunlop's ale, $1 25 per dozen—25 cts. allowed for bottles.
T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane,
corner of William-st.

Cloaks—Cloaks—Cloaks.—A splendid stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-Yack	Oct. 15
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 33
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 12½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
STOCKS,
TIES, ETC.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
HEAVY WOOL AND SILK UNDERWEAR.
GYMNASTIC GOODS.

A large and fashionable variety of the above goods, in styles and prices without competition, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

EXCELLENT FURNISHING GOODS
FOR CHILDREN.
KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.

A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF PARIS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN RICH LYONS VELVET,
Just received ex *Arabia*,
Will be opened for inspection on
MONDAY, OCT. 21.
Also,
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES,

32 inches deep, for	$8
34 inches deep, for	10
36 inches deep, handsomely trimmed	12
36 inches deep	14
36 inches deep	16
36 inches deep	18
36 inches deep	20

AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
Opposite Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
GEO. CAREY,
W. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.
Superintendent.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.
HOODS,
SONTAGS,
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.

A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, Box 1, Albany, N. Y.

A FREE GIFT
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
WHAT THE FEDERAL TROOPS ARE FIGHTING TO SUSTAIN.
HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

It is a singular fact that a large majority of the people of the United States are unacquainted with the great importance of the cause for which the soldiers of the Union are fighting. Let every man and woman throughout the United States carefully read and study the Constitution of the United States, they will become convinced of the holiness of our cause and of the wickedness of those who are striving to overthrow this grand palladium of freedom.

We truly believe that had the reading of the Constitution been adopted as a daily lesson in every school throughout the United States, the doctrines of secession and States rights would never have attained the position of a political question; nor would the country have been called upon to mourn for the unfortunate wrangling and misconstructions that have arisen, and which so many of our statesmen have lost their time in attempting its interpretation.

Millions of our citizens have never thoroughly studied the constitution, and even at the present time, when it is the duty of every citizen of this country to inform himself of the rights and privileges secured to him, under its protecting arm. It is not in one household in five hundred. In view, therefore, of correcting this great oversight, and to furnish every man, woman and child throughout the United States with the means of studying this great palladium of liberty, and to protect us against future false doctrines and political disasters.

DRS. RADWAY & CO.

present to the American public, free of charge, the Constitution of the United States of America, neatly bound, together with an improved Almanac for the year 1862, called "Dr. Radway's Constitutional Almanac." As soon as practicable, Dr. Radway's agents, in every village and town throughout the Union, will be furnished with a supply for free circulation. A copy of the same will be sent to all who will inclose a stamp for the payment of postage.

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, DESIROUS OF AIDING US IN DISTRIBUTING TO THE PEOPLE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALAMANAC, ARE INVITED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS. NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR THE SAME.

We also invite the people of the Canadas, British Provinces, and, in fact, all who can read the English language throughout the world, to accept as gifts from us our Constitutional Almanac.

WE WILL SEND TO ANY ONE WHO IS WILLING TO PAY THE POSTAGE ON IT A COPY; OR IF THE CITIZENS OF ANY TOWN OR VILLAGE WILL ACCEPT FROM 100 TO 500 COPIES, WE WILL FURNISH THEM FREE OF CHARGE, BEING CONVINCED THAT IF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS WILL CAREFULLY READ THE CONSTITUTION, THEY WILL BECOME SATISFIED THAT OUR PEOPLE, IN SUPPORTING OUR GOVERNMENT ARE WIPING OUT THIS FOUL BLOT OF SECESSION FROM OUR ESCUTCHEON, ARE NOT ONLY RIGHT, BUT ARE ESTABLISHING ON A SOUND BASIS THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RADWAY & CO., NO. 23 John-st., New-York.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Health and discipline are the most important elements in an army to insure success. Discipline without health, will prove as ineffectual as shot without powder. Health is the propelling force of the army, and is the symbol of victory.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that the system of medication best adapted for the protection of soldiers against sickness, as well as that known to be the most speedy and effectual in restoring the sick to health, without regard to professional prejudice, be adopted.

This is no time for medical marplots to quibble about professional dignity. All the dignity the profession can bring to bear will neither prevent sickness among the troops, nor cure those afflicted. Our armies to be successful, must be kept in a healthy condition; and the most sure means of securing this desideratum is through the remedial powers of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has already proved itself in over fifty regiments now at the seat of war near Washington, to be a positive preventive against sickness in the form of

CHILLS AND FEVER,	FEVER AND AGUE,
BILIOUS FEVER,	TYPHOID FEVER,
DIARRHŒA,	DYSENTERY,
SMALL POX,	MEASLES,

and other malarious and infectious diseases.

Bear in mind, we say, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will protect the troops exposed to these diseases against attacks. Now, it is conceded by all the medical men in our army, that they have no reliable means to prevent attacks of these diseases, neither have they any positive assurance of curing the sick; but, on the contrary, the majority of the sick, seized with fever and ague, typhoid, bilious and other fevers, either die, or linger along, until they are reduced to mere wrecks and walking skeletons. Experience has established the fact that the treatment of calomel, quinine and mercury, in cases of fever and ague, typhoid fever, and other fevers of this class, is more injurious in camps than in private practice, where we take into consideration that canvas walls and exposure to heavy dews and the malaria from pools of water and damp grounds, prove but a poor shelter for the sick, we may readily conjecture that the penalties of mercurial and quinine treatment will, in the majority of cases, be exhibited in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, pains and stiffness in the joints, engorgement of the liver, jaundice, yellow jaunders, dyspepsia, pleurisy, coughs, colds, &c., which will cling to the unfortunate patient for years.

IN DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

the soldier has a positive preventive against attacks of these diseases.

Let every soldier carry a bottle of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IN HIS KNAPSACK,

And when exposed to wet, damp and chilly weather, or encamped in malarious districts, take a teaspoonful, in half a cup of water, as a drink, early in the morning before eating, and three or four times during the day; and if on picket or guard duty occasionally during the night, he will escape all sickness, and continue to enjoy good health.

WHEN SICK,

let Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills be used according to directions, and the patient will soon recover. Dr. Radway's Remedies make a perfect cure

In cases of

RHEUMATISM,	NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO,	SCIATICA,
HOARSENESS.	DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,	COUGHS,
TOOTHACHE,	HEADACHE,
SORE THROAT,	DIFFICULT BREATHING,
FROSTED FEET,	CHILBLAINS,

SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS. PAINS IN THE LEGS &c., &c.

CROUP,	MEASLES,
BURNS,	SCALDS,
STRAINS,	SPRAINS, WOUNDS,

WEAKNESS IN THE SPINE,

and in all cases where there is pain, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and quickly cure the patient.

DUTY OF CIVILIANS.

Civilians having friends or relatives in the army should send them a few bottles of Radway's Ready Relief and a box of Radway's Pills. The Government makes no provision for these valuable remedies in the medical stores. The soldier depends upon his friends for a supply of these invaluable medicines. A bottle or two of the Ready Relief may save the life of your soldier friend.

ARMY INDORSEMENT.

We have received a large number of letters from army surgeons, officers and privates who have derived benefits from the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Among the great number we have on file we refer to the following:

W. H. Tingley, M. D., Surgeon and Medical Director of the Excelsior Brigade.
Geo. B. Simpson, M. D., Surgeon Anderson Zouaves Reg.
Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. V.
Col. Lyons, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Col. George Hall, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Col. Walker, Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Tinnelli, McClellan Rifles.
Col. Wm. Gates, United States Army.
Major O. V. Dayton, Anderson Zouaves.
Major James M. Turner, First Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. William Wilson, and his officers, through T. W. Meighan, Esq., Wilson's Zouaves, Fort Pickens.

NOT ONE IN THE HOSPITAL.

We have the assurances of officers of over fifty regiments of the volunteer forces, that there has not been a single man in their regiments who has used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF that has been sent to the hospital, nor has there, out of the great number of sick who have used this invaluable medicine, a death occurred.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

Every family should keep a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in the house. It is a positive preventive against sickness; it will in a few minutes relieve the patient from pain, and will speedily cure the afflicted of the diseases and complaints it is prescribed for.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

are the best pills in use. They are the only perfect vegetable purgative substitute for calomel known. One to three of Radway's Pills will operate quicker than five to ten of the common drastic pills. No sickness at stomach, no griping pains follow their use; they leave the bowels regular and healthy. Let those who have been in the habit of using other pills make a trial of a few doses of Radway's Regulating Pills (coated with gum.)

Public attention is directed to

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

IT CURES, WITH ASTONISHING RAPIDITY,

Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS,

and all diseases entailed from Small-Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Yellow, Typhus and other Fevers, such as Dropsy, Deafness, Fits, Loss of Memory, &c.

When infants and young children are afflicted with Sores of the Gums, Cankers in the Mouth, Sore Heads, Ears and Eyes, either from Worms, Teething or any other causes,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

will speedily eradicate every particle of disease, and reinvest the child with health.

LADIES

afflicted with Falling of the Womb, Ulcers of the Womb, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, and all weakening discharges, may depend upon a speedy cure by the use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

In case of Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, the Resolvent, taken in connection with Radway's Pills and Ready Relief, will be found a quick and thorough cure.

NOTICE.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists in every village, town and city in the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. Price: 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ASSOCIATION of the Local Preachers of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Greene-st. Church, of this City, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, 20th, in the same church, at 8 A. M., Sacrament of Lord's Supper; 10½ A. M., Preaching; 3 P. M., Love Feast; 7 P. M., short Addresses by local preachers. On MONDAY, 21st, at Central M. E. Church, (5th-av., near 14th-st.,) 6½ A. M., business meeting; 3 P. M., Annual Sermon, by Rev. ISAAC P. COOK, of Baltimore; 7 P. M., at Greene-st. Church, addresses by delegates from the several Conferences.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will on SUNDAY MORNING repeat, by special request, a discourse delivered in his Church some weeks since, upon *Treason—Its Forms and Features*. In the Evening the second of his series of Expository Lectures on the Parables of the New Testament. Luke xviii.—*The Pharisee and Publican going up to Pray*. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROSWAY G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Meeting on Sanctification, TUESDAY EVENING. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING. Daily Prayer Meeting at 7½ A. M. All are welcome.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(AWAITING THE RETURN of the Lord)—11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach on the SABBATH, 20th inst., on the following subjects: A. M.—*Eternal Life*; P. M., at 3—*Jacob and Esau*; evening—*Armageddon*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. Dr. G. C. M. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, and chaplain to Fort McHenry, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. ASBURY STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE ORDINATION OF ALFRED S. COLLINS to the gospel ministry, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, will take place in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (Spring-st., near Varick,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. R. R. BOOTH will preach the sermon and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL deliver the charge.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will be held in John-st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 27. A Love Feast at 8 A. M., conducted by Rev. E. L. JONES. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Dr. J. P. DURBIN. Reunion at 2 P. M.; Rev. J. R. WAGELEY will preside. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach on the *Conscientious Demand for Emancipation by the Word of God, the Constitution, and the War Power*. Dr. CHEEVER will also preach in the morning.

"JOAB, THE GENERAL"—WILL BE THE subject of the Sixth discourse of the series on the Military Heroes of the Bible, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GOD'S LAW A PLEDGE OF UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject, in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services in Bleecker Hall, corner Morton-st., every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath school, 9 o'clock A. M. Families and others not connected with other churches are cordially invited to attend.

ASHAMED OF BEING KNOWN AS A UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—A PERMANENT Pastorate and no Bishops or P. E.'s. Prof. MATTHEWS will preach as usual, in the new Chapel of St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. SANDS, of York-st. M. E. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. T. CARPENTER, D. D. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—URBAN C. BAGWEL, the Pastor, will preach on Lord's Day, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—morning—*The Introduction of Christianity in Ephesus*. Evening—*The Great Attesting Miracle of the Christian Religion*.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. BROTHERHOOD" of this City, will be preached by Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, (26th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular SABBATH services in the Chapel of the Rutger Institute, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" at 3 o'clock EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Short addresses and children's music.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Divine service will be held in the chapel of the institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited. Rev. Dr. TURNER will preach on the 20th inst.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—"*Theory and Practice, North and South.*"

PROFESSOR W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach, SABBATH MORNING, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, THIS and every Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. Seats free.

N. W. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH-ST., NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Preaching by the pastor elect, Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE WILL hold their regular open air services on Astor-place, as usual, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned under the name of WALSH & COMPANY, wholesale butchers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by MICHAEL PHELAN and WILLIAM PITTMAN, who are authorized to settle the affairs and claims of the late firm.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1861.

PETER WALSH,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
WM. PITTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. B. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Ludlow-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Lovett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Hutton*, in harness.

The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, D. Pfiffer names b. g. *Zouave*, S. Crooks names s. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.

J. CROCHERON, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, in a 3d-av. car, a ladies' gold watch: white metal face. Whoever will return the same, at No. 33 Norfolk-st. or No. 89 East 28th-st., shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, 19TH inst., a SETTER DOG, white and orange color; he is a little weak in his right eye. Whoever will return him to the residence of his owner, No. 135 East 18th-st., will receive $5 reward.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE, Teacher of Dancing, Academy No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 133½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 21st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 Broadway or No. 903 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the depôt and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, for those seeking low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; commun

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, at the various denominations, can now be had at and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HERRINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DARZEE & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. M. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A.M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 28 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 18½ MONTHS,
$301,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTINO CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required. Immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

MUSICAL.

MR. FRED. HENSLER, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI, pianist and composer, begins a course of piano and singing by his recordinary new method. Those who really desire to be, in a very short time, fine singers, excellent performers, and read music at sight, can apply at his residence, No. 66 East 16th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood, perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufactories.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

THE SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE "Versae & Brooks Paper Works" is indefinitely postponed.

J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.
WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Oct. 18, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERS' STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—Viz.: shelving counters, scales, awning, wagon, harness, &c., including a small stock of groceries. Store well located, being a corner store, on one of the leading avenues. Lease for three or five years at a low rent. Only a few hundred dollars required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 8½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— —, and that which may be accepted.

A B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at the station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantom and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weakness, Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Furious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

8:30 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P.M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P.M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point is the New-York terminus of the Railroad; is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points lo and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the farthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight trains leave Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COACH WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand coach in good order. Any party having one to dispose of at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, R. T. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
MONDAY.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Holders of tickets for Mr. Ullman's second Benefit can use them at their option, either on Monday next, when the "Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated, or on Monday week, when "Betly" and "Les Noces de Jeannette" will be positively given, on the return of the Company from Philadelphia.

MONDAY, Oct. 21.
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,

In which
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
has achieved such a signal triumph in the to her new rôle of Amalia.
MISS HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MANCUSI.
Musical Director and Conductor.....SIGNOR MUZIO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—To Parquet and Balcony, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes as usual.

All Benefit Tickets will be received at the door, and checks sold to them at the Academy Box-office, for Monday's Ballo in Maschera.

On MONDAY, Oct. 23,
(on the return of the company from Philadelphia, where they will appear on Wednesday and Thursday of next week,) will be given
IN NEW-YORK,
The two new Opera of
BETLY and LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.
MISS PATTI'S CONCERT.
Benefit tickets will be admitted on that day.
These two nights will be most positively
THE ONLY ONES
that will be given until the commencement of the Winter season, in January.

THE OPERA ON MONDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; Family Circle, (now open,) 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MADAME HERRMANN.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
GRAND CONCERT.
MISS CARLOTTI PATTI'S
First Appearance at the Academy of Music.
MADAME HERRMANN
Will on this occasion make her first appearance as
A PIANIST.
And perform, with M. THEODORE THOMAS,
THE GRAND DUET FROM WILLIA

LIFE IN THE CAMP.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1861.

Last evening between retreat and tattoo—an interval which might be more agreeably spent if a larger ration of candles were allowed, a pound and a half of candle light divided between one hundred men—0.22 of an ounce per man—is not much you will admit—last evening, as half a dozen of us were seated, smoking, round a solitary tallow, and listening to Corporal X—— reading the TIMES of the 9th inst., that being our latest date from New-York, some one remarked casually, that our battalion was never mentioned by the public Press, although we flatter ourselves, that in our way, we are doing just as good service as any other battalion. Corporal X—— put the paper on one side, and made a short speech, commencing and ending with an expletive. A rather desultory debate followed, after which it was unanimously resolved that as no one seemed inclined to put us in the papers, we would, like so many aggrieved John Bulls, "write to the TIMES." The writer of these lines was appointed scribe and authorized to draw as much foolscap as he required from any place where he could get it gratis. He was to have his own way entirely as to what he would say and how he would say it, the only stipulation—made by Corporal X——, being, that some reference should be made to the present pay of Corporals and privates. This interesting subject will be discussed afterwards.

Our battalion, consisting of eight companies altogether—two of the Second Infantry, four of the Third, and two of the Eighth, numbering about eight hundred men, all regulars, is stationed at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GEO. STEES, U. S. A. Camp Anderson was first fixed and temporarily occupied by the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, under Col. BUTTERFIELD. Its location is pleasant enough, and we are, generally, well satisfied with it, although some of the men don't like it,—but they are of that kind of men who would not be satisfied if they were encamped in Paradise.

Our battalion is, in reality, though not in name, the "City Guard" of Washington. All the patrol duty devolves upon us, but since the stringent orders issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN relative to the absence of officers and men from their camps, the duty has not been a very arduous one. We would like to be a little nearer the enemy, and shall no doubt have our wishes gratified when the proper time comes. Meanwhile the battalion is making rapid progress both in company and battalion drill. In the morning from 9 to 10 there is company drill, and in the afternoon from 3 to 4 battalion drill, and dress parade immediately afterwards. You will see we are not killed by drilling. Many officers, our commander among the number, are decidedly averse to incessant drill. It does ten times more hurt than good. A soldier cannot possibly have any liking for, or interest in his drill, when he is kept at it, as some are, seven or eight hours per diem. It is a mistake altogether to suppose that the more you drill a recruit the more competent he becomes. Four hours a day is as much as any man should be drilled at any time. More than this degenerates drill into hard labor and disgusts the recruit.

Our afternoon drill is frequently witnessed by crowds of citizens, who have expressed themselves highly pleased with the precision of our movements and general proficiency. As, at least, three hundred out of the eight hundred have not been in the service more than four months, we consider that we get along pretty well when we please the critics.

Whatever excellence this battalion may attain is due entirely to the commander, Gen. STEES, who deserves more than a passing notice. Three months ago he was Captain of Company K, of the Third Infantry, and Brevet-Major in the army, and is now Brigadier-General. He is a native of Maryland, and the bravery he has shown in the National Government, while so many of his brother Marylanders have turned rebels and traitors. After graduating at West Point, [illegible] entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, in July, 1842. For gallant and meritorious conduct in several engagements during the Mexican war, he was first breveted Captain and then Major, but did not rise to a full Captaincy until September, 1855—eight years after he had won a brevet majority. There is not a man in the battalion who has not the greatest confidence in their General, and would follow him anywhere. It was, therefore, a source of pleasure to every one to give him the salute due a Brigadier-General—two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented—on the 11th inst., when for the first time he assumed the rank and insignia of a General of Brigade.

Our Quartermaster, First Lieutenant of Company K of the Third, who was distinguished for his gallantry and courage at Bull Run, is a great favorite, and will make himself a name before the war is over.

We have several young officers here who have a great deal to learn before they are fit for a battle-field. It was not long since one officer, who was in command of the guard at the Long Bridge, confessed to the sergeant that he did not know what a "countersign" was. This may appear almost incredible, but it is true, nevertheless.

It is no reflection upon any newly-appointed officer to say that he does not know his duty, although it may be upon those who appointed him. If it be true that *Poeta nascitur non fit*, it is not so with regard to an officer. He must learn his profession like any other ordinary mortal, and until he has learned it, his commission, which ought to be his diploma, should be withheld. The young officer appointed from citizen life and attached to a battalion, will no doubt make good officers in the course of time, but at present they are so palpably green that the men have no confidence in them, and do not hesitate to say that they should not like to be led either into or out of battle by them. No one questions the courage of the officers, nor has any one a right to do so, until it has been put to the test, but it is perfectly fair to question their present military capacity when we see them make blunders at drill and dress-parade. With all due deference to the "powers that be," I may be permitted to express the opinion that no officer should be sent to a regiment liable at any moment to be called into active service, until he has had some preparatory training at a dépôt. This brings me to a subject which is deserving of serious consideration at the present time, viz: the promotion of deserving noncommissioned officers, of whom there are several now serving in this battalion, and who were strongly recommended for commissions two or three months ago by their superior officers. The men I have reference to are old soldiers who have seen much service on the frontiers, and who, in all the details of company and battalion duty, are as well posted as any officer need be. They have passed the necessary preliminary examination to the satisfaction of their officers, and more than this, they behaved like true soldiers and brave men in that disastrous affair at Bull Run. No notice has yet been taken of the recommendations, and, as a matter of course, the non-commissioned officers are very much discouraged by the appointment of civilians to vacancies which they consider they had some claim to, the more especially because they had to teach these civilians the very rudiments of military knowledg. I could give the names of these deserving non-commissioned officers who have thus been passed over, but I think it advisable not to do so. It is to be hoped that the War Department will look into this matter, and, by promoting such enlisted men as are really qualified, hold out inducements to young men of education and good habits to join the army. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, two-thirds of all vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers should be filled by the promotion of enlisted men. This act has never been carried out, as I could prove by facts and figures, if I had the time and space. This is another thing which ought to be looked into.

Lest it should be supposed that I am one of the neglected, I wish to state, first, that I am not a non-commissioned officer; secondly, that I was not in the Bull Run affair; thirdly, that I have not been recommended to anybody for anything; and fourthly, that I don't expect to be, although the Sergeant of my company has promised to have me made a Lance Corporal some day.

Corporal X——, who has been looking over my shoulder most of the time, here reminds me that I had better say something about Corporal's pay and then shut up, as it is time to fall in for drill. As a Corporal's advice is tantamount to a command, I must act upon it. What I have to say about the pay is this: The first section of the act approved Aug. 6, 1861, enacts "That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers be $13 per month for three years, and until otherwise fixed by law," so that beyond a little brief authority, a stripe of sky-blue cloth half an inch wide down the outer seam of the pantaloons, and a couple of chevrons on each arm, a corporal is no better off than a private. Corporal X—— thinks those —— people in Congress made a —— mistake in not increasing the pay of all enlisted men, and if I were a corporal I dare say I should be of the same opinion, barring the dashes.

CAMP ANDERSON.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AN AMUSING ACCOUNT OF MATTERS ON THE ELK-WATER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Press.

CAMP AT ELKWATER, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

Your correspondent has been sick; your correspondent has been in bed; has had the rheumatism in his back, neck, arms, legs, toes; is down with mountain fever; tries in vain to sleep; bowling dog belonging to Capt. RUSSELL'S "Brigade" keeps up such an infernal noise it makes me mad; wish Capt. RUSSELL had the dog with him. It was raining when I wrote you last; think we had just been flooded out. Well, the sky again assumed a —— mean appearance, and two hours afterward the regiment received marching orders. By 4 o'clock about five or six hundred—all that were fit for duty—were on the tramp once more, over the same God-forsaken road they had been detoged in; scarce an hour passed when the heavens (which seem to have an especial spite at the Sixth) opened her floodgates, and this is now part of the third day since they have been out, and still it rains. All I wonder is, how in Heaven's name any are alive; but the boys bear up under it nobly, remembering, I suppose, the Shakespearean passage, slightly altered, of

"The same *clouds* that lower upon the house of ABE LINCOLN
Look frowningly upon JEFF. DAVIS."

Our men may truly be said to be "ragged and sassy." Very many are shoeless—and with a (not white) flag of truce protruding from their rear. The service out in these woods and mountains wear out three times the quantity of clothing a soldier would upon any ordinary occasion. Some are very careless, but many are helplessly almost naked. Our officers have in vain used every exertion to get apparel for the men, but, like the paymaster, apparel is hard to get hold of—but hark! sound the "hugag," beat the tombrel, ring the bells! the news is just received per a rider, upon poor, jaded, broken-down horse, whose very vitals, (not victuals, for he has not had any for a month) seem fast ebbing, that THEODORE MARSH with a big stick is right behind the *paymaster* at Beverly. The cheering intelligence makes all happy, and no more saddened faces will be seen after he arrives.

Our men have been sorely tantalized by seeing regiment after regiment of *Indiana* volunteers—men who had only been two and three months in the service—paid off before our very eyes. They have for the last month been running round our camp with five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, shaking them, jingling them in our ears.

ADD. COLWELL, Corporal Add., paid an Indianian three slices of bacon, two pints of beans, and half a pound of coffee, just to let him *heft* one of the pieces, and rub one eye with the $20. Talking of Add., why don't WASH. ARMSTRONG send him the gingerbread he promised. COLWELL is a good printer—COLWELL is a good writer—and last and best of all, he can eat more gingerbread than any man in the regiment.

Since the gloom cast over the camp by the death by accidental shooting of Lieut. BIDWELL, Company H has again been subject to another calamity. Mr. HOPKINS, whose brother accompanied the corpse of Lieut. BIDWELL to your city, was cutting down a chestnut-tree while on picket duty about three miles from camp; as the tree commenced bending, young HOPKINS went behind the tree and gave it one cut, when with tremendous force it snapped and broke, striking him upon the shoulder and shoulder-blade, causing a fracture of the collar-bone and shoulder-blade and dislocation of the arm, and, it is supposed, an injury to the sub-clavian artery. Under the assiduous attention of Dr. AMES he is doing as well as could possibly be expected.

Company H seems to be very unfortunate. A private named ALLEN, a few days since, shot off his forefinger, then the death of Lieut. BIDWELL, and yesterday the case of HOPKINS. CHARLEY BACON, (it does seem strange that you "nor any other man" in paper ever get the Captain's name spelled correctly; it is C. H. HAUTON;) as I was going to say, Capt. B. has a very exalted opinion of his men, in fact, thinks his are the best on the ground. Well, he does turn out a big crowd, and with an agility that all may envy. Captain is not well, so "Sherry," the tragedian, took the boys this tramp, and the Captain looks forlorn and wishes he had gone any how.

Oct. 9.—The boys have returned from their thirty hours' tramp of some fifty or sixty miles; penetrated into where, a few days since, the enemy were located. Again have they—the "Secesh"—packed up, bag and baggage, and destroyed large quantities of their guns and wagons and "assended." The roads are all in a terrible condition, and almost impassable. There is but little doubt they have retired for the Winter.

It is generally supposed that the Sixth Ohio will have Winter quarters in this damnable hole of Virginia. Already the boys suffer severely from cold nights, and to-day our Quartermaster is ordered to proceed immediately and find some clothing. If not finding any at Parkersburgh, his orders are to proceed to Wheeling; not finding any there, then to go till he gets some somewhere. This shows determination upon the part of our Colonel. "May the Lord have mercy on us if we have to stay here!"

To-day, THEODORE MARSH and LEONARD SWARTS, Esq., with the don't "faint," don't "jubilate," don't "holler," don't yell, nor screech (as the boys did.)

The entire camp were like a pack of wild ones just let loose, by boxes of gold, with prison-looking locks, and rough circumferences of iron foretold the delightful story, to-morrow they will feel the "yellow boys," and possess the "picter" of "Honest Old ABE" on one corner of a Treasury note.

No doubt many a heart will be made glad at home by the news, for THEODORE MARSH, I sincerely hope, will return laden with many a dollar to relieve those who are in real need.

MR. OVEREND, of WILSTACH, KEYS & Co., has been spending a week with us, and is becoming quite a soldier, and has already become quite an adept in camp life.

Mr. LOVING has resigned his position as Surgeon of this regiment. I believe he hails from "Kerlumbus."

I suppose Dr. F. W. AMES, who has endeared himself to all those with whom he has come in contact, will be his successor. If the will of the regiment has anything to do with it, there would be no doubt, for he is as assiduous in his attentions to the sick as he is kind and gentlemanly. This disposition is natural to him—a qualification very essential to the service, and, I need not say, but rarely found.

A physician who is unkind or overbearing to a sick soldier must be a brute indeed, and our *army* has not been without some of this character. Let it be purged of them altogether.

Col. BOSLEY paid us a visit to-day, the first we have seen of him for six weeks. The Colonel looks "grandly fine." He was dressed "tip of the mode," and had an escort of fifty cavalry! He returned to his post at Beverly this evening.

Capt. WESCOTT, of Company A, is shortly to proceed to Cincinnati to recruit for his company, he having lost by "appointments" and "special duty" some forty of his men.

A story is told by Capt. BRACKEN, formerly one of the editors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, too good to be lost.

One of his scouts, going out through the woods on picket duty, accidentally espied, away up a dark ravine, a little log hut. Anticipating a hearty meal, he rode up to the house, and an old woman, with a face more like a pig's (the Captain says nearly all the women look that way here,) came out, looking the picture of consternation. The soldier dismounted, and asked for something to eat.

"What! wittels?" exclaimed the horrible-looking creature. "Whar did you come from, and what be a sojer doin' here?"

"Well, I came from Indianapolis, and be after something to eat. Are there any Secesh in these parts?"

"Any what?"

"Seceah."

"Why, gracious, what's them?"

"Are you and your folks for the Union?"

"Why, sartin. That's the old man, neow."

Just at this moment there came a gaunt-eyed, slim-livered, carnivorous, yellow-skinned, mountain Virginian—no doubt one of the first families.

"Look heah," continued the ole woman, "this 'ere sojer wants to know if you be Union."

The old fellow looked more astonished than the woman at the soldier.

In the course of conversation the soldier inquired what the old man thought of the war.

"What war?" exclaimed the old fellow; "the Revolution?"

"Yes, the rebellion we call it."

"Oh, why we gin the Britishers fits, didn't we?"

It was evident the old man knew nothing of the rebellion going on.

When asked if he heard the fight the other day, only six miles from his home, he opened his eyes and said he heard it *thunderin'* mighty loud, but couldn't see no clouds, and didn't know what to make of it.

The fact is, these people live up in this place, raise what little will keep them from year to year, and scarcely ever visit, never read, for they can't, or, in fact, see a paper. There are many cases of this kind within a few miles of this place, where as much *pent-up* ignorance is displayed. If North Carolina is any worse, for heaven's name let our missionary societies send no more money to *distant heathens*, but attend to those at home. Yours, as ever,

ALF. BURNETT.

NO MORE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Governor CURTIN authorizes the announcement that Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all requisitions made by the National Government, and that they are being filled as rapidly as could be desired. The Governor, therefore, has no power to accept proffers of new regiments at the present time.

SAILING OF THE PEMBINA.

The United States steam gunboat *Pembina* sailed yesterday, with the following complement of officers:

John D. Bankhead, Commander; Charles H. Cushman, Lieutenant; William A. Mills, Acting Master; William Rogers, Acting Master; H. J. Powers, Acting Master; A. J. W. H. Hawkins, Assistant Surgeon; Edwin Stewart, Assistant Paymaster; George Sumner, Captain's Clerk; Jefferson Young, First Assistant Engineer; Thaddeus S. Smith, Third Assistant Engineer; John Van Havenberg, Carpenter; N. D. Clark, Sailmaker; William Colven, Acting Master's Mate; H. C. Cochrane, Acting Master's Mate; William Jackaway, Acting Master's Mate; Francis F. Murray, Surgeon's Steward.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

LIVILINESS OF THE PLACE—CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR OUR SOLDIERS—GOOD ORDER—PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO NEW-YORK REGIMENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

This quaint and quiet town has been galvanized into life, and divested of its rusty, cobwebish appearance, by the establishment here, within the past two weeks, of camps of instruction for the soldiers of the National army. Admirably adapted camping-grounds are afforded everywhere in the vicinity of the town, and it is probable that during the continuance of the war the Government will send raw troops here to be educated.

Although very many of the people of Annapolis are Secessionists, and inclined to look upon the military with anything but a friendly eye, yet the most rabid and bitter Southerner of them all is unable to object to he conduct of the troops. The strictest order prevails, and will continue, so long as such thorough soldiers as Gens. VIELE and WRIGHT command brigades.

The grounds and buildings of the Naval Academy furnish parade places and quarters for some of the troops. It forms a striking example of the destructiveness and havoc which follow in the train of war to look upon the Academy inclosure now, and contrast it with its former beautiful condition. The lawns, which once were carpeted with perpetual verdure, are now trodden by men and horses, whose myriad steps have changed the once bright green into an arid, dismal gray. The buildings, before so trim, neat and garnished, are now discolored, dirt-begrimed, and odorous of tobacco, while the air is dank and heavy with the emanations which are seemingly inseparable from large congregations of men. Even the monuments of naval heroes which thickly stud the grounds look sombre and dull, as if ashamed of their surroundings, and stand like grim sentinels over blight and desolation. But such are the adjuncts of war.

A very interesting ceremony was performed here yesterday. The five regiments of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade were separately presented with a stand of colors, the joint gift of the amiable lady of the General and the Union Defence Committee of your City. The headquarters of Gen. VIELE are in one of the buildings belonging to that ancient seat of learning, St. John's College. The campus affords an excellent parade ground, and the tents of the brigade occupy an elevated and spacious plateau on the banks of the little river Severn, directly behind the College buildings.

There are three New-York regiments in the brigade—the Forty-Sixth, Col. ROSA; Forty-seventh, Col. MOORE; and Forty-eighth, (the Continental Guard of Brooklyn,) Col. PERRY. The other two are the Third New-Hampshire, Col. FELLOWS, and the Eighth Maine, Col. STAICKLAND.

By some means the "beauty and the chivalry" of Annapolis learned that the colors would be presented at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hundreds of people poured into the grounds to witness the pageant. The regiments were drawn up in line on the campus, and looked splendidly. Gov. HICKS, at Gen. VIELE'S invitation, consented to deliver the flags to four of the regiments, and the Forty-seventh of New-York received its color from the hands of Brig.-Gen. DURYEA, who happened to be in town.

Gov. HICKS, on presenting the colors, made brief remarks. He averred himself a Union man, welcomed the soldiers to the soil of Maryland, bade them God-speed wherever duty might call them in sustaining the flag of the country, and characterized the conduct of the rebels, particularly of Maryland as unreasonable and unjust. Each of the Colonels, on accepting the colors, fittingly replied to the Governor's remarks, and then cheers for the Union, for Gov. HICKS, Gen. VIELE, Mrs. VIELE, the Unionists of Maryland, and the Union Defence Committee, were enthusiastically given. The occasion was inspiriting in the extreme, and the whole affair was gracefully conducted.

The flags are more than ordinarily handsome. The material is heavy Lyons silk, having a bullion fringe attached. The staff is of lance-wood, surmounted with a plated spear-head; and an ornamented belt, with water-proof case for the standard, was given to each color-bearer.

The following is the inscription upon the color-staff of the Forty-sixth Regiment, which, by a change of the regimental number, would be a transcription of the others:

Presented to the Forty-sixth Regiment,
New-York State Militia,
(VIELE'S Brigade,)
By Mrs. Gen. VIELE,
and the
Union Defence Committee of New-York,
through their Commander,
Col. RUDOLPH ROSA,
Oct. 12, 1861.

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Both the *Leader* and *Globe* newspapers, to-day, devote each a lengthy article to Mr. SEWARD'S recent circular letter.

The *Leader* says:

"If preparations of this nature are to be carried on, on the South shore, British power on the North is bound not to lag behind. It cannot be an idle spectator of works avowedly intended to be a menace against its dominion."

The *Globe* says that the National Government is exercising a wise discretion, which we of the British Empire, considering our antecedents, should be the last to impugn.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The panic occasioned yesterday, in Wall-street, was entirely causeless. We do not deny that the ill-judged *publication* of a circular, designed for State Executive officers, was calculated to create uneasiness; but we desire to say, *on information entirely reliable*, that our relations with England have not, since the outbreak of the rebellion, been so satisfactory as the last dispatches left them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LABORERS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Orders have been received from Headquarters at Washington for the engagement of five hundred laborers, all of whom are to be employed in digging trenches, building earthworks, and other works of the most laborious kind. On Thursday two hundred and fifty were sent on; yesterday fifty more left, and to-day or Monday the remainder will be sent. Each man receives ninety cents per diem and the regular rations, and has to furnish his own sleeping accommodations.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

At 10 o'clock Friday morning the annual inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was made by Major TAYLOR. There were only 284 men present, the remainder either having fallen on the field of battle, been taken prisoners, or joined the new Irish Brigade now raising. One feeling alone seemed to prevail among the men, and that was of regret that the gallant Col. CORCORAN, now a prisoner at Charleston, was not present.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

At Washington-square, yesterday afternoon, the Seventy-first Regiment was inspected by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR. Although a number of the members of this regiment have returned to the seat of war in other organizations, the assemblage was remarkably fair, no less than four hundred and thirteen members being present. It is supposed that nearly four hundred of the members have reënlisted in other regiments, and returned to the seat of war.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT—CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Yesterday the various skeleton regiments scattered in and around the City were to consolidated, and orders to that effect have been issued. On Friday Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK'S Regiment was organized and numerically designated as the Fifty-sixth Regiment. Col. PALMER'S Battalion of Artillery has also been organized, and numbered the Second Regiment of New-York Volunteer Artillery. The following are the officers appointed: Colonel, Jeremiah Palmer; First Major, Henry P. Rocke. The Fifty-sixth Regiment is officered as follows: Colonel, Charles H. Van Wyck; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Van Horn Ellis; Major, Jacob Sharp; Adjutant, Eli H. Evans; Quartermaster, John H. Girard.

THE BLENKER DIVISION.

A German mass meeting was held at Hillebrandt's Saloon, No. 160 Hester-street, for the purpose of rallying recruits to Gen. BLENKER'S Division of the army on the Potomac. The division now contains 24,000 foot, cavalry and artillery, and is to be raised to 40,000. Gens. STAHEL and STEINWEHR are the Brigadiers. Capt. J. J. REINE, who addressed the meeting, stated that he had been authorized to raise a regiment of Engineer Sappers and Miners to incorporate with Gen. BLENKER'S Division, which, in his call, he styles "a German army," as many of the German regiments are embodied in it.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The Union Guards, President's Life-Guard and Van-guard, having consolidated, are now encamped at Post Sacket, East New-York, and are rapidly recruiting to the required standard. They already number between eight and nine hundred men, and expect soon to be ordered off to the seat of war. They will have a grand dress parade, with a band of music, this (Sunday) afternoon, on the military grounds at East New-York, on which occasion they will give evidence of the assiduous attention and labor the officers have bestowed upon their drill. There will be no disappointment if the weather is fair.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

The Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers are expected to arrive here this morning by the New-Haven steamboat, having left Montpelier yesterday morning. This regiment has been mustered, armed and equipped in fifteen days from the time the first steps were taken.

THE LATE COL. ABEL SMITH.

The remains of Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) will reach Williamsburgh to-day, and will be at once taken to his residence in South Fifth-street. Nothing is known at present as to the arrangements to be made for the funeral.

THE CASE OF DR. SCOTT.

Great Excitement About Calvary Church—The Church Flagged—Dr. Scott Hung in Effigy—His Son Arrested—Dr. Scott Resigns.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, Sept. 23.

There was a great crowd of people about Calvary Church yesterday, and an immense throng within the church during the morning service, when Dr. SCOTT preached as usual. In the evening, the service that had been advertised was omitted, and the church was not opened. No violence was done to the Doctor, and the crowd that was gathered about the building seemed rather to have come together to see what was going to be done rather than to do anything. But the story of the day needs to be told from the beginning and consecutively:

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of Dr. SCOTT'S coming again so suddenly before the public, and making so much stir in his coming, was his speeches on Monday last before the California Presbytery, of which he is a member. On that occasion Rev. Mr. LOOMIS introduced certain "loyalty resolutions." Dr. SCOTT alone opposed them, insisting that they were part of a concerted scheme to surprise him and put him in a false position and that they were introduced after an assurance that nothing of the sort should be introduced. How truly this was the case, the clergyman who introduced the resolutions sets forth in another part of the *Bulletin* to-day.

WERE THE DOCTOR'S SPEECHES CORRECTLY REPORTED?

But the Presbytery meeting was a very thinly attended one. None of the representatives of the secular press were present, and the only report of the proceedings was made by the reverend editor of a religious paper. The report being a very interesting one, was copied from the *Pacific* into our columns, on Wednesday last. On Saturday last we published a note from the Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. S. T. WELLS, in which he says that having "observed an *incorrect* report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks," he had obtained and enclosed a copy of what he did say. This note, and the remarks written out by Dr. SCOTT himself, "as nearly *verbatim* as he could recollect them," we published. As the only report which Mr. WELLS could have observed as "incorrect," was the one that we copied from the *Pacific*, the following correspondence upon the subject will be read with interest:

Rev. A. W. Loomis, Temporary Clerk of the Presbytery of California:

In the *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday last, the Moderator of your Presbytery, Rev S. T. WELLS, states that the report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks, as they appeared in the city papers, and which report was taken from the *Pacific* "is incorrect."

He does not specify wherein it "is incorrect," and the public is left to infer that the report does not tally with the facts which it professes to detail. If you have read the *Pacific* of last Thursday, will you inform me if that report is correct or not, and oblige

Yours truly,
EDITOR OF THE "PACIFIC."

San Francisco, Sept. 23.

EDITOR PACIFIC.—I have your note of Sept. 23, in which you ask me to inform you whether the report of Dr. SCOTT'S remarks in Presbytery, as given in the *Pacific* of last Thursday, is correct.

In answer I have to say that I read the report in the *Pacific* more than once, and that there was nothing in it which struck me as being over-stated. I think the report substantially correct. With sincere regards, yours,

A. W. LOOMIS.

In the above statement of Mr. LOOMIS I entirely concur.

W. C. ANDERSON.

I concur in the statement as given by Mr. LOOMIS.

R. B. WALLER.

I agree with the statement of Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, and regard the report in the *Pacific*, though not full, yet, as far as it goes, strictly in accordance with truth.

A. WILLIAMS,
Stated Clerk of Presbytery of California.

I regard the statement in the *Pacific* as substantially correct.

E. R. HAWLEY.

EDITOR PACIFIC: You have called my attention to the statement of Rev. S. T. WELLS, that your report of the remarks of Rev. Dr. SCOTT is incorrect. They seem to me correct, as far as they go. I cannot, however, affirm positively, of my own memory, that Dr. SCOTT used the expressions you have placed in italics, and yet my impression is that he did use the former; of the latter I am less clear.

FRED. BUEL.

But while the remarks of Dr. SCOTT, as written out by himself from recollection, differed widely from the report which Dr. ANDERSON, and other clergymen say they believe to be correct, they themselves were not of a nature to inspire loyal men with thanks for their utterance, and there was evident on Saturday a disposition on the part of the good people of this loyal city to give unmistakable assurances, in some proper way, to the Trustees and pewholders of Calvary that the Doctor's course was offensive to the honest loyal sentiment of the people. There were beside a good many over-zealous men of tolerably good intentions who felt just like making a martyr of Dr. SCOTT. Before night, however, public sentiment had pretty clearly asserted itself to the effect that, bad as Dr. SCOTT'S ill-concealed sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS was, it would be still more discreditable to San Francisco to have any disorderly or unlawful proceedings about his Church, or any violent demonstrations made toward him. And so feeling, the town went to bed Saturday night.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Soon after midnight there began to be something of a crowd on Bush-street, between Montgomery and Sansome. When the occasional passer-by asked what was up, these early risers said, "Nothing; they only came down to see what was doing; they didn't suppose anything would be done, but they came early to get good seats."

THE CHURCH FLAGGED—AN EFFIGY OF DR. SCOTT.

By daylight it was clear that somebody had been at work. There was a Union flag displayed from the very top of Calvary roof, where there never was one before probably. From the west lamp-post there was another, a cheap concern; and from the eastern lamp-post still another, for which rumor has it that J. P. NOYES had paid $25 for this special service.

On the northeast corner of DONAHUE'S new building, obliquely opposite the Church, an effigy was dangling by the neck from an upper window. It was labeled, "Dr. SCOTT, the Reverend Traitor."

At 6½ A. M., officers HORTON and MINSON, of the Police, reached the spot and at once proceeded to cut down and lug the effigy away. The crowd looked on without much concern. They made no demonstration toward preventing its removal, but their numbers were constantly increasing, and by 8 o'clock there could not have been less than 1,000 people in the vicinity—all quietly talking with each other, but manifesting not the slightest excitement.

WHO WAS SHE.

A curious incident occurred about an hour later. A respectable woman who lives on Bush-street, near Dupont, went down to the butcher's on the corner to get the meat for her dinner. She asked the butcher what the big crowd meant down the street. "Why," said he, "they're going to hang Dr. SCOTT, and I have a great mind to shut up and go down and take a hand in the job." The woman had a large market-basket in her hand. She thought a moment, then said, "I'll have a hand in it, too,"—at the same moment dashing her empty market-basket, with all her force, in the butcher's face. She had no bonnet on, slippers were on her feet, and she wore a morning-gown. She made good time down the street—from a swift walk she soon broke into a run, and she came down the north sidewalk to the church on a full trot. She tried the upper gate, but that was locked. She tried the lower, found it unlocked, entered, and ascended to the lamp-post where the $25 flag was waving. She rolled it up so it would not tear, and in a trice it was her's. She wrapped it carefully around the staff, and had retreated with it to the basement archway before the crowd had waked to what she was doing. Then she came back and faced the people. Some of them told her they would have her arrested. Then the womanly pluck spoke out.

"Very well," said she. "I honor this flag more than you. But it was put there to tantalize me. You may go to my house and put it up; there's a good place for it, but the church is no place for it. You can't put it there."

Somebody said, "Hang her! hang her!"—with a laugh; meanwhile one man seized her by the arm.

"You'd better go and get some rum first," said she.

Here a gentleman who recognized the woman came up. He said to the crowd, "Let her alone; she is an honest woman—a Union woman. She means no harm. Remember, she is a woman."

Then again the woman spoke for herself: "My money helped pay for this church. I am on my own ground. I will stay here."

Again somebody said, with a laugh, "Hang her!"

"Go and get more rum," said she.

The woman proved to be Mrs. NELSON, formerly Mrs. DUPREE. She says that she supposed the flag covered the effigy—that in pulling it down, she would pull the effigy down too. She didn't stop to look up; all she was after was to pull down whatever didn't belong there. She felt inspired to undo any work of the crowd that was insulting to Dr. SCOTT. She knew him in New-Orleans—she knew that he was a good man—she didn't mean to see him insulted.

The woman having ceased hostilities, some men went into the basement archway, took the flag, and hauled it again to the lamp-post.

AN ODD BLUNDER.

Mr. NOYES, the man who bought and originally erected the flag, had seen nothing of the above. Supposing, about 7 o'clock, that things were in good shape, he went out after his breakfast. On returning, his practiced eye told him that the staff did not stand quite perpendicular. So, without speech or apology, he went up to the lamp-post and began to cut the lashings. The crowd would not stand that. They thought it a most impudent and outrageous proceeding of some Dixie man. They pitched in upon him, hustled him over the railing into the street, in short, gave him a pretty severe drubbing. He took it kindly, for he said, with great philosophy, "It's all for the Union. But, gentlemen, you mistake your man. I bought that flag and paid for it; I put it there; all I want is to straighten it up." Meanwhile, Mrs. NELSON had stood by, enjoying NOYES' whipping mightily. "That's right," said she, "give it to him—he's one of your sort. Give it to him!" When the crowd discovered their mistake, they made ample apologies, but nobody after that thought it best to meddle with the flag.

But it was nearing church time, the crowd was wondering whether the church would be opened. The Sabbath-school children and teachers came through the dense mass unharmed, and entered the basement, wondering what had made their good pastor so popular all of a sudden. Dr. BURKE, Chief of Police, and a squad of men, had come too, and were quietly waiting in the basement for something to turn up.

THE SERVICES.

As soon as the doors were open a great congregation rushed in. All the seats were taken in no time. Extra benches and chairs were brought in until the aisles were full. But, until 10½, there was scarcely a woman in the house. Then the "saving clauses," he little folks from the Sabbath-school, came up and were disposed in their places. A little later than usual the families of the congregation arrived, and were given such seats as they could get, so that there was sprinkling enough of women and children finally to assure the most timid that nothing wrong would occur under the sacred roof.

Dr. SCOTT rode down from his house in a 'bus. As he walked down Bush-street Officer BLITZ followed on his track, looking very much to the scarcely diminished crowd as if either BLITZ was under the Doctor's charge, or the Doctor under BLITZ'S. But no violence was shown to either. There was a little "ah"-ing, and "uh"-ing, and "oh"-ing, and "There he goes!" but no violence. The Doctor got inside safely, and by degrees reached his pulpit.

Everything that he said while he occupied it was written—the sermon and the prayer—and he never turned a hair aside from the manuscript. Never was a prayer more carefully listened to. It invoked a blessing on the head of our Government, on all in authority, on publishers and printers, and all who are in positions to influence men—but there was no savor of sympathy with secession in it.

The sermon was almost equally free of offence to the quick-eared and many-headed critic that sat by. It was a quiet exposition of the meaning of the text, 2d Corinthians, v: 20, "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us," &c. A great many left as the sermon proceeded, but the hall was full of men anxious to take their seats, and weary of standing.

At the close of the services the great congregation went out quietly enough.

AFTER CHURCH.

Dr. SCOTT passed the time of day with his friends in the hall, and was proceeding down the west steps, as usual, when Mrs. SELBY invited him to take a seat in her carriage and ride home. Assenting, she took his arm. They walked down the east steps, Dr. BURKE and his men happening to be before and behind them. The carriage stood near the gate, and on its seat with the driver sat Mr. GAZLAY. The minute Dr. SCOTT touched the sidewalk the whole crowd pushed up to meet him. In the jam it was impossible to recognize faces, so sudden was the movement. The next moment Mrs. SELBY, Dr. SCOTT and Officer BLITZ, were inside the carriage. The driver, apparently scared half out of his wits, held his pawing horses firm, and there was no start made. A dozen men held the horses by the bits, and the pressure was getting prodigious. On the Montgomery end of the mass there was a little cry of "hang him!" "string him up!" and there were some hisses; but for the most part, the assemblage was still, only desperately anxious to see what was going on.

Officers DOUGLAS and LEES had leaped to the box with the driver, crowding GAZLEY off. But still the horses didn't start. Dr. BURKE, seeing the insides all right, slapped the carriage door to and bounded also into the box. "Put on the whip," said he; but the driver sat like a statue. Seeing that one big, red-shirted fellow still held the horses by their bridles, the Chief and LEES happened, co-incidentally, to carry their hands back and under their coats, which the red-shirt seeing, he dropped the bridles in no time, and the horses darted off down the street, amid the cheers of the people.

The Doctor had no more trouble that day. He was carried straight home, and did not again come out. Nor was there any great crowd around his residence in the evening.

YOUNG SCOTT AND MIDDLETON ARRESTED.

As soon as the carriage had rolled out of sight, a man mounted the steps, and sang out: "Three cheers for the Union—down with traitors and seceders!" The cheers were given with a will.

Among the congregation, struggling to make way through the crowd, was WILLIAM SCOTT, son of the Doctor, and aged about 17. He was recognized by some fellow, who exclaimed, "Here's the son of a ——, hang him." Whereupon young SCOTT, drawing off, gave the ruffian a blow that stretched him upon the pavement. A great many admired the feat, still, the crowd was closing upon him, when an officer jumped into the thickest, and taking young SCOTT by the arm, told him he must take him to the station-house. Seeing the youth a captive, young MIDDLETON rushed up and hit the officer a blow, saying that he'd go quietly if no violence were done him. Then seeming to awake to the fact that it might be an officer who had his friend in charge, he asked what authority he had.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3145. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Condition of Affairs Around Washington.

Important Reconnoissances of the Enemy's New Positions.

Our Troops Within a Mile and a Half of Fairfax Court-house.

GEN. McCALL AT DRAINESVILLE.

The Rebel Operations on the Lower Potomac.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Fairfax.

The Batteries Passed by Forty-one Vessels Yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch and Price Together at Osceola.

A Rebel Force Defeated at Lynn Creek.

THE RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The Government mail from Europe was received here last night. The advices from our Ministers represent the public sentiment of Europe as decidedly growing in favor of the United States. All the advices, even those from England, are of this tenor.

THE RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

The force which went yesterday afternoon under Gen. HANCOCK, passed beyond Vienna, and after a successful reconnoissance returned. To-day a larger force, consisting of two regiments of infantry, two sections of Mott's Battery, and two companies of cavalry, marched out in the same direction, and had not returned at six o'clock this evening.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

In the afternoon two companies of the Fifth Cavalry, regulars, under Capt. WHITING, passed through Vienna, and moved down the Fairfax Road to Flint Hill, an eminence a mile and a half this side of Fairfax Court-house. Until their arrival there they had seen none of the enemy, but a strong picket force of rebels was observed in the woods beyond the hill. The reconnoissance was completed, and the party was about to return, when private BYRON A. BARTON, Company K, who had gone beyond the party in company with some officers, was fired at and dangerously wounded. One ball struck his head, and three entered his side. He was removed to the hospital, and is being cared for.

THE RECONNOISSANCE UP THE LEESBURGH PIKE.

The expedition under Gen. McCALL, which left yesterday morning, proceeded up the Leesburgh Pike, and reached Drainsville in the afternoon, passing through the village to a point a mile and a half beyond. They halted in a valley, beyond which they observed a force of rebel troops with artillery. They fell back as our forces advanced. The position, however, was one which favored the rebels, and Gen. McCALL ordered the column to return to Drainsville, where they were when the messenger left last night. Drainsville is ten miles beyond Prospect Hill, and is about midway between Chain Bridge and Leesburgh, being about 25 miles from the latter place.

A SCOUTING PARTY.

This morning a scouting party from Gen. KEYS' Brigade moved out on the road leading from Fall's Church to near Fairfax Court-house. They met with no hindrance, and at no time discovered any evidences of the rebel force being present. They then returned.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE SADDLE.

To-day Gen. McCLELLAN and staff paid a visit to the outposts on the right of our line. Generals FITZ-JOHN PORTER and SMITH were also in the saddle during the day riding along our lines.

RUMORED DESTRUCTION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It was currently reported on the other side of the Potomac to-day that Fairfax Court-house has been fired and destroyed by the rebels.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac do not seem to be so formidable after all. I have talked with a large number of the river skippers, and they all say that under favorable conditions almost any vessel can get by. The story of the chain being across the river is not believed by naval men here, and, it will be recollected, was only surmised by Capt. PORTER. One theory is that the rebels had a short chain suspended by buoys. This, however, is denied by the captain of the *Lady Ann*, who says that during the time the rebels were firing at the *Resolute* and her charges, all three were continually moving; that they did not stop once, but were fired at for a distance of four miles.

The *Rescue* came up at 10 o'clock last night, and went down this morning. She was fired into by the rebels, but not hit. The Captain of the *Rescue* did not discover any traces of a chain or any other obstruction. I heard some of the skippers to-day complaining that the Potomac flotilla had kept them from coming by the batteries when they thought they could do so in safety. There is every reason to believe, however, that Commodore CRAVEN is acting under orders issued by the Government, for good and sufficient reasons.

Alexandria was agog to-day, with the general curiosity to visit the *Resolute*, so long exposed to the fire from the rebel batteries yesterday. The Captain was busy all day telling the story "o'er and o'er again" to the crowds of wondering citizens. The places where the rebel shot had grazed the capstan, shattered the shrouds, and torn away part of the cabin, were eagerly inspected. The Captain is of the opinion that vessels can get by the batteries without being sunk when the wind, tide and fog and darkness are favorable. He thinks, also, that though the *Pensacola* will be obliged to go within at least half a mile of the shore on account of her drawing so much water, she can still get by in safety. He does not believe the story about the chain being across the river. His vessel drew more water than either the *Lady Ann* or the *Fairfax*, and if there had been a chain or any other obstruction thrown across the river, he thinks he would have known it. The damage done to his vessel was not heavy, and can be repaired for a little more than he would have been obliged to pay to get towed up. He is not willing, however, to accept a free tow down under the same conditions as the *Fairfax* had, viz.: placing him between the tug and the batteries.

VESSELS PASSING THE BATTERIES.

The navigation of the Potomac again appears to be unobstructed. Forty-one vessels passed the batteries at Shipping Point this afternoon, and only one was hit—the ball going through her mainsail.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A contraband arrived within Gen. McCALL's lines yesterday afternoon. His name is JOE DENMARK, a chattel of Lieut. W. K. JOHNSON, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. JOE is an intelligent young chattel, who reads and writes with facility. He had been for several years employed in a drug store in New-Orleans. His regiment was attached to the Louisiana Brigade, commanded by Gen. WALKER, and composed of the Sixth Louisiana; Seventh, Col. HAYS; Eighth, Col. KELLY, and the Ninth, Col. TAYLOR, and the Tigers, under Major BOB WHEAT, who has fully recovered from his wounds at Bull Run. The brigade had been stationed near Fairfax Court-house. On Wednesday they were all ordered to move back to Centreville, where it was currently reported a stand was to be made. Near them was encamped a brigade of Virginia troops, under Col. STEWART, of cavalry notoriety, and also Gen. BONHAM'S brigade of South Carolinians. The whole body commenced a backward movement, in the midst of which JOE managed to escape. He had reached Vienna when he encountered CHARLES JACKSON, the brother of ELLSWORTH'S murderer, and under pretence of being in search of his regiment he quieted suspicions as to his real purpose, and when he separated from JACKSON, three miles from Centerville JOE broke again for the woods, and this time was successful in escaping.

He states that the cause of the order to move back was the expectation of an immediate attack from Gen. McCLELLAN, and so great was their haste that they left large quantities of flour and other provisions, which the people in the vicinity of the camps had taken to their houses. He states also, that it was the Louisiana Brigade which removed up to Great Falls. When they arrived there their scouts were fired upon by our artillery from the Maryland shore, and a report having reached them that a strong force was moving up the Leesburgh Pike, they made a precipitate retreat. They reported at Fairfax that they discovered the woods to be full of Yankees, and only saved themselves from being captured by a superior force, by retreat. At that time our most northern picket post was midway between Chain Bridge and Langley's, and six miles distant from them, and the firing by our forces was at a small body, supposed to be the ordinary picket force, a mile and a half from the river.

JOE states that the Louisiana regiments are well clad and shod, they having recently been supplied by the State. They have an abundance of provisions, such as they are. But, in lieu of coffee, a gill of whisky is furnished each man a day.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH CONSULS SOUTH.

Lord LYONS has addressed a brief circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States, inclosing the following, as embodied in the official note of the Secretary of State, namely:

"The law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board a cargo after the announcement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United States."

Lord LYONS instructs those Consuls to take this law for their guidance.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement in the *Post* of Saturday, that British capitalists had offered to take one hundred millions of the Government Loan, is not true. I telegraphed you four or five weeks since that a large portion of the loan could be placed in Europe, and that European capitalists had proposed to invest in the loan from first hands. One firm offered to place thirty million dollars, and another offered twenty million dollars; and others offered smaller sums at various times to the amount of the original loan. But there has been no aggregate offer of the amount named, and no offer within the past ten days. It is understood that much of the loan is being taken on foreign account, and that if Secretary CHASE would appoint agents abroad, he could have guarantees to double the amount of the original loan. Heretofore he has declined to do anything to obtain money abroad, or that would in any way indicate a dependence upon foreign capitalists. He has preferred to depend upon the patriotism of the people, and the result has proved the wisdom of that reliance, for he has already information that the banks will anticipate their option by giving official notice, before the close of this month, of their intention to take the last installment of fifty million dollars.

THE SERVICES OF LA MOUNTAIN.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, who is with the advance on FRANKLIN'S division, is doing the Government excellent service. He has been devoting his attention to the invention of a portable apparatus for the manufacture of gas. He has now under his command a company of forty men and experienced draughtsmen, among whom is FRANK WHITE, of Troy.

IN TIME TO TAKE A HAND.

During the late fight at Harper's Ferry, Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN and some thirteen privates of Company C, of the Van Allen Cavalry, were so fortunate as to have an opportunity to take a hand in. They were escorting Paymaster WALKER, and reached the Ferry during the fight. They joined in as amateurs, and with such a will and effectiveness as to receive the warm commendations of Col. GEARY for their gallantry in the detailed report which the Colonel made to Major-Gen. BANKS.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPS.

I visited the New-Jersey camps to-day, and found the brigade in excellent order. The camps were in fine condition. Only about five per cent. of the men are under the Surgeons' care, and that number includes the surgical cases and convalescents.

THE SEMINARY HOSPITAL.

The Brigade Hospital located at the Episcopal Seminary, under the care of Brigade Surgeon BUKELEY, contains 360 patients. The deaths have been at the rate of only one a week, out of over four thousand men. Dr. BUKELEY has succeeded in establishing a desirable system of diet for the sick, with the revenue arising from the surplus rations. Not being a regular general hospital, the sick are allowed, according to the regulations, only the soldiers' rations; but by commuting part, Dr. BUKELEY has obtained many delicacies for the sick. The system could be advantageously copied by other hospitals, as well as in many of the companies of healthy men.

PERMITS BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

It is represented by several officers of customs that permits have been given by unauthorized persons in Northern cities, including municipal officers, for the transportation of goods destined for localities in or contiguous to disloyal States. As the power to grant permits in such cases is solely vested in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, those from other sources are consequently worthless. In all cases where permits are necessary application must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a full statement of all the facts.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL DOME.

The work on the dome of the Capitol has been recommenced, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Some of the new rooms are being frescoed, and in other respects the building is being polished up and put in order for the use of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The rebel prisoners, Col. LEE and NEVITT, are under the charge of the Provost Marshal of Alexandria yet. They are allowed occasionally to take their meals in the city, and some idea of the character of the population may be formed, from the fact that they are readily welcomed to almost every house.

Col. McQUADE, of the New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, is dangerously ill with the typhoid fever.

The President and Secretary WELLES visited Fort Washington, below Alexandria, yesterday.

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES is on a visit to Washington.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imprisonment of British Subjects on Charge of Treasonable Conduct.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. PATRICK and Mr. RAHMING, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest; and although they had learnt from a telegraphic dispatch from me that Mr. PATRICK had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serious consideration.

Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects as well as American citizens are arrested, they are immediately transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim of the Constitution of the United States, "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

Her Majesty's Government are willing, however, to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects, falling under suspicion, had suffered from the consequences of that suspension.

But it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the law officers of the Crown have advised Her Majesty's Government that the arbitrary arrests of British subjects are illegal.

So far as it appears to Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for purposes of trade and industry. You conclude with informing me that upon these grounds her Majesty's Government have felt bound to instruct you to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects.

The facts in regard to the two persons named in your note are as follows:

Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive at Washington showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with confederates, British subjects and American citizens, in Europe, aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Union by armed forces actually in the field, and besieging the Capital. A part of the correspondence which was intercepted was addressed to the firm of SMITH & PATRICK, Brokers, long established and doing business in the City of New-York. It appeared that this firm had a branch at Mobile, that the partner, SMITH, is a disloyal citizen of the United States, and that he was in Europe when the treasonable papers were sent from Mobile, addressed through the house of SMITH & PATRICK, in New-York. On receiving this information, WILLIAM PATRICK was arrested and committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette, by an order of the Secretary of War of the United States, addressed to the police of the City of New-York. These proceedings took place on the 28th of August last.

Representations were thereupon made to the Secretary of State by friends of Mr. PATRICK, to the effect that, notwithstanding his associations, he was personally loyal to this Government, and that he was ignorant of the treasonable nature of the correspondence which was being carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of State to a proper agent to inquire into the correctness of the facts thus presented, and this inquiry resulted in the establishment of their truth. Mr. WILLIAM PATRICK was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. This release occurred on the 13th day of September last.

On the second day of September the Superintendent of Police in the City of New-York informed the Secretary of State, by telegraph, that he had under arrest J. C. RAHMING, who had just arrived from Nassau, where he had attempted to induce the owners of the schooner *Arctic* to take cannon to Wilmington, in North Carolina, for the use of the rebels, and inquired what should be do with the prisoner. J. C. RAHMING was thereupon committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette, under a mandate from the Secretary of State. That commitment was made on the second day of September. On the seventeenth day of that month, this prisoner, after due inquiry, was released from custody, on his executing a bond in the penalty of $2,500, with a condition that he should thereafter bear true allegiance to the United States, and do no act hostile or injurious to them, while remaining under their protection.

I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, it should be necessary now to inform her Majesty's Ministers that all Executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedings of the President of the United States.

Certainly it is not necessary to announce to the British Government now that an insurrection, attended by civil and even social war, was existing in the United States when the proceedings which I have thus related took place. But it does seem necessary to state, for the information of that Government, that Congress is by the Constitution invested with no executive power or responsibility whatever, and, on the contrary, that the President of the United States is, by the Constitution and laws, invested with the whole executive power of the Government, and charged with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole of the land and naval forces of the Union, and that, invested with those ample powers, he is charged by the Constitution and laws with the absolute duty of suppressing insurrection as well as of preventing and repelling invasion; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the right of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever and wheresoever, and in whatsoever extent the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

The proceedings of which the British Government complain, were taken upon information conveyed to the President by legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of Freedom in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion, he, as well as his advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, is responsible, by law, before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened opinion of the civilized world.

A candid admission, contained in your letter, relieves me of any necessity for showing that the two persons named therein were neither known nor supposed to be British subjects when the proceedings occurred; and that, in every case, subjects of Her Majesty residing in the United States, and under their protection, are treated in the same manner, and with no greater or less rigor, than American citizens.

The military prison which was used for the temporary detention of the suspected parties is a fort constructed and garrisoned for the public defence. The military officer charged with their custody has declined to pay obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus*, but the refusal was made in obedience to an express direction of the President, in the exercise of his function as Commander-in-Chief of all the land and naval forces of the United States. Although it is not very important, it certainly is not irrelevant to add, that, so far as I am informed, no writ of *habeas corpus* was attempted to be served, or was even sued out or applied for in behalf of either of the persons named; although in a case not dissimilar the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued out in favor of another British subject, and was disobeyed by direction of the President.

The British Government have candidly conceded, in the remonstrance before me, that even in this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoyment by its people of the highest immunities of personal freedom, war, and especially civil war, cannot be conducted exclusively in the forms and with the dilitory remedies provided by municipal laws which are adequate to the preservation of public order in a time of peace. Treason always operates, if possible, by surprise, and prudence and humanity therefore equally require that violence concocted in secret shall be prevented, if practicable, by unusual and vigorous precaution. I am fully aware of the inconveniencies which result from the practice of such precaution, embarrassing communities in social life, and affecting perhaps trade and intercourse with foreign powers. But the American people, after having tried in every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at last as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyments of society, or the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attend it will speedily return with greater assurance of continuance than ever before. The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes.

The Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which Her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution, thus expounded, would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit, of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer and be governed by the view of our organic national law, which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Hon. Lord LYONS, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Junction between McCulloch and Price at Osceola.

A REBEL DEFEAT AT LYNN CREEK.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 20.

It is reported that Acting-Brig.-Gen. WYMAN, who left Rolla several days since, with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, taking over 200 prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, belonging to McCLURG & Co., whom the rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. FREMONT are to 7 o'clock, Friday night. He is still at Warsaw.

The pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished Saturday.

Gen. SIGEL'S division had crossed the river.

It was reported that Gen. PRICE had been largely reinforced by BEN McCULLOCH. They combined their forces at Osceola, and fortified the town, where they intend to give Gen. FREMONT battle.

CAPTURE OF LYNN CREEK CONFIRMED.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The capture of Lynn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Maj. WRIGHT'S Cavalry, the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon, and a company of rebels, under Capt. ROFFINS, and a number of other prisoners, including the Sheriff of the county. A rebel Captain and Lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon, and Lieut.-Col. SOMMAS taken prisoner. All the prisoners taken at both places, 74 in number, have arrived here.

SURPRISE AND RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Maj. MILNE, of the First Missouri Scouts, arrived here to-day, on the steamer *Sioux City*, and reports that on the 16th, one hundred and fifty of his regiment, under WEBB, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington, and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the rebels threw away in their fight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

The *Sioux City* brought down about one hundred of our sick and wounded, among them Cols. WHITE and GROVER, who are slowly recovering.

The rebel garrison numbered three hundred. The condition of Lexington is represented as deplorable.

Portions of the town have been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

The pickets at Osage Bridge were fired on last night.

Matters were somewhat unsettled in Galloway County.

A rebel company is being recruited in St. Aubert.

MARAUDING BANDS OF REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

It is now believed that the large number of men reported to have deserted from Gen. PRICE'S army, including some five or six thousand said to have been disbanded after the fall of Lexington, are still in the service of the rebellion, and will form in bands in various parts of the State for bridge burning and general marauding purposes.

URIEL WRIGHT, a member of the State Convention; SAMUEL T. CHURCHILL, a member of the Legislature, and JOHN T. CHAPPELL, all notorious Secessionists, were arrested here to-day by order of the Provost Marshal.

THE ST. LOUIS FORTIFICATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

Work on the fortifications has not been suspended, and no order to that effect was ever issued.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular army has been more than usually unsuccessful during the past week. If the recruiting returns might be considered reliable data, we should have no hesitation in concluding that all the men have gone to the war. The general service offices in Hudson-street, Chatham-street, and Cedar-street, and the Twelfth Infantry office in Chatham-street, booked two men last week. There were actually no applicants at some of the rendezvous, not even unacceptable applicants. About twenty boys were enlisted for the field-music corps on Governor's Island, and twelve or fourteen sent there on trial; but not a single man.

The Twelfth Infantry Rendezvous in Newark, N. J., has been closed, and it is very probable that the Chatham-street office, No. 77, will also be closed at the end of the present month.

The general service offices in Cedar-street and Chatham-street, No. 98, will be kept open until Winter sets in, and then closed, unless business revives.

The navy still keeps ahead of the army. Two hundred and fifty men were shipped here last week, and sent on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The naval rendezvous have had such a run of business during the last six months that good seamen are running short. There is an abundance of landsmen and boys, but "old tars" are much wanted. The merchant service is beginning to feel the effects of successful naval recruiting, and in many instances the inducement of higher pay is held out to seamen and ordinary seamen. Last week we reported six hundred men on board the *North Carolina*. Two hundred and fifty have been shipped since then, making a total of eight hundred and fifty men; but there were only three hundred on board on Saturday, the remainder having been transferred to the vessels which went into commission during the week.

The following is a list of forces now in New-York Harbor:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	620	North Carolina	300
Fort Lafayette	85	Marine Barracks	120
Bedloe's Island	30	Vessels in harbor	500
Fort Hamilton	50		
Total			1,605

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Bienville	8
Brandywine	50	Amanda	6
Crusader	10	Midnight	6
Wyandot	10	Young America	6
Sumter	10	Supply	2
Quaker City	2	Relief	2
Santiago de Cuba	8	Vixen	2

Vessels off the Battery:

	Guns.		Guns.
Brasileira	6	Isaac Smith	6
Gem of the Seas	—	Ellen	—
Whitehall	—		

The gunboat *Pembina* sailed on Saturday, and the vessels off the Battery are expected to get away today. The following is a list of officers on board:

JOHN P. BANKHEAD, Commander; Charles H. Cushman, Lieutenant; William A. Miles, William Rogers, W. J. Powers, Acting Masters; A. W. H. Hawkins, Assistant-Surgeon; Edwin Stewart, Assistant-Paymaster; George Sumner, Captain's Clerk; Jefferson Young, First Assistant-Engineer; Thaddeus S. Smith, Third Assistant-Engineer; John Van Hovenberg, Carpenter; N. V. Clark, Sailmaker; William Calven, H. C. Cochrane, Wm. Jackaway, Acting Master's Mates; Francis F. Murry, Surgeon's Steward.

Several of the non-commissioned officers on Governor's Island have made application to be transferred to the new regiments, where they hope to obtain promotion. When these regiments are complete, half of the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers will be appointed from the ranks. Intelligent and competent non-commissioned officers will therefore have a good chance of advancement, and the service will be benefited by the acquisition of officers who are thoroughly acquainted with the minutiæ of military duties, and also, ultimately, by the superior class of men whom the hope of promotion will induce to enlist.

It was stated, a few days since, that Capt. MARCY was relieved in command of the *Wabash* by Capt. DUPONT. He was relieved by Lieut.-Commanding C. R. P. RODGERS, who now commands the *Wabash*.

Commodore S. F. DUPONT goes out in the *Wabash* (his flag-ship,) as Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. His staff officers are: Flag-Captain—C. H. DAVIS. Flag-Lieutenant—S. W. PRESTON.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

True Condition of Affairs in the State—Beneficial Changes—Eastern Kentucky as a Separate Department—Military Movements.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP NEVIN, NINE MILES BELOW ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

I see that the Press of Kentucky are considerably exercised over some blunt statements contained in one of my late letters. The brave *Journal*, with heart of oak and matchless blade, fresh from the field of argument on which it has won imperishable honors, and made its name an undying sound, refuses to see aught in the situation in Kentucky but what its high-wrought and ardent loyalty, rendered sterner by the late conflict, could wish. It even believes that at no time since the firing on Sumter has the Union feeling in this State been so strong as now. It is natural, if it is well—nay, with a far higher and more potent significance, may I say it is providential—that the *Journal* thinks so. But, at the same time, it is quite possible that my statement should be untrue. It was based on the strictest, most accurate, and, I will add, secret information from the districts now held by POLK and BUCKNER. No Union paper in Kentucky is likely to have channels of communication which would put its *editors* in possession of such facts, and their *reporters*, if not expressly obliged to withhold such information from them, would certainly do so just now, if they had sense or prudence. Such facts published to the Northern people will enlighten and arouse; published here, they would be productive of unmitigated evil. Slow-moving Time alone can safely reveal the whole truth here. It was only yesterday that, in a certain noted house, whose marble front the world believes covers an unusual degree of loyalty and devotion to the Union, the Union was cursed and anathematized in a perfect wild frenzy and ecstacy of treason, and the gallant soldiers who have rushed to our rescue were denounced as Dutch Abolitionists, thieves and murderers. The case is not singular, and therefore I mention it.

Upon the whole, the changes which have been lately made in this department promise to be highly beneficial. No man was ever more sincerely loved than Gen. ANDERSON is by the people of his native Kentucky. His goodness of heart and amenity of manners have endeared him, in an especial manner, to all who have enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance since he assumed the command here. But his health is such as to incapacitate him for the unremitting toil and ceaseless activity of a chief command. Enmity itself cannot deny to Gen. SHERMAN rare qualifications for the post to which he has been called. He is unquestionably an able man. His vigilance is certainly remarkable. Nothing is so small as to escape him; no negligence, no mismanagement, no subterfuge can pass his quick eye undetected. On more occasions than one since he came to Kentucky, he has evinced penetration that was truly astonishing. When his mind is made up, he is as remorseless as Fate herself. Notwithstanding his spare form and thin, bony face, he seems to enjoy excellent health, and I firmly believe, from all that I have seen of him, that he is decidedly a very superior General.

The erection of Eastern Kentucky into a separate department is also a good measure. To operate in the direction of Cumberland Gap requires so entirely distinct a base, plans and movements from operations on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that an attempt to combine the two fields into one can be productive only of entanglement and confusion. In fact, the long and narrow State of Kentucky presents an example of military triplicity. The western extremity belongs naturally to the department of the Mississippi River, which I predict will yet be formed for a fleet and two flanking armies, relieved from all but one duty, not distracted by side issues, presents the true solution of our national troubles, so far as the military arm is concerned. Step by step with this grand armament, I would have moral forces march, holding, occupying and possessing the territory which our arms recover. This plan we shall adopt after a while, when time, experience and wholesome disaster shall have opened the eyes of all true loyalists both at the North and in the Border Slave States to the real nature of the situation. Other plans will be tried at first; we shall nibble at the great problem for a while; but we shall come to comprehend and value it at last. We shall learn that the Mississippi River, the indissoluble bond of Nature's forging between the two sections of the country, is the highway that leads to victory; and that, even as it was with Israel, so it is to-day and always, that no nation can conquer unless the hand of her prophet, the plastic hand that has made her what she is, be held aloft. Every fact that I have noted since, as TIMES correspondent, I began a critical study of affairs in the world; every principle I have seen at work; every event that has transpired, confirms me more and more in this view. I am certain it is correct, if truth ever revealed herself to human eyes.

This camp, named in honor of the staunch loyalist on whose land it is pitched, is nine miles below Elizabethtown, two miles to the left of the Nashville Railroad, and on both sides of the old Louisville and Nashville turnpike road. Thus, it will be seen that an advance of eleven miles has been made from the late position at Camp Muldraugh. We are encamped just north of Nolin Creek, and our pickets extend below Bacon Creek. By looking at a good map of Kentucky, the reader will easily understand the positions. The enemy's horse are scouring the country below our pickets, plundering, robbing and destroying everything they can lay their hands on. Last night an old man, with a gray head, sunken cheeks and palsied hand, came into camp with a most pitiful and touching tale. Two hundred rebel cavalry had come upon his hitherto quiet home, captured his son, taken all the bed-clothing and wearing apparel the house contained, stolen his fine riding horse, and then destroyed what they could not carry away. Almost every hour in the day and night brings some furious rider with his horse all in a foam, fleeing from the murderous bands of the Southern Confederacy. BUCKNER has blown up the bridge at Green River, and fallen back from his old position on the southern bluff. However, his scouting parties are as saucy as ever, and consider every inch of territory beyond our lines their own. On last Saturday, a detachment of forty infantry, from the Thirty-ninth Indiana, had a smart skirmish with a party of rebel horse, fourteen miles below their headquarters. Night before last, Capt. VANDYKE, of the Kentucky Cavalry, had another little affair with the enemy. We have not as yet lost a single man, while the rebels have lost several killed and wounded.

Gen. McCOOK arrived last Sunday, and took command of this division, *vice* Gen. SHERMAN, promoted to the command of the department. Gen. McCOOK is quite a young man, not over thirty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1852. He is of decidedly

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 19, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6's, '62..	96⅛	2,000 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	94
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	100 Hud. R. R.	s30 37⅝
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. Coup.	94⅛	100 do	37⅝
1,000 Ohio State 6s '86.	92½	50 do	37⅝
500 N. Car. State 6s....	50	50 do	37⅛
4,000 do	50	50 Mich. Cen. R.	80
25,000 Missouri State 6s.	45½	50 do	b10 80
5,000 do	b30 45½	50 do	s10 80
1,000 Ill. State 6s	56½	100 do	b10 49⅞
3,000 Mo. 6s, 8'g bds	40	100 do	49⅞
2,000 Mich. St. 5 w. bs.	83	50 M. So. & N. I. R. G. S	38½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. bds, old	93	100 do	38⅝
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct., bds	92½	100 do	b30 38⅝
2,000 Pac. R. 7s, g. St. of Missouri	40	50 do	b10 38⅝
6,000 L. Er. & W. 1 mth.	71	100 Harlem Railroad	13
100 Dutch. & Prov. R. R.	100	100 Harlem R. pref'd	22½
50 Bank of the Republic	99	do	b30 33⅛
211 Pacific M. S. Co.	93⅛	do	32¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	34¾	25 M. & P. D. C. 3d pf'd.	55
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	50 Panama R.	117
200 do	78⅝	200 do	s30 71⅝
100 do	b7 78⅝	50 do	s15 71⅝
100 do	b30 78⅝	100 do	s30 71
100 do	b10 78⅝	100 do	b30 71⅛
100 do	b10 78⅝	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	36
100 do	s4 78⅝	1000 do	b10 36⅛
100 do	s10 78⅝	100 do	s30 36⅛
100 do	s60 78	500 do	36⅛
100 do	78⅛	100 do	s30 36⅛
75 Erie Railroad	33	550 do	36⅛
100 do	32⅛	50 Chicago & R. I. R.	53⅝
50 do	b10 32⅝	500 do	51
150 do	s30 32	50 do	50⅝
150 do	31⅞	150 do	50⅞
200 do	31⅝	100 do	s10 51
200 do	31⅝	50 do	b30 51⅛
325 Erie Railroad Pref.	52	50 do	51⅛
200 Reading Railroad	35⅝	50 do	b60 51⅜
50 Cn. B. & Quincy R.	63⅞	100 do	
50 do	63⅝		

MONDAY, Oct. 21—A. M.

The Trade and Financial movements of the past week were again large, further improvement being shown in every department, except in the declared value of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, which was affected by the stormy weather. This interferred materially with the lading of Grain and Flour, without diminishing the Export demand. The orders from the other side continue very large, and by the last mail at rather higher limits, while the four days' later news by telegraph, which we publish this morning, reports continued firmness of demand at advancing prices in the English markets. The deficiency in the new crop of English Wheat is now conceded, and this added to the very poor yield in France, will impose a demand from other countries fully equal to the large aggregate of eighteen million of quarters, or 144,000,000 bushels, heretofore estimated in this column of our paper, as derived from the organs of the Grain trade in London and Paris, or, taking our own bushel of *sixty* pounds weight in place of the imperial bushel of Great Britain of *seventy* pounds weight—*a deficiency of one hundred and sixty-eight millions of American bushels.* The part which *this* country is to bear in supplying the enormous deficiency in the West of Europe (for Belgium and Holland are also reported short of their usual supplies,) may, in part, be estimated from the following synopsis of the supply derived by Great Britain in the last eight months of her deficient crop of 1860. We quote:

From the London Times by the Arabia.

"The returns of our importations of wheat and flour for the eight months ending Aug. 31, *show that their total value must have been little short of twenty millions sterling, against seven millions in the corresponding period of* 1860, *and about eight millions in* 1859. The proportions derived from the respective sources of supply were as follows:

	—Eight Months Ending Aug. 31.—		
Wheat.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total importation (qrs).	2,655,245	2,528,640	4,908,208
	—Per Centage.—		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Russia	15½	19	12⅝
Prussia	16	31	14
Denmark	5	8	3½
Mecklenburgh	3⅜	5	2
Hanse Towns	1⅜	3¾	3½
France	37½	5	3¾
Turkey & Moldavia & Wallachia	2	5	4
Egypt	12	3	5⅜
United States	—	15½	30⅜
Other countries	7	5	15
Total	100	100	100

As regards Wheat, it thus appears that the greatest fluctuations occur in the imports respectively from France and the United States. In 1859 the position of the two countries as contributors to our wants was exactly opposite to that which they now occupy. *In* 1859 *France supplied more than a third of our whole requirements, while the amount from America was merely nominal. America has now supplied* 30½ *cent., and France only* 3½ *cent.* Of our supplies of Flour the following have been the sources:

	—Eight Months Ending Aug. 31.—		
Flour.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total importation, cwt.	2,741,257	2,403,092	5,030,281
Per Centage.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Hanse Towns	5	7½	4
France	91	41¾	9
United States	1	36	61
Other countries	3	15	26
Total	100	100	100

Here again the command of the trade has fluctuated chiefly between France and America, France having supplied in 1859 91 ℔ cent. of our whole importations, and America only 1 ℔ cent., while *this year America has sent us* 61 ℔ *cent., and France only* 9 ℔ *cent.*

Of other grain—namely, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans and Indian Corn—our importations this year have been of a value little short of ten millions, while last year they were under eight millions, and in 1859 under five millions. It is from the abundance and superiority of these crops in the harvest just secured that we shall especially experience a diminution of the necessity for payments to foreign countries during the next twelve months."

We repeat that this table affords only a partial idea of the proportion of the new deficiency which must be made up from the United States. The circumstances of the crops of 1860 and 1861 are so entirely reversed in France, and the quality and extent of the Baltic and Black Sea supplies—classed in the above table as from Russia and Prussia—this year, so uncertain, to the present writing, that it seems not improbable that the proportion of Wheat, to be supplied from the United States will prove nearer 60 ℔ cent. than 36½ ℔ cent., and of Flour nearer 75 than 61 ℔ cent., as in the last year. The English trade have been free sellers of late to France, calculating upon overstocking that market, while under the first apprehensions of short crop, but by the last advices, the operation seems to have been a mistaken one, since prices in both markets have gone up upon it, and the English deficiency, in the end, likely to be aggravated by it.

The Import Trade is gradually improving, but mainly in general Foreign Merchandise. The Dry Goods entries keep down to a trifling weekly aggregate, and the trade in fancy wares is much complained of both by Importers and Jobbers. Some of them report that even on the reduced stocks of Fancy Goods the prices realized are not such as to induce large orders for the next Spring trade. These reports, however, are not uniform, as a number of the heavy establishments in the City trade are said to be doing well since the recent improvement in general business, and the large disbursements of Money for Government account. The share of the latter falling to New-York and Brooklyn is doing great good for the employment of labor and the sale of army and navy supplies.

We make a change from this date, in the system of our weekly Money review, and also in our Bank and Sub-Treasury returns on Monday afternoon, by adopting the Specie average of the week, taken from the balances in Specie, exclusive of Treasury Notes, at the close of each day, in the Sub-Treasury. Heretofore our practice has been to take simply the balance at the close of the week, as reported on Saturday afternoon. But the magnitude of the operations of the Government, through the New-York Office, has become so great and the daily fluctuations between the Office and the Banks so important, that to afford a correct and uniform review of the whole movement, we adopt the present plan, which, while giving the average of the Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury, to correspond as nearly as may be with the system at Bank, will exclude all the Treasury Notes that now enter so largely into the receipts and payments of the Government. Thus we take, for the last week, the Sub-Treasury balance reported at the close of

Monday	$11,339,375	Thursday	$9,207,247
Tuesday	11,283,547	Friday	7,124,649
Wednesday	10,966,783	Saturday	4,741,060
Aggregate			$54,762,656

And make the average of the 6 days.....$9,127,109

The Sub-Treasury will open this morning for the new week on a *falling* average by $4,386,049, the actual Specie balance at the close of last week being but $4,741,060. While the Associated Banks, which will probably report an average for the past week of about $42,000,000, (or about a million over last Monday's return,) will begin the present week with a *rising* average, or on an actual stock of Specie of about $45,000,000. The Government drew to Washington $500,000; to Cincinnati, $300,000, and to St. Louis $200,000, in small Gold coin, during the week. And a further considerable sum in Gold coin was paid to the Pursers on the United States Naval and Transport fleet which sailed a few days ago out of this port. Against these sums outward, the receipts inward from California were $1,011,000, by the *Champion*, on Monday last. The transactions of Saturday at the Sub-Treasury were very heavy. Against $986,000 received, the office paid out the $500,000 for Washington, just referred to; about the same amount in redemption of 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, and $4,300,000 on Treasury drafts and disbursement checks, the proceeds of which, for the most part, went directly into Bank. A single draft for a million of dollars, and two others for $400,000 each, were paid in the course of the day. During the week the Banks were reimbursed over three millions on their previous advances upon the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, while $2,100,000, or 6 ℔ cent. on the first negotiation of Aug. 16, was drawn from them. As the present balance in the Sub-Treasury is now below $5,000,000, a further draft for $2,800,000, or 8 ℔ cent. on the first negotiation of Aug. 15, will be made to-day.

The popular subscriptions last week were again materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. Ketchum,	Mr. Livermore,
Mr. W. M. Vermilye,	Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. John O'Brien,	Mr. Read.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following; and also the sums exchanged for the 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863, under the recent order of general conversion. This conversion, having brought the Notes up to par, a much larger portion of the Customs are now paid in Specie, than recently, so that while the general credit of the Government is materially served by withdrawing from the open market all Treasury paper, which had been selling under par, the Customs revenue is made more available, as being paid in Specie.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By Individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$1,376,000	$576,000
Tuesday	709,000	397,000
Wednesday	789,000	561,000
Thursday	629,000	870,000
Friday	567,000	276,000
Saturday	495,000	298,000
Total	$4,565,000	$2,960,000
By Banks	2,100,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$6,665,000	$6,460,000
Total for fortnight		13,145,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by individuals	15,386,000—	38,486,000
Total paid up to date		$51,631,000
By Banks	$28,700,000	
By individuals	22,931,000—	51,631,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York banks		18,369,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000

While the Specie average in Bank will be up about $1,000,000 this afternoon, the lines of Disconnt and of Deposit will show a heavy decrease, mainly from the operation of the Government account. Even the ordinary Discount line, notwithstanding the increased activity of trade, is still gradually on the decrease, the sum total being but $98,000,000; to which, if add, the Government account, say,

For Aug. 15	$35,000,000
Less reimbursed	15,337,000
Balance	$19,663,000
And for Oct. 1	35,000,000
Together	$54,663,000

Will give an aggregate line of Loans and Discounts of $152,663,000, near which figure the return this afternoon will probably show. The ordinary Deposit line, (from the gain of Specie,) is about the same to-day as on Monday last, say $84,000,000, to which, if we add the undrawn balances to the credit of the Government account, say,

Eighteen ℔ cent of Aug. 15, credit	$6,300,000
And whole of Oct. 1, credit	35,000,000
Together	$41,300,000

Would give an aggregate line of about $125,000,000 of all Deposits; the *pro rata* of Specie being over 30 ℔ cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,197,129, against $3,509,418 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $2,277,997, against $3,617,784 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $1,003,439 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$99,801,000
Add three weeks in October..... 5,396,323
Total since Jan. 1.....$105,197,323
Against same time last year.....194,331,676
Decreased Import since 1st January...$89,137,353

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$96,188,000
Add three weeks in October..... 8,321,208
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$104,509,208
Against same time last year..... 78,179,849
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$26,329,359

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$43,293,000
Against same time, 1860.....44,003,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.....$40,780,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$35,387,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	28,219,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$71,242,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$27,360,000
From abroad	951,000—$28,311,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$42,931,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93⅛@96@94
New-York Central	78⅛@79⅛@77⅞
New-York and Erie	31½@33⅜@31⅛
Erie Preference Shares	48@52
Reading	37@35⅝
Rock Island	49⅛@53⅛@49⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	39¼@40⅜@37⅝
Michigan Southern	18⅜@19⅞@17⅜
Michigan Central	47⅜@53⅝@49⅛
Toledo	37@38⅝@35⅛
Galena	71@71⅛@68⅜@71⅛
Illinois Central	66⅛@66@65⅝
Panama	117⅜@118⅜@117
Pacific Mail	92⅛@94⅛@91⅛@93⅜@92⅛
Missouris	44⅜@46⅝@43⅜@45⅛@43⅜
Virginias	47⅛@47
Tennessees	42⅜@42⅛
Hudson River	37@37⅛@36⅛
Harlem Preferred	29⅛@34@31⅛
Burlington and Quincy	64⅛@66⅛@62@63
Harlem, Common	12⅛@13⅜@13

The week's dealings on the Stock Exchange were the most exciting of the season. The previous general rise of *five* ℔ cent. reported in last Monday's review, was followed by a further advance of 2@3 ℔ cent., the market attaining its highest point on Thursday. The next day there was a sudden and somewhat violent turn, ascribed in part to political causes, but doubtless occasioned by the heavy realizations at extreme figures earlier in the week, and especially on Wednesday and Thursday. The reaction was from 1 to 3 ℔ cent., the primary decline being on Government 6 ℔ cents of 1881, although but few forced sales were made of this stock, either registered or coupon until the price returned to 94 ℔ cent. The New-York and Western Road shares followed down to 76⅛@77⅛ for New-York Central, and 35@35⅛ for Toledo and others, in about the same proportion. At the close of Friday and also in the early part of Saturday, prices were better again, and the turn of speculation was decidedly in the upward direction. At the early session on Saturday, the Board of the Exchange resolved to make every Saturday a half-holiday, to afford the members who live far up town or out of the City, some relaxation from regular business. But this design was practically nullified on its first experiment by a sharp speculation on the Street, and in the Rooms provided by Mr. Wheelock for the outside speculators, into which the members of the regular Board have free admission. Here, notwithstanding the rain-storm, a very large business was done in the afternoon, attended by no inconsiderable excitement between the opposing speculators for the rise and fall. The turn of the market immediately after the first Board being to lower prices, one or more parties came into the Street as sellers on 30-day options, for the decline. These options were taken up by strong Brokers, who, in turn, sold out the cash Stock at a difference of a ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The following are a few of the Street transactions which came to our knowledge. The Share market at the close was comparatively steady, with Central at 77⅞@¾, Erie 31⅛, Toledo 35⅜@⅝, and Government Sixes of 1881, 94 ℔ cent. bid.

$126,000 United States 6s, 1881, registered	94
1000 shares Erie s30	31
500 shares Erie b3	31⅛
600 shares Erie	31⅜
500 shares New-York Central s30	77
500 shares New-York Central	77⅛
100 shares New-York Central	77⅜
50 shares New-York Central b3	77⅝
1000 shares Toledo s30	35
500 shares Toledo	35⅛
2500 shares Toledo b3	35⅜

The following were the last bids of the week for the City Bank Shares. The prices show no decided change from the close of the previous week, although higher intermediate sales were made:

New-York	85½	American Exchange	95
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants	92	Bank of North America	88
Mechanics	96	Hanover	71
Union	89	Market	89
Phœnix	83	Shoe and Leather	82
Chemical	400	Continental	73
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Marine	60
Seventh Ward	111	Importers' & Traders'	86
State of New-York	83	Park	93½
Commerce	83		

The following are the quotations for the Railway Mortgages, as called at the Board on Saturday:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. assn'd bs	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. So. & N. I. 7 ℔ c. S. F.	78½
Erie first s '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	89
Erie seconds, '79	97½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	60
Erie thirds, s3	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97½
Erie fourths, '80	74	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38
Erie fifths, '82	68	Chi. & N. W., seconds	13
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson thirds, '75	82	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Hudson c'v'rt, '67	76	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	97	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
M. Cen. n. L., 8 ℔ c., '82	96	L. S. & Wabash firsts	70½
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. '82	92½	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76

The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange has given good employment to Money, on demand loan, at 6 ℔ cent. to the old-established Brokers, who in turn employ their means in carrying stocks or relending to their neighbors at 7 ℔ cent. Exchange varies but slightly. The rates on London closed 107½@107¾ ℔ cent. for Bank and Banker's bills, 106¾@107¼ for good Merchant bills.

CLEARING-HOUSE FIGURES—EIGHT YEARS.

	Aggregate Balances.	Aggregate Exchanges.
1853-4	$297,411,493 69	$5,750,455,987 06
1854-5	289,694,137 14	5,262,912,098 33
1855-6	334,714,489 33	6,906,213,328 47
1856-7	365,313,901 69	8,333,226,718 06
1857-8	314,235,910 60	4,756,664,386 69
1858-9	363,984,682 56	6,448,005,956 01
1859-60	308,093,438 37	7,231,143,056 69
1860-1	353,383,944 41	5,915,742,758 05
Totals	$2,627,434,997 79	$50,704,365,288 81
Total transactions for 8 years		$53,331,799,286 60

The *Commercial*, of Saturday, says of the above that "the vast amount represented by the figures has passed through the establishment, without a loss or difference of a single cent in the accounts."

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the second week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$6,591 80	$4,225 40
Freight	20,528 20	30,908 50
Total	$27,120 00	$35,133 99
Increase		$8,013 99

The attention of the creditors of the La Crosse Road is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of Messrs. Isaac Seymour and others, Trustees.

United States Steamer Susquehanna.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 16th:

Captain—J. L. Lardner.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—Jonathan Young.
Lieutenant—Aaron W. Weaver.
Acting Master—G. H. Bradbury.
Acting Master—G. B. Livingston.
Acting Master—A. L. D. Zerega.
Acting Master—W. L. Churchill.
Surgeon—J. Beale.
Assistant-Surgeon—H. C. Nelson.
Paymaster—Washington Irving.
Lieut. of Marines—P. R. Feudall, Jr.
Captain's Clerk—James O. Barnes.
Paymaster's Clerk—F. G. Beale.
Acting Boatswain—Charles Miller.
Acting Gunner—Wm. H. Somers.
Carpenter—G. M. Doughty.
Sailmaker—J. C. Herbert.
Engineers—Chief, Geo. Sewall; Second Assistants, J. M. Hobby, G. Brown.
Third Assistants—J. Renshaw, G. Butterworth, D. M. Greene, W. H. Fuller, D. R. Arnold.
Master's Mates—R. F. Cooke, W. U. Grozier.

Passports.—Several gentlemen called at the office of the *Persia* for permits to go on board of the steamer to take leave of their relatives. They were told that since the passport system had been introduced, no person would be allowed to go on board without a passport, and that the order to this effect was peremptory, and could admit of no exception.

Going down to take leave of my friends at the wharf, I was not a little surprised to find that there was nothing to prevent any one who chose from going on board. Consequently I, with hundreds of others, passed on board without the slightest interference; indeed the tug brought at each trip as many visitors as passengers. Who could tell whether half of the passengers were traitors or not? What would an English captain have cared, after once at sea, whether his passengers had passports or not? If passports are only used as an annoyance to loyal persons, the sooner they are dispensed with the better. B.

WHAT NEW-YORK CAN DO.

The War Spirit in the Rural Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Binghamton, Oct. 18, 1861.

"An unfettered press," says a brilliant American writer, "is the glory of the nation. The ever sounding and resistless *vox populi* thunders through its columns, to cheer or to subdue, to elevate or to destroy." How essential that such a power for good or for evil, should, in such times as these, be guided by strength and vigor—avoiding alike the impetuosity and rashness of youth, and the timidity and conservatism of old age! It may seem presumptuous to question, from a rural standpoint, the vigor and healthful tone of our Metropolitan Press. But as the tendency of all great communities—those "living oceans of humanity"—is to physical and moral effeminacy and corruption, and their destiny an early decay, if not rejuvenated by constant streams of healthy life from the rural districts; so the tone of public sentiment in large communities seems to depend for health and vigor upon a constant interchange with the uncorrupted fountains of thought and opinion in rural life. "God made the country, and man made the town."

These observations are suggested by the perusal of the metropolitan dailies at a point remote from the fast life of the metropolis, from its artificial wants, its prejudices and fashions—in a lovely valley gemmed with the beauties of nature, where the beautiful scenery and the freshness of rural life tend to soften the heart, to awaken the affections, and lead to healthy contemplation—where "we look abroad upon the solemn hills, the shining streams, and waving woodlands, and feel that *God is there!* His hand placed the rock-ribbed mountain on its throne, and rolled around it its crown of misty glory; His breath fills the blue vault that swells above, until immensity, as it were, is visible; and His smile is *shadowed* only in the sunbeams which traverse those abysses of mystery." 'Tis here, if anywhere, we should meet that true patriotism which comes of love of home, and attachment to the paternal hearthstone—a sentiment which, from its very elements, grows stronger and more determined the longer our country is assailed or its liberties threatened. The local attachments in such a region are strong and fixed, and no merely temporary danger, nor mere love of adventure, will suffice to draw away the hardy sons of the soil from their household gods. 'Tis only when it becomes apparent that the contest involves principles as essential to liberty and happiness as those which brought our Revolutionary sires into the battle-field, that this yeoman population are roused to resistence. But when once moved, the sacrifice is complete—life, fortune, and sacred honor are devoted to the cause till the object is attained. It is this conviction of principle which is bringing to our standard the present class of recruits—young men who are sacrificing homes and social attractions on the altar of their country. The real strength of the country is just beginning to move. The time has gone by when the defence of the palladium of our liberties could be intrusted to adventurers and mercenaries. In the early necessities of the war, before the true issues of the contest were fully developed, the cause was well served by the ready-trained bands of our great Metropolis and the larger cities, and the immediate danger was happily warded off, and our Capital saved. The great cities with alacrity answered to the call which the country made. They have well and faithfully accomplished the duty asked of them. Their trained bands have returned covered with glory, and these great commercial communities have settled down in the conviction of safety, and are already regarding the contest in a commercial view, and simply studying the ways and means

While the city Press, breathing the same atmosphere, like an old campaigner, is taking a retrospective view and fighting the battles over again, their long leading editorials are laboring to answer the question, What the great State of New-York has done? These editorials are read with some interest, at least with complacency, in cities whose legitimate part is accomplished, and where the enthusiasm has subsided. But here in the country, where the true merits of the contest are first appreciated, and its motive become a sentiment, a principle of action, the first real sacrifices for the country and its liberties, are just beginning to be made, and so far from regarding the effort thus far as meriting a retrospect, the question discussed is, What is the State of New-York able and willing to do? So thoroughly is the spirit of patriotism aroused, and so ready the sacrifice, that in every rural neighborhood where a regiment is raised there is a desire to furnish a brigade, provided suitable officers can be commissioned to lead them. To our ardent youth who, from a sense of patriotic duty, are now leaving pleasant homes and abundance, these retrospective editorials seem strangely ill-timed and senile. This rising wave of patriotism is the true sentiment of the war. It has not yet been felt in the cities, and will only be apparent when the attractions of home and the demands of business are voluntarily sacrificed to a sense of duty to the country. The rural districts are now to react on our great cities. It is said to be a historical fact that no people has ever been successful in the defence of its liberties until it brought into the field its yeoman soldiery. It were well if this spirit now pervading the rural districts could be early appreciated by our metropolitan editors, and treated accordingly in their journals, which now reach every village and hamlet in the land, and are, in a measure, the shibboleth both of politics and patriotism.

Here we have, almost within speaking distance, the two great inland marts, twin children of our modern civilization, brought into being and nourished by that great artery of commerce and travel—the Erie Railroad—and already, while in their infancy, the pride and boast of this magnificent valley; each deriving an individuality of character from its circumstances and surroundings. Elmira, nestled in the lap of a fertile vale, whose hills, gently swelling in the distance, and cultivated to their very tops, present a tranquilizing scenery such as melts and subdues the heart, is not inaptly called the Queen City of the Valley. Fastidious and refined, she prides herself in the adornment of her well kept streets, in the style of architecture, and the taste displayed in ornamental gardening; while her society, as might be anticipated, is distinguished for elegant hospitality, and a marked observance of the amenetice of life. True to her name, and if the legends of her early history do not belie her, true to her first instincts, she is especially solicitous for the welfare of the softer sex, and fosters with laudable pride an excellent Female Seminary, the acknowledged source of sound education and elegant accomplishments. Here, too, is the rendezvous of the troops of Central and Western New-York, where they are taught the art of war, and shown the path that leads to military fame. If the surroundings of Elmira, and the favoring smiles of her fair daughters, will not make soldiers patriotic and brave, there is no hope for it. Nature, and patriotism is a myth. But of all the thriving towns which are strung along this rich valley, like pearls on a necklace, the largest and rarest is Binghamton. If Elmira is the queen, Binghamton is, *par excellence*, the monarch of the valley. Situated in a broad vale of surpassing beauty and fertility, and surrounded with gently-swelling mountains, whose sloping sides afford an endless variety of extensive views of the valley—views which Washington Irving pronounced unsurpassed in any place he had ever visited—one is not surprised to find that these noble features in the natural scenery are reflected in the character of the community, whose intelligence and enterprise are associated with a liberal hospitality and refined social intercourse. Emulous of the natural beauties of their position, they have met the requirements of good taste in the style of their public and private edifices, which, when they have any pretensions, are rich and imposing. The building for the Inebriate Asylum, now approaching completion, under the careful eye of its accomplished superintendent, Dr. Turner, the originator of the benefice, is a monument of architectural beauty worthy the position it occupies. Its position, material, and imposing style, is probably unrivalled by any detached building in the State of New-York. It crowns one of the noble hills overlooking the town, and commands extensive views of the rich valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango. Aside from its benevolent design, it is a noble conception, and a fit offering in the grand natural temple in which it occupies so prominent a niche.

The substantial solidity of this town is apparent in the effect of the war upon its material interests. The ordinary business of the place seems hardly checked, while the enterprise of its citizens has improved the opportunities offered in those special branches favored by the war. The pistol manufactory of Starr & Co. is working, full-handed, day and night, to fill the orders of Government for its improved weapons for the army and navy. Its great hotel, the Lewis House, which has grown with its growth, and is a fair representative of the liberality and thrift of the place, was, in those "piping times of peace," thronged with the travel and business of the day, which made its spacious offices and parlors a busy exchange of the inland commerce and trade of the State. It is now, in these more serious times of war, still a centre of resort, and the scene where are discussed and matured many a patriotic enterprise in aid of our Government, and for the preservation of our National integrity and liberties.

Could our patriotic Governor make his headquarters for a time in one of these inland centres; could he witness the manly bearing and soldierly deportment of the class of recruits now occupying the camps at Elmira; the intelligent interest with which they enter into the duties of drill, and the details of camp life; could he witness the enthusiasm which the patriotic eloquence of the venerable Ex-Senator Dickinson awakens, as it touches a responsive chord in the breasts of this yeoman soldiery, as they pass Binghamton on their way to the rendezvous, he would feel assured that the Empire State had but begun to put forth her real strength—that the *amor patriæ* of our interior counties will bring with alacrity to his call whole brigades, where heretofore he has timidly asked for regiments. The regiment of Dickinson Guards, which represents the intelligence as well as the muscle of the town and county, has been enrolled as it were at the tap of the drum, and is now clamorous for a full Dickinson Brigade, claiming only what is due so fine a body of men, to be led by officers worthy their confidence and respect. Such a body of men should be entrusted only to the skillful leadership of a thoroughly-trained West Point officer. One of the finest bodies of men which have rallied around the standard of the Union compose the First Regiment of artillery, now drilling with their fine twelve-pounder Parrott guns at the camping ground in Elmira. This noble regiment is doubly fortunate in securing such accomplished officers as Col. Bailey and Major Wainright, gentlemen whose military bearing and high-toned character will worthily represent the Empire State in field or in council. No body of men has gone to the war to whom their native State can appeal with more pride than the First Regiment New-York Artillery. Such recruits as are now enlisting for the war in Central and Western New-York are a Spartan band. They bear their shields from fond homes, to "bring them back, or be brought back upon them."

T. H. P.

A Canadian View of Secretary Seward's Circular.

From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 18.

We referred yesterday to the necessity which might yet compel the British and French Governments to intervene in the quarrel between the Northern and Southern States of America. Apropos of those remarks, we received and published in our evening edition yesterday a circular, which we repeat in other columns, from Mr. Secretary of State Seward to the Governors of the coast and border States, requesting them to take measures to put their fortified ports in a condition for effective defence. There is not the slightest need of this precaution, in so far as the Northern lake ports are concerned, unless as furnishing the basis for aggression upon Canada. Invasion from Canada will not be attempted—is not a thing that could be dreamt of; except in the complications of a general war between Great Britain and the United States, it might occur as a measure of retaliation. But if our neighbors choose to play at soldiers in the border ports, and throw away money in earthworks and other fortifications there which, it seems, they can't afford to pay for in Missouri, it is not for us to object. On the other hand, they will not object, probably, to a few gunboats enlivening the waters of the river and lakes, if Great Britain should think it expedient to send them out. As we see the situation, it is probable that the British Government may notice in some such way the publication of Mr. Seward's circular. Such publication and such preparations bring us face to face with the possibility of events of the greatest gravity. The British possessions alone adjoin the United States on the river and lakes. We fear that service against the British possessions would be all too popular among a large class of our neighbors. We are told that Col. Meagher's and Col. Wilson's harangues, and the diatribes of the United States Press, have done their work among the people to whom they were addressed. And Canadian travelers recently from the States, inform us that the feelings of ill-will towards Great Britain among all classes, have been but too effectually stirred up. The New-York *Herald* has been made a convenient scapegoat for all the anti-British tirades, but we must say that it is not in its columns alone that we have seen them. We have not taken note of the sensation articles which have appeared in that journal. But it is clear that they have pandered to the passions of large masses who have powerful influence in elections, under a system of universal suffrage. The exhibition of unfriendly feeling is not confined to one paper or class of papers—to one class or party of people. As we have read the signs of the times for the past few months, it has been too carefully cultivated; possibly some part of it may have arisen from the sharp taunts of British writers and speeches of public men, which too much previous boasting had provoked. But it arose in the first place in an outburst which followed the British proclamation of neutrality, and it has continued since. Events have proved that there was no cause for that outburst, and that the conduct of the British Government was considerate and friendly. It is in the face of such feeling and such a position of affairs that a "loyal" Canadian M. P. P. and Colonel of Militia enlists; and it is such a service that the Toronto *Globe*, still looking towards Washington, says is in no wise inconsistent with loyalty to the British Crown. Let us suppose the Rankin lancers, instead of being sent South to breed mischief among the slaves (contrary to the constitution under which they have enlisted, and which they have sworn to uphold), are kept to watch the line of the Detroit River against British designs. Honorable service that would be for such men! Yet they must obey orders to that effect if sent to them, or render themselves liable to be shot for mutiny. Or suppose the service becomes so popular after the glorification of it by the *Globe*, that artillery corps are raised from Canadian recruits, and they are ordered to man the forts along the lake and river frontier. Nice service that would be for "loyal men" to be engaged in—for militia officers who have sworn allegiance to the British Crown! No man who prizes his birthright as a British subject as he ought, has any business embarking in this domestic quarrel. If this big bully Jonathan cannot thrash his little wife Dixie, it is not our part, as friends of the family, to turn in and help him, though we may think her in the wrong. Canadian recruits would go among fellow-soldiers, many, or most of whom, abuse everything British, day by day—say, one of their recruiting officers was silly enough to speak the truth in Western Canada, and, over his grog, to tell a man whom he wished to enlist that, after the South had been conquered, they would turn to and thrash Great Britain. It may be said, and likely with truth, that this man had no authority to use any such language. But it is not one of those straws which show the feeling of men of the class. Loyal British subjects, who do not entertain doubts as to the allegiance they owe, could not feel comfortable in a force breathing such feelings, and yet, we are told, that to join it would be an act not only not inconsistent with loyalty, but highly meritorious!

Doubtless it is much to be regretted that there should be any necessity for an armed neutrality, and that there should exist so hostile a spirit against us among our neighbors. But having foreseen from the outset the possible divergence of interests between Britain and the Northern

[illegible] Tipton, Mo., [illegible] just now. She started [illegible] ago. Only a short time since, wearing a [illegible] Missouri, and clung to it persistently [illegible] threat that she would [illegible] abandonment of the regiment during [illegible] trouble, threatening the hour [illegible] to another, as fancy or the necessities of the campaign may dictate. She has, I believe, devoted more or less attention to the management of the mare, and the recovery of lost sweethearts, as will be shown by reference to the advertising columns of any of the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers. Under such command, it cannot be but that the First Missouri Cavalry will [illegible] with great success.

Colonel Cobb, Dr. Brown, Provost Marshal at Tipton, who killed a German last week, has been tried by court-martial and acquitted. I am sorry to say that the shooting of a German is a matter of the smallest possible moment among many of our officers—in fact, [illegible] a feeling [illegible] considered, by a persistent course of abuse toward our soldiers, that in time will become a [illegible] character. They form a large part of [illegible] their officers are generally [illegible] soldiers, and the avidity with [illegible] up arms in defence of their [illegible] fidles them to anything but the [illegible] ment to which they are so frequently [illegible]

When [illegible] Fremont will move, I cannot even guess—possibly not within a week at the very least.

GALWAY.

THE PRICE OFFERED FREMONT BATTLE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 15.

A messenger arrived from FREMONT'S headquarters at Warsaw last evening, having ridden all night, and reached Syracuse yesterday morning, with dispatches from FREMONT to Gen. MCKINSTRY.

It was reported that PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well-armed and drilled Confederate troops, and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of FREMONT at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was lined with the horsemen of the enemy. These were dispersed by a few rounds of canister. FREMONT had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge when the messenger left, and it was supposed his forces would be over the river on Wednesday night or yesterday morning. FREMONT was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force them to fight.

The dispatches to MCKINSTRY were supposed to urge him and HUNTER to follow the enemy without the slightest unnecessary delay. Both of these Generals had commenced moving forward, but for want of transportation were considerably impeded. MCKINSTRY'S force was a most effective body of men, consisting of the First Nebraska, the Sixth and Eighth Iowa, the St. Louis Irish Brigade, under Col. STEVENSON, who swear if they only had a priest for a chaplain they would not fear h—l nor the devil; also five companies of the First and Second regular infantry, Capt. FOSTER'S Independent Cavalry, Fourth United States Cavalry, the Merrill Horse, and Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN'S four batteries of artillery. Gen. STURGIS' command, from Kansas City, was expected momentarily to make a junction with the foregoing.

MCKINSTRY enforces the strightest discipline, having four drills per day. Full confidence in each other was entertained by officers and men. They were extremely anxious for a brush with the enemy.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT NEAR IRONTON.

RETREAT OF THE NATIONALS—ALARM AT PILOT KNOB—AN EXPECTED BATTLE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 15.

Information of a reliable character reached this city last night to the effect that yesterday a large body of rebels, numbering about 6,000 men, in command of Gen. THOMPSON, advanced upon a Federal detachment of 800 troops, under Col. MILLS, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides.

The Federals, overpowered by numbers, had at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob.

At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Col. CARLIN was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

An attack was thought to be inevitable last night, but will not probably take place until to-day

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday, arrived safely at Ironton yesterday.

A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Major SCHOFIELD, started from this city yesterday, and will probably reach Pilot Knob this morning.

The rebels had not destroyed any more of the bridges.

The Big River Bridge is being rapidly rebuilt.

This news comes to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have had no information of so large a body of Federal troops being thrown out, as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of JEFF THOMPSON and his band; and we think in that respect there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin will make the force at the knoll a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy guns and a strong position; but on the other hand, the troops, it will be remembered, are fresh, and not well disciplined. If Major SCHOFIELD and his battery are permitted to pass through without detention we shall rely greatly upon the assistance which he will be able to render the officer in command, Col. CARLIN.

The Position of General Houston.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday last contains a letter from SAM. HOUSTON, dated September 18, which was written for the purpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New-York *Herald*, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that General Houston has no sympathy with the rebellion. In reply to this he says:

"Previous to the act of secession by Texas, and whilst the measure was one of argument and opinion, my opposition to it was open and avowed, and my opposition to the acts of the Convention was not concealed, but on all becoming occasions fully expressed, nor did I cease that expression of opposition to the measure of secession until the people acquiesced in it, when I, as one of them, unhesitatingly assented to this conclusion; since which time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but on the contrary, have performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy. This was doing no more than what became me, for I have lived and acted upon the principle that all public officers should obey the will of their constituents, and all private citizens support the Government which secures to them their liberties.

While the Convention was in session, I presented a communication to the Legislature, accompanying resolutions forwarded to me by the Executive of Tennessee, on the subject of coercion, in which I denounced, unqualifiedly, such a measure of Federal policy. Since then my opinion has undergone no change.

* * * * * * *

Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had it in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men, and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but this I rejected, and, in return for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government that I wanted no money, if I desired no office, and wished for no troops; but, if Mr. LINCOLN was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he would evacuate Forts Pickens and Sumter, recall all the Federal troops from Texas, and not take the council of such a man as Gen. SCOTT, or his Administration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, when my message was reported to Mr. LINCOLN by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not believe that his agent had been faithful in the discharge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the South.

* * * * * * *

My only son—above the years of childhood, and he is only a stripling of eighteen—attached himself to the first company that was raised in the neighborhood; he has been mustered into service for during the war, and in discharging the duties of a soldier, equipped to meet the enemies of the Southern Confederacy; and, in addition to this, no less than four nephews have enlisted for during the war, and are now on their march to Virginia. I might cite these as evidences in vindication of myself, if I chose so to do. But such is not the object; it is merely done for the gratification of boasting a little, and to let those who were most forward in secession see whether they have done more than I have, and am willing to do, for the Southern Confederacy. And more than this, I have three other nephews who have been in Virginia, from the commencement of the war, with the other Southern troops.

The time has been when there was a powerful Union sentiment in Texas, and a willingness on the part of many true patriots to give Mr. LINCOLN a fair trial in the administration of the Federal Government.

* * * These times have passed by. If there is any Union sentiment in Texas now, I am not apprised of it.

When the millions of Persia invaded Greece, the Spartans were not more united in defence of their country and liberties than is Texas united in support of the Southern Confederacy."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 057, 1325, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1009, 1337, 839, 1346, 1365, 1199, 1267. *Part II.*—Nos. 546, 624, 1154, 1199, 1210, 1234, 984, 1154, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 463, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 116. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 236, 460, 461, 462, 463, 456½, 265, 220, 240, 270¾, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 479.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2205, 2248, 2265, 803, 2261, 2311, 2377, 2383, 2387, 2389, 2391,

[illegible] Part II.—[illegible] 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2440, [illegible]

[illegible]—General Term [illegible]

The Nineteenth Ward School Case—Quo Warranto.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Thomas Crimmins et al. vs. Thomas McManus et al.—The relators brought their action to test aside the election of the defendants to the office of Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward. The relators claimed that, by the exclusion of certain ballots cast for them, because of their being headed for "Trustees of Public Schools," instead of "Trustees of Common Schools," the term of the statute, they were defeated. Also, that certain votes were rejected because they were not indorsed "School Officers, No. 10." Had these been received by the District Canvassers the plaintiffs claim they would have been elected. They further alleged that one of the defendants acted as Inspector of Election in his District, and that his election was thus vitiated. The case was stated in the TIMES fully, May 9, 1861. The following is the opinion of the General Term in the case:

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—1. The defendant Gallagher, being a candidate for the office of Trustee of Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, at the December City Election, 1860, his office as an Inspector of Elections for the Second District in that Ward became vacant. Such is the direction of the Act of 1857, chap. 294, Sess. Laws, vol. 1. There is nothing in the Act of 1860, (chap. 246, Sess. L.,) inconsistent with that provision in the Act of 1857, and it is still in force.

Two Inspectors of Election may act, however. (1 R. S., 422, sec. 13, 5th Ed.)

It was irregular for Gallagher to act as an Inspector at that election. There were, nevertheless, two lawful Inspectors, and by the statutory provision referred to, they were competent to act without Mr. Gallagher.

It might be considered that public policy requires that the votes cast for Mr. GALLAGHER, at the election district where he acted as an Inspector, should not be counted in his favor, but it is not necessary to decide that question, as will be subsequently seen. So far as the question affects the defendant MCMANUS, the public policy which prohibits voters from being disfranchised, must prevail, in the absence of fraud, or the violation of express statutes affecting the result, or rendering the votes of the election nugatory. True, Gallagher was not an Inspector, either *de facto* or *de jure*. His office was vacant during the whole day of the election. That fact did not render the proceedings of the other two Inspectors, or the ballots of the voters invalid.

It was held in the People *vs.* Cook, (4 Selden, 69,) that the election was valid; although four Inspectors acted part of the time, one of whom was necessarily wholly unauthorized to act.

There was no fraud alleged or proved in respect to proceedings at the said election district; nothing to show that the result of the election was in any respect affected by the conduct of the Inspectors.

In my opinion the ret[illegible] the Second District were properly receiv[illegible]d, so far as Mr. McManus is concerned.

If the votes in the Third and Fourth Election Districts of the said Ward, which were headed or designated for "Trustees of *Public* Schools," instead of *Common* Schools, as the office is called in the statute, had been allowed for the relators, one of them—Schaefer—would not have a majority over the defendant McManus.

There were two candidates only to be elected. Those two candidates having the largest number of legal votes were the persons elected.

The verdict is in favor of both the relators, and against both the defendants. It cannot be upheld, even if the views of the counsel for the relators are correct in respect to the votes in the Third and Fourth Districts, above referred to. The addition of these votes to those allowed would elect the relator Crimmins, but not Schaefer. The defendant McManus is entitled to his office, and the verdict, as against him, is erroneous, without reference to the technical question whether one action can be maintained in behalf of two claimants, each demanding separate and distinct offices. This may be, however, a question of pleading, and then, if irregular, can perhaps be amended.

It was erroneous to direct a verdict for both plaintiffs against both defendants.

Assuming that a trial may be had hereafter involving the questions arising on the votes of the Third and Fourth Election Districts, it is important that the views of the General Term thereon should be had.

We consider that the intention of the voters was distinctly manifested by the ballots which were cast for Trustees of Public Schools.

There were no Trustees to be voted for at that election, except Trustees of Common Schools.

The voter cast his ballot for Trustees of Public Schools. There was no officer having exactly that name to be voted for, but there were Trustees of Schools distinctly indicated on the ballot, and no other officer called a Trustee was then to be elected.

We think as matter of law the relators were entitled to those votes, and that the intention of the voter was not here a question of fact for the jury, but of law for the Court. (The People *vs.* Cook, 4 Selden, 73, 74, 75, &c.)

The statute requiring the ballots to be indorsed in a particular manner is directory only, and not imperative. There is no nullifying clause in case the direction of the statute in this respect be omitted. (The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb. R., 290, 291, 292 and 293.)

There being no evidence to show that the relators were ever notified of their election to office, the Judge at the trial correctly held that the objection that they had not taken the oath of office was not tenable.

There must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

D. B. Taylor for relators; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

Heidenheimer vs. *Heidenheimer.*—Divorce granted.

Powers vs. *Powers.*—Divorce granted—custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Hutter, et al., vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for the defendant ordered.

Levy, &c., vs. *Kelly, Sheriff.*—Order to be settled on notice.

Bruce vs. *Bronson.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, with liberty to renew on further papers.

Davis vs. *Duffie.*—Motion denied.

Obituary.

At his residence in this city, on the 16th October, in the 63d year of his age, in calmness, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. BROWNLEE departed this life.

His death has made a "great vacancy" in our society. The large concourse of citizens which followed his remains to the grave, attests the deep impression made upon our people by his loss.

Few men have lived in our midst who shaped so largely the affection and esteem of all classes of our citizens. His life was active, enterprising and useful. Imbued with large public spirit he imparted it to others, and dedicated much of his energy to the advancement of public measures. In the marts of trade, in the councils of finance, as in the broader fields of patriotic labor, he was always active and efficient, and, amid all vicissitudes, preserved untarnished the honor of the merchant and the man. Many will miss his unostentatious and unstinted generosity. But the beauty of his life was best seen in the social principle which animated it. He left no enemy behind when he left us. He joined to the energy and enterprise which made him a successful merchant and public benefactor, the softer qualities which inspire love.

His love for the beautiful was intense. His mansion, now draped in mourning and filled with sorrow, attests the refinement and delicacy of his taste. He surrounded himself in the inner life of his home with the monuments of successful art, of which he was a liberal patron.

No contact with the outer world could dim for a moment that "soft green of the soul," on which the eyes of affection and friendship love to dwell.

We dare not enter the sacred portals where Grief, in the persons of wife and children, keeps her vigils, further than to say to the orphan mourners, "Your father inherited the virtues of his ancestry, and he leaves the legacy unimpaired to his children."

—*St. Louis Republican.* U. W

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 8 A. M. 1½ P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A large and beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MERINOS.
Large lot, well assorted in colors.
At 50 and 60 cents per yard,
Much under cost of importation.
Other qualities equally low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FALL CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of
LACE CURTAINS,
In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Of every description, at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PLAID SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS.
Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION
In the price of
RICH SILKS.
Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.
Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.
Silks at $4, reduced to $3.
Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL
AND TRIMMING
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to their
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.
300 CASES CHOICE STYLES,
Including many
DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LAMBS WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Lambs Wool, Merino and Cotton Half Hose.
Army and Navy Flannel Overshirts.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Kid, Buck, Beaver and Cloth Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks and Suspenders.
I have now in store a large and choice stock of the above goods, which will be offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.
First corner below New-York Hotel.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDER-VESTS and DRAWERS.
MERINO, SILK and COTTON HOSE.
HOODS, KNIT GAITERS, SONTAGS,
BALMORAL HOSE. (for skating.)
KID, SILK and WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS
AND MITS.
All new and fresh goods, and at prices to suit the times.
C. TAYLOR,
No 713 Broadway.
First corner below New-York Hotel.

MISSES' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
MERINO and COTTON HOSE and HALF-HOSE.
HOODS, LEGGINS, SONTAGS and MITTENS.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New York Hotel.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.,
Two doors from 14th-st.,
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
Will open, from Cash Auctions,
3,000 SWISS and SCOTCH COLLARS, 4c., 5c., 8c., 8c., 10c. and 12c.
2,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS,
From Cash Auctions, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. and $2.
INVOICE LADIES' HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
1c. 6d., 2c., 3c. to $1.
FROM CASH AUCTIONS.
INVOICE SCARLET HAT RIBBONS, MAGENTA DO.,
Fine quality of goods, selling at 2c. a yard.
Direct from manufacturer, an
Invoice of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' FELT and BEAVER HATS,
All the latest shapes.
JOB LOT—LADIES' EMBROIDERED LINEN and MUSLIN UNDER CLOTHING, half the cost of importation.
JOB LOT—INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS, half the cost of importation.
JOB LOT—NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, FULL LENGTH, 10s., 12s. and 20s. a pair.
JOB LOT—1,000 dozen Large Size LINEN TOWELS, 14s.—cost $2 50 a dozen to import.
JOB LOT—BATHING TOWELS, 2s., usual price 4s.
JOB LOT—3,000 Pieces FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN, 1s. 6d. and 2s.—usual price 4s. and 6s.
JOB LOTS—LINEN DOYLIES, 4s. a dozen. LINEN NAPKINS, half price. HOSIERY, &c. Full line.
Now opening. Full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
N. B.—Opening new invoice of our CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
An immense Stock of
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
to be cleared off immediately
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,800 French Jaconet and Linen Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c.—just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c. and $1 25—regular prices $1 75, $2 25, $3.
550 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2—regular prices $2, $3 50, $4 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Laces, $4—regular price $8.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
The ladies have now a splendid chance to secure first-class Embroideries at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

AT EMBERSON'S, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.—Received from auction, the finest quality of Paris kid gloves, of the celebrated houses of Jouvin, Maillard and Rouillon, of Paris, with embroidered backs, rosettes and buttons, in all colors, at 75c. and 88c. per pair. A fine assortment of real lace sets, veils and laces, rich bonnet and sash ribbons.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
STOCKS,
TIES, ETC.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
HEAVY WOOL AND SILK UNDERWEAR.
GYMNASTIC GOODS.
A large and fashionable variety of the above goods, in styles and prices without competition, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS.
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

EXCELLENT FURNISHING GOODS
FOR CHILDREN.
KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.
A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF PARIS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN RICH LYONS VELVET,
Just received ex *Arabia*,
Will be opened for inspection on
MONDAY, OCT. 21.
Also,
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES,
52 inches deep, for $8
54 inches deep, for 10
56 inches deep, handsomely trimmed 12
56 inches deep 14
66 inches deep 16
56 inches deep 18
56 inches deep 20
AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
Opposite Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
GEO. CAREY.
W. B. McKENZIE, Superintendent. Proprietor.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.
HOODS,
SONTAGS.
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.
A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT PARIS
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND CAPELLAS,
IN FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS,
Will be opened for the inspection of ladies,
On MONDAY, Oct. 21,
At the UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
[Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. McKENZIE, Superintendent. GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES,
and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—A SPLENDID stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

A NEW STOCK OF BLACK LACES, Veils, coiffeurs, barbes, &c., just opened; also a general assortment of rich laces, of every description, in collars, sets, coiffeurs, barbes, capes, and Laces. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 354 BROADWAY,
Will open more of those cheap
ENGLISH, MERRIMACK, AND OTHER STYLES OF PRINTS,
Fast colors, only 9 cents per yard.
Also, a large addition to the
4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS,
Fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINER GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Are prepared to offer great inducements in
LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, DAMASK,
LINEN CLOTHS and NAPKINS, FLANNELS,
DRAPERY,
and a great variety of
FAMILY DRY GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail a large addition to their stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, VELOURS,
OTTOMANS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
purchased at the recent auction sales, at much
LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY, Oct. 21, to our
POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
Silk and Merino Under-garments.
Cotton, Merino and Silk Hose and Half Hose.
Alexander's celebrated Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.
Plain and Embroidered Bosoms, Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of
French Cambric Breakfast Sets,
Embroidered Yokes, Collars and Cuffs, Petticoats, &c., &c.,
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 RICH DELAINE ROBES,
DOLLFUS MEIGS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRINTING IN ELEGANT DESIGNS,
18 and 19 yards each, only $5 the Robe.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, PRICE AND QUALITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
AND TAFFETAS,
Extra quality, in all the most fashionable shades.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES PARIS PRINTED
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
Small neat patterns,
At 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Cash and economical.
Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Dressmaking executed in the best style with promptness.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in strict confidence will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address EDWARD ENFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE, Teacher of Dancing, Academy No. 20, 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1822,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for such or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and ash sets, mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 18th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—P. P.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government advices from Europe by the last mail represent the public sentiment as growing decidedly in favor of the United States. Even the English advices, it is stated, are much improved in character.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is taking all necessary measures to inform himself of the exact meaning of the recent rebel movements. Yesterday morning he accompanied a heavy detachment from Gen. SMITH'S Division, with portions of Mott's and Ayer's batteries, companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, and Col. FRIEDMANN'S Philadelphia cavalry, which advanced toward Fairfax Court-house on a reconnoissance. He proceeded as far as Flint Hill, only two and a-half miles this side of the village, and which overlooks it. The pickets of the enemy were discovered in considerable force—indicating that a large body was not far distant. On Friday a reconnoissance was pushed towards Occoquan, taking the telegraph road as far as Acatink Creek, and parties were sent to Acatink, Pohick, and on the road leading up the Ocatink. The latter encountered the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm, and the long roll was beaten at the rebel camp on the other side of the Acatink Creek. This reconnoissance established the fact that there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the Potomac, above the Occoquan River. Another important reconnoissance was made on Saturday in the direction of Leesburg, the result of which is not yet known. Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with cavalry and artillery, was engaged in the service. He was last heard from at Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill and fifteen from Leesburgh, which point he had reached without opposition.

The rebels were yesterday reported to have adopted another expedient for obstructing the navigation of the Lower Potomac. It was believed they had stretched a chain across the channel at Pasawamsic Creek, or placed some other temporary obstruction there, as when the *Resolute*, with the schooners *Fairfax* and *Lady Ann* in tow, passed up on Saturday, the *Fairfax* broke loose and drifted toward the shore, when the rebels in boats started out and captured her, the *Resolute* at the same time being fired upon by the shore battery, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Fairfax*, which was heavily loaded with hay. The *Resolute* finally proceeded, with the other schooner, after remaining as a target for the batteries for upwards of an hour, during which time about a hundred and fifty shot and shell were fired at her. She, as well as the *Lady Ann*, was struck several times but no one on board was injured. The report gained currency that the accident was caused by a chain stretched across the channel, but it proved to be untrue. It is difficult to imagine how a chain of sufficient strength to stop the progress of a steamer, could be stretched across the river without the knowledge of some one of the flotilla. Yesterday the rebels appeared to be in a somewhat more amiable mood, as they allowed some forty-one vessels to pass up, only one of whom they fired at.

Our correspondent, writing from Syracuse, Mo., on the 14th, gives an interesting *resumé* of the events of the previous fortnight. He deplores the delay of FREMONT'S army at Tipton, and thinks it highly improbable that PRICE will be overtaken. Since this letter was written, however, we have received the telegraphic announcement that PRICE, having crossed the Osage, had halted with the object of giving FREMONT battle. This intelligence is further confirmed by accounts in the St. Louis journals. According to the *Democrat* of that city, PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well armed and drilled Confederate troops, and a large force of irregular militia. The same paper confirms the report, previously received, that FREMONT reached the Osage on Tuesday last, and, having commenced immediately to lay a pontoon bridge, it was believed that the whole army would have crossed by Wednesday night or Thursday morning. MCKINSTRY, who was at Syracuse on the day that our correspondent writes, has since commenced to move forward, but he is greatly impeded for want of transportation. Our correspondent gives a formal contradiction, on his personal knowledge, to the injurious slanders that have been circulated against Gen. STURGIS. That officer's command from Kansas city, has, by this time, effected a junction with the main body under FREMONT.

Our latest dispatch from Missouri, dated at Syracuse yesterday, report that Gen. FREMONT was still at Warsaw on Friday night, and that the pontoon bridge was nearly completed, Gen. SIEGEL'S Division having already crossed the river. If the report is to be relied upon, PRICE, instead of remaining twenty-five miles from Osceola, had effected a junction with BEN. MCCULLOCH, moved up to Osceola, and fortified that town with the intention of making a stand against FREMONT there. Other reports state that Gen. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. Whether JOHNSTON is to supersede PRICE is not stated.

A dispatch, received late last night, from Jefferson City, informs us that Lexington is again in the hands of the National forces, the rebel garrison having been surprised and put to flight. The city is represented to be in a most deplorable condition.

Acting Brig.-Gen. WYMAN, who left Rolla several days ago with about twenty-five hundred men, is said to have dispersed a large body of rebels at Lynn Creek, killing a considerable number, taking about two hundred prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, of which they had robbed a mercantile house.

Reports from Southeast Missouri now inform us that the rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day, were not a part of JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, as at first reported, but marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. Francois Counties, numbering about six hundred. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has not been in that region for some time. Fifty men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, under Gen. LIPPINCOTT, encountered the bridge-burning force two miles below the river, and cut their way through them with a loss of seven men taken prisoners. In the engagement on the 17th, below Ironton, reported a day or two ago, the rebels are known to have lost thirty-six killed and wounded, and probably many more, while the National loss was but ten wounded—one mortally. The rebel force was about two thousand, and was thought to be the advance guard of a much larger body. It was made up of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas troops.

The Missouri *Democrat* gives some details of the conflict near Ironton, Mo., where some 800 National troops were obliged to retreat before a very superior rebel force—numbering, it is said, about 6,000 men. The latter were under the command of JEFF. THOMPSON. Our troops were commanded by Colonel MILLS. In spite of the great disadvantage under which they labored, the Nationals maintained the contest with great spirit and many were killed on both sides; but, over powered by numbers, they were compelled to fall back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy. According to the latest information received by the *Democrat*, the Nationals were still retreating towards Pilot Knob, where considerable alarm existed. Col. CASLIN at that point was making every preparation for a struggle that seemed impending. Including the reinforcements sent previously from St. Louis, the force under Col. CASLIN reaches three thousand, but the men, it is said, are fresh and not yet well disciplined.

An important correspondence has passed between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Secretary SEWARD, relative to the rights of British subjects during the pendency of the rebellion. Lord LYONS, referring to the case of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE, who were arrested and subsequently released, terms this proceeding an arbitrary one, and states that the British Government is much concerned about the matter, and regards it as requiring serious consideration. Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, after detailing the circumstances of the arrest, states that the proceedings were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities, and not until after the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act to any extent deemed necessary by the exigencies of the State. For the exercise of his discretion in this respect, the President is responsible before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen. The safety of the whole people has, in the present emergency, become the supreme law, and all classes alike must acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes; and, while the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown is not questioned, it can hardly be expected that the President will accept *their* explanation of the Constitution of the United States. He must be allowed, therefore, to interpret it in a manner which will enable him to execute his great trust with the most complete success, under the sanction of the highest authority of our own country, and sustained by the general consent of the people.

The advices by the *Etna*, whose arrival is announced elsewhere, inform us of a report that Prince NAPOLEON, at present on a tour of observation in this country, has transmitted to the French Emperor an important State paper relating to American affairs. The character of the paper is at present unknown, but it will probably have much to do in determining the future course of the French Government. Mr. LINDSAY had made another speech, in which he strongly urged the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the North and the South. With reference to Mexican affairs, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to a memorial, discouraged the idea of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, but said that the British Government would exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property, and for the fulfillment of engagements. The French Government, it is stated, was about to issue orders for the preparation of the fleet for Mexico. Dr. RUSSELL has another letter in the London *Times*, mainly devoted to the discussion of affairs in Maryland.

Much feeling was created in Boston when it became known that United States Quartermaster THOMAS, who left that city in the *Niagara*, had been furnished with letters of credit amounting to five millions pounds sterling, for the purchase of army clothing in England. The Board of Trade and the Committee of Associated Banks immediately held meetings, and protested against the proceeding in the most earnest manner. It was rumored last night that the Government, in consequence of this protest, had countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* probably called last night.

A number of contradictory statements have recently appeared with reference to the position of JOHN ROSS, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The matter is perhaps set at rest by a letter which is published in the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*. It purports to be written by JOHN ROSS himself to Major CLARK, Acting Quartermaster of the Confederate army, to be handed to BEN MCCULLOCH. It states that at the mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees, held at Tahlequa on the 21st of August, they with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the rebel cause, and gave their authorities power to negotiate an alliance. In view of this action, the letter states, a regiment of mounted men was to be immediately raised to meet any emergency which might arise. The character of the letter leads us to doubt its genuineness,—especially as authoritative intelligence of a contrary nature has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., with four days' later European news, passed Cape Race on Friday night, and her advices, which are generally unimportant, were briefly given in yesterday's TIMES. The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for two days had been thirty thousand bales, at firm prices. In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency, and Provisions were quiet but steady. The English funds continued rather flat, Consols being quoted at 92¼@93.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON—arriving on the 6th and leaving on the 8th. The meeting was friendly, but appears to have been of no political significance. The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th. The high price of bread continued to claim serious attention in Paris, and the Government had given assurances that the price should go no higher. The Paris Bourse was dull.

Affairs in Italy and Hungary remained without change. GARIBALDI, it is stated, had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown. The misunderstanding between the Spanish and Italian Governments had been amicably arranged.

By the way of Russia, we hear of the death of the Emperor of China.

By the Pony Express, which passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 17th inst., we receive advices from San Francisco to the 12th. The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 11th, with the mails and passengers for this City, and $1,864,000 in treasure. Among the passengers is Gen. W. H. HALLECK, of the regular army. No change of consequence is noted in the San Francisco markets. The brig *Providence*, while on a voyage from San Francisco to Victoria, foundered at sea on the 15th ult., and the cargo, in which several San Francisco merchants were heavily interested, was totally lost. Later news is received from Oregon, but it is not important. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that the Hawaiian Government has declared strict neutrality in the prevailing war in the United States, and has decreed that privateers shall not enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors. The Hawaiian *Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor that the French Government has made certain demands on the Government of the Islands, which may lead to serious trouble. The exact nature of the demand is not known.

JOHN E. NEWPORT, Esq., of Philadelphia, recently appointed by President LINCOLN United States Consul for Turks Island, arrived at Grand Cay September 24, and on October 1 entered on his duties.

The State Convention of Missouri has adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1862—it having been decided to postpone the State election until then.

It is stated that it has been decided by Secretary CHASE, with the assistance of experts, that *green* teas are manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of growth, must pay twenty-five per cent. duty. The manufacture consists in the coloring process, from which black teas are exempt.

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, amounts to 8,450,000 bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any single month, the excess being about 2,000,000.

The Pontoon Bridge at Paducah is gone. The river has risen lately from ten to fifteen feet, and with such rapidity as to break up and carry away the bridge. It is said to be lodged somewhere between there and Cairo.

Indiana disputes the statement that New-Hampshire is the first State that has her full quota of volunteers in actual service. Indiana, whose quota is 34,000, has 32 regiments of infantry, of 1,048 men each; one regiment of cavalry; fourteen companies, of 1,153 men; three batteries, of 156 men each, and one of a hundred men, making an aggregate of 35,357 men in actual service. In addition to this, there are six regiments now ready for the field, as soon as arms can be procured, and sixteen more organized and rapidly filling up.

The voters of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER'S district, in Wisconsin have raised a legion, to be called Lander's Body Guard, and have made application to Gen. LANDER that this corps be attached to his brigade, in honor of his gallant conduct in the Potter and Pryor affair. Gen. LANDER acknowledges the compliment, and replies that while he would like to have the legion attached as a portion of his command, that he does not believe in body guards.

On Saturday afternoon last, ROBERT T. STEELE, clerk in the house of Messrs. PATTEN & Co., while gunning in Jamaica Bay, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. The deceased was 21 years old.

The week closed on the Stock Exchange on lower prices than the week before, although a heavy intermediate speculation had been carried on at higher figures. There was no Second Board on Saturday, but a large Street business was done in the afternoon, both for cash and on 30 day options, the market finally closing steady. Exchange 107½@107¾. The disbursements of the Government Sub-Treasury were between four and five millions, the main portion going directly into the City Banks in gold.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Flour and Wheat on Saturday. Private advices from France were somewhat discouraging to export buyers. Prices declined slightly. Corn was in lively demand, and was a shade dearer. Oats were actively sought after, and were decidedly higher. Government purchases, recently, have been heavy. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Candles, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were more sought after, as were also Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. North River Hay, Manilla Hemp, new Hops, Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 514 vessels of all sizes in port.

CITY POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The various organizations which profess to aim at a common object—the rigorous prosecution of the war and a purification of our political machinery, seem to be making some progress towards a union of their forces; but they have yet a good deal to do if they hope for success. The old parties cling with a tenacity which seems unaccountable to their distinctive organizations, and evince as little inclination to surrender personal preferences as if they were certain of success by their own unaided efforts. They must act upon a wiser estimate of circumstances if they hope to maintain themselves either now or in the future. No matter what the leaders of old parties may think,—the old parties themselves are substantially dead. They have died with the issues which created them,—and the new issues coming up will create the parties which are to succeed them. The men who act together now will be very likely to act together hereafter,—especially if they come together in a spirit of concession and fair dealing. It will be well for the various parties who are trying each to maintain its own ground without regard to others, to bear this in mind.

The Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord LYONS, in reference to arrests and imprisonment of British subjects, is most timely, and is calculated to exert the most happy influence, not only over the public mind of this country, but in maintaining the existing harmony of our relations with all European powers; for the letter of Mr. SEWARD exhausts the whole subject it discusses; places the action of our Government on grounds entirely unassailable, and is in effect addressed to every foreign court. The courteousness of tone on both sides will tend to relieve any apprehension our people might entertain, in this emergency, of unwelcome interference on the part of Great Britain. The letter of Mr. SEWARD, both in its spirit, and in the facts it states, must be a satisfactory answer to the remonstrance, while in its tone and argument it has greatly the advantage of the British Minister. It shows that not the slightest ground of complaint existed; that the persons temporarily imprisoned were arrested in a strictly regular manner, upon sufficient reason, and were discharged as soon as their cases could be inquired into. At the time of their arrests our Government had no knowledge whatever of their being British subjects, and only applied to them the *régime* to which every American citizen, violating our laws or incurring reasonable suspicion, may be subject.

The cause of complaint being thus promptly met and disposed of, Mr. SEWARD proceeds to the gratuitous portion of Lord LYONS' letter, in which he assumes *that the English construction of our Constitution must be the law of the action of our Government under it!* This, with the palpable ignorance which the British dispatch displayed both of our Constitution, and the distribution it makes of powers to the different branches of Government, might have properly been a subject of satire, at which that Government could not reasonably have taken offence. It is really incredible how difficult it is for that Nation to penetrate the character of our own or its institutions. Mr. SEWARD, however, took the more judicious and dignified course of stating, in a lucid and truly masterly manner, the authority vested in the President by the Constitution; and of showing that the acts complained of were strictly in accordance with this authority, although they are necessarily functions or attributes of a chief Executive, by virtue of the law of self-preservation. The duty of the President is to save the Government from being overthrown; and were the writ of *habeas corpus* to remain in full force till Congress could act, he might be rendered utterly powerless till it was too late to offer resistance to rebellion. It is a life and death struggle, in which a resort to the extremest measures may become the highest of duties. It may seem hard to imprison an individual, but it is harder for a nation to be destroyed. If foreigners come among us, they must share not only in our good fortune, but in the calamities which the rebellion has caused; and if they are found tampering with or encouraging it, they must be prepared to pay the penalty due to the gravest offenses against society.

Nothing could be more timely than Mr. SEWARD'S letter, nor could our case be more strongly and satisfactorily stated. His argument in reference to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* will become the judgment of the country, from which no one will have the hardihood to appeal. It will have equal force abroad. The argument will be admitted to be unanswerable, while the action of our Government under the construction it has assumed for our Constitution, will be regarded rather a matter of censure for its moderation than severity. It tried every peaceful expedient till the utter folly of all these were seen. It is now well convinced that it has the most implacable of all enemies to deal with, and must meet treachery by promptness, and be merciful to the many by the certainty of its punishments to the few.

The heart of our people will re-echo Mr. SEWARD'S masterly presentation of this subject. He has touched a chord that will vibrate through the nation, assuring it of harmony at home, and of the respect and strict impartiality, if not the kind offices of other nations. It is a great victory, because it lays deep and broad the foundations for the speedy success of our cause.

The Rebel Blockade of the Potomac.

When it was pointed out in this journal three weeks ago that the rebels, through their batteries along the Potomac, were rapidly getting control of water-way to the Capital, we were met with the hue and cry of being an alarmist. The enemy having quietly completed his work, has commenced felling the trees in front of his operations, and revealed the fact that the entire distance from Quantico Creek to Chopowamsic Creek is literally enfiladed with miles of batteries! It is now beyond question that the Potomac can be effectually closed to our vessels whenever the rebels choose to exercise their power. Transports do, indeed, pass up at night under cover of the darkness or a favoring fog, and our war vessels, sandwiched between a couple of hay-barges, manage to escape the raking fire—such are the humiliating dodges to which we are compelled to resort! Since the attack on the *Seminole* on Monday last, transit has in great measure stopped, and *one hundred* vessels are reported lying below the Evansport battery by Occoquan Creek, not daring to pass up without convoy!

Let us rehearse a few of the more recent instances of rebel triumph on the Potomac. On Monday the steamship *Seminole*, on her passage from Washington to Old Point Comfort, when passing near Shipping Point, was opened on with shot and shell from three batteries, which kept up a raking fire for three-quarters of an hour. She was struck eleven times! One ball cut away the main stays, scattering bits of iron chain down on the deck; one shot through and shivered the mizzenmast, and several banged clear through the ship, in at one end and out at the other. On Wednesday, the steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, with a troop of cavalry and horses, was fired into and struck about ten feet from the bow and completely disabled. She had to be run in shoal water in a soft bottom, and the horses removed on a scow. On Thursday the *Pawnee*, was opened on with shot, shell and rifled projectiles, and received five or six shot, fortunately without much damage. On Friday, the Government transports *City of Richmond* and *Columbia* were detained forty-eight hours before they could get past the batteries, and the former received fifteen shot between her wheel-house and foremast. On Saturday, the flag-ship *Union* went down the river from Washington, destined for Fortress Monroe. "To the mortification of the National authorities," as report runs, she was compelled to return, having found it impossible to get past the formidable batteries which the rebels had opened! The officers of these vessels, moreover, announce that the guns were splendidly aimed, and that the rebels are able, at the various points they command, to throw large-sized rifled shell clean over into the Maryland side.

Having achieved this much, probably nobody will be very much surprised to learn the new piece of audacity which our telegraphs report this morning. It is not a very hazardous business for a vessel under steam to run the gauntlet of a battery or even several batteries, as all experiments show the extreme difficulty of hitting a ship when in motion. The rebels are now proceeding to place obstacles in the channel, and it was by a contrivance of this sort that the *Resolute* was nearly sunk on Saturday morning. The nature of the obstruction by which they impeded the navigation of the channel does not appear, though it is not improbable that the means employed was by sinking a few old hulks in the comparatively narrow passage. The *Resolute*, with a hay barge on the exposed side, and another vessel on the other, was suddenly stopped in its course by the obstruction, and for three-quarters of an hour received a copious shower of shot and shell. In the course of the affair the hawser fastening the schooner to the *Resolute* broke or was shot through, when she drifted near shore and was captured by the enemy. The *Resolute* was hit a number of times, carrying away her awning, stanchions and ridge-pole, and the other vessel was, as HOLLINS phrased it, "peppered well." Happily no loss of life resulted from the hundred and fifty shots said to have been fired.

We give this *apercu* of navigation on the Potomac without word of comment. The facts are humiliating, and need no prompting of ours to suggest a good many reflections.

Change in Rebel Tactics in the West—Important Consequences.

We have at no time given credence to the report that the rebel Gen. PRICE, of Missouri, with his entire army, was making a precipitate retreat out of the State, after his evacuation of Lexington. On the contrary, we gave to that rebel leader credit for military strategy and a moral power among his secession followers, that would render him a formidable opponent to FREMONT, or to any General that the National Government might send against him. Our views seem to be confirmed by the news that we now have from the West. It is said that FREMONT believes, from the evidence before him, that PRICE has "retraced his steps," (after having crossed the Osage,) and will wait and give him battle on the banks of that stream.

The probability is, if FREMONT is correctly informed as to PRICE'S purpose, that the rebel General has not "retraced his steps," because he had taken none South of the Osage to retrace. The reasonable conclusion is that PRICE would not march his men onward and then march them back again; but that he planned his movements skillfully at the start, resolved to make the Osage river his defensive line, and that he ordered, by express messengers, all the reinforcements he could command in the Southwest up to that line. It is, perhaps, the advance of some of these reinforcements that FREMONT'S scouts or informants have mistaken for a return movement of PRICE. We have learned from direct sources that the entire rebel force that has been stationed at Springfield, Mo., left that place some days ago and moved northward in the direction of the supposed locality of PRICE'S army. It was also published a short time since, in the interest of the rebels, that BEN MCCULLOCH was to effect a junction with PRICE on the Sac River, a southern affluent of the Osage; and that the attack on FREMONT would be awaited there.

We think that is the true interpretation of PRICE'S tactics. He is south of the Osage and west of the Sac River. He is thus defended on the north and on the east by rivers, the crossing of which he can dispute with great effect. If FREMONT advances, and forces a crossing of either river and beats PRICE, the latter has no considerable stream in his rear to retard his retreat. He can escape with rapidity and impunity into Arkansas or the Indian nation. On the contrary, if FREMONT is foiled in the fight, he will have placed streams very difficult of passage in his rear, and escape will be almost impossible. Indeed, if FREMONT crosses the Osage at Warsaw, as he is reported to be doing, and moves from the east against PRICE, he will have to cross the Sac River also to reach him, and thus will have placed two rivers between his army and its base at Jefferson City. Without wishing to be thought a prophet of evil, we must say, this would be hazardous campaigning, even for a much more experienced General than FREMONT, and for a far stronger army than he leads.

If, on the other hand, FREMONT moves directly southward, after crossing the Osage at Warsaw, intending to flank PRICE, and prevent the latter's escape into Arkansas, he risks being flanked himself by a sudden dash of PRICE eastward, which would place the rebels between the Union army and Jefferson City. Such a manœuvre would electrify the Secessionists of Missouri and produce an explosion in which St. Louis itself would be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebel population of the State.

The announcement just made by telegraph, that Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON of the Confederate States, has assumed command in Missouri, puts an entirely new face on the campaign in the West. It shows that a radical change has taken place in the calculations of the rebel leaders. At the time when Gens. POLK and PILLOW withdrew their forces from Southeast Missouri and threw them into Kentucky, the expectation undoubtedly was to enthrall that State so completely that its Union element would be neutralized. They calculated confidently on the seizure of Louisville; and subsequent events have proved that they reckoned reasonably, and were only disappointed by the courage and fidelity of one single Union man, who displaced a few rails on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. If the scheme of occupying Louisville had succeeded, then Missouri would have given the Confederates no care, for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would have been menaced most alarmingly, and the regiments that FREMONT has drawn from those States would have had to return in hot haste to defend the Ohio River line. This would have left FREMONT bare of an army, and Gen. STERLING PRICE would have become possessor of Jefferson City and St. Louis almost without firing a gun.

But the movement on Louisville failed, and that failure made the occupation of Columbus and Hickman a blunder, for it united the hitherto divided sentiment of the State. The "neutrality" doctrine of the secession leaders proved a snare to their cause, for thousands of its simple dupes adhered to it sincerely, and deduced from it their duty to expel the Confederates from the State! The formidable and wonderfully rapid rally of Kentucky Volunteers for the Union alarms the Confederate leaders, not only for Memphis, but now for Nashville and Knoxville also. Their only hope to defeat the dreaded expedition down the Mississippi River, is now to threaten St. Louis in the rear; and hence Gen. JOHNSTON makes Missouri the theatre of his tactics. It is clear that neither FREMONT nor his successor, if he shall have one, will dare move down the Mississippi River at the head of the army of the West, if Gens. JOHNSTON and PRICE shall remain in Southwest Missouri, with their powerful rebel forces, ready to pounce on St. Louis as soon as it should be defenceless. For with St. Louis lost, Cairo would quickly fall, and then Paducah. And so the Grand Union Army moving down the Mississippi would never be able to return.

It is evident, we think, from the present aspect of affairs in the West, that the expedition down the Mississippi River must be indefinitely postponed. If any invasion of rebel territory is made in that quarter, it is Gen. SHERMAN that must make it. He is the only one who dare attempt it; and we believe he can do it safely and successfully. The Western Department, with its headquarters at St. Louis, has been completely paralysed by Gen. PRICE, and neither FREMONT nor any other commandant in that Department, can recover the Union Army in Missouri from its present campaign, in time to make it available the present season for any expedition down the Mississippi River.

The question with the Government at Washington, it seems to us, now should be, whether they can not so quickly and so strongly reinforce Gen. SHERMAN as to enable him to march irresistibly on Nashville and Knoxville. The occupation of the latter place is, after all, the most desirable achievement for the Union Army in the entire field of war. More than the successful march upon Richmond even, would it break and destroy the power of the Confederate armies. If the Confederates have changed their tactics and their plans, we must necessarily change ours.

Frank and Truthful.

The *Herald* had a moment of candor the other day, and very frankly avowed the general principle on which it is conducted. In speaking of one of the correspondents of the London newspapers in this country, it said that "*when he was impertinent, malicious, inventive and slanderous, he was at least readable. The general public*," adds the *Herald*, "LIKES A LIE, WELL TOLD." There certainly can be no higher authority as to the taste of the "general public" on this point than the *Herald*. It has been experimenting now for thirty years upon this matter, and ought to know precisely what the public does like in this way.

If we may be permitted to infer anything concerning the *Herald's* "general public" from its general practice, we should say that the more *impudent* a "well-told lie" is, the better: and the more frequently the same lie is repeated, moreover, the greater the likelihood of its success. In all these respects the *Herald* is unrivaled. Its talent sometimes seems more than human. A very large portion of the community, comprising some of its most intelligent members, do not believe that any unassisted human intellect could possibly persist, day after day, month after month, and year after year, in telling such impudent falsehoods as form the staple of the *Herald's* editorials. But this is a hasty judgment, and does not take sufficiently into account the effect of practice in educating the human mind. Men can, by long training, learn to do anything.

Probably there are not ten men in either section of the country, familiar with the *Herald*, who will not agree that it did more than any other single agency in the Union to lead the South into rebellion. For ten years its steady aim was to make the South believe that the people of the North were red-hot Abolitionists, determined to excite their slaves to cut their masters' throats, and to overwhelm the South in blood and ruin. From one year's end to the other it spread before them every violent, ultra Abolition speech it could get hold of, and represented it as the real genuine sentiment of the North. The more rational and moderate views of the Republicans were distorted and misrepresented for the same purpose: and one of the philosophical speeches of the present Secretary of State was heralded to the South, in large black letters, as the "*Brutal and Bloody Manifesto of Mr. Seward.*" Having sown the seeds of hatred and abhorrence in the South, by a long and steady course of this systematic lying about the North—when things came to a crisis after the last election, it went on exhorting the South to rebel—promising them Northern aid, stirring up sympathy and coöperation for them here at home, keeping up a secret and traitorous correspondence from its office with the Charleston *Mercury*, the leading organ of the rebels, filling its columns with "lies well told" about the Abolitionism of Mr. LINCOLN and the leading Republicans, and fomenting, by every possible means, the rebellion against the Government.

It succeeded in its undertaking. Its "lies"

look effect. It made the South believe it to be their friend—and, naturally enough, it made them believe the North their enemy. So working in connection with the leading rebels, and playing directly into their hands, it enabled them to accomplish their long cherished purpose. There are a great many people who believe it is in their interest. Whether it has been directly retained, or is only acting upon its natural and inherent passion for disturbance and excitement, is of little consequence; and the extraordinary zeal it evinces in trying to divide the Unionists of the North, and to bring into the question the most dangerous and fatal distractions, gives good ground for believing that its professed devotion to the Union is only designed as a cloak for its real purpose. It has tried in every way to foment discord here at home, and devotes itself now mainly to the task of exciting one portion of the people against another.

We should have very little doubt about its being actually in the rebel service, if we believed it to have principle enough to care for any side of any question. It is much more likely, however, to be practicing on the only rule which it ever adopts, and which it set forth in the paragraph we have quoted. It is trying to be "impertinent, inventive and mischievous," in order to be "readable,"—and is firm in the faith that the "general public" for which it writes, is fond of a "lie well-told."

Foreign Meddlers.

We publish, rather as a curiosity than from any importance attaching to it, a letter which has been addressed to Gen. FREMONT by a little knot of Englishmen, calling themselves a "Foreign Affairs Committee," and having their headquarters apparently at Sheffield. England is a great country for hobby-riders, and for hobby-riding Committees; and there is this peculiarity about them, that they never abandon a hobby which they have once adopted. We doubt not there are Committees in England still in existence to resist the Jacobinism of the French Revolution, and to crush the ambitious designs of the First NAPOLEON. The Sheffield gentlemen, who have opened a correspondence with Gen. FREMONT, have become afflicted with the Russia-phobia which broke out so violently in the Crimean war, but which is chronic with a considerable body of Her Majesty's subjects. Russia is their bugbear. She is at the bottom of all the evil that is done under the sun. It is against her that all the world must be on its guard. Gen. FREMONT is told by these one-idea men that Russia has marked the American continent "for her prey"—that "there is not a square foot of the United States which Russia has not coveted, has not marked as her own;" and Gen. FREMONT is looked up to with confidence by the people of Europe as her destined conqueror.

This is very absurd trash, and it is not a little strange that men can be found willing to write it. The war in which Gen. FREMONT is engaged has not a tenth part as much to do with Russia as it has with the King of Dahomey. The latter monarch, indeed, has a very direct and palpable interest in its result. He represents a commercial interest. He has a very large and a very profitable trade to look after. If the Southern Confederacy shall succeed in establishing its independence, he may reasonably look for a great revival in the only traffic which he carries on with foreign nations,—the trade in slaves. If JEFF. DAVIS & COMPANY are beaten, on the other hand, his commerce will be ruined,—his slave-mills will be compelled to work on very "short time," and there is no telling to what extremities he and his subjects may be reduced. He sympathizes, therefore, naturally enough, with the South, and is exceedingly anxious that our Government should end the war and "let the Southern people go."

If these Sheffield gentlemen, therefore, had written on his behalf, their action would have been at least intelligible. But they simply talk nonsence when they try to make us believe that Russia is seeking the conquest of the United States, and that we must be on our guard against her. There is not one among the leading Powers of Europe that has evinced a more friendly spirit, or spoken in more manly and honorable terms of this rebellion, than Russia, and the Sheffield gentlemen may rely upon it, her conduct will be remembered by our people in the future.

We do not exactly understand their motive in addressing their communication to Gen. FREMONT. If they designed to put the nation on its guard against foreign perils, we should naturally have supposed they would write directly to the President, who is the Executive head of the nation. It certainly is not usual thus to open communications with a subordinate officer. But it can scarcely be expected that men who suffer from such a night-mare as afflicts this Committee, should do anything in a rational or common-sense way.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We have repeatedly expressed ourselves in favor of exchanging prisoners with the insurgents. We believe it expedient, and even necessary, without, in the least, carrying along with it the character of an implied acknowledgement of the enemy as a lawful belligerent. Our Government has recently liberated a number of prisoners equal to a number of prisoners liberated by the insurgents; but an entirely new question arises, to which serious attention ought to be directed.

Exchanging prisoners means, in modern wars, an exchange of rank for rank—so many captains for so many captains; so many privates for so many privates, &c. To allow a prisoner to go free on his parole, means that he promises on his honor not to fight *until exchanged*. A subsequent exchange, number for number, rank for rank, wounded for wounded, healthy for healthy, restores the sword to the person on parole. None but commissioned officers are dismissed on parole, in the sense in which we have explained the term.

It appears, however, that the prisoners of our army, who lately arrived from Richmond, have given their parole not to fight against the enemy during the remainder of the war, and we, in turn, exact from the released prisoners whom we have made, the oath of allegiance, or an oath corresponding to the parole.

The question arises, has any prisoner the right of giving his parole for more than the abstaining from fighting until exchanged? We think, emphatically, that he has not. A soldier is a public servant, and as long as the war lasts he has no right to divest himself of the arms which his country has intrusted to him. Would the Secretary of War continue an officer of the regular army on the army list, after he should have given his parole for the remainder of the war? We think not; we think that he could not; and is there any difference between the regulars and volunteers during war, with reference to duties and rights? None whatever.

Allowing this sort of dismissal on parole would amount almost to a premium for cowardly conduct. The oaths which we exact of the prisoners we have made are, it is much to be feared, of very little weight; nor ought the parole to extend to any but officers, if, indeed, it ought not to be abolished altogether, upon the introduction of fair exchange. The reason is, that keeping and watching the prisoners, when large numbers have surrendered to the enemy, is frequently a great inconvenience to the hostile Power, when dismissing some thousand men on parole would be a great benefit to it, and a real injury to the party to whom the paroled soldiers belong.

Our Government ought to publish its views concerning "the parole for the remainder of the war," and find, as we think, additional reasons for the adoption of exchange of prisoners, number for number, and rank for rank, so long and whenever convenient for us—for convenience alone is the guide in this matter of exchange of prisoners.

AMUSEMENTS.

The second of Mr. ULLMAN'S Benefits will take place to-night at the Academy of Music, when VERDI'S "Ballo en Maschera" will be played for the last time. There will be no other operatic performance in the City until Monday next, the occasion of Mr. ULLMAN'S third benefit, which will close the brief series. During the past week, Mr. HERRMANN has been delighting our Brooklyn friends. His *soirées* at the Academy of Music were crowded. The prestidigitator's regular season has come to an end, but two additional performances will be given in Fourteenth-street during the present week. The first of these is for the benefit of Madame HERRMANN, and will take place to-morrow-night. In addition to a number of new tricks by the prestidigitator, there will be a grand concert in which CARLOTTA PATTI will sing. Madame HERRMANN will also, on this occasion, make her *début* as a pianist.

The business at the various places of City amusements continues to be very good. Miss LAURA KEENE'S establishment has lost none of its popularity. The "Seven Sons" appear to draw as well as did the "Seven Sisters." When the latter piece was produced for the first time it was anything but a success. It was only by handing it over to the merciful "gag" of the company that it finally gained favor with the public. The case is somewhat similar with the "Seven Sons." Every deviation from the original text seems to give new life to it. The scenery, however, is still the specialty, and its brilliancy is scarcely likely to be dimmed by the additions which are from time to time being made to the literary portion of the work.

"The King of the Mountains" at Mr. WALLACK'S theatre, has been welcomed with much favor by Press and public. In its way, it is one of the best melodramas we have ever seen, and will assuredly enjoy a long and prosperous career. Several excisions have been made with decided advantage to the action. It is now played with great spirit and quickness.

Mr. WALCOT'S engagement at the Winter Garden came to a languid end on Saturday night. It was to have terminated on Friday, and other artists were announced for the ensuing evening, but some difficulty arose, and Mr. WALCOT played once more, and for the last time, on Saturday. The house, although dismally cheerless to the spectator, seemed to inspire the comedian with new life and energy. Fun is often next door to pain; the best jokes have been made with an aching head; the gayest trivialities have come from a breaking heart. Certain it is that Mr. WALCOT played with more than his usual spirit—and this, it must be admitted, is saying a great deal, for in lightness and vivacity of style there are few comedians who are his superior. One could not help regretting that the attendance was so very bad. We do not know to whom the responsibility of thrusting Mr. WALCOT before the public as a "star" belongs, but it was certainly a most unwise proceeding. Placed in a good company, and with a small eccentric part to sustain, he is inimitable, but beyond this, he is, and always has been unpalatable to the public. The applause which actors so circumstanced obtain is too apt to lead them astray. When Mr. WALCOT belonged to Mr. WALLACK'S company he was a deserved favorite. The experienced manager took occasion to present him only in those parts for which he was suited, and assisted him also with that kindly advice and instruction for which so many artists are his negligent and forgetful debtors. Supported on every side by the best of talent, success became certain. It was Mr. WALCOT'S good fortune to bear off a large share of public approbation, but he committed a grievous blunder in supposing that he alone was the cause of its being bestowed. It was the reward simply of a good stock actor. In passing from that condition to one for which he is eminently unfitted, Mr. WALCOT has endured the punishment of an unavailing ambition. Whether it be the fault of himself or his friends, the rebuke is too severe to be unheeded, and we are not sorry that it is so. The interests of art require that the ridiculous pretensions of actors should sometimes receive a check. And the utter failure of Mr. WALCOT to draw should also teach managers that an ordinary stock actor cannot be foisted upon the public as a novel attraction and star without depleting the treasury, and deteriorating the character of the theatre where the experiment is made.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will make his appearance at the Winter Garden to-night, and during a short season of three weeks will play some of his most admired characters. To-night he appears as *Bob Buckskin* in the extravaganza of "P. P.," and also as *Paul Pry* in the play of that name. The manager announces that BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Octoroon" will be revived here on Wednesday with Mr. CLARKE as *Caleb Scudder*. It is said to be one of his best parts. Mr. BOURCICAULT, who ought to be a judge, has displayed his appreciation of the performance by offering Mr. CLARKE an engagement to sustain the part at the Adelphi Theatre, London, when the piece shall be produced there.

One of the best and most actively conducted theatrical establishments in the City is unquestionably Barnum's Museum. For several seasons past it has been the first to bring out the most pronounced novelties of the European market, frequently anticipating the best efforts of our up-town managers. Not long since we referred in terms of merited praise to the Museum's version of "Great Expectations." It seems that this piece has been a little disappointment, for it is shortly to be withdrawn. Another novelty—about which Paris has run mad—is to take its place to-night. This is the famous melodrama known as the "Angel of Midnight"—a work which, if we remember rightly, is based on the singular idea of a medical man of great renown making a compact with Death—who is jealous of the Doctor's success—that he will not try to save some of his patients if Death will spare some others. Those that Death claims are those whom the Doctor most loves, and thus a number of intensely interesting situations are secured. If the "Angel of Midnight" is placed on the stage with Mr. BARNUM'S usual care, it will, we fancy, obtain a success. It is reasonable to suppose so in view of its great popularity in France and England.

That ill-starred theatre, the Old Bowery, is once more in a state of eclipse. It came to a sudden and rather dishonest end on Tuesday night. An audience had assembled to witness the performances, when a gentleman announced that in consequence of all the artists having walked off the performance would be impossible. An audience then diligently repaired to the box-office for the rural and delightful purpose of getting its money back again; but an audience discovered to its dismay that the treasurer, doubtless acting on the impulse of the moment, had incontinently vamoosed with the cash-box. Whereupon an audience expressed its indignation, and, being in the right, had, as a matter of course, its head cracked with the wood of the locust and the arm of the law. The only theatre which seems to flourish is the New Bowery.

The new pantomime at Canterbury Hall will be continued during the present week. It seems to have pleased the folk.

Professor HERRMANN will give his comic programme at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow night.

The Alleghanians—old time favorites of our public—are giving a series of their pleasant evenings at Hope Chapel. What with singing and bell-ringing one can manage to pass a couple of hours quite agreeably in their company.

The Fifth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, commences to-day at the City Assembly Rooms, and will be continued without intermission until Thursday. We trust that this admirable charity will meet with all the encouragement that a liberal public can bestow.

The Living Whales at Jones' Wood are still on exhibition. They are unquestionably the greatest natural curiosities that have ever been exhibited in this country.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who has just returned from Europe, brings with him the welcome tidings that Mme. GRISI has promised once more to visit America. It would be easy to say that we have already taken a touching leave of this eminent *artiste*;—what nation has not?—but who is there that will quibble at going through the ceremony afresh. Moreover, there may not be occasion for lamentation. If the London critics are to be believed, the great prima donna is in better voice now than when we had the pleasure of first hearing her at the old Metropolitan Theatre of this City. In many of her *rôles* she is still unapproachable as a singer, and in all she is without a superior as an actress. There are grand traditions, too, that cluster around the history of the Queen of Song, which must at all times command the sympathies of the public. We do not doubt that the farewell series now contemplated by Mme. GRISI will be attended with all the triumphs of a new career. The *Diva* will bring with her a company of Italian artists, and will commence early in January.

The first reunion of boy choirs took place at Trinity Church on Wednesday last. It is intended to have a similar meeting quarterly, in order to promote a taste for English Cathedral music. The idea is a good one, and we shall be glad to see it carried out.

We are pleased to notice that the times have not dulled the enterprise of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS, to whom for so many seasons we have been indebted for our best classical music. Their programme for six *soirées* are before us, and give promise of an abundant feast. The stringed quartette will be composed, as heretofore, of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. J. MOSENTHAL, Mr. C. MATZKA and Mr. F. BERGNER. Mr. WM. MASON is, of course, the pianist. The resumption of these admirable entertainments is a guaranty that we shall not lose all that we have gained in the way of art. Pupils, who by family troubles, are compelled to suspend their lessons, would do well to subscribe to Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' *soirées*; they will thereby secure the means of cultivating a refined and pure taste, and of establishing a firm and sure basis for future progress. The first concert will take place at Dodworth's Saloon on the 5th of November. We give below the programmes of the entire series:

I. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (G major, No. 1,) ..... Mozart.
2. Sonate, for piano-forte, (Opus 31, No. 3,) Beethoven.
3. Rondo, for piano and violin, (B minor, Opus, 70,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (F major, Opus 41, No. 2,) ..... Schumann.

II. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (G major,) ..... Haydn.
2. Romanzen, (for piano, Opus 28,) ..... Schumann.
3. Trio, (B flat minor, Op. 5,) ..... Volkmann.
4. Quartet, (E minor, No. 8,) ..... Beethoven.

III. SOIREE.

1. Quintet, piano and wind instruments, (E flat major,) ..... Mozart.
2. Sonate, piano and violoncello, (A maj., Opus 69,) ..... Beethoven.
3. Fantasie, piano and violin, (C major, Opus 159,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (C minor, No. 4,) ..... Beethoven.

IV. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (D major,) ..... Haydn.
2. Sonate for piano-forte ..... Beethoven.
3. Trio, (F major, Opus 80,) ..... Schumann.
4. Quintet, (C major,) ..... Schubert.

V. SOIREE.

1. Trio, piano, clarinette, and viola, (E flat major, ... Mozart.
2. Quartet, (E major,) ..... Spohr.
3. Sonate for piano and violin, (D minor,) Schumann
4. Quartet, (F minor, No. 11,) ..... Beethoven.

VI. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (piano, G minor,) ..... Mozart.
2. Prelude and fugue, (violin,) ..... Bach.
3. Trio, (B flat major,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (E flat major, No. 12,) ..... Beethoven.

Miss LIZZIE PARKER, a lady who is new to our public, will give a farewell concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor AGHIVARI and Mr. B. S. MILLS, the pianist. The programme contains some of the best *morceaux* from the Italian *repertoire*.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER, an artist of great versatility, who is a remarkable prestidigitator (is it fair to say that of a man who is absent?) and a good pianist, has recently been astonishing the people of Cincinnati with a series of organ performances at Dr. BOYNTON'S Church. One of the newspapers says that the effect was that of "corruscations of chain lightning flashing from massive thunder-clouds during a storm," and adds "than which nothing is more sublime in nature." We learn from the same paper that it is Professor HELLER'S intention to settle in Cincinnati and establish an Academy of Music.

A farce called "Paul Pry Married and Settled," has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre. We are happy to be able to announce that it was a dead failure. At the Olympic, Mr. OXENFORD has brought out a melodrama called "Jack of all Trades," with great success. It is an adaptation from a French piece called "Le Ramoneur."

The London papers announce that the compulsory closing of the theatres in Lent is in future to be limited to Good Friday. The old rule caused a severe loss to the managers.

Miss MATILDA HERON took her benefit at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, when the lady's original play, in five acts, called the "Belle of the Season," was played for the eleventh time.

Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, in a recent lecture, stated that the human animal needed amusement of some kind or the other, and that if the right kind were not supplied him he would certainly seek the wrong. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to illuminate his audience with a discourse on the subject of the "Gorilla," which he regarded as amusement of the right kind.

ADELINA PATTI recently gave a highly successful concert in Liverpool. St. George's Hall was crowded to such an extent that another concert had to be announced.

TITIENS, GIUGLINI, FERRI, CARRADORI and ARDITI, were also giving Italian Opera in Liverpool.

Mr. E. A. SOTHERN of *Lord Dundreary* renown, is in London, and after the termination of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement, will make his *début* at the Haymarket Theatre. The piece selected for the occasion is TOM TAYLOR'S version of "Our American Cousin." BUCKSTONE is to play *Asa Trenchard*, and COMPTON *Binney*. All the best members of the company seem to be in the cast.

Fine Arts.

The studios of the artists and the galleries of the picture dealers are once more preparing for the reception of the public. The most tempting subjects are finding their way to the canvass and thence to the pretty lounging places which decorate Broadway, and serve to exhibit some of the best pictures of the day.

Art is slow in its results. Its progress is easily retarded. War is destruction to its best interests. There is probably not a class in the City that will suffer more severely than our painters. In the best of times they are not wealthy; indeed, their genial kindly temperaments are such that they can do with less than any other class of professionals. One-half of their time is spent in the country, sketching the face of nature; the other in leisurely transferring these transcripts to canvass. A few months of industry must fill their larders, or they are apt to be bare for the year. Nothing can be more dismal than their present prospects; yet they work as cheerily as ever. Some of the best pictures of last year's exhibition are still unsold; they stand with their faces shamefully turned to the wall, hang in neglected windows, or suffer the last penalty of unprofitableness by being painted over for other subjects. It seems, indeed, as if the public had not only ceased to buy pictures, but even to take an interest in them. And yet, what more pleasant refuge can be found from the positive anxieties and actual grievances of the moment than a saunter through a picture gallery, where green fields and lowing herds, blue mountains and airy sweeps of landscape, heroic action, brave men and beautiful women look down upon us from every side. Europe would be shorn of half her delights if, by some fell disaster, her picture galleries should be destroyed; and, we may add, with pardonable vanity, New-York would certainly lose her metropolitan character if she were to be similarly visited. We have not, to be sure, got a great deal that the public can claim. Our public collection, indeed, is limited to corporation heroes and civic worthies, whom it would not be unpardonable to forget. But there are collections made up by private enterprise and thrown open to the public which should not be neglected, which, in point of fact, we ought to pride all the more.

Foremost amongst these is the Dusseldorf Gallery opposite Laura Keene's Theatre, where some of the finest pictures of the modern German school are on exhibition. Without visiting the city whence this gallery takes its name, it would be difficult to see so many able works by its best artists. The exhibition room itself is a model of neatness, and without doubt the most profitable lounging place—to the lounger, not we fear to the proprietor—in the City. It is rendered peculiarly interesting at the present moment, by the fact that an admirable portrait of Major ANDERSON has recently been added to the list. The brief history of our struggle with the rebellious South has crystalized around the name of this hero. He represents an epoch which will ever be memorable, and it is, therefore, gratifying to know that in the portrait now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery a future generation will have an opportunity of judging of the features of the soldier who first unsheathed his sword in defence of the Union.

A little higher up town, Mr. SCHAUS has provided a neat cabinet for the lovers of art, and has stocked it well with good pictures; a few of the number indeed enjoy a world-wide reputation. VAN LERIN'S picture of "Cinderella and her Sisters" has been removed to the Gallery, and deservedly attracts a large share of attention; there are also subjects by HESCHE, CHURCH, BISCHOFF, HART, and other well known artists. Mr. SCHAUS' Gallery is at No. 749 Broadway.

Almost opposite, on the corner of Ninth-street, is the truly elegant establishment of GOUPIL, where another fine collection of paintings is proffered gratuitously to the inspection of the public. The facilities enjoyed by this house enable it to exhibit at all times a creditable selection from the studios of the best French artists. At present it contains some extremely bright and beautiful specimens. We do not know of a more charming recreation than an hour's stroll through GOUPIL'S establishment. The paintings are, of course, the principal attractions, but down stairs there is a vast wealth of tempting trifles in the shape of engravings, lithographs, photographs, etc. The visitor will be especially struck with a valuable series of photographs from MESSONIER'S most celebrated works, conveying an admirable idea of his style, and furnishing a key to the wonderful success of an artist who can obtain a thousand dollars for a scrap not larger than an envelop. Among the lesser art bagatelles of the place we would direct attention to the charming nick-nacks in carved wood, such as inkstands, paper-knives, etc., etc., which have recently been introduced by this house.

We shall reserve for a future occasion a notice of the various studios, simply remarking that most of the artists have returned from their provincial rambles, and are to be found at their old quarters. The public this year ought to take an unusual interest in their proceedings, for we observe that some of our ablest men are volunteering to give lessons in their art. An advantage of this kind would be difficult to obtain at ordinary times, and is really a peculiar boon. Mr. MEDLY, an artist of great vigor and originality, and a gentleman of unusual information and æsthetic tendencies, may be commended as a desirable instructor. His studio is in the Crayon Gallery building, north east corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

Letter from an English Committee to Gen. Fremont.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
SHEFFIELD, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: On the 23d of September, 1856, this Committee had the honor of addressing you, and expressing "the most anxious desire for your success in claiming the suffrages of your fellow-countrymen for the post once occupied by GEORGE WASHINGTON." That address was called forth by your remarks to your supporters, wherein you dealt with matter which concerned us no less than your fellow-citizens' in a manner which filled us with astonishment and gratification. Another occasion has now arisen when, in our judgment, it is our duty to address you again.

After having given the reasons why we then desired you success, we said: "That State which has marked—and justly marked—Europe for its prey, has not excluded from the limits of its future succession the vast and fertile regions occupied by your people. There is not a square foot of the United States which Russia has not coveted—has not marked as her own. She wants that land ultimately for herself; she wants, mediately, the value of that land in its physical power and mental action against us." We also said: "You have made yourself a terrible foe by those very words which have won for you our respect, and from that moment, if not before, you have been marked out by Russia as a man to circumvent, to coerce, to purchase, or destroy."

On that occasion you were not successful; Russia supported your opponent. It is unnecessary to rehearse the subsequent occurrences in your country's history. No doubt you have been fully aware of the secret action of Russia in supporting the late Government. Foiled in the last Presidential Election, and foreseeing from the course of subsequent events—especially those resulting from your straightforward conduct—the probability of her prey escaping, she now appears publicly before the United States in the professed character of an unauthorized adviser. When it suits her purpose she deprecates the insolence of giving advice where it is not solicited; in her present alarm she obtrudes her advice. The dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated St. Petersburgh, July 10, is a clever, matchless composition; carefully selected words; skillfully poised sentences; and mysterious phrases, dexterously assorted. Its tendency is putrescent: the outward healing of a sore in order that it may canker and render her prey more easy to be overcome. We feel a confident assurance that whoever may be deceived by that dispatch, you will not be amongst the number. The words of Sir J. MAC NEIL, written years ago in the *Quarterly Review*, are fully verified. He said: "The Cabinets and statesmen of Europe are the tools with which Russia works." Since the present rebellion in the States, the conspirators who govern Europe in the interest of Russia have been promoting the very same end, now openly avowed by her. On the 6th of June last we addressed a letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a copy of which is inclosed, wherein we protested against the acts of some of the conspirators.

We venture to assure you, Sir, that although you are an object of intense hatred to Russia and her European "tools," the people look up to you with hope and confidence. Our ardent wishes are for your success in the glorious career you have undertaken. Applying the language of one of England's eminent statesmen in a letter addressed to us, we "trust your courage will not fail, nor your energies flag, for to do what is clearly your duty is so hard, and to accomplish any good so apparently impossible, that the work will permit of no loitering on the road nor moments of idleness or rest."

We have the honor to remain, on behalf of the Committee, your faithful and obedient servants,

ISAAC IRONSIDE, Chairman.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Secretary.
Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT.

Loss of the British Schooner Shark, of Liverpool.

Capt. L. D. BARRETT, of the schooner *Mariquita*, arrived from Rio Congo, Africa, gives us the following particulars of the loss of this vessel:

Aug. 8, the British schooner *Shark*, of Liverpool, while entering the Rio Congo, ran ashore on Shark's Point, and became a total loss. She had a cargo valued at £5,000, which fell into the hands of the natives, "Mussolongos," who gathered on the beach in great numbers, armed with muskets, and commenced shooting at the crew, who were obliged to make their escape in the boat to save their lives. After they left the vessel the natives continued to fire at them until the current had drifted them out of range. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Arrogant* arrived eight days after, but the natives had taken the vessel to pieces to get the iron and copper bolts from her and with these, the cargo, sails, and copper from her bottom, they made off into the interior. The *Arrogant* destroyed a number of huts that were on the beach, which was the only satisfaction they had received thus far.

REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that real estate sales are commencing. The Messrs. BLESZKE will sell on the 24th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, a large number of building lots on Sixtieth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first streets, and on Fifth-avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets; some very choice property. It is intended to make the sale absolute. We hope to record good prices. Part of this estate is well known as the old "Burnham property," and includes a very valuable water right on the Hudson River. See advertisement signed "WILLIAM CLARKE."

TRUSSES.—DR. BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

ARNEL—GUENTHER.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. F. H. Guenther, GEORGE ARNEL, Jr., of New-York, to JULIA E., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, THOMAS JACKSON, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218½ Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The members will meet at the Lodge-room at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the N. G.

PEIXOTTO.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, RACHEL, widow of the late D. L. M. Peixotto, M. D., aged 63 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, and sons-in-law, David Hays, A. H. Cardoza and B. H. Seixas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 24th-st.

MCCAFFERY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, after a long and distressing illness, ANNIE, daughter of Philip and Margaret McCaffery, aged 21 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 1st-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock. Requiem Mass in St. Patrick's Church at 9½ A. M.

COVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 19, after a short and severe illness, LEMUEL COVELL, Jr., aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Rev. Lemuel Covell, No. 45 Bond-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, EDWARD LE GRAND, only son of Alfred and Margaret G. Moore, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MESSERSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 20, ELLIS, youngest child of Edward D. and Mary S. Messerue.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from No. 8 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Major Abel Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, corner of North 2d and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

ZABRISKIE.—At Spring Valley, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 19, RACHEL, daughter of Henry H. and Eliza Voorhis, and wife of Albert J. A. Zabriskie, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at the South Church at Schraalenburgh, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 549.—OCT. 19, 1861.
58, 59, 56, 5, 42, 67, 52, 38, 34, 70, 62, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—OCT. 19, 1861.
53, 48, 34, 75, 26, 8, 41, 11, 37, 21, 13, 28, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY,

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., President,

DEODORIZED ILLUMINATING OIL,

Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.

Is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoke, or crusting the wick.

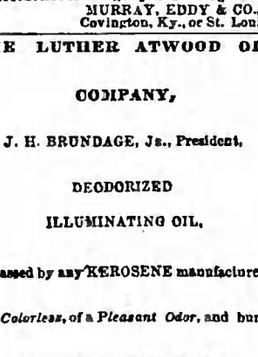
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

For sale in any quantity, at a greatly REDUCED PRICE.

Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.

Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $20, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.

The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Reaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly REDUCED COST.
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 183 Chatham-st.

BLUE ENAMEL BRACELETS,
AT $3 EACH,
at GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE VERY LOW
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7 o'clock, by Prof. MERCEREAU, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A FULL ASSORTment, in sheep, morocco and velvet, for sale by FREEMAN, RYER & CO., Importers, 13 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BURT.

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES,
Col. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Headquarters No 480 Broadway.

This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,048 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Private ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

WANTED—FOUR HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED men, to be mustered into the United States service in an accepted regiment, for which, or any part of which, $4 per man will be paid in cash as soon as mustered. Transportation of the men will be paid to this City in addition. Parties having recruits, or being able to procure them, are invited to address or call on the Colonel, at No 27 Bond-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., for ten days. This is a genuine offer, and all parties will be honestly dealt with.

A LIEUTENANCY AND $100 CASH—GIVEN to any capable person bringing forty men. Transportation from the country free. Regiment nearly complete; is now occupying excellent quarters in doors. Three vacancies for officers furnishing means in lieu of men. Sergeants also wanted. Address Lieut.-Col. J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, Post-Office, New-York.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 8 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honestly dealt with.

UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS—COL. BERDAN.—Good shots desirous of joining this favorite corps, may apply to Capt. H. D. TYLER,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a competent young English girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, with 3 years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at needle-work; would sew for a lady who boards, or act as waitress or parlormaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages $5; City or country. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 95 East 16th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., second-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 357 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 122½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies and game; wages, $9; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid, takes the place of a waitress in full; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook and good baker would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 356 3d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman would take a first-class cook's place, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a prime baker; has no objection to city or country; is at liberty to leave her present place this day. Call for two days at No. 13 West 19th-st., Mrs. MANLEY, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 27th-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A steady, competent and obliging woman. Apply at No. 210 6th-av., on Monday and Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 158 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young English woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 11th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 29th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing, if required. Has good references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, fully competent for her duties in the above capacity; will assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 29th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND WASHER—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two smart English girls, one as good cook and first-rate washer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; or they would do general housework in private families; are willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 115 East 13th-st., corner 2d-av., over store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, if required; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must bring good recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; will do chamberwork, if required. Has lived with the best families in the City. Best reference. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 28th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a family. Has no objection to City or country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, with 3 years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at needle-work; would sew for a lady who boards, or act as waitress or parlormaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages $5; City or country. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., second-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 95 East 16th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 357 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 122½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies and game; wages, $9; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid, takes the place of a waitress in full; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook and good baker would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 356 3d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman would take a first-class cook's place, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a prime baker; has no objection to city or country; is at liberty to leave her present place this day. Call for two days at No. 13 West 19th-st., Mrs. MANLEY, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 27th-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A steady, competent and obliging woman. Apply at No. 210 6th-av., on Monday and Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 158 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young English woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 11th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 29th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing, if required. Has good references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, fully competent for her duties in the above capacity; will assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 29th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND WASHER—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two smart English girls, one as good cook and first-rate washer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; or they would do general housework in private families; are willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 115 East 13th-st., corner 2d-av., over store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, if required; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must bring good recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; will do chamberwork, if required. Has lived with the best families in the City. Best reference. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 28th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a family. Has no objection to City or country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS MILLINER.—A FRENCH MILLINER DEsires employment, to work by the day. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. One who has served in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at No. 869 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., for two days. The best City reference given.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse; is fond of children, and has good recommendations. She would be willing to take a place as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or lady, or as infant's nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; good references can be given. Apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an English woman, of middle age, a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of children; is an excellent seamstress; would take entire charge of an infant. Call at her present employer's, No. 148 East 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d. No objections to the country.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A WOMAN, OF many years' experience and tried capability, wants a situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant or growing children; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. City references of the highest order can be produced. Apply or address No. 92 West 19th-st., 2d floor, rear, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 191 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting; is willing to go by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, and will be found obliging in every way; can produce good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 129 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE, INTELligent and tidy American girl wishes to engage as seamstress and nurse; is willing to assist in the general housework, or would do it all, in a small family; would take pleasure in pleasing her employer, in City or country; refers to good families. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a smart, active man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can get good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Corwin's, No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active girl, as a proficient waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; or would take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young English girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a German girl as servant in a small family, or as cook. Apply at No. 47 Clinton-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of sobriety and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 197 East 13th-st., New-York.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 4th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls on moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 13th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in the City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man. English; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and careful driver; no objections to the country; can give the best of City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address E. B., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (English;) has had many years' experience; is a good groom, careful driver; can give the best of City and country reference; wages to suit the times; no objection to the country. Address E. B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; is not afraid of hard work, and would like to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address L. B., No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (English,) a situation as vegetable and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and can milk a cow; moderate wages will be accepted for a permanent situation; has the very best of City reference from his late employer. For further particulars address ADAMS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a married man, no family, Scotch, has had many years' experience in this country; wife is a good cook, dairywoman, &c. Apply at, or address A. W., Smith's Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 860 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable single, young man, who can take care of 2 horses and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of references from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of steady habits and pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; a steady place more an object than high wages; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference, to whom he can refer, having lived to some of the best families in the City. Address WAITER, or call, at No. 820 Broadway, Real Estate Office, or No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE MAN, As situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he has just left. Can be seen at the grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st. Address M. K., for 2 days.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD TAKE ANY situation of responsibility or trust for a very low remuneration, or would accept a situation where he could perfect himself in practical assaying without wages; is capable of taking hold of almost anything; best of references, &c. Address INDEX, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, QUALified to do operating and plain work; also a dental student. Applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages wanted. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY FROM 25 TO 35 years of age, of respectable appearance, to attend in a fancy and domestic bakery and confectionery-store, near Broadway; must be active and willing to make herself useful. Address JAMES WALTON, Union-square Post-office, stating where to call.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRIP-HAMMER MEN; those accustomed to gun or pistol work preferred. Address L. H. OLMSTED, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE AMERIcaine, pour soigner des enfants, une bonne Française, d'un âge moyen, parlant bien sa langue, sachant tricoter coudre. Ne s'adresser qu'avec de bonnes références. No. 30 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 120 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music and the higher English branches, desires to teach in a private family, where she will receive her board as an equivalent. Address A. C., Randolph's Book-store, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF much experience in teaching the French, Latin, English and Italian languages, music, drawing and belles-lettres, desires an engagement in a family or school. Salary moderate. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Station D, Post-office, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, NOT long in America, wishes a situation as governess; she has been several years in a boarding school in France, so that she speaks this language perfectly well; she is able to teach both German and French, also the first rudiments in piano. No. 119 Laurence-st.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement either in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address D. F. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, (French and English,) experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the branches of a thorough education, wish to teach in this City as visiting or resident instructresses, or to travel with families or invalids. Their testimonials will inspire the highest confidence. Address ITALIAN, Box No. 39 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, of long experience, desires to devote a few hours semi or tri-weekly to imparting instruction in the following, viz.: English, French, Latin, and rudiments of Spanish. Reliable references, if desired. Address, for one week, V. P. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE.—A few minutes' walk from the depôt and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hill on which this property is located, renders these highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.—A spacious two-story brick dwelling, containing ten rooms. The house is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. It is surrounded by about four acres of land, part of it laid out ornamentally. Wood-house, coach-house, &c., on the grounds. Possession given immediately. The house is within five minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which connects between Jersey City and Easton, Penn. Rent according to the times. Apply to JOHN M. MANN, Somerville, N. J., or to Rev. JAMES THOMSON, Willoughby-av., near Yates, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground. Three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELL-furnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 84 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, by a gentleman and wife, at a nominal rent until Spring, not over 500 miles from New-York; would take horse and carriage; best of care, and reference given. Address, giving description, rent, &c., HOME, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M. No. 71 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 124½ Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
for the
NATIONAL LOAN.
Office of Kountze, Son & Co.,
No. 9 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable in coin or current funds, as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, credited by return mail.

Six per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 P cent. 3 years' Treasury Notes at par and current interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. T. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.

7 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR REMDE at either of our offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have sent notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division. We think your security ample, not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect you fully and enable the purchasers to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.

D. L. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. A. JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. G. OLIVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Peal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Levett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Hutton*, in harness.

The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, D. Phiffer names b. g. *Zouave*, S. Crocks names s. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.

J. CROCHERON, Manager.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
132 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 8-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 22 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 4 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
228 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots. (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts
1,200 Bayonet Belts
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
240 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.

Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

After the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of accounts rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLAUGH,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form or bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,200 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1893.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET,
New-York, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KAYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (64th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Ulcer, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Sarsfula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Light-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 8th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Watery Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ballings, or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Furious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween the undersigned under the name of WALSH & COMPANY, wholesale butchers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by MICHAEL PHELAN and WILLIAM PITTMAN, who are authorized to settle the affairs and claims of the late firm.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1861.

PETER WALSH,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
WM. PITTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. S. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Ludlow-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	35
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 15 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-Y

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

prepossessing appearance, robust, rudy, rather short stature, with an open, manly countenance. I dare say he will prove himself a match for BUCHNER and his fruiter crew.

Intelligence of the most exciting nature in relation to the numbers and intention of the enemy, has this moment reached headquarters. Some doubts are expressed as to its being true in its whole extent; but for one, I am satisfied that it is substantially correct, as a future, near at hand, will attest.

SOUTHERN AND KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

CHEERING SIGNS IN SECESSIA—SECESSION'S DESPERATE EXPIRING STRUGGLES—EXTERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ADVERSARIES DEMANDED BY KENTUCKIANS—COMMITTEES FOR THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE FAMILIES OF KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE—ENLISTMENTS GOING ON, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Tennesseans keep fleeing within our lines. They all tell one story—that the Union men in Tennessee are not less numerous now than three months ago, and will rally to the National standard whenever and wherever they can get a chance. Many recent Union leaders have been coerced into secession; they are still Union at heart, and will soon find occasion to speak again for the Union. The private talk of many Tennesseans is to this effect: "We did not know, until lately, that we were so strong Union men; but this new Government is so monstrous a despotism that, as certain as fate, if ever a National army appears in striking distance, we shall join it, though it be to fight against our neighbors, our kith and kin." Secessionists themselves avow that "East Tennessee is rotten to the core on the secession question."

You are aware that, even in East Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, there is a dissatisfied and intensely bitter feeling against the secession despotism, generally smothered, but occasionally finding vent in the secession prints. "Your (the Confederate States) Government is rotten, and it stinks." "Your enemies know it is rotten." "Somebody must tell the people the plain truth, or we are ruined." The Richmond (Virginia) papers' admissions are very significant. "The submissionist element exists with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into life again." "Many of our wealthy men opposed secession to the last, and may be still opposed to separation and Southern independence." If this class be not attended to, and if, by one of the vicissitudes incident to war, the enemy should happen, for however brief a season, to approach the Capital (Richmond), we might have the spectacle of at least another nucleus of 'reconstructionists. They would come out of their holes, and offer protection to the fearful, or attempt to intimidate the timid non-combatants." "To allow the enemy to winter in our country is to lose the support of the whole population of the districts of country in which he will make his Winter quarters. In that event we should next season have not only the enemy to drive out, but the local population itself to conquer." The re-election of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, appears indicative of a great popular distrust in that State of the Confederate Government. Powerful naval expeditions, in conjunction with formidable inland movements, will cause a scattering of the invaders of Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, and a great uprising of our down-trodden friends in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Despite the "frightful condition of the Confederate army," a subject of universal alarm, you know they talk bigly about making a "vigorous push for the banks of the Ohio," "conquering the natural boundary of the Confederate States," "reconquering the Southern territory which was basely surrendered to the invader by Southern traitors," and "precipitating every available regiment and company into Kentucky and Missouri." They are weak and rotten.—but we must not underrate their ability to do much mischief before they expire, fall to pieces, or yield. Their desperate cause and condition only makes them more determined to do desperate deeds, to die game, and fight on until they die, and not to give up the ghost or the sword until they have involved the whole country in a common ruin with themselves. In their expiring struggles they aim to "throw their arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and to involve all the States in a common ruin." The whole people of all the United States are Philistines, and their Temple of Union and Liberty is to be tumbled down upon their devoted heads by the Sampsons of secession. No secession stroke should surprise us. If prepared, we will ward it off and make it recoil.

It is reported that the divisions under BUCKNER, PILLOW and ZOLLICOFFER are combining, and, when combined, will embrace 50,000 men; that HARDEE is in command at Cave City, in Barren County, and has on hand, or in prospect, 2,000 Indians, armed with "Arkansas toothpicks;" that 7,000 rebels have marched from Virginia through Sounding Gap into Lawrence County, and that many more are hastening into Eastern, Southern and Western Kentucky. Very important movements on our side must very soon take place to forestall, meet, vanquish and, if need be, exterminate our implacable and incorrigible enemies.

Exterminate! that is the word. At a meeting, on the 10th, of the Unionists of Oldham County, this exterminating resolution was prepared by Senator S. E. DE HAVEN and Col. R. T. JACOB, of the House, and passed with the heartiest approval: "That the Government of the United States must and shall be preserved, even though its preservation should demand the extermination of all its adversaries, (which we should deplore,) or, if necessary, the annihilation of all its supporters, for with this Government expires the last hope of constitutional liberty on earth."

Committees for the aid and support of the families of Kentucky volunteers are forming throughout this and other Districts. The Committees are to act during the war. They are to raise the full amounts in cash of the allotment tickets intrusted to them, and hand over the money to the families for whose benefit the allotments are made, and to receive and distribute contributions of money, provisions and clothing to these families. In Madison, Judge GOODLOE and Major BURNAM, of the Legislature, and Judge BARCE, have organized Committees so that families of Union volunteers from that county will be amply provided for. Unionists, at home, cannot be unmindful of their defenders in the field.

Enlisting is going on, but, in some places not as briskly as desirable. Too many want to be officers. Regiments don't fill up fast enough, because too many persons are trying at the same time to raise regiments in the same locality. But Gens. SHERMAN and CRITTENDEN will manage things right. They will be skilful, thorough, sagacious, and prompt.

I trust they will both be generally obeyed and liked; Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, and Gen. MCCOOK, of the regular army, will also be of great service to this Department. Ten Kentuckians, besides the thirty before mentioned, are Colonels of regiments raised or being raised. Among them are, R. K. WILLIAMS, of Paducah, GEO. P. WEBSTER and H. D. MCHENRY, both of the Legislature, DANIEL W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, and S. T. GARRARD, at Camp "Wild Cat," below Richmond. Judge WILLIAMS was a delegate, along with Messrs. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, DIXON & Co., to the "Border State Convention" at Frankfort. He is a hero. HENRY CLAY KING, at Mayfield, "commanding Kentucky volunteers, C. S. A.," issues his proclamation "asking all good and loyal men to arrest the said R. K. WILLIAMS and deliver him to me, and I promise to hang the traitor on the first tree." But the upstart KING'S own neck is in danger. He wants and needs his "rights." For the country's and Kentucky's sake, let him and HENRY CLAY BURNETT and their like have their rights without delay. PONTIAC.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Two elections have taken place this week in the Ninth New-York Militia Regiment. In Company E, EDWARD SHANLEY was elected First Lieutenant, and in Company G, MATTHEW GREGORY was elected to the same position. Private DUDLEY MURRAY, of Company G, left for Washington to-day, to accept a commission in the regular army.

There is no intelligence of any change in the situation of affairs along the frontiers of this division.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. RANKIN, who stands charged with endeavoring to enlist men for the National service, has been dismissed by the Government from the militia service. Lieut. CLARK has also been dismissed from the cavalry service on the same charge.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Ellsworth Regiment, 1,046 men, accompanied by Schreibuer's Band, leave here, for New-York, by steamer, to-morrow afternoon, reaching that City about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Previous to departure a splendid stand of colors will be presented to them by Mrs. ERASTUS CORNING.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express, telegraphed from Great Salt Lake City—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Oct. 18, 1861.

The California Pony Express passed through here yesterday, bringing the following dispatch for the Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1861.

Arrived, 10th, bark *Yankee*, Honolulu; 11th, ship *Nimrod*, Newcastle; 12th, ship *Nabob*, New-York.

Sailed, 10th, ship *Fearless*, for [New-York, carrying 17,000 sacks of barley, 700 sacks of wheat, 5,000 bales of wool, 3,000 hides and 80 boxes of sewing-machines.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 11th inst., carrying about 200 passengers and $1,864,000 for New-York. The following are the principal shippers:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$310,000	Alsop & Co.	58,000
Donohue, Ralston & Co.	145,000	Shaus & Co.	52,000
Davidson & Co.	108,000	Frank Baker	51,000
Sather & Church	85,000	Sbers & Co.	49,000
James Patrick,	83,000	Rosenbaum & Co.	33,000

The following are among the passengers per the *St. Louis*:

Gen. W. H. Halleck, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. B. Weller, James W. Sanolen, Mrs. Maxwell, Gen. E. O. Cord, U. S. A.; Hon. A. A. Sargent, Dr. Hycof, Thomas Flint, Capt. J. H. Homes, G. W. Post, J. P. Gagger, Mrs. N. P. Hepburn, H. M. Nagli, E. J. Moore, Lieut. S. E. Woodworth, U. S. A.

No change in the market is given since the last Express, except in Tobacco; sales 200 cases choice brands Virginia, at advanced rates. Money remains easy. The Treasury shipment yesterday was somewhat below the average, but the sales of Government Transfer Drafts has probably made up the full average. Exchange on New-York, ½ per cent. premium.

The brig *Providence*, from San Francisco to Victoria, foundered at sea on the 15th September. Many San Francisco merchants suffered heavily by the disaster. The cargo proved to be a total loss.

A fire broke out in San Francisco, the 10th, at the northeast corner of Advis and Washington streets, which destroyed a number of wooden buildings, doing about $25,000 worth damage.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory continued in session, showing a disposition to adopt the laws of California on all important subjects.

Lady FRANKLIN and her neice were received with much ceremony by the Nevada Territorial Legislature, on the 8th inst.

Dates received from Oregon to the 9th state that a State Fair was held at Portland, which ended on the 6th. It was considered a success, being the first held in Oregon. Fifteen thousand persons were on the ground. Miss CASE, of Salem, Mass., won the first prize for the best female equestrianship—there being sixteen competitors.

The steamer *Julia* arrived at Portland on the 8th, bringing $40,000 in gold dust.

Judge WAIT, presiding at the Circuit Court for Washington, sentenced the four Indians, who murdered BRIGGS and son, to be hung Nov. 8.

The bark *Yankee* brings Sandwich Island dates to Sept. 21.

The Hawaiian Government has declared its strict neutrality in relation to the American civil war. Privateers cannot enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors.

An acre of sugar-cane at Mane yielded twenty gallons of molasses.

The Hawaiian *Advertiser* has the following:

"It is currently reported that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on this Government, and that there may be some cause of serious trouble. Rumors have been busy doring the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. To-day we hear that there is a demand for the recall of the Foreign Ministers; the next day that they have demanded their passports; again, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are to be expelled and sent adrift, and lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by a Spaniard named JOSE NABALISTORTH be surrendered. This Spaniard died three years ago, leaving his property to the Catholic Church, which the Hawaiian Government refuses to deliver."

A gentleman had been making a tour of Oahu, urging the natives to commence the cultivation of cotton, and for this purpose he was distributing cotton seed among them. The seed, however, was the common native seed which is hardly fit to cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed, during the thirty or forty years since it was introduced.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HONOLULU, Sept. 13.—Arrived, ship *Rodugo*, BURDETT, 193 days from Boston to San Francisco; 18th, schr. *Emma Rooke*, from Nicolastasky, in 33 days, overhauling and repairing; 21st, ship *Speedwell*, CRANWICK, from San Francisco, discharging cargo: 24th, brig *Josephine*, STONE, from Baker's and Howland's Island,; chartered Sept. 10, steamer *Santa Cruz*, BENNETT, from San Francisco for Shanghai *via* Hakodadi. Also arrived, H. B. M. corvette *Goliath*, LUENLE, Nicolastasky.

AMOOR RIVER, July 20.—Arrived, bark *Alton*, 178 days from New-York; 22, schooner *Emma Rorke*, from Petropaniansky; 25, steamer *Maunger*, from Kamstchatka; 24, *Vrstok*, from ditto.

DRESTERIS BAY, COAST OF FEDAY.—Arrived, Aug. 6, bark *Mongal*, Thumpson, 149 days from Boston; sailed, Aug. 16, for Nicolastasky.

Sailed, Sept. 10, schooner *Catharine*, Foolworth, for San Francisco, with a cargo of camels.

PETRAPANTSKY, KAMSTCHATKA, June 7.—Sailed, schr. *Elizo May*, for Shanghai; July 25, bark *Victory*, Brooks, from Dresteris Bay, for Agula Bay; July 21, brig *Orbit*, Lanard, from Nicolastasky, for Makodadi.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The First Message passed over the Line.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

On the opening of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City, the following dispatches were exchanged

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

To the President of the United States:

Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans the continent, unites two oceans, and connects remote extremities of the body politic with the great Government's heart.

May the whole system speedily thrill with quickened pulsations of that heart, the parricidal hand of political treason punished, and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the National fireside. FRANK FULLER,

Acting-Governor of Utah.

The following is the reply:

SIR: The completion of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO FRANK FULLER, Acting-Governor, etc.

CLEVELAND, O., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following dispatch passed over the lines on Saturday:

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, Oct. 19.

To Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of last evening, which was very gratifying, not only in the announcement of the completion of the Pacific Telegraph to your enterprising and prosperous city, but that yours, the first message to pass over the line, should express so unmistakably the patriotism and Union-loving sentiments of yourself and people. I join with you in the hope that this enterprise may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of all concerned, and that the annihilation of time in our means of communication may also tend to annihilate prejudices, cultivate brotherly love, facilitate commerce, and strengthen the bonds of our once, and again to be, happy Union.

With just consideration for your high position, and due respect for you personally,

I am, your obedient servant. J. H. WADE.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Notice has been given of an application to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a Receiver and Manager for the Grand Trunk Railway, and for an injunction to restrain BARING BROS. and GLYN & Co., English Contractors, from seizing the rolling stock under their executions against the Company.

Death of Col. Abel Smith.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. ABEL SMITH, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was injured by the cars yesterday morning, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Williamsburgh.

Death of Ex-Governor Woodbridge.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 20.

Ex-Governor WOODBRIDGE died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 84 years.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

A State Paper from Prince Napoleon on American Affairs.

The Proposed Expedition against Mexico.

Reported Death of the Emperor of China.

Continuation of the Bread Troubles in Paris.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 9th, *via* Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Friday night. She was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Etna* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. She has forty cabin and two hundred steerage passengers.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Arabia*.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

China news *via* Russia report the death of the Emperor of China.

It was reported that the Prince NAPOLEON had sent the Emperor of France an important State paper on affairs in America.

The steamship *Hommonia* broke a shaft of her screw on the passage from Southampton to Gravesend, and put into Gravesend in consequence.

The London *Times* editorially thanks Mr. SEWARD for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against Dr. RUSSELL, their correspondent, although his (SEWARD'S) letter shows a strong undercurrent of bad spirit.

The *Times* also repudiates the charges against Dr. RUSSELL, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will see the folly of interfering with him.

Dr. RUSSELL'S latest letter is devoted to the consideration of the position of Maryland.

Mr. LINDSAY, Member of the British Parliament, in a public lecture, again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the Northern and Southern States.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had reached Milford Haven for repairs. It was rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON had made overtures for her purchase, but this was not credited.

The Galway Steamship Company had held a meeting, and hopeful prospects for the future were held out.

The Belgian-American Company had dissolved.

Earl RUSSELL, in a reply to a memorial on Mexican affairs, discourages interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, but says that the Government will exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property, and for the fulfillment of engagements.

Mr. VANDENHOFF, the celebrated actor, had died at the age of 72 years.

The King of Prussia arrived on his visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Compeigne on the 6th, and left on the 8th inst. The meeting was friendly and cordial, but nothing of political importance transpired.

The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th inst.

It was stated that orders were about to be issued to prepare the French squadron for Mexico.

The Paris Bourse was dull, at 68f. 20c.

The Bank of France had arranged for the relief of the financial pressure which was prevailing.

The high price of bread continued to claim attention at Paris, and the Government had issued an assurance that the price would not be further advanced.

VICTOR EMANUEL had been reviewing the troops at Bologna.

GARIBALDI had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown.

It was rumored that Gen. RATAZZI would enter the Austrian Cabinet.

The situation of affairs in Hungary continued without change. The Assembly of Commitat of Gran had dissolved.

The American Minister at Berlin was negotiating with the Hanover Government for the ratification of conditions for the abolition of State dues.

The Spanish Government had consented to deliver up the Neapolitan archives.

At the insurrection at Cyclades, Poland, the Russian Eagle was torn from the public buildings and the Polish substituted. The Mayor of the town was killed.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 30,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and unchanged, and closed upward and firm, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being firm, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and upward. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR advancing, with sales at 28s.@30s. WHEAT is firmer, and all qualities have advanced to a trifling extent; red Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. 6d.; white Western and Southern, 11s.@14s. CORN steady; mixed and yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s.; white, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally quiet and steady. BEEF quiet. PORK inactive. BACON nominal, with a declining tendency. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW has a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and unchanged at 32s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR had an upward tendency. RICE buoyant. COFFEE inactive. RESIN dull; common, 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—sales small at 64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. COFFEE active, and all descriptions are slightly higher. TEA quiet but steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet and tending downward; sales at 50s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 92¼@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad Shares at 39¼@38½ disc.; Erie Railroad, 22¾@23¼.

LATEST.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day of 60,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited and firm, and closes with a trifling advance.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn active; mixed 31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 92¾@92¾.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF FATHER CASSIDY.—Nearly forty Catholic priests, and an immense number of the laity, assembled on Saturday at the little church which adjoins the residence of the Catholic pastor of Flatbush, to pay their last tribute of love and esteem to their late young and amiable pastor, Father STEPHEN CASSIDY. He was obliged recently to abandon his curacy because of ill-health, incurred in the discharge of his duties, and retired for a time for change of air to the residence of his friend, Rev. CHAS. SLEVIN, of Dover Plains. There, surrounded by some of his most intimate clerical friends, and having received all the consolations and graces which religion can impart, he calmly resigned himself to death. No physical pang marked his parting moments. Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, presided over the funeral ceremonies, and preached the sermon. Father SLEVIN acted as celebrant of the solemn Mass of Requiem, which was said over the remains; Father THOMAS TABANOR acted as Deacon, Father F. MCLOUGHLIN as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY—the namesake, though not the relative of the deceased, and one of the choicest of his friends—as master of the ceremonies.

When the services prescribed by the ritual had been ended, the people were allowed to view the face of the departed. The heart-rending sobs and cries which the sight evoked beggar all description.

About two o'clock, the hearse, followed by a train of about ninety carriages, proceeded to the burying-ground, where, in one of the vaults, and under the altar of the church which stands there, now repose all that was worldly of one of the most devoted priests and accomplished gentlemen that ever adorned his sacred profession.

THE HOMICIDE IN LANDMAN'S PARK.—The inquest in the case of FRANK KOETER, late a sergeant in the Forty-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, who was killed by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of HENRY WITTEN, also a sergeant of the same regiment, was resumed yesterday before Coroner SCHIRMER, and concluded. The testimony of two witnesses in Washington had been taken, and was laid before the Jury. Both these witnesses were of the opinion that the shooting was not accidental. The Jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of HENRY WITTEN, Oct. 8, 1861." WITTEN was then committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was a native of Germany, twenty-one years old, a soldier by profession, and that the shooting was purely accidental.

REARREST OF A DISCHARGED PRISONER.—ROMAINE STEVENS, whose term of imprisonment at Sing Sing expired on Saturday last, was, immediately on his release from prison, arrested by a Sheriff from the State of Connecticut, upon a charge of grand larceny committed more than two years since in that State. It seems that after committing the offence in Connecticut, he fled to Long Island, where he was found guilty of another theft, and for the latter crime sent to prison for two years. The Sheriff brought him to this City, where he is now in prison, but will be taken to Connecticut to-day.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION.—The most extraordinary spectacle that can be shown to an American to-day, and one which he will not desire to see repeated in a life-time, is that of the huge encampment which encircles Washington. Mr. PERHAM, a veteran excursionist, has taken advantage of the public curiosity on this subject, and announces a grand excursion to Washington, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, &c., at very reduced rates. Eight days are allowed for starting, and the traveler need not return before the 15th of November. These and other solid inducements will be found set forth in another column.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are desired by the ladies of the Volunteer Engineer Aid Society, connected with Col. SEABELL'S Regiment, to return their sincere thanks to the ladies of the Central Relief Association for their liberal donation of under-clothing, &c. They also take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the many kind favors received from their numerous friends,

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STAGE.—An unknown man, shabbily dressed, and about 60 years of age, was run over by a stage, on Saturday night, in Chatham-street near Frankfort, and instantly killed. His body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held on it at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. Persons who saw the occurrence are requested to be present.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of PATRICK O'BRIEN, aged about 35 years, who died from injuries received about a week since by falling from a stoop in Third-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, where he had been to attend a wake. Verdict accidental death.

REPORTED HOMICIDE.—Mrs. MYERS died yesterday at her residence in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, from the effects, as her son states, of violence at the hands of her husband, who thrust a stick into her abdomen. Coroner JACKMAN was notified, and will investigate the case. In the meantime he has ordered the arrest of the husband.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—JOHN CURLY, an infant, 15 months old, was scalded to death, on Saturday night, at No. 34 City Hall-place, by a pot of hot tea, which it pulled from a table. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

BASE BALL MATCH POSTPONED.—The great base-ball match for the silver ball, between the Brooklyn and New-York Clubs, which was set down for to-day, has been postponed, on account of the illness of one of the principal players. It is now fixed for Monday next, the 28th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DIEDERICK BUHR, a German 24 years of age, fell dead at 10 o'clock on Saturday night in the lager-beer saloon of HENRY BENDIX, corner of Pearl and Platt streets. An inquest will be held to-day at the New-York Hospital.

Dedication of St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street.

The new Catholic Church of St. Andrew, of which Rev. Father CURRAN is pastor, with Rev. Father CONDON as assistant, was solemnly dedicated yesterday. In a literal sense, the church is not *new*. It is only a renovation. Every one in the habit of passing the corner of Duane-street and City Hall-place, a year or more ago, must have remarked a dingy-looking edifice, of most unprepossessing exterior, which bore testimony to its use only by the cross which rose above its gable.

All that has been changed—and the change is attributable in the first instance to the Common Council. The street had to be widened, and, as a natural consequence, the old church had to be sacrificed. It was shorn of its fair proportions. A small slice of seven feet was cut off from its front, and the necessary result was, that the courageous pastor was compelled to make up the shortcoming, and purchase two adjoining lots at a cost of $22,000. The assessment on the property was upwards of $6,000, and the taking down and reconstruction of the church cost about $18,000 more. That was a pretty serious undertaking, but it has been most successfully accomplished.

Now, on the side of that venerable building rises a lofty church, with a tall and imposing spire. The interior is one of the most exquisitely finished of any in the City. It reflects credit on the workmanship of the contractors. Smith & Crane were the carpenters, Gibbons & Casey the masons, J. Daley the painter, Vance the gas-fixer, and Beebe & Co. the suppliers of the furnaces.

The altar, which is ornamented Gothic, has for its central piece a crucifixion which was ordered expressly from Rome. On either side is an oil-painting of St. Patrick and St. Andrew. In niches are four statues, one of the Virgin, one of St. Joseph, one representing the resurrection, and one St. Aloysius.

The congregation yesterday was sufficient to fill the church to its utmost extent, and exhibited the greatest attention and devotion.

After the dedicatory service—such as have been sufficiently described on more occasions than one in these columns—the mass was celebrated. Very Rev. Father Starrs, the Vicar-General of the Province, officiated. Rev. John McCloskey, Vice-President of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburgh, Md., was deacon; Father Maloney, of Williamsburgh, was sub-deacon; Father McNierney was master of the ceremonies, and Father Doyle, of St. Stephen's, was chorister.

Among the clergymen present were the Very Rev. Father Morsn, Vicar-General of Newark; Rev. Father McQuade, President of Seton Hall College, N. J.; Rev. Father Riordan, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Father Quin, of St. Peter's, New-York; Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Joseph's, New-York; Rev. Father Brennan, of St. James', New-York; Rev. Father Clowry, of St. Gabriel's, New-York; Rev. Father McEvoy, of the Transfiguration, New-York; Rev. Father Moyce, of Flatbush, L. I.; Rev. Father Dilion, of Chicago; Rev. Father McKeever, of All Hallows, Dublin; the President of St. Francis Xavier's College, in Sixteenth-street, and others, whose names we cannot recall.

At the close of the first gospel Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, ascended the altar and preached the dedicatory sermon. It was based on the gospel of the day which closes with the words, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and render unto God the things which are God's." In introducing the subject on which he mainly dwelt, the preacher admonished the people that as God himself had commanded them to render unto Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, the duty thus imposed was not only a duty to Cæsar, but a duty God. Thence he proceeded to speak of the more solemn duty owed to God exclusively, and devoted the remainder of his discourse to a doctrinal expusition of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

In the evening, the sermon, which was a most eloquent one, was preached by Rev. Mr. RICARDAN.

Much disappointment was felt at the absence of the most Reverend Archbishop; but causes which he could not conquer precluded his attendance.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, of the United States Army, and lady; G. Thomas Way and G. F. Spencer, of England; S. Woodward, of Vermont; Mr. Cheever, of Rhode Island; E. Harvey and family, of St. Johns, N. B.; M. C. Riggs, of New-York, and J. V. Robbins, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Strader, of Ohio; G. A. Howell, of the U. S. Navy; C. Willis, of Boston; J. Parkhill, of Louisville; Geo. Follett, of Vermont; H. S. Putnam, of the United States Army; E. F. Fuller, of Cincinnati; G. H. Robertson, of Philadelphia, and J. Jones, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

William Brodie, *attaché* of the British Legation from Washington; Leon G. W. Goddard, from New-Brunswick; Joseph Nelson, of England, and Chas. Thatcher and Dr. C. J. Walker, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

J. S. Lovering, of Boston: Mr. Ritchie, of Canada, J. M. Forbs and lady, of Boston; J. W. Ledyard, of Milwaukee; Henry J. Smith, of Providence, R. I., and S. Nordheimer, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Sir James Ferguson and Hon. R. Bourke, of England, and L. H. Meyer, of the U. S. Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

G. W. McCoy, of Baltimore; D. W. Tomlinson, of Boston; C. B. Cobb, of Calcutta, and G. Redpath, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. W. Mabrt, of the United States Navy; Major W. B. Slack, of the United States Army, and Jno. N. Hambledon, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. P. H. Nicholl, from Texas, and Capt. Theo. D. Parker, of the United States Army, are at the International Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 119 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 27; women, 18; boys, 45; girls, 29; Adults, 45; children, 74. Males, 72; females, 47. Colored persons, 1. *Diseases.*—Bleeding from the navel, bronchitis, constipation of bowels, convulsions, (puerperal,) delirium tremens, diarrhœa, dropsy, dropsy in head, dropsy in heart, epilepsy, erysipelas, nervous fever, disease of heart, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of stomach, marasmus, (adult,) rheumatism, suffocation, one each. Asphyxia, bleeding from lungs, burned, congestion of lungs, dysentery, congestive fever, inflammation of brain, inflammation of lungs, scrofula, softening of the brain, suicide, two each. Scarlet fever, three. Congestion of the brain, remittent fever, typhoid fever, small pox, four each. Cancer, croup, debility, (infantile,) premature birth, five each. Hydrocephalus, marasmus, (infantile,) six each. Convulsions, (infantile,) 10. Consumption, 13. Sixty-five of the one hundred and nineteen were five years old and under, and eighty-five were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First Ward, 5; Second Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 4; Fifth Ward, 9; Sixth Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 8; Tenth Ward, 10; Eleventh Ward, 12; Twelfth Ward, 6; Thirteenth Ward, 10; Fourteenth Ward, 11; Fifteenth Ward, 4; Sixteenth Ward, 13; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 9; Nineteenth Ward, 4

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, ROBERT T. STEELE, GEORGE HEATH, and another person, went from this city in a sail-boat to Jamaica Bay, on a shooting excursion. When off Canarsie, Mr. STEELE, having occasion to use his gun, which was then in the bottom of the boat, seized it by the muzzle and drew it towards him. As he did this, the lock caught against some obstruction, causing the gun to go off, and the contents lodged in the abdomen of Mr. STEELE, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he bled to death within two hours. His companions rendered all the assistance in their power, but he told them their efforts were in vain, as he was mortally wounded and should be dead very soon. He maintained his consciousness to the last moment before final dissolution, and manifested the utmost coolness under the trying circumstances, remarking to his friends that it was worse than a Bull Run affair for him. The boat was immediately turned towards Canarsie, and soon after landing, Mr. STEELE died. An inquest was held, and the body was brought to the late residence of deceased, No. 119 Clinton-street, at about 11 o'clock that night, and was yesterday interred at Greenwood Cemetery. The deceased was only about 21 years old, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. At the time of his death, he was Custom-house Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. PAYSON & Co., Broadway, New-York. His family resides in Westchester County.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County met, at Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Mesrole streets, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly for the Seventh District. Hon. SAMUEL D. BACHUS, of the Seventh Ward, acted as Chairman, and BENJ. J. FOWLER, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, as Secretary of the Convention. An informal ballot being had, EDGAR MCMULLEN received fourteen votes and BERNARD KNAPP six. On motion, EDGAR MCMULLEN was unanimously nominated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of sustaining the Government and in support of the People's ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District have nominated for Assembly JOHN C. PERRY, Esq. Mr. PERRY is a lawyer, and was formerly District Attorney of Ulster County, but for several years past has resided in this city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JACOB FATH, master mason, was almost instantly killed Saturday afternoon last by falling from a house on North Second-street near Graham-avenue, to the ground. The deceased leaves a widow and three children, who reside at No. 153 Montrose-avenue.

New-Jersey.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Late on Saturday evening a man named JAMES WARLETON was arrested on a charge of committing a violent assault and battery, and stabbing a woman named ANN JONES, residing on Railroad-avanue, Jersey City. The wound was not of a very serious nature. The difficulty grew out of drinking. WARLETON was locked up for examination.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred at a house in Coles-street, Jersey City, between JOHN DONOHUE and MICHAEL RYAN. During the fight, which arose from a dispute over cards, DONOHUE seized an ax with which he struck RYAN eight times on the head, inflicting severe wounds. The injured man was attended by Dr. HADDEN, and was afterwards sent to the Almshouse Hospital. DONOHUE was arrested, and locked up to await examination.

EASTERN SOLDIERS.—The Vermont Sixth Regiment arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and soon afterward left for Washington. They were a sober, intelligent and hardy set of men.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday forenoon the body of an infant, considerably decomposed, was found in the tenement-house No. 82 Essex-street, Jersey City. The body was found in the cellar, wrapped up in an old coat, and was brought up into the hallway by a dog. Coroner GARNEY will hold an inquest to-day.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in LYDER & YENNA'S rosin-oil factory, caused by the explosion of a kettle full of oil which became ignited. The front of the building was blown out, and the roof falling, in the fire was partly smothered, and was quickly subdued by the firemen. Loss about $800. Two men employed in the place were considerably burned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and 5c. lower. WHEAT 3c

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3146. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Upper Potomac.

The Potomac Crossed at Two Points by the National Troops.

Advance of Massachusetts Troops Towards Leesburgh.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance from Edwards' Ferry.

The Enemy Encountered in Considerable Force.

Repulse of the National Troops, and Death of Col. Baker.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters at the Centre of the Lines.

Occupation of Annandale by the Cameron Rifles.

Fremont Positively to be Removed.

Price Again Reported to be Retreating.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The following telegram from Gen. STONE'S command has been received at headquarters here:

EDWARD'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 21.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island. At daybreak, they had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh without meeting the enemy. They still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth.

A gallant reconnoissance was made early this morning, by Major MIX, of the Van Allen Cavalry, and Capt. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburgh, with thirty cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, received their fire at thirty yards, and returned it with their pistols, and fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry.

Additional accounts say that up to 3 o'clock to-day Gen. STONE had held his own satisfactorily there, though his comparatively small force upon the island are engaged with some 4,000 of the enemy.

A subsequent dispatch, received late this afternoon, says Gen. EVANS (rebel) has four field-pieces and three pieces masked, and about 4,000 men. A prisoner, who was taken, mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements.

Gen. STONE at that time believed he could occupy Leesburgh to-day, and hold it. The dispatch is dated Edward's Ferry.

PARTICUBARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

Gen. STONE crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry, and the other at Harrison's Islauds. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and part of Gen. STONE'S command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. BAKER. The Union forces engaged were about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be 5,000 to 10,000. At this juncture Col. BAKER fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell he dispatched Major YOUNG to Gen. STONE to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. STONE immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. BAKER, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. STONE reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. STONE during the night.

The remains of Col. BAKER were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

In connection with the fact that payment has been suspended of debts created in the Department of the West, it is proper to state that the investigating Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into all contracts, and now in session in St. Louis, have in their examination discovered great irregularity and extravagance in the public expenditures.

GEN. FREMONT TO BE SUPERSEDED.

In view of all the circumstances, it is apparent that the Administration will yield to the necessity of completely reorganizing the entire Department to accomplish which Gen. FREMONT will be transferred, or assigned to some other duty. The President and his constitutional advisers are determined that that Department of the service shall be managed with prudence, so far as they have and can exercise the power to control it. While the steps necessary to be taken may affect the standing or position of some few individuals, it is considered better that such changes should be made rather than the great interests at stake should suffer by hesitation or inaction on the part of the Government.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS returned to Washington this forenoon. Gen. CAMERON will report on the condition of the Western Department at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. All arrangements for the Western Division will hereafter be made via Washington. In addition to the special duty upon which Gen. CAMERON visited the West, he has availed himself of the opportunity to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the localities, the resources of the country, the means of transportation and the necessities of the commanding officers. His business tact and quick perception enabled him, even during the hurried trip he has made, to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of "the situation," and he will make this information useful in the future management of the War Department.

THE LOSS OF THE FAIRFAX.

The heaviest individual sufferer by the loss of the schooner *Fairfax* is Mr. JOHN EVANS, widely known in Brooklyn as a former editor of the Williamsburgh *Times*. Mr. EVANS lately received an appointment in the Treasury Department, and was preparing to keep house here. The furniture, his winter clothing, library, and all his household goods were on board the *Fairfax*. His loss of property is estimated at two thousand dollars, but he also loses a great many articles that no money can replace. If the rebels had any generosity, and knew the patient toil by which Mr. EVANS accumulated the property which has fallen into their hands, they would restore it to him.

CONDITION OF THE POTOMAC.

Although not without hope of a speedy change for the better, the difficulties in the navigation of the Potomac remain in *statu quo*. This morning, early, no less than thirty or forty vessels took advantage of wind and tide, and sailed down the river, past the rebel batteries, which peppered away at them in vain. From their light draft they were enabled to keep over a mile away, and their rapid movements made all shooting at them the merest hap-hazard.

There were but two vessels, that I can hear of, that came by the batteries from below, to-day. These were a couple of oyster schooners—the *Sarah Elizabeth*, and another which got permission from Commander CRAVEN, and ran by at 4 P. M., without any difficulty, although fired at briskly from the rebel batteries.

The *Reliance*, one of the Government gunboats, came up to-day from the flotilla this side of the batteries, and reports that there are no evidences of the chain or any other obstruction. Capt. PORTER, of the *Resolute*, is, however, still of the opinion that there was a chain or some other obstruction that kept him from getting by with his vessel. He says he made three unsuccessful attempts to pass, and only succeeded by getting on a good headway and a full head of steam. He never said that the chain extended across the river, but that whatever the impediment was, it was held up by three boats—one in the channel and one towards each shore—and that the force of his vessel dragged it away or broke it. He says there are men on board his vessel who will swear it was a chain.

The latest story about the way the *Fairfax* was lost on Saturday is that the forward line parted and the aft line had to be cut. Some parties here seem to be very sorry that the Captain of the *Fairfax* did not stay on board his vessel, so as to lose his life as well as his money. It is a wonder that such men don't hire small boats and go down to capture the batteries on their own account.

A REPORTED REBEL RAID.

It is erroneously reported to-day that 500 rebels crossed from their batteries to the Maryland shore between Shipping Point and Evansport, made a reconnoissance, and returned. The fact is, there was only a small party of forty or fifty, and they were hasty in their movements. From reasons which I am not at liberty to give, I think there is not the slightest shadow of a shade of possibility of the rebels effecting a footing on the Maryland side.

THE INACTION OF OUR FLOTILLA.

Great wonder is expressed at the inaction of our large flotilla in the vicinity of the rebel batteries. No one doubts the efficiency of Commander CRAVEN, or his bravery, or the great anxiety of all our naval officers to do their best to rout out these menaces to the navigation of the river. There must be some excellent reasons for the inaction which the Government seems to desire in the premises. There are now no less than seventy-one vessels waiting to come up with Government and other stores. Perhaps we shall have a *coup d'état*, and get them all by at once. Many of the captains of river craft are unwilling to run the risk, and one man who was willing to come up was kept back until his load of oysters rotted.

The tug *Hugh Jenkins*, that was run into the other day, is reported sunk below.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff visited the Navy-yard to-day, and were received with the customary salute of fifteen guns.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN is to move his headquarters to-morrow to near the centre of our lines. BARTLETT'S house, near Falls Church, it is said, will be occupied by him for the present. It is a point whence easy communication can be had with the two extremes of our lines.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL SCOUTS.

This morning a half dozen rebel cavalry scouts came down the Leesburgh pike to a point about three miles above Falls Church. Observing our pickets they halted, and after a brief reconnoissance they galloped up the pike. Our pickets along the centre of our line occupy the same position as heretofore. The rebel scouts rarely show themselves, and then but for a moment.

THE CAMERON RIFLES AT ANNANDALE.

This morning the Cameron Rifles, Col. BETJE, moved out to Annandale, on the Little River turnpike, nearly ten miles west of Alexandria, and took possession of the place. Our pickets had been stationed there for two days, and during the time had encountered none of the rebels.

A raw wind prevails to-night, and our troops have an opportunity to taste a disagreeable feature in camp life.

REBEL CAVALRY IN SIGHT.

Major JOHNSON, of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, who commands the pickets of the regiment on the Leesburgh turnpike beyond Falls Church, reports that rebel cavalry made its appearance to-day within a mile of his outposts.

GEN. MCCALL'S RECONNOISSANCE.

Major-Gen. McCALL returned from Drainesville to Camp Pierpont to-day, at 1 P. M. All his troops were safe in camp by 3 P. M. The march back was made in three hours, it being but about 12 miles. No rebels were found except to the southward, where four or five hundred were reported at Hampton Station, on the Leesburgh Railroad. The rebel pickets were also found three miles west of Drainesville. Sunday evening, five of KANE'S Wild Cat Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were on picket duty southward, when 15 rebel cavalry came up and fired on them. They returned the fire, and four out of the fifteen fell from their saddles. Three of the bodies were taken away, but the fourth was secured and proved to be private WATTS, of the "Louisiana Tigers." His shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, sword and equipments were brought in by them. The ball went in at his eye and tore away his head, killing him instantly. We learn that the rebels had started a large force from Centreville to capture McCALL, and to-night expected to have bagged him.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING.

Capt. MUMDEE, Adjutant-General for Gen. SMITH'S Division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance of Vienna, on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about 60 loads of hay and 250 bushels of oats. Everything in that section is reported quiet.

LEFT THEIR CANNON BEHIND.

On Saturday when two companies of the Twenty-second New-York Regiment belonging to Gen. KEYES' Brigade, advanced to within a mile of Fairfax Court-house, they ascertained from the inhabitants of the neighborhood that when the rebels retreated, the condition of the roads was such they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind them, which remained there until Sunday, when the rebels in force returned and took them away.

TO BE HUNG IF CAUGHT.

Saturday night a private in the Fourteenth Michigan Regiment, while on picket a mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburgh turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a rebel. From the description of the latter he is supposed to be a Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alexandria, who was confined for some ten days in a slave-pen in that city, but released by the Government, and who is now acting as a scout. Orders have been issued that in the event of his capture he be hung forthwith.

THE ROAD BEYOND FALLS CHURCH.

The Government construction train advanced out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, to-day, a mile and a half beyond Falls Church, finding the road that far in a good condition.

THE STORY ABOUT THE NASHVILLE.

The Government now entirely discredits the story of the sailing of the *Nashville*, and the departure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

REVIEW OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE.

On Saturday, Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade was reviewed near Hall's House, by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER. The brigade consists of two New-York, one Michigan and one Pennsylvania regiment. It was a splendid spectacle, and was witnessed by a numerous body of citizens and ladies from New-York, who felt an additional interest in the occasion on account of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S connection with the New-York Twelfth Militia, which served among the three months' volunteers. Besides Gen. PORTER and Staff, Gens. MARTINDALE and MORRELL were also present with their Staffs. The proficiency of the men in field evolutions excited the highest commendations of the visitors present.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

There was a grand review of infantry this afternoon, on the great field beyond the original camping-ground of the Seventh Regiment, on Meridian Hill. Eight full regiments were on the field—probably seventy-five hundred men in all. It was expected that Gen. McCLELLAN would be there, but other engagements prevented his attendance, and Gen. CASEY acted for him. The troops were first reviewed in line, and then marched in review before the General, who occupied a commanding position on the south of the field. The troops looked exceedingly well, and were apparently well drilled and efficient. All but one of the regiments had full bands.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. SCOTT is in poor health, being very lethargic.

GENTLEMEN IN UNDRESS UNIFORM.

Those semi-military gentlemen who are in the habit of sporting undress uniforms in New-York would find themselves in trouble in Washington. The Provost-Marshal's patrols have an inconvenient way of asking all such gentry for their passes. When they answer that they "do not belong to the army," the Captain of the Guard tells them that if they don't want to be put in the guard-house, they had better take off that uniform.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The streets of Alexandria begin to assume a more business-like appearance. The rigorous justice of the Provost-Marshal has created confidence among the citizens, many of whom are returning to their homes. Females appear more in public, and the city begins to be almost itself again.

GOVERNORS IN WASHINGTON

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, are both in Washington. During the past Summer the Governors of all the Free States have been in Washington. This has never before occurred.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR BAKER.

The announcement of the death of Colonel and Senator Baker, who was killed at the head of his regiment, caused the President the deepest grief. They were warm personal and political friends, and the sudden termination of Col. BAKER'S brilliant career is among the most terrible of the calamities of the rebellion.

BIDS FOR HAY AND OATS.

The bids for five thousand tons of hay and one hundred thousand bushels of oats, were opened by Major RUCKER, of the Quartermaster's Department, this morning. The prices for hay ranged from $22 per ton up to $45. The proposals for oats were from forty to ninety cents a bushel. The contract was not awarded, the lowest bidders not being present.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POORE.

Commander C. H. POORE, having asked an inquiry into his conduct while in command of the *Brooklyn*, in respect to the escape of the rebel steamer *Sumter* from the Mississippi River, in June last, a Court of Inquiry upon the case has been ordered, to convene in this city, on Wednesday. The Court consists of Capts. SHUBRICK, STRIBLING and SANDS; Judge-Advocate, GEORGE M. WESTON.

The amount of forage issued by the Government daily for use in Washington and vicinity is 215 tons of grain, 180 tons of hay.

It is stated that THOMPSON BROTHERS, bankers, of New-York, have made arrangements, through their agents here, to dispose of a large amount of treasury notes for the Government.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

From information received here, it is believed that the armed steamship or floating battery, now building after the Ericsson plan, will be completed long before the other two are finished, the work upon it being of less magnitude. A large surplus from the sum appropriated by Congress for the purpose remains.

A VIVANDIERE.

I recently met a Lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, above the city, accompanied by a person, in appearance a fine looking young boy, uniquely dressed, but who I subsequently learned was Miss VIRGINIA HALL, the *vivandiere* of the regiment. In person Miss HALL is above the medium height. She is a bright blonde, having a clear blue eye, and her light hair cut short like a lad's, and parted on the side. Her nose is slightly *retroussé*, her mouth well formed, and when she converses, even dentists might go mad at the display of so fine a set of teeth. Her uniform consists of a blue Zouave shirt, trimmed with some colored braid, a Zouave jacket of the same color, and similarly ornamented, a tunic skirt, dark pants, Zouave light leather gaiters, extending from the knee down, a liberty cap with a red band, a blue top, a green sash, and hospital steward's chevron. She wears a short sword and small revolver attached to her belt. Decidedly her appearance is prepossessing. Miss HALL is a Bostonian by birth; she received a fine education at one of the academic institutions on the Western Reserve, Ohio, and by her intelligence, fine conversational powers, and pleasing manners, she impresses those who form her acquaintance very favorably. She makes herself generally useful about the hospital, and renders whatever service she can to make the camp more comfortable. The Fire Zouaves take great pride in her, and quickly resent any imputations made against their *vivandiere*.

RIDDLING HOUSES.

A fact which strikes the visitor to the Virginia side with wonder, is finding so many houses in a dilapidated condition. On nearly every road, houses and barns are found stripped of windows, doors and boards, leaving nothing but the framework and roof standing, and the lath and plastering where these exist. This work of devastation has been done by our own troops, to get lumber for floors to their tents, or to make huts to shelter pickets. A day often suffices to turn a neat looking dwelling into a mere skeleton. Vacant houses are the ones thus selected, and they generally belong to rebels; if, however, on the advance of our lines, a fugitive loyal Virginian does not reach his house within a few hours, he may find it valueless as a means of shelter. These outrages, however, were so manifest that our commanding officers station guards about vacant dwellings as soon as their locations are learned after an advance, and by this means much property has been saved from destruction. Mount Olivet Church, a mile north of Ball's Cross Roads, is now a mere shell, every clapboard having been taken off. Hunter's Chapel was commenced upon, but was saved before the work of destruction had proceeded far.

THE HOSPITAL AT FAIRFAX CHAPEL.

Fairfax Chapel, on the Leesburgh Pike, midway between Munson's Hill and Falls Church, however, has been saved, and is now used as the hospital of the New-York Thirty-fifth Volunteers. It is under the charge of Dr. VAN SLYCK. It serves the purpose admirably, and the patients are all doing well. Near the Church, two of our men who recently died are buried, and at the heads of their graves have been placed neatly planed boards, shaped as tomb-stones, stating their names and position. Both belonged to the same company, died the same day, and their tombs have the same inscription. One reads thus:

WILLIAM S. BRADING,
Woodville, N. Y.,
Company K, Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers,
Died Oct. 13, 1861.

The other board was inscribed with the name of R. H. PHILLIPS, of Mansfield, N. Y.

A BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Col. WM. W. AVERILL, U. S. A., commanding the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is to command a brigade of cavalry, consisting of his own and BROADHEAD'S regiments. The two will number about 2,500 men.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE.

Since Bull Run, all the fortifications, old and new, about Washington, have been rendered more effective as defensive works, by *chevaux de frise*, which make an approach to the ditches impossible except under exposure to a murderous fire from the garrison while the enemy are endeavoring to pass the obstructions.

MISCHIEVOUS EXAGGERATIONS.

The statement of the Boston *Journal* of the 18th, that letters of credit for £12,000,000 sterling or nearly $60,000,000, have been sent to Europe by Government agents to purchase army woolens, is regarded as another evidence of exaggeration, which sometimes occur and cause mischief. On careful investigation it is found that the sum of $406,000 was sent, and $400,000 more is to be sent in thirty days—in all less than $1,000,000—to secure cloths to be made up in this country to meet the pressing wants of our soldiers in the field, until our own manufacturers can supply the goods now so much needed. It was a wise precaution on the part of the Government officers, whose duty it is to see and know that the wants of the soldiers are provided for. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of agents to execute the order. GEO. P. SMITH, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of undoubted character and large experience as a merchant, was requested by the Department to aid Col. THOMAS in selecting and purchasing material, which he does without compensation for services, but solely to assist the Government from the best and most patriotic motives. The policy of the Secretary of War in supporting home manufactures where it is possible to be done without positive injury to the service, has been so frequently exercised in a practicable manner for the benefit of our manufacturers that no question can arise in this case.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The removal of the restrictions on the importation of grain into Portugal will be productive of great benefit to the producing classes of this country, as it indicates the opening a wide market for our breadstuffs. I think that before the close of the year it will be apparent that Europe is more dependent upon the Free States than the Slave States, and that Corn, not Cotton, is the real King

The weather is again quite cold.

Lieut.-Col. TISDALE, of the New-York Anderson Zouaves, has resigned, and accepted an appointment on Gen. PECK'S Staff.

CHAS HOPKINS, of New-York, has been appointed to a first-class twelve hundred per annum clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

Secretary CAMERON returned this morning from his visit West.

The good disciplinary order of our troops in their recent movements, affords a subject for military ecomium.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price Again Reported to be on the Retreat.

REPORT FROM GEN. SIEGEL'S CAMP.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 21.

Major SCOTT, of Gen. SIEGEL'S staff, from Warsaw yesterday, says that definite and satisfactory information had been received at Gen. SIEGEL'S camp, that Gen. PRICE had broken up his camp in Cedar County, (where he arrived last Sunday week, and, where it was said he would stand and give battle,) and continued his retreat towards the Arkansas line.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR LEBANON.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

In the skirmish near Lebanon, on the 13th inst., between two companies of Major WRIGHT'S cavalry and about four hundred rebels, previously reported, the latter lost sixty-two killed, twelve wounded, (four mortally,) and thirty-six taken prisoners. The loss of Major WRIGHT was one.

NATIONAL TROOPS TAKEN PRISONERS.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 21.

A messenger reports that a scouting party from Cameron County, numbering one hundred, have been taken prisoners by some six hundred rebels at McCabell, Caldwell County. Four hundred of the National troops at Cameron were ready to march to their rescue when the train left.

Another party of from four to five hundred rebels were in Carroll County, and had captured seventeen of Col. MORGAN'S men. Col. MORGAN had started in pursuit.

REPORTS ABOUT THE REBEL FORCES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 21.

Union scouts report the total number of armed rebels in southeast Missouri at 6,000.

A man direct from Gen. PRICE'S army, says that CLAIB JACKSON'S rebel Legislature is in session at Stockton, the country seat of Cedar County, which place McCULLOCH was approaching with from 6,000 to 12,000 reinforcements for PRICE.

A CONTRADICTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 21.

The statement of the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, that Capt. PRINCE, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, refuses to recognise Gen. FREMONT as his superior officer, is false.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Oct. 21.

The *Conservative* newspaper of this city has advices that the town of Humboldt, Kansas, has been totally burned by the Secessionists from the Indian country. It is thought probable that the records of the United States Land-office were destroyed.

Two hundred wagons and a thousand yoke of oxen have been sent to Gen. FREMONT'S command, within the past week from this place.

The steamer *Florence* arrived here this morning from St. Louis, having come through unmolested by the rebels.

There is four feet of water in the river.

RECONNOISSANCE UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Oct. 21.

The gunboat *Conestoga* made a reconnoissance up the Tennessee River, as far as the State line. She reports that there was a strong force of rebels near the Tennessee line. She returned here this evening, having seized two barges loaded with flour, destined for a rebel camp. It is reported that the rebels were in strong force at Blandville, on Saturday. It is also reported that Gen. HARDEE'S force is 6,000 strong at Belmont, Mo.

ATTACK ON A NATIONAL STEAMER ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *J. D. Perry*, which arrived here to-night, with 50 wagons and 140 mules, from St. Louis, was attacked by rebels at Portland, and narrowly escaped being captured. Her Captain thinks there must have been 900 rebels at that place.

DESTRUCTION OF A PRINTING OFFICE AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY INDIANA SOLDIERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sunday, Oct. 20.

Two or three companies of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, stationed at Camp Vigo, in this city, under command of their Colonel, proceeded quietly this evening to the office of the *Journal and Democrat*, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to several private houses, and served them in the same manner. The citizens are organizing to proceed to take the camp. There is great excitement.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 20, } via BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 21. }

Some twenty prisoners who have been waiting here for several days to go to Norfolk by a flag of truce, will return to Baltimore to-night. Neither the General nor the Flag-Officer will allow any communication with the rebels for a number of days at least.

The released rebel prisoners from Fort Lafayette arrived here this morning, and were sent temporarily to the store-ship.

Col. DIMMICK, who has been post Commandant at Old Point for nearly two years, left last night for Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The garrison paraded on the occasion, and the turn-out was highly flattering to the beloved Colonel.

Major JONES, of Gen. WOOL'S staff, has been appointed Provost Marshal at Old Point.

From the Baltimore American.

The steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. PIERSON, reached here, yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, and among the passengers were three gentlemen with six ladies, who, for some time past, have been living in Richmond and Norfolk, and who reached Old Point under a flag of truce. It had been previously announced that Gen. WOOL had declared that he would permit no more flags of truce, which was true, but now that a flag did arrive, it is presumed that he had acted under orders from the War Department. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the steamer was observed rounding Sewell's Point, when Gen. WOOL dispatched the steamtug *Yankee* to meet her, but the Confederate boat continued on her course, until she got within the naval lines when one of the Federal gunboats opened fire upon her. About an hour after the *Yankee* left, the fellow again approached, but was again fired at for at least an hour, when he finally steamed down towards Norfolk.

Among the passengers was Col. JUSTIN DIMMICK, of the Second Regiment United States Artillery, who has been at Fortress Monroe for several years, but now goes to command Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

One of the gentlemen who reached Old Point, under a flag of truce, brought a copy of the *Norfolk Day-book*, which is published in a half-sheet, and the only newspaper issue of that ancient borough.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF GREENSBURG.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 21.

The reported occupation of Greensburg by the rebels is premature. A small number went there and took twenty mules, which had been placed as contraband in care of Gen. WARD. It is reported that Gen. WARD fell back twelve miles from Greensburg to Campbellsville. He dispatched 150 cavalry to reconnoiter, intending that they should return yesterday. They had not returned when our informant left. Gen. WARD has about 2,000 troops.

The advance guard of the rebels at Little Barren, on the south side of Green River, is estimated at 3,000. The river is very high, and impassable by fording for several days.

A private dispatch to the *Journal* says GARRARD has not fallen back, as reported.

ZOLLICOFFER has been superseded by LEE.

TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. NEGLEY'S BRIGADE FROM PITTSBURGH—A CORRECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade, composed of SIBWELL'S, HAMBRIGHT'S and STAMBAUGH'S regiments, amounting to over three thousand men, and a fine battery of six pieces of artillery, struck tents this afternoon at Camp Wilkins, and embarked on board six steamers, for, it is supposed, Louisville. They are a fine body of men, and as they were principally recruited in this part of the State, we feel proud of them, and feel sure they will give a good account of themselves. Western Pennsylvania has now more than her quota in the field, but she keeps sending, and they are to be found in New-York, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky regiments.

One of the best regiments that left here (I say *one* of the best, for they were all No. 1) was the Sixty-third, commanded by Col. ALEX. HAYS, a graduate of West Point, and who was all through the Mexican war—after which he resigned, and settled here as a civil engineer. It will be heard of when the conflict is at hand.

Your correspondent at Washington is mistaken. Geo. P. SMITH was *not* an iron merchant here. He was brought up to the dry goods business from youth, and a few years ago, having accumulated something handsome, retired with the confidence and respect of the community. A more fit and competent person the Government could not find for just such a commission. R. M. B.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Gen. BANKS, who paid a visit to Washington on Wednesday evening, to hold a consultation with the military authorities, returned to his headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Capt. BOYD, United States Army, Chief of the Quartermasters' Department of this Division, has been detached, and goes, it is understood, to take charge of the Philadelphia station. Capt. BINGHAM, of the regular army, succeeds him.

JAMES LILLIE, of Lockport, one of the New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment, died here yesterday, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard.

Col. STILES, of the Ninth Regiment New-York Militia, is at present in New-York, with permission to raise a brigade, to be called after the regiment. A full company has recently been added to the regiment, and Lieut. WICKHAM is reported to be at Washington with 115 recruits. This regiment is now in a highly efficient state.

Lieut. WM. R. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been detached from his regiment and promoted to the Subsistence Department of this division.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Bangor *Times* publishes an extract from a letter dated Barbados, Sept. 27, stating that the privateer *Sumter* had been captured to the leeward by the United States steamship *Powhatan*. Letters from well-informed parties in Barbados, however, of Sept. 28, received in this city, make no mention of the report.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Ellsworth Regiment, numbering 1,060 muskets, left, this afternoon, for Washington. There was a perfect ovation at the departure of this regiment, whose members have won hosts of friends here during their sojourn at this depôt. They are decidedly the finest body of troops ever left this city since the war commenced. Prior to their departure, a handsome regimental banner was presented to the regiment by the wife of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Ellsworth Regiment will arrive in New-York at 10 o'clock, and will disembark at the foot of Fourteenth-street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer *Young America*, now called the *Shawsheen*, was formally put into commission on Saturday, and left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. She is now at anchor off the Battery waiting for powder. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Lieutenant in Command, E. CALHOUN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. G. WOODWARD; Second Assistant Engineer, H. SANFORD; Third Assistants, R. ANDERSON and M. SMITH; Master's Mates, E. H. HENDERSON and G. W. BARRETT.

The United States steamer *Bienville*, which arrived at the yard a few days ago, has been pushed forward very quickly, and is now ready to be put into commission. She will be turned over to the officer appointed to take command at 1 o'clock to-day. The names of her officers will be published to-morrow.

The storeship *Relief*, recently arrived from the West Coast of Africa, will not go out of commission, but will replenish her stock of supplies, and proceed to sea again as soon as possible. She is now alongside of the wharf, taking in stores.

Capt. JOHN C. CASH arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, from Washington, for the purpose of paying the marines at this station. Major RUSSELL is the regular Paymaster, but as he is engaged in Washington, Capt. CASH—an appropriate name for a Paymaster—has been sent in his place.

A few days ago, a disturbance occurred on board the revenue receiving-bark *Kate Stambler*, at anchor off the Navy-yard, and a guard of marines was sent from the Barracks to enforce order, if necessary. Some misunderstanding about pay was the cause of the trouble. The matter has been satisfactorily settled, and the marine guard has returned to the Navy-yard.

The Fort Hatteras prisoners on Governor's Island appear to be more comfortable and contented than they were. Foot-balls have been purchased for them, and a piece of ground staked out, within the limits of which they can take as much recreation as they please. The most perfect *entente cordiale* subsists between the captives and their custodians. When the balls are kicked beyond the boundary by the North Carolinians, the Nationalists, officers as well as men, kick them back again. Some of the Governor's Islanders ask why they cannot be provided with foot-balls.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIONAL HYMNS: How They are Written, and How They are not Written. A Lyric and National Study for the Times. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1861.

The wants of our people have a somewhat spasmodic development. After sleeping the sleep of the self satisfied for some scores of years, we suddenly awake to some great national deficiency. These dolorous discoveries are the inevitable result of a characteristic restlessness which pines for something it has not and ever desires to achieve something better than it has. In most cases we abuse ourselves, deplore our need, and assume a deprecating attitude before the nations. In the matter of a national hymn, however, we pursued a different course. It was proclaimed that Yankee Doodle wouldn't do, and that the Star Spangled Banner was open to serious objections as a national lyric. To supply the want thus suddenly discovered we advertised. Advertising, by the way, is the popular refuge under difficulties. If anything is wanted, from a tan terrier to a wife, propriety at once suggests the expediency of advertising in the nearest newspaper. In this instance a fastidious few thought that advertising involved a degradation to the lyric art. They thought it savored overmuch of the "sealed proposal" style; they suggested that it would be better to let the thing out at once by contract, stating specifications fully, and insisting that each poet who put in a "bid" should accompany it with the names of at least two responsible literery men to guarantee the faithful performance of his contract. To us, however, these objections to the course pursued seemed groundless. Why not advertise for a "Paradise Lost" as well as for a strayed child? If it is allowable to advertise for a wife, why may we not advertise for a hymn? The committee to whom the momentous task of supplying the nation with a lyric was intrusted, inclined to this very sensible way of thinking, and the advertisement was published. Hence this book.

Had the Committee fully foreseen the avalanche they were about to bring upon their heads, doubtlessly each gentleman composing it would have crept stealthily from his post. Twelve hundred poets sent in twelve hundred lyrics. We have only a record of the fortunate ones who achieved a complete copy of verses. It is probable that twelve thousand more betook themselves to their garrets, and for weary weeks angled for a delusive gudgeon of a hymn, that nibbled at their pens, but which they never succeeded in drawing to the surface of the inkstand—never landed on the Committee's table.

But though many came, none were chosen. All of the twelve hundred were rejected. And judging from the songs which are presented in the book before us as the best of the multitude, we incline to think that the award was eminently just. Much as, under ordinary circumstances, we would sympathize with the disappointed poets, our sympathy in this instance lies wholly with the unfortunate Committee who sustained the terrible charge of the Twelve Hundred. In the specimen "bricks" given, one despairing doxologist makes of his sad harp an anvil, and thereon he forges the very fine-hammered steel of woe which he presents as a "national hymn." Then we have hymns that, set to long metre tunes, would do quite well for choral purposes, though they would not very faithfully echo the heart-beat of a nation. We have an ingenious essay or two in verse, and a lyric that is well fitted from its length to become a national one, as a line could be allotted to each individual, while it would require the united power of all to achieve the chorus, but we have nothing at all approaching to what a National Hymn should be.

This exposure is a rather mortifying one. We would gladly have been spared the humiliation of knowing that the country is so barren of inspiration as this failure would teach. In the first place, there was no necessity, to our way of thinking, for encountering such a lyrical defeat, for establishing the precedent of a Bull Run in the ranks of rhyme. It was the result of an incautious advance, of too reckless a challenge. The poet is a timid creature. You have to angle for him as you would for a trout. The fly must be dexterously thrown, neither striking his nose directly nor landing too far from it. Any one at all familiar with the habits of the creature might have known that such a splashing of dollars around him would create a panic from which he would be slow to recover.

Perhaps, again, these present circumstances are not the ones under which our National lyric may be best written. So much of doubt envelops the present of our country, so much of gloom clouds its future, that an appeal to a higher power for help is all that can be expected. Most of the competitors viewed the question in this light, and so poured in nothing but prayers—very good things in their way but difficult to set to music. Had a war song—something to stir the blood of the marching National legions been demanded—it would probably have been furnished; but any effort of this kind the Committee carefully excluded. The hymn was to be "purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country—not a war song, or only appropriate to the present moment." The propriety of choosing the "present moment" to demand such an effort may well be questioned.

To produce a hymn that should fit the whole country when it is dangling in halves, would more than puzzle the proverbial ingenuity of the poet. So, after all, we incline to think that the fault lies rather with those who demanded an impossibility than with the poets, and that we did wrong in the first instance in attributing the failure to a lack of poetical inspiration.

Perhaps, in this connection, we may inquire whether it is possible for any twelve gentlemen—however respectable they may be—to decide upon a hymn that shall be the national one. They might choose one, but very likely the people would refuse to sing it. And, on the other hand, they would be very likely to reject one that popular acclaim might at once adopt. Mr. WHITE naively tells us that had the Committee been deciding on a national hymn for England, and had "God Save the King" been presented, it would have been instantly rejected. It is not at all clear to us that even under these circumstances the people would not have picked the melody up and accorded it the preëminence in their hearts it occupies at present. After this confession may we not set it down as an established fact that a National Hymn is neither to be written nor to be judged by rule; and that some day we shall have one, though the author may first find that he has written it from the mouths of the people, and not by the award of the some guerdon which is bestowed upon the churner of the best butter, the maker of the best cheese.

Of the lyric study which Mr. WHITE presents in his little book we shall speak but briefly. It would be unfair to judge a man, fresh from the labors of such a Committee, with twelve hundred confused songs ringing in his ears, with the same severity that might be properly exercised under more favorable auspices. But we can hardly pardon Mr. WHITE, even under these extenuating circumstances, for having written of music "It does not refine, it does not elevate, it does not strengthen." Very fortunately he does away with any evil effects that so unscrupulous a statement might produce, in his next paragraph: "Only a few months ago," he writes, "the Poles, charged and fired upon by the Russian troops, as they assembled to prevent a petition in Warsaw, fell upon their knees, and sung their national hymn, thus fortifying themselves to endure an attack which they were powerless to repel." That which fortifies generally strengthens, and endurance under favorable circumstances becomes resistance. The Poles entered a sublime protest against a tyranny which they felt it was vain for them to attempt to resist, and we are told they were nerved to this heroism by the inspiration of their national hymn. In this instance it would seem that music refined, elevated and strengthened. We are very glad, indeed, that our author thus, of his own free will, by a tangible fact, redeems music from the sad injustice he does it in stating a wild and insupportable theory.

We should take issue with Mr. WHITE upon some other points, but the fact of his having survived, in even a comparatively sound state of mind, the labor to which he in common with other members of the Committee was doomed in reading twelve hundred poems, of which we have here specimens of the best and worst, entitles him to immunity, and we accordingly take leave of him, wishing, meanwhile, for his book, for the sake of the author and the publisher, a favorable reception at the hands of the public, and an extensive sale.

SERMONS PREACHED IN HARVARD COLLEGE. By JAMES WALKER, D. D. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A volume of sermons is not the book at which the general reader first grasps when an hour of leisure intervenes in his plodding toil, and he desires for the moment to unbend the bow of life, and luxuriate in some sprightly recreation. Sermons heard and sermons read appeal to us under very different circumstances. We read unmoved the same discourse, which, if heard, would stir the soul to its inner depths. This only proves that the ear is the readiest avenue to the soul, and that the preacher who undertakes another approach labors under a decided disadvantage. The dull printed page cannot convey the flashes of inspiration and conviction that fall from the pulpit; the type cannot glow and quicken like the earnest eye, the charm of eloquence fades from the printed words and we at once awake to a sad appreciation of the vast difference between spoken and written logic. Dr. WALKER, the author of the volume before us, is known as one of our most impressive pulpit orators. Less than many others of his profession does he suffer from the publication of his sermons. Their interest does not turn upon rhetoric alone; unlike the productions of many whose names are more prominent in the public mouth, their effectiveness does not depend principally upon trick of voice and gesture. Dr. WALKER is a deep and earnest thinker, and appeals to the intellect as well as to the ear. His words lodge and remain after the tones of the voice that uttered them have faded away. His sermons are especially commendable for their practicality. They touch the plane of every-day life, instead of reaching vaguely after an indefinite something that very few of the multitude can comprehend; and accordingly, we venture to predict that they will be read with an interest which printed sermons do not always command, while they will wield, from the forcible logic which enters into their structure, an influence which printed sermons are seldom destined to attain.

LADY MAUD, THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHACE: OR, EARL GOWER; OR, THE SECRET MARRIAGE. By PIERCE EAGAN. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BRO.

We cannot imagine why Mr. EAGAN did not continue the aliases of his story to infinity. The title might have been made much longer and more optional. To *Lady Maud, the Wonder of Kingswood Chace; or, Earl Gower*; or, *The Secret Marriage* he might have added, or the Phantom and the Heir; or, the Doom of the House of Kingswood; or, the Mystery and the Forest; or, the Power of Love in a Silver Horn, or any other thing sonorous and suggestive. But Mr. EAGAN, in his baptismal paroxysm, thought proper to stop short this side of infinity, and for this let us be properly thankful, without puzzling to determine why he did not go on. The author of *Lady Maud* stands forth as the representative of melo-dramatic literature,—on his shoulders the mantle of Mrs. RADCLIFFE has fallen and seems determined to rest. The scenes of his stories are always laid in haunted castles, in tangled copses, or among ruins; his heroes and heroines are always discovered by their resemblance to ghostly portraits hanging in old halls, they rustle among dusty drapery, and remember scraps of feudal ballads that old nurses crooned over their cradles. But Mr. EAGAN is always just, if not generous. Rightful heirs come by their own; true lovers are rewarded with a greater guerdon than virtue in real life ever asks or expects; false lovers are visited with a vengeance that would singularly confuse society if our courts should choose to emulate Mr. EAGAN. Faithful to the true instincts of the novelist, Mr. EAGAN couples deformity and depravity together; ugliness and sin are in his estimation inseperable companions. He would undoubtedly pronounce it as an axiom that he who squints will steal. But, after all, these peculiarities of our novelist can do no lasting harm. His youthful readers will very soon find that obliquity of vision is not always accompanied by obliquity of morals, and that a man with a crooked spine can walk quite as erectly in Virtue's path as any one else. And while they shake their little fists at imaginary villains who never comb their hair and seldom change their linen, they themselves will be very apt to scrupulously attend to these little obligations of civilization, for morality's as well as for cleanliness' sake.

EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; Showing the Various Channels of Industry and Education through which the People of the United States have arisen from a British Colony to their present National Importance. Illustrated with over Two Hundred Engravings. New-York: No. 61 John-st. Worcester: L. STEBBINS. 2 vols., 8vo.

If at all inclined to doubt that a great deal of useful information may be bound up in a comparatively small compass by a judicious compiler, in the two very handsome volumes before us we should find sufficient logic to make us devout believers. The writers have ranged through the wide fields of agriculture, commerce and trade; very little that develops the material prosperity of a country, and marks its growth, has escaped their industrious research. Undoubtedly, minute criticism might detect slight errors, but in a work of so comprehensive a character, strict accuracy would seem almost unattainable. The statistics given are full and clearly arranged, the grouping of the subjects, and the evident method which the authors have observed in the accomplishment of their not inconsiderable task, are worthy of all praise. The work is one which we particularly need, as it is a lamentable fact that few people are so deficient in general knowledge of facts relative to growth and development of their native country as ours. The Englishman generally has an arsenal of statistics at his fingers' ends; he can tell you when the first shaft was sunk in the first mine; when the first loom was erected in Manchester. The panoply of facts in which he is arrayed makes him rather a ponderous and far from sprightly companion at times; but then he always proves formidable as an adversary. Germans, too, have nearly everything by rote that relates to their own country. Frenchmen are quick to learn, but they have not very retentive memories generally, and are very apt to forget all, and more, than they once knew. It may be urged in extenuation of our national delinquency, as regards a knowledge of our own country, that our country grows too fast for our memories to keep pace with it, and that a Yankee can arrive by guessing at what others, less favored in this respect, can only reach by delving in authorities; but on the whole it is better to trust to actual knowledge of facts, and under any circumstances such books as these are good things to have in the library.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mail Arrangements—The Pacific Telegraph—The Annual Fair—Snow on the Mountains—A Good Fruit Year, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Since Saturday our mail matter from the States has arrived as usual, but for ten days or a fortnight previously it was in abeyance somewhere, supposed in Missouri. It is to be hoped that the fortunes of war will deal tenderly with the overland mail and telegraph, so that communication and travel between the two oceans will not be altogether subject to the caprices of the Secshers. In view of the existing troubles in the State of Missouri, the sentiment here grows more in favor of the permanent transmission of the overland mail *viâ* Davenport, Iowa City and Council Bluffs, or Omaha City, and some agitative public measure may yet be taken on the question. At all events, if the mail be subject to constant interruptions the coming Winter, it cannot fail in so impair confidence as to seriously damage the interests of business men, and through them the community in general. Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals in general will inevitably decrease. Much, however, is expected from current and future action of the Federal authorities and troops in Missouri; and if they succeed in reducing the rebellious portion of the inhabitants of that State to the necessity of deporting themselves after the fashion of loyal citizens, forebodings about the mail can be fairly dispensed with.

About thirty wagons, laden with insulators and wire for the telegraph west of this city, arrived here last Saturday, and, as most of the poles are already up, the prospect is good for speedy communication between this city and San Francisco at an early date.

The pony is extending his time for travel, becoming gradually later in his hour of arrival here. He has been accustomed to scout into our city from the East in the forenoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, but of late the afternoon has been well advanced before his arrival, and lastly he has come at midnight or the next morning. As the unpropitious weather advances it is to be expected that a longer time will be necessary for the trip.

The annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society opens this afternoon in the Deseret Store, and is to continue open to-morrow and Saturday. The next day, Sunday, commences the Mormon semi-annual Conference, which will most likely include Monday as well. These Conferences, opening on the 6th of April and October respectively, are almost invariably accompanied by the "early and latter rains," and therefore ought to thrive and be productive.

Last night, snow on the mountains and rain in the valley commenced, continuing without intermission until the middle of this day, when the skies cleared and nature smiled again. Down to the very bases of the mountains, however, the white mantle was spread though it is now rapidly disappearing, and first from the bases. I said it rained in the valley; perhaps that was true, strictly speaking, but many of the large drops were the next thing to snow, and if there had been any giants in these days and valleys, they doubtless would have reported snow in their line of vision. Perhaps the ardent "brethren and sisters," now on their way from the uttermost parts of the territory to keep the "Feast of Tabernacles," would find their zeal sensibly cooled by the storm of sleet.

The theatre, the most imposing building in the city, is going up rapidly. The determination to build it of stone appears to have given way, for at twice the height of a man from the earth, the inevitable "doby" appeared, and course after course is being laid with considerable celerity. The building will doubtless be inclosed this Fall, and probably "New-Year's" will witness its dedication to dramatic purposes. Salt Lake will then have a theatre which would not be crowded in many eastern cities, unless stars of considerable magnitude were shining within.

The present appears to be an excellent fruit year in this city. Peaches are the staple fruit, but apples and plums are coming on. Pears are very few. Apricots, of course, are now past and gone. Last year perhaps not a single peach was grown in this city. This year they are almost a drug. Heretofore they have sold at $4 to $6 per bushel; now the common price is $2 to $2 50, or a bushel of wheat for a bushel of common peaches. Apples are much deater, and few sold, except by the dozen, at 50 cents to $1, and 10 cents for a single one. Grapes, 50 cents per pound. Almost the only grape is the Los Angelos grape. It requires to be buried in the Winter, but is otherwise well adapted to the place. It bears well; the bunches perhaps a pound weight, and good eating by the middle of September, though not fully ripe till a month later.

A new Governor has been talked of for some time, for this Territory, but I believe no such person has yet appeared in this vicinity. As far as I can see, the reappointment of the late incumbent, Mr. CUMMING, would meet the views of Jews and Gentiles here perhaps as completely as could be done by selecting any other name. That burly old gentleman somehow had the knack of getting decently along with both the contending elements of this community, though I believe neither could drive him an inch further than he was inclined to budge.

The following document will show the sentiments of our present acting Governor, in relation to the late execution in this city:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Sept. 17, 1861.

A petition has been handed me, bearing the signature of CATHARINE COCKCROFT, and forty-nine others, praying the Executive clemency in the case of WILLIAM COCKCROFT, convicted before the Probate Court of Great Salt County, on the 12th inst., of the crime of murder in the first degree, and now under sentence of death for that offence.

The petitioners represent that "during the investigation of the case referred to, the wife of the prisoner was forbidden to testify, although being the only eye-witness to all the circumstances connected with the alleged murder," and that, in their opinion, "had she been permitted to testify, the verdict could not possibly, according to law, have extended beyond manslaughter, or murder in the second degree."

It is an established principle in law, that the husband and wife are one person; that the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, and therefore that they are not allowed to be evidence for or against each other; partly, because it is impossible that their testimony should be unbiased, but principally because of the union of person; and therefore, if they were admitted to be witnesses for each other, it would involve the contradiction of a sound maxim of law, that "no one is allowed to be a witness in his own cause;" if against each other, the equally important maxim would be contradicted, that "no one is bound to accuse himself."

It was unquestionably the duty of the Court before whom the case under consideration was tried, to exclude the testimony of the wife of the accused, upon the principle above referred to; and as the Executive must necessarily depend upon the records of the Court for his knowledge in the premises, he finds it impossible to arrive at a conclusion corresponding with that of the petitioners.

However gratifying it would be to the Executive to interpose the power vested in him by law to save the life of a fellow-being, he considers that it would be a most unwarrantable exercise of that power to allow the natural emotions of sympathy for the aged prisoner and his suffering family to interfere with the demands of justice and the vindication of law.

The prayer of the petitioners cannot therefore be granted.

FRANK FULLER, Acting Governer of Utah Territory.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to have it in our power to state, on reliable authority, that the great Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast will, no unforeseen accident preventing, *be completed by the 10th of November*, on which day, it is thought, dispatches will be telegraphed through from ocean to ocean—from New-York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New-York.

During the last month, the work on the line has been prosecuted with unusual vigor, operations on the Pacific division being stimulated by the eagerness of the Californians to obtain war news in the shortest possible time.

Under the stimulus of this thirst for news, the Pacific division has been nearly completed to Great Salt Lake City, while the Eastern division has been pushed to Pacific Springs, only 250 miles this side of that city.

The work at both ends is being energetically prosecuted, and the gap, it is confidently hoped, will be closed by the 10th of next month, and the entire line completed. We shall then have a line of telegraph stretching from San Francisco eastward and northward to St. Johns, in New-Brunswick, a distance of 5,000 miles, the longest line in the world.

It was apprehended, several years ago, when this enterprise was first discussed, that the Indians would tear down the wires stretched across the Plains and over the mountains, and that a successful line of telegraph from the Missouri to the Pacific would be an impossibility, until all the savage tribes on the Plains should be exterpated.

But, thus far, these predictions have not been realized. The Indians have not molested the wires, and, it is believed, they will not. There is a force stationed all along the line, at intervals of five or six miles, to repair any temporary damage that may be caused by storms, and it is thought the line will work with nearly as much regularity as those in other parts of the country.—*St. Louis Evening News, Oct. 18.*

FROM BALTIMORE.

Progress of Preparations at Fortress Monroe for the Great Expedition—Rebel Version of the Fight at Harper's Ferry—A Secessionist Rearrested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

Many officers of the navy are now visiting this city on short furloughs from Fortress Monroe, from whom the following facts are gleaned in relation to the naval and military movements at Old Point and Hampton Roads:

No movements have yet been made indicating the destination of the immense fleet concentrating at the latter point, but that more than one blow is to be struck is positively certain, and such blows as will shake the foundations of the so-called Southern Confederacy to its very centre.

On Thursday morning thirty-one steam vessels of various sizes were lying at Hampton Roads, nearly all of which were large class side-wheel steamers, among which prevailed the utmost activity. Naval and military stores in large amounts were being received on board, and every preparation going on conducive to the comfort and necessities of the large body of troops intended to be transported in them; and the character and importance of the outfittings would unmistakably indicate that wherever destined a permanent stand was to be made. Clothing and blankets, both naval and military, enter largely into the stores being received.

The ship *Great Republic* was towed into the Roads on Thursday, by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, bringing five hundred horses, for the use of the army, and one hundred teamsters. The *Vanderbilt* immediately sailed up the Chesapeake to Annapolis Roads, where she is now awaiting the shipment of troops. The steamship *Ben Deford* is also lying at the same place, and will be ready to leave by Sunday noon. Three other large steamers also left Hampton Roads for Annapolis, to convey troops to the former place. The naval officers will return to-night and to-morrow, and everything indicates that at least one expedition will sail from the Roads early next week.

From the arrival of the steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, from Old Point, this morning, I learn that the United States steamer *Wabash* arrived at Hampton Roads at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing with her six gunboats.

Heavy freights of provisions and clothing continue to be carried down to Old Point by the daily line of Government boats from this port. Twenty-five hundred dollars in gold has been stolen from a storekeeper at Newport's News, and all efforts to discover the depredator had been unavailing, although several sailors and soldiers had been suspected and searched.

The following is the secession version of the late engagement at Harper's Ferry, as published in yesterday's Baltimore *Republican*:

"If you read the papers you will find one of those brilliant victories of the Federal army stated to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. A bigger lie never was told. I will give you the facts of the fight. Yesterday morning seven companies of Federal troops, three of them belonging to the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and four to the Massachusetts Regiment, went over the river to Halltown, to take 122,000 bushels of wheat, that was in a mill there at Bolivar.

On the top of the hill nine men had an old cannon which they fired on the seven companies, and for a long time held them in check, when, being reinforced by thirty more men, making thirty-nine, they fought there for two hours, and then fell back two miles. The Federals followed, until suddenly a regiment of Virginians came in sight, drawn up in line of battle. So soon as the Federals saw these, they ran as fast as they could, some of them throwing away their knapsacks, and not stopping until they got to Sandy Hook. The Virginians followed, but were unable, as the retreating enemy had a big start, to overtake them. Four of the Wisconsin men were killed, and eight or ten of the Massachusetts men wounded.

The killed and wounded were brought here (to Frederick) this morning. Now, I assure you, this is the truth of the whole matter. The Wisconsin boys complain of the Massachusetts men for running first, who themselves are charged in turn with cowardice. Col. GRAAF had command of the Federals, and was wounded in the calf of the leg.

What do men think of this as a glorious Federal victory? I forgot to state that none of the Virginians were killed. This, I assure you, is so, although it looks hard to believe, in face of what is put in print. The Confederates have entire possession of the Ferry now, and will hold it as long as they please.

Yours, X."

The United States gunboat *Spinola*, recently launched in this city, is now receiving on board her machinery, and will soon be ready to make a trial trip.

On Thursday evening, Hon. THOMAS J. MCKAIG, State Senator, of Allegheny Co., this State, was rearrested at the Eutaw House, in this city, and immediately conveyed to Fort McHenry, for violating his parole of honor, in leaving the State of Ohio, whither he was sent by Government on his first arrest, just previous to the assembling of the Maryland Legislature. His plea is that he had obtained a furlough from Gen. KELLEY to visit New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The case is to be investigated.

ARGUS.

The Rebel Leaders in England.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

On the 7th of May, 1860, a little more than a year ago, JEFFERSON DAVIS made a speech in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Judge DOUGLAS, which abounds in patriotic texts. At this time, when his great object, apart from his chief purpose of destroying the Union, is to secure and cement such an understanding between Great Britain and the so-called Southern Confederacy as will enable him to annihilate the Federal Government, a portion of this reply may be recalled with wholesome effect. Speaking of Great Britain, he said:

"This English teaching, this English philanthropy, is to us what the wooden horse was at the siege of Troy. It has its concealed evil; it is, I believe, the separation of these States; the ruin of the navigating and manufacturing States, who are their rivals: not the Southern States who contribute to their wealth and prosperity. Yet, strange as it may seem, there only do the seeds they scatter take root. British interference finds no footing, receives no welcome among us of the South; we turn with loathing and disgust from their mock philanthropy."

It would be well for the two emissaries of JEFFERSON DAVIS, when they reach the British shores, to be reminded of these opinions of the so-called President of the Southern Confederacy. They go to Europe a twain of beggars, asking alms from nations that have oracularly derided and denounced their peculiar institution; from statesmen who, while admitting that Southern cotton was essential to British prosperity, have never failed, in former days, to speak of the South in language of abhorrence and scorn; and, above all, from a people who have regarded, with undissembled dislike, the whole structure of Southern society. Excepting MASON, and one or two other inflated demagogues, there is not a Southern leader now in arms against the Government that has not met these British taunts with corresponding hatred. No man has gone further, as I have shown, than DAVIS himself, unless it be WISE, TOOMBS, little BENJAMIN, ALBERT GALLATIN BROWN, and the venerable and venomous SLIDELL. I could fill pages with extracts from the utterances of these men, that would prove to be no less savory than the *morceau* I have borrowed from JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would be a delightful task for our great historian, MOTLEY, to contrast the philippics against the peculiar institution of the Southern Confederacy, that have fallen from the lips of British statesmen for thirty years past, with the torrents of abuse that have been successively showered upon Great Britain by the Pro-Slavery chiefs on this side of the Atlantic.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1407, 1413 1417, 1419, 1421, 1001, 1009, 1337, 839, 1365, 1267, 111, 109, 301, 64, 1427, 1429, 1433, 1435, 1430, 1441. *Part II.*—Nos. 624, 1210, 1234, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1264, 1268, 1270, 1274, 1276, 928, 1074, 1280, 1282, 1286, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 470½, 475, 476, 477, 61, 315, 397, 401, 460, 461, 462, 463, 485, 486, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 863, 2389, 1043, 2277, 2269, 1989, 1871, 2465, 2409, 2411. 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 814, 1952, 2178, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2472, 2474, 2476.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday, with a large attendance of jurors, members of the bar and spectators.

The panel of petit jurors was called, and twenty-eight jurors being in attendance, the Judge ordered twenty-four more to be summoned for next Monday.

District-Attorney Smith said the case of Nathaniel Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, had been set down for to-day, and he was ready. Judge Dean, who appeared for defence, said he was himself ready, but Mr. Joachimsen, who tried the case before, had written him that he could not be present till Wednesday. Judge NELSON ordered the trial to proceed to-day.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for Riley, indicted for murdering one of the crew of the ship *Marathon*, by throwing him off the yard-arm, applied for a postponement, his witnesses having some of them been in New-Orleans, from which place he learned they had struggled North as far as Baltimore, while the ship herself was now on her way from Liverpool to the port. The case was postponed to a day to be agreed upon.

District-Attorney Smith said that the case of Baker and others, the privateers of the *Savannah*, was set down for Wednesday, but the case of Gordon would probably occupy more than one day. Judge NELSON ordered this case to come on as soon as Gordon's case was finished.

Judge NELSON stated that he should make no disposal of the civil calendar until criminal cases had been disposed of; that he should be here if the business was such as to occupy him till the 20th of November, and should probably be able to take up the appeal calendar towards the latter part of the Circuit. Both of the Bar represented to the Judge that there were many vessels and their cargoes in custody awaiting the decision of appeals taken in their cases, and finally set the appeal calendar down for two weeks from that day.

A Grand Jury was ordered to be summoned for Oct. 4, and after some other unimportant business, the Court adjourned.

Further Adjourned—Extra Panel of Grand Jurors Ordered.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

This Court was again convened, but no business being ready, adjourned to Monday next. An extra panel of thirty-five Grand Jurors was ordered.

Mr. Sharp Victorious—Verdict for $49,502 78 against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action, which was on trial during the greater part of last week, now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $49,502 78. The Court also made an allowance to the plaintiff for $1,250. It will be remembered, from the numerous statements of this case, that the action was to recover damages for an alleged misrepresentation, on the part of the defendant's agent, respecting the Wall-street Ferry, of which plaintiff was lessee.

The defendants are allowed sixty days in which to make a case for appeal.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—What is a Benefit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Owen and Bellows vs. *Jane F. Cowley and Samuel B. Cowley, her husband.* In this case, the defendant, Jane F. Cowley, was in the shipchandlery business in this City, upon her own account; she was also the owner of certain real estate in her own right. The other defendant, S. B. Cowley, acted as the agent of his wife, in conducting the business, and, as alleged by the defence, under a special contract made with his wife, by which he agreed to pay for the services of counsel; he employed the plaintiffs, who are lawyers, to bring certain suits, upon account of the business.

In that litigation, the plaintiffs became entitled to compensation for their services, and brought this action against the wife's separate estate, to recover their fees, disbursements, &c. The defence interposed was that the agent, under the contract above referred to, had assumed all the expenses incurred in such suits, and that the separate estate was not chargeable therewith. The case was referred to Ex-Judge Mitchell, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs, the Referee holding that the services were rendered for and on behalf of the separate estate, and that the estate was accordingly chargeable therewith. The Referee excluded the testimony of the husband, ruling that it could not properly be offered on behalf of the wife.

The case was appealed to this Court, counsel for the defence insisting that the debt was the husband's, and that his wife could not at the time he assumed the conduct of the business in her name, give him any power of attorney, thus authorizing him, which would not make the business for all the purposes of the suits in question his own, and make all debts and contracts arising therefrom the husband's debts and contracts. Counsel also contended that the husband should have been allowed to testify in the case.

The following is the opinion of the Court on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, J.—I cannot concur in the opinion that all the charges allowed by the referee were properly chargeable on the separate estate of Mrs. Cowley. The decision in Yale *vs.* Dederer, (22 N. Y. Rep. 450,) holds that the intention to charge the separate estate must be stated in the contract itself, or the consideration must be one going to the direct benefit of the estate. I am not disposed to extend the rule any further than the Court of Appeals have laid it down. Applying this rule to the present case, I am at a loss to see how bringing an action for a married woman, which fails, presents a consideration going to the direct benefit of the estate. I suppose the Court intended that where the intent to charge the separate estate was not stated in the contract, it might be inferred from a direct benefit to the separate estate. No such inference can be drawn, where no benefit, but an injury, results from the service. If there had been but one action, and the married woman had been defeated, with a large bill of costs charged against her, would it in any way be inferred that her separate estate had been benefitted by the services rendered?

I forbear commenting upon the fact the employment was by the husband, and the doubt which might arise whether, even though his agency in the business was admitted, he had any right to bind the separate estate of the wife without her knowledge and express assent. She could not charge her real estate except by her acknowledged deed, and yet in this case the husband, without proof of her knowledge or assent, is allowed to make such a charge, which binds the real and personal estate.

Without, however, expressing any opinion now on this point, I am clearly of the opinion that the defendant is not liable for all the services included in this judgment, and think the report should be set aside, and the case referred back to the Referee.

The present evidence should stand in the case, and either party be allowed to procure further testimony.

Justice GOULD concurred in the above opinion.

Presiding Justice CLERKE rendered a dissenting opinion, holding that the Referee had arrived at correct conclusions, and that the husband's testimony was properly excluded.

In the course of the opinion, the Presiding Justice remarks, "whoever undertakes, with my consent, to establish my legal rights, undertakes a service for my benefit, and the want of success in the undertaking, unless it was expressly agreed that compensation depended upon success, would be no excuse for me in refusing compensation. I do not see why such an excuse should be more available in the instance of a married woman than in that of any other person. The term benefit has the same signification in both instances. The faithful and skilful endeavor to serve any one, although not productive of actual profit, is in itself a benefit."

D. & J. McMahon for appellants; Owen & Bellows for respondents.

Decisions In Cases Reported—Car Licenses—Voluntary Payment of Assessments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 8. The plaintiffs seek to recover $50 license fee of the defendants. The defendants demurred to the complaint as stating no cause of action. The Court now gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer within twenty days. The opinion of the Court will be given as soon as it can be obtained.

William Forrest et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action to recover back assessments paid by the plaintiffs without adjudication. The Court now holds that as the assessments were voluntarily paid, without the usual adjudication, the plaintiffs cannot sustain their action. The assessments in question were declared void, after the plaintiffs had made payment.

Central Park Extension.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Court now allowed a number of bills for services, &c., in the matter of the extension of Central Park, amounting in all to $10,459 68.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Julia Boland, 19 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to defrauding the disbursers of the patriotic fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, out of $24 50, by representing that she had a husband in the army. Sentenced to the City Prison for seven days.

Mary Carr, an aged Irishwoman, also pleaded guilty to practicing a similar deception, by which she obtained $2 per month in consideration of her having a son in the army. Sentenced to the City Prison for one day.

Philip Sattar, 20 years, native of Belgium, was tried and convicted of stealing 50 yards of silk vestings, valued at $200, from the store of Isaac Barr. Remanded for sentence.

Charles H. Richardson, convicted on Thursday last of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Moncbry vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Battershall vs. *Davis et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Neill vs. *Wuert*—Motion, denied, with $10 costs.

Loring vs. *U. S. V. G. P. Co.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Taylor et al. vs. *Glenny et al.*—Judgment overruling demurrer as to Mrs. Glenny, and allowed as to George Glenny, with leave to Mrs. Glenny to answer within 20 days. Costs to plaintiff as to Mrs. Glenny to abide event, without cost to George Glenny.

Waters vs. *Clarke.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer. Defendant may answer within ten days on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Oct. 21, 1861.

	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	75	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	
	U.S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94½	10	do	
	U. S. 6's, '71 Coup.	94½	125	do	
	U.S. 6s, '74, Coup.	94½	200	N. Y. Cent. R.	
	U. S. 6 p. c. 1 yr.	99½	200	do	
	State 6s '60	99	250	Erie Railway	
	do	99½	300	do	
	Va. Cou. bds. 1862	82½	25	do	
	Va. Cou. bds. 1870	63	50	do	
	Va. Cou. bds. 1877	63	100	do	
	Va. Cou. bds. 1879	63	24	Erie R. preferred	
	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45¾	2	do	
	do	33	250	Harlem Railroad	
	Virginia State 6s	46	100	Harlem R. p'd up	
	N. C. State 6s	59¾	100	do	
	do. State 6s	44¾	50	Mich. Central R.	
17,000	do	44	483	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	
4,000	do	44	1087	M. S. & N. I. C. R.	
10,000	do	44¼	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	
4,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	47¾	8	Gal. & Chicago R.	
1,000	Mo. 6s St. Bonds	39	150	do	
5,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	60	do	
5,000	Erie R. 2d M. S. '75	86¾	970	Clev. & Tol. R.	
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	86¾	300	do	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.

market has been quiet—New-York Central 77@77½; Erie, 21½@21¾; Toledo, 35½@¾; Rock Island, 60½@60¾; Michigan Guaranteed, 37½; Michigan Southern, about 18@18½ ℔ cent. The sellers of Missouris continue to offer the stock at 43½ ℔ cent.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $4,081,030, including $4,606,259 for Treasury Notes, and $27,000 for Customs: payments, $2,310,646, including redeemed 6 per cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,403,035.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 19.	Loans. Oct. 12.	Specie. Oct. 19.	Specie. Oct. 12.
Bk. of New-York	6,525,323	6,892,477	1,245,737	1,774,867
Manhattan Co	5,417,619	5,530,170	1,761,061	1,707,322
Merchants' Bank	5,802,313	6,024,153	1,826,504	1,976,746
Mechanics' Bank	4,705,404	4,835,161	953,441	1,039,624
Union Bank	2,982,387	3,046,031	618,890	589,426
Bank of America	6,938,158	7,074,189	3,842,726	3,685,692
Phenix Bank	4,863,886	4,746,606	1,024,310	1,019,558
City Bank	2,690,990	2,790,276	339,013	297,125
Tradesmen's Bank	2,126,688	2,201,383	265,353	266,191
Fulton Bank	1,521,892	1,787,326	738,642	746,737
Chemical Bank	1,827,644	1,870,149	2,996,474	3,140,745
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,389,417	2,437,302	526,840	502,236
National Bank	2,682,563	2,796,911	698,339	865,761
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,055,403	2,115,004	311,488	323,790
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,197,036	1,245,636	295,828	292,983
Greenwich Bank	647,534	650,064	168,588	303,697
Leather Man. Bk.	1,373,217	1,433,042	1,238,551	1,458,490
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,330,956	1,374,828	442,747	418,314
Bk. St. New-York	4,449,518	4,603,746	1,018,664	874,159
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,263,796	9,672,867	3,630,605	3,424,348
Bk. of Commerce	17,276,358	17,917,338	4,402,742	3,946,359
Broadway Bank	3,382,568	3,459,928	874,827	868,923
Ocean Bank	2,388,747	2,429,595	434,865	403,962
Mercantile Bank	2,971,482	2,991,280	731,264	713,225
Pacific Bank	1,179,334	1,208,670	265,365	233,274
Bank of Republic	4,213,140	4,508,470	954,913	912,076
Chatham Bank	990,191	1,030,162	121,142	123,074
People's Bank	883,458	907,857	159,181	147,264
Bank of N. Am	2,330,957	2,392,209	349,955	340,647
Hanover Bank	2,168,122	2,219,313	255,920	210,252
Irving Bank	1,046,018	1,075,650	171,677	166,238
Metropolitan Bk.	8,422,781	8,721,244	2,602,462	2,276,647
Citizen's Bank	969,838	934,516	200,004	192,975
Nassau Bank	2,109,947	2,185,294	615,852	562,675
Market Bank	1,959,494	2,073,140	452,976	367,221
St. Nicholas Bank	1,514,498	1,558,335	257,969	180,273
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,190,450	3,296,787	392,704	353,856
Corn Exch. Bank	2,568,215	2,605,071	400,417	398,814
Continental Bank	3,962,574	4,017,890	575,237	433,648
Bk. of Commerce	1,545,095	1,560,846	188,389	251,796
Oriental Bank	660,194	670,323	102,736	109,962
Marine Bank	910,599	960,945	165,883	211,940
Atlantic Bank	784,006	822,194	99,647	119,813
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,061,108	3,186,707	461,340	423,000
Park Bank	5,796,885	5,900,343	2,019,062	2,163,333
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,096,160	1,152,623	233,262	214,982
Grocers' Bank	705,226	709,433	142,950	148,112
North River Bank	728,610	788,147	133,843	110,985
East River Bank	411,397	452,136	68,056	50,910
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	991,758	1,020,023	192,260	119,214
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	388,184	392,665	63,220	61,863
N.Y. Exch. Bank	311,319	306,412	22,619	23,008
Bull's Head Bank	440,410	439,633	63,273	73,021
N.Y. County Bank	322,015	323,532	106,701	101,471
Total	151,823,438	156,518,014	42,252,964	41,139,606
	Decrease....$4,490,478		Increase....$1,143,378	

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 19.	Circulation. Oct. 12.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 19.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 12.
Bk. of New-York	360,337	357,709	4,736,494	4,742,210
Manhattan Co	252,650	263,868	4,760,444	4,961,506
Merchants' Bank	195,117	205,374	4,562,094	4,934,792
Mechanics' Bank	235,771	237,843	3,852,206	3,976,037
Union Bank	174,078	178,172	2,646,751	2,723,964
Bank of America	138,278	140,085	7,876,679	8,123,422
Phenix Bank	123,454	125,307	3,809,847	3,894,771
City Bank			2,267,446	2,381,203
Tradesmen's Bank	191,796	203,042	1,238,551	1,458,490
Fulton Bank	186,311	183,920	1,533,516	1,550,732
Chemical Bank	400,722	413,823	4,367,972	4,491,679
Merch. Exch. Bk.	110,081	113,499	1,704,371	1,730,017
National Bank	117,740	121,201	1,986,703	2,135,600
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	282,233	295,871	1,664,232	1,672,525
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	148,795	147,841	1,156,388	1,216,127
Greenwich Bank	138,067	141,039	463,668	480,898
Leather Man. Bk.	261,507	285,076	1,345,433	1,361,539
Seventh Ward Bk.	109,658	104,515	1,054,921	1,065,555
Bk. St. New-York	209,552	219,646	3,259,034	3,339,703
Am. Exchange Bk.	190,823	188,261	8,680,982	8,752,406
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,971	11,334,028	12,585,261
Broadway Bank	349,896	250,737	3,559,333	3,377,971
Ocean Bank	94,296	87,668	1,775,886	1,905,998
Mercantile Bank	22,979	24,431	2,597,852	2,584,907
Pacific Bank	157,479	157,916	1,042,540	1,026,176
Bank of Republic	194,953	207,228	3,216,691	3,356,105
Chatham Bank	89,997	96,389	112,966	732,246
People's Bank	93,827	90,576	749,721	754,187
Bank of N. Am	96,321	94,016	1,613,145	1,617,443
Hanover Bank	85,993	88,655	1,351,709	1,359,862
Irving Bank	128,569	127,668	843,843	869,519
Metropolitan Bk.	248,681	249,810	7,222,801	7,178,998
Citizen's Bank	147,628	141,213	894,428	836,173
Nassau Bank	146,143	145,467	1,717,290	1,761,301
Market Bank	172,224	179,677	1,587,829	1,552,823
St. Nicholas Bank	85,941	80,780	1,096,384	1,069,185
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	248,100	259,172	2,069,579	2,081,636
Corn Exch. Bank	154,396	201,364	1,884,406	1,889,376
Continental Bank	196,656	202,243	2,358,307	2,379,752
Bk. of Commerce	265,145	262,765	1,155,230	1,202,221
Oriental Bank	96,512	98,810	658,052	678,831
Marine Bank	161,886	162,720	762,954	827,780
Atlantic Bank	87,592	86,808	531,154	571,109
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	204,705	202,977	2,219,960	2,216,892
Park Bank	251,345	266,998	5,849,454	5,101,558
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	77,826	85,664	998,338	1,007,313
Grocers' Bank	50,516	51,015	577,039	588,569
North River Bank	66,416	68,905	666,418	648,214
East River Bank	101,051	98,887	336,495	348,549
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	118,338	114,838	736,049	757,560
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	139,613	141,565	156,672	198,432
N.Y. Exch. Bank	83,251	83,372	291,927	345,002
Bull's Head Bank	139,299	136,949	388,977	400,467
N.Y. County Bank	61,851	60,800	285,700	282,213
Total	8,583,078	8,768,090	124,453,068	129,188,487
	Decrease....$185,012		Decrease....$4,735,419	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76¼; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 25; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 42,361 bbls. Flour, 361 bags Corn Meal, 305,430 bushels Wheat, 285,273 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,697 bushels Barley, 17,238 bushels Corn, 1,396 bushels Oats, 1,983 packages Provisions, and 1,596 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal transactions to-day have been in Rio, of which 4,490 bags have been reported sold, chiefly at 15¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet, and prices are somewhat unsettled; sales, 325 bales. Holders are asking higher rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling, ℔ lb	21¾	21¾	21¾	23
Good Middling, ℔ lb	22	21¾	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened buoyantly to-day for State and Western Flour, under the influence of the favorable news from Europe by the *Etna*. Heavy receipts, increased firmness in freight, and the eagerness of receivers to sell, however, subsequently depressed the trade, and toward the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. The export inquiry was not very brisk. Sales, since our last, 16,100 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6,05@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 70; extra at $5 50@$6 70 ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven, (a new article in this market, and of which 200 bbls. were sold;) $3 15 for Fairfax; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely offered to-day, and the increased firmness in freights having checked export demand, prices have been depressed, closing somewhat lower. Sales since our last, 290,600 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 21½; White Western at $1 40@$1 50, the latter rate for very choice White Michigan Seed Wheat; Amber ditto $1 33@$1 31; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 17@$1 21; Chicago Spring, ordinary to choice, at $1 16@$1 19; Red State at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, firmly, but with heavy arrivals and restricted demand, especially from shippers, prices subsequently declined. Sales 275,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 57c.@62c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60c.@60¾c. for sound; 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bush. Oats are in light supply, and lively request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 72c.@74c. for Western, and 76c.@78c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 2,200 bushels, at our quotations. Barley has not varied; sales 14,600 bushels, including Canada, at 67c.@73c., and State at 65c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at steady rates, at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Holders are firm, but the market is quite tame.

MOLASSES—The principal demand has been for Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@31c. ℔ gallon; 170 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Muscovado, (cargo of a prize vessel,) were sold at 21¾c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less active, but is firm at $4 62½ for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; with sales of 1,350 bbls., chiefly at these figures. Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair demand, at $1 60@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 60 ℔ gallon; sales, 460 bbls., in lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $15@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime ℔ bbl. The Government contract for 4,128 bbls. was awarded at $15 75@$17 for Mess, according to time of delivery; $14@$15 for prime Mess, and $11 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams; and 5c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. The Government contract for 27,000 bbls., deliverable during the next four weeks, was taken at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at full rates; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. here, and 9¾c. for prime, deliverable in December, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 75 for repacked Mess ℔ bbl. Government contracts for about 7,000 bbls. Mess Beef, equal to Navy, deliverable at various times, were awarded at different prices, from $12 75 to about $15 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request at 8c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 32 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales of 5,500 pkgs. Calcutta Linseed have been made in Boston, at $2, cash, ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales, 50 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 120 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, to-day; sales, 170 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., including some very low grades, at 7c.; also, 250 boxes Havana, at 7½c.; and, by auction, 150 hhds., 4 tcs., and 85 boxes Cuba, (cargo of a prize brig,) at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, owing to the increased firmness of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 11¾d.@12d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Zinc, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, ℔ ton. For Dublin, two vessels, with Wheat, at 14d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shipper's bags, at 25c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp, Ashes, 42s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 14½d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...7½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR
NOVEMBER, 1861,
IS READY TO-DAY

The following are among the contributors to the number:
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.
CHARLES E. NORTON.
THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS."
HARRIET MARTINEAU.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.
THE COUNTRY PARSON.
GEORGE E. ELLIS.
EDWARD L. PIERCE.

CONTENTS:

George Sand; Hair-Chains; The Flower of Liberty; Alexis de Tocqueville; Agnes of Sorrento; Health in the Camp; "The Stormy Petrel;" A Story of To-day; Concerning People who carried Weight in Life; Why has the North felt aggrieved with England? The Wild Endive; The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe; The Washers of the Shroud; Reviews and Literary Notices.

TERMS—Twenty-five cents per number. Three Dollars per year, postpaid, by the Publishers. Numbers sold or subscriptions received by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS are invited to call and examine the stock of blank books, standing presses, and cutting, ruling and paging machines, now offered for sale, at low prices, at No. 147 Fulton-st. Also, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. Also, one small Washington printing press and one font of type. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, distempering or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY Where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.

Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

WANTED.—TWO STEAMBOATS OF DRAUGHT not exceeding three feet when loaded; two steamtugs, of at least 150 tons measurement, and of powerful capacity; three propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, flush decks, and suitable for sea service. Owners will please address NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.
HOODS,
SONTAGS,
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.

A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT No. 315 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—A SPLENdid stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
STOCKS,
TIES, ETC.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
HEAVY WOOL AND SILK UNDERWEAR.
GYMNASTIC GOODS.

A large and fashionable variety of the above goods, in styles and prices without competition, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

EXCELLENT FURNISHING GOODS
FOR CHILDREN.
KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.

A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A large and beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MERINOS.
Large lot, well assorted in colors.
At 50 and 60 cents per yard,
Much under cost of importation.
Other qualities equally low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FALL CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of
LACE CURTAINS,
In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Of every description, at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PLAID SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS.
Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION
In the price of
RICH SILKS.
Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.
Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.
Silks at $4, reduced to $3.
Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL
AND TRIMMING.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to their
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.
300 CASES CHOICE STYLES
Including many
DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. B. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Dressmaking executed in the best style with promptness.

CHOICE FURS.—OPENING AT RETAIL OF an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 67 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 399 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st."

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL AND DISCIPLINE, strict but kind, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address
ALFRED COX ROE, Principal,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the ladies gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 866 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 26 East 20th-st., near Broadway, continues to impart thorough pract

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, in Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Hermann's Soirees.

WINTER GARDEN—P. P.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The King of the Mountain.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus and other Curiosities all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 556 Broadway—Pantomime, Songs, Dances, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon's Royal Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Swiss Bell Ringers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important intelligence, this morning, is from the Upper Potomac. It appears that yesterday morning, about one o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment crossed the river at Harrison's Island, some distance above Edwards' Ferry, and at daybreak had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh without meeting the enemy. They were subsequently encountered, however, and the Massachusetts men were reinforced by the remainder of the regiment, and by a part of the Twentieth, but the rebel force was much superior, and our troops were ultimately driven back. Col. Baker, it will be seen, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment, which threw his command into confusion, and caused the retreat. A crossing was also made at Edwards' Ferry, and our troops now occupy the Virginia side. A cavalry reconnoissance was made from there in the morning, in the direction of Leesburgh, and the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment was encountered, but without loss to our troops.

The most important movement along the lines of Gen. McClellan's army yesterday was the taking possession of Annandale, on the Little River Turnpike, about ten miles west of Alexandria, which was accomplished by the Cameron Rifles, Col. Betje, without opposition. Gen. McClellan, it is understood, will to-day establish his head-quarters somewhere near the centre of the lines—probably at Bartlett's House, near Falls Church, from which easy communication can be had with the two wings.

We now have positive assurances from Washington that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in the command of the Department of the West, and that he is to be transferred to some other sphere of duty—where, it is not stated. His successor is not announced, but Gen. Hunter will probably be the man. The reason assigned for this step is found in the irregularities and extravagance developed in the examinations of the Contract Investigating Committee appointed by Congress, which has recently been in session in St. Louis.

It appears to be about as difficult a matter to ascertain with certainty the exact position and intentions of Price, as it was a short time ago to determine positively whether Ben McCulloch was alive or dead. Reports have located him in various places, where he intended to make a stand and give Gen. Fremont battle—the last one being Osceola, with Ben McCulloch to help him. Now, however, we hear that he has again started on his retreat towards Arkansas, having broken up his camp in Cedar County, where he had intended to make a stand. This last report is brought to Syracuse from Warsaw by Major Scott, a member of Gen. Siegel's staff, who states that the information is definite and satisfactory. Meantime there is evidence to strengthen the belief that the irregular troops of Price's army, who were reported to have left him and gone home after the fall of Lexington, are in reality divided into numerous maranding bands, for the purpose of committing depredations in various parts of the State, wherever they could do so with the greatest impunity. A National scouting party, numbering one hundred, have been taken prisoners in Caldwell County by six hundred rebels, and another party of seventeen have been captured by four or five hundred rebels in Carroll County.

The town of Humboldt, in Kansas, is reported to have been totally burned by a party of rebels from the Indian country.

Pending the important naval arrangements now in progress, flags of truce are still prohibited at Fortress Monroe. Some twenty prisoners, who have for several days been waiting an opportunity to go to Norfolk, returned to Baltimore on Sunday night; and those released a few days ago in this City, in accordance with the terms of exchange fixed upon by the Government, are temporarily detained on board the storeship at Old Point.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* believes that the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. Gen. Rosecrans has fallen back and taken a position on the Charleston and Lewisburgh turnpike, a short distance above the junction of New and Gauley Rivers. The rebel army appears also to have retired towards Lewisburgh. The roads are represented as having become so bad in that region as to render military transportation next to impossible, and that, of course, renders any important army movement impracticable for a time at least. The *Intelligencer* thinks, however, that the road will be passable for a month yet, and is inclined to attribute the inaction of the National forces to the fact that Rosecrans' division is not strong enough to act on the offensive, and that it is not regarded judicious to advance too far into an enemy's country at this season of the year, when a rain-storm might at any time stop transportation, without a force sufficient to meet any that might be brought against it. Gov. Pierpoint, on Oct. 18, received a dispatch from a reliable source at Parkersburgh, stating that rebel marauding parties had made their appearance in Wirt and Gilmer Counties, and that they had surprised and cut to pieces Capt. Hill's Cavalry Company, stationed at Elizabethtown. On Friday an expedition composed of five companies of the First Virginia Infantry was sent to Parkersburgh on some unknown errand.

Interesting and important intelligence from the South is given in a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 15, just received in Philadelphia. A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Oct. 14, curtails the dimensions of Commodore Hollins' exploit very materially. His fleet, which left Fort Jackson on the night of the 11th, comprised seven vessels, carrying twenty guns. The iron-clad marine battering-ram, which, it seems, has been dubbed the *Manassas*, was one of the fleet, and in the intense darkness ran into a vessel which that imaginative naval hero, Commodore Hollins, at first asserted was the *Preble*, but which the dispatch in question alleges was the *Vincennes*. "A perfect iron hail" rained around the attacking vessels, but the telegram affirms in one sentence that not one of them was touched, while in another it says that it fell upon the *Manassas*, which had her machinery deranged. What part she subsequently played in this engagement does not appear, but with daylight it is said the rebel fleet pursued the retreating squadron, keeping up a cannonading which lasted until 8 o'clock, when part of it returned to the city, taking a recaptured schooner loaded with coal, and a launch of the *Richmond*. Some lumber, designed for fortifications at the head of the Passes, was also burned. Another dispatch from New-Orleans, of the same date, announces the return of only three vessels of this valorous fleet, and the interesting question arises, where are the other four?

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* gives additional particulars of the fight on Santa Rosa Island, which present that affair in a different aspect from that in which the first telegrams left it, and make it doubtful whether the rebels gained the decided victory they so clamorously claimed. The letter in question gives the number of the soldiers composing the expedition as 1,200—twice that of the Zouaves—who, it is acknowledged, fought with desperate bravery. The loss of the rebels is explicitly stated to have been very severe, in killed, wounded and captured. The sequel to this affair is a correspondence between Col. Brown and Gen. Bragg, published in the Pensacola *Observer*, in which the former gives the rebel leader due notice to remove the women, children and sick from the building hitherto used as a hospital, since he has suspicions that it will be made to serve as a protection for Confederate troops in case his batteries are opened. Gen. Bragg replies, refusing to abandon this naval fortification, which has by this time met the fate it deserves.

The Richmond *Enquirer* affirms, on the best authority, that the *Nashville*, which was reported to have sailed with the Confederate Commissioners, is still in Charleston harbor. Where Messrs. Mason and Slidell are it does not state.

A report has reached Bangor, through a letter written at Barbados on the 27th of September, that the pirate *Sumter* had been captured by the *Powhatan*. There appears to be some doubt, however, about the reliability of the report.

The Washington *Star* derives some facts regarding affairs in the South from Dr. S. H. Bradley, formerly a citizen of this State, but until the breaking out of the rebellion a practicing physician at Montgomery, Ala. Dr. Bradley acted as Surgeon to the Second Alabama Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, and for an attempt to escape to the Union lines was ironed and removed to Montgomery, where he was confined until Sept. 25. On his release, he made his way North *via* New-Orleans. He reports that great preparations were making at that city to resist invasion by the National forces. Four 32-pounders had been planted on the Custom-house, which commands the river for some distance, and guns of smaller calibre had been placed upon the roofs of other buildings not so strongly constructed. Light draft boats had been assigned to duty on Lake Pontchartrain. Dr. Bradley states that Confederate currency in many parts of the South has already depreciated thirty per cent. At Jackson, Miss., on his way North, he witnessed a large review, at which several negro regiments were inspected by Gov. Jackson. He left Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green, Ky., with 3,000 men, and Senator Breckinridge had a force of 7,000 three miles nearer to Louisville. Throughout the South provisions were high and continually advancing in price.

The office of the Terre Haute, (Ind.) *Journal and Democrat*, together with several private dwellings in that place, were, on Sunday evening, demolished by a party of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, under command of their Colonel. Great excitement is reported to exist in consequence, and there was talk, at last accounts, of an attack on the camp of the regiment.

GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting meeting of Chaplains of the regiments stationed near the Capital, and of those interested in the religious welfare of the soldiers, was held in Rev. Dr. Butler's Church, in Washington, on Oct. 19. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine presided, and preliminary steps were taken for effecting a more thorough organization of the modes of supplying religious reading and other Christian aid to the army and navy. It was proposed to effect a combination of the Chaplains, and to institute a commission at Washington to accomplish the desired end systematically and effectually.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, reconsidered their action of the previous meeting, appointing A. V. Stout, Esq., Allotment Commissioner of the Soldiers' Fund, and referred the whole subject back to the committee. The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts of the week, ending Oct. 19, to be $1,140,902 17; payments, $568,815 81; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $1,403,388 54. The Board of Councilmen, at their regular meeting, changed rule 40 so as to require only thirteen votes to suspend the rules, instead of sixteen, as the rule stood. As usual, much time was consumed in discussion, but the Board dispatched a large amount of general orders and routine business.

The Board of Supervisors had a regular meeting yesterday, but the time was principally occupied with discussions. Resolutions to cut down the fees of the Sheriff for furnishing a record of parties convicted in the criminal courts, was referred. The Police Commissioners require $2,000,912 for 1862. Pending a discussion on a report upon certain bills for printing and advertising, (among them that of the *Daily News*, ordered by the Supreme Court to be paid,) the Board adjourned until Thursday.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the organization of the Irish Brigade, was held at the Astor House yesterday evening. Col. Meagher made a statement of the wants of the Brigade, and its condition. A Committee was then appointed to form a plan of organization, and appoint Committees of Collection in every Ward.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was held last night, to take suitable measures relative to the death of the founder of the Order in America, Bro. Thomas Wildey. A Committee of Four were appointed to attend the obsequies in Baltimore, and resolutions of condolence were offered and passed.

The Methodist Church local preachers continued in Convention yesterday. A series of resolutions sustaining the Government were laid on the table for future action.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Justice Hoghoom, but no business being ready, it was adjourned until Monday next. An extra panel of 35 Grand Jurors was ordered. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justic Hogeboom, Jacob Sharp has obtained a verdict against the City for $49,502 78, his damages as estimated by the Jury, in consequence of certain alleged false representations made to him as lessee, respecting the condition of Wall-street Ferry by an agent of the defendants. An interesting case respecting the separate estate of married women, (Owen, &c., *vs.* Cawley, &c.,) will be found in the law column. Justice Barnard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has allowed another aggregate bill of $10,459 68, for services, &c., in the matter of the extension of Central Park. In the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company for the collection of a car license of $50, Justice Leonard, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has given judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer, thus holding substantially, that for the purposes of good government, the City has the right to impose such a license fee. The same Justice, in the same branch of the Court, has decided in the case of Forrest et al. *vs.* the Mayor &c., that an assessment voluntarily paid, (without adjudication,) although it shall subsequently be found erroneous and be declared void, cannot be recovered back.

The Stock market opened at an advance of ¼@½ ₰ cent. on Saturday's sales, yesterday forenoon, but closed dull at the Second Board—the advance of the morning being mainly lost. Exchange, 107½@107¾.

Flour, Wheat and Corn opened buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily, at reduced prices for shipping lots. Large receipts and increased firmness in freights affected the market quite unfavorably. Oats were again higher, with an active inquiry, partly to fill Government orders. Provisions were generally in demand. Government contracts for Pork, Bacon and Beef were awarded. Rio Coffee was in more request at steady rates. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Spices and Foreign Liquors were inactive. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Hops, Laths, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Calcutta Linseed, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was less sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

Threatening Signs in Missouri.

We spoke yesterday of the probable change of rebel tactics in the West, which will lead the rebel generals to transfer again to Missouri their daring, aggressive enterprises. Their failure to get possession of Louisville, and the tremendous Union rally in that State, have put them on the defensive. They are blowing up the bridges between themselves and the Union armies in Kentucky, thus proving their fear of attack rather than their disposition to advance. It is very clear that a strong army at Cairo, ready to move down the Mississippi River, cooperating with the immense Union hosts that will soon be prepared to advance southward in Kentucky, would hold Memphis at its mercy, against the most desperate resistance that the Confederate arms in that quarter could make.

A movement in Missouri is therefore an absolutely essential diversion. It is the "attack in the rear" which alone can break up the proposed expedition down the Mississippi River, and thus relieve the Confederate army in Tennessee of the duty of holding Memphis, as well as Nashville and Knoxville, now threatened by Gen. Sherman.

With all the prominence that has been given to Missouri, by the military movements in it so far, we doubt whether its convenience to rebel tactics, emanating from Memphis, is well understood. Is it generally known, for instance, that there is good water carriage from Memphis to within *forty miles* of Springfield, in the southwest corner of Missouri? Such is the fact, and the very latest news from St. Louis, derived from the Missouri *Republican* (Fremont's organ,) is that "twenty-five or thirty rifled cannon, designed for Gen. Price's rebel army," were ascending White River, to be landed at Forsyth, Taney County, Mo., which is just forty miles from Springfield. Throughout the Winter season, White's River is open and bank full, as all Southern rivers are; and through its whole course to its head-waters in Missouri, it lies in rebel territory, and cannot be impeded in its navigation. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that the rebel General—A. L. Johnston—has no difficult task before him, but a very easy one, to throw a strong army into Southwest Missouri, to arm it well, and to feed it with the utmost convenience from such storehouses as Memphis may command. That he is about to do this we have abundant reason for believing; first, from the reasonableness of it as a means of defeating any expedition from St. Louis or Cairo down the Mississippi River; and secondly, from the evident elation of the secession element in Missouri, visible in the past week. This last is an unmistakable barometer of political commotion in the West. Within five days past we have seen a squad of several hundred armed rebels intervening between St. Louis and its well-fortified Southern outpost, Ironton, only 90 miles distant, where we have a rich dépôt of army stores, and have kept not less than 5,000 men for months past. This rebel squad burned the most important bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad, killing and capturing a part of its Union guard, and cutting off the communication of Ironton with St. Louis. The commander at Ironton did not dare send a detachment against the audacious bridge-burners, because he was threatened by a strong body of rebels advancing on Ironton from the South, at the same time.

Before we get all the particulars of this affair, we are startled by the news of to-day, that a party of one hundred Unionists have been captured by a body of six hundred rebels, in Caldwell County; and that a smaller lot of Union soldiers have been seized in Carroll County, by a body of five hundred or six hundred rebels. These counties are in *North Missouri*, whence the rebels were lately reported to be thoroughly expelled by the terrors of Fremont's warlike preparations. Caldwell is the second county north of Lexington, and Carroll County is the first below Lexington, on the Missouri River, north side.

These rebel demonstrations attest the presence of new plans and a new hope. The rebels are again on the aggressive in Missouri. They evidently have promise of immediate succor. The fresh report of Price's renewed retreat southward is probably a *ruse* intended to draw Fremont on towards Springfield, till he can be fatally ensnared by the interposition of a strong body of rebels in his rear; which act, if it can be accomplished, will instantly be followed by a general rising of the Secessionists all through the State, and the inevitable fall of St. Louis.

As once before, so now do we again, and we think with the very best grounds, warn the Government to look well to the Western Military Department, if it would not lose the State of Missouri and the many millions of dollars of public works and public stores, and expensive armies there gathered.

The Removal of Gen. Fremont.

The confused and contradictory rumors which have been circulating in relation to the commander of the army of the West, this morning assume consistency. The Administration has determined to deprive Gen. Fremont of his command. This decision is not founded upon demonstrated unfitness of the General for the actual duties of the soldier. His courage is undisputed; his ability to lead an army into battle and manage it so as to insure victory, is untried. No one indeed will call in question the many frank and gallant qualities which have given a romantic interest to his history, and so strongly attracted the regard of a large portion of the people. But to the General in charge of a large military department, something more than the dash and chivalrous brilliancy of a gay cavalier is needed. Upon the mere military leader must be grafted great administrative ability; an acquaintance with the minutest details of business, and the ability to grasp them all; a keen insight into character, and an inflexible determination to exact honesty, fidelity and economy from all those necessarily intrusted with the conduct of detail. In these necessary qualifications Gen. Fremont has been found lacking. It is not the Administration which has condemned him. The Congressional Committee, appointed at the extra session, to investigate the character of the army contracts, has sat at St. Louis, and patiently investigated the entire method and result of Gen. Fremont's administration; and has been obliged to condemn and disapprove it, and to pronounce his unfitness for the position. President Lincoln, after such an inquest and verdict, has no alternative but to transfer the General to some other theatre, where his purely military capacity may have a chance to prove itself; and to place in his stead a calmer and a more prudent officer, who shall bring to the fulfillment of his duties patience, moderation, and practical business talent. Gen. Hunter, who probably succeeds Gen. Fremont, is understood to be thus qualified.

The Disclosures of the Press.

The London *Times* gives way to apprehensions that its Special Correspondent may come to grief at the hands of indignant Americans. The fear is only another evidence of the ignorance which discolors everything which that perspicacious journal has to say of cisatlantic affairs; Mr. Russell has had no reason, we believe, to complain of the slightest act of discourtesy since his arrival in this country, where he has certainly experienced cordial hospitality, the personal approclation his striking and peculiar talents command, and every conceivable facility for acquiring truthful information for his letters. The only transaction tinged with ill feeling was exhibited in the memorial to which the *Times* alludes, wherein the attention of the Secretary of State was called to the propriety of restraining the somewhat too liberal disclosure of affairs at Washington contained in these letters; an application made, we have reason to believe, in a humorous spirit; certainly with no more serious design than to caution the Departments at Washington, as well as Mr. Russell, against an excess of frankness, and to mark the supposed discrimination of the authorities in favor of the British correspondent as compared with the American Press. Mr. Russell has passed through half the loyal States since his description of the Bull Run disaster was written, without meeting with an instance, so far as we can learn, of unfriendly or resentful treatment No one, probably, will be more amused with the fears of his employers than the Special Correspondent himself.

As to the harm to be wrought by the intelligence Mr. Russell has sent to the *Times*, we have a very decided opinion, and it is that no harm is at all likely to ensue from the announcements of either foreign or domestic journals. It is not from these the rebels get their information. While the Departments at Washington retain disloyal clerks; while flags of truce are permitted to visit our lines, and females of disloyal sympathies and alliances are passed to the South under their protection; while the transit of traitors and treasonable agents across the Potomac is rendered safe by miles of rebel batteries, controlling the river, the rebels will not wait for the tardier and far less reliable intimations of newspapers, English or Northern. It is quite safe to challenge the production of an instance where movements of our army or navy have been defeated by the premature revelations of the Press. That the proposed relief of Fort Sumter is not a case in point is notorious, because it is certain that the information was sent by a gentleman having confidential relations with the Government, and who now fills a foreign mission. It is easy, on the other hand, to produce reiterated instances, occurring within a month, where the plans of our leaders were entirely withheld from publication, and yet were known by the rebel leaders in time to prevent or evade them. No better proof that the rebels do not rely upon Northern journals for information is needed than was furnished by the advance to Munson's and Mason's Hills. The insurgents had timely escaped before our advancing columns, leaving behind, in their abandoned quarters, copies of the New-York papers of the preceding day. Those papers contained no allusion to the contemplated advance of our troops, for the reason, perhaps, that the conductors were not advised of it; but so long as communications are so laxly guarded that bundles of newspapers can be carried through our lines and distributed to the enemy, before the same journals are to be had in our camps, we need be at no loss to account for the promptness with which intelligence by letter or oral message can be transmitted. The Union cause has suffered to the extent of millions of dollars, and we shall not trust ourselves to conjecture what number of lives, through the inexcusable negligence which has permitted the agents of treason to ply their trade of espionage and intercourse. To impute the disastrous results of each neglect to the Press, is, in the light of unquestionable evidence, to the last degree frivolous and unjust.

Fidelity of the Navy.

The Richmond *Enquirer* positively contradicts the statement heretofore received through the Southern papers, that the steamer *Nashville* had run the blockade at Charleston, and sailed to Europe with Messrs. Mason and Slidell as Ministers from the Confederate States to England and France. The *Enquirer* says that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and that she is not the vessel on which Messrs. Mason and Slidell sailed—by which it is implied that these gentlemen are nevertheless off to Europe.

We question the alleged fact of the departure of these Confederate representatives; though it is of no great importance if they have gone. It is an old proverb that "too many cooks spoil the broth;" and we think no greater misfortune could befall Jeff. Davis than to have two or three sets of his arrogant and conceited Rebel leaders abroad in the character of diplomats. "Devil with devil" may "firm concord hold," but a Secessionist of the Southern stamp is altogether a different animal. He holds "concord" with nothing but his pride and selfish ambition; and we shall expect nothing less than the biggest kind of a row as soon as there is a sufficient number of Secession ministers abroad to be in each other's way, and to make two sides to a quarrel.

We are chiefly pleased, however, to hear of the non-escape of the *Nashville*, because it relieves the officers of our vessels at Charleston from the unpleasant suspicions that in some quarters were entertained of their fidelity. In the review that we gave in the Times a few days since, of the blockade of Charleston harbor, we showed that steamers had run the blockade there under the administration of each flag officer who had been in command of the squadron; and some were the most reliable and efficient officers of the navy. The fault has not lain in the lack of vigilance, but in their want of a sufficient number of light-draught gunboats to patrol the shoal waters close into shore. It is only recently that Government has had the means to render the blockade effective; and we think that the country may rely on it, that all important Southern ports are now pretty thoroughly "sealed up."

Nothing can be more unhappy than the continual irritation of the public mind with the suspicion that the Union cause is foully dealt with by those who are intrusted with its defence. This may have been the case formerly, in some instances of prominent men in the navy; but we feel sure that that branch of the public service is long since purged, and that it is now, as near as may be, above suspicion, and safe from reproach.

The Union Sentiment of the South.

While it is certainly possible to attach too much importance to the occasional manifestations of Union sentiment in the seceded States, they are nevertheless entitled to very great weight in our judgment of the future. Even such facts as that a preacher in a village of South Carolina has lately been denounced as a "Lincolnite at heart"—or that in a certain locality in Tennessee the Stars and Stripes were the other day defiantly raised—or that ever since the Hatteras victory the dwellers along the Coast have come to the forts to take the oath of allegiance—or that we hear of "Union lodges" and secret organizations of loyalty throughout the South—are all noteworthy and prophetic signs. These scattered demonstrations are indications of what will become an immense uprising as soon as the National Government exhibits its power to protect those whose latent loyalty is now cowed and overwhelmed by superior force.

But we must not push these developments beyond their true import. It is folly to expect any spontaneous exhibition of active Unionism. For all practical purposes, the seceded States are now what their journals claim—a unit. It is true that, had the ordinances of secession (at the time of their passage,) been submitted to the people, they would have been rejected by an unquestionable majority. It is equally true, that were they submitted to-day, there would be no openly dissenting voice worth speaking of. And it is a striking, though not unintelligible circumstance, that those portions of the South (as in Alabama and Georgia,) that were most in favor of the Union, are now precisely the most zealous upholders of secession.

There is nothing discouraging in the fact. It will always be characteristic of the great mass of men, to accept the established order of things. The very same process that converted them to secession, will reconvert them to loyalty. There is loyalty enough in the South; but it is *in posse*, not *in esse*. It is conditioned on a severe, complete, and convincing punishment. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Administration gets popular credit for a certain tenderness in its dealings with the rebels, as though they were afraid of hurting them *much*, seeing we have to take them back. If this be so, it is a great error. A good disposition will be wrought in the rebellious mind precisely in proportion to the thoroughness of the thrashing they get. There will be no "Union sentiment" in the South worth calculating on as an active force, until we have subdued the rebels. This done, there are a thousand auxiliaries that will come in aid of returning loyalty. It will then be worth remembering the large party of conservative men who resisted secession in its incipiency. And even in South Carolina these Union men came nearer defeating the secession ordinance than is generally known—the vote standing more than five hours at *30 against to 31 for*!

When the tide begins to turn, when the insurgents are beaten and the rebellion broken, *then* will the true use of the Union party of the South be made manifest. For it is precisely these conservative, peace-loving men who are most open to the logic of Force. But there is danger that, if we delay much longer, even this element may not be available. As time goes on, the hopes and interests of this class centre around the new order of affairs. Their Government is gradually solidifying—new laws, new institutions are formed, in which they are called to take part, profitable offices are held out as objects of ambition. We must therefore crush the rebellion before the sentiments and aspirations of the Union men of the South find a new object, and the grand old traditions and affections wholly die out.

The Penalty of Hasty Legislation.—The important case of Jacob Sharp against the Corporation has resulted in a verdict of $49,502 for the plaintiff. No time could be more inopportune for so heavy a draft on the Treasury; and, in fact, at no time should the neglect of the corporate authorities have exposed the Treasury to so formidable a fine for their reckless administration of our municipal affairs. The case made by Sharp was extremely simple. Having leased from the City the necessary frontage on the East River, he proceeded to construct the slips and ferry-houses for the new Wall-street Ferry. He completed these preliminaries at a serious cost, and was about to enter upon the enjoyment of the resulting profit, when one-half of the ground he had leased was claimed by a private owner, and the claim, upon investigation, proving valid, Mr. Sharp turned to the City for damages, in having conveyed to him an interest where it had no title. His claim was, some time ago, submitted to a referee, who made an award substantially the same, with the interest added, as the present verdict. Thus, because of the carelessness of the Common Council, the overburdened taxpayer must see this pretty figure of $50,000 in the next tax-levy, and must bear, as well as he may, the penalty of negligent legislation.

Schooners as Convoys for Steamers.—When a very alarming account was published a few days since, of the extent of rebel batteries erected on the Potomac, a reassuring dispatch was sent out from Washington, that vessels loading for that point need not be frightened out of their trips, inasmuch as "convoys" would be furnished of Government steamers, to accompany them through the perils of the Potomac.

The experience of the steamtug *Reliance* on Saturday last, while towing two schooners towards Washington, establishes the very great importance to steam craft in those waters of having commercial vessels to take care of. The schooner *Fairfax*, with its load of hay, proved a very acceptable breastwork to the steamer *Resolute*. The result is likely to give rise to new questions before maritime courts, and to reverse the reading of dispatches sent out from Washington. It is the tugs that must pay the schooners hereafter for passing them safely up the Potomac; and it will be hay-laden vessels that "convoy" the Government steamers on their missions to and from the Capital of the country. Such are some of the great changes in the relations of things produced by the war.

The Engagement Below New-Orleans.—The rebels have the reporting the naval encounter on the Mississippi in their own hands. For the next fortnight or so they may give it what proportions they please, expanding or contracting them at pleasure. It will be only when some stray vessel returning from the Gulf brings tidings from the National vessels, that the truth will be absolutely reached, and the meed of immortality which posterity shall accord to Hollins be determined, with that impartial accuracy, which shall give no leaf of laurel the victor did not fully and honestly earn. The original story is already deprived of much of its splendor. The encounter appears to have been nothing more than an accidental collision in the dark. One of the National vessels, probably at anchor in the stream, was run into by a rebel gunboat drifting in the rapid current, and sunk; some shots were confusedly exchanged, and then the Hollins' squadron fairly turned tail and ran away. Such is the result of an expedition which has been nearly half a year in boastful preparation; and even this will in all likelihood shrink to still less respectable magnitude when the truth gets around the Florida Capes.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There was a brilliant and flattering attendance last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Ullman's second benefit, and the performance of the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" was in all respects satisfactory. Mr. Ullman's third and last benefit will take place on Monday next, when two new operettas will be produced.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Herrmann will repeat his admirable performance. On the following evening, at the Fourteenth-street house, Madame Herrmann will take her benefit.

Winter Garden.—A good actor can hardly submit to a severer test than that of playing old pieces in which famous predecessors are yet remembered. From this ordeal Mr. Clarke always escapes with triumph. Last season, when he played the "Toodles," every one thought that it would be a failure, but it turned out a complete success. The most tenacious of memory could not detect an imitation of Mr. Buckstone, or any other actor. It was a singularly original and highly humorous impersonation, and as such, enjoyed a long run. Mr. Clarke, last evening, essayed another of these well-known parts—Paul Pry—and with equal success. We do not remember to have seen a more mirth-provoking performance. The comedy itself is singularly well constructed, and abounds in dialogue which, if not absolutely brilliant, in a literary point of view, is at least telling and sufficient to keep the audience in good temper from beginning to end. Mr. Clarke makes a great many new points, and increases thereby the general hilariousness. He was well supported by the company; we have seldom seen a piece better played at this house. Miss Fanny Brown—a new comer—was the *Eliza*, and displayed a most acceptable talent for roles of a light and coquettish character. It is a long time since we have had occasion to notice the appearance of a lady who seemed to possess more felicitous talent for the stage.

The after-piece was the old fashioned farce called "P. P.," a production remarkable only for a fight with gloves, and a drunken scene, both of which were executed with overwhelming success by Mr. Clarke. The fight in particular is one of the best things we have yet seen, and convulsed the house.

There was a good attendance, and the same bill will be repeated to-night. The "Octoroon" is in preparation, and will probably be produced on Wednesday.

Irving Hall.—Miss Lizzie Parker, assisted by Signor Brignoli, Signor Scalsi, Signor Ardavani, and Mr. S. B. Mills, will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night.

Gen. McClellan and the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

No man ever rose more suddenly into the front rank of eminent public characters than the young Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Six months ago, the name of McCLELLAN was only known to army officers, or to the men of business with whom he had been brought in contact, as President of a Western Railroad. To-day all eyes are turned toward him, either expressive of hope and confidence in his genius, courage and conduct, or of envy and ill-boding prophecy. When there seemed to be no especial need for his services to the country, he retired from the profession of arms, to which he had been educated, and in which, before he was thirty years of age, he had scarcely a peer, as regards accomplishments. But when the toesin of rebellion was sounded, he was among the first to tender his services to the Government, which at once recognized his merit by placing him in a high command. His bold and brilliant achievements in Western Virginia justified the confidence reposed in him; and, after the mortifying defeat at Bull Run, he was called, as much by the acclamations of the people as by the Administration, to take the command of the Army of the Potomac. It need not be repeated here how thoroughly that army was disorganized, how totally disqualified it was for offensive operations, and how barely adequate it was to a defence of the Capital against a bold and vigorous assault of the rebel enemy. The great majority of the troops had been called into service for three months, and their term of service had nearly expired. The whole business of organization and training had therefore to be gone over again, and, in a word, a new army, composed of fresh volunteers, had to be substituted for that which had been repulsed and routed in July. To do this requires time. It cannot be done in a week or a month. It required several weeks to raise the troops and bring them here, and certainly two weeks are not too long to accustom farmers and mechanics to use the weapons of war with dexterity, to move in masses, on foot or on horseback, at the word of command; to acquire the habit of mind which enables the soldier to feel strong in the consciousness that he is only a part of a great engine, and that fidelity to his duty is his best guaranty of safety.

A correspondent of the TIMES alluded the other day to the public impatience with the cautious policy pursued by Gen. McCLELLAN, and to the blame which begins to be laid to his door. His enemies are taking advantage of these complaints, and it begins to be whispered about Washington that a conspiracy has been formed against him, looking to his displacement and supercedure. It is true that the conspirators are not the men to bring forward a charge of inaction, or aversion to offensive operations against the enemy—because it so happens that the "rascally virtue," prudence, is a distinguishing characteristic of McCLELLAN'S enemies. But they nevertheless foster the spirit of complaint, and throw in the ingredients of fault-finding with the *personnel* of his military household. It is proper to notice some of these insinuations.

In so responsible a position as that held by Gen. McCLELLAN, it is not only natural, but desirable, that he should have near him those in whose judgment and integrity he has the utmost confidence; and if these qualities happen to be found in a near relative, the bond of fidelity will be all the stronger. He has in no instance appointed any member of his family, who has not been fully qualified for the position, or by whom the public has not been faithfully served. There is, perhaps, no man in the army of the same age, who, in the judgment of his comrades, has rendered more faithful and valuable service to the country than Gen. MARCY, the Chief of Staff, though they were never acknowledged or officially recognized by the Davis and Floyd Administrations. And here I desire to point out a resemblance as well as a difference. Gen. SCOTT has secured the appointment of his son-in-law to the office of Inspector-General, and Gen. McCLELLAN has secured the same position for his father-in-law. But here the resemblance ceases. Gen. MARCY is actually engaged in the organization of the army of the Potomac, working early and late in the manifold duties of his position, while Col. SCOTT is in quiet possession of New-York, that City having been constituted a military post for his exclusive convenience.

While referring to army matters, if I could get the ear of Gen. McCLELLAN, I would like to call his attention to one branch of his army which does not seem to keep pace with the others in improvement. I allude to the Volunteer Artillery. The *personnel* and material are of a high order, but there seems to be no sufficient head to develop its capabilities. I am yet to learn that any of these volunteer battalions have had any lessons in firing, beyond a salute. There has been no system of practice devised, by which they can be familiarized with their duties, and rendered of value in the field, except to swell the number of the army.

Some of our Washington papers are at issue as to the loyalty of the army, taking as a text for their controversy some of Dr. RUSSELL'S statements in one of his letters to the London *Times* There is, I learn, too much foundation for the assertions of that writer, and for the animadversions of the *Republican*. But the disloyalty, or rather luke-warmness of certain officers, is not so much due to hostility to the Administration, as to sympathy with the rebels, derived from past intimacy, and for which patriotism and pay offered but a miserable and inadequate antidote—especially as the pay is not proportionate to the degree of loyalty, nor withheld for the absence of it. There may be no overt act to convict these *emotional* traitors; but there is scarcely a doubt as to their real characters and sentiments. E.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The price paid the former contractor for furnishing postage stamps was eighteen cents per thousand. The price paid the present contractors is fourteen—saving nearly twenty-five per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, while there was no discontinuance of postal service in any part of the country, the number of postal stamps issued was 216,000,000, which, at eighteen cents per thousand, the price actually paid under the former contract, amounted to $38,880, while at fourteen cents per thousand, the present price, they would have cost the Department $30,240, or nearly twenty-five per cent. difference.

Thus far, there have been issued, under the new contract, 55,000,000 stamps; as many more will be required to furnish the Post-offices in the country, and to meet the demand for the exchange of the old stamps.

The estimated issue of new stamps at the expiration of one year from the commencement thereof is $300,000,000; which at the old price cost the Department $54,000; while at the present price they will cost but $42,000. Making a saving to the Department under the present contract, as compared with the former one, of $12,000.

Ordinarily, when there is no exchange of stamps, 3,000,000 stamps per year are required for the use of the whole country, which at the present price cost the Department $8,000 per year less than under the old contract, which, in the six years of the new contract would result in a saving of $48,000.

State Senate Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Senatorial District nominated, on Saturday, BENJAMIN F. WOOD, of Duanesburgh, for Senator.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

Gov. Gilpin's First Message—Interesting and Suggestive Letter from His Excellency—The Colorado Legislature—The Governor's Ball—The Platte Valley Theatre—Inaugural Address of the Governor of New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The Message of Gov. GILPIN, of Colorado Territory, has just been placed in my hands by an officer of the Government here. Apart from the fact of its being the first message of the first Governor of Colorado, the document is, in itself, especially interesting. We instance the following excerpts as being particularly valuable. He recommends:

"The subdivision of a Territorial area into counties suited to the wants and conveniences of the people, with provision for the more minute subdivision of townships, districts, and precincts, for Municipal Government and police. These subdivisions ought to be as small as the density of the population may render possible.

It will also be your care to establish a system of social police; laws for the prevention and punishment of crime and immorality; a code of civil laws and procedure for the pacific adjustment in matters of contract and dispute between citizens, and for the management and protection of estates of deceased persons, and the care of heirs and orphans. To these you will add tribunals for the executive management of the revenues of taxation, roads, education, charity and ministerial officers for the effective administration of public affairs in its minute details."

"The pressing necessity of military efficiency in discipline and arms is rendered absolute by the presence of *twenty-five thousand resident Indians, intermingled with our people, and on the routes of communication over which all supplies reach our territory.*" [The Italics in the above sentence are mine.]

He goes on to say:

"I recommend the creation of a Territorial Organization of the militia, so efficient as to meet the necessities of our present and prospective condition; to maintain an energetic state of preparation, always ready and effective, to enforce order and overbear every enemy.

There is distinctly discernible in the industrial occupations of the people of Colorado a classification of pursuits, flowing naturally from the influence of climate and the close juxtaposition of vast mountains and plains. Mining exclusively occupies a portion of our people, pastural agriculture another portion, arable agriculture a third portion. With these are everywhere intermingled those who pursue commerce and manufacture.

The census reveals many valuable and very novel facts. The comparative proportions of our people devoted to mining within the mountains, to agriculture upon the great rivers, and those residing within the commercial towns, are clearly demonstrated. *The aggregate population is* 30,000. *The predominance in numbers of male citizens over females and children is a fact so remarkable as to have no recorded precedent in any new society voluntarily planted and perpetuated in the wilderness.*

I have had the agreeable opportunity to visit the citizens of our Territory at their homes and to accept of their generous hospitalities. *Three years have elapsed since the first pioneer settlement.* The grand energies and activity of the people everywhere manifest, have already created a powerful and well-balanced Commonwealth."

"Thus experience and labor establish many facts. The existence of the precious and rare metals in absolutely inexhaustible abundance and variety; the universal fertility of the soil, as well upon the flanks of the great mountains, as upon the plains and within the park; the uniform splendor and salubrity of the climate; the facility of transit and penetration by roads over all varieties of surface; these facts conclusively established, demonstrate that our country is supremely favored by Nature with all the elements which promise unrivaled rapidity of progress, prosperity and power.

A grand work to penetrate the middle region of our continent and to perfect the fraternal bonds of our whole people, sometimes isolated on the shores of different oceans, has long dominated in the heart of every American. An exploration and critical survey, nearly completed, of a line connecting Denver and Salt Lake cities, by Vasquez Fork and the Middle Park, demonstrates the existence of a route through the snowy Cordillera, filling all the requirements of economical construction, easy transit, centrality and directness heretofore desired or demanded by any portion of the American people.

It is through the centre of Colorado Territory, then, that the Continental Railway is about to be constructed, which a few years will complete. Our territory will be bisected east and west by the grandest mark of all time, constructed to fraternize the domestic relations of our people, and to draw to and fro through the heart of the American Union the trade and commerce of all the nations and all the continents of the world. Such is the civic triumph which awaits the intrepid bravery and conquering energies of the pioneers who have developed and possess the great mountains.

As the extraction of gold with which our great mountains are permeated forms the primary occupation of our industrial population, and supplies the medium of commerce, I recommend that the condition and wants of our mining region be specially reported to the Federal Congress. To aid in perfecting the processes of economical mining, and indefinitely increase the production of the precious metals and coin, the liberal assistance of the Government and of science ought to be invoked, and it will be given."

In connection with this extremely interesting document, I am permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter of the Governor, just received in this City. It is dated Denver, Oct. 1, and, as will be immediately perceived, has an important bearing on the present position of the parties in the war for the Union. Recurring to the President's *first* proclamation in reference to the present war, and the events following hard upon it, Gov. GILPIN says:

"I anticipated *then* a conflict of nine years' duration, to be finally ended around the City of Mexico. Lately since Manassas, the fires of civil war have burst out here. Here is a conflict for the possession of the *great mountains*; the passes of the continent and the connections of the Pacific Ocean. This has suddenly become a strategical point of superlative importance. Remember, what little importance attached to Gibraltar before the expansion of modern times upon the Atlantic. So, now the immense growth of our affairs on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and beyond, together with the growing dangers of the sea connections, make this key of the passes of the Cordillera and the possession of the great mountains, the most valuable strategical point upon our continent, and prospectively the most valuable to the whole commercial world. An exploring party sent by me in July to make a minute examination of the topography between Denver and Salt Lake cities, has returned and solved forever the discussion of a *Ecorieveial Road*. The route passes all the mountain chains under 40°, and continuously, without obstacle. The condition of this Territory is especially interesting. The abundance of gold is the same as salt in the sea, but economical methods of extracting it are not known or practiced. Science and discipline—labor and capital are wanted. *Ten thousand soldiers, robust, healthy, and in the palmy prime of physical perfection, are here; but neither arms, ammunition, provision, clothing or horses, to put a single regiment in the field. Money is wanted.*

Again, it is in the programme of the *Southern policy* to invest the mountains and Mexico. The North is not awake to this. The war raging on the Potomac does not menace the permanent prospective overthrow of the Continental Union; *the possession of the mountains* does. Who has ever displaced the people of the Alps, the Tyrol, or the Caucasus? Let such a people hold *this* mountain system, its passes, and its parks, and the hope of a Continental Union, the oracular inspiration and mission of our race is quenched forever. It is a policy to anticipate and conquer results."

The closing paragraphs, it will be perceived, have a most important bearing on present events.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

From another letter, dated Oct. 9, I learn that the Colorado Legislature is in session, and is in very good working order.

The most interesting event of the season, however, was the Governor's Ball, which was given by his Excellency on the night of the 8th inst. It was the "grandest and most extensive affair of the kind ever known in this region." The Governor and his Secretary received the guests, and performed the honors of the occasion. Notwithstanding the scarcity of ladies, they found enough in Denver to answer the purposes of this ball.

A THEATER IN DENVER.

In order that the citizens of Denver might not be behind the rest of the world in dramatic amusements, a number of mechanics, last Spring, associated together, under the name of "The Platte Valley Theatre Company," and immediately commenced building a temple of Thespis. The main building is 50 by 100 feet, besides a green-room and ladies' dressing-room. It has a dress-circle, parquette and gallery, and altogether will seat 1,500 persons. The entire stage room is 30 feet deep and height of proscenium 18 feet; ventilating and heating arrangements perfect. The interior is being finished with taste and elegance. Mr. MURPHY is to be the theatrical manager, and will open it in about two weeks, with a good Eastern company. They are engaged for a season of thirteen weeks.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. CONNELLY, OF NEW-MEXICO.

On the 7th inst., Gov. CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, delivered his inaugural address at Santa Fé. It is an able and patriotic document, as the following short paragraph will indicate:

"A plain duty lies before us. The invaders must be repulsed from our own soil. The integrity of New-Mexico must be reestablished. What has been lost must be recovered. Strong arms and brave hearts will be required to meet the foe, and drive them without the limits of the territory. The hardy sons of the soil must put forth their own exertions in defence of their own rights, liberties and possessions. These are not times for vacillation and indecision. Every inspiration of patriotism calls for an individual participation in the sad drama that is being enacted. There is no neutral ground in the contest upon which men can stand and discharge the obligations which, as loyal citizens, they owe their Government."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER—A VETO—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Ald. FERAN in the Chair, Mr. CORNELL moved that the report of the Committee on National Affairs, in relation to the appointment of Allotment Commissioner to disburse the soldiers' funds, a portion of which (appointing Mr. A. V. Stout as said Commissioner) was adopted at the last meeting, be reconsidered, and the whole subject referred back to the Committee. Mr. CORNELL said that, from certain facts that had come to his knowledge since the last meeting of the Board, he was convinced that the disbursement of said funds should be made by the City authorities. The motion to reconsider and refer back was carried without debate.

The Mayor sent in a veto of a resolution of the Board changing the place for holding the polls in the Sixteenth District of the Seventeenth Ward, giving as a reason therefor that he "could see no necessity for the change, and no grounds therefor are set forth in the papers before me."

The Comptroller transmitted his weekly statement of the finances as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 12	$831,302 18
Receipts	1,140,902 17
Total	$1,972,204 35
Payments	568,815 81
Balance on hand Oct. 19	$1,403,388 54

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CHANGE IN THE RULES—NO CHANGE IN THE PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, after the reference of petitions and resolutions, a report was adopted authorising the Comptroller to purchase a lot in Pike-street, at a price not exceeding $3,000, for Hose Co. No. 1. Mr. BARNET moved so to amend Rule 40, (in accordance with previous notice,) as that only thirteen votes would be required to suspend the rules, instead of sixteen, as the rule now stands. Mr. OATON denounced the proposition, as being, in the present condition of the Board, calculated to give to the thirteen the power to rush any kind of business through, leaving the minority of eleven perfectly helpless. Mr. KREUL also opposed the change, which was supported mainly by Mr. BARNET, and was carried—ayes 13, noes 10.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY—EXPENSES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TWO MILLION DOLLARS—NO INSPECTORS OR CANVASSERS APPOINTED.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, the special business in first order being the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. This, however, was postponed until the next meeting. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Police, giving the following estimate of the amount necessary for the year 1862, viz.: General expenses, $33,500; New-York Police, $1,749,912; Brooklyn Police, $217,500—making a total of $2,000,912.

The official notification of the State Comptroller of the equalization and assessment in relation to the assessment and property in this City and County, was read, and caused much discussion, Messrs. ELY, PURDY and others, strongly protesting against the increase of $21,000,000 in the valuation of property over that of last year. The document was eventually referred. The Harlem Bridge Commission asked for a further appropriation, the last one, amounting to $80,000, being exhausted.

A long and somewhat personal communication was received from J. T. T. ROBERTS, a naturalized citizen, complaining of the course pursued by the Inspectors of Registry, at No. 80 Houston-street, which was ordered to be sent to the Inspectors. A series of resolutions, having in view the diminution of the Sheriff's fees for furnishing "official records to the State authorities of parties convicted in the various Criminal Courts," was the subject of prolonged discussion, but it was eventually referred.

A Report on various bills for printing, advertising, &c., and also upon that of the *Daily News* for the payment of which a *mandamus* had been granted, was offered by Mr. BLUNT, but as it was imperfect and incomplete, and bore only his own signature, (Mr. PURDY declining to sign until he had had an opportunity of perusing and examining it,) some discussion ensued, pending which the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SLAVER MARY FRANCIS.—The examination in the case of JOHN A. MACHADO, charged with fitting out the *Mary Francis* and other slavers from this port, was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN. John A. DOWNARD, the mate of the *Mary Francis*, and two or three others of her crew, were examined in relation to MACHADO'S connection with the vessel, but nothing was elicited tending to establish the fact of his legal responsibility for her fitting out as a slaver, or that he had any connection with her while she remained in this port. A certain mysterious lady, named Mrs. WATSON, everywhere intervenes between the accused and all legal responsibility in the case, and the law, having failed to secure Mrs. WATSON, appears likely from the evidence thus far to retain but a slippery hold on MACHADO. The examination will be continued to-day.

ARREST FOR POCKETPICKING.—Officer FERRE, of the Second Precinct, yesterday, arrested a man who gave his name as JOHN SMITH, for picking the pocket of Mr. OLIVER H. P. BROSH, of No. 156 West Forty-second-street. It appears that Mr. BROSH was looking at some engravings in a show-window in Nassau-street, near Fulton, when he felt something suddenly pulling at his vest, and looking around he saw the accused standing behind him with his hand hold of the guard-chain of his gold watch, valued at $100, which he had pulled from the fob, and was about to transfer to his own pocket. Justice WELCH committed the accused in default of $500 bail. The prisoner is said to be an old offender. The Police have his likeness in their gallery, and they pronounce him to be very expert in relieving people of the contents of their pockets.

PRESENTATION.—The Board of Underwriters of the City of New-York, on Saturday, presented to the wife of T. AUG. CRAVEN, United States Navy, a superb gift, consisting of a massive silver waiter, pitcher and goblets, with the following inscription; "Presented by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, viz.: The Atlantic, Commercial, Great Western, Mercantile, New-York, Neptune, Orient, Pacific, Sun, Union and Washington Marine Insurance Companies, to the wife of Lieut. T. AUG. CRAVEN, U. S. N., as a mark of appreciation of services rendered by him to the Commerce of his country, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla., while in command of the United States steamer *Crusader*. 1861.

AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—EDWARD MADDEN, a Frenchman, who for several months past has been confined in the Tombs, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night last, by jumping from the third tier of cells, where he was confined, to the lower floor. His left ankle was fractured very seriously and his right arm broken in two places. He left a letter in his cell, saying that he was tired of a life in the Tombs, and intended to end it by suicide. He was taken to the Penitentiary Hospital for treatment.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 261 East Fourteenth-street, upon the body of JOHN O'BRIEN, who died on Saturday night last, from compression of the brain, produced by violence committed in some manner unknown to the jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, about 70 years of age.

MORTALITY.—From the Weekly Report of the City Inspector for the week ending Oct. 21, 1861, it appears that the number of deaths was 386, being an increase of 8 on the previous week, and a decrease of 28 from the corresponding week of last year. From the acute diseases, the number died was 183; from chronic diseases, 165, and from external causes, 38.

Death of the Founder of the Order of Odd Fellows.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was convened last night at Odd Fellows Hall to take measures to express the feelings of the Lodge upon hearing of the death of P. G. Sire THOMAS WILDEY.

Mr. WILDEY instituted the first lodge of Odd Fellows in America in 1819 in the City of Baltimore. In 1821 the first Grand Lodge was formed in Maryland.

This body claimed supreme jurisdiction in the order until 1825. In the meantime Lodges had been established in Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts, all acting independently of the Maryland organization, and of each other. After much time spent in travel from one to the other, and protracted negotiation, Mr. WILDEY succeeded in persuading all these to unite themselves in one general fraternity. The Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized in its separate capacity, and the Lodges of the several States united in forming the "Grand Lodge of the United States," the first communication being held in the City of Baltimore on the 22d of February, 1825, with THOMAS WILDEY for Grand Master, a title which was subsequently changed for that of Grand Sire. This position he held until 1833, when he retired from official station, though remaining an active working member of the Order, and a regular attendant at the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the United States to the time of his decease.

The session was called to order at 8 P. M. by the presiding officer, who in feeling language stated the object of the call. A series of resolutions of condolence, appropriate to the occasion, were offered and adopted.

A Committee of four were appointed to proceed to Baltimore, and represent the Grand Lodge at the obsequies of the departed brother. The Committee, who are all Grand officers, and who proceeded to Baltimore last night, are Messrs. Myer Stern, John J. Devis, C. C. Pinckney and Theodore Froment.

Fair of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Annual Fair of this Society, which has for its especial object the relief of the Roman Catholic poor of the City, commenced, last night, at the City Assembly rooms. The parishes represented are fewer in number this than last year, and comprise those of St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, St. Francis Xavier, the Transfiguration and Nativity. Each church or parish has its respective table, and appropriates the proceeds thereof, while the money taken at the entrance is equally divided among all, the general expense being jointly supported.

The feature of the Fair this year is the patriotic feeling displayed in the decoration of the hall. As we enter, we notice to our right a large canopy composed of our national colors. Under this is St. Patrick's table, and the canopy is formed of the immense flag, 40 feet by 20, which is held so sacredly by the Sixty-ninth, it having been presented to them by President LINCOLN while they were at Georgetown Heights. Scarfs of red, white and blue are intertwined about the uprights which support the canopy.

The display upon St. Andrew's table is also enlivened by a brilliant red, white and blue background, meeting in the centre about a marble bust of the Father of Our Country, the noble brow enwreathed with deep-green laurel leaves.

Another attraction of this table is a shrine of the Virgin, draped in snowy lace, caught here and there with bands of white roses. The statue within is in natural colors, while on either side stands Parian vases filled with white lilies.

St. Peter's refreshment table carries off the palm in historical and national emblems. Perched high on a peak of rugged rock we behold an eagle which once sailed and circled above the swaying forests of the Rocky Mountains. Now his shriek is hushed and his skin is stuffed, and his wings spread to their utmost feather by the hand of art, so naturally, withal, that he seemed to contemplate with inborn pride the graceful folds of the Star Spangled Banner which fall about his perch. Just beneath, and encircled by the flag, hangs an oil-painting of WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware. On this table we noticed some fine specimens of fire-arms; one, a musket of superior workmanship, presented by Mr. INGLESBY; another, from the Armory at Harper's Ferry, will be regarded with interest by many.

The fancy table of this parish has been presented with a curious and exquisitely beautiful temple, composed entirely of National flowers. It was constructed at Manhassett, L. I., and bears a card of presentation marked thus: "Presented by the Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD." It is ten feet in height, and has twelve main columns, besides the inner and small ones of the archways. Here we also saw an elegant silver egg-cup stand, the cups are lined with gold, and the spoons composed of the same precious metal; surmounting all is a spread eagle, whose silver wings hover protectingly over tiny casters for pepper and salt.

The Nativity has a useful as well as pretty little cradle-quilt of red, white and blue squares, the white forming a centre, round which cluster the red, white and blue.

St. Francis Xavier boasted a Wheel of Fortune constructed upon a somewhat novel plan, a warning gong on top, the sounding of which will no doubt attract to it more than the usual attention. The most noticeable feature of this table is a fine oil painting of the Virgin and Child, in the style of the Italian masters of the old school. It is over one hundred years old, and is held at a high price. It will be raffled for at the close of the fair.

Local M. E. Preacher's Convention.

The local preachers attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church continued their session yesterday.

A series of resolutions were offered, to the effect that the Methodist Church desired to express their loyalty to the Government, and would aid and assist it by all means in their power, and it was their duty as preachers of the Church to encourage all men in sustaining the Union.

A debate arose on this subject, and another series of resolutions were offered, to the effect that the Government were right in their action, but that as ministers of the Church the members of the Session could not interfere. After discussion, the entire subject was laid on the table, but will doubtless be taken up again before the close of the session.

The annual sermon was then preached by Dr. BAILEY, and the Session adjourned till this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Bayard Taylor of Pennsylvania; Judge Soper, of Ohio; Col. Graham from Washington; Lieut. George E. Belknap and Thomas T. Kane, of the U. S. N.; Charles Schott, U. S. Engineer, from the Tortugas; D. T. Vail, of Troy; Major George Phelps, of the Army of the Potomac; and John Stryker, of Rome, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; L. B. Jewell, of Boston; F. E. Chuffard, of Paris; W. E. Wyatt, of Baltimore; L. P. W. Der Bainy, of New-Brunswick; E. S. Avery and Chas. Richmond, of Detroit; Dr. S. Willing, of Philadelphia; W. B. Snow, of Providence; and G. C. Converse, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck; Chas. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport; Henry Placide, of Long Island; E. N. Gilbert, of Utica; D. Dorsey, of Jefferson County; Lieut. Worth (son of the late Gen. Worth,) of the U. S. Army, and P. L. Degart, of Long Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. McDaniels, of Vermont; Capt. D. H. Hastings, of the U. S. Army; G. V. S. Aiken, of the U. S. Army; G. F. Dale, of Philadelphia; M. Taylor, of Buffalo; Fitzhugh Coyle and family, from Washington, and W. Wendell, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John Appleton, of Boston, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburgh; Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, U. S. A., and James I. Day, of Stonington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. H. Whitmore, of Portland; W. H. Burridge, of Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Wells, of Rochester, and W. S. Stillwagen, U. S. N., are at the International Hotel.

Hon. J. Bradley, of Indiana, is at the Lafarge House.

The McCormick Reaper.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Commissioners of Patents has decided on McCORMICK'S application for the extension of his reaper patent of 1847. First, that the invention is one of great utility and importance to the public; second, that the sums that he is entitled to receive from infringements, together amount to an adequate remuneration, and therefore the patent should not be extended. Parties residing in New-York State, and opposing the extension, were represented by Judge DEWITT, C. LAWRENCE and ROBT. W. FENWICK, of Washington City.

[Advertisement.]

A DEAD SHOT.—A man who always hits the mark is a dead shot. A shade this way or that would have spoiled KNOX'S Fall style of gentlemen's hat; but as it is, he has obtained that "nameless grace" peculiar to perfection, and we defy hatter, capper, or "any other man," to examine his assortment of hats, caps, &c., at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st., and deny his claims to be held first in the world of fashion and in the estimation of every Union-loving citizen.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnasties.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 23th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CLINTON—IRELAND.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 21, by Rev. V. Bruce, CHARLES CLINTON, of Hoboken, to FRANCES JANE IRELAND, of New-York, daughter of John Ireland, Esq.

RUNCIE—GILDERSLEEVE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., WILLIAM J. RUNCIE to ELVIRA M. GILDERSLEEVE, second daughter of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Esq.

HAYDOCK—HENAY.—On Monday, Oct. 21, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of New-York City, and MAGGIE E., daughter of John C. Henry, Esq., of South Brooklyn.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, THOMAS JACKSON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241½ Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The members will meet at the Lodge-room at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the N. G.

PRIZOTTO.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, RACHEL, widow of the late D. L. M. Peixotto, M. D., aged 68 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, and sons-in-law, David Hays, A. H. Cardoza and E. H. Seixas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 34th-st.

MCCAFFERY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, after a long and distressing illness, ANNIE, daughter of Philip and Margaret McCaffery, aged 21 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 1st-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 22d, at 9 o'clock. Requiem Mass in Nativity Church at 9½ A. M.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, EDWARD LE GRAND, only son of Alfred and Margaret G. Moore, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EGINTON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, of consumption, OLIVIA MARIA EGINTON, beloved wife of William Eginton, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Potts Handcock, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 264 Bleecker-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dublin and Westmeath, Ireland, papers please copy.

ROSS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 21, ENITA, infant-daughter of Leander and Julia B. Ross.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 115 West 21st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services.

LIWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 21, WALTER C., son of William H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 16 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M., from No. 137 East 34th-st.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday morning, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, Benj. M. Whitlock, MARY, widow of Thaddeus Whitlock, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The Church is a few blocks from Harlem Bridge and from the Mott Haven depôt, where carriages will be in waiting. The Harlem Railroad train which leaves 26th-st. at 2:30 reaches Mott Haven at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Major Abel Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, corner of North 2d and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 19, ANNE CHARLOTTE, daughter of Reune and Mary Dean Martin, aged 4 months.

STEELE.—In Gravesend, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 19, suddenly, ROBERT T. STEELE, Jr., son of Robert T. and Maria Steele, of Wiltop, Westchester County, aged 29 years.

RYERSON.—In Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 18, Mrs. CLARA RYERSON, wife of John M. Ryerson, deceased, aged 76 years.

CAFFERY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 20, at the residence of Geo. C. Grundy, suddenly MARGARET CAFFERY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 551.—OCT. 21, 1861.

16, 69, 57, 9, 70, 78, 13, 33, 41, 45, 68, 32, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 552.—OCT. 21, 1861.

26, 34, 62, 59, 21, 24, 36, 30, 65, 20, 10, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY,

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., President.

DEODORIZED ILLUMINATING OIL,

Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.

It is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoking, or crusting the wick.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

For sale in any quantity, at a greatly REDUCED PRICE.

Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.

Apply to U. TALLMAN, No. 34 Burling-slip, New-York.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.

The price of our STANDARD KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL Has been STILL FURTHER REDUCED To meet the market.

Although this Oil is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER, it will be sold at the SAME PRICE AS THE EXPLOSIVE OILS now in general use.

J. H. BURNDAGE & CO., Nos. 38 and 39 Burling-slip.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AND ESPECIALLY OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

We promise satisfaction in all cases, E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.

ARMY WATCHES.

Just received, watches made expressly for soldiers' use for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, VERY LOW, AT G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, WE WILL RETAIL OUR LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING, *Which comprises a full assortment of fashionable garments, manufactured this season expressly for the City and near-by trade.*

The goods will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, the object being to close the stock by Jan. 1.

Owing to insufficiency of room, on account of manufacturing army work, we have, for the convenience of purchasers, temporarily taken THE PROMINENT AND COMMODIOUS STORE, NOS. 380

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young English girl, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; they have three years' references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and froning; or as cook, and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 46 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do sewing in a private family; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American girl; a situation to do chamberwork, or waiting, or sewing; no objection to general housework in a small family. Good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 110 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and/waiting of a small private family; will have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; she is neat and tidy in her habits; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family; is willing to remain in the City or go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 348 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country; in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family; is willing to remain in the City or go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 348 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country; in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and froning; or as cook, and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 46 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do sewing in a private family; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American girl; a situation to do chamberwork, or waiting, or sewing; no objection to general housework in a small family. Good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 110 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and/waiting of a small private family; will have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; she is neat and tidy in her habits; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 348 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country; in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies and game; wages, $9; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid, takes the place of a waitress in full; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meat, game, pastry, bread. To be seen, for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook and good baker; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 355 2d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook wants a situation; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastries, baking, &c., with the best of references. May be found at the Employment Society's Office for two days, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands English and French cooking, all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City references given. Call at No. 217 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman would take a first-class cook's place, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a prime baker; has no objection to city or country; is at liberty to leave her present place this day. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., Mrs. MANLEY, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman wishes to engage as above; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, games, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and pastry, in all its branches; five years' reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; bread, biscuits and pastries; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Inquire in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as good cook; can come well recommended; understands baking in all styles; is willing to go to the, country. Call at No. 362 2d-av., second door from 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastrys and deserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A LADY ABOUT TO PART WITH her cook, wishes to recommend her to some lady desiring a faithful woman in that capacity. Inquire, for one week, at No. 68 Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches. Best references may be given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A steady, competent and obliging woman. Apply at No. 210 5th-av., on Monday and Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN English woman, as good cook; has the best reference. Call at No. 57 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 158 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable woman; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 109 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter, no objections to a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young Englishwoman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, as a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry, bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY as respectable girl, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; a comfortable home preferred rather than high wages. Call or address No. 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, desserts; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av. between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be highly recommended by her last employer for character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and a good plain cook, and a perfect washer and ironer. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country, has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble, competent girl, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 65 West 37th-st., where satisfactory references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give the best City references. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who refers to her last employer for many years' service, where she can be now found, at No. 3 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 79 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO Protestant girls want situations—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City references can be given from both. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing, if required. Has good references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, fully competent for her duties in the above capacity; will assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 28th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 7 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND WASHER—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two smart English girls, one as good cook and first-rate washer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; or they would do general housework in private families who are willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 115 East 16th-st., corner 3d-av., over store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; best references; will go to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dressmaking for the last ten years for private families, would like to get a few more customers, by the day, week, or month; would go as seamstress in a private family; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., near 11th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A young, intelligent person, would like a situation in a family; understands hair-dressing and plain dress making; is an excellent milliner; has no objection to take care of a grown child, or to travel with a lady as companion. Also, a first-class cook wishes a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; makes herself generally useful; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; understands chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent for each capacity. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a smart, industrious servant girl, to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, faithful, economizing and neat, and highly recommended. Call for ELIZA, at 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a German girl as servant in a small family, or a gentleman. Apply at No. 47 Clinton-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, for general housework; understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as general house servant in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, if required; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a family. Has no objection to City or country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable Protestant middle-aged woman, whose husband is going to Europe, would like a situation as housekeeper or cook, in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory recommendations as to honesty and trustworthiness; no objections to washing. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; no objection to go traveling to any part, or take care of a baby or grown children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., New-York.

AS MILLINER.—A FRENCH MILLINER DEsires employment, to work by the day. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress by a respectable widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork, if required; she understands her business in all its branches; she is strong and healthy; no objection to the country, or a private boarding-house; can show long and satisfactory City reference from her last place; she is honest and obliging. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; inquire in the shoe store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL WITH EXCELLENT reference, wants a situation as laundress in a respectable family; she understands her business thoroughly; she would go as nurse, or would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent person wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of clear starching, French fluting and gentlemen's shirts in good style. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS ADN CHAMBERMAID.—An active and industrious girl is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate chambermaid and good washer; can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; lived three years in her last place. Call No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. One who has served in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at No. 869 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., for two days. The best City reference given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY woman, long-accustomed to the care of young children, a situation as infant's nurse; understands cutting children's dresses; is a good seamstress—a Protestant; would prefer a situation in the country. Apply No. 127 Amity st

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most competent woman, as nurse; has been a good many years in that capacity; and is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse; is fond of children, and has good recommendations. She would be willing to take a place as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY as respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 178 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and plain seamstress. Can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE. &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at 209 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to mind children or do housework. Call at her last employer's, 97 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an English woman, of middle age, a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of children; is an excellent seamstress; would take entire charge of an infant. Call at her present employer's, No. 148 East 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d. No objections to the country.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A WOMAN, OF many years' experience and tried capability, wants a situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant or growing children; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. City references of the highest order can be produced. Apply or address No. 92 West 19th-st., 2d floor, rear, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and is capable of taking charge of children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st.; in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted for a young woman as nurse and seamstress; in consequence of changes in the family her services are no longer required. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., where the best of recommendations will be given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is willing to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; understands cutting and making ladies undergarments, including shirt-making, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a steady place; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 117 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operater on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference also, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 159 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or seamstress and to do waking; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 230½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would not object to the care of a child or light chamberwork; would make engagement with a few ladies by week or month. For the Winter; best of City reference can be given. Call, till suited, at present employer's, No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting; is willing to go by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, and will be found obliging in every way; can produce good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman a situation as seamstress, or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st. Best City references.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a very superior Protestant waitress; thoroughly understands all the dining-room duties, taking charge of silver plate, &c.; has been accustomed to serve in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn; no objection to either city or country; has the highest testimonials. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young English girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A SITuation where her services will be an equivalent for her board; is a fine seamstress and dressmaker, and a good housekeeper. Address G. MORE, Godfries' Post-office, Broadway.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of sobriety and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE at the old Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av. Among them are Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, &c. They are well recommended and many are willing to take low wages in City or country. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active girl, as a professional waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; or would take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as waitress; good City reference given.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 60 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

SIX PER CENT. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 6 9 cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have seen notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division. We think your security ample, not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect you fully and enable the purchasers to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.

D. E. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in sincerity will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address EDWARD ENFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompoos.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Flfes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.

Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— ———, and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.

E. F, Witness,
———, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers advised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WAYNPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ARZAH DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running as a passenger boat on the Harlem River. Apply at office, Harlem.

MEDICAL.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

LANMAN & KEMP,

WHOLESALE EXPORT DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS of EAST INDIA and MEDITERRANEAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st., and No. 19 Old-slip,
NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the execution of Drug orders for the markets of
CUBA, MEXICO, WEST INDIES,
AND
SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA,
For which their long experience gives them unrivaled facilities.

LANMAN & KEMP
Are the Sole Proprietors of
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Of which superior Perfume they have always a stock on hand.

Correspondence may be addressed in the Spanish, English, French, German or Portuguese languages.

D. T. LANMAN. GEORGE KEMP.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. OODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases, &c. $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Prescriptives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed, till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE most hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchilis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 669 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 5th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM HARRIES, Insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry B. Winthrop, Esq., No. 81 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-8mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCER'S STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—Viz.: shelving, counters, scales, awning, wagon, harness, &c., including a small stock of groceries. Store well located, being a corner store, on one of the leading avenues. Lease for three or five years at a low rent. Only a few hundred dollars required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,000 TO $3,000, in an established cash business, less affected by the times than almost any other. Can make $100,000 in the next ten years, without risk. Call on or address J. T. JOHNSON, with postage stamp, from 12 to 2, at Belmont Hotel.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE—A boot and shoe store, in one of the best locations in 6th-av., now doing a good business. A large discount will be made for cash, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at the store No. 457 6th-av.

JOB-PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Located in New-York City; established 12 years; good run of cash work; furnished with plenty of the best material. Terms—one-third cash, balance real estate. Address S. S., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKing and lunch saloon at No. 98 Wall-st., doing a good business. The only reason for selling is that the owner has other business to attend to.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

MR. FRED. HENSLER, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 6th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOPING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONer yacht, of 160 tons burden, nearly new, and in perfect order; is just coppered, and sails very fast. Good real estate would be taken in payment. Apply to JOHN M. MARTIN, No. 51 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW UNITED States Mail Steamship COSMOPOLITAN, A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage. For freight or passage apply to JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st., or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 302 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 5 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons leaving the Eastern Missouri and Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Can

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Engagement near New-Orleans.

The Vincennes and not the Preble Reported Sunk.

Rebel Details of the Conflict on Santa Rosa Island.

The Reported Departure of the Nashville Contradicted.

A copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 15 has been received in Philadelphia. We extract the following items and dispatches:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The expedition under Commander HOLLINS, consisted of the *Manassas*, the iron-clad marine battering-ram, with one 64-pounder Dahlgren gun; the steamer *Calhoun*, (the flag ship,) with one 24-pounder and two 18 pounder Dahlgren guns; the steamer *Ivey*, with an eight-inch 32-pounder, rifled; the steamer *Jackson*, with two eight-inch columbiads; the steamer *McRea*, with a 74-pounder, mounted on a pivot—four six-inch columbiads, and a 24-pounder, rifled; the steamer *Tuscarora*, with one eight-inch columbiad and a 32-pounder, rifled, and the cutter *Pickens*, with an eight-inch columbiad and four 24-pounder carronades.

The blockaders had the *Richmond*, *Vincennes*, *Preble*, *Water Witch* and the schooner *Joseph H. Toone*—in all 53 guns.

On Friday night last our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the *Manassas* leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the *Manassas* ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her upwards of twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard about the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the *Manassas*, during which her machinery became deranged. The *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with five barges which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came, our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted till 6 o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended, the fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, loaded with coal, and which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes, was burned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The prizes captured were the *Joseph H. Toone*, and launch belonging to the Federal steamer *Richmond*, which latter was laden with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the *Preble*, but the *Vincennes*.

Three vessels of our expedition arrived on Saturday night.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* furnishes the following:

CAMP STEVENS, PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 9, 1861.

At length we have had an opportunity of being relieved from our state of "masterly inactivity," and of measuring arms with the enemy near this place.

During last night, an expedition, composed of detachments of several Confederate companies and regiments, set out for Santa Rosa Island, for the purpose of breaking up the encampment of the notorious BILLY WILSON and his celebrated Fire Zouaves, who had taken a position on the Island.

Early in the evening Col. JACKSON visited our camp and informed us that he required one hundred and fifty from our regiment (the Fifth Georgia,) to perform a very important service—twenty-seven from the Clinch Rifles, and nineteen from the Irish Volunteers. Every man who was willing to volunteer was requested to shoulder arms—and every man came to a shoulder. The Captains of the companies were then requested to pick out the required number—which was done.

They were taken from the Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, Cuthbert Rifles and McDuffie Rifles, and were under command of Lieut. HALLONQUIST, formerly of the United States Army. Lieut. DAY, of the Clinch Rifles, being the junior officer, was on the left, but that wing arrived too late to take part in the action.

Col. JACKSON accompanied the expedition, and the entire force, which consisted of about twelve hundred men, was under command of Gen. ANDERSON.

About 2 o'clock this morning, we landed on the island, and marched about five miles through the enemy's lines, and into his camp, which we completely destroyed, burning up his tents, &c., and killing his sentinels as we proceeded.

The Zouaves were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered, fought desperately; at times, however, they acted rather cowardly; but, upon the whole, gave us some pretty warm work. We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, taking some thirty or forty prisoners and a lot of camp equipage and other trophies.

Some of our men have brought away money, hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces of BILLY'S standard.

Our men acted with great coolness and bravery, and, having accomplished the object of our mission, we returned to the main land. As we did so, we found that the balance of the regiment was advancing to reinforce us, but finding us coming back, they also returned to the camp.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieut. L. A. NEIMS, of the McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, and add to Col. JACKSON; JOSEPH H. ADAMS and FRED. COOKE, of the Clinch Rifles; and J. STANTON, of the Irish Volunteers.

Among the wounded are the following; N. RICE, of the Clinch Rifles, shot in the arm; WM. H. SMITH, of the same company, shot in the shoulder; J. H. HARRIS, of the same company, shot on the right ear.

I will send you the casualities in the Irish Volunteers as soon as I can obtain them. They have one killed and two wounded. The Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, and McDuffie Rifles, faced the front all the time.

JAMES GORMAN, one of the Volunteers, captured one prisoner; J. S. HARRIS, of the Clinch Rifles, is set down for two of ABE's dead men, and several others for the same, and for burning the enemy's camp and provender. The man who shot NEIMS was also made to bite the dust by one of our men.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men; and the only regret is that some of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy. Such is the fate of war, and we must expect, while often successful, to have the cup of victory dashed with the bitters of adversity. Yours, truly, GEORGIA.

The following extracts are from private letters received from volunteers at Pensacola:

"We killed about one hundred of them, and lost heavily in killed and wounded on our side, but I do not know the exact number. We also took some thirty or forty prisoners.

One of our men got $340 in cash. WM. E. MCCOY took a gun from one of the enemy, another took the Zouave Major's hat; others took coats, hats, caps, swords, a fine pair of navy pistols. One of our men captured a fine German silver horn.

BEN. BOLT, son of Judge BOLT, is missing. We think he has been taken prisoner.

The whole regiment was anxious to participate, and were about crossing over to the island this morning, when they met the expedition returning and all came back together. M."

We set out, and before daylight were landed on Santa Rosa Island, among BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, away below, and marched five miles, fighting several battles before we got off the island—losing several men from the regiment. * * * I never did see as as calm a set of men to my life as last night. We killed the Federal sentinels all the way up, and took the enemy by surprise. I was by Gen. ANDERSON'S side, and fired, by his orders, more than a dozen tents—among them the commissariat; we also burnt up two hundred barrels of flour, several bales of hay, and many other articles.

I killed two of ABE's men and took two prisoners, while burning the camp. JIM GORMAN, of the Irish Volunteers, took one. BARNEY HANLY is a bruiser, and Lieut. JOSEPH CUMMINGS is as good a man as you'll want to find. Gen. ANDERSON goes in for destroying rather than killing. By mistake we had some of our men killed by their comrades.

We laid down to fire, and many times the sand flew in our faces by the balls striking the ground. I claim the honor of killing the man that killed NEIMS. Two of us fired at the same time, but I am satisfied that my shot took effect. J. H."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pensacola *Observer* was received on the 11th inst., at Augusta, Ga. A dispatch says: "The *Observer* contains the correspondence between Col. BROWN, in command at Fort Pickens, and Gen. BRAGG, commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, relative to the hospital at the Navy-yard. Col. BROWN says he notices a large yellow flag on the building in the line of his batteries, and says it may be used as a protection for the Confederate troops; and gives notice to Gen. BRAGG to have all the women, children and sick removed.

Gen. BRAGG replies that the building now used as a hospital has always been used as such, and he intends so continue to use it for that purpose. He will respect Col. BROWN'S hospital, even though the Federal guns are directed to the destruction of the Confederate hospital. Gen. BRAGG says he will hold Col. BROWN responsible before the world for any injury in his hospital.

The fleet off Santa Rosa consists of three frigates and a small steamer.

ESCAPED.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, Oct. 13.

A party, consisting of Capt. BUTLER and wife, Mr. PAGGARD and wife, and Mr. GILBERT LUTT, and probably others, escaped to Fort Pickens on Friday evening last, under false pretences.

The United States vessels off here have their colors at half-mast.

THE NASHVILLE.

The *Enquirer* has the following important paragraph: "Some of our Southern exchanges announce the sailing from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confederate States steamship *Nashville* for Europe, having on board Messrs MASON and SLIDELL, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

AN ESCAPED NEW-YORK SURGEON.

From the Washington Star.

Dr. S. H. BRADLEY, formerly of New-York State, but who has been in practice for some years at Montgomery, Ala., and who was at Bull Run in the capacity of Surgeon to the Second Alabama Regiment, has arrived in this city, having effected his escape from Dixie after a variety of unpleasant adventures.

He, as a Northern man, was not particularly satisfied with his location in the South after the war broke out, but had to "face the music" up to the time of the battle of Bull Run. On the afternoon of the 21st July he attempted to escape to the Federal lines, but was detected by the Confederates, and was handcuffed and ironed, and sent to Montgomery, where he was kept confined in jail until the 25th of September, when he was released. He then made his way to New-Orleans as the most favorable route for an exodus from rattlesnakedom.

Business at New-Orleans (October 1) was perfectly stagnant, but there was considerable activity in the way of preparing defences for New-Orleans against Federal invasion. Guns were being mounted on all the defensible positions of the city. Four 32-pounders had been planted upon the top of the Custom-House, which building commands the river for a considerable distance. Twelve-pounders had been placed upon the levee and upon the tops of such buildings as were deemed strong enough to stand the concussion of being fired from. A number of light-draft gunboats had been placed upon Lake Pontchartrain to repel any attack from that direction.

Edibles and articles of clothing were getting up to a big figure in the way of prices. French cassimere pantaloons sold for $10, about double their price in New-York, and other articles of wear in proportion. Fresh beef was from forty cents to fifty cents per pound; beefsteak fifty cents, and tough at that. Flour was $10 per barrel. Sweet potatoes, however, were cheap enough, being obtainable in any quantity at five cents per bushel.

The planters were much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Confederate Government to allow their cotton access to a market. There was a large crop, but the planters declare they will let it rot in the fields before they will go to the expense of gathering it under the unsatisfactory conditions placed upon its sale through the mistaken policy of the Confederate authorities.

There is a difficulty about saving the cotton crop, also, on account of the want of bagging and rope to bag it with.

Our informant says it is an error that the Confederate currency passes readily in purchase of anything to be sold at the South, as reported. There is a discount of at least 30 per cent. on the Confederate paper trash, and for many kinds of goods the merchants take pains to specially advertise that nothing but cash will be taken. This article (cash) is, however, about as scarce there as hen's teeth.

On his way North, Dr. B. arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 2d of October, and witnessed a grand review of the Confederate troops there by Gov. PETTUS. There were some 7,000 white soldiers and a number of negro regiments! The soldiers were pretty well armed, but poorly clad. At Huntsville, Alabama, there was an encampment of some twenty regiments of Confederate soldiers. At Nashville there was quite a force acting as a Home Guard for the defence of that place. Ex-Senator HENRY S. FOOTE was at Nashville, and a violent, loud-mouthed Secessionist. Ex-Gov. WILLIAM BROWN was also at Nashville. Though avowedly secesh, he was believed not to be particularly sound on the Confederate goose, and to really indulge bankerings after the good old Union. At Gallatina, 18 miles from Nashville, there was a large force of cavalry under a Nashville lawyer by the name of EWING.

The talk among the rebels there was generally about an expected advance upon Paducah.

At Bowling Green, Ky., our informant found Gen. BUCKNER with some 3,000 men, well armed, and comfortably clad in Kentucky jeans.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE was three miles beyond, (towards Louisville,) with 7,000 men, well armed, clothed and shod. Col. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, (ex-member of Congress,) was with him as Colonel of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment.

On his way, Dr. B. encountered the famous fighting Bishop, Gen. POLK, on his way to the seat of war with his troops. POLK is a rigid disciplinasian, and sits up o' nights to perfect himself in military tactics.

At Montgomery, Ala., the Confederates fired cannon and had fireworks and a torch-light procession on hearing of the death of Gen. LYON.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

THE DEATH OF CALVIN HUSON.

The *Enquirer* says: "CALVIN HUSON, Esq., one of the civilians captured at the battle of Manassas, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever, at the residence of one of our citizens, to which he was carried several days ago, with the consent of Gen. WINDER. Mr. HUSON had been ill since early in September, and received every necessary attention, not only from the prison authorities, but from Mr. ELY, also a prisoner, whose competitor he was as the Democratic candidate for the United States Congress from the Rochester District.

Mr. HUSON was formerly Prosecuting Attorney for Rochester, and married a niece of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His remains will be interred at Hollywood Cemetery this afternoon."

THE AFFAIR AT CHINCOTEAGUE.

The Norfolk *Daybook* of Oct. 14, says:

"We learn that an unsuccessful attempt was made last Friday week, by a party of Federals, to land a force at Chincoteague, on the Eastern Shore, for the purpose of destroying a vessel on the stocks that was nearly completed. They came up in the steamboat, and a portion of them effected a landing, but they found to their cost that a force had gathered there to give them a welcome.

Capt. FLETCHER, a militia officer in that vicinity, had gathered some of his boys, with their duck-guns and bowling-pieces, and with these means they attacked the Vandals, who sought shelter in the ship-yard, behind the frame of the vessel. But, notwithstanding this, they were so roughly handled by the Eastern Shoremen, that fifteen of them came in for their allotment of lead in Virginia, besides a considerable number carried off from the scene of action wounded. They were finally driven off, and effected their escape to the steamer, amidst a shower of balls from Capt. FLETCHER'S men, who then determined to burn the vessel themselves, and did so accordingly."

ITEMS.

Under its local head, the *Enquirer* contains the following items:

Quite a number of those useful and ornamental articles of national housekeeping Big Guns, were yesterday being conveyed from the Richmond and Danville depôt to a point in the upper section of the city. Some persons pretend to believe that these frequent movements of artillery are intended to affect ultimately the peace of mind of the Yankees, but they are, of course, prejudiced in their opinions.

Twelve Yankee prisoners, members of the Eleventh New-York (Zouave) Regiment were yesterday brought to this city by the York River railroad, from the Peninsula. They were captured on Saturday last, while on a foraging expedition. The prisoners, who are said to belong to Ellsworth's Zouaves, are, perhaps, the most villainous and rascally-looking soldiers ever offered as food for gunpowder. They were properly secured.

Judge MORTON, late of Kentucky, has reached our city, and is quartered at the Spotswood House. The venerable Judge is lineally related to the eminent statesman of that name.

We have been requested to state that the original underground railroad to Maryland has resumed its trips, with every prospect of uninterrupted success. It will run tri-weekly.

Gen. WISE, we regret to say, is considered to be growing worse. His condition is now regarded as critical indeed.

Col. GORGAS, of the Ordnance Department, has called for the delivery of saltpetre at various points, for which thirty-five cents per pound will be paid.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

The Washington *Star* doubts the statement that the rebel army has fallen back to the south bank of the Rappahannock, for the following reasons:

Because the line of the Rappahannock from Fredericksburgh to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, is by no means so defensible as their present line, Occoquan River and its head—Bull Run to the Bull Run mountain, (back of Sudley Church,) the spur of the Blue Ridge nearest to Washington.

This last (Bull Run) line embraces fewest fords, has precipitous banks, is densely wooded, and is hounded on both sides by a very broken topography. The line of the Rappahannock River, on the other hand, abounds in shallow and accessible fords, is skirted almost everywhere with firm, cleared and wide flats or low grounds, with adjoining cleared table ground of but comparatively slight and remarkably-level elevation. From Manassas Junction to the Rappahannock River the country is level, and destitute of wood, having been long in cultivation. Artillery can travel almost anywhere over the fields and branches between Manassas Junction and the Rappahannock between lines drawn ten miles above and ten miles below the route of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Wherever between those lines Gen. MCCLELLAN may elect to cross the Rappahannock, he will find a convenient crossing-place perhaps within a hundred yards. That is, if he carries along a supply of wire rope sufficient to make six or eight cords of a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards long, and plank enough to cover a temporary army bridge of that length. His engineers can put up such a bridge perhaps in an hour.

Back of the Rappahannock, for at least ten miles, the country continues as level and cleared as between the Junction and the river. Afterwards it becomes a rolling country, far less precipitous and far less wooded than between the Potomac and Manassas Junction. That is, until Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and the Central (Valley) Railroad, is reached. From thence to Richmond, (following the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad,) the country becomes gradually level, and is comparatively heavily timbered.

Under these circumstances, we are very sure that if JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD find their present line, with Manassas Junction for its base, untenable, they will not venture to make a serious stand on the south bank of the Rappahannock, perhaps, naturally, the least defensible line they could select between Washington and Richmond.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

On the morning of the 16th inst., at 8½ o'clock, Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and about four hundred men, composed of fractions of Companies A, D, F and G, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; C, I and K, Thirteenth Massachusetts; A, C and H, Third Wisconsin, aided by two "amateurs," (Judge DANIEL MCCOOK and BENJAMIN G. OWENS, of Illinois,) were attacked by twenty-five hundred or more of the rebels, including the celebrated cavalry regiment of Col. ASHBY. The rebels had six pieces of artillery—four of them upon Loudon Heights south, and two upon Bolivar Heights west, upon the Charleston road, midway between the Potomac and the Shenandoah rivers, and a mile and a half back of the Ferry. The rebels first drove in our pickets from Bolivar Heights, and then began a cross-fire upon us, which lasted for several hours. Their cavalry charged into Bolivar, but were driven back by the Third Wisconsin boys, aided by shells from Capt. TOMPKINS' battery, which was upon the Maryland Heights, east of the Ferry.

Two Wisconsin companies, led by Capt. HENRY BEATHAM, then made a desperate charge upon the enemy's guns and took a 32-pound columbiad, but were driven back by a cavalry charge and heavy firing, from the vicinity of Smallwood's woods. Shell then fell around us thick as hail, and making a noise over us about like a train of cars when crossing a bridge. Capt. TOMPKINS at this time turned his guns upon Loudon Heights, silenced all their guns there, and scattered the enemy, who were seen in great numbers. Two rebel guns upon Bolivar Heights kept up a constant fire with shell and canister until about 5 P. M., and our men were gradually advancing upon them under cover of the houses, breaking down the fences as they went to the west end of the town, when Lieut. MARTIN, with a piece of artillery, belonging to the Ninth New-York Regiment, came to our aid, and fired upon the enemy with terrible effect, advancing at intervals, accompanied by Col. GEARY in person, the men flanking right and left considerably in advance of the piece, and deploying obliquely.

The Wisconsin men, commanded by Capt. H. BEATHAM, were on the left; the Massachusetts men, under Lieut. JACKSON, a Pennsylvania company, and one of the "Amateurs," composed the right wing. Col. GEARY, Judge MCCOOK, and the balance of the Pennsylvanians were in the centre. Our brave band, with a universal shout for the Union, stormed the heights of Bolivar, drove the enemy in the wildest confusion from Smallwood's woods, recaptured the 32-pounder and two ammunition wagons, disabled several of the enemy's horses, took four prisoners, including Chaplain "BILLY NORTH," of Jefferson County, Va. The rebel Colonel's cap was among the trophies; he was shot from his horse, but remounted and made his escape. The rebels could not stand the fire of our artillery and Enfield rifles, so they fled to the woods, near Halltown, and began shelling us with the only remaining available gun they had left; but our shells soon silenced it, one of them striking the rebel caisson, caused a great explosion. When we reached the heights, we found the axle of the "new convert" considerably damaged by a shell, and also found that the rebels had used great industry during the day by making extensive additions to our works there, from which they had driven our pickets in the morning.

The rebels disgraced themselves more than ever by taking off the clothing, rifling the pockets, and then running their bayonets through the Federal killed.

A team of a dozen horses was brought up from the Ferry with remarkable expedition, and the big gun was conveyed across the river, placed in position commanding Harper's Ferry and the mouth of the Shenandoah, and was there, by one of the "amateurs," named "The New Convert to the Union." As the gun moved down the street towards the Maryland side, we met Maj. TINDALE and Adjutant FLYNN, with a reinforcement of five companies, to wit: B, C, I, K and M, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, who had just arrived from Point of Rocks. The cheering of these troops was most vociferous; and the Virginia ladies of the place gave strong proof of their love for the Union by waving their handkerchiefs and joining in the general jubilee. About 5 P. M., one or two other cannon of the New-York Ninth crossed the river, ascended Bolivar Heights, and the woods in the direction of Halltown, as well as Loudoun Heights, were completely shelled, but with no reply.

Our loss was four killed and eight wounded; theirs must have been very heavy, as they have had all the wagons of the neighborhood busy in hauling off the slain. Two wagons were seen full of the killed. Their Chaplain admitted their loss to be very heavy, and much blood was found upon the hill from which they were driven.

Col. GEARY displayed much skill and great bravery during the whole of the engagement.

This was my first day upon the battle-field, and my venerable friend Judge MCCOOK fully sustained the high reputation of "the McCook fighting family." This was not a "Bull Run," but a *rebel-run* affair. The rebel Colonel during the next day sent down a flag of truce, offering to exchange the only prisoner they took—a Pennsylvania Corporal—for the Chaplain. A few of their cavalry also appeared back of Bolivar, but were promptly shelled and dispersed by the Rhode Island Battery.

Great praise is due the surgeons of the Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth Massachusetts for skill and attention to the wounded, and to Corporal MYERS, of Company A, Third Wisconsin, for efficient aid in bringing the captured gun off the field.

Col. GEARY was ordered by Major-Gen. BANKS to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, in order that he might capture a large quantity of wheat, most of which was stored in a mill belonging to a gentleman by the name of HERR. The order aforesaid was obeyed, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat was taken. The object of the mission was accomplished before the battle began.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS PROMULGATED.

In consequence of commanders of regiments having failed to make returns of their commands three times a month, viz., on the 10th, 20th and last days, the annexed General Order has been published relative to it:

"Officers commanding regiments, brigades, divisions, armies in the field, and military departments, whether of the regular army or the volunteers, are reminded of the Article of War and of the regulation, which make it their duty to remit, in the beginning of every month, to this office, an exact return of the troops under their command. Blanks in profusion have been distributed for the purpose, and there can, therefore, be no excuse for the persistent manner in which this duty has been ignored. Hereafter it must be fulfilled, and punctually. All returns, now due, will be immediately made up and forwarded, and from this day forth, brigade commanders will see to it, that the 19th Article of War is rigidly enforced.

By order of Adjutant-General L. THOMAS.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO MAJOR MINTON.

It will be remembered that some time ago Major D. C. MINTON, of the New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., while at Munson's Hill on a skirmishing expedition, shot a rebel officer. Of what rank the rebel was it has never been determined, but the insurgents' flags were at once put at half-mast. For Major MINTON'S bravery on that occasion, his fellow citizens have determined upon presenting him with a medal. It is of solid gold, weighs nearly four ounces, and is worth upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars. Inscribed on the front of the medal are the words, "Presented to Major D. C. MINTON, by citizens of New-York, for bravery in the field. October, 1861." On the reverse are the United States coat of arms, with the words "Munson's Hill" inscribed over it; underneath is the date, "Virginia, September 30, 1861." On the edge of the medal is the Major's name, with the number of the regiment he belongs to. The medal was manufactured by Messrs. ROBERT RAIT & Co., No. 260 Broadway, and does great credit to their skill in manufacturing.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Yesterday Col. SACKETT received orders to forward, as soon as possible, the Clinton Rifles, commanded by Col. COSS, to Washington. It is supposed that on Wednesday the regiment will be in readiness to leave.

A NEW REGULATION FOR RECRUITING OFFICES.

All officers going to different points in the State will, henceforth, be allowed free passes to their different destinations. The ten cents per mile, however, that has hitherto been allowed them for transportation will be at once discontinued, and all who have received the same since the issuing of this new order will at once have to refund it.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The following orders have been issued by Adj.-Gen. THOMAS relative to the system of allotment:

1st. The assignment of pay made by volunteers in behalf of their families, will be made on a separate roll, similar to a form furnished to be executed under the supervision of the Captain or immediate command of the recruit at the time of enlisting, or of the soldier in camp.

2d. When completed, the allotment roll is to be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transmitted by him to the distribution named in the roll, together with a copy of the roll.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

To-day this regiment, Col. S. W. STRYKER, will arrive in this City, on its way to the seat of war. It left Albany yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, and is expected to land at Fourteenth-street at about 10 o'clock this morning. After marching through the City, and partaking of dinner at the Park Barracks, the regiment will proceed to Jersey City and take cars for Washington.

MEETING TO ASSIST THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. Meagher's Statement---Appointment of a Committee to Collect Funds.

A number of Irish mercantile and other gentlemen assembled last evening in Room No. 14, in the Astor House, to devise the best ways and means of advancing the organization of the Irish Brigade, now enlisting for service in the South.

The following circular call, which was widely distributed for a few days previous to the meeting, may explain the intent of the conference:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is the opinion of the officers engaged in raising the Irish Brigade, for the service of the United States, that they would be greatly aided in their efforts by the cooperation of a Committee of Civilians.

The undersigned, therefore, by the request of several of the officers, invite you to meet them, and Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on Monday evening next, 21st Inst., at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to confer together, and take such measures as may be thought advisable. Your obedient servants,

JOSEPH STUART, ANDREW CARRIGAN,
DANIEL DEVLIN, WILLIAM WATSON,
RICHARD BELL, JOHN T. DOYLE,
CHARLES P. DALY, JOHN SAVAGE,
JAMES T. BRADY, EDWARD C. DONNELLY.

About 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Judge DALY, who proposed for Chairman RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., which nomination was cordially approved. JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., was then named and accepted as Secretary.

After announcing the purpose of the meeting Mr. O'GORMAN requested the Secretary to read aloud the circular given above. This having been done, Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was, on the suggestion of Judge DALY, invited to make an exposition of the progress of the Irish Brigade, its present *status*, its prospects and its wants.

In compliance with the invitation of the Chair, Col. MEAGHER hereupon proceeded to say that, like a true Irish echo, he would take up the last word Judge DALY had uttered, and first relate the *wants* of the Brigade, but would do so, not merely in accordance with the laws of echo, but because these wants formed the most pressing subject of consideration. He added, that as Col. NUGENT, of the First Regiment; Col. BAKER, of the Fourth; Major QUINLAN, and other officers of the Brigade were present, he would look to them for correction should any of his statements fall short of the mark. In organizing a Brigade like the one under consideration, there were many expenses which neither Congress nor the State Legislature had thought of, or if they had remembered, had not, at least, provided for. When the call of the President was first issued, in April last, the people acted spontaneously and by the impulse of enthusiasm, but now, the process of enlistment had become rather a slow and laborious movement, not from any lack of patriotism in the masses, but because a vast number of those likely to enlist were deterred by a natural anxiety for the care of their families. Even the three months men who served in Washington had suffered greatly in this respect. Their families had not been adequately provided for; but a great number of them had been left without support by the absence of the men. This the speaker took to be the chief source of the slackness in enlisting that prevails among the Irish-born citizens, and to obviate the difficulty it was necessary that a fund should be immediately provided to aid the families of the soldiers between the time of their enlistment and going into camp and the time of their actual muster into service and right to claim their pay. In the first excitement of the war, regiments were formed at once and rushed off to action. The Sixty-ninth received marching orders on Saturday night, and were off on Tuesday morning. Hence, their pay commenced immediately. But now the recruits go into camp with from one month to six weeks to transpire before they are entitled to the distribution of the relief which the letter of the ordinance of the Common Council provides.

Men, on going to Fort Schuyler, where the brigade is now stationed, are told on presenting a certificate to the Chairman of the Ward Relief Committee, that nothing can be given until the regiment goes to the seat of war. Then, so strict is the discipline at Fort Schuyler, that the men might as well be with Col. WILSON on Santa Rosa Island, as at the former place, for all the opportunity they have of going to the City and engaging in any work to assist their families while the regiment is organizing. Hence it is exceedingly difficult to govern the men and to restrain them within the fort,—and that circumstance all will confess to be a very serious affair. Col. MEAGHER hoped, therefore, that the ordinance of the Common Council would be modified, and, in fact, had received intimation which led him to believe that to-morrow night will bring the good news that it had been changed so that soldiers' families might begin to receive pay as soon as the men enlist and go into camp.

The expense of recruiting officers was another consideration. They had to provide tents, with flags, drums, and the other artifices and seductions of his business, at his own expense. Col. MEAGHER had yesterday seen a fine young fellow belonging to the Fourth Regiment, who had been obliged to pay $3 per week for a tent, and in that manner has disbursed $25 already. It is precisely the most talented and energetic officer who is least able, usually, to support his outlay, for many who have higher distinction and better means, are negligent, and others fall into that fatal indolence, which is the disease of merit. If the recruiting officer goes to Utica, he provides blanks for himself and his recruits, but it is only the transportation hither that is paid. If he goes to Buffalo, there is no money for a breakfast or a dinner, and the recruits have to be maintained at his expense until they can be forwarded. Here, they can be taken at once to the Park Barracks. He (Col. MEAGHER) had been obliged to advance money from his own pocket, which he had got together by lectures, &c., to aid many of these officers. To Col. BAKER, who is recruiting for the Fourth Regiment of the Brigade, and, in fact, for the whole of the latter, he had sent $150, besides considerable sums to the officers in Boston. He held in his possession notes, &c., for $900 and more. He would readily spend $10,000 if he had it, nor would he look for reimbursements, but this was beyond his power.

Another difficulty was that officers had to provide their own uniforms. The cost of a uniform, including sash and sword, was $55, the sword alone, if good, being worth $20. Government, while requiring the uniform, does nothing toward this expense, and yet a proper uniform is necessary to produce the proper moral effect upon the men. This Col. MEAGHER could corroborate.

The next expense was for proper music. Government provides in addition to the regular number of privates in a regiment only 25 musicians on privates' pay. It was exceedingly difficult, at any time, to get trained musicians for military service, but now, when all the best had been carried away, and, as it were, mortgaged to the various regiments, a good musician cannot be procured for less than $45 per month. Nothing so greatly conduces to inspire cheerfulness and energy in the troops as good music. Its moral effects are of the first importance. The march from Fort Corcoran to Fairfax Court-house would have been much less fatiguing had the Sixty-ninth been well provided in that respect. They saw the Seventy-ninth, under Col. CAMERON, sweep by them with their fine band. At Fort Corcoran, the men, after working in the trenches, would throw themselves back with pipes in their mouths to stupify themselves instead of feeling the refreshment which a good band would have communicated to them, either on or off duty. A drum corps was the next requirement. As matters now were, the drum corps was not provided by Government, and being organized along with the regiment, it was always behind the regiment's wants, where it should properly be in advance in the service of the drill. The Colonel had been obliged to hire eight drums last week, at twenty-five cents rent per drum, and five dollars security for each, to guarantee it against having its head or its sides knocked in.

Col. MEAGHER, after continuing his remarks in a strain of mingled seriousness and humor, concluded by stating that it was now desired that a committee of staunch, solvent and reliable civilians, sympathizing with the objects of the Brigade, should be appointed to collect funds and honor the draft of the officers upon them for these necessary expenses. Armies cannot be raised in any war without money. Even in the holiest of wars, the Revolution, there had been mutinous embrace, owing to the want of shoes and clothes. Col. MEAGHER then alluded to malicious attempts to thwart the organization of the Brigade, and hoped that they would not be allowed to succeed in defeating an object which would reflect lustre upon the National army and the National cause.

On the inquiry of Mr. BELL, it was stated that the soldier's pay commenced upon enlistment, but was not paid over to him. It accumulated in his favor. No extra bounties were paid to any but recruiting officers. The number of men reported in the Brigade last week was 1,156, of whom 900 are in uniform; 500 more are on the road. At Philadelphia, Col. GALLAGHER, late cavalry instructor at Carlisle Barracks, had two squadrons of horse of 400 men, and was to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. A company of Col. MULLIGAN'S men were coming from Chicago, and 40 or 50 from Pittsburgh—all young men, because Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, had positively prohibited the enlistment of married men.

After some further discussion, on motion of Wm. L. COLE, Esq., a Committee of nine, to which Mr. O'GORMAN, the Chairman, was *ex officio* added, was appointed to devise a plan of organization and appoint Ward Committees of Collection, the Committee to consist of Messrs. Hon. Henry Hilton, Edward C. Donnelly, Stephen Philbin, Joseph Stuart, Richard Bell, William L. Cole, John T. Doyle, James O. Grady, Samuel Sloane, Richard O'Gorman.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble again at the Astor House, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening next, Mr. RICHARD BELL to act as temporary Treasurer.

Obituary.

At their meeting on Saturday the Board of Supervisors, of Rochester, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Calvin Huson, whose death at Richmond has already been announced. On the same day the members of the Monroe County Bar took similar action.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE LATE COL. ABEL SMITH.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman FRANKS in the chair. The grading and paving of Willoughby-street, from Graham-street to Classon-avenue, was accepted. A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, asking for 5,000 feet of hose, was, together with a similar application from the Eastern District Department, for 4,000 feet of hose, referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee, with authority to purchase the same if, in their opinion, it is necessary. An extension of forty days was granted Mr. BRADSHAW, in which to complete his contract for regrading Fifth and Sixth avenues, Wyckoff and other streets in that vicinity. The matter of permitting the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to pave a portion of Hamilton-avenue, between Smith-street and Third-avenue, was referred to the Railroad Committee. The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution adopted on the 7th inst., directing the Comptroller to enter into contract with JAMES RODWELL for building a house for Hose Company No. 7, E. D., for the principal reason that there is no money in the Treasury for that purpose. A communication was received from Brig.-Gen. CROOKE, giving notice of the death of Col. ABEL SMITH, whereupon Alderman S. TAYLOR offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Common Council has heard with deep regret of this public bereavement, and desire to bear testimony to the high merit of deceased, and the lasting gratitude which the public owe him for his patriotic services in promptly repairing to the post of duty at his country's call, endearing his memory to our citizens and reflecting credit upon our city.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and their relations our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the flags on the City Hall be lowered at half-mast for three days in token of our public loss.

Resolved, That this Common Council attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that they meet in this Chamber to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., for that purpose.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that $250 be appropriated to defray any expense incurred thereby, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted by unanimous consent, and the Chair appointed as a committee of arrangements, Aldermen S. Taylor, Kichl and Lynch. The bids for constructing the Seventh Precinct Station-House were presented opened and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings, together with the Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward; the proposal for erecting house for Hose Co. No. 2, E. D., were presented and laid on the table; the Mayor's veto on the appointing of truant officers was called up and referred to the counselor for his opinion on the legal points involved; the Aldermen of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards were authorized to agree upon a plan for heating the Sixth Ward Station-House, the expense not to exceed $350. Several reports on matters of minor importance were presented, when the Board adjourned for one week.

MURDER TRIAL.—PATRICK MCSHINNES was placed on trial, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the murder of JAMES HENRY, on the night of the 27th of May last. The deceased, accused and other parties, were at the corner of Front and North Ninth-street, on the night in question, all much into

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3147. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Fight of Monday Near Leesburgh.

The National Troops Occupying the Virginia Side.

Formidable Rebel Batteries at Matthias Point.

The Excelsior Brigade Building Batteries Opposite.

Fremont's Case to Undergo Further Investigation.

A NATIONAL VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Rout of the Rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Lowe.

A GALLANT FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer Repulsed Three Times at Camp Wild Cat.

A Battle Reported Near Newport's News

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was decided not to interfere for the present with Gen. FREMONT in his command. Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, was commissioned to take testimony in reference to contracts made in the Western Department, and all bills that he passes will be paid.

THE POTOMAC EFFECTUALLY CLOSED.

The following paragraph appears in the *Star* of this evening:

"A day or two since, Lieut. HARRELL, commanding the *Freeborn*, was informed that the enemy were constructing mere batteries on Mathias Point. Yesterday morning he sent his own vessel and the *Island Belle* down to watch the Point. Shortly before sunset he heard firing there, and sent the *Rescue* down to see what it meant. She was informed that the two vessels first sent down had shelled the woods, and were answered by a fire from them, followed by the clearing away of the woods and undergrowth upon the Point sufficient to expose batteries of eighteen guns commanding the channel of the river, where it courses but five hundred yards from the Virginia shore. The *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* are now below Mathias Point. The new batteries, we take it for granted, effectually command the navigation of the river, closing it until a land force may demolish them. They are so located as to be able to throw shot into passing vessels for a distance of four or five miles, when they may attempt to double the Point."

The *Harriet Lane* and *Reliance* went down the river, to-day, to join the flotilla this side of the rebel batteries. No transports have passed the batteries since yesterday morning. Naval men here are of the opinion that a victory by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in front of our lines, would compel the rebels to fall back from the Potomac, and thus leave us in undisputed possession of the river.

BATTERIES ON THE OTHER SHORE.

The Excelsior Brigade of Gen. SICKLES has gone down the Maryland shore to a point opposite the rebel batteries, where it commenced the construction of a large fort, which will probably be finished before this reaches you, and the guns in position. The Brigade is in excellent condition, being in full fighting trim and highly disciplined. It will probably give the rebels something else to do than firing at merchant vessels.

There is a rumor in the city this evening that Col. GRAHAM, of the Excelsior Brigade, was accidentally shot near Port Tobacco.

QUIET IN ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria was quiet to-day. No vessels came by the batteries, whether from the fog or the development of the new guns at Mathias Point.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE EVACUATED.

Trustworthy information received this morning from Fairfax Court-house states that only the rebel pickets are present at that place. A small force, however, is stationed at Germantown, a mile and a half distant, but not sufficiently strong to make a stand against a movement in that direction.

BAD STATE OF THE ROADS.

The roads are in bad condition owing to the recent rains, and in some places impassable for army transportation. A drizzling rain, which has continued to fall all day, has increased the difficulties in this respect.

UNDER ARMS ALL NIGHT.

The troops in the Virginia camps were under arms last night ready for any emergency which might arise, proceeding from the operations in the vicinity of Leesburgh. No movement, however, was made, and the usual routine of camp life was resumed to-day.

QUIET ALONG THE CENTRE.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines. The rebels have not shown themselves at any point in front, and our pickets have only been troubled to shelter themselves from the rain.

TROUBLESOME LAWYERS NOT TOLERATED.

For some time past, several of the lawyers of this City have been engaged in prosecuting suits against the various military commanders in this vicinity, for the redress of a variety of grievances, mainly for discharge of minors and for assaults incident to the enforcement of military discipline. They seemed to have a willing assistant in Judge MERRICK, who readily granted orders, citations, and the thousand and one processes by which lawyers obtain fees and annoy people. On Friday, a lawyer named DENNIS FOLEY personally served a writ of *habeas corpus* upon Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, commanding him to produce the body of one of the soldiers arrested by his guard. As FOLEY had no right to serve the writ, that being the duty of the United States Marshal Gen. PORTER paid no attention to it. FOLEY went and threatened to have a *posse* summoned to enforce the writ, when Gen. PORTER told him, in that case, he would put the *posse* in the guard-house, and then commanded FOLEY to show cause why he himself should not be arrested and confined for pretending to serve a writ, and for interfering with the military authorities in the discharge of their duties. In default of showing a good and sufficient reason for his action, FOLEY himself was summarily dealt with.

It is known that Gen. PORTER acted throughout under the advice of the State Department, and that it is the intention of the Government hereafter to arrest any lawyer who seeks to embarrass our officers in the discharge of their duties.

By order of the President the payment of the salary of Judge MERRICK has been stopped, and he is himself now under the surveillance of the police. In this connection I feel warranted in saying that the Government will not in any way recognize the employment of counsel to procure the release of persons arrested and imprisoned for political offences. The Secretary of State will consider it his duty to promptly investigate the case of any person arrested, and to act upon the facts obtained without argument of counsel. He will not permit the discharge of any person who is guilty, even though a hundred lawyers plead his case, and he will not permit the innocent to be subjected to the expense of feeing professional advocates who can do them no possible service. Neither will lawyers be admitted to interviews with State prisoners. Admission will be granted to any of the near relatives, but to no others. Imperative orders to this effect have been issued, with the purpose of preventing the hired interference of sharpers.

The Circuit Court of course is in tribulation. On the assembling of the Court this morning, Judge MERRICK sent a communication to his associates, stating that he was under military surveillance, and expressing the opinion that Provos, Marshal PORTER, in establishing such surveillance had been guilty of contempt of the Circuit Court. In accordance with this suggestion, the Associate Judges made an order directing Gen. PORTER to appear on Saturday next, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and, also, why he should not be punished for disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him by Lawyer FOLEY. It is probable the Judges will be treated to the honor of having a sentinel pacing to and fro before their doors, until they make up their minds to attend to their civil duties, and leave the military authorities to enforce discipline according to the rules of the service.

MORE TROUBLESOME LAWYERS.

The attention of the Government has been called to the action of several lawyers in Philadelphia and New-York, who, under the guise of doing a professional duty, are endeavoring to intimidate the officers and so embarrass the action of the Government, and ultimately to give encouragement to the rebels. It may be as well to say that the Government has determined to treat all such intermeddlers as traitors, and to arrest and confine them where they will be incapable of further mischief.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POORE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander POORE consists of Commodores SHUBRICK, STRINGLING and SANDS.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

Col. JAMES F. KERRIGAN, of the New-York Twenty-fifth, is still confined in Room No. 18, of the old Capitol Building, it is rumored on a charge of treason. I learn from a commissioned officer of a regiment encamped in the vicinity of the Twenty-fifth, that Col. KERRIGAN has been in the habit of riding out frequently late at night, and long distances from his camp, and in the most mysterious manner. Gen. MCDOWELL, and other officers, who have been out on duty, have met Col. KERRIGAN in out of the way places, when he failed to give a good account of himself; that KERRIGAN has boasted of having dined across the lines with Col. FRANK ANDERSON, of Nicaragua notoriety, and that he has been heard to say in a Washington bar-room that he would not draw his sword against his brethren in the South. These rumors, in connection with his efforts to organize that mysterious regiment in New-York, have given color to the charge of treason. Certainly the rebels have been able to learn from some well-informed source of the position and movement of Union troops. It must, however, in justice to Col. KERRIGAN, be stated that he represents that he was arrested by the rebel pickets, and being recognized by Col. ANDERSON as an old friend, was dined, wined, and set at liberty. A story is told of KERRIGAN's manner of revenging himself for some imagined injury received from Gen. MCDOWELL, which illustrates the eccentric Congressman's humor. It appears that Gen. MCDOWELL'S headquarters were in the vicinity of KERRIGAN'S camps so the Colonel ordered out his drum corps about 2:30 A. M., stationed them as near the General's bedroom window as he could, and kept them drumming until daylight. Perhaps this is the insubordination with which he is charged, and the treason story all a myth.

THE CALL FOR BLANKETS.

Many of the ladies of this City and Maryland are responding to the call of Gen. MEIGS for gifts of blankets, quilts, etc. Yesterday, among the best comforters received, was one from a lady seventy-two years of age, which she had made with her own hands.

THE CAVALRY DRILLING.

In the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, several regiments of volunteer cavalry are encamped, where they are daily exercised in field evolutions. A proficiency in that arm of service is the most difficult to acquire, and generally many months are requisite to make cavalry recruits of any service whatever. Daily drill and strict discipline are already having their effect, and in passing by the fields when the regiments are exercising, one would hardly suspect that the troops were but a few weeks since in the walks of civil life.

NEW ROADS

Are being constructed wherever the exigencies of the service require it. One extends from back of Fort Corcoran to the Pike south of Chain Bridge; another has been recently cut from Gen. SMITH'S headquarters, east of Lewinsville, to Minor's Hill. This was a matter of necessity, as other roads in the vicinity, which might have been used to aid the approach of the enemy, were barricaded. All of the public thoroughfares used for military transportation, are kept in excellent repair, and are in a better condition than they have ever been under the auspices of the Virginia authorities.

DRILLING SOLDIERS.

In the case of newly arrived regiments, six hours a day drill is no uncommon occurrence. In one instance a special order was issued by a brigade commander for all the regiments under his command to drill that time each day until further notice. A week brought them to a remarkable perfection, considering that they were new recruits, and a week more will add much to their skill in line movements and in the use of arms.

NEW RECRUITS

Are daily arriving; and as their arrival is always anticipated, the regiment to which they belong is generally drawn up in line to receive them, and as they approach they are greeted with music by the band and the cheers of their companions in arms.

THE LOUDON AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

The sojourners in the vicinity of Upton's again hear the whistle of the locomotive on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Trains transporting stores for the troops daily move to and fro as far as Falls Church, and our men are now repairing the road-bed and track between Falls Church and Vienna. A day or two and the cars will probably reach the latter point.

CONTRACTS FOR OATS AND HAY.

The contract for furnishing the Government with one hundred thousand bushels of oats, to be delivered in Washington within the next thirty days, has been awarded to Mr. STEIN, of Albany, at forty cents a bushel. The contract for five thousand tons of hay was awarded to J. COOKE, of New-York, at twenty-two dollars per ton; the hay to be delivered here.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE goes daily to the outposts, and with the reconnoitering parties. He is almost as well known to our troops as their own general officers.

MR. WEED IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. T. WEED came to Washington this morning; I heard him, to a friend, congratulating himself that for once he had come through without having his pocket picked. Police Superintendent KENNEDY is also a visitor at Willard's. Hon. IRA HARRIS came to Washington this evening.

NOT DEDICATED.

The fort at Bladensburg, named after the President, was to have been dedicated to-day, but the ceremony was postponed on account of the weather.

A PROMOTION.

Dr. JOHN MCNULTY, formerly Surgeon of the New-York Thirty-seventh, has been promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, and has been assigned to the Staff of Major-Gen. DIX.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEESBURGH.

The National Troops Successful at all Points.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, publishes the following additional facts of the affair at Edward's Ferry.

The *Star* says it is a mistake to suppose that Gen. STONE was repulsed. He was eminently successful having effected his object, although at some loss to his right wing.

Gen. BANKS is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed chief command.

Col. COSSWELL, commanding the New-York Tammany Regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly Captain in the Eighth Regular Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, was wounded in the leg.

Gen. BAKER'S command consisted of portions of the three regiments, namely: the California Regiment, Massachusetts Fifteenth, and the New-York Tammany, numbering in all about 1,800 men.

Gen. MCCALL'S Division remains in about the same position. The main body was held for some days past, from whence he may operate effectively in any direction. Its presence higher up the river to support an important movement of Gens. STONE and BANKS has not been necessary, as the result proves.

The *State* description of the fight says, both wings were attacked as early as 9 A. M., but the enemy repulsed whenever he appeared. At about 5 P. M. the right wing found itself confronted by near 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. EVANS, with artillery. Gen. BAKER gallantly essayed the charge in which he was killed. The officer left in command immediately ordered the men to fall back near the river bank, where they could be supported by Gen. STONE, and the portions of the army that had time effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all the dead and wounded. On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, when it ceased.

Throughout the night the balance of Gen. STONE'S force crossed the river and threw up temporary works, that render his position secure, and enable him to protect the crossing of the Division of Gen. BANKS, to be essayed this morning.

The object of Gen. STONE'S movement was to enable his command, with Gen. BANKS' division, to be safely transferred to Virginia. EVANS attacked Col. BAKER in front and on both flanks.

Col. COGGSWELL was probably taken prisoner.

Our information, so far this forenoon, is, that Gen BANKS' army duly arrived at Maryland landings, Edward's Ferry, last night, and been crossing the river securely since daylight.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Information received here, by private letters, estimate the loss killed and wounded at one hundred and seventy-five.

Great anxiety is manifested for the list of killed and wounded, as the California Regiment, which probably suffered most, is composed of Philadelphians.

The main portion of Gen. STONE'S Brigade is now opposite the Confederate batteries, and are strongly intrenching themselves, and, it is said, are preparing to act on the offensive against the batteries.

NO RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22,

So far as can be ascertained, there has been no renewal of the fight at Edward's Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military authorities are arduously engaged in strengthening our forces at that point. The information received thus, is presumed to be of such a character as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

Hon. E. D. BAKER, Senator from Oregon, and Colonel of the California Regiment, who was killed in the unfortunate skirmish near Leesburgh, on Monday, was born in England. His ancestors were English Friends, and his parents emigrated to Philadelphia while he was quite young. Shortly after their settlement in that city they died, and BAKER was left with a younger brother to support. For a time he worked as a hand-loom weaver in a small establishment near the corner of Thirteenth and South streets; pursuing the study of the law at irregular intervals. Finally, seized with the spirit of adventure, he determined to try his fortunes in the West, and in company with his brother, crossed the Alleghanies on foot, traveling through Ohio and Indiana, until he reached the Wabash River, which he descended in a canoe. Settling in Illinois, he took up the study of the law more systematically. A Whig in his political sympathies, he secured no position until 1845, when he was elected to Congress. About this time the Mexican war broke out, and Mr. BAKER recruited a regiment in Illinois which was sent, with other reinforcements, to Gen. TAYLOR. After several months' service on the Rio Grande, he was sent home as the bearer of dispatches, and as Congress was in session he resumed his seat. He soon resigned, however, and rejoined his regiment, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the conflict at Cerro Gordo. After Gen. SHIELDS received the wound, which came so near proving fatal, Col. BAKER assumed command of the Brigade.

At the conclusion of the war he was reelected to Congress. After having served through 1849 and 1850 he made a contract with the Panama Railroad to raise a company of four hundred men, with whom he performed very important and arduous labors on the Isthmus, nearly forfeiting his own life, which was endangered by a serious attack of Panama fever. Subsequently he returned to Illinois, and very soon removed with his family to California where he gained wide distinction as an orator. The admission of Oregon as a State gave Mr. BAKER hopes of still further political advancement, and transferring his residence thither, he was at once elected United States Senator. For his eloquent efforts in arousing the people to a sense of their responsibilities in this great rebellion, he will long be remembered. Not content with words, he early proceeded to deeds, and months ago organized a regiment, which rapidly grew into a brigade. Although in reality commanding this body of men, he held the rank of Colonel, preferring to accept no position which should oblige him to resign his seat as Senator.

COL. BAKER'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Col. BAKER will take place from the residence of Col. J. W. WEBB, of this city. The body is expected to arrive here to-night. It was the desire of the President to have the remains of his lamented friend brought from the White House, and the funeral take place from there, but this could not be, on account of the repairs now in progress. The body of Col. BAKER will be deposited for the present in a vault in the Congressional Burying Ground. The funeral escort will be provided from the command of Gen. CASEY, and the body will be borne to its resting-place with the highest military and civic honors.

COL. BAKER'S DEATH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A general order was issued immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Col. BAKER, which contains the following:

It is with great grief that the Governor—Commander-in-Chief—has learned of the death of Col. BAKER, upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the Commander-in-Chief to recognize him, while living, as a Pennsylvanian soldier, and impels him, now that he is dead, to bear this public testimony to his gallantry and worth. By command of

A. G. CURTIN.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The death of Col. BAKER has created intense excitement in this city. Flags are shrouded and at half mast. The greatest anxiety prevails to hear further details of the engagement among the relatives of the California Regiment, which is composed mainly of Philadelphians.

The United States Circuit Court has commenced the trial of WALKER W. SMITH, of the pirate *Jeff Davis*, who was captured on board the schooner *Enchantress*. Six of the jury have been selected.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, which for three months have been guarding the Potomac, from the mouth of the Anticitam to Hancock, a distance of 45 miles, has been relieved from this arduous duty by the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and arrived near Gen. BANKS' headquarters yesterday, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. COOPER. As showing an unprecedented degree of health, this regiment, numbering upwards of 900 men, had only four sick to be conveyed thither in ambulances. This is attributable by the medical officers to the purgation of liquor from their late camp and its surroundings. Letters for this regiment should now be addressed to the care of Gen. BANKS' headquarters, near Darnestown.

On Friday night a picket of the Massachusetts Twelfth, after hailing him and receiving no reply, fired upon a cavalry messenger, on the towpath of the canal. Last night all hopes of the latter's life were abandoned.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following is from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Exchange*:

STEAMER FLAG, OFF CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Yesterday we saw a ship standing in, intending to run the blockade. We pursued her. She was run ashore, and all hands escaped before we overtook her. We boarded the ship, which proved to be the *Thos. Watson*, formerly of Philadelphia, but now owned in Charleston, from Liverpool, and laden with salt, flannel and blankets. The latter articles were taken out, and the ship fired, and was nearly consumed when the *Vandalia* sailed. All well on board the *Flag*.

CONFIRMATORY OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following letter from Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, dated ship *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Oct. 21:

"SIR: By the *Vandalia*, which arrived here last night I am informed by Capt. MARSTON, of the *Roanoke*, that the merchant ship *Thomas Watson*, one of those to which you called my attention a short time since, was burnt to the water's edge, on the 15th inst., while lying aground on Stoney Reef by our blockading vessels off Charleston.

It was attempting to get into Charleston, despite of the blockade and the pursuit of our cruisers, that she run on this reef. No arms were among her cargo. It was made up of salt, blankets, flannels, and a few other things. She had various national flags on board, and among them a Confederate flag. Respectfully your obedient servant.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Repulse of Zollicoffer at Camp Wild Cat.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A courier has arrived here from Camp Dick Robinson, and reports a fight yesterday between Gen. ZOLLICOFFER with 6,000 or 7,000 men, and Col. GARRARD with 1,200 men, at Camp Wild Cat. ZOLLICOFFER made three different attacks, each time being repulsed with considerable loss. The National loss amounted to four killed and twenty wounded.

The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and artillery on the way.

MORE PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a lawyer of this City, who was sent to Fort Lafayette some two months ago, for alleged treasonable correspondence with Southern rebels, was yesterday released, by order of the Secretary of State, on taking the oath of allegiance. DANIEL COVEY and J. W. PACKARD were also released at the same time, on taking the same oath.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Decisive National Victory at Fredericktown.

DEFEAT OF JEFF. THOMPSON'S REBELS.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis:

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

In conjunction with Col. PLUMMER'S command we have routed the rebels of THOMPSON and LOWE, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy. Our loss was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. LOWE, the rebel leader, was killed.

Maj. GAVITT and Capt. HYMAN, of the Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. PLUMMER, referred to above, was on Friday morning last ordered forward by Gen GRANT from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move towards Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of THOMPSON and LOWE'S force. His force consisted of

MARSH'S Eighteenth Illinois Regiment;
A section of TAYLOR'S Battery;
STEWART'S and LEHMAN'S companies of Cavalry;
All from Cairo. Also,
A part of PALMER'S Eleventh Missouri Regiment.
A part of Ross's Twenty-first Illinois Regiment;
A section of CAMPBELL'S Battery;
All from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of
The Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiment, Col. CARLIN;
The Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, Col. HOVEY;
The Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. ALEXANDER;
The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MURPHY;
The First Indiana Cavalry, Col. BAKER;
Capt. HAWKINS' Missouri Independent Cavalry;
Four six-pounders and two twenty-four-pounders, under Major SCHOLFIELD, of the First Missouri Light Artillery.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown, yesterday, I gather the following particulars:

Col. CARLIN, with parts of the Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiments, Eighth Wisconsin, Col. BAKER'S Indiana Cavalry, and Major SCOFIELD'S Battery, reached Fredericktown at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 1 P. M. were joined by the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twentieth Illinois, and four hundred cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels, under JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. LOWE, who had left the place twenty-four hours before, and were expected to be rapidly retreating south; but a mile from the city they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in open field and partly in the adjacent woods, with the four iron 18-pounders well planted in their front. Major SCOFIELD immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guns. The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours; but after the first half hour, the rebels left the field in disorder, and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry.

Before leaving the field, the rebel Col. LOWE was shot in the head and instantly killed. Major GAVITT received five bullets while leading a charge thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. HIGGMAN was killed in the same charge.

Our loss is reported to be 5 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 20 slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be considerable. At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat, with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

Two rebel surgeons came into Fredericton for Col. LOWE'S body. They acknowledge a loss of over 200 killed and wounded, but it must have been larger. I counted 25 dead bodies in one stubble field.

Their cannon were badly managed. JEFF. THOMSON got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. PLUMMER to CARLIN.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Parties direct from Warsaw say no news of importance had reached that point up to 2 o'clock yesterday. The pontoon bridge was finished, and the river was high.

R. W. BARTON, Sheriff of this County, resigned yesterday, not being willing to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention.

F. A. PARSONS, County and Circuit Court Clerk, and father of Gen. PARSON, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. PRICE, Commandant of this port, his willingness to take that oath or any other that Gen. PRICE may desire. He wishes to return home and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. BRACKMEN, a member of the Legislature, Mr. BELL, of MILLER County, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half-dozen others from this County, who have been skulking in the brush, have sent in their submissions.

Gen. PRICE has ordered them all to report to headquarters next week.

Gov. GAMBLE left this morning for Washington.

GEN. TODD IN NORTH MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Gen. TODD has been assigned to the command of the National forces in North Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Battle in Progress Near Newport's News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 21. VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A severe gale which has prevailed here has somewhat retarded the preparations for the great expedition. The gale is now moderating.

Two hundred and fifty men, of the Massachusetts Battalion, who were sent out from Newport's News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, and stood their ground. The First and Seventh New-York Regiments had been sent out to support them, when the steamer left for Old Point.

THE PIRACY CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The jury in the piracy case has been completed. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Assistant District-Attorney opened for the prosecution, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with.

THE MOB AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The mob last night destroyed the *Journal* office and eight houses of ill-fame. Col. STEEL was absent but since his return he has taken steps to punish the the rioters

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The North Briton at Father Point, the Teutonia Off Cape Race, and the Etna at this Port.

The Question of Mexican Intervention.

THE DECLARATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

The English Press on the American Struggle.

A Letter from Dr. Russell on Affairs in Maryland.

Continued Excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 10th of October, *via* Londonderry on the 11th, has reached Father Point. She brings 78 cabin and 223 steerage passengers.

Lord MONCK, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, with his family, are on board of the *North Briton*.

Her news is a day later than that by the *Etna*.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 9th, reached this port yesterday. A synopsis of her advices was forwarded from Cape Race.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburgh, *via* Southampton on the 9th inst., passed Cape Race, at 11 A. M., on Sunday *en route* to New-York. The news is mainly anticipated.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at about 11 P. M. on the 6th, having been detained at the bar of the river several hours for water.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 7th, and reached Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 10th inst.

The news by the *North Briton* is of little importance.

The King of Prussia arrived at Compeigne on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., and was received by the Emperor at the railroad terminus. The sovereigns proceeded in an open carriage to the Palace, where the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and her ladies of honor, awaited them. In the evening there was a grand dinner, and a hunt by torchlight afterwards took place. On Monday, the 7th, the programme was a grand breakfast of 75 covers, shooting in the reserves, a promenade to Pierrefonds, a dinner of 86 covers, and a performance in the theatre of the Palace. On Tuesday, the 8th, the King left Compeigne at 12½ P. M., and was accompanied to the railway by the Emperor. The parting of the two sovereigns was most cordial.

Various speculations were afloat as to the political significance of the royal visit, but the general impression in France was that it was a mere act of courtesy.

The King of Italy, on the 8th, reviewed the garrison and National Guard of Bologna. His reception was most enthusiastic.

It was rumored that Sig. RATAZZI would enter the Ministry.

Letters from Genoa affirm that GARIBALDI had quitted Caprera. Destination unknown.

It is affirmed that a pamphlet was being prepared a Vienna, by order of the Government, stating its beneficial intentions, and setting forth its reasons for dissolving the Hungarian Diet. This pamphlet is to be distributed among the Roumanis, Servians, Sclavonians and Ruthens of Hungary.

A funeral service had been held at Pesth in honor of the Generals of the Hungarian army, who were executed, by order of the Austrian Government, on the 5th of October, 1849. The officers of the former National Honved Regiments, commanded by those Generals, were present at the ceremony.

At Lemberg, on the day of the celebration of the Emperor of Austria's name fête, the scholars of the colleges and commercial schools sang the National Polish Song, in the Cathedral, while the organ was playing the Austrian National Anthem. A Commissioner of Police, who rebuked them for the proceedings, was insulted. Some of the scholars were arrested, but in consequence of a popular demonstration, were afterwards set at liberty.

The French journals confirm the death of the Queen of Madagascar. The Chief Minister attempted to conceal her death, in order to gain time to proclaim her nephew as successor to the throne. But the Queen's son RAKOTO being informed of the plan, assembled his adherents, and attacked the Minister and Prince RAMBOASALAM, and killed them. The Queen's son was then proclaimed king. His first measure was to publish an amnesty, and to cancel the edict prohibiting foreigners to enter the country.

The excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market continued, and prices on the 10th inst. were quoted ¼d.@⅜d. higher than on Friday, the 4th inst.

The Paris Bourse was quiet.

Notwithstanding the anxiety which prevailed in regard to agricultural matters, the people continued to make investments in the English funds. Money in the open market could be obtained at 5⅛ per cent.

It was announced that the Prince of Wales was about to pay a visit to the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

It was reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France had memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Bank of France had declared its amount of bullion to be eighty one millions of francs.

FRANCIS the Second will not be represented at the King of Prussia's coronation.

The Bank of Turin had raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

DECLARATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Subjoined is the answer of Lord RUSSELL to the memorial on Mexican affairs, lately presented on behalf of the mercantile community:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have described truly the evils which afflict Mexico—the robbery and the bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controling authority in what is called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise this right.

But Her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal Government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquility would succeed in attaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for the purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquility. This is a

result which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few cases in which foreign interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail itself of foreign aid. I am concerned to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and legitimate purpose of demanding from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfillment of recorded obligations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

RUSSELL.

To Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Messrs. FINLAY HODGSON & Co., and others.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that orders had been dispatched to the French ports for the organization of the squadron destined to Mexico. Admiral JURIEN LA-GRAVIERE, it is said, will command the squadron.

THE STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

MARYLAND AND THE WAR.

LETTER OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ETC., OF THE LONDON TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Sept. 19.

There has been a considerable outcry in the North in reference to the means whereby several States have been what is called "forced out of the Union." But it is not to be expected that in the struggle for States between the Confederation and the United States some acts should not be committed by the latter which have very much the look of "forcing them *not* to go out of the Union." The practice of calling things by their right names, though morally commendable, is socially disagreeable, and, in certain conditions of affairs, it renders a man liable to be considered as "a nuisance" by one side or the other. But I shall proceed, nevertheless, to make some remarks on the State of Maryland, based on a previous visit before the *coup d'état* of the Government at Washington had extinguished the Legislature. All the troubles in this State may be said to have commenced with the lawless outrages of the Baltimore mob—always of evil repute—on the volunteer regiments passing to Washington for New-York and Massachusetts, in obedience to the summons of the President. It is contended by the Marylanders that the case should have been treated as an ordinary riot, but the sympathies of so many of the people were clearly with the Confederate States that an act which, in peaceful times might have been dealt with by the tribunals, assumed an aspect of grave political importance, and indicated such a serious disaffection to the North that it afforded the Government, when it was strong enough, fair grounds for occupying Baltimore with troops, overturning the civil power, and ruling the State by martial law, which, however, they have not, as yet, formally proclaimed. The leading men in the State were understood to be friendly to the South, a large portion of the Press advocated Southern views, and the authorities were actuated by similar opinions. In the name of States' Rights they received nearly all the acts of the Southern Confederacy as justifiable in the abstract, though they may have dissented from the expediency of their extremer measures. Had the authorities of Baltimore, however, shown vigor and decision in punishing the offenders, in hunting them out, and in securing the peace of the city at once, it would have been difficult for the Government to have found any excuse for the manner in which they acted, until circumstances had proved that it would not be safe to leave Maryland in a condition which would have led to her withdrawal from the Union. But their measures, if any, were inkewarm. It could not be tolerated that the rabble of a city should be allowed to oppose the passage of the troops summoned by the President to defend the Capital and to protect the Federal Government. Those who permitted such proceedings were so far responsible for them that if they could not punish or prevent them they could not blame the Government for supplementing their want of power. It is said that the President promised he would not send any more troops through Baltimore, but military exigencies are imperative, and Gen. SCOTT, on that point, must have been master of the situation. Here, in fact, was one of those instances in which State rights doctrines must be completely annihilated when brought in contact with the necessities of the Federal Government. That which could not be done in South Carolina for lack of force, was done in Maryland by means of force. There was little temporizing or negotiating. Troops were at once poured in; the best points were occupied; Gen. BANKS was appointed. The State was held in an iron grasp; notorious sympathizers were arrested, *habeas corpus* was suspended, the return to the writ of the judges showed the people what they had to expect, the Police Commissioners Board was dissolved, the Marshal was arrested, the Federal General in command appointed a citizen of Baltimore in his stead, and men who are, it is said, persons well-known to the old police, and of indifferent local reputation, were substituted for the old police, and proceeded, without either uniform or the exhibition of warrant or authority, to search houses, to seize upon persons and to institute a rigorous system of surveillance extending itself to the colors of children's dresses, and the trimmings of ladies' gowns, and the neck-ties of passers-by in the streets. The Legislature of the State condemned the early steps of the Government, and in a well-written and a very able report, which was adopted by the large majority of both Houses, denounced the suppression of the Police Board and the usurpation of the civil power by the military as illegal and unconstitutional. Perhaps they had the best of the argument, *quoad* premisses and conclusion. On a Vauxhall masquerade night, long ago, I heard a controversy between a gentleman attired as CHARLES II. and a person who had, by the exercise of some influence, obtained the loan of the Lord Mayor's suit of armor, in which his knight is dressed—the unmistakable brass habiliments of our annual Feast of Chivalry. The dispute was about a seat in an arbor, and the payment of certain moneys for creature comforts; and CHARLES II., wise and witty, had succeeded in showing his antagonist he was completely in the wrong on every point in hypothesis and in fact, when the knight, suddenly lowering his vizor, and exclaiming; "Now, then, take that!" struck out with his left, and, hitting the successful controversialist between the eyes, wrested victory from his grasp, and walked away with it. The satisfaction of being right, no doubt, is something; but in the present instance, there are millions of people in the United States who will not give the vanquished of Maryland such a melancholy consolation. But they persisted in their course. They cried aloud, "Why do you treat us as if we were enemies? We are still part of the Union. We are not out of it." To which the Government replied, in effect, "We regard you as people who would be open enemies if you could, and who would go out of the Union if you had the means. Hence, Mellieny and Lafayette! We are determined not to let you go out of the Union, and to prevent your passing any resolution to that effect." Some days ago I heard that the members of the Legislature hostile to Government would be arrested before the session opened at Frederick, and on Monday it was announced that twenty-two of the most prominent men in the State and in the City of Baltimore had been taken prisoners on the authority of warrants from Washington. Some of those gentlemen probably expected that such would be the case, but only one or two succeeded in keeping out of the way. Still, I thought the Legislature would meet, but now I am informed there is no possibility of obtaining a quorum; and it seems probable that other members and the officers of both Houses, will be taken into custody as soon as the doors are open. If, in the days of the Irish Parliament, at the time of the Declaration of Dungannon, the English Government had, by a sudden *coup* seized upon Dublin, arrested Lord CHARLEMONT and his friends, and seized upon all who were supposed to be in favor of the Volunteers and their principles, including the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, they would have furnished some type of the treatment of Maryland, always supposing there ever have been such things as State rights. England, however, never could have taken such steps, and in those evil days when *habeas corpus* has been suspended, the arrests of State prisoners have always been made upon proper warrants, duly exhibited to the accused.

It is impossible, I think, to deny that the great majority of the landholders and of the respectable classes of Maryland are in favor of secession principles, and that they hate the New-England States as cordially as the Southerners detest the "Yankees." It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that those who attack it are not gentlemen. Your Marylander is a very high aristocrat. If his ancestors did not come over with Lord BALTIMORE to escape religious persecution, they were actuated by similar motives. He is generally Catholic and Anti-Puritan, as his forefather was two centuries ago. In no part of the Union has slave labor been so profitless—nowhere will so many men be found ready to condemn Slavery on principle, though it may be legally right. They say, "We keep on our slaves because we cannot get rid of them at once. Leave us alone, and the thing will die out of itself." And then they are fond of enlarging on the vulgarity of Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and on the curses of universal suffrage. To the commercial classes, the prosperity of New-York, attained, as they aver, by unfair uses of political power, is also a grievance. The anomalies arise out of an aristocratic sentiment founded on pride of birth and extent of possessions, fostered by Slavery and aggravated by the opposition of neighboring States on the one hand, and on an ignorant impatience of a result of republican institutions, which, however unexpected, was perfectly legitimate. A man who holds his lands by virtue of a charter signed by Lord BALTIMORE himself, is as great an aristocrat in feeling, and resents as keenly the rule of the many, as though he were owner of estates recorded in *Domesday*, and descended from Dives.

The great mercenants are affected by the atmosphere in which they live, and Baltimore has somewhat the pretensions of an old cathedral town in England struggling against manufactures and Chartism. Some considerable towns have sprung up in the State recently, which are the rallying points for the Union men, and which are thorns in the side of the country gentlemen, but, generally speaking, the majority of the people in most of the counties are opposed to the Government, and there are few landed proprietors who are not Southern Rights men. Many families have representatives in the army of the Confederate States, and all the efforts of the Federalists have not sufficed to prevent intelligence and aid being sent across the Potomac into Virginia, and could not frustrate the attempts of bodies of armed gentlemen and others, on horse and on foot to join their friends. It was only the other day I was speaking to a gentleman who mentioned that he had a large number of relatives in the Southern army, as if it were a matter of common notoriety. "And how did they get there?" Why, they belonged to a body of cavalry which we have had for many years composed of the young gentlemen of the county to keep down negro insurrection. They heard one night that the negroes were going to rise, and appearances justified the rumor, So they assembled and sent in word to the General at Baltimore that they had met, and that they would probably require some aid. He ordered them at once to disband or to wait till he sent out an officer to make each of them take the oath of allegiance. Deeply offended by this conduct, nearly all of them rode off, crossed the river that night and joined the enemy. The women have embraced Beauregardism with the greatest devotion, and their beauty and grace render them powerful proselytisers. It may be true that the State has been nearly disarmed by frequent and rigid searches, but if there are not bows, and flags, and rosettes of the orthodox colors forthcoming in profusion whenever the Confederates make their appearance, I am much deceived in the ingenuity and zeal of the fair Marylanders. On my first visit to Baltimore there was a report that the South Carolinians had opened fire upon Sumter, and the feeling which displayed itself was certainly not one of regret. On my second visit, on my way from Fortress Monroe, Baltimore had the air of Warsaw. Pickets at the street corners, patrols in the thoroughfares, camps on the hills, soldiers cooking in the public places, the people sullen and angry. The report had been presented to the Legislature respecting the suppression of the police, and the inhabitants were satisfied they had been very badly used. But from the first there were strong hopes that "the tyranny would be overpast" when the Confederates invaded Maryland; and it must have been a bitter disappointment, particularly after the battle of Manassas, to find there were no traces of their deliverers' footsteps, and that their voices were as distant as ever. Gen. SCOTT's foresight, in fact, was never better exhibited than in the measures he took to secure Maryland at a time of enormous difficulty. Notwithstanding all her writhings and convulsions the State is so firmly manacled that nothing short of a victorious army's strength can liberate her. It would not have been possible to let Maryland go, nor can anyone, I presume, suppose that in any contingency the United States could ever resign the seat of their Government, the Potomac, and the waters of the Chesapeake, to an independent Power. To do that the North must be subjugated as thoroughly as she intends to subjugate the South. But has the North ever considered that in Maryland, where there are many Union men, she is obliged to use the means which probably will be needed to a greater extent in the South, and then calmly considered what those means are? There are 10,000 men in and around Baltimore; the General, DIX, in reply to certain representations, has stated that, if the city falls into the hands of the enemy, he will be forced to lay it in ashes from his batteries. There are probably not less than 25,000 troops in other parts of Maryland. The social and political condition of the State is best estimated by these facts, notorious to the English public. If the North could but make an equation, and see whether she has the force to act the same part in the Southern States, it is not reasonable to suppose she could any longer deny that her mission is one of conquest and subjugation, in which success is not certain, and which it is impossible to persist permanently. Conquest may be achieved. By some extraordinary effort of military spirit even an armed occupancy of the seceded States may be effected for a time. But what becomes of the Constitution, of Republican institutions, of the Federal compact, of the rights of the people, and of the undoubted States' rights of internal government? There is, I know, a pretence that there is Union sentiment in solution in the South, which will tumble down in a thick precipitate on the head of the Confederates the moment it is stirred by a Federal bayonet; but there is no trace of foundation for the hypothesis. Look at North Carolina! Even the ultra Union papers ridicule the "bogus" or sham member, Mr. FOSTER, and his claims for stationery, and the authorization which has been issued for the creation of one regiment of North Carolinians is regarded as a matter of form, not likely to be of any great use. If the expectations be unfounded, what course will the Government pursue? Acknowledge their error and agree to a compromise? They dare not in the present temper of the people. Accept the situation, and make a Maryland of every State? Even the wealth and the energy and population of the North might well shrink from the task. But will South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee be more at the mercy of the United States in the full development of their programme than Maryland is now? The future is full of difficulties, which even faith, the evidence of things not seen, cannot pretend to solve.

It is but a month since I was driving through magnificent undulating fields, hemmed in by broad belts of forest, and heavy with crops of Indian corn and tobacco. The rough wooden and brick huts huddled together in the neighborhood of the country seats were peopled by men, women and children with black faces, but for which they might have done duty easily for Hungarian or Lithuanian peasantry, attired in uncouth clothes and great lumbering boots, shuffling and hulking through the fields as if in search of moonstones. Their master, a good, easy, kind-hearted gentleman, polished and well read, looked on them very much as the Irish squires of the old time regarded squatters—creatures who ought to be made useful, who were not profitable, who had no business to be where they were, and who, nevertheless, could not be got rid of without imputations of cruelty which would make him odious in the land. He was perfectly satisfied the free labor of whites would be more profitable; but what was he to do with his blacks? where was he to get even the white labor he wanted? With these sentiments, he felt bitterly the insults of the Abolitionists, who called him a slave-driver and a nigger breeder. In his case, most of the fathers of these blacks had been transmitted to him by his ancestors, and had lived as families on the estate for several generations. To look at the fields, luxuriant with weeds and filled with stones, was to be satisfied the system of agriculture was patriarchal if the system of labor was not. But, in fact, their condition was very different from that of the slaves on the Southern plantations. The proprietor of these broad domains is, like many of the Maryland gentry, a Roman Catholic, and a priest, belonging to a religious and educational institution founded by the piety of his forefathers, is engaged to look after the religious welfare of his flock, and I saw a full congregation of the slaves trooping through the meadows to chapel, looking, in their gay dresses and natural groupings, very unlike the beings who are cribbed up like rabbits in the hutches in the South. Then, after service was over, came flocks of woolly-headed children of both sexes to the priest for examination in the Catechism. The houses in which they lived were larger and better than the slave quarters on most plantations, but were not cleaner or more tidy, and it appeared to me as if the inhabitants were a little less respectful in their demeanor. In the name of crinoline, yellow shawls, pink and white dresses, wonderful bonnetry and very quaint booting, how did the proprietor afford to turn out such gay nymphs of Africa? He did not afford it at all. Grant that home-reared chickens and pigs paid for some of it, still enough came out of his pocket, in addition to feeding and supporting them, to leave very little between their labor and positive loss. It was no use to call them early, for they dawdled about the fields all the more. Here, in fact, was a state of things which would soon cure itself, if let alone. The greater part of the estate, indeed, was farmed out to others, on the principle of one-half or one-third of the produce in lieu of rent, and I suspect that was far the most profitable mode of dealing with these wide-spread acres. I am assured that there are many estates in Maryland in the same condition. It may be imagined how their proprietors resent the propaganda which threatens to ruin them utterly, and how this last blow, dealt at the Legislature of the State in which they feel so much pride, is felt by men as tenacious and haughty as any Magyar or Pole who ever lived. If there be any large Union element in Maryland, let it be developed now, or the world will not believe in its existence.

A PLEA FOR THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

From the London Times.

A memorial has been presented to Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, with a view to prevent our correspondent continuing to send letters from the Union. This document represents one of his communications to contain "treasonable matter," and declares the conviction of the memorialists that "it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries." For such passages it is easy to judge what amount of common sense belonged to the framers and signers of the memorial. That an English writer should wish to bring the American Government into disrepute is, perhaps, an idea which might enter the minds of the most ignorant and angry citizens, but that the evil could be remedied by declaring unfriendly comments to be treasonable and ejecting the writer from the country could be the fancy only of men from whose minds passion had driven out all power of judgment. The reply of Mr. SEWARD is in substance sensible enough, though there is an evident under-current of spite, directed against English opinion in general, and the *Times* newspaper in particular. The politician who a few months since was for conquering Canada to make up for the loss of the South, which in his opinion it would be preposterous to attempt to coerce by war, is now as intolerant of all difference from his new creed as the memorialists themselves, though his common sense forces him to reject their application. The usual official style of "not having read," and being "engrossed with public cares and duties," is assumed, after the fashion of the politicians of Europe, but the accusations of "libel," of "perverting hospitality," and "willfully injurious publications," is in accordance with the spirit of the American memorialists. However, Mr. SEWARD comes to the proper conclusion, that there is no reason for interference, and so far we must thank him for wishing us to mind our own business.

We trust that in a very short time this irritation will have passed away. The English public have read our correspondent's letters, and they know well how unfounded is the charge of ill-will towards the Government of the United States. Not in one word or syllable that he has written is there the slightest ground for such a suspicion. Of course, in want of other matter, the old accusation of giving information to the enemy is brought up; but little stress is laid on this, as it is too obviously futile. "The design of the writer," say the memorialists. "is to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries." This is the charge. In baselessness and absurdity it stands on a par with those which have been successively made against the English Government and people since the beginning of the war, and successively refuted and forgotten.

The real truth is that the Americans are sore at the description which our correspondent gave of the flight from Bull Run. It was the simple record of that unhappy affair which roused the anger of a section of the American public. It is of little use to say that the narrative of our correspondent was nothing more than was published over and over again in the American papers. Partly on account of the truthfulness and power of the story, and partly on account of its being brought back to the States after the first excitement had passed away, and when the Northern people had become somewhat ashamed of their own ostentatious self-abasement, and nervous as to the effect likely to be produced abroad, the account of the flight given by our Correspondent made a great sensation in America, and was probably read by Mr. SEWARD himself, in spite of his arduous and incessant duties. The natural comments of European society added to the bitterness with which the narrative was received. Since that time our Correspondent has been a mark for the animosity of a section of the American public, and as it was impossible to quarrel with him for writing what was notorious to the whole world, subsequent communications of no particular importance have been pitched upon as "treasonable," and showing a design to degrade and villify the American Government.

Still we trust in the good sense of Americans, and believe that these accusations will be soon forgotten. Our correspondent is only going through an ordeal similar to that of the Crimean War. When England, after forty years of peace, sent an ill-organized army to combat one of the great military Powers, these were failures humiliating to the national pride, and particularly galling from the fact that they were quite unlooked-for by a public which had but a vague notion of warfare. Our correspondent wrote simple facts, but these being made the subject of sharp comment at home, he was held responsible by authorities and powers of all sorts, and came in for just the same kind of vituperation as we now have from across the Atlantic. But soon a change came. Even before the Russian war was over, all idea of expelling correspondents from the camp had passed away. There was something to praise, and from the General to the drummer, everybody was glad to be praised. Since, then, unhappily, war has hardly ceased in the old hemisphere. The special correspondent has become a regular part of an expeditionary force. The gentleman with whom the Americans are now so dissatisfied went through the Indian war with the favor not only of the public, but of the highest military authorities. The expeditions to China have been similarly described. Although we held an independent position in the Italian War, a correspondent was writing to us from the French camp the whole time, with the full sanction of the Emperor and his Generals. To such an extent has this courtesy been carried, that when truth has compelled us to speak hardly of the King of Naples and other princely delinquents, it has also made us reflect that, after all, despotism sets bounds to its passions, and allows the material on which hostile criticisms are based, to be furnished by writers living freely within its own frontiers. Are the Americans prepared to do what Austria and Turkey, and Naples and Spain—what the martinet Generals of the Continental Powers have never thought of doing? Will they say that the newspaper correspondent may find a welcome among all the politicians and soldiers of the Old World, but that American affairs must not be described by a "foreigner" under pain of popular indignation? Such a supposition would be more "treasonable" to the honor of the Americans than any remarks that could be made by the most partial correspondent.

WHY THE WAR SHOULD BE AT ONCE ENDED.

From the London Times.

So long as the insurrection of the South seemed a spiteful rebellion against the results of a particular election we were compelled to regard it as utterly unjustifiable. If it meant only, as has been asserted, "bullet" against "ballot," we should look upon it as a wicked and treasonable act; for never could the North be charged, notwithstanding its commercial bias, with a want of consideration for the institutions of the South. If, again, the question could be argued on pure grounds of expediency, we should here also, though not so decidedly, pronounce against the resolution taken by the South to divorce itself from the North. But the actual case is very different. The last twelve months have shown that Northerners and Southerners are as irreconcilable as Greeks and Turks, or Germans and Magyars. This war will but intensify and perpetuate animosities which the very nature of things had long ago created. "Sectional" antipathies have proved as stubborn as national antipathies. *They could not be assuaged by compromise, and they will assuredly not be abolished by conquest. The armies of the North may overpower the armies of the South, but South and North can never be expected to amalgamate again.* It is for this reason, and because territories so prodigious as those of the Southern States can never be retained by armed occupation, that we think the policy of the Federal Government wrong. If the whole case of the war is to be analyzed, we must needs say *the Northerners have the right on their side, for the Southerners have destroyed, without provocation, a mighty political fabric, and have impaired the glory and strength of the great American Republic.* But, as they have chosen to do this, as they have shown themselves hitherto no less powerful than their antagonists, as the decision of so large a population cannot be contemned, and as we cannot persuade ourselves that a genuine peace is likely to spring from protracted war, we should rejoice to see the pacification of America promoted by other means.

EULOGY OF SOUTHERN REPUDIATION.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The difference between the Northern and Southern practice of repudiation in America is considerable, although the result to the bondholder is the same. Mississippi prefers a bold, Michigan a covert course. When Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the Legislative Hall that had been built with foreign money, laughed at the "crocodile tears" of those who had been so foolish as to lend it, there was no attempt at sophistry. *Mississippi intended to repudiate, and manifested her childrous pride in an open avowal of the fact. Michigan, on the contrary, resorts to subterfuges, and professes herself the victim of false accusations. She repudiates, and tries to cover her shame by fresh delinquencies.* In a recent number of a leading New-York journal, the fraud practised by Michigan on her creditors is described as a "difficulty" about which "financial opinion has differed on both sides of the Atlantic ever since the original default occurred;" and a letter is inserted from Mr. JAMES F. JOY, who is mentioned as a well-known legal authority at Detroit, to prove that London capitalists are altogether wrong in classing Michigan with Mississippi as a repudiating State. But the statements of Mr. JOY, notwithstanding his rank as a legal authority in Michigan, are all erroneous. The bonds were issued by the State of Michigan to the Bank of the United States, and were to be paid for by that establishment in four half-yearly instalments. Only the first of these was met when the bank failed, but previously to that event the bank, through its agent, Mr. JACKON, had negotiated the bonds in Europe at the price of 85 to the following houses, namely: Messrs. DENISON & Co., of London, $900,000; Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, $1,431,000, and Messrs. HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, $1,252,000, the total being $3,583,000, or £716,600. Subsequently the State repudiated all liability on these bonds except for the small sum she had received from the Bank of the United States, and even in that case she proposed to deduct 25 per cent. "damages." Five years after the original default she offered the pittance in question, and reduced her claim for damages from 25 to 3 per cent. This proceeding was accompanied by a solemn declaration on the part of the State that she would pay no more, and some of the individuals to whom the bonds had passed, and who had been exposed to great suffering, were compelled to accept the amount and to content themselves with a formal denunciation of the iniquity that had been practiced. The version, however, now given by Mr. JAMES F. JOY, and circulated by the New-York journals, is that the amount advanced on the bonds by the European subscribers was less than that which the State of Michigan had received from the Bank of the United States, and that consequently the offer of Michigan amounted to a proposal to return them all the money they had advanced when the bonds were pledged to them. In corroboration Mr. JOY winds up by citing the fact of a large proportion of the creditors having accepted the sum accorded, in proof that they were quite satisfied, although upon application at the Treasury Department he might have been furnished with copies of the protests under which the spoliation was submitted to by a class of sufferers who knew that their debtor was not subject to any legal process, and that the only security they possessed was founded on the "honor and good faith" of the State in its promise to pay "in gold or silver" both principal and interest, with punctuality at New-York. Until the actual circumstances can be blotted from history, or the State shall have made amends, it will be better, therefore, that not only every well-known legal authority of Michigan, but also the New-York admirers of her conduct, should forbear from challenging a reproduction of the narrative. It may be desired just now to create favorable impressions of the financial antecedents of the North in contrast with those of the South, and there is no wish on this side to impede that object; but some regard must be paid to precision, and, looking at the present details, persons may possibly be found to prefer the frank style of COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS in dealing with such questions to the most special counsel, Mr. JAMES F. JOY.

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., IN REPLY TO MR. FORSTER, M. P.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE FORMER IN AMERICA AND HIS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

On the evening of the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. LINDSAY, M. P. for Sunderland, delivered an address in the Mechanics' Institute, North Shields, the subject being "America and the Americans." The chair was occupied by the Mayor, who briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. LINDSAY, after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to describe his impressions of America, pointing out some of the geographical and statistical features of the country. In reference to its political aspects, the door there, he observed, appeared to be open to all who had merit and honesty of purpose. At the same time, while he saw much in favor of the republican form of government, he must also say that in the great cities universal suffrage did not answer in the choice of the members to the Lower House. There was, also, he was sorry to say, a good deal of corruption going on; and he was bound to admit to them that, although he had always been in favor of the ballot, and would continue to vote for that measure, he saw that the ballot did not prevent intimidation, as he expected it would have done. He watched it very closely throughout the different States. They had tried the ballot in every shape and form, but somehow or other, except amongst large constituencies, every man seemed to know how his neighbor voted if he wanted to know. That was the result of his experience; at the same time he felt that the exercise of the ballot could do no harm, but might do good; and his views were not at all changed in regard to voting for it. Speaking of the country itself, America had enormous resources; and everything there was on a scale perfectly gigantic to anything we had here. The South, as they were aware, was a great agricultural country, which produced cotton to the extent of somewhere about 4,000,000 bales per annum, representing a value of £40,000,000. It produced tobacco, corn, rice, and various other agricultural products. The North was more of a manufacturing district. In the State of Massachusetts and the whole of New-England the manufacturing of calicoes and goods like the Manchester goods was carried on to a large extent; but it had never seemed to prosper with all the protection that the State gave to it. From the inquiries he made at Lowell, the great centre of those manufactures, the joint stock companies created for spinning and weaving seemed to yield a very small dividend to the shareholders. The more northern cities were employed to a very great extent in ship-building, but the growing extent of the West surprised him most of all. With regard to the people of America, justice had not been done to them. He found as fine gentlemen in New-York, or any of the States, as ever he found in any part of the world; and it was slander upon the Americans to say that they were always "boasting, chewing and spitting, guessing and calculating." There were rough geniuses there, as there were rough geniuses here, but, as a whole, they were like ourselves. They were a proud people, like ourselves. They were somewhat vain, like ourselves. They were indomitable and energetic, and they had a great regard, with all the talk of the newspapers, for England and English people. He happened to see it when there in the case of the heir-apparent to the throne of England—the Prince of Wales. It was not possible to conceive such a reception as he saw that young Prince receive in New-York. They received him, he might almost say, with loyal affection. Such cheering, such enthusiasm he never listened to in any country. Though they had their failings, as we had our failings, they were a great and generous people; and America was a great and vastly increasing, and would continue to be, a great country. In education they were in advance of us. There was no such thing as an American-born child above ten years of age who could not read and write in America. Every parent was bound to educate the child; and if the parent did not send the child to school, the State sent it for him. [Applause.] In regard to the observance of the Sabbath-day and the maintenance of their churches, especially in the States of New-England, they were also before this country; and as he traveled through America, and saw those magnificent churches, all raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the people, he smiled, and said, "Dear me, we have people in our country who say if that small thing called 'church-rates' is removed, the Church of England will go to decay." They had no church-rates there—they had no taxes for the maintenance of the church, and yet, if they took the number of churches in proportion to the number of inhabitants, there were more places of worship in America than in England, and handsome churches they were too. He was expected to say something on those international maritime questions in which England and America were alike interested, and which occupied a considerable portion of his time when he was there. They were the international laws bearing on the responsibility of shipowners, the punishment of deserters, and eight or nine matters such as these. He was happy to say that, on all those questions, he agreed even to the very words of the Convention with the Government of America; and he received from the shipowners, chambers of commerce, and members of the Cabinet the most hearty coöperation. The treaty was sent out to Lord LYONS, Ambassador at Washington, for ratification, when this unfortunate civil war broke out in America, which was the only reason why these questions were not now finally and forever settled between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the coasting-trade, he had not the same success; but he did his best, though the *Times*, which now taunted him for nothing but talk, taunted him then, when he went out to America, for interfering with business with which he had nothing to do. Well, he was not so successful with the opening of the coasting-trade, because they could not—a great nation would not change its policy all at our bidding, or all at once; but the Americans met him very fairly. The present President gave him as much as to understand that, if we would abolish our light dues and passing tolls, they would be prepared, at all events, to open the whole of the lake trade, in which Canada was interested, and they would open the whole of the trade between the eastern and western ports. They said they would open the coasting trade "proper"—that was between Boston and New-York, or Charlestown and New-York, or in those parts in which we were interested. He could, he said, go on in regard to American matters, as they might suppose, to a very great extent; but he confined himself now to the present unhappy differences which had arisen in that great country. Some four or five months ago he offered a few remarks on the subject before the Committee of the Shipowners' Society and Committee of Commerce at Sunderland. The same week he wrote to a distinguished member of Congress—an eminent banker in New-York. That letter gave the view he entertained then in regard to the civil war; and much of what he said then had unhappily now come too true. [Mr. LINDSAY read to the meeting the communication referred to, in which he said the great problem then about to be solved was, "Can the vast republic be held together without bloodshed?") Events had already proved that it could not. Then came the second and more terrible act of this drama, "Can the Union be restored and held together by bloodshed or coercion?" He dared say three-fourths of the people of the Northern States were of opinion that it could; but when he looked to war, when he considered the vast extent of their country, and when he thought how the interests of the South were opposed to the policy of the North, he could not but feel that there must be secession, and that no power which the North could bring to bear would ever reunite the Southern with the Northern States. But even if reunited by force of arms, they could not treat them as a conquered people. That would be contrary to the first principles of a republican government. They could not force them to be happy and contended, and unless they were so, it was impossible for the Union to be held together. *He beseeched them not to march their armies into the South, or, if they did, there would be the most terrible bloodshed the world ever saw; and after all, they would be further from the object they had in view than they were when they commenced the carnage.* He said, and he said it in the cause of humanity, in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the world, "Part." He saw that it must come to separation; and if that were so, let them meet it before the horrors of civil war began. The separation would be much more easy than it would be after they had sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and given a blow to their country and their commerce from which it would never recover in our generation. On what terms were they to part? On that point he would not presume to offer an opinion, but he felt that the good sense inherent in the people, and the spirit of justice which pervaded their actions, would soon settle the terms when the sword was once laid aside. These, said the honorable gentleman, were the words of advice which, in May last, he tendered to his esteemed friend on the other side of the Atlantic, when he sought his advice. Since then, they had attempted coercion. He saw a telegram that day from the Southern States, reported in one item, that at Richmond the loss estimated of the enemy at Manassas was 15,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many would consider that greatly exaggerated. The North only admitted that they had lost 450 of their troops. Now he had information on which he could rely, received three or four weeks ago, which to a great extent confirmed that statement. He had information from a quarter in which he might say he could put dependence, and the party had no interest in telling him an untruth—that on that dreadful day at Manassas some were were disposed to laugh when they saw the Northern armies running before the Southern. It was no laughing thing. He (Mr. LINDSAY) did not laugh; he rather wept. It was no disgrace to the American people that they fled that day. Englishmen would have done the same if they had been undisciplined, and united by experienced officers, as these men were. *On that dreadful day he had reason to believe that the Provost-Marshal of the Southern army buried no less than upwards of 5,000 Federal troops, and that after he, with 500 of his men, had been employed for a week burying the dead, he left still many unburied on that blood-stained field.* He feared that that account which they had received that day was not so exaggerated as many would suppose; and they could conceive it when they thought for a moment or two—these two armies meeting in the most terrible confusion. Thousands must have been killed by their friends, as well as by their foes. They were our brethren after all. They were sprung from the same Anglo-Saxon race, and we could not but feel for them in the midst of that terrible carnage. And when we thought of the end of [illegible] battle only made the chasm of separation [illegible], and only embittered the rancor which, it was sorry to say, had too long existed between the people of the North and the people of the South. For they were different in many respects. Their interests were different. The one was agricultural, the other manufacturing—the one protectionist, the other free trade. They had been, for many, many years, desirous and anxious to separate from each other, especially the South from the North. He saw that Mr. FORSTER, the respected member for Bradford, and who was also a good and high-minded man, had stated before the members of the Mechanics' Institute there, that the object of that war on the part of the North was to exterminate Slavery in the South. He, with Mr. FORSTER, felt that Slavery, as an institution, was an abomination—[applause]—and he felt that, though the South separated, and that though they established Free-trade—as he believed they would do to the fullest extent—there would be no true freedom in the South while Slavery polluted the air and contaminated the soil. [Applause.] But was it the case? Let them look at it as reasoning and thinking men. Was it the case that the object which the North had in view by this civil war was to exterminate Slavery in the South? He feared not, and he stated his reasons. He listened to many of those speeches to which Mr. FORSTER referred. He attended that great "Bell and Everett" demonstration, which he said was got up for the purpose of raising a hue and cry against Slavery in the South and its extermination. He remembered that meeting well. He remembered Mr. EVERETT addressing that meeting, but he did not hear one word which led him to feel that the object which they had in view was the extermination of Slavery in the Southern States, where it now existed. He traveled through the whole of the States during the election time; and while he heard discussions in favor of resisting any extension of Slavery, from the present Slave States to the present Free States, he did not hear from all the politicians who were in favor of the return of LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN one word in support of the extermination of Slavery in the Southern States. If we looked at the programme of Mr. LINCOLN, he said nothing there in regard to the extermination of Slavery. It was no part of his policy. Part of his policy was to prevent it from extending; but all the thinking men and all the leading men of the Southern States desired to extend it into the Free States. By far the largest majority, however, asked no such thing. In new States and States about to be created, they would, no doubt, endeavor to get it, if they could; but let them mark the difference. *He said that when the people of the Northern States returned Mr. Lincoln, not one in one hundred—he might say, not one in a thousand—had the most remote idea that his Administration would wage war against the South, for the purpose of exterminating Slavery there.* Yet Mr. FORSTER said—and he was surprised to find such words coming from so learned a man as he was, if he was reported aright—"the avowed object of the new Confederacy was the perpetuation and extension of Slavery; and it was plain that they had hoped to carry out their object by annexing new territory to the South and West, and by renewing the Slave-trade." Really, in dealing with a question of this kind, affecting millions of human hearts, let them deal with facts as they stood. He did not care what one leading politician might say in the South, and what another leading politician might say in the North. Let them look to the acts of Congress. South Carolina and Georgia were the two first States which seceded; and they, in seceding, formed a Convention to lay down the principles on which they would secede from the Federal Government. Georgia declared, in seceding, that she would for ever prohibit the Slave-trade. These were the words of the resolution passed at the Convention, too, in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Each of these States came out from the Union and formed Conventions; and the resolutions at all those Conventions were passed—if not passed unanimously—that the Slave-trade was to cease, and cease for ever. [Applause.] How Mr. FORSTER could then say that the object of the Southern States was to renew the Slave-trade, he was utterly at a loss to understand. But more than that, he (the honorable speaker) had had in his possession a copy of the Constitution of the eleven Confederated Southern States, and in one of the earliest clauses it was distinctly stated that the Slave-trade should be piracy—that the man dealing in that abominable traffic should be guilty of a crime for which his life would be amenable. Certain parties, very anxious, no doubt, to restore the Slave-trade—but the number was happily few—formed themselves into a committee, and recommended that there should be a heavy fine—that is to say, a fine of a thousand dollars on each slave imported, and ten years' imprisonment to any man in the Southern States who would import a slave. That was laid before the Confederate Congress of the Southern States, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority, because they said, "We'll frame our Constitution in such manner as will prevent the Slave-trade, and, we hope, prohibit it forever." [Cheers.] Facts such as these were worth a thousand mere expressions which fell from orators upon platforms and public meetings. These were the deliberate opinions of the respective States, each in itself, and of the Confederate States as a whole. So much for the charge made against them that their object was to renew the Slave-trade. Now, again, it was said by Mr. FORSTER that over-taxation had nothing on earth to do with it. Why, no one ought to have known better than Mr. FORSTER that, so far back as 1828, very high protective duties were put on the Northern States for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing, ship-building, and other things; that so far back as 1833, South Carolina, the first of the States that had now seceded, seceded from the United States then, and upon the ground that she was oppressed by the taxation of the North. Other States then, nearly thirty years ago, threatened to secede upon the same ground. They said: "We, as agricultural parties, are bound to take and exchange your manufactures. Our policy and our interest is free-trade, your interest is protection; and as we are pledged to take and exchange the manufactures and the commerce of Europe, or the cotton, the corn and tobacco, which we send to Europe, the taxes fall much heavier upon us than they do upon you." These were the arguments which were used in Congress in 1833—[hear]—and used with such effect, too, that the Congress of that day entered into a compromise, and agreed that those duties should be gradually lowered in the following ten years, till the duty upon no article should exceed twenty per cent. And what did the North do? In 1846, they outvoted the South by overwhelming majorities on the question of Free-trade *versus* Protection. They violated the agreement they had entered into in 1833, and they gradually increased their taxation, against which the people of the South complained in 1846. They increased it still more in 1848, and they all knew the enormous increase which took place when

...sailed on Sept. 18, 1861, off Hatteras Inlet, in attempting to run the blockade. The vessel and her cargo were claimed by British subjects. The proofs showed that the vessel was laden at Nassau, Bahama and dispatched on a voyage to Key West, and pursued her regular course until she became short of water for the crew, and of burning fluid for her lamps, a part of that which she had taken on board proving unfit to use, so that the vessel could not be safely navigated at night. She had deviated from her true course about fifteen miles when taken, and attempted to obtain these supplies from other vessels.

Held by the Court—That excuses of this kind are looked upon with marked distrust by Prize Courts, who seem cautiously. (2 chap. Rob. R. 12, 103; 5 do. 21.) Still, when the necessity is actual, and is the motive which governs the conduct of the master, the vessel will be exonerated from the severe penalty which the act of breaking the blockade incurs.

That the proofs make out such a case in this instance, and the vessel and cargo must therefore be restored, but without costs, as there was probable cause for arresting the vessel.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The case of Nathaniel Gordon, the Captain of the slaver *Erie*, which was set down for trial to-day, was postponed until next Monday, the District-Attorney saying that he found that Lieut. Ford, who was examined on the former trial, was a necessary witness, in reference to a question of jurisdiction in the case, and had not arrived yet from the blockading squadron off Charleston.

After some little discussion, the case was postponed till Monday next.

Judge Nelson said he would take up the civil calendar, as there would probably be no criminal business this week.

The counsel in the case of the privateers of the *Savannah*, however, declared they should be ready for trial to-morrow, and that case was set down for that day.

No business was ready for the Court this day, and it, therefore, adjourned.

Judgment by Confession — Insufficiency of Statement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hyman vs. *Trattel*.—This was one of those motions which perhaps more frequently prevail than any other class. Not more than one in every five of the statements upon which confessions of judgment are made would stand the test of a motion to set aside, were opposing creditors to come in and take such proceedings.

The statute provides that the statement upon which such confessions are made shall show a legal indebtedness, and the practice has reduced the matter of explicitness to a very fine point.

In this case a motion was made to set aside a judgment by confession for about $2,000, made by the defendant to the plaintiff, for, as alleged in the statement, money lent to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff. The confession was made upon a statement in these terms: "This confession is for a debt justly due plaintiff, arising from the following facts, to wit: For cash lent on the following dates, to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff." Then follow five dates, with sums set opposite to them, purporting to be the amount thus loaned on each date.

The court holds this statement to be defective, first, because it is not stated in terms that the money was lent to the defendant. The notes should have been set out, the origin of them, and whether the defendant was connected with them or not, so that all parties could have been furnished the means of inquiry as to the *bona fides* of the transaction. The fact that the money was lent to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff, is perfectly consistent with the fact that it was lent for that purpose to some other person than the defendant.

In the second place it is defective, because it is not stated by whom the money was lent. It might be, for aught that appears, that the money was lent by some person other than the plaintiff, and the claim then assigned. The allegation that "there is a debt justly due the plaintiff" does not help the matter. That is, in the first place, a conclusion of law, and in the second place, as matter of fact, it could be perfectly true, and still the money be due from some one else than the defendant. A defendent may, either fraudulently or from an honest mistake, confer a judgment for a claim not legally or justly due from him. But in this case, if the defendant were indicted for perjury in making affidavit to his statement, he could not be convicted, for it could be easily shown that such a sum was justly due for money lent, &c., but from John Doe, instead of from himself.

The judgment was set aside.

Discharge of Insolvents—Proof of the Prepayment of Postage on Letters—Serving Legal Notices by Mail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Rosebcom.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Wm. J. Ree et al.*—This action was brought upon certain promissory notes given some years since to the plaintiffs for insurance premiums due them from defendants.

The defendant, Ree, set up an insolvent's discharge as his defence, such discharge having been granted since the making of the notes.

To this defense plaintiffs' counsel urged the following objections:

1. The plaintiffs never received notice of the proceedings in insolvency, pursuant to which the defendant obtained his discharge.

2. The affidavit of the mailing of notices of the proceedings to creditors, which accompanied the discharge, did not show that the postage upon them was prepaid.

3. The plaintiffs were not included in the schedule of creditors.

4. Some of the debts alleged to be due the petitioning creditors in the proceedings in insolvency, were fraudulent.

On the trial it appeared that the papers filed with the discharge in the County Clerk's office, had been borrowed from the office, and had never been returned, nor could they now be found.

The Court reserved the questions of law raised upon the third, as to the sufficiency of the papers, and submitted the case to the jury upon the question of alleged fraud.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed—$5,948 60.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and A. R. Dyett, for plaintiffs; B. F. Sawyer for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Cajay, 27 years of age, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to obtaining divers groceries from the store of Hugh Powderly, No. 71 West Twenty-fifth-street, by false pretenses, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Ann Cook, 27 years old, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing a watch, valued at $50, from the pocket of Hermann H. Prooser, of No. 401 Pearl-street, while he was walking in the public street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Robert Thompson pleaded guilty to stealing 42 yards of linen from Thos. C. M. Patten, on the 31st of August last, and was remanded for sentence.

Wm. C. Wehrkamp, 37 years old, native of Germany, and his wife Ella, 30 years old, native of Denmark, were tried for an assault, with intent to kill, Dr. Joel S. Oatman, their landlord, at the premises, No. 16 East Houston-street. It appears that Dr. Oatman went to the above place to collect his rent of the defendants, when a quarrel ensued, during which Wehrkamp drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the Doctor. It was alleged by the defence that the Doctor made improper overtures to Mrs. Wehrkamp, which gave rise to the quarrel. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

Surrogate's Court.

Bequest to a Bible Society.—The will of Caroline B. Noon, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the American Bible Society.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing anything of public interest: Jane Tyler, Wm. Foley, Samuel Joyce, Mary C. Soanidina, Susan A. Cozzens.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rosseau et al. vs. *Tupper*; *Word et al.* vs. *Robbins*; *Weston* vs. *Vors et al.*; *Same* vs. *Bliss*; *Massey* vs. *Oakley*; *Merritt et al.* vs. *Brown*; *Warner* vs. *Wicks*; *Dusenbury* vs. *Lent*; *Fay* vs. *Borickle*; *Menck* vs. *Grotewen et al.*; *Terry et al.* vs. *Martin et al.*; *Bunall* vs. *Bowen*; *Jordan* vs. *Bowen*; *Hawkins* vs. *Fisher et al.*; *Same* vs. *Robbins et al.*; *Goodkind* vs. *Sosnowsky*; *Southworth* vs. *Finck*; *Russ, Jr.*, vs. *Walker et al.*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Dimond* vs. *Neu*; *Appleby et al.* vs. *Fagan*; *Lord* vs. *Mead et al.*; *Ogden et al.* vs. *Brown*; *English* vs. *Frank et al.*; *Roosevelt* vs. *Putney et al.*; *Same* vs. *Leslie et al.*; *Carpenter et al.* vs. *Schell*; *Doter* vs. *Schmacklomen*; *Same* vs. *Butts et al*; *Broeler et al.* vs. *Doremus*; *Bloom et al.* vs. *Chapman et al*; *Howell et al.* vs. *Ackley et al.*; *Howell et al.* vs. *Ackley et. al.*—Motions granted.

Wilgus vs. *Western Trans. Co.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Clark vs. *Titcomb.*—Motion denied.

Bliven vs. *Chapman.*—Motion denied.

Lawrence vs. *Hubbard.*—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Brosk et al. vs. *Cook.*—Motion granted.

Gardner vs. *Hoffer.*—Motion granted.

Clark vs. *Mekou et al.* and *Same* vs. *Same.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 22,132 bbls. Flour, 138 bbls. and 250 bags Corn Meal, 207,117 bush. Wheat, 99,615 bush. Corn, 75 bush. Rye, 1,300 bush. Barley, 30,850 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 1,010 packages Provisions, and 1,436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 38 bbls., at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Continue quiet, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, no important private transactions having been reported. Prices unchanged. At auction, 3,000 bags Santos were disposed of at 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb., averaging 9 56 ₱ 100 lbs., with 111 bags Triage do., at 13¾c., cash, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 1,200 bags. Sales and shipments of do., 10,550 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 106,627 pkgs., including 72,994 bags Rio and Santos, 13,854 bags Maracaibo, 10,746 mats and 250 bags Ceylon, 2,275 mats and 2,620 bags Java, 3,042 bags St. Domingo, 1,472 bags Laguayra, and 275 bags Bombay. The closing quotations, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, are as follows: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@17c.; and St. Domingo, 15½c.@15¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 10, Baltimore	19,000
Oct. 19, Philadelphia	3,000
Oct. 22, New-York	72,994
Grand total	94,994

COPPER—Refined ingot continues in demand, chiefly at 20c.@20½c. ₱ ₱.

COTTON—Continues quiet; prices, however, are quoted firm; sales, 300 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling, ₱ lb	21¼	21¾	21¾	22
Good Middling, ₱ lb	22	21¾	22¾	23

DYEWOODS—The demand has been very moderate, mainly for Logwood, of which the supply is light. Prices have not varied materially.

FISH—The market is quiet, but prices are quoted steady for the principal kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate to-day for State and Western Flour, especially from export buyers, who are reluctant to pay asking prices. Holders are generally anxious to sell, but are not disposed to make any important concessions to purchasers. The receipts have been liberal. Sales, since our last, 18,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 80; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, mainly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at previous prices; sales 1,250 bbls., at $6 05@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 70 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, though prices have been well supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower and unsettled. The export demand is less active. Sales since our last, 231,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 19@$1 24½; White Western at $1 32@$1 45, the latter rate for very choice White Michigan; Amber ditto at $1 32@$1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 26@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukie Club, unsound to choice, at $1 16@$1 22; Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 19; Red State at $1 26@$1 30; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been freely offered at reduced prices. The demand has been restricted; sales 224,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 59c.@60½c. for sound; 61c.@62c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bush. Oats continue in lively request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@76c. for Canada, and 78c.@79c. for Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley has not varied. Sales 2,500 bushels, including Canada at 68c.@70c., and State 62c.@65c. ₱ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. E. BILL reviews thus: "The activity in foreign shipments, so noticeable for the last two months, has continued throughout the fortnight past, and our market has been active, attended, however, by fluctuations and irregularity in value. The French demand is still good, although materially checked by late advices from Havre. From England the letters by the *Arabia* are considered quite favorable for future operations, which has had the effect to materially strengthen prices here for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. It must be borne in mind that but five weeks are yet left of canal navigation, and our stock at the present time less than usual, with a Foreign demand, so far, equal to the daily receipts—present appearances indicating an extremely light stock for Winter use. The Export Clearances from this port for the two weeks ending on the 18th inst. to Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 25,052 bbls. Flour, 299,291 bushels Wheat, 584,998 bushels Indian Corn. To France—100,762 bbls. Flour, 1,212,864 bushels Wheat, 91,349 bushels Corn, 1,124 bushels Rye. To the Continent—9,460 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Rye Flour, 128,313 bushels Wheat, 38,196 bushels Corn, 105,726 bushels Rye. To Oporto—26,802 bushels Wheat. The operations in Flour have of late been increasing in quantity—the home trade and the export demand taking freely of Extra State, and the better grades of Western. At yesterday's exchange, the receipts were large—holders at the commencement were firm at higher prices, but at the close the market was dull. In Wheat the foreign demand is still the ruling feature, although the City millers have lately been more active. For that on the Canal, and near at hand, there has been more doing, and at full prices. The supplies yesterday were large, the market inactive, and closing heavily at asking rates. For Indian Corn there has been a speculative movement, together with a good demand for England, checked, however, by the late advance and high rates of freights. Rye is set plenty, and is in request for home use and export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1861,

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 18, '61	73,676	1,139,589	2,038,921
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 11, '61	24,728	274,737	77,116
Baltimore	Oct. 10, '61	—	77,686	—
Boston	Oct. 11, '61	8,165	—	14,214
Other Ports	Oct. 4, '61	—	37,912	—
Total		106,569	1,579,256	2,129,378
To about same period, 1860		360,094	4,681,805	240,088
To about same period, 1859		22,702	26,642	—
To about same period, 1858		48,960	287,600	216,432

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N. Y., to Oct. 8, 1861	141,730	2,890,401	119,883	114,945
From other Ports, to latest dates	4,799	3,000	—	—

HAY—North River bale has been in good demand at from 60c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for desirable lots, including new at 15c.@22c., and last year's at 10c.@16c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made, within a few days, of 500 tons Scotch Pig at $21 75@$22, cash, and $48 50@$25, 6 months' credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been in limited request, to-day, at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 68 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 41c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.; also, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 30¾c.@33c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—An increased demand prevails for Resin, including Common, at $4 75 ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, at $1 60 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been more sought after, and 1,100 bbls. have sold on private terms, the range of current prices being 40c.@45c. for fair to prime ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm has been quiet, at $1 20@$1 23 ₱ gallon. Linseed has been in demand, at 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon, other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in demand at firmer prices; sales, 760 bbls., at $15@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams; and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for at steady prices. Sales, 50,000 lbs., chiefly for Government use, including Smoked Hams at 7c.@7¾c., and Smoked Sides (Western) at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at full rates; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. here, and on private terms, for December delivery, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales since our last, 380 bbls. at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 8c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 50 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand, and sales have been made of only 500 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; with 163 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have attracted less attention. We now quote Stuart's thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Ground, 10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 34,000 lbs. Prime at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS' review the business of the week, thus: "Throughout the week the market has been extremely active, the demand being in excess of the supply, small lots of Prime readily bringing 9c.@9¼c., while large lots are held firmly and difficult to obtain at ruling rates, owing to the rapid advance in London. For home use the demand is fair for Prime, while Inferior and Grease are dull. To-day the market is firm at 9¼c. for Choice lots, and 9c.@9¼c. for Ordinary, closing with an upward tendency. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c."

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TIN—An improved demand exists for Plates, some 1,500 boxes of which have been recently sold, chiefly ½ X, on private terms, the current quotations ranging from $7 75@$8 25, cash, ₱ box.

TOBACCO—An active business has been transacted in Kentucky, of which 600 hhds. have been sold at 4¼c.@6c. ₱ lb. Spanish Leaf has been more sought after, but the light stock and the extreme views of holders have checked transactions.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 21c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited today, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12¼d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 11¾d.@12d. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Zinc, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. For Dublin, two vessels, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA:

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia* will close at the New-York Post Office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line. On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1854 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

GOZZENS & CO.,

Dépôt, No. 80 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,

Including all the

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING.

Also, at Stores Nos. 259 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Invite attention to their

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also, at Stores Nos. 259 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.

300 CASES CHOICE STYLES,

Including many

DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

Also, at Stores Nos. 259 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail our immense stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

No. 447 Broadway.

Have now reopened their store for the GREAT CLOSING SALE, IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE. IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season. GREAT BARGAINS Will be offered in

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.

All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

MOURNING GOODS.

The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. N. B.—Dressmaking executed in the best style with promptness.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Cuttle corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

PERSONAL.

HENRY.—IF YOU HAVE NOT GONE TO THE war, do not commit yourself in a passion; think before you break the hearts of your parents and return to them, and all will be forgiven. M.

H. L. W.—I THOUGHT THE LAST INTERVIEW ended satisfactorily. Still I have not heard from you as yet. Why do you shun me? Meet me Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and explain all, same place. S. F. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEGRO PLOT. OR, MERLIN, THE MYSTERIOUS CONSPIRATOR. A HISTORICAL TALE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE YEAR 1741, is commenced in this week's NEW-YORK UNIONIST, (A New Paper!) Ask for The Unionist at any news agency. Price Only Two Cents. For sale wholesale by HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY, No. 22 Ann-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 43 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 30th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 6H Broadway, and at No. 26 West 30th-st.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 34 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence, first Wednesday of November next.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y. This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address B. FRANKLIN GREENE, Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

YAGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass., ALBERT COLMAN, Principal. The Thirtieth Semi-Annual Session of this Select Family School for Boys, will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 7. The Principal may be seen at the residence of E. L. Childs, Dentist, Court-st., corner of President and Court-sts., Brooklyn, until Friday, Oct. 25. The Principal invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. New-York References, Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary; Milton St. John, Esq., No. 156 Broadway; Andrew Stewart, Esq., No. 146 Broadway.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the inmates gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 836 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $156 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 26 East 20th-st., near Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in French to ladies and gentlemen, either at his rooms or at the pupil's residence. Terms very favorable. Best references and testimonials. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. or from 7 to 9 P. M.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Flux Hotel, No. 10 Wavereley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 682 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. R. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 12 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 26 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

BOARDING AND FRENCH AT PROFESSORS MIEL & FEZANDIE'S, No. 10 Union-square. References required.

THE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—NIBLO'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Cabinet meeting in reference to the case of Gen. FREMONT was held yesterday, at which, our correspondent assures us, it was decided not to interfere for the present with Gen. FREMONT in his command. Meantime, however, Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, has been commissioned to take testimony in reference to the contracts made in the Western Department, and it is understood that whatever bills he may pass will be paid.

Further interesting particulars of the fight near Leesburgh, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, have reached us, by which it appears that the affair, though disastrous in minor respects, was in reality a success for the National arms. Our troops now occupy the Virginia side of the Potomac, and Gen. BANKS is there commanding in person.

Operations in the vicinity of Washington were interfered with by a rain-storm, which prevailed all day. Satisfactory information was received in the morning that Fairfax Court-house had been evacuated by all but the rebel pickets, though Germantown, a mile and a-half from there, was still occupied—not however by any considerable force. Everything was quiet along the National centre—the rebels not showing themselves at any point. Down the Potomac there is fresh trouble. New batteries have been discovered at Matthias Point. The *Freeborn* and *Island Belle*, in making a reconnoissance at that point, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire from a distance of some four or five miles in doubling the Point. The Excelsior Brigade yesterday went down the river to construct batteries on the opposite shore.

A battle was fought in Kentucky on Monday, at Camp Wild Cat, occupied by Gen. GARRARD with twelve hundred National troops, which was attacked by ZOLLICOFFER, at the head of some six or seven thousand rebels. ZOLLICOFFER made three different attacks, but was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The National loss was four killed and twenty wounded. This intelligence was brought to Cincinnati by a courier from Camp Dick Robinson, who reports that he met reinforcements for Col. GARRARD on the way.

The news from Southeast Missouri is of a highly satisfactory character. The rebel forces under JEFF. THOMPSON and LOWE have been badly defeated, and LOWE himself has been killed. This intelligence is contained in a dispatch received at Pilot Knob from Fredericktown, where the battle took place. The rebel force was estimated at five thousand, and their losses are stated to be heavy, while the National loss was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry, of whom Major GAVITT and Capt. HATMAN were killed in a charge upon a battery, in which four heavy guns were captured. The National troops engaged in this successful affair were detailed from Cairo, Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob, and were probably about equal in numbers to the enemy. Fredericktown, where the engagement is reported to have taken place, is the capital of Madison County, situated on the right bank of the Little St. Francis River, about one-third of the distance between Ironton and Cape Girardeau.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 19th, gives a few additional particulars of the recent fight near Pilot Knob. The rebels are known to have lost 36 killed, and there are good reasons for believing that they suffered still more severely than these numbers would indicate.

A curious card from Gov. ROBINSON, which appears in the Kansas papers, makes some serious charges against Gen. LANE. He says: "There has never been a time in Kansas when robbery, theft and murder run riot, is since the big General-playing of LANE 'with small cards.'" To sustain his allegations he cites Hon. M. J. PARROTT as a witness on his behalf. Mr. PARROTT, however, publishes a card in the Leavenworth *Conservative* denying that he has written anything prejudicial to Gen. LANE'S command. What he may have said he does not state.

Our latest dispatch from Fortress Monroe leaves a battle in progress near Newport's News, the result of which cannot be known until the arrival of the boat at Baltimore to-day. It appears that two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts Battalion, who were sent out for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, but stood their ground, and sent for reinforcements. At last accounts, the First and Seventh New-York Regiments were proceeding to their assistance.

The steamer *Flag*, on the blockading service off Charleston, on the 16th inst., ran the ship *Thomas Watson* ashore, while she was attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of salt, flannel and blankets. The cargo was taken out and the ship burned.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, has received a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, stating that the supplies of clothing so long expected have at last reached him, and that the troops under his command are having their wants supplied as rapidly as possible.

From the Louisville papers we obtain some interesting items of Southern news. The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Elizabethtown, under date of the 17th, gives the result of an interview with a "reliable gentleman" from the South, who states that most formidable preparations have been made at various points for the reception of the naval expedition. Great labor has been expended in the fortifications of New-Orleans particularly. The authorities of Georgia tried to recall five of the regiments from that State now on the Potomac, but were unsuccessful in their efforts. In North Carolina it is said to be the plan to try to lead the National troops into the interior of the State, should they make another attack on the coast, and then to overwhelm them with superior forces. Foundries at Atlanta and other points were rapidly turning out cannon, but the need of musketry was great. The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade at Savannah only had 6,500 stand of small arms on board. An article from the Richmond *Whig*, which is copied into the Louisville *Journal*, prophecies a long war unless the contest is carried into the enemy's country. This must be done, the *Whig* asserts, as an offset to the naval expeditions fitting out by the National Government, or peace had better be sought at once.

The Boston *Journal* gives the substance of an interview between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. MEIGS, relative to sending abroad for army cloths which can be manufactured at home. Gov. ANDREW presented statistics exhibiting the capacity of New-England mills for this variety of work, and in reply Gen. MEIGS stated that he thought he should have occasion to purchase all the blankets and cloths these establishments could furnish at fair prices. The necessity of having stock on hand at the different depôts, for immediate use, had driven him into a temporary and comparatively small expenditure abroad.

Gov. BURTON, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to take measures to provide for the collection by the State authorities of the National tax.

The trial of the men taken on board the recaptured schooner *Enchantress*, was commenced before Judges GRIER and CADWALADER, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 21. These prisoners, it will be remembered, composed the prize-crew placed on board the *Enchantress* from the *Jeff. Davis*, since wrecked. They stand indicted for piracy and treason. On Monday, the proceedings were entirely formal and preliminary.

We received by the *Africa*, whose arrival off Cape Race we announce elsewhere, a reiteration of the report that the French Chamber of Commerce is memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade. The London *Daily News* states that it has received this intelligence through a trustworthy source, and the Paris *Express* is confident that the Emperor contemplates such action. The London *Shipping Gazette*, harping upon an agreeable subject thus presented, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that this recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederacy conclusively. With reference to the Mexican Question, it is stated that a Conference was about to be held at Paris. Admiral LAGRAVISTI has been appointed to the command of the French portion of the expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* affirms that a sharp correspondence is still in progress between Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS relative to the arrest of British subjects. The same authority has it that well-informed parties attribute the offensive passages of Lord LYON'S note to Earl RUSSELL. The supposition that the British people will not approve of the stand taken by their Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to account for the moderate tone of Mr. SEWARD'S reply.

GENERAL NEWS.

We record the arrival of four steamers from Europe this morning—the *Etna* at this port, the *North Briton* at Father Point, and the *Teutonia* and the *Africa* off Cape Race. The latter brings advices to Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., three days later than were previously received. The Liverpool cotton market is reported to be considerably excited, and during the week there had been an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. on all qualities. The market closed firm. Breadstuffs are also reported firm, while provisions were dull. The latest quotations for consols was 92¾ for money. The Paris Bourse is weak. It is reported that the loss of cash during the month, in the Bank of France, has been 81,000,000f. The Prince NAPOLEON had reached Brest, on his return from America. The political news from the Continent is of no particular significance.

There has been a trifling *emeute* in the Tenth Legion, at present in camp near Newburgh. A few days ago Col. VAN WYCK made them a brief speech, stating that the members of the regiment who had families should receive a portion of their pay in advance, and if there was any balance, it should be distributed among those who had others dependent on them for support. The rest of the regiment must wait for their pay until they arrived in Washington. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory to two hundred of the men, who started to leave the camp during the night, having first thrown down the river bank a cannon belonging to the regiment. But ten of the men succeeded in their mutinous attempt. The rest of the two hundred were arrested and committed to the guard-house, from which they escaped during the night, and the ringleaders of the affair were ultimately apprehended and committed to the County Jail, where they now lie.

At the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends for the Western shore of Maryland, and the adjacent parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania," an address was adopted urging all who belong to the Society to take no part in the unhappy strife which divides the country. Regarding the payment of the war tax, the address says various views will be held, but the document inclines to the opinion that, in the present condition of civil society, Government is indispensable for the security of life and the preservation of property, and that, therefore, all who enjoy the benefits of Government should contribute to defray the expenses of its administration, conducted in such way as those selected for that responsible duty shall think it right and proper to administer it.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, one of the newly elected United States Senators from Pennsylvania, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech at Westmoreland, Pleasant County, a few days since, calling on the young men to rally to the defence of the flag.

The People's Ellsworth Regiment, Col. STRYKER, arrived in this City yesterday from Albany. Landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, the men marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks where dinner was provided for them. The regiment numbers 1,060 rank and file, and is fully armed, equipped and uniformed. None of the men are over thirty years of age, and all of them are unmarried. To-day the regiment will leave for Washington.

The Charter Convention met yesterday, but, as usual, no one of the Standing Committees were prepared with any reports, and the same was the case with the Special Committees. Mr. FROMENT moved to meet again on Friday, and meet daily thereafter until the Commission had finished its business; also a resolution, to be considered at the next meeting, declaring an adjournment *sine die*, and asking permission to sit again next year. Adjourned until Friday, 3 P. M.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met last evening, at the Cooper Institute, and after much desultory debate, prolonged until a late hour, nominated a Senatorial ticket, and adjourned until Friday evening next, when the County and Assembly ticket will be ratified.

A three-story brick building, (unoccupied,) on Furman near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the front wall of which had fallen out by reason of defective construction, some time ago, tumbled down yesterday, about noon, burying in the ruins four persons, three of whom were taken out alive, but seriously injured; and the fourth, a boy named JAMES SEDDY, whose parents realde at No. 5 Doughty-street, died soon after being removed. The immediate cause of the accident was the removal of the wood-work for firewood, a work at which all of the persons injured were busily engaged at the time of the accident.

The funeral of the late Col. ABEL SMITH, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, took place yesterday from the residence of his family, on Lorrimer-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Besides a large concourse of citizens, there was present detachments of military, representing the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. CLARK; Brooklyn Rifles and Brooklyn Chasseurs, under the command of Capt. SHAUMAN; also, Major-Gen. DURYEA and staff, and Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE and staff; a body of the Ancient Order of Masons, and the Board of Aldermen. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery with Military and Masonic honors.

The Eighteenth Annual meeting of the Poor Association of Brooklyn, was held last evening in the City Hall, Ex-Mayor HALL in the Chair. By the annual report it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $6,469 75, and the expenditures absorbed all of that amount. About one thousand families were relieved. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

PATRICK H. SHINNES, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of JAMES HENRY, in a drunken brawl, on the 27th of May last, at the corner of First and North Ninth streets, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life.

The War news of Monday evening temporarily depressed the Stock Market at the early session of the Brokers, yesterday, but prices subsequently recovered, and closed about the same as on Monday with a firmer feeling in the afternoon.

The sales of Flour, yesterday, were moderate, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was heavy and cheaper. The export inquiry was restricted. Corn was much depressed, and was decidedly lower. Oats were firm and active. Cotton was dull. A pretty fair business was reported in Provisions, Crude Whale Oil, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Refined Ingot Copper, Scotch Pig Iron, Plate Tin and Spirits Turpentine. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, at buoyant prices. Limited movements occurred in Groceries and Whisky—prices of the latter declined slightly. Freights were inactive. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street was supplied with 4,000 bullocks on Monday and Tuesday, and a few small lots are still expected. There are more poor cattle than last week, and on these there is very little advance, while the really good cattle have advanced $2 or $3 per head. Business was pretty lively yesterday, and some of the choice drovers were nearly closed out at about 8c. per pound—the best bringing 8¼c., and the poorest 6c.

Our Army on the Potomac.

Action of some sort must soon take place on the Potomac. The position of the two armies, the approach of cold weather, the spirit of our men, and the impatience of the public mind, combine to render necessary some active and vigorous measures towards prosecuting the war. Our people are not satisfied with a defensive position. It is not enough that we hold Washington:—we must strike a blow at the rebels. We must redeem the defeat and disgrace of Bull Run. We must relieve the Potomac, and break the strength of the army which threatens us from its banks. One thorough defeat of the forces the enemy has gathered there would shatter the disjointed fabric of their Government, and go far towards precipitating their ruin.

But while this is the universal feeling of the public, there is not the slightest desire for a *premature* movement. The general belief is, that our army is prepared for active and offensive operations. It is believed to be large enough, and sufficiently disciplined for such a movement. We believe it to be so. Gen. MCCLELLAN has devoted himself, with the most intelligent and enthusiastic industry, for three months, to its organization. With a degree of pains-taking attention to details which would seem almost incredible, he has perfected the discipline of the men, and wonderfully improved the spirit and skill of the officers. Unless we are greatly deceived both are in much better condition than they ever were before. Over two hundred of the commissioned officers, who were proved by the experience of Bull Run, or by examination, or who felt themselves to be incompetent to their work, have resigned, and their places have been supplied by better men. Those now in command know better what they have to do, and appreciate better the absolute necessity of doing it. Our troops will not be likely to fly from the field, while they can still hear the hiss of scorn which followed the Bull Run retreat, nor will their regimental officers so readily forget their duty in concern for their personal safety.

We shall make a much better fight next time than we did before. We can avoid the mistakes made then, and escape the fatal blunders which lost us a victory just within our grasp. The whole country has confidence that whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN may decide to attack the rebels, he will do it with a moral certainty of success. He has fully established his character for prudence, for careful and vigilant preparation, and his ability to organize and discipline a large and well-appointed army. And the whole country has full confidence in his ability to wield the formidable force he has thus created. While there is no disposition, therefore, to force him into any movement before he is ready for it, the country will hail with hearty applause his decision that the hour for action has arrived. Whenever he chooses to move, the heart of the people will move with him, and everybody hopes and believes that the day for action is close at hand. Our army is steadily advancing toward the enemy, and a very few brief marches more must bring them into collision.

We have reports from Washington of quasi intrigues in high quarters against MCCLELLAN. It is even said that there is a distinct attempt on foot to supercede him by the appointment of another officer of merit and reputation. We attach not the slightest importance to these endeavors, in spite of the very high influences by which they are said to be sustained;—for we have entire faith in the justice and wisdom of the President, and in his perception of the fact that no such change could possibly be made at this moment without either rendering an advance impossible, or insuring its failure. MCCLELLAN will not be disturbed in his command, unless the Government has decided to abandon offensive operations on the Potomac for the season,—and such a step would be equivalent to conceding the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Blunders of the Ruling Caste in England and the Penalty.

The ruling caste in England give law and public opinion to that country. The newspaper press there is only its mouthpiece. This class and press have been constant in their assertions that the rebellion in this country could not be put down. In this way they have contributed more than all other causes to give courage and persistency to it. It was this assumption of its strength that led the British Government to recognize the rebels as belligerents. The ruling classes in that country professed an indifference to the result which men affect, when they expect soon to see it, by the natural course of events, turn in their favor. They readily acknowledged the blockade under a belief that it would be speedily ended by our inability to maintain it. The quarrel they asserted was purely a local one, not concerning them, and of which they chose to remain passive spectators, under the idea, apparently, that whichever way it might turn, they certainly would not be the losers.

We had good cause to be indignant towards that country at a course so directly in conflict with those principles which had been the highest boast of its people, and for indirectly fanning the flames of the rebellion; but we were content to take them at their word, to let us settle our own quarrels. We may not yet, in their opinion, have made very great headway, but we have certainly got far enough along to awaken them from their assumed indifference. We have sealed up every Southern port, so effectually that the commerce of every rebel State has totally disappeared. We want no better testimony to our power than the fact that the rebels dare not put a bale of cotton or hogshead of tobacco within a hundred miles of a seaport. Cotton *non est*, and property valued at hundreds of millions sterling, and millions of persons, will in a few short months be unemployed. England took last year, from the United States, cotton to the amount of nearly $150,000,000, and exported its fabrics to the value of $300,000,000. We need not enlarge upon the magnitude of the calamity that blots out such a vast manufacturing industry and commerce. Suffice to say, that the apprehension already excited is beginning to shake the kingdom to its centre. But this is not all. We imported direct from that country the last year merchandise to the value of $138,596,484, by far the greater portion made up of manufactures of woolens, cottons and iron. The reduction of these imports the present year will fall off $80,000,000, and in 1862 the falling off will probably equal $100,000,000. We are engaged in a great war, and have given over, for a time at least, foreign luxuries, while necessities we supply ourselves. We shall import into the United States the present year not over $175,000,000 in merchandise, against $354,000,000 in 1860. We do not, as a nation, suffer for the contraction any more than an individual, for buying less and selling more. England cannot follow our example. She must continue, at present, at least, her accustomed purchases from us, whether we take anything from her or not. The balance, whatever it may be, must be paid in *coin*. We exported last year $57,000,000 in gold and silver, to make good the balance against us. That country must export as much to us the present year to make good our balance against her, making a difference of $100,000,000 in the movement of the precious metals alone. The exports of these from that country next year will probably be still greater, and must for the present increase, as our imports of merchandise fall off. England, consequently, is in a dilemma, growing out of the war, of far more difficult solution than our own. Ours is not a commercial or industrial one. Our industries were never more active and productive; and while this is a fact with any nation, it can bear all other burdens. The expenses of the war, at present, stimulate industry, instead of being felt as a burden. We have abundance of food at the lowest rates. Our people are well employed. We are saving, by our economy, a good part of what the war costs. The management of this, with our material prosperity unimpaired, is the problem before us. Its commercial consequences, which instantly paralyzes industry and commerce, and threatens to throw millions out of employment, is the legacy which the war leaves to England. If she can bear her part of the burden, we are quite confident we can ours.

The truth is, the English Cabinet have been guilty of a crowning blunder of statesmanship, the disastrous consequences of which can hardly be estimated. No matter whether it proceeded from ignorance of the strength of, or hostility toward this country. It gave us to understand, because it really believed it, that we were speedily going to destruction. By the encouragement it has given to the war, it has directly brought upon the nation the calamities it is suffering. We have, no doubt, by this time that it fully appreciates the mistakes it has made, and sees that there is but one remedy, the crushing of the rebellion. We speedily expect an altered tone toward us. An early unlocking of the cotton crop will be the only thing that will save that country from a terrible commercial revulsion. She must be saved, if at all, through the success of our arms, and will be as eager for this as ourselves. By this time she has discovered our strength and commercial independence, and however mortifying may be her change of tone and position, she will henceforward bid God speed to the march of our armies. She will learn another useful lesson, that all commercial nations are partners in each other's prosperity and losses, and that the greatest loser may by no means be the one that finds itself involved in war. England is now commercially the most dependent nation in the world, and, consequently, suffers most by a disturbance in others.

Tactics of a Secession Organ.

The New-York *Herald* is actually bursting with anxiety to see our Government involved in a war with England. It has labored in this cause for months, and as the hope of success fades, it gets actually raving for a foreign fight. It is quite apparent to the *Herald* and the rest of the world, that the United States Government has its hands full trying to re-establish its authority over the seceded States. War with the second military power in the world, (the first in its ability to assail us,) occurring in conjunction with the Southern rebellion, *might* break down the American Union completely, or at all events postpone for twenty years its reassertion of control over the territory of the South. Hence the *Herald* craves a war with England, writes for it, bullies for it, begs for it, lies for it.

All this is in the service of *secession*. The *Herald* is to-day, a poisoned, perjured advocate of secession, swearing daily its loyalty with voluble oaths, but looking around and ahead, with the anxiety and excitement of a cornered reptile, for some opportunity to strike the loyal populace that on a certain day in April last forced it to shed the wanton garb of treason and put on that of at least pretended patriotism.

The *Herald* has told the South that England cannot do without its cotton longer than this year. And that, from sheer necessity, to keep her people from starving, England must soon interfere to break the blockade. This encouraged the South to hold on, to keep its cotton back, and to look forward to a war between the United States and England on the blockade question, as its means of triumphant disunion. But while the South was strengthened by the *Herald's* encouragement, England was also to be angered. Accordingly, the *Herald* has been filled with the most inflammatory and extravagant threats against that country—the North and the South were to be reconciled—their half million of armed men were to be united and precipitated upon Canada, and English power on this Continent was to be wiped out. The English papers published this nonsensical but incendiary stuff. The English Ministry, very stupidly, supposed it foreshadowed a possible movement in the United States, and sent forward a few regiments to Canada. This was a glorious point gained by the mischief-making *Herald*. Instantly it made the most false and malicious attacks on England, for doing just what the *Herald's* incendiary threats had led her Ministers to do. But the good sense of the people of England and the United States was prevailing; and the good relations between the two countries were happily not likely to be disturbed by the events that the rant of such organs as the *Herald* had produced. Our latest dispatches from our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, at London, represent an improved tone towards our Government. The *Herald* is thereby thrown into despair, and it raves for a war with England as it never raved before. Mr. SEWARD, the American Secretary of State, assures the country that at no time since the present civil war began have the foreign relations of this Government been in so amicable and satisfactory a condition as at present. This does but add fuel to the *Herald's* burning desire for war. The President's policy is characterized as defiance to England. Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches are interpreted as insults to England—and everybody who does not see a predetermined purpose on the part of the Administration to bully England into a war, is regarded by the *Herald* as no better than a traitor to the United States. The miserable secession organ supposes that its wicked disunion scheme is not seen through all this bluster. The snake was scotched, not killed, by the loyal mob last April.

The Trial of the Privateers of the Savannah.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* is set down to commence to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN. It will be watched with great interest, not only because the lives of so many human beings directly depend upon its result, but because of the interesting legal questions which must arise, and the important public interests which are involved in it.

The *Savannah*, as our readers will recollect, was a pilot-boat, which having been fitted up as a privateer, slipped out of Charleston harbor one dark night, and entered the next morning upon her piratical career, by capturing one of our vessels called the brig *Joseph*, and closed it that afternoon by being herself captured by one of our vessels of war. Her crew consisted of thirteen persons, all told, who, having been brought to this port were afterwards in due time indicted for piracy, and are now to take their trial.

The indictment under which they are to be tried, was found under the act of Congress of 1790. One section of this act enacts that:

"If any person shall upon the high seas * * * commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being thereof convicted before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death."

Another section of the act provides that:

"If any citizen shall commit any robbery or piracy, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign Prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority, be deemed adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon and robber, and on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death."

It is difficult to see how these parties can escape a conviction under this indictment. Their act, whatever it was, was done on the high seas; and robbery is defined as "the felonious and forcible taking from any person goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear." That this taking of the *Joseph* and her cargo, and the property on board, from her master and crew, was forcible and by violence, there can be no doubt, and this would seem to be all that was required for a conviction under the section first quoted.

Under the other section the questions may be somewhat different. This, as will be noticed, is directed only against "citizens;" and for a conviction under this section, it will be necessary for the [illegible] be proved such. If [illegible] of them never were [illegible] course, be convicted [illegible]

Piracy is defined to be "a robbery or forcible depredation on the high seas, without lawful authority, done *animo furandi*, in the spirit and intention of universal hostility." It may be doubted, perhaps, under this definition, whether they have been guilty of piracy; whether what they did was "in the spirit and intention of *universal* hostility" instead of the intention of a special hostility to vessels of a peculiar class. But though they may not have committed piracy in its strictly accurate sense, yet the section goes further, by providing against the commission of "any act of hostility against the United States or any citizen thereof." And the defence which they set up, that what they did was by authority of a letter-of-marque issued by JEFF. DAVIS, is especially met by providing for the punishment of such acts, notwithstanding the pretence that they were done by authority of any one. The pretence of authority from JEFF. DAVIS cannot, therefore, avail these men if they are citizens, and unless there shall be no proof of their citizenship, or unless, which we cannot for a moment suppose, the Court shall hold that they ceased to be citizens of the United States from the moment of the secession of their native States, we cannot see how a conviction can be avoided under this section also, if the question comes fairly to be tried.

There is, however, one point in the case, a point of practice, which may prevent the trial from coming to a determination on the merits. The same act, of 1790, provides that "the trial of crimes committed on the high seas, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought."

Now these prisoners, instead of being brought directly to New-York, were first taken into Hampton Roads, and there transferred to a vessel which brought them here, and the question arises, whether they can be tried here, or whether they must not be tried in Virginia, that being the district "into which they were first brought."

This question is not entirely a new one. It was before our Courts in this district in the case of the pirate HICKS, who, coming first into this district, went to Rhode-Island, was there arrested and brought back here, and it was held that his trial was rightly had in this district instead of Rhode-Island.

Another case bearing on the question is reported in 1 Sumner's Reports, p. 163. THOMPSON, a seaman, was indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt. The vessel arrived in Stonington, Conn.; thence sailed to New-Bedford, Mass., and THOMPSON was there arrested and indicted. Judge STORY held that the indictment was properly found in Massachusetts instead of Connecticut.

These cases would seem to hold that these prisoners may rightly be tried here. There is one case, however, to the contrary. A Captain of a slaver, the *Echo*, if we recollect aright, which was captured with a cargo of slaves on board, was brought into Massachusetts. It was shown, however, that the capturing vessel, on her way, went into Key West for supplies, with the prisoner on board, and the Court in Massachusetts held that the prisoner was "first brought" into Florida, and sent him there for trial, where, of course, he was acquitted.

If the decision in this case should govern the action of our Judges, they may hold that these prisoners were "first brought" into the district of Virginia by being carried into Hampton Roads, and there transferred, without being landed, from one vessel to another.

If the case should take this turn, it will probably be some time before they will be tried, as Virginia is likely to be too much in a state of turmoil to allow of such a trial for some time to come. Should this point of jurisdiction, however, be decided against the prisoners, we shall be greatly surprised if the verdict is not such a one as to give those who hear it a keener sense than they have yet had of the perils of privateering and the value of JEFF. DAVIS' letters-of-marque.

DEATH OF COL. BAKER.—One of the severest losses the country has experienced during this war, is the death of Col. E. D. BAKER, killed in an engagement with the rebels on the Upper Potomac. He was a man of splendid abilities, an eloquent orator, and a vigorous, energetic and able officer. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and had already rendered very substantial service to our army, during the present contest, by making the brigade intrusted to his command one of the best disciplined and most effective in the service. He has fallen too soon for his own fame, and for the welfare of the country.

When we hear of the death of such an officer in comparatively unimportant engagements, we are apt to censure as rash and wasteful the spirit which leads them to expose themselves to the enemy on such occasions. LYON, at the head of a charging column, ELLSWORTH, leading half-a-dozen of his men to pull down a rebel flag, and BAKER leading in person a comparatively small force, advancing into the enemy's country, seem to have been consulting their own adventurous impulses rather than the substantial good of the service. With new troops, however, commanding officers must not be careful of their lives. It will not do for them to shun danger, if they would have their men ready and eager to meet it. They must teach their troops fearlessness and steadiness in peril, and this can only be done by showing these qualities in their own persons. At the outset of his Italian campaign, NAPOLEON was always at the head of his column. It was no mad or rash impulse, but a necessity of his position, which led him first in the charge across the bridge at Arcole. It was in this way that he taught his men to despise dangers which would otherwise have appalled them. Our Generals are placed under the same necessity, and must incur the same perils.

Personal.

Miss Julia Farrell, of Chicago, has had a verdict of $10,000 damages rendered in her favor, against an oculist, whom she alleged destroyed the sight of one of her eyes, by an unskillful operation.

One Dr. Darrah has been arrested in Bridesburgh, Penn., on a charge of bigamy. He has had four wives, the last of whom he married six weeks ago at Bridesburgh. Some time since there were suspicions that he was the "go-between" of a gang of Secessionists in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Dover, and unsuccessful attempts were made to arrest him. He is now under $1,500 bonds.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

Memorial of the French Chamber of Commerce to the Emperor.

He is Asked to Recognise the South-ern Confederacy and Raise the Blockade.

THE MARKETS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th inst., and Queenstown the afternoon of the 13th, passed Cape Race at 9:30 last evening. The news yacht of the New-York Associated Press boarded the *Africa*, and obtain the following news dispatch;

The advices by the *Africa* are up to Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., and are consequently two days later than those received by the *Etna* at New-York, and by the *North Briton* at Farther Point.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, and the *Kangaroo* on the 11th inst.

The last steamer took the news that the French Chambers of Commerce were memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The *Daily News* says the accounts are from trustworthy sources. The Paris *Express* is confident in the belief that the Emperor contemplates the recognition, the want of cotton being severely felt.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederation conclusively.

A private meeting of the Great Ship Company had been held, preliminary to a public meeting.

The Earl of Derby was making a tour in Hungary.

A new proposition was afloat for a Red Sea telegraph to India.

It was reported that the Bank of France was making additional arrangements for the accommodation of the two millions coming from London, which were regarded as insufficient. The loss of cash during the month is 81,000,000 francs.

The Bourse was weak. Rentes 66f. 35c.

Prince Napoleon had reached Brest from America.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris. A decree appoints Admiral Lagravierre commander of the expedition to Mexico.

The interior navigation dues on breadstuffs have been abolished till September, 1862.

It is reported that the Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January and then dissolved.

The Italian Parliament meets on the 5th of November. There were rumors of its dissolution.

Count Chiabrii had definitely resigned the Lieutenancy of Naples.

Della Marmora had been offered the command of the Neapolitan forces.

The *Africa* has 62 passengers.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Saturday—P. M.

Consols closed for money at 92¾.

Liverpool, Sunday—P. M.

It is denied that Garibaldi has left Caprera.

The authenticity of the Napoleon letter to the King of Prussia, lately published, is denied.

Queenstown, Sunday—P. M.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, has arrived at this port.

Commercial News by the Africa.

[The week's Cotton Market will be found under the news per *North Briton*.]

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being quiet, with an upward tendency, and holders of goods and yarns demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market, on Friday, generally showed an advancing tendency, and closed steady on Saturday. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 2d. ₱ genial since Tuesday. Red Western, 11s.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 3d.@13s. 9d. Corn firm; Mixed, 42s. 9d.; White, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS.

The Provision market was quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firmer. Cheese declined 1s.@2s. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow nominal and slightly easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 35s. Sugars buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. Coffee inactive. Rice active and advanced 3d.@6d. Linseed Oil easier. Whale and Cod Oils dull. Resin—common quoted at 12s. Spirits Turpentine—small sales at 63s. 6d. @64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm, with an advance of 1s.@2s. on British; quotations are 56s.@66s. ₱ quarter. Flour steady, at 30s.@33s. Iron very dull. Coffee active. Linseed Oil firm, at 34s.@34s. 3d. Spirits very dull. Rice firm. Sugar still upward, with an advance of 6d. Tallow dull, at 49s. 6d. Tea has an upward tendency. Common Congou quoted at 11¾d.@1s. ₱ lb. Spirits Turpentine active, at 60s.@61s.

American Stocks quiet and steady, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton; sales of the week 15,000 bales; Orleans *très ordinaire*, 144f.; Bas, 139f. The market is firm and excited. The total stock of cotton in port is estimated at 163,000 bales.

Wheat advanced ½f.@1f.

LATEST.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton to-day reach 15,000 bales, the market closing firm at unchanged prices. Speculators and exporters to-day operated to the extent of 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

London, Saturday Evening.

The market for American Stocks is steady to-day.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mme. Herrmann—who has contributed so charmingly to the enjoyability of Mr. Herrmann's soirées—will take her benefit here to-night. It is rightly made a special occasion by the management, and will, we hope, be remembered as such by the public. There will be a grand concert, in which Miss Carlotta Patti will appear. Mme. Herrmann herself will also, on this occasion, make her *début* as a musical *artiste*—playing the piano part of a duet with Mr. Thomas, the violinist. The prestidigitatorial character of the entertainment will be preserved by Mr. Herrmann, who, in addition to his usual budget of wonders, will introduce four entirely new tricks.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Boucicault's highly successful drama, called the "Octoroon," will be revived here to-night, with Mr. Clarke as *Caleb Scudder*, the Yankee. The cast in other respects is quite strong, and as the original scenery will be used, we may depend on having the best representation of this powerful drama that is now possible.

Irving Hall.—A good concert was given at this establishment last night, under circumstances which should have insured for it the kindliest appreciation of the public. The programme was excellent, the artists of the first class, the hall and *locale* all that could be desired by the most fastidious taste, and yet the attendance was poor. When we remember that the price of admission was but fifty cents, it becomes impossible to make any comments on so notable a lack of appreciation on the part of our public.

Miss Lizzie Parker, who was the sufferer on the occasion, comes from the East, and is, we believe, *en route* for Europe, where she contemplates finishing her musical education. Miss Parker's voice is a *mezzo-soprano* of good range and excellent quality; the lower and middle registers are well developed, but the upper tones need polishing. In the hands of good masters, we have no doubt that the lady will make great progress. As it is, she is a very pleasing concert-singer, and in the various *morceaux* with which she favored the public last evening, displayed a musical sensibility, which in itself is an augury of future success.

Messrs. Brignoli, Ardavani and Susini, assisted with their usual ability, and Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, performed several pieces with all that clearness, cleanness and power, for which he is pre-eminent. De Meyra's celebrated fantasia on "Lucrezia Borgia" displayed the remarkable talent of this great artist to advantage. Although a little old-fashioned in form, it is one of the most effective pieces in the modern *repertoire* of the instrument, and we may add one of the most difficult. Mr. Mills' performance of it was truly the musical treat of the evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 22, 1861.

$13,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93½	
2,000	U.S. 6s, '62	96½	
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60	91	
3,000	Ill. Can. bds. 1860	62	
15,000	Virginia State 6s	45½	
3,000	N. C. State 6s	50½	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	42	
53,000	do	43	
25,000	do	42½	
5,000	do	42¾	
2,000	Mo. 6s loan to H. & St. J. R.	48	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	
500	do	88¾	
5	Bank of America	99	
30	Phenix Bank	83	
50	Bank of Commerce	83	
65	Am. Exchange B'k	84	
47	Park Bank	94	
75	Pacific M. S. Co	91¾	
396	do	91¾	
50	do	b30 92	
80	do	s60 91½	
300	N. Y. Central R.	78½	
300	do	b30 76¾	
200	do	s30 78¾	
250	do	78¾	
100	do	b4 76¾	
200	do	s2 78¾	
350	Erie Railway	31	
50	do	b30 31½	
27	M. & F. Du C. 1st pd.	73	
5	Erie Railway	b10 31¾	
100	do	s60 30	
100	do	b30 31¾	
150	do	31¾	
30	Hud. Riv. R.	36	
50	do	35¾	
50	do	s60 36¼	
50	do	36	
200	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	30	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R	17	
10	do	16½	
100	Reading Railroad	35	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	45¾	
450	M. So. & N. I. R.	17¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36¾	
50	do	36¾	
50	do	36¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66	
50	do	65¾	
250	do	65¾	
100	do	s30 65¾	
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	69¾	
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	35	
300	do	35¼	
300	do	s10 35¼	
200	do	b30 35¾	
20	do	35¾	
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	50	
	do	s10 50	
150	do	50¼	
450	do	50¾	
50	do	b10 50¾	
129	Chi. B. & Q. R.	62¼	

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	84	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Coup.	96¾	
26,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¼	
10	N. Y. Central R.	77	
250	do	76¾	
100	do	s30 76¾	
100	do	s30 76¾	
100	do	b10 77	
100	do	b60 77	
55	do	77¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
50	Erie Railway	b10 31¾	
100	do	b30 31¾	
150	do	31¾	
3	Hud. Riv. R. R'd.	35	
50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	18¾	
15	Erie Railroad Pref.	51	
100	do	51¾	
150	M. S. & N. I. G. St'k	37	
250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 70	
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	50¾	
16	Mil. & P. Du Chien R.	17½	

Tuesday, Oct. 22—P. M.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 22, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,201,574	$2,072,047	$3,816,470
Previously reported	52,544,622	75,434,294	101,336,116
Since January 1	$53,752,096	$77,506,341	$105,151,586

The above figure for the present week is the largest ever known to the commerce of New-York City, being nearly *four millions* in value of Domestic Produce cleared in a single week, exclusive of both Specie and Cotton.

The war news this morning was discouraging, on account of the loss of Gen. Baker on the Potomac, and the repulse of a portion of the force under command of Gen. Stone. The effect on the Stock Exchange was temporarily depressing. The speculative Shares, and also the Federal Stocks, were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. down at the early Board, and some of the former were even 1@1¼ ₱ cent. weaker, as compared with yesterday morning's sales. But in the absence of any panic feeling on the subject, and from the evident reluctance of sellers to make lower contracts on the decline, the market soon recovered, and at the close of the morning session of the Exchange there was a renewed demand for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, &c., which gained strength at the Second Board, and restored prices to much the same points as at the close on Monday afternoon. Later in the afternoon, on the Street, the market closed firm, the speculative Shares being about as follows:

Central	77½	Pacific	92¼
Erie	31½	Panama	117
Toledo	35½	Michigan Central	49
Rock Island	59½	Hudson	36
Galena		Harlem Preferred	32
Michigan Southern	48¾	Missouri	43½
Mich. Guaranteed	37	United States 6s, 1881	84

The markets for Money and Exchange are much the same as yesterday. The principal employment for Money is, at present, on the Stock Exchange, where an active speculation is going on in National, Railway, and some of the low priced State Stocks. Lenders are getting 6 ₱ cent. on National security, and 7 ₱ cent. on other collateral, at call, or on a few days' notice, and the Commission Brokers are making a better business in paying these rates and charging their dealers accordingly, than when the times were dull through the Summer months at 5@6 ₱ cent. Exchange for the Gunard steamer closes steady at 107½@107¾ ₱ cent. on London for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 106½@107½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. Paris f.5. 36¼@f.5. 33¾ to the dollar.

The Union Bank of New-York has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ₱ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	Bank of the Republic	88
Merchants'	92	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	96	Metropolitan	90
Union	86¾	East River	80
America	98	Market	80
Phœnix	88	Nassau	82
Dutchers' & Drovers'	100	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	73½
Seventh Ward	111	Importers' & Traders'	96
State of New-York	83	Park	93½
Commerce	83		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie thirds, '83	84	Mich. So. & N. I. 7 ₱ c. S. F.	79
Erie fourths, '80	76½	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	40
Erie fifths, '88	86¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	83¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	65	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c., '70	60
Hudson firsts, '69	104	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c.	27
Hudson seconds, '85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Hudson convert., '67	71	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Chi. & N. W., seconds	13
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Harlem thirds, '68	73	N. Jersey Cen. 6 ₱ c.	B. 103
M. Ceo. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	92	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
M. Ceo. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '62	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., '62	92½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	82	L. & W. bonds	92
M. So assn'd bs	59		

The members of the regular Board of the Stock Exchange amused themselves an hour or so to-day in discussing the rule of commissions, and finally reaffirmed their determinntion to make the uniform charge of *one-quarter* of one ₱ cent on the par value of all Stocks and Bonds, as a *general* rule, and *one-eighth* of one ₱ cent. as a *special* rule to parties claiming to be Bankers and Brokers not in the Board. A fill of pains and penalties was also enacted, to punish all violations of these terms, viz.: not less than 60 days' nor more than 12 months' suspension for the first offence, and certain expulsion and perpetual ineligibility for the second offence; to the enforcement of which pains and penalties a *Committee of Detectives* is to be constituted by appointment of the President of the Board to speer out and report any and all violations of the foregoing resolutions. The following are the official proceedings:

Resolved, That no member of this Board shall execute any order, either to buy or sell, for a less commission than one-quarter of 1 ₱ cent., on the par value, except for bankers or brokers, when the commission shall not be less than one-eighth of 1 ₱ cent. on the par value.

Resolved, That any return of commission by a member, or any arrangement whatever, whereby the commission paid, or to be paid, shall be less than that called for in the foregoing resolution, it shall be considered a violation of the same.

Resolved, That any sitting member may, during his absence from the Board, employ any other member to execute any order without charge, but in this case, the members so doing shall call out the name of the party employing him every time he offers to buy or sell.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to report to this Board any violation of the foregoing resolutions which may come to their knowledge, and that any member so reported, shall, upon conviction, be suspended not less than sixty days, nor more than twelve months, at the pleasure of the Board, and upon a repetition and conviction, the party shall be declared no longer a member of the Board, and ever after be ineligible.

Resolved, That all articles regarding commissions, other than the foregoing, be and are hereby repealed.

We have occasional complaints of our daily quotations of the *bids* for City Bank Stocks, as being lower than outside buyers were ready or had given orders to pay. We have only to say that in making up our quotations we consult the Board books of one or two of the most steady and reliable commission houses on the Street. The fault of the low figures printed may possibly sometimes be in transcribing the bids, but we apprehend that it more frequently occurs from the absence or inattention of the Brokers authorized to bid or buy at higher prices at the moment the particular Stock or Stocks in question are called.

Referring to the Trade statistics of the United States for nine months of the calendar year, published a few days since in this column, the American and European Circular of Hallet & Co., prepared for the steamer to-morrow, remarks:

"Such is an approximately correct statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the present calendar year. In the calculation, the seceding States virtually disappear. The result is the same as if they were blotted out of existence. Under the circumstances, the exhibit is a most extraordinary and encouraging one for our people. It shows that they still retain all the attributes of a Nation—that they can part with the South, and still keep all other Nations their debtors. The result is still more extraordinary, as the catastrophe of the rebellion was not only not provided against, but was never foreseen till it was precipitated upon the nation. The Ship of State was caught in the storm with every yard of canvas flying. That it did not go down, was due to its imperial strength; and though part of the cargo may be lost, enough is preserved to maintain our commercial independence unimpaired, bring every other nation into our debt, and leave us ample means for the prosecution of the war on a colossal scale. History does not furnish a parallel of a nation undergoing a similar crisis, and coming out of it more independent, stronger, and more resolute than ever.

"Whether the war goes on or not, the statement for 1862 will probably be still more strongly in our favor. If it goes on, the economy of the consumption of luxuries will be greatly reduced, while the demand for textile fabrics of all kinds, except silks, for iron and its manufactures, will be mainly supplied by our domestic manufactures. Money, for the future, is likely to rate very nearly as low here as in Europe. A high tariff will probably be continued for the present. The combination of these will keep foreign articles that we have been accustomed to import very largely, out of the market. Since July, we have been importing into the port of New-York only at the rate of $75,000,000, instead of $240,000,000, as formerly. Should the rebellion be so far crushed as to bring out the cotton crop, commencing with the first of the year, our exports of domestic produce for 1862 will exceed our imports of foreign merchandise by at least $150,000,000, to be paid for in gold! Upon the drama that is being enacted here, the eyes of all the world are turned. Should the crop fail to come forward, we can scarcely estimate the loss and suffering that would be caused in foreign countries, or the political or social consequences to which it might lead. If the crop should be relieved, the enormous amount of gold that would be required to pay for the crop would probably create a disturbance in commercial circles abroad fully equal to the disturbing cause, which has a magnitude unequaled in commercial experience. We have passed through the crisis in this country, and have emerged on firm ground. Whichever alternative may happen, we shall be ready for it and will profit by it."

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $605,275, including $547,048 for Treasury Notes, and $35,000 for Customs; payments, $625,857, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,382,454.

Value of City Bank Stocks.

From Hallett's European Circular, Oct. 22.

Below we give the quotations at the New-York Stock Exchange for the shares of the leading Banks in the City of New-York, as they were on the 19th of October for three years past. It will be seen that the range of present prices is on an average fully 20 ₱ cent. below that for 1860 and 1859. The real value of the Bank Stocks in this city cannot, we are confident, be much less than it was in 1859, nor more than 10 ₱ cent. less than in 1860. It is the opinion of those having the best opportunities for knowing that 10 ₱ cent. is an ample guarantee for all the losses sustained by the recent crisis. If so, the prices of shares are excessively depreciated. The Banks are now in a very prosperous condition, and in the Government loan have all the paper they need at a very high rate of interest. The aid they have extended to Government is calculated to greatly strengthen their customers and the public generally. Attention has only to be turned towards these institutions to cause a large advance in their shares.

PRICES OF CITY BANK STOCKS—THREE YEARS.

	Oct. 19, 1861. Offer'd.	Asked.	Oct. 19, 1. 60. Offer'd.	Asked.	Oct. 19, 1859. Offer'd.	Asked.
Bank of New-York	88½	92	103	103½	103½	104½
Manhattan	116	—	140	145	136	140
Merchants'	92	93	107½	108	107	108
Mechanics'	96	99	114	118	112	114
Union	89	90	105½	108	99¼	99¾
America	97½	99	114	114	110	111
City	107	—	130	135	124	—
Phœnix	88	90	110	115	108	109
Tradesmens'	97	97	109	110	106	107
Chemical	400	—	400	—	—	—
Fulton	115	140	135	140	134	—
Butchers' & Drov	103	103	125	130	120	123
Mech. & Traders'	106	112	110	110	118	118
National	88	90	100	103	100	101
Merchants' Exch	78	80	98	99	96	98
Leather Manufac.	112	—	140	—	—	150
Seventh Ward	111¾	125	130	—	125	140
State of New-York	83	85	102	—	101	103
Commerce	83	84	101	—	99	99½
Broadway	115	120	130	155	132	—
Ocean	72	76	98	99½	92½	93
Mercantile	100	112	—	—	119	125
Amer. Exchange	85	86	103½	104	103½	104
Republic	88	91	126	127	125	126
North America	86	92	109	110	107	—
Hanover	70	71	93	94	85½	88
Irving	70	75	96	97	—	98
Metropolitan	93	95	111½	113	110	110½
East River	79	82	98	100	99	—
Nassau	83	—	103	104	99¾	102
Shoe and Leather	96	90	108	109	—	111
Corn Exchange	85¼	—	95	98	99	101
Continental	73½	76	103¼	105	100½	102
St. Nicholas	66	70	89	90	94	95
Marine	60	—	84	86	82½	84
Commonwealth	78	75	94	95	96½	97
Importers' & Trad	86	—	113¼	114	105½	109
Park	93	95	113	113	105	106

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Specie. Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$3,907,000	$4,048,000	$1,063,000	$924,000
North America	3,567,236	3,576,432	787,408	625,815
Farmers & Mech.	5,618,510	6,151,627	1,057,871	1,092,356
Commercial	1,822,000	1,919,000	413,000	357,000
Mechanics'	1,946,130	1,991,000	266,981	223,732
N. Liberties	1,491,000	1,501,000	301,000	286,000
Southwark	825,307	832,490	307,431	279,228
Kensington	746,875	756,496	136,407	140,849
Penn Township	737,619	782,185	227,404	170,540
Western	1,407,401	1,573,035	559,573	512,708
Man. & Mech.	1,257,332	1,331,040	153,880	149,555
Commerce	737,506	728,313	224,924	190,514
Girard	2,451,121	2,446,027	285,006	351,132
Tradesmen's	585,833	663,678	134,004	114,325
Consolidation	698,398	697,072	80,477	87,881
City	852,842	904,171	154,786	156,380
Commonwealth	624,534	539,641	83,596	80,473
Corn Exchange	499,000	406,000	134,000	130,000
Union	477,000	469,000	64,000	51,000
Total	29,705,241	30,281,167	$6,375,750	$5,843,503

Banks.	Deposits. Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Circulation. Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$2,695,000	$2,651,000	$237,000	$236,000
North America	2,594,863	2,432,960	214,770	242,510
Farmers & Mech.	3,989,348	4,65[illegible],479	357,790	361,440
Commercial	1,219,000	1,300,000	136,000	135,000
Mechanics'	1,063,460	1,080,693	131,330	110,725
N. Liberties	1,179,000	1,165,000	79,000	76,000
Southwark	585,260	567,412	66,235	67,255
Kensington	558,837	550,207	112,800	112,679
Penn Township	629,257	609,056	63,907	64,417
Western	1,216,722	1,208,293	104,110	107,255
Man. & Mech.	824,862	799,915	82,955	84,685
Commerce	651,173	631,121	52,955	49,845
Girard	1,368,746	1,454,035	152,775	152,535
Tradesman's	457,020	451,201	56,708	58,855
Consolidation	321,129	326,048	111,231	110,195
City	552,273	583,435	44,365	50,470
Commonwealth	312,485	308,066	68,716	71,495
Corn Exchange	366,000	256,000	96,000	101,000
Union	267,000	297,000	49,000	48,000
Total	21,100,095	20,925,931	$2,250,365	$2,212,73

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct 14.	Oct. 21.	Difference.	
Capital Stock	$11,811,675	$11,811,075		
Loans	30,281,167	29,705,241	Dec..	565,913
Specie	5,843,503	6,375,750	Inc..	532,247
Due from other B'ks.	1,325,256	1,461,837	Inc..	136,581
Due to other Banks	2,900,474	2,837,338	Dec..	63,136
Deposits	20,925,931	21,100,095	Inc..	170,164
Circulation	2,249,731	2,250,365	Inc..	634

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—LONDON, OCT. 8

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 6 ₱ cent., red. 1874	72	@ 74	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	48	@ 49	
Erie shares	22½	@ 23½	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	42¾	@ 43½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½	@ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	88	@ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	76	@ 77	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	75	@ 77¾	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79	@ 80	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39½	@ 38½ dis.	39¼ dis.
Do. do. all paid	59	@ 60	
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 7 ₱ c. Con. 1869	80	@ 82	
Do. S. F. ₱ cent. 1st M., '82	83	@ 85	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent, S. F., 1885	65	@ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. S. F., 1883	84	@ 86	85
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	90	@ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1878	91	@ 93	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66	@ 67	66
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	100	@ 102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., '72	95	@ 97	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent., conv	86	@ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent.,	81	@ 83	x. c.
Do. $50 shares	31	@ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15	@ 20	

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fall of a Building—One Person Killed—Several Others Injured.—At about 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, the roof of a three-story brick building, on Furman, near Fulton-street, fell with a heavy crash, killing instantly one person, and seriously injuring three others. The front of the building has been down for some time, leaving the partitions and rear wall in a very dangerous condition. The property is in litigation, and no one therefore seems to have had any care of it, for children have been permitted to carry off the woodwork until the weight of the roof brought the whole structure to the ground. When it fell there were four persons gathering wood on the premises, viz.; James Leddy, a boy, who was instantly killed; Henry Pritchard had one leg broken; Edward McLaughlin was fatally injured, it is supposed, and Mrs. Duffy was also severely injured, but, notwithstanding her injuries, she clung all the while to an armful of wood she had gathered. Messrs. Tapscott & Co. formerly occupied the premises. Coroner Huron took charge of the body of young Leddy, and will give the case a thorough investigation. Leddy's parents reside at No. 5 Doughty-street; McLaughlin lives at No. 6 Columbia-street, and Pritchard, at No. 66 Portland-avenue.

Funeral of the late Col. Abel Smith.—The funeral of the late Col. Abel Smith, of the Thirteenth Regiment, took place yesterday, at the residence of his family on Lorimer, near Norih Second-street. Three hundred men of the Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Clark, 100 men each from the Brooklyn Rifles, (a regiment being raised by the deceased at the time of his death for the war,) and Brooklyn Chasseurs, under the command of Capt. Nelson Saaubnan; the Board of Aldermen, the representatives of two Masonic Lodges, and a large number of private citizens attended the funeral. The procession moved through Division-avenue to Cypress Hill Cemetery where the body was interred with Masonic and military honors. Major-Gen. Duryea and Staff and Brig.-Gen. Crooke and Staff were also present at the funeral.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.—The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall Hon. George Hall in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, Rev. Mr. Burgess read the annual report, by which it appears that the calls upon the Society for aid during the last year exceeded that of any previous year since the organization of the Association. Rents were paid in whole, or in part for fifty families—thirty-four of whom were American; bed-clothing and wearing apparel were redeemed from pawnbrokers for thirteen families, five of whom were American. The receipts were as follows:

From visitors	$5,534 55
From public meeting	935 20
Total	$6,469 75

Disbursements.—Groceries and provisions, $2,962 97; coal, $1,566 63; bread, $469 38; shoes, $175 05; rents, $216; clothing from Female Employment Society, $122 35; goods redeemed, $41 75; moving families to country, $25 26; General and Ward Agencies, $577; printing, $62 45—total, $6,468 84. A large number of second-hand garments were distributed, and one baker contributed four barrels of flour made into bread, which was also distributed to needy and worthy females. The report calls for "prompt, early, and liberal contributions, to enable the managers to save many a bitter pang of want, and many a real pang of sorrow." The report was accepted and adopted. The officers for the year were then elected. Mr. Hall was re-elected President, and the other officers in the main are the same as last year. After authorizing the managers to extend the operations of the Society over the Eighth and Ninth Wards, if they should deem it expedient, the meeting adjourned.

Infanticide—A Woman Destroys Her Illegitimate Offspring.—The good people of the Eighth Ward were somewhat startled out of their propriety, yesterday, by the report of a case of infanticide of the most cool-blooded character. From investigations made by the officers of justice it appears that an Irish woman, 21 years of age, named Honora Casey, residing in the family of Erasmus Kuchman, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, was delivered of an illegitimate child, at an early hour, yesterday morning, and stepping out from her room-window upon an ell part part of the house, she threw it into a plot of weeds in an adjoining lot. Mr. Kuchman thought he heard the cries of a child during the night, and in the morning went to Honora's room, when seeing blood upon the roof, he traced it to the adjoining lot, where he found the child, then quite dead. When he entered the girl's room, she was then engaged in wiping blood from the floor, and did not seem to be at all disconcerted at the discovery of her conduct. Officer White, of the Eighth Precinct Police, was notified, when he arrested the accused, and also an elderly woman named Mary Quinlan, who occupied the same room on the night in question, as an accessory, and were committed to answer. Coroner Horton will further investigate the case today.

Murder Trial.—The jury in the case of Patrick H. Shinnes, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for killing James Henay on the night of the 27th of May last, during a drunken brawl in the Eastern District, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, whereupon the Court sentenced the accused to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 7, 5, 101, 106, 107, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 1, 122, 124, 125, 126, 4, 14, 15, 23, 127.

Men's Furnishing Goods

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Merino, Silk, Shaker-knit, Shaker Flannel and Scarlet Shaker Flannel UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

SHIRTS and COLLARS.

English, German and Shaker Hosiery.

Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, in great variety.

At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 37 and 39 William-st., One door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Popham—Meigs—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., Robert C. Popham to Katharine Terrill Meigs, daughter of H. Meigs, Jr., all of this City.

Young—Dominick.—In Br

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; they have three years' references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and a part of the washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 3d and 2d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; or as cook, and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 45 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do sewing in a private family; can have the best City references. Call at No. 20 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or waiting, or sewing; no objection to general housework in a small family. Good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 110 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do waiting; or to do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; best City references. Also, a first-rate cook. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, and do sewing; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement, until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, who has lived seven years in the family of her present employer, No. 351 West 17th-st., a situation in a small family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady either here or going abroad. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; best City references. Also, a first-rate cook. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, and do sewing; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement, until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, who has lived seven years in the family of her present employer, No. 351 West 17th-st., a situation in a small family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady either here or going abroad. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family; is willing to remain in the City or go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; can set her table in good style, and keep the silver in perfect order; will produce the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 346 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference; three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress with the best of City reference wants a situation. Inquire at No. 37 West 12th-st., or at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Has no objection to do nursery work and plain sewing.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a neat sewer, and would take care of children, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 169 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family or a genteel boarding-house, by a very competent girl, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., north of 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meat, game, pastry, bread. To be seen, for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook wants a situation; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastries, baking, &c., with the best of City reference. May be found at the Employment Society's Office for two days, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen for three days. Call or address No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking, baking, pastry and game; has no objection to do the washing of a small family, if required; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands family cooking in all its branches; can produce seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 45 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of pies; will assist in washing and ironing; can give good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 606 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; is a good maker of bread, and all kinds of cooking; can give good City references. Call for three days at No. 488 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands English and French cooking, all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City references given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches. Best references may be given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread, biscuits and pastries; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Inquire in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as first-rate cook; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN English woman, as good cook; has the best reference. Call at No. 57 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as good cook; can come well recommended; understands baking in all styles; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 352 2d-av., second door from 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastrys and deserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A LADY ABOUT TO PART WITH her cook, wishes to recommend her to some lady desiring a faithful woman in that capacity. Inquire, for one week, at No. 68 Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 17th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman wishes to engage as above; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, games, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and pastry, in all its branches; five years' reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; also English and French dishes, baking and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly neat about her apartments; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIvate family on Staten Island; a Protestant preferred, and good City references required. Apply to-day at No. 37 West 19th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 109 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a hotel or restaurant; best City references. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to do the plain washing. Can be seen at No. 336 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, steady Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, 1st floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN IS anxious to procure a situation either in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens in style; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; understands washing and ironing; or would not object to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer in a small family, in either City or country; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; no objections to a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; a comfortable home preferred rather than high wages. Call or address No. 20 East 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman as competent and experienced good, plain cook and baker in a private family; is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be highly recommended by her last employer for character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and a good plain cook, and a perfect washer and ironer. Call at No. 256 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 65 West 27th-st., where satisfactory references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman as competent and experienced good, plain cook and baker in a private family; is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be highly recommended by her last employer for character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and a good plain cook, and a perfect washer and ironer. Call at No. 256 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 65 West 27th-st., where satisfactory references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give the best City references. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who refers to her last employer for many years' service, where she can be now found, at No. 3 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 79 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent young women; one as first-class cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO Protestant girls want situations—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City references can be given from both. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 7 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; best references; will go to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A young, intelligent person, would like a situation in a family; understands hair-dressing and plain dress making; is an excellent milliner; has no objection to take care of a grown child, or to travel with a lady as companion. Also, a first-class cook wishes a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dressmaking for the last ten years for private families, would like to get a few more customers, by the day, week, or month; useful to an seamstress in a private family; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes herself generally useful; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; understands chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent for each capacity. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl, with good City reference, desires a situation in the City or country, prefers the latter; would like a place up the North River; is a good cook and baker and as excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for a smart, industrious servant girl, to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, faithful, economizing and neat, and highly recommended. Call for ELIZA, at 118 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, for general housework; understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as general house servant in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, who has had a great many years' experience in both hotels and private families, and is without incumbrance; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 606 6th-av., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable Protestant middle-aged woman, whose husband is going to Europe, would like a situation as housekeeper or cook, in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory recommendations as to honesty and trustworthiness; no objections to washing. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; wages not as much an object as a comfortable home. Good reference given. Call at 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; no objection to go traveling to any part, or take care of a baby or grown children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress by a respectable widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork, if required; she understands her business in all its branches; she is strong and healthy; no objection to the country, or a private boarding-house; can show long and satisfactory City reference from her last place; she is honest and obliging. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; inquire in the shoe store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL WITH EXCELLENT reference, wants a situation as laundress in a respectable family; she understands her business thoroughly; she would go as nurse, or would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent person wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of clear starching, French fluting and gentlemen's shirts in good style. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can take the charge of a large wash; does up linens in magnificent style; fluting and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman a situation as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Best of references from her present employer, where she can be seen until suited. Call at No. 17 Strong-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An active and industrious girl is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate chambermaid and good washer; can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; lived three years in her last place. Call No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; can do good plain sewing; has had long experience in the care of children. Call for two days at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner 34th-st.; the entrance on 7th-av. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; best City references; will assist as seamstress. Can at No. 69 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY woman, long-accustomed to the care of young children, a situation as infant's nurse; understands cutting children's dresses; is a good seamstress—a Protestant; would prefer a situation in the country. Apply No. 127 Amity st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at her present employers, No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most competent woman, as nurse; has been a good many years in that capacity; and is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 19th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 178 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and plain seamstress. Can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to mind children or do housework. Call at her last employer's, 97 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 374 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a young woman who can come well recommended, having lived over six years in her only place. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday at No. 147 Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy store, for two days, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted for a young woman as nurse and seamstress; in consequence of changes in the family her services are no longer required. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 West 23d-st., where the best of recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AS situation, by a young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; satisfactory references can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 8,018 Broadway, near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on the machine; has no objections to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Southern American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Good City references. Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., for two days; no objection to travel with a family.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as child's nurse, waitress or chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 206 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is willing to do light chamberwork or wait on a lady; understands cutting and making ladies undergarments, including shirt-making, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a steady place; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 161 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to the care of a child or light chamberwork; would make engagement with a few ladies by week or month, for the Winter; best of City reference can be given. Call, till suited, at present employer's, No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, making ladies' and children's clothes in the neatest style; no objection to travel; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given. Address No. 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., in the druggist's.

AS SEAMS

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY, 52,
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SON & Co., }
No. 5 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HENRY WAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 40 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, BARREL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, issued on application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 69 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 30 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,229 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE CROSSE AND HOLMAN LAKE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have seen notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division. We think your security ample, not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect you fully and enable the purchasers to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.

D. E. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. A. JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes by return mail, given free of charge. WM. A. JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANBBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL }
NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS C. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 23, 1861.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened by the Board or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, October 15, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (41,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called gentrel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and home-tie. Liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in sincerity will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address BOX A. O. SHEFFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY next,
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, one thousand cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a very attractive assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of buyers is particularly invited.

Auction sale of Boots and Shoes every Thursday.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely The attention of housekeepers and the trade is called to the above sale of magnificent furniture, and rare marble and bronze works of art, at the residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., comprising the entire contents of the house, among which are magnificent rosewood parlor suites, consisting of three full suites in rich brocatel, superb piano-forte, and with elegant parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of every description, having cost three months ago over $12,000. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Sale will commence with rich glass and silver ware in dining-room; the chamber and parlor furniture is rich carved rosewood; superb mattresses, beddings, carpets, &c. Catalogues at the house.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEERS,
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,
Will sell at their salesroom on
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
at 10½ o'clock, the stock of a Millinery Jobbing House, comprising rich velvets, satins, silks and crapes, bonnet ribbons in every style and large variety; fine French and American flowers, velvet ribbons, assorted numbers; ruches, feathers, bonnet frames, &c., &c., all strictly first-class goods, in regular packages, and in perfect order for the trade.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable horses, coupés and Victoria carriages, harness, &c., viz.:

A very beautiful lady's dapple bay saddle horse, long tail, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, is perfectly gentle, sound and kind, and good in all harness.

Also, a very fine bay horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and is a beautiful horse for a military officer.

Also, an elegant coupé made by Lawrence, very little used, and in perfect order.

Also, a Victoria carriage, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order, and one of the finest in the City.

Also, a fine double plated harness, made to order. The above belong to a private establishment, and present a rare opportunity to persons wishing to supply themselves. They can be seen previous to the sale, if desired, on application at our store.

Also, a pair of bay and black horses, aged 7 and 12 years.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

103 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at ½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

J. F. DUNCAN & Co., Auctioneers, No. 111 Nassau-st.
GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES.—The stock of a wholesale dealer will be sold by J. F. DUNCAN & CO., Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock. A good opportunity for any person in want of stoves of any kind. Sale positive; terms cash. By order of

W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.
BY JULIUS BROWN, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Positive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, lace curtains, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, parlor and large cooking stoves, chinaware, &c., &c., at No. 57 Luqueer-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots and Shoes, comprising all styles of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., seasonable goods for men's, youths' and boys' wear. See *Herald*.

NOTICE.—SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY.—To be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing about eight city lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gefford, Esq., and others; horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes. Apply to DAVID SCOTT, Esq., Auctioneer, Exchange-place, Jersey City.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale consists of azalias, Chinese primroses, variegated yuccas, ixoras, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—THE advertiser, having a large press disengaged, would like to contract for printing a newspaper or magazine, or any other work, on very low terms, for cash. Address PRINTER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELOUBET,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MUsic, English and French, also of ornamental work, wishes to make additional engagements to give one or two hours' daily instruction in families or schools. Terms moderate. Best of references. Address Miss E. P., Station E, Post-office.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, in good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,255 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT No. 481 Broadway.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, care leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONer yacht, of 150 tons burdan, nearly new, and in perfect order; is just coppered, and sails very fast. Good real estate would be taken in payment. Apply to JOHN M. MARTIN, No. 51 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN STEWART'S and Lord & Taylor's, a pair of single temple GOLD SPECTACLES. Any one finding and returning them to Mr. PEATT, at Tiffany & Co.'s, No. 552 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paint and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Gatesbeek-st., basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPEE, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—*Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.*

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are then upon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the private organs, fistula, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE almost hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. TILLERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersnom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning.—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. W. STRONG,

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 23th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG,

o2-law6w W. Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN HARRISON, No. 84 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, }
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,

au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.

HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forem on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LISAM, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN.

A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 83 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.... 85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at exceedingly low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $49. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North Rivar, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bow

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th, editorially congratulates its readers on the success of Hollins' flotilla on the Mississippi, and particularly the exploit of the Manassas. It urges the Southern people to be prepared to drive the Northern invaders from their ports and coasts at every sacrifice and exertion.

A law of the Confederate States rewards the owners of private armed vessels, in Confederate hands, 20 per cent. of the value of any United States public vessel and armament which they may destroy.

Another law gives $20 bounty for each prisoner captured on board such vessel.

The *Picayune* also says two National vessels were to be seen at the Passes at last accounts, supposed to be the *Richmond* and *Vincennes*. The *Niagara* went eastward before the attack of Saturday.

The *Richmond* and *Vincennes* are afloat, but the other sloop is not visible. It is inferred that she was sunk. The damaged one is believed to be the *Preble*.

The lumber landed at the head of the Passes was not burnt.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that S. B. BUCKNER has been appointed a Major-General.

The Galveston *News* says hundreds of companies, mostly cavalry, are tendering their services to Gen. HEBERT for the defence of Galveston.

Telegraphic communication between New-Orleans and Berwick Bay has been completed.

A telegram from Berwick says the Yankees captured, on Saturday last, the schooner *Sea Valla*, with a cargo valued at $20,000.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 11th, speaking of the Santa Rosas affair, says the *coup* was made at considerable loss on our side, but, doubtless, the Federal loss much exceeded ours.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 21.

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons just arrived from the interior of the Southern States, some of whom left rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy; and others, because their business was broken up by reason of their still adhering to the old faith and their ancient allegiance.

One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday morning last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm seeming to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men; that they have a complete confidence in their ability to maintain their position; *that there were, to his personal knowledge, many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially*; that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well as the towns, were swarming with soldiers; that almost every man wore uniform, and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were, in many cases, ragged, and in very few cases uniformed; that their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes, had very bad blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only to certain places, as at Manassas, and in parts of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel-gun or bowling-piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

He also said that certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug-store there on Wednesday. Ipecacuanha and iodide of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unattainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar Iron Works were said to be turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured, they were sent to their troops. In Richmond, there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets, and no drunkeness, that he saw, among the soldiers. *Among the operatives and mechanics especially the Union feeling was strong:* but no one would dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment, and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting, in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them.

The Union men would undoubtedly join the United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them. Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who were actually now forced to bear arms against it. What was the relative actual strength of the parties there, it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible to run a Union candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The Disunionists well know this, as well as the fact that there are thousands of Union men, and their fear of allowing the Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstration.

The Secessionists, were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this state of affairs. Coffee, fifty cents a pounds—hardly any hotel now gave coffee—some had tea—that, too, was high. Bacon, twenty-five cents a pound. Salt, eight dollars a sack. Flour, eight and nine dollars a barrel.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth in a country store, about eighty-five to ninety cents a bushel, and the storekeeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes of the different States, and "Confederate" money, of the denomination of five dollars and upward—all change consisted of "shinplasters" and corporation promises to pay *five and ten cents* (when $5 was presented) in Virginia money.

In the western and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially in East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were closely occupied by JEFF. DAVIS' "minions."

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville, and in Northeastern Mississippi, *as well as among the largest planters* along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong, and he had heard one man say at a "gathering," that "if he could only see the old Stars and Stripes he would cry for joy."

One account gave 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas. Another account stated that the Quartermaster at Norfolk served out 35,000 rations daily. It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish anything. The movements on our side were known *almost immediately* at Richmond—how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the Secessionists, and they are alarmed and perplexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seem to us very fair and candid, and reliable as coming from men who had neither interest nor wish to state other than facts.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. JUSTIN DIMICK, who is on his way from Fortress Monroe to take command of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, which has been fixed upon as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Artillery, and brevet Colonel in the army. He has been in the service upwards of forty-two years, having first entered in July, 1819, after graduating as West Point, as Second Lieutenant in the Light Artillery. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, and has always been a great favorite with the men under his command. The rebel prisoners are fortunate in having such an officer detailed to take care of them.

Dr. C. H. CRANE, for some time past examining surgeon of recruits at the medical purveying depôt in Grand-street, has been appointed Medical Director, and assigned to Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. Dr. CRANE entered the service as Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant on the 2d of February, 1848, and was recently appointed full Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He is a native of Rhode Island, but was appointed from Massachusetts, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers.

The United States steamer *Bienville* was put into commission yesterday, but will not muster her crew until to-day. Her officers are:

Commander—C. STEDMAN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. E. K. Benham; Acting Masters, William H. Churchell, C. G. Loring and F. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. T. Coates; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William W. Goodwin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William F. Wright; Second Assistant Engineer, H. Hill; Third Assistants, William Vandeberg and J. Day; Acting Gunner, J. Smith; Acting Master's Mates, W. W. Brandt, C. V. Kelly and W. H. Sheffield.

The *Bienville* carries eight broadside guns, and two pivot guns—one fore and the other aft—and also a guard of marines.

The bark *Amanda* was also put into commission yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, N. GOODWIN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. J. Hoffner; Acting Masters, J. G. Jones and B. Howard; Master's Mates, G. C. Campbell, R. Ladyara and J. Blake.

The steamer *Vixen*, formerly belonging to the revenue service, has been overhauled and fitted up, and is now receiving her stores. She had steam up yesterday, trying her engines.

The United States steamers *Isaac Smith*, (Shawsheen, (late the *Young America*,) *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, have left, under sealed orders.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been raised in honor of Col. ELLSWORTH, arrived at the foot of Fourteenth-street shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. On the 6th of August last, the men that were already enlisted went into encampment at Camp Rathbone, Albany, and remained there, making accession to their ranks, till their departure for this City. At the time of the organization of this regiment, it was designed to select men from all parts of the State, which has been fully carried out, this City even not neglecting to send her full complement of men. Before the regiment left Albany, on Monday, it was presented with a handsome flag by the wife of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING. After the ceremonies, which were of a most interesting nature, the corps marched through the streets, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

After some little delay the regiment landed and marched down Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and from thence to the Park Barracks, where the men partook of dinner. On the line of march it was observed that the men were fine, stout-built, athletic-looking fellows, none of whom are over 30 years of age. There were not many people out to welcome them, but those that did see them were much struck with their physical appearance.

Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, a drum corps of twenty, and five fifers. The numerical strength of the regiment, rank and file, is 1,060. One noticeable feature in this regiment is that the whole of the men belonging to it are unmarried. The uniform of the men is the same as that worn in the regular army, with the exception of a stout leather gaiter; but the Zouave corps attached to the regiment is dressed in dark blue, with red facings. The regiment was quartered in the Park Barracks last night, but at an early hour, to-day, will leave, by way of New-Jersey, for Washington. At present the men are armed with smooth-bore muskets, which before their departure, will be exchanged for the Minié rifle. Indeed the non-arrival of those weapons prevented their leaving, as was the intention last night. The Commandant of the regiment, Col. STARKER, has already seen service, having been Adjutant in Ellsworth's Zouaves. The Captains of Companies B, C and D were also officers in Ellsworth's Zouaves. Lieut. BURDICK, of Company D, is the tallest man in the regiment, being six feet seven inches in height. Accompanying the regiment to this City is a number of gentlemen, among whom are Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of the *Knickerbocker*, and Mr. J. C. CUYLER, of the *Morning Express*, of Albany. The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, S. W. STRYKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Rice; Major, James McKown; Adjutant, E. B. Knox; Quartermaster, Frederick R. Munday; Surgeon, Dr. Frothingham; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Bissel; Chaplain, Rev. Loomis H. Pease.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Geo. B. Henderson, Sergeant-Major; Henry C. Howlett, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Edwin Frothingham, Hospital Steward.

LINE OFFICERS—Captains—Co. A, E. B. Chapin, of Buffalo; Co. B, Lucius S. Lurrebee, of Chicago, one of the original Zouaves; Co. C, Wm. H. Revere, Jr., of New-York, originally one of the Chicago Zouaves; Co. D, Freeman Conner, of New-Hampshire, a Chicago Zouave; Co. E, Michael McN. Walsh, of New-Paltz; Co. F, Campbell Allen, of Albany; Co. G, Wm. Vanderkip, of Albany; Co. H, Capt. Dantes, a Chicago Zouave; Co. I, A. W. Shafer; Co. K, Wm. H. Miller.

Two members of the regiment, on their arrival in this City, were attacked with the dysentery, and were at once removed to the New-York Hospital.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Reliable information has reached here that J. R. and J. D. FLANDERS, editors and proprietors of the *Franklin County Gazette*, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, and will be taken through here in the night train on their way to Fort Lafayette.

FORT WARREN TO BE GARRISONED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A battalion of four companies is to be enlisted to garrison Fort Warren. Col. DIMICK, a veteran artillery officer, is expected to take command.

CITY POLITICS.

The Conference Convention at the Everett House.

AN EXCITING SESSION—EXPULSION OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION COMMITTEE.

The Convention met at the Everett House on Monday evening, according to adjournment. Delegates were present from the People's Union Party, the Fifth-avenue Party, the Tax-payers Party, and the German Union League. Each of these parties was represented by seven delegates. The Convention was presided over by JAMES W. BEEKMAN. The first business of importance was to ascertain what Committees were delegated with full power to act for their organizations. All, excepting the People's Union Committee, represented that their organizations would be bound by the action of the consolidated Committees. The People's Union Committee informed the Convention that they were instructed to report to their General Committee, and although they believed that their action would be indorsed, still the General Committee had reserved the right to repudiate their action, if they deemed that course advisable. This statement produced a lengthy discussion, during which Messrs. PIERREPONT, SWAN and WITTHAUS, of the Fifth-avenue Party, persisted that the People's Union Committee should not be allowed to vote, while Messrs. BEEKMAN and WESENDONK, of the German Committee, and several other members of the Convention, were equally clamorous in urging that the People's Union Committee should be recognized. A vote was finally taken, and all the Committees voted for their expulsion, with the exception of the German Union League. The People's Union Committee then withdrew from the room.

Mr. WESENDONK, of the German Committee, then stated that, in consequence of such proceedings on the part of the Conference, himself and colleagues would also retire from the room.

A delegate from the Fifth-avenue Committee submitted a resolution to the effect that the People's Union Committee be allowed to take part in the proceedings, and that the votes of four delegations should decide upon the nominations. This was acquiesced in by the Convention and Mr. WESENDONK empowered to invite the rejected committee to return to the room. Immediately after the expulsion of the People's Union Committee, they retired to an adjoining room, and engaged in conversation concerning the treatment they had received, and came to the conclusion that the whole affair was instituted for the purpose of advancing the interests of Mayor Wood, and that the three opposing committees were entirely under his influence. The Committee was about preparing a protest when Mr. WESENDONK entered and tendered the invitation to them to return. The Committee accepted the invitation, and took their seats again with the other committees. Those of the German Committee who had retired, also returned to the room.

An informal ballot was then taken which resulted favorably for the nomination of ORISON BLUNT, for Supervisor; JOSEPH HOEIE, for County Clerk; and L. NAUMANN and Dr. SCHIMMEL for Coroners. These nominations were subsequently confirmed by regular ballot.

Without transacting any further business, the Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at the same place this evening, at 7½ P. M.

COUNTY AND SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS LAST EVENING.

The Conference Committees of the People's Union, Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, Tax-payers and German League Parties met again at the Everett House last evening. The tone of the meeting was exceedingly moderate, and the infuriated element, which so conspicuously characterized its proceedings the night previous, was happily subdued to something like unanimity of feeling and action. The speeches made were few and brief, and it was evidently the intention of all the members present to expedite business from the very commencement. The Conference adjourned at 10 o'clock, after having united upon the following nominations, and will meet again in the same place next Thursday evening.

For Sheriff—Fred. L. Vulte.
For District-Attorney—A. R. Lawrence.
For Coroners—Geo. W. Matsell, Dr. J. W. Ranney.

SENATORIAL.

Fourth District—F. R. Tillou.
Fifth District—J. W. Chanler.
Sixth District—B. F. Manierre.
Seventh District—John J. Phelps.

National Union Nominating Convention.

The above Committee met at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, Mr. ACKER in the Chair.

There appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the object of the meeting, but it was decided that the Convention was to be composed of three delegates from each Ward to nominate candidates for the vacant judgeships and other county officers.

Delegates from several Wards stated that they did not understand the call for the meeting in that light and also stated that many Wards would not be represented on account of the misunderstanding.

Some debate ensued on this point, when it was finally decided to call the Wards and ascertain what Wards were represented.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed for that purpose, who reported that the Seventeenth Ward only was not represented.

The report of Committee on Credentials was accepted.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was voted down.

A motion was made to go into nominations, which was amended that this Convention indorse the ticket nominated by the Cooper Institute Convention, of which Dr. ASPIN is Chairman.

A great deal of confusion then ensued on this subject, great objections being made to this wholesale course of nominating.

A motion was carried to go into nomination for Sheriff.

J. W. Brown, F. L. Vulte, Wm. M. Tweed, and James Lynch, were mentioned for the office.

Mr. J. W. BROWN was unanimously nominated for Sheriff.

On the motion to nominate a County Clerk, H. W. Genet, Joseph Hoxie, and Lemuel Bangs, were mentioned.

Amid a great deal of confusion, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made, which was lost.

Two ballots were then taken for County Clerk, without any definite result.

During all this time the greatest confusion prevailed, and the scene was utterly indescribable.

Finally, after a number of motions to adjourn *sine die*, the Convention adjourned to meet on Friday night.

The People's Union Nominating Convention.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention of Delegates, under the above name, met at 8 o'clock, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, Wm. TUCKER, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs. ROBERT BEATTY and WM. C. CONNER acting Secretaries.

After the reading of the minutes and the list of candidates for County officers heretofore presented by the organization and published in this paper, a statement of the proceedings of the Conference Committee appointed to consult with the similar Committees of other Union organizations since the last assembling of the Convention was made, and a general debate arose in which Mr. OLIVER, at some length, stated the views that had actuated the Committee and the plan it deemed best for the success of the People's ticket. He referred particularly to the action had at the General Conference held at the Everett House on Monday night, and spoke cordially of the efforts of the German Delegation to aid in preparing a ticket on which Republicans and Democrats alike, should be fairly and honestly represented. He adhered, however, warmly to the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE for District-Attorney, and while he sustained the whole ticket, would say that, if Mr. LAWRENCE only was to be sacrificed, he should denounce the arrangement. He closed by moving that the whole County ticket reported by the Committee of Conference should be ratified.

Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON offered to amend the resolution by excepting the District-Attorney and leaving that exception with the Committee for future action. He would not say with full power.

Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER, the Chairman, warmly and eloquently advocated Mr. OLIVER'S motion. The ticket, as a whole, was the best ever offered in the City, and he would rather see it all sunk than accept unworthy alterations. He would spend no more time or money to aid in unnecessary exchange of names.

Mr. OLIVER did not, for various reasons, favor the German candidate for District-Attorney, JAMES M. SMITH, although he had no objections to giving the Germans a fair show, and even would support one of themselves for the office, could they bring forward the proper, competent men.

The debate continued with some warmth, Messrs. MARBURY, BROWN, HUTCHINGS, CHILDS, and others, taking part. Mr. TAYLOR vehemently insisted upon the maintenance of the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE, whose rejection he said would be the first fatal step in the drama of the ruin of the organization.

Mr. DUGANNE would like to see the Convention revert to its original nominations as stated before any changes were made. He thought that the real first step in the drama of ruin had already been taken in the proposed nomination of bad men, and he advocated an immediate and emphatic return to the first principles of a true and unpartisan Union movement.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS and BROWN both made appeals in the same sense, the former however sustaining Mr. WILLIAMSON'S amendment. Mr. STILLWELL also sustained it and repelled the idea of Mr. OLIVER that concessions were to be made to the Republican or any other particular party for any other purpose, if for any whatever, than the success of a true, disinterested Union ticket.

Mr. WILLIAMSON'S amendment was finally carried, with 25 ayes to 14 noes; whereupon the whole resolution, as amended, passed, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. DUGANNE, who warmly and ably sustained the proposition, the following Senatorial ticket, as reported by the Conference Committee, was then ratified, viz: Messrs. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, J. W. CHANLER, B. F. MANIERRE, JOHN J. PHELPS.

After an announcement by Mr. OLIVER that the Committee on Ratification would meet to-morrow evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, the Convention, at 11½ o'clock, adjourned, to reassemble at the Cooper Institute at 8 P. M. on Friday next.

The Republican Second Assembly Nominations.

The Second District Republican Assembly Convention met last night, and nominated JAMES DONOHUE

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENING.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

This Committee held a meeting yesterday. Mr. William H. Arthur, stationer, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, was the first witness examined. He stated that his books would show the amount of stationery furnished by him to the Commissioners; the accounts were kept in various books comprising the ledger, journal, &c., and it would be necessary to look over them all in order to get a complete list of the items; the dates extend back about one year; he had never made an application to the Commissioners to furnish them with stationery as it was not usual to send in proposals, but it was usually intimated by the Corporation Counsel where supplies could be obtained; he did not know why this course was taken by the Corporation Counsel, but he knew the Commissioners generally met at the office of the Counsel, and it was there decided upon the matter of stationery, posters, &c., and if a Commissioner had a friend whom he wished to patronize, it was made known at that time; the stipulation usually made by the Commissioners was that the supplies should be furnished at the same rates as those exacted from private individuals; the character of the stationery was the same as that furnished to merchants, such as engrossing paper, minute books, ink-stands, pencils, blotting paper, pen-holders, and other small articles; he never furnished gold pens, unless upon a written order from the Commissioners; in one or two instances gold pens had been furnished; a clerk was furnished now and then with a pen-knife, but no charge was made for the same; he usually furnished all the items in the bill rendered, for which he received a draft on the Comptroller.

The witness was instructed to appear again at the next meeting, and produce the books showing the items of stationery furnished the Commissions for widening Worth-street and Albany-street, and for opening Ninety-sixth-street.

SAMUEL JONES, lawyer, testified that his office was at No. 106 Broadway; he has the use of the whole floor; John B. Haskin and Edward P. Tappan in connection with himself engaged the rooms together; his commission was for opening One Hundred and Ninety-sixth-street; had served on other commissions, and had acted in the capacity of clerk for the Fourth-avenue commission, and received his appointment some seven or eight years ago; the commission appointed for opening Ninety-sixth-street, met at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway, but he did not know the rent paid by the Commissioners; did not know by whom he was appointed Commissioner, but supposed that he received his appointment from the Court; the rooms at No. 106 Broadway were hired by the Commissioners of Edward D. Greene; a partition formerly divided the room; he hired the whole floor at that time, and let out two back rooms, one of them being divided by a partition, and, with the consent of the Commissioners, he made arrangements with Mr. James to let a back room; the Commission was in existence about sixty days; he thought the rent was $37; he thought the stationery for that commission was purchased from Latimer & Bro.; Mr. Tweed did not serve on that Commission with him; John C. Angel served with him; the Clerk was Charles Anderson, who was appointed by the Commissioners; the Commissioners appointed their own Surveyor; the Commission did not appoint the posters; his Commission met that day, but the session did not continue above an hour.

These were the only two witnesses examined yesterday, and the Committee adjourned till Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.

NO PROGRESS MADE.

At twenty minutes past 4, the Charter Convention had a bare quorum, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was proceeded with. The various Standing Committees were called upon, but the unanimous response was "progress reported." The Committee on Absentees made a similar report, and stated that the counsel to the Corporation, to whom a very brief note called attention to a communication which he had transmitted to the Board of Councilmen on the 1st inst., (but without specifying its nature,) Referred. Communications from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Sanitary Committee and other official and unofficial bodies were appropriately referred.

Mr. FARNHAM offered a resolution that when the Board adjourns it adjourn to meet on Friday next, and meet thereafter daily until the amendments be passed. Also, that the seats of all members be declared to be vacant who shall have been absent three consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse, and that the Committee on Permanent Organization report the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancies.

In the same connection he offered a resolution, which he desired to lay on the table until the next meeting, declaring the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and asking the Legislature to continue their sessions during the next year.

Mr. TUCKER was satisfied that nothing could now be accomplished even if they were to meet daily, and he thought the best thing to be done was to adjourn now *sine die*. He was opposed to sitting again, as he thought no good could arise. As for declaring seats vacant, that was simply ridiculous, as that required 16 votes, and now-a-days it was as much could be done to get a bare quorum of 13. He therefore moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. PUSEY said if that was the case, vacancies had already been filled illegally, and on consulting the law, such was found to be the case. Mr. P. was opposed to adjourning *sine die* without another effort.

Mr. TUCKER'S motion was lost, and the resolutions offered by Mr. FARNHAM were adopted.

Mr. ALLEN moved to adjourn until Nov. 5, and then proceed and complete a charter, and submit it to the Legislature, but it did not pass.

The Board then adjourned until Friday at 3 P. M.

The Silver Buckeye—Progress of the Examination.

The examination of the case of ERASTUS H BOOTH, charged with being captain of the slaver *Buckeye*, which landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba about a year ago, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner OSBORNE.

Sidney S. Norton, foreign entry clerk in the Custom-house, testified that the bond at the time of the sailing of the *Buckeye* from this port, in May, 1560, was signed by Capt. Booth, Mr. Baker, and W. C. Williams. The bark was claimed to be owned by James G. Baker, and Capt. Booth swore that he was her master.

Henry Ford, one of the crew of the *Buckeye*, testified that Capt. Booth acted as master of the vessel nearly up to the time the negroes were taken aboard on the Coast of Africa; before the negroes were taken aboard, a Spaniard named Don Pedro came on board and musiered the crew, whom he informed that he was going to take a cargo of slaves to Cuba, and asked how much they would ask for the voyage; they replied $1,000 apiece; he said he could not give that, but finally agreed to give them $900 each on the arrival of the vessel at Cuba; he told the crew that he was master of the vessel from that time; Capt. Booth was on board during the embarkation of the negroes, and went to Cuba in the vessel, but took no part in the management of the vessel.

The examination was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

The examination in the case of J. A. MACHADO, charged with fitting out the slaver *Mary Francis*, which was to have been resumed yesterday, was postponed to a future day, to be agreed upon hereafter.

Methodists Local Preachers' Convention.

This Convention closed their labors shortly after midnight on Monday. The business session was concluded yesterday morning in the Greene-street M. E. Church.

After considerable discussion, it was determined to hold the next annual meeting in Newark, N. J. The resolutions in favor of sustaining the Government were taken up, and an exciting discussion ensued. The President decided that, as the resolutions had not been presented to the Association through a Committee, they could not be acted upon. An appeal was made from the decision of the Chair, and the vote ratified the decision of the Chair. The matter was opened again, and debated till near midnight. Mr. COOK, of Baltimore, regretted the introduction of the resolutions, because nobody doubted the loyalty of the Northern delegates, and the Baltimore delegates, who knew the circumstances in which they were placed, did not desire to introduce this matter into the Convention. They (of Baltimore) were loyal to the Government when it cost something to be loyal. The Convention adjourned without taking action upon the resolutions.

The Summerside and Charlottetown Telegraph Line.

To the New-York Associated Press:

SUMMERSIDE, Prince Edward's Island, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

This is the first message transmitted over the Summerside and Charlottetown line of the Gulf Telegraph Company, incorporated by an act of the Colonial Legislature. J. H. D.

The Late Thomas Wildey.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of THOMAS WILDEY, the founder of Odd Fellowship, took place this morning. There was a very large turnout, including delegations of the Order from various sections of the country. A number of military officers were in the procession, and also several bands stationed here.

Burning of Perkins' Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A fire occurred this morning at Perkins' Mills, near Schuylkill, in Manayunk. The main building was saved. A large quantity of wool in the dyeing house was destroyed. All are insured. The fire will somewhat cripple the operations in the manufacture of army cloth. Preparations are, however, already making for their rebuilding.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, bound to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Capital Stock	$28,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,656,700
Specie	7,093,000
Due from other Banks	8,432,500
Due to other Banks	7,896,760
Deposits	25,541,000
Circulation	6,556,700

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

[Advertisement.]

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY.—The most celebrated "beauty" of the present season is KNOX'S new hat for gents, which all the fashionables are wearing. It is procured at the well-known No. 212 Broadway, and is at once comfortable, becoming, aristocratic, and reasonably cheap. Look at it.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 22—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Swiney, Miss Mary Congiao, Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lesse and 3 children, Mr. Danwith and lady, Edward T. Magassan and lady, S. N. Burrill, lady and servant, R. Rhodes and lady, Wm. Munn, 2 children and nurse, Rev. J. H. Morrison and son, Rev. Wm. Wiseman, Messrs. H. Moore, R. D. Aumaille, Jas. Dakin, C. W. Lewis, Mr. Donovan, Albert H. Nieslay, A. P. J. Powell, James Burke, Daniel D. Buchanan, John H. Stevenson, Theodosius Bartow, Edward Bartow, R. McMorrine, W. W. Crittenden, Robert S. Locke, Wm. Bignett, Wm. Hastings.

In bark Pallas, from Batize, Hond.—Hiram Shipman, J. Osborn, Mr. Freeland, Mr. Richter, Mrs. Gordon, R. Walker, Jr., Frank Parker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 5 10 | Moon rises.... 8 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 13 | Gov. Island 11 02 | Hell Gate.... 12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia.
Barks Mendi, Smith, Lisbon, Yates & Porterfield; Crested Wave, (Br.,) Dobson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Lee, Morteau, Aspinwall, Lawrence, Giles & Co; Minnehaha, McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox; M. R. Lindsay, Miller, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Express, Frost, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.
Barks Colloonay, (Br.,) Creary, Cork, for orders, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Trojan, Babbidge, Londonderry, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Brigs Mischief, (Br.,) Oliphant, Tampico, Echeverrie & Co.; Solitario, (Span.,) Bosch, Gibraltar, Gomes, Wallis & Co.
Schooners Dart, Palmer, Stamford; Lion, Furbish, Boston, W. L. Brown & Co.; Sanwa, Whittemore, Crab Island, F. Talbot & Co.; Open Sea, Babbidge, Nagusbo, P. R., Smith, Jones & Co.; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Havana, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, master; Lath Rich, Nickerson, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Ann Giberson, Page, Tom's River; Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Oporto, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Phelan, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Ocean Bride, Swan, Harbor Grace, Gardner, Bruce & McAuliff.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 9, at 1.15 P. M., and Queenstown 10th, at 4.15 P. M., with mdse., 42 cabin and 295 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

H. B. M. gunboat Racer, Lyons, commander, from Halifax Oct. 14. The R. mounts 11 guns, and has a crew of 130 men.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with lumber to E. S. Mastin.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to T. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Henrietta, (of Robbinstown,) Trecartin, London and the Downs Sept. 18, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 28, lat. 49 40, lon. 17 7, fell in with Br. ship or bark Prince Arthur, of Liverpool, abandoned and water-logged, bulwarks gone, fore and main house washed away, and the decks breaking up, the sea washing over her; was lumber laden, rudder gone, also main and mizzenmasts at the cap, the three lower masts standing, also the fore and main-yard and foretopsail-yard; a part of the mainsail and foretopsail blowing in rags; blowing a gale at the time, could not board her; from appearances, she had only been abandoned a few days, and no doubt she would soon break up.

Ship Columbia, (packet,) Bryant, Liverpool Sept. 17, with mdse. and 113 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Sept. —, lat. 49 60, lon. 17 10, passed a bark abandoned; boats gone and main and mizzentopmasts over the side; it coming on dark did not learn her name. Sept. 20, lat. 44 10, lon. 49, spoke Br. ship Theodore, from Portsmouth for Quebec, leaking and short of provisions; supplied her with provisions; she was 42 ds. out. Oct. 15, lat. 42 10, lon. 65, was in co. with ship Saranac, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Sea King, (of Boston,) Barker, Calcutta June 8, Sand Heads June 17; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 29, St. Helena Sept. 12, with mdse. to master. Sept. 12, in sight of Cape of Good Hope, spoke Br. bark Falcon, from Cape Town for Honduras, 13 ds. out.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool Sept. 22, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Thomas Richardson. Sid. in co. with ship Benj. Adams, for New-York. Oct. 20, was in co. with ship Saranac, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Xiphias, (of St. John, N. B.,) Daniels, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Lorena, Wade, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Trask & Dennison—to load for Aspinwall.

Brig Yeta, (Br., of Picton,) Waters, Providence 24 hours, in ballast, to McCall & Frith.

Schr. M. H. Banks, Banks, Bath, with hay, for Baltimore.

Schr. James & Louise, Chase, Albany, for Braintree, Mass.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with stone, for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Margaret A., (Br.,) Rusk, St. John, N. B., via Providence 2 ds., in ballast, to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Addison,) ——, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Benjamin, Cram, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee.

Schr. John, Frothingham, Jonesport 8 ds., with spars to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Eva, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. S. T. King, Gleadenneu, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Clark, Middletown, in ballast.

Schr. Belle Creole, Smith, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Elias Dudley, Jayne, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Saunders, Marblehead 2 ds., fish.

Schr. Exchange, Allen, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Oct. 21—Steamships Cleator, (Br.,) Kingston; Champion, Aspinwall. Ships Siam, (Br.,) Sydney; Inca, Havre; Charles Wood, do. Brigs Markland, Bordeaux; Hattie, (Br.,) Glasgow; Cosmos, (Br.,) Marseilles. Schr. Victoria, (Br.,) Havana.

###

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3148. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Eight Near Leesburgh

Gallant Conduct of the National Troops.

GEN. McCLELLAN UP THE RIVER.

Our Army Ready to Occupy Leesburgh.

Probability of an Advance To-day.

Preparations for the Obsequies of Col. Baker.

THE LOWER POTOMAC STILL CLOSED.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Pass the Blockade.

Rebel Troops Leaving Kentucky for New-Orleans and Mobile.

A Series of Skirmishes in Missouri

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

VIENNA EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Yesterday, a small scouting party of about thirty men belonging to the Seventeenth New-York, visited Vienna, and passed down the Fairfax road to Flint Hill. They saw only the rebel pickets in the distance, but no evidence of their being present in greater force. They report Vienna to be entirely deserted. Of the fifteen or twenty houses there, hardly any were occupied, and all were stripped of their furniture. No men were in the village and only three women and two old negroes. The railroad in the vicinity of the village had been torn to pieces.

A DETACHMENT OF THE MOZART MEN SURPRISED.

While a detachment of the Mozart Regiment were on picket duty on Sunday night, they were suddenly surprised by a corps of rebels, who came upon them while a portion were asleep, and the balance, unsuspecting the existence of any of the enemy in the vicinity, were amusing themselves playing cards. The Mozarters were obliged to retire with a loss of one of their numbers named JAMES LYONS, of Lawrence, Mass., belonging to Company K, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels. In consequence of this, Gen. HEINTZELMAN ordered a reconnoissance to discover the whereabouts of the main body of the rebels. The reconnoitering party consisted of Lieut. P. B. LANE, of Company A, Col. HOBART WARD'S New-York Regiment, and fifteen men. They started on Monday, and bivouacked at Olivet Church, on the old Fairfax Road, on Monday night. Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, they started again, and proceeded to Franconia, the residence of a Mr. FOWLER, now in the secession service, where they arrested a negro as guide, and proceeded to the house of a Mr. BRADUS, about 2½ miles from the advanced posts. The statements of the inmates were uniformly to the effect that three or four regiments of the enemy were encamped a short distance across Accotink Creek, occupying a ravine which is well known to our troops. One of Lieut. LANE'S men says he saw two rebel scouts leave a species of barricade, and go in different directions toward places where the informants of Lieut. LANE declared there were two reserves of rebel pickets. Having only fifteen men, and being two miles and a-half from reinforcements, Lieut. LANE was obliged to retire, and reached his camp yesterday at 12 o'clock. Though Lieut. LANE served with honor at Bull Run, and his reliability is not in any manner questioned, the story of the proximity of the rebels is not believed at Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters. A lady named Mrs. DANTY, who lives some distance beyond the bone mills on the old Fairfax Road, and beyond where Lieut. LANE penetrated, denies in toto that there are any rebel troops in the vicinity. She says she has not heard the rebel drums for more than a week. There is no doubt, however, that the rebels are in force below Occoquan Creek.

The camp of Col. WARD'S Regiment is in excellent condition, and the men of both that and the Mozart Regiment are in excellent health.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has caused the arrest of a man named SAVAGE, who has been detected communicating across the river, and is suspected of being a spy.

THE NEW BATTERIES AT MATTHIAS POINT.

The following is the official report of Lieut HARRELL, of the reconnoissance which developed the new batteries of the enemy at Matthias Point:

U. S. STEAMER UNION, OFF AQUIA CREEK, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I learned last night, through a trusty channel, that a battery at Mathias Point was ready to open fire. Although I placed full confidence in the statement, I determined to wait until this morning to verify it. I sent the *Rescue* down, with orders to Lieut. MAGAW to keep a sharp lookout upon the Point. Shortly before sundown, this evening, I heard firing in that direction, and immediately dispatched the *Rescue* to ascertain what it meant. She met a schooner close to the Point, and was informed by the Captain that the *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* fired into the bushes, and the fire was immediately returned by the rebels. Several shots were exchanged, when the steamers retired below the Point. My informant stated last night that the artillery consisted of eighteen guns. As soon as I received the information last night, I ordered all vessels below the Point, and I believe there are but two schooners at this time above the Point.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. HARRELL, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Capt. CRAVEN, etc.

ONE WAY TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

The oyster merchants of Alexandria have a novel theory of the cause of the rumors as to the condition of affairs on the Lower Potomac. They say that the oyster shippers are in the plot to represent the difficulties of navigation, in order to raise the price of oysters. This they say will account for so many vessels being fired at, and so few hit.

THE STEAMER HUGH JENKINS RAISED.

The sunken steamer *Hugh Jenkins* has been raised by an ingenious process. There was a bulkhead built across the breach, and the tug *Pusey* pumped her out. The whole operation took less than two days.

PASSING THE BATTERIES.

Two or three oyster-smacks ran the rebel batteries, to-day, and were not fired into.

The Captain of the *Pusey* reports an eight foot swash channel near the Maryland shore, by means of which vessels of light draft may pass Shipping Point in safety.

ATTEMPT TO PASS THE BATTERIES.

The steamboat *Mary of Chester*, Capt. GIBSON, returned from the Lower Potomac, to-day, having made an ineffectual attempt to get by the batteries with three barges in tow. The Captain has heard nothing as to rumors, now circulating in town, that the *Freeborn* was fired into and badly injured this morning.

A DECISION AFFECTING MERCHANTS.

The Provost Marshal's Court of Alexandria has made a decision to-day which will gladden the hearts of Northern merchants. The substance of the decision is, that our brethren of Dixie must pay their debts. The question came up at the court to-day, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. BREESE, of Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Staff, presiding. One of your Broadway merchants complained that an Alexandria dealer had possession of his goods, and would neither pay for them nor return them. The Alexandrian was brought up forthwith, and undertook to plead some of the old Virginia stay laws. The Provost Judge "couldn't see it" in that light, and decided the case by summarily ordering Provost Marshal GRIFFITHS to take possession of the property, and to return to the original owner such portions as he could identify. Provost-Marshal GRIFFITHS has, therefore, in his possession about $50,000 worth of Northern goods, mainly belonging to New-York merchants, which goods are in the stores of Alexandria, which stores are locked with keys, and which keys are in the possession of the aforesaid Marshal. The same summary justice is dealt out to the liquor dealers who are shown to have had any hand in the inebriation of recruits.

THE CASE OF JUDGE MERRICK.

Judge MERRICK is still honored with a guard before his door—not that the Judge is under arrest, but that the Provost Marshal for prudential reasons deems the presence of a guard necessary. If the populace should take it into their heads that the Judge sympathised with the rebels, they might make violent demonstrations—in which case it would be convenient to have the timely interposition of the sentry.

The order made yesterday, by the two Circuit Judges, has not yet been served on Gen. PORTER. It is easy enough for the Judges to declare "the cat should be belled," but it is difficult to find any one to undertake the job. Not every officer would fancy coming within reach of Gen. PORTER'S body-guard.

THE BLOCKADE.

It is well understood here that the reports of intended interference with our blockade by European Powers are for the most part the inventions of cotton speculators or those who wish to engage in the same business.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES.

THURLOW WEED visited the New-York camps on the Virginia side to-day.

The rain of yesterday has been succeeded to-day by a raw, heavy wind, which has already made a visible improvement in the roads.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced from the War Department:

Lieut.-Col. J. A. HARDIE, to be Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Dr. Z. F. ASPELL, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. S. S. COX, JAMES G. GRANT, and C. B. CHAPMAN.

CARLE A. WOODRUFF, to be Second Lieutenant of Artillery, U. S. A.

ED. D. MUHLENBURG, to be First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

Dr. J. C. KENNON, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. WM. A. BRADLEY, JR., to be Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. WM. H. MUSSEY, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. C. W. JONES, GEORGE BURR, W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, ROBERT RAMSDEN, S. L. PANCOAST, NATHANIEL R. MOSELY, and F. H. GROSS.

WM. H. SCHELER, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. J. J. WOOD.

FREDERICK KNEPLEAY, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

CARROL H. POTTER, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. C. D. JAMESON.

JAS. C. MONTGOMERY, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

NATHAN REEVE, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. J. N. PALMER.

WALTER S. PARKER, to be a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

THE HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The reports of the numbers confined in the hospitals for the weed ending Oct. 18 are as follows: E-street, 77; Seminary, 130; Union, 130; Columbian, 215; General, 48; Eruptive, 104; Alexandria, 184. Total, 888. This is a decrease of about 100 from last week.

DEATH OF ASHBURY DICKENS.

ASHBURY DICKENS, Esq., for many years clerk of the Senate, died at his residence in this city this morning. He has been nearly all his life connected with the Government in some capacity. August last he was removed from his position as clerk of the Senate, for the reason that he was suspected of sympathising with the rebels. He was then in feeble health.

COL. GRAHAM NOT KILLED.

The rumor of the death of Col. GRAHAM, of the Excelsior Brigade, which was current here last evening, proves to have been unfounded. The Colonel was, to-day, not only alive but well, and somewhat at a loss to comprehend that he had been so summarily disposed of.

JAMES WILSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Consul to Guayquil.

The Prussian Minister and his family have returned to Washington for the Winter.

The city is again filled with strangers. Willard's old house is running over, and I believe it is the same with the other hotels.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Judge BOND to-day sentenced JOHN KING, one of the 19th of April rioters, to one years' imprisonment and $500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for murder, instead of riot; that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

Considerable excitement prevailed to-night at the Fair of the Maryland Institute. A Committee of the Home Guards, accompanied by a large delegation, proceeded to the hall, and demanded that the Band of the Independent Blues should play the National airs, which had been suppressed on account of some of the audience hissing them. Whilst the Committee was consulting with the managers, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," which was received by the immense audience with cheers, and the wavings of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and with cheers for Gen. SCOTT, the Union, DIX, and McCLELLAN, by the crowd outside.

THE BATTLE NEAR LEESBURGH.

The Important Advantages Gained by Our Troops.

THE FALL OF THE GALLANT BAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The funeral of Col. BAKER will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, from his late quarters, the residence of Col. WEBB. The highest civic and military honors will be paid to his remains—the great commanders and the President and his Cabinet officially attending the funeral. The General Order of Gen. McCLELLAN is a most frank and touching tribute from a brother in arms. In its eloquent sentences the country will realize how great a loss both the civil and military powers have sustained.

It seems that the Colonel had almost a presentiment of his fate. Almost the last words he said on parting with Col. WEBB, when he was on the eve of leaving Washington, and but forty-eight hours before he fell, was a request that, if he should be killed, his friend would procure his body and give it burial. An examination of his body shows that he was pierced by five different balls. This shows strikingly that it is the barbarous purpose of the rebels to strike down the officers, and to pick them out as targets.

Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday went to the point where our army was crossing the Potomac, opposite Leesburgh. He telegraphed back the highest praise of the action of our troops in the late battle. He says they fought bravely, retired in order, and, after the fight, maintained the best spirits and most strict discipline. He expresses the belief that he can, hereafter, place implicit reliance upon the men, and his conviction that they will not flinch at the hardest work. His praise is so warm and cordial, that it is more than enthusiastic.

By the way, a ride on horseback of forty miles, over rough roads and through a cold, drenching rain, shows that the young commander of the Potomac does not shrink from exposure and fatigue, and that vicissitudes of weather do not keep him from the post of danger when his men are facing the batteries of the enemy.

Mrs. LANDER received a dispatch this forenoon from her husband, announcing that, while reconnoitering yesterday, he was wounded by a musket ball, which struck him in the calf of the leg. The ball was extracted, and he was doing very well. He will come to this city as soon as he is able to travel. Gen. LANDER was in Washington when the news of the death of Col. BAKER was received. He was preparing to take command of a brigade on the Upper Potomac, but immediately repaired to the command of Col. BAKER, and by order, took charge of that brigade. In a few hours afterwards he was wounded, the rebels endeavoring to pick him off as they had Col. BAKER. Fortunately, they were at too long range.

Gen. McCLELLAN had not returned to Washington at a late hour this evening. It was ascertained that all the troops intended to operate against Leesburgh had crossed the river, and were encamped on the Virginia side.

PARTICULARS OF MONDAY'S FIGHT.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following report of the battle at Ball's Bluff, midway between Conrad's and Edward's Ferries, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night Col. STEVENS, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. PHILBRICK, of Company H, and Quartermaster HOWE, of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They closed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting-point about 10 o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Col. DEVENS, the latter, with about 300 men, pushed forward, by direction of Gen. STONE, in the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak and return, and Col. DEVENS remain with his command concealed, sent back word that no enemy was in sight, Capt. PHILBRICK'S company taking an advanced position while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river and 500 yards in advance of Col. DEVENS' reserve, Capt. PHILBRICK, accompanied by Col. DEVENS in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve, concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish Capt. PHILBRICK had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have much effect, whereas the other used long range rifles on our forces.

At daybreak, and at the same hour that Col. DEVENS' command left the shore to make the advance, Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Col. DEVENS.

Col. DEVENS maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by three hundred more of his regiment, under Lieut.-Col. WARD. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable body of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Col. DEVENS slowly retreated, in perfect order to the river, where Gen. BAKER had arrived with a battalion of the California Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. WISTAR. Gen. BAKER then took command, first complimenting Col. DEVENS for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than six huncred men, the right of the line of battle, the centre and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. LEE, and the California battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieut.-Col. WISTAR. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. FRENCH, and one piece of the New-York battery, commanded by Lieut. BRAMHALL, were in front of the centre, just previous to the commencement of the action.

The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left.

For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, a complete shower of leaden hail pouring in upon us. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to return as often. The right was better protected, and held their position.

An order came from Gen. BAKER to throw two companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that Gen. BAKER was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls. He was evidently the object of the enemy's sharpshooters. After this there was a cessation of fire for a few minutes, during which Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany regiment, arrived with two companies, and he being the senior officer, the command devolved on him. In a short time it became evident to Col. COGSWELL that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards' Ferry, where Gen. GORMAN was in charge throwing over reinforcements by direction of Gen. STONE, who was within sight of the battle-field at Edwards' Ferry, directing the general movements.

An order was now issued to transfer the Fifteenth Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill.

Col. COGSWELL soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards' Ferry, as desired, and gave an order to fall back toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit. They reached the river bank about 20 minutes before nightfall. Here the Fifteenth deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the Island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped. The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence.

Those who could swim plunged into the water, those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac. The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as noble, brave and enduring.

Near the close of the action, and after the day was irretrievably lost, the two recently-arrived companies of the Tammany Regiment made a desperate charge on, but were met with a terrific fire by the enemy. It is probable that a rebel officer was mistaken for one of our commanders, who appeared in front and gave the order to charge.

The brave Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth Battery, lost one of his guns, and himself was wounded severely, but not fatally.

The gallant Lieut. FRENCH, of the Howitzer Battery, fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost, and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolvers into the river and swimming across. Col. DEVENS at once posted thirty of his men so as to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. HINCKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts. Col. DEVENS received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

The following are the killed: Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth—Capt. Rockwood Company A; Capt. Simonds, Company B; Capt. Bowman, Company C, (probably); Capt. Shudley, Company D; Second Lieut. Grant, Second Lieut. Tassal, Company E; Capt. Gatchell, Company K.

Wounded: Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth—Lieut.-Col. Ward, leg amputated; Capt. Sloan, Company F, slightly; Capt. Forehand, Company G; First-Lieut. Holden, Company G.; Capt Philbrick, Company H, slightly.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, and Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, are probably prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster HOWE, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots, one ball passing through the crown of his cap and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured.

Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals.

The enemies force was very large. Their positions were well selected, from a familiar knowedge of the country.

There is no means, at present, of ascertaining their loss, but it must have been immense, as our artillery was served with terrific effect.

It is proper to state in connection with the foregoing that Gen. STONE'S orders to Gen. BAKER were to advance a brigade, including a battery, to the support of Col. DEVENS, and to attack the enemy in force, only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, Gen. LANDER received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Conrad's Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge. They have also extended their posts one and a half miles up the river towards Conrad's Ferry.

The enemy evidently have selected our officers for the marks of their riflemen.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The following items are from the Washington *Star* of last evening:

On the advent of the news of the fall of Gen. BAKER, Gen. LANDER was immediately ordered to the scene of his death, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac.

Yesterday, while engaged in reconnoitering, he was shot in the calf of his leg, but not seriously.

The disunion troops that attacked the force of Gen STONE, that had crossed the river up to that time Monday morning, outnumbered his five to one. That they were severely punished, and completely foiled, is evident from the fact, that while so greatly outnumbering ours, they failed to drive them all pell-mell into the river, which was the evident design of the rebel General, EVANS.

Yesterday afternoon, Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by a single aid, went up the Potomac to the scene of Gen. STONE'S action. He had not returned to headquarters up to noon to-day.

The latest intelligence from the Union Army in Virginia, near Leesburgh, received by the War Department up to this afternoon, announces McCLELLAN'S arrival at 8 o'clock last night, finding all quiet, and the commands of STONE and BANKS in excellent condition and fine position.

The remains of Col. BAKER have not yet reached Washington.

EVERYTHING QUIET LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

It appears from dispatches received to-night that Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. STONE were all day on the Virginia side but returned at night to the Maryland shore.

There has been no picket firing to-day. All is quiet. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH was not in the fight, the rebel army being commanded by Gen. EVANS. The Secretary of War, in order to relieve the prevalent anxiety, has sent a special messenger to Edward's Ferry for a complete list of the killed and wounded, which, however, up to this evening had not been prepared at that point. The batallion commanded by Major PARRISH, attached to the California Regiment, was not in the engagement, being employed on picket duty at that time. Adjutant HARVEY, of that regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The body of Col. BAKER was brought to this city at 6 o'clock this evening under an escort of his late command, and accompanied by several relatives and immediate friends. It was taken to the residence of Col. G. W. WEBB. His funeral will take place to-morrow. Col. BAKER was wounded by two balls in the head, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell the enemy endeavored to procure the body, but his friends after a vigorous contest succeded in bringing it away.

GENERAL ORDER REGARDING THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following official order, issued on the death of Col. BAKER:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.—The Major-General Commanding, with sincere sorrow, announces to the Army of the Potomac, the death of Col. EDWARD D. BAKER, who fell gloriously in battle on the evening of Monday, 21st of October, near Leesburgh, Va. The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to say that one of the most eloquent speakers in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. A patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the National flag. Cut off in the fullness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier. While the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would wish to die—amid the thick of battle, his voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city, with the honors due his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY. As an appropriate mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for a period of thirty days, by the officers of the Brigade lately under his command.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Further Reports of Price's New Retreat.

THREE SUCCESSFUL FIGHTS WITH THE REBELS.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Lieut. KIRBY, with fifteen men of Maj. WRIGHT'S Battalion, had another fight with 45 rebels, near Linn Creek, on the 17th—killing five of them, and wounding about a dozen. The result of Maj. WRIGHT'S march, from Rolla to Linn Creek, can be summed up as follows:

Three successful fights, in which 68 rebels were killed, about the same number was wounded, 87 prisoners taken and 123 guns, 15 horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons, and many other articles were also captured.

Gen. PRICE'S army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still headed South.

Reports from Springfield say that Gen. McBAIN, of the rebel forces, has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division, and return home.

Col. TAYLOR, in command of the rebel forces at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guard would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time as they had served in the National army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home.

The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to maintain itself in Missouri.

SCRUTINIZING THE ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The *Democrat* learns that Gen. FREMONT has detailed Brig.-Gen. STRONG, recently appointed on his staff from New-York, to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of this Department, that everything may be searchingly scrutinised in reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Departure of Land Forces for Annapolis.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 22.

The expedition from Annapolis sailed yesterday. Among the troops composing the portion of it that embarked there, are the following, viz.:

First Brigade—General VIELE commanding—New-Hampshire Third, on the *Atlantic*; New-York Forty-sixth, on the *Daniel Webster*; New-York Forty-seventh, on the *Roanoke*; New-York Forty-eighth, on the *Empire City*; Maine Eighth, on the *Ariel*.

Second Brigade—Gen. STEVENS, commanding. Roundhead Pennsylvania, five companies Pennsylvania Fiftieth, on the *Ocean Queen*; five companies Pennsylvania Fiftieth, Michigan Eighth, New-York Seventy-ninth, on the *Vanderbilt*.

Third Brigade—Gen. H. WIGHT, commanding. New-Hampshire Fourth, on the *Baltic*; Connecticut Sixth, on the *Marion* and *Parkersburgh*; Connecticut Seventh, on the *Illinois*; Maine Ninth, on the *Coatzacoalcos*.

Division and Staff, on the *Atlantic*.

In addition to these troops, we learn that quite as many more join the expedition at Old Point, having been quietly shipped to that end at New-York, Boston and elsewhere.

Where they are to strike no one outside yet knows.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Tuesday afternoon says:

"The Federal fleet, consisting of twenty steamers, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Annapolis, and pointed down the Chesapeake. The steamer *Ben. Deford*, with horses, grounded at Horn Point, at the mouth of the Severn River, and had not got off at last advices. Whither the fleet is bound has not transpired."

In another paragraph, the same paper states that the fleet from Annapolis passed the steamer from Old Point about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and doubtless reached the rendezvous early Tuesday morning.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Saturday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The busy notes of preparation for the departure of the Annapolis fleet are now sounding, and before this reaches you the expedition will probably be nearly ready to sail. To stand upon the shore and cast your eye down the Severn River, even into the Chesapeake, and see the fleet of vessels at anchor, furnishes sufficient testimony as to the great strength of this new "Coast Survey" enterprise. One fact was as gratifying as it was surprising to a Massachusetts man, namely,—"the importance of old Cape Cod in this war;" for on each of the vessels about to take part in this great enterprise, they have had to draw on that portion of our State for a pilot. Each vessel, from the flag-ship down, is, or will be, when they sail, directed by one of those hardy navigators from the ocean arm of Massachusetts, whose long acquaintance with our Southern Coast fits them for the responsible position.

The *Ben Deford*, our Boston steamer, made her appearance in the harbor yesterday morning, announcing herself in readiness to take her place in the expedition. Paymaster PENDGRON is booked for duty on board, and I also noticed a well-known journalist from a Boston paper; so you will receive information from "on board" one of these days.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment joined them to-day, thus ending the last hope which the Twenty-first Massachusetts has entertained of being "counted in."

Regiments continue to come from the North and West, and this P. M. we are looking for the regulars who have come from the Rocky Mountains, on their way to Washington. All who come through Baltimore speak loud in praise of the entertainment provided for them by the "Union Relief Association." The first Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, who has charge, has won hosts of friends by his devotion to his post. The soldiers who have recently entered Baltimore in fear, leave it in admiration, and, for one, I have thus far received nothing to censure from the people of Maryland.

Yesterday we had a brief visit from Gov. ANDREW, who at the same moment met Gov. HICKS, as each was entering the cars. One was from the Capital—the other was on his way to Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebels Gone from Columbus to New-Orleans and Mobile.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A gentleman who arrived at Paducah to-day from Memphis reports that the arsenal and cannon foundry at that place were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since.

It is reported that a portion of the forces at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. POLK, have been sent to New-Orleans and Mobile. Only 600 rebels are now at Columbus.

OUR CAMP NEVIN CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS NEAR AT HAND—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF BUCKNER—THE ARRIVAL OF HARDEE WITH REBEL REINFORCEMENTS—DANGER TO THE NATIONAL CAUSE, ETC.

CAMP NEVIN, NINE MILES BELOW ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

I have been meditating a trip to Camp Dick Robinson and the seat of war in the eastern part of the State, but a somewhat attentive study of the signs of the times has decided me to remain here for the present. Events are near at hand which will rivet the attention of the whole country upon this division with an eager interest, such as has not been felt since the first peril of the capital after the battle of Bull Run. It is certain, a fixed and absolute fact, which none but a madman can longer doubt, that BUCKNER'S late retreat from the southern bluff of Green River, the destruction of the magnificent railroad bridge across that stream, and various other steps of a like kind, which seemed to indicate a permanent retrograde movement, were intended only to blind and mislead our Generals. Indeed, it appears from an account given me this evening, by a lad who had just come through from Mumfordsville, that the rebels only intended to have a make-believe affair of it in blowing up the bridge, and did not wish to destroy it utterly. Some such mistake was made as that at Leipsic, in NAPOLEON'S day. They had the bridge undermined so that they could destroy it at any moment, and BUCKNER probably ordered the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, to make the country people around believe that he had blown up the bridge; but those to whom the business was intrusted misunderstood the command.

Whatever the explanation may be, it is certain that the regiment that had the bridge in charge are now being soundly cursed throughout the rebel army for their stupidity in blowing it up. Further, it turns out that BUCKNER'S advance only fell back some two or three miles. They pretended to draw in their pickets and outposts from several directions, but it is now ascertained that there was only a sham execution of the movement. The rebel pickets are in pretty nearly their old position, on this side of Green River. The roving, unattached, free-fighting horse, who swarm so about the rebel armies in the West, have certainly not become less saucy and confident since the pretended retreat. PRICE'S experience in Missouri shows that these fellows are always the first to be damped by ill fortune, and if there were really anything in BUCKNER'S late pretended fright, they would be the first to feel and exhibit it.

At the very time that BUCKNER was pretending to be scared out of his boots by the advance of ROUSSEAU and McCOOK to Nolin Creek, some twenty miles from Green River, he was receiving reinforcements which would make him stronger two to one, than they were. HARDEE has come over from Arkansas and joined him with a heavy column. It is said the ex-author of tactics brought 2,000 Indians with him. I have been unable to find out whether he really did so or not. A rather nervous old gentleman told me he actually saw them; but he may have mistaken the wild, embrowned demi-savages of the Arkansas frontier for aborigines. If they have brought savages into Kentucky, a brigade of free negroes should be formed and put into the field against them. Tennesseans, Mississippians, Alabamians are pouring north to join BUCKNER, and I know to a certainty that his force is now double our own and rapidly increasing. His late retreat then, was only a feint. Its object was to draw our forces south of Green River and crush them. Having failed in this ruse, he is just as certain to advance as the sun shines. I think it is likely that Paducah and Louisville will both be assailed at once. An advance is a vital necessity to the rebels, and not to advance would be worse for them than a defeat. Their army cannot be kept together without an advance. They subsist wholly by plunder, and must be constantly advancing in order to be maintained in the field. It is necessary for them to reach the Ohio River before Winter, and there can be no more doubt that they are now preparing for a desperate effort to do so, than there is of the sun's shining.

It seems to me that while this great danger is threatening us, we have no adequate preparations to meet it. I have long been painfully convinced that our people are blind, most wofully blind, to the true measure of the peril. An infatuated confidence cost the nation Bull Run. Must it cost us more? To say that the rebels are destitute of supplies of all kinds amounts to just nothing at all, for to fanaticism and military spirit destitution is only a spur to conquest. Look at the Saracens and the soldiers of the French Republic. The lean hand of famine will wave these wild Southern fanatics on to conquer or die. I cannot see in the prospect in Kentucky that rosy promise, that food for self-complacent security, which some affect to see. This way of underestimating the danger, and lulling the public energies and public vigilance into a false repose, is not only unworthy of any man, or any Press, that has any moral responsibility, but is a most egregious and mischievous mistake of policy. Especially in Kentucky at present is it fraught with disaster to the State and Nation.

It is announced in the newspapers—I hope not correctly—that the erection of Eastern Kentucky into a separate military department is to be followed immediately by active operations with a large army in that quarter. If this step be taken, not only are all the advantages which were promised by the cutting off of Eastern Kentucky from this department lost, but that measure will ruin us here. The mountains can and will defend themselves, and, that accomplished, every man, every gun, every energy should be concentrated upon the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road. I imagine that BUCKNER and JOHNSTON grin with delight as they hear of one fine regiment after another being thrown away among the mountains, which, strong by nature and unanimous Union sentiment will never be in any serious danger, until all the rest of the State has fallen. The separation of the eastern from the western part of the State was a wise measure, because it promised to relieve the commander of this department from the embarrassment and perplexities of operations in two totally distinct and independent fields, and to leave him free to bring his whole mind and resources to bear on this vital line; but I say now, as the whole country

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

A Large Installment of Specie.

Mosquera Acknowledged by Panama.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$5,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	$5,000
R. Meeder & S. Adams	10,500	Am. Exch. Bank	5,000
Howland & Aspinwall	20,407	Jennings & Brewster	5,000
A. & P. S. Co	10,221	J. G. Parker & Son	9,000
J. U. Coghill	10,000	W. Seligman & Co	31,000
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	15,000	Ballin & Sanders	36,000
P. Naylor	10,000	Wm. Weller & Co	12,000
Naylor & Co	10,000	J. Weller & Bro	11,500
Jaumes, Bond & Co	10,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co	127,000
Westmeier Brothers	16,450	Kesley, Byrne & Co.	10,000
Schell Brothers	28,700	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	55,621
J. Struss, Bro. & Co.	26,864	Hewston, Hastings & Co.	10,000
A. E. Heath	4,278	A.S. Rosenbaum & Co.	20,550
Frank Baker	32,883	Jas. Patrick & Co	30,000
American Ex. Bank	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	281,000
M. O. Hawley	4,900	Order	30,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	15,000		
Metropolitan Bank	92,270		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Manos	$1,250	B. Howard & Sons	$944
Mrs. J. Duke	3,800	Colgate & Hoffman	1,414
John Wilson	190	Wells, Fargo & Co	2,300
Horace Ripley	930		

There is no news from the interior of New-Granada, except that the States of Cauca, Antioquia and Santander are now in arms against MOSQUERA. The Convention known as the Guadia-Murillo treaty passed the Legislature of the State of Panama on the 14th inst., and it was confidently expected that the Government would approve the same on the 15th inst.

This treaty virtually acknowledges the Government of MOSQUERA, in consideration of liberal concessions to the State of Panama. But if the Constituent Convention, which is to meet soon in Bogota, does not approve of this arrangement, (and the probability is it will not,) the whole affair will amount to nothing.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of Oct. 10, says:

"We have received intelligence by the British steamer from St. Thomas, that the steamer *Sumter* is still cruising about among the Windward Islands, so it is not unlikely we may soon hear of her and the *Keystone State* falling in with each other.

The new United States Consul to Panama, Col. MCKEE, took charge of the Consulate on the 10th inst., and his predecessor, A. B. COAWINE, Esq., will leave this Isthmus on the *North Star*, for New-York, on the 15th inst.

The Pacific Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule* arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst.".

NEW-GRANADA.

The State of Panama Acknowledges Mosquera—Provisions of the Treaty—Consuls en route to South America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The Guardia-Murillo Convention, by which the State agrees to acknowledge Gen. MOSQUERA as the Executive of the National Government at Bogota, was approved by the Legislative Assembly yesterday. It needs the approval of Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, to become effective. The vote stood 15 to 5—seven of the opposition declining to vote.

By the provisions of this Convention, the State of Panama becomes a member of the new pact made between MOSQUERA and the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar, last year, making seven out of the nine States which are now allied under the designation of the Republic of the United States of New-Granada. The instrument stipulates that all the rents, properties and rights, of the late Confederation in the State of Panama shall belong to the State on the same terms as were granted to the States of Cauca and Bolivar by the treaty of 10th September, 1860; that the decisions of the Superior Court of Panama shall be final, no appeal to the Supreme Court of Bogota being necessary; that, in case of disputes or difficulties between the other States of the Republic, Panama may remain neutral; and that the nation shall exercise no other control in the State save to collect a small yearly contribution toward the support of the General Government. This contract, if approved at Bogota, gives to Panama the rents derived from the railroad, say $50,000 a year, and also the rights of reversion, probably worth a million of dollars. It is by no means clear to my mind that MOSQUERA contemplated making this sacrifice, or that he will approve the act of his agent in making it it.

The Legislature has also voted to amnesty all political prisoners.

We have no later news from Bogota than dates of the 10th September, furnished you by last mail, and nothing new from the State of Cauca, which ARBOLEDA had temporarily wrested from MOSQUERA.

A portion of the Rio Hacheros, who were disarmed and sent to Aspinwall to be shipped to Santa Marina, have been allowed to return to Panama, and have been taken to Cauca, on the Pacific, they asking the privilege of going there, and there having been no vessel at Aspinwall to take them to their homes. I suppose the Government thought a few files of soldiers, more or less, could not advance the cause much of the faction now in arms against MOSQUERA in Cauca. Panama is now quiet, and will remain so, unless ARBOLEDA should find the means to stir up the enemies of MOSQUERA in the city, by sending a force of 500 men or so from Cauca to aid them, which it is not likely he will be able to do.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Iowa, brother of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, lately appointed Consul to Callao, sailed for his post on the 9th inst. Mr. HOWARD, of Pittsburgh, Penn., appointed Coosul to Chinandega, Nicaragua, will leave Panama for his destination to-day. Consul CORWINE, of Panama, goes home to-day, on the *North Star*. His successor, Col. ALEX. R. MCKEE, assumed the duties of his office on the 11th, both he and F. W. RICE, Esq., Consul at Colon-Aspinwall having received their *exequatur* from Gen. MOSQUERA.

The United States steam flag-sloop *Lancaster* is at Panama. Her old officers and crew, 285 in number, were relieved on the 10th, and go home to-day on the *North Star*. Flag-officer MERCONEAR remains in command of the fleet. The French war-ship *Bayonnaise* sailed for Panama on a cruise last week. The British war-ships *Termagant* and *Tartar* are at Panama. The former ship will soon be relieved by the *Clio*. At Aspinwall, the United States brig *Bainbridge* is the only war vessel in port.

SOUTH AMERICA.

More Arbitrary Acts of President Castilla—The Approaching Election—Affairs in Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Oct. —, 1861.

The semi-monthly mail steamship from the South Coast brought dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 17, from Bolivia to Sept. 10, and from Lima and Callao to Sept. 28.

PERU.

President CASTILLA had dismissed all the naval officers who had refused to assist in the arbitrary and illegal expulsion from the country of Ex-President ECHENIQUE. The people, on their part, loudly condemned his violent action, and are very restive under his despotic sway. The election for President to succeed CASTILLA, who, by the Constitution, cannot succeed himself, was to come off in a month, and the persecution of ECHENIQUE by CASTILLA was making the former a prominent candidate. Gen. SAN ROMAN and Señor LA MAR are also prominent in the lists. Should ECHENIQUE be elected, his assumption of power would be opposed by CASTILLA, at the head of the army. Gen. PEZET's late election as Second Vice-President of Peru, which was supported with so much zeal by the Government, has been declared informal, and a new election is to be had.

An Argentine had been arrested in the interior and brought to Lima for trial, charged with being one of the persons who lately attempted to assassinate CASTILLA.

The newspapers of Lima are out with violent articles against FLORES and MORENO, the rulers of Ecuador, who, they say, propose an European protectorate over that State. They say that all South America will unite to prevent it by the sword. Gen. FLORES continues to strengthen Guayaquil, to oppose another Peruvian invasion, which he apprehends.

Business continues very dull at Lima and Callao, the guano trade this year being nearly extinct.

BOLIVIA.

The reports of revolutionary troubles in the south of this Republic are unfounded. The new Constitution—only the second that Bolivia has had within thirty months—was promulgated on the 25th, at LA PAZ.

CHILI.

The address of President PEREZ, on taking possession of the Chair of State, was very conciliatory, and had given satisfaction to both the Conservatives and Liberals, and especially to the trading community, who predict, from its tone, a smooth political sea for the next six years, and, consequently, a prosperous business to themselves and to the country. Señor MANUEL ALCALDE, a moderate politician, has been made Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs. The Minister, in his report, regrets that the boundary difficulties between Bolivia and Peru have not been adjusted, and apprehends some trouble in closing them.

The Minister speaks of the annexation of the Island of St. Domingo to Spain, and says he has asked for information as to whether said annexation is a spontaneous act, or has arisen from compulsion, in order to determine afterward the line of conduct to be observed by Government. Perhaps this event, he says, of grave import to the South American Republics, will aid them to carry out the project of union so many times initiated, and which must so greatly influence the prosperity and respectability of each.

The Chilian Minister in Brussels has laid before the Belgian Government the papers relative to the affair of the American ship *Macedonia*, in compliance with the agreement submitting this question to the arbitration of his Belgian Majesty.

As to the satisfaction, says the Minister, demanded by the United States Legation, on account of the measures taken by the Valparaiso local authorities, in the beginning of the year 1859, with respect to the schooner *Townsend Jones*, the American Minister, being duly informed of the circumstances, has not hesitated to declare that he could not conscientiously continue to support that claim, and he regrets that the trust put by him in the statements of the parties interested should have led him to give the protection of the Legation to so unjust a demand. We may confidently hope that the United States Government, which has been informed of the circumstances, will render justice to Chili.

This was a claim for $200,000. The *Townsend Jones*, belonging to parties in New-York, was loaded with old George Law muskets, second-hand cannon, and other poor war material, and sent to Valparaiso, with the hope that the Government, which had the Gallo resolution on hand, would purchase the cargo at a high price. But the War Minister, finding much of the stuff unserviceable, refused to take it, whereupon the owners made preparations to take it to a port of the revolutionists for sale, under pretence of taking it to San Francisco. Thereupon, the Government embargoed the cargo, and hence the claim.

HARRY MEIGGS, who gained great notoriety in San Francisco some years since, by defaulting largely to the city and to individuals, has taken a contract to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. He is to have five millions of dollars if the Government wishes to have it finished in four years, or five millions five hundred thousand dollars if it decides it shall be done in three years.

Business still continues dull in Valparaiso and throughout the country, and failures of merchants are frequent. Domestic produce generally is dull of sale. Flour has a downward tendency, and in large parcels would not bring above $26 7½ ₱ quintal, 6 months, for Santiago brands. Barley has sold as low as $1 88 the fanega. In Carolina Rice, 4,000 quintals sold at $8. Ordinary qualities of Lumber abundant, but there is a lack of finer descriptions. Copper in bars sells at $16 cash. Reguius, deliverable in Huasco, $6 50 cash. Nitrate of Soda, $1 53½. Freights to London, £4 10s. @£4 15s.; to Hamburgh, £5 10s.; to the United States, $16 ₱ English ton. Exchange on London 44½@45 pence per dollar. On United States 14@15 ₱ cent. premium, nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are only to Aug. 13, and from Mendoza to Aug. 30. The arbitration to prevent wars between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy, offered by England, France and Peru, has been accepted by the Confederacy, and with a fair prospect, it seems, of success.

Our Public Schools—Salaries of Teachers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in the TIMES, this morning, an account of the last meeting of the Board of Education, and the mention of a proposal made at said meeting, I wish to ask a few questions; and perhaps by those questions awaken the sleeping interest of other teachers. The proposal was: "To have the salaries of teachers upon the average attendance of scholars." My first question is, what number is allowed as an average? As our schools are more or less crowded generally, I will divide into classes, and suppose fifty the average number of each. Allowing each department ten classes, this would give to the school 1,500 scholars; which is too many by several hundred if health were considered. But to return; we will call fifty the average number of each class. Now, there are more classes which count eighty than fifty; and if a teacher received $200 for fifty will the gracious "Board" increase her salary in proportion to the addition of scholars? $200 for fifty scholars is in proportion to $4 for each one, and when the class is crowded to eighty, the teacher surely deserves the addition of $120. I think I see the conscientious "Board" shrug its narrow shoulders at this side of the question. But its conscience is not at all troubled when it proposes to deduct, for a few minutes' delay, a few shillings from the teachers' wages. One-sided justice this. It seems that august body cannot convene without some motion relative to the salaries of teachers. It is the seasoning of their official repast. Anything that can draw off a few dollars from the teachers' wages is a thing not to be treated lightly. And I would ask, further, do these same gentlemen pay this money out of their own pockets? Is not the City taxed for these salaries? Then let the teacher receive her due in quiet. I would say to all teachers who may read this, use every exertion to prevent this invasion of your rights. But as it is almost useless to appeal to teachers, I will appeal to the hearts of those who threaten invasion. School Commissioners, do you know that hundreds of our female teachers depend upon their salaries for bread for themselves, and often for the means of supporting a mother and sisters? And in view of this, would you, could you, take from them a little to gratify you, and make you seem still more exacting? Suppose a half-dozen of the scholars of a class are detained at home by sickness—perhaps absent a week or a fortnight—this poor teacher must lose a few shillings on those scholars, which would buy so many things needed at home. Have a kind thought for these—your own daughters may yet be obliged to teach.

I wish the public would wake from their inert state and take up the cause of the needy, wherever it may be. I cannot easily forget the injustice done to teachers before the Public and Ward School system was merged into one. Many a teacher can look back with me, on a time when, after six hours of faithful teaching, a janitor's duty was performed; and in Winter mornings fires were made by *teachers!* and all for the meagre pittance of $30 per annum. It is a shameful recollection. But, for the sake of humanity, and for the reputation of the "Board of Education of the State of New-York," I *hope* affairs will not assume such a mercenary phase as they did then. Let the teacher be considered as one deserving all praise—not as one of an inferior class—for her's is a worthy calling, and let her receive the reward of her labor.

Hoping this will meet the approval of many, I remain AN OLD TEACHER.

A Casualty in Philadelphia.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER—TWO MEN KILLED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 21.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening an explosion of a steam-boiler took place at the extensive engine works of I. P. MORRIS & Co., on Richmond and York streets, Nineteenth Ward, causing the destruction of several buildings, the death of two men, and the injury of a third. The men had just quitted work, and nearly all had left the yard except the engineers, Messrs. PATRICK O'NEILL, THOS. HIBBERTS and JOHN PARKER, who were in the boiler-room, a one-story room adjoining the principal foundry and workshop, in which there were tarce boilers, each twenty-five feet long and forty inches in diameter. The engineers had raked the fire from the furnaces, and at the time of the explosion O'NEILL, the chief engineer, was engaged in squirting water from the hose into the fire-box. The boiler gave way on the top near the centre, and was torn in half, one end going about seventy feet south, knocking the engineer down and burying him beneath the wall, killing him instantly, it is supposed. This portion of the boiler knocked the end wall of the boiler-room down, and in its passage struck one of the iron casings for the turbine wheel at Fairmount, which weighs about 12,000 pounds, and broke it in half, at the same time throwing one portion of it against a small outbuilding, completely demolishing it.

The two Assistant Engineers being in front of this portion of the boiler, were thrown some distance, one of them, THOS. HIBBERT, having his leg broken, and receiving internal injuries, from which he died. PARKER was injured in the back, but not, it is supposed, fatally. The other end of the boiler went north, and passed through two one-story buildings—one used for the blowing engines, and the other as a brass foundry—demolishing the machinery as well as the building. This piece of the boiler was thrown about one hundred feet, and passed through three walls, and smashing a number of glass in the windows of the finishing building, over fifty feet west of the boiler-house. The two other boilers, one on each side of the exploded one, were removed from their foundations, the one on the west being thrown into the coal-bin, some fifteen feet off, demolishing the building entirely. The boiler on the east side was turned over, but not carried very far. The main building, to which these small houses were attached, escaped damage, with the exception of a small portion of the gable wall.

The chief engineer, PATRICK O'NEILL, who was instantly killed, was cautioned, it is said, against squirting water in the fire chamber by the assistant engineer.

THOS. HIBBERT, who died some time after the accident, leaves a wife and two children. He resided in Palmer-street.

JOHN PARKER was removed to his residence in Salmon-street.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in removing the rubbish and cleaning out the engine room, so that operations may be commenced in this portion of the works at once.

The loss of the casting for the new wheel-house at Fairmount will cause some delay in the completion of that work; as a long time is required to prepare the mould for so large a casting.

The loss occasioned by the destruction of the buildings will not be very large, as they were only one story high. The boilers were completely overhauled some time since, and the exact cause of the explosion may perhaps be developed at the inquest to be held upon the bodies of those killed, to-day.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM COL. CRITTENDEN'S HEADQUARTERS

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

COL. CRITTENDEN'S HEADQUARTERS, Beyond Nolin Creek, Oct. 18.

We have positive information to the effect that the Three Mitis, on the Little Barren River, have fallen into the hands of a party of two or three thousand rebels from BUCKNER'S camp, who are devastating that section of country, and threatening an attack upon Greensburgh. Union men have been driven from their homes, their property taken, all that was useful to the rebels appropriated, and that which could not be employed to their benefit has been destroyed. The Little Barren and Green Rivers are at flood height, and cannot be forded at present.

The news of these outrages created intense excitement in Camp Andy Johnson, under Gen. WARD'S command, and Col. HARLAN received this morning, at Lebanon, the following letter from Gen. W. T. WARD:

CAMP ANDY JOHNSON, NEAR GREENSBURGH, Oct. 17, 1861.

Cols. HARLAN AND ANDERSON: This place is about to be attacked by two or three thousand rebels—one report says six thousand. They are now about twelve miles distant from us. I wish you both to start for my encampment immediately upon the receipt of this letter. Come to this point at once, to aid in its defence. Telegraph Gen. MCCOOK to send troops to me at once. We can defend this point with more ease than any other in my knowledge in this region.

I have about one thousand men fit for duty, and Col. B. C. GRIDZA has half that number at Columbia, for which I have sent. W. T. WARD,

General Commanding Kentucky Vols.

The above dispatch was brought to Lebanon at 4 o'clock this morning by Gen. WARD'S son, and within 30 minutes' time the commends of Col. HARLAN and Col. ANDERSON, and a number of citizens, were in motion for Camp Andy Johnson. The regiment under Col. WILLICH, at New-Haven, struck their tents today, and are ready to march to-morrow upon Greensburgh. For some days to come, therefore, all eyes will be turned upon Greensburgh.

I have just heard the details of a most villainous attempt on the part of a rebel named G. W. UPTON, of Upton's Station, twenty miles beyond Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to destroy the lives of Federal troops. Having become odious to the Union men of the neighborhood, he fled to the Southern Confederacy, but, previous to his departure, poisoned four barrels of whisky which he left in his cellar, with the hope that it would be seized and consumed by our soldiers. Whisky may be a fair bait for rebel troops, but Union soldiers are not so easily seduced to nibble at it. The diabolical attempt to destroy the lives of our gallant soldiers was thwarted, for the vile stuff was analyzed, the poison detected, and the villainous compound was thrown away.

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

No enemy is near Paducah. The time has passed when it might have been attacked with any show of success, and it will henceforth relapse into a state of quietness, perhaps rivalling that of Cairo. The town is now surrounded by formidable defences, garrisoned by an effective and powerful force (about 7,000 strong) and ready for an assault. The defences consist of six forts or earthworks, on which are mounted cannon of heavy calibre, the whole forming a half circle around the outskirts of the city. Within the last few weeks Paducah's strength has been more than trebled, and a battle here is not at all probable. The enemy are at Columbus, themselves badly frightened, and Government will, I think, have to inaugurate what offensive movements occur. One of the most important of the preparations now going on, is that of fortifying the Marine Hospital. Immense earthworks are already completed partly around it, and will soon be finished entirely. Should an emergency occur, troops could retreat to this place and hurl defiance until starved out. Sixty-four-pound guns will be mounted there. The health of the troops is generally good, yet daily, almost, some poor fellow for the past week or two has met here that saddest of all fates, a death among strangers.

The gunboat *Conestoga* is now lying off the town. Yesterday she arrived from a trip up the Tennessee River, having ascended it to 65 miles. At that point Capt. PHELPS discovered Fort Henry on the bank a mile beyond, and as it appeared too strong for an attack, withdrew his boat. Several rebel pickets fired from the bank, but were sent scampering away by a round-shot. Fort Henry appeared to be composed of strong earthworks, on which heavy guns were mounted, while the surrounding camp spread over several acres of ground. At Eastport, some distance above, the boats of the boats formerly engaged in Tennessee traffic are lying. To defend the approach to these Fort Henry has been built. An excursion of the *Conestoga* up the Cumberland, found that river clear, for seventy miles above the mouth, of all secession craft. In regard to the skirmish that occurred a week ago between pickets here, it appears that the Federals were betrayed while asleep, by their secession sentinel, who had offered to keep guard. No enemy is now known to be in this vicinity. Gen. SMITH commands here. Means of transportation have been greatly increased, and a large number of Government wagons are lying around ready for use.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COURSE.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN declares that he shall endeavor to protect all loyal citizens, and shall molest no one, whatever his political opinions, provided he obeys the laws of Kentucky and of the United States. The General will protect the slave property of every Kentuckian, whatever his political opinions, so long as he commits no overt act of treason. For instance, he, last week, returned without reward a fugitive slave to his owner, JEFF. OFFORD, of Spencer County, who is a Secessionist merely in opinion, and pursues his usual legitimate business. Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, at Owensboro', acting under Gen. SHERMAN, likewise proclaims that all peaceable and quiet persons shall be protected; that only those who are in rebellion or aiding the rebellion against the laws of the country, will be arrested; and that all persons who have left their homes for fear of molestation are requested to return, and, no matter what have been their past actions or opinions, no action will be taken against them, provided they refrain in the future from taking an active part against the Government.

RUMORS FROM GREENSBURGH.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 2,

We conversed yesterday evening with a gentleman direct from the advance of Cols. HARLAN and ANDERSON, who informed us that Gen. WARD was falling back from Greenburgh, in Green County, to Campbellsville, on Saturday. Cols. HARLAN and ANDERSON were at Muldraugh Hill, about twelve miles from Lebanon. Rumors on the street are to the effect that the rebels, under ROGER HANSON, the fat and limping traitor, are now occupying Greensburgh. We do not believe these rumors, however, for on Friday last the rebels were on the south side of Little Barren River, and that stream, as well as Green River, was then so high as to render it impracticable to attempt to ford it.

CONSOLIDATING THE REGIMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The public service demands that the gallant men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and are now in camp, shall be put into active service in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered, by the direction of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent or attached to any regiment now forming within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates (infantry 64, cavalry 56) on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies, with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of the State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made, with a view, as far as may be practicable, of associating together men enlisted in the same neighborhood.

All persons authorized to raise companies or regiments will report from day to day the number of men enlisted by them respectively, *reporting only such as are actually in camp or quarters, and sworn into service.*

The order for consolidating the fractional companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th November, 1861.

A failure for three consecutive days to report the number of men in camp, as directed by this order, will be considered an abandonment of the post by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant-General.

SUFFERING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Lexington *Observer* notices the arrival in that city of a band of refugees from Knox and Laurel Counties. Among them was Mr. VANNOY, a clergyman. He states that ZOLLICOFFER'S men took from the stores, groceries and private dwellings everything they desired, but seemed to be more particularly solicitous for clothing, shoes, blankets, and provisions. They also took possession of and drove off all the live stock upon the farms in that country, and many persons had been robbed of all their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that they possessed. They even went further, and, in the spirit of mere wantonness and brutality, they destroyed what they did not want, even to the clothing of the women and children. He says there are but three of the male inhabitants left in Barboursville, and they are permitted to remain there in security simply because they are Secessionists. The Union men have all been compelled to fly. He was at Col. GARRARD'S camp last week, and he states that it is daily increasing in numbers, by men from the surrounding counties, but their efficiency as soldiers is rendered unavailable by reason of the inability of Col. GARRARD to supply them with arms.

A RAID OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Columbus (O.) Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The latest news from Louisa, the County seat of Lawrence County, Kentucky, is rather alarming. It appears that on last Saturday night the rebels burned several houses of Union men in Louisa. The houses were fired by an advance guard, or by resident Secessionists, and the report is that some 5,000 rebels were marching to attack and occupy the town. Nearly every man in Louisa had gone down to Catlettsburg, in the adjoining County of Boyd, for aid to repel the rebels. Hon. LAZAR T. MOORE, member of Congress from Kentucky, has been raising a regiment in Boyd County for some time, and it is probable that the programme of the rebels is to attack and break up his half-formed regiment. "LAZE" is a fighting man, and he is surrounded by brave mountaineers who have trusty rifles, and, if attacked, there will be some rebel blood left there to pollute the mountain soil, and create a stench in the pure mountain air.

It is not certainly known whether these are the rebels that BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON and others collected in Floyd County, or a new set of starved thieves from Virginia. It appears that there is an opening from Western Virginia into Kentucky, through what is called the Sounding Gap, and it is possible that these are a band of ragged fugitives from the disagreeable presence of Gen. ROSECRANS. There seems to be a good road from Sounding Gap to Petersburgh, in Floyd County, down the Sandy River Valley.

It is confidently believed by the Union men in the Sandy Valley that from three thousand to five thousand Union men there will fly to arms at once to repel the invaders. Col. LINDSEY, one of the best informed Union men in Kentucky, has already gone to Greenup County, on the Virginia border, to organize these hardy and bold sons of thunder into regiments. I tell you that when these regiments are formed and ready for the field the rebels had better look out. Most of the counties in that region are strong for the Union—there are, however, a few exceptions, and it is in these exceptions that the rebels are congregating. It seems to me that the Union forces there will be able to swallow up all the rebels that can come against them.

The following obligation, executed by seventy-four citizens, worth more than one million of dollars, residing in and near Frankfort, Kentucky, will show the true loyal spirit that prevails here. Those who cannot carry a gun to the battle-field are ready and willing to support the wives and children of those who can, viz.:

SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The undersigned hereby pledge themselves to each other, and to the families of those who have or may hereafter volunteer from Franklin County, under the laws of Kentucky or of the United States, to do all in their power to protect, defend and supply with the necessaries of life, the families of such volunteers as may need assistance. Given under our hand this 28th day of September, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR KENTUCKY.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

From the Pittsburgh Post, Oct. 19.

Yesterday the wharf was a scene of bustle and activity, from early in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade took their departure for Louisville. The orders for moving the brigade reached Gen. NEGLEY on Wednesday night, and Thursday and Thursday night were occupied in preparing for the transportation of the men by river. For this purpose five steamboats had been chartered by Commodore W. J. KOUNTZ, who has charge of the transportation by river of troops and Government stores, viz.: The *Moderator*, *Aronaut*, *J. W. Hailman*, *Clara Poe* and *Sir William Wallace*.

The brigade was formed in Camp Wilkins, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour later was on the levee, with all its equipments. The time occupied in the embarkation of the men was short, and in half an hour all were on board. It now became apparent that the five boats would not furnish sufficient accommodations for the entire brigade, and one more, the *Silver Wave*, was chartered, to which some of the men were transferred, giving them a little more room.

The guns, caissons, ammunition wagons and forges had been placed on the bows of the boats, and the shot, shell and other ammunition were being put on board, when some excitement was occasioned by a corporal's guard coming down with an intoxicated soldier under arrest, and there was a rush to the larboard side of the boats. At the same moment an artillery horse, which was being led up the stage plank of the *J. W. Hailman*, made a mis-step and fell to the ground at the water's edge, head foremost, breaking his neck and causing his death almost instantly. This caused a rush to the forward part of the hurricane roofs, and the immense weight on that of the *Sir William Wallace* caused it to give way, and precipitated all who were unable to retreat in time, some to the cabin deck and some to the boiler deck. The *Wallace* was occupied by a portion of Col. HAMBRIGHT'S Lancaster regiment and the regimental band, which was on the hurricane roof, while the space in front of the smoke stacks, on the second deck, was crowded with soldiers, officers and privates. The roof fell, breaking away the front railing and crushing those underneath. One private was thrown, with his musket, to the boiler deck, but was fortunately saved by his weapon, which became entangled in the wheels of an artillery wagon at the bow, broke his fall and let him down easily on the deck. Col. HAMBRIGHT also narrowly escaped serious injury, as did several others.

Some twenty or thirty were scratched, but the following are all who received injuries of any consequence: Adjutant C. R. Frailey, of Col. Hambright's Regiment, was fearfully bruised and received a concussion of the brain, by which he was so much depressed that his recovery last night was a matter of doubt. Daniel Landis, a private in the same regiment, was thrown from the hurricane roof to the lower deck, receiving a frightful wound on the head and serious injuries of the back. He was conveyed to a private house on Water-street, where he received medical attendance, but he was so seriously injured that it is feared the result will prove fatal. Corporal Michael Coyle, John Crumer and Chas. Heckler, privates, all of Company B, (we believe,) were more or less injured. Daniel Clemens, a musician, had his wrist broken, and Adam Bartch and F. Hepting, belonging to the band, were also injured, but not very seriously. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Duchman, and J. B. Chamberlain, hospital steward of the regiment, were slightly injured, the latter receiving a flesh wound upon the nose.

The skill of all the surgeons of the brigade was called into requisition, and the wounds of all the injured were promptly and carefully dressed, in the cabin of the *Wallace*. All the wounded were taken with the expedition, except Adjutant Frailey, Landis and Clemens.

The accident was the occasion of general comment, and the people were justly indignant at the treatment of the soldiers, who were crowded into such narrow quarters. Complaint among officers, soldiers and citizens was general, especially after the accident, and there was a universal desire to know who was responsible for the inhuman policy of packing five hundred men on a small steamboat, with artillery horses, gun-carriages, ammunition, stores, &c.; treating them, in fact, with less consideration than the Government stock daily transported toward Washington City.

According to our recollection, five boats were allotted to a regiment of 740 men in carrying troops to New-Orleans during the Mexican War, and now we find 3,000 men, an artillery and cavalry company, with their horses, and all the luggage, provisions and equipage of the Brigade crowded upon six boats, none of them very large.

It was 5½ o'clock when the wounded had all been properly cared for. Meantime the officers of Gen. NEGLEY'S staff had all been sworn in by Capt. H. B. HAZE, of the regular army; the stragglers had been brought in, everything was on board, and the fleet was ready to start. The planks were drawn in, and, amid hurried farewells, the shrill whistles piped, the wheels turned and the boats moved off just at dark, while the cheers of the assembled multitude went up on shore.

The latest intelligence we had from the wounded, at 10 o'clock last night, was, that both Adjutant FAHNESTOCK and LANDIS had recovered so far as to be considered out of danger, at least for the present.

TENNESSEE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HARRIS.

The Nashville *Union and American* of Oct. 9 publishes GOV. HARRIS' Message, which was delivered to the Legislature on the day preceding. It is full of bitterness against the Union and the people of the North, who are accused of everything that is bad, the accusations resting entirely upon the assertion of the Executive. We make the following extracts from it:

"It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time.

Having no military organization, and almost without arms, and destitute of authority to raise troops or procure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last; within less than two months from the passage of this act, thirty thousand volunteers were organized and thrown into the field. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number tendered in excess of the demand.

In addition to the Provisional army of the State, a number of regiments have been sent to the Confederate service, making in the aggregate thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions and sixteen artillery companies, which Tennessee has contributed to the common defence.

The duty of furnishing arms, munitions and the means necessary to clothe and subsist the Provisional army devolved upon the Military and Financial Board. Cut off from Northern markets, and Southern ports blockaded, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to procure either arms or munitions to any considerable extent, by purchase in the market. The Board, therefore, adopted all practicable means of stimulating private enterprise to produce those articles of indispensable necessity within our own limits. They established an armory at Nashville for the manufacture of arms, and made liberal contracts with various companies for the casting of cannon, the purchase of army guns to be manufactured in Tennessee, and delivered at different times within the year, from which sources we have for some time past been receiving about two hundred and fifty guns per week. They have also made liberal advances to manufacturers of powder, to enable them to increase the capacity of their machinery to the highest degree of efficiency, and, under the supervision of SAMUEL D. MORGAN, Esq., established a percussion cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve millions of caps, and is now producing over two hundred and twenty-five thousand per day.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIRS AT LEBANON AND LINN CREEK.

HEADQUARTERS FREMONT BATTALION CAVALRY, CAMP MCCULLOCH, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL: At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, my command left Camp Grogus in advance of the column, in the following order: A detachment of thirty men, well mounted, from Company A, 500 yards on the extreme right; five mounted sentinels at the respective distances of 100 yards from each other, reaching back to the head of the column; twenty scouts, each on the right and left flanks, to march in line with the head of the column, with instructions to allow no one to pass forward or ahead of the column. Then we moved forward, feeling our way, without any incident worthy of note until 11½ o'clock, on our arrival at ALEX. BERRY'S, five miles southeast of this place. I then learned there was no doubt but that Linn Creek was occupied by rebel forces, and rumor said that 2,000 had arrived the day before. I at once resolved to strike them with all the available force I had, leaving out the skirmishers and a sufficient force to cover the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, then in my rear. I immediately sent forward two scouts in citizens' dress, to go into the town, take observations, and report to me one mile out before I arrived. I then called out Company D, Capt. CROZIER, myself taking the right, and ordered a descent upon the town, in double-quick. Arriving at the point to meet the scouts, I called a halt. The scouts not having returned, led me to suppose that they were detained. I soon learned, however, just from town, that there was a company of rebels, commanded by the notorious BILL ROBERTS, then in town; and also that the notorious Sheriff, Mr. CUMMINS, was at home in town. I at once made the preliminary arrangements, and ordered a double quick march, with instructions to arrest the whole camp and all the men in town. We arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and at once surrounded the whole place, and demanded an unconditional surrender. The notorious Captain and a few of his followers, as well as his wife, broke from some of the buildings, fired on our troops and attempted to escape. I promptly ordered them fired on, which was as promptly executed. Some fifty random shots were fired, but owing to the fences, buildings and other means of cover, none were killed, and but one slightly wounded on the rebel side, none hurt on our side. The scene was a wild one—the activity of the cavalry in guarding the avenues of the place, arresting the rebels running to and fro, and the screams of the secesh wives, daughters and children, the firing from both sides echoing from the bluffs on either side, made the whole thing look frantic. However, at the end of thirty minutes, the town was restored to its usual quiet and secesh under guard. Every member of Company D behaved well. Capt. CROCKETT and Lieut. KIRBY executed every order with promptness and bravery, the men without exception acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. The result of our descent was as follows:

The capture of property and prisoners, WM. J. ROBERTS, Bandit Captain.

D. L. LAMUEL, Capt. A. C., Sixth Division M. S. G.; W. CARROLL, Second Lieutenant.

J. M. CRAIG, Forage Master.

Privates—N. Ellison, T. Jackson, W. M. Itson, J. Itson, R. D. Itson, B. Itson, W. P. Gordon, M. J. Hall, H. G. Richardson, E. B Jackson, C. Jackson, R. A. Roberts, D. Moulden, A. T. Loveall, W. M. Thurman, Geo. Carrell, J. W. Coffee, R. Greenville, Stephen English, Bazell Rose, R. Wines, W. A. Stephens, P. Rexode, N. Cooper, A. T. B

any time come within the scope of the powers which the Court is required to exercise.

That citations, monitions and warrants are the processes by which this jurisdiction is exercised.

That the libelants may sue out monitions against Wortham & Co., or their agents, and against Brown Brothers & Co., to pay into Court the difference between the value of the coffee delivered to them respectively, and the amount of the bonds given by them respectively on each delivery.

For libelants, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Berrill.

Practice—Motion to Strike Out Answer as Sham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Corbett vs. *Eno et al.*—This action was upon a promissory note, made, as alleged, by the defendants as partners. The defendants constituted a firm of four members, three of them general partners, and the fourth a special partner. The general partners set up for a defence that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest, nor the lawful holder and owner of the note. This answer was verified upon information and belief. Motion was made to strike out the answer as sham.

The Court rendered the following opinion, which will more fully explain the facts involved:

BARNARD, J.—The complaint is on a promissory note alleged to be made by a firm composed of the four defendants, three of them being general partners, and the fourth a special partner. The general partners answer. The only averments in the answer which raise any issue, are: "They deny, on affirmation, that the note mentioned in the complaint was at any time for value transferred to plaintiff, and deny that plaintiff is the owner and holder of the note; and to the contrary thereof they aver that such note is, and at the commencement of this action was, lawfully owned by Orlando Bogert and Robert H. Corbett, and that they are, or one of them is, the real party in interest."

Motion is made to strike out the answer as sham.

The first question that arises is whether an answer containing a general denial of a material allegation in the complaint can be stricken out as sham. The Court of Appeals, in People *vs.* McCumber, (18 N. Y. Rep., p. 315,) have decided that it can be, and I am not aware that that Court has either reversed or modified its decision made in that case. It is consequently of binding authority. The next question is, are these averments false? The plaintiff moves on the affidavits of Orlando M. Bogert and Robert H. Corbett, (who are alleged by the answer to be the owners of the note and the real parties in interest,) and they both swear that they never at any time, either separately or jointly, owned said note, in whole or in part, and that they have no interest in the action, or prosecution, or result thereof; and Cooper E. Corbett swears, of his own knowledge, that the plaintiff is the lawful holder and owner for value. To meet these affidavits the three answering defendants have made an affidavit wherein they swear simply that the denials in the answer, and the averments of the ownership of the note, (which denial and averments are above extracted,) are made on information and belief; and that they verily believe each and every such denial and averment to be true. Averse as I am to striking out answers as shown, I still think this motion should be granted. When the matters alleged in defence are stated on information and belief, and a motion is made to strike out the defences as shown upon affidavits made by those who must necessarily be possessed of the requisite knowledge showing the matters to be false, it is incumbent on the defendant, in his answering affidavit, to show at least the sources of his information, and to show that there may at least be a bare possibility of his allegations being true. The Court cannot assume that there is any such possibility; when parties having the requisite means of positive knowledge swear positively to a fact, and such oath is only met by a party swearing generally that he is informed differently. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Another Judgment Sought Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom

Breuner & Clark vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to recover $20,000 damages of the City, by way of compensation for the alleged loss of their vessel, the *King Phillip*, which was wrecked upon an old pier, off Ward's Island, in 1858.

The ground of the claim is that the City should have removed the nuisance upon which the vessel was driven and wrecked—and that, not doing so, it is liable.

The Corporation sets up as a defence that this pier or abutment, of which the plaintiffs complain, is a portion of an old bridge built in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1807, and that the City never had anything whatever to do with it. The bridge was made under the authority of the State, and not by the City.

Case still pending.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Henry Franks, 26 years, a native of Germany, pleaded guilty to false pretences in passing three one dollar bills of a worthless Tennessee Bank upon Catharine Smith, of No. 223 Stanton-street, receiving therefor pennies in change. The prisoner, who has two more indictments for the same offence standing against him, was remanded for sentence. James H. La Grange, 35 years, British subject, pleaded guilty to obtaining a diamond ring, valued at $65, from Freeman & Bennett's store, No. 825 Broadway, by false pretences—the accused having presented a check in payment for the same on the Bank of America, where he had no funds on deposit. Remanded for sentence on Saturday. George E. Williams, 26 years, native of England, was tried for grand larceny, in stealing clothing and money from his fellow-boarders, at No. 16 Harrison-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Park Bank vs. *Tilton.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Solomon et al. vs. *Cornell and others.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Corten vs. *Keezley.*—Demurrer to portions of the answer overruled with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94½	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	84	
4,000	do. do.	83⅞	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 7 11, Reg.	83	
4,000	Ky. State 6s	78	
3,000	do.	s30	78
5,000	Ga. State 6s		64⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s		43⅝
5,000	do		43⅜
15,000	do		43⅜
500	La. State 6s		56
2,000	Cal. State 7s		81½
7,000	do		81
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B.		93
2,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. B.		96
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds		96
4,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. b.		93¾
1,000	M. S. & N. Ind'd		80
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M		38¾
2,000	Clev. & Tol. s.f. b.		76
100	Butch. & Drov. B'k.		103
8	Hanover Bank		70
10	Market Bank		83
20	Canton Company		9¾
150	Pac. M. S. Co.		b30 92¼
21	do		92¾
100	do		92¾
50	do		s30 92⅝
10	do		92⅝
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		90⅜
80	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		62⅝
80	do		62⅜
6	N. Y. Central R.		77⅛
800	do		77⅛
250	do		s30 77
100	do		s60 76⅞
100	do		b30 77⅜
10	Erie Railway		31⅛
125	do		b30 31⅜
50	do		b45 31¾
161	do		31¾
50	Erie Railway Pref.		61½
11	do		61
100	do		51¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.		s60 35⅛
100	Harlem Railroad		12⅝
250	Harlem R. pref'd		31⅛
100	Stonington Railroad		55
100	Reading Railroad		39⅛
100	do		s20 35
13	Mich. Cen. R.		49
50	do		48¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		18
100	do		b15 18
350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		65⅛
50	do		s15 65¼
100	do		s60 65
40	do		65¼
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		19¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		s30 69¾
50	do		69⅞
300	Cleve. & Tol. R.		b30 31⅜
100	do		35⅞
150	do		35¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia State 6s. 40		35
6,000	Missouri State 6s. 43		36
3,000	N. C. State 6s		59⅜
1,000	do		59⅞
5,000	do		60
1,000	La. State 6s		56
1,000	Mich. State 6s		83
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '70.		62⅛
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs		77
10,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.		29
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.		88⅞
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		38⅜
20	Park Bank		94
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		s30 92
50	do		b30 92⅛
50	Hud. Riv. R.		s15 35¾
100	N. Y. Central R.		77⅜
100	do		b10 77⅜
100	do		76⅞
100	do		s60 76⅞
50	do		s30 76⅞
100	do		77⅛
200	Erie Railway		31
100	M. So. & N. I. R.		17⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		37
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64⅞
100	do		65
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		s4 69⅞
240	Clev. & Tol. R.		s30 35⅛
50	Chic. & R. I. R.		s30 50⅝
250	do		50⅜

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet to-day. The changes in prices were not material either way. At the very close this afternoon, the quotations were fully equal to the closing rates of yesterday, with little or no disposition to press sales. The printed list of sales at the Board are supposed to have been influenced adversely by the action of yesterday, which looks to the enforcement of the rule of the full commission of one-quarter of 1 ℔ cent. on the par value of all Shares and Bonds. That the amount of business done at the Board was thus diminished there is little question, but that prices current at the Board or on the Street were materially affected is not made so manifest by the closing tone of the market on the Street, where the heaviest share of the speculative transactions is now likely to be made until the silly experiment of yesterday is given over, as nearly everybody outside the Board is predicting it will be in less than ten days. Much surprise is expressed that a majority of the Board should have been led into the false position of yesterday by certain members who were never suspected of living upon their commissions, but also as mere jobbers on the ups and downs of the market, are supposed to have an immediate interest just now in driving business from the list of sales, as officially printed for the public eye. The matter, however, will correct itself in a few days. Meanwhile, few or no operators at the Exchange, who have been in the practice of having their business done on lower terms than the rule now attempted to be made inflexible, will submit to the change, while the Ante-Rooms of the Stock Board and the whole Street can be availed of to fill their orders on the usual terms.

The closing prices this afternoon were as follows:

Central	77½	Pacific	92¾
Erie	31⅝	United States 6s, '81.	94¾
Toledo	35⅜	Missouris	43⅝
Rock Island	50⅜	Mich. Southern	18
Galena	70	Mich. Central	49

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. Prices generally continue to improve; Park, Butchers', Corn Exchange, and Importers' are higher than yesterday:

New-York	88	Bank of the Republic	84
Manhattan	116	Bank of North America	84
Merchants'	91	Hanover	78
Mechanics'	95	East River	80
Union	86½	Market	80
City	103	Shoe and Leather	85
Phœnix	88	Corn Exchange	86
Tradesmen's	92	Continental	74
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Marine	80
Commerce	83	Importers' & Traders'	89
Broadway	110	Park	96
American Exchange	84		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	93¼	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. subscript'n.	88	Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¼	Mich. So. seconds, 7 ℔ c.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	M. So. assn'd bs	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100¾	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	79¾
Erie firsts, '58	104	Pac. R. 7s, guaranteed	98
Erie seconds, exten	99½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c.	88¾
Erie thirds, '83	84½	T. H. & A. firsts	60
Erie fourths, '80	76	T. H. & A. sec. 8 ℔ c.	28
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¾
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts	88
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	90
Harlem thirds, '60	74	Chi. & R. Island firsts	90
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. 1s, '52	92	J., E. & Wabash seconds	40
M. Cen. n. I. 8 ℔ c. 1s	96	Clev. & Toledo firsts s.f.	75

Since the sailing of the *Asia* the Foreign Exchange market is quiet. The heavy Export clearances of Domestic Produce this week have improved the supply of Merchant Bills, while the demand for Bankers' Exchange on London is supposed to have been increased by a Government credit placed with Messrs. BARINGS, to pay for Army blankets recently purchased in England. This credit is understood to be something short of £200,000 sterling. The rates on London closed, for the *Asia*, at 107¼@107⅜, steady. The market for Money is less active among the Brokers to-day, owing to the rather diminished volume of business on the Stock Exchange. The rates are 6@7 ℔ cent. The belief that a great battle is impending on the Potomac has somewhat checked operations in the National 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $423,353, including $279,972 for Treasury notes and $69,000 for customs; payments, $1,056,971, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $5,748,836.

The following is a reported statement of the subscription to the National Loan received at the office of JAY, COOK & Co., Philadelphia, up to present time:

For the week ending Sept. 13	$821 729 36
For the week ending Sept. 28	856,185 15
For the week ending Oct. 5	409,298 01
For the week ending Oct. 12	213,961 27
For the week ending Oct. 19	516,214 72
Total	$2,817,378 52
Yesterday was added	100,600 00
Total	$2,917,978

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$23,024	$18,337
Freight	42,609	49,849
Total	$65,633	$68,186
Increase		$2,552

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$12,000	coupons Louisiana 6's, due April 1, 1861		6⅞
40,000	Minnesota 8's, 1867		67⅛@75⅛
40,000	Missouri 6's, 1886, and coupon July, 1861		43⅜@43½
40,000	Tennessee 6's, 1892, and coupon July, 1861		42⅝

WILLIAM H. COX, who for many years has been book-keeper and transfer clerk of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, was unanimously elected Cashier this morning, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of GIDEON DE ANGELIS, the late Cashier.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says:

"On Saturday an important case was argued before his Honor, Judge DRUMMOND, in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session, wherein JAMES T. SUTTER and DAVID HOADLEY are the plaintiffs, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and Moss, HARDING and others are defendants. The suit was brought to foreclose the first mortgage bonds of the Company, involving an amount of three millions of dollars. This was a final hearing, and came up on motion of the defendants' counsel to dismiss a cross bill filed by the Railroad Company and Moss & BRADLEY. The arguments in the case were made by Hon. JAMES F. JOY, of Detroit, for plaintiffs; J. L. JERNIGAN, Esq., of New-York City, for defendants. Messrs. WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, of this city, are the resident counsel for the plaintiffs. The Court has the case under advisement."

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement, which appears elsewhere, relative to the payment of the past due coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROTHERS quote currency and specie thus:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis
New-England	—@ ⅛	Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
New-York State	—@ ⅛	Virginia (Wheeling)	10@12
East New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Kentucky	—@1
West New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Illinois	5@60
Pennsylvania	1¼@1⅜	Missouri	15@50
Philadelphia	—@ ¼	Michigan	—@1
Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	⅛@ ¼	Canada	⅛@1
		Wisconsin	3@60

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	96	Speries	1 06
French Crowns	1 07	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	.5 ℔ c. prem.

The Admission of Grain into Portugal.

The following important dispatch from our Minister to Portugal, in reference to the admission of American grain into that Kingdom, was received by the last steamer:

MR. HARVEY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LISBON, Sept. 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith translations of two acts passed at the recent session of the Cortes, which the King has approved and now caused to be published, that are of some interest to the people of the United States.

The law in regard to the admission of cereals was modified after my dispatch No. 14 was written, and does not include flour in the authorization, but, as will be seen, is confined to wheat, rye, barley, oats in grain. As the requisite information has not yet been obtained from the civil Governors of the Provinces, in regard to the extent of injury to the crops, the necessary decree for opening the ports is still reserved by the King. Little doubt is entertained, however, but that it will be issued.

Private letters from well informed sources speak with great positiveness of shortness of cereal crops in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy, and all answers to the inquiries made here concur in representing that Portugal will suffer correspondingly, and perhaps, in even a larger ratio than the others.

The Cortes has for several years successively authorized the Government to admit cereals as a precautionary measure, and it has generally been exercised to a greater or less extent. The grain crops appear to be touched with the disease, or something like it, which has so seriously injured the vine. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. E. HARVEY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DON PEDRO, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.:

We make known unto all our subjects that the General Cortes has decreed, and we sanction the following law:

ART. 1. All foreign vessels of coasting-trade which, measuring up to fifty tons burden, shall take the Portuguese flag, and be destined for the coasting-trade in the province of Cape Verd, are hereby freed from paying the duties imposed by the law of 12th of August, 1852.

ART. 2. When the vessels referred to in the preceding article shall leave the coasting-trade of Cape Verd, and take to some other, they are previously to pay the duties marked in the law of 12th of August, 1852.

ART. 2. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We, therefore, etc.

PALACE NECESSIDADES—The King.

10th September, 1861. CARLOS BENEDOA.

[The great seal of the Royal Arms.]

DON PEDRO, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.:

We make known unto all our subjects, that the general Cortes have decreed, and we sanction the following:

ART. 1. Government is authorized to decree the importation of foreign cereals—wheat, rye, barley and oats, in grain, and baked bread of wheat or rye—through the inland and maritime ports of the Kingdom, up to the end of the month of April next. To wit: All cereals thus admitted are only to pay the same duties as are charged on home cereals when dispatched for consumption.

ART. 2. Before making any use of the present authorization, Government must consult the civil Governors of the Kingdom, and likewise the Consul General of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, as well as the Councils of districts.

ART. 3. After the time designated by the present law, such cereals will still be admitted, regarding which proof shall be given before the Government and the competent fiscal department, that they left direct the port of their shipment for those of this Kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived here within the specified date, in case of a regular voyage.

ART. 4. Government will give an account to the Cortes of the use made of the authorization conceded by the present law.

ART. 5. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We therefore ordain that all the authorities to whom all knowledge and execution of these presents doth pertain, to comply and observe the same, and cause the same to be complied with and observed as therein mentioned. Let the Councillors of State, Minister and Secretary of State for Finance, and the Minister and Secretary of State for Public Works, Commerce and Industry, cause these presents to be printed, published and distributed.

Given to the Palace of Necessidades the 11th Sept., 1861.

[The KING with royal sign.]

ANTONIO JOSE D'AVILA,
SEBNOR AUGUSTO VELLOSO DE HORTA.

[The seal of the Royal Arms.]

Something About Naval Stores.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.

The term "Naval Stores," it may be well to explain for the information of uncommercial people, includes principally Tar, Pitch, Resin and Turpentine.

TURPENTINE—The Turpentine manufactured in the United States is of two species, the Common and Venice, both of which possess the same general and chemical properties. Common Turpentine is a resinous juice which exudes from the Scotch fir, or wild pine, the trees beginning to yield it when about forty years old. The bark of the tree is pierced, and the Turpentine flows out in drops, which fall into a hole previously dug at the foot of the tree. It is purified by being filtered through barrels, the bottoms of which are perforated. Venice Turpentine is the produce of the larch, and is obtained by boring a hole into the heart of the tree, about two feet from the ground. Into this a small tube is fitted, through which the turpentine flows into vessels prepared to receive it. It is more fluid, and is not so unpleasant to the smell and taste as the common Turpentine.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Both of these species of turpentine are dissolved in rectified spirits or pure alcohol, and by distillation yield the spirits of turpentine of commerce. In November last spirits of turpentine sold in this City at 38 cents ℔ gallon, on sixty days' credit. Shortly after it rose to 45 cents, and has since been sold at $1 75. Several small vessels, however, have succeeded in running the blockade and bringing in a cargo from North Carolina, and, as a consequence, prices range at present at $1 50@$1 75, or thereabouts, but with a very fair prospect of a rise. The manufacture of the article in the State of Alabama has only been commenced within the last eight years, and although on a very limited scale at first, the annual product had latterly reached at least two millions of gallons. In North Carolina (which has principally supplied this port,) the business has been carried on for a much longer time, and it is estimated that the annual product must now reach 1,500,000 barrels, or upwards of $26,000,000. "Soft" Turpentine now commands, in Philadelphia, the enormous figure of $18 per barrel. To instance the decrease in the supply of Spirits of Turpentine, in this market, we may avert to the fact that but twenty-five barrels were exported from this city during last week, while during the same time last year sixty-four barrels were exported. For the above reasons, it became necessary to cast about for a substitute for Spirits of Turpentine. Such a substitute has at length been found, by Alchemy's divining rod, in the hitherto obscure and almost unknown substance of benzine.

BENZINE A SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.—Benzine, generally termed by chemists "benzole," (although either is proper,) is thus defined by WORCESTER: "A fluid composed of twelve equivalents of carbon, and six of hydrogen, and prepared by distilling one part of crystalized benzoic acid, with three parts of hydrate of lime. It may also be obtained from coal-tar and whale-oil. It is used for producing artificial light, and for the manufacture of varnishes." The benzine which our Philadelphia neighbors are using is made entirely of coal-oil obtained from the wells of this State. It is a clear fluid, like alcohol, without color, very volatile, and possessing an ethereal odor. Suitable as benzine has been found as a proxy for spirits of turpentine in commerce, it is lacking in many of the chemical elements of that article, and cannot be substituted for it in the manufacture of camphene, burning-fluid, &c. All of these articles have consequently risen in price, and if not actually "superseded," through the necessities of the public, and the agency of beneficent science, they must continue to be sold at rates which will place them beyond the reach of many of the poorer classes. In either case, these will be fewer persons innocently burned to death per week.

THE OIL OF TURPENTINE.—The oil of turpentine may almost be said to constitute one of the necessaries of commerce. It is very extensively used by house painters, and enters into the composition of varnish. It has been sometimes alleged that it also enters surreptitiously into the composition of gin, but on this point we are not allowed to dwell. Oil of turpentine is the essential oil drawn from the crude article by distillation, and the residuum is what is known as RESIN.—When the distillation is continued to dryness, common resin is obtained. But when water is mixed with the yet fluid mass, and the whole violently agitated, it is called yellow resin. Resin is one of the most indispensable of the naval stores. Like turpentine, resin has of course been largely produced in the now disaffected portion of the Union. The principal States entering into its production would seem to be North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The former, in 1860, produced upwards of 3,200,000 barrels of it, representing an aggregate value of nearly $20,000,000; while the latter-mentioned State produced at least 200,000 barrels, the value of which has been estimated at upwards of $1,000,000. Much of this resin was shipped to the manufacturing cities and towns of the North. Common resin has advanced to $4 75@$5 50 ℔ bbl.; medium grades are selling at $5@$6 do., and the finest quality commands a price of $7@$8 50.

TAR.—This is an article of considerable commercial importance, and has hitherto formed one of the principal export staples of the South. It is largely produced in North Carolina, (especially at Wilmington,) Alabama, and Georgia. England, Scotland, and Holland have always been the largest consumers of American tar, the former nation during the past year probably receiving upwards of 40,000 barrels.

PITCH—Is a resinous substance, constituting the residuum when the volatile portions of tar are driven off by heat. When warm it is soft and sticky, but becomes solid and brittle when cold. Pitch is now selling in this market at $5 per barrel.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 42,660 bbls. Flour, 48 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 239,018 bush. Wheat, 190,167 bush. Corn, 5,400 bush. Barley, 47,279 bush. Oats, 1,800 bush. Malt, 1,274 packages Provisions, and 1,492 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in (the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 859 bbls., including 631 bbls. Pots, and 228 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and prices have advanced slightly, closing very firmly; sales have been reported of 800 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18⅛	18⅜	18½	18⅝
Middling, ℔ lb	21⅜	22	22⅛	22¾
Good Middling, ℔ lb	22⅛	22¾	23	23¼

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in demand at from 33c.@37c. ℔ lb.

FISH—George's Bank Cod find ready buyers, mainly at $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel, are in good demand, including No. 1 at $7 50@$8, and No. 2 at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 36,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 60, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; selected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 6 90
Extra, Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $6 15@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 20@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 150 bales Bags on private terms, and 150 bales Bagging at 10¾c. cash, ℔ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for export, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 370,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 45, the latter rate for choice White Michigan; Amber ditto $1 36@$1 35; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 23; Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 22; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 15; White State at $1 35; Red State at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, $1 39@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, at firmer prices, sales 251,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@60¾c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60c.@60¾c. for sound; 61c.@62c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bush. Oats are in brisk request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 76c.@79c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 2,200 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is inquired for at former rates. Sales 9,600 bushels, including Canada at 70c.@71c., and State 65c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Oct. 19,

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	44,508	927,430	655,754	13,835	8,516	30,942
1860	24,259	843,084	225,075	69,782	19,624	29,882

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Oct. 19.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	21,308	734,750	738,686	8,540	....	....
1860	6,306	604,933	7,747	7,239	....	....

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Oct. 21, 1861.

Flour, bbls	12,150	Corn, bush	1,559,406
Wheat, bush	1,128,520	Oats, bush	239,175

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19.

	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	107,860	376,181
Wheat, bushels	6,093,329	10,615,559
Corn, bushels	107,353	81,858
Rye, bushels	34,234	62,285
Barley, bushels	64,253	35,429
Oats, bushels	148,664	70,118

Shipments from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1860	287,550	4,794,815
1861	530,380	10,694,586
Increase	242,630	5,899,771

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand, at from 65c.@80c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in more demand, and prices have been well sustained. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21c.@22c.; Orinoco, 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, 335,000, against 143,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including new at 15c.@23c., and last year's at 10c.@16c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been less sought after at $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 60c. for Lump; Glens Falls, 50c., for Cool's and Keenan's, and $1 for Joints, ℔ bbl. Demand fair.

METALS—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant—prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales 3,100 bbls., including Common, at $4 62½@$4 68¾, and No. 2 at $5 25 ℔ 310 lbs.; with low to medium No. 1 at $5 25@$6 12½, chiefly within the range, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 425 bbls., in lots, at $1 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.—*Sperm*—Is in good demand, and the sales for the week amount to 2,050 bbls., in parcels, 1,250 bbls. for export, and the balance to the trade at $1 20 ℔ gallon for good, to $1 15 for inferior. *Whale*—There has been more inquiry for Whale, and the transactions for the week include sales of 3,504 bbls. for manufacturing—1,100 at 44c., 1,435 do. at 45c. ℔ gallon; 300 do. at a price not transpired; also 669 bbls. dark and brown, at 41c. to 42c. ℔ gallon. We understand that the *Georgiana's* cargo of 800 bbls., recently arrived in New-London, sold to parties in Boston at 46c. ℔ gallon. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 21, 1861	56,871	126,895	967,700
Same time last year	66,885	137,950	1,352,500

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted considerable attention, at $13 50@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 800 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand, at former prices. Lard is unaltered; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. Beef is inquired for, and is steady; sales since our last, 275 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CORSICAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—Swiss BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The more complete accounts of the affair near Leesburgh on Monday, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, show that it was one of more importance than at first appeared, and resulted in advantages of a decided character to our army. It appears, also, to have been somewhat unpremeditated. The enemy's scouts were first discovered by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who were stationed on Hamilton Island, and five companies were ordered to advance and repulse the enemy, which they did, and returned. The enemy, however, soon reappeared in considerable numbers, and attacked the Massachusetts men, who were soon reinforced, and the fighting became more serious. Gen. STONE rapidly passed his men over the river at Hamilton Island and at Edwards' Ferry. At the latter point the enemy appeared to the number of five thousand, under command of Gen. EVANS, with cavalry and artillery; and here Col. BAKER fell, while gallantly leading a charge. Our troops subsequently fell back, but held possession of the Virginia side, and the enemy did not renew the attack. It is understood that on Monday night Gen. BANKS moved his division across the river at Hamilton Island and Edwards' Ferry, and that the two divisions of Gens. BANKS and STONE are now combined, under the command of the former. The enemy did not renew the attack on Tuesday, but it is understood that they were heavily reinforced, and another engagement was expected. Gen. MCCLELLAN spent the day with Gen. BANKS yesterday, and the army will probably move upon Leesburgh to-day, everything being in readiness for the advance.

There is nothing new to report of the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Washington. The rebel blockade of the Lower Potomac may now be considered perfect, but few vessels passing their batteries, and those only because they are hardly worth wasting ammunition upon. Commander CRAVEN has informed the Navy Department that he is unable to open navigation with the vessels under his command. The *Resolute* went down, yesterday, with two barges in tow, and essayed to pass the new batteries at Mathias Point, but was unable to do so.

Our latest advices from Missouri still leave PRICE on the retreat. A dispatch from Bolla states that on Wednesday last he was at Greenfield, headed South. We have nothing of the movements of Gen. FREMONT, but he is probably before this across the Osage with his whole army.

Gen. TODD, just appointed to command in Northern Missouri, is delegate elect to Congress from Dacotah Territory. He is a relative of Mrs. LINCOLN, and has seen some years of service in the army.

Reports from Kentucky, by way of Cairo, inform us that a large portion of the rebel forces lately at Columbus, under Gen. POLK, have been sent to New-Orleans and Mobile, in anticipation, probably, of a descent upon those places by the great naval expedition which has already sailed, or is about to sail. It is stated that only six hundred troops are now left at Columbus, but this is probably a mistake. Our correspondent, writing from Camp Nevin, is inclined to believe that the rebel forces in Southern Kentucky, especially those under BUCKNER, are much more formidable than has been supposed, and that there will soon be some formidable fighting.

On Saturday last Adjutant-Gen. FINNELL, of Kentucky, issued orders for the immediate consolidation of the regiments now in process of formation through the State. It is estimated that this step will bring 5,000 men into service. Refugees from Knox and Laurel Counties, report that ZOLLICOFFER'S forces are committing depredations in that district without restraint. Raids are said to have been made into Lawrence County by the rebels whom Gen. ROSECRANS has so frequently defeated in Western Virginia.

Through an arrival at Paducah from Memphis, Tenn., we learn that the rebels have suffered a serious loss in the burning of the arsenal and cannon foundery at that place. Their destruction is reported to be complete.

From the Washington and Baltimore papers we derive some interesting intelligence regarding the great naval expedition. The land forces sailed from Annapolis on Monday. The First Brigade, under the command of Gen. VIELE, comprises the New-Hampshire, Third, the New-York Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and the Maine Eighth The Second Brigade, under Gen. STEVENS, embraces the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, the Michigan Eighth and the New-York Seventy-ninth; and the Third Brigade, under Gen. WRIGHT, the New-Hampshire Fourth, the Connecticut Sixth, Seventh, and Maine Ninth. As many more regiments, it is said, will join the expedition at Fortress Monroe. As the expedition was going down the Chesapeake from Annapolis, the *Ben Deford*, with horses on board, grounded at the mouth of the Severn River, where she remained at last accounts. The flotilla reached Fortress Monroe, undoubtedly, on Tuesday morning, and may already be on its way south.

Still later accounts from Mobile papers regarding the affair on Santa Rosa Island, reduce the alleged rebel victory to a virtual defeat. So fiercely did the Zouaves fight, that the journals in the Confederate interest now assert, that Col. WILSON must have been informed of the anticipated attack and made his preparations accordingly. Private letters, as well as those written for publication agree in the statement that the Confederate loss was at least 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty of the rebels are undoubtedly safe in Col. BROWN'S keeping, inside the walls of Fort Pickens, while but seven of the Zouaves were captured. Whether Major VODGES is really among the prisoners we shall not know until accounts from the National officers reach us.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, in an extra which has reached Cincinnati, gives the rebel version of the affair at Chicamicomaco, in which the *Monticello* was engaged. How reliable it is may be inferred from the statement that only one man was wounded, and he but slightly, by the terrific fire of the *Monticello*. Perhaps that extra was issued solely for Northern readers.

We learn from the Panama *Star and Herald*, of the 10th inst., received by the *North Star*, that the pirate *Sumter*, at last accounts, was still cruising among the Windward Islands—intelligence to this effect having been received by the British steamer from St. Thomas. Her capture by the *Powhatan* or the *Keystone State* there is not improbable.

A private letter, published in the Boston *Transcript*, shows that Mr. ALBERT PILSBURY, for eight years American Consul at Halifax, has been removed not a day too soon. He is now acting as agent for the Confederates, purchasing vessels which he loads with assorted cargoes of warlike munitions, and then dispatches to try and run the blockade. One of his ventures, the *Argyle*, sailed from Halifax a few days since, with a cargo valued at $100,000, and another is about ready to leave, with one hundred barrels of powder packed in codfish drums. The loyal American residents are trying to check Mr. PILSBURY'S career.

The trial of the Savannah privateersmen came on yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. A jury was impanneled and a number of leading witnesses examined for the prosecution. A great crowd thronged the court-room, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A brilliant array of professional notabilities on either side of the case appeared, and the legal struggle continued until dusk compelled the court to adjourn. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., reached this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The news from California has been anticipated by the Pony Express.

The news from New-Granada is not of special importance. The report by the previous steamer, that the States of Cauca, Antioquia and Santander were in arms against MOSQUERA, is confirmed. All was quiet in Panama, and was likely to continue so, unless ARBOLEDA, leading the forces against MOSQUERA in Cauca, should succeed in stirring up the opponents of the new Government there. The treaty or Convention between the Governor of Panama and the agent of MOSQUERA had been ratified by the Panama Legislature, but it was considered doubtful whether it would receive the sanction of the General Government.

The news from South America is to the 10th of September from Bolivia, to the 17th from Valparaiso and Santiago, and to the 28th from Lima and Callao. President CASTILLA, of Peru, had dismissed all the naval officers who had refused to assist in the expulsion of Ex-President ECHENIQUE. It was believed that CASTILLA'S persecution of ECHENIQUE would make the latter a prominent candidate for the Presidency, the election for which was soon to take place. PEREZ had assumed the Presidential Chair of Chili, and his address on the occasion gave great satisfaction to all parties. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the tender of arbitration to prevent a war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederate Government, had been accepted, with a fair prospect of success. Business at all the principal South American ports is reported dull.

The patriotic citizens of Vermont, in answer to the urgent appeal of Quartermaster-General M. C. MEIGS, for blankets, &c., for our soldiers, have nobly come forward in answer to the call. A committee of ladies has been appointed at Brandon to wait upon every family in the district in which they reside and solicit donations of heavy woolen blankets, woolen socks, yarn and wool for yarn, or money to purchase the same. The Committee ask if those who stay at home will hesitate to give something for the comfort of those who have gone to battle for us? All those who can knit socks, and are willing to do so, but have not the material, will be supplied with yarn. This is a step in the right direction, and it would be well if other States followed Vermont's example.

Large quantities of ammunition and stores for the Government, are now being shipped to St. Louis by railroad.

Owing to the report that the Potomac River is at present closed, the United States transports now loading at this port for Washington, will proceed to Locust Point, where their cargoes will be forwarded by railroad to Washington.

Yesterday afternoon Detective SAMPSON was sent to Fort Lafayette to offer Mr. MCMASTER his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance. Mr. MCMASTER hesitated, only to observe that he had formerly taken such an oath when he became a citizen of the United States, and he considered any repetition of that process unnecessary. He took the oath and returned to the City.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, only a moderate business was done. The impression that great military events are immediately pending on the Potomac, caused speculators on both sides to pause. Prices were generally steady and closed quite as high as on Tuesday. Exchange, 107¼@107⅜ ₱ cent. on London.

Heavy transactions were reported in Breadstuffs yesterday. The receipts comprised 43,000 bbls. Flour, 239,000 bushels Wheat and 180,000 bushels Corn, while the sales (including a number of lots to arrive) amounted to 38,700 bbls. Flour, 370,000 bushels Wheat and 251,000 bushels Corn. Export buyers, especially French and English, were the principal purchasers. The latest news from Europe was quite encouraging to shippers. Prices advanced here about 5c. on Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat, and fully 1c. on Corn, the market closing very firmly. The freight engagements were more extensive, and shipowners had any existing advantage. A slight improvement occurred in Cotton, 800 bales of which were reported sold. Moderate sales of Provisions, Sugars, Tallow, Teas, Salt, Raisins and Spirits Turpentine were reported. A fair demand prevailed for Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hides, Leather and Tobacco, at buoyant rates. Resin and Whisky were depressed and somewhat cheaper. Hemp, Seeds, Oils and Whalebone were quiet. There were 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets, though not largely supplied this week, have exhibited very few changes, and there is no deficiency in any department. Beeves vary but little in numbers, price or quality from the previous week. They were not all disposed of. Sheep and lambs are selling well, and live hogs are in moderate request, both at last week's quotations.

Sailing of the Great Naval Expedition—Position of Affairs.

On Tuesday, thirteen regiments embarked from Annapolis on board steamers, to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, where they have been joined by an equal force—in all numbering about 20,000 men—in addition to the naval force required to man and work the ships, which are very likely to play the most important part in the coming events. The ships-of-war that accompany the expedition are, where they can be brought into action, equal to a land force thrice as great as they can carry. The expedition is under command of able and experienced officers, and is made up principally of regiments from New-England or enlisted from the seaboard in the Middle States, and are selected with peculiar fitness to the campaign to which they have been assigned. It is unquestionably admirably provided in every particular, and great expectations are with good reason indulged as to its success.

The destination of the expedition is, of course, kept a profound secret, and for that reason speculation as to the point to be assailed would be ill-timed, as the more probable the conjecture, the greater the reason for not making it public. It is this ignorance of its destination that renders it so formidable, as any adequate provision against it would require, on the part of the rebels, at least 200,000 men, as ten different points might with the same propriety be attacked. From our stand-point one could hardly decide whether Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina or New-Orleans should be first assailed. In their inability to protect all the vulnerable points, the rebels have not probably done much to defend any. We believe that every one named would fall an easy conquest to the expedition now afloat. We doubt whether there are over 5,000 men in arms at any one point on the Southern coast south of Virginia. The rebels have staked the fortunes of the war in that State, and have pressed every man and every gun they could raise into the service there. Some portions of those troops may have been withdrawn for home defence, but every regiment withdrawn from Virginia endangers the rebellion as much, if not more, than to lose some of the Southern ports. If the rebels cannot hold Virginia, it is all over with them. Hence the tenacity with which they have maintained their ground there.

The sailing of this expedition is really the first imposing demonstration of power that we have made since the breaking out of the war. Up to this time everything has been preparation, except the reverse at Bull Run, which was due simply to want of preparation. We can safely estimate the power we can put forth by our navy equal to that exerted by a force of 200,000 men in the field. It is worth this number in the facility it gives us for locomotion. War is a game in which rapid movements compensate for numbers. The rebels have an exposed sea-coast line of two thousand miles, along which rapid transportation of troops by land is impossible, while a fleet moving swiftly under steam can always select an exposed point, and land its troops fresh for action. With such advantages, we have a right to expect a corresponding, which must be a crowning, success.

Simultaneously and in concert with the sailing of the fleet, is the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He must now have over 100,000 men under him, whom, we believe, he no longer hesitates to bring into action. No attempt has been made to conceal the sailing of the fleet, or the amount of the force composing the expedition. Its destination is the only secret about it. We can well imagine the nervous anxiety of the rebels by this great flank movement, particularly those of the States menaced, who may see their own territories overrun while attempting to stay the war in Virginia. If they remain behind, their own homes may be captured and destroyed. If they attempt a retreat, they will be assailed by 100,000 men pressing upon their rear. We cannot conceive a more awkward predicament, nor any escape from certain and disastrous defeat.

Such is the aspect of affairs in the East. If we have been tardy, we could not now desire to be in a better position. We have at last encircled the enemy in our toils, from which there is no escape, unless a party infinitely the inferior in resources, in discipline, and in means of locomotion, are more than a match for five times their number.

In the West, matters are equally promising. The rebels have had a constant series of disasters in Western Virginia, and have probably given over the contest there. In Missouri, PRICE is rapidly running his mob out of the State. In a fortnight's time, we do not believe there will be a rebel soldier from other States upon its soil. In Kentucky, the loyal men are rapidly raising a large force, which, cooperating with the regiments pouring in from the Northwest, must soon cleanse its territory of the enemy. When this is done, it will be just the base of operations wanted for a movement further southward. The south line of Kentucky is within about fifty miles of Nashville. We ought to be greatly obliged to the rebels for invading Kentucky. It has brought a neutral State firmly on our side, and given a strategical position of infinite value, and which, but for the action of the rebels, we could hardly have gained. It will not be long before a column of 50,000 men will be threatening by land Nashville and Memphis. The defeat of the rebels in Missouri will liberate the large force in that State, and allow it to resume its original design—a grand movement down the Mississippi. Such an expedition, coöperating with one by land, marching from Kentucky, can hardly fail of success.

Such is the present position of affairs. The immediate future is big with events. We are confident that the superiority which we possess in numbers, wealth, and means of all kinds, to say nothing of our cause, will soon give to us results so decided as to indicate most certainly the beginning of the end.

TROUBLES AMONG THE REBELS.—We must not suppose that we at the North have a monopoly of complaints and misgivings in regard to the war. The rebels, judging from the slight and occasional glimpses, which is all we are permitted to know of their condition, seem to have quite as much ground for grumbling and discouragement as we have. An article copied from the Richmond *Whig* complains of the inactivity of their troops, denounces the defensive policy of their leaders, censures the appointment of civilians to high command, and says that there is a general feeling pervading the community that they are "on the eve of some great disaster." The *Whig* thinks that unless there is a very prompt and decided change in the conduct of the war, they may as well be "looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better." This does not look as if everything was smooth and prosperous with our Southern friends.

Health of Gen. Scott.

We regret to hear from Washington that the health of Gen. SCOTT is becoming less and less adequate to the severe and unremitting labors imposed by his position. His fatigues have had such an effect upon his system that he now finds it difficult to attend to business for more than two hours at a time, without refreshing himself by sleep. He is unable to walk or ride to any considerable distance, and for a portion of the past few days he has been confined quite closely to his house.

It is evident that the term of the old soldier's active service is drawing rapidly to a close. He will leave a record on the page of his country's history as honorable as that of WASHINGTON himself. The correspondent of the London *Times* mentioned, a few weeks since, that it was the General's intention to avail himself of the provisions of the late act of Congress, and retire from service during the present month. We presume that nothing but the prospect of an immediate engagement with the enemy prevents him from carrying this purpose into effect.

The statement published yesterday, that Gen. SCOTT was urging the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN and the appointment of Gen. HALLECK in his place, must be taken with great reserve. Gen. SCOTT is not likely to recommend such a proceeding unless he is inclined to abstain entirely from offensive military operations and send the army of the Potomac into Winter quarters. Gen. MCCLELLAN has gone through all the labor of organizing the force under his command, and has a plan of operations which, unless the plan itself is discarded by the Government, it is his right to carry out. He has won the confidence and respect of the army and of the country at large,—and his removal at the present moment, if such a thing were possible, would be the heaviest blow which could be inflicted on the spirit and courage of the people. We have not the slightest apprehension of any such calamity.

Signs of an Advance—Favorable Position of our Army.

There seems to be a probability that the fight in the neighborhood of Leesburgh, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, may lead to a general engagement between the two grand armies of the Potomac. Gen. STONE, it appears, has crossed into Virginia with his forces, and Gen. BANKS has followed with his army. There are, therefore, about 25,000 Union soldiers on the Virginia side of the Potomac, under the command of these two Generals, excited by the incidents of a serious conflict and impatient of more decisive results. Before them is a force of rebels, nearly equal in numbers, well officered, and not deficient in confidence from the result of the first day's fighting.

The Union troops are determined to hold their own; and to hold their own, where they are, means only to *advance*, for the one is as easy as the other. Looking at the disposition of the two armies from this distance, we are not inclined to regard the collision of Monday as an accident. A wiser movement could not have been made by Gen. MCCLELAN than the one upon Leesburgh, if he is prepared to assume the offensive in Virginia. If the left wing of BEAUREGARD'S army is at Leesburgh it, is in great danger of being cut off and destroyed, if provoked now into a general fight. Its retreat will be difficult, because MCCLELLAN'S centre is advanced so far forward in the direction of Vienna that its retrograde might be intercepted. And again, if retreating and closely pursued by STONE and BANKS, its doubling back upon BEAUREGARD'S centre would be an awkward and embarrassing movement, fraught with much danger to the rebel army. The same reason that would make a retreat of the rebel left wing hazardous, would render reinforcement by BEAUREGARD a perilous attempt. The relieving columns would have to pass along the entire front of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. On the other hand, if Gen. EVANS or Gen. SMITH, the supposed commander of the rebel left, resolves to stand and fight it out, Gen. MCCLELLAN can send as large an army as he pleases from the Washington side up to Edward's Ferry, and cross them where STONE and BANKS crossed, and make a finish of them, whatever their strength.

Speculation is as nearly superfluous as it can ever be, in a matter so important as this; but as the whole country is standing in momentary expectation of great events, it is impossible to avoid indulging in reflections, favorable or otherwise, drawn from the positions of the armies. Ours are favorable.

A NEW COASTWISE POST ROUTE.—It would serve several useful purposes if the truth were permitted to follow a little more closely on the heels of Southern rumor. Sixteen days have passed since the attack upon the National forces on Santa Rosa Island; and thirteen since the naval encounter upon the Mississippi. Of both transactions, we have only the rebel account; evidently grossly exaggerated, but how grossly we are still without means of deciding. And what is worse, the stories have gone to Europe; and will have produced their undue and mischievous effect, and been forgotten, before the correct version takes tardy passage from this side.

It would thus seem to be essential to give falsehood a somewhat abated start of the truth; and it is, certainly, of the utmost moment that Government should, by more rapid knowledge of what is passing at different points, acquire a more thorough mastery of the situation than it now possesses. At present, a tempest in the Gulf might disperse the blockading squadron, and leave the several ports open for weeks, without any advices of the fact reaching Washington. Fort Pickens or Key West might be captured, when reinforcements might save them; or a treasure ship might fall into rebel hands, when a vessel promptly dispatched might recover it; and yet there is no means of demanding aid in any such contingency. What is obviously wanted is a regular and frequent service of dispatch boats, flying along the Southern coast, communicating and exchanging mails and dispatches at proper points, and thus posting Government and the public with all that is transpiring upon that most important theatre of operations. Such service would be all the more valuable if, by the addition of a single vessel, it were extended to Vera Cruz. That the Navy Department, acting in concert with the Postmaster-General, should give immediate attention to this subject, is most important and desirable.

France and the Southern Confederacy.

The probability of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France is the leading topic in the latest batch of foreign news. The several Chambers of Commerce in the Empire are said to be busily petitioning the Government to that effect. The Paris *Presse*, which, however, has no official, or even semi-official, inspiration, asserts that the mind of the Emperor is definitely fixed upon that policy, and that the time for executing it is not distant. Beyond these rumors, which may or may not be true, we have the unquestionable fact that France is, at this moment, a greater sufferer by the American war than even the United States. A Winter, which promises to be of extraordinary severity, threatens her population; while a deficient harvest has so enhanced the price of breadstuffs, that those ominous clamors for bread, so often constituting the overture of European revolutions, are already making themselves heard in Paris and Lyons, and must be silenced, or danger too great for pre-calculation will ensue. To this clamorous mob, the sudden withdrawal of American cotton, and American custom, is presently to add other multitudes. Southern doggedness and the blockade have shut off the supplies of the indispensable fibre, and the mills of Mulhausen must suspend. The prudent economy of the Northern people precludes the use of costly silks, sumptuous shawls, and impalpable laces; French wines are out of the reach of self-indulgent epicures; and whisky, unrefined by a transatlantic voyage, takes the place of brandy. Lyons, Rheims, Bordeaux, are threatened with ruin. Busy communities are everywhere reduced to idleness; idleness at a moment when even industry can hardly earn the means to buy the fuel of life.

The natural effect of these phenomena upon financial interests is marked. The Managers of the Bank of France are at their wits' end to procure specie for their ordinary transactions. The dread of financial revulsion rests upon all classes. It is seen that vast volumes of the precious metals have gone to America, and that the torrent is only suspended to resume its flow, if the war continues, with increased velocity. Millions of Frenchmen must be fed from the United States, and all they eat must be paid for in gold, not in the product of industries, which, in the ordinary course of things, would give those millions employment and the means to buy. In these things consists the reason why France needs peace in America; and why the idea of recognizing the Southern Confederacy grows in popularity. In the defeat at Bull Run, and the failure of the National Government, after the lapse of three months, to make any effort to secure the prestige lost in that shameful rout, and in the apparent ability of the rebels, through six months of warfare, to hold their own at all points against the National arms, these foreign observers think they find sufficient evidence of the power possessed by the Confederates to preserve and perpetuate their independence.

But there are powerful considerations tending to postpone an answer to the prayer of such petitioners. The French Government has always been tardy in recognizing the independence of new Powers. Its traditions and precedents dissuade it from an undue haste, which may involve it in complications with acknowledged Governments, insomuch that when the sympathies of the French people have been wrought up and stimulated to the highest pitch in favor of a struggling people—as in the case of the Poles—there has been no proposition to recognize the revolution. It is certainly true that what may not be obtained by a simple sentiment, may be compelled by self-interest and self-protection. But the proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern States, makes no sufficient appeal to the latter motives. The recognition would do nothing to relieve the financial and social crisis of France. The blockade would be as effectual after as before that event. Rebel agents may boast their ability to reward the friendly act by permitting small vessels laden with cotton to pass the imperfect blockade, and deposit their cargoes in West Indian ports, where the Havre cotton-ship may get it; but the facility with which such commerce can be prosecuted would have been more readily credited three months ago than it is at this moment, when expeditions to seize and hold the various cotton ports of the South are forming or sailing. Nor could the recognition give greater internal strength to the Southern movement, for the simple reason that the South has spent even its reserved energies already, and has nothing further to evoke. What beneficial result could flow, therefore, from an act from which a variety of ill consequences would certainly follow? Unless the Government of the United States were to do what no Government before ever did—regard the fact of recognition as a cause of war—war could not result. The South would gain no allies, would be as far from a rupture of the blockade, as far from foreign intervention as ever, while the Northern States, wielding a tremendous influence over the welfare of France, would be estranged and insulted, at the moment when their goodwill is of the utmost consequence, and when any such unfriendly expression of sympathy abroad would provoke to the exertion of a strength beneath which rebellion would be effectually and finally extinguished.

Governed by such reflections as these, there need be no fear of the Emperor NAPOLEON adopting a measure which must be unproductive of anything but evil to his Empire. There is nothing in the position of the South which appeals to his sympathies; nothing it has to offer, as a result of recognition, which can respond to the exactions of self-interest. On the other hand, there is everything to be lost by needlessly alienating the friendship of the great and powerful North. There is no difficulty in seeing where, in this array of arguments, the shrewd statesmanship of NAPOLEON III. will range itself.

Steam Rams.

It is understood that the Government regards with favor the proposition of Mr. ELLET, from whom a letter on this subject will be found in another column, that steam-rams be constructed to smash and sink the ships of an enemy. To drive a huge hulk at great velocity, crashing through the sides of an enemy's frigate, sending crew, cannon and costly stores all struggling to the bottom at a blow, is one of the grandest schemes of the times. That its execution may not be attended with costly failure, we would urge engineers,—and half the people one meets are military and naval engineers, and likely to send in a proposition,—to consider carefully the extraordinary difficulties of such an undertaking.

The propelling machinery of a steam ram must be protected by armor capable of resisting the enemy's heaviest projectiles at short range, and hence, at nearly their *initial velocity*. To allow even a spent shot to strike the boilers or machinery, would be fatal to locomotion, and leave the disabled hulk a prize under the enemy's guns. It is very well known that 80 to 100 pound shot, either round or rifled, will penetrate 4½ inch plates standing at a right angle with the line of fire. Now, while still heavier shot would undoubtedly glance off from six or seven inch armor standing at an acute-angle with the line of fire, without inflicting injury, these inclined sides would become right-angular to the line of fire when *under* the guns of an enemy; and it is not probable that any armor which a vessel that would have to be both fast and shallow could float with, would resist ten and eleven inch balls, fired flat and square against it, at the range of perhaps one hundred feet. At such a range, a whole broadside of the heaviest projectiles, aimed at the same square yard, for instance, of the ram's deck or side, would certainly hit; but at a mile or two range, their effect would be distributed over a large surface, if any of them should happen to hit at all. Ten shots from thirteen-inch guns, aimed at the same point, would be equivalent to over a ton and a quarter of metal hurled at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, at a single spot on the armor of an attacking vessel. To give any vessel, having the required draft and speed, thickness enough of armor to resist such a blow, would be simply impossible.

The only way, therefore, to certainly protect a steam ram from an enemy's shot, is to place it several feet under water. Then a thickness of armor compatible with flotation and speed would keep shot from penetrating, the water having taken away the dangerous velocity. But how is any submerged structure to be kept right side up, or at least to have sufficient stability to allow the effective use of steam power? A heavily water-logged vessel, immersed below the parts which normally give her stability, is as likely to turn keel upwards as deck upwards in a sea-way. A diving-bell, loaded as usual at the bottom, when just below the surface of the water, is perfectly unstable.

There is every reason to believe that no entirely submerged structure, however well ballasted, can be efficiently employed, for these reasons. There should, at all events, be very careful preliminary experimenting, before the cost of a vast vessel is undertaken. We know of but one remedy, and that is a very efficient one—to fasten a timber structure which shall be but partially submerged, to the sides or deck of a submerged ram. This timber may be pierced by a dozen broadsides without losing much of its power of giving flotation and stability to the water-protected vessel below.

It may be that unprotected steam rams, propelled almost noiselessly, will be able to sink an enemy's vessels in a dark night—*Massassas* fashion. The subject, in all its aspects, deserves attention, but it demands very careful examination and experiment.

THE HERALD ON IRON-CLAD WAR VESSELS.—The *Herald* evidently finds it impossible to depart from its acknowledged habit of journalism—"*lies well told*,"—in so simple and straightforward a matter as scientific history and fact—in a matter which could not even be made to increase our social troubles, by the most masterly misrepresentation.

First, we are informed that iron-clad war vessels were an invention of the French, dating at the time of the late Russian war. The fact is notorious that the Messrs. STEVENS conducted experiments for Government on armor-plates, at Hoboken, as early as 1816, and that the armor-plated Stevens battery was contracted for a little over twenty years ago.

Second, that the Armstrong gun is at the head of all others for ships and fortifications. The English engineering publications, on the contrary, pronounce it a grand failure. Its excessive cost, its liability to fracture when hit by shot, and the leakage and inconvenience and unreliability of its breech-loading apparatus, will, in the opinion of English, as well as American experts, lead to its ultimate abandonment.

Third, that five-inch plates have been found to resist two hundred pound balls. It is a fact, however, that four and a half inch plates have been repeatedly smashed and penetrated by shots weighing less than a hundred pounds. Such plates, thus mutilated, are on exhibition at various places in England, and are often referred to in the scientific journals there.

To conclude this list of assertions in a fitting and characteristic manner, the *Herald* suggests that all the small propellers available be immediately converted into iron-clad gunboats. The trifling objection to this scheme, according to authentic practice, would be, that armor thick enough to keep even eight inch shot out of these small propellers would sink them outright.

It is singular that so many people run mad after devices which the most limited knowledge of practice and arithmetic would show to be impracticable. The improvements of the Messrs. STEVENS, perfected twenty years since, have been the basis of every subsequent advance in the construction of ships of war, both in England and France, and there is enough in them for the improvement of twenty years to come. These, however, were deliberately con-

Journal by the *Herald* during the session of the late Congress, at the moment when there was a prospect of making them available for the instance of our own coast.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION—DROPPING THE CLOAK.—The Commission to revise the City Charter is throwing off all disguise and abandoning even the pretension of doing anything towards the work for which it was appointed. It has been a sham from the beginning. Possibly two or three of its members may have intended at the outset to make some attempt to reform the City Charter, but it is clear that the controlling majority had no such purpose. They were probably too well satisfied with the existing state of things in the City to permit any change if they could prevent it,—and the result shows that they have been successful.

We doubt very much whether we shall ever have a decent City Charter, or one which will give any assurance to property owners against being plundered and robbed at the will of the unscrupulous adventurers who have secured control of the City Government. Our only chance for such reform rests with the Legislature. If our citizens could for once do so sensible a thing as to send a delegation to Albany disposed to make reforms, and able to command respect and secure support from the other members, it might be done. But the horde of contractors, common councilmen, supervisors, and other officeholders, who are interested, personally or through their friends, in perpetuating the present system, will probably prove too strong for any such attempt, should it be made. Our rate of taxation for the coming year will be at least *three* per cent.; there is no reason why, three years from now, it should not be *five*. The burdens of the war are nothing to the burdens which our citizens permit the scoundrels and vagabonds who control our City politics to impose upon them from year to year.

JEFF. THOMPSON CHASTISED.—The very brilliant success of Col. PLUMMER's attack upon the rebels at Fredericktown, Mo., adds another proof to the proposition that the loyalists are ever an overmatch for traitors when they meet in anything like equal numbers. The rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. LOWE, are said to have numbered about 5,000. Col. PLUMMER brought against them about an equal force; and the rebels were utterly routed, being "severely peppered," and taking to the woods pell-mell for safety.

The chastisement of the semi-savage, THOMPSON, who so lately talked in his gasconading proclamation of "hanging, drawing and quartering" Unionists, will diffuse intense delight in Missouri. He will fall back now, and Winter, perhaps, in the swamps of Arkansas. He was animated by strong hopes of "booty" in his advance upon Ironton. The Government has, at that place, very valuable stores—enough to subsist 5,000 troops for nearly a year, it is said—besides arms and ammunition. It was JEFF. THOMPSON's purpose to seize Ironton, and possess himself of this property. Col. PLUMMER disappointed him most grievously.

ANOTHER RELEASE.—JAMES A. MCMASTERS, Esq., Editor of the late *Freeman's Journal*, was released yesterday from Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary SEWARD. The condition of his release was, that he should take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, which he did,—at the same time protesting against the requirement as being without warrant of justice or law. Mr. MCMASTERS states that, while he has no ground of complaint in his own case, the treatment extended to many of the State prisoners in the Fort is not only exceedingly harsh toward them, but unworthy of the Government of the United States. They are not only deprived of the comforts to which they have been accustomed, but of very many things absolutely essential to their health. It would be well for the Secretary of State to cause some inquiries to be made into this matter, as he certainly has no disposition to make the condition of these men, most of whom are under arrest mainly as a measure of precaution, any more painful than the necessity of the case may require.

SOMETHING TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—This City has appropriated a large sum of money to the relief of the families of volunteers in the public service. The language of the ordinance is so interpreted, however, as to prevent the distribution of these funds to families until the volunteers are actually in Washington, or whatever other department they may be ordered to. While they are in camp here they can get nothing. We do not see the justice of this distinction. These men are just as much "in the field," and just as completely deprived of all the means of supporting their families, while in camp, as when they reach Washington. It seems only fair that their families should draw their share of these moneys from the day they are mustered into the service of the United States. Such an amendment of the ordinance would afford very great relief to many families and carry into more full effect the real intentions of the City in making the appropriation.

From Bermuda.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 15th inst., is received. The only item of interest is the following:

"The squadron now on this station is said to comprise 20 efficient vessels, among which there are two second-rates, four fourth-rates, three sixth-rates, eight sloops, four gun vessels and two gunboats. In addition to these there are several tenders. The squadron is manned by 6,500 men, and mounts upwards of 500 guns. The French squadron in these waters at present consists of six steamers, mounting 210 guns, and will shortly be largely increased."

American Shipmasters' Association.

The following approved officers have received certificates from this Association:

Wm. H. Parsons, late of ship Kate Hunter; Rich. Harlow, bark Geo. Leslie; Wm. H. Riley, ship Revelry; Daniel W. Weiden, ship Commerce; Edward E. Vaill, Cromwell's steamers; James A. Hoffses, schooner W. E. Clark; Wm. H. Morey, ship Henry Leeds; Thomas Dixon, ship Yorkshire; Nathan F. Larrabee, ship Sir R. Peel; Hale Knight, ship New-World; Ebenezer E. Graves, bark Panama; Charles Mills, brig John H. Jones; Charles W. Bartlett, bark Almena; Bethuel G. Handy, ship Massachusetts; Thomas E. Wolfe, bark J. A Bishop; Joshua H. Dill, bark Morning Star; Thomas Hughes, ship Missouri; Peter E. Rowland, ship David Crocket; George A. Bailey, bark Trojan; Welcome Gilkey, ship C. B. Hazeltine; Edward C. Woodward, ship Progress; Gideon T. Emery, ship Jack Frost; John R. Dickinson, schooner Empire; James H. Chamberlain, ship New World; Saml. Lowefault, ship Hero; Marshall M. Wells, bark Lauretta, James W. Yates, schooner James A. Stewart; Enoch Wood Peabody, ship Neptune; John P. Sundberg, bark Express; Colin C. Campbell, bark Acme; Stephen Whitman, ship Escort.

A Salute.

Her British Majesty's gunboat *Rinaldo*, Commander HEWETT, yesterday morning saluted the flag on Fort Hamilton with twenty-one guns, which was returned from the fort.

MORE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Rebels Suffered in the Fight with Billy Wilson's Men.

THE AFFAIR AT CHICAMACOMICO.

Mobile papers, received in Cincinnati, give further particulars of the fight on Santa Rosa Island. The *Advertiser*, of Oct. 11, says:

"It is evident that the news of the sortie at Pensacola was a little rose-colored as first published. The coup was made at a considerable loss to our side. We managed also to destroy a large amount of that kind of property which the enemy cannot well spare.

In war, success is the great thing. The saving of life in accomplishing success is not much considered. To win at any sacrifice is to gain a victory, and therefore prestige.

It appears to be a little strange that the expedition was so successful, for the reason that Fort Pickens might have relieved Wilson's men if his commander had been watchful and ready. There were several hours' work in this bold attack, and that would have allowed a vigilant commander, so near, to have hurried his men forward, and probably cut off the retreat of our soldiers, or hurt them very much as they did retreat. Where, too, was the fleet? What was it doing while BILLY WILSON was making a loud noise with his guns and our brave men were firing his quarters? We suppose that all the rebels at Pensacola were in arms on Santa Rosa, and that he had better make his own position safe.

We have good reason, also, for stating that Col. WILSON was not surprised. An assault of the kind had been expected for weeks, and his command was under orders to be on the alert all the time. The enemy was whipped not by surprise, but by absolute valor on the part of our soldiers."

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* dated Oct. 10, says:

The following is the list of killed and wounded as far as heard from:

Clinch Rifles—Killed, T. J. Cooke and J. H. Adams; wounded, Wm. H. Smith and Newton Rice, both slightly.

Georgia Greys—Killed, Thomas Everett.

Irish Volunteers—Killed, [illegible] Staunton; wounded, Edmund Flynn; missing, Thomas O'Conner.

Dawson Volunteers—Wounded, R. J. Hayes, badly.

Thomas Caldwell, Company A, Seventh Alabama Regiment, killed; two wounded, and six missing. One or two members of the Madison Rifles attached to this company are killed.

Capt. Peake's Company, Tenth Mississippi. Wounded, J. W. Kincaid, badly.

Company G, Tenth Mississippi—Sergeant J. Barksdale, wounded, it is thought mortally.

McDuffie Rifles—Killed, Lieut. Nelms, Sergeants Beddo, D. L. Cody, Jas. S. Jones, and Corporal Caten; wounded, C. L. Wheeler, and privates Allen and Cason.

Griffin Light Guards—Killed, A. R. Cawthon.

First Alabama Regiment—Capt. Bradford and two or three others whose names are not yet ascertained.

The killed will reach 9, and the wounded 30 or more.

Col. Brown has about 30 of our men, including the wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been immense.

The dead are brought from the island fast, and some commissioned officers released on parole.

The list of killed and wounded is not yet complete.

The following extracts from private letters are published by the same paper:

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

I am feeling like the very mischief this morning; have just returned from an expedition to Santa Rosa. 1,250 of us left Pensacola wharf at 11 o'clock last night, and landed on Santa Rosa beach at 2 o'clock. We deployed in two columns, drove the enemy from the batteries, spiked their guns, burned the commissary store, stored full of provisions, the building supposed to be intended for a hospital; also all BILLY WILSON's tents, and drove the entire force encamped inside the fort; though I'll tell you we bought our victory at an advanced rate. We are over 100 short this morning, and have about 15 or 20 in the hospital. Gen. ANDERSON was wounded, but not mortally. We took seven prisoners; among them is Major VOORHES, (BILL BROWN took him,) but I tell you those Minié rifle bullets do whistle some, sure. I got off scott free again, though I had some close shaves; but it is awful to see the ghastly wounds on the poor fellows. I really cannot help crying to see how they suffer.

Two Louisiana Regulars have just been shot and killed instantly by their comrades in a row.

CAMP CONTINENTAL, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861—12 M.

Last night our forces made a sortie on Santa Rosa Island. The force was 1,400 men. They succeeded in burning BILLY WILSON'S Zouave encampment, spiking their batteries, and killing many, and bringing some twenty prisoners. The skirmish is described as terrible. Our company was represented by thirteen men, who acted as spikers and burners, one of whom was killed, named JOHN BOGGESS, and one wounded, WALTER TOOGLES.

About fifty of our forces are killed, and fifty more wounded and missing. Gen. ANDERSON, the commanding officer, was wounded in the arm. Several of our officers were killed.

The most intense excitement reigned through camp after the party left it. They were selected and ordered off without giving notice to the balance of the company. Great was the desire by those left to go with the small party. They have brought over muskets, cartridges and caps, and of the boys has a prisoner belonging to the United States regulars, who is now in camp.

CAMP CONTINENTAL, PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

A glorious fight at last. BILLY WILSON's whole regiment and others made to run, and their entire encampment burned up. There were only sixteen of our company engaged in the expedition, and they received from Col. JACKSON the highest compliments for their steadiness and bravery. They composed the firing party—to set fire and burn, spike guns and blow up magazines—and right gallantly have they done their duty. God bless them. Poor BOGGESS was killed, and WALTER TOOGLE is dangerously wounded.

Our boys captured muskets, &c., from the enemy.

Only for a slight mistake we would to-day be in possession of Fort Pickens. We expect more work every hour.

THE AFFAIR AT CHICAMICOMACO.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Extra.

Capt. CARRSVILLE, of the Craville Guards, Third Georgia Regiment, gives us the following statement:

"Col. WRIGHT left Camp Georgia, Roanoke Island, on Thursday midnight, and arrived at Chicamicomaco on Friday. Col. WRIGHT made the attack on the Federals at 9 o'clock in the morning, by firing shell from two 10-pound howitzers from on board the transport *Cotton Plant*, when about one mile from the shore. As soon as the Colonel opened fire they began to retreat. The howitzers were commanded by Lieut. J. R. STOCKS, with 40 men. When the Colonel saw they were about to retreat, he embarked the guns of his three companies on board of a flat-boat, for the purpose of effecting a landing and putting chase after them. Company H, commanded by Capt. NESBIT; Company E, commanded by Capt. GRIFFIN, and Company K, commanded by Capt. JONES, were landed immediately, leaving the remaining portion of the Third Georgia Regiment and the North Carolina Regiment some four or five miles in the rear, on board the other vessels of the fleet. The three companies that landed consisted of 210 men, while the enemy, from their muster rolls, were about 1,200 strong.

When the Colonel landed, he had signaled the remaining portion of the Georgia Third to advance, and, when near shore, they commenced embarking in their flat-boats. Col. WRIGHT took but one of his howitzers ashore with him, leaving the other on board the *Cotton Plant*, under command of Capt. CARRSVILLE, to cover his landing.

After the three companies had effected a safe landing, the other howitzer was then brought on shore, and they then commenced the pursuit of the flying Yankees, and were joined by each company of the remaining portion of the Georgia Regiment as fast as they effected a landing. The two howitzers and ammunition were drawn through the deep sand by the men during the entire pursuit of twenty-five miles, having in the meantime encamped on Friday night at Kinnykeet, a distance of eighteen miles from the starting-point.

The pursuit was continued early next morning, to within one mile of the Hatteras Lighthouse. When about six miles from the starting place, Col. WRIGHT, being on horseback, and considerable in advance of his command, overtook a party of thirteen Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse and commenced loading again, when the Colonel grabbed up a small Yankee, and presented him as a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater, and captured four, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance, they commenced taking prisoners—in all about forty—and killed seven or eight of the flying Hessians.

One of the North Carolina companies landed at the same time as the Georgians, and joined in the pursuit with great bravery, whilst the other portion of the North Carolina Regiment were ordered to hasten to the Lighthouse, just below Kinnykeet, to intercept the retreat of the Federalists. Kinnykeet is eight miles above the Lighthouse, towards Chicamacomico. They were unable to land, owing to the shoal water, though they did everything they could to accomplish that object. They got their guns on board the flat and shoved off, but got aground, and even waded in till they found themselves again getting into deep water. They sent a small boat to take the soundings, and found it impossible to land, owing to the peculiar formation of the flats.

Col. WRIGHT continued in pursuit till he found the North Carolina Regiment, under Col. SHAW, unable to land, and ascertaining that the Yankees had been reinforced by nine hundred men from Hatteras, he withdrew his forces to the position he had occupied the night before. After getting back to this position, the Federal steamer *Monticello* took up a position about half a mile from shore, and opened fire on *them by broadsiders, with eleven-inch shell, and continued to shell them for five hours, without injury to any one except a slight bruise on one man's leg, who fell down in endeavoring to dodge a ball which rolled over his leg, and a slight scratch on another's face from the explosion of a shell.*

During the shelling, a great portion of the Georgia forces retired back to the enemy's vacated camp, and finally the balance succeeded in embarking on board our steamers, which had now got in the neighborhood. They embarked their two howitzers with them, on board the *Curlew*, from this point.

The *Cotton Plant*, under orders from Com. LYNCH, now ran up the Chicamicomaco, and took on board the entire forces which had got back to that point, together with the enemy's entire camp equipage, consisting of three hundred tents, cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were in too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

The *Day Book* gives the following particulars:

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, probably to frighten them off, but, seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse, and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the *Cotton Plant*, then moved their position to Hatteras Lighthouse, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees, but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditious landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the *Cotton Plant*, having effected a landing, put out down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too fleet of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Lighthouse, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running, save below the high water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles—that is, from Chicamicomaco to Hatteras Light; and during the chase, one member of the Georgia Regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the *Junaluska*.

A sergeant-major of the Indiana Regiment shot the horse of Col. WRIGHT, of the Georgia Regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Col. WRIGHT captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

THE REBELS DISCOURAGED BY INACTION, AND EXPECT A LONG WAR.

From the Richmond Whig.

All the indications point to a long war. At one time we had hoped that the dash—the *élan*—of our volunteers, unrestrained, but simply guided by able Generals, would have planted our banners, before frost, in the heart of the enemy's country, and conquered an honorable peace. But a different policy has obtained. We of the South, who were to attack, have adopted a system of defence, and, so far, have uniformly awaited the advance of the foe. This may be the safer policy; but we have never been able to appreciate it. Our conviction is, that a victorious advance into the enemy's country is the only road to a lasting and honorable peace. We must fight, and we must conquer, before we can make a treaty. If we cannot do this, we must submit to the fate of the weaker party. The enemy have dominion of the sea; he can assail us at almost innumerable points; he can plunder our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is supreme in the Chesapeake Bay; he commands the Potomac; he has possession of Maryland, of Northwestern Virginia, and is contending for Missouri and Kentucky. While he threatens our whole coast, he may assail us at any point of our extended frontier. This whole situation must be altered before we can have peace on any terms compatible with honor and safety.

We have never heard of any plan suggested for effecting this desirable alteration short of carrying the war into the enemy's country. While we stand on the defensive, and the enemy is intrenched on this side of the Potomac, it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or prevent his predatory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to all the disadvantages of a defensive war of indefinite duration or to a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within the range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for.

We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals; *but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better.* An endless war which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge is a bootless undertaking.

The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have reposed implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. *It is not to be disguised that a sense of uneasiness and distrust is gradually supplanting that generous confidence.* A suspicion is gaining ground, that all the advantages of our position have not been profited by as they might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear mutterings and complaints, apart from those connected with the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high commands. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of some great disaster.

REBEL SUPPLIES GIVING OUT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Oct. 7 says:

"In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief, either in the raising of the blockade, or in the prompt and enterprising aid of Southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco and cotton, but very little of anything else. As Winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugars, salt, iron, shoes, clothing and other necessary supplies. The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct 7.

The blockade is being enforced off this harbor by two steamers and a sailing vessel. Off North Edisto a steamer has been observed, for three or four days, standing in shore in the morning, under canvass, and steaming off in the afternoon. Several vessels have, also, we understand, been lately seen off Port Royal. Some scamps have deserted from vessels stationed at North Edisto. A few nights since two seamen took a vessel's yawl-boat, and are supposed to have gone out to sea, and possibly to some of the blockaders. A schooner, which left a Southern port some time since, with a cargo of rice, it is reputed, has been lost off the Bahamas. Her cargo was but little damaged, and has, we understand, been saved. Arrivals from foreign ports have lately taken place, having on board articles much in demand.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. TWIGGS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 11.

We have been permitted by Gen. TWIGGS to see and to copy a telegraph dispatch received by him to-day from Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War, dated at Richmond on the 9th inst.:

"Gen. D. E. TWIGGS:

Your dispatch is received. The department learns with regret that the state of your health is such as to cause you to request to be relieved from active duty.

Your request is granted; but you are expected to remain in command until the arrival of Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, who has been appointed to succeed you, and who leaves for New-Orleans to-morrow.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

PASSPORTS.

Yesterday was the first day for the execution of the Governor's orders in regard to passports. Hereafter, persons wishing to leave the city, either by steamer or by railroad train, will be obliged to provide themselves with a passport, for which application must be made at the Governor's office, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. Persons residing on the line of the Jackson Railroad, and whose business requires them to travel frequently, can obtain a monthly passport, on application to Mr. T. S. WILLIAMS, the General Superintendent.

Military officers will accompany each train, and all travelers detected without the requisite pass will be arrested and brought back to the city.

The Disaster Below New-Orleans.

THE STEAM RAM—LETTER FROM CHARLES ELLET, JR., ESQ.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The news just received, through Southern channels, of the loss of the *Preble*, and the stranding of the other vessels of our blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is much doubted here, and I trust may prove to be exaggerated. Yet the inclosed letters, addressed by me several months since to the Secretary of the Navy, and others in authority, will show how much reason *I* have to apprehend that the rumors will prove in the main to be authentic.

It seems to me, however, that, whether the account which we have received turns out to be true or false, this may be a good time to call the attention of all who are interested in the defence of our great commercial cities, to the powers of the STEAM RAM as a defensive and offensive weapon.

In that view, I send you copies of letters which I have addressed to the Navy Department and others, from which you may take anything they contain which you may deem calculated to do good in these times, or such as may be in store for us.

It would be strange, indeed, if my efforts to call the attention of Congress and the Government to this formidable engine, should only have resulted in causing its adoption, first, by foreign nations, and now, for our own discredit and humiliation, by the contemptible navy of our domestic enemies. Yet I fear it is so.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES ELLET, JR.

MR. ELLET TO THE PRESIDENT.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, President Lincoln:

SIR: You are very likely to hear at no distant day of the loss of some of the vessels of our blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico.

I have endeavored for more than six years to induce the Navy Department to take up and investigate the proposition to introduce the steam battering ram in naval warfare. But I have not been able to attract the serious attention of the Department, though I have pressed the subject upon three successive Administrations.

I address myself now to you, in the hope that you may listen to the assurances which I give you, that, for a moderate cost, a steam vessel can be constructed of sufficient strength to sink any ship that ever floated, by the mere force of collision, and without herself suffering material injury.

While I have failed entirely to impress my views upon the confidence of any of the Secretaries of the Navy, yet since their publication and distribution to Congress, the subject has been taken up and applied on a most extended scale by both the French and British Governments—under the recommendation of eminent engineers and naval officers; so that, in the event of a foreign war, with any naval Power, we must look for the application of our own system against ourselves.

The rebels at New-Orleans and Mobile are also at work, as I informed the Secretary of the Navy some four months ago, building rams to run down our blockading vessels; and, since we have nothing to oppose to them as we ought to have, I greatly fear that we shall soon receive accounts of some serious disaster in that quarter.

My principal object in calling your personal attention to this subject now, however, is to recommend the Steam Battering Ram as the only effectual means of defending our rivers and harbors against the modern iron-plated and shot-proof vessels which England and France are introducing into their navies.

If it is the purpose of the Government to strengthen our seaboard defences, with a view to possible contingencies, allow me respectfully to urge upon your attention the value and efficiency of the *Steam Ram*—the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist.

I remain, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr., Civil Engineer.

The letters to the Secretary of the Navy, bearing date May 29 and June 21, 1861, are of the same tenor.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—When the drama of "The Octoroon"—which was revived here last night—was produced some two years ago, it came on the heels of a great excitement. The John Brown raid occupied the attention of the public; the South fulminated its wrath against the North, and the loyal people of the North indignantly protested against the injurious imputation that they sympathized with the mad scheme of the unhappy Abolitionist. In the very phrenzy of this affair, Mr. BOURCICAULT, who never failed to take advantage of a cotemporaneous event, gave to the public a view of Southern life, extending even to the offensive feature of a slave sale. There was "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." Moderate people on both sides of the line accepted it as a fair picture of actual events. But the timid and extravagant denounced it as unlimely, and there were rumors of an intended interruption of the performance. Now no one can ride out a storm with more graceful ease than Mr. BOURCICAULT, and his face actually beamed with the prospect of having a theatre torn to pieces beneath his eyes. The great public assembled on the 6th of December, 1859, to record its verdict. It heard the story of poor *Zoe* with tearful attention; ground its awful teeth at the villainies of *McCloskey*, and triumphed with the triumph of the Yankee *Salem Scudder*. When the piece came to an end there was a yell of approbation, every one admitted that it was a powerful drama, singularly replete with incident, had been constructed out of forbidden materials, and every one wondered why something of the kind had not been done before. Mr. BOURCICAULT, a baffled man deprived, and, as it were, defrauded of his riot, subsequently took refuge in a congenial law-suit. The papers were filled with the case of the "Octoroon." Since then the piece has assumed the position to which it is eminently entitled, that of being one of the few good standard plays of which the American stage can boast. We recall these circumstances because its revival last night was attended with some of the incidents which marked its production. A few persons were again pleased to regard it as unlimely, why, it would be difficult to say. The public, however, reaffirmed its verdict, and we do not hesitate to predict for the piece a prosperous run. It happens, curiously enough, that the week which witnesses its revival here, will, in all probability, see its production in London. It was to have been brought out at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday last.

Mr. BOURCICAULT's skill as a dramatist can only be questioned by those who know nothing at all of what they are speaking. To the experienced analyist of dramatic form the "Octoroon" is a study. There is not a superfluous incident in it; not a single meretricious situation, not a solitary effect, that is not demanded by the progress of the story, and yet the piece is one of the most exciting that has ever been seen on an American stage. If this were the result of a false sympathy for the heroine there would be but little credit to the author. But, although the subject is a Southern one, it is never contrasted for claptrap purposes with our Northern sentiments. Whilst we witness the "Octoroon" we become in fact Southerners, and deplore with all the honorable characters the necessity which compels an old family to part with its slaves. Mr. BOURCICAULT used to say that he would play the "Octoroon" in New-Orleans, and we see no reason why it should not be played there.

The performance last evening compared so favorably with that of the first night, that we have nothing but praise to bestow on it. Mr. CLARKE, who played the part of *Salem Scudder*, gave us an impersonation quite unlike what one would have expected from a low comedian who has so recently convulsed the town. It was, in fact, a serious and powerful performance, lighted up with exquisite touches of gentleness and glorious bursts of indignation. In the earlier acts the audience were unprepared for this phase of Mr. CLARKE's art-character, but the conception and execution were alike so good that they prevailed, and in the end the public were prepared to accept Mr. CLARKE as one of the most impressive actors of the day. We do not hesitate to say that he is the best *Salem Scudder* we have ever seen. Nor were the other characters intrusted to negligent hands. Miss CLIFTON was a very graceful and charming *Zoe*, giving to the part the quiet interest of real life, rather than the hysterical impression of melodrama. Miss FANNY BROWN, as *Dora Sunnyside*, was all that could be desired—pretty, petulant and generous through all the bitter tears of vexation that a rival had brought to her eyes. Mr. DAVENPORT sustained his old part, and was as acceptable as ever. Mr. WALCOT, Jr., played the part of old *Pete*, the negro, with a great deal of force, and in the third act merited the genuine burst of applause which greeted his effort. The yellow boy *Paul* was played by Mrs. GEORGE STODDARD in an exceedingly effective way; but we would politely suggest to this very talented and willing artist that it is not necessary to speak every word directly to the audience. Mr. BARTON HILL's *McCloskey* was rather hard, but the character justifies, and, in point of fact, invites the worst of interpretation. All the minor parts were intrusted to competent hands. We have no recollection of a better performance at this house. A complete success rewarded the management for the care it has bestowed on the revival. The "Octoroon" bids fair to be the sensation of the season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—PETER DEMBEY, a colored man, who claims to be a fugitive slave from the State of Maryland, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of CHARLES A. DANA, of No. 154 Nassau-street, who charges that the prisoner applied to him for a sum of money sufficient to take him to Canada, at the same time exhibiting a letter, purporting to have been signed by Mr. GEORGE WILKENS, of Trenton, N. J., in which the bearer was represented as a worthy object of charity, and representing that Mr. DANA would aid him in his escape to Canada. The complainant at once recognized the swindler as a man who, two years since, had applied to him for money for the same pretended purpose, and to whom he had then given a sum sufficient to have taken him where he desired to go. Mrs. MARY S. TREMBLY, of No. 21 East Twenty-fifth-street, was called as a witness, and testified that DEMBEY was in the habit of practicing these impositions upon the public. The Justice committed him to the Workhouse for six months.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—Officer BROWN yesterday arrested JULIA STEVENS and JOHN GLEASON upon the charge of a felonious assault, by stabbing FRANCIS O'NEIL, of No. 323 West Twelfth-street. From the affidavits before the Justice it appears to have been an unprovoked assault of the most serious nature. O'NEIL was stabbed four or five times in the face by JULIA STEVENS, and GLEASON struck a shoe-knife into his abdomen, making a gash about eight inches in length, which his medical attendant regards as fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital after an examination, and the two prisoners were locked up to await the result of the injuries.

ATTEMPTED TO CUT HIS THROAT.—Yesterday, about 12½ o'clock, Mr. ROBERT WESTERVELT, of Hackensack, N. J., entered an office at No. 160 Fulton-street, and a few minutes afterwards, while he was sitting in a chair, Sergeant NEWMAN, of one of our volunteer regiments, discovered him in the act of cutting his throat with a razor which he had taken from his pocket. The Sergeant snatched the razor from him, and thus for the time saved his life, although he had succeeded in cutting his throat so that it is believed he cannot survive. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officers CURRIE and KERNEY of the Fifth Precinct. The unfortunate man was about 31 years of age, and of respectable appearance.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the clothing store of SIMON FOX, No. 66 Bowery. Owing to the prompt conduct of the Police and Firemen, the damage sustained was trifling compared with what it might have been. The damage to the stock amounted to about $300; insured for $4,000, in the Hamilton and New-York Equitable Insurance Companies. The building was damaged to the amount of $35, fully insured. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

EIGHT GAMES OF CHESS TO BE PLAYED BLINDFOLDED.—Mr. JAMES A. LEONARD, a well-known chess-player of this City, will, on Friday evening, of this week, play eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing any of the boards. The games will be played at the Morphy Chess Rooms, corner Fourth-street and Broadway. Six of the boards will be reserved for those present who may wish to try their skill with the blindfold player.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION.—To-day is the second day of starting on this grand excursion to Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. All who wish to go can remain at either of the above places till the 15th of next month, or can return sooner, if desirable. The whole trip will, no doubt, be of great interest, the fare for which is remarkably low.

FOUND DROWNED.—Officer MCCULLOCH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon found the body of a child floating in the water at Pier No. 13, North River. It was brought ashore and the Coroner notified.

Obituary.

EX-GOV. WOODBRIDGE, who died at his residence in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 20, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1779. He occupied the Gubernatorial Chair of that State in 1840 and 1841. In the year following he was sent to the United States Senate, and, at the conclusion of his term, retired to private life. He was a man of rare literary acquirements, a profound lawyer, and a thorough gentleman of the old school.

[Advertisement.]

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.—Not FREMONT, nor MCCLELLAN, but JAMES PYLE, who, by the introduction of his O. K. Soap, is doing a great benefit to the laboring classes. One pound will outwear two of any other. Sold by grocers everywhere.

The Cynosure of Attraction at the Present time is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. His new Fall Hats are more elegant, are all offered at most moderate prices, and excite the warmest encomiums on all sides. Caps, Silk and Felt Hats, and all other seasonable fabrics of the latest fashion are to be found at Knox's Emporium. K. is happy to see his friends, even if they do not buy.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—DEMMON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. JONES, WILLIAM DAVIS to JULIA, eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac Demmon, all of this City.

HUNTER—STARR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Father Preston, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, JOHN DAGGETT HUNT, of New-York, to ELIZABETH J. T. STARR, youngest daughter of Col. Starr, of Halifax, N. S.

PHILLIPS—HOSART.—In Riverhead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell, EDWARD H. PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss FANNIE E., only daughter of Capt. Henry Hobart, of the former place.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, PHILIP HONE ANTHON, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st.

HOLTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, JOHN HOLTON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 West 36th-st. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 9 o'clock, for the repose of his soul, and thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, CORNELIUS W. MCLAUGHLIN, M. D., aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother JOHN A., and of his uncle Daniel O'Conor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in 14th-st., where a Requiem High Mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct 22, HATTIE CROCKER, only daughter of William Roscoe and Mary Eloise LYON, aged 8 months.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, ROBERT T. DOUGLAS, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also the members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. A. M., are requested to attend his funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

CLARK.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, JANE CLARK, daughter of Thomas P. and Prudence Clark, aged 20 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 21 Ist-st., Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

VAN WAGONER.—At St. Paul, Min., on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. H. Morton, CARRIE, second daughter of C. S. Van Wagoner, of Paterson, N. J.

EDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, after many years of intense suffering, borne with a beautiful submission and resignation, MARY, relict of John Edsall, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral, which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, will take place from the residence of her son, James Edsall, No. 80 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. The remains will be conveyed, for interment, to English Neighborhood, New-Jersey.

EDGWYN.—In Raritan, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, JOSHUA EDGWYN, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers-in-

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and a part of the washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 32 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; does not go much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, who has lived seven years in the family of her present employer, No. 391 West 17th-st., a situation in a small family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady either here or going abroad. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would do general housework; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; can set her table in good style, and keep the silver in perfect order; will produce the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. City references from her last employer. Inquire at No. 120 East 26th-st., two doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best references; lived at her last place four years. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference; three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 26th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a neat sewer, and would take care of children, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family or a genteel boarding-house, by a very competent girl, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av, north of 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking, baking, pastry and game; has no objection to do the washing of a small family, if required: the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands family cooking in all its branches; can produce seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 65 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook, by a respectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business either in a private family or boarding-house; she would go by the day, week or month; she would be found an efficient servant where her services may be required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,257 Broadway, one door from the corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of game, meats, jellies, biscuits, &c.; best references. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook; has had long experience in the best American families; is an excellent baker, and would have no objections to help in the washing and ironing; the best City references. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor front.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; also English and French dishes, baking and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion to a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly neat about her apartments; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook; one who understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRSTclass cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can show the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 94 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking to all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COOK, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-rate cook; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman to cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook and excellent baker; has been four years in her situation; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO knows her business well; also, a girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 275 4th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, this morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a hotel or restaurant; best City references. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to do the plain washing. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, steady Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, 1st floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN IS anxious to procure a situation either in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens in style; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; understands washing and ironing; or would not object to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 18th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer in a small family, in either City or country; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 East 35th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman as competent and experienced good, plain cook and baker in a private family; is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., within one door of 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook; washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundress; understands finest fluting; has the best of City reference. Call; for two days, at 74 20th-st., between 8th and 7th ave

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would be willing to do housework separately; can bring good reference. Can be seen at No. 438 6th-av., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent young women; one as first-class cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wishes situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing. Has the best of City reference for seven years. Call at No. 225 West 10th-st., near 7th-av., basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by an experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat, obliging and willing; a good place and low wages expected; has good City references. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl, with good City reference, desires a situation in the City or country, prefers the latter; would like a place up the North River; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; wages not as much an object as a comfortable home. Good reference given. Call at 124 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, to do general housework, in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Can be seen from 10 till 3, at No. 226 West 29th-st., second floor back.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French finting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a neat and obliging girl; is an experienced washer and ironer, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference; low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; is not afraid of work; can do up all kinds of family washing, and understands French finting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent; understands French finting and crimping; good reference. Apply at No. 175 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as firstclass laundress; understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chamberwork and laundress; understands French finting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COmpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can take the charge of a large wash; does up linens in magnificent style; finting and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Best of references from her present employer, where she can be seen until suited. Call at No. 17 Stroog-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as children's nurse, or do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; can do good plain sewing; has had long experience in the care of children. Call for two days at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner 34th-st.; the entrance on 7th-av. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE A girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation for a woman of good disposition, fourteen years' experience to the care of children; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances; City references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE A woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; best City references; will assist as seamstress. Call at No. 62 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to travel. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at her present employers, No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; can speak French fluently; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is also a good hair-dresser; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a situation in a private family, as nurse; can do fine washing and ironing or light chamberwork; has long experience in children; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 362 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Best City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 276 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a young woman who can come well recommended, having lived over six years in her only place. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday at No. 141 Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' City reference, and two from her last place; is a person of very neat habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; satisfactory references can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 9,018 Broadway, near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young South American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Good City references. Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., for two days; no objection to travel with a family.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 161 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; would assist in light chamberwork, or assist with care of children; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, making ladies' and children's clothes in the neatest style; no objection to travel; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given. Address No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., in the druggist's.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; is a first-class seamstress, and can take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; work by the day, week or month; has good City reference, if required. Can be seen until suited at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a family; she is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, millinery and machine-sewing. Apply, during this week, at No. 28 West 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with other work. Call at No. 192 West 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Scotch female, as seamstress and to take care of children; can cut and fit for children, embroider, with family sewing; or would do chamberwork; no objection to go out of the City; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen two days, at No. 73 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 125 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit; is willing to do light chamberwork and be otherwise useful; can do up laces and muslins; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to leave the City; wages $4 per month. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands her business in every branch. Can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen until engaged at No 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has good City references. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a small family, by a young woman of good address; highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 35 West 17th-st., where she is at present.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; will assist with the chamberwork; best City references. Call at No. 30 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City references; is capable of fulfilling either of the situations. Call at No. 83 West 32d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 533 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A LITTLE GIRL—WANTS A SITUATION IN a private family, to wait on the table and door, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 30 West 13th-st., first floor.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of probity and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a thoroughly competent double-entry bookkeeper of 13 years' practical experience; was five years with last employers. Good City reference furnished. Address WM. CHAPMAN, Powers' Hotel.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, entry clerk, or a position in an insurance office or commercial house, by a competent young man; satisfactory reference given as to ability, integrity, &c.; terms low; will accept a position as salesman in a good store. Address, for three days, WHITNEY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; he parts with him in consequence of breaking up his establishment; he is honest, sober and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly. Call at, or address a note to P. A., No. 349 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference, and is well known to be sober and steady in every respect. Address G. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family as coachman; understands the care of horses, and also a good, careful driver and good groom. Call at No. 25 William-st., for two days, and there will receive good satisfaction.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH! ECONOMY!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAM SAW MILL in this City. Wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITER, AND A FOOTMAN.—WANTED, two men, one as waiter, the other as footman. Apply this day at the Servan's' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A school in the City, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who is well qualified to give lessons in Mathematics and Calisthenic exercises. Address M. D., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A LADY who has the forenoon unoccupied would like to obtain private tuition in New-York or Brooklyn; she is accustomed to instruct in all the branches of a thorough and finished education, and can give unexceptional City references. Also, wanted, the situation of resident governess. Apply at No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily or resident teacher of English, French, music and drawing in or near the City; would instruct a class of ten or more pupils; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City; the best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, for a few hours of each day, by a lady desiring to teach the English branches only to children under 14; Brooklyn preferred. Address A. L. G., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandize, at wholesale prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

MR. FRED. BENSLER, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, in good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,285 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKing and lunch saloon at No. 98 Wall-st., doing a good business. The only reason for selling is that the owner has other business to attend to.

LAW PARTNER.—A YOUNG LAWYER, OF two years' practice in the City, married and sustaining his own office and library, desires a partner of good professional standing, to whom the services of the advertiser might be of use. Address LAWYER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN AND one-half hands high, sound and kind, a good traveler, rather stylish, and works well, whether in single or double harness. Will be sold cheap. Apply to the Coachman, at the stables, No. 116 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILES' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR SOLD, A COMFORTABLE COUNtry residence, containing 14 acres of choice land, 3 miles out of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River; the grounds are filled with the finest grapes of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MOSES, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x150 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, 20 minutes from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Also, one of the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., elegant mansion, with extensive outbuildings, all new and first class, with 80 acres. Splendid location, high and healthy, suitable for a ladies' seminary, summer boarding-house or gentleman's residence; three miles from the village. Possession at any time. Address C. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELLfurnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 2 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, IN ORANGE, N. J.—A comfortable house of 10 rooms, well, cistern and water in kitchen, large garden 123 6-12 feet x 136 feet, young f

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KERNOCHAN, SON & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

KERNOCHAN, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 % cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Bankbotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.
WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET'S Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom we have been appointed Agents for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest.
JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge.
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon on the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
Trustees.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent, from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BECHL, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus adding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WETMORE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAUMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.
And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CONTINUED.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway. This sale embraces superior parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, elegant rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, canterburys, music racks, centre tables, wardrobes, bureaus, extension dining-tables, hall stands, tables and chairs, library and secretary bookcases, revolving chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. The attention of the trade and of private buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute, and one of the finest stocks offered this season.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY next,
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, one thousand cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a very attractive assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of buyers is particularly invited
Auction sale of Boots and Shoes every Thursday.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, 24th October, instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers,) 75 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:
6 lots on 60th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d ave., 100 feet west of 1st-av.
16 lots on 78th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
4 lots 25 by 102 feet 2 inches, on 79th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., 200 feet east of 12th-av.
Whole water front between 77th and 78th-sts., west of 12th-av., 100 feet in length for bulk-head and 300 feet for piers; right not yet secured.
12 gore lots on south side 77th-st., between 11th and 12th avs., about 100 feet west of 11th-av.; depth of lots and road to be vacated from 89 feet 11 inches to 79 feet 3 inches by 225 feet.
7 lots, five on the north and two on the south side of 81st-st., between the 3d and 4th-avs.
3 lots on east side of 5th-av., between 133d and 134th-sts., 24 feet 11 inches north 133d-st., each 25 by 100. Also, 6 lots on east side 5th-av., between 134th and 135th-sts., corners 24 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, and inside 25 feet by 100 feet. Also, 3 lots on the north side of 134th-st., next to corner; lots 99 feet 11 inches by 25 feet. Also, 4 lots on the south side of 135th-st. 200 feet east of 5th-av., and on 100 foot street. 99 feet 11 inches by 25 feet. Also, 4 lots on 7th-av., west side, being the southwest corner of 149th-st. Also, 2 lots, 50 feet in the rear of the above. Also, 3 lots on Bloomingdale road, between 157th and 158th-sts., east side, about 25 feet from 158th-st.
This property is believed to be particularly adapted for the erection of buildings to suit the wants of the times. If cottages, to cost about $3,000, were placed on the lots, I would engage to guarantee a rent of 12 per cent. upon the investment. We all know, or ought to know, that hundreds and thousands who have been living in houses at rents varying from $4,000 to $3,000 per annum are, in consequence of the stagnation of business, obliged to retrench their expenses. Many of these are still desirous of retaining a residence on Manhattan Island, and can do so respectably by purchasing three or four low-priced lots, and building a cottage on one of them. Their whole expenses (including rent) may thus be brought down to $2,000 a year, or less, the ground meanwhile constantly increasing in value, while, by the old process, it costs them to be respectable five times that amount. This property is located within forty minutes' ride of the City Hall, about the same time it takes to reach 40th-st. It is well known that property lying around Boston, at the distance of several miles, sells for nearly as much as that in the heart of the city. There, the people understand true enjoyment. Who will say that New-Yorkers will not soon attain the same end by the use of the same means? It is intended to make the sale absolute. The terms will be liberal to close buyers—10 per cent. at the time of sale, which will be placed in a Trust Company, to draw interest for the benefit of whom it may concern; 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage of the property for three or four years. Deeds to be delivered in thirty days. Maps can be obtained of the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-st.
WILLIAM CLARKE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable horses, couples and Victoria carriages, harness, &c., viz.:
A very beautiful lady's dapple bay saddle horse, long tail, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, is perfectly gentle, sound and kind, and good in all harness.
Also, a very fine bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and is a beautiful horse for a military officer.
Also, an elegant coupé made by Lawrence, very little used, and in perfect order.
Also, a Victoria carriage, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order, and one of the finest in the City.
Also, a fine double plated harness, made to order. The above belong to a private establishment, and present a rare opportunity to persons wishing to supply themselves. They can be seen previous to the sale, if desired, on application at our store.
Also, a pair of bay and black horses, aged 7 and 12 years.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL—ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Oct. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid aubisson carpet.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
106 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 27.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.
BY JULIUS BROWN, THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Positive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, lace curtains, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, parlor and large cooking stoves, china-ware, &c., &c., at No. 57 Luquer-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, OCT. 24—AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., at No 98 Wall-st.—Bar-room Fixtures—Walnut top counter, oyster stand, 3 French plate look log-glasses, pictures, clock, gas and water fixtures, 3 beer pumps, liquor kegs and contents, cigar show-case, cigars, arm-chairs, tables, screens, decanters, stove and fixtures, &c. Also, the lease and good-will of the premises.

J. F. DUNCAN & Co., Auctioneers.
GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES—$10,000 worth—the stock of a wholesale dealer—will be sold by J. F. DUNCAN & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock. A good opportunity for dealers and others in want of stoves of any kind. Also, a lot of copper bottoms. Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of
W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 25, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, &c., engravings, crockery, carpets, stoves, 2 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, 90 gallons brandy, office desks, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, cutlery &c

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Broadst., a choice assortment of fresh imported Dutch bulbs, from Haarlem, in Holland, comprising double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, gladiolus, iris, crocus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
FINE POCKET-CUTLERY AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 24, at No. 73 William-st., two hundred and eighty-five dozen pocket-knives, comprising a variety of styles, and all in fine order. Terms cash.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine two-seat shifting seat rockaway in good order.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale consists of azalias, Chinese primroses, variegated yuccas, ixoras, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEERS,
Salesroom No. 125 Nassau-st.,
Will sell at their salesroom on
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
at 10¾ o'clock, the stock of a Millinery Jobbing House, comprising rich velvets, satins, silks and crapes, bonnet ribbons in every style and large variety; fine French and American flowers, velvet ribbons, assorted numbers; rushes, feathers, bonnet frames, &c., &c., all strictly first-class goods, in regular packages, and in perfect order for the trade. Also, counters, iron safe, copy press, desks, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MADRIGAL, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only natural and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 5½ White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Thousands are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 13 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE almost hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIELS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of Title 6 of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE
BY
JOHN B GOUGH,
ON THE
"MYSTERIES OF LONDON,"
OR
"LONDON BY NIGHT,"
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND
Will perform Selections of Music from 7 to 8 o'clock, previous to the Lecture.
Tickets of Admission, 25 cents each. Reserved Seats, 50 cents, can be secured at
Babcock's Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st.;
Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. TINEE, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 18 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....34
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to W. INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, On MONDAY.....Nov. 4 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Fine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR BRYING, U. S. Passport Agent to the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point;

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page]

will say presently, that if Eastern Kentucky is to be converted into a huge maw to devour men, the only result of its formations into a separate department will be the loss of the State. But it is said, we intend to release East Tennessee, turn the rebel flank in Western Virginia, and create a diversion in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN. A most magnificent scheme—like that of the Persian visionary, who, in espousing the King's daughter, whom he was to marry, kicked over his little basket of wares, and demolished all his wonderful air-castles at a single blow. But we shall, at least, emancipate East Tennessee. Yes, and lose Louisville and Kentucky. Throw away a great city and a wealthy and populous State for a sterile and worthless rock.

If the readers of the TIMES have been reading any marvelous accounts of skirmishes in this quarter recently, the best advice I can give them is not to believe them. The telegraph is considerably quicker than my letters, but not quite so truthful. Such plundering, devastation and marauding as the rebels are now practicing in the neighborhood below here would disgrace barbarians. They rob Secessionists quite as readily as Union men. They steal horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bed clothing, wearing apparel, in short, everything. The plundered parties arrive in camp daily with their woful stories. The robbers go up to the fields where the farmers are seeding, and forcibly take their horses from the plows. This is no sensation paragraph. I do not write such. I have a list, several pages long, containing the names of those plundered, and the amount of their losses.

Brig.-Gen. Wood arrived in camp last night. He will command a brigade in this division.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEER.

Trial for Piracy—Great Throng in Court

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson, C. J., and Shipman.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A large audience was present, both of members of the Bar and of others.

The prisoners names are as follows: Thos. Harris Baker, Captain; John Harleston, Mate; Henry C. Howland, Sailing Master; S. C. Pasaalaigne, Purser; Patrick Daly, John Murphy, Martin Galvey, W. C. Clark, Alex. C. Cold, Richard Palmer, and A. G. Ferris, crew; José Cruz Del Cano, cook, and Ensel Oman, steward.

The proceedings on behalf of the United States were conducted by E. D. Smith, Esq., the United States District Attorney, and Ethan Allen, Esq., assisted by Wm. M. Evarts and S. M. Blatchford, Esqs., as counsel.

For the prisoners appeared Daniel Lord, James T. Brady, J. Larocque and Algernon S. Sullivan and Messrs. Dukes, Darega and Meyer.

The District Attorney, having had his witnesses called, announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial, and as he desired to use the prisoner A. C. Ferris as a witness, he moved to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to him.

The Court asked if the prisoners were to be tried jointly. Counsel said they were. The names of the prisoners were called, and they stood up, and the impanneling of a jury commenced.

James Brown, Albert Cook, Samuel Hopkins and Daniel T. Williams, were called but did not answer.

Edward Werner answered, and stepping forward, was sworn as to his qualification.

Mr. Smith asked if he had any conscientious scruples as to finding a verdict of Guilty in a capital case. The juror had none, and in answer to questions by Mr. Larocque for the defence, he stated that he read the accounts in the newspapers of the capture of the *Savannah*, but had not formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, or whether they were guilty of piracy, if the facts were as alleged—and he was accepted and sworn in as a juror.

Wm. H. Marshal answered, and had no scruples as to finding a verdict of guilty in a capital case. He had read the account of the capture of the *Savannah*, but had not formed or expressed any opinion as to the general matter, or as to whether cruising under a commission from the Confederate States was piracy. He was therefore sworn.

Wm. Powell was next called, and had no conscientious scruples. He said also that he had not formed any opinion which would prevent him from giving a verdict according to the facts of the case, but had read the accounts, and formed an opinion if the facts were so.

Mr. Larocque—Have you formed an opinion as to whether cruising under the commission of the Confederate States is piracy?

Juror—I have.

Mr. Evarts—We suppose that that is purely a question of law, and that the juror cannot properly be asked the question.

Judge Nelson—I suppose so. That is a question of law. Confine the question to the merits of the transaction.

Mr. Larocque—Did you believe the accounts you read?

Juror—It is difficult to say. There is so much that is published nowadays, that I can hardly say that I believe anything that I read without collateral evidence. I have formed no opinion as to the facts of what the *Savannah* did before her capture.

Mr. Larocque—Did you form any opinion as to the character of the acts done?

Mr. Evarts—That is a question of law.

Judge Nelson—I doubt whether that is a proper question.

Mr. Larocque said this was a peculiar case. Probably there was little difference of opinion as to the facts of the case, and the jurors, if they have any bias, have it rather as to the character of the acts than as to whether the facts have been committed. The Court might charge the jury as to the law, but if they were not governed by that, that was a matter of their own conscience, and the prisoners were without remedy. He cited the case of the United States *vs.* Wilson, from Baldwin's Reports, holding that a juror who had formed an opinion that the riots in question did or did not constitute treason, was incompetent. Also another case, in which the juror had made up his mind that the offence was treason, was held incompetent though he had not made up his mind whether the prisoner was engaged in the offence.

Judge NELSON said the only difference was that there the case was put to the juror generally as to the crime after he had read the accounts of the transaction; but this question is a pure question of law.

Mr. Larocque said he would reduce his question to writing, for the purpose of taking an exception, and read it as follows: Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to whether the facts charged, if proved, constitute the offence of piracy?

In this form the Court held the question proper.

The juror answered that he had expressed no opinion, and could hardly say that he had formed a definite opinion, having hardly enough knowledge of the law to form it.

This juror was accordingly sworn.

James Cassidy was called, and upon being examined as the preceding jurors had been, was received without objection.

Thomas Costello had merely read accounts of the capture of the privateer, but had formed no decided opinion. Had no scruples as to capital punishment. Admitted.

Messrs. John Fyfe, Thomas Costello and six others were examined in like manner, and finally accepted.

The Jury were finally sworn in collectively after being called in the order of their names as follows:

Edward Werner,	Wm. H. Marshall,	Wm. Powell,
James Cassidy,	John Fyfe,	Thomas Costello,
Tugenbold Kron,	Matthew P. Bogert,	George Mueller,
Robert Taylor,	Daniel Dixby,	Geo. H. Hanscll.

The form of the questions put to each of the above jurors, and satisfactorily answered in the negative by them, was as follows:

By the District-Attorney—In a capital case, if the evidence is sufficient to convince you of the guilt of the prisoner, have you any conscientious scruples which would prevent you finding a verdict of guilty?

By Mr. Larocque, for the defence—Do you understand the case? Have you formed or expressed any opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoners? Do you believe that the acts charged upon them, if proved, constitute piracy?

The most interesting examination was that of Mr. Thomas Dugan, a highly intelligent person, who was called as a juror. He, by his replies, raised several nice points upon the question as to whether an abhorrence of capital punishment and a strong distrust of human testimony added to merciful sympathies rendered the juror incompetent. However, expressing continued fear that such sympathy would not sustain him in performing his duty in the Jury-room, the Court bade the witness stand aside, Mr. Larocque, for the defence, taking exception, and the exception noted for defendants' benefit.

E. D. Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney, opened for the prosecution, and proceeded in substance as follows:

May it please the Court, and Gentlemen of the Jury, the Constitution of the United States, in article 1, section 8, defines, among other offences against the laws of nations, the crimes of piracy and robbery upon the high seas; and the first Congress that ever sat under the Constitution, passed an act, approved on the 1st of April, 1790, usually known as the "Crimes Act," (see 1 Statutes at Large, page 113, sections 8 and 9,) which more clearly designates the character of these offences, and their penalties. The portions of these sections applicable to our case read as follows:

"If any person shall upon the high seas * * * commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being therefor convicted before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death.

If any citizen shall commit any robbery or piracy, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color or commission from any foreign Prince or State, or on the pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority be deemed adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon, and robber, and on being thereof convicted shall suffer death."

Mr. Smith would here remark to the Jury, that while in this State Courts the Jury were to decide upon the law and the facts, the case was otherwise in the United States Courts, for there the Judge was to decide, and would instruct the Jury upon them.

To resume—in 1819, Congress passed another act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to define and punish piracy, (see 3 Statutes at Large, p. 513, section 5,) but that act having special bearing, expired by its own limitation.

The act of May 15, 1820, to continue in force the former Act to punish piracy (see 3 Statutes at Large, page 600, section 3,) provided that the commission of any attack or robbery, upon any ship or ship's company, upon the high seas, by citizens of the United States, &c., should be deemed piracy, and punished with death.

In the 4th Statutes at Large, page 118, section 14, of the Act passed March 3, 1825, is a clause setting forth the jurisdiction of the United States Courts empowered to try such cases, and the Act concludes by repealing all former Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with itself.

Under the act of 1790, the question arose in the United States Supreme Court whether attack and robbery upon the high seas were punishable with death—(United States *vs.* Palmer, 3 Wheaton, 610, and United States *vs.* Hutchings, 3 Wheaton's Criminal Cases)—when it was decided that the words ending with "robbery" were to be construed independently, thus leaving that offence upon the high seas punishable with death, but allowing a milder penalty for the same crime on land.

The question now arises whether the statutes of the United States have been violated by the prisoners at the bar in the offence charged against them. The question whether their offence was piracy according to the law of nations was not material, and probably would not come up. The pirate was regarded in all ages, by all nations, as an enemy of the human race, but the discussion here involved need not travel into the consideration of the foreign nationality of persons charged with piracy against American citizens. Congress had provided for and authorized the punishment of piracy, and the statute was complete and whole.

After stating the law governing the case, the facts were next to be considered. About the middle or latter part of May, 1861, a number of persons in Charleston, South Carolina, formed a plan to fit out a privateer, to be sent forth for the purpose of seizing the ships and goods of the people of the United States. After procuring the vessel, great difficulty was experienced in finding a crew and officers, until the acts of the State of South Carolina had thrown large numbers of men out of employment, and rendered the procurement of those willing to undertake the expedition possible.

The prisoner at the bar, Capt. Baker, was among the first who assented, and he diligently used his influence in enlisting others, some of whom are here arraigned. At length, the requisite crew having been got together, the prisoners at the bar, in company with one Knickerbocker and one Ferris, did, on Saturday 1st of June, 1861, go from the wharves of Charleston, by small boats on board of the *Savannah*, then lying below in the harbor, near Fort Sumter. The *Savannah*, which was a schooner of 54 tons, with a crew of 20 on board, and armed with a pivot gun, pistols, muskets, etc., left the neighborhood of Fort Sumter on Sunday morning, and, in the afternoon, sailed from the port. All of the crew are here present, excepting only those subsequently put on board the prize vessel. On Monday, June 3, a sail was seen, which was presently discovered to be, as the crew of the privateer called her, "A Yankee," with a cargo of sugar, bound from Cardenas to Philadelphia. This they deemed "a good prize." It will be shown by testimony that the *Savannah* had no shipping articles, and that there was no agreement with the crew as to wages, but that officers and all were to share in the proceeds of their captures.

The strange vessel proved to be the brig *Joseph*, commanded by Capt. Meyer, who, when overtaken, was hailed and ordered to come on board the privateer by Captain Baker; he complied, and was informed that his vessel was a prize, and that he and his crew were prisoners to the Confederate States. A prize crew was then sent on board the *Joseph*, and the latter was ordered to a neighboring Southern port, called Georgetown, where the captured crew were imprisoned and the vessel sold. The prisoners were subsequently released at Charleston. Capt. Meyer remained on board of the *Savannah*, which was on the same day overhauled and captured by the United States brig *Perry*, Capt. Parrott. No papers were found on board the *Savannah* excepting what purported to be a letter-of-marque, signed by one Jefferson Davis, and a printed copy of an act of the Confederate Congress relating to privateers, with an undersigned writing professing to issue from the Confederate President. Also a printed copy of a supplementary act to the same.

A prize crew was placed on board the *Savannah*, and the privateersmen were conveyed by the *Perry* to the flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore Stringham, who carried them to Hampton Roads, where they were transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, and in that vessel brought to New-York, where, on a warrant of the United States Commissioner, sued out by the United States District Attorney, they were arrested and conveyed to prison by the United States Marshal. About two weeks later they were indicted by the United States Grand Jury of this District for piracy, in violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided. Treason, however, was not alleged in the indictment.

The papers alluded to are on prayer of the counsel for the defence, are admitted to exist, but their admissibility in evidence will be hereafter contested.

Mr. Smith here impressed upon the jury the duty they had to perform, and cited the cases of United States *vs.* Clinton, (5 Wheaton, p. 144;) the *Nueva, Anna* and *Lieber*, (6 Wheaton, p. 493;) United States *vs.* Palmer, (3 Wheaton, p. 610;) United States *vs.* Tully, (1 Gallison, p. 247;) United States *vs.* Jones, (3 Washington's Circuit Court Reports, p. 238,) and a number of other American authorities and elementary treatises to show that robbery on the high seas was punishable with death, no matter by what authority of any unrecognized person or power committed. He would call up Albert G. Ferris and Augustus Knickerbocker, to prove the facts of the case more fully. As Mr. Knickerbocker had been sick, he had secured the testimony of Mr. Ferris, of whose antecedents he knew something, and whom he regarded favorably. He would call up the Deputy Collector of Philadelphia with the ship's register to prove the American ownership of the *Joseph*; he would call up the builder, master and mate of the same vessel; the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this jurisdiction, to prove the naturalization of Capt. Meyer, the Lieutenant of the U. S. brig *Perry*; Commodore Stringham, of the *Minnesota*; Lieut. Constable, of the *Harriet Lane*; the United States Commissioner on whose warrant the prisoners were in custody, and the United States Marshal who made the arrest. The atrocity of the leaders in revolt against the United States was undoubted, and it was probable that the crime of their agents and servants, equally grave, but modified apparently by ignorance and prejudice, might awaken some sympathy in the minds of the jury; but the latter were bound to discharge their duty firmly, according to the law and the facts of the case, under the instructions of the Court, leaving the rest to those higher authorities whose duty would commence where that of the Jury ceased. The policy of inflicting the punishment provided by the statute, was a question not to be decided here. That was in the hands of the President of the United States. A fair and impartial verdict was the action now demanded in this place.

Mr. Smith then called the first witness, Albert G. Ferris.

Witness—Is a native of Barnstable, Mass.; was 50 years old on 10th Sept. last; had lived with his family in Charleston, S. C., since 1837 as a seafaring man; was master and mate of various small craft trading out of Charleston to Virginia and New-York ports. Was last acting master of the schooner *James H. Ladson*, of 75 tons, trading up the Savannah River in cotton and rice. His business ceased in December last, and the effects of the blockade deprived him of employment. Thus situated, he joined the privateer *Savannah*, through the persuasions of friends at Charleston—particularly one Evans, a pilot there, who became one of the prize crew of the *Joseph*, captured by the *Savannah*. Was introduced to Capt. Baker, whom he recognizes as here present, by Evans, at the house of Bancroft & Sons, on 27th of May last, on East Bay-street, Charleston, as a proper man for the proposed expedition; he could not particularly remember all that was said, as he had been injured by falling from a mast, and his memory is sometimes impaired; is sometimes dizzy; the expedition was no secret job, but was understood to be by authority, and was openly talked about and posted. He at first declined going, but on the next Saturday consented, as he had to do something; had no further interview with Baker; signed no shipping articles, and don't know what was drawn up, or arranged; has heard the facts since he came here; one Miles or Mills fitted up the *Savannah*, he having declined to do so on account of other business on hand; on Saturday night, June 1, he embarked with Alexander Cold and Charles Clark, whom he sees here, and Knickerbocker, who went under the name of Livingston; they proceeded in a small boat to the *Savannah*, lying three miles down the bay, and a half or three-quarters of a mile from Fort Sumter; sailed from near Sumter at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and got clear of the port that afternoon. (Here the prisoners present were all requested to rise, and the prisoner identified them as follows:)

Passalaigne had charge of the provisions on board the *Savannah*; Harleston arranged the gun; Henry C. Howell, assisted in working the vessel; Del Carmo was steward; Henry Oman, cook; Patrick Daly, Wm. Charles Clark, Richard Palmer and John Murphy, were seamen; Alex. C. Cold did but little, but helped to make sail; Martin Galvin helped at getting up anchor; Baker was Captain, and there were eighteen in all, beside Knickerbocker and himself, and including six who went as prize crew on the *Joseph*. He (witness) steered and made sail. The witness corroborated the general statement made in the opening of the District-Attorney. The *Savannah* carried the Confederate flag—had also a United States flag; did not see the *Joseph* have any flag, but saw her name, the "*Joseph*, of Rockland," on her stern; the *Savannah* ran down with the United States flag flying, but hoisted the Confederate flag when within a mile or so of the *Joseph*; Capt. Baker sent Evans, with a prize crew, aboard of the *Joseph*, which was captured about fifty-five miles from the Charleston light bearing to the westward; the nearest land was toward Georgetown, bearing about thirty-five miles to the northwest; next fell in with British bark *Berkshire*, passed close under her stern, but did not molest her because Capt. Baker said that she was no enemy; Captain had told Capt. Meyer, of the *Joseph*, that he had seized her by authority in retaliation, as the North was making war upon his Government; that same afternoon saw the *Perry*, and, at first, thinking her a merchantman, made chase on discovered our mistake and endeavored to escape; were, however, captured.

Counsel for defence (Mr. Brady) objected to bringing any gunpowder into the case, and all particulars of resistance to the *Perry* were omitted as immaterial, if not opening proof of a new crime with which the prisoners were not charged. Their guilt, if any, contended Mr. Larocque, had been completed under the indictment, the moment the capture of the *Joseph* took place. The facts were admitted so far as the capture was concerned.

The capture by the *Perry* was effected about 50 miles from Charleston, and 30 or 35 miles from nearest land; the *Perry* ran down about 8 P. M., and sent a boat with an armed crew aboard the *Savannah*; we were all transferred to the *Perry* and put in irons that night, excepting Capt. Baker, and Mr. Harleston, the mate; Captains Meyer and Knickerbocker were sent with the prize crew on the *Savannah* to New-York. The *Perry* had been bound south, to blockade the St. Mary's River, in Florida; on Wednesday or Thursday we were put on board the *Minnesota*, about ten miles from Charleston, and there lay at anchor for awhile, when the *Minnesota* sailed for Hampton Roads, and transferred us to the *Harriet Lane*, lying a little westward of the Rip Raps, about three-quarters of a mile from them and off Hampton Bar, Sewell's Point bearing southwest by south; Norfolk is down the Elizabeth River, about twenty-five miles from Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe; we were not more than a mile from Fort Monroe, and lay there two or three days; when we went on board the *Harriet Lane*, we were all brought to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, and thence over here in a ferry-boat and to the Marshal's Office.

Mr. Evarts for the prosecution, still desired to have the particulars of the seizure by the *Perry*, in order to show the sentiments and force of the crew in resisting, and the consequent guilt of the crew.

The Court deemed this a collateral and unnecessary issue.

Mr. Brady for the defence, insisted that if the prisoners committed any offence, they had completed it in capturing the *Joseph*, and before they saw the *Perry* at all. The rest was in no way relative to the case excepting in proof of jurisdiction. He would have no difficulty in admitting all that was alleged concerning the men in the first case, could they know that these had embarked in offence against the statute, believing their act to be such and that act their own free will. Guilt was to be proven by the *animus furandi*.

The Court ruled that the testimony concerning any action between the *Perry* and the *Savannah* must be ruled out, as he understood the admission made by the defence to cover all the men in reference to the question involved in the actual charge against them, and the consequences of whatever act they had committed under that charge.

Mr. Brady did not intend to dispute the fact that the *Savannah* was fitted out as a privateer openly, for, as the witness had said, she was posted, and the expedition everywhere talked of, and the crew had embarked as privateers.

Witness proceeded:

A United States officer and crew of the *Perry* come to the *Savannah*; all the officers and crew of the *Savannah* were on deck at the time the *Savannah* was running down to the *Joseph*; there was a big gun on deck, and a number of pistols and cutlasses on board; the small arms were in the lockers; none of the men were armed; four men and a boy, besides the skipper, were all that were necessary to sail a vessel of the same class as the *Savannah*; had been to Havana in as small a vessel, and back to Key West.

Cross-examined—Capt. Baker asked Capt. Meyer for his papers when he (Meyer) was on the *Savannah*; could not remember if Capt. Meyer asked for Baker's authority on the *Savannah*, or while he was still on the *Joseph*; when they saw the *Berkshire*, witness knew from her build that she was a British vessel; thought that he read the name of the vessel on her stern: the reason that the *Berkshire* was not troubled was, that she did not belong to the enemies of the Confederate Government; their orders were not to trouble any vessel not belonging to the enemies of the Confederate Government; as soon as the prisoners were searched on board the *Perry* they were ironed; while being transferred to the *Minnesota*, the prisoners were not ironed; the practice on the *Minnesota* was to iron them by night, and release them by day; the *Harriet Lane* was at anchor about a mile and a quarter N. N. W. of Hampton College; witness and his companions were taken by the ship's crew in a boat to the *Harriet Lane*. The *Harriet Lane* had steam up when they got on board, and sailed a few hours afterwards. They were on the *Minnesota* two or three days before they went on board the *Harriet Lane*; had been on the sea about thirty-four years; had been often in Hampton Roads, and was familiar enough to go in day or night.

To a Juror—They sailed under the American flag, when they went down to the *Joseph*, as a deception; when they got near enough they hoisted the Confederate flag. That was their own business. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY—A common artifice of every nation in time of war!

A chart of the Hampton Roads was shown to the witness, and the points where the *Minnesota* and the *Harriet Lane* lay pointed out by him and counsel to the Court and Jury. It was between the Rip Raps and Fort Monroe. Hampton College bore about 1¼ to 1½ miles N. N. W. from the *Harriet Lane*.

Mr. Wm. Harbison, Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was called, and testified that he had charge of the registers of vessels.

Mr. Smith offered in evidence a certified copy of the register of the *Joseph*. The vessel was registered in January, 1861. The vessel was from Thomaston, Me., and the owners were American citizens of Rockland, Me. Geo. N. Meyer was the master. (Witness identified Meyer.)

Geo. H. Cabels testified that he resided in Rockland, Me.; the vessel in the register now in Court was the one of which he was formerly master; he put Capt. Meyer in charge; his wife was American born, and owned part of the *Joseph*; his brother owned a part; he was an American citizen; also all the others; witness put Meyer in charge on the 27th of July, in Philadelphia; the vessel sailed on a charter made by witness for the round charter to Cardenas; there was no change made in the ownership up to the time of the capture of the *Joseph*.

Geo. Thomas, of Windsor, Mass., testified that he built the *Joseph* at Rockland, Me., for residents and citizens of that place; her tonnage was about 177 tons.

Thos. N. Meyer testified that he was Captain of the *Joseph* at the time of her capture; the vessel was from Cardenas, loaded with sugar, owned by Morales & Co., of Cardenas; they left Cardenas on the 28th of May; the vessel was captured on the 3d of June; witness was called by his mate about seven A. M., and told that there was a suspicious-looking vessel in sight; witness then looked and saw the vessel was gaining upon him; about eight o'clock he saw the vessel with a nasty-looking object amidships, but he felt easier when he saw the American flag in the rigging; finding the vessel gaining on him he heaved to; he first saw the gun when about half a mile from the vessel; it was an 18-pounder, mounted on a pivot, and could be swung around in every direction; when she came alongside, Capt. BAKER asked witness where he was from, and where he was bound to, and directed him to come aboard; when witness asked Baker by what authority he took him, Baker answered, by authority of the Confederate States; Baker said he was sorry to take witness and his vessel, but he was compelled to retaliate for the war they were waging against the South; witness told him he ought to have hoisted his own flag, then; before witness left, the Confederate flag was hoisted; a short time after, the *Perry* hove in sight; when the *Savannah* came up to the *Joseph*, the crew were working the guns; the crew were armed with cutlasses, muskets, and old fashioned boarding pistols; the gun amidships was pointed at the *Joseph*; the crew of the *Joseph* were four men, mate and cook; all he had on board was an old musket; at the time he surrendered there were between sixteen and twenty men on the *Savannah*; witness came to New-York on the *Savannah*.

Cross-examined.—An attempt was made to run up the Stars and Stripes, and the flag got foul and had to be hauled down; is a native of Glisten, in the Duchy of Holstein, Denmark, but came to this country in 1847.

Mr. Smith offered a certificate of the naturalization of Capt. Meyer, which was admitted. It was dated Jan. 24, 1856.

Horace W. Brydges, the mate of the *Joseph*, was then examined, and corroborated the circumstances of her capture by the *Savannah*; witness was a citizen of the United States, born in the State of Maine; was on board the *Joseph* when she started under the prize-master of the *Savannah*; his name was Evans; the vessel was taken to Georgetown, and witness and the rest of the *Joseph's* crew were put in jail; subsequently they were taken to Charleston jail; they were kept in Georgetown two months and twenty days—in Charleston three days.

Cross-examined—When in Georgetown, witness saw in a newspaper that the vessel was to be sold by order of the Marshal, (objected to by the prosecution as hearsay. Objection waved;) there was no Judge connected with the notice of sale; had been examined by some one of the District-Attorneys soon after his return to this City

Did not say that he had heard that she was sold under the order of Judge McGrath; Mr. Gilchrist, from Charleston, examined the prisoners concerning the ownership, &c., of the vessel; the questions and answers were in writing, and were signed by the prisoners; the papers were taken away; don't know whether the *Joseph* was sold or not, but saw the advertisement in the Charleston *Courier*.

Lieut. Miller, of the United States brig *Perry*, was not in Court.

Commodore Silas H. Stringham commanded the *Minnesota*, United States Navy—flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron; took the prisoners from the *Perry* on the afternoon of June 5; had ordered the *Perry* to blockade Fernandina, Florida, and was surprised to see her standing in towards him where he lay off Charleston; stood off for her at least an hour, until he could read her signal flags; Capt. Parrott, of the *Perry*, came aboard the *Savannah*, then half a mile astern of the *Perry*, and announced the capture; Midshipman Cook was next morning ordered aboard of the *Savannah*, with a prize-crew, and thence to New-York; the *Perry*, after her prisoners had been taken aboard, the *Minnesota* was then sent on her southerly cruise; he took the *Savannah* down near Charleston that the people might see that she had been captured, and was told next day by slaves who came off in boats that she had been seen.

The witness was about to narrate the design of the transfer of the prisoners to another vessel, when Mr. Larocque for the defence, objected. The sole question was whether the prisoners had been taken within the jurisdiction of Virginia or not. The Statute fixes the jurisdiction within the district to which they were first taken. The *design* of the transfer was of no account.

Mr. Brady, for defence—The Act of 1790 provides that if an American citizen be found anywhere on this planet, guilty of arrest of piracy, on the high seas, he is to be tried in the first Judicial District to which he may be brought. If commander of a National vessel is not to supersede the Act of Congress. What answer would it be to a writ of Habeas corpus that the commander of a vessel would only obey it at the port to which he secretly intended to take his captives? He might, with such power, cruise around the globe until he saw fit to enter the port within the jurisdiction he sought for.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, insisted that the mere physical fact of a transfer on the way, without actual debarkation, should not influence the intent. He was told that no ship as heavy as the *Minnesota* could enter New-York harbor without passing through water within the jurisdiction of the New-Jersey District, and hence the significant traits and not the physical incidents of the voyage should be considered in this case.

Mr. Larocque, for the defence, reminded Mr. Evarts that the prisoners were really arrested when they left their ship, but the effect of this transfer to New-York was to make it appear as though they had been arrested here. With regard to the point made by the counsel in reference to the Bay of New-York and its access, Mr. Evarts must know that the jurisdiction of the channels he indicated was concurrent between New-York and New-Jersey. Authorities were numerous to show that the *Perry*, as a National ship, was part of the National soil, and the prisoners once on board of her, she was their prison. If any selection of jurisdiction is to be allowed, it must be made at the time, and strictly adhered to. The wisdom and policy of this rule is apparent. The Constitution guarantees to every citizen a fair and speedy trial, and it is most dangerous to select in a period of high political excitement a place where prisoners charged with a political crime are most sure to be convicted. If the prisoners could have been taken round into the Gulf and up the Mississippi to Ohio, there to be tried, that would have been regarded as an outrage; but this case presents nearly equally revolting features. Here the learned counsel cited the case of United States *vs.* Thompson, in 1 Sumner's Reports, Judge Story's opinion therein to show the omission of that great jurist in the point as to where the parties guilty of revolt at sea were first arrested. Also the case of the United States *vs.* Edward C. Townsend, in the *Echo* slaver case, in 1858, was quoted, and a letter of District Attorney Woodbury was to sustain the present view of the case. The case of the United States *vs.* Berth, and opinions of Judges Sprague and Clifford were also adduced to fortify the same great principle of speedy trial in the first jurisdiction reached.

Commodore Stringham having stated the transfer of the prisoners to the *Minnesota*, and from her to the *Harriet Lane*, which sailed for New-York, was dismissed, and the Court, after leaving the jury at large, adjourned at 5½ P. M. until 11 o'clock this morning.

Throughout the long day, the Court-room and adjacent passages were densely crowded with a throng of professional and other spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoners. Notwithstanding the pressure, all proceedings were conducted with the utmost decorum, and the dignified and courteous bearing of the array of eminent counsel on both sides was peculiarly becoming to so detestable a case, on trial at so momentous a juncture in the National history.

Capt. Baker, the privateer commander, was neatly dressed, and appeared tranquil and easy. His associates remained quiet and submissive in their demeanor. Baker sat near his counsel, and was rendered conspicuous by his large pair of blue spectacles. The remainder of the crew evidently shared the keen interest their late commander manifested in the scene.

Mr. Sullivan, one of the Counsel for the defence lately released from Fort Lafayette, attracted some attention and remark, and the presence of a Canadian Judge of note, who was introduced to the Court by Daniel Lord, Senr., of the defence, was likewise an incident for the *quid nunes*.

The appearance of the prisoners has been so often described that we deem it unnecessary to repeat the picture.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 22,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here to-day in the *Atlantic*.

The affair at Newport's News yesterday terminated with but slight loss on either side.

Opening of the Trade Sale of Books.

Literature is not dead, it sleepeth; nor are its slumbers so profound that they cannot be broken by the ringing tones of dexterous auctioneers. The opening of the Fall Trade Sale of Books, at the spacious salerooms of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., is an agreeable disappointment to all who this year contributed to the catalogue. In anticipation of a dearth of buyers, many of the contributors had cut down their invoices to fewer pages and smaller lots than they had been accustomed to offer. Herein they erred; it would have been better to swell their catalogues, and thus exhibit a confidence or a hope that should have encouraged buyers. But it was scarcely expected that in days when paper is used principally for making cart ridges, and type for the molding of bullets, that even a corporal's guard of the Trade could be mustered to buy books. Greatly to the disappointment of all who entertained these expectations, the sale opened with even a larger attendance than is accustomed to be present on opening days; and that they did not assemble merely to partake of the generous collation which the hospitable Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. spread at the noontide hour, was fully proven by the spirited bidding that has thus far marked the days, and prevailed to a late hour in the evening. This may be accounted for, when it is known that the buyers at these sales come chiefly from the country, and that in consequence of the inactivity of their trade, they have refrained from ordering supplies of books during the Summer, preferring to wait for the better facilities offered them at the Regular Trade Sale. On the first day the invoices of James Hogg & Sons, Fullarton, Macnab & Co., Virtue & Co., H. H. Henderson & Co., G. & C. Merriam, Mason Bros., Little, Brown & Co., R. M. De Witt, D. Appleton & Co. and Ward & Penny, were disposed of, and mainly at fair prices

The sale was resumed yesterday morning.

The leading features of the day were the invoices of JAMES G. GREGORY and G. P. PUTNAM. Mr. GREGORY offered for sale editions of popular authors that could not fail, under any circumstances, to attract the attention of buyers. DARLEY'S illuminated editions of COOPER and DICKENS could not very well be permitted to drag. These beautiful books were received with an avidity, and commanded prices which prove conclusively that standard literature is never at a great discount. The same remarks will apply to Mr. PUTNAM'S editions of IRVING. There are some works which must be had, and which buyers think they might as well buy at one time as at another. Investment in books of this stamp is like investment in commodities which form the necessaries of life. The frivolities of literature, the ephemeral and mushroom publications of the day we can well do without; but there are necessaries in literature without which a household cannot be respectably maintained.

The sale will be continued daily until Friday next, commencing each day at 9 o'clock A. M. It is worthy of remark that, in order to confine the attention of bookbuyers strictly to business, the generous salesmen have breakfast, lunch, dinner and tea served in their salesrooms, supplying their customers, in fact, with everything but a bed, and leaving them no excuse to leave the sale during business hours.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—California Shipping and Commercial Intelligence—News from Japan.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Pony Express, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th inst., passed this point going East to-day, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct 16—P. M.

Arrived, on the 12th, French bark *Saint Ann*, Havre; 14th, ship *Avon*, Liverpool; 10th, steamer *Orozumto*, Panama; ships, *Roduga*, Boston, *via* Honolulu; *Carrington*, Canagula; *Lucretia*, Hong Kong; French corvette *Galatlea*, Honolulu.

Sailed, 12th, bark *Oregon*, Sydney, N. S. W.; *Camillia*, Melbourne; 12th, ships *Franklin Haven*, Liverpool; *Thacker*, Maguin, N. Y.

Trade continues quiet. Sales of Candles at 23c.@24c.; Crushed Sugar at 13¾c.@13¾c.; Rio Coffee, 21c. DRILLS—Sales of 100 bales Standard, at 12c. Isthmus Butter, 28c. BRANDY—Sales of 250 octaves ex-nabob, 45c.@47½c. TOBACCO—Sales of 100 boxes Virginia assorted brands, at full rates.

The ship *Inspector*, from Liverpool, has arrived with 1,950 tons of coal. Sales of 25 casks Cumberland Coal at $16; 12 do. Nut Coal at $36; 92 tons hard at about $22.

Nothing of interest has occurred in California since the departure of the last Pony Express.

Gen. FREMONT'S movements in Missouri form the principal topic of conversation and newspaper discussion. Old Californians, the Press and well informed men generally concur in representing Gen. FREMONT as totally incompetent to creditably discharge the duties of his present position. His personal friends maintain that he is brave and daring, and think he would distinguish himself in command of a brigade, but few believe him fitted with either the business capacity, or, virtually, skill and judgment needed at the head of a great army. Calculating men say it will cost $100,000,000 to accomplish under Gen. FREMONT what might be accomplished with $10,000,000 under a prudent and sagacious Major-General.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of five companies of Col. LOVELL'S Regiment of Infantry, under command of Major CRAWFORD, and five companies of infantry of Col. JORDAN'S Regiment, to reinforce the various posts in Oregon.

The ship *Rodugs* brings dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th ult., but not important news.

The difficulties between the French Commission and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to NAPOLEON for settlement, and the French man-of-war *Gallatin*, not being any longer wanted to menace Honolulu, had sailed for San Francisco.

JAPAN.

The ship *Carrington* arrived at this port yesterday. She was only twenty-six days from Japan. She left at Kanagawa the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and other vessels.

The bark *Daniel Webster* was sold to the Japanese Government for $16,000 in Mexican dollars.

The schooner *Nova*, about which so much has been said of late as likely to turn privateer, had arrived at Kanagawa, where she was overhauled by the *Saginaw*. On an examination of the vessel and her papers, she found her all right, and after vainly trying to sell her to the Japanese, she sailed for this port two days before the *Carrington*.

There is no news of special interest from Japan. Business had improved somewhat at Yokahama since the new tea and silk had come into market.

The survey of the five ports ceded to the United States by treaty has been abandoned for the present.

The usual large British naval force was stationed at Yedo and Yokahama.

Dissatisfaction was said to exist among the American residents at Yokahama, on account of the unequal rate of exchange dollars for itzoboos, the rate now being two itzoboos and a quarter for one Mexican dollar. The dollar now passes for less than two-thirds its actual value, as guaranteed by treaty, and as it formerly passed; and that, too, it is stated, under the sanction of the Minister and Consul. A petition had been signed by the American merchants and citizens of standing in Yokahama, and forwarded to the President, asking in the strongest terms the appointment of a new Minister at Yedo and Consul at Yokahama.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The schooner *Cornelia Terry* arrived at this port yesterday from Plover Bay, Arctic Ocean. She makes the following report:

"Sailed from Plover Bay Sept. 18, in company with the schooner *Sea Witch*, TAYLER, and the whale ships *John Howe* and *Welden* were wanting one whale to fill up, and would cruise a short time, and then bound to this port.

The following vessels passed East Cape, bound north, Aug. 9: ship Taneralan

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3149. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Various Points.

Quiet Along the National Lines Across the Potomac.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Monday.

Approximate Estimate of the National Loss.

THE OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.

The Rebel Steamer George Page Cruising on the Lower Potomac.

From the Mouth of the Mississippi and Fort Pickens.

EXPOSURE OF REBEL MENDACITY.

Hollins' Story of the Defeat of the National Fleet a Humbug.

The Rebels Terribly Whipped at Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE NATIONAL LOSS ON MONDAY.

The official number of the killed, wounded and missing at the Leesburgh fight have been received. We had 79 killed and drowned, 141 wounded, and there are 193 missing. The missing may be prisoners or straggling.

THE RECENT REBEL MOVEMENT.

An evidence that the falling back of the Confederates at Fairfax Court-house, three weeks ago, was a sudden and unexpected movement, is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles, and stretched the wires upon them, from Fairfax to Falls Church, and had only completed the work on the Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They removed the wire as they fell back, but had not time to remove the poles, which are still standing, ready for Government wires, when our troops shall make an advance.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Scouts who have penetrated from the centre of our lines to near Fairfax, report the same situation of the respective lines as yesterday.

A RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

A reconnoissance in force, was made to-day from Gen. SMITH's Division, consisting of two companies of Col. FRIEDMAN's Cavalry, five companies of Infantry and two pieces of artillery. The result was the capture of eight rebels, fully uniformed, beyond Vienna, and further information obtained of the position and forces of the rebels in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house.

A VENTURESOME RECONNOISSANCE.

Major PALMER, of the Coast Survey, made a successful reconnoissance beyond Falls Church to-day, obtaining valuable information of the roads and topography of the country. Major PALMER had an escort of six cavalry. He was shot at four times, and what is remarkable, each of these four shots struck the same man and horse in the escort. One ball struck the horse, a second the saddle, a third the man, and a fourth the horse. None of them inflicted any serious wounds, the range being too long.

ABSURD AND FRIGHTFUL RUMORS

The city has been filled to-day with the most absurd and frightful rumors. I was told to-day at WILLARD's by gentlemen who really believed what they said, that Gen. STONE had been drowned, Gen. BANKS taken prisoner, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had only escaped a similar fate by the most desperate riding. Then I was told that ten thousand men had crossed the Potomac at Mathias Point, and were marching up to take Baltimore. Of course there was no foundation for either of these stories, but yet they were generally believed. If some of them get in the papers I shall not be surprised.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER.

The funeral of Col. BAKER, to-day, was very largely attended, and was in all respects an imposing display. The body of the deceased lay in state in the main parlors of Col. WEED's mansion, and CHARLES S. DREW, of Oregon, and WILLIAM H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory.

At the request of those charged with the arrangements for the funeral of Col. BAKER, Secretary SEWARD invited the Diplomatic Corps to be present. All except two accepted the invitation. Baron GEROLT, being indisposed, sent his regrets. Lord LYONS did not receive the notice in time to be present, but sent to the Secretary a note in which he pays a high tribute to the talent and courage of the deceased.

THE REBEL FIASCO AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Navy Department has at last official advices from the fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi. Commander HOLLINS proves to have run away almost before he saw our ships, and to have put back with all speed to New-Orleans. We lost no vessel, nor did the rebels do any damage to any of them, or kill or wound a man. The rebel battering ram fouled with the *Richmond*, and the two were drifting down towards one of our vessels, which got out of the way. As soon as the ram and the *Richmond* could be separated, each turned tail and made a straight wake for a safe port. HOLLINS hardly saw one of our vessels.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Star* of this evening has rumors that the rebel steamer *Page* has been seen crowded with men in the vicinity of Shipping Point, Evansport and Budd's Ferry, and that small boats have been crossing the river at those points, and that the *Page* ran near the Maryland shore, and fired shots at our troops stationed there.

Several oyster boats that have arrived to-day were fired at, but not injured, by the rebel batteries. They report that the rebels are unloading the *Fairfax*, and have possession of the schooners *Mary Virginia* and *Blossom*.

It is reported at Alexandria that the *Page* ran within two miles of the *Harriet Lane*.

EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE POTOMAC.

Since the closing of the Potomac by the rebels, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is necessarily making extensive arrangements for the largely increased business which it must do if the army of the Potomac remains much longer in its present position. Long sidlings have been put in at frequent intervals, in such a manner as to substantially answer the purpose of a double track. Switches have been laid in every direction from the depôt, and storehouses built for the reception of freight. It became imperatively necessary that these arrangements should be made, and it will probably in a short time be a military necessity that the War Department shall resume possession of the line between this city and Baltimore and Annapolis, and so be able to control the running of trains and the transportation of supplies and munitions of war.

MERCHANTS ENTITLED TO THEIR PAY.

Provost Judge FREESE persists in his decision that New-York merchants are entitled to a *quid pro quo* for their goods. Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON and NOYES, and J. T. MOORE, I believe, of the firm of C. W. & J. T. MOORE, Broadway, have secured goods in satisfaction of their claims. It seems that according to Judge FREESE's idea, it is only necessary for the claimant to show that he sold the goods, and that the purchaser is in Secesh and won't pay. One of the Alexandria merchants complained to the President of the decision, but was informed that the authority of the Provost Judge's Court was fully recognized.

NO MORE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The President has instructed the Deputy United States Marshal for this District to refuse to serve any writ of *habeas corpus* upon a military commander, and to inform the Judges of the District Court that in all matters pertaining to military affairs he has suspended the operation of the writ.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Col. FRIZDMAN was to-day authorized by the War Department to raise another regiment of cavalry, and a letter from the Assistant-Secretary of War was sent to Gov. CURTIN in furtherance of that object.

ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

This A. M., CARLISLE's United States, WEEDAN's Rhode Island, and FOLLETT's Massachusetts Batteries, were employed in target practice at short range from Minor's Hill. The firing was admirable, and that of the Volunteer Companies was highly creditable, notwithstanding the limited period of time since their organization.

A REVIEW TO TAKE PLACE.

There is to be a grand review of the troops in Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's division to-morrow afternoon.

VIRGINIA GETTING TIRED OF IT.

The Government has advices from Louisville that accounts received there from Virginia represent that the citizens of that State are becoming very tired of the presence of the rebel troops, and anxious that they should leave the State, even though it brings Virginia under the rule of the Union. The occupation has already impoverished the State of everything to be eaten or worn, or used in any shape. Between the masters who have sent their slaves South, and the slaves who have taken themselves North, there is no prospect were the South to succeed, that Virginia would have slaves enough within her borders to make it politic or profitable for her to maintain the institution. She is struggling literally for a shadow, and exhausting her strength in the effort to grasp what is constantly receding.

NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

A few days since Mrs. KERRIGAN, wife of Col. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, of the New-York Twenty-fifth, now under arrest, went with another lady beyond our outposts into Secessia. The avowed purpose was to visit the house of the lady, but they were compelled to turn back without reaching there.

ARRESTED AS SPIES.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria has in his custody two mysterious gentlemen, arrested while prowling near Gen. HEINTZELMAN's outposts, under circumstances that led to a belief that they were spies. Failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and their physiognomies being decidedly against them, they were locked up.

ANOTHER ARREST.

PRESLEY HAYCOCK, a Virginian, residing north of Fall's Church, was taken into custody, to-day, on a charge of disloyalty. He has a brother in the rebel army, and another who is a prisoner in Washington. He refused to take the oath of allegiance and is still held as a prisoner.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

Two river skippers, who sold liquor to citizens of Alexandria, in evasion of the license laws, were arrested by Provost Marshal GRIFFITH's orders, and fined $5 each.

THE REBEL MAILS FROM RICHMOND.

It is alleged that even now there are letters and papers received regularly in Alexandria from Richmond and other points South. Doubtless the arrests of spies recently will make these mails less regular.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN ALEXANDRIA.

The election in Alexandria, to-day, for a member of Congress to represent the Seventh District, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. F. BEACH, who will be declared elected. Congress will, of course, decide upon the validity of the election.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union movement in Alexandria is progressing. A Union flag-staff will be raised on Saturday.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINETEENTH NEW-YORK.

Major LEDLIE, of the New-York Nineteenth, returned to Washington this morning. He has been at home for some time recruiting three additional companies for the regiment. The regiment is also to have a battery attached, and when reorganized is expected to be one of the finest in the service. Major LEDLIE will probably be promoted in a few days to the rank of Colonel.

SANDERSON A BRIGADE COMMISSARY.

JAMES M. SANDERSON, the Caterer, has been appointed Commissary of Gen. WADSWORTH's Brigade.

ISAAC BELL, of your City, I notice this evening among the guests at Willard's.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Repulse of the Union Forces—Heavy Loss—Gallant Conduct of the Men.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EDWARDS' FERRY, UPPER POTOMAC, Sunday—6 P. M.

The Union troops have commenced shelling the rebels on the Virginia shore across the river, whether merely to drive them out or as preliminary to an advance, we shall probably know in the morning. As I intend to make my letter, as far as possible, a journal from hour to hour of what actually takes place under my own observation, I shall not attempt to anticipate movements, but only record what I see and hear. The firing commenced at 4:35 this afternoon, from VAN ALLEN's Battery of two Parrott guns,—12-pounders,—the shells going well over to the Virginia side, to the north of Goose Creek. Their explosion is very distinctly heard. Seven shells have been thrown within ten minutes, without eliciting any response from our friends across the water. Gen. STONE is directing the movement. The tenth and eleventh shells fired were long range, the explosion not being heard for ten seconds. The next two exploded in five. The direction given to the shells is varied so as if possible to find out the location of the rebels, who are supposed to be concealed in a thick wood to the southwest, on the hill, and apparently a mile from the mouth of Goose Creek. The fourteenth sounded like a solid shot, and the three following shells, which made a loud explosion, brought no answering shot from the rebels.

At five minutes to 5 P. M. the battery in charge of Lieut. FRINK, situated in a field to the southeast and some quarter of a mile from the Ferry, also opened with shell, the two batteries keeping up the fire with rapidity, each missile exploding beautifully. Just as the sun is going down, the First Minnesota and Second New-York came down over the hill, and take the road to the Ferry. The sun sets gloriously, reflecting his rays from the thousands of bayonets which line the road. The firing is renewed again from both VAN ALLEN's and FRINK's Batteries. The troops are marching to the river with the intention either of crossing or of working a feint to do so, with a view of trying what effect the movement may have upon the enemy.

The air is perfectly still, and the close of this pleasant Sabbath is impressively calm and beautiful. The view of the Virginia hills from where I stand, near the battery, is almost enchanting. The echo of each report of our guns is heard from the opposite hills as distinctly as the report itself, and the explosion of each shell makes the third distinct report caused by each discharge. Something which resembles the sound of a drum-corps is distinctly heard from the Virginia side. The troops are drawn up along the bank in open order, and the order is now again passed along the lines to "Fall in." There goes a boat-load of troops across the river, which looks like a real movement.

The two companies, after landing, were recalled, but at 12 o'clock three regiments crossed over, encamping on the Virginia side. This was evidently designed as the opening of the campaign in Upper Virginia, and to-morrow, no doubt, the whole force encamped near here will be thrown over. There is every prospect of lively, I hope not of disastrous, times. The rebels will not do anything we wish them to. I now proceed to the camp near the Monocacy, to observe movements.

MONDAY MORNING.

The engagement has been renewed this morning. At daylight, portions of the Massachusetts Twentieth, Col. LEE, and the Massachusetts Fifteenth, Col. DEVENS, not over 300 in all, crossed over three-quarters of a mile below Conrad's Ferry. They crossed the island, which at this point is about 150 yards wide, and three miles in its extreme length. These two companies—viz., I and D, commanded respectively by Captains BARTLETT and CROWNINGSHIELD—met with no opposition on landing, and pushed on until they had reached the open space. This company (II, of the Fifteenth Regiment) went ahead as skirmishers, and were met in an open field by a company of 70 rebels, who fired the first volley, wounding ten and taking two prisoners. The company charged on them, and drove them back, but were in return driven back by a large cavalry force, besides a Mississippi rifle company.

This ended the contest for the morning; but a straggling fire was kept up on both sides until 1:30 P. M., when the rebels renewed the engagement with great fury. They attacked in front and on the right flank. At this time Gen. BAKER's Brigade was arriving. They consisted chiefly of the Philadelphia Zouaves, under command of Col. BAXTER.

Col. VANGUAN, of the Rhode Island, had also arrived, and, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in getting one of his six-pounder guns up the ascent, being obliged first to dismount the gun. This piece, with the two mountain howitzers belonging to the Twentieth Massachusetts, were all the heavy guns on the field. The fire was kept up from the right flank and front with great activity, the rebels raining a perfect storm of balls upon the Union forces. The Twentieth, although mostly raw recruits, stood the enemy's fire like veterans. They ran up to the brow of the hill, delivered their fire, and only fell back to reload and repeat. This continued until 5½ P. M., the Union forces maintaining their position steadily against the deadly, raking cross-fire from the front and left of the woods.

At this juncture Gen. BAKER, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. CROWNINGSHIELD, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed in a scow, and transported to the Island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His remains were sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolsville.

His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot. A small canvas satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. The rebels were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The rebels were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six-pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The Tammany Regiment covered itself with glory. Capt. O'MEARA often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the rebels that he could *scream* equal to the worst of them. Capt. O'MEARA took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the rebels. His conduct was very gallant throughout, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieut. MESSER took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the rebels fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men. The fourth boat-load was capsized, by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run.*

The officers of Company A, Massachusetts Twentieth, are reported safe. Officers of Company C—Capt. DREHER wounded in the face. Lieut. WESSELHOEFT swam the river, but has not been seen.

Capt. CROWNINGSHIELD, of Company D, was slightly wounded in the arm, and has not reported. Lieut. PERRY has not reported. Neither has the Captain. Lieut. MESSER, same company, was exposed to great danger, the balls whistling all around him, but he escaped unhurt.

Of Company E three officers were wounded. Among the wounded of Company A is Lieut. HOLMES, who was shot in the breast. He is the son of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Capt. BANO, of Company G, swam the river with young WESSELHOEFT, but has not been seen.

Capt. PUTNAM, of Company H, lost his right arm, which was amputated at the old farm house on the island. He is doing pretty well.

Lieut. HALLOWELL, Company H, swam the river, and constructed a raft on which to transport the wounded from the Virginia shore.

Lieut. STURGIS is unhurt. Company I—officers all safe.

WILSON SIBLEY, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts, swam the stream, by advice of an officer who plunged in and went ahead. When they got half way across and in the strongest of the current, some twelve rebels fired at him. He saw their movement and dived at the flash, thus escaping their bullets. The officer was shot through the head, gave one loud outcry and sank to the bottom.

A young man who, a moment before, appealed to the Captain to help him, on seeing his friend shot, sank exhausted.

CHARLES HEAD, of Co. D, Fifteenth Massachusetts, says that when he was swimming across, he saw at least one hundred persons also making the same effort to escape from the tender mercies of the rebels. Among them he observed Col. BEVINS. There were many crying for "help," but he thinks not more than two-thirds reached the island in safety. He himself gave out when several rods from the shore, and sank to the bottom, but contrived to walk ashore.

I arrived at the ferry, and crossed over shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. Only three scows were in use, carrying say fifty men each, and occupying at least thirty minutes in getting each load over! I met wounded men returning in their comrades' arms, and bleeding from feet, legs, chest, head, arms, and every other description of wounds. I assisted in conveying them to a comfortable place in a large shed near the river, and proceeded toward the scene of action. Soon I reached an old farm-house, which was being used as an hospital. Groups of soldiers and persons not in uniform were crouching behind a corn-crib, built of logs, to shelter themselves from the bullets, which were now singing fearful music over our heads. The aim appeared to be at the house containing our wounded. In the yard, and covering its whole space, lay the wounded, dead and dying, in every stage of mutilation. The house contained two rooms, which were also full to repletion. Not a square foot of space remained unoccupied by the bleeding, wounded congregation. I took off my coat, and for half an hour rendered such assistance as an amateur surgeon could render. There was, as usual, a plentiful lack of surgical assistance, twenty poor fellows calling for aid, where only one or two could be attended to.

It was dark before the conflict closed, and I then recrossed the river and worked until this hour, (7 A. M. Tuesday morning,) in transporting the wounded in boats and litters to places of safety. I took my horse and rode to Edwards' Ferry, where I obtained a canal boat, in which a large quantity of hay was placed for the comfort of the wounded. I reached the Ferry, and by 2 o'clock this morning we had about forty poor wounded soldiers on board, and quietly proceeding to the Ferry. Some fifty wounded were taken to a barn half a mile from the line of the canal. A large number who could not be removed remained at the farm-house on the island, and multitudes were left dead and dying on the bank of the Old Dominion, their groans waking mournful echoes from the hills and woods. The officers have suffered severely. There is no way of ascertaining the actual number of casualties.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. MESSER.

Lieut. MESSER, of Company D, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, who was among the first to gain a position on the Virginia side, about 4 o'clock A. M., gives me the following description of the localities. The landing, which was made in a batteau carrying only 28 men at a time, was upon a steep, clayey bank, ten feet high, very slippery. Having gained the top of this muddy bank, they struck a path which they followed to the left for about one hundred yards, when they filed right, went up over the hill, at an angle of 45 degrees, the top of which was some 100 feet above the river level. Here they came to an open space 150 yards wide and 300 long, which was surrounded on the right, left and front with a dense forest, in which the enemy were strongly posted, but entirely protected from view. In the rear was the steep hill which they had ascended. On the centre of the opening was a gully, and at the left a cow-path; thus, with the river behind them, the troops fought desperately. To think of retreat was equivalent to death by bullet, by drowning, or of torture and imprisonment among the rebels. The fact that Gen. STONE was known to have crossed at Edwards' Ferry, with a strong force, (it was between three and four thousand men,) with the intention of attacking the rebels in the rear, gave them great courage. How dreadful must have been the suspense waiting—waiting with such fearful odds against them—fighting in momentary expectation that they should hear the roar of friendly cannon in the enemy's rear. The reason why the reinforcements did not arrive in time to cooperate is not yet explained. A story prevails here (at Edwards' Ferry, where I am now writing,) that our force yesterday lost four out of six pieces of artillery after crossing into Virginia. It is not generally credited here.

Gen. STONE sent an order late last evening to hold the Island at any cost. The artillery and Harris Cavalry, in consequence, remained on the Canal line. It was generally believed that the rebels would shell us out of the island in the morning, if possible.

As I write, (7.30 A. M., Tuesday,) the rebels are firing from their side of the river. Possibly an engagement is now going on. The Sixteenth Indiana and Sixth Pennsylvania have just passed to cross the river. The firing increases, and affairs look like a general engagement to-day. We are where the rebels could reach us easily with shells. There is another camp of the Twentieth Massachusetts just arrived—Capt. JOHN SANDERS, of Salem. The space surrounding the ferry is now compact with men and horses.

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker, killed.

Capt. Sloan, Fifteenth Massachusets, wounded in foot.

Charles G. Snow, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

L. E. Ball, Company G, Fifteenh Massachusetts.

Sergt. John N. Davies, slightly.

Wm. Coles, California Regiment.

James Cranberger, killed—fell in his brother's arms.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, lost a leg; remaining on the Island.

Washington Carpenter Haskins, Rhode Island Third Battery, slightly.

Frank Graich, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, arm.

John Pierce, arm.

Samuel T. Smith, Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, of West Boylton, hip.

Wm. A. Edson, Company A, Second Massachusetts, kidneys.

Thos. Dwyer, Company A, South Boston, thigh.

John Handy, Company H, Baker's Brigade.

Capt. Watson, Oxford, Mass., Company E, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, shot while swimming the river.

Capt. Getchell, Blackstone, also shot in the river.

R. K. Cooper, Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, killed.

George Cutler, Lancaster, Mass., killed.

Wm. Lawrence, Litchfield, Mass., killed.

Sergeant John Merchant, Company A, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, killed.

Willis A. Cook, Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, killed.

A. L. Fuller, Company C, Clinton, Mass., killed.

Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, a prisoner.

A. H. Rice, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Company G; ball through hip, abdomen and arms.

Frank Elles, Company A, BAKER's California Regiment; wounded through arm—has the bullet in his pocket.

Wm. J. Holland, Company G; shot through hip.

Thomas A. Southwick, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts; wounded in knee and thigh.

Geo. W. Hobert, Company A, First California; ball through his back.

F. H. Marble, Company G, Fifteenth; two balls in shoulder and one in back. Laid eight hours in mud and rain before being discovered.

Henry H. Allen, Company A, California Regiment; shot in the thigh—flesh wound.

Wm. J. Cole, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts; left hip.

Lieut. Holmes, son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, wounded in breast.

Samuel Sibley, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, bullet through each thigh and one in knee.

Henry A. Callar, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, through lower part of the body.

Albert Stackpole, Company F, Twentieth Massachusetts, through shoulder.

The wounded were mostly sent down to Edwards' Ferry by canal boats, and were carried thence in ambulances to Poolesville.

A heavy northeast rain-storm has been prevailing for 18 hours, and the Potomac is rapidly rising. The difficulty of crossing will soon be greatly increased.

Half of the Fifteenth Massachusetts are reported to be killed, wounded, or missing. The Twentieth is nearly as badly broken up. I saw a member of the Twentieth Massachusetts to-day who had been over to the Virginia shore to look after our comrades. He was fired on, and compelled to leave. The condition of the wounded who came down to Edwards' Ferry this morning by a leaky canal-boat—the rain having wet many of them to the skin—was pitiable indeed. They are by this time safely in hospital.

The following are reported safe in the Massachusetts Fifteenth: Capt. G. C. Joslin, Lieut. Bartlett, Lieut. Corbin, Company I; Col. Deven, Major Keenboll. Lieut.-Col. Ward lost one leg—amputated at the house on the island.

I have no time for further details. E. S.

FURTHER REPORTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Adjutant NEWLIN, of the California Regiment, is reported badly wounded.

Capt. HICKS, of Company P, California Regiment, is killed.

Capt. BERRY, of New-York, of Company G, California Regiment, is wounded.

LATEST REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS AND MISSING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Gen. McCLELLAN is now at his headquarters.

From the best data obtained from Harrison's Island up to late this evening, it is believed that the number of killed was 79; wounded in our possession and in possession of the enemy, 141; missing, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and wandering in the woods on both shores of the river, not exceeding 400; total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 620. This will be reduced by men returning to camp, as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by an overpowering force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into the river, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them. Col. RAYMOND LEE and Staff were furnished with a skiff to make their escape. The Colonel gallantly refused, and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in safety, and the humane and gallant officer was taken prisoner. All credit is due to him.

Col. CROSWELL took command when Col. BAKER fell, and behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry. He also is a prisoner.

Gen. McCLELLAN returns with renewed confidence in the action and efficiency of his soldiers. The conduct of Col. BAKER, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men under fire, was heroic beyond description.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24—10 P. M.

Col. OWENS, of the Second California Regiment, arrived here to-night, direct from Edwards' Ferry, and has related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement:

The force was 1,736 on our side, and of the number killed, wounded and missing, 237 belonged to Col. BAKER's Regiment.

Capt. VAUGHN, who was sent over to bury the dead, reports that a large number of the rebels who were slain were carried away, while others were interred on the battle-field.

The impression is that their killed, so far, exceeded ours, owing to the efficiency of our artillery.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, who was wounded in the shoulder, arm and jaw, is considered out of danger.

Capt. MARSH was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner.

Lieut. WILLIAMS, of Capt. PUTNAM's Company, was killed.

Col. OWENS further states that, immediately previous to the fall of Col. BAKER, the rebels made a flank movement to turn the latter's line.

Col. BAKER perceiving this, immediately wrote an order to be conveyed to the Tammany companies which had just arrived, and while the right was facing his command to meet the flank movement, and about giving orders to charge, he was killed, falling ten feet in advance of his column.

The field on which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres.

Lieut. BERRELL, who was taken prisoner, reports that Col. HELPER, of the rebel army, was killed at the commencement of the engagement.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH ON TUESDAY.

The National Forces Withdrawn from the Virginia Side.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Yesterday Capt. VAUGHN, of the Rhode Island Battery, went over the river with a flag of truce, to recover some of the dead, and ascertain the fate of others. He was detained by the enemy, and had not returned at nightfall.

About 5 P. M., to-day, a rebel brigade was seen proceeding in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind a wood, where it is stated there is an earthwork, mounting seven guns. The point is between the river and Leesburgh, two miles from the latter place, and about three miles from Edwards' Ferry.

It is supposed they are the same troops which attacked our pickets yesterday. About the same hour Gen. ABERCROMBIE sent word to headquarters that the enemy's force was advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. His command was seen drawn up in line of battle near the shore, and orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Five persons were arrested at Poolesville to-day, on a charge of being secession spies. They were examined and remanded to safe keeping.

The skirmish of yesterday was fought on our side exclusively by the independent corps of Andrew's Massachusetts Sharpshooters and Company K of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The enemy's force consisted of one regiment each from Louisiana Mississippi and Virginia. They attempted to flank our little force, but the terrible fire from the Sharpshooters—a rebel falling at each shot—and the firmness of Company K prevented the execution of their plan. The loss of the enemy was great, while only one of our men was killed. The skirmishers were aided by several shots from our batteries on the Virginia shore.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Yesterday on learning that a large force of the enemy were approaching and had arrived at two points, above and below, and in the immediate vicinity of the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw the portion of our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was rendered the more necessary from the high state of the water and the gale which made it a matter of impossibility to throw once a sufficient force to make our positions there perfectly secure against a general attack. The forces at Harrison's Island were removed first in the face of, and unmolested by a large body of, the enemy, who wisely, perhaps, forbore to make any demonstration. Gen. STONE commanded the Division opposite Edwards' Ferry, and removed them during the tempestuous storm in the night safely, and without any accident, he being among the last to leave the shore.

The numbers of the enemy are not known to outsiders, but it is inferred that they had between 18,000 and 30,000. Their positions were in dangerous proximity to the Ferry, and a night attack would have been disastrous to our small numbers there. This morning none of their encampments or troops are visible, except, perhaps, one occasionally passing along the road through the openings of the forest.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch's Force Reported to be Cut to Pieces.

Defeat of the Rebels at Big Hurricane Creek.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Col. MORGAN, with 220 men of the Eighteenth Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 rebels at Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll County, last Saturday, killing 14, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. MORGAN had 14 wounded and two mortally.

It is believed at LeClede that the notorious MARTIN GREEN had deserted Gen. PRICE, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in North Missouri.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Jefferson City:

Col. MAGRUDER arrived from Tipton to-night, and reports it is rumored and believed there that LANE and MONTGOMERY had intercepted BEN MCCULLOCH, or some one assuming that name, in his attempt to join Gen. PRICE, and cut his whole army to pieces.

This report is also believed here.

We are reliably informed that about 500 rebels are congregated in and around Fulton, Calloway County, whose design is to seize some passing steamer or ferry for themselves, and burn the Osage bridge, on the Pacific railroad. A formidable and vigilant guard will be maintained at the bridge.

Gen. FREMONT is said to have discovered 160,000 bushels of Corn buried at Warsaw, and delivered it over to the United States Paymaster.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL STRENGTH IN COLUMBUS.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Col. BUFFORD and Capt. DREWER, of Gen. McCLERNAND's staff, accompanied by several other gentlemen, went to Columbus yesterday on the propeller *Sampson* for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. The party were cordially received by Gens. POLK and PILLOW, and 16 prisoners were released. The town is well fortified. A battery of eight 24-pounders is placed at the upper end of the town.

Two forts are being built about 1½ miles from the town, but no guns are mounted.

The number of rebels in Columbus is not over 10,000.

THE ELECTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The election for a division of the State, as ordered by the ordinance passed at the last Convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city was not full, but overwhelmingly for "Division."

The reports from the interior, so far as received, show still greater unanimity for it. Thirty-nine Counties are included in the new State.

Messrs. LAMB, PAXTON and BATTELLE are elected delegates from this County to the Convention, which meets on the 26th of November to frame a Constitution.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY—UNION OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS—APPROACHING FIGHT—FREMONT AND GEN. THOMAS—THE WOUNDED—GEN. MCKINSTRY, ETC.

SYRACUSE, MO., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

I send you one more letter from this place, and do it devoutly hoping that a beneficent Providence may so order it, that it will be the last—that the next may be from a point nearer PRICE, at a point, if possible, within the rear of his and National cannon. Syracuse is mainly distinguished for being about equally remote from every point of importance and every object of interest; the only variation from absolute nothingness, is, by day, the vocal harmonies afforded by several hundred mules in a yard attached to the "Brayton House," (appropriate so far as the Bray is concerned,) and, by night, the excitement and activity consequent upon a position, the possession of which is disputed by millions of fleas.

By these two excitements, we are preserved from absolute stagnation—blessings, possibly, in disguise.

Of the movement of troops, there has been little or none since my last. FREMONT, last night, was within three miles of Warsaw, and probably ere this has entered the place and joined Gen. STEELE. Gen. STEELE's Regiment, the Eighth Iowa, is under marching orders, and will probably leave for Warsaw this afternoon, or to-morrow at furthest, while the entire Fifth Division, Gen. MCKINSTRY, will move in the same direction on Saturday. By that time the entire National force will probably be in motion, and by the middle of the week will have effected a junction at Warsaw. Gen. STURGIS left Kansas City on the 14th, and will reach the rendezvous at about the same time. One reason urged why the National troops are so slow in going forward is, the lack of transportation—an evil that should have been provided against in the start. However, the work of filling up this Department is going on rapidly—teams, wagons and saddle-horses are being brought in from the surrounding country, while more are being sent on from the East; and in two or three days we shall be ready for a forward movement.

The latest intelligence from PRICE and his forces is rather interesting. A scout, who left his camp, or its vicinity, on Sunday last, reports him at a point some twenty-five miles from Warsaw, in a southwesterly direction, where he had halted, and was engaged among some mills in getting provisions for his forces. The same authority also stated that PRICE was under the impression that FREMONT was following him with an immensely superior force—that his men were dissatisfied, hungry and ragged, dissolving rapidly, and in no respect anxious for a fight with FREMONT. If this latter assertion be true, it differs materially from the braggadocio of the Confederates during my last visit to Lexington—at which time they assured me with many an oath that they wished to meet forty thousand of our troops upon an open prairie, with only twenty thousand of their men; and so great is the height of the courage to which they have raised themselves by the unlimited consumption of whisky, the use of bravado, and the thought of their victories, that I think in making the assertion they honestly believed it. A man can brag himself into believing almost anything of his own prowess.

Yesterday, a messenger reached here from Gen. FREMONT, bringing the important intelligence that *Price had turned about and was retracing his steps towards the Osage*—either] with a view of disputing the crossing of the river or of attacking the National forces at Warsaw. If this be the case, it is probable that he has been reinforced and is determined to once more give the Nationals battle. He has chosen wisely in selecting the banks of the Osage for a stand—the country on both sides is rugged, covered with timber, and generally most admirably adapted for defensive operations. Having possession of all the means of crossing, he can oppose an immense force with a comparatively small one; and particularly so as the banks are precipitous and the river both wide and deep. Probably no more favorable place for a stand can be found in the country than that afforded by the banks and the approaches of the Osage River. Here, a shot-gun or squirrel rifle is quite as effectual as a Minié musket, and here rifled cannon have no advantages over those of any other character. If PRICE does show fight here, the record will be a bloodier one, by far, than that of Bull Run or Wilson's Creek.

However, it will now not probably be long before the matter will be settled—if we fight. *I venture the assertion that he will be whipped*, unless our splendid army is mismanaged most wofully. The force under FREMONT is the very flower of the Western army. It is well armed, generally; has plenty of artillery, and has among its officers some of the oldest and most experienced in the service.

One of the latest *on dits* afloat is to the effect that Gen. FREMONT, during the late visit of Secretary CAMERON and Gen. THOMAS, challenged the latter to a little party of pistols for four. Whether it was that the time, which was sunrise, or the place, which was the prairie, was unsatisfactory to the challenged, or whether, as is rumored, it was religious scruples, which induced the gallant Adjutant to decline, is not certainly known; suffice it that he did so, absolutely and unconditionally. The reason for the challenge is said to be, that Gen. FREMONT charges Gen. THOMAS with being the author of all the charges against him, and the originator of the misrepresentations concerning him and his course, which have lately so persistently and thickly assaulted the public ear.

There seems a slight inconsistency somewhere. If Gen. THOMAS is too pious to fight, he surely ought to be too much so to originate false and malicious reports—if pious enough for the latter and too much so for the former, there results a conclusion unfavorable to his personal courage or a discrepancy in his piety—several dilemmas with all the horns undesirable. The authority for the challenge seems indisputable—the reasons urged for declining it equally so.

In one of my former letters I had occasion to notice the unfeeling manner in which the National wounded were treated; further observation has shown me that there is a universal evil in this particular which needs a prompt and powerful remedy. A clergyman, who visited carefully the sick at Jefferson City, assures me that their condition was shameful to the last degree. At the time of CAMERON's visit to this point, a car, containing 23 sick men and one nurse, was sent East from some point west of this. Upon arriving at California, the train was stopped to wait until the passage of the "special," carrying the Secretary of State. They lay in the car 24 hours without a mouthful to eat, and only such attention as could be shown them by one nurse. The result was that upon arriving at Jefferson City three of them died, and possibly one or two others have already followed their example.

I might relate other similar cases of brutality did space permit. I am glad to add, that Gen. FREMONT so far as I know, is not responsible for this state of things; and has, in many cases, where the matter was called to his attention, made personal efforts to provide a remedy. There are many reasons for these things, the principal one of which is, that many of the surgeons heretofore appointed have been politicians instead of scientific men—political hacks, who, unable to gain a living at home by their profession, have been kindly helped by political friends into their present responsible positions.

Prominent among the looked at here is Gen. MCKINSTRY. He is a man of 38 or 40 years, over six feet in height and of massive build, has black hair, black eyes and a heavy black moustache, looking very much, as he travels around town, like a high tragedian or the Big Villain in a melodrama. This last aspect is somewhat ameliorated from the wearing of glasses, but even these do not hide from the observer the glitter of an eye whose blackness is unequaled save by the darkest of midnights. His features are regular, not strongly marked, giving him rather a handsome than a distinguished appearance. He keeps himself measurably busy, is attended by no state, wears citizen's clothes, with only a star on his shoulder to designate his rank; may be seen at all hours of the day, strolling rather than walking about; is accessible but rough and repellant upon first acquaintance, yet soon after, if he likes you, will assume a confidential air—forgetting you in five minutes after. Such, in brief, is an outline of Gen. MCKINSTRY, upon whom are depending at present no ordinary responsibilities. Whether he will prove himself equal to them is a question which time alone can answer. The Fifth Division, which he commands, is the very best in the army—best armed, best drilled and best officered, and hence should give a good account of itself in a battle. Gen. MCKINSTRY's face expresses any quantity of dormant determination, which, once awake, is promised ample support in his immense frame—a trait which will go no little way in giving effect to his efficiency as a commander.

There is some considerable sickness in this division, which consists principally of typhoid and bilious fevers, chills, rheumatism, &c., owing largely to the wet and changeable weather. The Sixth Iowa has only some 600 men fit for duty; and night before last over 100 men in that regiment were "taken down" and rendered incapable of duty. When the weather becomes more decidedly *fall*, than a cross between December and July, there will probably be an improvement in the sanitary condition of our troops. There are probably some seven or eight hundred sick in this division alone.

The Fifth Iowa Regiment, which, for sometime has been stationed at Glasgow and Boonville, arrived here yesterday, and passed up to Otterville, where it will remain for a few days.

I am very strongly in hopes that my next will give you some account of the long-looked for fight, in which FREMONT is to settle the question of his competency. Warsaw is just now the point of interest in the State, and I leave for there in the morning, and probably will be able to hunt up some events of importance. GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS IN KENTUCKY—NUMBER OF REGIMENTS ORGANIZED AND ORGANIZING—WANTS OF THE TROOPS.

FRANKFORT, KY., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Various causes have operated and are still operating, to retard enlistments for the National service in Kentucky. The State Legislature, looking to the expulsion of the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, contemplated the raising of State troops for that purpose, and for a period of twelve months. In every part of the State enlistments began for twelve months' men, and were progressing rapidly, when the Commanding-General of this Department, and the War Department at Washington, made known that no troops would be received for a less period than three years. Many men, who were willing to enlist for one year, did not feel that they could go into the service for three years.

The multiplicity of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors has also tended to retard enlistments, and prevent the filling up of regiments. There are now over thirty skeleton regiments, containing from 300 to 600 men. There are probably now enlisted in these partially formed regiments enough to constitute fifteen full, complete regiments. The State Military Board, and Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, have indicated the wise purpose of consolidating these fragmentary regiments into full regiments, and prepare them at an early day to take the field. I trust the patriotism of the men aspiring to positions of field officers will readily join the Commanding General and the State Board in this effort to organize the regiments immediately for service. The honor and interest, if not the safety of Kentucky, demand this action.

The scarcity of good arms has tended to prevent enlistments. It is impossible to get Kentuckians to accept the foreign guns, unless they are Enfield or Minié rifles. This is all wrong. Nevertheless, the people of Kentucky will hazard their safety and honor before they will receive the cast-away Belgian and Prussian guns. Most of these guns are fair arms, and equal to many of the American guns, and better than our revolutionary fathers or the pioneers of Kentucky had in their struggles with the British and Indians. I trust the Government will cease buying these guns from the gun brokers of your City. I will be money thrown away. Let us have only such foreign guns as the agents of the Government purchase in Europe.

There is an under-current of sympathy in Kentucky with the Southern rebels, and the rebels in our own midst do everything in their power to encourage and enlarge the circle of its influence. There are many men in this State who had strong Southern sympathies, but who, on the invasion of the State, did not hesitate to unite with the Union men for the expulsion of the traitors and were for the suppression of the rebellion. This sympathy with the South also affects the enrolling of soldiers for the National army. The delay in bringing into the field a number of Kentucky regiments is beginning to pinch the pride of Kentucky, and there is reason to believe that within the next thirty days there will be from fifteen to twenty regiments in the field in addition to those already in service. Kentuckians feel and express the opinion that it is disgraceful for them to fold their arms and see the brave defenders of their State, from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, enlisting for *three years*, or *during the war*, and pouring into the State and taking position in front of the invading rebel army.

Kentucky has now in the field five regiments organized by Gen. NELSON at Camp Dick Robinson. Gen. NELSON, who is a native Kentuckian and a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, has not only immortalized himself by raising this army for the defence of the State, but he has crystallized the name of Capt. DICK ROBINSON, and rendered it immortal, by making Camp Dick Robinson historical. NELSON has served his country on sea and land, and when he shall be able no longer to serve his country, it may be inscribed upon the memorial of him, "*Per mare et per terram.*" Gen. NELSON is now encamped near Maysville, Ky., with part of another brigade organized.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has his brigade of two regiments also in the field, and the first called into active service to meet the invading foe. The forces organized by NELSON and ROUSSEAU constitute seven full regiments.

Gen. NELSON has large parts of his brigade completed, and Gen. J. T. BOYLE has one regiment of his brigade, Col. GRIDER's, organized, and three others progressing towards completion. Col. WARNER's regiment, the second of Gen. BOYLE's Brigade, is nearly full, and will be completed within twenty days.

Col. JAS. S. JACKSON's Cavalry Regiment, at Owensboro, on the Ohio River, is nearly ready for the field. The gallant Colonel will soon be at the head of it, in front of the enemy.

Col. HAWKINS, Col. BURBRIDGE and Col. MCHENRY also have regiments in the same vicinity far advanced to completion. In the northern and central portions of the State, there are many regiments partially formed, and these will soon be consolidated into full regiments, and Kentucky can, and I believe will, have between twenty-five and thirty regiments in the field. It can be, and I trust will be, increased to forty regiments. With 40,000 soldiers from Kentucky and as many more from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we will have a formidable army to cooperate with the army of the Mississippi to open that great thoroughfare of commerce and take New-Orleans.

In addition to the lack of arms, it is impossible to procure blankets and army clothing for our troops as fast as they enlist. Gen. WM. A. DUDLEY, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, has contracted for a large amount of clothing in your City and in Louisville, which will soon be completed and ready for distribution. Col. GILL and other members of the Military Board are cooperating with Gen. DUDLEY, and will use every exertion to procure everything to render the Kentucky troops comfortable. Gen. DUDLEY, I understand, will visit your City next week, in reference to matters connected with his office.

The Military Board have procured the services of J. F. SPEED, Esq., of Louisville, one of the ablest and best business men of the State, to procure arms from the Government, or purchase them of the manufacturers for the State. Through the influence and exertions of Gen. DUDLEY and Mr. SPEED, no doubt is entertained that Kentucky will be supplied with arms and clothing for all the soldiers she can bring into the field.

Kentucky, however, will need a large addition of forces over what she can supply. The enemy have increased their forces largely in Kentucky, and will hold a large portion of the State, if not speedily repelled.

BUCKNER, I just learn, has advanced 2,000 of his men within twelve miles of Greensburgh, and ZOLLICOFFER is advancing from Cumberland Ford. A collision must come off soon. I trust that more troops will be thrown into Kentucky, and the rebels driven back, and the war carried into Tennessee.

INDIANS IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"We have received from many quarters the statement that there are two Indian regiments in BOCKNER's camp, and we have heard the statement contradicted. We are not prepared to say whether it is true or not. The evidence that it is a fact is direct, and we have no sufficient reason to reject it."

PASSING THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT ALBANY, Anchored off Fortress Monroe, SUNDAY, Oct. 20, 1861.

We succeeded in passing the batteries on the Potomac River in a fog, without sustaining serious injury. Your correspondent, as well as Capt. CHADSEY, is constrained to think that every useful point between Indian Head and Aquia Creek, on the aforesaid river, is fortified—of course, to an extent, or in a manner, that cannot well be imagined. While passing the two points mentioned in the foregoing, we heard an occasional discharge of musketry, beating of drums, and a continuous sounding of the bugle. Some fifteen or twenty vessels are lying off Indian Head, waiting to go down the river; and near Smith's Point we found over thirty at anchor, waiting for an opportunity to go up. During the night, the rebels fired on vessels which passed in our sight. W.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The reliable gentleman who passed through Lebanon yesterday from the South, and who placed me in possession of files of late Southern papers, gave me much information as to the state of affairs at the South which would prove interesting to your readers; and I only regret that many of his revelations were made under an injunction of secrecy. He is a gentleman of intelligence, discretion, close observation and experience as a traveler, and, by the observance of the rule to keep his eyes and ears open and his mouth closed, he became thoroughly posted in reference to rebel movements and designs without for a moment exciting the suspicion of the enemy.

He informs me that the people of the Southern States are making extensive preparations to meet and repel invasion from the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts.

There are now in the State of Georgia alone no less than 30,000 men in the service, but the State was unable to arm more than half that number. An extensive foundry for the manufacture of cannon has been established at Atlanta, and large numbers of heavy field-pieces and some siege guns have already been turned out. Georgia had sent 5,000 troops to Virginia, but when her coast was seriously threatened, she recalled them, offering to substitute 5,000 raw recruits. The original 5,000 were not returned to her, however. The Gulf States have cannon in abundance, but are sadly in need of muskets and small arms. The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade and arrived at Savannah, brought over but 6,500 stand of arms, and not the almost fabulous number accredited to her.

Great preparation is making in North Carolina to resist the contemplated Federal invasion. It is their design to impress the Government at Washington with the idea that the Federal troops can make an easy conquest of North Carolina; to inveigle them a considerable distance inland, and, at the proper time, to pounce upon and utterly annihilate them. In other words, they flatter themselves that they have all the preparation made necessary to entrap the Federals.

The Federal troops have made rapid progress in the work of fortifying Ship Island, and are now able to hold it against any force the rebels can bring against it. My informant does not entertain a hope that the Federal Navy can operate successfully against New-Orleans. He says the rebel preparations for the defence of the place are on a grand scale, and so formidable as to render the city secure against any assault from any naval force the Government can at present command.

Great improvements have been made recently in the means of defence along the Mississippi River. The batteries of small field-pieces at first erected have been exchanged for heavy siege guns, and many points have been fortified within a few weeks, which were until then assailable and unprotected. They have sent out from Memphis alone a fleet of ten gunboats, which are operating between that point and Columbus, Ky.

The greater portion of the cotton that has been picked has been retained on the plantations, having been placed in pens, the planters not possessing the facilities for baling it, and the brokers in most cases refusing to receive it when shipped to them. In this connection, I find the following paragraph in the Nashville *Union and American*, of the 10th inst.:

"It has been stated to us on good authority that some of the planters of North Mississippi and West Tennessee are sending their cotton to Memphis, and from various other points in the Confederate States we hear similar statements. This is wrong, greatly wrong. Let our planters keep their cotton at home; let our cotton factors refuse to receive it. Accumulation of this article at any given point will only invite an attack from the enemy. We have no doubt that a desperate attempt will be made by the enemy for the purpose of obtaining a supply of cotton and the opening of one of our Southern ports for its transportation. Let every planter keep his cotton on his own plantation, and rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy, let him set fire to it."

Alluding to the plan of operations on the Nashville Railroad, my informant, who spent a day at BUCKNER's headquarters, in the vicinity of Bowling Green, says the rebel army will make no formidable stand north of Green River. BUCKNER would make a show of resistance to Gen. MCCOOK's approach, while he would really invite the advance of his main army beyond that stream. The bridge over Green River has been carefully and thoroughly mined, and it is ready for the application of the match of destruction.

A REFUGEE FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We have had an interview with an intelligent Philadelphian who formerly resided at Portsmouth, Va., and who very recently succeeded in making his way North, after trying to do so for three months. Our informant procured a pass to come North some time since from the rebel Secretary of War, but his case was entirely in the hands of the Vigilance Committees of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they refused to allow his departure until last week. He states that in the town of Portsmouth there are from two thousand to three thousand persons of strong and unwavering Union sentiments. They are extremely anxious to leave the rebel Confederacy, and seek the protection of the old flag, but they are prevented, on one pretext or another, by the Vigilance Committee, which is large and active. As there are between 12,000 and 13,000 people in Portsmouth, this statement goes to show that a very strong minority, even in that hot-bed of secession, still remain true to their country. Union feeling, our informant states, was pretty openly expressed among certain classes in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in spite of the rebel Government and the Vigilance Committees, and the advance of the Federal forces in that direction will be hailed with joy by many true and loyal men.

At the Portsmouth navy-yard the steamer *Merrimac* is being fitted out by the rebels, who hope much from her future achievements. She will carry a battery of twelve 32-pound rifled cannon, and her bow will be armed with a steel plough, projecting six feet under water. The steamer is iron-clad throughout, and her decks are protected by a covering of railroad iron, in the form of an arch, which it is hoped will be proof against shot and shell.

When the *Merrimac* is completed, she will be run down towards Newport's News, and will endeavor to sink some of the Federal vessels now guarding the exit from James River.

The rebels are also active in other measures for breaking the blockade. One hundred picked men have been chosen, who are detailed for "infernal machine" duty. They are to slip quietly down to Old Point in surf-boats, with muffled oars, and attach infernal machines to the vessels of the blockading fleet, for the purpose of blowing them up. On one occasion this precious crew did come alongside the *Minnesota* off Old Point, but they did not succeed in blowing her up. They lost their machine, however, which was subsequently picked up on the beach by Federal soldiers. It was in a damaged and useless condition.

The manner in which the rebels become so well posted on Federal operations is thus detailed by our informant: Two boys, or young men, residing in Washington, have a fishing-boat, and pursue the ostensible calling of fishermen. They leave Washington nightly in their boat, with a full supply of the latest Philadelphia and New-York papers, together with letters, and cross the Potomac. They pretend to be busily engaged in fishing, but, watching their opportunity, they land on the Virginia side, and deposit their mail bags at a prearranged spot. Here they receive mail bags in return, which they carry to Washington.

Another plan of mail carrying was, until recently, for a twelve-oared boat to take the mail from the eastern shore of Maryland to the Virginia shore, a considerable distance below the Federal lines; but this "mail line" is believed to have been broken up. In the meantime the rebels daily receive New-York and other Northern papers at Norfolk and Richmond one day after reception at Washington! This enables them always to confront an advancing column of Federal troops with four times their number of rebels, with disastrous results to the Union cause.

Our informant speaks of quantities of medicine and other supplies having been transported to rebeldom by this fishing-boat mail line—to which we respectfully direct the attention of the authorities at Washington.

The effect of the blockade at Norfolk and Portsmouth, is apparent in the doubling of the prices for all manufactured goods hitherto supplied from the North. From brogans to candles, from coffee to soap, everything has doubled or trebled in price.

The rebels are disgusted at Commodore BARRON for surrendering at Hatteras, and hope to see "the Yankees" hang him. They have made Commodore FORREST, formerly of the United States Navy, an Admiral. The Norfolk Navy-yard has been thoroughly fortified.

The rebel troops between Richmond and Old Point have suffered terribly from the measles and other diseases, and the recent cold weather has also thinned them out, owing to their want of warm clothing and medicines. Paper for newspapers, &c., is very scarce throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and there is but one paper, the *Day Book*, published in Norfolk. The rebels have good fortifications, intrenched camps and the like between Norfolk and Old Point, and they do not seem to fear attacks except from the rear, like the one at Hatteras. This latter was a sore blow at them, and they express the determination to retake Hatteras at any cost.

Five Georgia regiments have been ordered home for the protection of that State, and ere this they have probably reached their headquarters at home.

Our informant's accounts are extremely explicit, and we place great reliance upon them. He is now engaged in business in this city, where he has relatives of respectability.

HOW THE REBELS TREAT THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Dr. LE BOUTILLIER, Surgeon of the Minnesota First, has published a statement in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, regarding his experiences while a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. After the battle he says:

"I walked towards a house which I thought looked like a hospital, and upon reaching it found I was not mistaken. I there met Drs. PEWELL and FERGUSON, of the Second New-York, and entered into conversation with them. I scarcely had been talking with them five minutes when a squadron of cavalry, numbering about fifty men, charged upon us, surrounded the yard and house, and although we exhibited our green sashes and informed them that we were surgeons and that the building was a hospital, they fired upon us—emptied every gun they had in their hands—screaming all the while, 'shoot the d—d sons of b—s.'

They killed three of the wounded—two Northerners and a Georgian—who were lying on the ground in front of the house, under a locust tree. They also shot the brave PEWESTER in the left leg, fracturing both bones. They immediately began to load again, and we believing that it was their intention to murder us, rushed into the house and determined to defend ourselves. There were about ten or twelve privates who had assisted the wounded to this place, who had retained their arms. They fired upon the enemy from the doors and windows, killing their Captain and four privates, and put the whole to flight.

This captain, it seems, was a lawyer residing a few miles from Petersburgh, Va. * * * * *

We stayed at Manassas for two days, when we were informed that they desired us to go to Richmond to prepare hospitals for our wounded. On our arrival at Richmond we were set to work to cleanse two large five-story brick tobacco factories for that purpose.

In a few days our wounded began to arrive, and we continued to receive them until both buildings were completely filled.

The poor fellows were brought to us in a most shocking condition. They had been thrown into cattle cars, without straw or hay for bedding—those with broken or amputated limbs must have suffered most terribly. The fractured limbs had not been placed in splints in the majority of cases, and the bones generally had worked their way through the wound and protruded through. The cases of amputation were still worse. The sutures had cut through the flesh, leaving the muscles and bones bare, and the majority of wounds were alive with maggots—almost every case of amputation resulted fatally.

The wounded at Richmond were not furnished with any blankets or clothing, and very little medicine—a few cots were furnished for the worst cases. There were at one time one hundred and twenty cases of fever in the hospital under my charge, and three-fourths of them had to lie on the bare floor.

The wounded were furnished with bread and fresh meat, and occasionally rice and a few vegetables. Only for the timely aid of kind friends whom we met in the city, the poor fellows would have suffered far worse. The guards had positive orders that in case any one poked his head out of the window, to shoot him. Nothing was permitted to be carried into the hospital without a special order from Gen. WINDER, the commander at Richmond.

The other prisoners were still worse treated. They were incarcerated in the same class of buildings (tobacco factories,) say two hundred and fifty on each floor. There was only one water-closet connected with a building containing at least six hundred prisoners, and only two were permitted to go to it at a time. There were among the prisoners whole families of Western Virginians, some of whom must have been seventy years of age.

The officers, about eighty in number, were on a floor about sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth, and were not furnished with anything but the common food given to the other prisoners—a great many of them had nothing but the bare boards for a bed during my stay there. They were not permitted to look out of the windows, and a few were shot and wounded for disobeying the order—and a number of our wounded were shot at for unintentionally disobeying the same order. Sergeant HARRIS, of the Minnesota Regiment, came near being killed under these circumstances. The officers, especially those of the Sixty-ninth, (Irish Regiment,) and particularly Col. CORCORAN, had to submit to all kinds of indignities. They seemed to think that a foreigner and Democrat ought to be severely punished when found in arms against them."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

TWO OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR ON GREEN BRIER RIVER.

The Richmond *Examiner* contains the official report of Gen. JACKSON, giving a detailed account of the attack made on the 2d inst. by the Federal forces upon the position of the Confederates. After giving the position occupied, as well as a description of the firing on both sides up to the time of the retreat, he says of the Federal troops:

"Distinctly could their officers be heard, with words of mingled command, remonstrance, and entreaty, attempting to rally their battalions into line and bring them to the charge; but they could not be induced to re-form their broken ranks nor to emerge from their cover of the woods in the direction of our fire. Rapidly and in disorder they returned into the turnpike, and soon thereafter the entire force of the enemy—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—retreated in confusion along the road and adjacent fields, leaving behind them at different points numbers of their killed, guns, knapsacks, canteens, &c. Among other trophies taken were a stand of United States colors, which are held subject to the order of the Commanding General. This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half-past two in the afternoon, at which time the enemy—who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with four days' rations cooked in his haversack, to prosecute a rapid march either toward Staunton or toward Huntersville—was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred—among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all."

The following is the official report of the same affair by Gen. REYNOLDS, who commanded the Union forces, and successfully accomplished the object of his expedition:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, ELKWATER, Oct. 4, 1861.

Gen. S. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the night of the 2d of October, at 12 o'clock, I started from the summit of Cheat Mountain to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Green Brier River, twelve miles in advance. Our force consisted of HOWE's Battery, Fourth Regular Infantry, LOOMIS' Battery, Michigan Volunteer Artillery, part of DAUM's Battery, Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments, (the last four being reduced by continuous hard service and sickness to about half regiments;) parts of ROBINSON's company of Ohio, GREENFIELD's Reserve, and BRACKEN's Indiana Cavalry, in all about five thousand. MILROY's Ninth Indiana drove in the enemy's advanced pickets, and deployed to our right, driving the enemy on that flank into his intrenchments. KIMBALL's Fourteenth Indiana was advanced directly to the enemy's front and right, to drive his advanced regiments from a position suitable for our artillery; this was soon done in gallant style, and our batteries promptly took their position within about 700 yards of the intrenchments, and opened fire. Some of the enemy's guns were visible, and others concealed. We disabled three of his guns, made a thorough reconnoissance, and, after having fully and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, retired leisurely and in good order to Cheat Mountain, arriving at sundown, having marched twenty-four miles, and been under the enemy's fire four hours. The enemy's force was about 9,000, and we distinctly saw heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive while we were in front of the works. We took thirteen prisoners. The number of killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, but from those actually counted in the field and estimated in the trenches, which could be seen from the heights, it is believed the number reached at least 300. Our loss was surprisingly small—8 killed and 32 wounded, most of them slightly—the proximity of our batteries to the intrenchments causing many shots to pass over us. Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SECESSION IN ARIZONA.

From the San Francisco Mirror, Oct. 18.

The sudden change in the affairs of Arizona, by which that Territory deprived itself of the protection of the United States, has overwhelmed it in anarchy and ruin. There is no such thing as safety for life or property—the Mexicans plundering the property of the citizens and sacking the mines, which they generally take care to destroy after getting out all the ore which has been extracted. The Apaches, in revenge for the killing of five or six of their number by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Buchanan, had slain over one hundred Americans between the Rio Grande and Colorado, and the roads throughout the country were dangerous to traverse. Among the victims was Lieut. MOWAY, with whom we held a conversation in our office just prior to his departure for the Territory, little dreaming that the hale, fine-looking, soldier-like officer who then spoke to us with such hope and confidence of the anticipated results of his expedition would so soon be numbered with the dead. We believe Mr. MOWAY had cast his lot with the Secessionists—more's the pity, for a more competent officer it would have been difficult to find for the arduous duties to which he was assigned. We have as yet heard only the commencement of the troubles in Arizona.

THE FREMONT TROUBLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of Oct. 20:

"It seems to be an established fact that Gen. FREMONT is really to be removed. The charges against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. BLAIR. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friends contracts for fabulous sums without requiring any security whatever; that he denied the Government officers interviews with him, unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of Gen. FREMONT here say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted, because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that, when an investigation takes place, he will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner record than any other officer of his rank in the service."

IN FUNDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 21.

The sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the Treasury of the United States, was received at the Sub-Treasury office in this city yesterday. The greater portion of the amount was in gold. The opportune arrival of this large sum will do much to relieve many of our citizens from the pecuniary difficulties under which they were suffering, by having made large advances to the Government.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL KING ON THE REBELLION.

The Boston *Post* publishes a letter, addressed to a gentleman in Boston, by Hon. HORATIO KING, Ex-Postmaster General. By extracts from speeches of those who are now prominent Secessionists, he exhibits their inconsistency, and then after having demonstrated the fallacy of State Sovereignty, he exposes the baselessness with which the rebels intrigued at Washington during the last part of Mr. BUCHANAN's term. He declares that the rebellion must be suppressed, and concludes thus:

"Let me not be misunderstood. I entertain no hostile feelings against the South. On the contrary, I have always been, and trust I shall ever continue to be, her steadfast friend. I would defend her to the last against every encroachment and secure to her the uninterrupted enjoyment of all her just rights under the Constitution. Her people are our brethren, and I rejoice to know from personal observation that the feeling of friendship toward them in the North remains unshaken. It is not against them that we contend, but against a band of traitors and conspirators, their oppressors, and for their deliverance. In a word, the war which has been forced upon us, and in which we are engaged, "is not one of aggression, or conquest, or spoliation, or passion, but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. The struggle is intensely one of National existence."

AFFAIRS AT BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Oct. 20:

"MRS. MARY YOUNG, a lady, and a resident for some years of Bolivar Heights, arrived here this evening, having left her home on Saturday. She represents the condition of matters at the Heights as truly distressing. It was a village of some note, but now there are not more than ten families there, composed of negroes and Irish. She has not had any meat to eat for two weeks past, and butter or molasses was not to be obtained for miles around. All the men were enlisted in the Rebel army, and the women are obliged to do the servile work. One young man, who died there last Monday, could not be buried until Friday, and then the interment was made by the women in a garden attached to one of the houses.

After the battle at the Heights, the other day, four of our wounded, who were left on the ground, were put to death by a slow and cruel process, such as stabbing them in various parts of the body with a small penknife. In these acts the Rebels were aided by a Presbyterian clergyman, of Harper's Ferry, now residing at Sheppardstown. The Rebel force on the occasion, she thinks, was 3,000 men. She also says that she saw six wagon loads of dead Rebel soldiers, about 150 in number.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COL. BAKER.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Wednesday, relates these incidents of Col. BAKER's career:

"Col. BAKER's last effort on the floor of the Senate merits particular attention. It was in the early part of August last. BRECKINRIDGE was delivering a set disunion harangue, as ingenious and able as any heard on behalf of secession. BAKER, whose camp was a mile or two from the Capitol, entered the Senate Chamber hastily from the duties of a drill, while BRECKINRIDGE was speaking. He was presently called into the lobby by a message from Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, who begged him to reply to BRECKINRIDGE, as no one else would probably be ready to do so. He did so off-hand, when BRECKINRIDGE sat down, and made one of the most thrilling speeches which had been heard for years in the chamber. It equelched Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Who would not rather now be BAKER dead than BRECKINRIDGE living.

We are informed that Mrs. BAKER took the late train from this city, last evening, to meet the body of her husband at Washington, and take measures to secure its proper interment. The death of Col. BAKER recalls a curious incident, amounting to a presentiment, which happened the day he left the city to join his column. Speaking to Col. CROSSMAN, commandant of the arsenal, he said solemnly, 'My dear friend, good-bye; I shall never meet you again.' The issue has verified his speech, and BAKER, having performed his duty, gave up his life.

Another incident, dating a long way back, but not less veracious, may be here inserted. When a weaver's boy, it was BAKER's custom to manage the loom with one hand, and with the other steady a book upon his knee. A friend, coming hastily into the shop one day, saw him thus engaged, and weeping bitterly.

'What affects you, my lad?' said he; 'What are you reading?'

'The Constitution of the United States,' said the boy; 'and here I find that no foreigner can be President, while I am of English birth.'"

Mr. GEORGE WILKES writes:

"It was our good fortune to know Col. BAKER well, and we had the honor to entertain him as our guest at dinner, on an afternoon in the month of August last. On that occasion, when we expressed (in view of the recent disaster at Manassas) a natural concern as to the deportment of his troops, he said: 'WILKES, I have some peculiar notions as to the part I am to play in this extraordinary war; and I want you to bear in mind that what I now say to you is not the result of any idle fancy or vague impression. It is doubtful if I shall ever again take my seat in the Senate.' To the look of surprise which I turned upon him at this expression, he replied, 'I am certain I shall not live through this war, and if my troops should show any want of resolution, I shall fall in the first battle. I cannot afford, after my career in Mexico, and as a Senator of the United States, to turn my face from the enemy.' There was no gloom or depression in his manner, but it was characterized by a temperate earnestness which made a deep impression on my mind."

THE DEATH OF MR. HUSON.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 21.

We have received a letter from C. P. DEWEY, Esq., written after he had seen Dr. FERGUSON, who brought the dispatch from Mr. ELY announcing the death of Mr. HUSON. Dr. FERGUSON belonged to the New-York Second, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run. He is on parole, but communicates some facts of a consoling nature in regard to our late fellow-citizen, Mr. HUSON. Mr. DEWEY says:

"This much I may say: Mr. HUSON, when taken sick, was kindly cared for. He was removed on a litter from prison to the house of a widow lady, where he was well treated, provided with medical care, &c., and where he died. He had lost some flesh before he was taken sick. He was ill two weeks. The day before he died, he said he wished his wife knew how comfortably he was situated. Mr. ELY was to write to Mrs. HUSON, but his letter may, of course, be long detained."

No doubt Mr. ELY was allowed to be with Mr. HUSON after his removal from prison, and, as we understand it, the consoling facts here given were communicated by Mr. ELY to Dr. FERGUSON. The latter probably left Richmond too soon after the death of Mr. HUSON to afford Mr. ELY an opportunity to write at length at that time. If he had his liberty he was doubtless occupied in the melancholy duty of preparing for the sending home, or interring the body of his friend.

Several of the relatives of Mr. HUSON,

THE MAGAZINES.

—The November number of *Harper's*, in its outer jacket of delicate buff, is before us. With this leads the Twenty-third volume of the Magazine is completed. When we say that it seems customary with the proprietors and editors of magazines to exert themselves for the production of an unusually good number with which to commence and close each volume, we do not at all mean to insinuate that our friends of Franklin Square fall to preserve an excellent average the year round. They simply bale and cap the semi-annual sheaves with their best grain. It is very seldom, indeed, that they present the public with anything that cannot be ground into a good quality of mental flour. But on these regularly recurring occasions they resolve to outdo themselves—and generally succeed.

An article in the present number, "Benedict Arnold," by BENSON J. LOSSING, is particularly timely. Such a swarm of contemptible traitors abound just now, that it is a positive pleasure to contemplate the career of an illustrious one. In "Making Money," WALDO ABBOT does not communicate the secret of the philosopher's stone, nor enter into a recapitulation of the maxims of Poor Richard; but he gives a very interesting account of the way in which money is made at the United States Mint. T. B. THORPE does not detract from his reputation as author and artist by an illustrated article "About the Fox and Fox-hunters." JOHN S. C. ABBOT contributes a paper on Modern Austria, and BAYARD TAYLOR gives us an account of a German rifle-shooting match, and puts us on the footing of familiar acquaintance with ERNEST II., of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. "Olly Dolly," despite of its eccentric baptism, is a very good story, by JANE E. AUSTIN. In the paper entitled "Night Revelers," CHARLOTTE TAYLOR does not present us to the gentlemen who make night hideous with their howlings, but to that better class of respectable insects which make it luminous with their wings; though we are also compelled to enter upon a familiar acquaintance with the habits of those more dissipated bugs and beetles who break our slumbers with their buzzings. "Cause and Effect" are linked together in a pleasant story of domestic life by MARY E. BRADLEY; while T. S. ARTHUR, who is somewhat famed for the purity of his subjects and his style, treats us to an interview with "The Angel Sister." "Mrs. Stirling's Reception" is by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. The poetry of the present number is supplied from divers sources. "The Women of Weinsberg" is translated from the German of BURGER, by LOUISA E. POEHLMAN; FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN contributes "The Tenement House;" N. C. SHEPARD, "The Game of Chess;" "When Thou Sleepest" claims for its author CHARLOTTE BRONTE. It will strike the reader, by the way, that the feminine element in authordom is pretty well represented this month. In addition to the contents mentioned, we have the usual "Monthly Record of Current Events," "The Editor's Table," "Easy Chair," "Drawer," and "Foreign Bureau," the inevitable comicalities, and the Fashions.

—The *Atlantic* is out with its usual promptitude. The present number contains an appreciative article, "George Sand," by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, which fully establishes a truth which many affect to doubt, that a woman can be merciful to a woman. In "Hair-Chains" we do not think the author of "Found and Lost," will succeed in chaining the interest and sympathy of the reader very firmly. A short sketch of the life and character of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, is contributed by CHARLES E. NORTON. "Health in the Camp" is a timely and sensible article, whereof the credit belongs to HARRIET MARTINEAU. A few copies of it should be sent to regimental surgeons and the members of the Sanitary Committee. "A Story of To-day," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," leads us to look forward with pleasurable anticipations to the period when we shall speak of it as a story of yesterday. The Country Parson contributes another of his delightful Essays, and in this instance he chooses to discourse "Concerning people who carried weight in Life." GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D., calmly and dispassionately represents "Why the North has felt aggrieved with England," and EDWARD L. PIERCE gives a very entertaining article entitled "The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe." JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is author of the poem, "The Washers of the Shroud," while "The Flower of Liberty" claims paternity at the hands of HOLMES. The latter verses lack the usual spirit of their author, and read somewhat as though they may have been originally intended as a national lyric.

—We hail with pleasure the early appearance of our old friend *Knickerbocker* in his corn-colored waistcoat, though we should, indeed, prefer to see him again attired in the purple vestments of other days. The chief attraction of the *Knickerbocker*, of late, is found in the "Revelations of Wall-street," contributed by Mr. KIMBALL. Without being marked by any special brilliancy, these papers have a truthfulness that will be readily appreciated by any one at all familiar with Wall-street mysteries, and withal they present a page in human life that many have read in their own experience. The publisher announces that, at the conclusion of this serial, a new one will be furnished by the same author.

The main want of the *Knickerbocker* has hitherto been backbone. It seldom said anything touching the questions of the day, and when it did, it spoke in low, timid tones. Mr. LELAND is of late infusing this desirable element into it. The *Knickerbocker* is gathering spine rapidly, and we fancy that the old gentleman on the cover site erecter in his chair now and looks more manly and redoubtable than he formerly did. The tonic administered by Mr. LELAND this month will be found in a paper labeled "Seville Insurrection." In addition to the articles named we have a "Love Song," "Three Nights in the Haunted House;" a sonnet "To H. V. B."—whoever that B. may be; "The President at the Washington Monument;" "The Street of Saint Apollonia;" "The Weed"—one of very small growth; "The English Universities;" "Rain Drops;" "Through the Cotton States;" "Uncle Verdine;" a budget of Literary notices, and the usual spicy and gossiping "Editor's Table."

—In culling for the November *Eclectic*, Mr. BIDWELL has shown excellent judgment in selecting lighter articles than has been his wont. Heretofore, he seemed to clutch with an eager grasp at all the heavy leading articles the foreign Reviews contained. The consequence was we had "solid reading," but a sad suspicion of dullness oppressed us. A capital article in this number is taken from *Blackwood*, "Mad Dogs and their Phenomena." So very little is known of that terrible disease commonly known as hydrophobia—more properly Rabies—and so very much error prevails in the popular opinion respecting it, that an extensive republication of this article would be of eminent utility. Thus, it is commonly supposed that dogs are most liable to rabies in those Summer months known as the dog-days. On the contrary, the fewest cases occur during the warm season. Neither do dogs foam at the mouth, nor do they evince that horror of water, the supposition of which has lent the disease its most common name. A familiarity with the paper to which we refer would save a great many lives, both human and canine, and spare many who are bitten from the horrors of painful suspense.

An interesting article on Modern Duelling is extracted from *Colburn's New Monthly*, though the author has somewhat erred in not giving instances of the rifle and bowie-knife encounters which have lent a bad preeminence to some sections of our country. An article entitled "Military Panics," from the *Dublin University Magazine*, will illustrate our late experience at Bull Run. The *British Quarterly*, *North British Review*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, *London Review*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and *Chambers' Journal*, are also represented in the present number of the *Eclectic*.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW RULES FOR VEHICLES IN BROADWAY—VETO FROM THE MAYOR—$250 FOR A HORSE AND WAGON FOR THE FOREMAN OF WHARVES AND PIERS — AN ENGINE-HOUSE ON CHAMBERS-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

An ordinance was presented, intended to facilitate pedestrians in crossing Broadway, from Rector to Worth streets, preventing any vehicle from approaching nearer to any other vehicle ahead of them, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. Referred.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution to dispense with the services of the gate-keeper, sergeant-at-arms, and reader. Referred.

In order to facilitate business, Mr. BARNEY moved that hereafter each member should, when General Orders were called, call up one in turn, and so on until the roll was called through, which was acceded to.

The Mayor sent in a veto against changing the place of holding the poll in one of the districts in the Eighteenth Ward, as he could see no reason for the change. Ordered printed.

An appropriation of $250 was made for the purchase and keep of a horse and wagon for the general foreman of wharves, piers and slips.

A report in favor of erecting a new engine-house on Chambers-street, adjoining the new Court-house, for the occupancy of the steam fire engines now located on Tryon-row.

Mr. ORTON thought it would be more economical to appropriate the west wing of the new City Hall, when completed, for that purpose. Recommitted.

A report in favor of paying $1,000 for copying the register of firemen was lost, but reconsidered and laid over.

Under the new rule of Mr. BARNEY, the Board ran through with a large number of general orders, but none of any special public interest. A report in favor of paying a contractor extra compensation for building a sewer in Harrison-street caused some discussion, in which it was shown that he had incurred extra expense by reason of an error in the specifications. Laid over.

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

REDUCTION OF SHERIFF'S FEES—REDUCTION OF COUNTY EXPENSES—AUDITING BILLS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a report was received in favor of reducing the fees of the Sheriff for making returns of parties convicted at the various criminal Courts, which was adopted.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the various Standing Committees to report what reductions can be made in conducting the various Departments of the County.

Mr. BLUNT then presented a preamble and resolutions in favor of auditing and paying the bill of the *Daily News* for advertising papers before the Mayor for approval, (in accordance with the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court,) but not at the rate demanded, but at the same price charged by other papers. In the document Mr. BLUNT had recited at full length all the proceedings connected with the subject, including all the proceedings of the Court, and signed by himself and Mr. WEISSMAN, but the preamble had become dissociated and was not handed up, so that it appeared as a report. This was the cause of a protracted and personal discussion, but it was terminated by Mr. TWEED, who discovered an omission on the part of the Clerk. The matter was finally disposed of by ordering the paper to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. PERRY then offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be discharged from the further consideration of all bills for advertising, &c., referred to them within the past six months, and which have been put in litigation. This produced another prolonged and personal discussion, and was finally lost.

The Board then proceeded with the appointment of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election.

Several reports which were in readiness were not presented, for fear of exciting more discussion, and were laid over under the rules. Among them was one from the Committee on building the new Court-house, and on the Harlem Bridge.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

At a regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, the usual requisitions were passed. From the report of the Warden, it appeared that, during the past two weeks, 696 persons had been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse, of whom 481 were females. The Warden also reported that an unusually large number of boys had been sent up within the past month. One, a lad fourteen years of age, had been in prison two weeks, awaiting a charge of burglary, when his case might have been disposed of in a few hours. So with another boy, who had been in prison since Aug. 22, on a charge of grand larceny, and not yet tried.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 4627, 5335, 4413, 4509, 4921, 5063, 3429, 3607, 4307, 4632, 4965, 769, 4597, 4671, 4765, 5029, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5243, 5457, 5460, 4479, 4525, 4613½, 4645, 4747, 4808, 4837, 4891, 4937, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 5013, 5061, 5097, 5105, 5247, 5283, 5289, 5321, 4741, 5383, 5419, 3697, 3741, 4133, 4581, 4585, 4599, 4601, 4693, 4693, 4751, [4771, 4907, 4933, 4963, 4997, 5051, 5059, 5073, 5075, 5359, 5367, 5431. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4720, 4724, 4788, 4789, 4872, 5080, 5082, 4546, 5012, 5310, 5474, 4070, 4564, 4682, 4972, 4977, 5118, 5292, 4760, 4992, 2892, 2920, 3524, 3698, 4398, 4572, 4571, 4500, 4600, 4602, 4682, 4793, 4816, 4896, 4954, 5044, 5139, 5216, 5244, 5262, 5360, 5300, 5396, 5424, 5434, 5440, 5448, 5464.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2288, 2321, 2461, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2499, 2502, 2507, 2509, 2512. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2382, 2314, 2324, 2424, 1708, 2418, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2469, 2500, 2502.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The Mayor may Publish the Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors Laid Before Him—The City must Pay the Bills.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Ethan Allen et al. vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case has been before stated in the TIMES. The plaintiffs apply for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to audit a certain account for advertising in the *Daily News*, The account purported to be for publishing "papers pending before the Mayor for his approval," on his directions. The matter published was resolutions of the Board of Supervisors which had been laid before the Mayor.

The relators laid their account before the Board of Supervisors, but they refused to audit it. Hence this proceeding. The following is the opinion of the Court:

LEONARD, J.—The Mayor of the City of New-York, although elected as a City officer only, is by law required to perform certain duties as a County officer.

Every act, ordinance or resolution, which shall have passed the Board of Supervisors, must be submitted to the Mayor for his approval; if he approve, he is directed to sign it—if not, he must return it with his objections. (8ess. L. 1857, vol. 2, p. 285, 42. To this extent he must be considered a County officer.

All expenses necessarily incurred by any County officer in executing the duties of his office, in cases in which no specific compensation therefor is provided by law, is made a County charge, and such accounts must be audited by the Board of Supervisors. [R. S., 1st vol., (5th Ed.,) p. 902, 42, sub. 9 and 910.)

The Mayor caused the resolutions, &c., of the Board, which were presented to him for approval, to be published in a public newspaper conducted by the relators, between January and June, 1860, and the account for these services has been verified by the oath of the relators, and presented to the Board to be audited and allowed; but the Board refuse, insisting that the Mayor has no authority to contract any such expenses.

If there are any circumstances under which it might be necessary for the Mayor to publish the resolutions or ordinances of the Supervisors which were laid before him for his official action, as provided for by the statute of 1857, then there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Board to audit and examine the account.

It must be assumed, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, that a public officer acts in good faith, and with an honest intention faithfully to perform the duty of his office.

I think it may often occur that the Mayor would find it necessary to obtain further information on the subjects referred to in the proceedings of the Board, which the law has made it necessary for him, as Mayor, to examine and approve or return with his objections in a certain number of days.

He is also entitled to know whether those citizens interested in his action on the matters brought before him have been informed thereof.

For these and other reasons it is quite clear that there must be many instances when it may be highly proper for the Mayor to publish the resolutions, &c., laid before him by the Supervisors.

If the advertising be considered proper in its nature to accomplish the purpose indicated, I think it is within his discretion to determine whether or not it is necessary?

If this case proof has been laid before the Board that the relators have published "papers pending before the Mayor for his approval" on his directions, according to an account annexed to the moving papers; that the printing has been actually done, and that the rates charged were fair and reasonable. The account referred to furnishes the dates of the services, rate or price charged, and the number of insertions of each publication.

In my opinion it is the duty of the Board to audit this account.

It will be for them to determine whether the publications were necessary; the services actually rendered; the prices fair and reasonable, and the length thereof sufficient only for the objects above indicated.

It is not the province of this Court to award a *mandamus* to compel the Board to allow the demands of any creditor of the county before the same has been audited by the Board, and their objections, if any, to allowing the demands, have been heard.

The Board of Supervisors act judicially in deciding upon the claims of the creditors of the county, and, in the first instance, their jurisdiction over the determination of the subject is exclusive.

The further grounds of defence insisted on by the counsel for the Supervisors, relating to a resolution of the Board providing for a previous requisition on them for all supplies, and also the want of any appropriation in the Treasury for such expenses, are sufficiently considered and decided, in the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, in the case of the People *ex rel.* Hasbrouck *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of New-York, (21 How. P. R., 322, Sept. No., 1861.)

The writ of *mandamus* is therefore allowed, directing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to audit the account of the relators, with costs.

Gilbert Dean, for relators; A. R. Lawrence, JR., for respondents.

Nonsuited—The City not Responsible for Nuisances Erected by the State.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Rogeboom.

Breuner & Clark vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the case stated in the TIMES of yesterday, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover $20,000 of the City for the loss of a vessel which was wrecked upon portions of an old pier off Ward's Island, which was erected by the State.

The plaintiffs were now nonsuited, the Court holding that the City was not responsible for losses occasioned by nuisances erected by the State.

Liability of Common Carriers—What are "Jewels."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ball et al. vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—The plaintiffs in this action are the noted jewelers, Ball, Black & Co. They bring this action to recover the value of a certain box containing mosaics and malachites, which the defendants, as common carriers, undertook to deliver at this port, from Liverpool, but which has, in some way, gone astray.

The only defence is, that the Company give notice to all, upon their bills of lading, that they will not be responsible for boxes containing "jewelry, precious stones, paintings or metals," unless the contents thereof are stated and extra freight is paid.

The plaintiffs responded, that as these mosaics and malachites were not set and ready for use as jewels, they were not "Jewels."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for the sum claimed, $907 50, and the Court made an allowance of five per cent. on the verdict.

Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiffs; J. W. Gerard, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Samuel Smith, 29 years of age, a native of Staten Island, was tried for picking the pocket of Thomas Driscoll, a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, of a pocket-book containing $2 in specie. Acquitted.

Edward Boulger, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, pleaded guilty to homicide in the second degree, in causing the death of his wife Julia by beating her, on the 16th day of June last. Remanded for sentence.

Rebecca Gilman, (colored,) a native of Stamford, Conn., pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon (knife) upon Frances Finney, also colored, of No. 25 Baxter-street, with intent to do bodily harm. Remanded for sentence.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ORDERED.—In actions on contract where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for the purpose of delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may apply by motion at Chambers or Special Term, on a notice of four days, to have the issue placed upon a special calendar for trial (serving with such notice any affidavits or papers he may wish to use on the motion, which have not already been served;) and the same may be so ordered in the discretion of the Justice before whom the motion shall be made.

If such motion be granted, the cause will be entered on a special calendar to be made by the Clerk, on receiving a note of the issue specifying the number of the cause on the General Trial calendar, and the date of the order directing it to be placed on such special calendar. Such note of issue to be filed with the Clerk four days before the day on which the cause shall be so entered.

The special calendar will be called on the second and last Friday of each Trial Term in Part No. 1, for trials by the Justice there presiding, and the causes may be tried in either part, as may be directed by such Justice.

If the trial of the cause shall occupy more than one hour, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause be placed at the foot of the General Trial calendar.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Dunston vs. *Brinkerhoff et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '62	99½	100 Erie Railway	21¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94¾	50 do	21⅞
4,000 N. C. State 6s	60	50 do	21⅞
5,000 La. State 6s	56	250 do	22
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	77	50 do	22
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	82	10 Erie Railway pref'd	51½
2,000 M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	95¾	15 do	51¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. b.	92¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	18¾
2,000 do	93	50 do	18¾
2,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	80	50 do	18⅞
2,000 C. & N.W. S.F.B.	81	100 do	18⅞
4,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	39	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	36
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s.f.b.	76	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	31¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40	150 Mich. Cent. R.	49¾
5,000 M. S. 1st M. B.	85	50 do	49¾
4,000 D. & H. C. 7 p.c. B	89	25 Panama Railroad	115¾
3,000 do	93	200 Ill. Cent. R. S'p. b30	65¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	84	425 do	65¾
75 Pacific M. S. Co	82½	25 do	65¾
5 do	82½	150 Clev. & Pitts. R.	102¾
250 N. Y. Central R.	77½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	70¾
100 do	77¾	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	36
150 do	77¾	100 do	35⅞
250 do	77¾	100 Chi. & R. Isl'd R.	51
50 do	77¾	150 do	51¾
305 do	77¾	100 do	51¾
100 do	77¾	100 do	51¾
100 Reading Railroad	35¾	50 do	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	24 Harlem R. pref'd	32
500 Virginia State 6s	46½	50 Reading Railroad	35¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51¾
255 Pacific M. S. Co	93	100 do	51¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	78	50 Mich. Cen. R.	49¾
100 do	78	50 do	49¾
150 do	78	50 do	49¾
120 Erie Railway	21¾	1 M. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
10 do	22¾	300 do	18¾
25 Erie Railway Pref.	51¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¾
11 do	51¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71
45 Hud. Riv. R.	36¾	50 do	70¾
50 do	36¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
20 Harlem Railroad	12¾	200 do	36¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in Stock and Money affairs to-day. The War news is regarded as generally encouraging, and especially so the authentic National accounts of the much misrepresented affairs at Santa Rosa and New-Orleans. The question of Commissions at the Stock Exchange Board has partially subsided. Most of the business doing within the Board Room is either in the way of jobbing between the Brokers, or at the usual half commission for outside parties, classed as Bankers or Brokers. An effort is making to keep the regular members of the Exchange out of the Street, between the Boards and after the Second Board, by assembling themselves at any time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. in their own Room; but so far as this may be designed to stop free trade with the outside operators, the experiment will probably prove a failure. The point of determining who are Brokers and Bankers, not of the Board, entitled under the new rule to the favor of half commissions, is said to be still undetermined. A very liberal construction is talked of, as well as a modification of the penalties, which, if agreed to, will be the practical restoration of the old state of things. The volume of business at the Board, to-day, is nearly up to a fair average, in addition to which the usual proportion of sales were made in the Ante-rooms and on the Street. The prices for the speculative Railways are ½@¾ ₩ cent. better than yesterday, a special good demand being shown for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, and Chicago and Rock Island. The advance in Grain and Flour freights from the West, while the Lake and Canals are still open, and the early prospect of a monopoly of this carrying trade at even higher rates after the middle of November, are greatly strengthening the confidence of the *bona fide* holders of these stocks, and in turn reducing the amount of Cash stock on the Street upon which speculation for the rise and fall is carried on. The Grain movement into and from Chicago, Milwaukee and other Lake ports is heavy beyond all precedent for the month of October. The State Stocks are also higher to-day on Missouris and Tennessees. Most of the sales and purchases of Missouris are now made outside the Board, to save the double commission of buying and selling. The same course of dealings is likely to rule with the United States Stocks, except where the operation is made for the Brokers' account. Late in the afternoon the market closed firm, about as follows:

Central	78	Mich. Guaranteed	38¾
Erie	22¼	Illinois Central	65¾
Toledo	36⅛	United States 6s, 1861	94¾
Galena	71	Missouris	43¾
Rock Island	61½	Pacific	62¾
Michigan Southern	12¾	Hudson	36⅝

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	American Exchange	83½
Manhattan	118	Bank of North America	90¾
Merchants'	70	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	92	Market	80
Union	86¾	Shoe and Leather	85
City	107	Corn Exchange	86
Phœnix	88	Continental	75
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	68
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	80
State of New-York	83	New-York County	61
Commerce	81	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	118	Park	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	82½	N. Indiana 8rds	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	N. In., Goshen Line, '68	78¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	100½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	88
Erie 8rds, '68	104	T. H. & A. 8rds, 7s	60
Erie seconds, exten. '64	99½	T. H. & Accc. 8 ₩ c. '70	99
Erie seconds, '79	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie thirds, '83	81¾	Chi. & N. W. 8rds, 2d S	38¾
Erie fourths, '80	76	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Hudson 8rds	104	Han. & St. J. 8rds	36
Hudson thirds, '76	81	Gal. & Chi. 8rds	88
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Harlem 8rds, '59-'73	96	L. E. & Wabash 8rds	71
M. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '63-'73	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
M. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '62	96	Del. Lack. & W. 8rds	96
C., R. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92¾	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	92¾
Mich. So. 8rds, 7 ₩ c.	84½	Clev. & Toledo 8rds s. f.	76
Mich. So. seconds, 7 ₩ c.	65		

The look of Exchange for Saturday's mail, as far as the market to-day is concerned, is firm on both London and Paris at the rates of the last packet. Bankers on London, 107¼@107⅜; Paris, f.5.36¼@f.5.35. There is less movement in Money on demand loan than earlier in the week. The employment is pretty steady at 7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ₩ cent. on Federal and first-class State security. Where loans have been placed, in either case, by good Brokers, lenders are indisposed to move them, as there is no other reliable means of using their balances in the way of the right class of mercantile bills. Indeed, these were never so scarce outside of Bank with so large a volume of general trade going on as at present. The receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce follow so close upon each other and with comparatively so little disposition to store for speculation, that four or five millions per week in value are disposed of without creating one-tenth the sum in mercantile credits of any local nature whatever. The new subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan are moderate to-day, but heavy payments on account are made into the Sub-Treasury by the City Banks and out-of-town Agencies of the Government. The Banks, by the payment of $3,500,000 to-day, have completed the first negotiation of Aug. 15, on their part, while yesterday and to-day the Treasury Department reimbursed over $1,000,000 on their previous advances.

The following are the rates of Forcign Exchang, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamers *Glasgow* and *Bremen*, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861—mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107⅝ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....108⅛ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.33¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.28¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Gulder..40¾ cents
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35¼ cents
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40¾ cents
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.77½ cents

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $3,973,378, including $3,863,096 for Treasury Notes, and $58,000 for Customs; payments, $1,297,236, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $8,424,977.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was sold at Cleveland to-day, under foreclosure, for $2,000,000, to J. F. D. LANIER, of New-York, for the creditors under the plan of reorganization.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday says:

"We understand from the *Commonwealth* that Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have recently cancelled and burned State bonds and coupons, amounting to $1,277,050. This amount was composed of $600,000 of bonds purchased of the Southern Bank of Kentucky; $151,010 purchased of other parties, and $526,040 of coupons redeemed. Our Frankfort cotemporary truly says: 'There is no State in the Union whose financial condition is better than that of Kentucky, and the credit of Kentucky stands to-day—deservedly—as high as that of any State.'"

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of September was as follows:

	1861.	1860
Received from Coal	$162,130	$248,478
Received from Merchandise	33,108	51,607
Received from Travel, &c	39,216	39,617
	$234,456	$339,911
Transportation and all charges	123,020	139,758
Net profit for the month	$110,835	$200,152
Net profit previous 9 months	1,023,680	1,069,628
Total net profit 10 months	$1,134,521	$1,269,781

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Oct. 19	$151,825,438	$126,4 3,063	$42,282,884	$8,583,473
Boston, Oct. 21	55,058,562	38,841,311	1,002,563	4,568,101
Phila., Oct. 21	29,703,244	21,160,025	6,870,750	2,250,765
	$246,583,244	$173,074,399	$50,161,197	$17,392,339
Last week	257,169,536	175,815,1	54,256,945	21 152,333
Last year	244,380,318	114,020,163	51,819,268	20,317,988

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 34,452 bbls. Flour, 169 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 285,233 bush. Wheat, 145,807 bush. Corn, 4,903 bush. Rye, 3,883 bush. Barley, 25,007 bush. Oats, 80 bush. Malt, 1,358 packages Provisions, and 1,408 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, a small lot of Java at 20c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 17¼c.@17½c.; and 200 bags Rio, skimmings, at 15c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 300 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida	Mobile.	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	18½	18½	18¾	18¾
Middling	22	22½	22¾	22⅞
Good Middling	22¾	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather sparingly supplied with shipping brands of State and Western Flour, the demand for which has been good, and prices of which have favored sellers. A moderate inquiry prevailed for medium and high grades, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 27,400 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 67½; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; Inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 93
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 15@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 20@$5 45; extra at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,650 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request for shipment, and prices have again advanced 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last 450,000 bushels, (including a large portion to arrive,) including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at $1 55; White Western at $1 32@$1 45, for very poor to very choice; Amber do. at $1 34@$1 36; red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 19@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 16@$1 21; White State on private terms; Red State at $1 28@$1 32½; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48; Amber Kentucky at $1 21 ₩ bushel. Corn has been much depressed to-day, and prices have declined 2c. ₩ bushel; sales 185,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c.@60c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 58¾c.@59c. for sound; 60c.@61c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in brisk request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@79c. for Northern, ₩ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is salable and steady. Sales 27,000 bushels, including Canada, at 66c.@72½c., and State at 62½c.@65c. ₩ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in October, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.	Barley, bs.
1860..	74,357	918,090	499,911	307,031
1861..	73,321	1,390,450	1,036,975	300,695
Dec.	1,036	Inc. 472,360	Inc. 537,064	Dec. 96,336

The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 663 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

JONES' WOOD, Sixty-fifty-street—LIVING WHALE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was yesterday again at his headquarters across the Potomac, and everything along the National lines remained quiet. There has been no renewal of the fighting near Leesburgh, but we hear that the enemy have shown themselves in force above and below, and it has been thought advisable to withdraw our troops for the present, from the Virginia side. From the best data at present attainable, it is probable that the number of our men killed on Monday was 79; wounded, 141; missing, prisoners, and not yet returned to their commands, about 400—in all, say 630, which figure will probably be considerably reduced by those returning to camp.

The funeral of Col. BAKER, who so gallantly fell on Monday in the battle near Leesburgh, took place yesterday. The military display on the occasion was very large. Among those who followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery were the President, Heads of Departments, and a number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGAL. Gen. SCOTT attended the funeral services at Major WEBB'S residence.

Emboldened by the success of the rebel batteries in interrupting the navigation of the Potomac for National vessels, the rebel steamer *George Page*, which has for months been lying up Aquia Creek awaiting her opportunity, has now ventured out upon the Potomac. She was cruising between Shipping Point and Evansport on Wednesday afternoon, crowded with men, and ran over to the Maryland shore once, throwing a couple of shell towards the position of the Excelsior Brigade. All the Government transports, it is understood, have gone round to Annapolis, and supplies are now forwarded to Washington from that point.

The case involving a conflict of the civil and military authorities at Washington, in which Judge MERRICK has played a conspicuous part, has been fully stated in our Washington dispatches. On Tuesday, Judges MORRELL and DUNLOP united in an order to be served on the Provost-Marshal, Gen. PORTER, to show cause why an attachment of contempt should not be issued against him for obstructing the process and course of justice, and the administration of it in the particular case in which Judge MERRICK was interested. On Wednesday, however, the President instructed the Marshal for the District of Columbia not to serve the writ, but return it to the Court with the explanation, that the President has, for the present, suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases relating to the military, for reasons of public necessity.

Two of the big stories recently told by the rebels, are effectually disposed of by authentic reports which we publish this morning—one is the "naval engagement" at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other is the fight on Santa Rosa Island. These reports are received through the arrival at this port of the United States steamer *McClellan*, which was at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th, and Fort Pickens on the 15th inst. The National fleet attacked by HOLLINS, consisted of the steamers *Richmond*, *Huntsville* and *Water Witch*; the sloops-of-war *Preble* and *Vincennes*, and the storeship *Nightingale*. HOLLINS' fleet consisted of six gunboats, the battering-ram *Manassas*, and *a large number of fire-ships*, which filled the river from shore to shore. These latter craft, it will be recollected, are not mentioned in the rebel reports. The ram *Manassas* drifted against the *Richmond*, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing her no damage of consequence. This is all the sinking there was done. The squadron got under way, and drifted down the river to avoid the fire-ships, and while doing so, some of the vessels got aground. These vessels were attacked by the rebels, but without damage in any respect, and they were beaten off by the *Vincennes*, with two guns. No one in the squadron was killed or wounded, and the vessels were subsequently all got off safely. And this is the amount of HOLLINS' vaunted "naval victory," which turns out simply to have been a failure of an attempt to destroy the National fleet by means of fire-ships.

The fight at Santa Rosa Island appears to have been a sorry one for the rebels. Their attack was made about 3½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., with a force of fifteen hundred men, conveyed from the Navy-yard in three large steamers. They advanced upon the Zouave camp in three columns, hoping to effect a surprise; but in this they were disappointed, for the picket guard, six hundred yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them. This alarmed the camp, and doubtless saved the regiment, as the attack was made immediately afterward, with such effect that the Zouaves were forced to retire, when the camp was set on fire. Reinforcements were now sent out from Fort Pickens, and the tide of battle turned—the rebels being driven with terrible slaughter on toward their boats, and thence to their steamers, during which time they suffered a galling fire from the shore. The Zouaves lost ten killed, sixteen wounded and nine prisoners; the loss of the regulars from the fort was four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebel loss is estimated as high as *four hundred and ten* killed, wounded and missing. By their own statement it was *three hundred and fifty*. Thirty-five of them were taken prisoners, among them three officers. The report of their capture of Major VODGES is confirmed.

Information is received from Key West of the capture of the rebel steamer *Salva* by the *Keystone State*, while endeavoring to run into Tampa Bay from Havana, with a valuable cargo of contraband goods. The capture was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. SAVAGE, our Consul at Havana, who sent a fast yacht to Key West with the information that the steamer was about to sail. Another vessel subsequently arrived at Key West, dispatched by Consul SAVAGE, with the information that the rebel steamer *Theodora*, from Charleston, arrived at Cardenas on the 16th ult., having on board Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel Commissioners, who were reported to have sailed in the *Nashville*.

We still occasionally hear of captures made by rebel privateers, though not very frequently. On the 13th inst., the brig *Granada*, from Nuevitas for this port, was taken by the privateer *Sallie*, which ran the blockade at Charleston on the 6th. The Captain, second mate and two seamen were taken on board the privateer, and were subsequently transferred to the British schooner *Greyhound*, which has arrived here. The first mate of the brig was retained on board to navigate her into Charleston or Savannah. Another vessel reports that a privateer brig was at St. John's, P. R., on the 6th of September.

Reports of the highest importance reach us from Missouri. A dispatch published in the St. Louis *Democrat* states that the command of MONTGOMERY and LANE had succeeded in intercepting the rebels under BEN. MCCULLOCH, and had cut them to pieces. A fight took place at Big Hurricane Creek on Saturday last, in which about four hundred rebels were badly defeated.

A visit was made to Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, by a party from Cairo, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners, during which some valuable information was obtained of the rebel strength there. The town is represented to be well fortified, a battery of eight 24-pounders guarding the upper end. Two forts are also being built about a mile and a half from the town. From the number of rebels reported to be there—ten thousand—it is probable that the story of a large body having been sent southward was incorrect.

Five Ohio regiments, the First, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Forty-first and Fifty-first, are under marching orders, and will move for Kentucky forthwith.

There is still occasional brisk skirmishing in Western Virginia. On Oct. 22, Gov. PIERPONT received a dispatch from Adjutant T. N. DAVEY, of the Fifth Regiment, stating that two companies, when scouting up the Sandy River on Saturday, encountered a secession force, killing 11, wounding many, and capturing five prisoners, nine horses and nine rifles. Capt. HILL'S command, at Elizabeth, has not been cut to pieces, as was reported. He is still doing good service against the rebels. The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Oct. 22, states that the troops at Chest Mountain are still suffering for clothing. The hospital has been removed to Huttonsville, where many of the Ohio men are confined with a most malignant type of typhoid fever. The rebels have abandoned the Huttonsville road, but are reported to be engaged in blocking up the Staunton road, under the impression that Gen. REYNOLDS intends pushing in that direction. The troops on the Summit have been ordered to build Winter quarters there. At the recent session of the National Court in Charleston, Kanawha County, Virginia, no less than two hundred and ninety-five prominent traitors were indicted for treason.

An intelligent gentleman, who has just escaped from Portsmouth, Va., furnishes the Philadelphia *Bulletin* with some interesting particulars of the condition of affairs in Virginia. He confirms the reports regarding the existence of a strong Union element in Portsmouth, and the preparations of the rebels to run the blockade with the *Merrimac*. He also states that two boys, or young men, who pretend to be fishermen, manage nightly to elude the vigilance of the Potomac squadron, and transport across the river New-York papers and a mail-bag, returning with letters from the rebels to their friends in Maryland and the North.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was continued yesterday, it being the second day's proceedings. The point of jurisdiction was discussed at some length in the early part of the day, and was finally overruled by the Court. Witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the opposing counsel opened the case for the defence in the afternoon.

The trial of WALKER W. SMITH, formerly one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, and among those taken prisoners on board the recaptured schooner *Enchantress*, is still progressing at Philadelphia. On Tuesday Capt. C. W. PAGE, first officer of the *Enchantress*, gave his testimony detailing the circumstances of the capture of his vessel, and on Wednesday Capt. J. C. PIPEL, formerly of the brig *John Walsh*, another of the *Jeff. Davis'* victims, was called to the stand. MULLINS, another of the crew, swore that the prisoner on trial was a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Georgia, and that his wife was a Northern woman.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander WOODHULL, from Bermuda on the 21st inst., having left this port on the 17th inst., for the purpose of intercepting the steamship *Nashville*, said to have left Charleston for England, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, returned to this port yesterday. The *Nashville* had not been heard of at Bermuda. The *Connecticut* proceeded to the Navy-yard.

On Oct. 22, Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, was installed and sent in his message to the Legislature. He estimates the total expenditure of the year for military purposes, including the National tax, which he recommends the Legislature to take measures for collecting, at $1,053,008. Five regiments of infantry are in the field, and one of cavalry is recruiting by authority of the War Department. To make up the full quota two more regiments must be raised, and additional legislation is necessary for this end. Gov. HOLBROOK also hints at the propriety of allowing the company of sharpshooters attached to Col. BERDAN'S command extra pay, and, in conclusion, makes the significant remark that "if this war, brought on by those who are striving to introduce in this fair land the reign of chaos and elder night where all has heretofore been so bright and beneficent, shall ultimately recoil upon themselves, blotting out the institution of Slavery, of which they are the apologists and defenders, such an effect may be accepted as a natural result of their madness and guilt."

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, at which Hon E. A. LAMBERT presided, to indorse the People's State and County ticket, when spirited and patriotic addresses were made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Col. JESSE C. SMITH, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, and Ex-Mayor LAMBERT. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day, not less than five thousand people stood for nearly three hours and listened with the closest attention to the inspiring remarks of the speakers. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was only adjourned when the dark mantle of night had enveloped the earth.

The German Union League met again last evening, at 8 o'clock, in Pythagoras Hall, and after a very lively session ratified the nominations reported to them by their Executive Committee. The most interesting and exciting portion of their proceedings was the debate upon a resolution to substitute the name of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for that of JAMES M. SMITH, as nominee for the District-Attorneyship. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

JOHN BROWN, Jr.'s Sharpshooters, numbering sixty-six men, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, on their way to Kansas, where they are to serve in Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Brigade.

The threatening attitude of the Indians east of the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, has compelled Gov. WHITEAKER to call for a company of volunteer cavalry. It is to rendezvous at Fort Dalles.

The Board of Supervisors had a long and somewhat stormy session last evening, the principal trouble growing out of the presentation of a preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. BLUNT, with reference to payment of a bill of the *Daily News* for advertising papers before the Mayor for approval. The Board was engaged until a late hour in appointing Canvassers and Inspectors of Election.

The Board of Councilmen had a regular session last evening, but transacted little business of public importance. There was no session of the Board of Aldermen for want of a quorum.

The opinion of Justice LEONARD, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, allowing a *mandamus* compelling the Board of Supervisors to audit the account of the *Daily News* for advertising at the request of the Mayor, will be found in the law column. At the Circuit of the Court, Justice HOOGBOOM granted a nonsuit in the case of BREUNER and CLARK against the City, reported in the TIMES yesterday.

The Stock Market was ¼@¾ cent. higher yesterday, with an improved feeling generally in Stock and Money Affairs. United States 6s, 1881, 94@94¼; New-York Central, 78. Exchange, 107¾@107¾.

The supply of Flour yesterday was moderate, and foreign orders for shipping brands were executed with difficulty, the market closing a shade firmer. A very large amount of Wheat, for immediate and future delivery, was disposed of at a further advance in prices of 1c. ₩ bushel. A complete breakdown occurred in the market for Corn. Speculative buyers having partially withdrawn, prices declined 2c. ₩ bushel, and sales were less extensive. Rye, Barley and Oats were in good request. Light transactions were reported in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Seeds, Spices, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals and Cotton. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco were inquired for. Freights were less active.

The Rebels Stating their Own Case.

It is not often that we get so complete a statement of the case of an enemy, as that published by us yesterday, copied from the Richmond *Whig*. "Unless," says that paper, "we are prepared to conquer peace upon the enemy's soil, the sooner we propose terms of submission the better. The enemy has command of the sea, and a defensive policy is simply to place ourselves at his mercy." This confession, uttered in the Capital of Rebeldom, and directly under the noses of the despots that rule there, is the most notable thing that has yet come to us from the seceding States. It is evidence that the actual condition of the rebels is rapidly being understood by themselves. They do not act upon the offensive because they cannot. A defensive policy is nothing less than destruction, because it allows the North to take away from the South every attribute of independence, if not the very means of existence. What is the condition of a people who depend, for almost every luxury and necessity, upon other nations, and are completely cut off from intercourse with all others? For one whose productions and social organization are like those of the South, it is subjection in its harshest and most odious form. Suppose the Government should not proceed a step further, except to rigidly enforce the blockade, and protect the loyal States, can the rebels put forth a single claim to have their assumed nationality respected? The final result is no less certain than if we could instantly overwhelm them in the field with a resistless force.

We hear a great deal in England about the ability of the rebels to achieve their independence. What is the independence of a nation? Is it not the ability, in the face of the enemy, to exercise those functions necessary to a proper development of the material interests of its people? Is Virginia independent, throttled as she is by Fortress Monroe? Is Louisiana, that cannot send a bale of cotton out of the Mississippi, and that dares not allow one to reach New-Orleans? Is the South independent, when she is so effectually besieged that her reduction, with the force now employed, is a mere question of time? She cannot put forth the least effort to raise the siege. No matter if it take five years to reduce her to submission. We have a right to select our own mode of carrying on hostilities. The inconvenience to foreign nations is no cause of complaint. It is enough for us that our blockade is effectively maintained. It has one object—to starve the rebels to submission. So far, it is most effectual. Not a bale of cotton comes in sight of tide-water, much less to sea.

The present relative position of the Government representing the loyal States, and the rebels, is just as conclusive of the final issue of the contest as if we had the head of every rebel on the block. War is only a question of means. Our own remain undiminished, while we are steadily and rapidly destroying those of the enemy. We are not being weakened, while they, by the power we have already put forth, are threatened with certain destruction. Every day, consequently, brings us nearer to the end, which must be a complete triumph, even if our forces were to remain inactive in camp. We produce at least as fast as we consume, while the rebels are living upon the little capital they commenced with. When this is exhausted, they must fall from sheer exhaustion.

The truth is, that the very act of secession was the only thing necessary to demonstrate the utter impotence of the South. The rebels always denied that war could be caused by rebellion. England and France would never allow the North to resort to arms. The North itself could not afford to accept any alternative but submission. Hostile relations to the South, it was affirmed and believed, would bankrupt every Northern State. Upon this hypothesis the rebellion proceeded. The North is not only an unit in opinion, resolute in the prosecution of the war, but was never richer or stronger for offensive operations. With such a state of things assumed, the rebels themselves would have pronounced their attempt not only impossible of success, but the veriest piece of madness ever thought of. With all their frenzy they cannot help slowly coming to such a conviction. The universal want and distress prevailing at the South is certainly not proof of victories or strength. Without the sight of an enemy or of a ship, or of the power that causes a change from plenty to poverty, they cannot help asking the cause.

Is this likely to be removed? Not by any power the rebels can put forth. Will they not in time become wearied of a bootless contest, that inflicts no injury upon their enemies, but destroys themselves? In the outset they may, as the Richmond *Whig* does, throw the blame upon the military leaders. These are not in any degree in fault. They have, with the means at command, accomplished wonders. But they are leading a people who number only one to five of the North, and who, in all the means of warfare, are inferior in a vastly greater ratio. The trouble with the South is that they cannot reverse natural laws and make the weaker the stronger. Unless they can do this they must accept defeat as the inevitable alternative. Anywhere "to be weak is to be miserable."

Lies of the Rebel Bulletins.

The intelligence that we receive from New-Orleans and Pensacola affords a new evidence of the truth of the old saying that "there are two sides to every story." The country has been for some time in possession of the rebel accounts of their defeat of the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and of their surprise of BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, the destruction of his camp, and almost capture of Fort Pickens itself. In each story there was much to disturb the complacency of those Unionists who put implicit confidence in the veracity of rebel bulletins—a class of our population, we are happy to say, that is rapidly diminishing in numbers. The reports brought by the *McClellan*, a Government steamer, directly from the Gulf, will go far to destroy the credibility of Southern chevaliers when describing their conflicts with the Yankees.

It seems that the rebel fleet, under the command of HOLLINS, consisted of six gunboats, the battering-ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships, "which filled the river from shore to shore." This formidable array came bearing down on the Union fleet, which lay inside of the bar of the Southwest Pass, consisting of the *Richmond*, *Vincennes* and *Preble*, sloops-of-war, the two former screw-steamers, the gunboats *Huntsville* and *Water Witch*, and storeship *Nightingale*. The *Manassas* "drifted" foul of the *Richmond*—it was dark, and the collision merely accidental—knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing little damage. The blockading vessels, to avoid the fire-ships, got under way and drifted down the river, trying to clear the bar. Three of them got aground, in the dark—the *Vincennes*, *Preble* and *Richmond*; and when daylight came they were attacked by the rebel guns. The firing continued two or three hours. Only one rebel shot took effect, it seems, on our entire fleet. That shot struck the *Richmond*, but hurt nothing and nobody. "The rebels were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with *two guns*," she having hove overboard the rest, (eighteen,) with chains, anchors, &c., to lighten her from her grounding. There was no one killed or wounded on the Union fleet, and the day after the grounding the grounded vessels were all pulled off by the *McClellan*. On the next day thereafter, the *Niagara*, which had been out in the Gulf, reappeared at Southwest Pass, and the entire blockading squadron resumed its position—*statu quo ante bellum*. The great HOLLINS, the gallant son of Neptune, turned his numerous prows northward, and expended his superabundant enthusiasm in coining bulletins of victory. The Crescent City was thrown into paroxysms of delight, and its lean supply of lard oil was still further reduced by a grand illumination in honor of HOLLINS!

We are content with this breach of our blockade. The only thing that we at first thought of regretting was the loss of the *Vincennes'* eighteen guns; but, inasmuch as her remaining "two" proved quite sufficient to beat off the entire rebel fleet, six gunboats and the *Manasses*, we have, in reality, nothing to be sorry for.

The first account of the attack on BILLY WILSON'S Regiment on Santa Rosa Island, was almost as highly colored as the dispatches of the heroic HOLLINS. But we must do the rebels the credit to say that they had very fairly "whittled down" their "victory" on that occasion before we got hold of it through National sources. It appears that a rebel force of about 1,500 men did land a few miles above WILSON'S camp, and were marching against it, with fair prospect of a complete surprise, in which case it would have gone hard with winsome WILLIE and his pets. But the rebel detachment stumbled upon the pickets about 600 yards from camp. The consequent firing awakened the sleeping Zouaves, who managed to rub open their eyes, and get out of danger. Their tents were burned, however, and extensive pilfering of their clothes and other "traps" found lying about loose was indulged in by the rebels, which must have given to BILLY WILSON'S *recherché* regiment a very poor opinion of the morals and habits of rebel soldiers, supposed to be acting the parts of "Southern gentlemen."

The garrison in Fort Pickens being aroused, three companies went to the rescue. They drove back the rebels, who were committing their burglarious outrages on the camp of Col. WILSON—chased them to their vessels, and compelled them to embark, and poured from Minié rifles a perfect storm of bullets into the crowded masses on the decks till the boats got out of range. Here is where the punishment that the Southern papers are so deeply deploring occurred. The rebel loss, by the Union account, was about 350. They admit a loss of over 100. The loss of the Unionists was 18 killed, 21 wounded and 18 prisoners.

The rebels were trying to perform a daring exploit in this night attack on Santa Rosa Island, which should rival the *éclat* of Lieut. RUSSELL'S recent destruction of the rebel privateer *Judah* under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard. That they had the insane idea that they might possibly capture Fort Pickens is admitted by themselves, for some of their letters assert that they would have got possession of the fort "but for a mistake." What the mistake was they do not reveal. Their plan probably was to surprise WILSON'S camp, expel the regiment unarmed, and pursue them as fugitives up to the gates of the fort, and on the opening of the fort for their admission, to rush in with them and capture the garrison. We conceive of no other mode in which the detachment that made its descent upon WILSON'S camp could have entertained a thought of getting possession of Fort Pickens.

It is said that Capt. BRAGG witnessed the combat between the regulars of the fort and his gallant invaders of the island. We hope he enjoyed the "peppering" that his detachment received as they bade adieu to Uncle Sam's small kingdom in those quarters, known as Santa Rosa Island.

The Blockade of Charleston.

If we may trust the testimony of a Key West letter-writer, the *Nashville* has really effected her escape. Her arrival at Cardenas, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, is reported as vouched for by Consul SAVAGE, who is said to have sent urgent messages to Key West, in order to stimulate pursuit by some of the National vessels at that place. Along with this cheerful and inspiriting evidence of the vigor of the blockade, we learn that on the 10th inst., a fore-and-aft schooner, the *Sallie*, issued unmolested from Charleston, and three days after earned the reward of her enterprize by capturing a merchant brig belonging to a firm in New-York, and laden with sugar and molasses.

We should be really sorry to make things unpleasant, but there is certainly reason to suspect that it would excite no very general emotion of regret if the commanders of the blockading stations off Charleston and Savannah were recalled, and their conduct subjected to the scrutiny of a Court of Inquiry. The officer at the latter post was recently guilty of permitting the inward passage of a large vessel, laden with what the rebels most want—arms, munitions and blankets. The gentleman who has the outlook at Charleston, with vessels enough to close every passage with continuous wooden walls, has not only permitted the escape of the *Nashville*, but has let this pestilent *Sallie* put to sea, there to achieve instant success in its bad business. The *Nashville* job was deplorable enough, seeing it enabled the rebel envoys to take with them to Europe unanswerable proof of the worthlessness and consequent invalidity of the blockade. But after so long a pause in the chronicle of privateering, and an almost practical certainty that, with the exception of the *Sumter*, which has enough to do to keep out of the way of its pursuers, the seas were rid of the pirates, to have this new marauder let loose upon our commerce, is a mortification and disappointment for which the officer in command should be held to rigid accountability. It is hard to retain undiminished confidence in the fidelity of one whose duty is performed so indifferently.

Should inquiry demonstrate the inability of the largest naval force to secure such a port as that of Charleston, the responsibility of these misadventures will be transferred to the naval authorities at Washington. It has been repeatedly urged that Charleston, as the source of all the national woes, should be signalized by the peculiar rigor of its punishment. If we had really been making war upon the principle of inflicting the least possible damage with the largest possible demonstration, this naughty city could not have more perfectly eluded the first installment of its penalty. This share is unquestionably the permanent obstruction of its harbor. Vessels can be sunk in all the channels communicating with the sea. The city may cease to exist as a seaport. The forts which are only valuable to repel an attack from the ocean can be rendered valueless by the close of all the maritime approaches. In this way the necessary defects of the blockade at this capital point might be cured. Nor would the possibilities of an attack and seizure of the city by the Union forces be diminished. So long as Sumter, Moultrie, and the Morris Island batteries sweep the present entrance of the harbor, there is no likelihood that an entrance will be attempted by national vessels, especially as there are lateral approaches by which the city may be much more cheaply and certainly reached. When, therefore, the commander of the blockading force renders his account, and exculpates himself by proving, as he will surely attempt to do, that such evasions as those complained of are in the exercise of the utmost vigilance inevitable, it will be advisable for Secretary WELLES to ascertain whether the public good and the success of the war may not be most effectually promoted by converting Charleston into an inland town.

In referring to this project, it is not to be forgotten that the absolute closure of the natural outlets to the ocean by artificial means is impossible. What can be done is by filling the ordinary ship-channel with sunken hulks to diffuse the outgoing waters over a larger surface, where the draft will be insufficient for seagoing vessels, without so entirely damming the main current as to lead to the formation elsewhere of another channel of equal depth. This is regarded as entirely practicable. It is believed that vessels no larger than the *Sallie* can be confined by such judiciously arranged barriers; so that the harbor can be made impracticable to any craft capable of living on the high seas. Than this nothing more could be demanded; and to obtain this is at least worth experiment.

SECESSIONISTS FROM THE INTERIOR.—Fort Lafayette has received an accession to its population from Franklin County, in the persons of two brothers from the town of Malone. Jos. R. FLANDERS, one of the two, is a lawyer, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and of the Legislature in 1847, and has been County Judge in Franklin County. His brother, FRANCIS D. FLANDERS, was the editor of the Franklin County *Gazette*, in which both these gentlemen were accustomed to express the most thorough sympathy with the Secessionists. Being publicly asked why they did not go South and fight for a cause to which they were so much devoted, they replied that they could do it more service here. They have been very properly arrested in their work of aiding and abetting treason.

Bile on the Brain.

If our amiable friend of the *Herald* were a drinking man we should have no doubt that he is afflicted with *delirium tremens*. His columns give evidence of disease of some kind in the ravings which fill them, day after day, about the TIMES and *Tribune*. There is a little too much method in his balderdash, however,—too evident a desire to hurt somebody, to make such an explanation plausible. Under all the insane bluster and lying braggadocia with which he amuses and instructs his readers, lurks a venemous spite which betrays the systematic malignity which is among the most amiable and conspicuous characteristics of that modest journalist. The assiduity with which he pries into the private business affairs of his neighbors,—the charming impartiality with which he lies or tells the truth, as may best serve his turn—his contemptuous disregard of all the considerations which influence men who have any reputation to lose, or any social position to maintain, give a touch of heroism to what in any less gifted and unscrupulous scamp would be merely repulsive. The old reprobate reminds one of the standard villain of the novelist,—a bad Jesuit priest, though he adds some touches of character which are peculiarly his own. If such a priest were to be kicked out of his parish for immorality, out of his family for cold-blooded brutality, and out of society because he was universally regarded as a slimy and viperous nuisance, he would have just about the education, the propensities and the experience required for the work which the *Herald* performs. Bennett will regard it as a compliment when we say that he is quite adequate to the task without any such preliminary training. His natural genius for this kind of work renders all education superfluous.

But it is not mere unselfish malignity which prompts the *Herald*;—BENNETT is much too sagacious to be unselfish in anything. It must not be supposed that he is without an object in his steady and patient mendacity, or that he persists in it merely because he believes "the general public likes a lie well told." He has set about the task of bullying the public into the belief that the *Herald* is the only newspaper in existence, that all the other City journals are losing character, circulation, advertising, and everything else,—that the *Herald* is the only Union paper in the country, all the others, and especially the TIMES and *Tribune*, being "cowardly Abolitionists," "advocates of secession," and dependant entirely on "British Abolition gold" for existence. From two to four columns a day are filled with trash of this sort. For two days in succession he has been compelled to issue an extra half sheet to make room for these charming but rather voluminous diatribes about the TIMES. One cannot help wondering what sort of people the *Herald's* subscribers must be to tolerate this kind of trash. The great body of them, it is true, are not at all fastidious about their intellectual pabulum. At least two-thirds of the *Herald's* City circulation is in the rum-holes, houses of ill-fame, junk shops and kindred quarters,—and it is not to be supposed that they should criticise very sharply the mental grog dealt out to them:—all they ask is that it be highly spiced with the personal blackguardism which is the staple of their literature. They "*like a lie*, well-told,"—as the *Herald* very justly remarks,—and it gives them a very full supply of what they like. But one would suppose that the lowest and vilest of our population,—the rat-baiting and dog-fighting members of the Common Council even,—would be surfeited with such an incessant tide of venomous and absurd abuse.

We should be sorry to deprive the *Herald* of any innocent gratification, or to mar its pleasures in any way. It probably supposes that it is inflicting terrible damage on the TIMES by its pertinacious billingsgate. It is very much mistaken. As our readers are of a very different class from the *Herald's*, they are not likely to be in the least affected by it. We do not say this from any wish to interrupt our neighbor's amusement, but rather to encourage him in pursuing it to his heart's content, and the oftener it issues an extra sheet for the purpose of discharging its superfluous bile, the sooner will it exhaust its own plentiful supply of bad wind, and the patience of its readers.

MORE OF THE HERALD'S "LIES—WELL TOLD."—The *Herald* announces to an astonished world that it stereotypes the pages of its daily edition. The TIMES has done the same thing for the last three months. The same authority says that the TIMES has been "reduced in size and quality of paper, the number of employes diminished, and the wages of the remainder cut down. Every branch of this statement, with one partial exception, is false. The size of the TIMES is precisely what it was four years ago, and, except that for the sake of symmetry its columns have been shortened about an inch, precisely what it has been ever since. The quality of its paper is unchanged and is better than the *Herald's* ever was. The number of its employes in every department—writers, correspondents, compositors and pressmen—has been increased, and nobody's wages have been "cut down" a dollar. In the course of four assertions the *Herald* managed to say one thing that was about half true; all the rest is sheer fabrication. The same sheet goes on to say that "the stock of the TIMES has been offered in the market." This is another lie, without the shadow of foundation. In ordinary business, any man who should thus invent and circulate falsehoods for the sake of damaging a competitor, would be kicked out of decent society and into the gutter. The only reason BENNETT escapes is, that he never was in decent society, and he has been kicked into the gutter so often that he feels most at home there.

Attempted Wholesale Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

A man named HENRY DONALD, with several *aliases*, has been arrested here on the charge of attempting to defraud BELMONT & Co., of New-York, and other firms of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Portland, with forged bills of exchange for large amounts.

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Five Thousand People Present---Great Enthusiasm.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Col. Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Jerre C. Smith, Hon. E. A. Lambert, Hon. Henry C. Murphy.

A very large public meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Fort Greene, in the City of Brooklyn.

At about 3½ o'clock the Executive Committee appointed by the City Hall People's Convention, ascended the platform.

Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN called the meeting to order, and nominated Ex-Mayor LAMBERT as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously ratified. C. J. STRAHAN then read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously adopted.

The President, after a brief speech, introduced Mr. C. W. ROSEMAN, who read a series of resolutions strongly sustaining the Government, which were adopted unanimously.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was then announced amid great applause. He came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANL. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you upon this classic and consecrated ground, in the midst of our cherished Union. The time for discussion—free, earnest and bold discussion—has not ceased, as has been often suggested; nor will it cease, until every honest citizen in the loyal States shall be convinced of and aroused to his duty—until ignorance shall be informed—until partisan efforts shall all be merged in union for the sake of the Union—until traitors shall be shut out from society to indulge in self-communion—until a treasonable Press shall be silenced, and until the Stars and Stripes shall float again everywhere throughout the land on the ruins of a dark and damning rebellion. If, during the Autumn of 1860, an intelligent stranger in the New World could have entered the harbor of New-York, and have seen her "bays and broad-armed ports, where laughing a the storm rich navies ride" could have looked upon the magnificent ships arriving from every sea, and others outward bound to every clime under heaven; could have contemplated the emporium of the New World, soon to be the emporium of both Old and New, with its vast contributions of commerce, its unfold wealth, its measureless enterprise, its majestic grandeur, its mechanic arts, its mercantile renown, its financial powers, collecting and disbursing the New World's revenue; could have witnessed its refinement and social culture, its institutions of religion, charity and learning; could have cast his eye over the Empire State, seen its other strong and populous and thrifty cities and towns, springing up from the harbors upon the seaboard, along its noble rivers and upon its inland seas; could have considered its system of improvements, uniting the waters of the West with the Atlantic, its railroads checkering far and near; could have calculated its agricultural elements and strength, beheld its cattle upon a thousand hills, and its four millions of free, and healthy, and happy people, he would have involuntarily exclaimed, "Where can you find so sublime a view, so interesting an anticipation?" And when his enraptured vision had contemplated this, if he had yet a desire to look further into the "wide abyss of possibility," that him have passed beyond the boundaries of the greatest free State that ever had existence to the broad field of our National Union; stretch out upon our broad lakes, range over the boundless prairies of the West—the world's golden granary—the pantry of hungry Europe—and calculate their productions when he had learned to number the sands of the sea; listen to the hum of New-England's machinery—tell us of the mineral elements the Keystone bears in her bosom; thread the Potomac, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, view the Gulf of Mexico, and estimate the productive power of the planting States; and then, as the human eye is never satisfied, leap, if he could, the Rocky Mountains, and stand upon the shore of the world's greatest ocean, and there, again, find the same enterprising people—the same irrepressible energy, the same refinement and culture, the same institutions; and States, replete in all the elements which give strength to a people; cities which have sprung up as if by magic; an industry which is thrice rewarded, the earth teeming with her choicest fruits, and sparkling with golden treasures, which would almost sate the greed of avarice itself; let him number upon this vast area, embracing almost every variety of soil, climate and production, thirty-four free and independent States, drawn together by a common impulse, in a holy and happy Union, with boundless and populous territories engaged in erecting others, and thirty-five millions of people enjoying all, and blessed as no people were ever blessed before—basking in a world's sunlight, such as never slept upon God's children below—and when he has looked upon this with wonder and admiration, and his heart has thanked the Giver of all good that he has so cared for, and sheltered and protected poor erring man, he would involuntarily exclaim, "What more could mortal desire?" And could that same stranger come again now, finding this same free, thrice-blessed and happy people, turned from the pursuits and arts of peace to the horrors of an unnatural, civil and intestine war—these States dissevered and belligerent—he would be shocked that in one short year such beauty had been turned to desolation, and he would exclaim, "An enemy hath done this!"

CAUSE OF REBELLION.

Many have sought in vain for the cause of the rebellion, and must continue so to seek, for it was without cause. The sectional controversies which have prevailed, though they served as an apology for it, did not even contribute. The rebellion was the fruit of conspiracy; the conspiracy was the production of mad and mean and insatiable ambition. It originated in a desire for rule, and was quickened by the determination to cover evidences of robbery and plunder.

ITS LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS.

Its prime movers were few, but it is apparent that it was encouraged by many to whom it had not fully committed its secrets. It made the election of Mr. LINCOLN the occasion for inaugurating the rebellion, without any well grounded pretence that it was the cause. Its leaders, who will find no parallel in shameless and infamous atrocity, not even in Satan, aimed at power, and pomp, and consequence; its active followers and voluntary participants to conceal bankruptcy in morals, politics, or business; its sympathizers in the loyal States were made up of those, who, between mental blindness and obstinate prejudice, were unable to see or comprehend anything beyond a mere partisan, political scramble; of crossroad caucus wire-pullers, who feared to lose their high dignities and their rations, upon which they got higher still, if they should not keep the question within the traces of party; of lobby politicians, who, having long gorged themselves upon the offal of unclean legislation, were willing to see the Union imperiled, as a thief or burglar welcomes a conflagration in a city, that he may dive more deep in plunder; of seedy and faded office-seekers, who, like Micawber, had long waited for something to turn up, and believed the rebellion would turn it; of a few croaking, diseased, worn-out and dying Presses, in the market without bidders, wanting principles and wanting bread, wanting notice, wanting consequence, wanting character, wanting everything, but baseness with nothing to lose, but everything to gain. These combined elements, especially in this State, in the hands of a repudiated Regency, have stood as the advocates, apologists and defenders of rebellion, and have lent it aid, countenance, comfort and encouragement, and have, directly or indirectly, stimulated its efforts in treason, devastation and murder. The honest men who, failing to comprehend the magnitude of the great issues at first, and were misled into countenancing the secession movement, long since retraced their error, and none are now left except those who desire to see the Union menaced, and politicians who prefer party, and place, and politics, to country, Constitution and Union.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The great issues are made up. They are whether we survive or perish—live or die. They are soon to be tried before the only legitimate tribunal known to a loyal people in loyal States. The people, the true loyal people, without regard to present or previous party designations, are rallying to the defence of the Union, the Constitution, the Stars and Stripes—cherishing the holy memories of the past, clinging with deathless tenacity to the fruition of the present, looking forward with an eye of faith to future promise. Their heart-throbs pulsate together: they march to the music of the Union; their tramp makes treason tremble on her seat of robbery and wrong, and her aids and abettors and apologists hide their snaky heads. And who are they who oppose the great and glorious array of patriotism-politicians who manipulate caucus machinery, who deal in India-rubber platforms—who purchase delegates and bully conventions, and propose to put the most formidable rebellion the world ever saw, boasting an army of half a million, into party leading-strings, to be driven by themselves as a political bobby-horse!

THE QUESTION DOES NOT BELONG TO PARTY.

It is conceded by all liberal-minded men, that the masses of all parties are honest and sincere, and true friends of their country. It is generally admitted, too, that there are some questions too grave for mere party management and monopoly; and it cannot be denied that if ever a question could arise demanding the united action of all good men, irrespective of political organizations, this is that very one. It vitally concerns, not only our national well-being and repose, but our very national existence. When nullification reared her threatening front, though its dangers were to be laughed to scorn in comparison with those which menace the Union now, Gen. Jackson, whose Democracy, however, would have been called in question had he done it in this day, though in an age of extreme partisan bitterness, called early to his aid and counsel, that moral Titan, DANIEL WEBSTER, that glowing, and eloquent, and intrepid patriot, HENRY CLAY, and asserted the dignity of the Constitution, and invoked, not merely his party adherents, but the American people, as such, to stay up his hands in defence of the Union as the common property, hope and pride of all. But the "patriotism and democracy of Gen. JACKSON would have been condemned by the treason *homeyfugling* patriots of this day, because he did not invoke a party instead of a people, and he would have been set down by treason-mongers as an exceedingly Black Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party, to its credit be it said, although it was largely in the ascendant in the loyal States, and had not only a Chief Magistrate of its choice and of its party in the nation, but a large majority of the Governors of the several States, and, after secession, a majority in both branches of Congress, and a majority in most of the State Legislatures, early saw the impropriety and the impossibility of defending the Union against such an infamous and formidable conspiracy and rebellion by a political party; and, in this State, in a spirit becoming the occasion, generously proposed that all should unite, irrespective of party, lay aside party platforms, and prosecute the war together, as American citizens, upon the common platform of the Constitution and the Union. It is not the abandonment of any organization. But this proposition was rejected by the opposing organization, upon the alleged ground of principle!

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party, in its elements, is the same now it ever was, and when it has relieved itself of the dead weight of rotten leaders, who hang upon its neck in festering regencies and State Committees—of treasonable Presses which misrepresent it—and the time comes for the exercise of political opinions, it will assert its office and reclaim its place. These self-constituted heads of the Democratic church fear, if there is a Union movement, and they are cut off, that Democracy will be lost; upon the same principle that a philosopher of the same school feared, if the earth should revolve, the water would all be spilled. Its organization is, for the present, broken down, and its members are in the tented field, defending the Capitol of the Union; on the ocean, rescuing our flag from secession piracy; in the workshops, plying their busy trades; on their farms, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture; along the busy railroads, freighting the productions of the West to the seaboard; and the miserable secession clique who claim to speak for it in this State no more represent it than BARNABAS YOUNG and his saints represent the Christian Church. They have dragged it into a hopeless minority; its organization is demoralized by lobby agents; its masses, disgusted by such conduct, scattered and disbanded; its principles, as promulgated by those who abuse its name, and have worked its temporary overthrow, are not and never have been Democratic principles. They put forth in the name of Democracy anything and everything to suit emergencies, from the "Buffalo Platform" to rank secession and disunion; sometimes open, sometimes covert; sometimes sugared over with liberal propositions of peace to armed traitors; sometimes boldly denouncing the Executive for his arrest and imprisonment of lurking spies, and refusal to release them; sometimes because he has laid the strong hand of military power upon a treasonable Press; sometimes insinuating, in aid of the rebellion, what they had not the manhood to utter, and at all times censuring and embarrassing the President in the discharge of his duty. They are for the Union, and sympathize with those in arms against it; they are for the war, and discourage enlistment, and howl over taxation: they are for the Government, and embarrass those charged with its administration; they are against rebellion, and join it in assaults upon Union men. These political ornaments, so full of the name of Democracy, and so empty in its principles, while loud in denunciation of all who would not act under their party lead, instead of with the people as such, changed their "great principles," radically, three times in as many weeks, and are not through yet. First, the "State Committee," which has been the evil genius of the Democratic Party, declined the proposition of the Republicans for united action during the war, because "great principles" required them to accompany all the demonstrations to put down the rebellion with the "most liberal propositions of peace." In ten days thereafter the same patriots assembled in State Convention and voted down this very proposition, and the one who offered it, not knowing of the intermediate change of "great principles," went away like the servant who was sent to collect rent for the vineyard—"shamefully handled." In place of this, they passed the ninth resolution, with as many heads and horns as the beast of the Apocalypse, calculated to censure and embarrass the Executive for having done his duty, in the arrest of spies; in refusing, in the midst of treason and rebellion and murder, to release conspirators and enemies, and traitors, on a *habeas corpus*, that they might ply their hellish mischief again; and for another week the ninth resolution stood as the "great principles" upon which this bastard organization required all Democrats to stand, on pain of excommunication. But a TAUMAINE and a BAUNCH, two of their candidates, having both patriotism and manliness, could neither stand nor run upon such "great principles," and repudiated them, and declined.

The State Committee, however, was to the Regency what the lamp was to Alladin; when he required aid he rubbed the lamp, and when they require it, they rub the Committee; and upon this occasion they called together not only the Committee, and filled up the gaps from their own board, but then gathered candidates and committee and rubbed both; and by unanimous consent made up a new declaration of "great principles," a week old; and they were given to the world under the certificates and hands of the candidates themselves; and where would they have stood true for the Union movement? Still the platform was loose, shaky, ricketty, unsafe, and unsatisfactory; and Tammany Hall, all there was left of the defunct organization, arraigned the whole as a flagrant imposition, and declared its repudiation of the ticket, unless its managers should change the fourth time, and come up manfully to the exigencies of the occasion, and go for prosecuting the war to an honorable peace, and for maintaining the honor of the Government, the Constitution and the Union.

They have as much trouble with their platform as the Common Council of New-Haven did with a City ordinance. It is said that the students of Yale College, having been suspected of some nocturnal depredations, the City Fathers proclaimed an ordinance making it a penal offence to be in the streets after 10 o'clock in the evening without a lantern. Large numbers of the students were found walking in the dark after the hour designated, and were arrested; but as each man was able to show he had a *lantern* with him, as required, he was discharged. The ordinance was then so worded as to require a *candle* to be placed in the lantern. This the students complied with as before, but still walked in darkness, and escaped punishment. It was then further amended, requiring the candle to be lighted. This the students complied with again, but wrapped a cloth around, and escaped again. Finally, the City Fathers, upon a further amendment and revision, required each one to have a lantern, with a lighted candle in it, giving light in the streets, &c., and succeeded.

The poor candidates of the Regency—some of them gentlemen of great cleverness, and some of whom I do not speak, and all in bad company—are now, after so many changes, somewhat in the condition of the negro boy on the Mississippi steamer. "Come here, my lad," said a gentleman to a bright little darkey, one morning upon deck; "would you like to have me buy you and go and live with me?" "Yes, I would, Massa," was the answer. "And whose boy are you?" inquired the gentleman. "Can't tell dat, Massa; Cap'us boy dis mornin', but he been in cabin playing poker all day, so I don't know who I b'long to by dis time."

Since the third change, before the third week had elapsed, we have not learned of a new edition of "great principles," but as the State Committee have recently been together, and have doubtless been rubbed again by the Regency, we may look for changes number four before election. And yet this self-stultified cheat, sympathizing with rebellion and treason, without principles, without the rank and file of a party, except such as have failed to comprehend the nature of the rebellion, and are yet fighting in imagination some political conflict over again, without public confidence or consistency, denounce all as "Republicans," who, when our existence is trembling in the balance, prefer a great, generous and ennobling popular movement to such groveling and mischievious associations, or to following such perfidious leaders. And as often as they are exposed as charlatans and trimmers—acting in sympathy with traitors—they bawl loudly and lustily that the Democratic Party is abused! The Democratic Party, forsooth! The Democratic Party consists of the honest masses of men, and not of self-constituted Committees and defunct regencies. I love and revere the Democratic Party, but scout and defy and despise its camp followers, counterfeits, hangers-on and Swiss mendicants. If the Democratic Party is assailed by exposing those who have brought it to defeat and disgrace, then, by the same rule, Jo. SMITH, when he was characterized as a beast and an imposter, might have exclaimed that Christianity is denounced! Or, when the blear-eyed, painted harlot is called by the name of her vocation, she may cry out that virtuous woman is assailed by obscene epithets!

The Democratic Party has been betrayed, crippled, and crucified by corrupt and vicious leaders, but these will strut their brief hour and perish, and then the poetic conception will be realized that

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers."

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

The united and harmonious movement of a great people, in such a fearful crisis, embracing members of all parties, but acknowledging the supremacy of none, presents one of the grandest moral spectacles of modern times. Without preconcert, it sprung from the masses, in spite of conflicting and even hostile organizations, fully armed for the conflict with rebellion abroad and treachery at home, like Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom, from the brain of Jupiter. That it should so suddenly have risen to complete perfection was not to have been expected; but, with no platform save the Constitution, no rallying cry but the Union; no banner but the Stars and Stripes; no purpose but the overthrow of rebellion, it has already carried terror to traitors abroad, and reduced the swaggering gasconade of traitors at home to secret, treasonous whispers. Before it faction trembles, and treason its hair and gnashes its teeth in silence. Craven politicians find it too strong for their party leaders, and fall back abashed; and even Billingsgate, the last desperate resort of detected villainy, pays it, and those who have been active in its advancement, the generous tribute of opening upon it and them her floodgates afresh! But the Union rivulets are gathered in a single stream, whose broad and deep and quiet yet resistless current will bear away all opposing obstacles, and sweep onward to gladden and bless the extended domains of freedom and humanity; to give strength to the weak and hope to the despairing, and a promise of triumph to the faithful. Oh, how many patriotic hearts leaped for joy when they saw a united people set party in abeyance and engage in one united effort for the preservation of our cherished land. What thanksgivings ascended; what hopes beamed; what gladness prevailed amongst the masses, as this party iconoclast entered upon its benign mission.

The dagons of cliques, and committees and regencies are already crumbling beneath its feet, and their reign of imposition is closed. The levy of political blackmail has been abolished; the fruits of lobby legislation will not defray the expense of reaping; office brokerage no longer pays, and those who have fattened upon such spoil for years, can now only find employment as hired mourners, to "mimic sorrow," for the downfall of secession treason in the Empire State. But upon the overthrow and destruction of these elements a more enlarged equality of the masses will arise,—the popular triumph about to be achieved will be permanent in its rectifying influences,—those who are politicians by trade will not be in demand: the Government will again be a Government of the people, and not a Government of committees, caucuses, and packed conventions. The Union movement was demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. It was necessary to save us from drifting to swift and terrible destruction. It should be supported by all loyal men for itself and not for its candidate merely. It was an act of practical emancipation, not of blacks, but of whites; not from Southern, but from Northern, slavery; not from shackles upon the limbs, but from fetters upon the immortal mind.

"Take heart! the promised hour draws near,
I hear the downward beat of wings,
And Freedom's trumpet, sounding clear
Joy to the people—woe and fear
To New World's tyrants, Old World's kings."

PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE TO REBELLION.

Let those who cry "Peace! peace!" trace the history of this rebellion from its origin to its development. The conspiracy which produced it had evidently been nursed by some of its actors for more than a quarter of a century, but must have swelled its numbers, and gained its full and formidable proportions, within a year of its development. It sought the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN's election and inauguration as the best suited to its treasonable purposes; a time and occasion upon which it evidently supposed it could better arouse Southern feeling, stimulate Southern prejudice, and awake sectional hostility. But while it had this advantage, it, unfortunately for its sincerity or success with the loyal Southern mind, chose a time when the South and its sympathizers had a majority in both branches of Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and a time, too, when the law concerning fugitives was more thoroughly executed than it had been for years, and when Congress was organising Territorial Governments without restriction, for which Southern rights advocates had so long contended; and, moreover, when a majority in Congress, for the sake of preserving peace, reconciling sectional differences, and quieting sectional irritation, stood ready to give any further reasonable guarantee calculated to secure to the Southern States all and any rights to which they were entitled, and of which they could reasonably show they had been, or reasonably fear that they were about to be, deprived. There had been no time within twenty years when they had so little just cause of complaint as in 1861. The masses of the Southern people are honest, sincere and Union-loving. But it is clear that the leaders who shaped the policy of this rebellion, were in pursuit of self-advancement and the Union's *wrongs*, and not of Southern *rights*. The robberies they had practiced in the Government, long before the election of Mr. LINCOLN was decided, show what was in contemplation; the disposition made of the army and navy, and the arms and munitions, proves the same thing. The haste with which some of the States sought to rush out of the Union, and drag others after them; the haste they made to violate their country's flag; their cold-blooded assassination of soldiers on their way to the defence of the nation's capitol; the rude, and robber, and bandit violence with which they seized ships, forts, and other public property, and the public revenues within their reach; the brazen complacency with which public officials, sworn to support the Constitution, brought perjury upon their guilty souls in endeavoring to subvert it; the infidelity of naval and military commanders, in forswearing themselves, and betraying their trusts to enemies; all go to show that they had resolved to rule or ruin, and were not in pursuit of "liberal propositions of peace." Upon all this followed the organization of their bogus Confederacy; their attack upon the *Star of the West*; their assault upon the starving peace garrison of Sumter; their organization of a system of piracy in stolen vessels; their outrages upon and murder of defenceless Union-loving citizens, and the destruction of their property; their burning of peaceful dwellings and towns, and driving from their homes, in destitution, innocent women and children; their weakening of railroad bridges, that passengers might be destroyed by hundreds or maimed for life; their employment of savages to help on rebellion; their raising numerous and powerful armies in furtherance of their nefarious designs; and, in short, their whole action, proves that, for butchery and atrocity in modern times, those who have conducted this rebellion will bear the palm, for when

"Matched with them,
The rudest brute that roams Siberia's wild,
Has feelings pure, and polished as a gem;
The bear is civilized, the wolf is mild."

And yet we are told that a rebellion, originating without provocation, deliberately and murderously contrived, and steeped in depravity as black as the smoke of the bottomless pit, in its origin, now that it has added to the commission of treason every other crime in the catalogue, and only escapes the halter because it is at large, should be nursed and fostered, and treated tenderly, with liberal propositions of peace! Rather say, the peace its authors deserve is universal *execution*, and its peace apologists universal *execration*. The latter are already reaping their deserts in the omnipotence of opinion, and with the former, thank Heaven, it is only a question of time. The idea that a rebellion thus designed, thus conspired, thus inaugurated and thus conducted, while its heart is black with perjury, and its hand stained with gore, could or should be gently asked in dulcet tones, what kind of a peace it would please to dictate to the Government it had sought to destroy, is alone worthy of the necessitous politician,—the mere party hack, who supposes he can trade with rebellion as with a clique of corrupt associates, or who has no aims or impulses above party management, no range of vision beyond a caucus, no love of country, no pride in the glowing memories of the Revolution, no true contemplation of the present, no just hope for the future. Happily for our devoted country, the number of this class is small, and their influence less, and both rapidly diminishing.

WHAT ENCOURAGES AND PROTRACTS THE REBELLION.

The frothy conceit of the desperate leaders, who urged on the commencement of this rebellion, for base and selfish purposes, has confidently much diminished in the experience of its progress;—the unfortunate rank and file, who, in an evil moment, lent it their countenance, some from choice, some because defrauded and some from compulsion, have already learned that it is not the "entertainment to which they were invited," and wish it in perdition; the business interests which it has destroyed curse it as a destructive monster; the planting and agricultural regions it has overrun and blasted, would, if they dared, invoke upon its authors the thunderbolts of heaven; and mourning and lamentations along the Border States, from those bereaved of friends and relations, and protectors—those driven from the firesides of happy homes, penniless, and cold, and hungry, and those who deplore the social destruction and demoralization, ring out as from Rama in one long, piercing cry, and yet the rebellion goes on, and why? In the hope of external aid, which will enable it finally to triumph. It looks forward with hope to England, that her hatred of democracy may induce her recognition of the independence of the rebellious States. But it looks for more—for aid and assistance from the sympathizers in the loyal States, and especially this. Had the voice of the people of the loyal States, and especially of this great State, been unanimous and unreserved, as it should have been, in condemnation of the rebellion, there is every reason to believe that it would, ere this, have laid down its arms. But it read a justification or apology for its treason in a portion of the Press of the loyal States, claiming to speak the sentiments of a great and once powerful party, aid and comfort and encouragement,—some outspoken and bold in justifying the rebellion,—others backing and filling, skulking and cover! and insinuating, under pretence of peace, and a fear of taxation, but more mean and mischievous than open treason: and all this class uniting in denouncing and upbraiding the Executive, and charging him with violations of the Constitution, and with deserving impeachment in his dealings with rebellion! It read, too, from these same Presses, the denunciations of all Union Democrats and conservative men, who declared openly and unconditionally that the rebellion must be put down at any cost and all hazards; as having joined the "Black Republicans," and, therefore, no longer worthy of their country's confidence. It read further, in this State, the doings of the *State Committee*, and the proceedings of local conventions, declaring that in obedience to a "great principle," the war to prostrate rebellion must be accompanied by the "most liberal propositions of peace;" it read, again, the "ninth resolution" of a State Convention, declining to be Democratic, arraigning the President for seizing the military power of the Government in arresting and imprisoning spies and traitors; for refusing to release them in obedience to the requirements of the civil law, so that they might renew their work of treason; for having prohibited the circulation of treasonable journals, when rebellious cannon menaced the Capitol at Washington. Rebellion saw these evidences of sympathy, and naturally, but erroneously, estimating these Presses, Committees, Conventions and demonstrations, as evidences of public opinion generally, took new courage in its work of destruction, rallied new forces, and resolved to persevere until these aids, so potential in theory, should furnish aid in more substantial form.

These demonstrations through Presses, Committees and Conventions have been, and still are active and infamous elements in prompting and perpetuating the rebellion. The authors have thus helped to slay a LYON, an ELLSWORTH and a BAKER, and are to-day largely responsible for the persistent continuance of the rebellion, and for an increase of the taxation necessary to put it down—responsible for the warm heart's blood which has flowed from the gashed bosom of the brave soldiery—for hundreds of precious lives which have been sacrificed upon our country's altar—for bitter, unavailing tears, which have been shed by bereaved ones—for hopeless sighs, which have been wafted like incense to Heaven. Let them, then, wipe out this strain from their guilty souls; let them "*out this damned spot*;" let them look upon the rude graves where repose the uncoffined remains of our brave soldiers, who fell fighting for the Union, and receive instruction. Let them muse over the once happy homes their example has helped to desolate; let them turn aside the father's curse, soothe the mother's anguish, dry the widow's tears, and silence the orphan's wail; and then, if they can look their fellow men in the face, let them go on encouraging rebellion by deriding those who seek to rescue "the land our Fathers loved" from the grasp of traitors, and stimulate it to renewed activity and violence by further "liberal propositions of peace."

Alas, poor BARNAS! He was swifter than an eagle; he was stronger than a lion; and the very soul of bravery and manly daring. He spoke by my side at the great Union-square meeting in April, and his words of fiery and patriotic eloquence yet ring upon my ear. And has that noble heart ceased to throb—that pulse to play! Has that beaming eye been closed in death! Has that tongue of eloquence been silenced forever! Yes, but he has died in the cause of humanity.

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the army's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is, where he dies for man."

Of foreign birth, he laid down his life for the land of his adoption. Let native-born traitors contemplate the picture with what composure they can.

HOW TO RESTORE PEACE.

Good Government can never exist long in the atmosphere of anarchy and rebellion, nor can rebellion long live within the jurisdiction of good Government. They are radical and active, and hereditary antagonists, and must, under all circumstances, stand as opposing forces; they must come in speedy conflict, and one or the other must go down. The question admits of no treaties, no accommodation, no compromise;—if Government cannot crush rebellion, rebellion will crush government. The question between them for the mastery must be like the answer of the Turkish Governor of Derne to the summons of Gen. EATON to surrender—"*My head or yours.*" If Government yields to-day, and makes terms or compromises, or proposes conditions of peace, it pays a premium for a renewed rebellion to-morrow, with superadded insolence and increased demands. Government can make but one proposition to rebellion, and that is, to lay down its arms, unconditionally, and acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution, and submit to the supremacy of the laws. This the Government will demand in this case, and should those charged with the Administration fail or falter in this trust, of which there is no suspicion, the people—the true source of power—will make the demand in their own sovereign name, and see it enforced by virtue of their own sovereign power. And until every vestige of the rebellion is subjugated, they will trample under foot every attempt to rally and divide upon party issues, and refuse to weigh taxation or even blood, against national honor and existence. This desolating scourge will be protracted in the same proportion that it finds encouragement from parties and presses in the powerful loyal States. It will be brief, in proportion as all interests present a united and unyielding front for its overthrow. The rebellious hordes have already expended their best energies. The National forces have just commenced gathering in, in earnest. A considerable portion of the rebel army is composed of men too old for efficient service, boys too young for it—of Union-loving men forced into its ranks. They are half-armed, half-fed, half-clothed, and unpaid. The cannot subsist through the desolate Winter as they have through Summer, on pillage. For lack of better materials, they must clothe themselves with Confederate bonds, as the first sinners did with fig-leaves, and use them as Boniface did ale for food, drink and lodging, and although they are as good for forage as for anything, those who attempt to fill their stomachs with them, like the lean kine of the Nile, will remain in *statu quo ante bellum*. These bonds are only taken in security for borrowed trouble. The rifled arms will prove inadequate, and the *rifled munitions and money* have already been expended. They will soon learn by experience that the influences of dying secession journals and defunct organizations in this State, are as worthless as their own shinplasters and as unavailing as the prayers of Bishop POLK. That an army extemporized from such material, starved, unclothed, and unpaid, with no government either receiving or entitled to its respect, dissatisfied with the usurped leadership, dragged to act offensively against the Capital when their own seaboard towns are menaced by a Federal fleet, and when the whole thing is cursed by the Union-loving millions of the South, cannot be kept together for effective operations. Now is the time for the lovers of the Constitution and the Union to strike their blow. Humanity demands that it be speedy and terrible; that it crush out the foul and ferocious heart of rebellion, at a single onset; that banners be borne aloft in every revolted district, bearing the inscription "Death to rebellion! Peace and protection to loyalty!" Our brave soldiers are marching to the scene of action by hundreds and thousands, anxious to bear a hand in rescuing our glorious Union from the hands of the spoiler; and enlistments are more active to day than ever, and let them go on in countless numbers. Our fleets are already hovering along the rebellious coast, to invite their return to the allegiance they owe the Government, and in case they are unable or unwilling to return, to assist them with the whole power of the Government! Our capitalists of great, and our people of moderate means, with an alacrity which must cheer and gladden every patriotic heart in the land, and leave money-mongers abroad to gape and wonder, have laid their millions of treasure at the feet of the Government, without reserve or stint, and have millions more in readiness, and have bade it, in the name of all that is sacred, to crush the rebellion before it relaxes or slumbers. Heaven be praised! this infamous, impious and ignoble crusade against humanity is doomed! The true and loyal, and Union-loving have all the elements of success within their own hands, and will not fail to wield them accordingly; and if they do, woe to conspirators! Up then with our glorious flag of the Union, higher and still higher!—let every loyal citizen wheel into line and mark time to the Union; push on the column to the strongholds of treason; proclaim amnesty to the people, extermination to conspirators who precipitated and urge on the rebellion, and its end will be as speedy and inglorious as its origin and career have been depraved and damnable.

THE SECESSION PRESS IN THIS STATE.

A sound public opinion has in no way better manifested its elevation than in its repudiation of a venal, corrupted Press; and in seconding and approving the action of the President in prohibiting its circulation. Journals of sufficient ability, life, activity and circulation to do mischief, have been properly suppressed. A few superannuated, harmless ones, of small circulation and less influence, like the *Atlas and Argus* of Albany, and its half-dozen echoes—those which were profitably engaged in making shrines for Diana, and are grieved at her overthrow—are wisely unnoticed by the Government, the mischief they do being less than the expense of board and lodging of such gluttons and gormandizers at the Lafayette Hotel. The *News* and *Day Book*, and others, had the merit of manliness in their treason, while the *Atlas and Argus*, and the few that sneeze when it takes snuff, have sought, from the beginning, to strike the blow, but conceal the hand; and yet these are now far preferable to either the *News* or *Day Book*, upon the principle that "a living ass is better than a dead lion." The *Atlas*, like HAMLET'S "Fancy, was younger once than it is now, and prettier of course," and the *Atlas* was a spirited Douglass paper for years—FRED. DOUGLASS, I mean—and both have their antecedents. I am sorry for that poor old paper, although, like old Montezuma, I occasionally put it on coals for its own good. Its investment in secession was an unfortunate one, and makes a poor return. It "went out for wool, and came home shorn." What is worse, those who encouraged it to pursue this course, unmanfully leave it unsupported. No wonder that it is in bad temper. It cries aloud in its bitterness, and why should it not? Rats, when fairly caught in a steel trap, proclaim their innocence and griefs just in proportion as they have been poachers through life. Bogus tickets can no more be produced than bogus babies, without extraordinary exhibitions and sensations. Mrs. CONNINGHAM, poor woman, in her effort to gainsay the theories of MALTHUS on population, was charged with both the production and the audible accompaniments. But, in the production of the secession "peace ticket," the efforts and the honors were generously divided—the State Committee performing the *labor*, and the *Atlas and Argus* furnishing the accompanying *responses*. Whoever says that it has not "aggravated its voice," like Bottom in the play, and performed its part well, should be compelled, as a punishment, to read the paper regularly for a week, or receive forty stripes save one. Although it has done well, it can scarcely be longer useful, and its managers should now give it a benefit, and close the engagement for the season! And when the prostrate secession Press can turn from the denunciation of the Union movement and those identified with it, to contemplate its own buried condition, let it borrow for its epitaph, with a slight change, the inscription from the tombstone of a victim of quack medicine: "I was well, wanted to be better, took secession, and here I am!"

A NEW ERA IS DAWNING.

The past and the future have been torn widely asunder by the convulsions of the present. The political yesterday has been buried in the lava that has flowed out from the volcanic eruptions of to-day. New ideas, new impulses, new efforts are upon us and before us. Those who stand in the way of the car of progress will be crushed beneath its ponderous wheels. Those who hesitate to get on board will be left behind and unheard of hereafter. This Union movement is not a movement for individual man—it is for mankind. It is the first real struggle between equality and privilege which the new world has ever seen. It is an effort on the part of individuals in the revolting States to trample under foot the Constitution of our Fathers, and raise up a semi-nobility, based upon involuntary servitude, upheld by despotic military power, and elevating and perpetuating the military power, and elevating and perpetuating the military power, and elevating and perpetuating families. It will rule and reign and consequence of families. It will be blasted and overthrown finally, and then it will be a subject of universal wonder how so bold and wicked an imposture should even have been conceived or attempted! Above all, how it should even have found advocates or apologists this side of Bedlam, or Newgate, or perdition. It will fade away suddenly, but not like the "baseless fabric of a vision," for it will "leave a wreck behind"—a wreck of every crime which ever disgraced humanity—a wreck of every "woe unnumbered" which the human heart has ever experienced—a wreck of burial fields unwalled, of vacant firesides, of desolate hearthstones, of sighs, and tears, and lamentations, of widows and of orphans, of maimed survivors; and a wreck of foiled treachery and blistered traitors, who will evade the society of men, and shun the light, lest Scorn shall point her "slow unmoving finger," and exclaim: "Yes, he was one," and darkly whisper, "Traitor!" But rising above this ruin, emerging from the cloud, fresh and beautiful as flowers which spring up on the departure of Winter's desolation, will be our institutions of equality, refined and purified in the furnace of adversity and affliction, strengthened and invigorated by trial, shining before the world with renewed lustre, and giving light and hope and joy and promise to all God's children. I see what Hes behind: It is coming—it is coming "Diana ye hear it—dinna ye hear it." Then, again, in our glorious Union shall we

"See truth, love and mercy in triumph descending,
And Nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom,
On the cold cheek of Death smiles and roses are blending,
And Beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

When the cheers for the speaker had ceased and he had resumed his seat, Col. T. F. MEAGHER was announced, and spoke at some length.

In consequence of the imperative pressure on our pages the speech of Mr. MEAGHER, which elicited much enthusiasm, has been withheld for to-day.

Col. MEAGHER was followed by Col. JERRE C. SMITH and Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, both of whom made strong speeches in favor of sustaining the Government, putting down rebellion and punishing treason. On the conclusion of Mr. MURPHY's speech, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the Union and the Peoples' Ticket.

[Advertisement.]

Singular, yet true it is, that intelligence is first shown in the dressing of the human frame. You may procure a full dress suit, a fine pair of boots, but by way of finish you require a well-made, tasty and stylish hat. To accomplish this finish, call upon KNOX, the celebrated hatter, No. 213 Broadway, and select one of his latest styls as the *coup de grace*.

Ladies!—The best place in New-York to obtain Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families—good articles at moderate prices—is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 367 Canal-st.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of 30 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 557.—OCT. 24, 1861.
15, 60, 5, 61, 59, 57, 75, 37, 24, 26, 58, 50, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 558.—OCT. 24, 1861.
37, 64, 54, 71, 23, 16, 65, 72, 50, 35, 31, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES EAR-R

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG [illegible] wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is willing to take charge of an infant from its birth, or [illegible]; has no objection to travel; [illegible] can be given. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-st., [illegible].

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUA[illegible] by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A competent girl, as chambermaid, or to do fine washing or chamber work and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good recommendations from her last employer; has been in a family of two for three years; no objection to go in the country; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply for two days, by calling at No. [illegible].

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young girl, to do fine washing or chamber work and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good recommendations from her last employer; has been in a family of two for three years; no objection to go in the country; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. [illegible] 4th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or plain seamstress; has no objection to take care of children, by a young English girl; willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 160 East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, as chamber or stewardess or chambermaid and waitress; [illegible] chamberwork; best of City references given. Call at No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A respectable Protestant woman as chamber, or to do fine washing in a respectable boarding-house or a private family. The best of City references. Call at No. 61 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 317 Christopher-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, with the best of City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a respectable American family as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 20th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork, sewing, and take care of children; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; City reference from her last employer. Inquire at No. 120 East 26th-st., two doors from 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best references; lived at her last place four years. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as above; three year's City reference can be given. Apply at No. 26 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Englishwoman, who thoroughly understands her business either in a private family or boarding-house; she would go by the day, week or month; she would be found an efficient servant where her services may be required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,257 Broadway, one door from the corner of 31st-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, would assist with the washing and ironing of a small family, or will cook, wash, or iron; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 170 West 31st-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including all kinds of creams, pastry, jellies, cresses, &c.; either in City or country; no objections to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of game, meats, jellies, biscuits, &c.; best references. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook; has had long experience in the best American families; is an excellent baker, and would have no objections to help in the washing and ironing; the best City references. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor front.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect; wages $10 a month. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

A COOK.—A BESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook; one who understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 56 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COOK, No. 268 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; will also assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 287 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook and excellent baker; has been four years in her situation; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Bivington-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can show the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 94 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can show the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 94 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Wanted, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 10th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, TO cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would be willing to do housework separately; can bring good reference. Can be seen at No. 438 8th-av., first floor, in the rear.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wishes situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing. Has the best of City reference for seven years. Call at No. 226 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by an experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat, obliging and willing; a good place and low wages expected; has good City references. Apply at No. 40 Bond-way.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by an American girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire work of a plain family; is capable, willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 130 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook; washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

A ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER—WHO can cut and fit children's dresses; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of family sewing; wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week; would take the work home if required. Address No. 104 East 26th-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a very neat and respectable girl to do general housework; has but recently arrived from the old country, but is capable and willing, with the supervision of her employer for a few days, to do the housework, washing, ironing and plain cooking of a private family; wages expected, $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman, with undoubted reference of two years, desires a situation for general housework; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; will be found fully competent, and not afraid to work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 King-st. Good City reference.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, to do general housework, in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Can be seen from 10 till 3, at No. 226 West 25th-st., second floor back.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable middle-aged woman, Protestant, whose husband has gone to Europe, would like a situation either in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do housework in City or country; is a very excellent cook and good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; has excellent reference. Call at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; she can do up flouries in the best style; also French fluting; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting and ladies' muslins in the best style; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATION AS laundress by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references; lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a neat and obliging girl; is an experienced washer and ironer, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference; low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; is not afraid of work; can do up all kinds of family washing, and understands French fluting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent; understands French fluting and crimping; good reference. Apply at No. 176 West 26th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st., in the store.

A NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation for a woman of good disposition, fourteen years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances; City references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse, by a respectable married woman, in a private family. Call at No. 146 1st-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; can speak French fluently; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is also a good hair-dresser; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a situation in a private family, as nurse; can do fine washing and ironing or light chamberwork; has long experience in children; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts. Best City reference.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 278 5th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c., by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; can give the best reference as to character, capacity, &c. Call at No. 284 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl aged 16, a situation to take care of children, or do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 272 1st-av., first floor, corner of 16th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 66 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' City reference, and two from her last place; is a person of very neat habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 106 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as children's nurse, or do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner 24th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a family; she is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, millinery and machine-sewing. Apply, during this week, at No. 2 West 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with other work. Call at No. 192 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; would assist in light chamberwork, or assist with care of children; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands dressmaking and sewing in all its branches; can operate on a sewing-machine; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged. Apply at No. 68 West 31st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; is a first-class seamstress, and can take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 200½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and boys' clothing; can do chamberwork or take care of children; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 125 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman with best of references; lived seven years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and the other as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; or both would do the work of a small private family; they have the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 132 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH) with 12 years' reference, would like to go to California with a family, or would wait on a lady. Can be seen at, or address, No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a thoroughly competent double-entry bookkeeper of 13 years' practical experience; was five years with last employer. Good City reference furnished. Address WM. CHAPMAN, Powers' Hotel.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as book-keeper, entry clerk, or a position in an insurance office or commercial house, by a competent young man; satisfactory reference given as to ability, integrity, &c.; terms low; will accept a position as salesman in a good store. Address, for three days, WHITNEY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of business habits, a clerkship in a shop or manufactory; is accustomed to drawing, and somewhat acquainted with machinery and pattern making. Address H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; he parts with him in consequence of breaking up his establishment; he is honest, sober and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly. Call at, or address a note to P. A., No. 349 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference, and is well known to be sober and steady in every respect. Address G. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A BESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family as coachman; understands the care of horses, and also a good, careful driver and good groom. Call at No. 25 William-st., for two days, and there will receive good satisfaction.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a man who has a recommendation of two years from his last place; he thoroughly understands horses; has no objection to the country. Address F. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who understands his business; has the best City reference as to his driving and care of horses. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. He can give the best City reference. Call at 50 4th-av., New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a young man of good habits in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; is an excellent and careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses, and can be highly recommended. Address A. B., at Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 60 Union-place, next door to the Hotel, East 14th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced and careful driver, well acquainted with the management of horses, and capable of acting as veterinary surgeon, when required, wants a situation; he has filled the above situation in one family for ten years, and can come well recommended. A note addressed to J. M., Box 2,022 Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town; would like to make himself useful to his employer. Address M. E., at Mr. Collins', No. 219 Bowery.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by an Englishman as coachman or groom; no objections to travel with an officer; he can give the best of City reference from his last place. Apply at Samuel Lowry's harness store, No. 332 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as gardener, to take care of a gent's place; can give the best references as to capability, &c. Call at No. 71 Liberty-st., Mr. Smith's seed-store.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOber, steady man, a situation as gardener; is a good vegetable gardener, and would do farm-work if required; understands the care and treatment of horses, or any kind of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a place; can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single, steady, respectable man; the best of City references given. Address to G. T., No. 38 4th-av., in trunk store.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, by a young Englishman and wife without incumbrance, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; understands driving and the care and management of horses thoroughly; the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their reference will testify. A letter addressed WATSON, Box No. 143 Post-office, North Orange, New-Jersey, will be attended to until engaged.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, An elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.—A SITUATION wanted, in a Broker's office, by an Englishman of good address, who speaks French and German; is a good accountant, and has good connections in England in the dry goods and stock business. Salary not so much an object. Address A. Y., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of steady habits and pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; a steady place more an object than high wages; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference, to whom he can refer, having lived in some of the best families in the City. Address WAITER, or call at No. 820 Broadway, Real Estate Office, or No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, sober man, who has got good City references, and who understands his business, or would care an invalid gentleman; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left, or a note addressed to J. P., at Mr. Bailey's drug store, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., No. 9, will meet with due attention for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, without any incumbrance; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 903 Broadway, or No. 718 Broadway.

A GENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following rates of wages, viz.:

Bricklayers	30s. sterling per week.
House-carpenters	26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers	28s. sterling per week.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SAW-Mill; wages $10 per week. A stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO knows her business well. Apply at No. 275 4th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, this morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman to cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 9 and 12 A. M.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, AN EXPERienced dressmaker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting. She must trim tastefully and sew neatly. Any respectable person, having the above qualifications, can address T. B. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating her residence.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED A young woman for general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED—Must be strong and healthy and able to furnish undoubted references. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 24 University-place.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a family washing, or that of a few single gentlemen; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME ANGLAIS, MAIS PARlant Français, garçon de table de premier ordre revenant de Newport, désire se placer dans une très bonne famille, à la quelle les recommandations les plus honorables seront fournies. S'addresser da suite au 51 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,

Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.

All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,

at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Selling off to close the concern.
Brocatels,
Satin de Laines,
Damasks,
Lace Curtains, &c.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.

LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.

BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.

Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

200 PIECES BLUE FRENCH MERINO
WOOL DELAINES,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMINGS, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 273 and 283 Broadway.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE,
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Square and Long Broché Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market.
At 108 and 110 Sixth-av.
C. G. HOOK.

RICH PARIS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
Just landed, must be sold, Almost given away.
AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—A CONSIGNMENT OF ELEgant 7-octave rosewood pianos, of the best makers, fully warranted, and must be sold without regard to cost. Store to let. J. P. WAKE, No. 182 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church-yard.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 307 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, Gin good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,125 Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE best instruction in music, will give piano and guitar lessons. Apply at No. 155 East 32d-st.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.

ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 132 East Broadway.

TO LET.—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country home, twelve rooms, lot 150x200 feet, railroad depôt, one block from wagon route, nine miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COMFORTable house, 13 rooms, large barn, 7 acres, 40 fruit-trees in full bearing, excellent lot, with two permanent streams, excellent well and cistern, lovely view; the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COMFORTable house, 13 rooms, large barn, 7 acres, 40 fruit-trees in full bearing, excellent lot, with two permanent streams, excellent well and cistern, lovely view; the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

BOARDING.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par with interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 5 P cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
GOLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 59 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next; between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of O. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 3 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
8:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminous of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:20 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 8:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-law6mF

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:

AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHADTSBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 39 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
in great variety.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOSIERY, KNIT GOODS, FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES,
GAUNTLETS, &c.

Particular attention is invited.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 36 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany, lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French slate pier and mantle glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid aubisson carpet.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA DINNER SET, LARGE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil-paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China dinner set, 160 pieces, tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, as the family are removing.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a retail druggist's stock, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of hair and clothes brushes, portmonnaies, stereoscopes and views, patent India-rubber syringes, medicine chests, traveling companions, bay rum, pearl card-cases, dressing-cases, combs in all varieties, &c., &c. Also, immediately after sale of above, a collection of paintings, of the Roman, French and American schools, embracing the works of Murillo, Snyders, Holbein, Albano, Joseph Vernet, G. Dow, J. C. Thorn, and others, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany tête-à-têtes and chairs, centre and side tables, oak and black-walnut hat-stands and hall chairs, hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobes, elegant carved mahogany marble-top buffet, cribs, oak and black-walnut office-desks and chairs, &c.; also, several fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china vases, &c.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household



FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA AND SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The Rebel Attack on the Blockading Fleet at New-Orleans.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

NATIONAL VERSION OF BOTH AFFAIRS.

THE AFFAIR BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamship *McClellan*, from the Southwest Pass, mouth of Mississippi, on the 14th, Fort Pickens on the 15th, Tortugas on the 18th, and Key West on the 19th, arrived this morning.

She brings the following particulars of the attack on the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi:

An attack was made on the night of the 12th inst. on the United States fleet laying at anchor near the Southwest Pass by the rebel fleet, consisting of six gunboats, the battering ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships, which filled the river from shore to shore. The United States fleet consisted of the United States steamers *Richmond*, *Huntsville*, *Water Witch*, sloops-of-war *Preble* and *Vincennes*, and storeship *Nightingale*. The fleet when attacked were at anchor inside the Southwest Pass. The ram *Manassas* came down and drifted foul of the *Richmond*, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire-ships the squadron immediately got under weigh and drifted down the river.

The *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes* got ashore on the bar, (the *Nightingale* also went ashore,) and while ashore were attacked by the rebels, but without doing any damage to the vessels in any respect; but one shot took effect, and that struck the *Richmond* on the quarter. The rebels were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with two guns, she having hove overboard the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, &c., to lighten her, as she was very much exposed to the rebel fire.

The squadron had no one killed or wounded. The *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes* were towed off the next day by the steamship *McClellan*, which opportunely arrived. She received considerable damage to her stern frame in getting them off. The *Nightingale* remained ashore when the *McClellan* left. It was expected that she would be got off next day by the aid of the steamers connected with the fleet. The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived at the Southwest Pass on the 14th.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

We have been enabled to gather the following particulars of the fight at Santa Rosa Island, from those on board the *McClellan*.

On the morning of the 9th of October, about 3½ o'clock, the enemy attacked Col. WILSON'S position in force. Company E, Third Infantry, Capt. HILDT, and 37 men of Company A, First Artillery, under Lieut. TAYLOR, 85 men in all, under command of Major VOGDES, met the enemy some distance above Camp Brown. Major VOGDES was taken prisoner. Immediately Capt. HILDT, on whom the command devolved, engaged the enemy. Our loss was four killed, 21 wounded and eight prisoners.

The enemy's loss was much larger. Eleven of their men were found in one pheap.

After daylight Major ARNOLD went to the assistance of Capt. HILDT, and the command proceeded until it arrived at the point where the enemy had disembarked. Their steamers were just leaving, and Major ARNOLD'S command opened a destructive fire on them. The enemy left on the island 22 killed, 5 wounded and 33 prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried off. Capt. BRADFORD and Lieut. ELMS were killed. Three officers were captured; one of them, Lieut. JAYNE, formerly of the United States Marines, was badly wounded. Gen. ANDERSON, who was in command of the enemy, was wounded in the arm after disembarking.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of over one hundred.

The loss on our side was as follows: regulars, 4 killed and 21 wounded; one officer and seven men taken prisoners.

The Zouaves lost 9 men, who were killed in their camp, and 11 taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The fight occurred on the morning of Oct. 9. The Zouave camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about one mile from Fort Pickens, and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the fort, and also to protect the batteries. The rebel force, 1,500 strong, embarked from the Pensacola Navy-yard in three large steamers, and landed on the Island, about four miles above the camp, soon after 2 A. M. The night was very dark. The rebels rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently towards the Zouave camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. In this they were but partially successful. The picket guard, stationed about 600 yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them. This gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation The attack of the enemy's columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed at the volunteers, who were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels, which they immediately commenced burning. Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars went to the assistance of the Zouaves. It was now our turn—the rebels commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally succeeded in reaching their boats, but were not permitted to depart so easily. Their steamers were about five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured volley upon volley into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and from the shouts and utter confusion of the enemy, it was clearly evident that we had obtained ample satisfaction.

The regular soldiers behaved nobly, and great credit is due to Capts. ROBERTSON and HILDT, and Lieuts. SEELY and TAYLOR, for the admirable coolness they displayed in manœuvering their respective commands. The volunteers were badly managed, and Col. WILSON is very much censured for the inefficiency and want of skill displayed in the action. He did not arrive at the scene of action until all was over.

The Camp of the Sixth Regiment was almost totally destroyed, officers and men loosing everything.

Major NEWBY had a narrow escape from capture. He was confined to his bed dangerously ill at time of the attack, and having been assisted to dress by his servants, was on the point of leaving his quarters, when the rebels charged up to the door. One of his servants was instantly killed, and the other taken prisoner, the Major leveled his revolver and shot one of the rebels through the head, and then passing quickly out of the house, succeeded in mounting his horse, and rode safely through the storm of bullets showered upon him.

The Sixth Regiment lost ten killed, sixteen wounded and nine prisoners. The regulars lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebels lost, by their own statement, 350, killed, wounded and missing. We took thirty-five prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

The following are the names of some of the parties known to be killed at Santa Rosa, of WILSON'S Zouaves:

Dennis Sauley, Patrick McGral, B. D. Crofth, of Company K; J. Buckhart, H. Parsons, of Company H. Patrick Gillen and J. Cavely taken prisoners.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS—STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS BY THE M'CLELLAN.

Among the arrivals by the *McClellan* yesterday from Fort Pickens, were seven persons who had been living at Milton, in Alabama, thirty miles above Pensacola, and who have succeeded in making their escape from the rebels with a good deal of difficulty. Their names are as follows:

N. A. PACKARD and wife.

Mr. GILLETTE, Express agent.

Mr. JOHNSON, Engineer on the Alabama and Pensacola Railroad.

Capt. JOHN BUTLER and wife.

FRANK SMITH.

They are all in favor of the Union, and have left the South, at the sacrifice of all their property, on account of their attachment to the National Government. In an interview with Mr. PACKARD, we learned a good deal that was interesting concerning affairs in that quarter. He had been making arrangements for some time to leave at the first favorable opportunity. On the 10th he went down the river to Pensacola on business, and, in company with the others named, went on board a lighter lying there with the professed purpose of returning to Milton. They had some difficulty in getting permission to leave the wharf after sunset, as this was contrary to the regulations, but finally succeeded. The night was dark and threatened rain. They steered across to Deer Point, where they left the lighter and proceeded in small boats to Santa Rosa Island, where they landed, as it proved, some eleven miles above the fort. They camped in a hollow during the night and the next day, fearing that they would be discovered by the guard-boat in case they attempted to go by water, they crossed the island and walked all the way to WILSON'S camp, from which they soon made their way to the Fort. They came to New-York in the *McClellan*, on which they were obliged to pay a dollar and a half each for very inferior fare.

Mr. PACKARD says that the attack on WILSON'S camp was avowed in Pensacola to have been part of an intended attempt to storm the fort. News had reached the rebels that a fleet was on its way to the Gulf with 35,000 men, and it was deemed necessary to attack the fort before its arrival. They had arranged, therefore, that 1,500 men should attack and destroy WILSON'S camp, while 1,000 more should cross the island and attack the fort in the rear—BRAGG opening his batteries upon it at a given signal. The 1,500 men sent to surprise the camp were all picked men, 17 being selected from each company of the various regiments. The other 1,000 were Georgia troops, and could not be collected from the town in which they were scattered soon enough to take part in the affair. They were just ready to embark when the others came back after their repulse. It was universally conceded by the rebels at Pensacola that the expedition was an utter and a costly *failure*. About fifty of the men carried cans of camphene for the purpose of firing the tents. They came upon WILSON'S men and took them by surprise. Part of them fought very well, and Maj. CRIGHTON ordered them to charge,—but his orders were countermanded and the troops fell back towards the fort, in some confusion Capt. HILL, meantime, hearing the firing, came out of the fort with two or three companies of regulars,—repulsed the rebels, drove them into their boats and killed many of them after they had embarked. One rebel officer was shot in the cabin of the steamer in which he was crossing, when more than half a mile from shore. The regulars showed the most perfect discipline and courage, and fired three shots to the rebels one,—taking very accurate aim and hitting nearly all the men in the head or breast. It was conceded at Pensacola, (and indeed the rebel newspaper accounts already received, state,) their loss at 40 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The loss on our side was either 11 or 13, (Mr. P. did not remember which,) killed and 8 wounded. The reported destruction of property in WILSON'S camp is utterly untrue. They partly burned one barrel of pork, not damaging more than a quarter of it, set a house on fire, and destroyed 15 or 20 tents. Beyond this they did no damage whatever.

Mr. Packard states that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 16th; and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action, to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

Affairs in Pensacola are represented as being anything but prosperous. The rebels have about 7,000 men there, but provisions were very high, and the Government had begun to seize grain, pork and whatever else might arrive for the public service, paying only at such rates as they might fix. Pork was selling at $35 a barrel, and 30 cents a pound at retail. Sugar cured hams, 35 cents; butter, 60 cents; salt, $5 a bushel; corn, $1 50; Flour, $8 to $12 a barrel; bacon, 25 cents a pound, *&c.* Some provision dealers had written to their correspondents in the country not to send any more produce there, as it would be seized by the Government. Every man suspected of owing any debts at the North, was compelled to declare the amount under oath, and pay it over to the rebel treasury. Nothing was in circulation but paper money, gold commanding a premium of 20 per cent. Corporations and individuals were issuing shinplasters of all sizes.

Mr. PACKARD states that any one suspected of Union sentiments is in great danger of being mobbed, though a Mobile paper stated that over 400 "alien residents" had gone from there to Richmond to get passports to the North, under the proclamation giving them 40 days to leave. He says there are still a great many Union men there, but they dare not give the slightest expression to their sentiments. Mr. P. himself is a native of Maine.

ACCOUNT FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by Mr. HUGH MCCUTCHEN, of the Mechanics' Bank, whose son was a member of WILSON'S ZOUAVES:

FORT PICKENS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

DEAR SIR: As the tent-mate and comrade of your son it becomes my melancholy duty to inform you that he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the enemy on the morning of the 10th inst., and carried to Pensacola Navy-yard, now in possession of the rebels. The enemy came down on our encampment about 3 A. M. 1,500 strong. We had in camp 215 muskets all told. Though they were much stronger than we, we beat them off with a loss on our side of 37 killed, wounded and missing. Their loss is 410 killed wounded and missing.

I saw WALTER fighting nobly in the thickest of the contest by the side of Major VOGDES, in company with whom he was taken prisoner. There are flags of truce passing to and from the enemy trying to effect an exchange of prisoners, and our officers are trying to get WALTER exchanged, which they will probably be able to do. At least we all live in hopes. We have 28 prisoners and they have only eight of our men.

PASSENGERS BY THE McCLELLAN.

Capt. Ronckandorff, U. S. A.; Dr. Howell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Whittemore, U. S. A.; Major Newby, Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, from Fort Pickens; Capt. Norman, do.; Lieut. D'Orville, do., Lieut. Kraehl, do.; Stephen Hill, do. From Pensacola—Capt. Pachard and wife, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Gillet, Mr. Johnson and Frank Smith. From Tortugas—Dr. Leavitt and wife. From Key West—Capt. Gillem, Mrs. Gillem, three children and servant, and 14 discharged soldiers and three slaves. She also brings seven refugees from Pensacola, who escaped, who report the rebel forces to be about 8,000 or 10,000 men. The army was poorly clothed, but well armed, and provisions were scarce and very high.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, says that late news from Manassas is full of interest. Passengers from there yesterday by the Central train report that Fairfax Court-house was abandoned Tuesday night, and the sheds in the neighborhood, occupied for quartering the soldiers, burned, to prevent the enemy from using them. The troops, it is said, retired to the direction of Centreville all Tuesday night Trains from Manassas to Fairfax are busily employed transporting troops and carrying supplies to Manassas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A duel was fought to-day in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, between Messrs. LANEE and CHAMBERS, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. LANEE was mortally wounded.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The *Courier* states that the National fleet off this port consists of seven vessels.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. —.

The Mississippi election returns are meagre, but indicate the election of Gov. PETTUS.

The Pensacola *Observer* has the following semi-official statement of the rebel loss at Santa Rosa Island: killed, 21; wounded, 38; prisoners, 22, including Lieut. LAYER. The rebels have 18 Federal prisoners.

The Norfolk *Day Book* announces the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke* from Roanoke Island, which left that place on Monday afternoon, and reports the rebel steamers *Curlew*, *Fanny*, *Raleigh*, *Winslow*, and *Edwards* left Sunday P. M. for Hatteras Inlet. Very heavy firing was heard on the Monday following, in the direction of Hatteras, which began at daylight and continued until 8 o'clock.

Also, reports two Federal steamers cruising in Pamlico Sound previous to the departure of the expedition, but they were chased out by the rebel steamers.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th inst. contains the following telegraphic news:

MACON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Convention this morning passed resolutions recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw open our ports for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us.

A series of resolutions were adopted relative to the Sequestration act, recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the North be allowed as a set-off; that the Courts be empowered, in certain cases, to modify the retroactive effect of the bill, and the property of Northern residents laboring under disabilities of coverture of infancy be exempted.

A Committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, was appointed to examine into a plan for a marine steam battering ram.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Dates from Pensacola to the 13th have been received.

A flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Gen. BRAGG yesterday, stating that the prisoners captured on Santa Rosa would be sent to New Yore on Sunday. Gen. BRAGG sent a Paymaster over, to pay off the men in full for the remainder of their terms.

The correspondent of the Atlantic (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, in giving an account of the fight at Santa Rosa, says: "I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or defeated. A siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation has been made. Perhaps it will happen as soon as the dead and wounded have been cared for, and the soldiers rested from fatigue.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Salvor with a Valuable Cargo.

Mason and Slidell Reported to be at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The United States steam transport *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived last evening from Fort Pickens, with important dispatches for Washington from Col. BROWN, the commander of our troops in this Department. Your correspondent at Pickens will doubtless give you full particulars of the engagement, of which we have only rumors.

The past week at Key West has been one of excitement. On Sunday the yacht *Nonpareil*, Capt. WILSON, arrived from Havana, having been dispatched by Consul SAVAGE in great haste with letters for Major FRENCH, announcing the probable sailing of the steamer *Salvor* that day with contraband goods, destined for some Southern port. On the receipt of the information, Major FRENCH visited the steamer *Keystone State*, Capt. SCOTT, and gave him other Consul dispatches. Capt. SCOTT, without hesitation, ordered his fires to be started, the crew on shore sent on board, and in two hours was underweigh.

The *Salvor* was discovered at 11 o'clock P. M., heading for the Quicksands, and steering due north, being her evident intention to enter Tampa Bay—a port from which she has been sailing for some months before the war. Capt. SCOTT sent an officer on board with orders to bring her to. Finding her papers irregular, she was taken possession of, and towed into this port, arriving at an early hour Monday morning.

Soon after the *Salvor* arrived, Maj. FRENCH sent an officer on board and arrested JAMES MCKAY, the former owner of the steamer, Dr. R. H. BARRETT, of Key West, and WM. G. BALL, and removed them to Fort Taylor, where they are now held prisoners of war.

The United States Marshal, while in charge of the vessel, examined two of the passengers, and ascertained from them the nature of the cargo. It consists of 600 pistols, 500,000 percussion caps, 600 dozen hats, 6 cases shoes, 400,000 cigars, 400 bags coffee, colored dry goods, etc. The crew informed him that cases of arms were secreted under the coal.

Capt. SCOTT, before leaving port, addressed a letter to Major FRENCH, asking the surrender to him of the prisoners taken from the prize. Major FRENCH refused, and was sustained in his course by the United States District Court.

It is reported that the District-Attorney will demand the return of both ship and cargo. The crew will of course be sent to this District for trial.

By the same vessel that brought the information concerning the *Salvor*, Consul SAVAGE advised Major FRENCH of the loading of a vessel at Havana, with arms and munitions of war, which would leave that port on the 16th inst.

There being no naval steamer here, this vessel will undoubtedly slip into Tampa or some other port. Tampa is not at present blockaded.

To show how important it is that the Navy always have one or more steamers at Key West, last evening a vessel arrived with dispatches from Consul SAVAGE to Major FRENCH, *reporting the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th ult., of the Confederate steamship Theodora, from Charleston, S. C., having the French Consul and family on board, and also Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from Richmond for France and England.*

There was also communicated by the Consul the fact that on the 9th the British schooner *Evelyne*, Capt. SY. VINCENT, cleared from Nuevitas for Baltimore, with a cargo of West India goods. The Consul had reliable news that her destination was Charleston. Had a steamer like the *Keystone State* been on this station—to give chase to these vessels—the capture of one would have been of more service to our Government and more honorable to the captors than the high-handed proceedings noticed above.

Major FRENCH, on the 17th, arrested Mr. CHARLES TIFT, a member of a large commercial house in this city, and confined him at Fort Taylor. He is supposed to be acquainted with the *Salvor* case, and will probably be detained as a witness. Mr. TIFT lately took the oath of allegiance, and since then had not been suspected of any disunion proclivities. The oath of allegiance has been administered to 742 males of this Key since the promulgation of Major FRENCH'S order, No. 82.—*Express.*

THE PIRATES AGAIN AT WORK.

Capture of the Brig Granada by a Charleston Privateer.

The brig *Granada*, Capt. PETTINGILL, from Nuevitas, for New-York, was taken as a prize by the privateer *Sallie*, of Charleston, S. C., on the 13th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 71, at midnight.

The Captain, second mate, and two seamen, were taken on board the privateer, and on the 15th, in lat. 29, lon. 70, were transferred to the British schooner *Greyhound*, Capt. GAMAGE, from St. Domingo City, and brought to this port. Mr. RUSSELL BUTTERFIELD, the first officer of the brig, was detained on board of her to navigate her into Charleston or Savannah. The cook, a white man, and one of the seamen, volunteered on board the privateer.

The *Granada* had a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, melado and molasses, and a quantity of cedar, and was consigned to Messrs. THOMAS OWEN & SON, of this City. The privateers took from the Captain his clothes and nautical instruments.

The *Granada* was built at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1856—rated A 2, 255 tons burden, and was owned by, or consigned to, THOMAS OWEN & SONS, of this City.

The *Sallie* is a fore and aft schooner of about 140 tons, painted black, mounts one long gun amidships and has a crew of 40 men, and is commanded by Capt. LIBBY, formerly of the ship *Gondar* of Charleston. She ran the blockade from Charleston on 10th inst. She was formerly the schooner *Virginian*, of Brook Haven, and when last seen was steering to the eastward.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, of New-Haven, Capt. BETSWORTH, from St. John, P. R., Oct. 16, with sugar and fruit to THOS. GILMARTIN, Oct. 21, lat. 30° 50, lon. 71° 15', spoke the bark *Alice Mann*, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. She reports that there was a privateer brig sailed from St. Johns, P. R., on the 6th of September, after having obtained a supply of water and provisions. She left the brig *Frances Lane*, for Baltimore, to sail on the 17th: also, the schooner *Orris*, for New-York, to sail the same day. The schooner *Fred. Howell* sailed on the 16th for Arroyo, to load sugar for Baltimore.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Public Interest Unabated—Progress of the Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

SECOND DAY.

The Court-room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were obliged to depart, unable to obtain admittance.

The discussion on the question of jurisdiction was resumed from yesterday.

It was explained that the prisoners were originally arrested in the United States District—that is, in Virginia—and that, according to the law of 1790, they could be tried in no other State but that of Virginia, because the vessel that captured the prisoners first anchored in that district, and by the same law of 1790 the prisoners must be tried in that district in which they first arrived.

The prosecution claimed that the fact of the vessel being in a certain marine district, at a certain distance from the shore, had nothing to do in making it absolutely necessary to try the prisoners in a particular district.

The plaintiff urged that the legal arrest was made when the prisoners were on board the *Perry*, and not when given over to the United States Marshal at New-York.

The Court decided that the question of jurisdiction was out of place at this stage of the proceedings, and the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Commodore Stringham testified that he proceeded to Hampton Roads in order to transfer the prisoners to the *Harriet Lane*, that being the first vessel which was to leave for New-York; the prisoners could not be landed on the Virginia district, on account of the forts on the Virginia side, which kept up an incessant fire upon vessels approaching that shore; the nearest port of entry was Norfolk, and in making that port a vessel would still be in the range of the Virginia batteries; Fortress Monroe was under the jurisdiction of the United States; the *Minnesota* was three-quarters of a mile from Fortress Monroe, and about the same distance from the Rip Raps; Norfolk was distant something like fourteen miles; he anchored below Hampton Roads; the width of the entrance to the Roads is three and a half miles; the *Minnesota* was outside of the Roads; about seventy fathoms of cable were paid out; she would not slew sufficiently to decide the question that she was inside the Roads; his object in going there was because he considered it a good anchorage; he had no instructions from Washington concerning the prisoners previous to his going to the Roads; there was no difficulty in landing the prisoners at Fort Monroe; he made two trips to Washington, and had on board during one of these trips Col. Baker's Regiment; the College was occupied by our troops; was never at the College but once; the College is near the Virginia shore.

In answer to the Court, witness stated that Hampton was burned previous to the war, and had formerly a population of four or five thousand.

Cross-examination—After arriving in Washington he did not know that he received any instructions in regard to these prisoners; they went forward to New-York before he left Fort Monroe for Washington; Gen. Butler was at the Fort when the prisoners arrived there; after the prisoners had gone to New-York he had some conversation with Gen. Butler.

A plan of Hampton Roads and vicinity was handed to the witness, who pointed out to the Jury the different localities involved.

David C. Constable, First Lieutenant of the *Harriet Lane*, testified that he was on board the *Harriet Lane* when the prisoners arrived; he had orders from Captain VAN BRUNT, of the *Minnesota*, to deliver the prisoners to the civil authorities of New-York; the *Harriet Lane* was half a mile from the *Minnesota*, a little further in shore; the *Harriet Lane* had come from Newport's News with the intention of going to New-York for a change of armament and repairs; the vessel had been previously fitted into: they were about a mile from Old Point, a little to the westward of the *Minnesota*; Hampton Roads was considered inside of Old Point and the Rip Raps; the *Harriet Lane* was off Old Point, and not, properly speaking, in Hampton Roads, and the *Minnesota* was still further off; he brought the prisoners to New-York and delivered them to the United States authorities; they arrived in New-York on the 25th June; the *Harriet Lane* was in the naval service of the United States at the time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Brady—The prisoners might have been taken to Newport's News.

Second Lieut. Tompkins, of the *Harriet Lane*, testified that he was present at the transfer of the prisoners from the *Minnesota*, and accompanied the prisoners to New-York; (witness pointed out the positions of the two vessels on a map;) the *Harriet Lane* was outside Hampton Roads, and a mile from the Rip Raps.

James B. Smith testified that in June last he was a United States Commissioner. (Witness identified the warrant issued for the arrest of the prisoners.)

Edson Allen testified—That he was Assistant District-Attorney; remembered calling on the prisoners at District-Attorney Smith's request; he called upon them for the purpose of getting information and talked with each one separately; took pencil and paper in hand and recorded the conversation; did not state to the prisoners the object of his calling; they recognized his authority; Henry C. Howland said he was born in Beaufort, N. C.; S. C. Passalaigne said he was born in Charleston; J. C. Delcasno said he was born in Manilla, in the China Sea, and had never been naturalized; Baker was born in Philadelphia, J. Harleston in South Carolina, Patrick Daly in Belfast, Ireland, and was not naturalized; W. P. Clark was born in Germany, and was not naturalized; Henry Omen was born in Canton, China, and was never naturalized; Martin Galvay was also from Ireland, and unnaturalized; Richard Palmer was born in Scotland, not naturalized; Alex. C. Cold was born in Scotland, and was naturalized in Charleston in the year 1854 or 1855; John Murphy was from Ireland, and not naturalized.

Mr. Brady, for defence, objected to the confession of naturalization.

Mr. Evarts, for prosecution, was willing to recognize the prisoners as foreigners and citizens.

Lieut. Miller, of the *Perry*, was called for, but he was absent, and District-Attorney Smith stated that he deemed the evidence already produced as sufficient, and he would close the case for the prosecution.

J. LAROCQUE, Esq., then opened for the defence. He stated that the time had now arrived in the progress of this trial, when it was his duty to present to the jury the state of facts upon which the defence respectfully asked the acquittal of the prisoners. Twelve men had been put on trial for their lives before twelve other men, as pirates.

It has been stated on the part of the prosecution that these men were enemies of the human race, and if the Jury had time in the excited progress of the trial to reflect in their own minds as to what the import of these words were, it must certainly have occurred to them that there was a misapplication of the term. Look, for a moment, to the position of things in our country in which this trial takes place. All of the prisoners were from a far distant section of the country. Some of them were not born here, some were. At the time when these events occurred, they all lived there, were identified with that country, with its welfare and with its Government. There were their homes, their families and everything that attaches a man to the spot in which he lives. Those of them who had not been born in America, had sought this country as an asylum from other lands in the furthest regions of the world, some of them coming, as had been already stated, from the Chine Sea and other equally remote distances. They had lived in their adopted country for years, and had seen it convulsed from one end to the other, and they had seen hostile armies arrayed against each other. This very morning, a City newspaper had estimated the number in hostile array against each other, to be 700,000 souls. The prisoners had the misfortune to be placed on trial far from their homes, and they had been in confinement for four or five months. During that period, no opportunity whatever had been afforded for communicating with friends or relatives, and no opportunity had been given to procure means for meeting necessary expenses, or of even fee'ing the counsel in their defence. The learned counsel alluded to the acts of 1790 and 1820 defining piracy, and said they were never intended for such cases as this, and thought it a monstrous stretch of authority to try the prisoners under those acts. He thought it strange that the Government should press this trial, while another similar trial was going on in Philadelphia at the same time. It was doubtless the intention of the Government to satisfy public opinion, which had been greatly excited. He must be permitted, out of every respect for the authorities to whom we all owe allegiance, to wonder that this case had been allowed to come up here. He knew that the President might perhaps act too hastily, but when a proclamation had been issued the responsibility must be taken and sustained. He proceeded to show that these men were not robbers in the strict meaning of the law, and hoped that for the credit and honor of the country they might be acquitted. We all knew that in times of a civil commotion, and a civil war like that of the present, the minds of the people were, in the incipient stages of the controversy, very much excited. We could not listen at the outset of this commotion to the name of anything else but robber or traitor, as connected with those who are arrayed in arms against our Government, and one of the misfortunes resulting therefrom was the perverting, not only the minds of the citizens in the common walks of life, but it reaches the public halls of legislation and the administrative department of Government. He believed that the Government had become lenient, and was looking upon the result of this trial with an earnest desire that the verdict of the Jury would be a verdict of acquittal.

The situation of affairs at the time of the breaking out of the war was compared with that at the time the act was committed. It was then but a mere beginning of the revolution, and more than that Washington was in danger, and there were no hostile forces on opposite sides of the Potomac. Now scarcely a day passed, when in Virginia, in Kentucky, or in Missouri, our forces are not arrayed against each other in much large numbers than ever took part in any battle in the days of the Revolution. Does humanity, which rules war as well as peace, countenance our treating the citizens of the Southern States, mistaken and misguided as they are, to be hung as pirates? No matter how much the men now on trial were deceived and deluded, they at least deserve mitigation. They have had grievances no doubt, and are anxious to have their own Government, as did we in the days of the Revolution. Is it right that we should treat them as slaves and pirates? The learned counsel doubted not that if the votes of the entire army in the service of the Government were to be taken, they would not consent as a matter of policy that these men should be treated as pirates. He would say one word upon the duty and right of counsel upon trials of this nature. When the life of his client was put at stake it became his duty to make every effort to save it, and to present every argument for that purpose. The Jury also had a duty to perform. They were to forget that there was North, South, East or West, and they should give a verdict according to the facts and law in the case. He did not consider the crew of the *Savannah* pirates at all. It was known in the streets of Charleston that such an expedition was to sail. The crew of the *Savannah* seized a vessel which they considered an enemy to the Confederates States, which Government they had been taught to recognize and swear by. These men were men being tried for their lives, and the whole country was awaiting the result. If the jury found a verdict of guilty, these men would surely terminate their lives upon the scaffold. The counsel then called the attention of the jury to the past history of their own country—to the decisions of the Courts, which have laid down doctrines with regard to the Constitution of this Government. In doing so, they would perceive that, however much these men now on trial for their lives may have been deceived and deluded—as is certain, that they have been to a great extent—and so frankly admitted by the counsel for the prosecution, that at least there was the strongest excuse for that deception and delusion among those of the prisoners who had read the Constitution of their Government, or the declaration of its independence. He held that his clients in this case had a right to all the resources and intelligence which it had pleased God to give other clients. We are bound to believe that the Government does not put these men on public trial for a mere idle mockery, and as the jury valued the peace and repose of this country, they would look upon it in that light. What is the crime of piracy as we have all been taught to understand the term? His learned friend had given a definition of what a pirate is. A pirate is an enemy to the human race. How does his crime commence? He starts upon the wicked course in some dark forecastle of some vessel upon the sea, and joins robbers who have been familiar with the nefarious business from their earliest days, and who think nothing of murdering the crew of a vessel, the safety of which has been intrusted to them. When the first wicked deed is committed, then follow a succession of cruelties, of rapine and outrages. Who ever heard of a pirate who, in the first place, commenced by publishing his design in the streets of populous cities like Charleston, before his fellow-citizens, not only of one city, but of ten great and populous States? Whoever heard of pirates doing what has been testified to in this case? The jury must certainly have seen the difficulties with which the prosecution have had to contend in this case. Whoever heard of a prize being sent home by pirates, and given over to the jurisdiction of their country. This has been brought out by the prosecution. The crew of the *Savannah* did not wound a single person or offer any indignities of any kind, but sent the men they captured as prisoners of war to Georgetown, and there they remained till their release, which took place soon after. The learned counsel then compared their action with that which was taken by the British when engaged in war with this country. He thought it was shameful that eighteen States of this country could not quell the present rebellion without resorting to the halter and the axe. He wished to show that no robbery or felonious or piratical intent had been proved—a point important to be established. The counsel then cited *Cooper's Naval History*, which gave the description of the meeting of five British vessels with a number of our own vessels, previous to which the British vessels hoisted the American colors to delude us. He hoped he should hear no more about the matter of colors.

One of the grounds upon which the prosecution rested this case was that of robbery. The counsel cited numerous authorities, including Hale's Appeal to the Crown, to refute this charge. He thought when the Jury came to consider the case they would speedily come to the conclusion that the prisoners designed no robbery. Blackstone's Commentaries and Hawkins' Pleas to the Crown were cited to define the crime of robbery.

The circumstances as testified to by witnesses for the prosecution show that the captain of the *Savannah* requested the captain of the brig *Joseph* to come on board and bring his papers. The answer of the captain was an inquiry by what authority that direction was given, and the captain of the *Savannah* replied by the authority of the Confederate States of America, whereupon the captain of the *Joseph* voluntarily descended with two of his crew, and when alongside of the *Savannah* was helped over the side by the captain of the *Savannah*, and was informed by him that he was under the disagreeable necessity of taking his vessel, and making him—the captain of the *Joseph*—prisoner; and this was done, too, without any violence or the use of any force. The Captain of the *Joseph* voluntarily yielded up his vessel. Therefore, so far as the crew has to be charged with, there is no evidence in the case upon which the Government can make out a felonious intent.

By the statements made out of the twelve prisoners only four of them appear to be citizens of the United States, and the other eight were born in different countries in Europe and Asia. The counsel proceeded to show, in this connection, what the statutes required for the conviction of persons who were at any time citizens of the United States, in support of which he cited from the act of 1790, and from Wheaton's International Law.

He claimed that the English statutes, from which our statutes were taken, referred only to the cases of cruisers under commissions of abdicated or deposed Kings, of a foreign Prince or State, but not cruisers acting under their own Government, either *de jure* or *de facto*. A point to be relied upon on the part of the prisoners was that of jurisdiction. The attention of the jury was called to the United States Statutes 4, page 114. The law says that the trial shall only take place where the offence is committed. The counsel then proceeded to show that the District of Virginia was the place where his clients should have been brought up for trial. He showed that the commission signed by Jeff. Davis, and found on board the *Savannah*, gave ample protection to the prisoners. [The letter-of-marque found in the *Savannah* was here exhibited.] The remainder of the argument referred chiefly to the right of issuing letters-of-marque by different Governments, and numerous authorities were quoted to sustain his views in exonerating JEFF. DAVIS of assuming an extraordinary power. He claimed that the united Confederate Government was responsible for the issuing of these letters-of-marque, and that they had a legal right to do the same.

The counsel stated that he designed to produce some important papers bearing upon the case, but had inadvertently come into Court without them.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

Among the many distinguished persons present yesterday was Mr. Edwin James, the Queen's Counsel.

MARRIED.

MAGOWN—WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Adams, D. D., EUPHEMIA L. MAGOWN, of Hudson, to Lucia H. WHITE, of New-York.

POOR—NIMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Mr. ALBERT G. H. POOR, formerly of Charlestown, Mass., to Miss MARY M., second daughter of the late Theodore Nims, of this City.

GILMAN—PARK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, WINTHROP S. GILMAN, Jr., to ANNA C., daughter of Charles F. Park, all of this City.

CORNELL—CASWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. Weaver, WILLIAM CORNELL to CHARLOTTE ELIZA, daughter of John Caswell, all of this City.

HEDGE—COX.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. C. H. HEDGE to Miss D. S. COX.

EDWARDS—DIMON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. A. WILLIS, CHARLES EDWARDS to MISTON EDWARDS, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., to Miss MARIAN DIMON, daughter of John Dimon, Esq., of the former place.

MACKLIN—WHITBECK.—In Jersey City, by Rev. Doyle Dunn, Mr. WILLIAM MACKLIN and Mrs. JANE H. WHITBECK, both of West Troy, N. Y.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

GAY—JONES.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. B. Van Auken, of Charlotte, Dr. C. F. GRAVES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE, daughter of A. H. Jones, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

DRAPER—KINNICUTT.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hill, Dr. WM. H. DRAPER, of this City, to ELISABETH WALDO, daughter of F. H. Kinnicutt, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, JANE H., daughter of James Edm

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3150. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Late Battle on the Upper Potomac.

Official Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

The Rebels Erecting Batteries Opposite Edwards' Ferry.

Division and Brigade Reviews at Washington.

Movements of the Rebel Steamer Page on the Lower Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

The National Forces Closing Around Gen. Price.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Highly Interesting and Important Particulars.

One of the Jeff. Davis Pirates Convicted in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

Gen. HANCOCK remained nearly the whole day at Vienna, with a large force, who reconnoitered the country in different directions for miles without encountering any force of the enemy.

Information received to-night representrs everything as quiet along the whole line.

PICKETS EXTENDED BEYOND ANNANDALE.

Col. REVIE has extended his pickets a mile beyond Annandale. His scouts, however, have been within a mile of Fairfax.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The latest reports from the Lower Potomac state that the rebel steamer *Page* is at Quantico Creek. The rebels had been throwing a few shells to the Maryland shore. The *Yankee*, *Resolute* and *Reliance* are watching the *Page*. None of our vessels are between Mathias and Shipping Points.

FORCE OPPOSITE THE REBEL BATTERIES.

There has been a large United States force concentrated opposite to the rebel batteries down the river—one that is sufficient to resist any attack of the rebels to effect a lodgement on this side.

NO CABINET MEETING.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet held to-day, although it was the day for stated meeting.

REVIEW OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.

The first review of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division took place, to-day, in a spacious field, about two miles from the General's quarters, on the Mount Vernon road. The brigades of Gens. RICHARDSON, SEDGEWICK and JAMISON, and Capt. THOMPSON'S Second Artillery Battery, were under arms, altogether nearly ten thousand men it was a splendid sight, and did great credit to the skill of Acting Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN in organizing the Division. The Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Portieth New-York Regiments, with their fine bands, looked exceedingly well. Gen. HEINTZELMAN will soon be entitled to wear the two stars on his shoulder-strap. He graduated in 1826, and ranks all the newly appointed Brigadiers.

REVIEW OF COL. STAHEL'S BRIGADE.

This morning, Col. STAHEL'S brigade was reviewed by Gen. BLENKER. They made a splendid appearance, and the spectacle was witnessed by a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

REVIEW OF GEN. MARTINDALE'S BRIGADE.

There was a splendid review this afternoon, by Gen. PORTER, of the brigade commanded by Gen. MARTINDALE. The reviewing officer passed down the lines, and then the troops marched in columns by him. The regiments looked exceedingly well, and the review showed a higher discipline and perfection in drill than I thought had been attained. Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD assisted Gen. PORTER in the review, and at its close both Gen. PORTER and Gen. BUTTERFIELD warmly complimented Gen. MARTINDALE upon the appearance of his command.

STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED.

Yesterday a splendid stand of colors was presented by Ex-Gov. POLLOCK to the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, of Gen. BLENKER'S division. Gov. POLLOCK made an appropriate speech on making the presentation, to which Col. COALTES responded. Gen. BLENKER also made a speech, and the proceedings were closed by loud cheers for the Union, the Constitution, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gov. POLLOCK, Gen. BLENKER and the German Division.

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

During Wednesday night the pickets of BLENKER'S division, near Annandale, discovered a man moving through the woods toward the rebel lines with a lantern. He was ordered to halt. He refused, and in an instant the light in the lantern was extinguished, and a shot was fired at our picket. Search was made, but without discovering the party.

A VIRGINIAN ARRESTED.

Yesterday a Virginian residing near Annandale, named DICKENS, was arrested and conveyed to Washington. He is suspected of having conveyed information to the rebels. He denies the charge, however, but he refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

NORTHERN MERCHANTS MUST BE PAID.

The decision of Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, that merchants in "Dixie" within the Union lines, must pay their debts to the North, has brought on quite a number of New-York merchants, with claims considered past recovery. Judge FREESE to-day reiterated his determination to enforce payment in every case where it could be shown that a loyal citizen would be the sufferer should the court refuse to act; that in every instance where a refusal to pay could in any manner be connected with the rebellion, he would enforce payment. Judge FREESE decided a case to-day between two citizens of Alexandria, that involves these points. It was shown, from affidavits made by Mr. HALLOWELL, a Union citizen of Alexandria, that a citizen named FLEMING was collecting debts and selling property for J. & E. DOUGLAS, also merchants of Alexandria, who have gone into the rebel army; that he (DOUGLAS) owed HALLOWELL money, which FLEMING refused to pay, saying he had no authority, but admitting that he had sold some of the property of J. & E. DOUGLAS to the firm of REOKVER & PARTNER, also of Alexandria. Upon this statement of facts, made by HALLOWELL and admitted by FLEMING, Judge FREESE compelled FLEMING to pay Mr. HALLOWELL out of funds in his possession belonging to J. & E. DOUGLAS. Judge FREESE remarked that as FLEMING had assumed authority to collect money for Secessionists, he would grant him authority to pay the debts of Secessionists also; that one of the pet theories of the Southern leaders, and one of their inducements to Southern merchants to join the rebellion, was that they could repudiate their debts to the North. He intended, so far as he was concerned, that they should pay their debts. He also granted Mr. FLEMING the privilege of paying Mr. HALLOWELL in gold.

In another case of money owing to Mr. J. A. MOORE, of New-York, (not J. T. MOORE, as I telegraphed yesterday,) Judge FREESE appointed a Commission, consisting of Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, Lieut. STRETCH, and Lieut. STOUTENBERG, to appraise certain goods in the store of the purchaser, enough to satisfy Mr. MOORE'S claim, and allowing a fair sum for transportation back to New-York. So careful was Judge FREESE to protect the rights of the Alexandria merchant that he would not order the sale of the goods there, but instructed the Commission to estimate their value at New-York prices.

I learn that BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, are likely to recover a debt of five thousand dollars in the same manner, one of their customers being allowed by the Court five days to hunt up reasons why he should not pay his debts, and while he is hunting up the reasons a file of the Provost Marshal's men take good care of the stock of goods in his store.

Several cases have occurred where men have boasted of having purchased goods at the North with no intention of paying, have been compelled to disgorge.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST BEHAVE.

Neither the females or children of Alexandria will be allowed to insult our troops with impunity in future. The females will risk confinement in the guard-house, and the parents will be made responsible for the good behavior of their offspring.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. THOS. WILSON, of Fifth Infantry U. S. A., has been appointed a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. THEODORE READ has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain, and assigned to the Brigade of Brig.-Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.

A REBEL APPLYING FOR A PATENT.

A citizen of Richmond, Va., applied lately for a patent, constituting an attorney here his agent for that purpose. The Commissioner declines to grant a patent to any citizen of a rebel State, unless he first takes the oath of allegiance, which the citizen of Richmond, Va., will hardly be willing to do.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LUMBER.

Quartermaster STUCKEA advertises to-day for proposals for delivering in this city, within the next thirty-five days, 715,000 feet of cullings, and 285,000 feet of scantlings. The bids are to be opened on the 29th inst. This looks like putting up extensive Winter quarters.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SQUELCHED.

The *Planters' Advocate*, published at Marlboro, Md., has been suspended, because the Postmaster-General prohibited its circulation by mail.

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

JOHN C. RIVES, of this city, to-day has authorized Col. TAIT to give the wife of each member of the District of Columbia Volunteers a draft for ten dollars a month, and an additional one dollar per month for each child. All the married men in the District are booking their names for membership in the regiment thus favored.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CASEY.

Lieut. PHILIP CASEY, of Company B., Thirteenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, died of dysentery in camp at Upton's Hill, yesterday. His remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Mr. DAWSON, the new Governor of Utah, is in Washington, preparing for the discharge of the duties of his new position. He leaves for Utah on Monday.

CAVALRY AND RIFLEMEN.

The War Department has given Col. FRIEDMAN authority to raise another regiment of cavalry in the State of Pennsylvania. Authority has also been given for raising a new regiment of mounted riflemen in the State of New-York. The last regiment is already being rapidly recruited, and will be in the field in less than sixty days.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore H. PAULDING relieved Commodore BREESE yesterday, as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The customary salutes were fired on the occasion, viz.: fifteen guns for Commodore BREESE, who has been twenty years a Post Captain, and thirteen guns for Commodore PAULDING. It is not at present known to what duty Commodore BREESE will be assigned. He has been in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard upwards of three years, and leaves it with the best wishes and regrets of all with whom he has been connected. Commodore PAULDING has been in the navy upwards of fifty years, having first entered in September, 1811. Twenty-four years of his service were spent at sea, eight years on duty on shore, and the remainder unemployed. He has lately been acting as President of the Navy Retiring Board, convened in this City. Commodore PAULDING is a native and a citizen of New-York.

The marine guard of the *Lancaster* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday from Aspinwall. The crew of the *Lancaster* will be paid off.

The purchased ship *Shepherd Knapp* was at the Yard yesterday taking her armament on board. It consists of eight long thirty-two pounders.

The purchased steamer *Bienville* left the Yard and anchored off the Battery, where she will wait until the *Brandywine* is put into commission.

The steamer *Vixen* sailed yesterday, and the revenue cutter *Arago* arrived at the Yard and was turned over to the naval authorities.

The name of the surgeon attached to the *Saratoga*, who resigned and was sent to Fort Lafayette, is JAMES A. LINDSAY, of North Carolina, and not PHILIP LANSDALE, of Maryland, as previously reported. Dr. LANSDALE is Surgeon of the *John Adams*, and is a strong Union man.

The recruiting office at Bridgeport, Conn., having been open a month without enlisting one recruit, has been closed, and the party has returned to Governor's Island, but will leave again shortly for some other place.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Erecting Fortifications Opposite Edwards Ferry.

List of Casualties in Monday's Battle.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

The rebels during this afternoon were busily engaged in and around their fort, between Leesburgh and the river, fronting Edwords' Ferry. They had previously removed their advance, but from their movements it was judged they were engaged in replacing them. The fort is located on the crest of the first range of hills from the river, several hundred yards to the left of a piece of woods, with a breastwork connecting it with and extending into, or in the rear of the woods. To the rear of this elevation is Leesburgh.

Parties of horsemen have, at different times during the day come up to the fortifications and viewed our batteries ranged along the hills above the ferry. Between the fort-hill and Leesburgh, evidently, rests rests a large rebel force. The smoke from their camp fires have been discoverable all day.

It is believed, however, that their main body lies nearer to and directly opposite the Ferry. They have not exposed themselves in any force, but their pickets and small reconnoitering parties have several times been seen. During the afternoon a train consisting of about 100 wagons appeared on a more distant hill to the right of Leesburgh, and encamped there under the lee of a piece of woods.

Towards dusk a considerable body of cavalry were seen approaching a farm house near the river, a mile above the Ferry, where, during the afternoon, several bodies of officers had paid visits. It is thought that this house had been occupied as a headquarters of some brigade or division.

The regiments engaged in the affair of Monday have not yet completed their reports of the losses sustained. They will be made as perfect as possible and returned to-morrow.

The various regiments located in this region are endeavoring to make themselves as comfortable as the limited facilities of the country will admit.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 25.

Last night our scouts went over the river and picketed the shore for half a mile back, north of Goose Creek. Not a sign of man or horse was heard, except the splash of the oars of a boat some distance up the river.

In the forenoon the rebel pickets are seen at various points on and near the river, above the Ferry. Some are mounted, while others are on foot. No large bodies have been perceived, but it is known that they are concealed by the wooded range of hills half-a-mile back from the river. They still occupy the fort, but apparently not in any great force, although a very heavy body lies directly in their rear.

About midnight there was continued firing at the mouth of the Monocacy. It resulted from the shelling of a rebel camp by our batteries. The enemy did not reply to our shots with any large guns. At headquarters the affair is not spoken of as of any great significance.

The result of our firing has not yet been fully ascertained, beyond the fact that the enemy retreated from their position. Their number is represented to have been small.

Privates Tuttle, Clemans, Mather and Raymond, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, were killed, and Private Ross, of Company C, Third Wisconsin, Corporal Pratt, of Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The following list of wounded in the engagement of Tuesday, at Edwards' Ferry, was received to-day at headquarters, from Pooleville, by telegraph:

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Wistar, in the right elbow joint.
Capt. Lewis Blensall, Co. G, contused wound of the back.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, in the right shoulder.
Lieut. Frank Wade, Co. D, right shoulder.
Lieut. J. Templeton, Co. K, left shoulder.
Sergeant-Major Herbert Bastion, Co. K, right side and elbow.
Color-Sergeant Randall C. Wood, both legs.
Sergeant Eldredge Bunn, Co. A, right leg.
Sergeant John Thatcher, Co. A, in the breast.
Corporal John Paul, Co. H, in the right leg.
Corporal Frank G. Lambert, Co. H., in the right arm.
Corporal Stephen W. Makey, Co. F, right wrist.
Corporal Wm. Herkley, Co. D, left wrist.
Corporal Frederick Piper, Co. F, right hand.

Privates.

Andrew F. Hooper, Co. A, through the right side—since dead.
George N. Hooper, Co. A, through the shoulder-blade.
Sewell Randall, Co. D, through the the left side and eg—since dead.
Christian Schaffer, Co. G, left shoulder.
Frank Ellis, Co. A, right shoulder.
Wm. Bruoel, Co. G, nose and left eye.
Joshua Steambeck, Co. G, right leg.
Wm. Holland, Co. G, right leg.
Fill Mahan, Co. G, left knee.
C. K. Dalton, Co. F, injured internally.
Chas. W. Kelly, Co. H, left leg.
James Patterson, Co. D, hip.
Wm. Coles, Co. G, foot.
Godfrey Chewble, Co. G, foot.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
Henry Cole, Co. F, in the knee.
Henry Rich, Co. D, leg.
Edward B. Taylor, Co. A, right arm.
John Harvey, Co. A, stomach.
Jacob Lutze, Co. A, right thigh, and cut in the neck
Thos. R. McKerney, Co. L, left thigh and foot.
Henry H. Allen, Co. A, left leg.
Richard P. Nichol, Co. C, ankle and heel.
Wm. Smith, Co. G, in the hip.
Lewis Rand, Co. ——, in the thigh.
Chas. Tilling, Co. A, in the hip.
Jas. H. Sloan, Co. C, in the back.
L. G. Prunn, Co. C, arm.
Patrick L. Burke, Co. G, arm fractured.
H. John, Lipsey, Co. A, arm.
Chas. R. Smith, Co. L, in the leg.
Godfrey Shupee, Co. G, hip.
Phillip Smith, Co. G, superficially.
E. Wisnar, Co. A, both shoulders.
Bailey Watson, Co. H, right thigh.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Wm. Fisher, Co. A, finger.
John Lippnet, Co. A, arm.
R. J. Joslen, Co. H, both buttocks.
Richard Hartley, Co. A, foot.
Stiles Bonson, Co. D, arm.
Jas. Tallen, Co. G, leg.
Phillip Smith, Co. G, leg.
Andrew Mark, Co. L, foot.
Jas. Culligan, Co. M, finger.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Ward, left leg.
Capt. S. S. Sloan, Co. F, left foot.
Capt. A. Walter, Co. G, right foot.
First Sergt. H. P. Georgeson, Co. A, right arm.
First Sergt. Diamond Drane, Co. F, right side of the head.
Sergeant Geo. E. Tiffany, Co. G, right arm and abdomen.
Corporal James H. Adams, Co. F, side of the head.
Fred. B. Robbins, Co. G, throat.
Helda S. Holbrook, Co. G, right shoulder.
George F. Daniels, Co. B, right wrist and shoulder.
Henry Collar, Co. H, bullet wound in the groin.

Privates.

Lewis Hale, Co. H, left shoulder.
Frank Marble, Co. G, both sholders.
Joseph H. Apgood, Co. A, in the hip.
Francis Gellen, Co. I, leg.
D. L. Dana, Co. H, foot.
Henry H. Riegg, Co. C, shoulder.
Heben Harris, Co. D, internal injury.
Thos. Hoiney, Co. H, groin.
John Holland, Co. C, hip.
Chas. H. Stone, Co. H, right leg and ankle.
Ralph T. Finney, Co. D, both thighs.
Harris Day, Co. D, left foot.
Geo. B. Simmons, Co. B, right thigh.
Wm. L. Fuller, Co. G, right leg.
E. B. Pitts, Co. H, left thigh.
E. R. Brown, Co. H, neck.
Augustus Bemick, Co. I, left chest.
A. W. Condrey, Co. A, neck and left thigh.
Edward ——, Co. A, left ankle.
Thomas A. Southwick, Co. H, left thigh.
Samuel B. King, Co. H, right thigh.
Samuel C. Smith, Co. C, right hip.
Wm. Sawyer, Co. H, right shoulder.
Jas. Kelley, Co. G, right arm.
Dorman C. Jude, Co. H, left leg.
Edmund C. Arnold, Co. H, right arm.
Alonzo B. Belknap, Co. G, right chest.
E. L. Adams, Co. F, left cheek.
Abner H. Rice, Co. G, shot in the abdomen.
Ed. Harrington, Co. H, wrist.
B. D. Seaver, Co. D, arm.
Simon Sullivan, Co. H, left thigh.
Charles E. Preston, Co. G, in the head.
Mat. Brenan, Co. E, contusion.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Schmidt, Co. E, left hip, right thigh and back.
Capt. Disher, Co. C, bullet wound in the head.
Capt. Putnam, Co. H., right arm amputated.
Lieut. Lowell, Co. E, right hip.
Lieut. Holmes, Co. A, bullet wound in abdomen.
Sergeant H. M. Warren, Co. E, gunshot wound.
Sergeant Mognisky, Co. C, leg.
Sergeant Riddle, Co. I, right ulna.
Corporal Dwyer, Co. A, thigh.

Privates.

Jas. S. Seelon, Co. I, ankle.
Chas. Cowe, Co. H, arm.
Jas. G. Warren, Co. D, gunshot wound.
H. R. Little, Co. I, right arm.
C. Pierce, Co. E, scalp.
Wm. Grady, Co. A, finger.
John Dolan, Co. G, left.
John Riley, Co. G, gunshot wound.
Urlah J. Steuben, Co. E, arm.
Patrick McDermott, Co. A, right knee.
Wm. Babcock, Co. A, left shoulder.
Wm. Hathaway, Co. H, right side.
A. Emmens, Co. I, finger.
Jos. Bert, Co. I, through the thigh.
E. R. Graves, Co. H, left shoulder.
Geo. C. Pratt, Co. I, from the right trochanter to the knee.
Patrick Crowley, Co. G, elbow.
Chas. Congitle, Co. H., right side; slight.
Albert Sherman, Co. D, right foot and head.
Albert Stackpole, Co. I, above the right trochanter.
Wm. Edson, Co. A, through from the right to the left side.
Josiah Proctor, Co. D, raking wound in the back.
Julius Stresck, Co. I, right elbow.

TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Sergeant Patrick Swords, Co. K, left side of, the head.
Corporal Thomas Stapleton, Co. A, contusion of the leg.
Peter McGever, Co. K, left thigh.

Privates.

Ed. Gallagher, Co. K, right arm amputated.
Ed. Reid, Co. K, left breast.
John Stager, Co. I, contusion.
Michael Gillingham, Co. A, wounded.
Daniel Finney, Co. A, back.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

Sergeant H. A. Tucker, right leg.

Privates.

Jas. W. Madison, leg.
N. C. Haskins, shoulder-blade broken.
John Aspinwall, shoulder.
Geo. R. Maldsen, left side.
P. W. Matheuson, both legs.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Privates.

Archibald Allen, Co. I, left shoulder.
John Nixon, Co. I, right arm.

CAVALRY.

Private Caleb Sears, contusion.

LIST OF KILLED IN THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Capt. Alden, Co. H.
Corporal Duncan McPhail, Co. C.

Privates.

Thos. Bailey, Co. A.
Daniel Graham, Co. E.
Jas. Denver, John Sullivan, John Cahill, Edward Sullivan, Daniel Graham—all of Co. K.

The above list contains the names of all known to have been killed in this regiment, but, doubtless, some which are in the list of the missing have been killed.

No further official account had been received at headquarters up to 10 o'clock to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REPORTED RETREAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Friday, Oct. 25.

Information from Camp Wild Cat says that ZOLLICOFFER has retreated beyond Landon, and is supposed to be falling back to Cumberland.

Forty-three mounted rebels, armed with United States muskets, revolvers and bowie-knives, confessedly bound for the rebel army, were surrounded and taken prisoners by twenty-four Home Guards under Capt. CRADDOCK and Major BUCKNER; also, four other men and 42 horses. The former were aiding cavalry men to escape.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The *Courier*, at Bowling Green, publishes BRECKINRIDGE'S card, avowing his intention to resign the United States Senatorship.

A passenger from Nashville reports great suffering and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and other contiguous points. They claim to have 20,000 troops in these localities. A letter from Hopkinsville says that 700 out of 1,500 rebel troops there are sick, and from five to ten dying daily.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 24, } *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25. }

The weather has been most favorable for completing the enormous preparations for the great expedition.

All the armed vessels and transports have now arrived, and Hampton Roads, especially at night, presents a magnificent appearance.

The *S. R. Spalding* will not leave for Hatteras before Sunday.

THE ULSTER GUARD EN ROUTE.

KINGSTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Ulster Guard, Twentieth Regiment, Col. G. W. PRATT, 975 men, left here, this afternoon, and will arrive at the foot of Fourteenth-street, New-York City, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, on their way to Washington.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

Dr. JEFFREY, of the steamer *Mystic*, was sent to Fort Lafayette, last evening, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The steamer *Hatteras*, now at the Navy-Yard, is nearly in order. She will sail, in a few days for the Southern expedition.

The steamer *Miami* will also sail shortly.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Fifth Page.*]

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Number and Names of Regiments.

List of Men-of-War, Gunboats, and Transports.

Departure from Annapolis and Return to Anchorage in Consequence of a Storm.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHESAPEAKE BAY, } Monday, Oct. 21, 1861. }

The naval expedition, of which so much is hoped, and about which so many conjectures are rife, after tedious and perplexing delay, has at last fairly started upon its secret mission. It was originally intended that Hempstead, L. I., should have been the point of departure, and one brigade of the troops, forming a third of the force of the expedition, encamped there. It was, however, thought that the aims of the undertaking would be better subserved by embarking at Annapolis, Md., and thither, about two weeks since, the headquarters of the command was removed.

The military arm of the expedition consists of fifteen thousand men, and is commanded by that sterling soldier, Brig.-Gen. THOS. W. SHERMAN, who achieved a high reputation during the Mexican war for his service in connection with a battery of field artillery, which is still known by his name. The division is divided into three brigades, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. E. L. VIELE, ISAAC J. STEVENS and H. G. WRIGHT, all educated soldiers, and well qualified for the positions they have been called to fill.

During the stay of the soldiers at Annapolis no efforts were spared to perfect them in drill and discipline. Mainly, they had been but a short time under arms, and only hard work, close attention, and an earnest enthusiasm which characterizes the entire command, could have brought the soldiers to that degree of efficiency which they have attained. Notwithstanding this fact, it cannot be disguised, that the majority of the regiments come far short of the perfect standard, and it is much to be regretted that older regiments, whose men, necessarily, are better trained, had not been assigned for the work which the expedition hopes to accomplish. In making this assertion I but echo the words of officers holding high positions in the command.

The ocean steamships upon which the troops were to embark, came straggling from New-York, and the last of the fleet did not arrive until Friday. The vessels are the *Atlantic*, *Daniel Webster*, *Roanoke*, *Empire City*, *Ariel*, *Belvidere*, *Philadelphia*, *Ocean Queen*, *Vanderbilt*, *Ben. Deford*, *Baltic*, *Marion*, *Illinois*, *Coatzcoalcos*, *Ericsson*, *and Star of the South*. Some of these names will be recognized as belonging to the finest steamships afloat, and the appearance of the fleet, anchored in the small roadstead at Annapolis was both novel and magnificent, even to the eyes of a New-Yorker.

On Friday afternoon the order to embark was issued for the First Brigade, (Gen. VIELE'S,) and by dint of extraordinary exertions on the part of the Commanding General and his staff, the men and the entire property, camp equipage, wagons, horses, forage, and stores, were on board before daylight on Saturday. Compared with the time which would have been occupied in the embarkation of the same number of regular troops, this does not seem to have been expeditious work, but volunteer soldiers invariably incumber themselves with more equipage than regulars are permitted to have, and this fact accounts for the time that was consumed.

The regiments were assigned as follows:

Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. FELLOWS, to steamship *Atlantic*.

Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. RODOLPH ROSA, to steamship *Daniel Webster*.

Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MOORE, to steamship *Roanoke*.

Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. PERRY, to steamship *Empire City*.

Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. STRICKLAND, to steamship *Ariel*.

In passing, I may as well state that during the encampment of the Maine Regiment at the Naval School grounds, small-pox made its appearance among it. There were eight cases left in the hospital. Upon authority, which cannot be questioned, I make the assertion, that the entire blame attaching to this misfortune should fall upon the Medical Director of the division to which the regiment was attached while at Washington. Many of the men there were suffering with measles, and the Director sent them to the hospital for eruptive fevers on Kalorama Hill. The result is what the veriest tyro might have anticipated. Few intelligent physicians are unaware that the people of the Eastern States, whose houses are, naturally enough, seldom visited by small-pox, are made careless by their exemption from the disgusting malady, and rarely are vaccinated. Consequently, the Eastern troops are predisposed to the disease, and the fact is patent to every military surgeon of the most limited experience. The conduct of the surgeon in question is, therefore, inexcusable. Dr. GEO. E. COOPER, the Medical Director of the expedition, had those men who were returned from the Kalorama Hospital, weeded out and left at Annapolis. By vaccinating the remainder of the regiment, he hopes the disease will not reappear on shipboard, although, under the circumstances, its showing itself would not be a matter of surprise.

From this digression I return to the statement of the assignment of troops.

The horses and wagons belonging to the First Brigade were shipped on the steamers *Belvidere* and *Philadelphia*.

I append a list of Gen. VIELE'S Staff:

Lieut. Pierre C. Kane, Seventh Regt. N. Y. Vols., Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Jas. R. Gould, Forty-sixth N. Y. Vols., Aid-de-Camp; Capt. G. Scull, Brigade Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon J. C. Dalton, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Nathan Banks, Brigade Quartermaster. The brigade headquarters are on board the steamship *Empire City*.

The Second Brigade is assigned as follows: The Roundhead Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. DANIEL LEASURE, to the steamship *Ocean Queen*.

Five companies of the Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. BENJ. C. CHRISTE, to the same vessel. The remaining companies of this regiment were put on board the *Winfield Scott*.

The Eighth Michigan, Col. WM. M. FENTON, to the steamship *Vanderbilt*.

The remains of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, formerly commanded by Col CAMERON, brother of the Secretary of War, and afterwards by Brig.-Gen. ISAAC J. STEVENS, commanding this brigade, were sent up from Washington on Saturday to join the expedition. They number very nearly six hundred, and are on board the *Vanderbilt*. The regiment is sadly in need of officers.

The horses and wagons pertaining to the brigade are on board the *Ben. Ford*.

The Staff officers of Gen. STEVENS are, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Stevens, U. S. Vol., son of the General; Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Wm. Tilley, U. S. Vol.; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. L. A. Warfield, U. S. Vol.; Surgeon, Dr. George E. Kemble.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* is the Brigade Headquarters.

The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, Commanding, was embarked as follows:

Fourth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. THOS. J. WHIPPLE, on steamship *Baltic*.

Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. JOHN L. CHATFIELD, on steamers *Marion* and *Parkersburgh*.

Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. ALFRED H. TERRY, on steamship *Illinois*.

Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. HORATIO RICE, on steamship *Coatzcoalcos*.

The *Baltic*, on board of which are the headquarters of the brigade, also carries the horses and wagons of the command.

Gen. WRIGHT'S Staff officers are: Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. C. W. Foster; Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. H. P. Goodrich; Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. A. Keith; Acting Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. J. Stotler, of Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; Surgeon, Dr. Crane.

HAMILTON'S Light Battery of six pieces, mostly Parrott rifled-cannon, (formerly SHERMAN'S Battery,) also goes with the expedition. It is on board the steamship *Ericsson*. The number of horses on board the *Ericsson* is 240.

Gen. SHERMAN and his Staff are on board the *Atlantic*, which therefore is constituted the division headquarters.

I append a list of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, which is composed of experienced and talented officers, many of whom are well known to your readers:

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, commanding E. C.; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Geo. Merrill, United States Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. James Magner, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Assistant-Quartermaster; Capt. Charles E. Fuller, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Michael Morgan, Assistant Commissary Sub. United States Army, Chief Commissary; Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, United States Engineers, Chief Engineer; First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers, Second Lieut. Patrick H. O'Rorke, United States Engineers, Second Lieut. James H. Wilson, United States Army, Topographical Engineers; Surgeon George E. Cooper, Medical Department United States Army, Medical Director; First Lieut. F. J. Shunk, Ordnance Department United States Army, Chief of Ordnance; First Lieut. Theodore J. Dumont, United States Army, Assistant Signal Officer in charge; Major Z. K. Pangborn, Additional Paymaster, United States Army; Major J. L. Hewitt, Additional Paymaster, United States Army.

It was late on Sunday night before the embarkation was completed, and the Captains of the steamships not deeming it prudent to run down the Chesapeake in the dark, the vessels all being deep in the water the fleet did not start until this morning, I am writing this letter under most trying circumstances. We are steaming rapidly down the bay for Fortress Monroe, where we expect to arrive in an hour or two. The wind is blowing freshly from the northeast, and as it strikes the good steamer on her quarter, she rolls and pitches considerably. Pale-visaged creatures in uniform, and woe-begone gentlemen in great coats, pass through the cabin, looking the agony they cannot utter, and wonder that I don't succumb to the prevailing nausea.

At Fortress Monroe we are to be detained a day or two in order to embark more troops, a couple of regiments, perhaps, and our ordnance stores. By the by, I had forgotten to say that each vessel is provided with subsistence for the men and horses on board for fifteen days, before breaking cargo, which consists, as far as I have been able to ascertain, of about equal parts of provisions and munitions of war.

As to the ultimate destination of the expedition, nothing is known except to Gen. SHERMAN, whose lips are sealed upon the subject. Of course there are plenty of wiseacres on board who look knowingly, and shake their heads as sagely as owls when the topic is reverted to, but really, save the exception I have mentioned, we are all in the dark. Some conjecture New-Orleans, some Charleston, (would it were so,) others Pensacola, others Wilmington or Beaufort, N. C.; the people of Annapolis assert, positively, James River, Va., and still others say Galveston. As there is nothing in the material of the expedition which indicates it to be intended for any one of these places more than another, I shall await further developments before I hazard an opinion.

The old difficulty, respecting the appointment of a post sutler, is agitating this command. All of the regiments came into the service with a sutler attached to them. These men were regularly appointed, according to the army rules, by the Council of Administration of the regiments. In some cases, all their available funds were invested in the business, when an order was issued by the Secretary of War, which if the exigency did not demand it, was unjust in the extreme, and in any case, inflicts great loss upon the sutlers. The order referred to appoints a Mr. BARR sutler to the expedition, and the authority for the appointment is cited as that section of the army regulations which provides that post sutlers are to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

There is much difference of opinion as to Mr. CAMERON'S right to class this immense body of troops as a "post," but from his fiat there is no appeal, and Mr BARR is the only recognized person who can sell sutler's goods to the soldiers. There is no doubt that the privilege is worth a speedy fortune to its possessor. When the regiments were embarking, and the regimental sutlers were prevented from going on board, much indignation and excitement was caused. One Colonel declared that his regiment should not leave Annapolis unless the sutler went with it. A hint of placing him under close arrest soon made him change his tone. I have heard that the sutler of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. PERRY, attempted to evade the order by a ruse. He marked his goods "commissary stores," and the officer having charge of the embarkation sent them as such on board the *Empire City*. The smart fellow was afterwards found out, and his property confiscated to Uncle Sam.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1861.

The immense fleet of war vessels and steam transports forming the naval expedition about to start for the Southern coast, is now, excepting the steamship *Ericsson*, anchored in Hampton Roads. The transports left Annapolis on Monday morning last, as I before wrote you; but a heavy northeast gale and very thick weather made it necessary to anchor, late on Monday afternoon, as it was not prudent to attempt passing the Horse-Shoe Shoals, which lie across the Chesapeake, not far from our present rendezvous, with vessels so heavily laden, and, in some instances, unprovided with a pilot.

On Tuesday morning nearly all the vessels arrived, but the strong wind continued, and it was impossible to do anything in the way of coaling and refilling water-casks, which all the vessels must do before we depart on our mission. This notoward circumstance was deeply regretted by us all, especially by Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the military arm, who thinks that the unfortunate delay which has marked the undertaking, from its inception, taken in connection with the fact that more publicity has been given to the matter than was at all desirable, will militate much against the objects sought to be accomplished. There is no doubt that every day's detention is of incalculable service to the rebels, who must now be fully aware of our coming, and have made preparations to give us a warm reception.

To-day the weather has cleared, the sea is smooth, and the coal, water and ordnance stores will be shipped without difficulty. Even now, tugs and flatboats are passing rapidly about the Roads, discharging cargoes upon the steamships, and the soldiers on board

render ready, if not willing, service in hoisting the material. Should no more unhappy circumstances interpose, we will surely leave here to-morrow. Expect to hear good news from us as soon as the opportunity is afforded.

The *Illinois*, having the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. FERRY, on board, although she left Annapolis with the other steamers, was weather-bound, and did not arrive here until this morning. A rumor was current, this morning, that both she and the *Ericsson* were aground at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and much uneasiness was felt on their account. It was feared that the steamers would fall into the hands of the rebels, as neither could have made effectual resistance against the long-range guns of a little rebel gunboat, which is said to find a refuge in York River, whence she could easily sally and attack them. The arrival of the *Illinois* was cause for much rejoicing, and the *Ericsson's* appearance is expected momentarily. The *Ericsson* has Capt. HAMILTON'S battery on board, with the horses, caissons and men, and should so unfortunate an event as her running aground have happened, a pretty fair defence might be made.

From Another Correspondent.

WARREN HOUSE, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

It is now more than two months since the first intimations reached the public that a naval expedition was preparing against the Southern coast. When Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, consisting in part of the New-Hampshire Third and Maine Eighth Regiments, were so hastily removed from the camp at Hempstead, in September, it was instantly surmised that the Government was designing a repetition of the Hatteras affair; and ever since then the public, not only of New-York, but of the country, has been on the alert for intelligence connected with the movement. During that time, however, the Press has been reticent, and the public ill-informed. Those who were accustomed to observe indeed found out that no unusual number of steam vessels was being collected in the Harbor of New-York—some loading, others apparently lying inactive in the bay; but although the preparations have been extensive, varied and numerous, nothing of importance to naval secrecy has been disclosed. Even at the time of the removal of the transports from the metropolis the destination of the details was entirely withheld from the community at large; and the absolute embarkation of the armament, which took place yesterday and the day before at Annapolis, affords the first opportunity for the Press to furnish news relative to the greatest naval and military enterprise which has yet been attempted on this Continent. The absolute sailing of the fleet releases me from the obligation of secrecy, and with the fullest concurrence of the authorities I make the following announcements—announcements which Gen. SHERMAN informed me, only last night, it was his express wish should not be made until the arrival of the squadron at Old Point Comfort.

The fleet that sailed yesterday (Monday) morning, consisted of eighteen transports, the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Vanderbilt*, *Ariel*, *Daniel Webster*, *Coatzacoalcos*, *Ocean Queen*, *Illinois*, *Empire City*, *Ericsson*, *Roanoke* and *Marion*, all large ocean steamers, and the *Parkersburg*, *Winfield Scott*, *Pensacola*, *Ben. De Ford*, *Belvidere* and *Philadelphia*, steamers of another class, but adapted for such a trade as that by sea between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four of the transports carry horses and army wagons, the others are loaded with troops, including two regiments from New-Hampshire, the Third and Fourth; four from New-York, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth, the last now about 500 strong; two from Maine, the Eighth and Ninth; two from Connecticut, the Sixth and Seventh; one from Pennsylvania, the Fiftieth, and one from Michigan, the Eighth. All these but one, it will be noticed, are from the Eastern or Middle States, as is eminently suitable in a Coast expedition. At Fortress Monroe they will be joined by two steamers, the *Cahawba* and *Star of the South*, carrying the Rhode Island Third and the Mechanics' or Engineer Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. KEESELL, the latter sometimes known as the Mud Sill Regiment; two transports, the *Oriental* and *Matanzas*, carrying 1,000 contraband negroes, received at or near Fortress Monroe, and six transports, the *Locust Point*, the *Potomac*, the *Golden Eagle*, the *Ocean Express*, the *Zero's Coffin* and the *Great Republic*, carrying stores. So that the military portion of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels, carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contraband and otherwise. The battery is SHERMAN'S well-known one of six guns, and 140 men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege-guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipage, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and large stones, and in fact a complete fitting out for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries, and to intrench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the base of important and future operations. The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offence in the hands of a National army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set us by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the furture use that could be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contraband articles scattered in the Southern interior, from the *point d'appui* afforded by the proposed movement, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have too long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within my grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehensions that the present brandishing of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may incite in them an appreciation of our previous forbearance as well as a wholesome dread of our future determination. A large quantity of surf-boats is taken with the expedition, whose completeness in all matters of ordnance stores, ammunition and appurtenances seems admirable. It will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, whose services in this country are too recent and too brilliant to bear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's Battery at the Battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his Battery to Capt. HAMILTON, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig.-Gens. EGBERT T. VIELE of New-York, SEWARD (late Governor) of Oregon, and WRIGHT, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are all attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade; all are graduates of the West Point Academy, and have served with honor in the United States service.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

Annapolis Roads never saw such a sight as that they witnessed on the 20th of October. In the background was the old town itself, with its quaint roofs and ancient spires, as out of place in America as a baptismal font in a market-place. The Roman Catholic school and the Naval Academy are the only prominent public buildings besides the State House, which stands on a hill, and overlooks the town and harbor. A few aristocratic residences, among them the mansion of Gov. HICKS, and an antiquated edifice, once the residence of CHAS. CARROLL, contrast strongly with the meaner abodes that line the common streets, where black and white trash huddle together. There is no medium between the abodes of the gentry or the houses of the very poor. The Severn runs into Chesapeake Bay, on the north of the town, all along whose eastern side lay, a day or two ago, the great transports built for Atlantic steamers, but now put to the use of war. A score of these mammoth vessels might be counted from the shore, looming up hugely close at hand, or lying aloof in the more distant roads. Tugs were lying in all directions, small steamers crawled along the shore, little boats were rowed incessantly hither and thither, and at the wharves vessels of various calibre received their different freight, some taking on board a General and his Staff, others receiving long lines of army wagons and horses, others were being loaded with stores, and still others with a battery of guns.

The Naval Academy is now used as a barracks for the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and the sentinels paced along its grounds, while the men off duty were gathered in knots under the trees, gazing at the unusual spectacle. Blacks clustered here and there, begging the passing officers to take them along as servants, or wondering in silence at the military confusion. Gov. HICKS walked stately and solemnly along the paved promenade of his academy, and the people coming home from church stopped for a moment to count the vessels, or wish God speed to the departing soldiers. There is said to be very little secession spirit in Annapolis; scarcely any of its inhabitants have left the town, and the troops behaved so well that the people were rather anxious for their longer stay. The camps were pitched outside the town on the northern side, and now that they are struck, long piles of wood are all that is left to mark the spot. Some of the soldiers had come into town on holy errands; a few Methodist preachers created quite a revival of religion in Annapolis, where Methodism is prevalent; others, Roman Catholics, made acquaintance with the Redemptionist Brethren, [illegible] to say, three men of war found their [illegible] among the servants of the Prince of Peace. I went through the College with one of the chaplains, and saw the quiet priests as busy at their prayers and studies as if the country were not rocking as with an earthquake; singing psalms and telling beads, while sentinels were challenging and camps erecting almost beneath their cloister walls. We gave one of the Fathers an invitation to visit us on the following day. He promised to accept it; but that night the fleet received orders to sail, and when he first looked out from his windows next morning, the armament that had lain in the offing was gone.

Fogs and mists prevailed in Annapolis Roads while we lay there, and delayed our movements a day or more; but at last all was ready; stores, and troops and Generals, all aboard, and the transports sailed at about daylight on the morning of the 21st. All the buoys, and light-houses, and light-ships, having been removed from Chesapeak Bay in nearly to entire length, by the rebels, it was necessary to proceed by daylight only, but the day became obscured before we arrived in Hampton Roads, and at nightfall we were not in sight of Fortress Monroe, so anchor was cast; early the next morning we started once more, and in an hour or two the guns of the great fort could be seen. In Hampton Roads lay stretched out a fleet of war vessels, the equal of which has not been seen before in America, and which will indeed compare with the famous Crimean squadron. Steamships of every variety of size and of every class, gunboats, sloops and schooners and frigates of war make a sight that must be anything but inspiriting or agreeable to the rebels at Sewell's Point opposite. Nearly fifty gunboats may be counted from our present position, which is on the outer side of the Fortress, while further in the little bay which lies between the fort and the mouth of Hampton River, the masts still of other vessels can be distinguished through the trees and chimney-tops of Old Point Comfort. The *Wabash*, the *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke*, the *Seminole*, have already been pointed out to me; signals are flying from the first-mentioned the flag-ship of the squadron, and military signals are also exposed from the rigging of the *Atlantic*, on board which Gen. SHERMAN has made his headquarters. I shall not, however, at present attempt to give any details of the strictly naval portion of the fleet as I hope soon to be able to furnish them authentically. Capt. DUPONT is in command, GOLDSBOROUGH, the senior, is, I understand, to remain with the blockading squadron. Gen. SHERMAN'S command includes the transports, but is strictly military. It is guessed by many that 10,000 seamen will be engaged in the expedition; but I do not pretend to indorse the guess. The various transports are steaming into the harbor. A dozen or more have already arrived, while nearly as many more were awaiting us; so that, with the great port itself on our right, the Rip Raps before us, the forest of masts further on, smoke and steam pipes looking like the trunks of huge trees amid the slender masts that rise tall and grace all around, and the white tents of three separate encampments visible along the shore, the whole sight is martial and inspiring in a remarkable degree.

The transports are piled thick with their living freight; on one, I am told, are as many as 2,000 souls. The *Atlantic* has about 1,200 aboard; but, although, of course, so many cannot be embarked on a single vessel without packing them more than closely, they do not seem to suffer. The New-Hampshire Third Regiment is quartered here; they seem a set of cleanly, hardy men, superior to the material of many regiments. They are healthy and in good condition; their discipline is evident, their spirits are excellent; they submit to circumstances inevitably disagreeable without grumbling—an unprecedented trait in a soldier's benavior. Those off guard or cooking duty amuse themselves with gazing at the performances of the seamen or the peculiarities of the ship—many of them having never seen an Atlantic steamer before; with singing hymns or listening to the band. The number of hymns they know is wonderful—all Methodist; but I cannot observe that they swear any less than other soldiers. Flanders is not the only place in the world where the armies find that practice indispensable. However, they have good voices, and make music enough at night to set off some of their duty of the day. The seamen look upon them as poor, miserable wretches, ignorant of the first rudiments of education, or of the slightest ability to help themselves; so they take pity on the unfortunate creatures. In the embarkation they assisted the soldiers to clamber up the ship's sides—took their muskets or knapsacks till the unwanted task was accomplished—gave a hand to the stumblers, and altogether they act as beings of a superior class, who, with that beneficence to be expected from their superiority, are inclined to afford a pitying assistance to the unlucky landsmen somewhat in the Brobdignagians displayed their charity towards Gulliver, or a good-natured school boy might look after a forlorn rabbit.

So the seamen are on watch, and the soldiers on guard; these have their general aud those their sailing master; the ship's bells are struck and the regimental drums beat tattoo and revellie; the sailors pursue their usual tasks among the crowd of troops; on the quarter-decks, ship's officers and staff officers and regimental officers are promenading; carpenters and marines sit in the surf-boats that half cover the decks; clerks are copying reports in the dining-saloon, and in the hold are bunks for eleven hundred soldiers. A variety of life indeed—a variety of occupation—all bent on one errand and intended to accomplish one purpose. Let us hope that though much of the life must be spent it may not be wasted; that so much preparation may not be in vain.

VAGABOND.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXPEDITION

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILITARY BRANCH.

THE GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Brigadier-Gen. THOS. W. SHERMAN, (who must not be confounded with W. T. SHERMAN, of Ohio,) is the commander of the military division of this expedition, and is considered one of the best officers in the United States Army. Gen. SHERMAN graduated at West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War, under TAYLOR and SCOTT. He was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. In the Mexican War he commanded and gave his name to "Sherman's Battery," which he organized in Mexico. When this secession war broke out Gen. SHERMAN was doing duty on the frontier. Gen. SHERMAN is a native of Rhode Island. It was his namesake, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, (the successor of Gen. ANDERSON in Kentucky,) who commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run. Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, and sailed the following day. His headquarters are on board the *Atlantic*. Our correspondent states that the land force of the expedition will reach 15,000. This is not the entire force. It is supposed that additional troops will be taken from Fortress Monroe, but we have no means as yet of knowing what these troops are. They will probably include SERRELL'S Engineers and the Third New-Hampshire Regiment. Dr. C. H. CRANE, for some time past examining surgeon of recruits at the medical purveying dépôt in Grand-street, is Medical Director assigned to Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. Dr. CRANE entered the service as Assistant, Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on the 3d of February, 1848, and was recently appointed full Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He is a native of Rhode Island, but was appointed from Massachusetts, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. L. VIELE, COMMANDING.

This officer was appointed a Brigadier-General on the 17th of August last. He was born in Saratoga County, in this State, and is now some thirty-six years of age. He graduated at West Point in the same class with Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN; joined his regiment in Mexico, immediately on receiving his commission, and served under Gen. SCOTT until the close of the war. In 1853, Capt. VIELE, having resigned his commission, was appointed State Engineer of New-Jersey, and was charged with a geometrical survey of the State. In 1856 he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park, his plans for that work having been adopted. In the beginning of the present year he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park in Brooklyn. When Washington was in danger Capt. VIELE organized a body of 200 men, who were armed and equipped in three days, and sailed in a steamer chartered by private subscription, for the relief of the Seventh Regiment. On marching at Fortress Monroe, he learned that the Seventh had already proceeded to Washington. His appointment to a Brigadier-Generalship, and to a command in this expedition, has been regarded with satisfaction in this State.

THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, previous to its transfer to Washington, was located for some time at Hempstead, L. I. They were raised from all parts of the State, and their number, all told, is 1,150 men. The regiment has been in the United States service some six or seven weeks. Its Colonel is an old West Point graduate, and is considered an excellent disciplinarian. The Lieutenant-Colonel has seen service in Mexico, and was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. The Major, Adjutant, and quite a number of privates have also been set free. The officers of the regiment are as follows:

Colonel, ENOCH Q. FELLOWS; Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN H. ROBINSON; Major, JOHN BEDEL; Adjutant, Alfred A. HILL; Quartermaster, Arthur S. NESMITH; Surgeon, Albert A. MOULTON; Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin F. EATON; Chaplain, Henry HILL; Sergeant-Major, Thomas M. JACKSON; Commissary Sergeant, George H. MINER; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles F. BRAINARD; Hospital Steward, Moody A. SAWYER; Principal Musicians to Infantry, Harrison B. WING, John L. RANDALL.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. CLARK; Company B, Capt. WILBUR; Company C, Capt. DONOHUE; Company D, Capt. DUNBAR; Company E, Capt. PLYMPTON; Company F, Capt. RANDLETT; Company G, Capt. WIGGIN; Company H, Capt. DOW; Company I, Capt. CARLTON; Company K, Capt. LITTLEFIELD.

THE FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, sometimes called the Fremont Rifle Regiment, left this City for Washington about the middle of September. It numbered then only 700 men. The following are the names of its officers:

Colonel, RUDOLPH ROSA.
Lieutenant-Colonel, GERMAIN METTERNICH.
Major, JOSEPH GERHARDT.
Staff—Adjutant, Adolph C. C. TAMSEN; Quartermaster, T. H. Peterson; Paymaster, Henry Schröder, First Lieutenant in Company C; Commissary, Friedrich Wilhelm Obermier, First Lieutenant in Company E; Surgeon, Henry Hövet, M. D.; Assistant-Surgeon, Otto Schedck, M. D.
Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Geo. W. Travers; First Lieutenant, Theodor Hohle; Second Lieutenant, Carl Meyer. Company B—Captain, Julius Parcus; First Lieutenant, Carl Seldeneck; Second Lieutenant, Heinr Krause. Company C—Captain, Francis Mirhibauer; First Lieutenant, Henry Schröder; Second Lieutenant, ——. Company D—Captain, Richard Riegel; First Lieutenant, Auton Hinckel; Second Lieutenant, George Breuning. Company E—Captain, Phillipp Schwrckardt; First Lieutenant, F. W. Obermier; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Grotowsky. Company F—Captain, John Henkell; First Lieutenant, Anton Ganggel; Second Lieutenant, Alphonse Servrerl. Company G—Captain, Carl Paulsseckel; First Lieutenant, John Bleiing; Second Lieutenant, Friedrich C. Kocher. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, Carl Schieber; Second Lieutenant, George Hosterrerch. Company I—Captain, —— Warmkessel.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, called also "The Washington Greys," left this City for Washington about a month ago. Previously it had been stationed at the East New-York Encampment. Its officers are:

Colonel—HENRY MOORE; Lieutenant-Colonel—Jas. L. Fraser; Major—Daniel Lloyd; Adjutant—Edwin B. Cox; Quartermaster—George C. Bingham; Paymaster—Fred. A. Sawyer; Commissary—G. B. Van Brunt: Surgeon—W. V. White; Assistant-Surgeon—W. H. Tanner; Chaplain—Rev. Joshua Butts; Sergeant-Major—E. Granville; Quartermaster-Sergeant—J. Anderson; Commissary-Sergeant—E. B. Brown; Color-Sergeants—D. Simpson and C. F. Stephenson; Hospital Steward—E. Pendleton; Drum-Major—John A. May; Right General Guide—Abijah Pell; Left General Guide—H. Rockafellow.

Company A—Captain, A. B. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, Edward Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Edward Lewter. Company B—Captain, S. G. Johnson; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Draper. Company C—Captain, J. Noble Warren; First Lieutenant, John Ross; Second Lieutenant, G. Newman. Company D—Captain, J. L. Smith; First Lieutenant, C. R. MacDonald; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Kirby. Company E—Captain, George Qucker; First Lieutenant, A. S. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Martin. Company F—Captain, R. G. Newell. Company G—Captain, Chs. A. Moore; First Lieutenant, G. M. Husted; Second Lieutenant, Chs. M Brockway. Company H—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, J. J. O'Mally; Second Lieutenant, Andrew O'Toole. Company J—Captain, David Allen; First Lieutenant, J. W. Swift; Second Lieutenant, R. O. Stearns. Company K—Captain, J. H. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, John Moit; Second Lieutenant, G. G. Brosherton.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, known also as the Continental Guard, left its camp, near Fort Hamilton, in the direction of Washington, about the middle of September. Its officers are:

Colonel—JAMES H. PERRY.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Barton.
Major—Oliver T. Beard.
Staff—Adjutant, Anthony W. Goodell; Quartermaster, Irving M. Avery; Surgeon, A. Perry, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, J. Mulford, M. D.: Chaplain, W. P. Strickland, D. D.
Non-Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster Sergeant, Van Rensselaer K. Hilliard; Acting Commissary Sergeant, G. P. Bicker; Sergeant-Major, Samuel H. Moser.
Line.—Company A—Captain, L. H. Kent; First Lieutenant, B. R. Corwin; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Robinson. Company B—Captain, E. K. Travis; First Lieutenant, N. A. Elfwing; Second Lieutenant, T. Vidall. Company C—Captain, Farrell; First Lieutenant, ——McArdle; Second Lieutenant, —— Hatfield. Company D—Captain, D. C. Knowles; First Lieutenant, J. Paxton; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Edwards. Company E—Captain, W. B. Coan; First Lieutenant, F. Hurst; Second Lieutenant, J. Bodine. Company F—Captain, J. M. Green; First Lieutenant, S. K. Wallace; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Ferguson. Company G—Captain, A. Elmendorf; First Lieutenant, W. H. Dunbar; Second Lieutenant, J. P. Nichols. Company H—Captain, D. W. Strickland; First Lieutenant, W. L. Lockwood; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Patterson. Company I—Captain, J. G. Ward; First Lieutenant, S. M. Swartwout; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Perry, Jr. Company K—Captain, S. J. Foster; First Lieutenant, S. Gale; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Miller.

THE EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, which also forms part of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, numbered only 800 men when it passed through this City on the 11th of September last; but it is said that there is now a full complement of 1,046 men in the corps. The recruiting took place principally in the hardy regions of Moosehead Lake, Bangor, Ellsworth and Augusta. The regiment's officers are as follows:

Colonel, LEE STRICKLAND; Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Rust; Major, James S. Rice; Quartermaster, A. H. Strickland; Adjutant, James Dingley, Jr.; Surgeon, Pal. Fisher; Assistant Surgeon, J. S. Houghton; Sergeant-Major, E. A. Perry; Quartermaster's Sergeant, J. M. Robins.

Company A—Captain, E. W. Woodman; First Lieutenant, A. S. Bump; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Adams.

Company B—Captain, J. M. Twichel; First Lieutenant, C. C. Perry; Second Lieutenant, L. B. Rogers.

Company C—Captain, J. E. Bryant; First Lieutenant, J. H. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Timberlake.

Company D—Captain, Henry Boynton; First Lieutenant, F. E. Gray; Second Lieutenant, John R. Sprague.

Company E—Captain, Thomas Hutchings; First Lieutenant, T. S. Hutchings; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Phillips.

Company F—Captain, John Hemingway; First Lieutenant, A. E. Kimball; Second Lieutenant, John H. Roberts.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Holl; First Lieutenant, William T. Lane; Second Lieutenant, Edwin B. Bates.

Company H—Captain, John F. Millliken; First Lieutenant, E. A. True; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Howard.

Company I—Captain, Wm. M. McArthur; First Lieutenant, Chas. H. Robinson; Second Lieutenant, John E. McUrda.

Company K—Captain, John Conant; First Lieutenant, Henry Brown; Second Lieutenant, Hillman Smith.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. ISAAC J. STEVENS, COMMANDING.

Brig.-Gen. STEVENS is a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and entered the Corps of Engineers, in which service he continued until 1853, when he was appointed Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory. Having been elected to Congress from the territory in 1857, he resigned office. Gen. STEVENS was at the siege of Vera Cruz, under SCOTT, and fought in several subsequent battles. He was severely wounded in the final assault upon the City of Mexico, and was twice breveted for gallant services. The following regiments compose this brigade:

ROUNDHEAD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Col. DANIEL LEASURE, commanding.

FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRISTE, commanding.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.—Col. WM. M. FENTON, commanding.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. H. G. WRIGHT, COMMANDING.

The commander of this brigade, HORATIO GATES WRIGHT, is an experienced officer in the service. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Engineers in 1841. From 1841 to 1844 he was Acting Assistant Professor and Assistant Professor of Engineering in the Military Academy, and in February, 1848, he received his First Lieutenancy. A capital opportunity is offered him now to show them the reputation he enjoys of being an excellent engineer and an efficient officer. The following regiments comprise Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade:

THE FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment numbers 1,000 men, armed with the Enfield rifle, and dressed in the regulation uniform. The men are choice specimens of New-England soldiers. The regiment has 22 baggage wagons, one ambulance and one hospital wagon. They left for Washington about a month ago. The following is a list of the staff officers:

Colonel, THOMAS WHIPPLE; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Bell; Major, S. Drew; Adjutant, — Fuller; Quartermaster, James S. Keely; Surgeon, —Dixon; Chaplain, — Willis.

THE SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—Col. JOHN L. CHATFIELD, commanding.

THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment left for Washington on the 20th inst. They number 1,000 men, though when they passed through this City they were deficient to the extent of one company. They are armed with Enfield rifles, with the exception of two companies, which are armed with Sharpe's weapon. The chief officers are:

Colonel, A. H. FERRY, New-Haven; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. R. Hawley, Hartford; Major, George T. Gardner, New-Haven; Adjutant, Grosvenor Starr, New-Haven; Quartermaster, Adrian Terry, New-Haven; Surgeon, Frank Bacon, New-Haven; Chaplain, H. L. Wayland, Worcester.

Captains—Company A, Daniel G. Francis, Hartford; Company B, Daniel C. Rodman, Hartford; Company C, Oliver S. Sanford, Meriden; Company D, Benjamin F. Skinner, Danbury; Company E, Charles E. Palmer, New-Haven and Winsted; Company F, Theodore Bacon, New-Haven; Company G, Edwin S. Hitchcock, New-Haven; Company H, John B. Dennis, Norwich; Company I, Sylvester H. Gray, Bridgeport; Company K, Charles Burton, Windham County.

THE NINTH MAINE REGIMENT.—This regiment has but recently passed through this City, *en route* for the seat of war. It numbers in all 1,100 men, and is armed with the Enfield rifle. Physically it will compare with any regiment in the service. Its officers are;

Colonel—RUTHERFORD KING, of Portland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Coleman Herding, of Gorehan.
Major—Sabine Emory.
Surgeon—Joel Richardson.
Assistant Surgeon—Cyrus D. Tuck.
Quartermaster—John H. Lowell.
The Chaplain has not yet been appointed.
Company A, Capt. Granger; Company B, Capt. Robinson; Company C, Capt. Reed; Company D, Capt. Wedgwood; Company E, Capt. Baker; Company F, Capt. Bisby; Company G, Capt. Hinds; Company H, Capt. Commings; Company I, Capt. Chase; Company K, Capt. Wentworth.

NAVAL BRANCH OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE COMMODORE.

The naval officer in command of this expedition is Commodore S. F. DUPONT, who has gone out in the *Wabash* as his flag-ship. Capt. DUPONT is a native of New-Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware, of which State he is a citizen. He entered the navy in 1815, and has consequently served his country for over forty-six years. In 1859 Capt. DUPONT was appointed Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard—a position that he has held until recently. The Commodore's Staff officers are:

Fleet Captain—C. H. DAVIS.
Flag-Lieutenant—S. W. PARKTON.

THE FLAG-SHIP.

The *Wabash* (50 guns) sailed from this port on the 17th inst. She had arrived here about a fortnight previous from Charleston Bar, and underwent some slight repairs for injuries sustained at the Hatteras Inlet affair. The armament of the *Wabash* is of the most formidable description. It consists of twenty-eight 11-inch Dahlgren guns; one 10-inch Dahlgren; one 60-pound rifled Dahlgren; one 30-pound Parrot; fourteen 8-inch shell guns and three boat howitzers. The crew include about 650 men and marines. The following is a list of the officers of the *Wabash*:

Commander—C. R. P. ROGERS.
Lieutenants—Thos. G. Corwin, J. H. Upshur, S. B. Luce, John Irwin, J. S. Barnes.
Fleet Surgeon—George Clymer.
Assistant Surgeon—E. M. Stein.
Paymaster—J. S. Gulick.
Chief Engineer—J. W. King.
First Assistant Engineer—R. W. McCleery.
Second Assistant Engineers—F. J. Lovering, T. A. Stephens.
Third Assistant Engineers—P. R. Voorhees, Molony, W. C. Williams, H. Missimer.
Chaplain—George Dorrance.
Captain Marines—J. T. Doughty.
Second Captain Marines—H. B. Huff.
Acting Masters—George W. Palmer, Lewis West, J. E. Rockwell, W. H. West, H. M. Gregory.
Midshipmen—R. H. Lamson, J. S. Robertson, —. Roland.
Boatswain—J. Coglan.
Gunner—Thomas Stewart.
Carpenter—George Boardman.
Sailmaker—Wm. N. Mane.
Flag-officer's Secretary—McKinley.
Captain's Clerk—Blydenburg.
Paymaster's Clerks—Ditty, Delacy.

THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

We are now enabled to give the names of all the vessels engaged in this great expedition. The gunboats are all well armed and manned. Vessels like the *Unadilla*, *Seneca*, *Pembina* and *Ottawa*, each carry one 11-inch Dahlgren, one Parrott rifled gun, and two 24-pound howitzers. The names of the gunboats are;

Vessel.	Commander.
Seminole	J. P. Gillies.
Mohican	Godon.
Florida	Gildsborough.
Pocahontas	Drayton.
James Adger	Marchand.
Augusta	Parrott.
Alabama	Lanier.
Unadilla	N. Collins.
Ottawa	Thos. H. Stevens.
Seneca	Daniel Ammen.
Pawnee	R. H. Wyman.
Pembina	Bankhead.
Isaac Smith	Nicholson.
R. B. Forbes	Newcomb.
Curlew	Watmough.
Penguin	Budd.

In addition to these vessels, all of which are steamers, there are now on the station, and to join the squadron, the *Sabine*, (50,) Capt. RINGGOLD, at present blockading Charleston; the *Susquehannah*, (15,) Capt LARDNER; the *Flag*, Commander RODGERS; the *Savannah*, (24,) Commander MISSROON, off Savannah; the *St. Lawrence*, (50,) Capt. PERVIANCE, off St. Simon's; the *Dale*, (16,) Commander YEAD, off Fernandina; the *Vandalia*, (20,) Commander HAGGERTY, recently off Bale's Bay, S. C., but just returned to Hampton Roads; and the *Governor*, (transport,) Capt. C. L. LITCHFIELD, with Major REYNOLDS' Battalion of Marines. The entire armament of the fleet is about 400 guns.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET

STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.
Baltic	2,753	Comstock.
Ocean Queen	2,662	Seabury.
Vanderbilt	3,360	La Favre.
Illinois	2,123	Rathburn.
Star of the South	950	Kearnly.
Marion	800	Phillips.
Parkersburgh	715	Hoffman.
Matanzas	875	Leesburg.
Cahawba	1,643	Baker.
Empire City	1,751	Baxter.
Ariel	1,295	Terry.
Daniel Webster	1,035	Johnston.
Coatzacoalcos	1,953	Botcock.
Roanoke	1,071	Conch.
Ericsson	1,902	Cowles.
Oriental	——	Tuzo.
Potomac	448	Hillard.
Locust Point	662	French.
Philadelphia	1,236	Barton.
Spalding	——	——
Winfield Scott	——	——
Atlantic	2,845	——
Belvidere	——	Phillips.
Ben. Deford	1,080	——
Mayflower, (ferryboat.)		
Philadelphia, (ferryboat.)		
Baltimore, (ferryboat.)		
Eagle, (ferryboat.)		
Star, (ferryboat.)		
Pocahontas, (ferryboat.)		
Commodore Perry, (ferryboat.)		

SAILING VESSELS.

Tonnage.		Tonnage.
Great Republic..... 3,356	Zenas Coffin	338
Ocean Express..... 1,697	Golden Eagle.....	1,128

All these transport vessels are armed. They carry ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, two houses in frame work, bricks in large quantity, about 1,500 shovels, the same number of picks, sand bags, horses, boats for landing men and guns through the surf, and every other article likely to be required for a campaign.

Union Relief Movements in Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few words about the Ladies' Union Relief Association will not be unwelcome to the readers of the TIMES newspaper. This Association was organized in September, and with the usual determination of brave ladies, as well as brave men, they are gradually arriving at a strong point, from which they hope to exercise a decided and practical influence for good. The ladies decided that the first thing to be attended to was the great need among the troops of their own State. Every other State in the Union, good, tried old Kentucky included, has had a Legislature to help it through the difficulties of organizing regiments. Now, our Legislature is in great difficulty itself, and cannot vote money or anything else for either loyalty or rebellion; so the ladies of Baltimore, to atone a little for their leaders' *peculiarities*, have begun this enterprise with a good will, which always makes a way. But still they would like a little of the overflowing of the other cities, in the way of substantial clothing, flannels, blankets, stockings, etc. After the men have been attended to who come from Maryland, their devotion is to be given to the hospitals, which are very conveniently situated for any to visit them. Already have the ladies done a great amount of good, by carrying delicacies, flowers, books and nice clean clothes to the sick men, and writing letters for them to their friends. Those who have friends and kindred in these hospitals, at the North and West, will love to know that they are kindly cared for, and that soft hands and sweet voices are often near them to help them bear their [illegible]. Those persons all over [illegible] how to send [illegible] they are rightly used. Boxes of [illegible] sent by express to Mrs. [illegible] North Howard-st., which is the room of the Association, or to Mrs. ALEXANDER TURNBULL, No. 63 Franklin-street, corner of Park-street. This Society is now thoroughly organized, with President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c., and the names of the ladies are among some of the very best of Baltimore. Let our Northern friends now come forward and help Baltimore along. We are not too proud to acknowledge that for a little while she needs help, and blessings, and good wishes. Friends from Springfield, Mass., have been the first to send a box of articles, and we trust that others will follow their good example.

BALTIMORE.

THE BROOKLYN MASS MEETING.

SPEECH OF COL. T. F. MEAGHER.

The following is a report of the address delivered by Col. T. F. MEAGHER at the mass meeting in Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Chairman, in introducing Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, said:

A few years ago I attended a meeting at which an eloquent son of the Emerald Isle was introduced, and he commenced his speech with saying, "My heart shakes hands with you." I have the pleasure to introduce to you a son of the same Isle, this afternoon—one who, also, desires to shake hands with your hearts. [Cheers.] I will introduce to you Col THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. [Immense cheering.]

COL. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. MEAGHER presented himself amid renewed acclamations and applause.

He, in substance, said:

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN, [cheers,] AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a very complimentary request which I have just received from several of the most prominent and influential and notable citizens of Brooklyn, I am here amongst you this day, to participate in the proceedings of this meeting, and, so far as my voice and vote can do so, to ratify the nominations you have made, and which constitute what is known as the People's Ticket. [Cheers.] At this late hour of the afternoon, after the lengthened discourse which

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

An Exciting Session.

The German Union League met again at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, in the loog room of Pythagoras Hall, Dr. Matthaeus Wilhelm in the Chair, and Messrs. Meidhof and J. J. Freedman, Secretaries.

After the reading of the last meeting's minutes, which, by the aid of two slight alterations, were adopted, Mr. Wesendonck, of the Sub-Committee of Conference of the Executive Committee, rose to report the proceedings of himself and colleagues since the last meeting of the League. He said that, setting out with the intent to secure a ticket of good and capable men, for whom no party could complain, they had conferred upon divers occasions with the Committees of other Union organizations with a final result highly satisfactory to themselves. Their object had been a union ticket, always keeping in view the principles represented by that on which the name of Mr. Dickinson stood first and that of Mr. Tallmadge last. They had now the honor to present a series of names, of which half were Republican and half, for most important offices, too, were Democratic. Mr. Wesendonck then proceeded to read the proposed County ticket, which has been repeatedly published in these columns. Of Mr. Frederick L. Vollee for Sheriff, he said that the other Committees had spoken in high terms, and the German Conference, with a fair prospect of his election, adhered to him. They had sustained, at first, Mr. Lemual Bangs for County Clerk, but, finding him weak, had, under the power conferred upon them by the League, fallen back upon Mr. Joseph L. Hoxie. For District Attorney they had proposed Mr. James M. Smith, but, meeting with opposition on all sides, had taken up Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr. Mr. Wesendonck here proceeded to narrate the intricate negotiations of the Conference Committee, and sustained Mr. Lawrence in high terms as a candidate who would be altogether liberal with the German interest.

For Coroners, in addition to the names of Drs. Baumann and Schirmer, already ratified, they had accepted those of Geo. W. Matsell and Dr. J. W. Ranney.

The Judges had already been named and ratified, and, in accordance with the Constitution of the League, the Senators and Assemblymen had been left to the Districts. The latter had not yet reported. Mr. Wesendonck closed with an eloquent appeal for united action.

Aaron Frank, Esq., at once moved the ratification of the whole ticket, *en bloc*, as reported.

Hereupon arose an animated debate, Mr. Nicholaus Fischer, delegate from the Twenty-first Ward, protesting against the report as being the work of but a minority of the Executive Committee and its Sub-Committee of Conference whereof he was a member.

The discussion rapidly assumed wider proportions, and presently hinged upon the nomination of Mr. James M. Smith, Mr. J. J. Freedman warmly sustaining the claims of the latter, and reading aloud a communication from the German Liquor Dealers' Association, setting forth that they regarded Mr. Lawrence as a more dangerous nominee for the German interest than Mr. Oakey Hall, and that they would not support the ticket of the League if his name were upon it. The American Liquor Dealers, Mr. Freedman said, controlled 7,000 votes, the German Association 1,800, the Irish Society 3,000, making 11,000 in all who would be driven off in that direction alone by the nomination of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Smith was the only candidate who would satisfy them. Sixty thousand votes would back his nomination.

These declarations of Mr. Freedman were met with vehement opposition by Messrs. Wesendonck, Steinbrenner, Frankendorf, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, and others, who denied the premises of that gentleman, and advocated Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Friedrich Kapp on the same side of the question asked Mr. Freedman if he would go with the League in case Mr. Smith was not nominated, to which the answer "No!" was promptly made—Mr. Freedman remarking that he had just read his documents, and there were 20,000 votes to back them.

Mr. Julius Brill warmly urged any good candidate for the sake of the Union, of German unity and the immediate interests involved. He had been first and all along for Mr. Smith, because the latter was the candidate recommended and put up with instructions to the Committee at the former meetings of the League; but he would obey the wishes of his colleagues in sustaining Mr. Lawrence, or any other good man. Mr. Brill deprecated the idea of slighting the Liquor Dealers. They were a powerful and, in general, an influential body, and could have prevented the selection of even the delegates present, when first named in their respective Wards.

Gustav Levy, Esq., eloquently, sustained the ticket as reported on its merits, but abstained from any attack on Mr. Smith.

The discussion continued with increasing interest, Mr. Kopp, of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, and Messrs. Schwab, Schmidt, Fischer and others sustaining Mr. Smith. Mr. Lindermann reminded the League that the interest and feelings of the mechanic and laboring man must be remembered, if any of the candidates desired votes. He wanted to see the best and truest man chosen.

Mr. Fischer, of the Twenty-first ward, resigned his membership of the organization, but remained in the room.

Dr. Dulon believed that the Union ticket to-night reported would get not 3,000 nor 5,000 votes, as some gentlemen had, in the course of debate, remarked, but 30,000, and that the German element would become a political power. [Great applause.]

Aaron Frank, Esq., in a speech of much force, recalled the League to the high objects of its organization, viz.: The support of the American Government and Union, and the election of only capable and honest men to office. Closing amid great acclamation, he called for action on his motion to accept Mr. Wesendonck's report.

This was immediately had, Mr. Freedman's amendment to stand by the name of James M. Smith being voted down by a majority not counted against it, and 14 voting for it.

Hereupon, Mr. Freedman loudly declared that the Convention had betrayed its German constituency, and, thereby gave great offence to many present, who insisted upon his withdrawal from the room. Mr. Freedman at once retired, and during the brief confusion occasioned by this incident a considerable number of delegates also withdrew.

The Wards were then called, each delegate by name, to vote, and the result exhibited 42 in favor of ratifying the ticket, with Mr. Lawrence for District-Attorney, and 3 against it, the whole representation of the twenty-two Wards, each claiming 6 delegates, not being present, and some members abstaining from voting.

Hereupon the League, having indorsed the whole ticket by acclamation, adjourned, at midnight, to meet again in the same place on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Other Local Political Matters.

UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—NOMINATIONS CONCLUDED.

This Committee met at the Everett House, Thursday, to complete their nominations for the coming election. The organizations represented were the Fifth-avenue, the St. Nicholas, the Tax Payers' Union, and the People's Union. The latter organization only had three members present, and took no part in the deliberations.

After a full and free conference, the meeting resolved that they deemed it inexpedient to make nominations of candidates for Assembly, but recommended to the several Ward organizations to select such candidates as were most worthy of their suffrages. The candidates for all the other offices having been agreed upon at previous conferences, the meeting closed their labors by appointing a Committee of two from each organization, with power to add to their numbers, to act as a consolidated Committee, to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to insure the success of the candidates nominated by the conference.

The following gentlemen were named on the Committee:

Fifth Avenue Organization—Wm. V. Brady, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, A. T. Stewart.

St. Nicholas Organization—Otis D. Swan, William Osilatin.

Tax-Payers' Union—Jno. Livingston, Ralph Mead, Prof. Wm. B. Wedgewood, Geo. P. Rogers, Wm. Ely.

Some talk was had in reference to the candidate of the Conference for Sheriff, Mr. Josiah Brown, and, in order to insure success, it was proposed to take up a new candidate, Mr. Wm. C. Conner, whom, it is thought all parties, except Mozart, would be willing to agree upon. No action, however, was taken in the matter, it being thought best to await the action of the Republican Convention, which met last evening.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A meeting of the above Convention was held Thursday, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Hon. F. A. Conkling in the Chair. The Committee of Twenty-two, it was stated, had appointed a Committee of Seven to confer with other organizations. The result of that conference was an agreement upon the following ticket:

County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Sheriff—J. W. Brown.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—E. Collins, L. Nanmann, W. Sherman, N. W. Ranney.

After much discussion, in which the report of the Committee was not agreed upon, the meeting adjourned till 7½ o'clock Saturday evening.

SYRACUSE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The Committee, appointed from the Syracuse People's Convention in Wednesday evening, met in informal meeting at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The members of the Committee did nothing but make arrangements amongst themselves for the hire of rooms during the election campaign, and for the raising of the funds necessary to carry on their political operations.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall General Committee held a meeting Tuesday night at Tammany Hall. Nothing of importance was transacted beyond regulating the assessments on candidates and the distribution of men, tickets and ticket-boxes on the day of the ensuing election.

FOURTEENTH REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The Republican Assembly Convention for the Fourteenth Assembly District met last night, and nominated Robert C. Hutchings, in lieu of Mr. W. W. Northup, who declined the nomination.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association met Tuesday evening, Marshal Blake, Esq., in the Chair, but no business out of the regular routine was transacted, the object of the meeting being to make the necessary arrangements for the coming election.

Reasons Why the Rebels Fell Back.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The recent falling back of the rebels from in front of our lines, though hastened by a fight, proceeding from a belief that they were about to be attacked, was probably a military necessity. At best, the roads of Virginia, except the turnpikes, in wet weather, are of the worst description—the clayey soil soon becoming cut up with ruts—which make the passage of vehicles difficult and slow. And when the subsistence of an army is to be transported over them, the continued passage of heavy wagons renders them all but impassable. Loudon and Fairfax Counties have been robbed of their stock, forage and grain, and to-day they hardly possess the subsistence necessary for their citizens. Wagons also have been taken, and the people have not enough vehicles left to get fuel to their own doors necessary for their personal comfort. Though the rebels have seized all the wagons they could lay hold upon, yet they have never had sufficient for the requirements of the army. Now, however, that the rainy season has set in, and all supplies must be forwarded from Manassas to the rebel lines in the vicinity, the insufficiency of their transportation becomes more apparent, and hence the necessity of drawing in their lines to Centreville, where they are but a short distance from railroad transportation, upon which they must mainly depend.

Again, some military men, whose judgement has always been deemed to be good, look upon it that the whole purpose of the rebels has been to prevent an attack upon them until such times as the difficulties growing out of the rainy season should put our forces at a disadvantage. Hence they adopted a system of wholesale exaggeration in estimating their forces and the rumors given out of a contemplated attack on Washington, &c., &c., and the consequent increase of their forces along the right bank of the Potomac from Charlestown down. Without doubt, a movement across the river was contemplated, provided a favorable opportunity and the chances of a successful uprising in Maryland were good. But the fact is that the rebels are now intrenched twenty-five miles off, with the determination of carrying on a strictly defensive warfare, while the roads of Virginia are very bad, and the fields even worse for the manœuvering of artillery, which is to play so important a part in the next battle.

Then, too, information received from the South indicates that for the first time in human ingenuity, mechanical and other, in Dixie, spurred on by the necessities of the people and the rebel Government, has been called into active service, and is encouraged by the authorities and by capitalists, and forswearing their past predilections for free trade, they are now driving into home manufactures with a vengeance. Herculean efforts are put forth to develop among themselves the means for supplying the necessaries and comforts of life, that war, in the event of the blockade not being raised, and whatever be the result of the war, they may achieve at least a material independence of the North. A gentleman, who has just returned from Richmond, where he was a prisoner, says that a prominent Virginian and a Secessionist, told him the time was passed when they should despise the class of free laborers which existed in the North; that until they could subsist without the North, they need not hope to maintain a political independence. U.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writes from Fort Fauntleroy, N. M.:

"The Governor of New-Mexico, (Abraham Rencher,) has issued his proclamation, ordering out the whole effective militia force of the Territory as a Home Guard. Great consternation and dismay pervades the minds of the people. Since the surrender—ignoble and dastardly and cowardly—of the United States troops, (seven or eight hundred in number,) under command of Major Isaac Lynde, of the Seventh Infantry, to an inferior force of Texas rebels and Arizona outlaws, (said only to amount to 350,) great indignation is felt by the native population. They dread the 'Texans.' There are now assembled at Fort Craig (Val Verde, or Green Vadey,) on the Rio Grande, 100 miles above Mesilla, 1,500 or 2,000 American soldiers, mostly New-Mexico volunteers. At Albuquerque, a large force is also in readiness to receive the rebels. The Texans are said to be posted at Santa Barbara, (formerly Fort Thorn.) They talk about being largely *reinforced*—that, however, is all *bosh*. There can be no doubt that Major Lynde and a number of his under officers acted the part of traitors and renegades. They will receive their reward in due time.

On the 20th of this month about 1,500 or 2,000 Navajo Indians assembled at this post to receive rations of beef, flour, beans, salt, etc., and tobacco, pipes, etc. The latter articles were presents from Mr. John Ward, Deputy Indian Agent, to the Red Men. They seemed to be cheerful, happy and contented, and willing to smoke the pipe of peace. May it be perpetuated.

Lieut.-Col. Manuel Chaves, of the Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteers, is the commanding officer at this post. There are three companies at present retained here.

Personal.

—President Hopkins, of Williams College, who returned from Europe in the *Arabia* last week, was warmly welcomed by the students on his arrival at Williamstown, on Saturday night. The college buildings were all illuminated, and the students in a body called at the President's house, where songs were sung, and an address of welcome was delivered by S. C. Armstrong, of the Senior class, which was responded to very happily by Dr. Hopkins.

—A person styling himself Rev. John Bradbury, and hailing from Canonsville, Delaware County, N. Y., was arrested in Newark on Wednesday, charged with embezzling $1,000 worth of goods from the store of Mr. Lincoln, at Canonsville, while Mr. Lincoln was sick some months ago. Mr. Bradbury was in charge of the store, and it is alleged took advantage of his position to commit these depredations.

—Mrs. Manorale F., widow of the late Col. John W. Lowe, killed at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, has been granted a pension of $40 a month.

Business at the Washington Post-Office.—The making up of the accounts of the Post-office in this city for the quarter ending Sept. 30, (ultimo,) presents the following results: Estimated number of letters received and assorted for the quarter, 3,640,000, and about the same number sent away.

The receipts from unpaid letters received amount to	$1,890 25
From sale of postage stamps	25,272 89
From newspapers	795 75
Making a total of	$27,868 89

Amount paid into the Treasury during the quarter, $16,540; exhibiting an excess over any previous quarter of $14,000.—*Washington Star, Oct. 19.*

LAW REPORTS.

Voluntary Payment of Illegal Assessments—An Unavailing Protest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wm. Forrest et al., Executors, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was stated in the Times of Oct. 9. The plaintiffs are Executors of Daniel Fanshaw, upon whose estate a large assessment was made in 1857 for constructing a sewer in Third-avenue. Mr. Fanshaw voluntarily paid the assessment, without testing its validity by adjudication. Subsequently, in 1859, the assessments in respect to such sewer were set aside by the Court for fraud and irregularity; and the Executors of the estate now sue to recover back the amount thus paid. The cause now comes up on demurrer to the complaint, and the facts in respect thereof will be found in the following opinion of the Court:

Leonard, J.—The complaint is defective in not averring that the plaintiffs are executors of Fanshaw. It is not sufficient to style the plaintiffs executors in the entitling of the complaint. No issue can be taken by answer to the description of the parties in the title.

The money sued for was to discharge an assessment on certain lots in the City of New-York, imposed in 1857, paid in 1858, and vacated for "fraud and illegality" in 1859. The averment is, that the assessment was paid under protest on compulsion, and in order that the owner might use his lots.

I think the compulsion mentioned must be considered to refer to the inconvenience the owner encountered in using his lots, by selling or mortgaging them. No facts are mentioned which show any compulsion. It is difficult to show that any actual compulsion can be used in respect to real estate. If the assessment was fraudulent or illegal, the owner should have resisted the payment. The land would not disappear or perish, nor would his title be injured, while he was taking the proper steps to resist the illegal or fraudulent assessment.

The payment was voluntary on the part of the plaintiffs, and received by the defendants under claim of right. The plaintiffs objected that they were not liable to pay, and so far as protesting went, they did not admit, but denied the defendants' right to receive the assessment.

There is no allegation the plaintiffs were under any mistake or ignorance of the facts when they paid the money.

On this subject of protest I quote the language of a learned Judge, reported in such a case as the present, in 2 Sanford's Superior Court R. 481, (Fleetwood vs. The Mayor, &c.:) "Where there is no legal compulsion, a party yielding to the assertion of an adverse claim cannot detract from the force of his concession by saying: 'I object,' or, 'I protest,' at the same time that he actually pays the claim. The payment nullifies the protest as effectually as it obviates the previous denial and contestation of the claim."

Where there is no mistake or ignorance of the facts, and the payment has been voluntarily made, under a claim of right by the party receiving, no action will lie to recover back money so paid.

The present is quite analogous to the case in Sanford's Reports, above referred to.

Judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

The plaintiffs have omitted to aver that therein testator was the owner of the lots referred to.

Joseph H. Patten for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, Cornelius Sweeny, 22 years, a native of Maine, and Catherine Sheehan, 31 years, a native of Ireland, were tried for robbing Catherine Craney in Oliver-street, on the 9th inst., of a $2 bill. Convicted of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

George Lewis, 17 years, and Patrick Connolly, 17 years, were tried and convicted of breaking into an unoccupied house in Grand-street, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of lead pipe, the property of John C. Conger. The prisoners were sent to the House of Refuge, and three other younger boys who were engaged with them in the theft, named Wm. Denem, 8 years, Jas. Denem, 5 years, and John Denem, 14 years, were sent to the Juvenile Asylum without trial.

Maria Spanenburg, 50 years, a native of Germany, pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house in Greenwich-street, and fined $75, with the understanding that she breaks up her crib, otherwise she is to be tried on other indictments.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable bequests.—The will of Mary H. Greenway, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the First Society of the New-Jerusalem of this City, and $100 to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

Wills admitted.—The will of Schuyler Livingston, one of the old merchants of New-York, was admitted to probate. The property of Mr. Livingston is distributed, by his will, among his family. The will of Mathew Chambers was also admitted.

Court Calendar—Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part first of this Court will sit on Saturday, and take up the remaining numbers of the short calendar left over from Friday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Giles, Receiver, &c., vs. *Spaulding.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer within 20 days, on payment of costs to be adjusted by the clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '62	99½	25 Erie Railway	b60 32
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup	83½	35 do	31⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	94	100 do	b10 31⅝
1,000 Treas. 12m'ths Notes	100¾	50 do	s10 31⅝
3,000 Ill. Can. bds., '60	82	150 do	31⅝
1,000 Ill. Coup. bds, '69	83	50 Reading Railroad	35⅞
2,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '79	83½	150 do	35
51,000 Mo. State 6s	43½	100 do	s30 35
1,000 N. Y. Cen. b. '76 Con. bs	100	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 61¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. s. p. c. l m. S. F. Con. bs. 05	100	150 do	51⅝
Erie seconds, exten. '64	100	100 Mich. C. R.	b10 49⅝
Erie seconds, '79	97⅛	50 do	49⅞
Erie thirds, '83	84	50 do	b30 49⅞
Erie fourths, '80	76	10 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	18⅝
Erie fifths, '85	70	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38
Hudson 2ds, '69	104	100 do	38⅛
Hudson seconds, S. F. '95	95	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	65⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	80	100 do	s60 65
Hudson conv't, '67	74	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	98	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 70⅜
100 Harlem seconds, '64	90	60 do	c 70⅜
200 Harlem thirds, '68	73	60 do	s10 70⅜
1 M. Cen. R. & P. C. '69	73	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	35⅞
M. Cen. R. & P. C. '62	94	100 do	s30 36⅛
C. & R. & Q. 8 P. C.	92⅜	200 do	b3 36⅜
Mich. So. firsts, 7 P. C.	84½	200 do	s30 36
Mich. So. seconds, 7 P. C.	65	100 do	b30 36⅛
Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	59	100 do	36⅝
N. Ia., Goshen Line, '68	78	200 do	b10 36
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 P. C.	80	200 do	b3 35⅞
Ill. Cen. 7 P. C. '75	88	50 C. B. & Quincy R.	62⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅜	50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 91⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	93¾	12 do	91⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Coup.	84	6 do	91⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	43¼	100 do	b30 91⅝
11,000 do	43⅜	50 do	91
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	47⅜	300 N. Y. Central R.	s10 77⅜
5,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	83½	100 do	77⅜
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. '76	76⅜	5 do	77⅜
8,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. '91	8	200 Erie Railway	b30 31⅜
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	93	200 do	31⅜
32 Hanover Bank	70	150 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	51
100 Hud. River R.	36	50 do	s60 60¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	49	5 do	60¾
100 Panama R.	116	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62⅜
30 do	s5. 116		

Friday, Oct. 25—P. M.

There is a diminished business at the Stock Board to-day on the printed sales, while about the usual amount of Street transactions is reported. The continued discussion of the Commission question distracts the attention of the regular members of the Exchange; and at the same time it is evidently holding in suspense a good many speculative orders at the Board, or else transferring them to the Street. The spirit of the discussion to-day foreshadows the abandonment of the higher ground of the full quarter per cent. assumed by the prime movers in the affair, but where the question is ultimately to land, without seriously impairing the harmony of the Board, it is even difficult to say. Prices are well supported to-day, against the somewhat disheartening details of the battle of Monday on the Potomac, published in the morning papers. At the closing Board, the sales were ⅛@¼ P cent. lower than first prices on most of the Railroad Shares, and about the same on United States and Missouri Bonds. Later in the afternoon, the market closed steady, after sales of 500 New-York Central at 77⅜ P cent., cash, and 77½, seller 30 days. The following were about the closing rates:

Central	77⅜	Mich. Southern	17⅜
Erie	31⅜	Mich. Central	48⅞
Toledo	35⅞	Pacific	91⅛
Rock Island	50⅜	United States 6s, '81	93⅜
Illinois Central	65	Missouris	43¾

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by Adrian H. Muller, by order of Jesse K. Dunois, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$8,000 Minnesota 8s, 1867	75½
2,000 Illinois 6s, 1870	82⅜
2,000 Michigan 6s, 1879	82½
1,000 Virginia 6s, 1887	47½
48,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupons July, 1861	42½
35,000 Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupons July, 1861	42½@42⅝
8,000 Missouri 6s, 1887, and coupons July, 1861	43½
2,000 Louisiana 6s, 1893, and coupons July, 1861	57
1,000 Louisiana 6s, 1894, and coupons May, 1861	57
150 Louisiana coupons	57½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98⅜	Ocean	66
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	84
Merchants'	91	Bank of North America	85
Union	83	Hanover	70
Phœnix	88	Market	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Shoe and Leather	85
National	85	Corn Exchange	85½
State of New-York	93½	Continental	74½
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	115	Park	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	93⅜	Harlem seconds, '64	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	Harlem thirds, '68	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	M. Cen. 8 P. C. '69	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	M. Cen. n. l. 8 P. C. '62	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	100	C. & R. & Q. 8 P. C.	92⅜
Erie firsts, '68	94	Mich. So. firsts, 7 P. C.	84½
Erie seconds, exten. '64	100	Mich. So. seconds, 7 P. C.	65
Erie seconds, '79	97⅜	Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	59
Erie thirds, '83	84	N. Ia., Goshen Line, '68	78
Erie fourths, '80	76	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 P. C.	80
Erie fifths, '85	70	Ill. Cen. 7 P. C. '75	88
Hudson 2nds, '69	104	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
Hudson seconds, S. F. '95	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39
Hudson conv't, '67	74	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	98	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71

The Exchange market closes for Saturday's steamer at steady rates for Bank and Bankers' bills, 107½@107⅝ on London; f.5.35@f.5.33¾ on Paris. The present mail is a light one. Some English credits were settled at our quotations, but the amount of bills drawn by the leading Bankers was not large. Merchant bills in fair supply at 106¼@106⅝ P cent. on England, and f5.32½@f.5.34¼ on France. The market for Money is somewhat dull, to-day, owing to the diminished speculation on the Stock Exchange. Most of the demand Loans at 6@7 P cent. continue undisturbed, and the ease at Bank is illustrated by the fact that but few 6 P cent. Treasury Notes are surrendered at the Sub-Treasury in place of Coin in settlement of the new 7.30 P cent. Loan. The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $759,173, including $320,396 for Treasury Notes, and $63,000 for Customs; payments, $862,813, including redeemed 6 P cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $8,371,839.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 24, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,780,259	$1,057,873	$455,268
Thrown on market	1,731,414	945,900	811,024
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	97,768,046	89,040,554	38,503,902
Thrown on market	97,654,797	89,381,579	38,365,889

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	985	$260,038	33	$9,849	348	$91,447
Mf. of Cot'n	161	34,858	48	11,813	152	30,853
Mf. of Silk	61	36,874	10	5,983	55	53,031
Mf. of Flax	807	72,973	46	14,937	106	21,611
Miscellan's	17	4,720	2	271	20	5,246
Total	1,731	$409,356	139	$43,852	681	$212,188
		45,503				409,356
Total entered		$455,208	Total marketed			$611,524

The quotations of Messrs. Gwynne & Day, for Currency, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	25@30
New-England	1-6	New-Orleans, La	25@30
New-Jersey	1-8	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@60
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	½@¾
Interior Pennsylv'a	¾@1¼	Free Indiana	3
Baltimore	¼	Tennessee	25@30
Maryland	1½@2	Michigan	¾@—
Virginia	30	Canada	⅞@1
North Carolina	25@30		
S. Carolina and Ga.	26@30		

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Last Saturday Mr. Noyes and Mr. Whitehead, of New-York, of counsel for Geo. Peabody & Co., of London, made a motion in the Circuit Court of the United States, for leave to file an answer in the case of E. D. Morgan & Co. *vs.* The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, setting up a claim, under the first mortgage, for coupons, to the amount of over $60,000, which Messrs. Peabody & Co. claimed to have purchased in 1855, at the request of the Railroad Company.

And thereupon, on motion of other parties, largely interested in said Railroad Company, the sale of its road, advertised to take place on Monday, was indefinitely postponed.

On Monday afternoon, the motion of Messrs. Peabody & Co. was urged by the New-York counsel, and resisted on behalf of the Railroad Company by T. G. Mitchell, Esq., and, after argument, the Court declined to pass upon the merits of the case, but permitted the answer of Messrs. Peabody & Co. to be filed, and reserved its decision upon the merits for final hearing.

Immediately afterward a motion was taken up, made by Mr. Mitchell, to strike from the files the answer of the City of Cincinnati, claiming a lien for its loan of $600,000, and interest, superior to all the mortgages on the road.

This motion was pressed by Mr. Mitchell, on the ground that the answer was improvidently allowed to be filed, at a subsequent term of the Court to that at which a final decree had been rendered, and also because the answer of the city did not disclose a meritorious case.

The City Solicitor, T. C. Ware, vigorously resisted the motion, combating the proposition that the June Term of the Court, at which his answer was allowed to be filed, was anything more than an adjourned session of the April term, at which the decree was entered, and claiming that the city's answer disclosed facts sufficient to establish her first lien upon the road.

At the close of the argument, the Court decided that it was unnecessary to pass upon the claim of the city to a lien, as her answer came in clearly too late, and must be stricken from the files.

Subsequently, however, the Court said Mr. Ware might be heard further in arguments, if he had any new considerations to urge; and withheld the entry for the present.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Road.

From the Evening Post, Oct. 25.

We alluded last Monday to the sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as to come off yesterday, under amicable arrangements between all the parties in interest. This sale took place at Cleveland, in exact accordance with the programme, and the sale is said to have been immediately confirmed by the court. At any rate, when the sale is so confirmed, and there is not likely to be any delay in the confirmation, the reorganization of this important line of road, extending from Pittsburgh, Penn., 455 miles to Chicago, will at once be carried out, and from the magnitude of the interests involved, deserves the attention of the public. The old Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago bonds will be merged in mortgage issues of the new corporation, corresponding in priority of liens with the old mortgages.

The funding of the floating debt and over-due coupons on the old bonds will leave the Company free from embarrassment; and if economy and prudence prevail in the new Direction the earnings of the road can hardly fail to make the new issues of $5,000,000 first and $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds desirable investments. The receipts of the road for the nine completed months of this year are over $2,000,000, exceeding by 25 P cent. those of the corresponding months of 1860.

Bank of France.

From the London Times, Oct. 10.

It appears that the arrangement effected on Monday by the Bank of France, has been made with Messrs. Rothschild and five other Paris banking houses, and it is in the effect that the Bank are to have, through these firms, the power to draw bills upon London to the amount of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be on Messrs. Rothschild, and £1,000,000 on Messrs. Baring. The knowledge of this circumstance has produced a slight decline—about an ⅛ P cent. in the rate of exchange, and when the drawing of the bills commences, a further downward movement must be expected, but it is not considered likely that the reaction will be a point that will attract gold from London. The measure will probably not do more than check for the present the drain of specie from Paris to this side. At the maturity of the bills, which will be drawn at three months' date, the amount will have to be repaid unless a renewal be obtained, and the rate of exchange at that period will be proportionably influenced in our favor. On the other hand, the difficulty in France, if affairs should not meanwhile take a better course, will then return, and, perhaps, with increased force from the present postponement. It may be hoped, however, that the results of the excellent vintage and other circumstances will operate to bring about some restoration of trade and confidence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 24,523 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 35 bags Corn Meal, 279,387 bush. Wheat, 123,715 bush. Corn, 3,363 bush. Barley, 20,218 bush. Oats, 665 bush. Malt, 1,134 packages Provisions, and 1,483 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at, $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, P 100 lbs. Some holdors ask a trifle more than this price.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 250 bags Java at 21c.; 180 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 70 bags Rio at 15¾c.@16c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 15¾c. P lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is moderately inquired for at 19¾c.@20¾c., P lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but very firm, sales have been reported of 450 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, P lb	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾
Middling, P lb	22	22¼	22¼	22¾
Good Middling, P lb	22½	22¾	23	23¾

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons Central American Logwood, part at $20 P ton.

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, at buoyant prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of Flour have been scarce to-day, and holders very firm, which circumstances has had the effect of checking transactions. The demand for trade brands has not been as active as yesterday. Buyers are reluctant to purchase freely, at prevailing prices, while receivers are not eager to sell, unless at full rates. Sales since our last, 21,650 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly at $5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 05@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 P bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 35@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rejected communications can be taken of Anonymous Communications. [illegible] intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—OPERA—HERRMANN—CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—FANTOMIMES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation in the vicinity of Washington continues much the same as reported yesterday. The most important military movement has been the extension of the picket lines of FRANKLIN'S Division a mile beyond Annandale, on the Little River Turnpike, leading direct to Fairfax Court House. The rebel steamer *Page* was yesterday again cruising on the Lower Potomac, but was closely watched by two or three National gunboats. The rebels threw several shells, one to the Maryland shore, more by way of testing the range of their guns, probably, than with the expectation of doing any damage.

We have nothing to add to the very full particulars of the battle on the Upper Potomac, furnished by our special correspondent, and published in the TIMES of yesterday. We give, however, a list of the wounded under the hands of the National surgeons, as furnished officially to the War Department yesterday. The number at first reported to be missing is materially diminished by those coming in from time to time. The rebels, it will be seen, are taking measures to prevent another crossing of the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, by building batteries to command that point.

Our dispatches from Missouri lead us to hope we may soon be able to record the defeat of PRICE, notwithstanding his apparent efforts to escape an engagement with Gen. FREMONT. He is now reported to have left Cedar County, and to be retreating towards Greenfield, in Dade County, while Gen. SIEGEL'S advance had already reached Bolivar, in Polk County, on the direct road to Springfield, and nearer to that point than PRICE. Gen. STURGIS' entire command was but one day behind SIEGEL, and other divisions were rapidly following. Gen. FREMONT and Staff, at last accounts, were at Pomme de Terre River, on the road to Quincy, about thirty miles below Warsaw. Gen. ASBOTH was at Warsaw, and the divisions of HUNTER and MCKINSTRY were near that point, while Gen. POPE was marching on Leesville *via* Sedalia. The rebel star seems to be on the wane in Missouri.

A private letter dated Lexington, Oct. 17, giving some interesting particulars of the recapture of that place, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*. The relieving expedition, it appears, consisted of 220 men. By forced marches it took the rebels by surprise, and captured the town without a struggle, as has already been stated. Thirty prisoners, some of Col. MARSHALL'S horses and equipments, and Cols. WHITE and GROVER, the National officers who were wounded during the progress of the siege, were taken by the expedition.

The more extended details of foreign intelligence brought by the *Africa*, throw little light upon the progress of the rumored movement in France, pointing to the opening of the Southern blockade. It is the vaguest of reports that any such movement exists; and for the statement that the Emperor has decided to interpose as requested by the mill-owners of Mulhausen and Rouen, there appears to be no authority at all. The London *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, a steadfast advocate of the policy of forcibly breaking the blockade, seizes the French rumor as the text of an article recommending England to unite at once with the French Emperor in his reported designs. The latest information in regard to the European expedition to Mexico indicates an abandonment of the independent Spanish measure; and a coalition of the three Powers. The London *Times* correspondent at Paris estimates that the moderate policy of the English Ministers has been overruled by France and Spain, who propose to effect a radical change in the Mexican Government, and report has it that it is proposed to solve an European and American difficulty at the same time by offering the heritage of the Aztec monarchs to FRANCIS II, the deposed King of Naples.

Little advance in the cause of cotton production is reported in our European files. At the great Russian fair of Nidjni-Novgorod this year the usual invoices of American cotton, withheld by the rebellion, have been replaced by very promising samples raised in Central Asia—Khokand and Khiva. The London *Times* speaks of this new field as hopeful. From the African coast the accounts are not so. The *Western African Herald* thinks nothing can be done without capital, and regrets that the English promoters of the cotton culture omit to supply that essential requisite.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe are to the afternoon of Thursday, at which time the weather was most favorable for completing the preparations for the monster naval expedition. The armed vessels and transports had all arrived in Hampton Roads, and nearly everything was in readiness for departure. A definite idea of the magnitude of the expedition may be gathered from the letter of our special correspondent who accompanies it, and from the information in reference to it which we have collated from various sources.

We have received further interesting particulars of the attack of ZOLLICOFFER on Camp Wild Cat, about forty miles below Camp Dick Robinson, which has already been briefly noticed. ZOLLICOFFER'S force numbered 6,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and one battery of artillery. The first attack was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at two points, and was gallantly repulsed by the National troops under Cols. GARRARD and SCHAFT. Another attack was made about 1 o'clock in the afternoon which was also repulsed, and a scattering fire was kept up until 3, when ZOLLICOFFER drew off. The National forces numbered only 3,000, but they had a decided advantage in the position, and were probably much stronger numerically than ZOLLICOFFER had supposed, as the position had been but recently strengthened.

An item of Western news, which we have not received by telegraph, is the capture, a fortnight since, at Chelsea, Butler County, Kansas, by Capt. P. G. D. MORTON, of a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, 25 ponies and 35 prisoners. The train was on its way from Pike's Peak to the Cherokees, who seceded some weeks ago. Capt. MORTON handed over his prize to Major CLOUD, at Fort Leaven. worth.

The *Alta Californian* of Oct. 2, notices the receipt of orders by Gen. SUMNER to dispatch at once to the East the entire force of regulars on the Pacific coast. This force numbers 3,200 men. It will take a month to collect it from its scattered posts. Volunteer forces are to garrison the forts from which they are withdrawn.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, has written a letter explaining his position on the question of negro emancipation. He thinks that we have temporized with this issue long enough, and warmly approves FREMONT'S proclamation.

The proceedings in the case of the privateer *Sabannah*, were continued yesterday in the Circuit Court. But one witness was examined. Most of the time was occupied in citing authorities.

The trial in Philadelphia of WALTER W. SMITH, one of the crew of the late privateer *Jeff. Davis*, captured on board the *Enchantress*, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in his conviction of the crime of piracy. The Jury was out but half an hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th inst., passed Cape Race last evening on her way to this port. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Africa*, which has arrived here. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported to be considerably excited, and sales were heavy, at another advance of ⅛d.@¼d. The Breadstuffs Market was also excited, and prices were higher, both in Liverpool and London. Provisions continued somewhat dull.

The Pacific Telegraph was completed to San Francisco on Thuraday, and messages now pass freely between New-York and that distant point on the Pacific coast. The first dispatch sent over the line was from STEPHEN J. FIELD, Chief Justice of California, to President LINCOLN. Among those transmitted yesterday was one from H. W. CARPENTER, President of the California State Telegraph Company, to J. H. WADE, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and another from the Mayor of San Francisco to Mayor WOOD.

We have news from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 19th inst., telegraphed from Great Salt Lake City, the Pony Express having passed through there on the 24th. The market for general merchandise in San Francisco is reported to be excited. The money market was easy. There was again some agitation in reference to danger to treasure shipments from privateers, and there was some talk of petitioning the Government to allow a war-steamer to convoy the Aspinwall steamers. The Supreme Court had decided, in reference to the Lime Point case, that the owners of the Point—where, it will be recollected, the Government desire to construct a fort—were not bound to accept the award of the jury, $125,000, for the reason that a larger sum had once been offered by the Government. Gen. SUMNER was to leave San Francisco in the steamer of the 21st with nine companies of regulars and one thousand stand of arms.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met again last evening at the Cooper Institute, and after substituting the name of EDWARD COLLINS for that of Dr. SCHIRMER on the list of nominees for Coroners, ratified the whole County ticket, including ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for District-Attorney. A grand Union Ratification Mass Meeting, to sustain the State and County nominees and platform of this organization will be held on Monday evening next at the Cooper Institute. Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, has consented to remain over and address the assemblage. He will be accompanied by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and several other popular speakers.

In the law column will be found the opinion of Justice LEONARD, a Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the action brought to recover back the amount of certain illegal assessments voluntarily paid, and which has been once or twice stated in the TIMES. The will of MARY H. GREENWAY, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the First Society of the New Jerusalem of this City, and $100 to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society. The will of SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, one of the old merchants of New-York, was also admitted, but made no bequests of public interest.

The Stock Market opened steady yesterday forenoon, and prices were fairly supported until the Second Board, when the sales were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower: New-York Central 77⅞; Missouris 43¼; U. S. 6's, 1881, 93⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange 107½ @107⅝ ₱ cent.

The business in Flour, yesterday, was moderate, though prices were essentially unchanged. Wheat and Corn were cheaper and less active. Oats were depressed and a shade lower. A good inquiry prevailed for Barley, Hay, Tallow, Tobacco, Hides and Sole Leather. The transactions in Groceries, Provisions, Oils, Metals, Cotton, Hemp, Fruit, Candles, Naval Stores and Foreign Liquors were restricted. Whisky was in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

A JOG TO JOHN BULL'S MEMORY.—The British Government complains that British subjects are arrested here on charge of aiding the rebellion, and are not released on *habeas corpus*. We have a note from Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Malone, Franklin County, reminding us that during the Canadian rebellion in 1837, scores of American citizens were thrown into prison at Toronto, Montreal, and all along the frontier,—and many of them without the slightest suspicion of having been in any way connected with the rebellion. Mr. PHILLIPS himself was thus arrested and was confined for sixteen days in Toronto, when he had not expressed, either by word or deed, the slightest possible sympathy with the rebel cause. England acted then upon the law of self-defence, and neither *habeas corpus*, treaties, laws, nor anything else, was permitted to stand in the way of whatever was essential to her own safety. She must allow us to follow her example now.

The Affair on the Upper Potomac.

The repulse of the National troops that occurred near Leesburgh, on Monday, has been followed by the entire withdrawal of our army from the Virginia side in that vicinity. Preparations were made for throwing the entire divisions of Gens. STONE and BANKS across the river, to hold the position from which our troops had been driven; and several thousands had been crossed in pursuance of that plan, when the matter was reconsidered, and every man beyond the river was ordered back. The recrossing was effected in the face of the enemy, without loss.

The rapid rising of the Potomac in consequence of recent rains, and the increased difficulty of commanding the crossing, for either advance or retreat, is said to have induced this change. We must conclude the movement to be a wise one, though we cannot but regret the necessity for it. If we knew what precise object was intended to have been accomplished by the crossing, we should be better able to appreciate the importance of the retrograde movement. It seems probable, however, from the statement that the advance was not made in pursuance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S orders, that it had no essential connection with any general movement of the army.

We took occasion, a few days since, to caution the public against over-confident anticipations of success, and against undue discouragement in case of failure. The warning, it seems, did not come too soon. The fortunes of war are proverbially uncertain, and the most elaborate and costly preparations are often defeated by accidents of the most trifling kind. It is very evident, from the accounts that have reached us, that the mistake made at Edwards' Ferry was in not being correctly informed as to the strength of the enemy. Our troops expected to encounter only four or five hundred men, and plunged headlong into the midst of as many thousands. Whether they had been misled by false information, or simply lacked any information, is of little consequence. It is clear that here is a defect to be remedied. Less reliance must be placed on the pretended fugitives, black and white, who come into our camp probably in the service of the rebels and for the express purpose of deceiving us. A favorite device of the enemy is to conceal his troops in the woods, for which the whole country in Virginia is admirably adapted;—so that it is almost impossible to estimate their strength until it is revealed by an actual engagement. There is no way of effectually remedying this but by reconnoissances *in force*. These must be more frequent and more thorough than they have been hitherto.

The affair at the Ferry is not without its consolations. Our men fought bravely and with a steady tenacity against great odds, which speaks well for their ability to become good soldiers. They are not to blame for having been beaten:—that, with the force against them, could not have been avoided. And they have nothing to reproach themselves with in the manner of their defeat. Their retreat did not degenerate into a panic. One lesson, however, the Government should learn forthwith from this affair. *If our armies are to cross rivers, they must have bridges.* For an army that is to operate across large streams a pontoon train is as necessary as muskets or rations. When the French army before Magenta came to the Po, they made a bridge in *an hour and a half* by the side of the bridge of Buffalora, where the stream was an eighth of a mile in width, over which the army crossed as rapidly as if it had been a turnpike. A hundred boats were anchored side by side and a floor of planks laid across them. The army carried all these materials with them,—and could have done nothing without them. Have we a pontoon train in our whole army?

There is nothing that need be very discouraging in this affair. It will not interrupt any general movement that Gen. MCCLELLAN may have in contemplation, though it may possibly demonstrate the necessity of a somewhat different distribution of his forces. But it is much better to have learned this lesson thus in advance, than during a general action. Like the Bull Run battle, this is a serviceable reconnoissance for MCCLELLAN.

Swindling Secessionists in Grief.

A very large class of Southern rebels, whose activity and vehemence in behalf of secession did much to accomplish the success of the cause, are waking up to a most startling and painful disappointment in the operation of the Sequestration act of the Confederate Congress. It is the debtor class we speak of—those who were owing various amounts of money, large and small, to citizens of the Northern States, which it was inconvenient to pay. War, it was foreseen, would extinguish all business relations between the North and South, and destroy the ability, if it did not forfeit the right, of the Northern creditor to coerce the payment of debts owed by people in the South. The amount of Southern indebtedness to the North is enormous. It has been the chronic relation of the two sections to each other—that of creditor on the one side, and debtor on the other. The balance has been for many years, and was at the beginning of secession, and is now, hundreds of millions of dollars in favor of the North. Secession was considered a respectable dodge for repudistion. It cloaked, under the garb of "loyalty to the South," the private dishonor of swindling one's creditors. It promised relief from pressing obligations, and a rich reward in the private appropriation of the merchandise of Northern men incautiously credited to Southern dealers.

There were some honorable exceptions to this Southern view of the subject. But they were so few as only to prove the general rule. Perhaps one debtor in twenty in the South tried to pay his balances to Northern merchants and manufacturers, after the work of secession was begun. A few of these cases got into print, and were spoken of as remarkable instances of honesty. And they were really observable in a country where the honorable observance of obligations was so nearly extinct. The great mass of Southern debtors supposed themselves too smart for any such old-fashioned, hum-drum mode of settling their Northern accounts. Many procured warning orders from Vigilance Committees to be served on them, and, to pay, and then wrote hypocritical, lying letters to their creditors, protesting their regret at the circumstance, and their great anxiety to pay. Many others took the more impudent and more honest course of sending insulting communications to those who had confided in their honor, openly avowing that they would never pay a cent of their indebtedness to "Black Republican creditors." These dishonest men, (and their name was legion,) thought they were making a clean steal of it. They expected their cheatings of Northern creditors to be private gains, relieving them of the burden of their outstanding notes, and contributing to swell the bulk of their private fortunes, and to increase the importance of their families. Hence they were rabid Secessionists—valiant in defiance of the North—loud-mouthed in cursing the Union—unsparing in their curses of the mercenary, money-loving Yankees.

But the Confederate Congress has put a rope round the neck of all these rascals and brought them up with a sharp turn. They are required to render an account of all the money they owe to Northern oreditors and pay the same into the Confederate Treasury! This is certainly an entertainment to which they had not invited themselves. They cannot escape. They have been too loud-mouthed and boastful of the amounts of their wicked gains from confiding Yankee creditors, and their debts will be proved if they dare deny them. The consequence is a universal cry for relief.

In Georgia, where the strongest opposition to the Richmond Government is growing up, the State Convention has been invoked in behalf of the debtor class, and resolutions have passed that body "recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that *claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the South be allowed as a set-off*; that the Courts be empowered in certain cases to modify the retroactive effect of the bill."

It will go hard with the repudiating rascals if, under some of these clauses, they be not able to swindle the Confederate States Treasury. JEFF. DAVIS and Secretary MEMMINGER must look out.

The Great Naval Expedition.

We publish this morning, from our correspondents, a very full account of the great Naval Expedition, which has at last left Annapolis, and is on its way to *some part* of the Southern coast. Its destination remains, as yet, a profound secret, and probably will so remain until it is revealed by the blow which it proposes to strike. There are in the expedition *thirty-one* large transport vessels, conveying over 12,000 troops, with all their arms, provisions, &c.,—*sixteen* steam gunboats, with eight or ten other vessels of war, carrying in all about 400 guns. It is in every respect a most powerful and admirably organized expedition, and but for accidents which cannot be foreseen, it will unquestionably render very essential service to the Union cause. It is under the command of able and experienced officers, and the troops embarked are among the best in the volunteer army.

One feature of this expedition is that about a thousand negroes accompany it, being mainly those who have come into Fortress Monroe from the neighboring districts of Virginia. They are to be employed mainly in throwing up intrenchments. This is the first instance, we believe, in which this class of people have formed any part of an operative force; they will, without doubt, be found highly serviceable.

To obviate criticism, we may state here that this publication of the departure and composition of the expedition is made with the knowledge and assent of the proper authorities. That any injury can result from it, it is simply absurd to suppose. It will reach its destination, wherever that may be, long in advance of this intelligence—and even if it did not, there is nothing in regard to its character and strength which it would do the enemy the slightest good to know. If they knew the point at which it is directed the case would be different—but as long as this has been kept an absolute secret, and they are left solely to their conjectures, they will find it difficult to make adequate preparations to meet it.

Gen. Fremont's Case—A Dangerous and Unwise Movement.

We abandon the attempt to ascertain whether Gen. FREMONT has been removed from his command or not. Every day brings from Washington a contradiction of the previous day's report. The Government does not seem inclined to favor the public with any authentic information on the subject,—and we are tired of dealing with reports which mislead the community, and excite resentments which cannot but be highly injurious to the public good. Gen. FREMONT is still in command of the Western Department,—in the field at the head of his troops and in active pursuit of the rebels, who, at the last advices, did not seem inclined to be overtaken.

We have very freely expressed our censure of various matters connected with Gen. FREMONT'S action, which seemed to require it;—but we have been equally explicit in pointing out the injustice and impolicy of superseding him by any summary process, in his present position. We do not believe that he has been superseded;—nor that he will be until he has had time to finish the specific work in which he is now engaged. There is not a more just and upright man in the Union than President LINCOLN, nor one from whom Gen. FREMONT or any other General has less reason to fear a hasty or unfair judgment. Mr. LINCOLN has the sole responsibility of acting in this case, and he will appreciate its importance too highly to act with rashness or from any other motives than a profound conviction of the good of the country.

Meantime, we see in sundry quarters indications of a very dangerous spirit on this subject. The Oswego *Times* announces that "several prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State have been in correspondence,"—with a view of holding a mass State Convention to *sustain* Gen. FREMONT "against the interference of the Secretary of War." "The people," says the Oswego *Times*, "*will stand by our military commanders.*" That should depend—and will depend—on the fidelity of our military commanders to the Government and to their own oaths. We trust that the *Times* is not prepared to countenance anything like usurpation on the part of any military commander, or [illegible] against the Government because his appointment or removal of an army officer is unsatisfactory. If any such spirit is to be encouraged, and any such policy acted on, we shall see a very speedy termination of the war in the complete victory of the Southern States-Secession has no more efficient allies than men who would inculcate disaffection at home and excite collision between officers of the army and the Government which they serve.

The *Times* appeals to the loyal Press and asks, "Shall this Convention be held?" We vote No! It cannot do any good, and is almost certain to do very serious and possible fatal harm to the common cause. Without confidence in the Government and a loyal acquiescence in its action, we have not the slightest prospect of success in crushing this rebellion. The Government may make mistakes—it would be a miracle if it did not;—but these mistakes cannot be corrected, nor the Government guided aright in time of war, by mass meetings convened in the interest of individual officers. The great thing requisite in the Administration in the present crisis is *energy*,—hearty earnestness in the prosecution of the War. That may be infused into it by meetings of the people;—but the conduct of the war,—the appointment, assignment and displacement of officers,—must rest solely and exclusively with the Executive Department of the Government. Any interference with it,—any attempt to override or overrule it,—can only weaken the Government by weakening that public confidence which is essential to its support.

We trust that, for the present, at all events, Gen. FREMONT will not be disturbed in his command;—but we trust still more earnestly that whatever may be done in this respect, no loyal man will dream for a moment that he can serve the country by fomenting disaffection with the Government.

Progress of the Telegraph—The Atlantic and Pacific United.

The work of carrying westward the transcontinental telegraphic line has progressed with so little blazonment, that it is with almost an electric thrill one reads the words of greeting yesterday flashed instantaneously over the wires direct from California. The magnificent idea of joining the Atlantic with the Pacific by the magnetic wire is to-day a realized fact. New-York, Queen of the Atlantic, and San Francisco, Queen of the Pacific, are now united by this noblest symbol of our modern civilization.

It is not likely that New-York will repeat over this news the wild effervescence it displayed four years ago, on the occasion of the Cable Celebration, when CYRUS the Great rode in open chariot up Broadway, buried amid flowers, and borne on the voices of half a million vociferous worshippers, and the municipal temple was made a bonfire of in its honor. But an equal marvel is now quietly *done*, without fuss or flummery—an accomplished fact—a conquest of creative civilization. Between New-York and San Francisco there lie three thousand miles: so that, if we have not actually put a girdle round the earth, we at least have a continuous stretch of telegraphic wire round an eighth of the girth of the globe. If there is ever to be electric communication with Europe, it will be by imitating the splendid example the United States has thus given in our trans-continental line. The bubble of the Atlantic submarine line has long ago burst, and it is now seen to be cheaper and more practicable to extend a wire over five-sixths of the globe on land, than one-sixth at the bottom of the sea. Already our ally, Russia, has made great strides in the establishment of a system of telegraphs across her vast Empire in Asia. In the course of a couple of years it is expected that uninterrupted electric communication will be established between St. Petersburgh and the Pacific; they have then but to run the line southward to join ours, and the great feat is accomplished.

It is easy for one to overlook the poetic element in this great achievement, so accustomed have we become to the telegraphic marvel. But what genuine grandeur is there in that wondrous line! From the Hudson it stretches across seven great and populous Free States to the Missouri River, a thousand miles—then across the Great Western Plains amid solitude and savages to the Rocky Mountains, as many leagues again—then leaping across the mighty chain of the Cordilleras—thence over hill and dale to the range of the Sierra Nevada, and from thence Westward still to the waters of the Pacific and the City of the Golden Gate—till the two extremes of the Continent are united by the magnetic wire, and the dwellers by the Hudson hail the settlers on the Sacramento.

The telegraph has had but a few years of existence, and yet it is old enough to have seen the rise and growth of that magnificent Pacific State, which now by commerce and immigration is establishing our solidarity with the mystic mother, the Oriental World. California—splendid illustration of the creative energies of Democracy to organize society, prosperity and freedom—taken, as it were, a rib out of the Free States—has proved herself a loyal and loving helpmate in the cause of the Republic. Nor is there any danger that, seated on the Pacific, with her face towards Asia, the old traditions will die out and the old affections grow old. For the magnetic cord now links her in vital union with the grand whole. Every pang and thrill which the nation feels awakes sympathetic response from her. What discord can there ever be when we are thus united by the sublime symbol of national life?

The Coming Election.

The approaching State election excites comparatively little interest. Party feeling seems to be dormant in presence of the overwhelming perils of the country, and the universal desire of men of all parties is to throw the whole moral weight of this great State in favor of a vigorous, prompt and energetic prosecution of the war. The People's ticket, nominated at Syracuse, is regarded as the embodiment of this sentiment, and will, therefore, according to present appearances, sweep the State by a very large majority. There is a taint of suspicion, to say the least, upon the Democratic ticket which has been nominated in opposition:—and tens of thousands of staunch Democrats will refuse to vote it, because they will not run the risk of being misunderstood upon the [illegible] question, while they absorb all others.

In this City the People's [illegible] will be supported with great unanimity. [illegible] nominations we have been [illegible] Preferences for individuals have been [illegible] to divide and distract the great body [illegible] who agree upon all questions of principle involved, and threaten to involve them and [illegible] cause in disaster. These preferences are natural, and within just limits may properly be indulged. But there is very great danger of their being carried a great deal too far.

The two wings of the Democracy keep substantially united upon some of the most important of our County and City offices. Unless their opponents have made up their minds to surrender them altogether, they must [illegible] a more complete and cordial union than they have yet effected. The Republican Convention has not yet taken final action upon the subject. Without the slightest wish to [illegible] any unwelcome advice upon them, it may not be amiss to remind them that success is, in every point of view, of far more importance to them now than the election of any individual to any specific office. With such success, all cases of individual injustice can be remedied hereafter;—without it, everything is lost in the common wreck. Under such circumstances, one would suppose that the path of wisdom was reasonably clear.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

County and Judicial Nominations.

The following list will show the [illegible] didates and the organizations which have nominated and support them:

SHERIFF.

For this position there are five candidates, viz.: Messrs. WM. R. STEWART, WM. M. TWEED, JAMES LYNCH, JOSIAH W. BROWN and FREDERICK L. YOUNG.

Mr. STEWART is the nominee of the Republican Party and has no other indorsement.

Mr. TWEED is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democratic Association.

Mr. LYNCH is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. BROWN is the nominee of the Twenty-third-street (or Medical College) People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the Cooper Institute (Syracuse) People's Union.

Mr. YOUNG is the nominee of the Tax-payer's People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the German Union League, the Fifth-avenue People's Union Convention, the Independent Democrats and the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

For this office there are five candidates, viz.: Messrs. N. J. WATERBURY, A. GARRY HALL, JOHN T. DOYLE, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., and A. R. LAWRENCE.

Mr. WATERBURY is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Independent Democrats and German Democratic Association.

Mr. A. O. HALL is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the Mozart Hall Democracy, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention and Tax-payers' Union.

Mr. J. T. DOYLE is the nominee of the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. J. M. SMITH is the nominee of the German Union League, and as yet no other nomination.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE is the nominee of the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, and is indorsed by the Fifth-avenue People's Union Convention.

COUNTY CLERK.

For this office there are four candidates: JAMES HOXIE, HENRY W. GENET, EDGAR KETCHUM and LEMUEL BANGS.

Mr. J. HOXIE is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention, Tax-payers' Union, and the Fifth-avenue Union.

Mr. KETCHUM is the nominee of the St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, and has no other nomination.

Mr. GENET is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Mozart Hall Democracy, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention, German Union League and Independent Democrats.

Mr. LEMUEL BANGS is the nominee of the German Union, and is indorsed by several Independent Ward Union Associations.

CORONERS.

For the four Coronerships, there are twenty-five candidates.

The following gentlemen have received the Tammany nominations: A. R. JACKMAN, ED. S. MCCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF and C. J. DUGGENEY.

Mr. JACKMAN is indorsed by the Fifth-Avenue German Union League and Independent Democrats.

Mr. MCCONNELL is indorsed by the German Union League, German Democrats and the Independent Democrats.

Mr. EICKHOFF is indorsed by the German Democrats and Independent Democrats.

Mr. C. J. DUGGENEY has no other nomination.

The following gentlemen have received the Republican nominations: EDWARD COLLINS, L. NAUMANN, J. W. RANNEY and H. B. MILLARD.

Mr. COLLINS is indorsed by the German Union Convention.

Mr. NAUMANN is indorsed by the People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention, German Union League, and Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. RANNEY is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention.

Mr. H. B. MILLARD is indorsed by the Fifth-avenue Union People's Convention, St. Nicholas People's Union.

The following gentlemen have received the Mozart Hall Democracy nominations: THOS. A. FERRIS, J. B. WRIGHT, JOHN GALVIN, H. HUGHES.

Mr. FERRIS is indorsed by the German Democrats, People's Union (Syracuse) Convention and the Independent Democrats. None of the other Mozart Hall candidates have received any other indorsements.

The People's Union (Syracuse) Convention have also nominated E. MCFARLAND, F. L. OLMSTED and E. M. DERY.

The Tax-payers' Union have nominated MARTIN BAUME, JAS. KENNEDY, CYRUS RAMSEY and HENRY M. COHEN.

The St. Nicholas People's Union Convention have also nominated T. M. HALSTED, JOSEPH SMITH and WM. M. VERMILYE.

The People's Union Twenty-third-street Convention have also nominated WM. SCHIRMER and JOHN WILDEY.

SUPERVISOR.

For this position there are four candidates, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, ISAAC COLEMAN and GEO. KUSTER.

Mr. PURDY is the nominee of the Tammany Democracy, and is partly indorsed by the Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. BLUNT is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, Tax-payers' Union, St. Nicholas People's Union Convention, German Union, and partly by the Fifth-avenue Union Convention.

Mr. COLEMAN is the nominee of the People's Union Syracuse Convention, and has no other indorsement.

Mr. KUSTER is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democrats, and Independent Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. CLERKE has received the nomination of all parties.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. JOHN R. BRADY has received the nomination of all parties.

For the two Judgeships of the Supreme Court, MESSRS. HOFFMAN and L. B. WOODRUFF have received the nomination of all parties except the Tammany Hall Democrats and the Independent Democrats, who have nominated C. L. MOWELL and JAMES M. BARNUM.

For Judge of the Marine Court there are five candidates: ROBERT A. ADAMS, E. L. HEARNE, A. K. MAYNARD, HIRAM KETCHUM and WM. H. ANTHEIM. Mr. ADAMS is the nominee of the Republican party, and has no other indorsement except the German Union League.

Mr. E. L. HEARNE is the nominee of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the German Democrats.

Mr. MAYNARD is the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democracy, and is indorsed by the Syracuse People's Union Convention.

Mr. KETCHUM is the nominee of the Tax-payers' arty, and is indorsed by the Twenty-third-street People's Union Convention, Fifth-avenue Union and PSt. Nicholas People's Union Conventions.

The above comprises all the County candidates in nomination, though it is not improbable that some will withdraw before election day.

The People's Union Nominating Convention.

RATIFICATION OF TICKET—MASS-MEETING, ETC.

The above body assembled again at 8 o'clock, yesterday evening, at the Cooper Institute.

In the absence of Mr. WM. TUCKER, the regular Chairman, his place was filled by Mr. E. J. BROWN.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. BEATTY, and adopted.

A report was made by the Committee to make arrangements for a Ratification Meeting, to the effect

...thing was in fair progress, and that distinguished speakers had promised to attend upon the occasion.

The meeting of Monday last, and the Cooper Institute, were suggested as the time and place most acceptable for the mass-meeting, and were unanimously agreed upon.

It was stated by a delegate from the Ninth District that Mr. Walker, the Assembly nominee for that District, having, as it was alleged, declined the nomination in favor of Mr. McLean, the nominee of the Republican Association, and having failed, as yet, to reply to the letter of inquiry addressed to him, Mr Wm. Thomas, of the Sixteenth Ward, had been decided upon by the delegation as their candidate for the Tenth. Upon motion, this nomination was accepted and confirmed.

A delegate from the Tenth District said that he was the only one present, and did not like to take the responsibility of making a nomination, none having yet been fixed for the Tenth. He had gone up to the great Ward Meeting held on Tuesday night in his district, and had discovered it to be, not a people's demonstration, but a grand turn-out of the unterrified Democracy of Mackerelville, who nominated Mr. Tweed and one or two others of that ilk. The delegation would, however, meet next Tuesday and fill the vacancy.

On motion, the nomination was left in the hands of the delegation from the Tenth District.

The Chairman then read a communication, dated Oct 25, 1861, from Mr. James Hussy, the nominee in the Thirteenth District, withdrawing his name, and recommending Mr. Miller. Upon motion, this letter was received and laid upon the table, Mr. Miller's name being held under advisement.

Mr. Oliver rose to inform the Convention that he had, with others of the Conference Committee, found that in endeavoring to oblige their German friends they had weakened, instead of strengthening, their own ticket, and he, therefore, suggested that the name of Mr. Edward Collins be substituted for that of Dr. Schirmer on the list of Coroners.

Mr. Amos J. Williamson intimated that Mr. Collins had really been the choice of the Committee all along, and that it was only through a confusion, the causes of which he explained, that Dr. Schirmer's had been reported. Collins had been the choice of all parties, and with him on it the whole ticket might have been ratified at the last meeting.

Mr. Oliver's motion passed by a large majority, and Mr. Collins was declared to be the nominee.

Mr. Wagner hereupon moved that including the name of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., for District Attorney, the whole County ticket be now unanimously ratified, Capt. Toone having suggested the general form of the motion. Carried without a dissenting voice.

Captain Toone now moved, in conclusion, that the preceding motion be reconsidered, and expressed a hope that the reconsideration would be voted down. His wishes were complied with, and the reconsideration lost.

Mr. Duganne, of the Committee on Organization, announced that the Committee was ready to report, and only awaited the signature of the regular Chairman to the forms which were printed, and now on hand for distribution. Mr. Tucker, it was announced, would be in town to-morrow, and the delegates could call at the Secretary's office for the forms.

Mr. Oliver made a brief appeal in behalf of the ticket as ratified, and at 9¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again, at the same hour and place, on Tuesday evening next.

The Ratification Meeting Committee held conference for some time, and made preparations for the demonstration to be held at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at which, Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, of Kentucky, whose efforts in behalf of the Union, in the Legislature of that State, have gained him no wide a reputation, will be present, and deliver an address. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Col. Thomas F. Meagher will also be among the speakers.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Retreat to Springfield Cut Off by Gen. Siegel.

A Rebel Camp Broken Up at Buffalo Mills.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Oct. 25.

A gentleman from Gen. Siegel's advanced post reports that Gen. Price had left Cedar County, and was retreating toward Greenfield, Dade County. Gen. Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar, Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Gen. Lane's forces were at Osceola, and Gen. Sigel's entire command was one day's march behind Gen. Sigel. He was about as far south as Gen. Price, but some twenty-five miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield to cut off his retreat south, while Gen. Lane was only two days' march north of him.

Gen. Fremont and Staff were at Pomme de Terre River *en route* for Quincy, Hickory County, about thirty miles south of Warsaw.

Gens. Hunter and McKinstry's Divisions were moving towards Warsaw.

Gen. Pope was marching on Leesville *vid* Sedalia and Gen. Asboth was at Warsaw.

The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and troops were to begin crossing Wednesday. It is tressel work, and not pontoon.

The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Gen. Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of United States Cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, Tuesday night, killing 17, wounding a large number, taking 90 prisoners, a number of horses and 22 wagons.

INTERESTING TO REBELS AT PILOT KNOB.

Headquarters, Pilot Knob, Mo., Friday, Oct. 25.

Col. Boyd, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Regiment, Commandant at this post, announces that the proclamation of Gen. Fremont is modified by the President, and declares that martial law will be rigidly enforced in the Counties of Jefferson, St. Francois, Washington and Ironton, and that all persons taken in arms against the Government of the United States in an irregular warfare, or who may be found to have participated in any manner in burning or otherwise injuring railroad or other bridges, or cutting telegraph wire, or injuring any public property, will be summarily shot.

Also, that the sympathizers with the rebellion, who are constantly visiting the stations on the Mountain Railroad, and giving information to the rebels, will hereafter be arrested and dealt with as spies.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM ROLLA.

Rolla, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 24.

Reports, which are regarded as reliable, say that all the bands of rebels which have been infesting the country west of here are concentrating at Springfield. Also, that a part of Price's army had arrived there, and the balance was soon expected.

Another report, brought in by a countryman, says that orders have been issued from the rebels' headquarters requiring all the Texas troops to march to Houston, the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missourians to Camp Walker.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEYSTONE STATE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct 25.

The United States steamer *Keystone State*, Capt. Scott, with the prize *Salvos* in tow, arrived at the Navy-yard at 6 o'clock this evening. When off Hatteras, on Monday evening, she encountered a severe gale, lasting till Tuesday, during which the *Keystone State* separated from her prize, in charge of Lieut. Donaldson. The prize drifted to the westward and the steamer to the eastward, separating them 176 miles before the steamer could go in search of her, but when found she was steering a direct course.

The *Keystone State* left here on the 19th of July, and since then has traveled 15,000 miles, in search of the pirate *Sumter*. She arrived at Port-au-Spain five days after the *Sumter* left. The last place she heard of the pirate was at Surinam, where she was from the 19th of August till the 1st of September. The *Keystone State* arrived there on the 19th of September.

On Saturday she spoke the steamer *Flag* off Charleston Harbor, all well.

THE KANAWHA STATE ELECTION.

Wheeling, Ka., Friday, Oct. 25.

Further reports from different counties show that "Division" has carried almost unanimously. The vote is not full, owing to the prevalent disturbances.

DEATH OF COL. MARSHALL.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 25.

Col. Marshall, of the Seventh Maine, died here to-day of typhoid fever. He had been sick two weeks. His regiment started for Washington this morning.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Completion of the Line to San Francisco.

A Message from the Mayor of San Francisco to the Mayor of New-York.

The following message, received yesterday afternoon, tells its own story:

San Francisco, Oct. 25.

The Mayor of New-York:

San Francisco to New-York sends greetings, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projectors of this important work meet with honor and reward. H. F. TESCHEMACHER,

Mayor of San Francisco.

THE COMPLETION OF THE LINE.

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 25.

This completion of the last link of the American Telegraph, connects Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversing nearly 5,000 miles with one continuous wire, and bringing those two points within two hours' telegraphic time of each other.

The next westward extension of the line will be by the way of Behring's Strait in the mouth of the Amoor River, to which point the Russian Government is already constructing a line, commencing at Moscow. This is the extension which Mr. P. D. Collins projected, and has been for so long a time advocating. The completion of the American telegraph to the Amoor River will leave scarcely anything further to achieve in telegraphic enterprise. It will unite America with Europe, *vid* Moscow, and, through lines already built or projected, with all the important commercial points in China, India, Yeddo in Japan, and even Melbourne in Australia.

Some time ago the Russian Government told Mr. Collins that when the working of a line from St. Louis to this city became a fixed fact, they should look upon that fact as proof of the practicability of the line from thence to Moscow, and would thenceforth proceed more rapidly with their own line to the Amoor. The proprietors of the Pacific line, having been for some time convinced of the perfect feasibility of Mr. Collins' project, as well as of its vast importance to the whole commercial world, have become much interested in the enterprise, and hence it is their intention to push it forward with all practicable speed.

Mr. Collins is now at the eastward, whence it is his intention, at no distant day, to proceed to St. Petersburg, in the further pursuit of his gigantic enterprise. It is understood that the Russian Government have already an agent in the Eastern States looking into the working of the American telegraph system.

One very important feature in this project is the fact that, when the line to the Amoor is finished from both sides, the whole world will be in telegraph connection, with but forty miles of submarine cable across Behring's Strait.

Pending the completion of the extension to the Amoor, it is proposed to establish at this port a line of mail steamers to China and Japan, bringing the China mails and news to this city in twenty days. From hence the news to be telegraphed to New-York or Cape Race, so as to reach Europe in advance of the dispatches sent *via* the Red Sea route.

St. Joseph, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Pacific Telegraph was completed to San Francisco yesterday, and was in fine working order last evening. The first through message transmitted over the line is from Stephen J. Field, Chief Justice of California, in the absence of the Governor, to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. In consequence of the line being closed east of here before we received notice of the line working last night, we were obliged to hold the message, with others, over night. The enterprise is a complete success.

Press dispatches and private business forwarded from here up to 12 o'clock last night, were laid before the public in California this morning.

Cleveland, Friday, Oct. 25.

The following message, from H. W. Carpenter, President of the California State Telegraph Company, was received here to-day:

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 25.

To J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph Co.:

We greet you across the Continent. You beat us by a day or two, but we forgive you, and for it receive our congratulations.

H. W. CARPENTER.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Affairs at Fort Schuyler—Review of the Brigade by Acting Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Schuyler, Friday, Oct 25, 1861.

To-day we have had a grand review—and, to-day, for the first time, we have been formally reduced to the stricter discipline of martial law—or, rather, to the sterner necessities of a military life. We have had a visit from the Acting Brigadier, Col. Meagher. He was received by our men with fervid acclamations, and returned their applause gallantly. The officers were, at his suegestion, assembled in one of the most spacious rooms in the fort, and accommodated with a couple of camp stools. These men, numbering nearly 100, answered to their names as they were called off the rolls of the five regiments in succession—made their suggestions, and, with the utmost warmth, received his remarks of congratulation, of encouragement, and of advice. The men, numbering some 1,400, or thereabouts, were mustered in in the square within the fortress walls, and addressed by the General in a neat and effective speech. He assured them that the drafts through the casements, to which at night they were subjected, would be stopped by wooden partitions; that every possible means should be taken to provide for the general comfort; and that no effort would be spared to make the Brigade the best fed, and the best clothed, and, so far as its higher wants—that is, the opportunities of attending to religious duty—were concerned, one of the best-regulated and most amply provided in the Grand Army of the Union.

This was cheered to excess, with a "tiger" for Gen. Meagher.

Every man, whether officer or private, was prohibited by a general order (No. 10) from leaving the fort without a pass from the commandant, and this restriction was observed to the very letter.

Many a poor fellow, enlisted in the Brigade, and quietly enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at home in the City, went up yesterday to Fort Schuyler to gratify an unhappy curiosity, and on attempting to return was met by the solemn admonition, "If you take another step I'll run the bagnet throo ye."

At all events, after many incidents that, if I were not a cool historian, might, in the relation, be deemed beneath the dignity of sober truth, the boys who were fortunate enough to obtain passes reached New-York in good order, good spirits, and when there, took the first and most favorable occasion to obtain what they had been unable to procure from the time they had left it—"good cheer."

Meeting of the Friends of the Irish Brigade.

The gentlemen, mercantile and otherwise, who have exhibited so friendly an interest in the new Irish Brigade, met again last night at the Astor House and transacted considerable business. A number of Committees were appointed to take charge of the disbursements of clothes, money, &c., and additional contributions were made to the general fund.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. C. P. Daly, Col. T. F. Meagher, Joseph E. Stuart, Esq., (Chairman,) John T. Doyle, Esq., (Secretary,) Messrs. A. Bell, D. Devlin, J. Donnelly, Malcolm Campbell, R. O'Connor, J. B. Fogarty, Dr. McDonald, John O'Rourke, Capt. Hawksworth, and others. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and the determination was expressed to sustain the Brigade at every cost.

A Fremont Anti-Government Demonstration.

From the Oswego Commercial Times.

We learn that *several prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State have lately been in correspondence*, with a view to the holding of a Mass Convention of the people of this State at either Syracuse or Utica, for the purpose of sustaining Gen. John C. Fremont and the principles set forth in his proclamation. We also learn that Senator Colvin, of Albany, a life-long Democrat, but a patriot whose devotion to his country is above all party ties, has consented to be present as one of the speakers. Other prominent gentlemen will take part in the Convention.

We have been requested to submit the matter to the consideration of the Press of the State, and we most gladly do so. *The interference of Secretary Cameron in the affairs of the Western Department*—his repudiation of necessary contracts for the army—his refusal to pay the officers of Fremont's appointment—his order to suspend the fortifications at St. Louis—and a general system of throwing obstacles in the way of Gen. Fremont, which seems to be the settled policy of the War Department—have thrown the affairs of Missouri into confusion, weakened the public credit, threatened to stop enlistments and endangered the success of the National cause. Under these circumstances, it is proper that the people should speak in a voice not to be misunderstood. *They will stand by our military commanders*; the jealousies of the Blairs or the Camerons must not be permitted to jeopardize the great cause in which we are engaged. Plain people believe that we are fighting with straws, until we adopt the policy of Gen. Fremont in utterly confiscating the property, slave or otherwise, of every rebel who dares to raise his red hands against our country and her flag. *It is time something should be done!* We have thrown tufts of grass long enough; let us now try what virtue there is in stones.

What say our brethren of the loyal Press. Shall this Convention be held?

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Documents and Authorities in the Case---Progress of the Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday. As on the previous days, a large number of listeners were present, and evinced a lively interest throughout the trial.

Mr. Brady, for the prisoners, stated that two of his clients—Richard Palmer and Alexander Coid—were indisposed, and asked that they might be relieved from remaining in Court during the entire day.

Judge Nelson suggested that the Marshal should provide a room to which the prisoners might retire. Mr. Brady assented to this arrangement.

Mr. Sullivan, for defence, took it for granted that before the close of Thursday's proceedings it was understood that the ordinances of the different States were considered as in evidence, without being read.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, presumed that no document offered in evidence would bear a later date than that upon which the commission was issued.

Mr. Sullivan, for defence, read extracts from the "Correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President of the United States," in order to show the position taken by the Government in reference to the war. The document was dated Dec. 29, 1860, addressed to President Buchanan, and signed John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. It embraced Floyd's resignation as Secretary of War, and the acceptance of the same by the President. The correspondence between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens, relating to the firing upon the national vessels, by permission of the latter, and the course to be pursued, indicated by the former, in case the act was repeated, was also cited. The Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, showing what degree of power would be exercised and under what circumstances, was also quoted, likewise the President's speech to the Virginia Commissioners. The Proclamation of Jeff. Davis, dated April 17, relating to letters-of-marque, and an act "recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederates States," indicating the process of taking prizes, and the condemnation of the property, was also referred to by the counsel for defence.

Mr. Sullivan here introduced documents—including the letter-of-marque given to Capt. Baker—all of which were found on board the *Savannah*, and stated that their history consisted of having been captured by a United States officer from on board the *Savannah*, and given over to the District-Attorney, in whose possession they were when handed to the counsel for defence. The condemnation of the *Savannah* as a prize was founded principally upon these documents. [The letter-of-marque was here read and offered in evidence.] The counsel proceeded to read extracts from "Jeff. Davis' Instructions to Privateers," relating to the tenor of the commission and the Act of the Southern Congress concerning the same, and relating to prizes, and prize goods, a copy of which document was to be "constantly kept in view of the privateer." The treatment to be observed towards prisoners was also specified in the document. The "Message of President Lincoln," dated July 4, 1861, and read at the extra session of Congress, and the "Message of President Buchanan," dated Dec. 3, 1860, and read at the regular opening of Congress, relating to the laws governing Slavery in the Territories and elsewhere, were quoted by the counsel. The Queen of England's proclamation was also referred to.

Mr. Evarts submitted that the document was not admissible, but subsequently assented to its admission provisionally.

Mr. Brady, for defence, stated that the proclamation related to the conduct of British subjects engaged in the war on either side, and was without much importance.

Mr. Sullivan next quoted from the Emperor Napoleon's Proclamation, dated June 11, 1861. The instrument directs the Emperor's subjects to "observe a perfect neutrality between the contending parties," and declares that no vessel-of-war or privateer of either of the contending parties would be allowed to enter or stay as prizes in the French ports longer than twenty-four hours, except in cases of absolute delay.

The articles of capitulation, at the surrender of the fort at Hatteras Inlet, entered into between Flag-officer Stringham and Gen. Butler on the part of the United States, and Samuel Barron and others on the part of the Confederate States, were next introduced.

Mr. Evarts understood those articles to be a convention between the two military authorities.

Mr. Brady read an article from a Charleston paper, giving a notice of the sale of the *Joseph*, she having been captured on the high seas by the armed schooner *Savannah*, in command of Thomas H. Baker. Mr. Brady also read an advertisement from the same paper to show that the Southern Confederacy had a judicial system under their own Government.

Fred. Tompkins, of the *Harriet Lane*, was the only witness examined yesterday. He deposed that when he was at Hampton Roads he saw vessels come down from Norfolk with the flag of truce and the Confederate flag flying; had seen the United States flag and the flag of truce flying from our vessels; he knew nothing about an exchange of prisoners.

The District-Attorney said he had no rebutting evidence to produce.

Mr. Loan, for the defence, suggested that, if the opposing counsel would give their authorities, they (the defence) would be able to lay their views before the Court separately, and divide the labor of summing up.

Mr. Evarts said he would have no objection if he had been prepared for the same. He relied mainly on the acts of Congress of 1790 and 1820. For the authority on the question of the ingredients of the crime of piracy he would not refer to any author not familiar to the Court.

Judge Nelson said the counsel for the prosecution should give all the authorities they intended to rely upon, so that no question would a rise hereafter.

Mr. Evarts signified his assent, and referred to Easi's Pleas to the Crown, page 70, in regard to the definition of treason and piracy, as qualified by the influence brought by force, or the state of the population by which the alleged prisoner is surrounded. On the question of fear or intimidation, he referred to 1st Hawkins' Pleas to the Crown, where it was laid down that it was not necessary to relate the actual intimidation in the indictment, or to prove it on the trial. On the question of double or doubtful allegiance, he would refer to, first, Hale's Pleas to the Crown, page 68; The United States *vs.* Tully, Garrison's Reports, vol. 1, page 253; The United States *vs.* Haywood, Garrison's Reports, vol. 2, page 750, which related to the town of Castine, Me., which was considered a foreign port while in the territory of the United States, while occupied by British forces; Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1, page 280; United States *vs.* Palmer—Wheaton third, page 634. On the question referring to the manner in which our Courts dealt with international or difficult questions respecting the recognition of nationalities, he alluded to Kent's Commentaries, 1st, 27, and the charge of Judge Sprague to the Grand Jury in the United States District Court of Massachusetts. The felonousy of civil war as a consequence does not destroy either the duty of allegiance or the power of punishing according to all municipal statutes. No infractions that rebels may be guilty of, either of the principal crime of treason or in respect of any other violation of the municipal statutes, which particular acts may be brought into jurisdiction, is passed by.

On the question of jurisdiction Mr. Evarts asked the attention of the Court to the authority of the United States *vs.* Hicks, and to the views of Judge Sprague in the case of the *Mary Ann Flora*. He would endeavor to show that the arrests of pirates at sea—there being no municipal statute which gives any authority, as it were—is authorized under the general principle of the law of nations, which gives a public or private vessel the right to arrest a pirate by force. In other words, a public or private vessel had a right to arrest a vessel at sea and bring it into port; and we have now in force no particular statute for our vessels of war actively to pursue and take pirates. In support of his theory, Mr. Evarts referred to Archibald's Reports, Watermau's edition, 2d, pages 507, 510, 526. In discussing the political questions, he should have occasion to refer to the Constitution of the United States and the Articles of Confederation, together with the ratifications of the Constitution by the several States. He should also refer to the resolutions passed by the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and the answers of other States, found in Elliot's Debates, running from page 528 to page 545. He might possibly refer to Mr. Pickens' speech in the same volume, page 231, and may have occasion to refer to Grotius in connection with discussions on the general state of war.

Mr. Lord, for the defence, said that the distribution of counsel was, that he should present briefly the position of the law somewhat irrespective of the wide political range which the counsel for the prosecution seemed to think involved. He should not pursue even the field which Mr. Larocque had opened, but leave that for Mr. Larocque himself to fill. His friend, Mr. Brady, assisted by Mr. Duke, would address the jury upon questions of fact which may be involved. He begged leave to be set all right upon the idea that there is something different in a public armed ship and a private vessel in the law of the country, and referred to United States and foreign authorities to sustain his opinion that a difference existed. He also read the letter of Secretary Marcy to Count de Sartiges in 1856, in which the position of this people and this country on that subject was fully set out. According to the ground taken by Mr. Marcy in that discussion, privateers must be regarded in the same light as public armed vessels manned by volunteers. He then approached the question of jurisdiction. That the prisoners were apprehended by the Commissioner of New-York was not in dispute; the question was, where were they first brought, not in this case where they were first apprehended. The evidence of Commodore Stringham showed that he intended to take the prisoners to his station, and then send them to a Northern port for trial. If it was possible to land the prisoners in the State of Virginia, that was the district in which they should have been tried. If the prisoner was running at large over the world, he could not complain if he was tried in the place where he was first arrested. It appears in evidence that these men were first brought to Hampton Roads, why were they not taken to Fort Monroe instead of on board the *Harriet Lane*? There were loyal citizens and Federal Courts in Western Virginia. He took the ground that the prisoners had been first brought into Virginia, where the ship stopped, and not where she passed in the ordinary transit of her voyage; and if the prisoners could have been brought there, and detained for trial, the Circuit Court of this district has no jurisdiction over them, and they should be released. The indictment is founded on two distinct statutes. The first five counts of the indictment charged the prisoners with robbery on the high seas. The second five counts were the charge of piracy, on the ground of hostility towards the United States, on the part of the citizens of the United States. The first five he would designate as piracy by the laws of nations, and the second he would call statutory piracy. Eight of the prisoners were not citizens of the United States, so they could not be convicted of statutory piracy. Unless they are adjudged as pirates by the eighth section of the statute, they must be acquitted. The four other prisoners are charged with practical robbery. The counsel urged that the crime of treason had not been proved by the counsel for prosecution. The requisites of a treasonable prosecution had not been in any degree complied with. A piratical act must be against the laws of all nations. If an officer of a Government vessel, having a full commission, boarded a vessel at sea, and took jewels and secreted them, instead of bringing them in for adjudication, it would be piracy. It shocked the moral sense of humanity to say that these men are robbers and enemies of the human race, and threaten them with hanging at the yard-arm as pirates because they mislook the law. Mr. Lord contended that when the *Savannah* was fitted out and sailed, the Government of South Carolina and of the Confederate States were exercising their full functions, and the prisoners owed their allegiance to those Governments. Whether they gave this allegiance voluntarily or not did not appear. It was against the moral sense of the community that all the men in arms against the United States Government might be tried as pirates and robbers. According to that theory, for every man killed in the war a trial for murder might be instituted; for every horse shot an action for trover; for every trespass that might occur an action for trespass could be sustained. Yet justice should be tempered. An act committed by a few parties should be looked upon the same as if committed by ten millions. What was a rebellion on a small scale turned out to be a civil war when it reached a more wide scope and spread to different States. If we had a civil war on our hands, the raptures were not robberies or thefts. He had the opinion of Judge Duncan, that a blockade could not be instituted except in case of civil war, and a blockade did exist, therefore this was a civil war. It came from all over the country that this was a civil war. The learned counsel contended, at length, that this was a civil war, and not merely a rebellion, and therefore the capture of the *Joseph* was merely an act of war. It is true the *Joseph* was captured, but nothing was taken from her. She was taken to Georgetown, S. C., and sold by judicial process, by probably as good men as they who had confiscated Southern vessels in the courts here. Piracy and robbery always courted concealment. This was entirely in contradistinction to the circumstances of this case. The great nations of Europe were looking at this controversy. A man was before the jury whom the United States authorities said was an enemy to all mankind; when, if the prisoner were taken to the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, or any other European nation, they would acquit the man of the charge of piracy. Could that man be called an enemy of mankind, as a pirate certainly was? In regard to the ninth section of the act of 1790, which defined piracy, he would refer to the 11th and 12th of William III., where the section originated at the time that James II. had abdicated the throne, but still presided at the Court of St. Germain's, and still issued letters of marque to privateers to prey on British commerce. This ninth section was evidently predicated on the act of 11th and 12th of William, and had reference only to a province without a country or Court. In regard to the prisoners, who were not citizens, they could not be convicted under the eighth section, because they acted under a commission from a Government—to them, a *de facto* Government. The ninth section of course could not reach them, as that applied only to American citizens. In regard to the indictment, he contended that it was not supported by facts. The indictment stated that the prisoners acted under the pretence of authority of one Jeff. Davis, while the Jeff. Davis referred to was merely the ministerial officer of ten States, and the commission was granted by authority of ten States confederated together as a Government. The act had never been intended to apply to persons acting under authority for a domestic power or authority. The circumstances of the case under which the act was framed were entirely different to the circumstances of this case. The act was intended to apply to a prince without dominions, and could not apply to Jeff. Davis, who rightfully or wrongfully dominated over a large portion of his country, and over ten millions of people with civilized institutions. That Government was a *de facto* Government, with a *de facto* officer ruling over it. It would be foolish to say that any person who should take a commission under this Government was a pirate and robber. Under the circumstances he contended that no conviction could ensue under the ninth section of the act of 1790. This war is a war to reclaim that country by executions of pirates, charged by acts of hostility, which disregard its citizens as human beings. By treating these prisoners as pirates, do we not violate all principles of popular law, of humanity, and common sense and common feeling?

Mr. Lord then submitted his points to the Court.

Mr. Larocque submitted some further points in addition to those given the day previous, and cited authorities bearing upon the questions involved.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

SMITH CONVICTED OF PIRACY.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 25.

The trial of William Smith, for piracy, was concluded to-day. The case was given to the jury this morning, under the charges of Judges Grier and Cadwallader. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts. Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint.
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Fall and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

Magoun—White.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Stephen L. Magoun, of Hudson, to Lucie H. White, of New-York.

Weis—Meagher.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Bishop Jones, John G. Weis, of Steuben County, to Mary Magdalena, daughter of Geo. F. Merkice, Esq., of this City.

Paton—Allen.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Thomas C. M. Paton to Elizabeth L., daughter of Moses Allen, Esq., all of this City.

Warrin—Marston.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbet, Mr. George Warrin to Annie A. Marston, youngest daughter of Samuel Marston, Esq., all of Jersey City.

Cromwell—Barton.—In Troy, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the First Unitarian Church, by Rev. E. Bockingham, James Cromwell, of Cornwall, Orange County, to Anna W. Barton, daughter of R. C. Barton, of the former place.

Bowen—Hewitt.—At Sachem's Wood, New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, assisted by Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of New-Haven, William S. Bowen, M. D., of the City of New-York, and Sarah E. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Hobbs—Mallory.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Anderson, Francis B. Hobbs, of New-York, and Harriet R., daughter of James Mallory, Esq., of Norwalk.

DIED.

Edmonds.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, Jane H., daughter of James Edmonds, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 8 Watts-st.

Fuller.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, Robert S. Fuller, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 133 West 34th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Austin.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, Frederick James Austin, aged 58 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 91st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dupignac.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, of apoplexy, Mrs. Pauline Dupignac, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her son-in-law's, E. Herrison Reed, No. 416 10th-av., near 36th st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Moore.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, John Moore, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 176 Christopher-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Vincent.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, suddenly, Col. Edward Vincent, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

James.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, of scarlet fever, Henrietta Elford, only daughter of Abigail H. and Jonathan James, aged 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 97 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, between Bedford and Lee avs.

Bates.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Oct. 24, of scarlet fever, Frederick C. Bates, aged 5 years and 6 months. On Friday, Oct. 25, Alexander F. Bates, aged 2 years and 11 months, sons of F. C. and Julia Berte.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 129th-st., Harlem.

Woodward.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Oct. 24, Ann, wife of Garret Nostrand, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Flushing, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Carpenter.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 24, suddenly, Joseph T. Carpenter, aged 61 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Chappaqua.

Darley.—In Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, Fidele Ann, widow of the late John F. Darley, and eldest daughter of John Boyce, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Hudson River cars leave this City at 11 A. M., and return at 5 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

Perry.—In Easton, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Clarissa Treadwell, wife of Orrando Perry, Esq.

Robinson.—In Barre, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 19, William Banister, son of S. B. and Carrie Lee Robinson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Sumner.—At Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 24, at his residence, Gen. W. H. Sumner.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 550.—Oct. 25, 1861.
53, 21, 29, 38, 64, 78, 56, 13, 43, 11, 12, 67, 1, 39.
Kentucky, Class 560.—Oct. 25, 1861.
75, 42, 47, 18, 38, 60, 64, 63, 44, 16, 33, 65, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1851 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO.,
Dépôt, No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. Weask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
China Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware, and other House-furnishing Goods.
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
ONE AND TWO DOLLARS EACH.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION COUNTY TICKET,
And the People's State nominations made at Syracuse, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.
The people of the County of New-York, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble
IN MASS MEETING,
At the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the People's Union Convention of the following candidates:
JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.
Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff.
Common Pleas—Murray Hoffman, John R. Brady.
Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr.
District Attorney—Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Joseph Hosie.
Coroners—Dr. Louis Nauman, Dr. J. W. Ranney, John Wildey, Edward Collins.
The following speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
Hon. IRA HARRIS,
D. D. FIELDS,
JAMES R. WHITING,
HORACE GREELEY,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
HEN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 261 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, SITUAtion by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork, sewing, and take care of children; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as above; three years' City reference can be given. Apply at No. 20 Bank-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly, in all its branches, inclinding all kinds of pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; either in City or country; no objections to assist in washing. Inquire at Astor Library, Astor-place, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect; wages $16 a month. Can be seen at No. 7 East 33d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; will also assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 67 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 90 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook; can make bread, pastry, jellies, cakes, &c.; is also a very good washer and ironer; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or send to No. 629 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison ave.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSE-WORKER.—An English woman wishes a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; has the best of reference from last place, (8 months.) Call at No. 869 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 33th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire work of a plain family; is capable, willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent girl, with good City reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply for her, or any other good servant, at the free (to employers) office, No. 10 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER—Will cut and fit children's dresses; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of family sewing; wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week; would take the work home if required. Address No. 104 East 25th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a very neat and respectable girl to do general housework; has but recently arrived from the old country, but is capable and willing, with the supervision of her employer for a few days, to do the housework, washing, ironing and plain cooking of a private family; wages expected, $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is not afraid of work. Wages, $6 a month; City or country. Call or address No. 194 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman, with undoubted reference of two years, desires a situation for general housework: is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; will be found fully competent, and not afraid to work. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 King-st. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged woman, Protestant, whose husband has gone to Europe, would like a situation either in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do housework in City or country; is a very excellent cook and good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; has excellent reference. Call at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman from Sweden; speaks the English language; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and waiting; has lived 14 months in her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; she can do up fineries in the best style; also French fluting; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting and ladies' muslins in the best style; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATION AS laundress by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references; lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, and to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c., by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; can give the best reference as to character, capacity, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl aged 16, a situation to take care of children, or do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 272 1st-av., first floor, corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No 105 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and boys' clothing; can do chamberwork or take care of children; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 West Washington-place.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH) with 12 years' reference, would like to go to California with a family, or would wait on a lady. Can be seen at, or address, No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waitress, by a young woman with best of references; lived seven years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st, between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of business habits, a clerkship in a shop or manufactory; is accustomed to drawing, and somewhat acquainted with machinery and pattern making. Address H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, sober, honest, industrious man; is kind, smart and active with horses; is a careful, steady driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a man who has a recommendation of two years from his last place; he thoroughly understands horses; has no objection to the country. Address F. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. He can give the best City reference. Call at 50 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation is wanted by a young man of good habits in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; is an excellent and careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, an elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address G. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of steady habits and pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; a steady place more an object than high wages; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference, to whom he can refer, having lived in some of the best families in the City. Address WAITER, or call at No. 820 Broadway, Real Estate Office, or No. 124 5th-st., Clinton-place for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter, by a steady, sober man, who has got good City reference, and who understands his business, or would care an invalid gentleman; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left, or a note addressed to J. P., at Mr. Bailey's drug store, corner of 4th-st. and 4th-av., No. 9, will meet with due attention for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, without any incumbrance; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 903 Broadway, or No. 718 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—A gentleman fully acquainted with the routine of office duty, desires an engagement, either temporary or permanent. Has had experience in intricate partnership accounts. Address G. M. T., Box No. 21 Post-office.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A GROcery store; a clerk for a saw mill; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A DRY NURSE.—WANTED, A DRY NURSE. None who is perfectly capable of caring for a baby from its birth, American, German or Protestant Irish; none need apply but those who can bring undoubted reference. Apply, in the morning, at No. 31 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a family washing, or that of a few single gentlemen; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.

Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.

Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.

27, 29 and 36-inch Brown DRILLS.

With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS

SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail our immense stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 312 and 314 Broadway.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!

OUR LIST OF PRICES.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.

LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.

BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.

Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Square and Long Broche Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market.

At 108 and 110 Sixth-av.

C. G. HOOK.

RICH PARIS

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

Just landed, must be sold, Almost given away.

AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY, Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GUGE, Practical Furrier.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE PREMISES OF ISAAC C. Weeks, on Wednesday, from 7 P. M. to 2 A. M. Thursday morning, FOUR STEERS, marked with tar on the right side. One hundred dollars will be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders. Stall No. 2 Atlantic Market, Brooklyn.

LOST—IN WALL-STREET, YESTERDAY MORNing, 25th inst., a $5,000 7 3-10 Treasury Note, No. 510; payment has been stopped; a suitable reward will be paid on delivery of the note to CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right on the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHAMPLIN INSTITUTE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 43 and 45 East 20th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL, AND DISCIPLINE, STRICT BUT KIND, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address

ALFRED COX ROE, Principal, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY,

AT FISHKILL LANDING, ON THE HUDSON,

OPENS Nov. 4.

A few boys will be received into the family of the Principals, where they can enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home, with thorough discipline and instruction.

Circulars may be had at Tyson, Phinney & Co.'s, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., at John Boyce & Sons, No. 63 Pearl-st., or of the Principals. CARSWELL & DIMON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the principal. R. DUTTON.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 486 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO KLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $100 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 111 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 24th-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies or gentlemen's ridding.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK (Summer, year). Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 19 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue. Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 5th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Sections, with (were assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ELOCUTION.—LESSONS OF FRENCH LANGUAGE given at the home of the pupil, by an experienced and well educated Frenchman, at 50 cents an hour; or for two. Reduced price for collect lessons. Address J. GERARD, Station E, Post-office, city.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 20th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 590 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BEICHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $175; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 28th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $83 per quarter For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESTAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

DRAWING AND PAINTING TAUGHT IN all their branches by Madame DASSIE, portrait painter. Choice paintings to rent for patrons. No. 2 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A STATED meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All friends of education are invited to attend.

S. M. PERKINS, President.

GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. B. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER IN A CLASSICAL SCHOOL in New-York, desires to give private tuition, an hour in the afternoon each day. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS LADY, having much experience in teaching, wish to find a comfortable room and board, in a private family, where instruction in French and music would be considered an equivalent, or accepted for a part, in compensation. References exchanged. Address N. B., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A school in the City, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who is well qualified to give lessons in Mathematics and Calisthenic exercises. Address M. D., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, formerly Bible-house.—Wanted, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music for a school in New-Brunswick. A single gentleman preferred. Call at 10 o'clock P. M., or address Rev. G. G. SAXE.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher in French and the Classics has two evenings in the week disengaged. Address X., Station D., for four days.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all commendations will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, wishes to marry a lady possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Correspondence with RASSELAS, Station A, will demonstrate his sincerity, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of high attainments, graduate of Europe and America, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth and amiable character, with a view to matrimony. Address M. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DORIGNAC HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.

ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH, Per J. BRENNAN.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,

Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, to let, with board, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements; also, back parlor; location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at a first-class house in a good locality, on moderate terms; rooms supplied with gas, hot and cold water. Apply, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 252 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story front, in the first-class brownstone front No. 53 East 22th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DEsiring to make arrangements for the Winter will find pleasant rooms and first-class board at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 24 East 21st-st., can accommodate one or two families with board. All the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT Rooms on second story, also on third story, to let, with board. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate one or two gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board at No. 16 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A family, also rooms for single gentlemen, No. 35 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family; house has all the modern improvements, including steam heat; have room, if necessary, for four persons, (two gentlemen with their wives, or four single gentlemen.) Hour for meals will be made to suit applying parties. No other boarders in the house. Apply at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife occupying a pleasant home, and having no boarders, would like to take a gentleman as such, giving him a neat and pleasant room and a desirable home for the Winter. References exchanged. Address C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms on second floor at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons wishing to spend the Winter in the country, can obtain excellent accommodations, at moderate prices, by applying to, or addressing W. ADAMS, Agent, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Excellent schools and churches of all denominations in the vicinity; also a female seminary.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE young gentlemen wish a furnished room together, and breakfast and tea. Any family having the above accommodations for the Winter, will address S. L., Box No. 19 *Times* Office, stating location and price of board per week. References given as to respectability, &c. Price must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a suite of rooms, with board for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Must be in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address G. S., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE PERSONS—Two furnished rooms unconnecting, including fire and gas, for which $55 a month will be paid. Location between 35th and 50th sts., east of Broadway. Address C. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE IN A genteel family, location between Broadway and University-place, has made arrangement with one family and would like to accommodate one more family with the second floor and one more room if required. Reference exchanged. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 1,786 Post-office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 239 Greene-st.

BROOKLYN

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MONEY

FOR

NATIONAL LOAN,

Offered by Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued by the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, payable in notes of subscriber, or as directed, and of the denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds, orders from the country, accompanied by the money, to return mail.

Certificates of Five Year Treasury Notes received at par in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

BROADWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 23 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission only.

AGENCY

of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT,

Office of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Bankers,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7-30 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES

now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT

may be made in U S coin, 5-years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,

Government Agent.

SEVEN PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,

PURCHASED BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS

FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY

AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON

BUSINESS PAPER,

Bought and sold at lowest rates, by

P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,

No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, New-York, until Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., at which time they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1851, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1869.

Bidders will state the amount of stock desired, which must be for one hundred dollars thereof; and the lowest rate per cent. at which proposals are accepted will be required to be paid in the Stock of the City within fifteen days from the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to each bidder.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the stock bearing interest from the first day of November next.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all parts of the country on the most favorable terms. Collections in Interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and grant commercial credits upon the various branches of the Union of Montreal and the United Kingdom.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

No. 32 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE election of this Company will be held on Monday, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in the place of those whose term of office will then expire, to serve for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the 5th prox.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEWLETT, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY, } Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, Issue of 1857, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. E. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL } NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Trustees to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris Canal, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll open at 10 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which fell due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the subscriber, in this place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property. Apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 28, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 5 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eastonton and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SECOND BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Debb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 5 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.

FIVE DAYS MORE FOR STARTING, viz.: (This) Oct. 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and returning on or before Nov. 15. Leave New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. through train, or on the 12 M. way train.

Fare from New-York to Baltimore and return to New-York, $7 50. From Albany and Troy to Baltimore and return, $9. From Providence $11 50, and from Boston $12 50, to which will be added the fare from Baltimore to Washington, $1 75 each way, and also the fare from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and back, not to exceed $6.

Tickets for sale in New-York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Astor House, and Lovejoy's Hotel, and at the office of the Stonington Line, foot of Cortlandt-st., and also at the office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Sinten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

David R. Martin and Lucius D. Commings, The Mineral Point Railroad Company; Samuel D. Hastings, Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin; John M. Keep, George L. Schuyler, and Thomas Morehead. In Equity. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, in the above-entitled cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Post-office, in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described mortgaged property, to wit:

All their said road, from the village of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to the village of Warren, in the State of Illinois, being thirty-two and two-third miles of road, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the railways, land procured or occupied for right of way, together with bridges, fences, privileges and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which may hereafter be acquired or owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands used for and occupied by depot or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which shall be procured therefor, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger cars and freight cars, shops, tools, and machinery, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to said Railroad, now constructed and to be constructed, including all its property, real and personal, pertaining to said Railroad, and all its rights, credits and franchises thereto appertaining, and all and singular the corporate property, tolls, issues, profits, rights, credits and franchises—also, the locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars, as follows: Three locomotives, named the John C. Fremont, the Mineral Point and the Warren; also, three passenger cars and forty freight cars, used upon said Railroad, and particularly all the property acquired by the said party of the first part subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., March 8, 1861. JERU H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1861. D. C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, July 5, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above. DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

The above-entitled sale is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to the above sale. Catalogues ready early.

This sale will contain Invoices of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Domestics, Linens, &c., in great variety.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also, in hair cloths; in same; elegant and highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres: very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut sideboards, hall seats; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid sunbisson carpet.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb furniture of the best City make, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces; rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, music cabinets, centre and fancy tables, buffets, wardrobes, armoire-à-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, ex. dining-tables, hall stands, tables and chairs; China vases and mantel ornaments, and a general assortment of first-class goods. The attendance of buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a retail druggist's stock, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of hair and clothes, brushes, portmonnaies, stereoscopes and views, patent India-rubber syringes, medicine chests, traveling companions, bay rum, pearl card-cases, dressing-cases, combs in all varieties, &c., &c. Also, immediately after sale of above, a collection of paintings, of the Roman, French and American schools, embracing the works of Murillo, Snyders, Bolbein, Albano, Joseph Vernet, G. Dow, J. C. Thorn, and others, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany tête-a-têtes and chairs, centre and side tables, oak and black-walnut hat-stands and hall chairs, hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobes, elegant carved mahogany marble-top buffet, cribs, oak and black walnut office desks and chairs, &c.; also, several fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 150 Water-st., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, with Villanye, Egri Kohanyai Sopronyi, Szekszardi, Budai, Somlol, Budai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, tables, card tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, rosewood bookcase, &c. Elegant bound books on various subjects. Also, China crockery and glass ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LACQUERED WARE—A large invoice, just arrived from Japan, consisting of inlaid trays, boxes, baskets, cribbage boards, cabinets, stands, tables, writing desks, inlaid work and centre tables, wicker cabinets, inlaid trays, fancy bowls and stands, glove and handkerchief boxes, embracing many other beautiful and valuable goods, all of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands 2 inches high, long tail; has trotted in four minutes; perfectly kind in single or double harness; can be driven by a lady or child; will stand without tying. Sold only for want of use.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Broadst., a choice assortment of fresh imported Dutch bulbs, from Haarlem, in Holland, comprising double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, gladiolus, iris, crocus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

J. H. DURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, cutlery &c

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN, HENRY MORGAN, M. MORGAN, Jr., EDWARD MORGAN.

MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN, EDWARD MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of COMBES, NIX & CAMPBELL, was, on the 1st day of August, dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership business will be settled up by John Combes and John Nix, No. 418 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, who will continue the business at the above place, and at No. 389 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861. JOHN COMBES, JOHN NIX, ELI CAMPBELL.

$3,000 TO $7,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount of cash, may enter an established cash business, where money may be made. Address CASH, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

HORSE, HARNESS AND TOP BUGGY for sale cheap or would be exchanged for a pinto; the horse is stylish and fast; reason for selling, no use for a horse. Inquire at No. 689 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-SEAT ROCKAWAY remarkably low for cash, at WM. FLANDRAW'S, No. 128 Elizabeth-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.,

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. POWER'S, (WITH DR. WARD,) NO. 12 Laight-st., guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing, or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the usual time, on your own terms. Dear friend, consult your best friend, Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free, quick cures, low charges, and a medical book gratis. Dr. Power's French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Dr. Power's Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in four weeks.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Deleterive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 56 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and having the great remedies, when they are there upon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always affected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 54 Lafayette-place, continues on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It rouses the poisoned system that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of deadfoot "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Cures.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Boubureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ball, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Dischargers, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Spermatic Debility and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 3 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, long established and well known in the business community, is desirous of meeting with an honest, energetic man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to extend an established and highly lucrative business. This is a rare chance in these times, as the party investing will at once be in the receipt of a large and increasing income. Parties are requested to call in person at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A fine pair of magic batterns, capable of producing a fine, clear picture of 18 feet diameter, with the portraits of the heroes of the American War, painted after original photographs, and scenes and incidents painted after original sketches, for sale cheap. Address S. B., Broadway Post-office. The parties having the same for sale are willing to enter into a contract of taking half interest in the undertaking.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—FOR City real estate or cash, or a small farm near the City. Apply at No. 303 8th-av. To let for half price—No. 152 East 33d-st. Apply on the premises.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT SEMULY, now running as a passenger boat on the Harlem river. Apply at office, Harlem.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CUSMOPOLITAN,

A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp,

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa and the Teutonia.

Peru Protests against Spanish Intervention in America.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT BREST.

The French Movement to Break the Cotton Blockade.

MARK OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Francis II., Ex-King of Naples, Proposed as Monarch of Mexico.

Important Decree Relative to the Importation of Breadstuffs into France.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here last evening.

A brief synopsis of her advices had been previously received from Cape Race.

The Hamburg steamship *Teutonia*, Capt. TAUBE, from Hamburg on the 5th inst., and Southampton on the 9th, arrived here yesterday morning, having experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage, and seen much ice.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 10th.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 11th.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 12th.

The Government of Peru has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain, and accuses the Spanish Cabinet of creating and encouraging disorder in most of the States of South America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTHILDE have made a wonderfully quick passage from America, in the *Prince Jerome*. They arrived at Brest, from Boston, on the evening of the 7th inst., having left the latter city on the evening of Sept. 30, and consequently having performed the voyage between the two Continents in seven days. It is curious that the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses in France should not have been announced in the *Moniteur* or by any telegram in the Paris journals. We only learn the news of the next heir but one to the throne having safely traversed the Atlantic by the ordinary files of the Brest newspapers."

Galignani adds the following particulars:

"Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDA arrived at Brest two evenings back, having made the run from Boston to that port in nine days, touching at St. Johns, N. F. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards proceeded in the *Prince Jerome* to Havre, and are expected in Paris immediately. The voyage, which usually at this time of the year is rather boisterous, was favored by the most delightful weather, and even the Princess did not suffer from sea sickness. The *Prince Jerome* ran on an average 13 miles an hour, and has thus established the reputation she had before acquired of being a very fast vessel."

Viscount FORTH, only son of the late Earl of Perth, committed suicide at a hotel in Gloucester by taking laudanum. The immediate cause of the act was grief and excitement consequent on the death of his mistress.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of the 13th, says the King of Holland arrived at Compeigne at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and was received by the Emperor at the terminus. The Empress awaited their Majesties at the foot of the grand staircase.

The command of the forces in the Neapolitan Provinces had been offered to Gen. DELLA MARMORA.

It is asserted that Gen. CIALDINI will to-day publish a declaration of his reasons for resigning the Lieutenancy of Naples, which are said to be the cessation of brigandage, and the reëstablishment of public security in the Southern Provinces.

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times.

It is stated that the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse and other manufacturing places in France, the trade of which with the United States has been prostrated by the civil war, have addressed memorials to the Imperial Government, *urging an immediate recognition of the Confederate States, and the raising of the blockade.*

From the London News.

Some of the accounts from trustworthy quarters in Paris express *a confident belief that the Emperor of the French contemplates recognizing the Confederate States of the South.* His object, it is affirmed, will be to release the cotton, the want of which is severely felt in the cotton manufacturing districts in France.

PROPRIETY OF ENGLAND UNITING IN THE MEASURE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The want of Cotton, resulting from the present unhappy state of affairs in America, and the closing of the Southern ports, is beginning to be felt elsewhere as well as in England. The Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse, and other places in France, have, it appears, addressed memorials to the French Government praying for the immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade. So far, then, it would seem the course pursued by the Confederates with regard to their Cotton is producing the desired effect. The Cotton crop of the past season has been stored, as our readers are aware, where it was grown, and not a bale of it will be permitted to be brought down to the ports. By the recent accounts about one million's worth of this Cotton was placed to the credit of the Confederate Government; but this is not an arrangement which would interfere with the shipment of the article for Europe if the blockade was raised. We hear little of the state of things amongst the manufacturers of the Northern States, but we suspect the prospects of the mill-owners of Lowell are not much better than those of the mill-owners of Manchester and Rouen. Some months have now elapsed since the English and French Governments deliberately conceded belligerent rights to the Confederate States. Since then their attitude has been that of strict neutrality. The Southern States have fully justified this public recognition of their right to differ with the North, and even to appeal to the sword in support of what they regard as their privileges and liberties. The Confederates have been successful both by sea and land. They have beaten their opponents in the only general action fought since the civil war commenced, and their privateers have captured the Northern merchantmen in defiance of the whole fleet of Northern cruisers. The most sagacious politicians in Europe, and indeed in America, are beginning now to regard the reconstruction of the Union as all but hopeless, and to look forward to the establishment of two, if not more, Confederations on the North American Continent. It is under these circumstances that an appeal is made by the suffering manufacturers of France to their Government to recognize the Southern States as an independent Confederation, and to raise the blockade. We know not what view the French Government may take of the prayer of these memorialists, but we should imagine that France will take no step in this American business except in conjunction with England. The question, then, is—would Her Majesty's Government consider themselves justified in going to war with the Federal Government, (for that is the meaning of England's raising the blockade,) in order to liberate the cotton, and to avert the state of things with which we are threatened in the approaching Winter and Spring. The alternative of war, or distress and disturbance in the manufacturing districts, is not an agreeable one, but we fear it is one which is being rapidly forced upon the consideration of the Government. It might be, however, that the cooperation of France and England, even if carried the length of raising the blockade, would not result in hostilities. The small fleet at the disposal of the Federal Government would not be able for a single week to cope with the combined forces of England and France. The

[illegible] would be entered upon by the Northern States. Blame might be charge to us on the score of Canada, but after all, the Canadians themselves would hardly submit to forcible annexation by the Federal forces. Meanwhile, the recognition of the Confederate States by France and England would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederation absolutely. It seems likely, then, that if the raising of the blockade be seriously contemplated, it must be by a union of the French and English forces, and with the resolve of the two Governments to stand by each other in any intervention in the affairs of the American States.

AN ENGLISH MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

From the London Star.

On the 8th inst., at the annual banquet given by the Mayor of Ripon, Earl de Grey and Ripon was present and addressed the company. After reviewing at some length various questions of foreign relations, he observed:

"The foreign policy of the Government, as far as regarded that principle of non-intervention, by which they had endeavored to guide their course in all the complications of foreign politics, had received the unanimous verdict of the country in its favor, and the same might be said of their efforts to strengthen the national defences of the country, whether by an increase of the regular army, or that arm of the national service which had been raised up in the volunteers. [Applause.] On the other side of the Atlantic the [illegible] of civil war had broken out between our kinsfolk; and Her Majesty's Government, with the consent of all parties and every man in this country, had perseveringly upheld the principles of neutrality, and desired in no way to interfere in that terrible contest, however they may lament it. *But if we stood aloof during the calamity, he trusted it would not be regarded as showing a lack of sympathy for our kinsfolk, but a strict pursuance of a policy which we considered the best for the welfare of this nation, and the preservation of a friendly feeling with the combatants.* But this principle might be put to a severe test. He regretted to say that we ourselves might yet have to suffer, and suffer severely, from the effects of the civil war in America. If it were continued, and continued in a manner present appearances seemed to indicate, it was too much to be dreaded, that the great branches of our national industry might be brought into a state of great stagnation, which might produce a deplorable amount of suffering, and the next Winter might be a period of great trial for the people of this country, and especially for the working classes, such as had not been seen for many years. *If this, unfortunately, should be the case, he trusted that nothing would induce the people of England to resort to any course which might seem likely to them, in the height of that suffering and misery, to cut short the evil, by forcing their way, by any illegitimate or unfair means, to the attainment of objects which might appear favorable to their own interests."*

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

A private correspondence of the *Patrie* gives some details of the organization of the French naval force to be dispatched to the coast of Mexico. The ships of war ordered for this expedition are the steam-frigates *Guerrière*, (fitting at Brest,) *l'Astrée*, (from Lorient,) and *l'Ardente*, (from Brest,) a steam corvette (from Rochefort) and the cutter *Marceaux* (from Cherbourg.) Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, who will command the squadron, will hoist his flag on board the *Guerrière*, which is being prepared for sea as quickly as possible.

The appointment of Admiral DE LAGRAVIERE is announced by a decree in the *Moniteur*, which also confirms the other statements of the *Patrie*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th, says:

"The next thing in hand seems a conference about Mexican affairs, to which, besides the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, Admiral JURIEN LAGRAVIERE, destined for the command of the squadron, and the Spanish Ambassador are to assist. This seems to indicate that the joint interference in Mexico has still some chance of succeeding. The Spanish Ambassador was always favorable to common action."

The commands of the several vessels comprising the squadron have been distributed as follows:

Screw-steamer *la Guerrière*, Capt. PIERRE GUSTAVE ROZE.

Screw-steamer *l'Ardente*, Capt. GEORGES J. G. GISOLME.

Screw-steamer *l'Astrée*, Capt. ADOLPHE L. DUVAL.

Steam-corvette *Berthollet*, Capt. FAUQUE DE JONQUIERES.

Steam dispatch-boat *le Marceau*, Lieut. EMILE BRUAT.

From the London Times, Oct. 11.

The Spanish Government are actively preparing for sea the naval force that is to act on the cost of Mexico in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The force will consist of four screw frigates, the two newly-built ships of war, (*Heldad* and *Concepcione*,) two large steamers, and six other vessels of lighter draft. The squadron will be commanded by Vice-Admiral RUSALCABA. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Cuba. The Government has left to Gen. SERRANO the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent expedition expected to sail from a Spanish port towards the end of the present month.

From the Brussels Nord.

Whilst everything tends in Europe to draw closer Governments and States, the Spanish Government persists in maintaining itself in haughty isolation, and in continuing on its own account its preparations against Mexico. The Ministry, says our Madrid correspondent, wishes to produce an impression on public opinion, and to occupy it for a time, so as to be able without risk to evacuate Tetuan. The squadron destined to convey the troops of embarkation is to consist of fourteen vessels, six of them screw frigates, and is to sail towards the end of the month.

FRANCIS II., EX-KING OF NAPLES, PROPOSED FOR KING OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

It seems now beyond doubt that O'DONNELL has been overruled, or has changed his mind, and that there will be a common action between France and Spain, and I suppose with England, in the affairs of Mexico. *A rumor which circulates to-day seems to indicate at the same time that the interference is not to be confined to a mere protection of nationals. The said rumor speaks of the idea put forward by the Emperor Napoleon of finishing the Italian question, by getting Francis II. made King of Mexico. Se non è vero è ben trovato*, one might say. The question is only whether the Mexicans would be very thankful for the gift, which would be almost worse than the evil from which they suffer at present. In the meantime orders have been given to arm the squadron destined for Mexico with rifled guns.

WISDOM OF THE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The series of cruelties and insults inflicted from time to time upon our countrymen resident in different parts of Mexico is perhaps without example in the history of so-called civilized communities. Let it be borne in mind, however, that not for any or all of these has our Government been stung into a quarrel with the helpless and headless community whose chiefs have perpetrated such crimes. With exemplary patience we have persevered in remonstrance and reproof, eschewing the language of retaliation, and contenting ourselves with trying to obtain reasonable compensation for the injuries sustained, and tardy payment of debts which, in their original form of public contracts with private persons, we never intended to enforce. But when, with the deliberate consent of almost every Administration that has held successive sway in Mexico for the last ten years, these claims have been publicly established and made the subject of international stipulations, it is too late to debate whether or not they are to be enforced by National power and as a matter of National right. Magnanimity well becomes a great and mighty Empire in dealing with an impoverished and distracted State; but it will hardly be asserted by our most envious critics, that in the present case we have been wanting therein. On the other hand, the most forbearing and lenient will confess that there must be limits to the endurance of indignity, and that we cannot afford to allow the seal and flag of England to be not merely trifled with but trampled in the dust. If any other or better way could be pointed out for levying the long arrear of debts and compensations which the Mexican Government has pledged itself, and deliberately mortgaged certain portions of its revenue to pay, we should be probably content with it. We cannot, however, see what less we can do than to insist upon becoming mortgagee in possession until the admitted obligations shall have been paid. It is not the interest of England that Mexico should be still further weakened or embarrassed. While yet in its infancy as a State England led the way in acknowledging its independence. Volunteers from this country fought in the ranks of emancipation; and to aid the completion of its escape from Spanish bondage, £12,000,000 of English money was subscribed as a loan on no usurious terms. During the six-and-thirty years that have since elapsed Great Britain has acted the part of a disinterested and constant ally—with how little encouragement and how little gratitude we need not say. *One thing, however, the rulers of this country will not do—they will not be beguiled or betrayed into the foolish and unfriendly office of sticking to set up what in their opinion, and which the [illegible] of fact, might be of a mobile corpse a stronger and a better Government than that which the people of the country seem to have how to institute.* Nothing could come of such an attempt but eventual failure. It is the business of a nation, as it is of a man, to work out its own salvation, even though it be with fear and trembling.

From the London Morning Post.

We have definite rights to redress, and the redress of them we take on ourselves. The wealthy seaports of Mexico on the Atlantic leave us the means of helping ourselves to that which is our due; nor was there ever a country more exposed to the power of the maritime States of Europe for every purpose of pecuniary indemnification.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We do not see how the security which Earl RUSSELL proposes to obtain for British subjects and British property is possible in Mexico, until the present internecine struggle is terminated by the institution of a strong and settled Government. We may collect the Customs revenues at the ports on behalf of the bondholders, but that step, however promptly taken, will not give security to British residents and their property. *Nothing will do that but the presence of a force sufficient to occupy the country, or those portions of it where the commission of atrocities is most frequent and violent.* But between such an occupation by foreign troops and the armed interference necessary to uphold a *de facto* Government, and restore order, there is really no substantial difference. Occupation by a foreign force implies invasion, and invasion, if successful, carries with it the right to make any changes in the internal arrangements of the country the invader may think proper. *Earl RUSSELL knows better than we can tell him that there will be no safety for any foreign resident in Mexico until one or other of the contending parties is placed in permanent and assured ascendancy.* Until this object is definitively attained, the safety of British subjects and their property can only be secured by garrisoning Mexico indefinitely with British troops. If the British Government are prepared to adopt that course they can do so, but the shorter and more effectual means to the same end would be, we should say, by the establishment of some "controlling authority," which would put a period to the present reign of robbery and bloodshed, and *this can be readily effected by the forces dispatched to afford a protection which must cease upon their withdrawal.*

From the London Herald, City Article.

The unusual course pursued in giving publicity to the answer of Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the Mexican memorialists, through the columns of a favored contemporary, excited considerable comment this morning, and the circumstance seemed calculated to produce distrust. The date of the document, it is significantly noticed, is the 3d of October, and yet it does not make its appearance publicly until the 9th. Even allowing for any laxity among the officials connected with the Foreign Office, still *there is much to be explained to account for several days elapsing before it is allowed to see the light.* Things of the kind are bad enough when managed through the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, but although this special business was taken out of their hands, no better result as regards promptitude seems to have been achieved. Whether the essence of the answer first transpired westward or not, matters little; but, tracing the fluctuations of prices, it is singularly curious that, *from the date of the 3d, the market has been gradually receding, prices vacillating considerably, and ultimately exhibiting a marked decline.* It may be essential hereafter to illustrate the manner in which these memorials, representations, &c., are conducted, no doubt to benefit the bondholders, but likewise to exalt in their own private, if not in public, estimation certain individuals associated with financial movements. The view taken of the communication under this head this morning, although on the mere ground of report, has, in every respect, been confirmed by the fall in the value of the stock.

POSITION OF THE DERBYITE PRESS.

From the London Herald.

The danger to be apprehended from such a course is that *we shall, in the enforcement of our doubtless very just demands, leave Mexico weaker, more divided, and an easier prey to any unscrupulous adventurer than ever;* and the question will then arise whether our action ought not to take a wider scope and grapple boldly with the anarchy that is ruining this once flourishing country. BURKE said that intervention was the last resort of good and thinking men. But we can well conceive that the deplorable spectacle exhibited by Mexico may reconcile many persons, who naturally revolt from the idea of intervention, to a scheme of joint action amongst three European Powers for the purpose of establishing something like a settled Government on her soil. Lord RUSSELL disclaims this. The object is too grand; the risk too great. But he is, nevertheless, a party to acts which constitute a direct violation of the independence of Mexico, and which will have nearly all the effect of actual war, although directed against a Power with which we must necessarily, under present arrangements, maintain amicable relations. We await the operations of the combined expedition with some anxiety. Marshal O'DONNELL would probably give a very different account of the objects he has at heart. It is not for the exaction of mere pecuniary demands that Spain is fitting out great armaments, out of all proportion to those of France and England, who have each double and treble her claims to enforce. *And we fear our Government is embarking upon an enterprise which will lead to results it is very far from anticipating.* In such matters the most unscrupulous Power will be sure to take the lead. As we cannot control her, we may not improbably have to follow passively in her wake, and find ourselves, when too late, involved in obligations which even the Mexican bondholders would scarcely desire to see pressing upon us.

THE DEARTH OF FOOD IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

From the Paris Moniteur.

From the 15th of the present month till the 30th of September, 1862, the cargoes of grain and flour, rice, potatoes, or dry vegetables, carried on rivers and canals not conceded to public companies, will be exempted from all internal navigation dues levied by the State. The same exemption will be extended to dues levied on canals that have been so conceded, and which may be repurchased, under the authority of the laws of the 28th of July and the 1st of August, 1860.

Foreign vessels may, till the same date, and under the same conditions as French vessels, navigate all the rivers and canals of France exempt from these dues, wherever their cargoes may have grown, provided they consist of grain and cereals, as specified in the former article.

Whatever may be the date of the arrival of such vessels they will be exempted from dues, provided they left their place of shipment before the 30th of September, 1862.

FAULT FOUND WITH AMERICAN FLOUR.

From the Echo Agricole.

Our attention was last week called to a fact which appeared to call for inquiry, and which we unfortunately find to be but too true; we allude to a prohibition issued to bakers by the municipal Administration of Mayenne against making bread with flour imported from America by the flour-dealers of that town. The Mayor had the flour analyzed by an apothecary of Laval; and the trade, on their side, had it analyzed by a chemist of the town, and also at Paris, by M. CHEVALLIER, member of the Council of Salubrity and Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial School of Pharmacy, who declared the flour to be purely wheaten and rich in gluten. The Mayor nevertheless maintained the prohibition. Great mischief may arise from a fact of this nature, as it is calculated to prevent the introduction of American flour, and thus paralyze the efforts of importers. It is highly desirable that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should address remonstrances on this subject to the Mayor of Laval.

NEW COTTON FIELDS.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From the West African Herald.

We are certainly not doing much towards cotton planting yet, and, in spite of some encouragement and earnest recommendations from parties interested in the welfare of this country, we do not think much will be done till capital comes forward. Our native farmers, who are rich enough, will not engage in the cultivation of a new article for which there does not, in fact, seem to be a demand. Why do these farmers grow corn, yams, plantains, pepper, fruits? Why do they cultivate the palm tree? Simply because they know that their palm oil, peppers, corn, yams, fruits, &c., find a ready and constant sale. But what merchant asks for cotton? Who says to the farmer, "There is £100 on credit for you. Go; grow cotton, and pay me with it at so much per pound." But this is done to those who will bring palm oil, or corn, or gold dust; and until it is done in respect of cotton, none will be grown—that is to say, not enough for exportation. In the eastern district there is progress being made in the cultivation of coffee, and we are glad to learn that the plantations are doing well. The harvest this year has realized our expectations, being better than usual.

CENTRAL ASIA SUPPLYING RUSSIA.

From the London Times.

The extent to which supplies of cotton will be drawn from new sources by the advance in price has been further illustrated by the statement of the increased importation of that article into Russia from Khiva and Bokhara. Although the quantity just announced to have been brought thence to the fair of [illegible] is only 24,000 cwt., or less than 2 per cent. of the annual consumption in Russia, it is sufficiently large to indicate a field of supply exists in those districts capable of rapid development, especially as it appears that an additional quantity of 36,000 cwt. is to arrive within the next two or three months. Hitherto the aggregate annual value of the Russian trade with Bokhara and Khiva in all kinds of goods has been estimated at only about £240,000, but cotton alone is now likely to figure for at least £150,000.

VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE REAL GREATNESS OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

From the London News.

The whole history of great States, whether monarchical or republican, in all ages and in all climes, has been one of alternate engraftings and splinterings from the central stock. Territorial expansion and contraction have been by turns the destiny of nearly every European State of the first order, since the days of CHARLEMAGNE. It has been preeminently so of France, whose confines have seldom remained for half a century unchanged; yet when has the bitterest enemy of that great country ventured to talk of her political existence as a thing that has passed away? Every true statesman and historian understands that the vitality of a great State consists not in the casual extent of its acreage, or the fluctuating number of its people, but in the moral vigor which loyalty to its institutions, and homogeneity of feeling, habit and purpose, give, and which no accidents of flood or field can take away. *Were the Southern States parted finally and forever from the Union, the Union would still be the greatest free country, with the exception of our own, that the world has ever seen. It would still possess elements within itself of opulence and power vaster by far than any European State can boast; it would still be invincible by foreign arms and unshackled in the pursuit of industry, knowledge, adventure, and improvement by domestic bonds, whether of creed or caste;* it would still possess the priceless treasure of a matured literature and jurisprudence, and while it retained all the freshness and energy of national youth it would still be a voluntary combination of self-ruling states—it would still be the home of the free. We cordially sympathise in the bold and eloquent language of Vice-Chancellor PAOS WOOD upon this subject; and we seriously commend his wise and mighty words of political reproof to the shallow-pated orators and writers who think it fine to sneer at the mischances and losses of a free community, involved against their will in a sanguinary war. No purity of motives or political wisdom can effectually insure a nation against wanton and wilful disaffection. How many revolts have English rulers been obliged to resist? How many attempts at schism and secession has not British power survived? Our duty as a nation of kinsmen, of friends, and of neighbors is very plain. *Our sympathies and prayers ought to be for those and those alone who stand on the defensive in this lamentable quarrel, for theirs is the cause of law, order and right.* We, too, are likely to be heavy sufferers by reason of the conflict; but, as Lord DE GREY has recently well said, when addressing a public assembly in Yorkshire, "*No consideration of temporary self-interest ought to induce us to think of interposing between the combatants, on any plea or upon any pretence whatsoever.*"

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

From the London Times.

Few persons, we apprehend, will have read without surprise and pain the announcement that the two sons of the late Duke D'ORLEANS and the eldest son of the Prince DE JOINVILLE are about to enter the service of the Northern States of America, the first two in the army, and the third in the navy. What are the motives which have led to this ill-advised step we are not told, and therefore can only conjecture. Doubtless, young and ardent men, the inheritors of a great name, the last scions of a race which has for so many centuries played a conspicuous and influential part in the affairs of men, are anxious that the best years of their lives should not slip away in darkness and inactivity. They behold in America a mighty nation suddenly rent asunder by internal convulsions, an old order of things going to wreck, and nothing sure as to the new, except that it will not resemble the old. *They may not unreasonably believe that the confidence of America in purely democratic institutions has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover, and that a demand may arise for persons qualified by Royal birth and by sympathy with the cause of the North to supply any such demand.* Besides, war is the trade of Princes; and as the aspirants to the Crown of France are prevented by the prominent position of their country from serving in European wars, they gladly seize the opportunity of seeing a campaign on a large scale in the war which now distracts the Continent of America. NAPOLEON was a military adventurer; CAVAIGNAC a soldier of fortune; why should not the bearers of a great name, conscious, perhaps, of the possession of no ordinary talent and energy, seek in the same career the same distinctions and rewards?

These, and such as these, must, we presume, have been the motives which have led the young Princes of the House of Orleans to enter the service of the Northern States. To us, we confess, no step can appear more ill-advised. We, in common with every nation in Europe, have regarded this unnatural struggle with horror and with loathing. Although it has suited the purpose of the American Press to declare otherwise, we have observed—and as long as we are permitted to do so, shall continue to observe—the strictest and most absolute neutrality. *An English soldier of note who drew his sword in such a quarrel would not only violate our municipal law, but would expose himself most justly to the censure and reprobation of his fellow-countrymen.* Any merchant or financier taking any step for the raising of a loan for carrying on this wicked and ruinous contest would soon find his position in the estimation of mankind seriously compromised. Hitherto no one has dreamed of making the attempt. The position of a mercenary soldier in a civil war is odious, and justly so, to the reason and justice of mankind. The laurels that are gathered in fields of such carnage will never bloom; the triumphs of such a war have no lustre, and valiant conduct and wisdom are all stained and tarnished when employed in such a cause. What, rightly considered, to these French Princes is the dispute between North and South? *To whom but the citizens of America, and the mere condottieri, who are attracted, like the crow and kite, by the smell of blood and the sight of carnage, can the wars of the Union be otherwise than revolting and disgusting?* The trade of DONALD DALGETTY is not extinct, but in these days whatever profit it may yield is totally unalloyed by any semblance or pretence of honor. Besides, the *Count de Paris and his brother, to say nothing of those who advise them, ought really to consider the sort of company into which they are entering*, and the scenes in which they are called upon to participate. The wonderful frankness of the American newspapers has left us no doubt as to the kind of officers with which universal suffrage has provided their army. Efforts are, indeed, being made to displace some of the worst, and, no doubt, improvement will be effected, but we confess when all is done there must remain a number of persons with whom, from manners, conduct, and previous antecedents, most gentlemen of extraction somewhat short of royal might reasonably decline to associate. Then there is the practice of assassinating sentries, which casts disgrace on the war, and in some degree on those who are engaged in it. The treatment of prisoners is not yet settled, and threats of bloody retribution are exchanged between North and South which any day may see accomplished. It was one thing for the Princes of the Royal House of France to bear their part in gallant actions under such men as TURENNE, CONDE, LUXEMBOURG, and SAXE; it is another thing to study in the ignorant and bloody school of civil war under rude partisans, inexperienced Generals, officers taken from the counter, the desk, the shambles, or worse places, with men unwilling to submit to discipline, and, above all, with a Press sure to make all the capital that can be made out of persons of such high rank by endless calumnies and the most barefaced perversion and fabrication of facts. Fortunate indeed will these young Princes be if they escape contamination or some slander which may adhere forever to their fair fame; incredibly fortunate if they come out of such a service with any increase of reputation. Should they fall, it will be in an ignoble quarrel in which they have no concern. Of one thing they may be well assured, that they will derive no increase of popularity with the French nation from stooping to serve on this ignoble field of action. *France is full of military celebrities, who have earned very different laurels on very different fields, and it is unwise to challenge a comparison between such actions as Springfield and Manassas and the exploits of Sebastopol or Solferino.* We regret this step for the sake of those who have taken it; we regret it still more for its evil example and tendency. To overlook the difference between a war waged by hostile nations, and the most groundless and wanton civil conflict of which history gives us any account, is a species of offence against public morals, and the graver in proportion as high rank and Royal descent give us a right to expect a keener sense of what is becoming the character and bearing of a gentleman.

American Securities.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 6 ₱ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	47⅜ @ 48⅜	47⅜
Erie shares	22⅜ @ 23⅜	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	42 @ 43	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	93¾ 3
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	75 @ 76	75¾
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	77⅞ c.	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79⅜ @ 80¾	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	38½ @ 38¾ dis.	39 dis.
Do. do. do. paid	59 @ 60	59
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 7 ₱ c. Con., 1869	80 @ 81	80¾
Do. S. F. 7 ₱ ct. 1st M., '82	83 @ 84	83¾ 3
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent., S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	91
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	91¾
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 67	66¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. '72	95 @ 97	
Pennsylvania Central bds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent., conv	85 @ 87	85¾
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent., c. c.	81 @ 83 x c.	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OUT CAPE RACE.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, Oct. 16, and from Queenstown, Thursday, the 17th inst., passed Cape Race at 7½ o'clock this evening, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch obtained.

Her advices are four days later by the *Africa* at New-York.

The *City of Baltimore* has a full cargo. She brings 238 passengers; all well.

The steamships *Jura* and *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

It had been decided in Liverpool to raise £25,000 to repair the *Great Eastern* and pay the second mortgage of 10 per cent.

The Earl RUSSELL, in a speech at Newcastle, deplored the disaster which has befallen the United States. He said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by the surrender or subjugation of the South. The English Government has no immediate power or interest in the matter, but must watch closely what happens, and if the occasion offers, use its influence in the cause of freedom and humanity.

The Duke of KAUNALE, in a letter, rejoices that his nephews have joined the American army, and on the right side.

Mr. RUSSELL's last letter to the *Times* is dated from Wisconsin. He says he heard expressions of discontent and even secession sentiments uttered in the West.

The London *Star* denounces the existence of a party in England that seeks to embroil England with the United States in order to reopen the cotton trade.

Parliament had been further prorogued nominally to the 17th of December.

The King of Holland was on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The alleged letter of the Emperor to the King of Prussia on Italian affairs, &c., was pronounced a pure invention.

It is rumored that M. FOULD will resume the Ministry of Finance.

The Paris Bourse was flat; Rentes closed firmer at 67f. 95c.

Breadstuffs in Paris were declining.

It was reported that the French naval reserve is to be kept in such condition that a large fleet can be ready in an incredibly short time.

Gen. DELTAMORMORA had accepted the command of the forces of the Neapolitan Provinces. He does not get the civil power enjoyed by Gen. CIALDINI.

The rumored departure of GARIBALDI from Caprera was contradicted.

The King and Queen of Prussia made a solemn entry in Kolalgsberg on the 14th. The ceremony was brilliant and imposing.

A proclamation was published in Warsaw on the 14th, declaring Poland in a state of siege. The military again occupied the public squares of Warsaw.

A national demonstration had been fixed for the 15th. There was no news as to the result.

The cotton factories of Spain were closing on account of the raw material.

The Turks had commenced an invasion of Montenegro. Prince Montenegro protested.

Telegrams of the India, China and Australia mails had been received. The mails were due in London on the 18th. The news was unimportant.

The Calcutta market was active. Cotton goods were advancing, and at Foochoo they were unchanged.

Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 30,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened firm, with an advancing tendency, and closed upward.

Manchester advices are favorable, and holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is buoyant, and all qualities have sustained a slight advance. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR firm, and advanced 6d.; quotations are 27s.@30s. WHEAT continues to advance, and has advanced 2d. on all descriptions; Red Western and Red Southern are quoted at 11s.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 12s.@13s. 9d. CORN active, and has advanced 1s. ₱ quarter; Mixed and Yellow quoted at 32s.@33s.; White, 34s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market rules generally dull. BEEF is steady. PORK is still declining. BACON easier. LARD quiet but steady. TALLOW firmer, at 50s. ASHES, both Pots and Pearls, are quiet but firmer, at 35s.@36s. COMMON RESIN has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 12s.@12s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is inactive. SUGAR firm. COFFEE, no sales. RICE active, at an advance of 3d.@6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter, with an upward tendency. FLOUR advanced 1s., closing with continued upward tendency. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. All qualities advanced slightly. TEA—Common Congou buoyant. TALLOW firm, and advanced ½d. LINSEED OIL steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed Tuesday evening at 92¼@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 38@37⅜ dis.; Erie shares 24⅛.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 17.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton will reach 25,000 bales, with a buoyant market, at an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. since Friday. The sales include 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS firm with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS quiet.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil advancing and quoted at 35s.

LONDON, Wednesday night.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales Wednesday were Illinois Central Railroad shares 38@37⅜ dis.; Erie, 24@25; New-York Central Railroad, 68.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 25—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 20,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 09; 6,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 10; 4,000 bushels White Kentucky, at $1 24; 3,000 bushels Amber Kentucky, at $1 17. CORN dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels, at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced; 23c. on Corn, 25c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels Red, $1 30@$1 32; White, $1 48@$1 60. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 62½c. MESS PORK, $15@$15 50. LARD firm at 9¾c. WHISKY dull at 21¾c.@22c.

[Advertisement.]

TUESDAY'S NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Immense as was the excitement created by the news of the battle at New-Orleans on Tuesday, it did not prevent our fashionable and good-looking friends from flocking to KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and fitting themselves with hats of his splendid Fall styles, which excel all others in beauty, grace and durability.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal levers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure s

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3150. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Washington.

Grand Review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division.

Heintzelman's Pickets Advancing Down the Potomac.

The Excelsior Brigade Occupying the Opposite Side.

Critical Situation of the Rebel Steamer Page.

Her Retreat to Aquia Creek Cut Off.

Further Particulars of the Battle Near Leesburgh.

Official Report of the Santa Rosa Fight.

Demoralization of the Rebel Forces in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The grand review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division took place to-day near Hall's Hill, and for a meteorological wonder, it did not rain. Many distinguished citizens and ladies from different parts of the country were present to witness the spectacle. Besides Generals McCLELLAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and their respective Staffs, Generals McDowell, Morrell, Martindale, Butterfield, Barry, Stoneman, Keys and Burns, and Colonels Pickel and Averill, with their respective Staffs, and other well known military commandants, were present and particpated in the review. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, were in prominent positions near Gen. McCLELLAN.

At 10½ o'clock the brigades were formed in lines. At 11 o'clock the firing of the artillery announced the arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff upon the field, accompanied by Gen. PORTER. They rode in front of the lines, from right to left. This being concluded, the troops—infantry, artillery and cavalry—passed in marching review before Gen. McCLELLAN, the bands, in turn, performing the national and other inspiring airs. The marching was repeated in double-quick time, and this feature added much to the spirit of the occasion. The brigades then formed columns of grand divisions in close order, then deployed into lines, changed fronts, and afterwards fired by files, companies and battaliona.

The review was the finest that has yet taken place. The troops were in admirable condition and drill, and as the division has prided itself on its being the most perfect, each regiment, in a spirit of emulation, tried to excel the others. The marching was admirable, and in the evolutions in line the troops exhibited a wonderful promptness and mobility. The firing, too, was such as to secure the commendation of all present. Besides the perfection of the troops, it may be appropriately stated that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, in addition to his qualities as General, is the best-looking man in the service.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines. There is nothing of interest on our right wing, towards Prospect Hill. The military telegraph reports that the rebels make no demonstration near Conrad's or Edwards' Ferries.

All the troops of the right wing will have a grand review, near Maj.-Gen. McCALL'S headquarters, on Tuesday morning, at which the President and Cabinet, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and others, will be present.

SCOUTING AT FLINT HILL.

A scout sent out by Gen. WADSWORTH, early this morning, reached Flint Hill, from which point he had an excellent view of the situation about Fairfax Court-house. No rebel troops were visible, though considerable smoke was rising from a piece of woods back of Fairfax and between it and Germantown. Later, he saw a dozen rebel cavalry approaching, and after coming within a half mile of Flint Hill they wheeled to the left and ascended to a hill half a mile northwest, where he discovered a body of infantry, numbering about sixty, which he had not previously noticed. He then returned to our lines.

THE LOWER POTOMAC—PRECARIOUS POSITION OF THE PAGE.

The steamer *Reliance* came up from the flotilla last night, bringing up Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at 1 o'clock she left the Navy-yard to rejoin the flotilla.

It is reported that the ice boat, which has a fine battery of four guns, and another steamer run up past the Matthias Point battery in the night, and that they are now between the rebel steamer *Page* and Aquia Creek, with the *Yankee* and *Resolute* lying at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and the other steamers below Evansport. The *Page* is in rather a critical situation. She was lying near the captured schooner *Fairfax* yesterday evening, and was supposed to be aground.

On board the flotilla at Indian Head heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon in a southeasterly direction.

Two schooners, bound up with stores, ran the blockade the night before last without receiving a shot.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, returned from the Lower Potomac to-day, and denies that there are any permanent batteries at Mathias Point. The Reliance, which brought Mr. Fox up, has returned to the flotilla.

A vessel arrived at Alexandria to-day, having been boarded by the rebel steamer *Page*, and allowed to pass up on the assumption that Alexandria is in the Confederate States.

ADVANCING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is quietly advancing his pickets along the southern side of the Potomac, while SICKLES goes down on the northern side.

ORDER RELATING TO THE SUBSISTENCE, ETC., OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's Office:

First—United States and Disbursing officers will supply subsistence to and subsequent to muster for al volunteer organizations raised under proper authority whether originally granted by the Governors of the loyal States or directly by the War Department Subsistence prior to muster will be paid from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing vol anteers, and subsequent thereto from the appropria tion for the subsistence of the army.

Requisitions for funds for the former expenditures will be made upon the Adjutant-General, and for the latter upon the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Accounts for expenditures under the first head will be rendered to the Adjutant-General, and under the second, to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Second—The attention of officers supplying subsistence to volunteers in process of organization into companies and regiments, both prior to and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid.

Rations in kind will hereafter be issued wherever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or larger bodies.

If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonble rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers.

In no case should the cost of the rations uncooked exceed nineteen cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed fourteen cents.

When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations cooked may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated in the accounts.

When board and lodging are necessary, the price for each soldier should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed forty cents per day.

Third—No bands for volunteer regiments will in future be mustered into the service, and vacancies that may hereafter occur will not be filled. All members of the bands now in service, not musicians, will be discharged upon the receipt of this order, by their respective regimental commanders.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

In the Circuit Court this morning the Judges asked the Clerk if there had been any return to the writ issued against Gen. PORTER, the Provost Marshal.

The Clerk answered: "There was none."

District Attorney CARRINGTON, in behalf of Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, presented a paper with an affidavit of Mr. PHILLIPS, stating that the writ had not been served, because he had been ordered by the President not to serve it, and because the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended for the present, by the order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United States, within the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARRINGTON offered to submit an argument to the Court in behalf of Marshal PHILLIPS, but the Court announced that it did not propose to take any steps against him.

As the return presented a rare question, the Court desired to hold it under advisement, and an adjournment was made until Wednesday morning next.

THE DIPLOMATS AND COL. BAKER'S FUNERAL.

While Lord LYONS was prevented by an accidental circumstance from receiving the invitation to attend the funeral of Col. BAKER in time to avail himself of it, the French Minister similarly excused himself to the Secretary of State, and the Envoy from Prussia says his absence on that occasion was caused by indisposition, for which he expresses his regret.

TO HAVE A BRIGADE.

It is understood that Col. LANSING, of the New-York Seventeenth Volunteers, is to be assigned the command of a brigade. It is a good selection.

APPOINTED A CAPTAIN.

JOSEPH RUPERT PAXTON, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a Captain in the Fifteenth Regular Infantry. Mr. PAXTON recently received, also, the appointment of Consul to Bahia, Brazil, but in view of the greater honor now offered him, he will, it is presumed, decline that office.

BRIGADE MARCHING.

Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade is daily being marched from six to eight miles, with musket, knapsack, blanket, overcoat, haversack and canteen, to accustom the men to the fatigues of moving in heavy marching order. Yesterday they marched from TAYLOR'S, up the Leesburgh Pike, to a point three miles distant, and then countermarched to their quarters. The men bear the exercise well, and are daily becoming more able to endure the fatigue of a heavy march.

REBEL REMINISCENCES.

The houses occupied by the rebel troops, when they were posted nearest our lines, are found to be defaced by all sorts of rude inscriptions. They are, in the main, the names of the regiments and companies quartered there, imprecations not very chaste against the Yankees and the "Lincoln Government," rude figures, &c., &c. The walls of UPTON'S and FERRY'S houses, which are the headquarters respectively of Gens. WADSWORTH and KEYES' Brigades, are thus defaced, and from it the visitor learns that companies from the Second Louisiana, the Second Georgia, Seventh Virginia and First Maryland Regiments had been present near there on picket. A rude picture of a man hanging on a gallows, has written under it "Abraham the First." A rebel flag is represented, on which is a scroll containing the words "Death before Dishonor—Death before Defeat." The full muster-roll of the Independent Grays, First Maryland Regiment, is written in pencil on the wall. Ninety-one names are recorded, beginning with Capt JAMES M. HERBERT, and followed by the Lieutenants, GEORGE R. BOOTH, WM. K. HOWARD, and NICHOLAS SNOWDEN. Among the privates are the names of JAMES E. HOWARD and CHARLES HOWARD, following each other, and included in a brace, opposite which is written, "Sons of CHARLES HOWARD, Police Commissioner in Fort Lafayette." There is also inscribed after the name of the company, the following: "Sept. 10th, arrived here. It is now the 17th. Fighting every day at long range between our sentinels and the Yankees; killed one day before yesterday." Some rhyming rebel has given vent to his feelings in the following sensible statement and self-evident proposition:

"I will eat when I'm hungry,
I will drink when I'm dry;
If the Yankees don't kill me
I will live till I die."

THE MISSES SCOTT REDIVIVUS.

The residence of the Misses SCOTT, about three-quarters of a mile west of Falls Church, is again within our lines. The young ladies profess to be loyal, and they strenuously deny the charge of being a party to the capture of Capt. KELLOGG of the Connecticut Regiment. They say that his arrest was effected without their contrivance or design, and that the Captain's over-gallantry in insisting upon accompanying them home against their caution and wish, placed him within the power of the rebel pickets, who saw his approach, and hence he was caught. The household consists of Mrs. SCOTT, her two daughters, and some negroes.

LIEUT. ROSS, OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES, KILLED.

As the train from Baltimore to this city, due here at 5:30 Friday evening, was nearing this city, a person was seen on the track by the engineer but not in sufficient time to enable him to stop the engine before the unfortunate man was struck by the cow-catcher, thrown from the track and severely injured. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the man was picked up in a state of insensibility, and placed in as comfortable a position on the train as circumstances would allow. Dr. JONES, Assistant Surgeon of the navy, happened to be on the train, and rendered such assistance as could be rendered in the case. On the arrival of the train in Washington, the injured man was transferred to the Army Infirmary, near the City Hall, and, on examination, showed he had received a serious fracture of the pelvis and other injuries, from which he died in the course of two hours. The papers found upon his person indicated him to be W. R. ROSS, First Lieutenant in the Anderson Zouaves. How he came to be walking on the track at the time is not known.

VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

Yesterday Judge HARRIS and Secretary CAMERON visited several camps in Virginia—among them that of the Ira Harris Cavalry.

FORT ELLSWORTH COMPLETED.

President LINCOLN was to have viewed Fort Ellsworth as completed to-day, but was detained in Washington on business. Commander WAINWRIGHT is in command, with four hundred seamen, to man the guns. The battery in the vicinity is under the command of Lieut. ALLEN and eighty seamen. Both positions are considered impregnable.

SECESSIONIST MARYLANDERS CAUGHT.

A good story is told of a stratagem invented by a detachment of one of Gen. SICKLES' regiments, to decoy some Marylanders, who were suspected of being secession spies. Inducements were held out to the suspected persons to proceed at a given time to the Virginia shore, to join the rebel forces. At the appointed time, instead of finding means of transportation, the rebels found a squad of Union troops, who quietly caged them.

BEEF WANTED.

The Commissary's Department advertises for 12,000 head of beef cattle, to be delivered as follows: 4,000 at Washington, on or before the 30th of November; 4,000 at Harrisburgh, by the 30th of November; 4,000 at York, Chambersburgh, or Harrisburgh, on or before the 30th day of January. Proposals are to be presented on or before the 15th day of November at 12 o'clock.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Private ABRAHAM RUSSELL, of Company F, Third Maine Regiment, took place in Alexandria to-day.

Corporal PHILIP CASEY, of the Thirtieth (Troy) Regiment, died yesterday in camp.

AN ALEXANDRIAN WOMAN ARRESTED.

One of the so-called ladies of Alexandria was to-day taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and publicly reprimanded for insulting a Union officer.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEMORALIZATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON'S REBEL COMMAND.

PILOT KNOB, MO., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Col. PLUMMER has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau. Col. CARLIN now occupies Fredericktown, with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. THOMPSON and his rebel band were pursued twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. The rebels are probably now at Greenville, but they are completely demoralized, and will doubtless continue their retreat. The detachment sent out to bury the dead after the battle, reported near two hundred of the rebels killed and left on the field. Our loss was six killed and about forty wounded, one mortally.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 25, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Nothing new has occurred in the vicinity of Old Point.

The *Cambridge* is in from the blockade off Beaufort, and reports that the *Albatross* lost two men, drowned, in a fruitless attempt to land men south of Beaufort.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—DURYEE'S ZOUAVES UNDER MARCHING ORDERS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

A short time since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were notified by Government, that in case an effectual closing of navigation in the Potomac river should occur, a necessarily increased demand would be made upon the Washington Branch Road, for the transportation of army supplies. That event has taken place; but the Railroad Company having exercised the utmost diligence in accumulating freight cars at this terminus of the road, Government is not likely to be embarrassed much from the insufficiency of supplies, which was to be apprehended by such an event.

The Company have a good road, with single track, running from Locust Point to a junction with their main road in this city, and the transports, steamers, and other vessels, loading with stores and supplies at New-York and other places, have been ordered to this port to discharge at Locust Point, and the freight transported from thence to Washington by railroad. The transports began to arrive to-day, and the Company feel confident they can now supply any demand likely to be made upon them for freights.

Quite an important movement has been made in the troops hitherto quartered in this city—two or three regiments having departed for Washington. The Duryee Zouaves, who have so long occupied Federal Hill, are under marching orders, and will probably leave in a day or two—leaving behind them an enduring monument of their skill and industry, in the large and efficient fort which now incloses the brow of the hill.

The Seventh Maine Regiment, who have also for some weeks past been engaged in fortifying Potter's Hill, in the eastern part of the city, took their departure this afternoon for Washington, lamenting the death of the Colonel, THOMAS H. MARSHAL, which occurred this morning at a private residence in this city. His death was occasioned by a severe attack of typhoid fever. His wife was with him during his sickness, and was present at his death. An escort of the regiment remained to convey his remains back to his home in Maine. The command is now under Lieut.-Col. SELDEN CONNOR. The death of their commander, who was universally beloved, spread a heavy gloom over the regiment. The Third New-York Regiment came up from Fort McHenry this afternoon, and proceeded at once to Washington. The city is all astir to-day with moving regiments.

Yesterday pilots were put on board the fleet comprising the great naval expedition at Fortress Monroe. It is conjectured that the fleet is not destined to a very distant point, as the provisions placed on board are not sufficient for a lengthy expedition.

ARGUS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

Full Particulars of the Disaster of Monday.

Additional Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

The Fearful Odds Against the National Forces.

How Col. Baker was Killed, and Who Killed Him.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

I have already sent you a hurried account of the battle of Monday, and some of its incidents. From the statement of those engaged with the enemy, and from personal observation, I am enabled now to furnish you additional particulars of the highest interest.

Company G, California Regiment, Capt. BIERAL, crossed at Conrad's Ferry about 2 P. M., having the route by Conrad's Ferry. They left camp at daylight, but were obstructed in the march along the canal. The only transports were two scows, capable of carrying forty men each. It took two loads of all these boats, occupying about an hour to get over. The shore where the landing was made was a heavy clay and the rise of the hill very rocky. There was no regular path.

Capt. BIERAL led his Company into action at 2½ P. M. His position was in the centre of the opening. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, which in front were very dense. He posted his color guard ten paces in front of the line, and opened upon the enemy in the thicket.

A perfect shower of balls rained from the invisible enemy, whose position could only be known by the smoke of their guns. Their aim was low, striking our boys in their feet and legs. The men made good use of GRIFFIN'S six and twelve-pounder howitzers, which were placed on the right, and kept up the fire briskly. The original party in charge of the guns was shot away, and Company G, with the assistance of Col. WISTAR and Col. COGSWELL, placed the heaviest gun in position. This was 4 o'clock P. M.

After the fight had progressed some time, Gen. BAKER became evidently convinced that it was a hopeless contest, and addressing Quartermaster YOUNG, who was acting as his Aid, asked him if there was any means to recross the river, beside the boats on which they had come over. Mr. YOUNG replied, "There is nothing." The General answered, "Then let us do all we can, and die bravely." Addressing the men he said, "I will not ask you to go where I do not lead." Three cheers greeted the General's remark. He stood with his right hand in the breast of his coat, and was continually in front of his command. He said, "Fire low, boys, and fire steady, keep cool, and don't get excited."

A large force of the enemy were discovered advancing upon a double-quick through an open lane at the left of the ground, when the gun was wheeled in that direction, and fired. As the smoke of the gun blew away, a wide opening was observed in the enemy's ranks. They then made a charge from the front, and the enemy were again driven into their covert, after they had advanced to within five feet of our colors.

The firing from the right had now nearly ceased—only an occasional stray shot from persons posted in the trees to pick off the officers. At this juncture, a person, wearing a gray jacket and blue pants, appeared, riding a dark brown horse, and beckoned with his hand to the Union forces, saying, "We are friends; come this way, boys." Firing instantly ceased for two minutes, Gen. BAKER and the Assistant Adjutant-General saying, "Cease firing; you are shooting your own men." The next moment Gen. BAKER said, "Soldiers, there is JOHNSTON on the left; give them a volley."

By this time the enemy had flanked us on the left. The Adjutant-General inquired "Who are you," addressing his inquiry to the flanking party. He was answered, "We are Confederates, you Yankee sons of b——s." This confusion arose from the fact that Gen. BAKER had posted Company A as a skirmishing party on the left. The order was then given to charge, and the Unionists pressed into the woods on the left, but they met an overpowering force and fell back.

A very tall man now stepped from behind a tree, and, with a revolver, fired at Gen. BAKER, within five feet of his person. Six discharges were made, and nearly all the balls entered the General's body. He fell on his back, partly against a tree, and died instantly. The rebel who had shot the General then sprang forward, and was in the act of taking his body or stripping off his sword, when Capt. BIERAL ran forward, placed his revolver at his ear and shot him dead.

A heavy volley of musketry followed, which drove the boys back. Acting-Adjutant HARVEY said, "Soldiers, who will volunteer to rescue the General's body?" Capt. BIERAL answered the summons, and was followed by Sergt. JAMES CLARK, Lieut. JOHN MURRAY, private STEEHAN and a half dozen others. They raised him up, and bore him from the field. Three or four of the rescuing party were shot in the act and fell, but succeeded in taking the General's body safely across the river.

Capt. BIERAL resumed command of his company, and the fight went on half an hour, when the firing ceased. Capt. BIERAL spoke an encouraging word to the color-bearer, and as Company D had lost their officers, and had no one to lead them, he offered to take command. They followed into the edge of the woods, charging with the bayonet. A strong reinforcement of the enemy, however, arrived at this moment, and drove them back, and they retreated in good order down the hill. Every wounded man was removed from the field, and the commanders were the last to leave.

The retreating soldiers met a boat-load of about 40 men coming over the river, but seeing that the day was lost, they hesitated to land, although they had nearly reached the shore. Some of the party waded in and jumped on board the already heavily-loaded scow, which was capsized about twenty feet from the shore.

A shower of bullets was coming down the hill, and their muskets had already been thrown overboard. Those who could swim struck out for the island shore whilst the more timid endeavored to swim back. The larger proportion of the boat's company, however, are believed to have sank at once. Those who remained on the shore were taken prisoners immediately. Among them were Adj.-Gen. HARVEY and, as is supposed, Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment.

Capt. BIERAL was now concealed some 200 yards to the left, and witnessed the firing of the rebels upon his retreating men—many of whom were shot while swimming, and sank to the bottom. He remained there nearly half an hour, in company with the Color-bearer, and Corporal JAMES BLACK, of Company G. They then swam across. Just as they landed, Capt. BIERAL received some slight wounds in his arm and side.

The firing on the island was just as severe as on the field. The rebels certainly fired at the hospital—at the wounded—at persons in the river—into the thicket, where the Union men were supposed to be concealed—and kept up their firing until about 9 o'clock P. M.

No braver men ever confronted an enemy on the field. The rebel officers themselves declared they thought we had a much superior force, and asked at one time, "Where are all your men?" On being answered that they were all engaged, he said, "Why, if we had known that, we could have eaten you all up."

The presence of the two pieces of artillery caused the rebels to think that we had a large reserve. This no doubt protracted the fight. At a time when our men were fairly used up, Capt. BIERAL took off his cap and called for cheers, crying out that reinforcements were at hand. This fearless conduct kept the rebels in constant check, and looking to the rear.

Col. COGSWELL, who is supposed to be a prisoner, fought with great courage and gallantry. The command devolved on him after Gen. BAKER fell, and well did he sustain his position.

Col. WISTAR was wounded in the left cheek, but stood his ground, cheering on his men, until his right elbow was shattered. His sword fell to the ground, but he coolly picked it up with his left hand, and was assisted to the rear.

A Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts was seen to come down to the river, and offer his gold watch to any one who would assist him to swim across, declaring that he would rather die than be taken prisoner. No one was able to accept his offer and he jumped in, and, after a brief struggle, sank to the bottom.

Private PETER FARNEY, of Company G, thinks he was the last man who swam from the river bank opposite the field of battle. He states that as near as he could judge, from eighty to a hundred soldiers lay wounded and helpless on the bank.

STATEMENT OF CORPORAL PIPER.

Corporal FREDK. PIPER of Company P, First California Regiment, was wounded in the right hand, and when he reached the river he plunged in with his clothes on. Five or six men sank beside him; their outcries were terrible. "My God!" "Oh, oh!" "Help!" were heard from all parts of the river. He swam with one hand for fifty yards, and struggled on, he hardly knew how, until he reached the opposite bank.

To go back: Mr. PIPER remained concealed behind a rock, a clump of bushes protecting him from view, until 12 midnight. During this time he saw the enemy's pickets, and heard them challenging our men who struggled, one after another, into their lines. In response to the question "Who goes there?" he often hears the answer, "a friend in distress." These, he supposes, were our men who went in to deliver themselves up. At midnight the enemy rallied some two or three hundred men, and discharged a deadly volley among the bushes where our men were concealed. Eighteen or twenty men fell killed or wounded. A few moments of quiet followed, and the demand from fifty voices was heard, "Surrender." They answered, "Don't fire, we surrender." "Fetch that regiment here," was then demanded by a rebel officer, at the same time he commanded our men to "lay down their arms and come out." At this a large number rushed to the river bank and plunged in. "Come back, come back, you Yankee sons of b—s," was the next exclamation, followed by another volley and straggling shots at the men in the water. A large number were heard to give one outcry of distress and sink. The dead and wounded, in large numbers, lay scattered along the shore, and remained there through the night.

Reinforcements to the enemy were arriving at the place all night, shouting and singing as they came. Mr. PIPER says that Gen. BAKER stood beside his regiment, coolly encouraging them. The men lay flat on the ground for half an hour, the fire of the enemy going over them, but a great many rebel pickets or sharpshooters were stationed in the trees, and shot the men on the ground and picked off the officers. To clear the woods they charged with the bayonet. The first battalion yielded slightly, but were soon met by another regiment coming up behind, who delivered their fire over the shoulders of the first, while the bayonets were interlocked. They were not over ten yards distant, and out of the hundred and fifty of our men forty were shot down. The remainder of them fell back and lay down on their faces, receiving the volley of the whole regiment.

Gen. BAKER at this time saw an officer, whom he supposed to be JOHNSTON, riding a white horse, and asked for a pistol. As a private was in the act of handing him one, he received his death wound and fell. The enemy rushed forward to obtain his body but they were met by a dash of our men, in obedience to an officer's command, and a momentary struggle followed to obtain possession of the brave man's body. As a rebel officer stooped to clutch it, he fell, pierced by a bullet, and a bayonet pinned him to the ground. The Adjutant-General, who had run forward, exclaimed, "Handle him tenderly, men, I have lost the best friend I had in the world."

The sun was now quite low, the woods to the west casting their dark shadow over the bloody scene. Overwhelming reinforcements continued to strength en the rebel army, who were well sheltered by the woods and rifle pits. Our men were shot down faster than they could be sent across by the scows. The Commander had fallen in sight of the whole lines, casting a gloom over the struggling ranks; the day was evidently lost. Fighting had been going on in an irregular way for two or three hours, while the enemy poured well-directed volleys from full ranks upon our scattered and demoralized forces. The cannon were spiked and thrown down the hill. The wounded, who lay scattered over the encouraged the men in every possible way to continue the fight, but it was useless to do so, and the officers all being shot, wounded or made prisoners, the Unionists retired down to the edge of the river, which was only some fifty yards distant. Here, exhausted and hopeless, they awaited some opportunity to cross, looking at their friends who stood in large numbers on the opposite shore, who could render no assistance.

AFFAIRS ON HARRISON ISLAND.

First Lieut. MAT. SMITH, of California Regiment, Company F, left the island on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. There were then holding the place about 2,000 men, consisting of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, a portion of the Tammany Regiment, 600 strong, the Rhode Island and Ninth Regiment Batteries, and a regiment of New-York Rifles. The wounded had all been removed during the night. Capt. RITMAN, of Company D, California Regiment, Col. DEVEREUX, Lieut. SMITH, Col. BAXTER, of the Philadelphia Zouaves, aided in removing them. Two died in the hospital, and were buried near by. Their names I could not learn. The rebels invited our men across to carry away the wounded. A number were brought across and sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolesville.

A notice was sent from the rebel lines, under a flag of truce, for our forces to evacuate the island in six hours. It must be confessed that they have a good position from which to enforce the mandate, being situated on a bluff more than fifty feet above the river level. We shall hold the place, however, until driven out. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and a portion of the Ninth New-York State Militia Battery occupy the tow-path opposite the island.

The following is the report, as it now stands, of the first battalion of BAKER'S California Regiment. It may be modified for the better hereafter:

	Men
Total engaged, eight companies, say	780
Killed (so far as known)	8
Wounded	34
Missing	272
Commissioned officers dead, Lieut. H. S. D. WILLIAMS, of Company A, who fell on the field at the head of his men, with musket in hand	1
Commissioned officers missing	8

All who escaped swam the river. Many arrived at the camp having on nothing but a pair of drawers.

Four hundred arms and accoutrements were delivered to this command, and were either broken up or thrown into the Potomac to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Color-Sergeant VANBANT, of Company P, acted with great gallantry. He was always in front of the lines, proudly bearing aloft his standard, which was riddled with balls. The staff was cut in two, but he gathered up the pieces and carried them off the field, burying them where he hopes hereafter to recover them.

Color-Sergeant WOOD and Corporal HARTLEY acted with great presence of mind, and won the admiration of their commanders.

Corporal RANDALL, of Company D, is reported dead. He had three balls in his body.

Capt. RITMAN had a narrow escape. While going from the hospital to the river, a volley of at least 100 bullets was fired at him, but he went on, if possible to render assistance to the men in the river. He saw the heads of men above the surface of the water for a half mile. A great many were calling for help, but there was none at hand. The only boat on that side was a small one, capable of holding fifteen persons—the scow having been sunk.

Col. ISAAC J. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, was slightly wounded in the face, and severely in the arm. They expect to save his arm.

Sergeant-Major BASTIAN was wounded severely in the breast and arm. Expect to save his arm.

Lieut. WADE, Company D, was severely wounded, but he will recover.

Capt. HICKS was shot through the shoulder.

Jos. D. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant of Company A, died of his wounds, and his body has been forwarded to his friends in Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF CONRAD'S FERRY.

The following is a list of the wounded, in the hospital at Camp Observation, of the First California Regiment:

John Stanley, Co. G, shot through the shoulder; ball taken out of his back; will recover.
Edward Wisner, Co. A, ball through one shoulder, and extracted from the other; will probably recover.
Edward Mann, Co. G, flesh-wound in the thigh; doing well.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, shot in right shoulder; ball not yet extracted.
William Hartley, Co. D, shot through right forearm; expect to save his arm.
Stephen W. Mackay, Co. G, shot through the wrist; doing well.
Frank J. Lambert, Co. H, shot in the right arm; flesh-wound.
Corporal Frederick Piper, wounded in the back of the hand; doing well.

In Hospital at Poolesville:

Joshua Steinbeck, Sergeant Co. G, through thigh.
Wm. McDonald, Co. G, several wounds, but doing well.
Henry H. Kohler, Co. G, leg.
William Smith, Co. G, hip.
Louis Rand, Co. G, thigh.
Charles C. Ferguson, Co. P, killed. His body was riddled with balls.
James Patterson, Co. D, thigh.
Corporal Snow, Co. C, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Rikee, Co. D, leg.
Thomas Pilling, Co. A, leg.
Wm. Brunt, Co. G, slight wound in his eye.
Geo. Seosenderferg, Co. C, wounded.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Lieut. William Cole, Co. G, shot in foot.
William Fisher, Co. A, finger shot off.
James Calligan, Co. N, slightly in finger.
Joseph Conell, Co. H, shot in chin.
R. S. Goslin, Co. H, thigh.
Charles Reynolds, Co. G, slight in thigh.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
James R. Little, Co. L, wounded through both legs.

MOVEMENTS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

Having completed the list of the wounded, in the hospitals at Camp Observation and Poolesville, I hastened down here to see what was going on. The frequent firing from this direction indicated that a battle was progressing on the Virginia side opposite to this place. To bring up the narrative of events here, I must go back to Sunday, the day before the action near Conrad's Ferry. During Sunday night, the Second New-York State Militia crossed over the river at this point, for the purpose, as was supposed, of holding the Ferry on the opposite bank of the Potomac. They soon commenced scouting, but met with only a few of the rebels. They captured one Secessionist who is detained in the guard-house, on the opposite side of the street where I am writing. He is a fine-looking man, and no doubt classes himself among the first families.

The First Minnesota followed—seven companies getting over before daybreak. The Telescope Sharp shooters, from Massachusetts, who crossed with them, attracted much attention. Three companies of cavalry were the next to cross, taking up an advanced position, where they met the enemys' pickets, and had a brief skirmish. Several of the rebels were killed, and the prisoner before mentioned was captured. No general engagement took place, the enemy falling back to their favorite covert, the woods where they kept at a safe distance from our sharp shooters. Several of them were reached at a distance of half and three-quarters of a mile.

Reinforcements continued to cross in small detachments, and the belief was that it was the intention to outflank the rebels at Conrad's, where our men had engaged the enemy early in the morning. For some unaccountable cause, however, but probably on account of the known strength of the rebel forces and batteries between Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, the passage of troops was stopped, and our men were kept within retreating distance of Edwards' Ferry, leaving Gen. BAKER, with his small and tardy reinforcements, to sustain the whole brunt of the battle going on above.

In the evening the troops were ordered back, and when parts of two regiments had landed on the Maryland shore, orders came to stop the withdrawal of the troops, as Gen. BANKS' Division had arrived to sustain us. The same two regiments were accordingly retransported to the Virginia shore during that night. On Tuesday several other regiments went over. From that time there was a great *show* of transporting troops across, but with the exception of a small scow-load, none actually crossed over. There was not at any one time over two pieces of artillery on the Virginia side, viz., two 12-pounders, of Col. REYNOLDS' Rhode Island Battery. On Monday three small scow-loads, each carrying say fifty men, were sent across.

About noon a canal-boat was got through a sluiceway into the Potomac, and orders were sent to stop all canal-boats passing either way, and appropriate to use such as were fit for service. This looked like action again. All tow-lines that could be got hold of were seized, greatly to the grief of the Captains, who were left boatless, tow-lineless and disconsolate. Seven other boats were got into the Potomac on Wednesday, affording preparations for crossing one regiment after another in rapid succession. But the river was now swollen by the heavy rains that were falling, thus increasing the current to such a volume that boats could not be poled over. As yet not all the lines that could be found would span the river, and, at last, when the last rotten tow-line had been bent on, and the two shores were connected, the line parted with the first strain, and the boat had to return.

Men were now set to cutting poles, and mules were brought into requisition to have the boats up the stream along shore, in order to get a good "offing." At noon, however, obstruction in another form arose. A stiff breeze sprung up from the northwest, and rendered all further attempts to cross by these means utterly futile, not to say dangerous.

Meantime some sharp skirmishing was had with an advanced body of the enemy's pickets, the firing for a few minutes being very sharp on both sides. In this engagement Gen. LANDER was wounded in the leg. Gens. ABERCROMBIE, BANKS, GORMAN, COOPER and others were on the field.

This (Thursday) morning, Gen McCLELLAN arrived about 9 o'clock, and assumed command of operations, or, at least, actively cooperated with the other Generals.

Meantime the four thousand and odd troops were left alone on the enemy's shore, there being no possibility of reinforcing them. The banks of the Potomac were lined with troops bivouacing on the wet grass, many of whom were actually suffering for food. Some of them had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

The object of all these movements having been accomplished, on the plans of the Generals being changed, a final order was issued to have all the troops brought back again. Rumors prevailed that JOHNSTON was advancing from Manassas with fifty thousand or some other fabulous number of men and that it was deemed prudent to quit the sacred soil for the present. But now they were again confronted with the northwest gale and rapid current.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY ITEMS—AARON HARDING FLIES FROM HIS HOME—SPIES ABOUT—THEY TAKE THE OATH AND RUN AT LARGE—KENTUCKY'S POLICY OF ACTIVE LOYALTY TO MEET THE "PEACE PARTY'S" ISSUE OF WAR, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant-General of the Kentucky Militia, by direction of the Military Board and approval of Gen. SHERMAN, orders the consolidation of all fractional companies after the 10th prox., with a view to their prompt organization into regiments, and prompt mustering into the United States service. If the people heartily second Gen. CRITTENDEN and the Military Board, at least twenty to thirty regiments of our militia will be mustered into Gen. SHERMAN'S ranks between this and the 15th prox. Hon. AARON HARDING and family have had to leave their home near Greensburgh for their personal safety. They are now in Louisville. Gen. WARD'S camp Andy Johnson is no longer at Greensburgh. He has fallen back to Campbellsville, in Taylor. Greensburgh may be now in the rebels' hands. Gen. McCOOK'S advance has moved to a point beyond Nolin Creek, eighteen miles below Elizabethtown. Since ROUSSEAU'S promotion BUCKLEY commands the Louisville Legion and has received a sword from its officers. He vows to them, to his Legion, to his aged mother and to his country, that he will never come over Muldraugh's Hill again except with victory, unless it be as a corpse; that he will come out of this war victorious or dead; that he will lead the Louisville Legion to peace through victory, or to glorious deaths. We want just such heroes as Col. BUCKLEY and his men to repel this offensive war and carry it where it belongs. To effect this we need 100,000 men, well armed, well drilled and well officered. The desperate rebels are smart and quick. Their invading forces may number already at least 50,000 or 60,000. We must keep up with them, accumulate, concentrate and crush them out, or they will strike us at some weak point and, perhaps, imperil our cities and towns on both sides of the Ohio.

Dangerous spies are still in our midst. They hold constant underground communication with the enemy, despite the vigilance of our Provost Marshal and Mayor. We have here too many secret friends of the Buckner brigands. They take the oath "not to take up arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky, nor to hold any communication with or give aid or comfort, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons belonging to the so-called Confederate States." But what if they do take it? You might as well swear so many rattlesnakes, and let them slide. The only advantage of swearing them is to render them liable to the penalties for perjury. Many a rascal is at large, on business for BUCKNER & Co. Fellows from BUCKNER'S camp are here and elsewhere who pretend to have deserted BUCKNER in disgust, and volunteer to take the oath, when, in fact, they are BUCKNER'S spies. Dangers encompass us on every side. The warning advice of Mr. PRENTICE, the 8th of last June, is even more appropriate now than then: "Let us all be vigilant, looking calmly but keenly in all directions, marking every suspicious appearance, catching every suspicious sound, and prepared for the most sudden and the worst emergency."

The *Journal* editors, on the 18th, say they foresaw, at the outset, the very issue of arms that has come upon Kentucky, and that the great object and gain of the neutrality doctrine was so to order events that Kentucky might encounter the inevitable issue as a governmental unit, in the full panoply of her constitutional sovereignty. They think the policy of active loyalty, if adopted at the outset, would have shipwrecked the State and engulphed her in the maelstrom of secession; but that it is now and henceforth her wisest and only policy. They forbear to inquire whether or not, indeed, her people have made in every respect as much of the neutrality policy as they might have made and ought to have made. If her people were not too long and too much indoctrinated and neutralized, they will encounter the issue as they should—will be as actively loyal as are now their legislative and military authorities and editorial teachers, and will triumph.

The issue is war. The *Louisville Courier*, now published in Bowling Green by HALDEMANN and MCKEE, avows the programme of the "Peace Party" in Kentucky to be identical with the party's programme in Maryland, as avowed by the *Planter's Ad, vocate*, at Marlborough:

"The dependence of States Rights men is not now upon electioneering, or appeals to a peaceful suffrage, but solely upon the fortunes of war."

Though JEFF. DAVIS declares that he "is restrained by principles of high political necessity from sending an army into Maryland, or invading or violating the sovereignty of her soil," secessia's "States Rights' President is not restrained by any sort of principles from marching invading armies upon the sovereign soil of his native Kentucky. When Gen. SHERMAN shall have secured Kentucky, as well as Gen. MCCLELLAN has Maryland, then, and not till then, will JEFF. DAVIS feel restrained by principles of high political or military necessity as to Kentucky.

The counties of Mason, Woodford, and Nelson, among others, are conspicuous for volunteering and providing for volunteers' families. Hons. WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH and CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, by their eloquence and influence, are inducing many hundreds to join the United States service, are organizing many Committees to raise and receive funds, provisions and clothing for the volunteers' families, and are outfitting from their own purse many young men for the field. They pledge their last dollar for the success of these men, the support of their families, the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of the invaders. They are for the rigid enforcement of the State law which requires one to ten years' imprisonment of every citizen of Kentucky who, as a Confederate soldier or officer, and as a part of an armed force, invades her soil. PONTIAC.

P. S.—This Department's Commissary advertises to-day for 1,000,000 barrels pilot bread, 4,000 barrels flour, 330,000 bacon sides and shoulders, 50,000 pounds bacon hams, 42,000 pounds Rio Coffee, 250,000 pounds clarified sugar, &c. P.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

The excitement increases. It will soon be decided whether or not Kentucky, like Virginia, is to be the dark and bloody ground for the secession leaders' "splendid game,"—"the battle-field of a Continent," and "quite a desert."

Cheering news this morning. It is thought to be true. Col. GARRARD, in Laurel, has repulsed ZOLLICOFFER, and all of "Dick Robinson," under GEN. THOMAS, are pursuing him. Gen. WARD and Col. GAITHER have retaken Greensburgh. Col. GRIDER'S advance is at Columbia, in Adair, and may soon be at Tompkinsville, in Monroe. Gen. NELSON and Col. WADSWORTH have 5,000 to 6,000 at Olympian Springs, in Bath, and are about to sweep out the invaders from Northeastern Kentucky and take Sounding Gap. Gen. NELSON is as humane as patriotic. He proclaims that he will protect equally with others all who will immediately return home, lay down their arms, and live in peace and friendship with their neighbors. He offers them complete amnesty for the past; they will be held accountable only for the future. I believe there are now in field or camp, for both State and National service, 25,000 to 30,000 Kentucky soldiers, enlisted on Kentucky soil. I trust Gen. SHERMAN will, by the 15th prox., have 50,000 Kentucky soldiers ready for marching orders. Col. CURRAN POPE yesterday expressed the spirit which animates all our officers and men. The ladies of Louisville having, through Gen. B. KINKEAD, Esq., presented splendid regimental colors to his (the Seventh) regiment of Kentucky volunteers, Col. POPE, in his felicitous response, said: "Though others may turn and curse the land that gave them birth, these brave and loyal sons of Kentucky will never strike with parricidal hands the State that has nurtured them. Sooner may the battle-field run purple with our blood, and we fall, if fall we must, in civil strife, wrapping as a winding-sheet these spangled colors around us, and breathing out our last sighs for our country's glory."

Over thirty thousand Northern troops may now be in Kentucky. On the 21st, about 6,000 arrived in this place. Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade, of three Pennsylvania Regiments, the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth, and a battery of eight six-pounders. Col. HAZZARD'S Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Col. VAN CLEVE'S Second Minnesota. Gen. NEGLEY'S men are encamped for instruction at Oakland, near the city, and Gen. SHERMAN has his camp-quarters there to review and discipline them and others who will gather there. Gen. SHERMAN will keep a large reserve force in camp near Lewisville. Col. STARKWEATHER'S First Wisconsin arrived last night. Before the 1st proximo five more Ohio, five Indiana, and six Michigan Regiments will be in Kentucky. All the troops landing at Louisville are received with marked cordiality and bountiful hospitality. All their wants are lavishly supplied. They feel at home. They sing and shout, and will bleed and die for their "Old Kentucky Home." PONTIAC.

MISCELLANEOUS KENTUCKY NEWS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order confirming that published by Adjutant-Gen. FINNELL, with reference to the consolidation of incomplete regiments.

POSITION OF GEN. WARD.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 22.

After Gen. WARD fell back twelve miles from Greensburgh to Campbellsville, he dispatched one hundred and fifty cavalry about 2 o'clock on Saturday to reconnoitre the abandoned position, explore as far as possible, and ascertain the numbers and location of the Confederates, intending to attempt a return yesterday, but the cavalry had not returned in the morning when our informant left. Gen. WARD has about 2,000 regulars and 1,000 Home Guards at his disposal, under command of Cols. GRIDER, HARLAN, ANDERSON, and HOBSON. The Home Guards are principally from Marion and Washington Counties.

Col. GRIDER, with three companies, visited Greensburgh on Saturday night. They entered boldly—the Colonel telling the citizens to prepare accommodations for three thousand National troops, who were just outside the town. By this ruse, he hoped to gain some valuable information, but was disappointed, so he started Sunday morning on pretence of meeting his expected friends, and of course did not return. The rebel force on the south bank of the Green River is estimated at from three to five thousand, but the stream is very high, and will remain impassable by fording for several days.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILDCAT.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 24.

We have a dispatch this morning from Cincinnati, giving one statement in reference to an engagement on Monday, but we have a fuller report by messenger direct from GARRARD'S camp. This messenger is a bearer of dispatches from Col. GARRARD to Gen. SHERMAN. A passenger from Frankfort, who came in the same car with the messenger, gives us the following particulars:

On Monday morning ZOLLICOFFER'S forces, numbering as nearly as could be determined, between 8,000 and 9,000 men, crossed Great Rockcastle River, and made an attack on Col. GARRARD, who was intrenched at Camp Wild Cat, between Great and Little Rockcastle Rivers, having under his command between 2,000 and 3,000 men and one gun. The first attack was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and ZOLLICOFFER was beaten back, with heavy loss. He rallied and came again, and met with the same stern resistance, forcing him to draw off a second time. He rallied again, and made a third attack, but was again repulsed with heavy loss, and withdrew across the Rockcastle River, leaving the field in the hands of GARRARD and his determined little band. GARRARD'S loss was 4 killed, and 15 wounded. The loss of the rebels was not certainly known, but was exceedingly heavy.

It is supposed that ZOLLICOFFER retreated for reinforcement, with the intention of returning, but he will hardly be permitted to return. All the troops in Camp Dick Robinson, except the Thirty-first Ohio, with three full batteries of artillery, under command of Gen. THOMAS, had gone forward, for the purpose of assisting GARRARD, and were met on the way by the messenger. The 1,800 East Tennesseeans who, as we stated yesterday, passed through Crab Orchard on the run, failed to participate in the fight, but they, as well as the Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana regiments from Camp Dick Robinson, were certain to reach the scene of the skirmish by noon of yesterday (Tuesday.)

Our informant stated that the troops from Camp Dick Robinson had been thrown into two brigades, Col. WALLEN, of one of the Ohio regiments, having command of the Ohio Brigade, and Gen. THOMAS, of the Indiana and Kentucky troops, as well as control of the whole force. Gen. THOMAS was directed to take command on arriving at Camp Wild Cat, and the determination seemed to be to push on in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER, and either force him to give battle, or drive him through the Gap.

FROM GREENSBURGH.

The Louisville *Journal* has a letter which confirms the belief that there has been at no time any formidable rebel force at Greensburgh. After Gen. WARD had evacuated Camp Andy Johnson, near Greensburgh, the place was visited by half a dozen rebels, who stole a number of mules and made their escape.

Col. GRIDER and his gallant five hundred men were encamped, with a train of nineteen wagons, at Columbia, Adair County, when he received Gen. WARD'S order to fall back, with all his available force, to his assistance. Col. GRIDER at once called for four hundred volunteers to accompany him to Greensburgh, when, notwithstanding his men had just marched a distance of one hundred and fifty miles over miserable roads, while many of them were without shoes and other articles of clothing, they, to a man, resolved to follow their gallant Colonel to the rescue of Gen. WARD. It was with difficulty that a sufficient number could be restrained from going to guard the train which was left at Columbia.

On Saturday night, Col. B. O. GRIDER, in company with Dr. H. G. THYMAN and Mr. JAMES RENYARD, rode into Greensburgh alone and satisfied themselves that there was no enemy in the place. They remained in Greensburgh several hours, and on Sunday Col. G. sent assurances to his regiment that they had taken quiet possession of Greensburgh, and that they could hold it, without reënforcement, against any enemy that threatens to assail it.

It was reported to Col. GRIDER that the rebel Col. S. S. STANTON, with a force of several thousand, had, during the absence of Col. G.'s command, marched upon his late camp, and that the traitors were still hovering about the vicinity awaiting the arrival of his train. Those who know the metal of which Col. GRIDER and his regiment is composed, will not entertain any fear that his train will ever fall into rebel hands. Col. G.'s courage amounts almost to indiscretion, and he has under his command the very best fighting material from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"We have already stated that the railroad bridge over Green River has been destroyed by the rebels, who sought by that means to delay the approach of the Federal troops. We have just learned that the bridge was destroyed under the direction of FRANK TAYLOR, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the traitor BUCKNER. TAYLOR had been ordered to destroy the bridge upon an attempt being made by the Federal troops to effect a crossing. He became alarmed, however, upon hearing a false report to the effect that the Federals were approaching and near at hand, and caused the premature destruction of the structure. We have good reason to believe that BUCKNER is now engaged repairing the damage done by the foolish and timid TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 24.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Company A, Ohio First Artillery, Capt. COTTER commanding, left camp at Oakland, and took passage on the cars for some point down the road—what point, it is sufficient to say, Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. COTTER knew. The company numbers one hundred and fifty able-bodied men, with six-pound brass field-pieces and caissons, all complete, and seventy-two horses.

About 10 o'clock the three Pennsylvania regiments, having early in the morning debarked from the fleet, took up their line of march for the Nashville depot, passing in review before Gen. SHERMAN and staff at the Galt House, and moving out First-street to Broadway. The column was more than a mile in length, four abreast, including the infantry and artillery. The latter consisted of eight six-pound brass guns and caissons complete, including army forge, &c., and one hundred and twenty horses. The sight presented was inspiriting, there being two fine brass bands and one drum band.

A PROCLAMATION.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have before us a copy of a proclamation issued "by order of the President of the Confederate States of America," and signed "A. S. JOHNSTON, General Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America." It declares that the armed occupation of a part of Kentucky by the United States, and the preparations which manifest the intention of their Government to invade the Confederate States, through Kentucky, have imposed upon the Confederates, as a necessity of self-defence, to enter our State and meet the invasion upon the best line for military operations. It proclaims also that the Confederates have marched their troops into Kentucky, with no hostile intentions towards its people, and no desire to control their choice in regard to their union with either Confederacy, or to subjugate their State, or hold their soil against their wishes; but on the contrary, they deem it to be the right of the people of Kentucky to determine their own position in regard to the belligerents; it is for them to say whether they will join either Confederacy, or maintain a separate existence as an independent and sovereign State, and that the armed occupation of our soil, both as to its extent and duration, will therefore be strictly limited by the exigencies of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States. This proclamation further declares that the Confederates intend to conform to all the requirements of public laws and international amity, as between themselves and Kentucky, and the General commanding commands all who are subject to his orders to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal authorities within the State, so far as may be compatible with the necessities of self-defence. The spider's parlor being thus peacefully opened and friendly arranged, the Kentucky fly is respectfully asked to "walk in." For, says Gen. JOHNSTON: "If, as it may not be unreasonable to suppose, these people desire to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, to whom they are already bound by so many ties of interest, then the appearance and aid of Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the free and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject." Generous invitation, unselfish protectors! But the rebel General plainly forces that the fly will not walk into his parlor, he therefore adds: "If it be true, which is not to be presumed, that a majority of these people desire to adhere to the United States, and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and wherever it may be waged." The proclamation harbors no such suspicion, however, and closes by a promise to withdraw the invaders as soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of a like intention on the part of the United States.

This document is without date, and is important, as being the first proclamation in reference to Kentucky which we have seen issued by order of JEFF. DAVIS, and it is in strange constraint to the letter of Aug. 26, addressed to Gov. MAGOFFIN.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 25.

The following private letter has been placed in our hands, which gives in detail the recapture of Lexington, and the rescue of Cols. WHITE and GAEVER from the hands of the rebels:

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I suppose you will be glad to hear some of the particulars concerning the rescue of Col. WHITE, Col. GROVER, and others of our gallant wounded at Lexington, I take a spare moment to send you a line by my Adjutant, who accomoanies Col. WHITE.

A short time since Gen. FREMONT placed in my hands a picked body of men, the finest in his cavalry command, and dispatched me to scout over those parts of the country most infested by the rebels. I arrived at Georgetown a short time since, and waited for supplies until the 15th inst. As I was on the point of leaving for the Osage, a messenger from Col. WHITE, lying wounded at Lexington, was met by Col. HOVEY, Twenty-fourth Indiana, who commanded at Georgetown—the messenger saying that the rebels were killing our wounded and committing the most fearful depredations. Col. WHITE wrote that if he was not rescued from their hands within twenty-four hours, that he and the other officers would be assassinated.

Col. HOVEY came to me and asked whether I would join a command of four hundred men and cut our way through to Lexington. My men unanimously volunteered, but just as we were starting, a dispatch came from Gen. HUNTER, ordering Col. HOVEY, with his whole command, to march to Tipton. I was thus left alone, having but one hundred and sixty cavalry with me. But my men were determined to go through, and at this moment Col. EADS, who had a few men under his command, nobly came forward and offered the services of himself and eighty of his men. In an hour our preparations were complete, and late at night, in the midst of a terrible rain, we started. My force consisted of Company C, Capt. P. KEBER; Company F, Capt. CHARLES FAIRBANKS; the Irish Dragoons, Capt. P. NAUGHTON, and eighty men under Lieut. PEASE. Col. EADS accompanied us. Our total was not more than two hundred and twenty. We made a forced march, and passed through a country filled with guerilla bands, successfully reaching the rebel pickets around Lexington early the following morning. Our advance guard, under Capt. KEBER, charged gallantly on the pickets, and drove them into Lexington. He captured more than twenty secessionists in his march, and so complete was our surprise, that the rebels in Lexington fled in every direction. We took possession of the town, and camped on the site of PRICE'S headquarters, on the Fair Grounds.

When Mrs. WHITE and Mrs. GAEVER met us at the door of the house where their husbands lay nearly dying, the scene was most affecting. I shall remember it to my dying day. The few men left by persecution in Lexington trooped around us. We seized the ferryboats, and this morning seized the steamboat *Florence*. Cols. WHITE and GROVER were placed on board, and in a few moments will start for home and safety.

Lexington, for the last few days, has been in a terrible condition. SHELBY and MARTIN, two cut-throats, have had their troops in town till their ignominious flight at our approach. A Mr. WHITE, a wounded prisoner, was taken by MARTIN from his bed, shot in cold blood, and his body left on the road until eaten by the hogs. His wife rescued his remains. A scene of terror reigned, and but for our arrival Cols. WHITE and GAEVER would have met with a like fate.

Thank God, the American flag is again floating over Lexington.

We made thirty prisoners, recovered some of MARSHALL'S horses and equipments, and captured fifteen to twenty guns.

We are now nearly surrounded by the rebels, who are beginning to rally. We leave for Warrensburgh this afternoon, and hope to make our way through.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 23, 1861.

The fight at Fredericktown was the fairest that has yet taken place between the Union and secession forces. The belligerents were just about equal in numbers and position, and whatever was gained by the one over the other, must be attributed to courage and skill, rather than to any other cause. It was a fair stand up and fight.

JEFF. THOMPSON was in possession of Fredericktown—his bands were pillaging the country in every direction, and it was decided to dislodge him. A force was ordered up from Cape Girardeau, to cut off his retreat to the swamps. This force consisted of Col. PLUMMER'S Missouri Eleventh, Col. ROSS' Seventeenth, Col. MARSH'S Illinois Twentieth, two pieces of cannon and two companies of cavalry. At the same time a force was ordered from Pilot Knob, consisting of the Illinois Thirty-eighth, Col. CARLIN; Illinois Thirty-third, Col. HOVEY; Illinois Twenty-first, Col. ALEXANDER; Wisconsin Eighth, Col. MURPHY; First Indiana Cavalry, Col. BAKER; Capt. HAWKINS' Independent Missouri Cavalry and six cannon—two 24-pounders and four 6-pounders—under command of Maj. SCHOFIELD, First Missouri Artillery.

Saturday evening, Col. PLUMMER, in command of the forces from Cape Girardeau, sent a messenger with dispatches to Col. CARLIN, commander of the forces from Pilot Knob. This messenger was captured by THOMPSON on Sunday morning thus putting him in possession of the movements and intentions of the Union forces.

He ordered a movement down the road to Dallis, evidently intending to attack and cut Col. PLUMMER off, when he would return and finish the forces from the West at his leisure. But there are two roads from Dallas to Fredericktown, the north and the south. THOMPSON went out on the south road, and PLUMMER came in on the north road, and so he missed him. As soon as he ascertained this fact he came back and took a position about one mile south of Fredericktown, (on the Greenville road,) on the south side of a ravine, planting his cannon in the edge of a wood, and bearing on the road, and placing his infantry in the corn-fields on either side of the lane leading out of the ravine or hollow, toward the wood in which the artillery was placed. On taking this position, he sent a dispatch to the main body of his cavalry, which was then ten miles south of Pilot Knob, at Judge MILLER'S, which dispatch reached them at 8 o'clock Monday morning. They hastened off to his assistance, but from the number of cavalry seen on the battle-field, it is believed they did reach him in time to be in the engagement. The rebel forces consisted of 1,700 under Col. LOWE; 2,000 under JEFF. THOMPSON; a reinforcement from Mississippi of 1,500 men, and the riff-raff of the surrounding country, who fought their own battle in their own way. THOMPSON has nine cannon, 6 and 12 pounders—three are at New-Madrid, and four he had at Fredericktown.

Dr. MCDOWELL, formerly of your city, is his surgeon. I learn these particulars from a spy just in from his camp, and they may be considered perfectly reliable. The number on each side was about 6,000. It is the first time the rebels have not greatly outnumbered us.

Col. CARLIN arrived in Fredericktown about 8 o'clock Monday morning, and was told by the inhabitants that THOMPSON had left the day before, and that he was probably thirty miles away by that time. Having but two days rations in the haversacks, and the baggage train being behind, he concluded to wait till it came up before he pushed on after the fugacious enemy. The men being tired, having marched all the night previous, many of them laid down and slept, as did also some of the officers, in perfect security. At 11 o'clock, Col. PLUMMER'S command came in. After consultation and rest of two hours, he concluded to push on after the enemy in the direction of Greenville, but had not the least idea of overtaking JEFF. so soon as the people of the town were unanimous in their story that he had gone the day before. After he had proceeded down the lane half a mile, a negro woman told him there were men down the road. This placed him on his guard, and Col. ROSS, who was in advance, pretty soon saw the rebel cavalry moving among the brush, and the fact that the enemy were in force before them was soon apparent.

Col. ROSS immediately took position in a field to the left of the road, and on the north side of the hollow, about half a mile from the rebel artillery and two hundred and fifty yards from LOWE'S Infantry, who were behind a fence in the centre of the valley, and directly before him. One cannon was placed on his right flank, and another in the lane bearing on the rebel artillery. In a few minutes we opened the ball by sending a six-pound shot into the brush on the other side. It was promptly responded to by a shot from the rebels, and the firing was kept up steadily on both sides. Col. ROSS'S men fired two or three rounds at random down the hill. Col. PLUMMER and Col. MARSH were soon formed on the ridge to the right of Col. ROSS, and the firing soon roused Col. CARLIN'S command, who came down the lane in a double-quick, and took position in the rear. The Eighth Wisconsin was left as a reserve in town, and to cover the retreat in case that necessity should happen.

Perhaps it will be well to state that there was a difference among the Colonels as to who should have the command. Col. CARLIN thought he should have it, and Col. PLUMMER thought he should. As they were about considering the matter, it occurred to them that Col. ROSS outranked them both, and so it was thought best to say nothing further about it. So, from the point at which we are now in the progress of the battle, each Colonel managed his own force pretty much as he thought best.

Col. ROSS' Regiment threw off their knapsacks and coats, and with a steady step advanced down the hill, under a brisk fire from LOWE'S men. The march quickened into a charge, made hideous with yells, and the rebels broke and retreated across the stubble-field towards the woods. While crossing this field, their loss was very heavy.

In the meantime, the Indiana Cavalry had formed in the lane, and dashed down the hill and up the opposite slope, where they were exposed to a fire from infantry on both sides, and the artillery in front. Seeing the impossibility of making a successful charge in the brush, an order to wheel was given, and just as it was being executed, a murderous fire was poured in upon them, and Major GAVITT, Capt. HORMAN, and two private fell, and several others were wounded.

They were quickly supported by Col. PLUMMER, and our united forces rapidly advancing, the enemy began to fall back, and in a short time the rout was complete. The infantry pursued them three or four miles, and the cavalry ten miles. It is a complete victory.

The rebel loss is not less than 100 killed, and many competent judges place it as high as 150. Of their wounded there is but little means of knowing, as they were carried off the field, but it is probably in about the usual proportion to the killed.

Twelve or fifteen were left on the field. Three of their cannon were captured, and a quantity of old flint-lock rifles, shot-guns, &c.

The following is a list of our killed and wounded, so far as it can now be ascertained:

THE KILLED.

First Indiana Cavalry—Major GAVITT, Capt. Higman, Chas. B. McClure, J. T. Leach.

Illinois Seventeenth—Thomas Layton, of Lewistown, Fulton County.

There was also one killed in the Missouri Eleventh, but we could not ascertain the name.

WOUNDED.

Illinois Seventeenth—Joseph Cain, Company I, in leg; severely.

William A. Hubbard, Company I, arm broken.

Thos. Woolf, Company I, in shoulder; spent ball; slightly.

Reuben Ulem, Company I, in shoulder; slightly.

Green Baker, in leg; badly.

Wm. Lock, knee; badly.

Samuel McClay, shoulder.

John Birch, left hand.

Lieut. Jones, in body; mortally.

FIRST INDIANA CAVALRY.

Company B.—Jas. Cooper, badly, in hip.

Daniel Connor, in hip.

Lieut. J. S. Bingham, arm and side, slightly.

Jas. Plunkz, spent ball struck him in under lip, knocked out two teeth, passed into his mouth, and he spit it out.

James Halderby, glancing ball on forehead, slightly.

Company C.—Richard Flowers, in leg, amputated below knee.

Corporal A. Allison, in abdomen, severely.

Wm. Gorten, breast, badly.

Henry Steel, chin, slightly.

Geo. Heorich, bugler, left arm fractured.

John Kelly, right shoulder, not severely.

Wm. Cleveland, right shoulder, glancing ball.

These are all the names that could be obtained in the hurry and bustle attending the preparations for pushing forward in pursuit of the enemy. It is certain, however, that this list embraces the names of all who received wounds of a serious or moderately serious character. All the others of the wounded received only trifling injuries, many of them still fit for duty, and proceeded with their respective commands.

It was late at night when all got back into camp.

Our soldiers were much exasperated at what seemed to them a deliberate purpose on the part of the people of Fredericktown to run them into an ambuscade, by persistently and unanimously telling them a falsehood as to the movements of THOMPSON, for they could not but believe that they knew where he was.

This feeling was heightened by another circumstance. There were but few men in town, and almost every woman questioned told the story that she was for the Union, that her husband was for the Union, and that he had been forced to run away from home for fear the Secessionists would kill him; but when the truth was ascertained, nearly every one of these men was with THOMPSON that day.

The officers did their best to restrain them, but the soldiers were determined to have revenge, and they broke into a number of houses, stores and dwellings, and used whatever they wanted, and destroyed some things that were of no use to them.

They set fire to and burned down some twelve or fifteen houses, several of them very good buildings. Wherever a man was known to be a Unionist his property was untouched. I heard of no personal violence to any man or woman.

Our forces started at noon yesterday on the road to Greenville. They are determined to exterminate THOMPSON'S army, or run it out of the State. Col. CARLIN will remain at this post. M.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS POST AT SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30, 1861.

Applications having been made to me for passes for persons going South with their families and property, has caused me to issue the following suggestions and orders, which, I trust, will fully explain the position I shall take upon the question:

The time has now arrived when each man must be considered as a friend or a foe to the interest of the State; when avarice, timidity and duplicity, can no longer be excuses for inaction.

The rapid and brilliant victories which have crowned the army of Missouri, since its organization, the enthusiastic enlistment of the volunteer force for the defence of the State; the unparalleled magnanimity which has been shown by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. PRICE, to those taken in arms against the State of Missouri; the faithful manner in which the proclamation of Gen. PRICE, made after the battle of Wilson's Creek, has been carried out; all call upon the people of Missouri to remain and share the glory which must speedily crown the triumph of liberty over fraud, rapine and oppression.

We are apt to blend private interest and domestic enjoyments too much with the public good—too ready to sacrifice the latter to the former. Where are all the illustrious sacrifices that history records in all past revolutions? Shall this one, waged upon a principle as sacred as any, pass without them? Shall it be a war merely for wealth, and not for principle? The first duty we owe our family is to place it in a situation of honor, and the noblest inheritance we can leave our children is the example of noble virtue, and a name to which true glory is attached.

The late acts of Gen. FREMONT in carrying out his proclamation, by liberating the slaves of Col. SNEAD, indicate, in a manner not to be mistaken, the object of the present war, as waged on the part of the United States Government; but there is a more sinister motive in the proclamation, which the true men of Missouri, by leaving the State with their property, are assisting to carry out, and that is, the power that will be given, by the withdrawal of their influence and wealth, to hired bandits and unscrupulous demagogues, to rouse a feeling of envy in the minds of the poorer classes. Missourians! Americans! your country demands your sacrifices. Will you give up your proud interest in this great Commonwealth, just as she is emerging from the thraldom of hired invasion; just as the invader has been driven from your State, will you selfishly slide away and make your homes in other lands—and by so doing put a weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy to injure the sacred cause which your countrymen now in the field are defending with their lives? Be firm and true; if sacrifices must be made, make them like men; join the armies of the State; remember where all are united none can subdue.

Without the liberty you are now battling for, wealth will be useless and happiness a dream. Manassas, Wilson Creek, Lexington and Washington stand before you; all your most sanguine hopes are realized; the war must be short, as it has been brilliant. Your brightest glory in future time will be that you were a soldier of the Revolution. Then do not remove your property, but stay and defend it.

In furtherance of these views, I, as commander of this post, will utterly refuse to pass any property of the citizens of Missouri out of this State.

T. T. TAYLOR, Commanding Post.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH CONSULS.

Lord LYONS has forwarded to all the British Consuls in the Southern States the following letter, inclosing another from Secretary SEWARD, also given, which are not without interest just now:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1861.

SIR: On the 11th of May last I made to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States the following announcement:

"Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to leave port after the actual commencement of the blockade, whether such vessels are with or without cargoes, and whether the cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade.

I enclose here with a copy of a note which I have received to-day from the Secretary of State of the United States, and in which he informs me that the law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board cargo after the commencement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels in ports blockaded by the naval forces of the United States.

You will take note of this communication of the Secretary of State for your own guidance and that of the masters of British vessels; and you will mark carefully and report to me the exact date at which the present dispatch and its inclosure reach you.

You will, without delay, send copies of this dispatch and its inclosure to your Vice-Consuls for their information and guidance.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LYONS.

To her Majesty's Consul at ——.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 16, 1861.

MY LORD: The Judge of the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York having recently decided, after elaborate argument of counsel, that the law of blockade does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board cargo after the commencement of the blockade, with a view to avoid any future misunderstanding upon this subject, you are informed that the law, as thus interpreted by the Judge, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels in ports of insurgent States during their blockade by the naval forces of the United States.

I avail myself, &c., WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable Lord LYONS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THOMAS WATSON.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, on board the United States steamer *Flag*, gives an interesting description of the destruction of the *Thomas Watson*, which made an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston:

"There was on board an iron 9-pounder and an abundance of balls, harpoons and whale arquebuses, with other implements for defence and offence. Her rigging was new and her sails also—all of the best quality, and her spars were truly beautiful. Her value at any Northern port in peace times, would have been about $12,000, as she was about 10 or 12 years old. Her cargo we could not fully examine on account of the salt being stowed in layers, but from our searches we estimated it to be fully worth, at the lowest calculation, $75,000. This estimate was only one-half of that placed upon the same by those fully qualified also to judge.

The tide having risen, and there existing no hope of floating her off at all, it was determined to destroy her ere night fall. A steamer was seen cautiously sounding inside of the mainland, as though awaiting an opportunity for coming out; but we had too great a force at hand for any such movement. The sun sank steadily, illumining the dashing breakers, and tinting the rebel coasts with unequaled brilliancy.

The *Stone*, which had given to the *Flag* a prize on the 6th of October, proceeded to a safe anchorage and we were not to be engaged [illegible] of night, which would shield from our view the preparations of excursions of [illegible], who had during the last night [illegible].

During them to defend their own wreck. Capt. LEE, of the *Vandalia*, ordered her to be set on fire. At 6:30 the first gush of flame rose above her bulwarks, followed and smothered by large volumes of dense smoke. Slowly the fire spread forward; gush by gush vented the forked messengers of destruction; gradually the fire broke upwards, then it swayed aft, and then burst in one continuous body over, along, upon and around her sides; flames flickered aloft and sparks hissed through the twilight like little comets, or rose starring the horizon beyond."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE—CHANGES OF OFFICERS—CAPTURE OF A PRIZE—RECONNOITERING THE HARBOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE,
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

In my last I mentioned that a number of our officers had been detached from this vessel. Since then our Fleet Surgeon, GEO. CLYMER, has been ordered to report to New-York for the steam-frigate *Wabash*; Dr. GILCHRIST, of the *Wabash*, being ordered here. Also, Lieut. FORNEY, of the Marine Corps, has been ordered to report at Washington for land service. While we were at Fortress Monroe, the steamtug *Lockwood*, from Washington, brought to our vessel a draft of thirty men. Our new Commander, Capt. JOHN MARSTON, arrived the day before we left Hampton Roads, and was received by our First Lieutenant, Mr. JEFFERS, in full dress, surrounded by the commissioned officers, the presenting of arms and band playing.

For the week previous to our leaving Hampton Roads, there had been almost constant communication between Norfolk and Fort Monroe, apparently for the advantage of a few ladies. A rebel gunboat, with a white flag flying, came down from Norfolk, and stopped about a mile off, when the tugboat *Octorara* was seen to leave her wharf with a few ladies aboard, and steamed over to the rebel boat. After a time the boats parted, and each went on its way.

The health of our crew is excellent; only one man, CHARLES CHAPMAN, has died since we left New-York. Erysipelas was his disease.

We left Hampton Roads on the 28th ult., and had a strong northerly breeze, consequently the propelle was hoisted, all sails set, and we arrived here in 48 hours, three days less than the last trip we made hither.

On the 7th inst., perceiving a vessel to the southward of us, signal was made to the gunboat *Flag* to get under way to give chase. After a short time the *Flag* started, but, going in a wrong direction, we sent a shot after her, which stopped her, and then signaled her to stand off in another direction, and in about two hours she returned with a schooner, bound from Charleston from Matanzas, loaded with sugar, molasses, salt and fruit. Her captain tried to prove her *English*, but a flag with a Palmetto tree and a crescent in one corner stopped all further questions, and we detained her as a prize, two of her crew asserting that they were Englishmen. We sent the vessel to Hampton Roads with a prize crew. With the exception of the two who claim to be Englishmen, the crew and captain are kept here, and instead of being guarded as the last Secessionists were, they are allowed to roam around the decks and do pretty much as they please. The captain (ALLEN) was formerly in the coast survey service, and our engineer being acquainted with him he has been

strung upon an old broom, which was greeted with loud huzzahs for the Union.

He thus explains the mode by which he passed the lines:

Judge WILES remained during the night in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill. Having made a reconnoissance of the picket guards and finding one point not closely watched, he passed the Federal pickets without molestation. Having arrived at Col. BALL'S, he went to DOLAND'S, where he reported himself to Col. WALTON, of GARDNER'S Georgia Regiment, who sent him to Fairfax Court House under escort, to the Provost Marshal, who extended to him every kindness and courtesy.

FROM MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 17.

The late news from Manassas is full of interest. Passengers from there by the Central train yesterday, report that Fairfax Court-house had been abandoned by our troops, on Tuesday night, and that the sheds in the neighborhood, previously occupied by us, for the quartering of our soldiers, had been burned to prevent the enemy from turning them to useful account. Our troops are said to have retired in the direction of Centreville. All Tuesday night the trains from Manassas to Fairfax were busily employed in transporting troops and carrying supplies back to Manassas.

Passengers also state that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fairfax yesterday morning for half an hour before the train left Manassas.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT EVANSPORT.

Owing to the indefinite nature of the account received yesterday respecting the engagement at Evansport, we were induced to give an undue importance to the affair in question. It seems that only two Federal steamers made their appearance, and their fire, it would appear, was opened upon our batteries merely for the purpose of unmasking them. Our light batteries alone returned the compliment, but their fire fell short, which was also the case with the enemy. Our heavy batteries were silent, in obedience to orders which Gen. HOLMES, the commanding officer, had received from Gen. JOHNSON some days previous. Both steamers passed down the river.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Louisville *Courier* of to-day confirms the destruction of two spans of the railroad bridge over Green River, by a misapprehension of the orders of the officer in charge. Any forward movement of our forces, which may have been contemplated, has thus been delayed by this great blunder.

LINCOLN'S forces are at Smithland, and it is reported that they are four hundred.

Lincolnites have destroyed water craft of every kind on the Cumberland River, as far up as Ross' Ferry, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

Returned parties from Western Virginia, and who came direct, report that ROSECRANS has gone to Kentucky.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO CONFISCATION.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILKINSON.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, has written the following letter in reply to one asking his position on the question of negro emancipation:

MANKATO, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I received yours of the 27th of September, asking my "position on the doctrine enunciated by Gen. FREMONT in his proclamation relating to the confiscation of negro property of rebels in the State of Missouri," but not in time to enable me to answer it at an earlier date. I have no hesitation in stating that I heartily sympathize with Gen. FREMONT in the position assumed by him in regard to the disposition to be made of the slave property of rebels in the State of Missouri; and hence I regret that the President has felt constrained to modify the proclamation issued by that officer. In my judgment Slavery lies at the foundation of this unholy and wicked war, which is now being waged against the Government and the people of the country. And I confess that I can see no good reason why a blow should not be struck at Slavery, if such a course would weaken the enemy and paralyze the arm of him who is laboring to destroy the Government.

But it is said that the step taken by Gen. FREMONT transcends, and thus violates the act of Congress passed at the last session, and therefore it should be condemned by all good people. I do not think so.

The law of Congress on this subject reads as follows:

SEC. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by any person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent to work, to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It will be observed that the section above quoted simply provides that any person claiming a slave, who shall require or permit him to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed on any military or naval works against the Government, shall forfeit his claim to such labor. This section virtually provides that all slaves who are actually employed in the service of the rebel army shall be free. But there it stops. This law does not place any limitations or restrictions, whatever, upon the military power of the Government. It says what shall be done in a given case, but it does not confine the action of the Government to the case stated in the law. In all other cases than those enumerated, the law remains precisely as it was before the passage of the act above cited.

What, then, is the law on this subject? and what are the lawful powers of the Commanding General?

It is as clearly defined as any principle of the law of nations, that, in times of war, a General has

"The right of weakening the enemy, *for disabling him from all means of resistance.* * * * * Hence arise, as from their principles, all the rights of war with regard to things belonging to the enemy." "A nation has a right to deprive the enemy of his possessions, and goods, of everything which may augment his forces and enable him to make war."—*Vattel's Law of Nations, page 341.*

These principles apply with the same force to those who are engaged in this rebellion with which they apply to a foreign enemy, for the same author defines the enemy to be,

"He with whom a nation is at open war." "A private enemy is one who seeks to hurts us, and takes pleasure in it. A public enemy forms claims against us, or rejects ours, and maintains his real or pretended rights by force of arms."

That part of the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT to which you direct my attention is as follows:

"The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are declared to be free men."

The principles of the law of nations, above cited, confer upon the commanding officer the undoubted legal right to assume the position taken by Gen. FREMONT. The question, and the only question then, left for us to determine is, was it policy for him to assume that position? I am equally clear that upon the simple question of policy Gen. FREMONT was right. Nobody seems to call in question the propriety of that part of the proclamation which declares that "the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to the public use." But as regards that portion which relates to *slave property*, there seems to be a wonderful sensitiveness, even here at the North. We are told we must pay out our millions like water; raise, equip and send into the field a fabulous number of men, and march from one bloody battle-field to another, until rebellion is crushed out; but we must not interfere with the sacred institution of Slavery. We may take land and goods, and houses, money, and all kinds of property belonging to the rebels, but it will not do to interfere with property in man.

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you what there is so peculiarly sacred about this institution of Slavery, that it should command our special protection and regard? What has it done for our country, humanity or religion; that it should be looked upon with so much reverence, and be singled out as the last thing to be surrendered in order to save the country from ruin? Why, this very rebellion, which is now costing us so many lives and so much money, was gotten up in the interests of Slavery. It is the slaveholders who are stabbing at the heart of the nation, to-day, and it is because of the institution of Slavery that these monsters are engaged in their wicked work of destruction. Slavery is the chief corner-stone of the rebellion which is working to destroy the country. The black slaves of the South are to-day furnishing all the sinews of war for the traitors. They raise all the grain and provisions with which the rebel army is fed, and the cotton with which all their munitions of war are supplied.

In my judgment, we have temporized with this matter too long already. We have been afraid that we might offend somebody, while the enemy, taking advantage of our uncertain, vacillating policy, has been rapidly gaining strength, and marching forward from one successful battle-field to another. All our shifting and dodging to save the slaveholder and the traitor will be of no avail to us. We may as well meet the question at once in the outset. The Government must be maintained, though Slavery perish. It was for these reasons that I rejoiced at the stand taken by Gen. FREMONT, and for the same reasons was pained to learn that the President faltered when this question met him face to face.

Whether FREMONT is successful as a military commander, or not, has nothing to do with this question. I approve of the course he took in his proclamation.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

N. S. WILKINSON.

Messrs. TEFFT, JAQUITH and HARRINGTON, Committee.

CHAPEL TENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following correspondence, not only settles the matter of Chapel Tents, but shows that there is soon to be a forward march of the grand army of the Potomac, without any of the incumbrances which might impede its progress:

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1861.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN—*Dear Sir:* As several of the Chaplains have written us for Chapel tents, and as no provision is made for the removal of the same from place to place, would it be consistent with the interest of all concerned for you to issue an order to the Quartermasters under your command, to transport such tents in connection with the other tents of the regiment?

In behalf of the alliance, and with earnest prayer for success in the struggle in which you are engaged, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. GOSS, Missionary Secretary.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th has been received. I am instructed by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN to say that he would be glad to comply with your request if it were possible, but the limited amount of transportation at the service of the army of the Potomac prevents him from doing so. When the army moves, it probably will be without tents of any kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUTHUR MCCLELLAN, Aid-de-Camp.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TERRE HAUTE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Col. STEELE, of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, has issued the following general order relative to the destruction of the office of the Terre Haute *Journal*:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, CAMP WOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The Colonel commanding has learned with deep mortification and regret that an organized mob, composed mainly of the men of this regiment, in the absence of the Colonel, and wholly without the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Colonel in actual command, who deeply deplores the occurrence, destroyed the office of the Terre Haute *Journal*, and committed other acts of violence against private property in the City of Terre Haute, on the night of the 21st inst.

This conduct, if truly represented, was a grevious breach, both of the municipal laws and military discipline, and the guilt of the parties concerned can neither be excused nor screened. Public justice and military discipline require an investigation of the facts, and the commanding officer now announces that all proper facilities will be offered to the civil authorities for the punishment of the offenders, and that a court of inquiry will be awarded for the purpose, and also to recommend the proper proceedings for military punishment.

The Colonel indulges the hope that the fair fame of the regiment will be vindicated by the result.

By order of GEO. K. STEELE, Colonel Commanding.

M. J. COOPER, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2, 1861.

In compliance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief, the following movements of regular troops in this Department are ordered, preparatory to their sailing for New-York:

1. The garrison of each of the several posts in the District of Oregon will, upon being relieved by volunteer troops, proceed to Fort Vancouver, from whence they will be sent to this city. The horses and horse equipments belonging to the company of cavalry at the Dalles, will be turned over to the company of Oregon Volunteers; the horses and equipments pertaining to other companies of cavalry in the District, will be brought to this city.

2. The troops serving in the District of Southern California, will, with the exception of those stationed at Fort Yuma and New-San Diego, be in readiness to concentrate at San Pedro. When relieved by volunteers the companies at Fort Yuma will unite with that at New-San Diego.

3. The garrisons of Forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpqua and Terwaw will be relieved by volunteer troops. When relieved the companies of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at these posts will repair to Benecia Barracks, and those of the Fourth Infantry and First Cavalry to this city. The horses with their equipments pertaining to companies of the First Cavalry at Forts Churchill and Crook will be brought to this city.

4. The headquarters and Companies C, H, I, and L, of the Third Regiment of Artillery, will be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice. The horses, harness, etc., pertaining to Company C, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and the field battery and ordnance stores to the Ordnance Department.

5. Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will at once transfer from Companies D, H, I, and L, of his regiment, a sufficient number of privates to make an aggregate of 90 for each of those companies selected to remain on this coast.

6. Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 165 is revoked. Company L, Third Artillery, will immediately proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco.

7. The troops directed above to repair to this city, will, upon their arrival, receive further instructions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SUMNER.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ORDERS FOR FOREIGN CLOTH.

The following letter, received by the Treasurer of one of our principal woolen mills, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, will explain the subject of recent exaggerations, and will tend to give satisfaction in various quarters:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22, 1861.

I have another letter from you in reference to the prices and contracts and supply of army cloths. The matters to which you refer have been subjects of anxious thought here, and are not new to us.

The orders for abroad have been greatly exaggerated. Should the factories in this country supply us, we will buy, and put the foreign goods aside for a rainy day.

I have a demand at this moment for the instant issue of at least 50,000 suits of clothes, which I cannot supply, and by the time these are supplied, other 50,000 will be needed; and yet we take all the cloth, and even all the clothes offered, except some of those at extravagant prices from the West.

The money sent abroad is not $60,000,000, as published in Boston, or $25,000,000, as published in Philadelphia, but $800,000, for purchases to supply immediate necessity. If our factories supply us, as you think, and I hope they will, no more orders will go abroad. I shall be able, by an order sent in August to England, to supply 200,000 men with blankets at $2 each, 40 cents per pound, and save the United States on late prices, for the same goods, near $40,000, and still the blanket mills will probably find profitable employment.

I have not further time to discuss this question, however, but I believe a year hence you and all others will be satisfied that if the Department has committed a fault, it is in not sending out earlier.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G., U. S. A.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Duty of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most important line of railroad in the world is now the Baltimore and Ohio line, between Baltimore and Washington. Its large business, and the dependence of the Government upon it, in this dread crisis, make it such.

The amount of transportation over this road, of passengers, troops, supplies, ammunition, &c., &c., is of such magnitude that, for the want of adequate facilities for prompt dispatch and delivery, goods manifested at Baltimore for Washington, are not delivered until from twelve to fourteen days afterwards, and this, notwithstanding the distance is only forty miles. To increase the facilities of delivery, and to avoid prosecution for damages by merchants and others here, the railroad company are at last putting down some additional sidings at the depôt in Washington—a measure which should have been adopted six months ago, and would have been, had there been any patriotism or loyalty in the managers of the road.

The incredible part of the facts connected with this important road and its overburdened traffic is, that though it has but a *single track*, all the passenger travel and the supplies for Washington have to be engineered over this track, and be detained for hours on sidings, waiting for trains going in an opposite direction to pass. The passenger trains have frequently to meet with similar detentions. The embarrassments hitherto encountered, will, now that the Potomac is closed, be greatly increased. All the heavy articles required by the army will have to be sent by rail from Baltimore. Vessels loaded with hay, oats, coal, &c., for Washington, have already had their destination changed to Baltimore. The apparent design of the Confederate army to cross the Potomac into Maryland, may at any moment render necessary a prompt movement of a portion of our troops from the vicinity of Washington to the eastern shore of Maryland. The only method of conveyance from Washington is this overloaded single track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A detention of a few hours might be fatal to our army. What facilities the troops may expect in such an emergency from the Railroad Company may be inferred from the antecedents of its management. The road is now in the hands of the Company, the President of which, GARRETT, and nine of the Directors and the most of the employes of the Company have been and are determined and active Secessionists—sympathizing with those who are hopeful and desirous that the Confederate army shall winter in Baltimore. The Company have no objection to having an increase of *revenue* for the road, but they are determined to earn it with the least possible expense to themselves. They have made the Government officials believe, when urged by them to put down a second track, that by making additional *sidings*, the accommodations will then be adequate for the immense demands of the Government. This is a pitiful subterfuge. The Secretary of War should require that a second track be put down forthwith, and if the order is not promptly complied with, the work should be done by the Government as a military necessity, and the cost deducted from the large amount of freight money now being paid to the Company. A recent claim of the Company against the Government for freight amounted alone to five hundred thousand dollars. The road is graded for a second track, and the entire cost of the improvement, it is said, would not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, a sum too insignificant to be thought of, compared with the momentous consequences that may ensue to the nation for the want of it. The Government will incur a fearful responsibility, if they do not act promptly in this matter. The Confederates knew well the importance of embarrassing our supplies by stopping the navigation of the Potomac. Between the efforts of these daring enemies at the South, and of the insidious rebels in Maryland,—having all the effect of a concerted policy,—we are reduced to straits that are humiliating to the nation.

GARRETT, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was recently allowed an audience before the President and several members of the Cabinet. He solicited the restoration to the Company of the road between Washington and Baltimore, and also asked protection for the road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, to enable the Company to repair the track and bridges. His object was to obtain the benefit of a portion of the through freight from the West. He made a little speech, in which he declared himself a *Union man*. The Cabinet granted his application. The road was surrendered, and protection was to be granted for the repairs of the main stem. Gen. LANDER was to have charge of a force of 6,000 men, to be detailed for that service. The annual cost of maintaining this force would be equal to six millions of dollars! This road should be taken possession of, as a National defence, and held until the rebellion is suppressed. The agent of the road, who dispatches the troops from Baltimore to Washington, is a bitter *Secessionist*. How useless it is to suppress newspaper reports of the movements of our Army, when the only true record of the armament, and of the number of troops that go to and return from Washington, is kept by one of the rebel adherents. W.

A FRENCH WRITER ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Sensible Views and Words of Encouragement.

Mr. EDWARD LABOULAYE, not unknown in America as the author of a remarkable book *The Political History of the United States*, publishes a long article, of ten columns, in the *Journal des Débats*, (Oct. 2 and 3,) on the American crisis, characterized by very accurate, just and generous appreciations of our affairs. He speaks as "an old friend of the United States, and a defender of her institutions," and thinks that, "at a time when it is considered in good taste to despise her," he has a right to cast his vote on the great question. There has been nothing published in Europe showing so thorough an intelligence of all the aspects of the question, and the views cannot fail to exercise the most beneficial influence on European opinion. We give below a translation of the more striking passages.

EUROPE INTERESTED IN THE STRUGGLE.

The events now occurring in the United States have called attention to a country little known and ill understood. We begin to see that the ocean, which divides us from the Americans, does not cut Christian civilization in two; we are not mere spectators of that civil war. The affair touches us closer than we imagine. It is not merely our commerce and our industry that are at stake; the grandest problems of politics are up for solution. Suppose, for instance, that the South conquers her full independence; that act signalizes the advent into Christendom of a new society that makes Slavery the corner-stone of the structure. Here is a pretty overturning of the Law of Nations! If the South wishes to reopen the Slave-trade and trouble our new relations with a pacified Africa; if, pursuing a too well known system, it threatens to invade Cuba or Mexico; if it plants Slavery on those half-desert domains from which the Spanish colonies have snatched them, what will Europe do? To oppose this course is to transport the war to the Antilles, and return indirectly to that colonial policy which, during former centuries set all the Powers of Europe by the ears; to allow it is to renounce the traditions of justice and humanity, which are the power and the glory of Christian nations. However it may be, our future is bound up with it.

Already indeed the journals have taken up a problem that touches so many interests; but there is no friend of liberty who does not feel that there is a great cause to serve, a sacred duty to fulfill. America has its eyes on us—she has need of our sympathy and our aid. An old friend of the United States, defender of her institutions at a time when to despise them is considered good taste, I feel that I have a right to cast my vote in this great contest.

THE STATUS OF AMERICA.

Whether separation takes place or not, it will remain none the less true that the North, by a mighty effort, will have freed itself from the cancer that for thirty years has eaten its vitality. Whether it re-establishes the Union, restricting Slavery within a limited circle, or remains alone with its free institutions, it will certainly become, what it always has been, the envy and the example of Europe. In an age when the tide of Democracy is ceaselessly rising, the United States cannot but exercise a preponderating influence on our civilization. Have they not solved the problems that trouble us? Separation of Church and State, freedom of education, voluntary charity, entire communal independence, liberty of the Press, right of association, reduction of standing armies—are not these genuine conquests of civilization and of peace? Theirs is not an infantile demi-barbarous civilization, but, on the contrary, a very advanced civilization. The soil is fresh in America, but society is old; at the bottom it is England emigrated—England without established Church, without nobility, without landed privileges, without standing armies. At the South, indeed, there reigns an aristocracy founded on Slavery, but the North and West are alive with a fecund Democracy, in which individuality is all-potent and in which there is little other authority than law, freely respected. With these dwell moral force, piety, education, industry, wealth. *On this side, also, are all the chances of resistance and of success.*

THE ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Let us call to mind what is the subject of the strife that divides the North and South. In the midst of the smoke and noise of battles, we are only too disposed to forget Right. We think ourselves wise and politic, when we recommend each side to give in. This is an advice of cheap prudence. Attempt to draw out the conditions of a treaty between the North and South. I defy you to arrive at an acceptable solution. Why? Because the question involved is quite other than one of justice. *It is not its independence that the South defends—this is not threatened: what it wants is domination.* Who will counsel the North to abdicate? * * * This, indeed, is the strangest feature of this war, that the South cannot give a shadow of reason for separating. Is Slavery attacked? No: horrible though that institution be, the North recognizes no right to interfere with it. * * * Whence then came that revolt of the South on that day when Mr. LINCOLN attained the Presidency? It was because an infallible instinct told the privileged classes of the South that, from the moment their power was circumscribed, its death-knell was rung. For an abuse that is incessantly being undermined by public opinion to subsist, it is necessary that that abuse create for itself constantly new supports; it it does not advance, it is on the decline—if it goes back, it is lost. For forty years the South, faithless to the grand traditions of the Fathers, has pursued what is called in the United States, a "sectional policy." It has sacrificed everything to a single interest, and has directed all its efforts to making Slavery a National institution, and obliging the Free States to respect, maintain and propagate servitude for its benefit. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was a protest against this engulfing of the North—nothing more; but, in this resistance, the South read the hand of destiny—*being no longer able to command, the South has ceased to obey.*

A QUESTION OF FACT AND A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

So be it, say you; the wrong is entirely on the side of the South. But she wishes to separate—what right has the North to oppose her? Let us set aside the question of humanity, and attend solely to a question of politics. Is not the United States sovereign? Is not independence the first right of sovereignty? What matter the evils that may result? Is not that the affair of the South, and not of the North? "If a people is minded to destroy itself," said ROUSSEAU, "who has a right to say nay."

Involved in this matter is a question of fact and a question of right, both much more delicate and more complicated than is supposed. In regard to the question of fact, people in Europe are generally very ill-informed, *and it is evident that a great many journals receive their inspiration from the South.* When people speak of the North and the South, they fancy they are speaking of two countries as cleanly divided as France and Spain, and that a line of demarcation drawn on the map is all that is wanted to conclude peace. Nothing is less true. In the immense territory where Slavery reigns, you distinguish a nucleus of secession—South Carolina: it is thence that the revolution issued. But all around the centre are grouped States, in which the interests of the population are anything but identical. It is thus, for instance, that while in Eastern Virginia, where they devote themselves to slave-breeding, they favor the South, the population the other side of the Blue Ridge, among whom Slavery is an inconsiderable element, has withdrawn from secession and formed the new loyal State of Kanawha. [The writer here proceeds to show the *naturally* Union sections throughout the South—an analysis full of knowledge and penetration.]

We have, I am aware, an easy mode of solving these terrible problems—universal suffrage. But are people not aware that while secession was proclaimed by certain Legislatures, overawed by terror or seduced by passion, nowhere have the leaders of the rebellion dared to consult the popular voice, not even in Louisiana. It is the generally received opinion at the North, that, outside of South Carolina, there is a large Union element in the seceded States. *This element is cowed; the Press is gagged; the timid are threatened, and the platters dispose of the South—they do not consult it.*

We see what difficulties are involved in the question of fact; the question of right is not less delicate. Undoubtedly it is easy to conclude against the North, if one begins by denying that the United States form a nation, and affirming that they are but a voluntary confederation of sovereign States; but that is a doctrine that has never been received in America. [The fallacy of the secession doctrine, both theoretically and practically, is here fully gone into.]

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Without doubt war is a great scourge—*let it fall in curses on those who have brought it on!* But it must also be acknowledged that it is noble and holy to fight when one defends his country, justice and humanity. *This is what the North is doing.* With a word the South can end the war. Let her be content to be sovereign within her own domain, as she has been for eighty years, and nobody threatens—nobody outrages her. All that is demanded of her is that she do not dismember the common country by a sacrilegious ambition—*but as for yielding, the North can do no such thing without dishonor.* It is imagined in Europe that interest will be more powerful than honor, and that King Cotton will overcome humanitarian scruples. I venture to say they are mistaken. The sons of the Puritans are slow to move—but once engaged in a cause in which Right is involved, there is no backing out with them. To conceive that the first defeats will cow them, is hugely to misconceive them. Ever patient, and never baulked, are their characteristics.

WORDS OF CHEER.

Let us leave America. Europe has in all this a duty to fulfill. I do not speak of the Governments which withdraw within a prudent neutrality, and which can do no better than accept accomplished facts. I speak of public opinion. Already in England, powerful though self-interest be, public opinion declares against the South. There is, I will not say in the English Government, but in the English *people* a fundamental honesty, a solid morality, a real Christianity. They remember, and with pride, that they spent five hundred millions to abolish colonial Slavery, and they will not renounce their generous convictions for the sake of getting a few bales of cotton a little cheaper.

We also in France have an important part to play. We are something to the United States by the souvenirs we have left there. The last time that France appeared in America was for the purpose of defending a liberty which was menaced. England was then its enemy. Germany furnished those detested Hessians, who fought for the House of Hanover. LAFAYETTE, ROCHAMBEAU, the two LAMETHS and MATHEW DUMAS fought at Yorktown, and the white *drapeau* floated by the side of the star-spangled banner.

Since that epoch, so glorious for both countries, France has remained the sister of America. This is a noble heritage, which we must not repudiate. Let us be careful that, in the name of industry—that is to say, for a temporary advantage, or, possibly, even from simple motives of commercial ambition—we are not led to renounce that which is most precious to any people. To encourage the Southern States, to be pushed to a premature recognition of them, to interfere in their quarrel in favor of servitude, to link our name with the maintenance of Slavery—this would be to falsify our past. In America, as elsewhere, France can only be the ally of liberty.

The South may possibly succeed in its fatal enterprise. It may possibly conquer a separation which will only precipitate its ruin. It has upon its side the superiority which, at the commencement of a war, an audacious, resolute, and intelligent aristocracy habituated to the use of arms—always posess. It may gain its independence in a single battle. *I do not believe it, however, and have great confidence in the honest and laborious population of the North and West.* But whatever the future may bring forth, it will be time enough for us to recognize the South when secession shall be a *fait accompli*. We can then negotiate with the new Republic. *But our true ally will always be the people, who, in 1776, proclaimed that all men are born free and equal; the people who were loved by Lafayette—the people who have remained faithful to the glorious traditions of* WASHINGTON *and his friends.*

THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Trial of the Pirates of the Jeff. Davis in Philadelphia.

The trial of WALKER W. SMITH, one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* captured on board the *Enchantress*, which the rebels had previously made a prize, has been held during the past week,

The indictment against the defendant charges that he did, on the 6th of July, 1861, make a piratical and felonious attack upon a ship belonging to the citizens of the United States, and assaulting the men employed thereon. To this indictment the accused pleaded "not guilty," and when the usual question was put to him, "How will you be tried?" he replied, "*By God and my country!*"

On Tuesday, after the jury had been impanneled, J. HUBAY ASHTON, the Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the Government, detailing the circumstances of the capture and recapture of the *Enchantress*, and explaining the law of treason. Among the witnesses sworn was *Charles W. Page*. His testimony was as follows:

I resi e at Newburyport; I know the schooner *Enchantress*; on the 6th of July I was first officer on board; she sailed the first day of July; John Deveraux was Captain; Joseph Taylor, John Deveraux and Antoine Peter, a German, and a Portuguese, were the mariners, and Jacob Garrick was the cook; John Deveraux was the Captain's son; her cargo was taken on board from the last week in June up to the day we sailed; the cargo was a general one of provisions; I superintended taking in the cargo; there was codfish, mackerel, hams, candles, crockeryware, hardware, soap, grindstones, boards, lard, glassware, and corn in sacks; I don't know the owners or shippers of the cargo; she cleared for St. Jago, Cuba; all the cargo was below, except the lumber; on the 2d of July we had a gale of wind which put us back, but the cargo was not unladen; she sailed again on the 3d of July; on the 6th of July the schooner had lat. 38° 52' north, lon. 69° 15' west, at 12 o'clock. (Log of the *Enchantress* produced in Court.) She was then about two hundred and fifty miles from land; the day went along as usual until 2 o'clock, when we descried a sail to windward; she was a square-rigged vessel; we kept on our course, she was standing, and we tried to gain on her; she was standing so as to cross our bows, and when within a mile she hoisted the French flag, and we hoisted the Stars and Stripes; we still kept on our way, thinking it might be a French vessel wanting to get news from the United States; when within a half mile, she altered her course and ran towards us; he hauled his vessel to the wind, lowered his studding sails, and ordered us to heave to; Capt. Devereux told him he couldn't in the position he was; he said, "I will cross your bow and run to windward and heave to;" he did so, and we heaved to, and he lowered a boat; the boat came alongside of us with an officer and some six men; the *Enchantress* was then about six or eight times her length from the vessel; I stood on the gangway of the vessel, and the officer came over and said to one of his men, "Haul down that flag!" the man obeyed the order, and the flag was removed; the men went all over the vessel, and the officer asked for the Captain, and I told him he was aft; I heard what he said to the Captain; he asked the Captain where he was from, and where bound, and what was his cargo; the Captain told him, and he said, "Captain, I'd thank you for your papers; you are a prize to the Confederate brig *Jeff. Davis*; get ready to go on board of her;" he also asked me if I was the mate, and I told him I was, and he told me to show him where the stores were; I showed him; he took two men into the cabin, and took what stores they wanted, and put them into their boat; they then took the *Enchantress'* crew, with the exception of Captain Devereaux, his son and myself into their boat; Lieutenant and three men remained on board; I mean the boarding officer by Lieutenant; they pulled back to the privateer; in some half hour they came back to the vessel with a prize crew of five men; the Lieutenant told the Captain, Deveraux, his son and myself, to get ready to go into the boat; we put our things in the boat and got in ourselves, and were taken to the brig; the prisoner was one of the five men left in possession of the *Enchantress*; Jacob Garrick, the cook, was brought back to the *Enchantress* in the boat that brought the prize crew, and he asked the prisoner what he brought them back for, and told him that the Captain would not have him on the brig, and the prisoner said, "He'll bring $1,500 when we get him into Charleston;" when I went on board the brig the *Enchantress* was in the possession of the prize crew; the cargo was still on board the *Enchantress*; none of it had been removed by us; we took our clothes with us to the brig; the crew would not let us take the chart; on board the *Jeff. Davis* we found five guns, two on each side, and two amidship; heard them say there were two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders, and the long 10-pound pivot gun; I saw no cargo on board of her; she was manned and equipped as a vessel-of-war; when the *Enchantress* was hove to, she was but a short distance from the *Jeff. Davis*, and could see plainly the decks; could see some twelve or fifteen men; the gun amidships was pointed at us, and, as we crossed his bow, he swiveled his gun around to keep it to bear upon us; saw the men around her ramming home a cartridge; we had one musket on board the *Enchantress*; I left the *Enchantress* about 7¾ o'clock in the evening; during the time I was on the brig I was in her cabin, and saw all sorts and descriptions of arms in racks; there were pistols, cutlasses and rifles; she had what they call "marines;" sometimes they let them have muskets and sometimes not; can't say where the marines were when I went on board the *Jeff. Davis*; I was on the *Jeff. Davis* from the 6th of July to the 9th as a prisoner; she captured a ship called the *Mary Goodell* on the 9th; she was released, and we were told to go on board, because the Captain said she was so large that they could not get her into any port; she was about 800 or 900 tons; they let all our crew, except two, go on the *Mary Goodell*; these were the prisoners on the *Jeff. Davis*, viz: the Captain, mate and boy of the *John Welsh* were released; these gentlemen were on board when we went on board; they were prisoners taken that morning; during the three days I was on board I had an opportunity of knowing her conduct.

Mr. Ashton—What did the Captain or men say in regard to the object of the voyage? [Objected to by defence, and objection sustained.]

A number of other witnesses, whose testimonies confirmed the above, were heard.

On Wednesday the case was resumed, Capt. J. C. Pifel, of the *John Welsh*, previously captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, gave particulars of the preparations made to take the *Enchantress*.

Edward Rochford, (one of the men taken from the *Enchantress* and now under indictment,) sworn: I belong to England; I was last residing in Georgia: Smith belongs to Savannah; he was a pilot there; he was in Georgia at the commencement of these troubles; he has a family there; I saw Smith on board the *Jeff. Davis*; Mr. Coxetter was the captain; the letters-of-marque were read to the crew on the 12th of June, in the harbor of Charleston; the captain read them to us; they gave power to wage war against the United States; we all enlisted under those letters; Capt. Smith was one of them.

Mr. Harrison—Can you state how far the militia law of Georgia at that time compelled persons to render military or naval service?

Objected to by the Government.

Judge Grier—To prove that the defendant was compelled to serve in this vessel would be going to the point.

Mr. Wharton—The effect of the evidence would be to do that. We desire to show that persons were compelled to serve or leave the country.

Mr. Kelley said it seemed to be an effort to prove the existence of a law which the defendant was a party to making, and he could not see how it could be evidence. He did not understand that the defence proposed to prove that the prisoner could not take the alternative of leaving the State, or that he did not voluntarily choose this service.

The argument was continued at length, and in the course of it, Judge GRIER suggested, in reply to one by the counsel, that a nation might be insane as well as an individual.

The question was modified by Mr. Wharton to read, whether the defendant was not in point of fact compelled to render military service to the existing Government of the place on the pain of being turned out if he did not.

Judge GRIER considered this only a more general question. There was no fact here; it was only to ask an opinion of a fact.

The Court overruled the question.

Daniel Mullins, another of the crew, testified that he was a native of South Carolina; he believed Smith to be a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Georgia, and was so at the formation of the Southern Confederacy; a branch pilot is required to be a man of character, of sobriety; Smith's character was good; he has a wife, a Northern woman.

This closed the case, except as to documentary evidence, and the Court adjourned.

On Thursday the trial was resumed. Various documents were submitted, and Mr. George H. Earle opened the argument for the Government.

Mr. Harrison, in opening for the defence, presented the following points of law to the Court:

First—If the Confederate States of America is a Government, either *de facto or de jure*, it had a right to issue letters-of-marque and reprisals; and if issued before the commission of the alleged offence, the defendant, acting under the authority of such letters, would be a privateer, and not a pirate, and, as such, is entitled to be acquitted.

Second—That if at the time of the alleged offence the Southern Confederacy, by actual occupation, as well as acts of Government, had so far acquired the mastery or control of the particular territory within its limits, as to enable it to exercise authority over, and to demand and exact allegiance from its residents, that then a resident of such Confederacy owes allegiance to the Government under which he lives, or, at least, that by rendering allegiance to such Government, whether by sea or land, he did not thereby become a traitor to the Government of the United States.

Third—That, if at the time of the alleged offence, and the issuing of the letters-of-marque and reprisal upon which the defendant acted, the Courts of the United States were so suspended or closed in the Southern Confederacy, as to be no longer able to administer justice and to enforce the law in such Confederacy, that the defendant thereby became so far absolved from his allegiance to the United States as to enable him to take up arms for, and to enter the service of the Southern Confederacy, either on land or sea, without becoming a traitor to the Government of the United States.

Fourth—That, if at the time of the alleged offence and his entering into the service of the Southern Confederacy, the defendant was so situated as to be unable to obtain either civil or military protection from the United States, whilst at the same time he was compelled to render either military or naval service to the Southern Confederacy, or to leave the country; and, in this event, to have his property sequestrated or confiscated by the laws of the said Confederacy, that such a state of things, if it existed, would amount in law to such duress as entitles the defendant here to an acquittal.

Fifth—That this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, because the prisoner, after his apprehension on the high seas, was first brought into another district, and ought to have been there tried.

Mr. Harrison argued these points at length, and was followed by Mr. George M. Wharton, who is also one of the counsel for the prisoner.

The case was closed for the United States by Mr. W. D. Kelley.

The conclusion of the trial has already been announced. In his charge, on Friday, Judge GRIER cited the several acts of Congress to punish piracy, and then proceeded:

Every Government is bound, by the law of self-preservation, to suppress insurrections, and the fact that the number and power of the insurgents may be so great as to carry on a civil war against their legitimate sovereign, will not entitle them to be considered a State. The fact that a civil war exists for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion is conclusive evidence that the Government of the United States refuses to acknowledge their right to be considered as such. Consequently this Court, sitting here to execute the laws of the United States, can view those in rebellion against them in no other light than traitors to their country, and those who assume by their authority a right to plunder the property of our citizens on the high seas as pirates and robbers.

I do not think it necessary, on the present occasion, to follow the wide

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Affairs in the vicinity of Washington continue generally unchanged. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, whose Division constitutes the extreme left, resting on the Potomac, is gradually extending his pickets further towards the rebel positions down the river, while the Excelsior Brigade, on the other side of the river, is making a corresponding movement. The great feature of the day yesterday was the review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, which is represented to have been the finest spectacle of the kind which has yet been presented.

The rebel steamer *Page*, which has recently ventured out of her hiding-place in Aquia Creek, and has been cruising within circumscribed limits on the Lower Potomac, is reported to be in a rather precarious position, and may, after all be, the worst sufferer by her limited freedom. The Philadelphia Iceboat, which has a fine battery of four guns, with another steamer, ran up on Friday night past the Msthias Point Battery, and at last accounts they were stationed between the *Page* and Aquia Creek, while the *Yankee* and the *Resolute* were at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and other steamers of the flotilla were below Evansport. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that the *Page* has been either captured or crippled.

The letters of our special correspondents with Gen. BANKS' Division will furnish a definite idea of the disaster which befell the National forces on the Upper Potomac on Monday last. All the main incidents of the battle are effectively portrayed, together with the terrible events which followed it. Out of *only nineteen hundred* men who crossed the river and were engaged in the battle, there are killed and missing *seven hundred*, and wounded in the National hospitals *one hundred and sixty*.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a report, from an apparently reliable source, of another attack by ZOLLICOFFER upon Camp Wild Cat, in Kentucky. It is stated to have taken place on the evening of the same day on which the first attack was made. He attempted to carry Col. GARRARD'S breastworks by storm, but was repulsed with a loss of four or five hundred men, while the National loss was only about twenty killed and thirty wounded. There is now understood to be a large National force at Camp Wild Cat, the men formerly at Camp Dick Robinson having been pushed forward to that point.

By the direction of the President a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois; Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, to examine and report upon all unsettled claims against the Military Department of the West, which may have originated prior to the appointment of Gen. FREMONT, at which time the order was issued that all money must be disbursed by the regularly appointed agents of the Government. The Commission are to meet at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties as soon as practicable. SAMUEL J. GLOVER, Esq., of St. Louis, is to act as counsel for the Government.

Fredericktown, Mo., the scene of the recent defeat of JEFF. THOMPSON and LOWE, and the death of the latter, is now occupied by the National forces. THOMPSON and his band were pursued by the victorious National troops for a distance of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road.

Reports reach us from Missouri that there is much suffering among the troops west of Syracuse. There are seven hundred sick at Otterville, and one hundred and seventy-five at Georgetown, for whom neither nurses, medicines nor other comforts are provided.

An important order issued from the United States Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the subsistence of volunteers, prior to and subsequent to being mustered into the service, is published this morning. Rules are laid down for the guidance of all those having the care of feeding the soldiers, and certain limits as to the prices of rations, beyond which none are allowed to go. This order has been found necessary, in consequence of the exorbitant prices which have heretofore been charged in many instances. There is a restriction, also, with regard to the bands of volunteer regiments.

Our correspondent at Hatteras Inlet gives an interesting account of a meeting of loyal citizens in Hyde County, N. C., which was addressed by Hon. Charles H. Foster of Hertford County, and others, and at which resolutions reaffirming loyalty to the National Government, and denouncing that of the Confederates, were adopted. The Convention also adopted a long statement of grievances, in which the coadjutors of JEFF. DAVIS are told, in very plain terms, of the crimes of which they have been guilty.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has written a letter to the proprietors of one of the principal woolen mills in Massachusetts, stating that he has demand at the present time for 50,000 suits of clothes which he cannot furnish, and that when these are supplied 50,000 more will be needed. He has sent abroad but $800,000 for purchases to supply immediate necessity, and if our factories can meet the demand no more orders will be dispatched to England.

Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, of Bennington, Vt., was arrested on Thursday, charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He obstinately denied the charges made against him, and promised to bring sufficient evidence of their falsity, but he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette notwithstanding. Capt. SHIELDS graduated at West Point in 1841, served ten years in the regular army, and was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War. For the last few years he has taken no part in public affairs, although it is said by his friends that he was hoping to arrange his affairs so as to assume some position in the National army.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers was continued yesterday. Arguments were heard from the counsels on both sides. The proceedings will be resumed on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from San Francisco to Friday, the 25th inst., by the Overland Pacific Telegraph. On the 21st, the steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board a million in treasure, of which $875,000 comes to this City. The markets for the week had been buoyant with an improved business from first hands.

The Secretary of War has directed the promotion of twenty Sergeants, on account of meritorious services, to the positions of Second Lieutenants. Among them is WM. GRIFFIN, a Sergeant, who served twenty years under the heroic Gen. LYON, having shared with him the dangers of every battle in Missouri, and earned the deserved admiration of his officers for his courage and soldierly conduct. The only favor the lamented LYON ever asked from the Government was the promotion of Sergeant GRIFFIN.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, was to have left Newburgh on Tuesday, but it has been found impossible to complete the arrangements for their departure, and another postponement is made.

The Cincinnati express train on the Erie Railroad, due here at 2.20 P. M. yesterday, ran into the cars on the side track, at Ramsey's, 28 miles West of this City. The switch was misplaced, and the engine turned over on its side. One passenger was injured slightly, and one brakeman was crushed between the passenger cars, and badly injured.

Col. STEELE, in command of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment which destroyed the type and presses of the Terre Haute *Journal*, on the night of the 21st, has issued an order severely deprecating the act, and offering to give the civil authorities all possible facilities for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

The notorious NED MCGOWAN, of California, was arrested at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. as a spy.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and, after a session of three hours, nominated and ratified the County ticket agreed upon by their Conference Committee, and that of the People's Union Convention. The session was full and animated, but closed harmoniously, with general acclamation for the nominees.

An extensive business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Buyers, having English orders to execute, purchased freely. Letters from France were less encouraging, and moderate sales were made to French operators. The total sales (including resales of lots previously bought on speculation, and a very considerable amount to arrive) were 34,300 bbls. Flour, 286,000 bushels Wheat and 243,000 bushels Corn. The rise in prices was equal to 5c.@10c. on shipping brands of Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat and 2c.@3c. on Corn. The market closed buoyantly. Rice, Cotton and Coffee were stiffly held, but were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Hops and Raisins. Spirits Turpentine was in fair request; Common Resin more active, and Linseed Oil higher. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, as were also Hides and Leather. Freights were brisker and firmer, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Week at Home and Abroad.

The week ending with the present issue of the TIMES has done little to enlighten the future probabilities of the war. It has not, however, been without cheering indications of progress. Much of Missouri has been recovered from the enemy. Retreating before the advancing columns of Gen. FREMONT, Gen. PRICE has not been sufficiently expeditious to escape the Union forces in pursuit of him, and, at the latest advices, was in a fair way to be surrounded by the commands of SIEGEL, ASBOTH, LANE, STURGIS, and MONTGOMERY, who were closing about him from all quarters. Should a contest, which seems inevitable, occur, it seems hardly possible that the Missourian can fail to be cut to pieces by his antagonists, whose joint numbers exceed the largest force assigned to him by the most exaggerated rumors. In the eastern part of the State, the rebels, so far from repeating their dastardly attempts upon the railroad bridges, have been beaten by an inferior force of Union men at Fredericktown, and compelled to leave the field. So far, therefore, as relates to the military occupation of Missouri by the rebels, which a fortnight ago threatened to include the entire State, the arms of the Union have been eminently successful. Save in the southernmost tier of counties, the authority of the National Government is in the ascendant. A rebellious and insubordinate spirit unquestionably exists more or less in every county, but without the presence of armed supporters it is kept in awe by the Union population, and is not likely to assume a dangerous attitude or proportions.

Kentucky affords equally satisfactory promise. Thanks to the energy of the Administration in that quarter, and the devoted loyalty of the Unionists, the Southern invaders have been held in check, until the opportunity to master the old Commonwealth has escaped them. It is no longer a question whether Louisville, Paducah, Smithland, shall fall into their hands, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois be occupied by them as Winter quarters. Their ability to retain a precarious footing anywhere north of the Tennessee line is now a question of serious doubt. ZOLLICOFFER is reported to be falling back upon Cumberland Gap; BUCKNER remains at Bowling-Green, but with a force still unfitted for action, and suffering from an unparalleled visitation of sickness; while in the New Purchase the only new development is a diminution of the rebel strength by the dispatch of Gen. POLK to New-Orleans with a considerable force. The Union men, in the meantime, are working with patriotic and earnest activity, encouraged by the daily arrival of reinforcements from the loyal States beyond the Ohio. They reason confidently upon their ability in another fortnight to drive the last invader beyond the frontier.

From Western Virginia no fresh movements have been reported. The Union armies, both on the Kanawha turnpike and on Cheat Mountain Summit, retain their positions, while the only change in the rebel camps is the reported departure of Gen. LEE to Kentucky, there to supersede BRECKNER. If his services in Kentucky be as worthless as they have been in both sections of Virginia, it will be suspected that the military reputation of this officer is entirely fabulous.

The operations along the Potomac are still unproductive of cheering or gratifying results. The week has witnessed the realization of two capital errors, the responsibility of which will be the subject of future inquiry. After months of preparation, a portion of the Union army was flung across the river in the presence of an enemy whose positions and strength were wholly unknown; the means of transportation, either for advance or necessary retreat, being a single scow or flat-boat. As was to be apprehended, the enemy appeared in ten times the strength of the National force; and notwithstanding courageous fighting on the part of these latter, they were fearfully cut to pieces and compelled to save themselves by a retreat, which fortunately was saved from the characteristics of a panic. While this blundering and discouraging business was enacting at the right of the National line, a business equally discouraging, and even more incomprehensible, was consummated on the left. The work, at which the rebels have been toiling all Summer long, was ended in the completion of long stretches of shore batteries, which command the seaward approach to Washington, and practically close the river. It will hereafter be ascertained why these labors, performed under the very eye of our military authorities, have not been interrupted, and why, now they are perfected, there is no talk of clearing the river banks and reopening navigation, but only of some means of dispensing with that avenue to the sea. It is also noteworthy that no movement of the immense force about Washington seems to be based on the thought of offensive warfare, but simply upon the defence of the Capital, which there is every reason to believe the rebels have long since abandoned the idea of attacking.

While the mind rests without satisfaction upon the course of events at Washington, it gathers encouragement as it turns in any direction from that centre. The naval expedition, in regard to which we yesterday gave the fullest and most authentic information, has by this time doubtless sailed from Fortress Monroe for its unknown destination. Should that be any point this side of the Gulf, we shall probably know of its success or failure in the course of another week. From New-Orleans, we have had official reports of the recent collision between the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi and the rebel ram and its attendant fire-rafts. It appears, that while our vessels were thrown into confusion, and experienced some damage, the attack was a failure, and that the rebels came off from it no better than did the Nationals. Official reports from Fort Pickens put a similar face upon the reported rebel victory on Santa Rosa Island. Our forces were, in the first instance, surprised, but promptly rallying, drove the assailants to their boats. In both these instances, however, there was a palpable neglect of precautions, and of watchful outlook on the part of our forces. Had a more rigid guard been maintained, both encounters would have resulted far more creditably to the National arms.

In our relations with Europe, no observable changes have occurred. There is an official discussion in France about the propriety of recognizing the Southern Government and breaking the blockade; but it is confined to the manufacturing interest, and obtains no support from the Press and no overt countenance from the Government. In England, Earl RUSSELL, and others connected with the Cabinet, make open proclamation that no temptation will lead Her Majesty's Government to interfere in any way with the American question. These assurances are gratifying and tranquilizing.

A Rebel Diplomatist.

An English politician once said that the business of an Ambassador was to lie abroad for the good of his country. Mr. YANCEY seems to be acting upon this definition of his duties. He has written the following to the London *Times*:

To the Editor of the London Times:

A friend has called my attention to the report, in the *Times* of the 3d inst., of a lecture on "The Civil War in America," by Mr. W. S. FORSTER, M. P., in which appears the following, viz.: "Mr. FORSTER gave several quotations from Southern speeches and writings confirmatory of his intention; among others, the speech of Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners to England, who, in supporting his motion for the revival of the Slave-trade in the Southern Convention in Alabama, asked, as the great grievance of the South, 'What became of our equality with the North when the law was passed that said "You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta."'"

As my opinions are deemed to be of sufficient importance to be quoted by Mr. FORSTER, it is proper that they should be correctly stated. I have never made a "motion for the revival of the Slave-trade." The facts to which Mr. FORSTER alludes are these: In the Southern Commercial Convention of May, 1858, Mr. SPRATT introduced resolutions to revive the Slave-trade. I offered a substitute, *simply declaring the Federal laws punishing the trade as piracy to be unconstitutional*, my resolutions being based upon the view that the Federal Congress had *no right to regulate Slavery in any way*, and could only legislate to protect it; but that the States had the right to prohibit and punish, or encourage the trade, as each saw proper. Yours, &c.,

PARIS, Oct. 4. W. L. YANCEY.

Mr. YANCEY conveys the idea in this oily letter that he never said what Mr. FORSTER pretended to quote from his speeches,—that his sentiments had not been "correctly stated" by Mr. FORSTER. This is an impudent falsehood. He *did* say precisely what he is charged with saying,—as the following more extended extract from the speech to which he refers will show:

"In 1807 a law was enacted making it a misdemeanor to import a slave from abroad. Now I ask every sensible man in this Convention, *was not that statute a violation of the spirit of the Constitution?* What was the spirit of the Constitution? It was that African Slavery within our dominions was legal, and that *we stood upon an equal footing with all the rest of the States with reference to this species of property.* And what became of our equality when the law was passed that said: '*You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta?*' *What became of our equality then?* A blow was struck against it, when the Government passed a law discriminating against the slave-labor of the South. * * *The law struck at the equality of the South.* If so, it follows, as plainly as that two and two make four, that the law is an *unconstitutional law.*"

Mr. YANCEY may quibble on the technical point that he never moved directly to restore the Slave-trade,—but it cannot avail him. His whole argument was to show that the decay of the South was due to the lack of slaves,—that the laws of Congress forbidding their importation were unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed, leaving the several States free to restore the trade, and that the refusal of this freedom was one of the grievances for which disunion was to be a remedy.

Fugitive Slaves Going South.

The Naval Expedition about setting sail from Hampton Roads to some point on the Southern coast, will be accompanied by one thousand negroes, able-bodied men, being a part of the number of escaped slaves that have gathered about Fortress Monroe since the commencement of hostilities in Eastern Virginia. These negroes accompany the expedition in the capacity of laborers. When the army has effected its landing on the Southern coast, the first object will be to secure a position, and fortify it beyond the possibility of successful assault. The object is not to burn Savannah, or Charleston, or Mobile, and escape again to sea. The mere destruction of private property involved in such a foray would do nothing to suppress rebellion, nor to produce fair compensation for the enormous cost of the expedition itself. The object is to take possession of rebel soil, to hold it after taken, and to restore the Constitution and laws of the National Government, so that Unionists may be protected in persons and property, if any such are found yet residing in the South; and rebels punished for their treason to the Government.

To accomplish these results, it is not only necessary that the armed expedition should go to the South, but that it should remain there, in possession of the territory over which the National sway is to be extended. The labor of the accompanying slaves will be, therefore, of immediate and vast importance, in the throwing up of breastworks and building of forts and redoubts. No better class of laborers could be found—indeed, none so good for the purpose, in all the population of the United States. They are well acclimated and inured to work on the coast. They are merry and efficient laborers when working in gangs, and there will be just enough variety in their movements to please the most striking peculiarity of the African race.

A very great advantage will be gained by the troops of the expedition in being relieved from work on the intrenchments. They will have every hour to devote to their improvement in discipline, and to repelling the attacks of the rebels, who will certainly swarm around them whenever they shall effect a landing. The rebels themselves have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of this easy-going manner of camp life. Their slaves have done the drudgery, while they have practiced the arts of war, in evolutions in the field, and in the dexterous handling of arms. It will not be thought strange that the National armies, after eight months' tuition at the hands of the rebels in this clever trick of using the "colored population," have learned to profit by its obvious advantages. We can really improve on their lessons.

There will be another advantage—a moral one—to be gained by the Unionists in this use of the "contraband" slaves of the war, of more importance, perhaps, than the physical aid that they may render by their labor. They will be efficient missionaries in the cause of the Union against rebellion, in the living examples they will present of deliverance from rebel owners, through the power of the National arms. The Southern mails may be closed to Northern newspapers, and the rebel Press may disseminate the foul lie that all the fugitive slaves that escape to the National army are transported to Cuba, and resold into worse slavery;—but the presence of a National army among the plantations of the South Atlantic or Gulf coast, with a thousand negroes free from bondage, and working for wages in the Union lines, will tell a different story; and tell it so loudly in the thunder of unconquerable batteries, that every slave in the savannahs of the South cannot fail to hear it.

Thus in the progress of the war, and under a Providence that human sagacity cannot forecast, the great wrong of this rebellion will bear the seeds of its own right and regeneration,

ANGLICAN POLITICAL QUACKS.—Every steamer from Europe carries over to us some new and startling diagnosis of our national malady, and some new remedy for it, by some one or other of the learned ignoramuses and quacks of England. Statesmen, prelates, priests, Members of Parliament, journalists, literateurs, swells and snobs—each and all, must have their pompous say-so about our ailment; and each of them, with infinite solemnity, presents us with his moonshine nostrum for its cure. His Grace the Archbishop of York has just discovered, after profound study, that the American difficulty springs from the baneful influence of what he calls "secular education;" Rev. GEORGE DAWSON—who is a Dissenter, and against whom the Archbishop cannot enforce the Conformity law—thinks that the war arises from "the Continent of America having been prosperous too long;" the Honorable BULWER believes we are too big; the Honorable LINDSAY thinks we are "not sincerely anxious to abolish Slavery;" the Honorable GREGORY takes universal suffrage to be our grand bane; the Honorable RAMSDEN (he who announced in Parliament that our "bubble had burst.") reiterates that no republic can endure simply because it is a republic. A hundred honorables and reverends think the Morrill Tariff, and especially the import duty on Manchester goods, is the source of all our woes. The Honorable NEWDEGATE announced to nine hundred "ladies and gentlemen" at Sparkenhoe that the absence of the "patriarchal principle" in the United States is at the "bottom of the split." The learned A. ALISON (not he of the "History of Europe," but he of the "History of Civilization,") says the unhappy Americans must select a king from some of the reigning families of Europe—say the Cobourg family for instance—and institute a National Church, for which he kindly furnishes thirty-nine articles; and they will at once get out of the slough in which they are now floundering. These are but specimens of the enlightened opinions prevalent in England among the most learned civil and ecclesiastical doctors, which are sent over hebdomadally for the benefit of poor moribund America. Now, with equal deference to each of them, we would propose to try their respective nostrums all at once. Let us, then, abolish the common school system of secular education in all these Free States; let us split up into "four or more" (well, say a hundred,) of what BULWER calls "separate and sovereign commonwealths;" let us issue a paper edict, (or a score of them,) abolishing Slavery; let us restrict the privilege of suffrage to nabobs; let us adopt the patriarchal principle—after we discover what it is; let us abolish the Morrill tariff, the Republic, and—as Mr. ALISON desires—the belief in original sin and in a plurality of gods; let us curtail the national prosperity which afflicts us, by burning down New-York, burning up our mercantile marine, destroying our manufactures, and investing in the British funds whatever cash we may have left; and let us select a king from some of the scrofulous royal scallawags of Europe. And then, if all these means fail to pacify the fighting democracy, let us invite John Bull to take our case in hand, as he now proposes to take our sister Republic of Mexico, and govern us, as he governs India, by fire and sword.

Differ as the quacks may in regard to the diagnosis and cure of our present trouble, they agree remarkably in their prognosis. They all prognosticate dissolution and destruction as the inevitable issue. But we can easily decide the value of their prophecies from the ignorance displayed in their opinions.

England and Russia.

The attitude which the Emperor of Russia has assumed in relation to the rebellion, and his hearty recognition of the efforts of this Government to suppress it, have not only elicited expressions of good will from Americans, but have been made the occasion of various comments from the British Press. The London *Morning Herald* (Derbyite) has some very sensible remarks upon the incongruity presented by the British Government, as compared with the Russian, at this critical period. It seems passing strange that the Government of Great Britain, which has always made such great professions of being the bulwark of liberty for the oppressed, especially now that it is represented by the Liberal wing, headed by Lord PALMERSTON, should have manifested so openly its wish for the disruption of the Union, and the success of the Confederates. It is the only nation which has openly shown a determination to favor the Southern Confederates, and it has been put to the blush by the frank expressions of the Emperor of Russia in favor of the United States. The policy of Russia has completely nonplussed the English. They had a suspicion that they had terribly blundered when LOUIS NAPOLEON refused to encourage the Southern Confederates. The policy of France occasioned a modification of the tone adopted by the British Cabinet and Press; that of Russia cannot fail to have a decided influence upon England.

In fact, England has lost immensely in influence by her course towards the United States, and has exposed herself to the charge of inconsistency. This is not all; from the peculiarity of her relations to Continental Europe, England is not in a position to forego any advantage she has possessed, especially that of the friendship and support of the United States. In the case of a European war, the difference between the United States as an unconcerned beholder, or a sympathizing friend, if not an ally of England, would be incalculable. Let us apply this to the case of Russia and England. For years past the conviction has been deepening that there would be a conflict between those two Powers, as representatives of two grand ideas, force and modern civilization. It had been foreseen that between the system in vogue in Russia and that which obtains in Western Europe, especially in France and England, an "irrepressible conflict" must exist, which might at any time lead to a general war, involving all the nations of Europe. The Turkish question precipitated an appeal to arms between Russia and the Western Nations, especially France and England, six years ago. The traditionary policy of Russia, urged onward by strong religious fanaticism and hatred of the crescent of Mahomet, impelled a resort to arms, and for a time it seemed as if the great conflict had already come. But neither Russia, England nor France were entirely prepared for an extended struggle, and after a desperate conflict the contest ceased. But it is only a truce, which may be broken at any time.

Notwithstanding the reputed wealth and enormous power of Russia, the Emperor discovered that there were elements of weakness in the empire which forbid success at that time. With astute perception, his genius comprehended the difficulty which prevented the success of the Russian policy, and ever since he has been striving to overcome it.

With thirty or forty millions of serfs, he perceived that the grand theory of a Sclavonic empire represented by Russia was impracticable. He had the good sense to perceive that in order to make Russia vigorous, progressive and influential, a change must take place in the *internal structure* of Russian society. Thirty millions of serfs transformed into freemen would be an element of strength, instead of weakness, to the empire. With thirty millions of freemen instead of slaves, he might hope for success next time he should engage in the conflict against the Crescent, which the Russians consider it to be their manifest destiny to overthrow.

Every means has been adopted, and every possible element of power has been brought into use of late years, to render Russia a formidable opponent of England along the entire length of its immense extent. It is especially towards the Asiatic boundaries that Russia has directed vast preparations for ultimate success. The possessions of England in Asia are so vast, and abound in such varied wealth, as might well attract the attention of such an empire as Russia. Thus, with one eye fixed on Constantinople, and another on the "Further Ind," Russia is perfecting her plans for a tremendous conflict with England at no distant day. Well then may the English Press recoil in dismay from the contemplation of their terrible blunder, in having allowed the Emperor of Russia to manifest friendship where they have shown envy, and cordiality where they have exhibited jealousy and hatred. Should Russia engage against England in war, or should a rebellion occur in India, it is to be feared that our sympathy for our transatlantic kinsmen will be mitigated by their present attitude towards the United States. The exhibition which has been made of her singular inconsistency on the subject of Slavery has removed much of the respect which was felt for her. Her rejoicings over our predicted downfall, coming so soon after our extraordinary concessions to her Prince, were simply insulting. From our manifestations of Anglophilism, Russia and France might have abstained from any very cordial exhibition of their interest in our success; but they have shown a friendliness of feeling highly creditable, the more so as in contrast with the illiberality of the Liberal Government of England.

We watch with much interest the progress of Russia in the great experiment of emancipation, and trust that a general elevation in society will mark this magnificent manifesto of the liberality of the present Emperor, and that Russia may improve in all that constitutes the true glory and grandeur of a nation.

The New State of Kanawha.

Tuesday was the day appointed by the Convention of Western Virginia for taking the vote of the people upon the proposition to erect that portion of Virginia into a new State, to be called Kanawha. We are inclined to think that a very light vote has been cast. A majority of the votes given will, in all probability, be in favor of the new State. But we discover, in the popular manifestations that have attracted our attention, a lack of that confidence, either in the present or future, that would lead a people to any very energetic and definite attempts to adjust their internal government or external relations. This state of uncertainty will lead to the same result that a state of indifference would produce. But the one must not, in justice to the people of Western Virginia, be mistaken for the other.

There can be no donbt that the people of Western Virginia, possessing fully one-third of the territory of the State, and comprising nearly a quarter of a million of its free white population, are earnestly desirous to be severed forever from all political connection with the rest of the State. They have abundant reasons, social, economical and political, for this desire, and sooner or later their wishes must be met. The only question now raised against them is, as to the fitness of the present time for urging their proposition.

We have considered their case with some care, and are forced to admit that they have very strong reasons for insisting *now* upon a separation from the old State. That they have initiated their movement constitutionally, there can be no doubt. They have reorganized the Government of the State of Virginia, at Wheeling, thereby superseding the rebel State Government at Richmond. This new State Government has been acknowledged by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, in the most absolute, formal and solemn manner. All that the State Government at Richmond could ever have done, in its loyal days, to set off a new State in the West, the new State Government at Wheeling was perfectly competent to do, and has done. They have taken the necessary constitutional steps—they have initiated a new State—the people yesterday voted upon it. If they approved the act, the question must come before the next Congress, on the application of "Kanawha" to be admitted as a State into the Union.

There will be serious considerations, *pro* and *con.*, and a lively discussion will ensue. The holders of Virginia State bonds will object, because the loss of Kanawha, they say, will lessen their security. The Administration of the National Government will object, because they will feel that they lose *Virginia* by giving up the new Government of Virginia organized at Wheeling. They will say to 'Kanawha," wait awhile, till we put down treason at Richmond, and then you shall have your new State.

But the Western Virginians insist that they must be set free from the slave interest of Eastern Virginia now or never, for if they are remitted back as they are, to the old rebel State, the constitutional consent for their establishment never can be wrung from the angered Eastern tyrants. If there are potent political, geographical and social reasons for separating the populations of Western Virginia and the slave-holding parts of the State, it may be well doubted if a better opportunity will occur for accomplishing it than the present. Only let the matter of public indebtedness be honorably adjusted between the new State and the old.

WANTS TO COME HOME.—If we are to credit a paragraph that is going the rounds, CASSIUS M. CLAY, our Minister to Russia, has intimated that, "in view of the attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present position, as Representative to Russia, and enter the army in defence of the Government." We don't see why he should not come home if he wishes to. CASSIUS, true to his name, is more an antique Roman than a red-tape diplomat. His mission, thus far, has produced one injudicious speech, one stupid letter and a religious manifesto addressed to "New Reformation" ALISON, published by that notorious quack in one of his pamphlets. Had there been any regard to the fitness of things, Mr. CLAY'S desire, expressed to the Administration early in the month of May, to exchange his twelve thousand dollar mission for a military position, would have met with the consideration it was entitled to. His own State, now in her crisis, requires the assistance of all her loyal sons, and the gallant Kentuckian could undoubtedly render immense service once on the native heath. Why should he not come?

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—We are indebted to Mr. J. H. UPTON, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association, for the following statement of loss of life at sea.

Few persons, who read in the reports of arrivals a paragraph stating that on a certain day a seaman fell from aloft, and was lost overboard, realize the number reached in the aggregate during the year. No record of these losses has heretofore been kept, and when we see that 181 lives have been lost during nine months by falling overboard alone, it may well excite inquiry whether there is not some defect in management on board our vessels, and whether some efficient device could not be adopted for handling sails from the deck.

This table is almost wholly made up of lives lost which are not reported in our ordinary tables of mortality:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mh.	Ap'l.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Tot'l.
Fell from aloft overboard	32	35	24	16	14	19	5	9	34	181
Lost or missing vessels	24	24	50	21	195	36	24	—	—	374
By stranded vessels	53	14	27	15	8	—	6	—	—	123
Collisions, foundering, &c.	31	1	5	106	1	—	8	9	5	166
Total	140	73	106	160	218	46	43	18	39	844

Political.

Senator GRANT, of the Ninth District, has been renominated by the Democrats for the State Senate. He voted against all appropriations for arming and equipping the militia and volunteers of the State, and in the Democratic State Convention voted for the ninth resolution.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

A Convention of Loyal Citizens in Hyde County, N. C.

Declarations Against the Confederate Government.

A STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

October 12, 1861, will be long remembered in the State of North Carolina, when she shall have been, by the act of her own citizens, restored to that glorious Union that she was forced by fraud and treason to disown.

On that day a Convention of loyal citizens was held in Hyde County, for the purpose of declaring their undying love for the Government that their fore fathers gave them. The meeting was addressed in length by Hon. CHARLES H. FOSTER, of Hertford County. He said that no one instance was on record when they had been wronged or oppressed by the National Government, but, on the contrary, they had always had its protection, and that even then they could not come together as they had done were it not for the vicinity of the National troops at Fort Hatteras. No United States tax-collector had ever called upon them while the Confederate Government had already levied a tax that in that State alone would amount to about twenty-five dollars a man, and this was for the purpose of carrying on the most infamous rebellion the world has ever known. He compared the present condition of the so-styled Confederate States to the "Reign of Terror" during the French Revolution. He also told them wherein almost every article and section of the Bill of Rights of North Carolina has been violated by the Confederates. He expressed his sincere belief that, should the Secessionists be successful in the present war, a monarchical or military despotism would be speedily established. Even now the well-known wishes of the people are disregarded, and it is openly declared that a poor man should not vote. North Carolina gave the overwhelming majority of 35,000 for the Union, and over 1,000 against holding a Convention to discuss the treasonable subject of secession. But such a Convention had met, and when they had succeeded in passing a secession ordinance, they, well knowing what its fate would be, refused to submit the obnoxious document to the people, and the State was declared out of the Union against the express wishes of a majority of 35,000 of her citizens, and now they were denied the privilege of voting at all. Each month of August, for years past, they had been called upon to vote, either for a Representative to the National Congress or a Governor of the State, but, in the August past, no such election was held or called.

After a few more remarks, the following resolutions were read, and passed unanimously and without discussion:

"By a meeting of citizens of North Carolina, held in Hyde County, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861,

Resolved, That we do hereby voluntarily and deliberately reaffirm our loyalty to the Government of the United States, and express our unalterable attachment to that Constitution which is the basis of the Union founded by our fathers.

Resolved, That while, as a law-abiding people, we accept the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, as they were prior to the treasonable and revolutionary innovations of the conspirators against the Union in this State, we do, nevertheless, utterly repudiate, reject and disavow all acts of any Convention or Legislature done in contravention of our primary and permanent allegiance to the Federal Government, or in derogation of its authority, as imposing no obligation that loyal citizens are bound to respect.

Resolved, That we owe no obedience to the commands of the Acting Governor of North Carolina, nor to any other public officers, however validly constituted, who have transferred the duty they owed to the Union to the spurious Government self-styled the Confederate States of America. They have vacated, by the fact of their treason, the positions to which they were elevated by a confiding, but betrayed, people; and the rightful power to fill their vacancies reverts to the loyal men among their constituents.

Resolved, That, no State authority existing which we can consistently recognize or obey, and desiring to secure the benefit of law and order, now virtually suspended amid the anarchy of usurpation, which prevails within our borders, we declare our wish for the establishment, at an early day, of a Provisional State Government for the loyal people of North Carolina."

There was something peculiarly impressive in this assemblage of brave men, bound together by their love of liberty—by their own action rendering themselves liable to death at any time they might fall into the hands of their would-be governors. The spectator could not help being carried back to the dawn of liberty, in the days of 1775–6. I imagined myself seated among our fathers, the rough, high-roofed unplastered building in which they were, the coarse homespun garments of the men, the expression of determination stamped upon their features, as they told their love of liberty and the Union, made the picture, and when their pastor rose and expressed his desire rather to die upon the field of battle, than allow one stain of treason to obscure a single star upon our banner, the illusion was complete. Who will say that the Union shall remain severed, when men like these form one tithe of the South's population? This was no accidental gathering of men possessed of opinions different from all their neighbors, but a free expression of the sentiments of a majority of the people of the whole State. And when our march through the State shall begin, in every town we go of where the people are not watched and prevented by the rebel soldiers, we will find the Stars and Stripes flying, and open hearts and hands to welcome us as friends and protectors. May our full hopes in this be realized! The meeting was addressed in a patriotic speech by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, New-York Zouaves. After which a Committee was appointed to draw up a statement of grievances for publication, and the meeting adjourned.

Owing to the well-known Union sentiments of these people, they have been interfered with and injured in every possible way by the Secessionists. A few days ago, when the Twentieth Indiana Regiment abandoned Chicamocomac, the rebel troops that landed at that place and marched some twenty miles down the island, plundered as they went, entering every house, taking what little food they could find, carrying away what they could, and destroying what remained. They even tore up and burned women's and infants' clothing, leaving the wearers almost destitute of covering. What other excesses they might have committed, had not the shell from the *Monticello* forced them to a speedy evacuation, it is impossible to say.

There are over two thousand loyal people in the immediate vicinity of Cape Hatteras, (and under the protection of our troops,) who are almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and fast approaching to a condition of actual suffering. It is impossible for them to obtain an ounce of food from the mainland. A gentleman named O'NEIL, who for several years had charge of the Hatteras light, sent two of his sons in a schooner to the mainland to purchase corn, some weeks ago. The schooner was seized, and the young men sent to prison by the secession authorities, for no other crime than that the people of that neighborhood had taken the oath of allegiance. What little money the people have is mostly State money, and very few have even that, all kinds of trade having been entirely suspended for some months past.

If their brothers of the North cannot give them some assistance, in clothing and food, their sufferings this Winter will be fearful. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, Pastor of Hatteras Church, goes on to New-York, accompanied by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, by the same steamer that I send this letter, to seek that aid. A noble stand has been taken by these people, and I am certain that the citizens of New-York will give the little that is necessary to maintain them in it. It will not be long before there is a Union Party in this State strong enough to maintain themselves. I hope for Mr. TAYLOR'S speedy return, bringing with him substantial proofs of Northern sympathy with Southern loyalty.

HATTERAS INLET, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The following is the report of a Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Hyde County, North Carolina, to draw up a statement of grievances and a formal declaration of independence. It is sufficiently strong in its language to prove that its framers mean something:

"Appealing to that sacred right of protest and resistance, which is inherent in all oppressed communities, and with a firm trust in the Almighty ruler of mankind, whose good providence is declared in history, and who can never tolerate the permanent ascendency of wrong, we do hereby, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, deliberately and solemnly proclaim our independence of the spurious Government designating itself the Confederate States of America, and of the revolutionary and treasonable dynasty which now usurps the governing power of our own State. We repudiate the unwarranted arrogations of authority asserted by these bold, bad men—traitors alike to the Federal Union and to the people of North Carolina—we disclaim and disavow all participation or acquiescence in their two-fold treachery; we denounce their wanton crimes against Heaven and humanity; and we now and hereby reaffirm our unalienable allegiance to the Government of the United States, and resume all those elements and parts of sovereignty which belong, in subordination to the National Constitution, to the freemen of this Commonwealth.

In vindication of the justice of our cause, and in deference to the judgment of the world, we proceed to set forth some of the considerations which impel us to this Declaration.

The tyrants whom we now arraign before the tribunal of public conscience have sought to deprive us of the precious heritage of our American citizenship, won for us by the heroic toils of our sires of the Revolution, and handed down to us to be transmitted to our children.

They have not only attempted the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, but have addressed themselves to the sweeping mutilation of our municipal statutory law as embodied in the *Code* adopted 1st January, 1856.

They have violated nearly every section of that venerable work of our fathers, the *Bill of Rights*, which the State Constitution solemnly declares to be an integral portion of itself, and never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

They have placed us in the false attitude of revolt against a beneficent and protecting Government which has never done us an injustice, and which was full of blessings to us all.

They have made loyalty a crime, and betrayed many of our people into rebellion by false pretences and intimidation.

They have endeavored by the grossest falsehoods, persistently repeated, and by exaggerated appeals to prejudice and passion, to inflame our minds against our fellow-citizens whose intercourse with us has been productive only of benefits.

They have destroyed a commerce with our Northern brethren which afforded a means of livelihood to no small portion of our people, and thereby brought the horrors of starvation to our doors.

They have inaugurated a neighborhood warfare of the most cruel and unpitying ferocity, which spares neither age, sex nor condition, but which arrays brother against brother, father against son, and substitutes for the kindly intercourse of friend with friend a fiendish hatred, espionage, and persecution.

They have invaded the sacred precincts of the household, and sundered the dearest ties of human nature. They have torn husbands and fathers from their homes, and robbed families of their natural protectors.

They have perpetrated the most shocking barbarities, and established a reign of terror and alarm without precedent in civilized history.

They have countenanced outrages and bloodshed, and encouraged mobs and riots. They have sanctioned the proceedings of irresponsible and self-constituted Vigilance Committees and other bodies utterly unknown to the laws, tolerated with complacency their proscriptive and indiscriminate violence, and applauded their atrocious deeds.

They have brutally murdered inoffensive and harmless persons, some of them of great age, and who would have soon departed from amongst us in the ordinary course of nature.

They have offered rewards for the lives of freemen guilty of no cause, and put prices upon their heads.

They have organized fraud and falsehood, and made a system of robbery and theft.

They have taught our youth habitual disrespect of law, and inculcated lessons of sedition and unbridled license.

They have used every agency of bribery and corruption to consummate their ends.

They have invited foreign tyrants to our shores, and sought, through the intrigues of Commissioners abroad, to barter away our chartered liberties.

They have confiscated the property of citizens without just cause.

They have denied us the exercise of the elective franchise, and set at nought that provision of our organic law which affirms that elections ought to be often held.

They have destroyed the freedom of speech and of the Press.

They have arrested peaceful and unoffending citizens without due process of law, and suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*.

They have recklessly disregarded the will of the people to abide by the compact of National Union, as repeatedly declared in public meetings throughout the State, and by the emphatic and overwhelming vote of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in February last.

They have set aside the solemn and deliberate disapproval of the machinations of the disunionists, pronounced by a majority of the people in refusing to authorize the call of a State Convention.

They have prostituted their official positions to the purposes of a secret and infamous conspiracy which had predetermined the destruction of the Union, regardless of popular dissent, and, in the unscrupulous zeal of their treason, they have assumed power without warrant, express or implied, in the Constitution.

They have arrogated the authority, through a Convention summoned with indecent haste, and acting in flagrant defiance of the wish of the people, to perform an act legally impossible, and therefore without effect or force, in decreeing the secession of this Commonwealth from the National Union. The ordinances of this Convention have never been submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have commissioned ten men as representatives of the State in a body called the Confederate Congress, unknown to and unauthorized by the laws, and occupying an attitude of open hostility to that Constitution which North Carolina has formally and definitely ratified and accepted as the supreme law of the land. And, as if to omit no incident of a complete disfranchisement, they have withheld from the electors the poor privilege of designating such representatives.

They have raised and kept up armies to crush the liberties and waste the substance of the people, and have subordinated the civil to the military power.

They have deprived the people of the right to bear arms in their defence, but have obliged them to assist in the unhallowed work of their own enslavement.

They have required excessive bail, imposed excessive fines, and inflicted cruel and unusual punishment.

They have instituted a system of illegal searches and seizures, in granting general warrants, whereby officers and messengers have been commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, and to seize persons not named, and whose offences were not particularly described and supported by evidence.

They have restricted the people of their right to assemble together to consult for their common good.

They have taken and imprisoned freemen, and disseized them of their freeholds, liberties and privileges, and outlawed and exiled them, and destroyed and deprived them of their life, liberty and property, contrary to the law of the land.

They have delayed and denied to freemen, restrained of their liberty, the remedy guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to inquire into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to remove it if unlawful.

They have allowed the people of the State to be made subject to the payment of illegal and exorbitant taxes and imposts without their consent.

They have denied our citizens the sacred and inviolable right of trial by jury in questions respecting property.

They have put freemen to answer criminal charges without presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

They have convicted freemen of crimes without the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open Court, as heretofore used.

They have disregarded the right of every man in criminal prosecution to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, compelled freemen to give evidence against themselves, and refused them a speedy and impartial trial.

They have suspended the laws and their execution without warrant or necessity, and permitted the prevalence of anarchy and disorder.

They have confounded the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government, which ought to be forever separate and distinct.

They have permitted the interference of persons from outside our boundaries in regulating our internal government and police, the right of which belongs solely and exclusively to the people of this State. They have welcomed armed invaders from other States to assist in the subjugation of our citizens.

They have secretly promulgated, and in some instances, openly proclaimed their purpose to confer official honors, and emoluments, and peculiar privileges upon a certain set of men separate from the community; to restrict the right of suffrage to a few, and to substitute a life tenure of public office for the term fixed by law.

They have practically annulled the cardinal axiom of popular government and initial declaration of our Bill of Rights that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only.

Wherefore, from these tyrants and public enemies we now dissever ourselves, socially and politically, forever.

And with a full and lively sense of the responsibilities which our action devolves upon us, and reverently invoking the aid and guidance of Almighty God, we pledge to each other, for the maintenance of this solemn compact, our lives, our fortunes, and our solemn honor.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR.
CALEB B. STOWE,
WILLIAM O'NEIL.

HATTERAS, HYDE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

There is nothing new here in a military way. Gen. WILLIAMS has commenced strengthening the fortifications against a land attack, the only way in which the rebels can approach us. All the troops at this post are up and under arms for drill at 4 A. M. Coffee is served out to the men as soon as they are up, and breakfast an hour afterwards. Tattoo is beat at 7½ P. M., at 6 taps are beat, when lights are extinguished and everybody is supposed to be asleep.

The enemy's gunboats from Roanoke Island sometimes come in sight up the Sound, stay there a short time and go out of sight again. And that's all the damage they do, or are likely to do, unless it be to the loyal on the island, who are too far away to be under the immediate protection of our troops. We have no gunboats here of sufficiently light draught to give them chase.

W. S. A.

CORRECTION.—The price of Tallow in the London Tallow Market per *City of Baltimore*, owing to a blunder of the telegraphers, was made to read as having advanced ½d. It should read Tallow firm, at 51s. per cwt.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Seward's Circular to the Governors—Its Propriety—No Change in Foreign Policy—Spain and San Domingo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

I confess my surprise at the prevalent disposition among Northern journals to find fault with Mr. SEWARD'S timely circular to the Governors of States, calling upon them to anticipate the danger of a possible foreign war, by fortifying their frontiers at every assailable point. It is not probable that the fortifications he recommends will be needed; but the surest way to guarantee the continuance of external peace is to be prepared for war. This was one of WASHINGTON'S cardinal maxims; and it is quite certain that in the event of hostilities with foreign Powers, growing out of the talked-of interference with the blockade, the Administration would be universally censured if it were caught unprepared. No course could be adopted so well calculated to invite insult and invasion as to leave our coasts and frontiers exposed. It was this very condition of a lack of preparation which caused the rebellion. If the country had had thirty thousand troops to march immediately to the scene of revolt last Spring, the whole enterprise would have been nipped in the bud. But the quietists, then as now, insisted that any effort of the General Government to assert its authority would exasperate the Secessionists and make matters worse. Instead of attacking them before their rebellion assumed the formidable proportions of a civil war, our authorities quietly waited for them to throw up sand batteries at Charleston, seize the arsenals, and assail us with our own weapons. The result is before us. Instead of a local revolt we have a widespread revolution, operating under a regular Government, and all this has come to pass under the let-alone policy, dictated by cowardice, treachery and imbecility.

No nation ever commanded respect, or secured immunity from attack by refraining from preparations for war. All history demonstrates that just the reverse of this is true; and if we show ourselves ready to submit to insult, as one of your contemporaries has advised, we may not only expect insult but invasion. The English Government and aristocracy have shown a spirit of hostility to our institutions which cannot be misunderstood. They rejoice at what they regard as our approaching downfall; and we should be foolishly confiding to doubt that they will do whatever lies in their power to contribute to the success of their hopes. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON gave expression, in his recent Agricultural speech, to the latent wish of every genuine monarchist in England—at any rate, to that of every enemy of Republicanism. He declared that the maintenance of our Union, by the overshadowing power it was destined to acquire, threatened the independence of other nations, and on this account he fondly predicted a permanent dissolution of the Union, and thought that nothing could be more desirable. It is this hope which has caused the class to which BULWER LYTTON belongs to stifle their Anti-Slavery convictions, and to sympathize with the rebels in their diabolical scheme of founding an empire upon the basis of perpetual Slavery, fed and nourished by a revival of the African Slave-trade.

The United States should in no respect change or modify its foreign policy in consequence of the present rebellion. Whatever we have claimed for ourselves in eras of prosperity, we should claim now. We cannot do less without lowering our crest, and without seriously damaging our cause. We were never in a position to do more damage to a foreign enemy than at this moment. We have five times as many men under arms as ever before rallied to our standards; and if any foreign Power should so far forget its interests and its honor, as to come to the rescue of the Pro-Slavery rebels, we have more men to meet them, whether in the North or the South, than at any former time. If England thinks that she can indemnify herself for the loss of cotton, by waging war upon her best customer in whatever she produces, let her come on. We, at least, are no longer dependent upon her for manufactures, and if she can dispense with the grain and other articles which she now receives at our hands, we can keep them at home. But England will never dream of assailing us, unless we are so craven as to throw ourselves at her feet and beg her not to do so. If she finds us wholly destitute of spirit, and afraid to prepare for war, while she is sending regiment after regiment to Canada, and while her organs of public opinion are giving vent to their malignant criticisms, and their sinister predictions, it is not at all improbable that she may interpose her imperative advice in our domestic affairs. "To be weak is to be miserable," and a loss of spirit and the sense of honor is the worst of all weaknesses.

In this connection, it is not out of place to say, that the recent conduct of Spain, in reference to St. Domingo and Mexico, has evidently been based on the assumption that the power of this Government is gone, and that she has nothing to fear from this quarter. It is not known to the public what the Government has done in the premises, but it may be hoped that the "Monroe doctrine" has been reiterated in the ears of European diplomats; and that the intimation has been given that a day of reckoning will soon come, when it will be put in force. That doctrine was asserted forty years ago, when the power of this Government was scarcely a tithe of what it is to-day—when our national revenue was not greater than that of New-York City at present, and when our army was not greater than the force which New-Jersey has now in the field. Yet it was respected by foreign Governments, and has scarcely ever been infringed until the recent conquest of St. Domingo by Spain.

OBSERVER.

Another Map.

A very excellent map of the District of Columbia and the surrounding country, is published by J. H. HIGGINSON. It exhibits the country from Aquia Creek to Harper's Ferry, with a part of Maryland, showing the Fortifications, Roads, Canals, &c. The map is drawn from official sources, and such ample space is alloted for the execution of the work that towns and villages, rivers and creeks do not run into each other, to the confusion of all who endeavor to trace their location or source. The bristling fortifications which environ Washington, will prove comforting to those who think the Capital in danger.

Large Fire at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Oct. 25.

The extensive foundry and machine-shop of Messrs. HINCKLEY & EGERY, in this City, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $25,000; insurance, $10,500.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool *via* Londonderry, sailed at 9:30 o'clock, this morning, with 22 cabin and 116 steerage passengers.

Death of John J. Slingerland.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Hon. JOHN J. SLINGERLAND, Ex-Member of Congress from the Albany District, died this afternoon of inflammation of the lungs.

Political.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The People's Assembly District Conventions were held to-day. HENRY MIX was nominated in the First, A. A. WEMPLE in the Third, and W. G. WEED in the Fourth.

The same gentlemen were also nominated by the Republicans to-day.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Republican Committee have filled the vacancies in the State ticket by nominating JOHN NESMITH, of Lowell, for Lieutenant-Governor, and DWIGHT FOSTER for Attorney-General.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Friday's Doings in San Francisco.

GEN. SUMNER EN ROUTE FOR THE EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Oct. 25.

Announcement is just made of the completion of the Overland Telegraph. The Pacific to the Atlantic sends greeting, and may both oceans be dry before a foot of all the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our united country.

Nothing important has occurred in California within a week.

Sailed on the 21st inst., steamer *Orizaba* for Panama, having on board a million dollars in treasure, of which eight hundred and seventy thousand is for New-York.

Among the *Orizaba's* passengers are: Gen. Sumner, Senator Nesmith, Col. Merchant; Capts. Judd, Stewart, Hendrickson, *Kootes*; Lieuts. Upham, Gillis, Willeston, Sinclair, Warner, Hardin, Lippall, all of the United States Army.

Arrived, 21st, schooner *Neva*, (no longer suspected of privateering intentions,) from Japan; 22d, ship *Nonpariel*, from Boston; whalers *Carib* and *Henry Knecland*, from a successful Arctic cruise.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Panama*, for Coquimbo; 18th, *Magnet*, for Hong Kong; *Swordfish*, for do.; 21st, *Galatia*, for Liverpool; *Herald of the Morning*, for London.

The market last week was rather buoyant, with an improved business from first hands.

Captains BALDOS and GREEN, of the United States Navy, Ex-Senator GWIN and CALHOUN BENHAM, left somewhat quietly in the *Orizaba*. Their names are withheld from publication in the passenger list.

Four hundred and forty regular troops and 10,000 stand of arms have been forwarded by the *Orizaba*.

Arrived on the 16th, ships *Inspector* and *Oracle* from Liverpool; 21st, *Commonwealth* from Boston.

Isthmus butter is firm at 30c.; speculative sales of candles are being made at 23c.@24c. Coffee has slightly improved. Wheat is lower. Most other articles are steady.

The official vote for Governor, in California, was incorrectly transmitted over the wires. It should be as follows:

Stanford, (Republican.)	56,336
McConnell, (Breckinridge Democrat,)	32,751
Conness, (Douglas Democrat,)	30,009

Communication With San Francisco.

REPLY OF HIS HONOR, MAYOR WOOD, TO THE DISPATCH FROM MAYOR TESCHEMACHER.

The following is the response of Mayor WOOD to the dispatch of Mayor TESCHEMACHER, of San Francisco:

To the Mayor of San Francisco:

New-York returns her greetings to San Francisco. Let the Union, thus so happily consummated between them, ever remain unimpaired.

The Union forever—whether between the East and the West or the North and the South—let it be continued and preserved.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Mayor of this city has received a greeting from the Mayor of San Francisco, and sent an appropriate response thereto.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Interesting Session—A Full County Ticket Nominated.

The above Convention met, last evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the long room on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, FREDERICK A. CONKLIN, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs. JOHN J. SHAW, of the Eighth Ward, and LEWIS. H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, Secretaries.

The roll of delegates having been called by wards, it was found that all the latter were represented quite fully, but some time was spent in supplying vacancies and accepting substitutes.

The question having been asked whether a policeman is entitled to a seat in the Convention, the Chairman stated clearly that while a member of the police would be entitled to be present anywhere at a public meeting for the purpose of preserving order, he certainly could not participate in the proceedings, and that any departure from the rule, if brought to his attention, he would remedy it.

A person in the uniform of the police was at once designated, and promptly requested by the Chair to withdraw, which he immediately did.

All other persons not members, excepting representatives of the Press, were also requested to retire from the room.

After several changes and substitutions had been effected, the report of the Committee of Seven appointed to confer with Committees of other organizations, was read by their chairman, Mr. J. V. GRIDLEY. Embodied in the minutes of its proceedings was the following letter from WILLIAM R. STEWART, Esq., in reply to a letter of inquiry from the Committee touching his views, in connection with the nomination as Republican candidate for the Sheriffalty:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: This morning I received your note of the 25th inst., inquiring my views in respect to the best course to be pursued by the Conference Committee appointed by the Republican County Convention in reference to a County ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, and requesting to know whether if nominated for the office of Sheriff, I would accept the nomination.

In reply, I would say that my settled opinion for a long time past has been that the success of a political party depends not only upon the principles which it advocates, but also upon the character of its candidates for office, and the strict maintenance of its organization and the support of its candidates. Yet while I hold this opinion in respect to ordinary times, I must say that the present important crisis through which our country is passing, in my view calls for the laying aside of all party questions and minor considerations, and the uniting of men of all creeds and opinions in the upholding and maintenance of our Constitution and Government.

The course pursued by the State Central Committee, and afterwards carried into effect by the State Convention in nominating candidates irrespective of party, or in accepting and indorsing the nominations made by the Convention of the People, meets with my hearty approval. And if an honorable union can be effected in this county, and carried out in the same spirit and with the same unanimity as in the State nominations, it would tend to bring about a state of things most desirable and earnestly to be sought after in this, our country's "time of need," when every man ought to be ready and willing to make every sacrifice to protect the inheritance so dearly purchased by our forefathers.

I perceive by the proceedings of our County Convention, that it nominated an entire and complete county ticket, and that I was named as candidate for the office of Sheriff. Now, in order to carry out the views hereinbefore expressed, and to follow the example of the State Convention, it becomes necessary that some of the nominees should be withdrawn.

I have always expressed my opposition to the making of any office so lucrative as to cause it to be sought after only for its emoluments, and as I do not seek or desire to hold any office where the only object to be attained is the receipt of its income, and as I could not accept such an office as that of Sheriff, without great prejudice to my private business, I should be compelled to decline the nomination for Sheriff, if tendered to me. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. STEWART.

To JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq., Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Republican County Convention.

The letter was received with much applause.

The report also presented for the consideration of the Convention the following ticket as the one agreed upon between them and the People's Union Conference Committee, and adopted in the Nominating Convention of the latter organization, viz.:

Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. J. W. Ranney, John Wildey, Edward Collins.

Mr. KEYSER, of the Ninth, moved the adoption of the ticket as reported.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER moved that the Convention proceed, *viva voce*, to nominate a candidate for the Sheriffalty, and that none but good Republicans be placed upon the ticket.

Opposition was made to this proposition on the ground that the People's Union Convention had not acted in good faith with the Republicans in their selection of another than the promised candidate for District-Attorney.

To this it was replied that the present was purely a County Convention, and had nothing to do with the judiciary, and that the People's Union had nominated the whole ticket put up by the Republicans, excepting only the candidates for the Sheriffalty and District-Attorneyship.

Mr. SPENCER hereupon proceeded to advocate very warmly the nomination of a straight ticket, and yet spoke with much feeling and animation of the services of Democrats in the present struggle with rebellion, alluding eloquently to the wounds of Col. COGGSWELL and the losses of the Tammany Regiment in the late disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff. This political cry of Union, he said, was a mere bubble that would soon burst. It meant plunder! All parties were trying who should shout it the loudest, but their real objects were power and office. Everybody was for Union. There was no dispute on that score, and such being the case he insisted that the true course which had resulted so gloriously elsewhere, and was now being pursued strictly in Iowa and Wisconsin, was the nomination of a straight Republican ticket. What possible influence the election for County officers here would have upon national affairs he was unable to see. Even should so determined a course entail temporary defeat, it was better to endure that than to sacrifice principle by compromises which merely revived all sorts of political fossils and placed them in power. In 1856, the Republican Party beaten, and with JAMES BUCHANAN in the White House, was stronger than it ever before had been! [Great applause.]

Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN, of the Twenty-first Ward, replied at length and with much force and eloquence to Mr. SPENCER, combating his line of argument, and recommending a Union ticket. He denied that any party had soldiers in the field. [Tremendous applause.] All were the champions of the Union and its Government. Mr. VAN BUREN then denounced the position of Tammany Hall and its "atrocious" ninth resolution passed at Syracuse, and after declaring his preference of his country to party, amid the plaudits of the Convention, announced his support of the ticket presented.

After some further debate, in which Mr. BOSET, of the Sixth, Mr. KEYSER and others participated, in relation to the merits of Mr. BROWN and other candidates, Mr. BRENNAN, of the Sixth, moved as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. SPENCER, to substitute the name of Mr. VULTE for that of Mr. BROWN.

After a variety of parliamentary tactics, during which Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, in an impressive address, opposed the nomination of Mr. VULTE, the amendment was put to the yeas and nays, and lost by a vote of 62 to 44.

The original motion was then taken up, after a struggle for the previous question, and carried—63 yeas to 45 nays—and, upon motion of Mr. SPENCER seconded by Mr. BRENNAN, the whole ticket, as above given, was declared unanimously adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the Convention then, at 10¾ o'clock, adjourned with redoubled cheering for the nominees.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The Republicans of this District have nominated Mr. GEORGE W. SOUTHWICK.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Note from Mr. Hutchings.

The following note explains itself, it being only necessary to add, that the announcement which it contradicts was made to our reporter by a delegate to the Convention which has the nomination in charge:

No. 249 BROADWAY, Oct. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that I am announced, in the political column of this day's issue, as having received the Republican nomination for Assembly for the Fourteenth District. I beg leave to state, that I have received no such nomination, and it is my impression that none has been made. Your reporter has been either wilfully or unintentionally imposed on. The notice is calculated to do me great injustice, as it may give the impression to some that I have assumed to have a nomination, when in fact I have not.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHT BLINDFOLD GAMES OF CHESS.—Friday evening Mr. JAMES LEONARD successfully accomplished the difficult task of playing eight blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, at the Morphy Rooms, Broadway, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the votaries of the game, who manifested deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. LEONARD'S opponents were Messrs. Chadwick, Marks, Bryant, Apgar, Gilberg, Belcher, Switzen and Seward. The latter was mated on the 20th move, and Mr. BRYANT on the 24th; Mr. MARKS, mated on the 12th move, by an error on Mr. LEONARD'S part. Mr. CHADWICK drew the game, and the remainder resigned, save BELCHER, he winning. The games were all more or less characterized by brilliant play on the part of Mr. LEONARD, and but few errors occurred to mar the success of the difficult undertaking.

PRISONERS RELEASED.—The following prisoners were on Friday released from Fort Lafayette, on taking the oath of allegiance: ELIAS V. SCHANEBL, a Pennsylvania politician and stump speaker, who was arrested for treasonable language; Capt. CHAS. M. HAGELIN, a Swede, who was arrested for conveying passengers to a Southern port, but whose innocence of any treasonable intent has been thoroughly established; J. J. SHAFER, a Canadian, claiming to be an officer in the British army, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was therefore allowed to remain in prison. He was arrested for carrying letters to the rebels.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officers TRAVERS and PALMER, of the Eighth Precinct, on Friday arrested MARGARET HAYS and ELLEN BURNS, upon the complaint of Mrs. MARY HENRY, of No. 403 Canal-street, who charges that on the evening of the 24th inst. the accused entered her rooms, at the place above stated, during her absence, and stole therefrom blankets, pillows, bolsters, shawls, dresses, sheets, skirts, one clock, and several other articles, in all valued at $39 50. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

THE COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.—The naval officer and a large party of invited guests, including a number of gentlemen from the Surveyor's office, proceeded down the bay yesterday in the United States revenue steam-cutter *Tiger*, Capt. J. C. LAWLER. They will visit the different cutters on the route, and then proceed to inspect the Sandy Hook fortifications. DELMONICO'S wagon made several visits to the *Tiger* before starting.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER, on Friday, held an inquest upon the body of JOHN CONNAIL, who died from injuries accidentally received at the Novelty Iron Works, on the 8th inst. Deceased was 41 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored man, named JAREN WASHINGTON, was found, on Friday, in the East River, near Pier No. 44. Deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, and formerly kept a grocery in Canada West. He came here a few days ago with a party of about two hundred other colored men, with the intention of sailing for Hayti. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.—Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, has consented to remain in town and speak at the ratification of State and County Union Ticket, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, FREDERICK JAMES AUSTIN, aged 58 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 91st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VINCENT.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, suddenly, Col. EDWARD VINCENT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

COX.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Postley, No. 68 West 32d-st., GEO. H. COX, aged 39 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral will be given on Monday.

CARTER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, Mrs. ELISA CARTER, beloved wife of William Carter.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 20 West 12th-st., this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 27, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

☞ Keene, N. H., papers please copy.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM S. DARLING, an old resident of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William A. and Samuel E., and of his son-in-law, George L. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of William A. Darling, No. 96 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the pliant and dashing Full and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 113 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—Oct. 26, 1861.
44, 34, 58, 59, 62, 31, 20, 10, 18, 45, 46, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 562.—Oct. 26, 1861.
58, 51, 24, 74, 70, 32, 41, 30, 49, 71, 13, 67, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS, ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y., No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE age, a member of the bar, is desirous of procuring a situation in some respectable law office, as managing clerk, and to do the ordinary business; fully competent; remuneration moderate; references unexceptionable. Address LEX, Box No. 190, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

**10TH REGIMENT—NATI

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, comp.	83	25 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅛	225 do	77⅛
500 Treas. 6 p.c. 1 Year	99⅞	100 do s10	77⅛
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bds. '77	82	50 do s60	77
2,000 Va. State 6s	47⅜	50 Erie Railway	31⅛
2,000 do	47⅜	150 do	31
1,500 N. C. State 6s	60	200 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
14,000 Missouri State 6's.	43¾	100 M. So. & N. I. G.	3¾
3,000 do	43⅜	50 do	37⅜
10,000 do b60	43⅜	100 do	37⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7's	81⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p. b10	65⅛
1,000 Hud. R. s. f. bds.	95	200 do	65⅛
7,000 M. C. 8 p.c. bds. old	92	10 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94
1,000 Hi. C. R. bds	86	100 Gal. & Chic. R. b30	70
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	30¾	50 do	70
1,000 M. So. F. Bs.	80	100 do	69⅞
2,000 do	80¾	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅛
1,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1m.	81	900 do s10	35⅛
20 Bank of Commerce.	82⅛	50 do	35⅛
20 American Ex. Bk.	82	200 do b10	35⅛
14 Marine Bank	80	100 do b10	35⅛
5 Park Bank	94	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	50½
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	200 do	50⅝
50 do	91⅝	100 do	50⅝
20 do	91⅞	50 do s10	50⅜
1 Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	17¼	16 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Board of Brokers held but one session, and that a dull one, at the Stock Exchange to-day. The printed list is one of the lightest of the week, being seriously affected by the question of increased and arbitrary commissions, the discussion of which has evidently either superseded speculative orders at the Board, or transferred them to the Street, where the business is openly done on lighter charges and to a considerable extent in the presence and by direction of the principal to the operation. In the afternoon, to-day, the roll of Stocks was called over in the ante-room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, by a junior member of one of the regular Stock Exchange firms, as it was done by one of the older members of the Exchange last Saturday, and upon this a spirited business was done, at an advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the prices of the morning. At 4 o'clock the final quotations, after numerous sales through the list, were about as follows, compared with the printed list of the regular Board in the morning, the market closing firm:

	Sat., P. M.	Sat., A. M.
United States 6s, 1861	94	93¾
Missouris	43⅜	43¾
Pacific	92¾	91⅞
N. Y. Central	77⅜	77¼
Erie	31⅜	31⅛
Erie Preferred	51¾	51
Michigan Central	49	48½
Michigan Southern	18	17⅜
Michigan Preferred	38	37⅜
Galena	70⅝	69⅞
Toledo	35⅝	35½
Rock Island	51	50¾

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,605,596—including $342,107 for Treasury Notes and $74,000 for Customs; payments, $2,643,818—including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon $7,330,763

SPECIE PER STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

G. S. Stephenson & Co.	£1,210	H. Saultier & Wierum	£700
Ross W. Wood & Son	500	Dr. E. Sagurthy	1,080
Total			£3,320

Money in Paris—Bank of France.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

The reduction of £3,240,000, shown in the present monthly return, of the bullion of the Bank of France, is not greater than might have been anticipated, considering that the recent importations of wheat are supposed to have been to the value of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 sterling, that the full maturity of the Commercial Treaty on the 1st inst. caused a temporary increase of the payments to England for experimental supplies of manufactured goods, and that French capitalists, unwarned by the symptoms of approaching pressure at home, had subscribed a considerable amount to the late Italian loan of £20,000,000. The total of specie now held, although £2,000,000 less than at the beginning of the year, still amounts to £12,160,000, and is equal to 40 ₱ cent. of the note circulation, while it is also to be remarked that a heavy withdrawal at this period is by no means uncommon, and that the return for the corresponding month of 1860 showed a falling off of £2,840,000. Under the circumstances, however, the credit just opened in London for £2,000,000 must undoubtedly appear but a small palliative to meet the exigencies of the case as a substitute for the legitimate remedy of a further and continuous advance of the rate of discount. The only hope that it may prove sufficient must be founded on the possibility that the magnitude of the drain just witnessed may be attributable to a fortuitous combination of causes which have already in a great measure ceased to exist. The purchases of wheat thus far effected appear to here been considered sufficient, at all events, for the time; the payments for such of our manufactured goods as may find their way to France under the treaty, are not likely henceforth to exceed the increase in the orders from this country for French articles, and the truly remedy for the too large subscription to the Italian loan is at all times available by the sale in Italy at some moderate sacrifice of the scrip thus taken. The best encouragement just now consists in the accounts o the vintage, which appear to be unusually favorable. With regard to the effect to be produced on the London money-market by the draughts upon us for £2,000,000, there is nothing to excite the least anxiety. In fact, for us it is a very timely and wholesome operation. The tendency of the Continental exchanges was so much in our favor that there was every prospect of our rate of discount being driven down to 3 ₱ cent. at the Bank, and 2½ in the open market. At the moment when the want of employment for our capital was thus likely to make itself felt, it is advantageous to find that there is a customer ready to pay us good terms for a moderate supply. There is not much reason to suppose that the measure will cause any actual withdrawal from the stock of specie we at present possess, since the amount of the credit will probably even still be insufficient to meet the demand which centres at Paris for bills on London to pay claims, which, if bills were not to be had, would have to be remitted in gold or produce. Some persons have fancied it probable that the Bank of France, instead of selling the bills in Paris, may cause them to be sent to London on its own account with directions for the sums they represent to be transmitted in gold. But the result would in the course of a few days be just the same, because the parties in Paris who have remittances to make, and who would have purchased these bills if they had been thrown upon the market, would then be obliged to send us specie, so that the gold would simply go backward and forward. Finally, it is to be borne in mind that every effect the measure may now have in sustaining our rates of discount will be reversed when the period of repayment to us arrives. We know at present that by means are more than sufficient for all our wants. Whether such will be the case three or four months hence, is a point which no one can determine. It is, therefore, an additional element in favor of the apparently quiet money market to be assured that there is a supply in reserve for whatever contingencies may present themselves at the beginning of 1862.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

	October.	September.
Capital of the Bank	f.91,250,000	f.91,250,000
Capital, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition	2,316,503	2,316,503
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	766,439,725	757,199,975
Bank notes to order	5,551,231	4,821,819
Receipts payable at sight	6,038,185	6,500,018
Treasury account	57,568,646	119,827,096
Sundry accounts current	117,927,124	112,058,137
Sundry accounts current with branch banks	27,306,118	31,783,996
Dividends payable	1,259,376	1,627,502
Disc'nts, sundry interests	3,335,617	1,992,315
Commision on deposits	10,434,544	7,245,353
Rediscounted six months	1,936,567	1,936,567
Sundries	3,696,424	1,017,631
Total	f.1,210,915,815	f.1,256,932,568

CREDITOR.

	October.	September.
Cash in hand	f.80,069,354	f.80,469,516
Cash in the branch banks	224,671,874	296,405,454
Commercl. bills overdue	782,193	753,623
Commercial not yet due	279,927,065	235,395,358
Do. in the branch banks	290,908,275	271,061,734
Advanced on bullion	27,151,918	38,682,834
Do. by the branch banks	5,509,600	6,254,400
Do. on French securities	19,664,700	19,810,900
Do. by the branch banks	9,377,500	10,178,200
Do. on railway securities	34,874,400	36,510,000
Do. by the branch banks	21,668,600	20,762,550
Do. on Crédit Foncier	626,400	627,000
Do. on branch banks	183,100	183,100
Do. to State June 30, 1848	30,000,000	30,000,000
Govern't stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Do. disposable	54,514,797	54,514,797
Hotel and furn. of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property	6,012,216	6,009,939
Expenses of management	1,364,068	918,977
Sundries	25,420,306	22,443,834
Rentes Immobilisées	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total	f.1,210,915,815	f.1,256,932,568

The Lumber Trade.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 26.

The lumber trade of this country was for years confined to New-England, and particularly the present State of Maine. Within the past few years trade has greatly changed its direction, and within the past five years almost wholly. The home trade in lumber has pressed to the extremes—from the Penobscot to the Great Lakes. In 1851, a member of a firm in the lumber business, this city, conceived the idea of working Western and Canada lumber for the Boston market, a long experience having satisfied him that the forests of Maine would, in a short time, become essentially deficient in the supply of some of the most desirable qualities of lumber for building and shipping. To show what has been the result of this enterprise, we can state that the sales made by this firm in the first year afterwards (1852) were not over three hundred and fifty thousand feet. Now they sell about *twenty-five millions* annually. The business has already outgrown the proportions of one concern, and there are others here who are engaged in the business as agents of Western and Canada houses.

This lumber now takes the precedence for shipping over all other kinds; its widths, its lengths, and its adaptedness to carriage all excel the Eastern lumber. It is taken mostly from the forests of Michigan, Upper Canada and Western New-York, and is conveyed to the seaboard by way of the canals and the St. Lawrence, and by railroad *via* Ogdensburgh and Burlington. The better qualities are sent in large quantities to the West Coast of South America, California and Australia.

The traffic in Eastern lumber has decreased proportionately; where our old firms ten years since used to average a cargo per day from the Penobscot and Kennebec, they scarcely average a cargo per week.

It has been supposed by many that we were dependent on the South for hard pine, or rather that we could not find a substitute for hard pine. It is scarcely twenty years since that the first lot of common river sawed boards arrived in this City from Mobile. The trade has grown since then. In 1845 the shipbuilders of Boston sent out men all through the South to cut hard pine and oak for shipbuilding, and from this and also from the fact that hard pine boards were generally accepted as the best for certain purposes, we have come to believe that we could not do without the Southern lumber. This is a mistake.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 20,543 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 516 bags Corn Meal, 212,902 bush. Wheat, 101,085 bush. Corn, 1,360 bush. Rye, 10,760 bush. Barley, 12,893 bush. Oats, 2,200 bush. Malt, 2,605 packages Provisions, and 836 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES have been more sought after at $5 25 for Pots and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 697 bbls., including 539 bbls. Pots and 158 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 150 hhds. 1st No. 1 Quercitron at $27½@$28, and some of a favorite brand at $31 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The regular trade demand has been very moderate, mainly to fill orders from Western and near by dealers, who are not disposed to purchase freely. The supply adapted to the Fall trade is fair. The inquiry for army goods is brisk, and as the stock of such is much reduced, prices favor sellers. The main employment of manufacturers is derived from the production of this kind of stock, the want of which is still pressing. The current quotations for the various styles are as follows: men's sewed army regulation bootees, $1 85@$2; men's pegged do., $1 25@$1 30; men's sewed army regulation cavalry boots, $3@$3 50; men's pegged do., $2 50 @$2 75; men's thick boots, D. S. and half D. sole, $2@$2 50; men's do., and split, poorer grades, $1 25 @$1 75; men's kip and calf boots extra, $2@$2 50; men's kip and split boots, poorer grades, $1 25@$1 75; boys' thick kip and A calf boots, $1@$1 50; youths' do. do., 75c.@$1 10; men's calf and pegged boots, $2 25@ $3; men's kip thick and split brogans, 60c.@$1 10; boys' do. do., 50c.@80c.; youths' do. do., 30c.@50c.; women's calf, goat, kid and enameled boots, 65c.@ 70c.; women's do. do. balmorals, $1@$1 25; misses' do. do. boots, 65c.@75c.; misses' do. do. balmorals, 80c.@$1; child's do. do. boots, 45c. @50c.; child's do. do. balmorals, 55c.@65c.; women's grain, kip and split boots, 55c.@80c.; misses' do. do., 50c.@65c.; child's do. do., 35c.@45c.; ladies' city-made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; ladies' eastern do., 50c.@$1; child's fancy shoes of different kinds, 25c.@62½c.; men's rubber overshoes, 83c.; ladies' do. do., 62½c. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, the Boot and Shoe market is quite firm, and prices are gradually tending upward, particularly on boots, but as yet the price of goods have not kept pace with the rapid advance in leather and stock of all kinds. Western orders have come in quite freely this week, mostly from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and the amount of goods going forward is pretty large. The New-England trade continues pretty active, and quite a number of buyers are purchasing. For the Provinces also, the demand continues very good. Manufacturers are fully employed, mostly on army goods, but the present high prices of stock will take off all profit on goods contracted for a short time ago. The Hide Market sustains the full prices noticed last week, and upper leather, which is scarce, has again advanced 1c. ₱ lb., but closes comparatively quiet at the improvement. For California there continues to be a fair inquiry and advices from that market report no material change. 733 cases have been shipped this week by the *Blandina Dudley*, for San Francisco. From New-York no shipments. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,123	3,477
Since Jan. 1	76,487	167,610
Total	77,610	171,087

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Java, at 21c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c., and 350 bags Rio, at 15¾c.@16c. ₱ lb., usual terms. In Boston 3,000 packets Java were sold, on private terms.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but prices are sustained. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands,	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅞
Middling, ₱ lb	22	22½	22¼	22⅝
Good Middling, ₱ lb	22¾	23	23	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—A brisk export demand prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for extra State. The receipts have been moderate. Prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Trade brands have been very firm, but not active. Sales since our last, 31,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 85, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 05@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 20 @ $6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40 @$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, including superfine at $5 40@$5 45; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl. sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 60 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers, at decidedly firmer prices. A large portion of the receipts, reported since our last, had been sold to arrive, and the available supply to-day was quite moderate. Liberal purchases were made for future delivery. The reported sales, since our last, have been 286,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 38; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 25@$1 46, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, [Winter,] at $1 29@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 27½, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 30@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48; Amber do., choice, $1 38 ₱ bush. Corn has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, and prices of sound have advanced materially. Sales 243,000 bushels, part from second hands and to arrive, at 58c.@61c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60¾c.@61c. for sound; 61c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for Western White ₱ bush. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c., and State at 41½c. @42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 74c.@ 76c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels, at our quotations. Barley continues in good request, at previous prices; sales 13,300 bushels, including Canada, part at 70c. and State at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel.

HAY.—North River bale is saleable and buoyant, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at steady rates, including new ordinary to very choice, at 15c.@23c., and last year's at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has attracted more attention, at rising prices. Sales, during the week, 650 bales Jute, at $100 ₱ ton, 5 ₱ cent. off for cash. Small lots of Manilla, at 5¾c.@5⅞c. ₱ lb., 6 and 8 months' credit; 175 tons Clean Russian, part at $2 20 ₱ ton; 40 tons Outshot do., on private terms. Also, in Boston, 200 tons Russian, at $220 ₱ ton for Clean, and $240 ₱ ton, 6 months, for Outshot. Nothing really new in American.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales heavy during the past week. The trade were the principal purchasers. The business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hutt & Co. notice thus: "Dry Hides—The market opened rather heavy, with a general disinclination on the part of the trade to operate at the recent advance. Some prime parcels being offered at a slight reduction from the prices current last week, induced several of the trade to enter the market, and sales to a considerable extent were effected. This increased demand gave a decided impetus to business, and during the last half of the week transactions have been on a more extensive scale than for some time past. The principal sales have been in Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande and Orinoco, of these descriptions alone about 50,000 changed hands. The market closes firmly at about last week's quotations, though many of the sales were at a slight decline. *Wet-Salted Hides.*—An active business has been doing in this description at very full prices. The demand continues chiefly for Domestic Slaughters. Foreign Hides, on account of their high cost and unsuitability for military leather, being comparatively neglected. *Upper Leather Stock.*—There continues an active inquiry for all kinds of stock suitable for Upper, and prices are very firm. Week's receipts, 2,720 Hides and 135 bales do.; sales 67,600 Hides, including 10,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., at 22c. @23c. 6 months, usual selection; 6,600 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 10@13 lbs., 21c. cash, usual selection; 13,000 dry Rio Grande, 20@23 lbs., 22c. 6 months, usual selection; 15,800 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 21c. 6 months, usual selection; 4,600 dry Vera Cruz, 14@19 lbs., 19c. @19¾c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Trinidad, 23 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Savanilla, 27 lbs., 14c.@ 15c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 19c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs., 16c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Western, 22 lbs., 16c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 8,000 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 7½c.@8c. cash; 4,000 Western Slaughter, 55@65 lbs., 7½c.@8½c. cash; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 55@65 lbs., 7½c.@8¾c. cash; 1,200 Washington Slaughter, 75 lbs., 8c. cash; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 12½c. 6 months; 16 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, 4c. cash.

The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 311,200, (same time last year, 141,100—year before, 198,800,) and 1,185 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole find ready buyers, at rising prices. Rough leather and finished stock have been in good request at former rates. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER report receipts of 64,000 sides Sole, as the total for this week. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Light Southern, Cropped, good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Oak Middle, Cropped, good heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made, to-day, including Porto Rico, at 43c.@44c.; English Island at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@31c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in more demand, including Common, at $4 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tarand Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at $1 58@$1 60, chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed being in light supply and fair demand, is now quoted up to 69c.@71c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, yet steady at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75 @$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 730 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams and 4¾c.@ 5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 925 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9½c. here, and 8¾c. for prime for December delivery, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet; sales since our last, 290 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $10@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in active demand, at 9c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues very quiet, at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; sales 11 bales San Juan, and 30 bales Central American, at 42c. ₱ lb. cash. Heavy Goat are in fair request at full prices. 310 bales Tampico changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 640 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@8¾c., with 964 boxes Havana at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Market heavy.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand, and is very firm. Sales have been made of 1,170 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at from 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. Several large parcels Seed Leaf also changed hands on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 21c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Holders, anticipating heavy importations, have been more disposed to sell, and the demand, particularly from speculative buyers, has been less active. Prices have been less buoyant, though no quotable changes have occurred. The reported sales comprise 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 46c.@ 50c., chiefly medium grades, at 46c.@48c.; 20,000 lbs. domestic pulled, superfine, at 47c.@48c.; 650 bales California, at from 16c.@36c.; 240 bales Mediterranean, to arrive, on private terms; 50 bales Entre Rios, unwashed, at 14½c.; 40 bales Cordova, at 33⅓c.@ 34c., and 35,000 lbs. Chilian, at from 25c.@33c., ₱ lb. At Boston, less activity has been discernable in Wool. The sales of the week there have been about 200,000 lbs., at 46c.@50c. for fleece, and 45c.@55c. for pulled, as to quality; also, 040 bales, mostly Mediterranean and South American, at full prices. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. domestic, at prices ranging from 45c.@57c., including some common and tub, at the latter quotation.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more active and rates firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d. @ 13d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Butter, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Cheese, 43s.@ 50s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow —Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl. Grain, 12½d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@ 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. Grain, 13d.@13¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, in bags, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Havre —Flour at 90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 24c.@25c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Bark, 331 tons, from Newcastle, Del., Oak Plank and Timber, to Plymouth Dock Yard, E., 65s. ₱ load; ship *Sharon*, if to Montevideo $20, or if to Buenos Ayres, $21; a schooner, 289 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $20; a bark, 415 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,800; one, 397 tons, same voyage, $1,600; a Br. schr., 1,400 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,450; a Br. brig, 249 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,400; a schooner, 200 tons, from Bangor to St. Domingo and back to New-York, about $1,800.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....6 A. M., 1¾ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

AN INQUEST WAS HELD, OCT. 23, ON the body of an unknown person drifted on the shore of Raritan Bay, near Port Monmouth, N. J. Marks of violence found on his person and a ring marked "Helene Levi, Oct. 14, 1846." For further information inquire of the Coroner, WM. C. IRVIN, Middletown, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE STEVENSON, who left Coventry, Eng., for America about September, 1858. If this meets his eye, will he write to his sister at Newark, N. J.? Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address ELIZA STEVENSON, Newark, N. J.

H. McC.—CALL TUESDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, without fail, at No. 43. XERXES.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, and to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 32 and 41 Greene-st., basement.

FINE ARTS.—AN ELEGANT FULL LENGTH portrait of a young lady, painted by Louis Lang, on exhibition for a few days previous to its destination to Philadelphia, at SCHAUS', No. 749 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE Now offer great inducements.

500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6.

ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,

At $8; worth $12.
At $10; worth $14.
At $12 50; worth $16 50.
At $15; worth $20.

LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH, And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

JUST OPENED, IN RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
NEW PATTERNS
and
GOOD QUALITY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

RICH PARIS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
Just landed, must be sold,
Almost given away.
AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.
OLD STYLES,
GOOD QUALITY,
At $1 and $1 12½ per yard,
Usually sold at $1 25 and $1 37½.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
JUST RECEIVED.
DESIRABLE STYLES.
For sale at Retail, for Cash.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEWEST PARIS STYLES IN
VELVETS, TRICOTS, BEAVERS AND CLOTHS,
Manufactured expressly for the City trade,
AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK STORE,
NO. 503 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

A VOICE FROM JERUSALEM.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN, lately returned from a visit to Jerusalem, will deliver a lecture on *Palestine and its Sacred Places*, in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door the evening of the lecture.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARR, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of Commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three as Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property. Apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, AND BROOKLYN DOCKS, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 2 P. M. same day.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dohn's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 5 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, wishes to marry a lady possessing social position, wealth and lovable qualities. Correspondence with EASSELAR, Station A, will demonstrate his sincerity, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of high attainments, graduate of Europe and America, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth and amiable character, with a view to matrimony. Address M. D., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., OFFICE AT Hamilton Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., corner Joralemon, opposite the City Hall.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,
At 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

NAVY-ST.—Nos. 286 and 288, two 3-story and basement dwellings, metal roofs, built by days' work, modern improvements, containing each 12 rooms and 11 pantries, 20x50 each, arranged to accommodate one or two families, both in fine order; rent $425; lots 20x100, near Fulton-av. cars, two blocks of Washington Park, 15 minutes' walk of the ferries. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

LIVINGTON-ST.—No. 134, opposite Gallatin-place, three-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brick, metal-roof dwelling, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, 25x34 feet, lot 25x100 feet, court-yard, iron railing, near Fulton-av. cars, Coney Island car route, two blocks from City Hall, new Court-house, Post-office, etc.

CHERRY-PLACE.—No. 49—That beautiful 3-story, marble basement, stoop and lintels brick dwelling, 20x40 feet, metal roof, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, modern improvements, court-yard, iron railing, etc., lot 20x80 feet; rented for $425, neighborhood first-class, two blocks from Court-st. cars, 5 minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. ferries.

MILL-ST.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, corner of Hamilton-av.—Those four 3-story, brick, metal roof dwellings, (No. 1 finished for a store,) all recently new-roofed and put in good repair, now rented to good tenants, 20x40 feet, lots nearly 20x100, situate within 20 feet of Hamilton-av. cars, 5 minutes' walk of ferry, half a block from Court-st. cars. Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage on the six last described properties for three years.

For minute particulars, see maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchenware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 21 Park-pl., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, with Villagye, Egri Kobanyai Sopronyi, Szekszardi, Budai, Somlai, Badai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholnogogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurient Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stoodard. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 348 Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Judge of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
O. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published, once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, } IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, } IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 5,537 for $500, Nos. 27,925, 27,926, 27,927, 27,928, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Parties were organized, and boats were started, but the boats were swept over the poles, throwing them into the river, and the canal-boats, which loomed up like the sides of a two-story barn, took so much wind that they could not be got across. Your correspondent volunteered to take charge of one of the crafts, but he soon found his extensive nautical experience at fault. The dozen men intrusted to him to do the poling, gave out from exhaustion when we had reached midway of the stream, and the voyage ended broadside along the bank, several rods below where we started. Here his valient crew nearly all deserted, and the undertaking was abandoned until the wind should lull.

It is needless to say that the greatest anxiety prevailed lest the enemy should discover our movements, and come down in force upon our weakened and almost defenceless ranks. By midnight the wind had gone down, and the work of crossing was prosecuted, until all our men had been brought away. By daylight, the troops, who had spent the night upon the banks hard at work, were marched back to their several camps, weary and exhausted. No doubt a great deal of good was accomplished strategetically, but the men declared they "couldn't see it."

Capt. LOUIS SCHAEFER, Second N. Y. S. M., has been in command of the ferry, assisted by First Lieutenant PENNETT COOPER. Both these gentlemen have been incessantly occupied, day and night, in picket duty and looking after the general affairs up and down the river. So severe have been their labors they seem very much worn out. They have had only some fifty men to guard three miles of the river frontier, and these are persons who are little better than raw recruits.

The troops have returned to their quarters, and unless called out again they will enjoy the next 24 hours of repose with a zest greatly heightened by their hardships and exposures.

It is believed that the rebels will attack the ferry today, shelling it from the opposite bank, unless a wholesome fear of our Parrot long range shell guns, now occupying the heights on our side, shall deter them from making the experiment.

I learn from the best authority, this morning, that Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, was mortally wounded, and was made a prisoner. Col. C. was a captain in the regular army, and but recently promoted.

I inclose a list of the wounded in the hospital of Gen. BAKER'S Brigade. The list of those in the general hospital here has already been forwarded to you. Several alterations and additions will have to be made hereafter.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. DWINELL for his active exertions in behalf of the wounded on Harrison's Island. Your correspondent, who witnessed his indefatigable labors, can bear testimony to his great skill and usefulness on the field.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

There are in all the hospitals in this vicinity about 165 wounded men. They are well cared for, so far as the circumstances of the case will allow. The surgeons seem skillful and devoted. Part of the men are in the new Brigade Hospital, which was nearly finished; part in a room at head-quarters; part in different regimental hospitals. The efficient Brigade Surgeon, Dr. CROSBY, sees every man personally, and is sure that none are neglected. The wounds generally are not of a very severe character.

Members of the Sanitary Commission, Drs. DENSLOW and KNAPP, came from Washington on Wednesday with various supplies for wounded soldiers. They have visited, as I understand, all the regiments which were in the engagement, and dispensed their comforts. The object of the Sanitary Commission is to furnish, without delay, aid and comfort, such as the emergencies of the case may require, or which the established system of Government supplies does not furnish, and which are supposed to be obtained from hospital funds.

As near as the number can be obtained, the list is as follows:

Men who crossed the river for the engagement	1,900
Killed and missing	700
Wounded	160

E. S.

Pooleville—Military Status before the Advance—The Reconnoissances and their Results—Two Skirmishes—The General Engagement—Description—General Baker's Speech to his Men—His Death—The Repulse—Terrible Slaughter—The Result—A Large Price, but a Good Bargain.

From an Another Correspondent.

POOLEVILLE, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Pooleville, where I now am, is about five miles from Edwards' Ferry, the present headquarters of Gen. BANKS. Ordinarily, its two hundred and fifty inhabitants vegetate comfortably and cosily, visiting Washington twice a year, Baltimore once annually, and New-York once in a life-time. The people are kind-hearted, sociable and generous, making strangers feel at once that they are, or can be, at home, and that it is their fault if all does not go well with them. Gen. STONE, with his troops, has been quartered here for a long time, in fact, since June last, until Sunday, the 20th inst. Having at last gotten his men under admirable discipline, and in good fighting trim, Gen. STONE notified Gen. BANKS that he was competent to any duty that might be assigned him, in the way of preparing the ground on the other side of the river, where it has long been deemed desirable for the force of the latter General to be stationed. Accordingly he was directed to cross the river at Edwards' Ferry, reconnoitre toward Leesburgh, and guard the subsequent advance of Gen. BANKS' Division, which was then stationed at Darnstown, a point some nine miles back from Pooleville.

On Sunday morning, Gen. STONE ordered Lieut. HOWE, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, with 20 men, to cross the Ferry and reconnoitre, which he did—going as far as within half a mile of Leesburgh. They met no one, saw no encampments, and concluded the rebels had vamosed, and that an advance might safely be made. This fact was reported to Gen. STONE, who early Monday morning directed five companies of the same regiment, viz., Companies A, C, G, H and I, to cross, and reconnoitre in greater force. This order was promptly executed, the men feeling in fine spirits at the prospect of an early launch against the rebellious hosts beyond Leesburgh. The result of the second reconnoissance did not differ materially from that of the former. The force marched uninterruptedly up to the very limits of Leesburgh, meeting not even a dog to indicate the presence of any human being. This was also reported to Gen. STONE, who, in common with everybody else, concluded that the rebel General had withdrawn his forces, and would probably make a stand either at Leesburgh, or just beyond it. In the meantime, the other five companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth had crossed and joined their comrades, who, under command of Col. DEVINS, of Worcester, were impatient for work. The entire regiment, not waiting for the balance of the brigade, pushed on a way, when suddenly a galling fire was sent into them from a Mississippi Regiment, numbering, it is estimated, 1,000 men. The Massachusetts men behaved finely, and returned the fire with coolness and precision, after which they retreated in good order to the *plateau* near the river bank. The surprise, as may be imagined, was absolute and all the more startling from the fact of the previous reconnoiterings. Still the loss was not very heavy, and under the cheering words of Col. DEVINS and his officers, the men became less nervous, and seemed ready and willing for more work, though they would doubtless rather know what was coming and where from, than be compelled to contend against an unseen foe. A similar skirmish, with the same result, took place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the entire force had crossed, and it seems somewhat singular that the Confederates did not take advantage of the confusion of the Union troops, and in force drive them into the river. However they didn't, and that's all we know about it.

The general engagement took place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following troops being therein:

The Massachusetts Fifteenth, Col. DEVINS, 700 men; the Massachusetts Twentieth, Col. LEE, 300 men; the California Regiment, Col. BAKER, 700 men; the Tammany Regiment, Col. COGSWELL, 200 men; Company B of Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of regulars, with two mountain howitzers. The entire force was under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. E. D. BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon. The General was in characteristically high spirits, and rode at he head of his column. He was well mounted, and any one who has ever seen him will readily believe that he appeared every inch a leader as he entered upon the discharge of his duty.

Shortly after the onward move the enemy fired from a ravine, and then appeared, in numbers apparently 4,000 men, just in front—though upon elevated ground—of our force. A lively half hour's interchange of complimentary shot was indulged in, with but little damage to our side, and apparently producing a corresponding effect among the ranks of the opponents, when a temporary lull occurred, and each belligerent watched anxiously for the next move of his opponent. After a not very long breathing spell, the skirmishers on the extreme right wing entered into a rather protracted trial of skill in marksmanship, which gradually drew in the main bodies on either side until an engagement worthy of the title battle finally commenced.

There can be no possible shadow of doubt that the men of the

MASSACHUSETTS FIFTEENTH

acquitted themselves like heroes, and that to them should be given all the credit that is due to the Union force. Had there been two other regiments of equal force and calibre, we would have a different tale to relate, and one less sorrowful than that which must now be given.

A regiment of Mississippians, which acquitted itself with great valor, charged full upon the gallant Fifteenth, but was glad enough to retire in about one half the time it took them to advance, though the havoc created in the ranks of the Bay Staters was far from inconsiderable.

The artillery of the enemy was well placed; they had greatly the advantage in location; their force was certainly three times as great as ours, and they knew perfectly their retreating strength and our corresponding weakness, but in spite of this, up to 4 o'clock he contest was by no means in their favor, while had here been a possibility of reinforcement from Gen. BANKS, the day would have been a Union gain. Towards 4½ o'clock our men began to falter, and the Tammany Regiment, which was not in full force, and was very badly cut up, began to waver, and the California regiment showed signs of weakness, which, though natural in humanity, were not excusable in soldiers. At this Gen. BAKER, who had been mounted during the entire day, and who rendered himself unnecessarily conspicuous and prominent, prompted by that high sense of honor which was born in him, rode up and down the line regardless to the last degree of his own danger, and exhorted his men to stand still, and not give up an inch. His words, his manner, his self-forgetfulness and his courage, put new life into his troops, and again they rallied to repel the onslaught of the recently reinforced and greatly elated foe, who now pressed furiously upon the centre of the Union column, and raked with unvarying success the left wing of our troops with their superiorly placed artillery. Gen. BAKER, about that time, sent a messenger to Gen. STONE, to inform him of the state of his wing, and the apparent necessity of a change of programme, when a sudden collapse of the California regiment again disconcerted him, and he rushed furiously to the front of his ranks, crying out as he rode up and down before them, "Men, boys, stand still! Don't stir. Remember your flag—remember your country! Fight for them, fight for me! Give three cheers for the old flag, and you'll feel better, this won't last long—fill up, fill up, and we'll make one charge and drive those rebels to their holes. Come on, come on, we'll beat 'em yet," and while he yet spoke, his long hair streaming to the wind, his bright eye flashing fire, and his noble form towering high above his charger's head, his men fell here and there, some calling wildly for their wives and homes, and others cheering for their flag. Thus he kept on urging them to stand, saying that relief would shortly be at hand, and that while he stayed they ought not to go, until suddenly shot in the heart, shot in the arm, shot in the neck and shot through the breast, he fell headlong from his horse, unconscious, dying, dead.

That confusion then reigned no one can doubt. The inspiring presence, the calm demeanor, the soldierly address of the recently arrived Gen. STONE failed to reassure the troops, and the order to retreat was given. Back to the water's edge in good order our men retreated, into the boats as many as could get were taken, and the dangerous task of recrossing was commenced. The enemy, with frantic yells of joy, rushed down as far as was necessary, and poured volley after volley upon them, so that those who were frightened and could not find room in the boats attempted to swim. Very many were killed while swimming, many others were swamped by the upsetting of the crowded boats, others were drowned who could not swim, and yet others who could swim, but who could not stand the galling fire, plunged recklessly into the water, and strangled in its cold embrace.

Arrived on the hither shore, no hospitable camp received them, but footsore and weary, wet and chilled, our men did as best they might, forgetting their own discomforts, while they attended cheerfully to the necessities of the wounded. The latter were brought principally to this place, and I append the list, which, in a less correct form, has been sent by telegraph through the Associated Press:

LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF OCT. 21, 1861.

2d Lieut., F. Wade, 1st California, Co. D, shoulder.
Private A. F. Hooper, 1st California, Co. A, side.
Private G. N. Hooper, 1st Cal., Co. A, shoulder, (dead.)
Private S. Randal, 1st Cal., Co. D, shoulder, (dead.)
Private C. Schaefer, 1st Cal., Co. C, shoulder.
Private F. Ellis, 1st Cal., Co. A, shoulder.
Private W. Brunj, 1st California, Co. G, left eye.
Private J. Steamburck, 1st California, Co. G, leg.
Private W. F. Holland, 1st California, Co. G, leg.
Private W. F. Poole, 15th Massachusetts, Co. H, side.
Private S. Sibley, 15th Mass., Co. H, both sides.
Private P. Sherbut, 15th Massachusetts, Co. G, knee.
Corporal J. P. Adams, 15th Mass., Co. F, skull.
Private L. Hale, 15th Mass., Co. H, shoulder.
Private F. Marble, 15th Mass., Co. G, shoulder.
Private J. Nixon, 1st Artillery, Co. F, arm.
Private E. Gallagher, Tammany, Co. K, arm.
Private P. Mahar, California, Co. G, knee.
Private J. H. Hapgood, 15th Mass., Co. A, hip.
Private F. Gulen, 15th Mass., Co. I, ancle.
Private D. L. Dana, 15th Mass., Co. H, foot.
Private N. C. Harkins, R. I. Artillery, shoulder.
Private J. Aspinwell, R. I. Artillery, shoulder.
Private H. H. Rugg, 15th Mass., Co. C, shoulder.
Private E. Harris, 15th Mass., Co. D, internal injury.
Private G. R. Madison, 3d R. I. Artillery, side.
Private B. W. Matison, 3d R. I. Artillery, both knees.
Private C. K. Hilton, California, Co. P, internal injury.
Private C. H. Kelly, California, Co. H, leg.
Corporal H. Collar, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private J. Kelly, 15th Mass., Co. G, arm.
Private D. C. Judd, 15th Mass., Co. H, leg.
Private E. C. Arnold, 15th Mass., Co. H, arm.
Private A. B. Belknap, 15th Mass., Co. G, chest.
Sergeant S. Doane, 15th Mass., Co. F, cheek.
Private E. L. Adams, 15th Mass., Co. F, cheek.
Private E. D. Taylor, 1st Cal., Co. A, arm.
Private J. Harvey, 1st Cal., Co. A, stomach.
Capt. S. S. Sloane, 15th Mass., Co. F, foot.
Sergeant P. Swords, Tammany, Co. H, head.
Sergeant E. Bunn, 1st Cal., Co. N, leg.
Corporal J. Paul, 1st Cal., Co. H, leg.
Private J. Lutze, 1st Cal., Co. A, thigh and neck.
Private T. R. B. Kenny, 1st Cal., Co. L, thigh and foot.
Private A. H. Rice, 15th Mass., Co. G, sodomen.
Private H. H. Allen, 1st Cal., Co. A, leg.
Private E. Harrington, 15th Mass., Co. H, wrist.
Private R. D. Seaver, 15th Mass., Co. D, arm.
Private Ed. Read, Tammany, Co. C, breast.
Color Sergeant R. G. Wood, 1st Cal., Co. I, each leg.
Private A. Allen, 1st Artillery, Co. I, shoulder.
Private R. P. Nichols, 1st Cal., Co. C, ankle and knee.
Private S. Sullivan, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private W. Smith, 1st Cal., Co. G, hip.
Private L. Rand, 1st Cal., Co. G, thigh.
Private T. Pilley, 1st Cal., Co. A, hip.
Private J. H. Sloane, 1st Cal., Co. C, back.
Private T. Watnuy, 15th Mass., Co. H, groin.
Private E. Jolieff, 20th Mass., Co. C, head.
Private J. Patterson, 1st Cal., Co. D, hip.
Private W. Cole, 1st Cal., Co. G, foot.
Private J. Holland, 15th Mass., Co. C, hip.
Private G. Shihle, 1st Cal., Co. G, foot.
Private S. G. Murphy, 1st California, Co. G, foot.
Private H. Coln, 1st California, Co. F, knee.
Private H. Rich, 1st California, Co. D, leg.
Private T. Pellig, 1st California, Co. A, hip.
Private J. H. Hoan, 1st California, Co. C, back.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Ward, 15th Mass., left leg.
Sergeant C. E. Tiffany, 15th Mass., Co. G, arm.
Corporal F. B. Robbins, 15th Mass., Co. G, throat.
Corporal B. L. Holbrook, 15th Mass., Co. G, foot.
Private C. H. Stone, 15th Mass., Co. H, foot and ankle.
Private R. T. Finney, 15th Mass., Co. D, thighs.
Private H. Day, 15th Mass., Co. D, foot.
Corporal G. L. Daniels, 15th Mass., Co. B, shoulder and wrist.
Private G. B. Sumners, 15th Mass., Co. B, thigh.
Private W. L. Fuller, 15th Mass., Co. G, thigh.
Private E. B. Pitt, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private E. R. Brown, 15th Mass., Co. H, neck.
Private A. Remick, 15th Mass., Co. I, chest.
Sergt. H. P. Georgson, 15th Mass., Co. A, arm.
Private A. W. Condery, 15th Mass., Co. A, neck and thigh.
Private E. Lord, 15th Mass., Co. A, ankle.
Private T. A. Southwick, 15th Mass., Co. H, ankle.
Private S. B. King, 15th Mass., Co. K, thigh.
Private S. L. Smith, 15th Mass., Co. C, hip.
Private W. Langer, 15th Mass., Co. H, shoulder.

Of these, very many are seriously wounded, and it is more than probable that at least one third of them will not recover.

Of the killed, it is impossible to give a list which would be approximately correct, and it would be cruel to send any other. Suffice it to say, that from the Massachusetts Fifteenth alone, there are missing 331, and that our entire loss cannot vary much from between 500 and 600 men.

Owing to the very high wind which has prevailed all day, the crossing has been exceedingly difficult, and Gen. BANKS, with the greater proportion of his force, yet remains this side of the river. The camp fire-lights gleam peacefully on both sides of the river, and not a sound has been heard to-day, save the groans of the wounded and the dying, which would indicate a state of war, or of aught unpeaceful.

The casualties amongst the officers were very numerous. Three Colonels were disabled: Col. BAKER (dead;) Col. COGSWELL, (dead;) and Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, severely wounded and taken prisoner, while Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, has lost a leg.

Individual instances of heroism are numerous. Everybody tells of hair-breadth escapes, wonderful charges, remarkable dodges and miraculous shots; but as I have a clear and distinct recollection of the "destruction of the Black Horse Cavalry at Bull Run, by the Fire Zouaves," I propose to confine myself less to romance than to fact.

The strong wind, as before intimated, having deterred General BANKS' Division from crossing in force, a general engagement is necessarily postponed. In the meantime, we can bury our dead, nurse the wounded, think shudderingly of Bull Run and Leesburgh, and wonder what next? An advantage, doubtless, was gained in this, that by the withdrawal of all the Confederate force from Leesburgh, Gen. BANKS has been able, without trouble or disaster, to move his force in part across the river, and it may be that the sacrifice was none too much to give for the advantage. That an early engagement will take place for the possession of Leesburgh proper, there can be no doubt; and it is believed that the result of the conference between Gens. BANKS and MCCLELLAN will show that good may be drawn even from this apparent Nazareth of battles. One point should undoubtedly be made before the country in justification of the apparent failure of Gen. BAKER'S command. Our army had to cross the river somewhere, and wherever it did cross, it would be in the face of an enemy. Therefore, so to speak, a forlorn hope of some 1,600 men was sent across at Edwards' Ferry, which drew down the entire force of the enemy, and exposed their strength, thus enabling, as I said above, the army under BANKS to cross unmolested and unhurt to the desired point. The movement was planned by Gen. STONE, and, as executed by Gen. BAKER, though terrible in one aspect, seems entitled to praise and commendation when viewed in a clearly military and strategic point of view. Therefore, while we weep, let us rejoice.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR BY COL. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

COLONEL: I briefly reported to you on the 9th inst., that the rebels had landed on this island, partially destroyed the camp of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and had been driven off by our troops.

I now report in detail the results of the attack. For the better understanding of the several movements, it may be well to state that the enemy landed about four miles from this port. The place may be recognized on the map by three ponds and a mound; that the island there is about three-fourths of a mile wide; that a short distance below it narrows to some two hundred yards, then widens again, and at camp the distance across is about five-eighths of a mile; that a succession of three or four sand ridges run on the sea side parallel to the coast along the island, and low swampy ground interspersed with sand hillocks; some bushes and a few trees extend along the harbor side, both shores being a sandy beach.

WILSON'S camp is near the seacoast, and a short mile from the fort. The two batteries spoken of in his report, and to which he retreated—batteries Lincoln and Totten—are, the first on the harbor, and the other on the Gulf side, about 400 yards from Fort Pickens.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. I was awakened by the officer of the day, who reported that a picket driven in had reported the landing of sixty men on the point. Having little confidence in the correctness of this report, I directed that no alarm should be made, and shortly after he reported that the alarm was false. About 3½ o'clock he again reported that volleys of musketry were heard at the camp of the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers. I immediately ordered the roll to be beaten, Major VODGES to take two companies and proceed to the spot, and Maj. ARNOLD to man the guns on the ramparts on the space.

About half an hour after this time the firing was heavy, and the light of the burning camp seen. I sent a staff officer to communicate with Maj. VODGES, who returned very soon and said he had fallen in with a large body of the enemy on the inside shore, and could not find the Major. I immediately ordered Maj. ARNOLD to proceed to support Maj. VODGES, with two companies, and at the same time sent an order to Col. WILSON to advance and attack the enemy. I also dispatched a staff officer on board the steamer *McClellan*, with orders for him to take position opposite the landing-place, and open on the enemy; unfortunately at the same time directing him to go to the Potomac, lying near, and ask for some men to assist him in case landing was necessary. Capt. POWELL directed him to tow his ship to the scene of action, which so delayed him that he did not arrive until after the enemy had vacated. Capt. POWELL acted from the best of motives, and, under ordinary circumstances, from correct principles, but the result was unfortunate, as the *McClellan* could have driven the rebel steamers away, and we must have made prisoners of most of the invaders.

At the request of Maj. ARNOLD, late in the morning, I sent forward a light field gun, which, however, did not reach until the affair was over.

As I propose only briefly to allude to the volunteers, I respectfully refer you to the official report (marked A) of the Colonel of the regiment. The picket of this regiment, and the guards, sustained its principal, if not entire loss, and behaved well. Capt. DALY'S company, on duty with the regulars, did good service, and the Captain is spoken of by Maj. ARNOLD in terms of high approbation. He had two men killed. Capt. BAILEY'S company was at a battery, and was not called out; he was performing his appropriate duty during the fight. Maj. VODGES, with Companies A, First Artillery, and E, Third Infantry, proceeded behind the Spanish fort, about a mile from this fort, when, from the obscurity of the night, he found himself and command completely intermingled with the enemy. He was immediately recognized and made prisoner, the command devolving on Capt. HILDT, of the Third Infantry, who disengaged his command from their perilous position, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, and finally, with great gallantry, forced them to retreat, he being ably supported by Lieut. ZEILEY, my Assistant AdjotanisGeneral, who volunteered for the occasion, with a loss of ten killed.

Maj. ARNOLD at this moment came up, and, the enemy retreating, followed on.

During this time, Maj. POWER and Lieut. JACKSON, whom I had successively sent on to push forward the Zouaves, succeeded in getting some collected, and Col. WILSON also advancing, the enemy precipitately retreating.

Maj. ARNOLD, Capt. ROBERTSON, and Lieut. SHIPLEY'S Companies promptly followed and attacked, and as they were embarking, the other companies arriving upon the ground successively, Capt. ROBERTSON opened a heavy fire at short musket range on the crowded masses, and Lieut. SHIPLEY, some fifteen minutes later, joined him, and their fire must have been very effective. This was continued so long as they were within range. When they got beyond it, the Major ordered the men to cease firing, and to give them three cheers, to which there was no response.

During the time of this occurrence, Maj. POWER came up with two small companies of Zouaves, and subsequently Col. WILSON, with a portion of his regiment.

When it is considered that less than 200 regulars, with some 50 volunteers, pursued five times their number four miles and expelled them, under a heavy fire, from the island they had desecrated, it will, I trust, be considered an evidence of their having gallantly performed their duty. The plan of attack of the enemy was judicious, and, if executed with ordinary ability, might have been attended with serious loss; but he failed in all save the burning of one-half of the tents of the Sixth Regiment, which, being covered with bushes, were very combustible, and in rifling the trunks of the officers. He did not reach within 500 yards of the batteries, the guns of which he was to spike, nor within a mile of the fort he was to enter pell-mell, the fugitives retreating before his victorious arms. I have now in my possession nine spikes taken from the bodies of the dead, designed for our guns.

Our loss is, of regulars, 4 killed, 20 wounded, most very slightly; and 8 missing, among whom is Major VODGES; of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 10 killed, 6 wounded and 16 missing.

The enemy lost, as known to us, 14 killed, including one Captain; 7 wounded, including one Lieutenant,—two have since died, and 5 officers and 22 enlisted men prisoners; and, as he was known to have carried off some of his dead, and probably most of his wounded, those in our hands being severely so, and unable to be removed, and as the heaviest loss is supposed to have been in the boats at the reembarkation, it was probably three times as great in killed and wounded as I have named.

I close, with the agreeable duty of naming to you the officers engaged, who so faithfully performed their duty. I mention Major VODGES first, who unfortunately was taken prisoner before a gun on our part was fired, to say that, as second in command, and my executive officer, he has efficiently and industriously performed his duty during the whole time of my command, and his services have been very valuable. Major ARNOLD, who succeeded to the command after the capture of his superior conducted the affair with great gallantry, prudence and ability; he speaks in the highest terms of Capts ROBERTSON and HEILDT, and Lieuts. SHIPLEY and SEELEY, and, indeed, of all the others whose names I give Major POWER and Lieut. REESE, of the Engineers; Lieuts. DUAINE, LANODON, JACKSON and TAYLOR, of the United States Army, and Capt. DOLE, of the New-York Volunteers; and it gives me great pleasure to append the names of non-commissioned officers and privates named by their company commanders for distinguished good conduct and to recommend them to the favorable notice of the Government. The following are the companies of Majors VODGES and ARNOLD who participated in the battle, and (with a very few exceptions of individuals) to whom the greatest praise is due: Company A, First Artillery; Company H, Second Artillery, and Companies C and E, Third Infantry.

I estimated the force of the enemy at 1,200 or 1,500, having closely observed them through a fine telescope as they retreated. The two pedge steamers, and a large barge of equal size, and five or six launches, were all crowded with troops, and the almost unanimous estimate of the officers is 1,500, from personal observation.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, yours,
HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General Washington, D. C.

STATEMENTS OF THREE NEGRO FUGITIVES.

The following is an account of the attack on BILLY WILSON'S camp, as given by three contrabands who were sent here in the *McClellan*, by Col. BROWN, from Fort Pickens. They are PETER DYSON, an intelligent black man, about 35 years of age, who, with his wife, a yellow woman, escaped from a Mrs. HADSON, a boarding-house keeper in Pensacola; they got to Fort Pickens in a skiff, about two and a half months ago. DYSON is a first-rate mason and bricklayer, and has worked on the Government forts at Pensacola for the last twenty years. The third is a young colored married woman, about 25 years old, who was owned by COLE CROSBY, and hired out to a Mrs. WM. O'BRIEN at Pensacola, and ran away to her owner at Perdita, below Fort Pickens, because her mistress wanted her to do the housework, and pay her 75 cents a day besides, which she would have to earn by working out. She left Perdita with two men, in a sloop, and while beating up for Fort Pickens, was fallen in with by the *Colorado*, and taken on board, and to the fort; her name is OLIVE KELLY, and she has been at the fort about a month. From the three we gleaned the following:

Between 3 and 4 A. M. firing was heard about two miles from the Fort, beyond WILSON'S camp; and it appeared subsequently, by information got from the prisoners, that a deserter, who had been paid off from Pickens two days previous, had given such information to the Confederates as induced them to land on the inside beach, and cross over to the south beach, and so come upon WILSON'S camp suddenly, without encountering the heavy guns of the batteries. They first came upon and shot two of WILSON'S picket guards, and drove in the rest near the old Spanish fort, following up the Zouaves and driving them from the camp, and setting the tents and stores and camp equipage on fire. As soon as a messenger reached the Fort, (previous to the fire,) Col. BROWN ordered out thirty regulars, under Major VODGES and Lieuts. LANELEY and TAYLOR, who lost no time in marching to the scene of commotion, where they encountered a large body of the invading force, who surrounded them and demanded their surrender. Major VODGES, being in advance, seeing himself overpowered, and without support from the Zouaves, surrendered as a prisoner and, with two or three men, was disarmed. Lieut. TAYLOR was also grasped by the arm, and told to surrender, but, suddenly extricating himself, drew his sword, and said if they wanted it they must fight for it, and giving the word, "Open order, Fire," to his men, commenced an attack on the enemy, who had been divided whilst setting fire to the tents. In the meantime Lieut. LANELEY had galloped back to the Fort, and obtained from Col. BROWN a reinforcement of two companies of regulars, which marched in double-quick to the conflict.

The Confederates finding that the alarm was general, and having succeeded in firing the tents, &c., retired before the small body of troops rallied under Lieut. TAYLOR, this time taking their route through a swamp-wood and along the inside beach, firing as they retreated, on the regulars and some Zouaves who had rallied to their assistance. In this way they reached the rebel flotilla, which consisted of four lighters, a number of six and eight oared launches, and two steam-tugs,—which latter were hard aground,—at about 6 o'clock A. M. The landing had taken place at about two miles from the old Spanish Fort, and upon first arriving at this point on their reatreat, Major VODGES and the other prisoners were taken off to the launches, the rebels wading over the flats to get to them, and aboard the steamers, which did not float for a full half-hour. In the meantime the two companies of regulars had come up, and with a few Zouaves, fired volley after volley upon the rebels. One launch was so riddled that she sunk between the dry-dock and Navy-yard, as she was being towed back by the steamer, and after the rebels (some of whom were wounded, had been transferred to the steamer. While the steamers were stuck fast, scores were seen to fall overboard under the fire from the shore, and from information received next day, upon the arrival of a flag of truce. It is supposed that between three and four hundred fell. In the first attack, eight of our side (privates) were killed and two wounded. Fifteen rebels were killed between the camps and Spanish Fort, on the retreat before the regulars. They were buried in the sand, but disinterred the next day and delivered over to Lieut. SLAUGHTER, C. S. A., under the flag of truce. He had come over to reclaim the dead. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken, three of whom were wounded, also three officers, and a Major ANDERSON, (mortally wounded, and supposed to be a brother of Gen. ANDERSON, U. S. A.) The latter died, and his body was given up to Lieut. SLAUGHTER, as were three doctors of the C. S. A. The rebels took on board their boats many wounded, and great numbers were shot dead while wading in the water. Just as the reëmbarkation of the rebels took place, a steam tug, *The Time*, made her appearance, with reinforcements, but upon seeing the state of things ashore, she contented herself by taking in tow the launches, which had hauled off from under the raking fire of the troops on shore. The flotilla had a narrow escape, as the *Potomac*, upon observing the fire at WILSON'S camp, got under way, and was towed by the *McClellan* just within shelling distance as the rebels got their steamers afloat, and left the Island for the Navy-yard. Two false alarms had been given on the previous night, or Col. BROWN was heard to say he would, instead of 30 men, have ordered out a sufficient force at once to have given a greater defeat to the rebels. It seems WILSON'S men have not the best reputation in the world for subordination, as they have got a decidedly bad habit of talking back to their officers, and Col. BROWN has ordered that any insubordinate Zouave shall be sent to the Fort, to be taught better manners under the officers of the regular army.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE ZOUAVES.

The following private letter from one of WILSON'S Zouaves engaged in the affair on Santa Rosa Island, will be found interesting:

CAMP BROWN, NEAR FORT PICKENS, Oct. 10.

DEAR SON: Yesterday morning, the 9th, between 3 and 4 o'clock, our camp was suddenly aroused by the firing of quick and heavy volleys of musketry in the direction where our furthest guards were posted. In a few moments the drums beat for every man to rally, and though the companies at present together, assembled under arms in pretty quick time, they had scarcely received an order before the tents were almost entirely surrounded by the enemy who had left the opposite shore about midnight in large force crossed over to Santa Rosa in boats, rafts and scows towed by small, light draft steamers, landed about two miles up the island and then marched down to our encampment. On their way to our quarters they were first hailed by one of our picket-guard, who getting no friendly response, fired into them, after giving the proper alarm, and then fell instantly from a shot in the breast. He was quite a young man, a member of our own company, and though seriously regretted, his death at the post of duty and danger is regarded as both highly honorable to himself and to his company. The outer guard, after exchanging several shots with the enemy, were compelled to retire. As the Secessionists advanced toward camp, they encountered and killed a couple of the inner guard, which ran in, and then the rebels were right upon us.

When the Southerners fired the first volley in our camp, we were drawn up in line across our parade-ground, about 150 feet beyond the rear of our tents. Had we stood directly in front of their fire, instead of having the end of our line toward it, many of us would have fallen. As it was, no one was hurt. For awhile the air was filled with whistling balls, and as we did not know whether we were surprised by hundreds or thousands, there was considerable confusion, and our force was somehow divided, one portion being with the Colonel, and the other with the Lieutenant-Colonel. Things were just now in a very trying shape, as it was impossible to say what would be the result of any movement ordered by our officers. The Colonel was withdrawing his men by degrees towards the fort, when the regulars from that place, who had heard the alarm, came down in double-quick time to our relief. While our officers were uncertain whether to risk our lives by engaging with unknown numbers or wait for aid from the fort, the Secessionists plundered the officers' tents, and then set fire to the entire camp, destroying it all excepting the tents of one company and half of those belonging to the company located alongside of us. They went through each avenue of tents in parties, setting everything on fire. Among other violent deeds, they murdered a member of our company, who had been sick in quarters for some time. His name was DENNIS GANLEY, a man of 35 or 37 years. He leaves a wife and three children residing in Williamsburgh.

It was growing light when the enemy commenced their retreat, and then their part of the fun was over, for they had just started on their return to their boats, when a warm and vigorous pursuit was commenced by both regulars and volunteers. When too closely pressed they turned and made some show of fight—those that were in the rear,—but the mass of them threw everything loose away, and ran as fast as they could for the place where they landed. Dozens of the rebels and a few on our side were killed in the running fight to the beach, but it was during the reembarkation that vengeance was visited upon them. Those in boats escaped with comparative ease, but as they crowded upon unmanageable scows and rafts, which had to be towed back, it was impossible to get out of musket range for a long time, and while in that pitiable situation, our men poured volley after volley into them. They fell by scores; it was a perfect slaughter. They left behind about 40 of their number prisoners, who say that the Southerners came over especially to destroy the "Wilson Zouaves."

They killed but ten of the volunteers, and half a dozen regulars. Flags of truce have passed between the two commanding officers, as to dead, wounded, prisoners, &c., and the Secessionists say that in killed, wounded and missing their loss is between 300 and 400. We suppose they have some of our men prisoners, as a dozen or so are missing—among them two of our company.

Among the property burned in our camp were the new uniforms presented to us by the State of New-York, and which were worn for the first time on dress parade last Sunday. New tents are now going up in place of those destroyed, and we shall soon be all comfortable again.

There was an alarm again this morning, and the men were out ready for an attack in five minutes, but fortunately the alarm was a false one. I think the enemy are too sore to give us another turn just yet, but the rebel prisoners say that they will repeat their visit before long. We will have to sleep with one eye open, be ready for them when they come, and do our best. We hope to have more force the next time they give us an early morning call.

There is but one war vessel lying here at present. She gave us no assistance during the attack yesterday morning; but I understand that a part of her crew are to come ashore at night after this, and assist us in keeping watch, and also aid us in repelling any invasion of the Island.

There is one thing to be remarked in this affair. With one or two exceptions the men shot during the darkness of the night were all killed instantly. Nearly all the wounding happened to the Secessionists when they were at the beach making their escape. I am all safe. Your affectionate father.

FOR KEY WEST.

The United States steam transport *George Peabody*, after having her guards taken off, and thoroughly overhauled, now lies at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River. She will load for Key West and Fort Pickens. Her cargo will consists of 100 head of cattle, hay and provisions.

ABANDONMENT OF SHIP ISLAND BY THE REBELS.

FORT PICKENS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The rebels evacuated Ship Island last week, and it is in our possession. It is not known how many men they had, or how many guns,—not many of the latter. It is quite an important place, guards a fine harbor, and is on the line of communication between Mobile and New-Orleans *via* the Mississippi.

NAVAL SURGEONS.

The Naval Medical Board, now in session at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, have reported qualified for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the navy, the following gentlemen:

John B. Ackley, Penn.,	Chas. H. Giberson, Vt.,
G. H. E. Baumgarten, Mo.,	Chas. T. Hubbard, Mass.,
D. R. Bannan, Penn.,	Luther M. Lyon, Va.
John H. Clarke, N. H.,	

Twenty vacancies still remain to be filled. Qualified young men, under twenty-six years of age, wishing to go before the Board, should request a permit from the Secretary of the Navy, stating age, place of birth and residence, accompanying their application with a testimonial or testimonials of moral character.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 26.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen, &c.*—Wm. Haas, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Kate Schrader and son, Evansville, Ind.; A. Kusenberg, Philadelphia; Louis Mendelssohn, S. Gelershofer, both of New-York; Henry Karsten, Philadelphia; John Xantus, Mrs. H. Michels, 4 children and servant, all of California; Joseph Milliken, Miss Mary Milliken, both of Hamilton, Ohio; Gabriel Blumer and son, New-York; Capt. Louis Sammy, Bremen; Mrs. Maria Busch, Mrs. Caroline Strieber, Th. Hehner, all from St. Louis, Henry Gross, L. Grotrian, D. Wilkens, Friedr. Plener, Fr. E. Dauer, Miss Hannah Pappenheimer, Gustav Ross, H. Kafton and lady, Jacob Frank, S. Seidenberger, Julius Fennebers

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3151. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.

A BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels at Romney by Gen. Kelly.

Capture of Prisoners, Cannon and Camp Equipage.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Brilliant Charge of Fremont's Body Guard Against Two Thousand Rebels.

SPRINGFIELD OCCUPIED BY GEN. FREMONT.

Price's Retreat to Arkansas Cut Off.

Forward Movement of the National Forces in Kentucky.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

A VARIETY OF RUMORS.

The city has been full of rumors again to-day. Among them stories that Gen. McCLELLAN has resigned, and that his resignation will be accepted; that a court of inquiry is to be ordered on the late movement toward Leesburgh, to ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, and who was responsible for its result. Then again, it is stated that the fleet congregated at Fortress Monroe has tried its hand on Norfolk, and has captured that great reservoir of artillery. Few place any reliance on the first of these reports, and almost everybody credited the latter.

THE SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The success of Gen. KELLY in Western Virginia is reported at the White House to-day, and gives us, the hopes and encouragement we lost after the disaster at Leesburgh.

GEN. MC'LELLAN OVER THE RIVER.

Gen. McCLELLAN remained over the river last night, not returning to Washington until about noon to-day. No movements have taken place of any moment, though great expectations are entertained.

MORE REVIEWS.

There is to be a grand review of the infantry on this side of the Potomac to-morrow afternoon, and on the parade-ground east of the Capitol. And on Tuesday there is to be a review of the Divisions of Gens. SMITH and McCALL.

THE CONFISCATION LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

The Government is rapidly preparing for enforcing the Confiscation law passed by the last Congress. Yesterday attachments were served against a lot of furniture belonging to a man named SHIELDS, who is a Captain in the rebel army, and who owns a number of houses and lots in Washington. This is to be a special case, and if the law is sustained, the Government will at once proceed to confiscate the property of every known rebel as fast as it may come within the jurisdiction of our arms.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Herald's* story that the rebel batteries extend twenty miles along the Potomac, is a "lie well told." The fact is, that the batteries extend only five miles, and are not so formidable that they cannot be silenced.

The rebel steamer *Page* has been obliged to take refuge in Occoquan Creek, and, from the rapidity with which our lines are reaching that point, there seems a fair probability of her inland communications being soon cut off. Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S pickets already extended below Pohick Church, and a glance at the map will show his proximity to the Occoquan. I am sure that the rebels will not have long to boast of their temporary blockade of the Potomac, and that we shall have our bivalves as fresh as ever. The friends of good oysters are, however, impatient for the welcome day.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

An application was made to Provost Judge FRIEZE, of Alexandria, yesterday, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When JOHN A. WASHINGTON left for the rebel army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one TURNER. TURNER, however, soon caught the secession fever and went down to Occoquan Creek to join the rebels there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away. The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one able-bodied man, a slave, named GABRIEL JOHNSON, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. GABRIEL was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could,—hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which GABRIEL has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge FRIEZE complimented GABRIEL for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

The Government will undoubtedly take possession of such estates as this and of all property whatsoever belonging to men who have joined the rebel army, and audit and pay the claims of Union men against them. The house of the rebel Col. PERRY at Alexandria, now occupied by Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, and which is just as the family left it in all haste, including their slave servants, is but one of many similar mansions that have no claimants but the Government. It is a curious fact that in this house are three portraits of Mr. BUCHANAN.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK FIRM IN LUCK.

Another New-York firm—Messrs. ROBINSON, POWELL & Co.—succeeded, to-day, by means of affidavits made before the Provost Judge, in causing the seizure of the goods of an Alexandria merchant, to secure a claim of fifteen hundred dollars. It must be remembered, however, that Provost-Judge FRIEZE does not interfere in these civil cases unless they can be in some way connected with the rebellion, or the debtor is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Judge FRIEZE declares that, whether it be a Court of law or not, his is a Court of equity, and so far as he is able, he will do justice between man and man. It is understood that the Administration indorses this view of the power of the Provost Court. We may therefore see, as our army proceeds South, another army of civilians following in its wake, to settle up old scores with Dixie. The army of collection will equal the army of occupation.

DISPATCHES FROM CALIFORNIA.

Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph was opened, the President has received a number of dispatches over that line. These embrace, first, the announcement from the President of the Overland Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and expressing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific. Gov. DOWNEY, of California, expresses, in the name of the people of that State, their congratulations at the completion of the noble enterprise that places them in immediate communication with the capital and with their fellow-citizens in the East. May the golden links of the Constitution ever unite us a happy and free people."

The President and Secretary of the California Pioneers, the oldest organization on the Pacific coast, send greetings to the President of the United States. As a Society loyal, and as a State loyal, they pray God to save one and indivisible our glorious Union.

LELLAND STANFORD sends from Sacramento the following:

"To-day California is but a second's distance from the National Capital. Her patriotism with electric current throbs responsive to that of her sister States, and holds civil liberty and union above all price."

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance send the following:

To the President of the United States:

Greeting—Liberty, union, temperance, one and inseparable, forever. By order,

(Signed) JOHN WADE, P. G. W. P.

The Mayor of Stockton transmits as follows:

"Stockton sends greeting to your Excellency, with the assurance that she is true to the Constitution and the Union, and for the thorough crushing out of rebellion."

Gov. NYE, in behalf of the the Territory of Nevada, dated Carson City, says:

"Mountain-bound Nevada avails herself of the earliest opportunity to send upon the wings of lightning to her national home, assurance of her filial attachment to the Union, as framed by our fathers, and her earnest sympathies are with those who are striving to maintain it."

The following is dated at the Capitol, Carson City, Nevada Territory, through her first Legislative Assembly:

To the President and People of the United States: Greeting:

Nevada for the Union, ever true and loyal. The last-born of the nation will be the last to desert the flag. Our aid to the extent of our ability can be relied upon to crush rebellion.

(Signed) J. L. VAN BAKELEN, President.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NAVY-YARD.

President LINCOLN visited the Navy-Yard last evening.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Disastrous Rout of the Rebels at Romney.

GEN. KELLY AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

NEW CREEK, Va., Sunday, Oct. 27.

Gen. KELLY marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained.

GEN. KELLY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to-day received the following dispatch, dated

ROMNEY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 26—P. M.

In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLY, Commanding.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF A REBEL PRISONER TO ESCAPE FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning one of the sentinels on the dock surrounding Fort Lafayette had his attention attracted to one of the port-holes in the Fort by an unusual noise. He at once regulated his movements with reference to that spot, when he soon discovered that one of the Secessionist prisoners was working to make his escape. Mr. LAWLER was the adventurous individual—the gentleman who was arrested some weeks ago at Crestline, Ohio, bearing dispatches to the rebel Confederacy. This was the man who was found in the act of offering stealthy defiance to the walls of the Fort. LAWLER appears to have procured a key which fitted the padlock which fastened the grating of the port-hole, and with it had opened the grating. He had also been provided with a new wash-tub and a rope, and also a life-preserver. He had $47 50 in gold and his gold watch packed in a bladder and fastened in one of his pockets. Having packed his valise, he placed it in the tub; he then fastened a rope to a tub, let the tub out of the port-hole, and after securing the rope, bid good-by to Fort Lafayette, and entered the tub himself. He then began sailing for the ground, all the while closely watched by the sentinel, who permitted the bold LAWLER, his tub and cargo to land on the dock in safety. But no sooner had he landed than he was commanded to surrender or be shot.

Mr. LAWLER certainly did not fancy the shooting part, so he surrendered, and suggested to the sentinel that he take the bladder containing the gold watch and the $47 50 in money, and allow him to go back into the Fort through the port-hole, and have nothing said about it. But the sentinel was not to be bribed by Mr. LAWLER. He alarmed the garrison, and Lieut. WOOD, the officer of the port, had the prisoners' roll called to see if all his prisoners were in the fort. He then had LAWLER secured in double irons and placed in the guard-house. As the sentinel had had occason to order off one of three vessels which had been laying very close into the fort during the night, Lieut. WOOD ordered a boat to be manned, and taking some soldiers with him, duly armed, he proceeded to the three vessels referred to and had them taken under the guns of the revenue-cutter *Bibb*. The sea was very rough at the time of the boarding.

It seems that Lieut. GRAHAM in command of the *Bibb*, received the order to hold the three vessels in rather a sour manner, and was a good deal unwilling to do anything in the matter. It is stated in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, that the *Bibb* has been somewhat neglectful of its prisoners for some time past.

Yesterday LAWLER said that he had not succeeded, but if he had, by that time (afternoon) he would have been in Dixie's Land. He told the officers in charge that they might search for a better Secessionist, but they would have to go further South than Fort Lafayette to find a truer one.

It appears that Mr. LAWLER has lately received some visits from ladies, with skirts of an extraordinary size. Hereafter, visitors will doubtless be subjected to close scrutiny.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Occupation of Springfield by the National Forces.

Brilliant Charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard upon Two Thousand Rebels.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,
NEAR HARMANSVILLE, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Capt. McKeever, Asst-Adjt.-Gen.:

Yesterday afternoon, Major SEAGOYNE, at the head of my guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, at their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-house, and retired upon a reinforcement, which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such a very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. FREMONT'S body-guard numbers 300.

[Ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek, it will be recollected, Springfield has been in possession of the rebels, and they have thus been able more readily to keep communication open between Arkansas and Missouri, where, until recently, PRICE has been operating. They have also had possession of Lebanon, some distance northeast of Springfield, and it is said they have collected there a large quantity of army stores, which will, of course, now fall into the hands of Gen. FREMONT.—ED. TIMES.]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VICTORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"The following dispatch has been received, announcing a most brilliant victory at Springfield by Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard, numbering 150 men:

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, Oct. 25—10 A. M.

GENERAL: I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M. I met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception, but your guard with one feeling made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 150 men. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Major WAITE'S command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war-cry, "FREMONT and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

(Signed) CHARLES SEAGONI,
Major Commanding Bodyguard.

Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Major SEAGONI was guided to the town, from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon roads, by Judge OWENS. The camp was just outside of the City.

Maj. SEAGONI was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.

There was a good deal of fighting in Springfield, and from the houses, two Secessionists, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Maj. SEAGONI was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. PEARCE, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of that increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intend to take South with them, but which will of course fall into our hands.

The loss of either is not stated.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 27.

The fifty prisoners taken in the battle at Fredericktown have been put to work on the trenches at Cape Girardeau.

The accounts of Major SCOFIELD, who commanded the batteries in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

Jeff. THOMPSON escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

Major FRANK WHITE, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is a son of a prominent New-York lawyer.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 27.

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers around Washington and in Kentucky, and arrange for allotment rolls for remitting a portion of their pay to their families.

It appears from official data that Pennsylvania has 70,000 men in the field, and thirty additional regiments organizing, a portion of which are ready to move. All will be in service within a month, making a grand army of over 100,000 men, besides having material for fifty additional regiments if needed.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Temporary Delay at Hampton Roads.

An Experimental Landing of the Forces.

Probable Departure of the Expedition on Saturday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

It was supposed by every person connected with this gigantic naval and military expedition to the Southern coast, that to-day would have found us well past Cape Henry, and the prows of the gallant vessels all pointing in the direction of our destination. The Fates, however, and Gen. SHERMAN, have decided that it should be otherwise. I have already informed you of the delay attending the final preparations for departure. The sea ran high the day succeeding our arrival here, and it was impossible to distribute coal and stores. Even after the weather favored, and Capt. SAXTON, the Division Quartermaster, with his able assistants, Capts. HAZALL and FULLER, had put their forces energetically to the work, there was, as there always has been, and ever will be where great labor has to be performed, vexatious occurrences which no prudence could have prevented, and annoying contingencies for which none could be prepared; and not until last evening was everything in readiness.

The officers and men were in the midst of their rejoicings at the prospect of speedy relief from the state of tedious inaction which always exists on board a crowded ship, when Gen. SHERMAN unexpectedly dampened their gladness by an order directing the disembarkation of the entire force. This order, couched in terse military terms, requiring the men to land in the line of battle, with ammunition and complete equipments, afforded great latitude for conjecture as to its object, and all manner of ridiculous surmises were current. The one most generally received was, that a demonstration would be made upon Sewell's Point, where a saucy battery belonging to the rebels is erected. The minds of many were prepared to accept this solution of the vexed question, because it had not been altogether unanticipated that the iron-clad *Merrimac* might at any moment round the sandy promontory, and escape to sea. The battery at the Point commands the channel, and with these guns in possession of our forces the chances of running the blockade in that direction would be materially lessened. I have heard grave fears expressed for the safety of the fleet as it lies at anchor here. Should the rebels be desperate enough for the undertaking, there is no doubt that a vessel such as the *Merrimac* is said to be could do immense injury to these unprotected transports. What could prevent her coming down some moonlight night and pouring a few broadsides of shells into our midst? The vessels are so numerous and close together that the havoc in such a case would be enormous. Of course, the rebel vessel would be speedily overpowered by the sheer weight of numbers, but desperate men fighting for a desperate cause, might, in the opinion of experienced persons, do much mischief in this way. However, they have seen fit not to trouble us, and their opportunity will have passed away ere this reaches you.

These calculations of the object of the debarkation have all been dispelled by the developments of this morning. Instead of attacking Sewell's Point, the soldiers are landing among friends on the beach beneath the frowning battlements of Fortress Monroe. Gen. SHERMAN determined upon this step in order to demonstrate with what expedition the troops could land upon the enemy's shore. The facilities for disembarking are thus made manifest, and the men have the great advantage of practicing the parts they will be called upon to perform upon a more important and vastly more trying occasion. The landing is now in progress, and surf boats, manned by the crews of the ships-of-war and of the transports, each capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred soldiers a trip, are used. The whole day is likely to be consumed by the undertaking, and I doubt whether I can give the result in this letter.

I am glad to inform you of the safety of the steamer *Ericsson*, about which much anxiety was felt. She did not leave Annapolis until 24 hours after the departure of the rest of the fleet, in consequence of a difficulty in getting the horses pertaining to HAMILTON'S Battery on board, and on her passage down the Chesapeake her pilot ran her aground on the bar off the mouth of the Potomac. His excuse for the mishap is the fact that the channel buoys have been displaced by the rebels, and in this instance the buoy had been removed to a point where there were but ten feet of water. The explanation is not received with entire satisfaction by the Captains of the fleet, who say a Chesapeake pilot should know his business better than to be put astray by a change in the position of a channel buoy. The steamer struck when the tide was falling, and had to wait for high water before she got off, causing a detention of over twelve hours. She reached very near Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, but it was too dark to come by the Horseshoe Shoals, and it was not until yesterday morning that we were rejoiced by the sight of her.

I have just learned that Gen. SHERMAN this afternoon will transfer his headquarters to the frigate *Wabash*. He will not take any of his staff with him excepting Capt. PELOUZE, Assistant Adjutant-General. The *Wabash*, you know, is flag-ship of the Squadron, and Commodore DUPONT was anxious to have Gen. SHERMAN with him, that they might frequently consult upon the weighty affairs which are entrusted to their guidance.

An incident, which speaks well for the patriotism and good feeling of the troops stationed at this post, (Fortress Monroe,) has been brought to my attention. When this expedition was organized it was believed that fifteen days' rations would be amply sufficient for the men during their stay upon the transports, and after that quantity had been apportioned, the remainder of the commissariat stores was stowed away in the holds of the vessels, beyond immediate reach. The long detention of the troops on shipboard made it necessary to look to the Commissary of this department for subsistence stores, and he has responded with a willing hand. Yesterday the troops of the expedition were all supplied with fresh beef from the Fortress, and the garrison there in consequence were deprived of it. The circumstance did not excite a murmur,—the men cheerfully giving the beef, and three cheers with it, to their brother-soldiers, who appreciated the luxury and the instance of good fellowship at the same time. Such incidents as this among troops are as rare as refreshing.

I believe the expedition will certainly leave to-morrow, and, therefore, will be far beyond the reach of harm resulting from the publication of any information I may disclose. Such being the case, I send herewith the order of debarking the forces.

The expedition will be under convoy of the naval squadron. The transports will form in three columns in the rear of the naval ships. The first column, composed of the Third Brigade, (Gen. WRIGHT'S,) will form in line on the right. The second column, consisting of the Second Brigade, (Gen. STEVEN'S,) to which the Third Rhode Island Regiment (embarked here) is joined, takes the centre position, and the Third Brigade (Gen. VIELE'S) is assigned to the post on the left. These three columns will move in parallel lines. Sailing vessels and other craft, unable to keep up with the larger steamships, will be towed by such vessels as the chief Quartermaster may designate.

The expedition is intended to be made to the enemy's coast, probably under circumstances requiring the utmost coolness and intrepidity on the part of every officer and man of the command.

[Our correspondent adds the orders that have been issued in regard to the manner of landing on reaching their destination. As these, however, might possibly, if the expedition should be delayed, furnish information of importance to the enemy, we suppress that portion of his letter.—ED. TIMES.]

It was believed by the War Department that there were at least 1,000 slaves, or "contrabands," at Fortress Monroe, able to perform a certain sort of labor necessary to the accomplishment of the purpose of the expedition—such work as throwing up intrenchments and adding to the comfort of the officers. Six hundred of these negroes were to have accompanied us, but there is scarcely that number at the Fortress, and Gen. WOOL has plenty of employment for all of them there. We therefore do not take any.

I learn that the disembarkation, as an experiment, to-day, was perfectly successful. H. J. W.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Advance of Gen. Rousseau Towards the Enemy's Position.

Incidents of the March—A Vain Search for a Fight—Arrival at Nolan Creek—Some Peculiarities of the War in Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP AT NOLIN CREEK, KY., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Last Saturday afternoon, Brig.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, at the head of the Louisville Legion and the First Kentucky Cavalry, took up the line of march towards the enemy's lines. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and spirit of the men as they marched out of camp with bands discoursing and banners flying, and filed beneath the overhanging maples and across the long, narrow old bridge that spans Nolin Creek, and past the clattering, old, red, moss-grown mill, which in all its quiet, gray old life, never saw such a spectacle before. The cavalry went dashing forward, with the tall form of the General towering at its head, to intercept and cut off the marauding forces who have been carrying fire and sword into every household in the debatable land between the two armies. The infantry followed rapidly, for accounts rendered it probable that the enemy would not relinquish his field of plunder without a struggle, and among the deep forests and ragged, wrinkled superficies of the Bacon Creek and Green River vicinage, the cavalry could not maintain a serious conflict against infantry. By 8 o'clock, the foot had made a distance of some ten or eleven miles, and reached the railway station and little village called Upton's, from its proprietor, a notorious rebel, who has influence enough to drag the whole neighborhood with him into the ranks of Jeff. Davisdom. Here Col. BUCKLEY determined to halt the weary Legion for a few hours' rest, after their long and rapid march. He marched them down through the deserted village, from which a lone, forlorn-looking son of Erin, the sole remaining inhabitant, came forth waving a red chunk of fire around his head in circles to give him a sight of the passing troops, and halted them in a skirting forest beyond. Headquarters were established in a dilapidated old log-pen; the weary troops threw themselves at full length on the ground with their feet towards the great clambering red fires, and slept while the sentinels dragged their aching limbs along their beats. It was curious to see officers whose soft limbs had been wont to press beds of down, throw themselves down on the bare earth, and go cheerfully to sleep. I heard one say to another, "Well, S——, let us go back and tumble a couple of Mrs. Rebel Upton's fine feather beds?" "What!" was the response, "and leave my men to go to h—, in case of a night attack? No, I shall stay here." "Then where do you intend to sleep?" "O, I have a capital place right in here, under a cedar tree—better than any bed in the Galt House." Well, thought I, the perfect gentleman makes the best soldier at last. No matter how tenderly raised, no matter how addicted to the frivolities of fashion in times of peace, if he have that innate sense of honor, and that grit which are indispensable to the perfect gentleman, he will be all the better and truer soldier for his culture and refinement.

But as "our own" had no military duties to prevent his showing his high appreciation of Mrs. R. Upton's superior and most excellent housewifery, he and an aristocratic and exclusive circle of artists and reporters returned to the headquarters of secession, beat up the forlorn exile of Erin, and spreading their blankets on the splendid carpet which still covered the parlor floor, turned in for the night.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a messenger arrived from Gen. ROUSSEAU, with intelligence for Col. BUCKLEY. The long roll was quickly beaten, and in ten minutes the entire regiment were under arms and on the march. The full round moon was now rising in the very middle of a cloudless sky, and silvering the russet and golden leaves of Autumn; the keen October wind whistled about our ears; the long, dark column, with gleaming bayonets, moved on with silent and majestic step, through shadow and moonlight, to find the enemy. Thinking it highly probable, from the tenor of the message sent back, that the cavalry would become engaged before the infantry could come up, and not wishing to miss the sight, I put spurs to my horse, and went dashing away to overtake them. And now I saw sights which indicated that fact which it seems so hard for Kentuckians to realize—that Kentucky is, indeed, the theater of war. From the dark arms to right and left innumerable rockets were ascending to warn the enemy of our approach. Many of the farm-houses along the road were deserted. Most of these were the houses of Secessionists who have fled on the approach of our army, but many of them belonged to loyal citizens, and their smashed and shattered windows, broken fences, and general desolation, bespoke in some measure, the bitter hatred and vindictive spirit which enters into the Southern side of this mighty contest. At some places whole families had left their beds and crowded down to the road to see the troops when they should pass. One of these groups were actually weeping tears of joy, and blessing God for the approach of the Union forces. I passed the house where, a few days ago, a detachment from the Thirty-ninth Indiana had a little skirmish with the enemy. It is a great, old, double log house, two stories high, standing near the roadside. Three or four hundred yards beyond it is a swell in the road flanked by a thicket of red-oak bushes. The rebels took cover in this thicket, and blazed away at our men in the house, disabling a water-bucket that set in the passage between the two piles of logs. Our fellows replied with better effect, shooting one rebel in the shoulder, but not seriously enough to prevent his mounting his horse and scampering away with the rest of his party. I received a full description of the whole affair, as I came back, from the man who lives at the next farm-house below, and who witnessed it all. After galloping about six miles from the place where I left the infantry, I met a horseman goading along a lame and let-down cavalry horse. The poor fellow was scared almost out of his wits, expecting every minute to be gobbled up by the enemy. He said Gen. ROUSSEAU had sent him back to fetch the horse, and to tell Col. BUCKLEY he needn't march the men any further. He said he believed the enemy were about to take the General and the cavalry prisoners, for he had gone dashing on towards Green River like a wild man, and he believed the General had sent him back to stop Col. BUCKLEY to keep the rebels from getting him, too. I told him I looked upon the matter in a somewhat different light so far as the General and the army were concerned; but that, as for himself, I had not eloquence to convince him that the rebels would not catch him and kill him long enough before he got back to the Legion. In reply to a question where the General and cavalry were, he pointed away towards the Green River hills, which were visible in the distance, swelling up through a shroud of fog into the clear white moonlight, and said, "Off over thar', somewhar; God only knows whar." Bidding him good night, I galloped on, knowing that my only chance of seeing the fun, if there was to be any, depended on overtaking the cavalry very soon. A ride of a mile and a half brought me to the celebrated Bacon Creek Bridge, of which the readers of the TIMES have all heard. This is one of the railroad bridges which the rebels burned; but it is somewhat remarkable that they did not destroy the abutments, although they have had an abundance of time and every opportunity to do so. Riding up out of the woods that fringe the stream, and emerging into open fields again just at a railway station, I saw a man skulking around through the shadows of the buildings, as if anxious to observe everything that passed without being seen himself. Keen for an item, I rode up the embankment, and hailed him. Seeing that he was discovered, he came forward, and then commenced some rather sharp practice in the way of cross-quizzing, each party being anxious to find out to which side the other belonged, without avowing himself. I inquired whether he had seen any horsemen pass since dark; but he professed blank ignorance on the subject, seemed greatly astonished that any horseman should pass along there at all, and, in fact, appeared to be skeptical as to the existence of such an animal as the horse. It was evident how the matter stood. He was a Union man, who thought I might be a rebel, and did not want to give me any information which would let me out of the trap into which he thought I had fallen. Pretty soon the inspiring note of the bugle was heard off among the Green River hills, and presently the cavalry came rushing back, the tall form of the General towering magnificently in the brilliant moonlight. He had been disappointed in his hope of surprising the rebel pickets. They had knowledge of his approach, and had fled. We stopped at Bacon Creek till daylight, then took a soldier's breakfast and returned to camp, having made a march of near forty miles. A man who has just come in from Sassafrasville tells me there was tall scrambling among the rebels at that place when news of our advance came. There were only some forty of them in the town, but these and their pickets were placed in boats and quietly ferried to the Southern shore. They believed the whole army was advancing against them. As to the marauding parties that we wanted to catch, they had all crossed over the river a few days before, and so saved their bacon. Gen. ROUSSEAU penetrated almost to the bank of Green River, as far as he could go without exposing his men to the rebel batteries on the further bluff.

I acquired considerable information, both curious and valuable, by the trip. The farmers who live along the road are pretty well posted as to matters and things in the rebel camp, but as to their numbers, they either know nothing or will tell nothing. It is probable they are honestly ignorant on that point; but they pick up a great many incidents and anecdotes from the rebel scouts, which are not only instructive but very interesting to those who are personally acquainted with the rebel leaders. For instance, HUMPHREY MARSHALL escaped into the rebel camp by disguising himself as an honest old farmer, dressed in his own home-made jeans, and driving a couple of cows before him. BUCKNER raved and cursed like a maniac on learning that his silly coadjutors at Elizabethtown were burning the bridges and destroying the track on the memorable night of Sept. 17. He had no idea of stopping short of Louisville; he had men enough to crush ROUSSEAU and his handful of raw recruits, and when he heard that the blockheads on whom he relied for stealing the trains to transport his men were actually defeating his darling scheme, his rage is described as fearful to behold.

The Unionism of the professed Loyalists in these parts is certainly a very curious sort of affair. At the first glance, the whole country seems to be enthusiastic in its devotion to the Union. One reason for this seeming unanimity is the fact, that all who were Secessionists in the late political campaign have fled. But of those who remain, I am satisfied that fully one-half are at heart Secessionists, though they are all very loud in their professions of loyalty. A good many recruits are coming in, all things considered; but I have noticed that the recruiting ground, which is to do such wonders, always keeps its distance, advancing as we advance. When we were at Muldraugh's Hill, it was here; now it is in the next county below. Still, I suppose it is all right. Our Union papers insist that it is, and the North believes them. However, there is one trifling fact which is unpleasant to contemplate and rather inconvenient in its results. The greatest pains have been taken to exclude from the camp all except the most tried and undoubted Unionists. No other class can get within the lines, which embrace a considerable extent of country, upon any pretext whatever, no matter what. Yet the enemy are kept thoroughly posted as to everything that takes place here; and sometimes we find them in possession of facts which it is surprising they should obtain. The painful truth is, that the people mind is resolved not to see this great rebellion in its true light, and will hear of nothing but what chimes with its humor. But the day is coming when the nation will see, as with seared eye-balls, the real facts; but if she insists that her heart shall be wrung and her brain racked before she will see them, no one has the right to object.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON has arrived since my last, and been placed in command of a brigade. There are two other brigades here, commanded by Gens. WOOD and ROUSSEAU. Each brigade consists of four regiments. A complete brigade of Pennsylvania troops is expected to-morrow or next day. Some Michigan Regiments, and one or two more Indiana and Illinois Regiments, are also expected. When they get here, this division will be pretty nearly half as strong as it should be. Further changes will soon be made here. As soon as a distinguished commander can arrive from the Pacific Coast, he will be placed at the head of this department, to cope with JOHNSTON. Gen. SHERMAN will resume command of this division, and Gen. MCCOOK have a brigade assigned him.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA.

CORRECT LIST OF NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Corporal LINUS WILLARD, of Company H, Wilson's Zouaves, who came from Fort Pickens in the *McClellan*, has furnished us with a full and correct list of the members of that regiment who were taken prisoners by the Confederates at the fight on the 9th inst. They are as follows:

Co. C—Joseph Hamilton, St. Claire Lithgow, and "Napoleon," the Colonel's cook.
Co. D—John Riley, Alexander Vandergrift
Co. F—Charles Cockroft, John Adams.
Co. G—Walter McCutchen.
Co. H—Andrew McGraw, Thomas Keighne, John Shaughnessy.
Co. K—A German, named Berdell.

In addition to these, the Major's servant, who went by the name of "Jack," and "Spanish Jack," who did the cooking for the drill sergeants, were also among the prisoners, making fifteen altogether.

Mr. WILLARD states that the rebel prisoners captured, say that the rebels made a landing of 300 men on the island the night preceding the battle, and that they remained there undiscovered until the next night awaiting reinforcements. The reason the rebels did not burn the ZOUAVE Hospital was owing to the magnanimous conduct of one of their own surgeons, who, just before the fight commenced, coolly walked into the hospital, laid down his case of instruments, took a seat, and commenced smoking a cigar. After setting fire to the tents the rebels came to the hospital, but the surgeon forbade them to touch it, saying that the hospital must be respected. This surgeon, who was taken prisoner, was released next day and sent back to Pensacola.

SUPPOSED PRIVATEERS.

The British brig *Howard*, of St. John, N. B., on the 19th inst., lat. 30°, long. 69°35', was spoken by a schooner which had a great number of men on deck. She also had what was supposed to be a gun amidships, covered up with old sails. After she spoke the *Howard* she stood away on her course southward. She was of pilot-boat build, had no name on her stern, and would not tell her name when asked.

The British schooner *Telegraph*, Capt. DAVISON, which arrived yesterday, reports sailed in company with brig *Robt. Kirk*, for Baltimore; 22d inst., off Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner running for us. She came near enough to read the name of the vessel, when she went about and stood down for the brig *Robt. Kirk*, which vessel was then in sight. Supposed her to be a privateer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 27.

No letter from Fortress Monroe was received here to-day.

The British brig *Ariel*, with a cargo of salt, which was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Hatteras Inlet, had arrived at Old Point.

[For other Rebellion News see Third, Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '74, coup.	93	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅜	225	do	73¾
	Treas. 6 per ct. 1 Year	99⅞	100	do	s10 73¾
	Ill. Cent. Bds., '77	85	50	do	s60 77
	Va. State 6s	47⅜	50	Erie Railway	31½
	do	47½	150	do	31
1,000	do	47¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	100	M. So. & N. I. G. 5's	38
4,000	Missouri State 6's	43¼	50	do	37⅜
5,000	do	43¼	100	do	37¾
10,000	do	b60 43¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. 5's	b10 65¼
1,000	Cal. State 7's	81¼	265	do	65⅜
1,000	Mass. 5s	98	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	98
1,000	M. C. 8's	93	100	Cal. & Chic. R.	b60 70
1,000	Ill. C.	93	50	do	70
1,000	I. & [illegible] mag.	30½	50	do	69⅞
			100	do	69⅞
			200	Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅞
			200	do	s10 35½
			200	do	35⅜
			100	do	b10 35⅛
			200	do	b10 35⅜
			100	Chi. & R. I. R.	50⅜
			200	do	50⅝
			200	do	50¾
			50	do	s10 50¾
	Ga. Ch. R.	17⅛	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62

New-York, Monday, Oct. 28—A. M.

The export trade of the past week, being exclusive of Specie, and consisting for the greater part of the produce of agriculture, is the heaviest in value ever registered at the port of New-York. Adding to this the large amount taken for Domestic consumption and the use of the army, and some idea may be formed of the extraordinary activity in the receipts of produce by rail and canal from the West, and the consequent magnitude of the prompt sales which are daily making at the Corn Exchange. The best feature for our great interior carriers is, that the present price and demand for Grain and Flour enable the Railways and the Lake and Canal craft employed in the trade to make their own terms of freight, which are now the highest known for many years, and amply remunerative to the full equipment and tonnage which can be brought into use by the various Transportation Companies. The difficulty to the trade, and especially to the millers of the interior, grows out of the fact that, even before the close of Canal navigation, the whole available means of transportation are found to be inadequate to the heavy supplies now pressing to tide-water and a market. And but for the suspension of the Cotton trade at the South, a like difficulty would be encountered by exporters to Europe. As it is, freights are firm and on the advance, and our shipowners and freight brokers are abundantly relieved of the burden of the War, so far as it has arrested the customary demand for tonnage at the South. As the large wants of France and England for American Grain and Flour are now generally acknowledged, and prices continue to come higher from the English markets, which some weeks ago spared much of their home supplies to France, the probabilities are that our Export trade will continue active far into the Winter months.

In other departments, business is somewhat unequal. The wholesale Grocers are well employed, and the staples in their line are in active demand and at high prices. In Dry Goods, the popular disposition to economise during the War continues to depress business in French and other light fabrics; while on the other hand, Woollens and heavy Cotton Goods are doing well. The demand for labor in the tailoring establishments, foundries and ship-yards, and on the wharves, is rendered steady by the wants of the Army and Navy, and the large receipts and exports of Produce. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue extremely light. During the previous week they ran up to two millions by the help of half a million in Teas, entered from China, but again fall below a million and a half on the present return. The demand for Exchange is consequently moderate from the Importers, though rates hold steady for Bankers' bills at 107¼@107⅜, and for Merchant bills 106¾@107¼ ₱ cent. on England. The employment for Money was rather less active than the week before, at 6@7 ₱ cent., speculation being less on the Stock Exchange while the great volume of current trade is done for ready cash, thereby restricting the supply of prime mercantile paper.

The public subscriptions last week were again materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. Ketchum,	Mr. Livermore,
Mr. W. M. Vermilye,	Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. John O'Brien,	Mr. Read.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following; and also the sums exchanged for the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes of 1864, under the recent order of general conversion, which has brought these Notes up to par, and restored Specie payments for Customs. The subscriptions of the week fall below the heavy sum reported the week before, mainly because the latter embraced a much larger share of the Two-year Treasury Notes taken in payment on the first commencement of their conversion, and partly because of the public suspense in regard to the army on the Potomac:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Prev ious week
Monday	$706,000	$1,376,000
Tuesday	547,000	709,000
Wednesday	280,000	789,000
Thursday	363,000	629,000
Friday	320,000	567,000
Saturday	342,000	495,000
Total	$2,558,000	$4,565,000
By Banks	5,300,000	2,100,000
Total for week	$8,858,000	$6,665,000
Total for fortnight		15,523,000
Previously by Banks	$25,600,000	
Previously by individuals	18,366,000—	44,966,000
Total paid up to date		$60,489,000
By Banks	$35,000,000	
By individuals	25,489,000—	60,489,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York banks		14,511,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$76,000,000

The Bank Averages of the week to be made up this afternoon will show a further heavy decrease in the lines of Discount and of Deposit, mainly through the working of the Government account. Of the previous advances to the Treasury, about $3,000,000 have been refunded, during the week, from the proceeds of 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds, taken by the public, while $6,300,000 has been drawn for by the Secretary, to complete, so far as the Banks are concerned, the first guarantee of $35,000,000. Of this sum, the Department has refunded altogether $18,-200,000 out of the popular Subscription, thus far audited. The further sum of $7,289,000, making altogether $25,489,000, appears to have been subscribed for or paid in at New-York, which must soon be audited and the proceeds returned to the Banks. The subscriptions in addition which have been made or paid in at Philadelphia and Boston are understood to be in about the same proportion to the original guarantee as at New-York. There now remains to the credit of the Department, with the New-York Banks, the sum of $35,000,000, being the whole of the second guarantee of the 1st October. Adding this sum to the ordinary line of Deposits, which average at present about $84,-000,000, and the total amount likely to be shown on the statement this afternoon is about $119,-000,000, against $126,433,000 last Monday. The Loan and Discount line will probably show a reduction of $4,000,000, of which over $100,000,000 has been paid off on the ordinary or mercantile line, and $3,000,000 refunded by the Treasury. At the same time, the Specie Average for the week will show very near the same figure as last Monday, or say $42,000,000—the average, however, being a falling one—while the Sub-Treasury average is $7,110,317, against $9,167,169 last Monday, showing the effect of the sums sent into the interior and paid over to the Pursers of the Naval Expedition at or near the close of the previous week. The actual sum on hand in the Sub-Treasury, at the close of business on Saturday, is slightly over the average of the week. The amount at the close of each day was as follows:

Monday	$6,403,035	Thursday	$8,424,977
Tuesday	6,382,454	Friday	8,371,839
Wednesday	5,748,536	Saturday	7,330,763
Aggregate			$42,661,904
Average of the six days			7,110,317

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,445,523, against $3,374,551 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,815,470, against $2,072,047 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $361,808 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $99,801,000
Add four weeks in October 6,841,646
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $106,642,846
Against same time last year 197,709,227
Decreased Import since 1st January ... $91,066,381

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $96,188,000
Add four weeks in October 12,136,678
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $108,324,678
Against same time last year 80,156,896
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $28,137,682

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,283,000
Against same time, 1860 44,423,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,142,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$35,437,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	29,245,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$72,318,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$28,170,000
From abroad	951,000—$29,121,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43 197,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94@94
New-York Central	77⅜@76⅞@78@77⅞
New-York and Erie	31½@32¼@31¾
Erie Preference Shares	32@31@31¾
Reading	33¾@35¾
Rock Island	49¾@51
Michigan Guaranteed	37¾@37@38
Michigan Southern	17¾@16
Michigan Central	49¾@48@49
Toledo	35½@36½@35¾
Galena	71¾@70¾
Illinois Central	65¾@65¾
Panama	117@117
Pacific Mail	92¾@91¼@92¾
Missouris	43¾@43@43¾
Virginias	47@47¾
Tennessees	42¾@42¾
Hudson River	36¾@36¾
Harlem Preferred	31¾@31½
Burlington and Quincy	63@62
Harlem, Common	13¾ 13

The market for Stocks, through the past week was one of the steadiest of the season. An arbitrary amendment of the old rule and practice of commissions adopted early in the week by the Board of Brokers gave rise to much discussion among themselves, and also upon the Street, to the prejudice of the regular movement of business on the Exchange, and if not purposely designed by some of the advocates of the new rule to kill or greatly reduce the orders at the Board, thereby cutting down the official list of daily sales, the controversy thus far has had the practical effect of doing so. The evidences of this are already so palpable that a modification of this change has been moved in the Board; but as this lies over for ten days before being voted upon, the probability is that the daily volume of printed sales will continue moderate. The change of rule has not depressed prices, as will be seen by our comparative table of the course of the market; nor has it materially checked the amount of business done on the Street outside the rule of the Board, which business is participated in by all the regular Commission Brokers, who desire to avail of a good market wherever they can find it. There was but one regular session on Saturday, but in the afternoon the roll of Stocks was informally called over in the ante-room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, by a junior member of one of the regular Stock Exchange firms, as it was done by one of the older members of the Exchange the previous Saturday, and upon this a spirited business was done, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the prices of the morning. At 4 o'clock the final quotations, after numerous sales through the list, established this advance as compared with the printed list of the regular Board in the morning, the market closing firm.

The steadiness of prices through the week would be somewhat remarkable under the circumstances above referred to and against rather depressing events on the Potomac, but for the firmer and growing confidence in the Railway traffic over the New-York and Western Roads through the Fall and Winter months. The increase of tonnage, important in itself, is greatly exceeded by the increase of pay for doing the business, and while both tend to make secure the regular dividends of the New-York Central, and the anticipated dividend of the Galena and Chicago, they are materially assisting the other Companies to free themselves of all remaining financial obstacles to a return to the policy of dividing at least a moderate income to their shareholders.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	Commerce	92
Mechanics'	91	American Exchange	81¾
Union	82	Bank of the Republic	90
City	104	Corn Exchange	85
Phœnix	88	Marine	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Commonwealth	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	105	New-York County	80
Seventh Ward	110	Park	94
State of New-York	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	92¾	Harlem seconds, '64	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	Harlem thirds, '69	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103½	M. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '66-'72	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mich. So. 7 p.c. Ass. B.	59
N. Y. Cen. coup. '76	100	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c	80½
Erie firsts, '58	104	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	39
Erie thirds, '83	83	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '53	88
Erie fourths, '80	76	Ill. Cen. 6 ₱ c. '70	69
Erie fifths, '85	70	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c. '70	39
Hudson seconds, S. F. '85	64¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson thirds, '75	61	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	58
Hudson Consol., '67	71	Cal. & Chi firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '72-'73	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with all the property, real and personal, thereto belonging, was sold at Cleveland on the 24th inst., under decree of foreclosure for $2,000,-000, subject to its incumbrances. Mr. J. F. D. Lanier of this city became the purchaser for the Purchasing Committee, who act for the creditors under the plan of reorganization. This is the largest public sale ever made west of the Mountains, covering near $20,000,000 in value.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LONDON.

Effects of the War in the United States upon the the English Industrial Classes—Probable Suffering—Course of the Government—The Mexican Difficulty, &c.

London, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

After a week passed in Scotland, and on the road to London, I find this city rather more dull than ever. The weather, since the beginning of the month, has been wonderfully mild and pleasant, so as to make traveling delightful, and it is much to be hoped that it will continue so. You in America have reason enough to dread the next Winter, and to pray that it may be a mild one; but there is even more reason here to dread it. Everywhere I have been met with bitter complaints of the state of the country. Industry is said to be coming to a stand-still. The factories of Sheffield are no longer a support, but a weight to the country. The looms of Manchester furnish already only a meager support to the swarms of their dependents, and are likely, before long, to furnish none at all. The cry of famine has already made itself heard in Ireland, and is echoed at Paris. People do not dare to estimate the number of laborers who will, within three months, be thrown wholly out of employ; for there is hardly a branch of industry that has not suffered, and there is hardly a person in the three kingdoms who is not seeking to retrench his expenses as much as he can. Nor do I believe the alarm to be unreasonable. If it were cotton alone that was wanted, the danger would not be so great; but the American troubles and last year's bad harvest have blighted every kind of industry here, and even if cotton in any quantity were to come to-day, the evil and the danger would be hardly diminished. England might get on without great difficulty if it were merely American produce that she wanted; but to have the American market closed to her own industry also, is beginning to shake her to her very center.

This sort of talk has met me everywhere and in all sorts of tones. One thing is very certain to my mind, that the English people are now in a condition when they care very little which party beats in America, so long as one or the other does, and that soon. If we gain a decisive advantage, we shall have them all with us; if the South get the upper hand, we shall have them all against us. Their one idea is to see the war over and industry returning to its old channels.

To this growing sentiment is to be ascribed their present very quiet attitude, since nothing as yet shows with any certainty which way the scales will incline. They are trimming desperately. Even the *Times* is doubting. Yet it is certainly a great satisfaction to hear one piece of news which was rather unexpected. Whatever the course of the Press has been, that of the Government since the Bull Run affair seems to have been straightforward and very honorable. The only point on which its action was shady, when I last wrote from London, was the Mexican matter, and it was then generally understood that England meant to join Spain and France in a deliberate attempt to impose a Government on Mexico. The thing was contrary to all the English theories and principles, but it was so stated and so believed. Commercial circles have been a good deal excited by these accounts, and some of the best and oldest firms sent in a memorial to Lord Russell urging this interference. His reply has lately been published, and it puts him precisely where he ought to be. A better State-paper would be hard to draw, for it is remarkably concise, comprehensive and clear, and the doctrine is as good as possible. But good or bad, its bearing on American matters is all in our favor. Here we have Spain, with her old nature again cropping out, preparing such an attack on Mexico as she has already carried out against San Domingo, while France seems inclined to back her up, and while a rupture with either Power would be perhaps fatal to the United States, and England, with more claim to be angry than either of these two European Powers, still has the good sense and honesty to come out and say plainly that she will have nothing to do with any such plan; that it is, in the first place, unjust, and in the second impracticable; that she sees no good likely to result from it; and, as we must infer from this, that it would be well for Spain to recollect that such a course on her part is not unlikely to bring her into collision with Great Britain. The hint is certainly there, and those who pretend to see a long way into mill-stones assert that Spain will find herself, before long, running her head against a wall, if she perseveres in this idea. My authorities have little to do with the west end, and I do not pretend to say what the diplomats are about, but if Mr. Seward and Lord Russell are not in a proper understanding on this business, then it must be because something very strange prevents it. I believe myself that they are; for since my return I have several times heard rumors of renewed cordiality between the two Governments, and on inquiry into the foundation for the story, discovered that Mr. Adams had been to Scotland and had passed a week with Lord Russell at his seat. The very fact that this had been done and had not got into the papers, seemed to me to show a secrecy, or at least a privacy, that meant something. At any rate the fact is very certain, and if it has no relation to Mexico and Spain, then it has relation to some other business between the two Governments, and proves that their differences, if any, are in a fair way to settlement. People agree wonderfully when they accept each other's hospitality, and a good dinner and a bottle of sherry—very, very old—are more likely to bring a matter of business out straight than all the arguing on paper in the world.

So this Mexican difficulty seems to be not so bad after all, as England and Spain are likely to quarrel about it, whether the United States do or not. If there is any other cause of difficulty between us and the Government here, it must have been kept very secret, for no account of it has come this side of Temple Bar, and all authorities agree that there exists nowhere any idea of recognition or of interference with our blockade. If this is all true, and certainly there seems to be every reason to believe it, then the British Government is fairly entitled to have us ask its pardon for the abuse we have showered upon it, and we may now throw up our caps for Johnny Russell, and snap our fingers at the *Times*.

In the way of gossip, there seems to be not much to tell at this time of year. The newspapers contain, principally, accounts of murders which have not even originality to lend them interest. There is some little scandal, but that is not yet so racy as it will be presently, when the trials come off. Several nobles are dead, but the peerage does not seem to have lost much. The passengers by the *Great Eastern* seem to have pretty nearly finished their conferences with the Directors, and to have arranged their claims.

London is still deserted as ancient Thebes, for every one who can afford it has gone off. The only really entertaining episode that has taken place here for some time past seems to have been the election for Lord Mayor. As I observed in a former letter, the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt, was bold enough to give up his seat in Parliament for Andover, when Lord John Russell's peerage made a vacancy in the representation of the City of London, and to contest this seat with the liberal candidate, Mr. Western Wood. Mr. Wood carried the day, but what was peculiarly bitter to Mr. Cubitt, a new writ had already been issued for Andover and a new member returned, and this, too, after Mr. Cubitt had represented the place for fourteen years. In short, Mr. Cubitt was a glorious martyr to the cause of Conservatism. Something, of course, must be done for him, and the way chosen was this: As a rule, only twice broken, the Lord Mayor serves only one year. Then the next alderman receives this honor in regular course and so on; but no Lord Mayor has ever been twice elected, except in times of great political excitement. This year the distinguished individual upon whom the mantle of Whittington was to fall, rejoiced in the appropriate name of Muggeridge. Certain evil-disposed men, however, urged Cubitt to stand again for the office and wipe out his late disgrace. Cubitt consented, and naturally Muggeridge was indignant, and swore by Gog and Magog that he would contest the election. Cubitt, however, was firm, and Muggeridge did contest the election, having the sympathies of the rabble strongly with him. But the voters were lazy. One is very much led to believe that they were ashamed of the whole farce, and that Muggeridge's thunder about violated rights, sounded to them ridiculous. At all events few voted, but those that did carried Mr. Cubitt triumphantly to the head of the poll, so that Muggeridge gave in dead beat on the fourth day and retired from the field. So Lord Mayor Cubitt holds the sceptre for still another year, and will only relinquish it at last to expand into the more lasting honor of a baronetcy. I doubt whether he will have many successors. The days of this city pageant are numbered, and reform will sooner or later sweep the whole show, once full of strength, but now a mere farce, away into oblivion.

FROM PARIS.

Course of the Southern Commissioners, Yancey and Rost—Their Faith in a Speedy Recognition—Cotton Speculations—The Orleans Princes in the American Army—Spain and Mexico, &c.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

The Southern Commissioners, Messrs. Yancey and Rost, are now at Paris, and speak with perfect confidence of the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. According to their testimony, the Cabinets of London and Paris are now satisfied that sooner or later they must yield to the necessities of the case, and that they are already debating the terms upon which the recognition is to be made. The negotiation has arrived at that period in its progress where it is no longer a question of time, so much as one of form. The time Mr. Yancey limits to sixty days. So sure indeed is he of the speedy recognition that he has not only advised his friends in the cotton trade in England to sell at once at the present advanced price, but he has also ordered the sale of his own large stock now in warehouse at Liverpool. As a reason for this extraordinary faith, the Southern agents speak cautiously of views expressed by governmental people in England and France, and boldly of the aspect of affairs at home, as clearly pointing to that result.

The number of that class of Americans, whether from the North or the South, who wish to remain neutral during the war, is increasing at Paris, as well as that other class who dare not go home for fear of being arrested. Some Southern gentlemen are amusing themselves speculating in cotton, and one of these has realized in two months a profit of thirty thousand dollars. The operations were made in England.

The French Press, so far as I have seen, has not indulged in any extended comments, after the first notice, on the enlistment of the Orleans Princes in the American army. It is one of those questions requiring such delicate handling that each waits for the other to commence the discussion. There is reason to believe, however, that the Emperor is not displeased with the movement, for, although the enmity between the two families still exists, the young Princes are still Frenchmen, the cause in which they are engaged is totally foreign to any dynastic question in France, and thus the pride of every Frenchman will be engaged in their good conduct and success. Whenever, during the Italian campaign of two years ago, the Duke de Chartres had occasion to come into contact with the officers of the French army, of whatever grade, the utmost cordiality prevailed, and the young officer was always treated as became his social rank. Moreover, the chances of the Count de Paris to the throne of France are so limited that everything like ill-will on the part of the Emperor, when the event is purely a foreign question, must be to tally disarmed.

The congregation of the Southern Commissioners at Paris concurrently with the arrival home of the Prince Napoleon would seem to imply that these gentlemen anticipate some action on the part of the Government at once. But if my sources of information are correct, the Prince has already advised the Emperor by letter to maintain a strict neutrality, and that his advice now will not differ from that which he wrote from America.

If we are to rely on French authority, the Government of Spain is showing a great deal of blind obstinacy in its negotiation on the subject of a combined attack on Mexico. According to the same authority the Church in Spain is pushing the Government forward in the policy of attacking Mexico alone, and independent of France and England. It is not probable, however, that the Spanish Government will do anything of the kind, and the fleets which England and France are now fitting out "to support negotiations in the Gulf of Mexico" (to use the diplomatic phrase) are really formidable—so formidable that the task of the diplomatists will be rendered easy. A Council is to be held this week at Compiegne, under the Presidency of the Emperor, on the subject of Mexico, at which the representatives of England and Spain will take part. If the negotiation is sufficiently advanced, the final programme of the expedition against Mexico will be drawn up between the three Powers. We do not learn that the United States, either here or at Washington, are at all engaged in this negotiation.

The excitement which prevailed for some days among the poorer classes of the capital, owing to the augmentation in the price of bread, has entirely subsided, under the promise of the Government that there should be no further augmentation, and that there was a prospect of a speedy diminution. This promise has been more speedily realized than was at first deemed possible, for the arrivals of wheat from various sources have been so large within a few days that, at the commencement of the next fortnight, the diminution in the price of bread will commence.

As one King leaves another one arrives. This week we have had the King of Prussia; next week we are to have the King of Holland, and, perhaps, the week after, the King of Denmark. Thus Louis Napoleon, like his uncle, has all the Kings of Europe at his feet, only in a different way. The one conquered them by arms, the other by diplomacy. Of the sovereigns of note there will then remain but two—the Emperor [illegible] and Austria—who have not been [illegible] to the Emperor Napoleon; and there, [illegible] reason to believe, will not be long to [illegible] Paris. Notwithstanding the noise made in England over the visit of the King of Prussia, it is asserted most positively here that the visit was purely one of courtesy, and that the two monarchs were never alone during the whole visit, so that if politics were talked at all, it must have been in a very general way.

The Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrive at Paris to-night. The Prince, no doubt, will make his report on American affairs at once, so that, in connection with the Mexican expedition, next meetings of the Cabinet will undoubtedly be largely occupied with transatlantic affairs.

Malakoff.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company's Fair—The Mormon Conference—A Cotton Country in the South Part of the Territory, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

The Annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society came off in the Deseret Store, in this City, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. This Fair is a competitive exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, with sundry "imported" articles for extra display. Fifteen hundred dollars in premiums was announced, said premiums consisting in great part of agricultural publications, and I suppose the remainder in the multifarious "trade" of the Territory. The word "agricultural" I here use to signify all kinds of earth-tilling. There would be little interest or profit in a dry enumeration of the articles exhibited. A few of the prominent may be noticed. There were not so many fancy quilts, or coverlids, or bedspreads, as usual. There was a considerable amount of fair home-made leather, and plenty of carpets and linseys, and various domestic cloths, all done in the here familiar handloom. There was a square home-made press washing-machine, and imported sewing-machine. There was some roughly-constructed spinning machinery. A miniature steam locomotive engine, and a like stationary one, with a miniature drinking fountain, represented those branches of mechanics. A portrait of George Washington and a small military equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson were in display, as also daguerreotypes of the members of both Houses of the last Congress, among which the Utah delegate, Hooper, was frequently pointed out. Two colored ivorytypes of Brigham Young struck me as the most faithful representation of that personage which I had seen. The walls were hung with cloth and carpets, paintings and pictures; and the windows were filled with flowers, chemicals and articles of *vertu*. The saddlery, nails and cutlery evidently were produced in Utah. One set of harness, apparently silver-mounted, made a very showy appearance.

The spectators told one another that the show of apples was hard to beat, albeit many of them were seedlings. Large and handsome many of them were. Peaches full three inches in diameter. Plums very few—too late for most of them. Some half a dozen specimens of pears took a modest stand in one corner of the table. There were some very large native black currants, and some reddish brown ones a little smaller. Grapes were few, but the bunches of good size.

There was some excellent butter, cheese and molasses. The best sample of ears of corn seemed to me a hybrid, between the White Flint and the White Dent. Squashes and pumpkins ran from about thirty inches diameter to any less figure; silver onions about six inches diameter, and brown or yellow onions about four. There were some excellent potatoes. The favorite and most solid cabbage was the Winnigstadt, conical; and next, the Stone Mason, of the Drumhead family. Beets and carrots appeared to me of considerably less size than former Fairs have induced.

A brass band at the entrance cheered the people ever and anon during the days of exhibition. And these are the principal features of the Fair.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday came off the Mormon Conference—the two first days in the Bowery and the last in the Tabernacle. Owing to the late immigrant arrivals, a very crowded attendance was remarked. The usual amount of preaching and exhortation ensued. The choir, many of the chief speakers, the "Elders" and the "Saints" in general, came in for a liberal share of "raps on the knuckles" from the plain-spoken Chief, which, however, they seemed to take in very good part and with admirable humility.

The "business" of the Conference commenced on Monday, and the first part consisted in presenting the authorities spiritual to the congregation, who, as is usual, unanimously voted to "uphold and sustain" them. The Temple was talked about, and the determination appeared to be to go to work this Fall to haul granite from Little Cottonwood Cañon, some seventeen miles south. The "bishops" in every settlement were to equip the required number of teams from each ward. So, next year, we may expect this great building to be resumed, and the walls thereof to go up with a rush.

The fund for the support of the families of absent missionaries was taken into consideration, and everybody was exhorted to throw in their mites for the good cause.

Of course, some more teams must be dispatched hence to the Missouri next Spring, if the Secessionists do not destroy that river and State in the *interim*. Some of the more sanguine speakers held it advisable to send down next Spring double the number sent last Spring, for the purpose of bringing to this place the Mormon pilgrims who may find their weary way to the frontier rendezvous.

As the settlement of the Uintah Valley came to naught, a new move has been initiated. Brigham announced it as his intention to send one or two hundred families to the cotton country, in the south part of the Territory. Volunteers for this purpose were called for. That part of the Territory seems, however, very unpopular, for just one volunteer put up his hand, which coolness on the subject seemed rather to cool Brigham, the Chief. Soon the hard names of about a score of Swiss were "called" for the expedition, and the promise was given that others would, by and by, be designated. This cotton region is comprised of various small strips, nooks, corners, "pockets" and "holes," on the Santa Clara, the Rio Virgin, and their tributaries. These alluvial patches are represented as fertile in the extreme, and the remainder of the country thereto adjacent as desolate in the extreme. The climate is very warm, the frosts of Winter continuing but a very short time. The purpose of the expedition was stated to be to raise cotton, indigo, grapes, figs and such necessaries and luxuries as could be raised in such a climate.

The nights grow colder. This morning ice, one-fourth of an inch thick, was at our doors.

The telegraph wire goes bravely up, and it is likely that, before the end of this month, Salt Lake City will be in instantaneous communication with the cities on the eastern slopes of the Continent.

An Abolition Love-Feast.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Public mention of a private entertainment is sometimes not improper, and we drop a line here for the eyes of the personal friends of the pioneer of the anti-Slavery cause, just to say that on his recent passage through New-York, he was honored at a friend's house with a social reception of ladies and gentlemen, who constituted, on their coming together, one of the most intellectual and brilliant evening-parties held in this City this fall. Among the guests were many persons of both sexes widely known in literature, many distinguished members of the learned professions, and many of the staunch early friends of the cause, who are now in venerable years. Mr. Garrison appeared in greatly improved health, full of a fine animation, exhibiting (as everywhere) his characteristic mirthfulness and seriousness.

A pleasant incident gave quite a parliamentary turn to a portion of the entertainment. Mr. Oliver Johnson showed to the company the first bound volume of the *Liberator*, for the year 1831—then a little paper not bigger than a pane of glass in a parlor window—also reading Harrison Gray Otis' contemptuous description of the garret where it was edited and printed, and the beautiful poem which James Russell Lowell wrote upon that as a text. Of course, Mr. Garrison was not permitted, thereupon, to go clear of a speech, and a happy speech he made—full of good feeling, full of high hopes, full of trust in God. Rev. Dr. Cheever immediately followed in a somewhat similar strain, paying a heartfelt tribute of respect and gratitude to Mr. Garrison for his life-long devotion to the cause. Horace Greeley, who was also asked for, put into ten or fifteen minutes so much humor, sense, satire, logic, and fact, all in his terse and unmistakable style, that everybody clapped hands in irresistible applause. Rev. O. B. Frothingham, on being called out, responded by some words which [illegible] quering his seat, after a very few words, and [illegible] the company were honestly willing to yield it back to him. Then came Theodore Tilton, who spoke in a vein of humorous story-telling, but less in jest than in earnest.

Why not to Savannah?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a well-known fact that naval expeditions of great magnitude are now fitting out at Northern ports to operate on the Southern coast. The Government, with wise discretion, keeps their destination a profound secret. We are no wiser than our fellows, and can proclaim no secret therefore, or hint at no plan of the Government, if we ask, why not send one of these expeditions to Savannah? We ask in all humility, and trust that no high official, or virtuous cotemporary, who has already told us where they are bound, will take our question in high dudgeon.

The prime objects of a naval expedition are, to harass the enemy where he is most vulnerable, and, by harassing him thus, to demoralize and scatter his grand army on the Potomac, by calling its soldiers back for home defence; to form a rallying-point for the loyal sentiment of the State, if any exist; to effectually control the commercial centre of a large internal trade and the nucleus of important lines of internal communication, thus driving home to the very heart of the Cotton States a sense of the weakness and folly of the rebellion, by destroying their trade and compelling them to tear down with their own hands their great internal improvements, or see them made just so many avenues for hostile incursion; to gain a central, commodious and convenient harbor for our blockading fleet, and a good basis for future military operations, and finally to seize valuable prizes, munitions of war, or property of value to the Government. It is desirable to do all this with as great an economy of men and means as is compatible with its being well done. Savannah would seem to present peculiar attractions to the commander of a powerful squadron in all these particulars. Its defences are not probably as strong as those at either Charleston, New-Orleans or Pensacola, for there has been no especial threat of attack upon the city. It is the principal city of the largest, most populous and wealthiest of all the Cotton States—the State that has probably furnished more men and means to the army of the Potomac than any other, save Virginia, and the flower of the army at that. Both would be at once diverted to home defence, upon the avowed policy of its Executive, and thus the Confederate army would lose the support of one of its strongest pillars. Moreover, *viâ* the Savannah River, it is within easy marching distance of the rear of both Charleston and Beaufort, the best ports, situate in the best cotton districts of South Carolina. Thus its possession and occupancy by a strong force would do much to demoralize the levies of that truculent little Commonwealth also.

Georgia has shown more disaffection with the Confederate Government than any State within its jurisdiction, unless it be North Carolina. She has but just rechosen a Governor, who has repeatedly expressed open dissatisfaction with the Jeff. Davis policy, and, in certain cases, has bluntly withstood it. She adopted the Confederate Constitution by a bare majority. She went into the movement languidly and with only half her heart. How completely she has since tumbled into the slough of secession we can only judge by her votes, and if we judge by those, we have just seen that she does not seem wholly pleased with the new order of things. To give the Union men, therefore, a rallying point, and a flag to swear by without danger of expatriation or death, and thus to try to redeem the Empire State of the Confederacy so called, becomes an object of the first importance. Georgia once redeemed, by a line through East Tennessee and Kentucky we have divided the Confederate territory, and rendered the complete overthrow of the traitorous Government a dead certainty. To show how completely the situation commands the avenues of trade and travel in the State, it is only necessary to point to the map.

As a harbor for the blockading fleet it is central, being nearly mid-way between the southern line of North Carolina and the Florida Keys, the boundaries of the South Atlantic fleet, while the 18 miles of river, navigable to the city for ships of 16 feet draft, and to within three miles of the city for those of heavier tonnage, would afford a safe and commodious anchorage for as large a fleet as we might wish to collect there. It is also a cotton port of importance, commanding, as it does, a fair share of the shipments of the famous Sea Island cotton, and shipping, as far back as 1854, over 350,000 bales of cotton of all kinds.

Finally, just at this time, there is another reason for its occupancy. A fine steamer, of heavy tonnage and strong build, has just run the blockade of the port, landed large military stores, and reported to be fitting out as a privateer to prey upon our commerce. How vast injuries one such ship, if once at sea, can inflict, the career of the *Sumter*, an inferior vessel in every respect, abundantly proves. Seize Savannah and we seize the *Bermuda* also, and turn against the enemy one of his own most dangerous instruments against ourselves, or compel him to destroy it. For these reasons and others, it strikes us that the Government might do a wise thing by striking a heavy blow at Savannah with its naval arm.

Hine.

Nevada Territory.

MESSAGE OF GOV. NYE.

Gov. Nye sent in his first message to the Nevada Territorial Legislature on Sept. 2d. He advocates restrictions upon the sale of liquor on Sunday, stringent laws to prevent gambling, urges the propriety of taking measures to collect the tax apportioned to the territory by the National authorities, ($4,391.) After eulogizing the Constitution of the United States, he speaks as follows of the duty of the Territory in this crisis:

"That a State Constitution should be the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, is a theory so entirely destructive in its operations and results, that I entertain no apprehension that it will ever be adopted by the people of this

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

"THE SACRED SOIL."

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA—SECESSION PROCLIVITIES AND THEIR RESULTS—A DISMAL CITY—LUGUBRIOUS REFLECTIONS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL AND HIS COURT.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

Alexandria languishes. Most of her citizens who have not cast their fortunes with the rebel army are secretly wishing success to the rebel cause. Her railroads no more transport busy merchants to the North, or gladsome parties to the Springs. Troops and Government stores are the only passengers or freight. Her hotels are empty except the Marshall House, and that is occupied by Union troops. Her schoolhouse—the property of a rebel Major KEMPER, does duty as a Union Hospital. Her noble seminary on the heights, is likewise appropriated to the use of invalid soldiers of that army which is viewed with so many lowering looks. Her wharves seem deserted, unless a stray oyster boat that has run the batteries on the Potomac, or a schooner with stores for the troops, breaks the solitude. The farmers' wagons are few in the streets, and in their place the lumbering army wagon or the ambulance are seen. No more do country squires astride "the pig-skin" canter up and down, risking their necks along ill-paved streets. The rattle of cavalry hoofs alone approximates that sound. Her constabulary are replaced by the Provost Marshal's guard. Her courts are displaced by the summary justice of the Provost Judge. Her residences, the best of them, are either locked and idle, or such others as are not occupied by the few remaining citizens, resound with the hilarity of soldiers. Her colored population is proportionately more free, for many of the slaves have either gone with their owners to "secesh" or have been emancipated by their masters' flight. Some silent power controls the place. It reminds me of the anchor forging at the Navy-yard. There you see a huge mass of rough iron under the trip-hammer, and wonder by what mysterious rule the gangs of men work in concert to draw it this way or that, or turn it over, or suspend in air the gigantic mass that is pounding it into shape. At length the secret strikes you—there are but one pair of eyes on the work—those of the master workman. All other eyes are bent on him, and the wave of his hand causes the various movements of the massive metal. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment is the trip-hammer of Alexandria which is being beaten into shape, and Provost Marshal D. A. GRIFFIN, of Reading, Penn., is the master workman. His justice is summarily administered. The punishment follows the offence with prompt rapidity. Something like this: The prisoners, having been committed by Provost Marshal GRIFFIN, are brought up in the morning before Provost Judge FARRIS, the Adjutant-General, who is on Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Staff. They have, to paraphrase a little, bayonets to right of them, bayonets to left of them, bayonets in front of them, and bayonets to rear of them, so that to attempt to escape would be much like kicking against the pricks. Here is something like the course of justice:

JUDGE—Well, John, where did you get your liquor to get drunk?

JOHN—At Dick Robinson's.

SERGEANT—It was Tom Robinson's, Sir.

JUDGE—Well, bring up Tom, Dick or Harry—anybody connected with the establishment. Sergeant, take a file of men and bring up somebody that belongs to the place.

Pretty soon the Sergeant returns with his prisoner.

JUDGE—Did you sell this man liquor?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir.

JUDGE—I fine you five dollars.

Or, take another case—that of some New-York merchants who have sold goods to Alexandria merchants, and can't get paid.

JUDGE—Did you sell goods to this man?

MERCHANT—Yes, Sir.

JUDGE—Will he pay you, or give you the goods back?

MERCHANT—No, Sir.

JUDGE—Lieut. Shalters, take a file of men, take possession of the store, and bring the keys to me.

The result of it is, the merchant gets his goods back or the value of them. There is no legal quibbling, *habeas corpus*, writs of replevin, and long lawsuits with the Sheriff; no appeal to Virginia stay laws; no running up the costs of Court, to eat up the whole claim; no tedious delay of months or years; but prompt, vigorous, decisive and final action, from which there is no appeal. Oh, for Provost Marshals' summary justice in New-York! What a world of trouble it would save us.

But, after all, Alexandria languishes. No telegraph wires convey intelligence except those to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S or Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters. The Newton House, that has had as many as fifteen hundred guests at once, must be content with fifteen. Even the churches are closed, most of them, for if the ministers have not shouldered the rebel musket, most of their male congregations have done so. The music of regimental bands replaces the music of the choirs. People not in uniform seem to move about the streets as if afraid of their shadows—as if

> "A sense of mystery, the spirit daunted,
> And something whispered to the ear,
> The place is haunted."

Winding up the muddy roads, you pass Forts Ellsworth and Lyon perched on Alexandria Heights, and commanding the approaches for miles around. They are not hasty works, but solid structures, that give one a most uncomfortable idea of the probable permanency of the war. At least so they strike a civilian, although they may be intended to secure the defence of Washington with a small number of troops, while all our forces are poured on some vulnerable point of the rebel lines.

A number of New-York camps are in the vicinity. That of Col. J. H. HOSART WARD is on the extreme advance towards Accotink Creek, and near it are the Mozart Regiment, and Third and Fourth Maine, which compose Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, in Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division. About three miles west of them are the New-York Thirty-first and Twenty-sixth, of Gen. NEWTON'S Brigade, and a short distance east of them is the unfortunate Col. MCCUNN'S Regiment.

But regiments are lost in these numberless brigades and divisions, and we of New-York City who have been accustomed to look upon the Seventh Regiment as a small army, have been somewhat enlarged in our ideas.

But I am wandering from my text. While Alexandria languishes, it is not without hope. The rights of her citizens are respected, her public peace is preserved, and gradually she seems returning to her former condition. Deserted houses, that are not desired as quarters for the troops, are carefully guarded. Ladies may walk the streets with perfect immunity from insult. Trade is slowly reviving, and it is not at all without the range of probability that Alexandria shall recuperate and be herself again, minus her secession proclivities. O., Jr.

THE REAL SENTIMENT OF JOHN BULL.

From the London News.

A leading cotemporary, whose comments on the American war have often evinced strong latent sympathy with the South, has undertaken to give to the world in general, and the Americans in particular, a history of English opinion on this great struggle. Possibly this detail of wavering opinion and fluctuating sympathies may be a very accurate account of our cotemporary's own state of mind during the last six months, but we should be extremely sorry if such a humiliating confession of utter moral insensibility were for a moment accepted as a true account of English feeling on the subject. The war which now divides the American States is in its principles by far the most momentous that has been waged in our time: and if, as a nation, we have taken no active part in the conflict, it is all the more important that the light in which we regard it should not be misrepresented. *The opinions and sympathies of the nation on the serious questions of issue in this struggle have never wavered for a moment, and it is important to assert this against those who, like our cotemporary, would fain confound political neutrality with moral indifference.*

It is perfectly true, however, that though opinion in this country has been all along with the North, there has been no very active or enthusiastic expression of public sympathy. There has been no public demonstration of National support, nor any outburst of popular feeling. Nor was this perhaps to be expected. The active expression of sympathy in this country has been very much checked by the irritable and exacting temper of the Americans themselves. Under the influence of strong excitement they have talked and written extravagantly about this country. We might no doubt have overlooked all this, and the greatness of the occasion might have justified us in acting so magnanimous a part. We might have allowed for the moral weakness and superficial defects of the American character, and overlooking their disparaging references to ourselves, as we could easily have afforded to do, have regarded simply the general bearings of the struggle, and given those who had tardily resolved to defend the right our heartiest support. No doubt this would have been a noble revenge for any imaginary injuries we have received at the hands of our transatlantic brethren. But it was hardly to be expected that the nation as a whole would take so large and magnanimous a view of a distant crisis which they at first regarded almost exclusively in its commercial aspects. There was, however, one part of the nation from which the North might fairly have expected a strong and decisive expression of sympathy and encouragement. We refer to those who claim to represent the conscience of the nation, the religious journals of this country. Unhappily they have for the most part proved unfaithful in this great struggle of principles. Their craven advice to the resolute and agonized North has been worse than any that we possess of the earth have given: "Let the Southern States go in peace. Leave them to their fate and have done with them." The South had armed to establish a powerful and aggressive Slave Confederacy, and those who had the power and the will to avert the consummation of this gigantic iniquity were bidden to stay their hand. Such short-sighted, selfish advice combines the imbecility of Dogberry, who says, "If he resist thee, let him go: he is not the man I look him for," with the hypocrisy of Pontius Pilate, who ceremoniously washed his hands and said, "I am innocent."

REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 26.

On the 19th inst., a telegraphic dispatch from Washington stated that the rebel steamer *Nashville* had run the blockade at Charleston, and left for Europe, having on board ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL. It was said that these had been deputed Ministers Plenipotentiary to England and France, to receive the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or, failing in that, to place their bantling Government under the protecting shadow of one or both of those Powers. It was further stated, not by the Washington reporter, but by many of the Southern papers, that Lieut. PEGRAM, formerly of the United States Army, was in command of the *Nashville*.

By the arrival of a Philadelphian, who escaped from Norfolk about two weeks since, we are placed in a position to incontrovertibly deny the latter assertion, and, therefore, by implication at least, to impeach the truthfulness of the entire story.

Our communicant is a ship-joiner by trade, and at present an employé of the Navy-yards in this city. Previous to the rebellion, he resided for many months in Norfolk. While there, he received the appointment of Master ship-joiner in the United States Navy-yard at Pensacola, and at once proceeded to Florida to assume such position. Not being acclimated, he was attacked with the yellow fever, but, recovering, he returned to Norfolk. The National troubles shortly after commenced, and, being an uncompromising loyalist, he was closely watched and the object of continued suspicion on the part of the rebels.

On the 16th inst. he managed to elude the vigilance of the Secessionists, and escaped from the State, being compelled, however, to leave behind considerable property, which may possibly be confiscated.

In reference to the SLIDELL and MASON matter, he informs us that a short time since he conversed with a gentleman now in the Government service, who has a wife and children residing in Norfolk, and who, being desirous that they should return Northward, went on Thursday last, in the launch of the *Cumberland* frigate, to meet the Norfolk flag-of-truce boat, so that he might be thus enabled to communicate with them. To his surprise he found the boat *under command of Lieut. Pegram.* This was on the 19th; consequently, that officer, even supposing it possible for him to have been disloyal to his country, could not have sailed from Charleston on the 18th inst., in command of the rebel steamer, as reported.

The following is a brief sketch of the *personnel* of several of the most prominent editors of Norfolk. It may be worth recording, as an evidence of the utter insincerity of their devotion to their own bad cause. EWING, the editor of the *Examiner*, had previously published a paper at Williamsburgh, Va., but it had not met with any degree of success. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his paper had been largely supported by the advertising of Northern merchants, who were made to believe that its circulation was something fabulous. Although one of the first to espouse the cause of treason, the people of Norfolk have no confidence in him whatever.

The Southern confidence in the fealty of the editor of the *Day Book* (JOHN R. HATHAWAY,) has also been rather impaired of late. It is said that he has been bought over to an advocacy of the secession cause, at a less price than would be paid for an ordinary field hand in busy times, and by a Northern renegade named HARRIS, who made a large fortune from the Federal Government in the fulfillment of contracts. HARRIS owned property in New-Jersey some months since, but we understand has had it conveyed to some relatives, who reside in that State.

Yesterday he had an interview with another person "lately returned from the South." Mrs. W. reached this City, from Norfolk, about a week since, accompanied by her children. Her husband and son yet remain in the South, there being no provision for their departure or escape. The Mayor of Norfolk has declared that no more males, whether loyal or otherwise, citizen or foreigner, shall leave that city for the North, except in a military or official capacity.

Mrs. W. states that, in conversation with some lady friends, a day or two previous to her leaving, she learned that the property of the gentleman, an account of whose Southern tour we have given above, was about to be confiscated and sold by the Government. Her friends made an unsuccessful effort to induce her to remain behind, as her property would probably be appropriated in a like manner, in case she removed from the State.

The distress alleged to prevail among the people of Norfolk, in consequence of an insufficiency of food and clothing, is pronounced by her to be greatly exaggerated. The soldiers whom she saw strolling through the city were generally well clad, and to all appearances were properly fed. The wealthier classes indulged in all the luxuries of the market. They had obtained possession of nearly all the metallic currency which was hoarded away in their residences. To supply the void thus occasioned, the State had been flooded with shinplasters, which were looked upon with distrust, and received with grumbling by the lower classes of the community.

Provisions seemed plenty, but the quantities required for the army kept up the prices for some varieties. Meats were selling at 25c.@30c. ₱ pound. Coffee sold at 45c.@50c. ₱ pound, and was scarce. Sugar brought 20c. The stock of flour was large, and the best brands rated at $5 50@$6 ₱ barrel. But little difficulty was experienced in obtaining clothing, as textile fabrics were being brought from North Carolina and New-Orleans.

Nevertheless, business of all kinds was much depressed, and the approach of Winter was looked upon with gloomy forbodings. Very many ladies were engaged in assisting to make up Winter clothing for the troops.

It is the impression of Mrs. W. that many hundreds of troops in the rebel army are fighting under the mistaken notion that, unless they should be victorious, their homes would be pillaged, their lands desolated and destroyed, and their entire properties apportioned among the Northern soldiers in bounty grants. Such an opinion was frequently expressed in her presence by persons claiming to be intelligent.

She came North by way of Old Point Comfort, where she was furnished, by Gen. WOOL, with a pass through Baltimore, which, however, she was not called upon to exhibit.

The family of a prominent naval officer, lately in command of the *San Jacinto*, are now in Norfolk, and anxious to return to the North. The officer, whose loyalty is beyond all question, left Philadelphia in the early part of last week, for the purpose of making an effort to secure their coming home.

There are hundreds of Unionists similarly situated, not alone in Norfolk, but in Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities. The sentiment of fearless loyalty is a rankling thorn in the side of Secession.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Jackson Mississippian, Sept. 26.

Tidings from Western Virginia leave no room to doubt the brilliant successes of our arms in that menaced region. Gen. LEE has routed the army under the famous ROSECRANS with great slaughter, and if reports are true, the battle at Big Springs was a complete and important victory. Gen. ROSECRANS himself is reported to have been mortally wounded. At Cheat Mountain, our heroic JACKSON, with 2,500 Georgians, met and put to flight, with heavy loss, 5,000 Lincolnites under Gen. REYNOLDS. Our loss was but small. Gen. JACKSON is adding new lustre to a name that is the synonym of daring and honor. Long may the Power above preserve the Jacksons of the South.

The news from Kentucky is of the most encouraging character. The sway of her Crittendens, Andersons, and her Tory Legislature is doomed. Kentuckians themselves are rising up to redeem the State from the thraldom of anarchy and despotism. Long deceived, and slow to move, her true-hearted and stout sons will show at last the tyrant of the North that he has waked up a lion that will pounce upon his cowardly minions, and scatter them as so many flocks of frightened wolves. The whole State is in a blaze, and everywhere they are flocking to the standard of those true heroes of the South, Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSON.

In Missouri, our cause is progressing as finely as the most sanguine could hope for. Upon every field the brave Missourians have gloriously triumphed over the Hessians. Lexington, Springfield and Carthage are proud monuments of the invincible arms of the South. The 2,000 killed at Oak Hill by our glorious band of Arkansians, Louisianians and Missourians, led by the indomitable BEN MCCULLOCH, and the great and triumphant siege at Lexington, resulting in the killing and capturing of 5,000 Lincolnites, the taking of 6,000 stand of arms, twenty cannon, $250,000 of specie, and mules, horses, wagons, provisions, and ammunition, without number, are victories which are terribly felt by the enemy, and the legitimate results of which are uniting the Missourians almost as one man, and bringing them in swarms to the standards of the conquering heroes. A few more such victories, and Missouri will be free.

The star of the South is in the ascendant everywhere. In every battle-field victory perches upon our triumphant flag. We only need a successful forward movement on the Potomac to exhibit to the world a successive train of crushing victories unparalleled in history. Another Manassas affair would give to our arms a prestige, and shed around our flag a halo of martial glory which would at once command the admiration and respect of all nations, place our independence beyond the possibility of a doubt, and secure our immediate recognition by foreign Governments. Every day we are in receipt of intelligence indicating the probability of an early engagement between the hostile forces on the Potomac. It cannot come too soon. We have an abiding faith that our brave boys in Virginia will triumph as signally when it does come as they did at Manassas.

This will be the most important battle of the whole campaign. The flower of the army is on the Potomac. It is the grand nucleus around which has gathered the grand army of the North. Their demigod, MCCLELLAN, is also there to command. If we route them on the Potomac—as we will do—and drive them out of Washington—as we can do—Maryland will be delivered; and a wholesome consternation will pervade the Northern mind, that cannot fail to have a salutary effect in bringing the masses to their senses. Having been whipped everywhere else, and finally driven from their own boasted stronghold, their whole armed hordes having become disorganized, demoralized, cowed, and beaten from Philadelphia to St. Louis, the authorities of the North will be very glad to capitulate on terms of peace, and thus the war will be ended.

We believe that events of a portentous character are culminating rapidly upon the shores of the Potomac. Our wise President, our sagacious Generals, and our gallant boys there, are all anxious for the contest. Let it come, say we. While we are not inclined to hurry up movements about which we are totally ignorant; while we are disposed to rely implicitly upon the wisdom of the President and commanding Generals, and surrender to them the entire management of the military policy of the country, yet we cannot fail to perceive an irrepressible restlessness pervading the minds of our people, both in the ranks and in civil pursuits, for an advance upon Washington. Never before, it seems to us, was an occasion so ripe for such a movement. Everything seems to point to it and invite it, and the opportunity once lost may not be presented again. We shall wait with patience and confidence the action of our army on the Potomac.

THE REGULARS FROM CALIFORNIA.

From the Alta California, Oct. 2.

Orders were received by Gen. SUMNER, per Pony Express, to send all the regular troops on this coast to the East, excepting four companies of artillery, which are to be left to garrison Forts Point and Alcatraz. The whole number of regulars on this coast number about 3,200 men, scattered over an extent of territory extending from Fort Yuma to Puget Sound, and from the ocean shore to east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It will take some considerable time to collect these troops together and get them in order for transportation, but this will be done with all the haste and dispatch that the facilities of travel afford. We learn from Gen. SUMNER that it is his intention to garrison all the posts now occupied by the regulars with the volunteer forces now forming, thus giving them first-rate quarters for the coming Winter, and the best of grounds for perfecting themselves in their business. It is evident that until the overwhelming Union vote at the late election settled, to the satisfaction of the Federal Government, the unquestionable loyalty of California, they were in doubt about the propriety of calling the regulars away. The thought of our being sound induced the calling out of volunteer troops, and that call being cheerfully responded to, has given the Cabinet an opportunity to avail itself of the services of a considerable body of regular troops, and the active services of a large number of first-class officers, the majority of whom have seen service in Mexico and on the plains. It will take about a month to get these troops off, and volunteers in their places.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

POST SACRED, EAST NEW-YORK,
Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

ORDER NO. 74.—Parade for Divine Worship will be held on the regimental grounds, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Rev. S. OSGOOD has kindly consented to conduct the service and deliver a patriotic address. All officers and men attached with the regiment are ordered to attend.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding desires publicly to express his obligations to WILLIAM SEBBACH, Esq., for his exertions in behalf of the Union Guard, and to express his regrets that the circumstances attending the consolidation of the Fifty-ninth Regiment have deprived us of his valuable and patriotic services. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. SEBBACH is accepted. His connection with the Union Guard forms one of the brightest pages in the history of the regiment. By command of

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Fifty-ninth Regiment.
HORACE P. ROGO, First Lieutenant Company E, Acting Adjutant.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Oct. 25, says:

We learn from a gentleman who came up in the steamer from Old Point this morning, that yesterday afternoon all the troops were put on board the fleet of vessels composing the great naval expedition, which it was supposed would sail this morning for its destination. The point where it was to operate was not definitely known, and conjecture was at fault where it was going, but many supposed it could not be a very distant point, as the provisions on board were not sufficient for a lengthy expedition. The entire fleet consists of nearly thirty vessels, and at least twenty thousand men, and made a very imposing appearance.

MORE TREACHERY AT WASHINGTON.

It has been reliably ascertained that in a few hours after Gen. MCCALL'S column left Prospect Hill, the information was taken to Fairfax Court-house, and a column of fifty to sixty thousand men started from Centreville to cut off Gen. MCCALL and capture him.

A CAPTURE.

On Thursday, Gen. RICHARDSON, with one hundred men, went out eight miles from Alexandria, towards Fairfax, where they took one hundred and twenty of the enemy's tents. They had been used by a Louisiana regiment, who, it is said, had gone home.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FOURTH DAY.
Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The same marked degree of interest, which was observable, on the part of citizens, at the commencement of this trial, was not abated in the least yesterday. But a few minutes sufficed, after the opening of the door, to fill the court-room almost to suffocation.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Larocque for the defence, who stated that he would consider the propositions, as proposed yesterday. He took the ground that the Constitution, having provided for no distinct arbitrators upon difficulties existing between the several States, that each State had the jurisdiction and power to employ force in the defence of their own soil, if needed. He would briefly refer to authorities to sustain this point. He admitted, that in all cases where the judicial power of the United States extended, it was supreme. He spoke of cases in which the Judiciary have no power, and in which the State had full authority. He would refer, as a support of this proposition, to the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, in which it was declared that the Judiciary had nothing to do with such cases as embraced in the proposition, but related to the right of the Supreme Court to finally adjudge upon national questions. The Executive also admitted that the right of *habeas corpus* could not be suspended without the sanction of Congress. Counsel referred to the opinion of Justice Johnson, 1st Wheaton, page 363, and the United States *vs.* Booth, Howard 21, to show the powers invested in State Governments. To show the results of an encroachment of the Federal Government upon that of the State he would refer to the American State Papers, vol. 21, page 6. He would also refer to a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1809, instructing the State Senators and requesting the Representatives to endeavor to establish a tribunal by which disputes between Federal and State Governments might be amicably settled. He also cited the action of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the same subject, likewise the resolutions passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and the Legislature of New-York upon the nullification ordinances. He wished to show that the acts of Congress, the decision of Courts, and the acts of State Legislatures had recognized State authority. Mr. Larocque then read numerous extracts from the "Madison Papers," relative to what constituted treason. The prosecution might attempt to answer the proposition by referring to the law which prohibits citizens or States from granting letters-of-marque, and forbids any State to engage in war with a foreign nation, unless actually invaded. This, however, did not conflict with or confirm the foregoing facts. He would refer, in this connection, to Grotius, liber 1, chap. 4, section 13, to show the extent of power invested in a separate State in reference to this point.

His next proposition was that the defendants, who were citizens of other States—those previously referred to—could not be convicted under the indictment, if at the time of the capture of the *Joseph* they believed that the political *status* of the States of which they were respectively citizens, was separate from that of the Federal States, and they thereby ceased to be citizens of the United States. They made the capture in good faith, under the authority of the commission in evidence, and supposed the Confederate States to be at war with the United States. He would not enlarge upon that particular point, but rely mainly upon the theory that robbery and piracy cannot be committed, unless committed with felonious or piratical intent.

His next proposition was, that under the state of facts existing in the States called the Confederate States, as established by public documents and other evidence in the cause, it is demonstrated that a government existed—a *de facto* government—which replaced the government of the United States in these States. Before the time of the commission of the acts charged in the indictment, the defendants were citizens of those States and were justified in submitting to their authority, and were compelled to obey that Government and support it, therefore they could not be convicted of piracy for the capture of the *Joseph*.

His last proposition was, that the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President of the United States since the outbreak of the present struggle evidence a state of war between the Federal Government and the Confederate States, anterior to the time at which the acts in the indictment are alleged to have been committed. He referred to the decision of Judge Cadwallader to sustain this part of the proposition, also to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which was done by nine States without the consent of the other four, whose consent was necessary; and the Government of the United States went into operation a long time before two of them, at least, came in under the new Government. The counsel supported the theory of the authority of two sovereigns, and said the prisoners were in the same position of a child whose parents disagreed, and who was obliged to adhere to father or mother, and they violated no law of God or man in adhering to either.

District-Attorney Smith understood that when differences occurred between parents, the father has superior authority. Mr. Smith then submitted the charges of Judges Grier and Cadwallader, in the case of the United States against Smith, tried in Philadelphia yesterday, and found guilty of piracy under similar circumstances as those of this case.

Mr. Brady wished to know who reported the charges.

Mr. Smith replied that he had received one copy by telegraph from the United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, and another copy from an evening paper in Philadelphia, and on comparing the two copies they were found to be correct in all respects.

Mr. Brady said that, in times like these, when what was said in the papers one day was contradicted on the next day, not from any fault on the part of the Press, but from the difficulty of procuring reliable information; these statements should be taken, at least, *cum grano salis*.

Mr. Sullivan, for the defense, then put in evidence the log-book of the *Savannah*, containing the information that she took the *Joseph*, and in return was captured by the *Perry*.

Mr. Myers, for the defence, said that the circumstances surrounding the prisoners were somewhat peculiar. They were in the port of Charleston, their craft was detained by the blockade, and business was prostrated. Having nothing to do, they had no alternative but to enlist in the Confederate army or to join these privateers. Unfortunately they chose the latter course, or they would not now be in jeopardy of their lives. These men were Europeans, who had been animated with the theory that, when a rebellion assumes gigantic proportions, belligerent rights are conceded to the revolutionists. The history of all the States of Europe shows this. He would quote a few historical facts. When the Netherlands revolted against Spain, the privateers of the Prince of Orange were recognized by such nations against whom the privateers committed depredations. Another case was our own revolution. It was known to all Europeans that at the time of the revolution of these colonies England did not recognize the belligerent rights of the colonies at the time. This notion of belligerent rights in the revolution has entered into the flesh and blood of every European. The only Government and only nation that did not recognize it was despised and hated by every nation, except the United States—he referred to Russia. Russia was now friendly to this Government, not because, to quote a Shakespearean expression, "I love Rome more, but because I love Brutus less;" not out of love to this country, but because Russia hopes that England and France will interfere in this contest, and she will have an opportunity of returning a compliment to those countries. With a knowledge of these views and European theories, these foreigners now indicted under an act of 1790 should not be convicted. They saw Charleston blockaded, and they never dreamed that if they should embark in this privateer business they should be tried as pirates. Every European knew there were two kinds of piracy—a piracy by international law, and a piracy by a municipal law. He would refer as to the difference between the two, to make anything piracy which is not piracy of nations, to Wheaton, 6th edition, 185th page. Different nations regard piracy in different lights. In our country the slave trade was piracy, but that did not make it piracy everywhere. In Germany the slave trade is kidnapping, and punished as such. That is the offence of the prisoners is municipal piracy, he need not say anything further. Inasmuch as his friend Mr. Lord has been very distinct on that point. He thought that the theory the prosecution would offer would be that these men were apprehended upon an American bottom, and being an American bottom, they were on American soil, and according to criminal law they are protected by our law and punished by our law. But as they are foreign to this law, so is this law foreign to them. He contended that the indictment against these men was a municipal law, and they could not be convicted under it. Besides this, a great deal depends upon the theory of intent. In illustration, he said that on that morning a boy had handed him a card of advertisement resembling a bank bill, which reminded him that the circulating of similar cards of advertisement in South Carolina was punishable by fine and imprisonment, according to a law of that State made some time ago.

His only proposition was that as to those defendants who are shown not to have been citizens of the United States at the date of the alleged offence, the law is that they cannot be found guilty of piracy under the present indictment, which includes only piracy by municipal law, the ignorance of which, as to foreigners, is not *ignorantia legis* but *ignorantia facti*, therefore the defendants should be acquitted. The counsel also stated that he separated his immediate client from the rest of the prisoners on his own responsibility, for that Clark had declared that he would share the fate of his comrades, or as he (Clark) expressed it—"*Mit gegangen, mit gefangen, mit gehangen.*" (Went together, caught together, hang together.)

Mr. Brady then said that he would notify Mr. Evarts that he would contend that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to pass the 9th section of the act of 1790. Congress had merely power to define and punish piracy, but not form new laws for crimes not then in existence.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, said his propositions would be few and simple. He called attention to the question of jurisdiction which, of course, separated itself from all the features and circumstances of crime. This question of jurisprudence did not in the law connect itself with the circumstances of the crime, as going to make up its completeness as subject to jurisdiction and common law under the general principles which give the locality of crime as the locality of trial based upon principles of justice, convenience and right, as well as upon other grounds. The crime complained of had no locality in the jurisdiction of the United States. There was nothing to show that the trial should have taken place in the immediate vicinity of where the crime was committed. It was wholly for the Government to determine which of all the districts of the United States in which its courts of judicature are open, all having equal authority in the nature of jurisprudence, and all being equally suitable in the arrangements of judiciary, should be selected for the place of trial. The defendants were not invested with any such right. The language of the statute certainly gives the suitable place of trial in the alternative. It was very difficult to see what principles, either of right, or convenience, or judicial regularity, gave a different construction to the application of the statute. He understood it to have been held by Judge STORY, in the case of the United States *vs.* Thompson, that there were these alternative places of trial. This construction is suitable to the general views of jurisprudence, and the general principles of the statute. If this be so, this district is one alternative of the statute it being the district in which the apprehension was made, and there is no difficulty consequently about the question of jurisdiction. Mr. EVARTS referred to the case of The United States *vs.* Hicks, the pirate. Hicks had committed a crime upon the high seas in the immediate vicinity of our own waters, and landed in Providence, R. I. One of our officers pursued him to that State, and there arrested him, but brought him here for trial, the judicial apprehension not taking place until Hicks was brought into this district. The whole inquiry turned upon the question whether he was apprehended in that district. In considering that case he supposed the Court would recognize the fact of the alternative jurisdiction stated.

His proposition was, that no act for the prevention of piracy controlling the transmission of offenders excludes the plain term of the alternative in the statute which makes jurisdiction depend not upon apprehension merely, but upon apprehension within the district where apprehension is made, and if this be an apprehension within the general sense of the authority of the statute of the United States, then this is a suitable district of the trial. There is not any room for dispute that the first apprehension of the prisoners was within this District, but that circumstance did not displace the jurisdiction in this District. The principal argument relied upon to displace this jurisdiction, denies really that there is any alternative, or that there can be two districts, either of which might have rightfully a jurisdiction. The alternative gives to one of the two exclusive jurisdiction. Where was the *Minnesota* and what her employment at the time of the reception of the prisoners on board? She was the flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. Her whole duty was as a blockade ship at sea, in discharge of this naval service assigned her. He took for granted that the opposing counsel would not contend that the vessel pursued this voyage continuously along the coast of North Carolina and South Carolina. The *Minnesota* took the prisoners on board for the purpose of sending them to New-York by the first naval vessel that should be detached for that service. Nor did the Commander, in the interval between the capture and reception of the prisoners, ever make a district a port of landing from his vessel. He was on his course bound to no port. He was at sea. The counsel showed that, according to the sense of the statute, that this district was the legal place for jurisdiction. What was privateering? His friend had treated it as a suitable method of carrying on hostilities against nations amenable only to the laws of war. His view of it was, that privateering was the last relic of the early and barbarous notions of war—a trial of force between the nations involved and an exercise of personal hostilities by individuals of one country against the individuals and property of another. It was a law, however, which humanity had swept away. Privateers had never been looked upon as individuals entitled to the laws which protected the regular enrolled military, or those engaged in the naval service. What was the attitude of our Government? Did it recognize the right of rebellion? He would like to know if when a private individual takes up arms against the Government it did not constitute treason. Most assuredly it did; and it made no difference in point of law whether it was one man, or a body of men, or an army of men, that rebelled against the Government. He would like to know if it is to be pleaded in the name of humanity that these bold outlaws should be allowed to stretch forward a ready hand to grasp the license of war to fill their pockets with spoils? Will these men be made a sufficient barrier against public justice in the enforcement of the laws of piracy? He contended that the Constitution of the United States makes every person who levies war against it a pirate and traitor.

He agreed that there was still left under the law of nations a certain license for privateering. If this act had been done under a commission of a regular constituted government, it might have been an answer to a charge of piracy that it was an act done under the law of nations. The first requisite was that there should be a war. Second, that the privateer must have received its authority from a regular and public authority recognized as such. No judicial tribunal had a right to recognize a Government which its own Government declined to acknowledge. If, however five nations acknowledged as such throughout the world, and kept their privateers, their acts must not be treated as piracy. By the unbroken series of decisions of the Supreme Court, our courts always took the part and view, in contests between uncertain powers, which their own Government took. When a nation is independent, every nation must recognize it, and it had the power to make war; but when a nation was an inchoate number of States, it remained with the sense of other nations to recognize them or not. Now the case was this: A large military rebellion dominated over part of our soil, and required large armies and navies to put it down. Each nation was entirely free to judge whether it would recognize the rebels as a belligerent Power, or as pirates. Although France and England had recognized the Southern States as belligerents, they had the right to declare that the peace of the world should not be disturbed under the pretence of war, and had the right to treat private armed vessels as pirates; but it rested with the Courts of law in these countries to follow the decision of the Government in this respect; such was the duty of this Court. Under the President's proclamation of the 19th of April, this Government denounced the privateers invited from all parts of the world to prey on the commerce of the United States, as pirates; and therefore this Court could not look upon the case except as the Government did. The Government of the United States still existed; the Constitution, its armies and navies, its court of judiciary, its commerce on the sea, were still in full force. The Government, by a capture by public authority, by an arrest in this district, by an indictment by a Grand Jury, and by the prosecution of a District Attorney, had presented the question to the Court whether these prisoners had committed an offence against a statute of the United States. The political aspect of the question had no reference to the nature of the crime. There was nothing yet perpetrated to overthrow the authority of the United States, or arrest its functions. The question was whether by the ordinance of secession of the State of South Carolina, the four men who were proved to be citizens of the United States, had become foreigners; if so, they certainly came under the eighth section of the act of 1790, and the third section of the act of 1820. Mr. Evarts contended that it was not in the nature of human affairs that there should be two sovereigns in the same premises.

The Court adjourned at this stage of the proceedings, till 11 o'clock Monday.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 611, 153, 1441, 1449, 1393, 1465, 1471, 1363, 1405, 1455, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1497. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The Calendar Printing—Hasbrouck's Account to be Audited.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

The People ex rel. J. A. H. Hasbrouck vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors to audit an account against the county, presented by the relator for about $1,400, the account being for printing the calendars of the Supreme Court, for printing and stationery for the County Clerk, and for printing blank indictments for the District-Attorney. The case was stated in the TIMES of July 4 last. The bills were duly certified by the officers in whose departments the work was done, but the Board, after the delay of a year or two, decided unfavorably to them on the ground that they were not responsible for printing and stationery for the individual uses of the clerks and officers of the county. They also said there was no money with which to pay.

The Court at Chambers allowed the writ, directing the bills to be audited, holding that there was nothing in the case to suggest the individual uses to be made by the clerks and officers of the county of printed calendars and blank indictments.

The case was then taken to this branch of the Court on appeal, where, after argument, the Court affirmed the order appealed from. The following is the language of the Court—LEONARD, J.:

The ordinance referred to cannot operate against the provisions of the statute in relation to county charges.

Where funds are not in the County Treasury to meet expenses necessarily incurred by a county officer, they must be provided for after having been audited and allowed in the next tax-levy.

The want of funds is no reason why the Board should not audit such an account, though it might necessarily delay the payment.

Court of General Sessions.

The following sentences were passed yesterday, by the Recorder, upon persons previously convicted and remanded for sentence:

Wm. Prescott, for assault and battery, Penitentiary 11 months; Philip Satter, for grand larceny, State Prison 4 years; Jas. H. Lagrange, for false pretences, State Prison 3 years; Henry Frencks, for false pretenees, Penitentiary 1 year; Geo. E. Williams, for petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months and $100 fine; Rebecca Tillman, (colored,) for assault with dangerous weapon, State Prison 2 years.

Edward Boulger, for manslaughter in second degree, (killing his wife,) State Prison 7 years.

Personal.

A year or two ago, a handsome octoroon girl was settled by her father, a Mississippi planter, at Cleveland with some old colored servants, under the guardianship of the Judge of Probate and Rev. J. C. White. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated to her support, the funds being derived from the rent of some property in Cincinnati amounting to $2,100 per annum. Owing to the depression in business, the present income of the property is only $600. The Cleveland *Herald* states that in view of this condition of affairs, the establishment has been broken up, the old servants dismissed to shift for themselves, and the girl has been taken into the family of Mr. White, who has removed to Rhode Island. The case is now before the Cuyahoga Probate Court, Mr. White

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive the extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from Western Virginia is generally good, but to-day it is better than good—it is the best we have received from any quarter for several days. Gen. KELLY, the hero of Phillippa, having sufficiently recovered from the serious wound received there to resume active operations, has again made his mark against the rebels. He marched from New Creek, in Hampshire County, on Friday night last, and attacked the enemy at Romney on Saturday afternoon, routing them and capturing many prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels, in their precipitate retreat, took the road toward Winchester. The National loss was but trifling.

We have also highly satisfactory news from Missouri. Springfield was again occupied by the National troops on Saturday evening, and the retreat of the rebel PRICE, with his army, is thus cut off, and he will be forced either to give battle, with the certainty of defeat, or to surrender. The occupation of Springfield was preceded by one of the most brilliant achievements which have yet marked the progress of the war. Major SWEENY, at the head of Gen. FREMONT'S bodyguard, made a charge upon a body of the enemy, upwards of two thousand strong, drawn up in line of battle at their camp, near the town. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the vicinity, after which he hoisted the National flag on the court-house, and then retired temporarily, to await a reinforcement, which soon joined him. Our last accounts, it will be recollected, left PRICE retreating towards Greenfield, in Dade County, on his way to Springfield, while Gen. SIEGEL was at Bolivar, in Polk County, pressing forward to reach Springfield before PRICE. This he has succeeded in doing, and Gen. FREMONT has thus attained an almost incalculable advantage in position, which will no doubt soon be availed of.

Fredericktown, Mo., the scene of the recent defeat of Jeff. THOMPSON and LOWE, and the death of the latter, is also now occupied by the National forces. THOMPSON and his band were pursued by the victorious National troops for a distence of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road.

By the direction of the President a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois; Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, to examine and report upon all unsettled claims against the Military Department of the West, which may have originated prior to the appointment of Gen. FREMONT, at which time the order was issued that all money must be disbursed by the regularly appointed agents of the Government. The Commission are to meet at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties as soon as practicable. SAMUEL J. GLOVER, Esq., of St. Louis, is to act as counsel for the Government.

Reports reach us from Missouri that there is much suffering among the troops west of Syracuse. There are seven hundred sick at Otterville, and one hundred and seventy-five at Georgetown, for whom neither nurses, medicines nor other comforts are provided.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a report, from an apparently reliable source, of another attack by ZOLLICOFFER upon Camp Wild Cat, in Kentucky. It is stated to have taken place on the evening of the same day on which the first attack was made. He attempted to carry Col. GARRARD'S breastworks by storm, but was repulsed with a loss of four or five hundred men, while the National loss was only about twenty killed and thirty wounded. There is now, understood to be a large National force at Camp Wild Cat, the men formerly at Camp Dick Robinson having been pushed forward to that point.

Up to a late hour last night everything was reported quiet along the entire extent of the National lines on and beyond the Potomac.

The rebel steamer *Page*, which has recently ventured out of her hiding-place in Aquia Creek, and has been cruising within circumscribed limits on the Lower Potomac, is reported to be in a rather precarious position, and may, after all be, the worst sufferer by her limited freedom. The Philadelphia Iceboat, which has a fine battery of four guns, with another steamer, ran up on Friday night past the Mathias Point Battery, and at last accounts they were stationed between the *Page* and Aquia Creek, while the *Yankee* and the *Resolute* were at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and other steamers of the flotilla were below Evansport. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that the *Page* has been either captured or crippled. Our latest reports place her in Occoquan Creek, where another danger awaits her[illegible] constitutes the extreme left, resting on the Potomac, is gradually extending his pickets further towards that locality.

Another letter from our special correspondent accompanying the great Southern Expedition, is given this morning. It informs us that the expedition probably set sail on Saturday. On Friday, Gen. SHERMAN, who commands the land forces, ordered an experimental landing on the beach near Fortress Monroe, which was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner. A few days more, and we shall have stirring intelligence from some point on the Southern coast.

The letter of our special correspondent with Gen. BANKS' Division will furnish a definite idea of the disaster which befell the National forces on the Upper Potomac on Monday last. All the main incidents of the battle are effectively portrayed, together with the terrible events which followed it. Out of *only nineteen hundred* men who crossed the river and were engaged in the battle, there are killed and missing *seven hundred*, and wounded in the National hospitals *one hundred and sixty*.

An important order issued from the United States Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the subsistence of volunteers, prior to and subsequent to being mustered into the service, is published this morning. Rules are laid down for the guidance of all those having the care of feeding the soldiers, and certain limits as to the prices of rations, beyond which none are allowed to go. This order has been found necessary, in consequence of the exorbitant prices which have heretofore been charged in many instances. There is a restriction, also, with regard to the bands of volunteer regiments.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has written a letter to the proprietors of one of the principal woolen mills in Massachusetts, stating that he has demand at the present time for 50,000 suits of clothes which he cannot furnish, and that when these are supplied 50,000 more will be needed. He has sent abroad but $300,000 for purchases to supply immediate necessity, and if our factories can meet the demand no more orders will be dispatched to England.

Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, of Bennington, Vt., was arrested on Thursday, charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He obstinately denied the charges made against him, and promised to bring sufficient evidence of their falsity, but he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette notwithstanding. Capt. SHIELDS graduated at West Point in 1841, served ten years in the regular army, and was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War. For the last few years he has taken no part in public affairs, although it is said by his friends that he was hoping to arrange his affairs so as to assume some position in the National army.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers was continued Saturday. Arguments were heard from the counsels on both sides. The proceedings will be resumed to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. WILEY, of the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, which arrived yesterday from Montevideo, reports that on Sept. 20, lat. 20° 16', lon. 31°, he saw the British brig *Spartan*, from Rio Janeiro for St. Thomas. The Captain of the *Spartan* reported having, Oct. 5, been chased twelve hours, in lat. 19°, lon. 47°, by a steamer, bark-rigged, round stern, which had no sails higher than topgallant sails. After being overtaken, she was boarded, but being an English vessel was allowed to proceed. The steamer had a large American ensign flying during the whole time; the officers of the steamer would not tell her name or what her business was. The Captain of the brig, on arriving at St. Thomas, was invited on board of one of our men-of-war, and seeing a painting of the privateer *Sumter* on board, pronounced her to be the same vessel that boarded him. She was very light, and could not have had much coal in.

The United States steamers *Powhatan*, PORTER, and *Iroquois*, PALMER, in search of the privateer *Sumter*, also the *San Jacinto*, WILKES, on a cruise and bound home, were all at St. Thomas Oct. 14, all well.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City gives us details of news from Utah to the 10th inst. The Annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., and was well patronized. Fifteen hundred dollars in premiums were distributed, and the exhibition of agricultural productions was very good. The Annual Mormon Conference occurred on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. The attendance was unusually full, on account of the great number of immigrants recently arrived. It was decided that the work on the great Temple should be resumed next year. During the continuance of the Conference BRIGHAM YOUNG announced his intention to send one or two hundred families to the Southern part of the Territory, where the climate is very warm, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of cotton, indigo, grapes, figs, &c.

We have advices from San Francisco to Saturday, the 25th inst., by the Overland Pacific Telegraph. On the 21st, the steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board a million in treasure, of which $875,000 comes to this City. The markets for the week had been buoyant, with an improved business from first hands.

The Secretary of War has directed the promotion of twenty Sergeants, on account of meritorious services, to the positions of Second Lieutenants. Among them is WM. GRIFFIN, a Sergeant, who served twenty years under the heroic Gen. LYON, having shared with him the dangers of every battle in Missouri, and earned the deserved admiration of his officers for his courage and soldierly conduct. The only favor the lamented LYON ever asked from the Government was the promotion of Sergeant GRIFFIN.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, was to have left Newburgh on Tuesday, but it has been found impossible to complete the arrangements for their departure, and another postponement is made.

The Cincinnati express train on the Erie Railroad, due here at 2.20 P. M. Saturday, ran into the cars on the side track, at Ramsey's, 28 miles West of this City. The switch was misplaced, and the engine turned over on its side. One passenger was injured slightly, and one brakeman was crushed between the passenger cars, and badly injured.

Col. STEELE, in command of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment which destroyed the type and presses of the Terre Haute *Journal*, on the night of the 21st, has issued an order severely deprecating the act, and offering to give the civil authorities all possible facilities for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

The notorious NAN MCGOWAN, of California, was arrested at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. as a spy.

The Republican County Convention met Saturday evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and, after a session of three hours, nominated and ratified the County ticket agreed upon by their Conference Committee, and that of the People's Union Convention. The session was full and animated, but closed harmoniously, with general acclamation for the nominees.

Only one session of the Board of Brokers was held on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, but late in the day a considerable business was done on the Street, the market closing firm; United States 6s, 1881, 94 ¾ cent.; New-York Central, 77¼ ¾ cent.

An extensive business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Buyers, having English orders to execute, purchased freely. Letters from France were less encouraging, and moderate sales were made to French operators. The total sales (including resales of lots previously bought on speculation, and a very considerable amount to arrive) were 24,200 bbls. Flour, 286,000 bushels Wheat and 243,000 bushels Corn. The rise in prices was equal to 6c.@10c. on shipping brands of Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat and 2c.@3c. on Corn. The market closed buoyantly. Rice, Cotton and Coffee were stiffly held, but were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Hops and Raisins. Spirits Turpentine was in fair request; Common Resin more active, and Linseed Oil higher. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, as were also Hides and Leather. Freights were brisker and firmer, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Naval Expedition—Invasion of the Southern States.

The Naval Expedition, which has enlisted so much interest, is fairly on its way to its Southern destination. It was detained in Hampton Roads longer than was anticipated, by some of those accidents which seem to be inseparable from great and complicated enterprises of the kind, and one day was very judiciously devoted by Gen. SHERMAN to exercising the men in the difficult duty of disembarking. But all preparations were at last complete, and the squadron is rapidly nearing the scene of its intended operations.

Great hopes have been cherished of the result. We have a right to expect from it something substantial and valuable; but it is always safe to moderate our anticipations, so as not to be too much dismayed in the event of possible failure. We must certainly not assume that the Expedition is intended to capture any of the strongholds of the rebels, such as Norfolk, Charleston, or Savannah. The best defended and most carefully watched points of the South are these commercial *entrépots*. Whatever of elaborate protection has been provided against our attacks by sea, has been at these important Confederate cities.

To assail them with our fleet would be to expend at once the full strength of the expedition, reserving nothing to rally upon, in case of a repulse, but risking disastrous loss in case of defeat, in the attempt to reembark the men, the horses, and the artillery. These cities, moreover, and others of like importance, are connected by railroad with Richmond, and thence with Manassas; and reinforcements to half the power of the Confederate army could be thrown within a week or ten days, to the relief of any one of these places. Should the expedition succeed therefore, by a *coup de main* in gaining possession of one of them, it would only provoke an immediate siege and the speedy reduction of our position.

True policy seems to dictate a very different movement. The expedition is not going South, primarily, to fight a battle. It is the forerunner merely—the advance guard—of an Army of Occupation. It should effect a landing, therefore, in one of the most salubrious regions of the Southern coast, and one furthest removed from the railroad approaches of the Confederate States. It should seize and occupy the largest possible area of territory consistent with the ability to perfectly fortify the same. If water fronts could be availed of, so much the better—ten miles square would then not be too much to hold. The purpose of this would be to keep off the enemy's guns as far as possible from the sea, so that munitions and reenforcements could be thrown in, to the full capacity of the Republic, and the armies have grounds to deploy on after landing.

The army now afloat and descending upon the South must never return save as victors, with the Union restored where they have carried their arms. As soon, therefore, as they are safely landed, and the first breastworks are thrown up, the transports should return to Fortress Monroe, and receive on board as many more troops as already have sailed, and convey them to the same seat of operations. With an army of 30,000 men safely landed in the South, covering ten miles square with their forts and redoubts, right in the midst of the rich plantations of the South, and securely distant from the railroad carriage of the rebels, a base would be established from which armies of invasion could be thrown out in every direction safely, returning with prisoners and spoil. Large accretions of territory would, from time to time, fall under the control of this new Military Department. Contraband slaves would swarm into its lines by thousands, weakening and impoverishing the rebels, disrupting society, and giving to the military commanders of the Government, in the labor of these escaped slaves, tenfold increased power to extend their lines, and occupy and fortify the territory wrested from the rebel despotism.

An occupation and progressive conquest of this formidable kind is the only real and effective flanking of the rebel army of the Potomac. It goes at the heart of the rebel Confederacy, *overthrows its industry*, and thus puts out of existence all its means of self-support and all its peculiar products, by which the Confederate leaders have hoped to coerce nations into a recognition of their Government.

It is very clear that isolated attacks of our navy upon Southern seaports will of themselves accomplish no permanent good. In the language of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, "hold, occupy and possess" the rebel territory, and so firmly plant the National power there that the combined efforts of the Confederates cannot dislodge it, and that its menacing presence shall disintegrate the social system that originated and sustains the rebellion.

To do this thing requires more than a dash at Charleston or a swoop at Savannah. It requires a cautious and deliberate policy, avoiding conflicts at the start if possible, and only moving inland when the present expeditionary force has grown on Southern soil to an irresistible Army of Occupation. Any other handling of the men and ships now attracting so deep an interest will only lead, we fear, to ephemeral results, and disappoint the nation.

A SECESSION BAROMETER.—Baltimore is a perfect barometer of the war. If you would see how the National fortunes stand, you have but to note the state of feeling and its manifestations in that divided city. Let our arms meet with a reverse—up goes the secesh mercury; let the Government show the tusks of power, and down sinks treason to the lower registers, though only to lie perdu till an opportunity comes. A fortnight ago, the Monumental City polled a splendid Union majority. But the disaster at Ball's Bluff has made treason once more rampant, and Baltimore is reported again all feverish and unsettled. Happily, while secession proposes, Fort McHenry disposes; and Gen. DIX is altogether too keen to be dixied.

The Upper Potomac—Explanation of the Disaster.

We have at last quite full accounts of the disaster sustained by our troops a week ago to-day on the Upper Potomac. There was a heavy loss of life on our part, and a lamentable scene of confusion at the river on the retreat, caused by the utterly unaccountable neglect of the officers in command to provide the means of crossing. One scow and two small boats constituted the entire provision for advancing and retreating. It seems impossible to justify such utter neglect of one of the most evident and imperative duties of an army in the field.

It seems that the crossing at Conrad's Ferry, the upper end of Harrison's Island, was intended as a feint,—and was designed to cover the crossing of the main body under Gen. STONE at Edwards' Ferry,—four miles below. On Sunday night, Capt. PHILBRICK, of Massachusetts, with twenty men, had crossed the river at this point,—pushed through the fields and woods at the top of the bluff, and followed the road to within a mile and a half of the town of Leesburgh, without finding a battery, meeting any hostile force or even seeing a single one of the rebel pickets. The natural inference was that the rebels had no troops between Leesburgh and the river, and probably none at Leesburgh,—but that they had collected all their forces at Edwards' Ferry, to dispute the anticipated passage of our main body at that point. It seemed easy, therefore, to make the proposed diversion,—and troops were thrown over the next morning, to the number of 1900, for the purpose of doing so. In the afternoon, however, they met the enemy in the woods, and from time to time saw their numbers swollen by the arrival of reinforcements, until they numbered four or five thousand men,—our little army meantime being cut off from reinforcements because we had no boats! The rebel troops, it seems probable, were brought up from Edwards' Ferry—where they saw no signs of a movement on our part,—to resist what seemed to be the only real attack at the upper crossing. Their whole force, therefore, was thrown upon Gen. BAKER and the small brigade which he commanded,—while Col. STONE crossed with the main body at Edwards' Ferry without meeting any opposition whatever. The main object of the combined movement, which was the transfer of our forces to the Virginia shore, was thus accomplished,—and possibly at a smaller loss to us than if the enemy had understood the movement better. What reasons led to the withdrawal of our forces next day from the position thus gained we are not aware.

The redeeming feature of the affair is the splendid gallantry and firmness exhibited by our men during the action. Veteran soldiers could scarcely have behaved better. The Massachusetts men and our own Tammany Regiment stood their ground nobly under the heavy and destructive fire poured upon them by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. This exhibition at the present moment is of the utmost value, and goes far towards compensating us for the heavy losses which it cost. It shows the country what we may expect from our soldiers when they come to the real engagement of the campaign. The real blunder of the whole affair seems to have been the neglect to provide boats. Our own correspondent states that, after he had crossed and found himself in presence of the masses of the enemy, Gen. BAKER asked if there were any means of recrossing the river in case of defeat. It is lamentable that the commanding officer should have been obliged to ask such a question at such a moment,—and still more deplorable that he should receive such an answer.

The Affair below New-Orleans—Our Navy Not up to the Mark.

The lying bulletin of the gorgeous HOLLINS is at length supplemented by the official report of Capt. POPE, of the steamer *Richmond*, who gives us *his* versien of the naval affair at the Southwest Pass. It adds several important particulars to the intelligence received the other day by the *McClellan*. But while the glories of the Bobadil commander of "the little Confederate mosquito fleet" are considerably shorn of their lustre, the conduct of our own officers seems to have been anything but what we had a right to expect at their hands. The not very clear statement of Capt. POPE bears no other interpretation than that it was owing to the cowardice of the blatherskite HOLLINS that he did not nab our whole squadron; while a very little of the old American pluck on the part of our naval commanders would have secured the capture or destruction of the rebel fleet.

It has never been clear why the valiant HOLLINS, who, after our ships had run aground on the bar, "peppered" them so pungently from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning, did not follow up his success, and capture the helpless vessels, or destroy them with his "fire-ships." A communication from an officer on board the steamer *McClellan*, published in our issue of this morning, furnishes information that may suggest the true theory. It seems that, on the morning of the 12th, at the time our three vessels were fast in the sand, near the head of Southwest Pass, and during the very middle of the engagement, the steamer *McClellan* arrived near the head of Pass à l'Outre. The rebels seeing her, and fearing lest they should be cut off in the rear, and so prevented from retiring up the main stream, made a precipitate retreat. It is a curious corroboration of this hypothesis, that the New-Orleans *Picayune* states that they were chased up the river by "another" steamer—though the chasing, by the way, was all in the Confederate fancy, as the *McClellan* retired instead of giving chase.

There are two other circumstances, not mentioned in the official report, but which we learn from other sources, that may have prompted the rebel retreat. It is stated by a correspondent of the Boston Exchange, who was on board the *Richmond* at the time, that while our vessels were retiring before the Mosquito flotilla, the fire-ship "drifted ashore," and could not be brought into action. It further appears that the rebel *Manassas* "turtle," or "what is it," after its exploit of running a hole into the *Richmond* with its ram—(this was during the darkness of the early morning)—was made to more use, and seems to have withdrawn to the Crescent City. Indeed, the *Picayune* of the following day acknowledges that the horn or proboscis of the turtle was broken, and her machinery disarranged. It may be that the broadside which the *Richmond* poured into her in return did the business, though it is much more likely that in the "tremendous shock" produced by its collision with the *Richmond*, the butting ram broke his own nose. There is a great difference between a common tug-boat as a ram and a ship of such vast mass as the iron-plated rams projected by France and England. It is doubtful whether such an affair as the *Manassas* would not get worse than it gave in striking one of our men-of-war.

According to present information, something very like a panic appears to have seized our officers in command. Commander HANDY, of the *Vincennes*, after the guns had been thrown overboard, gave the order to abandon the vessel, and officers and crew made their way to the *Richmond*, having first placed a *lighted* slow-match to the magazine! Capt. POPE says the fuse failed to burn out; but there is confusion in the statements on this head. Another voucher has it that the destruction was prevented by the gallantry of a junior officer, who would not give up the ship, and swore that the Stars and Stripes should not be so disgraced. One luminous streak amid so much shadow! The witness whose communication we print this morning states, moreover—Capt. POPE is silent on *that* score—that, after the rebel flotilla had retired, the officers of the *Richmond*, fearful lest the *Manassas* should again come down and renew the attack, had arranged, in that event, to leap on board the *McClellan*—to which their vessel was lashed, and which was floating free off the bar—fire the ship and get to sea if they could!

Such is the net result of all the recent developments as to the affair off the Delta of the Mississippi. Unless all our facts and all our interpretation of these facts be at fault, the affair was far from creditable to those engaged in it, though, owing to the at least equal imbecility of the enemy, but little damage was sustained by our fleet. It is due to the country that there should be a court of inquiry into the whole matter—a step which it is understood the Navy Department has already taken.

Western Virginia—The Rebels Abandoning the Contest.

The appointment of Gen. LEE, of the Confederate army, to supersede Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who is heading the invasion of Eastern Kentucky, indicates the entire abandonment, for the season, of the rebel campaign in Western Virginia. There was abundant reason for rebel discouragement in this deserted theatre of war. Gov. WISE made a complete wreck of his reputation, not only as an upright man, but as an efficient leader, in his brief campaign in the Valley of the Kanawha. He went forth from Richmond on his errand west of the mountains literally as Saul did, "breathing threatenings and slaughter" against those he was to oppose. But he found more human nature than heroism among Western Virginians. The Secessionists did not volunteer as he expected—they did not rush enthusiastically to his standard—they did not bring their guns and their ammunition, their meal and their flour, their horses and their herds, and offer all to Gov. WISE, a free gift from Virginians on the altar of their seceded State. On the contrary, WISE'S recruits were few. They were mostly loafers and vagabonds, "lewd fellows of the baser sort," cowardly and addicted to stealing. The men of property preferred staying at home to campaigning under WISE. And as for their meat and flour, their cattle and provender, they held such articles only for sale at round prices, and did not receive Confederate scrip, even from the late Governor of Virginia and the laureled conqueror of JOHN BROWN, in payment for their farm produce!

WISE was disappointed—then mortified—then exasperated. Before he had been long soldiering in Western Virginia he lost all control of his naturally unbalanced temper, and was raging like a madman, cursing and damning the population indiscriminately, seizing and confiscating whatever his ragged rebels needed; and he finally left the banks of the Kanawha, pursued by Gen. COX, with the flames of a burning steamboat, destroyed by him in mere wantonness and vandalism, lighting his ignominious retreat.

After WISE came FLOYD, the felon patron of the Confederate rebellion. He marched fifty miles—from Lewisburgh, the county town of Greenbrier, to the Gauley River—on his way to vanquish the enemy that had driven WISE out of the Kanawha region. His essay was a reflection on WISE'S courage or generalship, and angered the doughty ex-Governor. But FLOYD achieved nothing but a retreat from Carnifex Ferry, before the rifles of Gen. ROSECRANS. The two defeated rebels were sent sick, sorrowful, fighting, and in disgrace to Richmond to end their quarrel, and Gen. LEE superseded them both.

But the cold winds and rains of the mountains have put an end to the campaign on the Gauley. Both armies have fallen back. The Confederates are now at Lewisburgh, where they were two months ago; and Gen. ROSECRANS holds the mountain gate of the Kanawha Valley. Fifty miles separate the late combatants. There is no further need of LEE in the mountains, and he is sent to Kentucky to help subjugate a State that refused to secede.

This is ominous of hard work in Kentucky. If LEE quits Virginia, he will not leave his regiments behind. He will try to lead a column through the heart of Kentucky, effecting a junction with BUCKNER, POLK and PILLOW, concentrating at Louisville, and making that city and Cincinnati winter the combined rebel forces. Our correspondents in Kentucky unite in foreshadowing a mighty movement of the rebels upon that State. It is thought to be a matter of life and death with the rebels—involving the very existence of their cause—to break through Kentucky, reach the Ohio River and conquer their Winter supplies. The Government will not fail to defeat such attempt.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Mr. JOHN C. RIVES, of Washington, has authorized Col. TAIT to give a monthly check for ten dollars to the wife of each member of the District of Columbia Volunteers. What a magnificent gift! Mr. RIVES is a Virginian by birth, a noble re[illegible]

[illegible] proclaimed [illegible] that the [illegible] was [illegible] cated estates in Virginia belonging to two of his sons. He has taken a splendid way to revenge himself.

The Political Contest.

The political elements in the City are beginning to crystallize. As the day of election approaches, those of our citizens who are in favor of political reforms, and of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, begin to realize the necessity of waiving all merely personal and partisan preferences, and uniting their strength in support of a single ticket.

The Republican Convention on Saturday evening, after a sharp debate, but with final unanimity, ratified the nominations for County officers agreed upon in conference with the People's Union. They go into the contest therefore with very flattering prospects of success. JOSIAH W. BROWN, their candidate for Sheriff, has two Democratic candidates in the field against him, with great personal strength and an excellent character in his favor. If Messrs. LYNCH and TWEED both remain in the field, as they are likely to do, Mr. BROWN is reasonably certain of an election. JOSEPH HOXIE, who is the candidate of the Unionists and Republicans for County Clerk, is too well known and too highly esteemed as a man and a politician, to need any eulogy; and ORISON BLUNT, the candidate for Supervisor, has proved by the integrity with which he has discharged the duties of that office hitherto, that he deserves the confidence which his nomination implies.

There is to be a grand ratification meeting held this evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the People's Union, at which Hon. NAT. WOLFE, an eloquent and influential Unionist from Kentucky, will make a speech, together with other gentlemen, whose names are more familiar to our citizens. Mr. WOLFE will soon return to Kentucky, to continue his efforts in the cause of the Union.

Amusements.

Mr. B. ULLMAN will take his last benefit to-night at the Academy of Music. A programme of unusual interest has been provided for the occasion. Two operettas are to be revived, "Betly" and "Les Noces de Jeannette," either of which, it is presumable, would, under ordinary circumstances, attract an overflowing audience. All the *artistes* are in the casts, and as the performance will terminate the opera season, there cannot, we think, be a doubt about the attendance. There will also be a grand concert. The *matinée*, on Saturday, was well attended, but the rain-storm interfered very seriously with the possible profits of the occasion. Mr. ULLMAN takes his last Brooklyn benefit to-morrow night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The week has rolled its round without producing anything new under WALLACK'S elliptical sun, or any changes among Miss KEENE'S "Seven Star Sons." Nor have any novelties bloomed at the Winter Garden, if we except that fraction of a pandos-flower, "The Octoroon." At WALLACK'S, that most amiable villain, *Hadji Stavros*, yet officiates as King of canvas mountains and Lord of hypothetical heights; the muslin water-fall courses creakingly over artfully contrived wooden rollers, and a more substantial stream, whose silveriness is not a delusion, pours into the managerial coffers. LAURA KEENE'S wonderful "Seven Sons" continue nightly to astonish their parent and the public. A wholesome horror of Fort Lafayette has produced some wholesome changes in the text, putting Union sentiments into the seven mouths of the seven sons, who, at their first appearance before a New-York public, thought to please it by confining their conversation to the utterance of treasonable balderdash.

Having said thus much relative to the leading theatres, very little remains to be said. Our dramatists, appreciating the unfortunate condition of the country and the necessary woes the public are called upon to suffer, mercifully refrain from inflicting new plays upon them, or demanding of them to sit anew in judgment upon old ones. Even TOM TAYLOR has been silent during the past week. BARNUM'S hippopotamus has likewise preserved a friendly reticence. The Prestidigitator has departed to puzzle country schoolmasters and confuse promising pupils with the orthography and etymology of his wounderful name.

We said the hippopotamus had been silent. The silence has been an enforced one. He has been overshadowed; that masked battery of a gullet that he keeps in reserve for the confusion of strangers, has been captured; his black but benevolent muzzle has been effectually spiked. He has been overshadowed by the mighty wings of "The Angel of Midnight," a speculative gobin, which the gentleman whose motto and that of his troupe is, "We study to please," has brought forward for the detectation of the select and contented circle that daily and nightly crowds his very well-appointed lecture room.

Notwithstanding the severe storm on Saturday, there was a good attendance at the Philharmonic Society's rehearsal. The entire instrumental programme was very thoroughly practiced under the irrepressible *bâton* of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Judging by the pains taken, the first concert will be an unusually good one. The effect of so fine an orchestra in a place like Irving Hall, where every sound can be heard, and where especially the violin passages roll out with majestic splendor, will, we think, give a new impetus to classical music. The first concert of the season will take place on Saturday, the 9th of November.

Miss ADELE HYDE gave a very successful reading from the Poets, at Cooper Institute, on Friday last. The lady is a pupil of Mr. J. H. SIMMONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, and evidently possesses all the natural and many of the acquired requisites for a career on the stage. It happens, to be sure, that those who begin in the concert room seldom get any further, but in the case of Miss HYDE there is a reason to hope for something better.

The new Opera House at Buffalo will be opened early in December. The lease has been secured by Mr. GRACE, and the house will be inaugurated with a season of two weeks of Italian Opera. Mr. GRACE possesses the best Opera Company in the country.

Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY will give two operatic concerts in Baltimore on Thursday and Saturday next, assisted by Signors BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, SQUIRI, MORLENHAUER, and MORIO. On Friday the company will also visit Washington, and subsequently pay a flying visit to Newark, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, and thence to the principal cities of the West.

M. KELLER, a gentleman who seems to have composed much music, will give a grand Union Concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, Oct. 31. There are fifteen pieces on the programme, fourteen being the composition or arrangement of M. KELLER. Mme. JOHANNSON, Mme. VON BERKEL, Messrs. QUINT, REICHARD, MULLER and WEINLICH, with a chorus and orchestra, will assist on the occasion.

The third (and last) rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will take place at the Academy on Wednesday next, and the first concert of the season will be given at the same establishment on Saturday, the 2d of November. HAYDN'S symphony in B flat; SCHUMANN'S symphony No. 4, in D minor, and an overture by LITOLFF, are the pieces announced for performance.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe we notice the name of Mrs. CLARA M. BEINEKHOFF, the popular cantatrice. The lady has been devoting a busy Summer to a critical examination of the various methods used in the cultivation of the voice at the leading European conservatories.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 136 West Thirty-third street, upon the body of PETER STAP, who came to his death by injuries accidentally received from falling through the stairway of the new building, corner of Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue. Deceased was a native of Germany, 59 years of age. An inquest was held by the same Coroner at the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct, upon the body of BARBARA DUNNIGAN, 37 years old, who came to her death by congestion of the brain, caused by falling, in some manner unknown to the jury.

...Another Sensational Sensation—Letter of our Man ...—What Gen. McClellan Thinks of Them—...pt. Rodgers Promoted, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

It requires novel sensations in one leap at ... quiet home on the banks of the Hudson ... with all its autumnal beauties, into the ... preparations for a great battle. As the ... approached Washington, the tents, appa... of centuries, pitched here by a deep cut, and there on a bluff shaded with pine trees, with the camp-kettle suspended over a cheerful fire in front, carried me back to old camping days in the forest. The gray twilight, however, and the drizzling rain, gave a sombre aspect to the surrounding scenery. Soon fields, covered with the white tops of army wagons and tents of thickening camps, and crowds of horses, standing with drooping heads in the rain, forced on me the stern reality that I was on the "edge of war." It was hard, however, to get the mind to settle down to the terrible fact, for when in the early dawn I was awakened by the clear strains of a cavalry bugle, I thought for a moment, in my half-dreaming state, that I was back in the vale of Chamouni, and it was the shepherd's horn I heard as he led his flocks to their green mountain pasturages. The fact is the nation is, yet in this half dreaming state, and does not fully comprehend the fearful truth that it is in the midst of breakers, struggling for life. Of course the talk of the hour here is of our repulse at Leesburgh. The people have naturally been surprised that so little reliable information could be obtained respecting it. The truth is, the whole affair is mystified on purpose. You will have various accounts and explanations, all, however, ending with the stereotyped one, "we were overwhelmed by numbers." This last was made to me by an officer whose position of importance gave his remark great significance. I wished to reply that the explanation partook of the nature of a confession. But cover it up as you will, the simple truth is, "some one has blundered." The movement was deliberately planned and carried out, and to tell us that it failed because we were taken by surprise, is, to say the least, not satisfactory. A single flat-boat and a skiff, one would think, were insufficient means of transport with which to convey reinforcements, in case of urgent need, across a river whose current at that point rushed along at the rate of six miles an hour. An officer, who was present at the battle, informs me that this cumbersome flat-boat brought back every trip about as many dead and wounded as it carried over well soldiers. That in the hurry and rush of defeat such a crazy concern should get upset, as it did, carrying men and howitzer to the bottom, is not strange. It is idle to ask why a temporary bridge was not thrown across before the movement was attempted, or, at least, boats collected. The blunder has been committed, and defeat encountered, and it only remains to retrieve it as soon as possible. The enemy were hid behind stumps and trees and poured in a withering fire upon our troops' mowing them down with frightful rapidity. That our men behaved gallantly, the telegraph has long since told you. McCLELLEN was delighted with their bearing, but still more gratified at the *morale* of the men after the defeat. They told me at headquarters that he had made special mention of this. And well he might; for troops that show good courage and resolution at the close of a terrible beating, a commander may well be proud of. With an army of such soldiers, on anything like a fair field, he never will be beaten. It is a test that few men can sustain. If the report of the evolutions which took place under fire is correct, it is worth noting; especially the transfer of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment from left to right in perfect order, while in full retreat, and pressed by a victorious enemy, is certainly one of the most remarkable events that has occurred during this war. Their Colonel must have had unbounded confidence in them, or he never would have dared to have given the order. The oldest veterans can do nothing better than this. Such conduct is the last point of perfection reached by veterans after thorough drill, combined with long experience in the field of battle. I should have said, without the least hesitation, that the order for such a movement, while in retreat and under fire, to any volunteer regiment which had been only a few months in the field, would have been equivalent to an order to "break ranks." If the report be true, I doubt not the fact will receive honorable mention at the proper time. Such an example is worth more than the mere looker-on would at first suppose. It is most suggestive, and sets one thinking.

Of course, everybody is on tiptoe with excitement respecting the great forward movement to take place in a few days, about which there is no concealment, from headquarters down. "A great battle is at hand," is in everybody's mouth. This is the settled belief in all, from those "nearest the throne" to the retailer of rumors in the street; yet, though alone in my opinion, I do not quite believe it. That our army will advance I have no doubt, but it seems to be generally conceded that the rebel leaders have abandoned entirely all idea of offensive movements, and adopted a defensive policy. If this be true, every consideration of military prudence would keep them from risking a decisive battle. Acting on the defensive, they can expect only to repulse an attack, without any intention of following the advantage up; whereas a defeat would be total ruin. They tell me, in reply, "We will force a battle." But this is easier said than done. Knowing thoroughly every inch of ground, they can select each position to be taken in succession beforehand, and the result will be a battle of positions dragging its weary, endless length along. This, it strikes me, must be the course that will be pursued, if it is true that the defensive policy has been adopted. We must, however, wait and be patient. The trouble with our people from the outset has been, expecting all the time a final blow to be struck, which should end the vexatious war. The idea of winning by slow approaches and gradual, steady pressure, has never entered their minds. But they must come to it. War is not ended by one throw of the dice. Eating out the substance and exhausting the life of a Nation is not a process that can be carried on by steam.

To-day has been the funeral of Col. BAKER. The ceremonies were not very imposing. One hardly feels like criticising the conduct of one over whom the grave is closing. If his courage outran his prudence—if in the excitement and daring of the moment he disobeyed orders and hazarded an unequal engagement, most dearly has he paid for his fault. Let the brave sleep quietly. As I looked on his form, wrapped in the colors of his country, I could not but reflect on the adventurous life he had led. To-day a poor boy sitting at the handloom in Philadelphia—to-morrow trudging on foot over the West in search of a livelihood—and soon appearing on the arena battling his way to success with such men as DOUGLAS and President LINCOLN. Casting aside his hard-earned honors at the sound of the war trumpet, he is lost from sight only to reappear on the smoking heights of Cerro Gordo. With the return of peace, winning all his honors back again, he is yet too restless, too intensely active to be content with the monotonous movements of organized settled society, and goes to California. Still adventurous, he pushes on to Oregon, where his resolute will, energy and ability make him an undisputed chief in the Senate. Upholding the Government by his eloquent tongue so soon as it was assailed by arms, he again drew his sword and fell where everybody knew he would fall if slain at all, in front of his regiment cheering on his men. To such a man a violent death in some form is almost inevitable.

His uniform was exhibited, and showed what a target the enemy's sharpshooters had made of him. It was covered with blood and mud, and pierced with balls. One had gone through his hat into his head, another through his side, and another near his heart, and so on—each planted with a precision which showed that only one was needed to do the work.

Last night I took a drive with "Leo" back of Washington to see some of the encampments. On every side one is astonished at the vast preparations that are going on. It seems as if the whole District outside the city bounds was turned into an encampment. Here the Rhode Island Artillery was in full exercise—there troops from Utah were going into barracks—cavalry regiments galloping over the rolling fields, and every slope white with tents—met the eye at every turn. Tomorrow, if it is pleasant, I expect to visit the "sacred soil of Virginia." It is said to be worn out but it is fast getting fattened with the blood and bones of American citizens. H.

THE AFFAIR BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

THE CRUISE OF THE McCLELLAN.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

Having been repeatedly asked for a report of the cruise of the *S. S. McClellan*, and our assertions of the fact that we were of some practical use being dimly and very vaguely hinted at in the official report from the mouth—not of the Passes,—I have concluded to give you a succinct account of our doings for the last six weeks.

The United States Army transport, *S. S. McClellan*, with provisions, bound for the Gulf stations, under the command of Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY, late commander of the steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, left New-York Sept. 8, and arrived off Fort Pickens Sept. 19, having touched at Key West and Tortugas on her outward passage.

At first we anchored almost within stone's throw of the fort. After remaining thus near for three nights, it was deemed best that we should proceed out and anchor during the night under the guns of the *Colorado*, then at anchor off Pickens. The time here passed with monotony, varied only by our picking up our anchor and running up to the fort in the morning, landing our provistons and returning to our anchorage in the evening; and from the 19th of September to the 9th of October, we got under way fifty-five times.

On the morning of the 9th, the attack was made on WILSON'S camp. I make no mention of this, for you have received many and variously-tinged reports thereof. I see a true and unprejudiced one in the report of Col. BROWN, in this day's TIMES. I add only this: Had order No. 1 from Col. BROWN,—viz., that the *McClellan* should take on board 100 marines from the *Potomac* and shell the Island, or land the marines, as seemed most practical—not received the addenda from the Captain of the *Potomac* that we should take him in tow, I strongly suspect we should have covered ourselves with glory, and the enemy with water. I wish to be understood in regard to the desire of the Captain of the *Potomac*: he wished to fight—and the only way he had of taking a chance therein, was by our towing him in. Of this am I certain. He showed a desire for an engagement. Of the subsequent repulse of the enemy you are aware. I hasten to my new business.

On the evening of the 9th, Col. BROWN, judiciously deeming it proper that Fort Pickens should rejoice in the presence of at least one United States naval steamer, dispatched Capt. GRAY to the mouth of the Mississippi with dispatches to Commodore MCKEAN. We reached the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 10th, communicated with the flag-ship—thence we were ordered to Ship Island to communicate with the *Colorado*. We spoke the *Colorado* the same day, and arrived back off Fort Pickens on the evening of the 10th.

The *Niagara* had already arrived, and the *Colorado* came in on the morning of the 11th, Commodore MCKEAN having informed Col. BROWN that the little steamer *Ivy* possessed a pesky long rifled gun, with which she was went to annoy the fleet at the head of the Passes, and inasmuch as our people had no gun which could shoot thus far, he either hinted or requested a couple of rifled guns, which should shoot at long range, and thus disturb and ruffle the leaves of the hitherto unruffled *Ivy*. And in passing allow me to say, that although botanically considered the ivy is a creeping plant, nautically viewed it is a running one, for every time the little *Water Witch* has pursued her she has run as fast as possible toward the city. The result of the consultation of the Commodore and the Colonel was the following, viz.: The *McClellan* should take on board the guns and run up to the *head* of the Passes, and hand over to the fleet the two rifled guns.

Agreeably with this order we left Pickens on the eve of the 11th, and arrived off Pass à l'Outre on the morning of the 12th. Supposing, of course, that the fleet was at the head of the Passes, and knowing he would save much time and distance, Capt. GRAY concluded to go up Pass à l'Outre. After passing up some way he heard firing towards the head of the Passes—at first rather slow. After running further up it seemed as if some ship was firing by broadside. I suppose this to be the case, as it corresponds with the time the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* grounded.

About this time we overhauled a boat containing a gentleman and two boatmen. We hailed him and ordered him on board. We were now within a mile of the head of the passes. To us it seemed as if the fleet had made a stand, and that the *Ivy* and three other small boats were retreating. Our prisoner, who is the Surgeon to the pilots at the various stations along the river, informed us that our conjecture was true—that the fleet had been attacked during the night by the bullemerang, or *Manassas*, and fire ships and *Ivy*, *et cetera*; that the fleet at first had dropped down the river, but now they had made a stand, and that the rebel steamers were retreating. We little thought then that the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* were aground, and unable to go to sea.

To this conclusion have I come: The enemy seeing us coming up Pass a L'Outre, and fearing they would be cut off from the main river, being then in the S.W. Pass; left the S. W. Pass—not through fear of the *Richmond* or *Vincennes*, for why should they fear either, both being fast in the mud?—and knowing that even when in good health and excellent ports, not either could catch them,—but I apprehend that it was the fear of being cut off in the rear which necessitated their retreat.

Being now a short distance from the head of the Passes, and seeing the rebel vessels about to enter the river; having 200 barrels of prime gunpowder loose in the ship, belonging to Fort Pickens, not knowing the strength of the rebels, and desirous of placing our guns on some of the fleet steamers, we left Pass à L'Outre for the S. W. Pass. Here we arrived about 2 P. M., and found the *Preble* safe outside the bar; also a prize schooner. The *Water Witch* and the storeship *Nightingale*—she being fast ashore inside the bar—were first; the *Richmond* ashore, in good position for fighting, having broadside bearing up the river. Further up the Pass lay the *Vincennes*, deep in the mud, in bad condition for fighting, having only two guns in position. Capt. GRAY at once passed over the bar, and communicated with the *Richmond*. We were at once ordered to attempt to pull the *Vincennes* out of the mud. We pulled at her until dark, and then repaired to the *Richmond*, and inasmuch as the *Richmond* feared the *Manassas* would be down that night, we were ordered to lash the *McClellan* alongside—to have everything ready to cut our lines. Should the *Manassas* come down, it was arranged that the officers and crew should jump on board the *McClellan*, blow up the *Richmond*, and we should get to sea if possible. But *Manassas* was "joined to his idols" and came not. Morning came, however, and with it a relief to anxiety.

About 7 A. M., exerting all our force, and assisted by the *Richmond* herself, she being a screw-steamer, she was extricated from the mud. I notice in the report of the *Richmond* that no official mention is made of the assistance rendered by Capt. GRAY, of the *McClellan*. I think this must be a mistake. However, Capt. GRAY has a private letter of thanks from the Captain of the *Richmond*, of which, I trust, a copy will be given you. After the *Richmond* was once more afloat, we were ordered to remain by her until night, when we anchored under the lee of the *Richmond*. Not being a military man, and judging from the position she took, I suppose an attack was feared in our rear seaward, from the navy of the South.

After the *Richmond* was well out of the Pass, the *McClellan* was again sent to the *Vincennes*. The *South Carolina*, Capt. ALDEN, having opportunely arrived, we both—the *McClellan* and *South Carolina*—after working from 8 to 12, succeeded in liberating the *Vincennes*. Of the mighty doings on board this ship, I shall not speak. Time will determine those worthy of credit. As soon as the *Vincennes* was afloat, we cut loose all our lines. She made sail, passed down to the *South Carolina*—which had parted her lines just before the *Vincennes* swung loose. She took the *Vincennes* in tow, and soon she was outside the bar.

We remained up the Pass to pick up some small boats belonging to the *Vincennes*. While engaged in this the *Ivy* made her appearance at the Pass. The *McClellan* was the last to leave the Pass. I can assure you the *Ivy* did not fire, and is not a very formidable looking craft.

About 1 P. M., we spoke again the *Richmond*, and were ordered to try to haul the *Nightingale* off. We worked at her until dark, but could not start her. During the night we were lashed alongside another ship, where every one was prepared to jump on board of us, and try to escape. I have sometimes thought it very strange, that we of the *McClellan* were not prepared to board either of the other ships in case we had been struck. We were of no account, I suppose, or the bullemerang was not after us.

On the next morning, having carried away all our lines, having broken all our bits, and having no place to make fast, we reported ourselves ready to return—to Fort Pickens. Having at last done as much as we contracted to do, we left the Southwest Pass. In due time we arrived at Santa Rosa. On hearing of the affair at Southwest Pass, the flag-ship *Niagara* immediately went thither to straighten up affairs. On the same day of our arrival at Pickens we were ordered home with dispatches. After touching at Key West and Tortugas, we arrived at New-York on the 24th.

S. C. R.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. POPE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER RICHMOND, SOUTHWEST PASS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Oct. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: At 3:45 A. M., Oct. 12, 1861, while the watch on deck were employed in taking coal on board from the schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, a ram was discovered in in close proximity to this ship. By the time the alarm could be given, she had struck the ship abreast of the port fore-channels, tearing the schooner from her fastenings, and forcing a hole through the ship's side. Passing aft, the ram endeavored to effect a breach in the stern, but failed. Three planks in the ship's side were stove in about two feet below the water line, making a hole about five inches in circumference. At the first alarm the crew promptly and coolly repaired to their quarters, and as the ram passed abreast of the ship the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it is impossible to discover, owing to the darkness. A red light was shown as a signal of danger, and the squadron was under way in a very few minutes, having slipped their cables. I ordered the *Preble* and *Vincennes* to proceed down the Southwest Pass, while I covered their retreat, which they did at about 4:50 A. M. At this time three large fire rafts, stretching across the river, were rapidly bearing us, while several large steamers and a bark-rigged propeller were seen astern of them.

The squadron proceeded down the river in the following order: First, the *Preble*, second, the *Vincennes*, third, the *Richmond*, fourth, the *Water Witch*, with the prize schooner *Frolic* in tow. When abreast of the pilot settlement, the pilot informed me that he did not consider it safe to venture to turn this ship in the river, but that he believed he could pass over the bar. I accordingly attempted to pass over the bar with the squadron, but in the passage the *Vincennes* and *Richmond* grounded, while the *Preble* went over clear. This occurred about 8 o'clock, and the enemy, who were now down the river with the fire-steamers, commenced firing at us, while we returned the fire from our port battery and rifled gun on the poop, our shot, however, falling short of the enemy, while their shell burst on all sides of us, and several passed directly over the ship.

At 9:30 Commander HANDY of the *Vincennes*, mistaking my signal to the ships outside the bar, to get under way, for a signal for him to abandon his ship, came on board the *Richmond*, with all his officers and a large number of the crew, the remainder having gone on board the *Water Witch*. Capt. HANDY before leaving his ship had placed a lighted slow-match at the magazine. Having waited a reasonable time for an explosion, I directed Commander HANDY to return to his ship, with his crew, to start his water, and, if necessary, at his own request to throw overboard his small guns, for the purpose of lightening his ship, and to carry out his kedge with a cable to heave off by. At 10 A. M. the enemy ceased firing, and withdrew up the river. During the engagement a shell entered our quarter-port, and one of the boats was stove by another shell.

I have this morning succeeded in getting this ship over the bar. The *McClellan* and *South Carolina* are using all exertions to get the *Vincennes* off. The *Nightingale* is hard and fast ashore to the east of the bar. I have succeeded in reducing the leak of this ship so that our small engines keep the ship free. This is only temporary, and the ship will have to go to some place and have three planks put in. I have received rifle guns, and placed the 32-pounder on the forecastle and the 12-pounder on the poop. Could I have possibly managed this ship in any other way than keeping her head up and down the river, I would have stopped at Pilot Town to give battle, but this was found too hazardous, owing to her extreme length. The attempt was made, but a broadside could not be brought to bear without running the ship ashore. I then concluded, as advised, to start for the bar, and trust to the chance of finding water enough to cross.

In narrating the affair of the river, I omitted to state that the ram sunk one of our large cutters, and a shot from the enemy stove the gig.

I am pleased to say that the *Vincennes* is afloat, and at anchor outside on my starboard quarter. Assistant-Surgeon ROBINSON, from the *Vincennes*, is ordered to temporary duty on board this ship. Assistant-Surgeon HOWELL, condemned by survey, will return in the *McClellan*. The Master of the *Nightingale* will deliver 50 tuns of coal to the *McClellan*. This, together with what I will take out, will, I trust, lighten her so that we can haul her off. Very respectfully,

JOHN POPE, Captain.

To Flag-Officer WM. A. MCKEAN.

THE NEW-ORLEANS "TURTLE."

In a stray number of the *Picayune* of the 12th inst., there is an editorial article, from which we extract the following:

"The first trial of the *Manassas* has shown it capable of destroying any vessel upon which it can be brought to bear, and that it is impenetrable to gun shot of very heavy metal. If it is the *Vincennes* which lies on the bar a wreck, the *Manassas* has, with one stroke of her prow, run down a sloop-of-war of 700 tons and twenty guns. She may possibly be got off, but the deadliness of the strike of the *Manassas* is not the less proved. * * * If the *Vincennes* be a loss, the owners of the *Manassas* will, we believe, have done a nice thing for themselves."

In another part of the paper, it acknowledged that the ram or proboscis of the "turtle" was broke, and that her machinery got disarranged in the action, and that the *Richmond* and another vessel chased her up the river.

A Card.

The attention of the public having been called by a printed hand-bill signed J. ALSTON MARSH, to a matter of difference between that individual and myself, I deem it proper to state the following facts:

In April last, when the Seventh Regiment of this City, in the ranks of which I had many very dear friends, left their homes to defend Washington, it came to my knowledge that J. ALSTON MARSH had publicly stated that he hoped the regiment would be cut to pieces before it reached Washington, and had also used language in the highest degree derogatory and insulting to that corps.

I immediately called upon J. ALSTON MARSH, and demanded a proper retraction and apology, whereupon he promptly signed the following paper, under a threat of personal chastisement, in case of refusal:

"Having on the 19th day of April, 1861, uttered certain disrespectful and insulting language respecting the Seventh Regiment, of the City of New-York, and having been called upon by Mr. E. L. LIVINGSTON to make instant reparation therefor, under the penalty of immediate personal correction, I do hereby retract the language used, and humbly apologise to the said regiment for the same. (Signed,)

NEW-YORK, April, 1861. J. ALSTON MARSH.

On the 24th of June last I was called upon by a brother of "J. ALSTON MARSH" for a copy of the above retraction and apology, which I furnished. I heard nothing more of the affair until the 23d of the present month, when I received the following note through the hands of a gentleman whose name I think it unnecessary to mention:

E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON, Esq.—*Sir*: The gross insult offered me at your hands on the 20th April last, admits of but one construction. Unless the paper surreptitiously obtained from me be delivered up, and a prompt apology made in writing, I demand that satisfaction due one gentleman from another. My friend, Mr ——, is authorized to make all necessary arrangements. I am, yours, &c.

(Signed) J. ALSTON MARSH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

In reply, I wrote to the bearer of the above as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1861.

SIR: In April last it was known that, on the occasion of the march of the Seventh Regiment to defend the National Capital, Mr. J. ALSTON MARSH employed, publicly, insulting and derogatory language with respect to that regiment, coupled with expressions of his hope that the [illegible] might prove disgraceful and discreditable.

In the presence of the force I called upon Mr. MARSH and demanded from him a retraction and apologetic writing, which he gave, and there the matter as between him and myself then terminated, and at that point of final settlement has it remained till the present time.

Under date of the 23d inst., through your hands, I have received a note signed by Mr. MARSH, the purport of which is to recall the retraction then signed by him, and apparently to restate his position, then taken and held during the whole interim from April to October.

I cannot consistently accord to Mr. MARSH this privilege.

The retraction and apology as validly constitute a fact as did the original offence, and the whole affair is much too long at rest to be now revived as a ground of personal difference.

I know my position in the former matter too well to allow it to be surrendered at this late day.

On that ground of quarrel, therefore, I respectfully but peremptorily decline all correspondence, and herewith return to you the letter of Mr. MARSH.

For yourself, personally, I have only to say that these facts are furnished for your own information, together with the assurance that there is no intention of discourtesy towards yourself.

I am your obedient servant.

(Signed) E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON.

In answer to this, I received the following from the bearer of the original communication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

SIR: I received your note dated yesterday, returning inclosed the one that Mr. J. A. MARSH had sent you through me.

Mr. MARSH regrets the answer you had thought proper to give, and since you decline to give him the satisfaction which he demanded, or to adjust the matter, as is usual among gentlemen, he reserves to himself the rights which your refusal gives him, and will act as he may deem best under the circumstances.

I have at the same time much pleasure in assuring you that, for my own part, I appreciate fully and cordially reciprocate the gentlemanly consideration which, personally, you have extended to me.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON, Esq.

The above is a full and explicit statement of the affair. Any comment I deem unnecessary, further than to say that I have taken this course because I look upon this "J. ALARON MARSH" as beneath notice from any one, and as unworthy of anything but scorn and contempt.

E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON.

NEW-YORK, October 27, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The Police Commissioners have made the following appointments, viz: Louis F. Tice, patrolman for the Third Precinct; Wm. H. Parsel, for the Fourteenth; Hugh C. Kelly, for the Twentieth; John H. Congdon, Eighteenth; Livingston Wandell and Alfred W. Knapp, Twenty-fourth; Michael J. Cullen, Twenty-first; John Bromley, Thirtieth; Henry L. Reynolds, Seventeenth; Michael McGrede, Seventh; John R. Smith, Fourth; James McGrady, Twenty-eighth; George E. Hyatt, Seventeenth.

Dismissals.—Edmund D. Requa, of the Third Precinct; Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth; Edmund J. Earle, of the Twenty-first; Jonathan A. Lyon, of the Eleventh; Daniel Wylie, of the Twentieth, and Adam Gondan, of the Thirtieth.

Resignations.—John S. Hewson, of the Third, and George Smith, of the Third District Court.

Promotions.—Wm. J. Loudon, to be Sergeant of the Seventh Precinct, and John Major, to be Sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct.

Reinstated.—Wm. Hays, of the Twentieth Precinct.

LARGE FIRE IN HACKENSACK.—On Friday the large hardware and grocery store of RICHARD P. TERHUNE, in Main-street, Hackensack, was, together with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is from $3,000 to $4,000, upon which there is an insurance in the Hudson Mutual Insurance Company for $2,000. The fire communicated to several other buildings that were considerably damaged. Mr. TERHUNE, in his attempts to save some of his property, was quite severely burned.

ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.—The second annual exhibition of the "Artists' Fund Society" will open in a few days, at the gallery in the Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street; and judging from the specimens already sent in, will be in no way inferior to the exhibition last year. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, will continue to receive contributions to the exhibition at No. 105 Bleecker-street, up to the 6th prox.

THE SLAVER BUCKEYE.—The examination in the case of ERASTUS H. BOOTH, charged with commanding the bark *Buckeye* on a successful slaving cruise to the coast of Africa, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORN. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., summed up the case for the defense, and G. P. ANDREWS, Esq., for the Government. The opinion of the Commissioner will be rendered on Tuesday.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A child three or four years of age was accidentally scalded to death at No. 398 Hudson-street, last evening. The Police of the Ninth Precinct gave notice to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island; Capt Calhoun, of the U. S. Navy; Col. Berdan, of the "Sharpshooters," from Washington; Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati; Rev. Mr. Healy, of London; P. Strachan, of London, and D. T. Irish, of Montreal, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Armstrong, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. J. C. Duane, of the U. S. Engineer Corps; Charles Sholl, U. S. Engineer, from Tortugas; W. S. Parrott, of California, and E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Col. Thomas Adams, of Roxbury, Mass., Capt. H. E. Colby, of Harrisburgh; Lieut. C. Parker, of the United States Army, and Samuel Downer, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. A. Gallagher, of Philadelphia; Geo. Hartsoff and G. Vandervelt, of the United States Army; Wm. Mervine, of the United States Navy; Chas. D. Poston, of Kentucky; W. B. Shelden, of Penn Yann; Col. G. C. Buckles, of Kentucky, and Lieut. M. V. B. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Douglas Irvine, *attaché* of the British Legation; A. Daiff, Arthur Boyd and Chas. G. Spencer, and Lady, of England, and Lieut. Borlace, of H. B. M.'s ship *Racer*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. P. C. Johnson, of the United States Navy; S. G. Hand, of Maryland; J. D. Thompson, of Boston, and Geo. Frith, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Isabella Hinckley, from Albany; Capt. Haworth, of England, and Wood Gibson, of England, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the house of PATRICK CUALEW, corner of Elizabeth and Richard streets, Red Hook Point, was entirely consumed, with most of its contents, by fire. Mr. CUALEW'S loss is estimated at $2,500. He is insured for $1,500

AN ASTONISHED BAKER.—A baker on Hamilton-avenue, opened a barrel of flour a few days ago, and in the centre of it discovered a good-sized bomb-shell, all charged ready for use. For what purpose it was placed there is involved in mystery.

DROWNED.—A man, whose name is unknown, was drowned in the East River, at the foot of Jonalemon-street, Saturday night, while attempting to board a barge, of which he had charge. The body was recovered yesterday.

NEW REGIMENT.—A public meeting will be held in the Odeon, (Eastern District,) on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a new regiment for that section of the city.

ELEVENTH WARD.—A meeting is to be held this evening, at Macomber Hall, to sustain the People's Union nominations. J. C. SMITH, Esq., and Hon. H. C. MURPHY will be among the speakers.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night, the house of Rev. S. M. HASKINS, No. 91 South Fifth-street, Eastern District, was entered by burglars and robbed of clothing and other valuables to the amount of $75.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Fall and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CHASANNES—CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, B. JULIEN CHASANNES, of France, to VIRGINIA A., daughter of Ralph Clark, Esq.

DIED.

COX.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 26, GEO. WASHINGTON COX, son of the late Jameson Cox, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Postley, No. 68 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

PARKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 26, of diphtheria, WILLIAM BROWN PARKER, son of ISAAC B. PARKER, of Burlington, N. J., aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, the late Henry W. Hills, and of his brothers-in-law, F. L. Johnson and John B. Marie, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the former, No. 39 Bleecker-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 26, WM. E. WARD, son of John S. and the late Catharine A. Ward.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 161b-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM S. DARLING, an old resident of this City, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William A. and Samuel E., and of his son-in-law, George L. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of William A. Darling, No. 86 Lexington-av., New-York.

DAVIS.—In Greenpoint, on Sunday morning, Oct. 27, after a lingering illness, JOHN DAVIS, Jr., aged 29 years and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Greenpoint Division No. 99, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Noble-st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MEREDITH.—In Waddington, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, GERTRUDE GOUVERNEUR, second child of Morris Meredith, aged 5 years and 4 months.

ELKINS.—In Nantucket, on Thursday, Oct. 24, Mrs. SUSAN ELKINS, mother of G. B. Elkins, aged 80 years.

OSBORN.—At Black River, Honduras, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of James Osborn, in the 34th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—OCT. 26, 1861.
44, 34, 58, 59, 62, 31, 70, 10, 18, 45, 46, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 562.—OCT. 26, 1861.
58, 51, 24, 74, 70, 32, 41, 30, 49, 71, 13, 67, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1854 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO.,
Dépôt, No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say: Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suzy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK. Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS, ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

AT CONNER'S, No. 327 Bowery, next to 8th-st., Is the place to buy your BOOTS AND SHOES. Go try it.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y., No. 10 Cooper

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, [illegible] SITUATION [illegible] Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 7th-st., [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS:— [illegible] A situation as chamber[illegible] Can be seen for two days at No. 203½ Bowery, [illegible]

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WO[illegible] City reference, a situation as [illegible] makes excellent pastry, bread, [illegible] pastry and game; wages, $8; does up [illegible] by a competent parlor maid; [illegible] silver and dining-room. Wages, [illegible] 22d-st., or send a note.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cookery in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, front.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands roasts, game, soups and desserts; understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Call at, or address No. 826 Broadway.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, &c., and is a good bread baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place; can be seen for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted, an active, clean and competent woman to cook, wash and iron; she must be a good baker. Call at No. 75 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., for three days, from 8 until 1.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, or as [illegible] nursetress; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 183 East 28th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman, Protestant, either in City or country, whose husband is gone to Europe; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to do washing and plain ironing, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or cooking and baking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up linen, fine washing, and French fluting, in the best style; or will do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at, No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; has been a nurse for many years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, in the Fancy store.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby, five days old, wishes to get a baby to nurse at her own house; she can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 53 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do sewing neatly, or would do light chamberwork and sewing. Would not object to travel. Best of City reference. Call or address MORSE, No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a very competent Spanish girl, who understands all kinds of family sewing; is a neat hand at cutting and making children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; speaks English and French fluently; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., north of 25th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork, and be otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Address A. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY young woman, who is neat in her habits, a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Call till suited at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 84 West Washington-place, for two days.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A capable young woman, as waitress; is willing to do chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 20 12th-st., near University-place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women. German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; can milk if required; has no objection to make himself generally useful to his employer; has the best City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address, at No. 219 Bowery, in Mr. Callen's harness store; for E. L., or call, which will be promptly attended to.

A S COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, sober, honest, industrious man; is kind, smart and active with horses; is a careful, steady driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A S GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, an situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable Protestant single young man. American, of large experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver, and kind and obliging; will make himself useful; will milk a cow, if required; understands the care of a furnace, if required; can come well recommended. Address at No. 80 4th-av., harness and saddlery store, C. W.

A S WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last place, and has unexceptionable City references. Any commands for J. M. left at No. 883 Broadway, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; will be found obliging, and willing to make himself useful at anything; would keep a small place in order, if required, and go at moderate wages for the Winter. Address, J. J., No. 204 East 21st-st., second floor, back room, or Box No. 187 *Times* Office, as above.

A S WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as waiter in a hotel, or as assistant porter in a store or office; will be found willing and industrious in any way; good references given. Address R. R. M., Box No. 247 *Times* office.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, an elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A GENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO will assist in the washing. City references will be required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 105 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, had to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

DRESS CAP MAKERS WANTED—IMMEdiately at No. 12 Gay-st., near Jefferson market; fine dress cap makers and tarleton cap makers; also, a few good headdress makers. JAMES THOMAS, No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO TRAVEL TO EUrope and California with families. 2 clerks for grocery stores, stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a family to do at her own residence; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do French fluting; terms extremely moderate; best of reference given. Call for two days, at No. 314 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING NO family, would take a child to board, and give it a mother's care; she does washing and fluting in a superior manner; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient: the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and ville sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale that valuable homestead farm of the late PHILIP TEAL, deceased, situate adjacent to the village of Rhinebeck, containing about 104 acres of land. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary farm buildings in good order. There is a fine apple orchard of excellent fruit, and other choice varieties of fruit upon the premises. There is also eleven acres of woodland, in addition to the above, lying about two miles distant.

If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to the 31st day of October next, it will then be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the premises. Terms made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of A. WAGER, at the village of Rhinebeck.

ROSETTA TEAL, Executrix.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM OF twenty to fifty acres in Westchester or Dutchess Counties; the full amount paid in cash. Call up stairs in house No. 769 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, THE DESIRABLE stone front high-stoop house, No. 128 East 40th-st., near 2d-av. All improvements; hard wood stairs and blinds throughout, and one light of glass in each sash in the entire front; only $1,500 down. Also a similar house, No. 201 West 57th-st. Price, $7,500, and $1,000 down. Apply soon, as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop house, with water, &c., delightfully situated in South Brooklyn, with a part of the furniture if desired; or an arrangement would be made by which a quiet family of three or four adults may secure the comforts of a home, with an exclusive parlor, if desired. Address Box No. 848, Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 161 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A LADY, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE best instruction in music, will give piano and guitar lessons. Apply at No. 155 East 32d-st.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, and housekeeping goods of every description, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS. A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready. ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS rom auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS. IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT EMBERSON'S, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-ST. and 6th-av., received from auction the finest quality of Paris Kid Gloves of the celebrated makes of Jouvin, Bigland & Reuillon, of Paris, with embroidered backs, buttons and buttons, in all colors, at 75 cents and 88 cents. A fine assortment of Real Lace sets, Veils and Laces, rich bonnet and sash Ribbons. Also clearing out a lot of silk hair Nets at 12 cents, worth 31 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
HOODS, SONTAGS,
SILK AND MERINO UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BAY STATE RIBBED WOOLEN HOSIERY,
UNION DRESSES,
CLOTH AND KNITTED GAITERS,
GAUNTLETS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS,
POLMR GAITERS,
KNITTED SHIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS,
INFANTS' BOOTS.
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

A large, choice, and entirely new variety of the above goods, at popular prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY, Offers to gentlemen a large variety of FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS, In styles and prices without competition, SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, KID, CALF, BUCK, AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS made to order, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS, Drawers and Socks, UNION RIDING BELTS, SCARFS, TIES, ROBES de CHAMBRE, UMBRELLAS, ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c. &c.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE. THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. Square and Long Broché Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market. At Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av. C. C. HOOK.

304. IMPORTANT TO LADIES. 306.
WINTER CLOAKS For popular trade. GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY 29th inst., a large collection of BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, FROM $8 UPWARDS, Which are worthy the particular attention of the ECONOMICAL PURCHASER, UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, 304 and 306 CANAL-ST., W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE Now offer great inducements. 500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6. ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, At $8; worth $12. At $10; worth $14. At $12 50; worth $16 50. At $15; worth $20. LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH, And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description, GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN. Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st. Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
LADIES' MERINO AND SILK UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES SILK, MERINO AND COTTON HOSE.
MISSES' AND BOYS' WHITE, GREY AND FANCY WOOL HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORAL HOSE.
MISSES' AND BOYS' MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, GAITERS, MUFFLERS,
AND
KID, SILK, AND WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITS, &c.
C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway, First corner below New-York Hotel.

R. H. MACY WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 28, FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS, 200 Boxes NEW FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. a yard—none better in the City at 2s. 200 Boxes FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., a yard—much less than cost of importation. FROM CASH AUCTIONS: LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 8s., $2 and $3. Also, INVOICE FINE JACONET BANDS, CLOSING AT 4s.—splendid goods for the money. FULL LINE BALMORALS, all the desirable colors. FULL LINE LADIES' UNDER LINEN, very low. JOB LOT FINE EMBROIDERED do., much less than cost of importation. JOB LOT FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., 5 per cent. less than cost of importation. COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND WHITE GOODS. COMPLETE STOCK of Hosiery and Gloves. COMPLETE STOCK of Ladies' and Gents' Merino under wear. FINEST STOCK of FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., in the city. BEST KID GLOVES in the City, 63 cents a pair. I have sold the same make for three years, giving perfect satisfaction. R. H. MACY. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 11th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES,
HALF-HOSE, SUSPENDERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS,
MERINO, LAMBS-WOOL AND SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A large and complete stock of first quality goods at the lowest market rates. C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway, First corner below New-York Hotel.

200 PIECES PLAID AND **CHINTZ PRINTED ALL WOOL DE-LAINES,** At 37½c. cents per yard. Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 29. A. T. STEWART & CO.

150 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE **EPINGLINES,** At 75c. per yard, (Value $1.) A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! NEWEST PARIS STYLES IN VELVETS, TRICOTS, BEAVERS AND CLOTHS, Manufactured expressly for the City trade, AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK STORE, NO. 503 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS! BELOW COST. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of Ladies Rich Furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Marten, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c., in Circular Cloaks, Talmas, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This opportunity will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium, P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y. N. B.—We are selling our Misses' Furs at $1 per set.

A BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.—An importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 50 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOOD, Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of RICH SILKS. Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2. Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50. Silks at $4, reduced to $3. Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4. REDUCTION REAL. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS. Two Thousand Pairs of LACE CURTAINS, In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair. Also, DRAPERY MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES, Of every description, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal, corner of Mercer.

PLAID SILKS, AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS. Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING A large and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, Also, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT. LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES, Received per steamers *Arabia* and *Etna*, Will be offered at RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Oct. 29, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now on exhibition Their Fall Importation of NEW AND CHOICE STYLES OF MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MME. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 324 4th-st., one block west of Broadway, just received from Paris a select assortment of Valenciennes, embroidered and fancy sets, made up in the latest and most elegant style. Also, a fine assortment of real lace sets, Pelerines, Coiffures, Barbes and Flouncings, brocaded and plain Silks, elegant designs, choice styles; celebrated Paris Corsets always on hand. Dresses made up, as usual, in the best manner, in the well known style of this house, at very reasonable prices.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE Of the stock of EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 447 Broadway. FRESH REDUCTIONS Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December. ESPECIAL ATTENTION Is invited to the stock of EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, SILKS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

HUNTING WAISTCOATINGS, EMBROIDERED BLACK WAISTCOATINGS. CEVATIAN WOOL VESTINGS. RICH PLUSH WAISTCOATINGS, In mixed mode, and plaided white centres VERY STYLISH. (Ex steamer *Etna*.) Will be offered on MONDAY, by F. DERBY & COMPANY, No. 57 Walker-st.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING CORDS, FOR TROWSERS. Will be made to order, in our usual well known style of excellence, at very moderate prices. F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

NEW STYLES IN WAISTCOATINGS, STREET COATINGS AND TROWSETINGS, (Ex steamer *Etna*,) Will be opened on TUESDAY. F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, 6th-av., cor. 28th-st. Just received, an invoice of new ribbons, Paris flowers, ruches, dress linings, embroideries, laces, hosiery, gloves, parasols, sun umbrellas, linen bosoms, linen handkerchiefs, all kinds; white goods bleached and brown muslins, dress linings, straw bonnets and lining silks, corsets, hoop skirts, ladies' ready made under linen, all kinds small wears, gent's furnishing goods. WE DO SELL CHOICE GOODS VERY CHEAP. Very best kid gloves, 63 cents. Very best corsets, $1 a pair. Very best hoop skirts, 38 to 68. Very best paper cambrics, 8 cents a yard. Colored cambrics, 6 cents, worth 8 cents. Very best cotton flannels, 18. Very best needles, 25 cents a paper. Very best pins, 3 cents a paper. 1,000 pairs ladies' silk gloves, fleecy lined, 18 cents. 1,000 dos. linen napkins and towels, $1 a dozen. 5,000 cambric collars, 2s to 50 cents, worth 75c. to $1. JOB LOT RIBBONS, very cheap. 5 pieces Ribbons just received from auction, suitable for the present season. FLOWERS—Fine Paris flowers, in all the bright colors—fine styles. 4,000 black lace veils, 20 cents to $1 50; these veils are from auction and a very cheap lot. Goods from auction every day very cheap, at the Cheap Store, on 6th-av., corner 28th-st. CUSHMAN & BROOKS. N. B.—Ladies' French yokes, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.

BARGAINS, EXTRAORDINARY, IN PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES. The American war has been telling severely on the French and English manufacturers, enabling us to purchase embroideries REGARDLESS OF MANUFACTURERS' COST. 1,500 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c., just half the original prices. 500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c., $1, $1 25; regular prices, $1 75, $2 25 and $3. 550 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50. 400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Laces, $4; regular price, $5. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

500 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, All Wool and Choice Designs, ONLY $10 EACH, (worth $15.) 300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, At $5 each, (value $8.) Also, GENTS' SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC ALL WOOL TRAVELING SHAWLS, At equally low prices A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC DELAINES, New and choice styles, At 18½c. per yard. Also, A splendid line of New style French CHINTZ PRINTS, Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

DECIDED BARGAINS. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will largely replenish their POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, At 75c. to $1 per yard.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. We have now open for inspection, A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE FRENCH CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, PALETOTS, SACQUES AND FRENCH BASQUES, All entirely new styles. We have also on hand an immense stock of BLACK CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, At $6, $8 50, $7, $7 50 and $8 each. WATERPROOF CLOAKS, 56 inches deep, for $5 and upwards. Children's Cloaks all sizes. We guarantee our prices fully 30 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st stores. W. K. PEYTON, No. 214 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS (NEW styles) just opened. Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, much below regular prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12 1-2 cents. Fleecy and army yarns, Grimshaw's half cost, at SHEPHERD'S Thread Store, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

"THEY ARE RIGHT TO REMEMBER."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH.

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

AS

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentory habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PRE

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
for
NATIONAL LOAN,
OFFICE OF [illegible] Son & Co.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

[illegible] NEWBURGH, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
[illegible] Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and [illegible] Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 P cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1859, and by Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

Proposals will state the amount of stock desired, the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the [illegible] of those proposals are accepted will be required to [illegible] with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids; the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the [illegible] of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties [illegible] entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts [illegible] of the stock bearing interest from the [illegible] of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 42 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the subscribers, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—The past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.

FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs,
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6mM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.

ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.

s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
HENRY MORGAN,
M. MORGAN, Jr.,
EDWARD MORGAN.

MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN.

COAL.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND Locust Mountain, warrantad to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel, of best qualities, at current rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

by Edward Schenck, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 29th and 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 156 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $35,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
AT AUCTION, AT No. 3 BROAD-ST., (near Wall,)
ON MONDAY, (this day,) at 11 o'clock.
By A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Pentz, William Pentz and John Pentz, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Pentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st. to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—80 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to J. E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil-paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchenware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 150 Water-st., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, with Villanye, Egri Kobanyai Sopronyi, Szekszardi, Budai, Somloi, Budai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see Herald, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. On this day, MONDAY, at the residence of Lemuel Clark, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, viz.: Seven-octave pianoforte, drawing-room suites, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES of Boots and Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice line of Fall goods direct from manufactures, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract:

Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet Lumber, of the following dimensions:

615,000 feet 4-4 com. cullings (1-inch boards.)
100,000 feet 6-4 com. cullings (1¼-inch boards.)

And two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet Scantling, of the following dimensions:

50,000 feet 3 by 6—12 feet long;
35,000 feet 3 by 6—16 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—14 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—10 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—12 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—16 feet long.

To be delivered in Washington City, D. C., within thirty days after closing the contract.

No proposal received after 12 M., the 29th inst., will be considered.

Bidders or their duly authorized agents are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each proposal to give the full address of the bidder.

Ample security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant, or for other reasons.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Lumber," and addressed to D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, wishes to marry a lady possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Correspondence with RASSELAS, Station A, will demonstrate his sincerity, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of high attainments, graduate of Europe and America, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth and amiable character, with a view to matrimony. Address M. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, long established and well known in the business community, is desirous of meeting with an honest, energetic man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to extend an established and highly lucrative business. This is a rare chance in these times, as the party investing will at once be in the receipt of a large and increasing income. Parties are requested to call in person at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST.—For sale an old-established drug-store, stocked with a good selection of drugs; a corner stand, in a flourishing village close by New-York, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. Apply to or address Dr. R. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—FOR CITY real estate or cash, or a small farm near the City. Apply at No. 303 8th-av. To let for half price—No. 152 East 33d-st. Apply on the premises.

LATHE FOR SALE AT MATTEAWAN—ALso, a column press drill—single-geared—for sale. The lathe is 18 feet bed; will swing 30 inches over the shears or ways of the bed; with compound turning slide rest, stationary or steady rest, double geared, with cast steel spindle. The long screw is four threads per inch, with 30 change gears for screw cutting. Apply, or address
JAMES BRETT, Matteawan.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT to BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; things as in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are therapeutic almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fevers, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Suppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PREPARED.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.

GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOPING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION
TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.

Four days more for starting.

For particulars see advertisement in New-York *Herald*, to-day.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. WARD'S MEDICINES.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are therapeutic almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—ensuring passengers for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,

A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

Full Particulars of the Disaster of Monday.

Additional Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

The Fearful Odds Against the National Forces.

How Col. Baker was Killed, and Who Killed Him.

INCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

I have already sent you a hurried account of the battle of Monday, and some of its incidents. From the statement of those engaged with the enemy, and from personal observation, I am enabled now to furnish you additional particulars of the highest interest.

Company G, California Regiment, Capt. Louis BIRRAL, crossed at Conrad's Ferry about 2 P. M., taking the route by Conrad's Ferry. They left camp at daylight, but were obstructed in the march along the canal. The only transports were two scows, capable of carrying forty men each. It took two loads of all these boats, occupying about an hour to get over. The shore where the landing was made was a heavy clay, and the rise of the hill very rocky. There was no regular path.

Capt. BIRRAL led his Company into action at 2½ P. M. His position was in the centre of the opening. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, which in front were very dense. He posted his color guard ten paces in front of the line, and opened upon the enemy in the thicket.

A perfect shower of balls rained from the invisible enemy, whose position could only be known by the smoke of their guns. Their aim was low, striking our boys in their feet and legs. The men made good use of GRIFFIN's six and twelve-pounder howitzers, which were placed on the right, and kept up the fire briskly. The original party in charge of the guns was shot away, and Company G, with the assistance of Col. WISTAR and Col. COGSWELL, placed the heaviest gun in position. This was 4 o'clock P. M.

After the fight had progressed some time, Gen. BAKER became evidently convinced that it was a hopeless contest, and addressing Quartermaster YOUNG, who was acting as his Aid, asked him if there was any means to recross the river, beside the boats on which they had come over. Mr. YOUNG replied, "There is nothing." The General answered, "Then let us do all we can, and die bravely." Addressing the men he said, "I will not ask you to go where I do not lead." Three cheers greeted the General's remark. He stood with his right hand in the breast of his coat, and was continually in front of his command. He said, "Fire low, boys, and fire steady, keep cool, and don't get excited."

A large force of the enemy were discovered advancing upon a double-quick through an open lane at the left of the ground, when the gun was wheeled in that direction, and fired. As the smoke of the gun blew away, a wide opening was observed in the enemy's ranks. They then made a charge from the front, and the enemy were again driven into their covert, after they had advanced to within five feet of our colors.

The firing from the right had now nearly ceased—only an occasional stray shot from persons posted in the trees to pick off the officers. At this juncture, a person, wearing a gray jacket and blue pants, appeared, riding a dark brown horse, and beckoned with his hand to the Union forces, saying, "We are friends; come this way, boys." Firing instantly ceased for two minutes, Gen. BAKER and the Assistant Adjutant-General saying, "Cease firing; you are shooting your own men." The next moment Gen. BAKER said, "Soldiers, there is JOHNSTON on the left; give them a volley."

By this time the enemy had flanked us on the left. The Adjutant-General inquired "Who are you," addressing his inquiry to the flanking party. He was answered, "We are Confederates, you Yankee sons of b——s." This confusion arose from the fact that Gen. BAKER had posted Company A as a skirmishing party on the left. The order was then given to charge, and the Unionists pressed into the woods on the left, but they met an overpowering force and fell back.

A very tall man now stepped from behind a tree, and, with a revolver, fired at Gen. BAKER, within five feet of his person. Six discharges were made, and nearly all the balls entered the General's body. He fell on his back, partly against a tree, and died instantly. The rebel who had shot the General then sprang forward, and was in the act of taking his body or stripping off his sword, when Capt. BIRRAL ran forward, placed his revolver at his ear and shot him dead.

A heavy volley of musketry followed, which drove the boys back. Acting-Adjutant HARVEY said, "Soldiers, who will volunteer to rescue the General's body?" Capt. BIRRAL answered the summons, and was followed by Sergt. JAMES CLARK, Lieut. JOHN MURRAY, private STERRAN and a half dozen others. They raised him up, and bore him from the field. Three or four of the rescuing party were shot in the act and fell, but succeeded in taking the General's body safely across the river.

Capt. BIRRAL resumed command of his company, and the fight went on half an hour, when the firing ceased. Capt. BIRRAL spoke an encouraging word to the color-bearer, and as Company D had lost their officers, and had no one to lead them, he offered to take command. They followed into the edge of the woods, charging with the bayonet. A strong reinforcement of the enemy, however, arrived at this moment, and drove them back, and they retreated in good order down the hill. Every wounded man was removed from the field, and the commanders were the last to leave.

The retreating soldiers met a boat-load of about 40 men coming over the river, but seeing that the day was lost, they hesitated to land, although they had nearly reached the shore. Some of the party waded in and jumped on board the already heavily-loaded scow, which was capsized about twenty feet from the shore.

A shower of bullets was coming down the hill, and their muskets had already been thrown overboard. Those who could swim struck out for the island shore whilst the more timid endeavored to swim back. The larger proportion of the boat's company, however, are believed to have sank at once. Those who remained on the shore were taken prisoners immediately. Among them were Adj.-Gen. HARVEY and, as is supposed, Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment.

Capt. BIRRAL was now concealed some 200 yards to the left, and witnessed the firing of the rebels upon his retreating men—many of whom were shot while swimming, and sank to the bottom. He remained there nearly half an hour, in company with the Color-bearer, and Corporal JAMES BLACK, of Company G. They then swam across. Just as they landed, Capt. BIRRAL received some slight wounds in his arm and side.

The firing on the island was just as severe as on the field. The rebels certainly fired at the hospital—at the wounded—at persons in the river—into the thicket, where the Union men were supposed to be concealed—and kept up their firing until about 9 o'clock P. M.

No braver men ever confronted an enemy on the field. The rebel officers themselves declared they thought we had a much superior force, and asked at one time, "Where are all your men?" On being answered that they were all engaged, he said, "Why, if we had known that, we could have eaten you all up." The presence of the two pieces of artillery caused the rebels to think that we had a large reserve. This no doubt protracted the fight. At a time when our men were fairly used up, Capt. BIRRAL took off his cap and called for cheers, crying out that reinforcements were at hand. This fearless conduct kept the rebels in constant check, and looking to the rear.

Col. COGSWELL, who is supposed to be a prisoner, fought with great courage and gallantry. The command devolved on him after Gen. BAKER fell, and well did he sustain his position.

Col. WISTAR was wounded in the left cheek, but stood his ground, cheering on his men, until his right elbow was shattered. His sword fell to the ground, but he coolly picked it up with his left hand, and was assisted to the rear.

A Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts was seen to come down to the river, and offer his gold watch to any one who would assist him to swim across, declaring that he would rather die than be taken prisoner. No one was able to accept his offer and he jumped in, and, after a brief struggle, sank to the bottom.

Private PETER FARNEY, of Company G, thinks he was the last man who swam from the river bank opposite the field of battle. He states that as near as he could judge, from eighty to a hundred soldiers lay wounded and helpless on the bank.

STATEMENT OF CORPORAL PIPER.

Corporal FRANK. PIPER of Company P, First California Regiment, was wounded in the right hand, and when he reached the river he plunged in with his clothes on. Five or six men sank beside him; their outcries were terrible. "My God!" "Oh, oh!" "Help!" were heard from all parts of the river. He swam with one hand for fifty yards, and struggled on, he hardly knew how, until he reached the opposite bank.

To go back: Mr. PIPER remained concealed behind a rock, a clump of bushes protecting him from view, until 12 midnight. During this time he saw the enemy's pickets, and heard them challenging our men who struggled, one after another, into their lines. In response to the question "Who goes there?" he often hears the answer, "a friend in distress." These, he supposes, were our men who went in to deliver themselves up. At midnight the enemy rallied some two or three hundred men, and discharged a deadly volley among the bushes where our men were concealed. Eighteen or twenty men fell killed or wounded. A few moments of quiet followed, and the demand from fifty voices was heard, "Surrender." They answered, "Don't fire, we surrender." "Fetch that regiment here," was then demanded by a rebel officer, at the same time he commanded our men to "lay down their arms and come out." At this a large number rushed to the river bank and plunged in. "Come back, come back, you Yankee sons of b—s," was the next exclamation, followed by another volley and straggling shots at the men in the water. A large number were heard to give one outcry of distress and sink. The dead and wounded, in large numbers, lay scattered along the shore, and remained there through the night.

Reinforcements to the enemy were arriving at the place all night, shouting and singing as they came. Mr. PIPER says that Gen. BAKER stood beside his regiment, coolly encouraging them. The men lay flat on the ground for half an hour, the fire of the enemy going over them, but a great many rebel pickets or sharpshooters were stationed in the trees, and shot the men on the ground and picked off the officers. To clear the woods they charged with the bayonet. The first battalion yielded slightly, but were soon met by another regiment coming up behind, who delivered their fire over the shoulders of the first, while the bayonets were interlocked. They were not over ten yards distant, and out of the hundred and fifty of our men forty were shot down. The remainder of them fell back and lay down on their faces, receiving the volley of the whole regiment.

Gen. BAKER at this time saw an officer, whom he supposed to be JOHNSTON, riding a white horse, and asked for a pistol. As a private was in the act of handing him one, he received his death wound and fell. The enemy rushed forward to obtain his body but they were met by a dash of our men, in obedience to an officer's command, and a momentary struggle followed to obtain possession of the brave man's body. As a rebel officer stooped to clutch it, he fell, pierced by a bullet, and a bayonet pinned him to the ground. The Adjutant-General, who had run forward, exclaimed, "Handle him tenderly, men, I have lost the best friend I had in the world."

The sun was now quite low, the woods to the west casting their dark shadow over the bloody scene. Overwhelming reinforcements continued to strengthen the rebel army, who were well sheltered by the woods and rifle pits. Our men were shot down faster than they could be sent across by the scows. The Commander had fallen in sight of the whole lines, casting a gloom over the struggling ranks; the day was evidently lost. Fighting had been going on in an irregular way for two or three hours, while the enemy poured well-directed volleys from full ranks upon our scattered and demoralized forces. The cannon were spiked and thrown down the hill. The wounded, who lay scattered over the encouraged the men in every possible way to continue the fight, but it was useless to do so, and the officers all being shot, wounded or made prisoners, the Unionists retired down to the edge of the river, which was only some fifty yards distant. Here, exhausted and hopeless, they awaited some opportunity to cross, looking at their friends who stood in large numbers on the opposite shore, who could render no assistance.

AFFAIRS ON HARRISON ISLAND.

First Lieut. MAT. SMITH, of California Regiment, Company P, left the island on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. There were then holding the place about 2,000 men, consisting of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, a portion of the Tammany Regiment, 600 strong, the Rhode Island and Ninth Regiment Batteries, and a regiment of New-York Rifles. The wounded had all been removed during the night. Capt. RITMAN, of Company D, California Regiment, Col. DEVEREUX, Lieut. SMITH, Col. BAXTER, of the Philadelphia Zouaves, aided in removing them. Two died in the hospital, and were buried near by. Their names I could not learn. The rebels invited our men across to carry away the wounded. A number were brought across and sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolesville.

A notice was sent from the rebel lines, under a flag of truce, for our forces to evacuate the island in six hours. It must be confessed that they have a good position from which to enforce the mandate, being situated on a bluff more than fifty feet above the river level. We shall hold the place, however, until driven out. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and a portion of the Ninth New-York State Militia Battery occupy the tow-path opposite the island.

The following is the report, as it now stands, of the first battalion of BAKER's California Regiment. It may be modified for the better hereafter:

	Men.
Total engaged, eight companies, say	780
Killed (so far as known)	8
Wounded	34
Missing	272
Commissioned officers dead, Lieut. H. S. D. WILLIAMS, of Company A, who fell on the field at the head of his men, with musket in hand	1
Commissioned officers missing	8

All who escaped swam the river. Many arrived at the camp having on nothing but a pair of drawers.

Four hundred arms and accoutrements were delivered to this command, and were either broken up or thrown into the Potomac to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Color-Sergeant VANSANT, of Company P, acted with great gallantry. He was always in front of the lines, proudly bearing aloft his standard, which was riddled with balls. The staff was cut in two, but he gathered up the pieces and carried them off the field, burying them where he hopes hereafter to recover them.

Color-Sergeant WOOD and Corporal HARTLEY acted with great presence of mind, and won the admiration of their commanders.

Corporal RANDALL, of Company D, is reported dead. He had three balls in his body.

Capt. RITMAN had a narrow escape. While going from the hospital to the river, a volley of at least 100 bullets was fired at him, but he went on, if possible to render assistance to the men in the river. He saw the heads of men above the surface of the water for a half mile. A great many were calling for help, but there was none at hand. The only boat on that side was a small one, capable of holding fifteen persons—the scow having been sunk.

Col. ISAAC J. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, was slightly wounded in the face, and severely in the arm. They expect to save his arm.

Sergeant-Major BABVIAN was wounded severely in the breast and arm. Expect to save his arm.

Lieut. WADE, Company D, was severely wounded, but he will recover.

Capt. HICKS was shot through the shoulder.

JOS. D. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant of Company A, died of his wounds, and his body has been forwarded to his friends in Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF CONRAD'S FERRY.

The following is a list of the wounded, in the hospital at Camp Observation, of the First California Regiment:

John Stanley, Co. G, shot through the shoulder; ball taken out of his back; will recover.
Edward Wisner, Co. A, ball through one shoulder, and extracted from the other; will probably recover.
Edward Mann, Co. G, flesh-wound in the thigh; doing well.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, shot in right shoulder; ball not yet extracted.
William Hartley, Co. D, shot through right forearm; expect to save his arm.
Stephen W. Mackay, Co. G, shot through the wrist; doing well.
Frank J. Lambert, Co. H, shot in the right arm; flesh-wound.
Corporal Frederick Piper, wounded in the back of the hand; doing well.

In Hospital at Poolesville:

Joshua Steinbeck, Sergeant Co. G, through thigh.
Wm. McDonald, Co. G, several wounds, but doing well.
Henry H. Kohler, Co. G, leg.
William Smith, Co. G, hip.
Louis Rand, Co. G, thigh.
Charles C. Ferguson, Co. P, killed. His body was riddled with balls.
James Patterson, Co. D, thigh.
Corporal Snow, Co. C, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Rikee, Co. D, leg.
Thomas Pilling, Co. A, leg.
Wm. Brunt, Co. G, slight wound in his eye.
Geo. Seusenderfers, Co. C, wounded.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Lieut. William Cole, Co. G, shot in foot.
William Fisher, Co. A, finger shot off.
James Calligan, Co. N, slightly in finger.
Joseph Conell, Co. H, shot in ohin.
R. S. Goslin, Co. H, thigh.
Charles Reynolds, Co. G, slight in thigh.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
James R. Little, Co. L, wounded through both legs.

MOVEMENTS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

Having completed the list of the wounded, in the hospitals at Camp Observation and Poolesville, I hastened down here to see what was going on. The frequent firing from this direction indicated that a battle was progressing on the Virginia side opposite to this place. To bring up the narrative of events here, I must go back to Sunday, the day before the action near Conrad's Ferry. During Sunday night, the Second New-York State Militia crossed over the river at this point, for the purpose, as was supposed, of holding the Ferry on the opposite bank of the Potomac. They soon commenced scouting, but met with only a few of the rebels. They captured one Secessionist who is detained in the guard-house, on the opposite side of the street where I am writing. He is a fine-looking man, and no doubt classes himself among the first families.

The First Minnesota followed—seven companies getting over before daybreak. The Telescope Sharpshooters, from Massachusetts, who crossed with them, attracted much attention. Three companies of cavalry were the next to cross, taking up an advanced position, where they met the enemys' pickets, and had a brief skirmish. Several of the rebels were killed, and the prisoner before mentioned was captured. No general engagement took place, the enemy falling back to their favorite covert, the woods, where they kept at a safe distance from our sharpshooters. Several of them were reached at a distance of half and three-quarters of a mile.

Reinforcements continued to cross in small detachments, and the belief was that it was the intention to outflank the rebels at Conrad's, where our men had engaged the enemy early in the morning. For some unaccountable cause, however, but probably on account of the known strength of the rebel forces and batteries between Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, the passage of troops was stopped, and our men were kept within retreating distance of Edwards' Ferry, leaving Gen. BAKER, with his small and tardy reinforcements, to sustain the whole brunt of the battle going on above.

In the evening the troops were ordered back, and when parts of two regiments had landed on the Maryland shore, orders came to stop the withdrawal of the troops, as Gen. BANKS' Division had arrived to sustain us. The same two regiments were accordingly retransported to the Virginia shore during that night. On Tuesday several other regiments went over. From that time there was a great *show* of transporting troops across, but, with the exception of a small scow-load, none actually crossed over. There was not at any one time over two pieces of artillery on the Virginia side, viz., two 12-pounders, of Col. REYNOLDS' Rhode Island Battery. On Monday three small scow-loads, each carrying say fifty men, were sent across.

About noon a canal-boat was got through a sluice-way into the Potomac, and orders were sent to stop all canal-boats passing either way, and appropriate to use such as were fit for service. This looked like action again. All tow-lines that could be got hold of were seized, greatly to the grief of the Captains, who were left boatless, tow-lineless and disconsolate. Seven other boats were got into the Potomac on Wednesday, affording preparations for crossing one regiment after another in rapid succession. But the river was now swollen by the heavy rains that were falling, thus increasing the current to such a volume that boats could not be poled over. As yet not all the lines that could be found would span the river, and, at last, when the last rotten tow-line had been bent on, and the two shores were connected, the line parted with the first strain, and the boat had to return.

Men were now set to cutting poles, and mules were brought into requisition to have the boats up the stream along shore, in order to get a good "offing." At noon, however, obstruction in another form arose. A stiff breeze sprung up from the northwest, and rendered all further attempts to cross by these means utterly futile, not to say dangerous.

Meantime some sharp skirmishing was had with an advanced body of the enemy's pickets, the firing for a few minutes being very sharp on both sides. In this engagement Gen. LANDER was wounded in the leg. Gens. ARRACROMBIE, BANKS, GORHAM, COOPER and others were on the field.

This (Thursday) morning, Gen McCLELLAN arrived about 9 o'clock, and assumed command of operations, or, at least, actively cooperated with the other Generals.

Meantime the four thousand and odd troops were left alone on the enemy's shore, there being no possibility of reinforcing them. The banks of the Potomac were lined with troops bivouacing on the wet grass, many of whom were actually suffering for food. Some of them had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

The object of all these movements having been accomplished, on the plans of the Generals being changed, a final order was issued to have all the troops brought back again. Rumors prevailed that JOHNSTON was advancing from Manassas with fifty thousand or some other fabulous number of men, and that it was deemed prudent to quit the sacred soil for the present. But now they were again confronted with the northwest gale and rapid current. Parties were organized, and boats were started, but the boats were swept over the poles, throwing them into the river, and the canal-boats, which loomed up like the sides of a two-story barn, took so much wind that they could not be got across. Your correspondent volunteered to take charge of one of the craft, but he soon found his extensive nautical experience at fault. The dozen men intrusted to him to do the poling, gave out from exhaustion when we had reached midway of the stream, and the voyage ended broadside along the bank, several rods below where we started. Here his valiant crew nearly all deserted, and the undertaking was abandoned until the wind should lull.

It is needless to say that the greatest anxiety prevailed lest the enemy should discover our movements, and come down in force upon our weakened and almost defenceless ranks. By midnight the wind had gone down, and the work of crossing was prosecuted, until all our men had been brought away. By daylight, the troops, who had spent the night upon the banks hard at work, were marched back to their several camps, weary and exhausted. No doubt a great deal of good was accomplished strategetically, but the men declared they "couldn't see it."

Capt. LOUIS SCHAFFER, Second N. Y. S. M., has been in command of the ferry, assisted by First Lieutenant POINSETT COOPER. Both these gentlemen have been incessantly occupied, day and night, in picket duty and looking after the general affairs up and down the river. So severe have been their labors they seem very much worn out. They have had only some fifty men to guard three miles of the river frontier, and these are persons who are little better than raw recruits.

The troops have returned to their quarters, and unless called out again they will enjoy the next 24 hours of repose with a zest greatly heightened by their hardships and exposures.

It is believed that the rebels will attack the ferry today, shelling it from the opposite bank, unless a wholesome fear of our Parrot long range shell guns, now occupying the heights on our side, shall deter them from making the experiment.

I learn from the best authority, this morning, that Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, was mortally wounded, and was made a prisoner. Col. C. was a captain in the regular army, and but recently promoted.

I inclose a list of the wounded in the hospital of Gen. BANKS's Brigade. The list of those in the general hospital here has already been forwarded to you. Several alterations and additions will have to be made hereafter.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. DWINNELL for his active exertions in behalf of the wounded on Harrison's Island. Your correspondent, who witnessed his indefatigable labors, can bear testimony to his great skill and usefulness on the field.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

There are in all the hospitals in this vicinity about 165 wounded men. They are well cared for, so far as the circumstances of the case will allow. The surgeons seem skillful and devoted. Part of the men are in the new Brigade Hospital, which was nearly finished; part in a room at head-quarters; part in different regimental hospitals. The efficient Brigade Surgeon, Dr. CASSEY, sees every man personally, and is sure that none are neglected. The wounds generally are not of a very severe character.

Members of the Sanitary Commission, Drs. DOUGLASS and KNAPP, came from Washington on Wednesday with various supplies for wounded soldiers. They have visited, as I understand, all the regiments which were in the engagement, and dispensed their comforts. The object of the Sanitary Commission is to furnish, without delay, aid and comfort, such as the emergencies of the case may require, or which the established system of Government supplies does not furnish, and which are supposed to be obtained from hospital funds.

As near as the number can be obtained, the list is as follows:

Men who crossed the river for the engagement	1,900
Killed and missing	700
Wounded	160

E. S.

Additional Accounts from other Sources—Reasons of the Movement—Interesting Incidents—Gallantry of our Troops.

From the Boston Journal.

POOLESVILLE, Oct. 23.

To present an intelligent view of the battle it is necessary to notice, first—

THE POSITION.

The Federal troops in the vicinity were posted as follows: Gen. Stone's Division, at Poolesville. The force under his command consisted of one brigade, composed of the Twentieth Massachusetts, Col. LEE; Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. HINKS; Ninth Michigan; also Gorman's brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Second New-York; Thirty-fourth New-York; Fifteenth Massachusetts, Col. DEVENS; First Minnesota; Ninth New-York State Militia; the Second Rhode Island Battery; also Baker's brigade, composed of the First California, Lieut.-Col. WISTON; Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Col. BAXTER; Philadelphia Irish, Col. Owens, and Col. Morehead's Pennsylvania regiment, with Ricket's Battery. This force was extended from Edwards' Ferry to Harper's Ferry. Passing down the road leading from this place to Washington, at Darnestown, nine miles, was Banks' Division of three brigades, composed of the Twelfth Massachusetts; Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth Indiana; Thirtieth Pennsylvania; Ninth New-York; Third Wisconsin; Thirteenth Massachusetts; Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania; Second Massachusetts; Twenty-eighth New-York; Nineteenth New-York; Fifth Connecticut; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; First Rhode Island and Matthews' Batteries, and possibly others which have escaped my notice.

The Federal force on the Virginia side of the river nearest Leesburgh was McCALL's Division, consisting of the Pennsylvania reserve of 14 regiments, stationed on Prospect Hill, seven miles from Lewinsville, in an admirable position for a flank movement up the Leesburgh Turnpike, distant about twenty miles from Leesburgh.

THE RIVER.

Leesburgh, a place of three or four thousand inhabitants, is eight or nine miles distant, directly opposite Poolesville, four miles from the river, on an elevated plateau, with a range of wooden hills and open spaces between the town and the river. The stream has a rapid current, and is dotted with islands, some mere rocks, washed by the floods, others containing hundreds of acres. The river is fordable at a few places only. Four miles southwest from Poolesville is Edwards' Ferry; four miles north of this ferry is Conrad's Ferry. Between them is Harrison's Island, oblong, smooth, wood-fringed, containing about 600 acres. Conrad's Ferry is at its northernmost point.

THE DESIGN.

It was supposed that there was a rebel force at Leesburgh. It was also supposed that the roads leading to the ferries were fortified by masked batteries *To avoid those, or rather to gain a foothold upon the Virginia side of the river, it was planned to make a feint, if all things were favorable, by crossing a small force at Harrison's Island, while the real crossing should be at Edwards' Ferry.*

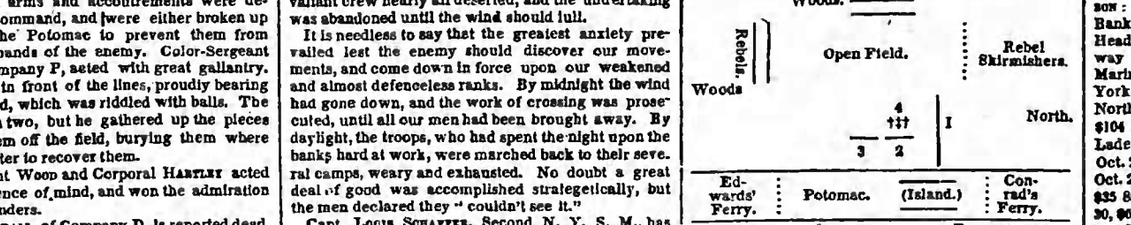
THE BEGINNING.

Accordingly, *on Sunday night at sundown*, Capt. PHILBRICK, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and Quartermaster HOWE, of the same regiment, with twenty men, crossed the river at Harrison's Island in small boats, ascended the steep bluff seventy-five feet high on the Virginia side, by a winding path, *proceeded through an open field and a piece of woods, nearly to Leesburgh—within a mile and a half of the outskirts of the town—seeing not a picket, hearing no noise, but finding all in complete quietude and silence.* They returned to their boats, and reached the Maryland shore at 10 o'clock, and reported to Gen. STONE.

Col. DEVENS was ordered to cross with a portion of his regiment, and hold the position. He selected Companies A, of Leominster; C, of Clinton; G, of Groton; H, of Northbridge, and I, of Webster; embarked them *on a scow and in two small boats*, and worked their way across the rapid current by setting poles, landed at the foot of the bluff; proceeded noiselessly up the narrow winding path; at daybreak had possession of the line of woods at the top, beyond which was an open field, and still beyond that, west of a road running to Leesburgh, a piece of woods. He put them in position, deployed his skirmishers, and proceeded cautiously over the ground which Capt. PHILBRICK and Quartermaster HOWE had traversed. At 6½ o'clock, just as the first rays of sunrise shone upon the surrounding hills, as he reached the woods beyond the field, he encountered the enemy's pickets, drove them from their position and followed them briskly toward Leesburgh. The rebels made all haste to a line of rifle-pits, but Col. DEVENS' men drove them out, and for a few moments held possession; but the enemy's reserves approaching, he ordered his men to fall back. After this little brush, at 10 o'clock, the enemy advanced. The Mississippi Rifles first made their appearance, firing at long range, from the woods—some of them from trees, others from stacks of corn in the fields—firing with exceedingly accurate aim. Col. DEVENS seeing a body of cavalry, about three hundred, approaching on his right flank, ordered his men to fall back, which was done in admirable order, to his reserves. The rebels, either not being in sufficient force to advance, or not daring to engage in the conflict on equal terms, laid quiet till three o'clock.

THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Meanwhile the troops took dinner. Lieut. HOWE had seen to it that the men should not fight on empty stomachs, as at Bull Run; but acting upon the example of Gen. TAYLOR at Buena Vista, had them well supplied with food. Also, during the lull, other forces were sent across—the remaining companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, making about 700 of that regiment, a portion being detailed for duty upon the Maryland shore, 300 of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. LEE, one battalion of BAKER's California regiment, 700 men. At a later hour 200 of the Tammany Regiment, Col. COGSWELL, also arrived upon the ground. *It was now 3½ o'clock, and the rebels were observed advancing in strong force, numbering not far from four thousand men, supposed to be under command of Gen. Evans.* Gen. BAKER, being the superior officer, took command. The plan of the battle is exceedingly simple, and can be represented nearly accurate by straight lines. The following representation will give the *Journal* readers a general idea, although a few curved lines and angles are necessary to give the positions perfectly:



1. Massachusetts Fifteenth.
2. Massachusetts Twentieth.
3. California and Tammany.
4. Two mountain howitzers and one of James' rifled guns.

To make this correct, let the reader imagine the rebels, instead of being in disconnected parties and forming three sides of a hollow square, as drawn up in the form of a crescent, sheltered mainly by the woods and by the corn stacks. They advanced their skirmishers from tree to tree and from clusters to stock. They stood on high ground—on the top of a gentle slope, and had every advantage in position.

A portion of the Fifteenth was deployed as skirmishers, to meet the rebels advancing from the north, while the remainder of the Fifteenth was put in position with the Twentieth to face those in front. The river, with its steep bluff, was behind them, and the men knew that they had got to fight against fearful odds. Lieut. PIERCE, of the regular army, was in command of the two howitzers, and he opened upon the advancing foe with a well-directed fire, which checked them. Lieut. BRAMHALL commanded the gun of the Rhode Island Battery, and joined in with discharges so well directed that the body of the enemy hesitated about advancing. For an hour the fire was kept up at pretty long musket range. The rebels picked their men, firing from the corn-stacks, and officer after officer fell before the platoons which every minute becomes more severe. It was returned with great spirit. Sometimes there was a lull in the roll, then a pattering like rain-drops in a gentle shower, then a roll and roar. The Massachusetts Fifteenth, being much exposed, suffered terribly, but there was no flinching. The men, when one of their number fell, closed up the broken ranks with all the steadiness of veterans. The rebels kept pressing on nearer and yet still nearer as reinforcements arrived, swelling their numbers. It is estimated, to about 7,000. Gen. BAKER rode along the ranks at this juncture, and addressed his brigade. They had retired partly behind a low ridge to escape the murderous fire. He urged them to make a bold stand, and was heard to say, "*If I had two more such regiments as the Massachusetts Fifteenth, I would cut my way to Leesburgh.*" A few moments later he fell, pierced by four balls, either one of which would have been fatal.

The command now devolved upon Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany regiment, which had just arrived. A body of rebels on the extreme left of our force was pouring in a galling fire. Col. COGSWELL ordered the Tammany boys in make a charge and drive them back. The men obeyed the order so far as they were able, but they were met by a leaden hailstorm which did terrible execution.

It was now past five o'clock. The enemy outnumbered them four to one, and it was impossible to hold the position. *Reinforcements could not be sent over because the only means of ferriage was one scow, capable of carrying seventy persons, and two small boats, which were constantly employed in carrying the wounded to the Maryland side.* If it be asked why such a body of men were thrown across with such inefficient means of communication with the main force, it may be stated in justification that the *reconnoissance of Capt. PHILBRICK, in not meeting with a single picket, led to the conclusion that the rebels were not in force in the immediate vicinity.* Also it was designed as a feint to cover the crossing of the main part of the division of the army under Gen. STONE, at Edwards' Ferry, which was successfully accomplished. There is no doubt that when the Massachusetts Fifteenth made its appearance in the morning the rebels reasoned thus: They have avoided the ferry roads and our masked batteries, and are going to split us open by an advance in front. As Gen. STONE did not show himself till late in the forenoon, they supposed there was to be no advance in these directions, and accordingly rushed to repel the supposed advance in the centre. They withdrew all their pickets at Edwards' Ferry, and when Gen. STONE arrived there he met with no opposition, but gained the Virginia shore in strong force, while the fight was going on. The force under BAKER *became at last, not designedly, however, almost a forlorn hope.* With this view reasonable men far from the scene will be slow, I think, to find fault with the plan. But to return to the narrative.

THE RETREAT.

What should be done? Col. DEVENS suggested that they cut their way to Edwards' Ferry, but the overpowering force on the flank which had caused the Tammany Regiment to recoil, made it a desperate undertaking. The line, however, was formed for the attempt. The Massachusetts Fifteenth was swung round in front of the others, so that the force was in four parallel lines. But the enemy pressed still harder, and Col. COGSWELL said he should order a retreat. Col. DEVENS addressed him: "Sir," said he, "I do not wish to retreat. Do you issue it as an order?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "I would like to have you repeat it in the presence of my Major, then." "I order you to retreat, Sir," was the response. The column fell back, nearly all of it in good order, but some companies broke and run down the bluff. Col. COGSWELL was killed. The Fifteenth, as it had been steady through the day, still maintained its firmness. Col. LEE, of the Twentieth, and a portion of his command, were in a confined position and fell into the hands of the enemy. A few squads ran down the bank and got upon the scow, which was over-crowded; as it pushed off, others rushed into the water and held on, thus settling it still deeper. When about half way to the island it was unfortunately swamped, and nearly all were precipitated into the river. Some clung to the boat, some swam to the shore, but several were swept down by the current and drowned. Some who remained upon the bank who could swim stripped and plunged in, while those who could not, calmly awaited their capture by the Confederates. It is supposed that most of the missing have been taken prisoners. The escaping were fired upon while they were in the water and upon the island; one was killed and several wounded. The rebels advanced to the bluff and made demonstrations for advancing to the island, but our troops held the position.

It was now night. The troops had been exposed all day, had been under fire, at least the Massachusetts Fifteenth, three times, had suffered great loss, but they were by no means disheartened. The grand design had been accomplished. Gen. STONE was in possession of both sides at Edwards' Ferry, and now, at 8 o'clock, he arrived at Harrison's Island, ignorant of the terrible price which had been paid for the success. He had heard the firing, and had given all his energies to carrying out his plans. He had had no intelligence of Col. BAKER's death. This can be accounted for from the fact that, before Col. COGSWELL had time to inform him of the serious condition of things, he was shot. Meanwhile, Gen. BANKS' Division had been put in motion from Darnestown, and the head of the column arrived in Poolesville in the evening, and the entire division during the night. A body of fresh troops was thrown upon Harrison's Island, the rebels retired, and nothing further of importance in movements has since occurred.

INCIDENTS.

There are many incidents which would be of interest if they could be properly stated. I give but a few. One of the plans of the rebels was exceedingly well conceived, and the attempt to execute it was very bold. While a large body of the enemy were behind a hill, an officer on a white horse suddenly appeared from the woods, riding in a semi-circle towards our lines—almost up to them—shouting, "Forward, boys, and the day is ours." He pointed towards the rebels and rushed up the hill. Some of the men were ready to follow, and started from the ranks, but Col. DEVENS saw the bold and daring plan to get them into a trap, and kept them back. Later in the day the same officer was seen to fall from his horse.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FIFTEENTH.

One of the most efficient men in this affair, was Rev. Mr. SCANLAN, Chaplain of the Fifteenth, from Grafton, formerly of Boston, and well known to many of your readers for many years as an able and devoted member of the Ministry at large. He undertook to superintend the removal of the wounded to the island, where the hospitals were established. When the retreat was ordered, some of the soldiers, supposing their enemies would follow to the island, rushed pell-mell to the boats, but the Chaplain manfully stood guard, and by physical force, saved the wounded. He was unremitting in his attentions, and performed his duties under a perfect shower of bullets. He spoke in the highest terms of the general conduct of the men.

LIEUT. BRAMHALL.

One of the bravest of the brave was Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth. He was in command of two pieces of artillery, one of which was left on the island when the advance was made. During the fight he was wounded by a spent ball in his back, and had two other bullets pass through him, through his side. He was carried to the island. When the rout took place, he asked Rev. Mr. SCANLAN what he should do with his battery, where he should place it to cover the retreat. Then, as the thought flashed into his mind, said "I will place it to cover Conrad's Ferry." And though thus wounded, he called two soldiers to his aid, who carried him in their arms round the island and sustained him while he placed his battery in position! Who does not admire such heroic conduct? He is about 23 years of age. His wounds, as all of your readers will be glad to know, are not dangerous. Besides these wounds he had six bullets pass through his clothes and hat. One struck the scabbard of his sword. It was only till he had got every thing right about his guns that he would allow himself to be brought from the island.

Such is a brief outline, hastily written, of this affair, which was exceedingly sanguinary in character. The loss on our side is very great, probably much greater than upon the rebel side.

Heavy Robbery in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The warehouse of SCHOONMAKER & JOHNSON, at Coeymans, was entered, early this morning, by burglars. The safe was blown open, and $1,300 in money stolen, besides the following checks, all of which have been indorsed by SCHOONMAKER & JOHNSON: Chas. Spear's, dated Oct. 29, $1,099 90, Marine Bank; Andrews & McDonald, Oct. 25, $509 72, Bull's Head Bank; R. Bashley, Oct. 24, $1,076 69, Broadway Bank; Titus, Frazer & Titus, Oct. 23, $200, Marine Bank; John Lynch, Oct. 24, $103 62, New-York County Bank; Henkson & Fisher, Oct. 29, $125, North River Bank; Young, Bonnell & Co., Oct. 25, $104 14, Importers' & Traders' Bank; Abbott & Laden, Oct. 31, $100, Ocean Bank: Phillips & Perry, Oct. 24, $100, Bull's Head Bank; Menkin & Kom, Oct. 25, $99 16, Irving Bank; H. Holman, Oct. 26, $35 85, Bull's Head Bank; Underhill & Font, Oct. 30, $60, East River Bank; W. R. Painter, Oct. 24, $20, Pacific Bank; W. J. Prieshauf, Oct. 25, $14 62, City Bank of Brooklyn; W. S. Wood, Oct. 25, $50, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; W. H. Otis, note, Oct. 0, two months, $621 82, City Bank. The burglars stole a boat, in which they crossed the river, and it is supposed took the first train for New-York.

Satur

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3152. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs at Washington Unchanged.

More About the Late Fight at Ball's Bluff.

Complete Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Advance of Gen. Fremont to Springfield.

The Daring Charge of Fremont's Body Guard.

Uncertainty as to the Plans of Price.

Two Successful Skirmishes in Kentucky.

Delay in the Departure of the Great Naval Expedition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

The infantry on this shore of the Potomac was concentrated on the parade ground east of the Capitol this morning, for the purpose of being reviewed by Gen. McCLELLAN. It was about 10,000 strong, and under the immediate command of Gen. CASEY. The field was in exeellent condition, the weather unparalleled, and the troops made a splendid appearance. The entire Staff assisted at the review, and the Secretary of War and a number of army officers were present. The attendance of spectators was very large.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF BAKER AND STONE.

A bitter controversy is springing up between the friends of Gen. BAKER and the friends of Gen. STONE, under whose orders Col. BAKER advanced upon Leesburgh. It is attempted on the one side to show that Col. BAKER acted without orders, or in violation of his instructions, and on the other that he was sacrificed through the ignorance or incompetency of STONE. The friends of BAKER will demand a Court of Inquiry to determine the real facts. In the meantime, both sides are being supported and attacked in the local papers. As is getting to be the case in almost every instance, the officers of the regular army and those of the volunteer forces are arrayed against each other, and there is more crimination and recrimination than is beneficial to the service. In the one instance, the regulars intimate that nothing but a defeat could have been expected when a movement was intrusted to volunteers, while the volunteers say that every movement is so hampered and embarrassed by the regulars that nothing but disaster can follow. The extent to which this feeling runs is almost incredible. It is said that the matter has attracted the attention of the Administration, having been presented by Senators now in this city, and in such a way as to involve the necessity of some action that will give the volunteer forces fair consideration, and such a voice in the determination of matters in which they have an interest as their numbers and their personal sacrifices entitle them to. In this connection, the closing sentence of the order issued by Gen. McCLELLAN attracts much attention. In declaring that the troops comprising Gen. STONE'S Division will, when they next meet the enemy, retrieve the check "for which they are not accountable," he implies a blunder and a responsibility somewhere, and one that requires more to be said, and "by authority"—too.

A question of veracity is raised between Col. STONE, who seems to have ordered the unfortunate advance upon Leesburgh, which resulted in our repulse and the slaughter of a large number of our men, and the publishers of the *Chronicle*, newspaper, relative to the authenticity of a dispatch published in the paper. The *Chronicle* published what professed to be a copy of a telegraphic dispatch ordering BAKER to make a dash on Leesburgh. STONE sends a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN that the dispatch as published is a forgery. A gentleman who is in every way reliable, and who says he has seen the document, does not hesitate to say that it is genuine, and to proclaim the fact publicly.

IMPATIENT OF DELAY.

There are a number of prominent members of the Senate in the city, and, without an exception, they represent the sentiment of the country as being impatient of further delay in the movement of the army, and the prevalence of a feeling of fear that the war is not being prosecuted with as much vigor as it should be. The Western Senators are especially charged with this feeling.

NEWS FROM CENTREVILLE.

When the rebels fell back from Falls Church, recently, they took four horses belonging to a Virginia farmer named BIRN, residing two miles west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road. A week since, Mrs. BIRN mounted their only remaining horse, and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, in the hope of getting the animals restored. On arriving there, she was taken prisoner, and sent under guard to Centreville, where the remaining horse and side-saddle were confiscated. She was kept in close custody three days, and then sent to Fairfax under guard to be kept in confinement there. On Saturday she adroitly effected her escape and walked to our lines. She reports that Gen. JOHNSTON is in command of the rebel forces at Centreville, and that very strong defensive works are being thrown up about that point. She is unable to estimate the number of troops at Centreville, owing to their being bivouacked instead of encamped—they having but few tents. She states, however, that they are present in large force. This side of Centreville they have no troops, except a regiment at Fairfax, which is doing picket duty.

CHARACTER OF THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

The foreign mails to the Government were received and opened to-day. Our Ministers, without exception, represent the popular and official opinion of Europe to be fast settling into the conviction that the Government has the power to quell the rebellion, and that it is the interest of Europe that the Union shall be maintained intact, and especially that it would be impolitic to place any portion of the former Republic under the protection or patronage of a foreign Power.

GARIBALDI AND THE REBELLION.

The following letter from GARIBALDI has been received by the United States Consul at Antwerp:

CAPRERA, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. SANFORD and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union and that shortly. But if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me. (Signed,)

G. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. QUIGGLES, United States Consul at Antwerp.

This letter from GARIBALLI has aroused the enthusiasm of the German element of the army to the highest pitch, and inspired a zeal and confidence that could hardly have been anticipated.

ARMS CONCEALED IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria, has ascertained that a number of United States muskets have been since the battle of Bull Run concealed in houses in Alexandria, where they were placed by our retreating troops. These muskets are being gradually reclaimed.

THE CASES OF NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, heard an application to-day from an Alexandria merchant to have the President review the recent decision of the Court ordering the payment of certain claims of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York. Both Judge FREESE and the agent of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co. have expressed the utmost willingness to have the position of the Court fully and fairly placed before the President, having the firmest confidence that the Administration will recognize the inevitable necessity of protecting the interests of loyal citizens, as against rebels in arms, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The rebel Government has estimated that it can obtain seven hundred millions of dollars of Northern property with which to carry on the war. If the plan of Judge FREESE is carried out, our Southern debtors will soon find out that if they do pay their debts to JEFF. DAVIS & Co. they are liable to be compelled to pay their legal creditors, should they ever come within the jurisdiction of a Provost-Martial's Court.

WILL LAGER BIER INTOXICATE?

Among other questions before the Alexandria Court, to-day, was, "Will lager beer intoxicate?" Several ten onic gentlemen undertook to convince Judge FREESE that lager was innocent of all evil, and, furthermore, allowed by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BLENKER. The Court failed to "see it," mildly observing to the culprit, "I think you will come under our five dollar rule." So Hana paid his fine. The Court rules that if a man who has been drunk recognizes any man who has sold him liquor, or any house where he bought it, such man or the proprietor of such house must pay the fine, whether the liquor sold produced intoxication or not. During the two weeks that the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. McLEAN, has been doing Provost guard duty in Alexandria, not one member has been arrested for drunkenness.

NARROW ESCAPE OF COL. BETJE.

On Saturday Col. BETJE, of the Cameron Rifles, accompanied by his Adjutant and a Lieutenant of Engineers, passed beyond his lines at Annandale to within half a mile of Fairfax Court-house, and without being aware of the fact, they got within the rebel line of pickets. They were hailed by the rebels under the supposition that belonged to their own force, and they only discovered their mistake when Col. BETJE and his companions dashed past them. They exchanged shots with the rebels, and succeeded in getting to our lines uninjured. The same day private DENGER, of Col. BETJE'S regiment, who was near the rebel lines scouting, was shot through the leg by a rebel picket.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE COLONELCY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SECOND.

Senator WILSON resigned the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment to-day. He has been induced to this by the urgent wish of the War Department, that he may accept a position on Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. The Staff position will be of great service to him as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, by making him familiar with the details of the operations of the army, by which the necessary legislation will be much facilitated. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, will appoint Capt. JESSE A. GORE, of the Tenth Infantry, regulars, to the vacant Colonelcy. Capt. GORE is one of the most accomplished officers in the service. He has just returned from Utah.

DRILLING MEN-OF-WARS MEN.

The drilling of men-of-wars men at the Navy-yard continues actively. Under the present Administration there have been about seventeen hundred men drilled in the yard at managing heavy guns, howitzers and small arms. Lieut. PARKER has fitted up one of the lofts so that it resembles the deck of a ship, with its hammocks, mess-tables, &c. Here Jack can be at home and thoroughly educated in many of his sea duties.

WATCHING THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

The Ice-boat and another steamer are at Smith's Point, watching the movements of the *Page*, which is at Quantico Creek. Gen. SICKLE'S Brigade is employed erecting works on the Maryland side, opposite Shipping Point.

BURSTING OF A PARROTT GUN.

This morning, while EDWARDS' Battery was practicing, at Fort Skadadle, back of Upton's Hill, one of the guns, a twenty-pound rifled Parrott, burst near the muzzle, and nearly two feet flew off in fragments. Though many were present witnessing the practice, fortunately, no one was killed, though two privates in one of the New-York regiments were seriously though not dangerously wounded. So unusual a circumstance as a gun bursting at the muzzle created much interest in the event. The gun was cast this year at the West Point Foundry, was used at Bull Run, and had not been fired in all more than a hundred times.

THE RIGHT WING QUIET.

There are no items of interest gleaned to-day through the right wing. The review of SMITH'S Division has been postponed. McCALL'S Division will be reviewed at 10 A. M. An unexpected press of business will prevent Gen. McCLELLAN from crossing over the river to-morrow.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY MADE REGULARS.

The Harris Light Cavalry has been accepted as a regiment of regulars, and is now known as the Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry.

A REGIMENT IN DELAWARE.

Application was made to-day at the War Department for permission to organize a regiment of infantry in the State of Delaware, to serve during the war. The application was granted, of course.

CAPT. SHIELDS TO BE RELEASED.

An order was issued to-day to the commandant of Fort Lafayette to release from custody Capt. SHIELDS, who was arrested at Bennington, Vt., a few days since. Capt. SHIELDS is a brother of H. L. SHIELDS, an officer in the rebel army, and was suspected of carrying on treasonable correspondence with him. An examination of some correspondence that had been intercepted, led to the arrest of the brother in Vermont.

GOING HOME.

Senator HARRIS leaves for home to-morrow morning.

Judge DAVIS and family left for New-York to-day.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEALTH.

The health of Gen. SCOTT does not improve. He grows more lethargic almost daily.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER CONCERNING THE HARRISON'S ISLAND AFFAIR.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued the following order, which, however, throws not the least light on the causes of the disaster at Conrad's Ferry:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.—The Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, First California and Tammany Regiments, and the First United States Artillery and Rhode Island Battery, engaged in the affair of Monday last near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but situated as those troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from five thousand to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory. The General Commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing Gen. STONE'S Division, and is sure that when next they meet the enemy they will fully retrieve this check for which they are not accountable.

By order of
Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. STONE'S ORDERS TO COL. BAKER.

From the Tribune.

The following are exact copies of the orders from Gen. STONE to Col. BAKER, which were found beneath the lining of the latter's hat by Capt. YOUNG, the latter's Aid, after the body had been taken from the field. Both are deeply stained with Col. BAKER'S blood, and one of the bullets, which went through his head, carried away a corner of the first:

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Com. of Brigade:

COLONEL: In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the California Regiment of your brigade, or retire the regiments under Cols. LEE and DEVENS, now on the [almost rendered illegible by blood] Virginia side of the river, at your discretion—assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel, your most obt. servt.,

CHAS. P. STONE, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

The second order, which follows, was delivered on the battle-field by Col. COGGSWELL, who said to Col. BAKER, in reply to a question what it meant, "All right, go ahead." Thereupon, Col. BAKER put it in his hat without reading. An hour afterward he fell.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 22—11:50.

E. D. BAKER, COMMANDING BRIGADE—*Colonel:* I am informed that the force of the enemy is about 4,000, all told. If you can push them, you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburgh, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburgh and take the Gum Springs Road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road.

Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Gosse Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position.

Report frequently, so that, when they are pushed, GOAMER can come up on their flank.

Yours, respectively and truly,
CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A VERY DISCOURAGING VIEW OF OUR MILITARY PROSPECTS.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1861.

The manifest public impatience and demand that McCLELLAN should attack the enemy, indicate, I am inclined to think, how little the public yet appreciates the tremendous character of the war in which we are engaged and the immensity of the work we have undertaken. No loyal man would wish, of course, that we should attack the enemy without a reasonable prospect of success. The war, which is likely to continue several years under the most favorable circumstances, would be lengthened at least one year by an unsuccessful general attack. *My own opinion is that if we hold our own into the Winter, having secured Kentucky and Western Virginia, and not lost Missouri and Maryland, while recruiting our army and navy, we shall have abundant ground for thanksgiving.*

It is universally believed by well-informed men, I think, that the enemy is in larger force on the Potomac than we are. He has thus far shown better generalship than we have. His position with respect to rear and communications is superior to ours. The only advantage which we have over him is in the justness of our cause, in a superior generalship, (which remains to be proved,) and in the superior equipment and discipline of our force. Probably we are better disciplined and equipped on an average; yet, a considerable part of our force is very insufficiently equipped, and a much larger part is composed entirely of raw recruits not at all disciplined. *There is not one really well-disciplined regiment in the country.* Not one, regular, or volunteer; and the whole army of the Potomac is yet much more a mere mob than it is an army of soldiers.

There are almost no soldiers here as yet. Soldiers are not made in a day, nor in a month, nor in two months, with such officers as we have; and the majority of this army two months ago were civilians, without the remotest conception of the habits of soldiers. It is impossible to state too strongly the unfitness and inadaptation to the business of a soldier which seventy years of peace have wrought in the habits of the people. Neither among officers nor men do you yet see anything of the air and carriage which, when a traveler sees in Europe, he learns to say, "There is a soldier." I speak of regulars as well as volunteers. I don't mean that McCLELLAN is not a promising young General, nor that since he has been here there has not been under his guidance as much improvement in discipline as was possible for Americans under the circumstances. There has been most gratifying progress, and the troops that were here in July are comparatively exceedingly well disciplined now. But with reference to a true standard of discipline—the European standard or the American at the close of the Revolution—*there are no disciplined troops at Washington, officers or men.* * * * * *

Festina lente! Let us have an army before we have a battle. *We can well afford to postpone it till Spring.* We have not begun to really feel the meaning of war yet, while the South is even now suffering and straining itself almost to the utmost. *We can afford to wait to make a sure thing of it.* The South loses everything in the necessity of merely maintaining its present army opposite us.

MUFF.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PUTNAM.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

The funeral of Lieut. WM. L. PUTNAM, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, killed at Ball's Bluff, took place to-day, in Rev. Dr. HARROW'S church in Cambridge-street. There was a very large attendance, including Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and detachments of the military. Lieut. PUTNAM was born in 1840, received a liberal education in Europe, and was esteemed among the most promising young men of the State. He fell at the head of his Company, while assisting to support a wounded soldier.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Further Delay in the Departure from Hampton Roads.

Important General Order Regarding the Debarcation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

To-day is the eleventh since the *Atlantic* left New-York, and the fifth since she sailed from Annapolis; but it finds her still in James River. Yet, no time has been lost by any one connected with the expedition, the utmost diligence and the most constant effort have been displayed; from this some slight idea may be formed of the difficulties which beset nearly every step of the enterprise. The long delay has itself necessitated still further procrastination, as additional stores of coal and water were consequently required. For a day or two past the fleet has been awaiting the arrival of Mr. BOUTELLE, whose experience in coast surveys is likely to prove an invaluable aid to the expedition. But although many have grumbled at what has seemed to them inexplicable or unnecessary, the officers in command have made good use of the time they were compelled to spend here in waiting. To-day a whole brigade was debarked on the beach, outside of Fortress Monroe, and both Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. DUPONT have assured me that the experience gained by this movement more than repays the disadvantage of the delay. The various minutiæ of landing becoming thus practically familiar, both officers and troops were enabled to foresee difficulties that otherwise would have been unanticipated, and by consequence we will obviate these difficulties, some of which would have otherwise proven almost insurmountable. The spectacle was an extremely lively one; twenty-six ships' boats were at one time by the side of the *Atlantic*, each bringing an officer to receive his orders, and the whole subsequent operation was unusually inspiriting. I forbear, however, to recite its particulars, lest they should be conveyed to the enemy. There will be time enough to describe debarkations when the actual one shall have occurred.

The assistance to be rendered to the military movements by the fleet will be immense. Besides the purely naval operations, the Commodore will be able to loan seamen for purely land service. Four hundred from the *Wabash* alone will be detached for this purpose, and this is only one specimen of the manner in which the two arms of the service will be combined. Twenty-four gunboats are to be comprised in the armament, each to carry four guns, forming a squadron unparalleled, in its peculiar nature, in American warfare—steam-gunboats having never before been used at all in our navy. This, besides the combination of such immense frigates as the *Wabash*, which carries forty-four guns, many of them rifled, whose efficiency was so completely tested at Hatteras, where some of the finest practice in gunnery ever known is said to have occurred. Commodore BARRON, who at one time commanded the *Wabash*, when its present Captain (RODGERS) was his First Lieutenant, was extremely anxious to witness the result of a naval engagement in which one of these superb steam-frigates should take part. He was gratified recently, and is said to have expressed the utmost admiration of the success of his old ship and guns. Of course, purely as a matter of service and skill—with the ulterior effects he cannot be supposed to be particularly gratified.

Every confidence is felt by those engaged in the naval force of this expedition. The country, it is true expects great things from its navy, but the navy has never yet disappointed the country, and there seems no probability that this emergency is to inaugurate disaster. The Commodore is regarded as a master spirit, and is efficiently supported by such skillful men as RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, (his flag-ship,) Capt. DAVIS, sailing officer of the entire fleet, all well known already to the country, and anxious still further to distinguish themselves. Several of the officers on these ships are Southerners—even South Carolinians—but all are animated by an enthusiastic loyalty. Indeed, I have observed, especially in the navy, that when patriots have once gone through with the great struggle between country and friends, their devotion is ever after of the most ardent sort. They seem particularly anxious to blot out the stigma which the treason of others has thrown on the fair fame of this branch of the service.

Of course, the utmost anxiety is felt in regard to the weather. It is now hoped that we may be able to sail to-morrow. Gen. SHERMAN has transferred his headquarters from the transport *Atlantic* to the *Wabash*, probably for the purpose of obtaining more effectual and constant communication with his compeer, Flag-officer DUPONT, the transfer being marked by a salute of thirteen guns, the same paid to a Major-General, and by the cheers of those vessels passed by the Commander. The captains of the transports have paid their last visit to Commodore DUPONT, and received their final instructions, their signals, &c. The General commanding has issued a general order dictating the order of battle or debarkation to be preserved, and appealing to the patriotism and devotion of the troops; and if BOUTELLE arrives, as he is expected to do this evening, we shall sail to-morrow (Saturday) morning, unless stormy weather interposes. There seems, at the time of my writing, an imminent possibility of such an interposition; and, indeed, it would be wrong to send this letter without reminding the readers of the TIMES of the thousand chances which the elements may bring to contend against us in this important movement. The Hatteras Coast, along which we are first to pass, is one of the most inhospitable in the world; famous for the winds that blow along it, and the shoals and the currents that render it especially dangerous; the season of the year is that at which storms especially prevail in this neighborhood; and after everything that human foresight and prudence can suggest has been done, there must still remain this great uncertainty which ever attends movements that depend upon the winds and waves. However, the officers of the navy and the transport fleet are experienced in navigation, many of them particularly acquainted with this vicinity, and all are hopeful.

PREPARATIONS FOR DISEMBARKING ON THE ENEMY'S COAST—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the expedition to the coast, but, from present indications, we shall not hoist anchor to-day. The wind is blowing hard from the southeast, and the weather-wise say that as the day grows older old Boreas will respire with increasing force. However, he seldom continues his blasts from the southeast longer than twenty-four hours at a time, and then, apparently exhausted by his effort, reposes in peace. His next genial mood will assuredly be taken advantage of by the commanders of the fleet, and to-morrow is likely to find us under way. There is no obstacle in the way of such noble vessels as the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Vanderbilt*, and most of the naval squadron going to sea to-day, but there are numerous smaller crafts necessary to the success of the expedition, and they cannot venture out.

Gen. SHERMAN is now quartered on the *Wabash*, which thus becomes the flag-ship of the commanders both of the military and naval forces. The General has left the larger part of his Staff on board the *Atlantic*, only taking with him Capt. PRIDEAUX, the Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. THOMAS DUNCAN, Signal Officer; and Lieut. MERRILL, Aid-de-Camp.

The disembarkation of troops yesterday was not so extensive an affair as was intended. Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade only was put on shore. The landing was, in the main, satisfactory to the officers, but much valuable experience was gained by the practice, and several defects, which the experiment developed, will be remedied.

An interesting general order was issued yesterday, and read on board each vessel. I subjoin a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, E. C., STEAMER ATLANTIC, Oct. 25, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. This command will sail for its destination in a very few days, under convoy of a naval squadron, commanded by Commander DUPONT. The transports will move in three columns, and in rear of the main body of the squadron. The transports belonging to the First Brigade will compose the right column; those of the Second Brigade and Third Rhode Island Regiment the centre, and those of the Third Brigade, and the Battalion of Volunteer Engineers, the left column.

2. Each vessel will retain its order in column, and the columns will move in parallel lines equidistant, regulating from the right. The sail vessels and other transports, inadequate to the task of sailing with the fleet, will be towed by such steamers as the Chief Quartermaster may designate. Commander DUPONT, in cooperation with the land forces, has kindly made such an arrangement of his fleet he will secure the transports from unnecessary diffusion, and all senior officers on transports, and masters of vessels, will enter into the spirit of, and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which will be duly given.

The General Commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that *it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast*, and probably under circumstances which will demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity, on the part of every officer and man of his command. In consideration of the justness and holiness of our cause, of the ardent patriotism which has prompted the virtuous and industrious citizens of our land to fly to their country's standard in the moment of her peril, he most confidently believes that he will be effectually and efficiently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zealous, active and wily foe, whose cause is unholy, and principles untenable.

3. On the approach of the transports to the place of disembarkation, each Brigade Commander will anchor his transports as near each other as practicable, and will at the proper time superintend the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats, and other means of disembarkation at hand, are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. The surf boats are different sizes: two of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of 100 men; two of the next size a company of 70 men, and so on in proportion. The other means of transportation may take remainder of a brigade, with probably one or two sections of field artillery.

4. The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Gen. WRIGHT, flanked by two sections of HAMILTON'S Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of Regular Sappers and Miners, and two companies of SERRELL'S Volunteer Engineers, with a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sand bags. The second line will be the brigade of Gen. STEVENS, and, if necessary, accompanied by a section of HAMILTON'S Battery, and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. The reserve will be composed of Gen. VIELE'S brigade, the remaining portions of SERRELL'S Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

5. The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade, will land abreast, as far as practicable, and in the order of battle. The utmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable to land immediately from the lighters, then the surf-boats, when emptied, will immediately proceed to the rapid landing of the men from the lighters; and as soon as the whole line is landed, all the boats will return and bring forward in like manner the troops of the second line, and so with the reserve.

6. The general officers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself, and if opposed by greatly superior numbers to manœuvre and probably to momentarily intrench. If not seriously opposed the first line, after overcoming immediate difficulties, will continue to drive backward the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore, before the landing of the General Commanding, or without his special order.

7. The commanding officer of the Naval Squadron has kindly consented to furnish 300 sailors to assist in launching and manning the surf-boats, and he appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates and sailors of the several transports, to furnish an additional number of coxswains and oarsmen. Any deficiency of oarsmen in surf-boats will be supplied from the platoons on board of these respectively, so that each boat, when ready, may be rapidly rowed ashore. The soldier oarsmen will land and form with their platoons.

8. General and field officers, with their respective staffs, will endeavor to obtain landing-boats for themselves, and the necessary coxswains and oarsmen from the transports and other hired vessels of the fleet.

9. The senior officers of the troops on board each transport will arrange with the master for voluntary helps of this kind, which may be needed and can be given, and will make a special report to Headquarters, as early as practicable, of the assistance thus rendered.

10. As soon as the landing shall have been effected, the surf and other landing boats will revert to the Chief Quartermaster for immediate supplies.

11. The sick and non-effective men will remain on board the several transports, until provision can be made for them on shore. The non-effectives will be especially charged with the care of the sick, under directions to be left by the respective medical officers.

12. Medical officers, excepting one from each brigade, to be designated by the respective brigade commanders, will land with the troops. The three medical officers left afloat will, under the direction of the Medical Director, divide the duty by visiting all the sick on board, including those of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and the battalion of Volunteer Engineers.

By orders of
(Signed,) Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
LOUIS H. PELOUZE, Capt. 15th Inf., Asst. Adj't. Gen.
H. J. W.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 27, via BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

The great expedition has been delayed by the prevalent gale.

Two prisoners belonging to a Georgia regiment were yesterday brought in from Great Bethel.

Some refugees from Yorktown state that the rebels are in considerable force in the vicinity, and that there is an apprehension of an early attack by the National troops.

There is a large fleet of transports at Old Point, destined for Washington, unable to ascend the Potomac River.

Commodious barracks are being erected for the contrabands, none of whom are to go with the expedition. Gen. MEIGS has directed Quartermaster TALLMADGE to provide for them in the way of shelter and clothing, as well as has been customary with good masters in Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

TWO SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 28.

A party of thirty men, of the Illinois Twenty-eighth, while scouting, on Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and Infantry 13 miles below this place. A brisk engagement ensued. The rebels were routed, with the loss of a Captain, Lieutenant and several wounded. No loss on our side.

PADUCAH, Ky., Monday, Oct. 28.

Three companies of the Illinois Ninth Regiment went to Saratoga, 48 miles up the Cumberland River, on Saturday, and attacked a company of rebel cavalry, 100 strong, completely routing them. The rebel loss is 13 killed and 24 prisoners. Fifty-two horses and all their camp equipage were also taken. The Nationals had two wounded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. R. N. EAGLE, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, recruiting officer in Hudson-street for the mounted service, will shortly take command of his Company, which has been in active service for some months past, and which, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, made the brilliant charge at Fairfax Court-house. Capt. EAGLE has seen a good deal of service. He had a command of a company of Texan Rangers previous to receiving a First Lieutenant's commission in the United States Army, in 1855, and since then has been on duty with his company on the frontiers. He is a native of this City, but was appointed from Texas.

The Cape Hatteras prisoners on Bedloe's Island are more healthy than those confined on Governor's Island. Several of the latter are in hospital, and eighty or ninety sick in the Castle, while none of the former are in hospital.

The old frigate *Brandywine*, towed by the steamer *Pocahontas*, has left for Hampton Roads, where she will be stationed as a hospital and storeship. She has been lying in the mud of the Navy-yard for the last ten years, her last service being in the Brazil squadron in 1850.

Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, remains in the garrison on Governor's Island.

The steamship *Baltic*, has hauled alongside the wharf in place of the *Atlantic*, and will be fitted up with staterooms as soon as her berthed is discharged. The *Baltic* is under the carpenters and carpenters' hands.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Reoccupation of Springfield by the National Forces.

The Daring Charge of Fremont's Body Guard.

Rumors Relative to the Movements of Price.

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, Polk Co., Mo., Saturday, Oct. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Gen. FREMONT and Staff arrived at Bolivar, Polk County, sixteen miles from Camp Morrisey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town. Bolivar, like nearly all the towns in the Southwest, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned.

It is now ascertained that the loss of the Fremont Body-guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was six to eight killed, and some fifteen to twenty wounded. A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and a rebel placed a pistol at a surgeon's head, and was in the very act of firing, when the Major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at the horse's feet.

Col. CARR'S Third Illinois Cavalry, and Maj. MORMAN'S Sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. SIGEL'S Division will march there at midnight.

Gen. FREMONT and Staff, and Gen. SIGEL'S Division, depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight, to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening.

Gen. MCKINSTRY was two miles north of Wabash last night. Gen. POPE was this side of the Osage, and Gen. HUNTER in advance of him, all marching to this point.

It understand that in the forthcoming battle Gens. LANE and STURGIS will have the left wing, Gen. HUNTER the right, ASBOTH the main column, and MCKINSTRY'S division will form the reserve, Gen. SIGEL taking the advance.

Nothing further has been heard from PRICE, and no news from Ben. MCCULLOCH.

IMPORTANT RUMORS RELATIVE TO PRICE.

TIPTON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 28.

A special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Gen. KENNEDY, who has just returned to Sedalia from PRICE'S army, says, PRICE'S men are much dissatisfied at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders.

On the other hand, it is ascertained that Gen. JOHNSTON has left Kentucky to take command of PRICE'S and MCCULLOCH'S forces, and that before leaving that State he sent couriers to PRICE and MCCULLOCH, directing them to fall back into Arkansas, and not give Gen. FREMONT battle until he could reach them.

Gen. KENNEDY says GEN. FREMONT will find a much larger force to contend with than he imagines.

Considerable numbers of Gen. PRICE'S rebels are arriving in this section daily, and it is feared that they will renew their plundering habits as soon as our troops leave.

MAJOR ZAGONI.

Major ZAGONI, whose brilliant cavalry charge at the head of FREMONT'S body guard upon the rebels at Springfield we announced in our yesterday's issue, was formerly an officer under Gen. GARIBALDI. While in his service he was brevetted Captain of artillery by the Piedmontese Government, and decorations, which he habitually wears, testify to the brave deeds which he achieved before coming to this country. In person Major ZAGONI is tall and very fine looking, and his appearance would indicate that he is about thirty-five years of age.

Academy of Music.

Mr. ULLMAN was favored by the elements last night. The pluvial gods, who have presided so handsomely at all his previous operatic entertainments, withdrew their attentions on this occasion, and permitted the musically-inclined to gratify their tastes without the insumbrance of an umbrella. The attendance, in consequence, was all that a sanguine manager could desire. All the best seats in the house were occupied, and even the realms above were fairly tenanted. Such houses from the start would have insured on an early opera season; as it is, they will heal some of the gaping wounds of a stricken management.

The programme was certainly varied and attractive enough. Two little operas, quite new to our public, "Les Noces de Jeanneite" and "Betly," were produced, and as if this were not enough, an excellent concert was sandwiched between the first and second parts. Of the latter we need only say that Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor MARONI, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS were the artists. Their execution of the four *morceaux* which constituted the programme, was all that could be desired.

The operas, too, were very successful, and may be regarded as a very desirable acquisition to the repertoire. The crowded state of our columns prevents an extended notice of them this morning.

Mr. ULLMAN will take his last benefit to-night in Brooklyn, when the rich programme of last evening will be repeated. It is to be hoped that our friends in the Sister City will come forward liberally on this occasion.

Reply of J. Alston Marsh to a Card Signed by E. Bowis Livingston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subscriber begs to submit to a candid public the following answer to the remarks respecting him, under the signature of "E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON," which appeared in your issue of the 26th inst. On my return to the City, after a somewhat protracted absence, I was made aware of certain *faux pas* continually repeated by an individual of the above name respecting myself. I at once proceeded to inquire into the facts, viz.:

Certain remarks alleged to have been made by me about the Seventh Regiment.

In that gallant corps I have certainly more personal friends than in any similar organization, and no expressions used by me knowingly could have been other than in their praise.

As to any written apology purporting to have been signed by me, I will only say that I am and was unconscious; and that the object of a message dated on the 27th inst., sent by me to the signer of the "card," was merely to test a braggadocio, and prevent him from making a large capital out of an insignificant affair. Begging your indulgence for the use of your columns for this brief statement, I will only add that the posters issued and circulated under my name, I will affirm, is a sufficient estimate of the "E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON." J. ALSTON MARSH.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Financial Troubles of the Rebels.

Circular of Mr. Memminger on the Produce Loan.

Interesting Melange of Facts and Rumors.

Southern papers of late dates, from various points, bring us important documents and general information. That there is trouble in the rebel finances, is apparent from the following

ADDRESS OF MR. MEMMINGER ON THE PRODUCE LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscriptions to the Produce Loan:

GENTLEMEN: Inquiries have been made from various quarters:

1. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, any efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first inquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have supposed that the Government was to have some control of the produce itself; others, that the time of sale appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and unconditional. The papers at the head of the lists, when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate Bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the government so much money, and in order to complete the transaction a time and place are appointed when the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is that it shall certainly be completed at some time, and that is secured by the engagement of the planter.

Whether that time be December or June, is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only when the money is paid.

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. If becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale.

You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions, and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale.

2. The next inquiry is as to promise of material aid from the Government to the planters.

In answering this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any act of Congress. What that body may see fit to do is not for me to determine. I can merely express the views of the Department; these must govern your actions until reversed by a higher authority. It would be a sufficient answer to the inquiry to say that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no cause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution of the provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and it is the duty of this Department to prepare the way for such alteration, if in its judgment the financial necessities of the country demand the change.

I am not disposed, then, to close the inquiry with the abrupt manner thus made by the Constitution, and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits.

Two plans of relief had been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issuance of Treasury notes; and, therefore, if we put aside for the present the many and serious objections to the possession, transportation and management of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, leaving the amount of subscriptions cotton at $200,000,000, and the subscription at $50,000,000. The purchase would then require $150,000 of Treasury notes, and if to this sum be added the amount of value for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefit, the sum required would probably reach $175,000,000.

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put it lower than five cents per pound on cotton, and at the same rate on other produce. It may, therefore, be very fairly set down at about $100,000,000.

If we consider, first, the least objectionable of these plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller sum; and, if this be found impracticable, the larger must, of necessity, be rejected. Our inquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government should issue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is, that it proposes that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting. The "organization of labor" has called forth many ingenious attempts, both speculative and practical, among well established governments, but always with disastrous failure. With us, however, the experiment is proposed to a new government which is engaged in a gigantic war, and which must rely on credit to furnish means to carry on that war. Our enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during 45 years of peace—their fleets have been built at our joint expense. With all these on hand they yet are obliged to expend nearly ten millions of dollars per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure? Suppose that it may require two hundred millions of dollars, then the proposal is, that at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum for the support of the government, we shall raise a further sum of one hundred millions for the benefit of the planting interests.

For it must be observed, first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. The money is paid to each individual planter; and, in exchange, the Government receives only his bond or note—or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton. That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, and receives in exchange planters' notes or produce, which it does not need, and cannot, in any way, make use of.

It must be observed, in the next place, that Treasury notes have now become the currency of the country. They are, therefore, the measures of value. In this view it is the duty of Government to limit their issue, as far as practicable, to that amount which is the limit of its currency. Every person acquainted with this branch of political science is aware that, if the currency passes this point, it not only becomes depreciated, but it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary power should change the weights and measures of a country. If the currency of a country should be suddenly extended from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars, that which was measured by one dollar is now measured by two, and every article must be paid for at double its former price. The Government, from the necessities of war, is the largest of all purchasers, and thus, by a kind of suicidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for what one would formerly have purchased, and at this rate of advance two hundred millions of dollars can effect no more than one hundred millions of dollars would have effected before—or, in other words, one hundred millions of dollars are actually sunk in the operation.

Such a condition of the currency the Government has anxiously endeavored to guard against. The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating a demand for Treasury notes, and a security for their redemption. Their redundancy has been carefully guarded against by allowing them to be funded in eight per cent. bonds. If necessity shall compel the Government to issue for the defence of the country, and to keep out two hundred millions, it is plain that every accession must impair and may defeat all the precautions.

If the Government should undertake, for the sake of private interests, so large an increase of issue, it may hazard its entire credit and stability. The experiment is too dangerous, and relief for the planters must be sought in some other direction; and may not that remedy be found?

In the first place, let the planters immediately take measures for Winter crops to relieve the demand for grain and provisions. Let them proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton and make their own clothing and supplies. Then let them apply to the great resources presented by the money capital in banks and private hands. Let this capital come forward and assist the agricultural interest. Heretofore the banks have employed a large part of their capital in the purchase of Northern exchange. Let them apply this portion to factors' acceptances of planters' drafts secured by pledge of the produce in the planters' hands. An extension of time usually allowed on these drafts would overcome most of the difficulties. This extension could safely reach the probable time of sale of the crops, inasmuch as the suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy relieves each bank from calls for coin. The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill as will make them mutually advantageous. The amount of advances asked from the banks would be greatly less than the sums now offered by the Government, and all the advantage incident to government agencies would be secured to the planters.

It is hardly necessary to say, that it is neither necessary nor desirable that the Government should engage in the business of buying cotton. The community, should endeavor to [illegible] by its own exertions, and, if [illegible] made by so intelligent a class as the planters, it will result in relief. Delay in these efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from Government, which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet practicable.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

If we understand correctly the proposition for buying the cotton and tobacco crops with treasury notes, Mr. MEMMINGER wholly misapprehends it. He looks upon it as a scheme for the "organization of labor"—as a sort of socialist project, by which Government undertakes to provide for the wants of a thriftless and worthless community, for, and in consideration of—nothing. This is a total misconception of the project, and of the deep and devoted spirit of patriotism which prompts it on the part of the people. Its object is to bring the vast resources of the country, now lying dormant and inert, into vigorous action, to repel the public enemy, and make good our independence. No land more abounds in all the substantial materials for comfort and independence, and, when the markets of the world are open, in the elements of wealth. But, under existing circumstances, they are of little avail. The tokens or representatives of value are wanting us. To supply this deficiency, and save ourselves from perishing in the midst of abundance, is the end proposed by this scheme.

But Mr. MEMMINGER tells us that this scheme, instead of aiding the Government, will embarrass it: that the Government will have to raise two hundred millions to prosecute the war; that to raise an additional hundred millions for the relief of the planting interest will be an additional burden, to that amount, on the resources of the Government. If this were so, his conclusion would be right, and the scheme would at once be rejected. But his error proceeds from the failacy of regarding the people of the Confederate States and the Government thereof as separate, independent and antagonistic entities. The idea is founded on "the projection" (to use a map-maker's phrase) of the old Yankee system at Washington, and should not be tolerated for a moment in the new Republic of the South. For every moment of its existence the Confederate Government is indebted to the people, whose creature it is, and who have breathed into it the breath of life. But, is the issue of a hundred millions of treasury notes by the Government equivalent to the payment of so much specie by the Government? They may serve the people as money, but they cost the Government nothing but the paper on which they are printed. They do not bear interest; and if the article, for which they are given, be intrinsically valuable, the solvency and ultimate redemption are insured, at the same time that the community is relieved by a timely and judicious use of its credit. But, says Mr. MEMMINGER, this one hundred millions of treasury notes will come in competition with the two hundred millions, necessary for the war, and depreciate the value of the whole, and enhance the price of whatever Government wishes to buy. To prevent this result, Mr. M. withholds the hundred millions, but suggests that planters get the same amount of paper money from the banks; as though this paper money would not inflate prices quite as much as the same amount of any other sort of paper money. To prevent the country from being flooded with this worthless paper money, which in the end will swamp the banks and scatter ruin through the land, is one great reason with us for desiring a paper currency which will possess an intrinsic value. The suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy (says Mr. M.) relieves each bank from calls on coin," *i. e.*, those institutions, that already have out four for one, may throw out as much as they choose; there is no check upon them whatever. This unfolds a terrible future for the country.

The proposal is, that at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum ($200,000,000) for the support of Government, we shall raise a further sum of $100,000,000 for the benefit of the planting interest. [The Treasury notes bear no interest, and only cost the Government the paper they are printed on. They are supposed to be represented by cotton bales and hogsheads of tobacco.] For it must be observed first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. [Is it of no benefit to the free government of a free people that its citizens are enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor, of which they are deprived by a state of blockade and war? That the Government can derive no pecuniary benefit, is its fault, as we shall show hereafter.] "The money is paid to each individual planter, and in exchange the Government receives only his bond or note; or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton." [This is more than the Government gets by the produce loan; for, while the planter in that gets nothing, the Government get nothing.] "That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, (its own notes without interest,) and receives in exchange planters' notes or produce, which it does not need, and cannot, in any way, make use of."

It is this incapacity we complain of, which along with other evidences of inefficiency, excites so much distrust and alarm in the country. We believe that the cotton and tobacco crops in the hands of a wise, energetic and enterprising government, would in spite of the blockade and war, be sources of boundless credit and irresistible strength. Those articles are in demand all over the civilized world. Suppose our Government, six months ago, had had in warehouse and insured, $200,000,000 worth of tobacco and cotton, bought at eight and ten cents, they could, by proper energy, have had credit to that amount in London, and our coast might, at this moment be thoroughly guarded by steel-plated steamers. The same result, by the same means, might still be effected, perhaps in time to anticipate the inroads which the enemy meditate against us. We know they are making immense preparations to burn our cities and ravage our river shores; by means of iron-cased vessels; and yet, so far as we are advised, our authorities are making no preparations to meet them. It will be a poor boast for Mr. MEMMINGER that he has expended but fifty millions, if, for the want of a few additional millions, our cities are destroyed and our land desolated.

Mr. MEMMINGER suggests, as serious objections, "the possession, transportation and management of the crops by the Government." We do not understand that the scheme proposes to throw these tasks on the Government. Let the crops be sent to warehouses and insured by the planter for twelve months, the certificate of the inspector and the policy of insurance to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. A few additional clerks to register these would be the only increase of patronage involved in the proceeding. Even if 500 agents were required, the scheme would be less obnoxious than that which has sent forth five or six thousand collectors and assessors in quest or a petty tax, which may serve little other end than to reimburse the officers and harass the people.

Virginia, though interested in this scheme, is to a less amount than the States to the south of us. The Cotton States, which produce but a single crop, are reduced to a very painful condition. They cannot sell their cotton—they are not even permitted to deliver it in readiness for sale. The consequence is, that they will, for the means of subsistence, be at the mercy of the usurers. If this were all, they, as well as we, would make a shift to weather the storm; but the safety of the Republic is at stake. The Secretary's policy is playing into the hands of the enemy and aggravating the evils of the blockade, which, under a wiser dispensation, instead of evils, would be blessings.

The following article is from the Richmond *Whig* of an earlier date:

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

"There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the country regarding the conduct of our public affairs. Many letters we receive admonish us of this fact. One correspondent goes so far as to say, that this feeling of uneasiness is augmented by the silence of the Press. For months, while the War Department was in hands utterly incompetent, not a murmur of complaint found its way to the public ear, through the columns of the papers. The apprehension exists, in view of the sluggishness of our operations, that similar imperfections still continue, and are smothered over by the remissness of editors.

There may be something in this. We, in common with the Press and people, received the Administration with open arms and unbounded confidence. We all felt that our destinies were linked with it. We had faith in its zeal; we had an aversion to distrusting its capacity for promoting our common wishes. The deplorable consequences, which resulted from the mistaken confidence in the War Department, are still felt, and may at this very time be causing the embarrassments which shed such a gloom over the land. There is, however, another branch of the public service, little less important than the War Department, which attracts public attention and excites anxiety: that which relates to the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the war.

It is evident our expenditures cannot fall short of three hundred millions of dollars. What expedients has the Secretary of the Treasury proposed by which to raise this amount of money? We are only aware of the loan for $15,000,000, authorized by the Congress at Montgomery—of which only ten millions have been taken; the produce loan, which has yielded only some thousand bales of cotton, not yet sold, and not likely to be sold soon; the $100,000,000 treasury notes, authorized by the last session of Congress, and the direct tax, which may yield fifteen millions. This is the sum total, and on its face it does not reach one half of the inevitable expenditure. The failure to realize the loan for the whole of the fifteen million proves, not a want of zeal among our people, but the absence of money. No people are richer in *property*, necessary to the support of life, but not convertible into specie; and none have more valuable products, when the markets of the world are open, but valueless under existing circumstances. As to the Produce loan, we suppose every man in the Confederacy, except the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. DA BOW, is conscious of its utter failure. The direct tax, when collected, may produce fifteen millions. But that, in connection with the State taxes, will require more than the amount of money in the hands of the people. The banks will be the only recourse, and they, to meet the wants of the community, will be forced to expand to a point prohibited by their charters, and endangering the worth of their notes. The remaining and most considerable item is the hundred millions of Treasury notes. Without this item, supposed to be opposed to all Mr. Memmingers's financial views, he would have not more than 25 millions with which to confront 300 millions of expenditure; with it, he can only muster 125 millions, leaving an unprovided deficit of 175 millions of dollars.

It will do no harm to look the difficulty square in the face. The war must go on. It will require large sums of money. The people, who have no money, are willing to mortgage every particle of property they own to feed, clothe and pay the army. But how does the Secretary of the Treasury propose to raise the missing 175 millions? The Direct Tax is already absorbed for on the other side; the Produce Loan cannot be relied on for a dollar; and any other mode of borrowing is wholly impracticable. If 8 per cent. stock is not taken, neither would 20 per cent.; and for the same reason, the want of money of the conventional representative of value.

It will not do to postpone this vital question till our armies are paralyzed for the want of money, as they were six weeks ago for the want of arms and powder. If Mr. MEMMINGER can fight the war through without money, nobody would be more rejoiced at it than we would be. But we do not believe he or any one else can achieve impossibilities. We know vast sums of money will be necessary to work out this great cause. If he has any other expedient for raising these sums than by converting the production of the country into currency, it will be a great relief to know what it is. Our conviction is, that if a wise forecast had been exercised in this regard, the Confederate States might six months ago have had one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions to their credit in London, and our coast might now be guarded at all points by iron-plated steamers.

Slow coaches will not do in revolutionary times. The Yankees are issuing indefinite millions of Treasury notes, based on nothing but the faint hope of our subjugation; and with them, though in competition with Sterling bills, they fancy they will be able to wage successful war against us. While we, who have cotton bales and tobacco hogsheads, which possess political as well as financial value to make them the basis of the best currency in the world, refuse to profit by them.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Southern Commercial Convention has been holding a session at Macon, Ga., as we learn from a letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, dated Oct. 18. Mr. VERNON, one of the members of the Convention, offered the following address and direct trade resolutions:

To the Members of the Convention:

Your attention is called to the accompanying resolutions which have been referred to the Business Committee for consideration. We are free to confess that we aim in these resolutions to strike a decisive and deadly blow at Northern trade and New-York banking influence. The people of the South have learned what value to place on mere pretensions. We desire acts, and acts so unmistakable as to settle this question at once and forever. We propose to tax Northern coastwise importations. We propose to tax Northern exchange. We propose to tax Northern shipping. We propose to open our ports to the commerce of the world during the war. We propose, through King Cotton, to shatter that blockade to atoms; but, above all, we propose to utilize and convert the cotton crop, thus giving relief to the Government and the planter. This we propose to do by declaring all cargoes free that run the blockade, allowing the ships to take back cotton. We propose, also, to place a general European insurance upon our entire crop, under the operations of which LINCOLN dare not touch a bale of our cotton. We propose to do this by making all the original bills drawn upon the faith of the cotton crop payable abroad. This lifts our exchanges over the head of New-York, introduces our produce bills into the cheap money markets there, and being hypothecated in forming a basis of credit, gives Europe, to the extent of such hypothecation or advance, a peremptory right in our crop, subject to the conditions we may impose. The placing of our cotton bills in Europe is a simple process. The planter draws upon his factor, who gives the usual acceptance, with this difference, that instead of accepting payable at the South or in New-York, he accepts payable in Europe at the point most convenient to the banker. The insurance offices, by issuing policies of insurance upon cotton plantations, perfects the security. With these explanations, the following resolutions are submitted for your consideration. If we are in earnest—if we mean to act as well as talk, it is only necessary to strike at the root of the present financial and commercial policy of the South. Let the policy indicated in these resolutions be adopted and there will be no need of harassing our own merchants, and middling cotton will, in four months, bring 12 cents a pound, cash, in every Southern market. Utilize our cotton crop, open our ports, strike down Northern exchange by legislation and by making all cotton bills payable abroad—these are measures at once simple, direct and effective, which we need:

Resolved, That an extra or discriminating duty of twenty per centum be laid by Congress, by special enactment, or added to the Tariff bill, upon all importations, the production or manufacture of foreign countries, which shall be imported or shipped from or through any port or city of the United States of America, and a duty of $1 per ton register on all bottoms enterior any port of the Confederate States from any port of the United States.

Resolved, That a direct "income tax" of twenty per centum shall be levied by Congress, for the period of ten years, upon all foreign bills of exchange drawn through, upon, or remitted through, or negotiated in and for account of parties resident in the United States of America, as well as ten per centum upon all bills, notes, or other obligations of debt, or contract, made payable to any city or place in the United States of America, for a similar period of ten years.

Resolved, That our Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to foreign courts be authorized to enter into treaty stipulations for a term of years with nations recognizing our independence, to grant such nations the access of our ports, with their ships and merchandise, upon the most liberal terms which Congress, in its judgment, may concede.

Resolved, That Congress shall remit the duties upon all vessels which shall run the blockade, or be entered in violation of it during the war, and that the seaport cities are recommended in such cases to remit all port and city dues.

Resolved, That every ship thus entering our ports, bringing valuable cargoes of necessaries for our people, and supplies for our brave countrymen in arms, shall be allowed to take back to Europe a cargo of cotton or other southern produce; provided, that such shipments of cotton shall be for manufacturers' account, and for actual consumption.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall appoint Commercial Representatives abroad, in accordance with the act of Congress already passed in relation thereto, and in the appointment of such commercial or consular agents, selections shall be made from the commercial class, and who are best able to represent the mercantile interests of our people abroad.

Resolved, That no man shall be appointed as a Consul or Commercial Representative, who is not willing to proceed at once to his post of duty and serve the Government during the war, without compensation.

These resolutions, the correspondent writes, were postponed in the Business Committee and passed over from time to time, until it was too late to debate them. They were, however, called for by the Convention in the last hour of its session, and would have passed but for the argument put forward by Gen. DUFF GREEN, as Chairman of the Committee, followed by a parliamentary movement which cut off the debate, and laid them on the table.

The position taken by Gen. DUFF GREEN was that these resolutions were so fatal to Northern commerce with the South, so destructive of all hope of New-York ever again participating in the importation of our goods, in our wealth, through the discount of our cotton bills and the control of our exchange, that to pass them would be to prolong the war. That the direct trade resolutions, in fact, would make any adjustment with the North impossible, and prevent any reconstruction of the commercial and financial connections between the North and South. These views, suddenly put forward, had great weight with the Convention. All debate being cut off by the nature of the motion with which Gen. DUFF GREEN closed the argument, the "direct trade resolutions" were tabled.

The greatest excitement followed this unexpected vote. The direct trade men were only the more convinced of the importance of these measures from the fact that their opponents considered them too dangerous to the North. They believe that the free-trade resolutions, unless practalized by "direct trade," would not give to the South the full measure of commercial benefit desired. It was also contended for, and I think with great force, that one of the objects, if not the paramount object of the Convention, was to indicate the necessary preparatory means to prevent the North from ever again having any control over our trade. For one, I am free to confess that the objections urged by Gen. GREEN were, to my mind, the very reason why the direct trade resolutions should have been passed. The fact that they were so dangerous to the North is the best evidence of their necessity to the South.

In order to allow the utmost harmony to prevail, it was agreed to suppress the exciting debate which flowed from this unexpected position of Gen. GREEN. But I understand that the direct trade resolutions will be taken up soon, in another form, and pressed upon the consideration of the Government.

Outside of the interest to the mercantile community which these resolutions possess, a significant and important political element is developed by their defeat, as above stated.

There is no doubt that the result was brought about by a powerful Georgia influence, and that parties in high position in the Government from this State are opposed to disrupting by legislation those commercial and financial ties which are only suspended, and which are to be preserved as an inducement for peace to the North, as well as a basis of adjustment of terms of that peace.

HOLLINS' "GREAT NAVAL VICTORY."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 4th gives a full and jubilant account of what it calls "the great naval victory" achieved off Southwest Pass, by HOLLINS. From it we gather that the fleet left New-Orleans on Wednesday, and arrived without accident at the two rebel forts, about twenty miles above our fleet that night, where they lay all Thursday and Friday nights. It seems that it was the intention to have made the attack on Thursday night, but the fog was too thick, and it was deferred. On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the fleet left the forts in the following order: The *Manassas* leading the way, with orders to go right in among the fleet, and run the first vessel she could get at, sending up a rocket at the instant she made an attack. Then came the *Tuscarora*, and the towboat *Watson* with the five barges in tow; these had orders to set fire to the barges the moment they saw the rocket from the *Manassas*. After these were the *Calhoun*, *Ivy*, *McRee* and *Jackson*, and last was the launch, bringing up the rear.

The night was intensely dark, and it was almost impossible to see 20 yards ahead. The *Manassas* put on a heavy head of steam, and dashed on in the direction where it was thought the enemy were lying. Suddenly, says the *Crescent*, a large ship was discovered only about a length ahead, and before Lieut. WARLEY had time to fire the signal rocket into her they went with an awful crash. An appalling shriek was heard on board the doomed ship, and the iron steamer was borne off by the current, and found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet. The signal rocket was fired, the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect storm of iron hail was falling on and around the *Manassas*, the machinery of which, it was soon discovered by the commander, had in some manner become deranged. This was most inopportune and perilous, and the *Richmond*, soon observing that something was wrong, began playing upon her with all the power of her guns. Lieut. WARLEY found that only one engine would work, and with this he began working his way out of reach, towards shore, but the shot fell thick and fast around and upon the "old turtle," and her fate seemed hanging on a hair, when the brave little *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with the five barges on fire, and soon cut them adrift on the stream.

THE FIVE SHIPS LET LOOSE.

The *Manassas* had, no doubt, pretty badly scared the Yankees; but they might have recovered from that, and showed Commodore HOLLINS a hard fight, but for the barges; these caused a regular stampede to take place, and consequently they got a long start in the race which was to follow. Commodore HOLLINS did not know what had been the result of the firing, neither did the rest of the commanding officers. It was too dark to make observations, and they did not wish to risk signals. So daylight was awaited for impatiently. It came at last, and presented the following picture: The enemy some miles down, beating it for the open sea by way of the Southwest Pass, with one of their ships sunk on the middle ground. The *Manassas* close in shore among the willows, concealed as well as possible, the *Watson* and the *Tuscarora* aground on the bank not far off. The *Tuscarora* was soon pushed off by the rest, and the fleet commenced a pursuit of the retreating enemy.

They soon came within range, and a heavy cannonade began. The sunken ship seemed to be in a very bad fix, as she was nearly on her beam ends. The *Richmond* drew up on the outside and protected her with her full broadside. The other vessels of the enemy soon got around, but near by, and in a great measure also protected by the *Richmond's* guns. Our fleet pitched shot and shell into them with a vengeance, and our informant tells us that he saw at least two shots hit the *Richmond*, which were fired from the *Tuscarora*, and two or three from the *Ivy*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, and not one touched any of our vessels, though over five hundred passed all around them. After continuing the cannonade until about 8 o'clock,

COMMODORE HOLLINS CONCLUDED

That the sport did not pay for the powder, and feeling that he had won glory enough for one day, and that the enemy were in a fix that it would take them some time to get out of, he ordered his fleet back to town. On their way up they came across the Yankee tender schooner, *Joseph E. Toone*, loaded with coal, deserted, and he captured and brought her along. All the vessels arrived at the city yesterday morning. The *Manassas* struck the vessel which she ran into (it is not exactly known whether she was the *Vincennes* or *Preble*) near the bow, and cut into her upwards of twenty feet, if we may judge from the facts that splinters, copper and nails, were found in the cracks of the iron on her sides to at least that distance. She drew off from the collision without trouble, though she undoubtedly twisted her prow badly when swaying to one side by the current, for it is found broken and bent to one side. The balls which struck her bounded off without effecting any damage, except in one case, when a ball hit on the bluff of the bow, and made an ugly, though not serious, dent in the iron.

It is said that the balls from the *Richmond's* broadside fell upon her like half upon a housetop, for a while, but to-day nothing of this can be seen, excepting the dent above mentioned. The accident which happened to her machinery disabled her propeller, and she was, consequently, almost unmanageable, yet it was not of a nature to require more than a day or two to repair. She went into dock yesterday afternoon at Algiers. There were a great many reports about town yesterday, as to the extent of the injury received by the *Manassas* in the collision, and many made them out of a fearful nature. We were informed by an experienced steamboatman, who was aboard and examined her critically, that in two days she can be fixed up better than ever, and that this collision has pointed out weak points, so that proper remedies can be applied where experience teaches they are needed.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE REBELS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

The army of the Potomac has fallen back from Fairfax Court-house, sure enough. The main body is now at Centreville. This is just what I gave you as news, yesterday, that such a movement had been ordered. They will fall back further yet. They will keep falling back. They will conjugate the compound verb, to fall back, in all its moods and tenses. Or, rather, I might say, in every mood except the potential. Nobody has the least idea of what it all means—that is, nobody about town. The President, who keeps his own counsels, and the bright-eyed little Secretary of War, who doesn't whisper a word of the business of his office, even to the partridges he eats for dinner, may know, but all else are ignorant. That the army will retire as far as the old lines of their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, I have learned upon good authority.

Meanwhile the town is wild with rumors. The Yankees, we are told, are moving in a strong column under Gen. BANKS upon Harper's Ferry. There was a report to-day that they were landing at Urbanna, on the Rappahannock. Also, that another heavy attack was about to be attempted on the Evansport battery, and that an effort would be made to put troops ashore to take it in the rear. In addition to this, great activities are reported at Fortress Monroe. A large number of horses and sixty or seventy rifled cannon have been received there within a few days. It is impossible to get at the truth of any one of these rumors. Probably there is just enough of foundation for them to justify us in believing that several feints will be made in the East, while a powerful army will be thrown into Kentucky. The great struggle will be in that State for the present. If I might venture to suggest the reason for the backward movement in Fairfax, I should say it was designed to release a considerable portion of the army for operation in another quarter, leaving BEAUREGARD's command to defend the border against an advance of the Yankees, which it could successfully do, should the odds be ten to one in favor of the invaders.

One of the ARMSTRONG steel guns brought over in the *Bermuda* passed through the city yesterday. It is a tremendous piece of ordnance, and excited great attention as it was drawn through the streets. Numbers of the new Enfield rifles with the sabre bayonet made their appearance this morning in the hands of soldiers to whom they had been distributed. It is a beautiful and very dangerous looking weapon, which the Yankees may soon become acquainted with at the other end.

A large amount of real property has been entered on the books of the receiver for sequestration in the county of Albemarle, belonging to two sons and a daughter of Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES. Three bodies of land, of eight hundred acres each, which were settled upon them by their father, are embraced in the list. The sons and the daughter all married at the North, where they reside for the greater part of the year, though WILLIAM C. RIVES, Jr., has built a beautiful residence at Cobham, on the line of the Central Railroad, which he inhabits at stated intervals. FRANCIS R. RIVES, Esq., who was at one time Secretary of Legation, at London, and who has risen to some eminence at the bar in New-York City, has always claimed a citizenship in Virginia, and has manifested a special interest in the exhibitions of the State Agricultural Society. The sequestration is now in course of adjudication before the receiver, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is hoped that the property may be saved to its owners, upon their removing to Virginia as a place of permanent abode.

HOW THE REBELS COMMUNICATE WITH EUROPE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 22.

We learn from *L'Abeille*, of New-Orleans, that M. ANTONIO COSTA, of that city, has undertaken the establishment of regular monthly mail communications between that city and Europe, for which he has the approbation of the Postmaster of New-Orleans. The mails go by way of Mexico, and are transported in the regular English steamers, which carry the mails of Mexico and the West Indies. The first post left New-Orleans on Thursday week, and contained 1,233 letters; the next leaves on the 10th of November. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed it will leave every two weeks—on the 10th and 25th of each month. Letters of half an ounce and under will be charged as follows: To Mexico, 50 cents; to Cuba, 75 cents; to Europe, $1. Letters for this mail must be inclosed, with the amount of postage, in an envelop directed "COSTA'S Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New-Orleans," and the postage paid to New-Orleans.

THE INDIANS.

From the Fort Smith Times and Herald.

HOPOTULKHOLYLO, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of 1,700 men, near the Creek agency, to arms against the South. They have ordered the Confederate flag to be taken down, which was raised by McINTOSH's regiment, and the "Stars and Stripes" substituted in their place. Gen. MCCULLOCH, to repel and crush this outbreak at once, has ordered 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, 1,000 Creeks, and a battalion of Col. COOPER'S regiment, to march upon them at once. Major CLARK has been actively engaged for the past two days fitting out the expedition. Col. COOPER will assume command of the forces. Enemies are still lurking to our midst, and too much vigilance cannot be used to crush out these foes that spring up so unexpectedly on our frontier.

It seems that it was the intention to have made the attack on Thursday night, but the fog was too thick, and it was deferred. On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the fleet left the forts in the following order: The *Manassas* leading the way, with orders to go right in among the fleet, and run the first vessel she could get at, sending up a rocket at the instant she made an attack. Then came the *Tuscarora*, and the towboat *Watson* with the five barges in tow; these had orders to set fire to the barges the moment they saw the rocket from the *Manassas*. After these were the *Calhoun*, *Ivy*, *McRee* and *Jackson*, and last was the launch, bringing up the rear.

An extra of the Van Buren (Ark.) *Herald* says:

"A dispatch from Gen. MCCULLOCH to Capt. DAVIDSON, dated Fayetteville the 10th, urges the immediate movement of Capt. DAVIDSON'S company to headquarters, and says Gen. STERLING PRICE has fallen back from Lexington to a point in Johnson County, fifty miles south of Lexington, and that Gen. FREMONT is concentrating all his forces at Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, which is about forty miles from the county seat of Johnson County. Capt. DAVIDSON'S company will leave Van Buren on Sunday. Col. PROVINCE'S flying artillery left Wednesday evening for Camp Jackson."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Enquirer* gives a list of the shares of stock in the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, sequestered under the confiscation act of Congress. The total number is 147. That paper adds: All of the shareholders are residents of Philadelphians, with the exception of Mrs. KELLER, who resides in the interior of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. VAN COURTLANDT, who is a resident of New-York. The entire number of shares constituting the capital stock of the company is 9,866 [illegible] less than one-twentieth [illegible] Jews in the hands of foreigners [illegible] the sequestered shares, and [illegible] tations, would [illegible]

The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on Oct. 18. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President DAVIS within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederate States of America." Outside of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "postage," and at the lower edge its denomination, "five cents."

Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has been sent to relieve Gen. GRAYSON, as commander of East, Middle and South Florida. The health of the latter gentleman is quite infirm.

Heavy rifled cannon left Richmond on Oct. 18 for some unknown or untold destination in the South.

A letter dated at Richmond, Oct. 21, notices the arrival in the rebel capital of J. C. BARDWINEDEN, HUMPHREY MARSHALL and W. B. PRESTON. They were enthusiastically received, and Mr. BARDWINEDEN made a speech.

A regimental standard, purchased by subscriptions of members of Congress, was presented to HOWELL COBB, a few days since, by a brother of JEFF. DAVIS.

All civilians are rigidly excluded from the lines at Manassas.

Large quantities of lumber have been transported to Manassas to construct buildings preparatory to going into Winter quarters.

Troops are going from Arkansas to BEN. MCCULLOCH. The passage of two regiments through Little Rock is noted. The accession to his force, however, are generally numbered by companies.

Gen. HILL is actively engaged in putting the North Carolina coast into a defensive position.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, has become so softened to the Confederate States, that he even whispers of raising a regiment for the war.

There are more than a thousand invalid soldiers at this time, in the hospital at Staunton, and about five hundred and fifty in the hospital at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Great calculations are made by the rebel journals on the probability that the question of Gen. FREMONT'S removal would seriously embarrass the National Government by distracting and dividing the loyal people of the North.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 611, 1449, 1394, 1465, 1471, 1363, 1405, 1479, 1489, 1491, 1403, 1407, 109, 1074, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507. *Part II.*—Adjourned for term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

CASE OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Closing Arguments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FIFTH DAY.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The proceedings in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were resumed yesterday.

Mr. EARLE, for prosecution, thought that it would not be necessary for him to state that he should refer to the statute of treason as well as to the constitutional provisions. He also stated that the statute of treason of the United States is found in the first section of the Crime Acts of 1790.

Joseph H. DAKES, for defence, rose to consider the character of the charge made against the prisoners. As an illustration of his views, he would cite the opinion of Burke, given in 1777, when he speaks of Americans placed in the same position of privateers, as the prisoners are now, and where he says, to treat and call them privateers was confounding the nature of the distinction of things, and could not be done without disordering the whole form of jurisprudence. This was the testimony of a wise and a just man. The acts of 1790 were called piracy by international law. The ninth section had been called by them peculiarly statutory piracy, because the eighth section only alludes to piracy such as it is throughout the civilized world. The ninth section differs somewhat from the eighth, because it applies peculiarly to the citizens of the United States and is supposed to be more enlarged in its character. The prisoners were on the ocean and seized the property of their enemies. This was done in time of war and not in time of peace. The confiscation of property belonging to men of the South, not property only of men who have arms in their hands, but citizens at large,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 28, 1861.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	200 Erie R.	22¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94½	100 do.	b30 23
3,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	89	400 do.	23
2,000 do.	89¾	100 do.	s10 23
5,000 Ky. State 6s	s30 76	200 do.	s30 23
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	79	100 do.	s30 23
5,000 Leav. & Nash. 6s, '90.	42½	200 do.	b60 23½
5,000 do.	42¾	5 Erie R. Pref.	51
1,000 Ga. State 6s	83	100 do.	51¾
$1,000 Mo. State 6s	44	10 Hud R. R.	36
10,000 do.	b10 44	50 do.	36¼
5,000 do.	c 43½	50 do.	s30 36¼
1,000 Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	49½	100 Chi. B. & Q. R.	62¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81¾	50 do.	63
1,000 B'klyn C. W. Lo'n '67	84	50 Harlem Railroad	12⅝
3,000 Erie R. 1m, bs. '83	84	50 Harlem R. Pref.	32
2,000 Mich. C'n. Sp. s. 1m. S. F/Con. bs.	85	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
1,000 Mich. Sc. 1st m. bs.	85	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	18¾
1,000 M. Sc. 2d M. As'ted	60	62 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	38
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds.	80	50 do.	38¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	36
120 Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	200 do.	s60 36
100 do.	s60 92¾	300 do.	s10 36¼
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 78	300 do.	36½
325 do.	17¾	100 do.	36¾
325 do.	79	100 do.	b30 36⅝
100 do.	b30 79¼	100 do.	b10 36⅝
100 do.	s30 77¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	51¾
40 Panama Railroad	116	100 do.	b30 51¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. Script.	65¼	50 do.	51¾
10 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	98	50 do.	s10 51¾
		200 do.	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	93¼
5,000 N. C. State 6s	60	50 Erie Railway Pref.	51¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	49¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	44¼	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	s10 18¾
10,000 do.	c10 44¼	148 do.	18¾
18,000 do.	s30 44	7 Hud. Riv. R.	37½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	86¾	25 do.	36¾
2 Corn Exchange Bk.	85	100 do.	b30 36½
5 Am. Exc. Bank	80¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
600 Erie Railway	22¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 71
100 do.	22¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 36¾
350 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	110 do.	36¾
100 do.	78¾	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	51¾
50 do.	alo 78¾	28 C. B. & Quincy R.	63
100 do.	b30 78¾	84 M. & P. DuChien R.	16
200 do.	b3 78¾		

MONDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$4,559,792
Decrease in Specie	22,268
Decrease in Circulation	168,030
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,716,109

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 27, 1860.	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	123,363,626	147,268,646	151,828,438
Specie	22,798,590	42,250,616	42,282,884
Circulation	9,123,103	8,415,643	8,583,673
Gross Deposits	107,016,038	140,245,157	146,900,320
Exchanged	25,950,426	18,529,204	20,467,257
Undrawn	78,065,612	121,716,054	126,433,063
In Sub-Treasury	4,887,003	7,110,317	9,127,109

The present Bank return averages, in the Specie line, about the same figure as last Monday, as anticipated in our weekly review of this morning. The Loan and Deposit averages are each down about four and a half millions, and both on a declining average, so far as the Government account is concerned, while the ordinary Deposit line we understand to be higher this morning by nearly two millions, than on the average of last week. There is little question that the accumulation at New-York of both individual deposits and Country Bank balances is quite rapid just now, owing to the heavy sums realized in ready cash on Western Produce, (the lion's share of which is said to go to the railways and other transportation companies,) and upon the various Government contracts for army and navy clothing, provisions, &c. Some idea of the accumulation of private and country Bank balances at this point, since the 19th of August, when the popular subscription to the National Loan was opened, from the fact that while $25,489,000 has been subscribed and paid in at New-York, and drawn, of course, for the greater part out of Bank, the ordinary Deposit line has fallen only about $6,000,000, or say $86,000,000 to-day against $92,000,000 then.

The week opens on a quiet Money market. There is very little doing outside of Bank on prime mercantile paper, the offering of which is light at 6@7 ₩ cent. on the very best names, and 7 ₩ cent. for fair double-name bills. There is less employment on Stock Loans, on demand, than early last week, and as private deposite accumulate at Bank the inclination of the market is to return to 6 ₩ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer is barely steady at last week's quotation, and some of the Brokers report the rates on England a small fraction easier. The range is 107¼@107¾ for Bankers', and 106½@107¼ for Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury disburses heavily to-day, including $567,000 repaid to the Bankers on their previous advices. A draft of 10 ₩ cent., or $3,500,000, the first instalment on the second credit of October 15, granted by the Banks to the Government, is notified for Tuesday (to-morrow.) The subscriptions and payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan are about $370,000. The army news from Missouri and Kentucky this morning is received with favor on the Street, and goes far to qualify the repulse of last Monday on the Upper Potomac. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,885,995, including $369,133 for Treasury Notes, and $90,000 for Customs; payments, $2,852,697, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,316,762.

The Stock Market is generally firmer by ¼@½ ₩ cent. than the last prices of Saturday, and about 1 ₩ cent. above the Board sales of Saturday morning. Of the most active Railway shares, the cash supply on the Street is apparently small, and the feeling in New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Southern is especially strong to-day. The same firmness is manifested in Missouri 6 ₩ cents, growing out of the Army successes reported from that State by telegraph. The Federal securities are firm, without much activity at the Board. The bids for the Railway mortgages are also firm and generally advancing. The Michigan Southern issues are all strongly held on account of the prompt cash arrangements, already made for the 1st November interest, on all the mortgages, the aggregate sum being about $250,000. Late in the afternoon the general market closed firm, about as follows:

Central	78¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	94¼
Erie	22½	Missouri 6s	44½
Toledo	36½	Pacific Mail	93
Rock Island	61¾	Hudson	36¾
Michigan Southern	18⅝	Galena	70⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	36½	Illinois Central	65½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The American Exchange is down 1½ ₩ cent. on account of passing the November dividend, which is understood to have been determined on by the Board of Directors:

New-York	88	Metropolitan	92
Manhattan	116	Citizens'	50
Mechanics'	90	Market	90
America	91	Nassau	81
Phenix	88	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	73
State of New-York	83	Marine	80
Broadway	115	Commonwealth	70
Ocean	65	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	80	Park	93
Bank of the Republic	88	Bank of North America	85
Hanover	65		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	93	M. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, snbs	88	M. Cen. N. F. 8 ₩ c. '82	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	100¼	Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., firsts	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., seconds	65
Erie firsts, '68	104	Mich. So 7 ₩ c. Ass. B.	89
Erie seconds, '79	97¾	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	85
Erie thirds, '83	88	T. H. & A. 2d 8 ₩ c. '70	30½
Erie fourths, '80	75	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fifths, '85	69	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¼
Hudson firsts, '69	104¼	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, '85	94	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hudson seconds, S. F.	85	Gal. & Chi. firsts	88
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Gal. & Chi. seconds, S. F.	98
Hudson convert., '67	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	69
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	97	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Lack. & West. Bds.	90
Harlem thirds, '68	73		

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 28.

Stocks buoyant. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 26.	Loans. Oct. 19.	Specie. Oct. 26.	Specie. Oct. 19.
Bk. of New-York	5,337,919	5,895,923	1,668,842	1,846,737
Manhattan Co.	5,328,193	5,477,819	1,753,698	1,761,961
Merchants' Bank	5,802,554	6,802,313	1,794,110	1,886,554
Mechanics' Bank	4,509,236	4,705,484	1,040,852	933,441
Union Bank	2,368,164	2,362,367	850,048	818,890
Bank of America	6,782,682	6,938,156	3,371,084	3,542,726
Phenix Bank	4,280,688	4,583,326	1,081,835	1,024,310
City Bank	2,665,196	2,696,204	986,968	939,013
Tradesmen's Bank	2,076,297	2,185,585	219,465	243,353
Fulton Bank	1,626,568	1,621,892	796,217	736,642
Chemical Bank	1,721,798	1,827,644	2,901,658	2,995,474
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,327,656	2,389,417	434,260	525,640
National Bank	2,679,691	2,682,563	537,396	698,339
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,926,621	2,054,463	525,570	511,468
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,145,618	1,161,038	286,634	265,926
Greenwich Bank	620,094	647,534	156,464	166,685
Leather Man. Bk.	1,893,879	1,973,217	391,508	485,068
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,293,301	1,330,956	474,997	442,747
Bk. St. New-York	4,395,034	4,448,519	1,163,021	1,018,684
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,004,335	9,283,796	3,298,224	3,630,605
Bk. of Commerce	16,315,197	17,276,358	5,196,786	4,402,742
Broadway Bank	3,558,382	3,362,588	1,443,605	974,827
Ocean Bank	2,339,994	2,303,298	493,226	494,981
Mercantile Bank	2,907,474	2,971,482	765,972	731,664
Pacific Bank	1,142,569	1,179,334	215,182	266,365
Bank of Republic	6,165,706	4,213,140	1,019,113	964,913
Chatham Bank	948,766	990,731	121,150	121,142
People's Bank	864,657	863,458	142,889	159,161
Bank of N. Am.	2,230,649	2,330,987	347,755	349,955
Hanover Bank	2,067,031	2,188,747	260,546	266,290
Irving Bank	1,017,351	1,046,018	171,477	171,477
Metropolitan Bk.	5,143,426	6,423,781	2,608,168	2,602,462
Citizen's Bank	890,226	909,838	166,981	200,004
Nassau Bank	2,618,037	2,109,947	623,663	616,852
Market Bank	1,868,367	1,969,494	518,103	452,974
St. Nicholas Bank	1,496,702	1,514,486	211,197	267,869
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,114,444	3,126,016	892,704	892,704
Corn Exch. Bank	2,527,060	2,498,315	378,488	400,447
Continental Bank	3,725,163	3,862,674	548,584	578,297
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,555,299	1,588,096	192,589	188,389
Oriental Bank	640,664	650,194	121,151	102,736
Marine Bank	880,124	910,599	167,789	166,583
Atlantic Bank	788,520	784,066	94,522	99,047
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,964,820	3,061,108	822,102	461,340
Park Bank	6,718,737	6,796,995	1,698,617	2,019,062
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,096,577	1,096,160	212,239	223,303
Grocers' Bank	656,130	705,226	153,809	142,950
North River Bank	765,223	772,610	122,111	133,843
East River Bank	431,394	411,397	67,791	66,056
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	962,441	991,758	174,636	192,260
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	334,967	388,184	52,352	63,220
N. Y. Exch. Bank	825,566	811,319	20,802	22,619
Bull's Head Bank	439,707	440,419	63,970	63,273
N. Y. County Bank	322,575	322,016	109,303	106,101
Total	147,948,564	151,828,438	42,250,616	42,282,884
	Decrease....$4,559,792		Decrease....$22,268	

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 26.	Circulation. Oct. 19.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 26.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 19.
Bk. of New-York	358,798	360,337	4,337,480	4,736,494
Manhattan Co.	344,525	252,650	4,689,493	4,760,444
Merchants' Bank	186,625	196,117	4,293,453	4,562,094
Mechanics' Bank	227,506	235,771	3,752,200	3,852,206
Union Bank	176,093	174,078	2,454,084	2,646,761
Bank of America	134,760	139,278	7,566,985	7,576,879
Phenix Bank	116,382	123,454	3,289,316	3,809,947
City Bank			2,412,630	2,367,446
Tradesmen's Bank	196,574	191,786	1,221,909	1,368,651
Fulton Bank	184,267	188,511	1,817,263	1,833,516
Chemical Bank	399,405	400,722	4,182,192	4,387,972
Merch. Exch. Bk.	112,686	116,081	1,544,843	1,704,371
National Bank	112,778	117,740	1,838,258	1,986,703
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	253,119	262,233	1,503,143	1,564,232
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	149,782	145,795	1,060,144	1,156,388
Greenwich Bank	135,271	138,067	412,312	463,668
Leather Man. Bk.	253,875	261,507	1,197,821	1,345,433
Seventh Ward Bk.	175,807	180,658	1,040,158	1,054,924
Bk. St. New-York	199,831	209,562	3,309,867	3,259,034
Am. Exchange Bk.	182,666	190,823	8,118,043	8,680,982
Bk. of Commerce	1,976	1,975	11,412,401	11,834,028
Broadway Bank	341,229	342,996	4,071,777	3,559,333
Ocean Bank	93,500	94,296	1,689,254	1,776,988
Mercantile Bank	20,927	22,979	2,562,788	2,697,852
Pacific Bank	141,993	151,479	960,571	1,042,540
Bank of Republic	189,250	194,953	3,149,743	3,216,621
Chatham Bank	66,198	88,227	672,708	712,956
People's Bank	95,542	93,427	710,454	749,721
Bank of N. Am.	93,350	96,321	1,663,419	1,613,145
Hanover Bank	82,555	85,393	1,216,895	1,351,193
Irving Bank	125,702	123,569	779,813	843,843
Metropolitan Bk.	248,801	248,681	6,929,772	7,222,801
Citizen's Bank	144,938	147,825	746,089	808,429
Nassau Bank	146,666	146,142	1,656,021	1,717,490
Market Bank	173,045	172,224	1,531,973	1,587,529
St. Nicholas Bank	81,710	85,041	1,905,036	1,096,381
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	233,057	248,106	1,982,231	2,069,576
Corn Exch. Bank	197,211	194,396	1,804,856	1,884,406
Continental Bank	191,309	195,658	2,185,089	2,336,307
Bk. of Commw'lth	253,910	265,145	1,165,019	1,155,230
Oriental Bank	101,289	99,512	553,081	558,652
Marine Bank	167,596	161,853	759,249	782,854
Atlantic Bank	96,492	97,502	498,636	651,154
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,252	204,705	2,172,397	2,210,060
Park Bank	237,353	251,345	5,600,625	5,849,454
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	86,950	77,826	911,922	922,304
Grocers' Bank	51,678	50,515	541,158	577,039
North River Bank	71,472	66,416	613,829	666,418
East River Bank	99,091	101,051	321,016	336,495
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	109,980	118,338	695,484	733,049
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	130,967	139,613	145,658	156 672
N. Y. Exch. Bank	83,154	83,257	271,287	251,927
Bull's Head Bank	133,551	132,299	337,239	388,977
N. Y. County Bank	59,980	61,851	284,734	285,750
Total	8,415,643	8,583,673	114,118 654	126,433,063
	Decrease....$168,030		Decrease....$4,716,109	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 47,613 bbls. Flour, 484 bags Corn Meal, 327,385 bush. Wheat, 271,292 bush. Corn, 70 bush. Rye, 19,778 bush. Barley, 23,987 bush. Oats, 4,160 bush. Malt, 2,605 packages Provisions, and 942 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 725 bags Rio at 15¾c.@15¾c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 15½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in more demand at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	18¼	18½	18⅝	18⅝
Middling, ₩ lb.	22	22½	22¼	22½
Good Middling, ₩ lb.	22½	22¾	23	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in active request, and prices of shipping grades have advanced 5c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 34,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 10@$5 45; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, mainly at $5 90@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45@$5 55
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in request, at buoyant prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 20@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good demand, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$5 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 65 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly and buoyantly, the export demand having been active. A slight rise in ocean freights subsequently discouraged shippers, and the market closed heavily. The reported sales, since our last, have been 375,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 40; Canada Club, $1 24; White Western at $1 36@$1 48, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 23½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, a $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 30@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ₩ bush. Corn continues in brisk demand, chiefly for export, at very firm prices; sales 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@61½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 61c. for sound, 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for Western White, ₩ bush. Oats are in less request, including Canadian at 39c.@41c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40½c.@41½c., ₩ bush. Rye continues in good demand at 74c.@76c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern, ₩ bush.; sales 3,700 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 11,400 bushels, including Canada, part at 70c., and State at 62c.@66c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is active and firm, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, to-day, including Common at $4 62½ ₩ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, mainly at $1 57½@$1 58 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady, at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams and 4½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and steady. Sales 250 hhds. Smoked Sides at 6¼c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., poof to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. here. Beef continues quiet; sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 9c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@16c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 380 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7⅜c.@8¼c.; with 65 bbls. Melado on private terms, and 340 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 21c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates, which circumstance tends to check operations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12¾d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 12½d.@12¾d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Butter, 60s.@62s. 6d.; Cheese, 45c.@50s.; Tallow, 35s. 6d.@37s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Rosin, 4s.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 25s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13¼d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 5s.@6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 13d. ₩ bushel. For Belfast, Ireland—Corn, in bulk, 12½d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour at 90c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 23¾c.@24c. ₩ bushel. For Bremen—Flour at 4s. ₩ bbl.; Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Saladin	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 6 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE STEVENSON, who left Coventry, Eng., for America about September, 1858. If this meets his eye, will he write to his sister at Newark, N. J.? Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address ELIZA STEVENSON, Newark, N. J.

H. McC.—CALL TUESDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, without fail, at No. 43. XERXES.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

In the price of

RICH SILKS.

Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.

Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.

Silks at $4, reduced to $3.

Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.

REDUCTION REAL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY

AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, and housekeeping goods of every description,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS

rom auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE,

Practical Furrier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CATHARINE'S

MINERAL WATERS.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE AND BATHS WILL REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.

Arrangements have been made for the

USE OF THE WATERS

without any exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

HIGGINSON'S MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND WASHINGTON, from AQUIA CREEK to HARPER'S FERRY.

Shows the Roads, Streams, Hills, Points, Towns, Forts, &c., in accordance with the latest Military Surveys.

It is on a much larger scale and far more complete than any other yet issued, measuring about 3 feet by 2 feet 4 inches.

Price 50 cents in sheets, $1 mounted. By

J. H. HIGGINSON,

No. 77 Chambers-st., New-York.

LATHE FOR SALE AT MATTEAWAN—Also, a column press drill—single-geared—for sale. The lathe is 18 feet bed; will swing 30 inches over the shears or ways of the bed; with compound turning slide rest, stationary or steady rest, double geared, with cast steel spindle. The long screw is four threads per inch, with 30 change gears for screw cutting. Apply, or address

JAMES BRETT, Matteawan.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a HALF as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new to report in the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Washington.

Gen. FREMONT reached Bolivar, thirty miles above Springfield, on Saturday evening, and is now without doubt in the occupation of Springfield. He was to leave the next morning with Gen. SIGEL'S Division, to make a forced march to that place. The remainder of his army is also hurrying forward rapidly. Gen. MCKINSTRY, on Friday night, was only two miles north of Warsaw; Gen. POPE was already below the Osage, and Gen. HUNTER was in advance of him. Late advices from PRICE'S army render it probable that he is endeavoring to reach Arkansas, in obedience to instructions from Gen. JOHNSTON, who, it is understood, has been appointed commander of the rebel forces in Missouri.

Three skirmishes are reported to have taken place in Kentucky, in both of which the National troops were successful. A scouting party of the Illinois Twenty-eighth on Saturday encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry thirty miles below Cairo, and routed them. The second affair also took place on Saturday, between three companies of the Illinois Ninth and a company of rebel cavalry, forty-eight miles up the Cumberland River from Paducah. The rebels were completely routed, with the loss of 13 killed, 24 prisoners, 52 horses, and all their camp equipage.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who has arrived in Baltimore, gives some interesting particulars in reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff, fought on Monday last. It will be seen that the pertinacious bravery of our troops was not without its results, for the rebel loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Over one hundred killed were seen by the refugee referred to, and the wounded were so numerous that all the farm-houses in the neighborhood were converted into temporary hospitals. The rebel accounts of the battle have also reached us, contained in the Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th inst., in which their loss is admitted to be at least three hundred in killed and wounded. The rebel bulletins are drawn with their usual disregard of truth.

Refugees, who have recently reached Fortress Monroe from Yorktown, represent that the rebels are in considerable force in that vicinity, and that there is an apprehension of an early attack by the National troops.

The Great Naval Expedition did not leave Hampton Roads on Saturday, as expected, nor yet on Sunday, having been delayed by a strong southeast gale—a somewhat dangerous one in which to run down the Atlantic coast, especially in the region of Cape Hatteras. Before this time, however, it has probably departed. It is understood that Mr. BOUTELLE, whose experience in the coast surveys will prove an invaluable aid, accompanies the Expedition.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* publishes a semi-official statement of the number of men Pennsylvania has sent to the war. The following are the totals: First requisition of twenty-five regiments, 20,175; four regiments called for by the United States directly for the war, 5,594; fifteen regiments Reserve Volunteers, being thirteen regiments of infantry and one of artillery and one of cavalry, 15,653. Including these Reserves and the four regiments above alluded to, the State has now in the field fifty regiments, six companies of infantry, numbering 55,406 men; six regiments of cavalry, 6,628 men; one regiment and three companies of artillery, 1,545; making an aggregate of 63,580 men. Enlisted in Virginia, Maryland and other States, 6,400. Total, 69,800. She has now preparing to enter service twenty-four regiments of infantry, numbering 25,128; five regiments, four companies of cavalry, 5,660; two companies of artillery, 312 men, making an aggregate preparing for the field, 31,090. Of these regiments, nine of infantry and three of cavalry, are ready for active service, composing 12,837 men, which added to the 69,980 already in the field, make 82,817. Within the next six weeks the remaining 18,253 men will be ready for the field, which makes the amount of men now in service exclusive of the 20,175 three months' men, mustered out in July last, to be 101,060 or *twenty-six thousand more* than the President called for.

A letter written by GARIBALDI to the United States Consul at Antwerp, which we publish this morning, settles the question with reference to the coming of the Italian Liberator to this country, at least for the present. He regrets his inability to take part in the struggle of the Government against the rebellion, and thinks that, should the war continue, he may yet overcome all obstacles, and hasten to the defence of the Union.

All the rebels confined in Fort McHenry, thirty-one in number, have been transferred to Fort Lafayette. Among the number is a Chaplain of one of the rebel regiments.

Thanks to the National occupation of Fortress Monroe, one district of the disloyal section of Virginia will be represented in Congress. JOSEPH SEGUR, Esq., was a few days ago elected from the Hampton District.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers continues to attract a large share of the public attention. Yesterday the Court listened to the summing up on the part of the defence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to ratify the State and County ticket of the People's Union, was, in numbers and enthusiasm, a very successful demonstration. The audience filled every portion of the spacious hall, and so great was the throng at the Eighth-street front of the edifice, that impromptu meetings were organized outside, and addressed by volunteer orators from among the mass assembled there. Within doors, his Honor, Judge SLOSSON, was called to the Chair, and flanked by an imposing array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, selected from among the most respectable members of all parties. Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE of Kentucky, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER of Virginia, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and others, spoke at length upon the objects and principles of the People's Union Party, and the imperative necessity of sustaining the Government of the United States in its present struggle with rebellion. The audience was attentive and enthusiastic, continually cheering the watch-words of the Union, and even overpowering the music of a fine band, stationed in the hall, with their plaudits. This demonstration augurs well for the success of the Union ticket.

The Independent Democrats of the Twenty-first Ward held a meeting last evening, and indorsed the nominations of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, for Sheriff, Mr. THOMAS B. CONNERY, for Member of the Assembly for the Fifteenth District, and Mr. THOS. H. FERRIS, for Coroner.

We have already published the reply of Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, to a letter asking his opinion on the subject of negro emancipation. Similar inquiries, it seems, were addressed to Senator HICE, and Representatives ALDRICH and WINDOM. Senator RICE, in his reply, plants himself upon the law of the 6th of August last, controlling the exercise of the confiscating power; condemns the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, wherein that law was exceeded; and applauds the President for modifying the proclamation in conformity thereto. Representative ALDRICH recognizes the power of Gen. FREMONT to issue the proclamation as an act of military necessity, but thinks it injudicious for citizens disconnected with the Executive branch of the Government to assume to decide questions of military exigency; and evidently justifies the act of the President in modifying the proclamation—leaving it somewhat doubtful, however, whether he approves the policy of such modification or not. Representative WINDOM believes FREMONT'S to be the true doctrine; that before the war ends it will have to be approved by the Government; and says, in conclusion, that a law embodying its principles would meet his unqualified approval and receive his vote.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, and confirmed a contract entered into by the Committee on the erection of a new Court-house, with the owners of the marble quarry, at Springfield, Mass., at $1 25 per cubic foot. The session was occupied in appointing Inspectors and Canvassers of election.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution in favor of commencing the distribution of the fund for the relief of volunteers immediately on their being mustered into the United States service. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was presented, showing the receipts for the week ending Oct. 26, to have been $1,300,505 57; payments, $707,671 53; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $1,996,022 58.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting, but the proceedings were entirely unimportant. A steam fire-engine was ordered for Harlem, to be located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was yesterday opened by Justice HOGEBOOM, and a panel of Grand Jurors sworn in, of which Mr. WILSON G. HUNT is foreman. The Court then adjourned to Friday.

The Stock Market was stronger yesterday by ¼@½ per cent. than on Saturday on a fair amount of business done. U. S. 6s, 1881, 94½; New-York Central, 78½; Exchange on England, 107½@107¾.

The reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite large. Flour advanced 5c. ₱ bbl.; and Corn was also firmer. Wheat, however, was unsettled; it opened at a shade higher prices, but, influenced by a rise in ocean freights, it closed heavily. Included in the sales of Breadstuffs (which comprised 37,450 bbls. Flour, 375,000 bushels Wheat, and 258,000 bushels Corn) were a considerable number of lots, to arrive. Business in Provisions and Groceries was rather tame. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Whisky. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, and the principal kinds of Oils were in moderate request. Hay was selling freely. The freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

The President and Mr. Cameron.

We think that the President of the United States owes a simple act of justice to Mr. CAMERON, his Secretary of War, which he cannot longer refrain from performing, without sinking the respect that is due to the Government itself, and permitting very serious injury to the public service. It is the President's duty to vindicate Mr. CAMERON from the incessant attacks made upon him in several of the Western papers while in the discharge of official duties that the President himself has set him to perform. The St. Louis *Republican*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and to some extent, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, have been prominent in this crusade against Mr. CAMERON; making his visit to the Western Military Department the occasion of their abuse, and his orders issued in matters affecting the military service in that Department, the subject of their disloyal criticisms.

None of these papers have to be taught that the Cabinet Ministers are merely the secretaries, the Ministerial agents, of the President. They may be advised with by the President, or they may not—they bear none of the responsibilities of the Executive. The President himself is the embodiment of the Executive power of the United States. Whatever is done by the Heads of Departments, (Mr. CAMERON among them,) is done by the President himself, and it is a mean as it is a disloyal thing to assail a Minister for acts for which the President alone is responsible. Mr. SEWARD, in his recent letter to Lord LYONS, presented this point clearly when he said:

"I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, it should be necessary now to inform Her Majesty's Ministers that all executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, *unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedings of the President of the United States.*"

The excuse of ignorance cannot be pleaded in behalf of intelligent newspapers of our own country. They *know* that attacks such as they are making upon Mr. CAMERON, are unmanly attacks upon Mr. LINCOLN, the constitutional head of the Government. Indeed, some of the papers we have named, do not attempt to hide their contempt and hatred of the Administration, in their eagerness to serve subordinate personal interests. For instance, the St. Louis *Democrat*, a short time since, uttered this language:

"If the General [FREMONT] had depended alone upon the active support of *the Government*, we might have had *greater disasters to mourn than the battles of Springfield and Lexington.* In the face of this *inefficiency of the Government and the violation of its promises when its first came here*, to assist him to the extent of its abilities, he moved on with the great work before him, and by his wonderful energy had gained the confidence of the moneyed institutions of this city, which extended to him in part the means necessary for the prosecution of his designs, else his organization of the army of the West, and the defence of the important points of the State of Missouri, would have been but a miserable failure."

In various modes of expression, the papers we have named, and some others, have insisted upon it that the purpose of the Administration has been to cripple its subordinate (Gen. FREMONT) and prevent his winning a success—the papers at St. Louis doing most harm by professing to *know*, and to speak by the card, in thus arraigning the Administration, and the members of the Cabinet by name.

The President, in the honest desire to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement in the West, sent, first, one member of his Cabinet and Quartermaster MEIGS to that theatre to investigate; and, in the second place, sent Mr. CAMERON and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. These members of the Cabinet have been attacked in the most unseemly manner by a portion of the Western Press, and charged with an idle and intriguing disposition, absenting themselves from Washington, to the neglect of their proper and public duties. The orders of Mr. CAMERON, not "disavowed or revoked by the President," are denounced by these papers as impertinent and without color of authority. A paper in the interior of the State of New-York, misguided by these insubordinate Western journals, has been guilty of the following violent *résumé* and reiteration of their assaults:

"The *interference* of Secretary CAMERON in the affairs of the Western Department—his *repudiation* of necessary contracts for the army—his refusal to pay the officers of *Fremont's appointment*—his order to suspend the fortifications at St. Louis—and a *general system of throwing obstacles in the way of Gen. Fremont, which seems to be the settled policy of the War Department*—have thrown the affairs of Missouri into confusion, weakened the public credit, threatened to *stop enlistments and endangered the success of the National cause.* Under these circumstances, it is proper that the people should speak in a voice not to be misunderstood."

Thereupon the New-York paper calls for "a public meeting" to give consistency and effect to these factious views. It is only a reproduction of the St. Louis *Democrat's* recent threat, that whatever "the Administration [the Government of the United States] might do, the people of the West would stand by Gen. FREMONT."

We have only to recall the principle laid down by Mr. SEWARD, in reference to the Departments, that it is the President who acts, not his Secretaries, to see the dangerous and revolutionary tendency of such teachings as these papers are guilty of. That they have emboldened malcontents and obtained a *quasi* indorsement by the Western Military Department of the West, is too clear in the fact that the *Democrat*, of St. Louis, the original promulgator of these sentiments, is the chosen organ of the Western Department, owned or controlled by its rich California contractors. The *Democrat* has received no rebuke for its assaults on *the Government itself*, where the *Evening News* was summarily and tyrannically suppressed for a very moderate criticism on a subordinate Department of the Government.

In proof of the seditious and corrupting influence of these attacks that have been allowed on Mr. CAMERON, we need only cite the following incident communicated to the Philadelphia *Press* by its Washington correspondent:

"Hon. JOHN COVODE had an interview with the President to-day, and assured him that the removal of FREMONT would *seriously disturb good government in the army.*"

The statement involved here is as untrue as its publication is pernicious and discrediting to the army. What right has Mr. COVODE to assume that the citizen soldiers of the United States who have gone to war for their Government, and taken the oath to support the Constitution and obey their lawful military superiors, will readily perjure themselves in the interest of any man? If there were any real foundation for this shameful implication, then is our Constitutional Government already a mere shadow, and the suffering myriads who are called to war, are only footballs for future dictators—whether FREMONT or JEFF. DAVIS, it will matter little after the death of constitutional liberty.

The Southern Coast.

It was pointed out in this journal, at the time of the victory at Hatteras Inlet, that there were three points which it was imperative we should have possession of in order to command Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and their extensive coasts. Among these was Oregon Inlet—a passage through the sandy bar, of recent formation, not down on any of our maps, but affording from four and a-half to five feet of water. That point was *not* taken possession of. We have now information from the North Carolina coast that the rebels have done that for us. They have still further buoyed out the passage, which affords them abundant water for their shipping and enables them to "give Hatteras the slip." Furthermore, they are fortifying the banks so as to protect the inlet, using the brick and stone of the lighthouse which they blew up to construct their batteries. Thus while our soldiers are valorously defending themselves against the Confederate mosquitoes at Hatteras, the Carolina skippers have free ingress by private entrance to the Sound, and can laugh at the phlebotomized denizens of the Hatteras forts.

Once inside the Sound, they have not much to fear. The rebels have on those waters a fleet of nine vigilant and well-equipped steamers of various sizes; and we have testimony that, as to any good our boats do, "they might as well be on Lake Michigan or in the Arctic regions!" Indeed, a Virginia journal has lately boasted that Pamlico Sound was "cleared of Federal steamers." Certainly there has not for weeks been report of a single capture, though shoals of craft have gone out and in, conveying aid and comfort to the enemy. We have repeatedly called attention to the importance of putting on those waters a sufficient number of boats, armed and equipped, to guard the rat-holes and kill the rats! It is the more important that the National forces should obtain command of these coasts, because there is evidence the people of North Carolina are thoroughly disgusted with the secession *régime*, and there is assurance that in Washington and other towns the inhabitants are ready to welcome any force the Government may send to their aid, and take up arms (when supplied) in defence of the Union.

It is doubtful whether the failure to follow up the capture of the Hatteras forts, by proper measures, has not proved a very great blunder. The immediate effect was to awaken the utmost activity throughout all the coast States—the rebel Congress hastened to vote several millions for coast defence, and our naval expedition will probably find that the months we have afforded them have been well employed.

The "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The extracts we have been able to give from recent Southern papers are very important as indicating the probable tactics of the rebels. We have the statement from Richmond that large shipments of lumber are making from that city to Manassas, and that bales of blankets are going forward to the same point, "indicating that the army are about going into Winter quarters there." The other statement, also from Richmond, communicated to a Memphis paper, is, that while "feints" may be made in the East, "a powerful [Confederate] army will be thrown into Kentucky. *The great struggle will be in that State for the present.*"

The withdrawal of the Confederate Army from before Washington, which has just occurred, indicates that Gen. BEAUREGARD does not contemplate any advance northward this season. He has abandoned the offensive, and falls back on Manassas to erect his Winter quarters. There he has a powerfully fortified camp, guarding the pathway to Richmond, where he can resist the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN with one-half the men he would require in the field. He is there in reach of supplies by railroad from all parts of the South. What else could the General of the rebel army do so wisely, at this late day in the season?

But there is no occasion to keep in an intrenched camp the great army summoned to capture Washington. The Richmond letter is probably right, and "a powerful army," released by the policy of retiring to Manassas, is to be thrown into Kentucky. Gen. LEE, the favorite General of Virginia, we know has been ordered to a command in that State; and it is not likely that he would be sent to that field, if something far more serious than ZOLLICOFFER'S mountain-marauding and robbery were not to be attempted. The letters that we are publishing from Kentucky correspondents, who are some of them the first citizens of that State, confirm the deductions drawn from the rebel sources of information. They all coincide in the belief—the deep, thorough, earnest conviction—that the whole military power of the Southern Confederacy is about to fall like an avalanche on Kentucky. The rebels must fight there for food for their armies and life for their cause. The "great struggle," say the rebels, is to be in that State. And it will, we are sure, be a battle of the giants. We trust the Government comprehends the impending crisis.

It will be strange indeed if Kentucky, after wearing for half a century the historic and blood-bought appellation of the "dark and bloody ground," should in these latter years, and in the dreadful civil war of the Republic, earn a yet more deep-stained title to its historic fame. Is it the predestined doom of all the fairest lands of earth that they shall drink the deepest of human blood, as they do also of the choicest dews and rains of Heaven? Kentucky is one of the garden spots of earth—mild in climate, exuberant in fertility, pleasing the eye by noble pasture lands, and gladdening the heart by teeming wealth of field and fruit and floor. Such *Homes* are seen nowhere else, except, perhaps, in England,—so lordly are the mansions, so large the expanse of well-trimmed grazing lands, so fat and fine the herds that browse and rest beneath the friendly shade. It is a rare and goodly land. Its traveled citizens, in the pride and satisfaction of their patriotism, often call Kentucky the "Italy of the United States,"—so sunny are its skies, so genial its airs, so prodigal its cultivated fields, so bright-eyed and joyous its maidens.

Such is the State that is now to be struggled for. On its fair bosom are to be fought, not only the battles that determine its own destiny, but the battles of the godless ambition of other populations, seeking there to try their bloody issues. How like Italy, indeed! The latter, the battle-ground of Europe, and fertile with the blood-watering of nations: Kentucky, the doomed theatre of the dire struggle that rages between all the American States! The result may be the ruin of the famed and much loved Kentucky. But even in that case, the traces of her beauty and glory would linger through future ages; and, hereafter, poets will sing of Kentucky, as has been sung of Italy:

"Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm that cannot be effaced."

SUPERFLUOUS INDIGNATION.—The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following paragraph:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1861.

In every one of the Departments, and in the White House, the utmost astonishment and indignation are expressed at the publication in New-York of the details of the great naval expedition. It will surprise no one to hear that a newsboy was arrested this morning by our pickets, this side of Fairfax, with an unsold quantity of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, which was going to market among the rebels.

This is an ingenious method of insinuating a falsehood. No such "newsboy" was arrested,—nor was any such enterprising party seen on either side of Fairfax:—nor does the *Tribune* say he was,—it only insinuates it, thinking that possibly it may be believed. The fiction is awkward, however, and easily detected. No newsboy could possibly have got half way to Fairfax with any copies of the TIMES "unsold:"—he wouldn't have had one left by the time he had crossed the Potomac, but would have fallen back on his dead stock of *Tribunes* and *Heralds*.

As for the "astonishment and indignation" of the Departments, that is much more likely. They are very easily astonished, and almost everything that happens now-a-days makes them indignant. If they would show half as much vigor in waging war against the rebels as they do in keeping intelligence from the loyal public, in order that rebel spies may have a monopoly, and thus a clearer market, they would diminish very considerably the "astonishment and indignation" of the people.

As for the *Tribune's* virtuous indignation, we beg to remind our neighbor that we published nothing about the Naval Expedition until our correspondent had informed us that he wrote "with *the fullest concurrence of the authorities*." If that did not release us from the obligations of secrecy previously imposed, perhaps the *Tribune* will be good enough to inform us what would.

The Want of Military Maps.

Many of the errors which must necessarily disfigure the progress of the war will arise from an imperfect topographical knowledge of the country over which the fighting is to be done. We have wisely chosen to make the soil of rebellion our battle-ground. The National Generals have to lead their men into territories, the minute geography and topography of which can only be known to the inhabitants, whose reports and guidance will never be accepted as the basis of active operations without a certain hesitancy and reserve. The official reports of the affair at Bull Run show that after months of delay and apparently careful reconnoissance over a circuit of thirty miles diameter, adjoining the Capital of the country, our military leaders were at fault, and to some extent owed their reverses to imperfect knowledge of the size and character of the roads, along which upon an inspection of the map they had planned their advance. Two or three similar errors have occurred in Western Virginia. And they must be expected to recur again and again so long as the war advances into the Southern States.

The great defect is the want of military maps. Few of the States have been surveyed with any degree of scientific accuracy, the system of triangulations, which renders the coast survey so unerring and yet so minute, not having been applied to the general surface of one of the States. In Europe none of the great divisions is lacking in the most careful, particular and exact representation of its face, with truthful delineations of all its natural features, with its towns, highways, byways, railroads and other artificial additions. The elevations and depressions of the soil; the mountain and river passes; the depths, as well as the widths of its streams, more, indeed, than the General can derive from personal inspection, however persevering or observant, or from the reports of the skillfulest engineers, is presented to him in these all-embracing portraitures of the face of the country. Of France, Germany, and Upper Italy, maps so inclusive as to represent every bridge, and tower, and clump of trees, have been in existence more than a hundred years. England has only addicted itself recently to this painstaking labor; but the survey conducted by the Ordnance Department has already been prosecuted to an advanced point; and with an accuracy to which all the resources of modern science have been made tributary. The several counties are drawn upon a scale of six inches to the mile, which admits of the representation of detached buildings and trees; and of surface elevations and depressions no greater than thirty feet from the standard level. The very fences, farm gates, and stiles, are given upon the still more perfect maps of the kingdom, taken parish by parish. So that should an invasion, that nightmare of John Bull, ever come to be realized by an enemy in possession of the published maps, all the advantage the Englishman might have once possessed in his superior acquaintance with the topography of the island would be lost to him; and the Frenchman could march to Edinburgh as knowingly, as the English traveler "does the continent" to the very Bosphorus, with the help of MURRAY and BLACK.

Of a majority of the Southern States there are few maps claiming more in the way of comprehensiveness and minuteness than those in the common-school atlas. Virginia has issued what pretends to be a military map, placed it in the hands of her Generals, and has permitted, through carelessness or otherwise, copies to fall into the hands of our leaders; and this is the authority by which all the operations of both armies, in Eastern as well as Western Virginia, have been conducted. Yet, the scale is no greater than twelve miles to the inch—a scale entirely too small to give any but the most general and indefinite indications of the real characteristics of the country. Of the other States constituting the actual theatre of war, the topographical information is even less detailed; so that it is no exaggeration to say that no such thing as a military map of an American State is to be had. Where the thorough protracting of the coast survey has encroached, as it frequently has to encroach, upon the mainland, we have the elements of a trustworthy map. The circumstance is suggestive. The coast survey should at the earliest day be pushed inland. Its triangulations should sooner or later stretch across the continent; and then, whether in repressing insurrection or resisting invasion, the National Government will not have to grope its way, as if in *terra incognita*, through its own unexplored and unpictured territories.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.—We copy from yesterday's *Tribune* a portion of a letter from Washington, holding out the prospect that our army will go into Winter quarters at Washington, and representing that we may consider ourselves very well off if we can maintain our present position until Spring. The reason given for this very extraordinary belief is, that we have really no army in the field,—that "there is not one really well disciplined regiment in the country,"—and that "the army of the Potomac is yet much more a *mere mob* than it is an army of soldiers." There might be something in this, if our troops were to be marched against veterans; but as they have to encounter soldiers no more used to war than they are themselves, the reasons urged for delay seem to us utterly inconclusive.

The confidential relations which the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent is understood to sustain to the Secretary of War give this letter more importance than it would otherwise possess. But the loyal people of this country will receive with "astonishment and indignation," any authentic announcement that this is to be the policy of the Administration. For our own part, we do not give it a moment's credence.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Our Washington correspondent some days since published a paragraph reflecting severely on the integrity and reputation of Col. CHARLES THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army. We have been unable to learn that there was any other foundation for this impeachment of the [illegible] and personal character of Col. THOMAS, so far as we have [illegible] he has always borne the reputation of [illegible] and as honorable man,—and the [illegible] attack referred to should have [illegible] our columns.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

A Visit to Headquarters—Official and Other Published Lists from the Minnesota Troops, and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments—The Sanitary Commission—Gen. Banks—McClellan and his Coach—Yankee Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

Early this morning, mounted like a second Puss-in-boots by the kindness of Quartermaster HOWE, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, I started towards the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Edwards' Ferry. The high wind of yesterday had dried entirely the roads, and not even the hardened curves of our own Central Park could offer greater inducements to a practiced equestrian than did the turnpiked road to the henceforth historic ferry. Long, long lines of heavy jolting baggage wagons crawled slowly along; carefully driven sick-laden ambulances darted briskly over hill and slope; purposeful Quaker and stupid Teutons vainly tugged at heavily mired and gaily-dressed but mournful-faced groups of officers galloped furiously past, presenting altogether one of the most peculiar and interesting scenes imaginable. The neat white tents of the various regiments dotted at intervals the beautiful camp grounds, while all about them were seen the weary soldiers resting, cleaning their arms, playing ball, or going monotonously through the evolutions drill, while the overcoated, muddy-shoed sentry mechanically stalked up and down, up and down like an old-fashioned pendulum, whose working gear is rusty, and whose period of usefulness is about played out. I first reached the camp of the

MINNESOTA FIRST.

Whose commander, Col. N. G. T. DANA, is one of the most soldierly appearing men in the service. Here all was in order, the Colonel, his officers and men seemingly in as good a trim as if they were prepared for a dress parade. Their list of killed and wounded in the recent affair across the river, and which, by the way, is to be known as the "Harrison Island battle," is as follows:

KILLED.—Private SAMUEL F. MITCHELL, Company E. Mr. MITCHELL was originally from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., but enlisted among the very first at Cleavesville.

WOUNDED.—Private T. BOSELLY, who was shot in the left shoulder.

The Colonel, who is an old soldier, has a wholesome disregard for the gentlemen of the Press, and was at first distinctly inclined to let me have the information desired; but as I told him I should endeavor to appear before the readers of the TIMES rather as a reporter than a *prophet*, and that I had no desire to divulge plans and secrets, of which any one of thousands of unborn infants know as much as I, he kindly waived his professional objections and gave me what I wanted, after which I chafed, or rather gored, my horse's sides with my jingling spurs, and rendered myself wretched for weeks to come by the subsequent conflict between my stirrup buckles and my legs.

The country hereabouts is very similar to that in Berkshire County, Mass., with a slightly greater inclination to openness than that, though no less rolling or rich. Well, I kept on several miles further, until I came to the Ferry, near and above which for a long distance were the camps of the regiments attached to Gen. BANKS' Division. When I left the same point yesterday noon the greater portion of them were on the sacred soil, but now, owing to some inexplicable order of some, to me, of course, unknown power, they were all back again.

I rode at once to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which are established at an old-fashioned farm-house, that stands back from the road about twenty-five feet. On the porch stood Gen. BANKS, changed only in dress and mustache from what he was when, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he controlled the wags and scallawags therein convened. His hair has grayed somewhat since then, and he has cultivated a warlike mustache, which, taken in connection with his gray flannel shirt and turn-over collar, gives him a picturesquely jolly appearance, which might be called decidedly "gallus," if it was not that he retains all of his natural and acquired dignity of manner and *empressement* of style for which he has been so long noted. Gen. MCCLELLAN had but just left him, and he was evidently cogitating—thinking of the mysterious past and the uncertain future—when I accosted him. By his invitation, I entered his quarters, which, being in a house wherein was that unusual luxury, a fire, may fairly be called *à la* Fremont, "palatial." In an uncarpeted room, the furniture of which consisted of a small table, two chairs and a stool, I conversed with the well-named "Iron Man," whose military course has been like his political career, onward and upward.

Knowing that the Tammany Regiment (known here as the Forty-second New-York State Volunteers,) has a host of friends in New-York City, I determined to get, if possible, an official list of its killed, wounded and missing. The Regiment is encamped in a beautiful woods, about a mile and a-half from Poolesville. I found all looking well, and feeling as bright as men could do under the rather mournful circumstances. Prior to the action at Harrison's Island, the Staff officers of this regiment were as follows: Col. MILTON COGGSWELL, Lieut.-Col. MOONEY, Major PETER BOE, Adjutant BUMFORD, Surgeons OSBORNE and FOSSARD, Quartermaster GARLAND.

There are ten Companies, five of which were on the further shore, and did well at the fight, while the remaining five were on the island, unable to join their comrades, owing to lack of transportation facilities. The mortality amongst the officers was very great, and also in the rank and file, a detailed list of which was kindly ordered by Lieut.-Col. MOONEY, and which has not been before made public.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Company A.

First Lieut. Samuel Giberson, missing.
Sergeant H. Mills, wounded in foot.
Corporal F. Hughes, missing.
Corporal T. Stapleton, wounded in foot.

PRIVATES.

T. Bailey, killed.	J. McCarthy, missing.
J. Cameron, missing.	G. McClelland, missing.
E. Cleary, missing.	G. Sykes, missing.
J. Douglass, missing.	J. Wilson, missing.
T. Dugan, supposed killed.	D. Develin, missing.
E. Flood, missing.	D. Terry, wo'ded in back.
F. James, missing.	M. Gilligan, w'd in hip.

Killed, 2; missing, 12; wounded, 4. Total, 18.

Company C.

First Lieut. C. McPherson, missing.
First Lieut. Jas. Gillis, missing.
Sergeant R. Crawford, missing.
Corporal G. W. Odell, missing.
Corporal C. Wiggard, missing.
Corporal D. McPhail, drowned.
Corporal T. Sommerville, missing.

PRIVATES.

C. Bowar, missing.	Jno. McKerna, missing.
D. Barrett, missing.	W. May, missing.
C. Becker, missing.	R. McMunigall, missing.
P. Cahill, missing.	Jas. Mooney, missing.
Aug. Carrier, missing.	Jno. Gribble, missing.
J. G. Gilheren, missing.	Jno. Moriarty, missing.
John Craig, missing.	J. McGloughlin, missing.
Wm. Church, missing.	John Nichol, missing.
F. Campbell, missing.	Lewis Petert, missing.
W. Deckermann, missing.	H. Pardy, missing.
A. Donnelly, missing.	P. Riley, missing.
J. H. Doherty, missing.	W. Stripp, missing.
M. Donnevan, missing.	C. Smith, missing.
M. Egan, missing.	C. Sparrows, missing.
J. Fitzgerald, missing.	F. Schultz, missing.
J. Govill, missing.	J. Sullivan, missing.
H. Gilchrist, missing.	D. Thompson, missing.
E. Hicks, missing.	John Walsh, missing.
J. Acker, missing.	G. Hyde, missing.
W. Jameston, missing.	C. Dunnevan, missing.
M. Hawkins, missing.	F. F. Fagan, missing.
E. Lindsay, missing.	Edward Reed, wounded.

Drowned, 1; missing, 51; total, 52.

Those marked missing are many killed and others taken prisoners.

Company E.

Capt. Timothy O'Meara, missing—prisoner.
Second Lieut. H. Van Voost, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. J. M. Conville, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. Thomas Dobbins, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. Pat. Lynch, missing—wounded.
Corporal E. McNally, missing.
Corporal James Kane, missing.
Corporal John C. Joice, missing.

[illegible] wounded and missing.
[illegible] McDonough, wounded and missing.
[illegible] W. McLaughlin, wounded and missing.
[illegible] T. Murphy, missing.
[illegible] O. McCabe, missing.
[illegible] D. O'Neil, missing.
[illegible] W. O'Murphy, wounded and missing.

[illegible] missing, 13; wounded and missing, 8; [illegible].

Company H.

[illegible] Holden, dead.
[illegible] Smith, missing.
[illegible] McKay, missing.
[illegible] McCarthy, wounded.

PRIVATES.

[illegible] J. Dolan, missing.
Patrick Flattery, missing.
[illegible] Quinnan, missing.
[illegible] Doran, wounded.
Jas. Maneban, wounded.
Augs. Homer, wounded.
Wm. Mooney, missing.
Jas. Byron, missing.
Park Moore, missing.
Mich. Lynch, missing.
H. E. Adams, missing.
Nich. Quinn, missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 11—Total, 16.

The wounded were not brought over from the Virginia shore.

Company K.

Capt. Michael Gerety, killed.
First Sergeant Pat. Condon, wounded.
Sergeant Swords, severely wounded.
Sergeant Jas. J. Monaghan, missing.
Sergeant M. Ryan, missing.
Corporal P. McGeever, severely wounded.
Corporal D. Sullivan, missing.
Corporal C. C. Lander, missing.
Corporal W. Byrne, missing.

PRIVATES.

Jas. Denver, killed.
Jno. Sullivan, killed.
Jas. Cahill, killed.
Edward Sullivan, killed.
Edw. Galliger, right arm amputated.
F. Ropp, missing.
M. Clancy, missing.
W. Harding, missing.
A. Hydenhoff, missing.
T. Draddy, missing.
R. Hearney, missing.
W. Early, missing.
D. Mahoney, missing.
E. Pegram, missing.
E. Sullivan, missing.
John Nagle, missing.
J. McGeever, missing.
W. Wallace, missing.
W. J. Walsh, missing.
P. West, missing.
A. A. Oinell, missing.
P. McManus, missing.
James McCabe, missing.
T. Carney, missing.
G. Blake, missing.
James Connor, missing.
C. Dunneen, missing.
A. Schlesenger, missing.
T. Murray, missing.
Jas. Gifford, missing.

Killed, 5; wounded, 4; missing, 33. Total, 42.

Very many fatally wounded.

Total killed, wounded and missing from the five companies that were on the Virginia shore, viz.: Companies A, C, E, H and K, 150 men.

This regiment was raised principally in the Ninth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Seventeenth Wards of New-York City, and in the lower part of Brooklyn. The places of Col. COGSWELL, and Capts. O'MEARA, ALDEN and GRAHAM are filled by Lieut.-Col. MOONEY and Lieuts. KNOX, SEXTON and DOHENY. The men are said to have done themselves great credit, and it is evident from the long list of killed, missing and wounded that they must have been in a very greatly exposed position.

As I said in a previous letter, too much praise cannot be given to the Massachusetts Fifteenth for their gallant conduct on this trying occasion. Col. DEVINS and his men performed prodigies of valor, and resised in good shape. Col. DEVINS' order to his men who were unable to swim with musket in hand, to "throw them into the Potomac," met with the heartiest approval of the Commander-in-Chief; and while it greatly disappointed the rebels, will doubtless cheer the hearts of his friends. The continued kindness and thoughtful courtesy of Lieut. CHURCH HOWE enables me to give the following list its first publicity.

The Staff prior to the action was as follows:

Colonel, CHARLES DEVINS, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. H. Ward; Major, M. Kimball; Adjutant, G. A. Hicks; Quartermaster, Church Howe; Surgeon, Jos. W. Bates; Assistant Surgeon, S. F. Haven, Jr.; Chaplain, W. G. Scandlan.

NAMES OF THE DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Company A.

Capt. J. W. Rockwood, missing.
Sergeant H. D. Jarguerson, wounded.
Corporal J. M. Ribling, wounded.
Corporal S. U. Cowdry, wounded, missing.

PRIVATES.

Edward Lard, missing.
F. Hatch, missing.
C. H. Wilder, missing.
J. M. Kingsbury, missing.
A. F. Foster, missing.
F. May, missing.
M. L. Nutting, missing.
Jos. Hapgood, wounded.
S. M. Frost, missing.
G. F. Newton, missing.
J. Sullivan, missing.
L. S. Hapgood, missing.
George Wood, missing.
S. Johnson, missing.
C. G. Morse, missing.
A. J. Rugg, missing.
G. Watson, missing.
W. B. Whitney, missing.
T. B. Ross, missing.
J. Rugg, missing.

Total wounded and missing, 25.

Company B.

Capt. C. S. Simonds, missing.
Corporal C. D. Monroe, missing.
Corporal Geo. F. Daniels, missing.

PRIVATES.

Abel Bruce, Jr., missing.
Geo. S. Gilchrist, missing.
N. F. Howard, missing.
Wm. P. Maynard, missing.
Joel Pratt, missing.
Chas. A. Stevens, missing.
H. F. Whittemore, miss'g.
Marcus Johnston, missing.
Geo. B. Simonds, missing.
Geo. C. Taylor, missing.
Geo. F. Benjamin, miss'g.
Green'e Hosmer, miss'g.
Wm. U. Holmem. miss'g.
John E. Morse, missing.
John H. Prichard, miss'g.
Leeman W. Stone, miss'g.
John R. Walker, missing.
Calvin J. Eaton, missing.
Henry J. Hosmer, miss'g.
Albert Litchfield, missing.
Joseph L. Moody, missing.
A. D. Osborne, missing.
Elijah M. Scott, missing.
Thos. L. Taylor, missing.
H. M. Carpenter, missing.
Geo. Carpenter, missing.

Total wounded and missing, 29.

Company C.

Capt. Henry Bowman, missing.
Sergeant W. A. Cook, missing.
Corporal J. A. Brigham, missing.
Sergeant D. O. Wallace, missing.

PRIVATES.

H. A. Putnam, missing.
S. Hodgkins, missing.
W. R. Lawrence, missing.
C. A. Tenney, missing.
J. A. Hamilton, missing.
John Kirchner, missing.
J. L. Chenery, missing.
J. O. Howard, missing.
H. Edgerly, missing.
J. D. Brigham, missing.
George Cutter, missing.
Moses Beeman, missing.
S. N. Woodward, Jr., m'g.
John Smith, missing.
J. G. Warner, missing.
A. S. Jaquith, missing.
Alden Fuller, missing.
H. Greenwood, missing.
R. K. Cooper, missing.
Wm. H. Taylor, missing.
W. Wallace, missing.
C. H. Hurlburt, missing.
George Sawyer, missing.
L. G. Turner, missing.

Total missing, 28.

Company D.

Capt. J. M. Studley, missing.
Second Lieut. John W. Grout, missing.
Sergeant Geo. G. Noyes, missing.
Corporal Chas. W. Upham, missing.

PRIVATES.

T. J. Hastings, missing.
Wm. H. Forer, missing.
C. H. Adams, missing.
H. N. Bemis, missing.
Henry R. Dawson, miss'g.
Henry Fuller, missing.
D. A. Jenneson, missing.
James Taylor, missing.
Herman Weixler, missing.
Chas. H. Gough, dead.
John W. Smith, dead.
C. H. Bemis, missing.
S. L. Cummings, missing.
John Divoll, missing.
Henry Houghton, missing.
Alfred F. Smith, missing.
J. D. Thompson, missing.
W. D. Alger, missing.
Luther D. Goddard, m'g.
Camden M. Smith, miss'g.
W. H. Andrews, missing.
C. L. Bonzey, miss ng.
J. Daniels, missing.
Anthony Earl, missing.
Harlin Henry, missing.
J. T. Stafford, missing.
J. E. White, missing.

Total dead and missing, 31.

Company E.

Second Lieut. B. B. Vassal, missing.
Corporal J. M. Marcross, missing.
Sergeant A. Prince, wounded.

PRIVATES.

Patrick Moore, missing.
Daniel Cobb, missing.
Wm. Conroy, missing.
Thos. Dockham, missing.
W. H. Emerson, missing.
J. M. Green, missing.
E. P. McKinstry, missing.
Bernard Schmidth, miss'g.
Jos. Jennison, Jr., killed.
J. H. W. Williams, miss'g.
Otis Coborn, missing.
Geo. T. Davis, missing.
James Duffee, missing.
J. E. Fetlows, missing.
James Wilton, missing.
Albert S. Moffett, missing.
N. A. Videl, missing.
W. H. Anderson, missing.
Thos. Conroy, missing.
W. M. Davis, missing.
John Eckserly, missing.
Pat'k Ferghem, missing.
Orlando McIntire, missing.
T. J. Moganham, missing.
Vernon F. Rindge, killed.

Total, 28.

Company F.

Capt. S. S. Sloan, wounded.
Lieut. J. E. Greene, missing.
Sergeant L. Doane, wounded.
Sergeant Ferd. Dexter, wounded.
Corporal A. H. Foster, missing.
Corporal W. S. Adams, missing.

PRIVATES.

S. Bannister, missing.
Elbredge Doane, missing.
Wm. Nichols, missing.
W. R. Crosby, missing.
David Reckil, missing.
H. Vebbard, missing.
Jas. E. Adams, wounded.
Sidney Smith, killed.
C. H. Bartlett, missing.
W. H. H. Brewer, missing.
L. R. Blackmer, missing.
John Howard, missing.
John Nichols, missing.
Ralph Preston, missing.
Edwin A. Rice, missing.
Artemus D. Ward, missing.
D. W. Knight, missing.
J. H. Belcher, missing.
W. A. Belcher, missing.
Carleton Delano, missing.
G. L. Mann, missing.
James S. Nickols, missing.
J. H. Prior, missing.
Henry Shyton, missing.
E. S. Adams, missing.
F. Dickinson, missing.

Total, 33.

Company G.

Capt. L. T. Stone, missing.
Capt. E. Davis, missing.
Lieut. H. W. Wiggin, missing.
Lieut. C. Davis, missing.
Sergt. Geo. E. Tiffany, wounded.
Capt. Elijah Fordham, wounded.

J. Bonner, missing.
R. Ellis, missing.
Ezra Livermore, missing.
C. A. Rockwood, missing.
H. G. Atherton, missing.
C. E. Cadwell, missing.
S. E. Ball, wounded.
W. S. Fuller, wounded.
J. C. Kelley, wounded.
Peter Shurlburt, wounded.
J. D. Stunaway, killed.
W. S. Holbrook, wounded.
A. B. Belknap, wounded.
J. Holland, wounded.
A. W. Fairbanks, missing.
W. H. Moor, missing.
S. D. Bull, missing.
M. Dorin, missing.
C. E. Hill, missing.
E. C. Orland, missing.
E. M. Marble, wounded.
E. M. Newton, killed.
F. B. Robinson, wounded.
H. Day, wounded.
J. Hughes, wounded.
C. D. Snow, wounded.
G. G. Phillips, killed.

Total, 33.

Company H.

PRIVATES.

Geo. F. Sewrer, killed.
David Messinger, killed.
Thomas Horn, killed.
Edward C. Hewitt, killed.
Eugene Keith, killed.
Frank Bullard, missing.
John Caney, missing.
John Hirst, missing.
John W. Foster, missing.
Dennis Murphy, missing.
B. F. Underwood, missing.
J. S. Williams, missing.
James Allen, missing.
Wm. Mann, missing.
Ed. C. Arnold, wounded.
Wm. J. Cole, wounded.
Frank Graichen, wounded.
Ed. R. Brown, wounded.
W. F. Carpenter, wounded.
E. H. Harrington, wounded.
H. A. Collar, wounded.
C. E. Braman, wounded.
Delos D. Dana, wounded.
Lewis Haire, wounded.
Jerome Prance, wounded.
T. Southwick, wounded.
Simon Sullivan, wounded.
John L. Pierce, wounded.
E. Pitts, wounded.
C. H. Stone, wounded.
Thos. Wathey, wounded.
W. W. Sawyer, wounded.
Frank Sibley, wounded.
Denman Judd, wounded.

Total, 34.

Company I.

PRIVATES.

Benj. Taft, missing.
Ed. J. Warner, missing.
G. W. Lewis, missing.
W. W. Bosworth, missing.
R. Thayer, missing.
J. Holden, missing.
W. H. Joy, missing.
A. Laverty, missing.
Wm. Scott, missing.
H. Ward, missing.
J. Stevens, missing.
E. L. Parmenter, missing.
J. Mallory, missing.
H. Bussack, missing.
P. Ballou, missing.
H. Clapp, missing.
P. Healy, missing.
J. Kelly, missing.
H. G. Raymond, missing.
F. Louder, missing.
F. Sandbach, missing.
W. F. Converse, missing.
L. H. Cummings, missing.
R. E. Corbin, missing.
Thos. Cassidy, missing.
H. Grote, missing.
G. Hadfield, missing.
V. Negus, missing.
Thos. P. Connor, missing.
G. Walker, missing.
W. H. Palmer, missing.

Total, 31.

Company K.

Capt. Gatchell, missing.
Lieut. J. W. Hooper, missing.
Sergeant W. H. Truman, missing.
Corporal Charles Germage, missing.

PRIVATES.

E. Bryant, missing.
Edward Olney, missing.
Alden Peacock, missing.
Edward Lock, missing.
Henry Ford missing.
J. B. Burns, missing.
Michael McKensey, m'ing.
Augustus Grubets, missing.
Wm. Gilbert, missing.
John Wheelen, missing.
Patrick McGherkey, m'ing.
W. H. Burnham, missing.
Martin McBride, missing.
Cincinnata Bussum, m'ing.
Jas. Strenger, missing.
Andrew F. Simons, m'ing.
Joshua Blackburn, w'n'ed.
Sam'l B. King, wounded.
John Costello, wounded.
Peter Boutelle, wounded.
Thos. Keating, wounded.

Total, 25. Total killed, wounded and missing from the regiment, 234.

The places of Capts. Rockwood, Simonds, Bowman, Studley and Gatchell are filled by Lieuts. Wood, Eager, Johnson, Bartlett and Staples. Every Captain in the regiment, with the exception of Capt. JOSLIN, was either killed or wounded, while the Lieut.-Colonel (WARD) lost, by amputation, his left leg.

At dress parade this evening, the men, many of whom were without arms, were drawn up in line, and addressed most eloquently by the Colonel, who asked if they were ready again to follow their country's flag, and to stand by her in the hour of danger. To which, with loud and enthusiastic cheers, every one of the noble fellow shouted, "Yes, yes, Colonel; you lead, and we'll follow gladly on."

The Sanitary Commission is doing a vast deal of good to the suffering among the soldiers. Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, of New-York, and Rev. F. N. KNAPP, of Massachusetts, are here with two wagon loads of comforts and extra niceties for the sick, and are earning crowns of laurel where the moth doth not corrupt, &c., besides being the blessed recipients of countless benedictions from the wounded soldiers. The flesh wounds, which predominate, are doing well, as are the amputations. The men are in good spirits and their unhurt comrades are ready for another brush.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Shelling at Monocacy—Rebel Cavalry Dispersed—The Baker Brigade—Official List of Killed and Wounded in California Regiment—Soldier's Funeral—Honorable Mention—Col. Geary's Regiment on the Move—Correction of Heraldic Statements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONOCACY, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Last night about 12 o'clock, I heard some twelve or fifteen heavy reports in this direction, and though the claims of a good night's rest seemed very strong, and were urged by weary eyelids and chafed limbs with great force, I remembered the hundred thousand readers of the TIMES, and called out to my venerable colored attendant to saddle my slab-sided nag as quickly as possible, while I bundled up in the best possible manner, took a long swig of "Old Rye," and shortly after cantered down the road from Poolesville to this point. When I reached here, I found from the intelligent conversation of Sergeant FELTEX, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, that the firing was from our own guns, (the battery of the New-York Ninth,) directed towards a knot of houses and barns on the other side of the river. During the day a number of Confederate cavalry were noticed going into a barn on the bluff, and when the guns were fired, the shells going through the barn, some twelve or fifteen of the rebels were driven out, and one or two. It was thought were killed. During the night, signal lights were observed, and it being deemed best to put a stop to that kind of performance, the shelling was renewed toward midnight, with the desired result of stopping the display of signals.

Somewhat disappointed I trotted to camp, and turned on to a stretcher, where my old friend, the dustman, soon visited me, and a handful of his powder instantly placed me in the land of Nod, where I remained till 8 o'clock.

Not far from here are encamped the regiments forming

THE BAKER BRIGADE,

which I visited soon after breakfast. I found, in each regimental camp, the National colors at half-mast, in honor of the deceased Gen. BAKER, while in all other respects the ordinary routine was in full operation. I directed my attention first to the regiment known as the First California, of which Gen. BAKER was the Colonel. I met Dr. JOSEPH DWINELLE,* of Syracuse, who has recently been promoted to a full surgeoncy, and is now attached, professionally, to MOREHEAD'S Regiment of BAKER'S Brigade. From him I obtained much valuable statistical data of the killed, wounded and missing, of which the official lists had this morning been made out, and which consequently will make their first appearance in the columns of the TIMES.

The Staff of this regiment, before the recent engagement, was as follows:

Colonel, E. D. BAKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac J. Wistar; Majors, Robert Parrish and Smith; *Surgeon, A. C. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Munger; Adjutant, C. Newlin; Quartermaster, Young; Chaplain, Robert Kallen.

The first battalion of this regiment, under charge of the gallant Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, composed of Companies A, C, D, G, L, N, H, and P, was in the engagement, and after behaving with the utmost bravery suffered as follows:

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Company A.

Capt. T. Markoe, prisoner.
First Lieut. — Williams, killed.
Second Lieut. F. A. Parker, missing.
First Sergeant McCormick, missing.
Second Sergeant Thatcher, wounded.
Third Sergeant W. R. McKim, killed.
Fourth Sergeant W. H. Shafer, missing.
Fourth Corporal W. H. Cox, missing.
Fifth Corporal T. Corson, missing.
Sixth Corporal H. S. Wiles, missing.

PRIVATES.

H. H. Allen, missing.
H. Booth, killed.
W. H. Bowers, wounded.
G. A. Brown, missing.
M. Clemens, missing.
G. W. Cochran, missing.
J. Corson, missing.
G. W. Dougherty, missing.
J. Gordon, missing.
R. Greenwood, missing.
G. W. Hibbs, killed.
Frank Ellis, wounded.
G. W. Hooper, wounded.
A. J. Hooper, killed.
W. Hopkins, missing.
A. J. Huplitz, missing.
J. T. Spencer, missing.
John Naill, missing.
A. A. Patterson, missing.
T. Pillings, wounded.
G. R. Price, missing.
L. P. Reynolds, missing.
Ed. Robinson, missing.
J. Rodgers, missing.
H. J. Shellbrick, missing.
T. Stackhouse, missing.
T. Stokes, missing.
G. Stamp, missing.
E. B. Taylor, wounded.
G. R. Van Aken, missing.
G. R. Watts, missing.
Geo. Weyser, missing.
T. Weyser, missing.
E. Wigham, missing.

*Surgeon JUSTIN DWINELLE, of MOREHEAD'S Regiment, BAKER'S Brigade, was detailed for service in place of Dr. BAKER, who was left in charge of the sick.

John Lipsett, wounded.
J. Lutz, wounded.
W. Mays, missing.
W. J. Morris, missing.
A. Wisner, wounded.
W. Fisher, wounded.
G. W. F. Myers, missing.
George Shirley, deserted.

Killed, 5; wounded, 9; missing, 36. Total, 50.

The missing are either prisoners or killed.

Company C.

Capt. Wm. Otter, missing.
Second Lieut. W. H. Kerns, missing.
First Sergeant H. A. Harding, missing.
Second Sergeant W. H. H. Lane, missing.
First Corporal A. L. Morris, missing.
Second Corporal — Hogswell, dead.
Third Corporal J. C. Hufty, missing.
Fifth Corporal Jos. Sloan, wounded.
Sixth Corporal A. E. Yerger, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Burrows, missing.
S. R. Brown, missing.
J. Bendall, missing.
G. A. Brown, missing.
E. G. Carpenter, missing.
F. W. Carpenter, missing.
A. Connelly, missing.
G. W. Davis, missing.
H. Dunleary, missing.
Jas. Eager, missing.
J. S. Gardiner, missing.
M. Gitlen, missing.
G. S. Grawesten, missing.
G. Weston, missing.
W. Hames, missing.
W. H. Lehler, missing.
J. Lewis, missing.
G. W. Massey, missing.
S. Mullineaux, missing.
W. Mallach, missing.
A. J. McCleary, missing.
J. W. Miller, missing.
J. McBride, missing.
J. Nichols, wounded.
R. P. Michols, wounded.
R. Peters, killed.
W. Roberts, missing.
A. C. Rembaugh, missing.
W. J. Scott, missing.
John Simmons, missing.
G. C. Snyder, missing.
O. P. Tack, missing.
W. Tyndale, missing.
H. Thisgland, missing.
R. F. Waller, missing.

Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing, 39. Total, 44.

Company D.

Third Lieut. F. Wade, wounded.
First Corporal T. Gregory, wounded.
Third Corporal S. Randall, killed.
Fourth Corporal T. Palmer, missing.
Seventh Corporal W. Huntley, wounded.

PRIVATES.

W. Bate, missing.
E. Brett, missing.
J. Castor, missing.
N. Carty, wounded.
D. Chipman, missing.
W. Colebrough, missing.
J. Fisher, missing.
J. Grew, missing.
J. Greenhalgh, missing.
J. Heap, missing.
J. Hogan, missing.
J. Hooley, missing.
G. Hart, missing.
J. Johnson, missing.
R. Lester, missing.
J. Patterson, wounded.
H. Philie, wounded.
R. Standing, missing.
C. Sheehan, missing.
O. Snider, missing.
J. Statt, missing.
J. Stoker, missing.
H. Zepp, missing.
T. Zepp, missing.
G. Ockland, missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 22. Total, 28.

Company G.

Fifth Sergeant J. Steenbeck, wounded.
Corporal S. W. Mackey, wounded.
Corporal S. G. Murphy, wounded.

PRIVATES.

O. Jos. Ashmore, missing.
W. Brunt, eye shot out.
P. Burns, missing.
W. Coals, wounded.
H. Choler, wounded.
A. Gell, missing.
W. Holland, wounded.
E. Mann, wounded.
P. Mahlan, wounded.
— McDonald, wounded.
W. Ploss, missing.
L. Rand, wounded.
J. Renolds, wounded.
W. Smith, wounded.
C. Shaffer, wounded.
J. Stanly, wounded.
J. Vance, missing.
J. Wallace, missing.

Wounded, 15; missing, 6. Total, 21.

Company H.

First Lieut. W. C. Harris, missing.
First Sergeant W. H. Hoanaker, missing.
Second Sergeant F. A. Donaldson, missing.
Fifth Sergeant R. J. Fleck, missing.
First Corporal F. Lambert, wounded.
Second Corporal J. Reilley, missing.
Fourth Corporal J. Paul, missing.
Sixth Corporal R. Majorum, missing.
Seventh Corporal T. Miller, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Blair, missing.
W. Bradley, missing.
C. Cammeyer, missing.
J. M. Chapman, missing.
C. Dougherty, missing.
E. Ford, missing.
S. Fry, missing.
H. Grimley, missing.
P. Hall, missing.
J. Harris, missing.
S. Huffny, missing.
J. Heald, missing.
J. Hogan, missing.
C. Jaggard, missing.
J. Johnson, killed.
R. Joslyn, wounded.
S. McDonald, missing.
C. Kelly, missing.
P. Martin, missing.
D. McKeown, missing.
J. McMerramen, missing.
R. McMennarin, missing.
T. Palmer, missing.
M. Patton, missing.
T. Russell, missing.
M. L. Stradling, killed.
J. B. Serry, missing.
S. Smith, missing.
W. Songster, missing.
B. Watson, wounded.
H. Willman, missing.
T. Whitehouse, missing.
M. Wilkinson, missing.

Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing, 37, total, 42.

Company L.

Fourth Corporal Chas. Lehman, killed.
Sixth Corporal W. H. H. Schoonmaker, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Armstrong, missing.
G. W. Baker, missing.
N. Boyer, missing.
F. Booth, killed.
A. Cramer, missing.
J. Cramer, killed.
H. Dougherty, missing.
T. Graham, missing.
H. Gossman, missing.
W. Gunzer, missing.
T. Hand, missing.
W. Kilpatrick, missing.
J. R. Little, wounded.
H. Little, missing.
A. W. Lester, missing.
T. R. McKenny, wounded.
S. McGaw, missing.
Thos. McKeague, killed.
John McCuen, missing.
G. H. Myers, missing.
A. W. Moumk, wounded.
H. Parker, missing.
E. Quigley, missing.
C. Reardan, missing.
J. C. Reid, missing.
W. Roberts, missing.
Geo. Ruoff, missing.
W. Smith, missing.
W. J. Skennett, missing.
John Simpson, missing.
L. Sweeney, killed.
L. W. Sutphen, wounded.
F. Walk, missing.

Killed, 5; wounded, 4; missing, 26; total, 35.

Company N.

Capt. F. J. Keffer, missing.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Hooper, missing.
Third Sergeant J. Huntly, missing.
Fourth Sergeant A. G. Bunn, wounded.
Fifth Sergeant J. Child, missing.
First Corporal S. Rex, missing.
Second Corporal D. Emerick, missing.
Third Corporal J. Nasland, missing.
Fourth Corporal Halbert, missing.
Fifth Corporal W. H. Cleare, missing.
Sixth Corporal C. B. Street, missing.
Seventh Corporal H. L. Franks, missing.
Eighth Corporal C. Cheeseman, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. R. Brandschell, missing.
A. M. Barnes, missing.
E. L. Dolely, Jr., missing.
J. Culligan, wounded.
J. E. Clapp, missing.
D. Colgan, missing.
W. M. Clinner, missing.
G. W. Ellis, missing.
W. Gerrold, missing.
J. L. Hughes, missing.
H. L. Huey, missing.
J. Harris, missing.
W. Ispinerding, missing.
H. Kramer, missing.
J. Kinlock, missing.
G. Kohland, missing.
J. R. Kline, missing.
J. R. Koch, missing.
J. Lawler, missing.
H. Luther, missing.
T. Mitchell, missing.
C. M. Neal, missing.
John Perkins, missing.
G. Sweiger, missing.
A. Simms, missing.
C. Weingster, missing.
H. Weaver, missing.
W. Wingate, missing.
N. Back, missing.
C. Wild, missing.
C. H. Whatenly, missing.
J. N. Zane, missing.

Wounded, 2; missing, 43; total, 45.

Company P.

Capt. Robert C. Hicks, wounded.
Second Lieut. G. W. Kinney, missing.
First Sergeant A. P. Shultz, missing.
Second Sergeant W. J. McCain, missing.
Third Sergeant John Wike, missing.
Fourth Sergeant G. L. Brown, missing.
Corporal F. Piper, wounded.
Corporal R. Riley, missing.

PRIVATES.

R. B. Dawson, missing.
C. K. Dutton, killed.
E. Black, missing.
J. Devine, missing.
C. Dunfield, missing.
C. Orchard, missing.
F. Poleman, missing.
I. Pointer, missing.
S. J. Price, missing.
W. Ranier, missing.
H. B. Renyon, missing.
W. Sullivan, missing.
J. Seymour, missing.
J. Sheehan, missing.
G. W. Harper, missing.
N. L. Willard, missing.
G. W. Rhinehart, missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 21—total, 25.

The total loss in killed, wounded and missing, is 290. Very many of the missing are known to be wounded and taken prisoners, while others were killed or drowned.

After dining sumptuously on field bacon and tomatoes and tea in the Doctor's hospital tent, I was about riding off when the sad notes of

A MUFFLED DRUM

and the dead-march fell upon my ear, and on going towards the camp on the hill I found that the funeral procession of a soldier was on its way to the regimental grave-yard beyond the little stream which bounds the camp on the left. Riding on, I found gathered about the freshly dug grave some twenty or thirty soldiers, whose mournful faces, tattered, worn uniforms, and listless air betokened an experience in trouble such as must have sorely tried their manhood's stamina. By the side of the grave were two others—one of G. W. JACKSON, aged 24, and the other of ALEX. BROOKS, aged 18, both of Company M, who had died recently of typhoid fever.

Presently the slow-moving procession came over the hill—first, the band; then eight men, bearing a plain deal box, covered with the National ensign; then the guard of honor, with arms reversed, and followed by the Captain and First Lieutenant. The Captain (RITMAN) was a fine-looking, soldierly man, with a soiled, faded and tattered uniform, while his men looked as though one and all had been wandering for six months in a hostile country, where neither food, lodging or clothing could be obtained. But they had been there but one day, though on that day they went through as much as would content very many of the honorable gentlemen who make speeches in Congress, or who sneer at the futile efforts of volunteers.

Arrived at the grave, the men lowered the box, withdrew the flag and the cord, while the guard was drawn up at the side of the long home and prepared to pay the last testimonial of respect to their departed comrade. At the word, three successive vollies were fired, when the band struck up a jolly quickstep and off marched the soldiers, followed by the crowd of lookers-on, who laughed and joked, and played leap-frog in a manner perfectly astonishing to one who a few moments before had seen them hanging mournfully about the grave. The deceased, Corporal SEWELL RANDAL, Company D, California Regiment, was present at the recent slaughter, and is reported to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, finally falling, pierced by four bullets. He lived until this morning, and was buried as above.

It is always pleasant to hear good news of one's friends, and my heart was rejoiced this morning to hear from Surgeon DWINELLE, and from other officers, that

CAPT. ELIAS SMITH,

of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who is well known to the mercantile and reportorial communities of New-York as an honest, energetic, kind-hearted gentleman, acquitted himself not only with great bravery at the affair at Harrison's Island, but so aided the surgical brigade by his attentions to and care of the wounded, as to merit an honorable mention in the official reports, and the everlasting gratitude of many a suffering soldier whose pains he alleviated, and whose comparative comfort he secured. The Captain's nautical skill was of great service to the men in the management of the canal-boat and scows, one or two of which were swamped by the crowded men, while others were upset by the swift current of the unfriendly Potomac.

After this I rode up to Poolesville, on the road to which I met Col. GEARY'S Pennsylvania Regiment, which, in good time and fine spirits, was on its way to —— oh, I forgot, I musn't say where it was going, though everybody there knew that it was the regiment that fought so well near Harper's Ferry, and that by the inexplicable order of "somebody," it had left its post comparatively unguarded, and was now on its way to some point, the name of which, it would not be *en regle* for me to disclose. Just as the head of the column rested on the main street of Poolesville, an itinerant pie-vender with a wagon full of three-cornered apple tarts came jogging along, towards whom some fifty, more or less, made a dive "in double-quick," and in about the time that it would take a New-York boot-black to polish a boot and a half, every tart was priced, bought and devoured, and nary a crumb was left for the town dogs that hung wishfully around. The other men (who didn't get any) swore, the pie-man opened wide his eyes, the dogs turned tail, and the bystanders laughed, when "Forward march" came from the commanding officer, and away they went *not* in the direction of Leesburgh.

The *Herald* of Oct. 24 states that Gen. BANKS' force is on the Virginia side, and that McCLELLAN says our position there is impregnable, with sundry and divers other "facts" concerning the position of our force. It may not be necessary to contradict it, but for the sake of history it will do no harm for the people to know that the whole of BANKS' Division did not cross the Potomac, as the river was in a fearfully agitated state, and there were no adequate means for transportation provided; also, that at no time have our troops been at or near Leesburgh, and that though the desperate conflict near the Ferry proved the absolute bravery of our officers and men, the result is rather disastrous than beneficial to the Union cause. This is a more gloomy, but nevertheless a more accurate statement than that of your peculiarly enterprising cotemporary. HOWARD.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF THE LATE FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 28.

The following is from a highly respectable refugee from Leesburgh:

When the intention of throwing the National troops across the Potomac River first became apparent the rebel force in the neighborhood was so small that it was almost decided upon not to offer any resistance. Some reinforcements, however, were brought up from back of Leesburgh, and with the force thus gathered, not altogether exceeding three thousand, it was resolved to make a stand. Both parties, it was admitted at Leesburgh, fought desperately. The Confederates feared that they would be surrounded by a large force, which it was anticipated Gen. BANKS would throw across at the ferry just above where the battle was fought, and thus most desperate efforts were made to defeat Gen. BAKER before the expected reinforcements of Gen. Banks could come to his relief. The National troops, though overmatched in numbers, stood out against the attack manfully and bravely. Both parties suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Our informant saw over one hundred of the rebels dead, whilst their wounded were so numerous that all the farm-houses in the neighborhood were occupied as temporary hospitals. The number of Federal soldiers captured, our informant did not know. He saw one party of 110 taken off, but understood that two other squads had previously been sent away.

The expectation, which first prevailed, that the National troops would be able to advance in overwhelming numbers to Leesburgh, occasioned the utmost excitement among the Unionists, of whom there are a large number in the vicinity, who were prepared to receive and welcome the army, whilst many of the prominent male Secessionists made preparations to leave. The repulse of the National troops of course caused a corresponding depression with one class, and the most extraordinary exultation with the other. After the battle the rebels rapidly hurried up reinforcements, and at the time to which our information extends, it was estimated that they had from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Leesburgh and Waterford.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Richmond papers, of the 23d and 24th inst., are filled with the accounts of the battle near Leesburgh.

The *Examiner* contains an official dispatch from Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, dated "Headquarters, Centreville, October 22, 1861," and addressed "to Gen. COOPER, Richmond," stating as follows:

"Col. EVANS reports that he was engaged most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back with heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoners and six field-pieces taken. He had four regiments and five guns."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d inst., contains the above, and the following in addition:

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22—10:30 P. M.

In addition concerning the victory of Gen. EVANS, I have to report the capture of nearly six hundred prisoners, and twelve hundred stand of arms. Their killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between one thousand and twelve hundred. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

THOS. JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch*, from Manassas, dated the afternoon of the 22d, says:

"The fight near Leesburgh was more serious than at first reported. Five hundred and twenty Federals were brought to Sudley Church this evening. Between four and five hundred of the enemy were killed, and three hundred drowned in the Potomac. Our loss is also heavy—say three hundred killed and wounded."

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

The victory of Colonel (now *General*) EVANS, at Leesburgh on Monday, was even more complete and glorious than we yesterday reported it. In addition to the dispatches we then published, one was received by the President, Tuesday night, from the Chief of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, Col. JORDAN, in which he says:

"I have to report the capture of 600 prisoners and 1,200 stand of arms. Their killed and wounded amounts to between 1,000 and 1,200. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and the Seventh and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments—the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us."

These great results, be it remembered, were achieved by 2,500 men, fighting against 10,000, with five batteries of artillery on their side, and none, in use, on ours. One man to four, with a strong artillery force helping the four. History shows few feats of arms so splendid. Henceforth the name of Gen. EVANS will take its place on the roll of heroes, and his unconquerable troops have achieved a deed that will make their memories glorious for generations to come. To have been with EVANS at Leesburgh, will be for each one of them, hereafter, an indisputable proof of dauntless valor, and will constitute for each a title and a passport to the gratitude of his countrymen. With forces cruelly disproportioned, they have stricken the presumptuous invaders a blow that has sent them staggering and shrieking back from the soil their footsteps polluted, and that must make the giant usurpation at Washington shudder through all its frame.

We are, as yet, without the names of any of the brave men who have fallen on our side, martyrs in the sacred struggle for imperiled liberty and a beleaguered land. We sympathize in the anxious solicitude of those whose friends met the fortunes of this memorable fight, and some of whom now sleep beneath the soil their self-devotion has consecrated.

They have fallen nobly as true men, and the country for which they are bereft. Let this be their consolation.

THE TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.

The First Message over the Pacific Line.

The first telegraph message from the Pacific to the Atlantic was sent by Chief Justice FIELD, of California, to the President, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 24—7:40 P. M.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

In the temporary absence of the Governor of the State, I am requested to send you the first message which will be transmitted over the wires of the telegraph line which connect the Pacific with the Atlantic States.

The people of California desire to congratulate you upon the completion of the great work. They believe that it will be the means of strengthening the attachment which binds both the East and the West to the Union, and they desire in this, the first message across the Continent, to express their loyalty to that Union, and their determination to stand by the Government, in this

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as above; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and all kinds of lace; is also a neat dresser; has the best of City references; has lived in her last place 11 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED as above, by respectable German girl, as chambermaid or to do light housework. Inquire at No. 107 Allen-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as above. Apply northeast corner of 54th-st. and 4th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible] old, desires a situation with a private [illegible] chamberwork and waiting, or any [illegible] gentleman's house; is willing [illegible] not so much an object as a home. [illegible] needed. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-[illegible] and 23d sts., private door next to jeweller's door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a [illegible] young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference from her last place; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 41 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 193 East 13th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman; would assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business perfectly well; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and nurse. Call at No. 197 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference. Speaks Spanish and American families. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as laundress in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or nurse; understands fine washing, ironing and sewing. Can be seen at No. 110 West 21st-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children; good City reference. Call or address No. 139 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored woman, who has first-rate reference, is anxious for an engagement; she is a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, or waiting and fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, 17 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist in housework. Call at No. 120 East 33d-st., near 3d-av. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 178 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent person wishes a situation in the above capacity, or would take charge of children and do plain sewing; has eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman of experience, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282½ Bowery, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 233 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has three years' reference. Apply at No 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived in the first-class families, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, game, jellies, &c.; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Will go to a boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 Mott-st., 2d-floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation—fine pastry, confectionery, &c. Unexceptionable reference. Address A. B., No. 113 West 15th-st., till suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a middle-aged woman of long and good experience in this country and in her own; understands cooking in all its various branches, boning and larding; makes superior pastry and good bread and biscuit. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook; will assist in the washing; the other as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 205 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES TO engage as cook; is capable of taking a first-class cook's place; understands meats, soups, games and gravies of all kinds; also, pies, pastry, &c.; is active and intelligent; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would like to get a permanent situation; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 3 days at No 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at corner of 21st-st. and 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; she thoroughly understands her business; has six years best of City reference. Call at No. 16 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE above capacity by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including desserts of every style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups and desserts; understands all kinds of baking; has no objection the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a private family as cook; understands meats and soups of all kinds; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 9th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and thorough cook, in a private family; she is fully competent to fill a first-class situation, and can bring the highest City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. A by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family. Good City reference from where she lived five years. No objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 14th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do English or German cooking; has the best of City references from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK A by a respectable middle-aged woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 96 West 30th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days. Call at, or address No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as a good cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to do part of the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady, sober, middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, &c., and is a good bread baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION, who understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and desserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE IS desirous to recommend her cook. She has served with her over two years; is competent to her duties; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 86 9th-st., corner of University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; A is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A A first-class cook in a boarding-house; understands all kinds of game and pastry; best of reference given. Apply at No. 299 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS TO GET A a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; can give best City references. Call at No. 45 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK A by a first-class Protestant Scotch woman; good City references given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av. for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, or will do general housework; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE A young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place; can be seen for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RE-spectable young woman, who is fully competent in every particular for her duties, desires a situation as meat and pastry cook, in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and would assist in washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 262 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect cook; understands and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook; is willing and obliging; can give the very best references. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 33d st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW of lady wishes a situation as housekeeper, with a widower or gentleman; one who is capable of taking charge of a house. To save trouble, none need apply only those in confidence. Call, for two days, at No. 198 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, or as nurse and seamstress; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 163 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, Protestant, either in City or country, whose husband is gone to Europe; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to do washing and plain ironing, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a capable woman; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; can take the charge of milk and butter. Has country reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able capable girl, with good City reference, desires a situation to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family; country preferred. Apply all this week at the gents' furnishing store, No. 149 Fulton-av., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able young woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 356, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or cooking and baking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 28 West 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant woman in a small private family to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go into a private boarding-house; or would go as laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up linen, fine washing, and French fluting, in the best style; or will do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; also, a young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; both can give the best of City reference; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can procure the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing perfectly; understands French fluting; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has the best City references. Call at or address ANNA KING, No. 196 West Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or as housekeeper to a respectable widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; has been a nurse for many years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, in the Fancy store.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; has unquestionable reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, GAMBLE, No. 512 2d-av., third floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman, as nurse to an invalid, or as child's nurse; no objection to travel or go to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 187 Clinton-st Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby, five days old, wishes to get a baby to nurse at her own house; she can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 53 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a very good plain sewer, and would be willing to make herself generally useful, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference given. Inquire at No. 105 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 117 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 54 3d-av., near 30th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman, a place to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 5 87th-st., Yorkville.

A EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable steady woman; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or will bring it up by hand; can cut and fit for children; willing and obliging; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; long and satisfactory reference; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 96 West 40th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE A young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place; can be seen for two days.

A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RE-spectable young woman, who is fully competent in every particular for her duties, desires a situation as meat and pastry cook, in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and would assist in washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 262 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect cook; understands and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 33d st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW of lady wishes a situation as housekeeper, with a widower or gentleman; one who is capable of taking charge of a house. To save trouble, none need apply only those in confidence. Call, for two days, at No. 198 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, or as nurse and seamstress; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 163 East 28th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, Protestant, either in City or country, whose husband is gone to Europe; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to do washing and plain ironing, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a capable woman; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; can take the charge of milk and butter. Has country reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able capable girl, with good City reference, desires a situation to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family; country preferred. Apply all this week at the gents' furnishing store, No. 149 Fulton-av., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able young woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 356, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or cooking and baking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 28 West 13th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant woman in a small private family to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go into a private boarding-house; or would go as laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Good City reference.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up linen, fine washing, and French fluting, in the best style; or will do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; also, a young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; both can give the best of City reference; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can procure the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing perfectly; understands French fluting; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has the best City references. Call at or address ANNA KING, No. 196 West Bleecker-st., New-York.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or as housekeeper to a respectable widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; has been a nurse for many years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, in the Fancy store.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; has unquestionable reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, GAMBLE, No. 512 2d-av., third floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman, as nurse to an invalid, or as child's nurse; no objection to travel or go to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 187 Clinton-st Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby, five days old, wishes to get a baby to nurse at her own house; she can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 53 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a very good plain sewer, and would be willing to make herself generally useful, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference given. Inquire at No. 105 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 117 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 54 3d-av., near 30th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman, a place to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 5 87th-st., Yorkville.

A EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable steady woman; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or will bring it up by hand; can cut and fit for children; willing and obliging; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; long and satisfactory reference; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 96 West 40th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE A young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place; can be seen for two days.

A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RE-spectable young woman, who is fully competent in every particular for her duties, desires a situation as meat and pastry cook, in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and would assist in washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 262 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect cook; understands and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook; is willing and obliging; can give the very best references. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 33d st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av.,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF EXCHANGE, SEE & Co., } No. 48 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HERMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861.

Having to-day opened, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 52 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Polls open at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 23, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of O. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 22, 1861.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in this City or Brooklyn, in sums of from $2000 to $6,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract:

Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet Lumber, of the following dimensions:

615,000 feet 4-4 com. scallings (1-inch boards.)
100,000 feet 6-4 com. scallings (1¼-inch boards.)

And two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet Scantling, of the following dimensions:

50,000 feet 3 by 6—12 feet long;
35,000 feet 3 by 6—18 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—14 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—10 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—12 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—16 feet long.

To be delivered in Washington City, D. C., within thirty days after closing the contract.

No proposal received after 12 M., the 29th inst., will be considered.

Bidders or their duly authorized agents are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each proposal to give the full address of the bidder.

Ample security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant, or for other reasons.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Lumber," and addressed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—$1,000 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and good-will of an old established dry-goods store, which has paid for several years past, after paying all expenses, a net profit of nearly $2,000 a year. The store is 42 feet deep, has two fine show windows, and is well fitted up. It is and has always been the leading store in the place. The proprietor is obliged to sell in consequence of ill health. Apply at the store, No. 185 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 360 Bowery, N. Y.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, long established and well known in the business community, is desirous of meeting with an honest, energetic man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to extend an established and highly lucrative business. This is a rare chance in these times, as the party investing will at once be in the receipt of a large and increasing income. Parties are requested to call in person at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

$150.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS Treasurer in a located place of amusement in a large city, not far from New-York. Any gentleman having the above amount can associate himself with a gentleman of respectability, and secure a permanent and lucrative business. Apply to C. E. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST.—For sale an old-established drug-store, stocked with a good selection of drugs; a corner stand, in a flourishing village close by New-York, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. Apply to or address Dr. R. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A good paying grocery and liquor store in the Village of Tarrytown. A rare chance will be offered to the right person. Rent all traded out. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 206 4th-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—The Stand No. 202 West Washington Market for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., OFFICE AT Hamilton Saleroom, No. 18 Courtland-st., corner Jerkemon-st., opposite the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,

At 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

NAVY-ST.—Nos. 286 and 288, two 2-story and basement dwellings, metal roofs, built by days' work, modern improvements, containing each 13 rooms and 11 pantries, 20x50 each, arranged to accommodate one or two families, both in fine order; rent $435; lots 20x100, near Fulton-av. cars, two blocks of Washington Park, 15 minutes' walk of the ferries. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

LIVINGSTON-ST.—No. 134, opposite Gallatin-place, three-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brick, metal-roof dwelling, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries. 25x33 feet, lot 25x100 feet, court-yard, iron railing, near Fulton-av. cars, Coney Island car route, two blocks from City Hall, new Court-house, Post-office, etc.

CEDAR-PLACE—No. 49—That beautiful 3-story, marble basement, stoop and lintels brick dwelling, 20x40 feet, metal roof, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, modern improvements, court-yard, iron railing, etc., lot 20x80 feet; rented for $425, neighborhood first-class, two blocks from Court-st. cars, 5 minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. ferries.

MILL-ST.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, corner of Hamilton-av.—Those four 3-story, brick, metal roof dwellings, (No. 1 finished for a store,) all recently new-roofed and put in good repair, now rented to good tenants, 20x40 feet, lots nearly 20x100, situate within 20 feet of Hamilton-av. cars, 5 minutes' walk of ferry, half a block from Court-st. cars. Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage on the six last described properties for three years.

For minute particulars, see maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

by Edward Schenck, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocat; centre-tables, etageres, French plate mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; book cases, enameled chamber suites, lounges, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, gas chandeliers, sofa beds, hat racks, extension-tables, buffets, dining chairs, china, glassware, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick William Pentz and John Pentz, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Pentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—36 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st., or to DEWITT, Esq., No. 68 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room:

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 201 6th-av., the large and well-selected stock of house-furnishing goods, embracing every variety of articles necessary for housekeepers' use; the stock consists of fine silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, japaned waiters, tea-kettles, cake and spice boxes, tin, wood and iron ware, bird cages, Britannia ware, baskets of all kinds, brushes, feather dusters, water-coolers, enam'd kettles, coal hods, sad irons, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of hardware. The attention of private buyers, as well as the trade, is called to this sale, as every article is first quality, and will be sold without reserve, to close the business.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb furniture of the best City make, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces; rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, music cabinets, and fancy tables, buffets, wardrobes, armoire-à-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes; ex. dining-tables, hall stands, tables and chairs; China vases and mantel ornaments, and a general assortment of first-class goods. The attendance of buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES on THURSDAY next.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods, among which are men's, boys', youths' and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.

Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY J. L. SMITH, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., one rosewood parlor suite, covered in Turkish velvet moquet; one do., covered in reps; rockers, sofas, tables, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glassware, the furniture of eight bedrooms complete, and everything belonging to a first-class house. Will be sold without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES Boots and Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice line of Fall goods direct from manufactures, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale is a full assortment of heavy calf, grain and thick boots. Also, about 100 cases stock goods in good order, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. DEMONY, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN LOTS ON DIVISION-AVENUE —POSITIVE SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 29, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots on south side Division-avenue, 50 feet east of River-st., each lot 25x60. Terms liberal; sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at No. 3 Broad-st., at 11 o'clock.
Including HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, CROCUS, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, pier, mantel and other glasses, stoves, blankets, comforters, kitchen furniture, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
HENRY MORGAN,
M. MORGAN, Jr.,
EDWARD MORGAN.

MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 8 feet and one 10 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheapand convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander.

Will part from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. Cacouzas, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1864,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 2 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Traveler to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets South, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route has nine other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 6 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M. instead of 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEEN-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.: for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAPS'S GRAND
EXCURSION TO
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND FORTRESS MONROE.
THREE DAYS MORE FOR STARTING.

For particulars see advertisement in New-York *Tribune* TO-DAY.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

jy3—1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches by the Chairman, Judge Slosson, Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe of Kentucky, Hon. L. H. Chandler of Virginia, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. Horace Greeley, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., and Others.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

THE TICKET RATIFIED.

Outside Meetings, Bonfires, Rockets, Music, and General Enthusiasm.

The immense throng that assembled last evening in the Cooper Institute, to celebrate the ratification of the People's Union County and Judiciary ticket, embraced many of the most respectable members of all the political organizations that have hitherto contended for place and power in our local and national affairs.

A common purpose seemed for this occasion to have united them in feeling as well as in presence, and for some length of time previous to the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the impatient multitude began, by their plaudits, to summon the speakers announced for the occasion to the platform.

Meanwhile a plentiful display of rockets, accompanied by the glare of half-a-dozen bonfires and the music of a fine band, attracted a multitude to the Eighth-street front of the building.

About 8 P. M., E. J. BROWN, Esq., interrupted the discursive address of a Mr. VAN DUSEN, who had opened his oratorical batteries from one of the benches in the body of the hall, by calling the meeting to order and nominating

HON. JOHN SLOSSON,

of the Supreme Court, as Chairman.

This name having been received with acclamation

Mr. BROWN read a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

The names of the officers were received with reiterated cheering.

REMARKS OF JUDGE SLOSSON.

Judge SLOSSON, upon assuming the duties of the Chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I will address you but for a very few moments, and only for the purpose of stating, as I understand them, the objects of the present assemblage. We have met here, to-night, for the purpose of indorsing a great and glorious principle—a principle suggested by the patriotic heart of the people. In the present condition of our country and of the Union, men of all parties, of all ages and of all conditions have rallied together to sustain a common cause. [Great cheering.] The question has arisen who among our fellow-citizens, are to occupy the places of high trust in our councils and our Government, under existing circumstances. Now, when a rebellion which, in frenzy, in violence, in the vigor, the talent, the power and persistence with which it has been waged, and the vast interests and issues involved, has no parallel in the history of the world, in many respects, the treason of the arch rebel himself would have to quail before it. For the time being, then, we have laid, aside all party spirit and have come together upon a common platform to rescue our common Country. Let us cast to the winds all other considerations, and, this once, at least, smoke the calumet of peace, and Democrat, Republican, and Whig, alike rally to the principles we venerate, and no matter what our former predilections may have been, sacrifice all other considerations to our love for the Union and our Country. [Continued applause.] But you will be addressed by able and eloquent speakers to-night, and I will now make way for the Chairman of your Nominating Committee, who will present to you the names agreed upon by the People's organization, to represent their views in public office.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., here read the form of address and the ticket adopted by the People's Union.

The County ticket is as follows:

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court—THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court—L. B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court—HIRAM KETCHUM.
District Attorney—A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
Sheriff—JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor—ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners—LOUIS NAUMANN, JOHN WILDEY, EDWARD CELLINS, J. W. RANNEY.

Mr. BAKER advocated the ratification of the above in a few brief but impressive remarks, and the Chairman put the subjoined resolution to the assemblage, viz.:

Resolved, That the address, as read, be adopted and that the County ticket, as read, be and is hereby ratified.

This the Chairman of the Nominating Committee hoped would be the unanimous sense of the meeting.

The address and ticket were adopted with tremendous acclamation, and the band increased the enthusiasm of the audience by striking up "The Star Spangled Banner," amid cheer upon cheer from the whole vast throng.

When the tumult had partially subsided, the Chairman said that he would now introduce to the audience one who came from that portion of their imperiled country in which the most direful part of the conflict was now being waged, and in the fate of which he feared the fate of the Union was to be decided. He would present one whose merits were well known here, and whose services had been glorious in his own State. In doing so, he would recall a distich of an old song sung in one of our former political contests:

"Oh, have you heard from Old Kentuck?"

[Tremendous applause.]

He would ask their attention to the words of Hon' NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky. [Three cheers for Mr. WOLFE, and cheer after cheer for Kentucky. One enthusiastic person added, "A tiger for the WOLFE" amid great hilarity.]

SPEECH OF HON. NATHANIEL WOLFE.

Mr. WOLFE said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I wish I had language adequate to convey to you the profound sense of gratitude which I feel, in being made the subject of so much consideration as the courtesy which has been extended to me, since my arrival in this City, implies. When I reached this City, the Chamber of Commerce extended to me an invitation to meet them, and commune on the condition of the country, and especially the condition of the State where I reside. To have received such an invitation from a body possessed of so much intelligence, and whose means of information were so ample and abundant, implied an estimate of myself which could have resulted alone from kindness and partiality.

The flattering reception which you have extended to me this evening, and the graceful language in which your honored Chairman has conveyed to me the feelings of this people, inspire me with a sense of gratitude which I cannot find language adequately to express.

In enjoying, however, the great honor which your presence this evening affords, I do not propose to indulge in a disquisition upon the great political questions which have divided and distracted the people of the United States.

I appear before you an humble but ardent advocate of the Union of these States. An advocate whose devotion to the honored institutions of his country knows no bounds. An advocate who esteems the Temple of Liberty which the blood and treasure of the men of '76 erected, the grandest structure which the pages of human history have described on their ample folds. I appear before you to kindle afresh, if needs be, that flame of devotion to the Union which glows in the bosom of the people of this great Commonwealth with almost consuming fierceness. How could New-York be otherwise than true to the Union? Her sons were among the chief architects of the great Temple of Liberty. Her blood was poured out lavishly upon the hard-fought fields of Revolutionary struggles; and throughout our existence as a Nation, her wisdom in council, and her valor on the battle-fields, have illustrated the brightest pages of the Nation's history. In the struggle which is now being made to preserve the existence of the Government and the Union, the people of this Commonwealth, true to the traditions of the past, true to the memory of their illustrious dead, true to that glorious flag, on whose ample folds are emblazoned the insignia of our country's greatness, are rushing, like the torrents of mighty rivers to swell the vast throng that have gathered almost within the hallowed precincts of the tomb of Washington to uphold the sacred work of his hands. The highest duty which the mighty Republic of Rome imposed upon her Consuls in times of great peril was, that they should see that the Republic received no injury. Our country, bleeding at every pore, stretches forth her arms, and in sad, but resolute tones, calls upon her sons to rescue her from the destruction with which treason threatens to overwhelm her. And is not the salvation of this great Republic worthy the effort? Contemplate its greatness, and tell me if the world's history furnishes a parallel. We look in vain to the great Republics of ancient times for the enlightened system of self-government which our ancestors bequeathed to us. Greece, with all her philosophy, perished, without enjoying those lights of liberty, which American institutions shed with refulgent splendor upon our people.

And Rome sunk under the desolation, which the Goths and Vandals brought on the splendid monuments of her genius, and the proud trophies of her valor, without witnessing such a triumph, as the wisdom of WASHINGTON, and HAMILTON, and MADISON, achieved, in the glorious Constitution of the United States, which made us a free, a powerful, a united people. In the vast extent of our territory, in the prosperous commerce which we enjoy, in the unrestricted piety which enriches the Temples of the living God, in the gentle breath of Heaven, which blesses the glorious flag of our country, in the coronets of freedom which circle the sunlit summits of our mountains, we witness the true abode of Liberty. And is all this greatness and happiness to perish in the grasp of treason? Rather every friend of the Union should perish—rather the wealth which thriving industry has accumulated should be scattered as chaff before the wind, than a division of the Union should be established. A beneficent God has joined together these States, and traitor hands cannot put them asunder.

I will not exhaust your patience by tracing minutely the causes which have led the people of this country to the very verge of self-destruction. Fanaticism has contributed her share. The graceless zealot, urged on by false philanthropy, sought the abolition of Slavery, at the expense of the very existence of the white man. The advocates of abolition should lay their faces in the very dust. It is to them that we owe, in a great measure, the misfortunes of our country. It is incomprehensible to a rational and reflecting mind, that a class of men should exist in this enlightened age, whose vocation seems to be to pull down everything which wisdom established. They may rest assured that their doctrines, and their labors can result in no good to our country. Sooner or later their mad career will drive the men of the Slaveholding States into one united effort to overthrow the Government—a Government which should encircle in its maternal arms all the citizens of the great Republic. But if the Abolitionist is the dire enemy of our institutions, so is the Secessionist. His is a heresy, which the combined wisdom of the nation has united in condemning. Secession is a principle which is at war with all good government; it is the prolific source of every evil with which society could be possibly afflicted. War, murder, rapine, robbery, arson, in short, every crime known in civil society, are the legitimate fruit of that horrible heresy. No honest and intelligent mind can receive such a doctrine as a truth. The principle of secession, separate from revolution, is at war with common sense; it is incompatible with every rational system of government; it reverses the primal principle on which every free government is founded—the right of the majority to govern the minority. It places in the hands of the smallest minority the right to break up a Government every day in the year.

But by need I descant further on this heresy which common sense rejects. The secession of the Southern States was brought about by the ambition of disappointed politicians. Could the Duvises, the Hunters, the Yanceys, the Keits and the Toombs of the South have succeeded in securing high places in the Government, the repose of the nation would not have been so greatly disturbed. But they did not deserve the honors of the nation, and they failed to procure them; and then, with becoming desperation, they resolved that they would rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven. Fellow-citizens, it behooves every true lover of free institutions to unite in one common effort to crush out this principle, otherwise liberty is at an end. A division of this Republic is a thought not to be tolerated. Its broken fragments can never shed happiness on any portion of our people. War, bloody war, would follow the division of the Union; commerce would be destroyed, agriculture abandoned; workshops would be converted into garrisons, and nought would be heard through the entire land save the trumpet's clangor and the cannon's roar, until some bold military chieftain, seizing the reins of power, would drive this once happy people into the prison-house of despotism.

Fellow-citizens, I am rejoiced to find in this great City all hearts and all hands united in the resolution to uphold the Union. The differences which divided parties in times gone by, no longer divide them. Democrats, Republicans, Old-Line Whigs, all forgetful of past differences, unite together to preserve the Union. And here I would invoke you to extend generous assistance to the man who fills the Chief Executive office of the Republic. Never, since the broad foundations of this Mighty Republic were laid, was the Chief Magistrate surrounded by difficulties of such stupendous proportions. When he came into power he found your navy sent to distant ports, purposely sent there, that treason might work out its hellish designs. Your army was scattered. A felon's hand stole your arms. Your Treasury was robbed. The Government was defenceless. But the President, with Roman resolution, entered upon the discharge of his difficult duties, and for it he deserves the thanks of the people.

There are those to be found who carp at the exercise of power, if it transcends in any degree the strict letter of the law. They should remember that the laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation than the observance of the strict letter of the law. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us, thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means. Such is the counsel of the great Apostle of Liberty. But the aider and abettor of secession, who abuses the President for the exercise of power which is necessary to the salvation of the Republic, himself stands ready to throw

"Allegiance to hell; vows to the blackest devil.
Conscience and grace to the profoundest pit o' damnation."

But the avowed Secessionist is not the most dangerous enemy which the Union now encounters. There is the Peace party, which cloaks secession under the guise of a horror of bloodshed. That party "has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

They desire a peace established by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Union to the Peace party is as hateful as it is to the avowed Secessionist. They would rejoice in its broken fragments. They would hold a carnival over the destruction of the precious work which the great men of the Revolution accomplished. The peace which they desire is a peace founded in National humiliation. What boots it to them that our great name should become a by-word among the nations of the earth? What boots it to them that the sources of our prosperity should be dried up? What though our commerce should disappear from the seas, our manufactures perish, agriculture be abandoned? Their joy is increased. The National Government is destroyed; the prestige of the American character is gone; the proud flag which floated in triumph over a hundred battle-fields has been trampled in the dust. This is the feast to which we are invited by the Peace party. It is treason in disguise. War upon it, then, as you would war upon its impious ally, Secession. Crush it out so that a seminal principal of it shall not survive.

Fellow-citizens, there are faint-hearted men whose attachment to the Union increases or diminishes as success or defeat attends our arms. If a battle is won to-day they are brave and generous. They profess to be willing to shed their blood and pour out their treasure in behalf of the Union. If defeat overtakes us their valor takes flight, and they see in the future a useless expenditure of treasure. In such a bosom avarice and cowardice reign supreme. To the true patriot despair never comes. Perseverance, suffering, endurance, are his guide and shield. Adversity but stimulates him to greater exertion, and he moves onward to the prize of his high calling with unblanched cheek and undaunted heart.

Fellow-citizens, you have a powerful foe in the Secessionists of the South. Their leaders are bold, daring and reckless. They have stimulated their followers by appeals to the worst passions of our nature. They have striven to impress upon them that the war which the Government is waging is a war of subjugation. They have throughout the length and breadth of the land proclaimed that their homes are to be made desolate, their property destroyed, their slaves set free, their wives and daughters dishonored. If subjugation in that sense was meditated by the Administration, then indeed would the Northern patriot unite with the men of the South in resistance to a barbarity which would shock the bosoms of fiends in hell. If, indeed, the emancipation of the slave were the object of this war, neither my heart, nor would the heart of Kentucky be in it. All that true patriots desire in carrying on this war is the preservation of the Union, upholding the Constitution, and enforcing the law. And why should not the man who lives in Louisiana, in South Carolina, or in any of the disloyal States of this Union, be required to obey the laws as well as the man who lives in New-York or Kentucky? Because disloyalty prevails extensively in a State,—because treason has become common, does it become more venial? Twist and turn it as you please, secession is treason, and treason is the highest crime known to the law.

I have stated that this war is not waged for the emancipation of the slave. The Congress of the United States, representing the sentiment of the non-slaveholding States, have so declared it by solemn resolution. Go to the camp of the National soldier, as I have done, and ask him if he has shouldered his musket to emancipate the slave, or to interfere in the relations of the master towards his slave, and he will answer, No. He will tell you that his purpose is to uphold the rights of the people under the Constitution, and not to wrong the people by violating their rights.

And I tell you here, to-night, that a large portion of the people of the South only need to be convinced that equality of rights is the principle on which the battles are to be fought, and they will rally once more under the "Star-Spangled Banner," and unite in the overthrow of the desperate and unprincipled leaders who have hurried them into rebellion to gratify their selfish and mean ambition: and when the people of the South shall become sensible of the delusion which selfish men have practiced upon them, who will be able to measure their exasperating wrath? The man who now wields the Executive power of this self-styled Government may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may look with barbarous joy upon the triumph of his talents, and a feast upon his partial success in overthowing the Constitution of his country. But the time will come when conscience will take its turn. The bloody field will rise upon his startled imagination, the agonizing cry of the widow and the orphan will invade his ear, a violated Constitution will raise its avenging lance, and an abused people will rise in all the majesty of their wrath. Then he will call upon the rocks and mountains to hide him from the presence of the people.

Fellow-citizens—I am recently from my distant home in Kentucky, the land of patriotic and brave men. Kentucky, the oldest daughter of the Union, still stands fast by the moorings of her loyalty. Neither the blandishments nor the threats of secession could deceive or terrify her. There she stands, the home of the venerable CRITTENDEN, whose voice is now ringing on mountain top and in the plain, in support of the union of these States. And there she stands, inclosing in her bosom the cherished ashes of her CLAY. The principles of her immortal son still survive, and to-day his principles are the principles of Kentucky. She cherishes those principles because they are principles of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and whose precepts could guide to greater National happiness than do the precepts of that illustrious man.

Who could the applause of listening Senates command;
The thunders of pain and ruin to despise;
Who scattered plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes.

Kentucky desired to be a mediator between the contending sections of our country. Her voice has been the voice of affection, and she would now fain reconcile the hostile portions of our country. But secession has not spared her. Her soil is now defiled by the hostile foot of the invader. The cohorts of JEFF. DAVIS, led on in part by Kentuckians, who have betrayed the confidence of their native State, and now seek to subjugate her, are quartered on her fair fields; but the time is not far distant when the loyal sons of that brave old State, assisted by the brave and hardy sons of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, will expel from her borders these insolent invaders.

Kentucky has proposed terms of peace. They were rejected—and pity it is 'tis so. The guarantees of slave property which she proposed [are] reasonable, and they will be insisted upon by her. And although she is unshaken in her fidelity to all her constitutional obligations, she will never consent that the institution of Slavery in the States or the Territories shall be injured or destroyed by the action of the General Government. The proclamation of FREMONT, emancipating the slaves, would, probably, have lost us the State, if the President had not modified it. Kentucky does not, and will not, object to the confiscation of slaves or any other property, owned by persons in rebellion against the Government, but she will never consent to emancipation accompanying confiscation. I have thus spoken frankly and freely.

Fellow-citizens, the time is not far distant when peace will again return to our borders—peace based on an unbroken Union. I have ventured thus to speak to you in this season of national trouble. I feel that although you are citizens of New-York, and I am a citizen of Kentucky, yet a common ancestry bequeathed to us all—North, South, East and West—the great and beneficent Government under which we have lived so happily. New York and Kentucky will stand side by side in upholding the Union, and sacrifice, if needs be, the blood and treasure of their sons in the performance of that sacred duty.

You are about to enter upon a political struggle, and I beg that nothing I have said will be construed in any manner as interfering in your local affairs.

When Mr. WOLFE concluded, the President introduced Hon. L. H. CHANDLER of Virginia, whose name, he said, stood first on the Electoral ticket of last year. On being introduced, the speaker was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. L. H. CHANDLER.

A stranger hoth personally and by reputation, not only to you, Mr. President, but, with one or two exceptions, to every individual in this vast audience, I am not vain enough to appropriate to myself any portion of this warm and generous reception. And yet, in no spirit of affectation, permit me to say that I feel quite as much gratified as though I could appropriate it to myself. It is enough to me to know that it is the expression of the opinion upon the part of this assemblage, in favor of that cause which I shall for a moment, attempt feebly to vindicate—the cause of the Union, the cause of the enforcement of the laws, and the cause of the Constitution. [Applause.] The distinguished gentleman who preceded me spoke of the Peace Party. I hope there cannot be found within this audience—I hope there cannot be found within this vast State—the largest State in the Union, either as it is now or as it was before the Confederate States went out—I say I hope there cannot be found one man who is a Secessionist. I can readily understand how a New-England man who goes South, who forms business relations there, who makes his money there, who marries and raises a family there, can keep silent, at least upon this great question. But how a New-England man, or a man from the Middle States can ever join hands with secessionism, I must confess, passess my understanding. [Applause.] And if such an one be here, permit me to say to him, that his name will have a taint of infamy, which, like that of Judas Iscariot, through all time shall last, reeking and fresh forever. [Applause.] For such an one, earth has no scorn too withering in this world, Hell no place too hot in the world to come. [Applause and laughter.] Peace! Peace of what kind? I know something as to what peace is; I wasn't driven from Virginia, but I left with my family, under a flag of truce, [laughter,] and a short time before I did leave, had the pleasure of being arrested at Yorktown, a place somewhat known in olden time, to schoolboys, at least, as having been distinguished for deeds in arms—a place where Northern and Southern men had stood side by side—a place where they bared, with equal willingness, their breasts to a common foe—where the Northern man and Southern man stood side by side mown down by the great reaper, Death, as the bearded grain is cut down by the strong arm of the cradler. Side by side were they buried in contiguous graves, and the same wind sighed their requiem over them, and the same sobbing rain soaked the turf that was piled above them; the same wild flowers sprung from those graves and shed their perfume on the desert air; and when that great day shall come when the Archangel shall stand with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land, and declare that time shall be no more, side by side will those Southern and those Northern men rise and stand before the throne of God to receive their reward for the deeds done in the body. And there I was trotted out with twelve soldiers, [great and long-continued laughter and cheers,] with fixed bayonets, six going before and six going after, [laughter,] and I endeavored—a very feeble attempt, as it was, so far as I could, to keep step to the music of the Union. [Laughter and applause.] Put in a Court-house, kept there twenty-four hours, supplied with food scarcely equal to that you would get at the St. Nicholas or the Metropolitan, [laughter] and with the supreme gratification during the day, being upon the ground floor, of having the windows guarded by the soldiers of a North Carolina regiment, expressing their great pleasure at seeing a live Yankee, and what intense delight it would give them to shoot me through the abdominal parts. [Laughter.] I really did not suffer much. I have felt more pleasantly, to be sure, upon certain other occasions in my life. But the peace to be had is a peace that is to affect every man who still maintains his devotion to the cause of the Union. Why, Mr. President, let me tell you what transpired during the twenty-four hours I passed there. About midnight, so far as I could judge, I was awakened by the tramp of the guard, and three men were brought in, who, when added to the number before, with me, made seven. No light was in the room; all of them had to sleep upon the floor, I being the only one that had anything to sleep on, one of the National army having sent me a blanket. One old man I heard moaning during the whole night. I found that he was religious, for he was praying in the night. He said, "Is it not hard that an old man as I am, the father of thirteen children, who never knew what it was to want the comforts of life, should in my old age be brought here to pillow my head on the naked floor, for no reason than that I was a Union man, and could not agree with my neighbors." And when daylight came the old man recognized me. And when you introduced me as being at the head of the Electoral ticket there was some ambiguity about. I don't wish it to be understood that I was at the head of the Breckinridge ticket; for I have always been an Old-Line Whig, and went for BELL and EVERETT. When the old man recognized me, he came up and spoke to me; and what do you suppose he, with his son and son-in-law, was arrested for? Simply for the reason that he did not vote in favor of the secession of the State of Virginia; and he did not vote at all. When you talk about peace—peace for whom and what? What do you do with Missouri? What do you do with Maryland? What with that portion of Virginia that is now true, and loyal to the Union? What do you do with the fourth part of the State of Tennessee that is still loyal to the Union? And what for that gallant State so ably represented here to-night by the gentleman who preceded me? What do you do with that ground that has been culled the dark and bloody ground; bloody it may be every inch of the soil of that noble State by the hearts' blood of her citizens poured out like water in defence of this Union? But dark no more can she be, for she is all radiant with light, bedecked and bespangled with the glory that emanates from her sons who are still true to that cause which her great and high men so fearlessly and so valiantly advocate. [Applause.] I hope, then, that this cry of peace will no more be heard until the Union shall be again restored. [Applause.] Why, you don't know the feeling that exists in those Confederate States amongst those Secessionists. No man can have the faintest appreciation of it who has not been among them. The day was when, if a man had decried this Union there, he would have been spurned from the hustings; he would have scarcely been allowed to speak to men in Virginia. But for the last year or two the bitterest attacks have been made upon it, and its benefits denied to thousands and tens of thousands there—this Union which has made us all we are and hope to be; this Union which, within the knowledge of some perhaps present in this house, made us from thirteen to thirty-four States; from a little population of three millions made us more than thirty millions; that from a population confined to the Atlantic States has spread itself beyond the Alleghany, reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, overtopped those mountains and spread itself out upon the shores of that mighty ocean the sands of which are gold and whose waves wash the Orient—[great applause]—that Union which has enabled American commerce to enter every port and every harbor. Why, there is no sea, no harbor accessible to vessels anywhere upon the civilized globe, that the waters have not been sheared by the keel and the breezes wooed by the stout sheet of American vessels, with the Stars and Stripes floating gaily and gallantly at the mast. [Applause.] And yet we are to be told that Union is gone—that it is dead. Dead? No more dead than the seed which the husbandman sows in the furrow. Winter comes; the snow, with its cold and white cover, shrouds it; but Spring-time comes; it springs up and bears fruit an hundred-fold, and it is gathered into the garners to the glad song of the harvest home. [Applause.] Dead? No more dead than the oak of the forest is dead, that shakes down its green leaves in Autumn to battle with the storm-king and icy fold; with that, too, Spring comes, and by a process more elaborate than that of the alchemist of old, sweet juices are elaborated in the great life-giving mother-earth; it is absorbed by the little rootlets; it passes up the gnarled trunk of the old oak; it extends to the topmost ends of the branches; they swell out into bud and into life, and it affords a shade to beast and to man, and singing birds build their nests in its branches. [Applause.] But I cannot take up your time, [Voices "Go on!" "Go on!"] there are various other gentlemen here who are to interest you, and the very invitation that I received here before I arose was to say a few words, the *few* being quite distinctly and very appropriately italicized, [laughter.] You cannot of course expect that I should go on; and more than that, this is rather a difficult place to go on. I feel somewhat as the trumpeter did, who, when called upon by the leader to blow louder, distending his cheek and nearly bursting, and the cry being still to blow louder, says he, "It ish very easy to say blow louder, but vare the hell ish der vind to come from?" [Great laughter and cheering.] But, gentlemen, is there any reason why we should be discouraged? Is there any reason to believe that the great cause that we all have so much at heart, is to fail? I must confess that I can see no reason for indulging in gloomy apprehensions. I am aware that in several engagements we have not succeeded—I am aware that last time was made at Bull Run, and that the running was the wrong way and not "On to Richmond." What have we not gained? Why Maryland is still in the Union, and safe in the Union; Missouri, I apprehend, there can be no question about; and as for Kentucky, I have always spoken for her, who is always enabled to speak for herself, and is now speaking for herself, in trumpet tones upon the field of battle. But not only that, the citizens of those States are in the main loyal. But does it not seem providential, that while, on the one hand, our imports are falling so low, our exports are increasing in the way of grain? New-York, unquestionably, this year being able to export as much as she ever exported during even the most prosperous year. Then see, too, here in the Free States, how all the arts and sciences are flourishing. Look at a little simple instance that met our eyes, two or three days since, when San Francisco speaks to New-York, and, in less than twenty-four hours' time, gets a response; [applause;] when we were enabled to answer the question asked by the Almighty of Job: "Canst thou send the lightnings that they may come and say unto you 'Here we are?'" Now across the broad Continent the electric power flashes messages of business, affection and life. All these we see, and a thousand other instances I might refer to, going to show that notwithstanding dread battle stamps his foot, the arts and sciences flourish as they flourished of old. Here, then, I repeat I can see no reason for gloom or discouragement, and we should bear in mind too that the people are alive in this matter, and that if perchance, it is hardly to be supposed that the allegiance of the people should prove false, the people themselves will take the matter in charge. [Applause.] Thank God, in times like these there will always be men to rise up equal to the emergency, and the people will sustain them. [Cheers.] True it is, that it is a most unfortunate epoch for us; true it is that the great men who tread in the immediate footsteps of our great fathers of the Revolution have passed away—yet we see men of bright and shining intellects and keen and shrewd characters appear and supply the bright characters of the past. [Cheers.] JOHN C. CALHOUN has gone, and that great man who was the defender of the Constitution sleeps, but we have men not as bright perhaps, but as true to the cause of their country. The three great men of the Republic, each representing one of the great sections of the country, South, North and the West, they have gone, and it would seem as if but a small portion of their mantles had fallen upon those who are left; but, my friends great times always produce great men—["Hear, hear"]—and although I repeat, others may prove rec, reant and false to their trust, there will be no fear but the people will take care of those who are left to fight for and sustain the cause of our country.

Mr. CHANDLER then proceeded at length to speak of the men who had departed, and who in times gone by sustained their country and the cause of liberty, and concluded an eloquent address by predicting that, at the close of the present controversy, there would not be one star lost in the glorious constellation of our flag. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. CHANDLER'S remarks, there were loud cries for Mr. JAMES T. BRADY and Mr. GREELEY, when the Chairman introduced Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who was most warmly received.

MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

He said the reason they could not accede to the request was, that he understood that Mr. BRADY was not present, and in the case of the other gentleman, Mr GREELEY, his turn had not come. [Laughter.] He was a man of law and order, and he understood it was his duty to attend the meeting when he was desired to come, and to speak his speech if he had any speech to make. If he had not any speech, he could go away and let somebody else address them. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] He had not much to say, but he (Mr. RAYMOND,) was quite sure they would agree with what he did say. He was present at that meeting simply to urge what he conceived to be an entirely needless lesson upon them, namely, "Union for sake of the Union." [Loud cheers.] And in that matter he thought they had got the start of him, for he saw before him a great multitude, such as no man would take the trouble to number. There were men of all parties coogregated there—not for any party object, not for the promotion of personal ambition, but to rally around that glorious old flag which protected us all in common, and which gave to us all the glories we can ever hope to achieve; which was our glory in the past and our only hope for our time to come, and that of our posterity. [Applause.] "Union for the sake of the Union." What a spectacle did this movement present, and what a rebuke to those who were engaged in rebelling against their country and those who aided with them in their attempt to take down that flag and tread it in the dust? All parties for the moment were laid aside, not that we surrender party principles, party convictions and party attachments permanently—not that we discard party as a portion of the political machinery of our fair country, but simply because the hour, necessity, and noble duty loudly call to us from the Heavens above and tell us that Parties are nothing when the Government under which they live is in danger of ruin. [Cheers.] Sustain the Government first, and then attend to party and divisions of party. [Applause.] The flag of our country was in danger, and should we not heart in hand endeavor to protect it—should we not proclaim to our own country and to the world beyond the sea, as well as to the world of this great continent, that the American knows but one faith, one Constitution, one Union, one flag, and one destination; and by the blessing of God we would yet show that to the world. [Cheers.] We have something to teach other nations as well as something to do for ourselves. They asked us from over the water "What are you fighting for?" and we would tell them in reply, "We are fighting for our flag." We don't ask John Bull to hurrah for the American flag. He has never been in the habit of it, and it would take a great while to teach him to do it. [Laughter.] But we would teach him, whatever might be his opinion of that flag, that it was clearly allied to our hearts, and that it shall yet float over this Union from all time to come. [Applause.] That flag spoke to us of freedom and of independence, and was the beacon of liberty everywhere, [cheers,] and from one end of the continent of Europe to the other the people bade us God-speed in the attempt to rescue it from dishonor, and from ruin. [Cheers.] "What are you fighting for?" says John Bull. Not for your cotton, but for liberty, independence, and Union hereafter, and with the blessing of God and our right arms we would suppress rebellion at home and quiet hostilities abroad. [Loud cheers.] It was all very well to confine the view of this contest to immediate results. It was very well for foreigners and interested persons to say, "Why interrupt trade? Why destroy trade?" Because it must be done for the time, if it was not to be done forever. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Were we to have a Government, or to live under one? Were we to have a Constitution, or were we simply to live amid rack and ruin? Could any man, with a heart in his bosom, or with a feeling of liberty within him, reconcile himself to sit quiet and allow the glorious Union to be dissolved; and let all nations of the world point to him as one of the recreants who deserted what gave him birth and nutured him to greatness, because he was too timid, too sordid, or too base to lift his arm and strike a blow in his country's defence? [Cheers.] No; one thousand times No. [Cheers.] We might talk about discouragement; talk about the bad times in which we lived, but was there a man whose heart did not bound within him at the thought that he lives in a time when he could do so much for his country as he could do to-day. [Applause.] Who would not rather a thousand times live now, when he can do something to save this country from ruin, than to live twenty years hence, to find men who lived before him were not brave enough to preserve their country, but left him only a remnant and a wreck of what the country once was? Who would not rather fight this battle than hand it down to his children? No one. And he (Mr. RAYMOND) did not think there was one who would shrink from the task of preserving their country—a task which God had put upon us, for it does come to us from Heaven. [Applause.] It was charged upon us to save this Union from wreck, to crush out rebellion, and bury it in the dust, and to plant the flag of the Union again, and forever. [Loud cheers.] John Bull had said he always knew "this country would turn out to be weak when the time came." He (Mr. RAYMOND) would only point to the fact that we had raised 500,000 volunteers in the space of two months, and he would ask, what was entitled to be called a weak nation?

A VOICE—No, Sir! [Cheers.]

Not unless the meaning of words have been sadly changed since Jefferson and Webster wrote their dictionaries. I would like to see England put that number of men in the field to put down rebellion in Ireland.

A VOICE—She can't do it.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, if she could do it she would have trouble to crush out a rebellion there. But England cannot put 20,000 men in the field to crush out a rebellion, because the people know the rebels have the right of it; and here the people know rebellion has the wrong of it. [Loud cheers.] There is such a thing as a right of rebellion against a tyrannical Government where there is no other remedy. But who dare say the Government of the United States has been to any section of the Union a tyrannical Government. [Cries of "No one, no one."] Could any solitary man in the South say it? [No, no.] Could the South say they ever suffered under any measure of tyranny? What solitary act has been done by the Government to oppress man, woman or child in the Southern States? In violation of any of their rights, he would ask any person to point out any particular one. But they say, "Secure us our rights!" Why, they never have been touched in any one particular. [Hear, hear.] But they had been asked to point out any, and it was even offered to amend the Constitution, to put it beyond all doubt; but the Southern people scorned that, and he (Mr. RAYMOND) was glad that they did scorn that offer, [cheers,] for it showed that it was the beginning of a conspiracy against the Government of the United States which had been slumbering for thirty years. And now (continued Mr. RAYMOND) we have to fight a conspiracy: it is not a revolution. [Hear, hear.] A revolution is a mighty people against a tyrant. We have no tyrant here—we have a Government, and the Government is the people. [Loud cheers.] We are on the eve of great events. We have got to fight battles, and so had all great nations; for all great nations, to be established, had to fight them. Moral suasion was all very good as long as it worked, but when it stopped other means had to be adopted. It was very well to throw grass at the boy stealing apples in the tree, as long as it achieved its object, but when it did not they would have to throw stones. [Laughter.] These men down South were deaf to all suggestions of compromise, concessions, peace or anything else, and yet we hear sometimes, now and then a small still voice talk about peace. What do they mean? Do they want a Union in peace? It was all very well to cry peace but peace upon what terms? A permanent peace, or one to get a rest and then have more fighting! No, we could have no more talk about peace. [Loud cheers.] It had been said down South that Bull Run showed a fair sample of the manhood of the North; but he (Mr. RAYMOND) denied that, for the question was still open, and he did not think there were any number of men who were willing to sit down under the result of Bull Run as a test of the manhood of the North; and until that stain (Bull Run) was removed, there could be no peace. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And moreover, there could be no peace until it was distinctly understood that rebellion was crushed, not to hide itself for a while and then appear; but effectually crushed out and put under foot, [cheers,] and made to yield obedience to the Constitution of the United States. [Enthusiastic cheers.] After alluding to the work before us in bringing back the disaffected States, the honorable gentleman alluded to Kentucky. They had heard a voice that evening from that noble, gallant and true-hearted State, whose voice had so often led us up to the heights on which American patriots stand, and they could picture to themselves the scenes that are being enacted now in Kentucky. We heard of war, we thought of war, and we sent our brothers, fathers, and sons to take part in this glorious contest; but he referred them to the gallant conduct of the sons of Kentucky. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND then spoke at length on the condition of the different States, and the part they had enacted in the rebellion, and speaking of South Carolina, remarked that he could wish they could leave her out of the Union entirely, but if they were obliged to take her back, they should be reconciled to their fate.

The honorable gentleman resumed:

One word about their home duties. They all knew that for some years the current of our political affairs had been unsatisfactory and downward, and that the progress of political corruption in this country, in this State and in this City, for the last ten or fifteen years, had been so decidedly marked, that the hearts of patriots had sunk within them, and had almost decreed that the experiment was a failure. One of the effects of a storm was to clear the atmosphere, and one of the effects of a war was to clear the political atmosphere—[loud cheers]—and to raise the patriotic heart of the country to the duties which belonged to the politics of the country; and he (Mr. R.) might safely say, that one of the effects of the war had been to arouse every man to a sense of his duty in giving honesty and integrity to political affairs. [Cheers.] It was not always that our desires could be accomplished at once, but only step by step, and they would move on gradually until all political corruption was crushed out—[cheers]—both in the State and in this City.

Mr. RAYMOND concluded an eloquent speech by urging upon the meeting and the County the acceptance of the ticket which had been so unanimously ratified that evening, and hoped that next week they would hear such a voice from the Empire City as would leave no doubt upon the minds of the humble Union man in the North to JEFF. DAVIS in the South, that the Empire City stood where she always did, foremost among all in the maintenance of truth, honor and integrity. Mr. RAYMOND was rapturously applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY spoke substantially as follows: To-day, we defend the two principles of order and liberty. In the Old World the friends of liberty recognize in our cause their cause. On the other hand, the friends of aristocracy and despotism are the enemies of the Union; and rejoice too readily at the overthrow of the Union. We ask them to wait, and not to judge us too quickly. I did not believe any American hand would have torn down the nation's emblem. I never believed the American people would imitate the example of the Spanish American Republics, and destroy the country in civil war. I do not believe now that one-quarter of the people in the South ever gave their voices or their hearts to this rebellion. I believe a reign of terror and darkness prevails over a part of this Union, but even there the hearts of the people (where they have not been deceived, deluded or maddened) will still be gladdened, when our flag shall be unfurled from the steeples of New-Orleans.

These are times of trial. If liberty did not cost effort, it would not be worth having. Men could not prize a free Government if there were not enemies who endeavored to destroy it. I trust that the people will show by their patience and endurance their devotion to the cause. We live in times, not of profit, but of glory. In times when men may write their names broadly and brightly upon the page of history—and give their life for it, as BAK

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3153. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

The Government Confiscating the Private Property of Rebels.

MOVEMENTS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Steamer Page Caged in Quantico Creek.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Gen. Banks' Division again at Darnestown.

Extensive Rebel Fortifications on the Virginia Side.

The Latest News from Fortress Monroe.

One Hundred Thousand Rations Issued for the Military Branch of the Great Expedition.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE REPORTED TO BE AT NEOSHO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Two advertisements are published this morning, the first one at the instance of the President of the United States, commanding the Marshal to attach certain real and personal property of WILLIAM SHIELDS, and to give notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned to the use of the United States, to appear before the District-Attorney on the 28th of November next, to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

The second advertisement, published by order of the Court, is in accordance with the first, and sets forth that WM. SHIELDS, formerly of Washington, some months ago removed with his family to Richmond where he has been residing ever since, and where he has been and is now engaged in the insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States of America now existing in said State, and in secret correspondence with the enemies of said United States residing in the City of Washington and elsewhere, transmitting to them money and other valuables, and receiving the same from them in return, which has been applied in part to aid and abet and promote the said insurrection and resistance to the laws, and those who are engaged therein, and the said WM. SHIELDS has knowingly used and employed, and consented to the use and employment of the property hereinafter more particularly described, to aid, abet and promote the said insurrection and the parties engaged therein, etc.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.

The disposition of the estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON will be made on Thursday.

THE POSSIBLE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

I think the announcement of the retirement of Gen. SCOTT is premature. It is well known he has for some time entertained such a purpose, but it is hardly probable he will do it before the present campaign is terminated, either by a decisive battle, or by closing operations for the Winter. The law for retiring officers, provided especially that Gen. SCOTT should be retired on full pay, if he so chose, and he has always expressed a purpose to avail himself of the law. But I shall not be surprised if, notwithstanding this purpose, he should yet die with the harness on, and that the great army he has had so much to do in making, should follow him to the grave.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A contraband, named JACK BERTH, belonging to HAMILTON FLETCHER, of Rappahannock County, reached Gen. WADSWORTH'S lines yesterday. He confirms the reports of the presence of the rebels in large force on the Rappahannock, but states that much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the privations they are compelled to endure. Many were deserting and guards are constantly scouring the country to pick them up. He states that the scarcity of shoes still exists, and he speaks of instances in which he has seen the rebel soldiers visit houses and beg for shoes. Much sickness also exists among the troops, and the dead of a single day were sometimes put in a trench together and covered with earth.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE IN A CAGE.

The rebel steamer *George Page* is in Quantico Creek effectually caged, as our batteries on the Maryland shore will prevent her appearance in the Potomac. SICKLES' Brigade has been strengthened, and has several heavy guns mounted, and one or two large mortars in position. At night a vigilant watch is kept for the *Page* by the *Harriet Lane, Yankee, T. B. Hale, Resolute, Reliance, Murray, Herbert, &c.*, above Quantico, and by the ice-boat, *Union* and *Satellite* below. The *Freeborn, Rescue* and *Island Belle* are cruising below Evansport.

THE WAR STEAMER PENSACOLA.

The Secretary of the Navy visited the *Pensacola* to-day, in company with Capt. DAHLGREN. The engines were tried and worked well. One of the main objects of establishing the rebel batteries on the Potomac was doubtless to prevent the *Pensacola* from getting to sea. Naval men here are, however, of the opinion that she can not only pass the batteries, but may effectually silence them with her heavy guns. It is a mistake to suppose that she would be at a disadvantage in being obliged to go near the Virginia shore. Her proximity to the shore would render her armament more effective, and keep her out of the range of guns except those immediately or nearly opposite the ship.

COL. BAKER'S BODY EMBALMED.

The body of the lamented Col. BAKER has been embalmed, and will be sent to California, for final interment. The deceased looks very natural.

GEN. LANDERS WOUND.

The wound received by Gen. LANDER proves to be more serious than was at first anticipated. He will probably be confined to his house for several weeks.

The question has been asked why Gen. LANDER was absent from his brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which one of his regiments, the Twentieth Massachusetts, participated. He was in Washington at the time, under special orders from the Government. On hearing of the engagement, he immediately proceeded to Poolesville and took part in the action next day at Edwards' Ferry, where he did good service, for which he has been complimented by the commanding General.

LIEUT. BRAMHALL RECOVERING.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the Ninth Battery, has been brought to Washington and is doing well. Few men have ever been struck so many times in one action.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

Accounts from Darnestown, Maryland, state that arrivals from the Monocacy and the scene of the recent battle below, show that all was quiet there yesterday. The enemy's pickets frequented the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and occasionally sent a leaden compliment to our pickets on this side, but no serious casualties have occurred.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Last evening, J. OWENS BERRY, late Government employe in the Patent-office here; WM. DAVIS, of East Tennessee, and SAMUEL E. VARDIN, of Richmond, Va., prisoners taken in the battle of Ball's Bluff, reached Washington under guard, and were duly placed in the military prison. BERRY is a Georgetown man, and professes to have been a Lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Regiment when taken in the act of committing treason.

THE CASES OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

In the cases of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, who have a claim of $5,536 70 against WITMER & BROTHER, of Alexandria, and L. HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, who have a claim of $1,129 89 against WITMER & Co., of Alexandria, Provost Judge FREESE delivered an able opinion to-day. It is conceded that the two brothers of the firm are within the rebel lines; that a portion of the goods of the firm has been removed, and that the remaining partner owns but a one-sixth interest in the business. Under these circumstances, Judge FREESE holds that the goods in the store are liable for the debts of WITMER & BROTHER, and WITMER & Co., and orders the appointment of a commission, to make a fair assessment of a sufficient amount of the stock left by the WITMER BROTHERS to satisfy both claimants, together with costs; that the goods be valued at such prices as they will bring at a public sale in a fair market; that to the amount of each claim be added sufficient to pay the costs of transportation to the place of shipment; that the report of the Commissioners shall be approved by the Court, and that the goods, so appraised, shall not be delivered to the claimants until the lapse of five days from the issuing of the order. It is the intention of the Alexandria merchants, during the five days' grace, to carry the case to the President for his decision, and I am informed the subject will require a Cabinet discussion. The question involves many millions of dollars due the North, which would agreeably surprise our Northern merchants if collected in this summary manner. It is understood that the Secretary of War and Attorney-General are both in favor of sustaining the Court.

A NOVEL CASE FOR DECISION.

A novel case was presented for the decision of the Provost-Judge, to-day. It seems that a loyal citizen, who had been obliged to take the promises to pay of the City of Alexandria in payment of debt, tendered the same to the city authorities in payment of his gas bill. The paper was refused, and the gas cut off by the city officials. Judge FREESE has thus under consideration the question whether he will compel these Alexandria City Fathers to take their own medicine.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

When the rebels were getting up their cavalry in the vicinity of Alexandria, they were guided by a son of the rebel Major KEMPER to the farm of Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, a loyal citizen, who was robbed of horses, wagons and live stock, and driven from his home. Judge FREESE, in his court of equity, has taken possession of the fugitive Major KEMPER'S farm, and made Mr. WRIGHT the trustee of the Government to take care of the farm, designing to ultimately repay Mr. WRIGHT for his loss by the rebel pillagers.

NO MORE LIQUOR.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, Military Governor, has issued an order allowing no liquor of any description whatever to enter Virginia by way of Alexandria.

ONE OF THE LEE FAMILY ARRESTED.

A man named P. K. LEE, aged 72 years, said to be a brother of the rebel Gen. LEE, and known to be a brother of the LEE now imprisoned at Alexandria on a charge of being a spy, was arrested last evening by one of Gen. NEWTON'S pickets near Pohick Church. He had been observed to quarter at night in an unoccupied house, which has been occasionally visited by the rebel cavalry, and from various circumstances was suspected of giving information to the enemy. On his person was found the following pass from Gen. EWELL of the rebel army:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, Oct. 6, 1861.

Allow Mr. P. K. LEE to pass in the lines of this army until the revocation of this order.

By order of Gen. EWELL.

Mr. LEE was to-day afforded an opportunity of shaking hands with his brother, in custody of Provost Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria.

DIFFICULTIES OF PAYMASTERS.

Some of the new Paymasters are likely to pay dear for their first experience. I suppose there is nothing more thoroughly tied up with red tape than the system of paying men. The Paymasters are held accountable for everything, even to the proper construction of the laws, and so their accounts are frequently not audited until six or eight months after they have paid off a regiment, any wrong payment they may have made becomes their own loss. Some Paymasters that I know have already been behind two or three hundred dollars on a single regiment. If they have the good luck to be assigned to the same regiments a second time, they may make themselves good, but not otherwise.

PROMOTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following is a list of promotions of non-commissioned officers of the regular and volunteer service to Second Lieutenancies in the regular United States army:

Corporals James L. Thomas and John Cusack; Sergeants Wm. Griffin, George H. McLaughlin, George Dickenson, Henry Nachs, Henry C. Cushing, Wm. Connell, Frederick Devoe, Adam W. Kaulinger, Martin Mullens, James A. Hall, Robert McHall, Herman O. Reynolds, Claude S. Robertson, Thomas W. Burton, Joseph Kern, Thomas B. Dewes, Henry Gordon, Franklin Cook, Ralph E. Elerwood, Thomas D. Parker, Charles Speed, William West and —— Fosdick.

All the above named parties were strongly recommended for their intelligent and soldierly qualities, several of them having previously declined commissions, preferring to fight their way up from the ranks. They have all been assigned to companies.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A military order, prepared several days ago, having in view the repair of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which found its way into the newspapers, has not yet been officially promulgated, and the belief is that it has either been suspended or rescinded.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

As an indication, the fact is stated that for the past two weeks the business of the Patent Office has largely increased.

THE DEATH OF COL. VINCENT.

The members and ex-members of the New-York Light Guard, now in Washington, held a meeting this evening, at the rooms of GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Esq., for the purpose of properly noticing the death of their late commander, Col. VINCENT. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and copies forwarded to the New-York Press for publication.

TEN THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR WANTED.

The Commissary's Department advertises for ten thousand barrels of flour, to be delivered in Washington by the 26th of November. Bids will be received until the 10th of that month.

PRACTICING THE SOLDIERS.

Gen. HANCOCK was trying cannon with shell to-day, and firing by whole division with musketry, for practice.

GEN. M'CALL'S DIVISION.

Gen. MCCALL reviewed his whole division to-day. They made the finest display of any review over the river, so far.

THE FRENCH MINISTER VISITING THE CAMPS.

The French Minister and his suite, to-day, rode along the interior lines of fortifications and through the camps.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FUND.

A project is being started to raise contributions to the Washington Monument Fund among the different regiments. The Sixth Regiment District troops lead off with a contribution of $18.

GOV. BLAIR VISITING THE CAMPS.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, and Staff, have been visiting the camps on the Virginia side, and have especially been looking after the interests of the Michigan regiments. They were entertained by Gen. RICHARDSON.

AN APPOINTMENT.

ROBERT CROZIER has been appointed District Attorney for Kansas, in the place of Mr. EUER, who is engaged in the military service.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE REPORTED TO BE AT NEOSHO.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Thirty-eight more of our wounded soldiers arrived to-day from Springfield, which place they left Thursday last. Gen. PRICE was then at Neosho, in Newton County.

On Wednesday, about 1,000 rebels entered Springfield, and took away a considerable quantity of stores left by Col. TAYLOR.

A REBEL TRAIN CAPTURED BY LANE.

CAMP MORRISSEY, 34 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Oct. 28.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that Gen. LANE captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates County, and took the escort prisoners. Among the latter were Capt. WHITING and Lieut. VAUGHAN.

Gen. LANE also reports that he found a large number of sick and wounded rebels at Rose Hill, Johnson County, in a starving condition, to whose wants he administered.

Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two ago, sent here by one of Gen. LANE'S officers. Their case has been investigated, and it is understood that Gen. FREMONT will return them to their masters.

Gen. LANE also captured a large amount of lead in one of the western counties, and sent it to Fort Scott, Kansas.

There is no definite news as to the whereabouts of Gen. PRICE or Ben. MCCULLOCH.

IMPORTANT ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The track of the Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Court-house to Manassas.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

Gen. JNO. GRAYSON, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahassee.

Gov. MOORE has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New-Orleans and Jefferson Point on steamboats for Memphis, to get passes from the Executive Office.

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Gov. CURTIN, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to the following regiments:

Col. HARTRANFT'S Fifty-First, Col. DODGE'S Fifty-Second, Col. BROOKES' Fifty-Third, Col. COULTER'S Eleventh, Col. DAVIS' One Hundred and Fourth, Col. OAKES' Ninety-Sixth, Col. CASS' Ninety-Seventh, and one regiment from Camp Cameron, which is near this point. These regiments, eight in number, are all full, splendidly armed and equipped, and will remove to their respective destinations during this week.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS COMING.

The following telegram has been received by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, from the Governor of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. UPTON, will leave Worcester on Thursday, Oct. 31,

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. LEE, leaves Springfield on Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. KUSTS, leaves Boston on Monday, Nov. 4.

(Signed,) JOHN A. ANDREW.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, were sent to Fort Warren to-day, for garrison duty there temporarily.

A private letter states that the United States sloop *Dale* had captured a schooner laden with rice, while attempting to run the blockade from Savannah bound to Havana.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills in Lawrence will resume operations Nov. 10, and give employment to 1,100 persons.

RELEASE OF A LUNATIC PRISONER FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

JAS. M. HAIG, of Baltimore, who has been some time a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, from which he was released on Saturday last by order of the Secretary of State, and placed temporarily in the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, was yesterday delivered to the custody of his friends, to be taken home to Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Immense Rebel Army in the Field—Necessity for Great Exertion in Prosecuting the War.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DANVILLE, Ky, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

Exciting rumors are afloat of movements of the contending forces in Kentucky. A messenger was dispatched by Col. GARRARD, of the Third Kentucky Regiment to Gen. THOMAS, at Camp Dick Robinson, informing him that ZOLLICOFFER had advanced with the main body of his forces to Loudon, in Laurel County. Gen. THOMAS has ordered one Indiana and three Ohio Regiments forward with the First Kentucky Regiment, under Col. BRAMLETTE. Col. FRY'S Second Kentucky Regiment is expected to move to-morrow. Col. WOLFORD'S First Kentucky Cavalry, with Col. BIAN'S First Tenoessee Regiment, have also marched. These forces, with others, have moved toward Cumberland Gap to meet ZOLLICOFFER and his army of marauders. Other forces will no doubt be ordered up to join Gen. THOMAS' army.

It is rumored and believed that a part of the forces under the disgraced and treacherous BUCKNER, have moved upon Greensburgh. The regiments of Col. HOBSON and Col. WARD, in process of formation in a camp at that place, have retired to Campbellsville. Col. HARLAN and Col. ANDERSON, with parts of regiments forming by them at Lebanon, made a forced march to join the forces at Greensburgh, and resist the advance of the rebels. Col WILLICH'S Indiana German Regiment, stationed at New-Haven, on the Lebanon Branch Railroad, on receipt of the news, struck their tents and moved for Greensburgh. Reliable facts in regard to these movements cannot at this writing be ascertained. Events are forming and must transpire within a few days, of momentous importance to Kentucky and the nation.

The Confederate rebels are determined to possess Kentucky and Winter in this State. They have already accumulated a large force, and they are increasing it daily. They will soon have an immense army. Kentucky, with all her resources, is of more importance to the rebels than the possession of the Capital. They cannot subsist their army without Kentucky, through the Winter. They must have Kentucky to forage and subsist their army, or they must submit. This State is now the only place from which they can draw supplies for their armies and negroes. It is of vital importance and imperious necessity that they subjugate the whole or at least a large part of the State, and hold it. They are concentrating a mighty army for this purpose.

But Kentucky is no less important to the National Government than it is to the rebels. As it is essential to the existence of the whole Confederation, it is important to the National Government to possess it and sustain the State Government and expel the invaders from the State.

Kentucky is the pivotal point of this great struggle. Here the great decisive battle is to be fought. You may rely on it. It will be a battle for bread, for life, for the existence of this confederated rebellion. The National Government must prepare, and prepare thoroughly for this great battle. All her great energies must be put forth for this battle to come off soon in Kentucky. It will be decisive of the National existence and of Constitutional liberty and popular self-government. The great battle between CONSTANTINE and LICINIUS was not more decisive of the form of civilization which should possess Western Europe. Nor is mankind, in all coming generations, less interested in the decision of this battle in favor of the National arms. The nation must muster its forces for this great battle-ground. The safety not only of Kentucky, but of all the border States and cities, and towns, depends on the proper direction of the energies of the Government to be expended on this field within the next twenty days.

The National Government should have an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in Kentucky at the earliest practical period. With such an army we could drive back the invader from our State, and penetrate through Tennessee into the very heart of the rebellion, and break the line of railway communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and thus cut the spinal cord that gives vitality to the rebellion. It was not more important to NAPOLEON, at the great battle of Wagram, to break the centre of the Austrian line, than it is for the National army to break this centre of the rebel forces and power. If this is done, as it can be, before Winter comes on, our armies can quarter in the genial South, and march triumphantly into the centre of the rebel country, giving freedom and joy to the Union men, and sending terror to the hearts of all traitors. No army can pass down the Mississippi, with Kentucky, or even the Southwestern portion of it, in possession of a hostile force. We cannot conquer the Mississippi, and open it to free navigation, without driving the enemy from Kentucky.

It is estimated that the rebels have now in Kentucky an army of 83,000 men. It is very certain that they have a very large force, and are augmenting it daily. The vastest interests of the nation are imperiled by the mighty energies of the rebellion in Kentucky. Nothing less than the National power exerted and directed to this field of the contest can save the Union. May I not invoke the influence of your Press to urge the National Government to the greatest exertion and activity, in preparation for the contest in Kentucky? I am persuaded, as all well-informed people of the State are, that President LINCOLN takes the most earnest and active interest in the struggle going on in Kentucky. But I am sure that there is not a military appreciation of the importance of the war now waged by the rebels in this State. Gen. MCCLELLAN could well spare a whole *corps d'armée* of his grand army of the Potomac, to this field, unless he speedily brings the enemy to battle before the Capital. An effective blow struck there would be a relief to us here. But after the battle is won, and the victory achieved there, it must be fought over again *here*. The contest will *never* be settled until the battle is fought and won *here*. The Government must prepare for it. If the most vigorous preparations are not made, the loss of the rebels on the Potomac will be retrieved in Kentucky, and a new life given to the rebellion, more potential to them than their victory at Manassas.

The rebels, under ZOLLICOFFER and BUCKNER, are pillaging the whole country as far as they have penetrated. They murder and rob, and destroy the furniture and clothing of the men, women and children, who have fled in terror from their homes. They are driving off all the live stock into Tennessee, stealing the slaves and sending them south, and making forced purchases of all the grain and other produce of the country, and paying for it in Confederate scrip and worthless Tennessee bank paper. The outrages committed by these base and unscrupulous leaders and their followers, have stirred up a deep and bitter feeling of hostility to them among our people. Kentucky, of herself, is poorly able to avenge these outrages. She has no army of her own, and cannot procure arms and clothing for her men as fast as they enlist. Besides the six or seven regiments she now has in the field, she will have at least fifteen more full regiments, as soon as they can be armed and equipped. And though Kentucky has supplied 8,000 to 10,000 men to the rebels, who now raise their parricidal hands against her, I believe in time, if arms and clothing can be had, she will bring into the field from 30,000 to 40,000 soldiers. But a part only of this force can be brought into the field in time to meet the enemy in the great battle which they are hastening on.

I trust that the President and Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN will see that the enemy does not flank the National army on the right in Kentucky, and bring irretrievable devastation upon the nation. We cannot afford to lose Kentucky and Louisville and Cincinnati, and subsist a nation of rebels for the next Winter.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILD CAT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. THOMAS' official account of the Wild Cat affair, says the forces were nearly equal, and the National troops repulsed the enemy with great loss to the rebels and little to themselves.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

RATIONS FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 28, } *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 29. }

One hundred thousand rations have been distributed among the regiments attached to the great expedition this afternoon, preparatory to their departure.

The Captains of the transports received sealed orders to-day. It is reported that one them has opened his orders and divulged the destination of the fleet. The men and animals have suffered on board greatly during the gale of the last two days.

A detachment of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, to-day, followed the line of the telegraph to Newport's News without encountering any opposition.

Two recent deserters from the Confederates state that the rebels at Yorktown are suffering greatly from want and sickness.

ABOUT FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following order, from the Secretary of War, was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion as Commanding-General of the expedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes or, if special services seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commanding expedition to the Southern coast.

RIDDEN ON A RAIL.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

ASA T. PRATT, of Braintree, who expressed strong secession sentiments at a late Democratic Convention at Dedham, was to-day ridden on a rail by several of his town's people.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that Col. WILLIAM GATES, Third Artillery, United States Army, will take command of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette. Col. GATES is one of the oldest officers in the army, having been first commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Artillery on the 6th of March, 1806, after graduating at West Point. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third Artillery on the 13th of October, 1845, and is the senior Artillery Colonel in the army. It will be recollected that Col. GATES was summoned before the Army Retiring Board in Washington, and that the effort made to place him on the retired list was unsuccessful. He paid a visit to Fort Hamilton a few days ago, and it was universally remarked that he appeared to be as active and energetic as any man of half his age need be. Col. GATES is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State.

The steamer *New-London* and the bark *Midnight* were put into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock, with the customary formalities. Their officers are:

New-London—Lieutenant Commanding, A. REED; Acting Master and Executive Officer, G. THOMPSON; Acting Masters, Thomas W. Johnson and W. D. Roath; Acting Midshipman, B. F. Day; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Benkard; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, H. P. Powers; Acting Third Assistants, D. Howitt, J. Brooks and H. Farmer.

Midnight—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, J. TRATHEN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, B. C. Dean; Acting Masters, H. Allen and E. Coffin; Acting Paymaster, F. Miller; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. R. Lane; Master's Mates, H. S. Bolles, J. O. Johnson and A. O. Roberts.

Commodore BERRIEN, recently relieved by Commodore PAULDING, as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, left yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will reside for the present.

Commodore PAULDING held a levée yesterday, on which occasion Capt. ALMY introduced the principal officers connected with the Navy-yard, and also the officers of several foreign vessels now lying in the harbor.

The United States steamer *Quaker City* is taking in coal. The *Shepherd Knapp* is alongside the wharf receiving her ammunition, and the United States steamer *Connecticut* is having more portholes made, so as to enable her to carry a larger armament.

CITY POLITICS.

National Union Central Committee.

A special meeting of the National Union Central Committee met at Brown's Hotel on Monday evening, Mr. JOHN C. HAM in the Chair.

After transacting some routine business, the following resolution was offered by Mr. O. S. HOLDEN:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to call this Committee together on the 7th of November for the purpose of taking action in relation to the December election.

Mr. FROST offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That this Committee be a nominating Convention to nominate a candidate, to meet on on Thursday evening, Nov. 7.

Mr. HOLDEN withdrew his resolution, and the motion of Mr. FROST was adopted.

A protest was received from a number of delegates to the City and County Convention, held on Friday evening last, in regard to the nominations then made, which was received. The Committee then proceeded to nominate candidates for the different offices.

The following gentlemen received the nominations:

Sheriff—JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk—H. W. GENET.
District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL.
Supervisor—ISAAC COLEMAN.
Supreme Court—T. W. CLERKE.
Superior Court—L. B. WOODRUFF; MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
Coroners—J. W. RANNEY, THOMAS H. FERRIS, L. B. WRIGHT, CYRUS RAMSAY.

A Finance Committee was appointed to assess the candidates and collect money for election expenses, and the Committee adjourned to Friday evening.

The whole proceedings were characterized with the utmost disorder. The Chairman vainly endeavored to preserve order, and the Committee adjourned in the midst of confusion.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

The above Committee met at their headquarters, No. 614 Broadway, on Monday evening, and concluded their election arrangements.

Measures were taken for a vigorous canvass of the different Wards in favor of the Mozart candidates, and every effort will be made to secure the election of their ticket. GEO. C. GENET, Esq., presided.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The Sixth District Mozart Senatorial Convention met at Mozart Hall at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and withdrew the name of DANIEL YOUNG as their candidate for Senator, substituting JOHN J. BRADLEY in his place. Mr. BRADLEY is the Tammany nominee in this District.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Earl Russell on the American Struggle.

THE JOINT EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Why the Orleans Princes are in the American Army.

Experiences of the London Times Correspondent in the Northwest

His Response to Secretary Seward's Letter.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON

State of the Continental Grain Markets.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived here last evening.

A summary of her advices had been previously received by telegraph from Cape Race.

The following is the specie list of the *City of Baltimore*: BAILEY & Co., £1,100: J. V. HOFFMAN, £10,300; SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, £42,400; Order, £2,500.

The mammoth iron-plated frigate *Warrior* had made another successful performance at sea. Her speed was 12½ knots, with 42 revolutions of the engines.

The Congregation of the Index had condemned the pamphlet of the Abbé PASSAGLIA, and would not permit him to defend his work.

The King and Queen of Prussia made their solemn entry into Konigsberg on the 14th inst. The procession was a brilliant affair, and the town presented a very animated appearance, the houses, &c., being richly decorated. The King was on horseback, surrounded by the Princes of the royal house, and the Queen occupied a state carriage, drawn by eight horses. After the procession, the King received the civil and military authorities at the royal castle, and expressed his confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of the people.

The Prussian journals generally predict the most friendly and satisfactory results from the recent meeting of the two Sovereigns at Compeigne.

On the 15th, the festivities were continued at Konigsberg. Their Majesties visited the theatre in state, and the city was illuminated.

Advices from Demarara mention that on "the 10th ult., a steamer of war made her appearance outside the bar, and it was at first supposed to be the privateer *Sumter*. On being boarded by the master of the light vessel, she was found to be the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, carrying twenty 9-inch guns and one mortar, in search of the *Sumter*. Her commander asked for a coasting pilot, but not being able to obtain one, steamed to windward, and the vessel was afterwards seen off Berbice, steering E. S. E. with a British blue ensign flying.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE REBELLION.

On the 14th inst. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was honored with a grand reception and dinner at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His lordship, after dinner, made an address commenting at some length on public affairs, and alluding as follows to the American question:

GENTLEMEN: Let us look for a moment at another part of the world; at another country, which, for my part, I have also observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government which, though not carried on in exactly the same principles as those of our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. (Cheers.) I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of Slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the conflict—*not contending with respect to Free Trade and Protection, but contending as so many States of the Old World have contended, the one side for empire and the other for power.* Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Supposing this contest ended, by the reunion of the different parts, and that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should we not again have that fatal subject of Slavery brought in along with them? [Hurrah.] That subject of Slavery which caused, no doubt, the disruption, we all agree must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, as you will see, *if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed from Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried back into the Union, and thus, sooner or later, the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow?* On the other hand, supposing the United States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict, supposing that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed, should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren, and should we not see those Southern men yielding to force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered, and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? And, if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward, if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting us all, but not upon matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest. Had they been cases of that kind it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to speak to you in detail upon such subjects; but, with regard to these duties, I can only point out to you—if it is at all necessary to point out—that the world is disturbed by assertions of nationality, by assertions of authority on the other side, by conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America—(cheers)—in these cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that prudence and vigilance which becomes Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and of humanity ["Hear, hear," and cheers;] not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. [Cheers.]

WARMTH OF HIS LORDSHIP'S FOREIGN SYMPATHIES.

From the London Times.

In touching upon foreign politics, his Lordship can always command the general sympathies of an English audience. We are all for popular liberty, constitutional government, and non-intervention. Perhaps Earl RUSSELL carries the latter doctrine to excess when he disapproves interference even in Mexico, but, upon the whole, most constituencies in this country might be expected to concur in the principles which his Lordship represents. It is only strange that the public opinion of England in these matters should be so uniformly misapprehended abroad. We really look at the politics of foreign countries with very disinterested eyes. If

we desire to see constitutional government extended to it is because we are under the impression that what we know to be best for ourselves must also be best for others. We never think about British "influence," though we usually find that it comes as a matter of course, after we have acted judiciously. Any nation struggling for freedom or independence, is sure of our sympathies, and we are deciding by the lessons of experience when we hold that moral support is all that can be prudently given. In such views Earl RUSSELL is sure to find concurrence. He is known to be liberal, yet he is known to be moderate. A great wit said of him some time ago, that there was nothing which his moral intrepidity might not induce him to undertake, but everybody feels sure that, for all this personal temerity, *Earl Russell would ponder long before he committed this country to the perils of a foreign intervention.*

A GENEROUS AND SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

From the London Quarterly Review.

Some, indeed many, politicians suppose that the division of the United States would be for the general good, and especially for that of our own empire, by preventing the growth of a dangerous Power, and lowering the overweening boastfulness and bullying tone for which Americans have rendered themselves notorious. Anything that would abate these last would be a public good, and to the Americans themselves a marvelous improvement; but, nevertheless, we always doubt the wisdom of those politics which desire our neighbor's injury for our own good; and the benevolence of those who desire it for his good; we have more faith in the policy of wishing people well, without one reason to show for it but that it is right, than in that of wishing them ill, with all the deep reasons of the deep men of the world for it. In fact, our experience teaches us to attach exceedingly little value to the opinions of those who calculate how their own good will come out of their neighbor's trouble. Their selfish forecast is a great obstruction to that foresight of which it is the mean parody. *We have far too high a view of the mission and providential place of the British empire to feel anything like complacency when its greater glory is sought by the humiliation of any Christian country.*

But we have not a worse opinion of the principle of wishing for a disruption of the States than of the policy of it; and though in this we may look for much less concurrence, we are not less convinced in our own minds. *To think that it would be for the safety of British interests on the other side of the Atlantic, that the United States should be split into two rival nations, is, we humbly think, the reverse of far-seeing.* As heretofore constituted, the States, though able to repel any invasion in the long run, were perfectly harmless as to foreign war. They might trouble a ruin like Mexico; but they had no army, no navy, for which a military Power need care in the least. They could not invade anything, except where, as in Mexico, there was nobody worth naming to defend. But if two rival nations be formed, both must be military Powers, both must be naval Powers. The one would border on our North American, the other on our West Indian possessions. The one will desire Canada, the other must have the West Indies. In Europe, France and Russia force us to keep up ruinously costly armaments; and were two great military States placed on our transatlantic frontiers, we must prepare for a new scale of armament, and for new and frequent uses for our arms.

We have, then, no hesitation in wishing on grounds of policy what is right on grounds of principle, that our American friends may see their present troubles as happily ended, as those have been which in past times arrayed the different parts of this now really united Kingdom in deadly conflict. If asked whether we expect it, our reply is that we hardly know. The war is only begun; and we do not pretend to see its end. Many seem to think that a week or two is a long time in such a struggle. We fear that a year or two may pass before any one is entitled to form decided opinions as to how it may turn. *But uncertainty as to the issue is only an additional reason for honest men to say what they desire; and our fervent desire is, to see the South utterly vanquished.*

THE COTTON DIFFICULTY.

SUPPLIES FAILING IN SPAIN.

The large factory of cotton goods at Tarragona, in Spain, had been obliged to suspend operations, owing to the scarcity of the raw material.

PROMISING NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

From the London Times.

The advices by this packet continue most favorable The agent of the Cotton Company had put in an additional 22 acres since the last packet sailed. The Egyptian seed which the Company sent out by the steamers turned out very good, and was in fine growth. Some of the cotton planted in May was putting forth blossoms. The Governor was about to plant 40 acres on his estate, adjoining that on which the Company's agent had planted, and was continuing to plant. The season for planting continued favorable, and there was no want of labor. The crop of corn planted with the first cotton was ripening fast, and would soon be stored. The covering of the cobs would serve for making paper pulp, and this, together with the wasting plantain and other such fibres, with which the country abounds, would supply the materials for paper in large quantity. A great number of small settlers had obtained some of the Egyptian seed sent out by the Company, and although discouraged by some of the local papers, very large quantities had been planted by the small settlers in all parts of the island.

SHALL THE BLOCKADE BE BROKEN?

A movement is on foot in England, chiefly recommended by anonymous contributors to newspapers, recommending British intervention to destroy the blockade, and release the cotton crop. In commenting upon such a communication, the Manchester *Guardian* declines to approve the suggestion. The London *Star* says:

"The price is too heavy—for it is that of guilt. We have no more right to force our way into American harbors than has a hungry crowd to pillage a corn-store or a baker's shop. *The law of nature may entitle the famishing to wrestle with the luxurious, but it does not permit the improvident to release themselves by violence from the grasp of want.* It is improvidence of the grossest and ruinous kind that has brought us to our present need. We have voluntarily made ourselves dependent upon America for that which we now allege to be indispensable to our existence. The world was all before us where to choose the sources of our supply. Our own fields were crying out to us for hands to gather their almost spontaneous harvests. *We have preferred at once to maintain the slavery of the negro and the poverty of the Hindoo, rather than put forth our strength where it was first due, and would have been most rewarded.* Now, are we to take our kinsmen by the throat, and compel them to yield to our will that which is lawfully as well as actually subject to their power? Happily, for our National character, the crime is as nearly impossible as it is wholly indefensible. We should obtain by it nothing but new and more lasting difficulties. We should array against us all the forces of the North, and should probably find that the South, unable to raise cotton while in camp or garrison, had little to yield to us. We should have upon our hands a war stretching from Canada to Mexico, and lay ourselves at the mercy of our European neighbors. The unemployed operatives of the manufacturing districts would have not only leisure enough but motive enough to render any amount of trouble to the rulers that had so madly aggravated distress by crime. *And whatever of moral or religious feeling there may be in the country would assuredly be roused into rebellion against a policy that made Britain the ally at once of Slavery, and rebellion, and civil war.*"

THE NORTHWEST AND THE WAR.

The Trip of the London Times' Correspondent to Wisconsin, with Notes at Either End and by the Way.

WHY WASHINGTON IS NOT ATTACKED.

RACINE, Wis., Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

Persuaded that nothing of importance could take place for some time to come in the vicinity of Washington, I left it on the 17th, when the New-York papers were amusing their readers with the comforting assurance that "a great fight" was coming off "immediately," and when many people were actually coming to the Capital to "assist" at the battle in the French use of the word. I was anxious to change the scene and the air, and to ascertain, as far as a hasty journey would permit me to do, the state of feeling in reference to the war in the very district where the love of the Union burns with the brightest and steadiest, if not with the purest flame. On the night before my departure there were warning voices raised against any rash confidence in appearances. A spy had come in—the honored and most trusted spy of all—and he had most violently and solemnly asseverated that before twenty-four hours had elapsed BEAUREGARD would be hurling his battalions against the southward defences of Washington. "If that is not the case," observed the trusted spy, "never will I ask for reliance to be placed in me again." All his reports had been found trustworthy up to that point, but when he ventured to declare that any General could move an immense army, such as BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded, in an attack on one point, without more than twenty-four hours' preparation, and when he asserted that men of military capacity, such as BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON are said to be, would direct that mass on narrow converging paths, to be slaughtered by formidable batteries in a hopeless assault, it was plain that he information he gave could not be depended upon. The movements of the Confederates, indeed, indicated a desire to induce an attack rather than a determination to assault, but at the same time, they displayed an uneasiness which gave reason to believe that if they failed in that object they were not in a position to remain inactive, and that the future would develop different plans, such as I speculated upon in previous letters in connection with operations on other points of the Potomac. It was known to me that no movement would be made by Gen. MCCLELLAN till he was ready; and ready he was not likely to be for some fortnight or three weeks to come. Since that time, indeed, the imperfect information which has been received shows that the Confederates have conceived the idea of penning in the Federalists by earthworks commanding the roads along which they must debouch, so as to form a sort of investment; but this plan would require a much greater development than it has yet had, to prove a very serious obstacle on the right of the Federal position. It is a remark made by a British officer of experience, who recently visited the lines with Gen. MCCLELLAN, that it is impossible to fight a battle on the ground in front of Arlington and Alexandria. And so, indeed, it is. There may be a tremendous brisk fight, and considerable artillery duels, but anything like a regular organized combined movement of an army of 60,000 men on either side, in attack or defence, is scarcely practicable as a single operation. If Shooter's Hill could be multiplied by forty or fifty, covered with dense woods, and placed in a line parallel to the banks of the Thames, with the intermediate valleys seamed with water-courses and ravines, it would give some idea of the country from the front of Alexandria round to the positions on the proper right front of Arlington. In fact, now that the forests are cleared away, so as to leave a fair open before the works for the fire of their artillery, although it is quite possible to advance within certain distances, masked by the woods, it is scarcely within the range of probability that an organized attack can be made successfully along the whole front,

CHARACTER OF THE BATTLE-GROUND.

It would be interesting to inquire how far the passions of men are affected by the physical conditions of the country in which they live. In war the operations of armies are regulated by those conditions almost exclusively. It is a certainty that an army properly intrenched with great natural advantages of position will defeat an assailing force. A Thermopylæ is only a great monument to the heroic dead who defended it if there be men enough to take it. A wedge only goes as far as the maul can strike it, and if the tree is not split then, and no other wedge be at hand, the iron is merely buried and lost. So far there has been a complete vindication in the United States of the wisdom of those old Generals who generally in times gone by marked out certain battle-fields and strategical points in Europe for the decision of their conflicts and manœuvres, just as in America the fashionable dueling grounds are set out and resorted to in the neighborhood of the great cities. Gen. BEAUREGARD seems inclined to prevent any such debouching of the army of the Potomac as that which MCDOWELL conducted on his position at Manassas with every prospect of successful issue, till JOHNSTON's reenforcement threw itself upon the straggling right of the Federal line; and it would surprise most military men to hear that he intended the works he is now throwing up merely as lines covering the advance of his columns of assault. But it appears to be true that the Confederates are led to think that they will speedily be conducted to a direct attack. If they are, their defeat ought to be matter of positive certainty, for the Federalists will assuredly fight with every possible condition of success on their side.

OPERATIONS OF FREMONT.

Under the circumstances, it is probable that the first important offensive operation of the Federalists will be made by Gen. FREMONT, who is urgently called upon to retrieve the fortunes of the United States in Missouri. Lexington is lost! It is taken, too, by a force which must have come some thousand miles, without proper arms or support. And now the Confederates are on the Missouri, high above Jefferson City and St. Louis, in the northwest portion of the State of Missouri itself. The Federalists are assured that this is just the place where their enemies ought to be, and that MULLIGAN and his command were a mere bait for Gen. PRICE, put there in order that Gen. FREMONT might close on him: and they are told to be comforted, because a great fight will soon take place, "in which the rebels are sure to be pretty badly worsted." In a former letter I expressed a doubt whether Gen. FREMONT was of the stuff of which great commanders are made; but I am by no means inclined to join in condemning him for the surrender of Lexington, till further information shows he was culpably negligent or careless, for he is not a man who would expose himself to such censure, particularly in the present state of his relations with the Government. Gen. FREMONT *may not be all his friends suppose he is, but he is an earnest, energetic, clear-sighted, and determined man, quite above the commission of culpable neglects or foolish indifferences.* If he be guilty of either it will surprise me, though it is quite possible that his orders may have been misunderstood or disobeyed; or, again, that he may not have had the means to effect that which ought to have been done. Here is a State larger than Ireland, and disaffected to the core in many counties to the Federal Government, or rather to the "Yankees," surrounded by Confederate States and sympathies, and stretching far up on the flank of Illinois and the great Abolition Northwest. It is overrun by small—small for the work—parties of Federalists, who move away in the air without any traces of operation from point to point till they are attacked, obliged to concentrate, to fall back, or to fight hopeless battles, such as that in which the gallant LYON was killed and his corps terribly defeated; and meantime the North is kept happy by promises that these defeats were victories in their way, and that disasters are cunning devices to obtain triumphs—that LYON's sacrifice is but the loss of a sprat in order to catch such a whale as PRICE. When Lord CLYDE was placed in somewhat similar circumstances in regard to Oude—and that Province or Kingdom, by the bye, is not quite unlike the State of Missouri, being intersected by the Gogra very much as the latter is by the great river from which it takes its name—he was urged by what is called public opinion and the Press in India to make an onward movement, and to sweep the rebels off the soil. But he had already seen how utterly futile it was to attempt a permanent subjugation of the country till he had force sufficient to leave a garrison at every strategic post as he advanced, and he resisted all pressure till he was able to move forward with such an army as would suffice to beat his enemies on the field and prevent their reassembling in his rear and flanks, by putting forces as he passed along in all the principal cities strong enough to overcome the populace and defend themselves. Such must be the military operation in Missouri, where it is obvious a large proportion of the population is hostile or indifferent. Now, it is for Gen. FREMONT to show that he could not have done what was done by Lord CLYDE, and I do not think he will fail in the proof, however difficult it may be for him to demonstrate that he could not have helped Col. MULLIGAN. Into the great Blair-cum-Fremont controversy let me not enter—let no one enter indeed who desires not to leave hope for the Union behind. It is to be dealt with only by those who can determine the amount of "shoddy" which can be properly shoved into a contractor's cloth; or, again, it is a case for those who are versed in military law, and can detect the difference between the choleric word of a politician and the rank blasphemy of a subordinate officer. *On an occasion on which I met Gen. Fremont at Washington it was at the house of Mr. Blair, the Postmaster-General, and I was certainly informed that it was mainly owing to Mr. Blair's influence that the General obtained his command, so that this imbroglio is the more inexplicable.* The Col. BLAIR who is under arrest is so well thought of by his friends at Washington that one of them did not hesitate to tell me all the early successes of the unfortunate LYON were due to the political knowledge and guidance of FRANK BLAIR. I am told that the prisoner refuses to be released, and insists on being in arrest till he is tried by court-martial—a proceeding which will not fail to embarrass Gen. FREMONT at this particular juncture.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE CORRESPONDENT—THE NORTHWEST AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The place from which this letter is dated, is one of the wonderful creations of the grain harvests and immigration in the vast prairie tracts which lie on the western shores of the Michigan inland sea. It is like a Russian settlement—not unlike, indeed, to the suburbs of Kherson, with a view of wide, muddy streets, plank footpaths, wooden houses, shady trees by the roadside, spires and metaled domes and well-built houses of brick, rising above the dead level of the edifices of timber. Here, too, are to be seen the omnipresent German beer-saloon and the well-known names and trades followed by the Teutons in Russland as in the United States. Nor are railways absent, nor corn elevators, nor a great future firmly believed in, though Milwaukee on the one side above on the lake, and Chicago below, rather abduct the refreshing juices of commerce from the little place, and leave Racine somewhat sapless and desiccate. Here were drums and fifes for the Union, and more men for the Union—a very awkward squad to look at, but Wisconsin is not behindhand, and considering her scanty population, has done well toward the Federal cause. The Racinites were rather proud of an officer from their city who was taken prisoner the other day before Washington, or who, more properly speaking, surrendered himself, and was walking back with his unsuspecting captors when, being asked to give up his arms, he drew a brace of revolvers, shot two of them as they marched before him, ran away, and finally escaped by shooting another of his pursuers, although he was hit by a buckshot through the cheeks, and cut in two places by bullets. His course was scarcely justifiable according to the rules of civilized warfare, for if he surrendered, as he himself states, he had no right to shoot those to whom he yielded up his sword. This by the way, Racine has several newspapers for its population of 4,000 or 5,000, and boasts of a variety of religions, not including the Spiritualists, who, to the disgrace of the intelligence and education of the New-England States, prevail in Connecticut and Maine, and spread across the States to the West, so that there is scarce a little town in which there is not an advertising "medium," who prepares prescriptions according to recipes given her or him by angels (on the cheapest terms) for all sorts of diseases, and practices all sorts of blasphemous, wicked, and shameless impostures on the miserable victims of superstition. It has a river and a port, and trading schooners, and is now sending out a feeder in the shape of a railway to the west to the Upper Mississippi at a place called Savannah, by which it hopes to coax more trade and more grain to its warehouses, although pressed by competing lines. The great influx of emigrants to this part of the world has been a good deal accelerated by the operation of the homestead law. Every man's house is his castle—no landlord to eject, no creditor to disarm. And so the sagacious poor have hit on an excellent plan never intended by the legislators of using this law. Whenever they spy a nice bit of land convenient for their purposes they assemble their planks on a Saturday night; on the stroke of midnight they are at work; on Sunday the house is completed; on Monday they are "monarchs of all they survey—their right there is none to dispute." It was wonderful to see how wretched some of those edifices are—open to winds and rain and all the skyey influences. The country around is level and covered with rich grass and patches of wood, which, in the varied hues the trees are beginning to assume with advancing Autumn, show pleasantly to the wayfarer and refresh his eye. A few miles out to the west and we reach the rolling prairie, which is, however, settled so thoroughly that but few portions are untilled and little is to be seen of the natural soil. Wooden house are scattered over the great wave-like undulations on which lie in stack and stook thousands of quarters of Indian corn and wheat running to waste. It is an actual fact that maize is so cheap that it is burnt in the railway engines as fuel, and wheat will not pay the cost of its removal—and there may be starving millions in Europe! Eyes, curious and Milesian, gaze out from shanties on the roadside as the train rumbles by. "What's your name?" asked I of a little boy. "I'm Mister Pat Hennessy," he answered. "Do you go to chapel?" "No, I don't; it's too far away." "Do you go to school?" "To be sure an I do." And he could spell, too, although he was certainly in imperfect clothing, and did not disdain to tread the earth with naked feet. There is an idea—I don't know that it is a delusion—among the Irish out here that they have made the United States what it is; that they have built the cities, made the railroads, reclaimed the land, and done all the fighting—as they say they are doing now, though disposed to admit their co-citizens and anything but comrades, the Germans, have had a little to do in that way. The "Yankees," they add, "do all the talking." At Freeport, fifty miles or so to the west, I found a repetition of the other Freeport on a small scale, minus the lake,—a town with a huge hotel, wonderful to say, quite full—a town which is not of age yet, as it is still a minor in years; yet it has three newspapers, gas in the streets, billiard-tables. Among some of the people in this district there is, wonderful to say, a tendency towards secession principles, and an aversion to the war, or rather to the war taxes; and I was told by more than one or two that he and his neighbors would resist the payment of the impost. Pleasant times coming surely, if this feeling become largely extended! Here I heard of a new form of the Protean jobbing which prevails in the States. When a colonel of a regiment receives orders to march, the agents of all the railways which by any possibility can make out that they can carry his men to their destination, proceed to his quarters at once, and beset him with offers for the job, and attack every officer who may have interest with him, even giving large bribes in order that they may procure the conveyance of the troops, for which the Government pays two cents per head, or a penny a mile. Thus, soldiers have been carried by circuitous routes, and the public service has been interfered with. It is strange that the Government has not found it expedient to appoint a director and a board of railway transportation in connection with the Quartermaster-General's Department, particularly after the frightful accidents which have occurred. If that were done and worked honestly, it would be well for both the soldiers and the public.

DISCONTENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

The farmers are all expecting high prices for grain, and dream of wheat at a dollar a bushel. *But they are content, and the war tax is a bugbear which forbids peace and happiness even in this remote region.* The same sentiment prevailed even in Pennsylvania, and one gentleman said the subject filled him with apprehension. The contractors and providers of army stores are happy and prosperous, he said; but they are not the people, and Pittsburgh has hard times before it if the war goes on, although Government orders come in freely and give a semblance of life to manufacturing industry. The *mauvais sujets*, to be sure, are cleared out of the great cities into the ranks of the army, but there are enough left to give trouble if occasion arises. Some men praise the war, and expect good results from it in teaching the people useful lessons. To others it has been the source of wealth and novel prosperity. One house at Pittsburgh had cleared a considerable sum by selling 1,500 bales of cotton of surplus stock at 25c. a pound to manufacturers in Philadelphia who had run out and could get no other; another had made a fortune by shoe leather; a third had done well in iron. But on the whole, trade was suffering, and there was no prospect of relief. There are remarks more frequently heard in conversation than seen in the public papers or in patriotic speeches, and people begin to see that, in the fight of the Union, what each man was proud of in his individual State, may possibly be endangered as much as personal liberty, freedom of the Press, and trial by jury.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT DRIFTS.

Whenever the doctrine of State Rights is opposed to the action and proceedings of the Federal Government it is at once set at naught, for it is, in reality, advanced not for the protection of the State itself, but for the purpose of secession and of Southern Confederation, and, in the name of the Union, the Federal Government tramples under foot a principle which, right enough in the abstract, is used, in the presence of a state of things to which it was never intended to apply, as the means of resisting and destroying the central Government appointed for all the States. How far State Rights can ever be restored must be matter for the future. *In the name of Union the Federal Government is producing a homogeneous condition in the States, in which the Governors and Legislatures exercise little more power than the Lord-Lieutenants and grand juries of English counties, and between which there are boundaries not much more distinct and broadly marked.* Wherever the internal polity of a State in which the Federal Government had power was opposed to it, no hesitation has been felt in dealing with the State as a subject province, in which martial law and the force of arms was the only rule. The Supreme Court's decisions are of no avail when there is no power to enforce them. Exclusive legislation and supreme jurisdiction within their own limits, claimed by the States, and said to be guaranteed by the Constitution and by decisions of the Courts, cannot be admitted by any Power on earth, when both are used to destroy it; but it is felt that the Government, which sends orders by telegraph all over the country to arrest insignificant persons in places where the Courts are open and the Judges are sitting, and which refuses to let the accused go before a jury, is doing more than is required for self-preservation. I have got away so far from Freeport that I can only say it was the limit of my journey westward, and that on Wednesday last I returned from it on my way to Washington.

A WORD WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In passing through Ohio there were indications among my fellow passengers of discontent and apprehension,—an idea that Government was going a little too far, and that Mr. SEWARD was somewhat too much of a Grand Vizier in his style of conducting business. *Apropos* of Mr. SEWARD, I may observe that his acquiescence in certain unknown, anonymous accusations in secret memorials against me, and his hypothetical insinuation that I have perverted the hospitality I am said to have received, to the detriment, and have used it for the misrepresentation of Republican institutions, are neither candid, nor generous, nor "hospitable;" nor can they be well reconciled with a spirit of justice, when it is considered that Mr. SEWARD declares he never read the letter complained of, and therefore did not know what it contained, although he appears to have accepted as true all the representations, whatever they may have been, of those who thought fit to address memorials to him respecting my communications to you. Before I left Washington I wrote to Mr. SEWARD to ask if any such memorials had been received, and stated that I was anxious to reply to them; but the reply from the State Department was that Mr. SEWARD had not seen any such documents as I referred to. With the matter itself I must leave you to deal, merely remarking that I utterly deny I have abused any "hospitality" whatever. *Mr. Seward is surely the last man in the world, or ought to be, at all events, who would restrict freedom of speech on the part of a foreigner, even though he may not be more intelligent or respectable than the other foreigners who have entered the ranks of an army which, according to Mr. Lincoln, contains the materials for Cabinets, Ministers, and Generals wholesale in its file.* If he had read the letter referred to he would have been utterly astonished at the exceeding absurdity of any charges based upon it of enmity to the United States or their theories of Government,—though I may be permitted to say I don't like *lettres de cachet* or arrests by telegram, and then refusal of trial. Let the members of an English club picture such a scene as this: A body of men in plain clothes march up the steps, forbid any one to leave the house, place guards in the hall, take the keys out of the doors, proceed to tear up the floors, to disturb the cellars and throw over the coals—refuse to show any warrant to any of the members, and merely state that they are looking for concealed arms by authority of the Marshal, and then leave as they came, without the production of warrant, or showing in dress, uniform, or badge that they are really constables, or employed by any authority whatever. And yet this is what took place at the Maryland Club in Baltimore the day of my arrival—a club of the most respectable gentlemen in the State—without a word of excuse, explanation or apology. It is not perverting hospitality, nor is it hostility to republican institutions, to condemn such acts as these.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The following letter, which may probably be taken as an "official" explanation of the step lately taken by the two French Princes in America, appears in the *Débats* of Oct. 12:

A correspondent writes to us from New-York on Sept. 24: "It is quite true, as you have already heard, that the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres have been admitted as officers of the staff into the Federal army. The two young Princes left England at the commencement of the month in the company of their uncle, the Prince DE JOINVILLE. The Prince intended to take his young son, the Duke of Penthièvre, to the United States Naval School. His two nephews went to America simply on a tour of pleasure and information. *Received at New-York with the most flattering distinction, they went to Washington to thank the heads of the Federal Government for such a reception.* Thence it was their intention to proceed to the far West, as one of the first halting places in their trip. But once in Washington, the scene by which they were surrounded, the exciting spectacle of a numerous army of volunteers, formed, so to speak, under the fire of the enemy, impelled them to become actors in the great events which are preparing. Moreover, how many reasons more serious attach them to the cause which they serve! *The cause, no one can doubt, is good. Although they do not proclaim it very loudly as yet, the abolition of Slavery is at the bottom of the quarrel which arms the volunteers of the North. It is a war in which humanity itself is concerned.* Besides, that which is also at stake is the Government of the great American Union, which the blood of France contributed to found nearly 100 years ago. The names of the sons of the Duke of Orleans, of the grandsons of the King LOUIS PHILIPPE, may figure with honor upon the glorious list where shine already those of ROCHAMBEAU, of MATHIEU DUMAS, of SÉGUR, and of LAFAYETTE. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres are, then, included from this time in the ranks of the Federal army as aides-de-camps of the General-in-Chief, MCCLELLAN. The uncle of the young Princes, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, present when their determination was taken, has approved it. The eldest of the two brothers has frankly avowed that he was unable to resist this opportunity, unique, perhaps, of acquiring as a soldier a practical experience of which, more than anything else, he felt the desire and the need."

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The decision of Judge BETTS, of the District Court of New-York, in the case of the British bark *Hiawatha*, will be read in this country with a feeling somewhat more marked than that of mere astonishment. The case has been upwards of three months under consideration, and the decision of the American Court is, that the vessel and her cargo are condemned. The facts connected with the seizure of the *Hiawatha* are probably in the recollection of our readers. What are those facts? Why, it appears that up to the 29th of April, at all events, no official notification of the blockade had reached any of the Virginia ports, certainly not Richmond. But the days of grace named in the notification, when it did appear, *included* the 14th of May. On that day the *Hiawatha* passed the Richmond Customs. Her subsequent detention was unavoidable, and the result of accident. When the seizure was made, five days subsequently, the master of the *Hiawatha* protested against it, and on asking Commodore STRINGHAM what time would be permitted to neutrals to pass out, was informed by that officer—"It makes no difference; if you had been there (in Hampton Roads) on the 14th, I should have sent you to New-York." This reply of the Federal Commodore explains at once the seizure of the British ships above named, and the spirit which animates the decision of the New-York District Court. The law of maritime warfare expressly provides that notice of the existence of a blockade shall be brought home to a neutral before a confiscation is justifiable. But, supposing that to have been done in this case of the *Hiawatha*—which, so far as we are acquainted with the facts, it would be difficult to do—the vessel was clear of the American Custom-house fairly within the time named in the notification of the blockade. Are her owners and the owners of her cargo, to suffer because the vessel happened to be unavoidably detained in the Virginia waters a few days afterwards? The essence of every offence is in the intention, and where it can be clearly shown that there is every disposition to conform to the law, no offence really exists. This disposition on the part of the Federal authorities to take a technical advantage of British shipowners and merchants, is unworthy of a State which still aspires to maritime consequence. We do not hesitate to assert that, so far as our knowledge extends—and we have watched the course of events in American waters very closely since the outbreak of the civil war—there is not a single instance of a British shipmaster deliberately attempting to break the blockade. Wherever British ships have been caught in positions which have afforded the excuse for seizeure by the American cruisers, it has been found either that the knowledge of the blockade had not reached them, or that they believed they had complied with the terms of the notification. *It is in the last degree impolitic on the part of the American Government to act in this peremptory manner with the property of British subjects. The Cabinet of Washington cannot afford just now to put themselves under the ban of public opinion in this country.* Mr. EWARDS has, however, in our judgment, mistaken the line of defense in attempting to impugn the blockade on international grounds. The blockade of the Southern ports has been recognized by England *wherever that blockade is proved to be efficient.* The concession of belligerent rights to the South involved the co-relative right of the Federal Government to blockade the Southern ports if they had the disposable force to do so. We prefer to rest the cases in question on the facts of each, and if the facts of the *Pioneer* and *Grenshaw* resemble those of the *Hiawatha*, we are quite sure that the condemnation by the American Prize Court is an unwarrantable and unusual application of the law of maritime warfare, and one which neither the British Government nor the British public will acquiesce in.

THE QUESTION OF MEXICO.

Course of Affairs in that Country at the Latest Dates.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MEXICO, Sept. 7, 1861.

The paragraph in the *Times* which gave us to understand "that a course of action had been determined on by France and England with respect to this country," coupled with letters from Paris stating that an intervention by those Powers was now a matter of certainty, has created considerable sensation. Cheering as this intelligence may appear, and satisfactory as it most undoubtedly is, it has, nevertheless, created much anxiety in the minds of those who have carefully watched the signs of the times, and marked the excited feelings of a portion of the population towards foreigners.

It would be folly to disguise the fact that if the French and English Governments determine merely upon taking the ports, the safety of all foreigners resident in the Cities of Mexico, Puebla and the surrounding districts will be much jeopardized. It must be borne in mind that the country has become so fearfully demoralized that the usages prevailing in civilized nations have now no acceptance here, and, however well disposed the Government itself might be to afford protection, it is not improbable that the first intelligence of the appearance of a fleet off Vera Cruz will be followed by a popular demonstration against foreigners, which, if unchecked, may lead to sad consequences. Such is the opinion of all the foreign representatives, and particularly of M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, who has advised the French and Spaniards to be prepared for the emergency. Banded together, supposing the worst comes to the worst, we may be able to hold our ground for a time, but unless prompt assistance be afforded, the result of so unequal a contest could not be doubtful. The intervening Powers, therefore, ought to be prepared to land such a force as, in case of need, could be forwarded to the Capital with the least possible delay. If the Legation is withdrawn, many English families will doubtless accompany it to the coast, as the last guarantee would then be removed; their journey thither would not be unattended with danger, as the country now is so infested with bands of marauders that it is impossible to move with safety in any one direction.

As, however, an intervention is more to the advantage of the country than it is even to foreigners, as it is not an act of hostility against, but a boon to Mexico, there would seem to be no immediate necessity for the withdrawal of any of the foreign Legations; and, supposing religious fanaticism broke through all restraints, they would be on the spot to direct their different nationalities, and exact whatever protection the Government for the time being might be able to afford. French, English, Germans, Americans and Spaniards could muster between 2,000 and 3,000 men; with such a force a stand might be made till assistance arrived, but then we must be assured of such assistance. *Intervention having been determined upon, it ought to be followed up with such energy and promptitude as to paralyze the Mexican nation, and so prevent the execution of any plan for vengeance against foreigners, that might be attempted by any of the factions in the country.* I have not considered it advisable to dwell at greater length upon this subject, but I wish it to be understood that we all look upon it as deserving immediate and serious attention at home.

Foreigners in the States of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas &c., do not run the same risks; fanaticism there is not so rampant, and Doblado and Ortega are chiefs both able and willing to protect them.

By the report of the Committee of the Mexican Bondholders, it would appear that those gentlemen discredit altogether the statements made with respect to the value of clergy property in Mexico; nor can they believe that so vast an amount of property could have been squandered in so short a space of time. There can be no doubt but that all the Church property which fell under the immediate jurisdiction of the Central Government, has long since been got rid of. It may be, however, that portions situate in the different States still exist, but whether these can now be made available for the payment of foreign creditors and claimants, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. As early as January of this year, I pointed out the iniquity as well as the illegality of the law which Nationalized that property, and suggested that some steps should be taken to render it available as *National assets.*

Had my advice been adopted, something might have been saved out of the general wreck, but now that the act of the Vera Cruz Government has been sanctioned by Congress, it is difficult to conceive how any interference of our Foreign Secretary can avail. The Church property, at the very lowest estimate, amounted to $170,000,000, sufficient, if properly administered, to have cleared the country of debt. It is to be regretted that so fair an opportunity should have been lost. Some of the waste lands, however, still remain, a portion only having been allotted to individuals to cover the expenses of survey, and the bondholders have a perfect right under their contract to fall back upon these. Should a Protectorate be established and tranquility restored, many of these waste lands, particularly those in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua, will become of immense value; but, unless a very sharp look-out is kept, it is to be feared that even these will be allowed to slip through their fingers.

We have but scanty intelligence from the interior. DOBLADO is at Queretaro, watching the movements of MEJIA and other reactionary chiefs. Whether he will effect more than his predecessors remains to be seen. There are reports that the Indians, in some districts, are rising, and that a war of races is likely to be the consequence. Such a result must be looked to, if the present state of anarchy and confusion is allowed to continue.

The Congress has now been a week in extraordinary session, the whole time occupied in party squabbles. The utter impossibility of governing this country by means of a Congress becomes every day more and more apparent. Business there is none, and ruin stares every one in the face.

LATER OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following is from the London Committee of Mexican Bondholders:

"The Committee have received advices from Mr. WHITEHEAD, dated Mexico, the 6th ult. Congress had been called together again, and had sat two days in secret session, the Opposition having a majority of 9 or 10. It was thought that S. JUAREZ and his Cabinet would be overthrown. They have required statements from the Minister of Finance about the working of the law of the 17th of July last, &c. Some negotiations seemed to be going on between the American Minister in Mexico and the Government about the waste lands which the bondholders had required as a collateral security for the debt."

THE EUROPEAN EXPEDITION.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

The English Government has resolved to send to Mexico a larger naval force than it at first intended; *and, in consequence, the French Emperor will increase the squadron under Rear-Admiral Jurien de Lagraviere by at least two vessels—one of which, it is said, will be the Napoleon ship-of-the-line.*

From the London Times.

Two war steamers—the *Ardent* and the *Guerriere*—were under orders to be ready to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico with Admiral LAGRAVIERE within ten days'

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

From the London News.

The last intelligence from Havana is to the 10th of September. At that date the preparations for the expedition to Mexico were being carried on with the greatest activity. The state of the negotiations commenced in Europe was not known, but special instructions were daily expected from the Cabinet of Madrid. The Spanish Admiral hoped to be able to disembark the troops at Vera Cruz in the course of the month of November, as from that time to the month of February the climate is most favorable to Europeans. The expedition is very popular with all classes in Cuba.

The Return of Prince Napoleon—His Extraordinary Voyage.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The voyage from Boston to Newfoundland was accomplished in three days, and from Newfoundland to Brest in six days and a half. The average speed of the yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, which conveyed the Prince and Princess, was 13 knots an hour.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

Having promulgated, on the strength of the detailed statement of the *Armoricain* of Brest, the extraordinary assertion that Prince NAPOLEON made the passage from Boston to Brest in seven days, I shall not fail to record the exact truth as soon as I can get it. But the truth, contrary to strict commercial theories, is in this country an article at once rare and little prized. Some papers now say that the passage was made in nine days, and others in eleven, *but the dates of his departure from Boston and arrival at Brest, as given by the Armoricain, namely, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, are not yet corrected.*

[The *Jerome Napoleon* sailed from Boston on Thursday, Sept. 26.—ED. TIMES.]

Correspondence of the London Star.

The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have been favored with a smooth sea and favorable but mild breezes, during the passage homeward across the Atlantic. The *Jerome Napoleon* rolls so little that none of the *voyageurs* suffered in any degree from sea sickness. The Imperial yacht maintained a speed of thirteen miles an hour, and the superior management of the captain to whose command it was intrusted will, it is announced, procure for him some more honorable and more lucrative, but less agreeable post in the French navy. Prince NAPOLEON is expected at his property near Villegenis in the course of a day or two. I lately visited his farm near there, and was much struck with the superiority of the agricultural arrangements in it to all that which I had previously seen in France. A Scotch steward directs all the farming operations, and the rich fertility the soil seems to have acquired by judicious cultivation presents a strong contrast to the surrounding country, no less than do cows of Devonshire and of Durham, or flocks of South Downs, feeding on the table land close to the chateau, to the stunted cattle feeding at a little distance from them.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE BY THE EMPEROR.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris, says that the reception of Prince NAPOLEON by the Emperor at Compeigne, on Sunday, was most cordial. The account he gave of the state of things in America, excited great interest on the part of the Emperor.

The Continental Corn Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express, Oct. 14.

The Paris Flour market has continued very dull and prices rather lower. The best qualities were scarcely more than nominal at 85f. to 90f. per 157 kilos. (equal to 55s. to 58s. 2d. per 280lbs. English.) Good marks of Champagne were sold at 83f. (53s. 8d. per sack;) other provinces 83f. to 86f. (53s. 8d. to 55s. 7d. per sack.) American, 82f. to 86f. (53s. to 55s. 7d.) The four marks, 88f. 50c. (57s. 3d. per sack.) Fine Wheat maintained its value; but inferior was 50c. to 75c. lower (say 9d. to 1s. 2d. per qr.) Rye was about 1s. 8d. per qr. lower, the highest quotation being 27

difficulty in making the extreme theoretic accuracy of the gun, that placing the shot and shell with accuracy and effect to the extremest ranges, if the carriage be properly constructed to allow of the requisite degree of mobility or elevation. Thirty-six degrees is the theoretical maximum of elevation fixed for cannon, while the standard mechanical adjustment on all United States field carriages is under 15 degrees. The tenacity with which army ordnance officers adhere to standard forms is illustrated by the fact that of the 200 carriages designed for rifled guns of entirely different sizes and forms, all have been constructed on the old models, exactly designed for smooth-bore guns of a uniform standard. Another fact has been developed in this direction which is still more singular. Two United States Army Inspectors, for instance, will order carriages; one will direct the constructor to furnish standard carriage in all its measurements and details exactly to the 200th part of an inch. The other will direct that the constructor shall closely follow the standard drawings prepared by the Ordnance Department, without the least deviation. Now, upon making a careful examination of some of the standard 6-pounder carriages, which the standard drawings make exactly 9 6-10 inches between the cheek pieces or trunnion bearings, the constructor finds that the cheek pieces are 10 inches apart, together with many other differences. On examining the standard drawings, the constructor will find errors even there, and that, as in the case of the arrangement of the spare pole and the spare wheel drawings for the standard 6-pounder caisson, it will be impossible to follow the standard drawings.

These are facts—and are they not disgraceful facts? And do they not properly lead to the inquiry whether there is not a vast deal of pretentious ignorance hid beneath official uniforms and reticence? Another fact is equally singular. Not one in ten of the army Ordnance Inspectors have ever had any adequate experience with rifled guns and projectiles in any way, and there is no fixed army ordnance standard for testing rifled ordnance; no method for using the star-gauge and other instruments, so as to measure the inevitable variation under fire of the bends and furrows of rifled guns. An invention, very recently made by a civilian, has improved the star-guage used by the Navy Inspectors, so that it meets the requirements to measure rifled guns.

The Ames bronze gun, rifled to a calibre of 3.80-100 inches, to suit what is called Gen. JAMES' project rifle, has been introduced into the service through State agency. Its calibre is different from any standard, although the gun itself is of the form and weight of the common bronze six-pounder. These are the styles of cannon that have been brought into use and are relied on for availing accounts with traitors. Several of the Griffin wrought-iron guns, of two different calibres, have been brought into service, but have not as yet achieved notoriety or popularity. There are several breech-loading cannon, but none have as yet been introduced into active service with the exception of the Whitworth. Gen. FARROW has a battery of English rifled guns, which use HOTCHKISS' projectiles. He has also contracted for two batteries of WIARD'S American steel-rifled 6 and 12-pounders, which are also designed to use the Hotchkiss shot, shell and canister for rifled cannon—a most formidable array of missiles.

The Excelsior Brigade, connected with the army on the Potomac, under Gen. SICKLES, has been ordered by the War Department to organize three companies of artillery, to be armed with three batteries of WIARD'S American steel rifled cannon. These batteries have been the subject of much comment, and a word of description may not be uninteresting. The guns are of beautiful model, and are of two sizes, 6 and 12-pounders, with calibres of 2 6-10 and 3 67-100 inches respectively, weighing 700 and 1,200 pounds, and carrying shot and shells weighing 6 pounds (plus,) and 12 pounds (plus.) The rifling is of the Dahlgren form, turning once in 0 feet in the 6-pounder and once in 12 feet in the 12-pounder.

The projectiles designed and ordered for these batteries are HOTCHKISS' solid shot, percussion shells, bullet shells, time fuse shells and canister for rifled cannon. The projectiles, like the guns and carriages, are models of what such things should be, and will soon prove or disprove the merits claimed for their projectors and inventors in open and challenged competition with all comers. CIVILIAN.

Gen. Fremont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have shown a candid spirit in admitting both sides to a hearing in regard to Gen. FREMONT, and I am sure will allow a few simple questions and remarks to be presented.

First, why do we hear of Gen. FREMONT being superseded or Court-martialed for one or two errors of judgment, when vastly greater blunders have been committed through the whole war without the smallest rebuke?

I venture to say that the worst mistake ever charged on FREMONT would not compare for a moment in stupidity and fatal lack of judgment with this performance of Col. STONE'S (or whoever was the officer in command) at Conrad's Ferry, and yet be sure you will never hear a syllable of official blame in regard to it.

Then take PATTERSON'S campaign. Talk of extravagance—why, FREMONT'S utmost expenditure would be meanness and economy compared with that. It is said to have cost the Nation $10,000,000 directly, and as we all know, the battle of Bull Run indirectly, which was at least a loss of $100,000,000 to us. Who ever heard of "court-martial" in regard to him?

So of Gen. BUTLER and Big Bethel, and of Commodore MACAULAY and Norfolk. Our loss in the latter operation was millions of dollars—and yet who ever threatened trial, or even examination? Now what are Gen. FREMONT'S great sins? Why, he "sported a coach and four," which turns out to be a kind of traveling ambulance, that he never uses himself. He "occupied a handsome house," which it appears was offered to him by a relation, at a low rent. He "kept eminent gentlemen waiting;" but how many of these eminent gentlemen came to St. Louis with private and peculiar axes to grind or to occupy the General's time in airing their vanity, deponent sayeth not. "He was extravagant." But what has he got with his money? We find an army of 40,000 to 50,000 men, well equipped and armed, with a fleet of gunboats and an immense park of artillery—and the State of Missouri all but cleared of enemies, St. Louis almost fortified, and Bird's Point and Cairo well garrisoned. Perhaps, in the haste of finishing such vast preparations, he did give rather more for rifles than they were worth, or was cheated by some contractors. But what has the nation got for the money? is the point. A million, more or less, is nothing compared with the salvation of a State. Who would not, for instance, have given some hundreds of thousands of dollars, if our poor fellows at Conrad's Ferry had had an extra bridge of pontoons? If FREMONT does his work thoroughly, who cares what it costs?

The greatest charges against him are, that he did not reinforce LYON, and that he lost Lexington. The first has been proved clearly impossible. He had not men enough. The army rolls demonstrate that point.

For the second, there was undoubtedly an error of combination which prevented his forces from reaching Lexington in time.

Yet, in a military point of view, the loss of that place was evidently of no importance. Price had immediately to evacuate it.

Why, for these few errors, should FREMONT meet with such severe censure from the Administration and the Press, when our other Generals escape so easily?

Is there not evidently a political cabal against him? Do not some of the Presidential rivals dread him?

And yet FREMONT is the only military leader who has been able in this war to excite a personal enthusiasm towards himself among the soldiers. This alone is the invaluable advantage. He has, too, those traits of inexhaustible activity, daring, iron will, and if you choose, unscrupulous energy, which are just what we need in this contest.

Suppose he does spend too freely. He can be checked. The great point is, *does he beat the enemy?* If he does that, all other sins may be forgiven him.

I write not knowing FREMONT or his friends, but merely as a PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Old Suffolk and the War.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has lately been going the rounds of the Press a statement, which, for the honor of "Old Suffolk," needs correction, viz: that she has done nothing for the war. The mistake probably arises from the fact, that her sons, instead of forming home companies, have gone into foreign ones. Sag Harbor has alone sent over one hundred men, and other places in like proportion. At least one-third of her quota is already on the field, and the remainder of it will be sent soon. Her first home company is now nearly full, and will go into camp shortly. Suffolk may well be proud of her first company. It is of cavalry, and is under the command of SAMUEL C. LEE, of Bridgehampton, a popular and efficient officer, everyway fitted for his place. The sons of Suffolk will hasten to fill the few vacant places left, and the company will soon be ready. Let the public know that Suffolk County has done something for the war, and will not weary in well-doing.

Personal.

The Watertown (N. Y.) *News*, referring to Hon. SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, says:

"We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has determined to become a resident of Watertown, and to resume the practice of the law. Mr. HAMMOND, widely known as the able and popular editor of the Albany *Register*, and more recently as a conspicuous member of the State Senate from Steuben, has been engaged, since May last, as one of the associate editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, but finds the practice of the law more conducive to health, and more congenial to his feelings. Mr. HAMMOND is an old practitioner, and, as an advocate, justly popular. He will be a valuable accession to the able bar of Jefferson County, and very welcome to the social circles of Watertown."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1199, 1483, 1509, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541.

The Baker Mandamus Against the Comptroller—Stay of Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawes.*—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay the relator $4,360 alleged to be due him for printing 1,500 copies of the City Charter with Kent's Notes.

The motion was made some time since, and granted about the middle of the present month, at which time it was fully stated in this paper. The Comptroller resisted the motion upon constitutional grounds, urging that, before the act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise the sum now claimed by tax, Baker had commenced a suit to recover upon the same claim, and had been defeated. Hence the act was void as impairing the obligations of the contract concluded by that judgment.

The Court held that as the question of the constitutionality of the act had been waived by the Common Council, by an ordinance recognizing the relator's claim, the Comptroller was not entitled to raise it on this motion. The City could have raised the objection properly, but as it did not do so by its appropriate officer or department, but had done exactly the reverse, it was now too late to make the objection available.

That order was so settled as to direct the Comptroller to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for the payment of this claim, but as the claim is not presented as a County charge, the Comptroller now moved that the order be vacated, urging that he could not draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer for the payment of the claim. The Court granted the application, together with a stay of proceedings pending the appeal respecting the other questions involved, which had been taken from the order granting the *mandamus* to the General Term.

Moses Ely for Relator; H. H. Anderson for City.

City Railroad Tracks—Right of the Public to Drive upon them.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Fetrich vs. *Dickinson and Formly.*—This was an appeal from an order dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. The facts of the case will appear from the following opinion of the Court:

HILTON, J.—Second-avenue is a public street of the City, a highway for all travelers, and common to all the people. (Woolrych on Ways, 5; Austin's case, 1 Vent, 189; Davis vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 4 Kernan, 506.) The plaintiff, therefore, had an undoubted right to travel with his horse and wagon upon every part of it, without interference from any one. He was in no degree deprived of this right because the association known as the Second-avenue Railroad Company had laid their track on a portion of the highway, and the defendants, by being in the employ of the Company, were invested with no power or authority to regulate or prohibit travel upon the street.

The fact that the part of the avenue, which the plaintiff proposed to drive over could be driven upon and used by the horses and cars of the railroad company, was evidence that the plaintiff might rightfully go there also, without the consent or interference of the defendants or the railroad company which they claim to represent; and, under the circumstances disclosed at the trial, their forcibly running the plaintiff's horse and wagon from the railroad track was clearly unlawful, and gave the plaintiff a right of action for the damages he sustained.

The evidence showed that in effecting the removal of the plaintiff, his wagon was broken and his horse so seriously injured that her value was reduced several hundreds of dollars; but notwithstanding this, the Justice gave judgment for the defendants with costs, under the opinion, evidently, that the plaintiff had shown no cause of action.

This was error, and the judgment should be reversed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, George Edwards, previously convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. Several motions were heard, and the Court adjourned for the term. Judge MCCONN will occupy the Bench the next term, commencing on Monday next.

Legal Notice.

The General Term of the Common Pleas, will, to-day, take up the calendar of cases on appeal from the Marine and District Courts.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing bequests of public interest: Johanna Spainar, Wm. Wall, Samuel Young and Robert W. Cairns.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawes.*—Mandamus modified and motion for stay granted.

Petition of LeRoy.—Referred to P. T. Ruggles to inquire into facts and report, with opinion thereon, as to the fitness of the proposed Trustee.

Stearns vs. *Brisbane, et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest, and $10 costs of opposing motion. Judgment to stand as security.

Bell, Executor, &c., vs. *Rowe et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hyman vs. *Hyman.*—Decree settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 37,501 bbls. Flour, 41 bbls., and 168 bags Corn Meal, 139,037 bush. Wheat, 47,500 bush. Corn, 78 bush. Rye, 17,048 bush. Barley, 22,793 bush. Oats, 3,714 packages Provisions, and 1,881 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., at $5 25@$5 31½ for Pots, and $5 31½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is inactive, and prices are nominal.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, at previous prices.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for the principal kinds. Sales: 1,200 bags and 1,400 mats Java, on private terms; 80 bags Maracaibo, at 17½c., and 250 bags Rio, at 15¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 2,325 bags; week's sales of do., 7,300 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT SON, "By auction, 22d inst., 3,000 bags Santos found buyers at 15c.@18½c., to average 16 56-100c., being very full prices. Since, sales of Rio have been 4,300 bags, embracing 1,300 per *Eclipse*, at 15½c.@15¾c.; 500 per *Mary*, at 16c., and 2,400 per *J. B. George*, on private terms. 5,000 bags Rio, per *Mary*, have been taken on speculation at P. N. T. The market closes quiet but steady." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 100,547 pkgs., including 65,019 bags Rio, 10,696 mats and 259 bags Ceylon, 2,050 mats and 1,940 bags Java, 12,943 bags Maracaibo, 2,950 bags St. Domingo, 1,425 bags Laguayra, and 275 bags Bombay. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguayra, and Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15¾c.@17c., and St. Domingo at 15¾c.@15½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 26, Baltimore	19,000
Oct. 26, Philadelphia	3,000
Oct. 29, New-York	68,019
Grand total	90,019

COPPER—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Is in less request, yet is quoted firm. Sales, 350 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Middling	22	22¼	22¼	22¾
Middling Fair	22¾	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, for shipment and home use, at rising prices. Some speculative inquiry also exists, especially for medium and high grades, the supply of which, in the hands of receivers, has been much reduced. Sales since our last, 33,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75, including 4,000 bbls., deliverable late in November and early in December, on private terms; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 0 05
Extra Genesee	0 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more request at very full prices; sales 4,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 90@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, yet quoted firm.

FRUIT—All kinds have been rather lightly dealt in, since our last, at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, to-day, and prices have declined. The export demand has been checked by the extreme firmness in freights. The reported sales, since our last, have been 250,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, $1 24; White Western at $1 36@$1 45, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 24@$1 26, the latter an extreme rate for handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 26@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ℔ bush. Corn is in lively demand, chiefly for export, at very firm prices; sales 165,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@61½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for Western White, ℔ bush. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40½c.@41½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 75c.@77c. for Western; 77c.@79c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern and Jersey ℔ bush.; sales 1,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley continues unchanged; sales 2,700 bush., including Canada 66c.@70c., and State at 65c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues active and firm, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after, including new to very choice, at 14c.@28c., and last year's crop at 0c.@13c. ℔ lb. Mr. TURNER, in his circular for the *Canada*, says: "The market has been without quotable change. The receipts of the new crop, thus far, have been unusually light, and small sales are being made. Considerable shipments of the latter are now being made. The exports for the week have been as follows: To London, 374 bales; to Liverpool, 149 bales; in Havre, 6. Total for the week, 529 bales. Previously reported, 14,205 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 14,734 bales."

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in moderate request, and 500 tons have been disposed of at from $22@$25 ℔ ton, according to quality and terms.

LATHS—Eastern are heavy at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is held with much firmness, but is inactive.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite limited; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet to-day; prices somewhat unsettled. The business of the week Mr. C. J. TURNER reviews thus: "The past week has been one of considerable excitement in spirits Turpentine, in consequence of the arrival by various vessels of 1,800 bbls. from England, which comprises all known to be on the way, with the exception of 100 bbls. per *Prince Alfred*, from Hamburg. The price had advanced to $1 62½, but the heavy receipts coming all in within four days, caused a reaction, the market closing very firmly at $1 58, with free offers on the part of speculators to buy at $1 55. Stock, about 3,500 bbls. Common Resin closes quietly, at $4 62½. Medium and Fine range at $4 50@$5, for No. 2, ℔ 280 lbs., and No. 1 at $5 75@$8 50. Tar is firmer, and is quoted at $4 75@$5, for North County, and $5 25@$5 50 for Wilmington. Exports for the week—To London, 305 bbls, Resin; to Glasgow, 250 bbls. Resin; to Bristol, 33 bbls. Resin. Total, 588 bbls. Resin."

OILS—The inquiry has been moderate for Crude Sperm, at $1 20; Crude Whale, at 42c.@46c., and Linseed at 70c.@72c., chiefly within the range, while it has been active for Palm at full prices, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, at 5c.@0¾c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and steady. Sales 1,000 boxes short-ribbed Middles for December and January delivery on private terms. Lard continues unaltered; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 25 for new do., do., ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 10c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c.@17c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 35 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—An active inquiry has existed for Linseed here and in Boston, including Bombay, at $2 07½@$2 10, and Calcutta at $2 ℔ bushel. Sales, since Friday last, 20,000 bags. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 13½c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited, having been confined to 410 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at previous prices.

TIN—A fair inquiry prevails for Plates at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues in lively demand at very full prices. Other kinds have been in fair request; sales 428 hhds. Kentucky, &c., chiefly at 9¼c.@13¾c.; also 94 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 20½c.@21c., chiefly at 20¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13¾d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Oil, 8s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; and by steamer, 70s.@75s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, 50s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour at 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 23½c.@24c. ℔ bushel For Antwerp—Flour at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For Bremen—Tobacco, 25s.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Bornasia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Saladin	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Tentonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 8
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A. C. A.—YES, REFRAIN FROM SUCH FOLLIES in future, and all will go well. Return immediately. X.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business with the Committee will be heard at that time.

JOHN BRICE,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Fire Department.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
Now offer great inducements.
500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6.
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,
At $8; worth $12.
At $10; worth $14.
At $12 50; worth $16 50.
At $15; worth $20.
LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH,
And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT THE NEW STORE
No. 453 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
LINEN NAPKINS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TOWELS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TABLE COVERS, 50c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c., to $1 50 a dozen
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed, 18c.
Job Lot HOOPED SKIRTS, 3c. 4s, and 6s.
Job Lot CORSETS, (the very best,) $1
KID GLOVES, (not the better,) 63c., all sizes,
Job Lot CAMBRIC COLLARS, 8c. to 50c.
Job Lot LACE VEILS, 25c. upwards.
19 cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 8c. and 9c. a yard.
PAPER CAMBRICS, 8c. a yard.
DRILLINGS, only 8c. a yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS, 16c., Job Lot.
RIBBONS, rich Ribbons from auction, 15c. up.
RIBBONS in very desirable colors.
RIBBONS and FLOWERS in great variety.
RIBBONS from auction every day, cheap.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery and Gloves.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gloves of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Ladies under-vests and drawers.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gents Hosiery.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Yankee Notions at Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS
now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE,
or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW
usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK
in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES
now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS,
de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 261 to 267 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.—An importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 50 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CATHARINE'S
MINERAL WATERS.
THE STEPHENSON HOUSE AND BATHS WILL
REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.
Arrangements have been made for the
USE OF THE WATERS
without any exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

BEANS.
Seventy packages Marrow and Navy Beans. For sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and lighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

LATHE FOR SALE AT MATTEAWAN—Also, a column press drill—single-geared—for sale. The lathe is 16 feet bed; will swing 30 inches over the shears or ways of the bed; with compound turning slide rest, stationary or steady rest, double geared, with cast steel spindle. The long screw is four threads per inch, with 30 change gears for screw cutting. Apply, or address JAMES BRETT, Matteawan.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 8 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Affairs along the National lines, in the vicinity of Washington, still continue unchanged, and there is no intimation of any movement in any direction. The rebels make no demonstrations of any kind.

The Government, in accordance with its determination to proceed to the confiscation of private property belonging to Secessionists, has instituted an action in the case of WILLIAM SHIELDS, formerly of Washington, but who, some months ago, removed with his family to Richmond, where he has been residing ever since, and engaged in the great rebellion against the authority of the Government. The Marshal for the District of Columbia has been ordered to attach the real and personal property of the said SHIELDS, and has notified all persons claiming the same, or knowing anything about it, to appear and show cause why the same should not be confiscated. It is understood that this is to be a test case.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, which recently took a brief airing on the Lower Potomac, appears to be in rather close quarters, from which she will find it difficult to escape. She has taken refuge in Quantico Creek, opposite the mouth of which strong batteries have been erected by the Excelsior Brigade, completely commanding the river in that vicinity. A vigilant watch is also kept for her by the *Harriet Lane* and other vessels.

Our latest advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that no further operations need be looked for in that direction for the present. The brigades composing Gen. BANKS' Division left Edwards' Ferry on Saturday last, and they now occupy their old position around Darnestown, a sufficient force having been left at the Ferry to prevent any attempt at crossing on the part of the rebels. The pickets of the latter lined the Virginia shore on the departure of our troops, and amused themselves by shouting taunts across the river. It is understood that all the approaches to Leesburgh are now strongly fortified, though there are no defensive works at the town itself.

In accordance with orders received from the War Department, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued marching orders to eight regiments in addition to those already at the seat of war. These regiments are all full, splendidly armed and equipped, and have for some time been under daily drill in camps of instruction. We also learn, through a telegram from Gov. ANDREW to Quartermaster HOWE, that three additional regiments from Massachusetts will leave for the seat of war, respectively on Thursday, Saturday and Monday next. This simultaneous movement of fresh troops looks like the inauguration of some new enterprise.

The relative positions of the National and the rebel armies in Missouri is not yet explained. A dispatch from Rolla furnishes information from Springfield to Thursday last, at which time it was reported there that PRICE was at Neosho, in Newton County. This, however, is improbable, as he could hardly have moved with sufficient rapidity to have attained that point, which is further south than Springfield. Gen. LANE is stated, in a dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, to have captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates County, and to have taken the escort prisoners.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on Monday one hundred thousand rations were distributed among the regiments attached to the great naval expedition, preparatory to the departure. The Captains of the transports also received sealed orders. Reports were current at the Fortress that one of the Captains had opened his orders and divulged the destination of the fleet, but they were probably without foundation. So also is probably, without truth, the report current in Washington yesterday, that Capt. DUPONT'S private secretary had absconded with all the maps, charts and sealed orders belonging to the expedition. The Navy Department has received no intimation of any such occurrences.

The files brought hither by the *City of Baltimore* give no further information of the reported movement in France pointing to intervention on the American question. Some indications of such a character reveal themselves in England, but appear to find little encouragement; though the remarks of Earl RUSSELL, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are less decided in expressions of cordiality and friendship than could be desired. The London *Star* denounces in unqualified terms the mere suggestion of British interference. The Mexican expedition engrosses less attention. The London *Times* gives unusual prominence to a letter from a correspondent in the City of Mexico, wherein the moderate plan of intervention proposed by the British Cabinet is deprecated, as imperiling the lives of all the foreign residents in the Republic. There are intimations that the measure may take a more positive form than is indicated by Earl RUSSELL'S recent declaration, as both the French and English Governments are enlarging the proportions of their squadrons beyond the scale first contemplated. The independent preparations of Spain are uninterrupted. The latest letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times* in this country conveys the idea that the enthusiasm of the West for the war has greatly diminished. The writer takes occasion to notice the letter of Mr. SEWARD relative to himself, and to reflect severely upon the Secretary of State.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has written a letter in reply to an inquiry from Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, whether the Fifteenth Regiment, which behaved so gallantly in the action at Leesburg, was sent into the field with inferior arms. He says that rifled muskets have been given all the regiments to which it was possible to supply them. Some of the commanders, however, have preferred smooth-bore muskets as decidedly preferable for close action, and these Col. DEVENS' men had. Gov. ANDREWS says that he has not learned that the regiment was ordered on duty for which it was not properly armed, and it seems improbable that this could have been the case, when there were other Massachusetts regiments on the ground, which could have been ordered over the river quite as well as the Fifteenth. Measures have been taken to supply the companies still remaining with better arms than they had in the late contest.

The arguments in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were concluded yesterday. To-day the Judges will charge the Jury.

The trial of the pirates captured on board the *Enchantress* is slowly progressing in Philadelphia. THOS. QUIGLEY, EDWARD ROCKFORD and DANIEL MULLINS, are now taking their turn. Efforts are making to procure a new trial for SMITH, who was convicted last week.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have news from the Pacific Coast to Sunday, the 27th, by the Pacific telegraph. The intelligence of the death of Col. BAKER caused the deepest grief in California. Speculations were already rife as to his successor, and it was thought probable that GEORGE STARKE, of Portland, would be the man. Late advices from Oregon speak in the most glowing terms of the gold mine of the Nez Perces region.

The United States transport *George Peabody* will leave the foot of Murray-street this day, the 30th inst., for Key West, Fort Jefferson, and Fort Pickens, Fla. She will take a mail for those posts, to close at 1 P. M., and for the Gulf Squadron.

The entire number of prisoners at Fort Lafayette, and Fort Columbus, will to-day be removed to Boston Harbor. Capt. MORLEY, formerly sailing master of the United States steamer *Dawn*, who was arrested a few days ago in Washington, on suspicion of improperly disposing of a signal book belonging to the navy, was yesterday afternoon released from Fort Lafayette, he being found to be a strong Union man.

The steamship *Cosmopolitan*, which was to have sailed yesterday, for Havana, has been detained by the Government until to-day. She will sail at 12 o'clock M.

Yesterday evening the Fifty-fourth Regiment (Barney Rifles) left, by the New-Jersey Railroad, for Washington. The regiment, which is commanded by Col. KOZLAY, numbers over eight hundred men, exclusive of officers. Previous to the departure, a National flag, a regimental standard, and two guide colors were presented to the corps by Collector BARNEY. Lieut. LINDENMULLER, of Company H, also presented the regiment with a regimental standard.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of militia from Albany is taking measures to reorganize preparatory to returning to the war. Three full companies are already in barracks waiting to see if Col. BRYAN, their former commander, will lead them.

The Philadelphia *Press* denies that the late Col. BAKER left a will, as has been stated. So far as his relatives have any means of knowing, he died intestate. His affairs in the Atlantic States will be settled by his brother, and in San Francisco they have been entrusted to his son-in-law, Mr. STEVENS.

Gov. YATES has issued a proclamation forbidding recruiting for other States in Illinois.

The Board of Supervisors, which was to have met yesterday, found itself for the first time since its organization, without a quorum. As some few Canvassers and Inspectors of Election are yet to be appointed, one more meeting only will probably be held until after election.

The Charter Commission goes through the form of meeting daily in accordance with the provisions of Mr. FROMENT'S resolution, adopted a week ago last Friday, and by Friday of this week it is possible a quorum may assemble, when it is understood that two of the Standing Committees *may* present reports.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND has granted a stay of proceedings and a modification of the *mandamus* in the case of BAKER against the Comptroller, a proceeding to compel the payment of $4,360, alleged to be due the relator for printing a certain number of the City Charter, with KENT'S notes. The stay of proceedings is pending the appeal taken in the matter.

The Stock market was firm again yesterday, with strong buyers for the New-York Railway Stocks and some of the Westerns, the market, after some realizations at the highest prices of the day, closing firm: United States 6s, 1881, 94¼; New-York Central, 78¼. Exchange left off dull for the Boston mail.

A very active demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday, and 38,400 bbls. were disposed of, in part to arrive, at firmer prices. The sales of Wheat amounted to 280,000 bushels, at reduced rates, as the increased claims of shipowners tended to check export movements. Corn was purchased to the extent of 163,000 bushels, at very full quotations. Java Coffee was in request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Fish, Candles, Cotton, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Pork, Lard, Beef, and Cut Meats were quiet. Bacon attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, East India Linseed, Tallow, and Tobacco were salable and buoyant. Whisky was heavy and drooping. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Cattle Market is again as overcrowded as ever, and "even more so." From 5,200 to 5,300 bullocks were offered at ALLERTON'S alone, on Monday and Tuesday. Including a few lots still to arrive, the total supply for the week will be over 6,000, or the largest receipts of the year. There is a regular stampede from Kentucky this week, some 4,000 cattle being on sale from that State alone, and most of them are of good quality. Trade was very dull yesterday, the brokers declaring it almost impossible to sell stock at any price. Quotations are a little lower than last Tuesday, and only the good quality keeps them from dwindling almost to nothing. A few of the best cattle, and only a few, may be quoted at 8½c., while fair butchers' steers were sold plentifully at 7c., and some lots were run out at 6c. The supply will be ample for to-day, and feeders will have to take hold to clear the yards.

FROM GARIBALDI AGAIN.—A message from Caprera brings GARIBALDI again upon the scene. The rumored coming of the Italian hero to take service in the National army has been enveloped in such an element of humbug, that we have already freely expressed our opinion against the step. Indeed, the wanton construction which was put upon the proposition by the leading English journal made any other course inconsistent with public dignity. The General's letter to our Consul at Antwerp might easily alter our verdict, were it not a deduction from facts which it would be folly to overlook. The soul of the great Italian fairly glows through his short, simple, warm-hearted message:

"I do not doubt," he writes, "of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly. But if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me. G. GARIBALDI."

This letter establishes beyond dispute the hearty sympathy of the Italian hero with our contest against rebellion. He would be welcomed here with infinite enthusiasm if he were to join his fortunes to our cause. But we trust the war will not continue long enough to render his coming necessary. GARIBALDI is a citizen of the American Republic. It is natural that he should yearn to aid, in their great crisis, the people whom he loves. But, if we can speedily answer his message with a bulletin of victory, it will anticipate the contingency in which he designs to come, and leave him to Europe, which is the scene of his real labors and his crowning triumphs.

The Slavery Question.

The Oswego *Times* disclaims all thought of arraying the friends of Gen. FREMONT against the Government. It recognizes the necessity of loyal obedience on the part of subordinates, and of standing by the Government on the part of the people. It insists, on the other hand, fairly enough, that the Government, having appointed Gen. FREMONT to a very responsible command, should give him a cordial and a generous support, or else remove him. And it thus speaks of the object for which it proposes to hold a State Convention of Gen. FREMONT'S friends:

"But the more especial object of the proposed Convention is to endeavor to make manifest to the 'powers that be' the importance of *adopting the principles of Fremont's proclamation for the shortening of the war, and the more speedy and effectual triumph of the National arms.* More than half a year has past since the war began, and yet what have we done? Are we really making progress toward the suppression of the rebellion? Will we not be maintaining an expensive war without decisive results until we go into the fight in *downright earnest*, and fight as though we *meant* it. Who believes that the men of '76 would have suffered Slavery, or any other institution, to have stood in the way of the attainment of their righteous purposes? Is not our object equally righteous, and shall we hesitate to carry on the war vigorously? The people want this war brought to a close. They want the rebels whipped—they don't care particularly *how* it is done, if it is only done effectually. Plain people think that we shall be fighting with tufts of grass *until we proceed upon the principle of striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave who has a rebel owner, and confiscating rebel property of every kind to the Government.* When this policy is adopted, we shall see the beginning of the end, and with such a manifestation of determination on the part of the Government, we shall not only secure hundreds of thousands of volunteers, but we shall command the respect and confidence of the whole civilized world. What says the TIMES to this branch of the subject? Will it vote 'No,' in regard to a Convention called to consider a matter of such vital importance to the Nation?"

The object of the proposed Convention thus stated is legitimate enough, but we question its necessity or its wisdom at the present moment. We certainly have no opinions concerning the sanctity of Slavery which would for a moment stand in the way of the adoption of the suggested policy, if we believed it to be as necessary, or likely to prove as efficacious as the Oswego *Times* regards it. If a general confiscation of rebel property is to be decreed, slave property should by all means be the first to suffer. But when such a policy is adopted, it must be by the act of Congress—it must have the sanction of law—for it involves the highest exercise of national sovereignty. Congress will assemble now in a few weeks, and ought to have full, clear and unfettered control of this whole subject. Our State Legislature, moreover, will soon be in session, and can speak with authority the voice and will of the Empire State on this, as on every other point involved in the conduct of the war.

Meantime we are free to say that we do not see how a decree of emancipation, at the present stage of the war, would give greater energy or effectiveness to its prosecution,—while we do see how it would introduce elements of division and of consequent weakness, which might prove infinitely disastrous to the Union cause. The People do not need any additional stimulus. They are energetic enough, earnest enough, resolute enough and ready enough to make any sacrifice and perform any labor which the crushing of the rebellion may require. They have sent forth men by hundreds of thousands, and poured into the treasury of the nation their money by millions for this object. They are thoroughly aroused and profoundly in earnest. If there is anywhere a lack of earnest resolution and comprehensive courage, it rests with the Government and not with the people. They need, therefore, no such stimulus as the act proposed would give them. But whom would such an act arouse? Upon what portion of our people would it have this beneficent effect? Not upon all of them, certainly—for a very large body of the people would oppose it. Its first effect would be to *create divisions at the North*,—to break up that splendid unity of feeling and action which has thus far marked the war, and given us the hope and prophecy of a sure success. It would bring an opposition party into the field, and give us political battles to fight at home, as well as battles for the Union to fight abroad. How would this affect our great capitalists,—our Banks,—the men who furnish the money to prosecute the war? How would it affect enlistments? How would it affect thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers, officers and men, now in the field?

We fear its effect would be disastrous; and therefore we deem the measure itself unwise. Nor is it necessary. We have all the elements of success already in the field. We should gain nothing by such an act, for we could enforce it only when and where our armies shall have triumphed, and the very *fact* of their triumph will render it needless. We should put a powerful weapon into the hands of the rebels in Kentucky and Missouri, and chill the hearts of those who are fighting the battle of the Union there with a devotion and a courage of which we, in these remoter scenes, can form no adequate idea. This may be doubted; but *they themselves tell us so*, and upon such a point they themselves are entitled to judge. We would throw needlessly into the contest no single element which could divide or weaken Union men anywhere. We have need of Union—hearty, sincere and undisturbed—among all who cherish common hopes and labor for a common end.

But is this war to leave Slavery untouched? Certainly not: such a result is simply impossible. If the word slave were never to be mentioned—if not a thing should be done, nor a word spoken upon the subject until the war is ended, Slavery would nevertheless have received a blow from which it never can recover. The very sound and shock of war shakes it to its foundations. But as the war goes on, those nearest to Slavery, suffering the most from it, will be the first to strike it whenever the blow shall be required. The Union men of Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Virginia, and Missouri—when they find their hearthstones red with blood and their fair fields black with ruin, will themselves seize the weapon which will be close at hand. They will be the first to discover when the blow at Slavery may be necessary, and may be struck with most effect;—and whenever *they* shall strike it, no man at the North will lift a finger or utter a word against what, if urged before that time, will thrust division and weakness into our compact and solid ranks.

New Phase of the Cotton Question.

Men sometimes talk very foolishly and act sensibly after all, especially when necessity is their guide. The grand card of the rebels throughout has been *cotton*. It was their talisman that was to shield them from all harm, and conduct them to all success. The lamp of Aladdin was nothing to it. All they had to do was to hold fast to their cotton bales. The world would be only too happy to come for it, taking it upon any terms.

But the world is not quite so far gone as to accept those proposals, trusting, perhaps, to the fact that the producers of an article upon which they depend for existence, and which is of no possible use in their hands, will in the end be quite as willing to sell as others are to buy. This hugging their cotton bales consequently turned out for the rebels a very poor speculation. In their distress, the planters turned to the Confederate Government for aid—either by a purchase of the whole crop, by an issue of its notes, or by advancing a portion of its value. In reply to these demands, Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederates, has issued a circular, which we have published, and which is one of the most significant documents yet put forth by the rebel Government.

The conclusions arrived at are unquestionably correct. The crop, during the blockade, is as useless in the hands of the Government as in those of the planters. To advance Treasury notes upon them, the only means of the rebels, would be to exchange their only available resources for something entirely unavailable. The people are expected to purchase these notes, and pay for them. The Government can neither purchase nor make an advance. Such undertakings, Mr. MEMMINGER tells his memorialists, always turn out disastrously. The planters can manage their crops far better than the Government. They must apply to the banks for aid. The latter can help them, as they are released from the obligation to pay *specie*. For the payment of the subscriptions of portions of the crop, to which we have frequently made reference, the Government will wait till the proceeds are realized, even if it far exceeds the term originally contemplated.

All this is very sensible. But Mr. MEMMINGER was probably influenced by another consideration, to state which was not quite so politic. Should the Confederate Government either advance upon, or purchase the crop of the South, this would be liable to confiscation whenever seized. Any foreign interference to release it, would be direct interference in behalf of the rebel Government, upon which no other would venture. But in legal contemplation the people of the South are citizens of our own Government, and their private property is to be respected. Hence the necessity of disclaiming all the schemes attributed to that of the former, and of giving a new phase to this much talked-of subject. Mr. MEMMINGER says let cotton take care of itself, and, as formerly, obey the laws of trade. To this our Government will heartily respond. Its great aim is to reëstablish commerce South as well as to defend its operations North. We are hastening to open all the Southern ports. Nothing would please us better than to see cotton come forward. We have little fear that it will not, so soon as we supply protection and reëstablish order. The South, of course, have always been eager to send it forward; seeking only to annex conditions which were immunity from punishment due to crime, and permission to carry out their own schemes. But this farce is played out. The terms have not been, nor are they likely to be accepted. Cotton, consequently, must go forward the old way. It is the staff which is almost the sole support of the rebels. To say that a people at war are not eager to sell the great staple, which must furnish the means to carry it on, is too preposterous for belief. Where would the North be, were it unable to sell a bushel of wheat or a pound of provisions? With very little money, we fancy, for military operations.

We put, consequently, the same construction upon the circular that the Southern Press appear to do, namely, that *the Confederate Government desires the planters to dispose of the crop, whether it goes to Europe or the Northern States.* Anything to produce money. The rebels are finding, like all other people, that they cannot long cheat themselves; that they cannot allow their industry to remain unproductive, and maintain at the same time a war, which, according to their own estimates, must cost them $200,000,000 a year. They must push their crop forward, or give over the contest. They must, too, avail themselves of the proceeds in some way or other. They now believe this can be done. Men expect what they desire, without always taking into consideration the chances of the defeat of their plans.

So far, consequently, both sections are agreed. Both are bending all their efforts to release the crop, though perhaps in different ways, and for different objects. If we should be so fortunate as to capture some of the outlets of this article, we need have no fear that it will not come forward. When merchandise is raised or accumulated to the amount of $300,000,000, (which is a low estimate for the cotton crop at present prices,) it will find its way to market. The attraction between such a mass and the demand is too great to be resisted by the parties interested. After the circular of Mr. MEMMINGER, if it be sustained by his Government, there is no planter but will eagerly sell even to the hated Yankees. The pretence may be to help his Government, but really to put money in his own pocket. Suppose our Government were to forbid the exportation of wheat, would not every holder violate the decree, if he could successfully? In selling their cotton, the Southern people will only act in obedience to the strongest motive or law that can influence human nature—that of self-interest. Everything in the end gives way to this. Give the rebels an opportunity or outlet for their cotton through our own hands, and they will avail themselves of it fast enough. Mr. MEMMINGER'S circular is a step in this direction, as it tells his people to make the most of a crop, leaving to them the process of its sale and realization of the proceeds.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff.

The smoke of this battle has sufficiently cleared away to give to both sides a very accurate knowledge of the number and character of the forces engaged. The exaggerated reports that so invariably go out on the occurrence of an important engagement, have been more speedily corrected in the present case than is usual.

The official report of Gen. EVANS, the officer in command of the rebels, states that the Confederate troops engaged in the affair numbered 2,500. He goes on to particularize the men, as follows: the Eighth Virginia Regiment, the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, and the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment—"the latter being held in reserve." A regiment in the Confederate service averages about 600 men; and these four regiments make up the force, 2,500, that Gen. EVANS states he was in command of.

It may be a question with some whether we are to accept the rebel report of the number of troops engaged on their side as truthful. We unhesitatingly answer that it is, and for this most obvious reason. No rebel officer would dare exclude from his report of the battle the names of any regiments or companies that had participated in what they regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Men, North or South, and men the world over, are the same in this one regard—they demand all the honor that they are fairly entitled to. And honor won on a bloody battle-field is too dearly bought to be safely withheld from the soldier. The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the rebel victory of Ball's Bluff, says that "history shows few feats of arms so splendid," and that Gen. EVANS' "unconquerable troops have achieved a deed that will make their memories glorious for centuries to come." We may be sure that Gen. EVANS has not committed the unpardonable sin of omitting to mention any troops that fought under him—nor would he have dared to report the "Thirteenth Mississippi" as "held in reserve," if they had been scarred in the thickest of the fight, or participated in any work of the tragic day.

But while Gen. EVANS would not venture to withhold honors from any of the Confederate soldiers engaged in the fight, he could safely, and perhaps honestly, magnify the numbers of the National troops he had to contend with. He tells his superiors that, with his four regiments—his 2,500 men—he vanquished 10,000 of the Nationals. We know better than this. We know, almost to a man, how many men we had in that fight. There were about 1,900, perhaps not a dozen more nor less. But these men on our side were not all engaged at once. A few companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth first got into the fight, and bore up against the three rebel regiments most bravely. Col. BAKER brought up a battalion of his California Regiment and part of the Massachusetts Twentieth to their support, and these fractional regiments sustained the conflict against the enemy's three. Lastly, but when the fight was nearly over, part of the Tammany Regiment came into the fight, and for the first time the National forces were nearly balanced with the enemy. The total engaged during the day was about 1,800 men on each side, but the Nationals coming into the fight only by detachments at hours wide apart, the enemy fought them throughout the engagement two or three to one. Besides, they had the immense advantage of an ambuscade, being strongly posted in the woods and firing from their cover, thus obtaining over their opponents, so inferior in numbers, the additional advantage of a surprise and of the first blow.

That Gen. EVANS supposed himself to have encountered "10,000 of the Nationals" is the best testimony that he could bear to the obstinate resistance of our brave troops; and that the Confederate regiments, fighting in their concealment, suffered a loss of 300 killed and wounded, is proof that the National soldiers, though beleaguered and hopeless, fought with the coolness and precision of veterans. There can hardly be a doubt that up to the time of the retreat ordered by Col. CONGSWELL—an inevitable necessity in the circumstances—the enemy had suffered more than we in killed and wounded. The National loss occurred mainly in the retreat and the desperate attempt to recross the Potomac. It was chiefly from the disorganization resulting from the loss of officers, and the discouragement of the detachments in having to bear up so long unsupported against the entire force of the enemy, who was continually flanking them, that even the very unequal struggle was lost to the Union cause.

MORE OF THE HERALD'S "LIES"—NOT VERY "WELL TOLD."—Our hydrocephalous old neighbor, the *Herald*, was compelled to issue an extra sheet again yesterday, to work off its accumulation of stale news and of bile against the TIMES. It fills four or five columns with its usual rigmarole of vituperation,—made up in about equal parts of interested malignity and of those "lies well told,"—which it avows to be the favorite food of its "general public." It falls off a little, however, in the flavor of its falsehoods. The great bulk of them are beginning to be stale and stupid,—they have been kept too long and have survived their original beauty as well as usefulness. The new ones thrown in, moreover, are decidedly flat; they are lies, it is true, and good so far as that goes,—but they are not "well told."

Take this one as an example:—speaking of the publication of our correspondence from the naval expedition, which was done with the full concurrence of the authorities,—the *Herald* says:

"President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Gen. MCCLELLAN, expressed unusual indignation at this gross violation by the publisher of an honorable agreement, it having been stipulated that no details should be published until after the sailing of the expedition; and the President himself declared that the editor of the newspaper in question deserved to be hanged."

This is a very bungling lie: it is dated at Washington, but we should be sorry to think that any one of the *Herald* reporters there was quite stupid enough to make such poor work of it. It bears the ear-marks of home manufacture, and shows clearly that the writer knew nothing about the men dragged into the question. President LINCOLN, for example, never could have said that the Editor of the TIMES "deserved to be hanged," unless he was trying to soothe, by a bit of fun, the agonized patriotism of a beaten reporter; because he is a just man, a firm man, and one determined to do whatever he thinks ought to be done. If he said, therefore, that the Editor in question "deserved hanging," he would hang him. Nobody can doubt that, for a moment.

But Mr. LINCOLN doesn't believe in hanging. He hasn't hung one of the spies that infest every Department in Washington, every camp in the army, and pretty nearly every room in the White House. He hasn't shown any eagerness to hang the man, or woman, as the case may be, who reports to Richmond regularly the substance of everything done at every Cabinet meeting:—nor has he even taken measures to stop the regular transmission through Washington of letters designed for the headquarters of the rebel army, or the Capital of the rebel Government. The man who betrayed MCCLELLAN'S plan of advance from Lewinsville:—the man who surrendered the Norfolk Navy-yard to the rebels:—the man who prevented, by false information or otherwise, the dislodgment of the batteries built to blockade the Potomac:—the man or men who sneaked like cowards away from the rebel "turtle" below New-Orleans:—the man or men who sent 1,900 men across a deep, broad and rapid river to meet 5,000, with an old scow and two skiffs to bring them back—all these persons are still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and not the slightest threat of "hanging" them, or even of asking them any questions, has escaped the President's lips. He is not likely, therefore, to inaugurate a new hanging policy by selecting a newspaper editor who publishes, *with the full concurrence of the authorities*, a report of the departure and composition of an Expedition which every man of ordinary eyesight has known all about for a month.

The lie is too bungling. It does no credit to the *Herald*. BENNETT has a reputation to lose in that direction, if no other. Let him beware how he trifles with it—it is his sole reliance—it is all he has left to trade upon. He can sacrifice everything else—he doesn't need social position—public respect, a decent standing in the community, or even toleration among men of character and self-respect. He can despise all this with comparative safety; but if he loses his hard-earned and well-won renutation for lying, he is a ruined man!

What the Tories Think.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine can scarcely be considered as the organ of any political party in England. The principles it advocates were long ago defunct and belong to a past age. It ignores all the great moral revolutions which have occurred in Great Britain during the last quarter of a century, and writes as if there had been no great measures of Parliamentary reform, no repeal of the Corn laws, no spread of education, no legal amendments—all calculated to extend the power of the people and increase the democratic element in the State. In the number of that periodical for the present month appears an article styled, "Democracy Teaching by Example," in which the writer, after imputing to us everything that is corrupt in our Government, proceeds to justify the rebellion of the Southern States under the terms of the Constitution, and in a tone of pity for our unfortunate condition recommends us to retire from a conflict which is "making the Government of the North ridiculous in the eyes of Europe." He exults in the thought that the great experiment of a Republic has signally failed, and kindly suggests to us to yield at once with a good grace—to allow the South to have their own monarch, and that we also should be permitted to select our own. Unless a king is to spring already armed for us from the brain of Jupiter, he does not inform us where we are to find that expensive luxury; but as he alludes in terms of high praise to the beneficent rule of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, he would probably expect us to send for the last relic of the Bourbon dynasty, and adopt that gentleman, now "out of place," by the *soubriquet* of "Francis the First" of North America.

It is really pitiable that such political nonsense should be submitted to the sound sense of the English people. The rebellion which the writer dignifies with the term revolution, has no more connection with our republican institutions than the Indian mutiny had with the mixed form of the British Government. NAPOLEON told TALMA that if he would come to Paris he should play before a pit full of Kings. Our Republic has seen the rickety thrones of most of the Kings of Europe upset in a day, and those august personages, in the disguise of valets and liveried servants, escaping from their oppressed and outraged subjects; and the hour may not be far distant when the same misfortune may occur again to some of them. Since the day when the last King of England abdicated his throne, and his Lord High Chancellor threw the great seal of his office into the Thames, wise concessions to democracy have averted the repetition of such a catastrophe. We have no desire to undervalue the practical freedom which the people enjoy under the English form of Government, but we are convinced that our republican institutions, deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of this mighty people, will coexist with the monarchies of Europe and probably survive them all.

ABOUT FREMONT.—The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* has an article on FREMONT which opens in this style:

"A month or so ago the NEW-YORK TIMES *inaugurated a series of attacks upon Gen. Fremont*, which were so ingeniously conducted that honest people began to lose faith in his honesty, and fear his capacity for managing the important trust reposed in him."

This is a very shameless fabrication. So far from having "inaugurated" the attack upon Gen. FREMONT, the TIMES has never done anything more than publish all the facts it could gather concerning the issues raised between him and Col. BLAIR, and accompany them with such comments as seemed just to both parties. That there were valid grounds to question the entire fitness of Gen. F. for the command assigned him, the subsequent developments of the Government officers sent to examine the matter, prove very conclusively. Whether they will be deemed sufficient to call for his removal remains to be seen. But the *Journal* shows a strange inclination to belittle a very important question by its mode of discussing this subject.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Camps along the Lines—Topographical Features of the Country—The Line of Pickets—Gens. McCall and Porter—Discipline of the Troops, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Yesterday I experienced a decidedly "new sensation," and looked upon scenes I never expected to witness in this country. All day I seemed to be moving in a dream—amid a strange exhibition that any moment might vanish utterly away. We hear at a distance of the movements of armies and meeting of hostile forces on the soil of our common country with comparative indifference, but it awakens very different emotions to stand amid the mighty encampments and listen to the murmur of the gathering hosts.

"Leo," to whom I have been obliged for so much kindly attention, offered to accompany me, and we started for the extreme right wing, going by way of the Chain Bridge. It was a mild autumnal day, and the beautiful shores of the Potomac recalled to my mind our own quiet Hudson, save that the steady rumble of long trains of army wagons, and the occasional boom of distant cannon, reminded me of other scenes near at hand.

To be required to show a pass before I could cross an American river awakened very curious feelings. The last time I had done this was with Austrian bayonets around me. The earthwork raised right at the entrance of the bridge, from which cannon could sweep the entire length, and the planks torn from the side passages, were the first things that looked like real war. As we were waiting for a long train of army wagons to get over I gazed on the Potomac, which here rushes madly along the precipitous rocky banks, with no ordinary feelings. Adown its turbulent current, and over its stony bed, I knew that the bodies of our brave soldiers, who perished at Edwards' Ferry, were rolling bruised and torn—perhaps some of them near where my eye was watching the course of the stream. Once on the sacred soil of Virginia and the scene of desolation commences. Rising the banks we came upon Fort Ethan Allen, with its *chevaux de frise* of long poles sticking out almost over the road. The country here is rolling, but the hills are very abrupt and the valleys deep, so that even in a fight between two large armies, it would be a battle of detachments, and everything would depend, so far as infantry was concerned, on the comparative strength of the heads of columns. I was surprised to find the hills so covered with forests. These, it is true, had been leveled here and there for the cannon ranges, and swaths a quarter of a mile wide, stretched on over the slopes, the foliage still bearing only autumnal tints. Fields were trodden into clay, or left with their crops of corn and buckwheat ungathered. Here and there a deserted farm-house bore witness of war's desolation. A solitary man smoking a pipe, and an old negro woman standing beside her rude hut, were the only *inhabitants* I saw for miles. There were men enough, but they were all soldiers.

In the second advance of the army they had passed over quite a stretch of country, leaving it untouched. Little places of shelter in which the pickets had lain, were the only mementoes it had left behind. At Langley's we came upon the Pennsylvania reserve. Here was a striking illustration of how close the dividing lines are, which this unhappy war has drawn. Two taverns stand on the two sides of the road, nearly opposite. The landlord of one was a Secessionist, and had to flee, leaving his place to be trod by the reckless soldiery. The other was a Union man, and is still plying his vocation as unmolested as in times of peace.

Here are McCALL'S headquarters. From this point the whole country became a wilderness of camps. Fields crossed with ropes, to which cavalry horses were tethered, constituted stables while all around were scattered tents and forage. The men had made earth ovens with barrels for chimnies, and seemed contented and cheerful.

The country from every elevation presents a beautiful appearance. It is gently rolling, and as far as the eye can reach is a succession of highly cultivated openings, surrounded by forests. The planters, instead of keeping up their lands as our farmers do, by a rotation of crops, exhausted it by a continuance of the same cultivation for years. They would then abandon it and clear off another space, leaving the former to grow up with dwarf pine, so that, although the land has been generally cultivated, the proportion of cleared and uncleared remain about the same from year to year. It is not uncommon to find traces of corn-rows in groves almost as thick as Mexican chapparel.

These pines furnish excellent flooring for the men's tents, and in frequent instances were converted into rude, though comfortable stables for the horses. At length we reached Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters on the extreme right. These were beautifully located on an eminence that stood like an upturned bowl amid the surrounding scenery. Here in an open grove of oaks a planter had built him a house—laid out his gravel walks, and fixed himself a beautiful home which he fondly supposed would descend to his children. But being a rebel, he fled at the approach of our army, and now the soldiers tie their horses to his oaks, and his once embellished grounds are torn and trampled in every direction. A ditch surrounds it on two sides, while the trees have all been cut away in front to give place to the cannon that looked grimly off over the land of secession. They seemed strange intruders in that lovely spot. The General was lying down, and we did not disturb him, but Capt. SMITH received us warmly, and kindly answered all our inquiries. He showed me about two miles off, on a gentle slope, the line of their pickets. The country was visible some distance beyond in JEFF. DAVIS' jurisdiction. It was quite suggestive to stand so near the enemy's lines. On Sunday one of the pickets was brought in severely wounded. He had been left where he fell, and two surgeons, Drs. THOMPSON and CASTLEMAN, volunteered to go and fetch him in. Well mounted and armed they boldly advanced beyond the lines and found him wounded in three places. They then returned after an escort—in the meantime sending back two men named JOHN ROBERTS and THOMAS WYATT, an ambulance driver, to remain by him. The brave fellows, though unarmed, did so—remaining with their charge till the escort arrived.

Leaving with the Captain a bundle of papers, we bade him good-bye, and went to visit Capt. AYRES, well known as the commander of the famous Sherman Battery at Bull Run. As he and "Leo," (who had met on that battle-field,) were discussing some of the statements in BEAUREGARD'S report, I was amused at the indifferent manner in which he incidentally spoke of some of the events that occurred on that day of defeat. Tearing to pieces a regiment of cavalry with canister seemed as natural and harmless a thing as picking blackberries. To prove that the statement was false that his battery was hurried precipitately from the field, he said that after nearly all the guns had moved off at his orders, he fired several rounds with those remaining, and then hunted up his wounded lieutenant, picked up his dead, and even the loose property that was lying around. He is a fine officer, and one only needs to look on him to know that wherever his guns are in the field of battle there a soldier's duty will be done.

Here all public roads seemed to disappear, and from one encampment to another, over the fields and hills, and through the woods, we passed along, met by bursts of regimental music in every direction, and bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery drilling here on the smooth slope, and there floundering through the low and heavy grounds, until we reached Hall's Hill, the advanced post of about the centre of our lines, held by Gen. MORRELL. An observatory stands here, from which a soldier was sweeping the land of Secessia with a glass. From this commanding elevation, from which the trees had been cleared, cannon pointed threateningly South. From this point also the view of the camps in every direction was picturesque in the extreme. Crowning the bluffs, dotting the slopes, embosomed in the pine groves, lay the white tents, while flags drooped in the still air, and near and distant strains of music filled all the atmosphere.

Gen. PORTER'S headquarters are in a grove of pines, with his Brigadiers all around him, making together quite a home circle in the woods. We did not see him, as he was on the field witnessing a review of MARTINDALE'S Brigade by the General. That portion of it which we saw consisted of the simplest movements, which, considering the unevenness of the ground, were well performed. I noticed particularly the steady march of a Massachusetts Regiment.

I was very much struck during the entire route with the perfect order and discipline that prevailed in all the camps. It evidently had not been so good at the outset, as houses stripped of all their clapboards, and barns with their roofs standing on the naked timbers sufficiently attested. The inhabitants of this section, if they ever return, will not find their old homes, nor know their own farms. Trampled, and torn, and wasted, the very ground will be changed.

Twilight was fast gathering over the landscape, and the cheerful camp-fires began to blaze up from hill-top and valley, as we turned our faces once more towards the Potomac. It was dark when we reached "Ball's Cross-roads," and we had to pick our way carefully through the mud to the river. Passing under the very points of the *chevaux de frise* of Fort Corcoran, that looked grim enough in the dim light, we at length reached the Ferry, and tired, and hungry, arrived at Washington near 9 o'clock. It had been a strange day, and had awakened strange trains of thought. As I skirted the lines packed with tens of thousands of men, gathered from Maine to Wisconsin, and looked off beyond the pickets where I knew a similar number of Americans were in battle encampment, waiting for the order that should bring them together in mortal combat, I seemed laboring under some horrible nightmare.

Telegraph wires stretched from all the headquarters to McCLELLAN'S headquarters in Washington, and a single flash of electricity will at any moment set this vast array in onward movement.

I cannot close this long letter without relating an incident told me to-day on the Long Bridge, by an artist who arrived at Edwards' Ferry a few hours after the battle there. Perhaps you know that the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment contained many Harvard boys—the *élite* of Boston. Those who were aware of this knew that when that regiment got into action there would be some hard fighting. Among these was young CROWNINGSHIELD, who is said to be a perfect athlete in form. He has been distinguished as a great oarsman in the college regattas. When he found himself on the banks of the Potomac, and saw that he had got to swim or be taken prisoner, he quickly stripped, and taking his watch in his mouth, which he had no idea of leaving behind, plunged in and swam to the further shore. Seeing a haystack near by, he crawled into it to dry himself off and get warm, in the meantime placing his watch under his head. After awhile he crept out, and obtaining an overcoat from a soldier started for camp, *leaving his watch in the hay* where he had deposited it for safe keeping. H.

The Responsibility for the Leesburgh Affair—Number of the National Troops Engaged Crossing the River no Part of Gen. McClellan's Plan—The Case of Capt. Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

The unfortunate result of the attempt to cross the Potomac near Leesburgh proves, at least, that nothing is to be feared from an equal encounter with the enemy in open field. But the movement was no part of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans; and the fact should be known to the public, since a misapprehension in the premises is calculated to lead to wrong conclusions and ill-grounded expectations. Neither the Commander of the Department nor the President of the United States had any knowledge of the advance, and both were taken by surprise when the important news reached them. The President is said to have complained that his first information of the advance should have come to him through the columns of the *Star*, accompanied, as it was, with the sad announcement of the death of his intimate friend, Col. BAKER. I am not informed whether Gen. STONE is chiefly responsible for the affair, or whether he yielded to the advice or solicitation of Col. BAKER. If the movement had been as successful as the gallantry of those engaged in it deserved, it would doubtless have met with universal approbation, although it seems to be condemned by prudence as well as by the event.

It is said by those who have opportunities of knowing, that about fourteen hundred Union forces participated in the fight, and that they were engaged by a about four thousand of the enemy. The great error consisted in throwing so small a body of men across a stream most difficult to cross, with only two or three old flat or canal boats, unmanageable amid the strong current, to keep up their communications with their friends on this side the river. There was not the slightest occasion for a measure of heroic desperation, similar to that of CORTEZ on landing in Mexico; and the event proved that the enemy to be encountered, if less formidable in numbers, was made of sterner stuff than that which opposed the advance of the Spanish adventurer.

If it had been a part of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan to cross the Potomac at that time and place, or even if he had thought proper to hold possession of the south bank, as has been erroneously stated, the very serious loss sustained would not have been in vain. But such is not the case, for although reinforcements in considerable numbers were sent over and an effort was made by Gen. McCLELLAN to revenge our loss, in a more general engagement, still, failing to find the enemy, he saw no advantage to be gained by holding permanent possession of the south bank, and has withdrawn his forces. The battle of Monday, therefore, may be set down, with its serious losses in men and officers, and in the prestige of success, to the account of an unauthorized and ill-advised, rash, but gallant movement of a subordinate officer. The only consolation is, that our troops fought with heroic courage to the last, and thus gave assurance of what the grand army is capable, when it shall have an opportunity to redeem the errors and misfortunes of the past.

The city has been filled with rumors to-day to the effect that the rebels, in great numbers, are crossing the Potomac, near Port Tobacco, about thirty miles below this point. The object is supposed to be to stimulate a general rebellion in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, and amid the confusion to attack Washington. But a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that no greater folly could be committed. The effect of such an enterprise would be to place the wide Potomac between the invaders and their friends, and to make them an easy prey to the Government forces. It would be an immense enterprise to ferry ten or twenty thousand men across the Potomac anywhere below our lines, and it is quite certain that they would never return except as exchanged prisoners of war, or repentant rebels after joining our ranks. This crossing of the Potomac below Washington is just the thing which is most desired by our military authorities, and it is probably a part of the plan of operations to invite attack in that quarter by leaving it open to the enemy, with only a sufficient force in the field to give timely warning. But these views must be obvious to the rebel commanders, and I therefore doubt if they will have the temerity to make the venture.

It is stated that Col. BAKER, at the time of his death, had in his possession a commission of Major-General, which the President had tendered him, but which he had not accepted. It is probable that if his gallant charge had been successful, he would have hesitated no longer in accepting the proffered promotion.

You may remember that last Winter I called attention to the case of Capt. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS, a Virginian by birth, and an army officer then in Texas. He was at one time dismissed from the service for dishonorable conduct, but was restored by the kindred spirit of FLOYD, who doubtless regarded him as a youth after his own heart. He responded in a letter in the TIMES to the charges of treason and corruption made by me, but it nevertheless turned out just as I predicted, and he was among the first to take command of a regiment in FLOYD'S Brigade. This fact was announced in the newspapers three or four months ago, yet strange to say, it seems to have escaped the attention of Adjutant-General THOMAS, who suffered his name to remain on the army rolls down to Oct. 4, when it was formally stricken off, on the ground that he had "absented himself from duty," and "failed to report." The latest army register, published in September, contains the name of this traitorous knave, at the head of the list of Captains in the Quartermaster's Department. It is certainly singular that the whereabout of an officer occupying a position of so much prominence should have remained so long unknown to the Department: and the question naturally arises, has he, through an agent, been drawing his pay, the meanwhile. OBSERVER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 29, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '65.....	88	80 N. Y. Cen. R.....	78⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, conp	94⅛	8 do.....	78⅛
2,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '77	82	1025 do.....	78⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	42	150 do.....b10	78⅜
29,000 Mo. State 6s. ...	44½	100 do.....b30	78⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s..	81⅜	60 do.....s15	78⅜
5,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	81	250 do.....s10	78⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	99⅜	100 do.....s60	78⅜
5,000 Mich. C'n. & P. c. lm		50 do.....s7	78⅜
S. F. Con. bs...	96	50 Erie R.....	32½
7,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bs	93	935 do.....	32⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. 8s....	88	100 do.....b30	32⅜
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 m.	39⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	49⅜
1,000 do.....	39⅝	50 do.....	49½
5,000 Lake E. & W. 1 m. b.	70	134 Erie R. Pref'd.....	51⅜
100 Reading R.....b10	35½	152 do.....	51⅞
200 do.....	35⅝	50 do.....b30	52
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	98⅜	200 Hud. Riv. R.....s10	37
12 Bank of Commerce	82	100 do.....	37
10 Continental Bank..	73	100 do.....s30	37
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.....	93⅛	60 do.....b30	37⅛
10 do.....	93¾	350 Mich. S. & N. I. R.....	19⅛
285 do.....	94	60 do.....b10	18⅜
50 do.....	94⅛	350 do.....	18⅛
306 do.....	94⅜	250 M. S. & N. I. Gt. S.	39
200 do.....b30	94⅜	200 do.....	39⅛
20 do.....	94⅜	60 do.....	39⅜
1,150 Clev. & Tol. R.....	36⅜	15 Panama Railroad..	118½
100 do.....b30	36⅝	60 Chi. & R. I. R.....	91½
300 do.....b30	36⅝	200 do.....	51⅜
900 do.....	36⅞	25 Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	63
500 Erie R. As. Scrip....	68		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	50 N. Y. Central R....	78¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	42	25 do.....b30	78⅜
11,000 Mo. State 6s.....	44½	100 do.....s10	78
1,000 Oregon War Loan, ½-yearly.....	92	170 do.....	78¼
300 Erie Railway.....	32½	10 Hud. Riv. R.....	37
50 do.....s9	22½	60 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100 do.....b30	32⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	65¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co....	94⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....	70½
200 do.....s30	94⅜	50 Clev. & Tol. R....	36½
200 Harlem Railroad...	12¾	50 M. & P. DuChien R.	18¼

TUESDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market continues to show much strength. There was a further rise of ⅛@½ ℔ cent. on the Railway shares this forenoon, making 1@1½ ℔ cent. since Saturday, and on Pacific Mail 3 ℔ cent. since Saturday forenoon. There were strong buyers for this stock, and also for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo and Michigan Southern, but some realizations by the Street speculators, who had bought at lower rates. There was also an improved feeling in Hudson River Road, in anticipation of the heavy Winter freight traffic, which must follow the closing of the river navigation. The pressure of produce from the West is now so great, that the Erie and Central lines are compelled to decline or postpone much of the local freight, and the latter will be forced to employ the full equipment of both the Hudson and Harlem after the close of the river. The mass of freight at Dunkirk and Buffalo pressing forward to tide water is represented to be unprecedented, and the Railway and Canal transporters, after making their own terms to New-York, are frequently at a loss to accommodate the business offered, for want of equipment. The same complaint comes from the Roads West of Lake Erie. In National Stocks today the business is not important, beyond the new subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, just noticed, and in which there is a decided improvement over last week. In State Stocks the main speculation is in Missouris, which are firm today, both at the Board and by auction, where the legal sales, for account of the Illinois Bank Department, are now drawing to a close. Between the sessions of the Board, and also at the Second Board, prices for the Railways were ¼@½ ℔ cent. weaker than the highest sales of the morning. But after the Second Board, late in the afternoon, prices were again firm, recovering part of the above decline. The last bids were:

Central.....	78½	Missouris.....	44½
Erie.....	32¾	Pacific Mail.....	94⅜
Toledo.....	36¼	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	94½
Rock Island.....	61⅛	Hudson.....	37
Michigan Southern....	18½	Erie Preferred.....	51⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, showing an advance of 4 ℔ cent. in Mechanics', 2 in Republic, 1 in Metropolitan, 1 in Park, and 2 in Continental. American Exchange is 2 ℔ cent. lower:

Manhattan.....	116	Bank of North America	85
Merchants'.....	92	Metropolitan.....	93
Mechanics'.....	94	Citizens'.....	90
Union.....	82	Market.....	80
City.....	105	Nassau.....	81
Phœnix.....	88	Shoe and Leather.....	85
Butchers' & Drovers'..	103	Corn Exchange.....	85
National.....	85	Continental.....	75
Seventh Ward.....	110	St. Nicholas.....	65
Commerce.....	82	Marine.....	73
Broadway.....	116	New-York County.....	83
American Exchange....	78	Importers' & Traders'..	90
Bank of the Republic..	90	Park.....	94

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages; Harlem Firsts and Seconds, Wabash Valley, Michigan Southerns and Michigan Centrals being higher than yesterday. Harlem Thirds are lower. Erie and New-York Centrals steady:

N. Y. Central 6s.....	93½	M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72..	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs....	88	M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '82	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65....	100½	Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c....	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	105¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c., seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76..	105¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. Ass. L.	60¼
Erie firsts, '69.....	104¾	N. Indiana firsts.....	82
Erie thirds, '83.....	84	Goshen Line '68.....	19½
Erie fourths, '80.....	75½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75....	88
Erie fifths, '88.....	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	81
Hudson firsts, '69.....	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¼
Hudson seconds, S. F.'s	95	Ban. & St. J. firsts....	28
Hudson thirds, '75....	80½	Gel. & Chi. seconds....	98
Hudson convert., '67..	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	99	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Harlem seconds, '64....	90½	D. L. & W. income con.	90
Harlem thirds, '66.....	70		

The Exchange market for the Boston mail to-night closed easy and rather dull on England, at the quotations of yesterday—say 107¼@107¾ for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 106½@107¼ for Merchant bills. The reason of this is another heavy Export list of Domestic Produce for the week, amounting to nearly three millions in value, against a very light Import of Foreign Merchandise. Most of this Produce goes to British and French ports, the former taking precedence on the present return. Exchange on Paris closes steady; fewer cheap bills than last week being in the market. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 29, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,306,990	$2,168,782	$2,803,945
Previously reported..	83,752,898	77,506,341	105,151,588
Since January 1.....	$85,058,088	$79,675,122	$107,955,531

In the Money market, to-day, there is no change of rates. The demand rather better than yesterday. The Banks pay into the Sub-Treasury $3,500,000, being 10 ℔ cent. on the second credit of Oct. 1, to the Government on 7:30 ℔ cent. Treasury Loan. They sent in for redemption but $240,000 of the two-year 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, preferring to pay the present draft of the Secretary in Gold. The other subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan paid in to-day amount to nearly $500,000. Among the new subscribers is the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Office, (JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,) for $60,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $5,138,575, including $3,979,589 for Treasury Notes, and $37,000 for Customs; payments, $1,817,573, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,637,764.

We have been requested to state that the time for depositing the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company Bonds with the Secretary of the Purchasing Committee expires on the 1st November.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers.....	$6,354	$11,448
Freight.....	17,344	17,109
Sundries.....	377	858
Total.....	$24,577	$29,416

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers.....	$22,171	$16,524
Freight.....	48,843	46,197
Total.....	$71,015	$62,721

The earnings of the Chicago and North-Western road for the third week of October were:

Freights.....	$19,334	Express.....	$201
Passengers.....	8,206	Mail.....	423
Total.....			$23,166
Last year.....			24,536

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the third week in October were:

Passengers.....	$4,323	Mails.....	$ 449
Freight.....	38,139	Rent and ferry.....	1,931
Total.....			$44,892
Corresponding week, 1860.....			$6,955

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers.....	$6,477	$4,343
Freight.....	22,229	29,819
Total.....	$28,707	$34,163

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the months of Oct. 16 to 22:

	1860.	1861.
Freight.....	$48,423 36	$46,793 98
Passengers.....	8,186 64	6,211 96
Mails, &c.....	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total.....	$57,860 00	$56,105 94

The following sales were made at auction this morning by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$9,000 Missouri 6s, 1873, and coupon, July, 1861..... 44
6,000 Missouri 6s, 1883, and coupon, July, 1861..... 43⅞
18,000 Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupon, July, 1861..44 @44½
28,000 Missouri 6s, 1875, Hannibal and St. Joseph R...48¾

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 54 Wall-street, give notice that they will purchase drafts on the United States Treasury for army and navy supplies.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Arabia, viâ* Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1861—mails close in New-York Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 5½ P. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight..... 107⅝ per cent.
3 Days' Sight..... 108½ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 33¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 28¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40¾ cents
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35¾ cents
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40¾ cents
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar..77¾ cents

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 21.	LOANS. Oct. 28.	SPECIE. Oct. 21.	SPECIE. Oct. 28.
Philadelphia....	$3,907,000	$3,839,000	$1,063,000	1,085,000
North America..	3,567,236	3,287,734	787,408	751,290
Farmers & Mech.	5,098,510	4,990,555	1,057,871	1,242,192
Commercial.....	1,822,000	1,738,000	413,000	404,000
Mechanics'.....	1,916,130	1,897,000	206,581	210,000
N. Liberties....	1,481,000	1,431,000	301,000	366,000
Southwark.....	925,391	891,297	307,431	302,065
Kensington.....	746,875	733,650	126,078	125,456
Penn Township.	927,504	764,264	227,404	219,117
Western.....	1,497,401	1,439,160	559,573	520,555
Man. & Mech....	1,357,332	1,317,235	153,880	146,820
Commerce.....	707,908	729,710	224,934	215,217
Girard.....	2,454,121	2,355,719	285,965	271,415
Tradesmen's....	565,633	554,945	134,004	152,867
Consolidation...	695,305	593,996	89,477	98,742
City.....	862,842	858,181	154,796	150,222
Commonwealth..	831,531	816,961	83,295	80,725
Corn Exchange.	498,000	510,000	134,000	116,000
Union.....	477,000	448,000	64,600	58,000
Total.....	29,705,244	28,985,509	$6,375,750	$6,544,683

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 21.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 28.	CIRCULATION Oct. 21.	CIRCULATION Oct. 28.
Philadelphia....	$2,695,000	$2,489,000	$237,000	$243,000
North America..	2,581,863	2,411,498	244,770	237,280
Farmers & Mech	3,383,238	4,032,581	357,780	356,400
Commercial.....	1,910,000	1,776,000	136,000	125,000
Mechanics'.....	1,062,460	1,014,850	131,220	130,350
N. Liberties....	1,359,000	1,217,000	79,000	71,000
Southwark.....	785,260	783,986	66,255	66,940
Kensington.....	555,837	535,450	112,500	113,200
Penn Township.	629,251	602,901	63,697	61,421
Western.....	1,216,722	1,131,518	101,110	112,120
Man. & Mech....	821,882	776,930	82,935	96,695
Commerce.....	861,153	840,121	83,280	81,630
Girard.....	1,289,756	1,292,737	152,775	144,205
Tradesmen's....	457,629	482,180	58,709	56,566
Consolidation...	321,123	320,682	111,230	116,190
City.....	552,273	529,445	48,365	47,770
Commonwealth..	312,405	279,357	68,715	66,905
Corn Exchange.	366,000	353,000	96,000	91,000
Union.....	267,000	262,000	49,000	49,000
Total.....	21,100,025	20,328,329	$2,250,365	$2,234,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Difference.
Capital Stock.....	$11,811,175	$11,811,075	Inc. $100
Loans.....	28,985,509	29,705,244	Dec.. 899,735
Specie.....	6,544,683	6,375,750	Inc.. 168,933
Due from other B'ks.	1,438,225	1,461,837	Dec.. 23,612
Due to other Banks..	2,833,046	2,837,338	Dec.. 4,333
Deposits.....	20,328,329	21,100,095	Dec.. 773,766
Circulation.....	2,234,542	2,250,365	Dec.. 15,823

Erie Railway.

From Hollet's European Circular, Oct. 29.

This Company is making steady progress in placing its affairs upon firm ground. No arrears of interest remain upon the first, second or third mortgages. The interest on the fourth is advertised to be paid on the 1st proximo. That on the fifth will undoubtedly be paid on the 1st of December, when it falls due. The affairs of the old Company are to be wound up during the year, and the new Company commence its actual existence with the beginning of the new one, without any liabilities but its funded debt, which will stand as follows:

1st mortgage...	$3,000,000	4th mortgage....	$4,900,000
2d morigage....	4,000,000	5th mortgage....	1,792,500
3d mortgage....	6,000,000		
Total.....			$19,692,500

The accruing interest on this sum will be $1,378,485. The net earnings for 1860 exceeded this sum by $446,921—the gross earnings being $5,180,316—net, $1,827,406. The ratio of net to gross earnings was 35.4 ℔ cent. We have the gross earnings for the present year, but not the net—the accounts of the Company not being yet made up. The former, by months, have been as follows:

1860-61.		1859-60.	
October.....	$587,242	October.....	$473,774
November.....	561,448	November.....	499,126
December.....	412,722	December.....	403,131
January.....	407,949	January.....	396,390
February.....	391,100	February.....	363,279
March.....	454,237	March.....	420,470
April.....	544,511	April.....	482,815
May.....	507,480	May.....	419,991
June.....	429 757	June.....	401,560
July.....	377,905	July.....	371,256
August.....	418,674	August.....	417,858
September.....	519,579	September.....	595,311
Total.....	$5,612,605	Total.....	$5,160,316
Increase....	$472,290		

Assuming a similar ratio for expenses for 1861, as for 1860, the net for the former year will be $1,926,802. Deducting from this sum the accruing interest, there would be left $808,377 for the preferred shares. These cannot exceed $8,000,000, and call for $560,000 annually. This statement is correct in all but the estimates for expenses for 1861, which are assumed to have been at the same rate as for 1860. This estimate cannot be far out of the way. It shows that the net earnings for the year have exceeded by $44,377, the interest on the debt of the Company and a sum equal to dividends at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. on the preferred stock. The Company will enter the new year with greatly increased facilities for business, and with the prospect of much larger earnings for 1862 than for 1861.

One cause of the previous embarrassments of the Company was the construction of the Long Dock, the greater portion of which is owned by it. This is a very valuable property, as is shown by the fact, that 104 is offered for the stock of this Company held by individuals, the par value being 100. This property has an extensive front on the North River, and a large area of land in Jersey City, opposite New-York. The site occupied, then, is the best possible for the traffic of the Company, having great depth of water, and never obstructed by ice.

From the Indian Region.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Oct. 28.

WASHKEE, chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day, with a band of Indians, and returned to Mr. BAGGLEY, the Agent of the Overland Mail Company, a number of horses and mules which were stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bannock Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit, and is being well entertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon them would constantly be committed.

The Beautiful and Simple Mechanism of the new noiseless Lock-Stitch Machines, manufactured and sold by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, excites the admiration and elicits the praise of hundreds who daily witness their operation at the salerooms, No. 495 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 565.—OCT. 29, 1861.
72, 61, 17, 47, 46, 16, 10, 3, 68, 13, 22, 28, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 566.—OCT. 29, 1861.
67, 49, 12, 11, 42, 61, 51, 15, 69, 5, 10, 75, 24.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.
Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOWE'S ARMY SCALE
WATER TIGHT.
Adapted for all suitable door purposes,
Shuts and locks up.
Call and examine.
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publ

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant person a situation as chambermaid; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; can take care of milk and butter; willing to make herself generally useful, and no objections to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 253d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as chambermaid; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, and all kinds of laces; is also a neat sewer; has the best of City reference; has lived in her last place 11 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young, respectable German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 147 Allen-st., in the cigar-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply northeast corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference from her last place; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing. No objection to country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country or to Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 250 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 56 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 192 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman; would assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 304 Mott-st. near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business perfectly well; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on young ladies and doing up fine muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 76 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the other as first-class cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 266 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or attend to children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and nurse. Call at No. 197 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 12th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 69 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid, and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 14th 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a very respectable Scotch Protestant person, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references from first-class families. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or nurse; understands fine washing, ironing and sewing. Can be seen at No. 110 West 21st-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children; good City reference. Call or address No. 193 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assistant of washing and ironing and nurse; is neat about her person and duties; wages low; best City reference; has no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored woman, who has first-rate reference, is anxious for an early engagement; she is a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, or waiting and fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker, in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., below 1st and 2d avs., 2d-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 38 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL about 17 or 18 years old, desires a situation with a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or any other light work about a gentleman's house; is willing and obliging. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 360 6th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., private door next to jeweler. Inquire on 2d-floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do it all for a small family; is an excellent baker of bread; has good City references. Call, or address a note, to No. 19 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 95 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, who has five years' City reference from last employer, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $3 per month. Also, by a neat girl of 16 as waitress and to sew for a lady; wages $4. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days, or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived in the first-class families, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, game, jellies, &c.; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Will go to a boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Mott-st., 2d-floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation—fine pastry, confectionery, &c. Unexceptionable reference. Address A. B., No. 113 West 15th-st., till suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a middle-aged woman of long and good experience in this country and in her own; understands cooking in all its various branches, boning and larding; makes superior pastry and good bread and biscuit. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would like to get a permanent situation; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 3 days at No 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 303 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity, third floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Can be seen until engaged at No. 120 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; is a good maker of bread, and does all kinds of cooking; can give good City references. Call for three days at No. 493 6th-av., rear building, front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at corner of 21st-st. and 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; she thoroughly understands her business; has six years best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE above capacity by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including desserts in every style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a private family as cook; understands meats and soups of all kinds; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and thorough cook, in a private family; she is fully competent to fill a first-class situation, and can bring the highest City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 101 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a private boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 94 Vandam-st., near Greenwich, till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family. Good City reference from where she lived five years. No objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHes a situation in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 131 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do English or German cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as a good cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to do part of the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the bakery, No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady, sober, middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen fur two days, if not engaged, at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young woman who understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel; best of City reference; will go out by the day. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY CAPABLE, faithful girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is very neat and careful, and has the best of City recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION, who understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and desserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE IS desirous to recommend her cook. She has served with her over two years; is competent to her duties; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 86 9th-st., corner of University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 310 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable middle-aged woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 14 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, games and pastry, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 39 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant, a first-rate cook, who understands meats, soups, game and gravies of all kinds; also pies and pastries; is active and intelligent; can give excellent City reference. Apply at No. 327 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 116 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a boarding-house; understands all kinds of game and pastry; best of reference given. Apply at No. 299 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS TO GET a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; can give best City references. Call at No. 45 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class Protestant Scotch woman; good City references given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av. for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, or will do general housework; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference for the last three years. Wages low, in a good place. Call at No. 866 3d-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework; would go to the country if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 246 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect cook; understands and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook; will assist in the washing; the other as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook; is willing and obliging; can give the very best references. Call at No. 306 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an experienced laundress; can do up all kinds of linen, laces, &c.; understands cooking thoroughly; can make all kinds of pastry, &c.; is neat and willing. Wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family, by a respectable young woman; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 33d-st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do plain cooking and wash and iron in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 West 33d-st. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious servant girl, a situation to do general housework or kitchenwork, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; economizing, trustworthy and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper, with a widower or gentleman; one who is capable of taking charge of a house. To save trouble, none need apply only those in confidence. Call, for two days, at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go into a private boarding-house; or would go as laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable capable girl, with good City reference, desires a situation to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family; country preferred. Apply all this week at the gents' furnishing store, No. 149 Fulton-av., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 366, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant woman in a small private family to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can procure the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 23d and 23d st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing perfectly; understands French fluting; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; also, a young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; both can give the best of City reference; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as laundress, chambermaid or waitress, with 5 or 6 years' City reference. Call at No. 201 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has the best City references. Call at or address ANNA KING, No. 196 West Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a competent woman, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience in the care of children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; has unquestionable reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, GAMBLE, No. 614 2d-av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as children's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; understands bringing up a baby by hand; would have no objection to wait on a lady; can do all kinds of plain sewing and the finest French embroidery; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or as housekeeper to a delicate lady or widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation; she is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability from her last employer, with whom she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable family, by a Protestant woman, as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 21 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman, as nurse to an invalid, or as child's nurse; no objection to travel or go to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 167 Clinton-st Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended in regard to being kind to children; also understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 39th-st., corner of 4th-av., second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a very good plain sewer, and would be willing to make herself generally useful; would do chamberwork in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference given. Inquire at No. 106 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 117 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew; can give the best of City reference. Apply at 99 3d-av., in the fancy-store, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 603 3d-av., near 36th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman, a place to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 8 67th-st., Yorkville.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable steady woman; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or will bring it up by hand; can cut and fit for children; willing and obliging; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; long and satisfactory references; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 96 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objections to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., in the fancy-store, for two days, 3d door above 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had many years' experience as nurse, and was four years in her last place; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking, can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 49 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to take care of children or do plain sewing; is capable or taking care of an infant; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a capable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and plain seamstress; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 163 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young English Protestant person, in a first-class private family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; six years' City reference from one family will be given. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBERWORK.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, with seven years' experience, and four years' City reference. Apply at 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE OR PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a steady young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home more of an object than wages; has good City references. Call at No. 211 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS desirous of procuring a situation for a most excellent, trustworthy person, as nurse for one or two children, or as chambermaid and to do up fine muslins. Apply at her present employer's, No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking in the neatest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 186 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SHIRT-MAKER and cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation as seamstress or to assist in chamberwork or the care of growing children, or to do the work of a small family. Address by note, or call on Tuesday or Wednesday at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is accustomed to making ladies' dresses and doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 121 East 10th-st., west side of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady; would do light chamberwork and would be found generally useful and competent in all things; has the best of City reference. Apply for this week at No. 117 West 16th-st., rear house, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Wanted, also, a situation by a cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; both have lived in the best of families; have no objection to the country; prefer to live in one family; have the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family by a respectable young Protestant woman. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 22 East 36th st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; is obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation is wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, who wishes to engage as above; she understands her duties in every respect: is pleasant, cheerful, willing and obliging; has two years' reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs. No charge to employers.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business well; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation is wanted by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Has got good City reference, and can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room, until engaged.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A highly-respectable girl wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by draft, supplied by return mail.

7 3-10 Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

STEINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Will sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
OF THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.

O. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES.
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We have good names and collect upon the Canadas, and issue Sterling Exchange upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election, and their books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 31 proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which will fall due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 28, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of 20s for each coupon, being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. BUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Eastern Division Bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

A. CROCKER, Receiver.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gershom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 29, 1861.

G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861.

G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6w W

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1863.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat'rs.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
s18-1aw6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.

HENRY A. WASHBURN,
Administrator.
au7—law6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 39 East 8-th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-Yorz, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.
jy3-law6m W

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice Oil Painting, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

AN INTERIOR AND FIGURES..by..CARPENTERO.
THE LOVE OF THE ANGELS..by..MASSANTI.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER.....by..A. DE BRACKELIER.
WINTER SCENE.....by..HEWS.
LANDSCAPE AND SHEEP.....by..VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....by..SCHARF.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Fents, William Fents and John Fents, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Fents estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—The entire front from within 25 feet of 139th-st. to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 38 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STUKES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a large class house, comprising about thirty rooms; carpets of all kinds, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany furniture, enameled do. in any quantity, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—Sale will be large and offer inducements to the trade as well as others. Catalogues early this morning.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES ON THURSDAY next.
ALLEN BRADY & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods, among which are men's, boys, youths and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.

Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 10 years old, 15½ hands high; is gentle and kind; has travelled his mile a little over three minutes; cost $250. A light open wagon, together with a set of single harness. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to Europe.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale is a full assortment of heavy calf, grain and thick boots. Also, about 100 cases stock goods in good order, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale,

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—$1,000 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and good-will ut an old established dry-goods store, which has paid for several years past, after paying all expenses, a net profit of nearly $2,000 a year. The store is 42 feet deep, has two fine show windows, and is well fitted up. It is and has always been the leading store in the place. The proprietor is obliged to sell in consequence of ill health. Apply at the store, No. 185 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 360 Bowery, N. Y.

$150.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS Treasurer in a located place of amusement in a large city, not far from New-York. Any gentleman having the above amount can associate himself with a gentleman of respectability, and secure a permanent and lucrative business. Apply to C. E. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST.—For sale an old-established drug-store, stocked with a good selection of drugs; a corner stand, in a flourishing village close by New-York, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. Apply to or address Dr. R. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH SOME means, to manufacture fine fancy marble new patterns, new process, to do a small and profitable business, preparatory to a large one when the war is ended. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st. E. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A good paying grocery and liquor store in the Village of Tarrytown. A rare chance will be offered to the right person. Rent all traded out. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 234 4th-av.

$3,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest a manufacturing business, fully established, with actual property to represent the full investment, and facilities to net $500 per month. Address SECURITY, Box 119 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—The Stand No. 292 West Washington Market for sale.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, 28TH INST., IN going to Williamsburgh, through Nassau, Fulton and Front sts., a LEMON-COLORED DIAMOND, with a flaw in it, set in a screw stud. Any one finding it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at J. W. DICKINSON'S, No. 61 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LOST—AN ERMINE CAPE—SUPPOSED IN 23D-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 54 East 21st-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Lactive,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. 'LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suits of offices at No. 7 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in state of health and disease, with advice on the untoward, deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through ignorance and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-st., office hours 10 to 2 and 6 to 8. Stone in the bladder, diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistulæ, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Forshelmer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms or office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 12, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NO. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following: 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,525, 27,526, 27,527, 27,528, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Movements of the Army—Rebel Knowledge of our Movements.

Calls for the Soldiers—The Weather—Condition of the Wounded—Incidents, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 26, 1861.

Hearing heavy cannonading in the direction of Edwards' Ferry, this morning, I started from Camp Observation, near the Monocacy, to ascertain and report what was going on. Having reached this camp, I learned that all was quiet at Edwards' Ferry, and that all our troops have fallen back from the river in this vicinity, and are proceeding, apparently, towards Point of Rocks. The firing was only the practicing of some artillery, near Seneca, and not an engagement with the enemy. From present appearances, there will be no repetition of the attempt to cross the river in this vicinity by our troops, and as the rebels have no means of crossing into Maryland, no attempt of the kind will be made by them. On Thursday night ninety shells were thrown into a rebel encampment opposite White's Ferry. The enemy had congregated in a barn, and were suddenly scattered. The number of killed and wounded are not known. This was the last "excitement" hereabouts, and the troops in the various encampments are now either under marching orders, or are anxiously awaiting them. A soldier at my elbow says, "There is a big move somewhere." About seven regiments passed this camp to-day, going towards Poolesville. If this is likely to be of any advantage to the enemy, though I do not see how it can be, you will, of course, suppress it.

I have been hereabout just long enough to be profoundly impressed with the belief that every movement of our forces on this side is immediately communicated to the enemy. It is done by spies, who approach the shore unnoticed by our pickets, and either by signal, or actual verbal communication, keep them informed of every step we take. We shall never steal a march on the rebels. If our forces cross into Virginia, it must be under cover of our artillery, and fighting for every foot of ground we possess.

The weather is now very pleasant, the wind being from the southeast, indicating rain.

There have been some dozen deaths among the wounded at the hospitals in Poolesville, and at Camp Observation. The majority are doing well, and are well cared for by the surgeons and their assistants.

Our forces have been withdrawn from Harrison's Island, where the engagement took place on Monday. What the particular destination of the main body of the army is remains a secret. VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry have been ordered toward Washington, it is understood, to be stationed at Stone Bridge. The Minnesota First, stationed here, are ordered to remain, and are engaged "picketing" along the river. They number nearly one thousand, of whom two hundred are recruits recently arrived from Minnesota.

MAJOR A. C. HINDS is the Brigade Postmaster, and does more business in his line than any other person in this region. Some idea may be formed of the number of letters sent from this encampment from the following weekly report: 1,687 letters and 911 papers were sent, and 1,241 letters and 663 papers were received last week. The number has exceeded even this—seven hundred letters being received in one day. At my feet is a box holding a bushel, which is full of letters, ready to be mailed, and every moment they continue to come in. These are all regimental letters, and do not include the brigade or the official letters which go by messenger. One evening Mr. HINDS sold $100 worth of the new post-office stamps.

The health of the First Minnesota Regiment is excellent, and the hospital is nearly empty. This exemption from sickness, next to the possession of the best of surgeons, is no doubt owing to the practice of the men in bathing a good deal, and of having constructed in nearly all their tents temporary bedsteads which keep them off the ground. The principal sickness in the neighboring camps arises from colds contracted by exposures during the late rainy weather while on picket duty, and the late night work at Edwards' Ferry.

Quartermaster COOK, of VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry, was buried yesterday at Poolesville, with military honors. He died of typhoid fever.

THE WOUNDED—THE SINKING OF THE SCOW, AND OTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

I have obtained some interesting particulars of the transactions on the battle-field of Conrad's Ferry, and also of the events following the retreat, from Orderly Sergeant GEORGE H. BURNHAM, of Company A, Harris Light Cavalry. He states that they received the order to march, and left Camp Observation, near the Monocacy, at 8 o'clock A. M. Monday. A squadron of 128 felt in. They took the road to Conrad's Ferry, and passing under the canal through an archway, followed down the tow-path about one mile. The California Regiment had already crossed over, and the firing on the Virginia side was going on about one mile distant, judging from the smoke of the guns. They found the Twentieth Massachusetts waiting to cross. The first boat that arrived from the island called for Company C of that regiment to fall in to cross. There was a line stretched across the stream, which at this point was 150 yards wide. The lines had been taken from two canal boats, tied together, and stretched across. There were three scows at the landing, all three being in use. One would hold about 50, another about 60, and the third about 120 men, being thirty feet in length. The Twentieth Regiment was about two and a half hours in getting across. Two pieces of artillery also went over, and he learned that one cannon had previously been sent across. He thinks they were two howitzers. The movement of troops was slow. Some wounded men came over, shot in their feet and in their arms. The boats which carried over the two last pieces brought back about thirteen wounded men. The guns were hauled up the muddy bank of the island with great difficulty. The painter of the scow had to be used for the purpose. These guns did not reach the field of action, and are believed to have been left near the hospital and spiked. This was a needless precaution, although the fact that the enemy appeared to be following up the retreat of our men, the bullets flying thickly around the hospital, no doubt led them to suppose that we should be unable to hold the island. There was, of course, no adequate means of transportation for cavalry, and they could not cross. From 6 o'clock the wounded who could be led and supported continued to arrive very fast, and afterwards all who were more seriously hurt were conveyed on doors and stretchers. At one time thirteen of these poor wounded creatures lay upon the bank together. One man, who had been mortally wounded in the breast, was brought down to the bank, and Mr. BURNHAM assisted him on to the boat. He was too faint from the loss of blood to utter more than broken sentences. He was a fine-looking man, with heavy black whiskers. He held fast to an Enfield rifle, which he said he had taken from a rebel on the field, and that he had thrown away his own musket. He complained of being very cold, and as Mr. BURNHAM took off his blanket, he looked up gratefully for the kindness extended to him, and said, "How can you be so kind to a stranger?" He then requested him to receive his rifle, and was carried to the boat. Mr. BURNHAM crossed over to the island, and visited the hospital about midnight. The wounded, who lay in the yard, had partly been removed, but the two rooms were still crowded with them, and one of the surgeons was engaged in amputating an arm of one of the men. He went near the Virginia landing, and heard some of our men talking on the bank of the river. Afterwards he met four men, who had swam across. Two were without a thread of clothing on their persons; one officer reached the Maryland shore with nothing but his gold watch, hanging by a guard about his neck. The sufferings of these men were severe, for the night was very chilly. They were supplied with blankets, and found shelter in some neighboring cabin, or joined a group around some camp-fire. A great many men walked literally naked for miles to the California camp. At 2 o'clock in the morning (Tuesday) the wounded were still being brought over, and were placed on board of a canal-boat, which had been brought from Edwards' Ferry for the purpose.

There have been several versions given of the sinking of the scow with the wounded. The correct account I have obtained from one of the men who had charge of the boat. There had congregated on the shore a large number of wounded and other soldiers waiting to cross. When the scow arrived, the wounded were first placed on board, and as the boat was being shoved off, the order was given by a Major or Colonel to the men to save themselves any way they could. At this the soldiers threw away their arms, and made a rush for the scow, and others too considerate to jeopard the lives of the poor wounded men who were in the scow, stripped off their clothes and dived into the river, a portion endeavoring to swim, while others clutched at the gunwale of the boat to sustain themselves from sinking. The scow had reached about two-thirds across the stream, when she sunk, and all hands were precipitated into the river. Two-thirds of the whole company must have perished, perhaps more. Only two wounded men who were not were observed on the Maryland side.

E. S.

A DESERTER'S REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF REBELS ENGAGED—INCIDENTS AND SCENES OF THE FIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Another Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

From a deserter who was brought into headquarters yesterday, I learned that in the first portion of the fight the rebels had four thousand men, and that after the first hour's fight their line began to waver, and it was believed that they had lost the day' but just at the nick of time, a reinforcement of three thousand men came up, and turned the day. The cavalry was entirely ununiformed, and but a very few of the regiments were thoroughly equipped. The deserter, who is a New-Jersey man, from Bloomfield, named WARR, was impressed in Brandon, Miss., and embraced his picket duty hour to desert from his Company. His statements are confirmed by Lieut. BERRY, of the Chesterfield Cavalry, (formerly of the Census Bureau, at Washington,) who says their force was in the neighborhood of seven thousand men. The man on the white horse who was seen to fall was Col. HUNTER, of the Chesterfield Cavalry, and though he was able to walk from the field, he died in the course of Monday night.

The vast majority of the incidents that occurred during the retreat from the Virginia shore, were most mournful in their character, but there were some that were ludicrous in the extreme. One told of an Irishman in Company D, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, is very funny. When the retreat was ordered he threw off his coat and pants and plunged into the icy current of the Potomac. He swam boldly across the river, and had just gained the Maryland shore, when he remembered that he had left $13 25 in the pocket of his coat. "Be Jabers, BILLY," said he, "thim thirteen dollars is in me coat, and the bloody ribels will git 'em, and besides, I can't consint to part with the amount, so I'll jist go for them," and in he plunged again. He got safely over, found his coat, secured the money, and recrossed the river. I saw him in camp this afternoon, and congratulated him on his pluck, endurance and success, to which he replied, "Oh, yis Sir, 'twas all I'd saved from my three months' sarvice, and I'm very fond of me pipe."

A most exciting scene transpired at the sinking of the launch, in which were some sixty wounded men and twenty or thirty members of the California First. The launch had been safely taken half way across the river, when, to their utter consternation, it was discovered that it was leaking, and the water gradually, but surely, gaining upon them. The wounded were lying on the bottom of the launch—some shot in the head, others mangled by the tramp of cavalry, and others suffering intolerably from their various dislocations, wounds and injuries, and all soaking in water, which at the very start was fully four inches deep. As the water grew deeper and rose above the prostrate forms of the wounded, their comrades lifted them into sitting postures, that they might not be strangled by the fast-rising stream. But it is said that the groans and cries, the screams and moanings of the poor fellows who were thus tortured, were most distressing and indescribable. Despite all that could be done, the fate of the launch, and all that were in it, with the exception of a few expert swimmers, was sealed; suddenly and like a flash of lightning the rotten craft sank, carrying with it at least fifty dying, mangled, groaning sufferers, and some twenty or thirty others who had trusted their lives to its treacherous hold. The imagination revolts at the dreadful vision which rises before it, as are seen the vain attempts of the drowning to keep their aching heads above the level of the water; as the long lines of bleeding, crying men become a confused mass of gory bodies, struggling, the stronger with the weaker, for some place where for a little while yet they might be secure from the dreadful but impending fate; as the well forgetting their brothers in their anxiety for self-preservation, rushed frantically from end to end of the launch, fearing to attempt the swimming of the river, while they added pain and misery by their thoughtless trampings, to their less fortunate companions, who lay beneath their feet, and, finally, as the launch, unable longer to maintain its place above the surface, sank—while the farewell cry, the feeble groan, the terror-filled prayer and the grateful expression of release from pain, mingling, rose in one wild outcry, which terrified the hundreds who were swimming for their lives, and filled with sorrow and dismay the hearts of the survivors who stood upon the friendly and not distant shore.

On the island, too, were scenes of great distress, and of harrowing interest, such as no romance, horrible in detail, could present. At one time to the little yard before the Hospital were some thirty poor fellows, whose outcries for aid, for help, for water and for the doctor, were fearful to hear. And here I must mention the name of the Chaplain of the Fifteenth, who is beloved by all his men. His exertions at the above scene are said to have been beyond praise. He was of great assistance to the surgeons, and of greater comfort to the men. His name is WILLIAM G. SCANDLIN, and he belongs to a church in Grafton, Mass., which has given him leave of absence for the war. Since the battle, his attentions to the wounded and dying in the Hospitals have been unceasing, and from the Colonel to the ostlers, every one has a kind word in his behalf.

But to return to the Island. While the wounded were lying in the yard, the balls from the enemy's position came whistling about them, and one poor fellow who was suffering from a severe wound in the head was shot a second time, in the chest, and soon passed away. At one time Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, Capt. HICKS, Lieut. WADE, and Sergeant-Major BASTERN, all of the California First, lay upon the bare ground side by side, and while Surgeon DWINNELLE was attending to them, aided by our good friend, Capt. SMITH, of the TIMES, a ball whizzed by Col. WISTAR and lodged in the fence, not two inches above his head. The arrival at the Island of those who had escaped from the enemy was continual. None of them brought their arms, very few of them any clothing, and none of them their full suits. Very many were entirely naked, and others had on but a pair of drawers, and Capt. FELLBRICK, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the engagement, appeared before the shivering multitude clad only in one woolen sock. Others of our men, who had not thought of the Island, swam directly across the river to the Maryland shore, during which performance they were exposed to the raking and well-aimed fire of the rebels, who lined the bank of the river, and took the life of many a brave fellow as he was buffeting the dark waters of the swift-rolling Potomac. Scores of our men were shot in the back of the head, and sank from the very side of brother, tent-mate or friend, and whose bodies must have gone quickly miles away towards the dam at Seneca, where, it seems to me, it would be well to drag the basin. It may be that all is fair in war, but I cannot bring myself to believe that such warfare is worthy of any name but murder.

Considering the extent of the defeat, and the great mortality among the Union troops, I think the men who remain are in wonderfully high spirits. There is, to be sure, a certain amount of sadness and melancholy observable about the various camps, but it is no more than fair to say, that one and all are ready to meet their country's enemy at once, and to give them all that lies in their power to bestow. The various regiments attached to Gen. STONE'S Division have one and all taken opportunity to testify their respect for him as a commander, and regard for him personally, by marching to his headquarters, and giving him three cheers and a rousing "tigah," which made the heart of the well-tried General glad, and caused a gleam of satisfaction to lighten up his quiet and pleasant face. Much that is unfair has been said and written by inconsiderate and bilious correspondents, concerning Gen. STONE, and as he is destined to play an important part in this war of the roses, I propose briefly to present him to his fellow-countrymen.

No one who has ever seen him, need be told that he is of Massachusetts birth and education. He is about five feet ten inches tall, of good form and gentlemanly address. His hair is black, his eye is clear blue and very bright, his nose is straight and his mouth firm, while his beard and moustache are worn very full. The only peculiarity about his dress is an immensely high black felt hat, which rounds at the top like the bottom of an iron pot, and has a brim wide enough to shade the ground for some distance, though that is generally rolled up. Gen. STONE is a very strict disciplinarian, and is wholly a soldier in manner and action.

This morning I called on him, having been introduced socially yesterday by Gen. BANKS, and I found him in something of a—not exactly temper, because he is too cool and long-headed to manifest temper but he was evidently worked up about the doings and sayings of the correspondent of one of your contemporaries, who was here on Saturday, and who, it seems, did his best to disaffect the men of STONE'S command, and talked offensively of his "blundering," &c. The General talked very quietly, but it was very evident to me, that had the young gentleman concerning whom he was making the inquiries been within reach, he would have very soon found himself in an unpleasant predicament, from which all his vaunted "legitimate connection with the Government" would have found it difficult to extricate him. For my part, I find no difficulty in going where I please, seeing what is to be seen, and all that—but there's the whole of it. We are forbidden the use of the telegraphic wire, we cannot send the movements of troops, we are not to send anything of peculiar interest, nor are we to step one inch beyond a prescribed limit. This is obviously proper, and for the greatest good to the greatest number, and so philosophically we acquiesce. I am satisfied that Gen. STONE is a well-educated soldier, a true patriot, and a thoroughbred gentleman. What more can you ask?

There is a great influx here just now of the wives and friends of the soldiers of the several regiments which were in the recent action. It is more than a sensitive mind can withstand to witness the anxieties of those who come seeking husband, brother or son, to see the distress and anguish which overpower them when they find that they are classed under that dreadful word "missing," or to hear the sobbings and heartrending cries of the widow, who but a moment before wore gladly the honored name of wife. These persons are a source of much trouble to the officers of the regiments, but I have yet to see the first officer who does not cheerfully and gladly give all possible information and extend all possible sympathy to those who have come sorrowfully to look for their friends. Very many of them, knowing that their friends were wounded, have brought with them linen, lint, bandages, wine, jelly and other comforts, which are gladly received, and come into play most efficaciously. The most of the wounded are doing well, but there are deaths daily in one or other of the camps, and such will be the fact for some time to come. The religious feeling of many of the soldiers is very perfectly developed, and very naturally by this state of affairs, and chaplains find their time well and thoroughly occupied in reading, praying and singing with the sick and dying, while there are funerals enough to occupy any spare time that may turn up between the hours devoted to hospital rounds.

The weather is bitterly cold—the wind howls fiercely through the camp, and you who read may well believe that those who are fighting your battles are cold and comfortless night after night, and need any and all little additions to their camp equipage that you can afford to send them.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM EDWARDS FERRY.

EDWARDS FERRY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

All remained quiet during the night. No pickets were thrown over the river, but those on this side heard the rebels all night, and saw their fires thickly scattered in the woods along the shore. Their centralizing point was a clump of trees on the bluff, where our troops had constructed a picket station, and near the spot where our artillery shelled them during the skirmish on Tuesday last.

When our troops were withdrawn from the Virginia side on Wednesday night, the Sixteenth Indiana, occupying the most advanced and exposed position were not aware of any withdrawal until the rest had been ferried over. They lay upon the cold ground almost frozen, with loaded muskets in their hands, every moment expecting a furious and overpowering assault from the concealed and reinforced enemy, whose numbers were known to exceed our own by many thousands; yet the only murmurings uttered by these hardy sons of the Northwest, were at the orders to return without disputing the ground inch by inch with their adversaries. Slowly and mutteringly they retired to the place of embarkation, picking up and loading themselves down with the knapsacks, canteens, guns and equipments, left there by others who had retired before them.

This regiment likewise brought with them two prisoners, the owner of the mill on Goose Creek with his son, who, it was charged, had prepared combustibles to fire the bridge over Goose Creek, but were prevented from carrying their plan into execution by the sudden descent upon the bridge by our skirmishers.

The officer of the night, Capt. COLLIS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, had a prolonged conversation with a prisoner of war, a very intelligent gentleman, and now commissioned officer of one of the Mississippi regiments, engaged in the affair at Ball's Bluff. He left Leesburgh on Sunday night, when there were but five regiments there. There were no defensive works at Leesburgh, but every approach was fortified, commanding the river and land routes. This prisoner was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate the slaves throughout the South. He said if the facts were generally known to the working people of the South, that our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the Confederate army and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

Capt. VAUGHAN, of the Rhode Island Battery, who went over with a flag of truce, has returned. He was captured by a party who did not understand the law of nations, but was released by the military authorities when the fact became known to them.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The brigades of Gen. BANKS' division left Edwards' Ferry yesterday forenoon and arrived in this vicinity last night. A sufficient force remains at and near the ferry to insure safety against any attempt of the rebels to cross or molest us.

Before leaving yesterday forenoon the rebel pickets thickly lined the opposite shore, and taunted our men with their attempt to invade Virginia, and begging of them to come over and pay them another visit.

The division will remain over the Sabbath. Of its future movements nothing is known except to the Staff.

THE LOSS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTIETH.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, commanding the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment has made an official report to Gov. ANDREW, in which the loss of this gallant regiment at Ball's Bluff is shown to be about 50 per cent. The officers engaged numbered 22; officers safe, 9; killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 7. Rank and file engaged 318; killed, wounded and missing, 147.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

How the News of the Death of Col. Baker was Received—His Probable Successor—A Woolen Factory Burnt in San Francisco—Oregon and British Columbia, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The announcement of the completion of the telegraph, at 7 o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community. Preparations for firing a salute and other demonstrations in honor of the event were in readiness, when the second through dispatch from the East announced the death of Gen. BAKER, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend. Universal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration postponed.

Politicians in well-informed Oregon matters, express the opinion that BENJ. STARKE, of Portland, will be appointed to succeed Gen. BAKER in the Senate. His sympathies are secession.

Gen. LANE is advertised to run, without much hope of success.

The San Francisco woolen factory, which was valued at $60,000, was burned yesterday. Insured for $40,000 in the following companies: Hamburg, $10,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Etna, $7,000; and Connecticut, $13,000.

The United States steamer *Saranac* leaves this port to-day for a cruise in the neighboring waters.

The friends of Ex-Senator GWIN say he departed in the British steamer for Aspinwall. He expects to meet his family at Havana, who accompany him thence.

Oregon dates have been received to the 19th inst.

Most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines of new gold discoveries over a wide expanse of country are published in the Portland papers.

Gold in increasing quantities continues to arrive from the mines.

The small character of news published in the Victoria papers from the British Columbia mines states that the news from these sources was never more exciting, and will cause probably another stampede equal to the Frazer River excitement of 1859.

The ship *Sarah Chase* arrived yesterday from Calcutta, via Hakodadi, Sept. 25. She brings intelligence that the Russians have taken possession of the Island of Isles Sinis, after a short engagement with the Japanese. This island is about 20 miles long and 15 miles wide, lying midway in the straits of Corea, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

The whale-ship *John Howland* arrived yesterday from the Arctic Ocean, Aug. 25, and Plover's Bay, Sept. 7. She reports whales scarce and wild this season.

Sailed, the 23d, ship *Santa Clara*, Callao; 24th, *Star King*, Albernl.

A Loud Call on the "Vasty Deep."

The following telegraphic dispatch was received in this City the same day it was sent from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Cyrus W. Field, New-York:

The Pacific Telegraph calls the Atlantic Cable.

Received at 10 P. M. A. W. BEE.

James Lynch at Ball Run—Opinion of Col. T. F. Meagher.

The following correspondence in regard to the candidate of the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy for Sheriff, speaks for itself. We publish it at the request of some of the friends of Mr. LYNCH:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

MY DEAR COLONEL: The political opponents of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, candidate for Sheriff, on account of his connection with the Eighth Regiment battery, have sought to injure him before the community. I ask you, as an act of justice to him, to express your opinion in regard to the matter, as you are particularly acquainted with the facts in relation to which Mr. JAMES LYNCH has been misrepresented. Hoping that you will give this your earliest consideration, I remain, dear Colonel, your sincere friend.

J. McKEON.

To Col. T. F. MEAGHER and Acting-Brigadier.

COL. MEAGHER'S REPLY.

OCT. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR ADJUTANT: In reply to your favor of the 21st, I feel much pleasure in stating that all the time the Sixty-ninth, with which I had the honor of being temporarily connected, were in Virginia, that frequent opportunities of observing the diligence, fidelity and energy with which our friend, JAMES LYNCH, discharged his military duties. It is well known I have several times referred to his conduct during that short, but trying campaign, with the warmest admiration, and I frankly confess I have learned nothing as yet, in regard to him, to shake my confidence in his pluck, or lessen the cordial respect I was led, from the constant observation of his manliness and activity while on service with his regiment, to entertain for him.

The particular circumstance you direct my attention to is fairly open to criticism, and the action of JAMES LYNCH and his comrades on the occasion may not meet with the approval even of his warmest friends. But I never can ascribe the step he then took to want of courage—knowing him, as I do, through a mutual experience of somewhat ticklish and dangerous undertakings—nor, most assuredly, can it be ascribed to the least want of fidelity to the just and glorious cause, in the service of which he has proved himself, as a citizen and a soldier, so reliable and staunch.

In writing this much, however, I beg it clearly to be understood that I do not mean to support JAMES LYNCH'S political claims for any position to which he may now be justly aspiring, maintaining, as I do, an absolute neutrality between all the candidates for political or municipal posts and honors in the pending election. As long as I am soldiering, it is my determination to keep out of local politics, speaking only, when a necessity arises for my doing so, in reference to those higher and nobler questions which concern the country at large.

Believe me, with the friendliest regard, to remain,

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To JOHN MCKEON, Adjutant Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Mayor Wood on the Election for Sheriff.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the *Herald* of this day, a reporter's account of a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, at Mozart Hall, on Monday evening, in which it is stated that

"Mayor WOOD spoke at some length on the necessity of a harmonious action at the present time; that there never was a time when the Mozart party were surer of success, if harmony was carried out. He dwelt considerably on the surety of Mr. LYNCH'S success, and called upon all to support him, notwithstanding the misrepresentations heaped upon him by the public prints. They were all false, and he was willing to bet from one hundred to ten thousand dollars, that he would be the next Sheriff."

The latter sentence of this report is without foundation; I did not offer to bet on the election of Mr. LYNCH; I never bet on elections, or anything else. I did say that in my opinion Mr. LYNCH would be elected Sheriff, at the ensuing election. I think so now. Falsehood and calumny never put a man down in this community, and they never shall if I can prevent it.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON for Congress. Mr. UPTON is a strong Union man, and accepts with a disclaimer of all partizanship.

[Advertisement.]

DEVLIN & CO.

We are this week in receipt of large importations of choice

WINTER OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
NEW STYLES VESTINGS,
WINTER UNDERWEAR,

and have also added largely to our superior stock of ready-made

WINTER CLOTHING,

all of which we are selling at exceedingly low prices.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand sts.

[Advertisement.]

TEST OF TREACHERY.—Ithuriel's spear had the quality of detecting and unveiling treachery, and it is a singular coincidence that the hats manufactured by KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, when worn by an honest American—always a Unionist—set him off to the best advantage, giving him the handsome, manly and prepossessing appearance of one of nature's noblemen; but when one of these inimitable chapeaux is donned by a Secessionist, they betray his quality as plainly as if "Traitor" were branded on his forehead.

[Advertisement.]

SOUTHERN LADIES IN TROUBLE.—The national embargo prevents them from getting good soap, which is chiefly supplied by the North. Cannot the New-York housewives, who enjoy the great advantages of FYLE'S O. K. Soap manage to smuggle off a little to their friends down in Dixie? All our grocers have it for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhea and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—AMES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, EDWARD P. GILBERT to Mrs. ALMIRA L. AMES, all of this City.

SOUTHWORTH—HANNAH.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of Wm. P. Southworth, by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, EDWARD E. SOUTHWORTH, U. S. N., to ADELINE H., daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York City.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CODMAN—BRADLEE.—In Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at the King's Chapel, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, OGDEN CODMAN, Esq., to SARAH FLETCHER, daughter of James Bowdoin Bradlee, Esq., of Boston.

COLGATE—TABER.—In Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, JOSIAH S. COLGATE, of this City, to SIOCURNEY L., daughter of Job Taber, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

POLHAMUS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, NELSON POLHAMUS, from the Island of Cuba, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 131 East 13th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

HUBBL.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 28, suddenly, PROSPER M. HUBBL.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his father-in-law, Napoleon Bonel, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 East Houston-st., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 5 o'clock, at his residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., CHARLES DAVIS, Esq.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 28, suddenly, Mr. JAMES TITUS.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 40 Clermont-av.

CREEMER.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, PHEBE, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elizabeth papers please copy.

VAIL.—In Sag Harbor, L. I., on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Capt. David P. Vail, and daughter of Capt. Nathan Fordham, in the 35th year of her age.

HAY.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 24, JANE, only daughter of the late Rev. P. C. Hay, D. D., aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, in Orange, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 29—In steamship *City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Dr. B. B. Haight and lady, G. V. Dean and family, Miss Heck, W. Hodman, H. B. Jackson, Mr. Furch, Capt. Freeland, R. N., Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Erwman, Mr. Kavanagh, J. Benon, J. A. Baker, J. Irish, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, Miss Fieldin, Rev. J. White, Henry Small, Mr. Edwards, O. S. Dod, Shepard S. Parritt, J. L. Madigan, Mr. Potter, J. B. Austin, C. Lewis, T. William, J. Higgins, and 117 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 00 | Moon rises... 2 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 2 | Hell Gate.... 6 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Havana. J. Sanford.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Beverly, Price, Philadelphia. J. Hand.

Ships Escort, Whiteman, Liverpool. D. Ogden; Calhoun, Trundell, Liverpool; Bedford, Tileston & Co.; Alice Ball, Adams, Havre. C. O. Duncan & Co.; John Bright, Denver, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; America, Salter, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Concord, Park, Gloucester, Eng., H. & F. W. Meyer; John Wesley, Gilkey, Bordeaux, R. P. Buck & Co.; P. C. Warwick, Green, Rio Janeiro, Rundell, Jones & Sands; Henry Carl, (Prus.,) Ziemser, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Home, Clifford, Plymouth, Wales, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Sisal, Metcalf & Duncan; Sam. Welch, Cole, Havana, N. H. Brigham; John R. Rhodes, Amidon, Fortress Monroe, master; Maria White, Billings, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooner Neptune, (Br.,) Winchester, Halifax, N. S., R. B. Buck & Co; J. Price, Lash, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem, Mass., Rt. P. Ropes & Co.; Sarah Johnson, (Br.,) Devault, Richibucto, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thrasher, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jaffrey, Liverpool Oct. 16, via Queenstown 17th, at 3:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 25th inst., lat. 48 8, lon. 49 48, passed 2 icebergs.

Steamer Novelty, Shew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Susan Fearing, (of Boston,) Newcomb, Bristol, via Boston, 37 da., in ballast, to W. H. Riverswith & Co. Had westerly winds and bad weather most of the passage.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre 40 da., with mdse. and 90 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Oenita, (Br., new, of St. John, N. B.,) Spurr, St. John, N. B., 7 da., in ballast, to Richard Irvin & Co.

Ship Yorick, (of New-Haven,) Soule, Sunderland Sept. 5, with coal to Neesmith & Son.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool 33 da., with mdse. and 21 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship John Spear, Spear, Rockland 6 da., in ballast, to master.

Bark Lucy Ellen, (new, of Yarmouth, Mass.,) Soule, Portland, Me., 5 da., in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The L. E. is 416 tons burden, and is intended for general freighting.

Bark Union, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Plymouth, Eng., 33 da., in ballast, to James Hunter. 11th inst., lat. 48, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Harbinger, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, Philadelphia 5 da., in ballast, to master.

Bark Growler, (of Rockland,) Watts, Bristol, Eng., via Boston 48 hours, in ballast, to master.

Brig Halding, (Norw.,) Andersen, Bristol, Eng., 47 da., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Windward, Roberts, Bucksport 4 da., in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Rondout, with coal, for Bangor.

Brig Lincoln, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mischief, (Br., of Guernsey,) Roberts, Londonderry 35 da., in ballast, to Geo. F. Sulley. Oct. 13, lat. 44 30, lon. 42, fell in with Br. bark Saleu, Austin, of and for Belfast, from Quebec, timber laden, water-logged, she having experienced a very heavy gale the day previous, which was a heavy gale strait. The vessel having in the bulwarks and causing her to leak about 5 feet per hour. Took from her the captain and crew, 21 in number, they having nothing but what they stood in. It was with great difficulty we saved them, on account of the heavy sea running at the time. The vessel had 23 feet of water in the hold when they left her.

Schr. Sophie B. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 da., with stone. When coming through Hell Gate, (without a pilot,) went ashore on Blackwell's Island; will be got off at high water, with some damage to hull.

Schr. Hannah Warwick, Shropshire, Philadelphia, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Whalen, Gloucester 3 da., with fish to master.

Schr. J. & E. Kelley, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Appleby, Eastport 10 da., with fish to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Charles Henry, Smith, Yarmouth 3 da.

Schr. Majestic, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lewis Walsh, Reed, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Maria, Easton, Elizabethport, for Haverhill.

Schr. Justice, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Tariff, Provost, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amelia, Lane, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 da., with nails.

Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Fashion, Sears, Providence 2 da., in ballast.

Sloop Commerce, Tyler, Providence, in ballast.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence 2 da., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Northampton, 4 da. from Boston.—By pilot boat Ellwood Walter, No. 7.

Also one ship, unknown.

Sailed.

Oct. 28—Ships J. S. Par

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3154. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Departure of the Naval Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

Affairs Unchanged Along the Lines of the Potomac.

The Rebel Batteries Down the River Shelling the Maryland Shore.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE WEST.

FIGHTING IN NEW-MEXICO.

Four Hundred Rebels Dispersed in Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Commissioners Slidell and Mason Received with Distinction.

The Steamer Theodora Gone to Charleston Again.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

I think I have sufficient authority for explicitly denying the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into Winter quarters within the lines of the present encampment or intrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McCLELLAN. Indeed, within the past fortnight the activity of preparation has been greater than within the same time for the last two months. Of course, an army is to remain in and around Washing to defend the Capitol, and doubtless we shall have a large camp of instruction. For the men and horses constituting this force, Winter barracks will be provided, and timely preparations are making for this; but beyond this there is nothing being done that looks like inaction during the Winter months.

NO NEW MOVEMENTS.

Since the rebels have ran away from Gen. McCALL'S division, there is nothing of interest to report, the movements and position of our own forces being contraband. Our scouts range the country round for ten to fifteen miles, but find nothing except the desolated tracks of the rebel hordes.

There is a report in circulation here that the rebels were firing on BANKS' camp to-day, but there is no truth in it. All is quiet in his camp.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac have been ineffectually playing upon our forces engaged in erecting counter batteries on the Maryland shore. The rebel steamer *Page* appears to be aground in Quantico Creek. She cannot escape without risking a few shots from our guns.

Two prisoners arrived at the Navy-Yard to-day, having been captured by our river force on suspicion of being spies. One was taken at Port Tobacco.

THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Deputy-Marshal PHILLIPS represented to the Circuit Court, to-day, that he did not serve the rule issued by that body on the 22d inst., to be served on Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal for the District of Columbia, because he was ordered by the President of the United States not to serve the same, and to report to the Court that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended for the present, by order of the President, in regard to the soldiers of the army of the United States within this District. The Deputy-Marshal respectfully disclaims all intention to disobey or treat with disrespect the orders of the Court.

Chief-Justice DUNLOP delivered an opinion to the Court, as follows:

Rule to show cause against Gen. ANDREW PORTER, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, why an attachment of contempt of court, issued against him for obstructing the process of this Court, and the administration of justice under it.

The return made by Deputy-Marshal PHILLIPS, the 26th of October, we will order to be filed, though we do not doubt our power to regard it as insufficient in law, and to proceed against the officer who has made it. The existing condition of the country makes it plain that that officer is powerless against the vast military force of the Executive, subject to his will and order, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

Assuming the verity of the return, which has been made on oath, the case presented is without parallel in the judicial history of the United States, and involves the free action and efficiency of the Judges of this country. The President, charged by the Constitution to take care that the laws be executed, has seen fit to arrest the process of this Court, and to forbid the Deputy Marshal to execute it. It does not involve merely the question of the power of the Executive in civil war to suspend the great writ of freedom, the *habeas corpus*.

When this rule was ordered to give efficiency to that writ, no notice had been given by the President to the Courts or the country of such suspension here, now first announced to us, and it will hardly be maintained that the suspension could be retrospective. The rule in this case, therefore, whatever may be the President's power over the writ of *habeas corpus*, was lawfully ordered, as well as the writ on which it was founded. The facts on which the rule was ordered by the Court are assumed to be true, as respects the President, because the President had them before him, and has not denied them, but forbade the Deputy Marshal to serve the rule on Gen. ANDREW PORTER. The President, we think assumes the responsibilities of the acts of Gen. PORTER, set forth in the rule, and sanctions them by his order to Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, not to serve the process on the Provost Marshal.

The issue ought to be and it is with the President, and we have no physical power to enforce the lawful process of this Court on his military subordinates. Against the President's prohibition we have exhausted every practicable remedy to uphold the lawful authority of this Court. It is, therefore, ordered this 30th day of October, that this opinion of the Court be filed by the Clerk and made part of the record, as explaining the grounds on which we now decide not to order any further proceedings in this case.

Associate Judge MARSHALL said: As a member of this Court and on its behalf I wish it understood that notwithstanding the blow leveled at this Court, I do distinctly assert the following principles:

First—That the law in this country knows no superior.

Second—That the supremacy of the civil authority over the military cannot be denied; that it has been established by the ablest jurists, and I believe recognized and respected by the great Father of the country during the Revolutionary war.

Third—That the Court ought to be respected by every one as the guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen in giving ready and effectual aid by that most valuable means, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Fourth—I therefore respectfully protest against the right claimed to interrupt the proceedings in this case.

So the Judges of the Circuit Court here have decided that their edicts ought to be obeyed, and that if they had the power they would enforce them, but, "as the Court knows herself" that it cannot be done, the Judges content themselves with entering a protest against the military authorities, and Gen. ANDREW PORTER in particular, and directs that all further proceedings in the case be stopped. The Court is discreet, certainly, and it is probable that the sentinels will now be withdrawn from pacing up and down before the doors of the Judges.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

It is certain that no one outside of the naval expedition knows where the first blow will be struck. It is probable, however, that the earliest news concerning its operations will come through Southern channels.

THE STORY ABOUT CAPT. DUPONT'S CLERK.

The *Tribune's* story of the running away of Capt. DUPONT'S clerk grew out of what the boys call "a sell." Some wag innocently remarked that "the clerk had gone to parts unknown," with all the papers, orders, etc. Without stopping to think that he himself was ignorant of the destination of the fleet, the vigilant "special" at once informed the *Tribune* that the clerk had gone to secesh.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, Military Governor of Alexandria, has issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers in his District.

Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH has been authorized by the Provost Court to seize a number of secession songs and pamplets, offered for sale by a bookseller of Alexander. Judge FREESE says he will not permit the sale of any such documents, neither will he allow the utterance of secession sentiments in any shape.

I send you by mail a copy of the decision of Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, in the case of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, and HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, against WITMER & Co., of Alexandria. It is on this decision that an appeal is to be made to the President, and the opinion of Judge FREESE is intended as a precedent to cover all civil cases of a similar nature. If the decision is sustained, it will equal in importance the *coup d'etat* of Gen. BUTLER as to the contrabands.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

I have before alluded to the enhanced rates of rents in Washington since the Army of Occupation came here. The effect has also been to raise the value of real estate. A gentleman showed me a piece of property to-day that last June would not have sold for twenty thousand dollars, that is now rated at fifty thousadd. Indeed, the owner will not not part with it at that price.

THE MILITARY EXAMINING BOARDS.

There are, at this time, in HEINTZELMAN'S and FRANKLIN'S divisions, two examining boards in full blast, and judging from the character and military reputation of their members, those gentlemen who have entered the service for pastime will discover, when too late, that they have mistaken their calling, or find their "occupation gone." The very names of the officers composing these boards strike terror to aspiring military hordes. In HEINTZELMAN'S Division they are Col. PRATT, Thirty-first New-York Volunteer Regiment; Col. SIMPSON, Second New-Jersey Regiment, U. S. A.; Col. HAWMAN, Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, U. S. A. In FRANKLIN'S Division, Col. WARD, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment; Col. HERBERT, New-Jersey First Regiment; Col. POE, Second Michigan Regiment. U. S. A. We sympathise with the victims who may come within their clutches.

A RARE PROMOTION.

CHAS. A. AUSTIN, of Massachusetts, has been promoted from an ordinary seaman to be master's mate. This is a most rare, if not the first occurrence of the kind, and will assure Jack that good conduct is sometimes rewarded with promotion.

A DEFAULTING OFFICER.

A Lieutenant-Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment has resigned his commission, and the resignatinn is accepted, when, unfortunately, he has borrowed several hundred dollars from the regiental fund.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The army Chaplains held a meeting this morning, at Trinity Church, in this city. The principal object appeared to be the concentration of their efforts so as to procure the passage of a law more clearly defining their position and rank, their relations to other officers, and the uniform they should wear. The law now prescribes that they shall have the pay of Captains of Cavalry, but does not designate their uniform. It was finally determined to present this matter to the President and the proper military authorities, through a Committee, and to agree upon what action it is necessary Congress shall take in order to remedy the evils complained of.

THE NUMBER OF THE SICK.

The weekly reports from the hospitals, show the following as the number of inmate for the week ending Oct. 25: On E-street, 80; Seminary, 120; Union, 163; Columbian, 231; Circle, 42; Alexandria, 134. Total, 820. This is a decrease since last week.

COL. EINSTEIN.

Col. EINSTEIN has been mustered out of the service, and, indeed, mustered from Washington to Philadelphia.

NOTABILITIES.

Among the notabilities at Willard's to-day, I notice Gen. BUTLER, WM. B. THOMAS, Collector of Philadelphia, Hon. O. B. MATTESON and Count CORWIN.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN THE CAMPS.

Secretary Seward, and Assistant Secretary SEWARD, to-day visited the camps on the Virginia side.

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW POSITION.

Senator WILSON to-day entered the service, as a member of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff.

LEUTZE'S PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA.

LEUTZE, the artist, has commenced painting the large picture for the vacant panel of the great rotunda. The subject is allegorical, typifying the advance of population Westward. The design was described last Spring, when it was first exhibited here. The sketch is very graphic and spirited.

SOLDIERS TO BE SHOT.

It is understood that Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Some members of the Thirty-third New-York Regiment, owing to gross misconduct, to-day got into difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. Two of the former were severely injured. Gen. HANCOCK sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

Col. HENRY L. SCOTT, one of the Inspectors-General and son-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, has been retired by the Army Board, owing to his physical disability.

The Navy Department will take no notice of applications for places of masters or master's mates where the ages of the applicants are not stated, and references to the last employers given.

Capt. HENRY B. DAVIDSON, of the Tennessee First Cavalry, having left his regiment July 1st, on thirty days' leave, and having failed to report for duty, has been dropped from the rolls.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival There of the Rebel Commissioners to Europe.

THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Return of the Theodora to Charleston.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana at 5 P. M. on the 25th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Columbia* encountered strong northerly gales, with a heavy head sea, during most of her passage.

The *Columbia* brings intelligence that the Confederate steamer *Theodore*, formerly the *Gordon*, a vessel of 518 tons burden, Capt. LOCKWOOD, left Havana on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., for Charleston, having been in port a week. She sailed from Charleston for Cardenas, where she landed Messrs. SLIDEL and MASON, Confederate States Commissioners for Europe, and afterwards proceeded to Havana—Messrs. SLIDEL and MASON taking the land route to Havana. The Commissioners were received with the highest consideration, from the Captain-General down.

The *Theodora* is supposed to have taken with her a large quantity of arms and provisions, such as coffee, &c. She was presented while there with a silk flag by Southern ladies. She took out with her about twenty passengers, including Mr. MEADE, late United States Minister to Brazil.

Consul-Gen. SHUFELDT telegraphed to the Commander of the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, at Trinidad, on the 24th, to proceed at once to Havana.

The British Consul called on the Confederate Commissioners, in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General.

From the *Diario de la Marina* we learn that the *Theodora* arrived at Cardenas on the morning of the 17th October, with a view to ascertain if the two Envoys were in time to take the Spanish mail steamer to Cadiz. The steamer in question had, however, left on the 16th.

The *Theodora* cleared at Havana for Nassau, N P., the British Consul giving the necessary papers.

The blockade seems to interfere very slightly with intercourse between Havana and the rebel ports. The British schooner *R. Burrowe* reached Havana from Mobile on the 16th inst.. with full files of Southern paper. The *Burrows* had of course run the blockade. A few days later the British brig *Maj. Barbour* performed the same feat at New-Orleans, reaching Havana in safety, bringing details of the Hollins victory.

The capture of the steamer *Salvor* by the *Keystone State* had caused much sensation at Havana.

Capt. COXETTER, late of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, is in Havana. He came in the *Theodora*, and was left there for no good.

Things look quite warlike in Havana, a large vessel was in the harbor fitting out for Mexico.

From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 18.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the Confederate steamer *Teodora*, or *Theodore*, arrived at the port of Cardenas, having on board two distinguished persons from the South, sent by President DAVIS in the character of Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Governments of England and France.

The steamer in question sailed from the port of Charleston; but we are not aware why she has put into Cardenas. Certainly the mere fact that she brings two Ministers Plenipotentiary, *en route* to Europe, appears to indicate that some event has occurred of great importance in favor of the South. This is only conjecture on our part, but we do not believe it to be without foundation, and we would add that, in our opinion, these Plenipotentiaries go to ask the recognition of the Confederation of the Southern States from the principal Powers of Europe. We expect shortly further advices in regard to this matter.

After the foregoing was written, we received the following dispatch from our Cardenas correspondent:

CARDENAS, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

The steamer *Theodora*, from Charleston, brings the Envoys of the Confederate States near the Governments of England and France. The Envoys are Mr. SLIDELL, of New-Orleans, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia. They have touched at this port to learn if they can overtake the mail steamer for Cadiz.

From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 19.

This morning, at 7 o'clock, the Confederate steamer *Theodora*, which arrived day before yesterday at Cardenas, entered our port. Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. MASON, the Commissioners from the South, have not arrived in her, but we understand will come by rail to this capital the day after to-morrow.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Its Departure on Tuesday Morning at Daylight.

THE FLEET SPOKEN OFF CAPE HENRY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The great fleet sailed this morning—the *Wabash* taking the lead at daylight, when the gun was fired as a signal, and the *Cahawba* bringing up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style. The *Baltic* had the *Ocean Express* in tow, the *Vanderbilt* the *Great Republic*, and the *Illinois* the *Golden Eagle*. The morning was the most beautiful of the season, and the scene the finest ever witnessed on this continent.

There is no news from Old Point.

REPORT BY THE TRANSPORT THOMAS SWANN.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Swann*, Capt. HAMILTON, from Baltimore forty-eight hours, and Fortress Monroe twenty-four hours, arrived yesterday morning. The sailing vessels of the United States fleet were under way Monday, at 5 P. M., and the steamers were getting under way when the *Thomas Swann* left.

On Monday, the 28th, at midnight, off Hog Island, she passed four steamers bound south.

PROGRESS OF THE FLEET.

Capt. HAMILTON, of the United States steam transport *Thomas Swann*, reports on the 29th inst., off Cape Henry, passed twenty vessels belonging to the Naval Expedition, all under convoys. Spoke them, and they all reported that they were bound South.

THAT STARTLING REPORT.

The following card appears in the Philadelphia *North American*:

TO THE PUBLIC.

My brother-in-law, ALEXANDER MCKINLEY, a native and citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of its bar, is the private and confidential secretary of Flag-Officer DUPONT. To this post of honor and confidence he was invited by Capt. DUPONT, and he is now discharging his responsible duty on board the flag-ship *Wabash*. Private letters have been received from him to-day dated Oct. 27. The New-York *Tribune* of to-day, under its editorial head, has circulated a report which has been copied into the *Evening Bulletin* of this city, under the caption of "Startling Report," that "the private secretary of Commodore DUPONT had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore." The natural effect of this rumor is that Mr. MCKINLEY'S name has been most unkindly referred to. I pronounce the whole story to be a vile calumny, and have, by the advice of counsel, taken measures to trace it to its source, meaning to hold strictly responsible all who contribute to the defamation of an innocent and absent man. J. W. FAIRES,

No. 245 South Thirteenth-street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FOUR HUNDRED REBELS DISPERSED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Gen. PRENTISS, who left St. Louis on Monday last with a force of infantry to surprise and capture the rebels at Fulton, in Calloway County, has returned, and reports that before he reached Fulton, Gen. JOHN R. HENDERSON, of the State Militia, had made a compromise with the rebels at DEAN'S mills, near Concord, by which he agreed that the United States would not make any arrests if the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their homes.

Gen. PRENTISS acquiesced in the compromise, but on the first violation of it, will visit severe vengeance upon the offenders.

The rebels were 400 strong, and Gen. HENDERSON'S force numbered 1,500. The proposition for compromise came from the rebels.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Congressional Committee closed their labors last night. It is understood that they made a searching investigation into the alleged frauds and irregularities of the Government officers of this Military Department. The result of their examination will be made public in a few days.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF PARTIES OF REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Santa Fé mail furnishes the following interesting items:

"About the 4th inst. a party of New-Mexico volunteers, under Capt. MINK, was surprised at Alimosa, thirty-five miles bely Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horse stampeded. Capt. MINK proposed to surrender his company, but his men dissented, secured their horses and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently at one hundred United States troops, from Fort Craig, pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their Captain and ten men, wounded about thirty, and killed thirty horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Messella.

Another band of rebels who had been encamped on the Arkansas River were being pursued by a company of Confederate States dragoons, from Fort Wise, and a company of New-Mexicans.

THE TRIAL OF PIRATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

EBEN LANE, the last of the *Jeff. Davis* pirates was acquitted on the ground that, being the navigator of the *Enchantress* after her capture, he must have delayed her progress, preventing her arrival at a rebe port; because, in sixteen days the vessel only made 250 miles. LANE alleges that he sailed the vessel North during the night and South during the day.

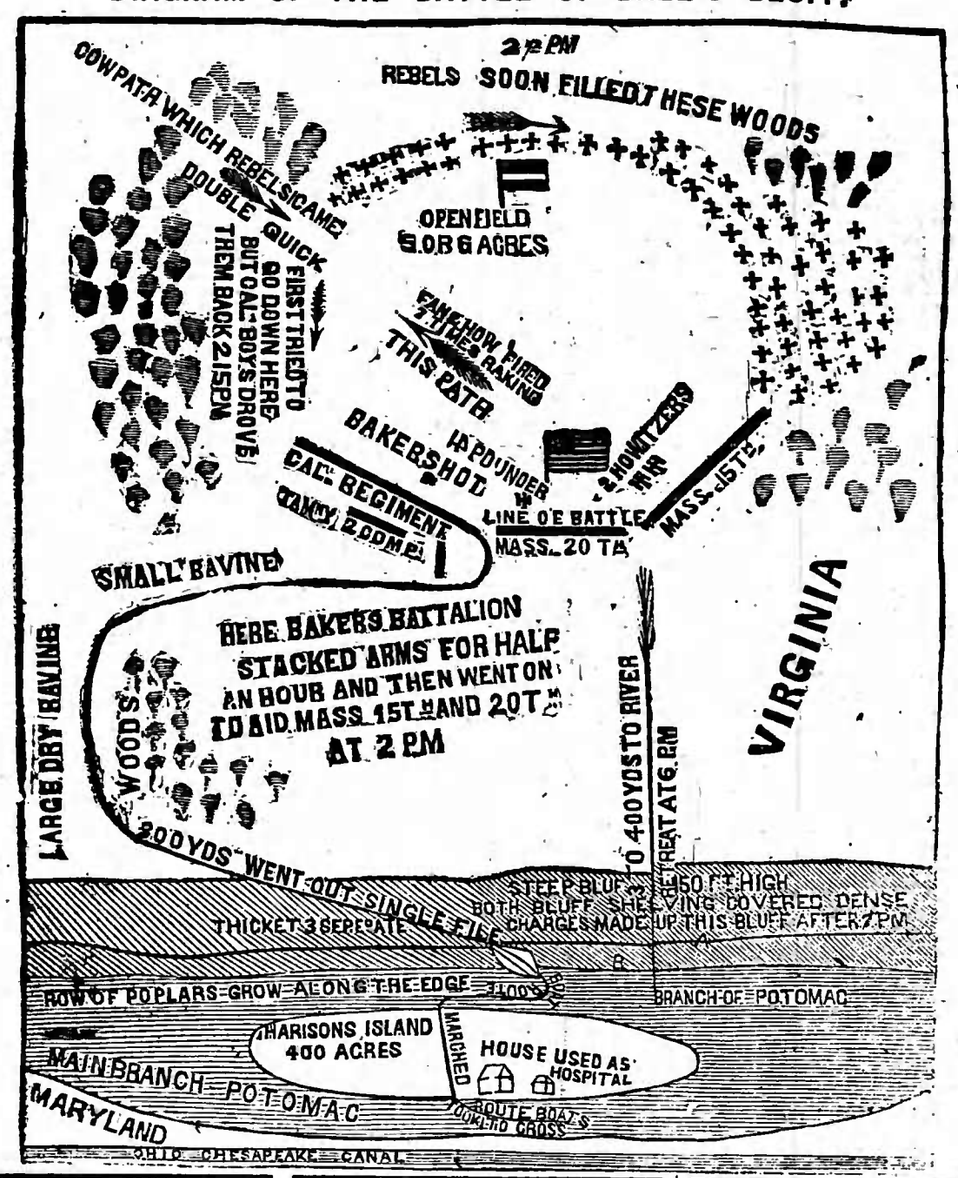
THOMAS QUIGLEY, DAVID MULLENS and EDWARD ROCKFORD, were convicted of piracy last evening.

The schooner *Specie*, captured off Savannah, bound for Havana, has arrived at the Navy-yard.

DEPARTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS FOR BOSTON.

Yesterday evening, the rebel prisoners—numbering 900—who have been confined in Fort Lafayette, Fort Wood, and on Governor's Island, left on the steamer *State of Maine* for Boston, at which place they will be incarcerated in Fort Warren. A guard of 100 men, commanded by Capt. UPDEGRAFF, accompanied them, so as to make sure that none lose themselves on the way.

DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.



AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE LATE DISASTER.

A Full History of the Movement Across the Potomac, and the Disaster which Followed it—Where the Responsibility Belongs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

It is now a week since the battle took place between the opposing forces which met this side of Leesburgh. During that time many versions of the affair have been given, all more or less incorrect, and the country has been balancing between the blame which certain correspondents insist should fall upon Gen. STONE and the unbounded praise which the same parties lavish upon the late Col. BAKER. I have prepared, from official documents—the same from which Gen. STONE has made up his report—the following statement, which embraces every movement, every order and every result up to the time when Gen. BANKS assumed the command and the general retreat was ordered. Before giving that statement, I will remark that the order said to have been found upon the person of Col. BAKER, signed STONE, and ordering him to go on to Leesburgh, is a forgery. Gen. STONE is not NAPOLEON and does not sign his dispatches STONE, nor does he address Colonels as Generals, nor does he write ungrammatical orders. I have his word for it, that the document is a forgery.

It seems that on the 20th instant, Gen. STONE, having been advised of the movement of Gen. MCCALL to Darnestown, determined to make a demonstration to draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburgh. Consequently he proceeded, at 1 P. M., to Edwards' Ferry, from this point, with GORMAN'S Brigade, the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, two troops of the Van Alen Cavalry and the Putnam Rangers, sending at the same time to Harrison's Island and vicinity four companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. DEVENS, (who had already one company on the island,) and Col. LEE, with a battalion of the Twentieth Massachusetts. And to Conrad's Ferry, a section of VANDERBURGH'S Rhode Island Battery and the Tammany Regiment, under Col. COGGSWELL. A section of BUNTING'S Y. Y. S. M. Battery, under Lieut. BRAMHALL, was at the time on duty at Conrad's Ferry, and RICKETT'S Battery, already posted at Edwards' Ferry, under Col. WOODBURY.

The movement of Gen. MCCALL, on the day previous, seems to have attracted the attention of the enemy, as just previous to the arrival of Gen. STONE at Edwards' Ferry, a regiment of infantry had appeared from the direction of Leesburgh, and taken shelter behind a wooded hill near Goose Creek, 1¼ miles from the position of the Union troops at the ferry. Gen. STONE ordered Gen. GORMAN to display his forces in view of the enemy, which was done, without inducing any movement on their part, and then ordered three flat boats to be passed from the canal into the river, at the same time throwing shell and spherical shot into and beyond the wood where the enemy were concealed, and into all cover from which fire could be opened on boats crossing the river, to produce an impression that a crossing was to be made. Orders were also sent to Col. DEVENS, at Harrison's Island, some four miles up the river to detach Capt. PHILBRICK and twenty men to cross from the island and explore by a path through woods little used, in the direction of Leesburgh, to see if he could find anything concerning the enemy's position in that direction; but to return and report on discovering any of the enemy. The launching of the boats and shelling at Edwards' Ferry caused a rapid retiring of the force which had been seen there, and Gen. STONE caused the embarkation of three boat-loads of thirty-five men each, from the First Minnesota, who, under cover of the shelling, crossed and recrossed the river, the boats consuming in crossing from three to seven minutes. The spirit displayed by officers and men at the thought of crossing the river was most cheering, and satisfied the General that they could be depended on for most gallant service, whenever more than demonstration might be required of them.

As darkness came on Gen. STONE ordered GORMAN'S Brigade and the Seventh Michigan to fall back to their respective camps, but retained the Tammany Regiment, the companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and artillery near Conrad's Ferry, in their position, waiting the result of Capt. PHILBRICK'S scout, he (STONE) remaining with his Staff at Edwards' Ferry. About 4 P. M., Lieut. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported to Gen. STONE that Capt. PHILBRICK had returned to the island after proceeding unmolested to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh, and that he had there discovered, in the edge of a wood, an encampment of about thirty tents which he approached to within twenty-five rods without being challenged, the camp having no pickets out any distance in the direction of the river. Gen. STONE at once sent orders to Col. DEVENS to cross four companies of his regiment to the Virginia shore, and march silently, under the cover of night, to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and destroy it at daybreak, pursue the enemy lodged there as far as would be prudent with the small force, and return rapidly to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the Massachusetts Twentieth, which was directed to be posted on a bluff directly over the landing place. Col. DEVENS was ordered to use this opportunity to observe the approaches to Leesburgh and the position and force of the enemy in the vicinity, and in case he found no enemy, or found him only weak and in a position where he could observe well and be secure until his party could be strengthened sufficiently to make a valuable reconnoissance, which should safely ascertain the position and force of the enemy, to hold on and report. Orders were dispatched to Col. BAKER to send the First California Regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade in a state of readiness to move after an early breakfast. Also to Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to move with a battalion of a regiment to the river bank opposite Harrison's Island, to arrive there by daybreak. Col. DEVENS, in pursuance of his orders, crossed the river and proceeded to a point indicated by a scouting party, Col. LEE remaining on the bluff with 100 men to cover his return.

In order to distract attention from Col. DEVENS' movement, and at the same time to effect reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburgh from Edwards' Ferry, Gen. STONE ordered Gen. GORMAN to throw across the river, at that point, two companies of First Minnesota, under cover of fire from RICKETT'S Battery, and sent a party of thirty-one VAN ALEN Cavalry, under command of Maj. MIX, accompanied by Capt. CHAS. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. MURPHY, Lieuts. PIERCE and GOURAUD, with orders to advance along Leesburgh road until they should come to the vicinity of the battery, which was known to be on that road, and then turn to the left and examine the heights between that and Goose Creek, see if any of the enemy were posted in that vicinity, ascertain as nearly as possible their number and disposition, examine the country with reference to the passage of troops to the Leesburgh and Georgetown turnpike, and return rapidly to cover behind the skirmishers of the First Minnesota.

This reconnoissance was most gallantly made by all in the party, which proceeded along the Leesburgh road nearly three miles from the ferry, and when near the position of a hidden battery came suddenly on a Mississippi regiment about thirty-five yards distant, received its fire and returned it with their pistols. The fire of the enemy killed one horse, but Lieut. GOURAUD, the gallant Adjutant of the Cavalry Battalion, seized the dismounted man, and drawing him on his horse behind him carried him safely from the field. One private of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry was brought off by the party, and as he was well mounted and armed his mount replaced the one lost by the fire of the enemy. Meantime Col. DEVENS on the right, having in pursuance of his orders arrived at the position indicated by the scouts as the site of the enemy's camp, found that the scouts had been deceived by the uncertain light, and had mistaken the openings in the trees for a row of tents. He found, however, wood in which he concealed his force from view and proceeded to examine the space between that and Leesburgh, sending back word to Gen. STONE that thus far he could see no enemy. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, which was carried by Lieut. HOWE Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, Gen. STONE ordered a non-commissioned officer and ten cavalry to join Col. DEVENS, for the purpose of scouring the country near him while he continued his reconnoissance, and to give him due notice of the approach of any enemy, and that Lieut.-Col. WARD, with his battalion of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, should move on to Smart's Mill, half a mile to the right of the crossing-place of Cols. DEVENS and LEE, where, in strong position, he could watch and protect the flank of Col. DEVENS on his return, and secure a second crossing-place more favorable than the first, and connected by a good road with Leesburgh. Capt. CANDY, Assistant Adjutant-General in Gen. LANDER'S Staff, served on Gen. STONE'S Staff during the day, and accompanied the cavalry.

For some reason never explained at headquarters, neither of those orders were carried out. The caval-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 10th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2½ A. M., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field-work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost at $15,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,326 men, principally detachments, except the First Iowa Cavalry—36 officers, 904 men—having horses, but without equipments.

Gen. Curtis said of Gen. Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command, it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do so to Gen. Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal to the command of the army in Missouri.

After dinner, rode to the Arsenal below the city; Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison for its protection under Maj. Granger, Third Cavalry. But very few arms on hand; a number of heavy guns designed for gunboats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these guns, but if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular, he being the proper officer to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful, however, that they might be diverted to other payments.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Asst.-Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women!

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstract of payments by one Paymaster (Maj. Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz.: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 First Lieutenants, 11 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons; total, 42. Nineteen of these have appointments as Engineers, and are entitled to cavalry pay. A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major-General's Body Guard of only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these headquarters.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

To Capt. FELIX VOGEL, present.

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's Staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theatre in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented the two papers and demanded his pay. Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Capt. Haines, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his department, and requested special instructions. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. He was sending, under Gen. Fremont's order, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 73.

In regard to the contracts. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen at St. Louis, that Gen. Fremont has around him and in his Staff, persons directly and indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Captain and A. D. C. He, though on Gen. Fremont's Staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage, and mules. The person named in his note, Col. Degraf, is his partner:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CAMP ELLIS, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: I am requested by the Commanding General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for same being all the voucher you require. Respectfully yours,

LEONIDAS HASKELL, Captain and A. D. C.

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage direct to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose, if a contractor or the copartner of one, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf be compared with that paid to the contractors whose forage was seized. The same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad, and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead," &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this he received an order to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri.

By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for a specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $17 95 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer, (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at 33 cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay.

Capt. Edward M. Davis, a member of his Staff, received a contract, by the direct order of Gen. Fremont, for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Capt. Headershott, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Harris; Commissary of Subsistence; and Capt. Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased, and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital.

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army now in field, may be enumerated, 500 half-barrels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis, near and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house—which, by the by, is rented for $6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-boarded, and are sufficient, as quarters and stables, for 1,000 men. Like those of Camp Benton, these barracks were built by contract, on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to be got at, should be ascertained.

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River, by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferryboat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Capt. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the facts, which he gave me, as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original proclamation, and address to the army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Major Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

Adjutant-General will have 200 copies of proclamation of Commanding General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the Army of the same date, sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Major Garrett, Indiana Cavalry. Major Garrett will distribute it through the country. J. C. F., Commanding General.

SEPT. 23, 1861.

We left St. Louis Oct. 12 for Gen. Fremont's headquarters at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,300 men. The Eighth Iowa were there, en route for Tipton. At this place there was accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats, and other means of transportation; also, the half-barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Capt. Turnley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by railroad.

We arrived in Tipton at 9 A. M. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called on by Gen. Fremont, and, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinstry's division, about 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, so far as means of transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his bodyguard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's First Division and Gen. Asboth's Fourth Division.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows:

First Division	Hunter's	at Tipton 9,750
Second Division	Pope's	at Georgetown 8,220
Third Division	Siegel's	at Sedalia 7,980
Fifth Division	Asboth's	at Tipton 6,481
Sixth Division	McKinstry's	at Syracuse 6,368
Total		38,789

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis') had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridge in their vest pockets; consequently, on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad, and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain-storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for 24 hours; and when food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipple. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, was, without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Oct. 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march.

When Gen. Pope received his order to march at Georgetown, 25 miles distant, he wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Fremont could mean what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen. Hunter also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel, I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from New-York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind intrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be reinforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and the Northwestern States, and could hold out until reinforced, even if attacked by superior forces.

On his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavender, First Missouri, and Maj. Farrar, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for reinforcements. Maj. Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller, of Omaha, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of reinforcements. To Gov. Gamble, Gen. Fremont said: "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave Lyon fell, and the troops borne down by greatly superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, Aug. 4, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the news of the battle reached St. Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope, in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lloyd's army, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McCulloch were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them and drive Price and McCulloch from the Southwest.

Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington as an adviser. Gen. Frement submitted to him for consideration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for Retaking Springfield." It sets out with a statement that Springfield is the strong strategical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major-General before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him.

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to meet Price in the field, he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be made against him. None being made he advanced, and, with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan, with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented and Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair. Before Price got to Lexington, the forces to resist him were the following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,300; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and along the Iowa line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 15,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 22, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a soldier, Lexington was already fallen, but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only forty-five miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our control, to cross it, and march upon the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont the question was asked whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, and the reply being in the negative, Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and had the order then been given by telegraph, he would have reached the river before Price had taken possession of the north bank, and could have crossed. *The order was not given until three days after this interview.* The loss of time was fatal.

Mulligan was ordered from Jefferson City, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell Price had under his command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving daily augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back inward Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton, on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation. With what prospect, it must be inquired, can Gen. Fremont, under such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some one hundred miles ahead, with a deep river between?

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him is, that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that by his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost—and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen. Fremont:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 11, 1861.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following instructions for your government:

In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around the city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major Allen desires the services of Capt. Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo.

Instructions were previously given (Oct. 12) to Hon. James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo.

We left St. Louis Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the work of suppressing the rebellion. Fifty-five regiments, with several batteries of artillery, had been raised and equipped—a larger number of troops in proportion to population than any other State has sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised. The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. This arsenal was visited, and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the Government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field. It is suggested that an officer of ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect the Arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view of reimbursing the State.

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12½ o'clock P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally Secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and Conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which, with the force he had, he would not be able to resist; but, nevertheless, he would fight them. He, as well as citizens of the State, said that the Border State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green River. On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of Ex-Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought Gen. Sherman over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive, and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive, and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if needed. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade, at Pittsburgh, 2,800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and the Northwest. Respectfully submitted.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFFS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STONE.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, Oct. 23, 1861.

GENERAL: On the 20th inst., being advised from Headquarters of Gen. McCALL's movement to Drainsville to reconnoitre and draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburgh, I went to Edwards' Ferry, at 9 o'clock P. M., with Gen. GORMAN's Brigade, Seventh Michigan, two troops of the Van Alen Cavalry and the Putnam Rangers, while four companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to Harrison's Island, under Col. DEVENS, who then had one company on the island, and Col. LEE, with a battalion of the Massachusetts Twentieth, a section of the Rhode Island Battery and Tammany Regiment, was sent to Conrad's Ferry. A section of BURTON'S New-York and RICKETT'S Battery were already on duty respectfully at Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries.

Gen. McCALL's movement had evidently attracted the attention of the enemy, a regiment of infantry having appeared from the direction of Leesburgh, and taken shelter behind a hill about one mile and a half from our position at the Ferry.

Gen. GORMAN was ordered to deploy his forces in view of the enemy, and in so doing no movement of the enemy was excited. Three flat-boats were ordered, and at the same time shell and spherical case shot was thrown into the place of the enemy's concealment. This was done to produce an impression that a crossing was to be made. The shelling of Edwards' Ferry, and launching of the boats, induced the quick retirement of the enemy's force seen there, and three boat loads, of thirty-five men each, from the First Minnesota, crossed and recrossed the river, each trip occupying about six or seven minutes.

While this was going on, the men cheered, by their cheering, that they were all ready and determined to fight gallantly when the opportunity was presented. At dusk, Gen. GORMAN's Brigade and the Seventh Michigan returned to camp, leaving the Tammany Regiment and the companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and Artillery at Conrad's Ferry in position, awaiting the return of scouts. Meanwhile, Gen. STONE remained at Edwards' Ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., Lieut. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported that scouts under Capt. PHILBRICK had returned to the island, having been within one mile of Leesburgh, and there discovering in the edge of a wood an encampment of thirty tents. No pickets were out any distance, and he approached to within twenty-five rods without being even challenged.

Orders were then instantly sent to Col. DEVENS to cross four companies to the Virginia shore, and march silently under cover of night to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and destroy it at daybreak, pursue the enemy lodged there as far as would be prudent, and return immediately to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the Massachusetts Twentieth, to be posted over the landing-place. Col. DEVENS was ordered to make close observation of the position, strength, and movements of the enemy, and, in the event of there being no enemy there visible, to hold on in a secure position until he could be strengthened sufficiently to make a valuable reconnoissance.

At this time orders were sent to Col. BAKER to send the First California Regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade ready to move early.

Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was also ordered to move with a battalion to the river bank, opposite Harrison's Island, by daybreak. Two mounted howitzers, in charge of Lieut. FRENCH, of RICKETT's Battery, were ordered to the tow-path of the canal opposite Harrison's Island.

Col. DEVENS, in pursuance of his orders, crossed, and proceeded to the point indicated, Col. LEE remaining on the bluff with 100 men to cover his return. To distract attention from Col. DEVENS' movements, and to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburgh from Edwards' Ferry, I directed Gen. GORMAN to throw across the river at that point two companies of the First Minnesota, under cover of a fire from RICKETT's Battery, and sent out a party of 31 Van Alen Cavalry, under Maj. MIX, accompanied by Capt. CHAS. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. MURPHY, and Lieuts. PIERCE and GOURAUD, with orders to advance along the Leesburgh Road until they should come to the vicinity of a battery which was known to be on that road, and then turn to the left and examine the heights between that and Goose Creek, and see if any of the enemy were posted in the vicinity, find out their numbers as nearly as possible, their disposition, examine the country with reference to the passage of troops to the Leesburgh and Georgetown Turnpike, and return rapidly to cover behind the skirmishers of the Minnesota First. This reconnoissance was most gallantly conducted, and the party proceeded along the Leesburgh Road nearly two miles from the Ferry, and when near the position of the hidden battery, came suddenly upon a Mississippi regiment, about 35 yards distant, received its fire, and returned it with their pistols. The fire of the enemy killed one horse, but Lieut. GOURAUD seized the dismounted man, and, drawing him on his horse behind him, carried him unhurt from the field. One private of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry was brought off by the party a prisoner, who, being well mounted and armed, his mount replaced the one lost by the fire of the enemy.

Meantime, on the right, Col. DEVENS, having in pursuance of his orders arrived at the position designated to him as the site of the enemy's camp, found that the scouts had been deceived by the uncertain light, and mistaken openings in the trees for a row of tents. Col. DEVENS found, however, a wood in which he concealed his force, and proceeded to examine the space between that and Leesburgh, sending back to report that thus far he could see no enemy. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, brought me by Lieut. HOWE, who had accompanied both the parties, I ordered a non-commissioned officer and ten cavalry to join Col. DEVENS for the purpose of scouring the country near him while engaged in his reconnoissance and giving due notice of the approach of any force, and that Lieut.-Col. WOOD with the battalion of the Fifteenth Massachusetts should move on Swoor's Mills, half a mile to the right of the crossing place of Col. DEVENS, and see where, in a strong position, he could watch and protect the flank of Col. DEVENS in his return, and secure a second crossing more favorable than the first, and connected by a good road to Leesburgh. Capt. CANDY, Assistant Adjutant-General and Gen. LANDER accompanied the cavalry to serve with it. For some reason never explained to me neither of these orders were carried out. The cavalry were transferred to the Virginia shore, but were sent back without having left the shore to go inland, and thus Col. DEVENS was deprived of the means of obtaining warning of any approach of the enemy.

The battalion under Col. WOOD was detained on the bluff in the rear of Col. DEVENS, instead of being directed to the right. Col. BAKER having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the First California Regiment at an early hour, proceeded to Edwards' Ferry and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was at the former place, and the three other regiments of his brigade ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. McCALL had advanced his troops to Drainsville, and that I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position and force of the enemy in our front, and exploring as far as it was safe on the right towards Leesburgh, and on the left towards the Leesburgh and Gum Spring road. I also informed Col. BAKER that Gen. GORMAN, opposite Edwards' Ferry, should be reinforced, and that I would make every effort to push GORMAN's troops carefully forward to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburgh and Gum Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the breastworks and hidden battery, which prevented the movement of troops directly from left to right, were also pointed out to him.

The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he (BAKER) was to be the judge, was detailed, and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of VAUGHAN's and BUNTING's Batteries, together with FRENCH's mountain howitzers, all the troops of his brigade and the Tammany Regiment, beside the Nineteenth and part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and I left it to his discretion, after viewing the ground, to retire from the Virginia shore under the cover of his guns and the fire of the large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstance to pass beyond Leesburgh, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gum Spring, i. e., the Manasses road. Col. BAKER was cautioned in reference to passing artillery across the river, and I begged if he did so to see it well supported by good infantry. The General pointed out to him the position of round bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and, leaving the matter of crossing more troops or retiring what were already over, to his discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right. This gallant and energetic officer left me about 9 A. M., or 9½, and galloped off quickly to his command.

Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Virginia side by Gen. GORMAN, at Edwards' Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cautiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such positions as to act rapidly and in concert in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Lieut. WORDSWORTH's Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as they gradually extended, care being taken to annoy the vicinity of the battery on the right. Messengers from Harrison's Island informed me, soon after the arrival of Col. BAKER opposite the island, that he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as possible, and that he had caused an additional flatboat to be rafted from the canal into the river, and had provided a line to cross the boats more rapidly.

In the morning a sharp skirmish took place between two companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts and about 100 Mississippi Riflemen, during which a body of the enemy's cavalry appeared. Col. DEVENS then fell back in good order on Col. LEE's position. Pressing he again advanced, his men behaving admirably, fighting, rallying and advancing in perfect order, and exhibiting every proof of high courage and good discipline. Had the cavalry scouting party sent him in the morning been with him, then he could have had timely warning of the approach of the superior force which afterward overwhelmed his regiment. Thinking that Col. BAKER might be able to use more artillery, I dispatched to him two additional pieces, supported by two companies of infantry, with directions to come into position below the place of crossing, and report to Col. BAKER. Col. BAKER suggested this himself, later in the day, just before the guns on their way arrived.

After Col. DEVENS' second advance, Col. BAKER went to the field in person, and it is a matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats, and insuring the regular passage of the troops. If any were charged with this duty, it was not performed, for the rebel reinforcements as they arrived found no one in command of the boats, and great delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing, guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed on to secure success. The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1,000 men would have been made in the infantry line at the time of attack, probably enough to have given us the victory.

Between 12 and 1 P. M. the enemy appeared in force in front of Col. DEVENS, and a sharp skirmish ensued, and was maintained for some time by the Fifteenth Massachusetts, unsupported, and finding he would be outflanked, Col. DEVENS retired a short distance, and took up a position near the wood, half a mile in front of Col. LEE, where he remained until 2 o'clock, when he again fell back, with the approval of Col. BAKER, and took his place with the portions of the Twentieth Massachusetts and First California, which had arrived.

Col. BAKER now formed his line, and waited the attack of the enemy, which came upon him with great vigor about 3 P. M., and was well met by our troops, who, though pitched against much superior numbers—three to one—maintained their ground under a most destructive fire of the enemy.

Col. COGGSWELL reached the field amid the heaviest fire, and came gallantly into action, with a yell which wavered the enemy's line.

Lieut. BA[illegible] of [illegible] Massachusetts, has succeeded, after extr[illegible] in bringing up a piece of [illegible] and Lieut. PARSON his two h[illegible], but both were [illegible] directed firing, [illegible] the pieces were [illegible] they might not fall into the enemy's hands.

At 4 P. M. Col. BAKER fell at the head of his columns, pierced by a number of bullets, while cheering his men, and by his own example sustaining the obstinate resistance they were making. The command then devolved upon Col. LEE, who prepared to commence throwing out forces to the rear, but it was soon found that Col. COGGSWELL was the senior in rank, and he, taking the command, ordered preparation to be made for marching to the left, and cutting a way through to Edwards' Ferry. But just as the first dispositions were being effected, a rebel officer r

this state of war as possible in this country, from any condition as colonies under the Parliament of Great Britain. The first question we had to consider was the right being represented. So far as the principle of this political system tended to make the Government independent of Congress absolute monarch, supported by military authority in the immediate and dependent representation of the local population. I say that when the notion that this Government, as an organization, extends over the States with an origin, with a power and with a support independent of them, and that it contains in itself a principle, one arrangement and a composition that can reconcile and sustain these hostilities. From the nature of Congress, every tax must be constitutional if it extends over the whole Union. He would next consider the speculative right of secession. It has been founded upon the theory, that the States anterior to the formation of the Constitution had been independent sovereignties themselves, the creators, and the Constitution, as a creature, proceeded from their power. He had said sufficient upon the question of independent, separate nationalities on the part of the States. The condition of the Government was much different now than when there were but thirteen States in the Union. The question of secession was inconsistent with the theory of practical right. He would next consider the right of revolution. He had shown upon what principles and upon what precedents the difference had been drawn between subjection as slaves, and being participants in the British Government when our colonies sought, attempted, and achieved their independence. A free people, in order to maintain their freedom, must be masters of their Government. To secure that a Government must not be too strong in its Constitution and arrangements of power to overmaster the people; but yet it must be strong enough to maintain and protect the independence of the nation against the aggression, the corruption, and the operations of foreign nations. He had ventured to lay before the Court some general principles, because in the course of the argument of his learned friend he seemed to consider that the time and the duty, the affections and the interest which belonged to them to the maintenance of this Government, found their support, strength, and nourishment in the sentiments of patriotism and duty, because it happened to be their Government. The right of secession not being tolerated in the scheme of the Constitution, he proposed to look at the right of revolution as justified to attempt to overthrow it. The whole history of our country was full of the records of the approval, of the support, of the admiration, and of the reverent homage which our people at large, and the great leaders of public opinion—the great statesmen of the country—have given to this system of our Government. He would ask attention to one or two encomiums upon it, as referring to this great central nation, and yet divided administration of local interests. Mr. Evarts then read an extract from the address of Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, delivered at the State Convention. Mr. Pinckney said, "To the Union we will look up as the temple of our freedom—a temple founded in the affection, the support and the authority of the people." He also read from a speech delivered by Mr. Stevens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, on the very eve of this effort to dissolve the Union, in which he did not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States a sufficient pretext for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. The counsel continued, that in a conversation with Mr. Calhoun, that gentleman used this language: "It was to the wisdom, in the great Convention of the delegates from the State of Connecticut and of Judge Patterson, delegate from New-Jersey, that the South owed the fact that this Government was what it was—the best Government in the world—a Confederate Government, and not as it would have been apparently but for these statesmen, the worst Government in the world—a consolidated Government. These statesmen were wiser for the South than the South was for itself." In speaking of the stability of the Government, he said that the wistful eyes of England looked for the bitter fruit to be reaped by us for our own destruction, and an example to the world of the bitter fruits of the principles of the Revolution, and the right of self-government that we dared to assert against her parliamentary control. The counsel then referred to the question of the balance of power between the two sections of this country, and showed wherein the South, having a less population than the North, had a larger representation in the departments of Government. He next considered some of the claims made by the defence that the Government had abolished Slavery in the seceding States; that the Government had supported and paid for underground railroads; and that Garrison, Phillips and Theodore Parker had made a general assault upon Slavery. In regard to the first two claims, Mr. Evarts said no act had been introduced into Congress to abolish Slavery; neither had its sanction ever been given to any methods used to abduct slaves. As for the acts of, the individuals named, they were the folly, the sentiments, the local rage and madness, either of sentiment or of action, rising in the bosom of our vast territory. One proposition for the extrication and absolution of these prisoners from the guilt that the law imposed upon their action had been advanced on the ground that however little as of matter of law and of fact in themselves, the good faith or sincere conscience, convictions and opinions with which the acts were done should protect the prisoners against public justice. Mr. Evarts argued that that should be no shelter for the prisoners, and in support of his views read from the recent charge of Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, given in a similar case as that before the Court. He also read some of the propositions of the counsels on that trial, which were substantially the same as those advanced here. The jury continued Mr. Evarts, had nothing to do with the object of the war. Let those who began the war say what it was for. Was it to overthrow the Government and distribute its Territories? Was it to take possession of the property of the people and institute a vast military power? To show that the despairing views which his learned friend, Mr. Brady, had presented were not shared by one whom his eloquent climax of oratorical impression had placed before them, he would read a letter from the person alluded to. [Counsel read the letter of Garibaldi to Minister Sandford.] On the subject of our duty to sustain the Government in its rightful assertions of authority, he would ask the attention of the jury to what had been said by the genius of Webster on so great a theme as the memory of Washington, bearing directly on all the questions of Union, of hope, and of duty. The counsel then read from the oration of Webster, delivered in Boston, in 1832, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the birthday of Washington. If the eloquence of Webster, which thus enshrined the memory of the great life of Washington, called them back to the glorious recollections of the Revolution and the establishing of our Government, why did it not reach every man even those that had a share in this great trust to be performed then and ever, and wherever his fidelity and his devotion to his country, its Government and its support should place the responsibility upon him. In addressing the jury upon the subject of their duty, he said they should sustain, by whatever sacrifice there might be of sentiment and of feeling of any kind, the law and the Constitution, he need not say that before them were the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States; and the commission of that Court derived from the Government of the United States, and the impannelling of the jury made under the laws of the Chief Magistrate of the United States through his deputy. Those on one side asserted law and government, and on the other side nothing but the commission as a power, or right, or authority of the rebel Government of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Evarts concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to render a conscientious verdict.

JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE.

Judge NELSON then proceeded to deliver the charge of the Court, in which Judge SHIPMAN, his associate, concurred:

1. The first question presented in this case is, whether or not the Court has jurisdiction of the offence. This depends upon a clause of Section 14 of the Act of Congress of 1825, as follows: "And the trial of all offences which shall be committed upon the high seas or elsewhere, out of the limits of any State or district, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought." The prisoners, who were captured by an armed vessel of the United States, off Charleston, S. C., were ordered by the Commander of the fleet to New-York for trial; but the *Minnesota*, on board of which they were placed, was destined for Hampton Roads, and it became necessary, therefore, that they should be there transferred to another vessel. They were thus transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, and, after some two days' delay, consumed in the preparation, they were sent on to this port, where they were soon after arrested by the civil authorities. It is insisted, on behalf of the prisoners, that, inasmuch as Hampton Roads, to which place the prisoners were taken and transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, was within the Eastern District of the State of Virginia, the jurisdiction attached in that district, as that was the first district into which the prisoners were brought. The Court is inclined to think that the circumstances under which the *Minnesota* was taken to Hampton Roads, in connection with the original order by the commander, that the prisoners should be sent to this district for trial, do not make out a bringing into that district within the meaning of the statute. But we are not disposed to place the decision on this ground. The Court is of opinion that the clause conferring jurisdiction is in the alternative; and that jurisdiction may be exercised either in the district in which the prisoners were first brought, or in that to which they were apprehended under lawful authority for the trial of the offence. This brings us to the merits of the case. The indictment under which the prisoners are tried, contains ten counts. The first five are framed upon the third section of the act of Congress of 1820, which is as follows: "That if any person shall, upon the high seas," * * * "commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate," and upon conviction shall suffer death. The five several counts charge in substance that the prisoners did, upon the high seas, enter in and upon the brig *Joseph*, the same being an American vessel, and upon the ship's company—naming them—and did then and there piratically, feloniously and violently make an assault upon them, and put them in personal fear and danger of their lives; and did, then and there, the brig *Joseph*, her tackle and apparel, her lading, (describing it,) which were in the custody and possession of the master and crew, from the said master and crew, and from their possession, and in their presence, and against their will, violently, piratically and feloniously seize, rob, steal, take and carry away, against the form of the statute, &c. There are some variances in the different counts, but it will not be material to notice them. It will be observed that the provision of the act of Congress prescribing the offence applies to all persons, whether citizens or foreigners, making no distinction between them, and is equally applicable, therefore, to all the prisoners at the bar. The remaining five Counts are framed under the ninth section of the act of Congress of 1790, which is as follows: "That if any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery aforesaid, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority, be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon and robber," and on conviction, shall suffer death. These five counts charge that the prisoners are all citizens of the United States, and that they committed the acts set forth in the previous five counts, on pretence of authority from one Jefferson Davis. As the provision of the act of Congress upon which these counts are framed is applicable only to citizens and not to foreigners, but four of the prisoner can be brought within it, as the other eight are admitted to be foreigners. The four are Baker, Howard, Passalaig and Harleston. The distinction between the provisions of the third section of the act of 1820 and the ninth section of 1790, and the counts in the indictment founded upon them, arises out of a familiar principle of international law, and which is, that in a state of war existing between two nations, either may commission private armed vessels to carry on war against the enemy on the high seas, and the commission will afford protection, even in the judicial tribunals of the enemy, against a charge of the crime of robbery or piracy. Such a commission would be a good defence against an indictment under the third section of 1820, by force of the above rule of international law. The ninth section of the act of 1790 changes the rule as it respects citizens of the United States who may take service under the commission of the private armed vessels of their country. It declares, as it respects them, the commission shall not be admitted as a defence; and, as this legislation relates only to our own citizens, and prescribes a rule of action for them, and not as it respects the citizens or subjects of other countries, we do not perceive that any exception can be taken to the act as unconstitutional or otherwise. But, upon the view the Court has taken of the case, it will not be necessary to trouble you with any observations as it respects this ninth section, nor in respect to the several Courts framed under it, but we shall confine our observations to a consideration of the third section of the act of 1820. There can be no injustice to the prisoners in thus restricting the examination, as any authority for the perpetration of the acts charged in the indictment founded upon the act of 1820, will be equally available to them. Nor can there be any injustice to the prosecution, for, unless the crime of robbery, as prescribed in the act of 1820, is established against the four prisoners, none could be under the ninth section of 1790. The crime in the two acts is the same for all the purposes of this trial. The only difference is the exclusion of a particular defence under the latter. Now, the crime charged is robbery upon an American vessel on the high seas, and hence it is necessary that we should turn our attention to the inquiry, what constitutes this offence? It has already been determined by the highest authority—the Supreme Court of the United States—that we must look to the common case for a definition of the term robbery, as it is to be presumed it was used by Congress in the act in that sense, and, taking this rule as our own guide, it will be found the crime consists in this: The felonious taking of goods or property of any value from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by violence, or putting him in fear. The taking must be felonious—that is, taking with a wrongful intent to appropriate the goods of another. It need not be a taking which, if upon the high seas, would amount to piracy, according to the law of nations, or what in some of the books is called general piracy or robbery. This is defined to be a forcible depredation upon property upon the high seas without lawful authority, done *animo furandi*—that is, as defined in this connection, in a spirit and intention of universal hostility. A pirate is said to be one who roves the sea in an armed vessel, without any commission from any sovereign State, on his own authority, and for the purpose of seizing by force and appropriating to himself, without discrimination, every vessel he may meet. For this reason pirates, according to international law, have always been compared to robbers—the only difference being that the sea is the theatre of the operations of one and the land of the other. And, as general robbers and pirates upon the high seas are deemed enemies of the human race—making war upon all mankind indiscriminately—the crime being one against the universal laws of society—the vessels of every nation have a right to pursue, seize and punish them. Now, if it were necessary on the part of the Government to bring the crime charged in the present case against the prisoners within this definition of robbery and piracy, as known to the common law of nations, there would be great difficulty in so doing either upon the evidence, or perhaps upon the counts as charged in the indictment—certainly upon the evidence. For that shows, if anything, an intent to depredate upon the vessels and property of one nation only—the United States—which falls far short of the spirit and intent, as we have seen that is said to constitute essential elements of the crime.

But, the robbery charged in this case, is that which the act of Congress prescribes as a crime; and may be denominated a statute offence as contradistinguished from that known to the law of nations.

The act, as you have seen, declares the person a pirate, punishable by death, who commits the crime of robbery upon the high seas against any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, &c., and the interpretation given to these words, applies the crime to the case of depredation upon an American vessel or property on the high seas, under circumstances that would constitute robbery, if the offence was committed on land, and which is, according to the language of Blackstone, the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. The felonious intent which describes the state of mind as an element of the offence, is what is called in technical language, *animo furandi*, which means an intent of gaining by another's loss, or to despoil another of his goods *lucri causa*, for the sake of gain.

Now, if you are satisfied upon the evidence, that the prisoners have been guilty of this statute offence of robbery upon the high seas, it is your duty to convict them, though it may fall short of the offence as known to the law of nations. We have stated what constitutes the elements of the crime, and it is your province to apply the facts to them, and thus determine whether or not the crime has been committed. That duty belongs to you, and not to the Court.

We have said, that in a state of war between two nations, the commission to private armed vessels from either of the belligerents, affords a defence, according to the law of nations, in the courts of the enemy, against a charge of robbery or piracy on the high seas, of which they might be guilty, in the absence of such authority. And, under this principle, it has been insisted, by the learned counsel for the prisoners, that the commission of the Confederate States by its President, Davis, to the master and crew of the *Savannah*, which has been given in evidence, affords such defence.

In support of this position, it is claimed that the Confederate States have thrown off the power and authority of the General Government; have erected a new and independent Government in its place; and have maintained it against the whole military and naval power of the former; that it is a Government, at least, *de facto*, and entitled to the rights and privileges that belong to a sovereign and independent nation.

The right, also, constitutional or otherwise, has been strongly urged; and the law of nations, and the commentaries of eminent publicists, have been referred to as justifying the secession or revolt of these Confederate States. Great ability and research have been displayed by the learned counsel for the defence on this branch of the defence.

But the Court do not deem it pertinent, or material, to enter into this wide field of inquiry. This branch of the defence involves considerations that do not belong to the Courts of the country.

It involves the determination of great public political questions which belong to departments of our Government that have charge of our foreign relations—the legislative and executive departments; and, when decided by them, the Courts follow the decision, and, until these departments have recognized the existence of the new Government, the Courts of the nation cannot. Until this recognition of the new Government, the Courts are obliged to regard the ancient state of things remaining as unchanged.

This has been the uniform course of decision and practice of the Courts of the United States.

The revolt of the Spanish Colonies of South America, and the new Governments erected on separating from the mother country, were acknowledged by an act of Congress, on the recommendation of the President in 1822.

Prior to this recognition, and during the existence of the civil war between Spain and her Colonies, it was the declared policy of our Government to treat both parties as belligerents, entitled equally, to the rights of asylum and hospitality; and, to consider them in respect to the neutral relation and duties of our Government, as equally entitled to the sovereign rights of war as against each other. This was also the doctrine of the courts which they derived from the policy of the Government, following the political departments of the Government as it respects our relations with new Governments erected on the overthrow of the old.

And, if this is the rule of the Federal Courts, in the case of a revolt, and erection of a new Government, as it respects foreign nation, much more, is the rule applicable when the question arises in respect to a revolt and the erection of a new Government within the limits, and against the authority of the Government under which we are engaged in administering her laws.

And, in this connexion, it is proper to say that, as the Confederate States must first be recognized by the political departments of the mother Goverment in order to be recognized by the Courts of the country, namely, the Legislative and Executive Departments, we must look to the acts of those Departments as evidence of the fact. The act is the act of the nation through her constitutional public authorities.

These, gentlemen, are all the observations we deem it necessary to submit to you. The case is an interesting one, not only in the principles involved, but to the Government and the prisoners at the bar. It has been argued with a research and ability in proportion to its magnitude, both in behalf of the prisoners and the Government; and we do not doubt, with the aid of these arguments, and the instructions of the Court, you will be enabled to render an intelligent and just verdict in the case.

The Jury retired at 3½ o'clock in charge of an officer.

At 6 o'clock they came into Court. Their names were called, and on the inquiry of the Clerk whether they had agreed upon their verdict, their foreman said they had not. One of the prisoners having felt unwell, had been removed from the close air of the Court-room, and some little delay occurred until he was brought in.

Judge NELSON then said: We have had a communication from one of the officers in charge of the Jury, from the Jury, as we understood, though it had no name signed to it. I would inquire whether the note was from the Jury?

The Foreman—It was.

Judge Nelson—We would prefer that the jurymen, or any one who is embarrassed with the difficulties referred to, shall state himself the inquiry which he desires to make of the Court.

Mr. Powell, one of the jury, rose and said: The question was whether, if the jury believed that civil war existed, and has been so recognized by the acts of our Government, or if the jury believe that the intent to commit a robbery did not exist in the minds of the prisoners at the time, it may influence their verdict.

After a moment's consultation with Judge Shipman, Judge Nelson said: As it respects the first inquiry of the juror, whether the Government has recognized a state of civil war between the Confederate States and itself, the instruction which the Court gave the jury, was, that this Court could not recognize a state of civil war, or a Government of the Confederate States unless the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government had recognized such a state of things, unless Congress had recognized such a state of things, or the President had, or both; and that the act of the recognition was a National act, and that we must look to the acts of those departments of the Government specifically as the evidence and for the evidence of the recognition of this state of things, and the only evidence.

As it respects the other question, whether or not, if the jury were of opinion on the evidence that these prisoners did not intend to commit a robbery on the high seas against the property of the United States, they were guilty of the offance charged, that is a mixed question of law and fact. The Court explained to you what constitutes the crime of robbery on the high seas, which was the felonious taking of the property of another upon the high seas by force, by violence, or putting him in fear of bodily injury, which, according to the law, is equivalent to actual force; and that the felonious taking—the term felonious, as interpreted by the law and Courts, was the taking, with a wrongful intent, to despoil the others of their property. These elements constitute the crime of robbery. Now it is for you to take up the facts and decide whether the evidence in the case brings the prisoners within that definition. The Court will not encroach upon your province in these respects but will confine itself to the definition of the law.

Another of the jury, George B. Hansel, rose and said: One of the jury, not myself, understood your Honor to charge that there must be an intent to take the property of another for your own use.

Judge NELSON—No! I did not give that instruction. The jury may retire.

The jury accordingly retired, and after an hour further waiting, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Pirates in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.

Yesterday, in the U. States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, the case of Thos. Quigley, Daniel Mullins and Edward Rockford, charged with piracy, was proceeded with, the Court overruling the motion for separate trials for the prisoners. A jury was obtained without difficulty from the regular panel. The witnesses for the Government were the same as in the case of Smith, and the evidence was merely directed to the capture of the *Enchantress* by the *Jeff. Davis*, and the placing of the prize crew on board. The three prisoners on trial, with Smith and Lane, formed this prize crew.

The defence, which was conducted by Messrs. Harrison, Wharton and O'Neill, was brief, and was confined to proving that Quigley was impressed into the service against his will. He, with the others, went from Savannah to Charleston, and when they discovered the character of the *Jeff. Davis*, they rebelled, and Quigley carried his opposition so far as to compel the Captain of the *Jeff. Davis* to send him to prison at Charleston. Subsequently he was taken by two constables from the prison and carried on board, and threatened with punishment if he did not behave.

Lane, one of the party, testified that, while on board the *Enchantress*, there was evidence of an attempt at mutiny, and Smith, who acted as Captain, threatened to use his knife if the men did not behave. Lane further testified that no opportunity was afforded, while on board the *Enchantress*, to consult together among the crew as to any scheme of coming North, but that he, as navigator, worked the ship North at night.

To rebut the allegation of duress, on the part of Quigley, the Government recalled Garrick, the colored steward, who testified that while he was in the galley watching an opportunity to hail the approaching United States vessel, both Rockford and Quigley told him to keep the door shut, and when at last he did jump overboard, Quigley uttered a curse.

This closes the case on both sides, and Mr. Harrison proposed to allow the jury to dispose of it without an argument from counsel.

The points of law presented on the trial of Smith were also presented to the Court as a matter of form. The counsel for the Government did not acquiesce in the proposal to submit the case without argument, and Mr. Earle addressed the jury, and at the close of his speech Mr. Harrison stated that the defence was still willing to allow the jury to dispose of the question under the charge of the Court.

Judge GRIER charged the jury substantially as in the Smith case, except as to the question of duress, which he left to the jury. The jury were to examine this matter carefully, and give the prisoners the benefit, if a case of compulsion had been made out.

At six o'clock the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" as to all three of the prisoners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 30, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96⅜	5 Erie R. Pref	62½
1,000 City 6s, '90	80	20 do	52
1,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '62-'82	80	50 do	b30 62¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45¾	34 do	62½
4,000 Ga. St. 6s,	63¾	105 do	62¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	44¾	50 Had. R. R	37⅛
29,000 do	44¾	100 do	b10 37⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s	82½	50 do	b30 37⅜
2,000 Mich. 7s W. Loan	88	450 do	37⅜
3,000 Mich. S. 2 rs. As.	68	50 do	s10 37½
5,000 Mich. So. S.F. bs	81	50 do	b30 37½
2,000 Gal. & Chic 1st rs.	96⅜	50 do	37½
364 Pacific M. S. Co	95	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	32¾
50 do	95	100 do	32⅜
5 do	95⅜	150 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
2000 N. Y. Central R	78¾	100 do	49¾
100 do	b15 78½	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R	16
250 do	b18 78⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R	70¾
50 do	s10 78¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R	36⅜
50 do	s60 78¾	500 do	b60 35¾
50 do	s40 78⅝	650 do	36⅜
50 do	s15 78¾	100 do	s10 36⅜
600 do	78¾	400 do	s30 36⅜
500 Erie Railway	33¼	27 Chi. & R. I. R	61¾
25 do	s60 33	250 do	61½
50 do	s30 33⅛	150 do	61¾
50 do	s30 33⅜	50 do	b30 61½
100 Buff. & St. Line R	106	5 Chi. B. & Q. R	62½
10 Warren Railroad	70	100 do	b10 63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Mo. State 6s	44¾	10 Erie R. Pref'd	53½
5,000 do	44¾	100 do	b10 53
7,000 N. C. State 6s	59	300 do	b10 52¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	50 M.S. & N.I.G.L.S.	s60 39
2,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	97	50 do	s10 36¾
4,000 Erie R. 7th M. B.	76½	100 Had. Riv. R	37⅜
5,000 Mich. Cen. s im		100 do	s10 37¼
S. F. Con. bs	86	100 do	b30 37½
5,000 Lake E. & W. im. b.	70	50 Harlem R. Pref	22¾
20 American Ex. Bank	80	9 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
100 Harlem Railroad	13	50 do	49¾
30 Pac. Mail S. Co	96	50 do	b30 49¾
65 do	96¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R	70¾
100 do	s30 95¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R	36¾
150 N. Y. Central R	78¾	150 do	36⅝
190 do	78¾	100 do	b30 36⅝
100 do	s10 78⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R	b10 61¾
300 Erie Railway	33¾	200 do	61¾
50 do	s60 33⅝	200 do	b30 61½
50 Mich S. & N. I. R	16¾		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

There is increased firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a more decided speculative demand, outside of the Board of Brokers, than for a week or more past. The orders at the Board were, consequently, enlarged, particularly for the two great Railway Stocks of New-York—Central and Erie. In the former the orders are large, and from strong parties, and in the latter there is a fresh speculative interest, which is said to look to 36@38 ℔ cent., if not higher figures, early in November. The same feeling is gradually extending to Hudson River Road shares, in anticipation of the Winter business over the line, and to Harlem Preferred shares from the same calculation. The Preference shares of Erie are more actively dealt in, and 52¾ ℔ cent. was paid this forenoon, and 53 this afternoon. The Western road shares are firm, but, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, the speculative demand is scarcely equal to the attention paid to New-York Central and Erie. In the case of Michigan Southern, the reason for this is that but few parties are found ready to sell even at the highest recent advance, either the common or guaranteed stock. There is another advance of ¼@½ ℔ cent. in Missouri 6 ℔ cents.; considerable sales in the forenoon at 44¾ ℔ cent., and subsequent sales at 44¾ @44¾ ℔ cent. In other State Stocks there is only a moderate business doing, and in the National Securities there is no decided movement, although the bidding for the 6 ℔ Cents. of 1881 holds on firm, and but few sellers appear at 94@94½ ℔ cent. The Railway Mortgages are firm, and the bids on most descriptions advancing. Wabash Valley first mortgage sold at 70 ℔ cent.; Erie fourths, 76½, and Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. 95 ℔ cent. this afternoon. While the speculation partially ceased after 3 o'clock, there was little disposition shown to press sales, and just before 4 o'clock a fresh impetus was given to the Railway shares by a demand for New-York Central at 78½ @79, and for Erie at 34½@34¾ ℔ cent. Still later in the day the market was buoyant, and the speculative interest growing stronger in nearly all the Railways. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	79½	Michigan Central	49⅜
Erie	34⅜	Hudson	31⅜
Toledo	36¾	Erie Preferred	53⅜
Rock Island	61⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	94⅜
Galena	70¾	Missouris	44⅜
Michigan Southern	18¾	Pacific	96
Mich. Guaranteed	39¼	Panama	116½

In the Money Market the rate on demand among and to the Stock Brokers is now more generally 6 than 7 ℔ cent., although there is to-day decidedly more speculation on the Stock Exchange. The amount of Money seeking temporary employment is on the increase. The English steamer of yesterday brought in $260,000 in Gold, and further sums are looked for on the *Arago* and *Persia*. At the Sub-Treasury the subscriptions and payments on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan again reached nearly half a million. The disbursements of the office are heavy to-day, and the Banks will soon get back the $3,500,000 in Gold paid in yesterday. Exchange is quiet since the Boston mail: London, 107¼@107⅜ ℔ cent., and quoted dull.

The New-York Gas Light Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 ℔ share, payable Nov. 1.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,114,100, including $464,920 for Treasury Notes, and $58,000 for Customs; payments, $1,410,993, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,340,871.

The following is the official quarterly statement of the New-York City Banks compared with the return of June last:

	Sept 21, 1861.	June 22, 1861.
Capital	$69,650,605	$69,650,605
Net profits	7,603,579	8,326,902
Circulation	8,634,895	8,297,715
Due Banks	22,725,112	25,006,717
Deposits	82,252,466	77,158,418
Due others	6,483,341	901,671
Total	$198,349,999	$189,343,926
Discounts	$113,610,542	$105,822,353
Stocks	23,198,577	17,851,260
Bonds and Mortgages	617,677	642,678
Real Estate	6,501,534	6,446,873
Due by Banks	4,299,093	5,350,018
Cash items	13,742,440	13,205,922
Specie	36,118,205	29,972,361
Overdrafts	61,929	58,461
Total	$198,349,999	$189,343,926

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares. There is a recovery of 1½ ℔ cent. on American Exchange, and a rise of 2 ℔ cent. on North America. The bid for Marine advanced 40 80 ℔ cent.:

New-York	86	American Exchange	79½
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	86	Bank of North America	87
America	95	Hanover	65
City	105	East River	80
Phœnix	86	St. Nicholas	65
Fulton	115	Marine	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Commonwealth	73
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	118	Park	92½
Ocean	70		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages to-day:

N. Y. Central 6s	93	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c., seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. sinks. B	61
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	100½	N. Indiana firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76	100¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	79¾
Erie firsts	103¼	Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	80¾
Erie seconds, '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	89
Erie thirds, '83	83¼	T. H. & A. 6 cts., 7 ℔ c.	66
Erie fourths, '90	76½	T. H. & A. sec'nds, 8 ℔ c.	70
Erie fifths, '98	69	L. C. & M. 1. G. Bonds	30
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson seconds, S.F. '85	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¾
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12½
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	98¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Harlem seconds, '64	80	Gal. & Chi. firsts	88¾
Harlem thirds, '68	75	Gal. & Chi. seconds	89¾
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '59-'72	92½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '62	95	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92½	Lack. & West. Bonds	90

MESSRS. THOMPSON & BROTHERS quote currency and specie, to-day, as follows:

CURRENCY.	Dis.		Dis
New-England	¼@ —	Baltimore	½@ —
New-York State	¼@ —	Wheeling	10@ —
East New-Jersey	¼@ —	Kentucky	2@1
West New-Jersey	½@ —	Illinois & Wis	3@5
Pennsylvania	1¼@ —	Missouri	15@50
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1@ —
Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	¼@ —	Canada	1@ —

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	91	Guilders	38
Spanish Dollars	1 03	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	95	Specie	1 00
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old	5 ℔ c. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 58 bbls. Ashes, 26,479 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 49 bags Corn Meal, 217,108 bush. Wheat, 74,904 bush. Corn, 155 bush. Rye, 9,288 bush. Oats, 3,170 pckgs. Provisions, and 1,315 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 38 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 666 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots and bbls. 151 Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 mats Java, on private terms; and 2,250 bags Rio, part at 15¼c.@15½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but stiffly held. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	18½	18¾	18⅝	18¾
Middling	22	22¼	22¼	22½
Middling Fair	22½	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly and buoyantly, to-day, for State and Western Flour, but toward the close, the demand, especially for low grades, diminished, and prices tended downwards. Sales since our last, 22,350 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75, rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90@ 7 00

Southern Flour is rather scarce and is wanted; sales 2,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 95@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax: $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in active demand early in the day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices, but it closed tamely and heavily. The reported sales, since our last, have been 190,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 45, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 28@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50; Red do. at $1 30 ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Printing-House Square and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND UNION CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great naval and military expedition, intended for operations on the Southern Coast, has at last left for its destination—wherever that may be. The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning, in fine style, the weather being all that could be desired. The U. S. transport *Thomas Swann*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having spoken a portion of the fleet on Tuesday off Cape Henry. As there is now little likelihood that the progress of the vessels will be delayed by bad weather, we may expect soon to hear that some favored spot in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions has been colonized by Northern missionaries.

There is nothing new to report from the National lines across the Potomac. Since the rebels fell back there has been very little for our troops to do outside of the usual routine. Our scouts now range the country for miles beyond the former position of the enemy, without encountering any opposition. Down the Potomac the rebels have been trying their hand at shelling the new batteries being erected by the Excelsior Brigade on the Maryland shore opposite, but with poor encouragement. The rebel steamer *Page* is believed to be aground a short distance up Quantico Creek.

A rumor was current in Washington yesterday, that the rebels up the river were shelling Gen. BANKS' camps, but it proved to be incorrect. No new movements are reported in that direction. The letters of our correspondent with Gen. STONE'S command give interesting details of affairs since the recent battle, together with a very full *résumé* of the circumstances preceding and attending that unfortunate occurrence, accompanied by an engraving of the battle-ground.

We learn from New-Mexico that on the 4th inst. a party of National volunteers were surprised at Almosa, below Fort Craig, by a party of Texas rebels, and then stampeded. They succeeded in recovering their horses, however, pursued the rebels, killed their Captain and ten men, wounded about thirty and killed 30 horses. Another band of rebels was being pursued by a company of United States Dragoons from Fort Wise.

The telegraph does not bring us all the intelligence that it might from Kentucky. Letters in the Cincinnati *Gazette* describe a brilliant affair at West Liberty on Oct. 23, between the Second Ohio Regiment and 500 rebels under one JOHN PICKLIN. By a skillful manœuvre the latter were drawn into an ambuscade, from which they effected their escape only after a loss of thirty killed and thirteen wounded. The National forces had only one man wounded. On Oct. 24, Major BUCKNER, at Winchester, learned that forty or fifty mounted rebels were on their way to the rebel camp at Prestonburgh. Hastily collecting 24 men only, he succeeded in capturing the squad of rebels and at once dispatched them to snug quarters at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. There was a skirmish near Warsaw on Saturday between twenty Unionists and double that number of rebels under one LUTHER GREEN. The former were victorious, killing two of their opponents and recapturing some prisoners whom they had taken.

We have a few additional particulars of the recent victory gained by Gen. KELLEY at Romney. He had, it appears, about 2,500 men under his command. Meeting the enemy's pickets six miles outside of Romney, he rapidly drove them in, and a brisk engagement ensued, in which the rifled guns, of which Gen. KELLEY had three and the rebels one, took a prominent part, terminating, as has already been announced, in a complete victory of the Union forces, which had but one man killed and five wounded, while the rebels lost between thirty and forty. The number of prisoners captured is not mentioned, or the value of the stores taken. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks that the position at Romney occupied by Gen. KELLEY may be so easily turned that it is very unsafe for him to attempt to hold it with the forces at his command, and urges that he should fall back on New Creek. An expedition was recently sent to Elizabeth and Burning Springs to attend to the rebels in that vicinity. They were scattered, with the loss of a number of prisoners.

Our advices from Havana, received by the steamship *Columbia*, which left there on the 25th inst., are important. The report previously received, that the rebel steamer *Theodora* had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston, with the Confederate Commissioners to France and England, MASON and SLIDELL on board, is confirmed. The *Theodora* landed the Commissioners at Cardenas, whence they took the land route to Havana—where, our report says, they were received with the greatest consideration by all the Spanish officials, from the Captain-General down. The *Theodora*, after touching at Cardenas, also proceeded to Havana, where she took on board a large quantity of arms and provisions, and left on the 23d inst. with the intention of again running the Charleston blockade. She conveyed to Havana some twenty passengers, among whom were Mr. MEADE, formerly United States Minister to Brazil, and Capt. COXETTER, of the late privateer *Jeff. Davis*. It is stated that the British Consul called upon the rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General.

By the *Europa*, whose arrival we announce this morning, we receive a variety of interesting intelligence relating to affairs in America. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, discussions as to the common line of policy to be observed by France and England had been renewed—the subject having before been mooted, but temporarily postponed. It is intimated that the information obtained by the Prince NAPOLEON may have something to do with these discussions. The London *Globe* announces, on what it pronounces to be good authority, that a notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States, based upon a letter of instructions issued by Mr. MEMMINGER, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing vessels coming from Foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast—such port under the circumstances to be considered a proper port of entry. Dr. RUSSELL has another letter in the *Times*, dated Oct. 4, in which he alludes to the great naval expedition, and announces that one of its objects is to open a cotton port in the South. He thinks that in this manner a Government monopoly in cotton may be created, and that the screws will be put on to the foreign customers. The owner of the ship *Bayne*, which was prohibited from entering the port of Savannah by the blockading fleet, has brought grievances against the United States Government, alleging that the occurrence took place before the blockade was properly established.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has published a Manifesto to the People of Kentucky. It is dated at Bowling Green, and he says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. In it he resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." The address is very long, and is made up of sophisms and misrepresentations. He says "there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution," —"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

A gentleman just arrived in Baltimore from Grafton, Va., states that, on Friday evening, a party of sixteen prisoners, part of Gen. FLOYD'S army, arrived at that place under guard. Of the sixteen, nine were entirely barefooted, with their feet and legs cut and bleeding, and all of them in rags.

From a statement furnished the Government by Gov. DENNISON, it appears that Ohio has now enlisted, in field and camp, for the three year service, 60,250 soldiers, to which number 21,000 will be added on December 1.

In his official report of the affair at Ball's Bluff, Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, makes a remarkable charge against the Tammany Regiment, which has heretofore been credited with having displayed considerable bravery. He says: "I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under command of Major BON, *deserted* its post in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead."

The proceedings in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were concluded yesterday, with the exception of the rendering of the verdict. The jury retired at 3½ o'clock, but as there was no prospect of their agreeing within a reasonable hour, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day. The delivery of Judge NELSON'S charge occupied about half an hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market continued agitated, and prices still had an upward tendency. The stock on hand was estimated at 633,500 bales, of which 350,000 were American. The sales of the week had been 116,500 bales, of which 56,000 were taken by speculators. Breadstuffs also still had an advancing tendency, and Provisions were somewhat more active. An increased business is reported in American stocks in the London market.

The Paris Money market continued unsettled, and the Bourse was dull. It was reported that the Italian question had been debated in the French Cabinet Council with considerable animation, though no conclusion was arrived at.

The Coronation of the King of Prussia took place at Kœnigsberg on the 18th inst. The ceremony was attended with much display. The King delivered a speech in answer to the various addresses presented on the occasion, but it had no importance politically.

From Hungary, we learn that the Austrian Government Commissioners had been treated with an offensive mock serenade, at which the police and military interfered, and shots were fired, though no one was injured.

Affairs in Poland grow more and more threatening. On the occasion of the late Kosciusko demonstration in Warsaw, the military made a descent upon the churches where the people were assembled, and arrested all who refused to leave them. Many were subsequently released, but it was asserted that at least two thousand men had been retained in custody, and were to be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The Clergy had closed the churches, on account of their profanation by the military.

A bulletin, issued by the Turkish Government, announces a victory over 3,000 insurgents.

The German political movement continues with unabated vigor, the Union League outstripping all others. Meetings are nightly held in various sections of the City, and last evening two important ones took place in the Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards, the object of which seemed to be the ratification of Mr. KUSTER, the special German candidate for Supervisor, although his name has not been indorsed by the League.

The Cooper Institute People's Syracuse Nominating Committee met last evening, and nominated ELIJAH F. PURDY as Supervisor, in place of ISAAC COLEMAN, who withdrew; and as Coroners, Drs. E. W. MCCONNELL and J. W. RANNEY, and Capt. JOHN WILDEY, in place of Drs. DEEY, MCFARLAND and F. L. OLMSTEAD, who had not signified their acceptance of the nomination.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH delivered a free lecture at the Church of the Puritans, last evening, upon the state of the country and the conduct of the war. He severely criticized the half-and-half way in which the war is conducted by the Administration, and expressed his belief that the Government would never be able to crush the rebellion until it employed every means in its power, even to the emancipation of the slaves. His remarks were frequently applauded by a large audience; and an allusion to Gen. FREMONT, in justification of his proclamation, called forth a perfect outburst of cheers from nearly the entire audience.

Yesterday the Fifty-first Regiment, (Shepard Rifles,) Col. FERRERO, left Palace Garden, where it has been quartered for some time, for Washington. It numbers over 900 men, all of whom were uniformed, armed and equipped. The men marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River, where the boat was taken for South Amboy.

The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. EDWARD E. CROSS, which has been encamped at Concord, N. H., for the last five weeks, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning at an early hour, *en route* for Washington. The regiment numbers 1,030 men, all of whom are American, with the exception of twenty-five. To-day a battery of twelve guns will be sent on to join them.

A cheering indication of business prospects for the Fall, is the fact that the Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., which have been idle for the last four months, are soon to resume work. When in full operation, they will give employment to eleven hundred hands.

There was a grand review of the troops at the Elmira rendezvous, on Monday, by order of Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH. Six regiments turned out 4,000 strong, making a martial display not often witnessed in the rural districts of New-York.

A murder of a most atrocious nature has been committed in New-Jersey, on the body of a German Jew named SIGISMUND FELLNER. Deceased had only been in this country a few days, and had property in jewels and diamonds to the amount of $50,000. A man with whom FELLNER left the Prescott House, and a Jewess in whose company FELLNER was seen, are suspected, and the police are diligently searching for them. A reward of $500 for the discovery of the murderer or murderers has been offered by the friends of FELLNER.

Mr. J. T. BLAIR is to fill the seat in Congress formerly occupied by Senator CARLILE, of Western Virginia. Mr. BLAIR was elected over his opponent, Mr. FROST, by five hundred majority.

The Charter Convention went through the farce of meeting again yesterday, but on a call of the roll, only four answered to their names, and a further adjournment was had until to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and after completing the list of canvassers and Inspectors, directed their publication in all the morning and evening papers. The contract for iron beams for the new Court-house was awarded to the Trenton Iron Company, at $1 07½ per lineal foot. The Corporation Counsel gave his opinion that the Supervisors had no right to go on with the building of the Court-house.

The Stock Market was quite speculative, and prices buoyant at the close of business, at an advance of 1 per cent. on the Railways and ½@¾ per cent. on Missouri 6 per Cents. The last price of New-York Central, 79½ per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was less active, and the market closed rather heavily for Flour and Wheat. Corn was very firm. A moderate demand prevailed for Rio Coffee. Sugars and Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, Whisky, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were depressed, while Beef was more sought after. Butter was in active request, as were also Hay, Hides, Sole Leather, Tallow, and Kentucky Tobacco. Limited freight engagements were reported, though rates favored shippers, slightly. There were 552 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock yards the receipts of animals for the week past have been larger than for any previous week since a market was first opened on Manhattan Island. The total receipts of live animals destined for slaughter brought to the regular City yards during the week ending yesterday reached the unprecedented figures of **41,553**, viz.: 6,154 beef cattle, generally large and fat; 18,809 live hogs; 16,106 sheep, and 484 veal calves. The cattle market, yesterday, was somewhat depressed, the decline averaging less than 1c. ₩ lb. for the estimated dressed weight from the average rate of the previous week. A much larger decline was looked for when the total receipts were known. But few cattle remained unsold last night. Live hogs, with the unusual supply, declined a shade, the demand being quite brisk for making bacon for foreign markets. Sheep are largely in excess of the demand, and 25c.@50c. ₩ head lower. Veal calves sell about as last week. Milch cows in very little demand.

Report of Adj.-Gen. Thomas on the Armies of the West.

The report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS to the Secretary of War, in regard to the condition of the Western Military Department and the manner of conducting business under Major-Gen. FREMONT'S administration, which we publish in the TIMES to-day, is certainly the most remarkable document that has seen the light since the beginning of the present war. We allude not so much to the matter of the report, though that is astounding, perplexing and painful enough; but to the fact that such a document, so singular in its details, so damaging, if true, to the National cause in its revelations of our weakness to the enemy, and so disgraceful to one of the first officers of the country and to his aids and associates, was permitted to be published at all, in the informal and unsustained shape of the diary of a traveling Adjutant.

We make no imputation whatever upon Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. He is, no doubt, a gentleman and a soldier, and these titles guarantee the honesty and truthfulness with which he has reported what he heard and saw in the Department of the West. The attacks upon Adj.-Gen. THOMAS for making this report—the attempted depreciation of his honor and fairness because of his having repeated in his report "hearsay" testimony—the allegation that he should have sought the *proofs* of what he heard, when he had no power to compel witnesses to testify, and no time to devote to such elaborate investigations, as he was the official traveling Adjutant of the Secretary of War—are exceedingly unfair towards that officer. He was called on by the Secretary of War to make the tour with him to the Western Military Department, and requested to "take full notes" on all points connected with the object of the visit. He simply complied with the order of his superior. He saw everything in the Western Department with a military eye, and he made notes thereon, as he was certainly competent to do. He put himself in communication with quartermasters, paymasters, officers in garrison and generals of division in the field, and these men, their names in each case being given, made statements and gave him copies of official orders, betraying the condition and management of the Department. Gen. THOMAS made "notes" of these statements, many of them accompanied by documentary evidence attesting their authenticity, and nearly all, certainly all of the important statements, resting on the word of regular and sworn officers of the United States Army, who professed to be personally cognizant of their truth.

Gen. THOMAS kept his notes in the form of a diary—they were at best mere *memoranda*, accompanied here and there with the interjected remark, "This should be inquired into." The whole paper is an unstudied, desultory collection of notes and reports of private and (in their character) confidential conversations with officers of the army; well enough suited for the private information of the Secretary of War or the President, if they were hesitating whether to institute official inquiry into the condition of things in the Western Department, but wholly unfitted and never designed for publication. With this knowledge of the kind of service required of Gen. THOMAS, and the time allowed him for its performance, it will be admitted that he could do nothing else than what he did—see with his own eyes, converse with the regular officers who were transacting business under Gen. FREMONT, and report what he heard and saw.

Some of the statements made by the officials in the Western Department, and reported by Gen. THOMAS, are the following:

1. Gen. CURTIS, of Iowa, late Member of Congress, but now General in command at St. Louis, says that he would freely express a military opinion to Gen. SCOTT, but "would not dare do so" to Gen. FREMONT. "He considered him (FREMONT) unequal to the command of the army in Missouri." "He (FREMONT) was no more bound by the law than by the winds."

2. Col. ANDREWS, chief Paymaster, represented great irregularities in his Department. He was threatened with imprisonment, by FREMONT'S order, for refusing to pay a claim that he was not by law authorized to pay—he being under oath to pay according to law, and under bonds to account according to law, for the money in his hands.

3. Col. FREMONT required payment for two hundred commissioned officers irregularly appointed by himself, and had twenty-one commissioned officers in a body of only 300 men. He appointed a "Musical Director" to his Department from one of the St. Louis theatres, and gave him the title, and required him to be paid as "Captain of Engineers!"

4. A member of Col. FREMONT'S Staff was a contractor for hay, mules, &c., and had a partner named DEGRAF. The partner on the Staff obtained an order from Gen. FREMONT, commanding all persons holding hay for the Government to deliver it to DEGRAF, "taking only his receipt therefor." By this means the partners could borrow from the Government its own hay, and sell it back to the Government, and repeat the operation till all the profits of their contract were realized, without really having furnished the Government a pound of hay.

5. Gen. DAVIS, another member of Gen. FREMONT'S staff, obtained a direct contract for blankets. They were delivered, and condemned as worthless; but this judgment was overruled, and the blankets paid for by the Government.

6. Capt. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General, states that one week after the President's letter was received in St. Louis, modifying Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation, Gen. FREMONT ordered him to have two hundred copies of the proclamation printed and circulated, without the President's modification. (A copy of FREMONT'S order in this case is given.)

7. Gen. HUNTER, the next General in rank to FREMONT, and commanding the First Division of FREMONT'S army in the field, states that there is "great confusion" in the army, and that "FREMONT is utterly incompetent." He (F.) had marched one regiment into the field, "without knapsacks or provisions, *carrying their cartridges in their waistcoat pockets, which were all spoiled by a rain the first day*;" the men were kept in the rain all night without tents or shelter, and twenty-four hours without food, and the first food (beef) they got was spoiled. This was the first day out from Jefferson City. Gen. HUNTER states that he was ordered by FREMONT to march from Jefferson City, "taking forty-one waguns," when he had only "forty mules," and had so reported to headquarters. Gen. HUNTER further states, that while PRICE was marching upon Lexington, FREMONT exhibited to him a plan for "retaking Springfield." Gen. HUNTER suggested that there was no enemy at Springfield, and that he thought it would be better to advance upon PRICE towards Lexington, which there was plenty of time to do. But it was not done. The order to Gen. STURGIS to go to the relief of Col. MULLIGAN was not issued for *two days* after Gen. HUNTER urged it on FREMONT, and these two days lost to the Union Col. MULLIGAN and his gallant army of 3,500 men. Gen. HUNTER states that a Colonel of his Division reported to him, that "of one hundred guns in his command only twenty could be fired." These were of FREMONT'S European purchase. Though it is so late in the season, Gen. FREMONT ordered 500 tons of ice to be sent from St. Louis to Jefferson City for the use of his army, and 500 half barrels to carry water.

These are specimens of Gen. HUNTER'S statements to the Secretary of War and to Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. They close with this sweeping remark:

"FREMONT'S order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000 men, *many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation*; * * * Gen. HUNTER expressed his decided opinion that FREMONT was *incompetent and unfit for his extensive and important command.*"

Each Division of Gen. FREMONT'S army now marching into Southwest Missouri is specified, its commander's name is given, its strength, and the order of the army's proposed march against the enemy.

So far as to affairs in Missouri. On their return, the Secretary of War and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS came by way of Kentucky, and in Louisville had a conference with Gen. SHERMAN, commanding in that State. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS jots down, in his minute way, all that was said by Gen. SHERMAN, and it was most discouraging to the National cause. Gen. SHERMAN "gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky"—he said "the young men of the State were generally Secessionists," and the aged and conservative who were for the Union would not turn out and fight. Few Kentucky regiments could be expected. Gen. BUCKNER was represented to be advancing upon Louisville, and Gen. SHERMAN admitted he would "not be able to resist him," but that he would fight him. Being asked what forces would be required to save Kentucky from the rebels, Gen. SHERMAN answered, "200,000 men."

Such is a digest of the main facts revealed in Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' report, and the authority on which they are given. We repeat that *their publication is the most disastrous blow that the National cause has yet received.* The report of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, intended for the private information of the President, revealing the constitution of FREMONT'S army, its defective equipment and arming, its confusion and imbecility, its lack of transportation, and the deep conviction of one of the most skillful Generals in it, that, its head is wholly incompetent and unsafe to be intrusted with its management, is presented to the world in minutest detail, so as to reach BEN MCCULLOCH, STERLING PRICE and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, to be read for encouragement at the head of their columns, and to nerve them for their fight. And in order that they may have no sort of difficulty in bagging the Union army and its imbecile head, they are advised as to the very order of march that the divisions of the doomed army will observe while passing through the country. If the rebel leaders wish any more encouraging or fuller information, we do not know where they will find it.

And so of Kentucky. The rebel Confederacy is distinctly told that Gen. SHERMAN is not sustained by the people of Kentucky; that he has no hope of saving that State to the Union; and that he is preparing only for a hopeless fight before the State is given up. With what a yell of delight will this news from the War Department be hailed in BUCKNER'S camp, and by ZOLLICOFFER'S savages! How will the pious Rev. Bishop POLK rub his hands over the document, and felicitate himself upon the abandonment of the contest by the Nationals! How will the implacable revolutionists at Richmond revel in triumph as they see their despotic dominion extended over unresisting Kentucky, to the Ohio River!

It is proper to say that the *Tribune* of this City enjoys the bad eminence of having betrayed to the world the demoralized and helpless condition of our armies in Missouri and Kentucky. Whether the War Department has again been betrayed by secession clerks, or this report, never intended for the public eye, was obtained before it reached its proper destination, we know not. But the history of its publication will doubtless be given. Whilst the report is full of disgrace to the service, and must bring disaster to the National army, it cannot fail to involve the most serious collisions between high officers of the army in Missouri. What will be the relations now between Gens. FREMONT and HUNTER, and between FREMONT and CURTIS—between FREMONT and all the responsible officers of the West, whose private, if not confidential, charges against him, of profligacy, usurpation, and incompetency, are given to the world in this report?

It is incredible that the War Department or the President has authorized the publication of this diary of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. *It exposes* FREMONT'S *campaign*, expresses the strongest opinions of his military imbecility, raises a storm between himself and his officers in his camp and in his rear, teaches the people everywhere to distrust his promises and his responsibility, and yet leaves him at the head of his army!

If the TIMES' publication of the power of the American fleet, sailing to an unknown shore, excited the "surprise and indignation" of the Cabinet and of the *Tribune*, what will their verdict be on this unparalleled exposure of the inefficiency of our Generals and their armies, and the indication of their plans of moving through the enemy's country?

Events in Mexico.

The progress of pacification in Mexico is not so rapid, as those who anxiously seek some escape from forcible intervention in the affairs of that Republic would gladly have it. The National Legislature is almost equally divided between supporters of President JUAREZ and those who oppose him; the latter interest, to the number of fifty-one, having recently addressed the President a formal request that he resign; and the former, to the number of fifty-two, having presented a counter memorial imploring him to retain office. It is to the latter request Señor JUAREZ has listened.

But while this almost perfect balance of party exists in Congress, the country appears to incline quite decidedly to the existing Administration. The address of the fifty-one malcontents was transmitted to the several States to obtain the indorsement of their respective Executives. In every case they were returned unindorsed; and, in most cases, with indignant protests against such factious resistance to a Government still in a state of probation. The circumstance is encouraging; because it shows how feeble the elements from which the opposition can hope to construct a new revolution.

In a military point of view, the ascendency of the Liberal cause is unquestionable. MARQUEZ, the only reactionary leader who possesses the outline of an army, is a fugitive, before bands of loyal militia, and only contrives to exist by sheltering himself in the Sierra, whence he can descend occasionally to reinforce his resources by plundering a defenceless village. It is reported that COMONFORT is hastening from the North to join him; but COMONFORT is without an army and without popularity. The great danger apparently lies in the possibility of Gen. ORTEGA, the captor of the City of Mexico, soured by removal from the chief command of the army, throwing himself into the ranks of the clerical party, accompanied by a large body of troops which adhere to him. The part of Gen. MONK may have attractions for the restless General, and the Church interest can still bid largely for a return to power; so that much is now dependent upon the part this leader may choose to play in the next act of the National drama.

In the meantime, significant revelations reach us from the interior. The detached bands of Reactionists who infest the mountains are reported as carrying the Spanish flag, and as being commanded and drilled quite extensively by Spanish officers. It is also stated that ZULOAGA has been deprived of the nominal and empty honors of the titular Presidency, in the clerical interest, to make way for Gen. ALMONTE, who is more than suspected of desiring a restoration of Spanish authority. Scattered intimations of this sort point distinctly to the belief that the Court of Madrid has listened to those of the clerical party who believe the Church can never again hold up its head unless in alliance with a monarchical Government; and that these evidences of busy intrigue are premonitions of that second advent of the Spaniard which is to reinaugurate a millenium of priestcraft and absolutism over the ancient viceroyalty of New-Spain. It must be owned that intimations of this character respond perfectly to the views which the Spanish Government enunciates as the motive of the forthcoming expedition.

But the motives which inspire the French Government are so much more ambiguous, that we may be thankful for light thrown upon them from whatever quarter. Our correspondent at the City of Mexico possibly furnishes a gleam. The more recent loans effected on the faith of the Government by ZULOAGA and MIRAMON, at rates inconceivably usurious, must, in the ordinary course of things, be worthless to the Bondholders consulting and often compulsory holders of the ship. But the men who furnished the money were in complicity with M. DE GABRIAC, the late French Envoy in Mexico, whose talents for intrigue and speculation were amply demonstrated throughout his protracted conduct of the Legation. DE GABRIAC'S relations with Count WALEWSKI, until recently the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Count DE MORNY, the stock-jobbing President of the *Corps Legislatif*, are notoriously intimate; and it is intimated that in the hands of these three (powerful as two of them have repeatedly proved themselves to procure the backing of the Emperor) the waste paper put out by the reactionary Presidents is now lodged. When once the three European Governments proceed to administer upon the effects of the strangled Republic, nothing will be easier than to thrust in these claims, and have them audited and settled along with the rest. And hence the appearance of France among the administrators.

This explanation is the more probable, because it was just the thing wanting to complete the harmony of the design. Mexico has suffered chronically from the priest and the banker. It was now the speculator, and now the saint, who set armies in motion to revolutionize the State; the former to profit by the usurious loans to which war would necessarily impel the national treasury; the latter to save his enormous wealth from the grasp of an impoverished and craving Government. It is as the legate of the clerical interest, Spain now appears upon the scene; and the *personnel* of the drama will be incomplete unless the stock-jobber bears the Castilian company. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to find the reason given by our correspondent for the part France is enacting, wholly and perfectly sound.

The Case of the Privateersmen.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was nearly brought to a close yesterday, nothing remaining but the verdict of the jury, which, however, it is quite possible may never be given, as the jury were out four hours before the Court adjourned for the night without agreeing. The questions which the jury were to consider were reduced by Judge NELSON, in his charge, to a very narrow compass. He first disposed of the question of the jurisdiction of the Court, holding that the mere taking of the prisoners into Hampton Roads, for the purpose of transferring them from the *Minnesota* to the *Harriet Lane*, in pursuance of the order of the Commodore to take the prisoners to New-York for trial, was not such a bringing them into the District of Virginia as would, under the statute, require their trial to be held there, and moreover, that the language of the act of 1825 was to be taken in the alternative, and that the trial could be had either in the District where they were apprehended or into which they were first brought, and that as these prisoners were apprehended by the civil authorities in this District, their trial was rightly had here.

In this view of the law, the Court agrees with the views taken by Judges GRIER and CADWALLADER, in the similar trials which have been had in Philadelphia.

This question of jurisdiction having been swept away, the Judge next told the jury that they might lay out of view the ninth section of the act of 1790, which is expressly limited to citizens, because the prisoners must, under the indictment, be found guilty of the crime of robbery on the high seas to be convicted under that section, and if so, they equally come under the provisions of the third section of the act which was not confined to citizens, and under which a verdict could be rendered against all the prisoners alike.

He then defined to them the term "robbery," using the same definition given by BLACKSTONE, which we quoted in our former article on the subject, and told them that the fact of the intention of the prisoners to rob only the vessels of the United States, though it might protect them from the charge of piracy under national law, was no defence as to the charge of robbing or piracy under the statute.

And as to the right set up under the commission of the Confederate States, he told them, in very brief but plain terms, that the Courts could not recognize any such thing until the existence of the Confederate States had been recognized by the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government.

This charge, as will be seen, really reduced the question for the jury to this, viz., whether the prisoners did take the *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew by putting them in fear and with intent to despoil them of their property. It would not seem that any jury could deliberate long on that question, on the evidence which has been submitted to them. Yet we have the jury remaining out all night, with a possibility of an ultimate disagreement, instead of the prompt verdict of Guilty which closed the trials in Philadelphia.

This result may be attributed perhaps to one of two causes. The Philadelphia causes were very short, neither of them taking longer than two days, while here the trial has been protracted for eight days. In that time, after the long discussions upon national law and international law, upon the right of secession and the powers of the General Government and its relation to the States, upon the laws of war, the facts of this rebellion and of the American Revolution, the revolutions of the South American States, &c., &c., discussions almost *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, conducted by the ablest lawyers of New-York, it is not perhaps to be wondered at if the jury got so befogged as not to be able to find their way to a verdict, even by the clear light of Judge NELSON'S charge.

Or, if any one reading the charge, is unable to see still how they could be so befogged, the explanation may be found in the fact that the jury have been allowed to separate every night. Whether any argument was addressed to them outside of the Court-room, of course no one knows,—but in view of the great importance of the verdict, not only to the prisoners themselves, but to the privateering interest, it would not be strange if some such argument had been addressed to some of them. We hope, however, that all the point may be taken from these remarks of ours, by the rendition of a verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

Whatever may be the result of the trial,

we shall point to it ever up as an illustration of the good character as law-abiding citizens of our people. Here are men who have been engaged in working deadly injury to the greatest interest of our City—the commercial interest—who have been taken in the act, and, instead of being at once run up to the yard-arm, they are brought here for trial, and on that trial they are defended by as able counsel as New-York can afford, who argue to their utmost ability in their favor, in the presence of a crowded Court-room, and not an intimation comes to them from any quarter which would check them in the performance of their duty to their clients to the fullest extent. The interest of the community in the case has been of the deepest, but not a straw has been thrown in their way. On the contrary, everything has worked together to give these men, on the part of the prosecution, a perfectly fair trial, so that if the jury shall convict them, no one can ever say that they had not the fairest chance—and every chance for their lives—which the law could give to the most innocent and unjustly accused.

A TRAP FOR RECOGNITION.—A highly interesting correspondence between agents of the Confederate Government and Gen. VIDAURRI, Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, is elsewhere translated into the TIMES. It entered into the heart of Secretary TOOMBS to find somewhere, in however minute quantities, that recognition without which youthful Republics have no right to believe in their own existence. An acknowledgment from the King of the Cannibal Islands, or the Cacque of the Arancanians, would be better than none; but as those patentates were distast, and the Governor of New-Leon at hand, and perhaps somewhat cowed by the presence of Confederate legionaries along his frontier, the first attempt was made upon the Governor—with what success the correspondence will show. Both in response to TOOMBS, and in reply to one "Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR, commanding Fort Clark," Gen. VIDAURRI furnishes his view of the doctrine of State rights, by disclaiming all right to establish foreign relations or intercourse independently of the Federal Government, and refusing, always courteously, to enter into any arrangements with the rebel Government. This, with a repetition, judiciously frequent, of orthodox phrases touching international amity, and the desirableness of peaceful relations, constitute the substance of the only answer which the astute TOOMBS has been able to extort from the cautious Governor. It remains to be seen what new direction the labors of the zealous Secretary will take.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Confederate States Attempt to Establish Mexican Relations.

Correspondence between Secretary Toombs and Gen. Vidaurri.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN MEXICO.

Premonitions of Spanish Intervention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Sept 29, 1861.

During the past month the political situation has changed very decidedly for the better. There is now more hope of the stability of the Constitutional Government, as represented by President JUAREZ' than at any previous period. One after the other, the various plots, intrigues, and combinations, to get up an adverse movement, seem to be failing to the ground, and little by little the Government is making progress, and, with the passage of time, is gaining strength. The reaction does not now exist, except as a *criminal* element in society, as bands of marauders, which, though numerous, it requires but time to put down. Naturally, until the Government becomes forcible and effective, the state of insecurity throughout the country is dreadful, but even this is slowly improving. By not expecting too much from these people, we can begin to indulge in some hope for the future.

Gen. ORTEGA, whose ambition, since he was so fortunate as to occupy the capital in January last, has been a stumbling-block in the way of the Government, has at last been got rid of as Commander-in-chief, and Gov. DOBLADO, of Guanajuato has been named in his place, and has renewed former assurances of adherence to the cause of legitimacy.

The late petition of fifty-one Deputies to the President, asking him to resign, has turned out more injurious to them than to him, and has proved the turning-point in his favor. The response of the Governors of the States to whom these fifty-one addressed themselves to second their movement, prove to be protests of adhesion to the legal order, rather than afford any countenance to revolutionary views, and although the Congress continues somewhat inactive and opposed to the Executive, the general feeling is settling down into one of much greater confidence.

With favorable lull in excitement at home, the public attention is the more ready to begin to look abroad, and tidings of the course of England and France are awaited with anxiety. The President in his recent message at the opening of the regular sessions of Congress (16th inst.,) expressed a hope that the pending difficulties with those countries would be amicably arranged, but it is feared here that the influences which have hitherto urged France and England to their present position are too near the sources of power, particularly in the former country, to check the movement at this late moment. Sir CHARLES WYKE has been influenced much by the traditions of the English legation, and more by M. SALIGNY, the successor of GABRIAC, as French resident, and there is little doubt that GABRIAC has succeeded in making very prominent and influential persons about the French Court interested pecuniarily in the raid against Mexico. You need not be surprised to learn at some future time that large sums of the loans made by MIRAMON and ZULOAGA are held by such persons as Count WALEWSKI and Count DE MORNEY, who can realize enviable fortunes, if Mexico can be made to redeem at the value of the face obligations which never gave her fifty cents upon the dollar. Certainly, the principl pretence upon which diplomatic intercourse was suspended, namely that Mexico postponed the payment of interest upon the remaining $200,000 of the French Convention debt, is hardly sufficient to account for the great naval preparations of France for operations on this coast.

I may here add that the only other pretence—namely, an alleged attack upon the French Legation—has recently been sifted, and, I think, pretty thoroughly exploded. Who fired the ball which is said to have lodged in the Legation, does not appear. One witness, who lives in the hotel over the theatre, the highest point in the vicinity, declared that he heard no footsteps on top of the house, nor the report of firearms in that quarter during the night in question. This, however, proves nothing, and as this is the only witness on this point, a fair doubt may still exist regarding the ball. As for the abusive cries, which, it was averred, were made in front of the Legation, it has been proved by a number of witnesses that there must have been a mistake regarding them. Several witnesses have testified that, although living in the same street, and having heard the cries and observed the movements by the mob on the night of the 14th, they neither heard nor saw anything disrespectful to the French Minister. The case should have been better made up by his Excellency.

So empty, indeed, are all the pretences upon which these European movements proceed, that I would gladly see them tested by a means entirely within the reach of the United States. Our Government has only to advance to Mexico the means of paying up the interest for ten years or so, to put all these Powers in the wrong. Considering what advantage would be secured by this step in relieving Mexico, and what claims would be established upon the friendship of this Republic, I sincerely wish this measure could be brought to the favorable notice of President LINCOLN and his advisers.

So far as the Spanish attack is concerned, there is too much reason to believe that the Clerical party is acting in unison, and under a distinct understanding with the Court of Madrid. It is certain that several bands of Reactionists in Queretaro actually march under the Spanish flag, a circumstance which has been the subject of correspondence between Gen. ARTEAGA, the Governor of that State, and the Spanish Vice-Consul. The latter denies all knowledge of the motive prompting such display. One thing has been very generally observed; namely, the numbers of Spanish officers who are just now serving in and attempting to reorganize the Clerical army. They are probably the *avant courriers* of the great expedition.

The Government of the Confederate States are determined to extract recognition from somebody, and to that end Secretary TOOMBS has opened diplomatic correspondence with Gen. VIDAURRI, the Governor of Nueva Leon. A reference to the documents themselves, which I translate for you below, will show now far the rebel diplomatist was successful.

I will close my letter by presenting such detached items of news as are presented by the journals of the capital, with due reservations as to the authenticity of many of them.

Military operations have not been important. On the 3d of September, MARQUEZ, with his reactionary army, made his way into San Luis Potosi, where he was joined by a portion of the garrison, but was attacked by the citizens and obliged to retreat. At Celorce, near by, he made a "forced loan" of $75,000 of the inhabitants, taking along with him those who refused to contribute as prisoners. A report prevailed subsequently that he had been met by COJO and his force was cut to pieces.

Gen. ORTEGA, though removed from the command of the army, had retired towards Zacatecas, carrying his troops with him, alleging that they constituted a portion of the army of that State. It was supposed he would pronounce against the Juarez Government.

Gen. COMONFORT, at the latest advices, was preparing to march from Monterey to join MARQUEZ and the other Clergy leaders, with such troops as he could get together. It is said the reactionists have discarded ZULOAGA, as their titular President, and that Gen. ALMONTE now figures in that character. What light this fact may throw on Spanish intrigues—ALMONTE having just come fresh from his nominal position as Mexican Resident at Madrid—your readers may conjecture.

The state of siege, which was established in the the Capital on the 25th July, was discontinued July 10.

Mr. CORWIN had taken occasion, in the name of the diplomatic corps, to protest against the perpetrators of a recent outrage at Chapultepec. Two Spaniards had been seized by some officers of the garrison at that place, and suspended to one of the arches of the aqueduct. Then by attaching fireworks to them and firing them, the poor wretches were badly tortured and worse frightened, until a late hour in the night.

Tampico and Matamoras had declined to accept the Governor sent them from the Capital of the State. They were both in revolt, having chosen as Governor CIPRIANO GUERRERO, a man of very bad antecedents.

The former Governor of Tamaulipas, Gen. JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, has been called to the Capital of the Republic to take an important place in the Government.

From the northwest there comes a rumor that five hundred "Yankees" have invaded Sonora and Lower California; and that officers of the United State, army are in command of them. I have no means of verifying the story.

A foolish report has obtained currency that the Government is in treaty with an American Company, which has offered to buy the waste lands of the Republic for ten million dollars. As these lands are not yet released from the lien of the foreign bondholders, it is hardly likely American speculators could be found so reckless as to stake her millions upon a doubtful chance. X.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TEXAN FRONTIER BETWEEN THE REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE, GEN. VIDAURRI, GOVERNOR OF NUEVA LEON AND COAHUILA, AND COL. BAYLOR, OF THE TEXAN ARMY.

Translated from the Siglo xix.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MONTERREY, July 3, 1861.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, has addressed to this Government an official note by the hands of a Commissioner.

The document referred to, as, also, the communication received from the Governor of Texas, and that presented to me by the Commissioner along with the the first named paper, and setting forth the object of his mission, together with my acknowledgments of each and all, are contained in the *Boletin* which I have the honor, herewith, to inclose, fearing that I may not have accurately judged in a matter of so much gravity when considered in its form and easence. Yet, weighing the inconveniences that might have resulted from such a view of the case, and on the other hand, those that might have ensued, had I replied by merely referring the subject to the higher official authority intrusted with that class of affairs, I decided to give a categorical answer to them all, as subordinate, however, to the Supreme National Government, the rather that the communication refers to the peace and security of the Mexican and American frontiers, and that an inquiry is, with all due courtesy, submitted concerning the armed expeditions alleged to be on foot in this State for the purpose of invading Texas—an inquiry which I deemed it necessary to satisfy in such incontestable terms as should illustrate the dignity of Mexico in her conduct toward her neighbors.

My reply being strictly confined to the point that involves the common welfare of both frontiers, their mutual tranquility and the consequent condemnation of all hostility, and excluding everything unconnected with so reasonable a proposition, it has seemed to me that I have not compromised the high interests of the supreme Government, in its relations with foreign countries. Hoping, therefore, that you will be pleased to approve of my course, upon a review of the circumstances as they are set forth, I have transmitted to your Excellency the minutes of this office and the documents mentioned.

I renew, therefore, to your Excellency, the assurance of my respectful consideration and regard. God and Liberty.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. A. QUINTERO TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

MONTERREY, June 19, 1861.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The undersigned has the honor to accompany a communication of Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, accrediting him to Your Excellency, for the purpose of conveying assurances to you as the Chief Magistrate of the principal Mexican State on this frontier, of the friendship and good intelligence of the Government and people of the Confederate States. Your Excellency will observe that the Confederate Government, frankly renouncing every hostile or unpleasant sentiment towards the Mexican people, promises itself, in return, a good and cordial understanding. It is firmly convinced that the interests of the two Republics are similar and mutual, and that the proximity and contact of their frontiers must place them in a position to receive either great benefits or reciprocal damage, according to the nature of their relations to one another.

The political events of the last few months, in the United States of the North, are too well known to your Excellency to require recapitulation by me. It is only necessary to state what has since been made known at the federal Capital of Mexico, by an envoy more fully empowered than the undersigned, that the principal object of the Confederate States in separating themselves from an alliance oppressive and discordant, in its character, with their former sister States, has been the formation of a new Confederacy of homogeneous and sovereign communities into which the elements of discord which divided the one that existed may not enter.

This work has been happily accomplished, and my country to-day presents the grand spectacle of a whole people united as one single man, to change its Government by peaceful and constitutional means, with intent to establish the better protection of its rights and liberties. If the United States insists upon denying this right, and obliges the Confederate States to defend it by force, that fact does not alter the principle of our autonomy, and merely demonstrates the barbarism of its antagonists.

It has also appeared proper for me to declare to Your Excellency, that the Confederate Government disavows all the ideas of conquest or invasion of other territories, which have been so visible in the policy of the United States. On the contrary, it declares to its neighbors that it demands from them only absolute sovereignty and authority in its own dominions, submitting itself solely to the law of nations and the stipulations of treaties.

In the communication transmitted by the undersigned to Your Excellency, it will be seen that his Government entertains strong feeling and expresses itself with energy, concerning the depredations some time previously committed in the Valley of the Rio Grande by disorderly parties proceeding from Mexico, and also, that a repetition of these grave evils has been lately conceived by persons adjoining that frontier. In the meanwhile, the Confederate Government promises to repress and punish, by the most ample and effective measures, similar violations by its citizens, of the rights of Mexico, anticipating in return, similar loyalty and friendship, to which it will conform.

Be persuaded, Sir, by the personal intercourse had with your Excellency, by the undersigned, some years ago, during your visit to the capital of Texas, that the sentiments of his Government will be reciprocal, and that the peace of the frontier will be maintained in good faith and with mutual advantages to both countries.

The undersigned subscribes himself, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's humble servant,

J. A. QUINTERO.

To his Excellency DON SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, Governor of the State of Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

SECRETARY TOOMBS TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

MONTGOMERY, May 22, 1861.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Animated by an ardent desire to maintain the most friendly and pacific relations between the people of the Confederate States of America and of those of Mexico, I have commissioned Mr. J. A. QUINTERO to repair immediately to the capital of your Government for the purpose of assuring you of the amicable disposition of the people of the Confederate States toward the people of those of Mexico, and of their solicitude to maintain with the latter relations of friendship and good neighborhood.

Notwithstanding that a political agent of the Confederate States has been sent to the City of Mexico, it has been deemed convenient and appropriate, considering the distance that separates your capital from that city, and the lack of constant and rapid communication with the central Government, to send this special agent.

Information has been conveyed to this Government, through reliable channels, that ill-intentioned citizens of Mexico residing within the limits of your jurisdiction have planned marauding expeditions against the citizens of the State of Mexico.

I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring these facts to your notice in order to insure upon your part the employment of the means in your power to prevent the invasion of the territory of the Confederate States, as well as to discover and punish the guilty parties and take the precautions adequate to destroy every attempt which may be made by Mexican citizens to violate the laws and disturb the peace of the Confederate States.

The Government of the Confederate States will use every effort to secure the preservation of the peace within its limits, requiring the inhabitants of its territory to comply with the obligations of international law and with the duties of good neighborhood, and it hopes your Excellency will adopt a similar course.

Mr. QUINTERO, who possesses my confidence, and is acquainted with the views of this Government, will explain more at length the objects of his mission near your Excellency.

I avail myself of this occasion to transmit to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

To His Excellency Gen. VIDAURRI, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Province of Nuevo Leon, &c.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO SECRETARY TOOMBS.

MONTERREY, July 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of May 22d ult., which embraces two points: First, the express manifestation made by your Excellency as to the amicable disposition which animates the people of the Confederate States toward Mexico, and your solicitude to maintain relations of friendship and good neighborhood with this Republic. Second, your having been informed through channels worthy of credit, that in the State under my authority expeditions are in course of preparation against the citizens of the State of Texas, your Excellency doing me the justice to believe that this Government, so far from authorizing any such aggression, would hasten to defeat it, and to punish the guilty, if made acquainted with the fact.

Such is the substance of the said note, which places me in an embarrassing position, lacking as I do authority to conduct a class of relations, which, in diplomatic order, are reserved by our laws to the Supreme National Government.

Yet, doubtless, considering the present case as extraordinary, and persuaded that the supreme Government, to which I am subordinate, recognizes as the basis of its international policy, peace and friendship with adjoining peoples, in this instance and for this occasion only, I will constitute myself its organ, by assuring your Excellency that this sound principle has been and is observed by the Mexican Government, authorities and people on these matters, and that there is no better proof of its resolutions in this respect than the behavior of our frontier populations, taken collectively or individually, toward their neighbors.

In regard to the second point, it will be sufficient to say, that the fact stated in virtue of the information to which your Excellency refers, lacks truth, not simply because of its incorrectness, but because of its extreme exaggeration. Beyond the isolated and impotent attempts of CORTINA to operate with arms in the territory of Texas at the head of a few outlaws, it would be impossible to cite any probable ground for the supposition that expeditions have been projected in Mexico for the invasion of the American soil. On the contrary, as well this Government as that of the military authorities of Tamaulipas, which controls the bank of the Rio Grande from Matamoras to Monterey Laredo, seeing in CORTINA a man without reputation, not title sufficient to make war, or the means of recruiting forces in Mexican territory, prosecuted him with such energy as to expel him from our territories. The official orders inserted in the *Boletin*, which I inclose, will convince your Excellency of the loyal proceedings of this Government in regard to this single instance which might have injured Texas,—an instance without result, as CORTINA had scarcely passed to the other bank of the Bravo, when his rashness was thoroughly punished.

What I have said is entirely in conformity to the legislation, the genius and the morality of Mexicans, who only care to defend the soil of their country by repelling unjust aggressions, without thinking of disquieting or offending their neighbors; and if the Government, of which your Excellency is a Minister, devotes itself to assuring the preservation of peace upon the frontier, seeing that its citizens comply exactly with the requirements of international law, which you have pointed out to me, it will afford a proof of its loyalty in corresponding at once to the integrity and good faith of Mexico for its neighbors.

Such is the language I have deemed proper to address to your Excellency, intrusting to the aptitude and fidelity of Senior J. ANTON QUINTERO, commissioned by your Excellency in this matter, the development of the preceding ideas, which may be condensed to the simple formula: Peace between both frontiers, condemning all hostility of one against the other.

To this end I convey to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To the Secretary of State of the Government of the Confederate States, Montgomery.

LIEUT.-COL. BAYLOR TO GEN. VIDAURRI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT CLARK, July 21, 1861.

SIR: As military commander of this post, I take the liberty of addressing you regarding matters of great interest to the Governments we represent. You will admit the importance of perpetuating friendly relations between our peoples, holding as we do, as the boundary line between us, the Rio Grande, and maintaining a most incessant commercial intercourse, the most interesting of all, social and friendly relations.

I desire to suggest respectfully to your Excellency, that the principal cause of inconvenience and the only evil at present are the depredations committed upon us by the Indians who live in Mexico, and who, after slaying our women and children, and robbing us of our property, cross the Rio Grande, and are safe from pursuit. So many cases of this kind have occurred as to leave no doubt whatever as to their existence.

It certainly cannot be the policy of the Mexican Government to harbor this race of miscreants, who divide their depredations between Mexico and Texas, and I bring the matter to your knowledge, hoping thus to induce you to promptly correct the evils to which we are equally exposed. The Lipanes are in particular hostile to us, and do us most frequent damage.

I proceed to submit to your Excellency a proposition, which I hope will merit his approbation, assuring him as I do that I make it in good faith. It is as follows: That upon the line of the frontier between Texas and Mexico, exposed to Indian incursions, the troops of Texas and Mexico shall cooperate for mutual protection, it being agreed that a fixed number of those of the two countries may operate at liberty on either side of the river, in order to punish the common enemy. Your Government, as well as ours, is most interested in the destruction of hostile Indians, as both suffer from their depredations. By uniting we double our strength, and we can prevent the savages from gaining an asylum in one of the two countries when they have committed depredations on the other. I should mention to you that the troops we have now engaged upon this service are no longer foreign mercenaries, but citizens of the State, men of character and respectability, so that your people have nothing to fear from them. Our officers are desirous of nothing so much as of cultivating relations of friendships, and coming from the eastern extremity of the State, are strangers in this section, and have no ill intentions or resentments to gratify.

I am aware that the proposition that the two nations should operate conjointly may appear strange and unusual, but I trust the benefits which will result from such action may obtain for it a favorable reception with your Excellency.

I do not think it necessary to remind you of the immense quantity of property destroyed, the houses plundered, the persons taken prisoners, the inhuman and horrid butcheries of defenceless women and children, as well in Texas as in Mexico, in order to induce you to coöperate in the destruction of a common enemy. In case you prefer to adopt a plan more familiar to you, be so good as to instruct me by his superior knowledge and military skill in what he proposes; and I shall hope in reply to this to know what your views upon this interesting subject may be.

Permit me, in concinsion, to assure you that I am guided by no other desire, in making the above proposition, than to obtain a chance to punish our enemies, the Indians, in conjunction with the brave soldiers of Mexico.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant, JOHN R. BAYLOR,

Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Second Regiment of Texas Cavalry.

To Gov. VIDAURRI.

GEN. VIDAURRI TO COL. BAYLOR.

MONTERREY, June 29, 1861.

I have the honor to receive your valued favor of the 21st inst., in which, in relation to the depredations committed in Texas and in Mexico by uncivilized Indians, you indicate the means which you think advisable for punishing these enemies, and for rooting out an evil of such sorrowful consequences; but as I am satisfied that the subject is an international business, which belongs properly to the supreme Governments of both Republics, in regard, for instance, to determining the number of troops that shall be allowed to pass from one State to the other, when their services shall be demanded for the operations you indicate, and what the troops that shall be selected, I can only regret my inability to adopt your proposition, notwithstanding I recognize that it is prompted by the best intentions, and an eager desire to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants of both banks of the Rio Bravo de Norte.

As you are under the impression that it is the Lipanes who have recently committed the aggressions in Texas to which you refer, I feel bound to say, that from the information and data I have been enabled to procure, I am satisfied that it was the Camanches and Mescaleros who exercised these acts of hostility, similar to those they have practiced in Nueva-Leon, and Coahuila, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua, operating in the two last-mentioned States in unison with the Apaches. These are the only tribes which can organize numerous parties, like those which effected the invasion you mention; while the Lipanes are reduced to a mere handful of impoverished Indians, without horses, since in 1856 they were punished severely and exemplarily by the Government under my charge, in order to avoid complications in which Mexico would be placed, through incursions they had made upon the soil of Texas.

[Gen. VIDAURRI proceeds to show that the Lipanes were extremely remote from the scene of the recent outrages, at the time they occurred, suffering as a body from want and disease, and only a short time before decimated by a descent of the hostile Camanches. He suggests that these helpless and harmless savages had been made by designing men the scapegoats of the real offenders, but promises that he will cause an investigation to be made by the proper military authority, and that if the inculpated Lipanes are really found guilty, they shall experience rigid justice. He concludes:]

This Government will never lend itself to the protection of men who thus misconduct themselves. On the contrary, it will omit nothing that shall tend to preserve the friendly relations which happily reign between both countries, and for this reason I am happy to assure you of my consideration and particular regard. SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To Mr. JOHN R. BAYLOR, Commandant of Fort Clark.

Later from Venezuela.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. PAEZ—HIS CABINET—TRANQUILLIZATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Dates have been received from Caracas extending to Sept. 25.

The country had at last settled down under the dictatorship of Gen. PAEZ, who had only accepted the position after prolonged resistance, and when he was unable to deny the solicitations of his friends and of almost the entire population in and around the Capital. A Caracas journal announces, in the following terms, the acceptance of the General, and the arrangement of his Ministry:

"On the evening of the 10th inst., an innumerable gathering of citizens assembled in the public square of this city, and in a body proceeded to the residence of the General, in order to beseech him to accept the position tendered him. There were speeches and cheers, and all the established precedents of such occasions, and at last the General was obliged to make his appearance, when he was conducted to the Government Palace, where there were more discussions, in which, as a final result, it was made known, though not in express terms, that on the morrow would be formally established the Government for which Caracas had declared.

Accordingly, the ceremony of inaugurating the new order of things, was performed on the following day, when an address was read in which the illustrious citizen declared that he made for his country the new sacrifice it exacted from him, but solely in deference to public opinion, &c. At the same time, he named as his Secretary-General, Dr. HILARION NADAL, to act until the constitution of a Cabinet. This was effected in a few days, and is thus composed:

Interior and Justice—PEDRO JOSE ROJAS.
Hacienda—JOSE SANTIAGO RODRIGUES.
Foreign Relations—HILARION NADAL.
War and Marine—Col. JOSE ECHEZURIA.

This ministry has already entered upon its duties, with the exception of Señor RODRIGUEZ, in whose absence the portfolio of Hacienda is held by Señor ROJAS."

Private letters state that although the Minister of the Interior and Justice did not command the confidence of the country, the new Cabinet was quite popular; and the hope was indulged that the Minister of Hacienda would hasten to arrange the finances, as the treasury was exhausted and greatly indebted. The mercantile classes at both Caracas and Laguayra had held several interviews with the Minister of Hacienda in regard to protecting and maintaining the treasury notes of August, 1860, as well as those of January, 1861. It was contemplated to redeem a portion of both, and to guarantee the remainder.

The task of completing the political and administrative organization of the Republic was urged with vigor, and the Government of Gen. PAEZ was accepted with enthusiasm and great demonstrations at different parts of the country.

Ex-Vice-President GUAL had been released, and was the object of great demonstrations of respect and esteem at the hands of his numerous friends.

Many of the armed parties which have been hostile to the Government have now taken an offensive character, and devote themselves to protecting the various roads and thoroughfares. Large numbers of refugees in the Island of Curaçoa were preparing to return.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. CLARKE will take a benefit here to-night, playing his famous part of *Salem Scudder*, in the highly successful revival of the "Octoroon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. KELLER will give his grand patriotic concert at this establishment. The programme is made up almost exclusively of compositions and arrangements by Mr. KELLER.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1199, 1483, 1506, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541.

Other Courts adjourned to Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hartshorne vs. *Hogden et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Levy et al. vs. *Celler et al.*—Motion denied.

Conant vs. *Carhart.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Waterbury vs. *Allen et al.*—Motion for writ of assistance granted.

The People ex rel. Elston et al.—Certiorari allowed.

Atwater et al. vs. *Ripley et al.*—Motion denied.

Application of Kortright et al. in relation to Kortright Estate.—Referred to Dayton Hobart, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Quinn vs. *Herbert et al.*—Motion to dissolve denied, with $10 costs.

Peck vs. *Williams.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Chamberlain vs. *Salisbury.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

A Splendid Assortment of Genia' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnastics.—Classes are **Now Forming for** the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—HALOIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at Trinity Church, by Rev. John Pieves, LOUIS LAMBERT, of Switzerland, to Miss L. HALOIN, of France.

DILLINGHAM—FALLMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM to JULIET, youngest daughter of Capt. John F. Tallman, all of this City.

HALL—TROWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, RICHARD H. HALL, of Binghamton, N. Y., to HANNAH P., second daughter of E. L. Trowbridge, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, No. 41 West 15th-st., CHARLES DAVIS, Esq.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

WIGGINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JOSEPH, eldest son of James and Margaret Wiggins, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M., at No. 61 North Moore-st.

JOLLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 201 West 30th-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 31st inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Bergen County, N. J., for interment, next morning.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, PATRICK CLARKE, a native of Crossdoney, Pariah of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 85 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, John, James, Daniel and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 Madison-st., corner of Montgomery-st., this (Thursday,) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CHESNEL.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, PAULINE, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Messerve, corner of Academy-av. and Bergen-st., South Bergen, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, by the 10 o'clock train from Jersey City.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elizabeth papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—OCT. 29, 1861.
47, 1, 44, 48, 34, 70, 49, 52, 35, 55, 37, 13, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 558.—OCT. 30, 1861.
2, 35, 51, 16, 30, 63, 6, 32, 36, 26, 53, 66, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Oct. 11, 1861, No. 25,578 drew $100,000, No. 11,183 drew $50,000, No. 13,960 drew $30,000, No. 11,561 drew $16,000, No. 5,387 drew $10,000; also, 25 Nos. $1,000 each, 53 of $500 each, 178 of $400 each, and 20 approximations $8,000, making in all $336,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Electors of the Sixth Senatorial District, without distinction of party, in favor of supporting the constitutional authorities of the country in the energetic and effective prosecution of the present war for the preservation and maintenance of the National Union, and who demand integrity, capacity, and patriotism as qualifications of their representative in the State Senate, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of WASHINGTON SMITH, for State Senator, from the District.

Isaac L. Platt,	Wm. Smith, Jr.,
D. Hennessy,	E. J. Matlock,
A. Hawley Heath,	H. Clay Sweet,
A. Walcott,	Thomas Drummond,
James Renwick,	W. Stansbury,
A. R. Thorp,	Conklin L. Martin,
James B. Slinger,	Thomas Prentiss,
Joseph Tucker,	John M. Howe,
R. G. Waddell,	James B. Smith,
Wm. Brisley,	J. Hyland,
James W. Farr,	Lawrence Moore, Jr.,
James Condie,	A. Smith,
Geo. B. Ryerson,	W. T. McIntire,
Wm. C. Bross,	A. W. Ferguson,
John Hinton,	P. J. Post,
Morris Roberts, Jr.,	Edwin Jones,
Wm. Southerland, Jr.,	Benj. Cranch,
R. A. Williams,	W. H. Bull,
J. L. Davis,	Henry A. Hurlburt,
Jonah Willett,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Alexander Learing,	E. C. Benedict,
George Starr,	W. N. Blackmur,
W. Denham,	Marshall R. Blake,
Wm. W. Winants,	Thomas C. Acton,
Joseph McDonald,	J. Pangburn,
Stephen Merritt,	Daniel Geary,
W. M. Shute,	John Ross,
W. P. Lawrence,	James W. Booth,
Jesse C. Selkery,	Robert Edwards, Jr.,
H. W. Smith,	Wm. Stevenson,
J. Moulin,	P. A. Duryea,
N. G. Betts,	H. Durant,
J. W. Conklin,	Geo. F. Randolph,
Robert Currin,	L. A. Rosinmüller,
John Pierson,	C. Fitzelberger,
W. G. Lambert,	Geo. W. Marsh,
Jared Gillson,	Isaac A. Amerman,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	Carl Schreiber,
John F. Hone,	John Fitzpatrick,
W. M. Vermilye,	J. Denham,
A. Vredenburgh,	John L. Vosburgh,
John H. James,	Mathias Abbott,
Samuel D. H. Vance,	Wm. C. Covel,
John Conklin,	Wm. Shute,
A. F. Dow,	B. B. Dennville,
H. H. Cargill,	James Casserley,
Thomas Ormiston,	Reuben Bowler,
Abraham J. Post,	James B. Smith,
Walter Calhoun,	John R. Tour,
Edward Conmeelin,	Miland Caldwell,
James O'Reilly,	Washington L. Hadley,
David J. Hughes,	D. S. Fountain,
James B. Thompson,	T. B. Decker,
Wm. H. Reed,	Jos. Perrine,
Jno. Dickson,	Jno. Ross,
Jas. Hutchinson,	Jessey Aller,
O. R. Wells,	Caleb W. Frost,
Joseph Tucker,	T. G. Girson,
Charles G. Johnson,	J. Taggart,
Henry B. Hall,	Wm. Carlak,
H. Gershell,	Henry Van Tassel,
Robt. Laufin,	Joseph Beggs,
A. Selbel,	C. C. Crane,
Richard Arreson,	W. H. Wood,
Philip Richardson,	James Webb,
Andrew M. Cornell,	Wm. Donaldson,
K. P. Knobb,	E. Denison,
J. Appell,	Alonzo S. Bliss,
T. Brennan,	Geo. W. Rush,
Jno. Downing,	Wm. H. Reed,
H. Habersang,	P. Malone,
Henry Ottin,	Richard Griffith,
W. J. Ritchie,	J. Spaulding,
R. Van Voorhies,	Jno. McIntire,
J. B. Allen,	M. H. Henry,
Humphrey Ayres,	Thos. Gow,
Jonah Miller,	Reed Ferris,
M. Moran,	Samuel C. Walt,
G. Rayson,	P. D. Brower,
Richard A. West,	W. Abbott,
J. F. Porter,	D. A. Setwell,
J. H

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid or as laundress, by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful; has good references from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 305 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant person a situation as chambermaid; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; can take care of milk and butter; willing to make herself generally useful, and no objections to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or to take care of children; she has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 206 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; would be glad to attend on school as a good home. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and to do fine washing or laundry-work, and the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing. No objection to country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; or would do the housework of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 466 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 304 Mott-st. near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; understands finting and crimping; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on young ladies and doing up fine muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 14 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the other as first-class cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or attend to children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 353 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French finting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 611 2d-av., between 31st and 32d -sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very respectable young woman, having excellent City reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 30d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 353 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French finting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 611 2d-av., between 31st and 32d -sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very respectable young woman, having excellent City reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 30d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework, in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., below 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and ironing; would assist with the washing and make herself generally useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer; a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 304 Mott-st. near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; understands finting and crimping; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on young ladies and doing up fine muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 14 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the other as first-class cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or attend to children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 353 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French finting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 611 2d-av., between 31st and 32d -sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very respectable young woman, having excellent City reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 30d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework, in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., below 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and ironing; would assist with the washing and make herself generally useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer; a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 304 Mott-st. near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; understands finting and crimping; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of waiting on young ladies and doing up fine muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 14 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the other as first-class cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or attend to children; can do fancy knitting and crochet work. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is well recommended. Call at No. 353 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 470 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French finting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 611 2d-av., between 31st and 32d -sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, also a good dressmaker, would go out by the day, or take it home; can cut and fit very neatly; best City reference given. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very respectable young woman, having excellent City reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 2 East 30d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situ

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
for the
NATIONAL LOAN.
Offices of Kneeland, Low & Co.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, check or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. for the election of Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FORTY-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 3d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due the 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO BORROW, $6,000—ON first-class Hudson River property, unencumbered, worth three times the amount. Address LOAN, Box No. 788 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DOYOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap28-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—RARE CHANCE.—WANTED, AN active man with $500 to take exclusive charge of a light manufacturing business, up town, on Broadway. No risk of losing the money and liberal pay secured. Cash sales extensive in this City. Apply at once for full particulars to P. B. ROSS & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 3 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—The Stand No. 292 West Washington Market for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etagres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice Oil Painting, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

AN INTERIOR AND FIGURES..by..CARPENTERO.
THE LOVE OF THE ANGELS..by..MARGANTI.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER.....by..A. DE BLACKENLIEB.
WINTER SCENE.....by..SMITH.
LANDSCAPE AND SHEEP.....by..VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....by..SCHARF.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT BRONZES, Ornaments, Silverware, Rich Carpets, &c.,

At public auction THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire costly furniture of the above house, embracing everything adapted to a fashionable furnished residence, all in perfect order, having been used but a short time, the whole embracing the parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits will be required of all purchasers.

By A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT No. 3 BROAD-ST.,
INCLUDING HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, &c., &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Lentz, William Lentz and John Lentz, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Lentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—26 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. HEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the stable of A. Belmont, Esq., 18th-st., rear of his residence, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st.,

Valuable horses, the owner having no present use for them.

Two fine carriage horses, long tail, blood bay, 16½ hands high, seven and eight years old.

Two very fine phaeton horses, 15 hands high.

One thorough-bred saddle mare, well broken, very stylish, suitable for lady or gentleman, and would make a good military horse for light weight. To be sold without out reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.—Embracing a large collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, a portion of which are the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Among them will be found the works of G. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, Walcott, Stanfield, Hope, Mills, Wagner, Teniers and others. Also, a fine line of engravings, richly framed, with a large number of other modern and old oil-paintings, to be sold without reserve to close accounts and invoices. They are now ready for examination as above.

GEORGE COEN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, being the stock of one of the largest and best cabinet-makers in the City, (for private sale exclusively.) It consists in part of superb rosewood parlor suites, secretaries, chiffoniers, music cabinets, etageres, elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, armoir a glace, sideboards, extension tables and chairs, hall stands, hall tables and chairs. Catalogues at sale.

T. B. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CITY LOTS AND HOUSE AT AUCTION.—T. B. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 14 lots on Steuben, Morgan, Prospect, corner Broadway or South 8th-st., on Broadway, and a three-story house and lot on Railroad-av., near Warren-st. Sale positive. Terms liberal. For maps apply at No. 49 Ann-st., or to JOHN COWEN, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES on THURSDAY next.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods, among which are men's, boys, youths' and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.

Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 10 years old, 15¾ hands high; is gentle and kind; has traveled his mile a little over three minutes; cost $250. A light open wagon, together with a set of single harness. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to Europe.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 4.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, an excellent assortment of furniture—Parlor suites in velvet and hair-cloth, etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble-top tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oak extension tables, chairs, mattresses, drum muskets, flags, &c., carpets, stoves, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, soft beds, mirrors, wardrobes, washstands, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, pillows, blankets, comforters, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on 8th-av., 97th and 98th and Macdougal sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupée inclosed carriage for four or six seats, shifting front, in perfect condition; has only been run five months; made to order.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 881 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 468 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suits of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba, cubebs and injections. Cure in three days. Sold in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Hunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 6,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 6 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. BAYENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Ha

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ry were transferred to the Virginia shore, but returned without having left the shore to go 'island, and thus Col. Devens was deprived of the means of obtaining warning of any approach of the enemy. The battalion under Lieut.-Col. Ward was detained on the bluff in rear of Col. Devens, instead of being directed to the right.

Col. Baker having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the First California Regiment at an early hour to the morning, reported personally to Gen. Stone at Edwards' Ferry that the regiment was at its assigned post, the remainder of his brigade under arms, ready to march and waiting for orders.

Gen. Stone, after consultation with Col. Baker, decided to send him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and, in a full conversation with him, explained the position of affairs as they then stood, according to reports received; told him that Gen. McCall had advanced to Drainstown, and that, above all things, he was anxious to ascertain the exact position and force of the enemy in his front, and of exploring, as far as it was safe, on the right towards Leesburgh and Gunn Spring road. Gen. Stone also told him that he should continue to reinforce the troops under Gen. Gorman, opposite Edwards' Ferry, and try to push them carefully forward to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburgh and Gunn Spring road already mentioned, and pointed out to him the position of the breastworks and hidden battery which barred the movement of troops directly from left to right. He also detailed to him the means of transportation across the river, of the efficiency of which, he (Col. Baker) was to be the judge, authorizing him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughn's and Bunting's Batteries, together with Frazer's mountain howitzer, all the troops of his brigade, and Cogswell's Tammany Regiment, besides the Nineteenth, and part of the Twentieth Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, and left it entirely to his discretion, after viewing the ground to retire the troops from the Virginia shore under cover of his guns and the fire of the large infantry force, or to pass our reinforcements in case he found it practicable, and the position on the other side strong and favorable. Gen. Stone impressed upon Gen. Baker the fact, that he wished no advance made unless the enemy were in inferior force, and under no circumstances was the Colonel to pass beyond Leesburgh, as a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gunn Spring (Manassas) road. Gen. Stone particularly cautioned him in reference to passing artillery across the river, and begged him, if he did so, to see it well supported by good infantry. He pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and leaving the matter of crossing more troops, or retiring what were already over, to his own discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right.

Col. Baker left Gen. Stone about 9½ o'clock A. M., in high spirits, and proceeded rapidly up the river to his charge.

Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Virginia side by Gen. Gorman, at Edwards' Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cautiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such position as to act rapidly and in concert, in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Lieut. Woodruff's Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as thus extended, especial care being taken to annoy the enemy by the battery on the right.

Messengers from Harrison's Island informed Gen. Stone, soon after the arrival of Col. Baker opposite the island, that he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as possible, and that he had caused an additional flat-boat to be lifted from the canal into the river, and had provided a line by which to cross the boats more rapidly.

During the morning a sharp skirmish took place between two of the advanced companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and a body of about 100 strong of Mississippi riflemen, during which a body of the enemy's cavalry appeared, causing Col. Devens to fall back in good order on Col. Lee's position, after which he again advanced, his officers and men behaving admirably, fighting, retiring and advancing in perfect order, and exhibiting every proof of high courage and good discipline. Had he, at this time, had the cavalry scouting party which was sent him in the morning, but which, most unfortunately had been turned back without his knowledge, he could, doubtless, have had timely warning of the approach of the superior force, which afterwards overwhelmed his regiment and their brave commander and comrades.

Gen. Stone, evidently thinking that Col. Baker might be able to use more artillery, dispatched to him two additional pieces of Vaughn's Battery, supported by two companies of infantry, with directions to its officer to come into position below the place of crossing, and report to Col. Baker.

Later in the day, and but a short time prior to the arrival of the guns, Col. Baker suggested the same movement to Gen. Stone, thus justifying the General's opinion.

After Col. Devens' second advance, Col. Baker seems to have gone to the field in person, but he has left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats and insuring the regular passage of the troops. If any one was charged with this duty, it was not performed, for it appears that the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no system enforced, and the boats were delayed most unnecessarily in transporting back, a few at a time, the wounded that happened to arrive with attendants.

Had an efficient officer been in charge at each landing, with one company guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have passed on to secure the success of his operation. The forwarding of artillery (necessarily a slow process) before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. The infantry which was waiting with impatience should have been first transported, and this alone would have made a difference in the infantry line at the time of attack of at least 1,000 men—enough to have turned the scale in our favor.

At about 1 o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared in force in front of Col. Devens, and a sharp skirmish ensued, which was maintained for some time by the Massachusetts Fifteenth. Unsupported, and finding himself about to be outflanked, Col. Devens retired a short distance in good order, and took up a position in the edge of the wood about half a mile in front of Col. Lee's position, where he remained until 2 P. M., when he again retired with the approach of Col. Baker, and took his place in line with those portions of the Twentieth Massachusetts and First California regiments which had arrived.

Col. Baker at once formed his line, awaited the attack of the enemy, which came upon him with great vigor about 3 P. M., and was met with admirable spirit by our troops, who, though evidently struggling against largely superior numbers, nearly if not quite three to one, maintained their ground and a most destructive fire upon the enemy.

Col. Cogswell, with a small portion of his regiment, succeeded in reaching the field in the midst of the heaviest fire, and they went gallantly into action with a yell, which wavered the enemy's line.

Lieut. Bramhall, of Bunting's Battery, had succeeded, after exertions of labor, in bringing up a piece of the Rhode Island Battery, and Lieut. French, First Artillery, his two mountain howitzers; but while for a short time these maintained a well-directed fire, both officers and nearly all the men were soon borne away wounded, and the pieces were handed to the rear to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

At about 4 o'clock P. M., Col. Baker, pierced by a number of balls, fell at the head of his command, while cheering on his men, and by his own example maintaining the obstinate resistance they were making.

Col. Lee then took command, and prepared to commence throwing our forces to the rear, but Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, being found to be senior in rank, assumed command, and ordered dispositions to be made immediately for marching to the left, and cutting a way through to Edwards' Ferry.

Unfortunately, just as the first dispositions were being made, an officer of the enemy rode rapidly in front of the Tammany Regiment and beckoned them towards the enemy. Whether the Tammany understood this as an order from one of our officers, or an invitation to close work, is not known; but the men responded to the gesture with a yell, and charged forward, carrying with them in their advance the rest of the line, which soon received a murderous fire from the enemy at close distance. Our officers rapidly recalled the men, but in the position they had now placed themselves it was impracticable to make the movement designed, and Col. Cogswell reluctantly gave the order to retire. The enemy pursued our troops to the edge of the bluff over the landing-place, and thence poured in a fire on the men who were endeavoring to cross to the island.

Rapid as the retreat necessarily was, there was no neglect of orders. The men formed near the river, deploying as skirmishers, and maintained for twenty minutes or more the unequal and hopeless contest rather than surrender.

The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew whither. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily laden, swamped some fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to the gallant soldiers but to swim, surrender or die.

With a devotion worthy of the cause they are serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets and hurled them out into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in bushes and forests to make their way up and down the river, back to a place of crossing.

The instances of personal gallantry of the highest order were so many that it would be unjust now to detail particular cases. Officers displayed for their men, and men for their officers, that beautiful devotion which is only to be found among true soldiers.

While these scenes were being enacted on the right, Gen. Stone was preparing for a rapid push forward to the road by which the enemy would retreat if driven, and entirely unsuspicious of the perilous condition of the troops on the right. The additional artillery had already been sent in anticipation, and Gen. Stone was told by a messenger from Baker's position, that the Colonel could, without doubt, hold his own in case he did not advance. Half an hour later, say at 3½ P. M., a similar statement was made by another messenger from Col. Baker, and it was the expectation of Gen. Stone that an advance on the right would be made, so that he could push forward Gen. Gorman. It was, as had been explained to Col. Baker, impracticable to throw Gorman's Brigade directly to the right, by reason of the battery in the wood, between which we had never been able to reconnoitre.

At about 4 o'clock P. M. Gen. Stone telegraphed to Gen. Baker, requesting him to send a brigade of his division, intending it to occupy the ground on this side the river, near to Harrison's Island, which could be abandoned in case of a rapid advance; and shortly after, as the fire slackened above, Gen. Stone was waiting the arrival of a messenger, on whose report he should give orders, either for the advance of Gen. Gorman, in cut off the retreat of the enemy, or for dispositions for the night in the present position of our troops.

Capt. Candy arrived at headquarters from the field of Col. Baker about 5 P. M., and announced to Gen. Stone the news of Col. Baker's death, but giving no news of further disaster, though he stated that reinforcements were slow. Gen. Stone telegraphed this fact to Gen. Banks, and the fact of Col. Baker's death, and instantly rode to the right to assume command. Before he reached the point opposite the island, evidences of disaster began to be met, in men who had crossed the river by swimming, and on reaching the landing the fact was asserted in a manner leaving no possible doubt. It was reported to Gen. Stone that the enemy's force was 10,000—an evident exaggeration. He gave orders to hold the island for the removal of the wounded, and established a patrol on the tow-path from opposite the island to the line of pickets near Monocacy, and then returned to the left, to secure the troops there from disaster, preparing means of removing them as rapidly as possible.

Orders arrived from headquarters of the army of the Potomac to hold the island and Virginia shore at Edward's Ferry at all hazards, and promising reinforcements, and Gen. Stone forwarded additional intrenching tools to Gen. Gorman, with instructions to intrench and hold out against any force that might appear. That evening Gen. Stone learned by telegraph that Gen. Banks was on the way to reinforce him, and at about 3 A. M., he arrived and assumed command.

I understand that Gen. Stone's report compliments very highly the courage, good discipline and general conduct of officers and men, and he may well do so. What the official documents in Gen. Banks' hands may add to the above I cannot say, but as they can only refer to the crossing and recrossing of reinforcements, they can in no way bias this statement one way or another.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Massachusetts Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Upton, will arrive here on Friday morning, Nov. 1, by the Norwich and Worcester Line. As many of the officers and men of this regiment have already been in service for three months, and as they come from the homes of the gallant Fifteenth, who fought so bravely and suffered so severely in the battle at Ball's Bluff, the Sons of Massachusetts, and the Westchester County Boys in particular, are anxious to give them a brotherly welcome. The Sons are invited to meet at the foot of Vestry-street and escort them to the Park, where the regiment will breakfast at the barracks and the officers at the Astor House, by invitation of the Sons. Tickets to the breakfast may be obtained at the Astor House and No. 205 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 462.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the Volunteer forces from this State, will proceed to Washington in the order, and on the dates, named below, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief:

1st Regim't N.Y.Vol. Cavalry, Col. De Forest, Nov. 1.
2d Regim't N. Y. Vol. Artillery, Col. Palmer, Nov. 2.
56th Regiment N.Y. Volunteers, Col. Van Wyck, Nov. 4.
61st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Cone, Nov. 5.
58th Regiment N. Y. Vol., Col. Krzyzanowski. Nov. 6.
59th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Tidball. Nov. 7.
57th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Zook . . . Nov. 8.
66th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers Col. Pinckney. Nov. 9.
63d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Enright. Nov. 9.

The following regiments having been ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Burnside, in the City of New-York, will be held in readiness to proceed to such destination as he may direct:

91st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Ferrero.
52d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Frank.
53d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. D'Epineuil.
58th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Kozlay.

Colonels commanding are requested to cause timely requisitions to be made for arms, uniforms and all other supplies necessary for their respective regiments, including transportation and subsistence on the route, and to have full and complete muster-rolls, properly certified to by the mustering officers, filed in this Department on or before the date fixed for their departure.

Field and Line Officers who have not passed their examination will appear before the Examining Board without delay. A list of such officers as shall fail so to appear will be forwarded to Washington, and their commissions will be withheld until they shall have passed their examination.

Brig.-Gen. Yates is charged with the execution of this order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Railroad Accident.

TWO KILLED—SEVEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

An accident occurred last night on the North ern Central Railroad, near York. The train ran over, a cow, smashing the cars. Two passengers were killed and several wounded. One of the killed is named Valentine, and belongs to this city. The name of the other is unknown. He is a man of about 35 years of age, with the initials of E. V. on his watch. He had in his possession one of Pullman's Excursion tickets, for New-York to Baltimore and back. He is of fair complexion, with blue eyes, light hair and moustache, and goatee of the same color. He has also an anchor in India ink on his left arm. He was dressed in a drab cassimere coat and satin vest.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The extensive factory on the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, belonging to the estate of Craig, was burnt this afternoon. A number of floors were occupied by various contractors of army cloths, haversacks, etc. A large amount of goods were saved, but the loss to the contractors will be serious. The loss by the destruction of the building, amounts to $20,000, but is insured.

Personal.

A very large and pleasant party of gentlemen assembled last evening to meet Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, of Kentucky, at the residence of his brother Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, in Fourteenth-street. The list of guests embraced a very large number of the prominent politicians, judges, lawyers, &c., of the City. Mr. Wolfe leaves to-day, we understand, for his home in Kentucky.

A Candidate for State Senate Withdrawn.—Hon. Francis B. Spinola, Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Third District, withdrew his name from the ticket yesterday, leaving the field clear for Hon. C. Murphy, the People's candidate, the Republicans having declined thus far to make a nomination in that District.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Proposed Coalition between France and England on American Affairs.

Important Notification Relative to Southern Trade.

Any Port in the South a Port of Entry.

DR. RUSSELL ON THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

A COTTON PORT TO BE OPENED.

The Coronation of the King of Prussia.

AGITATION IN HUNGARY AND POLAND.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Still Advancing —Provisions Quiet.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 19th, *via* Queenstown 20th, arrived at Halifax at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

She has 89 passengers and £7,659 in specie for Boston, for which port she will leave at 7 P. M. She will be due at Boston early Friday morning.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 17th.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the discussions as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question have been again renewed. The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed. Possibly information brought over by Prince Napoleon may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

The London *Globe* gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We learn from an authentic source that a notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States. It would appear from a letter of instructions issued by Mr. Memminger, from Richmond, on the 22d of August, that the Confederate Government authorizes vessels coming from foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast, declaring such port shall be considered a proper port of entry for such vessel, if the master or owners shall, without delay, dispatch a messenger to the nearest collection district, in order that a revenue officer may be sent by the Collector to take charge of the cargo and execute the formalities required in connection with the entry of goods."

At a Conservative demonstration in Essex, Capt. Jervis, a member of Parliament, expatiated on the war in America and its effect on England. He argued in favor of the right of secession, and urged that the people of England should give such strong expression of their sentiments as would induce the Government to act in accordance therewith.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the day of humiliation in America, says that amid all the turmoil of war a change in the morals of communities can be descried, and that there is a faint glimmering of a new dawn; and says, Intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that the return of peace, though it will show mutilation, and give no security for more secession in future, will be the era of a better and more orderly Government in the Northern States generally.

Dr. Russell's last letter is dated "Washington, Oct. 4." In it he alludes to a great expedition to sail at the end of October. He says that the Government is determined to open a cotton port, and it don't believe in the oaths of the Southerners that they will never give a bale of cotton to the Yankees, but thinks the temptation of the high prices prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to port for exportation. Thus a Government monopoly may be created in cotton, and a strong protectionists Government will scarcely fail to put on a screw with foreign customers. The writer thinks that, for the present, the large ports of the South are tolerably safe.

The owner of the ship *Boyne* has brought forward grievances against the National Government for prohibiting that vessel from entering Savannah before the blockade was established, and claims compensation for losses.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

W. Sherman Crawford, a prominent Irish politician and member of Parliament, is dead.

The official trial of the speed of the iron-plated frigate *Warrior*, resulted in an average of nearly fourteen and a-half knots, which places her at the head of the British navy in speed, as well as in all other particulars. The highest speed attained was over 16½ knots.

A meeting had been held in Birmingham relative to the cotton supply, and in advocacy of the establishment of cotton industry in Africa as the means of destroying the Slave-trade. Rev. Highland Garnett, of New-York, was among the speakers, and advocated the introduction of colored families from America into Africa.

The funds were quiet and steady. There was increased ease in the discount market, owing to large Government payments. Good bills were done as low as three per cent. on the Stock Exchange. Short loans on Government securities were obtainable at one and a half to two per cent.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Italian question has been debated in Cabinet Council with considerable animation, owing chiefly to the decided tone taken by Persigny in favor of the Italian side. No resolution was taken.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has received a first warning for an objectionable summary of political events.

Count Persigny has issued a circular calling on the Prefects to bring all charitable societies, established without the sanction of the Government, under the operation of the laws. The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul are especially pointed out for reform.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Bourse is dull, but closed firmer, at f.67.85.

The Paris Money market continued unsettled. The sale of bills to be created under the credit of two millions, granted to the Bank of France, had commenced in Paris.

PRUSSIA.

The coronation of the King took place in the Church of Castile, at Konigsberg, on the 16th. The splendor of the various processions was very great. After the ceremony various addresses were presented, to which the King replied as follows:

"The Kings of Prussia have now worn the Crown 160 years. I am the first King to ascend the throne, since the Crown, who has been surrounded with institutions in harmony with our times. But, remembering that the Crown comes from God, I have been notified by my coronation in this sacred place that I received it in humility, and know that the prayers of my people accompanied me in this solemn act. The love and fidelity displayed towards me since my accession to the throne, and which has just been manifested towards me in such a touching manner, are tokens I may reckon, under all circumstances, of the fidelity, devotedness and self-sacrificing spirit of my people. Trusting in these qualities, I could renounce the custom of requiring the oath of allegiance and fidelity from my faithful people. The gratifying proofs of their affection and devotion, afforded on occasion of a late event, have strengthened this confidence. The providence of God has preserved the blessings of peace to our dear Fatherland. My valiant army will protect it from dangers without. As regards dangers in the interior, Prussia will remain free of them, because the throne of her Kings remains strong in the power and right of unity between the King and people, which has made Prussia great. While it continues to exist we shall be enabled, on the ground of acknowledged rights, to resist the dangers of an agitated period, and all threatening storms. May God will it so."

The Minister of State then read several orders; also, an act of amnesty and several grants of nobility, &c. The King accepted an invitation to the ball to be given by the Earl of Clarendon, in honor of the event.

ITALY.

The affair of the Abbe Passiolia occupied considerable attention at Rome. An effort was made to arrest him by the Papal Government, but he eluded the Police. His papers were seized, and he was suspended from the exercise of his functions.

HUNGARY.

The Government Commissioners at Pesth had been treated with an offensive mock serenade, at which the Police and military interfered. Shots were fired, and the crowd dispersed without any harm being done.

POLAND.

Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged.

It is stated that, on the occasion of the "Kosciusco demonstration," the military arrested all parties who refused to quit the churches of Warsaw, where they were assembled.

DENMARK.

The bill had been introduced, in the Chambers, abolishing passports to subjects of such Governments as do not require passports.

TURKEY.

A Turkish war bulletin announced a Turkish victory over 3,000 insurgents and Montenegrins. The dispatch claims that the Montenegrin frontier was respected, but the Montenegrins affirm that it has been violated by the Turks.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

CRACOW, Saturday, Oct. 19.

News received from Warsaw announces that several of the churches in that city had been forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregation conveyed by them to the citadel. Half of the persons thus arrested had been set at liberty. It was asserted that 2,000 prisoners remaining would be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The *Gazette*, of France, has received and published in its impression of to-day, an official communication which gives a denial to its assertions concerning a pretended warm discussion between Count Persigny and M. Thouvenal on the Italian question, and says no such discussion took place, and no difference of opinion exists between the two Ministers.

TURIN, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states that the King of Prussia had received Gen. Della Rocca with great cordiality.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The French Mail steamer has reached Lisbon, with Rio Janerio dates of Sept. 25. Coffee was quoted 5$900@6$100 for good firsts; stock, 125,000 bags.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton during the week at 116,500 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛c.@⅜d. The sales to speculators were 56,000 bales, and those to exporters 11,000 bales. Friday's sales amounted to 25,000 bales, the market closing with a still advancing tendency; the sales including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are:

Orleans fair	11⅝d.	Mobile middling	11⅜d
Orleans middling	11d.	Upland fair	11⅜d.
Mobile fair	11⅜d.	Upland middling	11⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 633,500 bales, of which 350,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Aturia & Co. report Flour firm, with an upward tendency; American, 26s.@33s. Wheat firm and unchanged as compared with Tuesday, but 6d. higher on the week; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.; Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western, 13s.; White Southern, 13s.6d.@14s. Corn still advancing 2s.6d.@3s. higher on the week; Mixed, 24s.; Yellow 34s.6d.; White, 36s @38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report Beef quiet, but steady. Pork dull, and unchanged. Bacon steady, at 35s.@37s. 6d. Cwt. Lard dull, at 48s.@50s. Tallow tending upward, and prices 1s. higher; Butchers' Association quoted 50s. 6d.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes firm, at 35s. for Pots, and 36s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin firmer; Common, 12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine inactive, at 63s.@64s. Sugar buoyant, and 6d.@1s. higher. Coffee—Sales small. Rice active, and 6d. higher; Carolina, 27s. 6d.@31s. 6d. Linseed buoyant, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher. Linseed Oil tending upward; sales at 35s. Cod Oil quiet, at £34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's *Circular* reports: Wheat buoyant and 1s.@2s. higher. Flour firm and 1s. higher for Philadelphia. Iron dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for rails and bars, and 49s. for pig. Sugar quiet and firm. Tea quiet but steady at 1s. for common Congou. Coffee firm. Rice advancing and active. Tallow firm at 51s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 62s.@62s. 6d. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Cakes inactive at £11 5s.@£12. Linseed Oil buoyant at 34s. 9d.@35s. Cod Oil and Sperm Oil quiet but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼@92¾ for money. The Bullion in the bank had decreased £246,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been more doing in American Stocks. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 38 discount; Erie shares at 24½; U. S. Fives at 74, and do. Sixes at 80.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 20.

Cotton—Sales yesterday were 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant with a still advancing tendency, though quotations were unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for Money.

Sales of Erie Railroad shares at 23@23½, and Illinois Central at 38½ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 10,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 148f.; do. *bas*, 142f. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency. Stock in port, 178,000 bales.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from California by the Pacific Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Sailed 26th, ship *Monday*, London, with a cargo of wheat, flour and wool; ship *Western Star*, Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat and silver ore. 27th, U. S. steamer *Saranac*, for a cruise down the coast.

Capt. John H. Lenham, United States Army, died yesterday, in this city. He was a native of Connecticut.

The steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco on the 27th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 28.

Sailed, 27th, United States steamer *Wyoming*, for a cruise.

Arrived to-day, ship *Neptune's Car*, New-York. Arrived yesterday, whale ship *Florida*, 27 days from Ochotsk, with 226 barrels oil. She heard from and spoke the following vessels: Sept. 1, ship *Othello*, 110 barrels, this season; 10th, *Jeannette*; 10th, ship *California*, 150 barrels; ship *Congress*: 30th, bark *Ontario*, 900 barrels; May 29th, ship *Polar Star* was lost on the west side of Kamscatka.

The bark *Alice Fraser* parted her moorings in Horseshoe Bay about midnight, Dec. —, and went to sea.

Many whalers are reported on their way to this port, believing its advantages are superior to Honolulu.

The steamer *Panama* arrived yesterday from Mazatlan, 14th. She brought $140,000 in treasure. She reports the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* at St. Lucas.

There was a terrible gale at Mazatlan on the 29th ult., blowing down houses and wrecking vessels, among them the brig *Rolling Wave*, of New-York.

Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 13th inst. He declines a Brigadier-Generalship. He is encouraging some plan for Irish emigration to the Western States of Mexico.

Several Texans had arrived at Mazatlan on their way to California. They report a stagnation in business throughout Texas under Confederate rule, and the utmost misery prevails at Matamoras and along the Rio Grande. Stores were closed and steamers tied up. All kinds of improvements were suspended.

THE MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

Large Amount of Property taken from the Body—Mysterious Case.

The body of an unknown man, some few days ago, was discovered by a citizen of Middletown, N. J., floating in the water. The corpse was well and fashionably dressed, and in one of the pockets was found $110 in gold, beside some loose change. An inquest was held, and so much money being found upon the deceased, it was supposed that the murder could not have possibly been done for gain, and the verdict was that deceased had come to his death by some unknown means. The Coroner, however, advertised the case for further information. It so happened that a gentleman in busines in this City received a letter from the city of Mainz, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, asking for information of a Sigismund Fellner, who had left for America in the steamship *Bavaria*, having a large amount of valuables in money and jewels.

Upon inquiry, it was found that Fellner, upon his arrival in this City, had taken up his quarters at the Prescott House, and that on the 15th inst. he had left there, in company of a stranger, carrying with him a small trunk, after stating he was going to seek other lodgings. One day, while reading the paper, the gentleman read the account of the finding of the body, and by some unaccountable impulse he immediately thought it might be Fellner, so he went to view the body when he at once discovered that the body was that of him whom he sought. Diamonds, and jewelry to the value of $40,000, and $10,000 in money had disappeared, the $110 doubtless being left behind to lull suspicion. Upon the identification of the body, which was one mass of wounds, no less than twenty having been inflicted, seven of which had penetrated the heart, it was buried, and intelligence of the tragic event was sent to Germany. Upon further inquiry it has been found that the stranger who left the Prescott House with Fellner was shabbily dressed, and excited suspicion in the mind of the clerk. A day or two afterwards Fellner was seen on board a Catharine-street ferry-boat, in company with a showily dressed Jewess, who was profusely decorated with diamonds. Since then Fellner has not been seen. The police are on the track of this man and woman, and will no doubt speedily unearth them. In the meantime a reward of $500 is offered for the discovery of the murderer or murderers.

City Politics.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the electors of the Sixth Senatorial District is to be held to-morrow evening at Irving Hall, to ratify the nomination of Washington Smith for the State Senate. Mr. Smith is the nominee of the Republican Party in that District, and is a man of energy, integrity and political efficiency. He has always been a zealous and devoted advocate of Republican principles, and has very strong claims upon the confidence and support of the Republican electors. Several well known and popular speakers are expected to address the meeting. The call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens of the District, will be found in another column.

Hon. B. F. Manierre, the present Senator, has been nominated for reelection by the People's Union Convention. A meeting to ratify the nomination will be held on Saturday evening. Mr. M. is a gentleman of high character, and earned, by his course in the Senate, last Winter, the full and entire confidence of his constituents. He stands now aloof from party organizations, upon the platform of the Union and in favor of political reform.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Democratic candidate should have a divided opposition.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Seventh Assembly District (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) Union Convention held a meeting at Jefferson Market last evening, and nominated unanimously and by acclamation, H. J. Raymond, Esq., as their candidate for Assembly.

Interesting from Hayti.

CABINET CHANGES—PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE—AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN BARBAROUSLY CONDEMNED TO DEATH—HIS VESSEL CONFISCATED.

Advices from Hayti extend to Oct. 19.

According to the *Opinion Nationale* a partial change had occurred in the Cabinet of President Geffrard. The Portfolio of Justice had been intrusted to a former member of the Legislative body.

The Haytian Government is strenuously laboring to encourage agriculture. In a recent address to the Chamber of Representatives the President had said: "The most sanguine hopes might be indulged in regard to the future prosperity of the Republic."

Much interest was excited in the island, arising out of the case of the Captain and crew of the American bark *William*, which was wrecked on the coast during a severe gale last Spring. Capt. Pelletier, the commander, together with all his men, were seized as they were cast ashore, loaded with heavy irons, and carried to Port-au-Prince, where they were confined in subterranean dungeons. The unfortunate men were, notwithstanding the protests of the American Consul, and the remonstrances of the several European Consuls, confined five months without trial. On Sept. 5, the form of a trial was had, when, without any witnesses having been heard on either side, the Captain was condemned to be shot, and the pilot and one of the sailors, an American, were sentenced to four years in the chain-gang. The remainder of the crew, to the number of eight, had, through the importunity of the French Consul, been set at liberty. The vessel and cargo had, in the meantime, been confiscated, thus reducing the family of the condemned mariner to ruin.

Capt. Pelletier has written a letter to the Havana papers setting forth his case, but omitting to mention the grounds upon which his persecution was founded. He only says "they were as baseless and gratuitous, as they were repugnant to his sentiments and character."

At the latest accounts the sentence against Capt. Pelletier had not been executed, though the execution, notwithstanding the formal protest of the American Consul, was expected to take place at once.

The bark *William* is mentioned in the "American Lloyds" as a vessel of 232 tons burden, built in 1847, and owned in New-York.

A High Compliment to a Boston Artist.—A gentleman of much learning and taste, who lived many years in Boston and now resides in Europe, having received photographs from several friends here taken by Mr. J. A. Whipple, No. 96 Washington-street, writes that in all Europe there cannot be found any photographs so excellent as those taken by the above-named artist, and that all the Europeans to whom he had shown these specimens concurred in the same opinion. Mr. Whipple is unsurpassed in his profession, even in this country.—*Boston Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Buffalo Robes for the Army.—Knox, having an extensive stock of Buffalo Robes, has, in consideration of the scarcity of blankets, determined to offer them as substitutes therefor, and will supply all applicants. The "Army of the Potomac" is now suffering from intense cold, and these articles are just the articles they require to secure health and comfort. Send to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and secure a Buffalo Robe.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—S. Gavua and lady, R. Egea, A. Hernandez, R. Lewis, J. Hooper, H. Bergen, A. Hunter, G. W. Somago, J. Vicers, G. Phillips, R. G. Williams, S. Meyers, H. Stewart, M. Ferrerin, Mrs. O'Brien and child, F. S. Ronda, F. Grande, J. Carrichua, G. A. Chattolus, Mrs. Fontane, Miss M. Fontane, O. A. Aquria, E. Garcia, Mrs. C. D. Lopez, A. Nourse, J. Cerorea, L. Gonzales, E. Menendez, A. Nicholson, J. Ceballos, Gen. Brannon, U. S. A., and servant, A. Cedwise, Mr. and Mrs. Guyot and 3 children, J. M. Martinez, Maj. Yard, U. S. A., C. W. Yard, A. Carmine, N. Olartes, S. Balengatin, E. Snell, G. Sobinson, G. R. N. Demor, J. Marquis, R. Rousser, E. Jammand, A. Fitch, Mrs. M. A. Rinldi, P. Otanes, R. Arno, J. Signor, M. Gabriel, M. Powers.

In ship Annie Bowen, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. Everett Staples, lady, child and servant, late of ship Jacob Badger, (condemned.)

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Mrs. N. Hazel and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon rises... 3 58
Sandy Hook. 6 31 | Gov. Island. 6 29 | Hell Gate.... 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

...57 and 9 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Wanderer, Forbes, Havre, Williams & Guion; Wm. Tapscott, Bell, London, E. E. Morgan; Magdalena, (Bremen,) Henke, Bremen, Chas. Luling.

Barks Philo, Gollichtly, Falmouth, Jackson & Neill; Virginia Ann, Bryant, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Edwin, Peterson, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Indus, Bell, Cork, P. S. Kenway.

Brigs Scotchman, Trumbull, Glasgow, Jackson & Neill; Billow, (Br.,) Burgess, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Leonard Berry, Stull, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; L. & H. Armstrong, Brown, St. Johns, R. H. Underwood; Ellen, O'Brien, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Lucy A. Orcutt, Armstrong, Weymouth, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Sea Lion, Arey, St. Johns, N. F., W. L. Brown & Co.; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Euphemia, Lee, Havana, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Laguayra, D. R. De Wolf; Lydia B. Cowperthwait, Rogers, Lisbon, B.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3155. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

A Probable Change in the Method of Accepting Volunteers.

Regiments to be Again Accepted Directly by the War Department.

No Movement of Either Army Probable.

AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Disposition of the Rebel Army at Centreville.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD.

When the Destination of the Great Expedition can be Divulged.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

NEWS FROM CENTREVILLE.

Yesterday Gen. BUTTERFIELD dispatched Brigade-Quartermaster NORTON with ten wagons and an escort of the New-York Forty-fourth to Shreve's Farm, four miles northwest of Fall's Church and west of the Leesburgh Pike, to obtain forage. A short distance north of Fall's Church they captured a rebel picket, who had left his post to forage for whisky. Capt. NORTON at once sent him to headquarters, though he learned from the prisoner that the rebel pickets were stationed not far back of SHREVE'S place. Capt. NORTON judiciously posted his men to repel an attack, but he successfully accomplished the purpose of his expedition without encountering rebel pickets.

The prisoner's name is C. R. BELL, a private of Company E, Capt. REVERA, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. SEYMOUR editor of the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* The regiment is a part of Gen. WALKER'S Louisiana Brigade. He states that around Centreville is one continuous camp of Confederate troops, including sixty thousand Virginians, under Gus. TAVUS W. SMITH, and an equal number of North Carolinians, South Carolinians, Georgians, Mississippians and Louisianians, from fifteen to twenty thousand of whom are at Manassas. BEAUREGARD was at Centreville, his headquarters being but a half-mile from the village. A new regiment of cavalry from North Carolina had just arrived, well equipped. STEWART'S cavalry was to the left of Centreville. RADFORD'S to the right. LATHAM and KEMPER'S Artillery were under SMITH'S command. He confirms the previous advices of extensive fortifications having been constructed about Centreville, and he states that so well have the rebel commanders selected their position that they are confident that a hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They are awaiting an attack, and were not contemplating any movement against our troops. He states that the Southern troops are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and are confident that when the battle ensues it will be decisive in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and that then they will return to their homes. He enlisted for the war, but had no idea at the time that it would continue more than three months. The troops were armed mostly with muskets, from which they shoot minie balls with excellent success. They had some Mississippi rifles, and recently they received a quantity of Enfields. On Tuesday, his regiment came to Hunter's Mills, two miles northwest of Vienna, to do picket duty, they relieving a Virginia regiment. They had thrown out their pickets south of and towards the Railroad, but as yet they have not appeared within sight of our pickets. They are to be relieved by the Seventh Louisiana.

He confirms the previous accounts of the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces from Fairfax, a fortnight since. He says that it was caused by a confident belief that the Yankees were coming upon them in full force, and that on their retreat, they burned and destroyed a large amount of property. BELL had previously been on picket in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, and was familiar with the country between Hall's and Bailey's Cross Roads. His statements, like those of all rebel deserters and prisoners, are received with much caution by the military authorities.

MORE NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

A Virginian named ORMSBY, who was recently impressed in the service of the rebels to work on their fortifications, reached our lines yesterday. He states that about four miles west of Fairfax Court-house, the rebels have thrown up a breastwork, exteoding both sides of the road, and capable of mounting twenty-four guns.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN CAPTURED.

To-day the pickets of Gen. WADSWORTH captured a private of a South Carolina regiment, about three miles beyond Falls Church.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

To-day, a person, who is supposed to be a nephew of a General in the rebel army, was arrested, in this city, on the charge of furnishing information of our movements to the rebel army. He was about to leave for Port Tobacco. The person, after appearing before Gen. PORTER, was committed to the Thirteenth-street Jail to await further developments.

ADVANCE OF PICKETS TO ANANDALE.

The pickets of the New-York Thirty-second ve been extended to Anandale, six miles from their camp near Alexandria. They found the bodies of three negroes near their outposts in an advanced state of decomposition.

ALL QUIET.

Accounts by telegraph, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, report all quiet on the entire line of the Potomac.

A RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. SICKLES.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Gen. SICKLES and Staff, accompanied by a squad of Indiana cavalry, along the shore of the Potomac, about forty miles from Washington, when they were fired on by a rebel battery on the Virginia shore. One of the shots fell short, and another passed over them.

FLATBOATS IN THE OCCOQUAN.

There seeme to be no douht that the rebels have a large number of flatboats at Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredericksburgh, designed for crossing the Potomac.

A SLACKNESS OF ENLISTMENTS, AND THE CAUSE

There is a slackness in enlistments again, especially from the larger States. So much circumlocution and embarrassments are interposed by State authorities, and the men are so shaved and swindled in their fitting-out, that they will not enter the service through the State channels. Enlistments are so few that the War Department is about again to return to the system of accepting men directly, without the interposition of the State authorities. It is also contemplated to obviate the unjustness of some of the Governors in pressing officers upon regiments, by commissioning the officers through the War Department, directly by the President.

THE CLASHING BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The members of Congress who are here are also discussing the propriety of wiping out the distinction between the regulars and volunteers, by declaring the volunteers to compose the army of the United States. Unless something is done to legally obliterate the distinction now maintained, and to do away with the tyrannical rule of the regular department, the volunteer system will be utterly destroyed. As it is now, no officer, however capable or meritorious, can obtain any position or consideration with the heads of the army bureaus, and nothing is conceded to the volunteers that can possibly be withheld. For their arms, clothing, equipments, transportation, &c., the volunteers must dance attendance, day after day, upon men who openly deride and malign them, and who never treat them with decency, and never speak of them except with contempt. It is astonishing the extent to which this feeling is carried, and still more astonishing that the President and Secretary of War have permitted it to be manifested, as it has been done, and is being done daily and hourly.

THE CASES OF THE NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

In the case of the claims of CHAPMAN, LYON and NOYES; WM. H. LEE & Co., and BURNHAM, PLUMB & Co., merchants of New-York, against BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co., of Alexandria, Judge FREESE to-dsy ordered a commission to appraise all goods or property of any kind left by BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co. A paper was presented to the Court by Mr. GREEN, of Alexandria, claiming the sum of $1,200 for rent, and setting forth that steps had been taken to collect the same in the Courts of Alexandria. Judge FREESE informed the applicant that if he chose to declare himself a loyal citizen, and claim the protection of the Provost Court, he would receive the same consideration as any other creditor. This Mr. GREEN refused to do, it is alleged, because he sympathizes with the rebels, and because the rent claim is in fact a subterfuge to evade the payment to Northern creditors. There appears to be no doubt that the Court will decide that the property of BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co. must be appropriated to the payment of such debts to loyal citizens as shall be proven before the Court. Whether the first claimants—CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES—are to be first paid, or whether the goods will be divided among the creditors *pro rata*, is yet to be decided. I am reliably informed that all the members of the Administration, with the exception of the President and Attorney-General, are inclined to sustain Judge FREESE in his determination to sequestrate the property of rebels for the benefit of their Northern creditors, and that the subject has been under discussion at the last three or four Cabinet meetings. My informant states that the reason of the disapproval of the President and Attorney-General was that they were misinformed as to the facts, and were led to believe that it was the Provost-Marshal, instead of the Provost-Judge, who was making these decisions. The final verdict of the Cabinet on this most important question to our Northern merchants must be forthcoming within four days, as the order of Judge FREESE for the delivery of goods in the case of WITMER & Co. takes effect in that time. One of our Northern merchants, who has a claim of $1,400 against an Alexandria firm, offered to cancel the debt if the agent of the firm would manumit two slave children, left by the firm as assets. The agent professed ignorance of the whereabouts of the children.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS' REPORT.

The indiscreet publication of the indiscreet report made by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has caused much excitement. It is universally condemned.

CONFISCATION CASES FROM ST. LOUIS.

A number of confiscation cases have been sent from St. Louis here, for final determination. As a matter of course, they were referred to Attorney General BATES for advisement. It is a little remarkable that no one has made application for the remission of any order confiscating chattels under the Fremont proclamation.

MORE PROMPT ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced issuing three-year bonds in satisfaction of the certificates received at the Department yesterday. Hereafter there will be no delay in the subscribers receiving prompt returns. When Gov. CHASE assumed the duties of Secretary he found that of eight millions of bonds negotiated more than a month previously, only about three millions had been issued, and these in large certificates. The blank certificates for all the denominations of the three-year bonds were commenced about the 20th of September, since which time nearly sixty millions have been prepared. All back depositors will be supplied in a very few days, and in the meantime the daily receipts will be issued as they come in.

TO BE FORWARDED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.

The following order was issued from the Post-Office Department to-day:

The Postmaster-General orders that all letters by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States shall be forwarded in the mails without prepayment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the Act to employ Volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) F. P. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The President has promoted to Second Lieutenancies of the United States Army the following non-commissioned officers: Acting Sergeant Maj. Frederick Phillister, Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, First Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, First Sergeant Samuel J. Dick, Lance Sergeant Jas. P. Galloway, Lance Sergeant Thaddeus S. Kirkland, Lance Sergeant Jov. McConnell All the above are of the Eighteenth infantry, and are to be attached to that regiment as Second Lieutenants, in accordance with the President's pledge that the promotions in it should be from the ranks.

Also, Lance-Sergeants ROBERT P. KING, Jr., and JAS. J. SEMPLE, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to Second Lieutenancies in that corps.

TO BE RECRUITED TO THE FULL QUOTA.

Lieut. TWADDELL, of the New-York Thirty-second, proceeds to New-York to-day to recruit the regiment to its full quota.

THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Recruits are arriving to increase the ranks of the New-York Thirteenth—the Rochester Regiment—to the maximum number. The Thirteenth has been the longest in Virginia of any regiment in the service. It fought gallantly at Bull Run, but its numbers became reduced by many being killed, wounded or taken prisoner on the 21st of July, by the discharge of three months' men and minors, and by the goodly number of privates who have become commissioned officers in other regiments. It is now in an excellent state of discipline, owing to the care exercised by Col. PICKELL, late of the Fourth Artillery.

AN APPOINTMENT.

A brother of Ex-Marshal HOOVER has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry. I believe the Marshal himself has not heretofore been looked upon as a very strenuous friend of the Union.

SCARCITY OF FORAGE.

Owing to the danger of transports moving up and down the Potomac, hay and oats, for a time, are becoming scarce. This has made foraging expeditions beyond our lines necessary, and strong bodies of troops are daily sent out to get corn and corn fodder, which are plenty, though hay is entirely gone, having been previously taken by the rebels. In every case, receipts are given by our commanders for forage taken, which are paid upon being presented in Washington.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

In a recent case where one of the New-York regiments took the fence rails belonging to a loyal Virginia woman, to use for firewood, Gen. WADSWORTH issued an order requiring the regiment to go into the woods, cut new rails, and rebuild the fence destroyed.

"DUTCH YANKEES"

Is the appellation which the rebels have given to the German troops under Gen. BLENKER'S command.

SIGNALS.

The system of communicating intelligence by signals, which has been so successfully tested in Gens. BANKS' and STONE'S Divisions, is now being introduced on the Virginia side, under the direction of Major MEYER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. It will be of great service, and can be readily used at points to which the military telegraph does not extend.

VIRGINIA CLIMATE.

As an indication of the mild character of the climate in Virginia, it may be stated that roses are still budding and in bloom in the gardens near Fort Corcoran.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The stationery contract for the House of Representatives, was awarded to-day to PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, LATIMER BROS. and H. TAYLOR.

There have been no arrivals to-day from the lower Potomac. The *Cœur de Lion* started down to-night with coal for the flotilla.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS is among the arrivals in town this evening.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE DESTINATION OF THE FLEET KNOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 30, *viâ* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The destination of the great fleet is known at Old Point, and can be safely revealed by Saturday next.

One of the tugs returned this morning, the Captain reporting that his vessel could not stand the heavy weather outside the capes.

Forty contrabands came in yesterday from Gloucester, opposite Yorktown, and report great suffering in that vicinity from want and sickness.

SAILING OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The immense fleet, under Flag-officer DUPONT, sailed this morning. The *Wabash*, with the gunboats leading the van; then the troopship and the rear, protected by the *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Augusta*, *Florida* and *Alabama*. The day was a fine one, and early in the morning, the report of a gun and a blue light, from the *Wabash*, were the signal for the fleet to get under weigh. The rear went to sea about 9 A. M.

It was a splendid sight, and one that will be remembered by amateurs of naval tactics. Vessels of all sizes, all shapes and models, including it—from the gigantic *Wabash* down to the ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*.

We all expect to hear soon of its formidable attack—and the names of DUPONT and SHERMAN will be hallooed as the victors of this great expedition.

The *Herald* erroneously announced its sailing on the 27th.

The men-of-war remaining here, are the *Minnesota*, *Cambridge*, and the storeship *Release*.

From the Baltimore American.

The great feature of Tuesday at Old Point was the sailing of the great Naval Expedition from Hampton Roads towards the Capes. About 5 o'clock in the morning a gun was fired from the flag-ship *Wabash*, Commander DUPONT, to signify to the fleet to get in order for the departure, and but a few minutes elapsed before a second gun was discharged, when the steamer put her paddles in motion, and steamed along amidst the cheers of her crew, consisting of over 500 picked men. The other vessels, nearly 50 in number, followed in regular order and in quick succession, especially as steam had been generated the evening previous, and kept on all night. Prominent among the fleet was the fine steamship *Ben Deford*, Capt. HALLETT, who displayed all his bunting, fore and aft, whilst the *Cahawba*, having in tow several ships, brought up the rear most gallantly. The sunrise of the morning is described as exceedingly beautiful, the horizon being clear, a soft wind prevailing from the southwest quarter, and scarcely a ripple upon the waves. One of the passengers of the *Baltimore* states that he watched the movements of the fleet through a fine glass, and at the hour of 10 in the morning the vessels in the van had entirely disappeared.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY FALLING BACK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

Scouting parties from Gen. KEYS'S and Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigades have ascertained that the Confederates have fallen back upon Centreville, without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court-house. It was thought at first that in the evacuation of the latter place a feint was played, and that the rebels were in force in ambush on the outskirts of the village. Such, however, our scouting parties have ascertained is not the fact. The conclusion, therefore, is that they will not risk an engagement on the open plains of Centreville, and that they will, if they have not already done so, retire behind their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, where they have the railway to aid them in bringing up reinforcements in case of an attack, and strong intrenchments to defend themselves from our guns. As I stated in this correspondence ten days ago, if they risked a general engagement at all, it will be at this point. Retiring to Manassas will afford them an opportunity to draw off a portion of their troops from that point, and order them to their batteries at the terminus of the railway at Aquia Creek, where they anticipate an attack from a squadron of our fleet, and from whence they can send troops along the railway to Richmond, in case they find that an attack is to be made upon Portsmouth, and by the rivers upon Richmond. Necessity compels them now to keep their forces as much as possible upon the line of the railways whence they can be the more readily concentrated on the banks of the Potomac, or, in case of a fire in the rear, back upon Richmond. Our naval expedition have, more than any thing else, caused the evacuation of Fairfax Court-house.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Indications on the Potomac—The Rebels Going into Winter Quarters—The National Troops Likely to Follow the Example.

Probable Transfer of Military Operations to the West.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Much ill-natured speculation is indulged in here at the apparent inactivity of the army,—some blaming the President and Cabinet, and some the Commanding Generals. I have reason to believe that the President has devolved the whole responsibility of a forward movement on Gen. MCCLELLAN, and placed every facility in his power to accomplish it. If he fail to advance, it will be because his army is not perfect in all of its appointments, or that the enemy is too numerous, or too well intrenched, to justify an attack. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movements thus far have been characterized by extreme caution—a quality, perhaps, which was required by the exigency of the times. He has shown great powers of organization, but that organization has not even yet been brought to the highest state of efficiency. It now remains to be proved whether he is possessed of that strategic skill, that power of wielding great masses, and throwing them with overpowering effect on a given point, which will entitle him to be enrolled among the great commanders. His onward course is beset with difficulties, but they are such as a great general, backed by the resources of the North, can overcome. In front, BEAUREGARD has withdrawn to his intrenchments, about Manassas Junction, and is busily engaged in preparing his Winter quarters. The nature of the intervening ground, between the hostile camps, is impracticable for the manœuvring of a large force; and his position, I have reason to believe, is so strong that it can be destroyed only by regular approaches, which is a slow and tedious process. In the meanwhile, his communications with the South and West are such that he can concentrate men and munitions by rail, quite as rapidly as we can by the common roads of the country. It then becomes reduced to a question of *superiority of resources, at a point of eligibility, of the enemy's selection.* I therefore predict that this season will not be made historical by another battle near Bull Run.

But there is a necessity of striking a blow. The period for field operations is rapidly drawing to a close; the country is anxious to derive some practical results from all this expenditure of money, and this assemblage of men and armaments. Capitalists begin to speculate as to the ultimate value of their investments, and the subalterns complain that thus far they have been compelled to handle the shovel rather than the musket. The blockade of the Potomac, and the obstruction of the canal, meanwhile seriously interfere with the supplies of the army. Coal, forage, provisions, are all compelled to seek a transit over the single track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The blockade must be raised as a military necessity, and I predict that the first blow will be in that direction. While the rebels are undoubtedly aware of this, and have made their dispositions to give us a warm reception, on the other hand I have reason to believe that such a combination of the army and navy will be effected as shall render our attack successful.

In looking over the whole ground, I am disposed to believe that the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of a demonstration on the enemy's right, will, until another season, remain in a fortified camp, Washington, guarded by 50,000 men in the intrenchments, is impregnable, and no one now believes that the enemy would be so presumptuous as to attempt to cross either above or below. I am not certain that this is the best disposition which can be made of the army. Why should we attack the enemy under unequal conditions? Can we not select better battle-fields than Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff, or Big Bethel? Have not these B. B.'s become already an augury of disaster?

There are those whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, who from the outset have believed that the true way to conquer the rebels is by assailing them along the seaboard and in the Valley of the Mississippi. There is hardly a city between Norfolk and New-Orleans that is impregnable against such an expedition as is now afloat upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic. Such a power, hovering like a black cloud over the South, charged with lightnings, and sure to strike with terrific effect, but no one knows where, must produce infinite distraction among the rebels, and leave their territory free to invasion. This course of warfare leaves us masters of our own position, and assails "the institution" in its vital part.

Allow the West to recall the troops which she has contributed to the defence of the Capital, and where their services are no longer required except for an aggressive movement. Let them be transferred to Kentucky, which now promises to be the "dark and bloody ground." While FREMONT has seized Springfield, which is the gateway of Southwestern Missouri, and ROSECRANS holds the gaps of Western Virginia, an overwhelming force must be throwa into Kentucky. Myself a Western man, and having inspected the whole line of warfare from Missouri to the Atlantic, I regard the passage through Kentucky as the high road to success. Here transfer our ablest Generals and our best disciplined troops, armed with the most effective weapons. If we possess and hold the mountain lines of Tennessee, at one of half a dozen points, we *sever the rebels' communication between the East and West, see cut them off from the region of corn and cattle, and we permit the Union sentiment of Western Tennessee again to find utterance.*

Let this great movement be made according to lines of longitude and not of latitude. New-England and the Middle States are adequate to the protection of the Capital, and even to aggressive warfare; and if the Administration will furnish the West with arms and ammunition, she will furnish the men who, within a twelvemonth, will achieve THE CONQUEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

IMPORTANT TO NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

The Decision of the Provost Judge of Alexandria in the Case of Bowen, Holmes & Co. against an Alexandria Merchant.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Herewith I give you the text of the recent decision of Judge FREESE, of the Alexandria Provost Marshal's Court, in the case of Northern claimants on Southern debtors. It is this case that is now submitted to the Cabinet for its approval or disapproval, and the result will be anxiously awaited by all Northern creditors of Dixie. The following is the opinion:

Opinion of the Court in the cases of Bowen, Holmes & Co., vs. George K. Witmer & Bros., and Morris L. Hallowell & Co. vs. George K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co.

In an action of Debt, the plaintiffs praying the aid of the Provost (Military) Court, because of the alleged fact that two of the defendants are beyond the rebel lines, and believed to be aiding and abetting the enemy.

These are actions brought by Bowen, Holmes & Co., of New-York City, and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, to recover from George K. Witmer & Co., late of this city, the amounts due on four certain promissory notes, drawn by George K. Witmer & Bros., in favor of Bowen, Holmes & Co., amounting in the aggregate to five thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents ($5,536 70) with interest from the time they became due; and on a book account due Morris L. Hallowell & Co., from George K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co., amounting to the aggeegate sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents ($1,129 89) with interest from the time the bills became due. The proceedings in both these cases were instituted before the Court by the filing of affidavits by one member of each of the said firms, together with a presentation of the original notes, by the affidavit of Anthony Gilkinson, one of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co., in the first case, and by a statement of the account sworn to by Enoch R. Hutchinson, one of the firm of Morris L. Hallowell & Co., in the second case. Both these affidavits, in addition to the facts representing their claims, set forth that the two principal members of both of said firms (viz., George K. Witmer and Edmund F. Witmer) *had fled from their accustomed place of business to within the lines of the enemy, taking with them, or rather, sending in advance of them, a large amount of the goods purchased of them by plaintiffs and others; and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, both were now using their means and influence, if not their own strong arms, in aiding the rebellion, now in progress against the United States Government.* Such is the spirit, if not the exact wording, of the affidavits in relation to the defendants. The affidavits further set forth that the plaintiffs in both cases are true and loyal citizens, and, as such, claim the aid and authority of the military power, as represented in this Court, to enforce the collection of their respective claims, *it being their only means of redress under the present peculiar condition of affairs consequent on the rebellion.* Upon the proper filing of these affidavits, (the same being subscribed and sworn to in open Court,) an order was issued that the defendants appear forthwith to answer. The order being served at the usual place of business of said firm or firms, it was found that only a single member thereof remained to answer, namely, A. H. Slaymaker, who appeared, and, being sworn, answered in substance as follows: That he was one of the firm of G. K. Witmer & Bros., that his interest in the business was about one-sixth, dependent, however, on contingencies; that George K. Witmer and E. F. Witmer, the two other partners, had gone beyond our lines, soon after the battle of Bull Run, and were still there, as he supposed; that they were active, energetic men, but he did not know that they were directly connected with the army; that prior to the occupation of Alexandria by Government troops the firm had sent off to the interior of Virginia about one-half of their stock; that there remained here of the stock, at the present, probably from ten to twelve thousand dollars worth; that he, as the remaining partner, had been selling goods and receiving money in the name of the firm, but had paid no debts since their absence, as he did not feel that he had any authority so to do; that he knew of no reason why the claims of Bowen, Holmes & Co., and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., should not be paid—knew of no offset against them, except that at present he had no funds to pay with, and even if he had, he did not feel that he had any authority to pay the debts of the firm, in the absence of the principal members thereof. He further stated, in reply to inquiries by the Court, that the firm was abundantly able to pay their debts—that G. K. Witmer, he thought, was worth $40,000, and E. F. Witmer from $15,000 to $20,000—that both were possessed of considerable real estate in addition to the stock of goods left here, and those now in their possession within the enemy's lines. The original notes given to Bowen, Holmes & Co. were shown him, the signatures to which he acknowledged as correct. There being no further evidence to offer on either side, the Court ordered that all the goods which remained of the firm of G. K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co., be taken possession of immediately by this Court, and held for five days, subject to the claims of Bowen, Holmes & Co., and such other claimants as might hereafter appear. If the claim is not paid within the five days, the Court would then issue the final order as to the disposition of the goods. The five days having expired, the defendants now appear by counsel to answer:

1. "They protest" against the exercise of the jurisdiction claimed by this Court in these cases. This is a point of the first importance, for if it were shown that this Court had no jurisdiction of such cases, then all its proceedings relative thereto would be null and void. The Court claims, however, that it has jurisdiction of these causes, and of all causes of like character which may be brought before it. The Court is located in what is claimed by the rebels as the enemy's country, and in a city which, by an order issued from the headquarters of the General commanding this Department, has been placed under military rule, and virtually under "martial law." On or about the 28th of August last, Brig.-Gen. Montgomery was, by order of Major-Gen. McClellan, made the Military Governor of this city. The term "Military Governor" carries with it the implied condition or future *status* of those who are to be governed, as well as the kind of government to which they are to be subjected. The appointment of a Military Governor was a virtual declaration of martial law, and even though no formal declaration thereof had never, or has never, been made, still the one exists only by virtue of the other, and neither can exist without the other. By this virtual declaration of martial law, all State and municipal laws relating to this city were abrogated or suspended, so that it became not only the right, but the duty, of the military authorities to administer justice in all cases, of whatsoever character that might arise under the military governorship of the city. The Court established by virtue of the military governorship of the city is charged, therefore, with the duty of adjudicating all cases, of whatsoever character, that may be permitted to come before it, and since, by the virtual declaration of martial law, all other courts within the bounds of the city have been suspended, *it becomes the duty of this Court, ex necessitate, to take charge of and adjudicate all cases in which the rights of the citizens, so far as they may be in any way connected with this most unholy rebellion, are involved.* It is no assumption, therefore, upon the part of this Court, to take cognizance of these causes, but simply the performance of a plain duty. That loyal citizens should have some kind of redress against those who seek to avoid paying their just debts, because of their connection, near or remote, with the so-called Confederate Government, is plain to every one, and since neither the courts nor law officers in the States where the rebellion exists will afford them any facility for so doing; and since the rebel Government itself, by passing a "sequestration act," has sought to prevent the payment of all debts due from those who are in rebellion against the Government to those who remain firm in their loyalty to it, it becomes the bounden duty of the military power to aid loyal citizens in thus securing their just claims. *A refusal so to do on the part of the military authorities would, in the opinion of this Court, be virtually "aiding and abetting" the enemy, since it would allow to remain in the hands of the rebels the very means, which, if placed in the hands of loyal citizens, to whom it justly belongs, might be used in aiding and sustaining the Government.*

The second point raised by the counsel for defence is, that a change of the firm from George K. Witmer & Brothers to Witmer & Co., on or about the 1st of January last, makes the goods now in store belong to the latter, and not responsible for the debts of the former. It is fair to presume that if the latter bought the stock from the former so late as January last, they (the latter) still owe the former a sufficient amount to cover all losses that may accrue to them from applying a portion of the goods to the payment of the remaining debts of the former.

The two Witmers, as is shown by the evidence, were the principal partners in the first firm, and the more wealthy of the two was the head and principal partner in the late or present firm. What were the exact pecuniary relations of the men composing either one or both of these firms, the Court has no means of knowing, since the books of the firm have not been brought before the Court, nor would the remaining partner, A. H. Slaymaker, state the exact relation which even he himself held to the firm. It not being, however, any part of the business of this Court to settle the private interests of those who are in rebellion against the Government, nor of any who may be connected with them, in any attempt to defraud and cheat loyal citizens out of their just claims, *the Court directs that the whole of the remaining stock be applied to the payment of the debts, whether said debts are in the name of George K. Witmer & Brothers or Witmer & Co.* If either of the partners should, by any possibility, suffer from such an application of the goods, he or they can have redress upon the others, when a final settlement comes to be made among themselves.

The sending away of a large portion of their stock (as admitted by the remaining partner, A. H. Slaymaker,) in May last, was an act not only culpable in itself, (occurring, as it did, just prior to the occupation of this city by the United States troops,) but a misdemeanor of so high a grade that it might justly subject all concerned to the charge of subposition of treason. This was aiding the enemy, not by word or individual effort only, but by furnishing them with the very means whereby to help on the rebellion. The lack of confidence thus expressed in our own Government, taking the respondent's own testimony as evidence, and the faith thereby shown in the final success of the rebellion, proves conclusively that the two principal partners were traitors at heart, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that those who were connected in business with them and assented, if they did not urge, such transfer of the goods, partook largely of a like sentiment. This fact alone would, in the opinion of this Court, warrant the seizure of all the remaining stock as forfeited to the Government by the rebellious acts of these men, were it not that loyal citizens have prior claims which ought first to be satisfied. Whether or not the remaining partner is liable to the charge of constructive treason for being *particeps criminis* in such a transaction, remains yet for the consideration of this Court and by the Government. The fact that the remaining partner has been selling off the stock and collecting the debts of the firm, without ever in a single instance paying, or offering to pay, a single one of the debts due from the firm to loyal creditors, shows but too plainly *a studied attempt to avoid paying Northern debts—in response, it may be, to the dicta of the so-called Southern Congress, which forbids any such debts from being paid*—preferring, as avowed in the Sequestration act, that all debts due to loyal citizens of the North, should be repudiated, in order that the amount so due and owing might go into their public treasury to help them in their rebellion against the Government.

While desiring in these cases to afford the plaintiffs all needful and proper relief, the Court is mindful of the fact, that there are other claimants upon these goods whose rights and interests are equally to be regarded. It cannot therefore suffer the goods to be wantonly sacrificed, as they would if put up at public auction in this City, at this time. If the parties were insolvent and all their debts known to this Court, the order would be that a *pro rata* distribution of all the remaining assets be made among their creditors; but as they claim to be more than able to pay all their debts, and as only a portion of these debts have yet been reported to this Court, a different order is deemed equitable.

The final order of the Court in both these cases, is that Provost Marshal D. A. Griffith, Wm. N. Berkeley, and James M. Stoutenburgh, be, and they are hereby appointed a commission, to make a fair and impartial assessment of a sufficient amount of the stock left by defendants, to satisfy both these claims—that the goods be valued at such prices as they will bring at public sales in a fair market—that to the amount of each claim, be added sufficient to pay costs of transportation to place of shipment; and that when such assessment is finished and a report thereof made to, and approved by, this Court, the goods so assessed, be turned over to each of the respective claimants, in full satisfaction for the debts due them from the defendants.

This is not a court of delay, nor will proceedings be stayed at any time, or in any case, upon mere legal quibblings or technicalities, no matter how adroitly or learnedly presented; but in these causes the counsel for the defence ask, in case of judgment contrary to their wishes, that the papers and judgment of the Court be submitted to the President of the United States for his approval or disapproval. The Court is not only willing but anxious that these cases be thus submitted, in order that the principle involved may be either approved or disapproved by the highest authority known to our civil or military laws, and thus fix irrevocably *the precedent which this Court deems just and equitable—namely, that the rebels should be made to pay all debts due loyal citizens—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary*; and that the military power is imperatively called upon to aid all loyal citizens in thus obtaining justice.

It is, therefore, further ordered, that the goods which may be assessed by the Commissioners, for each of the respective claimants as per foregoing order, be not finally delivered to the plaintiffs until five days shall have elapsed from the issuing of this order. (Signed,) J. R. FREESE.

Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., and Provost Judge of Alexandria.

PROVOST COURT, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 28, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Rebel Plans to Invade Maryland—The Lower Potomac Not Sufficiently Guarded—Constant Communication with the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

There is not the slightest doubt that the rebels in Virginia still hold steadfast in the faith of quartering in Baltimore this Winter. Gentlemen arriving in this city from the eastern shore of the State, positively declare there is no obstacle at all in the way of their throwing troops into the lower counties, were they disposed to do it, and recent letters, received in Baltimore, declare the attempt will be made in large force. They are aware, perfectly, of the fitting out of the great expedition. They had informers from this city, who daily made trips to Annapolis through Anne Arundel County, visited the camps, gleaned the most accurate information they could from the officers, and, traveling into the lower counties, found unobstructed passage across the Potomac into the enemy's quarters.

Nor are the Secessionists in this city one particle less sanguine, so long as the Maryland coast of the Potomac is left unguarded. The captains of vessels, who are acquainted with the nature of the Potomac coast, declare that even with a large force guarding the shore it would be extremely difficult to prevent stolen approaches from the river. It is thought by many of both parties that JOHNSTON has already left the Upper Potomac, with a view of accomplishing this purpose.

To such an extent is valuable information conveyed by the rebels of Baltimore to their friends in Virginia, and so secretly and successfully, that it would seem nothing less than a chain of sentinels drawn around the city and a proclamation of martial law could prevent it. Many who declare themselves Union men are at heart Secessionists, and in communication with the enemy on every available occasion. Secret meetings are held, and plans concocted and measures acted upon to deceive the military authorities of the city. Means are not wanting to carry their plans into execution, and men are fitted out and dispatched into the lower counties, and thence across the Potomac into Virginia, despite all the vigilance of Government. Powder and ball are openly purchased and conveyed into different portions of the State, either with or without the sanction of the authorities, if permitted, by men presumed to be loyal, from the representations of parties residing in the city. ARGUS.

PROVISIONS FOR WASHINGTON.

The following is the number of tons of provisions shipped to Washington in the United States steam transports which have loaded at Pier No. 9 North River, for the last three months, viz.:

	Tons.		Tons.
In August	4,000	In October	5,000
In September	3,400	Total	12,400

Besides these transports there are several schooners that carry government stores.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The Massachusetts Twenty-fifth Regiment left for New-York at a quarter past four this afternoon.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived, and landed the State prisoners at Fort Warren about 5 o'clock. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment are doing guard duty at the fort.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

NORTHERN FARMERS IN VIRGINIA—INFLUENCE OF NORTHERN EMIGRATION—NORTHERN REMEDIES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

A year since over one-third of the resident population of Fairfax County were men of Northern birth and their families. About fifteen years since, attracted by the salubriousness of the climate and the beauty of the country, a number of Northern farmers removed to Fairfax and Alexandria Counties with their families. The country was then in a miserable condition, cursed by the slave system, of slave and poor farms, which, had upon the homesteads of old Virginia families, had gone to ruin and waste in many cases covered with young pines which were allowed to grow up everywhere.

A Northern farmer bought a worn out farm [illegible] Others came and were continuing to [illegible] when the war broke out, at which time they constituted a large and influential class of the population, [illegible] generally in the eastern part of the county, and are to be found most numerous between Centreville and Alexandria. Groups of four or five families are to be found in other parts of the county, and between Centreville and Manassas Northern families are not unfrequently met.

The Northern settlers rarely buy slaves, but cultivate their farms with free labor. In some instances where their sons have married into Southern families, they have become possessed of a negro or two; but in these instances, the relation has generally been one of a voluntary character.

To illustrate the influence of Northern emigration upon the value of real estate, I will state a fact or two. Between LANGLEY'S and Lewinsville, on the north side of the road, is a splendid old Virginia mansion, with a hundred acres of land. Twelve years since, the estate was bought by a Northern farmer from Orleans County, New-York, for $8 an acre; two years ago he sold it to the present proprietor for $150. About the same time, another estate of one hundred and forty acres, north of Falls Church, was purchased by a Northern man at $8; a year ago it would have readily sold for $75.

Many of the localities which have recently achieved such a prominence in the history of events are on the property of Northern men. Munson's Hill is so named from Mr. MUNSON, a Northern man, whose residence is situated twenty rods distant. BAILEY, a Westchester County man, and who has a spacious house, used as a Summer resort, and a fine farm, is prominently known by the Cross Roads that bear his name. Upton's Hill is so called from a Massachusetts man of that name, and now a strong redoubt built in front of his house is called Fort Upton. PERKINS, an Orleans County man, has a hill, whereupon was built by the rebels an earthwork which has been christened by the New-York Thirty-fifth, Fort Shadaddie. BARRY, of Barrett's Hill, is a New-York man. Then there are the WEBSTERS from Maine, the BLAISDELLS from Massachusetts, the ORCUTTS from New-York, the HAYDENS, and many others.

The Northern settlers are almost unanimous for the Union, and though they have suffered great losses by reason of the war, most of them having been compelled to desert their homes after Bull Run, they have aided the Union cause to every way they could. Some are acting as guides, others in various capacities under the Government.

There are, however, a few renegade Northern men. MOORE, the Postmaster at Falls Church, is a Northern man, but his loyalty being suspected, he was arrested and brought before Lieut. TEMPKINS, who administered to him the oath of allegiance. He took it, but after Bull Run was again hand and glove with the rebels. He went to Richmond to purchase goods, where he still remains, probably fearing to come back. SHERWOOD, a Northern farmer, residing a mile north of Falls Church, is a Secessionist of the most rabid school, and is now in the rebel army.

Take Alexandria and Fairfax Counties through, the everywhere prevailing names of Virginia families are the Ballo, the Minors, the Hunters, the Gunnells, the Johnsons, the Febreys and the Powells. Subtract these families from the population, and the Northern families would be in the majority.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes a letter from Lieut. M. A. PARES, dated Richmond, Sept. 15. He says:

"With painful feelings I write that the Michigan First is called to mourn the loss of Capt. BUTTERWORTH, a brave, manly officer, respected by all companions. He received his death-wound while bravely leading his company. Many witnessed his gallant conduct on the bloody field, and will drop a tear over his untimely fate. I can learn no particulars, nor even the date of his death. He died at the hospital in Charlottesville.

I presume most of the men have informed their friends of their destitute condition. Allow me to repeat; most of them left their blankets behind, or threw them away on the field, and are now destitute, and have no means to purchase others. Their clothes are in tatters, and but few have a change of underclothes, and, unless supplied in some way, must suffer terribly if kept here until cold weather. I fortunately had some money with me, and have distributed about two hundred dollars among them, giving each man some. It was but a tithe of what they need, and unless some means are devised to assist them from home, they must suffer. Our friends know better than we why we are held here. It is unnecessary for me to say more. You can readily imagine our condition, and act accordingly. The sick and wounded are all left with me, and I still have some funds to contribute to their comfort, and will do it as long as I have a dollar and the opportunity to do so.

I think letters directed to us, ——, prisoner of war, care of Gen. WINDER, and sent via Fortress Monroe, will be most likely to reach us. We have received no letters since the express was prohibited carrying them, until yesterday, some came that way.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have conversed with an intelligent lady who was at Lexington, Mo., when it was taken by PRICE, and she gives sickening details of the barbarities committed by the rebels. Among the prisoners taken was Dr. WHITE, who was offered a pass by PRICE after the capitulation, with which he went about two miles beyond Richmond, with Maj. BEDEKA and Capt. NEAF. While at their dinner, a party headed by the well-known desperadoes CHARLEY MARTIN, STATE EMERSON and ABE LIGHTNER, came up and took the officers off in a coach, but refused to let the Doctor, who was an old man, go with them, but he was subsequently taken one mile from the house into a by-path and there shot twice through the breast; he laid from Thursday till Tuesday, and when the inquest was held, the hogs had eaten all the flesh off the body except that which was protected by his boots. Two weeks after this fiend in murder, his wife, with our informant and a lad, went to Richmond and brought away his remains. Mrs. WHITE, who is a niece of Ex-Gov. DESHA, of this State, occupied a fine farm of about five hundred acres, nearly all in a state of cultivation. The ruffians entered upon this, destroyed one hundred acres of corn, fifty of oats, valuable peach and apple orchards, broke the cider machine, smashed the grand-children's playthings, thrust bayonets through the windows, carried off the carriage and sixteen horses, killed seventeen head of cattle, fifty sheep, and a hundred hogs, and ripped up nice feather-beds in fiendish wantonness, leaving Mrs. WHITE without a place to sleep on, and compelling her to borrow bedding for herself and family.

Theft, murder and the most shocking barbarities were practiced by all the rebels from high to low. Mrs. Col. GROSS, during the battle, took refuge on a boat for security, and her husband was wounded in the foot. She asked Gen. PRICE for her clothes, which he refused to surrender, leaving her and her child without a change of raiment for many days, until he was about to retreat. He then gave her an order to obtain her garments, but by this time every article of any value had been stolen or destroyed. Nor were women the only objects of brutality; the wounded Union soldiers were not exempt. Some of them had been taken into a vacant house belonging to Major BLEWITT, and, when he was made aware of the fact, he raved and stormed like a maniac, took an axe, threatening to chop off the head of a lad in the basement, and then hauled wounded men down the steps and into the street, where they were exposed for many hours in the sun with festering wounds.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE KEYSTONE STATE ARRESTED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Keystone State* arrived at this port on Friday last, as has been already announced, bringing, as a prize, the steamer *Salvor*, captured off Key West, while attempting to run the blockade. As soon as the announcement of the arrival of the *Keystone State* was telegraphed to Washington, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the arrest of Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, the charge being that of leaving his station. The order was telegraphed to Commander TURNER, at the Navy-yard, on Saturday, and the arrest was accordingly made. It is understood that the Government considered that it was the duty of Capt. SCOTT to have taken his prize into Key West, and to have condemned and sold her at that place; and it is intimated that the search for the privateer *Sumter* required the continued presence of the *Keystone State* in the cruising grounds to which she had been assigned.

On the other hand, it is alleged that Capt. SCOTT was advised by Union citizens of Key West, and by army officers stationed there, to take the prize to a Northern port, inasmuch as the arms on board, if sold at Key West, might, through disloyal citizens, find their way into rebel States, and be ultimately used against the Government. Acting, it is said, upon these suggestions, he came to Philadelphia as already narrated. When the cause of the action of Capt. SCOTT is understood, the Government (unless it has additional reasons for prosecuting the matter) will probably order his release. At present, however, he is under arrest, and the command of the *Keystone State* has been assumed by the First Lieutenant.

Capt. G. H. SCOTT is a native of Virginia, from which State he was appointed in 1838. He received his commission in 1855 as Commander, and has seen more than seventeen years of sea service. The above statement has been obtained from parties believed to be fully informed, and there is very little doubt but that the matter will be finally adjusted without detriment to the reputation of a Captain whose success in capturing so valuable a prize entitles him to commendation.

It is supposed that the steamer *McClellan*, which arrived at New-York before the *Keystone State* reached this City, brought the complaint of the United States Marshal at Key West to the Government. The complaint was in substance, that Capt. SCOTT had refused to deliver the prize-vessel to the Marshal, although captured within his jurisdiction.

In addition to numerous arms, a number of letters from Havana, inclosing bills of exchange upon persons in Charleston, New-Orleans, Mobile and Savannah were found on board of the prize.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The sutler of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which came so near falling into the hands of the rebels at Hatteras Island some weeks ago, had a narrow escape from being captured or killed. In a private letter he states that he lingered behind the rest of the regiment when on the retreat to assist three lame men whom he desired to rescue. They were finally overtaken by a dozen rebels, and his companions surrendered. He continues:

"After witnessing all this, it became a pertinent question with me what to do. There seemed to be but one alternative, either to submit tamely to be taken prisoner, or take the chances of flight to escape. The latter was immediately decided upon, and my feet were immediately brought into requisition, seeing which the whole squad fired upon me at once, at a distance of about 80 or 100 yards. My escape from this murderous fire was indeed miraculous and providential. Some of the bullets came so close that they fanned the air upon my cheek. The second volley was more scattering and wider of the mark. When they reached the spot where my companions stood, all but two halted to secure them, and these two continued the pursuit for a mile or more, firing as they ran, but by this time it had become, as it seemed to me, mere play, and I watched the balls as they skipped along in the sand several yards from me with much interest, and not a little satisfaction. In dodging a ball that came rather uncomfortably near at the first fire, I lost my cap, which I couldn't find time to pick up, and was obliged to come into camp bareheaded. I was the last to run the gauntlet and come in. Of course my tale had to be told over and over again, until wearied with the rehearsal. From our position we witnessed the feat of the *Monticello*, could hear her guns, and see and hear the explosion of the shells, but being eight or ten miles distant, could not tell with what effect. The *Monticello* did not, as many suppose, furnish any immediate protection to us, as we had previously passed to a place of safety, and had been met by Col. HAWKINS with 600 men.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF CONFISCATIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes this paragraph concerning prominent citizens of New-York:

"Among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of the Lincolnites to the confiscation of the property of Southern citizens, we rejoice to include the name of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, who is owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana, worth, in ordinary times, one hundred and fifty dollars per share. Thus may the contribution of the said ASTOR to the Lincoln cause be amply set off. There are many other Lincolnites who will also have to contribute largely in a like manner to the fund of the Confederate States. Even that wretched ingrate, GEORGE OPDYKE, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honester men. We think the aggregate value of the property which will thus be appropriated will exceed the estimate generally made of $15,000,000. There will be a general dissolution of a great number of our mercantile firms in this city. The apprehension, however, is that there will be a great need of close and searching scrutiny to discover the sleeping and silent partners of many of our firms. It is well known that many of the bitterest Black Republicans have for years kept up their partnership relations in this city,—have drawn thousands and millions from the profits of business here, which have been used to injure, malign and destroy our institutions and undermine our liberties. There will be a keen pursuit for all such. *Woe to the disloyal citizen who shall aid in their concealment* and protection from liability under the sequestration act."

UNAUTHORIZED ARRESTS.

A few days since, says the Louisville *Journal*, the subjoined correspondence took place between two distinguished gentlemen of Lexington and Gen. SHERMAN, the successor of Gen. ANDERSON:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 11, 1861.

GEN. SHERMAN—*Sir:* Mr. V. B. YOUNG, a Union member of the Legislature from Bath County, informs us, that in the adjoining County of Fleming, many persons have been apprehended merely on account of their Southern sympathies and secession opinions, without proof or imputation of any overt act of treason or aiding treason; and he says, that apprehending the like treatment, many citizens of his county, who intended to remain at home, and had done no illegal act, have fled, and are joining BARDSTOWN at Prestonsburgh. This procedure, though only retaliatory, seems to us to be inconsistent with Gen. ANDERSON'S proclamation, with the spirit of our laws and with prudent policy; and if it shall be persisted in, and become general, we apprehend it will necessarily lead to the augmentation of the Southern force, and to the exasperation of the civil war in Kentucky.

Mr. YOUNG will explain the object of his visit to you on this important subject. He may be fully accredited and safely trusted. He wants an authentic confirmation of what we believe to be your programme of policy concerning the Secessionists in Kentucky, so as to be able to assure the neutral portion of his "Southern Rights" constituents.

ROBERTSON.
RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12, 1861.

G. ROBERTSON AND RICHARD A. BUCKNER, Esqs.—*Sirs:* Your note of yesterday is received. My order and practice have been to interfere with no citizen pursuing his usual legitimate business, or on account of mere political opinions.

I know that arrests have been made improperly by members of the Home Guards, but in every instance the case has been examined by one of the members of your Court of Appeals, who has promptly released them, unless the fact of some overt act of treason was established.

I shall endeavor to protect all loyal citizens, and molest no one, whatever his political opinions, provided he obeys the laws of the State of Kentucky and of the United States.

These shall be my guide, and are as binding upon me as upon any citizen of the State.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-General.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

LETTER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22, 1861.

Sir: The within communication from the Board of Trade of Boston has been handed to this office with a request to transmit it to the Secretary of War.

The matter has been discussed with the Secretary, and I am of opinion that the order to inspect and purchase an extra quantity of cloth was a wise one, and ought not to be revoked. While the public, not truly advised as to the orders of the Government, and excited by reports such as have been published in certain newspapers, that the Government had sent out a credit £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, and in other papers that $60,000,000 had been sent out, may misjudge it, the fact is that it is proposed only to spend $800,000 in these purchases, and to purchase and ship only for instant and pressing wants of the service.

Governors daily complain that recruiting will stop unless clothing is sent in abundance and immediately to the various recruiting camps of regiments.

With every exertion, this Department has not been able to obtain clothing to supply these demands, and they have been so urgent that troops before the enemy have been compelled to do picket duty in the late cold nights without overcoats, or even coats, wearing only the thin Summer flannel blouses.

The want of clothing more than the want of money discourages enlistments. This Department would gladly pay cash and provide clothing, but it has not been able to satisfy the demands for either one or the other and as promptly as the service demands.

The financial question is in the hands of the capitalists, the merchants, and the Treasury Department.

Should the Board of Trade be right in its opinion, and the domestic manufactories be able to supply regulation cloth enough before cloth can be imported from Europe, it will gladly be purchased at any reasonable prices, and made up into clothing.

Could 150,000 suits of clothing—overcoats, coats, and pantaloons—be placed to-day in depôt, it would scarcely supply the calls now before me. They would certainly leave no surplus.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

To the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, War Department.

GEN. CASS.

There was an immense Union demonstration in Detroit a few days ago. Speeches were made by Hon. E. V. N. LOTHROP, and others. During the progress of the meeting Gen. CASS entered the room, and was received with deafening cheers. He was called on for a speech, but replied that his presence was the best testimony he could give to the interest which he still felt in the cause.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Letters have been received in this city from Paris stating that, contrary to partial expectation there, the Emperor NAPOLEON has not been in the least "exercised" by the Count DE PARIS and his cousin, the Duc DE CHARTRES, having obtained commissions in the Federal army of the United States. In 1859, the Duc DE CHARTRES (second son of the late Duc D'ORLEANS) served, during the Italian war, under VICTOR EMANUEL'S banner, and, though then little more than eighteen years old, fairly won his commission of lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards of Nice. He frequently shared the perils of the French army in the field, and, with NAPOLEON'S special concurrence, was treated by his officers with the respect generally paid, in Europe, to royal princes. At all events, NAPOLEON has no control, moral or legal, over the ex-royal family of France.

FORTIFICATIONS AND FORCE AT PADUCAH.

The correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writes, under date of Paducah, Oct. 18:

"The lines occupy over a mile in extent, and every road or other approach to the place is guarded by strong batteries, built by the soldiers of the different regiments, under the direction of the excellent engineers from Gen. FREMONT'S staff. The batteries are well supplied with some of the best siege guns that have yet been sent to the West, and manned by experienced artilleriats.

When we came here the town was skirted by a dense forest of mostly young trees, but now for several hundred yards outside the batteries this timber is cut down, the branches chopped off about eighteen inches or two feet from the trunks of the trees, in such a manner as to leave the ends sharp, with the buts of the trees turned inward, and the limbs that will make stakes are sharpened and driven into the ground, thus making an obstruction that cannot be passed by either infantry or artillery. This has made a vast amount of work for the soldiers: in fact, the cutting of the timber has been nearly as much labor as the building of the batteries that now command all the principal points around here.

The forces at this place are some eight thousand in numbers, and are among the most efficient of any in the West. They are entirely armed with either the Enfield or Minié rifles, and are under the most perfect discipline, and it would be hard to find eight thousand better officered, better drilled or equipped troops in the grand army of the Union. They are under the command of Gen. C. F. SMITH, an officer of the regular army, who possesses the unbounded confidence of the men. He is about fifty years of age, and is next to Gen. HARNEY, the most soldierly-looking officer I have seen during the war, and, so far, his actions have not belied his looks."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (SHEPARD RIFLES.)

This regiment, Col. FERRERO, which has been quartered since its organization at Palace Garden, left Wednesday morning for the seat of war. The regiment numbers over nine hundred men, all of whom are fully uniformed, armed and equipped. Long before the time named for their departure, Fourteenth-street in the vicinity of Palace Garden was crowded with people anxious to see the men off. Punctual to the time mentioned in the orders for departure line was formed, and the regiment marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1 North River, where the boat was taken for South Amboy, *en route* to Washington. Col. FERRERO and the majority of his Staff were mounted. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Col. EDWARD FERRERO; Lieut.-Col. ——; Major, Robert B. Potter; Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton; Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton; Surgeon, E. W. Buck; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. W. Torrey; Chaplain, N. O. Benton; Military Secretary, Philip R. Roberts Jr.; Sergeant-Major, George W. Whitman; Drum Major, Joseph Randolph; Band Leader, —— Kellogg; Commissory Sergeant, Richard W. Fowler; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. Caldwell: Hospital Steward, Burrell Burge.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, J G. Wright; First Lieutenant, J. J. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, G. H. McKibben. Company B—Captain, S. W. Chase; First Lieutenant, David F. Wright; Second Lieutenant, P. W. Tryon. Company C—Captain, W. D. Campbell; First Lieutenant, James M. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Abraham W. McKee. Company D—Captain, Morris Hazard; First Lieutenant, Francis; Second Lieutenant, Marsh. Company E—Captain, G. W. Merritt; First Lieutenant, George A. Porter; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Rapelje. Company F—Captain, Francis E. McIlvaine; First Lieutenant, John Stuart, Second Lieutenant, A. L. Fowler. Company G—Captain, Samuel H. Sims; First Lieutenant, Wm. Cuff; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Barker. Company H—Captain, R. Charlton Mitchell; First Lieutenant, H. H. Holbrook; Second Lieutenant, L. O. Goodridge. Company I—Captain, David R. Johnson; First Lieutenant, George D. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Leonard. Company K—Captain, Augustus Phillips; First Lieutenant, W. W. Chapman; Second Lieutenant, ——.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Connecticut* arrived at Jersey City with the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment on board. On landing, the men immediately entered the cars that were in waiting, and proceeded toward Washington. The regiment, which has been encamped for the last five weeks at Concord, numbers 1,034 men, all of whom are Americans except twenty-five. Strong hardy-looking young fellows they are too, the majority of them being farmers. Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-five pieces; they also take with them commissariat and baggage-wagons, besides ambulances. The commandant of the regiment, Colonel CROSS, was an officer in the United States service, and served in New-Mexico and Arizona. To-day a large battery, consisting of twelve guns, will arrive from New-Hampshire, and follow the regiment. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, EDWARD K. CROSS; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Lawrence; Major, W. W. Conkman; Adjutant, Charles Dodd; Quartermaster, Edward M. Webber; Surgeon, Luther M. Knight; Assistant Surgeon, John W. Bucknam; Chaplain, Elijah R. Wilkins, (Methodist); Sergeant-Major, Daniel K. Cross; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John A. Diren; Commissary-Sergeant, Isaac W. Hammond; Hospital Steward, Edwin A. Knight.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. Edward E. Sturtevant; Company B—Capt. Edward Brown; Company C—Capt. James E. Perry; Company D—Capt. John Murray; Company E—Capt. Ira McL. Barton; Company F—Capt. H. J. H. Pierce; Company G—Capt. Chas. H. Levy; Company H—Capt. Richard R. Davis; Company I—Capt. Chas. E. Hepgood; Company K—Capt. Richard Welch.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

This regiment, Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, which was formerly known as the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was numerically designated on Wednesday. The following is a list of the officers as far as completed:

Colonel, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY; Lieutenant-Colonel, James H. Bull; Major, Orlando H. Morris; Adjutant, Joel W. Mason, (acting); Quartermaster, Wells L. Demarest; Surgeon, Wm. J. McDermott; Assistant-Surgeon, James D Hewitt; Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Dwight; Sergeant-Major, ——; Quartermaster-Sergeant, George Gaynor; Hospital Steward, John McCarney; Drum-Major, Thomas Hansen.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Julius Mehle; Lieutenants, Samuel Adams and Isaac Kuhn. Company B—Captain, Richard E. Graves; Lieutenants, ——. Company C—Captain, Francis Grinnen; Lieutenants, Jacob Zelter, Jr., ——. Company D—Captain, John P. Dooge; Lieutenants, John F. Barthold, ——. Company E—Captain, J. S. Fuhrman; Lieutenants, Andrew Hack, ——. Company F—Captain, M. J. A. Henry; Lieutenants, M. D. W. Miller, ——. Company G—Captain, Peter Nelson; Lieutenants, Elijah F. Munn, ——. Company H—Captain, John Hopper; Lieutenants, W. M. Wood, ——. Company I—Captain, L. W. Thorp; Lieutenants, John S. Hammill, ——. Company K—Captain, Jacob Leobaldt; Lieutenants, Jacob Fischer, Adolph Rothchild.

The old Sixth Regiment, known as the Governor's Guard, is one of the oldest military organizations in New-York, and did good service at Annapolis for three months at the commencement of the war. At present the regiment numbers 750 men, but there is no doubt that in a short time the maximum number of 1,046 will be reached.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY—PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO THE COLONEL.

On Wednesday, this fine body of men, numbering more than fifteen hundred, paraded through the City in order to witness the presentation of a splendid stallion to their colonel. The horse was presented to Col. DE FOREST by Mr. D. B. TAYLOR on behalf of several of the leading citizens of the Nineteenth Ward. In making the presentation, Mr. TAYLOR congratulated Col. DE FOREST on his patriotic exertions in raising so fine a regiment, indeed he might say a brigade, as that was now Col. DE FOREST'S intention. In reply, the Colonel made a most appropriate speech, and thanked the donors for their most splendid gift. The horse, a most magnificent animal, is of the *Gray Eagle* stock, and is most superbly caparisoned. After the presentation ceremonies, the officers partook of a superb collation at the Colonel's house, in East Forty-ninth-street. The men were provided with refreshments at the building of the Liberty Hook and Ladder Company. A song, to the tune of "Red, White and Blue," was sung with marked effect by the men. The regiment was again formed into line, and marched down Fifth-avenue, and Broadway to the Staten Island Ferry, where the men embarked for their quarters at Camp Scott. From Forty-ninth-street to the ferry the men marched without halting once, showing conclusively the high standard of drill and discipline they have attained.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Bloomingdale Association of Ladies held a magnificent Fair in National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, on Tuesday evening last, in aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers dying in the service of the Union. At least 1,400 persons of both sexes were present, and the spacious Hall, which Mr. LEDDAGH has arranged with skill and taste, presented a brilliant spectacle. The receipts of the evening exhibit the gratifying result of $150 in favor of the Relief Fund, after paying all expenses.

SERMON TO MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. F. S. WILEY, rector of Christ Church, Murray Hill, and late Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, will preach, by invitation, a sermon to the members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The Church is situated on the [illegible] corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

By a General Order, the officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment are instructed to assemble, in full fatigue uniform, at headquarters, on Nov. 2 and 9, at 5 o'clock P. M., for military instruction. The Regimental Court-martial for the right wing will be held at the Armory at 7½ o'clock P. M., Nov. 19.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS—CONTRACT FOR IRON FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—COUNSEL'S OPINION AS TO RIGHTS OF THE SUPERVISORS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday, a motion was made to go at once into the appointment of Canvassers, &c., of Election, which was warmly seconded by Mr. TWEED, who said that as he was determined not to withdraw from the canvass until after election, it was necessary for him to be at home and elsewhere so as to correct in person the report of his contemplated withdrawal.

The Board then proceeded with and completed the election of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election. Some few resignations were accepted, and their places filled.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the bill of J. A. H. HASBROUCK, who had recovered judgment in the Supreme Court. Mr. P. regretted that the necessity of the case compelled him to offer the resolution in the absence of Mr. HUNT, Chairman of the Committee on printing; but, as the plaintiff had withheld the procuring a *mandamus*, he hoped the bill would be paid at once, as it would undoubtedly save costs. It was laid over.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution to publish the names of the Canvassers and Inspectors in the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Evening Post*.

The resolution was amended by Mr. TWEED moving to publish on Monday in all the morning papers, and every member had some paper to name, which did not accelerate the matter; but it was finally settled by ordering the publication in the daily morning and evening papers, and others named.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution that for the future the bills of the *Tribune* be paid in the same mode as the *Leader*, viz.; on the certificate of the Clerk, the price being already agreed upon. It was laid over. The Committee on the New Court-house reported in favor of contracting with the Trenton Iron Company for 10,000 feet of iron beams, at $1 07½ per lineal foot, the Phœnix Company, of Philadelphia, offering at $1 08¾; these being the only concerns which could do the work. The Trenton Company gained the contract by an error of calculation on the part of Mr. HEWITT, amounting to 1 cent per foot, and, having recollected his error, hastened back to withdraw his bid, but found that both had been opened, and the contract awarded to the Company which he represented. Of course, he gladly assented to the happy mistake. The contract was confirmed.

The Comptroller transmitted the copy of an opinion given by Judge JOHNSON, counsel to the Corporation, at the request of the Mayor, to the effect that the Supervisors had no authority or power to proceed with the erection of the new Court-house, but that it must be built under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the act of 1858.

Mr. ELY, in view of the great importance of this subject, moved the reference of the paper, with instructions to stop all proceedings for the present, at the close of this week, and not to enter into any new engagements.

Mr. PURDY had no objection to the reference, but was opposed to discontinuing the work on the *ipse dixit* of any one man.

Considerable discussion arose on the subject, but the matter was finally disposed of by referring it to the Committee, but without instructions.

The Board adjourned until Saturday, at 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY—VETO OF THE WORLD.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening Alderman FREAR in the Chair, the petition of certain stage owners and carmen, asking for an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway, was granted.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained to return, without approval, the resolution, which originated in your Board, proposing to give to the newspaper called the *World*, the printing of the proceedings of the Corporation.

My reasons for withholding my assent, are that the present system of Corporation advertising requires reformation—being objectionable, not only on account of its great cost, but because it does not obtain the desired object. I assume that the only object in advertising at all, is to give the public an opportunity to see and to know the character of these proceedings—and it is indispensable, in accomplishing this object, that the public shall be reached. We should advertise only in papers of the very first-class, and of the largest City circulation.

It appears to me that at times like these the utmost economy is required. We should avoid useless expenditures. We have no power to confer patronage. This is no part of our duty. Economy in advertising is as necessary as economy in anything else, hence we should endeavor to procure as extensive publicity at as little cost as possible. I do not understand that the prices paid for this service heretofore by the Corporation vary according to the largeness of the circulation of the paper. They have all been paid at like prices. Why not confine it then exclusively to those papers which are the most generally circulated? I recommend, therefore, that the whole matter be revised, and that three or four of the leading morning papers be selected, without reference to partisan considerations. If the *World* should be selected a paper of this class, I shall not withhold my assent, if it were included with the others I have indicated. For these reasons, I beg to return the proposition referred to, and ask a reconsideration of the whole matter.

[Signed.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After disposing of a few routine papers, the Board adjourned to Monday week, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

EXHAUSTION OF THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND, AND MEANS TO REMEDY IT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a number of petitions and resolutions were referred. Mr. ORTON moved an amendment to the ordinance creating a relief fund for the families of volunteers, by limiting the weekly sum to $1 for each head of a family and 30 cents for each child, provided that not more than $3 per week be paid to the family of any one volunteer. Mr. ORTON supported his resolution by a statement that unless some such provision was made, the means on hand would be exhausted before December, and the Comptroller would be compelled to advance the amount of the unsold bonds. Mr. KEECH thought a saving might be made by beginning at once and cut off the sum of $9,600 for the salaries of parties employed and he ridiculed the idea of paying $2,400 to such a man as the one who was called General-Superintendent. He thought that was the proper way to economize the money for the suffering families. Mr. STEVENSON took the same ground, and thought the beginning should be made with these useless salaried officers. The discussion eventually took a wide range, many members taking part, nearly all agreeing in the necessity of abolishing the expenses of the highly paid officers controlling the fund. Mr. OAKEY showed that the whole amount paid by the Comptroller for the distribution of the money was only $1,200 per month, under the half-million ordinance. The subject was eventually disposed of by ordering the resolution to lie over.

Mr. KEECH offered a resolution designating the DAILY TIMES as a Corporation paper, which was referred.

The subject of ordering the grading and laying-out of Mount Morris Square as a park was again called up and discussed. Various amendments were offered and strong efforts were made in favor of contracting the work. Mr. STEVENSON said there was no use of disguising the fact that the movement to have the job done by day's work was a mere electioneering dodge to obtain patronage, and that there was no intention of doing the work this year. Mr. MONAN said that the work was of such a character that it could not well be done otherwise than by day's work. Finally, the work was ordered to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract and according to plans already prepared, inclosing the square with a good picket fence, but not to remove any earth or rock from it. During the discussion, Mr. PINCKNEY stated that the veto of the Mayor, on a former resolution, ordering this work to be done, had been abstracted from the office of the Clerk of the Board, and could not be found. Mr. MONAN replied that if the veto had been abstracted, as alleged, it had been recovered.

The resolution having been declared adopted by the acting President, Mr. BARNEY, on 14 affirmative votes, Mr. LENT appealed from this decision, on the ground that 18 votes were necessary to adopt it. The decision of the acting President was affirmed by a vote of 13.

The Board adjourned till Thursday next.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

LARGE RECEIPTS.

Contrary to the usual custom of New-York tax-payers, the majority did not this year defer the payment of their taxes till the last day of October, (the day on which a deduction of 7 per cent. terminates, and after which an addition of one per cent. is made.) The crowd yesterday was hardly worth the name, and the receipts about half of those on the same day last year. The aggregate paid in, however, up to, and including yesterday, is the largest received in any year, even when the books have been open much longer. The receipts of the office from Sept. 30, (the day the books were opened,) up to, and including Oct. 31, amount to four millions seven hundred and fifty-six thousand and odd dollars, being more than one-third of the entire tax [illegible] been collected within thirty-one days. This does not look very much like a dearth of money.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Gerrit Smith on the Rebellion and the Conduct of the War.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH delivered a free lecture on Wednesday evening, at the Church of the Puritans in Union-square, upon the "State of the Nation and the Conduct of the War." After prayer by Rev. Mr. DAVIS, the speaker was introduced to the audience by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, who said he was requested to state that Mr. SMITH intended writing out his address for publication, and it was his especial request that reporters would confine themselves to a brief abstract of his remarks. He then presented the speaker, who was very cordially, and with great unanimity, greeted by as large an audience as the house could conveniently hold. Mr. SMITH commenced by reading a text for his remarks in the shape of a resolution, to the effect that in the opinion of the audience there assembled this country would surely perish if our rulers persisted in recognizing the rights of rebels to all their possessions, sparning the aid in putting down the rebellion, of persons on account of their color and social condition; and neglecting to substitute the swift, sure and effective instrument of martial law for the slow and uncertain processes of the civil law.

Less than a year ago, said he, the whole of our beloved land, from Canada to Mexico, and from ocean to ocean, was one country; now it is rent in twain. Evil-minded men had at length accomplished what they had been plotting for years. This great conspiracy would have gone on for years unheeded by us, had not the conspirators unwisely resorted to arms; and in time they would have had all the Slave States leagued with them, and the North, rather than shed blood, would have then said let them go. Had the *people* of the South at any time peaceably and respectfully petitioned to be allowed to leave the Union, the North would have consented. But the conspirators disdained to take the attitude of petitioners. It was more in accordance with their haughty temper and habit to take what they wanted by force, and now they argue, and with irresistible force, that the nation which suffers itself to be dissevered by armed rebels, is unworthy to be called a nation. The scheme of the rebels was one of conquest more than of secession; the carrying off of half the country was but the beginning of a scheme for carrying off the whole; and the condition of the North led them to believe that they would succeed. The North was fast acquiescing in the doctrine, sanctioned and he might say carried, by the Supreme Court, that the black man had no rights that white men were bound to respect; it was fast preparing itself for another forthcoming *dictum* of the same Court that Slavery had a legal footing upon every inch of our territory. Merchants, manufacturers, editors, and even some portion of the Church, were in the slave-holding interest. In a little while longer the whole North would have been cemented to the side of the South and of Slavery. This was the design of the rebels—the establishment of the universal right of Slavery. The enslavement of an inferior race was the corner-stone of the new rebel Government, and since it was easy to prove a race inferior that we wished to enslave, theirs is a Government for enslaving the entire human race. Such a Government had not one constitutional or revolutionary right. [Applause.] It had no right, whatever, except the right to be conquered and punished. [Prolonged applause.] It was the enemy of the human race; it had no rights that white men or black men were bound to respect. [Renewed applause.] The founders of such a Government were outlaws. Strange it was that many good men of the North still insisted that we ought to surrender the Slave States, and let them go by themselves. Did they not know that to let these men have their way at the South would be equivalent to letting them have their way at the North, also. They would no

Loss $165,000—Two Hundred Operatives Thrown Out of Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The loss by the burning of Camac's Mills is over a hundred thousand dollars, of which $65,000 is insured on the machinery, including $16,000 in the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford. The building contained one hundred and sixty-six looms, (belonging to various parties,) engaged on army flannels. Two hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the buildings situated at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, known as Camac's Mills. The buildings occupied nearly one-fourth of the square bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and Washington and Carpenter streets. They consisted of a main building, at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, six stories in height, including basement, and with 30 by 40 feet. Separated from this by a brick wall, with a communication between, was another building, five stories in height and 100 by 44 feet. On Twelfth-street was a one-story building 100 by 22 feet, connecting with two dwellings and [illegible], which were used as factories [illegible]. At the corner building was a three-story [illegible] and engine-room and drying [illegible], standing entirely at the rear of the main [illegible] was a three-story brick, fifty by twenty feet. [illegible] three-story and several one and two-story frames, [illegible] purposes; also, numerous smaller [illegible] sheds, etc. Adjoining the east end [illegible] on Washington-avenue, and running [illegible] one hundred feet of frame shedding. [illegible] on Washington-avenue, were [illegible] a completed wreck, nothing being left but [illegible] the greater portion of which will have [illegible] removed. The boiler and engine-house was [illegible] destroyed, also the three-story building in the [illegible] of the eye-witness escaped with comparatively [illegible] injury. That portion of the property on the corner of Twelfth and Camilla streets, consisting of [illegible] three-story dwellings, was partially destroyed, [illegible] being burned, and the upper stories considerably damaged. A large quantity of stock in the [illegible] was saved, but all the valuable machinery was [illegible] destroyed.

[illegible] hundred hands were employed at the [illegible] and as soon as the fire broke out they went to [illegible] will, and succeeded in saving a considerable portion of the stock. The mills belong to the estate of Ezra Camac, deceased; also the boilers, engine and driving machinery. The loss here alone is estimated at $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8,000 on the buildings in the Pennsylvania [illegible] Company of this city; $25,000 on the boilers, engines and machinery, $15,000 of which is in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the balance in city and Eastern companies.

The main building was occupied as follows: The basement and first floor unoccupied, the second floor was occupied by John Farnum, who had stopped operations for some months. He was a manufacturer of [illegible] goods, and had about ninety looms and other machinery in his place, all of which were totally destroyed. His loss will reach about $10,500, and is supposed to be partially insured. The third floor was used by Wm. Dunlap, who had a contract for manufacturing Government flannel, and had about eighty looms, with other machinery, and employed [illegible] seventy hands. A considerable quantity of his [illegible] was saved. The machinery was valued at $20,000, and the stock at $4,000, upon which there is a partial insurance in the Jersey and Manufacturers' Insurance Companies, of this city. The fourth story was occupied by John and Wilson Watt, who had [illegible] eighty looms, and employed eighty hands on the same kind of work.

The machinery, valued at $10,000, was destroyed, and a considerable portion of the stock, which was [illegible] at $6,000, was saved. He is insured to the amount of $13,000 in the Commonwealth and Fire and Hide Insurance Companies of this City, and Fulton and one or two other companies of New-York.

The three-story building, back of the main structure, was occupied by Edward McLean, manufacturer of checks. His mill had not been in operation for some time. He had about $20,000 worth of stock on hand, namely the whole of which was saved. He lost about $4,000 worth of machinery, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Jersey Insurance Company. The one-story building on Twelfth-street was unoccupied. The two three-story bricks were occupied by George Campbell, manufacturer of soldiers' shirts. He succeeded in saving everything.

The three-story buildings, used as an engine, boiler and drying-house, were occupied by Jos. M. Davis, who has a large contract for furnishing knapsacks and haversacks. Only the painting and varnishing is done here, the making up being performed elsewhere. The second floor was used for drying purposes. He had about 30,000 haversacks on hand, about one-half of which were in the drying-room at the time of the fire. The greater part of the knapsacks and haversacks, as well as the material, was saved, only about from five to ten thousand of them being destroyed. He is insured to the amount of $3,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. The third story of this building was occupied by Bare & Kerbum, also manufacturers of the same articles. Their loss is very heavy, and [illegible] not covered by insurance.

The fire originated over the boiler, and under the room occupied by Joseph M. Davis. It is supposed that the mixture used to paint the knapsacks dropped from some which were hanging to dry, and fell through the flat floor on to the boiler. The flames almost immediately shot into the main building, and soon the whole of the mills were enveloped. The flames, as they burst through the windows, upwards of 200, presented a most beautiful sight. The fire gained such rapid headway that the employees, who were all engaged at the time, had barely time to escape, and several received slight injuries in the attempt. This disaster will interfere with five Government contracts—two for the manufacture of knapsacks and haversacks, two for flannel, and one for shirts.

While the fire was raging, portions of the wall began to fall. A large police force, under Lieut. Fulmer, of the First District, and officers from other districts, were present and kept the crowd back, and protected the goods, &c., that were placed in the neighboring lots.

A member of the Delaware Engine, named Brown, was badly burned.

A man, named S. P. Stout, was struck in the head with a brick.

Robert Bradford, aged about 70 years, residing in the neighborhood, received a compound fracture of the leg, by being run over with a hose carriage. He was conveyed to the hospital.

Owing to most of the fire-plugs being at some distance from the conflagration, Chief-Engineer Lyle, shortly after the fire broke out, ordered a general alarm to be rung in order to secure more hose. The factory of Campbell & Elliott, on the west side of Twelfth-street, was slightly damaged by the flames. A row of small buildings in Camilla-street made a narrow escape, and were only saved through the untiring exertions of the firemen. The total loss will exceed $100,000, and the fire will throw out of employment about two hundred men, women, and children.

The Irish Brigade.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To all who claim kindred to Ireland, it is eminently desirable that measures should be taken that some adequate share of the lustre which Irish soldiers may, in the present war, win for our national arms, should be reflected on the land of their nativity. Nor is this object desirable to men of Irish race alone, but to the nation; for while the concurrent opinion of military men attests the fact that the Irish make as fine soldiers as the world produces, it also bears witness that their efficiency is much increased by their aggregation in regiments and larger divisions, without the admixture of other nationalities. They have a nature and characteristics in common, which officers of their own race share with them and can best understand. The same appeals which rouse the enthusiasm of the individual soldier, touch electrically the whole mass; the same incentives to daring; the same motives for discipline; the same ancestral recollections, traditions and pride are common to all. Each man feels that the honor of his native land, as well as the cause for which he fights, is at stake in his conduct, whether in camp or on the field of battle. Hence the advantages of association, and hence the experience of all armies, in which Irishmen have served, affirms their improved efficiency when united in organization. The English Government, whose experience has been larger than that of any other, has recognized and acted on these truths. Certain regiments in its service are always recruited in Ireland, and have borne for generations titles importing their origin and nationality. In the French service the historical glories of the Irish Brigade which, for a century and a half, maintained the prestige of the national valor, are imperishable. Even in our own recent experience, who can believe that the novices in war, who composed the rank and file of the Sixty-ninth, would have borne themselves so gallantly on the disastrous field of Manassas, had they been distributed through several regiments of various nationalities, having nothing in common with their fellow-soldiers, but the cause for which they fought? Aggregated together, the exploits of their countrymen at Fontenoy, Ramillies, Cremona, Badajos, and through all the battle-fields of Europe, appeal to the heart and nerve the arm of every man in an Irish regiment whenever the cry of battle swells upon his ear; he feels instinctively that the honor of his native land, and the military traditions of his race are committed to his personal keeping, and must at any sacrifice of self be transmitted untarnished to his posterity. Many other considerations concur to render it desirable that the Irish soldiers enlisted in the present war should, as far as practicable, be kept together, and not be carelessly suffered to become a mere dilution of the mass of the Union armies in the field. The President has, accordingly, authorized the formation of an Irish brigade for the service of the United States, and patriotic men have undertaken the work. Three regiments are to be raised in New-York; one in Pennsylvania, and one in Massachusetts. The command has been offered to Brig.-Gen. Shields, whose arrival [illegible] California is now looked for; and on acceptance satisfactory assurances have been given. The organization of the force is rapidly in a state of forwardness; but some pecuniary means are needed, which the Government does not furnish, to advance it to completion with the rapidity necessary for the public service. Inevitable recruiting expenses are but partially defrayed by the War Department. Temporary subsistence of men from the time of enlistment till they go into camp—an interval in the case of rural recruits of some days—has also to be borne by individuals. The allowance made under the acts of Congress for military supplies—indispensable for discipline, order and cheerfulness in the folds of the march or the entrenchment—is found inadequate at a time when the demand has become so suddenly enlarged. The bounty provided by Government to the soldiers is payable only at the conclusion of their term of service; and their pay, although counted from the time of enlisting, is not received till the end of three months. Men who depend for the support of their families on their daily labor, absolutely need some temporary aid to enable them to bridge over the first three months, which happens, in the present instance, to be the hardest three months in the year. To aid in the formation and dispatch of the Irish Brigade, a Committee of citizens, who sympathize with the movement, has been organized, and now appeal to the public, and particularly to all who claim Irish birth or lineage, for assistance in this most important object.

The names of the Sub-Committees will be found below.

The Committee on Collections is charged with the organization of collections throughout the City and vicinity, and is proceeding rapidly to the formation of Ward Collecting Committees, which will be announced in a few days. Persons wishing to aid them are requested to communicate with the Chairman, Mr. James O'Grady, Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway. Pending the organization of the subordinate Committees all persons wishing to contribute to this National and patriotic object, are invited to hand in their subscriptions, whether large or small, to any member of the Committee on Collections. The Committees are as follows:

On Finance.—Joseph Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-street; Felix Ingoldsby, No. 72 West Fourteenth-street; Richard Bell, No. 22 Pine-street; Charles P. Daly, No. 64 Clinton-place; Samuel Sloan, corner of Warren-street and West Broadway; William Watson, Parkrow.

Executive Committee.—Daniel Devlin, No. 259 Broadway; Richard O'Gorman, No. 122 Broadway; Richard Bell, No. 22 Pine-street; Joseph Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-street; Charles P. Daly, No. 64 Clinton-place; Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; James O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway; Samuel Sloan, corner of Warren-street and West Broadway; William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street; John Savage, No. 27 Pine-street; John T. Doyle, No. 65 Wall-street.

On Equipment.—Walter Magee, corner of Church-street and Park-place; Edward C. Donnelly, No. 134 Duane-street; Andrew Karrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Eugene Kelly, No. 164 Fulton-street; Joseph P. Quin, No. 707 Broadway.

On Relief.—Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Daniel Devlin, No. 259 Broadway; Bernard Casserly, Pacific-street, Brooklyn; Felix O'Rourke, No. 366 Broadway; Charles P. Daly, No. 64 Clinton-place; James B. Nicholson, No. 24½ South-street.

On Collections.—James O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway; Stephen Phibin, No. 707 Broadway; Edward C. Donnelly, No. 134 Duane-street; Richard O'Gorman, No. 122 Broadway; Dennis Hennessy, No. 132 East Nineteenth-street; Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Edmund H. Miller, No. 1 Hanover-street; James Murphy, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth-street; Henry L. Hoguet, No. 26 Barclay-street; William P. Powers, No. 32 Chambers-street; Wm. L. Cole, *Irish American*, all of New-York; Samuel Sloan, Peter Rice, Daniel O'Reilly, Edward Hart, Bernard Casserly, of Brooklyn. By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH STUART, Chairman.
John T. Doyle, Secretary.

Our State Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of business men, tax-payers and voters, to the nominations now before them for our coming election, for one of the most important offices on the State ticket, viz.: the office of Canal Commissioner. As we all know, the whole nominations made by the State Republican Convention, and by the State Union Convention, were one and the same, except for Canal Commissioner for the short term. For that place, the Republican Convention nominated Gen. B. F. Bates, the present Commissioner, and the Union Convention nominated F. A. Tallmadge. The especial point to which I wish to call attention, is the fact, that the comparative fitness of these candidates for this office, or even their fitness at all, has not been discussed or considered, leaving the public to conclude, in the absence of other knowledge, that the office is one of but small importance, and that any respectable man and good citizen may, without other qualifications, be safely and properly elected to fill it. When this is fairly brought to the notice of the public, I will take it for granted that no argument is necessary in the case, and that the importance of electing men who are well and thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of this great trust, will be felt by every reflecting citizen.

In comparing the fitness of Gen. Bates and Mr. Tallmadge for this office, I have nothing to say as to their comparative mental ability or character as men and citizens, but will suppose that both stand well. We, in Central New-York, know from long acquaintance with Gen. Bates, that he is one of our best men and citizens; and I am ready to believe that the same is true of Mr. Tallmadge. But here in this comparison their equality ends. Gen. Bates, by his previous business experience and habits, and by the test of one year's eminent success as a Canal Commissioner, (in this the season of the largest canal business on record,) is known and proved to be most thoroughly fitted to discharge its duties. On the other hand, Mr. Tallmadge is known to be unacquainted with the duties of the office, and both by his previous business habits and by his age, to be incapable of their performance. I am not stating facts that are doubtful or open to question, but I state what all who know the men, know to be true.

Now, as one of the citizens of Central New-York, to whom this great canal interest is everything, and who watch it with the most jealous care, I wish to say to every business man, to every tax-payer, and to every voter, do not vote for any man for this great trust who is not eminently qualified for fulfilling its requirements, and who is not able to give to our canals the highest possible efficiency and success. Our business wants require this, and the needs of the Empire State now more than ever demand it, if we are not to be overwhelmed with taxation.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Obituary.

Hon. J. I. Slingerland died at his residence in New-Scotland on Saturday, aged 57 years. In early life he received but a limited education, as his entire time was occupied in working upon his father's farm. In 1843 and in 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature by overwhelming majorities on the strength of his personal popularity, for the district in which he resided generally cast a heavy vote for the party opposed to that to which he belonged. He was also elected to represent his district in the Thirtieth Congress.

A Horrible Confession.—It may be recollected by many of our readers, that about four years ago we published the awful account of the burning of the house of the Perkins family at Milburn, at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames. A Scotchman, by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in the neighborhood at the time, and who had a dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins off the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head. This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his deathbed confessed that he committed the horrible crime. He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of liquid, which set fire to it, and stupefied the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him.—*Binghamton Republican.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I*, short causes.—Nos. 4741, 4413, 5063, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5243, 4479, 4987, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 5013, 5081, 4105, 5321, 3697, 4581, 4599, 4601, 4683, 4933, 4963, 5039, 5073, 5075, 5367, 5431, 4951, 4715, 4910, 5427.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERS.

No Verdict—The Jury Discharged.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Court-room was thronged with an anxious audience yesterday morning in anticipation of hearing the verdict of the jury in this case.

At 11:20 the jury entered and took their seats.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—No, Sir.

Judge Nelson—Is there any prospect of your agreeing?

Foreman—There is no prospect that we can come to an agreement.

Judge Nelson—Is the opinion expressed by the foreman the opinion of the other jurymen?

Foreman—It is.

Mr. Taylor (a juryman)—The prospect seems to be that way. So far as we have gone, we stand just as we did when we went out. The only idea is whether some of the jury understand the charge or not. Some of us think they do not, and they think they do.

Judge Nelson—If the Court supposed that there would be any fair or reasonable prospect of your coming to agreement, it would be inclined to direct you to retire and pursue your consultations further, but if the prevailing opinion is that there is no hope of you agreeing, as you have been out some twenty hours, the Court will not detain you further.

Mr. Costello—(A juryman)—I think so far as the truth, there is no prospect for an agreement.

Foreman—After the instructions that we got from the Court in the evening, we stand just as we did when we left your presence the first time.

Judge Nelson—We shall discharge you, then.

District Attorney Smith—If the Court please, I desire to move in the case for a new trial at the very earliest day possible, and would name a week from next Monday, as it may very possibly be desirable to summon a new pannel.

Judge Nelson—That will not give you time to serve your pannel. So far as I am concerned, I can remain here only till about the 30th; and the business of the Court is such that the trial cannot take place during that time, as I must give my attention to other business.

District Attorney Smith—I will move to fix a day at some future time.

Mr. Lord—Before that application shall be seriously entertained, we desire to be heard. We say nothing about it now.

The prisoners were then remanded to jail.

Judge Dean, in reference to the case of Downs & Brothers, requested the Court to fix a day for the trial, and the Court fixed the first Monday in December.

The case of Gordon, indicted for being engaged in the slave-trade, was also postponed until the arrival of Lieut. Todd, of the *Roanoke*.

The Pirates in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

Yesterday morning, Eben Lane, the last of the crew of the pirate *Jeff. Davis* captured on board the *Enchantress*, was put on trial, charged, as the others were, with piracy. Lane acted as navigator to the prize crew on board the *Enchantress*. He is a native of Massachusetts, where all his family reside. He is the most respectable looking of the whole party, and he exhibited more concern in regard to the issue than any of the other prisoners. His father has been in attendance on the Court during the trial of the other defendants, and has watched with deep interest the proceedings in the different cases.

F. C. Brewster, Esq., appeared as counsel for Lane.

The jury having been obtained without difficulty, Wm. D. Kelley, Esq., in behalf of the Government, said that with the concurrence of his colleagues, he was about to perform what was always a cheerful duty in a prosecuting officer, and eminently so at this time—to ask the jury, on presenting the bill against Lane, without evidence, to render a verdict of not guilty. It was proper to state why this course was pursued. The *Enchantress*, the vessel captured, and for which the defendant was brought to this Court, was one of the fastest sailing vessels that ever left a port in the United States. When the owners and officers of the vessel were first privately examined as to the testimony they would give, they stated that they were confident that there must have been somebody on board who did not wish to carry her into Charleston or Savannah. In sixteen days the vessel had made only about two hundred and fifty miles. An investigation of all the facts disclosed the important one that Eben Lane had been the navigator. Under all these circumstances the Government would ask a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Gaies concurred in the course pursued by the Government, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The allegation of Lane is that at night he kept the vessel north, while during the day he was compelled to steer south.

The defendant was not discharged after the verdict, as the Court decided it proper to wait a few days to allow the authorities at Washington to say whether there was any further charge against him.

The jurors were discharged until Monday next.

United States Circuit Court.—Oct. 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

Phillip Allen et al. vs. *Schuchardt et al.*—The sample of a quantity of madder was put into the hands of a broker in the City of New-York, by the defendants, to make sale of it for them. A sale was made accordingly to the plaintiffs, in the State of Rhode Island, upon an inspection of the sample bottle, which the broker refused to open on account of instructions from his principals. The sample bottle had been forwarded from Amsterdam to the defendants, previous to the shipment of the bulk, and was the only sample of the goods, as none accompanied them. The madder was in barrels in the vessel, which had arrived in New-York about the time of the sale. The sale was made in the name of the defendants, their principal not being disclosed.

Nelson, C. J.—I. The contract of sale in this case was made in Rhode Island, and though verbal, is there valid, as no sale note is required, as in our Statute of Frauds. The madder, the subject of the sale, being in New-York, or elsewhere, at the time, does not affect this question.

II. The action on the case for a false warranty, is certainly a somewhat antiquated remedy, the action of assumpsit having taken its place. Yet we cannot say that it has been abolished or modified, on account of the substitution by the profession of the new remedy. There are certain advantages to be gained by the adoption of the one or the other which are not common to both. And in a count upon a false warranty the plesder need not aver the *scienter* any more than in those of assumpsit. (1 Wh. Selwin, p. 486; 2 East., 446; 2 Chitty Pl., p. 101, n. p. 276-7; 1 Ib., 139.)

III. The sale of the madder was a sale by sample, where the purchaser had no opportunity to examine the bulk, and where he was prohibited by the vendors from opening the sample bottle for the purpose of examining the article; by which act, we are inclined to think, they assumed the responsibility of maintaining that the bulk was equal to the quanity of the article, as it appeared to the eye in the bottle. The sale was not only by sample, but was obviously intended to be such by the vendors, as the sample of the madder preceded the arrival of the bulk from abroad, and no sample accompanied it. The sample thus previously forwarded was put into the hands of the broker to sell the one hundred barrels subsequently shipped. This sample thus forwarded was the only one furnished representing this quantity of madder.

IV. The sale being a sale by sample, there was an implied warranty that the bulk was equal to the sample in quality, which, upon the evidence in the case, it clearly was not. All agree that from an inspection of the sample, the madder appeared to be pure and unadulterated. From a careful analysis of the bulk by chemists, there was an adulteration by sand and other foreign substances, exceeding 30 per cent. This evidence preponderates over the weight of the testimony abroad taken on commission. There was no analysis of the article abroad.

V. The note at the head of the bill of goods rendered "no claims for deficiencies or imperfections allowed, unless made with within seven days from the receipt of the goods," was not binding upon the purchasers. The contract was complete and binding upon both parties before this bill was delivered.

The case is an unfortunate one, as both parties are innocent, the fraud having been perpetrated abroad before the goods were shipped to the defendants, who were mere consignees. The question is, which of these innocent parties, under the facts disclosed, should suffer the loss? The question turns upon a dry rule of law, and, according to my view of it, the plaintiffs are entitled to the judgment.

The verdict of $10,000 was taken by consent, subject to adjustment and the opinion of the Court upon a case made. I shall deduct 30 per cent. from the price paid for the madder, as furnishing the amount of damages in this case, and give judgment for plaintiffs for that sum.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Strong, Bidwell and Bradley. For defendants, Messrs. Owen & Vose, and Mr. Cutting.

Pleading—Practice on Demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Francis Roeder vs. *Dorman L. Ormsby and Leonard D. Ormsby.*—This is one of those actions brought under the statute of 1847-9, authorizing the personal representatives of a party whose death has been caused by the wrongful act of another, to bring an action for the recovery of civil damages, where, had the deceased party lived, he would have been entitled to such damages, or would have had cause of action.

The plaintiff in this case sues to recover for the loss of the society, assistance and services for his son, an infant under five years of age, and for $100 expended in procuring medical attendance, and in funeral and other expenses, caused by the death of his son—killed, as alleged, by the negligence of defendants' servant, in carelessly driving a cart.

The cause came up on demurrer, the defendants raising objections to the complaint generally, which will appear from the opinion of the Court.

Leonard, J.—The defendant has interposed a general demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint.

The complaint alleges that the servants of the defendant, while driving their cart, malignantly and carelessly run over the plaintiff's son, an infant under five years of age, who died from the injuries then received.

"That the plaintiff was and will be compelled to pay $100 for medical attendance, funeral, and other expenses, caused by the death of his son."

"That he was also deprived of the comfort, society, fellowship, assistance and services of his son, to his loss and damage $5,000," and demands judgment for $5,100 and costs.

The plaintiff's counsel, on the argument, conceded that he could not recover for the loss of the "comfort, society, fellowship, assistance and services" of his son. This admission, frankly made, supersedes the necessity for considering that portion of the complaint.

The defendants' counsel, with equal frankness, admits the plaintiff's right to recover for necessary expenses actually incurred for medical attendance, and for reasonable funeral charges, required by the injuries complained of, or by the death of the plaintiff's son, but insists that the averments of the complaint are defective in these respects.

The language is somewhat inartificial, but it indicates sufficiently what are the expenses for which the plaintiff claims to recover. If a party will be compelled to pay the expenses referred to, I think we may say they have been incurred. The plaintiff can recover only for such expenses as are necessary and reasonable, but the omission of these words will not in this case vitiate the complaint. Some amount must inevitably have been incurred for the funeral charges. The "other expenses" mentioned can be ascertained by a bill of particulars, if the defendants require it, or the plaintiff may be required to make his complaint more definite and certain.

The demurrer is general to the whole complaint, alleging that it does not state a cause of action.

I think a good cause of action has been stated in respect to these expenses.

A claim for injuries or damage for which no recovery in this action can be had, will not render the whole complaint vicious, if there is any damage mentioned which legitimately flows from the act complained of. The allegation or claim for damages, by reason of the death of the child, must be considered as surplusage or irrelevant matter. It is not a separate or distinct count. It might be stricken out on motion.

There being sufficient facts stated to constitute a cause of action, the demurrer must be overruled, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days. In case the plaintiff amends his complaint, the cost of the demurrer will abide the event of the action. Otherwise the order will direct the payment of the costs by the defendants.

Wm. J. A. Fuller, for plaintiff; John Flanagan, for defendants.

Liens upon the Wife's Separate Estate—They are not Valid unless the Intent to Charge is Expressed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Jane Malone vs. *Simpson and Another.*—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered below in favor of the plaintiff, a married woman, who sued to recover certain funds derived from her separate estate, which had been deposited with the defendant.

The following opinion of the Court on the appeal will develop all the questions of law involved in the case:

Leonard, J.—The evidence showed that the plaintiff had a separate estate, derived from sources other than her husband, and that the money deposited with the defendants came from those sources, and was credited to her in a pass-book.

The defendants made no claim that any improvements or expenditures for the separate estate of the plaintiff had been made. Nor was it claimed that the defendants had any written security creating a lien upon the plaintiff's funds in their hands.

No agreement to charge the wife's separate estate for the husband's debt is valid, unless the intent so to charge it is stated therein, (22 N. Y. R., 450, Yale vs. Dedeeser.)

The exception in respect to the refusal of the Court at the trial to admit evidence of the circumstances under which the defendants opened the account in the name of the plaintiff, struck me at first as erroneous. There is nothing, however, in the pleadings making such an inquiry motional, except the allegation that the account was opened in the name of the wife to conceal the money from the husband's creditors, he being insolvent.

Such evidence it was not proper for the Court to admit. It may also be observed that the circumstances under which an account was opened in 1856 would not affect the deposits made in 1858, for which the recovery appears to have been had. None of the defendants' exceptions are well taken.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

The Fremont Cavalry—Mulligan and his Men.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of John Beaman.—The relator's name was in some manner placed upon the muster rolls of Col. Mulligan's Regiment, known as the Fremont Cavalry. Relator averred that he was kidnapped, and was never sworn into the service, and alleged that he had been unlawfully confined and detained in a porter-house in Houston-street, at the instance of the valiant Mulligan. Mulligan solemnly asseverated that the relator had regularly enlisted, and that his story of the kidnapping was all gotten up to effect his release. The matter came before the Court upon an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, but not particularly respected by Col. Mulligan. The matter was finally settled, however, by the withdrawal of the writ and the surrender of the recruit by the commander of the Fremont Cavalry. Meantime, in endeavoring to effect his escape, (as told by the boy,) he had jumped from a third story window of the house in Houston-street, and broken one of his ankles.

Wm. F. Howe for relator; Col. Mulligan in person.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Klots vs. *Martin, Howell* vs. *Kopperl.*—Motions denied.

Allen et al. vs. *Strong.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bartholomew vs. *Bartholomew.*—Divorce granted.

Combreleng vs. *Russell et al.*—Motion granted.

Powers vs. *Bagley et al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

Brinkerhoff et al. vs. *Bernheimer et al.*—Motion granted.

Bernheimer et al. vs. *Foote et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Barnard.

Waters vs. *Cornett.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cipperly et al. vs. *Sinclair.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Chamberlain vs. *Richardson et al.*—Motion granted on the terms of paying defendant's costs of the term and $7 costs of opposing the motion.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Merchants' Bank, &c., vs. *Bowen et al.*—Motion granted, costs fixed at $10, to be costs in the cause.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅜	36 Erie R. Pref'd	51
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	88	252 do	51⅛
11,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	84	200 do b30	54⅜
3,000 Virginia State 6s	47	300 Hud. Riv. R	38⅜
10,000 Missouri State 6s	44⅜	50 do s10	38⅝
5,000 do b60	44⅜	350 do s30	38⅛
10,000 do b30	44⅜	100 do s10	38⅝
30,000 do	44⅜	100 do	38⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	425 do	38⅜
4,000 E. R. 1st Mt. Bds.	105	250 do b30	38⅛
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs, '83	84	360 do	38⅛
1,000 do	84⅜	440 Harlem Railroad	13
4,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	99	100 Harlem R. Pref	33
1,000 M. C. & S. Ct. 1st M. S. P. C. Bs	65	150 do	32⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88½	35 Sixth-av. R	126
500 do	88	200 Reading R.	36½
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. bs.	70	50 Mich. Cen. R.	49⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅞	210 do	49
7,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	76¾	500 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	11	25 do	18⅜
20 Tradesmen's Bank	85½	50 do b10	18⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	82	100 do	18⅛
68 Amer'an Ex. Bank	80	200 do b10	19
20 Cum. Coal Pref	5	400 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
185 Pac. M. S. C.	96	50 do s60	39¼
50 do b10	96	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
50 do s60	18⅝	60 do b10	64⅞
50 do s30	95⅞	450 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
100 do b30	96	5 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	98⅜
1200 N. Y. Cen. R.	79¼	50 Gal. & Chic. R. b30	70⅞
1600 do	79⅜	108 do	70⅜
500 do s60	78⅝	25 Cleve. & Toledo R.	36⅛
200 do s30	19	200 do	36⅛
39 do	79	300 do b30	36⅛
100 do b15	79¼	900 do	36⅜
50 do s15	19⅝	100 do s15	36⅜
50 do s15	79⅜	100 do s30	36⅜
725 Erie Railway	34⅜	100 do s10	36⅜
50 do s30	34⅜	100 do b30	36⅜
100 do s60	34	300 do b20	36⅜
155 do	34⅜	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	51⅛
70 do	34⅜	10 do	51
100 do s10	34⅜	200 do b10	51⅛
100 do s15	34⅜	50 do b30	51⅜
100 do b30	34⅜	229 Mil. P. DuChien R.	18⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84	6 American Ex. Bank	80
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	92⅝	50 N. Y. Central R.	79¾
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	84	88 do	79⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	44⅜	125 Erie Railway	33⅝
4,000 Mo. 6s, 1ss. to H. & St. Joseph R.	48⅜	100 do b60	34⅛
1,000 La. St. 6s	58⅜	100 do b30	33⅞
1 600 do	59	200 Erie R. Pref'd	51⅜
3,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '83	85	50 Hud. Riv. R	38⅜
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	77	25 do s10	38⅛
5,000 do	77⅜	60 do s10	38¼
6,000 do	78	100 do	38⅛
2,000 Mil. & P. DuChien M	81¾	50 do b30	38⅝
4,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	76¾	100 Harlem R. Pref. b5	33⅛
35 Pacific M. S. Co.	96	60 Ill. Cen. R. scrip b30	65
50 do b30	96	60 Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅜
50 do s30	95⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	51⅜
50 do s5	95⅜	250 do b10	51½
		100 do	51⅜

Thursday, Oct. 31—P. M.

The month of October closes on a very strong market for Stocks, the speculative interest being larger and more confident in its tone than at any time since the middle of July. In addition to the public sales reported last evening, it has transpired to-day that some heavy private settlements were made in Erie shares at the close of Wednesday, at 34½ ₩ cent. But, notwithstanding these realizations on the *Bull* account in the Stock, the decline to-day was scarcely perceptible; new buyers stepping into the place of the recent holders for the Common shares, while the Preference Stock advanced to 54@55 ₩ cent. There was a fresh rise in Hudson River shares to 38½@⅝ ₩ cent., and the upward turn in New-York Central is again sustained by strong buyers who look for considerably higher figures in November on the immense traffic, provided the general market is not seriously checked by any adverse army or navy news. In the Western shares the prices are generally steady; Toledo quite firm and advancing, while Illinois Central is dull, and for the moment neglected by speculation. In State Stocks, Missouris were scarcely as firm as yesterday, owing to the auction sales for the Illinois Bank Department, but as these are now over, and the sale to-day went off with spirit at the full Stock Exchange prices, there was less disposition to sell in the afternoon, and the bidding left off 44¾ ₩ cent. The National Stocks were firm at 94¾@¾ for the Coupon 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, and there was a demand for the 5 ₩ cents. of 1874, at 84@84¼ ₩ cent. Later in the afternoon, the general market left off with much firmness, the latest bids being about as follows:

Central	79⅜	Pacific Mail	96
Erie	34⅜	Missouris	44⅜
Toledo	36⅝	United States 6s, '81	94⅛
Rock Island	61⅜	Mich. Southern	18⅜
Hudson	38⅜	Panama	116⅛

The City Bank Shares are less firm to-day than yesterday. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of the State of New-York is 3 ₩ cent. The Shares of the Manhattan, Hanover, Union and North America improved on yesterday's bids:

New-York	88	Ocean	70⅜
Manhattan	117	American Exchange	79⅜
Mechanics'	94	Chatham	70
Union	83	Bank of the Republic	87
City	103	Bk of North America	88
Phœnix	86	Hanover	69
Tradesmen's	96½	Market	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Shoe and Leather	95

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 561 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that there is a probability that the present system of accepting volunteers only through the State authorities will be dropped, and that the Government will revert to the system of accepting companies and regiments direct. This, it is believed, will be found necessary, on account of the growing disinclination of the men to pass through the long routine of red tape and swindling to which they are now in many cases subjected.

The only noticeable movement along the National lines across the Potomac, yesterday, was the extension of the pickets of the New-York Thirty-second Regiment, attached to FRANKLIN'S Division, to Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike, about five miles from Fairfax Court-house. There were no arrivals from the Potomac Flotilla. It is reported that the rebels have a large number of flat-boats in Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredericksburgh, and designed for crossing the Potomac. They will hardly undertake it, however, in the face of the batteries of the Excelsior Brigade. Gen. SICKLES on Wednesday made a reconnoissance down the Maryland shore, about forty miles from Washington. The rebel batteries opposite complimented him with a few shots, but did no damage.

From the statements of a rebel picket who was captured on Wednesday, about four miles northwest of Falls Church, it appears that the rebel army is massed around Centreville in great numbers. Included are sixty thousand Virginians, under GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and an equal number from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with from fifteen to twenty thousand at Manassas. BEAUREGARD has his headquarters about half a mile from the village of Centreville, around which have been constructed fortifications of the most formidable character. In fact, so well (according to this authority,) have the rebel leaders chosen their position, that they are confident an army of one hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They do not contemplate any movement against the National lines, but are awaiting an attack. The precipitate retreat of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house, about a fortnight ago, was caused by a confident belief that this attack was about to be made. It seems, according to another authority, however, that they have since returned, and are now engaged in erecting fortifications in that vicinity. Coming from questionable sources, this intelligence of the rebel strength and movements is received with proper caution by our military authorities.

Our dispatches from Missouri inform us of the arrival of Gen. FREMONT and Staff at Springfield on Sunday last, followed at different periods during the day by the Benton Cadets, Col. CARR'S Cavalry, Major HOLLMAN'S Sharpshooters and Gen. SIGEL'S entire command. The troops, it is stated, were received with delight by the inhabitants, the Stars and Stripes being displayed from numerous houses. Gen. FREMONT, it was thought, would remain in Springfield until the other divisions of the army arrived. The latest reports about PRICE placed him in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing certain was known of his whereabouts.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the destination of the great expedition is known there, and that it may safely be revealed by to-morrow—and it therefore probably will be. We shall most likely receive intelligence from it during the early part of the coming week.

According to present indications the quota of this State will soon be filled. Careful figuring at the Adjutant-General's office shows that New-York has 76 regiments in the field, numbering 66,600 men, and there is every reason to believe that 30,000 more will have been sent forward by Dec. 1. In Albany and at the branch depôts under Gen. BATHBONE'S supervision, there were on Tuesday 9,011 men. The Ogdensburgh Regiment, under Col. W. B. HAYWARD, is under orders to leave for Washington to-day.

From a statement furnished by Adjutant-Gen. WILLIAMS, it appears that Connecticut has actually in the field five regiments of infantry, numbering 5,320 men. Three regiments under marching orders have about 2,100 names on their muster rolls, and there is a good prospect that four more now organizing will be speedily filled. One battalion and one squadron of cavalry are also in service, and one battery of artillery in camp at Meriden is nearly ready to take the field.

Southern Kansas is suffering sadly from the depredations of the rebels. The Leavenworth *Times*, of Oct. 26, has information of the sacking of Gardner, a town in Johnson County. It was estimated that the one hundred rebels who committed the outrage carried off $10,000 worth of property.

The Jury in the case of the privateers of the *Savannah*, came into Court yesterday morning with the report that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the Judge discharged them. No time for a second trial has yet been decided upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 16th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not so late as we have previously received by telegraph from Halifax, but the extracts which we make from our files of papers will be found of great interest.

In addition to the non-commissioned officers promoted to Second Lieutenancies heretofore announced, are the following named: Acting-Sergeant, Maj. Philetus; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Frederick H. Brown and Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, Samuel J. Dick, James P. Galloway, Thaddeus S. Kirkland and Joseph McConnell—all of the above of the Eighteenth Infantry. Also Sergeants ROBERT P. KING and JAMES J. SEMPLE, of the Fifteenth Infantry. They remain in these regiments.

EX-GOV. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans and others of the South Bristol District who favor an earnest prosecution of the war. In a letter accepting the nomination, he expresses it as his conviction, "that it is the plain and paramount duty of every loyal citizen, whatever may be his personal wishes, to decline no service and shun no position in which he may be useful to the Commonwealth or the country."

The schooner *Susquehannah*, from Alexandria, with a cargo of guano, succeeded in running the blockade of the Potomac on Oct. 16, and reached Philadelphia on Tuesday. While passing Quantico Creek, she was fired at four times, but neither of the balls took effect, although they came in unpleasant proximity to the vessel.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution making the *World* a Corporation newspaper. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but nothing of special interest was done. A proposition to reduce the payments to the families of volunteers excited a protracted discussion, but no definite action was had. A resolution was passed in favor of having Mount Morris-square graded and laid out as a park, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with the restriction that no earth or rock shall be removed from the square.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice SUTHERLAND issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of JOHN BEASMAN, an alleged recruit in the Fremont Cavalry, commanded by Col. WM. MULLIGAN. Before any return was made, however, the writ was withdrawn, the Colonel surrendering the recruit.

The Stock Market was firm in prices and highly speculative in demand yesterday, especially on the New-York road shares; Central, 79¾; Erie, 34¼@¾; Hudson, 38¼@¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on London fell to 107¼@107¾.

Increased activity and a general rise in prices were the main features of the Breadstuff trade yesterday. Limited sales of Provisions and Groceries were reported. Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Lime, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone, were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were lower to British ports.

The Earl Russell's Dilemma.

It needs no great skill in reading, between the lines of Earl RUSSELL'S "fine Italian hand," to detect in his late banquet-speech at Newcastle a spirit which, if not absolutely hostile, is certainly very far from being friendly to the United States. The Foreign Secretary has convinced himself that there is to be no restoration of the Union. He arrives at this conclusion, not from any question as to the power of the American Government to put down the Pro-Slavery Rebellion—but *because a restoration of the Union is undesirable!* It is his conviction that neither the voluntary submission of the South—"the seceded States again with all the rights of the Constitution"—nor a forced rehabilitation of the Union by the conquest and subjugation of the insurgent States—is a thing to be wished. The train of reasoning that led up to this conclusion is remarkable in no respect except as showing the kind of evidence on which an English statesman makes up his mind on a great question of national right.

"If the quarrel should be made up," he argues, interrogatively, "should we not again have that fatal subject of Slavery brought in?" It does not seem to have occurred to the Foreign Secretary that this never was a "fatal subject" until the disunion conspirators, seeing in it the only wedge with which they could cleave in twain the Union, began that aggressive policy in which all sectional antagonism had its origin. And then, as though the "fatal subject" would die out with the dissolution of the Union: and as though it would tend to annihilate strife as to Slavery, to take it from under the protection of the Constitution and expose it to the fierce fire of popular passion! The Earl RUSSELL prays that Slavery may "sooner or later [a safe prayer!] cease from the face of the earth." His mode of aiding its extinction is by favoring the establishment of a society professedly based on Slavery, and aiming at its endless propagation and perpetuity!

A rehabilitation of the Union by the subjugation of the South is equally repugnant to the feelings of the Foreign Secretary. "Supposing the Northern States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, should we not see those Southern men yielding to a force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered? If that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward—if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided?" The terms of this extraordinary *sorites*—this strange sentimentality as to the use of force for the preservation of a nation's existence—sound strange from the lips of the representative of a Government that has never known any other force of logic than the logic of force. But Earl RUSSELL should have known—if it were not apparently the aim of English statesmen *not* to know anything correctly as to our affairs—that subjugation does not at all enter as an element into the theory on which the Government of the United States is now conducting the suppression of the Pro-Slavery rebellion. When last heard, the express voice of the *people* of the States now in revolt, was in favor of the Union. Meanwhile, for months that voice has been smothered by an organized system of terrorism. The legal authority of the United States goes, accompanied by an armed *posse comitatus*, to remove that terrorism. If, when that has been done, the voice of the people of those States is against the Union, there may then be question of subjugation. Just now there is no such question. In this duty, which the loyal upholders of the Constitution have charged themselves with, there are difficulties enough, no doubt, but the difficulties that attend the restoration of the Union are paltry and insignificant compared with those that attend a dissolution of the Union, and endurable national existence for the two Confederacies after it. It is, in fact, a conviction which time and the development of events but clarifies and intensifies, that everything is easy compared with *that*.

The sentiments of one in the position of Earl RUSSELL have an importance that do not attach to the post-prandial speeches of which we have lately had such a deluge. When it is only a fat-witted country squire, like Sir JOHN RAMSDEN—who has no thought but the preservation of his "old nobility,"—or cotton-humanitarian LINDSAY—that speaks, their sentiments may call forth a pleasing smile, but can hardly engage serious attention. But with the Foreign Secretary it is different. How far convictions such as he entertains, founded on a course of reasoning so shallow as that with which he vindicates them, may influence his treatment of questions of international diplomacy, it is impossible to say. He stated, in the course of his speech, that this question was one in which the British Government had neither "any immediate power or indeed any immediate interest. As to the *power* he could not be more correct. But as to the *interest*, the Foreign Secretary never made a greater blunder, and he may yet learn by bitter experience what are the penalties on which a nation can isolate itself from interest in a high question of morality and national right.

The Privateer Trial—Disagreement of the Jury.

We regret to see that our anticipations as to the result of the trial of the privateers of the *Savannah*, proved correct. The jury, after being out from half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday until eleven in the forenoon of Thursday, announced that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. Possibly it would have been well for the Court to keep them still longer, in view of the fact stated by one of them to the Court that there was a difference of opinion among the jurymen about the charge of the Judge, some of them thinking that the others did not understand the charge, while those others thought they did. But, on the whole, we are inclined to think that no other result would have been arrived at, for the Judge's charge was so clear, as it seems to us, that any doubt as to its meaning can only be accounted for by the old rule, that none are so blind as those who *will not* see.

We would not be unjust to the four jurymen who held out, but let us see if there could have been any doubt as to the verdict. We assume that they were all intelligent enough to be aware that they must receive their instructions as to the law from the Court, and not from the advocates on either side.

Now, the question which the Court submitted to the Jury was simply whether the prisoners had been "guilty of the statute offence of robbery on the high seas;" that is, whether they had feloniously and forcibly taken the brig *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew by violence, or putting them in fear. The Court also told them that "feloniously" meant having the intent of despoiling them of their goods for the sake of gain, and further that as to any exemption by reason of the Confederate commission, they could not recognize any such exemption.

Now, how could any honest man doubt that these prisoners did take the *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew forcibly, by putting them in fear, and with the intent of despoiling that master and crew, for their own gain? We doubt whether the doing it for their own gain is an essential element, for it seems to us that the man is guilty of robbery who forcibly takes from us a bank-bill, whether his intention at the time was to use it himself or to throw it into the fire. But taking that as an essential element, no pirate or privateer ever took a vessel but for the sake of gain, and that element was as notoriously in the case as any other. But, with this instruction, the jury, after being out three hours, come into Court again, and those who hold out ask the Court whether, if the jury come to certain conclusions, it should affect their verdict, and the Court, in substance, tells them no, and then going out, they stand just as they did before. If their previous disagreement had resulted from an honest difference of opinion on these points, it is not easy to see how such a difference could have existed afterwards.

Of course, there are rumors abroad that there were Secessionists on the jury. Whether this is so, we do not know. Every one can draw his own conclusions as to that. That the disagreement is in the interest of the rebels is very clear. We regret it on this account, and all the more that the different result of this trial and of those in Philadelphia, cannot fail to be the occasion of unfavorable remarks as to the comparative loyalty of the two cities. We have no doubt, however, that the result of the second trial will show that there is no foundation for any such comparison. We see that Mr. DANIEL LORD seemed to be surprised that any proposition for a second trial could be seriously entertained. We cannot have a moment's doubt that it will not only be seriously entertained, but that it will not meet with any serious opposition on the part of the defendants' counsel, if they are wise. This community is a law-abiding community; they are determined that these men shall have a perfectly fair trial, but an attempt to interfere with or turn aside the proceedings of justice in the case, or anything which might look like a suppression of them, would raise a feeling of indignation which might have very unpleasant consequences.

SURREPTITIOUS PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—It has been suggested that the report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS to the Secretary of War was published by the Government, in order to vindicate with the public the foreordained removal of Gen. FREMONT. That it may render his removal necessary, by embroiling him in bitter personal quarrels with all his subordinates whose opinions were sought and have now been betrayed, is quite possible. When a high officer of the Government applied, in conversation, to Gen. HUNTER for his opinion of his commander, Gen. H. had a right to suppose that what he might say would be treated as confidential, and reserved for the use and guidance of the Government. He could not anticipate its publication to the world, especially while Gen. FREMONT was still in command—nor after such betrayal of his confidence could he possibly remain on such terms with his superior as are absolutely necessary to their effective cooperation in the field. And the same thing is true of every other officer who has been subjected to similar treatment.

We give no credit to the reason assigned for this most extraordinary publication of notes evidently designed to be confidential, and which could not possibly be made public without at once revealing our weakness in its most exaggerated form to the enemy, and hopelessly disorganizing the military department involved. The memoranda of Gen. THOMAS were never intended to be made public. That they were written exclusively for the eye of the Secretary of War and the President, is clear both from their intrinsic character and their unstudied form. Nor is it conceivable that either of these high officials should have authorized their publication, for the sake of compelling a removal on which they had already resolved. Such a proceeding would partake too much of the nature of a conspiracy, to be consistent with the character of either of the gentlemen named.

The report has probably been obtained surreptitiously, and given to the public by the *Tribune* either in thoughtless ignorance or in culpable recklessness of the consequences involved. The report of Gen. STONE was procured in like manner and published before it had been read or received in Washington.

The City of Washington.

We learn from Washington that severe inconvenience is already felt in that city by reason of the loss of the navigation of the Potomac. The sole railroad line that remains is wholly inadequate to the comfortable supply of the population of the city and the vast army in its front. The pinch of this deprivation will grow more severe as Winter approaches, and may become a distressing social evil. But this is a trifle to what would happen in certain, perhaps very improbable, contingencies of the present insurrection.

The events of the war have tended to reduce very much the admiration of the people for their national seat of Government. Washington City has cost the Government dearly, so very dearly indeed that the Capitol, the White House and all the public buildings there, might have been blown up or abandoned at the beginning of the war, with a positive saving to the Government—a saving not only of money, but of painful popular anxiety.

Washington has no strategical importance whatever, apart from its political character. As a military camp it is an outpost merely. The real base of the National Army of the Potomac, is this side of the soil of Maryland. We communicate with it, or have been communicating with it, by the Potomac River and by one railroad possessing a single track. The navigation of the Potomac is now annihilated, and the single track railroad is the sole plank that bridges a gulf between the people and their capital. We have only to recur to the events of the 19th of April last to comprehend the worthlessness of that line of communication in case of a serious disaster to the National cause near Washington. The entire length of the road lies in hostile territory, and so do at least four score miles each of its two connections north of Baltimore. We may safely say that the loyal North is separated from the capital of the nation by a gap of 110 miles of hostile territory, the railroad lines through which are tolerated only. Let the smothered fires of rebellion break out in Maryland—and we know how hot the smouldering embers are—and the railroad lines to Washington would snap like flax in a flame.

The nation has had two great frights for Washington. The first, when the Baltimore rebel mob forbade our Government to march Union troops through that city, and slew the men of Massachusetts. the second, when the scattered regiments from Bull Run sought shelter and food, from house to house, on their return unarmed to the Capital they had gone to defend. It is needless to allude to the enormous cost of the extraordinary measures that were resorted to by the Government, to protect Washington after these two calamitous panics. Fortunately, the disasters were repaired. The Potomac remained open, and the exhaustless facilities of water transportation were available to the Government.

How would it be now? Let us not be misunderstood. We are not alarmists. We are not afraid for the safety of Washington. We are simply considering the situation. If Washington had fallen into the hands of the rebels in April we should have lost prestige only. The *de facto* Government of JEFF. DAVIS, installed at Washington, would have stood very much better abroad. If Washington had been captured by BEAUREGARD after the battle of Bull Run, we should have lost prestige as before, but we should have lost also an entire army of 40,000 men, and an incalculable amount of artillery, small arms, ammunitions and stores that had been gathered there for that army's use. But let us lose Washington now, and our loss would be well nigh remediless. We have an army of near 200,000 men depending on Washington as its base. The guns, the ammunition, the horses, the wagons, the clothing, the stores, for one of the largest armies the world has ever seen, are collected at Washington. And Washington is in the heart of the enemy's country; and the main communication with the loyal North is cut off. The other line of communication is a single track railroad, running, as we have shown with its connections, 110 miles through a disloyal territy. These are the facts of the case.

There may be no danger. With so great an army as we have at Washington, we are quite sure there ought to be none. But many surprising and mortifying results have been witnessed in this war; and regarding merely the *possibilities* of a national misfortune near Washington, all persons must admit that in that one hazard—one chance in a hundred perhaps—the people of the loyal States are paying far too dearly for a capital on the banks of the Potomac. In the presence of battle, and in the heat of conflict, it has been found stimulating to push the ensigns of an army forward into the very ranks of the enemy. Desperate struggles will frequently be made, in such cases, to recover the periled banners and save the national honor. But we have no historic justification for a nation's maintaining its seat of Government, its constitutional functionaries, its Great Seal and its archives, on an exposed border of its territory and right under the guns of hostile armies. The safety of the *personnel* of a Government and the insignia and evidences of its sovereignty, should never be unduly hazarded—their possible loss should not be a source of uneasiness even—save as the final result of an unsuccessful war.

How to Prevent Foreign Interference.

Notwithstanding the clamors of the manufacturers and merchants of France and England for the reopening of the cotton ports, we have no apprehension that they will be responded to by their respective Governments. Interference would only add to their calamities, as it would deprive them of the trade of the North as well as the South, and involve a war which would destroy their commerce with other countries as well as that with our own. At this crisis, too, *corn* with European countries is a much more important matter than *cotton*; and, till the period of the present dearth is passed, which in many countries is excessive, we have little fear of any disturbance in our foreign relations.

Still it is never well to leave an opening to a quarrel, which, with a very little effort, we can effectually close. Cotton has four great outlets—New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Of the total crop the past year, (3,800,000 bales,) 3,110,000 bales were exported from these ports. The possession of them, consequently, controls the crop. Its exportation is at present prevented by the blockade; but this, in public estimation, is not entirely conclusive against its coming forward. Foreigners believe the blockade cannot be made effectual. The question of its efficiency may be raised, and in their distress they may decide against us. We consequently shall never be entirely at ease on this point, nor will Europeans fairly give over their projects of interference, till the ports are in our possession and held by a land force. When this result is accomplished, we are in every sense of the word masters of the situation. We could be dispossessed by no force which could be directed against us from any quarter, while we should be in position to deal with the rebellion in our own way. The possession of the ports named would crush it, as it would destroy its means, and would be such an illustration of our power as would render all further resistance hopeless.

It was very well for Mr. SEWARD to call attention of the State authorities to the defenceless condition of their own ports. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. We have no doubt that the invitation will be promptly responded to, and plans of defence laid before Government, calling for hundreds of millions. There is no end to the cost of fortifying such a coast as that of the United States. But is there not a much better way? All nations heartily desire to be at peace with us, and will only change their present relations to get cotton, under the plea that this is necessary for self-preservation. But we can effectually put a lock and key upon this staple at one-tenth the cost of fortifying our ports, and in one-tenth of the time. One is the work of years. For the other, months would suffice. Let the Administration display one-half the zeal and capacity that has been exhibited by the people, and there will be not the slightest danger of foreign interference on account of cotton. The want of success it has shown in its efforts to put down the rebellion is the great incentive to foreign interference. When the power we have accumulated comes to be well directed, we shall hear no more of such threats. But there is danger that a few more such blunders as Bull Run and Edward's Ferry will be taken as evidence that the South, *de facto*, have achieved their independence. Any plausible pretext will be seized for such an acknowledgment. Whether this be done or not does not depend upon the fortifications we may erect about Northern cities. All such are confessions of weakness, instead of being evidences of strength. We have acted on the defensive long enough. We must assume the offensive, and really show ourselves to be masters throughout the territory which we claim as portions of the United States, if we would take away all pretext for foreign interference. The progress of our arms is our only security, while at the same time it is an ample one.

LET IT TELL ITS OWN STORY.—We have an intimation from Fortress Monroe that the destination of the fleet, which left that place on Tuesday last, is to be divulged on Saturday. Undoubtedly the public will be gratified by receiving this intelligence, but it strikes us that in view of our numerous failures to achieve what we have heretofore undertaken to accomplish, it would be quite as well to curb our curiosity a few days longer, and then learn the actual result of the expedition. It would be decidedly mortifying to announce that we intended to capture Charleston, if we should be compelled to content ourselves with a less valuable prize, or possibly with another repulse. Let the fleet tell its own story, by all means.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Messrs. BEYER & PEACOCK, of Manchester, England, are constructing fifty locomotives for a new railway in Spain. This is just one of a hundred examples that might be mentioned, of the large purchases made in England of machinery that could be more advantageously bought in the United States. Statistics show that the maintenance of locomotives costing $13,000 to $15,000, and running on smooth roads, in England, is very little less than that of locomotives costing $8,000 to $10,000, and running on rough roads in America. The superiority of the latter is largely in the distribution of weight and equalization of strain. And wherever the railway machinery of the two countries has run side by side, as in South America, the advantage is largely in our favor.

Why then does England supply half of Europe and the developing countries of Asia and Africa not only with locomotives, but with machinery in general? Simply because her manufacturers take pains to *show* their work, through the means of exhibitions great and small, in London and Manchester, when buyers will go there to look, and before the buyers' doors, when they will not. There will be people in London next year who will want to buy ten millions of dollars' worth of locomotives during the next decade. The American locomotives are the best. Shall the money be spent in England for the want of enterprise enough to send some New-England New-Jersey or Pennsylvania engines to the great Exhibition? We know that American engines will have a fair chance to work on the roads about London. American engineers have been repeatedly informed to this effect by English railway managers. The standard guage of road is the same, so that engines now built or in service will answer. We think a Yankee locomotive running daily between London and Southampton, would be the next best card for us to the steamer *Metropolis* lying off Deptford, and making a run across the Channel now and then. Or do our engineers intend to let England build the steamers and railway machinery for the whole world, without so much as one effort to *show* the world a better production?

To Europe through Mexico.

There is nothing to prevent unlimited intercourse between Texas and Mexico. It is but an affair of crossing a few miles of desert, and a few more of water, that puts the American traveler at Tampico, whence constant opportunities are offered to Vera Cruz. From Vera Cruz sails the English mail steamers to the West Indies, there connecting with the extended line which terminates at Southampton; so that between New-Orleans and London there is nothing to interrupt regular communication. The facilities are not perhaps equal to those offered at New-York; but they have advantages. Rebels may undervalue of them without risking their invaluable properties by a transit over loyal territories; or incurring pursuit upon the high seas of Federal ministers of vengeance. The assertion of the right of search in its most offensive form would be necessary to enable us to stop Royal Mail steamships, and ascertain by personal inspection whether there were agents of treason on the passenger list. So convenient is the way to Europe *viâ* Vera Cruz, that an enterprising gentleman at New-Orleans, one ANTONIO COSTA, proposes in a paper of that city to establish forthwith passenger and express communications twice monthly by as feasible a route.

It is probable the attention of the Administration will be promptly turned to the subject of a leak, which thus makes comparatively valueless its entire system of passports and surveillance over European travel. But it is hardly possible to cut off the current, while one bank of the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico. No blockade can be made effectual along a river, of which one shore is in the hands of an armed enemy and the other is held by a foreign State. The only apparent way to deal with the difficulty, unless we are prepared to enter at once upon the conquest of Texas, is to obtain provisional possession of the Mexican States adjoining the river, whereby we can not only interrupt this new trans-Mexican route to Europe, but have a most favorable basis of military operations against the Southwestern States. It is not impossible, indeed, that Mr. CORWIN'S instructions may authorize negotiations to this effect.

MAKING THE REBELS PAY.—We print in another column the opinion of Provost-Judge FREEDMAN, of Alexandria, giving his reasons for his summary method of making the rebels pay their debts. He decides that when the debtor is shown to be aiding the rebels, any property of his may be seized by the Government, and handed over to his creditors. The decision is now before the President for final review, and, if sustained, marks an era of hope for Northern merchants having claims against the South. Judge FREEDMAN, it will be observed, takes a bold stand. Whether he will be sustained by the Government remains to be seen.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Santa Fé mail and Carson City Express reached here on Saturday, in advance of schedule time.

Business was dull throughout the Territory.

The volunteer force in New-Mexico numbers now over 3,500 men, 2,000 of whom are in enrolled order and expect soon to be employed in active service. Their destination is towards Mesilla, where they expect additional reinforcements.

The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the West, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. If so, they design, on their arrival, attacking the force in that region from Texas.

The Comanches and Utahs have been "locking horns" together near Maxwell's Ranche, originating from a theft committed by the Utahs, in which they obtained a hundred head of Comanche horses. The Comanches followed to obtain their property, and in the struggle one of their number was killed.

The Indians on the plains are now peaceably disposed to the whites, having received their annuities at the hands of the agent.

Surveyor-General CLARK arrived safely, coming through the States by way of Omaha.

Judge WATTS came in as passenger by the stage.

All is quiet here.

Wreck of the Schooner John Silver.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *John Bell*, from Glasgow, arrived at Quebec last evening. She has on board three of the crew of the schooner *John Silver*, who were picked up in the straits of Belle Isle at midnight, on the 20th inst. The schooner had struck a reef, and filled. The men were four days on the wreck. The Captain and one man had gone adrift in a boat.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Gov. ANDREW has appointed Thursday, the 21st of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, it being the anniversary of the day of signing the original compact of Government on board the *Mayflower*.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Father Point at 3.30 P. M., with 26 cabin and 116 steerage passengers. She experienced strong westerly gales, and was detained 48 hours by fog at the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle. She passed the *Bohemian* on the 20th.

OUR STREET CHILDREN.—The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum have under their care at the House of Reception in Thirteenth-street, and at the Asylum near the High Bridge, from 500 to 600 children. These children are gathered from the streets for vagrancy, begging, petty thefts, &c., brought under careful training and instruction, and as rapidly as their characters will warrant are sent out to Western homes. Forty-three boys and girls, who had received from one to three years' care, were sent out on Monday to Western homes under charge of Mr. ALLAN, the Indentured Agent.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—A patriotic Concert on a grand scale will be given at the Academy of Music to-night in aid of the families of the volunteers of the D'Epineul Zouaves. Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BARILI, Signor MACCARERI and Mr. ADAM TOUHAY, (pianist) will assist on the occasion. The programme contains a number of excellent things, and the names of the artists are guarantees that they will be interpreted in the best possible manner.

THE CASE OF MR. RICHARD DAVIS, THE UNFORTUNATE BREAD MAKER.—By the action of the Grand Jury for the October term, the character of this gentleman was entirely vindicated in relation to his transactions with MILTON B. GRIFFIN and others. The bills of indictment against Mr. DAVIS were promptly ignored, thereby establishing his innocence of any fraudulent intention in connection with those transactions.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Nature of the Proposed European Intervention in Mexico.

French and Spanish Troops to Occupy the Country.

LONDON JOURNALS ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

A Large Invoice of Arms and Munitions.

The steamship *Arago*, LINES, commander, from Southampton on Oct. 16, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Arago* has 268 passengers and 900 tons of cargo, among which are arms, equipments and clothing for 40,000 men, as follows: 1,178 packages containing arms shipped by ALEXIS GODILLOT, and consigned to HIRAM BARNEY for Mr. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, and 400 packages, supposed to contain equipments and clothing, shipped by WM. ISSLIN & Co., and consigned to HIRAM BARNEY.

Amongst the passengers we notice: Capt. Lewelyn Jones, U. S. A.; Mr. J. W. Quiggle and family, late U. S. Consul at Antwerp; Rev. Dr. R. Baird, Major-Gen. Chas. F. Havelock, late of the British Army; Gr. J. Lovel, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Sixtieth Rifles; Mr. Alex. Eristoff, late of the Russian Army, and many of our well-known American families.

THE PROPOSED INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH TO LAND TROOPS AND MARCH ON THE CAPITAL—THE BRITISH SQUADRON TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE PORTS AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The Syndicate of Commerce at Paris held a meeting on the 8th inst., at which a petition was decided upon to the effect that the intervention in Mexico should not be left exclusively in the hands of Spain, but that France should coöperate, and that for this purpose the expeditionary force should be instructed to penetrate into the interior, and act in Mexico. A deputation, bearers of the petition, had an interview on the 9th with M. DE THOUVENEL, *who assured them that all measures are going to be taken to secure French interests in that country.*

As I have informed you, common action by the three Powers in the Mexican affair has been resolved upon. Some time ago the only question was about the nature [of the intervention—namely, whether France should, like England, confine her action to a purely maritime expedition, and the occupation of some towns on the coast, *or whether she should coöperate in the expedition into the interior, on which Spain seems to have been bent. The latter view has gained the upper hand, for orders have been given to increase the squadron*, which, as you will remember, was to have consisted, like the English squadron, of five vessels. Besides this, Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE is to have the local rank of a Vice-Admiral, and take the supreme command both of the West Indian and Pacific squadrons.

The *Monde* contains some details about the nature of the expedition by land, which I send you.

1. In the naval expedition all powers are to coöperate. 2. An expeditionary force of 6,000 men, composed of French and Spaniards, is to penetrate into the heart of the country. 3. Maritime Custom-houses are to be regulated, and the proceeds of them divided among the claimants whose claims have been liquidated, and an appeal made to the people to govern the country under the joint protectorate. 4. A mixed commission is to be established in Mexico itself, to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans.

THE SPANISH PROGRAMME.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 10th state that the demands which Spain makes on Mexico are these: 1. Ample satisfaction for the dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador, the said satisfaction to consist in sending a special representative of the Republic to Madrid to offer excuses. 2. The formal recognition of the Mon Almonte treaty, and the payment of claims which have arisen since it was suspended. 3. The punishment of the persons who have ill-treated or wronged Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the frigate *Concepcion*; and, 4, guarantees for the fulfillment of these conditions. In the event of Mexico not consenting to accord these demands, the Spanish fleet and troops are, say the journals, to seize Vera Cruz or Tampico. The Ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, Gen. MIRAMON, had arrived in Madrid.

The semi-official *Correspondancia*, in reply to one of the journals, declares that Spanish forces are about to be sent to Mexico, "not to assist either of the parties, which, like wild beasts, are disputing domination in that country," but "solely to protect the 20,000 Spaniards, who raise their hands to Spain for help."

PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Times.

If we turn to the prospects of the war itself, we shall find even less reason to hope for a speedy or definite conclusion. In Virginia, where the main forces of the belligerents still confront each other, it is probable that the Northern army has been gradually acquiring a preponderance of strength and power. Perhaps we might safely assume that it is now intrinsically superior to the army of the South, but the Sutherners have an advantage of position by which that superiority is more than counterbalanced. They can afford to continue on the defensive. *So long as they hold the Federal army in check, they are substantially successful.* They appear now to have retired from their first position, but the retirement seems attributed to strategetic reasons only, and, from all we can learn, it leaves them as strong as before. They have repudiated the authority of the Federal Government, renounced their allegiance to the Union, founded a new Confederacy, and entered upon a new national career. All this they have done, and so long as they continue to do so, or, in other words, so long as they defy their antagonists in the field and bar the approaches to their own territory against all the force which the North can bring, they may claim to be victorious. They are at war, no doubt, but they are fighting under their own flag. *Their independence has to be defended, but still it exists. They have got a President, a Congress, and an army of their own, and, except that they are threatened with invasion, they are as well off as they wish to be. To the Northerners, on the contrary, every day of inaction is a day of defeat.* They are fighting, not to keep something, but to regain something, and until they actually regain the lost Provinces of the Union they are virtually worsted in the struggle. Consequently, if they are to win, they must advance—that is to say, they must assume the offensive, and attack the Confederates in their chosen positions. If they should succeed in this formidable operation, which by the last advices seems to be imminent, they will still have to pursue a retiring army over an enormous territory, and to occupy in some manner or other the territory itself. It seems hardly conceivable that, in defiance of the population, such a conquest could be ever maintained.

ERRORS OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London News.

We cannot find fault with the Noble Lord for expressing his concern for the interests of freedom in America as they are affected by this war. No candid American will find in his speech anything but the most kindly feeling and the best wishes for his country. The anxieties which he confesses, have been felt more or less by all friends of American freedom. Our only regret is that the Noble Lord having said so much did not carry his thoughts further. We do not object to see this war described as one for empire on the one hand, and for independence on the other, it being understood that, as everybody knows, empire in this case carries with it the full enjoyment of the freest constitutions in the world, and that independence is identified with the dark, heavy rule of Slavery. *England has done some service in the cause of the independence of nations, and she hopes to do more; because independence, although distinct in its nature from the desire of moral and social progress, has, within the pale of European civilization at least, been associated with that progress as its condition and means.* It is so wherever men are ingenuous and uncorrupted. Thus we have applauded the efforts of Italy to emancipate herself, believing that her people only needed liberty to work out their regeneration. If, however, we could conceive the representatives of the nation as meeting in convention at Milan or Turin, deliberately founding their political and social state in a crime which the conscience of the whole world condemns, and then publishing and glorying in their infamy, we think we could look on very calmly if BRENNUS, crossing the Po, brought them under apprenticeship to honesty. We ask pardon of the Italian people for comparing them, even for a transient purpose, with the Secessionists of North America. We hear too much of the claims to independence of a set of men who never yet respected the independence of others.

Earl RUSSELL indicated an opinion in which most persons will agree, when he described the evils of a reconstruction of the Union with Slavery as one of its elements. We believe that to be a growing conviction amongst classes in North America, who were but lately the strongest opponents of abolition. In such an event either the civil war would before long recommence, or the lot of the slaves, and what is more, to the white friends of the slaves, would be rendered intolerable. We should have been glad, however, to hear upon what grounds the noble lord, who sees so clearly the evils of every other alternative, thinks that a separation acquiesced in by the North is the way to permanent peace. This is a point which we never see discussed by those who most persistently condemn the prosecution of the war by the Cabinet of Washington. Does anybody suppose that the South will be less exacting as a powerful and independent State than it was as a Confederate? *Will the South, for instance, be less ready to demand of the North the delivery of its fugitive slaves, because it has become a united and powerful nation, and will the North be more able to refuse the demand of an Extradition Treaty than it could evade a Fugitive Slave Law?* The statesmen of the North know that it would be impossible to live in peace with the imperious successful South, except on terms of perpetual degradation. The cause is in the social constitution of the Slave States. That cause destroyed, there is no reason why the two sections should not again coalesce. But with Slavery rampant, neither as separate republics, nor as one confederacy can they live in peace. The curse of Slavery is on both parties, and they must either now, or at no distant day, fight out their battle, or consent to sink together into a common degradation.

Such is the deliberate opinion of sober and grave men in America. We should have been glad if Earl RUSSELL had taken account of it.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—SUPPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL.

From Galignani's Messenger.

On reading in your journal of Monday, Oct. 7, the statement that "Mr. ATHROP GOULD's astronomical journal had been suppressed in free America," together with the accompanying comment, that "we are at a loss to find, even in the most despotic States a parallel to this suppression," I felt persuaded that there was a serious misapprehension in the case. I accordingly addressed a note to M. FAYE, member of the Academy of Sciences, an extract from whose letter to the Secretary of that body is the foundation of the statement, and have received from that gentleman, by return of post, a reply, a copy of which I inclose. You perceive that he says: "Nothing is further from the meaning of my words than the supposition of the journal, the article of which you send me. It is possible that I may have used the word 'suppression,' and this must be the origin of a mistake which I regret to have occasioned; but everything indicates, I think, in my letter, that it was a case of voluntary suppression, necessitated by circumstances, and not of suppression by order of Government." I am quite confident, Sir, that you will have pleasure in making this correction, derived, as it is, from the most authentic source.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,
Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.
No. 12 Rue de la Paix.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The National Troops along the Main Road to Fairfax—Unequal Character of the Country—Difficulty of Handling Large Bodies of Men—Hunter's Chapel—Upton's Hill, &c

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

Having visited the extreme right wing of the army, going by way of the Chain Bridge, I devoted a day to that portion of it which lies along the main road to Fairfax. The country here is more open or less hilly than that on the right, and if it were not for the dense forests that occur at intervals, would not be bad for military movements on a large scale. As you advance further inland, however, the country becomes worse. After having traversed so many of the great battle-fields of Europe, and examined them minutely, I have looked somewhat with dismay at the character of the region in which our vast army has got to manœuvre. It is made for nothing but guerilla fighting. How any general can handle a hundred and twenty thousand men on such a field baffles my comprehension. Heavy columns, it is true, can move along the roads, but to keep a continuous communication with each other, it seems to me, would be an impossibility. I should say that fifty thousand men, well posted, ought to resist successfully an attack of nearly double that number. Wherever the forests are felled, it becomes totally impassable. On our right wing there are large tracts, so densely covered with the tops of fallen trees, that I defy an army to get over them under fire. I should not like to attempt it alone, even though allowed to take my own time. Many of the headquarters of the generals are on elevations that overlook the country to a great extent, and I can appreciate the perplexity with which they survey the field on which they are to operate. I am not so sanguine that a great battle will be fought here as I was before I saw the character of the country. If there is, it will be composed of separate battles, fought by separate armies, and one which will puzzle a European strategist to comprehend the plan of.

When I visited the right wing the exhibition of my pass once at the Chain Bridge sufficed for all day; but from the Long Bridge on, it was one continued "halt" till we got to Gen. WADSWORTH's headquarters, on Upton Hill. I don't believe, however, half the sentries could read the pass.

The substantial earthworks erected along this road give a decidedly military look to the country. I was sorry to see, however, the devastation caused by our troops. It was an exception to find a house left standing. One nice two-story dwelling, well furnished, has been totally demolished—a few tottering timbers alone remaining. This is to be more regretted because the owner was not only a Union man, but from the North, having come here from Westchester County. Everything that had clapboards had been stripped. We passed one little farm-house, on the grounds of which evidently a great deal of taste had been expended. A bower of vines led the whole way from the road to the dwelling, which stood dilapidated and empty—the whole a scene of desolation. The frightened inmates had left it to the tender mercies of the soldier and fled to some more secure place. I noticed one house from which everything had been taken but the upright timbers and the roof. Even the chimney had been torn down for the bricks, and out of the hole in the roof through which it passed protruded a soldier's head. He had climbed up there like a squirrel, and was busily engaged in tearing off shingles. The "Hunter Chapel," that has figured so much in the war, is also a scene of desolation. As we approached Munson's Hill, a cornfield was pointed out to me which had been a favorite spot for picket skirmishing. How our engineers could have been so long deceived by an oak log and an old stove-pipe into the belief that this hill was strongly fortified, I cannot imagine. It is now in a condition to resist a heavy attack. The red clay of this region renders the erection of earthworks comparatively an easy matter.

The Garibaldi Guards are encamped in a field near by, and of all military encampments I have ever witnessed, it certainly is the most unique. I saw but very few tents, the men evidently having preferred to build huts for themselves. These were of every imaginable shape and proportions. Some were made of cornstalks, of a conical form, and looked like the huts of the Hottentots of South Africa. Others were composed of doors wrenched from houses, and boards taken from floors. Others still from roofs which had been carried off bodily, and cut into sections, and placed in an upright position, forming a snug pen over which another piece was laid for roof. There had been no regularity in pitching the camp, and the huts stood around as if they had been shaken down from the clouds and dropped miscellaneously into the field.

I noticed among all the troops the same quiet order that I did among those of the right wing. I saw but one drunken soldier all day. A more civil, well-behaved set of men can nowhere be found. It spoke well for the officers.

As we rode up Upton Hill, on the top of which are WADSWORTH's quarters, I tried to recall the last time I had seen the new General, and I remembered it was in one of those very quiet sessions of the Regents of the University at Albany. I could not but contrast it with his encampment here, surrounded with all the "pomp and panoply of war." I was very sorry not to find the General at home. He had gone out in search of forage, in which I afterward learned he got sight of the enemy. I saw a familiar face, however, in one of his Staff, Capt. J. BRICE SMITH, who received us cordially. As from the top of the hill we looked southward, I expressed my surprise to find the country so unfavorable to connected operations of a large army. He said it was next to impossible to handle one in such ground so as to present its whole strength to the enemy. I also met here Capt. SANDERSON, the Commissary, so well known in New-York. He was heating up an oven for baking. It stood out of doors on the ground, and was certainly a very simple and ingenious contrivance. I regret I did not ask him if it was his own invention. It was formed of cast-iron plates in the form of an arch, set upon the ground and covered with turf; an iron door closed the entrance. A rousing fire being kindled inside, the plates not only become heated, but the turf outside also, so that they retain their temperature a long time, without apparent change, and hence bake bread as good as the old-fashioned brick ovens. He said one would bake seventy-five loaves at a baking. I don't know, but I should think one of them could be put up easily in an hour. A single army-wagon could carry enough of these stoves to supply a large army with bread.

The house occupied by Gen. WADSWORTH, and another not far distant, are all written over with names and sentences and snatches of poetry. The rebels, when they occupied them, indulged in literary efforts of this kind, and our troops have tried to offset them with scrawls of a more patriotic character. Some showed a rollicking, reckless character, others, soldiers of a more thoughtful turn; while one was evidently written by a serious, earnest, prophetic Abolitionist. One was, "there's no use in talking, the Yankees can't fight, whar?" Another was the simple announcement, "Sept. 16th, heavy firing from the pickets all night; up till 3 o'clock in the morning." A third, "The South land will rue the day."

The rebels had pictured "Old Abe" dangling between heaven and earth. Our boys had avenged the insult by hanging JEFF. DAVIS a little one side.

We here ascertained that the review of PORTER's Division, which we hoped to see, had taken place in the morning.

The *National Intelligencer* has it that WADSWORTH's Brigade composed part of the troops reviewed. This will be news to him, for his brigade is not in PORTER's Division, and his staff did not even know where the review was to be held.

Returning towards the Potomac we overtook a young man who is said to be one of our spies, and had recently lost his horse, being compelled to leave him and take to the woods to escape five rebel cavalry who came tearing after him at such a rate that they would soon have had him under their horses' feet. We passed the grand cavalry encampment, the horses being stabled in a tenacre lot, which was thoroughly filled.

In meeting the army wagons I was struck with the superiority of the teams brought on by the Massachusetts regiments over those supplied by the Government. The former are fat, strong, handsome animals, the driver sitting in his seat with the four in hand, like an old-fashioned stage driver. The latter seem ill cared for, and are urged along by the driver, who sits on one of the wheelhorses. Massachusetts has a finished way of doing up things, from the arrangement of a farmhouse to the equipment of an army.

To-day there has been a review on the plain east of the Capital of eleven thousand troops. Most of the regiments showed very imperfect drill, but they were composed of a fine set of men. Better material for an army was never brought together. A European, however, would make a great mistake who should estimate the efficiency of our men on the field of battle by the unsteadiness of step and want of confidence they exhibit when parading to be criticised. An American's individuality and pride operate to his disadvantage in the latter case, but in battle the consciousness of awkward marching and wheeling does not trouble him.

The plain on which the review took place would make a superb *place d'armes*, and as we are becoming a great military nation, we shall need one.

Returning to the city, we passed the jail. The windows were up, and the prisoners looking out upon McCLELLAN and his body guard as they swept by. Among them I noticed a handsome young officer, who was standing a little back and one side, as if he did not wish to be seen. My attention was drawn to him particularly by the intense and earnest hate that gleamed from his black eye.

As the smoke clears away from the melancholy field of Leesburgh, we begin to see clearly where the blame lies, or rather who has been guilty of something bordering on infatuation.

We here are rejoicing in the fine weather and steady west wind. It seems as if Providence was smiling on the naval expedition, for it is having a smooth sea and a bright sky. If it fails, the elements, at all events, will not be to blame. Of course there are a thousand conjectures as to its destination, but I rather suspect its field of operations will be along Pamlico Sound. If so, and it should be successful, the line of communication between the rebel army and Cotton States will be cut. When this is done McCLELLAN will have to march fast to overtake the retreating army.

J. T. H.

The Dead of the Tammany Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A life is a life, regardless of who lives it. The same blood circulates through the veins of a private as through those of a Major-General, and though the performances of the one may not have been on a par with those of the other, the lower in rank is none the less entitled to the grateful remembrances of his countrymen.

The battle of Ball's Bluff was fought over a week since, and yet no report of the loss of the Tammany Regiment has found its way into the columns of any New-York paper, until this morning, through the enterprise of your correspondent. The general orders of Gen. McCLELLAN in encouraging the living, make no mention of the dead, nor call for one sigh of sympathy for the prisoners, doomed to drag out months or years of suffering under the surveillance of a bitter, relentless foe, whose policy it is to annoy the victims that have fallen into its hands. Our regiment has been officered in the line by men from the more peaceful walks of life, but whose performances have proved that in changing the desk for the sword they have not mistaken their calling. HENRY H. ALDEN, the commander of Company H, was among the first who volunteered, at the call of danger to the Capital, and with the Seventh Regiment, of this City, went on to Washington. From the ranks he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, and a Sergeant's billet in that regiment is no small honor to the appointed. Immediately upon his return he volunteered again, with the late Colonel, WM. D. KENNEDY, (the first sacrifice that Tammany offered to the cause,) and was willing to go in any capacity in which he could make himself useful.

A second lieutenancy was readily accepted by him, from which he rapidly rose to the command. In everything proposed to him for the benefit of the regiment and the cause, he was readily acquiescent, and when, to harmonise conflicting interests, he was asked to take rank as tenth captain in line of promotion, in place of the fifth, which he had previously held, his ready assent was an example that secured more admiration than emulation on the part of his brother officers. He readily won the love of his company and associates, and though it was the misfortune of the writer to not always agree with him in minor matters, yet he now cheerfully owns himself ever in the wrong, and would contribute his mite to pile honors upon the memory of his martyred friend.

The command of this company devolves upon Lieut. FRED. SCHUTZ, (the son of a Scottish clergyman,) who for many years has been a resident of this city, and who sacrificed a lucrative business to take up arms in defence of his adopted country. His constant application to the business of a soldier, with his inborn coolness and courage, have well qualified him for the responsible position he has assumed, and we may confidently look for a worthy record to prove the wisdom of the voice that has placed Capt. SCHUTZ in the position of his lost commander. Capt. GARRITY was more fortunate in military experience than any other officer of the line, having served, with honor to himself, many years in the United States Army. He was always ready to afford instruction and counsel to his brothers-in-arms, and the writer is but one of many to acknowledge his kind assistance in those moments of perplexity that always arise among young and comparatively inexperienced officers, and to make this record to his worth, that in military matters he was never in the wrong. The country might have lost a greater man; it could not have lost a more warm-hearted patriot. Strict and rigid as a disciplinarian, he was yet tenderly solicitous after the welfare of his soldiers, and many a private, not alone in his own company, but throughout the regiment, will forget the soldier in the man, and drop tears to his memory.

Among the prisoners there is McPHERSON, who from the misadventure that deprived him of his Captain, took command of his company with an interest and ability that challenged the admiration of all; GIBSON, who, laboring under the disadvantage of being transferred from one company to another, yet in all proved himself the accomplished soldier and gentleman; O'MEARA, who from the first conception of the regiment gave heart and soul to its perfection and completion, who knew no fear, as was abundantly proved at the first skirmish in which the command was engaged, and though disappointed in the position to which he deemed his services entitled him, yet cheerfully took place in the line, and faithfully, admirably discharged its duties. There are many others to whom a tribute is due, whose names I find in the long, sad list this morning before me, but neither your space nor my time will allow me to dwell upon their merits. May Tammany never do worse than it has already done. We forget politics when we have to record heroic deaths, or suffering, and trust, as we believe, that the surviving officers will show none the less an unblemished record of their doings upon the page of history, though we trust it may be more fortunate. NIHIL.

$100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia is ready this morning. Gen. Scott uses it. Price, $1; ten copies for $5. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—TRACY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, GEO. F. ELLIS to JULIA ANN, daughter of C. C. Tracy, all of this City.

DIED.

ELDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, of typhus fever, ALEXANDER BUCHANAN ELDER, Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now stationed at Fortress Monroe, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, the members of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and military men generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 731 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAIL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, aged 65 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, this morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 8th-av., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WIGGINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JOSEPH, eldest son of James and Margaret Wiggins, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M., at No. 81 North Moore-st. For those attending the funeral, cars will be provided at the depôt, 26th-st. and 4th-av., going and returning.

STONE.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at sea, on board the steamship *Arago*, MARY FOULKS STONE, wife of Henry A. Stone, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

SHORTILL.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Mrs. M. O'Connor, MARY ANN SHORTILL, niece of Edward Shortill, deceased, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock.

SKINNER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, Mrs. WARREN SKINNER, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. G. Parker, North-av.

CREMEENS.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, PHŒBE, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Messervé, corner of Academy-av. and Bergen-st., South Bergen, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, by the 10 o'clock train from Jersey City.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elisabeth papers please copy.

BOUGHTON.—In Schoharie, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at his residence, of paralysis, CHARLES W. BOUGHTON, formerly of New-York City, aged 51 years, 1 month and 8 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569.—OCT. 31, 1861.
46, 74, 22, 68, 40, 35, 4, 13, 5, 24, 64, 7, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 570.—OCT. 31, 1861.
64, 65, 5, 9, 54, 27, 28, 66, 57, 24, 18, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. Also sold by J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*,
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

POLITICAL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL NOMINATION.

For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
OTIS D. SWAN, Chairman.
PHILETUS H. HOLY, Secretary.

COOPER UNION NOMINATION.

(Syracuse Delegates.)
Sixth Senatorial District.
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
WILLIAM E. FROST, Chairman.
JOHN HOOPER, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.

For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN candidate for State Senator, Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—
WASHINGTON SMITH.

A CARD.—FOR CORONER—DR. LUCIEN B. WRIGHT.

POLITICAL.



"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.

Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court.....L. B. WOODRUFF.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court.....HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney.....A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff.....JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk.....JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor.....ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners.....LOUIS NAUMANN, J. W. BANNEY, EDWARD COLLIN, JOHN WILDEY.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Electors of the Sixth Senatorial District, without distinction of party, in favor of supporting the constitutional authorities of the country in the energetic and effective prosecution of the present war for the preservation and maintenance of the National Union, and who demand integrity, capacity, and patriotism as qualifications of their representative in the State Senate, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of WASHINGTON SMITH, for State Senator, from the District

James L. Platt,
D. Heunessy,
A. Hawley Heath,
A. Walcott,
James Renwick,
A. R Thorp,
James B. Minger,
Joseph M. Scott,
B. C. Wandell,
Wm. Brisley,
James W. Farr,
James Condie,
Geo. B. Ryerson,
Wm. C. Bross,
John Hinton,
Morris Roberts, Jr.,
Wm. Southland, Jr.,
R. A. Williams,
J. L. Davis,
Jonah Willett,
Alexander Learing,
George Starr,
W. Denham,
Wm. W. Winants,
Joseph McDonald,
Stephen Merritt,
W. M. Shute,
W. P. Lawrence,
Jesse C. Selkery,
H. W. Smith,
J. Moulin,
N. G. Bette,
J. W. Conklin,
Robert Currin,
John Pierson,
W. G. Lambert,
Jared Gillson,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
John P. Hone,
W. M. Vermilye,
A. Vredenburgh,
John H. James,
Samuel B. H. Vance,
John Conklin,
A. F. Dow,
H. F. Cargill,
Thomas Ormisten,
Abraham J. Post,
Walter Calhoun,
Edward Crommelin,
James O'Reilly,
David S. Hughes,
James B. Thompson,
Wm. H. Reed,
Jno. Dickson,
Jas. Hutchinson,
O. R. Wells,
Joseph Tucker,
Charles G. Johnson,
Henry B. Hall,
H. Gornhell,
Robt. Lauttin,
A. Sefoel,
Richard Arreson,
Philip Richardson,
Andrew M. Cornell,
R. F. Knobb,
J. Appell,
T. Brennan,
Jno. Downing,
H. Habersang,
Henry Ottin,
W. J. Kittille,
R. Van Voorhies,
J. S. Allen,
Humphrey Ayres,
Josiah Miller,
M. Moran,
G. Reyson,
Richard A. West,
J. F. Porter,
J. H. L. Cargill,
Robt. Peterson,
Hugh Turig,
Wm. H. Gedney,
Jno Keyser,
J. Hillman,
J. A. Green,
C. W. Seddiges,
Henry Hains,
Stephen Cowlet,
J. H. Brown,
Francis A. Fowler,
Jas. Hart,
J. G. Armstrong,
Jno. D. Finkin,
James B. Gamble,
Edward Rooney,
Wm. Bruce,
Moses Reed,
E. Warner,
Bernard Fitzpatrick,
A. M. Bullock,
M. Horat,
Wm. Hutchinson,
Wm. Smith, Jr.,
E. J. Matlock,
H. Clay Sweet,
Thomas Drumond,
W. Stansbury,
Conklin L. Martin,
Thomas Prentiss,
John M. Howe,
James B. Smith,
J. Hyland,
Lawrence Moore, Jr.,
A. Smith,
W. T. McIntire,
A. W. Ferguson,
F. J. Post,
Edwin Jones,
Benj. Orasch.
W. H. Ball,
Henry A. Hurlbert,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
F. C. Benedict,
W. N. Blackmur,
Marshall S. Blake,
Thomas C. Acton,
J. Pangburn,
Daniel Geary,
John Ross,
James W. Booth,
Robert Edwards, Jr.,
Wm. Stevenson,
F. A. Duryee,
D. Dachardt,
Geo. F. Randolph,
L. A. Rosinmüller,
C. Hitzelberger,
Geo. W. Marsh,
Isaac A. Amerman,
Carl Schreiber,
John Fitzpatrick,
J. Denham,
John L. Vosburgh,
Mathias Abbott,
Wm. C. Covel,
Wm. Shute,
E. B. Deanville,
James Casserley,
Reuben Bowler,
James B. Smith,
John B. Tour,
Mirand Canfield,
Washington L. Hadley,
David S. Fountain,
T. B. Dockstader,
Jos. Perrine,
Jno. Ross.
Jessey Atler,
Caleb H. Frost,
T. G. Girson,
J. Taggart,
Wm. Carlak,
Henry Van Tassel,
Joseph Beggs,
C. C. Crane.
W. H. Wood,
James Webb,
Wm. Donaldson.
E. Denison,
Alonzo S. Bliss,
Geo. W. Bush,
Wm. H. Reed.
P. Maloce.
Richard Griffith,
J. Spaulding.
Jno. McIntire,
M. H. Henry,
Thos. Gow,
Reed Ferris,
Samuel C. Wait,
P. D. Brower,
W. Abbott,
D. A. Seetwell,
Chas. Nodine,
Chas. S. Hallett,
Wm. Simpson,
T. McCallon,
P. H. Williams.
Geo. C. Hinton.
Geo. W. Gates,
Alex. Parsons.
Jno Chapman.
H. J. Crawford,
Wilson A. Bailey,
Jas. S. Hyler.
Thos R. Smith,
Jos. Eggerley,
J. J. Rabinne,
Jno. R. Scott,
W. C. Smith,
Tobias Laurence,
Wm. Evans.
Wm. Gibson.
W. T. Eggerly,
A. G. Campbell,
Robt. R. Carpenter,
Peter Webster,

With six hundred others.

Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, Chairman.
Hon. HORATIO N. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

TAMMANY HALL.

Democratic Republican Regular Nomination
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman County Convention.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman General Committee.
R. D. LIVINGSTON, } Secretaries County Convention.
J. J. GUMBLETON, }
A. B. ROLLINS, } Secretaries General Committee.
J. HARDY, }

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

AT A MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB of the XIVth Ward, held at their rooms, No. 262 Mott-st., on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, 1861, the following candidates for City and County officers were put in nomination and unanimously indorsed:

For Sheriff, JAMES LYNCH. For County Clerk, HENRY W. GENET. For Supervisor, ELIJAH F. PURDY. For Judge of the Supreme Court, THOMAS W. CLERKE. For Judges of the Superior Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. For Judge of the Common Pleas, JOHN R. BRADY. For Judge of the Marine Court, ALBA K. MAYNARD. For District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL. For State Senator, CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF. For Member of Assembly, WILLIAM J. COEY. For Coroners, JOHN GALOIN, ANDREW JACKMAN, GEORGE W. MATSELL and J. H. JOHNSTON.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Per order,
THOMAS BARRY, President.
HORATIO F. AVERILL, Vice-President.
JOHN WALSH, } Secretaries.
CHRISTOPHER J. BELL, }

PEOPLE'S UNION FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been selected as a Finance Committee on behalf of the People's Union tickets:

Morris Ketchum, E. J. Brown, Waldo Hutchings, A. J. Williamson, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Wm. Allen Butler.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

WM. C. CONNER, } Secretaries.
ROBT. BEATTY, }

The Finance and Executive Committees meet daily, at 4 o'clock, at No. 618 Broadway.

SIXTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Kirchoff's, No. 124 7th-av. Citizens of the Ward friendly to the cause are invited to attend. By order of
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Pres't.
JOHN H. PULLIS, Vice-Pres't.

NELSON OSGOOD, } Secretaries.
STEPHEN T. TAPP, }

A RATIFICATION MEETING WILL BE held by the citizens of

The Pacific Telegraph.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF ITS HISTORY.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 28.

The Pacific Telegraph has been in contemplation for ten or twelve years, at least, during which time Messrs. O'REILLY and others have presented to Congress several applications for Government aid. These several projects successively failed. Some two years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company, of this city, brought the subject before the representatives of all the Telegraph Companies in the United States, who expressed themselves favorably to the project, and agreed to cooperate with the Western Union in procuring the passage of a bill through Congress granting such Government aid as was deemed indispensable to success.

In pursuance of these initiatory proceedings, HIRAM SIBLEY, Esq., President of the Western Union Company, went to Washington early in the session of 1859-60, and presented the subject to Congress. He met with very little encouragement from the other Telegraph Companies; while from some he encountered a decided hostility. But late in the session a bill was passed much less favorable than was anticipated; but still the Western Union Company decided to make an effort to build the Pacific Line, if they had to do it alone.

The bill provides that the Government contract should be given to the parties who should propose, with adequate security, to build the line for the lowest sum within the limits of the bill. And, after long and inexcusable delays on the part of Secretary COBB, who exerted all his influence to thwart the enterprise, it was awarded to Mr. SIBLEY, the President and representative of the Western Union Company, in October last.

The Company, anticipating little or no assistance from other Companies or parties in the Atlantic States, dispatched one of their number—J. H. WADE, Esq.,—to California, to secure the cooperation of the Telegraph Companies on the Pacific side of the Mountains. He was eminently successful in his mission. The California Companies having consolidated their interests, covenanted to assume the construction of the line to Salt Lake with all dispatch, and if possible as soon as the eastern section should be completed to that point—an undertaking which they honorably performed, reaching Salt Lake but a few days later than the Western Union party.

"The Pacific Telegraph Company" was organized in this city in *May* last, (instead of *April* as stated in the *Tribune*,) under a charter passed by the Legislature of Nebraska, in which the following persons were named as Directors: *Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, R. R. Wade, Isaac E. Elwood*, Charles M. Stebbins, T. R. Walker, J. H. Berryhill, *Edward Creighton, Samuel L. Selden*, J. Adams, John H. Harmon, Benj. F. Pickin, Albert W. Bee, Jas. S. Graham and *Joseph Medbery*. The persons whose names are set in Italics are members of the Western Union Company; and with the exception of Mr. CREIGHTON, they are all Directors in that Company, as well as in the Pacific. The Board organized by electing J. H. WADE President; Hiram Sibley, Vice-President; I. R. Elwood, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Wade, Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, D. A. Watson and T. Medbery, an Executive Committee, who, under the Charter, could perform all the general functions of the full Board. D. A. WATSON, a Director of the Western Union, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. W. BEE, of San Francisco.

The Company being now fully organized and prepared for work, *on paper*, the very next thing "in order" was to inquire into the "ways and means!" And it may be stated in a few words that *not one dollar of the stock of the Company was taken by any party or parties outside of the Western Union Company.* The Western Union parties were determined, however, to push the enterprise forward, even though it was apparent they must do so unaided. They accordingly commissioned Mr. CREIGHTON to take charge of the construction and to push it rapidly forward.

Mr. CREIGHTON proceeded at once to organize his trains, and to make all necessary arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the great work committed to his charge. He was obliged to transport all the wire, insulators, tools, camp equipage, provisions, &c., &c., required for *the whole line, by wagons* from this end of the route. For this purpose he purchased five hundred oxen and mules, and a corresponding number of wagons. And he hired some four hundred men, whose duty it was to dig the holes, set the poles, put on the insulare, and string the wire—in short *to finish the line* as fast as the immense train moved on toward the Western terminus. These men were well armed with rifles and navy revolvers; and in case of attack by any party, they would doubtless have given as good an account of themselves in battle as they have in the more truly "glorious" work which they have so successfully accomplished.

We would remark that the only aid which the Government is to furnish consists in a yearly allowance *after the completion of the line*. And the Company is to compensate the Government, partially or fully, as the case may be, by transmitting dispatches to the amount of the yearly allowance without charge. Thus it will be seen that this great work has been achieved by a comparatively few private individuals, most of whom are our own citizens; and who may be permitted to indulge a little honest pride as they felicitate themselves on the prompt completion of their great enterprise.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED OF OWEN SLAVIN, who came over from Limerick in 1848, and has one eye. Any information will be received by his disconsolate sister, HELENA SLAVIN, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APPLE-JACK.—THERE IS A LETTER TO you from Mary at No. 45. You will find in it my address. Call as soon as you can after 6. POSTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRAble basement and four-story house, No. 84 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 16 rooms; finished complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third lows or Illinois land or City property. S. HOCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKlyn, to be occupied only in the evening, from 5 until 9 P. M., by a young gentleman, to give lessons in music, not at all noisy; must be on one of the principal streets, near Fulton Ferry. Address, stating terms, G. L., B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MASKED BALLS,
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR
DECEMBER.
OUT TO-DAY—PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.

Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietor of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 64 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. B., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENTIRE second floor, genteely furnished, can be obtained of a private family, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, in the modern built house, No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. House containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 81 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—TO PARENTS.—WANTED, for a youth 16 years old, engaged in business down town, a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family in New-York, where he could have the advantages of social society, and where his moral conduct would be cared for and directed. Apply by note, addressed W., Box No. 2,491 Post-office, giving terms, situation, and qualifications.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG AND NEWLYmarried couple would like a home for the Winter in a small private family. Any persons, having a snug little room, with conveniences for a fire, and willing to take a quiet couple to board, on very moderate terms, will please address QUIET HOME, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE for himself and mother furnished apartments, with board, in a strictly private and respectable family; location between Bleecker and 14th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, M. M., office of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, and board, on the west side of the City, namely, two bedrooms and a sitting-room, for a family of three persons. A private table will be required, and the total expense, including gas and fire, must not exceed $33 per week. Address C. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, parlors and bedrooms, newly and handsomely furnished. House has all modern improvements and side windows with a fine view. A first-class private table will be furnished. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE JUST returned from Europe, wish well furnished rooms and board (private table preferred.) A fair price will be paid, and none but really respectable parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Box No. 863 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on second floor, also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 40 East 24th-st. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A HOUSE up-town, with all modern improvements, wish to let a large room on second floor, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at $11 per week, fire and gas included. Address N. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of and convenient to Broadway. A handsome parlor and extension-room on the first floor; also one or two single rooms. Partial board, if required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, with private table only, will be let to a desirable family requiring first-class accommodations. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in a desirable location, will let a parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS wishing board for the Winter, in a first-class house, with a superior table. A boarder of six years would recommend such to call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, ON THE second floor, with bedroom and pantry adjoining, furnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 49 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room and two bedrooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 68 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching: is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 110 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement, for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching desires a situation in a school or family as teacher of higher English and advanced rudiments of music and French. Address HOME, Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach Latin, English, and rudimentary French. Address H. B. S., Station D.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess: she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ENgaged in one of the best schools in the City, can give an hour or two to private instruction in English, French and classics, or would coach a lad for college. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS MATRON OR TEACHER.—A LADY OF practical experience and genteel address is desirous of obtaining a situation as matron or teacher in an institution or seminary, or as housekeeper in a private family. She is industrious in habits and strictly conscientious. Unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. R., at that same number, for one week.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family to instruct in English, Music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and Flower Painting. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady who has had good advantages and experience; she is abundantly qualified to teach children of 14 years of age and under, the usual English branches, with music and the French language. Address J. S. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
ND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
RICH PARISIAN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE SOLD, AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.
LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.
BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.
Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S,
No. 613 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6TH-AV. AND 28th-st., are selling
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and RUCHES,
In every novelty of the season.

A BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADway, CORNER WHITE-ST.—An Importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 50 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coudlie corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES of all sizes. Also, Ladies' and Gents' underwear.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av. and 28th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Opens Sept. 3. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Mr. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months, 78 lessons each, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book keeping lessons unlimited, for $10; and his admirable plan of allowing each pupil separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. S. W. King. Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 826 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Instruction thorough; number limited. For circulars and further particulars, inquire of A. O. Van Leuven, No. 117 Pearl-st.; Rev. F. D. Ely, Prime, office of the New-York *Observer*; or address the Principals. I. & J. BIRD.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK P.—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number as members of years. Can be seen for two days at the bakery No. 87 2d-av.

MISS DEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 28th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $53 per quarter For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—REV. MR. WILEY, Chaplain, will, by request, preach a sermon before the members of the Regiment on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

COAL.

COAL.—ENGLISH CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL Orrel, of importations made for domestic use; also, Cumberland, pure Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, at lowest market prices, from boats or from yard. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid or as laundress, by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful: has good references from some of the best families in the City, such of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 665 6th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or to take care of children; she has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and to do fine washing or laundry-work, and the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; or would do the housework of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business well; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and and seamstress, or will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French cutting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer; a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 36th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Best of City reference. Apply at 191 16th-st., first-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROtessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person, who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation; French and English cookery in all its branches; is a good confectioner, &c. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for two days, at No. 925 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Scotch Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, game, pastry, cake, bread; to be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands boiling and larding, soups, meats, light pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 161 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as a first-class cook in a private family; the very best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 122 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 69 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 2 days at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing: best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 22th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she was four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a good cook, with best of reference; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as an experienced cook, and can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 42 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family; is a good washer and ironer; she is trustworthy of all things under her care; a permanent place preferred. Call at No. 46 West 19th-st., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RE-spectable woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to a little washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen for two days at the bakery No. 87 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES an situation as above; is a good cook of meats and game of all kinds, baker of bread, pies, pastry, &c.; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind and obliging. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, COMPETENT young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes excellent bread; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUTTION BY a respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 174 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 77 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 5 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 27, 1861.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861. The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proxime, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, } No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 10 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, } No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bondholders of said Company are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-lawcmF

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—THE COMMITtee on Fire Department of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall. All parties having business with the Committee will be heard at that time.

JOHN PRICE,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Fire Department.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, in the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that the annual meeting for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M.

By order, HENRY VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to sign a memorial and make preparation to celebrate Evacuation Day. By order,

ABM. DALLY, Col.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjt.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Use the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, *Auctioneer.*

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS AND UNDERHILL,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to this SALE,

Comprising full lines of
Furnishing Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery
Shirts and Drawers,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, &c.,
in great variety,
Also, Shawls, Merinos, Delaines, Gloves,
Gauntlets, Linens, and Domestics.

Catalogues ready early.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood suite in green plush, oak extension dining-table, carved rosewood armoir-à-glace, rosewood bedstead, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany couch, mahogany card-tables, rosewood marble-top centre table, etagers, carved black walnut bookcases, cane-seat chairs, rockers, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, by Boardman & Gray, dolce compana attachment, cost $600. Also, one superior 7-octave rosewood piano, made by G. & H. Darmore. Also, a fine collection of miscellaneous and standard books, being the balance of a private library. Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, fine oil-paintings, engravings, drawings, &c., embracing a large collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, a portion of which is the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Among them will be found the works of G. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, Walcot, Stanfield, Hope, Mills, Wagner, Teniers and others. Also, a fine line of engravings, richly framed, with a large number of other modern and old oil-paintings. To be sold without reserve, to close accounts and invoices. They are now ready for examination as above.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amoar-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; also, for account of whom it may concern, 250 gray and blue army blankets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Two Valuable Oil Paintings, to be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances and charges, viz:

"Death of De Kalb at the Battle of Camden," by D. M. Carter; size 42x86—richly framed.

Also, the "Legend of St. Michael," by D. M. Carter; size 36x90—richly framed.

The above two fine paintings are of large cabinet size, and are considered by connoisseurs to be two of the above artist's best works. They will be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances and charges.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the stable of A. Belmont, Esq., 18th-st., rear of his residence, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st.,

Valuable horses, the owner having no present use for them.

Two fine carriage horses, long tail, blood bay, 16½ hands high, seven and eight years old.

Two very fine phaeton horses, 16 hands high.

One thorough-bred saddle mare, well broken, very stylish, suitable for lady or gentleman, and would make a good military horse for light weight. To be sold without out reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of parlor, dining and bed-room furniture in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; a large lot of Brussels and ingrain carpets, floor-cloths, sofa beds, lounges, card tables, hat-stands, gas chandeliers, enameled chamber suites, China, glass-ware, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood piano-forte made by Chickering. Also, one mahogany piano-forte Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sheriff's sale of valuable oil-paintings and gilt frames, by order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff,
B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

ISAAC D. AARON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PAINTINGS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by ISAAC D. AARON, No. 67 Nassau-st., a bankrupt stock of fine oil-paintings, historical, Scriptural, landscape and marine. Sold without reserve for cash. By order of Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (Friday,) NOV. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., a large number of wagons, rockaways, coupés, phaetons, carriages, top and no top buggies, depôt wagons, trotting do., Central Park phaeton, etc.; also, a large number of blankets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupée inclosed carriage for four or six seats, shifting front, in perfect condition; has only been run five months; made to order.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN, WM. S. S. GOODWIN, W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN, W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of JOSEPH BRANDON & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JOSEPH BRANDON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861. EDWARD BRANDON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 31 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BUST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 152 Broadway.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN DEY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, *Syphilis*, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; the latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. For $1, at BENSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st.; E. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, NEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and diseases, as treated on at 501 house, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily make you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint in blood in sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms or office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in pursuance of section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1858, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1859, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. FINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 2, 1861.

No. 30 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz: No. 5,535 for $500; Nos. 27,925, 27,926, 27,927, 27,928, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Arrival of the National Army at Springfield.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens.

Price Reported to be in the Vicinity of Carthage

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Gen. FREMONT and Staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton Cadets, Col. CARR's Cavalry, Maj. MERRIAM's Sharpshooters, and Gen. SIGEL's command at different periods during the same day, finding no professed rebels in the place. Our troops were received with delight, the Stars and Stripes being displayed at numerous houses, and men, women and children waving handkerchiefs from almost every doorway.

Maj. WAGNER, of the Prairie Scouts, whose command started with Maj. ZAGONYI for Springfield, had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight was taken several miles out of town by a guard of 20 rebels, but was rescued by a party of Green County Home Guards, and is now here.

The loss of Gen. FREMONT's body guard, in their desperate charge of Friday last, was 15 killed, 23 wounded, and 26 missing. Three of the wounded have since died. Doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves.

The rebel loss is stated at from 50 to 60 killed, and 40 to 50 wounded.

The rebels were commanded by Cols. JOHNSON, FRANKIE, PRICE and TURNER, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

Gen. FREMONT will probably remain here until the other divisions of the army arrive.

Gen. PRICE is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The compromise entered into between Gen. HENDERSON and the rebels of Calloway County did not include the band of robbers that plundered JAMES S. ROLLINS' premises a few days since. That band will be summarily dealt with.

Other measures besides the compromise have been taken by Gen. PRENTISS to preserve quiet in the turbulent counties.

A detachment of Col. BOONER's Regiment under Capt. KOEPE, day before yesterday, broke up a small camp of rebels Coats' Prairies, capturing a lot of arms and their camp equipage.

Intelligence has reached here that Gen. SIGEL has attacked and defeated PRICE's rear guard at Bolivar, and took Gen. RAINS a prisoner. If a fight has taken place at or near Bolivar, it must have been with some of the force belonging to Gen. ASBOTH's division

Gen. PRENTISS has gone out from here on another secret expedition.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

DELAY IN REACHING WARSAW—OFFICIAL BRUTALITY IN THE ARMY—HOW THE REPORTERS ARE PROVIDED FOR—THE TRIP FROM SYRACUSE—SHYNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARSAW, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

In both of my last letters, dated at Syracuse, I stated that we should leave the next morning for Warsaw—in fact, it was the supposition, during the week of my stay at that place, that the very latest hour of our departure was that which would usher in the dawn of the next morning. Each morning I crawled out of bed as Day began its earliest struggles with Night for the possession of Earth, packed up my meagre baggage ready for the proposed start; and then, after shivering an hour or so in the frosty air would learn that the time of departure was postponed till daylight the next morning.

This delay on the part of Gen. MCKINSTRY was, so far as he is concerned, unavoidable. Only a small number of the regiments under his command were provided with transportation—wagons had been sent on from St. Louis, but had stopped by the way. At length, after a deal of telegraphing and sending of messengers, it was found that the wagons had stopped at Tipton, five miles below, from which point they were soon after brought up to Syracuse, put together and placed in rows beside the track. "Hurrah! now we're off *sure* to-morrow!" said everybody as they got up in the morning and saw the double ranks of wagons—everybody rejoiced, and at reveille the next morning everything was once more packed up, as supposed, for the last time. Strolling down a little after, I saw the wagons still there in grim immovability—no signs of departure and a look of "next morning" disgust upon every countenance. What's the matter? Ah, nothing; only no harness!

So it proved—the wagons had come but no harness. Two more days of telegraphing and racing of messengers, and no news of the harness—this brought it to Sunday morning, and as our departure was again postponed till the next morning, I determined to leave for this point without waiting longer for the ever distant, ever receding "next morning."

Before taking, as I fervently hope, an everlasting farewell of Syracuse—its sonorous voices of the night breaking from the discordant throats of a thousand half-starved mules, of its millions of voracious fleas and its ten thousand other discomforts, I wish to say a word in regard to official brutality. This is a wide-spread evil, and may generally be found, where the accidents of birth or station have made some men leaders and others followers—but I think in a case which I witnessed at Syracuse, it reached a magnitude scarcely ever equaled. There is an officer there of bull-dog development as to face, which is not differed from materially in the characteristics which make up his soul. Two cases from a hundred similar ones will show his character. He was standing on the platform one day when the train came in from St. Louis, and among its passengers were two rather weakly-looking soldiers. They caught sight of Brute, and with countenances beaming with pleasure, went up to him, saluted, and said with honest exultation—"Ah, how do ye do, Sir! We're back again, yer honor—they wanted us to stay in St. Louis, thinkin' we wor too sick to come, but faith, we couldn't desert the ould regiment an', so we kim on!"

Brute listened to this profession of attachment with a contemptuous air, and when they had finished speaking, remarked, "What in h—l you doing here? Clear out to your regiment, G—d d—n you, and report yourselves!"

At another time a soldier sat upon the platform, groaning with the agony of cramps. Nobody for a long time paid any attention to him, but, finally, some one, more benevolent than the rest, inquired into his case, and then mentioned the matter to Brute, suggesting that something be done. "Sick, is he?" said Brute, "I'll cure him! Here, you, God d—n you, get out of this, will you?" and, so saying, he gave the poor prostrate devil a kick with his heavy boots in the side, which would have broken the ribs of an ox. With a cry of pain, the miserable wretch feebly picked himself up, and went groaning to some other locality.

Sunday morning the reporters of the New-York *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald*, and Missouri *Republican*, held a meeting, and finally determined to cross over to Warsaw. Gen. MCKINSTRY, learning of this intention, kindly offered an escort, and soon after the four reporters, accompanied by a sergeant and four dragoons, were *en route* for Warsaw. A mile or so from town my saddle broke down, and ere it could be repaired, the others were miles away. BROWN, of the *Republican*, joined his fortunes to mine, and although unable to overtake the escort, we determined to "take the chances" of shot-guns and Secessionists, and to push on. Sunday night we staid at Cole Camp, rendered famous or infamous, as being the point at which a company of Home Guards were massacred last Summer by triple their number of Secessionists. We were undisturbed, and the next morning pushed on and reached Warsaw about noon with no adventure of importance. There was considerable shooting before and behind us, but none inimical so far as we were concerned. Col. RICHARDSON, who came through the same day by the same route, was captured, his dispatches taken from him, and himself, after a while, liberated without being hurt.

I had little fear of capture in my own case. I rode a native Missouri horse, and flatter myself that in general appearance, I resembled almost any of the fellows who, shot-gun in hand, lark within the woods, waiting for a safe shot at some passing National. As to my companion, who is a sort of mixture of innocence, Swedenborg and transcendentalism, and, withal, a gentleman of great talent, I was satisfied, in case of capture, that I could easily make them believe that he was a mild sort of lunatic, whom I was taking to his friends. This opinion I knew would be strengthened, by an impression started at the breakfast table at the "hotel," at Cole Camp, at which time my companion commenced a philosophical discussion upon the reasons which led Estella to prefer the brutal Bently Drummle to the more intellectual Pip—a disquisition which was listened to by a large number of natives—at first with opened-eyed wonder, and finally with ominous shaking of heads and significant tapping of foreheads, as they watched the rapted unconscious philosopher. Indeed, to the impression there generated, I ascribe largely our subsequent freedom from molestation.

The distance from Syracuse to this point is 45 miles—the first 20 miles are mostly prairie, and has an excellent road—the balance is over hills and valleys, and is altogether one of the most execrable routes in existence. In passing over the last twelve miles we passed the rear of Gen. ASBOTH's baggage train, which was distributed in the various mud holes, and seemed likely to remain permanent fixtures, at least until removed by something more potent than mule power. When the final "next moving" comes, upon which Gen. MCKINSTRY will leave for this place, he can reasonably calculate upon not less than a week's work in getting to this point, as his train of artillery is by far the heaviest of any in the divisions.

Warsaw, a place of nearly one thousand inhabitants, is the county-seat of Benton County, is situated on the left bank of the Osage River, at a point a short distance below the mouth of Grand River. Being about equally remote from all railroad and steamboat influences, it is not a highly civilized place, and hence, as a matter of course, is given up to secession. A worse point than this cannot be found in the whole State. Sodom had one righteous man; Warsaw has not even that number, speaking in a political sense. Remote from all reliable information, it has been believed by all here, that the war was simply a raid of Abolitionists upon the South, with a view to steal and liberate negroes—the National troops were a horde of monsters marching through the country burning houses, stealing niggers, ravishing women, and murdering innocent citizens. Believing this most religiously, it is not to be wondered that the National troops were given a wide berth—in fact, everybody ran away from the place except the women. They, courageous creatures, although knowing well the terrible fate which awaited them, refused to leave—they remained, are here now, and to their surprise, (I won't say chagrin,) find their anticipations false, themselves not only unharmed but treated with the utmost courtesy.

Upon arriving here, Gen. FREMONT immediately took possession of the entire place, and quartered his officers upon the inhabitants—that is, so far as rooms and lodgings are concerned. Any officer wishing a better place of residence than that afforded by canvas, had only to select a house, enter, and inform the inmates that during the stay of the troops he would occupy so much of the house. This at first produced a good deal of angry remonstrance from the Warsaw ladies, but they finally submitted, and now the half or more of every house in town is occupied by one or more of the National officers. Gen. FREMONT occupies the finest house in the place. The next best contains the reporters' corps, who have condescended to use one of the parlors owned by a widow lady named FIELDS. This lady, who is blessed with three comely daughters, at first was indignant at the invasion of her house—then submitted with an acid grace—then grew more gracious as she became used to the infliction, and now is quite as much at home with her strange guests as if she had known them a century. The daughters, at first, were magnificently remote; finally they ventured covert peeps from around distant corners and the intricacies of lofty staircases, but skurried away, like sheep disturbed by a big dog, at the slightest symptom of danger. At length, finding themselves unhurt by this species of indulgence, they became emboldened, ventured down a step, getting into the hall, and standing with backs discreetly turned when a reporter passed in or out; and bolder and bolder they grew, until at length, one more daring than the rest ventured out upon the balcony, and tremblingly, and with averted face, stood there, while several of us made our entrance and exit. The rest soon joined this adventurous heroine, and to make a long story short, they went from "bad to worse" till last night, when the last I saw of them, they were playing whist with some scribes in the other parlor, and chatting as lively and unconcernedly as though they had been all married for the last three months.

Very much in the same way have the antipathies of other citizens been toned down, and there is now a very fair understanding between the troops and their fair entertainers.

Warsaw is a straggling town, built upon a high bank, which is cut up by numberless ravines, adown and up which the houses go wandering as if striving to avoid each others company and in the effort had got stuck at various unlikely spots on their journey. There are two tumble-down "hotels," a very handsome brick building known as the Mechanics' Bank, a couple of stray churches with the least appreciable effort in the world at steeples, and perhaps a half-dozen houses of moderate pretentions to respectability. There are a few stores, but in all cases they have been taken possession of by the Government and their contents confiscated.

The Osage at this point, from bank to bank, is perhaps 200 yards wide; but now, owing to low water, there is a wide bar in the middle, leaving only a narrow stream of some 25 yards in width on either side. These two streams are the ones which are now being bridged by Gen. FREMONT for the passage of his army. Piers have been built and erected, stringers stretched across these, and upon them is placed a covering of hewn logs, to obtain which Gen. FREMONT has torn down several log houses. The work is a very substantial one, and will be finished to-day or to-morrow at furthest.

Gen. SIGEL, upon arriving here last week, crossed his forces over in the ferryboat, and moved some ten or twelve miles south, where he is at present camped. Gen. FREMONT and Gen. ASBOTH are here with their respective forces. Gens. MCKINSTRY, HOSPER and POPE will be here this week; Gen. LANE is at Osceola, a short distance above here and the river; Gen. STEELE is near the same place, and both will be here to-morrow. Thus it will be seen that the entire National army is close upon the point of uniting, and soon after will move down towards Arkansas in a force that will bother PRICE materially to impede.

The Confederate forces, at last accounts, were at Stockton, in Cedar County, where it was said they were fortifying themselves. This I do not believe, as Stockton, although a splendid place for defence, is the poorest in the world to get anything to eat.

Stockton is a small place of no importance whatever, with a population of not more than five hundred, and is situated in a small rift, among heavy hills and surrounded on all sides by dense timber. About my only recollections of the place of any moment are, that last Summer Gen. LYON and his forces passed through the town on a ghostly twilight, and the black weird shadows of the neighboring hills had settled upon the place, giving it, in connection with its tumbling houses and secluded location, a look more like that of a habitation for vampyres, owls and hyenas, than for civilized men. As we passed through a barefooted hag, with her tow locks streaming over her face and shoulders, cursed us in the vilest of language, and wished graves deep and wide for all who were passing before her; whether her curse was fulfilled in part or whole is a matter now of history.

It is more probable that PRICE is pushing for Fort Smith, or some intermediate point—Springfield or Carthage. He has met with tolerable success before at these places, why not again? It is barely possible that knowing that he has not now five to one, as he had in the cases of SIEGEL, LYON and MULLIGAN, he may hesitate as to the propriety of giving battle, and thus continue a retreat. However, we shall never be far behind him, even if he retreat to the Gulf—at least, such is supposed to be the intention of Gen. FREMONT.

There was little or no money found in the bank, but I have since learned that some $28,000 in gold was found a night or two since buried in a hut on the outskirts of the town. The information as to its concealment was given by some negroes, and soon after it was exhumed, but what disposition was made of it I have not ascertained.

Searches are a regular part of the night duty at this place. About two-thirds of the people of Warsaw are in the Southern army, who, before going, either concealed their effects on their own premises or carried them into the country and *cached* them there. Night before last a house just out of the town was visited with the view of finding a large quantity of salt and whisky supposed to be concealed there. The only parties at home were a couple of negroes, who at first strenuously denied, by every asseveration known in the nigger vocabulary, that there was no such thing concealed on the place. A pistol or two was presented at the heads of the colored gentlemen—a few bayonets turned towards their breasts—and, fearing their last moments had come, they owned up, took the party into the corn, where they found the articles sought for.

Last night another party went out, and some five miles out searched a house in which they found concealed a large quantity of dry goods and clothing belonging to a noted Secessionist of the place. They were, of course, taken possession of, and, save such articles as stuck to the fingers of those through whose hands they passed, the goods were turned over to the Government.

We shall probably be here some three or four days yet. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

STATEMENT OF A PERSON FROM RICHMOND.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Amongst the passengers who reached here in the *Louisiana* from Old Point Comfort was a gentleman named BROMWELL, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn, who, during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the the present month. Mr. BROMWELL left that city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James River and land route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army he came down the river in a small steam tug, and landed at a place called Brooktown, about 12 miles from Newport's News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Federal forces, being in undress uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

BALTIMOREANS IN RICHMOND.

Mr. BROMWELL was frequently importuned whilst in Richmond by persons from Baltimore to carry letters to their friends, but he declined, as the practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the Provost-Marshal assuring him that if he did so he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

SEWELL'S POINT—FORTIFICATIONS.

In the headquarters of the Engineers Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and sketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mounted, and means of defence. Amongst them was a large sketch of Fortress Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. HUGER, and another of the works recently erected at Sewell's Point. The number of guns, all *en barbette*, is twenty-six, of which about five are rifled cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederates, who came down the river in the tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the movements of the Federal troops in the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fortress Monroe, and not a single move of importance took place there without their knowledge. A fine telescope and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Gosport Navy-yard, but taken possession of in the latter part of April, were placed in the observatory at Sewell's Point, and constant observations made. Even the sentries upon the ramparts of Fortress Monroe could be distinctly discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main-street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner-hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond was described as equaling even New-York City in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels, with a single exception (the "Continental") were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the Surgeon-General announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at $7 per barrel (wholesale:) mess beef, $16 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes 40 cents per peck; print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cents per pound, retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively, but prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 32 cents per pound, and hides 26 cents. Brogans, for army use, rated from $1 30 to $1 60 per pair, by the case, whilst the better kinds of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares, that as far as the equipments of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. BROMWELL had an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD at his headquarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During the day the General reviewed an infantry division of Gen. JOHNSTON's command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and Staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavilion. The bill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes, but there was not a drop of liquor upon the tables. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to pass through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas. The General stated that as far as he was concerned he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the Federal army whenever it made an advance of any importance. He spoke of Col. TOTTEN and Maj. BREWERTON in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some merriment that the War Department at Washington owed him one month's pay. He denied, with considerable warmth, that aliens, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and referred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty it was attributable to the orders of Gen. WOOL, who had refused to receive flags of truce.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 29—2 P. M.

On Sunday last, the pickets of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, which regiment was stationed on Muddy Branch, discovered a scow floating down the Potomac, near the Virginia shore. Private JAMES MCGEE, with others, procured a skiff, crossed the river and intercepted the scow on its downward passage.

It was found nearly full of water, but contained 31 guns with fixed bayonets, 12 haversacks and 3 knapsacks. From certain indications, it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting Gen BANKS's command from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, and which went down loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle of Ball's Bluff.

The guns were the same as used by the California Regiment. The inference is that the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers, becoming lightened by internal decay, rose to the surface, and the boat thus relieved from its weight, floated down with the current. A close watch is now kept upon the river, to intercept any bodies which may be carried down by the current.

By the selection of Lieut.-Col. KINGSBURY, of the Fifth Connecticut, to the Colonelcy of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, Maj. CHAPMAN has been promoted by the Governor to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth; and Capt. HEZAR B. STONE, of Company A, has been tendered the commission of Major of the same regiment.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

We hear a good deal of the sayings and doings of the rebel Commissioners in Cuba, (from Columbia,) which has not appeared in print:

When the *Theodora* arrived at Cardenas to put them ashore, they were met at the wharf by a large number of "Secesners," of both sexes, who demonstrated their delight at the arrival of the "distinguished strangers" in every way possible, and in some ways which excited the disgust of the parties. The reason they did not proceed to Havana direct was a report that the *Niagara* was cruising off that harbor, and would be likely to interfere with their excursion.

SLIDELL wore the uniform of a rebel General; MASON was in plain clothes. Both were very pompous, and talked loudly and largely of the mighty things that would be done in Europe when they could reach there.

When they arrived at HAVANA, the feeling against them on the part of the loyal Americans was very strong—a feeling which was aggravated by the formal presentation of a flag to the officers of the *Theodora*, when, a day or two later, that ill-favored craft made her appearance in Havana harbor. The Commissioners were made much of by the British Consul, but the Captain-General of Cuba, my informant says, was all the while very shy of them, and acted as though he wished them to "vamose the ranche" as rapidly as possible.

In the judgment of many intelligent Americans at Havana, the rebel steamer and her "Commissioners" might have been easily captured, if our fleet in those waters had but exercised ordinary vigilance. The same has been said with reference to the privateer *Sumter*. If the *Theodora* is not nabbed, on her return to Charleston, the blockade, they say, might as well be abandoned.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Meetings, Nominations, &c.

Never before, perhaps, has the German element of our New-York population been so thoroughly aroused and in such complete political activity as at the present time. In the very height of the Native American excitement, when thousands of foreign-born citizens seriously believed that they were to be driven from the country, as well as excluded from franchise and office, no such general movement was visible on the surface, at least, as can now be observed among the German voters. The old distinction of Greybeards and Greenhorns, into which the earlier and later immigrations seemed to be divided, during the interval from 1850 to 1860, has, to all appearances, been laid aside or worn out; and although the division between Republicans and Democrats still subsists, both these parties try which shall shout the watchwords of the Union most loudly.

The Germans, while enlisting in imposing masses to maintain the Union all over the country, wherever their services are required, seem equally determined to make their voice heard in the political contests of the North, at a moment when the very form of our Government seems to be menaced with destruction

THE GERMAN LEAGUE.

The German Union League, which was originally, combined by a few patriotic individuals of all parties, for the purpose of uniting the German vote in the support of good, efficient and reliable men for State and County offices, particularly the latter, upon a settled Union platform, has gradually grown to be a body of weight and influence. It now contains full delegations from nearly every ward in the City, and likewise sways the power of affiliated or branch clubs in all those wards. A Conference Committee from this organization has repeatedly met similar Committees of the Fifth-avenue, Tax-payers, St. Nicholas and People's organizations, and has at length united with the representatives of the above in a public address, announcing and recommending the following ticket:

For Sheriff—FREDERICK L. VULTE.
For County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
For District Attorney—ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
For Supreme Court Judge—THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Superior Court Judges—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS D. WOODRUFF.
For Common Pleas Judge—JOHN R. BRADY.
For Marine Court Judge—HIRAM KETCHUM.
For Supervisor—ORISON BLUNT.
For Coroners—DR. LOUIS NAUMANN, GEORGE W. MATSELL, DR. WILHELM SCHIRMER, DR. J. W. RANNEY.
For Senators Fourth District—FRANCIS R. TILLOU.
Fifth District—J. WINTHROP CHANLER.
Sixth District—BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District—JOHN J. PHELPS.

GERMAN DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The German Conventions have also had meetings publicly appointed for the various Assembly Districts, but the result of their choice has not yet been announced. It will probably form the subject of a report at the general meeting of the League to be held this evening, in Pythagoras Hall.

At the last meeting of the League, strenuous efforts were made to nominate JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., as the candidate of the League for the District-Attorneyship, and until that occasion, Mr. SMITH had always been regarded as its preference, the Conference Committee having been instructed to stand by him to the last, but, on Thursday night, such determined opposition was manifested, and so vigorously sustained, that the name fell through, and some who supported it retired from the room, among them J. J. FREEDMANN, the Secretary of the League, Mr. LAWRENCE receiving the nomination. At the meeting in question, the course of the so-called Marshall Organization was seriously complained of, and it was alleged that their Conference Committee had treated the German Committee unfairly. Notwithstanding this, the German League have thus far indorsed a ticket substantially the same as that put forth by the offending organization, and the hopes of those who expected to see candidates in the field to represent the peculiar interests of the Germans have been egregiously deceived. However, the officers and many members of the League profess to be heartily satisfied with the men they have taken up, and loudly declare that they feel the utmost confidence in having attained the object of their organization, viz.: the selection of thoroughly honest and capable men for office in contradistinction to mere partisans.

THE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday evening the Executive Committee of the League met in Pythagoras Hall, Dr. WILHELM in the Chair. Mr. MANCHOT was requested to act as Secretary, in the place of Mr. J. J. FREEDMAN, who had resigned, and reports were received from the Senatorial Districts. As we have above shown, in the ticket we have noted, a set of candidates had been already indorsed by the Executive Committee. Hence, when Mr. NAUMANN announced that the choice in the Fourth District had fallen upon Mr. CHAS. WOODRUFF, as a gentleman who, on former occasions, had been very favorable to German interests, the Chairman remarked that Mr. TILLOU had already been indorsed by the Committee. The reply to this was that Mr. TILLOU had no chance.

Mr. BORGEL announced the nomination of Mr. CHANLER in the Fifth District, but from the Sixth and Seventh there was no report. This state of things, of course, indicates some discrepancy in the proceedings of the different Committees. Dr. WILHELM, however, stated that on Saturday last, the Conference Committee had met and adopted two addresses, one of which has been published in our advertising columns, and the other issued in pamphlet form. It was decided that the pamphlet, accompanied with proper tickets, shall be sent to every voter, and to this intent Messrs KAPP and BALLIN were empowered to act as a Committee to collect necessary funds.

The Printing Committee then reported that they had caused 100,000 tickets and a corresponding number of handbills to be struck off, and held them ready for distribution.

Mr. KIESINGER stated that it was very probable that Mr. JAMES M. SMITH might receive the nomination of the Liquor Dealers Association for District Attorney, as that gentleman was a great favorite with the members, but that a conference between the American and German Liquor Dealers' Associations would take place in a few days, and that they would, no doubt, come to an understanding. It was emphatically declared that Mr. LAWRENCE would not prove hostile to German interests.

Dr. WILHELM stated that, having heard that Mr. LAWRENCE was a former member of various Temperance Societies, and would, at the last moment, withdraw in favor of OAKEY HALL, he had called upon him, and had been positively assured, in the presence of several respectable witnesses, that these statements were false.

Mr. DITTENHOEFFER moved that arrangements be made for holding a grand ratification meeting, but after some debate this subject was reserved for the next general Convention of the League, which promises to be a most animated and interesting one.

THE GERMAN LIQUOR DEALERS.

The German Liquor Dealers' Association have issued an address, signed by A. WILLMANN, President, and J. J. FREEDMAN, Secretary, embodying a series of resolutions, in which it is declared that the rejection of JAMES M. SMITH as a nominee for the District-Attorneyship had been on account of his faithful defence of their (the liquor dealers') interests; that the nomination of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., was by all proper means to be combatted, and that the Executive Committee of the Association having been fully empowered to confer and arrange with the Executive Committee of the American liquor dealers, the German voters were be sought to suspend their decision for a few days, in the course of which a candidate upon whom all could agree would be put forth.

THE KUSTER CLUB.

While the above proceedings of the League and the liquor dealers have arrested attention, the Kuster Club, whose first mysterious meeting we recorded a fortnight ago, has not been idle. It has extended its organization into all the Wards, and apparently controls the action of the Democratic German Clubs. The latter have held almost nightly meetings for some time past, in the respective Wards, and have nominated GEORGE KUSTER for Supervisor, and ANTHONY EICHOFF for one of the Coroners. The colors are Mozart.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

For two or three days, including Wednesday, a call for a ratification meeting, to be held by the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward, on Wednesday evening, in WM. SCHRACK'S National Hall, No. — Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, appeared in the German papers of this City. In the *Demokrat*, the hour fixed by the advertisement was 2, and in the *Staats-Zeitung* 8 P. M. At the earlier hour there was no sign of a meeting in the designated place. At 8 a considerable number of Germans assembled in the long room, and after waiting for some time proceeded to organize by calling Mr. SIEBERT UNGEWACH to the chair, and making Mr. NICHOLAS Secretary *pro tempore*.

Mr. NICHOLAS read the call for the meeting, which bore the names of the six Union League delegates of the Ward, viz: Messrs. Hugo Wesendonck, Friedrich Kapp, Charles Marx, Wm. Seebach, Carl Bartholomew, and A. Roediger.

Mr. ROEDIGER and Mr. SEEBACH being the only delegates present, the former was called upon to give a report of the proceedings of the delegation, including the nominations made. Mr. ROEDIGER, having eloquently urged unity of purpose and action, but failing to state definitely the information required, Mr. WM. SEEBACH was kindly requested to do so.

Mr. SEEBACH then gave the assemblage to understand that the Independent Club, which had been formed in the Twenty-second Ward, desired to transform itself into the Union Club of the Ward, in order that the latter might be represented by a regular Union organization. They had now waited a length of time for the arrival of other delegates, and they not arriving, he had now to propose the change of name from "Independent" to "Union Club of the Twenty-second Ward, and the adoption therewith of the constitution, bye-laws and permanent officers of the former organization, as well as the ratification of the ticket indorsed at the last meeting of the Independent Club.

This proposition having been thrown into the form of a resolution, was unanimously adopted, and the following ticket ratified, viz.:

GEORGE KUNSTER, for Supervisor.

OLIVER CHARLICK, for Senator of Seventh Senatorial District.

ALEXANDER WARD, for Assemblyman of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

On motion of Mr. ECKSTEIN, the meeting then adjourned.

Just as the assemblage was dispersing, a body of men, accompanied by several policemen in full uniform, appeared at the door of the hall, and one of the party began a vehement address, which the extinguishment of the gas, and a sudden rush down the stairway, cut short.

ANOTHER GERMAN RATIFICATION.

A large ratification meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at No. 220 Third-street, to ratify the nominations made by the German Democrats of the Eleventh Ward. Several addresses were delivered, and the names of Mr. GEORGE KUSTER, for Supervisor, and ANTHONY BUCKHOFF for Coroner, were received with acclamation.

Cooper Institute Syracuse People's Union Convention—Nomination of Coroners and Supervisor.

The regular meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. BRADFORD occupying the Chair. A communication was received from Dr. DENT, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Coroner, accompanying his declination with some hard raps at other organizations which had not indorsed him. A letter was read from Judges WOODRUFF and CLERKE, accepting the nomination of the Committee; also, from JOSIAH W. BROWN, (for Sheriff,) MURRAY HOFFMAN, and verbal acceptances from H. W. GENET, Dr. FERRIS and others.

It appearing that Dr. DENT, Dr. MCFARLAND and F. L. OLMSTEAD had not accepted the nominations for Coroners, a motion was made to go into ballot to fill the vacancies.

Mr. SWACKHAMER, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that they had arranged for 270 boxes at the polling-places, with faithful men to attend them. They had hired a room at No. 531 Broadway, and to-morrow evening they hoped to raise the largest and most elegant banner ever hoisted in this City. Mr. S. made a spirited and enthusiastic appeal in behalf of the Union, which was received with great applause, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Committee and Chairman for their energy.

Mr. ISAAC COLEMAN, the candidate for Supervisor, addressed the Committee in a few well-timed remarks, withdrawing his name as a candidate, being impelled solely by considerations of a purely private nature, and which had transpired since his nomination. He closed by recommending E. P. PURDY as the most capable and proper person to be adopted as his substitute,—highly eulogising him as most worthy the indorsement of the Convention. Mr. COLEMAN'S declination was accepted.

A motion was made and carried to take a vote for Supervisor by rising, and Mr. PURDY was nominated almost unanimously, only about a dozen voting for Mr. KUSTER.

On the question of Coroners, the Committee presented a scene of much confusion, but it was temporarily quieted by the nomination of Dr. E. W. MCCONNELL and Capt. JOHN WILDEY, by a rising vote. Dr. J. W. RANNEY being nominated and rejected, Mr. P. H. COLLINS, of the Thirteenth Ward, nominated Dr. JOHN GALBEN, but subsequently in a short, but patriotic speech, withdrew his name, and Dr. SCHIRMER was nominated and rejected. The vote for the nomination of Dr. RANNEY was then reconsidered, and he was this time nominated by a vote of 41 to 23, and the nomination was then made unanimous.

A motion of Mr. JOHN MATHEWS, that all delegates who had failed to attend for the three last successive meetings should be stricken from the rolls, and their places filled by the delegates from the various Wards, was adopted.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to routine business, which was conducted in a rather stormy manner.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Independent Democratic General Committee met on Wednesday evening, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, G. N. HARMON presiding, and made the following nominations for Assemblymen:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Cornelius Flynn.	10.	Dan. M. O'Brien.
2.	Felix Murphy.	11.	Noah A. Childs.
3.	George Loutrel.	12.	Andrew Smith.
4.	W. J. C. Kenney.	13.	Alexander Ward.
5.	James Sanford.	14.	Robert C. Hutchings.
6.	Wm. J. Coey.	15.	David S. Coddington.
8.	Francis Clark.	16.	Peter Meehan.
9.	Augustus Schell.	17.	Edward Jones.

Syracuse People's Convention—Seventh Senatorial District.

The delegates to the Convention met at the Westchester House, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. All the Wards in the District were represented. Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW occupied the Chair, and MARCIUS ELLS acted as Secretary. Dr. BRADFORD having declined the nomination for Senator, Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was nominated by acclamation.

Twentieth Ward Republican Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward was held last night at the large hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The State, Judiciary, County, Senatorial and Assembly tickets were unanimously ratified and indorsed. Speeches were made by JOSEPH HOXIE, MR. IRVINO, Mr. BOWEN and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

People's Union Nominating Committee.

The above body met at their headquarters, No. 618 Broadway, last evening, and indorsed CHARLES G. CORNELL as Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District, in place of J. WINTHROP CHANDLER, declined. G. W ANDERSON was nominated for Assembly, Sixth District, in place of JAMES WALES, declined. The Committee adjourned to Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

The best looking regiment that has gone away for the war left on Wednesday—the "Ellsworth Avengers." But even that fine looking body of men would have been vastly improved, had they been in civilian's dress, and worn hats from the inimitable Fall styles of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 31—P. M.

FLOUR—Demand steady and receipts fair. WHEAT—Demand limited; car lots Red State $1 28; and White Western, $1 42. OATS inactive; sales 8,000 bushels State afloat, 37c; and 8,000 bush

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3156. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from Washington.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUT-GEN. SCOTT

Gen. McClellan in Command of the Army.

Rebel Movements on the Upper Potomac

Probable Withdrawal of their Main Body from Leesburgh.

THEIR PICKETS ON HARRISON'S ISLAND.

More Batteries Erected on the Lower Potomac.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY GEN. DIX.

Maryland Rebels to be Arrested on Election Day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The country will not be surprised to learn that Gen. SCOTT has resigned, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is now in absolute command of the army.

Gen. SCOTT leaves Washington for New-York to-morrow morning, on a special train, *via* Harrisburgh. He will be accompanied by Gen. CAMERON.

OPINIONS RELATIVE TO ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Public opinion here is about equally divided as to the probability of an advance of the grand army. On the one side it is alleged that the troops are being prepared for Winter quarters, and that the military leaders are not prepared for battle. Others allege that there is a political necessity for a fight; that Gen. MCCLELLAN has full discretionary power, and, although a little delayed by the Ball's Bluff disaster, will give us occasion for rejoicing soon.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter, received to-day, from Darnestown, Md., says that the rebels now have their pickets on Harrison's Island, and that reliable intelligence from Leesburgh gives information that, on Tuesday succeeding the fight at Ball's Bluff, the rebels withdrew their forces from Leesburgh, on our troops being thrown over at Edwards' Ferry, leaving only a few battalions to keep up appearances and watch our movements. They subsequently took away all their supplies, and were, at the latest accounts, resting on Goose Creek, seven miles south of Leesburgh.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

A new battery of rifled guns, three in number, has been discovered about a mile and half below any that have been heretofore fired. It is situated a little below a new brick house, not far from the wharf at Evansport.

A few days ago the rebels sent a small boat from Quantico Creek over towards Budd's Ferry, bearing a flag of truce. When she had approached to within two or three hundred yards of the Maryland shore a barrel, with something attached to it, was thrown overboard, and the boat immediately turned and pulled back to the Virginia shore. The barrel is supposed to contain an infernal machine.

The *Resolute* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon and went down to the flotilla again in an hour or two. The *Pusey* came up late last night and left the Yard again early this morning. Both steamers report that affairs are without change down the river.

The rebel steamer *George Page* is still cooped up in Quantico Creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far in to be out of sight from the Maryland shore.

The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a number of guns and mortars have been mounted.

A few oyster pungies run the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

The gunboat *Cœur-de-Leon* arrived at the Navy-yard this evening, with news from the Lower Potomac to this noon. She reports affairs in *statu quo* in the vicinity of the rebel batteries; that the rebels continue to fire at our troops, but fail to hit; that no vessels are coming up except a stray smack occasionally, and that no engagements of our boats with the rebel batteries have taken place within two days. The *Herald's* stories to the contrary are exaggerations, founded upon occasional stray shots. We shall, undoubtedly, have interesting news from that quarter in a few days.

THE ADVANCE OF HEINTZELMAN'S PICKETS.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore, and have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on that duty. No trace of the rebels in any force has been seen in this direction for two weeks. Occasionally a stray rebel is seen, but they all maintain a respectful distance.

PASSES TO GO SOUTH.

The number of persons applying for passes to go South has so much increased of late as to give rise to inquiry as to the cause. It seems that there are secession emissaries and lawyers in several of the Northern cities, who are advising their clients to comply with the call of JEFF. DAVIS, requiring all Southern property holders to come South, under penalty of sequestration if they refuse. It is well known that all who go South, in accordance with this advice, are compelled to swear allegiance to the Confederate States, and to contribute a part of their property for the support of the rebellion—thus rendering the whole of it liable to confiscation by the United States Government. As to the threat of sequestration by the insurrectionists, it is hardly necessary to say that all property so taken will be restored to its owners by the United States Government on the reëstablishment of its authority. Those who are thus playing upon the fears of the weak and timid for profit, or for a criminal purpose, will not escape the attention of the Government.

MORE SEIZURES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, to-day ordered the seizure of the goods of WASHINGTON & Co., of Alexandria, to insure the payments of claims made by loyal citizens. One of the members of the firm, a degenerate nameake of GEORGE WASHINGTON, is in the rebel army. Judge FREESE also appointed Mr. WRIGHT, who lives in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, the agent of the Government, to take charge of the property of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Provost-Marshal D. A. GRIFFITH, and Messrs. BERKLEY and STOUTENBERG, of Alexandria, have been appointed a Commission to assess the property left by WITMER & Co., with a view to the satisfaction of all their creditors as far as possible Unless the Government interferes by positive action, the property will be turned over to the Northern creditors. It is stated, to-day, that the Cabinet will not hesitate to take the responsibility of making a precedent, and give our Northern merchants redress in equity, when the law fails to secure their rights.

A RESIDENT OF VIENNA ARRESTED.

A man named Dr. LOYD, a resident of Vienna, was arrested yesterday afternoon by a squad of men attached to Gen. HANCOCK'S command, on suspicion of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy. LOYD has been allowed to pass through our lines with impunity for some time past, but certain circumstances have lately transpired which warranted his arrest on the above-named charge. He was sent to Washington.

A CONTRABAND FROM BULL RUN.

A negro who escaped from Bull Run the day previous, came within our lines at Vienna yesterday. The fellow ran away from his master, an officer in a South Carolina regiment, to avoid a flogging. He states that there are fifty thousand soldiers within two miles of Fairfax Court-House, and that there are as many thousand more behind them. The advance force out near Fairfax Court-House is commanded by BONHAM, of South Carolina. The negro also says that the cars are running on the railroad from Fairfax Station to Manassas Junction, and that the rails have not been torn up as reported.

A SUSPICIOUS SOUTH CAROLINA LADY.

The South Carolina lady who has been in Washington several weeks, endeavoring to sell the Government the code of signals adopted by the rebels, has not succeeded. The Government does not seem disposed to invest $100,000 for the aforesaid signals, nor does the lady find ready access to our camps. Uncharitable suspicions are afloat that the lady has not entirely lost all sympathy with the political fortunes of her native State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The outer pickets of Gen. MCCALL'S division were driven in last night, indicating an advance of the rebel army. A large party was sent out to meet them, when they retreated. Their object evidently was to capture the men on the outposts.

Signal lights were plainly visible last night in the direction of Leesburgh and also toward Centerville.

A NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Naval Court of Inquiry, to consist of Commodores SHUBRICK, STRIBLING and SANDS, has been ordered to convene in this city on Monday, the 4th inst., to inquire into the causes of the failure of Commodore GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, as the commanding officer of the *Keystone State*, to obey the orders given him, July 19, by the Secretary of the Navy, to proceed to sea, for the purpose of pursuing the *Sumter*, until some definite information of her should be obtained, and if such information could not be obtained, to proceed to Jamaica to coal; thence to St. Thomas, and return to Havana and Key West, there to report for the Gulf Squadron.

THE WEATHER AND THE EXPEDITION.

The state of the weather has been such that we may reasonably expect the naval expedition to have made its mark somewhere. This expedition may be followed by others, rapidly harassing the Southern coast. It would, perhaps, astonish John Bull if we should open a couple of cotton ports for him and ourselves within a few weeks.

ANOTHER RUMOR ABOUT FREMONT.

An absurd rumor has been afloat in Washington to-day, to the effect that Gen. FREMONT is organizing a rebellion in the West.

EXPERIMENTAL MORTAR FIRING.

Experimental firing with a 10-inch mortar was made at the Navy-yard, this morning. With a charge of three pounds of powder, and an elevation of forty-five degrees, a shell, not charged, weighing one hundred and two pounds, was projected to a distance of 1,400 yards, the time of flight being about seventeen seconds. The firing demonstrated that considerable accuracy may be attained with the old-fashioned mortar, and that at distances of from one thousand to twenty-five hundred yards, they are very effective weapons.

THE FREAKS OF MILITARY LAW.

On the 12th of May last, private WILLIAM JONES, Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, fell asleep on his post at Camp Mansfield, near Washington. Private WILLIAM JONES was tried for this offence, it being a violation of the 46th article of war, before a Court-martial, and was found guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the District of Columbia Penitentiary for three years. Though the Court had thus dispensed military justice, it seems that its members did not feel fully satisfied with the sentence, and the Court was again convened, when they reconsidered the matter and concluded that JONES must suffer ten years' instead of three years' imprisonment, and in addition thereto to forfeit all pay and allowances due him. A subsequent influx of *post facto* wisdom satisfied the Court that they had not yet done full justice to the somniferous soldier, and on the 9th day of September, "the Court feeling that this offence was one of the greatest of military crimes, and feeling, also, its responsibility, and the fact, that from the lax state of discipline, example was necessary, does sentence Private WILLIAM JONES, of Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the proper authority may direct—two-thirds of the members present concurring therein." The Court was prevented from a further reconsideration of the case by an order from Gen. MCCLELLAN, who very properly, after reviewing the ridiculous proceedings in the case, ordered Private WILLIAM JONES, Company E, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to be released from custody, and that he be returned to his duty.

NO LARGE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Applications have been made by the Colonels of some of the volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars, authorized by the recent act of Congress, namely: 2,500 men. The applications have been refused.

CARELESSNESS.

The carelessness of some of our volunteers was illustrated recently by three scouts of the Michigan Fifth walking into one of the New-Jersey camps at night, and getting within arm's length of the guards before they were challenged.

FIRST DEATH IN THE NEW-JERSEY SECOND.

The first death in the Second New-Jersey Regiment, during a service of five months, occurred last evening. Their sick in the hospital amount to less than five per cent., and none of these are considered dangerous cases. The commanding officer, Col. MCLEAN, is a West Pointer.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is now in this city, attending the session of the Board of Commissioners for the London Exhibition.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

His Letter of Resignation to the Secretary of War.

Order of the President Placing Him on the Retired List.

Visit of the President and Cabinet to the General---Interesting Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1.

The following letter from Gen. SCOTT was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that the repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, beg to to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. SCOTT'S request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. MCCLELLAN was therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. SCOTT. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is ordered to be placed and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. SCOTT has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag when assailed by parricidal rebellion. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. SCOTT thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"PRESIDENT: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

President: You must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

"The President then took leave of Gen. SCOTT, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

GENERAL: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New-York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return, to make known their wishes to me. I desire, you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel, and secretary, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore."

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War accompany Gen. SCOTT to New-York to-morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. SCOTT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent Act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire coöperation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department, and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, that has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant. (Signed,)

SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, present.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN to-night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but, confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing, as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood, who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of CORTES in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life, a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country, a citizen whom his declining years has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career and character of WINFIELD SCOTT, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us; let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

(Signed,) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding U. S. A.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

PROCLAMATION BY MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 1.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1861.

To the United States Marshal of Maryland, and the Provost-Marshal of the City of Baltimore:

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in Virginia bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November inst., thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field.

There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the United States, or in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State, by disloyal votes, to the cause of rebellion and treason.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the Government, and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furtherance of this object, I request the Judges of Election of the several precincts of the State in case any such person shall present himself and offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by the authority of the United States, and I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the Judges of Election, the United States Marshal and his deputies, and the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore and Police, in their efforts to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and at the same time to prevent the ballot-box from being polluted by treasonable votes.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The recent order assigning the Maryland Brigade to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, causes general dissatisfaction among the privates and subordinate officers. They argue that, having performed extraordinary and arduous guard duty for four months on the Upper Potomac, they are entitled to a position where they can win distinction for themselves and their officers. It is but justice to state that this regiment, under the well-known military ability and experience of Col. KENLY, now stands in the first ranks of this division for discipline and efficiency, and officers and privates are ambitious to show to the country that the Union sentiment of Maryland is well represented on the battle-field for the Union.

It may not be generally known that Hon. JOHN SMITHER, the uncompromising Unionist of Berkley Springs, has been released by his captors, and is now enjoying good health at his own residence. His son, 'Porte Crayon," is attached to the Engineer Corps of Gen. BANKS' division.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, and suite, were yesterday the guests of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, of the Third Brigade, and a citizen of Michigan. The party enjoyed the hospitalities of the General's log-cabin lodge with evident satisfaction, and thence proceeded to inspect the condition and requirements of the Michigan troops under Gen. STONE.

As an evidence of the rapidity of the movements of this Division, and the energy and endurance of our men, the following data are submitted:

The Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth (Col. MURRAY,) left their encampment at 9 P. M., on the 21st, for Coonrod's Ferry; arrived there at 2 A. M. on the 22d; distance fifteen miles. Crossed the canal, and picketed the river two miles below the Ferry, a battalion crossing over to Harrison's Island, to assist in removing the dead and wounded, without relief, food or rest, until 3 P. M. They then commenced to fell trees to build a bridge over to the Island. At 4 P. M., were ordered to Edwards' Ferry, a distance of six miles; arrived there at dark; heavy rain during the day; no fire, shelter or rations; laid on arms all night; on the 20th ordered to Muddy Branch to picket the river for nine miles; arrived there at 8 P. M., wading through mud and swollen creeks, waist deep; night intensely cold; no shelter, as the wagon train did not arrive until noon on the 24th. Notwithstanding all this exposure and privation, not one of these hardy Pennsylvanians faltered or has since suffered any illness in consequence.

Information is being privately circulated in this section, to the effect that a plan is on foot to surround, or cut off the supplies of this division; but your correspondent cannot learn how it is to be accomplished, whether by a concerted action of the rebels, the Maryland Disunionists, or otherwise; nor can he trace the report to anything like reliable authority. It is therefore probable that it is only a *canard*.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Advance Guard of the National Army at Ozark.

PRICE NEAR THE ARKANSAS BORDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The total number of killed, wounded and missing of the body guard is 51. The killed and wounded of the rebels, according to their own statement, is about 80. The Home Guard appears to have come out strong. They captured and brought back Major WHITE, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to Gen. PRICE'S camp. Last night, about twenty of them charged on Lieut.-Col JOHN H. PRICE and twelve other rebels, killing one of them, twelve miles south of here, and brought all the rest on, and they are now prisoners in our camp.

The rear divisions of our army are coming up to us by forced marches. Gens. POPE and HUNTER'S commands are expected here this evening, and Gen. MCKINSTRY'S to-morrow.

All of our troops are in the best of spirits and full of enthusiasm.

Gen. FREMONT has taken possession of the flouring mill in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army.

Gen. PRICE is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle.

The rebel officers thought that the body guard that made the attack was twenty-five hundred strong, and on their retreat swore at the men as a set of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, dropped in their flight.

Our advance is at Ozark, 15 miles south of here.

Fifteen of the body-guard were buried yesterday afternoon, with military honors. The Berton Cadets, Holman's Sharpshooters, Gen. FREMONT and staff, all the surviving and unwounded guards, and a large number of citizens, male and female, followed in the procession. The bodies were buried in one grave, into which Gen. FREMONT cast the first earth.

RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN BY GEN. PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 1.

Passengers from the West report that Col. MULLIGAN had been released by Gen. PRICE. He was seen at Warrensburgh, to-day, on his way to Lexington to bring away a child left there.

His release indicates that the Commission from St. Louis some days since to effect the exchange of Cols. MULLIGAN, PEABODY, and Major VAN HORN, for Gen. FROST, Col. BOWEN and Major WILLIAMS, captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

There were no movements of more than ordinary importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, although business is as brisk as ever. The officers on duty at the yard, and those in and around the City, were paid off yesterday, but the men have not yet been paid. The storeship *Supply* is taking in her stores, and will be ready for sea in the course of a few days. The bark *Roebuck* has hauled into the berth vacated by the *Sheppard Knapp*, and is being armed and supplied with stores and provisions. The steamer *New-London* left the yard and anchored off the Battery. She will sail at once. The *Santiago de Cuba*, which we reported ready for sea yesterday, will not be put into commission until next week.

A sergeant's guard of marines left the Brooklyn Marine barracks yesterday for the United States steamer *Mohawk*, on blockading duty at Key West. The guards of the *Wyandotte*, *Crusader* and *Sumter*, who have recently returned from a two years' cruise on the coast of Cuba, have not been granted the usual furlough, and in consequence ten of them—or about one-third of the whole number—have deserted.

The steamer *Connecticut*, which was sent after the rebel steamer *Nashville* at a few hours' notice, and before she was quite ready for sea, is undergoing a thorough overhauling. In addition to new port-holes, which are being made, other alterations are in progress. Her deck-houses, &c., will be removed, and accommodations for a larger crew will be fitted up.

The purchased ferryboat *John P. Jackson* has not arrived at the Navy-yard, but will probably be altered at a private ship-yard, and afterwards sent to the Navy-yard to receive her armament and be put into commission. Nearly all the purchased vessels have been altered at private yards.

Eighteen or twenty of the Cape Hatteras prisoners who were too sick to be removed still remain in hospital on Governor's Island. The quarters occupied by the prisoners are being whitewashed and cleaned out—not before this cleaning process was imperatively necessary.

Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, about whose fate there was some uncertainty, although there was every reason to believe that he was taken prisoner, is stated to be wounded in the wrist, and to be a prisoner. Great sorrow is expressed both by the officers and men of the regiment at being so soon deprived of their Colonel, of whom they were justly proud.

The newly appointed naval officers now at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., are as follows:

Assistant Surgeons.—Adolphe A. Hoehling, Pennsylvania; E. Kushier, Maryland.

Acting Masters.—G. J. Averey, New-York; C. A. Austin, Alex. Hamilton, Massachusetts.

Acting Masters' Mates.—H. P. Cooley, Connecticut; Chas. W. Campbell, Massachusetts; Chas. H. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; W. R. Merton, New-York; Jas. C. Staples, New-York; L. G. Cook, Connecticut; J. A. Johnstone, District of Columbia; C. M. Bird, Delaware; J. W. Turner, New-York; Henry Clay Leslie, Maryland; M. Hickey, District of Columbia; A. K. Noyes, Virginia; G. H. Lounsberry, New-York; Wm. Messer, Massachusetts; F. A. Miller, Connecticut; J. T. Hughes, New-York; J. M. Forsyth, Pennsylvania; George Weeden, Rhode Island; G. E. McConnell, Virginia; J. B. Keat, District of Columbia; J. H. Raymond, New-York; J. G. Kechter, D. W. Jackson, Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

RECEPTION OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

INTRIGUES OF THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

Actual State of French and English Sentiment.

Official Announcement of the Triple Treaty About Mexico.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

The American Treaty with China Repudiated.

The European mails brought by the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Oct. 19, to Boston, reached New-York last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of files and correspondence to the latest date.

A letter from KOSSUTH, touching Hungarian affairs, appears in the English papers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes, Oct. 15: "*On dit* to-day, with an air of some mystery, in Governmental circles, that the 'great Republic of South America' has demanded permission to place itself under the protection of France, and has offered, if its request be granted, to accord commercial concessions, and territorial ones also, if required. But what the Republic referred to is, and on what authority the *on dit* rests, was not told."

By the *Dresdener Nachrichten*, we learn of a purchase by Americans (which side not stated) of 24,000 muskets, executed at Liege to the order of the Saxon Government, which parts with them at a good profit.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna states that the artillery of the Austrian army is about to be completely transformed. All the smooth-bore cannons, and all the cannons rifled on the French system, are to be set aside, and rifled cannon, on LENK'S model, to be fired with cotton powder, are to be substituted. There are to be two calibres—pieces of four, for ordinary brigade artillery of four horses, and for mounted artillery of six horses, and pieces of eight for the reserve. The mountain artillery, however, is to consist of pieces of three, part of which are to be in bronze, weighing 150 pounds each, and part in cast-steel, weighing 44 pounds. The latter to be placed on carriages of iron, which can be taken to pieces.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Sentiments of the English in Paris on American Affairs—Report of Prince Napoleon to the Emperor—Demands of Spain upon Mexico—The Course of Opinion in France—Miss Ada Phillips in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

If we may judge of the feeling against the North among the commercial people of England by that manifested by the English commercial people located at Paris, it must be terrible indeed. No slander is too absurd to be told, none too gross to be believed. Whether from commercial rivalry, from the menacing growth, or from what they call the impertinence of the Yankee race, we seem to have no friends left in this particular class of the English people. Not that they love the South or Slavery; but they are furious at the idea that the North should even attempt to avert the threatened rupture of the great Republic, and will be still more furious if the North be successful. The doctrine of free trade which England is forcing on all Europe, and which she has failed to force on the United States, has turned away the sympathies of the commercial classes from the race to which they are allied by blood and directed them into new and strange channels. The Morrill tariff falling upon English commerce at a moment when France was opening her ports to this same commerce, formed a contrast too striking even for English tenacity, and to-day we see the unnatural and unusual spectacle of Frenchmen and Englishmen joining in a common depreciation of America and her institutions.

Among the less apocryphal of the stories which are repeated here in English and French commercial circles, I one to the effect that the Southern Confederacy has sold to English speculators, at a price so low, or cash in advance, as to render the risk not too great, the cotton the Confederacy now holds in its hands, and which is to be handed over to the English owners of it through the first port which the National navy opens. The Southern Confederacy thus hopes to obtain money to carry on the war indefinitely; but it remains to be seen whether the National Government will overlook such a fraudulent operation.

The gin-shops of London have invented a drink called "Bull Run." The wit of the thing is rather weak, and will readily suggest itself to every one acquainted with the properties of the *juniperus communis*.

It is reported here that in the long report which Prince NAPOLEON has made to the Emperor and his Cabinet on American affairs, the Prince, while showing throughout a strong sympathy for the North and the cause of the Union, yet expresses the opinion that a subjugation of the South is impossible, and that sooner or later the separation must be recognized as final. We have reason to believe that the Prince has made no such report as this, and that the farthest he goes on the subject of the subject of the final issue of the struggle, is to admit the possibility of the Southern Confederacy maintaining itself.

The *Pays*, ministerial journal, and likely to be well informed on the subject, gives the following as the *ultimatum* the Spanish Government has addressed to President JUAREZ: 1. Spain demands ample satisfaction for the insult offered her Ambassador, and to this effect, that a special Ambassador shall be sent to Madrid to carry and offer the required apology. 2. The explicit recognition of the Mon-Almonte Treaty, and the opening of a credit sufficient to cover the unpaid instalments since the period when COMONFORT ceased to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty, or, if Mexico prefers, the immediate payment in place of this, of a sum of 10,000,000 of reals. 3. The punishment of Mex-

Mexican subjects who have interfered with the interests of Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the vessel *La Concession*. 4. In case of the refusal of the Mexican Government to these demands within twelve days after their signification, the Spanish fleet and army under the command of Gens. SERRANO and RUBALCABA will take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. This *ultimatum* will probably be delivered to the Mexican Government about the 1st of December. The armed force with which Spain will back up this *ultimatum* is quite formidable.

The Chambers of Commerce of the manufacturing towns of France, as well as many of the large manufacturers in different parts of the country, have had interviews lately with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to make representations on the state of trade with America, and to claim from his Excellency the intervention of the Government on their behalf. Some of these, especially the Chambers of Commerce, demand a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the others demand protection for their commercial interests in Mexico.

M. HOUSSAYE, who was lately charged with the American department of the liberal journal, *La Presse*, has taken up the defence of the Union with a vigor and an ability we had renounced all hope of finding in any French writer. His last article is devoted to that exploded text, that "Cotton is King;" and he handles the subject in the most masterly manner.

Under the influence of the fright lately received by the municipal authorities on account of the sudden want of grain, and the required augmentation in the price of bread, the efforts to fill up the deficit in the State granaries have been so active, that before the 1st of January the usual supply will be obtained. The freighting business of the railways to Brussels and Marseilles, on this account, was never so active.

Miss ADA PHILLIPS, of New-York, under the Italianized name of Fillippi, has obtained a two months' engagement at the Italian Opera of Paris, and makes her dangerous bow to a Paris audience to-morrow evening, in the character of *Azucena*, in "The Trovatore." It is thought by those who have heard her that she will succeed.

MALAKOFF.

SECESSION INTRIGUES IN ENGLAND.

Success of the Bermuda in Running the Blockade—Activity and Resources of Rebel Agents in the Great Towns—Manufacture of Arms—The Movement to Break the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The steamer *Bermuda*, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, has run the blockade and reached Savannah in safety. So we are told from America, and the Secessionists here are exultant. They say that this will, in the first place, show the European Governments how weak the blockade is, and encourage them to break it; and they say, besides, that there was powder and clothing enough on board of her to place their army on an effective footing. In short, I see no reason to doubt what I have heard stated, that this success is as good to them as ten thousand lives. It is likely to cost us at least that. With all our fleet, it seems strange that we could not catch this vessel, for I recollect that as early as the 24th of August, I mentioned the rumor here that such a vessel had sailed, and that our authorities here knew of it. It could have been no other than this same vessel, and of course the Navy Department must have had still earlier knowledge than that, and yet the *Bermuda* seems to have gone straight in, without trouble. To say the least, it is annoying, and what are the consequences? We have hardly heard this news than we see it announced in all the papers that a steamer, called the *Fingal*, freighted with an enormous quantity of munitions of war of every sort, has left the Clyde nominally for Madeira and the west coast of Africa, but of course really for America. I mentioned in my letter a fortnight since that there was a story in Liverpool that such a vessel was getting ready, and now here she is. These things trouble us loyalists here excessively, for every cartridge on board of this vessel may be the life of some of our friends or relations; every pound of powder represents a terrible loss to our side; every rag of clothing represents so much longer continuance of this war. Nor does one such steamer, or two such, end the matter. The short stay I made in Liverpool and Glasgow, convinced me that things were worse off for us than I had supposed. The Secessionists there are exceedingly strong, and what is worse, they are in no want of money. I stated some time ago that their principal source of supply was the funds which the Southern Banks had transferred to England on the breaking out of the war, but I underestimated the sum. Besides this there are large private resources which are hard to estimate at all, as they are deposited in many different places and are liable to fluctuations, particularly in the matter of cotton, which has nearly doubled in price, and to its Southern owners, of course, if there are any, brings a continually increasing wealth. I do not believe that there is any fear of an overestimate when I say that there must be at least fifteen million dollars of Southern property here in England. This accounts for the fact that they have been able to buy the monopoly of the manufacture of arms in the English market; that they have freighted two steamers with cargoes, which, in the case of the *Fingal*, is stated at $300,000, and in that of the *Bermuda* could hardly have been less; that they have bought the steamers themselves, as it seems to be supposed they have; and that, if rumor is to be believed, they are preparing to continue this process as soon as they hear the fate of the last venture. Indeed, they must do so, for their purchases of arms and munitions of war in England are enormous, and amount, in Birmingham alone, if the newspapers are to be believed, to $100,000 a month. It stands to reason that all these arms and accoutrements must be sent off somehow, and there is only one way. It stands to reason, also, that every such cargo run in represents an army to them, and to us the lives of thousands of men, and, perhaps, the loss of the contest, and the final destruction of the Union. Is it possible that the *Fingal* will be allowed to find a port?

Another curious fact is connected with this in an indirect way. I was told about a fortnight since, in Liverpool, that there was a man there whose name I was also told, who was intriguing among the merchants and newspapers to organize a party in favor of the breaking of our blockade. He seems to have had a certain success in that city, and there is no doubt a party in the country at large in favor of this course, but it is not large enough to cause any alarm. You may rely upon it that, as matters now stand, there is not the slightest danger of such a step from England. Lord RUSSELL'S speech, if properly understood, settles that question, and even the *Times*, though it has published a leader strangely misrepresenting that speech, does not give the least countenance to such a course. I know the feeling among the business men of this city on that point, and I am positive that they have no wish to undertake such a task. This is all that Americans have to care about, for as to English opinions on the subject of our troubles, they are not of the least consequence to us, and we are only laughed at here for caring about them. Our troops will make them agree with us whether they will or no.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEASURE.

From the London Post—(Official.)

We believe we may state that, subject to the terms of the Convention between England, France and Spain, which is likely to be concluded in the course of a few days, the expedition which is about to be dispatched to Mexico will consist of three squadrons, respectively furnished by the contracting parties. It is understood that for the purpose of affording immediate and efficient protection to the lives and properties of foreigners resident in Mexico, her Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, have determined also to dispatch a military force, consisting of six thousand men, of which five thousand will be contributed by Spain and one thousand by France.

No one can doubt that the course which Her Majesty's Government is thus about to pursue, will be in strict conformity with the principles of public law. Earl RUSSELL has stated that Her Majesty's Government have a right, by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and for the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico, and that Her Majesty's Government will exercise that right. If we were to give a catalogue of the outrages which, for a series of years, have marked the conduct of the successive factions which have exercised power in Mexico, surprise could only be felt at the long forbearance which England, France and Spain have displayed. British subjects have been imprisoned and murdered, British property has been seized and confiscated, and the captain of a British man-of-war has been waylaid and seriously wounded in the close vicinity of the Mexican Capital. In no instance has the slightest redress been afforded. But, independently of these direct acts of robbery, oppression and assassination, there is an old standing grievance, which of itself fully justifies the strong measures which England, in conjunction with two other European Powers, is about to adopt. Mexico owes more than ten millions sterling to British subjects, the interest upon which she refuses to pay. The principles of public law applicable to the case which we have just put, was very clearly stated by Lord PALMERSTON in 1847. On the 6th of July, of that year, the late Lord GEORGE BENTINCK moved an address "praying Her Majesty to take such steps as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to deem advisable to secure for the British holders of unpaid Spanish bonds redress from the Government of Spain." Lord PALMERSTON said that he fully admitted the principle that one Government was entitled to enforce from the Government of another country redress for all wrongs done to the subjects of the Government making the application for redress, and that if redress were denied, "it might justly be obtained by reprisals from the nation so refusing." Therefore, on the single ground of the long-continued and flagrant dishonesty of Mexico, this country is justified by public law in compelling by force that redress which Mexico has hitherto so persistently denied. It is curious to observe that Mexico, unwarned by experience, seems to think that foreign nations will quietly permit the perpetration of outrages and atrocities which spring from internal anarchy and legalized brigandage. It is well known as matter of history that a leading ground of the war between the United States and Mexico in 1847 was the nonpayment of debts due by Mexico to American citizens, and that after a comparatively inglorious struggle she was compelled to cede the magnificent province of California and other valuable territory to the United States.

It may therefore be concluded that the British Government will in the first instance demand redress, and if this be refused, grant reprisals against "the ships, vessels and goods" of the Republic of Mexico. The right of granting reprisals is usually exercised as a preliminary to war. In the year 1850 a British squadron was dispatched to Greece for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the claims of a British subject, and no war ensued. But when redress is refused, not only may the "ships, vessels and goods" of the refusing State be condemned, but towns and strong places may be attacked, seized and occupied until full and complete satisfaction has been afforded. The bombardment of Vera Cruz by the French, and the destruction of Greytown by the Americans, are comparatively recent examples of the short interval which usually takes place between peaceful reprisals and actual warfare. If England, for instance, should seize Vera Cruz, hold that port as a pledge, and blockade the coast, Mexico would have no right to complain of any infraction of public law. By her own internal discords and long-continued course of misconduct towards foreigners, she has placed herself out of the pale of civilized nations, and that she should now be compelled to do justice, by affording satisfaction for all wrongs committed, is a duty from which England, France and Spain cannot retire.

Of course it would be idle to speculate upon the results which may be expected to follow from the appearance of the allied squadrons upon the Mexican coast. Blockades, reprisals, and forcible occupation of territory are very different things from that policy of direct intervention which the bondholders would seem inclined to suggest to Earl RUSSELL. In these cases the clear and well-established rules of public law must be scrupulously observed; and if this be done, "England," in the words used by Lord PALMERSTON in 1847, "will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth." It is understood that the Federal Government of the United States cordially approves of the proposed expedition. Whether, under different circumstances, similar approbation would be expressed, is a question which the once high-handed assertion of the Monroe doctrine must leave in doubt. The North, at all events, can have no desire to see Mexico annexed to the Confederate States—a contingency which the interference of the European Powers will now render as improbable as that acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or violence, which since the year 1824 has been the constant policy of the United States.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT OF LAND FORCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: "It is stated that the French contingent to the land forces to be employed in the expedition to Mexico is to consist of four battalions, with a battery of artillery, which agrees with the information of the *Monde*, which puts the whole expeditionary force at 6,000, half French and half Spaniards.

GEN. MIRAMON AT MADRID.

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the visit to that city of Gen. MIRAMON, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, is not in any way connected with the Mexican affair, but has been occasioned solely by private business.

PERU RECEIVES EXPLANATIONS.

Letters from Lima of the 15th of September state that the Peruvian Government had demanded explanations from Spain in reference to the expedition preparing at Havana against Mexico, and that it had received the most satisfactory assurances from the Cabinet at Madrid.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Observation of Fast Day—What they think of Fremont in the West—A Peace Party in Iowa.

RACINE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The Confederate States had their day of prayer and fasting and humiliation more than three months ago, and on Thursday, the 13th of June, the bishops and pastors of all the various congregations in the South were praying for success in the coming contest with their bitter enemies and oppressors, and using very much the same language before the throne of Heaven as the preachers of the North indulged in today. The religious union of the States is ruptured rather on the question of Slavery than on that of States' rights, and even the Roman Catholic Church exhibits a chism on that point in its smooth and varnished surface, and shows the Bishop of New-York and the Bishop of New-Orleans engaged in open controversy. I cannot answer for the mode in which the day was observed in other parts of the Union, but I know that in Chicago, through which I was passing at the date prefixed to this portion of my letter, the injunctions to close the shops were not altogether attended to, although the churches were tolerably well attended, and the observance marked with decorum. The small edifice which serves as the Protestant Episcopal Church was nearly filled by a respectable congregation, of whom the majority were, as usual, women; and the Bishop of Illinois, in a subtle and rather dramatic discourse, seemed to indicate to his hearers that the rebellion was a sin against Heaven, the consequences of which were only to be averted by the individual repentance of the nation as Christians. Nor did he spare those sins of the United States, and at one allusion to those who sought to make fortunes out of their country's misery by exorbitant profits and charges on contracts many a glance was exchanged among his auditors. The adaptation of our Liturgy to Republican institutions and persons offers some difficulties, and it excite a curious train of thought to hear the prayer for the Queen used in behalf of a President who goes out of office at the end of four years, but who is followed by the entreaties of the Episcopal Church for his eternal welfare to the end of his life. The occasion was improved by a demand for an eleemosynary contribution for the Home Guard—that is, for the Bishop's Clergy and missionaries.

POPULAR FEELING FOR FREMONT.

But men's thoughts and words were far more occupied by Gen. FREMONT and the President than by the fast-day, if one may judge from the conversation of the men. On the whole, the men are with the proclamation, so far as I can judge, except [illegible]

demn the President's letter, and even the President himself sometimes, in unsparing language. "Strange," they say, "that he could think it expedient to exhibit such solicitude about the rights of the slaveholders, when he had not a word to say in reference to a much more serious matter—namely, the threats of Gen. FREMONT towards such white people as he may find in rebellion." The German, or, as it is oddly styled by the Americans hereabout, the "Dutch" population, is with FREMONT to a man, and they are a most powerful and important element in the fighting and voting powers of the State of Illinois. To them this is indeed a rebellion, and they carry out the doctrine of the Government at Washington (on which, however, it does not presume to act,) that the Confederates are rebels, and should be treated accordingly, while the Government only ventures to consider Mr. DAVIS and his friends as rebels, and will not yield on that point, even for the sake of the Federal prisoners in his hands, while they gratify their pique by refusing styles and titles and their military or civil rank to the chiefs and officers of the Government at Richmond. The Democrats, of course, are irritated and indignant, and declare FREMONT ought to be removed immediately. Continual accusations are made against him in the newspapers, which are only of consequence as indicative of the designs of those they serve, which are to drive him out of the service. He is accused of waste and extravagance in his contracts, of personal inaccessibility and hauteur, of dilatoriness and neglect of duty, which has led to the loss of Lexington, and of many other offences. He replies that he has no money, and is therefore obliged to procure necessaries for the public service on credit, and in competition with the Governors of various States, and consequently at higher rates; that he is constantly thwarted and impeded by demands for troops; that he sees his regiments taken away from him by orders from Washington, and sent all over the country, just as he has got them into order, and that his subordinates have failed to obey his instructions. As to inaccessibility, Lord help the man who refuses to see everybody who thinks he would like to see him, out in this part of the world! Is not a General a public servant, the property of citizen A., who wants to see if the General's hair is gray, or only grizzled? Is he not the property of citizen B., who wants to get a contract for gunboats made of India-rubber, or of D., who has a letter to him, and wants a situation on the General's Staff, either as Aid-de-camp or coachman? *Pro hâc vice*, each citizen represents the whole Republic, and is very angry if he cannot monopolize all the time of his servant. Perhaps Gen. FREMONT finds he cannot do his work and attend to all comers on these terms. Never shall I forget what I saw Mr. CHASE go through one fine day in his *bureau* soon after my arrival at Washington. The places in his gift were in the course of distribution, and on calling on him I found the passages of the Treasury leading to his departments blocked up by an eager crowd of all sorts and conditions of men, who were continually sending in cards or slips of paper by the messengers at the doors. I was admitted, as Mr. CHASE had been good enough to invite me to call upon him, and, accordingly, when the doors were thrown open I had an opportunity of witnessing the eager rush, the solicitations, the pressure and obstinacy of the army of applicants who besieged the good-humored but resolute, sagacious, and unbending Minister. To shake hands warmly with every man of them, from the banker who had come to offer millions to the rough dweller on distant seashores who aspired to the care of a lighthouse, to be civil and sympathizing with every man, to listen with both ears, to remember all faces, and all names, and all handwritings, and all recommendes—these are no easy matters, but I am bound to say Mr. CHASE did them courteously and well, although he was assisted to some extent by an apt Secretary, who headed off the hungriest and most tenacious of the pack, and carried them off one by one into some back room, as a spider hurries off a fly to the inner darkness. This, however, is part of the duty of a public man in America, and any departure from it is certain to be resented, and to make one unpopular. Gen. FREMONT is taking a sure way to stop all cavilling; he is marching on the enemy, and if he is victorious, all will be forgiven and forgotten, and he will become a dangerous rival to Gen. MCCLELLAN for future honors and power in the State. He has published a letter, which will give English readers some idea of the things to which a public man is exposed in America, and of the consequences of the rash, reckless, and ostentimes malicious statements, which are sent forth to the world by the newspapers, without a care or a thought of the damage they do, or of their authenticity or truth.

THE BATTLE-GROUND IN MISSOURI.

"We pray very hard in Illinois to-day, Sir," said a gentleman to me, "because it's very awkward to have these Confederates coming on our flank here; they are now in a line with Quincy and Hannibal, and if FREMONT does not stop them we have only our prayers to trust to." Another gentleman, one of the Judges, remarked, with some truth, "I fear we never would have had this day of prayer and humiliation at all, only for the battle of Bull Run." It is obvious that, instead of going down the Mississippi just now, Gen. FREMONT is going up the Missouri, and it remains to be seen whether he will succeed in driving the Confederates out of the northwest of Missouri. Before he left St. Louis yesterday (27th) he authorized another innovation on the policy of the Government by exchanging a Confederate prisoner in his hands for a Federal Colonel. Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, 125 miles west of St. Louis, will be the new base of his operations. Lexington is 150 miles, as the crow flies, to the northwest of Jefferson, but it is considerably further by the river, which is about half a mile wide, and flows rapidly. The railroad will enable FREMONT to collect his troops speedily, but his forces are inferior in numbers to the Confederates, who are said to have concentrated the corps of PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH to oppose him, and if he is beaten, his position and that of Missouri, as far as its Federal relations are concerned, appear hopeless. At the other side of the Missouri River there is a railroad, only 40 miles away, which leads to Hannibal and Quincy, and thence across the river to the Illinois railways; and, looking at the map merely, it seems feasible for the Confederates, as they are in light marching order, and have little or no baggage, to make a dash at it, even after defeat, which would effect a most powerful diversion. Their forces are estimated at 25,000 men. FREMONT has under him less than 20,000, and he cannot take all of these from St. Louis; indeed, there is already an outcry from the Western States that their troops are taken away for the purposes of the Eastern and Northern States, and that they are left without adequate defence; and there seems to be a disposition to localize the contingents of each State, possibly because people are becoming ignorantly impatient of the inactivity of the large armies gathered around Washington. Few of the States, except the smaller and more populous of the New-England group, have turned out such a proportion of men as might be expected from the number of voters, and one journalist here brays forth a terrible blast on his organ, and calls on the residue to drill diligently. For what, think you? In order that they may be able to fight their fellow-countrymen at the end of the war in case the successful and pampered legions should wish to serve the purpose of their military leaders, and take more power than they have a right to claim? It will be observed that Iowa is to raise its contingent without recourse to drafting, as Secretary CAMERON wishes to rely on the loyalty of the people; but I hear that there is a considerable peace party in the State likely to carry their doctrines into practical effect. It was my intention to have visited St. Louis before my return to Washington, and to have witnessed some of the operations down the Mississippi had the expedition been ready to start, but the intelligence from the capital indicates the possibility of active operations, and I return thither on Monday, (30th,) there being no train to-morrow. It would be useless to follow Gen. FREMONT to the Far West, as no one can tell where he will move to, and it would take at least three and a half days to send a letter from Jefferson to New-York, and still more to Boston, for the steamers, while the telegraph would convey the practical results of his movements with some trustworthiness up to a few hours of their departure. These operations are most important, but the theatre at Washington is larger, and I therefore return before the curtain is raised once more for the terrible drama of battle. If the hostile armies could only move up here, all their infantry, cavalry, and artillery might manœuvre splendidly on these magnificent prairies—regular fighting-grounds and war-carpets, and all that they would need would be Generals capable of handling such masses of men. It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is not anything like the numbers on either side which the New-York journals state, and that the totals fall short of the very round numbers of the romantic Anaxchars.

Progress of Affairs at Washington—Removal of Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

REMOVAL OF FREMONT—MILITARY CHANGES.

In the first place let me state that there is no truth whatever in the report that Gen. FREMONT has been superseded by Gen. WOOL. Such a step would be dangerous, but as Gen. FREMONT is not a regular officer, and as he is in need, perhaps, of another "aplans," the Government have sent Gen. WOOL from Fortress Monroe, to be ready in case of emergency, and to step in to the aid of the General, to improve any success, to assist him in any difficulty, and to succeed and supersede him in case of failure. Gen. MANSFIELD, a regular officer of some reputation here, a man of vigor and decision of character, takes the command of Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, and so far only are the positive statements in New-York papers founded on fact.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

On or about Oct. 10, a great naval expedition will sail from the Fortress and various points along the coasts, to renew offensive operations against the Confederate seaboard, from which signal results are expected. The Government of the United States are determined to open a cotton port. They do not believe in the loyalty of the South, or in their fervent oaths that they never will give a bale of their cotton to the Yankees. They hold that cotton is king, and will rule in spite of recent experience. And so, if they can but get a port, they believe cotton will come there, and that the temptation of higher prices than were ever known will induce them to send their cotton there for exportation. Then, again, there is the theory that in reality an immense proportion of the [illegible] in every State, except South Carolina, are in heart U[illegible] and [illegible]fore, they will flock in myriads, cotton-laden, to the arms of their deliverers. Thus, another phase of a despotic absolute Power may be developed in the great Republic, and a Government monopoly may be created in cotton. Whether it will be for the interest of the consumers and manufacturers to see such a monopoly established it is easy to determine. But a strong Protectionist Government will scarcely fail to put on the screw with their foreign customers when they hold in their hands the only supply of an article of the first necessity. If the war continues and the South remains obstinate, it may be doubtful whether another large cotton crop is ever produced in the United, or rather in the Confederate States. But it will be a hard test of the sincerity of their convictions to offer to the needy planters and the "poor white trash" of the seceded States a certain market and enormous profits for their stock. As cotton must eventually come from foreign countries, it may be found that the sent of his power has been transferred to India, Egypt or Brazil; and both the North and South may be astonished to discover that the lever with which they thought they could rule the world is broken for ever. Meanwhile the authorities in the Confederate States are discouraging any accumulation of cotton at the ports, and, as I wrote long ago from the South, the planters will for the present retain the cotton on their estates. The amount of their produce which has been subscribed to Government is clearly confiscated, as the property of the enemy, if it fall into the hands of the United States. The effort is about to be made to open the ports, and to place the crop in the hands of the North; and at the same time the sugar planters will be tempted by the enormous enhancement of the price of their produce in consequence of the high protective duty. In order to effect this very important object a strong force will be placed under the command of Capt. DAVIS, of the United States Navy, who is a highly accomplished and scientific officer, to proceed by sea, and effect the reduction of such places as it may be considered possible to take and retain by force of arms, and a division of troops and marines will be put on board to attack and garrison the strong places. Much will depend on the discretion of the officers in command as to the places to be taken, and it is not unlikely that Fernandina, Pensacola, and the mouths of the Mississippi will be visited with hostile intent. Nor can Texas hope eventually to escape untouched, and the permission given by Mexico to send troops through her territory will add considerably to the dangers and difficulties of the Confederates in that quarter. Fort Macon, which protects the entrance to Beaufort, and a series of internal communications, is probably too strong to be reduced by long range shell fire, as it is a regular fort with casemates, and, as it is armed with heavy guns, the fire of shipping can scarcely reduce it. The spirits of the navy run high, and the recent gallant little affair at Pensacola, where the boats ran in and destroyed a Confederate armed schooner and spiked the guns of a battery, has given them confidence and a desire to do more. The flag officer of the northern division of the Atlantic blockading squadron is Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH. The Flag-officer of the Southern division is Capt. DU PONT, and Capt. DAVIS, already mentioned, is Captain of the fleet. The land forces, numbering some 4,500 or 5,000 men, will be under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, an artillery officer of repute and ability, and the marines will be commanded by Major REYNOLDS, of that branch of the service. Six large steam-frigates, eight corvettes and sloops, and a large number of gunboats will form part of the blockading squadron and the squadrons of offensive operations, and no pains or expense has been spared to make the force complete in all its points. In the course of fifteen or twenty days we may expect to hear that its work has been commenced; but, I think, for the present the large cities, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, are tolerably safe.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The result of the investigation and experience of the Navy Department respecting the *personnel* of the service will lead to the compulsory retirement of several of the senior officers, among whom will be Commodore STRINGHAM, who commanded the Hatteras expedition. It is considered that he did not carry out his instructions, and that owing to his neglect the Confederates have received £300,000 worth of arms, clothing, ordnance and stores, in the vessel which recently ran the blockade at Savannah. This steamer, about which full particulars are given in the American papers, is British property, and it argues a degree of confidence in that fact almost amounting to sublimity on the part of the owners that they have applied to the British Minister, I believe, to obtain an order to permit her to proceed to sea again. Indeed, they think it hard that they should be liable to the loss of their vessel after she has succeeded so cleverly in running the blockade. Our British merchants, however, must hold to circumstances, and if they will disregard the Queen's Proclamation and the policy of the country to which they belong, they will have to take the consequences, among which may be the practical exemplification of the rule that enormous profits are generally attended by enormous risks. There are plenty of questions, which cannot be avoided, rising up between the two countries in consequence of their intimate commercial relations, and the intermixture of their subjects. By the last mail the opinion of Judge BETTS on the *Hiawatha* case went to England, and no doubt European readers will have learnt with astonishment that there is no ruler in the world with such extraordinary powers and prerogatives as the President of the United States; but one may venture to assert that if the honest Illinois lawyer who now holds these tremendous forces in his hand had been asked to give an exposition of the Presidential authority, he would have fallen very far short in his estimate of them this time twelvemonth. It will be for European jurists to digest and scrutinize the principles set forth in that elaborate and able argument, which has met undivided support on this side of the Atlantic.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Meantime, apart from the operation in Missouri and Kentucky, of which we know nothing at present, there is nothing doing of an active belligerent character. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S enormous army has slowly extended its lines, and pushed into the ground and positions which the enemy pretended they occupied, and all the intelligence and information which can be had of the Confederates is that they have fallen back to their old positions. As yet their leaders have succeeded perfectly in concealing their objects and even their positions from their opponents. Nothing could have been more complete in its way than their small triumph in making the Federalists believe they were meditating an advance, and were in force behind Munson's Hill, and along the advanced line which they occupied from Lewinsville to Alexandria, but if they desired to draw out the latter to attack them their failure was equally conspicuous. There is something childish and Chinese in the "bugaboo" sort of game played in the face of two very large masses of armed men, of sticking up painted guns, or "quakers," in sham works, of planting pumps before their sham lines, and of firing ricks of hay and barn doors with redhot pellets. If Gen. BEAUREGARD is ready to be attacked but not to attack, Gen. MCCLELLAN is also prepared to receive an offensive movement rather than to make one. In fact, they are both perfectly well aware at this moment that their armies are quite beyond their grasp, and that all they could do in such a country as lies between them would be to depend on the officers of brigades to work their men almost independently, and to hold their own behind their lines and in the position in which they are placed. Any attempt to manœuvre or to handle even a third of the reputed forces before Washington in that hilly, wooded region must fail. No *coup d'œil* can be of service unless the General directs operations from a balloon by an electric telegraph to each Colonel's pocket. A regiment marching along is lost to sight in a few hundred yards as completely as if it was a rabbit bolted into a warren-hole, or bobbing through a turnip field. The advantages are all on the side of the defensive force; but of the two the Confederates are more familiar with the ground. Still it is obvious in the present temper of the public, fretted as they have been for months past by announcements that "a great battle will take place immediately," that some forward movement must be made, and that all the money and men distributed about Washington, must do something. Not that there is now-a-days any of the ignorant impertinence and arrogant clamor which led to Bull Run, but that the North, which has given so much, wants something in return, now that the fighting season has arrived. Two large armies cannot stand face to face continually, with raging nations behind them. But where is BEAUREGARD'S army? There are traces of the enemy all along the Federal front; there are shootings of sentries and small skirmishes between pickets, but as far as I can learn there is no positive knowledge that the bulk of the army is at any place in particular, though it is quite certain that whenever a Federalist force appears a Confederate force is soon in view of it. If BEAUREGARD expects that his opponent will march directly on his position in front of Manassas I think he will be disappointed, and he will probably be forced at last either to divert a portion of his forces to the West, with long marches and a difficult country before him, or to make the attempt on which I have always calculated, if ever he could obtain possession of the Potomac, to cross into Maryland. There would be no novelty in illustrating the position by a reference to the attitude of Sir RICHARD STRACHAN and the Earl of Chatham, but the position is, nevertheless, like enough.

THE WANT OF OFFICERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is so well acquainted with his army by this time that he must be aware many of his inferior officers are not fit for their places. Of his men he is sure. The rank and file are equal to their work. The want of proper officers is felt most in the cavalry and in the artillery, as well as in the Quartermaster's Department. Talk of the system of purchase in our army! If any one will turn to the New-York papers he will see plenty of advertisements which show that purchase of commissions of such a sort as never should be tolerated is not unknown in the United States. One gentleman offers the sum of £20 for a lieutenant's commission "in a regiment actually in the field." Another has a company to dispose of on moderate terms. A third is anxious to get a regiment all to himself. Political intrigues and low canvassings are also at work, for the colonelcy of a regiment is a political as well as a military position, and gives a man a *status* in the eyes of the people of his State which is useful when the war is over. But all this arises *necessitate rei*. Here is a prodigious force rapidly rising towards the number voted by Congress, out of the ground, as it were, to be officered as best it may, under all the forms of election and voting [illegible] republics, and known, [illegible] military [illegible] constitutional monarchies, the original right [illegible], which did not exceed 30[illegible] men, was deprived [illegible] many of its officers by the seceded States. [illegible] gentlemen in private life who had received a military education at West Point were divided according to their States, and furnished an inadequate contingent to the armies on both sides. The result was, that all the regular army officers received promotion enough to turn their heads; Lieutenants and Captains became Generals of Brigade. No one would take anything less than a brigade, and regiments were regarded as poor commands by men who could scarcely, in the natural course of events, have hoped to command a company for years to come. Skeleton regiments were constructed in order that "colonels" might hang their shakos on their horses, and colonels were made because they said they had regiments, which were only abstract creations. The bar, the railroad board, the bench, the church, the counting-house, the surgery, furnished leaders; while the desk, the shopman's counter, and the indigence of the *bourgeoisie* yielded more than their proportion of officers of inferior rank. These men are distinguished at once by their air, their mode of address, their long hair, and the uncouth way in which they wear their uniforms. But, after all, the wonder really is that the army is so well officered as it is, and the number of men of fine faces and figures, with the appearance and manner of the soldier about them, which one sees in the streets and in the camps shows what a large military element there must have been among the American people, for the class of which I speak is beyond all proportion to the habits of the people, and yet it has dropped easily and naturally into the discharge of military duties. It will be long, however, before the whole mass is thoroughly leavened with the spirit of discipline and obedience. There is no certainty about the operations of troops under such circumstances, and they will be liable to such occurrences as took place the other night, when in a simple movement from contiguous camps two columns of Federalists began to blaze away into each other, and inflicted loss on both sides before the mistake was discovered. As to officers and men killed or wounded by hasty shots from alarmed sentries, they are more numerous than they ought to be in a carefully-drilled army, and the strange recklessness which seems to be a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race is exhibited in the way in which the men handle their arms, the result of which has been in a few months to send upwards of 350 men to hospital with wounds and mutilations, and many others to their graves.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Gen. MCCLELLAN rides and reviews indefatigably. There is scarcely a day on which he does not cover some 20 or 30 miles of ground about the camps, and he is now attended occasionally by the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. What a singular turn of fortune! The sons of the Bourbon in the train of the son of the Philadelphia doctor! How strangely it reads, *Son Altesse Royale le Comte de Paris, Etat Major de Gen. McClellan, &c.!* And face to face with them on the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD is a Polignac. The young Princes are favorites with the staff and officers of the army, which, accustomed to a strong foreign infusion, has, nevertheless, learnt the difference between Princes of the blood of Bourbon and the foreigners of inferior clay. There is a list in the New-York papers of the aliens in the American service—a list of the rank and file would be an astonishing document in that respect, but as the war continues the native American element will more largely predominate. I have returned from the West, and have only time to make these few remarks, and to assure impatient people in England that no movement is at present contemplated in front of Washington—but that, before the month is over, land and sea will resound once more with the tumult of battle.

THE AMERICAN WAR

THE CASE OF THE BARK BOYNE.

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

SIR: We shall be glad of your opinion on the following case, viz.: The bark *Boyne* sailed in March last for Savannah, and was boarded on the 11th of May about seventy miles north of Savannah by an officer of the United States frigate *Niagara*, who asked for the ship's papers, and indorsed thereon, that the whole of the Southern Coast of the United States were then blockaded, and told the master that he would not be allowed to enter any port south of Delaware breakwater. On this, the master proceeded on to New-York, and loaded a cargo of grain, &c., for Liverpool, her whole freight amounting to about £1,150, whereas if she had been allowed to go on to Savannah, she would have made a freight, at the current rates of cotton, of nearly £8,000, entailing upon us, as we can prove, a loss of more than £6,500. It is now well-known to our Government that Savannah was not blockaded till the 28th of May. Under these circumstances, are we entitled to compensation from the United States Government, and, if so, how should we proceed to make good our claim? We may state that ships were allowed to go to Savannah without let or hindrance till the 25th of May, and the American Government allowed all ships till the 12th of June to clear out again.

Yours truly,

OWNERS OF THE BOYNE.

OCT. 16, 1861.

A SHARP COMMENT.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The disposition evinced by the Federal Government to confiscate the property of neutrals since the commencement of this war, is so strangely at variance with the policy promulgated by American statesmen ever since the foundation of the Republic, that it can only be referred to the feeling of irritation which prevails at Washington, in consequence of the countenance which the Confederates have received from the leading maritime States of Europe. The greatest advocates of the rights of neutrals, whether as politicians or as jurists, have been found in America. The last maritime war in which America was engaged was in support of that doctrine. In the most recent correspondence which the Governments of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN had with our own and that of France, the principle of respect for the private property of non-combatants on the high seas in war time, was insisted upon as necessary to the wants of the age, and indispensable to the progress of civilization. All this appears to be forgotten by the Cabinet of Washington, the moment it seems convenient to inforce a different doctrine. It will not tend to raise the character of the Federal Government in the estimation of foreign Powers, or bring in aid of the North the moral support for which they have bidden so vehemently. While they point to vessels from our Colonies attempting to run an inefficient blockade, they forget that their Federal cruisers are constantly violating the laws of neutrality upon the ocean, and that the enlistment of foreigners, British subjects amongst the number, in the Federal forces, constitutes a breach of the Neutrality laws of a most flagrant character, though it is convenient just now to overlook it. *England can afford to treat this inconsistent behavior with indifference, but it will not render her the less determined to take action if the opportunity fairly presents itself.*

THE BLOCKADE AND THE WRONGS OF THE ENGLISH MARINE INTERESTS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It is stated, on the authority of the American correspondent of a morning cotemporary, that the British Consul at Beaufort had, on the 19th ult., demanded permission for certain British vessels to pass out, on the ground that, when the vessels in question entered the harbor, namely, on the 6th the blockade had not been established. This demand, although supported by our Consul at Charleston, was refused, and the vessels, at the date of the last advices, were still in the harbor of Beaufort. Our Consuls at the South are no doubt acting under precise instructions. It is in the last degree improbable that any British official would be left to his own discretion in a matter which might at any moment commit us to hostilities with the Northern States. *There can be little doubt, however, that the British Government are prepared to insist upon the blockade being efficient.* This our shipowners and merchants have a right to expect, and with less the British public will not be satisfied. If we may believe a statement before us, collected from the Charleston papers, 14 vessels have, within a month, entered that harbor, and thirty-three during the same period, the harbor of Wilmington; while the amount paid to the Collectors of Customs during the period in question is put down at $180,000. Now, Charleston was the first port ostensibly under blockade by the Federal forces. If the above statement be true—and it is sufficiently circumstantial to lead us to believe it—we are justified in concluding that there is no such thing as an efficient blockade established anywhere along the Southern seaboard. We are not surprised if this be so. Any one with the slightest knowledge of the maritime resources of the Federal Government, and of the extent of coast they undertake to close against commerce, must have seen that the means were absurdly disproportioned to the end. We were well aware of this fact from the first, and did not hesitate to express our conviction that an efficient blockade of the Southern ports would be a physical impossibility. *The question now for the consideration of our Government, and that of France, is—how long shall the present state of things be suffered to continue? How long is maritime commerce to be embarrassed to suit the views of the Cabinet of Washington?* If we are to acquiesce in the capture and confiscation of British ships and their cargoes, which commit no offence except that they happen to enter a port contrary to a proclamation of which they may not have heard, or, if they did, which was unsupported by the presence of an armed force—if ports like Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort are to be under blockade and not under blockade at the same time, and the caprice of the Federal Government, or of those who do their bidding, England may as well at once reverse her policy, and acknowledge once more the validity of paper blockades.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

MENACING LANGUAGE OF THE ORGAN OF BRITISH OPINION.

From the London Times.

The conclusion Lord RUSSELL draws is the only obscure part of his speech. That conclusion is

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 1.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	69½	100 Harlem R.	30¾
20,000 Missouri 6s	44¾	50 do	31
1,000 Louisiana 6s	70	50 do	30
1,000 California 7s	90	50 do	39¾
4,000 South Car. 6s, '88	83	100 do	40
4,000 R. R. of M. 1st m.	70	100 do	b30 40¾
5,000 do	70	100 do	s10 40¾
1,000 C. R. & Q. R.	92¼	200 do	b16 40¾
2,000 T. H. & A. R.	23	200 do	40¾
1,000 Ind. C. & M. R.	22	50 do	s8 40¾
1,000 Ind. C. & W. 1st m.	70	350 Harlem Railroad	13
3,000 P. D. & F. W. 1st m.	70	100 do	13¾
20 Union Bank	33	50 Harlem R. pref'd	33½
40 Bank of America	98	200 do	b30 33¾
100 Canton Company	19	600 do	33
60 Del. & H. Canal Co.	84	50 Buff. & St. Line R.	108
20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	86	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 48½
60 do	86½	100 do	b60 48¾
200 do	s60 86½	100 do	48¾
100 do	86¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
100 Reading R.	b10 33½	300 do	19¼
100 do	33¾	200 do	b30 19¾
20 N. Y. Central R.	79¾	200 do	s10 19¾
108 do	79¾	250 Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.	39½
100 do	79¾	200 do	39¾
100 do	s15 79¾	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	11¾
100 Erie Railway	34¾	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	99
170 do	34¾	70 Cal. & Chic. R.	70¾
25 do	b30 34¾	50 do	70¾
300 do	34¾	6 do	70¾
200 do	34¾	650 Clev. & Toledo R.	36¾
200 do	34¾	1560 do	37
100 do	s30 34¾	200 do	b20 37
100 do	b30 34¾	50 do	b10 37
131 Erie R. Pref.	56¾	400 do	b60 37
214 do	56¾	640 Chic. & R. I. R.	51¾
150 do	56¾	100 do	51¾
150 do	b20 56¾	100 do	s60 51¾
50 do	b30 56¾	300 do	51¾
50 do	b10 56¾	25 do	51¾
160 Chi. B. & Q. R.	63¾	100 Illinois Cen. R. Sp.	64¾
227 M. & Pr. Du C. R.	19		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	84¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	33¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84	100 do	33¾
6,500 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	150 do	b30 33¾
6,000 Missouri State 6's	44¾	300 M. So. & N. I. R.	19¾
10,000 O., W. L. & P. 7's	91	150 Hudson River R.	40¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70¾	135 do	40¾
10 American Ex. Bk.	80	400 do	41
175 N. Y. Cen. R.	79¾	50 do	41¼
150 do	79¾	25 do	s7 41¼
50 Erie Railway	34¾	200 do	41¼
150 do	s10 34¾	50 do	s30 41¾
50 do	34¾	200 do	b60 41¾
28 Erie Railway Pref.	55¾	100 do	s3 41
229 do	56	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S'k	39¾
100 do	56¾	100 do	b10 40
200 do	56¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	b10 51¾
100 do	b10 56¾	81 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63¼
300 Harlem Railroad	13¾		

FRIDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

There was increased speculative excitement in the Stock market, to-day, and a free demand ran through the list of Railway Shares at advancing prices at both sessions of the Exchange Board. The largest advance was in Hudson River Shares, which from 38¾, late yesterday afternoon, rapidly rose to 41¾ ₩ cent., from which point there was a reaction to 40½ ₩ cent. Increased orders were in the Board for Erie, both Common and Preference Shares; as much as 35 ₩ cent. was paid for the former and 56½ for the latter. The movement in New-York Central was less animated at the advance of yesterday and the day before, but the price showed much stubbornness, and there was little disposition shown to *bear* the market on sellers' option. The Western list was very weak on Illinois Central and the price fell off to 62½ ₩ cent., after the early Board, then rallied to 63¼, and finally closed about 62¾ ₩ cent. The impression now generally obtains, on the Street, that an assessment of 5 ₩ cent. will soon be made on the Scrip Stock; a rumor to this effect having previously influenced the dullness of the market. The other Western shares were steady on Toledo, Galena and Rock Island; firm on Michigan Southern and weak on Michigan Central. Reading continues neglected by speculators. Pacific Mail advanced to 97 ₩ cent. Panams is steady. Late in the afternoon the market was somewhat feverish, and prices unsettled, closing as near as the bidding at 4½ o'clock indicated, about as follows:

Central	79	Toledo	36¾
Erie	34½	Michigan Southern	19¾
Erie Preferred	56¾	Mich. Guaranteed	39¾
Hudson	40¾	Michigan Central	48¾
Harlem Preferred	31½	Missouris	41¾
Pacific	97	U. S. 6s, 1881	94
Galena	70¼		

The City Bank Shares are nearly all up again to-day, and but few parcels offered. The bids for State, City, North America and Commonwealth, improved on yesterday's prices 2 ₩ cent each.

New-York	88	American Exchange	93¼
Manhattan	117	Bank of the Republic	87
Union	83	Bk of North America	89
America	95	Hanover	89
City	105	Broadway	82½
Phenix	88½	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85¼
National	85	Continental	75
Seventh Ward	113	Marine	80
State of New-York	82	Commonwealth	72
Commerce	82	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	70	Park	90
Mercantile	109¼		

There is an improved speculative interest in the leading Railway Mortgages, especially Erie and Michigan Southerns. The latter are quoted ex-dividend, and Erie Fourths are also quoted ex-dividend, the October Coupon being paid off to-day. The Erie Fifths rose 3¾ ₩ cent.

N. Y. Central 6s	90	Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c. ex d	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sube	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	100¾	T. H. & A. firsts	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '66	102¾	Chi. & N. W. L. G. Bonds	12
Erie firsts '68	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, '78	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¾
Erie thirds, '83	85	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Erie fourths, '80 ex d	76	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¾
Erie fifths, '85	73¾	L. E. & W. firsts	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	92	D. L. & West. firsts	96
Harlem seconds '61	99	West. & West. Bonds	90
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	84	Chi. & T. firsts, s. f.	78¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92¾	M. & P. D. Chien firsts p.	78½
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts ex d.	80	M. & P. Du Chien 2ds	53¾
M. S. 7 ₩ c., records ex d.	69		

The Exchange market for Saturday's steamer left off 107¼@107¾ ₩ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 105⅞@106¼ ₩ cent., as the range of merchant bills. The decline on the former appeared to be pretty general with the banking drawers; a prominent house leading off at 107¼ ₩ cent. In the Money market there is no change from yesterday; rates steady at 6 ₩ cent. to the Stock Exchange, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on choice discounts, as in date. The subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan are about $250,000. The Sub-Treasury reimbursed $640,000 to-day to the Associated Banks of the advances under the credit of Aug. 19, and a call is made for Saturday of $3,500,000 on the second credit of October 1.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 31, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$462,704	$1,379,269	$421,542
Thrown on market	383,497	1,187,611	199,814
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	98,170,750	90,419,823	39,125,544
Thrown on market	94,035,294	90,569,110	39,115,779

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	1,203	$340,912	21	$8,762	377	$125,194
Mf. of Cotton	391	93,066	78	15,284	189	35,219
Mf. of Silk	145	105,628	27	35,113	54	48,546
Mf. of Flax	226	55,111	26	7,516	162	19,463
Miscellan's	29	7,941	10	2,369	25	7,417
Total	1,914	$552,558	160	$68,031	747	$226,533
		68,064				353,586
Total entered		$620,642	Total marketed			$580,091

STATE AND CITY BANKS OF NEW-YORK—SEPT. 21.

	New-York City.	Out of City.	Total.
Capital	$[illegible]	$40,231,719	$109,962,724
Net profits	7,[illegible]579	4,693,537	12,207,116
Circulation	[illegible]	19,280,853	28,015,744
Due banks	[illegible]	5,196,699	26,211,772
Deposits	[illegible]	2,612,570	111,395,016
Due others	[illegible]	1,537,872	10,791,173
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$301,253,109
Discounts	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$176,055,848
Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds & Mortgages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due by banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over drafts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Albany *Journal* says of the above return:

"Collating the present with the last report, (end of June,) we find an increase in 'loans and discounts' of $7,578,477; 'cash items' of $569,635; 'stocks and promissory notes' of $5,919,264, and a decrease of specie of $2,734,352. Over and above what may have been an ordinary increase, or decrease, in either of these items, it is found that the New-York City banks and some of the country banks report under the first three items the amounts of demand, and the 7 3-10 ₩ cent. United States Treasury Notes held by them under the late action in that respect and the decrease in 'specie' is thus easily accounted for. On the other hand there is an increase in the 'amount due not included,' &c., of $4,870,300, which is made up principally by the amount due the Treasurer of the United States, under the arrangement made with the Federal Government, as above referred to; and an increase of circulation of $2,308,597, demanded by the exigencies of the Fall trade and the times. On the whole, we consider this report as presenting a very favorable aspect. All the banks in existence, now numbering three hundred and two, reported in accordance to law. The Brockport Exchange Bank is the only institution that has failed since the June report. Its securities are to be sold on the 7th of November."

Illinois Central Competition.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.:

I address you, gentlemen, in the hope of interesting you in the question of a very extraordinary competition at present carried on upon your road for the purpose of destroying the business of a large section of country, the motive for which is unexplainable upon any principle of legitimate business. Your road is carrying wheat gratuitously from Polo to Chicago, by a route of 225 miles, and, in order to get this gratuitous business, runners are sent 16 miles into the country to intercept farmers. While your rolling stock is employed in this wasteful work cars are refused for legitimate business at other points on your road, on the excuse that the cars are all engaged in Government work.

I am the representative of other interests which the competition is intended to injure, and the following are the circumstances which have led to it: The Racine and Mississippi Railroad was completed to connect with the Illinois Central at Freeport, on promises made by your President, which were not fulfilled. It became necessary for the Racine and Mississippi Railroad to obtain an independent outlet to the Mississippi River, and the Northern Illinois Railroad is being built for that purpose, and is now in operation over half the distance. Your President reports that the Northern Illinois Railroad makes a diversion for the purpose of injuring the Illinois Central, but the assertion is groundless, as there was no such intention in locating the new road, which follows the natural formation of the country, and is the same route as is indicated on the published maps of Illinois for many years past. After the new road had been under construction for two months, your President intimated that unless the work was abandoned, he would institute a perpetual competition against it, and the present operations are in pursuance of that intention. The point on the Northern Illinois, which the competition is intended to injure, is 144 miles from Chicago; whereas the distance from Polo by your road is 225 miles. The destruction of business is much more widely extended than in its effects upon these two points, involving the interests of the Galena and Chicago and other roads, and I am hopeful that the facts fully made known to you will induce you to take some measures to correct an evil which is affecting freighting business west of Chicago most injuriously, by means which no practical railroad manager would justify, and for no attainable end that can be perceived. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

G. A. THOMSON,
General Manager Racine and Mississippi Railroad, and President Northern Illinois Railroad Company

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17 11-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 packages Ashes, 16,744 bbls. Flour, 725 bags Corn Meal, 204,120 bushels Wheat, 116,022 bushels Corn, 11,353 bushels Rye, 6,086 bushels Barley, 48,841 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 1,561 packages Provisions and 1,460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 31½ for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in good request at 17¾c.@18¾c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales: 200 bags Rio, at 16c., and 70 bags St. Domingo on private terms, ₩ lb.

COPPER—All kinds are inactive, but quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, yet prices have been supported. Sales, 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Middling, ₩ lb	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	23¾	23	23¼	23¾

DYEWOODS—Sales: 100 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo, on private terms, and Jamaica at $15 75 ₩ ton.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $2 50@$3 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, at $7 50@$8; No. 2 do., at $5 75@$6 ₩ bbl.; with Smoked Herrings, at 25c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, for shipment and home use, at full prices. Sales since our last, 29,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 80@$5 85, rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 60; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15, chiefly at $6 05@$6 10, ₩ bbl. Superfine State.....$5 55@$5 65
Extra State.....5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western.....5 50@ 5 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....5 70@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand..6 00@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....6 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee.....6 00@ 8 10
Extra Genesee.....8 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....6 00@ 7 00
Southern Flour is in demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 30@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine at $5 55 @ $5 65; extra at $5 60@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls Rye Flour is inquired for at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $2 85 for Jersey; $2 85@$2 90 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax: $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been generally limited; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for export, at buoyant prices. The reported sales since our last, have been 264,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 42; Canada Club, $1 25; White Western at $1 35@$1 46, for poor to choice; Amber do. $1 36@$1 37; Red Western, inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 19@$1 23; Red State at $1 31@$1 34; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, chiefly for export, at uniform rates; sales 186,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 60c.@65c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c. for sound; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 68c. for Western White; 65c.@66c. for Northern and Jersey Yellow, ₩ bush. Oats are in more request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40c.@41c., ₩ bush. Rye continues in fair demand at 77c.@81c., ₩ bush; Sales, 3,600 bushels. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales, 8,400 bushels, including Canada, on private terms; and State, at 62c.@67c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 26.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	42,475	1,215,718	492,759
Wheat, bushels	863,055	15,389,566	12,338,943
Corn, bushels	780,622	24,274,823	14,946,720
Oats, bushels	29,748	1,214,708	1,465,662
Rye, bushels	24,423	363,221	259,697
Barley, bushels	21,005	458,073	469,451

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 26.	Since Jan 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	80,444	1,274,989	515,037
Wheat, bush	774,304	13,424,799	10,445,891
Corn, bush	952,912	21,899,664	12,372,771
Oats, bush	2,890	1,000,229	897,838
Rye, bush	1,220	325,304	101,429
Barley, bush	1,525	147,593	138,610

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Oct. 26.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
Flour, bbls	13,452	12,570	8,729	9,890
Wheat, bush	1,193,992	1,128,529	955,849	796,009
Corn, bush	1,383,594	1,558,406	1,652,337	1,761,903
Oats, bush	125,000	239,175	227,880	209,262

HAY—North River bale is actively inquired for at from 60c.@80c., for Government and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, including new to very choice, at 14c.@28c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand has been mainly for Scotch Pig, of which 900 tons have been disposed of at $21 50@$25 ₩ ton, according to quality and terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive but firm.

MOLASSES—Sales light; prices unchanged. Stock 5,352 bbls. and 2,165 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet, today, at unchanged prices.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair request at 70c.@71c. ₩ gallon. The transactions in other kinds have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, but prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales, 800 bbls. in lots, at $15@$15 62½ for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 87½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Stock, 32,922 bbls.; same time, 1860, 20,412 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in request at previous prices, 6¾c.@7c. for Smoked Sides, ₩ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,250 bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues unaltered; sales since our last, 575 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ₩ bbl. Stock, 9,001 tcs. and bbls.; same time, 1860, 12,946 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant at 10c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13c.@18c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total Old and New. Nov. 1, '61.	Total. Oct. 1, '61.	Total. Nov. 1, '60.
Clear	—	864	864	1,478	3
Mess	4	12,635	12,639	19,357	9,756
Thin Mess	—	572	572	728	16
Prime Mess	—	23	23	111	—
Flank	—	15	15	15	—
Prime	497	5,902	6,399	6,778	7,824
Rumps	2	635	637	1,294	7
Refuse Mess	—	2,070	2,070	1,969	38
Refuse Prime	16	511	527	644	30
Other Refuse	25	1,897	1,922	1,873	436
Uninspected	49	6,115	6,164	4,614	2,284
Grand Total, bbls	593	$1,429	32,022	40,856	20,412

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess	1,236	505	1,741	4,531	2,423
R'ked Ch'go	918	28	946	5,728	3,054
Railroad Beef	120	—	120	33	148
Refuse Mess	254	206	460	291	239
Other Refuse	735	165	900	805	1,440
Tcs. P'meM's	10	—	10	44	1,308
Co'try Mess	480	176	656	1,007	1,049
Co'try Prime	610	—	610	826	1,293
Uninsp'd tcs	—	—	—	—	365
Uninsp'd bbls	43	3,515	3,558	750	2,072
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	4,406	4,595	9,001	14,099	12,946

RICE—Has been very quiet at from $7@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	729	2,980
East India, bags	—	5,177

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 400 bales Cloves, on private terms; and 150 bags Pimento, at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8½c.@9c., ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	54,838	25,528
Porto Rico, hhds	2,723	1,727
English Islands, hhds	421	437
New-Orleans, hhds	15	912
Total	57,997	28,604
Total boxes	32,822	12,664
Total bags	120,346	143,678
Melado, hhds	5,867	2,521

TIN—Is in moderate request at former prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at buoyant prices. Included in the sales have been: 545 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 8½c.@14c., and 162 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in October:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Oct. 31, 1861, hhds	22,227	691	11	22,979
Received since	2,311	21	—	2,332
Total	24,588	712	11	25,311
Delivered since	3,523	62	6	3,590
Stock Nov. 1, 1861, hhds	21,065	650	5	21,721

Messrs. J. McJ. Bexsel & Co. report the movements at their warehouse in October, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky, Sept. 30, 1861	2,675
Delivered in October	533
Stock Oct. 31, 1861	2,342

The business in Tobacco, during the month of October, Mr. M. Radze reviews thus: "Since our last report some demand for Spanish Leaf has sprung up, and sales of some 1,800 bales Havana Fillers were effected at from 34c.@40c., and three invoices of Yara of over 1,200 bales of much approved quality were speedily placed, at from 36½c.@37½c. Of other sorts of Cuba we are entirely without supplies. The movement in Kentucky Leaf has been very heavy during the last month. Over 7,000 hhds. have changed hands, of which about 2,500 hhds. to jobbers, manufacturers, and on speculation, the remainder for export, chiefly for ports in the Mediterranean. These heavy transactions have had a decided effect on prices, which now stand: For inferior Lugs, 8c.; fair to good lugs, 8¾c.@8¾c.; low and medium Leaf, 9¼c.@10¾c.; low and medium heavy Leaf, 10c.@11c.; good to fine Leaf, 11¾c.@13¾c.; Selections, 14c.@16c. The quantity left on sale is very light, and not in keeping with the reported stocks in warehouses, as over 12,000 hhds. are sold for export and not yet delivered, and considerable held there for account of manufacturers; and holders look for still higher rates as the season advances, as the West is so bare of Tobacco, that purchases have been made here for Western account, to go back to Louisville and St. Louis. There are at most 2,000 hhds. yet delayed in the course of transportation, all the roads to the East being overloaded with freight, which will close up the season. The crop in Kentucky has been gathered and housed in good condition, and promises to be of good quality, and the estimated yield about 60,000 hhds., but the serious apprehensions whether at a later period the proper packing and moving of the same will not be seriously interfered with, are still unremoved; and unless the Tobacco districts of Kentucky and Tennessee are clear of the contending armies before the setting in of the Winter, a slow and scanty supply would be the certain consequence next season. From reliable sources, we hear the crop in Virginia to be about two-thirds of the usual average, say about 40,000 hhds. of fair quality; but as it was already the case partly with the previous crop, owing to the absence of most of the planters and overseers, the packing of the crop has been necessarily left in the hands of servants, and badly done, depreciating the value of this staple, if it even were available, for export purposes. From Maryland and Ohio, we understand the crops to be below an average; and as Baltimore is almost entirely without stocks, common sorts, which a short time ago went begging at 3c.@4¼c., are now up to 5c.@6c., and but very little of this or better sorts to be had. In domestic Cigar Leaf very little is doing for home use, but exporters have taken some 2,000 cases of average wrappers at moderate prices, thus infusing some new life in those sorts. The total cessation of supplies of manufactured Tobacco from Virginia, and the steady decrease of stocks, has created a speculative demand. The stock on hand at the beginning of last month was about 35,000 boxes. The estimated sales of the month are about 28,000 boxes, of which 7,000 boxes for Canada and Australia and consumption, the rest on speculation. Some 4,000 boxes Western have been received, partly direct, and partly from neighboring markets. For the past ten days the market has been very quiet, and no sales of any account have taken place; prices, however, continue firm. Stocks on hand, including Western Tobacco, estimated at, in New-York, 27,000 boxes; Baltimore, 8,000; Boston, 6,000; Philadelphia, 4,000.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 6,00 bbls., at 20¾c.@21c., mainly at 20¾c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Resin, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon end Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s., Logwood, 40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13¼d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ¼d. ₩ lb.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. For Cork—Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 14. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 67½c. @90c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 22c. ₩ bushel. For Lisbon—Wheat (16,000 bushels) on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Tenancy—Right of Action for Injury to Possession.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Hannah Tobias vs. *Ann Eliza Cohn and Wm Cohn.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 3. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for alleged injuries to real property.

The plaintiff's deceased husband, by his will, gave her as a residence certain apartments in the dwelling-house owned by him, No. 615 Fourth-street, in this City. The testator also owned the adjoining lot, No. 617. The lots upon which the buildings were erected had not, at the time of the death of the testator, been divided by fencing. In March, 1857, the plaintiff removed from the apartments provided her as a residence by her husband's will, and rented them; and in October following, Ann Eliza Cohn, one of the Executors of the will, caused a fence to be run through the yard, thus giving each house a separate yard, and preventing the tenants of one house from using or occupying the yard of the other.

The plaintiff, who, as stated, was not at the time in possession of the premises, brought this action; although, as alleged by the defence, the executrix agreed to take away the fence if the plaintiff would return and occupy the house herself.

The defence to the action was that the plaintiff having been given the apartments to be occupied as a residence, when she removed therefrom she lost all right to them during such absence, and the executors were entitled to enter and take possession. These apartments were the property of the estate, and passed to the executors under the will, except when used by the plaintiff as her residence. Further, that the injury complained of was an injury to possession; and as the plaintiff's tenant was in possession at the time the fence was put up, if any right of action existed, it was in the tenant, who, and who alone, was deprived of the use of the possession.

The Court, per Justice Ingraham, sustained the defence, holding that the plaintiff had no such title as would enable her to maintain her action. The complaint was on motion dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that she had made such a reëntry upon the premises before commencing the action as entitled her to the redress demanded. It was further argued that had there been no actual reëntry and possession by the plaintiff before the commencement of this suit, she would still have a perfect right of action against the defendants. In support of this position, counsel relied upon the following authority: "A person seized of an estate in remainder or reversion may maintain an action of waste or of trespass for an injury done to the inheritance, notwithstanding an intervening estate for life or years." (Vol. 2, 4th ed., p. 158, sec. 8 R. S.)

This Court has now rendered an opinion on the appeal, holding that the evidence offered by the plaintiff showed conclusively that she had a right to use only a portion of the premises No. 615, and the yard, as a residence, during her life. The plaintiff has removed therefrom, and does not occupy the premises as a residence. She has no title to the premises while residing elsewhere, and further, that the ground inclosed by the defendants was merely the yard of the adjoining houses, and no part of the devise to the plaintiff for her residence.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Justus Palmer for appellant; Stilwell and Swain for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Patrick McEntee.—Notwithstanding the further return and the argument of Mr. Campbell, after due consideration, I am of the opinion that the prisoner must be discharged.

Huntington and others vs. *Wells et al.*—Motion denied.

Slade vs. *Farrell.*—Motion granted, and $10 costs to abide event.

Levy et al. vs. *Celler et al.*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, to inquire into the facts and report with his opinion.

Brown vs. *Knowlson et al.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bornusia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Edinburgh	New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clubs-rates at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash in advance in all cases.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Promptness cannot be secured for Anonymous Communications. No letter is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The retirement of the veteran patriot, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, is announced this morning. On Thursday last, he sent to President LINCOLN a letter announcing his determination to avail himself of the provisions of the act for retiring officers, recently passed by Congress—his physical infirmities rendering it absolutely necessary that he should seek repose. A special Cabinet meeting was in consequence convened yesterday morning, at which it was unanimously agreed to place the command of the army in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN—after which the President and Cabinet waited upon Gen. SCOTT in a body, and the President read to him the order retiring him in accordance with his request, and fully recognizing his eminent services to the country. Gen SCOTT responded in a brief and feeling speech of thanks, and the ceremony concluded with the assurance from the President that the General's Staff should be properly provided for. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, will leave Washington for his home in this City to-day.

An important proclamation relating to the coming election in Maryland has been issued by Gen. DIX. It having been understood that persons formerly residing in the State, but who have recently been bearing arms against the United States Government, have returned with the intention of taking part in the election, with the purpose of carrying out treasonable designs, Gen. DIX orders the United States Marshal of Maryland and the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore to arrest all such persons; and he further directs the election judges throughout the State to detain all such persons who may present themselves at the polls, until they can be taken into custody by the proper authorities.

Late intelligence from the Upper Potomac renders it probable that the main body of the rebels in that vicinity has evacuated Leesburgh, and now occupies a position on the lower side of Goose Creek, seven miles south. This movement, it is believed, was made on the day succeeding the battle of Ball's Bluff, when the National forces under Gen. BANKS crossed at Edwards' Ferry. A small rebel force is still retained at Leesburgh, however, the pickets of which now occupy Harrison's Island.

The rebels still continue the erection of batteries on the Lower Potomac, in anticipation of an attack from the National forces in that direction. A new one has recently been discovered near Evansport, about a mile and a half below any which have before been used, in which three rifled guns are mounted. Meantime, the work on our batteries on the opposite shore is progressing satisfactorily, a number of guns and mortars having already been mounted. The rebel steamer *Page* is still in Quantico Creek.

One of the tugs connected with the great Expedition (the *Ethan Allen*) returned to Hampton Roads on Thursday, in consequence of rough weather on the coast below,—probably in the vicinity of Hatteras. She brought no intelligence of importance from the fleet. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe informs us that as soon as the Roads were cleared by the sailing of the expedition, the *Minnesota* moved to her old anchorage, out of the range of the guns of the fortress, preparatory to giving the *Merrimac* a proper reception, should she make the attempt, in accordance with rebel threats, to put to sea. It is said to be the intention of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, should the *Merrimac* make her appearance, to lay the *Minnesota* alongside of her, and to board her at all hazards.

E. W. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster under Gen. FREMONT, publishes a letter to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, correcting several errors relative to himself, contained in the letter of Gen. THOMAS to Secretary CAMERON. He entirely exculpates Gen. FREMONT from any connection with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the Board reached Gen. FREMONT, he expressed great displeasure, and required the blankets to be returned. They were not condemned as rotten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with the purchase was in regard to the economy practiced in making it. The average price of the blankets was a dollar and forty cents. They were part cotton. Assistant Quartermaster DAVIS made the purchase in his official capacity. He can only account for the misstatements from the fact, that while Gen. THOMAS was in St. Louis he was confined to his bed, and that Gen. THOMAS presumed, from the reports he heard, that he had the whole truth before him.

The Louisville *Journal* of Oct. 30 has private information of a skirmish at Saratoga, Lyon County, between two hundred of the Ninth Illinois Regiment, under Maj. PHILLIPS, and a company of rebels commanded by Capts. WILCOX and WARE. The latter were surprised. Forty of their number were taken prisoners, thirteen or twelve, including both WILCOX and WARE, were killed. The National forces took, beside, sixty-eight guns, two wagons, a large amount of provisions and eighty or ninety horses.

The property of CHAS. W. RUSSELL, of Wheeling, has been confiscated. Mr. RUSSELL has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous of the Virginia traitors. He was Chairman of the Virginia Delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic National Conventions.

JOHN PARR was arrested in Buffalo on Wednesday by order of the State Department, and taken to Fort Lafayette. He is charged with having acted as a spy, and papers found in his possession confirmed the suspicions which led to his apprehension.

Major ROBERT ALLEN, said to have been appointed Quartermaster at St. Louis as a personal insult to Gen. FREMONT, publishes a card, in which he says that the facts of the case are, that he was one of a company who built a *quartz mill* in Mariposa County, California, at an early day, long before the estate of Gen. FREMONT was surveyed or its boundaries defined. The enterprise proved a failure, and the premises were peacefully and voluntarily abandoned. He says further, that there was never any dispute between Gen. FREMONT and himself touching the matter, but adds, that he has been assigned to the Western Department against his express wishes.

We learn from the Southern papers that, owing to the threatened movement against the Florida coast, Mr. YULEE, formerly United States Senator from that State, has taken his family to Columbia, S. C., where he will reside for the present.

By the *Borussia*, whose arrival off Cape Race is announced this morning, and from our files and correspondence by the *Europa*, whose mails reached this City last evening, we obtain various Items of importance. There is no more reticence in reference to the objects of the tripartite expedition against Mexico. It is now openly announced that Spain, France and England will act jointly, and that *Spain will make a direct demand for satisfaction for special insults*. The London *Press* discusses the blockade question, and the *Times* takes occasion to say that it is not effectual, and to remind the United States Government that it must be made effectual to be respected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia* passed Cape Race yesterday, with advices from Europe three days later, a telegraphic summary of which is given elsewhere. The commercial news is interesting. Another advance of ⅛d.@¼d. had taken place in Cotton, while Breadstuffs were again declining, and Provisions were dull. An abundance is reported in the London Money Market. Consols had advanced, being quoted at 92⅜@92½ for money. Political advices from the Continent are not of particular importance. Further reactionary movements are expected in Italy. Agitation was increasing in Poland, especially in Warsaw.

The Grand Democratic Ratification rally at the Cooper Institute last night was not a great success. Mayor WOOD delivered a speech, but the other orators of the evening were of no particular mark. The chief object of the meeting seemed to be the exoneration of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, Mozart Hall candidate for Sheriff, from the imputations cast upon him as a member of VARIAN'S Battery. We publish all requisite particulars of what was said and done.

The German League met, last evening, and elected a Secretary and Treasurer to replace Messrs. FREEDMAN and WILLMANN, resigned. They also appointed Committees of two for each Ward, to work on next Tuesday at the polls.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. The popular reception was enthusiastic, and at a public breakfast prepared for the officers of the regiment, at the Astor House, by the "Sons of Massachusetts," some very interesting proceedings occurred, and eloquent addresses were made. Vast crowds witnessed the march of the Twenty-fifth to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and their departure in the cars from Jersey City.

Col. MCKEAN'S Regiment now organizing at Saratoga Springs, has been designated the Seventy-seventh, in commemoration of the year in which the battle of Bemia Heights was fought. The Cortlandt Regiment, Col. GREEN, will also be called the Seventy-sixth, in honor of one of the most stirring periods in the history of the Revolution.

The Baltimore *News Sheet* publishes a resolution, which is to be offered in the Episcopal Convention in that city, arraigning Bishop WHITTINGHAM, for inviting the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, and for favoring those engaged in the slaughter and subjugation of the people of Maryland.

The first news received in Leavenworth, Kansas, regarding the passage of the Potomac by Gen. BANKS' Division was not borne out by the facts. A dispatch sent to that place by way of St. Joseph stated that the national troops were victorious, and that they had killed 1,200 rebels and taken 4,000 prisoners.

The steamer *Admiral*, which has been on the St. John, N. B., line for several years, has been sold recently to the United States Government, for transport service.

Maj. KILBURN, who has been acting as Commissary in Baltimore, has been transferred to Cincinnati. Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN succeeds him.

It was reported in Washington on Thursday that two schooners, loaded with Government stores, had been captured by the rebels while attempting to run the blockade of the Potomac.

The Stock Market was active in speculation, and firm in prices yesterday, with considerable excitement in Erie and Hudson Shares, at advancing figures and higher rates for the Railway Mortgages. New-York Central closed 79@79⅛; United States 6s, 1881, 94, and Missouris 44⅛. Exchange 107½@107⅝.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday, at buoyant prices. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Provisions and sugars. Cotton was less sought after. A good demand existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Tobacco, Scotch Pig Iron and Adamantine Candles Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Seeds, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Whisky was in fair request. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

European Intervention in Mexico.

The Hispano-Gallo-Anglican expedition to Mexico involves, it seems, a joint action, with a judicious distribution of parts. There were wrongs to be redressed, outrages to be punished, European subjects to be protected, and a stable government to be created; and these details of the business are assigned to the fleet and land forces of France and Spain. An army of six thousand men will be landed, and after the capture of Vera Cruz, will be marched to the City of Mexico. When once there, we are left in a maze of doubt as to its action. The Spanish official papers take pains to assert that the troops of that Government will lend themselves to the support of neither of the two factions now dividing the republic. But there is an apparent difficulty in achieving the task set down for the Island expedition if this programme be strictly adhered to by both its members. There must of necessity be a setting up and a putting down of factions, if anything like the contemplated reform of the Government be effected; and this Spanish declaration can only be construed as meaning that by a further partition of Mexico, France is to exclude so much of the undertaking, as involves a forcible arbitration between the Liberals and Reactionists. But there need be no refining upon the subject. The mere fact of invasion, in the actual state of the Liberal Administration, practically settles the question. At the coming of the abhorred Gachupins, there may be a temporary rally of the people, forgetful for the moment of the priesthood, to the support of the Government. "Death to foreigners" will instantly become a national cry. The reckless massacre it will provoke will simply madden the invaders, and compel them to abandon the idea of relying upon the efficacy of a mere display of physical force; practical and positive warfare will ensue; and there can be little doubt as to which of the contestants will be driven to the wall. It will be a conflict between a disorganized and impoverished people; and two nations whose purses are long enough, and armies large enough, to fight thus conjointly the strongest isolated Government in the world.

Such, then, is the real programme of this extraordinary drama. And while it is enacting, what is the attitude of England? Vaunting herself as the only European State which steadfastly withstands the doctrine of armed intervention,—for the latest declarations upon this point we have only to refer to Earl RUSSELL'S recent speech at Newcastle,—she is actually party to the most high-handed and inexcusable transaction of the kind, which has occurred since Russia overran Hungary. It is true she lands no troops, and takes no part in the operations about the Capital, or in any modifications of the form of government. Her business is simply to guard the gates, while her accomplices within do the burglary, and some little bits of possible homicide, at which her conscience reluctantly. But it is simply pattering with sense to attempt any exculpation of the British Government from all the consequences of the more positive form of intervention assigned to France and Spain; and, indeed, when we remember that the sympathies of both the latter Powers are strongly adverse to the Liberals, while Spain makes no secret of her partiality for the clerical faction, we can see how far the conscientous passiveness of England is tributary to the "cause of civil and religious liberty," of which her people are the vain-glorious but hypocritical evangelists. The cause in question will perhaps never again suffer so mortally as in this movement to extinguish the autonomy of Mexico.

The Election Next Week—The Issues and the Candidates.

The election of next Tuesday excites comparatively but little interest, and the probability is that a light vote will be cast. Public sentiment throughout the State seems to be unanimous in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and even the Democratic Party has been compelled to modify and explain its platform so as to conform, in appearance at least, to this universal demand. The resolution originally adopted in its Convention, in favor of a peace policy, was first repudiated by both the Tammany and Mozart wings of the party here, then explained by the Central Committee, and afterwards thrown overboard by the candidates themselves. All these movements, however, are mere electioneering tricks, and intended to win for the ticket, by indirect means, a degree of support which it could never have secured on its merits. The vote which may be cast for it will be very widely regarded as a protest against the war.

The People's Union ticket is the only one which really embodies the policy of giving a hearty and effective support to the Government in its effort to crush this rebellion. It was nominated by a spontaneous movement of the People, without distinction of party, and was at once adopted by the Republicans, with the single exception of Canal Commissioner. That exception ought never to have been allowed, but it is comparatively of little consequence. Mr. BRUCE, the Republican nominee, is the incumbent of the office, and has the advantage over Mr. TALLMADGE of a practical acquaintance with its duties. But both are Union men, and supporters of the Administration in its contest with rebellion. The ticket as a whole, whatever vote may be cast for this specific office, ought to command the cordial and enthusiastic support of the great body of the people of this State. It is not, in any sense, a party ticket; it is made up of men from all parties, who are thoroughly and zealously united in this great crisis of our country's history.

The Union Party have also nominated candidates for both branches of the Legislature, and for the various county offices which are now to be filled. They are all Union men, and deserve support on that ground. It is of special importance that the Senators and Assemblymen to be elected should be men heartily devoted to the support of the Government,—because they will undoubtedly be called upon to take active measures of legislation in its behalf. The Democrats have, in several Districts, nominated candidates who were conspicuous last year for their zealous hostility to all appropriations of men and money to aid the Government in putting down the rebellion. Their reëlection would give great moral support to the rebels, besides crippling the Government by their votes on such measures as may come before them. It is of great importance that men should be sent to the Legislature who are thoroughly reliable in regard to the war, and who will also sustain vigorously and efficiently needed measures of political and municipal reform. The coming session will be one of interest and importance, and pains should be taken to secure for the City a better representation than it has of late enjoyed.

In our County canvass the contest for Sheriff excites most interest, as this is by far the most lucrative of the offices to be filled. JOSIAH W. BROWN is the candidate of both the People's Union and the Republican Conventions,—and JAMES LYNCH, as the nominee of Mozart Hall and the special favorite of the Irish voters, is his principal competitor. Mr. BROWN'S vote will be somewhat diminished by Mr. VULTEE, who has been nominated mainly on behalf of the legal profession:—and Mr. LYNCH will suffer in the same way, from the fact that Tammany Hall has put WILLIAM M. TWEED in nomination. Neither of these, however, has any chance of an election. The contest is directly between BROWN and LYNCH, and ballots thrown for any other candidates, however good and unexceptionable they may be, are virtually thrown away. One of these two gentlemen will be elected,—and it is for the voters of the City to decide which of the two they prefer.

In the contest for District-Attorney there is a similar division of forces. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who filled that office with vigor and ability some years ago, has the support of the Republicans and of Mozart Hall,—while NELSON J. WATERBURY, the present incumbent, is again the nominee of Tammany Hall. A. R. LAWRENCE, has been put in nomination by the People's Union. As matters now stand, the chances are decidedly in favor of Mr. HALL'S election. He has the advantage of a large experience and entire familiarity with the duties of the office. Mr. WATERBURY is conceded, we believe, to have discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity. Mr. LAWRENCE is highly commended as a gentleman of integrity and a lawyer of ability. All three stand substantially upon the same Union platform. The contest for County Clerk lies between JOSEPH HOXIE and HENRY W. GENET, and promises to be much closer than it ought to be,—Mr. HOXIE having the Republican and Union nominations, and GENET the united support of Mozart and Tammany Hall. Mr. HOXIE is universally known to our people as one of our most popular and respected citizens,—having long taken an active part in political affairs, as well as in all movements of public interest. Mr. GENET is equally well-known, from his long connection with the Board of Aldermen.

For Judges, there is really no contest, as all parties have substantially united upon the present incumbents,—except for Marine Judge, to which position HIRAM KETCHUM is preëminently entitled by every consideration which should influence the action of voters. The candidates for Supervisors and Coroners are too numerous to be specially referred to here.

As a whole, the PEOPLE'S UNION movement is unquestionably the one which will command support on the specific issue now before the country. Its nominees are all men of character, and worthy of support. There is some danger that for lack of effort the vote polled may be smaller than it should be;—but we confidently trust that the result of the election will fully vindicate the loyalty of both the City and the State of New-York.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

In pursuance of a purpose announced by us some ten days since, and for reasons which we then assigned, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has withdrawn from active service, and, upon his own application, been placed on the retired list of the army of the United States. The incident is one of universal interest, and was very properly made the occasion of a simple but impressive ceremony. Upon receiving the General's application for leave to retire, the President, attended by the Cabinet, waited upon him at his residence, and with every demonstration of respect and honor, informed him that his request was granted. The General replied in some unpremeditated remarks, full of grateful emotion, expressing his ardent love of the Union, and his prayers for its preservation, and his cordial confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Administration.

It is understood that Gen. SCOTT will return at once to this City. Gen. MCCLELLAN takes command of the army by appointment of the President.

The Publication of Gen. Thomas' Report,

The *Tribune* makes the following statement in regard to the publication of certain official documents:

"We regret that the TIMES, in its annoyance, should so lose its temper as to reflect upon a Department of the Government. Whether Gen. THOMAS' report was 'wholly unfitted for publication,' is a point on which we, at least, do not choose to offer an opinion. It came to us, as that of Gen. STONE did, published in the same paper, *in regular course from the War Department, with authority to give it to the public through our columns.* It is not for us to decide upon the fitness of official reports for publication. *On that point the Departments are quite able to judge for themselves,* and we should not feel at liberty to reject either Gen. THOMAS' or Gen. STONE'S for any such reason."

The *Tribune* is quite right, and we retract anything we may have said implying censure of that journal for the publications in question. It certainly is not the duty of any newspaper to be more patriotic than the Government which enjoys its confidence and support. The War Department has a right to decide what publications will injure the National cause and what will not,—and the authority of that Department was quite sufficient warrant for the *Tribune's* action in the premises.

But our astonishment is rather increased than diminished by this transfer of responsibility for that publication from the *Tribune* to the Secretary of War. A very active and vigorous crusade has been carried on against the Press for the last two or three months, to prevent the publication of intelligence which it was supposed might be of service to the rebels. Every little while we have been informed by telegraph that nothing whatever in regard to military movements would be allowed to come over the wires. A Government Censor is kept in the telegraph office at Washington to inspect all communications, and suppress whatever he may deem it inexpedient to publish. On the night after the battle of Bull Run, the Editor of this paper placed in the telegraph office a perfectly accurate statement of the result, derived from his personal observation;—the Government Agent refused to allow it to be sent, and reported instead that our army had achieved a victory. After the Edwards' Ferry affair, the Government refused to transmit messages from special correspondents on the spot, and sent a dispatch of their own, giving a view of the battle which the facts subsequently developed did not sustain. An intense jealousy has been felt of the Press in official quarters, and every possible effort has been made to prevent any revelations through its agency, which might betray the strength or disposition of our forces, the weakness of our positions, the intentions of our Government, or any other facts of which the enemy could make the slightest use. To such an extent has this been carried that President LINCOLN is reported, by the brutal and mendacious sheet which assumes to be the special organ of Lincoln and his family to have said [illegible] ing," for having published, with the exception of the Commander of the Naval Expedition, the number and character of the ships composing it,—after they had lain for two or three days within cannon shot of the enemy's works at Sewall's Point, and within the full and unobstructed view of their glasses.

This vigilance has been highly praiseworthy and has commanded universal admiration. The Press has been quite content to surrender its independence, just as every citizen has willingly surrendered his personal rights, because the sacrifice was deemed essential to the public good. It could scarcely have been anticipated, however, that the Government itself would make to the rebels, voluntarily and intentionally, such a full, specific and unrestricted disclosure of its weakness as is contained in the private memorandum which Gen. THOMAS drew up for the information of the President and Secretary CAMERON. If any newspaper had told the world that a force, expected at once to attack the enemy, "had no transportation,"—that "not twenty in a hundred of their guns would go off,"—that the commanding officer was utterly incompetent,—that the Union cause was hopeless in Kentucky unless 200,000 troops could at once be raised,—that the young men were all Secessionists, and that no large body of troops for the Union could be raised in the State,—it would have been promptly denounced as disloyal, if nothing more. Yet all these statements, and many more of the same character, are given to the world under the official sanction of the War Department. It is pretty clear that all the indiscretion of the country is not monopolized by the newspapers.

The *Tribune* speaks of our "annoyance" at being anticipated by it in the publication of official papers from the War Department. We confess to a feeling of that kind. The Secretary of War has possibly a right,—he certainly has the power,—to favor one newspaper at the expense of others,—to pay it for services rendered, to bribe it to silence, or to enlist its future support, by the use of information belonging to the Government and placed under his custody. Many public officers have used the public patronage and the public money in the same way, and with the same right. Indeed, it is becoming quite common to purchase newspaper flattery and personal adulation by such a use of the public property. However "annoying" it may be to us to find some one journal thus selected as the recipient of what rightfully belongs equally to all, we have no inclination to make special complaint of the fact. To a very great extent it is a matter of taste and of self-respect on both sides. Unfortunately it is not difficult to find men in high position who mistake flattery, however fulsome, thus purchased, for public applause:—and it is equally easy to find newspapers willing, for such a consideration, to offer the incense required at their hands. So long as the Press shows so much alacrity in degrading itself, it has no right to complain of the contempt in which it is held.

The Blanket Question.

A paper obviously published for a specific object, may be suspected of having been written for a specific object, and therefore unfairly. We are accordingly not surprised to find the report of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS accused of inaccuracy, and that by witnesses of his own choosing, and whose testimony he proposes to report. E. W. DAVIS, Assistant Quarfermaster under Gen. FREMONT, has written a letter for publication, marking several palpable errors in Gen. THOMAS' representation of his testimony, especially denouncing the report in regard to contracts for blankets. These, it seems, were a compulsory purchase, and at a price so low as to preclude all idea of corruption; and it also appears that when the character of the goods was brought to the notice of Gen. FREMONT, he at once ordered better ones, if better were procurable, to be at once substituted. The average price of these blankets was one dollar and fifty cents.

This may be a sufficient justification under the blanket count; but had Col. DAVIS taken a wider scope he might have materially strengthened it. While these scanty purchases of blankets were making at the West, the East were clamoring over wholesale purchases of the same article which Government has been making in England. These clamors are not without plausible reason. Our own markets, it has been asserted, should have had the benefit of this demand; and, as far as possible, American factories should have been employed to manufacture the wool clipped from domestic sheep. Such arguments are always popular. At all times there is an apparent propriety in giving our shops the preference to those of Europe; and especially is this the case when war has laid so heavy a hand upon every department of industry. Government is thought to owe the people an indemnity for the confusion its efforts to sustain itself occasion on all sides; and the most reasonable form of such indemnity would seem to be the confinement of its expenditures as much as possible within the country.

But in this immediate case there was apparently no other course than to buy the article in Europe. The want was urgent and instant. An army of four hundred thousand men had to be prepared for a Winter, the first frosts of which were already chilling the atmosphere; and neither store nor factory on this side of the ocean was able to furnish even a fraction of the indispensable supply. The simple fact that Government was obliged to appeal to private charity in order to eke out even such numbers as could be hoped for from Europe, shows how pressing and inevitable the need. Exception can therefore be taken with no shadow of justice to the action of the Quartermaster in this single particular.

We regret, however, to say that the character of the orders sent abroad, and the method of execution are not equally exempt from censure; and may deserve as harsh judgment as the negotiations of Quartermaster DAVIS. Instead of buying in England the best article the market could offer—such as is used in the British and French armies—our Government agents have bought the very poorest, meanest and cheapest they could find. The highest price, we are assured, is one dollar and sixty-eight cents. At the actual cost of wool it would be simply impossible to convert it into blankets, weighing four pounds each, at such rates; and we are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the [illegible] of original wool is present in any [illegible] monthly *Circular* of [illegible] one of the principal firms of [illegible] Liverpool, tells the story so [illegible] cannot do better than quote:

"The great change is in the common blanket trade, which is now in a state of immense activity; for, in addition to an extended domestic demand, there is a pressure of orders for the United States. Besides this, the large export of wool to America has so influenced the market that prices have moved rapidly upwards, and stocks are running low. *It is more the shipment of wool that reduces the stock than the shipments of gray blankets, for in these a little wool goes a long way, and shoddy, waste and low noils are largely mixed upon.*"

There is no mistaking the significance of this. We are repeating in the article of blankets, the experience which we found so instructive last Spring in the matter of army clothing, and the very experience for which we condemn FREMONT without a hearing. We are buying shoddy where we should buy wool; the only difference being that we have removed the transaction beyond seas, and are doing the business with our eyes fully open. The blanket bought for the English soldier is made of the finest white wool, and is expected to last for five years. The blanket bought for the American soldier is required to be gray, in order to disguise the flocks and shoddy of which it is manufactured, and which cannot be expected to last half through the current Winter. The War Department must either count upon the termination of the war by Christmas, or providently arrange for the exhaustion of these European importations in time to give our own mills employment upon the opening of Spring; else it would never go about the world gathering up for the soldiers coverings, which a Winter gale of ordinary severity will tear to shreds.

The transaction may at least bear this fruit—it will quash so much of the indictment against FREMONT as relates to blankets. It is no crime in that leader, even if he had deliberately committed the act, to have bought at a dollar and a half each, blankets of inferior quality in St. Louis, where better were not procurable, if it be a virtue in the War Department to buy blankets equally worthless in England, where good ones are plenty, paying for them a dollar and sixty-eight cents each, to which a long list of commissions, freight, insurance, &c., must be added as further enhancing the price. Nothing, we submit, can be clearer than this verdict of even-handed justice.

Who is Col. Jordan?

Ass. Col. JORDAN has again signalized himself in the papers by a mendacity that puts even HELLENS to the blush, and enrolls him among the illustrious liars of history, it is worth while that the world should know something of his antecedents.

Capt. THOMAS JORDAN, late Assistant Quartermaster in the U. S. Army, and now chief of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, with the rank of Colonel, is a countryman, as he was a pupil and emulator, of FLOYD. While in the Quartermaster's Department in Oregon he had the disbursement of large sums of Government money, and with an ingenuity worthy of his master, invented a system of swindling before his time unknown to the official fogies who ruled at Washington. He took receipted vouchers from the Government creditors, and issued to them his own individual and particular certificates of indebtedness. Then he sent the vouchers to Washington and closed his own accounts, bagging the money and leaving the natives to whistle. In process of time, however, some of these creditors became suspicious, inquired, and finally got at the facts, and Capt. JORDAN was arrested and court-martialed for embezzlement. While the trial was pending at Washington, although the Department had in its own hands the evidences of his guilt, and he was known to be a violent Secessionist besides, Mr. CAMERON allowed him to resign and walk over to the enemy.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, thinking that such talents should not remain idle, speedily appointed him on his Staff, and his first effort was the celebrated "Beauty and Booty" letter, in which he showed himself as great an adept at lying as he before had at stealing. His second performance, in the official account of the battle of Leesburgh, rather improves his reputation.

As the facts of JORDAN'S Oregon operations were well known in the army, and especially to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who was Quartermaster-General when they occurred, we may judge of the tone prevailing among the chivalry in reference to moral eccentricities.

The State Assembly.

In the Fifteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-first Ward,) Mr. CONNERY, the Mozart candidate, withdrew last night, and the nomination was given to D. S. CODDINGTON, who had previously been nominated by Tammany, the People's Union and the Fifth-avenue Conventions. Mr. CODDINGTON is a gentleman of unusual ability and culture. His speech at the first great Union meeting, held on Union-square, will be remembered as one of the ablest and most striking of the occasion.

In the Ninth District, (Sixteenth Ward,) AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., late Collector of the Port, has the united Democratic nomination, both wings of the party being desirous, apparently, to preserve him as the sole relic of the Buchanan Administration. Possibly the electors may not deem it worth while to embalm any memento of that disastrous reign. He is opposed by ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., a gentleman of character and ability.

In the Seventh District, (parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards,) CHARLES H. MARSHALL has declined the nominations of the Fifth-avenue and Tax Payers' parties, and HENRY J. RAYMOND, previously nominated by the People's Union, has been selected in his place. EDWARD R. PHELPS, Esq., the Republican nominee, has also declined, and Mr. RAYMOND nominated. The contest is now, therefore, between Mr. RAYMOND and DANIEL YOUNG, the present member. Mr. RAYMOND has the advantage over his competitor of being vigorously opposed by the *Herald*. He must be very weak as a candidate if this does not secure his election.

In the Fourteenth District, the Republicans have done themselves credit by nominating ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., who had previously been selected by one of the Union Conventions. He is one of the most influential and eminent of our City merchants,—and though always an active Democrat, is equally zealous in support of the Government. His election would be highly honorable to the City.

THE MAYORALTY.—Among the Democratic aspirants for the Mayoralty already mentioned are JOHN KERR, E. F. PURDY, and HIRAM WALSBRIDGE. The canvass will commence immediately after the election, next week.

Personal.

—Rev. Dr. Scott, who was obliged to leave San Francisco on account of his strong Southern sympathies, publishes in the papers of that City a farewell letter to his congregation. A letter from Gov. DOWNEY to the Rev. Doctor expresses the hope that he may yet return to the city he so abruptly leaves.

—There was a brilliant wedding in Philadelphia on Oct. 30. Charles Edward K. Kortright, the British Consul, was married to a lady of that city. Lord Lyons and the British Legation, together with the Consuls at Boston, Baltimore, New-York, and the other principal ports, were present.

—The report of the murder of Lieut. Mowry by the Indians in Arizona is denied. His brother, Chas. C. Mowry, recently arrived from the Pacific, has advices from him ten days later than the date of his reported murder. At that time he had not been attacked by the savages.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Hon. Ruel Williams, and Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine, Commissioners for the State of Maine, in reference to the Defence of the Coast, are stopping at the St. Nicholas, on their way to Washington.

—Certain charges of a damaging character were recently preferred against the well-known Father Chiniquy before the Presbytery of Chicago. After patient investigation, that body dismissed them as not sustained.

—Hon. Aug. Brandegee, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives at its last session, is dangerously ill at his residence in New-London. He has been suffering from brain fever for nearly four months past.

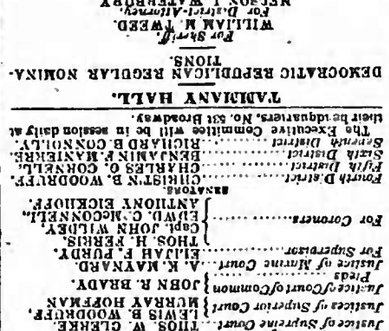
Last Day-Book, Ledger, Journal, Blotting, Printing, Binding, Ruling, Folding, Stitching, Pressing, Cutting, Boxing, Packing, Shipping, Marking, Weighing, Measuring, Counting, Numbering, Delivering, Receiving, Storing, Insuring, Discounting, Collecting, Paying, Banking, Corresponding, Reporting, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Painting, Engraving, Lithographing, Telegraphing, Telephoning, Advertising, Auctioneering, Commissioning, Consigning, Chartering, Navigating, Steaming, Sailing, Surveying, Exploring, Mining, Manufacturing, Constructing, Building, Repairing, Improving, Planting, Farming, Gardening, Brewing, Distilling, Refining, Dyeing, Tanning, Curing, Preserving, Embalming, Cooking, Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Resting, Playing, Dancing, Singing, Speaking, Preaching, Praying, Teaching, Learning, Studying, Thinking, Inventing, Discovering, Governing, Legislating, Executing, Judging, Pleading, Defending, Prosecuting, Convicting, Acquitting, Pardoning, Punishing, Reforming, Marrying, Divorcing, Begetting, Nursing, Doctoring, Healing, Curing, Operating, Dissecting, Burying, Resurrecting, Immortalizing, Glorifying, Damning, Saving, Redeeming, Sanctifying, Perfecting, Completing, Eternizing.

OFFICIAL MATERIALS OF MEETING OF MEMBERS OF KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI BANKS

LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Extra Class 87.—Nov. 1, 1861.
17, 3, 66, 46, 70, 66, 36, 30, 12, 07, 69, 41, 47.
KENTUCKY, Class 87.—Nov. 1, 1861.
74, 6, 15, 16, 6, 41, 71, 36, 64, 30, 76, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
47 ST.
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½ ; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 38 cents.



"THE UNION NEVER ASKS SMALL AS PLEASURE."

THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General..... DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State..... HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller..... LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer..... WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
State Engineer..... ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Prison Inspector..... ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner..... FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals..... WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court..... THOMAS W. CLERKE.
L. B. WOODRUFF.
Common Pleas..... JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court..... MURRAY HOFFMAN.
HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney..... A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff..... JOSIAH W. BROWN.
City Clerk..... ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners..... { J. W. RANNEY. EDWARD COLLIN. JOHN WILDEY.

TAMMANY HALL.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
For District-Attorney,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.
For Mayor,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.
For Recorder,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For City Clerk,
JOHN J. DOWLING.
For Register,
HENRY W. GENET.
For Coroners,
EDWARD F. TALLMAN,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.

SEVENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Assembly,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
For Alderman,
OTIS D. SWAN, Chairman.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL NOMINATION.

For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
For Assembly,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
JOHN J. DOWLING.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Applicable for State Senator, Sixth District, Ind., Xth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards.
For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly,
WM. B. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.

For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
For Assembly,
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

COOPER UNION NOMINATION.

(Strictly Democratic.)
For Senator,
Sixth Senatorial District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
For Assembly,
WILLIAM F. FROST, Chairman.
John Hoopr, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.

For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
For Assembly,
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
WM. B. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

50 LABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED—TO GO immediately to Washington, to join the THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE. Col. Nelson Taylor.

The above number or men are wanted to complete a new company forming by
ELECT. FENWICK.
Headquarters—Astor House, Broadway, cor. Vesey-st.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We have resolved to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entirely new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements in our customers from now until that date. Wesk buyers to examine the above goods, and reduced prices of our

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
We promise satisfaction in all cases.
K. V. HADGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
AND EFFECTALL
Read the following testimony from the Bishop of New-York, in the Philadelphia Press, as to the methods

"We have read, CECIL DREME, with the deepest interest, and a new sense of pleasure. Under the guise of fiction, it has a purity which they of the Church may study with profit. Its delineations of character are drawn with a master hand, and the descriptions of nature are beautiful and truthful. The book is destined to have great success."

CECIL DREME.
By Theodore Hunt.
Late Major in the United States Army.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
For sale at all bookstores.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.
Uniform with their well-known edition of the Waverley Novels. Volumes 1 and 2 of
TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.
BY
SIR WALTER SCOTT,
To be completed in Six Volumes, 16mo, at 38 cents each.
ILLUSTRATED WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
Volumes 1 and 2 will appear on January, 1862.
Volumes 3 and 4 will appear on February, 1862.
Volumes 5 and 6 will appear on January, 1863.
Completing the whole series in one month.

This admirable historical work is peculiarly interesting at the present time, as it gives a graphic account of the wars between England and Scotland, rendering as the most picturesque and prominent points in that great civil conflict. The young American reader of series of tales could of this crisis in the history of the United States as the best known works will commend itself to all who desire a pure, entertaining and instructive book for the family circle.

Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, Cromwell and Charles II., Marlborough and Prince Eugene, Chatham and Pitt, Napoleon and Wellington, are all described in the most graphic manner, and the whole is brought down to the present time.

Sold by Booksellers generally throughout the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of subjects is made, adapted to any audience, and the ARTISTIC is done in the best manner, serve, and the ARTISTIC is done in the best manner, serve, and the ARTISTIC is done in the best manner, serve

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT of the late [illegible], Esq., on the [illegible] of the City of [illegible], and adjoining the beautiful [illegible], with [illegible] acres, large [illegible] and commodious [illegible], well stocked with [illegible] and [illegible]. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of THE HEIRS CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles E. Bangs, [illegible] City of Poughkeepsie, [illegible] acres of land, [illegible] fruit trees of every variety. [illegible] Apply to the premises, or to [illegible] No. 49 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, [illegible] Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PERRY'S [illegible] TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] near the depot. About one [illegible] fruit-trees, &c. Apply to [illegible], No. 173 West 13th-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE [illegible] of the late Wyatt Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine [illegible], being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the [illegible] of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of [illegible] best [illegible] fruits, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALFRED REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 176 Broadway.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN [illegible] Valley, 250 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET,
North River Bank Building,
Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRable basement and four-story house, No. 84 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 15 rooms; finished complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 1ST and South 2d sts., two splendid stores, the finest in the City of Williamsburgh; houses to be let with the stores or separate; Nos. 183 and 185. Call, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 20 South 3d-st., or at Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st.

TO LET LOW—A LARGE HOUSE ON ST. John's Park, north side, (No. 30,) with privilege of the Park. Also, second story of store No. 438 Canal-st. Apply to JAMES BARROW, Jr., at store No. 459 Canal-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 161 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has all the improvements and is in perfect order and good location. Rent low. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet: engine 1,200 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR the Observatory, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 4 stories, 20 by 60 feet, modern and convenient; furniture good and nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, No. 39 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., elegantly furnished. Apply to S. CALDWELL, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKlyn, to be occupied only in the evening, from 5 until 9 P. M., by a young gentleman, to give lessons in music, not at all noisy; must be on one of the principal streets, near Fulton Ferry. Address, stating terms, G. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $490. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES PADDON ANNOUNCE TO their patrons and the public that they have resumed their instruction on the piano, and in singing, in New-York and Brooklyn. For terms, apply at their residence, No. 50 West 33d-st. Miss PADDON also desires an engagement in an Episcopal Choir.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS; CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Corporation of the above Institution will be held at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROFESSED COOK WHO thoroughly understands her business and has good City recommendations. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, at No. 13 Washington-place.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two girls for a small family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other for chamberwork, to take care of a child and sew. German and English preferred. None but those competent and of good disposition need apply. Apply at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—PERIODICAL AND CANVASSING Agents, to circulate a popular monthly magazine, on which 60 per cent. commission is paid. This is a rare chance for canvassers; exclusive sales in any given district if required. For particulars and specimen numbers, address J. MUNROE SKINNER & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFfice, salary liberal; two porters, for stores; a stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

1,000 TAILORS WANTED—ON MILITARY coats. Highest prices paid. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE ANGLAISE PROTESTANTE, de première respectabilité, et parlant très bien Français ayant habité Paris, 8 ans et restée, 3 ans en Amérique avec une famille Française de premier ordre, désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et couturière dans une très bonne famille. S'adresser de suites, No. 61 6th-av.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE.—DE PREmier ordre (vrai cordon bleu) revenant de Newport, désire se placer de suite dans très bonne famille; les recommandations les plus honorables seront fournies. S'adresser desuite 51 6ta-av.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 8 feet and one 10 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 208 West 37th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible] WOULD RENT A [illegible] and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. [illegible]

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietor of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND MACKOOH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 1,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 33 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY-FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story, front, in the first-class brownstone front, No. 53 East 29th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENTIRE second floor, genteely furnished, can be obtained of a private family, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, in the modern built house, No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. House containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 88 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bedstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—TO PARENTS.—WANTED, for a youth 16 years old, engaged in business down town, a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family in New-York, where he could have the advantages of social society, and where his moral conduct would be cared for and directed. Apply by note, addressed W., Box No. 2,031 Post-office, giving terms, situation, and qualifications.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT THE FIRST of December, by a gentleman and wife in a genteel private family; parlor and bedroom on second or third floors; rooms with a Southern exposure and in the vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Best references given and required. Address, stating terms, to include fire and gas, with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 3,325 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG AND NEWLY-married couple would like a home for the Winter in a small private family. Any persons, having a snug little room, with conveniences for a fire, and willing to take a quiet couple to board, on very moderate terms, will please address QUIET HOME, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR SIX elegantly-decorated rooms can be had by a party of liberal means wishing a home and first-class accommodations, in a strictly private family residing near Madison-av. The suite will be let furnished or unfurnished. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, DAYTON, care of Box No. 2,712 Lower Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE for himself and mother furnished apartments, with board, in a strictly private and respectable family; location between bleecker and 14th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, M. M., office of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, and board, on the west side of the City, namely, two bedrooms and a sitting-room, for a family of three persons. A private table will be required, and the total expense, including gas and fire, must not exceed $30 per week. Address C. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, parlors and bedrooms, newly and handsomely furnished. House has all modern improvements and side windows with a fine view. A first-class private table will be furnished. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 264 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GERMAN FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, (private table if preferred,) to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 29 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. German, French and English spoken.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE JUST returned from Europe, wish well furnished rooms and board (private table preferred.) A fair price will be paid, and none but really respectable parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Box No. 863 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on second floor, also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 46 East 29th-st. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A HOUSE up-town, with all modern improvements, wish to let a large room on second floor, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at $11 per week, fire and gas included. Address N. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of and convenient to Broadway. A handsome parlor and extension-room on the first floor; also one or two single rooms. Partial board, if required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, with private table only, will be let to a desirable family requiring first-class accommodations. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in a desirable location, will let a parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS wishing board for the Winter, in a first-class house, with a superior table. A boarder of six years would recommend such to call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, ON THE second floor, with bedroom and pantry adjoining, furnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room and two bedrooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 65 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
References—Come and see for yourselves.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] A GRADUATE [illegible] of Yale College, would give private lessons in the English [illegible], Mathematics, and Rudiments of Latin. Has very moderate [illegible], with the best of references. Address E. W., Box No. 125 Times Office.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. Limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL AND DISCIPLINE, STRICT BUT KIND, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address
ALFRED COX ROE, Principal,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 33 WEST 15TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st.; or address the principal. R. BOLTON.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C.—MR. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months' lessons each, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book keeping lessons until united, for $10; and his admirable plan of allowing each pupil separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. S. W. King. Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Pardee, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 5th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady, who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Instruction thorough; number limited. For circulars and further particulars, inquire of A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl-st.; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, office of the New-York *Observer*; or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 26th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 536 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columb'a County, N. Y. Send for catalogue Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., JOHN CAHLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For particulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

THE MISSES CAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $35 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend—a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching desires a situation in a school or family as teacher of higher English and advanced rudiments of music and French. Address HOME, Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach Latin, English, and rudimentary French. Address H. B. S., Station D.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ENgaged in one of the best schools in the City, can give an hour or two to private instruction in English, French and classics, or would coach a lad for college. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway, supplies schools with teachers, and parents with school circulars. Wanted immediately, one teacher of Mathematics and two professors of French. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers.

AS MATRON OR TEACHER.—A LADY OF practical experience and genteel address is desirous of obtaining a situation as matron or teacher in an institution or seminary, or as housekeeper in a private family. She is industrious in habits and strictly conscientious. Unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., B rooklyn, or address T. R., at that same number, for one week.

A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family to instruct in English, Music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and Flower Painting. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address B. E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady who has had good advantages and experience; she is abundantly qualified to teach children of 14 years of age and under, the usual English branches, with music and the French language. Address J. S. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufactories.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALE.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two young girls, a situation in a family, with and from the other to do plain sewing, take care of a child and help; poss last place; good disposition need call; German or English preferred. Call at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 318 6th-av.

AS COOK, OR NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, or as nurse and chambermaid; has lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 138 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a woman, a situation in a private family, to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good cook, and a perfect washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, with the best of City references; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Apply, for two days, at No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework; can be seen for three days at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl for general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 7 St. Luke's-place.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as general house servant or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, dressmaker and hair dresser; also the washing and making up of laces, and all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet, or would help in housekeeping. Address, by note, H. E. W., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hair-dressing, French fluting and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day; no objection to go to Cuba; reliable reference. Call or address No. 120 West 29th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress by a competent person; understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; or would wait on an invalid; is accustomed to travel; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., for Mrs. NICHOLS, for this week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; is fully competent; does up ladies' finery in the neatest manner, and gentlemen's linens; understands French fluting. She has three years' City reference. No objection to assist with the chamberwork if required. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; she understands fluting; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent for her business; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 East 34th-st., 2d floor, back rooms.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does up muslins and French fluting in style; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 6th-av., near 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant English young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine linens in the French style; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork. Best City reference. Inquire at 226 6th-av., in the hoop skirt store.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or as housekeeper to a delicate lady or widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF great experience, wishes a situation as nurse to take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; has seven years' reference from the lady with whom she lived last. Call at No. 142 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 40 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 112 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable English woman wants a situation as experienced child's nurse and seamstress; would be willing to use her own sewing machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; best of City references; can be seen for two days, at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 1½ Christopher-st., corner of Greenwich-av., near Jefferson Market.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Any lady requiring an efficient, neat domestic, will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and seamstress; or nurse and chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 317 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent person as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork; has lived several years in her last place; best City references. Call at or address No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBERWORK.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, with seven years' experience, and four years' City reference. Apply at 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would take a chambermaid's place; or as nurse or seamstress; would go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wants a situation as infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 231 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOman, who has lost her baby, and who has a full breast of milk, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire for three days at No. 1 Allen-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young girl

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY

NATIONAL

Treasury Notes ... National Loan bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent. per annum, payable ... at ..., or as directed ... and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, by ... deposit therefor in gold or ... from the country, accompanied ... return mail.

... Year Treasury Notes received at par ... payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HENRY KEMEYWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 25 Exchange-place,
... bought and sold for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and ... Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commissions ... reduced.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
... ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
... may be made in 7 3-10 cent. 3 years' Treasury Notes at par ... and accrued interest, or in drafts, ... or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 661 and 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bondholders of said Company are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock.

SAM'L M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished, the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES H. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 Times Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. L. B. GOODWIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 264 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of JOSEPH BRANDON & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JOSEPH BRANDON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861. EDWARD BRANDON.

MR. MAURICE WEHLE HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of COHN, LAZARUS & CO. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, under the same firm. D. L. COHN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1861. LUDWIG LAZARUS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A NICE bowling-saloon, well calculated for a private club, up town and central; rent and expenses very low; a good for public business. Apply at No. 35 Broadway, Room No. 17. PORTER & INGERSOLL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZA MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE LA ATALA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6w8 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY R. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B. Hooe and William R. Newman, Ward H. Bleecker, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief. (com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.

D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this Action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1861. D. D. LORD,

o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of MORRIS LEVY, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to the said assignee, by the 21st day of November next, at the office of E. W. DODGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of said debtor, are required to deliver the same to me, at the above place, by the day above specified. All the creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, at the above place, by the 22d day of November next. Dated Nov. 1, 1861.

ISAAC PISER, Assignee.

n2-law3w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8-law6m8* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman:

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: Nos. 6,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the city, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from ENGRAVED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE Shop and Foundry of the late William Bickbeck, Jersey City, with the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 3 West-st.

MEDICAL.

CURE YOUR COUGH!
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY.
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, &c.
It is unsurpassed. Give it a trial.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
By the Proprietor,
CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary,
Cor. 8th-av. and 59th-st., and
McDONALD'S Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st., or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

AND

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delerslve Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chalugogue—$1 50

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Plces of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruriginous Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Leave New-York for Liverpool.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leit

MOZART HALL DENUNCIATION.

THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The County Ticket Indorsed—Address and Resolutions—Speeches of Hon. Levi Chatfield, Mayor Wood, John R. Hackett, and others.

Whenever "Mozart" calls, it is needless to say that there will be at least a numerous response from that part of the Democracy which owes allegiance to the rival of Tammany, and the ratification meeting held last evening at the Cooper Institute disappointed no one in regard either to the numbers or enthusiasm of the audience. In character and intelligence, they perhaps compared unfavorably with those who filled the hall a few evenings since, and the standing and ability of the speakers (with one or two exceptions) were not such as to promise a remarkably rich treat of eloquence. Music and torches, however, by their vivacious and brilliancy, did much to make up for any shortcomings in other respects

The absence of all mottoes and banners, or ornamentation of any kind, was somewhat remarkable, at a time when such an abundance of bunting marks every gathering.

At 7½ o'clock, Mr. Geo. C. Genet called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Levi C. Chatfield, who came forward and was received with enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chatfield said—Fellow-citizens: although my friend, the Chairman of the Mozart Committee, did not put the negative of the proposition upon my taking the Chair, I shall nevertheless assume that I am here with the unanimous consent of this audience. [Applause.] Of course I am not insensible to the compliment that is contained in this expression of your partiality in calling upon me to preside as Chairman of this meeting. I have not, as this audience very well knows, mingled very much in the political contests of the last six or eight years. It has not been because I have been at all wanting in my appreciation of the great interests that are by our form of government committed to the keeping of the people of this country. Other causes have interfered with that active participation in those great concerns of the nation which, as you all know, I formerly indulged in to a considerable extent. The meeting to-night—this room filled as it is to its utmost capacity with the freemen of this country—admonish me that as yet these people have not forgotten that they have rights to guard, interests to protect, great and abiding principles to express, and that they are not yet prepared to forget that they live under a Constitution, and are obedient to the laws that have been framed under that Constitution. [Applause.] Heretofore, when the time has approached for holding our annual elections, we have gone to the polls and expressed our sentiments in a peaceful manner; no matter under what banner we ranged ourselves, no matter whether the flag which covered us was inscribed with the word Democrat or Whig, or Republican, or National Democrat. We went to the polls to exercise this great privilege of American freemen as friends and brethren—as well, wishers to the best interests of the country. [Applause.] We have yet, gentlemen, great interests to protect. Thank God we have yet a country to care for. We have yet a Constitution that is the supreme law of the land. We have yet principles, that have made us a great nation, to subserve and protect. We have the right left us of expressing our sentiments and of going to the polls and there elect our own officers. [Applause.] I am not prepared, notwithstanding the great perils which surround us, notwithstanding we hear upon every hand the admonition that party lines and party organizations should be surrendered—I am not prepared, notwithstanding all this, to surrender the organization of the Democratic Party. [Loud applause.] I have believed all my life, and I believe yet, that the principles of that great party are the principles which alone can make this country great—[applause]—which alone can secure us in our great interests. I have yet to learn—and I have lived over fifty years, and all the time, I believe, been somewhat of a thinker upon political affairs—I have yet to learn that the great principles of human equality and of self-government are not as worthy of defence to-day as they were when the commission to command the army of the United States was conferred upon George Washington. [Applause.] And these principles have been protected until within a few years by the Democratic Party; and the country has gone forward as no country under the canopy of heaven ever marched before, in prosperity, in progress, in wealth, in development, in intelligence, under the patronage and protection of the Democratic Party. I believe that yet, although the aspect of things is dark enough, the principles of that party will bring this country out of its peril. I am not prepared to say that they will restore this country to its condition before these troubles began; because I am not so blind as not to see that the termination of our present difficulty may be that our country will be left prostrate, loaded with debt, and desolate with the death of the loved ones who have gone to the war to protect us. If necessary to protect our rights, the blood of my son, and the blood of your children shall fatten the soil of Virginia, or shall smoke upon the arid plains of Georgia or South Carolina. [Applause.] Should it be necessary that this sacrifice be made, I trust that every true American will feel as the patriarch Abraham felt when he took his son to the mountain to immolate him in obedience to the commands of the Almighty. I feel that my son, now serving in the United States army, I can sacrifice even him, although he is the only son I have who has arrived at man's estate, if by surrendering his blood I can purchase for my country the prosperity which surrounded us everywhere before this struggle commenced. [Applause.] I have felt a little disinclination to appear here to-night and preside over this meeting, because it will be expected that upon taking the Chair I shall make some remarks, and I feared, as I have all my life been accustomed to express my sentiments freely upon all subjects, that I might utter sentiments here that might be opposed to the sentiments of some of the audience, and the notions of a great many that are outside this audience. I am not here to inquire into the causes of this war. I have the gratification and the satisfaction of feeling that in those causes I have never participated, and of believing that none of my Democratic brethren, those that were truly of the Democratic family, participated in the feelings which gave birth to the troubles and perils which now surround us. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the great party to which I belong has never been abolitionist in its sentiments. [Applause.] I have the satisfaction of knowing that no one of that great family has ever thought more of the black man than of the white one. None of us, gentlemen, not one, is responsible for the utterance and predominance of those principles which lie at the foundation of this great secession movement. I know that during the campaign of the last Fall, here, in this city, and elsewhere all over the country, we admonished those that have precipitated this country into its present perils, that if they carried into effect the principles that were uttered at Chicago and incorporated in that platform, that civil and internecine war must necessarily be the consequence. They were admonished; but the spirit of Abolitionism seemed to prevail. They said to us, "Oh, they dare not fight." And a gang of men paraded these streets night after night, preceded by torches and lanterns—men that were called "Wide-Awakes," I believe. [Laughter.] In answer to those admonitions of the Democratic Party, they said to us, "What if they do fight? We can whip the South before the breakfast bell, and all creation before dinner." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, where are those Wide-Awakes now? Go search in your army. Go to the van of that army. Go to the situations most exposed and most dangerous. Go to the navy, and search there, and you will search in vain to find any of these valorous Wide-Awakes. [Laughter and cheers.] They are not there. [Laughter.] No, gentlemen, the war that has been prosecuted, is prosecuted at the expense of Democratic blood. [Cheers.] I am not saying this, gentlemen, by way of discouragement; for I say if the war is necessary, and it is now upon us, in God's name let us prosecute it. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Instead of that, what is the spectacle? What will be the history of the last six months? We will commence with the glorious victory at Bethel; from there you will go to Vienna, and from there you will go to Bull Run, and from Bull Run to the last place—the name of which I don't remember.

A Voice—Bull Run.

Mr. Chatfield—Well, Bull Run—and there you will find these splendid victories that are to make us not only renowned at home, but renowned abroad. What did I hear to-day, as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States—as coming from George B. McClellan, General? [Loud cheers.] In a communication, somewhat of a private character, to a Senator of Congress, that he dare not fight on the Potomac. ["Hear, hear," and hisses.] So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this Fall. We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated about Washington and its vicinity, and this army has to be supported, at an expense of two millions and a half a day, and yet we are to have no more battles this Fall. Why? Because the Commander-in-Chief has said he dare not fight. [Hisses and cheers.] Now, gentlemen, what is the English of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country on the face of earth. And in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure, in my humble judgment; the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the independence and neutrality of the Confederate States of America will be recognized by England and France, and by other European nations. [Hisses and cheers, and marks of disapprobation.] I utter simply, gentlemen, my candid judgment, and don't ask any man in the world to be responsible for anything I say. [Cheers.] I utter that as a prediction, and base my prediction upon current events which are passing under my eye, and which, to my mind, are uncontradictory, that in less than six months that Government will be recog-

nized by the Powers of Europe. [Hisses and cheers.]

[illegible] to the outset that I disliked to [illegible] Democrat all my life, and all [illegible] been in the habit of uttering [illegible] sentiments. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, as to the statement that there is something beside the present moment for us to consider. If men at the present day can be arrested and placed in a dungeon in a fortress, without any accusation having been made, or no opportunity to prove his innocence, and the Habeas corpus suspended, I ask how long will this country be a country? [Hisses and cheers.] If my remarks are offensive, gentlemen, I will suspend them. [Hisses, and cries of "Go on," "Go on."] Why, every one of you have a mind, as well as I have, and you know this. I admit I would prosecute this war with vigilance and to the end—[loud cheers]—but I would take care, gentlemen, that in the meantime I did not surrender my liberties as a man and as a citizen. [Here Hon. Fernando Wood entered the Hall and was enthusiastically received.] Mr. Chatfield continued: I have made these remarks, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying again that I believe our safety consists in preserving our party organization and carrying into effect the principles of the party—[cheers]—and voting for this nomination. We have good men to vote for, and I call on all men to stand firm by the ticket and to support it faithfully. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this honor you have conferred upon me, I will retire. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. John K. Hackett then read a long address, indicative of what sort of Union Democracy Mozart Hall professes and intends to put in practice at the ballot-box next Tuesday—an address which may be said to have contained the spirit of Mr. Chatfield's remarks toned down for publication. Thereupon followed a series of resolutions, of which the main object was to sustain Mr. James Lynch for Sheriff.

Mayor Wood then came forward and delivered the subjoined address:

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

Fellow-Citizens: The call upon which we have assembled to-night declares that the "only hope of the country is the National Democracy." In my judgment this is true—there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and sole reliance. It was this that successfully carried the Colonies through the war of the Revolution—the nation through the subsequent war with Great Britain; through the celebrated Whisky insurrection, which was as formidable as this at its commencement—the Government through the war which nullification attempted to wage in South Carolina—and through the war with Mexico.

All of these conflicts were met and successfully settled by the National Democracy, acting through agents of like principles. I do not wish or intend to impugn the sincerity or conduct of those who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. I believe they do the best they can under the circumstances. We must sustain the President in his present effort with every resource at our command. His cause is our cause—it is the cause of the country, and of justice, law and right. I would interpose no partisan opposition to the Government—yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of thought and manly criticism. The popular impulses of the American heart are patriotic, and, after all, furnish the best safeguard against anarchy, rebellion and civil war. The most conservative Government in the world has been made up of Democracies. Democracy has furnished the best statesmen of this Continent. It has carried this country through every storm, and raised it to the highest condition of prosperity, of civilization and of national grandeur. As it has thus been the main pillar in our political fabric, so, in my opinion, it is now the only support upon which the Government can successfully rely. Let us continue and cherish it. What if the clouds lower? As foreboding as is now the political firmament, yet I see the bright expanse of day breaking dimly through the distance. Let us stand firm. The success of the National Democracy of this City will carry hope and confidence to the drooping spirits of the people. The Mozart Hall organization is the only National Democratic organization in this City. It is the only party which represents the National Democracy. Let us sustain it. Its success is certain, —and at no distant day, from this nucleus, shall arise a great national organization, spreading through every county and every State of the North. From this hour and this election, it will expand until in 1864—it will have assumed proportions which will overshadow the nation, and bring together the divided and hostile communities which now stand arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be done! The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the Confederacy shall once more meet as a communion of sisterhood.

But, fellow-citizens, I came not here to-night to discuss national politics. On the great question of sustaining the Government, as such, there is perhaps little difference of opinion in this community. We are all for the preservation of the Union—all for the maintenance of Governmental authority—all for the prompt execution of the laws and general obedience thereto—and all for the restoration of domestic tranquillity, and a return to that happy and prosperous national condition which a short twelve months since we enjoyed in such abundance.

I know there are those who will deny the prevalence of these views, and who set up for themselves the position of the exclusive advocates of the Government, denouncing all others as traitors. Indeed, it is evident that some of these exclusive patriots, though warmly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, are not indifferent to the advancement of their own political or pecuniary fortunes. In this City, within a few weeks, we have seen a half dozen political organizations created, each claiming to be, *par excellence*, the friends of the Union; and no better evidence can be furnished of the sterling patriotism of our people than that all of these factions have striven to outyell each other in this general war-cry. Whilst I do not doubt the sincerity of these self-constituted Union-saving conclaves, yet in the recent struggles between them to obtain the control of the most valuable City offices, I must say that a suspicion has been aroused that other motives than public good have had something to do with their creation. It is difficult to see what connection there is between the election of a Coroner or a Sheriff and *the saving of the Union*, and yet to read the proceedings of the late conferences to arrange their differences, one would suppose that the fate of the country was dependent upon making somebody Sheriff, some other body District-Attorney, and some other body Coroner.

Now, my friends, what arrant nonsense is all this? The Northern heart beats soundly and firmly upon the great question now agitating the country. So far as sustaining the Government is concerned, it is not dependent upon a party, much less upon any number of miserable factions. The whole country is the sustaining power of this cause, and the efforts making in this City to appropriate it to the selfish purpose of obtaining local political power and profit should be visited by public reprobation rather than the support and indorsement which these tricksters anticipate.

We have heard much of treason, but in my opinion there is no such thing in our midst. There are two crimes with which the citizens of New-York cannot be charged—these are *treason* and *cowardice*. With us there are no such things; we are loyal to the Government, and we have met every requisition to sustain it. We have given not only our treasure, but have freely offered up our best blood. Without disparagement to others, the bravest men who have taken up arms in this cause are citizens of New-York, and in a single instance of recreancy or cowardice has occurred among them. I know that an effort is now being made to affect the character for personal courage of our candidate for Sheriff—Honest James Lynch.

It is alleged that he demanded his discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, though the battle of Bull Run was to be fought the day following. My friends he was at Washington City when that battle was fought.

Though but a private in the ranks, the course of the company to which he was attached is wrongfully attributed to him. He is made responsible for it. He is made responsible for it all. This accusation has no other foundation than the fact that he was attached to the Eighth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, and one of the Varian Battery, having volunteered to defend the Capital under the three months' call of the President. This company left New-York with a few hours' notice. Mr. Lynch, a man of business, suddenly, upon the call of the President, volunteered his service, and without preparation left everything to respond to the call of patriotism. During the whole period of his service at Washington, he had undergone laborious services and great sacrifices—and always stood ready to discharge every duty and encounter every danger. Indeed, so devoted was he to these duties, it is within my own personal knowledge, that he declined the high post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Mozart Regiment, because it required his abandonment of the post of danger he then held in Virginia. He preferred to remain with his regiment on duty in Virginia as a private in the ranks, than to return to New-York while his services were required elsewhere; and to the immediate complaint that he demanded his discharge and "retired to the music of the enemy's cannon" upon the eve of the battle of Bull Run, I know the fact to be otherwise. The battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated at that time. When his term had expired, he tendered his services to continue, provided there was a prospect of an engagement, he was assured that there was no immediate prospect of one. He then continued with his associates on their return to New-York. What would his calumniators have had him do? Remain a lone soldier when the command to which he was attached had been discharged? Or what would probably have suited them better, joined some other regiment and been among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run? If he had thus been removed out of the way of other candidates for the Sheriffalty, he would not be the object of so much abuse and calumny at this time. But, my friends, James Lynch is no coward! *He belongs to a race that never produces cowards.* The Milesians are brave men by tradition. If an Irishman has fixed national characteristics they are personal courage, love of arms, and fidelity to the cause he espouses. This charge of cowardice or recreancy to duty, or whatever they may call it, against Mr. Lynch, is an insult to the Irishmen of New-York. It is a charge against them all, and as such I call upon them to resent it. What, has it come to this? Shall the brave men who have filled our regiments and endured the privations, dangers and sacrifices of this war be told that a common soldier in the ranks is to be held responsible for the conduct of a whole regiment? If he is, [illegible] company? My voice [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to be found amongst the ranks of the [illegible] who [illegible] their lives in defence of their country, and who [illegible] are ready as devoted, loyal and courageous to do their duty [illegible] Sumter, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. But it sometimes happens that the drunken or timid commander attempts to hide his own misconduct behind the defenseless men he commands. Unable to succeed, he blames others for the failure, but if successful, he too often struts in the plumage which belongs to the men who did the fighting. And the soldier returns home in rags to his half-starved wife and children, whilst the man whom he has made by his bravery and endurance is made an Emperor of so far as public praise is concerned. Now it is time that this should stop and the men that really endure suffering and hardship should be rewarded.

But, my friends, I have devoted too much time to the defence of Mr. Lynch. I am sure, with the honest and intelligent men of New-York he needs no defence. He has lived among us over a quarter of a century. His whole life from early boyhood, has been passed in our midst. I defy, then, his enemies to lay their finger upon an act not that of a good citizen and an honest man. As a father and a husband he is beyond reproach, and as a friend and citizen he has been ever faithful and law-abiding. Unlike others who are now seeking popular support, he has eaten no bread not the result of his own industry. He never held but one office, and that you gave him, as a Governor of the Alms-house. It was an honorary trust, without compensation, but even that he was soon deprived of by legislation. He was basely driven from it. Let us avenge that wrong by electing him Sheriff of the County, and, for one, let me say, it is my determination to stand by him until his rights are vindicated and he is restored to official place and power. He is poor—he needs the office for which he is a candidate. Let us give it to him, and make one combined and determined effort to vindicate his good name in this way.

I have detained you too long, and now conclude by calling upon the Democracy to stand firm in this contest, and, my word for it, a great political triumph awaits us.

After Mayor Wood, Messrs. Harrington and Swackhamer made speeches in the same strain, when the meeting adjourned.

There was an outside stand, whereon Mr. P. G. Molonet presided, and several persons of inferior celebrity delivered themselves of Democratic doctrine in behalf of Mozart Hall in general, and James Lynch in particular. No very great enthusiasm was manifested.

CITY POLITICS.

The Election Returns.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The Canvassers of every Election District will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the Agent.

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the Canvassers and Poll Clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the Canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks, which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals composing the Associated Press are the *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Times, Tribune, Express, Sun, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, World, Staats Zeitung, Demokrat* and *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of the Associated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Offices of the Associated Press,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gentlemen: In order to simplify and make easy your duties and ours on election night, we beg to ask your particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on election night *only* the vote for Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Canal Commissioner for the short term (to fill vacancy,) and for these three officers give us the figures in full.

2. Send on election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assemblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do not give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests, every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the election.

Please be particular to give us the *county*, as well as the town or district, to which your dispatches may refer.

Respectfully,
D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent Associated Press.

The German Union League.

The German Union League met at 8 o'clock, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm in the Chair, and T. Mangor Acting Secretary.

After reading and adopting the Minutes of the last meeting, the resignation of J. J. Freedman, late Secretary of the League, was accepted, and Mr F. R. Hartmann elected to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of Mr. A. Willmann, the Treasurer of the Association, was likewise received and acted upon, in the election of Mr. R. Lindheim to the position thus left open.

Mr. Willmann put his resignation upon the score of an abandonment by the League of article 5 in their constitution, which excludes candidates of the "Maucker" or fanatical Temperance and Sunday Law Party from the pale of German suffrage. The departure was deemed to have taken place in the rejection of Mr. Smith, and the acceptance of a candidate for the District-Attorneyship, who had been charged with "muckerei" or fanaticism.

Upon motion of Mr. Dittenhoeffer, a Committee of two for each Ward was appointed to attend the polls and take care of the interests of the League candidates upon elect on day, after which the League at an early hour adjourned to meet again on published call.

During the evening, it was stated, in conversation, that James M. Smith, Esq., would hardly accept a nomination from the Liquor-Dealers' Associations alone.

Sixth Senatorial District.

An enthusiastic meeting of the voters of the Sixth Senatorial District was held, last evening, at Irving Hall, for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. Washington Smith for Senator from the above District. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. A. Cowdin, who, in a neat address, stated the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by Hon. F. A. Conkling, Mr. E. C. Benedict, Mr. Charles Spencer, Mr. S. B. Dutcher, Isaac Dayton, and Augustus J. Dow. Mr. Spencer briefly stated the condition of the various candidates, and gave various and good reasons why Mr. Smith should receive the votes of all loyal citizens. Resolutions indorsing Mr. H. J. Raymond as candidate for the Seventh Assembly District were read and enthusiastically adopted by all present. At a late hour the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the candidates presented.

Fourth Senatorial District—Mr. Watson Withdraws.

No. 290 Broadway, New-York,
Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

James H. Corwin, Esq., Chairman Republican Convention Fourth Senatorial District:

Dear Sir: I am constrained to retire from the candidacy unanimously tendered me by the Convention over which you presided.

The members of that Convention do not need to be informed that I have been, from the first, warmly in favor of so uniting the votes of all true men at the coming election, that its result shall be an unmistakable and effective expression of the devotion and patriotism of the people of this City at this momentous crisis in our national affairs.

The Union Convention in our Senatorial District has presented a candidate whom I can cordially support, believing him to be a firm friend of the Union and a vigorous supporter of the Government. By the aid of the Republican voters of the District he can be elected. I have no doubt as to their duty in the matter, nor as to my own.

Duly appreciating the honor conferred upon me, and entertaining the highest personal respect for the gentlemen composing the Republican Convention, I should cheerfully remain their candidate were my convictions of duty less clear. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN H. WATSON.

Collector Barney and the People's Union Ticket.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to Collector Barney, by a prominent Republican official in Brooklyn, whether he had declared that he would discharge any person employed in the Custom-house who should vote at the ensuing election for any other than the People's ticket, Mr. Barney wrote the following at the end of the letter of inquiry:

I have neither made nor authorized the threat above mentioned. My judgment and my sympathies are with the Union movement, and I shall vote accordingly at the ensuing election.

It is plain that the Government will be best sustained by the United action of its friends, and I do not see how any friend of the Administration can consistently oppose such actions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HIRAM BARNEY.

Custom-House, New-York, Nov. 1, 1861.

Ratification Meeting—Seventh Senatorial District.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Stevens' Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, to ratify the nominations of John J. Phelps, for Senate [illegible] Senatorial District, [illegible] was large and enthusiastic, and [illegible] Phelps, Richard Stevens, and others. Resolutions were unanimously passed, indorsing the candidates and pledging [illegible] of the meeting to put down Richard B. Connolly, the opposition candidate for Senator in that district.

Seventh Assembly District—Withdrawal of E. R. Phelps, Esq.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Mr. Nelson D. Thayer, Secretary of the Republican Seventh Assembly District Convention:

Dear Sir: Circumstances have rendered the duty imperative that I should decline the Republican nomination for member of Assembly for this District. In so doing I am in no degree unmindful of the honor conferred upon me by the generous confidence of my Republican fellow-citizens, whom I personally esteem and whom I would gladly serve.

I believe now as fully as ever that the welfare of the State and nation is safest in the hands of the Republican Party, which has a responsible organization and established principles, and to that party I shall retain fealty till its maintenance shall cease to be required by the public good. The honest administration of the General and State Governments, the early payment of our State indebtedness, the vigorous prosecution of the war till not a rebel exists to raise a hand against the Union, are objects which every loyal member of that party desires, and they can none of them be evaded or compromised without incalculable mischief to the country. Respectfully yours, EDWARD R. PHELPS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Arrival of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Brilliant Reception—Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches, Toasts, etc

The arrival of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, many of whose members are nearly related to soldiers of the gallant Fifteenth from the same State, which suffered so terribly in the late disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff, created quite a sensation in our City yesterday.

At about 10 o'clock, the fine steamer *Connecticut* appeared from up the Sound, and at that hour the docks and wharves, and even the adjacent house-tops, were crowded with multitudes, who received the Yankee boys with immense cheering.

Some time was lost in disembarking, but at length this somewhat difficult task was performed, and the glistening line advanced along Vestry-street and Broadway into the Park, which was already graced by the military array of the New-Hampshire Battery and Connecticut Regiment, thus exhibiting the warlike spirit of three New-England States in the same picture.

The Massachusetts men were marched into the Barracks, where a plentiful and substantial repast had been provided for them, and once thoroughly cared for, the officers of the regiment were conducted to the Astor-House. During the interval that elapsed before they were called to breakfast, an opportunity was afforded to inspect the character and appearance of the corps.

It consists of 1,030 hearty, stalwart men, chiefly from Worcester, the "Heart of the Commonwealth," as it is usually styled in the Bay State. The troops were clad in full United States regulation style, viz.: the heavy dark blue frock and greyish pantaloons, and armed with imported rifled muskets, lately received from Europe. They wore, also, the broad-rimmed felt hat of the regular service. The train consisted of two ambulances, five commissariat and twelve baggage wagons. The whole force numbered seven entire companies recruited in Worcester, and the rest from Fitchburgh, Milford and Templeton. Of the whole companies, C consisted of Irishmen, and D of Germans.

The roster of officers is as follows:

Colonel—Edwin Upton, of Fitchburgh. Lieutenant-Colonel—Augustus B. R. Sprague, of Worcester. Major—Mathew J. McCafferty, of Worcester. Adjutant—Elijah A. Harkness, of Worcester. Quartermaster—Wm. O. Brown, of Fitchburgh. Surgeon—Dr. J. Marcus Rice, of Worcester. Assistant-Surgeon—Theron Temple, of Belchertown. Chaplain—Rev. Horace James, of Worcester. Sergeant-Major—Charles H. Davis, of Worcester. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Edward A. Brown, of Fitchburgh. Commissary-Sergeant—Eldridge G. Watkins, of Worcester. Hospital Steward—Dr. Samuel Flagg, of Worcester. Band-leader—William E. Gilmore, of Pawtucket. Co. A, of Worcester—Captain, Josiah Pickett; Lieutenants, Francis E. Goodwin, Merritt B. Bessey. Co. B, of Milford—Captain, Willard Clark; Lieutenants, Wm. Emery, Wm. F. Draper. Co. C, consisting of twenty from Boston, and the remainder, from Worcester and vicinity—Captain, Cornelius G. Atwood, of Boston; Lieutenants, James Tucker, of Boston, and Merrick F. Prouty, of Spencer. Co. D, of Worcester—Captain, Albert H. Foster; Lieutenants, George S. Campbell, George H. Spaulding. Co. E, of Worcester—Captain, Thomas O'Neil; Lieutenants—Wm. Daly, Henry McConville. Co. F, of Fitchburgh—Captain, Charles H. Foss; Lieutenants, Levi Lawrence, J. H. Richardson. Co. G, of Worcester, (German)—Captain, Louis Wagley; Lieutenants, Henry M. Richter, Frederick Weigand. Co. H, of Worcester—Captain, Olson Moulton; Lieutenants, David M. Woodward, Nathaniel H. Foster. Co. I, of Templeton—Captain, Veranus P. Parkhurst; Lieutenants, J. B. Smith, Amos Buffum. Co. K, of Worcester—Captain, J. Waldo Denny; Lieutenants, Samuel Harrington, James M. Drennan.

Col. Upton was formerly Adjutant of the Third Battalion Worcester Rifles, and with his new regiment, has been stationed, for some five weeks past, at Camp Lincoln, near the town of Worcester.

On Tuesday last, a fine stand of American colors was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Worcester, amid great jubilee, and, on Wednesday, Gov. Andrew, with his full Staff, among whom Cols. Ritchie and Wetherell were specially remarked, reviewed the corps, and in a highly animating speech exhorted it to sustain the Constitution and avenge the blood of the slaughtered Fifteenth. He also complimented the Twenty-fifth in glowing terms.

By the time this information had been gleaned, the party at the Astor House were summoned to their repast.

The dining-hall was handsomely decorated, and three long tables, set forth with the usual skill and taste of "mine host" of the Astor, offered an abundant array of fish, flesh, fowl and farinaceous in season, flanked with neat groups of bouquets and baskets of fruit.

Col. Upton occupied the centre of the dais at the transverse table with Col. Samuel Webbs, of the Staff of Gov. Berry, of New-Hampshire, on his right, and Lieut.-Col. Howe on his left. A bevy of ladies graced the adjacent spaces. Neatly-printed bills of fare lay beside the plate of every guest, and at 12 the repast was served. A good half-hour having been allowed for the comfort of the inner man, Lieut.-Col. Howe at length opened the proceedings with a brief address, calling upon Col. Upton to respond:

Lieut.-Col. Howe here read the following toast, handed in, he said, by a lady:

"*The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers*—True sons of the noble old Bay State, every pulsation of whose heart is true to the Constitution and the Union." [Tremendous cheering.]

Col. Upton very briefly expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown him.

Col. Howe next introduced Lieut.-Col. Sprague.

Lieut.-Col. Sprague was then received with great warmth. After expressing his acknowledgments for the attention shown him, he alluded feelingly to the merits and services of Brig.-Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, who was present, and sat near him, and concluded an eloquent exhortation to his companions in arms to face their work with the highest hope and confidence, by uttering the fervent prayer that the close of the conflict and the restoration of the Union might add to the glorious attributes of our country in enabling all of us to say from North to South and East to West,

"Here breathes no slave!"

[Prolonged cheering, and music—"God Save our Native Land."]

Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, to whose division the Twenty-fifth is to be attached, and whose name elicited fresh plaudits, on rising, was hailed with much enthusiasm.

He spoke of the hearty greeting extended to him, just before, by a regiment from a sister State, Connecticut—[cheers]—and expressed his pleasure at having so large a part of his division made up of such noble troops from the Northeast. The General concluded by reminding the Twenty-fifth that they had a double duty to perform, viz: not only to support the cause, but to avenge their fallen comrades of the Fifteenth. [Vehement applause and music, "The Star Spangled Banner."]

Col. Samuel Webbs, of the Staff of Gov. Berry, of New-Hampshire, followed in a brief but effective address touching the objects of the war, and remarking that he was on his way southward in charge of the New-Hampshire Battery, which he had assisted in raising on the very ground that held the bones of John Stark! [Cheers.]

Lieut.-Col. Howe here said he would introduce a son of Massachusetts, who had served under Washington, whom he well remembered, had saluted Alexander Hamilton, and since those days served gallantly in the war of 1812. He had been for forty years a resident of his native Massachusetts, and for fifty in New-York. He (the Colonel) had been compelled to resort to all kinds of devices to get the banner of the "Bay State" out of the hold man's hands, so tenaciously he clung to it. He had seen him here in the Summer when the thermometer stood at 96°, to carry that flag from the door of the Astor House to the Battery [illegible] Addicted to respond.

[Applause.]

"Tremendous applause.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3156. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

More Rumors About the Removal of Fremont.

The Change on the Upper or Lower Potomac.

The Great Expedition Heard From

At Hatteras on Wednesday Night, with Fine Weather.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL AT ITS DESTINATION

The Journey of Gen. Scott from Washington to New-York.

Enthusiastic Reception at Harrisburgh.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI

The Rebel Army Thirty Thousand Strong, at Neosho.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

There seems to be little doubt that, nearly a week ago, a special messenger left Washington with a letter to Gen. FREMONT, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. HUNTER until a successor shall be specially designated. [We have good reason to believe that such a letter as the one spoken of by our correspondent has been prepared, but that it has or will be forwarded is not so certain.—ED. TIMES.]

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN will continue in actual command of the Army of the Potomac.

A Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia waited on Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, at his residence, this evening, and presented him with a magnificent sword. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the course of his reply, said that he received the sword, not for what he had done, but for what he hoped to do; all that was necessary was patience and confidence, and victory would eventually be ours.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Powhatan* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, having run the blockade last night. She has been at Annapolis for some time past, and left there on Monday last. Since Tuesday she has been with the flotilla on the Lower Potomac, and last night started up and ran past the Confederate batteries in the darkness although the enemy evidently heard her, and lights were run out and signals made. The pilot of the *Powhatan*, who knows the river thoroughly, says that any vessels might have passed the Confederate batteries last night without incurring any risk.

The steamer *Baltimore* is used to convey stores from Old Point to the flotilla below the rebel batteries, and was at Wade's Bay last night, when the *Powhatan* came up.

Four sloops, a Jersey schooner, and a pungy, went down past the batteries yesterday, early in the afternoon. They with one exception took a course through the Swash channel, next the Maryland shore, and although the rebels wasted a large quantity of ammunition in firing at them, none of them were struck. One of the sloops, commanded by a German, kept close along the Virginia shore, running the gauntlet of all the rebel batteries, and escaped unharmed from the heavy fire aimed at it.

SHELLING THE NATIONAL INTRENCHMENTS.

Thirty or forty shells were thrown from the rebel batteries over to our intrenchments on the Maryland shore yesterday, but they did not impede the progress of the work. Some of our 32-pounders answered with three or four rounds, but it is not known whether our shots reached.

GOOD ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Yesterday afternoon a shell was thrown from the Virginia shore, striking the tent of Lieut. BARNES, who has command of the battery of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, at Difficult Creek, near Edwards' Ferry. One of the persons in the tent was wounded slightly in the arm by the explosion. The shell is supposed to have been from a light battery.

MARYLAND'S LOYALTY.

Wherever our troops go in Maryland, there is a professed loyalty on the part of the citizens. But a fact which strikes the traveler through the counties below the upper tier as singular, is the absence of young men. Among the young people, the proportion of the women to the men is as about four to one. Either this is a freak of nature which has caused this disproportion of the sexes in the increase of the race, or else the young men are away from home, and if so, nobody believes that they have gone North.

CAMP COMFORTS.

Cold nights having come upon the camps with the approach of Winter, our troops are conspiring to make themselves comfortable. Yankee ingenuity is taxed to devise means for warming tents, and with excellent results. In the camp of the New-York Thirty-eighth, the officers, and some of the privates even, have constructed fire places of good size in the rear of their tents, from sods, about which the folds of the rear walls of the tents are closely gathered. A barrel, cross-sticks *a la* cob-house, daubed with clay, or bricks when they can be secured, subserve the purposes of a chimney, and abundant firewood for a day's burning can be obtained by a few moments' chopping in the abattis to be found in the neighborhood of every camp. At night, the fire gives out a cheerful light and warmth, and the interior appearance of the tents is as cozy and comfortable as can well be imagined in camp.

Others have secured the necessary warmth by digging a trench about six inches wide and deep, extending from near front wall of the tent to outside of the rear. The interior extremity is widened to a foot, for about eighteen inches, for the fuel. With the exception of a few inches left open for draft, the trench is covered with brick or sheet iron, and the smoke ascends from the exterior through a barrel, or other means used for a chimney.

Some, more extravagant, have purchased small stoves, with the necessary lengths of pipe to convey the smoke outside of their tents.

A private in the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, a mason by trade, extemporized a range for the use of his company which has been so successful that others are being put up elsewhere. From the ruins of an old building he secured the necessary brick; for mortar he used clay and sand; with a shingle for a trowel he put up the mason work, and some old stove-plates, found about the camp, answered the requirements for the top, and in the holes are placed the camp-kettles for cooking. Ovens are not wanting, and old stove doors are successfully used for the doors. Beef, pork and beans, and occasionally pastry, are baked in the oven; and thus some luxuries are introduced in camp which would otherwise be unattainable.

AN EQUESTRIENNE ON THE OUTPOSTS.

Recently the pickets on the outposts of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division were astonished by seeing a lady dashing along their lines on horseback, giving them the salute *a la militaire*, as she passed. She was too *distingue* in appearance to be a rebel, and this fact, together with their surprise at seeing a lady in such a position, prevented the pickets from stopping her, until she had nearly gone the length of Gen. PORTER'S lines, when she encountered the field officer of the day, who accompanied her on the remainder of her jaunt. She proved to be the wife of a captain of the New-York Fiftieth, who was anxious to get a sight at something secesh.

THE CONDITION OF FAIRFAX COUNTY—THE RUIN INFLICTED BY THE WAR.

The following letter from a loyal Virginian, possessing a large landed property, to his brother, was brought to our lines a few days ago, and through the kindness of Gen. KEYES I have been permitted to make a copy. It is a plain, unpretending statement of personal experiences, which indicate the condition of the people of Fairfax County, whose residences have been within the rebel lines. The writer lives west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road:

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I know you must be extremely anxious to hear from me, and I will now try to write in the hope that my letter will reach you. You can form no adequate idea of the ruin that has come upon this county and its inhabitants. Most persons have fled, and every particle of their property has been destroyed, and so far chiefly by the Southern troops. Especially is this the case with all Northern property, whose owners were compelled to leave. My losses are great, but I still have some corn left. All my men and boys (slaves)—seven in number—left me about three weeks ago and went to the Northern army, and I have not heard from them since. BEN is here, and the women and children, but I am informed that they all intend going, and from their actions I have no doubt they will do so. The slaves who have not been sent back have all gone. So far as I can learn, I see no chance of my saving the little of my crop left me by the Southern troops. They took all of my hay and oats, and left me with a large stock of cattle—50 head—and horses, colts and sheep, with nothing to feed them. Some of the cattle are good beef, and I will try to sell them. The larger portion are not fit to kill. All my valuable work horses and mules were carried off for the use of the Southern army, and I have nothing to show for them, and that is also the case with about half of my hay and oats that they took. They carried off all my harness of every kind, all my hay and dung forks, and every article that could be used. All this property was stolen or carried off, and there is no chance of my ever getting anything for them. I never before believed that such villains existed in the world. Nearly all of my hogs, at least twenty fine ones, were stolen and eaten by the Southern soldiers. How many sheep they took I cannot tell, but I caught them taking one away. The Northern soldiers, two or three days ago, in my sight, shot and caught a number of my sheep and took them off. I had about a hundred or upwards, and now there are not more than forty or fifty left, and soon perhaps all will be gone. Until five days ago, about fifty Southern soldiers were stationed as pickets in my yard, and every night we expected an attack from the Federals. Fortunately, we escaped, but several pickets were shot near the place—some on each side. For a long time I did not know at what moment we should all be killed, and yet we became resigned to our situation and were able to sleep tolerably well.

We are out of sugar and coffee, and have been for some time. The last sugar that I heard of as being sold at Fairfax was sold at twenty-five cents a pound. Salt was sold for $12 a sack. Northern families are returning to their homes as the National army advances. But all their stock, furniture, crops, and every species of property that could be used, has long ago been destroyed or carried off; and now the Southern people, almost to a man, have left, most of them taking their families with them. Some, however, have left their women and children behind. How they are treated I know not, as we are all obliged to stay at home; and cannot know what is doing around us. But I have not heard of any woman being treated amiss, and I think the Northern troops are not disposed to illtreat any one who behaves himself. Half of my time I have not known what I was doing. I was told such horrible stories of what the National troops would do with me and my property, that I was alarmed almost to distraction, and whatever I did in giving up my property to the Southern soldiers, I was persuaded to do, as I thought, for the best. I was told that everything would be taken and that I could not be useu would be burned—that they were burning every house, church, and everything belonging to the Southern people. I believed it, as I could see a great many large smokes arising, which I had no doubt were from burning buildings, but now I find it was only the brush, which had been cut down and which they were burning to get out of their way. The Southern pickets, while stationed here, took all of my tin ware and cooking utensils, or the blacks sold them to them. I must try to make some disposition of what may remain, if anything is left, and break up, as it is impossible for me to carry on the place any longer. I am ruined entirely, as you must see; I see no way for me to pay my taxes, but I have made up my mind to let everything go, as I am sure land here will not be worth cultivating. By Winter there will not be a rail left. I have had a great deal of my fencing burned, but not so much as many others, for many have not a rail left on their farms. I have but a little Southern paper money left, and that will not pay taxes. You can form no conception of the horrid state of mind I am in, and have been in for a long time past. I see no prospect of an end to it, and at times I have asked to be delivered from my condition by death, but again would cleave to life, hard as it was, and as it still continues to be. Your brother. ——.

A RESIGNATION AND AN APPOINTMENT.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr., the present efficient and accomplished Chief Clerk of the War Department, finding that the labors of his arduous position were greatly affecting his health, has concluded to retire from active duties for the present. Mr. LESLEY has been appointed Consul at Nice, which has been raised to a salaried Consulate under the recent Act of Congress, having become, from its position on the frontier of France and Italy, a place of much importance in reference to American commerce in the Mediterranean. At this post his knowledge of continental languages, his ability as a writer, and his thorough acquaintance with public matters in connection with our Government, will enable him to render valuable and important service.

The Consul-Generalship of British India, at Calcutta, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, was tendered to Mr. LESLEY, but he declined it, preferring to give his services where they could be made most available in connection with the stirring events of the times.

NO BOUNTY LANDS.

The Pension Bureau has issued a notice that no applications for bounty lands for services in the present war will be considered, there being no law providing for such bounty for military services rendered since March, 1855.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

HIRAM SIBLEY, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and contractor with the Government for building the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph, has notified it of the completion of the line, and is here to execute the supplemental contract, which provides a compensation of $40,000 a year, for ten years, for Government telegraphic services.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR QUARTERING SOLDIERS—PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION ON THE SOUTH—A DIVERSION TO BE AVAILED OF.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Preparations are being made for quartering soldiers in this vicinity during the Winter. This is a mere matter of course, and would be necessary though the rebels should be driven from their intrenchments at Manassas at the point of the bayonet. The inference from this fact, that no active operations are contemplated, would, therefore, seem to be unwarranted, and we must believe that the able and accomplished young commander of the army of the Potomac has his deep-laid plans of offensive operations on a grand scale, and that he bides his time. It is urged by the do-nothing party that two or three thousand wagons would be necessary to accompany the army to Richmond, and that the Virginia roads would scarce contain them, much less afford a passable thoroughfare. But the same objections would apply, at any time, between this and next June, when the heats of Summer will become an insuperable obstacle to an advance. The effect of this objection, supposing it to be valid, would, therefore, be to admit the impenetrability of the Old Dominion to the advance of an invading army. But, in point of fact, no such train of wagons could be necessary, if we suppose the rebels to be first whipped at Manassas and sent flying before the invaders. The effect of the dispersion of their forces, and their pursuit, would be to place the rivers and railroads at the command of the Government, and the army could be supplied with the means of subsistence, through these channels, without the incumbrance of any considerable number of wagons. No part of the Union is so well furnished with navigable rivers as Eastern Virginia, and if the retreating rebels should have time and forethought to destroy all the railroad bridges and the "rolling stock" of the roads, they could not, at any rate, destroy the navigation of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York and the James Rivers.

The Virginia common roads are not good, but they are passable, even in Winter, and the commander of an army, with the resources of a great Government at his command, knows how to fill up the marshes, and make the rough places smooth, about as rapidly as the forces at his command would move on foot.

It must be obvious that a great blow, struck upon the Southern coast, such as we expect from the expedition which has sailed, will have the effect of disconcerting and disheartening the army under BEAUREGARD, in front of Washington. The fire in the rear coming at the period when his troops, half-clothed and shod, and poorly quartered, begin to suffer from cold, and to be disorganized by the apprehended rigors of Winter, can scarcely fail to make them an easy prey to our army of well-armed and well-provided volunteers, and such of the regulars as can be collected. It is a great pity that the whole regular force had not been brought here, where the great battle is to be, or should be fought. Their steadiness would give confidence to the commander, and to the less disciplined force under him, and, with ten or twelve thousand such veterans to fall back upon, the enthusiasm of the volunteers would sweep everything before it. But, after all, the enemy has no such reliance, and we are, therefore, even with him.

It cannot be doubted that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be ready to avail himself of the advantage certain to result from a "resounding blow" struck on the Southern coast. To strike the first blow here would not materially promote the success of one to be struck by the naval expedition; while one from that quarter cannot fail to weaken the rebels in front of Washington essentially. In fact, I can see no great advantage likely to arise from the expedition except in this way. If it is only to capture blockaded towns, and garrison them, but without drawing off the forces of the rebels to their defence, there would seem to be more reason for them to rejoice than we, since it would cause a diversion of our forces instead of theirs. But it was wisely calculated by the projectors of the coast-wise attack, that it would cause a tenfold diversion of the enemy's force, to defend so many points exposed to attack. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I at least will not doubt that some terrible blow will be struck at the heart and centre of the rebel force before the Winter season sets in.

It was a sensible, "sober second thought," on the part of the commander of the great expedition, to abandon the idea of carrying down South a thousand or so of "contrabands." There could be no folly equal to the original suggestion, except that of carrying coals to Newcastle—a proverbial illustration of the absurdity of works of supererogation, which may or may not have had a foundation in fact. At any rate, there could be no reason for its repetition on a great scale at this late day. There is no point on the Southern coast worth assailing, where a thousand negroes may not be collected at the tap of the drum; and Gen. SHERMAN will probably have more applications for work with "the shovel and the hoe," than he will know what to do with. OBSERVER.

GEN. SCOTT AT HARRISBURGH.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING BY THE PEOPLE —DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Gen SCOTT, accompanied by his Staff, the Secretary of WAR, and others, including several ladies, arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock this morning. The whole party, with the exception of Gen. SCOTT, whose infirmities prevented it, were immediately driven to the residence of DONALD CAMERON, son of SIMON CAMERON, Gen. SCOTT remaining meanwhile in the car. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather an immense crowd gathered around to catch a glimpse of the old hero. In order to gratify the curiosity of the people, the General stepped upon the platform, when he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. A few were fortunate enough to get a shake of his hand. The party started for New-York, *via* Reading and Easton, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GENS. SCOTT AND MCCLELLAN.

From the Boston Transcript.

The following is an extract of a letter received at this office, from a prominent gentleman of this city, now in Washington. He writes:

"*No war news yet*, and everybody seems at a loss even to guess what may happen. I have no opinion, and that is as good as anybody's who has one. I learn from good authority, however, that Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN had a sharp controversy very lately, which left them at personal variance. The young General himself *ready* to move forward forthwith, and insisted that *now* was the hour. The senior as decidedly declared that the army must continue on the defensive, and utterly refused to approve of any other action, threatening to resign if his plan was not heeded. So it stands now, but you need not be surprised to learn in a few days that Gen. SCOTT has left the head of the army, and gone upon the retired list. His constitution is fearfully shattered, and it is almost impossible for him to keep awake long enough to attend to even the most important of his duties, though now very simple and much reduced in number."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price and McCulloch at Neosho with Thirty Thousand Men.

A Battle to be Fought There.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The following is from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*:

CHARLTON COUNTY, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Judge MCNEURY, a prominent citizen of this County, reached home yesterday, direct from the headquarters of Gen. PRICE. He left the rebel camp at Neosho, Newton County, on Wednesday, the 22d, where Gen. PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH had united their forces, making an army of about thirty thousand strong. Gen. PRICE had received a large supply of clothing, medicine, etc., and some arms. His rifled cannon had not reached him, but were expected to do so on Sunday night, under charge of Gen. GEORGE B. CLARK, who had sent messengers forward to indicate his approach. The Legislature was in session at Neosho, but lacked four of a quorum. This deficiency was expected soon to be made up by the arrival of several of the members, when it was believed they would confirm CLAIB JACKSON'S declaration of independence. Gen. PRICE gives out that he will stand at Neosho and give Gen. FREMONT battle, whom he expects easily to defeat, and then march on St. Louis and make his Winter quarters in central Missouri.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

The results of the combined movement directed by Gen. FREMONT against the enemy are rapidly developing themselves and already prove the skill and wisdom with which it was planned. Upon the extreme right Major WHITE has entered Lexington, rescued our wounded, and torn down the secession flag, while Gen. LANE at Butler has attacked and routed the last body of rebels left north of the Osage, capturing their baggage and ammunition train. Upon the left Gen. WYMAN has encountered at Henrytown and dispersed a force of the enemy 800 strong, inflicting upon them a blow from which they will not recover during the campaign. The rebels left over 60 killed on the battle-field.

Meanwhile, the great body of the army, without sufficient food, without adequate transportation, without help of any kind from the Government, is rapidly and steadily concentrating in its pursuit of the main force of the enemy now retreating, 40,000 strong. All along their route they find evidence of hasty flight—sick and wounded soldiers left to starve by the roadside, powder and shot buried in the woods and ravines, and the country through which the rebels have passed almost a desert.

The Union forces are marching as their limited transportation and food will allow, collecting the stores of ammunition that the enemy has forsaken, and all ardently hoping that shame or desperation will induce PRICE to turn and accept battle.

A portion of the Body Guard, numbering only 150 men, was sent out from headquarters, under command of Major ZAGONYI, who, with his small force, made a reconnoissance 50 miles in advance of the army, rushed boldly into Springfield, attacked and routed a force of more than 2,000, withdrawing after having accomplished all the objects of his march.

The two divisions of acting Major-Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH are steadily pushing forward, and the others following as rapidly as possible.

In a few days Gen. FREMONT will show that, in spite of the magnitude and difficulties of his undertaking, he has been able to achieve the work which was fully planned long before ill-nature or envy had sought to tarnish the lustre of his reputation by a single word of censure.

Meanwhile, however, it will be seen by the victory at Fredericktown of the combined forces from Cape Girardeau and Ironton, where five thousand of the rebels, headed by Gens. THOMPSON and LOWE, were routed, Gen. LOWE killed, and four heavy pieces taken, that Gen. FREMONT has not left any portion of his lines unguarded.

The taking of Paducah, its fortification and connection with the Illinois shore by a permanent bridge, another most important movement, has, in all human probability, saved Kentucky from the fate which has so long threatened her.

When the impartial history of the war comes to be written, there will be no campaign which, considering its extent, its difficulties and its results, will rival that which Gen. FREMONT is now, we devoutly hope and believe, just bringing to a successful close.

MAJOR ZAGONYI.

A personal acquaintance of Maj. ZAGONYI, the leader of Gen. FREMONT'S body guard, furnishes us with some particulars of the career of that gallant officer, by way of correcting previous misstatements CHARLES ZAGONYI was born in a Northeastern county of Hungary. He passed through the whole of the Transylvanian campaign, (the most brilliant in the Hungarian war of 1848-9,) serving with distinction under Gen. BEM, and leaving the army with the rank of Captain of Hussars. He took part, among others, in the celebrated capture of Hermanstadt, (March 11, 1849,) and the battle of Schässburg, (July 31, 1849.) After the war, he followed KOSSUTH and BEM into Turkey, and shared with the former confinement at Kiutahiah. From Asia Minor he came to this country; and until his departure for Missouri, resided in West Hoboken. He never served under GARIBALDI or in the Piedmontese army. He was prevented from joining the hero of Italy, which was his eager desire, by want of means to provide for the comfort of his wife, whom he married in this country.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A detachment of 65 recruits, enlisted in and around Burlington, Vt., arrived here on Thursday under the charge of Capt. JONES, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., and were transferred to Fort Hamilton, the headquarters of the regiment, to be drilled and equipped for active service. Other detachments are shortly expected. Capt. JONES has booked upwards of 100 men in two months.

The troops on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands were on Thursday mustered for payment and inspected by Col. LOOMIS, the commanding officer. The Twelfth Infantry men at Fort Hamilton were also mustered and reviewed by Major CLITZ, commanding the First Battalion of the Twelfth.

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard shows no signs of diminution. About 3,000 men are kept fully employed. This is the largest force employed at any of our Navy-yards.

The purchased clipper ship *Shepherd Knopp*, having received her armament, which consists of eight 32-pounders, was put into commission Thursday, after which her commander, departing from the customary formalities observed on such occasions, made a patriotic speech to both officers and men amid the most hearty cheers for the Union. The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Shepherd Knapp*:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, H. S. EYTINGE; Acting Master and Executive officer, J. Ogilvie; Acting Masters, A. E. Hunter and J. F. Harden; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Wilkins Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. M. Wimble; Masters' Mates, E. T. Braynard, G. W. Shuman and G A. Smith.

Col. HENRY L. SCOTT, Inspector-General, will it is said, be placed on the retired list. He is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of West Point, and was first commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry 1st July, 1833. In February, 1847 he was promoted to a Captainey in the same regiment, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in September of that year for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Mexican War. In March, 1855, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his father-in-law, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, which gave him an *ex-officio* rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the promotion of Inspector-General MANSFIELD to a Brigadier-Generalship in May last, Lieut.-Col. SCOTT was appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel, and in August last, when the limits proper of New-York City were ordered to be considered a military station, Col. SCOTT was assigned to the command of it, and has since resided here.

The three vessels—two propellers and one side-wheel steamer—now in course of construction at the yard, are progressing very favorably. One of the propellers, the *Oneida*, will be ready for launching in about 15 days. The *Chippewa* and *Winona*, the last of the six gunboats built here by private contract, may soon be expected at the yard to receive their armament and ammunition. The other four form part of the grand Naval Expedition. Their names are *Ottawa*, *Unadilla*, *Pembina* and *Seneca*.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

THE RECENT PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE THIRD INFANTRY—SKETCHES OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS PROMOTED, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C. Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

There is not much to write about in a camp like this—no hair-breadth escapes, no *tête-à-tête* or *rencontres* with the rebel pickets, no scouting, nothing, in short, to indicate that we are in close proximity to two vast opposing armies which, for anything we know to the contrary, may be in collision while these lines are being penned, except greater rigidity of discipline than obtains in time of peace, and more alertness and determination on the part of the men.

Since I last wrote, the only incident of interest, and that perhaps is more locally than generally interesting—has been the promotion of three of the non-commissioned officers of our battalion to second lieutenancies in the regular army. The fortunate appointees had been very strongly recommended for commissions by Gen. STERE, after the battle of Bull Run. Week after week passed, without any order being received from the War Department. The men, who knew that they were recommended by their commanding officer, began to feel discouraged, and perhaps thought in their lomost hearts, though they did not so express themselves, that the service was going to Beelzebub, and, possibly, they might, like Artemus Ward, come "mighty neer swearing sum profane oaths more'n once't." On the 29th ult., however, after dress-parade, Adjutant DROUILLARD ordered Sergeant-Major FREDERICK DEVOE, and First Sergeants WILLIAM WEST, Company K, and CHARLES SPEED, Company H—all of the Third Infantry—to step from the ranks and join the officers who were formed in line in the front and centre of the battalion. He then read the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1861.

ORDERS No. —Sergt.-Maj. FREDERICK DEVOE, First Sergeants CHARLES SPEED and WILLIAM WEST, Third Infantry, have received the appointments of Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States. They will report without delay as follows: Lieut. DEVOE to the officer commanding the Third Infantry, at Washington, D. C.; Lieuts. SPEED and WEST respectively to the officers commanding at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Larned, Kansas Territory. The Brigadier-General commanding is gratified at the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of his command, and trusts that the good conduct which has led to their advancement will be emulated by every soldier serving under him. The examples just rewarded can be imitated by all, and the General will not fail to bring to the notice of Government those who render themselves worthy of its regard.

By order of GEN. SYKES.

J. P. DROUILLARD, Acting-Assistant Adjutant General.

After this order was read, the band struck up a quick march, and the officers, including the three new ones, marched up to and saluted Gen. STERE, who, in common with all the officers present, warmly congratulated his fortunate brother soldiers.

Lieut. DEVOE is appointed to Company B, Third Infantry; and Lieuts. WEST and SPEED to the Second and Fifth Regiments of Infantry respectively.

It may not be altogether out of place here to give a short account of the services of these newly promoted soldiers.

Lieut. FREDERICK DEVOE enlisted for the general service in July, 1858, and in less than one year was made Sergeant-Major of the Third Infantry, without having filled the intermediate grades of Corporal, Sergeant and Orderly-Sergeant. He distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, and was highly recommended by Gen. (then Major) SYKES, commanding the Third Infantry. Lieut. DEVOE is one of those men of whom it is no exaggeration to say that he is every inch a soldier.

Lieut. WEST enlisted at New-York in August, 1857 and was made Sergeant in June, 1860. He has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers and won the good opinion of his superior officers in several engagements with the Comanche and other Indians. This good opinion was strengthened at Bull Run: hence his promotion.

Lieut. SPEED is well known on Governor's Island and in New-York. He first enlisted in April, 1855, and was Sergeant when discharged on the expiration of his term of service. He reënlisted in March, 1860, and was made First Sergeant in December of that year. In addition to having seen a good deal of hard service on the frontiers he was particularly distinguished for coolness and bravery at Bull Run.

The promotion of these meritorious non-commissioned officers may not appear worthy of the greater part of a column of description and comment in the TIMES, but it is considered a "big thing," in our battalion, and the influence it will have upon the men cannot but be beneficial in the extreme, inasmuch as it shows to them that the Government was sincere—which many doubted—in giving the promise that a certain proportion of the vacancies occurring in the lowest grade of commissioned officers should be filled by the promotion of deserving men from the ranks. Anything of this kind cannot be made too public, because it proves that well-conducted and fairly-educated young men have at least as good a chance of advancement in the army as in any other profession or calling. Of course we have a few dissatisfied spirits among us, although it is only fair to say that not a single man in the command is envious of his comrade's good fortune; still there are some who consider themselves slighted, if not positively ill-treated. My good friend, Corporal X——, for instance, who, by the way, rises to a sergeancy in consequence of the promotion of one of the officers already named, considers that he has just as good a claim to shoulder-straps and epaulettes as the next man, as he has had two or three bullets through his hat, and one through the skirt of his coat, and he has avowed his determination either to be in a very hot place or have a commission before he is six months older.

In my letter of the 18th of October I took occasion to make a few friendly remarks upon the inexperience of some of the officers attached to this battalion and I am now glad to be able to report that they pay every attention to their drill and other duties. They don't exactly like the idea of having "a chiel among 'em takin' notes;" but how can they help themselves? I can only say to them, not *viva voce* it is true, but ten thousand times more publicly, and therefore ten thousand times more effectually, "Gentlemen, attend to your duties diligently, make yourselves competent officers, treat your men well, thrash the enemy whenever you have half a chance, and you will be always well spoken of by

Your very obedient servant,

CAMP ANDERSON."

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2.

The Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiment Col. H. C. LEE, left here at 2 o'clock to-day for Hudson, where they will take the steamer *Connecticut* for New-York at 7 o'clock this evening.

A collation will be prepared for the regiment at Jersey City, at 9 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Massachusetts.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Last evening Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, of this City entertained six of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who were wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff They have received a furlough, and were on their way home, in charge of Lieut. FULLER. They are all severely wounded, one having had his leg shot off another a wound in his shoulder and breast, and a third a ball through his thigh. They were all in good spirits, and determined to return to the war, if they are able, at the end of their furlough. They speak in the highest terms of their Colonel, CHARLES DEVENS, and say that every soldier of the regiment will stand by him till they die. The wounded men left on the 8 o'clock train last evening for Boston.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday.

HEAVY WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 1. Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The *Ethan Allen* reports that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had already been separated from the other vessels. The *Roanoke*, which has just returned from the blockade off Charleston, brings no intelligence. Her shaft was broken when off Beaufort, and the prevalent heavy weather along the coast compelled her to come up outside the course of the great expedition.

It is supposed that the fleet has already reached its destination.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day and has not yet returned.

THE GALE AND THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

A vessel arrived here this afternoon which passed the fleet on Wednesday night, off Hatteras. The weather was remarkably pleasant at that time, and the vessels were moving finely. The storm commenced this side of Hatteras, and the Captain of the vessel thinks the vessels attached to the great fleet have had a fine trip to the southward. He also thinks they escaped the storm.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Sixtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, from St. Lawrence County, Col. HAYWARD, passed here this morning. They number 946 men. Col. HARWARD is a West Point graduate, and was offered the Ellsworth Regiment, but could not leave the employment of A. T. STEWART, then.

A PRIZE ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The British brig *Ariel* arrived to-day, in charge of a prize crew. She was from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo of salt. She was captured off Frying Pan Shoals, while trying to run the blockade of Charleston, by the gunboat *Gemsbok*.

HOW OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS GET INTO PRINT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

There is a great competition now among the newspaper correspondents for official reports, orders and documents. Some of the papers will keep a man watching night and day around for the report to come in. One paper, a few days ago, stole a copy of an order that was prepared for the Secretary of War to sign, and published it, with his signature; the first he saw of it was in the paper—and it has since been repudiated. The reports of Adjt. THOMAS and Gen. STONE, it is said, were furnished to the reporters of a New-York paper *before* they were sent to Headquarters, and appeared in the paper simultaneously. A Baltimore paper published a report a few days ago, that has never been made. To obviate these irregularities, we learn that an order will be issued to have all the reports, orders, &c., that the Departments are willing to have published, sent to the Government censor, Mr. THAYER, at the telegraph office, who will furnish them to the reporters equally alike. This would be the best disposition that could be made of them, as it would insure fair play, and prevent the publication of matter the Government do not wish made public. Mr. THAYER has won the confidence of all the members of the Press by his courteous behavior and his accommodating disposition.

THOSE ENGLISH BLANKETS.

The editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has been making a tour of Inspection through the army depôt in this City, corner of Mercer and Howard streets. He has this to say regarding the much talked-of army blankets:

"What are they? Why as much different from the English army blanket as is Persian silk from Nankin cotton. The English army blanket is white; it is durable; it is capable of two years' hard service; it is made of the best long-stapled wool, felted with the finest of noils, capable of sustaining a man's weight on a tramp of many miles. We took hold of one of these blankets, in order to pull it out from under five or six, for examination, when the piece in our hands parted company from the main body; this piece we brought home, and if any one is desirous of testing the truth of our remarks, he can call at the editorial room of the *Bulletin*, and see the sample.

And yet the agent of the United States Government has paid for these blankets "forty cents per pound." Forty cents a pound for what? Why, for pulped rags, taken from the cast-off garments of the paupers of the United Kingdom. If the person who bought these blankets is a merchant, and is pecuniarily responsible, the whole purchase should be thrown back upon his hands. If he is an army officer, he should be cashiered at once, and so should be the officer in the Quartermaster's Department who would receive them.

In fact our inspection of the whole stock in the New-York depôt convinced us that there was either gross swindling, an undue reliance on representations of certain parties in New-York, or a gross ignorance and incompetency on the part of those who act for the Government, that should be peremptorily rebuked at headquarters. What convinced us more perhaps than anything else, was the fact that side by side were arranged piles of blankets, apparently received as the standard, in which there was a difference in quality of full twenty per cent. There were blankets which we were told came from New-England, or rather from companies represented in Boston, (and their quality bore evidence of the fact,) and those said to be furnished by A. T. STEWART & Co.,—the difference in which could be seen at a glance by the merest tyro in wool matters.

What we have said about the army blankets is intended to represent one phase of the system adopted and carried out at the 'United States Depôt for Army Clothing' in New-York. Who are the parties responsible, it is not for us to say. But there are other facts which we deem it due to the public to know. We were informed, and by the best authority, that the whole system of receiving and delivering goods was one at variance with the generally-accepted method of doing business. It is almost impossible to tell what goods have been received or what have been delivered, and in view of this fact, we cannot wonder that certain rumors have gained credence to the effect that parties outside those who *really* represent the United States Government have imposed upon the Department at New-York."

DEATH OF COL. MARSHALL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, BALTIMORE, Md. Oct. 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—It is the painful duty of the Major-General Commanding to announce the death of Col. THOMAS H. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, to the command of which he had but a few weeks before been promoted from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers from the same State. While serving with the latter, he distinguished himself by his coolness and courage in the battle of Bull Run. On taking command of the regiment from which he has been thus suddenly called to his last account, he found it but just organized and totally undisciplined; and it was by his arduous and unremitting exertions to prepare it for the field that he contracted the disease to which he has fallen a victim. While he was thus assiduously occupied he displayed a zealous devotion and a practical efficiency, which, together with his good conduct in the face of the enemy, gave promise of an enviable distinction. The uncertainty which accompanies us in all the phases of life is painfully illustrated in the impressive incident that his regiment commenced, this morning, its march to the Capital through the street and past the dwelling in which he was breathing his last, parting with all that was mortal in its Commander, but carrying with it, for its encouragement and imitation, the example of his courage and devotion.

The Tenth Regiment of Maine Volonteers will accompany his remains to the Railroad depôt, with the honors due to his rank. Lieut.-Col. FULLER, now in command of that regiment, is charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General Commanding.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Death of Gen. Baker—Sabbath in Camp—Description of "Camp Observation"—Condition of the Wounded—Col. Wistar Improving—Contest for Vacancies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP OBSERVATION, NEAR THE METOMACY, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

The gloom which overspread this encampment upon the announcement of the death of Gen. BAKER has, to some extent, passed away. The flags which remained at half-mast until after the burial of the good and brave man at Washington, again float from the top of the tall flagstaff; the dirges of the excellent band, sharp, gradually changed to more cheerful music, and the sad events of Monday last are already half forgotten, or their discussion has given place to other topics. Who are to take the places of the brave men who have been killed or wounded in battle; what will be the next movement of the forces stationed in this quarter of the Potomac; whether we are to spend our Winter on Maryland or Virginia soil; are questions which most seriously occupy our attention.

The situation of this encampment, so appropriately named "Observation," is one of the most beautiful of the thirty or forty which may now be counted within a radius of twenty-five miles of this place. It is situated directly in the bend of the Potomac, where the river, through a space of some ten miles, sweeps round from about Conrad's Ferry to the base of Sugar-loaf Mountain. The elevation of the ground is about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Potomac, with nothing to obstruct the vision to the northwest, where the Virginia hills, for a distance of twenty-five miles, lie before us, presenting a scene the most picturesque and beautiful which I have ever seen. With the naked eye we can distinctly discern the farm-houses scattered along the undulating hills, and, by the aid of a good glass, when the atmosphere is clear, smaller objects, such as horses and men, can be distinctly made out as they move about. Gen. BAKER's late headquarters is an old farm-house, situated at the northwest extremity of the ground, commanding a perfect view of the whole encampment. Here he could take in, at one glance, his whole command, which consisted of over 5,000 men, marking each evolution of the different regiments. Nearest to his quarters, to the right, was Cols. MOREHEAD's and OWENS' regiments; on his left was Col. BAXTER's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves; to the south was his late command, the first California Regiment, Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, and a portion of VAN ALLEN's Cavalry. Upon the eminence directly in front is STUMMEL's Battery, which had but just arrived on the day of the late engagement. Still further to the South is the hospital establishment, in charge of Brigade-Surgeon Dr. SIDELL, assisted by Drs. DWINELL, RIKER, ALLEN, MUNGER, and SYLVESTER; and the tents, offices, and storehouses of Brigade-Quartermaster YOUNG, completing the circle at the entrance of the grounds. Outside are stationed the baggage wagons belonging to the different commands, with their multitude of horses, waiting orders to transport provisions and supplies in different directions. The last arrival of recruits for the Brigade was on Friday morning, consisting of 300 men from Philadelphia, in charge of Capt. E. E. SMITH. They came fully equipped with Enfield rifles and sword-bayonets. They are comfortably encamped under the wing of Col. BAXTER.

The selection of this spot, and the whole arrangement of the encampment, reflects credit upon the military foresight and genius of Gen. BAKER. It would be impossible for any large body of the rebels to move northward through the twenty odd miles of Virginia roads in the daytime without being seen from this point.

This has been one of the most delightful days of the season. Religious services have been held in all the encampments and at the hospitals. The excellent band of Lieut. PEASE has contributed greatly to the enjoyments of the day, as well as Col. MOREHEAD's band, recently arrived from Williamsport, Penn., and the California Regiment band. There was pretty general attendance upon Divine service, and many of the soldiers took great interest in singing, particularly when the minister gave out the hymn—

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

Led by the band, the notes of this good old tune swelled up with unwonted pathos, and sent echoes from the surrounding woods almost across the Potomac.

All things considered, the wounded are doing well, and are now considered out of danger. The patience and serenity of mind which they have exhibited under their sufferings, both on the battle-field, where I personally witnessed their conduct, and ever since, is most remarkable, and could only result from a consciousness of being engaged in a noble cause. Private HANLEY, of Company H, California Regiment, died and was buried to-day, which makes eight who have been buried near this encampment. He received every attention from the physicians and his friends.

Capt. F. C. YOUNG, who has been the financial agent of Gen. BAKER, doing duty as Quartermaster at this encampment, and who was upon the field on Monday last, acting as the General's Aid, has just returned from Washington, where he has been to surrender the remains of his beloved chief. He was near Gen. BAKER when he fell, received his body, and had it conveyed out of the reach of the enemy. Capt. YOUNG brings his commission from the War Department as Brigade Quartermaster. His great executive ability, his activity and urbanity of character, eminently qualify him for the responsible post to which he has been assigned.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR is improving, physically, and what is encouraging, he continues to be in excellent spirits. He thinks that in a few weeks he will be able to take his command. Should he do so, it will somewhat disappoint the expectations of a certain Major, now in command of a battalion here, who, with something of indecent haste, has assumed command of the remnant of the wounded Colonel's forces, removing them, without consultation with the Colonel, and against his expressed wishes, to his own encampment on the Monocacy.

The vacant post of the brave Gen. BAKER is also the subject of much anxiety among certain Colonels, who would like to be Generals. None of the present aspirants, however, stand the slightest chance of stepping into the honored shoes of the General. The War Department will no doubt settle that question, without consulting any of them. An important order was read in camp to-day, from Gen. MCCLELLAN, the contents of which I am not at liberty to make public

MONDAY, Oct. 28.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred here to-day, except that about 2 o'clock P. M. some heavy firing was heard to the northward, apparently near the aqueduct. The air being very still, the explosion of shells, following the discharge of the guns, was distinctly heard. It is supposed to be some shelling of the rebels in that neighborhood from our side of the river. These affairs have become so frequent that they attract very little attention in the camp. There was a heavy frost last night, but the day is particularly fine. E. S.

REPORT OF COL. HINKS, OF THE NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH REGT. MASS. VOLS., CAMP BENTON, Oct. 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Lander:

Learning that a column of our troops was crossing the Potomac, on the 21st inst., at a point near the centre of Harrison's Island, in which the companies of my regiment stationed as pickets upon the river had been ordered to join by Gen. BAKER, I hastened thither, in anticipation of orders from Gen. STONE. I arrived there about 1½ o'clock P. M., and found among the troops at the point of crossing great confusion, no competent officer seeming to have been left in charge of the transportation, and the progress made in embarking was very slow. I at once took charge at this point, caused a line to be stretched across the river by which to propel the boats, and forwarded troops in the following order, to wit:

Part of California Regiment not already crossed the Rhode Island and New-York Batteries, the New-York Tammany Regiment, and the Nineteenth Massachusetts. With the latter regiment I proceeded to the island. I learned that Gen. BAKER had been killed, and found everything in confusion, our column being entirely routed, and in precipitate retreat, throwing away their arms, deserting their killed and wounded, and leaving a large number of prisoners in the hands of the enemy. I at once took command, arrested as far as possible the progress of the rout, restored order, and, to check the advance of the enemy, who threatened to occupy the island, I sent the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment to the front, and placed [illegible] and two [illegible] supported [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] Regiment [illegible] induced [illegible] pickets [illegible] upon the Virginia side of the island. I commenced active measures for the gathering of the wounded and rescue of straggling parties of our troops upon the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats; the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore having been swamped and lost in the precipitate and disorderly retreat. No field officer was on duty upon the island, with the exception of Major BOX, of the New-York Tammany Regiment.

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, no reinforcements crossed to the island, although several regiments were upon the tow-path on the Maryland *side*, but returned to their [illegible] during the night; a considerable number of unarmed fugitives from various regiments were passed to the Maryland shore during the night, and the transportation of the wounded was continued until noon of the 22d. On the morning of the 22d I dispatched Lieut. DODGE, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, with a flag of truce, to request of the Confederate commander permission to remove our wounded, of which numbers lay in view, uncared for, on the Virginia shore. This request was denied, except in the case of a few, apparently mortally wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners. Permission for my surgeon to cross and treat the wounded was also refused, except upon condition that he should remain a prisoner in their hands. Subsequently I dispatched Capt. VAUGHN, of the Rhode Island Battery, with another flag of truce, to obtain permission to bury the dead, which was acceded to, with the stipulation that no movement of troops should be made from the island to the Maryland shore in retreat, while the burying party was employed; and I dispatched Capt. VAUGHN with a party of ten men for that purpose, who remained until after dark and succeeded in burying 47 bodies, which he reported to be about two-thirds of the number lying upon the ground; but night coming on he was unable to bury the remainder.

During the afternoon, factious complaint was made by the rebel commander, that I had violated the stipulations under which the flag of truce was protected, accompanied by a threat to retain Capt. VAUGHN and his party as prisoners of war. I at once addressed a note to the rebel commander, denying the accusation, threw up new intrenchments, and made disposition of troops, with a view of renewing hostilities if the threat was carried into execution. Subsequently, however, Capt. VAUGHN returned with his party, and informed me that my explanation was deemed *satisfactory* by the rebel commander. Immediately after Capt. VAUGHN's return, under cover of night, I commenced a retreat, in pursuance of orders previously received from Gen. HAMILTON, and transported three pieces of artillery, with caissons and ammunition, thirty-six horses, and the eleven companies of infantry under my command, numbering some 700 men, in good order, to the Maryland shore, without any casualties or loss whatever; and completing the retreat at 12 o'clock, I immediately passed my compliments to the rebel commander, in the form of four shells from Capt. VAUGHN's guns, which had been placed in battery upon the high ground overlooking the canal and river. During the retreat I was reinforced by five companies of the Massachusetts Second, under command of Capt. TOCKER, who remained upon this side of the river, where I stationed him with his command in support of the battery, and ordered to camp the companies of the Nineteenth and Twentieth, who were greatly exhausted, having been constantly employed in the intrenchments, burying the dead, removing the wounded, and transporting the artillery to and from the island.

The enemy known to have been engaged consisted of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, under the command of Col. JENIFER, and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, with a squadron of horse and battery, the whole under command of Gen. EVANS. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, cannot be determined, as *large* numbers of wounded and unwounded were drowned when the boats were swamped, as well as in attempts to swim the river during the night; and no reports have as yet been made to me. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, the Twentieth Massachusetts, BAKER's California Regiment, and a part of the Tammany Regiment, lost a large number of men who were made prisoners. Col. LEE and Maj. REVERE of the Twentieth, and Col. COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, are reported missing. Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was severely wounded. We have lost two howitzers and one rifled cannon belonging to Capt. VAUGHN's Rhode Island battery, and a considerable number of small arms (say 1,500,) with equipments. I shall make a further report of the killed who were identified before burial.

I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under command of Maj. BOX, *deserted its post* in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded, and the burial of the dead. I cannot close this report with justice to our troops, who fought valiantly, without commenting upon the causes which led to their defeat and complete rout. The means of transportation, for advance in support, or for a retreat, were *criminally deficient*—especially when we consider the facility for creating proper means for such purposes, at our disposal. The place for landing on the Virginia shore was most unfortunately selected—being a point where the shore rose with great abruptness, for a distance of some 150 yards, at an angle of at least 35 degrees, and was entirely studded with trees, being entirely impassable to artillery or infantry in line. At the summit the surface is undulating, where the enemy were placed in force, *out of view*, and cut down our troops with a murderous fire, which we could not return with any effect. The entire island was also commanded by the enemy's artillery and rifles. In fact, no more unfortunate position could have been forced upon us by the enemy for making an attack—much less selected by ourselves.

Within a half mile upon either side of the points selected a landing could have been effected where we could have been placed upon equal terms with the enemy, if it was necessary to effect a landing from the island. My judgment, however, cannot approve of that policy, which multiplies the number of river-crossings, without any compensation in securing commanding positions thereby. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) EDW. W. HINKS,
Col. Nineteenth Mass. Vols., Com'g Baker's Brigade.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS.

Dead	150	Prisoners	500
Wounded	250		
Total casualties			900

The number of Federal troops engaged was about 2,100 in all. The bodies of the killed were rifled of all valuables by the enemy; the shoulder-straps and buttons were cut from the coats of the officers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BY A SOUTHERN LADY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LEESBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

* * * You do not know what we have passed through since yesterday—a fearful battle, more stubborn than that of Manassas, the soldiers say, though, of course, not so extended. Our men fought most bravely. I felt perfectly convinced that we could repel them until about 4 o'clock, when a wounded soldier arrived and reported that our army was whipped, and that the Eighth Virginia Regiment was cut to pieces. Oh, what a horrible hour we then spent! About 5 o'clock there came in news that we had gained the advantage, and soon the cheers of victory shouted in our ears; and though the dead and wounded were coming in, and though we knew the sorrow that would be shed abroad, yet our hearts went up in thankfulness to God who giveth the victory.

It was a glorious victory, gloriously won. Many a noble spirit was sacrificed on our part; but we are the conquerors! We have about 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is at *least* 1,000; ours is about 30 killed, among whom is CLINTON HATCHER of London County, DONAHUE of Loudon, and a son of Governor PETTUS of Mississippi. Many are wounded. Lieut.-Col. TERRY, of the Eighth Virginia, was slightly wounded—a graze on the cheek. Col. BURT, of Mississippi, was badly wounded in the thigh—not mortally. Dr. MARTIN, of Mississippi, was shot through the lungs—supposed to be mortally wounded. Lieut. B. G. CARTER, Eighth Virginia, was wounded in the hand. Lieut. FLEM (?) had his leg shot off, and Dr. BROCK his arm. Young BALLARD, of Richmond, is safe.

Our Court-house was full of Yankee prisoners last night, who were sent off at 4 o'clock this morning, and it is now full again. They do not think the attack will be renewed to-day, as their loss is so heavy.

We did not fire a piece of artillery, owing to the thicket on the Leesburgh side of the battle-ground, by JACKSON's house.

It really was an awful battle. We saw the first of it from our garret window. There were three distinct conflicts. The firing of musketry on our side (for we had nothing else) was terrific. We expect another battle to-morrow.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

ORDER OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, CAMP CAIRO, Oct. 27, 1861.

It becomes the painful duty of the General commanding to announce the decease of Col. EDWARD D. BAKER, who fell in battle near Leesburgh, Virginia, on the 21st of October, instant.

The past public history of the gallant deceased renders it unnecessary to say that he died at his post of duty and honor, at the head of his command, inspiring by his eloquent words and glorious example those whom he led to the field.

Col. BAKER, a native of England, emigrated to the United States, and became, at an early age, identified with the infant State of Illinois; and amidst her brave and frugal pioneers, learned those lessons of patient toil and self reliance—of honorable ambition and patriotic service—which have given her rank as a leading State in the Union, and marked him as one of the noblest of her sons.

As a member of the Bar—of the General Assembly of our State, and as a political leader—his career was characterized by fertility of genius, a restless eloquence, and an unwavering love of his adopted country and her institutions.

A representative in Congress from his State at the breaking out of the Mexican war, he did not hesitate to resign his seat, return to Illinois, and led one of her finest regiments to the field. At Vera Cruz—at Cerro Gordo, and on various fields—he won distinguished honor; sharing every danger, surmounting every difficulty, and contributing largely to the success of our armies.

On the conclusion of the war, he was again returned to Congress from his adopted State—afterwards emigrated to California—thence to Oregon; from [illegible] State he was [illegible] death.

[illegible] love of country, [illegible] rest, [illegible] honorable distinction, [illegible] his [illegible] duties and [illegible] won [illegible] again took the [illegible] all [illegible] vigor of his earlier manhood—[illegible] his habits and his life, to his country. As patriots and soldiers—as citizens of Illinois—as freemen who regard the Constitution and the unbroken Union of these States as the safeguards of liberty and civilization—and have sworn to defend them—we can but mourn such a loss, at such a time.

Yet, let our grief be tempered by our admiration of his example, trusting that our beloved country may find other hearts and hands, as warm and strong as his, to bear her safely through her present peril.

By order of JOHN. A. MCCLERNAND,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

M. BRAYMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BODY OF COL. BAKER.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 30.

The evening after the funeral of the lamented Col. BAKER, the corpse was removed from the vault in the Congressional Cemetery, where it was deposited, to the embalming rooms of Dr. HOLMES, to be prepared for transmission to its final resting-place in California. The Committee of Californians who have charge of the body have taken great care that all the arrangements for the removal of the body should be made in the most appropriate manner. The undertaker's work, by BUCHLY, is in his best style. The temporary coffin in which the body of Col. BAKER was brought from Poolesville has been replaced by a handsome metallic case, imitation of rosewood, mounted with silver a large plate of glass covering the face, through which the features of the deceased may be seen by his friends, below which, over the breast, is a silver plate, with the inscription: "Col. E. D. BAKER, killed in battle near Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 21, 1861." The process of embalming was made very difficult by the shattered condition of the body, upon inspection of which eight wounds were apparent. One large wound in the left temple, a small ball wound above the right ear, one in the back of the neck; one between the collar-bone and shoulder-blade, passing down into the body; one through the chest; one passing across the thighs; one dividing all the interior fleshy portion of the left arm; and one in the breast, near the left arm-pit. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Dr. HOLMES succeeded in thoroughly embalming the body. The torn and blood-stained uniform in which he was killed was removed, and this morning, clad in a new uniform, he lay in the coffin, not a ghastly and pale corpse, but as life-like as we have seen him in all the glow of health, and if lying upon a couch he would be easily mistaken for a sleeping soldier. To-day, by invitation of the Committee, the President and other distinguished friends of the gallant dead will visit the rooms of Dr. HOLMES, at BUCHLY's establishment, Pennsylvania-avenue, near Ninth-street, and see the face of their late friend for the last time; after which the case will be sealed for transmission to New-York, thence to California.

LETTER FROM COL. DEVENS.

The following letter from Col. DEVENS, says the Worcester *Spy*, was addressed to Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, in reply to a letter making inquiry concerning the wants of the regiment, and asking especially in what way their friends at home could serve them most effectively:

CAMP FOSTER, POOLESVILLE, MD., Oct. 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am exceedingly obliged to you for your note of sympathy and encouragement, received by Mr. PRATT. Although the loss to the regiment was perfectly terrible, my list of killed, missing and wounded being 310, while 625 was the largest number I had during the engagement, yet its courage was most nobly brave and enduring. The battle was hopelessly lost before Col. BAKER was killed, yet the cool manner in which the regiment, half an hour after, marched over from the right of the line to protect the left, would have won for it a historic name if it had been done on one of the battle fields of Europe.

The men here lost almost everything in the way of clothing and equipments, but I trust that the Government will make immediate provision; if it does not, I will have no hesitation in appealing to yourself and other patriotic citizens to aid.

The brave companions whom we have lost cannot be restored to us, but their number may. The courage of the regiment is unshaken; two nights ago, at an alarm, they turned out as calmly as if nothing like this calamity had ever happened, and the sick in the hospitals *would* be brought to the window to see it march. It brought its colors from the field, and be its original members many or few, they will yet be seen to wave high above the emblems of treason and secession.

Allow me to ask you to communicate this note to his honor, the Mayor, to whom I am prevented from writing fully, and believe me, with many thanks for your expressions of kindness,

Yours, most truly, CHARLES DEVENS.

THE FIGHT AT ROMNEY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP CROSSMAN, NEW-CREEK, VA., EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V., Oct. 27, 1861.

On the 24th word passed through the camp that Gen. KELLEY was expected during the day to pay us a visit of inspection. After some delay he arrived from Grafton, with his Staff. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The General proceeded to Cumberland, to perform a similar office there, and hurried back to New-Creek. An unusual flutter was noticeable around headquarters, indicative of some movement. Indeed, all hands knew that some adventure was on the tapis, and soon it was made manifest, as an order was issued from the respective regimental officers to pull up stakes and prepare for a forward movement. It did not require much ingenuity to guess the quarter shortly to be the scene of a desperate fight. We all guessed Romney, and many a threat was uttered that ere the sun again performed his diurnal journey, *Romney should fall* if the cost should be the life's blood of many a brave heart that then beat in warm response to the cry of Romney or death!

The hour appointed was 12 M. for the start. The Fourth Ohio had left their camp at Pendleton, distance thirty-two miles, and were within six miles, waiting to join us. About five hundred of the Seventh Virginia, under command of Lieut.-Col. KELLEY, a son of the General's, Capts. DAYTON and HAGANS's companies, also Virginia troops, were with us, together with the Ringgold Cavalry and M'GHEE's Virginia Lancers. The force, numbering about 2,500, with the wagon train, started soon after 12 P. M. The General overtook them next morning, when he took charge in person. When within seven miles of Romney, our advance guard were attacked by the annoyed pickets. Every step of the way was hotly contested, the Ringgold Cavalry, under Capt. KEYS, performing feats of valor, driving the enemy before them. Three companies of infantry were ordered to their support, rushing on the double-quick in the face of a hot fire from their heavy pieces of cannon. Shot and shell were literally raining around them. The enemy's fire was well directed, but invariably went over our heads. In the face of heavy musketry and cannon, a gallant dash was made for the rebel battery, when their whole force gave way and took to the woods, making *Flora Temple* time, leaving us possessors of all their camp equipage, wagons, over a hundred horses, stores and ammunition, in all value fully twenty thousand dollars; and this discomfiture effected at a loss to us of only one man killed and five wounded. The loss occurred in the Virginia Seventh. Our boys are full of glee at their success, and mention is made of several instances of personal bravery. Our Quartermaster, Mr. REESE, who was acting as aid to the General, is highly spoken of, for the conspicuous part he took in the engagement. If the sufferages of the English could effect it, the eagle *would soon adorn his shoulder straps.* Lieut.-Col. CANTWELL, of the Fourth, now resigned, also took a prominent part; but, where all behaved gallantly, it were almost invidious to instance particular cases. We now hold Romney, and purpose occupying it. Time and opportunity will suggest the next step. Meantime, the glorious success attending our arms at Romney, will give a blow to the rebel cause in that portion of Virginia which will tend very much to break up the crude and disorderly band which their leaders took pride in calling "*Our army at Romney.*" From their wounded prisoners in our hospital at Romney, we learn that their force was 1,700—nearly all cavalry. One of their Colonels, Mr. ARMSTRONG, formerly a resident of this place, and a member of the Wheeling Convention, was taken prisoner.

A MOVEMENT FOR A DIVERSION WELL CARRIED OUT.

From the Washington Star.

Ere proceeding against the enemy in Romney, a few days since, Brig.-Gen. KELLY arranged with Brig.-Gen. THRUSTON, commanding in Cumberland, Md., that a portion of the latter's force should make a feint against Romney, while his (KELLY's) troops made the real attack upon them. Gen. THRUSTON, in accordance with that plan, sent Col. JOHNS, with a portion of his regiment, to make the feint. How it was executed, the following report tells:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. M. THRUSTON—*General:* In compliance with verbal orders received after consultation between Gen. KELLY and yourself on the night of the 25th instant, I concentrated seven hundred men of my regiment at the North Branch Bridge, and on the following morning, at 5 o'clock, marched in the direction of Romney, passing through Frankfort. Upon arriving at a point 1½ miles of Springfield, the rear of my column was fired upon by the enemy, from the heights of the wood, severely wounding two men, detaining the column about an hour, which was occupied in clearing the woods of the enemy and dressing the wounds. We marched thence through Springfield, seeing frequent signs of the enemy's horsemen in retreat towards the bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac.

Upon arriving within half a mile of the bridge my flankers and skirmishers on the left and front discovered the enemy on the opposite side of the river, when a brisk fire at once commenced. About this time the guns of Gen. KELLY's column, in the vicinity of Romney, were heard. After skirmishing with the enemy across the river about half an hour I determined to force a way over the bridge. The enemy numbering (by the best information we could get) from four to six hundred, including cavalry, having beforehand prepared to defend its passage, had arranged covers for his riflemen on an eminence immediately fronting the bridge.

Capt. ALEXANDER SHAW, of Company A, who led the advance of the column to this point, was, with his company, directed to lead the way across the bridge at double-quick step. Supported by the remainder of [illegible] two thousand five [illegible] hundred [illegible] rushed up [illegible] every rebel, and [illegible] ting too [illegible] house. It getable to [illegible] hundred [illegible] fifty men.

Major [illegible] charge. [illegible] participate in the

Allow me, [illegible], to make you acquainted with the behavior of the soldiers and officers. I have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect it. Their war cry, "FREMONT and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

Our loss is comparatively small. I expected to remain on the field with them all. I will write about particulars. With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ZAGONYI,
Major commanding Body Guard.

Gen. FREMONT has just ordered the above to be issued as a special order, and read to all of the regiments in the vicinity, with the following preface:

"By order of the General Commanding, the following dispatches from the brave Major ZAGONYI are published, that all may know how much of success to the cause of the country may be accomplished by discipline and good conduct."

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* gives some further particulars, as follows:

"Maj. ZAGONYI, who left Camp Haskell Thursday night, with 150 of FREMONT's Body Guard, and Maj. WHITE, with same number of Missouri prairie scouts, for Springfield, have just been heard from. ZAGONYI reports that, as they were entering the town, WHITE turned his back on him, and ZAGONYI has not seen him since.

There were two thousand to twenty-two hundred rebels in Springfield, and these ZAGONYI charged upon again and again, with extraordinary bravery and energy, up and down the streets, and drove them from the place. Soon after the rebels returned with an increased force, and ZAGONYI, with his handful of men, was forced to retire, but before he did so he set fire to the town. To what extent it was destroyed is not stated. ZAGONYI then fell back ten miles, followed by the rebels, but learning Federal reenforcements were near at hand, the brave Hungarian halted.

Gens. MCKINSTRY, POPE and HUNTER are marching rapidly this way, and are all supposed at present to be this side of Warsaw.

Though Major WHITE and his men appear, from ZAGONYI's report, under a cloud, no doubt there is another version to the story, and that the Prairie Scouts will appear brave and true, when the full statement is made.

The conduct of ZAGONYI and his men, was doubtless of the most gallant kind, and their fighting desperate, against such fearful odds.

I shall soon have full particulars, and will send them at once. Active times are expected to occur very soon not far from the present point.

THE FREMONT BODY GUARD.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Fremont Body Guard was composed of men just fit for, and likely to engage in such a combat as that which has been announced. Originally, this Body Guard was composed of three hundred picked men, and better ones never went into a battle. Commanded by a Hungarian who has seen much service, one company of a hundred was composed almost entirely of Kentuckians; and the others made up of Missourians, German naturalized citizens and others. They were, as we have said, picked men. The horses—blooded bays—were in keeping with the men. But their armament, if we may so speak, was better still. Each man had with him two of COLT's six-barrel Navy-revolvers, one five-barrel rifle, and a sabre. They could shoot these seventeen times, without stopping to load, and then resort to their sabre, to finish up their work. Is it surprising that, thus armed, they created a panic among the mass of badly armed troops opposed to them, and that a rout ensued?

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

CAMP LOOKOUT, QUINCY, MO., Oct. 24, 1861.

Major-Gen. Fremont:

On the 5th inst. I received your orders to organize a scouting cavalry squadron for special service, and organized one by making the following detail:

Company L, First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. CHAS. FAIRBANKS, 65 men.

Company C, First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. P. KENOE, 65 men.

The Irish Dragoons, (Independent,) 51 men.

We left Jefferson City on the 5th inst., and after a severe march reached Georgetown, our men in good condition, on the afternoon of the 8th.

Our horses being all unshod and unfit for travel, we procured a few shoes and a quantity of old iron, called for blacksmiths from our ranks, took possession of two unoccupied blacksmith shops, and in five days shod our horses and mules, 232 in number.

Our scanty supply of ammunition having been destroyed by the rain, and having two small bullet-moulds in our possession, we procured lead and powder, and turning a carpenter's shop into a manufactory, we made 3,000 cartridges for our revolving rifles.

On the 15th inst., Col. HOVEY, commanding at Georgetown, received a dispatch from Lexington, stating that a valuable baggage-train had left the vicinity of Lexington, destined for PRICE's rebel army; also a private dispatch from Col. WHITE, stating that if he and his fellow-prisoners were not relieved within twenty-four hours, they would be assassinated by the rebel marauders infesting Lexington.

As Col. HOVEY's command was under marching orders, and therefore could not go to their relief, my command volunteered for the service, and Col. EADS, of Georgetown, tendered me seventy men from his regiment.

Accompanied by Col. EADS, I started at 9 P. M., on the 15th inst., my whole force being 230 strong.

By a severe forced march of nearly sixty miles, we reached Lexington early the following morning; drove in the rebel pickets without loss, and took possession of the town. We made from sixty to seventy prisoners, took sixty stand of arms, twenty-five horses, two steam ferry-boats, a quantity of flour and provisions, a large rebel flag, and other articles of less value. The rebels fled in every direction. The steamer *Sioux City* having arrived at Lexington the following morning, was seized by us. Our first care was to rescue our fellow soldiers, captured at Lexington by PRICE, viz.: Col. WHITE, Col. GROVER, and some twelve or fifteen others. We placed them on board the *Sioux City* with a guard, and dispatched them to St. Louis. After administering the oath of allegiance to our prisoners, we released them.

As the rebels were recovering from their alarm, and beginning to surround us in force, we evacuated Lexington, after holding it thirty-six hours. As soon as the rebels were satisfied of our departure they attacked our deserted camp with great energy. We then proceeded to Warrensburgh, making a few captures on our route.

The evening of our arrival at Warrensburgh we easily repulsed a slight attack, and by threatening to burn the town, if again attacked, remained two days unmolested.

We next proceeded to Warsaw, and are now *en route* to Stockton. Among the interesting articles taken at Lexington were PRICE's ambulance, Col. MULLIGAN's saddle, and the flag I have the pleasure of sending you.

[The flag is the State flag of Missouri, which CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON stole from Jefferson City some months ago.—COR.]

I have no casualties to report, and my men are all in good health, anxious for further service. I cannot too highly commend the faithfulness of the officers and men detailed on this service from Col. ELLIS' First Missouri Cavalry, and of the Irish Dragoons, commanded by Capt. NAUGHTON. Very respectfully,

FRANK J. WRIGHT, Major, and A. D. C.,
Commanding First Squadron Prairie Scouts.

GOV. JACKSON.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 29.

The latest intelligence we have of Gov. C. F. JACKSON's movements mentions his having passed hastily through Lamar, the county seat of Barton County. He had with him about three hundred men, understood to be his body guard. The men were very badly equipped and clothed. Many of them were barefooted. He is said to have reported himself as on his way to the Arkansas line, with the view of bringing up reinforcements under MCCULLOCH. He was travelling with his usual haste—making good time and few stops.

THE KANSAS BORDER.

Mr. ALLEN, formerly of New-York, and Mr. ROSE, of Ohio, just arrived in St. Louis, report a sad state of affairs in Barton County, Kansas, in consequence of rebel depredations.

The population of Lamar is reduced to about a tenth to what it was, and that of the county more than one-half. The condition of Barton County is very much the same as that of Vernon, Jasper, and many adjoining counties. The town of Carthage was deserted, a short time since, when the inhabitants heard of the approach of the Federal troops.

FUNDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 28.

We learn that $250,000 is now on its way from Washington to the Commissary Department of this city, and that about $100,000 will be here in a few days for transportation purposes. Our citizens will be further gratified at the announcement that the Government has decided to forward immediately immense sums of money to liquidate all just claims.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.

At the battle of Fredericktown, JEFF. THOMPSON had a horse killed under him, and he escaped on foot, with the rest of his frightened followers.

It has not been heretofore stated that fifty prisoners were taken in the battle at Fredericktown. Such was the case. They were taken to Cape Girardeau, and from thence were sent to Cairo, where employment will be found for them.

PRICE'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Oct. 23.

Capt. GEO. A. REYNOLDS arrived here yesterday direct from Fort Scott. On Friday morning last, PRICE, RAINS and CLAIR JACKSON were at Greenfield, Dade County, Mo. By Squire REAFIELD and Dr. METLICK, both Union men of Vernon County, Mo., PRICE sent a letter, dated Friday morning, to Col. JUDSON at Fort Scott, asking an exchange of prisoners. Capt. REYNOLDS has seen the letter, and we know there is no doubt about the correctness of the intelligence. Col. JUDSON has dispatched the latter by special messenger to Gen. LANE.

REYFIELD and METLICK were in the rebel camp, and know that the enemy started in the direction of Springfield on Friday morning. They think MCCULLOCH was not with them, and that the enemy numbers 31,000 men. They said they were bound to make a stand at Springfield, and beyond that they could not [illegible] FREMONT's army.

This intelligence differs materially from the [illegible] news from St. Louis, but it comes direct, and [illegible] to be accurate.

GEN. LANE'S BRIGADE.

From the Leavenworth Times, Oct. 24.

From Mr. P. BUBLER, who left LANE's [illegible] at Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., on Sunday morning [illegible] we gather the following items of interest from [illegible] army in the Southwest:

LANE's Brigade, consisting of about 2,500 men, [illegible] at Clinton, intending to move that day to join the advance guard of SIGEL's forces at White's Ferry, on [illegible] Grand River. The brigade left Richmond, [illegible] below Kansas City, on Tuesday of last week, [illegible] ceeding via Pleasant Hill, where [illegible] At [illegible] rebel, started [illegible] of powder [illegible] the [illegible] occasion [illegible] bushes. The goods from the stores were distributed among the Union families in the vicinity, who had been left destitute by the rebel forces. The brigade raised a flag at Pleasant Hill, and LANE made a speech to the inhabitants, charging them to protect it, and threatening the town with summary vengeance if the flag was lowered. He said the people of Pleasant Hill were as able to protect the flag as those of Independence, and he should expect them to do it.

At this point intelligence was received that a train of wagons, loaded with flour and camp equipage, was a short distance off, proceeding to the Confederate camp, when a detachment of 500 men were detailed to intercept it. The force escorting the wagons was reported at 500, and the number of wagons as [illegible] Coming up with the train, it was found to consist of but six wagons, with an escort of only 25 men, who were quietly surrounded and taken prisoners, and the supplies confiscated for the use of the army.

Taking up the line of march the brigade proceeded to Kingsville, which was entirely deserted, the only property found being a few horses.

The brigade was to remain at White's Ferry, south of Grand River, until orders were received from Gen. FREMONT. The force under Gen. STURGIS, at Chester on Monday last, and have undoubtedly by this time effected a junction with SIGEL and LANE, when the combined forces will proceed Southward, joining FREMONT near Bolivar.

Our informant represents the destitution in Southwest Missouri as extreme, many families subsisting entirely on corn-meal and water. The country is absolutely devastated.

A private letter, written by a clergyman residing in Vernon County, Mo., a reliable Union man, presents a gloomy picture of the performances of LANE's Brigade. He states that they have plundered Union men indiscriminately, taking their horses, wagons and provisions, without offering any compensation whatever.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

The *Journal* says Kentucky will have nearly 40,000 Union soldiers in active service before Winter. Kentucky's quota (25,000) will be ready for the field long before the quotas of many other States. She has even complete regiments in camp and on duty, and thirty-four incomplete regiments, which, if not filled by the 10th prox., will be consolidated, and make at least seventeen full ones. Ten thousand more men will be ready in a few weeks. Twenty-five hundred citizens of Kentucky are in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois regiments, and many in "Kanawha."

I now count up nearly fifty authorized Kentucky Colonels raising, or having raised, Kentucky regiments for the war; but, if their regiments are not soon full, the commissions of some of them may be revoked. The Ninth District will furnish seven regiments. About two thousand men have enrolled in the Second, and soon the number will be trebled. Butler County, which polls 1,200 votes, has about 600 men in camp. Cols. BURBRIDGE and SHACKELFORD are very efficiently seconding Col. JACKSON at Owensboro'. Parts of the Blue Grass Region, in the Kentucky River Valley, are not up to the work, but it is expected they soon will be. Gens. BUCKNER and HUMPHREY MARSHALL have their eyes upon this region—let it be up and doing!

The loyal women of Louisville and Jefferson County are organizing into a body of workers called the "Women's Soldiers' Relief Association." The loyal men of Louisville, who are kept at home, are enrolling in the "Volunteers' Families'

[illegible] Wednesday, November 6, 1861.

[illegible] Proclamation of Gen. Fremont, to which you allude, was an act of the military power of the Government, following a declaration of martial law, exercised for the purpose of more effectually putting down the rebellion in Missouri. The power unquestionably exists, and the occasion and necessity of its exercise are questions necessarily committed to the wisdom and discretion of the commander of a military district while in the field, subject to the general authority and supervision of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Looking to the condition of the rebellion in Missouri alone, the proclamation of Gen. Fremont striking the heads from the slaves of rebels, seemed to be a masterly stroke of policy, as it certainly struck a cord of sympathy in the hearts of the people. In the modification of the President I do not see any hostility to the measure of Gen. Fremont whenever the condition of the war in all parts of the country shall justify or require it.

While, therefore, I recognize the power of Gen. Fremont to issue the Proclamation, and believe it to have been a most effectual means of crushing the 'slaveholders' rebellion,' *I also think it inexpedient for citizens disconnected with the Executive of the Government, to assume to decide upon the necessary exigency*, without a full knowledge of all the facts bearing upon it, and which are far more known to the President and his officers in the field.

Believing both the President and the Generals of Divisions to be animated by the single purpose of quelling the rebellion at the least sacrifice on the part of patriotism and duty to sustain the Union and its assets, while the moral support of the people is so necessary to their success."

REPLY OF GOV. [illegible]

— Winona, Oct. 7, 1861.

* * * * * question as to my "position on the [illegible] enunciated by Gen. Fremont in his proclamation relative to the confiscation of the negro property of rebels in Missouri," I have to say that I believe it is the *true* "*doctrine*," and that before this war ends it will have to be approved by the Government. I can see no sacredness about "negro property" which should give to it greater immunities than to any other property, and whenever the military necessity occurs for the confiscation of slaves, I am quite willing to see Slavery (the cause of the war) suffer the penalty. I *think, however, that we should give no greater latitude to our Generals than is absolutely necessary, and that our severe measures should all have the sanction of the law.* I am not, therefore, disposed to censure the Administration for requiring a modification which would make the proclamation conform to the statute so recently passed by Congress. I am in favor of crippling the rebels wherever we can, and believing Slavery to be their weak point, I would aim a blow at that wherever we can legally do so.

A law embodying the principles of Fremont's proclamation would meet my unqualified approval, and will receive my vote unless I shall hereafter see some *good reason* to change my mind on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM WINDOM.

To N. S. Teft, M. D., J. D. Jaquith, Esq., and G. A. Harrington, Esq., Committee.

OHIO TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Gov. Dennison has recently furnished the Government with a detailed statement of the number of troops placed in the field by that State. The Columbus *Journal* gives the following summary of the document:

"For three months service, twenty-two regiments of Infantry, two companies of Cavalry, one full Battery, and one section of Artillery, in all 22,240 men.

For three years' service, to wit: Of Infantry regiments thirty-eight are in the field, four of which are not full; five additional full, under marching orders: thirty-four additional regiments will be ready previous to Dec. 1; six additional, authorized and organizing, but not yet certain; in all eighty-three regiments of Infantry for three years' service.

Of Cavalry, Ohio has two independent companies in the field; five regiments are ready and waiting for arms, except the three companies now in the field; two additional regiments and one squadron will be ready by December.

Of artillery we have five independent batteries in the field; also one regiment, of which five batteries are in the field, and seven rapidly organizing; two additional batteries are now organizing, and will be ready soon, and nine additional batteries are to be organized as soon as practicable, and for which guns are being made; in all, thirty-one batteries for three years' service.

The number of enlisted men for the three years' service, now in field and camp, 60,250, to which will be added 21,000 by Dec. 1. Total, 81,250.

The foregoing does not include several companies employed by the State to guard railroad and Government stores.

The business of enlisting is going on briskly in every section of the State. In the rural districts particularly, where the work of Summer is about completed, many excellent men are enlisting.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY AN ARMY CONTRACTOR.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 25.

A case is now on hearing before Judge Barron, in the County Court, in which Charles H. Beers is applicant for his discharge from imprisonment upon a *capias*. The plaintiff, Marcus B. Street, of Centralia, alleges that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $16,606, being the balance due for cattle delivered to said Beers, under and by virtue of a verbal contract entered into about the 3d of July. That prior to said time Street had furnished cattle to Beers to supply a Government contract the latter had to furnish beef cattle at Cairo. That on the said 3d of July Beers said his Cairo contract had expired, but that he had a contract with the Government to deliver beef cattle at Harrisburgh, Penn.; that he had given bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of said contract, and that in the fulfillment thereof he should want about one hundred head of cattle per week. That relying upon said statement and representations, he (Street) contracted with Beers to deliver to him beef cattle as fast as he should want them, not exceeding one hundred per week, at Centralia, at the rate of 2¾ cents per pound, live weight, so be paid by said Beers each and every week for the week previous. That under said verbal contract Street furnished the cattle as desired, to the amount of $26,606. That the said representations of Beers as to his having a contract with the Goverment to furnish cattle at Harrisburgh, were false, and made for the purpose of fraud; and that, instead of shipping the cattle to Harrisburgh, he shipped them to New-York, and there sold them at any and every price he could obtain, with the view of getting as much money into his hands as possible, and then cheating Mr. Street out of said cattle and the value thereof.

The *capias* was issued on the 7th inst. Mr. Beers was arrested thereupon, and lodged in jail. A few days ago the case was brought up for hearing before Judge John M. Wilson, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the defendant was remanded. Thereupon, the application for discharge was brought into the County Court, where it is still on hearing before a jury. Van Buren and G. C. Walker appear for Street; Van Arnam and Eldridge for Beers.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

The schooner *Susquehanna*, Daniel Myers, (colored,) captain, and owned by him conjointly with Messrs. Applegate & Son, of Baltimore, reached this port on Tuesday, having succeeded in running the rebel blockade of the Potomac. Capt. Myers is very well known among the merchants of this city, and especially among the flour shippers. He is about 69 years of age, and has been a ship-master, trading to and from Baltimore for the last 55 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., he left Alexandria, with a cargo of 69 barrels of Mexican guano, consigned to Pierce & Gray, of Baltimore. On the same night he anchored within the Government blockade, at Indian's Head. (This blockade was established to prevent the smuggling of goods to the Virginia shore of the river.)

On the following morning at daylight he was permitted to pass the blockade, but was warned of the risk he was incurring. He successfully passed the batteries at Portico Creek, Shipping Point and Dumfries. Shortly before 8 o'clock, while passing Quantico Creek, four rebel batteries suddenly opened upon him. Two balls from rifled cannon passed within half the vessel's length of them, windward and leeward, *and buried themselves in the Maryland shore.* The first ball fired fell considerably short of them. One shot passed immediately athwart of the *Susquehanna's* bow, and two others passed between her mainmast and foremast. Fortunately, however, she escaped *without being struck by a single shot*, which was more the result of good luck than fast sailing. She was making between eight and ten knots an hour when fired on. Capt. Myers states that he was more scared after he had passed the batteries than while the shot was splashing and ricochetting around him. Not a gun or fortification of any kind was visible. All that he could see was the curling of the smoke with each discharge of cannon. He thinks the rebels aimed

[illegible] boarded by officers [illegible] who inquired [illegible] injury. They were in search of [illegible] reply, as the latter had [illegible] to get some fifteen minutes.

The following is a copy of the permit, under authority of which the steamboats sailed down the Potomac:

Navy Department, Sept. 26, 1861.

Permit is hereby granted to Daniel [illegible] master of the vessel called the *Susquehanna*, to run and ply the said vessel on the Potomac River, for the purpose of general freighting, upon conditions that the said vessel shall not touch upon any point on the Virginia shore of said river below Alexandria, or run into any of the inlets, rivers or bays on the Virginia side; and that no person or persons on board of said vessel shall hold any communication, direct or indirect, with insurgents or persons rebelling against the authority of the United States, nor in any other manner abuse or exceed the authority given by this permit.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Note.—The bond given to the Department prior to the issuing of this permit, does not in any manner affect the liability of the vessel to seizure, or [illegible] board to imprisonment, in case it is violated.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE STATE OF [illegible]

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The regiment which has for some [illegible] been quartered at Elmira, under Col. [illegible] for Washington yesterday.

The Ogdensburgh Regiment, (Sixteenth N. Y. V.) Col. William B. Hatward com[illegible] orders to leave Ogdensburgh on Friday, and will pass through this city on their way to [illegible]. They will stop here to receive their [illegible]. Several Albanians hold [illegible] under Col. Hayward.

It was officially [illegible] that the number of officers and men [illegible] in this city, and in the branch depots [illegible] Matthews's supervision, was as follows:

Col. Fredendall's Regiment, Albany	375
Columbia County Regiment, Albany	222
Artillery Regiment, Albany	136
Albany Burgess Company, Albany	96
Capt. Ostrom's Company, Albany	98
Troy Cadet Company, Albany	32
Colonel Hawkins's Battalion, Saratoga	754
Cohoes Regiment	241
Oswego Regiment	625
Boonville Regiment	416
Morrison's Black Horse Cavalry, Troy	766
Crooks' Cavalry, Rochester	920
Hayward's Regiment, Ogdensburgh	915
Westfield Regiment	763
Auburn Regiment	810
Cortland Regiment	553
Buffalo Regiment	321
Artillery Company at Rochester	129
Potsdam Regiment	453
Plattsburgh Regiment	89
Syracuse Regiment	266
Total	9,011

Besides these there are five regiments mustered into service in New-York, under Cols. Cone, (Fifty-seventh,) Tiffail, (Fifty-ninth,) Palmer, (Second Artillery,) Van Wyck, (Fifty-sixth,) and Kolbay, (Fifty-fourth,) together with 5,000 men enrolled, sworn in and not yet attached to any regiment. According to careful figuring at the Adjutant-General's office, it has been ascertained that New-York has seventy-six regiments in the field, numbering 66,600 men, and that by Dec. 1 30,000 more will have been sent forward, making a grand total for the Empire State of 96,600 men!

The following is a list of the regiments that have left since the call for 25,000 additional men was made by the Federal Government:

43d, Col. Vinton,	47th, Col. Moore,
44th, Col. Stryker,	48th, Col. Perry,
45th, Van Amsberg's,	49th, Col. Bidwell,
46th, Col. Rose,	50th, Col. Stuart,
	54th, Col. Koziay.

Twentieth Militia, Col. Pratt.
First Artillery—Col. Bailey.
First Battalion Heavy Artillery—Lt.-Col. Brickell.
United States Chasseurs—Col. Cochrane.
First Engineer and Artisan Regt.—Col. Serrell.
Long Island Regiment—Col. J. W. Adams.

The following will leave in a day or two:

Sixtieth, Col. Hayward, Ogdensburgh, on Friday.
Fifty-first, Col. Ferrero, to-day or to-morrow.
Fifty-second, Col. Frank, to-day or to-morrow.
Fifty-third, Col. D'Epineul.
Fifty-sixth, Col. Van Wyck.

THE CHASE AFTER THE SUMTER.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a long letter, written on board the *Powhatan*, and dated at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, giving the particulars of the cruise of that vessel after the *Sumter*. In conclusion, the writer says:

"A description of the *Sumter*, taken from a faithful photograph, may not be uninteresting to merchant captains who may wish to avoid her. She is an awkwardly-rigged bark, half man-of-war, half merchantman. Her mizzen-mast is a long way off from her main-mast, and her sails bear a great disproportion to her hull, being too little canvas for so long a vessel. She carries three trysails, all being larger than those carried by a sailing vessel. She carries a fore-staysail and jib, and her bowsprit and headbooms have no stays. She has two large quarter boats, and one hanging at the stern. She carries top-gallant sails, and has a seven feet royal pole without stays. Her courses are deep, (particularly the mainsail,) and her topsails look as if they have a reef in them, being short. She carries no guns on the spar-deck, and her pivot gun being nearly in the middle of the ship, it cannot be used in chasing without yawing the ship six points.

Any smart-sailing vessel can run away from her on an easy bowline, for on a wind, under sail, she can do nothing of consequence, and she cannot carry her sail on that course without its shaking or getting aback. The range of her largest guns is only 2,000 yards at high elevation, and she could not hit anything at a greater distance than 1,500 yards, and could not carry her ports out with a heavy sea on.

I do not think with the above description, (which may be relied on) merchant ships may be able to avoid her.

My own opinion is that the *Sumter* will finally turn pirate against all commerce. She has a crew composed of all nations, the greater portion being Portuguese, Spanish and English.

The discipline is severe, and though it might be tolerated on board a regular ship of war, it will not be borne by the pirates on board the *Sumter*, who are already getting discontented, and are only kept in good humor by the anticipation of getting $800 each for the prizes they have already captured. When they find that all their prizes have been restored to the owners thereof, bitter will be the disappointment and curses in consequence. Capt. Semmes is not yet aware that all his prizes have been recaptured, or, if he does know it, he does not let his crew into the secret. He sailed from Maranham with fifteen of his crew in irons. It would not improve their temper to know they had worked so long without prize-money, on short rations and hard treatment. It would be a *denouement* worthy of the cause in which the *Sumter* is engaged to have the crew rise upon the officers and swing them to the yard-arm they held *in terrorem* over American citizens who were guilty of no crime, and such will likely be the ending of this wicked enterprise.

From the cruise of the *Powhatan* one thing has resulted—a conviction that foreign Governments are disposed to consider the power of the United States so far crippled that she cannot give protection to her commerce abroad, and that an attempt is being made to place the privateers of the rebel States on a footing with our ships-of-war. Our merchant ships are no longer safe in what we generally have considered as friendly ports, for it has been seen that the *Sumter* has replenished her coal in neutral ports, has threatened American vessels, lying in port at the time, with capture when caught outside, and has cruised after such vessels, being enabled to do so by the aid of neutrals.

The French are the only people who have acted honorably in this matter. The *Sumter* was *ignominiously* turned away from the only French port (Cayenne) she tried to enter; the Governor would not permit him to go in on any terms, though entirely out of coal.

There is but one remedy for such a state of things—an order to capture, sink, or destroy any vessel cruising against United States commerce, let them be overtaken where they may. This protection to privateers is a one-sided business altogether, and the United States had better at once show her dissatisfaction in terms that cannot be misunderstood.

As things stand at present, Brazil will be open to privateers, and the sale of prizes allowed. It is well understood in Maranham that the Governor gave permission to the Captain of the *Sumter* to bring the brig *Maria* into port, and dispose of her cargo, which vessel fortunately escaped, though the *Sumter* cruised two days off the port for her.

Much disappointment was felt on board the *Powhatan* at the non-capture of the *Sumter*. It was confidently anticipated that we should find her in Maranham, when her fate would have been sealed. We lost her by only three days, and had the ship been in a condition to run, or could she have made even seven knots an hour, we would have caught the *Sumter*, and three or four days to spare. The sooner the Government takes steps to capture her the better; twenty vessels would not be too many to send after her. The moral effect of a Confederate privateer wandering over the ocean, (unmolested,) destroying our commerce, is very bad indeed. We must remedy it without delay.

OPERATIONS OF THE GULF FLEET.

THE PRIZE CAPTURES IN THE GULF—REPORT OF COM. ALDEN.

U. S. Steamer South Carolina,
S. W. Pass, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sir: I have to report that the two schooners brought here by me were captured by us. The first, the *Ezilda*, was taken on the 30th ult., four or five miles to an island, with the Timballer light bearing W., ½ S., about thirteen miles. The other, the *Joseph H. Toone*, we caught, after a hard chase of five or six hours, at the entrance of Barrataria Bay. As soon as she discovered us she stood to the S. W. They both claim to be English vessels. The first, the *Ezilda*, was cleared for Matamoras, by T. O. Sullivan, of Cork, Ireland, and the log is signed by him, but it appears he left her before she sailed, and when captured by us she was commanded by an ex-U. S. Naval officer, Wm. Anderson Hick, of Mississippi, who resigned from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in March last, and was an officer on

[illegible] HOW IT WAS DONE.

From the Boston Transcript.

A day or two since we stated, on the authority of a correspondent, that Mr. Pratt, of Braintree, an alleged "Secessionist," had been rode upon a rail by citizens of the town. We have since learned the particulars of the affair. Mr. Pratt, with another man, was employed in making a fence, when two of his neighbors came along. One is a Democrat, the other a Bell-Everett man. They spoke to him in reference to articles that had been published in the papers concerning him, and jokingly said he could not get out of the difficulty until he gave three cheers for President Lincoln, for whom he had expressed little respect.

He replied that he should do it when rode upon a rail, and not before. His friends said they would give him a ride, if he would give the cheers, to which he agreed. He found a rail and straddled it, when one of his friends took hold at each end, while the third man stood by him to keep him steady. As Mr. Pratt is rather heavy the two men could not perform their part of the contract, and Mr. Pratt volunteered to steady himself, while the third man assisted them. Thus reinforced they managed to carry him a short distance, and while riding he gave three cheers for Abraham Lincoln.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 2.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	200	Harlem. R. Pref	32½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94½	300	do	33
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	84½	100	do	b30 33¼
1,000	Virginia State 6s	44½	100	do	s15 33⅛
22,000	Missouri State 6s	44½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	48
33,000	do	44	100	do	b20 48⅜
5,000	do	b30 44½	100	do	b30 48⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	100	M. So. & N. L. R.	19
1,500	do	81⅞	100	do	s30 19
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, ex 1.	90	150	do	19⅛
4,000	Erie R. 8th M. b. '83	86½	163	Chic. B. & Q. R.	63¼
2,000	Erie R. 8th M. bds.	75	50	do	63⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	100	do	63½
9,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b.	71	10	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	19½
2,250	L. E. & W. 2d M. b.	41	50	do	19⅝
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs	76½	300	do	20
10	Ocean Bank	70	300	Cleveland & Tol. R.	36⅜
8	Amer. Exc. Bank	79½	200	do	36⅝
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	96½	200	do	s30 36⅝
126	do	96	200	do	b10 36¾
8	New-Jersey R.	114	100	do	b10 37½
260	N. Y. Central R.	78½	150	Chic. & Rk Isl. R.	61
50	do	s5 78¾	200	do	61¼
200	do	78½	100	do	b7 61⅜
50	Erie Railway	34	200	do	61½
100	do	b30 33½	250	do	s60 61¾
100	do	s30 33¾	100	do	61¾
20	do	33⅝	200	do	b30 61⅞
250	do	33¾	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¼
25	Erie Railway Pref.	56	150	do	b10 39⅜
50	Hud. R. R.	b30 40	100	do	39½
200	do	40	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
50	do	39⅝	50	do	b30 62⅝
100	do	s10 39⅞	50	do	s30 63
100	do	39⅞	100	do	63⅛
200	Harlem R.	b10 13	170	do	62
200	do	12⅝	50	do	s30 62
10	do	12⅜	300	do	61⅝
10	Sixth-av. R ex div	120	250	do	61⅜
200	Reading R	35⅛	100	Buff. & S. L. R.	110

Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Stock market was weaker than yesterday in the early part of the day, and there was some pressure at the Exchange Board to sell the speculative Railways at a decline of ⅜@½ ₱ cent., and Missouri State Stocks at a similar decline. But later in the day on the Street—there being no second session of the Board on Saturday—there was quite a large business done at a full recovery in prices on New-York Central, Erie, Erie Preferred, Toledo, Illinois Central, Hudson River, &c.; in all about 5,000 shares. The widest fluctuations were in Illinois Central, which was done as low as 61¼ and as high as 63½ ₱ cent. The extreme difference in New-York Central was from 78¾ in the morning to 79½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, closing 79½ ₱ cent. as against 79@79½ yesterday afternoon. The general market, late in the afternoon, closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central	79½	Illinois Central	62⅞
Erie	33½	Toledo	38⅝
Hudson	40¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	94
Erie Preferred	56⅝	Missouris	44
Michigan Southern	19	Pacific	86¾
Mich. Guaranteed	40	Rock Island	61⅝

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $4,235,030, including $3,620,799 for Treasury Notes, and $26,000 for Customs; payments, $2,006,508, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,082,835.

The Ohio *State Journal* publishes some valuable official statistics of the grain crop raised in that State during the past two years. The aggregates in eleven counties are as follows:

Total Wheat Crop of the State.

	Bushels.
1860	23,640,356
1859	13,345,844
Increase of 1860 over 1859	10,294,512

Total Corn Crop of the State.

1860	91,568,704
1859	69,372,343
Increase of 1860 over 1859	22,216,361

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says:

"We are credibly informed that a merchant in this city has realized from the sale of 3,000 bales of cotton over $150,000—quite a snug little sum. Some people have the facility for making correct computations. We understand this party made his calculations some time since that cotton would rise beyond any point hitherto known. We have heard the arguments he used, and, certainly, facts have borne them out. Great stress is laid upon the expectation that the great expedition will open one or more cotton ports; but, supposing it does, will that force the cotton from the interior to the seaboard? This can only be done by a well-appointed and well-armed force. Whether the cotton will come voluntarily depends greatly upon the sentiment of the planters, and the solution of this problem present some of the most interesting and important features of the war."

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in October, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860	130,693	1,814,838	551,128	490,055
1861	89,051	2,060,779	1,514,254	304,103
D'crease	41,642	Inc. 245,941	Inc. 963,126	Dc. 185,952

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to Oct. 30, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	925,405	12,464,909	13,244,099	1,839,830
1861	1,031,655	21,591,082	19,123,496	1,132,123
Increase.	106,250	Inc. 9,126,083	Inc. 5,879,397	Dc. 707,707

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,031,466 bbls of Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st of October, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*, have been as follows:

Canal open	1859. April 6.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	511,628	925,405	1,031,655
Wheat, bush	2,545,766	12,464,909	21,591,082
Corn, bush	2,355,829	13,244,099	19,123,496
Barley, bush	1,247,620	1,839,830	1,132,123
Oats, bush	4,181,249	5,447,211	4,341,626
Rye, bush	252,096	271,280	661,256
Beef, bbls	14,650	5,283	641
Pork, bbls	36,693	7,071	8,356
Bacon, lbs	1,920,970	458,464	598,900
Butter, lbs	1,224,508	1,131,679	1,075,383
Lard, lbs	3,952,048	996,085	806,893
Cheese, lbs	5,190,307	6,294,064	3,346,737
Wool	2,184,370	2,022,060	1,576,868

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Oct. 31.

The week just closed has been characterized rather by irregularities in the markets for our leading staples rather than by any important changes. Flour has improved in tone and an advance of fully 10c.@15c. has been gained with great firmness. We expressed the opinion here last week that the decline in Wheat had received a check, which proves to have been correct, prices to-day being almost identical with those a week ago, and only slight fluctuations having been experienced in the intervening time. Corn has gradually given way, and at the close a decline of fully 1c. must be noted. Oats have also declined 1½c.@1c., though moderately active at the decline. Rye without noticeable variation, scarcely so firm. Barley still dull and unsettled, at a wide range according to samples.

The principal features of the receipts and shipments last week, compared with the week previous, are as follows: A small decrease in Flour, Wheat and Barley, with a small increase in Corn, Oats and Rye, bringing the aggregate receipts a little above the figures of the week previous. The last twenty-six weeks, or half year, have brought nearly 40,000,000 bushels of Grain to this point. The aggregate receipts for ten weeks have been: Last week, 1,901,920 bushels; week previous, 1,869,471 bushels; week previous, 1,557,134 bushels; week previous, 1,891,634 bushels; week previous, 2,107,930 bushels; week previous, 1,842,675 bushels; week previous, 1,740,830 bushels; week previous, 1,823,668 bushels; week previous, 2,221,572 bushels; week previous, 1,823,068 bushels. The shipments by lake were nearly as large in the aggregate as the receipts, while, in addition, the Eastern Railroads take 20,000 to 30,000 bbls. Flour per week; the aggregate shipments [illegible] in the week previous: [illegible] bushels in the week previous; 2,000,137 bushels in the week previous; [illegible] bushels in the week before that. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 30,728 bbls. Flour, 338,207 bushels Wheat, 313,054 bushels Corn, 15,908 bushels Oats, 5,341 bushels Barley, and 10,248 bushels Rye, or a total of 1,818,228 bushels. The shipments of the first half of the current week, are 20,657 bbls. Flour, 149,650 bushels Wheat, 188,200 bushels Corn, or a total of 380,225 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago from all sources except loans from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	81,293	156,227	365,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	400,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,685	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,696	353,209
6th	160,054	133,298	283,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	306,791
8th	252,123	112,656	185,586	313,481
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	335,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,120	274,976
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,069	162,183	299,575	451,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	353,164	181,014	442,743	206,479
15th	319,637	129,686	428,910	248,159
16th	310,750	168,915	529,977	462,712
17th	676,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,830
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	931,538
20th	509,697	322,135	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,988	479,857	827,348	1,085,405
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,802	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,027,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,868
26th	1,209,055	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,867	1,078,763
28th	742,574	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,036	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,616	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,276,209
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d	900,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,415
34th	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,672
36th	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,635,768
37th	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
38th	685,212	654,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
39th	753,305	909,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
40th	734,743	899,625	1,204,736	1,891,624
41st	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
43d	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
44th	156,680	874,283	670,481	——
45th	226,384	671,073	601,077	——
46th	164,522	546,924	625,210	——
47th	105,971	322,327	413,274	——
48th	58,443	283,571	195,282	——
49th	40,854	178,504	233,210	——
50th	92,606	237,668	200,560	——
51st	77,803	250,946	242,272	——
52d	73,651	206,551	302,072	——
Total	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	——

Wool Trade of Troy.

Reviewing the wool trade of Troy, the *Times* of that city says:

"One house has purchased and received on consignment, up to the present time, upwards of 380,000 lbs., and holds over 325,000 lbs. of old fine wool. Its total stock on hand is about 400,000 lbs., mostly fine fleece. Another dealer has bought 325,000 lbs. since the 1st of August, and sold in lots almost as fast as obtained, holding now 75,000 lbs. A third firm has bought and received on consignment a little over 300,000 lbs. The total of operations in this trade has been, the past two months, (including those of small dealers,) it is estimated fully 1,200,000 lbs. About 200,000 lbs. were bought from 26c. to 28c., while the last 250,000 lbs. has cost 45c. to 48c., and is very little or no better than the first. Prices now range on an average about where they did in July and August, 1860—the finer grades not being quite as high, and the coarser much higher. They are still advancing, and dealers say there is no telling what point they may reach. A large proportion of the demand this year has been for the manufacture of Government cloths. This explains the fact that coarse has brought at several periods during the season more than fine fleece. In dyeing, coarse absorbs less coloring matter than fine wool, and this is a very important item to consider. Indigo, which in August was worth only ten shillings a pound, now commands from nineteen to twenty shillings. Large quantities of the wool bought here is absorbed by the manufacturing establishments, which are in operation to the fullest extent of their capacity. North Adams takes a considerable quantity. The mill of Ingalls & Tyler, at this place, work up 2,000 lbs. a day. The factories of Messrs. Blackinton & Co., at Blackinton, use up daily from 2,500 to 2,700 lbs., and it is expected, with increased facilities, their annual consumption will go above a million pounds. The Albia Woolen Mills are running night and day, with two sets of hands, and turn out from 1,200 to 1,300 yards every twenty-four hours. These establishments afford, in their activity, only a fair criterion of all others hereabout of like character."

The Farmers and Freights.

The farmers of the West are very justly complaining about the low prices of grain, occasioned by the exorbitant freight rates now charged by our vessel-owners. But for this depression in prices, our agricultural friends would make a very handsome thing—as they deserve to—out of the present high foreign demand for American breadstuffs. The following table shows what it costs, under the present outrageous freight rates, to purchase a bushel of corn in the centre of the State of Illinois, and land it at the port of Liverpool:

	Cents.
One bushel Corn	40
Freight to Chicago	11
Storage	2
Lake freight to Buffalo	22
Elevating at Buffalo	3
Canal freight to New-York	16½
Transfer in New-York	1
Insurance from Chicago to Liverpool	2
Ocean freight	23
Cost of Corn in Liverpool	90

(Chicago Evening Journal, Oct. 31.

Cooperstown Hop Market.

Moderate sales of Hops were made in this County during the past week of first-rate sorts at 18c.; occasionally an extra fine lot brings 16c.; for poor to common, 10c.@12c is paid. The English market is reported dull. Imports large from the Continent.

[Freeman's Journal, Nov. 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861—8 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 2 packages Ashes, 29,071 bbls. Flour, 536 bags Corn Meal, 204,276 bushels Wheat, 91,635 bushels Corn, 1,133 bushels Rye, 457 bushels Barley, 41,414 bushels Oats, 6,103 bushels Malt, 609 packages Provisions, and 528 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light to-day, at $5 31½ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 668 bbls., including 533 bbls. Pots and 155 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales: 400 bags Rio, at 15½c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request, at former prices. Sales, 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	19	19	19½	19¾
Middling, ₱ lb	22¼	22½	22⅝	23
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	23	23¼	23⅝	23¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and prices have declined slightly. The export demand has been checked by the *Borussia's* unfavorable market news. Sales since our last, 14,600 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 60
Extra State	6 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices; sales 625 bbls., at $6 30@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Ba

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Glasgow at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The severe easterly rain storm which prevailed yesterday and last night seriously interfered with military and telegraphic operations. From Washington we have little of importance. Gen. McCLELLAN, it is announced, will retain the immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A sword was presented to him yesterday by a Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and during the ceremony he took occasion to express his confidence in the ultimate success of the National arms.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Gen. McCLELLAN has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

Gen. SCOTT reached Harrisburgh yesterday at 10 o'clock, on his way to this City, accompanied by Secretary CAMERON, his Staff, and others, and left at 1 o'clock P. M. by way of Reading and Easton, arriving here last night. Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large crowd gathered in Harrisburgh to great the veteran.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue unchanged. An adventurous vessel occasionally runs the rebel blockade at night; but the navigation of the river may be considered practically closed for the present. It is rumored in Washington that the rebels purposely allow some of the oyster boats to run up, as they give them facilities for sending spies to the Capital. From certain matters which have been developed during the past few days, there is no doubt but that there is some truth in this.

The great fleet probably reached its destination on Friday—at least, we judge so from the fact that our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Friday, expresses that supposition. The tug *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Old Point on Thursday, reported that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had already become separated from the other vessels. The *Roanoke*, which has come up from the blockade off Charleston, reports heavy weather about the coast.

Amid the conflicting rumors relative to the movements of the rebels in Missouri, it is difficult to determine what to place confidence in. PRICE has recently been reported to be in half a dozen different places—at one time preparing to make a stand against Gen. FREMONT, and at another making the best of his way towards the Arkansas border. We now have a repetition of the rumor placing him at Neosho. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has information that he is there with BEN MCCULLOCH, with a command of 30,000 men, and intends to wait there for Gen. FREMONT and fight him, expressing the belief that he will be able to whip him. He is stated also to have received a supply of clothing, arms and medicines. Should this report prove correct, we may expect soon to hear of an important battle.

The Lawrence *Republican*, of Oct. 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On Oct. 13, an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt, in Allen County, and after plundering the stores began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one houses and stores, and a mill—more than one-half the buildings in the place—were consumed. The military company of the town chanced to be drilling without arms at the time, and no resistance could be made. On the night of Oct. 22 ten armed men visited Gardner, Johnson County, and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps $8,000, including all the guns sent thither by the Governor for the protection of the town. Gov. ROBINSON had dispatched an armed company for the apprehension of these outlaws. The Leavenworth *Conservative* has an account of a fight that took place at Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, fifteen miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Sunday night, Oct. 27. A force of seven hundred Union men, attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them, taking twelve prisoners, and capturing one cannon and a lot of small arms.

There are three, instead of two, Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on unsettled claims against the Government in the Department of the West. They are Hon. Jos. HOLT, of Kentucky, Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis. They are to meet shortly at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties. SAMUEL T. GLOVER is appointed counsel for the Government.

According to the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, many of the sympathizers with the secession movement in Kentucky, who made their way to the rebel camp at Prestonsburgh but a few weeks since, are now returning to their homes. Twenty-seven from one neighborhood in Harrison County returned last week. They give a deplorable account of the state of things in the mountains. The rebels there are utterly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life.

A letter from a Staff officer of Gen. KELLEY published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, gives some interesting particulars of the battle at Romney. According to the plan of attack, as devised by Gen. KELLEY, one column of the National troops was to move from Patterson's Creek by way of Frankfort and Springfield, upon the north side of Romney, while a second approached from the west by the Northwestern Turnpike. The first column drove everything before it, but the second was checked in its advance, and the larger part of the enemy's forces effected their escape. They lost two guns and thirty baggage wagons; but it is not stated that so large a number of prisoners was taken as has been reported. A private letter from Grafton states that on Sunday last twenty rebels attacked a train of twelve wagons at Jacksonville, Lewis County. They succeeded in capturing the wagons, and all but three of the horses. Capt. ROWAND'S cavalry company had gone in pursuit of the rebels.

Following the example of some more formidable potentates, King KAMEHAMEHA, of the Sandwich Islands, has issued a proclamation enjoining a strict neutrality upon his subjects "in the hostilities now unhappily pending between the Government of the United States and certain States thereof, styling themselves the Confederate States of America." He forbids privateering by any of his subjects, declares that no adjudication of prizes taken by either party shall be allowed in the ports of the Islands, and closes the harbors to the privateers and prizes of the contending parties, except in case of distress or compulsory delay by stress of weather.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. MESSURIER, from Havana, Oct. 26, and Nassau, Oct. 28, reached here yesterday morning. Nothing of interest had occurred at either port since previous advices. The health of Havana and Nassau is reported as good.

The British schooner *Blanche*, from St. Pierre, Martinique, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought 150 hogsheads and 50 barrels of sugar, which is the first cargo of the kind ever brought to an American port from the French possessions.

The following members of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this City yesterday, all of whom were wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff: Samuel T. Smith, Matthew Creelman, Henry Kinney and Briggs M. Daboll, all of Co. C, and Frank Gracher, of Co. H. They were kindly cared for at the residence of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and sent home to their friends by the 8 o'clock train to Worcester last evening.

The Tenth Legion, Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, will leave their encampment at Newburgh on Wednesday next, arriving in this City Thursday morning, Nov. 7, and proceed to the Everett House, where the Sons of Orange and Sullivan will present them with a beautiful stand of colors. The regiment will thence proceed to Washington.

Miss ALBERTINA FLAUM, one of the parties arrested by the New-York Detectives, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder of SIGISMUND FELLNER, whose body was found in New-Jersey a few days since, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The friends of the murdered man have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of RADETSKI, the man charged with the commission of the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and, without discussion, transferred the powers now vested in the Building Committee of the New Court-house to the State Commissioners, Messrs. SALMON, CORLIES and HUNT. The bill of the *Daily News* for advertising "papers pending before the Mayor, for approval" was ordered paid.

Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, discharged the order of arrest obtained against D. H. BURTNETT, HOGG, and others, upon a charge of assault, &c., by JOHN W. LATSON, formerly Colonel of the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, of which the defendants are present officers.

The severe rain storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally a trifle lower. Cotton was in more demand, and was firmer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow and Tobacco were moderate. Light sales of Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Seeds and Spices were reported. Freights were quiet and rates depressed, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

The Resignation of Gen. Scott.

It cannot be otherwise than that the retirement of Gen. SCOTT from the command of the army, will be noted as an era in the military history of the country. His career, indeed, embodies all there is of the National military life since the revolutionary period. His first services as a soldier were in the second war with Great Britain. With all that was creditable and successful in that contest his name was associated; and when peace was concluded, it was found that while the honors of the navy were disputed by a half-score of heroes, between whose relative merits it was scarcely possible to distinguish, the palm of superior military skill was, by almost universal consent, assigned to Gen. SCOTT. It was after the conclusion of peace that Gen. JACKSON, by his gallant and successful defence of New-Orleans, appropriated a share of fame and respect, which his conduct of the Seminole war subsequently so augmented as perhaps to unduly overshadow and depreciate the genuine merits of SCOTT. But, while with less ambitious views than JACKSON, SCOTT confined himself strictly to a professional career, his hold upon the confidence and affection of the people was never weakened; and cotemporaries will recall the general expression of satisfaction, when he succeeded MACOMB as General-in-Chief of the army. It was not, as events proved, a succession to a sinecure. The South was about to precipitate the nation into a conflict with a neighboring Republic, the population of which had, in a random but continuous fashion, practiced themselves in the art and skill of fighting; while the existing generation of the American people, during a long period of peace, not otherwise broken than by frontier skirmishing with Indians, had lost all familiarity with the profession of soldiership. It fell upon Gen. SCOTT to convert a war, beginning with a series of victories in no wise earned by scientific management, or the observance of the maxims of practiced generalship, but rather secured by the exhibition of splendid valor, in a war of masterly conduct, where all the resources of military science were brought into action. No contrast could be greater than that between the operations of TAYLOR and those of SCOTT. The former carried into his campaigning the rapidity, courage and dash of a knight-errant; the latter moved slowly to his object, with a passionless adaptation of means to ends, a thorough appreciation of the relative strength and resources of the combatants, and the oversight of no element of safety and certainty. In short, he overcame the enemy by professional rule, and acquired the fame of a great General rather than of a daring leader. While such qualities command the respect of the masses of the people, the achievements of the cavalier are more to the popular taste. TAYLOR and JACKSON were heroes of popular idolatry; SCOTT was the object of profound regard; his reputation a matter of national pride: and his military talents have been looked to by the entire people as an always reliable defence, upon which, in case of danger to the country, confidence might be unhesitatingly reposed. Traits appealing to the imagination are the materials of which popularity is made. The characteristics of Gen. SCOTT appealed rather to the judgment and the understanding, and JACKSON and TAYLOR grasped the honors of the Presidency, which eluded the hand of the great soldier, as they had eluded the hands of civilians in their province equally great.

Of the relation of Gen. SCOTT to this the most formidable struggle in which he has been summoned to employ his military skill, there has never been room for an honest doubt. His loyalty to the Union has so long—longer than most of us have lived—been distinguished by its unvarying ardor and intensity. It was the fidelity of the simple citizen, strengthened by the obligations of soldierly honor. If to these impulses any less praiseworthy motive were added, it lay perhaps in that natural aversion, disgust and distrust, with which his knowledge of the men who provoked and control the insurrection must have filled him. No man had had better opportunity to acquaint himself with the unscrupulous ambition, the partisan recklessness, the unfairness and violence of the man to whom the insurgents had submitted as their political master; and we can even conceive of some trace of personal bitterness mingling with the motives which animated the veteran and insulted chieftain in seeking the overthrow of that man's authority. Of the masterly skill with which he laid down the plan by which this result might be most readily reached, we need hardly speak. We only know that, had that plan been adopted in the first instance, as the Administration has now practically adopted it, there would be no reverses to deplore, and no popular demand for a victory on the Potomac, to wipe out the shame of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and restore the military prestige of the North. In selecting the plan of conducting the campaign by simply protecting the Capital, and then recalling the Southern rebels Southward by assaults on the Southern homes, it is possible Gen. SCOTT may have been unconsciously influenced by tenderness for his native State, and the desire to save her from that utter annihilation to which the rebel determination to make the soil of Virginia the seat of war condemned her; but, seeing the alternative he recommended was in all respects expedient and preferable, the fact rather exalts than detracts from the hero's character. Who of us, indeed, would not more gladly see the war carried to the soil of nullifying South Carolina, and repudiating Mississippi, than fought out where the arch rebels would have it—beneath the very shadow of WASHINGTON'S grave?

It is then with a record undimmed and undefaced on a single page, that the heroic old leader retires worn out from the battle-field. Of his personal characteristics and intellectual gifts we have not spoken, because at this moment they are not the proper topic of comment. But we can surely say that there has been a noble unity and symmetry in the career of Gen. SCOTT as a citizen and as a military chief, which must command for him a higher place in history than any of our national demigods, one only accepted. And the historian, as he repeats the simple and touching story of the hour when the old soldier lay down his sword, will as surely add that "nothing in his public life so well became him as his leaving of it."

The Blockade off Charleston.

An officer on board the ship *Vandalia*, till lately one of the squadron off Charleston, writes with reference to some of our strictures on the imperfections of the blockade at that point. He thinks the Navy Department, which did not send proper vessels, and more of them, is to blame, and not the force, which did the best it could. Perhaps he is right. But his explanations are certainly not of a cheering character. For three months out of the five since the establishment of the blockade, he tells us, a large steam-frigate, *which did no service*, and the *Vandalia*, a sailing vessel, drawing quite a heavy draught of water, and therefore incapable of capturing the small sloops and schooners that ran along the shore," composed the whole blockade off Charleston! What wonder, with this state of things, that the French Consul at Charleston has recently been able to flaunt in Paris a schedule of three or fourscore "vessels" that had run the Charleston blockade! The writer of the communication cannot see how the *Nashville* could have escaped: there was the *Roanoke* commanding the entrance of the harbor, the *Flag* the southern channel, the *Vandalia* the northern, the *Monticello* cruising everywhere, and a bright moonlight all night! It is very extraordinary to be sure; but as not indeed the *Nashville*, but the *Gorson* really *did* escape, and carried Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and suite to Cuba, we don't see but what somebody must have been napping. Perhaps they got out the same way the *Thomas Watson* got in. This vessel, from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of salt, blankets, cloths, &c., successfully run the blockade of Charleston on the night of the 14th of October, but chanced to ground off the mouth of Stone Inlet. Next morning, hours after the affair, she was discovered by our squadron, and was there burnt by them—an exploit for which they have claimed a great deal more applause than people would have been willing to accord them had it been known that the whole affair was a crowning proof of their imbecility.

We will give our friends of the squadron a hint. The steamer *Fingal* is announced to have cleared at the port of Greenock, about the 16th of last month, "for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa," with a cargo of munitions of war valued at £49,000. It is difficult to believe that 11,341 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, 500 sabres, "a quantity of wrought-leather belts," seven tons of shell, four pieces of artillery, and so forth, are designed for negroes. African "trade-guns" are not usually rifles, and it is just possible that the Greenock journal which chronicles the fact has, by a slip of the pen, substituted "Madeira and the West Coast of Africa" for the "Confederate States of America." This steamer—if she should get out of her African course—will be due off the Southern coast in a few days. Here's a chance for our squadron, if they choose, to prove they are not asleep.

THE STORM AND THE FLEET.—The nice barometer of Wall-street yesterday gave signs of prevalent fears lest the storm should have worked ill for the great Southern naval expedition. There is every likelihood, however, that our armada, which resembles the renowned one of Spain in the grandeur of its proportions, has had a very different fate. There is, in fact, every probability that our fleet is now riding securely in some commodious Southern harbor. The expedition sailed on Tuesday, and could easily by this time have rounded Cape Sable. But—we may now safely make the disclosure—the expedition was not designed to go as far as the Gulf, and its destination, not ten parallels south of New-York, was without doubt reached some days ago. The *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, saw the fleet safely off Cape Hatteras, and so passed one of the most dangerous points of the coast. A telegram from Baltimore, received last night, brings word from a vessel which passed the fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday, and reports that the storm was brewed *this* side of the Cape. We have thus every reason to expect that the expedition met nothing but fine weather, while if it did catch the outer rim of the gale of yesterday, the only inconvenience experienced may have been a temporary delay in effecting a landing. We may look out, then, one of these mornings, for a brilliant bulletin.

England and America.

Times of trouble and disaster are touchstones. They not only bring out hidden elements of strength or weakness in those upon whom the disaster falls, but they throw new lights upon all with whom life has brought them in connection. Many a man has seen, when the period of his reverses had come, displays of kindness and nobleness where he had never looked for them, selfishness and malignity where he had thought never to find them—and this latter display is often one which adds a bitterness before unfelt to the sorrow which had assailed him, so that the words come naturally to his lips, "It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it."

This latter feeling has been brought home to us during our present conflict by the tone of a great part of English sentiment. Our people did look with a great deal of affection upon England. We recognized in her the elements of greatness and freedom; we had not forgotten that she was our mother country, and that all that was glorious in her past history was partly ours also, and we were disposed to give her our sympathy, and to go to her for sympathy as we went to no other nation. Blood is thicker than water, and her blood and ours is the same. Our language and literature is one. Our authors write for the English public as well as for our own, and the author of *Tom Brown* says it is one of the highest rewards an English author can hope for to be read on this side of the Atlantic. With all these ties existing and increasing, that we should be greeted in our distress with sneers and contumely from any portion of English society, was a surprise of the most painful sort to us, and that surprise has worked its natural fruits among us in sweeping indignation against all England and Englishmen, and an indiscriminate whistling of them all down the wind, as so many selfish hypocrites.

This first burst of feeling on our part, however, is passing away, and the mists which it brought across our eyes are thinning, so that we can judge more clearly, and can recognize the fact that English society is, like all the rest, made up of good and bad; that there are in it sympathies with what is good and lofty, and sympathies also with what is mean and base; that selfish interests conflict there also with philanthropic tendencies; and that these various classes and shades of opinion and feeling are each affected in their own way by their connection with us. And as time goes on, these seem to display themselves more and more clearly, the bad to become worse, the noble and unselfish to speak out more clearly and decidedly.

We have had this brought to us most forcibly by a prominent example of both these tendencies. Of the former, the example was an article in the London *Times* in reference to the French Princes who have entered our service. That they should have done so excites all the bile of the *Times*. The only reason it can conceive of for their so doing, is that "they may not unreasonably believe that the confidence of America in purely democratic institutions has received a shock from which it is not likely to recover, and that a demand may arise for persons qualified by royal birth and by sympathy with the cause of the North, to supply any such demand;" and it intimates that the step they have taken from such selfish motives is not only "an offence against public morals," but an act unbecoming "the character and bearing of a gentleman."

The conflict in which we are engaged it considers "an ignoble quarrel," a struggle "to be regarded with horror and with loathing," in which "triumphs have no lustre," and "valiant conduct and wisdom are all stained and tarnished when employed in such a cause." To any one "but the citizens of America and mere *condottieri*, who are attracted, like the crow and the kite, by the smell of blood and the sight of carnage, the wars of the Union cannot be otherwise than revolting and disgusting." Our leaders are "ride partisans, inexperienced Generals, officers taken from the counter, the desk, the shambles, or worse places," and it thinks that "these young Princes" will be "fortunate, indeed, if they escape contamination, or some slander which may adhere forever to their fair fame."

What answer should be given to a writer such as this? What words of rebuke could be stern and scorching enough for one who puts himself forward as a public teacher, with such views of this contest, with such a malign spirit towards a friendly people in distress?

But, as we said before, we must not take this utterance to be the voice of England. Let it rather be driven entirely from our thoughts by the following kindly words of THOMAS HUGHES, in his dedication to JAMES R. LOWELL, of the second volume of his *Tom Brown at Oxford*:

"My dear friend, you cannot know how deeply all that is soundest and noblest in England is sympathizing with you in your great struggle. You must not judge by newspapers and magazines, though, as far as I see, the best of them are speaking decidedly on the right side. Not so warmly or decidedly as I could wish; for this our free trade nations and some hasty and inconsiderate speaking and writing on your side will account. But be sure that the issues are appreciated here, and while we see the awfulness of the task you have in hand, we have faith in you; we believe that if it can be done you will do it, and we wish you from the bottom of our hearts God-speed!

The great tasks of the world are only laid on the strongest shoulders. We, who have leisure, in quiet and train, who have for our task the education of the wretched people into free men, who feel that the work cannot be shifted from ourselves and must be done as God would have it done, at the peril of England's own life, can and do feel for you. But as we hope to get through with our own work, as we would ask no meaner work for ourselves, so we rejoice that you, our brethren, have shaken yourselves up to your work and have put your hands to it in such grim earnest as assures us that the old blood is still the same, despite all difference of latitude or longitude.

And so, with firm faith that your country will quit herself as England's sister should in this fiery trial time, and with all good wishes to you and yours, believe me ever gratefully and most truly yours,

THOMAS HUGHES."

Such sympathy as that is very grateful to us. We would rather have the good wishes of the author of *Tom Brown* than those of the *London Times* a hundred times over. And we are sure that his words will not be wasted, but that many among us when hard feelings against England are called up, by some sneer or sarcasm from across the water, will check them with the remembrance of these kindly sympathies, and will still trust that Old England, the birthplace of Magna Charta, whose history embalms the names of CROMWELL and his companions, of WILBERFORCE and his colaborers, will not now prove false to that which is truest and noblest in her history, and the inmost source of her power and glory.

The Relief of the Suffering Poor.

The best method of relieving the poor is a question that comes up every season as regularly as the arrival of cold and frost. Ordinarily we can, most of us, afford to be indifferent to it, so far forth as we are afraid of giving too indiscriminately, or of the poor receiving too much. It is so much less trouble to give the destitute object our shilling, or to send him to some benevolent Society without inquiring into his circumstances, that we are only too glad to get rid of him, and comfort ourselves with the reflection that the poor creature, after all, will get but a small share of the world's blessings even if he is helped unnecessarily. We disapprove, in the abstract, of encouraging beggary, or promoting excessive dependence on alms, but we have not time to look into the case, and giving is the cheapest thing we can do.

This season, however, the case is changed with all of us. But few have their ordinary means for charities; the community, as a whole, is parting with its savings for entirely different objects, while the lowest classes of laborers and many of the mechanics will be cut off from all ordinary means of support. We cannot afford this year to be generous or wasteful. The destitute classes can afford to lose nothing of our benefactions. There is only a certain sum in the community to be appropriated by individuals to alms, and that ought to be as equally distributed as possible among the needy. No one can have an idea, till he has followed up the subject, of the number of sources of relief one impoverished individual may have in the City of New-York, if he be sufficiently persevering, intelligent and importunate. Suppose the case to be a laboring woman—say an English Protestant person, of good habits and somewhat delicate constitution—a widow, furthermore, with children—a most deserving case, and one which calls for a kindly charity. She undoubtedly is attached to some wealthy family who supply her with occasional food, perhaps pay her rent, or otherwise help to support her. Next, as an Englishwoman, she has a claim on the "St. George's Society," and if she be sufficiently unfortunate, she will succeed in deriving something from that source. Then it may be that her husband had been a "Mason," or an "Odd Fellow," so that a stipend may reach her from this quarter. She is undoubtedly an attendant on a Mission-Church, and on a Parish Church, and as a "Churchwoman" she may reap something from the alms of both these institutions, as well as from the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood," while her children derive clothes and presents from the Sabbath-school teachers. Possibly the "Home of Industry," or the "Employment Society," or the "Ladies' Sewing Society" supply her with work, and additional clothing for herself and her children. Then, as a widow, the "Widows' Relief" comes in to assuage her sorrow and lighten her poverty, and as a person in delicate health, the "Assistant Sick Society" kindly pay her rent or purchase her delicacies. Being in the country perhaps less than twelve months, the "Commissioners of Emigration," rather than support her entirely, aid in her sustenance, and as an applicant for charity, the "Commissioners of Charity and Correction" furnish her with coal and a small sum each week. Her groceries are provided her by the "Association for the relief of the Poor," and her children clothed by the "Children's Aid Society," and fed, perhaps, by the "Industrial Schools."

If the case be that of an Irish Catholic woman in the same circumstances, the sources of aid are somewhat changed, though by no means diminished. She has for her children, the "St. Vincent de Paul," "Sisters of Charity," and numerous Catholic associations, besides the "St. Patrick's Society," in addition to many of the regular Protestant and City charities, from which to eke out her support. If, instead of a widow she be the wife of a volunteer, she has in addition two or three dollars a week herself, besides half a dollar for each child, from the "Volunteer's Fund."

This schedule of charities which one person may draw from, arouses our involuntary sentiment of admiration for the city that can support so many associations of benefaction and mercy. It is the highest evidence of the civilization of America, and one of the many tokens that our polity is not yet effete. But the question is whether, with the present means of the people, there should not be some combination of these various useful and excellent organizations, to distribute their charities only to the most needy. It may be that not often a poor person is intelligent or active enough to discover and draw from all these many sources of benefaction, still we will all of us recall instances where, after many years of assistance rendered to a destitute family, we have at length discovered, to our surprise, that we were only one of many rills which fed the stream of their well-being.

During this Winter, however, our charities must be carefully weighed and measured. There will be much suffering, and only little means for relief. Those means should be applied in the wisest mode.

Why cannot some united action be taken by all the charitable [illegible] may work into one [illegible] be all doing the same work, or going over the same ground?

We cannot propose any precise [illegible] their combined action, but we can easily [illegible] that a kind of Central Bureau of Charity might be opened, either by the "Commissioners of Charity," or the "Poor Association," where any citizen could easily discover whether he was relieving one who was receiving help from a dozen different sources, or where he could give his money first to the point where it was most needed. Lists of beneficiaries, divided by wards or streets, might be kept there, or a question addressed to any one association might there be at once and readily answered. The societies that gave alms could thus play into the hands of those that furnished education, and a more permanent moral relief be brought about for old standard pauper families.

All these various charities, too, could be made to run into the channel which would permanently relieve the City—that of Emigration—and at such a bureau all who wanted laborers in the country, and those laborers who were willing to go, could leave their names, and thus the two disconnected sides of our social economy be joined—the demand and supply of labor in the cities.

We trust the subject will receive the careful attention of our economists, and of the directors of our charities.

HAS THE BLOW BEEN STRUCK?—Skillfully managed *suspense*, in the development of a dramatic plot, is among the most effective resources of the playwright. We are now having a National experience of that mood in an intensity and on a scale that overtops all fictions, for ours is suspense over a tremendous reality. Never, perhaps, was there concentrated on a single object an interest, an anxiety, and a hope, so intense as that with which the naval expedition sailed freighted last Tuesday. Five days have passed, and no word from the armada, save the report brought back by a returning vessel that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras! Those who would follow it further must do so i' the mind's eye.

Thus, while the object to be achieved is grand, and the means employed grand, the secrecy that envelops it is absolute. Imagination alone is left to play free, and go out in thick-coming fancies and surmises painted on a canvas of cloud. Few, probably, but have pictured to themselves a grand battle-piece, where our war-dogs belch forth their sulphurous hail on some city by the sea. As to *where* the precise spot is, too, each one has his own pet theory, though such speculations are about of the value of the map which a morning paper gave the other day of the locality where Gen. SHERMAN is to land—it was the entire rebel coast, from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande! It would be easy enough, to be sure, by the logical treatment of such elements as are at hand, considerably to curtail this stretch, and reduce the possible localities to half-a-dozen or so; but what's the use? There are a couple of Beauforts—no doubt each has its advantages; Brunswick, Ga., is not a bad place for Winter quarters, while Darien and Fernandina are not to be sneezed at.

If we don't know where the blow has fallen, let us console ourselves with the reflection that by this time the rebels probably *do* know. There's every likelihood that this very day the Stars and Stripes are floating over a portion of the rebellious soil in the well-down Southern latitudes, and that eyes that for months have been unused to that sacred symbol may now see it blazing at the peaks of multitudinous war-vessels—the oriflamme of freedom and of vengeance.

Habeas Corpus—The President and the Judges.

The attempt to array the judicial power on the side of the Southern rebellion, is one of the indications of a system long pursued by DAVIS, FLOYD & Co., to secure the army, the navy and the Judiciary to support the *coup d'état* of March 4, 1861, when Washington was intended to be seized by armed conspirators from Virginia and Maryland; President LINCOLN to be assassinated, DAVIS made President in his place, and BRECKINRIDGE continue as Vice-President. With the whole Government in the hands of this military aspirant, DAVIS resolved to become a Napoleon or Cesar, an American Imperator, under the name of President. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, Secretaries DIX and HOLT, Gen. BUTLER, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and the great mass of the Jackson Democracy in the Free States, aided by many patriotic men in Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, took away from this American Cesar the American crown and the American throne, when it seemed within his grasp. God's Providence so ordered events that the *coup d'état* failed, and the overthrow of this conspiracy and its armed hosts is as certain as any future event. It is but a question of time.

The secession Judges have aided, as far as they could, the armed rebels. First, MCGRATH, United States District Judge, nullified acts of Congress against the African Slave-trade, which the conspirators resolved to reopen. Next, to protect the Baltimore conspirators, Chief Justice TANEY issued his *habeas corpus* to prevent martial punishment from falling on the murderers of the Massachusetts soldiers and the bridge-burners, in April last. A Missouri Judge tried his hand for a like purpose, and a New-York County Judge sought to liberate persons guilty of martial treason, and liable to be tried by Court-martial and punished, if the President should so order, by virtue of *his constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief*. [See Const. U. S., art. 2, sec. 2. See the Greytown case in New-York U. S. Circuit Court, before Justice NELSON, in Durant *vs.* Hollins, and the *North American Review* for Oct. 1861, on *Habeas Corpus* and the President's Martial Power, 7 How. U. S. R., 45, and Gerd. Just., 86, 195, 208, 600, 608, 555, and Decisions of the Supreme Court of U. S. and other Courts, there cited, and Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Lord LYONS.]

WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, knowing the necessities of war, probably caused to be conferred, by art. 2, sec. 2, on the President the powers of a Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, and of the militia in National service, *to enable him to supersede, in time of war, the civil law, habeas corpus included, so far as he should judge necessary, to meet all martial exigencies within and without the United States.* This is the principle established by the above authorities. The Constitution provides *capital punishment for traitors, not the habeas corpus for their protection, or any other judicial device* to make treason safe.

Our attention has been called again to this subject by certain so-called judicial proceedings, by secession and traitor Judges of the District of Columbia. We have given much study and reflection to the constitutional military power of the President, and we affirm, upon the authority of common sense, as well as of the legal authorities above cited, and the opinion of the President and Cabinet, that the President, in arresting the *habeas corpus* in martial cases, has acted patriotically within the powers conferred on him as President and Commander-in-Chief.

HAMILTON.

The New-York Times, Sunday, November 3, 1861.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—News from Fortress Monroe—Gen. Wool, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The operations of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the present time, present probably the largest freight business that has ever been performed by any road in our country. Since Friday last, over one hundred vessels, both steam and sail, have arrived at Locust Point, in our harbor, loaded with provisions, oats, hay, and lumber, for the new Long Bridge at Washington, all belonging to Government, and are rapidly being discharged of their cargoes at the railroad wharves. During yesterday and to-day, over five thousand tons of freight, including army stores, and equipments of all kinds, for the various Departments at Washington, have been loaded in the cars and dispatched to the Capital from this point alone. This enormous bulk has been transferred independent of the operations of the regular stations of the Company in the city.

Notwithstanding the road is kept in constant use throughout the entire twenty-four hours, it has been found necessary to employ large trains of wagons to assist in the transportation of goods, and although the teams are loaded to their full capacity, the excellent McAdamized turnpike between Baltimore and Washington, affords an easy transit. The distance is thirty-eight miles by this route and forty by Railroad.

Thirty of the company's first-class powerful freight engines are constantly employed, and give labor to a large number of men. The ordinary merchandise trade to Washington, in the most prosperous seasons previous to the war, rarely exceeded ten or twelve car-loads per day. But now, the Washingtonians are quite restless, even when they are treated to an average complement of thirty car-loads. This has been the daily average for more than a month. A very large proportion of this miscellaneous freight is for sutlers and individuals not engaged in the permanent trade of that city, and the railroad find some embarrassment arising from the fact that these individuals, having no ready place of storage, find themselves unable to unload the cars as rapidly as desirable.

There is no lack of facilities to dispatch all the stores and merchandise for Government and others, as over one thousand car-loads could be sent over the road daily; but the cause of complaint lies in the fact of an inability to discharge at Washington, as above stated, and many goods are consequently left in the cars and upon the railroad. But this objection is being rapidly remedied, as the company have forwarded laborers to construct side tracks and switches, together with temporary freight-houses for the storage of such goods as are left upon their hands upon their arrival; and notwithstanding the company has sent thither a large number of horses and drays, there is still a great deficiency in carrying facilities in Washington, and from fifty to sixty good substantial freight vehicles could find profitable employment for some time to come. Transports are almost hourly arriving at Locust Point with army stores, &c., for Government, which are unloaded directly into freight cars, and conveyed at once through to Washington, giving employment to a large number of needy laborers.

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning in the steamer *Adelaide*, from Fortress Monroe, was Maj. JONES, attached to Gen. WOOL'S Staff, and Provost-Marshal at Old Point, who states that the entire fleet would sail this morning. He came as bearer of dispatches to the Secretary of War at Washington, and returned and left in this evening's boat for Old Point. It is concluded here that the fleet is destined to some point further south than any of the rivers entering the Chesapeake, as some of the larger vessels could not enter on account of their deep draught of water. A large number of spacious frame houses have been taken on board for quartering troops.

Yesterday three lunatics were brought up from the fleet, having been crazed by the excitement and the change of life from camp to shipboard. They were taken to Washington.

Gen. WOOL keeps himself closely confined to his quarters. Excepting his habitual hour's ride in the morning, he is rarely seen except by his aids, and declines receiving any visitors. Evidently he is preparing to quarter his troops elsewhere than Fortress Monroe this Winter.

Gen. DIX is about removing his headquarters from Fort McHenry to this city.

The funeral of Lieut. TAPPY, of the Massachusetts Seventeenth Regiment, took place yesterday from their encampment. It was attended by a large escort and all the regimental and company officers. He was a Free Mason, and a considerable number of that fraternity were present. The body was sent on to Boston with an escort. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Movements—Interesting Case before the Chicago Courts—A Monument to Douglas—The McCormick Reaper Decision—Grain Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

There is nothing very stirring in our local news to-day. We are on the tip-toe for something "to turn up" in Kentucky and Missouri, or on the Potomac. In the meantime volunteers are coming forward as rapidly as at any time since the first *spirit* of patriotism on the fall of Sumter. We have four more regiments in camp here nearly full: Second Regiment Douglas Brigade, 800 men; BRACKETT'S Cavalry, 800; WILSON'S Fusiliers, 750; Chicago Legion, 750. The second battalion of the McClellan Dragoons leaves for Washington to-day, having been recruited within a week.

In the way of arms, several of our citizens are interested in a steam-gun, on a new principle, which is being manufactured at the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad. Those concerned in it believe it to be a most terrible engine of destruction, but there have been so many inventions of this description that I am distrustful, and shall be convinced only by a successful result of the test, which is to take place in about a week.

Several matters of interest have been before the Courts during the past week. One case in the U. S. District Court resulted in ordering the sale of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, on the first mortgage of $3,000,000. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago is soon to be sold under similar circumstances. A land suit, involving a claim for $100,000, has been instituted by the widow of the late Mayor CURTIS in the Superior Court. The case of SYLVESTER LIND, charged with embezzling $50,000 city funds, was brought up in the Recorder's Court, but went over to the next term. C. C. FLINT, formerly an editor of the *Tribune*, was indicted in the Recorder's Court for forgery and obtaining money under false pretences. He left the city, but has since been taken in Washington and brought back. The case of LIND is one of those involving such a large amount that people set it down, as a matter of course, that he will pass through the meshes of the law unscathed. The case of Dr. CADWELL, oculist, against whom JULIA FARRELL, a servant girl, obtained a verdict of $10,000, in the Superior Court, for malpractice in destroying her eye, has been opened for a new trial.

A public meeting was held at the Tremont, on the evening of the 22d, for the initiation of a movement to secure the erection of a monument to the late Senator DOUGLAS. The matter was discussed at some length, when it was resolved to limit the subscriptions to one dollar. The plan proposes the erection of a monument to cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to propose and report a plan for that purpose. There are those who cannot see any great propriety in such a costly erection in honor of the deceased Senator, while so many who have made our history illustrious repose in almost unknown graves. They cannot see in his career anything of marked importance that he has done, either for the honor or prosperity of the country. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—an act which is father of the present rebellion—they regard as his greatest achievement. If his friends would erect a memorial where he is truly deserving of honor, they should appropriate their contributions to the erection of "Douglas Hall," the main building of the Chicago University, which would be a fitting mausoleum for the repose of his ashes.

The rejection of the application of C. H. MCCORMICK, for an extension of his reaper patent gives general satisfaction hereabout. In addition to his having already made a large fortune—estimated at $2,000,000—out of the patent, he is regarded as eminently disloyal to the Government. The *Daily Times*, of which he was proprietor, went so far in its secession that the Mayor was called upon for a police force to protect the establishment from the indignation of our citizens, and finally he was compelled to sell out. A secession physician—son-in-law of one of our Ex-Mayors—who is a native, and owns property in North Carolina, left for the South with his family on Monday, evening, calculating to run the blockade through Kentucky.

Lake navigation is drawing to a close. Vessels will clear but a few days longer for the lower Lakes; but vessel owners are "making hay while the sun shines." During the past week freight has advanced from 8 to 10 cents on grain to Buffalo, which has had a depressing effect upon the market here, and prices have correspondingly declined. The railroads have advanced their freights 10 cents on flour, while the elevators have nearly doubled their charges for storage. Flour has gone down 15 cents per barrel; wheat from 8 to 10 cents per ton, and corn from 2 to 3. As our farmers had only from 6 to 9 cents margin for corn before, the effect of this action of the carriers and storage men will be either to compel them to hold the crop in hand, or, where practicable, to ship it to market by routes where they are not *gouged* on all sides.

The receipts for the past week have been of Flour 47,261 bbls.; Wheat, 928,351 bushels; Corn, 672,136 bushels; Oats, 14,461 bushels; Rye, 8,521 bushels; Barley, 31,152 bushels; live hogs, 7,986; beef cattle, 4,803. Shipments—Flour, 45,918 bbls.; Wheat, 735,560 bushels; Corn, 739,586 bushels; Oats, 24,361 bushels; live hogs, 4,304; beef cattle, 475. A large portion of the beef cattle now arriving here are taken up on Government account. The following is the amount of flour, &c., in store in this City: Flour, 12,661 bbls.; Wheat, 1,131,259 bushels; Corn, 1,561,496 bushels; Oats, 237,961 bushels. The table below shows the receipts for two years from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22:

	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,173,311	454,242
Wheat, bushels	14,525,911	11,728,707
Corn, bushels	23,494,201	14,779,315
Oats, bushels	1,164,960	1,413,924

The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending with the 23d, were: Flour, 51,435 bbls.; Wheat, 145,365 bushels; Corn, 234,239 bushels—equal to 407,079 bushels of grain. You will notice, therefore, that the sources of our supply still continue to honor all drafts upon them;—but the exorbitant charges for freight and storage must operate to lessen the amount sent to market.

APFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Completion of the Pacific Telegraph—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Trouble—The Mormon Expedition to the Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

To-day it is expected the telegraph connection will be complete between this city and the States, and that the first message will be sent hence by the wires. They were first put up in this city last Friday, though all the gaps were not filled up till to-day. There has been quite a rivalry between the men on the east and those on the west part of the route, but it appears that the east is first.

The wires from the East terminate here in a store recently occupied by Messrs. HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO.; those from the West terminate, for the present, at the store of LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. Thus this great work of uniting the two oceans, for the purposes of intelligence, is almost an accomplished fact. If the Indians, the mountain storms and the "seceshers" do not misbehave, the probability is that we shall henceforth have daily instantaneous news from our neighbors below the mountains.

As I write, a small train, probably WAITOUR'S goods train, is on the bench, slowly approaching the city from the East.

The past week or two has been a time of considerable excitement here in the mountains. Mr. MARTIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has apparently run against a snag that won't give way at all. So the Superintendent has backed down with the best grace possible under the circumstances. It seems that Mr. MARTIN has officially sent statements to Washington, to the effect that the Mormons are seceding on their own hook, and won't have anything to do more with the National Union, and are declaring vengeance on Government trains which may be caught in this Territory hereafter, and several other things of that sort, whereat the Mormons have taken umbrage and insist on their own patriotism. Moreover, three or four of them, it seems, have called on the Superintendent, and represented their view of matters so strongly to him, that after a great deal of unwillingness he has consented to a public acknowledgment that he told the Government a little more or less than he now considers strictly warranted by the facts in the case; all which, of course, will count something to the score of the Mormons, and if nothing more, will remind the agent of the favorite text of DAVID CROCKETT.

Government officials coming here will, sooner or later, find it to their interest to ignore outside pressure, either for or against the Mormons, and make up their own judgment carefully and cautiously from their own observation and experience, as far as possible, before submitting grave statements to the Department at Washington. Public retraction of a hasty or ill-considered statement is honorable, but the transaction altogether does not demonstrate the existence of that amount of tact which is indispensable to the successful discharge of public duties among a suspicious and susceptible community like this. I take it for granted that it is better to live at peace than a war, even with the Mormons, if the former state of things can be honorably secured, and especially at the present time. At all events, a needless stirring up of strife may well be avoided by Government officers as it scarcely comes within the range of their duties and will hardly prove an acceptable service in a day of fiery trial like that which the nation is now passing through. Relying too much on the statements and views of others is a piece of imprudence which National officers would do well to avoid committing. These remarks are based on the acknowledgment the Superintendent has made, as I am told, of the incorrectness of a late official communication to Washington by him.

All Mormondom is excited over the expedition which is now getting up to the desolate banks of the brackish Rio Virgin, for the purpose of raising cotton and other semi-tropical productions. Manufacturing Europe is looking out for new cotton-fields, and why may not manufacturing Mormondom? as one of the preachers said on Sunday. Accordingly, some two hundred families were then and there called upon for this purpose. Apostles OSSON PRATT and ERASTUS SNOW were among the number. There are no fertile prairies or luxuriant savannas on the Rio Virgin, but arid sand-plains, which will require most copious irrigation by the mineral waters of that river of the desert, before the cotton, the grape or the fig gladdens the sight of the industrious tiller of the sand. The country in that region has a bad name. "A score of oxen would eat up the whole country," is the talk, and assuredly the "brethren" who are "called," exhibit wry faces enough to indicate that they have been living some time on crab-apples or unripe persimmons. A "call" is a great thing with a Mormon, but there are scores of them who would travel this mundane sphere twice over to "preach the Gospel," while you will scarcely find one willing—cheerfully willing—to settle on the God-forsaken Sahara of the Rio Virgin. But as the far-seeing religio-politico-economic BRIGHAM desires it, the "brethren" will go to the desert with religious resignation, and try, by dint of faith, and digging, and hoeing, and much irrigation, to raise their bread, and dinner, and clothes, from the burning sands.

Peaches have fallen to $1 per bushel, or half a bushel of wheat for a bushel of peaches. But their reign this season is nearly over.

The Charleston Blockading Squadron.

UNITED STATES SHIP VANDALIA,
HAMPTON ROADS, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In your paper of the 19th inst., in an article relative to the blockade at Charleston, I do not think you quite do us justice, and therefore forward you a short record of the principal transactions alluded to in your editorial. In the first place, you state that the *Vandalia* arrived at Charleston on the 6th of August, instead of which we arrived at that place on the 15th of June, nearly two months previous. On the 18th of June, you mention that the steamer *Union* captured the ship *Amelia* and brig *Solferino*, loaded with coffee. The ship *Amelia* was captured on that day by the fleet, namely: the *Wabash*, *Flag*, *Union* and *Vandalia*. She was first boarded by the *Flag*, and afterwards sent North with a prize-crew composed of men from all the above-named vessels. On the 22d and 24th of the same month the *Flag* and *Union* both started for the North. On the 26th of June our ship captured the brig *Solferino*, ten miles north of the harbor; and on the 25th of August we captured the schooner *J. C. Middleton*, after an eight hours' chase. On Sept 25, while loosing sail preparatory to getting under weigh, at daylight, we discovered a brigantine at the entrance of the northern channel, standing towards the harbor. Our anchor being half way up, in six minutes' time we were under weigh, but the wind being nearly dead ahead, it was impossible for us to prevent her entering the harbor. The *Roanoke* was the only vessel then here beside our own, and would undoubtedly have captured this vessel had she slipped her cable, instead of waiting to get up her anchor, as she had the advantage of steam.

On the night of the alleged escape of the *Nashville* the 11th of October, the fleet was distributed in the following manner: the steam-frigate *Roanoke* commanded the entrance of the harbor, the steamer *Flag* the southern channel, and the *Vandalia* the northern. The *Monticello* cruised during the night about the harbor. A full moon shone brightly, and a vessel two miles distant from the ships could have been distinctly seen, thus it would seem nearly impossible for a vessel to escape from the harbor without being discovered.

During a four months' sojourn at Charleston we did everything in our power to render the blockade effectual. Our ship being a sailing vessel, and drawing quite a heavy draft of water, it was therefore impossible for us to capture the small sloops and schooners that ran along the shore; and it was these small vessels alone that composed the arrivals at Charleston during the month of September, and whose duties would not amount to as many cents as are stated dollars.

Three months of the five since the establishment of the blockade, a large steam-frigate, which done no service, and our ship composed the blockade at Charleston; is it, then, any wonder that the blockade was considered inefficient? But the public should not blame the vessels, but the Navy Department, for not sending proper vessels, and more of them, to blockade that port.

Hoping that the above few lines may correct the bad impression made on the public by your article, I remain, very respectfully, C. C. T.

Lake and Coast Defences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the subject of coast defences, which is now, owing to Secretary SEWARD'S letter, being actively discussed, permit me to call attention to one important point which ought, in my humble judgment, *at once, without delay*, be looked after by the proper authorities, whoever they may be, whether State or National—that is, if any point on our Western or North-western frontier is worth looking after at all.

I refer to Sant-Ste-Marie in Northern Michigan. At this point is located the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, the sole channel of communication around the falls in the River St. Mary's, which connects the entire region of Lake Superior with its 30,000 inhabitants and its enormously rich mines of iron and copper with the other portions of the Union.

This work, built some years ago, by a Government appropriation at a cost of over a million of money, and one of the most extensive and complete of its kind in the world, is, in case of any difficulty with foreign nations, entirely exposed, and can in six hours be made useless by the destruction of its lock gates and its pier, and, by that destruction, ruining many thousand citizens engaged in mining and other pursuits on the shores of the lake above, who have, during the last year, sent to market through that canal 180,000 tons of the best iron in the world, and about 8,000 tons of copper, besides large quantities of fish and other lake products, involving in the commerce thus entirely dependent upon that canal, exchanges of many millions of dollars, and the employment of a fleet of over 200 sail of vessels, and some 20 first-class steamers regularly employed in the trade of that region.

Around that canal is an enterprising population of some 1,200 citizens, actively engaged in the various callings incident to the population of a northwestern town.

Within two hundred yards of the lower gates of that canal, and commanding it from its elevated site and position completely, is what is known as "Fort Brady," formerly a military station of some importance, but for years back disused, now garrisoned by one sergeant and two old honey-combed twelve-pounders, in such condition that the commandant of the garrison occupying it last would not permit it to be used even for firing a Fourth of July salute.

Now, permit me to say that in view of the vast interests at stake, and which ought not even to be *risked*, that post ought *immediately* to be reinforced and put into proper shape for defence; and for these reasons:

Immediately—because there is but thirty days more of navigation by which the post can be reached either by a garrison, or supplies, or materials of war, and for strengthening the fort, which is sadly out of repair.

On the opposite side of the river, and only one mile distant, is the Canada shore, where half a mile back from the river is a high bluff, completely commanding the American town on this side, with its canal and its present "Fort Brady;" and this place can be reached *even in mid-Winter*, in *ten days*, from Toronto, *viâ* Penetanguishine, (a British naval and military station on the eastern extremity of Georgian Bay,) by means of sleighs on the ice among the islands of Georgian Bay, to the Bruce Mine, to which point, forty miles from the Sant, a fine military road has just been opened, at a heavy cost by the Government, extending from the Canadian town of St. Mary's, opposite our Ship Canal.

I am no alarmist, gentlemen Editors. I speak from a thorough knowledge of the position, *and from a conviction that the Canada side will at all events be forthwith garrisoned*; and if we on our side expect to be *prepared*, we have not many weeks of navigation left in which to transport men and materials.

Twice within ten years our Government has sent up a Military Commission to examine and survey the site, and report to the War Department, with a view of erecting a permanent fortification; and unless I greatly err, that Department has *now* all the estimates required, unless, indeed, JEFF. DAVIS, or that other great "secesh" thief, JOHN B. FLOYD, stole or destroyed them. Yours, truly, WATER-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.

The Widows of Dead Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your daily issue of Oct. 26, under the head of "Personal" I find the following: "Mrs MANORAH F., the widow of the late Col. JOHN W. LOWE, killed at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, has been granted a pension of $40 a month." Whether this is a unique case of provision by the Government for the widow of a dead officer and soldier, I am not aware, but it is the first and only one I have observed. Would it not be well, and is it not the duty of Government, to make a similar provision for all the *needy and dependent* widows and orphans, at least, of both officers and privates who fall in their country's service. The feeble and dependent wife, surrounded by her young and helpless children, makes her dearest, tenderest offering and sacrifice, when she gives up her husband and protector to the hardships and perils of the war. While he survives and transmits to her his monthly pay, she perhaps is enabled to live comfortably. But in the event of his death, her supplies are cut off at once, and she, with her little ones, thrown upon herself, her friends, or the public charity. The provisions made by voluntary contribution in both city and country, for the families of soldiers, though generous and patriotic, are still very far from adequate. Now, if Government would grant a pension, or continue the monthly pay of deceased officers and privates to their widows, especially such as are poor and dependent, it would obviate a great amount of suffering and anxiety, besides performing an act of the most obvious and patriotic justice and humanity to the destitute and bereaved. C. D. V.

MESHOPPEN, Penn., Oct. 28, 1861.

—Gen. McClellan has been made a life member of the American Bible Society, by the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY.—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HALLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them.

Esponscheid's Proverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hat for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

Wanted, to Contract for 1,000 tons of Castings for rifled ordnance shell, stating lowest price and shortest time, delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. Shell varying from 12 to 150 pounds. Address J. W. COCHRAN, No. 51 Pine-st.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—SHERMAN.—In Brimfield, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Joseph Vail, D. D., of Palmer, SAMUEL E. CLAPP, of Boston, to SARAH ANNA, daughter of Orson Sherman, of the former place.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH E. BENNETT, late of the Engineer Corps of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 26 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 3d-av., near 30th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, HENRY REMBEN, son of Frederick Schuchardt, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Washington-place, without further invitation.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, SARAH L., wife of James W. Oliver, aged 32 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Horicon Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 219 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOPPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, CHARLES HOPPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 298 Mott-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BURRAT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 293 West 44th-st., ANN VAN PELT, widow of Samuel Berry, deceased, in her 69th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Pompton Plains, N. J.

COEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, JANE, wife of William J. Coey, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 160 Elm-st.

TOBIAS.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, SARAH M. TOBIAS, in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

SMITH.—In Hudson City, Five Corners, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, at his residence, JOB SMITH, aged 64 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Grove Church, New-Durham. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHESTER.—In San Francisco, on Saturday, Oct. 12, HARRY J. CHESTER, formerly of this City, aged 27 years and 6 days.

☞ Tarrytown papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 571.—Nov. 1, 1861.
17, 3, 65, 48, 70, 68, 35, 20, 14, 57, 67, 41, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 572.—Nov. 1, 1861.
74, 8, 15, 16, 6, 41, 71, 36, 64, 26, 76, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.
Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. Weask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

SILVER SPOONS,
FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, &c.,
For sale low, at
G. C. ALLENS, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

NEW BOOKS.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH;
OR,
MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW.
A MATTER-OF-FACT FICTION.
BY
The author of "Peg Woffington," "Never too Late to Mend," "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c.

Cloth bound, price $1 25; paper covers, price 75 cents.

This last great Novel by CHARLES READE, has been received with the utmost enthusiasm in London, where it is just published. The *Saturday Review*, in a three-column notice, declares the work will take a place beside the romances of Walter Scott. The interest in this country bids fair to become enormous, as the advance orders from booksellers amount to nearly 5,000 COPIES.

* * *

BALZAC'S LAST NOVEL.

EUGENIE GRANDET.

One elegant volume. Price $1.
The fourth of the series of Balzac's Standard Novels, translated from the French,
UNIFORM WITH
CÆSAR BIROTTEAU,
PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE,
THE ALCHEMIST.

* * *

ESSAYS BY GEORGE BRIMLEY.

One large vol. Price $1 25.
A collection of Literary Essays from the British Quarterlies, by one of their most brilliant contributors.

Among these charming papers will be found those on
TENNYSON, CARLYLE,
WORDSWORTH, THACKERAY,
COVENTRY PATMORE, DICKENS,
CHARLES KINGSLEY, BULWER LYTTON,
POETRY AND CRITICISM, "NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ," &c.

** These books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more RIGGERS, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. E. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

WAR ITEMS.
Any person furnishing seventy men, will receive $210; answer immediately. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organising in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is in the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitions of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT WANTED.—A qualified person in City or country, who can bring from 25 to 30 good men at once, can secure the above position in an accepted rifle regiment, now under marching orders. Address A., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND Ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,892 Post-office.

POLITICAL.

SECOND WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Second Ward Republican Association, held at the Headquarters, No. 293 Pearl-st., on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we cheerfully and cordially ratify the Union County and Judicial tickets nominated by the Republican County and Judiciary Conventions, as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas W. Clerke; for Judges of the Superior Court, L. B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman; for Judge of the Common Pleas, John R. Brady; for Judge of the Marine Court, Robert A. Adams; for District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall; for Supervisor, Orison Blunt; for Sheriff, Josiah W. Brown; for County Clerk, Joseph Hoxie; for Coroners, Louis Neaman, J. W. Rannay, Edward Collins and John Wildey. And we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of every candidate on the ticket.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, our representatives acted wisely and patriotically in laying aside party issue, and candidates at this election, and placing themselves on the broad ground of a Union of loyal men of all parties for the sake of the Union. The only issue we acknowledge at this time is Union or disunion—treason or patriotism. Hence we are willing to unite with the friends of the country of all parties in an effort to preserve the Union from the assaults now being made on the Government by armed traitors in the South and their secret emissaries at the North.

Resolved, That we will personally appeal to every citizen of the Ward to come up and cast his vote on Tuesday next as to strengthen the hands of the Government in its effort to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to enforce the laws of Congress in every section of our common country, in order that we may preserve to ourselves and our children the Government handed down to us by the wise and patriotic men who established on this continent the great principles of freedom and the right of man to self-government.

JOSEPH MANNING, President.
M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION.
For District-Attorney,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
WM. TUCKER, Chairman People's Union.
WM. C. CONNER and ROBT. BEATTY, Secretaries.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Chairman Fifth-avenue Convention.
GEORGE F. TALMAN, Secretary.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman Tax-Payers' Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.
H. N. WILHELM, Chairman German Union League.
GEORGE MANCHAT, Secretary.
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Chairman St. Nicholas Union.
EUGENE PLUNKET, Secretary.
JAMES W. BECKMAN, Chairman Union Conference Convention.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity this very superior bread in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery. JAMES A REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York, below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st. DUCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York, between 14th and 34th-sts. Manufactory, 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av. REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

COOPER UNION NOMINATION.
(Syracuse Delegates.)
Sixth Senatorial District.
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
WILLIAM E. FROST, Chairman.
JOHN HOOPER, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
WM. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.

ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTIC UNION LEAGUE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The present crisis demands the highest manifestation of patriotism from every honest citizen and political party in the loyal States.

This is no time to squabble about party issues or the reward of political gamesters, but the adoption and enforcement of vigorous measures. During this war for the Nation's existence, every friend of popular government should rise above party and labor to elect men to office irrespective of former distinctions, who will use the influence of their positions to secure an economical administration of the Government, reform abuses, justly compensate our soldiers, extend a generous aid to their families, impose speedy and condign punishment upon dishonest officers and fraudulent contractors, and provide the Federal Government with such support as shall enable it to bring this unholy rebellion against the authority and rights of the people to a speedy termination.

But inasmuch as neither of the political parties or other Union organizations propose any specific measures of assistance to the Federal cause, retrenchment of expenses or reform of abuses, the Patriotic Union League, after seeking a council with them in vain, resolved to question all the candidates before the people for their suffrages upon the following measures of importance, and from those answering in the affirmative recommended the people to support, which propositions are as follows, viz.:

1st. That in addition to the $13 per month paid to volunteers, the Legislature should add at least $7 per month. We urge this, not only as just, but as politic, since it would rapidly fill up the army, and consequently more speedily terminate the contest.

2. As an inducement for men to volunteer, and inspire them with energy and patriotism, they must be protected against that class of wolves in human form, who through the means of contracts, furnish our army with shoddy clothing and damaged provisions; thus subjecting the volunteers to privations and sufferings more cruel than those of the battle-field. We therefore insist upon enactment and enforcement of laws visiting upon such criminals the same punishment as is inflicted on spies and deserters.

3. Inasmuch as this rebellion was inaugurated without just provocation, to build upon the ruins of our free institutions a barbarous despotism, it is but just, therefore, that the property of these conspirators should be confiscated, to aid in paying the expense of this unnatural war; and we also insist that the lands of convicted traitors shall be given to our soldiers in

A Chapter of Crime.

...ERIE affairs in another COUNTY.

A terrible crime has recently been perpetrated at ... Falls, about three miles from ... village, which resulted in the death of John GALE... and James Enquire. It appears that ... GALE, who was employed by Mr. CLARK'S ... Marcellus Falls, went to the village on Tuesday ... asking a physician to attend a man who was ... of the distillery. Upon repairing to the ... body of John GALLAGHAN, book-keeper ... was found in a beer vat with his ... the shine of a water-pail, and the ... RAUTER was found at the foot of ... Both had been murdered. ... had seven wounds upon the back ... and the head with whisky or ale-bottles ... conjecture.

... of Albany, assembling for ... a Wednesday ... from his wounds. The only supposition ... desperate fight occurred, while the parties were under the influence of liquor. BEASY and DOMINICK ENGLISH were arrested, and the Coroner's inquest now in progress, sustains this supposition. The former was questioned as to the affair, but could give no satisfactory answers.

A COLORED MAN SMOTHERS HIS WIFE.

A Coroner's Jury at Sherbrooke, Canada, have found a verdict against AUGUSTUS GREEN, a colored man, resulting in that town, for the murder of his wife, by suffocation. The following evidence was given by the son of the parties:

JOHN GREEN, son of AUGUSTUS GREEN, states that he is going on eleven years of age. Yesterday morning, when I went to school, father and mother were at home, sitting beside the bed. When I came home at noon they were there. I went to school in the afternoon, and on my return both father and mother were at home—father was at home all the evening, also mother. They had no candle. I went to bed first, and mother after; I laid upon the back side of the bed; I was awake when mother came to bed. Mother did not take her clothes off—mother did not lie square in the bed, she laid partly across the bed; her head did not come up so high as mine. When I and mother went to bed, father was lying upon the floor. Father got up from the floor and got on to the bed, laying across my mother. Mother was lying upon her back; father laid his breast across mother's face; his head touched my hips. I asked father to get off from mother two or three times, and told him he would smother her; father replied, don't bother me. I think he laid upon her about half an hour or so. Father got up first, and lit a candle and made a fire; he then woke me up, and told me that mother was dead. I then said to father, I told you you would smother her—he answered, I don't mind you told me so. Father told me not to tell Mr. CLARK how mother died, but to say that I was out all night till 3 o'clock, and that he had been to Lennoxville. I think mother's death was caused by father's smothering her; I told my father so. My mother was as well yesterday as usual. She complained of a pain in her side on going to bed; there was whisky in the house yesterday; there were three half-pints of high wines in a tin flask; I did not see mother drink any spirits yesterday; father had been drinking; he had drunk a good deal; father sometimes beats mother; I did not see father beat mother yesterday; I saw father take some of mother's hair from off a button of his shirt; mother did not stir while father laid himself across her; no one but my father told me what to say—only the two women who told me to tell the truth; father brought some high wines to the house to-day in a tin flask; I think it was about 10 or 11 o'clock when my father laid upon my mother; I heard my mother breathe after my father lay upon her; I don't know that she moved.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A man giving the name of HARVEY F. BACON has been arrested in Providence, as we learn from the Providence *Journal*, on the charge of obtaining consignments of country produce from dealers in the country and making no return for the same. He carried on his rascality under the name of BACON & Co., and did an extensive business, obtaining large quantities of butter from parties in New-York and Pennsylvania, which he disposed of as soon as it arrived at the depôt in Providence. The police ascertained that detective JOHN M. DUNN, of Boston, last January, broke up a den of swindlers located in the third story of No. 17 State-street, one of whom was BACON.

PERSONAL.

—Adsh Isaacs Menken's divorce suit comes off this week at Woodstock, Ill. Adah's attorneys are a Chicago lawyer, well known for his musical talent, and Judge Murphy, of Woodstock. In Adah's prayer which is on file in the records of the Clerk's office a; that place, she says that Heenan lived on her earnings acquired by her upon the stage, so long as she would give them to him, and that she even deprived herself of luxuries, as well as her child, (born from marriage with him, but now deceased,) in order to support him in his dissipated and licentious habits. She says that he never contributed to her support, and when she ceased to give him money he cast her off. That he has lived in open adultery with a notorious woman, which is a source of constant disrespect and insult to herself. That last Fall he committed adultery with one Harriet Martin, in the City of Chicago. In view of all these and other grievances, she prays for a divorce. Heenan has paid no attention to the case, and denies that he was ever her husband.

—The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes, under date of Oct. 4: "The weather is now really delicious here in Italy, and the numerous visitors in Florence appear to be enjoying it extensively. Of American travelers, a less number than usual have as yet shown themselves, but it is by no means the case that our countrymen have entirely disappeared from these ancient, artistic haunts. Among the persons of more considerable mark who have come to pass the Winter in Florence are Mr. Geo. R. Russell, of Roxbury. The papers of the north of Italy some weeks ago announced that Mr. Lawrence had arrived at Turin, and had had an audience of the King. But the truth was, that Mr. Marsh had presented the credential of Mr. Lawrence to the King, and had received the *exequatur* which is waiting his arrival. Mr. Marsh is expected in Florence in a few days on a visit to the exhibition."

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "The reports concerning the debilitated condition of Gen. Scott's health, are very far from correct. Instead of taking a "nap" every few hours, the old hero is busily at work for a dozen hours in succession each day, and at the close of these arduous labors he appears almost as fresh as when he began his morning duties. It is astonishing the vast number of absurd and oft-times infamous reports that find their way into the public Press, but of course they have a motive."

—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes from Mazatlan under date of September: "Isaac V. Fowler, the late deluded and misguided Postmaster of the City of New-York, whose sudden departure from that City created so much talk, is now the humble, attentive and efficient administrador of Barron, Forbes & Co.'s cotton mill at Tepic, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. What a fall was there!"

—Sir Edmund Head, Bart., Governor-General of Canada; Mons. Carlier, Prime Minister, and Mr. Douglas Irving, Secretary of Legation at Washington, are all staying in Boston. Sir Edmund Head is *en route* to Europe.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 23
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec		Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 26
New-York	Southampton	New-York		Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow		Oct. 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York		Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston		Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York		Nov. 6
Sassonia	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York		Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York		Dec. 4
	FROM AMERICA.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool		Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton		Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool		Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow		Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool		Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool		Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool		Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton		Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton		Dec. 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M. & 3½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAITE & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

ANY ONE HAVING TEN OR MORE men to dispose of, that are willing to enlist, can make a handsome premium by writing to A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, before noon, Monday, Nov. 3, 1861.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING AT 20 CENTS, For 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 9 feet and one 14 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 37th-st.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. DUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 32d-st.

REALLY WATERPROOF
AQUASCUTUMS,
IN BLACK AND BROWN MIXED,
For use of officers in the army and navy,
Made up to order at
VERY MODERATE PRICES, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.

SHAWLS,
In Silk and Alpaca,
ALSO, NEW STYLES OF SCARFS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
At very reduced prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY WERE AWARDED by the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, held in New-York in 1853,
HONORABLE MENTION,
for the best garments for the commissioned officers of the army and navy, which they still continue to make to order.
TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK
Are now offering unusual inducements to purchasers of
Curtain Materials,
Furniture Coverings, Brocatels,
Satin de Laines and Damasks,
Lace, Muslin and Nottingham Curtains,
Coteline, Reps, Cornices and
WINDOW SHADES.
They employ the best upholsterers, and execute with great taste and skill all orders intrusted to them.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
RICH PARISIAN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE SOLD, AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY CLOAK STORE.
No. 893 BROADWAY.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS, IN
VELVETS, BEAVERS, TRICOTS, and CLOTHS,
SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.
LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.
BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.
Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GIGE,
Practical Furrier.

NEW-YORK, NO. 10 COOPER UNION, THIRD-AVENUE.—The Woman's Central Relief Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles, from Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive: Sharon, Conn., Soldiers' Aid Society, previously by mistake attributed to Miss Smith—16 sheets, 3 pillow-cases, 14 drawers, 21 shirts. Miss Patterson—3 pairs socks. Society, Rye and Port Chester—80 hospital shirts, 101 drawers, 25 flannel drawers, 4 thread cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 12 bed-ticks, books, &c. Society Library Association—2 splint cushions, 16 rling pads, 3s bed-ticks, 24 flannel shirts. Miss H. Ames, Fall's Village, Conn.—6 hospital shirts, old linen and lint. Hastings—10 pairs socks. Miss. Laing —12 jars jelly. Afton, N. Y.—27 pairs socks, 7 wrappers, 20 hospital shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 1 sheet, 12 pillow-cases, 15 towels, 4 drawers, farina, dried fruit, &c., &c. Benevolent Society, New-York—15 hospital shirts, 12 drawers, 14 wrappers, 24 pairs socks, 42 towels, 21 handkerchiefs, 6 sheets, 18 pillow-cases. A Lady—3 pairs socks. Union Defence Committee—131 flannel shirts. Miss Hitchcock—3 pairs socks. Cincinnatus Academy, Cortlandt County—1 sheets, 2 pairs ticks, 2 bed-ticks, 4 pillow-cases, 28 towels, 9 handkerchiefs, 5 shirts, 3 pairs socks, 25 pounds dried fruit, &c. Truxton, Cortlandt County—31 bed-ticks, 2 blankets, 23 pillows, 18 pillow-cases, 11 pillow-ticks, 30 towels, 23 bed gowns, 1 pair slippers, 20 pairs socks, 2 quilts, 19 drawers, 18 shirts, 40 pounds dried fruit, 32 pounds maple sugar, 1 bottle currant wine, &c. Matthews, L. I.—74 shirts, 78 drawers, 71 sheets, 21 towels, 29 pillowcases. Hint, &c. Cornwall—21 hospital shirts, 3 drawers, 42 pillow-cases, 2 packages tracts. By Mrs. Kirkland—1 chest tea. Mrs. Gray—60 handkerchiefs and books. Mrs. Dale—7 pairs socks. Troy, N. J.—26 bed-ticks. Unknown—3 flannel shirts, 18 hospital shirts. Unknown—11 jars jam. Delilah Allen, Mecklenburgh, N. Y.—13 pillows, 36 day shirts, 35 towels, 31 pillow-cases, 37 sheets, 4 wrappers, 2 quilts, 7 pairs socks, 11 pairs dried fruit, &c. Metachim, N. Y.—2 boxes shirts. Mrs. Raven—3 pairs socks, 3 pairs slippers, 2 quilts, 1 wrapper. Mrs. Robbins—6 flannel shirts. Mrs. Berth—1 drawers, old linen, &c. Mrs. Hoadley—6 pairs socks, 2 parcels magazines. Coventry—14 pairs socks, 1 quilt, 13 drawers, 23 shirts, 27 towels, 30 sheets, 31 pillow cases, 7 wrappers, 3 jars preserves, dried fruit, &c. Byrem—1 blanket, bandages, &c. Otego—12 hospital shirts, 58 drawers, 21 pairs socks, 29 towels, a Bible, dried fruit, &c. Miss Indiana—1 box books and checker board. Hastings—11 pairs socks. Mrs. Thurber—1 blanket, 2 woven shirts, 1 pair socks. Society Library—128 bed-ticks, 24 flannel shirts, 7 ring pads. A Friend, Brooklyn—3 hospital drawers, 4 hospital shirts. Mrs. S. H. Cary—1 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 2 towels, 2 blankets, Oyster Bay—19 bed-ticks, 25 pillow-cases. Mrs. L. W. Murray—1 undershirt, 1 pair drawers, 3 pairs socks, soap, magazines. Delhi, Delaware Co.—16 bed-ticks, 1 sheet, 1 towel, 5 gallons raspberry vinegar, blackberry syrup, 5 bottles jam, &c. Mrs. Minturn, Hastings—15 blankets, 1 basket fresh grapes, 8 quilts. 1 pair socks. Pupke & Thurber—18 packages farina, 36 packages corn starch. Binghamton Association—18 drawers, 18 pillows, 3 cushions, 19 shirts, 13 sheets, 28 pillow-cases, 7 wrappers, 14 towels, 5 pairs socks, bandages and linen. Mrs. P. O. Culver—1 quilt, 2 pairs socks, 1 drawers. Chatham Four Corners—40 sheets, 21 pillow-cases, 119 towels, 26 shirts, 24 drawers, 12 pairs socks, 24 yards flannel. 1 Bible, silk and thread. Mrs. H. Thue—1 package books. Mrs. Alexander Walker—54 Chambers' Journals. Mrs. W. G. Brewer, Utica—106 books, 1 blanket, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair flannel drawers, shirts, &c. Soldiers' Aid Society, Morristown, N. J.—35 drawers, 40 shirts, 43 flannel bandages, 5 wrappers, 9 slippers, 15 handkerchiefs, 4 blankets, 9 sheets, 9 pillow-cases, 2 pillows, 9 Testaments, books, bandages, sticking plaster and lint. Rev. Henry Blanchard, Brooklyn—2 blankets, 2 flannel shirts, 1 flannel wrapper, 1 pairs socks, 2 pairs flannel drawers. Aid Society, Little Falls—14 bed-ticks, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 39 sheets, 82 pillow-cases, 12 wrappers, 25 handkerchiefs, 124 towels, 29 shirts, 21 drawers, 23 pairs socks, 2 slippers, tracts, &c. Octogenarian—3 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 sheet. Detroit—1 quilt, 10 flannel bandages, 1 pillow, 4 sheets, 2 pillow-cases, 34 shirts. Newburgh, Herkimer County—1 quilts, 6 pillows, 1 sheets, 24 drawers, 6 shirts, 7 wrappers, 6 pairs socks, 12 towels, 18 pillow-cases, jelly, &c. Mrs. John T. Allen and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend—20 bed-ticks, 2 pillow-cases, 1 blanket, 9 quilts. Mrs. R. B. Connolly—12 pairs woollen socks. Mrs. Houghton—4 quilts. Anon—4 pairs socks, books. Vest, White & Striker—Books. A friend —12 flannel drawers. Mrs. Bayliss—Books. Anon—1 package bandages, lint. Ladies' Association, Jacksonville, Tompkins Co.—60 sheets, 13 drawers, 33 pillow-cases, 3 wrappers, 16 handkerchiefs, 83 towels, 22 pairs socks, 4 drawers, 5 shirts, scissors, needles, &c. Anon—2 packages magazines and books. A Friend—12 pairs. Mrs. Hoffman—Harper's Magazines. Harpersfield, Del. Co.—20 sheets, 22 pairs woolen socks, 42 pillow-cases, 7 shirts, 1 blanket, 1 package dried fruit, 4 bed-gowns, 21 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, sugar, old linen, lint, bandages, &c. Mrs. A. Gilbert—3 blankets, 2 quilts, 4 sheets, 1 comforter, 1 backgammon board. Fort Washington Heights Army Relief—3 shirts, 12 flannel drawers, 60 Havelocks, 8 wrappers, 7 flannel sacks, 21 flannel shirts, 5 blankets, 21 ticks, 1 quilt, 11 sheets, 3 handkerchiefs, &c. Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle—13 shirts, 56 convalescent shirts, 75 Havelocks, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 3 wrappers, 3 pairs socks, 2 blankets, &c. Cortlandville, Cortlandt Co.—28 bed-ticks, 14 pillows, 11 pillow-cases, 2 sheets, 1 quilt, 2 pairs socks, &c. Roosevelt & Sons—42 flannel shirts, Ladies' Union Society, Otego—72 shirts 55 drawers, 21 socks, 20 bandages, dried fruit, 1 Bible, lint, linen. Hillsdale, Col. Co.—30 blankets, 3 sheets, 21 sacks, 1 gown. Brooklyn—2 quilts. A friend—17 packages tea. A friend—1 pair socks. Mrs. Franers and friends—2 blankets, 2 quilts. A friend—4 pairs socks. Mrs. Andrew Dunlap—2 blankets. All Souls' Church—3 pairs socks. Dobb's Ferry—2 pairs socks. Somerville, N. J.—2 blankets, 1 pillow. Oneida—67 shirts, 2 towels, 16 pillow-cases, 12 shirts, 4 pairs socks, 1 blanket, tracts, &c. Kingsboro, N. Y.—10 pillows, 3 wrappers. 14 shirts, 10 pairs socks, 2 pillow-cases, 4 drawers, 12 towels, dried fruit, lint. Marathon, Cortlandt Co.—10 bed-ticks, 33 sheets, 5 blankets, 8 quilts, 12 pillows, 87 pillow-cases, 28 pairs socks, 2 slippers, 12 drawers, 9 flannel wrappers, 21 shirts, 50 towels, 10 yards flannel, 31 handkerchiefs, 3 wrappers, &c. Detroit—101 drawers, 103 pillow-cases, 142 towels, 67 shirts, 62 sheets, buttons, tapes, &c. Relief Society, Bridge Hampton, L. I.—44 sheets, 55 pillow-cases, 29 shirts, 22 drawers, 6 wrappers, 22 towels, 18 handkerchiefs, Conway, Mass.—1 quilt, pillows, 12 shirts, 12 drawers, 12 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 12 towels, 1 blanket, 14 pounds corn starch, &c. Mrs. Ray bos, 31 books. East Homer, Cortlandt Co.—11 bed-ticks, 15 sheets, 30 pillow-cases, 28 pillows, 6 quilts, 33 towels, 20 pairs socks, lint bandages, &c., 22 pounds dried fruit. A friend—6 pairs slippers, 4 pairs knit socks. Florence Nightingale Society, Oneida—1 blanket, 3 pillows, 2 quilts, 34 towels, 1 wrapper, 1 package lint, 1 package bandages, 1 package flannel, 1 pair pants, 1 pair hose, 31 shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 24 pillow-cases, 17 sheets, dried raspberries, strawberries, herbs. 26 bottles currant wine, 9 bottles raspberry wine, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 3 bottles berry wine, 2 raspberry vinegar, 7 whisky, 1 75 tapioca, 1 corn starch.

MISS COLLINS,
MRS. G. L. SCUDDER,
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
MR. SAM'L W. BRIDGHAM,
} Com. on Supplies.

NORTH CAROLINA SUFFERERS.—REV. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Hawkins Zouaves, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when an appeal will be made in behalf of the loyal citizens living in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, who have been persecuted by the rebels, and are suffering for their love of the Union and [illegible] their future. Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the Bethesda Church, will also preach on the occasion. The public are invited to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, at the Presbyterian Church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. Rev. Drs. DEWITT, RICE, SPRING, ADAMS, HITCHCOCK, WESTON, PARKER, GANSE, and Rev. Mr. HAMMETED, Chaplain, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 1½ P. M. the "Judson Missionary Society," connected with the Sunday School, will hold their quarterly meeting, at which each class will appear under its appropriate motto, and present its annual offering for the cause of Missions. Addresses may be expected.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE very interesting meeting now in progress will be continued until further notice. Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, by the pastor, Subject—*Christ Preaching to the Spirits in Prison*, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. A. 7 o'clock, in the evening, preaching by Brother HAYWARD, the great revival preacher. Seats free. The public generally are invited.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of this Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., when the Annual Report will be read, and a Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. MISSION, between 8th-av. and Broadway.—Anniversary services on SUNDAY through the day. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES L. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church. At 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. Foss, of Brooklyn. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. Bishop JAMES, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Holiness meeting on TUESDAY. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Daily Prayer Meeting at 12½ A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE CLOSING services of the Astor-place Open air Meeting, under the auspices of the Alliance, will occur SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. ARTHUR, just returned from the Holy Land, will preach the closing sermon. Other clergymen will participate in the exercises, and a report will be read of the results of the meeting.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL BEGIN his ministerial labors in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. *The Pastor's Appeal to his People*, will be the subject of the morning discourse, and that of the evening will be *The Pastor's Inaugural Prayer*.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses, and music by the children. The Institution feeds nearly 300 children daily. Strangers and lovers of the poor are cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HISTORICAL Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING will be delivered the second discourse of the immortality series, on the question, *Shall we know each other in Heaven*. The public are freely invited.

"CYRUS, THE GENTILE GENERAL," will be the subject of the eighth discourse of the series on the "military heroes of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Communion services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH FREE CHAPEL.—East 23d-st., near 3d-av., having been rebuilt, is now open for Divine services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector of the Parish Church will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in the St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The right hand of fellowship to several new members, and the Lord's Supper, at the close of the morning sermon.

NOTICE.—CALVARY CHURCH FREE CHAPEL (Episcopal,) in 23d-st., near 3d-av., having been rebuilt, will be open for divine service every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 3.

MOST IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS.—That singular man who, years ago, predicted the present and approaching trouble of this nation and the world, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Signs of the Times*. Seats free.

BISHOP JANES' VISIT TO THE CHURCHES IN EUROPE.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 7½ P. M., in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, the Bishop will speak on the above subject. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission Fund of the Brooklyn Local Preachers' Union.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on Lord's Day, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning—*The Ephesian Church*. Evening—*Not Peace, but a Sword*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3, and at 7 P. M. Rev WM. P. HAMMOND will preach. Subject: *God's Covenant and the Soul's Immortality*. Seats free.

REV. MR. WILEY, RECTOR OF CHRIST Church, will, by request, preach a sermon before the members of the Seventy-first Regiment, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in the Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. CRAVEN, OF NEWARK, N. J., is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near Varick-st.) Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DAWSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Independent Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Patriotism—new and old*.

THE MESSRS. HALSTEAD AND A NUMber of the members of the Halstead Praying Band will conduct the services at the De Kalb-av. M. E. Church on SUNDAY, during the day and evening. Seats free.

PROF. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY MORNING, 3d inst, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET,
North River Bank Building,
Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRable basement and four-story house, No. 84 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 15 rooms; finished complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley. 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail, A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN, MICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN.
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, in 18th-st., desire to let to a gentleman and wife, or a family of three or four persons, rooms with full or partial board and home comforts. References required. Address T. O. D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 32 Willowby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENTIRE second floor, genteely furnished, can be obtained of a private family, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, in the modern built house, No. 115 Congress-st., within five

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place,

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 P cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. L. B. GOODWIN.
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MARSHALL SPRING.

COAL.

COAL.—ENGLISH CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL Orrel, of importations made for domestic use; also, Cumberland, pure ited Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, at lowest market prices, from dock or from yard.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birdsall, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew B. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schlemer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1850.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. PERWILIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order.

HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

David R. Martin and Lucian D. Comans vs. The Mineral Point Railroad Company; Samuel B. Hastings, Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin; John M. Keep, George L. Schuyler, and Thomas McKinnah. In Equity. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, in the above-entitled cause, I shall sell at public auction, at the Post-office, in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described mortgaged property, to wit:

All that said road from the village of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to the village of Warren, in the State of Illinois, being thirty-two and two-third miles of road, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the railways, land procured or occupied for eight of way, together with bridges, fences, privileges and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which may hereafter be acquired or owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands used for and occupied by depôt or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which shall be procured therefor, together with all locomotives, engines, tenders, passenger cars and freight cars, shops, tools, and machinery now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to said Railroad, now constructed and to be constructed, including all its property, real and personal, pertaining to said Railroad, and all its rights, credits and franchises thereto appertaining, and all and singular the corporate property, tolls, issues, profits, rights, credits and franchises—also, the locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars, as follows: Three locomotives, named the John C. Fremont, the Mineral Point and the Warren; also, three passenger cars and forty freight cars, used upon said Railroad, and particularly all the property acquired by the said party of the first part subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., March 5, 1861. JERE H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1861. D. C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, July 5, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above. DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

The above-entitled sale is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 1, 1861.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1861, at the same hour and place as above.

DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

CURE YOUR COUGH!
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, &c.
It is unsurpassed. Give it a trial.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
By the Proprietor,
CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary,
Cor. 8th-av. and 26th-st., and
McDONALD'S Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Doane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Pacisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a sure remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures when disease or constitution in the habits of the patient; cures without nausea, disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tonishsol "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worms, Pin Fever, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Vermicular Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fail Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Furious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty-four vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 228 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for benzene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and lighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief

FROM THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

STATEMENTS OF A FOREIGN OBSERVER.

The correspondent of the London *Herald*, in a letter dated Washington, Sept. 26, gives some interesting particulars of observations made at Norfolk and Portsmouth, through which places he passed on the way from Richmond to Washington:

"Shortly after my arrival in Richmond, I called on Gen. Huger, who is in command there, and presented a letter of introduction which I had received from the late Secretary of War, Mr. Walker. I was most courteously greeted, and informed that every facility would be afforded to me, and that, as a flag of truce would be sent off next day, to convey some Northern prisoners (Surgeons taken at the battle of Manassas) to the other side, I should be allowed the privilege of crossing to Fortress Monroe by it. I was strictly cautioned, however, not to mention the circumstance, and, should I be interrogated by any one as to when a flag of truce would be going, to affect ignorance of the fact. This secrecy was evidently enjoined in order to prevent the General from being pestered by applications which he could not and would not entertain, both as a matter of policy and duty. My sojourn there was so short that I had not time to visit the various camps scattered outside the city. I was informed, however, that nearly 30,000 troops were stationed here, and that they were amply supplied with every necessary. The health of the men, too, was in a good condition—far better than either at York or Manassas.

"After breakfast, on the following morning, I crossed the ferry, and proceeded to visit the Gosport Navy yard, (situated directly on the southern extremity of Portsmouth, half a mile from the central part of the town,) now in possession of the Confederate Government. When the Federalists evacuated this place on the 20th of April they simply destroyed the frontage of the building, leaving the ponderous machinery and the greater portion of the effects uninjured. The utmost activity prevailed in every department, from the casting and boring of huge Dahlgren guns to the preparation of small shot. In several portions of the yard I noticed numerous pieces of ordnance and immense piles of shot and shell; while the timber stowed away appeared to be sufficient to construct an entire fleet. The United States frigate *Merrimac*, which the Federalists sunk, along with some other vessels, had not only been raised but converted into a floating battery, iron cased, and capable of carrying ten guns of heavy calibre. By this time I suppose she will be ready to leave the dry-dock. I do not know whether great things are expected by this transformation, and simply think that the *Merrimac* has been raised and reconstructed just as an experiment. Some, however, are of opinion that she will prove very formidable when called into requisition. Two other sunken frigates, the *Plymouth* and *Germantown*, had also been raised, and money has been appropriated to raise the *Columbus* and *Delaware*, the latter being a 70-gun ship. The lower deck of the brig *Dolphin*, and a portion of the *Columbia* and *Pennsylvania* frigates, which had been burned by the Federalists, were partially visible as the tide was receding. These vessels being greatly damaged, no efforts will at present be made to recover them. Possibly, by-and-bye the hulks will be removed, as they necessarily obstruct the navigation of the Elizabeth River. After looking well around the Navy-yard, I proceeded on board the frigate *United States*, famous as the ship that captured the *Macedonian* during the war with England. Although very old, the vessel looked in capital order. For a long time she has remained here perfectly useless, and all her guns had been removed. Doubtless it was considered that her services would never again be needed, so, like a proud empress divested of her crown, she has been suffered to repose on the waters in solitary grandeur, an object of curiosity—mayhap of interest—to the idle sight-seer. That this ship of war is destined to play some active part in the drama now being enacted in America is more than probable. Once more she is being fitted up for service—has fourteen guns on board, and a good number of officers and men—I believe seventy in all. The *United States* can carry forty-five guns, and there is a possibility that, when she is properly equipped and efficiently manned, she will leave her present moorings."

After his arrival at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, the correspondent had an interview with Gen. Wool, which is thus described:

"The officer in command of the flag of truce suffered me to enter the fortress, and accompanied me to Gen. Wool's headquarters, to whom I had a letter of introduction. I was first received by one of the General's Staff, who was dressed to perfection in civilian's costume, (not at all unlike a class of individuals yclept "young swells," who may be seen displaying their proportions and fine clothes before dinner, in the neighborhood of Pall Mall or St. James-street,) and who was highly, indeed offensively, redolent of perfume! As the General was at dinner we were asked to step down-stairs and have some wine, which we thankfully declined. After the lapse of a few minutes Gen. Wool made his appearance and invited us into his private room. He is a tall, handsome and rather prepossessing old man, somewhat garrulous, but withal discreet. For his age his activity is considerable, but still it is full time that he should be engaged in pursuits more homogeneous with his declining powers of mind and body. He appeared to feel deeply the terrible calamity that had befallen this country, and allowed that he had foreseen it all months ago. 'For,' he observed to me, 'as early as December last I wrote to Mr. Secretary Cass, proposing certain measures for his adoption in order to meet, and if possible to avert, the terrible state of things that we now witness. I told him that if civil war should ensue it would call forth the worst, foulest, and fiercest passions of human nature on both sides. I wrote to him on this subject once, twice, thrice, but no practical notice was taken of my communication, and now, Sir, the dire evils that I had predicted have been realized. Sir, you might mention that.' Finally I took my leave of Gen. Wool, who treated me with the utmost urbanity and consideration, and who placed no obstruction in my way, not even suffering me to be subjected to any personal examination, an infliction for which I had been fully prepared. * * * * * * *

As we passed the fleet in the Hampton Roads (which consisted of three steam-frigates and five sloops of war) the hands of the *Roanoke*, about 700 in number, manned the rigging, even up to the very pennants, and gave several hearty cheers in token of respect for their old captain, (Nicholson,) who was on board our boat, and who had been deprived of his command with a number of other senior officers, including Commodore Stringham. The sight was a very imposing one, and almost brought tears into the old sailor's eyes. Capt. Nicholson appeared perfectly indignant at the manner in which his past services had been rewarded, and at the indignity he suffered by having his commission cancelled, and a junior officer, who had seen no service, placed over him. 'Sir,' he observed, 'I should not be surprised if a mutiny should occur on board my ship to-night. If the men were near New-York I am sure that twenty of them would not stay on board. Sir, I have sown, and others will reap the fruits of my labors. This removal of distinguished and able commanders, to make room for young, inexperienced men is the result of corruption and partisanship, and undue influence at headquarters. Give it to them, Sir, give it to them!' One of the crew of the *Roanoke* was so attached to his captain that he deserted from the ship, and stowed himself away on board our boat."

THE ARMY WORM AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The corrupt and atrocious speculations of some of our Southern merchants and tradesmen, is a subject of unbroken clamor in all parts of the Confederacy. The slime of the "army worm" in Richmond is more offensive and disgusting than that of the Yankee who formerly preyed upon the people of the South.

As Winter is advancing, the brutal speculators in articles of clothing and necessary comforts are advancing prices beyond all reason and decency. We are informed of instances where the common Virginia gray cloth, furnished by the manufacturers at seventy cents per yard, is sold by the Richmond dealers at the exortionate price of three dollars and a-half. Again, we have seen some excellent heavy cloth, six quarters in width, manufactured in Nashville at $2 10 per yard. The same material is being sold in Richmond at $10 per yard.

These extortions are little less than positive crimes. If the government will continue to hesitate to apply the correction, a citizen's mass meeting might be called, at least to give some public expression of sentiment to retrieve the city of Richmond from the disgrace brought upon it by the extortions, flippant defiance and insufferable insoleace of speculators, shin plasterers and small money-grubbing tradesmen.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 24.

We have advices from Evansport up to a late hour yesterday. As yet the river is not effectually closed against small craft, but the vigilant eyes of our watchful men never permit anything to pass without letting them understand that "we are about." At first the "small fry" passed, but the practice of our gunners is giving them much more proficiency. On Saturday, two schooners, towed by a tug, came along; but were no sooner in sight than our batteries opened on them. At the same time, Col. Wigfall, of Texas, aided by Capt. Martin and Lieut. Carrington, with others, went out in a boat to make capture, &c.

* * * * * * *

The tug with the two schooners, not relishing the shots, literally flew up the stream. The vessels were, of course, readily taken, and proved to be the *Fairfax*, of New-York, and the *Virginia* of Washington—laden with hay, &c., which were very acceptable prizes, and were at once conveyed to a safe place, under cover of our guns.

GEN. ANDERSON'S BROTHER IN DURESS.

Charles Anderson, brother of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Sumter notoriety, who lives in Texas, lately concluded to sell out and remove to Kentucky. He started from San Antonio, and proceeded toward Mexico. When twenty-seven miles out on his pious pilgrimage, he was overtaken by a detachment of our cavalry, sent for the purpose by Col. H. E. McCulloch. Mr. Anderson is a prisoner, but his family started for Ohio last Thursday, by way of Matamoras.

VANDALISM.

The so-called Louisville *Courier*, which is printed at Nashville and issued at Bowling Green, has this paragraph

"We regret to earn that the fine iron railroad

[illegible] neither necessary nor desired. It had [illegible] it seems, with a view to its destruction, should [illegible] step become necessary through any of the vicissitudes of war; but the mines could have been removed at any time, without the slightest injury to the [illegible], and it was earnestly and sincerely hoped that [illegible] would not become necessary to use them. But [illegible] to whom was instructed the guardianship [illegible] bridge, totally misunderstanding the orders [illegible] tions given for the guidance of his conduct, [illegible] ly and unfortunately applied the [illegible] to the two spans of the beautiful and substantial [illegible] were blown into the air."

[illegible] further known, that no adjudication of prizes [illegible] be entertained within our jurisdiction, nor with [illegible] sale of goods or other property belonging to prizes [illegible] lowed.

[illegible] further known, that the rights of asylum are [illegible] extended to the privateers or the prizes of either [illegible] the contending parties, excepting only in case of [illegible] ces or of compulsory delay, by stress of weather [illegible] dangers of the sea, or by such force as may be [illegible] by belligerents.

[illegible] while travelling, was thrown [illegible] and one of her ribs broken.

[illegible] exploration parties, says the *Polynesian*, [illegible] from Sydney, to find guano nearer home [illegible] Coral Sea; but they have proved unsuccessful. [illegible] article is now about to be brought to the doors of [illegible] Sydney agriculturists, as the Phœnix Island [illegible] Guano Company, Honolulu, intend to dispatch their [illegible] Zoe with a cargo from McKean's Island to Sydney as a pioneer in this new channel of trade.

The *Advertiser* has the following: "It is currently known that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on this Government, and that these may become the cause of serious trouble. Rumor has been busy during the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. One day we hear that the dismissal of the Foreign Minister is called for; the next, passports; again, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are all to be impeached and sent adrift; and, lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by the Spaniard, Jose Nada, is forthcoming."

A gentleman has been making a tour of Oahu, urging the natives to commence the cultivation of cotton, and distributing cotton seed among them. The seed, however, is the common native cotton, which is hardly cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed during the 30 or forty years since it was introduced.

THE NEW-JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Suicide of One of the Parties.

A few days since we published in the Times an account of a horrible murder, supposed to have been committed in New-Jersey. The murdered man, Sigismund Fellner, was a German Jew, about 40 years of age, who arrived in this country, on the 19th of October, by the steamship *Bavaria*. His body was found floating in the water, near Applegate's Landing, New-Jersey. The Detectives of this City had the matter placed in their charge, for the purpose of ferreting out the party or parties who committed the crime, after the New-Jersey authorities had done what they could towards bringing it to light. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Farley and Tilman, and they at once set to work upon what was deemed an almost hopeless undertaking; but after much labor and effort, they succeeded in arresting a Mrs. Marks and her sister, Miss Albertina Flaun, two Polish Jewesses who had accompanied the ill-fated Fellner on his voyage to this City. They were taken to headquarters and there detained until Friday night, when Miss Albertina Flaun was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and confined, enough having been ascertained by the officers to warrant them in the belief that she was an important witness in the investigation of the case. It was ascertained that on the passage over, the murdered man, Mr. Fellner, and the two ladies above named, were very intimate—so much so as to be noticeable to the passengers. Upon their arrival here Fellner went to the Prescott House, and the ladies to a boarding-house, No. 45 East Broadway. Shortly after the two ladies called upon Mr. F. at the Prescott House, and during the interview there had, Mrs. Marks is known to have charged Mr. F. with improper intercourse with her sister, Miss Flaun, and demanded of him redress, with a dagger in her hand. Immediately after this meeting, Fellner, who was known to have a confidant in the person of one Radetski, also a Polish Jew, boarding at No. 4 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, took counsel of him, and by his advice he removed his quarters from the Prescott House to Brooklyn. This was about ten days ago, and on the 22d ult., Fellner disappeared from the boarding-house in Brooklyn, in company with his new-found friend, Radetski, and no more was seen of him until his body was found in the waters of New-Jersey. Fellner was known to be possessed of a large amount of gold and diamonds, and it is believed by the police, that Radetski, with the aid of accomplices, had murdered him, and afterwards cast his body into the waters on the Jersey coast, in the hope that it would float out into the ocean, and never be heard or seen again.

The detectives had so far ferreted out the mysterious affair as to warrant them in the act of committing Mrs. Marks and her sister, Miss Albertina, as important witnesses in the tragedy, and they were therefore confined in the Station-house temporarily. Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, when the keeper of the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house went to look after his prisoners, he found Miss Albertina suspended by the neck, having hung herself with a common handkerchief to the upper bar of the window of her cell. The body was still warm, but life was extinct. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body, but nothing of importance was elicited. The body has been claimed by some of the friends of deceased, and will not be interred for two or three days. The friends of Fellner in this city have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of Radetski, the murderer, and the Police hope to be able to effect his arrest within a day or two. The murdered man's watch and spectacles were found last evening and fully identified.

Obituary.

The funeral of Alexander B. Elder, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, No. 731 Third-avenue. His remains were escorted to the Albany boat, to be taken to Albany, his late residence, for interment. Lieut.-Col. Elder was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was in his 28th year at the time of his death. He came to this country in 1835, and was one of the original members of the Tompkins Illues, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in which corps he was Captain of Company C. On the organization of the Tenth Regiment, Col. McCreight, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and went to Fortress Monroe with his regiment. When Col. McCreight resigned, he was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment by the line officers, and acted in that capacity for three or four months, until the appointment of Col. Bendix. Whilst at Fortress Monroe he contracted the typhus fever, and returning to this City to recruit his health and obtain volunteers for his regiment, he unfortunately had a relapse which terminated fatally. He was a brave and efficient officer, and in private life was universally beloved.

William Silliman, Esq., another of our most prominent lawyers, has been gathered to his fathers. He died at his residence at Eastchester, Westchester County, at the mature age of 73 years, on Thursday last, after only a few days illness. He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, of the Class of 1808, and admitted to the Bar of this State in 1811. He shortly after came to this City to reside and practice law, when he soon rose to a high position in his profession, which he maintained to the period of his death. Mr. Silliman was a cotemporary of the lamented Kent, Butler and others, of a generation fast passing away from among us. His presence will be greatly missed in our Courts.

Benjamin Goddard, a wealthy and well known citizen of Boston, died on Oct. 26, at the advanced age of 95 years 7 months,

Death of Gen. Sam Houston.

As the announcement of the death of Gen. Houston comes to us now through two different channels—Nashville and Galveston—both concurring as to the day on which the event took place, we incline to believe that it is true. It may be a harsh thing to say, but it is a truth nevertheless, that if old "San Jacinto" had died a year ago his memory would have been cherished by millions and millions of his countrymen, who will now only think of him as one who, after having maintained the flag of his country on many a well-fought field, had not the moral courage to stand by that flag when it most needed his support.

Gen. Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of his reported death. He is said to have been a descendant of the Scottish Covenanters, who emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His father was a Revolutionary officer, and at his demise, the widow, a tall, strong, athletic woman, plunged into the wilderness of Tennessee, with her six sons and three daughters. Sam was sent to the Academy, which had just been opened there, and in a short time became a thorough master of Pope's translation of the Iliad.

Upon being refused the study of Latin, on application by the teacher, Sam resolved never to study any other books. He was put into a store, against his will, and he soon evinced a disrelish for this mode of life, and absconded, taking up his residence among the Indians, by whom he was well received, and among whom he remained for three years. Though but 18 years of age, he was six feet tall, and an expert and active hunter, hence his great esteem among the tribe. He was adopted by the chief, and soon afterwards in an action with the British and Indians. In 1812, he received two rifle and an arrow wound. His brave and determined manner in this action soon attracted the notice of Gen. Jackson, and he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

In a subsequent action he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which laid him up, and during his illness charges were made against him of "too much zeal in preventing the lawful importation of negroes through Florida." The charges were unfounded, but nevertheless he resigned his command, and commenced the study of law. He was a proficient scholar, and soon showed his abilities in his elevation to the office of District Attorney, and as a member of the House of Representatives. He was reelected to the latter by an almost unanimous vote. He always took great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and was indignant at their treatment received at the hands of the whites. These troubles involved him in a series of painful and embarrasing lawsuits, in one of which he was fined five hundred dollars, which was removed by Gen. Jackson.

From this time his progress was rapid. In one of his battles his loss was on y 8 killed and 25 wounded, while that of the enemy was 630 killed, 268 wounded, [illegible] taken prisoners. This served to [illegible] of his fighting prowess. He afterwards [illegible] President and Governor of Texas, and he was one of the first Senators from Texas after she became a State, where he remained until 1850. He became attached to the Native American or Know-Nothing Party, and was strongly urged as a nominee for the Presidency by that political organization, in 1856 he was defeated for United States Senator by J. W. Hemphill, but on his return to Texas he was elected Governor. During the past civil war he has become identified with the Confederate States of America, and his good name and fame, hitherto achieved under the Union, have, consequently become impaired.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the People's Union.

At a meeting of the People's Nominating Committee, of which William Tucker is Chairman, and Robert Beatty and William C. Conner are Secretaries, held at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We learn by a report in the *Herald* of this date, that a resolution was offered by one Dr. Bradford, at a self-constituted committee, claiming to represent the Union movement of this county, substituting the name of Frederick L. Vultr for Josiah W. Brown as a candidate for Sheriff; and

Whereas, At said meeting, as reported, remarks were made unjustly reflecting on the People's Union candidate for Sheriff, by said Bradford, and a man named Moaron and another named Swackhamer, all of whom participated in the Mozart meeting on Friday night; and

Whereas, It is known to this Convention that this whole movement is an invention of Fernando Wood, engineered and worked by well known individuals in the interests of James Lynch, the Mozart candidate for Sheriff; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, our candidate, Josiah W. Brown, acted wisely in refusing to pay the demand of these political "strikers," and is entitled to the approval of every honest citizen for his manly course in refusing to contribute money to indirectly aid in the support of candidates known to be opposed to the Government and the war for the Union.

Resolved, That the best answer to the slanders circulated by these emissaries of Fernando Wood against Josiah W. Brown is to be found in his patriotic letter accepting the Union nomination for the office of Sheriff, which is but a reiteration of his well-known sentiments as an uncompromising defender of the Union against traitors, both North and South of Bull Run.

People's Union Reform Party.

At the meeting held on Friday evening, at Montgomery Hall, the following ticket was made out, and the support of the party pledged to it:

Sheriff—James Lynch.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall.
County Clerk—Geo. W. Genet.
Coroners—Drs. John H. Johnston, Wm. Schirmer, John Galvin, and Charles Dogherty.

Twelfth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Convention, Mr. John Lambrecht having withdrawn, Mr. John T. Harding was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Trial Trip of the Flambeau.—The steamer *Flambeau* made a trial trip on Friday, and proceeded outside beyond the Light-ship, and returned to her berth, in the Atlantic Basin, at about 5 P. M. The *Flambeau* is owned by Mr. Forbes, of Boston, and is intended for the China Seas. The dimensions of the hull, which was built by Lawrence & Foulks, are one hundred and sixty-five feet keel; one hundred and eighty feet on deck; breadth, thirty feet; depth of lower hold, eleven and a-half feet; between decks, seven feet. The engine and boilers were built by Henry Essler & Co., of the Atlantic Works, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn. Engine over-head beam, cylinder fifty inches diameter; stroke of pision, five feet. The propeller shaft is driven by three heavy wheels, with wooden cogs, making two and three-quarter revolutions to one of the engine. The steam is condensed by one of Sewell's Patent Surface Condensers, which returns to the boilers all the used-in steam, perfectly fresh. A limited number of guests were on board. There was a bountiful and excellent lunch furnished by her liberal owner, to which ample justice was done. Everything passed off in a very agreeable manner, and all were highly pleased with the excursion.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—On Thursday night, a large number of spurious $5 bills on the Warren Bank of Danvers, Mass., were put in circulation in the upper part of the City. Yesterday, officer Miller, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Henry Weldbaken upon two complaints, one made by David Sullivan, No. 153 West Twenty-second-street, and the other by Thomas A. Kent, of No. 209 Sixth-avenue, both of whom charge, that on Thursday evening the accused passed upon them one of the bills in question. Officer Grablestein, of the Eighteenth Precinct, about the same time arrested Jacob Shaffer upon the complaint of Amelia Gallitski, of No. 343 First-avenue, who alleges that Shaffer passed one of these $5 bills on her at the store of Mr. Ketcham, in Sixth-avenue. Several other parties are known to have been swindled the same evening, and the officers are in pursuit of some well-known counterfeiters who are believed to have had a hand in the fraud. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial in default of bail. The bills are executed in a workmanlike manner, on good paper, and are well calculated to deceive.

Work Stopped on the New City Hall.—On Thursday night, at the close of working hours, the entire force engaged on the New City Hall, nearly four hundred in number, were assembled at the office of the contractor for mason-work, Mr. Tucker, and informed that in consequence of the action of the City authorities, their further employment, at present at least, must cease. He sympathized deeply with them at this untoward condition of affairs at this season of the year, but as no money would be henceforth forthcoming, until the right of the Supervisors to prosecute the work had been determined by the Courts, he had no other course to pursue but to discharge them. This action has been taken by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors, after interview with the Comptroller, in view of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Board had no right to proceed with the erection of the building. The men, of course, were terribly disappointed at this condition of matters, but of course had no fault to find with the contractor, but the effects of their discharge will doubtless tell on the approaching election. The Special Committee of the Supervisors will hold a meeting to-day, at 1 P. M., on the subject, and the Board will doubtless take some action at their session, which will be held at 3 P. M.

A Pickpocket Caught in the Act.—A man, giving his name as Wm. Roberts, fashionably dressed, was caught, on Friday afternoon, in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. Ross W. Ward, one of the directors of the Seventh Ward Bank. Mr. Ward had just drawn $50 in bills from the bank, and was walking out of the door, when, feeling something at his pocket, he turned, and caught the hand of Roberts, in which was clutched the $50. The culprit at once began to beg for mercy, and offered Mr. Ward a check of $500 on the Market Bank if he would say nothing, but Mr. Ward collared him and handed him over to an officer, after the return of the $50. Justice Brennan locked him up for trial. Roberts claims to be a jeweler, residing at No. 332 Eighth-avenue.

Shooting Affray.—Hugh Brannigan, a bartender, and James McGovern, a waiter, both in the employ of Reynolds & Irving, corner Hudson and Canal streets, became involved in a quarrel, when McGovern shot Brannigan in the left breast and hand, with a pistol, and immediately made his escape. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced to be dangerous.

Last Day of the Open-air Preaching.—The open-air meetings held during the Summer in Astor-place will be closed to-day at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Newman, just from Palestine, will officiate. The Christian Alliance, under whose auspices they have been held, will present a report of the results of the same.

Attempt at Suicide.—Dr. A. Peters, a veterinary surgeon, living at No. 124 Clinton-street, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday, by cutting his throat with a razor. He made several terrible incisions in his throat and neck, which render his recovery doubtful.

Death from Burns.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on Friday, upon the body of Mary A. Craden, aged 4½ years, who died from burns accidentally received at the residence of her parents, No. 146 Duane-st.

Body Found.—The body of Israel J. Smith, who was, about two weeks ago drowned at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, by the sinking of the schooner *George F. Brown*, was recovered on Friday, and the Coroner notified.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital, Nov. 1, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 25	142	140	282
Admitted to Nov. 1	27	47	74
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	38	68
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	137	147	284
Males			254
Females			30

Death from a Fall.—Coroner Jackman on Friday held an inquest on the body of James Mallon, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, who came to his death from an accidental fall through the trussel work [illegible]

[illegible] hourly; called [illegible] at about 4 o'clock. [illegible] firm.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 2—*In steamship Tuscarora, for Hamburg*—Miss O. Bause, L. Ph. Cruttenstein, New-York; M. [illegible]heim, S. Marx, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. [illegible]en, New-York; Jacob Spear and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. Bahl, Cincinnati; Mrs. Maria Mayer, Cincinnati; Kahnbeiz, S. Goodman, New-York; B. Philstead, Louis; Fr. Schwemm, Chicago; Miss Maria Ghe[illegible], Philadelphia; M. Henekel, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Miss Sherwood, New-York; [illegible] [illegible], New-York; [illegible] [illegible], New-York; [illegible] [illegible],

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3157. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

A Positive Announcement of the Removal of Gen. Fremont.

A SPEECH BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Presentation of a Sword by the City Councils of Philadelphia.

THE WAR TO BE A SHORT ONE.

The Last Day of Gen. Scott in Washington.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Latest News from the Great Expedition.

No Likelihood of its Being Affected by the Storm.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN MISSOURI

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND TRANSFERRED TO GEN. HUNTER.

The President has sent out the order to the Western Military Department transferring the command from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. HUNTER. The order is absolute and unconditional, and has reached Gen. FREMONT by this time. It is based on the President's thorough conviction of FREMONT'S incapacity as a General, and of the gross profligacy of the expenditure of public money under his administration.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

There is no foundation whatever for the impression that the National army is about going into Winter quarters in front of Washington. Gen. McCLELLAN has no such thought, and he is in the unembarrassed control of the army of the United States.

THE CHANGE IN THE COMMAND.

The change in the command of the army, by which Gen. McCLELLAN assumes the position of Gen. SCOTT, has caused much conversation among all classes, and confident opinions are everywhere expressed that the talents of the young General are equal to the position and the emergency in which the country is now placed. He remained to-day at his headquarters, and the few who were so fortunate as to be admitted to his presence, congratulated him upon the new mark of confidence he had received at the hands of his Government.

A DRENCHING RAIN-STORM.

A drenching rain-storm, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind, commenced on Friday night, and continued almost without intermission until this morning. Trees and chimneys were blown down, and at times the streets were almost impassable to pedestrians. The roads in Virginia are so cut up as to postpone a movement out, had one been contemplated.

So heavy was the rain and violent the wind that tents afforded no shelter to our troops. The ground in every tent was deep with mud except those which were floored, and all efforts to keep comfortable were unavailing. Last evening the storm subsided, and to-day the weather has been mild and pleasant.

THE STORM AND THE FLEET.

Some uneasiness is felt lest the recent storm should prove disastrous to the naval expedition. The Government is not, however, seriously disturbed. It is thought that the fleet was far enough down the coast to make its destined port, or if not, that it could return and make Hatteras Inlet, and all the smaller vessels find safety in Pamlico Bound. Naval officers with whom I have conversed are of the opinion that the fleet must have reached Hatteras before it encountered the storm, provided the destination is not nearer home.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Friday, Gen. STONE sent a flag of truce to Gen. EVANS, at Leesburgh, to know what disposition had been made of the National prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond, and the dead were properly interred; that he would immediately communicate with the Confederate Government in relation to an exchange of prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR is fast recovering from his wounds.

Capt. MALLORY, of the California Regiment, lies in a very precarious condition at a farm-house near Poolesville.

ALEXANDER H. McCLERY, for a number of years connected with the Philadelphia Press, was taken prisoner.

About 100 wounded still remain at Poolesville, all doing well.

To-day Capt. SHEETS and Quartermaster HALL, of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, and some members of a New-York company near the Chain Bridge, discovered bodies floating down the Potomac, thrown forward by the present heavy freshet. Efforts were at once made to recover them, and during the day five were taken from the river, which proved to be of the drowned from Ball's Bluff. One of them was identified by papers found as the body of a private named BOMFORD, or BURFORD, Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. On the body $25 in gold and a medallion were found. On the other bodies were lockets, some containing likenesses, evidently of man and wife. The corpses were brought to the dead-house, No. 484 Seventh-street. To-morrow increased efforts will be made to recover any other bodies which may float by.

COL. BAKER'S BODY.

The body of Col. BAKER will be removed hence Thursday morning, arriving in Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military authorities and escorted to Independence Hall, and will lie in state the next day. Sunday it will be exposed to view in the City Hall, New-York, and Monday placed in the steamer for California, in charge of CHARLES S. DREW, of Oregon, M. E. FLANNIGAN, of San Francisco, E. M. BARNUM, of Oregon, and W. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory, who will accompany the remains as far as New-York.

NEWS FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The gunboat *Herbert* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, bringing the latest news from the flotilla. She reports no material change in affairs on the Lower Potomac. Heavy cannonading has been heard below, believed to be the opening of our batteries upon the rebels.

The gunboat *Pusey* will go down the river to-morrow, to drag for the sunken steamer *Tigress*, Capt. HANON, who commands the *Pusey*, though not compensated by the Government for his personal service, risks his life in the perilous duty assigned his boat.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Secretary SEWARD leaves for New-York to-morrow to transact important business.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Lieut. ALFRED KANTZ, of the steamer *Flag*, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the 25th of June, arrived here on Friday. He was captured off Hatteras Inlet, while in charge of a prize schooner, and is absent on his parole for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says the National prisoners at Richmond are suffering from the weather and insufficiency of clothing. In case an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners cannot be effected, he is to return to confinement in Richmond Jail in fifty days.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an inteference in our contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton, but it is evident, instead of their cause gaining ground, that it is losing, both with the people and the Press.

In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London *Post*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, which has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the rebel States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such recognition could only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICER.

The Count DE SAYER, lineal descendant of Count ROCHAMBEAU, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted.

The same answer has been given to the Baron DE SCHONER, descendant of Gen. LAFAYETTE. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-COL. STEPTOE.

Lieut.-Col. E. J. STEPTOE, of the Ninth Infantry, has resigned. His resignation, to date from the 1st inst., has been accepted.

MORE RETIREMENTS.

Capt. JOHN S. SYMMES, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. JOS. L. TIDBALL have been placed on the retired list, on account of disability—the disability resulting from long and faithful service.

COL. YOUNG SENT AWAY.

Col. YOUNG, of Kentucky Light Cavalry notoriety, who was recently arrested for endeavoring to excite mutiny among our troops, was sent off by the authorities on Friday morning for the North on the cars, *a la* McCUNN, with fare paid by the Government.

TWO DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

Two deserters came to our lines yesterday below Alexandria. One was formerly a citizen of Alexandria, who enlisted in the rebel army last Spring. He gave no information, except that he professes to have no knowledge of any earthworks being thrown up at Centreville, but that the current statement of the rebel troops about Manassas estimated their number at 75,000. The other was a negro, who came up from below Occoquan. He was dressed in a field-officer's coat, on which were Maine buttons. He stated that the coat was taken by the rebels at Bull Run.

PROVOST-JUDGE FRIESE'S DECISIONS.

The Administration has not yet interfered to prevent the enforcement of the order of Provost-Judge FRIESE, of Alexandria, confiscating the property of BARLEY & TRIPLET for the payment of their Northern creditors. Since the order of the Court was to take effect in five days, which time has already expired, it seems as if the Administration intends by letting the matter go by default to sustain Judge FRIESE in his bold effort to secure redress for our Northern merchants.

The Court on Saturday decided another important point, viz.: that the property of a rebel debtor must be divided *pro rata* among the creditors who may apply before the division is made. This is in the present case considered to bear hard upon CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, of New-York, who have been at the most trouble and expense to test the question, and will thus collect only about sixty per cent. As a precedent, however, it is very important. It does not give one creditor an advantage over an equally just claimant who has been a moment later in making his application for redress.

There is, of course, a bare possibility that before the actual delivery of goods, under the order of Judge FRIESE, in the appealed case of WITMER & Co., the Administration may upset the decision of the Provost Court altogether, yet from present indications such a course is not probable. Judge FRIESE is determined not to hasten matters, but to give the Government full time to make up its mind and act if it wishes. If he is not interfered with, our merchants will obtain redress by summary process.

VICTIMS OF THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's Bluff were fished out of the Potomac, to-day, at Chain Bridge. They were so mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them was apparently wounded.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, ETC.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now delivering in Washington a thousand tons of Government freight daily, while at the same time the capacity of the road is not worked at its fullest extent. It is said that arrangements are about being made for the laying of a double track from Washington to Annapolis, the latter city to be made a dépôt.

A sufficient quantity of forage for the use of the Government is now being forwarded from Baltimore. The exertions of Gen. VAN VLIET and Col. INGALS, in making ample arrangements for transportation of supplies, are properly appreciated as being deserving of credit.

Business generally in this city is brisk beyond any former period. The Government's demand upon the railroad, and the blockade of the Potomac, however, occasion delays in the prompt receipt of supplies on private account.

SPEECH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Presentation of a Sword by the City Councils of Philadelphia.

Gen. McClellan Thinks the War will be Short.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The following is the speech of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, on the presentation of the sword yesterday by the Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia:

I ask you, Sir, to give my warmest and deep thanks to the honorable body you represent for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought that I deserved it, but I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to determine whether I shall realize the expectations and hopes that have been centred in me. I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me, there to spend the balance of my life among the people from whom I have received this beautiful gift. *The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience and confidence.* With these we can accomplish all, and while I know that, in the great drama which may have our hearts'-blood, Pennsylvania will not play the least, I trust that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

I again thank you, and again ask you to convey to the councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter. I know I do not, now.

The company loudly applauded these sentiments, after which the members of the Committee were introduced to Gen. McCLELLAN, who introduced them to the officers of his staff.

The sword was admired by all, and pronounced to be a magnificent weapon.

GEN. SCOTT'S RETIREMENT.

The Last Day in Washington—Last Interview with Gen. McClellan.

HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure yesterday morning for New-York. Learning that the old veteran intended to take his leave in the morning, President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, sent forward his splendid private car for the use of himself and suite, and before daylight it was in readiness for him, at the Baltimore dépôt. At 4 o'clock, Gen. SCOTT left his residence in a carriage, accompanied by his staff—Cols. CULLOM, VAN RENSSELAER, WRIGHT, and TOWNSEND—and proceeded to the dépôt. A drenching rain was falling at the time, and this fact prevented Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, with an escort of cavalry, from accompanying him on the route thither. A numerous assemblage, in view of the hour and the unpropitious state of the weather, had gathered at the dépôt, among whom were nearly a dozen ladies.

As the General alighted, he was received by Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, Assistant-Secretary SCOTT, Gov. SPRAGUE, Senator HARRIS, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, and other distinguished citizens. He seated himself in the room at the dépôt, and soon Gen. McCLELLAN and staff arrived.

For some minutes the old General and his former pupil, and now successor in the command of our army, were side by side in conversation, in which may prove to be their last interview on earth. A deep silence pervaded the place while this was transpiring. When the conversation ended, Gen. SCOTT shook hands and bade farewell to each of his friends assembled, and was conveyed to the car.

At 5 o'clock the locomotive whistle announced the departure of the train, and in a moment it was out of sight. Gen. SCOTT was accompanied by Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and the members of his staff, except Col. TOWNSEND, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, who remains to close up the business of the office, and Col. HAMILTON, who left on Saturday to prepare for the General's reception in New-York. The train went by the Harrisburgh route, to avoid the trouble of being transferred from one train to another.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT IN THIS CITY.

The General arrived in this City on Saturday evening, accompanied by the gentlemen of his Staff, and also by Secretary CAMERON, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. McCALL, Col. CULLOM and others. On account of the severity of the storm, it was supposed that the party would remain over in Harrisburgh. This circumstance, together with the heavy rain, prevented the assemblage of the people who, under other circumstances, would have turned out to do honor to the retiring General. To those who were present to welcome him Gen. SCOTT gave a cordial grasp of the hand and a hearty benediction, expressing a wish, however, that no attempt at a reception should be made. When the crowd about the car cheered him, he said, good naturedly, "Oh, go home, friends, and don't make a noise." He was assisted to his carriage, and was driven to his son's residence in Twelfth-street. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS escorted him to his home.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Nov. 1.

At Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries yesterday all remained quiet. A day or two ago a large encampment of rebels was pitched near the villa of Hon. THOMAS SWAN, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, but on the following morning it had disappeared. Mr. SWAN's residence is near Leesburgh, and in full view of Edwards' Ferry, and from its tower can be seen every strategic point for many miles. It is not unlikely that it has long been used by the rebels as an observatory.

Yesterday, Gen. STONE sent a flag of truce over Edwards' Ferry to Gen. EVANS, of the rebels, whose present headquarters are at a house in sight of the Ferry. The messengers carried a letter, the purport of which is unknown, but it probably had reference to the prisoners or dead at Ball's Bluff. About four in the afternoon our messengers returned, and received an answer from Gen. EVANS. They represent that the rebels who met them were in a very seedy and battered condition, and expressed a fervent hope that the war might soon be ended.

Lieut.-Col. HARRISON, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, has been compelled by domestic afflictios to tender his resignation, which has been accepted. He was highly esteemed, both as a gentleman and a soldier, by his brother-officers, and the whole regiment. The leave-taking yesterday was very affecting. Capt. MORRISON, of Company A, has been spoken of as likely to succeed Lieut.-Col. HARRISON.

If all persons corresponding with Gen. BANKS' Division would address their letters "*via* Washington," it would insure a safer carriage, and facilitate greatly the heavy mail operations in this section.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, returned to Washington yesterday, after having visited the troops from his State in Gen. STONE'S Division.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Probable Arrival at its Destination on Friday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 2, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 3.

No intelligence of the great Expedition has yet arrived. It is supposed that it yesterday reached its destination.

A terrific gale has prevailed since last evening, but there are no apprehensions for the safety of the fleet.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, and some news concerning the Expedition will probably be received.

The *George Peabody* arrived from New-York this morning to join the Expedition, laden with stores and beef cattle. Her ultimate destination was Key West and the Tortugas. She went ashore on Hampton bar, but will probably be got off to-night.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 3.

The report sent last night about the fleet was not quite correct. The fleet was passed off Hatteras about daylight on Wednesday morning, and not at night, as first stated. The report is made by Capt. HALL, of the British schooner *James Butler*, from Turk's Island. The Captain, of course, knew nothing about the expedition, but reports that about daylight, as stated above, he passed a large fleet, men-of-war among them, under close reef. The weather was very pleasant. He had experienced a blow the day before.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

THE COMING STATE ELECTION—TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY—THE NATIONAL BATTERIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 2.

In all the election Districts or Precincts throughout the State, at the coming election, responsible persons will be appointed, whose duty it will be to challenge all voters suspected of treason, or entertaining treasonable sentiments. To such, the oath of allegiance will be administered, or such other tests adopted as may render them fully and unmistakably qualified, and free from the objections specified in the order of Gen. DIX. The National soldier-voters who may be at a distance from their rightful voting-places, will be allowed to vote in their respective camps, provision being made for that purpose.

From a refugee from Winchester, Va., I learn that the rebel fortifications at that place, built by Gen. JOHNSTON, had been deserted, together with the guns therein mounted. The works are guarded only by a few poorly armed and totally undisciplined rebels, who live in the vicinity. My informant says one thousand good Union troops could take the place.

About six thousand National troops have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington within the last two days, among whom were the New-York First Artillery and the Fifth New-Hampshire regiments.

The brigades of Gens. SICKLES and HOOKER, numbering about 8,000 men, are busily engaged in throwing up fortifications upon the Maryland shore of the Potomac, about forty-five miles below Washington, at a point opposite the rebel batteries at Mathias Point. The enemy's batteries, camps and flags are in full view, and an occasional shot is fired from them; but the work of our brave boys goes uninterruptedly on, and no damage is done, as the balls fall short of them or plow up the banks of the river. The Government fortifications will be mounted with superior rifle cannon of long range, and as the Maryland bank of the river is several feet higher than that of Virginia at this point, the firing from our side will have the effect to drive the rebels from their position.

The greatest activity prevails in the shipment of Government stores at Locust Point, in this city, for Washington. In addition to the stores forwarded by railroad, immense wagon trains are kept in constant employ upon the turnpike connecting Baltimore with Washington. ARGUS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lane Reported to be Engaged with the Enemy.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT PRICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A negro who says he left a part of Gen. PRICE'S army in Sarcoxie, in Jasper County, on Monday night last, reports that Gen. LANE had just made an attack on the rebels, but he knows nothing of the result. He says that when ten miles distant from Sarcoxie, he still heard cannonading. This story seems altogether improbable, as Gen. LANE only left Hermansville, in Hickory County, 80 miles north of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, and it is hardly possible that he could have reached that place in so short a time; but a scout who arrived here last night reports that when six miles from Sarcoxie, on the Mount Vernon road, he heard artillery firing from 3 o'clock till dark on Monday, and that the firing was rapid. He also heard firing on Tuesday morning. This scout learned nothing of the result, nor between what parties the engagement took place."

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A scout arrived here yesterday and reports at headquarters that he had left Gen. PRICE on Sunday last at Neosho, with 13,000 of his own men and 5,000 Indians, under BEN McCULLOCH. They had no intention of making a stand in Missouri.

McCULLOCH himself had gone to Fayetteville, Ark., to change the direction of reinforcements to Camp Walker, Arkansas, instead of Missouri, where Gen. PRICE will join him.

Gen. LANE is south of Gen. PRICE, and has sent to Gen. FREMONT for reinforcements, and a large mounted force has gone to his aid.

Gen. LANE had had a skirmish with Gen. PRICE'S rear guard, but with what result is not known."

MAJOR FRANK J. WHITE.

Major ZAGONYI having stated in his official dispatch that Major WHITE had not participated in the attack on Springfield, the following telegram received from Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, *via* St. Louis, by Judge WHITE, of this City, (Major WHITE'S father,) fully explains the cause:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1861.

Mrs. Rhoda E. White, care of Jas. W. White:

Major WHITE, who had been captured before the engagement, escaped, and recaptured, and again escaped, is here with me, slightly hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 29, 1861.

THE GREAT STORM.

Terrible Shipwreck near Boston Light.

Loss of the Ship Maritana with Twenty-seven Lives.

Its Effects in This City and Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

A heavy north-east gale commenced at 9 o'clock last night, lasting ten hours. A great quantity of rain fell. The noon tide, to-day, overflowed several of the wharves, doing considerable damage to goods, &c., stowed in the cellars. So high a tide has not been known for several years. We learn of the following wrecks:

The bark *N. Coggswell*, of Providence, HAMBLIN, from Malaga, for Boston, struck on Scituate Beach, and will be a total loss. The crew were saved.

The ship *Maritana*, WILLIAMS, of Providence, from Liverpool, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wool and cotton, struck at midnight on Egg Rocks, near Boston Light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At 3 A. M. cut away the masts and mizzen-masts, and stove one boat. Launched the other boat, but she stove alongside. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At 8 A. M. the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. The following persons were drowned:

Capt. Williams, Mr. Carner, mate; John McGinnis, John Ellis, Henry Green, Wm. Jackson, Winfield West, David McLaune, Augustus Chiveric, seamen; Ed. Barrett, cook; Mrs. Pratt and two daughters, Mr. Clark and wife, Mary Flanagan, Maria Bryan, Lucy Pratt, Elizabeth Bryan, Eliza Bosler, D. Hunter, Patrick Reagan, passengers; a Swedish passenger, and three unknown.

At noon to-day the weather cleared up, and the twelve seamen were discovered clinging to Egg Rocks. The life-boat was launched at Hull, and they were taken off. Not a vestige of the ship remained. Several of the bodies, including that of Capt. WILLIAMS, have been recovered and brought to this city.

Passengers by the *City of Boston*, of the Norwich line, which left New-York Saturday evening, arrived here at 12:30 to-day, and those by the *Empire State* at 4:30.

The night train, both by Springfield and the Shore line, arrived about noon, being detained near Bridgeport by damage to the track.

The Storm in this City.

The heavy easterly storm which culminated on Saturday night, was one of the severest that has been experienced for twelve months on this part of the coast. The tide on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, in the East and North Rivers, rose higher than it has been known for over 20 years, several of the docks being completely submerged, while the streets fronting the river were knee-deep with water. In Broad-street the tide extended as high as Beaver-street, a distance of five blocks. The cellars along South, Front, Water and Beaver streets, were flooded, and a large quantity of flour stored in many of these cellars was badly damaged. On the North River, the cellars along Washington, West and Greenwich streets, were also flooded, and many of the poor families occupying the basements in that locality, suffered severely. The bar-room in the basement of the Northern Hotel, on the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, was also flooded; and in order to serve their customers a small boat was brought into requisition to carry the parties to the bar, at a nominal charge of two cents per head, many availing themselves of the opportunity, as it was so novel and ludicrous. The Atlantic and other docks along the Brooklyn shore were also submerged; there being but little or no merchandise on the docks, of course but slight damage could be sustained to goods.

In Broad-street the effect was not so severe, although men were busily engaged at 12 o'clock at night in getting barrels of flour, produce, and other damagable property, out of the cellars. Yesterday morning, hundreds of barrels of flour could be seen piled up in tiers along the side-walks. The water in the Fulton Market cellars was from six to eight inches in depth. The ship *William Tell*, recently burnt, and which has been lying up at Hunter's Point, got adrift, and was picked up, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, some distance from that place, by the tug-boat *James A. Stevens*, and towed to a dock in Brooklyn.

The canal-boat *Northamptonshire*, lying at Pier No. 8 East River, and loaded with grain, was sunk during the night from the effects of the gale.

The Eastern boats, due at an early hour this (Sunday) morning, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon—the *City of New-York*, from Stonington, at 2 P. M., and the *Plymouth Rock*, of the Norwich line, at 3 o'clock, being detained in the Sound by the storm. The *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, had not arrived up to last evening. The Sound boats, bound East, were passed at 4 A. M., (Sunday,) off Huntington Bay, by the steamer *Pelican*, Capt. JONES, arrived yesterday morning from Providence. Capt. JONES also reports a hermaphrodite brig ashore on Riker's Island, and a sloop on Whitestone Point.

The steamship *Delaware*, Capt. CANNON, due here early yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, did not arrived until 5 P. M., and reports having, from Philadelphia to Cape May, experienced a heavy northeast gale, and was compelled to lay to until 4 A. M. He also reports, off Absecom, saw a fore-and-aft schooner at anchor very close in; and off Brigantine Shoals passed another schooner, also anchored. Wind, at the time, west, with very high sea.

The pilot boats *Wm. H. Aspinwall*, No. 21, and *J. L. Jones*, No. 15, both arrived yesterday from sea, and report the gale outside from east to east-northeast, and very severe. The former lost her mainboom 18 miles southeast of the Highlands, and while coming over the bar her skylight was stove. The latter lay to about twenty miles southeast from the Highlands, and rode out the gale in safety. The Brooklyn ferry boats were greatly retarded in their trips, both Saturday night and Sunday morning, in consequence of the tide being so high that the guards projected over the racks. The Atlantic-street boats were stopped for two hours from that cause.

The coal and brick yard of Mr. MARPLEET, at Stapleton, S. I., was so completely flooded that a large quantity of coal and brick upon the dock was washed overboard by the land inside of the pier being undermined.

Steamers Gone to Sea.

The U. S. steamship *McClellan*, for Key West, passed through the Narrows at 6½ A. M. to-day; the Hamburg steamer *Bavaria*, for Southampton and Hamburg, at 7½ A. M.; and the *City of Baltimore* at 8½ A. M., in company with the U. S. transport *Virginia*, for Annapolis.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm that passed over this city on Saturday evening was one of the most violent experienced here for many years. The rain fell in torrents, and almost without cessation, until midnight, and the wind blowed in fearful gusts, doing considerable damage, particularly to moveable fixtures. As usual on such occasions, signboards, awnings, chimney-tops, and ornamental trees were the first to yield to the blast, and were scattered in admirable confusion in every direction, so that pedestrianism was an unsafe experiment during the heighth of the gale. A new three-story brick house (unoccupied) on Kingston place, between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues, owned by JOHN BROPHY, was blown down, and a large number of buildings were more or less injured in different parts of the city. The sewers were all flooded, and some gave way under the action of the water. On Fulton-avenue, near Lafayette, the pavement sank into the sewer a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The high tide flooded many of the cellars on the low grades near the East River, and considerable damage must have resulted therefrom. The shipping at the wharves and the ferry-boats rode out the gale in safety.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The tide, occasioned by the severe Northeaster, on Saturday, was higher in Jersey City on Saturday night than has been known for the past twenty-one years, and the damage occasioned by the flooding of cellars and basements was very great. In some basements, several blocks from the river, it rose from three to four feet, and the occupants were compelled to abandon them.

A man, named DANIEL MCCARTY, and his wife, residing in Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, were awakened by the water, which had risen to the top of their bed, when DANIEL, shouldering his better-half, conveyed her to a room on one of the upper stories. It is estimated that not less than fifteen hundred houses suffered by the flood. The meadows between Newark and Hudson City were overflowed to the depth of from two to three feet, and a portion of the New-Jersey Railroad track was undermined. A gang of men were set to work, and the damage was repaired early in the afternoon. The Newark Turnpike, in parts, was covered with water to the extent of three feet, making travel to vehicles very difficult. The plank-road between Jersey City and the toll-gate was rendered impassible for vehicles, and the planks were floating away in all directions. Considerable damage was done to the trees by the violent wind.

NEWARK, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The rivers in this section of New-Jersey have overflown to a greater extent than known for over twenty years. Much valuable property is inundated, and considerable losses will be the result.

Great Rise in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The rise in the Potomac yesterday, owing to the storm, is unequaled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The wharves at the Navy-yard were all under water. Part of the drilling ground and the practice batteries were in like condition. Sailing-Master MORRIS says that during the thirteen years of his service in the Yard, he has seen nothing like it. At Alexandria the wharves were all submerged, and two vessels were capsized. The Alexandria boats could not effect a landing, and were obliged to stop running.

The Potomac has lowered to-day, and the temporarily submerged portions of Washington and Alexandria are again visible. Alexandria was isolated for a time, passage being impossible either by the boat or the Long Bridge. Cameron Run was also so swollen as to cut off communication with HEINTZELMAN'S Division. It is reported that several soldiers were drowned in efforts to cross the stream.

Effects of the Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The storm in the Bay last night was very severe. Several canal boats were blown ashore and wrecked on their way from Havre de Grace to Locust Point. Six or seven laden with coal, grain, &c., are reported ashore at North Point. It is reported that two or three foundered, and some lives are supposed to have been lost, the particulars of which have not been received.

The water is very high, and has overflowed the wharves in the lower part of the city. Some damage has been done by the filling of cellars.

There were eleven barges wrecked at North Point during the gale, all from ports on the Susquehannah—Williamsport, Berwick, Catawissa and other points. Eight were loaded with coal, two with lumber, and one with oats. All are said to have gone to pieces. Only one life was lost. The names of the boats have not been ascertained.

From the Pacific Coast by the Pacific Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Arrived, 30th, ship *N. B. Palmer*, Hong Kong.

The market rules steady. Sales of Butter at 15c. Candles are dull. Crushed Sugar—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 13¼c. Spirits, Wines and Tobacco have received considerable attention within the last ten days, and the majority of imports have been neglected.

Five companies of California Volunteers have sailed for Oregon.

The house plasterers of San Francisco made a united demand of five dollars per day, and the wages were conceded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 1.

Arrived, ship *Boston Light*, New-York. During a heavy storm it was necessary to throw overboard one hundred tons of her cargo off Cape Horn.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Gate*, for Panama, with upwards of $1,000,000 in treasure, 14 army officers, 500 soldiers, and 200 other passengers.

The treasure shipments are small on account of the large remittance of Treasury-note drafts.

The ship *Neptune's Car* has been libelled on the allegation of JAMES WAGER, of Alabama, being part owner.

Dates from Hong Kong to Sept. 14, have been received.

The Emperor of China died on the 22d of August.

Privateer off the Florida Coast.

Brig *Lotus*, of Granville, N. S., Capt. THOMPSON, arrived, Sunday, Nov. 3, from ARROZO, P. R., 18 days with sugar and molasses to master. Left no American vessels. Oct. 21st, lat. 28, long. 70, she was spoken by a fore-and-aft schooner, of about 160 tons, showing the Confederate flag, the Captain of which inquired whether they had seen any American vessels or left any in port when she left. He took in most of her sail and lay to, head to south and west. She carried one pivot-gun amidships, and had a crew of about fifty men.

The New-Jersey Tragedy—Further Particulars.

Yesterday, the detectives, FARLEY and TIERNAN, succeeded in recovering $200 of the money which Mrs. MARKS had received for diamonds, and she had deposited for safe keeping with a Mr. SCHAMMEL. On Saturday night the movements of Mr. FELLNER'S watch, and his gold spectacles were procured. The gold cases of the watch had been detached and sold. A photographic likeness of Radetsky, the alleged principal in the murder, who is still at large, may be seen at Police headquarters. Mrs. MARKS having signified her inclination to die, is kept under a close watch, to prevent her following the example of her sister, ALBERTINA FLACH.

FAST TROTTING—THE BEST TIME EVER MADE IN DOUBLE HARNESS.—Considerable rivalry has existed for some time between Commodore VANDERBILT and Mr. BONNER, of the *Ledger*, as to who should own the fastest pair of trotting horses. Mr. BONNER has always declined to match his horses, being opposed to betting. On Monday last, however, in order to satisfy himself of their speed, he drove his horses—*Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush*—to his road wagon, in the extraordinary time of 2:27, the last quarter in 34 seconds. This is the fastest time ever made by any pair of horses in the world, and consequently beats the Commodore's team. HIRAM WOODRUFF, Mr. WHELAN, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HARNER, and a number of other good judges, witnessed the performance, and timed it.

—Rev. Thomas Williams, formerly a resident of Verona, N. J., is now on trial in Newark, charged with an attempt to violate the person of Elizabeth Keefer, who was visiting at his house on the 15th of August last.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 2.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	94⅜	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅜	
22,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	
20,000	do	44	
5,000	do	b30	44⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81⅞	
1,000	do	81⅞	
2,000	N. Y. Central s.	80	
4,000	Erie R. 6th M. b.	93	96⅛
2,000	Erie R. 6th M. b.	75	89
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	20⅞	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	21	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7 ₱ c.	100	
1,000	Mil. & M. 1st M.	21	
20	Ocean Bank	70	
100	do	70	
50	do	70	
200	do	70	
50	do	70	
200	do	70	
100	do	70	
100	do	70	
200	do	70	
100	do	70	
100	do	70	
100

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$887,805 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

SPECIE LIST.			
Order	$33,823	Frank B. Baker	$22,003
P. Naylor	10,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	33,119
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	10,000	Bates & Co.	10,000
Richard Patrick	12,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	6,137
J. H. Coghill	4,500	M. C. Hawley	3,300
W. Haller & Co.	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	30,000
W. L. & G. Griswold	10,000	J. Haller & Bros.	15,100
W. Sellgman & Co.	30,000	Hewton, Hastings & Schelle & Sloan	5,208
Jas. Nickerson	8,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,836
Newstadter Bros.	13,500	Eugene Kelly & Co.	145,000
Ballin & Sanders	35,800	Wells, Fargo & Co.	280,000
Janson, Bond & Co.	15,000		
Jas. Patrick	62,000		
J. G. Taylor & Son	6,100		

FROM ASPINWALL.			
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,300	Stout Bros	$805
Ribbon & Mines	1,962	B. Howard Sons	705
		Horace Ripley	700
Cartwright & Harrison	400	Colgate & Hoffman	1,267
Nigrett & Leoni	200	S. L. Isaacs	600
Lansman & Kemp	344	Herques & Masertas	500

The news from California has been anticipated by the Pacific Telegraph, but we have late advices from New-Granada and the South Pacific States, which will be found detailed in our correspondence below.

NEW-GRANADA.

General Aspects—Restoration of Order in the Republic—Independence of Panama—Adjournment of the Panama Legislature—Personal Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

Our news from all parts of Central and South America is unusually meagre and uninteresting by the mails which centre here. There are slight ripples on the surface in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, but no great chance, apparently, that they will culminate into "mountain waves." Chili is quiet, happy, and even jubilant under the new millennium of conciliation and compromise inaugurated by her new President. The threatened storm in the Argentine Confederation has hurst over her boundless and beautiful plains, and bids fair to drench them in blood; but there is still some hope that the proffered mediation of the foreign Ministers will restore peace between President URQUIZA and his rebel province of Buenos Ayres. The five little States of Central America so exhausted themselves in their defence against WALKER and his thousand filibusters, that they have never since been able to raise a musket against each other. Now, their chiefs confine their belligerent propensities to occasional squabbles with the encroaching priesthood, and when completely *ennuied* with that placid warfare, sate their thirst for blood by a Sunday bull-bait, or a chicken-fight. We have no later news from the Capital of New-Granada, but hope our next advices will tell us that Gen. ARBOLEDA has seen the folly of contending against public opinion in the State of Cauca, and the advancing army of Gen MOSQUERA; and that the guerillas of Santander, Antioquia, and Boyaca have returned to their homes, and to the cultivation of their yuca patches.

I wrote you in my last that the State Assembly had approved the late Convention at Aspinwall, by which the State of Panama agreed to acknowledge the authority of MOSQUERA, on condition that Panama should manage her own affairs in all save an annual contribution to the General Government towards its support, and should remain neutral in all wars and revolutions that may occur. This arrangement has has now become a law, so far as the State is concerned, the Governor having signed it, and communicated the fact officially to the Consuls residing at Panama and Aspinwall. The Governor appears to have no doubt of its approval by the General Government, for he has already, in his official acts, dropped the old style of "Confederacion Granadina" for the new one of "United States of New-Granada." I send you a translation of the convention and law, which you may, perhaps, wish to publish entire, although you have before printed its main features. I doubt, still, if MOSQUERA will cede to the State the Panama Railroad privilege, from which the nation derives $50,000 a year, and the reversion of the rights of which to the Republic at the end of fourteen years from date are valued at a million of dollars.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 20th, after conferring upon the Governor dictatorial powers for the preservation of peace, if it should be threatened by the opponents of MOSQUERA before the war is ended in the other States. Those members of the Legislature, who voted against the Convention, immediately resigned on its approval, and protested against it. They were imitated in this by Judge OBARRIO, of the Superior Court, and some other officers. The Governor is now making some changes in his appointees, that they may more nearly conform to the new order of things.

One hundred and ten of the Rio Hacha soldiers, lately disarmed by the Governor, and ordered away from Panama, were shipped yesterday to a port in Venezuela on a small sailing vessel. They were encouraged to resist the embarcation by some of the factions at Aspinwall, but finally concluded they were not able to do so successfully, and so went on board peaceably.

The beautiful steamship *Guatemala*, of the Central American line, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, broke her shaft on her voyage northward, 30 miles south of Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. She got into port, and will be obliged to remain there until she can be towed down to Panama for repairs by her consort, the *Columbus*, on the 20th of next month. Her passengers, among which is Mr. HOWARD, United States Consul to Nicaragua, will remain at Punta Arenas, until the 2d of October, when the *Columbus* will take them to their destination.

Dr. RINGOLD, who has been United States Consul twelve years at Paita, Peru, goes to New-York on a visit to-day.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, bearing the flag of Capt. MONTGOMERY, is still at Panama. The British steam war-ships *Clio* and *Tartar* are also here. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of Calvary Church, San Francisco, whose secession proclivities assisted by an unruly tongue wouldn't let him enjoy his ten thousand a year, sailed from Aspinwall, with his large family, for Europe, on the 23d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Preliminary Election in Peru—League of the South American Republics Against Spain—Quiet in Bolivia—Festivities in Chili—Burning of Ships at Valparaiso—A General Amnesty—Defeat of Gen. Urquiza.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

The semi-monthly British Mail steam packet from the South Coast arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 2, and from Callao and Lima to Oct. 14. From Ecuador we have no dates later than previously given.

PERU.

The elections for Judges, &c., for the approaching election for President of Peru, in the place of Gen. CASTILLA, took place throughout the country on the 13th, with what result has not yet been ascertained. The candidates for President are Dr. MAR Gen. SAN ROMAN and Gen. ECHENIQUE. Riots occurred on the day of election between the different clubs, and some pistol shooting, but order was restored by the military.

A good election dodge has just come to light at Lima, which proves Gen. CASTILLA to be worthy of a seat in the Democratic political councils of New-York or Philadelphia. CASTILLA, wishing to get rid of a powerful opponent in the elections, Senor MARIANO, Admiral of the Peruvian navy, and some others of his friends, sent them on a commission to London to get propositions for the construction of a frigate *Vlendada*, and some steamers for the navigation of some of the Peruvian rivers. MARIANOUI, having got through with his business sooner than was anticipated, he was ordered to touch at Brazil on his way home, to trace the limits between Peru and Brazil, a job that would take a board of engineers about thirty years to complete!

The Peruvian Cabinet agent sent to Ecuador, as is supposed, with the ultimatum of Peru in the boundary and other questions with Ecuador, had returned, but the result of his mission had not transpired.

Bolivia has responded favorably to the circular issued by the Peruvian Government, asking the formation of a league of the different republics to defend the independence of South America, now threatened by Spain.

The Russian war steamer *Morga* arrived at Callao Oct. 12. She is a small vessel of 80 horse-power, intended for the Amoor River; mounts six cannons, and carries eighty-one men and officers.

BOLIVIA.

The Republic is quiet at present. Several persons of note had just been arrested at La Paz, charged with conspiring for the restoration of Gen. BELZU.

CHILI.

There was great rejoicing all through Chili over the Anniversary of the National Independence, and at the conciliatory tone exhibited toward all parties and factions by the new President Señor JOAQUIN PRREZ. "Forgiveness, reconciliation, and the cooperation of all in the prosperity of the Republic,—such is Señor PRREZ's simple programme,"—says the *Mercurio*. Balls, dinners, and other *fêtes*, had been given in his honor, both at Santiago and Valparaiso, in which friends and old foes vied in paying him honors. At the ball given at Santiago "in the centre of the pit, floored over for dancing, there was an elegant fountain of sparkling waters, crowned by inscriptions in letters of fire. The whole interior of the theatre was covered with brilliant hangings, flowers and ornaments."

The Council of State consists of Gen. Manuel Bulnes, Don Manuel Montt, Gen. José F. Gana, Don Maximino Mujica, Don José A. Valenzuela, Don Miguel Aristeqni, Don José Tomas Urmeneta, Don Eujenio Domingo, Torres and Don José Maria Berganza. The Cabinet is made up of Don Manuel Alcalde, as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; the Bishop of Serena, Don Jurto Donoso, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction; Gen. Manuel Garcia, as Minister of War and Marine; Don Manee Renjifo, as Minister of Finance, Gen. Juan Gregorio de Las Heras, as Commander of Arms.

A "remarkable work," *The History of the Administration of President Montt*, of 600 pages, by "Some of the most accredited pens of Chile," was issued both at Santiago and Valparaiso on the very day the old Administration went out, and caused a good deal of sensation. The work is considered impartial, although it is very severe on the numerous infractions of the constitution of the Ex-President.

Congress has discussed and opposed the Budget for 1862.

A general amnesty for political offences was to be promulgated, and exiles were returning to the country.

At 2½ o'clock, P. M., on the first day of October, the French ponton *Infernal*, in the harbor of Valparaiso, took fire and was completely destroyed. She was the storeship at that point of the French marine, and had a large quantity of coals, naval stores and provisions on board. It being found impossible to extinguish the fire, launches from the Chilian war-ships *Esmeralda*, *Maipu* and the French war-ship *Duguay Trouin* endeavored to sink her to prevent an explosion, but after a good deal of firing, the ship refusing to sink, she was left to her fate. At about 6 o'clock she blew up, creating a tremendous concussion of the air, the glass in half the windows in town being shivered, and pieces of the wreck, coals, &c., being thrown among the sailors in the launches, and near to the 10,000 persons on the mole who were witnessing the conflagration—but no one was seriously injured. The fire is supposed to have been the effect of spontaneous combustion.

Business, partly from the confidence of peace inspired by the President's conciliatory course, had much improved. The rate of freights had decreased slightly, although vessels were held at so high prices, that produce would not bear the expense. An influx of vessels was expected soon. For England, £4 10s. to £4 15s. was asked. To Hamburg, £4 10s. To France, 120 to 125 francs. To the United States, $16. Exchange on London, 44¼@45¼ ₱ cent. per dollar, 90 days. On Paris, 60@90 days, 4 francs 60 centimes per dollar. On United States, 90 days, 14@15 per cent., nominal. The market is well supplied with Quicksiver, which is dull. Carolina Rice—a good supply and steady prices, but dull. Lumber—Common kinds are abundant, but good United States wanted. Flour—Stocks of Santiago sold at $2 94@$3, 6 months. Wheat—5,000 fanegas, on board, at $2 75, cash. Barley—Several parcels taken at $1 94@$2. Some dealers are holding, thinking this year's crop will be scanty, on account of the dryness of the Winter. Bar Copper dull, at $16, cash. Nitrate—No transactions on account of scarcity of vessels.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By letters received at Valparaiso, it is known that the van-guard of Gen. URQUIZA had been beaten by the forces of Buenos Ayres in the neighborhood of Cepeda. So it appears that the arbitration of England, France and Peru had been unsuccessful.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Burning of a French Ship in the Harbor, Loaded with Naval Stores—Tremendous Explosion—Eruption of the Volcano of Chillan, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Yesterday was a day of excitement. A ship laden with French naval stores took fire in the bay. She was strongly anchored, and could not be towed out; so she blew up in the midst of the shipping. A large quantity of powder was in her magazine, which at last exploded; not, however, until the decks were burned so that the powder had freest vent.

As it was, however, a dense column of smoke was projected full four hundred feet high in the air, bearing with it scraps of paper and sail-cloth in ignition, besides bolts and links of chain in a state of incandescence, to the intense alarm of thousands who had congregated to watch the conflagration, and to their peril too, as may well be imagined. Spontaneous combustion is said to be the cause of the fire, from coals on board.

It was awkwardly managed that the ship was not towed out to sea on the first breaking out of the smoke. Six hours the ship was burning.

Two buildings on shore took fire from the falling missiles. So did ships in the bay. However, the flames were promptly extinguished.

When the explosion occurred windows were shattered in great numbers on the shore.

The new Administration of PRREZ is now in successful operation.

Congress is still in session.

Business, in a measure, is reviving; but still depression prevails. The common people are suffering many privations.

Hon. THOMAS NELSON, the American Minister, has arrived, and taken up his quarters in the Capital. He has been ailing a little, but now is better again.

The volcano of Chillan, in the Andes, has recently broken out in active eruption. At a distance of 90 miles, the explosions and the ejection of stones from the crater can be distinctly perceived by the naked eye, as well as the streams of lava running down the sides of the mountain. The height of the crater may be about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is snow above and below it. No earthquakes have been experienced in the immediate vicinity since the eruption began. It broke out in August.

Mr. BLAKIE, United States Consul at Talcahuano has been ill, but is now recovered.

Mr. CHURCHMAN, Consul for this port, has not yet come. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Europa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Ada	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad). 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
SILK AND WOOL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CORDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, BUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:
KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON,

No. 461 Broadway,

Respectfully calls the attention of families requiring MOURNING GOODS to his immense and desirable stock of
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES,
HENRIETTA MALTESE and
EMILINE CLOTHS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
BARBOURS, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, BLACK SILKS, with and without lustre, some most desirable for the new styles of garments, being wide and
HEAVY BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
In all qualities and styles.
IRISH, FRENCH and CHINESE POPLINS,
VALENCIES PARMETTAS.
Several new materials for house dresses, great bargains.
THIBBETS
For SHAWLS, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

Ladies will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 461 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Dressmaking in the latest and best styles.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE,
or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS,
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

WESTWARD! HO!!

"*Westward the Star of Empire takes its way!*"
So does the Star of Fashion and the Graces;
Judging, at least, by the vast crowds, each day,
Rushing to MACY'S.

Broadway no longer tempts with costly glare,
With fancy shop fronts, and still fancier prices;
Cheapness—if good and tasteful for the fair—
Is what entices.

Therefore, we find SIXTH-AVENUE to grow,
Daily, in favor with all sects and classes,
And not a Broadway palace, people know
MACY'S surpasses.

Look at his GLOVES! while other folks elsewhere
Charge for their gloves a price almost fictitious,
For SIXTY-THREE CENTS MACY robes the fair
In kids delicious!

See what a rich assortment, too, he brings
Of LINENS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
RIBBONS, HEAD-DRESSES, and a thousand things
For pretty faces!

Hither flock mothers with their pets, and BEAUX
Come with the objects of their hearts' devotions,
To see the sterling wonders MACY shows
In YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bedecked by him the very plainest lass
Is Venus—in her beau's imagination.
And youngsters, too—in mamma's eyes—surpass
All in creation!

"Westward the Star of Fashion takes its way!"
That it should prize o'er MACY'S is not fanny;
'Tis that he SELLS GOODS EQUAL to BROADWAY
FOR MUCH LESS MONEY!

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors from 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN OTTOMAN
AND
EMPRESS CLOTH CLOAKS,
Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer *Europa*. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready a very superior stock of
CLOAKS,
of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
Their Full importation of
MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REALLY WATERPROOF
AQUASCUTUMS,
IN BLACK AND BROWN MIXED,
For the use of officers in the army and navy,
Made up to order a
VERY MODERATE PRICES, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY.
No. 57 Walker-st.

UMBRELLAS,
In Silk and Alpaca,
ALSO, NEW STYLES OF SCARFS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
At very reduced prices,
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY WERE AWARDED by the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, held in New-York in 1853,
HONORABLE MENTION,
for the best garments for the commissioned officers of the army and navy, which they still continue to make to order,
TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
1,500 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c., just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c., $1, $1 25; regular prices $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
650 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular price $8.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 50c.; regular price $1 50. Also, just opened,
Black Thread and French Laces, Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Point and Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
All much below regular prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
BY
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
LACE COLLARS, ENTIRELY NEW.
REAL VEILS, FROM $3 UP.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
And a large variety of other novelties, at moderate prices.

BROADWAY CLOAK STORE.
No. 503 BROADWAY.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS, IN VELVETS,
BEAVERS,
TRICOTS,
and CLOTHS,
SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
manufactured in first-class style.
WILL OPEN, ALSO,
a superb assortment of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, elegantly trimmed, at $7, $8 and $9 each.
ALSO,
A large stock of New and Fashionable Dress Goods, received from the large auction sales on Thursday and Friday.
Ladies will consult their own interests by examining our GOODS and LOW PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 27 Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS.
French and English Bombazines,
"Grouts" English Crapes and Veils,
Henrietta and Empress Cloths,
Epinglines, Satin de Chenes, Mohair Reps, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.
500 Pieces, ALL WOOL
PARIS DELAINES, (reserved printing,) Fine Quality, at 37½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES SILK
EMBROIDERED REPS,
New and Elegant Styles,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,
All qualities and desirable colors,
AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Purchased at the late large auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES
AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
In all the fashionable colors.
Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Comprising every variety of price and description.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
Ladies can find a full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also, Linen Napkins and Towels, $1. JOB LOT.
VERY BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a Pair.
FIRST-RATE CORSETS, $1 a Pair.

VERY BEST HOOP-SKIRTS, 2s. to 6s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Paper Cambrics, 8c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Drillings, 8c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Bleached Muslins, 6c. and 9c. yard.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Flannels, very cheap.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Table Cloths, under price.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Book and Swiss Muslins.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Plaid Cambrics and Brilliants.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Cambric Collars, 2s. to 4s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine Cambric Bands, 4s.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine LACE VEILS, 20c. to $1.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Fine Cambric Edgings, 16c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' HOSE, 8c., 10c., 12c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Gents' SOCKS, 10c., 12c., to 16c.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, cheap.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Ladies' and Gents' Under wear.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS', Rubber Round Combs, &c.
Rubber Dressing Combs, &c., &c., 6c. and 8c.—under price.
PINS and NEEDLES, (the very best,) 3 cents a paper.
TEETH BRUSHES, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.—all under price.
Boys' Leather Belts, &c. Velvet Buttons, 6c. to 10c.
ALL OUR YANKEE NOTIONS UNDER PRICE.

RIBBONS. Full line BLACK Ribbons, cheap.
WHITE RIBBONS, every quality, cheap.
RIBBONS in Plain Colors, all widths, cheap.
RICH FANCY RIBBONS from Auction.
RIBBONS. All our Fancy Ribbons are selling under price.

FLOWERS in very fine styles.
RUCHES, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 21c.—cheap lot.
NEW STORE, No. 463 SIXTH-AV., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 343 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 40 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable French girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chamberwork and wait; or would take care of children. She understands her business in either capacity; is quick, active, willing and obliging, and lived five years in her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., corner 3d-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take the sewing children; is accustomed to dressmaking and children's clothes, and is willing to assist at anything required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 57 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent, and has the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, to a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 166 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 9 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUation wanted by a highly respectable Scotch Protestant person, as experienced chambermaid and nurse, or as infant's nurse; has traveled on the Continent; has no objections to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; good reference from first-class families. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse in Brooklyn preferred—by a young woman, who refers to her present employer, at No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who understands it in all its branches, who is willing and obliging, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; wants a comfortable home for the Winter; the best of City reference from her last employer for five years. Call, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; she is a good cook; understands bread, pastry and soup, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place for six years. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; if a small family, would do all; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 137 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as capable cook; understands bread and biscuit baking; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, in a gentleman's family. No other need apply. Call at No. 120 20th-st. Excellent City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last employers. Address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, light pastry, bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 100 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and do the fine washing, or would have no objection to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 230 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking; has 4½ years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; is also a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 6. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; if a small family, would do all; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 137 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as capable cook; understands bread and biscuit baking; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a gentleman's family. No other need apply. Call at No. 120 20th-st. Excellent City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs positively that the order transferring the command of the Western Military Department from Gen. Fremont to Gen. Hunter, has been sent to the former, and has probably reached him. The order is stated to be absolute and unconditional, and based upon a thorough conviction of Fremont's incapacity as a General, and of his profligacy in the expenditure of the public money.

Gen. Scott left Washington on Saturday afternoon, and reached Harrisburgh at 10 o'clock, on his way to this City, where he arrived during the night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd gathered in Harrisburgh to greet the veteran, but his arrival here being unheralded, very few knew of it until yesterday.

Gen. McClellan, it is announced, will retain the immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A sword was presented to him on Saturday, by a Committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and during the ceremony he took occasion to express his confidence in the success of the National arms. He is also of the opinion that the war cannot be long though it may be desperate.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that Gen. McClellan has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue unchanged. An adventurous vessel occasionally runs the rebel blockade at night; but the navigation of the river may be considered practically closed for the present. It is rumored in Washington that the rebels purposely allow some of the oyster boats to run up, as they give them facilities for sending spies to the Capital. From certain matters which have been developed during the past few days, there is no doubt but that there is some truth in this. Meantime the National batteries on the Maryland side are rapidly approaching completion. Those opposite Mathias Point are in full view of the rebels, who occasionally fire an experimental shot towards them, but without effect. The range of their artillery is not sufficiently long. The National fortifications are to be mounted with superior rifled cannon, and as the Maryland bank of the river is considerably higher than that on the Virginia side, it is quite likely the rebels will soon find their position a little too exposed for comfort.

The great fleet probably reached its destination on Friday—at least, we judge so from the fact that our dispatch from Fortress Monroe expresses that belief. The tug *Ethan Allen*, which returned to Old Point on Thursday, reported that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats *Eagle* and *Commodore Perry* had been detached for duty in Pamlico Sound. A vessel which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday reports that she saw the fleet off Hatteras on Wednesday morning, and that it was moving southward in fine style. The *Roanoke*, which has come up from the blockade off Charleston, reports heavy weather along the coast, and the great storm of Saturday must have been unusually severe on the coast of the Carolinas; but there is little doubt that the fleet escaped its fury. A flag of truce went from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk yesterday and on its return we shall be likely to have something through rebel sources of the doings of the expedition.

Amid the conflicting rumors relative to the movements of the rebels in Missouri, it is difficult to determine what to place confidence in. Price has recently been reported to be in half a dozen different places—at one time preparing to make a stand against Gen. Fremont, and at another making the best of his way towards the Arkansas border. We now have a repetition of the rumor placing him at Neosho. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* has information that he is there with Ben McCulloch, with a command of 30,000 men, and intends to wait there for Gen. Fremont and fight him, expressing the belief that he will be able to whip him. He is stated also to have received a supply of clothing, arms and medicines. Should this report prove correct, we may expect soon to hear of an important battle, but doubt is thrown upon it by another dispatch, which reiterates the report that Price will not stand. Another questionable report reaches us, that Gen. Lane on Monday night last made an attack upon a portion of Price's army at Sarcoxie, in Jasper County. As Gen. Lane only left Hermansville, in Hickory County, eighty miles North of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, it is hardly probable that he was engaged with the enemy on Monday evening.

The Lawrence *Republican*, of Oct. 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On Oct. 13, an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt, in Allen County, and after plundering the stores began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one houses and stores, and a mill—more than one-half the buildings in the place—were consumed. The military company of the town chanced to be drilling without arms at the time, and no resistance could be made. On the night of Oct. 22 ten armed men visited Gardner, Johnson County, and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps $3,000, including all the guns sent thither by the Governor for the protection of the town. Gov. Robinson had dispatched an armed company for the apprehension of these outlaws. The Leavenworth *Conservative* has an account of a fight that took place at Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, fifteen miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Sunday night, Oct. 27. A force of seven hundred Union men, attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them, taking twelve prisoners, and capturing one cannon and a lot of small arms.

There are three, instead of two, Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on unsettled claims against the Government in the Department of the West. They are Hon. Jos. Holt, of Kentucky, Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, and Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis. They are to meet shortly at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties. Samuel T. Glover is appointed counsel for the Government.

According to the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, many of the sympathizers with the secession movement in Kentucky, who made their way to the rebel camp at Prestonsburgh but a few weeks since, are now returning to their homes. Twenty-seven from one neighborhood in Harrison County returned last week. They give a deplorable account of the state of things in the mountains. The rebels there are utterly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life.

A letter from a Staff officer of Gen. Kelley published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, gives some interesting particulars of the battle at Romney. According to the plan of attack, as devised by Gen. Kelley, one column of the National troops was to move from Patterson's Creek by way of Frankfort and Springfield, upon the north side of Romney, while a record approached from the west by the Northwestern Turnpike. The first column drove everything before it, but the second was checked in its advance, and the larger part of the enemy's forces effected their escape. They lost two guns and thirty baggage wagons; but it is not stated that so large a number of prisoners was taken as has been reported. A private letter from Grafton states that on Sunday last twenty rebels attacked a train of twelve wagons at Jacksonville, Lewis County. They succeeded in capturing the wagons, and all but three of the horses. Capt. Rowand's cavalry company had gone in pursuit of the rebels.

Following the example of some more formidable potentates, King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, has issued a proclamation enjoining a strict neutrality upon his subjects "in the hostilities now unhappily pending between the Government of the United States and certain States thereof, styling themselves the Confederate States of America." He forbids privateering by any of his subjects, declares that no adjudication of prizes taken by either party shall be allowed in the ports of the Islands, and closes the harbors to the privateers and prizes of the contending parties, except in case of distress or compulsory delay by stress of weather.

GENERAL NEWS

The easterly storm of Saturday was the severest which has been experienced for many years, and caused one of the most terrible shipwrecks which has occurred on the Atlantic Coast for years. The ship *Maritana* was driven on the rocks near Boston Light, and totally lost, involving the destruction of twenty-seven lives. Considerable damage was done in the City, particularly along the river fronts, where the tide inundated the cellars, and even overflowed the piers, destroying considerable quantities of goods and rendering the places untenable. The parks in the City suffered in their trees and foliage, the grounds were gullied by the heavy rain floods, and some of the Railroads leading into the City had extensive damage done to their tracks. The Sound steamers were compelled to make a harbor and wait for the subsidence of the gale. They mostly arrived yesterday afternoon, and report two or three vessels ashore in the Sound. The pilot-boats report the gale as very severe outside, and some of them lost sails and spars. The grounds of the Greenwood Cemetery were also considerably damaged. Our telegrapic reports indicate that the storm has been unusually severe elsewhere, especially in the Chesapeake Bay.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 23d, *via* Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, having made the run from the latter port in the remarkably short time of ten days. Her advices are no later than those by the *Borussia*, telegraphed from Cape Race, but the details which we are enabled to give this morning will be found interesting and important.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 26th ult., with the mails, passengers and treasure—$887,805—from California, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings our New-Granada and South Pacific correspondence.

The news from New-Granada is meagre and unimportant. The Convention between the Governor of Panama and the agent of Mosquera, which had already been approved by the State Legislature of Panama, had received the signature of the Governor, and was a law so far as the State was concerned. The Legislature had adjourned, after conferring upon the Governor dictatorial powers for the preservation of peace if trouble should be threatened by the opponents of Mosquera before the end of the war in the other States.

Our South Pacific advices are from Valparaiso and Santiago to October 2, and from Callao and Lima to October 14. The preparatory election of Judges to preside over the election of President had taken place in Peru, but with what result was not known. The candidates for President were Dr. Mar, Gen. San Roman and Gen. Echenique. The Circular issued by the Peruvian Government, asking the formation of a league of the different Republics to defend the independence of South America, now threatened by Spain, had been responded to favorably by Bolivia. The Anniversary of National Independence in Chili had been celebrated with great rejoicing. The new President, Perez, was rendering himself very popular by his conciliatory course towards all parties. It was understood that a general amnesty for political offences was to be promulgated. The French naval storeship *Infernal* was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso on the 1st of Oct. Her magazine exploded with a terrific concussion by which half the windows in the city were shivered. Business in Valparaiso had much improved. From the Argentine Confederation we have the report that the vanguard of Urquiza's army had been defeated by the forces of Buenos Ayres in the vicinity of Cepeda. This indicates that the arbitration of England, France and Peru had been unsuccessful.

The British Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. Messurier, from Havana, Oct. 26, and Nassau, Oct. 28, reached here on Saturday morning. Nothing of interest had occurred at either port since previous advices. The health of Havana and Nassau is reported as good.

The British schooner *Blanche*, from St. Pierre, Martinique, which arrived at this port on Saturday brought 150 hogsheads and 50 barrels of sugar, which is the first cargo of the kind ever brought to an American port from the French possessions.

Rev. Mr. Conway, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) now stationed at Forts Clark and Hatteras, from which point the reverend gentleman has lately returned, preached, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, in behalf of the suffering Union families on Hatteras Banks. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Taylor, the pastor of the congregation on the Banks, who made an interesting appeal for aid in rescuing the Union men on the North Carolina coast from starvation. A handsome collection was taken up, and Rev. Mr. Hatfield announced several minor meetings to be held during the week with the same benevolent object. We reserve our report of the addresses, by request, as they will be repeated at the Cooper Institute, much more fully, on Thursday evening next.

The following members of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this City Saturday, all of whom were wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff: Samuel T. Smith, Matthew Creelman, Henry Kinney and Briggs M. Daboll, all of Co. C, and Frank Gracher, of Co. H. They were kindly cared for at the residence of Col. Frank E. Howe, and sent home to their friends by the 8 o'clock train to Worcester in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixtieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in this City, on the way to the seat of war. The Massachusetts regiment proceeded at once to Washington, and the New-York regiment will leave this afternoon.

The Tenth Legion, Col. C. H. Van Wyck, will leave their encampment at Newburgh on Wednesday next, arriving in this City Thursday morning, Nov. 7, and proceed to the Everett House, where the Sons of Orange and Sullivan will present them with a beautiful stand of colors. The regiment will thence proceed to Washington.

Miss Albertina Flaum, one of the parties arrested by the New-York Detectives, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder of Sigismund Fellner, whose body was found in New-Jersey a few days since, committed suicide on Saturday morning at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The friends of the murdered man have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of Radetski, the man charged with the commission of the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday, and without discussion, transferred the powers now vested in the Building Committee of the New Court-house to the State Commissioners, Messrs. Salmon, Corlies and Hunt. The bill of the *Daily News* for advertising "papers pending before the Mayor, for approval" was ordered paid.

Justice Sutherland, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, discharged the order of arrest obtained against D. H. Burtnett, Hogg, and others, upon a charge of assault, &c., by John W. Latson, formerly Colonel of the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, of which the defendants are present officers.

The Stock Market was under some depression on Saturday morning, but a renewed demand was shown later in the day, with a recovery of the decline in prices; closing firm; New-York Central, 79¼. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London 107¼@107⅜.

The severe rain storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were less active, and prices generally a trifle lower. Cotton was in more demand, and was firmer. The transactions in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow and Tobacco were moderate. Light sales of Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Seeds and Spices were reported. Freights were quiet and rates depressed, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

Sympathy with Secession in the Election To-morrow.

Mayor Wood, in his speech at Cooper Institute, on Friday night, in support of James Lynch for Sheriff, said it was "difficult to see *what connection there is between the election of a Coroner or Sheriff and the saving of the Union.*" That difficulty has been considerably diminished by the proceedings of the meeting referred to. The speeches made on that occasion, and the specific claims of the candidate whose election it was designed to aid, leave very little to be learned upon that subject. If we were to hear that the City of New-Orleans had elected for Sheriff a man who refused to fight against the Union,—who had quit the field of battle on the eve of an engagement,—who had left the ground just as the action commenced, and who had been branded in the official report of the commanding General as having "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon,"—we should have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that the City of New-Orleans had very strong sympathies with the Union, and was only half in earnest in its pretended support of the Union cause. And this belief would be immensely strengthened, if the speeches made in support of such a candidate were filled with bitter denunciations of the rebel Government, and exultant predictions of its utter failure.

If James Lynch is elected Sheriff of New-York, the rebels will have a perfect right to draw the same inferences concerning the professed devotion of this City to the Union and the Constitution. He was a member of Varian's Battery, attached to the Eighth New-York Regiment, concerning which Gen. McDowell, in his official report of the battle of Bull Run, makes the following black and damning declaration:

"*On the eve of the battle* the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and the *battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia*, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. *They insisted on their discharge that night.* It was granted, and the next morning, *when the army moved forward into the battle*, THESE TROOPS MOVED TO THE REAR TO THE SOUND OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON."

Should any portion of the people of New-York select for the highest and most lucrative office in their gift a man with such a record? What claim does that act, thus recorded, give James Lynch over any other citizen to the high and profitable distinction which his supporters propose to confer upon him? Why take *him* in preference to Thos. Francis Meagher,—or John Kelley, or any other Irish American who did *not* turn his back upon his countrymen in the hour of their dreadful necessity? What has he ever done *but* that, to entitle him to such distinction? So far as we know, nothing whatever. And if he is elected, the fair and justifiable inference everywhere will be, that it was *because he refused to fight*,—because he proved, by the highest of all possible tests, that his sympathies were with the rebels,—that his heart was not in the war for the Union,—that he availed himself of the earliest possible moment, and of the very first opportunity, to abandon the Union army—and that, too, at the very moment when his aid and that of his fellows was of the most vital importance.

Hon. Levi S. Chatfield presided at the meeting held on Friday night, to aid the election of Mr. Lynch. In his opening address setting forth the grounds on which Mr. Lynch's election is urged, Mr. Chatfield said:

"What did I hear to-day, as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States—as coming from George B. McClellan, General? (Loud cheers.) In a communication, somewhat of a private character, to a Senator of Congress, that *he dare not fight on the Potomac.* ['Hear,' and hisses.] *So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this Fall.* We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated about Washington and its vicinity, and this army has to be supported, at an expense of two millions and a-half a day, and yet we are to have no more battles, this Fall. Why? *Because the Commander-in-Chief has said he dare not fight.* (Hisses and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, what is the English of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country in the face of the earth. And in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure, in my humble judgment: *the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow, than that the independence of the Confederated States of America will be recognized by England and France, and by other European nations.* (Hisses and cheers, and marks of disapprobation.) I utter simply, gentlemen, my candid judgment, and don't ask any man in the world to be responsible for anything I say. (Cheers.) I utter that as a prediction, and base my prediction upon current events which are passing under my eye, and which, to my mind, are uncontradicted, that *in less than six months that Government will be recognized by the Governments of Europe.* (Hisses and cheers.)

A Voice—Never.

Mr. Chatfield—I said in the outset that I disliked to talk here, for I have been a Democrat all my life, and all my life I have been in the habit of uttering my own sentiments. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, let us understand that there is something beside the present moment for us to consider. If men at the present day can be arrested and placed in a dungeon in a fortress, without any accusation having been made, or no opportunity to prove his innocence, and the *habeas corpus* suspended, *I ask how long will this country be a country?* (Hisses and cheers.) If my remarks are offensive, gentlemen, I will suspend them. (Hisses, and cries of 'Go on,' 'Go on.') Why, every one of you have a mind, as well as I have, and you know this. I admit I would prosecute this war with vigilance and to the end—(loud cheers)—but I would take care, gentlemen, that in the meantime I did not surrender my liberties as a man and as a citizen. (Here Hon. Fernando Wood entered the hall, and was enthusiastically received.) Mr. Chatfield continued: *I have made these remarks, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying again that I believe our safety consists in preserving our party organization, and carrying into effect the principles of the party*—(cheers)—*and voting for this nomination.* We have good men to vote for, and I call on all men to stand firm by the ticket, and to support it faithfully. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this honor you have conferred upon me, I will retire. (Cheers and hisses.)"

What is this but the most open and undisguised sympathy with the rebellion? *What more can any Secessionist ask than the triumph of a party, and the election of a candidate on such principles and on such a basis as this?* After such declarations as these, the election of a man who had left the battle-field and "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon," would be hailed from one end of the rebel Confederacy to the other, as clear and conclusive proof that the genuine, heartfelt sympathies of the City of New-York were with the rebel cause. Nor could all the special pleas and explanations on the face of the earth deprive such a result of precisely that meaning.

Mayor Wood, in his speech on the same occasion, pursued a somewhat different line of argument. He sought to deny the charge that Mr. Lynch withdrew from the field on the eve of battle. He said:

"I know that an effort is now being made to affect the character for personal courage of our candidate for Sheriff—honest James Lynch.

It is alleged that he demanded his discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, though the battle of Bull Run was to be fought the day following. My friends, *he was at Washington City when that battle was fought!*

Though but a private in the ranks, the course of the company to which he was attached is wrongfully attributed to him. He is made responsible for it. He is made responsible for it all. This accusation has no other foundation than the fact that he was attached to the Eighth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, and one of the Varian Battery, having volunteered to defend the Capital under the three months' call of the President. * * And to the immediate complaint that he demanded his discharge and 'retired to the music of the enemy's cannon,' upon the eve of the battle of Bull Run, *I know the fact to be otherwise. The battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated at that time.* When his term had expired, *he tendered his services to continue, provided there was a prospect of an engagement. So far from expecting an engagement, he was assured that there was no immediate prospect of one.* He then continued with his associates on their return to New-York. What would his calumniators have had him do? Remain a lone soldier when the command to which he was attached had been discharged? Or what would probably have suited them better, *joined some other regiment, and been among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run?* If he had thus been removed out of the way of other candidates for the Sheriffalty, he would not be the object of so much abuse and calumny at this time. But, my friends, James Lynch is no coward! *He belongs to a race that never produces cowards.* The Milesians are brave men by tradition. If an Irishman has fixed national characteristics, they are personal courage, love of arms, and fidelity to the cause he espouses. This charge of cowardice or recreancy to duty, or whatever they may call it, against Mr. Lynch, is an insult to the Irishmen of New-York. It is a charge against them all, and as such I call upon them to resent it."

There were Irishmen who fought nobly at the battle of Bull Run, and whose names will be held in everlasting remembrance for the valor and patriotism,—the heroic courage with which on that day they threw to the winds every thought of selfish interest, and fought, through blood and carnage, against overwhelming odds, in defence of the Union and the Constitution. If Corcoran, or Meagher, or Nugent, or the humblest private in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, who stood his ground and did his duty on that eventful field, were now the nominee for Sheriff, Mayor Wood might very well identify *his* claims with the claims of his Irish fellow-citizens, and on their behalf demand the reward which patriotic valor in the service of the country always deserves and never fails to receive. But Mr. Lynch has no such claims. The Irish are not responsible for his leaving the field on the eve of battle. It is ratner "an insult to the Irishmen of New-York" to select *him* as their special repreaentative, instead of some one of the hundreds and thousands of Irishmen who did *not* "move to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." Would not our Irish fellow-citizens have been better satisfied with such a selection? Was it a desire to honor *them* that prompted the nomination of Mr. Lynch?

Mayor Wood is very injudicious, to say the least, in denying the facts concerning this matter. When he says that "*the battle of Bull Run was not even contemplated* at the time Mr. Lynch demanded his discharge," we simply atand astonished. Mr. Lynch demanded his discharge on Saturday, July 20. The battle at Blackburn's Ford,—one of the passes of Bull Run,—had been fought on Thursday, the 18th,—and it was known to every officer and private of the army that it must be renewed if our army persisted in its advance. The orders for that advance had been issued on Saturday morning:—and no future event was deemed more absolutely certain than the occurrence of a battle the next day.

Mayor Wood says that Mr. Lynch "was assured that there was no immediate prospect of an engagement." On the contrary, he was assured by Secretary Cameron, by Gen. McDowell, by Major Wadsworth and by Capt. Varian, his own commander, that *there would be an engagement the next day*,—that the presence of that battery was of the utmost consequence to the whole army,—that if he and the rest of his company left the field it might lead to a disastrous defeat, and that whether it did or not they would go home "in disgrace" provided they were earnestly and urgently implored to remain and stand by their countrymen in that engagement. *They refused positively and peremptorily*;—and therefore Mr. Lynch was, as Mayor Wood asserts, "at Washington on the day when that battle was fought." These things we know to be true; we had them on the spot from the lips of the officers we have named;—and Mayor Wood is either relying upon false evidence, or making a very rash experiment on the credulity of our Irish fellow-citizens, when he makes the statements which they refute.

We have said nothing whatever of Mr. Lynch's courage. Mayor Wood impeaches it very seriously, when he intimates that if he had "joined some other regiment" and remained, he might have been "among the slain or wounded at the subsequent battle of Bull Run," and thus have lost the chance of running for Sheriff at this election. We do not believe that Mr. Lynch had any such motive in the course which he pursued. Nor do we ask any man to vote against him on the ground of cowardice. That is not the issue involved. What we do insist upon is, that his election, under all the circumstances of the case, would indicate a degree of sympathy with secession among the people of this City, which would do infinitely more to paralyze the war, and to encourage the rebels, than the defeat of Bull Run, the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and all the reverses put together which our arms have hitherto sustained.

The Election and the War.

As a general thing, the rank and file of the Democratic Party have come up nobly to the support of the Government in its contest with rebellion. Thousands upon thousands of them have rallied to the defence of the country, and are now in the field to defend the Constitution and the Union against their deadly foes. From the moment the first blow was struck,—when the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter,—they have done everything in their power to sustain the honor of the Stars and Stripes, and to protect the institutions and the Government of the country. In our Legislature last Winter, the great body of the Democratic members threw aside all party considerations, and voted freely men and money to suppress the rebellion. And nothing did more to startle the rebels and to check their progress than this noble and resolute unanimity among men of all parties in the Empire State, and especially in this City, in favor of a vigorous and effective prosecution of the war against rebellion.

There were but very few exceptions to this general action of the Democrats in the Legislature. But there were *six men* in the State Assembly who, *after the attack on Fort Sumter*, after the President had appealed to the honor and patriotism of the country to rally in support of the Government, *voted* AGAINST *the appropriation of a single dollar* for defending the country and preserving the Union! And *four* of these men have been nominated for reëlection in this City.

This vote was given on the 15th of April last,—upon the receipt of a Message from Gov. Morgan announcing the attack on Fort Sumter, and the call of the President for Volunteers, and calling upon New-York "not to falter in the hour of the country's peril." When the bill came up, a motion was made to *strike out the enacting clause.* Messrs. Hardy and Cozans both spoke in favor of the motion, denouncing the President as having "by a course of duplicity," and by having overruled the counsels of those who urged the evacuation of Fort Sumter, caused the disgraceful state of things which had occurred. Other Democrats in the House set a more patriotic example. R. C. Hutchins, also of this City, while he censured the Republicans, and even favored letting the South go, declared that "as the majesty of the United States had to be vindicated, he would stand by the General Government." Mr. McDermott, also a Democrat, declared that whether the Administration was right or wrong, "the blood-stained soil of Westchester could only vote to sustain the Government." Half a dozen other Democrats spoke in the same noble and stirring strain, and the bill was passed, Ayes, 102; Nays, 6;—and in that list of six were the four following, who are now again candidates for reëlection in this city:

W. J. C. KENNEY.....Fourth District.
JOHN HARDY.....Eleventh District.
DANIEL YOUNG.....Seventh District.
LUKE F. COZANS.....Eighth District.

What would be the effect of their reëlection? certainly not to encourage the Government—not to stimulate the prosecution of the war. It would be hailed with exultation by the rebels as a clear and substantial proof of strong sympathy and coöperation in the City and State of New-York. It would warrant that construction,—and would most certainly receive it from every man, North and South, who is in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and breaking this glorious Union into fragments.

It is worth the while of the loyal people of this great City to avert so serious a blow at the Union cause as the reëlection of either of these members of the last Assembly would inflict upon it. Men who voted against an appropriation to pay the volunteers, from their own districts, engaged in fighting the battles of the Union, cannot have the slightest claim on the people of this great and loyal City.

Ninth Assembly District.—The election in this District is distinguished by the fact that the only genuine relic of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Democracy is running for the State Assembly. Mr. Aug. Schell, who was Collector of this Port during the last Administration—who had bolted from Tammany Hall in 1853—who attended the Charleston Convention, and acted with Yancey & Co. in breaking it up, and who finally, alone we believe of the New-York delegates, bolted from the Baltimore Convention because it nominated Stephen A. Douglas, and who supported John C. Breckinridge, now in the rebel army, for President,—is the candidate whom the Democrats have seen fit to nominate. It is the boldest political movement of the season. It is said that Mr. Schell moved into that District quite lately, as the only one in which he could secure a nomination from the Democracy. Whether this is so or not, it would be very extraordinary if, at this late day, after all the disastrous experience we have had of the Buchanan Administration and of its supporters, Mr. Buchanan, only [illegible] could be found willing to endorse them, by electing a man so thoroughly identified with both, and so bitterly hostile to Douglas, as Mr. Schell. It may possibly be done,—but we shall not believe it until after the votes are counted.

Mr. Schell's opponent, who is supported by the Republican and Union parties, is Alex. McLeod, Esq., a younger man than Mr. Schell, of excellent ability and the highest character.

The Union Ticket.

The People have determined that this election shall not be controlled by partisan considerations. They desire that it should be simply a declaration of this City and State in favor of the Union and against rebellion. And they have put in nomination a State, County and Judiciary ticket, which represents their sentiments and embraces men of all political parties who agree on this one cardinal point. That ticket is published in our advertising columns, and justly claims the support of all who concur in the principles and the purposes which it represents. The men whose names are upon it are all of high character, and deserve the public confidence and support.

As is always the case in such contests, there are many parties claiming to have the same end in view, and putting forward candidates of their own. Every citizen should see to it that his vote is not thrown away, by being cast for men who have no chance of an election. In the canvass for Sheriff, for example, there can be no doubt that the contest lies between Brown and Lynch. Mr. Vultee, though acknowledged to be an excellent man, has not the organized and effective support required to give him a reasonable chance of success:—and whatever support he receives will simply be so much withheld from one of the other candidates. The same thing is true of candidates for other offices.

Hollins' Apotheosis.—We had thought to have done forever with the Falstaffian Hollins, but the conflagration which his exploit has lit up in the journals of the Crescent City forbids our losing sight of the valiant "pepperer." Hollins is happy. Hollins is a hero. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but the Southern Confederacy gushes towards Hollins. To be sure "the noble veteran" brought back his "little Confederate mosquito fleet," with the sting taken out of it—the fire ships having stranded and fizzled completely, and the ram having broken his nose against the *Richmond*. Nevertheless Hollins, who is a good deal of an artist in his line, and, like another "battered old veteran," knows the effect of a "lie well told," got off a splendid bulletin, and the Orleanese made a Sardanapalism of their lean supply of grease in his honor. In fact, Hollins has had an apotheosis. And, as it is a relief to think we have had the last of him, we append, with deep emotion, the scene in which the hero goes up in a blaze of tallow oil. We copy from the New-Orleans *Crescent*;

"Last Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1861, has now a place in history, and a place, too, inferior to none connected with the history of the people of America, the Fourth of July only excepted. Thursday gave to the South also another hero, one who will rank with the Jossers, the Hulls, the Perrys, and the Decaturs, those glorious defenders of the rights of the old Union. Yes, henceforth the name of Hollins will be mentioned with pride throughout the broad extent of the Southern Confederacy. He has fought against odds, we believe, which have never before been encountered, and *obtained a victory which, so far as we recollect, has no parallel in history.* (That is perfectly true—if we except Falstaff's victory on Gad's Hill.—Ed. Times.) Five extemporized gunboats, armed with seventeen guns, all told, attacked a fleet of four men-of-war, armed with about forty guns, sunk one of them, put the balance to flight, ran them ashore, and captured a transport schooner from them. * * * * * *

Thus have the insolent blockaders and invaders received another most signal rebuke for their insane attempt to subjugate this free and indomitable people. It will be followed up by other and even more vigorous assaults, until in shame, disgrace and discomfiture, the wretched vandals leave our shores and our waters.

Let us, on this Sabbath day, bow in gratitude and pious thankfulness to the overruling Providence which has so directed and strengthened the valor of our gallant soldiers and sailors.

All honor to the noble veteran, Hollins, whose indefatigable energy, dauntless daring, and inexhaustible resources of skill and genius, have already proved so invaluable to the cause of Southern independence."

More Lies Tolerably "Well Told."—The general public, says the *Herald*, "*likes a lie well told*;" and true to its purpose of giving its public what it thinks they like, the *Herald* gives its readers lies, as well-told as it can manage to have them, in great abundance. Without the slightest thought of giving attention to a tenth part of them, we now and then pick out one as a specimen of the general assortment.

Yesterday's *Herald*, speaking of Mr. Raymond as the Republican and Union candidate for the State Assembly, said:

"A few months ago he was humbly petitioning Mr. Lincoln to give him the Consulship to Paris, and he has been engaged, ever since, in bitterly reviling the Administration because he failed to obtain that post."

Both branches of this assertion are distinct and unequivocal falsehoods. Mr. Raymond never applied to Mr. Lincoln, or to anybody else, directly or indirectly, in person or by an agent, at any time or in any way, for the Consulship to Paris or for any other office. Nor has he been engaged now, or at any time, in "bitterly reviling the Administration," either for the reason assigned, or for any other. The paragraph quoted is one of the very best specimens of the "lie well told," which the *Herald* has recently produced. We have no doubt that the *Herald* likes it so well that it will tell it again; and every time it tells it, it will be twice as much a lie as it was before.

Big-Footed Chivalry.—In the directions given the females of Secessia for knitting socks for the rebel soldiers, they are told that "the foot should be at least eleven or twelve inches long." For the "Chivalry," one of the proudest of whose badges is the delicacy of their understanding, this might be profanely styled a big thing on foot. *Ex pede Herculem* is an old phrase, whose modern form is likely to be *ex pede Secesh*—you may know a rebel from his *foot!*

Brooklyn.—In the Fifth Assembly District an attempt is made by a disaffected portion of the Republicans to defeat the election of C. L. Benedict to the Assembly. We trust it will not succeed. In ability, character, and thoroughgoing devotion to the Union and Constitution, he will do honor to the District and service to the State. He ought to be elected by a large majority.

[illegible]

Hon. Simon Cameron, [illegible]; Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary [illegible]; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, [illegible] Army; Gov. Sprague, of [illegible]; Hon. [illegible], Commissioner and U. Commissioner [illegible]; Gen. Van Vleet, Adjt.-Gen. [illegible]; Gen. Barlow, of Wisconsin, and W. C. [illegible], of Washington, are at the Astor House.

[illegible] and Lieut.-Col. J. W. Kretchman[illegible]; Baron v Hecht, and Capt. [illegible]; Lieut. Howell, U. S. N.; [illegible]; and S. Forges, of Hungary, are at the [illegible] Hotel.

[illegible], of Baltimore; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, of [illegible]; Col. R. M. Wilmott, of Montreal; C. J. [illegible], of Cuba; J. Wayland, of Saratoga; George [illegible], of Montreal; Rev. T. H. Parker, of New-[illegible]; Gen. Goldsmith, of Paris; R. Haraselle, of California; Beauty Reynolds, of England; and Thomas [illegible], of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

M. Mercadie, attaché of the French Legation; Capt. [illegible], of the U. S. Army; Col. Perdivee, of Sidney; Col. Negles, of California, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. J. L. Butler and lady, of California; A. R. Sargent and family, Dr. H. H. Wicks and lady, T. D. Judah and lady, Thomas P. Maddox, and J. A. Hinchman, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Williamson, J. Van Norman, and J. Allison, of Colorado, are at the Lafayette Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Remarkable's Proverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hats for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

MARRIED.

HAWS—MILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. James Millett, assisted by Rev. E. Lawrence, Mr. JOHN P. HAWS to Miss GARRIE R., eldest daughter of Thos. M. Millett, Esq., all of this City.

DALE—KERR.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Henry, ROBERT DALE to Miss ELLEN KERR, late of Scotland.

VERDET—DAVIS.—In Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at the Church of St. Roch, by the Abbé de Roquefeuil, the Marquis ARCHILLE GARCIET VERDET, of Rome, Italy, to LIBBIE, daughter of Thomas E. Davis, of this City.

DIED.

BARNUM.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, after a lingering illness, Mr. IRA BARNUM, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 114 West 38th-st. His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

☞ Norwalk, Danbury and Bridgeport papers please copy.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JOANNA, wife of John Shannon, aged 44 years.

Funeral services at the house, No. 448 Hudson-st., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DE WITT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JULIA PLUMMER, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. De Witt, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 128 9th-st.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, ANN PENELOPE, widow of George G. Jones, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of her sons and of her sons-in-law, Frederick Griffing and S. O. Onativia, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of the latter, No. 120 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 3, WALTER L., youngest son of Mary and the late John Smith.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 687 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) the 4th inst.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, after a brief illness, CATHARINE, relict of the late Samuel Trickey, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 1, HENRY REINERT, son of Frederick Schuchardt, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Washington-place, without further invitation.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, SARAH L., wife of James W. Oliver, aged 32 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harmon Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, JANE, wife of William J. Coey, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 160 Elm-st.

AXTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, CLARISSA, youngest daughter of T. C. and Rachel Axtell, aged 23 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 203 Raymond-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Pampton Plains for interment, on Tuesday morning.

BURCHELL.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, of paralysis, Mrs. MARGARET BURCHELL, widow of John B. Burchell, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her sons, George and Richard, No. 94 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 2, suddenly, FREDERICK A. LOCKWOOD, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Carmansville, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chamberers-st. at 1 o'clock.

RHIND.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, SUSAN, relict of Charles Rhind, late of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be delivered in the family burying ground at Coldenhoven, Orange County.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 573.—NOV. 2, 1861.
19, 63, 20, 34, 50, 23, 45, 44, 25, 15, 32, 8.

KENTUCKY. CLASS 574.—NOV. 2, 1861.
60, 10, 31, 22, 38, 43, 51, 41, 62, 21, 12, 23, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 8½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 46 Beaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 6 and 8 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, IT PAYS them well for their trouble. Goods sold cheap and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER [illegible] REGIMENT.
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major [illegible].
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($13) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more Engineers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, [illegible], miners, sappers, lumbermen, machinists, riggers, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C. R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. Vs. Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col. Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of these countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similer grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,884 Post-office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:
A BENEFACTRESS.
There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the parents satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST.
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE ORAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*,
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: The fact will be remembered that, until a very recent period, a large majority of the Democratic Party were the zealous advocates of peace, even at the sacrifice of the honor and integrity of the nation. Active and prominent among such members of the party in this county, were many desperate politicians who now are the professed supporters of the Government, in "the vigorous prosecution of the war." Several of these newly converted individuals, together with some leading Republicans and experienced wire-pullers, seizing the occasion when the attention of the public was entirely engrossed by the perilous condition of our national affairs, determined upon a most villainous scheme to prostitute the loyalty of the people to their own base and selfish purposes. To that end a "People's Union" meeting was called to assemble on East Greene, at which a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to nominate candidates for local offices was presented and declared to be carried, notwithstanding it was clearly voted down. The Committee subsequently appointed, in pursuance of the programme, and which included a large number of the managers of the primaries, representing the respective parties, met in Convention and a "People's Union" ticket was the result. Certain of the persons who thus were nominated, as was intended and desired, are the special favorites of these same pretended lovers of the Union to whom we have referred, and are not unlike their fond admirers in character. The principal organ of this bogus "Union" Party is the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a journal recently notorious as a violent assailant of the Federal Administration and as an unscrupulous sympathiser with rebellion, but which suddenly became converted to the Union faith, by reason of the well-known action of a dutiful Grand Jury. A very large majority of the members of the Republican and Democratic Parties, not appreciating the action or all the candidates of the illustrious authors of the "People's Union," proceeded to hold conventions and make nominations, as usual, and their respective tickets are before you. The Republican ticket contains the name of George C. Hall, who is a candidate for the very important and responsible office of Register. His character, public and private, is above reproach. his qualifications are unquestioned, and his loyalty to the Union cannot be denied.
As a public servant, he has been tried and found not wanting. Twice Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, his capacity, fidelity and integrity have been fully proved. The same ticket contains, also, the names of John N. Stearns, for County Clerk; Jesse C. Smith, for State Senator, Second District; Alfred Horton, for Coroner; Andrew N. Doxey, for Superintendent of the Poor, and William H. Hoyt, for Justice of the Sessions. They all are worthy of your suffrages and support.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: Be not deceived. Beware of the "People's Union" and all other similar tickets, by whatever name they may be called. Vote for the best man only, for each and every local office; thus will your duty as good and loyal citizens be properly discharged. Remember that the election of any particular candidates for County Officers will have no possible effect upon our national affairs.
By order of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee. CHARLES C. TALBOT, Chairman.
WILLIAM B. BROMELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1861.

TAMMANY HALL.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Sheriff.
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
For District-Attorney.
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For Coroners,
EDWARD C. MCCONNELL,
ANDREW R. JACKMAN,
ANTHONY EICKHOFF,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY.
For Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
JOHN M. BARBOUR.
For Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Marine Court,
EDMUND L. BEARNE.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The "People's Syracuse Union" Nomination,
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The "National Union" Nomination
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(TWENTY-SECOND WARD.)
The Regular Republican Nomination
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
MICHAEL MILLER.

KING'S COUNTY
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
VIIth, XVth, XVIth and XIXth Wards.
For Assembly,
DANIEL MANGER,
The only candidate nominated by the People.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE XITH WARD.—At a recent meeting of the Republican Assembly Nominating Convention, I had the honor to receive the nomination for Assemblyman for the Twelfth Assembly District. There are now four candidates in the field for that office, three of whom, myself included, are nominees of the old political organizations. The remaining candidate, Mr. WM. F. BRINCKERHOFF, is the regular nominee of the People's Union Convention in that District. In these times I feel bound to recognize him as the representative of the prevailing Union sentiment, and do not feel willing to use my present position or influence either to subvert or circumscribe. Notwithstanding the false insinuations that have been circulated to my prejudice of having been actuated solely by pecuniary motives in the step I have taken, which I now give a positive and unequivocal denial, I shall boldly and fearlessly perform a duty which circumstances have imposed upon me. In view of the present exigency, I sacrifice party to principle in withdrawing, as I now do, from the present political campaign, my name as a candidate; and I earnestly request those who would support me in the coming election to use their influence, as I shall mine, for the election of WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF.
Dated Nov. 2, 1861. JOHN LAMBRECHT.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND the enforcement of the laws.
NATIONAL UNION COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For District Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
For Justice of Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Justices of Superior Court,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
For Justice of Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Justice of Marine Court,
HIRAM KETCHUM, 3d.
For Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners,
J. W. RANNEY, JOHN WILDEY,
ANTHONY EEIKHOFF, THOMAS H. FERRIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION CONVENTION:
Whereas, The Shoddy Abolition Committee, presided over by Chas. Henry Marshall, (who recently in the Defence Committee reviled the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, in its efforts to preserve the Union,) have assigned improper motives to the People's Syracuse Union Convention for their reconsideration of the nomination of Josiah W. Brown and their indorsement of Frederick L. Vulte; therefore,
Resolved, That we proclaim to the electors of this County that the motives which actuated the People's Syracuse Union Convention, were in admiration for the integrity, capacity and character of Mr. Vulte, and disgust for the corruptions, which composed themselves with Mr. Brown in his capacity, as a City legislator, with the notorious Forty Thieves of 1852; and because he is now the nominee of the Abolition Party of this City, and cannot receive the indorsement of any national organization.
We, therefore, call upon all good and honest men to assist in defeating this offspring of corruption and bargain and to unite with the People's Syracuse Union Committee in effecting to the office of Sheriff that competent and reliable citizen, Frederick L. Vulte.
Resolved, That the Shoddy Marshall Abolition Committee do injustice to their candidate, Josiah W. Brown, in charging him with refusing to pay the People's Syracuse Union Committee a liberal assessment. He and his friends proffered them any amount that they might reasonably demand for the expenses of his canvass; but the Committee did not believe that any pecuniary expenditure would induce an honest people to vote for such a nominee, or satisfy the consciences of this Committee in presenting such a man for public suffrage.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District, (German Union League Convention,) held at No. 255½ 7th-st., Nov. 3, 1861, WILLIAM E. BRINCKERHOFF was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly.
WM. SCHWAGT, Secretary. H. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND UNION REGULAR NOMINATION
For Member of Assembly Fourth District,
MICHAEL SHANLEY, JR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—It having been represented by evil-disposed persons that I had induced JOHN LAMBRECHT, the nominee of the Republican Party for Assemblyman in that District, to withdraw his name as a candidate, for a pecuniary consideration, and fearing that no undue influence might thereby be exerted among those with whom I have no personal acquaintance, I hereby declare all such reports to be false and untrue in every particular. They have been circulated as well to injure Mr. LAMBRECHT as myself, and I hereby appeal to the voters of that District to enable me to give a refutation of them at the ballot box on Tuesday next.
WM. F. BRINCKERHOFF.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: Having been informed that handbills and circulars are to be posted on election day, that I have withdrawn from the contest, I hereby notify all my friends that on no account will I withdraw, and that I shall be a candidate until the poll closes. LUKE F. COZANS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Having understood that tickets have been printed and circulated in the District bearing my name as a candidate for Member of the Assembly, this card is published to warn all good citizens that it is but a dying effort to help the nominee of the enemies of the Union, as I positively declined in favor of Mr. JAMES W. BUSH, who is the only candidate of all the Union Conventions of this City and District.
WILLIAM TUCKER.

FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT—JOHN J. PHELPS.

POLITICAL.

UNION CONFERENCE NOMINATIONS.
The Union Conference Committee, delegated from the following Committees of four Union organizations, to wit: Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, German League and Taxpayers:

FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE.
John J. Astor, Wm. V. Brady, Alex. W. Bradford, Geo. W. Blunt, Andrew Carrigan, James M. Cross, Peter Cooper, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. Hall, Christian Metzger, Dennis McCarty, James B. Nicholson, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Richard O'Gorman, Edwards Pierrepont, John J. Phelps, Royal Phelps, A. T. Stewart, Isaac Sherman, Daniel F. Tiemann, Geo. F. Talman, R. A. Withaus, Moses Taylor, H. N. Wilhelm, M. D., Hugo Wesendonck.

ST. NICHOLAS COMMITTEE.
Philetus H. Holt, Albert Mathews, Francis B. Byrne, James R. Banker, Henry Meigs, Jr., Lewis Meade, Samuel S. Thorp, Sr., Jonathan Thompson, Benj. J. Hart, A. B. Mead, John B. Dickinson, Otis D. Swan, Eugene Plunkett, Egbert Guernsey, M. D., Barnet L. Soleman, James Gallatin, John Ross, Henry B. Stebbins, Henry H. Morrison, Stephen Merrihew, Silas B. Winans, Joseph Lawrence, Mortimer W. Hamilton.

GERMAN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.
Rudolph Dulon, Andrew Willman, S. Schirmer, J. Jobel, H. Hochhalter, Wm. Schwab, F. Fleishman, Jos. Lindheim, Jacob Ball, Oswald Ottendorfer, George Blanchot, F. Gade, John Weber, E. Weizburger, J. C. Boeckel, J. Kessly, Fr. Frankenheimer, Julius Brill, Abr. Bittenboefer, Nic. Fischer, Fr. Kapp.

TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.
James W. Beekman, George F. Rogers, Ralph Measel, John Livingston, Henry J. Hart, Wm. B. Wedgwood, Zebulon S. Ely, Samuel Willets, Bradish Johnson, George Bryson, Jonathan M. Ransom, Isaac Adriance, David Banks, Silas Brown, Henry Pharaoney, John C. Hamilton, John T. Johnston, Wm. C. Rhinelander, James Harper, Peter Lorillard, David Dunday, George Bruce, Johns Cunningham, Edward K. Anderies.

Present to the voters of the City and County of New-York the following address and ticket:
FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this great crisis, when the very life of the Nation is in peril; when civil war, with all its terrible evils is upon us; when business is paralyzed, and many of the ordinary sources of income are dried up; when the artisan, the laborer and the mechanic cannot be employed in new improvements of property, because the owner cannot get rent for improvements already made; when new and unprecedented burdens for the war are about to be imposed upon us; when extravagance, waste, corruption and fraud in the disbursement of the enormous taxes levied upon this City are apparent to all; and when these evils, now well nigh insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the election of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the rein into which we are rushing.
We believe that unless this waste and corruption is immediately stayed, we are very near to the time when the taxes and assessments of this city *cannot be paid*; and when our good citizens will have to choose between submitting to a fraudulent confiscation of their hard-earned property, and resisting such outrage upon their rights. It is in vain to expect relief from any system of laws which dishonest incompetent men administer. The structure of civil society is such, that waste, corruption and oppressive taxation always fall most severely upon the great body of the laboring, the industrial and the moderately well-off portions of the community. It destroys the sources of their income,—it takes their all.
An honest economical government is for the best interests of every citizen, whether rich or poor; we are all bound up together, we are each dependent upon the other, we have one common interest, and by a law that is inexorable, we must all prosper or suffer together.
Without distinction of party, we with selections from parties, we have faithfully endeavored to present to you a ticket upon which there should not be one objectionable name.
We believe that this great people are at heart honest—that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men when they have the opportunity. We present a ticket and ask you to support it by your votes. We have so organized that ballots will be supplied at every voting place on the day of election, and we call upon you to rescue this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened.
In this selection we have tried to do our duty as citizens,—we now appeal to you to do your duty as voters, and we present you the following ticket:
For Sheriff,
FREDERICK L. VULTEE.
For County Clerk,
JOSEPH H. HOXIE.
For District Attorney,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Justices of the Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of the Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
HIRAM KETCHUM.
For Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Coroners,
LEWIS NAUMANN,
GEORGE W. MATSELL,
WILHELM SCHIRMER,
J. W. RANNEY.
FOR SENATORS.
First District,
FRANCIS R. WILLOU.
Fifth District,
J. WINTHROP CHANLER.
Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District,
JOHN J. PHELPS.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION TICKET.

Attorney-General	DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State	HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller	LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer	WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector	ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner	FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, long term.
Short Term	FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals	WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff	FREDK. L. VULTE.
County Clerk	HENRY W. GENET.
District Attorney	OAKEY HALL.
Justice of Supreme Court	THOS. W. CLERKE.
Justices of Superior Court	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN
Justice of Court of Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	A. K. MAYNARD.
For Supervisor	ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners	THOS. H. FERRIS. Capt. JOHN WILDEY, EDWD. C. MCCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

SENATORS.

Fourth District	CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF.
Fifth District	CHARLES G. CORNELL.
Sixth District	BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

The Executive Committee will be in session daily at their headquarters, No. 634 Broadway.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Senator, 6th Senatorial District, 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards,
JOHN J. BRADLEY.
FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTEE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER:
At the People's Union Convention, held at the Old Court-house, in the village of White Plains, on the 9th day of October last, and presided over by Robert H. Coles, Esq., the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to call future Conventions, and with full power to fill any vacancies which should occur upon the ticket then nominated. That ticket, containing upon it the names of men whose devotion to the common cause was superior to all remembrance of party ties, was the expression of the loyal spirit of the people of Westchester, and was commended to the support of all who were more of patriots than partisans. But, from the outset, an unfortunate distraction among the Union men of the county divided their strength and perilled their success. Another Union ticket, composed of men of all former political predilections, was placed before the people. With a divided front, our triumph was endangered, and the loyal voice of Westchester seemed likely to be unheard.
We rejoice to say that this distraction no longer exists. With a disinterested patriotism which the Union men of Westchester will appreciate, applaud, and remember, Messrs. Twitchings and Bleakley, our candidates for the respective offices of Sheriff and Register, have withdrawn from the canvass, in order that the votes of all who desire to signalize their support of the Government, in its vigorous prosecution of the war for its existence, may be concentrated upon a single ticket, and so attain a triumph which shall unmistakably declare the steadfast loyalty of our county to the institutions for whose purchase the blood of our fathers enriched its soil.
By virtue, therefore, of the authority vested in us by the act of the People's Union Convention, we hereby substitute, in the place of the gentlemen whose declinations we have announced, the name of LEEMON B. TRIPP for Sheriff, and of WILLIAM CAULDWELL for Register.
We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the union thus insured, and commend to their support the ticket which is thus formed, and which alone represents the Union sentiment of our county and the patriotism of our people.
J. H. STEDWELL,
AMBROSE PENDLETON,
JOHN C. BLAUVELT,
GEORGE ARCHER,
ABRAHAM PITCHER,
JOHN J. JUNE,
People's Union County Committee.
NOV. 2, 1861.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

POLITICAL.



"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General	DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State	HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller	LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer	WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector	ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner	FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, *Long Term.*
Short Term	FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
*Court of

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

1861.

AS SELECTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ALSO,

PLACES WHERE ELECTION POLLS ARE TO BE HELD.

AS SELECTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ALSO,

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DELIVERY OF ELECTION RETURNS, ETC.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., the selection of names of persons to act as Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers for the ensuing year, was concluded; whereupon it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish the complete list of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers, and the places where the polls are to be held, together with the resolution relating to the returns of Election.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

(Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italic*.)

FIRST WARD.

No.	Inspectors.	Canvassers.
1	*James Lee,*	*Wm. O'Brien,*
	John Halpin,	*David Dewint,*
	John F. Cuilligan,	Simon Meyer,
2	*Augustus Schaffel,*	*Lewis Naitic,*
	Wm. H. Higgins,	James Ramsey,
	Patrick Fitzsimons,	John Moore,
3	*Michael Loftus,*	*John Harris.*
	Patrick Walsh,	*Andrew Hanley,*
	John Stritch,	Wm. Burns,
4	*Daniel Mullin,*	*Daniel Mullin,*
	John Burke,	Michael Meehan,
	John M. Blackburn,	Michael Hern,
5	*Jos. C. Scully,*	*Jos. P. Boyce,*
	Patrick T. Carney,	*Fred'k Gilbert,*
	John Bailey,	B. Blackburn,

SECOND WARD.

1	*James F. Horan,*	*John Shipton,*
	Joshua G. Abbe,	Thomas McCluley,
	Michael Ryan,	John J. Maloney,
2	*Joseph Manning,*	*Matthew C. Fordham,*
	Arthur Keating,	*John H. Lynch,*
	James Sullivan.	Edward J. Donnelly.

THIRD WARD.

1	*Wm. E. Smith,*	*John M. Caste,*
	Wm. McMonegal,	John Hurley,
	Edwin B. Heath.	Michael McCann.
2	*S. N. Lecomte,*	*Amos Stookey,*
	George B. English,	*P. Coyle,*
	William C. Thompson.	Thomas Monroe.
3	*John L. Bleakley,*	*A. A. Costa,*
	Geo. Dunstrup,	George F. Dewland,
	E. B. Shafer.	John Nichols.
4	*D. E. Twiss,*	*John Fitzgerald,*
	George B. Lansing,	*J. S. Wibirt,*
	Neil Kelly.	Patrick Lee.

FOURTH WARD.

1	*Benj. F. Buck,*	*Henry H. Huelat,*
	James Roach,	James Langdon,
	George F. Stringer,	M. McGowan.
2	*Wm. Southmeyer,*	*Henry A. Leask,*
	Thomas Eagan,	*Albert Keating,*
	James Welsh,	Thomas Coman,
3	*Dennis Woods,*	*Benj. Chase,*
	James J. Ferris,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
	Richard McNab.	James White,
4	*Morris Friedsham,*	*Wm. Phair,*
	James Courtney,	*Dennis Shea,*
	Charles Kelley,	James Donavan,
5	*P. McDermot,*	*H. C. Butt,*
	John Dwyer,	Archibald Fullerton,
	Francis Ryan,	James Casey,
6	*Mark Lenigan,*	*Garret Bell,*
	Thomas J. Rhoe,	*Wm. Huelat,*
	Martin McInerny,	M. Lourre,
7	*Antonie Peterson,*	*Benj. Sherwood,*
	R. M. Wright,	William P. Kirk,
	William S. Williston,	Walter Furlong,

FIFTH WARD.

1	*Nathan Kingsley, Sr.,*	*Nathan Kingsley, Jr.,*
	Nathaniel Woodhull,	*August Meyer,*
	John Andrews.	R. Murray,
2	*Benjamin Sallers,*	*George A. Fischer,*
	Edwin O. Halsted,	Robert C. McIntire,
	Wm. Burnam.	James B. Dupignac.
3	*Wm. Parker,*	*James W. Mattison,*
	Wm. Rannett,	*William Flaack,*
	Benjamin Quigg.	Mark Thomas.
4	*John Contrell,*	*John Elderken,*
	Frank W. Sheppard,	Hugh O'Neil,
	Richard A. Chambers.	Wm. Bergen.
5	*John Bennett,*	*Chas. S. Kennedy,*
	Arnot Spence,	*George Foose,*
	John B. Wilson.	Arnot Spence.
6	*Theodore A. Ward,*	*Edward W. Pratt,*
	David Hough, Jr.,	Michael A. Clark,
	Thomas Dugan,	John Hewitt, Jr.
7	*Andrew J. Moon,*	*Joseph Cortese,*
	Thomas J. Miller,	*John W. Tuxam,*
	George Stark,	George R. Cole,
8	*William H. Bailey,*	*Robert H. Walker,*
	Luther Horton,	Wm. B. Howenstein,
	John H. Sherwood,	John F. Carroll.

SIXTH WARD.

1	Michael Flynn,	John Tucker,
	Dennis Hays,	*Timothy King,*
	Richard Norris,	*Michael Murphy,*
2	Martin J. Keese,	John Stacom,
	Charles B. Angevine,	Thomas McGrane.
	Chas. Doecker,	*Charles O.Conner,*
3	Owen Brennan,	Patrick Feeny,
	Thomas H. Martin,	*M. J. Ryan,*
	Charles A. Dobbs,	*Joseph R. Reed,*
4	Owen Kinney,	Jacob Kohler,
	John Simmons,	P. C. Van Wyck,
	John McGlenn.	*William T. Powers.*
5	John Donnelly,	Dennis Burns,
	Michael O'Brien,	*James Campbell,*
	Michael Hart.	*James Quinlan.*
6	Charles Gordon,	John Hill,
	George Young,	Thomas Walsh,
	B. Travers.	*D. B. Dwire.*
7	Francis Creegan,	Thomas Ryan,
	William H. Jackson,	*John Lawson,*
	James Garvey.	*John Cameron.*
8	John Murphy,	N. Wooldridge.
	Thomas C. Bartine,	Robert Conoway,
	F. W. Meyer.	*O. W. Brennan.*
9	C. Jourdon,	Hugh O'Donnell,
	Dennis Cassin,	*Roger Judge, Jr.*
	Henry Thompson.	*John Lord.*

SEVENTH WARD.

1	*Samuel Dawson,*	*James Y. Watkins, Jr.,*
	John K. Bridge,	Thomas Cahill,
	Joseph Piggott.	Patrick M. Hesslan.
2	*John Edwards,*	*George A. Cook,*
	Anthony T. Gallagher,	*David Heath,*
	Francis Gillen,	Michael Mulqueen.
3	*Archibald Hall, Jr.,*	*James W. Terry,*
	George McGrann,	James Lee, Jr.,
	S. Augustus Holt.	George Clarke.
4	*Henry Brenner,*	*O. W. Woodford,*
	Richard O'Grady,	*Edgar A. Roberts,*
	John Stexuer.	John Glass.
5	*Thomas Ball,*	*David Lichtenheim,*
	Norman Francis,	Daniel Hughes,
	Robert Thomas,	P. H. Stewart.
6	*J. E. Snodgrass,*	*Daniel L. Pettee,*
	Thomas McNabb,	*E. M. Skidmore,*
	Theodore Starr,	Patrick J. Twigg.
7	*William D. Murphy,*	*Francis B. Sheller,*
	James Burgess,	John Bunce,
	William Gayle,	John Poynton,
8	*Isaac Fitz,*	*Thomas J. Roberts,*
	John Thomas,	*Robert McGowan,*
	Jeremiah Fitz,	Michael Welton,
9	*Warren Roosevelt,*	*Luke Gallagher,*
	William H. Merrill,	Thomas W. Adams,
	John Marriner,	Dennis Twigg.
10	*James Van Ranst,*	*John Collins,*
	William L. Ely,	*James Yeaton.*
	Theodore Squires,	Edward J. Shandley,
11	*Dan'l Blackburn,*	*John N. Gallagher,*
	John M. Gallagher,	Gurdon Kimbell,
	Charles A. Denike,	John Ford.

EIGHTH WARD.

1	Warren C. Bennett,	John Ryan,
	Samuel J. Ayres,	*John Dunham,*
	John E. Ayres,	*Asa Stevens, Jr.,*
2	Thomas Kelly,	Hy. M'sepenny,
	Daniel Mooney,	Edward Lynch,
	James Winterbottam,	*William Browning,*
3	Peter Crawford,	John F. O'Neill,
	David J. Oakley,	*Thomas Fuller,*
	James H. Corwin,	*William Pye,*
4	William Francis,	John Aitkin, Jr.,
	John J. Silcock,	Abraham Webb,
	Byron Conklin,	*James Brown,*
5	John E. Landon,	James Quinn,
	William Van Duser,	*Leu Fulsom,*
	Rittenhouse David,	*Charles Bogert.*
6	George Duroche,	Robert Reid,
	G. H. Smith,	John Huff,
	Gilbert Dugan,	*George R. Douglas.*
7	Peter Rafferty,	Michael D. Coz,
	James Devine,	*William H. Sager,*
	William F. Chapman,	*E. M. Fay.*
8	Walter W. Adams,	Cornelius Stephen,
	James Shann,	Henry H. White,
	Luther Morey,	*Abraham T. Riker.*
9	John Mettugh,	Bernard Cavanagh,
	Edward Lamb,	*William Hardy,*
	Daniel R. Davis,	*Peter Gordon.*
10	John Dixon,	Patrick Gallagher,
	Andrew Bleakley, Jr.,	Isaac N. Blauvelt,
	Henry C. Dennett,	*Samuel Underhill.*
11	Joseph Geoge,	John Irwin,
	Stephen Jones,	*B. W. Warlow,*
	Charles H. Thompson,	Michael Murphy,
12	Owen Colgan,	James Armstrong,
	Francis E. Hurlburt,	*George Dixon.*
	George Dixon.	

NINTH WARD.

1	*Manning F. Lennon,*	*H. Howard Cargill,*
	B. McCullum,	*E. Denison,*
	Henry C. Bailey,	Isaac Williams,
2	*Benj. Daniels,*	*John H. Ogden,*
	James Young,	*Thomas G. Girvan,*
	Richard Norris,	William H. Dougan,
3	*Robert R. Carpenter,*	*Alonzo Bliss,*
	Benjamin F. Barber,	Wm. Spalding,
	O. T. Wardell,	*Asa Butman,*
4	*Wm. H. Hausner,*	G. A. Valentine,
	Caleb C. Crane,	Thomas Leonard,
	Richard B. Tisdick,	*Abram Van Orden,*
5	*Geo. W. Freed,*	*Johan Laurence,*
	Charles Rooke,	Robert Kiernan,
	Adam Olt,	Simeon Gage,
6	*Harvey Burmore,*	W. De Savilla.
	John Trans,	*Nelson D. Thayer,*
	William C. Vandewater,	*Abram D. Carlock,*
7	*Robert Peterson,*	Francis Kealey,
	Samuel Rowland,	*George W. Jacques,*
	Alexander L. Shaw, Jr.,	Andrew McLaughlin,
8	*Mathew Kane,*	Galbraith Matthews.
	George B. Deane,	*H. H. Carpenter,*
	Andrew Matthewson,	*Charles L. Mead,*
9	*Wilson A. Baylor,*	David Hughes.
	Jethro Thomas,	*A. J. Campbell,*
	Henry J. West,	James O'Neil,
10	*Isaac Seward,*	John Foley,
	William Hawks,	*John H. Becker,*
	William Murray,	*William Grant,*
11	*William H. Gedney,*	John B. Froelich.
	Stephen Merserau,	*John Mason,*
	John W. Banta,	Isaiah Rodgers,
12	*Henry B. Mead,*	Levi Springsteen.
	Edward Taylor,	
	John A. L. Terhune,	

TENTH WARD.

1	*John Hayward,*	*Elias H. Gifford,*
	Seth C. Douglas,	*Chas. D. Brasey,*
	Alfred C. Bedant,	W. E. Roberts,
2	*Stephen A. Lawrence,*	*Edward Pinkney,*
	Benjamin W. Hicks,	Michael Cassidy,
	Roderick T. Rosevelaide,	Charles Miller,
3	*George Wood,*	*Nathan F. Palk,*
	Michael Kunis,	*James W. Gleen,*
	Thomas D. Howe,	Henry Vandewater,
4	*Benjamin W. Bradford,*	Thomas G. Thornton,
	Jacob Rogner,	Allen McRandolph,
	Howard L. Coates.	Wm. H. McCaskie,
5	*Philo Bogdale,*	*Jacob Bumstead,*
	Horatio N. Parker,	*Samuel Bingham,*
	Alonzo Truesdale.	John Harrison,
6	*Thomas Dring,*	*Charles E. Kugle,*
	George Knapper,	Philip Riley,
	Edward J. Knight,	Wm. McCahill.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	Samuel W. Walker,	James Wright,
	John Shroder,	*J. M. Jackson,*
	Joseph Buckman,	*John Gardner,*
2	Jacob Worth,	John Murray,
	Charles E. Smith,	John Kelly,
	David Van Pelt,	*Gubert D. Smith,*
3	Edward C. Brenden,	William Dalton,
	Henry Jones,	*E. M. Perley,*
	William L. Wemmell,	*John Lewis,*
4	Enoch Bogert,	Charles Foulks,
	Abraham Stickney,	Thomas McDowall,
	Henry Butler.	*B. Fitzpatrick.*
5	Gilbert Weeks,	Patrick Gallagher,
	Charles Brone,	*Edward Mattaews,*
	Joseph Smith.	*Edward H. Main.*
6	Jeremiah Green,	Edward Ferris,
	William D. Hicks,	James H. Brennen,
	Joshua Brown.	*Joseph Southworth,*
7	Abraham Meyer,	Charles Fraser,
	George Mahr,	*Jeremiah Lugar,*
	Daniel C. Smith,	*John Angus.*
8	James Scully,	James Mason,
	John T. Harding,	John Murdock,
	Owen Shields,	*Richard G. Hunt,*
9	Thomas Carroll,	James McCaves,
	George W. Edwards,	*Philip Kelly,*
	Edwin Stewart,	*Artemus Reybert,*
10	John Heeft,	John Donnelly,
	Michael De Voy,	John N. Cornell,
	George C. Lugar,	*D. D. Wright,*
11	George Cook,	Fletcher Turner,
	Wm. Schmitt,	*Edward H. Collins,*
	Alexander Watts,	*Henry P. Lugar,*
12	William Farrell,	Levi Cohen,
	William H. Watts,	John E. Hartman,
	William L. Dodd,	*Wm. M. Foster,*
13	Thomas Burns,	Bernard Callaghan,
	Michael O'Farrel,	*William Rayholt,*
	John Duke,	*James H. Cutter,*
14	Terrence Kiernan,	John T. Cornell,
	C. Donaldson,	John O. Neil,
	Thomas Doyle,	*William P. Bogart,*
15	Edward Lock,	James Cullin,
	James McKeon,	*Henry Cargill,*
	James Pierson,	*Wm. C. Boggs,*
16	Joseph Wrangler,	Frederick Dick,
	Joshua Davenport,	Michael Fitzgerald,
	George Peterson,	*John N. Smith,*
17	George Cooper,	Adam Miller,
	Louis Schlamp,	*Joseph Archibald,*
	James McCarthy.	*R. J. O'Connell.*
18	John Nearey,	Patrick Carney,
	James H. Whitney,	James Fox,
	Maurice Fitzgerald.	*Francis D. Thorn.*

TWELFTH WARD.

1	*Andrew J. Spence,*	*Nathan Sanford,*
	Wm. Twine,	*Emor K. Adams,*
	David Anderson,	David S. Jackson, Jr.,
2	*Alpheus Banning,*	*Robert Gorland,*
	James King,	J. B. McKean,
	W. H. Johnson.	Michael Healy.
3	*Francis Bunitz,*	*Charles Golden,*
	Charles Hahn,	*T. B. Wakeman,*
	Dennis Hanly.	Wm. Waterson.
4	Stephen Van Nostrand.	James Hope,
	James Anderson,	Dennis Welsh,
	James R. Hobby.	*Cornelius Moore.*
5	*Andrew Armstrong,*	*George O. Roberts,*
	John McArthur, Sr.,	*Andrew W. V. Hume,*
	Terrence Sheridan.	John Lynch.
6	*Frederick H. Lockwood,*	*L. N. Fuller,*
	Alexander Lewis,	John Scallon,
	Wm. Johnson.	Bart. McDonald.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	*Isaac Robinson,*	*Isaac Robinson,*
	John Tully,	*Enoch Elliott,*
	R. McCormick.	Alexander Proudfoot.
2	*Thomas Brown,*	*Andrew Croft,*
	Benjamin Hutchinson,	Henry Lewis,
	Samuel J. Pindar.	Jacob Seebacker.
3	*Theodore Arnold,*	*Joseph Abbott,*
	Thomas Cullen,	*Amasa Higgins,*
	Francis McLoughlin,	James O'Hara.
4	*George P. Mason,*	*John A. Lincoln,*
	Henry S. Jennings,	P. H. Cullinan,
	Thomas Flynn.	Patrick H. Berrill.
5	*John H. Dusenburg,*	*James M. McCarton,*
	Samuel D. Walter,	*Samuel L. Kennedy,*
	Frederick Gnoderson,	Patrick W. Hand.
6	*Thomas C. Gould,*	*Joseph F. Ellery,*
	Jacob Peppers,	James Davis,
	Isaac Ferguson,	John O. Keating.
7	*Vina L. Cornell,*	*Hamilton Barton,*
	John M. Devoy,	*Louis Berlich,*
	Dennis Welsh,	Philip Merkle.
8	*William H. Anderson,*	*William R. Oliver,*
	Robert H. Richardson,	Wm. Morran,
	D. B. Ryan,	Lawrence W. Hill.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	*John Parkinson,*	*Augustus Barry,*
	Hugh Casey,	*John Laughlin,*
	Wm. Fogerty,	James Conloey.
2	*Wm. Foley,*	*James Mogan,*
	Francis Gillen,	James Kehoe,
	John O'Brien.	James Barry.
3	*Robert Bennett,*	*William Ober,*
	Michael Burk,	*James Cook,*
	John O Rorke,	John Hagerty,
4	*John O'Connor,*	*John O'Connor.*
	John Loughlin,	Andrew Canary,
	James Monaghan,	James A. Keane.
5	*Charles J. Barthman,*	*Alexander Wilse,*
	Peter Dawson,	*Sidney Smith,*
	Edward A. Davin.	Joseph Murphy.
6	*James Haskell,*	*James McKeon.*
	Eable Sanford,	John J. Roach.
	Patrick L. Quinn,	Thomas O'Connor,
7	*James Cook,*	*David White.*
	Patrick McIlroy,	*James C. White,*
	Michael Creegan,	William Smith,
8	*Richard Clauson,*	*Norman Cook,*
	William H. Forster,	Henry Manron,
	Frederick Burns,	Michael Smith,
9	*Philip Devries,*	*John McLaughlin,*
	George W. Backer,	*Michael Henlon,*
	Henry R. Roome,	Patrick Brennan,
10	*John F. Skelly,*	*John A. O'Brien.*
	James Campbell,	Henry P. West,
	Daniel Murphy,	Owen Campbell,

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	*Henry Swords,*	*John H. Keyser,*
	A. B. Purdy.	*James Van Riper,*
	Nicholas Walsh,	James Meany,
2	*John Riley.*	*James S. Hayter,*
	George Kuhlman,	John R. Hanigan,
	Nicholas Murphy,	A. B. Purdy,
3	*James A. Ovington,*	*Robert W. Chapman,*
	James Quarry,	*Thaddeus M. Hall,*
	George Cook,	James Gibson.
4	*Ivison W. Knapp,*	*Richard A. McCurdy,*
	David B. Pike,	George W. McLean,
	Frederick Widdows,	Thomas Norris.
5	*Charles J. Livingston,*	*John A. May,*
	Archibald Wilson,	*Jervis McEntee,*
	Isaac H. Brown.	George Caulfield,
6	*Marshall B. Blake,*	*Thomas Denny,*
	Thomas Denny, Jr.,	John Chumbleton,
	John G. Kater.	John Kenney.
7	*Jireh Bull,*	*Edward S. Gould,*
	Joshua Dean,	*Edward Robinson, Jr.,*
	Alexander Coyle.	William Wray.
8	*Daniel W. Leeds,*	*Robert Irwin,*
	John R. Miller,	J. B. Ryer,
	Charles Hamilton.	Thomas Casey.
9	*Ebenezer S. Marshall,*	*Francis F. Resch,*
	John Wheeler,	*Jacob R. Hudson,*
	A. T. Hillyer.	Charles Waters.
10	*John L. Taylor,*	*Moses A. Hoppock.*
	Henry Paulon,	Wm. M. Giles,
	Patrick J. Gallagher,	Peter Carrell.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	Edward Daly,	Michael Smith,
	Henry McKune,	*S. L. Woodford,*
	Wm. R. Stafford,	*Wm. Pearsall,*
2	Samuel T. Munson,	Edward Reilly,
	Wm. Shaw,	John A. Freeborn,
	James Lyle,	*Gen. F. Doak,*
3	A. R. Herrick,	Thomas Lynch,
	Jared Gilson,	*Anson Wilkes,*
	Wm. L. Stephens,	*Wm. H. Hull,*
4	Arthur Ahmuty,	Henry Cassidy,
	H. C. Parker,	Patrick Gibney,
	Wm J. Cypher,	*Alfred L. Tolmins,*
5	Owen Finn,	James Smith,
	C. E. Munson,	*John McIntyre,*
	Geo. C. Howell,	*James B. Declamater,*
6	Peter O'Neil,	William Morris,
	Edward Westervelt,	Timothy West,
	Charles F. Edwards,	*James B. Thompson.*
7	Peter Walsh,	William Ward,
	P. Batten,	*Carson G. Archibald,*
	Richard Wynkoop,	*Robert A. Adams,*
8	Thomas Tivers,	James McMullen,
	James Johnson,	James McCann,
	Wm. H. Collison,	*Wm. H. Collison,*
9	Henry McDermot,	Adam Lilburn,
	M. Fury,	*Edward Wilcocks,*
	Geo. A. Blakeley,	*Jonah Willets,*
10	Edward Cooney,	William White,
	Samuel E. Harrison,	John Brown,
	Francis Kluge,	*Benj. F. DeLamater,*

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	Geo. Borstman,	Joseph Haight,
	Edward Drake,	*Isaac McGay,*
	William Ayers,	*Wm. F. Vonderhoff.*
2	G. S. Messerve,	J. Torney,
	Henry A. Hart,	Richard Scofield.
	Alexander Friedberg.	*George A. Robbins.*
3	J. Friedham Cohen,	B. Kenney.
	E. Phelan.	*R. V. Mackey,*
	George Conklin.	*E. R. Sproule.*
4	Jacob Soyce.	C. M. Cregier,
	Geo. N. Franklin,	F. C. Wagner,
	William B. Burrill,	*J. W. Salter.*
5	D. H. McDonald,	C. H. Whalen,
	James B Bensel,	*S. R. Smith,*
	John T. Underhill.	*Joseph Alden, Jr.*
6	C. Robinson,	James C. Aiken,
	Francis Pager,	John Kiernan,
	Joseph Hyanus,	*A. H. Rogers,*
7	James L. Miller,	O. D. Conney,
	J. A. Carolin,	*Samuel Cantrell,*
	Hiram Merritt,	*John Belcher,*
8	John Croley.	M. Gorman,
	James Wilson,	M. McMahon,
	William Hamilton,	*Francis Broeck,*
9	John Meehan,	Jos. Shannon,
	Robert Fellam,	*Bernard Sheridan,*
	Philip Sheridan,	John M. Flynn,
10	A. S. Woods,	James Donohue,
	Benjamin F. Newland,	John Mehan, Jr.,
	James Armstrong.	*Alfred Goodell.*
11	John Cunningham,	M. Mulligan,
	John A. Thompson,	*Henry Stevenson,*
	Patrick McGrain.	*George Hartge.*
12	Jacob Weirich,	J. Koch.
	Adam Brandt,	G. H. Ross,
	Charles Lang.	*John J. Brown.*
13	John A. Ehni,	A. Lippman,
	J. N. Reynolds,	*John P. Conklin,*
	Henry Hight.	*John Kubin.*
14	James Reilly,	P. B. Donaldson,
	John McCaffrey,	William McKenna,
	Terence Tierney.	*Joseph Hecht.*
15	John Mulligan,	G. N. Herrman,
	Edward Carey,	*Edward Winn,*
	M. B. Brown,	*John J. Kehoe,*
16	A. Hanneman,	A. Hartman,
	Benjamin Hecht,	J. Roelble,
	Peter Wendelman,	*G. B. Stutzman,*
17	B. Christman,	G. A. Heinrich.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	*Henry Gies,*	John Hofstetter,
	Peter Peters,	*John V. Meyer,*
2	*Wm. Fowler,*	*H. Tracy,*
	Joseph Nemoth,	James Hofman,
	Gerard H. Miller,	*John C. Meyer,*

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	*D. D. Yell,*	*H. C. Gibson,*
	Michael O. Hart,	*George F. Opdyke,*
	Lafayette F. Harrison.	William McMurray.
2	*William S. Constant,*	*T. W. B. Hughes,*
	Henry V. Sperry,	James Ward.
	Charles Kean.	Michael Sharkey.
3	*Hugh Hamilton,*	*George B. Nicholson,*
	Thomas Manson,	*William W. Northrop,*
	P. L. Vantine, Jr.	O. R. Collins.
4	*Thomas J. Hall,*	*Walter Roach,*
	Peter McFadden,	Hiram Williams,
	Henry Mathews.	J. B. Boscher.
5	*Thomas McDowell,*	*John D. Ottiwell,*
	Edward Marrender,	*Robert Parkill,*
	H. W. Gilliland.	Isaac A. Moran.
6	*Cornelius H. Whittaker,*	*William S. Matthews,*
	James J. Snyder,	Robert Ennever,
	John Mott,	John C. Fisher,
7	*Francis Armstrong,*	*William M. Hendrick,*
	A. Matthews,	*John W. Tompkins,*
	William C. O'Brien,	D. H. Coles,
8	*William Wheeler,*	*Oliver B. Bunce,*
	Henry Smith,	William Taylor,
	Charles Wines,	James Salmon.
9	*Aaron Frank,*	*Joseph G. E. Larned,*
	John Killalee,	*David Kilmer,*
	Joseph Black,	H. R. McMurray,
10	*Sargent V. Bagley*	*Daniel Lalor,*
	Isaac V. Truss,	Farrell Reilly,
	Patrick Fitzpatrick,	Phillip Scheu.
11	*Otto Alstrom,*	*William Atkinson,*
	James Donnelly, Sr.,	*William Drummond,*
	A. Williams,	Daniel O'Neill.
12	*Pattrick Rowen,*	*William Bruce,*
	Jacob Zeiter, Jr.,	Patrick McManus,
	Harris Wines, Sr.,	Harris Wines, Sr.
13	*Theodore P. Kelly.*	*William D. Chase,*
	John Van Felt.	*Solomon Birdsall,*
	John Whitney,	Stephen O'Hara.
14	*Thomas C. Rogers,*	*Richard M. Lush,*
	Andrew DeWitt,	James Owens,
	Francis Mitchell,	Harris Wines, Jr.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	*Homer Franklin,*	*Guy R. Pelton,*
	John Leeden,	*John Osborne,*
	John Reilley,	F. J. McDonough.
2	*John Pye,*	*William R. Rockwell,*
	William A. Juch,	C. H. Lyons,
	John Kennedy,	William Wilhide.
3	*Samuel Reynolds,*	*John B. McDonnell,*
	Daniel Wood,	*John Gautier,*
	B. B. Purdy,	James F. Murray.
4	*Walter S. Finkney,*	*C. Schwartz,*
	Thomas J. Marshall,	Frederick Anderson,
	George Weir,	Terence McManus.
5	*John Slattery,*	*Robert Hinvest,*
	Francis Stacom,	*Samuel McPherson,*
	George Fuller,	E. Gallagher,
6	*Nicholas L. Brundage,*	*Hugh M. Herrick,*
	Augustus Wyman,	W. King,
	Daniel Sullivan.	J. H. McCabe.
7	*Edward Dayton,*	*Henry J. Armstrong,*
	John Oliver,	*James P. Walker,*
	W. Wadsworth,	Dennis McCarthy,
8	*Thomas Hogg,*	*William H. Mason,*
	William H. DeCamp,	M. H. Maroney,
	James Mahoney,	Thomas Lahey,

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	Hugh Gallogly,	John Coogan,
	James Kernan,	*S. L. Newbury,*
	Hiram Jeliff,	*Roderick F. Clow,*
2	John McCulken,	James Casey,
	S. L. Newbury,	Henry Corballis,
	James Turner,	*Aretas Rowe,*
3	*Thomas Ogilvie,*	*Wm. Geary,*
	John Brice,	*Wm. F. McKinzie,*
	Richard Murray,	Patrick Hilliard,
4	Thomas S. Mitchell,	Hugh Martin.
	George F. Ladue,	Andrew Burt,
	William Simpson,	*Robert B. Leete.*
5	John W. Wilson,	George F. Haller,
	William Beckstein,	*William Sterritt,*
	John Wellslager,	*Eugene Sollyet,*
6	John M. Lodewick,	John R. Voorhis,
	James Lailer,	Daniel Meeks,
	H. G. Stone,	*C. H. Tucker,*
7	Thomas J. Hall,	Nathan Solomon,
	Michael O'Hara,	*James Williams,*
	R. A. Romaine,	*John W. Oliver,*
8	Nicholas Grebenstein,	Jacob Mark,
	George L. Shepard,	Thomas Phelan,
	Jos. P. West,	*Henry Richards,*
9	Thomas Bulger, Jr.,	Bernard K. Murphy,
	James Smith,	*George F. Chevaller,*
	Wm. H. Armstrong,	*Thos. E. Smith,*
10	Louis Beitsch,	Michael Roche,
	John N. Candee,	John Farrell,
	Joseph Deshay.	*James McAffee.*
11	James T. Hanegan,	Michael Dougherty,
	Frank Straub,	*John F. Gridley,*
	James Bratt.	*Wm. W. Brangdon.*
12	Henry Larsen,	Peter Farrell,
	John M. Kitchil,	William Keenan,
	Francis M. Curry.	*William H. Orton.*
13	Wm. Menck,	David O'Neil,
	John Halligan,	*Wm. H. Peabody,*
	Robert Taylor.	*David McAdam.*
14	Michael McCabe,	Oscar A. See,
	Walter Smith,	John Mitchell,
	Franklin Gregg.	*John Quackenbush.*

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	*R. V. Davis,*	*George Davis,*
	Michael O'Neil,	W. H. Kirby,
	Michael Kinney,	*James B. Hunt.*
2	*G. L. Walker,*	*Chris. Pullman,*
	R. R. Postell,	John Kiernan,
	Michael Gahegan.	Thomas Boyle.
3	*William Fettrich,*	*Jacob Ehrit,*
	Arthur Treacy,	*James Fettrich,*
	John Murray.	Jeremiah Mahoney.
4	*Charles Huffinan,*	*Henry Burnett,*
	Charles H. Nungeizer,	Michael Cotter,
	Patrick Dee.	James Mahoney.
5	*Edward Dolson,*	*John J. Brooks,*
	John Sheridan,	*Herman Clausen,*
	Thomas Dunphy,	Coll. N. Campbell,
6	*A. M. Saterthwaite,*	*James M. Odell,*
	Josiah Fretus,	James Sharkey,
	P. J. McDonnogh,	Alexander D. Renton,
7	*Albert Hodgeman,*	*Charles W. Smart,*
	Albert R. Smith,	*James Owens,*
	John Oates,	John M. Tracey,
8	*Solomon M. Laughlan,*	*E. S. Sturges,*
	John Webber,	John D. Newman,
	D. C Birdsall,	John Connor,
9	*B. F. Pinckney,*	*W. W. Niles,*
	Thomas Bradburn,	*Robert W. Hunt,*
	James Barbour,	Nelson Smith,
10	*W. P. Esterbrook,*	*William H. Woodman,*
	D. W. Sisters,	Horatio F. Carr,
	Daniel W. Clarke

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES

NATIONAL BANK.

Jersey City, Nov. 4, 1861.

Treasury Notes issued by the National Loan, bearing interest, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable in coin at maturity, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at said office, without delay, upon deposit therefor in gold or approved funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by funds, will be promptly filled by return mail.

The Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

BERMINGWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,

buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 3 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD DELAFIELD & A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 106 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.:

No. 11,203, to the order of R. Williams,
No. 11,204, to the order of J. Livingston,
No. 11,205, to the order of A. R. Winstead,

For $500 each, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

COLGATE AND HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1861.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERRIN & BROOKS PAPER WORKS, }
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Nov. 1, 1861. }

THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-houses of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and factory and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement. Terms cash.

J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BEUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. L. B. GOODWIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, at No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

MR. A. G. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Johnes;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

An Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,

J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $3000, Nos. 27,827, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.

FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs,
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.

ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.

s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

o4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 4, A. D. 1861.

ap5-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1893.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars therefor, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

N. B.—The furniture is now on exhibition.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave., a large and general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut household furniture, piano-forte, pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.; also, the dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY), Nov. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at Auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Also, a retailer's stock. Catalogues on morning of sale.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES R. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action on the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the greenhouse of Mr. CHAS. MORE, corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st. The sale includes some of the largest camelias ever offered for sale in this City, together with a choice collection of other greenhouse plants. Catalogues ready at No. 9 John-st.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

At

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

"accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESPECTFUL INSURANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, to Ladies or Gents. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (468th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the Urine, or at Stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stictures, Gleet, Generrhœa, Syphilis, privacy and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale at RICHARDSON, No. 4 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enable Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 4 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Deleristve Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid Illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after having paid a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholugogue—$1 50

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All who have found them have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tonsloss "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Prices of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griplngs, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Dontourex		25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sores, Failing or Weak Sight		50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Dropsical Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of Adults or Children		50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, or the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruricus Ichingor Irritation		50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PACKAGE

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 1 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & C

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Cotton Famine and the Blockade.

Important Discussion by the British Press

FRANCE ASSUMING A NEW GROUND.

English Members of Parliament upon the War.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The screw-steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., calling at Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *City of New-York* brought £21,280 in specie on freight, consigned to MARCUSE & BATGER, and THOMAS DUNHAM.

The passage, which was a remarkably short one for the season, exhibits the fine sailing qualities of this new and splendid steamer.

The news by the present arrival has been partially anticipated by a Cape Race telegram from the *Borussia*, which left Southampton on the 23d.

The steamship *Edinburg* reached Queenstown on the morning of the 24d.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 22d.

The Preston *Guardian* has the following: Close upon 1,000 bales of cotton are being forwarded from Fleetwood, for shipment from Liverpool to America. It was imported from one of the Southern States early in the present year, for a Preston manufacturer, who has recently sold it again for the purpose stated. Rumor says that a clear gain of £5 per bale has been netted by the transaction.

Lord BROUGHAM was confined to his residence by indisposition.

Madame GOLDSCHMIDT LIND has made her reappearance in oratorio at Exeter Hall, with immense success.

Queen VICTORIA was staying for a day or two at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, *en route* from Balmoral to Windsor Castle.

The address to GARIBALDI, begging him to lead them to Rome, had already received 20,000 signatures in the Neapolitan Provinces. This was considered a very large number in view of the fact that only a small portion of the inhabitants can write.

The solemn entry of the King and Queen into Berlin took place on the 22d. The city presented a most magnificent appearance, and the reception of the King and Queen was very cordial.

The King had conferred a great many titles and honors, and had decorated the Duke of Magenta with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes a decree of amnesty on the occasion of the coronation. Among other provisions of this decree we remark the following:

"In execution of the ulterior pardons, promised in our decree of the 12th of January last, we will: Article 1. To remit the unfulfilled terms of imprisonment and fine, also any unpaid expenses of persons condemned for offences against the law of the Press, and the decree upon the right of reunion and association. Article 7. Our desire also is, that individuals guilty of grave crimes, who by their conduct, or by other circumstances in their favor, have merited indulgence, or may be restored to liberty without danger, share in the present act of amnesty. We have, consequently, given special orders upon the report of our Minister of Justice, for setting at liberty the condemned of this class."

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE.

MY ENGLAND CANNOT INTERPOSE.

From the London Times.

Even now it is said that there prevails among certain classe in Lancashire a wish to see our Government take a more active part in American affairs. The manufacturers are beginning to be indignant that the great staple of the world should be withheld, and all Europe *brought into discomfort or actual want, in order that the ambitious States of the North should extend their sway over a people who have rejected it, and who, according to the canons which American writers themselves have laid down, should be allowed to choose their own institutions and work out their own destiny.* As the interest of a people is, so, for the most part, will be their principles. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Manchester world on Slavery, whatever may have been their opinions on English interference in foreign quarrels, they take in this question the part of the cotton-growers of America. If the North does not emancipate the slaves, why should it forbid the transmission of the produce which Slavery gives to mankind? *No principle* is involved in the contest, and so Englishmen, they think, may, with a safe conscience, take which side they like. Their interests bid them to assist the South in getting their cargoes across the Atlantic, and, as we keep up a large navy, it will be better employed in raising the blockade of Charleston and New-Orleans than in cruising between Mediterranean ports or lying at anchor at Spithead.

To break the blockade of the Confederate ports is therefore likely to be the counsel of the extreme party among the manufacturers. *That such a step would be taken by our Government they will, perhaps, hardly venture to hope, but they may think that a loud outcry, producing a chance of a collision between the two countries, may dispose the people of the Northern States to come to terms, and put an end to the war.* Thus the two communities which live by cotton,—the growers in the Southern States and the manufacturers here,—may be found combined in the same policy—that is, to enforce the acknowledgment of Southern independence by embroiling England with the North. It is beyond a doubt that the Southern people have all along counted on such demands being made in England as those of which we are now speaking. We should be sorry that any such conviction should gain ground in the South, for it is no part of our duty to interfere in this unrighteous quarrel, and we feel sure that England would rather undergo much suffering than break through the plain rules of international law. Having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, we are bound by laws which admit of no doubt or debate to respect the blockade which the Northern States have established. This blockade has been duly notified, it has already been acknowledged by our Government, and submitted to by our naval officers on the station. *To break it in any way would be an act of war against the Government of the United States, and any hostilities which might follow would constitute an unjust war on our part, which, whatever its issue, would stain the reputation of this country and expose us to the just reproaches of the Americans in after times.* Such acts, we feel sure, England will not commit even to save her great manufacture. *Whenever the Northerners have established an effectual blockade* they will be free to keep it up without interference on our part. But here another consideration arises. Is the blockade everywhere effectual? It certainly is not. As might be expected, when a few frigates and corvettes undertake to seal up three thousand miles of coast, there is to the great majority of places no blockade at all. Few only of the American vessels are steamers, and these are not of the fastest class. The consequence is that vessels are running the blockade every day. The Federal authorities are just now in a great passion because a steamer, the *Bermuda*, has got into Savannah with a very large cargo of munitions of war. That such a thing can be done at one of the principal Atlantic ports show how ineffectual must be the general blockade of the coast. We would therefore remind the Government of Washington that it is only a real blockade that foreign nations are bound to recognize. But we must also remind our Lancashire friends that the event also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supplies is the work of the South as much as of the North. If ships can get in, they can also get out; and, if the South desired to send us cotton, it has not lacked the opportunity. But it seems to be quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government in order that foreign nations may be forced to take a side in the quarrel. It would ill become England to make herself the tool of such machinations.

HOW THE UNITED STATES MAY BE COMPELLED TO RELAX THE CORDON.

From the London Economist.

That England has far too great a respect for international law and morality, and far too much consideration for future and remote consequences, forcibly to interfere with or prohibit the blockade, we have, we trust, made clear in previous numbers. But those who, in their dread of a scarcity of cotton, would have our Government take this perilous and unwarrantable step, would do well to consider whether, apart from the impropriety and irrationality of their demand, they are not defeating their own end by making it. The seceding States have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their valuey, and that, if it be long enough withheld, she will forthwith break the blockade by force; in other words, that she will embrace their cause and virtually declare war against their rival; that is, that she will take precisely the line which these complainants are urging her to take. *The South is deliberately planning and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Englishmen are found ready to fall into the trap, and help her sinister design!* Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hopes that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations, and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong these fallacious hopes as the language which, under the dread of coming pressure, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using? That the distress must be great and widespread in the industrial districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, if the American crop is really and permanently withheld, we entertain no doubt, and we are not surprised that all concerned (and who is not concerned?) should view the the prospect with alarm. But the sole practical question is, how can the treatened danger be most effectually, and yet rightfully averted? Now, as we have repeatedly shown, the resources of the South, never very vast or very ready, are derived solely from the sale of their produce; for of accumulated funds they have no great store. The sale of their cotton crop will, therefore, soon become to them an object of absolute necessity; and when they feel this, and can be definitively satisfied that forcible intervention from Europe is an idle dream, they will hurry their cotton down to the ports or to some easy and safe distance from the coast, so as to have it ready for shipment by any vessels that arrive and are prepared for the risk of endeavoring to evade the blockading squadron. At present they feel at ease, for there is no cotton gathered and packed, and no ships ready to receive it; so they can safely indulge in a menace, which they hope will bring terrified Europe to their aid. *But as soon as the cotton is ready to come forward, we have no doubt it will be transmitted to the coast; provided they can be made to renounce their hopes of foreign interposition.*

Now, as far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient and continuous. She must take care that the blockading squadron shall be ample and impartial, shall be considerable enough really to prevent ingress and egress, and shall connive at the escape of no ships, and shall give papers to none. If these requirements are not fulfilled—and we are by no means satisfied on this head—then we are entitled, and are bound, to notify to the Government of the United States that the blockade of that port or that coast is not effective, is not therefore valid by the law of nations, cannot be recognized by us, and will not be respected by our ships. *If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate, and will have to be renounced.* But this is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is strictly in accordance with international law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW PROPOSED.

From the London Star.

It is easier to make a dyke that shall be invulnerable to the water on one side and to vermin on the other than to maintain a perfect blockade. Three thousand miles of coast cannot be so walled in by ships that nothing can be thrown on the shore and nothing carried off. It was not an improved coastguard but a reduced tariff that suppressed the smuggling of French goods across the British Channel. It was not the force of our armies but the irresistible device of commerce that broke down NAPOLEON'S Berlin decrees. So we may be sure that, however legally effective may be the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, there will always cotton ships crossing the Atlantic if the profiters are willing to sell: and we may be sure that they will be the more willing the higher that prices rise through the rigor of the prohibition. But there is another fact no less certain, namely, that the quantity thus brought off will be quite insufficient for our wants, and at a rate far above our means. The world cannot afford to buy of us cloth, the raw material of which we have ransomed rather than purchased. Illicit supplies will help to keep us in work till the four quarters of the earth are teeming with the plant for which we have offered a reward. But if we try to make American cotton serve us as heretofore, we shall find the Indian weaver underselling us, by working up in his rude loom the fibres we have caused to be grown. We must have free trade in cotton and free trade in bread, in time of war as in time of peace, if ever again we are to be at ease touching food and labor. In place of idly speculating upon the supplies that may reach us in dribbets, or madly threatening the belligerents with European intervention, our politicians and manufacturers should address themselves in earnest to an amendment of the law of nations. Seeing that all the great Powers are, more or less, concerned in the relaxation of the American blockade, why should they not address to the United States Government a proposal based upon its own language in 1856 and 1857? *Why should they not invite its assent to a general agreement, exempting all private property not of a warlike nature from blockading and privateering?* Such an agreement would afford no special advantage to the Confederates—for it would leave exposed to confiscation all cotton consigned to their Government. It would, therefore, do no injustice to the Federalists—reopening to them, indeed, a lucrative trade, from which they are now shut out. It would involve no presumption on the part of the European Powers—and no humiliation, save to the Government by whom such proposals were scouted when they came from Washington. Our Chambers of Commerce then urged their acceptance. Let the same and other Mercantile Associations unite now to press the matter upon the attention of our statesmen. Let the French manufacturers be invited to join with those of England in addresses to their respective Governments for this just and beneficent object. The success of such a movement would do far more than relieve the severity of a present exigency. It would establish as a principle the liberation of peaceful commerce from the bonds of war, and secure at least one great benefit to mankind from a war of uncertain though unfolding issues.

SOME ACTION INDISPENSABLE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Our correspondent refers to the proceedings in the case of the *Hiawatha*, of which proceedings he was an eye-witness: "I attended (he says) in Court during the progress of the suit relating to the *Hiawatha* and one or two others. I was a mere spectator—that is, I neither knew the owners nor any of the persons concerned in any one of the ships in question—and I assure you, at least in the case of the *Hiawatha*, more law points were made by the Judge to endeavor to sustain the alleged 'running the blockade' than were put forward by the District Attorney—*i. e.*, the public prosecutor. We have already expressed our deliberate opinion upon the case of the *Hiawatha* and upon the judgment of Judge BETTS, and we have no doubt that the comments of our correspondent on the conduct of the proceedings are quite accurate. Judge BETTS rested the case upon the right of the President to proclaim a blockade, and on the duty of all men to obey such proclamation. It is for this that the judgment in question has received the applause of the New-York Press, as not only able, but "patriotic." This is a new term as applied to a judicial decision, and is no doubt understood in America, if not here. It means that Judge BETTS has done the wish or bidding of those who appointed him. We did not require to be told, as our correspondent tells us as the result of his personal experience, that "there is an obvious, an avowed eagarness on the part of the officials and judicial authorities to condemn British ships upon any possible legal quibble or technicality." Equally certain is it that British vessels, in the pursuit of their legitimate trade, have been boarded, searched, and occasionally detained, without just grounds, or that British ships, having lost their masts, have been "warned off and prevented entering a place of safety." *All this is but too true, and it argues a disposition on the part of the Federal Government, and of those who represent them, to embarrass neutral commerce, and especially the commerce of this country, which is as unbecoming as it is undeserved. However, it is quite clear the present state of affairs cannot be suffered to continue, and that some action on the part of our Government is becoming indispensable.*

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE—THE SALE OF LOUISIANIA.

From the London Money Market Review.

A very singular rumor has been in circulation during the last few days—viz.: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi under the original Treaty for the Sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803. In that Treaty the only articles we find bearing on the subject are the 7th and 8th, which we quote below:

"ARTICLE 7. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed by the contracting parties that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France and her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or any other greater tonnage, than that paid by the citizens of the United States. During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory.

ART. 8. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nations in the port above mentioned.

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free labor to the American ports, that it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may put in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler for the sanctity of treaties when they suit him.

Before quitting the subject, we may remark that it is not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as those vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

BRITISH OPINIONS OF THE WAR.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE COUNTRY.

W. JACKSON, M. P., AT NEWCASTLE.

On the 17th ult., at a banquet, given by his constituents, Mr. JACKSON, M. P. for Newcastle, (Liberal,) made the following remarks:

A gloom has darkened over this district in consequence of the unhappy differences across the Atlantic, and it is likely to continue; but I am truly glad in know there is but one opinion throughout the country respecting the differences—that is, non-intervention. [Loud applause.] I believe my Hon. orable colleague agrees with me in that; and I am satisfied Lord DERBY and Lord PALMERSTON are also fully agreed upon it. [Continued cheering.] I know that country well; I cannot say I have been over the whole length and breadth of the land; but I may say I have seen many thousand square miles of it. For the last thirty years I have been more or less mixed up with it, and I say let them fight it out—[renewed cheers;] for, fight it as they will, it must finally result for the benefit of this country, and if I had but one vote to give, it would be against interfering with them. *Some say that it is a question of the abolition of Slavery. I don't altogether agree with that. My firm opinion is that it is a question of free-trade against protection.* Years ago, I met with men from the South who said to me, "We sell you bond cotton at 12 cents a pound; you send it back manufactured for 12 cents more, but before we can consume it for the purpose of clothing our slaves, we have to pay twelve cents more. It is more than human nature can bear." And so it was. The Southerners long ago made up their minds for free-trade, and you see what has taken place. [Hear, hear.] I don't know what Tories, Conservatives, and Radicals have to differ upon now-a-days. It puzzles me to know what I am now. [Laughter.] I find that now almost all have come to my opinions. There has been a wonderful change taken place in these parties, and I congratulate the country upon this happy state of things. It is true we have two questions yet to settle—church rates and the ballot. The latter I have most earnestly advocated, but I think its most strenuous supporters will now say that it is on its trial in America.

MR. COLLIER, M. P., AT PLYMOUTH.

Mr. COLLIER, (Liberal,) on the 17th addressed his constituents at Plymouth, referring as follows to the American struggle:

Our Chairman has alluded to the lamentable struggle between the North and South Americans. Of course we all deeply lament that struggle. [Hear, hear.] *I think I am not incorrect in expressing your sentiments and those of the people of England generally, when I say their sympathies, on the whole, are with the North. Their sympathies would be completely with the North, but for their outrageous and insulting conduct toward ourselves.* [Hear.] So far we are all probably agreed. [Hear.] But, gentlemen, you must forgive me for saying that it appears to me that some people are in the habit of talking a good deal of nonsense on this question. [Oh.] I like to call things by their right names. [Hear.] I hear this said from time to time, "Oh, this American war is a condemnation of all republican institutions. It is a condemnation of vote by ballot. It is a condemnation of universal suffrage. It is a condemnation of all liberal opinions. It proves the truth of the opinions held by Tories." [Oh.] I believe some people go so far as to say that it proves that the rotten boroughs ought to be restored, and that the franchise ought to be curtailed. [Great laughter and amusement.] Well, gentlemen, what has this to do with the American war? North and South America are not going to war because they live under republicanism, or because they vote by ballot. [Hear.] They go to war because they are at irreconcileable difference on the great and vital and fundamental question of Slavery. That difference would arise whether the Government were republication or monarchial. [Hear, hear.] The same cause of difference would have existed; and the difference would have been this, that instead of a war between President LINCOLN and President DAVIS, it would have been a war between King LINCOLN and King DAVIS. [Laughter.] Where is the difference? Am I to be told that it is only Republicans—the Presidents of Republics—that go to war? [No.] Why, what have monarchy and the Kings of the East been doing ever since the world began? [Hear.] The principal thing they have been doing is fighting with each other. [Hear, hear.] Why, the greater part of history is a chronicle of war, of battles and of conquests—[cheers]—and in a great measure between monarchs. "Oh," it may be said, "this is a civil war." Well, are Republics only subject to civil wars? [Hear.] Had republican wars anything to do with the wars of the Roses and of the Fronde? I think an impartial review of history would leave it very doubtful whether the monarchial or whether the republican form of government has been more favorable to war. [No, no.] The truth is, that political institutions of whatever class, whether they be monarchial or whether they be republican, have not the power, unfortunately, of destroying the pugnacious propensities of the human mind; men will fight whether they be republicans or whether they be monarchists, whether they vote by ballot or whether they vote without it. [Hear, hear, and interruption.] Now, gentlemen, I will endeavor to make—[interruption from some unexplained cause.] Now, I have only further to say upon the American question, I never held up the institutions of America to the admiration, still less to the imitation of this country. [Loud cheers.] Institutions are to be judged, not by their abstract questions alone, but by their adaptability to circumstances. [Hear, hear.] Republican institutions are probably better adapted to America—[hear, hear]—and monarchial institutions are better adapted to us. [Hear, hear.] If we have something to learn from the Americans, I am satisfied that the Americans have more to learn from us. [Loud cheers.] I am satisfied that we are a better governed country than America on the whole. [Cheers.] But I protest against that confusion of ideas, which because two things follow one another call them cause and effect, that because two people who happen to be republicans go to war, you jump to the conclusion that they go to war because they are republicans. You may as well say that England and Russia, both of whom are monarchial, went to war because they are monarchial. [Hear, hear.] It has nothing to do with the cause of difference whatever may be the form of government. [Cheers.]

MR. DUCANE, M. P., AT HEDINGHAM.

On the 18th ult., the Conservators of Essex held their annual festival at Castle Hedingham. Several prominent Conservators addressed the company, among others, Mr. C. DUCANE, Member Parliament for North Essex, who, touching American affairs, said:

"Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishman, viz.: The abolition of Slavery. [Hear.] We were told again by other parties that the contest was nothing more than a struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and that that great commercial change established in this country with no other weapons than the pen and the tongue, must be fought out with rifle and cannon beneath the banner of a free Republic. He was inclined, however, to search a little more deeply into the primary cause of this disastrous convulsion, and to ascribe it to the cause eloquently assigned the other day by Sir EDWARD BOLWER LYTTON—viz.: *to that inevitable law of dismemberment which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain strength,* America having been fostered to a preternatural greatness by the forcing influences of democratic institutions. He inclined to think also that the separation we had lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual one, and that the sooner this conclusion was accepted as the basis of negotiation and peace, the better would it be for the American continent and the whole civilized world. *The disasters of America should be to us no subject of unseemly exultation. (hear, hear,) for we are bound to America by every tie, social and commercial; and he feared that every blow struck in America might be felt in the homes of thousands of our fellow-countrymen.* No calamity was so great but that it was sent from on High for our ultimate good, and the interruption of the American cotton supply might lead to the opening of fresh fields and pastures, new to manufacturing and commercial enterprise; but he dreaded to see last year's distress at Coventry repeated throughout the length and breadth of the manufacturing districts. Whatever might be the future in store for us, one reflection, both as regards the past and the present must come home to the heart of every Conservative. American institutions had been somewhat ostentatiously brought before us and lauded of late years, but when we saw these institutions suddenly melt into air, while democracy gave place to a military despotism, we are justified in saying as Mr. CANNING did in days gone by: "Thank God that we are born under the British monarchy—that we are not prepared to sacrifice the efforts and experience of centuries, and the struggles of more than a century for a liberty as perfect as ever blessed any country upon earth, for visionary schemes of ideal perfectabilit, or doubtful experiments of possible improvement." [Loud cheers.]

MR. BRAWLEY MOORE AT LINCOLN.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of this borough, Mr. CHAS. SEELY has been brought forward by the Liberals, and Mr. J. BRAWLEY MOORE, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, by the Conservatives. The Caller, in the course of an address to the electors on the 17th, asked what was going on with their kindred in blood in the United States? They could not look upon what was passing there without feeling the greatest sensations of grief. For the unholy war raging there, the country was indebted to those institutions of which the Americans so much boasted. But he could assure them there was not so much liberty of person and speech in America as in this country. [A VOICE—We want to have the same freedom here as they have there.] Why, in England they enjoyed liberty of action. [A VOICE—And we want liberty of principle.]

CAPT. JERVIS, M. P., DEMANDS INTERVENTION.

From the London Star.

At the annual dinner of the Colchester Conservative Association, on Wednesday evening, Capt. JERVIS, the member for Harwich, adverted to a point of very great interest to the north of England, viz.: the present state of affairs in America. He said that, having been intimately acquainted with that part of the world, and having only last week returned from a visit to the manufacturing districts, he did not hesitate to say that every day during which the war was allowed to go on was destructive to our interests, not only in Lancashire, but in every other part of the country. We on the eastern side of the country had had a bountiful harvest, and we thought very little just now of the misery of our neighbors; but when it was remembered that the imports of cotton from America alone amounted to £35,000,000 per annum, while the value of the cotton manufactured was £50,000,000, it would be impossible that the profits on this sum should be lost to the country without being very severely felt, for Manchester could not suffer without the rest of the country suffering also. It was getting late, and many of those present might be thinking of a pipe—[laughter;] but here, again, a difficulty presented itself. Last year, 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco were imported into this country from America; but now not a single pound would be derived from thence; and, by prices being thus raised, the working classes throughout the country must be seriously inconvenienced. It was said that we could not interfere in the American quarrel; that if we interfered with the North we should go against our cotton interest; and that we could not take the part of the South, because they were slaveholders. Language such as this reminded him very much of the conduct of an old lady who might have been rather loose in her early years, but who made up for it by an extra amount of godliness as she got older; for twenty years ago the English were slaveholders themselves. It was not until 1834 that slavery was abolished in our own colonies, and six years having been allowed for its gradual annihilation, it could not be said to have finally ceased till 1849. Again, we voted £20,000,000 by way of compensation, and yet we asked and expected the Americans to emancipate all at once 4,000,000 slaves, worth £300,000,000, and then to begin in the dark to make a living. These theories were all very well to talk about, but in the meantime we wanted a supply of cotton to enable us to feed our working population. We had heard a great deal said about looking to India as a substitute; but it must be remembered that we should have first of all to make roads in India, and that we should also have to teach the people of India to grow our cotton, while cotton coming from India was on its arrival only worth about half as much as American. We were looking forward to month after month of misery in this country. We had had a bountiful harvest in the eastern district; but in Ireland there were prospects of a famine, for that part of the empire having been visited by severe rains, the potato crop was in great danger, and the hay, straw and wheat crops had also suffered from the wet. Yet we were cut off from the great western markets, and were entirely thrown for our supplies on the Black Sea district. All these things must be carefully looked to, in order to enable our rulers to come to a right decision. At Birmingham, the only town in England at which any activity now prevailed, every gunshop was now hard at work, and £20,000 of American money was being spent in the town every week to produce weapons with which to carry on a bloody war, which could not fail to involve the greatest misery, not only in this country, but also throughout Europe. Thus at the present moment the people of Lyons were suffering the most dire distress. The people of Lyons were not consumers of cotton, but producers of silks; the American demand for Lyons silks was large, the injury which the trade had sustained was very great, and no ruler of a great country like France could allow the population of a town of the importance of Lyons to suffer without endeavoring in some way to relieve them. *We were told that we could not break the blockade, but there was no blockade to break, for English ships were landing arms all over the American coast.* The English people must look at both sides of the question, so that men in power might know how to act, for even if Lord DERBY should succeed those at present at the head of affairs, Lord DERBY would not move a step till he knew what the feelings of the country were on the subject. It was said by some that the Confederate States had no right to secede, but he maintained that the doctrine of secession was as old as the States themselves.

SCOPE OF THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS.

From the London Herald.

It augurs well for the moderation of the Conservative leaders that they have shown no undignified eagerness to profit by the weakness of their adversaries—have indulged in no ungenerous jubilation at the complete breakdown of democracy, as evidenced in the failure of one and all of the revolutionary plans of the last session in England, and across the Atlantic by the deplorable crisis which has rent in sunder the States; have not even promised to themselves a return to power, or seemed to covet the reins of Government in a difficult and dangerous time, when it would be an honor to hold them. From every other quarter, even in their own camp, the Liberals have had taunts enough. They are reproaching Mr. DISRAELI with not having spoken. When he speaks, it will be to the purpose, and they will wish they had let him alone.

One trumpet blast, that heralds the approaching conflict, has been blown in North Essex by the sturdy lungs of the Conservative members, Mr. BRETHERTON and Mr. DUCANE. *The duty of absolute neutrality between the belligerents in America,* the necessity of developing the resources of India as a cotton-producing country, and the "final conclusion put to the horrible reform mania," were the topics dwelt upon by the former.

From the London News.

It is rather remarkable that the only point connected with foreign politics dwelt upon at these recent Conservative demonstrations is the American war. But the silence on other subjects of interest is atoned for by the daring and ominous frankness of some of the speakers on this most important question. Capt. JERVIS leaves us in no doubt as to the policy which some Conservatives are prepared to adopt and anxious to see carried into affect at the present crisis. Capt. JERVIS is in favor of immediate interference. He indirectly, but still distinctly enough, recommends that we should recognize the Confederate States, and break the blockade. His words almost seem to suggest that Lord DERBY is himself prepared to adopt this abandoned course. We do not for a moment believe it, nor will we do the Conservatives the injustice of supposing that Capt. JERVIS represents in this suggestion any respectable section of the party. But his reasoning on the point is nevertheless strikingly Conservative. "It is said," proceeds Capt. JERVIS, "that if we take part with the South, we are countenancing Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I should like to discuss the point with the gentleman who cried 'Hear, hear.' It reminds me of an old lady who, having been rather loose, thinks she can make up for it by an extra amount of godliness. Only twenty years ago you were slave-owners yourselves." So that, *according to Captain Jervis, because we only washed our hands of the greatest crime and curse that ever afflicted and degraded us as a nation twenty years ago, it is mere prudery to affect any abhorrence of it now, or to refuse as a nation to connect ourselves with it afresh.* This is Conservative reaction with a vengeance! The same argument would, of course, apply to Catholic Emancipation, Rotton Boroughs, Religious Disabilities, Free Trade, and, in fact, to every reform that has been carried for the last quarter of a century. Happily, such a portentous reaction is as impossible as it would be criminal and disastrous. But the argument is too remarkable, as an index of what is going on in some minds, to be passed over in silence.

VIEWS OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has, through the columns of the Dublin *Morning News*, addressed a long letter, dated Dublin, Oct. 21, to Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on the American war. Mr. O'BRIEN deprecates the views taken by Mr. MEAGHER, who advocates the war against the South; and proceeds to show that, even supposing the Northerns were successful, they would not be able to keep the conquered States in subjection. Mr. O'BRIEN offers his own services as a mediator between the belligerent parties, to assist in restoring peace.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

A SPANISH REPRESENTATION OF THE TREATY.

From the Madrid Correspondencia, Oct. 17.

By the intervention of the Emperor of the French, England has adopted the views of France and Spain with regard to Mexico, and that the three Powers are to act in common. Their intention is to occupy for a time Vera Cruz and Tampico: also that Spain is to supply two-thirds of the land forces which are to be employed, and England and France the other third. *It adds that England proposes to the three Powers not to allow any Prince of the reigning families to accept the crown of Mexico in the event of monarchy being reëstablished in that country.*

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION.

From the London Observer.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the arrangements respecting the proposed intervention in Mexico have been amicably settled between the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain. On the part of England it is intended merely to interfere with a naval force upon the sea-ports of Mexico, and to insist upon the protection of British subjects, and the payment of British claims of an undisputed and recognized character, as well as the restoration of the money plundered from the English Consulate, in the name and under the eyes of the persons for the time intrusted with the administration of the Government of Mexico. For these purposes the efficient fleet on the station, and the marines on board, are considered amply sufficient, without the addition of any land forces. Although the French and Spanish Governments may think it necessary to employ a military contingent for the maintenance of tranquility, and the protection of European life and property, *it is perfectly understood that this is to be without any preference as to the forms of government, or with any view of territorial aggrandizement.*

THE ENGLISH TORIES OPPOSE THE MEASURE.

From the London Herald.

The British Government, we are told, has no intention of landing any military force on the soil of Mexico. It will simply send a fleet there. Redress will be sought, we are informed, by operations against seaport towns accessible by fleets, such as Vera Cruz, and by reprisals on the ships, vessels and goods of the State, in case of the Government refusing to grant satisfaction. As for the floating property of the Republic, it may all be seized without yielding a hundredth part of the compensation required. What is to be done next? Supposing that Vera Cruz be bombarded or taken, and its customs forfeited, what shall we have gained but the punishment of an innocent community which has suffered as much as ourselves by the deplorable anarchy of the country between which and the civilized world it forms the one remaining link? The Government for the time being would laugh at the distress of this thriving commercial town, and take an easy revenge on this country by confiscating at once and forever the ten millions odd in which it is indebted to the bondholders. Let the expedition be as successful as we could wish, this is the sum of the result at which we should arrive.

We have spoken just now as if the affair had to be undertaken by England alone. If the thing is to be done, such are the circumstances under which we should wish it to be attempted. But it is not to be so. A convention is to be signed with France and Spain for a joint expedition to be undertaken by the three. There are to be three naval squadrons, and in addition to them, a force of 6,000 troops to operate on land, 5,000 of them Spanish and 1,000 French—six thousand men against a nation of six millions, who, however much at strife among themselves, will unite with eager ferocity against a common enemy so hated as the Spaniard. Should the Government of Mexico, wherever or whatever it may be, yield to the demands made upon it, it will probably by overturned by some other faction which will set the enemy at defiance. Or, should this not occur, the Mexican Government will find it beyond its power to satisfy the claims of the foreigner, and will evade them when his back is turned. The complete conquest of the country affords the only chance of success. It were ridiculous to suppose that this conquest could be achieved by a handful of troops not half so well drilled or equipped as our English volunteer riflemen—by met who met the half-armed Moors on no more than equal terms. The misplaced arrogance of the most incapable of European Governments may meet with a fall in Mexico that will put an extinguisher for the present on its military ardor. For its future, which may be foreseen, we are about to make ourselves responsible. England is to become the friend and associate in arms of a country that has sunk so low that its past glory seems a romantic dream; a court so depraved that it is contamination to deal with it; a camarilla so despotic that the attempt to bolster it up is an insult to a free people. Let France cooperate with Spain if she pleases; sooner than fight with her in the Mexican Gulf we could wish the whole breadth of the Atlantic between us and all her doings. *It is painful, it is humiliating, to think that the British flag is to be trailed beside hers in the mud; that the fame of our arms will be tarnished by her disasters, and that, sharing in her discomfiture, we shall sink in the esteem of the world.* Into such a dilemma have we been brought by the feeble diplomacy of a Ministry which dares not act for England in the name of England, but suffers itself to be led along blindfold in an insane course from which nothing can be hoped but disaster.

THE FUTURE RECKONING OF SPAIN WITH AMERICA.

From the Liverpool Courier.

If ever the Americans recover their senses, they will have a good many accounts to settle with Spain. That Power has annexed the valuable territory of St. Domingo. She does not conceal her claim to Mexico, and prepares to invade it. If ever the North and South awake from their suicidal frenzy, they will find themselves shut in completely on south and west by a Power which they detested and despised. The only kingdom likely to profit by American dissension is Spain, and she is precisely the Power which the Americans considered to be contemptible. Even in this world, nations as well as individuals are punished by the very beings they have wronged. The Americans maintained Slavery, and Slavery has broken the Union; they have insulted and dealt unfairly with Spain, and now Spain laughs at their menaces, and profits by their divisions.

Latest Commercial News by the City of New-York:

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for two days reach 55,000 bales, of which 35,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and an advance is quoted of ⅛d. ₰ lb. on nearly all qualities; Middling Orleans is quoted at 12d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier. Mixed Corn quoted at 32s. 6d. @32s. 9d. ₰ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅛ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad shares 38@37 dis.; Erie Railroad, 27@28; New-York Central Railroad, 69⅛@70⅜.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c.

Supreme Court—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1509, 1515; 1517, 1519, 1521, 1533, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541, 138, 144.

Supreme Court—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated numbers.

Superior Court—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2389, 2321, 2461, 2357, 2311, 2298, 1747, 1655, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2230, 2424, 2416, 2500, 1164, 2504, 2506, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2528, 2530, 2532.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1319, 1467, 509, 1478, 3080, 1483, 569, 1459, 2980, 2994½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1477, 159, 1456, 894, 908.

The Gov. Morgan Light Artillery—Trouble Among the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John W. Latson vs. *George Hogg et all.*—The facts in this case were stated in the TIMES of Oct 8. On the 20th of September, upon his own, and upon his son's affidavit, and upon the affidavit of one Birdsall, the plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendants, who are eight in number. They were charged with entering the office of Mr. Birdsall, a lawyer, at No. 1 Park-place, where the plaintiff was, and with there assaulting and beating him, &c., with loaded pistols, weapons, &c. It was alleged that such weapons were presented at the plaintiff's head, and that violent language was used. The defendants denying all these allegations, now made a motion to have the order discharged and vacated. In support of the motion, it was urged that the defendants were nearly all officers of the Governor Morgan Light Artillery, and that, as that regiment was now under marching orders, they should be discharged. Aside from the merits of the motion in respect to the charges made against the defendants, their counsel contended that they should be discharged under a law of the State, which provides that "no person

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3158. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Virginia.

Attack by Floyd on the Position of Gen. Rosecrans.

FIGHTING ALL DAY ON FRIDAY.

CESSATION OF FIRING ON SATURDAY.

BAD POSITION OF FLOYD.

Gen. Rosecrans Making Preparations to Surround Him.

Capture of Prestonburgh, Ky., by the National Troops.

Another Successful Skirmish in Missouri.

Favorable News from the Great Fleet.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Government received a dispatch to-day from the West, stating that on Friday last a battle was going on at Gauley Bridge, but the communication was interrupted before any particulars were obtained. Some doubt was cast over the authenticity of the news by the fact that a steamer leaving Charleston last Sunday, carried out no confirmation of the story.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The city is still on the *qui vive* to hear from the Naval Expedition. No intelligence has yet been received at the Navy Department, and conjectures as to its destination and safety are in the minds of all except the knowing ones, who are annoyingly reticent. The same anxiety is felt in the camps across the river, and all thoughts of a movement forward have subsided in the wish to know where the fleet has landed.

TRYING OUR BATTERIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Resolute* came up to the Navy-yard last night.

One of the batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed and the range of some of our 32-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer *George Page*, yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, with what effect is not known, as the water being very high, she was enabled to run up Quantico Creek out of range.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM BELOW.

The steamship *Harriet Lane*, arrived this evening, brings the latest news from the Lower Potomac. A number of river craft ran the blockade during the storm. Our gunners on the Maryland shore were firing at the rebels occasionally, to test the range of their pieces.

THE RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

Owing to the rise in the Potomac in consequence of the recent storm, the Long Bridge was impassable to-day. The Georgetown Ferry stopped running, and but one boat could run on the Alexandria route. Vast quantities of driftwood were secured along the banks of the river, affording most welcome fuel. The Commissary store-house at the foot of G-street was only reached by boats.

VICTIMS OF THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

Over twenty more bodies of the wounded and drowned at Ball's Bluff have been recovered to-day at various points, from Chain Bridge to Fort Washington. Fifteen were taken at Chain Bridge, four by the New-York Thirteenth at the Government Ferry, two at Long Bridge, one at the foot of Eighth-street, one at the foot of Seventh-street, amidst the drift wood, one at the Arsenal, and one at Fort Washington. Many of the bodies exhibited fatal wounds, and hardly any had anything upon them by which they could be identified. On the shirt of one was the name of WALKER. On anotner was found a letter directed to MILLERS, of the California Regiment, and one had an anchor in India ink on the arm. The bodies are being interred in the Government burial ground.

BURNING OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the General Hospital, on Judiciary-square, originating at a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building and of the right wing, together with the roofs, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered, hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about 50 in number. This was effected in good order, and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall and other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved.

The antiquated and insufficient fire apparatus of the city prevented the entire destruction of the hospital. The employment of a steam apparatus has become a public necessity. Fortunately, 30 of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

GENERALS SMITH AND LANDER.

Gen. SMITH has recovered from his recent illness, and is now in the field again. Gen. LANDER is still confined to his house from his wound, but is slowly recovering. It will be weeks, however, before he will be able to resume active service in the field.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The prudence of the authorities in sending a force to Lower Maryland, in view of the approaching election, has been fully shown by trustworthy information received to-day. It is to the effect that certain Maryland rebels have recently been to Virginia from Piscataway, and have returned. Their mission was to get the help of the rebel troops in an insurrection, hoped to be successfully set on foot in St. Mary's and Charles Counties on election day.

Gen. SICKLES is in the city.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, is again in Washington, urging measures for the protection of the Unionists of that State. Property and life were never more unsafe. Almost every county is infested by roving bands of guerrillas; and the events of the war and depredations of the armies, by bankrupting men, add daily to the number of desperate characters who live by pillage. Hons. JAMES S. ROLLINS, WILLARD P. HALL and ROBERT WILSON, the three most prominent Unionists of North Missouri, are now in St. Louis, virtual fugitives from home—their lives and the lives of their friends being threatened by the gangs of Secessionists that roam the State. An efficient organization of Home Guards is needed for each county, as the National army gives no protection except where it is personally present. The immediate object of Gov. GAMBLE'S visit is to obtain aid from the Government in arming and equipping the forty thousand militia authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State. The militia will be composed of thoroughly loyal citizens, and will be able to defend its soil against all enemies—domestic and foreign—and leave the Government troops free to penetrate further south.

RELIEF NEEDED FOR MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

SAMUEL K. HALL, Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, is in Washington, to obtain relief for the men of that regiment and their families. The regiment was organized of the Home Guards of Johnson, Henry, Pettis and Saline Counties, serving first as three months under LYON, and afterwards enlisting for the war. They fought at Lexington, where nearly one-half of the regiment were taken prisoners, and their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. GROVER, was severely wounded, and a few days since he died. The prisoners were dismissed by Gen. PRICE on parole. But their homes had been despoiled and their families driven off by the rebels, because they were in the Union service; and the men themselves have never received a dollar of pay from the Government, because of the irregularity of their entering the service. Perhaps there was a failure to swear them in. These men are now penniless, and their families verging on starvation. That the regiment served their country faithfully, there seems to be no doubt, and the case appeals strongly to the Government for immediate intervention for their relief. All that Adj. HALL asks is, that an intelligent and honest paymaster should be detailed from St. Louis to visit these men in their respective counties and pay off such companies as can furnish indisputable evidence of their military service.

AN ODD SPECULATION.

The lady who is so anxious to tell the Government the signals of the rebel army tells a strange story of the manner in which she came in possession of her valuable prize. She states that while at Norfolk, Va., she happened to be on the top of a house where the rebel officers were testing the value of their signals; that she remarked to them that the system appeared complicated. They replied, "Oh! no, not when you have the key." That subsequently she accidentally discovered the key on an officer's desk, and committed it to memory by repeating it to herself frequently until she found an opportunity to put it down in writing; that on another occasion, when the officers were again practicing, she found the key again exposed on a table, and on comparing her own with it, found that she was correct. She only wants a hundred thousand dollars for the secret. The Government is not anxious to buy, for various reasons. It is not believed that the rebels would allow the key to their signals to "lie around loose" in the careless manner alleged. Neither is it believed that the key would be of much use to us, as the rebels could easily change their system. Nor is it ascertained that the hundred thousand dollars, if obtained, would not turn up in secessia, together with any information obtained by contact with the Government.

REVIEW OF GEN. SEDGEWICK'S BRIGADE.

The recent review of Gen. SEDGEWICK'S Brigade, by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, developed an increased efficiency in the command, which elicited from the Acting Major-General the warmest praise, both of the regiments composing the Brigade, and of Gen. SEDGEWICK, its immediate commander. The Thirty-eighth New-York, Col. J. H. H. WARD; the Fortieth New-York, Col. RILEY; the Third and Fourth Maine, Cols. STAPLES and BERRY, made a most creditable appearance. The camp of the Thirty-eighth, with its finely laid-out streets, (soon to be paved, unless a forward movement prevents,) was particularly admired.

Gen. SEDGEWICK commanded a battery of the Second Artillery in Mexico, and served in that war with distinguished honor. He is a rigid disciplinarian and a good officer.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

A grand review of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division takes place next Wednesday.

THE FEMALE PRISON AGAIN.

The "Hotel Greenhow," as the female prison is called, is still an existing institution in Washington. Mrs. GREENHOW is still in close custody. Mrs. HASSLER has been released upon her taking a stringent oath of allegiance. Mrs. ONDERDONK, of Louisiana, who was arrested in Chicago, was recently transferred to quarters with Mrs. GREENHOW, and she now awaits her release with much impatience. Mrs. POSEY is also a prisoner, and she has for company her daughter, a beautiful girl of fifteen, and her little son, of five. She and her husband were recently arrested near Port Tobacco, Md., on charge of giving the rebels information of the arrival of our troops, by displaying signal lights. Mr. POSEY is in the old Capitol Prison.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander GUSTAVUS A. SCOTT, convened to-day. It is composed of Commodores SHUBRICK, SANDS and STRIBLING. GEORGE W. WESTON, Esq., appears as Judge Advocate.

THE PROVOST COURT IN ALEXANDRIA.

Messrs. J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, of New-York appeared before the Provost Court of Alexandria, to-day, and preferred a claim of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-two cents against the WITMER firm. A claim of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighteen cents was presented by MCCULLUM & Co., of Philadelphia, against the same firm. Counsel for the various claimants made arguments on the question, whether the property of WITMER & Co. should be taken to pay the debts of WITMER & BROTHER. Decision was reserved. The Court announced that, while it did not feel bound to decide such a question as between rebel citizens, it did feel it to be a duty to settle such a question as between loyal citizens. The Court also announced that in no case would a rebel be deemed absolved from the payment of the balance of a debt, a portion of which has been paid under order of a Provost Court, by a *pro rata* division of his property among his creditors. The Administration has not yet interfered with any of the decisions of Judge PRESSE.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

A mail convention is announced to be held here to-morrow, in which the railroads between New-York and Washington will be represented. The object is to effect a change in the mail schedule, by which a mail train will leave here at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, and one from New-York at 11 o'clock at night.

HEALTH OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The best testimonial to the health of the New-York Thirty-eighth is the fact that since the 7th of May last but three members have died from disease. There were nine deaths from casualties.

ENLISTMENT SWINDLES.

Among the cause of the present slackness of enlistments are the swindles that have been practiced upon volunteer recruiting officers. In a number of cases, men who have induced recruits to enlist, have, under false promises of commissions, been deprived of their men, and could get no redress. The harpies get the recruits under their control, have them mustered into some corps, and pocket their three or five dollars a head, leaving the unfortunate recruiting officer out in the cold.

A SEAMAN'S FUNERAL.

A detachment of seamen from the Navy-Yard, this morning, attended the funeral of JOHN WATERS, one of the unfortunate boat's crew who was fired upon at the time of the death of Capt. WARD, and who then received a bullet wound in his breast, under the effect of which he has lingered until the present time.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Señor MOLINA, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Baron VON LIMBURG, the Dutch Minister, have returned to Washington.

SUTLER'S EXPEDIENTS.

Among the many expedients adopted by sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whisky, and sell the compound for "pickled peaches." A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin can, made and painted like a hymn-book, and labeled "The Bosom Companion."

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

It is a curious fact that the First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves became great favorites with the citizens of Alexandria, and the War Department was petitioned to detail Capt. LEVERIDGE'S company as a police guard.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CAMILOS MARTIN as Vice-Consul of Spain at San Francisco, and GODFREY SUYDACKER as Consul of the Principalities of Schsumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

STORM IN WASHINGTON—FEARS FOR THE FLEET—FREMONT REMOVED—THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS—THE TRIBUNE'S CONTRABAND ENTERPRISE—HISTORICAL NAMES IN WASHINGTON—M'CLELLAN NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Nov. 2, 1861.

One of the severest rain-storms ever known in this latitude has prevailed all day. Streets have been converted into beds for dashing torrents; cellars, flooded; low lands, overflowed; and the Potomac itself brought up towards high-water mark with a rapidity almost unprecedented. A violent wind has accompanied the rain, giving rise to painful apprehensions in many breasts for the safety of our fleet that lately started in search of a harbor on the inhospitable Southern coast. The most cheerful view that we can take is the one I telegraphed you, to-night, that the fleet either made the harbor it was sailing for, or returned to Hatteras Inlet, and sought safety in Pamlico Sound. If this latter course was taken, the country will have new cause to be gratified by the success of the former naval expedition to Southern waters.

So heavy a fall of rain must seriously impede the movement of the army in Virginia. It will be a week at least, with the most favorable weather, before the roads are firm enough for an advance. The country may rest assured that Gen. MCCLELLAN means to advance, and to prosecute the war actively and unremittingly. *He has no thought of going into Winter quarters in front of Washington.* Further South it is not so cold, and MCCLELLAN'S intention is to Winter in a milder region than even the South bank of the Potomac. I do not mean to say that he may not be disappointed. The natural elements may conspire against him and prevent his moving, as this storm has done. The political elements may restrain him. But it is not credible that a Cabinet edict will be issued against a movement. *If left to himself,* I have the best authority for saying that Gen. MCCLELLAN will push the war vigorously and without pause.

The order transferring the Western Military Department from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. HUNTER'S command, was sent West some days since, and has doubtless reached Gen. FREMONT'S camp before this. The determination of the President to relieve Gen. FREMONT of the command, had the hearty approval of every member of the Cabinet. The order was accompanied by no conditions whatever, such as that it was "not to be delivered if FREMONT was in presence of the enemy." The President was thoroughly satisfied that Col. MULLIGAN and his army of 3,500 men were sacrificed at Lexington by the incompetency and inefficiency of FREMONT; and the escape of PRICE, unpunished, into Arkansas,—an event foreseen by all military men as certain for weeks past,—put an end to the hope and promise of FREMONT and his friends, that he would, if allowed a chance, "bag" PRICE and retrieve his reputation. The Government has lost now not only MULLIGAN'S army, but the enormous expense of FREMONT'S campaign, with near 50,000 men into Southwest Missouri, to the fruitless pursuit of the victorious PRICE. If FREMONT should go forward into Arkansas, his army, being drawn away from its base, would be cut off and lost; if he returns with it to St. Louis, PRICE will follow his retreating footsteps, and reconquer the greater part of the State; if he leaves enough of his army et Springfield to keep PRICE, MCCULLOCH and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON out of the State, he will go back to St. Louis stripped of the means to operate effectively on any other field,—having lost two battles, one General, (LYON,) one Colonel, (MULLIGAN,) and 3,500 men, and spent many millions of dollars, since he assumed command in Missouri, and only ended in putting the State where Gen. LYON had placed it last June. It is upon this record of ineffectual service, connected with voluminous and undoubted evidence of extravagant expenditures and confusion in the accounts of the Department, that the President has felt impelled to remove Gen. FREMONT.

Some doubts are expressed as to the course FREMONT will pursue. It is thought by some that he will demand a Court of Inquiry with a view to vindicate his reputation; while others, who know him better, say he will resign in dudgeon, and let the country henceforth take care of itself. There is even another still smaller class, who think that FREMONT will disobey the President's orders and put Gen. HUNTER under arrest for impeaching his military capacity. I confess my anxiety that Gen. FREMONT should deport himself as a good soldier and loyal citizen, and pursue the first course—demand an investigation and relieve himself, if possible, from the charges made against him. He owes so much as that to his friends. The example should inspire him of the illustrious Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT—the great Captain who has just laid aside the harness of war, enjoying the unbounded love and admiration of the American people. Gen. SCOTT retired from the conquest of Mexico *under arrest*, and with his glories obscured by a cloud of calumnies He disproved and lived them down. So may FREMONT—if he is innocent. If he resists the Government, he will sink to infamy and be classed with BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR.

I am sorry to see you giving credit to the *Tribune's* assertion that it received Gen. STONE'S and Gen. THOMAS' reports "in regular course from the War Department." It did no such thing. Gen. STONE'S report was published in the *Tribune* before it ever reached the War Department, even before Gen. MCCLELLAN had read and considered it; whereat the latter was justly indignant. The War Department emphatically denies the *Tribune's* assertion also, so far as it relates to Gen. THOMAS' report—the publication of which is so injurious to the public service. The *Tribune* twits the TIMES with lack of "enterprise" in not having secured these reports first. If the War Department and Gen. MCCLELLAN are to be believed, it is only an "enterprise" such as sometimes leads men into serious restrictions of their personal liberty that won the *Tribune's* recent successes. The TIMES can well afford to let the parties implicated in the guilt settle the question of veracity.

Among the visitors at Washington, whose presence revives historical associations, is THOMAS H. CLAY, oldest son of HENRY CLAY, who is here to promote the interests of the Unionists in Kentucky with the Government. He is very like his illustrious father in feature, as he is in spirit. He has been, from the first, one of the boldest opponents of secession in Kentucky, and has done much, in his effective labors, to redeem the name of his great sire from the contamination of these degenerate times. It has been proposed, I learn, to return THOMAS H. CLAY to the United States Senate in place of BRECKINRIDGE. A sounder patriot could not fill a seat in the Senate; and the old friends of HENRY CLAY, again visiting Washington, would be startled to see a face so like their ancient idol's occupying a place in the Senate.

M.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Attack by Floyd on the Command of Gen. Rosecrans.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE UNKNOWN.

Floyd's Entire Force Believed to be Captured.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, dated Gallipolis, the 2d inst., says that Gen. FLOYD opened fire on Gen. ROSECRANS' forces yesterday morning, from two points—one opposite Gauley Bridge, and the other opposite Camp Tompkins.

The telegraph office, and the Quartermaster's store, are no doubt destroyed. When my informant left Gauley yesterday, the shells of the rebels were aimed at the ferry-boats and buildings above-named. The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry. Gen. FLOYD'S forces opposite Camp Tompkins are not less than 4,000. How many of the rebels are at Gauley Bridge and four miles this side is not known.

Telegraphic communication by the Kanawha line is interrupted. The casualities are as yet unknown. There has been no communication by telegraph with Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters since Friday afternoon. The operator at Camp Tompkins at that time reported fighting going on at Gauley Bridge, but gave no particulars, and immediately afterwards the wires were broken.

The Kanawha River line was working to Camp Enyart, twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known there of the affair at Gauley.

A boat left Charleston at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Gallipolis last night, but she brings no information in regard to the affair.

LATER REPORTS—FLOYD IN A BAD POSITION,

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' Headquarters to Saturday evening.

On Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, the enemy opened fire with two guns at points opposite Gauley Ferry and Camp Tompkins; and a noisy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking a ferry-boat on Gauley River, and threw about 40 shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. Not one of our men was killed, and only about half a dozen wounded. A majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular.

The ferry-boat which has been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday was raised that night, and communication across the river restored.

There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows:

The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New River; Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New Rivers, on the east side of New River; Gen. COX'S Brigade and Gen. ROSECRANS' near the junction of the river; and between them and Gen. BENHAM, below the junction, on the right bank of the river, FLOYD'S force is believed about 7,000.

It was believed in camp that Gen. SCHENCK'S and Gen. BENHAM'S Brigades would be thrown across the river above and below FLOYD and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by an alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty dispatch to Clarksburgh announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river, when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. ROSECRANS to return, and while returning, his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the apparatus destroyed.

FLOYD'S demonstration was rather agreeable to Gen. ROSECRANS than otherwise. Gen. ROSECRANS was certain that he could hold his own, and expected to bag his assailants.

Col. SEDWICK, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, is reported wounded in the knee by a splinter of a shell.

THE THIEF FLOYD IN A TRAP.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.

A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge, Saturday evening, reports that Gen. FLOYD had cut a road around the hill where Gen. ROSECRANS was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Gen. ROSECRANS was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He had sent a force up the new-made road to attack Gen. FLOYD in the rear, and would have him completely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when he left.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

A great Union mass meeting was held to-night, on Monument-square. There was great enthusiasm and an immense turnout. The election comes off Wednesday.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

J. W. and E. E. CORNELL have been released from Fort Warren, it being shown that they were Union men impressed into the North Carolina Militia, and captured at Hatteras.

Last night a fire was set to a stable in Medford-street, and during the conflagration MELVILLE RICHARDS, a fireman, while attempting to save property, was smothered to death. He was a soldier in the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment and wounded at Bull Run.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE RUMORED REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past, respecting the report of Gen. FREMONT'S supersession, but Washington advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind. Gen. FREMONT'S removal would cause intense excitement, and no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare that they will resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this Department."

The list of rebels killed in the battle last Friday, now numbers 127. No intelligence has yet been received of Gen. JOHNSTON'S assumption of the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1.

Special to the St. Louis Democrat.

Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Gen. PRICE has left Sarcoxie, and has moved *via* Neosho towards Cassville, Barry County. Opinions differ as to whether he will march from that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen 25 miles south of here. They were doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Gens. POPE and MCKINSTRY should be here to-day. Gen. HUNTER is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

ANOTHER REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Nov. 4.

Gen. PRENTISS has broken up a rebel camp in Boone County. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. FREMONT is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

A PARTY OF REBELS SCATTERED.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 3.

A skirmish took place yesterday about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri Militia, under Major JOSEPHS, and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered, with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas Second Regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in the city, and held in readiness to march to the relief of Major JOSEPHS, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized.

Portions of Linn County, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

CAPTURE OF PRESTONBURGH BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 4.

A messenger, in this evening, reports that Gen. NELSON took Prestonburgh, Saturday morning, without resistance. WILLIAMS fell back about six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

THURLOW WEED AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES GOING TO EUROPE.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 4.

THURLOW WEED and Archbishop HUGHES are about to sail for Europe, probably by the steamer *Africa*, which sails on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners, and prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France or England. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, goes in the same steamer.

GLIMPSES OF THE REBELS AT NASSAU.

THE REBEL STEAMER WITH MASON AND SLIDELL.

A private letter from the United States Consul, at Nassau, N. P., dated Oct. 28, states that there have been several arrivals from the blockaded (?) ports, one of which brought a nephew of Gen. HARDEE. "I am under the impression," says the writer, "*that he was on the lookout for arms and powder, which, I am officially informed, were to be shipped from England.* Last week, the armed steamer *Theodora*, alias *Gordon*, Capt. LOCKWOOD, direct from Charleston, chased the New-York Underwriter's steamer *Johnston* into the very mouth of the harbor, but as Capt. HOYT was near the light-house, *she stood off for Havana, as the Captain of the Gordon told the Conchs who boarded her, that he had a lot of passengers for England, via Havana.*" Among them were Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and company. She was heavily armed.

JUDGE GRIER ON THE CASE OF THE PIRATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

In the Circuit Court this morning the case of PATREL, the pirate, was called up, but postponed till next Monday. While the Assistant District-Attorney was urging the trial Judge GRIER said he could not consent to have the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time, when the country played civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the Government to treat captives on the sea the same as those taken on land, and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first and holding the latter as prisoners, or releasing them. Let the rebellion be crushed, and God grant that it may be speedily, and these men might be tried for treason or piracy, and he would assist, no matter how much he might be called Jeffreys or Scrogge.

A BRITISH SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The British schooner *Dashaway*, of Halifax, reports that on the 20th inst., in Crooked Island passage, was chased by a hermaphrodite brig, which continued in pursuit for two days, when she hauled her wind and stood to the north and eastward. She carried four staysails and royal, looked very rakish, and was painted black, and sailed very fast. On the 25th in lat. 35°, lon. 74°, saw a pilot-boat rigged schooner, painted black, carrying a large flying staysail, and supposed her to be a privateer.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Capt. MARSCHALK, of the bark *Rapid*, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning, recommends all shipmasters bound down the Gulf of Mexico, to go well armed, as he made the passage out and back without seeing a United States vessel of war.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has written a letter which is published in the Boston papers, correcting some statements made by Gov. ANDREW in his recent reply to Hon. G. S. BOURWELL. He says that the Enfield rifles were taken from the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments on leaving Fortress Monroe, by the order of the State authorities.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

The great naval and military expedition was spoken at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in lat. 29° 20', long. 73°, by the schooner *J. M. Houston*. The Captain reports that the weather was fine at that time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The schooner *Andromeda*, ABBOT, from Havana, 21 days, *via* Nassau, 15 days, with sugar, arrived yesterday. She has experienced a succession of gales the entire passage. On Oct. 21, off the Hole in the Wall, spoke schooner *Reindeer*, bound for Fort Pickens. On Oct. 31, off Hatteras, at sundown, saw a fleet of 30 steamers—no sailing vessels—bound south. Wind at the time very fresh from southwest.

EXPERIENCE OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Passengers by the *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port on Sunday, state that that vessel did not feel the gale until on Friday, when off Cape Hatteras. Persons accustomed to judge, who were on board the *Northern Light*, express the opinion that the storm was not felt with any severity to the southward of the Cape.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 3.
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

On account of the late arrival of the boat from Baltimore, no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day.

No intelligence whatever concerning the fleet has reached here.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

On Sunday this regiment, Col. W. B. HEYWARD, which has been encamped at Camp Wheeler, near Ogdensburgh, for the past seven weeks, arrived in this City *en route* for the seat of war. It was the original intention to quarter the men on landing at the Park Barracks. Owing, however, to some difficulty among them, they were not disembarked, but remained on board the steamer, which was anchored opposite Thirtieth-street, North River, all night.

Yesterday the men were landed and marched to Union-square, at which place a handsome American standard was presented to them, by Rev. Dr. PERKINS, on behalf of the young men of Messrs. STONE, STAIR & Co., of which firm Col. HEYWARD was a member. A number of the friends of the Colonel also presented him with a magnificent horse. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are armed with the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-two pieces and a drum corps of ten. After the presentation, the regiment marched down Broadway, and halted in front of A. T. STEWART & Co.'s store, at which place Col. HEYWARD used also to be employed. Mr. A. T. STEWART then came forward bearing a magnificent National flag, which he presented to the regiment. In making the presentation Mr. STEWART said:

COL. HEYWARD, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: In behalf of Mrs. STEWART I have the pleasure, Colonel, to present through you to the regiment under your command this flag, the emblem of our noble and beneficent Government. The soldiers who go with you to fields of battle belong to a rich farming region, and readily understand that the great issue on which the country is aroused is this—whether the Government of the Union, producing in its ordinary and peaceful operation justice, tranquillity, liberty, safety, happiness and prosperity, shall be established anew and firmly over the rebellious States, or whether their infamous tyranny with the confiscations and repudiation which attend it shall be established over us. On such an issue the North, the East and the West should put forth their whole strength, and make the war sharp and short. We owe it to WASHINGTON and his compeers, and also to their successors who have brought the Government forward to our time, and indeed to the whole human race, that this great structure of free Government, received from the hands of WASHINGTON, and initiated under the most sublime auspices, shall not be displaced by the spurious work of the traitors who assembled at Montgomery. Knowing well, Colonel, your devotion to the Union, your courage and your skill, this flag is presented, in the confidence that it will be borne aloft on victorious fields, and not furled until the banner of our glorious Union shall be acknowledged by every State and by the whole people.

At the conclusion of the speech the band of the regiment played "Hail Columbia." Col. HEYWARD, who used to be an officer in the United States army, responded in eloquent terms, promising to stand by the flag in every encounter, and to do his duty to the utmost of his power. The regiment then proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry. Crossing over, cars were taken for Washington. Subjoined is a list of officers:

Colonel—WM. B. HEYWARD, New-York City; Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Goodrich, Canton, N. Y.; Major—Chas. R. Brundage, Madrid, N. Y.; Adjutant—Rollin C. Gale, Orwell, Vt.; Surgeon—James S. Gale, Canton, N. Y.; Surgeon's Mate—W. B. Chambers, Albany, N. Y.; Quartermaster—E. A. Merritt, Canton, N. Y.; Sergeant-Major—Geo. W. Hill, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; Principal Musician—H. S. Wright, Madrid, N. Y.

Co. A—Captain, Wm. Montgomery, Canton, N. Y.; First Lieutenant, B. F. Clark. Co. B—Captain, D. Day, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John Snyder. Co. C—Captain, J. C. O. Redington, Ogdensburgh; First Lieutenant, James Young; Second Lieutenant, J. Hobart. Co. D—Captain, Thomas Russell, New-York; First Lieutenant, J. M. King; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Gleason. Co. E—Captain, Wm. H. Hyde, New-York; First Lieutenant, P. S. Sinclair; Second Lieutenant, H. C. Reynolds. Co. F—Captain, Thos. Elliott, Depeyster; First Lieutenant, Jno. Delaney; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Spencer. Co. G—Captain, Hugh Smith, Madrid; First Lieutenant, O. Foot; Second Lieutenant, John Dundon. Co. H—Capt. Jno. Ranson, Champlain; First Lieutenant, L. E. While; Second Lieutenant, M. E. Fitch. Co. I—Captain, J. H. Jones, Brasher; First Lieutenant, G. Hogan; Second Lieutenant, Lyman M. Shedd. Co. K—Captain, A. Goodard, Richville, N. Y.; First Lieutenant, H. C. Eastman; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Shipman.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

On Sunday afternoon, at about one o'clock, the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. LEE, arrived in Jersey City, on its way to Perryville, Md. On Saturday morning, camp was broken at Springfield, and the regiment took the cars for the city of Hudson, at which place it embarked on the steamer *Connecticut*, and was carried to the Jersey City railroad depot. The numerical strength of the regiment is about 950, all of whom are fully uniformed, armed and equipped. The weapons supplied the men is the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is a full band and drum corps. All the necessary camp equipage, ambulances, wagons, horses, and everything needful for the comfort and well-being of a regiment is carried with them. The Sons of Massachusetts turned out in great force to welcome the Twenty-seventh, and bid them God-speed on their mission. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, HORACE C. LEE, of Springfield; Lieutenant-Colonel, Luke Lyman, Northampton; Major, Wm. M. Brown, Adams; Surgeon, George A. Otis, Springfield; Quartermaster, W. H. Tyler, 2d, Adams; Adjutant, Geo. W. Bartlett, Greenfield; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Camp, Great Barrington; Chaplain, Miles Sanford, Adams; Sergeant-Major, Henry C. Dwight, Northampton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Geo. W. Bowker, Adams; Commissary Sergeant, Joshua J. Ellis, Lynn. Hospital Steward—George E. Fuller, Palmer.

Co. A—Captain Sam. C. Vance, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Lieutenant, Mark H. Spalding, Northampton; Second Lieutenant, Edwin C. Clark, Northampton. Co. B—Captain, Adin W. Caswell, Gardner; Lieutenants, Parker W. McManus, Davenport, Iowa; L. H. Horton, Athol. Co. C—Captain, Wm. A. Walter, Greenfield; Lieutenants, Major Nutting and Wm. Barrett, Greenfield. Co. D—Captain, Timothy W. Sloan; Lieutenants, O. R. Dennison, Amherst, and John P. Atcheson, Chicopee. Co. E—Captain, Gustavus H. Fuller, New-York; Lieutenants, John W. Trafton, Albany, and Luther J. Bradley, Lee. Co. F—Captain Lucius F. Thayer, Westfield; Lieutenants, John W. Moore, Tolland, and James H. Fowler, Westfield. Co. G—Captain R. Ripley Swift, Chicopee; Lieutenants, Peter S. Bailey, Springfield, and Frederick C. Wright, Northampton. Co. H—Captain, Walter G. Bartholomew, Springfield; Lieutenants, Charles D. Sanford, Adams, and Wm. H. H. Briggs, Adams. Co. I—Captain Henry A. Hubbard, Ludlow; Lieutenants, Edward K. Wilcox, Springfield, and Cyrus W. Goodsle, Wilbraham. Co. K—Captain, Horace K. Cooley; Lieutenants, George Warner and W. Hunt, of Springfield.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Mr. Russell at Headquarters—Organization of the American Army—Comparison of McClellan with Beauregard—Impossibility of Compromise—Lack of Military Discipline &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

A year ago we believed, on the faith of what we were told, that the United States possessed the greatest and, above all, the cheapest military organization in the world. A million of armed men could be called forth in a moment by a simple decree of Congress on a national emergency. But we now see that a military organization may be very large without being great, and very cheap without being economical. Efficiency and certainty of action are the tests of the strength of that which is the impersonation of the force of nations, and in proportion to the numbers of the mass possessed of such qualities is its power. Now, the Northern States have a population quite capable of yielding a force of a million of men, without any remarkable pressure. But, though they have twice as many inhabitants as the Slave States, if is, to my mind, very doubtful whether there are at this moment as many men arrayed to fight for the Union as there are fighting against it. Human nature requires something more solid than abstractions to depend upon, and after all that can be said about the beauties and advantages of the Union, the idea of it is an abstraction compared to the actual materialism of the independence of the tenure of peculiar property, of the free trade and freedom from heavy tariffs, for which the Confederates are contending. "Uncle Sam" is more tangible than the Union. He is a paymaster-general, and his rates of pay are high, but he does not succeed in getting what he needs, except for his sea-service, which is fed by the commercial marine, now in a state of great depression, except the transport trade and the chartered fleets. It is very possible my computations and estimate are erroneous, but I am very much disposed to question whether, at the present moment, there are 350,000 men in the military service of the Federalist Government. I am, however, equally prepared to admit that they will soon reach a figure not far short of that voted by Congress; for I believe, from what I have recently seen and heard, that there is a war feeling among the people of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, stimulated by lavish expenditure, and founded on National sentiment, that will speedily furnish that and even a larger number of men, strong and physically capable of soldiering, however deficient many of them may be in the spirit of obedience and discipline. There is one thing which, to any person accustomed to see regular troops, is most striking. There is an utter want of what our officers call "smartness" about the American citizen soldiery—that indefinable something which makes a man button his coat, cut his hair, keep his clothes clean, hold himself erect, and walk with a brisk, elastic, yet rigid, regularity "right in front." But of this, which is a bigger matter than it looks, more by-and by. Fighting is a very essential point of a soldier's business, but to be effective it must be done with a regularity and in concert by all the fighting men when they are ordered to do so. The Americans will do their fighting individually as well as any men. It remains to be seen in what fashion they will execute their campaigning. It is quite certain that an army of 50,000 regular infantry, with proper complements of artillery and cavalry, would be much more manageable than the heterogeneous mass now collected round Washington, nor could a capable General find any difficulty in marching with such a force to Richmond, despite the admitted courage of the enormous levies under BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and the new Confederate General SMITH—whilom Street Commissioner of New-York. Those familiar with the Indian mutiny must recollect many instances of the superiority of the Sepoy or Sowar in single combat to the regular soldier, but there is scarcely one instance of these Sepoys in the aggregate ever standing in the open to meet our infantry, and I am certain there is none in which the Sowars, who individually showed such good swordsmanship, quickness, dash and bravery, ever waited for a charge of our cavalry. They were brave men who had lost their discipline because they had lost their officers. Nations, like the man himself, would sometimes be rather surprised if they had the gift of seeing themselves as they are seen by others.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORALE OF THE WASHINGTON ARMY.

Here we have the Northern States gloating over their numbers and comparing the rolls of their armies with those of the famous leaders every foot's pace of whom cut deep into the earth and left its mark for all time. Not one seems to perceive that if MARLBOROUGH, OLD FRITZ, WELLINGTON, or NAPOLEON won great victories with such inferior armies, the great army, which is doing nothing except preparing to fight, must be either commanded by inferior officers, or composed of different materials, or destitute of some qualities those other armies and their leaders possessed. There is and there has been a very great improvement in this army since Washington saw itself deluged by its united defenders on the memorable morning of July 23; but the work to be done is still enormous before these battalions can be regarded as an effective machine which will not fall to pieces when set to its work. The "army," nevertheless, if victorious, is master of the hour, and whoever is its master will hold the United States in the hollow of his hand. This remark may be denied or ridiculed, but time will prove its truth. *All the North wants now is a leader who will win victories, who will get a Southern cotton port, enable it to recover its losses, and place the South prostrate at its feet. The man who deserves best of the United States is he whom the troops will follow in the field from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.* Long-sighted, pale-faced men of thought, hope the end will not be evil; but the men of action will for the time, and many a year to come, wield at will this fierce Democracy, and rule over all their caucuses, conventions, resolutions and platforms. Who shall dispute the will of the man who has 500,000 men under his control for the next three years to come, who has saved the United States, or is preparing, as their best man, to do so? *Why, it was whispered the other day that Gen. Fremont, if he were ordered to do so, would not resign until he had beaten Price; and there was no disapproval expressed of any such conduct on his part.* "If he whips PRICE," said one in reference to the rumor that he was superseded, "I should like to see either the President or SIMON CAMERON venturing to displace FREMONT."

THE POLITICIANS IN PURSUIT OF MARTIAL HONORS.

So rapidly and surely is the power of the "army" being felt that all eyes are turned upon it, and the politicians are struggling savagely to get places of command in its ranks. They leave their platforms and take to the goose step and infantry tactics. The military men, however, have their eye on them. The gentlemen who desire to go among the troops for political purposes, and get, for example, the votes of the natives of Pennsylvania on the State nominations, have had anything but an easy time of it in reference to passes to cross into Virginia or anything else. The intriguing of the lobby for jobs is now cast aside for the intrigues by which military preferment or good contracts are to be obtained. "I hope, for my part," said a person at Pittsburgh to me, "this war will last for the next ten years; it will do our people good, *and* my trade was never better!" "Wait till you see," quoth an officer who had been talking of certain articles in the American Press. "Our fingers are not long enough to reach New-York just yet, but we'll be able to put our thumbs on the throats of these gentry before long. You'll see whether the Press or the army, by which I mean the two services will govern this country in the end." The animosity to the politicians of the Press is remarkable, and the election-managing Committees of the Carlton and the Reform would have been delighted to hear the way in which a recent exposure of the peculiar pecuniary apparatus by which State elections are determined in this country was received by a small military *coterie* a few evenings ago. It is significant enough of the relations between the State and the army to see Mr. LINCOLN walking over daily more than once to visit Gen. MCCLELLAN's quarters. Pray do not think I desire to insinuate that the General is in anyway desirous that the Chief of the State should adopt that course, or that he would consider it beneath him to wait on the Executive, instead of the Executive waiting upon him. Young as he is, and suddenly elevated to such a giddy height, he is perfectly modest, unassuming, and uninflated, though quite self-possessed, calm, self-respecting and reticent. But his reticence is very severely taxed, for the President desires to know all things. "And hang me, if I were MCCLELLAN, if I'd tell him or any man my plans." The great abyss which lies between the Sovereign and the subject in our deluded and ridiculous old countries does not exist over here, and the President and the General stand very much on the same plane. The private soldier saunters into the drawing-rooms of the White House on reception nights and shakes hands with Mr. President as affably as if he were not a Sovereign and a President-maker. I am bound to add, the private soldier in his hodden-gray behaves himself perfectly. There can be no "snobbishness" about a man's manners when he is as great as any one in the room, and cannot try to be greater if he would. It would astonish us very much if a Monarch, visiting one of his own Generals in war time, were to be told he could not see him, as "the General had come home tired and was gone to bed;" but in this country such a thing would be perfectly natural, and it would not, if it occurred, be fair to infer that the General intended the least disrespect to the head of the State.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

When I had the pleasure of conversing with Gen. MCCLELLAN for the first time, he asked me several questions, with evident interest and friendly curiosity—not unusual on the part of Generals in reference to their antagonists—respecting Gen. BEAUREGARD. In his case there was all the more reason for such inquiries, in the fact that they were old fellow students and class-mates. *To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men.* Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and famed for muscular power since their college days. BEAUREGARD, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; MCCLELLAN is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. BEAUREGARD sleeps little; MCCLELLAN's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. BEAUREGARD is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gaiety; MCCLELLAN is genial, even in his reserve. The density of the hair, the coherence of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both which would be more striking if BEAUREGARD were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while MCCLELLAN is fair complexioned. BEAUREGARD has a dark, dull student's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching. MCCLELLAN has a deep, clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel it searches far and deep into you. BEAUREGARD has something of pretension in his manner—not *hauteur*, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements." MCCLELLAN seems to be always at leasure; but you feel at the same time you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. BEAUREGARD is more subtle, crafty, and astute; MCCLELLAN is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. BEAUREGARD *is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great General. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders.* They are both the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States' army there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the *Ironsides* was made.

FUTURE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is in the heat and passion of this fight no regard for the future, no consideration of the results of success or of failure. Not a man has thought of the future of the army of 500,000 men, of the military chiefs, of the army of contracters, and, above all, of the fighting populations and rival Generals who will arise in the course of the contest—no, not any more is there a man who has considered, if the South gains and the North loses the battle, what are to be the boundaries, what the frontier lines, and what the relations along them, between the two nations separated thenceforth and forever. It is now some months since I visited the United States. It was my misfortune to be obliged to see that the Union was gone forever—my great misfortune to say so. It is nothing to that, if to-morrow the North sweeps every Confederate battalion into the sea, and seizes on every foot of Confederate soil. *The Union—the old Union of the thirty-four States—the old principles of the Union, are all equally gone, and gone for ever. Who can say he is glad of it?* What country, even that which has been most insulted and most wronged and outraged by the insolence, intemperance, prejudice, and violence of her statesmen, has said, or can say, "God be praised for it!" If the Americans would only believe that England can afford to see them great and prosperous without envy, and that our whole national life is not a feverish solicitude about America and her institutions, we might get on remarkably well, even if the Republic split in two. The rankest Tory will admit that he felt a rough-edged sort of pleasure at the sight of the great experiment which his Saxon cousins were so nearly running into an *aqua vitæ*, but which threatens now to end in a *caput mortuum*. No one can rejoice—in spite of many inducements to be glad—that the American Republic, which was at one time the

"——blessed bark on misery's darkening sea"

on which were embarked the hopes and fears of so many thousands of the Old World, should go down in storm and darkness in the ocean of an unfathomable future. But the man who says to the crew, "Mind where you are going, pray do not tempt that raging bar," is regarded by them as an enemy bitter and false to the end. Even if he sympathizes with the sufferings of the devoted Unionists who see in an unsuccessful termination of the present conflict the end of all their glorious anticipations, he is as a publican and sinner should he not admit that human happiness and greatness, science, social improvement, good government and religion have sunk forever with the United States. There will be always inducement in cheap land, an easy tenure, homestead laws, density of population and force of competition at home, the desire of adventure and change, political discontent and considerations of policy in Europe, to render America a land of promise for many years to come, and frequently a land of fulfilment to the denizens of the Old World. The tapir can never be an elephant, nor the puma hope to pass itself of for king of beasts; and DE TOCQUEVILLE was no doubt right when he said that if the American people were transported to Europe they could not exist without considerably altering the laws. And yet there was, and, is, so much of what is really good and wholesome in American Democracy that it must be a source of regret if it be broken up into discordant States, however inevitable the process may be in accordance with the teachings of history and philosophy. The American Northern Continent would, if fully peopled, contain four or five great kingdoms or republics, larger than any republic which ever held together (as equal in all its parts) for a hundred years. But the Northern idea is marching backward in its way to freedom. There are people and journals in the North which speak of holding the Southern States as so many dependent territories if they will not return to the Union. They think that six millions of Anglo-Americans can be reduced to such a state of dependency—the most imperious, passionate, and Yankee-despising of men, all masters and kings, and now citizens, as they claim to be, of a new and independent republic!

NECESSITY OF THE WAR.

For my part, the determination of the North to subjugate the South, even if it fails to hold it, appears perfectly natural; for what terms could the former expect now, if proposals of peace were made? Admitting that the South would not demand Maryland, or would be content to leave the question of her adhesion to a popular vote, which would be carried by Union men, beyond that, in their present successful career, the Confederates would not yield a point, but would insist on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio and the northern frontier of Missouri as their boundaries. Just look at the map, and see how cramped and hemmed in the Northern States would be in such a division of the Continent. It must be remembered that the vast districts which lie spread out on the map between the Missouri River and Oregon and Washington Territories are for the most part sterile and unproductive, only fit for hunters and their prey. Canada and the lake system press upon and cut into the States on the north. Fancy the great Republic narrowed to less than 100 miles in any part of its territory! And yet from Beaver beyond Wheeling, in Virginia, to the shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, there is not more than 90 and some odd miles within which the Stars and Stripes could flaunt the breeze. And yet there is the fact before one's eyes, and no amount of lateral extension towards the west could compensate for the contraction of the United States' territory from north to south. Northwestern and Western Minnesota, parts of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, and the northern parts of Michigan have rather a doubtful future, except as agricultural countries—the Winter is severe, and life is dure and rude. There are forests to be cleared yet, and much mining wealth to be explored, before the Far West can absorb even the diminished immigration against the influence of which the South is in rebellion, and the North would rise if it could. The sentiment of the North is becoming, not united, but unanimous. "The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," is the cry. The Democrats shout as loudly as any, for fear of Lafayette or the devices of the Republicans, who would direct the popular current against them; and, indeed, the Democratic Party could as little afford the disruption of the Republic as their antagonists. They are swallowed up in the mass of the Union movement for the time, and, as they are hurried onwards, scarce can find time to gasp out, "Don't you think you're going a leetle too far? What about *habeas corpus?* I really think we might have a trial by jury now and then." And so on.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND BARELY AVOIDED.

It is useless to argue with a people in a passion. And just now the Americans have good right to be in a passion, because a wonderful prosperity and great social happiness have suddenly been wrecked, and there seems no hope of restoring them, except by a doubtful process of battle. The antagonism of the press is always in advance of the sounder mass of public opinion, but there is, no doubt, much irritation and ill feeling existing against England on the alleged grounds of want of sympathy with the North in a contest with Slavery, of enmity towards the Union *per se*, and many other grounds equally imaginary. The North forgets that it specially declares this war is not directed against Slavery—that it is not a war of liberation. The South is indignant because England has not recognized the seceding States under the pressure of cotton, and does not seem at all disposed to break the blockade. If Americans would only consider how their statesmen and journals have treated England in all times of her trouble, they might find reason to think they were giving her credit for a little too much magnanimity when they expected very much sympathy with the misfortunes, not of the great American people, but of American politicians. Every Englishman who was here at the time of the Russian war with whom I have conversed speaks in uniform terms of the undisguised satisfaction of most of the people in the cities and large hotel world of the United States at the success of the resistance of the enemy, and of their evident and ostentatious sympathy with the Russians, which broke out on the stage and in the concert room. We are told that the United States sympathized very deeply with us during the Indian mutiny, and the statement may well be accepted, though no American surgeons came out to tend our sick and wounded as they flocked to the armies defending Sebastopol. *It may now safely be stated that Great Britain and the United States were on the brink of war little more than three months ago—were all but at war, provoked by the violence of American statesmen, which was only averted by the great forbearance, and moderation, and temper of Great Britain in a moment of her brother's great adversity, assisted by the prudence, good will and moderation of an American Senator.* Neutrality is regarded as ill will. What would the ill will have been which went beyond neutrality, and espoused one side in a quarrel that cannot be called Pro and Anti-Slavery?

AMERICAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Professions of regret and sympathy, which have been largely uttered in the Parliament, by the Press, by our statesmen, are coldly received and distrusted, and this, the greatest problem in the world, is to be allowed to work itself under our eyes without a word of comment or criticism. Abstract arguments, deductions, the consideration of cause and effect on one side of the Atlantic, the suppression that they act very much there in the same way as they do at the other side, speculation on probable results and on the action of parties, are set down as cold-blooded abstractions, which evince a cold-blooded, philosophical indifference to sufferings that should excite the commiseration and active aid of the world. The Union has been wounded by thieves, and the only one to act the good Samaritan is Russia. For much that the Union did to and for humanity, the world must be grateful; and, indeed, the world has done much to repay her by its labor, its science, its blood. But why is a man or a nation, therefore, to be debarred from saying whether he thinks the North is going to win or to lose in the attempt to subjugate the South, unless under the pain of incurring the reputation of an enemy? The idea of the Union is, in plain English, the idea of one sole dominant Power in the whole Continent of North America. And if I were a native of the United States of North America, I would fight for that idea. The contrary notion may spread rapidly if the South succeeds. Already we hear a Gulf Republic and a Texan Confederation spoken of; long ago there was talk of a party in California anxious for a separate national existence for that State, which will probably increase if it is found that the United States can give it no more of the national property in roads, expresses, and postal expenses. And now there are hints that in the fullness of time the States in the West and Northwest may think it expedient to form a Republic of their own, inasmuch as they have no particular interests in common with the other States, and derive no special advantages from being governed at Washington. There is no fear of the failure of Republican institutions, except in their demonstrated power as an agency by which to govern and keep together one vast confederation. No matter how many separate States might be formed, there can be no doubt that in all would the form of government be republican in greater or less degree. Without including many people in South Carolina, and fewer in other States, who express a liking and preference for a Constitutional Government, or, at all events, for a strong Government, the principle of Republicanism is grafted deeply in the hearts of the American people, and they could not be otherwise than Republicans if they desired it. "Sure," said an Irish overseer on the railway the other day, "God help them! they've got no jintlemen in this country at all at all." The social system is like their street railways, very accommodating for the mass, but utterly destructive of your peace if you want to drive in a private carriage. The stuff out of which an aristocracy could be formed does not exist to any extent; the Upper Ten Thousand, with all their graces, wealth and luxury—their accomplishments of good breeding—do not desire to and could not march in the mail of HOWARDS, LINDSAYS, or MONTMORENCIS. So far republicanism is safe. We do not either fear, hate or envy it; but we look with much anxiety to see that it does not become a military despotism. Moral damage has been done to it and to constitutional liberty by the suppression of newspapers, and by the incarceration, under *lettres de cachet*, of women and babbling Secessionists, than by all the treatises we could pen in all the newspapers of England.

HOW AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT WAS TREATED.

In some measure *apropos* of this matter, let me say that on Saturday a gentleman, who informed me he was special correspondent for one of your cotemporaries, waited upon me in some degree of trepidation and made the following statement: He had been at Richmond with the Confederates, but a short time ago came up here by way of Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Having a letter to Gen. SCOTT, he obtained a pass to visit the lines across the Potomac, and had availed himself of it on the previous day. Before he was out of bed in the morning an officer entered his room, and stated that he had come by the authority of Gen. FOSTER, the Provost-Marshal, to demand the pass which he had received from Gen. SCOTT. The gentleman refused to surrender it unless on an order from the General who had given it, or to some officer of similar rank. "In that case my orders are to take you to the Provost-Marshal immediately." And as soon as he was dressed he was driven over there in charge of the officer, who, on entering the room, sat down at a table and commenced writing. Seeing him write name on the paper, and entertaining infirm views relative to the liberty of the subject, my informant became apprehensive of some mischief, and, throwing down Gen. SCOTT's pass on the table, walked out to the English Legation, where he was advised to apply to Gen. SCOTT himself. He did not distinctly state what occurred there, but said, from what he heard, he felt it was his best plan to leave the country, and he had got his passport, and would proceed to New-York for a passage in the *Persia*, which will, I hope, take this letter. I hope I am not doing the gentleman in question any injustice in saying I fear he was conscious of having done something which could not be justified by a strict neutrality, and I certainly heard, before I saw him, from an English gentleman stopping at the same hotel, hat he made himself conspicuous by the boldness with which he spoke in favor of secession. He accounted for his easy surrender of his pass by saying he feared imprisonment, or that "the authorities might have opened his letters." *I must say, as far as my personal experience goes, that if a writer maintains a strict neutrality, he may express his opinions with freedom so far as the respectable portion of the American public is concerned, and the irritation sometimes caused by free criticism is overcome by the reflection that their expression is intended for the people of another country, and that if it be in any sense objectionable to Americans, it is only, as Mr. Seward pointed out, rendered so by the journals which republish the letters.* When your correspondent was made the subject of a petty prosecution by an informer in Illinois, the people in Court offered to pay the small fine inflicted for an offence against a statute never before put in force in that State, and all the papers which have noticed the affair have characterized the, prosecution as paltry, contemptible and malignant.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

There are strange things in the Legislative enactments of the different States, distinctly enunciated as principles, which by their opposition and contradictory natures force one to admire the chance cohesion which hitherto has prevented collision and permitted the Supreme Court to arbitrate without serious difficulty. When I first came to the United States of North America one of the States had just passed a law abrogating the punishment of death for any offence whatever; another State had passed at the same time an act adding the offence of horse-stealing to the list of crimes punished by death.

THE RAGE FOR ARRESTS.

The seizure of contractors and putting them in prison on the ground that they have tried to cheat the Government, the refusal to liberate or try them, and the menaces uttered in public departments respecting FORT MCHENRY and FORT LAFAYETTE, are not wholesome symptoms. Had the gentleman I refer to been the subject of an "arrestation" under the Reign of Terror, he could not have been more agitated, and he firmly believed that he could be carried off, impounded, *carcere duro*, and no questions asked or answered, without the smallest trouble. It is only in troublous times in despotisms or Republics such things can be. But the rage for arrests is now diminished, and several prisoners have been let go free. If the charges were made public it might be found they were all rightfully seized, and that the Government had not acted harshly or unjustly. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres may study these phenomena at their leisure, for as aids to Gen. MCCLELLAN they have not much to do at present. They continue to be great favorites, and the American public have now good taste in not running needlessly after the young Princes. They have been received at some of the Ministers' houses *incognito*, but they do not go much into society. There is an idea here that the Government of France is far more favorably disposed towards the Union than that of Great Britain, in spite of the absence of a shadow of proof; but the observations of M. F. PISANI (who accompanies Prince NAPOLEON) in the *Opinion Nationale* may make some people doubt the fact. They have already succeeded in causing some little annoyance among the State officers, just as the inner circle itself was somewhat agitated by a little *contretemps* connected with Court etiquette, between Mrs. LINCOLN and the Princess CLOTILDE at New-York. The identity of action on American matters between France and England is not regarded with favor, and people take pleasure in suggesting that England really directs the common policy.

MEDIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

At all events, the people of the Northern States are going to fight their battles in their own way and on their own ground, without interference or control. Mediation and compromise were rejected long ago. Even the Czar's friendly letter produced from Mr. SEWARD only a brief acknowledgment, and has not led to any suggestion of arbitration. That being the case, why don't the armies fight? The Confederates do not fight because they do not wish to risk the fate of their army on a single battle in front of Washington, and have the utmost confidence in delay—why it is scarcely possible to show conclusively. Their troops are not to be trusted in an attack on the line of earthworks and batteries which cover Washington and extend from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge at Little Falls. They are, just at present, on the defensive, and hope to entice the Federalists to attack them. No one knows what is the real position of their right on the Potomac, but I begin to doubt if they have the means or the guns to command the river, though I can scarcely think that any of their Generals would willfully abandon the plan of doing it. With men and guns enough, it is perfectly plain they could command the Potomac completely, and cross over an army under their fire, should it so please them, much more readily and safely than by any fording of the Upper Potomac. As I have had occasion to point out, the ground occupied by the armies is unfavorable to fighting, and it is no disparagement to the men to say they could not be relied on to march across the open up to well-served guns in heavy works, and take them at the point of the bayonet. The Federalists have a well-founded dislike to make another advance on Manassas. Drills and reviews will do much, but time is needed for either to do its work. The difficulty is with the officers rather than with the men. One of TOOMBS' troop of Bengal Artillery, who was over here looking for service after a turn in Italy with GARIBALDI, said to me the other day, "Why, Sir, I've seen officers of cavalry here who don't know how to get upon a horse, to sit him, or to get down when they are on. They don't know how to draw their swords or return them when drawn." But the gunner was rather a Zoilus. To have so many officers with some idea of their duty is the marvel.

THE TASK BEFORE GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The more I look at the situation, the more the difficulties of Gen. MCCLELLAN's position grow upon me. He has not sufficient troops, considering their inexperience, to divide his army just now into two bodies—one to proceed against the enemy, the other adequate to hold the works round Washington, and to make them quite safe in case of a reverse or a regular assault. It is quite certain that the Confederates have fallen back upon Manassas, and are there in very great force. It is just close enough to Washington to render it impossible for MCCLELLAN to move an army out on either flank without bringing on a action which must lead him to face the old position of the Confederates from Bull Run and Manassas to the hills on their left, covering the approaches to Richmond. Although the Marylanders may be discontented, there would be no manifest inconsistency in BEAUREGARD remaining still and inviting attack, whereas the programme of the North must be carried out by offensive operations by an invading army. Sooner or later MCCLELLAN must begin to move, and I think that in eight or ten days from this time he will make a demonstration to feel the force of the enemy, which may lead to a general action, or may decide him to try the fortune of war by changing his position and operating in another quarter. An English subject who has just arrived from Richmond says that there has been a good deal of sickness among the troops, but that they are rapidly recovering, that food is plentiful, and that the men are well clad, in the best spirits, and perfectly confident of victory. The talk in the army indicated an advance against Newport's News and against Fortress Monroe from Hampton. The latter must prove a tremendous blunder. Nothing short of a siege can reduce the work. The Norfolk Navy-Yard was a scene of great activity; *all* the sunken vessels had been raised, and nearly all were fit for service, and it was expected they would run past the fortress and get out to sea, where they may operate a serious diversion. Certainly, if they do, the United States' officers must have lost the art of "keeping a bright lookout," for which they are not undistinguished. The escape of the steamer *Bermuda* from Savannah, if true, is another instance of the weakness of the blockading power, or of the neglect of the officers. Her cargo was invaluable to the Confederates; among other necessaries were seventy tons of gunpowder, the supples of which, owing to the want of sulphur, were very short in their army.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The expedition which will sail soon after the dispatch of this letter will proceed from the Northern ports and from Annapolis to rendezvous off the coast of North Carolina. The force from this place will consist, as I informed you, of 4,500 men, under Brigadier-Gen. EGBERT VIELE, formerly of the United States regular army, and a subaltern officer of the Mexican war, and the regiments composing it are already on their way to Annapolis. The rest of the force will consist of 9,500 men, divided into two brigades, the whole directed by Gen. SHERMAN. The regiments of VIELE's Brigade are fine-looking, strong men, tolerably well uniformed. Of the military knowledge of their commanding officers take two examples. On the arrival of the Brigadier in his camp a Colonel sent to him to say, "he would give him a review of his regiment to-morrow." When one of the regiments was preparing to march to the railway terminus for Annapolis, the Colonel of another sent to the Brigadier to ask him if he might be permitted "to escort the —th to the dépôt with his own regiment." The superior officers, however, know their work, and Savannah, Mobile, Fernandina, and Pensacola may well feel uneasy and hurry on their fortifications. Wherever the eye rests there is the din of preparation for war. All over the vast continent moulds are running lead and iron, forges are brazing, hammers clanging on anvils, the ploughshare taking the shape of the sword. The Hatteras affair has aroused the South to their danger,—they are throwing up earthworks and batteries, and drilling their Coast-Guards all along the seaboard. The report that the Federalists had taken Mississippi City, between Mobile and New-Orleans, is not confirmed, but New-Orleans need not fear just yet, nor can the expedition be intended ro do more than prepare, by the occupation of points on the coast, for the operations of larger forces later in the year.

From St. Louis I learn that Gen. FREMONT is certain he will beat PRICE if he overtakes him, but the latter is a sort of Tantia Topee—he has great numbers of cavalry and no baggage. The expedition down the Mississippi must wait.

PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The approach to Washington by rail just now presents a very picturesque, out, to a patriot, a mournful sight. All through Maryland the bridges on the railways are guarded by little camps. And as the noise of the train is heard the men rush out of the tents to the line awaiting their shower of newspapers which is let fall by the passengers, and every drop of which is the object of a friendly scramble. As the train draws nearer to the capital these camps increase in number and in size, till the white canvas frosts every knoll, and gleams through every woodland and glade now coloring with the glorious tint of Autumnal foliage. Monster trains are passed, and the soldiers inside rend the air with yells and shrill cheers. Poor fellows, they must be glad of any excuse for a little outbreak in the monotony of journeys in rough vans over the jumping roads for hundreds of miles from distant States. The fields are filled with dark lines of infantry at drill; heavy trucks laden with guns and munitions of war, block up the sidings, and look sulkily out of their secluded shunting places. On the undulating ground, from which all traces of forest and grove are fast vanishing, are visible immense packs of horses; commissariat camps, long lines of white tilted wagons, cities of mules, and columns of dust seam the sky and mark the march or evolutions of armed men. Strains of music are heard as the unfinished dome of the Capitol and the spires of the city rise in view, and long stretching lines of tents wind in and out as if encompassing the place in their arms till they fade away in the distance. The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight, and now and then the booming of guns makes the heart beat with a livelier throb, till one remembers that the Federalists do not mind firing salutes in war time, though contrary to usual military practice, and that they are obliged to exercise their artillerymen, or that the indefatigable Dahlgren is at his work in the Navy-yard. No one can doubt the enthusiasm of the people at present. From Racine, through Chicago, at Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, the scene along the road was the same—men drilling, companies arriving and departing, regiments moving off in the trains from the dim-eyed mourners who filled the station, Union flags flying from staff and steeple, advertisements on the walls offering various inducements in rival corps—boys and children dressed in uniform, and shouldering mimic muskets—three-fourths of the passengers in every train wear some sign or token that for the time they are soldiers. One fine old man, in a blue cavalry jacket, with yellow braid, attracted my attention, as he was in a private's dress, and looked like a gentleman. I heard his story. He had never been in the army, as I had imagined; had seen no service, but when the war began he learnt cavalry drill of an old soldier in his neighborhood. He made strong Union speeches, and urged the people of his village to go to the war. At last they said, "Why don't you go?" "I am 65 years of age," he said, "and beyond my time." But at last one day he said, "Now, boys, I'm going, and I have sent off to my sons to clear the way before me." Officers may be seen wearing brass spurs, with the buckle inside the foot, fixed on white canvass shoes; infantry sabres, whips in their hands, coats wide open, tunics wide open, unstrapped trousers gathered up about the knees, long hair floating in the wind, and mounted on horseback flashing down Pennsylvania avenue. There is at this moment a squadron of cavalry outside my window, whose saddlery accoutrements, bits, bridles, and uniforms would not be tolerated in a polk of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

In one or two regiments there is such utter lack of discipline that the best thing Gen. MCCLELLAN could do would be to disband them at once. No strength is gained by the numbers of the rank and file in battalions of which the officers are not masters of themselves or their soldiers. The execution of the soldier who killed Major LEWIS, of his regiment, the other day, in Maryland, may deter the ruffians who have found their way into the ranks, but its approach has not had any effect, if one may judge from what occurred at (as reported in a Washington paper) the very same place, and in the same camp last night. A private of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment stepped out of the ranks after evening parade, shot the colonel of his regiment with a revolver in two places, and then shot the colonel's son. Neither are mortally wounded, but it seems unaccountable that he should have been permitted to fire three or four shots by the men around him, who must have seen him draw the pistol. It would appear by the papers that an occurrence of a similar character, but ending more tragically, has just taken place in England; but there, no doubt, justice will soon be done. Mr. LINCOLN hesitates to sign the order for the execution of the soldier who wounded his Major, and there are even legal doubts as to the legality of the Court-martial, which may lead to his being pardoned. But Gen. MCCLELLAN is in some measure bound to punish breaches of discipline by his own orders.

I enclose some general orders, and the BLAIR and FREMONT correspondence, from which it may be inferred that the General can lose his temper occasionally. The weather is disagreeably warm, and very stormy and unhealthy. A balloon recomnoissance has satisfied Gen. MCDOWELL that the Confederates are in great force at Manassas.

FOUND DROWNED.—On the shore of Long Island Sound, about five miles east of Eaton Neck Light between Fresh Pond and Smithton Landing, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, the body of a man, apparently about thirty years of age, height 5 feet 10 inches, dark brown hair, whiskers full and slightly sandy, one upper front tooth gone, one front side tooth with large cavity filled with gold. Had on red flannel undershirt, unbleached muslin shirt, two pair pants, (under ones snuff brown color, outer ones small black and white stripe), vest of figured cotton or worsted, with rolling collar of black satin, loose pea-jacket or sailor's coat, heavy goods, fine black and white stripe, black silk neck tie, no collar, low-quartered patent-leather shoes. The body evidently had not been in the water many hours. There were no marks of violence on it, except scratches evidently produced by the action of the water against the shore. There was also found near the same place a small skiff, about 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, planking cedar, and clear pine gunwales, painted yellow, with blue stripe around top, white stern, no name or mark. Coroner SHEPARD held an inquest on the body, and will have it suitably buried in the Huntington cemetery, if not claimed. The clothing can be seen, or further information obtained by calling on

G. H. SHEPARD,
HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 4, 1861. Coroner.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS AT ROMNEY.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 2.

From Major FROTHINGHAM and Lieut.-Col. KELLEY, whose presence in the city we noticed yesterday morning, we learn something of the condition of things about Romney. The place is so situated that it is not considered advisable to fortify it. The hills are thrown about in the wildest confusion, and no particular position will be held, as there is no one hill that is not overlooked by another. Gen. KELLEY will, in case of an attack, select the best possible positions, and fight as long as he can.

The other day Major FROTHINGHAM made a reconnoissance on the road in the direction of Winchester. He was accompanied by about sixty cavalry. He proceeded about eleven miles, when he met the enemy's pickets and drove them back to a pass on North River, where he found the rebels in force, they having fortified the pass. Not wishing to jeopardize himself and his escort, he very wisely returned to Romney, being satisfied of the still close proximity of the rebels.

It is thought that if Gen. KELLEY can hold Romney, several Union companies can be recruited in Hampshire County. The Union men have been so effected by the pressure of secession, that they hardly know what position, politically, they *do* occupy. The most rabid of the rebels have all run away, and the majority of those left behind can, by a little encouragement, be brought around all right.

The only currency circulated by the secesh among the Romney people, was Confederate scrip *from five cents up to five dollars*. The landlord of the principal hotel says he has a peck of it in his house, and will sell it all for fifty cents.

The following letters were found among Col. MCDONALD's traps. The first note refers to the retreat of the rebels from Romney, when attacked in September last by the Ohio troops. The second explains itself:

Col. MUNROE—We are surrounded, and the only chance of safety of men and baggage, is to retreat to Hanging Rock, which you will do as best you can.

A. W. MCDONALD, Col. Commanding.

SEPT. 24.

ADJUTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

SIR—You will proceed to Harper's Ferry and report to Gen. JOHNSTON, with such troop of horse as he can spare from his command, and such as you may raise as have not yet been mustered into service. You will then, with this force, proceed to the Cheat River Bridge, and if practicable, destroy the same, and as much of the road, bridges and tunnels as you can accomplish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant Inspector General.

Col. ANGUS MCDONALD, Provisional army, Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Gen. KELLEY to the people of Hampshire County and the Upper Potomac:

My object in addressing you is to give you assurance that I come among you not for the purpose of destroying you, but for your protection in all your rights, civil, social and political. I am here, backed by the forces of the United States, to protect you in the rights of property as well as person, so long as you are peaceful citizens and loyal to the Government of the United States, the flag of which has so long and so well protected you, and under the folds of which you have lived long, happily and prosperously. But if you attempt to carry on a guerilla warfare against my troops, by attacking my wagon trains or messengers, or shooting my guards or pickets, you will be considered as enemies of your country, and treated accordingly. I shall put as few restrictions upon the ordinary business of the people as possible, and will give as free ingress and egress to and from Romney as the safety of my troops will admit. Citizens who have fled, under the erroneous belief that that they would be imprisoned or killed, are invited to return to their homes and families, assured that they shall be protected whenever they can give evidence that they will be loyal, pea

ranged at the Captain's energy in bringing them to justice.

Yesterday evening Union Marshal Manning proceeded to the former residence of ex-Governor [illegible] and took possession of the premises, under the act of Congress confiscating the property of rebel property. Dr. Norris has the city at the time of the great secesh stampede. Rode now a surgeon in the rebel army, and a very good one, too; but that is only another reason why his property should be confiscated. Dr. Norris's agents were in the house at the time, supposed to be engaged in preparations to remove the property or transfer it to other hands.

It was not the intention of the Marshal to interfere with any more rebel property in the city until he heard from headquarters, but obtaining information that Norris's property was being removed, he suspected it upon the confidential agents and interfered with their operations. The seizure was forced upon the Marshal, and his duty was plain. A guard was placed upon the property last night.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE CHARGE OF FREMONT'S BODY GUARD

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, Polk County, Mo., Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.

The dispatch sent by Maj. ZAGONYI to Gen. FREMONT, giving some brief details of the affair at Springfield, and which I sent you this morning, omitted the very important fact, that when he retired from Springfield he left forty of the Body Guard there to guard his wounded and retain possession of the town. There is no doubt but that the place is in full possession of our forces to-night, or if it is not, that it will be by morning.

Gardner's sharp-shooters left here in wagons early this morning for the place, and CARR's Second Illinois Cavalry Regiment must be in close proximity, if not in actual possession of the town by this time. One regiment of STEELE's Division will also move forward on a forced march thither, at midnight. Maj. ZAGONYI's force, which encamped five miles south of Bolivar last night, have likewise started again for the scene of their most brilliant exploit.

Such further particulars as we get in relation to Major ZAGONYI's affair at Springfield stamps it as even a more brilliant, as it was a more decisive fight that was at first supposed. The loss of the Major will probably be narrowed down to about six killed and twelve or fifteen wounded. All of the wounded were left in good hands at Springfield, and will be tenderly cared for. The charge of the Body Guard upon the rebels as they were drawn up in line to receive them is described as most terrible. They literally mowed down everything which came in their path. Every individual member of the Guard performed prodigies of valor, the Major particularly distinguishing himself. One of the sergeants of one of the companies had no less than three horses killed under him, and came out unscathed at last. The body-servant of the Major was killed, but not before he himself had laid three rebels low.

A rebel soldier in close proximity to the Major, with his pistol presented to his breast, had his arm completely severed from his body by a scientific blow from the Major's sabre, which was subsequently passed through his body.

I have been unable to obtain a list of the killed and wounded, but shall forward it to you to-morrow, from Springfield. It is stated that Lieut. KENNEDY, of Capt. FOLEY's (third) company, is among the wounded.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Major WHITE. Major ZAGONYI says he had been sick, and is inclined to the belief that he has been taken prisoner: but there is a rumor that he went into Springfield subsequent to ZAGONYI's departure, and in a skirmish with the enemy lost five or six men.

Gen. FREMONT will probably make Springfield his headquarters for the next few days. Our information to-night is that HUNTER and POPE encamped two miles south of the Osage, at Warsaw, last night, and that McKINSTRY was to cross this morning. Gen. ASBOTH's division is one day's march behind us.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Lieut. WALTER NEWHALL and CHARLES TREICHEL, of Philadelphia, belong to Gen. FREMONT's Body-Guard, which, under the command of Major ZAGONYI, distinguished itself in the rout of the rebels at Springfield, Mo. The following private letter, written by Lieut. NEWHALL in pencil, on the field, has been shown to us, and we are sure it will be read with interest:

TWENTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF SPRINGFIELD, Mo., FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1861.

We met the enemy, about 2,000 strong, and thoroughly routed him—his loss not known. Our loss is about six killed and fifteen wounded. Although we retired after the fight, the place remained in charge of the attendants on the wounded. We march again to-night for Springfield. Our men are very much used up, having been in the saddle thirty-six hours, marched eighty miles and fought a grand battle. My horse was shot twice by rifle-balls and one load of buck-shot, but he carried me through the whole affair splendidly. The General is here, and seems to be proud of us.

We were about 150 strong, and passed down a lane exposed to a cross fire before making our charge. In this way we lost two killed and one or two wounded. Company A charged the infantry with a loss of four men and five or six horses.

Please send me a good sabre. Mine bent in thrusting, and the edge turned against the bones. I had my pistol knocked out of my hand, and what is supposed to have been a bullet doubled up my scabbard.

CHARLEY TREICHEL passed through the fight without a scratch, and behaved admirably. I went in with forty-nine of my company, (A,) and came out with twenty-six. The excitement of the fight about equaled that experienced after making "a six" over the fence.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Oct. 31.

From a gentleman who left Neosho, Newton County, last Wednesday, we learn some interesting information, that possesses the additional merit of being perfectly reliable, concerning the position and condition of the enemy.

PRICE was at Neosho, last Wednesday, with his whole army, and had been joined by McCULLOCH with 7,000 men—the united forces were from 30,000 to 36,000 men. Some of the regiments of cavalry are very fine; one of them in particular had horses all of one color, of fine size and action, and fully equipped in every particular. The cannon that were landed at Forsyth had arrived at PRICE's camp.

McCULLOCH's men came from the East to Neosho, and then proceeded on through Neosho to Pinesville, about fifteen miles South of Neosho. JACKSON had called a session of his Legislature at Neosho. It had met, and at that time lacked four members of having a quorum.

Our informant could not learn whether the enemy contemplated making a stand at Neosho, and giving battle, or not.

The Lawrence *Republican* publishes a selection from a number of letters found on a messenger from PRICE's camp. The following is a sample:

CAMP NEAR DEEP WATER, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

DEAR ROSEVAN: We are encamped here to-day, after six hard days' march from Lexington.

We were in the rain two days and one night, and I saw a little harder time of it than I have ever seen in my life.

It is said we are going to meet Ben. McCULLOCH, who is on his way here with reinforcements and ammunition and some large guns.

We have twenty thousand men with us, but we have no guns larger than a twelve-pounder, and such guns are not large enough to attack Jefferson City with. We know nothing of the movements of the army, but it is thought that we will move on to Jefferson City, so soon as we meet McCULLOCH.

The boys are now *gritting corn*, to have some bread for supper. We will be on our march back, I think, in the course of ten days.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31.

Notwithstanding most ample provision was made by Gen. FREMONT, for the subsistence of his army, in anticipation of his march to the Southwest, there is danger that the men may suffer for the want of the provisions that were provided for them.

A gentleman who has just returned to this city from the Southwest, brings us very discouraging accounts of the manner in which the supply trains are managed. There seems to be great confusion and irregularity in sending forward provisions to the army.

The men have marched two and three days together with beef only to eat. They had neither flour, bread or salt, yet the wagons of the supply trains were groaning under the weight of suitable food for the poor soldiers. But, unfortunately, the wagons were far in the rear. Whose fault is it? Surely there must be fault or neglect of duty somewhere.

It is said that there is no lack of sutlers' *nick-nacks*, and report goes that they are even transported *on time* in Government wagons.

The complaints on account of the vexatious delays of the supply trains are loud and earnest among the officers and men.

It is a serious matter, and we earnestly call the attention of the proper officer to it. The efficiency of a division—indeed of the whole army—may be destroyed by neglect or failure to supply in proper time the necessary subsistence. We are informed that there are horses, mules and wagons in untold numbers at Tipton, Syracuse and Sedalia, and warehouses filled with army rations. Why, pray, are they not moving forward? Why have not the supply trains been kept within reach of the army?

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN KANSAS.

DESTRUCTION OF HUMBOLDT BY THE CHEROKEES.

From the Lawrence Republican, Oct. 24.

The town of Humboldt, Allen County, so recently visited by the secession villians, has just suffered in a more severe manner.

One week ago last Monday night, the town was surrounded by an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokee Indians.

After taking whatever they could make available in the way of dry goods and groceries, they announced their intention of burning the town.

The hellish work commenced, and before they desisted, twenty-one dwelling-houses, stores and a mill were consumed—more than one-half the buildings.

They set fire to several other buildings, but the fires either failed, or were put out by the inmates.

The Land Office was was saved by accident. The safe was open; but Register BURNETT had taken out most of the valuable papers. All the papers taken can be replaced, it is understood.

The house of Mr. THURSTON, one of the prominent citizens, was saved, owing to the dangerous illness of Mrs. T. The mill belonging to Mr. T., immediately [illegible] was saved by the [illegible]

One man was shot who attempted to escape. His wound was in the shoulder, and may prove fatal.

The attacking party announced their intention to continue depredations.

The Humboldt military company was drilling, without arms, at the time they were surrounded, and no resistance could be made.

Gentlemen from this vicinity witnessed the conflagration, from whom we learn the above facts, most of which are confirmed by reports from other quarters.

SACKING OF GARDNER, JOHNSON CO.

A messenger to the Governor brings the following intelligence—the message that he brings being signed by seven of the citizens of the County of Johnson:

On the night of Oct. 22, 110 armed men visited the town of Gardner, Johnson County. They took from the stores and houses goods to the value of from $6,000 to $10,000.

All the guns left there by the Governor, for the protection of the region, were taken, according to the report.

One citizen, it is reported, made a wordy resistance, and was shot through the head. He was not expected to survive.

The town of Olathe was threatened with a similar fate the next night.

The people desired the Governor to send them armed assistance.

The Governor has dispatched Company D (Infantry) Home Guards, Capt. GARRLISH, together with ten mounted men of Capt. EARLE's company—eight gune in all—to the threatened point.

The "boys" have just left the city, amid the cheers of the Guards and citizens.

PRIZES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 2.

The prizes *Salvor* and *Specie*, the former of which was captured by the steamer *Keystone State*, the latter by the sloop-of-war *Dale*, were hauled in the pier at the foot of Queen-street, yesterday, both being now in the charge of the United States Marshal. The *Salvor* is a large steamer, of about 500 tons burthen. She has been used chiefly for the transportation of cattle, for which she is well adapted. The pistols which formed part of her cargo are of a variety of sizes and patterns, some of them of a very costly kind. The cases in which a number of them are contained show them to be of Philadelphia manufacture. The schooner *Specie* is of about 175 tons. She has seen considerable service.

The ship *Amelia*, which was brought to this port some months ago as a prize to the steamer *Union*, and sold by the United States Marshal, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, taking out a general cargo, flour and grain chiefly comprising it. She has been fitted up since the sale, and made a handsome appearance yesterday, as she moved down the river.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Treason—Who are Enemies.

Before Judge Nelson.

A Grand Jury having been summoned for this morning, the following persons were impanneled:

Andrew Anderson,	Robert Bage,
Albert Canfield,	William Callender,
John Denham,	Charles N. Fearing,
Joshua J. Henry,	Edward M. Ingoldsby,
John R. Lawrence,	George D. Nichols,
George P. Olyphant,	John H. Reed,
George M. Ray,	John C. C. Reynolds,
Edward Schell,	James A. Suydam,
William Tucker,	James M. Taylor.
Jacob Vandepoel,	Thomas L. Van Orden,
Alexander E. Walsh.	Evan F. Walker,
	Benjamin Coe Wandell.

Mr. Wandell was appointed foreman, and Judge NELSON proceeded to deliver to the Jury, after they were sworn in, the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Among the list of criminal cases put into my hands by the United States District-Attorney, to be submitted to you, there are six upon charges of robbery and piracy under the acts of Congress of 1790 and 1820—Albert G. Hudgins, and four others, of the privateer *Sumter*, and James Milner, of the privateer *Jefferson Davis*. The eighth section of the act of 1790 declares that if any person upon the high seas shall commit murder or robbery, or any other offence, which, if committed within the body of a county, would, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, such offender shall be deemed to be a pirate and felon, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. And the ninth section, if any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery as aforesaid, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall be deemed a pirate, felon and robber, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The third section of the act of 1820 declares that if any person shall, upon the high seas, &c., commit the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, or upon the landing thereof, such person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The crime of robbery or piracy under these acts consists in this. The felonious taking of the goods or property of another on the high seas against his will, by violence or putting him in bodily fear. By "felonious taking" is meant a taking with a wrongful intent to appropriate the goods of another. The cases usually arising under these acts consists in the commission of the crime by partisans in armed vessels upon American unarmed ships or vessels on the high seas, by taking forcible possession of them and of the cargo, and appropriating them to their own use, or for gain. The ninth section of the Act of 1790 provides against these crimes when committed by citizens of the United States, and distinguishes them from the cases in which they are committed by foreigners, by excluding the defence set up of an authority or commission from a foreign nation. By a rule of international law, in case of a war existing between this Government and a foreign nation, and a capture of our vessels on the high seas by a private armed vessel of the enemy, a commission from his Government would be a protection against the charge of robbery or piracy, even in our own Courts. The ninth section cuts off this defence in case of a citizen engaging in that service against his own country. There are also charges in the list of the District-Attorney against Erastus H. Booth, master of the bark *Buckeye*, for piracy; under the fourth and fifth sections of the act of 1820, for having been engaged in the Slave-trade; also against John Turner and others, of the ship *Falmouth*, for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in this trade which come under the second and third section of the act of 1800, and against Albert Horn for fitting out the brig *Signet*, and Antonio Rose for fitting out the brig *Falmouth* for the slave trade, which come under the second and third sections of the act of 1818. The fourth section of the act of 1820 declares that if any citizen of the United States, of the crew of any foreign ship engaged in the slave trade, or if any person of the crew of a ship owned, in whole or in part, or navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States, shall land from such ship, and, on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, &c., with intent to make him or her a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or receive him or her on board any such ship, with the intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction, shall suffer death.

The fifth section annexes the same penalty for forcibly confining, or detaining such persons on board the vessel, with the intent to make them slaves, or in aiding or assisting in so doing, or in the attempt to sell them as slaves, or the landing of them on shore from on board the vessel with intent to make sale of them as slaves. The act of 1800 makes it a crime to serve voluntarily on board of any of the vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, punishable by fine and imprisonment. A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. The third section of the act of 1818 prohibits the building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away any ship or vessel at any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purpose of procuring any negro or mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any port or place whatever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of, as slaves—and, on conviction of the offence, the person is punishable by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding seven years, nor less than three.

From the number of cases on the District-Attorney's list of charges for a violation of the acts of Congress against the slave-trade, it would seem that the crime was increasing in this country, instead of diminishing. It is some satisfaction, however, that the evidence, thus furnished, of the apparent increase of the crime, shows a vigilance and energy on the part of the public authorities to detect and bring to punishment the offenders. The offence against these laws is among the most atrocious on the statute-book; and should be inquired into by your body with a patience and perseverance from which no person or persons can escape who may be guilty within the limits of your jurisdiction. The duty and the power of extirpating the offence so far as your great City may be implicated, belong to and rest, in a good degree, upon the Grand Jury, who constitute the grand inquest of the City and county, as respects crimes against the laws of the United States.

The remaining offences to be inquired into, submitted by the District-Attorney, are cases of less magnitude, but of more frequent occurrence, and deserve your particular attention.

They are larcenies upon the high seas—endeavors to make a revolt—assaults with dangerous weapons on board American vessels—purloining letters from the Post-office, and the embezzlement of munitions of war, which is made punishable under the act of 1790.

The unhappy condition of our country, arising out of the unnatural struggle of the people of a portion of the Union to overthrow their Government, has created new relations among, and imposed new duties upon, the citizens, which have brought into operation crimes and guilt that, to the great credit of the country, have heretofore been rare; indeed, I may say, almost unknown to her laws and judicial tribunals. I refer to the crime of treason against the United States. Although no case of this description has been presented by the District-Attorney to be specially submitted to you, it may not be out of place to call your attention to the nature of your duties in this connection. It is the highest crime known to the Constitution, and one which the framers of our Government, from its importance, both in respect to the Government and the citizen, that they specially defined it in the Constitution; thus, taking it out of the power of legislative regulation. The definition is found in the third section of the third article as follows:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." The power to annex the punishment was left to Congress, which annexed the penalty of death.

This definition of the crime was taken from the statute of 25 Edward III. of England, and which has been several times reaffirmed for the purpose of correcting abuses that had grown up in that kingdom in respect to the law, both by acts of Parliament and the decisions of courts, under the tyrannical reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Those abuses were well known to the founders of our Government, and doubtless led to the peculiar phraseology observable in the definition of the crime, namely, that it should consist ONLY in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and to the other equally stringent feature, that no person shall be convicted of the offence except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. The first prohibits Congress from making any other acts of the citizen than those specified, treason; and the second prevents the introduction of constructive treasons, which had been engrafted upon this statute of Edward III. by judicial decisions.

Under the first clause of the provision—*levying war against the United States*—there can be no great difficulty in determining the facts and circumstances which establish the crime. There must be an actual levying of war; a consultation, or conspiracy to do so, is not an overt act within the constitutional definition.

There is more difficulty in determining what constitutes the overt act under the second clause—namely, adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Questions arising under this clause must depend very much upon the facts and circumstances of each particular case. There are some acts of the citizen in his relations with the enemy which leave no room for doubt—such as giving intelligence with intent to aid him in his act of hostility—sending him provisions or money—furnishing arms, or troops, or munitions of war—surrendering a military post, &c., all with a like intent. These and kindred facts are overt acts of treason by adhering to the enemy.

Words oral, written or printed, however treasonable, seditious or criminal of themselves, do not constitute an overt act of treason within the definition of the crime.

When spoken, written or printed in relation to an act or acts, which, if committed with a treasonable design, might constitute such overt act, they are admissible as evidence tending to characterize it, and show the intent with which the act was committed.

They may also furnish some evidence of the act itself against the accused. This is the extent to which such publications may be used, either in finding a bill of indictment or on the trial of it.

An attempt was made in the Parliament of England, during the reign of James the Second, to make treasonable words the subject of this crime; but it was resisted by the friends of constitutional liberty and defeated, and since that time it has not been renewed.

Such publications are misdemeanors at common law, indictable, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. But as there are no common law offences cognisable in the Federal Courts, unless made so by act of Congress; and, as Congress has passed no act on the subject, this Court has no jurisdiction over them. The only act passed by Congress on the subject was the act of 14th of July, 1798. The second section of that act provided that if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish any false, scandalous and malicious writing, or writings, against the Government, or either House of Congress, or of the President,, with intent to defame the Government, Congress, or the President; or to bring them or either of them into contempt or disrepute; or, to excite against them or either of them, the hatred of the people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the same, or, to excite unlawful combinations therein for opposing or resisting any law, or any act of the President done in pursuance thereof, &c., such person, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

The act was a temporary one, and expired on the 3d of March, 1801, by its own limitation, and no similar act has since been passed. On the breaking out of a war between two nations, the citizens or subjects of the respective belligerents, are deemed by the law of nations as the enemies of each other. The same is true, in a qualified sense, in the case of a civil war, arising out of an insurrection or rebellion against the mother Government. In the latter case, the citizens or subjects residing within the insurrectionary district, not implicated in the rebellion, but adhering to their allegiance, are not enemies, nor to be regarded as such. This distinction was constantly observed by the English Government in the disturbances in Scotland, under the Pretender and his son in the years 1715 and 1745. It modifies the law, as it respects the condition of the citizens or subjects residing within the limits of the revolted district, who remain loyal to the Government. As it respects those of two sovereign nations in a state of war, all commercial intercourse between them is forbidden by the law of nations: all contracts are unlawful, and any goods or property, the subjects of the illicit trade, are liable to seizure and confiscation. This is true also as it respects the citizens or subjects in revolt and making war upon the mother Government. But trade with the loyal portion of the people in the disaffected district, in good faith and without collusion with the enemy, is lawful, unless interdicted by the Government.

The principle is recognized by the recent act of Congress, passed 17th of July, 1861. The fifth section provides that the President, by proclamation, may declare that the inhabitants of a State, or of any part of it, are in a state of Insurrection, and, thereupon all commercial intercourse shall cease between the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States; and the goods and merchandise, &c., the subject of the illicit trade, liable to seizure and confiscation. Here the trade and intercourse is interdicted by the proper authority, and the interdiction applies to the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens or inhabitants.

The sixth section goes further, and forfeits any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to a citizen or inhabitant of the interdicted State or district, found at sea or in any part of the rest of the United States. The forfeiture applies to the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens in the disaffected district, probably, from the difficulty of making the forfeiture practical and complete against the latter without making it general. The Government, however, having a general control over the subject, can remedy any injustice as respects the loyal citizen by releasing the forfeiture.

This section, in terms, forfeits the whole of the vessel if part belonged to the citizens of the disaffected district, and would seem to carry with it any interest in the vessel belonging to citizens of the loyal States. This, however, can hardly have been the intention of Congress.

Trade with the enemy, as we have already said, according to the law of nations, is forbidden; and, the property engaged in it liable to forfeiture—as is the trade in the particular cases specified in the act of Congress referred to. But, this is all. The act is not made criminal; and until made so by Congress, no punishment is annexed to it, except the forfeiture of the goods. But, this interdicted trade may be carried on in a way, so as to expose the parties concerned to the crime of treason. Carried on for the purpose and with the intent to give aid and assistance to the enemy in their hostility against the Government, the act would furnish an overt act of adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Every citizen, therefore, engaged in carrying on this illicit trade will find a much greater peril accompanying the enterprise than the mere forfeiture of his goods.

There is a recent act of Congress, passed July 31, 1861, to which it is proposed to call your attention. It provides, that if two or more persons within a State or Territory, shall conspire together to overthrow by force the Government, or to levy war against it, or to oppose by force its authority, or prevent the execution of any law, or seize the public property, or prevent any person from accepting any office, the offenders, on conviction, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or both, as the Court may determine.

These are all the matters of importance that will be submitted to you, and I will not trouble you longer, except to call your attention to your general duties as to the organization of your body and the principles that should govern your proceedings.

The Judge then proceeded to instruct them that they must have sixteen present for a quorum; that twelve must join to find a bill; that they must receive only legal evidence, and that the evidence before them must be such that, if uncontradicted, they would feel themselves authorized to convict the accused of the offence.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Implied Warranty—Counter-claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John J. Schermerhorn et al. vs. *Henry A. Gonge and another.*—The opinion, in this case, is of considerable interest respecting the plea of implied warranty.

The plaintiff rented certain premises to the defendants to be used in the hat business, representing the building to be "good, strong and substantial, and fit for hatters' business." This action was brought to make the defendants liable on the lease, the plaintiffs alleging in the complaint that the defendants occupied the premises during the whole term for which they were leased. The defendants, by their answer, did not deny that they so occupied the premises, but alleged that the building leaked, and was unfit for use, and set up a counter-claim for $200, for money paid on account of the lease and building, and from being unable to use and enjoy the premises for the business stated, thus seeking to create an implied warranty on the part of the plaintiffs, which should render the lease void, the building being leaky. The facts will further appear, in the opinion of the Court, sustaining a demurrer to the answer.

LEONARD, J.—The action is brought to recover for the rent of premises occupied by the defendants, under a lease from the plaintiffs.

The defendants deny none of the allegations of the complaint, but allege that the premises were leased for the purpose of manufacturing hats; and that they relying upon these representations, entered into the lease; that the plaintiffs, by means of the premises, impliedly warranted that the building was good, strong and substantial, fit to be used in their said business; that these representations were false, and that the plaintiffs knew it; that the building was not fit for their business, nor could it be so occupied, and was wholly unfit, unsubstantial, dilapidated, leaky and improper for their business.

For a second defence, the answer, by way of counter-claim, that by means of the facts set forth in the foregoing defence, and of the implied covenant therein mentioned, which the plaintiffs have broken, the said lease became and is wholly void, and that the defendants have sustained damages, to wit: $200, for money paid on account of said lease and building, and from being wholly unable to use and enjoy said building for the business aforesaid, wherefore they demand judgment for $200, and that the lease may be canceled.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur. It is conceded that the defendants have occupied the premises in question during the whole term for which they were leased. It is so alleged in the complaint, and not denied in the answer.

The representations referred to in the answer cannot be considered as constituting an implied warranty. The lease is in writing, and the warranty is not claimed to arise from any language therein, but from affirmations alleged to have been made at the time of executing it. Untrue affirmations of a matter concerning which, by ordinary diligence, the defendants might have obtained correct information, is not such a deception as to impose upon the plaintiffs the obligation of a warranty. I know of no rule of law that will sanction an implied warranty from the representations set forth in this answer.

The case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* Mable (3 Kernan, 151) has been referred to, to sustain the defendants' position. In that case a covenant for quiet enjoyment, as against the lessor, was implied from leasing or devising by deed the right to collect the wharfage of certain premises. So also an affirmation of ownership by a vendor amounts to a warranty of title. Those cases are very different from the present, and are not, in my opinion, applicable. There is no allegation on the part of the defendants that they were ignorant of the true character of the building in the respects to which the answer refers.

How can it be supposed that the plaintiffs knew better than the defendants whether the building was fit for manufacturing and selling hats?

The defendants do not allege that the plaintiffs represented the building not to be leaky. The attention of the plaintiffs does not seem to have been directed to that subject. It would be a far-fetched implication to say that a representation that a building was "good, strong and substantial, and fit for hatters' business," was a warranty that the building was not leaky.

The allegation that the building was unsubstantial and dilapidated, is too general, as a negation of the representations.

The answer is wholly insufficient, whether it be considered upon the theory of an implied warranty, or that of false and fraudulent representations of material facts. There does not appear to be any fact, in regard to which representations were made by the plaintiffs, not within reach of the defendants' means of knowledge, or whereby they were induced to forbear an examination of the premises, or which might not be fairly considered a mere expression of opinion by the plaintiffs.

Judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer.

E. G. Drake, Jr., for plaintiffs; G. L. Walker for defendants.

Edwin James Admitted to the New-York Bar

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

On motion of E. L. Hearne, Esq., Edwin James, he noted English barrister, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State.

The Worth-street Widening—Judge Whiting's Claim.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James R. Whiting vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case, Judge Whiting was awarded, by the Commissioners, the sum of $155,000 as the amount of damages he sustained by reason of the widening of Worth-street.

This action is brought to recover that sum, the City not paying it.

The defendants answered that the actual widening of the street had not been ordered, and that the plaintiff was still enjoying the rents and profits of the property, for the taking of which his claim is preferred. They also denied that any demand had been made for the money. A motion being made to strike out this answer as sham, the Court denied it, but without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

The November term of this Court commenced yesterday, Judge McCUNN on the Bench. The Grand Jurors present were discharged until Monday next, there being a Grand Jury in session for the Oyer and Terminer. No cases were tried, and the Court adjourned to Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bernheimer et al. vs. *Foote, &c.*—Order settled and modified as indicated in margin.

House of Refuge vs. *Holby.*—Motion granted.

North vs. *Sergeant et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Matter of Whiting.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Smith vs. *Valentine et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ward et al. vs. *Kelsey.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Niel vs. *Frink et al.*—Complaint dismissed without costs; plaintiff is not entitled to equitable relief, and has proved a case wherein he is entitled to damages only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Conner vs. *Parson.*—Bail reduced to $3,000.

Keay vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Receiver to be appointed. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Whitehouse et al. vs. *Moore.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to renew.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Theriot vs. *Sinclair, Long Island Railroad Company* vs. *Fowler, Vallee* vs. *Jorney, Thayer* vs. *Willett*; cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4, 1861.

$500 O. W. L. ⅛ y'ly..	92¼	150 Erie Railway	34
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	100 do b10	34
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	44½	100 do	33⅞
3,000 do	44½	50 do s30	33⅞
1,000 do	44	30 do b60	33⅞
3,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	67	50 do	33⅞
11,000 E. R. 4th M. B. ex in	77	350 do	33¾
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs	94	100 do	33⅝
8,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	68	76 Erie Railway Pref.	56¾
2,000 do	88¾	200 do	57
1,000 do	88¾	50 do b30	57⅛
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39¾	50 do s60	56⅞
3,000 do	39⅞	200 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	13¾	100 do	12⅞
2,000 H. & St. J. R. R.	30	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18⅞
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B	71¼	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B	42	527 Hud. Riv. R.	40
9,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	74¾	100 do	40¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	85	100 do b10	40¾
30 American Ex. Bk.	79¾	50 do s25	39⅝
5 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	84	100 do s30	39¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	5¼	3 do	40¾
150 Pacific M. S. Co	96⅜	100 do s60	39¾
100 do opg	97	100 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
100 do s30	96¾	100 do b60	48⅜
50 do b15	97⅛	200 do s60	48
75 do opg	97½	10 do	39
400 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¼
350 do	79¾	150 do	63
700 do	79¾	100 do	62⅝
100 do s10	79¾	100 do b30	63
100 do s5	79¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. b30	70¾
50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	61¾	5 do	70¾
350 do	61¾	150 do	70¾
250 do	61¾	160 do	70
10 do	61¾	250 Clev & Tol. R.	36¾
200 do b30	61¼	100 do	36¾
15 Chi. R. & Quincy R.	63¼	100 do	36¾
60 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	98		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 5s, '81. reg.	94	50 Erie R. Pref. s60	56
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Cou.	94¾	50 do b30	56⅜
9,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	86	100 do b30	56⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78..	82¾	100 do	56¾
2,000 do	82	100 Hud. R. R.	39
10,000 Missouri State 6s	43½	100 do s60	39¾
15 Amer. Exc. Bank..	79¾	50 do	39⅞
100 Canton Company	10	50 do	39⅞
100 Reading R.	35	50 do b30	39⅞
200 do s10	35	50 Mich. Cen. R.	47⅜
50 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	50 do	47⅜
200 do s30	78¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
100 do b10	78¾	200 do	39
100 do b30	78¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s60	61¾
50 do s10	78¾	100 do s10	62
50 Gal. & Chic. R. s30	69¾	50 do s60	61¾
300 Cleveland & Tol. R.	36	150 do	62
100 Chic. & Rk Isl. R.	51	50 do b30	62⅜

MONDAY, NOV. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 26:

Decrease in Loans	$3,247,626
Decrease in Specie	969,536
Increase in Circulation	156,483
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,783,425

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 2, 1861.	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 26, 1860.
Capital	$69,138,000	$69,060,000	$69,050,000
Loans	126,634,584	144,621,920	147,389,846
Specie	32,185,082	41,271,080	42,260,616
Circulation	9,439,423	8,418,483	8,418,643
Gross Deposits	109,315,917	126,602,940	140,246,157
Exchanged	29,672,601	18,000,411	18,527,204
Undrawn	79,679,416	117,923,529	121,716,954
In Sub-Treasury	5,439,250	8,207,988	7,116,317

The Bank return shows a decline on the Specie average, as expected, about equal to the gain to the Sub-Treasury average. The decrease on the Discount and Deposit lines grows almost entirely out of the working of the Government account—the ordinary or mercantile lines being quite steady. The market for Money this week opens without change in rates on demand from Saturday's quotation. The Stock Exchange Brokers are generally supplied at 6 ₩ cent. on demand Loan. In mercantile bills outside of Bank there is not much doing. The Exchange market to-day is ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than for the last mail. Bankers' quoted 107@107½ ₩ cent.; Merchant bills range 106½@106¾ ₩ cent. The following are the

Rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamer *Africa*, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 9 A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107¼ per cent
3 Days' Sight.....106¾ per cent
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 33⅓c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 28¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40 cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 36⅜ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40⅜ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar 77⅜ cents.

The Coinage of the United States Mint,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Fighting has been renewed in Western Virginia, the rebels this time being the attacking party. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Gallipolis, dated on Saturday, states that on the morning of the day previous, FLOYD attacked Gen. ROSECRANS at two points—opposite Gauley Bridge and at Camp Tompkins. FLOYD is represented to have had heavy guns and a large force of infantry—at least four thousand attacking Camp Tompkins. The number at Gauley Bridge was not known. Another dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Saturday evening, states that the firing continued all day Friday, but with no effect of consequence upon the National forces, who replied with spirit and silenced two of the enemy's batteries. The firing had not been renewed on Saturday, and it was believed that such a disposition had been made of the National forces that FLOYD and his whole army would be captured. This intelligence is verified by a dispatch from Maysville, Ky.

A success of the National arms is reported in Kentucky. Gen. NELSON captured Prestonburgh on Saturday morning, the rebels having previously withdrawn. WILLIAMS, the rebel commander, is stated to have fallen back about six miles, where he was expected to make a stand. Gen. NELSON will probably not keep him standing long.

Our dispatches from Missouri report no further movement of the National army since the occupation of Springfield. Considerable excitement is said to exist in the camp relative to the rumored removal of FREMONT. A skirmish took place on the 2d inst. about six miles east of Leavenworth, between a small force of Missouri militia and 150 rebels, in which the latter were scattered with small loss. The cause of the cannonading heard in the direction of Sarcoxie is unexplained.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, papers state that Gen. LANE's Brigade has been detached from FREMONT's column, and that it will move southward on the Missouri border, toward the Cherokee country, so as to hold in check the Indians who have recently taken a position in hostility to the General Government. Fifty-four Delawares, under FALL-LEAF, a companion of FREMONT in his famous overland journeys, and twenty Wyandots, under Capt. VEALE, are doing invaluable service as scouts for Gen. LANE's Brigade. Contrabands flock to Gen. LANE in large numbers, one hundred and fifty having taken refuge with him in a single day. He gives vouchers to claimants who demonstrate their fidelity to the Union, stating that such a slave, estimated at a certain value, was "lost by the march of my brigade."

Our news from the Lower Potomac is likely to be more interesting as the National batteries on the Maryland shore are completed. One of them, opposite the mouth of Quantico Creek, was finished on Sunday, and the range of some of the thirty-two-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer *Page*. She was struck with three shots, but with what effect is not known, as she took advantage of the high water, and ran further up the creek.

A dispatch from Albany states that Archbishop HUGHES and THURLOW WEED, Esq., are about to leave for Europe, probably in the steamship *Africa*, which sails to-morrow, for the purpose of making such representations at the Courts of Great Britain and France as may counteract any tendency towards a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Our latest intelligence from the great fleet is to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when it was spoken in lat. 35° 30', by the schooner *J. M. Houston* which has arrived in Philadelphia. At that time the weather was fine, and the Captain of the *Houston* reports that he had not felt the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday. The general opinion among nautical men is, that the storm did not extend below Cape Hatteras.

The Wheeling journals have interesting intelligence from Romney. The town had been deserted by all except the females and one hundred negroes, leaving the National forces in undisturbed possession. Major FROTHINGHAM made a reconnoissance towards Winchester a few days ago. Finding the rebels fortified at North River, he concluded it prudent to withdraw, as he had not sufficient force to warrant his bringing on an engagement. Gen. KELLEY has issued a proclamation to the people in the vicinity calling on them to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance, in which case they would have all the protection due to American citizens extended them. A large number of contrabands had taken refuge in the town, expecting to receive their liberty, but Gen. KELLEY had uniformly put them in confinement until their masters should reclaim them.

On Friday last six companies of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, stationed at Ceredo, Wayne County, Virginia, started toward Prestonburg, Ky., to rout a lot of rebels stationed at that place. No intelligence has yet been received from them.

It is announced by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, that Capt. SEMMES, late of the privateer *Sumter*, arrived in Liverpool on board the steamship *Edinburgh*, which left this port on the 12th ult. This verifies the rumor which reached us some time ago, that a change had been made in the command of the *Sumter*. SEMMES has probably gone to England to take command of one of the steamers known to be fitting out there for the rebel Confederacy.

Shortly before his retirement, Gen. SCOTT obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate Government.

Secretary CAMERON, it is announced, will be absent from Washington about ten days, during which time he will visit Boston on important business.

We find in the Baltimore papers a variety of interesting news from the South, copied from Richmond papers of as late date as the 29th ult. An interesting account of the arrival of the National prisoners captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff is given, with a list of twenty-two commissioned officers comprised in the number—525 in all. Among them are Cols. COGSWELL and LEE—the former of the Tammany, and the latter of the Massachusetts Twentieth, about whose fate there has been considerable uncertainty.

A gentleman who left New-Orleans on Oct. 24 has arrived in Washington, bringing interesting intelligence from the Gulf States. He reports that the cotton is still on the plantations, whence it cannot be removed for want of rope and bagging. In his opinion, therefore, there was but little prospect of the great naval expedition seizing a large quantity of that staple, if indeed that were the object had in view. In New-Orleans, all possible preparations had been made for the reception of the fleet should it attempt a landing there. Seven thousand men, fully armed, could be mustered at any one point in a couple of hours. The ram *Manassas* was again afloat and watching for an opportunity to do mischief. She sustained but slight damage from her collision with the *Richmond*. Silver was at 10 per cent. premium in New-Orleans and gold at 25.

Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron-clad steam frigate, and the laying of the keel has been commenced at Kensington. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and her armament is to consist of sixteen of the largest rifled cannon.

A letter received in Washington, from the agent of the Omaha Indians, says: "When the oath of allegiance was administered to the employes of the agency, the chiefs came forward and asked to be permitted to take it, that they might in that way prove their loyalty. They are desirous to take up arms for the Government to which, they say, they owe everything."

Mr. ROBERTS, a member of the Convention which assembled at Wheeling in June last, by some mischance fell into the hands of the rebels and for two months has been imprisoned at Richmond. Maj. ANDREW PARKS was seized by the authorities at Wheeling, and held as a hostage for Mr. ROBERTS' good treatment. The release of the latter has just been effected. He arrived at Wheeling on Friday evening, and has a most doleful story to tell of his sufferings while in confinement at Richmond.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 24th *via* Londonderry on the 25th of October, arrived at Father Point at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings one day's later news. The sales in the Liverpool cotton market for the week were put down at 146,000 bales, at a general advance of ⅛d.@1d., the market closing unsettled. The speculators took 82,000 bales, and the exporters 13,000. The stock on hand was estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 321,500 were American. Trade prices in Manchester were advancing. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and provisions were still quiet. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £211,500, and Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾ for money. The drain of specie from France still continued, and it was expected that the Bank of France would speedily adopt some new measure to better the condition of money affairs. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant.

About 11½ o'clock last night a serenade was given to Secretary CAMERON in the rotunda of the Astor House. Quite a large gathering of respectable citizens was present, and a great deal of patriotic enthusiasm was displayed. Speeches were delivered by Secretary CAMERON, Colonel the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

Elections take place to-day in New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These contests, however, with the exceptions of those which are to transpire in this State and Massachusetts, have only a local interest. The following is the State ticket which is in nomination in

NEW-YORK.

Republicans.	Union.	Democrats.
	JUDGE OF APPEALS.	
W. B. Wright.	W. B. Wright.	George F. Comstock.
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	
H. Ballard.	H. Ballard.	D. R. F. Jones.
	COMPTROLLER.	
Lucius Robinson.	Lucius Robinson.	George G. Scott.
	ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
D. S. Dickinson.	D. S. Dickinson.	H. B. Champlain.
	STATE TREASURER.	
W. B. Lewis.	W. B. Lewis.	W. Williams.
	STATE ENGINEER.	
W. B. Taylor.	W. B. Taylor.	Van R. Richmond.
	CANAL COMMISSIONER (LONG TERM.)	
F. A. Alberger.	F. A. Alberger.	J. Low.
	CANAL COMMISSIONER (SHORT TERM.)	
B. F. Bruce.	F. A. Talmadge.	W. W. Wright.
	STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.	
A. B. Tappen.	A. B. Tappen.	W. C. Rhodes.

The following candidates are before the people of

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	John A. Andrew.	Isaac Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor	J. Nesmith.	E. C. Bailey.
Secretary of State	Oliver Warner.	F. O. Prince.
Treasurer	H. K. Oliver.	E. Sandford.
Auditor	Levi Reed.	Moses Bates.
Attorney-General	Dwight Foster.	Edw'd Avery.

In consequence of the resignation of Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, an election takes place for a Representative from the Fifth District. The Republicans have nominated SAMUEL HOOPER, and the Democrats, GEO. B. UPTON.

So many applications for bounty lands on behalf of soldiers engaged in the present war, have been received at Washington, that it has been found necessary to issue a circular informing the anxious that there is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3, 1855.

The boiler of the *Igo*, a stern-wheel steamer which has been running for some time between Gallipolis and Parkersburgh, in Western Virginia, exploded on Wednesday last, at Hill's Landing, killing one man and scalding fifteen, some seriously and some slightly.

On Saturday night last PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, of Brooklyn, was murdered at Fishkill, near the railroad depot, by some person at present unknown. He left this City on the 5 o'clock P. M. train Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of visiting the family of W. S. VREELAND, Esq., and reached Fishkill at about 7½ o'clock, and had proceeded but a short distance from the depot when he was stabbed in the back, and instantly fell dead. A carpet-bag, which he carried, was found at his side, and his watch and money were undisturbed. The deceased was connected with an insurance office in this City. He was 25 years old, and son of DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. The remains were taken to his father's residence, No. 74 Clark-street, Brooklyn, last evening.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, EDWIN JAMES, the noted English Barrister, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State. The order was made on motion of E. L. HEARNE, Esq., candidate for Judge of the Marine Court. At Chambers of the Court before Justice SUTHERLAND, a motion was denied to strike out the City's answer as shown in the case brought against it by Judge WHITING, for the sum of $155,000, awarded him by the Commissioners, as the damage he sustained by reason of the widening of Worth-street.

The Stock Market, after opening with increased firmness yesterday afternoon, fell off ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares, and was depressed at the Second Board of the Exchange, though on moderate sales. Later in the day part of the decline has recovered, and prices left off firm again—New-York Central, 78½ ℔ cent.; Erie, 33⅛@33¼. The Government Stocks remain firm in price, and only a small offering. Exchange on London further receded to 107@107¼ ℔ cent.

The receipts, sales and shipments of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were unusually heavy. Flour declined 5c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 1c. @2c. ℔ bushel, and Corn was likewise a shade cheaper. Toward the close, however, holders were less eager to sell, and the market exhibited more firmness. The reported receipts comprised 45,357 bbls. Flour, 404,834 bushels Wheat, and 129,262 bushels Corn; and the sales, for immediate and future delivery, 34,350 bbls. Flour, 514,000 bushels Wheat, and 207,000 bushels Corn. Cotton was decidedly dearer, and in more demand. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Linseed Oil, Hops and Raisins. Resin was more sought after. Rates on ocean freight were higher.

The Election To-Day.

There is really much less confusion in the leading nominations for office at the election to-day than at first sight one is apt to suppose. There have been a great many separate organizations of parties, but the candidates of all those among them which are entitled to special notice are substantially the same. There are really but two parties,—one representing the Government, and pledged to stand by it steadily and heartily in its contest with rebellion,—and the other seeking, as directly and openly as they dare, to cripple its efforts and destroy its chances of success.

The Republican ticket and the People's Union ticket, so far as State officers are concerned, are precisely the same, with the single exception of the candidate for Canal Commissioner for the short term,—the former having renominated the present incumbent, BENJ. F. BRUCE, and the latter F. A. TALLMADGE, of this City. We repeat what we have already said, that a vote for *either* of these tickets is a vote for the Government and the Union, though it is quite likely that a division of the vote may elect their Democratic opponent. The Democratic State ticket, as a whole, represents the sentiment of *hostility* to the Government, and to the measures it has taken to suppress the rebellion. This hostility was very clearly expressed in the famous ninth resolution of the State Convention, which has never been repudiated or withdrawn by the party in any form. The important part of that resolution was in the following words:

9. That while we admit the necessity of summary processes and martial law among insurgent populations, and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power, except the representatives of the people, can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* for civil offences. *We protest against the assumption of the Executive power to establish a system of passports; against the right of the Federal Government to organize systems of State Police; against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussion of a free Press, by the refusal of mail facilities, or in any way, except by the decisions of the civil tribunals; and that, finally, we protest against the doctrines of President Lincoln's Message, that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government, as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty.*

Voting for the Democratic State ticket is voting for that resolution,—and is, therefore, voting directly against the Government and the efforts it has been compelled to make to crush out this rebellion.

On the County ticket, also, the nominees of the Republican and the People's Union are, with a single exception, precisely the same. JOSIAH W. BROWN is their joint candidate for Sheriff, and JOSEPH HOXIE for County Clerk. The only office for which they have nominated different candidates is that of District-Attorney. For all other positions, their nominations are the same.

There need, therefore, be no confusion in regard to any of these offices. All the nominees of the Republicans and People's Union are men of character, of ability, and of devotion to the Union cause.

The Storm and the Fleet.

Where is the great E. M., who rides upon storms and

"Made an instrument, to know
If the moon shine at full or no."

He undoubtedly could give us the whole theory of the storm, whether cyclone or tourbillon, trace its "terms" and circles, allay our fears as to the fortune of the great armada, and steady the fluctuations of Wall-street, perturbed by anticipations of disaster. E. M. giving no response, we are fain to fall back on such other weather-prophets as have uttered themselves. The *World*, which has had a good deal of experience of stormy weather, prophecies of evil. The *Herald* has long been so proverbial for its liking for a "*lie well told*" that it is perfectly natural *it* should talk of the "rumor that has been prevalent here [that is, in the *Herald* office,] that the recent storm had fallen with great fury upon the great naval expedition, off Cape Hatteras, *scattering the vessels in every direction, and swamping or wrecking eighteen of them.*"

The *Commercial* speculates towards a favorable issue, and has far more both of science and sense in its views. But speculating without any data whatever is not a very cheering or profitable business. Besides, it happens that there are several theories of storms, and the conclusion arrived at will depend very much on which is adopted. There is that of REDFIELD and that of ESPY. We grant both parties belligerent rights, and hold a strict neutrality in the unhappy quarrel between them. Meanwhile, what we actually *know*, reduces itself to the following items: We *know* that the *Ethan Allen* left the fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday morning, at which time there was a "blow." We *know* that the *Roanoke* returned to Fortress Monroe on Friday from Charleston, and reported prevalent heavy weather. We *know* that Capt. HALE, of the schooner *Butler*, from Turks Island, passed the fleet on Wednesday about daylight, and reports weather very pleasant. We *know* that the expedition was spoken at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in lat. 35° 30', lon. 25°, by the schooner *Houston*. The Captain reports fine weather at the time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday. Lastly, passengers by the *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday, state that that vessel did not feel the gale until on Friday, when off Cape Hatteras, and persons on board of her, accustomed to judge, express the opinion that the storm was not felt with any severity to the southward of the Cape. There is every likelihood that this was the case, and that the fleet has days ago carried the glittering flag of the Union into a safe harbor on the rebel coast. If any serious disaster had occurred, there has been plenty of time to put back to Fortress Monroe, whence we should have heard. The fleet left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning. It went to a point precisely 500 miles south, sailing at the rate of seven miles per hour. On Friday morning it reached its destination. If a steamer was sent back the following day, intelligence will reach Fortress Monroe to-day, and to-morrow, or next, at furthest, we shall, without doubt, be able to furnish definite intelligence.

An Important Charge on the Law of Treason.

The charge of Judge NELSON to the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, which is given in our columns elsewhere, will attract attention from several considerations. The first part of it, relating to the Slave-trade, would in ordinary times have been the chief subject of interest, but in these days of treason the Slave-trade does not so much interest the public. Their thoughts are turned another way, and the latter part of this charge will attract most attention.

There are two points in the charge which will be interesting, aside from their relation to any crimes which may be committed amongst us. Among the large number of vessels which have been condemned in the District Court of this District as prizes have been several vessels which were not charged with attempting to break the blockade of the various ports, but only with being owned in whole or in part by citizens of the seceded States. In most of these cases the owners put in answers denying that they had any share in the rebellion, and averring that they were true and loyal citizens of the United States. And as to this fact there was no evidence offered on either side, the claimants being content to rest upon their denial, and the United States having no evidence to show that they were not loyal citizens. Yet Judge BETTS decreed the forfeiture of all these interests, holding that "citizens of the United States, levying war against the United States, are enemies of the United States, notwithstanding their residence within the Union," and that "persons continuing within the authority and dominion of such enemies are clothed with the character and responsibilities of enemies, *because of their residence*, without regard to their private sentiments."

These cases were appealed to the Circuit Court, and these appeals are to be argued before Judge NELSON at the present or some other term of the Court. And all who are interested in these and similar cases, will read with interest Judge NELSON's charge to this jury, that "the citizens, or subjects residing within the insurrectionary district, not implicated in the rebellion, but adhering to their allegiance, are *not enemies*, nor to be regarded as such." To be sure, this is not a binding decision, as it would be if the same language were used in the decision of one of the cases appealed. Judge NELSON is speaking of the responsibilities of those persons as regards the criminal law, where all presumptions are in favor of the accused, while Judge BETTS was speaking of the position of their property as regards the prize law, in which presumptions take a different direction; but still there is enough in the charge to suggest that a reversal of those decrees is by no means a matter of impossibility.

Another point in the charge to which we call attention, is that in reference to the Act of Congress of July 17, 1861. One section of that act provided in terms for the forfeiture of any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or inhabitant of any of the seceded States. This was clearly an oversight on the part of Congress, for it could not be supposed that they intended to forfeit the interests of a citizen of the loyal States in a ship merely because another share was owned in the seceded States. Yet the terms of the act clearly declared that such should be the case, and the courts do things sometimes which seem so strange to "persons of ordinary understanding," that we are glad to see Judge NELSON intimating pretty broadly that the terms of the statute must not govern, and that only the interest in the vessel which is owned in the seceded States is to be forfeited.

We believe the same construction has been put upon the act by the State Department, and that the United States officials in this District have acted upon that view, though at first there were symptoms of an intention to enforce the letter of the law.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—There is a very sharp contest among the three candidates for this important office. It is the only office on the *County* ticket in regard to which the nominations of the Republicans and the People's Union differ—the former having nominated A. OAKEY HALL, and the latter Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. HALL has the advantage over Mr. LAWRENCE of the support of the regular Republican organization, together with that of one of the wings of the Democracy, and of several of the other organizations of the day. It is not at all impossible that Mr. LAWRENCE may withdraw from Mr. HALL votes enough to secure Mr. WATERBURY's election—but he cannot receive enough to secure his own.

There has been a good deal of clamor against Mr. HALL, but we confess our inability to see that it rests on any very substantial foundation. He discharged the duties of the office when he held it before with acknowledged ability and success. He is a thorough-going Union man, and has lost heavily by Southern confiscation in New-Orleans, from which place he came to this City some years ago. Mr. WATERBURY runs as the representative of Tammany Hall. He is understood to be the author of the resolutions evading, rather than repudiating, the famous Ninth Resolution of the Democratic State Convention. In office, while no one impeaches his integrity, he has leaped always to the side of excessive and oftentimes needless rigor in his dealings with prisoners.

We regard the contest as between these two. Mr. LAWRENCE is highly spoken of as a man and a lawyer by those who know him, but we do not see any chance of his election.

Secession Candidates!

We have four Secession candidates running for the State Legislature—not openly under the rebel flag, it is true—but committed thoroughly and substantially to the rebel cause by the strongest of all pledges—their past official conduct. These men are:

LUKE F. COZANS.....Senate.
DANIEL YOUNG.....Assembly, Seventh.
W. J. C. KENNEY.....Assembly, Eighth.
JOHN HARDY.....Assembly, Eleventh.

These men were all members of the Assembly last year, and voted *against* all appropriations to defend the Government against the rebellion. Their votes gave substantial aid and comfort to the rebel cause. If they had been strong enough to defeat the bill, and if others had imitated their action, the rebels would have been in possession of Washington to-day, and we should have had no Constitution to protect and no Government to defend. Not one of them has, by any public speech or act, indicated any change of opinion, and they are thus candidates, to-day, in the City of New-York, for high official station, as open and active sympathisers with the rebel cause.

The Contest for Sheriff.

The main interest of the election to-day, so far as the County canvass is concerned, turns on the election of Sheriff. One wing of the Democratic Party has nominated JAMES LYNCH for that office,—and he is supported, as is evident from the speech of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, which we quoted yesterday, on grounds equivalent to open and flagrant sympathy with Secession. Under ordinary circumstances there would be little fear of his election;—but his supporters have been artful enough to enlist nearly the whole Irish vote in his behalf, in spite of the fact that, from lack of sympathy with the Union cause, or from some other motive, he left the field on the eve of the Battle of Bull Run, and "moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." His election, instead of conferring honor upon our Irish fellow-citizens, would be really a most serious impeachment of their patriotism, and would be quoted everywhere as an evidence of their sympathy with secession.

Against him the Republicans and the People's Union have nominated JOSIAH W. BROWN, who is the only candidate by whom he can be defeated, if he is defeated at all. Mr. BROWN is in every respect worthy of confidence and support, and the only possibility of his defeat grows out of the fact that a number of influential and respectable gentlemen, lawyers, merchants, capitalists and others, have seen fit to consult their personal preferences exclusively, and to nominate Mr. VULTE. He would, if elected, make a good officer; but his election is ont of the question, and every vote cast for him will only diminish just so much the vote of Mr. BROWN, and increase the chances of Mr. LYNCH. Under such circumstances, it is greatly to be regretted that he should have been put in nomination.

OLD FOGYISM.—It is stated that Mr. TRAIN new street railway, in Kensington Road, London, is to be indicted as a nuisance. Such unprofitable as well as gratuitous intolerance, in this steam-propelled age, is ten times more shameful than was the persecution of inventors and experimenters, half a century ago.

But let us not imagine that the English are the old fogies of this age *par excellence*. It has been reserved for the authorities of American cities to drive steam-cars and steam-carriages out of their streets by law, at the very time when the British Government was establishing a liberal system of tolls for such vehicles, and purchasing them for its own service. It was reserved for the engineers of the American navy to condemn high-pressure steam and the expansion thereof, and to prostitute the new gunboats to the embodiment of their costly theories, when the practice of nearly a hundred years is to the contrary, and at the very time when the leading British engineers are doubling steam pressure and expansion with economical results. It was reserved for dwellers at the "hub of the universe" to drive a light steam-passenger car off from one of the railways radial thereto, because it was "unsafe to ride in the same vehicle with a boiler," when a very elementary arithmetic would show that these small high-pressure boilers are vastly safer than the great steamboat boilers, over which (with half an inch of pine board intervening) the solid men of Boston sleep so luxuriously all the way across Long Island Sound, a dozen nights in a season; and at a time when it is believed in some countries that a score or two of people can be drawn at twenty miles an hour without smashing a dollar's worth of material to pieces per mile run, with a thirty-ton engine and tender, and two or three cars weighing as much more.

On the whole, we shall find ample subject for criticism and ridicule, in these respects, without going outside of high-water mark. But the world does move, and the old fogies have been on the retreat ever since GALILEO told them so. Once, in the shape of stage proprietors, they attempted to stop steam land transportation, and well nigh vanquished GURNEY's and HANCOCK's and SCOTT RUSSELL's vanguard of steam-carriages; but when GEORGE STEVENSON got his heavy artillery—the railway—in range, every vestige of them was swept from the field. Let the old fogy chiefs of the present day review that chapter in the history of civilization, and beware.

A VERY FLAT CONTRADICTION.—The Sunday *Atlas* contained a statement the other day to the effect that the Custom-house officers at a meeting held on Saturday, were instructed to vote for LYNCH for Sheriff. The *Tribune* contradicted it,—whereupon Mr. ANSON HERRICK, editor of the *Atlas*, adding by way of specification,—

"that the Inspectors of the Customs were convened on Saturday by the Custom-house authorities at No. 63 William-street, in Room No. 5; that about 150 of them were present, and that they were then and there 'instructed'—privately I had better say, 'requested'—to vote for JAMES LYNCH for Sheriff."

To this Mr. ANDREWS, the Surveyor of the Port, thus replies:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.

I have read the forgoing letter of Mr. ANSON HERRICK. I was present at the meeting referred to, and pronounce the statement that the Inspectors of the Customs, or any of them, were "instructed or requested" to support Mr. LYNCH for Sheriff, to be unqualifiedly false.

The meeting was called to aid in perfecting the organization of the People's Union Party for the support of that ticket, without reservation, and the name of JAMES LYNCH was not once mentioned.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT—BRWARD and SPURIOUS BALLOTS.—Justices WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN are nominated for the SUPERIOR COURT by all the organizations except Tammany. Some of the Mozart tickets are, by a fraud, printed with MONELL and BARBOUR, Tammany, substituted for WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN. Other ballots have WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN for the *Supreme* Court instead of SUPERIOR. This unworthy trick will vitiate the ballot. The ticket should read—"For JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN."

Admission of Edwin James to the American Bar.

In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon—Justices CLERKE, SUTHERLAND and BARNARD presiding—the distinguished British Member of Parliament and Queen's counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, was admitted to the New-York Bar. It is understood that he intends to make this City his home, and that he will enter at once upon the practice of the profession in which he has won such conspicuous honors abroad. In spite of the barriers that oppose the progress of mere talent, however great, to high success in England, Mr. JAMES had achieved, without the slightest aid from aristocratic connections, the very high distinction of standing among the foremost members of the British Bar. Since the elevation of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER to the chancellorship and that of Sir ALEXR. COCKBURN to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, he has been almost without a rival, in some branches of the profession. As a parliamentary counsel, even previous to their elevation, he held the highest position. No member or petitioner believed his chances secure until Mr. JAMES had been retained, and the statute book of England is indebted to him for the new bankruptcy act, and many of the wisest measures which have marked the course of legal reform in the past few years. In all the "*causes celèbres*" which have awakened interest here, he has figured as leading counsel either for the prosecution or defence. The conduct of the case against PALMER, in the celebrated Rugeley poisoning, was committed to him. In the prosecution of BERNARD for conspiracy against the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he led for the defence, and his eloquent vindication is almost as familiar among us as it is over Europe. But recently, in the case of Col. DUNCOMBE against the Earl of WILTON, he did battle for the soldier's rights and honor against the whole power of the Court and Horseguards, and obtained a verdict of twenty thousand dollars.

As a statesmen, representing Marylebone, the largest and wealthiest constituency in England, he has been the unvarying advocate of every measure calculated to enlarge the liberties, unchain the industry and advance the freedom of the people. His Parliamentary career has been chiefly made remarkable by his advocacy of Italian unity and liberty, of which, in the House, he was regarded as the special champion, and into which cause he threw himself with the most eager enthusiasm. At the end of the session of 1860 he hurried off to Italy, and after passing some time with Count CAVOUR at his country-seat, near Turin, was dispatched by him in a Piedmontese frigate to join GARIBALDI, by whose side he remained as counselor and companion during the glorious campaign of Italian freedom. He took part in the battles of Capua and Volturino, and accompanied GARIBALDI alone in his carriage on his triumphal entry into Naples. Nor was it least due to his wise and friendly counsels that GARIBALDI was saved from pursuing that mad course into which he was urged by wild theorists, and which at one time threatened to jeopardize all he had gained for Italy. On his return to the House of Commons, he was known as the friend and vindicator of GARIBALDI, and in upholding his views in the great debate on Italian affairs, in February last, in the House of Commons, closed an address of remarkable power in these striking and eloquent words: "The religion which BOSSUET and FENELON illustrated and adorned will endure for ages, but the temporal power of St. PETER is irrevocably doomed. In the exercise of the temporal power all that is good and holy is destroyed. Every priest becomes a spy, and every bishop a policeman."

In person and in manner, Mr. JAMES is an excellent specimen of the hale and hearty Englishman. He is a far more fluent and impressive speaker than most of the leading English orators, and has none of that half-stammering hesitation which to an American ear so sadly mars their best and most striking efforts. He is still in the prime of life,—of laborious industry, eminently adroit and able in his management, especially of criminal cases, and quite able to hold his own against the consummate masters of law with whom he will come in contact among us. He will find them generous as well as formidable competitors for the high prizes of the profession.

Amusements.

There have been no novelties at the theatres during the past week, the pieces now before the public seeming to answer all the requirements of the managers and abundantly satisfying the lieges. Nor does it seem probable that any important change will be made in the various programmes until Monday next, when the Winter Garden will have to substitute another "star" for Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the present luminary. This excellent comedian has been drawing fine houses, and the "Octoroon" if it could be continued, would, from present appearances surpass its first career in profitableness and duration. But Mr. CLARKE's other engagements interfere fatally with this desirable result, and the piece must be withdrawn on Saturday next. The few opportunities that remain will undoubtedly be seized by the public to witness a play in which incident, action, pathos and effect are so wonderfully blended.

At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre the new spectacular drama, the "King of the Mountains," continues to attract and satisfy large audiences, and will, we presume, be played for many weeks to come. It is the same story at Miss LAURA KEENE's, where the "Seven Sons" seem to gain strength with age, and are decidedly more attractive now than when then they made their first bow to the audience.

The very remarkable drama called the "Angel of Midnight," has renewed its Parisian success at Barnum's Museum. It is given in the afternoon as well as the evening, and given, too, in a way which would reflect credit on any theatrical establishment in the City. But there is little to be suprised at in this circumstance. Mr. BARNUM has succeeded in making his down-town theatre one of the best conducted places of amusement in the City, and, by all odds, the cheapest. In addition to the dramatic entertainment, thousands of curiosities are to be seen, including the great Hippopotamus.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS will give their first Classical Concert of the season at Dodworth's Saloon this evening. The programme contains: 1—Quartette in G Major, No. 1, by MOZART; 2—Sonate for Pianoforte in E. flat Major, by BEETHOVEN; 3—Rondo Brilliante in B Minor, for Piano and Violin, by SCHUBERT, and 4—Quartette in F Major, by ROBERT SCHUMANN.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from this port early Sunday morning for Liverpool, will arrive off Cape Race on Wednesday morning, and our merchants wishing to send messages to Europe later than those taken by her mails, can have them forwarded by telegraph by leaving them with GEORGE STOKES, Commercial Agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to 6 P. M., Tuesday.

☞ The medals voted by the Chamber of Commerce to Col. ANDERSON and Lieut. SLEMMER, and their commands, have been intrusted to Mr. CHARLES MULLER, the sculptor, of this City, who will at once proceed with the designs which he submitted and which were approved of.

Judge WHITLEY, of Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J., has received the nomination of the Unionists of Hoboken and Weehawken to the Assembly of New-Jersey. He is a man of ability and will make a good member.

THE GREAT STORM.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE ALONG THE COAST.

The Wrecks at the Entrance of Boston Harbor, &c.

Accounts of disasters resulting from the recent storm continue to reach us. It appears not to have extended below Cape Hatteras, and to have spent its principal fury between that point and Cape Race. The following account of the disasters at the entrance of Boston harbor is from the *Courier* of yesterday morning:

The ship *Marietta*, of Providence, R. I., Capt. G. W. Williams, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 25, for Boston, was in the Bay during the storm, and just as she was making Boston Light, the weather being thick, breakers were discovered ahead, and she almost immediately struck on Egg Rock, about one-eighth of a mile from Boston Light. The masts were cut away, which, in falling, stove one of the boats. At about 5 o'clock, a boat with five seamen, endeavored to get a line to the shore, to save the lives of those on board, but being unsuccessful, they were called back. The ship held together until 7 o'clock, when she parted amidships, and the Captain fell into the open chasm, and was instantly killed by a falling beam. His body was got up on the deck, when the vessel began to go to pieces fast, and in a very short time her fragments were floating towards the shore. Thirteen persons, who were on the after part of the vessel, succeeded in getting ashore, some on the poop deck, and some by swimming, but those forward, numbering twenty-four persons, were all lost.

The following are the names of those lost: Capt. G. W. Williams, of Providence; W. S. Carnes, first mate, of Boston; John McGinnis, of Prince Edward Island, Winfield West, Henry Green, David Laurie, John Dix, Daniel Hunter, Wm. Jackson, seamen; Edward Barrett, ship's cook; Thomas ——, passengers' cook, who leaves a wife in Cambridge; a French boy named Auguste Shiverie—all belonging to the ship; Mrs. Frait and two daughters; Eliza Bosher, Mr. and Mrs. —— Clark, Mary Flannagan, Maria and Elizabeth Byrne, sisters, of Dublin; Patrick Keegan, boy; and a lady and daughter, the two latter having friends in Concord. Those saved are as follows: James Dunagh, second mate; the steward, name unknown; John McDonnell, John Manning, Henry Decker, Richard Moore, Walter Munson, Thomas Haney, William F. Marbie, Charles Hanson, Joseph Rodney, all seamen; Charles Rhodes, and John Flannagan, (brother to Mary Flannagan, who was lost,) passengers—13.

The bodies of Capt. Williams, Eliza Bosher, Lucy Pratt and Wm. Jackson, and the passengers' cook, floated ashore at the Boston Light-house, and were rescued from the heavy surf and brought to the city last evening in pilot-boat No. 2, the *W. W. Starkey*. The body of a lady passenger, name unknown, was picked up on Lovell's Island, and brought to this city in the Harbor Police boat. All of the bodies have been removed to the Dead-house in North Grove-street. The ship has gone entirely to pieces, and the lower part of the harbor is filled with the fragments of the wreck and that part of the cargo which would float. Some of the wrecked portions are on Lovell's Island and on the Spit. The ship's cargo consisted of 600 tons coal, 100 bales wool, a quantity of cotton, dry goods, steel, iron, &c., and was consigned to Page, Richardson & Co. Mr. Barrett, keeper of the Light, illuminated his residence during the night, and rendered every assistance to those who escaped from the wreck. The *Marietta* was an A 1 vessel, of 991 tons, built at Quincy, Mass., in 1857, and was owned by J. Marran and others, of Providence.

Bark *Nathaniel Cogswell*, (of Providence,) Hamlen, from Malaga for Boston, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, at Scituate, near the south end of the Third Cliff, and bilged. Her crew were saved. At sunset, last evening, the mizzen-mast only was standing, and the vessel had nearly gone to pieces. All of the cargo forward of the mizzen chains was washed out and was picked up on the beach. The remainder was discharged in fair order. The *Nathaniel Cogswell* was an A 1½ vessel, of 308 tons, built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1858, by Mr. J. T. Foss.

Schooner *Canton*, (of Newburyport,) Martin, from Bangor for Lynn, with a cargo of lumber, wood, &c., anchored off Lynn at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and drifted ashore on Sunday morning, on Chelsea Beach, where she lies full of water, her masts and jibboom gone, and deck-load washed away. Her crew had landed.

These are all the wrecks that have come to our knowledge. From the terrible violence of the gale, there is every reason to fear that there are other vessels which have not escaped its fury.

OTHER DAMAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 4.

Bark *Mary C. Porter*, ready for Surinam, parted chains in Gloucester harbor, and drifted ashore. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

The brig *Tyre*, of Eastport, cut away masts in Gloucester harbor to prevent going ashore.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 4.

Several long stretches on the Eastern railroad in Hampton marshes, between Portsmouth and Newburyport, were washed away during the storm. Travel over the road will be interrupted for some days.

The schooner *Canton*, from Bangor for Lynn, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Chelsea Beach during the gale last night, bilged, and is full of water. Crew saved.

DAMAGE AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Monday, Nov. 4.

The storm has been very severe here. The tide rose higher than has been known for 31 years, flooding Commercial-street and the lower stories on Back Cove, damaging the contents of cellars, and washing away portions of bridges and wharves. Tukey's and Vaughan's wharves are rendered impassable.

The shipping is but little damaged.

DAMAGE TO THE FISHING FLEET.

Provincetown, Monday, Nov. 4.

The gale has been very severe here. One hundred and fifty fishing vessels at anchor in the harbor suffered great damage. About twenty of them went ashore, and a large number were fouled and stove.

THE SCHOONER ELLIOTT ABANDONED.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Elliott*, Peeling, from New-York Oct. 27, for Demarara, was abandoned at sea next day, full of water. Crew have arrived here.

THE BRITISH BARK AGNES ASHORE.

The British bark *Agnes*, Capt. Garland, (previously reported ashore at Quogue, after the northeast gale,) lies head to the southeast; is over on her starboard side, her sails even with the sand. She is high and dry at any common tide, but is now full of water. It is thought she is not bilged; her hatches are off, and she is a little crooked on deck amidships; her rudder is gone.

THE SCHOONER UNION ASHORE.

During the gale of Saturday night the schooner *Union*, from Machias, with a cargo of lumber, was ashore on Riker's Island, where she now remains. She will have to be launched to be got off.

THE BARK EDWARD ASHORE.

Sandy Hook, Monday, Nov. 4.

The bark *Edward*, Capt. Wm. McIntyre, of New-Bedford, thirty-five days from Monrovia, west coast of Africa, to Bavaud & Berard, in ballast, came ashore north of the Highlands at 2 o'clock this morning. The crew and ten passengers—all hands—were saved. The chances of getting off the bark are poor, as she has lost her rudder, and is thumping severely.

Sandy Hook, Monday, P M.

The bark *Edward* has succeeded in getting off the Hook and is now going up the bay in tow of the tug *Achilles*.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The following card, the original signatures to which we have seen, speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement in the *Herald* of this morning, purporting to be signed by us, denying that we authorized a circular recommending Mr. David S. Coddington to the voters of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, we pronounce to be a base fabrication and forgery.

We did authorize our names to be affixed to a circular recommending Mr. Coddington, and we do recommend him heartily and cheerfully. We hope, too, that he will be elected, as he is every way worthy to represent our citizens in the State Legislature.

James W. Beekman,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Isaac N. Phelps,
Benjamin H. Field.

Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

Telegraphic News from the Pacific.

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Arrived, bark *Antelope*.

Butter and Candles are lower. Crushed Sugar and Tobacco have improved.

News from Oregon to the 29th give glowing accounts of the mining. Four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold had reached Victoria within ten days.

From Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, has not made her appearance at Cape Race, and has, undoubtedly, passed too far south of that point to have been intercepted.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston via Halifax, has not been seen off the Cape, and has also, without doubt, passed to the southward of it.

Conviction for Robbing the Mail.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 4.

Joseph S. Hewins, of Falmouth, Mass., was to-day convicted in the United States Circuit Court of robbing the mail at the Monument Post-office, of a $5,000 package. The trial has lasted a week.

Burning of a Schoolhouse.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 4.

A fire in Alfred, Maine, during Saturday night, destroyed the town schoolhouse and two dwellings—the loss amounting to $10,000, which is mostly insured.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Espenscheid's Proverbial Success is Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hat for gentlemen. It is especially folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

Where is Gauley Bridge?
See LLOYD'S $100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia—used by our Commander-in-Chief. Price $1; 10 copies for $5. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Youmans—Lee.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. S. Cook, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, Edward L. Youmans, of this City, to Mrs. Kate N. Lee, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Kentnour—Richardson.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., Minister of Calvary Church, Charles Edward Kentnour, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, to Martha Ellen, only surviving child of John Richardson, Esq.

DIED.

Parkin.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of disease of the heart, Thomas Parkin, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Brandell.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 4, of brain fever, Maggie, daughter of William Jay and the late Caroline E. M. Barker, in her 10th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, David O. Harris, No. 41 7th-st.

Crandall.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, Silas M. Crandall, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 332 West 22d-st., corner 10th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

De Witt.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, Julia Fletcher, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. De Witt, aged 22 years.

The funeral services will be held, on Wednesday, at the Middle Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Jones.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, Ann Forman, widow of George G. Jones, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of her sons and of her sons-in-law, Frederick Griffing and S. O. Onativia, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of the latter, No. 120 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Tarkny.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, after a brief illness, Catharine, relict of the late Samuel Trickey, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

Lockwood.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 2, suddenly, Frederick A. Lockwood, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Carmansville, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad carriages Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock.

Rhind.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, Susan, relict of Charles Rhind, late of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Cedarhaven, Orange County.

Ingh.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, Wm. Spencer Ingh, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Grove Church, New-Durham, without further notice.

Le Maire.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 4, Susanna, widow of John Le Maire.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her son-in-law, Christian Zabriskie, Jr., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., (Erie Railroad,) at 2:15 and 1:15, returning same afternoon.

Wilson.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Henrietta Tondey, daughter of Rev. H. N. Wilson, D. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

Embury.—In Fishkill, on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, suddenly, Philip Augustus, son of Daniel Embury, of Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 575.—Nov. 4, 1861.
2, 27, 29, 28, 44, 35, 67, 24, 9, 64, 6, 53.
Kentucky, Class 576.—Nov. 4, 1861.
53, 21, 34, 30, 42, 26, 33, 71, 24, 64, 58, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
China Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware, and other House-furnishing Goods,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, in colors and gold.....$5 00
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, rich, fit for any table.....8 50
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen.....1 60
Plain Glass Goblets, per dozen.....1 25
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable
FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. Also sold by
J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Reaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS
FOR SALE
LOW,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*.
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall,
Major Richard Hutt,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry—James E. Smith, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT of United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 40 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Private ambitions of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under marching orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,659 Post-office.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy [illegible] official benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants & Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

ATTENTION, SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts will be held THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Room No. 20, Astor House, for the purpose of forming a Committee of Sons of the Bay State, and to choose Marshals for a special service, which will be then announced. The business will be of an important character, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS—VERY Cheap, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Velvet carpets, $1; Brussels, 75 cents; wool ingrain carpets, 50 cents; matting, druggets, rugs and oil-cloths at unusual low prices; all goods guaranteed. Note particularly, No. 99 Bowery.

POLITICAL.



"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.
Long Term.
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court.....L. B. WOODRUFF.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court.....HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney.....A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff.....JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk.....JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor.....ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners.....{LOUIS NAUMANN. J. W. RANNEY. EDWARD COLLIN. JOHN WILDEY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

Attorney-General,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State,
HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector,
ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioners,
Long Term,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.
Short Term,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.
Court of Appeals,
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY TICKET.

Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court,
L. B. WOODRUFF,
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
District-Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
Sheriff,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk,
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
J. W. RANNEY,
EDWARD COLLIN,
JOHN WILDEY.

FREDERICK A. CONKLIN,
Chairman Republican County Convention
Lewis Waite, } Sec's Repub. County Convention.
John J. Shaw, }
SINCLAIR TOUCEY,
Chairman Republican Judiciary Convention.
Wm. L. Ogden, } Sec's Republican Judiciary
Frank W. Shepherd, } Convention.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL COMMITTEE'S NOMInation for State Senator Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION TICKET.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....{FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER. (long term.) FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE. (short term.)
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
County Clerk.....HENRY W. GENET.
District-Attorney.....A. OAKEY HALL.
Justice Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Justices of Superior Court.
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Justice Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice Marine Court.....A. R. MAYNARD.
Supervisor.....ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners.
THOMAS H. FERRIS, CAPT. JOHN WILDEY,
EDWARD C. McCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

The Executive Committee will be in session daily, at their Headquarters, No. 651 Broadway.
C. SWACKHAMER, Chairman.

TO THE UNION VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Vote,
For Sheriff,
FREDERICK L. VULTE,
THE PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
Having received the nomination from
FIVE UNION ORGANIZATIONS,
Is the only Union candidate in the field.
JOSIAH W. BROWN
Having been withdrawn as a candidate by the People's Union Convention.
By order of the County Nominating Convention and Executive Committee,
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
President of County Convention.
ANDREW LEWIS,
DAVID CLARKE,
ROBERT B. BRADFORD,
A. B. Gardner, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATION.

For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
President of County Convention.
ANDREW LEWIS,
DAVID CLARKE,
ROBERT B. BRADFORD,
A. B. Gardner, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Ch'n Ex. Com.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

VIIth DISTRICT—IXth AND XVth WARDS.
Republican, People's Union, Tax-payers and Fifth-avenue Union candidate:
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPULICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT UNION nomination for State Senator, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

ELECTORS OF KINGS COUNTY.—KNOW that Hugh McLaughlin, commonly called "Chippy" McLaughlin, the "People's Union" candidate for Register, is the very same "Chippy" who, when late a candidate for Sheriff, was bitterly denounced by many persons and public journals, now his most active and enthusiastic admirers, as wholly unworthy your suffrages and support. Did they deceive you then, or do they attempt to deceive you now? George Hall or "Chippy" McLaughlin, for which will you vote?

New-York, Nov. 4, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.—AS every effort has and is being made to induce my friends to believe that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, I hereby reiterate my former statement, that I have *not* withdrawn, nor do I intend to withdraw; but, on the contrary, I shall remain a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this County, until sunset on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.—I BEG to say to my friends, that all stories of my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of Sheriff are falsehoods circulated by interested parties. I will be in the field as a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, till sundown on the day of election. It will be for you to decide, through the ballot-box, who shall be the next Sheriff of the County. JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SENATORS—SEVENTH DISTRICT—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. OLIVER CHARLICK, nominated by Tammany, Mozart, Union, Taxpayers and People's, and opposed to corruption.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—GEORGE WHITEFIELD is the Regular Union Candidate for Assembly in this District, and will not be withdrawn.
JOHN A. SHARP, President.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

POLITICAL.

UNION CONFERENCE NOMINATIONS.

The Union Conference Committee, delegated from the following Committees of four Union organizations, to wit: Fifth-avenue, 5th Nicholas, German League and Taxpayers:

FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE.

John J. Astor, Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Wm. V. Brady, Richard O'Gorman,
Alex. W. Bradford, Edwards Pierrepont,
Geo. W. Blunt, John J. Phelps,
Andrew Carrigan, Royal Phelps,
James M. Cross, A. T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper, Isaac Sherman,
Wm. R. Dodge, Daniel F. Tiemann,
Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. F. Talman,
Wm. Hall, R. A. Withaus,
Christian Metzger, Moses Taylor,
Dennis McCarty, H. N. Wilhelm, M. D.,
James B. Nicholson, Hugo Wesendonck.

ST. NICHOLAS COMMITTEE.

Philetus H. Holt, Otis D. Swan,
Albert Matthews, Eugene Plunkett,
Francis H. Byrne, Egbert Guernsey, M. D.,
James H. Banker, Barnet L. Seleman,
Henry Meigs, Jr., James Gallatin,
Lewis Meaño, John Ross,
Samuel S. Thorp, Sr., Henry G. Stebbins,
Jonathan Thompson, Henry H. Morrison,
Benj. J. Hart, Stephen Merrihew,
A. B. Mead, Elias B. Winans,
John B. Dickinson, Joseph Lawrence,
Mortimer W. Hamilton.

GERMAN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Rudolph Dulon, George Manchot,
Andrew Willman, F. Gade,
S. Schirmer, John Weber,
J. Jobel, E. Weisburger,
H. Hochhalter, J. C. Boecke,
Wm. Schwab, J. Kemp,
F. Fleishman, Fr. Frankenheimer,
Jos. Lindheim, Julius Brehl,
Jacob Rall, Abr. Dittenhoefer,
Oswald Ottendorfer, Nic. Fischer,
Fr. Kapp.

TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.

James W. Beekman, David Banks,
George P. Rogers, Silas Brown,
Ralph Mead, Henry Chauncey,
John Livingston, John C. Hamilton,
Henry J. Hart, John T. Johnston,
Wm. B. Wedgwood, Wm. C. Rhinelander,
Zebulon S. Ely, James Harper,
Samuel Willets, Peter Lorillard,
Bradish Johnson, David Hoadley,
George Griswold, George Bruce,
Jonathan H. Ransom, Jonas Conkling,
Isaac Adriance, Edward K. Alberton.

Present to the voters of the City and County of New-York the following address and ticket:

Fellow-Citizens: In this great crisis, when the very life of the Nation is in peril; when civil war, with all its terrible evils is upon us; when business is paralyzed, and many of the ordinary sources of income are dried up; when the artisan, the laborer and the mechanic cannot be employed in new improvements of property, because the owner cannot get rent for improvements already made; when new and unprecedented burdens for the war are about to be imposed upon us; when extravagance, waste, corruption and fraud in the disbursement of the enormous taxes levied upon this City are apparent to all; and, when these evils, now well nigh insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the election of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the ruin into which we are rushing.

We believe that unless this waste and corruption is immediately stayed, we are very near to the time when the Taxes and Assessments of this City *cannot be paid*; and when our good citizens will have to choose between submitting to a fraudulent confiscation of their hard-earned

Personal.

The jury in the case of Rev. Thomas J. Williams, who has been on trial in Newark charged with conduct unbecoming a clergyman, after being out all Thursday night, failed to agree, and were yesterday morning discharged. The defendant was held to bail on his own recognizances for his appearance at the January term. The Judge ruled out the main points in the indictment, there being no evidence to sustain them, and directed the jury to consider the simple question of "Assault." On this the jury disagreed—8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. It is understood that the prosecution will be abandoned.

Rev. Clement Long, D. D., of Dartmouth College, died on Oct. 14, of consumption. He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., on Dec. 31, 1806, graduated at Dartmouth in 1828; studied for two years at Andover Theological Seminary; for some time acted as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, and afterwards as Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College; in 1851 was Professor of Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, and in 1853 was induced to accept the professorship of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy, at Dartmouth, which place he occupied till his death.

THE MARCELLUS TRAGEDY.—The Coroner's investigation in the case of the two men, JOHN GALLIGAN and JAMES ENGLISH, the victims of the tragedy at Marcellus last Monday night, resulted last evening in the rendering of a verdict that they were killed by ALBANE BESSY and JOHN ENGLISH, all the parties being under the influence of liquor at the time. A warrant for the arrest of the implicated parties was immediately issued by Coroner DIDAMA, and Deputy-Sheriff GILMORE, aided by Chief MULHOLLAND, immediately arrested BESSY and ENGLISH. BESSY and his wife had been before the Coroner's Jury, and they were still at Alvord's Hotel, in Marcellus, where the investigation was held, when he was taken in custody. ENGLISH was at his father's house, three-quarters of a mile from Marcellus, and was greatly surprised when the officer called for him. His father and mother were much distressed that their youngest boy should be charged with his own brother's murder. The arrests were made at about 8 o'clock, and the prisoners were brought to this city and lodged in the watch-house at 10 o'clock. They were taken before Coroner DIDAMA this morning. CORNELL CAYSLER and CHARLES ANDREWS, Esqs., appeared in their behalf, and waived an examination for a few days. They were then committed to the Penitentiary.

ALBANE BESSY is thirty-four years old. He was born and brought up in Marcellus, and has been employed at the Coon & Olney distillery for eight or ten years. He has a wife and two children. JOHN ENGLISH is the youngest of the ENGLISH brothers, and is aged nineteen years. He was at the distillery on the fatal evening, and was found beside his dead brother JAMES when the body was discovered. The Coroner's investigation has been conducted with great thoroughness. Every circumstance that could be learned relating to the mysterious affair has been industriously traced out and brought to bear in the solution of the case.—*Auburn Union, Nov. 2.*

THE TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—On the opening of the telegraph line to California, Gov. MORGAN telegraphed to Gov. DOWNEY as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1861.

Gov. Downey, Sacramento, Cal.:

The Empire State greets her golden sister of the Pacific over the sensitive cord which to-day unites the shores of the two oceans.

E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York.

The following is the cordial response:

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 30, 1861.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

The Governor of this State reciprocates the greetings of her Empire sister, and hails with pleasure the accomplishment of an enterprise that has annihilated the distance that has heretofore divided their people—united as they are, every tie of friendship identified by every interest in commerce and progress.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor of California.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR PARKERSBURGH.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Liberty*, which reached here yesterday afternoon, that on Wednesday last the steamer *Igo*, Capt. SAM. PRICE, exploded at Mill's Landing, about six miles below Parkersburgh, killing one man and scalding fifteen, some slightly, and others seriously. The steamer was badly blown up. The *Igo* was a stern-wheel steamer, which has been running for some time between Gallipolis and Parkersburgh.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov 2.*

A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE ORDERED FOR RUSSIA.—The Amoskeag Machine Shop in Boston has just completed a first-class steam fire-engine for the Russian Government. It was ordered through Col. ROMANOFF, of the Imperial Board of Engineers, and is to be forwarded to the City of Amoor, Siberia, on the Amoor River.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$450 IN CASH—WILL PURCHASE THE State Right of a valuable and very profitable paten for 17 years. The advertiser being obliged to leave, will sell for cash, although $3,000 has been offered on time. Address PATENT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 12TH OF OCTOBER, IN ONE of the 4th-av. stages, a small MONEY-BAG, containing a sum of money; the owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 489 3d-av., top floor, front room, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN VESEY-st., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH. If the gentleman who picked it up, and afterwards asked the lady if she had lost anything, will please call again at No. 55 Vesey-st., he will be suitably rewarded.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. H. W. PIERSON, President of Cumberland College, Kentucky, will read a paper on *Jefferson at Monticello*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING AT 20 CENTS,
For 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S.—Now ready a very fine card photograph of Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., sent by mail free of post-age. Price 25 cents. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, BUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS.
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

A CHOICE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF PARIS CLOAKS,
IN
Velvet, Beaver and Askime Cloths,
Just received ex *A ia*,
FOR
NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY FASHIONS.

The attention of the economical purchaser is particularly directed to this new and elegant assortment of Cloaks, a The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY, Prop'r

PLAIN OTTOMANS
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer *Europa*. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDERGARMENTS READY MADE,
or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADW

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
By
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
LACE COLLARS, ENTIRELY NEW.
REAL VEILS, FROM $2 UP.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
And a large variety of other novelties, at moderate prices

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Bev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MR. PATRICK GRANVILLE, native of Limerick, County Townsland, Calle Halle, Ireland, will please call or send his address to his sister, JANE GRANVILLE, No. 103 Hester-st., rear building, New-York City. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MALONE, by his brother William, at the corner of 39th-st. and 11th-av.

M. W.—G. HAS GONE. COME AS QUICKLY AS possible. B.

JUDICIARY—NUMBER EIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

The proprietor of the above named well-knewn establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.

ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
PET J. BRENNAN.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or three or four single gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant front rooms on the second floor, with board, (terms moderate; location pleasant,) in a private family, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 9 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a healthy locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A fine brown stone house in Lexington-av., (the summit of Murray Hill,) would take a party to board in his family, and give them a handsome suite of rooms on second floor; no other boarders taken; unexceptionable reference required. Address B. M., Box No. 150 *Herald* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require for their own use, would take a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen to board; the house is pleasantly located contiguous to both stages and cars. Address No. 94 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor together or separate, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 199 and 201 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISting of a parlor and two bedrooms, vacated by a family leaving the City, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 70 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can find pleasant rooms and good board in a private family of two persons, where there are no other boarders, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. House new, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant unfinished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GENtleman desires to find a pleasant room and good board in Brooklyn; would prefer a place convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferry. Address, stating terms and particulars, D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or families can find large unfurnished rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Every convenience of gas, bath, &c. Terms low.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bodstein, No. 703 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE grown persons, in a private family; two bedrooms and parlor required; terms must be moderate. Address, with name, location and price, Box No. 1,391 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and wives, desiring board, will find the same at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House has all the modern improvements, with every comfort added. References required.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, in the first-class house. No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is newly furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GERMAN FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, (private table it preferred,) to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. German, French and English spoken.

NO. 10 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—By the aid of recent improvements, we can make a better set of 14 teeth for $25 than we have usually charged $100 for. J. SMITH DODGE & SON.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 703 Broadway.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Pardee, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 5th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 856 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 111 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 5 West Washington-place, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND Day School, No. 167 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., N. Y. Principal, Madame DUN BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy. The Second Term of this Institute will commence on the 20th of November. There is a Primary Department.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS DEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 35th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 5, 1861.

INSTRUCTION.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

A GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours, daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children. She understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging, and lived five years in her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., corner 3d-av., for 2 days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and dressmaker, or will do housework; or to do dressmaking and children's clothes, and is willing to assist at anything required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent, and has the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 193 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 166 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse, and would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable Scotch Protestant person, as experienced chambermaid and nurse, or as infant's nurse; has traveled on the Continent; has no objections to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; good reference from first-class families. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City and country references. Call at No. 465 3d-av., near 28th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend to children; no objection to go a short distance to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can see a friend of the lady at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who understands it in all its branches, who is willing and obliging, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; wants a comfortable home for the Winter; the best of City reference from her last employer for five years. Call, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., room No. 14.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A respectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts, 1st floor front.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable German woman, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Call No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable person, as entirely first-class cook, in a strictly private family only; has the best City reference; from her last place, and the lady can be seen. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give nine years' City reference. Call at No. 81 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; she is a good cook; understands bread, pastry and soup, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived years. Can be seen at No. 166 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 81 2d-av., corner of 6th-st. Inquire on the first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; if a small family, would do all; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 137 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as capable cook; understands bread and biscuit baking; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A respectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts, 1st floor front.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable German woman, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Call No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable person, as entirely first-class cook, in a strictly private family only; has the best City reference; from her last place, and the lady can be seen. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give nine years' City reference. Call at No. 81 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 32 Exchange-place.

They will sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected expeditiously, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
AT
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. SALLADAY, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING [illegible] agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a [illegible] business, and, in connection therewith, [illegible] the collection of commercial paper in all [illegible] throughout the West. Collections in [illegible] will be at the risk of owners, care being used [illegible] the most reliable medium.
[illegible] 26, 1861. F. W. WILLARD, Agent.

[illegible] above, we are prepared to draw, pur[illegible] upon Chicago on favorable terms.
[illegible] and collect upon the Canadas, and [illegible] and credits upon the various branches of the [illegible] and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 12 M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON [illegible] RENTS, IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the Commercial Advertiser on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time within which the same must be redeemed, in default of which it will be forever barred thereafter.
JOSEPH D. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz:
No. 11,309, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,384, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,385, to the order of A. R. Winstead,
The delivery of the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
COGGILL AND HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.
New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 401 and 403 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND EIGHTH DIVISION } NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Manhattan, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 3 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERSEE & BLOOMS PAPER WORKS, } WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Nov. 1, 1861.
THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-House of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and fixtures and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, } No. 84 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD YOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. Y. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhead to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MARSHALL SPRING.

MR. A. S. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, 4-c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, [illegible] north of Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commis-
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } sioners.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 42d-st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also house and store No. 205 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 206 West 31st-st., No. 667 Hudson-st., No. 264 West 30th-st., and several others, Nos. 133 and 135, 34th, and other streets, with parts of houses at reasonable rents. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 144th-st., from morning to 8 P. M.

TO LET—IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 1ST and South 2d sts., two splendid stores, the finest in the City of Williamsburgh; houses to be let with the stores or separate; Nos. 133 and 135. Call, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 29 South 3d-st., or at Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERRI, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

WAVERLEY-PLACE—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—The handsome 4-story house No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.; newly furnished. For rent and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to
L. H. PIGNOLET,
North River Bank Building,
Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, slightest with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 49 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavin capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 36 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry B. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
ap9-law6m*Tu With the Will annexed.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest fair cash prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality on hand.
JUDAH E. HOPPER

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

☞ *Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families,* It is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are unwilling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. O. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 6th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Africa*, from 9 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
No other passengers will be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 20th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WEBER, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—1 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—4:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:35 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN B. CRUIL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., Fulton Market-slip; 3 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays, it closed.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sunday, Oct. 6, the JAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12:25 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Leave Jamesslip and Brooklyn Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport. 3:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, Islip, and Saturday to Naphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More Rebel Accounts of the Leesburgh Affair.

Arrival of the National Prisoners in Richmond—List of the Commissioned Officers.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

Col. FAULKENSTONE, who commanded one of the Mississippi regiments in the late battle at Leesburgh, has made a statement, giving the result of the action, and some additional circumstances adding to the lustre of our victory. He states that we took 77.6 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, 1,500 muskets, and a quantity of clothing. Our forces engaged in the action did not exceed 4,500 men. The enemy had from seven to twelve regiments. Our loss was not more than 450 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners, is stated to have not been less than 1,900 men.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 25.

If the assertions of the prisoners, that there were not more than 1,200 Federals engaged in the battle near Leesburgh on Monday last, be entitled to any confidence, it would follow that almost the entire force was either killed, drowned or captured. The number of prisoners already arrived in Richmond is 657, and it is reported that more are on their way. The actual casualties to the enemy, on the field and in the river, will doubtless reach the number previously stated on good authority. We do not, however, place any confidence in the representations made by prisoners in regard to their numerical strength. Our own list of killed and wounded has not yet been accurately ascertained, but we learn from persons who were in the immediate vicinity of the fight, that the first statement of 200 was an exaggeration.

Col. JOHN E. SCARBOE, of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday from Leesburgh, informs us that the fighting on both sides was terrific, and that the enemy contested every inch of ground with our forces. The opposing armies were at times brought into close proximity. The Yankees once charged upon our men, but were repulsed by a volley of musketry, which was followed up by a counter charge of great bravery and gallantry. The death of Gen. BAKER, who commanded the Federals in the battle, is confirmed by a statement of a prisoner, one of BAKER'S "California" regiment. He says that he was very near him when he fell, pierced through the head with a bullet. This man alludes to the circumstance with apparently sincere regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The announcement in the newspapers yesterday morning that a large number of Federal prisoners, captured in the battle of Leesburgh, would arrive some time during the day, excited the curiosity of our inhabitants, and by 9 o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Central depôt with a determination to wait for the cars, no matter what time they came in. A guard of soldiers, under Lieut. BRADFORD, was stationed along the track of the railroad from Broad-street to the engine-house, and no one, save a few privileged characters, were suffered to pass the line. The number of spectators was constantly increased, until a dense mass of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions in life, filled the adjacent streets and crowded the outside platforms, the freight cars, and every other eligible spot in the vicinity.

Shortly before 10½ o'clock, the distant whistle announced the approach of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sentinels were enabled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing upon the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad-street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the prisoners to pass through. The train consisted of several burden cars, at the doors of which armed Confederate soldiers were stationed, as custodians to the "foreign element" within. The escort from Manassas, consisting of 84 men, was under command of Lieut.-Col. T. C. JOHNSON, of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, and Capt. J. B. ANDREWS, of the Fourth North Carolina State Troops.

Some time elapsed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter, meanwhile, were treated to a few buckets of water, which seemed to be quite acceptable. In one of the cars, the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid became a subject of controversy, and while one fellow got a kick in the stomach from a comrade, which somewhat deranged his powers of suction, another was interrupted in the process of drinking by a gruff order: "Don't slabber in der bucket!" The guard interfered, and stopped the row before it became general. The arrangements for the march being at length completed, the first detachment of prisoners, composed of the following 22 commissioned officers, passed through the lines:

W. R. Lee, Colonel, 20th Massachusetts Regiment.
Col. Cogswell, 12th New-York.
E. J. Revere, Major, 20th Massachosetts.
Chas. L. Pearson, Adjutant, 20th Massachusetts.
E. H. R. Revere, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Massachusetts.
Francis J. Keffer, Captain, 1st California.
John M. Studley, Captain, 15th Massachusetts.
Henry Bowman, Captain, 15th Massachusetts.
Chas. S. Simmons, Captain 15th Massachusetts.
John Makall, Captain, 1st California.
Timothy O'Meara, Captain, 42d New-York.
Geo. B. Perry, Lieut., 20th Massachusetts.
J. E. Green, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.
Samuel Giverson, Lieut., 42d New-York.
Wm. C. Harris, Lieut., 1st California.
J. H. Hooper, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.
C. M. Hooper, Lieut., 1st California.
Frank A. Parker, Lieut., 1st California.
Henry Vanvoast, Lieut., 42d New-York.
W. H. Kearns, Lieut., 1st California.
G. W. Kearney, Lieut., 1st California.
B. B. Vassal, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.

These officers are generally men of fine personal appearance, and as they passed along in the presence of the crowd they seemed to regard their situation as anything but agreeable. The remaining prisoners, non-commissioned officers and privates, were then marched out in detachments, and formed on Broad-street between files of soldiers. The whole number of captured Yankees was 525, viz.: 22 commissioned officers, 149 from the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment; 93 from the Forty-second New-York; 174 from the First California; 82 and 1 negro from the Twentieth Massachusetts; 1 from the First New-Jersey; 1 from the Fortieth New-York; 1 from the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 1 from the Third Rhode Island Battalion. They were very well dressed, and many of them wore comfortable overcoats. Some few had lost their hats, and some were barefooted, having pulled off their shoes to swim the Potomac during the panic, and were rescued from watery graves by our advanced forces.

The juveniles among the crowd indulged in some derisive remarks, and a portion of the prisoners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by-and-by, and that LINCOLN and SCOTT would both be in Richmond before a great while. Another remarked to a bystander that they had to hunt for Southern soldiers to make them fight, and the bystander reckoned that they fought pretty well when they were found. The negro prisoner was an object of no little curiosity, and he seemed quite uneasy. He says his name is LEWIS A. BELL, and that he was free in the District of Columbia; but some of our citizens thought they had seen him before, and it is very probable that he is what the Yankees term a "contraband."

The guard, commanded by Captain O'NEIL, of Georgia, formed a square, and, with the captives in the centre, marched down Broad to Nineteenth, thence to Main, and down Main to Twenty-fifth-street, followed by an immense multitude of persons. After some little delay the prisoners were marched into MAYO'S factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity to reflect upon the uncertainties of war. The occupants of another prison in the neighborhood crowded the windows to get a view of this large reinforcement, but the spectacle did not seem to afford them much gratification.

The special train in the morning brought information that another lot of Leesburgh prisoners were behind, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. A guard, commanded by Lieut. LAWS, of the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, repaired to the Central depôt in the afternoon. The mail train arrived at 4¼ o'clock, with three cars full of Yankees, numbering 132, two of whom are commissioned officers—Capt. G. W. ROCKWOOD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut. CHARLES MCPHERSON, of the Tammany Regiment, New-York. They were attended by a guard of 24 men, under Capt. NEAL, of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment. The crowd about the depôt conversed freely with the prisoners, but no rudeness was exhibited towards them. They were very soon marched off to the factory, to join their comrades in captivity.

Four prisoners were brought up from the Peninsula yesterday, by the York River train. They claim to be deserters from the Federal Army, and as we regard this a very sensible proceeding on their part, we give them the benefit of a publication of their names: AUGUSTUS BLANEY, First Massachusetts Battalion; DENNIS GLEASON, New-York Volunteers; A. L. HARWELL, Sixteenth Massachusetts, and JOHN TELFAIR, First New-York. There are now nearly 2,000 prisoners in Richmond, and the sooner some hundreds are sent South the better. We are in a situation not unlike the man who got the elephant as a prize in a lottery—he didn't know what to do with it.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

The object of the naval expedition just fitted out by the Yankee Government is of course a matter upon which we can only conjecture at present. If the object be to secure a supply of cotton, it is pretty certain to fail. If to effect a conquest of any considerable portion of country, it will certainly fail. The force is not large enough to enable the Yankee Government to hope for any great results. We believe at all the principal points of the South, our people are tolerably well prepared and sufficiently on the alert. In the absence of definite information, we cannot help thinking that the expedition is destined for some point on the coast of South Carolina. There is no State to which the Yankees bear so much malignity as this, and none where a temporary triumph would afford them greater gratification. If, however, a point on the Gulf be the object, we think it more likely the essay will be upon Mobile or the coast of Florida, in preference to an encounter with the thorough defenses of New-Orleans. Simultaneous with the landing of this expedition, an advance by McCLELLAN is a sufficiently probable event. We are assured that it is the expectation of our Generals at Manassas that this may be looked for at any time in the next ten days.

SERENADE TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

Large Gathering at the Astor House—Speeches of Secretary Cameron, Col. Cochrane and Adjt.-Gen. Thomas.

Last evening, Mr. Secretary CAMERON was serenaded in the rotunda of the Astor House. After Dodworth's Band had played several patriotic airs, Secretary CAMERON made his appearance, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, which was again and again renewed. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel of the United States Chasseurs, introduced Mr. CAMERON to the meeting. The large space of the rotunda was crowded with people, and a perfect sea of heads was turned up, listening to the Secretary of War, who spoke in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly obliged to you for the reception you have accorded me to-night. I am glad to meet you on this great occasion. It is a great occasion to the country that brings me here. The country is torn asunder by the throes of a rebellious war—by one of the most important wars ever seen. Why are we thus chastened by Providence? We have at least the consolation of knowing that the wrong had not its origin in this section of the country. But it is for us to restore the country to its pristine power and glory, and to so restore it for all time. [Cheers.] You have come out here to-night to pay this respect to me as representative of an important department of the Government. [*Here the speaker was interrupted by an intoxicated man in the crowd, who was speedily put out.*] You have cause to be proud, when you come to think what your City has done for your country. You have a population of 1,000,000, and have sent into the field 30,000 soldiers. If you are called on for more, you will send them, though 100,000 are wanted. [Cheers.] In the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts, with a population of 300,000, sent 50,000 into the field—more than one in five of the whole number of her children. At no time was Massachusetts more brave and patriotic than New-York. I believe when New-York is asked for a fifth, she will send her 500,000. [Great cheering.] New-York has given liberally, not only of men, but money—that which is often harder to freely contribute. And she will, if needful, add millions to what she has already given—hundreds of millions, if necessary. We have had some reverses, and have some excuses to make for them. The people of the North are a quiet people, given to industry and business. For thirty-one years the people of the South have been preparing for this rebellion. They have filled the high offices of the State; they have corrupted those who had been educated at the cost of the nation at West Point, and who should have been their country's defenders. Traitors in office have filled the South with guns, with munitions of war, and traitors stole the forts and property belonging to the country. But this country has always suffered reverses at the outset. We have suffered these, but are past reverses now. [Applause.] We had no guns, nor money, nor men. Now we have plenty. [Immense applause.] We have now a brave and gallant young General at the head of the army. [Enthusiastic demonstrations by the audience. Three cheers called for, for Gen. MCCLELLAN, then three more for Gen. SCOTT.] That young soldier is the idol of his troops. In every contest he has had he has come off victorious. He has settled matters for future victory. Let us be patient and wait for him, and he will pledge his life upon success. [Great cheering.] I am glad to meet you for other reasons. I come from a neighboring State—from a State once the first in the nation, but since outstripped by New-York. [Three cheers for Pennsylvania.] Your wealth adds to ours. There is no jealousy, I hope, between you. But Pennsylvania, with 2,000,000 of people, has sent 1,500 more soldiers to the war than New-York. Had you known it, you would have outstripped us long ago. [Laughter and cheers.] My saying so will give a spur to enlistments among you, I know. You will surpass all rivalry. [Cheers.] But I am not a man of speeches, but a man of action; and so, my friends, I bid you a good night.

Secretary CAMERON retired amidst renewed cheering, when loud calls were made for COCHRANE.

Col. COCHRANE came forward and said that no doubt that the gentlemen present were a little astonished in seeing him, a Colonel, addressing civilians, but now ploughmen had dropped the reins, and civilians of all kinds had entered the ranks of freedom and patriotism to defend that great cause in which we all are engaged. The election, of which we are now on the eve, was but dust in the balance compared to the great campaign now being fought on our Southern borders. There freemen went out on the outposts, and with the deadly rifle would lay low the rebel who was endeavoring to break our great and glorious nation's laws. We are here to-night to lift a note that shall resound all over the North, and when it is heard it will be said that it is the note of freedom, the proud inheritance we all enjoy. All party action, party favor, or party adherence, must be wiped out; each must be for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. It has been said that there can be no success for the North, while those in the South are fighting for their homes. Great God! Have we no homes? Have we no hearths? Have we no altars to protect? Has not our glorious standard been trampled in the dust? Was honor nor nothing desecrated when Fort Sumter was fired on? It was war then, and nothing but war. They who raised the hand; they who fired the gun, must be punished, or we must perish. We have long respected the institutions of the South, and as long as our Constitution was respected, we wished not to interfere; but the question was raised, whether that had to be protected, and it was raised by the South. It has to be protected, with our lives, if need be, and the question must be determined by our armies. Let us throw to the winds the idea that it is war against the South by the North: on the contrary, it is the institutions of the South against the North. Where human liberty is at stake, the whole human race, if necessary, should spring to arms, and crush out the assailant. We have no object of action, no subject of thought, but our country and our whole country; if that country perish, it must perish in our graves—if it survive it shall be our proudest, noblest guerdon and reward!

Col. COCHRANE was often interrupted with loud and prolonged applause.

After an interval of a few minutes, during which there were repeated calls for "SEWARD!" "BUTLER!" and other distinguished personages, it was announced by one of the proprietors that Mr. SEWARD had already retired, and could not reappear.

At length Col. COCHRANE was seen descending the stairway with a gentleman of advanced years, in the uniform of a Staff-officer. He was immediately recognized by a portion of the throng, and when Col. COCHRANE announced him as Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, the cheering was enthusiastic.

Gen. THOMAS, when this warm greeting had subsided, remarked:

GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK: I have come here among you to-night, simply as a soldier, not as an orator. I have lived long in this noble City, and feel myself a New-Yorker when I stand among so many friendly and familiar faces. [Applause.] As a soldier, I have looked over this whole matter, and I am bound to say that we have, in a wonderfully short space of time, raised up such an army as was never gotten together before. [Great cheering.] We were entirely stripped of everything—all munitions of war and nearly every means of defence—when this mighty torrent of rebellion was brought against us on the other side. Yet, we now possess an army—and I have surveyed it, in every part, with a military eye—such as never was marshaled before since the foundation of the world. [Tremendous cheering.] That army will be found irresistible, and when we move—as move we will—it will pour over that whole Southern country like the sea. [Renewed applause.] That gentlemen, is *fact*, and along with the might we have the right upon our side, and that is more than all. But the army itself, and in its ranks the gallant troops you have sent will be no disgrace to you or to the country. I have looked at every part of it—artillery, infantry, and cavalry. It is perfect and complete, and when the foe gazes once upon the array with which we will charge down upon him, my word for it, he will have no heart to meet it. [Great cheering.] But, gentlemen, having given you these assurances not as a talker I repeat, but as a soldier, I must beg leave to bid you good night.

With these closing words, Gen. THOMAS withdrew, amid long continued plaudits, and no one appearing to satisfy the repeated calls of the multitude, it, after a patriotic air performed by the full force of the band, slowly dispersed.

The Union Defence Committee and Gen Scott.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL.

Yesterday, the members of the Union Defence Committee held a meeting, Cumptroller HAWS in the Chair, for the purpose of expressing proper sentiments of esteem and respect for Gen. SCOTT on his retirement from the command of the army. Mr. A. A. LOW and Mr. SIMEON DRAPER submitted a series of resolutions, all of them eulogizing the high worth and genius of Gen. SCOTT. The matter, however, was deemed to be of too much importance to be dismissed with the adoption of a series of resolutions. Judge PIERREPONT proposed that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the best manner of expressing to Gen. SCOTT the high regard and veneration in which he was held. Judge PIERREPONT'S proposal was approved of and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:—EDWARD PIERREPONT, A. A. LOW, A. T. STEWART, DAVID RUTENSONDE, and R. H. MCCURDY. Messrs. DRAPER and LOW'S resolutions were then referred to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned subject to their call.

Yesterday Gen. SCOTT did not leave the house of his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, the whole day. He was visited, however, by several officers of the army, and a number of citizens who called to pay their respects to the gallant old chief. The veteran received all kindly and cordially. It is understood that Gen. SCOTT will endeavor to obtain as much quietness as possible, in order to recuperate himself sufficiently for his voyage to Europe.

The General will leave in the steamer of Saturday.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, Reported to be in Liverpool.

Financial and Commercial News.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, *via* Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off this Point at 4½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th ult.

Capt. SEMMES, of the privateer *Sumter*, reached Liverpool in the steamer *Edinburgh*.

A competitive trial had taken place at Shoeburgness of rifled thirty-two pounder service guns of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult.

It was reported that Sir CROMWELL LEWIS had suspended for the present, the issue of a 100-pounder Armstrong gun, and directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of this new ordnance to a decided proof.

The London *Times* announces that the Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. FAIRBAIRN, President of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to science. It is understood that Mr. FAIRBAIRN declined the honor.

It was expected that the Bank of France would almost immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis.

The *accouchement* of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February.

A Paris telegram dated Oct. 25 says: The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following: "A judicial investigation has established the fact that the congregation of the Ladies of Saint Unione at Douai have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewess girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of Saint Unione, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their high character, object, nor rules, will excuse them from obeying the laws of the country."

It was the general impression that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy will be the basis of a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Commercial Intelligence by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 146,000 bales. The market was excited and prices closed ⅛d.@¼d. higher with a still unsettled and excited market. Of the sales, 82,000 were to speculators, and 15,000 bales to exporters. To-day's (Friday's) sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters, closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....12¾d. | Middling Orleans....12d.
Fair Mobile.....12¾d. | Middling Mobile....11¾d
Fair Uplands.....12¾d. | Middling Uplands...11¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 321,500 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices for goods and yarns are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—Have a declining tendency. Wheat dull, and all descriptions slightly lower.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25.

Consols are quoted, at the close of business, 92¾@92¾ for money; Erie Shares are quoted 26¾, and Illinois Central Shares 38@38¾ discount.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £21,950.

THE FELLNER MURDER.

Attempted Suicide of Mrs. Marks—Confession, &c.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. MARKS, who had been apprehended upon suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of FELLNER, attempted to commit suicide in the Eighth Ward Station-house. She had been confined there since Saturday last. Previous to her entering the cell, a search was made by a matron to see that she had no instruments or means of self-destruction. Notwithstanding this precaution, it appears that she had secreted about her a penknife, with which she attempted to end her existence. The female in charge of her was in the room at the time, and so well was her plan of self-destruction put into execution that she did not suspect her purpose. Mrs. MARKS was sitting on a lounge, with a shawl around her, and her right arm thrown over the back of her seat, and her left hand she used for the purpose of taking from her secret pocket the penknife, and thrusting it into the main artery of her right arm. She was careful to hold her wounded arm so far over the back of the lounge that her keeper could not discover the blood as it flowed from the wounds, especially as it was covered by her shawl. It happened, however, that very shortly after she had inflicted the wound, the female guard had occasion to go out for a few minutes, and during her absence an officer took her place. He at once discovered that his prisoner looked very pale and languid, and went to Capt. HELMS, telling him his suspicions that all was not right. Upon the Captain's arrival, he immediately removed her shawl, and discovered the blood running in a stream from the wounded arm. The prisoner fast becoming insensible, a surgeon was called forthwith, the artery closed, and the wound dressed, but last evening the unfortunate woman was so low that little hopes were entertained of her recovery by the surgeon. When asked by the officers why she had attempted to end her existence at this time, she replied that she felt sad on account of the death of her sister, Miss FLAUME, and that she had a fear that she herself would be convicted of the murder of FELLNER unless she died before they had a chance to try her.

Investigation of her case has disclosed the fact that the prisoner was married in San Francisco, Cal., on the 8th day of September, 1856, to Mr. MARKS, and that she afterwards was plaintiff in a divorce suit brought against her husband, MARKS, and obtained a decree of divorce on the 17th of April, 1861, in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco.

It was thought best to remove Mrs. MARKS from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, after the suicide of her sister; and from that time she became very melancholy, and was at times apparently in great mental agony, walking the room incessantly, bewailing her fate, and regretting that both were not lying in the same grave. She seems to regret that she has been foiled for the time in her attempt at suicide.

Copies of the supposed murderer's likeness have been obtained, and may be seen at the Detectives' office. He is, in these pictures, in the full dress of a private soldier.

A Citizen of Brooklyn Murdered at Fishkill—The Murderer Unknown.

At about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last, the body of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY was found at Fishkill, N. Y., a few rods from the railroad depôt, and on the road leading back from the river passing Meyers' Hotel. An examination was made, when it was ascertained that he had been murdered, having received a fatal stab in the back with some long, sharp instrument, which passed nearly through the body, and must have caused instant death.

The deceased was a son of DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. It is supposed that he took the 5 o'clock train for New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad, Saturday evening, and arrived at Fishkill at about 7½ o'clock. He has been in the habit of visiting frequently the family of a friend some distance back from the village, going up Saturday, and remaining there until Monday morning. The family have generally sent a carriage to the depôt to receive him, but on this occasion they neglected to do so, under the supposition that the violent storm prevailing would prevent him from making the visit. Unfortunately, as it proved, he did reach Fishkill, and it is supposed that, finding no carriage there, he started for his friends' house on foot, and had not proceeded far before he fell by the hands of an assassin. The object of the murder is veiled in mystery. It was not for plunder, for the carpet-bag which deceased carried was at his side, and his watch and money were found upon his person. The wound inflicted undoubtedly produced instantaneous death, for there were no evidences whatever of any struggle. The severe storm of Saturday night favored the designs of the assassin, and also accounts for the fact that the body was not discovered before Sunday morning.

The deceased was twenty-five years of age and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends in Brooklyn. An inquest was held at Fishkill, yesterday morning, and last evening the remains were brought to his father's residence, No. 74 Clark-street, this city. The following notice of this lamentable affair is from the Newburgh *News* of last evening:

"Young EMBURY has for some time past been paying his addresses to a daughter of Mr. W. S. VANPLANE, whose residence is some two miles from the Landing, and he came up in an evening train from New-York, in order to make her a visit. On his arrival at Fishkill he remarked to some one that he was going up to the Reading-room at the Corners to meet some friends and from thence he intended to ride out to Mr. VANPLANE'S. This was the last seen of him alive. On Sunday morning his dead body was found on the road a short distance above Myers' Hotel. He had been struck in the back by some sharp instrument, the thrust penetrating through to the lungs. He must have died instantly. Nothing was found disturbed about the body—even the newspaper remaining in his hand which he had been reading in the cars. An inquest was summoned, but nothing as yet elicited throwing any light upon the terrible deed. The inquest was adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

Young EMBURY was a young man of fine personal appearance, and of high character, and was connected with an Insurance office in New-York. The young lady to whom he was betrothed was brought down on Sunday morning to see the body, and the scene is described as heartrending in the extreme. Of course, a variety of surmises are afloat as to the motive for the murder, but as yet all is enveloped in mystery."

Preparations for Election Day.

Although the critical condition of our National affairs, the ravages of the great storm of Saturday last, and the apprehensions awakened thereby, for the safety of the Naval Expedition which left Hampton Roads, southward-bound, on the 29th, have somewhat overborne the political excitement usually predominant in Gotham, on the eve of an election, yesterday still was, by no means, unmarked by many of the peculiar agitations and movements which precede and accompany the exercise of popular suffrage.

The bill-posters had a grand field-day of it, and not a blank wall, old fence, deserted tenement, or brick pile, but bore evidence to their ingenuity and industry. Paper, paint and all kinds of colored ink, not to mention lithography and wood-cuts, in their most fantastic forms, were taxed to the utmost for new effects in exalting the merits or denouncing the crimes of various candidates; and poor nominees, who had escaped scot-free, until Sunday night, were probably amazed to find all their short-comings set forth and placarded from High Bridge to the Battery on Monday morning. Not only were the handbills posted outside on the streets, hung up in hotels and bar-rooms, and distributed openly or quietly by hand, of monstrous size, but diminutive specimens were pasted on the narrowest verge of curbstones, rims of signs and lamp-posts and scattered into every area and doorway in thick yellow envelopes addressed "To the voters in this house."

In the Park and all around the precincts of City Hall, the military recruiting business died out for the time being, and the crowds that lined the pavements in front and rear of CAGOT & DUFF'S far surpassed even the throng that congregated all day, like busy ants, about the Excelsior Brigade Light Batteries on exhibition in the open space.

Such was the case all over the City; and yet no peculiar excitement could be observed. Men collected in groups at all the noted political centres of the various polling Districts, and talked over the chances and capacities of their favorite candidates. Some laughed and some swore at the various allegations of the handbills they saw around them, or the newspaper articles and advertisements they had read in the morning, but there was very little of the fervor and animation once observable on such occasions. The failure of the Mozart Cooper Institute topic was a fruitful theme of comment, and the dying agonies of Tammany Hall were not without sympathizing watchers. Some of the individual candidates for local office were in fine fig, and their friends, in shiny hats, new coats and double-soled boots, were rushing about on "wizard errands," like the steward on the steamer that bore DICKENS to this ungrateful Republic. From the immense display of paper money, and the intense consumption of "stone-fence," in up-town as well as down-town Wards, it was evident that some one had found funds without resorting to a "National loan."

The mournful indignation of many who supported JAMES LYNCH, Esq., for the Sheriffalty, was touching when they alluded to the outrages heaped upon their favorite's head.

Among the quiet, conservative citizens, but one feeling seemed to prevail in favor of the People's Union ticket, which seemed to grow in favor the more it was canvassed. Its firm, steady influence could be traced from Wall-street to Harlem.

The Republican nominations had, as usual, steadfast and eloquent supporters, not at all lacking in determined expression, but hosts who stood by it in defeat as well as in triumph, felt that the moment had come to unite every element of support in behalf of the Government, as represented by the Union Party.

Tammany Hall was everywhere defiant. Trusting to her old cohorts, still powerful in every Ward, she boasted, in all quarters, the presentiment of a sweeping victory.

Mozart was quiet, but vigorously at work under the lead of subtle and able engineers.

The different branch organizations merging in the Union movement were all very busy, and their club-rooms and private offices were full of canvassing.

The suffrage of our German residents has never, perhaps, been so distinctly marked into one mass as at this election. We have recorded the rise, growth and progress of the German Union League and its objects. It has not brought forth any distinctive ticket, but has exercised an influence over the formation of some of the lists.

There are, also, in the field a German Democratic and an Independent Party. Both these are affiliated with the Democratic divisions at large in Tammany and Mozart Halls. While the League accepts the whole People's Union ticket, with, here and there, a Senatorial or Assembly exception, the Democrats and Independents divide their fealty between the two American factions, but seem to hold by GEORGE KUESTER for Supervisor, and this name they have carried into every accessible corner.

To City Railroad Conductors:

The canvassers of the election for the Associated Press will to-night hand you returns directed to the undersigned. Please deliver them at the down-town terminus of your respective routes, to such parties only as can show the proper authority, in the shape of a card from the undersigned. D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent New-York Associated Press.

Nov. 5, 1861.

[Advertisement.]

Singular, yet true it is, that intelligence is first shown in the dressing of the human frame. You may procure a full dress-suit, a fine pair of boots, but by way of finish you require a well-made, tasty, and stylish Hat. To accomplish this finish, call upon KNOX, the celebrated hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and select one of his latest styles as the *coup de grace*.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY.—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the camt paign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HALLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Edward, from Monrovia, W. C. A.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Turpio, Mr. Toomey, Miss Merriam, Mr. Judson, Mr. Savage and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 7 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sat 9 57 | Gov. Island 10 46 | Hell Gate....12 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Oct. 7, lat. 40 10, lon. 68 30, passed ship Prince Arthur, of Liverpool, water-logged and abandoned; supposed crew have gone with ship Memphis. Night of 2d inst., during heavy gale, lost sloop from E. N. E., when off Shinnecock.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Prussia,) Merryman, Havre Oct. 3, with mdse. and 46 passengers. Had fine weather most of the passage.

Ship Jason, (Fr.,) Lecastire, Havana 15 ds., in ballast, to Vaissier & Lapeyre. 3d inst., experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E.; lost and split sails.

Ship Stephen Cromwell, Burgess, Antwerp 36 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz Oct. 4, with specie, deer-skins, &c., to Hargous & Co. Oct. 22, lat. 29 46, lon. 79 56, passed schr. Typhoon, of Boston; same day, off Cape Carnival, both the Typhoon and the Rapid were chased by a pilot-boat rigged schr.; the weather setting in squally and the wind freshening from N. W., both ran away from the supposed privateer, leaving her to mourn over her loss.

Bark Edward, (of New-Bedford,) McIntyre, Monrovia, W. C. A., 36 ds., in ballast, to Bayard & Barnard. 4th inst., at 2 A. M., went ashore under the Highlands, having no pilot on board; lost rudder and received other damage; is not leaking; the wind shifting off the land, succeeded in getting her off without assistance.

Bark Edward, (Prus.,) Wettung, Rotterdam 33 ds., with madse. to Hermann Koop. Experienced heavy westerly winds most of the passage; stove hatch-house; lost rail and foretopsail.

Bark Fairy, Barrett, London 38 ds., in ballast, to Roger Bros. Oct. 31, lat. 42 1, lon. 66 12, spoke Br. brig Heroine, from Boston for P. E. Island, who reported having had a gale on Oct. 29, from N. E., during which shifted cargo and choked the pumps.

Bark Iddo Kimball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Carthagena Sept. 27, passed Gibraltar Oct. 2, in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Harriet Haseltine, Drinkwater, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Ballarat, (Br., of Sunderland,) Therkall, London Oct. 1, in ballast, to Munninger & Pitzipio.

Brig Abby F. Fenno, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lynch, Guantanimo, Cuba, 13 ds., via the breakwater 24 hours, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 3d inst., at 8 A. M., passed a schooner ashore on Herreford Bar; appeared to have gone ashore the night previous; same day, saw a large three-masted schooner on Great Egg Harbor; had her jib set; supposed her to have gone on the night previous in the heavy gale.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) Chapin, Havana Oct. 20, with sugar to Joseph Eneas. 3d inst., off Absecom, experienced a severe gale from E. S. E.; split mainsail.

Brig George C. Rose, (Br., of Turks Island,) Rice, Portau-Prince 16 ds., with logwood and cotton to Wilson & Cammann.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport, R. I.,) Dorr, Sagua Oct. 24, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had very rough weather the entire passage.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Malta, via Gibraltar Sept. 27, in ballast to Smallwood, Earl & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Primera de Alqueciros, (Span.,) Dominque, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Penguin, (Br., of Bermuda,) Conyers, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast, to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Santurice, (Span.,) Lopez, Guantanamo, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar to Gilmartin & Escoriaza.

Brig B. B. Johnson, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, St. John, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall Oct. 30, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Brisk, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Henebery, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thomas Wallace.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Antwerp Sept. 8.
Ship Cambria, (of Bath,) from ——.
Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool Sept. 30.
Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Sept. 21.
Ship David Hoadley Barnaby, Liverpool Oct. 3.
Ship Crown Point, Knight, Liverpool Sept. 26.
Ship Revenue, Luce, Liverpool Sept. 26.
Bark Cabot, ——.
Bark Charles Keen, Swan, Bremen and Portsmouth Sept. 30.
Brig Volasca di Finmi, (Fr.,) ——.
The ship Wellfleet is at anchor on the Bar, awaiting orders.

Sailed.

Nov. 2—Ship Isaac Webb, Liverpool. Barks L. & W. Armstrong, St. John, P. R.; Edwin, Glasgow; New Light, Genoa; George Carli, (Prus.,) Lisbon. Brigs Scotsman, Br.,) Glasgow; Ellen, (Br.,) Dublin; Maria White, Barbadoes. Schr. St. George, Bermuda; also Br. war steamer Racer, on a cruise.

Nov. 3—Ships Centurion, Liverpool; Orazimbo, Havre; J. W. Eanning, Rotterdam. Barks Helicon, Glasgow; Cienfuegos, Aspinwall; Duc de Normandie, (Fr.,) Granville. Brigs Loranna, Aspinwall; Sitka, Gibraltar; Ecoka, Cienfuegos; J. G. Anderson, (Brem.,) Bremen. Schrs. Mentor, (Br.,) Falmouth; J. G. Miller, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Miscellaneous.

THE WRECKED VESSELS.—The ship Maritana, Capt. G. W. Williams, which was wrecked near Boston Light, was 991 tons register; built in Quincy, Mass., in 1857, and rated as an A 1 ship. She belonged to Providence, and was owned by S. Manara, and others. The bark Nathaniel Coggswell, wrecked at Scituate Beach, Boston harbor, was 308 tons register; built in Charleston, S. C., in 1855; belonged in Boston, and was owned by the captain and others.

LIVERPOOL, Oct.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3159. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Naval Expedition.

Descent Upon the Coast of South Carolina.

The Destination Bull's Bay or Beaufort.

DISPERSION OF DISABLED TRANSPORTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Floyd's Forces Badly Defeated by Rosecrans.

Preparations for Cutting Off his Retreat.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Beauregard.

Confederate Forces Withdrawn from Yorktown and Great Bethel.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The news from the fleet and the hopeful position of affairs about Gen. ROSECRANS' command have excited a general rejoicing in the city, and all are anxiously waiting to hear of the success of both.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE CITY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now compelled, in consequence of his enlarged command, to remain more in the city. He has not crossed the river since the departure of Gen. SCOTT, but he is constantly engaged in attending to his duties here.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLOCK.

Major-Gen. HALLOCK arrived in the city this morning, and is now stopping at Willard's. He reported himself early to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and he was cordially welcomed. At a late hour he was accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Executive mansion, where he was introduced to the President and members of the Cabinet, and the same welcome was extended to him. It is not yet been decided to what department Gen. HALLOCK will be assigned. He is not second in command, as is stated by some of the New-York journals. Gen. FREMONT ranks him—Gen. HALLOCK being the third of the Major-Generals created by the last Congress.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Government has so perfected its plans that no fears are felt of any uprising in Maryland on the occasion of the election to-morrow.

THE ALEXANDRIA CASE.

Under a most singular misapprehension of the facts, the Administration has caused a cessation of the proceedings of Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, to secure the payment of Northern merchants for claims against the estates of rebel debtors. The following is an order of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to the military Governor of Alexandria:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY—*Sir*: The General commanding has received from the War Department a communication, of which I forward herewith a copy, touching certain alleged proceedings of the Provost-Marshal of your command. You will take measures for the immediate suspension of all exercise of civil jurisdiction by the Provost Marshal, and direct that his action be confined to matters of military and police character.

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THOS. M. KEY, Colonel and A. D. C.

It will be perceived that, according to the letter of the order, the General was not bound to interfere with the Provost Judge, as his office had not been mentioned. It was deemed best, however to obey what seemed the spirit of the order, and treat it as if it meant the Provost Judge.

The statements of the *Tribune*, that Gen. FRANKLIN constituted the Provost Court of Alexandria a civil Court, are totally untrue. Judge FREESE has not decided suits of a civil nature, except as between a loyal citizen and a rebel.

NO NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

There is no important news from the Lower Potomac to-day. The *Pusey* went down from the Navy-yard to the flotilla this evening.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

It appears from the official statement that the amount of drafts upon the Treasury last month, was ten and a half millions, of which six millions, six hundred thousand were drawn from New-York. The unavailable bullion fund is nine hundred and two thousand. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control, is stated at six and a half millions, and after making a deduction for the unavailable, gives the available balance at four and a half millions.

DRILL OF A HOWITZER BATTERY.

Lieut. PARKER had an admirable drill of his Howitzer Battery, of four guns and one hundred men, this afternoon. The battery moved down the Virginia shore, was landed, the pieces mounted and dismounted, and the howitzer drill regularly gone through with.

MINNESOTA-ROW FOR HOSPITALS.

The recent residences of Senators DOUGLAS, RICE and BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. CORBIN, known as Minnesota-row, have been taken by the Government for hospitals, at a rent of $7,000. They are well adapted for the purpose.

POSTAGE TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Information has been received at the Post-office Department that regimental postmasters and other persons detailed to receive and forward letters from the United States Army have, in some instances, demanded and exacted prepayment of postage on letters destined for the British North American Provinces. This practice is a direct violation of the postal regulations, which do not require prepayment of postage on such letters, and it should be immediately discontinued.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

I learn that Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS has sent home his resignation as American Minister in Japan, and that he desires to return to the United States by the 1st of January. Hon. R. H. PRUYN, of Albany, has been appointed to succeed him, and will speedily take his departure.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES FOR THE CAPITAL.

It is understood that the Government has decided upon procuring two steam fire-engines, with experienced men to work them. A proposition from the Hope Company, of Philadelphia, to furnish them, has been pending for some weeks.

MORE FORAGE.

Owing to the efforts of the Quartermaster's Department, forage is now coming forward more rapidly, though the supply is not adequate for the present wants of the army.

ANOTHER FOREIGN OFFICER VOLUNTEERS.

Baron D. REIFENBERG, of Belgium, has tendered his military services to the Government.

AN APPOINTMENT.

CHAS. L. OGDEN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Quebec.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Withdrawal of Rebel Troops from Great Bethel, Yorktown and Norfolk.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF BEAUREGARD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

No less than sixty contrabands came in to the Fortress and fleet Monday.

They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but do not know where they have gone. They were picked up in boats and canoes. One boat had 24 in it.

The *Day Book*, of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. BEAUREGARD had resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond, mentioning a similar rumor there.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Southern papers received here say the loss of the rebels at Leesburgh was 300 killed and wounded.

Richmond papers say that Gen. EVANS fought at Leesburgh contrary to orders, and is to be Court-martialed.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, are pretty well on their way over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination in safety. The malice of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fall of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag.

We anticipate from Mr. MASON'S presence in England a very happy effect upon our interests in that quarter. Mr. MASON is, in his points of character, a very good representative of the best qualities of the English people. He is frank, bold and straightforward, disdaining all concealments or evasions. His diplomacy will consist in telling the truth in the language of a gentleman and a statesman. As the representative of a name linked with the earlier ages of the American Republic, an ex-Senator of the United States for many years, and the honored servant of the Confederate Government, he will wield an influence abroad such as perhaps no other man could hope to enjoy. He is the very best man we could send abroad to show foreign nations that the Southerner is a different type altogether from the Yankee—that he scorns like the latter to lie, to evade or dissemble, to fawn, or play the bully and the braggart; that the despicable traits of avarice, meanness, cant and vulgarity which enter into the universal idea of a Yankee were left behind us when we seceded from the Lincoln Government. We are glad to be able to contrast such a gentleman with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the Puritan representative of freedom at the Court of St. James, and he knows little of British character who is disposed to set a slight value upon the advantages derived from the personal character of a representative in this matter. We believe that at no distant day Mr. MASON will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity, on behalf of the Confederate States, with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

WIGFALL A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

We have been much gratified by hearing that Col. LEWIS T. WIGFALL, late Senator from Texas, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of the Confederate army. He is a man of energy, daring, great resource, and untiring activity. Let him have but half a chance, and he will distinguish himself, and render services of the most valuable nature to our cause. In all the steps of the movement for secession last Winter Col. WIGFALL was ever on the watch to defeat every move of the enemy; sagacious in council, and industrious and intrepid in taking those steps which, from time to time, became necessary to protect Southern interests. He was one of the most useful friends we had in the Senate. Whatever he undertakes to do, he does with his whole heart, and he possesses those qualities of mind and character which fit a man for an important command, and for dealing with unexpected exigencies.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA TO GEN. SCOTT.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following letter has been sent to Gen. SCOTT by the Governor of this State:

SIR: I regret extremely you should have passed through Harrisburgh the other day without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me sincere pleasure to have had an opportunity of paying that official and personal homage to which your eminent patriotism and genius entitle you, and which every citizen of Pennsylvania would rejoice to offer. Although infirmity and ill health compelled your retirement, we shall not cease to cherish in memory your glory, and hope that you will long be preserved as a living example of the highest public spirit and gallantry, and that our young men may learn from your career that virtue and merit lead surely to the affections of a grateful country.

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The Governor this afternoon presented State flags to three regiments, viz.: Cols. HARTRANFT'S Fifty-first, DODGE'S Fifty-second, and BROOKE'S Fifty-third.

The Fifty-second Regiment leaves to night, and the Fifty-third to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIN goes to Pottsville to-morrow, to present a flag to Col. CAKE'S Ninty-sixth Regiment.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will leave for the seat of war on Friday.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The Sixtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers arrived here last night, and were hospitably entertained at the Cooper Shop refreshment saloon They started for Baltimore at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

S. F. BROWNE, FREEMAN HATCH, FRANK HOGAN and JAMES AMES, servants of Field and Staff officers of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, taken prisoners at the battle of Ball's Bluff, have arrived in this City, on their way home. They have the effects of the captured officers, and were sent to Massachusetts by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, State Agent.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

ITS SAFETY ASSURED.

A Landing Effected at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, on the South Carolina Coast.

BULLETIN TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Advices have been received at the War Department, by way of Fort Monroe, that on Saturday evening the vessels comprising the Naval Expedition *passed* Bull's Bay, and would, within twenty-four hours, reach their destination. This conflicts with other reports said to have reached the Capital, that a portion of the troops had been safely landed at Bull's Bay. I am inclined to think that the report first mentioned is correct, as I know it reached the War Department, and may be deemed official. I understand that Bull's Bay was one of the points originally fixed for the landing of the troops, but that afterwards the order to land there was withdrawn, and it was left to the discretion of the Commander of the Expedition to land there or not, as he might deem expedient. The report that a landing had been made there comes, I am informed, from a member of Gen. WOOL'S Staff.

BULLETIN TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following bulletin has just been sent to the Navy Department:

"One of our men-of-war arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and reports the fleet on Saturday night off Cape Roman, about thirty miles north of Charleston, and all right."

ARRIVALS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *Belvidere*, one of the expedition' laden with horses and stores, returned to Old Point Monday noon, and reported that she was separated from the fleet in the storm of Friday, and a portion of her upper works stove, in fact, so roughly handled as to be compelled to return. Twelve of the horses were killed. Knew nothing as to the balance of the fleet.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *Monticello*, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet moving along finely, on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning, and landed within twenty five miles of Charleston.

This point of the coast was but slightly fortified.

NEWS BY WAY OF NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 4.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, entrance to which is sixty miles south of Bull Bay.

Passengers by the flag of truce say, that no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steam gunboat *Florida*, one of the Naval Expedition, has returned to the Navy-yard, disabled. She left the expedition on Friday night, off Cape Fear. She reports that the fleet encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Hampton, but it died out on Wednesday, and again revived on Thursday from the southeast. On Thursday night the machinery of the *Florida* was disabled, but not seriously, and it can be repaired in three days, when she will resume her voyage. She had no troops on board.

THE FLEET SEEN NEAR CHARLESTON.

The bark *Honduras*, from Belize, just arrived at at this port, reports that on the morning of the 2d, at daylight, between Cape Fear, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., she passed a large fleet of Naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships.

The fleet had passed Beaufort, N. C., which is in lat. 34° 43', long. 76° 39', and was between Cape Fear and Charleston, the light-house of which stands in lat. 32° 41' 09", long. 79 52' 05". On the 2d, when the fleet was sighted, the wind, which had previously been very severe, had abated.

WHERE THE EXPEDITION HAS STRUCK.

Description of Bull's Bay and Beaufort Harbor.

Our dispatches, it will be seen, do not decisively settle whether the great naval expedition made a landing on the shores of Bull's Bay or pushed on to Port Royal entrance. The *Monticello*, returning from the blockading fleet off Savannah, reports having passed the whole fleet moving finely along, on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay, which her officers were of the opinion the fleet entered early Sunday morning and effected a landing. The fact that the fleet was seen off Bull's Bay does not at all make it certain that Commodore DUPONT and Gen' SHERMAN have made a landing there, and indeed, a Norfolk paper of Monday positively announces the destination of the fleet to be Port Royal.

Bull's Bay, (*It* seems to be the capital letter of the war,) situated about thirty miles northeast of Charleston, is a large shallow sheet of water, about ten miles long, from North to South, and about three miles wide. The entrance channel is along the Northern extremity of Bull Island, between that and Bird's Island. The entrance to the bay is about six miles wide, but is obstructed by a bar—at one point only of which are soundings sufficiently deep for the passage of heavy vessels—giving fifteen feet at low water. "*A very fine harbor of refuge*," says the Coast Survey Report, "*is made by the Northeastern end of Bull's Island, with a safe and easy entrance from sea by night and day, and about four feet more water than at Charleston Bar.*" In this fine harbor our fleet, if it put in here, has found excellent accommodations, and now flaunts the glorious oriflamme of an Avenging Union before the eyes of the haughty worshipers of the rattlesnake flag. The country about Bull's Bay, however, is but sparsely settled; at some distance from the coast it is traversed by the common road from Charleston to Georgetown—there is no railroad communication to Charleston—which crosses the Santee River about ten miles from the coast. The nearest town or village is Mount Pleasant. The thirty miles of coast from Bull's Bay south to Charleston Harbor bears the peculiar character of the whole Southern shore line, being a series of Islands, and inlets to creeks running between the islands and the mainland. These creeks communicate with Charleston Harbor between Sullivan's Island and the mainland, but are suitable for navigation only by light-draught vessels.

If, however, the expedition proceeded to

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE,

our fleet finds itself in the finest harbor of South Carolina, and one of the noblest inland waters of the whole South. The harbor of Port Royal or Beaufort is about 75 miles southwest of Charleston, and is about equi-distant between that city and Savannah. The entrance from the Atlantic between Hilton Head Island and St. Helena Island is about three miles wide, and has even over the bar three and a-half fathoms, or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide! Within, the navies of the world might float. Sixteen miles from the sea is the town of Beaufort, the water approach of which does not admit vessels over eleven feet draught. A few miles back of Beaufort is the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, itself approachable by Port Royal Inlet and St. Helena Sound. The whole of this region should be studied on the map, as it has quite an amphibious character. The mouths of the rivers and the inlets of the ocean inclose a number of islands of considerable size, among which may be mentioned Hilton Head, St. Helena and Port Royal.

The possession of the fine harbor of Beaufort or Port Royal thus gives command of one of the most important, and, for the designs the army of the Union has in view in making a lodgment on the Southern coast, most advantageous bases of operation in entire rebeldom. Beaufort District has an area of 1,540 square miles. The surface is low and level, and the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, etc., in great abundance. Our troops will thus find themselves lodged in the richest district (South Carolina term for county) in the State—yielding some fifty million pounds of rice annually, and thirteen thousand bales of the finest quality of cotton, the famous long-staple sea-island, the very kind Europe most wants. Here are over six millions of dollars' worth of crops, subject at once to confiscation, if their proprietors persist in their disloyalty. It is also one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805. Of these no less than 32,270 are negro slaves—a property representing *twenty millions* of dollars! It is on this spot that the shaded maps of negro distribution show the nightliest shade. *We shall thus literally carry the war into Africa!* The place is admirably suited for a vast camp of instruction, and with proper defences it will not be found difficult to hold this whole district against any force the rebels can bring against us. What a splendid nucleus of loyalty in the very heart of the birthplace of secession!

THE RETURNED WAR-SHIPS.

The *Monticello*, whose arrival at Fortress Monroe is announced, has been blockading Savannah for some time. She originally belonged to the New-York and Virginia line of steamers, and, being purchased by the Government, was converted into a gunboat. She measures 632 tons. Her principal officers are:

Commander—D. L. BRAINE.
Acting Masters—Edwin V. Gager and John F. Winchester.
Assistant Surgeon—Fred'k E. Potter.
Acting Paymaster—Geo. D. Barton.
Acting Chief Engineer—Geo. M. Wait.
Acting First Master's Mate—Lewis A. Brown.
Acting Second Master's Mate—Richard Hustace.
Acting Third Master's Mate—Augustus C. Stebbins.
Acting Third Engineers—J. Thomas and C. L. Griffin.

It is also announced that the transport *Belvidere* has returned to Fortress Monroe. The *Belvidere* was laden with horses and stores, and was unable to stand the rough weather that she experienced. She is one of the vessels lately chartered by Government.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Gen. BUCKNER has retired toward Bowling-Green, and STANTON has gone back into Tennessee. The Federal troops in Kentucky, under Gen. SHERMAN, are thus divided: Gen. SCHOEPFF commands the Eastern, Gen. MCCOOK the Central, Gen. CRITTENDEN the Western Division. Col. BUSSEIDUS has advanced to Woodbury. The Central troops have advanced to Bacon Creek, and it is thought our troops are able to assume the defensive with all security.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The First Maryland Regiment have obtained a furlough until Friday next, for the purpose of going home to vote at the State election. Most of them started hence on Friday night.

About 9 o'clock on Friday night a furious gale set in, accompanied by rain in torrents, which steadily continued until 9 o'clock last night. The roads were flooded and Muddy Branch, which divides the encampments, rose to an unprecedented height, rendering it impassable to light wagons, several of which were carried away. So heavy was the storm that all unnecessary out-door military operations were suspended, and drills and parades were dispensed. During the night the storm abated, and a pleasant smiling Sabbath now dawns upon us.

On Friday, the body of a man, ascertained to be that of PETER DUNN, a member of BAKER'S Regiment, and a resident of New-York, was taken out of the river near the mouth of Muddy Branch. He was one of the victims of the Ball's Bluff battle.

The typhoid fever prevails to a great extent in some of the regiments, and frequent deaths are the result. The measles have nearly had their run in this division. Your correspondent recently observed, in an unfenced and unprotected graveyard, near the grounds of the Connecticut Fifth, a rustic but elegant inclosure, including three new-made and well-turfed graves, probably the last-resting place of members of that regiment, erected and adorned by their living comrades.

Rev. W. HEVILSIN, a political prisoner, has been transferred to the charge of the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, and started thither yesterday.

Many of the regiments appear to be making preparations for cold weather, building stables, digging cellars, erecting California fire-places, and the like, indicating a general impression of a stay of some length in this locality, or at least a desire for comfort while they do stay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The only movement of importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday was the putting into commission of the purchased steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which was done at 1 o'clock with the usual formalities. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Commander, D. B. RENDLY; Lieutenant and executive officer, Wm. Gibson; Acting Masters, Wm. O. Chessman, G. R. Schenck and A. W. Muldaun; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. O. Mason; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. M. Guild; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. Farrar; Acting Second Assistant, W. G. Moore; Acting Third Assistants, E. A. Bushnell, J. M. Court and E. D. Merritt; Acting Gunner, S. Young; Acting Master's Mates, W. H. Ellery, T. J. Dwyer and L. Cogswell.

The *Santiago de Cuba* carries eight broadside guns one Parrott gun, a crew of 120 men, and a guard of marines.

The clipper ship *Shepherd Knapp*, (8,) Commander ETTINGE, will leave the yard to-day.

The employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are now being paid off. As there are 3,700 men at work now it will take three days to pay them, and by that time another payment will be due to them. They should be paid on the 8th and 22d of each month. In consequence of the elections, the men left the yard at 3 o'clock yesterday. Commodore PAULDING is still absent at Washington, and Capt. ALMY acts in his place.

Governor's Island looks very quiet since the Cape Hatteras prisoners were transferred to Fort Warren. The men are drilled twice a day in company drill, and there are two dress parades daily, which is not customary. The extra parade was ordered by Col. LOWIS, for the benefit of the young officers, of whom there are about twenty now on duty on the island.

Work in the Ordnance Department remains very active, and vessels are constantly at the wharf either discharging or receiving various kinds of ordnance stores. As one evidence of the amount of work done there, we may mention the fact that the four yoke of oxen used for carting materials to and from the Yard have been completely knocked up, and horses have had to be obtained from Brooklyn.

THE FIGHT AT GAULEY BRIDGE.

Additional Particulars of the Repulse of Floyd.

Rosecrans' Preparations for Surrounding Him.

OFFICIAL ADVICES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

An official telegram received to-day states that Gen. FLOYD'S force is 7,000, and that BENHAM'S and SCHENCK'S Brigades were following him on the new road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect of it is cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Gen. ROSECRANS had repulsed FLOYD, and, at the last accounts, that Gens. BENHAM and SCHENCK had got in his rear, and that it was thought that FLOYD'S forces would be captured by them.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5—P. M.

No dispatches have been received directly from Gen. ROSECRANS relative to the late engagement, and none since morning on that subject by the Government up to a late hour to-night. Those already addressed to headquarters, however, from responsible sources, are in accord with the telegrams transmitted to the general Press.

Gen. MCCLELLAN this morning expressed his entire confidence that FLOYD would be captured, he basing his opinion upon his knowledge of the topography of the country and character of our commander. To use an enemy's road, made to approach our camp, to accomplish a flank movement against the enemy, is a new and ingenious trick.

FULLER SKETCH OF THE AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

This afternoon the *Times* has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The action was commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines near Gauley Bridge, but, though the firing continued all day, little or no damage was done, not a man being killed.

Late on Friday our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel's fire was soon silenced.

A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, and three men wounded, but none killed.

On Friday night, BENHAM'S Brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across on a flat-boat, which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of a hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Lamp Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains, and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

THE TROOPS UNDER GEN. ROSECRANS.

We are not able to give the exact numer of troops with which Gen. ROSECRANS has been able to repulse FLOYD; but, as nearly as can be ascertained, he must have had under his immediate command from ten to twelve thousand men. According to our latest advices, previous to the battle, the General was about effecting a junction with the officer in command at Gauley Bridge. This latter brigade consisted of the First Kentucky Volunteers, Col. WOODRUFF; the Second Kentucky Volunteers, Col. W. G. TERRELL; the Seventh Ohio, Col. TYLER; the Eighth Ohio, Col. DUPUY, and the Eleventh Ohio, Col. HARRISON; and these regiments, some weeks ago, at Gauley Bridge, were considered to number at least 3,500 effective men. The force under Gen. ROSECRANS' immediate command, consisted, when last heard from, of the Ninth Ohio, Col. MCCOOK; Tenth Ohio, Col. LYTLE; Twelfth Ohio, Col. LOWE, and the Thirteenth Ohio. Col. PIATT; also the Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-seventh volunteer regiments from the same State, besides some detached bodies, supposed altogether to amount to 8,000 men. A union of the two forces would have made a respectable *corps d'armée* of 11,500—quite sufficient to manage FLOYD, whose army cannot be very superior in numbers.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Patriotic Association of South Brooklyn, will be held in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-street and First-place, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to consider the spiritual and material wants of the soldiers, especially of the sick and wounded, for whose benefit the Association has been working through the Summer. Addresses may be expected from Rev. CHAS. P. BUSS, Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, and VINCENT COLYER, Esq., who has spent considerable time among the hospitals and camps in and around Washington. A collection will be taken to aid the Ladies' Association in their work, and for sending books and tracts, through the American Tract Society, Boston, to the soldiers.

MEETING OF THE UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The subjoined letter has been addressed to the Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, and to the Pastor of Hatteras Church, N. C.:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

Rev. Thomas W. Conway, Chaplain Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and Rev. M. N. Taylor, Pastor of Hatteras Church, N. C:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you have arrived in the City for the purpose of procuring aid for the loyal people of North Carolina, who, by their firm allegiance to the Union, have been cut off from all supplies by the rebels, we respectfully beg that you will meet the citizens of New-York at a public meeting, for the purpose of enabling them to express their sympathy for their suffering and starving fellow-countrymen, and to hear such statements as to their present condition as, from your intimate acquaintance with them, you will be able to give. Yours, respectfully, Chas. H. Marshall, Benjamin H. Field, Daniel Lord, Stewart Brown, David Hoadley, Robt. B. Minturn, William B. Astor, Luther Bradish, William E. Dodge, Gulian C. Verplanck, Morris Ketchum, Alexander T. Stewart, A. A. Low, Henry W. Bellows, William Adams, Thomas De Witt, and others.

The reverend gentlemen have accepted the above invitation, and the meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Institute. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, among whom will be Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who will preside, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Gen. A. C. BURNSIDE, and WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SIX MORE REGIMENTS ORDERED OFF.

On Thursday of this week, the Fifty-third Regiment, Col. D'EPINEUIL, and on Friday, the Fifty-second Regiment, Col. FRANKS, will leave for Annapolis. And to-day, the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Col. KEETZANOWSKI; on Thursday, the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Col. TIDBALL; on Saturday, the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. ZOOK, and on Monday next, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. NUGENT, will leave for Washington.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES, BY FRENCH LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

A beautiful stand of colors will be presented to this regiment to-day, (Wednesday, Nov. 6,) at their camp on Staten Island. A military mass will be celebrated in open-air at 12 o'clock, by Rev. A. PIERARD, Chaplain of the regiment; then, according to French custom, he will solemnly bless the standard, which will afterwards be formally presented to Col. D'EPINEUIL, by a Committee of ladies. The flag is a beautiful one, and worthy of the taste and generosity of the fair donors.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Persia and the Bermuda.

Highly Interesting and Important Intelligence.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Growing Estrangement of France and England from the South.

Prince Napoleon Reports Strongly for the Cause of the North.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE

Emphatic Declarations of the British Government Against Intervention.

Victory of a Liberian Man-of-War Over a Spanish Frigate.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 26th ult., and from Queenstown on the 27th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton, Oct. 23, also reached this port yesterday.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 24th ult.

The Liverpool *Post* says that Capt. M. B. SEMMES, of the privateer *Sumter*, arrived at Liverpool in the steamer *Edinburgh*, having shipped at New-York under the name of Capt. BARMISTER, Royal Navy.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Baronet, died on the 25th ultimo, at his seat at Netherby. He had been suffering from acute internal pains for a long time, but on the day before his death was so much better that he told his medical attendant he thought he should soon be able to dispense with his services. Shortly afterwards he was seized with a severe spasm, and, as it would not yield to the remedies applied, he became convinced that his end was at hand. He then gradually sank, but his faculties were bright and unimpaired to the last.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG had been officially recognized as United States Consul at Belfast.

The health of Lord BROUGHAM was improving.

Another exciting trial was in progress in Dublin—that of the cab-driver, CURRAN, on the charge of having committed the late atrocious outrage on a young lady whom he was driving. The case was creating intense excitement in Dublin.

The competitive trials at Shoeburyness of the new 32-pounder service guns had been brought to a close by the Ordnance Committee, without any very satisfactory results. The trials have been conducted under the superintendence of the Select Committee, whose report will be looked for with much anxiety, as the Whitworth and Armstrong heavy guns, as well as the service guns tested at Shoeburyness, have all failed to answer the expectations of the inventors, and none of them appear to be calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

Mr. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY writes very strongly in favor of the "Confederates" in the London *Morning Herald*, and broadly asserts that they are thus far the victors.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes:

"The Americans have at last found some real soldiers wherewith to officer their undisciplined troops. Several Swiss officers having requested permission from the Federal Council to take service in the United States army, the applications were taken into consideration. The answer given was that hitherto the Swiss have never been prohibited from entering that army, and that it was, consequently, not necessary for the Council to grant permission; that it would be contrary to the law to form an American Swiss corps under their national flag, but that, individually, every one might go where he thought proper."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a report that the French Senate will be convoked early in December, to deliberate on the partial reform of the constitution, with a view of placing it on a wider basis, so as to allow more latitude to the members of the Legislative corps in the discussion of the budget. The unsatisfactory financial condition of the country is regarded as too much of a responsibility for the Government to assume of itself alone, and the Emperor desires that the representatives of the nation should take their share in it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, gives a rumor that the French Government has invited the Italian Government to hasten the completion of its military organization so as to be ready for any eventuality by the 1st of March next.

The St. Petersburg journals state that an iron steamer, in the form of an enormous cigar, 80 feet long by 8 feet wide, has just been constructed at the manufactory of Alexandrowski, and is about to be sent from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt. It has been built on the plans of Mr. WINANS, at the expense of some Americans, who intend to offer it to the United States Government.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged. The Catholic and Protestant Churches and the Jewish synagogues still remained closed at Warsaw, but the negotiations for opening them continued. The people prayed before the doors of the churches. National songs were no longer sung. Gen. LAMBERT, Governor of Poland, was suffering from inflammation of the chest. Gen. GERSTENZWEIG, Military Governor of Poland, is dead.

In consequence of the death of the Infanta Donna MARIA, the opening of the Cortes had been adjourned until the 8th of November.

The Pope had sent a message of condolence to the Queen on the loss of her daughter.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Official Reiteration of English Neutrality—Prince Napoleon for the North—England and France United in Discouraging the Rebellion—Tone of the Journal des Debats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The important declaration of the London *Morning Post* of Friday last, and the attitude of the Prince NAPOLEON, since his return from the United States, have destroyed the last hopes of the Secessionists in a recognition by England and France. The article of the *Morning Post*, which

was published at the end of a Cabinet meeting, which Cabinet meeting was called to consider the appeals of the manufacturing people in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was evidently published by order, and possesses thus all the value of an official paper. On his side, the *Prince Napoleon declares to every one who wishes to hear him, that "the North is in the right, and has all his sympathies; that the power, and strength, and greatness of the country lies in the North, and that the wicked and groundless rebellion must and will be subdued."*

The pressure upon the Government in England was growing stronger and stronger every day in favor of recognition, and we thus saw a large portion of the English people boldly advocating the doctrine of relieving their wants by force of arms—in other words, by highway robbery. "Oh yes," we hear Englishmen say, "it is not very honest, but you have the cotton, and we cannot see several millions of our people starving. We have interests to look after as well as you." But the English Government understood that a simple recognition would not release the cotton crop; to effect this they must disregard the blockade, and to disregard the blockade would be to initiate a war with the North and stop the flow of grain, which, this year, is dearer to them than cotton. The English Cabinet had nothing else to do then, in order to satisfy the clamors of the dishonest portion of the population, than to let it be understood that a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy was no remedy for the evil complained of.

The firm and generous stand taken by the Prince NAPOLEON, and the prospect which even the English now see of a speedy opening of the cotton ports by the National navy, have brought the two Governments back to a policy with which they ought to have started, that is to say, to a discouragement of the rebellion, in order that it may be the sooner quelled, and the regular channels of commerce the sooner re-established. The ignorance which is said to prevail in the two Cabinets on American affairs is something incredible, and they are only now awakening to the fact that they have been pursuing a mistaken and a short-sighted policy, and that they must retrace their steps and adopt the policy which was plainly indicated at the commencement of the war. So far as England is concerned, these six months have been doubly lost, for all this time she has been contracting a debt of hatred and indignation in the breasts of the American people that will be wiped out some day in the best blood and treasure of her island. The fact that the English Government and Press have given encouragement to the leaders of the rebellion from the start, and thus widened the breach and embittered and prolonged the contest, is now patent to everybody. It was not expected that the English Government would follow any other policy than that of self-interest; but neither was it expected that, in her attempts at bad faith and cupidity, she should have committed the unpardonable stupidity of mistaking what her real interest was. As regards France, whatever aid and comfort the Slavery Party have derived from its Government, they have derived from sins of omission rather than of commission. We will venture the assertion that there never was a day when the French Government seriously contemplated recognizing the Southern Confederacy; but by silence and indifference, in the presence of the misrepresentations of the small but noisy Slavery Party in the French Press, it permitted this party to feed the hopes of the agents of the rebellion.

When the Prince of Wales returned from the United States, the American Minister at London, Mr. DALLAS, was invited to Windsor Castle, and handsomely entertained by the Queen, as an expression of her thanks to the American people for the attention offered her son. In like manner, since his return from the United States, the Prince NAPOLEON has invited to the Palais Royal, to dine, the American Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON. We understand that the Prince was warm in his expressions of thanks for the kindness everywhere shown him in the United States, and enthusiastic in his admiration of the country and its people.

It is now a fact worth remarking, that, however much the Bonapartes and the Bourbons may be divided on local and personal questions, they are united on the great struggle that is now going on for the preservation of the American Union. The organ of the Orleans family, the *Journal des Débats*, which is the best written and most respectable of the Paris dailies, has been generally in favor of the preservation of the Union; lately it has come out stronger and stronger for the North, and now, since the Orleans Princes have joined the National army, it deals out sledge-hammer blows on the enemies of the Union.

Dr. MARION SIMS, Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of New-York, is now in this city, and is doing wonders for the reputation of American science abroad. Three years ago the former partner of Dr. SIMS in Alabama, Dr. BOZEMAN, (now of New-Orleans,) came to Paris, and was the first to show to French surgeons the great usefulness of silver sutures in treatment of fistulas. But Dr. BOZEMAN added to the operation of Dr. SIMS a modification which was universally adopted by the French surgeons, and which the latter declares is a useless complication of the operation. Dr. SIMS has in turn come to Europe to show his operation and to demonstrate the uselessness of the Bozeman modification. So generally had Dr. SIMS' suture and instruments been adopted in Europe, that on arriving he found his reputation already made, and the surgeons everywhere not only ready to offer him every honor, but to accept his word as law on the great and useful operation he had so much improved on the old methods. At Dublin he operated successfully on two cases of fistula at the hospital of that city, in presence of all the distinguished surgeons of the city. At Edinburgh, London and Liverpool he only stopped long enough to call on the principal surgeons, and these gentlemen will collect a considerable number of cases to be operated on as he returns through England. At Paris he has operated thus far on three cases, the first one at the Hospital Beaujon, in the service of M. HUGUIER; the second at the Hospital St. Louis, in the service of M. VERNEUIL; and third a private patient, operated on this morning. The two first operations, which were witnessed by several of the distinguished surgeons of Paris, were entirely successful, and were so beautifully performed as to create at once for the operator a reputation, and a curiosity in others to witness his operation. A private patient was furnished him, a very difficult one, and one that had thus far been refused by the Paris surgeons; and the operation, as already stated, was performed this morning at the Hotel Voltaire. More than a dozen surgeons of eminence were present, among whom were Messrs. VELPEAU, CIVIALE, RICORD, NELATON, HUGUIER, CHAISSAGNAC and FOLLIN. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the operation, it was performed in a masterly manner, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from the distinguished men present. No doubt is entertained by the operator of the success of the operation. Dr. SIMS has also operated on the *radacre* at the dissecting rooms, at the request of the young men of the profession. MALAKOFF

ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FAITHFUL TO ITS NEUTRALITY.

The following interesting correspondence has been made public:

MR. HAYMAN TO LORD RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29, 1861.

MY LORD: I take the liberty of informing you that, in conjunction with other merchants, *I have it in contemplation to fit out a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New-Orleans, and other ports of the United States of America.*

And, inasmuch as amicable relations are undisturbed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, I quite apprehend that the law of nations will fully recognize the right of British ships to enter into and depart from ports and harbors of the United States upon the strict principle of reciprocity, which also permits the legitimate traffic of American ships with ports and harbors within the dominions of Her Majesty.

Of course, I would respectfully ask for and hope that the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers in the West Indies may be given to the ships of this intended expedition; but if, for any diplomatic or State reasons, it might not be deemed expedient to order any direct action on the part of Her Majesty's vessels in such a matter, I beg to intimate to your Lordship that we shall be prepared to defend ourselves, as best we may, in *the pursuit of our legitimate trade*, and that all parties hindering us in the same will become responsible for the consequences.

I assure myself that the initiation of such an expedition as that I have now the honor to bring to the notice of your Lordship, pregnant as it may be with vitally important results in reference to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country, will meet with your Lordship's sympathy.

I remain, &c., HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inquiring whether Her Majesty's cruisers in the West Indies will protect certain vessels which you and others have in contemplation to dispatch to New-Orleans and other ports of the United States, for the purpose of trading with those ports, and I am to state to you, in reply, that this subject shall be considered. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO EARL RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, 1861.

MY LORD: I feel deeply obliged to your Lordship for having caused it to be intimated to me, in Mr. HAMMOND'S letter of the 30th ult., that the matter of my communication, dated 29th idem, should be brought under consideration.

The question is of such intense importance to every interest in this country, that I hope, very shortly, to have the honor of being informed that the same, as I have put it, has been favorably considered, and that I shall have your Lordship's sanction to immediately fit out the mercantile expedition referred to.

It is probably unprecedented, within the confines of international law, that a nation under the strongest terms of amity with another nation (and still remaining so,) had, without cause, so far as that nation was concerned, closed her ports and harbors against the legitimate ingress and egress of the ships of such friendly nation.

Contending, therefore, as I do, that the blockade of certain ports of the United States of America as against the ships of this country, is an infringement of international law, nugatory and unavailable, I respectfully claim the protection of her Majesty's Government for the mercantile expedition in question; and at the same time your lordship's permission to defend itself in case of need.

Waiting the honor of an early communication from your lordship, I remain, my Lord, your lordship's obedient, humble servant.

HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign-Office.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 19, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acquaint you that the questions raised by your letters of the 29th of August and 4th of September were of considerable importance, and rendered it necessary for his lordship to communicate with the law officers of the Crown previously to answering your letters.

You stated in your letter of the 29th of August that, in conjunction with other merchants, you contemplated fitting out a number of vessels for the purpose of trading with the port of New-Orleans and other ports of the United States of America, and that, looking to the undisturbed state of friendly relations between Her Majesty and the United States, you apprehend that British ships had a right, under the law of nations, upon the strict principle of reciprocity, to enter into, and depart from, the ports and harbors of the United States.

You say that you ask and hope that these vessels will be protected by Her Majesty's cruisers; but that if such protection, from reasons of State policy, should be withheld, you will be prepared to defend yourselves as best you may in the pursuit of your legitimate trade, and that all parties hindering you in the same will become responsible for the consequences.

In your letter of the 4th of September you say that contending, as you do, that the blockade of certain ports of the United States as against the ships of this country, is an infringement of international law nugatory and unavailable, you claim the protection of Her Majesty's Government for the mercantile expedition in question, and at the same time Lord RUSSELL's permission to defend itself in case of need.

Understanding, from the tenor of your letters, that the ports to which your vessels are to proceed are ports which are or may be blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, *Lord Russell directs me to warn you of the serious consequences which the measures contemplated as stated in your letters, will entail on all concerned therein, and to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to the projected enterprise.*

The United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged in a civil war, and her Majesty's Government have recognized that state of things and have taken up a position of neutrality between the contending parties. *Under these circumstances, if any British ship, being a neutral, knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, she is liable to capture and condemnation. If such ship defends herself by force against a national vessel enforcing such blockade, such defence is a breach of the law of nations, and will expose the ship and cargo to condemnation as a prize, and those persons who commit the act to personal responsibility and severe treatment according to the law of war, the act of such persons being considered by the law and usage of nations as one of unjustifiable hostility.*

I am to state that the general rule as to trading by neutrals in time of war with belligerents is, that they may freely trade, but that they are bound to respect every effective blockade, and that if they carry contraband of war to either belligerents, they do so at the risk of capture and condemnation by the other, if discovered. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO EARL RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1861.

MY LORD: I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. HAMMOND'S letter to the 19th inst., in reply to my communications to your Lordship of the 29th ult. and 4th inst., and whilst expressing a feeling of satisfaction that the questions raised by my letters had been considered of so much importance as to have received your Lordship's serious attention, I cannot but regret to perceive the determination of her Majesty's Government to withhold that protection and countenance which I had hoped might have been afforded for my projected enterprise.

Without the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and with the forcibly expressed opinion of your Lordship before me, that the fitting out of a commercial expedition for the purposes that I have spoken of, "would be considered by the law and usages of nations as an act of unjustifiable hostility," I must, of course, cease in the carrying out of my intentions.

As it may be possible, however, that others entertain similar views with myself upon this very important subject, I ask your Lordship's permission to publish Mr. HAMMOND'S letter of the 19th inst., and I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, HENRY W. HAYMAN.

Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Office.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to state to you, in reply to your letter of the 21st inst., that you are at liberty to publish the letter which, under instructions from his Lordship, I addressed to you on the 19th inst., on the subject of the projected mercantile expedition to the port of New-Orleans, and to other ports of the United States of America. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant. E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

MR. HAYMAN TO LORD RUSSELL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

MY LORD: The opinion gains ground here that we shall be, this year, *without* cotton from the Southern States of America. *It is that of intelligent men of business, and unless a vigorous movement is made at once on the part of the Executive to cause some modification of that opinion, and show it after-facts conclusive of the impossibility of that opinion being correct—certainly for this neighborhood—must be apprehended.*

Your Lordship will, therefore, I trust pardon me (if in the absence of a reply to my letter of the 21st inst.,) I again place my view of the illegality of the blockade of the Southern ports before you, in the hope that your lordship may yet possibly be induced to adopt some energetic method of preventing *a prospective famine* of cotton, and its results.

Recurring to your Lordship's letter of the 19th inst., I would suggest that, whatever may be the recognition of external nations of the present state of things in America, in reference to the civil war, in which the United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged, there can be no doubt, my Lord, that the present Government of the United States are zealously determined to preserve the wholeness of the Union in its integrity.

The rebellion, therefore, (until it have become successful,) cannot, I apprehend, affect the question to which I have taken the liberty of drawing your Lordship's attention.

And then, my lord, it must surely be considered in contravention of the law and usage of nations, that the United States (viewing that Government as they view themselves, *de facto* and *de jure*, the Government of the United States) should, to the great and palpable injury of the trade of this country (with whom the most amicable relations exist) have recourse to the unprecedented act of *blockading their own ports* against the ingress and egress of ships of this country *engaged in legitimate traffic.*

Of course, my Lord, were the so-called Confederate States a separate and acknowledged Government, with whom the United States were at war, the blockade, as at present existing, would admittedly be no infraction of the broad principles and rule of international law; and no longer could there be any excuse for *remonstrating with your Lordship for withholding protection from the mercantile expedition which I had contemplated dispatching to the Southern ports of North America.*

As it is, I would again trespass for one moment upon your lordship's time, and respectfully and earnestly ask for the future consideration of the point of my communications. For, if I might hope that some modification in the determination of her Majesty's Government would be made, more favorable to my views, upon this vitally interesting question, I do sincerely believe that all alarm would shortly cease, and that within a period of four months ample supplies of the great staple would be within the reach of our manufacturing districts.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports of North America. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

THE FUTILITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Every mail brings accounts of vessels entering and leaving Southern ports without let or hindrance, simply, we presume, because the force necessary to interrupt their movements is not in the vicinity. Immediately before this affair in New-Orleans Passes some forty-eight or fifty vessels got away from the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, and amongst them, as we learn, the steamer *Nashville*, having the Southern Commissioners accredited to France and England on board. It is in vain, in the face of these facts, for the Northern journals to rave about the "power" of the Federal fleet and the "intrepid bearing" of their crews. *As a fleet it is manifestly and notoriously unequal to the duty with which it is charged by the Federal authorities, and the consequence is, that wrong is inflicted on neutral commerce, contrary to the law of maritime warfare and the usages of maritime States.* But what the Federal authorities want in material resources they endeavor to supply by the promptitude of their judiciary proceedings, and the decisions of their Prize Courts. If a neutral ship gets into the hands of the Federal Executive, her condemnation, and that of her cargo, may be predicted with absolute certainty. This, the Federal Government will find, is a mistaken activity. The disposition to seize and appropriate the property of neutrals is but a poor return for the forbearance displayed by this country and France, in not taking advantage of the laches of the Federal Government in respect to the blockade. The persistence in such a course by the Cabinet of Washington will, however, relieve the Governments of France and England from any embarrassment in taking a decided course when the prope time arrives. *The Federal Government have deliberately adopted a policy towards neutral States, and especially towards this country, which disentitles them to any consideration at our hands.* They have apparently never forgiven the concession by the British Government of belligerent rights to the South, and their proceedings ever since have been marked by a spirit of hostility which has produced very unfortunate results. Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers are not wise in their generation; but, whatever may be their views or determination, it is the duty of the British Parliament and the advisers of the Crown to see that British interests do not suffer, so long as they can appeal with confidence to the recognized maxims of international law.

WHY THE SOUTH WITHHOLDS ITS COTTON.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The following communication has been sent to us by a gentleman who is in a position to obtain accurate information regarding the position and policy of the Confederate States. We venture to think it will be read with considerable interest in this district

We are so dependent on the North for our information as to facts, feelings and motives on both sides of the civil war in America, that I think it of importance to set before your readers any statements relative to the South, derived from well-informed Southern sources. From such a source I have the very strongest assurances that nothing can be more mistaken than the notion so common here, and so often repeated in the newspapers, that the South is keeping back the cotton from the ports from a feeling of hostility to this country, or, as it is expressed in the second leader of this (Thursday) morning's *Times*, "that the Confederates are purposely keeping the cotton crop at home. In order that the pressure thus put upon the European Governments may induce them to interfere for the termination of the blockade if not of the war." A little consideration, it is observed to me by the authority whose statements I am giving you, ought to satisfy intelligent Englishmen, that in the present state of affairs there are abundant reasons why the planters should not bring their crops down to the ports, quite distinct from any pressure put upon them by their Government, or from any desire of their own to menace, coerce or embarrass the Governments of England and Europe. In point of fact, there is no such desire, but, on the contrary, the very strongest wish on the part of the South and its Government to see as many English cotton ships as possible at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and every other port where cotton can be shipped. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to exchange this year's cotton crop for the products of English and European industry; and they have some forty millions worth of cotton stored on the plantations awaiting the happy time that shall place them in relations of direct commerce with the Old World.

Their feeling toward this country in particular, it is said, is of the most friendly kind. They are quite satisfied with the action of our Government in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, the only recognition they could desire or expect for the present. Any other recognition would be perfectly formal, and would in no way alter their and our position towards each other. That the Confederate Government is eager to see the war at an end, or the blockade raised, is only saying in other words that the South prefers cultivation and commerce to fighting, ingoing to outgoing, trade to stagnation, and access to European markets to exclusion from them. But it is not silly enough to imagine for a moment that it can coerce the Governments of the old world into any line of policy that is not justified or guided by recognized rules of international law. It is quite true that none of this year's crops are at the ports. But the reasons of this are: 1. That the crop would not be safe there. The North is known to entertain the design of making a dash at the Southern ports; and the port in which the largest quantity of cotton was stored would be the port to be first and most desperately attacked. The cotton factors who have advanced money to the planters on this year's crops are quite aware of this, and have themselves protested against the planters, under advances to them, exposing to risk a crop in which they have only a qualified property.

The risk is twofold—that of capture and that of fire. If the Federal squadrons be unable to take, they may be able to shell and burn. All cotton insured at a port would be insured at war rates.

Then, again, the cotton is kept back, because, to bring it down to the ports, involves a heavy outlay, and, in the absence of shipping, this would be an outlay without return. To get the cotton to the river-side costs money; to get it conveyed by river steamers to the wharf costs money. Why should the planter spend his five or six dollars a bale, to have his cotton deteriorate in the wharf, when he can keep it in the pens on his plantation, uncleaned, and so saved from deterioration by the vegetable oil of the seed?

But even if risk and unremunerative outlay did not keep back the crop on plantations, there is another and even more potent reason. The planters have not got the bagging necessary for making the cotton up into bales. The blockade keeps out the gunny bagging of India, as well as the cloths of Manchester and Belfast, the steel wares of Sheffield and Birmingham, the iron of Staffordshire, and the woolens of Yorkshire.

These, I am assured, are the real reasons why the wharfs of New-Orleans at this moment are bare of cotton bales—at least of this year's crop. The 10,000 bales spoken of as awaiting shipment there are of last year's crop. But let English ships make their appearance, and the cotton will be there to load them with fast enough. I am obliged to defer till another letter the observations of my Southern authority on the subject of the blockade. But I hope to send them to you to-morrow. As to the main point of this letter—the reasons why this year's cotton crop has not found its way to the ports—I must say the reasons I have given appear to me sound and sufficient.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

From the London Post (semi-official.)

A notion appears to have got abroad that the time for the cotton famine will soon be over, and that help at any moment is to be relied upon from the Federal Government. This is a complete delusion. Your Lordship will, therefore, I trust pardon me (if in the absence of a reply to my letter of the 21st inst.,) I again place my view of the illegality of the blockade of the Southern ports before you, in the hope that your lordship may yet possibly be induced to adopt some energetic method of preventing *a prospective famine* of cotton, and its results.

Recurring to your Lordship's letter of the 19th inst., I would suggest that, whatever may be the recognition of external nations of the present state of things in America, in reference to the civil war, in which the United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged, there can be no doubt, my Lord, that the present Government of the United States are zealously determined to preserve the wholeness of the Union in its integrity.

The rebellion, therefore, (until it have become successful,) cannot, I apprehend, affect the question to which I have taken the liberty of drawing your Lordship's attention.

And then, my lord, it must surely be considered in contravention of the law and usage of nations, that the United States (viewing that Government as they view themselves, *de facto* and *de jure*, the Government of the United States) should, to the great and palpable injury of the trade of this country (with whom the most amicable relations exist) have recourse to the unprecedented act of *blockading their own ports* against the ingress and egress of ships of this country *engaged in legitimate traffic.*

Of course, my Lord, were the so-called Confederate States a separate and acknowledged Government, with whom the United States were at war, the blockade, as at present existing, would admittedly be no infraction of the broad principles and rule of international law; and no longer could there be any excuse for *remonstrating with your Lordship for withholding protection from the mercantile expedition which I had contemplated dispatching to the Southern ports of North America.*

As it is, I would again trespass for one moment upon your lordship's time, and respectfully and earnestly ask for the future consideration of the point of my communications. For, if I might hope that some modification in the determination of her Majesty's Government would be made, more favorable to my views, upon this vitally interesting question, I do sincerely believe that all alarm would shortly cease, and that within a period of four months ample supplies of the great staple would be within the reach of our manufacturing districts.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, HENRY W. HAYMAN.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. HAYMAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relative to the blockade of the Southern ports of North America. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

H. W. HAYMAN, Esq., No. 4 Chapel-street, Liverpool.

THE FUTILITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Every mail brings accounts of vessels entering and leaving Southern ports without let or hindrance, simply, we presume, because the force necessary to interrupt their movements is not in the vicinity. Immediately before this affair in New-Orleans Passes some forty-eight or fifty vessels got away from the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, and amongst them, as we learn, the steamer *Nashville*, having the Southern Commissioners accredited to France and England on board. It is in vain, in the face of these facts, for the Northern journals to rave about the "power" of the Federal fleet and the "intrepid bearing" of their crews. *As a fleet it is manifestly and notoriously unequal to the duty with which it is charged by the Federal authorities, and the consequence is, that wrong is inflicted on neutral commerce, contrary to the law of maritime warfare and the usages of maritime States.* But what the Federal authorities want in material resources they endeavor to supply by the promptitude of their judiciary proceedings, and the decisions of their Prize Courts. If a neutral ship gets into the hands of the Federal Executive, her condemnation, and that of her cargo, may be predicted with absolute certainty. This, the Federal Government will find, is a mistaken activity. The disposition to seize and appropriate the property of neutrals is but a poor return for the forbearance displayed by this country and France, in not taking advantage of the laches of the Federal Government in respect to the blockade. The persistence in such a course by the Cabinet of Washington will, however, relieve the Governments of France and England from any embarrassment in taking a decided course when the prope time arrives. *The Federal Government have deliberately adopted a policy towards neutral States, and especially towards this country, which disentitles them to any consideration at our hands.* They have apparently never forgiven the concession by the British Government of belligerent rights to the South, and their proceedings ever since have been marked by a spirit of hostility which has produced very unfortunate results. Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers are not wise in their generation; but, whatever may be their views or determination, it is the duty of the British Parliament and the advisers of the Crown to see that British interests do not suffer, so long as they can appeal with confidence to the recognized maxims of international law.

WHY THE SOUTH WITHHOLDS ITS COTTON.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The following communication has been sent to us by a gentleman who is in a position to obtain accurate information regarding the position and policy of the Confederate States. We venture to think it will be read with considerable interest in this district

We are so dependent on the North for our information as to facts, feelings and motives on both sides of the civil war in America, that I think it of importance to set before your readers any statements relative to the South, derived from well-informed Southern sources. From such a source I have the very strongest assurances that nothing can be more mistaken than the notion so common here, and so often repeated in the newspapers, that the South is keeping back the cotton from the ports from a feeling of hostility to this country, or, as it is expressed in the second leader of this (Thursday) morning's *Times*, "that the Confederates are purposely keeping the cotton crop at home. In order that the pressure thus put upon the European Governments may induce them to interfere for the termination of the blockade if not of the war." A little consideration, it is observed to me by the authority whose statements I am giving you, ought to satisfy intelligent Englishmen, that in the present state of affairs there are abundant reasons why the planters should not bring their crops down to the ports, quite distinct from any pressure put upon them by their Government, or from any desire of their own to menace, coerce or embarrass the Governments of England and Europe. In point of fact, there is no such desire, but, on the contrary, the very strongest wish on the part of the South and its Government to see as many English cotton ships as possible at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and every other port where cotton can be shipped. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to exchange this year's cotton crop for the products of English and European industry; and they have some forty millions worth of cotton stored on the plantations awaiting the happy time that shall place them in relations of direct commerce with the Old World.

Their feeling toward this country in particular, it is said, is of the most friendly kind. They are quite satisfied with the action of our Government in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, the only recognition they could desire or expect for the present. Any other recognition would be perfectly formal, and would in no way alter their and our position towards each other. That the Confederate Government is eager to see the war at an end, or the blockade raised, is only saying in other words that the South prefers cultivation and commerce to fighting, ingoing to outgoing, trade to stagnation, and access to European markets to exclusion from them. But it is not silly enough to imagine for a moment that it can coerce the Governments of the old world into any line of policy that is not justified or guided by recognized rules of international law. It is quite true that none of this year's crops are at the ports. But the reasons of this are: 1. That the crop would not be safe there. The North is known to entertain the design of making a dash at the Southern ports; and the port in which the largest quantity of cotton was stored would be the port to be first and most desperately attacked. The cotton factors who have advanced money to the planters on this year's crops are quite aware of this, and have themselves protested against the planters, under advances to them, exposing to risk a crop in which they have only a qualified property.

The risk is twofold—that of capture and that of fire. If the Federal squadrons be unable to take, they may be able to shell and burn. All cotton insured at a port would be insured at war rates.

Then, again, the cotton is kept back, because, to bring it down to the ports, involves a heavy outlay, and, in the absence of shipping, this would be an outlay without return. To get the cotton to the river-side costs money; to get it conveyed by river steamers to the wharf costs money. Why should the planter spend his five or six dollars a bale, to have his cotton deteriorate in the wharf, when he can keep it in the pens on his plantation, uncleaned, and so saved from deterioration by the vegetable oil of the seed?

But even if risk and unremunerative outlay did not keep back the crop on plantations, there is another and even more potent reason. The planters have not got the bagging necessary for making the cotton up into bales. The blockade keeps out the gunny bagging of India, as well as the cloths of Manchester and Belfast, the steel wares of Sheffield and Birmingham, the iron of Staffordshire, and the woolens of Yorkshire.

These, I am assured, are the real reasons why the wharfs of New-Orleans at this moment are bare of cotton bales—at least of this year's crop. The 10,000 bales spoken of as awaiting shipment there are of last year's crop. But let English ships make their appearance, and the cotton will be there to load them with fast enough. I am obliged to defer till another letter the observations of my Southern authority on the subject of the blockade. But I hope to send them to you to-morrow. As to the main point of this letter—the reasons why this year's cotton crop has not found its way to the ports—I must say the reasons I have given appear to me sound and sufficient.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

From the London Post (semi-official.)

A notion appears to have got abroad that the time for the cotton famine will soon be over, and that help at any moment is to be relied upon from the Federal Government. This is a complete delusion. The Confederates have ostensibly retired along the whole of their line, and Gen. MCCLELLAN is out to-day in the drizzling rain, with a strong column in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, which is on the road from the Chain Bridge to Fairfax Court-house, to-pierce, if he can, the great mystery of their position. It would be a strange thing—almost, I think, unprecedented—if two battles were to be fought on the same ground. But if the Federalists advance towards Manassas, there seems no alternative, and if they advance at all, they can take no road but that which will lead them to Manassas, unless a stroke of inventive daring discovers another not now visible. The Southern army has obviously drawn in its horns and its feelers, and MCCLELLAN is putting out his in the places they occupied. What a mortification it would be to a mere ambitious soldier if, after all his studies at West Point and his investigation of military science, he found himself, as MCCLELLAN does, at the head of an immense army, which is, however, not fit to work out and to carry into practice the movements he has wrought out on paper, wherewith to surprise the enemy and the world, and to earn the favor and gratitude of his country! But the General does not appear to be the man who for mere glory would run the risk of losing all at stake by failure, and he is actuated, doubtless, by sounder, more solid, and nobler motives than the desire to achieve victories. He knows that the very magnitude of the mass is one of the foremost difficulties in the way of managing it. But irregulars and indisciplined men will not fight against odds as a general rule, although the Federalists established a theory from the defeats of poor LYON and of SIDGEL, that because they had faced odds and been beaten, therefore they could conquer against odds, or, as their writers said, that "one Union man was equal to three rebels." As a similar belief is said to exist among the men on the other side, it is likely the fact will never be tested, as each will make sure of being tolerably even in all encounters. As it requires the very highest sort of military confidence and veteran resolution to induce men to attack superior forces, or to receive their attack unless very strongly posted, it becomes an absolute necessity for Gen. MCCLELLAN to show a front equal to that of his opponents. *Hence the large army massed in front of Washington, when a small one in well-constructed works would answer as well for defence, aided by a manageable army in the field.* The only point on which the Federalists are threatened in any way at present is Leesburgh, on the Virginia side, about thirty miles in a straight line from Washington, at the end of the railway from Alexandria, on which a portion of the Northern army is resting. This force is in observation on the Potomac, on a ridge at the end of a spur of the Blue Mountain chain, and lies on the right flank of the Federalists in any advance to Manassas. It is watched by the columns under BANKS and STONE at the other side of the river between Point of Rocks and Darnestown. The communication between this force of 25,000 men and the main body at Manassas is not difficult, and may be effected in part by the rail and by good roads over an undulating country. It is quite possible that BEAUREGARD has been able to reinforce the Confederates at Norfolk, and to strengthen his right as well as the corps in observation on the Potomac, and that he has now made up his mind to await the march of events and of his adversary in his present position.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In Western Virginia, ROSECRANS on the one side, and FLOYD and LEE on the other, seem to be in intrenched positions, from and on which they advance without any material result gained on either side. The country does not belong to either Federalist or Confederate. The skirmishes of one day are followed by the skirmishes of the next, and one march from a place unmarked on maps is succeeded by another equally difficult to follow. These positions and fights at such places as Big Springs and Big Sewell are, no doubt, of consequence, but it is not possible to appreciate them without better knowledge of the country, and the Federalists, in being able to keep these forces in the State, have the service part of the ground, because they are protecting Union men in Virginia, which professes to belong to the Confederation.

PLANS OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

There has been no doubt of the fact that BEAUREGARD has concentrated his army—I use his name for that of the Confederate Generals, whoever they may be—at Manassas once more, and that he has been merely advancing and retiring to amuse his troops and induce the enemy to attack him; but it is also the fact that he meditated an irruption into Maryland, and an attack, either to screen the attempt or to be converted into a real demonstration in event of any unexpected success, on the lines between Alexandria and the heights in front of Georgetown, and that, finding the strength of the Federalists position in ground, men and works, he abandoned the plan, at least for the time. The Indian Summer will soon arrive, but in January the rainy season, alternating with frost and snow, begins, and there is but little time left for active operations between this month and the American Winter, which renders it, at all events, not easy to move troops and guns in the open country.

PLANS OF MCCLELLAN.

If Gen. McClellan can see his way to a battle to clear his front, with a reasonable chance of success, he no doubt will fight it. He must defend the Capital against all chances, and prevent a Confederate army getting into Maryland; but with these conditions always in view it will surprise us if he does not strike the blow from the river side, on the enemy's right flank. There was every reason to make Fortress Monroe a base of operations, but for the difficulty of procuring provisions, and the delay and notoriety of collecting an army there by the rivers. The loss of Hampton, and the concentration of Confederates in the vicinity, will render that point less eligible in all respects, and the long threatening of Newport's News by MAGRUDER may come at last.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the strong bodies and serviceable qualities of the men, there was an unsteadiness about the artillery and cavalry at the review the other day which did not speak for their thorough control as yet by their officers or of themselves. There were about 3,200 or 3,400 sabres of all sorts together, and 18 batteries of artillery on the ground. Many of the latter were composed of different calibres—Parrott guns, ordinary 6s and 12s, long and short, rifled and smooth; howitzers of 12 and 24, of various patterns; ricornes, or reamed out Napoleon guns. The Parrott gun, made by the eminent founder at West Point, is a simple, workmanlike-looking piece of artillery, with a thick iron band shrunk on over the breech, and its range is nearly as great as that of the Armstrong, and its cost very much less. The force of field artillery under MCCLELLAN is now very considerable, and it will surprise me very much if the Confederates have anything like equal metal. The General has exerted himself greatly to advance this arm of his service towards efficiency, and he has been much assisted by his chief of field ordnance, Brig.-Gen. BARRY, of the regular United States artillery. Unquestionably, if these guns are well handled, there will be some thirty batteries in support of an advance on a narrow point, which, considerable as the number may be, will leave field batteries still available for the flanks, and for cooperation with detached columns.

DEMAND FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

It is asserted most positively that, though there is no outcry in the public Press against the delay which is taking place, individuals of weight and position are again urging on the President and his Government the necessity of an advance for political reasons; and that pressure has been placed upon the authorities to try the fate of another battle. *The mercantile interests are in great anxiety, and wish for some certain solution of their embarrassments as to the future.* The great demand for war supplies has given an artificial activity to trade in certain cities and districts, which is supplied with all the goods sure generally. Short harvests in Europe may favor a flood of gold into the Western States, but it is out of the question that foreign commerce can resume its usual course while the States are distracted by civil war. The Customs' returns under this tariff are beginning to tell their own tale, but nothing else could be expected, for imports surely cannot be supposed to maintain their usual average when one half of the country cannot receive them and the other half is carrying on a war with its rebellious remainder. It is true that the South must be badly off also, but there passion does its work; the pride of the fierce aristocracy, their superiority in the field, in strategy, in political skill, the terrors of their slave volcano, sustain them. They are short of clothing and certain articles of food. Coffee at Richmond is 2s. 6d. per pound, and the Southerners must have it; blankets are most costly, shoes are scarce; but energy, determination, and martial ardor abound.

SUPERIORITY OF THE NORTH.

In a former letter I expressed an opinion, which *nothing I have seen or heard has induced me to alter or to modify, that the North could, if it put forth all its strength, overrun the South.* It has never occurred to me for one moment that the North could hold the South, as a military province if the people in the Confederate States were as unanimous in their resistance after their armies were overthrown as they are at present. It must not be forgotten that in a contest greater even than this, the fight for National life, the popular enthusiasm and support languished and diminished, so that HAMILTON complained bitterly in the *Federalist* that the collection of taxes had been abandoned by the State Government in dispair. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war; *the South can afford to play the waiting game in the natural ordr of events longer than the North.* Whichever lasts the longer wins the race, and the Forth knowing it has strength, but not so confident, perhaps, of its lasting, is impatient of speedy success. The champion has not finished his training, and it would be dangerous to send him into the ring, however full of courage and mettle he may be. I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, they say

the want of warm clothing. [Laughter.] In the North there is a battery of Blankets, and the Sanitary Commissioners are appealing to the charitable for contributions. There will be also the deprivation of luxuries, almost necessaries, such as tea and coffee; fresh provisions will not be generally procurable—in fact, the commercial ruin of the interior of this civil war would exhaust the strongest mind, the heart of a prophet.

VISITORS.

Sir CHARLES FORTESCUE, M. P., whose arrival at Richmond is reported in the Southern papers, is stated on the same authority to be the bearer of letters and dispatches from Mr. DUNCAN MANN, the Commissioner of the Secession Confederation, to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. This statement is scarcely credible, for such an act would irretrievably compromise the position of an English visitor. Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST left Washington some time ago with the object of working round the Federal lines and getting into the seceding States; and among our few British visitors there is generally a considerable amount of interest and curiosity evinced in reference to the Southern Confederation and the condition of the Southern army. Lord ADOLPHUS VANE returned in the *Persia*, impressed with the idea that the South cannot be subjugated, and with a high opinion of Gen. BEAUREGARD. There was a ridiculous report that his Lordship had applied for service in the Federal army, and we shall be told, perhaps, that Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, who has been exposed to the usual vulgar abuse, has taken service in the Southern army.

Mr. MCRAE, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, arrived here last night, in order to open communication on business with Lord LYONS, after a difficult journey of twenty-three days, owing to the state of the roads, interruption of trains, and detention at stations, arising from military movements. There is not one single word of truth in the statement in a New-York paper that Mr. MURE was under surveillance at Bowling Green or anywhere else, that he had a servant whom he left behind him to bring in dispatches, and that a communication announcing the appearance of the Federal fleet off New-Orleans, intended for him, had fallen into the hands of Gen. ANDERSON. The whole of the elaborate story is a fiction. Mr. MURE has arrived here in person, because he had no means of transacting business of the greatest consequence to British subjects, and has been for two months without official intercourse with his Minister, and it is highly desirable that a regular communication should be opened for the sake of British interests with the representatives of our Government in the blockaded ports. Vast inconvenience is experienced in the total cessation of all means of making remittances, such as premiums on insurances, policies, and the like. The question is, however, full of difficulty. The United States Government naturally watch any communication with the seceded States very closely and jealously, and it is not to be expected that war can be carried on without inconvenience to all exposed to its influence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY OPINIONS.

MR. DILLWYN, M. P., AT SWANSEA,

On the 22d ult. Mr. DILLWYN addressed a charitable meeting at Swansea, referring thus to the American struggle:

There was one more important matter which had occupied much of the thought of the House, though it had never formed the subject of their discussion, and that was the present state of America. He did not doubt that if the Northern States had put forward Slavery or Non-Slavery as the issue of the war which they were now waging, they would have had England with them almost to a man. [Applause.] But they had not done so; on the contrary, they had offered to make the slave laws even more severe than before, if the South would not secede, and therefore it would not do now to attempt to describe the war as one against Slavery. *He was of opinion that if the Northern States were to conquer the Southern States, Slavery would still be tolerated and defended;* but he believed if the South made good its secession, the people of the North would wash their hands at once and forever of the stain. The honorable gentleman concluded a very able and interesting address by expressing his approbation of the wise and liberal foreign policy pursued by the present Prime Minister.

MR. DUNLOP, M. P., AT GREENOCK.

On the 21st, Mr. DUNLOP addressed his constituents at Greenock. In regard to Cis-Atlantic matters he said:

"That to make concessions to the South on the subject of Slavery would be denounced with universal condemnation in Britain. He further said, that should this be so, it will be deeply to be deplored, and would indeed be the only issue out of this sad contest which would leave no alleviating or consoling considerations behind. I will, he proceeded, hope better things, however, for the honor of our American kinsmen and the cause of liberty; and whatever they believe or disbelieve, I am very confident that the great body of the people of this country will unfeignedly rejoice in any result which shall maintain unbroken the great Republic, without any sacrifice of the principles which triumphed at the election of President LINCOLN. Meantime we are forced to look with anxiety on the effects of this contest on our own commerce and manufactures. It must be productive to us of much embarrassment, and, I fear, of suffering; but it will have at least this good effect, that it will tend to our being for the future placed in a far more healthful position, and not dependent so entirely on a single country for our supplies of an article so essential to the very existence of our principal manufacturers as cotton. If we had had the virtue, as, notwithstanding my strong free-trade principles, I would have accounted it, to have submitted to some increase of price, by a differential duty on slave-grown produce, and so to have discouraged Slavery, we should have thereby fostered other fields of supply, and not have been in the unhappily dependent state in which we are this day. Still, there are immense fields of supply throughout the world, and encouraged as these will, I trust, henceforward be, we may hope, look ere long to be in a position which will secure us against such a calamity as that with which we are now threatened. *I do most earnestly trust, however, that no impatience of present suffering, sharp though it may be, will lead us to encourage our Government to expose us to a war with the United States by disregarding the law of nations in reference to the blockade of the South, or to support them in subjecting us to the dishonor of hastily recognising a State whose Constitution is avowedly founded on the principle of Slavery, and on the righteousness, justice, and duty of maintaining it.*

MR. CHILDERS, M. P., AT PONTEFRACT.

In delivering a lecture on the civil war in America, at Pontefract, on the 23d ult, Mr. CHILDERS, M. P., alluded to the misconceptions and variety of opinions which prevailed as to the causes which had led to this contest. On the one hand, it had been said that it was a question of slavery and freedom, the North fighting for liberty and the South for slavery, and that the North, therefore, was entitled to the sympathies of the English people. On the other hand, it was said that it was a question of protection and free trade, the North fighting for protection and a retrograde fiscal policy, and the South for free trade and a freer interchange with foreign countries, and that, therefore, the South was entitled to their sympathy. There were others who told them it was the old question of Aristocracy and Democracy, the South fighting for the former and the North for the latter; and as the English nation was of a mixed character, some told them that they must sympathise with the South, and others that they must sympathise with the North. He did not think that any one of these three theories was well founded, but that they all, more or less, came into the consideration of the question. He would not attempt to trace the progress of the war from that time, but after describing the present position of the States in reference to the North and South, he referred to the general character of the war. From the first the English Government had refused to interfere, but by recognizing the belligerent rights of the South they had been denounced as practically interfering in favor of the South. They had, however, very wisely insisted upon taking the course first laid down—(hear, hear)—*and he hoped the time would never come when they should be dragged into the war.* [Applause.] They were very nearly dragged into it two or three months ago, the difference between the English Government and the representatives of the American Government on the question of privateering, for a time endangering the peace of the two countries. The firmness, however, of those at the head of affairs saved the country from such a calamity, and that difficulty had now blown over. This war had also removed the idea that on an outbreak in the South the slaves would rise and fight for their liberty. Not only was this not the case, but the slaves might no doubt be relied upon as soldiers in defence of the South. It had also corrected the misconception that the "white trash" would not fight—for they had hitherto fought the best. Then as to the present position of Slavery, he must say that he did not think the cause of Slavery had been promoted by the disruption of the States. He did believe, however, that the dominant power so long exercised by the slave owners over the Union was at an end. *No Slavery party could again obtain an ascendancy in the North, and the influence of a free people would be felt across the boundary, and lead ultimately to the abolition of Slavery in the South. He could not believe that a nation founded on the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery could last.* It might continue for a time, but such a nation contained within itself the germs of dissolution. [Applause.] Then as to its effect upon the supply of cotton. They knew the distress which prevailed in Lancashire, and unless the war was providentially stopped soon they must look to still greater distress throughout the country. In the present temper of the South he could not expect that they would be able to ship much cotton from the Southern ports, but on the other hand he did not think this would be an evil, because the difficulty had directed attention to other sources, and his impression was that in a year or two they would not only have a supply equal to that they had hitherto had from America, but one which would continue for a long time. There was another consideration: what would be the effect of this war on trade? They not only imported a good deal from the South, but exported largely to the North, and whilst their import trade was cut off by the blockade, their export trade was suffering from the imposition of the present high tariff. Now the expenses of the war were numerous, and the North would have raised, in less than two years, an amount as large as that raised by England during any five years of the last French war. Emigration had also almost ceased, and they could not, therefore, anticipate any reduction of taxation for a long time. The protectionist tariff must be continued, and he did feel that the export trade of this country must seriously suffer in consequence. As to the result of the war he would say nothing, but *all experience was against the successful subjugation, by arms, of a determined and free people, and when they looked at the enormous extent of the North American continent, he thought they would be bound to say that in all human probability the Union could not be much longer maintained.* Their duty, however, must be to stand by and watch, sympathizing with what was good and right, but carefully avoiding being drawn into any interference either on one side or the other. If the South should establish their power as a separate confederacy they must recognize it, *but do not let them anticipate such an event, and sacrifice their good faith and national honor by breaking the blockade, as some people were recommending.*

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M. P., AT GREENWICH.

Mr. ALDERMAN SALOMONS reviewed the events of the late session in a speech addressed, on the 23d ult., to a meeting of his constituents at Greenwich. Alluding to the American question, he said:

"Our own interests required that we should be entirely neutral and should refrain from taking a part on one side or the other. (Hear, hear.) He believed that when Lord LYONS, very early in the dispute, inquired whether any interference would be acceptable, he was sent away, to use a popular phrase, with a flea in his ear. *Our plain duty, then, was non-interference; but at the same time, the blockade of the Southern ports ought not to be a mere paper blockade.* The Americans had always strenuously protested against paper blockades, and they could not complain of us if we now insisted that the Southern ports should not be closed except by an effective blockade. (Hear, hear."]

THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

From the London Times.

The magnitude of the forces either under arms or shortly to be raised is almost incredible. After all the abatements demanded by the exaggerations of the American journals, the residue of the probable truth, as computed by our special correspondent, is enough to astound us. None of the regular armies of Europe make any approach to the scale of these levies, all of which, be it observed, are for active and immediate service. The aggregate population of the States adhering to the Union is very nearly that of Great Britain, the advantage being rather on our side. Out of our population we maintain an army—considered a large one—of some 230,000 men, being in the proportion of about one soldier to every one hundred inhabitants. The Northern States, from an equivalent population, have placed 350,000 troops in the field, are on the point of increasing these numbers to 500,000, and could, in the opinion of our correspondent on the spot, raise at least 1,000,000 "without any remarkable pressure." The levies of the South are still more extraordinary. In this case we speak from the authority of Southern documents only, but the assertion that the Confederates have actually a superiority of strength at this moment lends great probability to the calculations before us. The population of the South is about 9,000,000, but from this aggregate must be deducted 3,000,000, on account of the slaves, who do not bear arms. This leaves 6,000,000 to be drawn upon for the supply of the army, and we are assured that from this population—a population less than that of Ireland—the Confederate Government can maintain a force of 600,000 men. *This would be one soldier to every ten inhabitants of the country—a proportion never reached before.* So astonishing a report is partially explained by the remark that all the ordinary business of agriculture would be left to slaves, but the fact still remains almost beyond belief. *The Confederates, on this assumption, would be actually keeping in the field an army as large as the French army, from a population only one-sixth that of France.*

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CONTEST.

From the London Star.

It does not yet appear in what respect this war is worse than any ordinary international appeal to arms. Although a civil war, and one in which the rights of belligerents are not openly accorded to the aggressor, there have been none of the atrocities we were bidden to expect. The North decline to exchange prisoners, but they inflict no punishment on those they capture. Any wanton destruction of private property has been promptly repressed by the commanders. There has even been an unwonted abstinence from acts of provocation. The magnitude of the preparations is remarked upon as a proof of desperate designs and an implacable spirit. The expenditure is magnified into an utterly reckless waste of resources, threatening speedy exhaustion and lasting poverty. Yet the gentlemen who talk thus to their constituents about America insist upon our being prepared for a war with France, and have voted away, within five years of peace, upon our army and navy and fortifications, more than double the sum that Mr. LINCOLN has asked for the creation of his immense armaments and twelve months of actual war. We are spending annually three and a half times as much as the United States have been in the habit of paying; and their total expenditure for 1861 will only exceed our own peace expenditure by twenty millions. Our standing army absorbs about one man in every twenty; and the immense forces which the Union has just called into existence for its defence do not absorb one in ten. If we would fairly estimate what is being done on the soil that has for seventy years been subject only to its own inhabitants, we must consider what would be the effect here of a war undertaken by our aristocracy. If they should again drift us into a European conflict, what proportion would not the army be made to bear according to our male adult population—what the average of taxation to the households of the country? Rightly or wrongly, the Free States conceive themselves to be engaged in a struggle for all that a nation should hold dear. Reasonably or unreasonably, they are putting into the profitless and bloody enterprise of war the energies that have made their land one of refuge or of envy to the oppressed and impoverished nations of Europe. Before we utter a vain, impatient wish that they would sheath the sword, and return to their industry, and let us traffic as before, it would surely be wise to reflect upon the provocation they have received, the resources they possess, and the burdens we submit to carry without the motive that inspires their willing sacrifice.

THE TRUE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

Still more trying to principle will be the course, hitherto blameless and consistent, which our Government shall take respecting the American quarrel. We pay little regard to the vague rumors afloat that the leaders of the Conservative Party incline to question the policy pursued by Lord RUSSELL of strict and loyal non-intervention. We can hardly suppose any set of men so reckless of the great permanent interests of the country as to advise the adoption of any other line of conduct. Ephemeral popularity among certain sections of the community might possibly be won by the manifestation of a tenderness for Southern interests and necessities, at the expense of what is due on our part to good faith, international right, and the plain dictates of sound policy to our dealings with the North. But no intermeddling, however diplomatically disguised—no disregard of the obligations we owe to the great Commonwealth with which we have more ties of kindred, of business and of sympathy than with all Europe put together—could possibly fail to ruin the reputation of any set of men pretending to the rank and character of British statesmen. The fact that, in a manufacturing town like Greenock, its representative should receive nothing but plaudits for the utterance of these opinions, is the latest and not the least significant corroboration of the inference drawn from the earlier declarations of Mr. GLADSTONE to the same effect at Liverpool. The continuance of the blockade may for a time render the supply of cotton from America scanty and uncertain; though there is much in what many men of great mercantile experience have said all along, that with the high price the great staple of Lancashire industry will somehow or other find its way to the banks of the Mersey. Be this as it may, neither employers nor operatives have evinced the slightest wish to put upon Government any unworthy pressure, nor do we believe that any attempt of the sort could be made without evoking a spirit of indignant rebuke and reprobation that would summarily overbear all such sinister suggestions. The cause of the Union is the cause of public law and personal liberty against wanton sedition and the perpetuation in bondage of millions of men. *Come what may, Great Britain can never waver as to the side which she morally espouses in such a struggle; and the representatives of the people cannot perform a more important duty at the present juncture than in bearing clear and audible testimony to this national truth.*

POLITICAL ESPIONAGE IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post.

For some time past, one of the principal topics of conversation in Liverpool, both on 'Change and in private circles, has had relation to a system of political espionage and terrorism, which has for some time been exercised in this town in connection with gentlemen supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the Southern or Secessionist States of North America. We have heard of one gentleman being constantly dogged by private "detectives" for many months past. All visitors to his residence and place of business have been carefully scrutinized, and it is supposed that owing to "information received" from Liverpool; many persons, friends of the gentleman above alluded to, have been seized and rearched, and in some cases imprisoned, immediately on their arrival at Boston and New-York. Employes, it is said, have also, in some cases, been tampered with, and even the privacy of correspondence and of business affairs has been mysteriously violated. We have also heard of cases in which goods sent from Liverpool for shipment by "suspected" firms have been watched from the manufacturing districts to the dock quays, and, in some instances, it is more than hinted, that packages and cases have been opened furtively *en route*, and their contents overhauled and noted. We do not, at present, feel justified in giving publicity to all the rumors which point to the authors of these proceedings, so foreign to English ideas of everything that is fair, honorable and manly. We may, however, express our regret that they should be ascribed in any way to the emissaries of a great and free nation. We have no wish to interfere in political questions at issue between the North and the South, but nothing will do more to estrange the feelings of Englishmen of all classes and shades of politics than the introduction into our country of a system of political espionage, worthy only of the most despicable continental despotisms.

THE MEDIATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

From the London Advertiser.

So far Mr. O'BRIEN "writes like an angel;" but now comes the romance and the absurdity. So strongly is he impressed with the lamentable nature of this strife, he actually closes his letter with the following strange proposal:

"These are my views respecting the present contest in America; and, to prove the sincerity of my convictions; I am willing to go to America, at my own expense, to act as Internuncio between the contending parties, in case my services be accepted in that capacity.

During a public life, which now extends over a period of thirty-three years, I have never solicited office of any kind for myself, from either Kings, Queens, Viceroys or Ministers; but I am now disposed to solicit the situation of unpaid envoy between the contending sections of the American people; and it will be the proudest triumph of my life if I can assist in restoring peace between the disunited members of the great American family."

"This is magnificent, but it is not war!" was the exclamation of a French officer when he witnessed the romantic charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava. So might we say of Mr. O'BRIEN's proposal. "It is beautiful—it is noble; but it has not an atom of common sense in it."

Let Mr. O'BRIEN try his hand in a small way before he becomes a mediator between nations. Let him step in between Bill Stanchiron, the blacksmith, and his strapping wife Bet, who are just about to try which is the stronger; and if he succeeds in mollifying their wrath, and escapes without a broken head, he will have done something towards proving his fitness for the office which he seeks.

There is, moreover, a peculiar difficulty in the American quarrel, namely, that the one party has nothing to yield, the other everything.

If Mr. O'BRIEN, on his errand, were to enter Richmond, in Virginia, the Confederate leaders would say to him, "What do you want of us? We are merely defending ourselves. We ask nothing, and we have nothing to concede. We are out of the Union, and nothing shall ever make us reënter it. Let the Federal force withdraw from our territory, and we will soon disband our forces, and then peace will be at once restored."

But, on the other side, he would have to persuade the Northern States to abandon their whole enterprise. They have got together nearly 500,000 men, and have already borrowed $100,000,000, avowedly for the purpose of compelling the Southern States to submit to their authority. Mr. O'BRIEN would have to persuade them that all this was one enormous blunder; and his recommendation to them must be, to confess that they had done wrong, and to give up their whole project. This, until they have been humbled by defeat, it is quite improbable that they will consent to do.

Mr. O'BRIEN's romantic Mission of Mercy, therefore, never will take place. But his letter will not be without some good effect. He has ably described the absurdity of a scheme of subjugation in a Democratic Republic. He has painted out the practical difficulties of the case in a simple, clear and impressive manner; and we trust that when the zeal and passion which are now burning so fiercely in America have a little subsided, his friendly and well-meant representations will find a hearing, and will even bear some fruit, among the less-heated politicians of New-York and Massachusetts. Certain we are, that the counsel which he has given them is the wisest that could be given under the circumstances; and that his practical decisions are just those which, sooner or later, will have to be adopted by the Government of the Northern States.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON FIELDS.

From the London Times.

The interruption of our cotton supplies is producing its effect on the industry of Lancashire. We have felt the beginning of the pressure, and the results are undoubtedly serious. Mills working short time, to be closed, perhaps, in a few weeks altogether; cotton still rising in price; labor lacking employment, and manufacturers destitute of material—these, with the Winter before us, are signs of no common trouble. It is true that we have some grounds for consolation and assurance. The state of the cotton trade was such that it had become rather desirable than otherwise that production should be slackened for a time. Markets were glutted with goods, and the stocks on hand were in excess of the rate of demand and consumption. This consideration, however, will not afford much relief to impoverished operatives, and it is to the good sense of this class and to the exports from India that we must look for the means of tiding over the crisis with the least possible suffering. The work-people know full well that neither their employers nor the Government can be held accountable for their privations, and is is satisfactory to see that they express themselves on the subject with intelligence and wisdom. There can be no wages without work, and no work without material. Our hopes now depend on the importations which the measures taken in the Spring may bring us. Next season will find us better provided, but the American war took us so completely by surprise that we could do little this year beyond notifying to the world that any amount of cotton from any quarter of the globe would be sure to fetch a handsome price at Liverpool. We shall soon see what comes of this advertisement of our extraordinary wants. The Indian exports, we already know, will be large; and it is safe to anticipate that the operation of natural laws, will, in a greater or less degree, increase our receipts from every cotton-growing country. It is also far from improbable that a portion of the American crop may reach us. We should look, indeed, upon this chance as considerable, were it not for the resolution taken by the planters themselves to withhold the supplies. We know, from our own experience on the coast of Africa, that a blockade on a large scale can never be absolutely effectual, and if the Southern States desired to send cotton to sea, the weak squadrons of the Federal Government could intercept only a percentage of the cargoes. It is said, however, that the Confederates are purposely keeping the cotton crop at home, in order that the pressure thus put upon the European Governments may induce them to interfere for the termination of the blockade, if not of the war. They are, perhaps, in earnest on this point, and it is certain that they are in the hands of a strong Government; but they must have money, and when cotton represents money so effectually as it does now, the temptation to exchange it for cash must be exceedingly powerful. The Northern papers declare that the vessels which have lately succeeded in running the blockade with arms and munition for the South are to load with cotton in return, and it is well known that when the Unionists captured the forts at Hatteras Inlet they found in those waters a large cotton ship, with a full cargo, waiting to put to sea. It will be our own fault, however, if we ever fall into the straits again. We are under no necessity of depending exclusively on America for our cotton, and we have now seen how singularly imprudent such dependence would be. Apart from all ordinary risks, it is plain that if the Southern States can adopt such a resolution as we have spoken of in one case they could do it in another, and we should be exposed at all times to this kind of menace whenever a political difference occurred. Such a liability should not be tolerated, and India offers us an escape from the difficulty. The information which has reached us from all parts of that country is, except on a single point, perfectly conclusive. To the quantity of cotton which India could send us there is literally no limit. Even the question of transport, which has hitherto been the most important of all, will soon be set at rest. In less than two years from this time there will be actually a competition for the goods traffic between the cotton districts and the coast.

FRANCE AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.

From the Paris Siècle.

The *Siècle* has the following observations on the best means of furthering the cultivation of cotton in Algeria:

"The Soudan can furnish laborers and the Government establish premiums, during a certain length of time; but who is to supply the capital? Will that be also the Government? God forbid that we should ever encourage such communism! Capital can only come from private or collective initiative, such as that of individuals or of companies. But here again the eternal question presents itself round which we have been turning in Algeria for the last quarter of a century. That country, as is shown by facts, may produce, with the cooperation of laborers recruited in the Soudan, considerable quantities of cotton of every description, and particularly that called Louisiana; it may in a not distant period provide for the imperious wants which the revolution in the Southern States will not allow them to satisfy; but, in order to draw capital into Algeria, the *régime* of common right and of the law must be given to that colony. When the Emperor visited Algiers last year he delivered the following sage words: 'Providence,' he said, 'has called us to spread over this land the blessings of civilization. Now, what is civilization? It is in count welfare for something, the life of man for much, and his moral improvement for the greatest benefit. Tyns, to raise the Arabs to the dignity of free men, to spread instruction among them, while at the same time respecting their religion, to improve their existence by causing to spring forth from that land all the treasures which Providence has buried in it, and which a bad Government would leave barren—such is our mission, and we will not fail in it.' How shall we draw forth from this land all the treasures which are buried in it? Doubtless by labor. But what are the essential elements of labor? Capital and hands. The exceptional *régime* excludes both one and the other; they will not arrive except under the protection of common right, and under the safeguard of the law. To sum up, the American conflagration seriously threatens cotton manufactures in Europe. In the anticipation of an event which must sooner or later be accomplished in the Southern States—the abolition of Slavery—it is urgent to create fresh centres of production of a raw material which has become indispensable for us. France may create one of those centres in Algeria, and may procure laborers accustomed to the climate from the Soudan, but for capitalists to engage in this civilizing work, they must have guarantees given to them in Algeria, equal to those which they find in the mother country. Let us, therefore, begin by the beginning; let us instal common rights in Algeria, and the rest will follow."

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

The Paris papers of the 27th contain the following:

"England, France and Spain have arrived at a complete understanding in reference to the expedition against Mexico. A Convention will be signed in eight days. It is expected the expedition will leave in the beginning of November."

The Opposition organs at Madrid remark that, as England and France are to take part in the expedition to Mexico, Spain will not be able, as affirmed by the semi-official *Correspondancia*, to act alone. The latter organ, however, in answer, declares that Spain, though disposed to act in concert with the two Powers, "will not renounce either her liberty of action or her initiative," and that "as her squadron will arrive in Mexico sooner than those of France and England, nothing will prevent her from disembarking troops at Vera Cruz or Tampico if she should think fit."

SPANISH OUTRAGE IN LIBERIA.

A Spanish Frigate Driven out of the Harbor of Monrovia by a Liberian Sloop-of-War.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MONROVIA, Lib., Saturday, Sept. 14.

We have received the visit of the Spanish war steamer referred to in mine of the 29th August. On the 11th of September, at 8 o'clock, she entered the harbor and was boarded, according to the laws of the Republic, by a Government officer. The commander of the Spanish vessel asked the boarding-master where the best anchoring ground was. He was told. He said he wished to see the President, and expected to remain two or three days. The boarding-master went on shore and reported to the President what the Spaniard had said. Then the President, thinking that the vessel had come up to have the matter in dispute adjudicated, ordered the men on Fort Morris Battery, who had been on the lookout ever since the rumor, not to load a gun. The *Quail* in the meantime had not a gun loaded. The Spaniard, instead of anchoring as he had pretended he wished to do, steamed immediately out of the harbor, but not out of sight of the Cape, prepared his ship for action and then steamed back into harbor, and brought his vessel between the *Quail* and a ship belonging to the firm of JOHNSTON, TURPIN & DUNBAR. In this advantageous position he opened fire upon the *Quail*, intending to clear her decks, but only did a little damage to her rigging. You must bear in mind that when the Spaniard gave his first shot, the *Quail* had no gun loaded; but, after the Spaniard so treacherously fired, the commander of the *Quail*, JAMES L. BENNICK, aged 28, soon got his guns ready for action. But after getting them ready, he could not fire for fear he might hit JOHNSON's ship. He soon, however, got the *Quail* clear of JOHNSON's vessel, and bringing his 18-pounder to bear on the Spanish vessel, did much damage to her bulwarks. By this time the *Spaniard* got another shot at the *Quail* but missed her; and in return the *Quail* put a second shot near her stern, did much damage, and made the men run from the wheel. It is supposed that this shot likewise killed some of the Spanish officers. Seeing the *Spaniard* was in earnest about this work, a heavy fire was opened on the vessel from Fort Norris Battery. He got at once confused, for he did not dream that there was any defence but the *Quail*, and steamed out of harbor with his ship in a very bad state as quickly as he could. Commander BENNICK got three shots at the *Spaniard*, two of which did execution. The *Spaniard* got two at the *Quail*, one of which only damaged her rigging. The *Quail* lost none in killed or wounded, but it is supposed that the Spanish vessel did.

A New Atlantic Steamship Company.

From Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal.

"The Transatlantic Express Steamship Company," forming to run improved *Great Easterns* to New-York under seven days, but only half the tonnage of the big ship, have the experience of BRUNEL and RUSSELL as their guide. The new steamers will be 600 feet in length, 75 feet breadth, and 30 feet in depth from the upper deck to the kelson. On the spar deck will be a grand saloon, under the hurricane deck, 500 feet in length, with 164 state rooms entering into it. The sides will be the longitudinal partitions springing from side kelsons. The breadth of the saloon will be 25 feet, and height 10 feet 6 inches. The draught of water will be 17 to 18 feet, so that from the load line to the top of the hurricane deck will be 22 feet 6 inches. From the water level to the upper deck will be 12 feet, and then five feet bulwarks. The ship will be built in three water-tight longitudinal bulkheads from bow to stern, which will give them enormous strength. This structure converts the ships below the load line to perfect tubular divisions, taking the form of three distinct ships. In addition to the fore and aft bulkheads, the intercepting cross partitions will afford additional security, and give altogether fifty water-tight compartments, so that the vessel will be nearly unsinkable. The two side longitudinal partitions are 25 feet apart, and thus, as the ships are 75 feet beam, they make three equal divisions of 25 feet. The boilers, coals and machinery are to be in the two side sections, which leaves the middle division of 25 feet from stem to stern free from all breaks. The main, lower and orlop decks will be fitted with 836 state-rooms; and each cabin being seven feet square, and holding only two passengers, they can afford accommodation of this sort to 1991 persons, and carry besides 5,000 tons of cargo. They are to be propelled with two screws, one under each quarter, and two side paddles. Each set of screw engines will be fixed longitudinally, to avoid lateral jer, and they will have new modes of connecting rods. The paddle wheel engines will have no centre shaft, except a small one with a pinion on each gearing working into toothed wheels on each engine shaft. By this contrivance the screw and paddle on one side can turn ahead, whilst the ones on the other side can back astern. The ships can be steered by the machinery if the steering gear was carried away; and they would never require sails to bring them up to the wind, therefore masts and yards may be dispensed with, and so lessen the tendency to rolling from top weight. An ordinary steering wheel is to be provided, but the ships are to be steered by a combination of steam and water cylinders. As an extra precaution, side fins or rudders will be fixed, worked, on an emergency, by a geared shaft, spur-wheel and spindle, led to a capstan or steam shaft. Patent beam travelers, for running the cargo to and from the hatchways, will be attached to all the between decks. The warming is to be done by steam pipes; and flexible hose will be attached to smother fires by vapor. The process of ventilation by trap valves and up-draught pipes (described in our columns last week) is to be adopted. To afford light below, the floors will be intersected with honeycombed iron-framed glass. There are many other minor contrivances to render the ships healthy and agreeable to passengers: but the grand point is the speed. It is intended to give them large engine power, not necessary to work always at high pressure, but to supply an abundance of steam. The nominal horse power of the engines will equal the *Great Eastern's*, although the ships will not be more than half her tonnage. It is estimated that their total displacement will be rather over 8,000 tons, and that the midships, or greatest section of displacement, will be near upon 1,200 square feet. When loaded, they will draw eighteen feet, or nine feet less than the *Great Eastern*, and altogether their depth of hold will be twenty-eight feet less. From their light draught of water and displacement, coupled with an indicated horse power four times their nominal, or 9,000, it is confidently affirmed by the promoters and patentees that a maximum speed of thirty statute miles will be attained; but for the object sought to be gained—namely, making the passage from Bristol to New-York in less than seven days—an average of seventeen knots only is requisite. If these ships accomplish this rate of speed, they will command mail, specie and passengers. Branch lines of railways to the Bristol docks and down to the river's mouth are in contemplation. The Great Western Railway has guaranteed four per cent. on the stock to construct one line, and the others will be done by independent Companies forming for the purpose. Another part of the project is to call for the mails at Milford Haven, and off Queenstown for the latest telegrams and Irish letters and newspapers. It is presumed that, taking into consideration the contemplated rate of speed of these new express steamers, the Holyhead and Dublin route would not catch the vessels at Cork, supposing the mails to leave London and the steamer to start from Bristol Channel at the same hour, unless the machinery of the latter broke down; but as all the propellers are to be worked by independent sets of engines, four different sets must give way before the ship would be left without propelling power.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A strong upward tendency in the Funds was manifested on the 25th, mainly on account of the abundance of Money, and Consols advanced ¼@¾, closing at 92¾@93 for Money, and 93@¾ for account.

In the Discount market the rates were still drooping. Good bills taken at 2¾ ₱ cent., and choice paper could be placed at 2½ ₱ cent.

The weekly Bank return shows an increase in the Bullion of £211,574.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ¼d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¾d., scarce; Eagles, 76s. 4d.@76s. 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26—A. M.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The excitement of the past few weeks has this week shown a decided increase. Notwithstanding the late rapid rise in prices; all classes of buyers have entered into extensive operations, the market daily advancing, so that quotations close for almost all classes of American ¾d. to 1d. ₱ lb. dearer than last Friday. Brazil may be quoted fully ¾d. ₱ lb. higher, and Egyptian has been in active request at ½d. advance. In Surat, the business has been extremely large, both on the spot and to arrive, and are saleable at ¾d. ₱ lb, in the Middling to ¾d. advance in the better qualities." The week's business foots up 145,810 bales, of which 83,090 were taken for speculation, and 12,860 for export. The market yesterday, (Friday) continued buoyant, with sales of 30,000 (estimated) at full prices; 12,000 of these were for speculation and export. The official quotations are:

Orleans fair	12¾d.	Mobile middling	11¾d.
Orleans middling	12d.	Upland fair	12¾d.
Mobile fair	12¾d.	Upland middling	11¾d.

Stock on hand 613,900 bales, of which 278,520 are American. Receipts of the week 55,630 bales. Quantity at sea 169,000, against 73,000 at same date last year.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Prices continued to harden from day to day, but buyers only satisfied immediate wants. The production was rapidly diminishing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: Flour slow and easier, but not quotably lower; prices range from 28s.@32s. 6d. WHEAT dull and drooping, and in most instances 2d.@3d. ₱ cental lower; Red Western, 10s. 7d.@12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 8d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; Southern, 13s.@14s. INDIAN CORN declined 6d. since Tuesday, but at the close this was recovered, and it closed at Tuesday's prices; Mixed, 32s. 9d.@33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@37s., ₱ quarter.

PRODUCE.—BEEF dull but unchanged. PORK also dull but steady. BACON in fair demand, but holders accept low prices. LARD in fair demand at previous rates; 45s.@52s., as to quality. TALLOW in good demand, and 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer on the week; Butchers Association, 52s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes quiet, at 34s. 6d.@35s. for Pots, and 35s.@37s. for Pearls. Resin steady; Common at 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d., the latter being the lowest price at the close. Spirits Turpentine drooping; sales at 62s. down to 61s. Sugars quiet, and 9d.@1s. lower. The speculative demand has subsided. Coffee firm, but quiet, owing to small stocks. Rice opened active, but closed quiet, at firm prices. Linseed in good demand and rather dearer. Linseed Cakes, at £10 15s. for American. Linseed Oil firmer, 35s. 6d. is now the lowest price in export casks. Fish Oils unchanged; Cod at £34; American Whale, at £34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: CORN—Market firm, but a very limited business, at fully previous rates. White American WHEAT, 63s.@67s.; Red, 57s.@65s. FLOUR, 30s.@34s. IRON dull; £5@£5 2s. 6d. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 49s. COFFEE quiet, but well sustained. LINSEED again dearer. LINSEED CAKES in limited demand; Boston bags, £11 5s.@£11 10s.; New-York bbls., £11 15s. LINSEED OIL scarce, at 35s. SPERM OIL neglected, nominally £90@£91. COD, £34@£35. RICE in good demand. SUGAR inanimate, and rather easier. TALLOW opened very active, and dearer, but closed dull; Y. C., 52s. TEA firm; Common Congou, 1s. ½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 62s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say there has been a fair demand for United States Fives at 74¾c.@75c. In State Stocks very little was done. There have been dealings in First Mortgage Railroad Bonds. Illinois 7s. at 79c.@81c.; New-York Central 90c.@92c.; Erie 7s. 92c.@94c.; Pennsylvania 6s. 84c.@86c.; Panama Sterling 7s. 96c.@99c.

Latest per Persia, via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON—Sales 20,000 bales; prices firmer, but unchanged. Speculators took 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged. Sales small.

PROVISIONS—Dull but unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Consols, 93¼@93¾ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 38@37½, discount; Eries, 26@26½.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 24.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 24,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 153f.; *bas*, 150f. Market active, advancing, and 1@2 francs higher. Stock, 163,000 bales.

The Very Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.
THURS, Friday, Oct. 25.

Gen. LAMBERT has left Warsaw. The Marquis Wallapolski has tendered his resignation.

It is said that Gen. ABRAMOVITSCH has been appointed Military Governor of Poland.

BERNE, Friday, Oct. 25.

The statement of a German paper, that the Government of Geneva had requested that the Swiss Federal troops should be sent to that Cantonment is unfounded. The Government of Geneva has, however, called out the militia of the canton for extraordinary night duty.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Oct. 25.

The *Sultan*, with the Calcutta and China mails, arrived here at 2 P. M. The mails will leave by special train at 5 P. M.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Increase of the National Army—Disadvantages of the Volunteer System—Difficulties to be Met in Crushing the Rebellion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP AT NOLIN, KY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, New-York, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, including Sunday edition. SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may justly an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars out of the commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive the extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar on his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 30 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have sufficiently definite information from the fleet to assure us of its safety, and to render it certain that it is intended primarily for operations on the South Carolina coast—the point of descent being either at Bull's Bay or Port Royal, at the entrance of Beaufort Harbor. The former is only about twenty-five miles above Charleston, while the latter is about fifty-five miles below—the coast line running northeast and southwest. The steamer *Monticello*, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, and reports that she passed the fleet on Saturday night, opposite Cape Roman, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay, moving along in fine style. The officers of the *Monticello* express the belief that the landing was made in Bull's Bay, where there were no fortifications of consequence. On the other hand, a Norfolk paper of Monday, received at Fortress Monroe, asserts that the destination of the fleet was known to be Port Royal, though no information had been received there relative to its movements. There are various reasons in favor of the supposition that Port Royal is the place aimed at. Beaufort, the harbor of which it commands, is about equidistant between Savannah and Charleston, and it is a good point from which to conduct operations against either of these cities, should such a course be contemplated. It is situated on the west bank of the Port Royal River, a narrow arm of the sea, and contains about nine hundred inhabitants. The harbor, which is sixteen miles from the main ocean, is spacious, but a bar prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than eleven feet of water—consequently the larger vessels of the fleet cannot pass in.

We are still uninformed as to the final result of FLOYD'S attack upon the position of Gen. ROSECRANS at Gauley, on Friday and Saturday last but as far as our reports extend, the rebels had decidedly the worst of it. The action was commenced by FLOYD, as before reported, who opened two batteries on our lines; but though the firing from them continued, not a single man on our side was killed. Late in the day our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel batteries were soon silenced. It may be considered a warm skirmish rather than a general battle, in which the rebels suffered considerable loss, and were repulsed. On Friday night, BENHAM'S and SCHENCK'S Brigades crossed the river, with the intention of gaining FLOYD'S rear and cutting off his retreat; in which they are believed to have been successful.

There was quite a formidable irruption of "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe on Monday, no less than sixty claiming the protection of our forces there. They report important movements on the part of the rebel troops—many having been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk. The meaning of these movements is at present unexplained. In this connection a rumor of the resignation of BEAUREGARD may not be without significance. It is mentioned in the Norfolk *Day Book*, which also publishes a dispatch from Richmond giving a similar rumor.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Persia*, having left Liverpool at noon on the 26th of October, brought us European news two days later than the advices of the *Jura*. The most striking particular is the more decided expression of the indisposition, both of the Government and the people of England, to interfere with the blockade, or to acknowledge the Southern Confederation. To this point, the semi-official organs of the Ministry, the *Post* and the *Times*, speak with emphatic distinctness; and the same tendency marks the declarations of the various members of the House of Commons, who are just now making their annual utterance of speeches, for which they are unable to find audience in Parliament. And it is observable that even where the assemblies addressed are in quarters to be most seriously affected by the cotton famine, the non-intervention sentiments of the speakers are most loudly applauded. We give place to a correspondence between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a prominent merchant of Liverpool on the subject of the blockade. The mercantile interlocutor represents himself as one of a number who are anxious to fit out vessels to the Southern ports; and desires to know what protection they are to receive from their Government in running a blockade they regard as illegal. Earl RUSSELL assures him they will receive no protection whatever; that they will be violating obvious principles of international law, and that Her Majesty's Government will certainly leave them to suffer all the penalties of their offence. While the tone of English sentiment is thus manifestly improved, our information from France is no less encouraging. Our correspondent at Paris learns that Prince NAPOLEON has reported his observations in America in a sense wholly favorable to the North; and is enthusiastic on the side of the Washington Government. Our informant believes that the Prince has impressed the Emperor with these views; and that the policy of both France and England may now be definitely regarded as unfriendly to the rebellion. No new light is thrown upon the expedition to Mexico, beyond an announcement that the conditions have been settled; and that the earlier half of November will witness the departure of the several squadrons. The language of a Spanish semi-official paper, indicating a certain independence of action on the part of the Madrid Government, may be regarded as amended by the later intimations of the contents of the treaty.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that at a recent dinner given by Gen. MCCLELLAN, he remarked to a guest that there was no power on earth, neither that of the Press or of politicians, that should cause him to swerve a hair's-breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war. Availing himself of all the military wisdom that is in possession of the officers around him, together with his own experience, he has, to the best of his own ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intends to adhere most rigidly.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEX. H. STEVENS will probably receive a new lease of power as President and Vice-President of the bogus Confederacy, to-day. They are the only candidates who have been put in nomination, and the election which is to take place to-day will be merely a formal affair.

ROBERT BUNKER, an Ex-Mayor of Mobile, Ala., was arrested in Cincinnati on Thursday last by order of Secretary SEWARD. He had just returned from Paris, and suspicions were entertained that he might be a bearer of dispatches from the rebel Commissioners.

Brig.-Gen. HILL publishes a long report to Gen. MCCLELLAN in the Toledo *Blade*, detailing the operations of his command, when detailed to intercept the retreat of Gen. GARNETT'S command after its defeat at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill. The document is an effort to demonstrate that he did all on that occasion which it was possible to accomplish.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York State Election took place yesterday, and resulted, undoubtedly, in the success of the People's Union ticket. The returns which have reached us at the time of going to press are meagre and confused, but the general result can hardly admit of a doubt. The election in this City passed off very quietly, and the vote is probably about one-half what it was last year. The local candidates known to be elected in this City are Geo. Leutrell, Jno. J. Bradley, Christian B. Woodruff and R. B. Connolly, for the Senate; John Callahan, Daniel Leamy and Henry J. Raymond, for the Assembly, and probably A. Oakey Hall for District-Attorney, and H. W. Genet for County Clerk.

The Massachusetts State election, which also took place yesterday, resulted, of course, in the reelection of Gov. ANDREW, and a strong Republican Legislature. The vote throughout the State was remarkably small—probably not more than one-half what it was last year.

To-day the election for State officers transpires in Maryland. AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD is the nominee of the loyal citizens, while BENJAMIN C. HOWARD is the secession candidate. A Comptroller, members of the Legislature, Judges of the Superior and Criminal Courts, and of the Courts of Appeals and Common Pleas, are also to be elected.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *Jura*. There was no change in prices in the Liverpool Cotton market, though the tendency was still upward. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Political news from the Continent is generally unimportant.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMANN, from Hamburgh and Southampton, Oct. 23, also arrived here yesterday. She has 35 cabin passengers, 135 in the steerage, a full cargo, £33,272, and $27,256.

Information has been received by Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd steamship line, that in consequence of an accident to her machinery, the steamship *New-York* was not able to leave Southampton on Wednesday, Oct. 30, so that there will be no steamer of the North German Lloyd dispatched from this port on Saturday, the 23d inst.

The Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers left New-Haven for Lowell, Mass., the rendezvous of Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade, on Monday afternoon. Only five hundred men were in the ranks, but the absentees are rapidly reporting themselves.

The Stock Market closed steady yesterday, and at improved prices as compared with Monday afternoon by ⅛@¾ ₩ cent. on the Railway shares; New-York Central 79½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London was a fraction firmer, 107½@107⅝ ₩ cent.

Less extensive movements were reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, though, in view of the unfavorable market advices by the *Persia*, buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts included about 16,000 bbls. Flour, 245,000 bushels Wheat, and 95,000 bushels Corn, while the sales comprised 35,000 bbls. Flour, 318,000 bushels Wheat, and 158,000 bushels Corn. Cotton was in demand at buoyant prices. Provisions were generally quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Teas, and Scotch Pig Iron. Hops, Common Resin and Linseed Oil were mere sought after. Hay, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were in good request. Freights were less active.

The cattle market opened yesterday, at Forty-fourth-street, with 2,000 less cattle than last week. The numbers previously sold at the other markets were proportionally less, so that the total supply will show a very heavy falling off. Low prices have contributed to this result, but the principal cause is detention of cattle trains, especially on the Erie Road, by the late heavy storm. A few cars were thrown from the track, and a portion of the cattle killed; and one other train is still detained, but may get in before the close of the market. Business was very dull in the forenoon, the election being the all-absorbing topic, but towards night trade was moderately brisk. Prices were ½c. better than last week, the tops of a good many droves bringing 9c., while the poorest went as low as 6c. The weather has been unfavorable for keeping meat on the stalls, and the prospect of a rain storm dampens the ardor of buyers. About 3,050 fresh and 150 stale cattle were on sale to-day.

WANTED—MITTENS.—Unless the army of the Union winters further down in Dixie than the banks of the Potomac, there will soon be an imperative call for protection for the hands of our soldiers. Half-a-million pairs of warm woolen mittens will be wanted before a month. Handling the musket with benumbed fingers is not a pleasant task; and, in fact, more soldiers are said to have been disabled from this cause in the Crimea than from any other. Here, then, is a chance for nimble patriotic fingers. Let the ladies, in place of investing in Berlin wool, buy stout gray yarn, and replace the work of fleecy broidery by the knitting of nice warm gloves for the stout musket-bearing hands that are now sustaining the cause which makes *their* homes worth having. Every lady should see to it that she gives at least one soldier "the mitten."

The Army and the People.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his admirable reply to the Philadelphia Committee, asked, as Commander of the armies of the United States, at the hands of the people, "*forbearance, patience and confidence.*" He has a right to them all, and he enjoys them all at the hands of those to whom the appeal is made. Undoubtedly there have not been wanting at times indications of an opposite temper. Our people are unused to war, and to the necessities which it creates. It was natural that they should sometimes fail to appreciate the obstacles which obstruct its progress,—that they should become impatient of results, relentless in their criticism of faults or misfortunes on the part of the responsible leaders, and disposed to rely far more on their own impulsive and patriotic courage than on the slow and calculated movements of the Government. These distrusts always attend the beginnings of every great enterprise. It is by War alone that the people can be educated to the duties of war,—just as it is by fighting alone that soldiers can learn to fight.

But we have now passed through this preliminary training. Our people have learned something of the tremendous labors requisite to create an army,—the fearful and perplexing responsibilities which attend the control of its movements, and the absolute necessity for "forbearance, patience and confidence," in every department and at every stage of a great campaign. Unquestionably they will continue to criticise its conduct, for it is impossible for an actively intellectual community not to criticise everything and everybody. But it will not be done impatiently, nor with arrogance. Nor will it have any other purpose than to enable the Government to remedy faults and supply defects which the incessant vigilance of a million eyes may discover.

The people have all the confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN which it would be safe for any man in his position to enjoy. It is not a blind, headlong trust, which could only impel him to reckless disregard of the ordinary and indispensable conditions of success, and thus betray him to his ruin; it is a confidence based on knowledge of his character, and faith in his entire devotion to duty, and the welfare of the great country whose armed power it is his high prerogative to wield. They know him to be an accomplished soldier, master of all the science of his profession, with a cool head, a steady and well-balanced judgment, a heart neither daunted by danger nor elated by praise, and that wise, calm and profound appreciation of responsibility, which is the best and surest guarantee that it will be nobly and bravely met. No commander in his position ever enjoyed more of the confidence of a great and intelligent people than he. Every prayer of every loyal heart is for his success. Twenty millions of people put their unfaltering trust in him for the defence and safety of everything which in public affairs is dearest to their hearts. They will respond promptly and heartily to the demand which he makes on their patient forbearance, in regard to the operations of the future. He has promised that the war shall be "short," and upon that condition they are perfectly willing that it should be "desperate."

The Great Expedition—The Decisive Results to be Expected from It.

The rebels, by this time, must pretty fully appreciate the magnitude of the contest they have in hand, and the peril in which they are placed. Assuming the Ohio River for their Northern boundary, which is the line they are seeking to establish, they are exposed on three sides to attacks by water, against which they can oppose no naval force whatever, nor any land works of the least value; for, with the command of the sea and the great navy, any point at which slight fortifications may have been raised, can be turned with the greatest ease. To maintain their Northern line, they have accumulated all their forces in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—very probably 250,000 men—an immense army for five millions of people to raise. Secession is not fully accomplished unless it carries off every Slave State. To leave Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia behind, would be such an unequal division of the country and its population, as to leave the South so inferior in all the elements of strength as to threaten its existence in any contest that might arise with the North. *It is in these States that the cause of secession is to be decided.* The rebels, even here, must act on the offensive, and drive us from them. We hold nearly one-half of Virginia, shall soon have the whole of Missouri, and, probably, Kentucky. When this is accomplished the rebellion is so dwarfed in its proportions, and so mutilated in its geographical boundaries, that it must speedily prove an entire failure, even were it to be acknowledged and a truce patched up between the seceded and loyal States.

It is the importance and imminence of the contest there that has compelled the rebels to throw their whole forces upon their Northern frontier when they discovered the North to be a unit, the tremendous odds stimulating them to almost superhuman efforts. The contest has been waged with the greatest disadvantage to the rebels, from the great distance from the States from which they draw the greater part of their strength, and from their defective transportation. The battle-fields, so far, have been most favorably located for the concentration of our forces, and unfavorably for theirs. But we are not compelled to accept their challenge even upon these. We may choose one a thousand miles distant, where they may not, till a decisive blow is struck, have a regiment opposed to us. To allow us to gain access upon Southern soil, unopposed, would be as fatal to the rebellion as if our advantage were the result of a decided victory. It would show that they lay prostrate before us, and lacked that crowning attribute of nationality, the means of self-defence.

Such a blow, we trust, the great Expedition is now striking. We assume success for it, although accident may defeat it. All we have to do in such case is to repeat it with better precautions. In the end we must succeed, because accident is simply the result of inadequate preparation. If the rebels, with their inferior resources and population, could select their battle-field, they could as effectually destroy us as we now can destroy them. Suppose they could in ten days transfer unopposed their Virginia army to the harbor of New-York or Boston, or place it before Philadelphia or Baltimore. These cities might fall an easy prey. If successfully defended, the means of the rebels for transportation would enable them to threaten each city in turn, and would exhaust our resources and destroy the *morale* of our troops, in the constant preparations for defence, that we should soon be exhausted and give over the contest. A powerful army, that can, in a day's time, move a hundred miles, is more than a match for ten times its number; because it can always fight with superior forces and destroy the means of an army, which is quite as fatal as the destruction of the army itself.

With any considerable degree of success for the expedition, our superiority will show itself to an extent not yet seen, or even anticipated. In popular imagination the fleet, our great arm, has hardly an existence. Not one in a thousand have seen a ship of it, and nothing but experience can demonstrate its tremendous power. Suppose in a day's time we could, unopposed, place 100,000 men upon the undefended side of Richmond, what would become of the rebel army at Manassas? Would not its destruction be sealed, and Virginia reduced to complete submission? But there are other cities whose capture would be quite as disastrous to the rebel cause. The capture of Charleston would give it a heavier blow, from the prestige it would lose. That of New-Orleans, from the command it would give us of the resources of the rebels. These lie exposed, and really undefended to our attacks. No adequate provision has been made for their defence, nor can there be, before they may be assailed. For the rebels to withdraw their forces from the Border Slave States, is to confess to a defeat of all their plans. To allow their Southern coast to be successfully invaded must have the same result. They cannot resist the armies pressing upon them from the North, and meet at the same time the attacks of our navy. Every male in the South, under arms, would not constitute force large enough for this double purpose. The rebels have an exposed line of more than six thousand miles, around which our forces hover like an eagle on the wing, ready to strike with resistless sweep, at any unguarded approach, while they can only move from point to point, at a snail's pace, exhausting at the same time their means and strength, while ours is always fresh and unimpaired.

If our fleet has been successful, we have entered upon a new phase of the war, which will not only be a great relief to the monotony that has characterized it, but will soon give such decided proof of our superiority, that the end cannot only be well seen, but not far distant. While we have every reason to believe that success has crowned the first effort of our maritime arm, the country will not be discouraged should accident render the expedition partially or wholly abortive. In any event we shall have left to us our strength, our maritime training and our means of repairing any losses we can suffer, while the rebel line of seacoast must remain, as it is, open and exposed to our attacks. Our power is ample. All that is wanted is competent direction, which will certainly be developed, even through defeat. But we hope to avoid such costly instruction.

Better Aspects in Europe.

The intelligence which has just reached us from Europe, partakes of the animated and encouraging hues, which seem just now to color the entire political horizon. Whereas three months since a conflict with England appeared so nearly inevitable, that statesmen on both sides of the water had almost abandoned the hope of uninterrupted peace; and, whereas, only four weeks ago, the rebel agents at London and Paris seemed to have everything their own way; we have now the most satisfactory proof of the ascendency which the cause and success of this Government have acquired with the Governments of France and England. The London *Post*, an official exponent of the British policy, announces to the persons who have been actively agitating for a forcible rupture of the blockade, that the hope of such intervention may be dismissed once for all. The English Government will, in no event, interfere in the American quarrel. So long as a blockade is maintained, British shipmasters must run it at their own risk; nothing will lead the Government to desert its position of neutrality in order to protect them. And while the suffering and disturbance which the manufacturing interests must undergo, in the absence of the usual supplies of cotton, are apprehended at their full value, the unalterable resolution of the Government to resist firmly the temptation to relieve the agony of its subjects, at the cost of a violation of international law and the risk of a foreign war, is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. A correspondence which recently passed between the British Foreign Office and a wealthy shipowner of Liverpool, and which we reproduce elsewhere, goes to strengthen these declarations.

Our correspondent at Paris, whose sources of information are at once ample and trustworthy, gives no less gratifying information as to the temper of the French Government. Prince NAPOLEON, in spite of the correspondence which M. PISANI sent in his stead to the *Opinion Nationale*, has reported unqualifiedly in favor of the National Government in its struggle with the rebels, of which latter he seems to have spoken with something very much less than distinguished consideration. His report, our correspondent intimates, has found favor with his imperial cousin. We are also forewarned that the policy of France toward the rebellion will be conformed to that of England, and that YANCEY and Company may now finally relinquish so much of their programme as was founded on the expectation of a forcible suspension of the blockade.

These tidings must be received in this country with a sensation of relief. It matters not at all how soon all Christendom recognizes the independence of the South so long as this sound appreciation of the right of blockade remains as it is; for we seek in vain any middle term that can serve the cause of rebellion, between their recognition as belligerents and a violent interference with the *cordon* we have drawn more or less closely around their sea-coast. At this juncture it will be at once just and dignified to respond to the loyalty with which these Powers treat us by some concession to their necessities. If, happily, the Southern expedition fulfill its mission by tapping the rebel reserves of cotton, and directing them to Manchester and Mulhausen, we shall give a substantial expression of the feeling with which we recognize the fair dealing of the French and English Governments, and our desire, while inflicting indispensable punishment upon rebellion and treason, not to extend the area of suffering to the laboring and innocent millions of Europe.

The Conquest of Florida.

It is not very likely that any part of the great armada which is now on its way to the South is to be employed in the repossession of the seceded State of Florida. At the same time, we think that if a few of the men-of-war and some thousands of the troops *were* to be sent to the northeastern coast of that State, and if that success were to attend their arms, which, under proper guidance, might be confidently anticipated, it would shed a ray of light on the present hour of National gloom and misfortune, which would be as cheering to the people as it would be novel. Already we have a foothold off the southern coast of the State, in the Tortugas, which not all the navy and army of Davisdom can ever dispossess us of; and in the western part of the State, at Fort Pickens, our position may now certainly be considered impregnable.

We believe that a moderate military force, landed on the eastern shore of the peninsula, somewhere near the mouth of the St. Johns River, acting in coöperation with the naval forces, (which must play an important part in warlike operations in Florida,) would very speedily reduce, by one, the number of States under the sway of the usurper. Every State, territory and segment of territory of which we can deprive the seceders is of value to us in a moral and political, as well as generally in a military point of view. The traitors of the South fight for dominion; and the fact that they have already carried their conquests to the Gulf of California has undoubtedly done much to elate them with prospects of an ultimate and brilliant success. Deprive them of Arizona and that part of New-Mexico which they hold; destroy their alliances and their hopes of domination in the nations of the Indian Territory—which can easily enough be effected; clip off their territorial wing in Florida; erect Western Texas and its loyal inhabitants into a State of the Union—which should have been done long ere now—and protect it in its rights; and then, when gallant Kentucky shall have rid her soil of armed traitors—which she will certainly do ere long; and when PRICE and the Missouri rebels shall have retreated a few leagues further south, among the alligators of Arkansas,—the field of our military operations will be much simplified; and the visions of power, conquest and dominion, which have stimulated the South to madness and secession, will be rudely dispelled. The hands of the traitors will be manacled, and their manifest destiny will be manifested even to themselves. Their subjugation must undoubtedly follow upon our success in these aims.

The peninsula of Florida must ever be of absorbing importance to the North. Our vast commerce in the Atlantic and Pacific seas, and our hold on the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley, make it absolutely necessary that we should have an authoritative voice in the control of the Gulf of Mexico; and Florida stands in as formidable a position toward it as Cuba. In the early part of his Administration, it will be remembered, President LINCOLN, with wise forethought, appointed a Collector of the Customs and other functionaries at Key West; and they are still at their posts there, collecting very minute revenues it is true, but not likely to be removed until the National Government is utterly overthrown. It is time that we gave a further earnest of our purpose by extending the same symbols of the National power over the other parts of the State. We believe, too, that a small military force, with proper works of defence, could easily hold the peninsula against all the troops the rebels could bring against it. The State itself is in the hands of so meagre a population that, if separated from the rest of the South, it would immediately lapse into our hands, and remain there without further trouble.

Beside its cheering effect on the people of the North, and its chilling effect on the ambition of the rebels, the reunion of Florida with us would exercise a good effect abroad. It would do much to dispel the preposterous notions of Southern power and invincibility, (as against the North,) Southern unity and homogeneity, which the ill-informed journalists and statesmen of England have so frequently exploited of late.

There is another consideration, too, of very great importance, both at home and abroad. If Florida were in the possession of the National forces, and if it had the necessary officers and functionaries stationed at the proper points, the very considerable crop of cotton which has just been picked and ginned in the State would be enabled to make its exit to the markets of a cotton-starving world. Florida last year produced two hundred thousand bales of cotton, and the present year's crop is estimated at rising a hundred and twenty thousand bales. This would be at least a sop to the English Cerberus who is now howling at our doors so piteously for cotton. The Union men would be only too glad of the opportunity to dispose of their crop and pocket the cash; while that part of the pick which has been hypothecated to the rebel authorities would fall into the hands of the National Government, and would *more than pay all the expenses of the expedition*. Beside this, too, there is a very large crop of sugar, rice and tobacco in the State which would find a market, and produce returns, in the same way.

We repeat the remark that if it be in the plans of the military authorities to speedily repossess Florida, it would be a filip to the nation's hopes.

Death of Sir James Graham.

The death of Sir JAMES GRAHAM is reported by the last steamer as having occurred at Netherby, on the 25th of October. Sir JAMES is chiefly distinguished as having been the chosen lieutenant of PEEL, and of late the chief of the Peelites. If he was not a great statesman, he was certainly a powerful Minister, and his support was always considered of immense advantage to a Government. He was too timid to take the first place in politics, and perhaps he was too unsettled ever to be a safe guide. On the other hand, his administrative ability was of a high order, and his eloquence, his noble presence and his fine voice were extremely effective, and made him at once a formidable opponent in Parliament and a valuable member of any Cabinet.

The descendant of an ancient Scottish family, Sir JAMES GRAHAM was born at Netherby, in 1792—the birth year also of Lord RUSSELL—and was consequently in his seventieth year at the time of his death. After various official services, he became, in 1831, member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics on the strength of his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," in which he declared for "the free importation of corn, with a moderate protective duty." His influence was so strong that in the Reform Ministry of Earl GREY, he had an honor which his contemporary, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, did not enjoy—a seat in the Cabinet. He was made the First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1834 he seceded from the Whigs and gradually came round to the so-called "Derby Dilly," till he joined the party of Sir ROBERT PEEL, after which he was long his right-hand man. In some respects, however, he was as much a weakness as a strength. He was most unpopular. The incident which will be remembered in this country, of his opening certain letters in the Post-office, brought on his head a storm of public disapprobation, and his haughty manner of dealing with the Scotch Kirk, which ended in the disruption, made him hated with a most bitter hatred north of the Tweed. He managed always to make the Tories excessively angry, and no man roused Mr. DISRAELI'S or Lord DERBY'S resentment so much. Sir JAMES was not a far-seeing man. He was a child of the hour. Indeed, on one occasion he characteristically defended the thesis that everything was changing, and that it was the business of a politician to be somewhat of a weathercock. After PEEL'S death he withdrew by degrees from the excitement of political warfare. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, FREDERICK ULRIC, born in 1826.

Amusements.

An exhibition of a very interesting character is Capt. WILLIAMS' Panorama of a Whaling Voyage at Hope Chapel. It a graphic narrative, or, more properly speaking, yarn, the Captain tells us of his adventures in the South Seas, and explains with remarkable force the secret of taking whales. The pictures convey some of the most perilous scenes to our mind's eye, and the old salt, in fighting his battles over again, succeeds, by the heartiness of his enthusiasm, in warming an audience of landsmen into an agreeable state of excitement. The theme is a new one in the lecture-room, and it is treated as it ought to be, in an unpretentious and purely unconventional way. We advise our readers by all means to spend an hour or two with Capt. WILLIAMS, in the lower hall of Hope Chapel.

And, on some other evening, an hour or two more may be agreeably passed in the upper hall of the same building, which, it will be perceived, is just at present rich in good entertainments. Here the Alleghanies—old-time favorites of our public—are giving a series of their very agreeable concerts, and performing on the Swiss Bells in a marvelous way.

The Choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, (Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, organist and conductor,) gave a very pleasant public rehearsal on Friday (All Saints') evening. It is one of the best choirs in the country, and reflects the greatest credit on the ability of the conductor. There are four sopranos, two contraltos, two tenors, four basses and eight singing-boys in the choir.

Mr. J. GRAU, who, by the way, is the only opera manager left to us, with a company—we have hundreds of them without—has succeeded in effecting an engagement with Miss HINCKLEY, (now Signora SUSINI,) Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MARIANI, and Signor SUSINI, for the purpose of giving operas and concerts through the country during the Winter months. We are glad to notice, also, that Mr. GRAU has secured the valuable services of Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, and of that admirable musician and conductor, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. With such a force, it will be strange, indeed, if success does not attend the company on its proposed trip. The first concert was to be given last night, at Newark; the second at New-Haven to-night; and, subsequently, at Hartford, on Wednesday and Thursday; at Springfield, on Friday, and on Saturday, at Worcester.

Mrs. KEY-BLUNT, whose readings here will be remembered, has recently made her appearance at a small and not very aristocratic theatre in London, (the Grecian.) Being the lady's first appearance before the footlights, it was natural that she should select the light and easy part of *Lady Macbeth* for the occasion. Her success, however, seems to have been all that could have reasonably been expected under the circumstances. One of the papers that reads as if it had been "inspired" from high sources, says, jointly, that Mrs. KEY BLUNT "had never in any way been associated with persons of the theatrical profession" previous to her essay. Nothing is more amusing than the air of condescension with which amateurs are kind enough to stoop to the profession of the stage. One might suppose, if it were respectable to do so, that a slight and distant association with "persons of the theatrical profession" would be desirable to a lady about embracing the stage as a profession.

Personal.

Secretary SEWARD spent yesterday in this City He returns to Washington, we understand, to-day, taking the morning train. He is in excellent health and spirits, being confident of the steady progress of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion

Archbishop HUGHES sails, to-day, for Europe, to be gone, probably, two or three months.

THURLOW WEED will sail on Saturday, not having been able to carry out his original purpose of going to-day. It is understood that he goes at the request of the Government, and on business connected with the public service.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUR & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, for the week ending Oct. 26, 1861:

Dr. Watson, Messrs. J. M. Berners, Philadelphia; J. E. Winter, New-York; A. J. H. Way, Baltimore; H. L. Bowe, New-York; J. M. Murdock, Boston; J. P. Morgan, New-York; Z. Barnum, Baltimore; L. P. Morton, New-York; G. W. Whittlesey, New-York; J. McCall, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A GROCERY-STORE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, a fire broke out in a grocery-store, No. 120 West Nineteenth-street, and before it could be extinguished extended to Nos. 118, 122 and 124, which, being frame-buildings, were entirely destroyed. The grocery where the fire originated was owned by Mr. WATERS, and was damaged about $800. Insured. WATERS has been arrested upon the complaint of ERNEST SULLIVAN and SUSAN RYAN, who resided in the building, upon the charge of setting fire to the house. Fire Marshal BAKER is investigating the cause of the fire.

TAKING CARE OF POOR CHILDREN.—Another company of fine boys and girls, deprived of parents and homes, were rescued this afternoon, by the Children's Aid Society, from the privations and sufferings which are likely to be aggravated this Winter to this large class in the City. They left for the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY. The fitting up and expenses attending the journey of these children to their new homes have extremely straitened the means of this excellent charity. Will not the friends of the poor homeless and orphan children who apply to this Society for aid help them with effectual means for their good work?

HOMICIDE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—About 1 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, PETER WEBER, a carpenter, residing at No. 40 Hamilton-street, came home intoxicated, and seizing an axe from his tool-chest, struck his wife three blows on her head, fracturing her skull so seriously that she cannot recover. He then made his escape into the Fourth Ward, where he was arrested by Officer O'DEAY and locked up. His wife was taken to the New-York Hospital.

COLLISION.—The steamship *Columbia*, for Havana, while going out of the dock yesterday morning, came in contact with the schooner *J. I. Jones*, of and from Machiasport, carrying away the schooner's fore rigging, and staving in the bulwarks on the starboard side.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—BARTLEY GRAY, while engaged in coupling two cars at the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, in Jersey City, was crushed so seriously that he died two hours after, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 132 West Thirty-second-street, upon the body of MARGARET SALMON, 36 years of age, who died from injuries received by burning fluid. She attempted to kindle a fire by pouring the liquid upon wood which was already ignited.

Further Particulars of the Murderer of Fellner.

The New-York Detectives have received a dispatch from Baltimore to the effect that a man answering the description of RADTZKI, the supposed murderer of FELLNER, is in that city, and asking if he should be arrested and held until an officer from New-York could arrive. A dispatch was at once returned, desiring the Baltimore Police to hold him, and Detective DOZIER left by the afternoon train yesterday, quite certain that he will be able to secure the principal actor in the murder before he returns.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Nov. 5, 1861.

		Erie Railway	32¾
		do	33
		do	b10 32⅝
		do	33⅛
		do	b30 33
		Erie R. Pref	s30 55¼
	50	Hudson River R	39½
	50	do	s60 39¼
	100	do	s60 39⅝
	50	do	s15 39
85¾	100	do	b30 39¾
	150	do	39¾
	50	do	39⅝
	5	Mich. Central R	48¼
	20	do	s60 48¾
	100	do	b30 48
	400	Harlem Railroad	12⅝
	100	M. S. & N. I. R	s10 18⅝
	25	do	19
	20	do	18¾
	300	Panama Railroad	118
	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
		do	62¾
	200	Gal. & Chic. R	s30 69¾
	10	do	69¾
	100	Cleve & Tol. R	36½
	200	do	36¾
	300	do	b10 36¾
	110	Chi. & R. Island R	51¾
	30	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	64
	50	do	b10 64½
	100	do	64¾
	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	20¾

SECOND BOARD.

85¾	150	N. Y. Central R	79
	200	do	s10 79
	100	do	s30 78¾
	210	Erie Railway	33
	50	Erie R. Pref'd	57
	50	Hud. Riv. R	b10 40
	200	Harlem Railroad	12⅞
	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
	20	M. S. & N. I. G.S.	39
	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
	50	Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 36¾
	100	do	s10 36¾
	100	do	s60 36½
	100	do	s60 36¾
	100	do	36⅝

TUESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Stock Market opened with steadiness in prices this morning, but the dealings rather dragged until the later advices of the Naval Expedition, about the safety of which there was unfortunately some concern in the public mind, previous to the intelligence of this forenoon. The general market then began to acquire strength, and at and after the second Board the feeling was quite buoyant, especially on the more active of the Railway Shares, like New-York Central, Erie, Hudson, and Cleveland and Toledo. The National Stocks were also firm, but without much activity. The fluctuations of the day in New-York Central were from 78¼ to 79½ ₩ cent., and in Toledo, from 36 to 36¾ ₩ cent. Erie Common Stock opened 33¼@⅓, fell off to 32½@33, and finally closed 33@33½ ₩ cent.; the Preferred Stock was in request at 56¾@57½ ₩ cent. Later in the afternoon, the dealings were less buoyant and the closing quotations were about as follows:

Canton	79¾	Pacific Mail	90
Reading	33	Panama	117¼
Hudson	39½	United States 6s, '81	94½
Erie Rail	32¾	Missouris	43¾
Erie Preferred	57¼	Michigan Southern	48¾
Michigan Central	48¾	Michigan Southern Guaranteed	39¾
Illinois Central	62¼	Cleveland & Toledo	36¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	69½	Chicago & Rock Island	64½
Chicago & Rock Island	64¾	Chicago & Northwestern	20¾
Chicago & Northwestern	20¾	Chicago & Northwestern Preferred	36¾
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred	36¾	Quicksilver	13¾
Quicksilver	13¾	Mariposa	7
Mariposa	7	Mariposa Preferred	15
Mariposa Preferred	15	Illinois Central Scrip	90
Illinois Central Scrip	90	Illinois Central Bonds	90
Illinois Central Bonds	90	Galena & Chicago Bonds	90
Galena & Chicago Bonds	90	Galena & Chicago Scrip	90
Galena & Chicago Scrip	90	Galena & Chicago Stock	90
Galena & Chicago Stock	90	Cleveland & Pittsburg Bonds	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg Bonds	90	Cleveland & Pittsburg Scrip	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg Scrip	90	Cleveland & Pittsburg Stock	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg Stock	90	Cleveland & Toledo Bonds	90
Cleveland & Toledo Bonds	90	Cleveland & Toledo Scrip	90
Cleveland & Toledo Scrip	90	Cleveland & Toledo Stock	90
Cleveland & Toledo Stock	90	Chicago & Rock Island Bonds	90
Chicago & Rock Island Bonds	90	Chicago & Rock Island Scrip	90
Chicago & Rock Island Scrip	90	Chicago & Rock Island Stock	90
Chicago & Rock Island Stock	90	Chicago & Northwestern Bonds	90
Chicago & Northwestern Bonds	90	Chicago & Northwestern Scrip	90
Chicago & Northwestern Scrip	90	Chicago & Northwestern Stock	90
Chicago & Northwestern Stock	90	Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Bonds	90
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Bonds	90	Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Scrip	90
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Scrip	90	Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Stock	90
Chicago & Northwestern Preferred Stock	90	Quicksilver Bonds	90
Quicksilver Bonds	90	Quicksilver Scrip	90
Quicksilver Scrip	90	Quicksilver Stock	90
Quicksilver Stock	90	Mariposa Bonds	90
Mariposa Bonds	90	Mariposa Scrip	90
Mariposa Scrip	90	Mariposa Stock	90
Mariposa Stock	90	Mariposa Preferred Bonds	90
Mariposa Preferred Bonds	90	Mariposa Preferred Scrip	90
Mariposa Preferred Scrip	90	Mariposa Preferred Stock	90
Mariposa Preferred Stock	90	Illinois Central Bonds	90
Illinois Central Bonds	90	Illinois Central Scrip	90
Illinois Central Scrip	90	Illinois Central Stock	90
Illinois Central Stock

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN OTTOMAN
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer Europa. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS
now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE,
or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW
usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK
in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS,
de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED PER AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR DESIRABLE STOCK OF FINE
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER WEAR,
in all colors and sizes, for the present season.
300 dozen LINEN Handkerchiefs, selling cheap.
700 dozen Ladies' CORSETS, $1 a pair.
150 dozen Ladies' Hoop Skirts, 37c. to 62c.
AUCTION lot Veils, 75c.; worth $1 25.
GAMBRO Sets and Collars, 18c. to $1 25, cheap.
AUCTION lot Linen Napkins and Towels, $1 a dozen.
Auction lot Ladies' Straw Hats, very cheap.
Auction lot Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 18c. to 31c.
Ladies, this is a very desirable lot of Ribbons.
Ruches and Tabs, 12 to 20 cents, (under price.)
Pins and Needles, very best, 3 cents a paper.
All our Scissors at cost, to close this lot.
Round Combs, &c.; Tooth Brushes, &c.
Drilling, 3c.; Cambric, 8c., the best.
All-linen Table Cloths, 4s., well worth 75c.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.
At the new store of
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietor of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or three or four single gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant front rooms on the second floor, with board, (terms moderate; location pleasant,) in a private family, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require for their own use, would take a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen to board; the house is pleasantly located contiguous to both stages and cars. Address No. 94 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with private table, a parlor and three or four bedrooms, handsomely furnished; a corner house, side windows, good view, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 179 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor together or separate, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTing of a parlor and two bedrooms, vacated by a family leaving the City, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—AT NO. 33 CLINTON-PLACE, Between University-place and Broadway, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, desirable single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can find pleasant rooms and good board in a private family of two persons, where there are no other boarders, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. House new, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GENtleman desires to find a pleasant room and good board in Brooklyn; would prefer a place convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferry. Address, stating terms and particulars, D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or families can find large unfurnished rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Every convenience of gas, bath, &c. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT No. 13 Poplar-st.: desirable rooms for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board in a small family, on very reasonable terms; desirable location and near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a very desirable location, within five minutes of either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st. References required.

A PRIVATE TABLE, WITH AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, one on the parlor floor and three on the second floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, in a large, first-class house, occupied by a strictly private family, for a party of gentlemen, or a large or small family, within a quiet, well-ordered home in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address for particulars, J. D. KINGSFORD, Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 40 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING A NICE house, will let a large, handsome room, with board, gas, and bath; price for two persons, $9 per week; location West side, below 4th-st. Address ROGERS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with private table only; the accommodations are suitable for a family of three to seven in number. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor. No. 195 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, with his two children and nurse, in a small, respectable family, where no other boarders will be taken; situation near one of the squares preferred. Address Box No. 422 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADway.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 5 o'cloc .

PRIVATE BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and wives, desiring board, will find the same at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House has all the modern improvements, with every comfort added. References required.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Use of a bath-room.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 14th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

TO WIDOWERS.—WISHING A HOME, WITH tuition for a family of children.—A lady of the highest culture, having taught many years in Europe and four years in her present home, will give all instruction needed, from early youth up to womanhood, music, (harp, piano, singing, &c.) oil painting, and the varied accomplishments needed for a young lady entering society, together with all the attention of a first-class private home. A mother's care is also offered, and the companionship of highly educated young ladies. The highest City references and full particulars by addressing Madame LEON, Madison-square Post-office.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Parker, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 5th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 866 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, $110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND DERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 49 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new. Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MALONEY by his brother William, at the corner of 39th-st and 11th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane st., where samples may be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French darning; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing, or as nurse and seamstress; City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable English girl, as waitress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would go as nurse; can give the very best City references from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 354 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of city reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse, and would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 East 24th-st., for M. C. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 152 avenue A, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and washing; she understands her business perfectly; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh young woman, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stair work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or by addressing same number will be attended to, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress: has good City and country references. Call at No. 455 5th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend to children; no objection to go a short distance to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can see a friend of the lady at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or is willing to do housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., third floor, back room; hours from 9 to 5.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 196 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 87 2d-av., corner of 5th-st. Inquire on the first floor.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook: can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook: can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook: can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook: can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, meats, game, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 209 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 15th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook: can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 181 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., Room No. 3.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family. She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish

FINANCIAL.

HERMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 40 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission only.

NOTICE.

[illegible] Treasury Notes, for $500 each, [illegible] No. 37,122, [illegible] No. 37,123, [illegible] No. 37,124, [illegible] No. 37,125, in blank.
[illegible] having been obtained by fraud, and their payment stopped at the Treasury, all persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
[illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected expeditiously, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 3 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERSEE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS,
WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Nov. 1, 1861.
THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-House of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and fixtures and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement. Terms cash.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 64 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD FIRST bond and mortgage of $5,000 on productive real estate in this City. Address S. C. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $3,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY next, the five-story store No. 9 Barclay-st., with basement and sub-basement; will be divided to suit two or more tenants. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE OF the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq., No. 107 West 14th st., all modern improvements, and situation unsurpassed. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only,—No. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED FOR CASH—Within one hour of New-York, and 15 minutes of depôt; 6 to 8 acres, with good house and outbuildings and trees and shrubbery, under good cultivation; price not to exceed $6,000; say in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290, giving a full description of the place. No agent need apply.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, RENT $150 PER AN-num, a neat cottage, containing seven rooms and cellar, with an excellent stable attached, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Long Island, 45 minutes from Fulton Ferry, near two railroads, and on a stage route; stands on highest ground, between Brooklyn and Flushing; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Apply to N. O. P., care of *Evening Post*.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, in an improving location up town, west side, would be exchanged for a house in Brooklyn, with stable preferred, or for one below 14th-st., this City. WM. W. HEBBERD, No. 6 William-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut mantels and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 250 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) with Mental and Sexual Diseases, Debility, Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Nervous Depression, Involuntary Loss of Semen, &c., with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its editions is that on Diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 1,427 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, Germans Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, (WITH DR. WARD,) No. 12 Laight-st., guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and cures in half the ordinary time, on your own terms. Dear friend, consult your best friend, Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., who has cured innumerable cases and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Glorious triumph of Medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unrivaled, and for the entire eradication of these diseases, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Successfully used by thousands and found to be the unfailing reliance. Unfortunate's Friend and Specific Pills, price $1. French Preventives $3 per dozen, postage free. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in two weeks. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st.

DR. COBBETT, (MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. BAUDRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. Inclose three 3c. stamps, and address to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid likeness in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Jeronom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning.—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker:—You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
o2-law8w W. Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat'rs.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 3 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 89 East 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN UNION RIFLES are requested to meet at the office of LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., Jamaica Court, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

A "*accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
POTTER, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEVAUX, 15 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, Nail Shannon, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 6th inst.
At noon she will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Africa*, from 9 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 20th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On MONDAY.....Dec. 2 | On MONDAY.....Dec. 16
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—3 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—5:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH'S IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is less—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, via: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk; daily; 3 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 6:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NEW-YORK will leave Bergen at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York; at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 8 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. A. S. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

KINDLING WOOD

THE STATE ELECTION.

A VERY SMALL VOTE CAST.

Undoubted Success of the People's Union Ticket.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HEADQUARTERS.

WHO ARE THE ELECTED.

The remarkable quietness which characterized the election in this City and vicinity yesterday has left but little opportunity for the pencil of the paragraphist. From every quarter of the Metropolis and its sister cities, there was, all day long, but one unvarying report of listlessness and light voting. In some of the up-town Wards, there was comparative activity on the part of the Germans, who rallied, in some force, for their chosen candidates, and the friends of JAMES LYNCH, in the Districts controlled by the Mozart organization, made a considerable show of interest and industry.

For the State ticket every chance and appearance favored the People's Union, while, for local offices, the odds were all upon the side of the rival Democratic organizations.

Our citizens are to be congratulated upon one accompanying benefit of a quiet election day, viz., the total absence of serious disorder. Breaches of the peace were very rare, and when here and there occurring, were very trivial.

We present below the results of the contest so far as the returns were received up to the latest moment:

MOZART HEADQUARTERS.

The masses gathered at this Democratic retreat, elected DANIEL B. TAYLOR to the Chair, nominated for Secretary Dr. BRADFORD, who wouldn't serve, then JAMES LIBBY, who declined, and finally Mr. BOLAND, who accepted.

The Chairman said: Before we leave I speak with the spirit of prophecy—we shall have the best evidence that the friends of National Democracy have to-day declared in the great commercial City of New-York that principle is inherent in the human breast, and that they enjoy a monopoly of its sweets.

Mr. COSSARS was called upon to address the crowd, but didn't appear. The Chairman apologized that as Mr. COSSARS had probably been defeated today, he does not feel like speaking; but as Dr. BRADFORD has not been defeated perhaps he will come forward and address his anxious and devoted friends.

BRADFORD at that moment incontinently disappeared. Other speakers called upon had nothing to say, and the office of talker went a begging.

[Calls for HERESY.]

HERESY.—For God Almighty's sake, can't you let me alone! You have heard me so much during the last three weeks I shall only annoy you by addressing you to-night. We have only come here to-night to receive good news, and when we hear that perhaps I may make some remarks. I have only to say now, I hope in God JUDGE LYNCH is elected. The *Herald* pours out its dirty abuse of our candidates. Why don't it bestow its columns upon the frauds in the Soldiers' Relief Fund? I have detected great frauds in those funds. It is practically a relief fund for Dr. GARDNER and his five sons, and nothing else. Two millions have been raised, but where have they gone?

A VOICE—Gone to the Black Republicans.

The returns now began to come in, and the Chairman had the honor to announce the first gun. It was from the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, the home of JAMES LYNCH. It shows that LYNCH received 303 votes, TWEED 15, BROWN 9 and VULTE 4. [Vehement cheers.]

Then came the Third Ward. That the President said was schooled in Whiggery, graduated in Know-Nothingism, and but just opened its eyes to Democracy. [Calls for order.] Gentlemen, order is Heaven's first law, consequently we ought to have it here. [A VOICE—Where's A RYNDERS, TAYLOR?] CHAIRMAN—Out of office! [Cheers and laughter.]

PADDY BURNS came forward, obedient to call, and said: I am no speaker, but I will do the best I can. Tammany has learned a lesson. I didn't vote Mozart nor Tammany. I didn't cast my vote for any OAKY HALL. I voted for WATERBURY, true to principle. [Hisses.] You may hiss as you like, but, gentlemen, you cannot deviate me one inch from my principles. I had to vote a different ticket because none of the tickets were right. It took me an hour to make out my ticket.

At this point the following paper was handed to the Chirman, who read it amid deafening cheers:

"A fugitive from Old Tammany reports, lights all out, except in the coal-hole, where a tallow dip, dimly burning, revealed the Sachems and the defeated candidates playing old sledge to settle their bets."

The proceedings closed with more glorious returns for JIMMY LYNCH and a speech by Dr. BRADFORD.

TAMMANY HALL.

No more striking indication of the unusual quiet that prevailed in this city yesterday could have been selected than the appearance of Tammany Hall last evening, after the closing of the polls.

About sundown a few political wanderers assembled in the Valley of the Big Spring, (otherwise the bar-room), and there, in sombre quiet and with bated breath, discussed the chances of their favorite candidates, but all the old well-known warriors, with but one or two exceptions, were absent, and the less noted braves merely lounged and moped. Outside, a few—very few—stragglers sought shelter under the dim light of the transparency suspended over the main entrance, yet not even a funeral note was uttered—the gates of the Wigwam were not even opened, nor the watch-fires kindled, and, about 11 o'clock, the last watcher had withdrawn, murmuring to himself that "LYNCH was elected," and utter silence descended on the scene.

AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was no excitement and but a small gathering at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. No arrangements had been made for receiving returns, and those interested took it for granted that everything was all right, and were willing to wait for the TIMES to learn the result. At the Union Committee's Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Mr. HAVEMEYER, and a few other gentlemen, were assembled, and spent an hour or two waiting to learn the result and discussing the probabilities of the election. There was quite a large assemblage at the Republican quarters, No. 616 Broadway, in which the friends of the different candidates were represented, but only brief returns had been received up to a late hour.

THE PEOPLES' UNION.

There was a large crowd at the headquarters of this organization all last evening, anxiously waiting for returns relating to the chances of their particular candidates. Take it altogether, it was a singularly respectable looking crowd, quite a considerable quantity of the Fifth-avenue element mingling with the usual miscellaneous collection of loungers who linger around late to learn the results of elections. The maic object of those present appeared to be the success of JOSIAH W. BROWN for Sheriff, and immense was the satisfaction displayed when figures came in and were announced that gave him majorities in various hardly contested districts. But there was not much enthusiasm; for there seemed a pervading impression that LYNCH had carried the day, notwithstanding Mr. BROWN'S having run strongly and well. No speech-making occurred, nor any other manifestations that mark the satisfaction of triumph, and the rooms were nearly deserted at a comparatively early hour. Some expectation for the general foreboding of disappointment was, however, afforded by the almost assured election of M. B. P. MANIERRE as State Senator, who was up to 10½ o'clock ahead of both his competitors.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION.

The representatives of this independent "Union" did not appear last night in very great force at their rooms, No. 534 Broadway. Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, who is the head—including brains—of the organization, was present with a few sanguine friends, but returns came in slowly, and the conclusion was soon came to to wait patiently until the morning for what the chances of the contest might bring them. Mr. VULTE'S election as Sheriff was what they had chiefly set their hearts upon, and his return being evidently almost beyond the range of possibility, they had nothing left worth waiting for. To console them to some extent, they had the pleasure of knowing that Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY bid fair to distance CHARLOCK and PHELPS, and that CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF was beating Messrs. TILLOU and WATSON badly for the respective State Senatorships in which the members of the "Union" were principally interested. The success of LYNCH was here looked upon as a certainty, and that prospect did not seem to occasion much regret.

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

SENATORS.

Fourth District.....C. B. WOODRUFF.
Fifth District.....CHAS. G. CORNELL.
Sixth District.....J. J. BRADLEY.
Seventh District.....R. B. CONNOLLY.

ASSEMBLY.

First District.....JOHN CALLAHAN.
Seventh District.....H. J. RAYMOND.
Third District.....GEO. LOUTRELL.
Ninth District.....ALEX. MCLEOD.
Second District.....DANIEL LEAMY.
Eleventh District.....NOAH A. CHILDS.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Ninth Ward. Dist.	Raymond.	Young.	*Fifteenth Ward.* Dist.	Raymond.	Young.
4th	158	131	7th	102	25
5th	169	141	10th	73	61
6th	115	102	5th	102	43
7th	199	130	8th	123	43
8th	165	149	9th	198	65
9th	106	99			
10th	981	124	Total	1,516	1,500
11th	137	199			
12th	88	170	Raymond's maj		316

Tables of Aggregates.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wards.	Dickinson, U. & Rep.	Chapman.	Ballard, Rep. & U.	Jones, Dem.
1	838	533	643	536
2	221	69	220	69
3	306	110	302	113
4	—	—	—	—
5	998	443	981	460
6	930	1292	911	1445
7	1560	987	1659	1190
8	1708	703	1634	698
9	—	—	2626	1093
10	1267	601	1263	616
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	1207	1368
13	1611	728	1531	748
14	—	—	—	—
15	1748	221	1714	255
16	—	—	—	—
17	2952	1646	2097	1661

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.	Bruce, sh. t'm, R.	Tallmadge, sh.t'm, P. L.	Alberger, R.&U.	Wright, sh.t'm, D.	Lord, I.t. D.
1	253	102	—	815	—
2	145	62	—	85	—
3	65	128	—	231	—
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	378	308	—	763	—
6	119	133	—	2039	—
7	531	551	—	1582	—
8	550	709	—	1214	—
9	—	—	—	—	—
10	498	397	1267	979	1269
11	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—
13	429	518	—	1226	—
14	—	—	—	—	—
15	639	819	—	498	—
16	—	—	—	—	—
17	998	971	—	2497	—

SENATE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Woodruff, Tam. and Mos.	Tillou, Union.
1	—	—
2	197	9
3	379	4
4	1251	54
5	1145	216
6	2311	34
7	—	—
8	2050	231
14	—	—

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Cornell, Tam., Peo.Un. Syr.& Ind.	Dem.	Cozans, Mozart.	Chanler, Union.	Little, Rep.
10	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—
13	749		1141	—	538
17	—	—	—	—	—
7	559		446	—	544

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Bradley, Tam., Moz. & Ind.	Dem.	Smith, Rep. & Union.	Manierre, P. & Sy.U.
9	1456		998	1028
15	—		—	—
16	1391		1150	1001
18	—		—	—
Total	4853		3416	4277

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Charlick. Tam. & Mos	Connolly. Rep. & Sy.	Phelps. Peo. U.
12	1098	1026	331
19	—	—	—
20	869	2572	863
21	336	1773	1357
22	—	—	—

ASSEMBLY.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Leamy, Tammany and Syracuse	1,470
Murphy, Mozart and Taxpayers	853
Donoho, Republican	666
Sullivan, People's Union	189

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Loutrell, Tammany Mozart and Taxpayers	1,270
Polhamus, Republican	759
Eagan, People's Union	477
Myers, Syracuse	—
Kiernan, Independent	98

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Young, Tammany and Mozart	1,500
Raymond, Rep., People's Union and Taxpayers	1,816
Raymond's majority	316

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hutchings, Tam., Moz., Sy'c. and Taxpayers	1,447
Phelps, Rep., People's Union and 5th-av	1,968

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Coddington, Tam., Moz. and Ind. Dem.	1,654
Johnson, Rep. and People's Union	1,623
Johnston, Independent	—

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON was arrested by Officer HEARING, yesterday afternoon, for voting illegally in the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward, and locked up for examination.

THE VOTE IN KINGS COUNTY.

The vote is very light. Not over two-thirds the the vote of last Fall. The candidates on the People's Union State ticket have a majority of almost 50,000.

The People's Union County ticket is elected by an average majority of between 2,000 and 3,000. The candidates elected are as follows, all on the People's Union ticket:

Register.—Hugh McLaughlin.
County Clerk.—John N. Stearns.
Coroner.—Thomas P. Morris.
Superintendent of Poor—Thomas Jewel.
Supreme Court Judge—John A Lott.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt.

Senator.

Dist.		Dist.	
2	Jesse C. Smith.	3	Henry C. Murphy.

Assembly.

1	Andrew J. Provost.	5	Chas. L. Benedict.
2	Richard J. Lalor.	6	James N. Stearns.
3	Wm. M. Mannus.	7	Edgar McMullen.
4	James Darcey, Dem.		

THE ELECTION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

General Results—Miscellaneous Returns.

We have received a great quantity of returns of votes from separate towns in various portions of the State, but they afford no intelligible indication of the general result, even in the several counties where they are situated. We do not think it worth while to publish them in detail, and shall give only so much of them as will show the drift of the canvass.

The People's Union ticket seems to be running well. In the Canal Districts Bruce receives a very heavy vote, and Tallmadge a very light one. Off the line of the Canal, Tallmadge runs better. In Oswego City, for example, Bruce has 1,346 votes, and Tallmadge but 25. In the town of Vernon, Oneida County, Bruce has 171 and Tallmadge 9. Dickinson runs somewhat ahead of the ticket.

Miscellaneous Returns.

The majority in the Second District of Niagara for the People's ticket is 28, Assembly—Porter, (People's,) 228; Davis, (Dem.,) 135. Judiciary—People's, 187; Dem., 167.

Oswego City and one election District give Ballard, for Secretary of State, 1,380; Jones, 859; Dickinson, 1,328; Champlin, 860; Bruce, 1,346; Wright, 866; Tallmadge, 25. Elias Root, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Willard Johnson, Union, in the Second District.

Lenox, Madison County—Ballard, 280; Jones, 192; Dickinson, 280; Champlin, 191. Canal Commissioner—Bruce, 283; Wright, 181; Tallmadge, 4. Clark (Rep.) is elected Senator. Purdy, Assemblyman, (Rep.) is elected.

Verona, Oneida County—District No. 2—Ballard, 172; Jones, 103; Dickinson, 172; Champlin, 103; Bruce, 171; Wright, 95; Tallmadge, 9. Bailey (Rep.) is elected Senator, and Penfield (Union) Assemblyman.

Utica gives Dickinson 62 majority; Bailey, for Senator, 36. Major Scholefield, Avery and Sweet, Republican and People's Union, are elected to the Assembly.

Chenango County—Oxford—Ballard, 389; Jones, 270; Dickinson, 378; Champlin, 268; Bruce, 245; Wright, 269; Tallmadge, 136.

Sherburne—Ballard, 362; Jones, 129; Dickinson, 253; Champlin, 133; Bruce, 215; Wright, 129; Tallmadge, 146.

Greene—Ballard, 456; Jones, 350; Dickinson, 460; Champlin, 345; Bruce, 9; Wright, 345; Tallmadge, 447. H. A. Clarke, Union Senator, elected.

Smithville, First District—Ballard, 66; Jones, 84; Dickinson, 88; Champlin, 81; Tallmadge, 60; Wright, 85; Bruce, 25.

Guilford, First District—Ballard, 239; Jones, 56; Dickinson, 235; Champlin, 56.

Herkimer, Herkimer County—Jones, 295; Ballard, 258; Champlin, 287; Dickinson, 253; Wright, 286; Bruce, 338; Tallmadge, 19.

German Flats—Ballard, 363; Jones, 379; Dickinson, 370; Champlin, 370; Bruce, 340; Tallmadge, 141; Wright, 240.

Little Falls, First District—Ballard, 397; Jones, 316; Bruce, 381; Wright, 315; Tallmadge, 16; Dickinson, 382; Williams, 316.

Salisbury—Ballard, 227; Jones, 69; Bruce, 227; Wright, 59. Moore, (Rep.,) is elected to the Assembly from the First District. Harden, (Rep.,) in Twentieth District, is elected Senator.

Canajoharie—Ballard, 378; Jones, 349; Dickinson, 379; Champlin, 347; Bruce, 364; Wright, 345. Taylor, (Union and Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly, First District, Washington County.

Troy—First Assembly District, Saxe, Dem.

Broome County—Dickinson's majority, 3,500; Ballard's majority, 2,800; Tallmadge's majority, over both Bruce and Wright, 1,000. The entire vote of the County is about 5,000.

Amsterdam, Montgomery County—Ballard, 539; Jones, 337; Dickinson, 533; Champlin, 336. Bruce, 480; Wright, 337, Tallmadge, 59.

Saratoga—Ballard, 720; Jones, 526; Dickinson, 721; Champlin, 554. Willard, Union Senator—no opposition in the District. Houghton and Fulton, Union Assemblymen, elected.

Waterford, Saratoga County—Ballard, 263; Jones, 272; Dickinson, 263; Champlin, 273; Alberger, 272; Lord, 273; Tallmadge, 273; Bruce, 9; Wright, 273.

Northumberland, Saratoga County—Ballard, 231; Jones, 112; Dickinson, 232; Champlin, 112; Alberger, 231; Lord, 113; Tallmadge, 231; Wright, 113.

Fort Edward, Washington County—Taylor, Union and Democrat, is elected member of the Assembly.

Troy, First Assembly District—Saxe, Democrat, elected by about 300 majority.

Richards, the People's candidate for Senator of Rensselaer and Washington Counties, is elected.

Columbia County, Hudson City—Jones, 771; Ballard, 524. Judiciary—Miller, 746; Cooke, 179.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County—The official vote of this city, for Secretary of State, is: Ballard, 1,114; Jones, 766; Dickinson, 1,130; Champlin, 752. Canal Commissioner, short term—Bruce, 1,108; Wright, 757; Tallmadge, 11.

Putnam County—Town of Carmel—Secretary of State—Ballard, 264; Jones, 183. Southeast, Ballard, 259; Jones, 112. Patterson, Ballard, 165; Jones, 86. Kent, Ballard, 136; Jones, 140. Putnam Valley—Ballard, 30 majority. The vote for Attorney-General is about the same in the several towns. Philipstown, Butler, 192; Smalley, 116; Horn, 106.

Binghamton, Broome County—Bartlett, Union Assembly, 1,800 majority.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Union State Ticket 300 majority in Chemung County. Magee, Democrat and Union for Senator, about 60 majority in the County.

Orleans County—Barre, 1st District—Dickinson, 213; Champlin, 237; Ballard, 239; Jones, 226; Bruce, 98; Tallmadge, 146; Wright, 223. Gaines—Dickinson, 124; Ballard, 210; Jones, 124; Tallmadge, 212; Wright, 123; Bruce, 3. Carlton—Dickinson, 305; Champlin, 96; Ballard, 308; Jones, 96; Tallmadge, 305; Wright, 96; Bruce, 3. Barrow, Union Democrat, is elected to the Assembly.

Monroe County—The Republican candidate for Senator is elected. Republican Assemblymen are elected in the First and Third Districts, and the Democratic candidate in the Second District.

Rochester gives the Union State Ticket about 300 majority.

Livingston County—Dansville, Ballard, 234; Jones, 304; Dickinson, 217; Champlin, 315. West Sparta, Ballard, 125; Jones, 63; Dickinson, 125; Champlin, 63.

Albany City, complete—*Secretary of State*—Jones, 5,048; Ballard, 3,682. *Attorney-General*—Champlin, 4,977; Dickinson, 3,749. *Canal Commissioner for vacancy*—Wright, 4,969; Bruce, 1,905; Tallmadge, 1,810.

Cayuga County—Auburn, Ballard, 921; Jones, 471, Dickinson, 923; Champlin, 463; Bruce, 839; Wright, 488; Tallmadge, 75. Springport, Ballard, 213; Jones, 102; Dickinson, 213; Champlin, 102; Bruce, 190; Wright, 58; Tallmadge, 27. Halsey and Anthony, Republican members of Assembly, elected. Abbott, Republican, for State Senator, doubtless elected.

Onondaga County—Eldridge, Second District—Ballard, 238; Jones, 136; Bruce, 213; Wright, 129; Tallmadge, 57.

Rensselaer County, First District, town of Schodac—18 majority for the Republican ticket.

Columbia County, town of Stuyvesant—The majority on the State and County is about 125 for the Democratic ticket.

Binghamton, Broome County—Dickinson, 1,233; Champlin, 117.

Cortlandt County—Homer, Ballard, 559; Jones, 111; Dickinson, 562; Champlin, 111; Bruce, 542; Wright, 111; Tallmadge, 14. Cortlandville, Ballard, 661; Jones, 64; Bruce, 561; Wright, 61; Tallmadge, 104. Harford, Ballard, 126; Jones, 19; Bruce, 126; Wright 19. Barry, (Union and Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly from Cortlandt County.

Madison County—Sullivan, First District—Jones, 153; Ballard, 146; Bruce, 123; Tallmadge, 22; Wright, 153.

Jefferson County—Watertown, Ballard, 649; Dickinson, 648; Bruce, 379; Tallmadge, 271; Wright, 422; Jones, 425; Champlin, 422.

Niagara County, Lockport—Ballard, 730; Jones, 658; Dickinson, 698; Champlain, 662; Bruce, 680; Wright, 672; Tallmadge, 31.

Fletcher (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly in District No. 1.

Poughkeepsie—Ballard has about 1,100 majority in Dutchess; Dickinson and Bruce the same. John B. Dutcher, First District, and Edmund Green, Second District, both Republicans, are elected to the Assembly. Wm. H. Tobey, Republican, is probably chosen to the Senate.

Chatauque County—Five towns—Dunkirk, Pomfret, Sheridan, Stockton and Arkwright, give Ballard 1,381; Jones, 759.

Horace Young, (Rep.,) is elected Senator from the Thirty-second District by a large majority.

Davis, (Independent Republican,) is elected to the Assembly, from the First District, by a large majority over H. A. Pendergrast, regular Republican.

Henry C. Lake, Republican, is probably elected in the Second District, over C. J. Allen, Union Democrat.

THE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Small Vote—Gov. Andrew Re-elected—The Legislature Strongly Republican.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The vote at the Massachusetts election to-day, was remarkably small; not much over one-half of that of last year. The vote of Boston, for Governor, is as follows: Andrew, 5,917; Davis, Democrat, 5,281 Worcester—Andrew, 1,439; Davis, 736. Lowell—Andrew, 2,139; Davis, 1,003.

The vote in fifty-two cities and towns foot up as follows: Andrew, 18,181; Davis, 9,911. Additional towns show a majority for Andrew of about two to one.

One Democrat is probably elected to the Senate from Boston. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The chief interest was in Burlingmes old district, where Sam. Hooker, Rep., is elected over G. B. Upton, Dem., by 900 majority. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and ex-Gov. Clifford, of New-Bedford, are elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket. Newburyport gave Andrew 532, and Davis 534, and elected Caleb Cushing to the Legislature.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov 5.

The Assemblymen in Essex County are about divided. The entire Democratic County ticket is elected, and the first Democratic Sheriff for 20 years.

Railroad Death.

COLD SPRING, Tuesday, *Nov.* 5.

A man named DORSEY was run over and killed instantly by the down express, a mile above here, this evening. He was a carpenter, employed in the West Point Foundry.

New-Jersey.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—The body of a woman named MARY JANE BUCHANAN, was found yesterday forenoon, at her residence, No. 24 Sussex street, Jersey City, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and it is supposed that she committed suicide. Coroner GARNEY impanneled a jury and adjourned the investigation until to-day. Deceased leaves a husband and five children.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.—The election progressed in Hudson County yesterday very quietly, and the vote fell far short of last year. A large quantity of counterfeit fives of the Clinton Bank of Maryland were distributed throughout the county, and accompanying the donations were tickets containing the name of a well-known candidate for Senator, wrongly spelled.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. OLDEN has issued a proclamation designating Nov. 28 to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

COL. BILLY WILSON OCCUPYING HIS FORMER POSITION—MORE ABOUT THE SANTA ROSA FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Oct. 21.

This morning BILLY'S big guns announced that Mr. WILSON and his braves were to be found at their old quarters. Their new cloth houses look quite neat and inviting. Whether our folks have any need of them, now that they are being housed after town fashion, I am not able to say. The name of the Confederate gunboat *Ewing* has been changed to the *Bradford*, and the steamer *Neafie* will hereafter be known as the *Nelms*, in honor of the brave Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NELMS, of Georgia, who fell in the battle of Santa Rosa. A more appropriate device in perpetuating the name of the fallen brave could not have been adopted. The military spirit of Pensacola is aroused to the fullest extent. In every direction, of an afternoon, the drum-beat is heard calling the Home Guards to the plaze, or summoning the soldier to his quarters. Capt. FARRAND, of the Confederate navy, arrived to-day from Richmond, on business connected with the Navy Department.

The same correspondent, in his letter of Oct. 20, writes:

"The winds and storms of the past few days have ceased their howlings and fury, and the city is now in the enjoyment of the calm and sunshine of a May morn. I telegraphed you last night that Lieut. S. SAVAS, of the Confederate Marine corps had been released on parole by Col. BROWN, on honor that when his wound would admit he should return to captivity, unless honorably exchanged. I have just left his room. He is in fine humor, and in his own peculiar vein relates some of the incidents of the fight in which he either played a part or witnessed. Having participated in the advance move, he was of course, in the rear on the return march, when and were most of the casualties befel our side. His leg was pierced with a Minié ball from the regulars of Lieut. SEELEY, who had by some means obtained the rear of our troops. He was carried by his immediate companions some distance down the beach, where he was left, under the belief that he would be carried aboard a little Confederate guard schooner or sloop that was standing immediately for the shore, but was not discovered, and, of coure, fell into the hands of the foe. After our troops had left the island he was approached by an officer on horseback, to whom he introduced himself as 'Lieut. SAVAS, of the Confederate States marines.' The officer replied, 'I am Lieut. LANGDON, of the army—you shall be immediately cared for.' He was next visited by some of WILSON'S boys, who promised him good treatment, and claiming him as their prisoner. He was shortly after taken to the hospital, where he was treated with the utmost kindness by the Chief Surgeon, the officers of the army, as well as by the regular and volunteer privates. Col. BROWN also visited and conversed with him in the most amiable manner. Lieut. SAVAS will divulge nothing that compromises his honor. All our prisoners, while on the island, were treated in a similar manner, and it was no doubt gratifying to Col. BROWN to learn that Gen. BRAGG has acted in a like manner toward the Federal prisoners in his hands. Lieut. SAVAS was brought over on a litter.

We have learned that our prisoners all sailed on the 16th—we know not where, but probably for New-York or the Tortugas. The list, as above, was sent over by Col. BROWN. The wounded and sick in our hospitals are all slowly but gradually improving. The ladies are ceaseless in their efforts to render endurable their misfortunes by battle and camp. The old dry-dock, or rather its remains, I am told, floated off on Friday night, during a very high tide, and now lies precisely where it was originally intended to place it—right on the bar. Some of the officers from Pickens visited the old hulk on Saturday morning. We shall have an account of their visit and impressions, *via* New-York, one of these days."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 24th ult., and who reports having experienced no difficulty in traveling on the way. His advices are the very latest received. This gentleman represents that the people all along the southern tier of States feel no serious apprehension whatever of any very damaging result from the operations of the Federal fleet. Those in the Gulf States were fully impressed that the fleet would not pay them a visit just at present, and even if it did they felt themselves in the utmost readiness to meet it. The raising of strong bodies of men to act as a home and coast-guard was proceeding vigorously, and in the City of New-Orleans alone at least 7,000 fully armed men could be gathered at any point in the space of two hours.

The cotton crop was almost wholly stored on the plantations, and much of it remains just as it was picked, owing to a want of bagging and rope to bale it. The expedition would, therefore, according to the belief of my informant, meet with but slim success so far as obtaining even a moderate supply of cotton was concerned. At the landings and in the large cotton marts there was no cotton whatever worth mentioning—and to obtain it in any quantity, it would have to be taken from the interior where it was grown.

That some of the planters, in view of their need of money, and the unheard-of price to be obtained, might aid in supplying the Federal vessels with the staple, was not doubted, but all such would be marked—branded as traitors to the new Government—their property confiscated, and they themselves driven forever from the Confederate dominions.

The *Ram Manassas* on being taken into dock at Algiers was found to be but slightly injured, and she was already afloat again and ready for active duty. The reason why HOLLINS did not follow up his victory and seize as prizes the two Federal vessels which ran aground, was because of the mishap to his own vessel, and the fact that the vessels which accompanied the *Ram* were not calculated for a heavy encounter alone with the Federal fleet. As respects the *Iuy*, she is believed to be the fastest tug afloat, but in a serious conflict her chances of success would be slim indeed.

The fire ships which accompanied the expedition were rendered entirely useless, owing to the current being against them, and these, therefore, took no part in the attack.

The British and French war steamers which had communicated with Southern ports had refused to take out commercial letters without the consent of their Governments. It is known, however, that through the influence of the representatives of those Governments, or under the cover of their official seals, some letters had been sent—arriving safely at the North, and from thence finding their way to Europe. Parties were on their way from England to New-Orleans for the purpose of purchasing cotton at the present low figure ruling there, (nine cents per pound,) and it was the openly expressed opinion of these parties that they would ship this cotton in less than three months, as by that time the blockade would be among the things that were.

The *Picayune* of the 23d, in an editorial article, rejoices that in the secession of the Southern States from the old Union all party spirit had been destroyed and "all true Southern men were now in one fold, so far as politics were concerned." That they were united was a fact beyond dispute, and that success would crown their efforts was not for a moment doubted.

Silver at New-Orleans was quoted at 10 p[illegible] and gold at 25 per cent. premium. One dollar notes, issued by the banks, supplied the place of coin, and these, with the Confederate notes, were the principal currency used.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

The office of the Produce Loan is, as we are informed, very much burdened with letters from the planters, suggesting and requiring modes of their relief under the conditions of their subscriptions to the Government. Nearly all these letters give the same account of the necessities of the planting interest, and hold out the certain prospect of large subscriptions to the loan, in case of the Government making small advances suitable to the actual necessities of the planters.

THE NEW TEN MILLION LOAN.

We learn that the loan of ten millions of dollars, which the Government is now negotiating through the banks, is intended only for the purpose of temporary convenience, on account of the present insufficient issue of Treasury Notes. The bank issues loaned the Government will be replaced to them in Treasury Notes, as soon as they are prepared. About six millions and a half of this temporary loan have already been taken.

NO BOUNTY LANDS GRANTED FOR SERVICE IN THE CURRENT WAR.

The following circular is being sent from the Pension Bureau to many applicants for bounty land for current military service:

PENSION OFFICE, Nov. 2, 1861.

SIR:—The application for bounty land forwarded by you in behalf of a soldier of the present war, is herewith returned to your address. A sufficient number of similar unfounded claims having been presented to require special action on my part, both to prevent imposition upon soldiers who may be misled into the assertion of such a claim, and to save this office much useless labor, I have to inform you that no paper of this character will be placed among our files, or in any manner entertained.

There is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3, 1855, nor will any application be treated as valid under a future act of Congress, if made before the date of the approval of such act by the Executive.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

A FIGHT ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. H. S. FOOTE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1861.

SIR: The *Conestoga*, Lieut. Commanding PHELPS, has again been up the Tennessee River as far as Eddysville, sixty-two miles distant from Paducah, with three companies of the Illinois Regiment, under command of Major PHELPS, and conjointly they have had a handsome and successful skirmish, in which the rebels broke and fled in every direction, leaving seven dead on the field.

Our casualties consist of two severely wounded and a few slightly so—among them a Captain of a company. Forty-four prisoners were taken from the enemy; also seven negroes and thirty-one horses, eleven mules, two transportation wagons, a large number of saddles, muskets, rifles, shot-guns, sabres, knives, &c.

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, and the officers and crew of the *Conestoga*, as well as Major PHELPS and his men, are deserving of the highest credit for their bearing in this expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. FOOTE,
Captain U. S. N., &c.

The Steamship "City of New-York."

It is scarcely more than a month ago that we had occasion to speak in terms of merited compliment of the trial trip of the *City of New-York*, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company. In a few hours' run down the Bay, she displayed qualities of speed which seemed to place her at the head of the screw steam fleet belonging to the commercial world. In every other respect she seemed to be the equal of any vessel that leaves our port to cross the Atlantic. Since then the *City of New-York* has made an eastern and a western passage, both of so remarkable a character that the best expectations excited on the occasion we have referred to were more than realized. She left her dock at Pier No. 44 North River on the 5th of August, and after being detained several hours by the tide, crossed the bar at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Nine days and fourteen hours afterwards she was in the harbor of Queenstown, beating the *Persia*, which followed three days later, by several hours. During this passage, and the one just completed, the vessel was not allowed to run at her full pressure of steam, owing to the newness of the engines, which might easily have become heated. Hence it is reasonable to expect that in a more favorable period of the year, and when the motive power can be used to its fullest capacity, the vessel will exceed her best running this season. And yet it will be seen by the following extract from the log that the western trip was one of the most remarkable ever made, having been accomplished in the space of nine days and four hours. The storm prevented the vessel from reaching her dock on Saturday, and, indeed, she was compelled to put to sea during the most violent portion of it. The following is the official account of the run westward:

The British steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PETRIE, from Liverpool Oct. 23, *via* Queenstown 24th, at twenty-five minutes past four P. M., arrived at Sandy Hook at half-past eight P. M. on the 2d of November. Oct. 30, at 7 P.M., Cape Race light bore north, distant six miles, but she could not approach, in consequence of the heavy southeast sea.

The following is a copy of the log of the *City of New-York*:

Date.	Wind.	Course.	Lat.	Lon.	Dist.
Oct. 23	Variable..	—	—	—	—
Oct. 24	.....	—	—	—	—
Oct. 25	Variable..	S. 86 W.	51.14	13.47	156
Oct. 26	Variable..	86	50.53	21.43	300
Oct. 27	South.....	85	50.28	29.12	284
Oct. 28	S. E.....	78	49.28	36.25	285
Oct. 29	Calm.....	79	48.34	43.58	302
Oct. 30	S. E.....	75	47.18	51.05	296
Oct. 31	S. E.....	57	44.27	57.10	306
Nov. 1	Variable..	68	42.42	63.09	279
Nov. 2	N. N. E..	66	40.35	69

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3160. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Missouri.

Junction of the Armies of McCulloch and Price.

The Rebel Forces Estimated at Sixty Thousand.

Another Great Battle Expected at Wilson's Creek.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

His Return to St. Louis with his Body-Guard and Staff.

Gen. Halleck or Gen. Buel to Succeed Him.

Many Rebel Batteries on the Lower Potomac.

No More News from the Great Expedition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

THE POSITION IN MISSOURI.

The Administration does not credit the report of an impending battle at Springfield, Mo., as all previous dispatches rom Gen. FREMONT's camp represented PRICE to be fully sixty miles distant and in rapid retreat.

Gen. HALLECK or Gen. D. C. BUEL will be assigned to the command of the Western Department [illegible] of Gen. FREMONT.

GOV. GAMBLE'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has accomplished the object of his mission. The President has authorized the organization of the militia of that State, to be employed in the defence of the State against invasion, and the suppression of rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the State service, and be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the Government. Gov. GAMBLE stipulates that there shall be but one Major-General of the militia, and to secure unity of action, the General commanding the Department of the West becomes also the Major-General of the State Militia, by the appointment of Gov. GAMBLE to the position. As many Brigadier-Generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the [illegible] service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the United States, United States staff officers are to be assigned to make the expenditures, or, if United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform the duties, Gov. GAMBLE will appoint from the State Militia such officers as the the President shall designate.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN COL. MILES' CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES has made its report. About fifty-eight witnesses were examined, and their evidence presents the most extraordinary conflict of testimony. Twenty-eight swear positively that they saw Col. MILES on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and that he was drunk. About twenty swear just as positively that they saw him within the hours alleged, and he was not drunk. After weighing the testimony, the Court gave the following decision:

First—That Col. J. B. RICHARDSON was justified in applying the term drunkenness to Col. D. S. MILES' condition about 7 o'clock, P. M., on the 21st of July last.

Second—That the evidence is clear that Col. MILES had been ill several days before July 21 last; was ill on that day; that the Surgeon had prescribed medicines for him on the day of the battle; had prescribed for him small quantities of brandy. The Court, however, considers his illness as a very slight extenuation of the guilt attached to his condition about 7 P. M. on July 21 last.

Opinion—The Court is of opinion that evidence cannot now be found sufficient to convict Col. MILES of drunkenness before a Court-martial, and a Court-martial cannot be convened for this trial without great inconvenience to the service, and recommends that no further proceedings be had.

The proceedings were laid before the Major-General commanding, and approved to-day.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steam ferry-boat *Stepping Stones*, recently purchased by the Government in New-York, ran the blockade of the Potomac River, last night, and was not fired upon by the rebel batteries. The *Stepping Stones* is similar in construction to the rebel steamer *George Page*, and is about the same size. Drawing from three to three and a half feet of water only, she was enabled to hug the Maryland shore in passing the batteries. The *Stepping Stones* passed a pungy, also bound up. The *Stepping Stones* brought hither six contrabands, who were picked up by the tug *Bailey* in the Lower Potomac. They had escaped from the Virginia shore in a dugout, and it is evident, from their statements, that they had planned their escape long since.

MORE CONTRABANDS.

The *Island Belle* had fourteen contrabands on board at Cedar Point, and about fifty were sent to Old Point a short time since from the flotilla. The fugitives represent that there is great suffering in the Rappahannock region of Virginia, for want of food, clothing, shoes, etc.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES.

There is a new rebel battery at Aquia Creek, a few hundred yards north of the old one. Two shells were fired from it yesterday, apparently to try the range only, as no vessels were near.

There are indications at Mathias Point that the rebels are at work there, possibly in the way of intrenching.

CAPT. M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

Capt. BARKER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Body Guard, has been promoted to be a Major, and authorized to increase his command to a squadron. An election took place yesterday, when Lieut. EDWARDS and Orderly D. C. BROWN were elected Captains, and Second Lieut. G. S. PHELPS and Sergeant E. A. WEBSTER elected First Lieutenants. The command has been increased to the standard, viz.: 200 men, and is in fine military condition.

M'CLELLAN AND HIS GENERALS TAKEN.

Yesterday morning, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by Gens. MCDOWELL, ANDREW PORTER, FITZ JOHN PORTER, HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN, MCCALL, SMITH, CASEY, BLENKER and BUELL, while going down Pennsylvania-avenue, were drawn into an ambush by Gen. BRADY, commanding the Photographical Engineers, where he opened upon them with one of his camera columbiads, and took the whole party at once. It is believed that they will never be taken in any other way.

GEN. SCOTT'S STAFF.

Gen. SCOTT's late Staff have been thus provided for:

Col. COLLUM to be attached to Gen. HALLECK's Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Col. VAN RENSSELAER to be Inspector-General, in place of Col. SCOTT, lately retired.

Col. HAMILTON has been invited to a position on Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff. He has a prior invitation from Major-Gen. BUTLER. He has not yet determined which he will accept, but it is probable he will determine in favor of the position tendered him by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Major WRIGHT will join his regiment, and enter upon active service in the field.

GEN. SCOTT'S PASSES HONORED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order that the passes given by Gen. SCOTT shall be honored hereafter until further orders, the same as before his resignation.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GEN. HAVELOCK.

Major-Gen. HAVELOCK, of the British Army, arrived in the city this morning. He comes to offer his services to the Government during the war. Gen. HAVELOCK is a brother of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, who so distinguished himself in putting down the Sepoy rebellion. He secured his promotion to a Major-Generalship by his service in India.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Intelligence from Maryland states that as far as heard from the election passed off quietly. A dispatch from Gen. DIX announces that an Inspector of election in Baltimore refused to take the oath of allegiance prescribed, and he was at once put under arrest, and the Secessionists in disgust had practically withdrawn their ticket from the field.

THE REBELS AT WORK IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

I understand on reliable authority that many Southerners, who have been residents of California, are availing themselves of the line of steamers, recently established between San Francisco and the ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan, to emigrate to that section of Mexico. No less than one hundred Southern families, it is said, have left California for the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa, where they propose to locate, and foster the interests of the Southern Confederacy. It is also stated that Gen. SHIELDS is actively at work in Mazatlan as the agent of JEFF. DAVIS, under the pretence of an Irish emigration scheme. We doubt this statement with regard to Gen. SHIELDS, but it may be true, and that the Confederates are at work in that quarter and on the borders of Arizona there is abundant evidence. Our Government should look to this matter. As yet, I believe it has received no attention at the hands of the Administration. The European coalition against Mexico may bring up complications in that quarter not now anticipated.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria, received this afternoon information that the Secessionists of Alexandria were secretly holding an election for member of the rebel Congress. Measures were taken to spot the polling places.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED.

The various liquor shops and other houses frequented by soldiers in Alexandria, were summarily closed to-day by order of Col. MCKEAN.

ANOTHER OF THE LEE FAMILY ARRESTED.

Another State prisoner, named WILLIAM LEE, the third of that family now in custody, was placed in charge of Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH this afternoon. He was taken at his house, about eleven miles from Alexandria, near Pohick Church, under suspicion of being a spy, and of affording aid and comfort to the enemy, in various ways. He was given an opportunity to shake hands with his brother, with whom he was confined. He is the sixth State prisoner now held by the Government at Alexandria.

THE LATE DECISIONS BY THE PROVOST COURT.

There is still a possibility that the Administration will sustain the Provost Court in protecting the rights of Northern merchants. There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Government has interfered with the decisions of the Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, further than to order a temporary cessation of all proceedings. The War Department was apprised to-day of the misapprehension of the facts, viz.: Confusing the action of the Provost-Marshal with that of the Provost-Judge, which led to the order of the War Department staying proceedings in these civil cases. To-day, therefore, Judge FREESE has received authority to retain possession of the property of MEADE and MERGE, and other effects of rebel debtors to Northern merchants, until further orders.

THE PENSACOLA, ETC.

The steam frigate *Pensacola* and the brig *Perry* are still lying off Alexandria.

GEN. WOOL NOT RESIGNED.

The President has no knowledge of the resignation of Gen. WOOL, as reported by a New-York journal.

COL. BAKER'S BODY.

Col. BAKER's remains will be forwarded by the War Department to-morrow, to Philadelphia, where they will lie in state during Friday. On Saturday morning they will be conveyed to New-York, and on their arrival will be escorted to the City Hall. On Monday they will leave on the steamer for California, and will be accompanied by Mr. C. C. DREW, of Oregon.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Railroad Convention adjourned to-day. All the companies between Washington and New-York were represented, and also the War and Post-office Departments, the former by Mr. CANFIELD, and the latter by Mr. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster General. The following schedule has been agreed upon: From Washington, 6 and 11 o'clock, A. M, and 3:10 and 5 P. M., all of which are to be through lines to New-York. From Philadelphia to Washington 3:30, 8:15 and 11:35 A. M. and 11 P. M.—all immediately connecting with Baltimore the 8:15 A. M. excepted. From New-York to Washington 7 A. M., and 6 and 11 P. M. The latter, however, is not fully decided upon, but is to be arranged in Philadelphia. The 11 P. M. train from New-York and the 5 P. M. from Washington are to make the time in ten hours—all other through trains in eleven hours.

TWO REBEL PRISONERS ESCAPED.

About seven o'clock last evening, two prisoners at the old Capital prison made their escape. One was REDMON BURKE, an Irishman by birth, and an Aid of Col. STEWART, of the Virginia Cavalry. He is a man of near fifty years of age, a resident of Harper's Ferry, where, for many years, he had a contract for furnishing the Government with cut stone. He was taken prisoner by our troops on the occasion of one of the reconnoissances made by Gen. SMITH to Lewinsville. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was put in prison. The other escaped prisoner was a man named J. OWENS BERRY, a resident of Georgetown, and a Lieutenant in the rebel army. He was taken at Edwards' Ferry. It is supposed that they made their escape through the complicity of the two sentinels, who have since been taken into custody.

COL. LAMON'S BRIGADE.

Col. WARD H. LAMON, United States Marshal for the District, returned to the city last evening. He has completed the organization of his brigade, which was begun with a regiment of loyal Virginians from Berkely County. The remainder of the brigade is composed of a Maryland, an Illinois and a Pennsylvania regiment.

SECRETARY CHASE BACK AGAIN.

Secretary CHASE returned last night, and was at his post to-day.

REVIEW POSTPONED.

A review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Division, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed on account of the weather.

An inspection of Gen. BURNSIDE's Division is announced for to-morrow.

MORE OF THE BALL'S BLUFF VICTIMS.

More bodies of the killed and drowned of Ball's Bluff, have been recovered, yesterday and to-day.

HIGH PRICE OF WOOD.

Oak wood is now selling in the city at $10 per cord.

FEMALE REBELS RELEASED.

To-day Mrs. and Miss POSEY, of Maryland, were released from female prison. They each took the prescribed oath of allegiance.

BARON VON HERMANN.

Baron VON HERMANN, of Prussia, has been appointed an Aid to Gen. WOOL.

COLD WEATHER.

The weather to-day is cold and cheerless, with occasional showers of rain.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The Government has obtained trustworthy evidence abundantly sufficient to cashier Col. KERRIGAN, and moral evidence sufficient to convict him of treason.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FLEET—ITS DANGER—FLOYD'S PROBABLE DEFEAT AND CAPTURE—THE CASE OF MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night, Nov. 5, 1861.

The absorbing subjects here at the present writing are the ascertained safety of the naval expedition, the possible capture of JOHN B. FLOYD and his rebel army in Western Virginia, and the removal of Gen. FREMONT from the command of the Western Military Department. The interest excited is about in the order of my mention of them.

It is only since we have been assured of the escape of the fleet from the perils of the recent storm that we fully appreciate the hazard of the expedition. It was an immense armada, floating fully 25,000 lives, carrying horses, guns, ammunition and stores, the value of which is enormous. The vessels were worth millions besides. But, what is more, the fleet bore "Cæsar and his fortunes." The loss of such an expedition, if the material of it and the men had sunk beneath the pitiless waves, would well-nigh have broken the heart and the hope of our Government. And such a fate was by no means impossible. Many of the vessels were light, and unfit to ride a very rough sea. All were crowded with men or animals to such an extent as to make the handling of them difficult in boisterous weather. The coast is a dangerous one at best: the fleet sailed in the season of storms, and every harbor on the line of the journey was not only inhospitable, but hostile. If we have fully escaped the perils of the sea, and succeeded in landing our troops, without worse mishap than a sharp fight with a coast guard, then is the Union cause blessed beyond what our hearts were lately prepared to be grateful for.

The conviction now is general that our fleet will enter Port Royal, and that Beaufort, South Carolina, is the place we will, if possible, first occupy. It is a point about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and each of those rebel cities will be threatened by the force we may throw in. Perhaps each, in its turn, will be attended to. It is fitting that South Carolina should feel the tread of an invading army, and the country will applaud the selection made of a landing-place for our expedition.

It is not to be expected that the force we have sent South will attempt offensive operations immediately. They will fortify and prepare a base from which formidable invasions may be made. It would not be at all surprising if, before February, Gen. MCCLELLAN should be found marching through the heart of the Southern Confederacy, at the head of 100,000 men, with *Charleston* as the seat of his operations. Gen. BANKS can protect Washington, guard the Potomac, and, at the proper moment, advance upon Richmond. Allow me to say here, that Gen. BANKS is not in the position that his great abilities deserve. He is, by the luck of war, I hope not by design, kept on the edge of all great movements. He is not brought into them. It may be that the prescriptive habits of the old *régime* shut out Gen. BANKS from the National war councils. But Gen. MCCLELLAN can remedy past wrongs. If he is the Napoleon we hope he is, he will not be slow to appreciate and to put into foremost service a man who will unquestionably prove one of the first Captains of the age. Does not heroic Massachusetts demand rightfully a proper field for her most distinguished General? It certainly does not require both Gen. BANKS and Gen. STONE to guard the Upper Potomac ferries. Gen. BANKS can take care of Washington and Manassas, and let Gen. MCCLELLAN sweep down into the Cotton States. Or Gen. BANKS will undertake the latter service and let Gen. MCCLELLAN pursue his chosen road to Richmond.

It is probable that FLOYD has been captured, with his entire army, in Western Virginia. If so, the world will have renewed faith in the retributions of this life. Nothing could be more fit and instructive than that JOHN B. FLOYD, whose perfidy and perjury armed this rebellion, should be brought here, bound and branded by his country's hate, a prisoner in the scene of his official infamy. If we take his army, too, we shall be able to procure the release of all the Union prisoners who are now suffering in Southern jails.

The confidence of the Government in FLOYD's defeat and capture is very much heightened by the fact that Gen. BENHAM is pushing to his rear, to cut off his retreat. It was to Gen. BENHAM's military dispositions and energy, in a great measure, that the country is indebted for the capture of Col. PAGHAM and the rout of Gen. GARNETT's army from the Cheat Mountain fastnesses early in the Western Virginia campaign. He is a dangerous man to be on the track of an F. F. rebel General. The President has the highest opinion of Gen. BENHAM's military worth, and will be gratified to have an opportunity of complimenting him on the capture of FLOYD by conferring on him the rank of *Major-General*.

The removal of Gen. FREMONT is generally justified here. In fact, he has no apologists or defenders, within my knowledge, in Washington. The reason is, no doubt, that the evidences of his unfitness for command have naturally so accumulated here—the headquarters of the army—that no defence of him is possible. The amazement here is that the President so long delayed the act of removal after his judgment was fully convinced, and that he allows FREMONT's newspaper organs in the West to insult the Government by the most incendiary and mutinous language, threatening to proclaim Mr. J. C. FREMONT a "Dictator," to overturn what little of constitutional liberty we have left.

Gen. FREMONT's friends in the West were quite jubilant, a week or so since, over the defeat of the rebels at Fredericktown, by the commands of Cols. PLUMMER and CARLIN, and Major SCHOFIELD, of Col. F. P. BLAIR's Regiment of Artillery. Col. FREMONT caused the bulletin of that victory to be read at the head of his army; and his organs pointed to the decisive victory as evidence of FREMONT's capacity to drive the rebels from his department. It is proper to be known, therefore, that the Fredericktown battle was fought in spite of Gen. FREMONT's orders. Gen. CURTIS, at St. Louis, on learning that the bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad was burned, and that Ironton was threatened by several thousand rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON, sent down reinforcements to help guard the road and protect Ironton. Major SCHOFIELD's battery and men so effective in the Fredericktown fight were a part of these reinforcements. Gen. CURTIS reported the presence of the enemy near Fredericktown, and what he had done, to Gen. FREMONT, whereupon Gen. FREMONT, then near Tipton, sent back the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 21, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Curtis:

Order all the troops that you have sent on the Iron Mountain road *back to Benton Barracks. The whole affair has been grossly exaggerated.* Col. CARLIN should have kept the road open without any additional force. By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

C. MCKEEVER, A. A. G.

But Gen. CURTIS knew the danger was not "exaggerated." He sent back a dispatch expostulating with Gen. FREMONT, only to have his order reaffirmed more positively. But by this means time was passed, and on the 22d the battle was fought and won! It was one of the most brilliant and valuable achievements of the war—worthy of the days of LYON—fought in spite of FREMONT's exertions to withdraw the men, in which case Ironton and its immense Government stores might have shared the fate of Lexington.

Unquestionably there has been in the country an active sympathy with Maj.-Gen. FREMONT. This sympathy has grown out of the impression that the opposition to him was personal altogether. It was alleged, and by many believed, that Col. F. P. BLAIR (or, in newspaper parlance, "the BLAIRS") had been disappointed in regard to getting contracts, and hence had originated all the outcry against FREMONT. It is proper to say that this representation is wholly false and unjust. *No single instance has ever been given of a denial by Gen. Fremont of any favor to Col. Blair.* It is notorious that Col. BLAIR has never trafficked in contracts or Government patronage, for himself or his friends. Those who have known him for twelve years, as the writer of this letter has, know that he is unusually free even from suspicion on this score.

It may aid the loyal and well-meaning citizens of the country who still have confidence in President LINCOLN's honesty and justice, and who desire to form a proper judgment in the premises, for me to say that I heard the President declare to-day, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, that all that Col. FRANK BLAIR had ever done or said in FREMONT's case might be thrown out of consideration utterly, and the conclusion would not be changed. Col. BLAIR's charges against FREMONT were so small a part of the real and just complaints against him—what BLAIR had said had been so overwhelmingly corroborated from other sources—that BLAIR's whole testimony might be dropped and not missed from the case. M.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

RETURN OF THE FLORIDA.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 5.

The side-wheel steamer *Florida*, which sailed with the great Expedition last week, from Fortress Monroe, returned to the Navy-yard shortly before noon yesterday, in a disabled condition.

On the 2d inst., when off Cape Fear, the storm, whose disastrous effects, we have already chronicled, burst upon her, and, in the immense strain to which her machinery was consequently subjected, a crank-rod of one of her engines gave way. Being unable to reach the Washington Navy-yard, she was compelled to come to this port, for repairs. The damage done is not serious, except in so far as it delays the vessel several days. It was fully inspected yesterday afternoon by Chief-Engineer Danby, of the Navy-yard, who states that it can be remedied by Friday next.

When the *Florida* sailed from Hampton Roads she held the fourth position in the flotilla, being preceded by the *Curlew*, formerly a Philadelphia ferry-boat, and followed by the *Georgia*. She maintained this position until Wednesday evening, when, owing to the heavy sea and her deranged machinery, she fell astern and finally was obliged to turn back and put into Philadelphia for repairs. Her officers and men report that several of the minor transports were unable to cope with the strong southeast gale and the heavy waves. Three of the vessels were out of sight in the offing on Thursday, and one, the *Belvidere*, seemed totally disabled. This vessel has since returned to Fortress Monroe. The officers of the *Florida* report that the big war-ships of the flotilla kept steadily and closely together. The storm continued without intermission from Wednesday to Friday, at which time it had much abated. During the dark nights the drums on the ships were heard beating tumultuously, even when the lights of the ship were lost in the sea-fog. Signals were given from the *Wabash*, hourly, and returned by the other vessels, and below Cape Fear, when the *Florida* turned about, the squadron was going gaily southeastward, being within 80 miles of Georgetown Entrance, at the mouth of Winyau Bay, and about 100 miles from Charleston harbor. Bull's Bay, Charleston, and Port Royal entrance, be it remembered, are in the same direction, and we, therefore, know nothing positively beyond our telegraphic advices as to the destination of the fleet. The officers and crew lament that they were unable to go southward in convoy, and take part in the achievements of the expedition.

The *Florida* is one of the recent additions to the navy. She is of 1,261 tons burden, and was built in New-York, in 1851. She is rated as a first-class vessel. The following are her officers: Commander, J. R. Goldsborough; Clerk, L. Pennington; Lieutenant, Q. W. Scott; Masters, Josiah Stone, B. B. Mayly; J. W. Balch, Chas. Baker, B. B. Wise, Thomas S. Hanson; Surgeons, J. S. Cohn, John S. Smith; James A. Sharpe, George Bennell, George Mason, George G. Smith; Gunner, J. D. Fletcher.

The *Florida* was stationed near the head of the fleet, immediately behind the *Curlew*, of this city. She appears to have been the only vessel that suffered materially by the storm. The transports and steam tugs were tossed about, and, at times, were so far separated as to be out of sight of one another.

When the *Florida's* mishap occurred she was over two leagues distant from the shore. The other vessels continued directly on their course, and seemed to be making for Bull's Bay.

The *Florida* will sail to rejoin the expedition on Saturday next.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

Troops are concentrating here, in order to sail South as soon as the steamers which composed the Federal fleet shall return from South Carolina. There are already some eleven thousand troops congregated here. Their destination is said to be Charleston harbor, below the fortifications, whence they will march against that city. The Government propeller *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, is aground on Sandy Point.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Secretary CAMERON and Gov. MORGAN visited Watervliet Arsenal to-day. They arrived shortly after the accident, of which they were previously unaware, and exhibited much sympathy towards the sufferers.

Rev. Father MOORE, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rochester, has been authorized by Gov. MORGAN to raise an Irish Brigade in Western New-York, to which he will be assigned as Chaplain. Father MOORE is well known in Western New-York, and has already the promise of a large number of men.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of the Rebels to the Wilson's Creek Battle-Ground.

Gen. Fremont's Removal—Feeling in the Army.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Saturday, Nov. 2.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. PRICE was at Cassville on Thursday last, with 25,000 men, and that Ben. MCCULLOCH was ten miles this side of that place, with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield, and offering battle on the old Wilson's Creek grounds. MCCULLOCH was expecting ten thousand additional troops from Arkansas. Large numbers of the residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties recently joined Gen. PRICE's army, and many of our officers think that the rebel force now numbers nearly 60,000 men. Gen. FREMONT has been upinearly the whole of the past five nights, making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at the present time. Gens. LANE and STURGIS have arrived, and Gens. POPE and MCKINSTRY are hourly expected.

LATER—Sunday, Nov. 3.—Gen. FREMONT and Staff left here for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard, and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday."

REBEL MOVEMENTS—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Gen. FREMONT has been induced to delay his departure until the arrival of Gen. HUNTER, who is expected this evening. Gen. POPE arrived this morning. Efforts are making by the friends of Gen. FREMONT to induce him to remain with the army, even in a subordinate capacity. Many of his staff officers are anxious to stay until after a battle, and Colonels LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and STARKS and HUDSON, of Indiana, will do so whether the General does or not.

The enemy are reported moving north from Cassville, and Gen. MCKINSTRE is just about to start with a considerable body of cavalry and artillery to make a reconnoissance in force.

LATER—Nov. 4.—The efforts to induce Gen. FREMONT to remain with the army, to act in the coming battle in a subordinate capacity to Gen. HUNTER, have failed.

Gen. HUNTER arrived during last night and Gen. FREMONT and most of his staff departed to-day.

Gen. HUNTER had an interview of an hour and a half's duration with Gen. FREMONT, this morning, in which the latter gave the former all his intelligence in reference to the position of the enemy, and laid before him the plan of battle decided upon by himself and the commanders of divisions, at their councils of war held last evening.

The reconnaissance determined on yesterday was postponed just on the eve of its departure, by order of Gen. FREMONT.

A scout who arrived last night reports the enemy moving slowly in this direction. MCCULLOCH has the advance post, and on Friday was ten miles this side of Cassville, so that by to-day they must be very near us.

A battle is imminent at any moment. The enemy greatly exceeds our force, but no fears are felt for the result. Our army is all here now, excepting Gen. HUNTER's Division.

The body guard and HOLMAN's sharpshooters were the only troops that left with Gen. FREMONT. Gen. ASBOTH accompanied the General, and acting Brig Gen. CARR has taken command of his division.

Cols. LOVEJOY, STARKS and HUDSON, late of Gen. FREMONT's Staff, who remain here to participate in any battle which may take place, have received appointments on Gen. HUNTER's Staff.

[The above is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat.*]

GEN. FREMONT'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following dispatch appeared in a portion of our edition yesterday morning:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Yesterday, small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance 2,500 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and attack them when Gen. FREMONT received an unconditional order from Washington, relieving him of his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable indignation and excitement. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT spent much of the time expostulating with the officers and men, urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts. He also gave the following farewell order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY: Agreeable to orders received this day I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings almost everywhere.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm.

The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany Gen. FREMONT, and also his entire Staff, including Gen. ASBOTH, Commander of the First Division. Gen. FREMONT will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The members of the Commission to investigate the claims against the Government in the Western Military Department have all arrived. They will, probably, enter upon their duties immediately.

A rumor has gained much currency here to-day that the order for Gen. FREMONT's removal has been suspended for the present by Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the President's sanction.

THE NEWS OF FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The news of the removal of Gen. FREMONT is received with much regret, and seems to be the [illegible] ing topic.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

GREAT SEVERITY OF THE GALE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* has just returned from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Col. HAWKINS, who proceeds to Washington in a special boat, upon business connected with his post.

The storm at Hatteras Inlet was very severe, and the recent high tides have completely overflown the space outside the forts, and as a new channel is forming between the forts, it is apprehended they may become untenable.

About a quarter of the much-needed clothing of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment had been landed from the *S. R. Spaulding* on Friday night, when the gale came on with tremendous severity, and it was washed away. Some other stores were also landed and lost.

Yesterday ten days' rations for the post were safely landed, but the *Spaulding* brings back the greater part of her cargo.

Five rebel steamers came near the Inlet yesterday, but retired after firing a couple of shots.

Lieut. W. H. DUNLAP, who returned from the fleet in the steamer *Belvidere*, also goes to Baltimore to look after the repairs to his vessel.

Two coal schooners, carrying fuel to the fleet, made Hatteras Inlet during the gale, and hoisted the signal of distress, but could not be reached by the vessels inside.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Several bodies of the victims of Ball's Bluff floated down the Potomac yesterday and Saturday. Five of them beached on the Virginia shore, and the rebel pickets solicited the assistance of our pickets to cross the river and help bury them, which request report says, was concurred in. The former, in conversation, said that if Gen. STONE's forces had pushed on to Leesburgh on Tuesday succeeding the bloody Monday, that the town would have fallen an easy prey, but had the attack been made 24 hours later they would have encountered 40,000 opponents.

The "white horseman" paid a visit to the picket stations opposite the Seneca yesterday. He was, as usual, elegantly mounted and equipped, and was followed by an escort of cavalry. Judging from observation and report, your correspondent believes him to be an engineer of rank in the rebel army.

The signal corps of this division is fast becoming an indispensable military auxiliary. Of its extent and usefulness it may perhaps be improper to speak fully at this time. Yesterday signals were discerned and read at this station to a distance of forty miles in an air line, so pure was the atmospheric medium.

Lieut. W. W. ROWLEY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent; and Lieut. F. R. SHATTUCK, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, Quartermaster of this division. Arrangements are now being made to extend the communication to a much greater extent.

Prominent Unionists in this county have conveyed intelligence to the proper authorities that "Peace" candidates or their friends have been promulgating the doctrine that, if they are elected, Maryland will escape the taxation and drafting of militia, contingent upon a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion. The sum of this teaching can only be construed into a proposed or ultimate resistance to the enactments of Congress, and rebellion to the Federal authorities. There is no danger that these *pseudo* disunionists will openly avow such doctrines at the polls in this or the adjacent northern counties on the day of election.

The muster rolls of this division having been completed and sent to Washington, officers and soldiers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Paymasters with the reward of their labors and sufferings.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

PARKER H. FRENCH has been sent to Fort Warren.

By orders from Washington the following political prisoners were discharged at Fort Warren this afternoon, after taking the oath of allegiance: Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, formerly of the United States Army, arrested Oct. 25; WM. GILCHRIST, arrested in Philadelphia, Sept. 23; WM. EAKINS, of Richmond, Va., arrested at Philadelphia, Aug. 26; PETER REILLY, of Charleston, S. C., arrested Sept. 23.

THE PRIVATEER SALLIE.

STATEMENT OF W. E. WELCH, LATE OF THE SCHOONER MARY ALICE.

Capt. LIBBY, formerly of the ship *Gondar*, of Charleston, and now of the privateer *Sallie*, is known to me as a man of desperate character and revengeful feelings. He it was who tampered with the rope that a man was about to be hung with in Charleston last Spring, and the consequence was the man was tortured to death. The criminal was formerly second officer with LIBBY, and having obtained an advantage over him, he took the above method of gaining revenge. When I was in Charleston Jail, recently, Capt. LIBBY called on me, and I asked him to assist me to get out. He replied I had no business to be there, and that I would be out next day, but the next day or Capt. LIBBY did not come. On the occasion of his tampering with the rope at the execution, he was shot by the Sheriff through the neck, which, when I saw him in Charleston, was not yet well. When last I saw him he was recruiting for the privateer *Beauregard*.

W. E. WELCH,
Late of schooner *Mary Alice*, U. S. N. Brigade.

THE FORTY-FIRST OHIO REGIMENT.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Forty-first Ohio Regiment left Camp Wood, Cleveland, this morning for Camp Dennison and Kentucky.

GOV. DENNISON TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.

On Saturday last, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, sent the following dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1861.

Major-Gen. McClellan, Washington, D. C.:

I congratulate you and the country on your promotion to the command of the United States army. Ohio rejoices in the just appreciation of your merits by the President and his constitutional advisers.

WILLIAM DENNISON.

CAPT. SEMMES.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"Capt. SEMMES, late commander of the privateer *Sumter*, who escaped to Liverpool in the steamship *Edinburgh*, from this port, there is now every reason to believe was in New-York a whole week previous to his departure, and that he did not fail to employ the time in acting the part of a spy, making himself acquainted with everything that was going on in the Navy-yard and elsewhere, thus possessing himself of much valuable information to the rebels, which he may seek to have conveyed to them, by some means, from England. Americans in Liverpool write home by the *Persia* that the fellow was about to give a course of lectures there, narrating his experiences on the ocean, and advocating the cause of the C. S. A. The fellow, it is said, has the gift of the gab, and if anything can be gained for the rebel cause by downright hard lying, he will, no doubt, be able to accomplish wonderful things."

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Public Opinion Forming Against the North—Work of the Southern Agents—Liverpool a Hot-bed of Secession—English Annoyance at the Late Visit of the King of Prussia to France, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

I wish there were anything consoling or encouraging to write from this side of the water; but things remain in the same position in which they have stood for a long time. The position of this Government is firm. Without having any very deep acquaintance with its acts, I will yet venture to assert that it has never intentionally done us any wrong, nor has any wish now to wrong us. Our people must be now convinced of this, since there has been no sign whatever of the Southern Party here obtaining any control over the actions of the Government, in spite of Bull Run and the cotton famine. But how much longer can we expect this to last? If our opponents here manage to strike a few more blows like that dealt by the Bermuda on our blockade, no one can tell to what results the ever-increasing pressure on the Ministry may lead. That success has raised the opposition to the blockade to a courage and activity unknown before—and no wonder. Steadily and surely popular opinion is forming here against us; our allies are becoming silent, and our enemies more bitter. That this will lead to actual steps against us may not be true, but that it will encourage the Southern party here to make a strong effort against us, is certain, and for that effort the party is organizing rapidly. I have been as slow as any one to foresee difficulty or to croak, but we might as well look the danger in the face and be ready for it, since, supposing the present state of doubt to last till New-Year's Day, and the other side to gain strength in the same ratio as during the last three months, we have nothing good to look for in England or in Europe. Till that time, however, we are reasonably safe unless some great disaster occurs. In that case something will be sure to break, but what first I will not venture to guess. But even then England will be more reliable than France, for one is sure where she stands, at least.

Slowly and surely public opinion is forming against us in England, and everywhere else, I fear. The causes of this turn I mean to speak of in some future letter; the fact, however, is beyond dispute. The New-York Stock Exchange can, no doubt, tell better than I can, how many millions of American securities are being now thrown upon it from abroad, in consequence of the late rise in the American market; or how many more millions have gone the same way before. If I can judge from the talk among business men here, the sum can be no small one. It is mere mischief to try to bolster up our credit abroad or at home by overlooking this fact. Indeed, nothing has done us more harm here than the bare-faced exaggerations and misrepresentations of our Press. People have become so accustomed to the idea of disbelieving everything that is stated in the American papers that all confidence in us is destroyed; and how can we wonder at it, when we see daily accounts of "masterly movements" of regiments which turn out to have run away without firing a gun, and "glorious victories" which result in disastrous defeats? The truth is what is wanted and here people are wandering in a wilderness of lies on both sides. The telegrams that we receive here merely add to this confusion, and this happens so regularly that one is forced to believe it intentional. Sometimes the Southern agents here invent telegraphic reports out of the whole cloth, and have them inserted in the papers. More often this is unnecessary, for the news is unfavorable enough to our side not to need doctoring. But so it goes on, and day by day our credit sinks lower and lower on this side the Atlantic.

Still, this, though mortifying and hard to bear, is not fatal. We can still afford to allow Gen. McCLELLAN three months or so more, to complete his arrangements, provided no serious disaster occurs, and it is very much better to let him take his time than to force him on prematurely. It is of very little consequence what way public opinion inclines here, provided that we carry the day in the end, and as I have said, the English Government is not likely to move for some time yet. So we shall continue to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, hoping only that some day some news will come to set our country up again.

The damage that the tariff has done us here is incalculable, for it has made every one engaged in the American trade an enemy; and an idea has been set afloat, which has deceived even our best allies, such as the *Daily News*, that this measure was passed by taking advantage of the absence of the Southern Congressmen. It is useless to try to correct these errors. So fast as one is exposed another springs up, and the best way is to let the old swarm alone. All England is firmly convinced that GARIBALDI had the offer of the command-in-chief of our armies, and that he refused it because he could not obtain the abolition of Slavery also. To what end contradict such a ridiculous story as this? Why care at all what the English think or believe? They despise us for our sensitiveness, and are only encouraged to advance still greater absurdities. Until we can learn to cut ourselves loose from all dependence on others, we are not fit to obtain success. Sympathy in England or elsewhere is to be won by the sword alone. Fear is the only bond by which a republic can hold Europe to it.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the daily papers, in the shape of an extract from a letter from Liverpool, complaining of the espionage to which the "suspects" in Liverpool are subjected. This is consoling and refreshing, and testifies to the fact that our authorities in England are active and vigilant. Liverpool is a hotbed of secession. It is from that city that the stores and arms have been sent through our blockade; it is there that large quantities of Southern property are deposited, and the manufacturing, and shipping, and banking interests are all in hot combination against the North. The conversation in Liverpool is as ultra Southern in tone as it is in Charleston or in New-Orleans. What the particular acts of espionage complained of may be I do not know, but, putting exaggerations aside, I rather suppose they will come down to two. One is the fact, no doubt undenied on our side, that the letters of some notorious sympathizers with rebellion have been opened in the New-York Post-office. The Southern side should be the last people in the world to complain of this, who for years have kept an irresponsible authority to watch the contents of the post. The other act of espionage is more to the purpose. The complaint is that "merchandise" has been watched; "boxes" sometimes even opened, and their contents examined *in transitu*; in short, a regular system carried out of tracing their property from its origin to its destination.

That this fact has been, thus far, kept in the dark on the loyal side, is a matter of praise, and even if it had come to my ears, I should not have mentioned it, for fear of disturbing the arrangements of our agents here. But, as I now hear it for the first time from the other side, I suppose I am free to draw my own inferences. What, then, did those "boxes" contain, that our spies should take so much trouble about them? Of course they must have contained arms. And what was the object of watching those individuals so keenly to learn where they were going to? Now, I confess that this very subject had puzzled me more than anything else before I heard of the sailing of the *Bermuda* and the *Fingal*, and it is a source of great congratulation to know that the same matter was the object of such thorough investigation on the part of our authorities as not only to solve the riddle, but in doing so to cause great annoyance to those double-dyed traitors at Liverpool. This is using their own weapons against themselves, and it is pleasant to find that they are cut. The only reason for regret is that our squadron did not profit by the information so gained, and capture the vessels which they must have known to be coming. If they did know it, and lost the opportunity, it is strange that we hear of no Court-martials or cashiering. This is not the way our navy once acted.

English news is very scarce. The Queen has returned from Balmoral to Windsor; so much is known to those who admire the Court-guide. The weather has been so delightful lately as to make the country and the sea-shore more attractive than ever, but the streets are becoming gradually busier, and though one still in the West End walks through miles of fashionable quarters where there is hardly a house not shut up, barred and bolted, with only a hermit-like female or two down in the silent areas to see that the burglars don't break in, still one can see every now and then the dismal signs of solitude disappear here and there. To us hard-workers, confined all the year to the grimy streets of the city, a Sunday at Brighton is still one of the things we like most, though of late every Sunday has been heavy and dark. This pleasure, however, is not likely to last much longer, for the Winter must come at last. We have had no frosts as yet, and overcoats and warm clothing have not been needed. Indeed, the fogs seem to be warm, at all events they are close and heavy, and act as a sort of blanket, a damp one, no doubt, but on the whole not a cold one. All pray that this mildness of the season may last, for there never was a Winter it was more needed than it seems likely to be in the one that is coming.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The English have enough to look after apart from our affairs. The late interview of the King of Prussia with the French Emperor has annoyed them very much indeed, for they have always relied on having a firm friend in Prussia and a sure check on NAPOLEON'S ambition. If Lord PALMERSTON'S policy had not been absurdly irritating towards Prussia they would have kept that friendship still, but because an Englishman was quarrelsome and was turned out of a Prussian railway car and was arrested and fined, they must needs take a tone so arrogant and domineering towards the Prussian Government that, for a time, it was very doubtful whether diplomatic relations would not be broken off and the Prussian Minister leave London. So the King of Prussia goes to Compeigne, and the *Times* is as virulent against him as it is against the United States. Then there is also the State of Poland, Hungary and Italy, threatening a war all round, and of course all the derangement of trade that would result. Besides this, there is a very uncomfortable state of things in France and the prospect of another drain of specie to America, and famine in Ireland and Scotland. The matter of grain and breadstuffs is making another complication of trade together with the cotton supply, and the prospect for the next Winter is black enough. The late freshet in Egypt is said to have destroyed half the grain and cotton there, so that while the price of breadstuffs is certain to rise largely, and of course to put Europe largely in debt to America, the cotton which ought to pay the debt, at least partially, is cut off in every direction. I assure you, great alarm is felt here, and well there may be, for the prospect of a financial crisis, short crops, and paralyzed industry in a country like this, is not to be looked on with indifference.

But the King of Prussia has now taken a step that must prevent any American or liberal Englishman from sympathizing with him. In crowning himself, he has taken the opportunity to reassert the old dogma of God's Grace, and the feeling against him, among all liberals here, is very violent, nor is it likely to be much less so in liberal Germany. But the reaction against liberalism is now strong everywhere, and this sin of the new King of Prussia against common sense, will go unpunished for a long time time yet. In England, however, it is only fair to acknowledge that even the Tories are slow to maintain this exploded old dogma of kingcraft.

Capt. JERVIS has distinguished himself here by an exhibition of statesmanship rather more absurd than even his Tory friends usually are guilty of. It is but seldom that any man of prominence ventures to advocate a war with the United States, but Capt. JERVIS is not afraid. His speech is quoted in the papers, and severely cut up by some of them; nor do I mention it, except that I suppose him to be an enrolled member of that new party which is stretching its meshes out from Liverpool on every side, and whose organization is to have for its watch-word, the end of our blockade. As yet no man of weight has taken that side. Mr. Gregory is the best of their adherents, and there is no reason to deny that he is a gentleman of ability, and not without ambition. As to his motive for becoming the champion of the Slave power, I presume that it lies no deeper than a certain ambition to distinguish himself in the lists of Parliamentary gladiators; and as few persons are likely to rival him on this side, he will be the more conspicuous. Notoriety he is sure to win, whether his side stands or falls, and notoriety in politics is a very high trump card.

Again we hear from the *Warrior*. She has thus far proved a success, and the *Times* seems to be a little eager to find some convenient fight for her to go into, and to try her hand. Within a year or two England will have a fleet of these enormous iron vessels, and there seems to be no reason why they will not be able to defy all the ordinary river and harbor defences, at least so far as to run past them without essential damage. The *Warrior* might walk up the Hudson or the Mississippi without paying the least regard to the few shot or shell that might be fired at her as she passed. Her grand trial trip is now to be made, and we shall before long know all that we can well know of her until she is tried in battle.

Tracts for the Troops.

A crowded public meeting was held by the American Tract Society, on Sabbath evening, Nov. 3, in Dr. RICE'S (late Dr. ALEXANDER'S) Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, New-York, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. It was stated by the Secretary that the Society had published 1,000 sets of the "Soldier's Camp Library," and 700 sets of the "Soldier's Pocket Library," comprising 42,500 volumes, nearly all of which were in the hands of the soldiers, or on board ships-of-war.

Besides these libraries, the army and navy have been supplied with other books, tracts, handbills and periodicals, to the amount of about 5,000,000 pages, making the whole amount supplied to them by the Society nearly 14,000,000 pages, at an expense of $9,000, which is double the amount contributed by the churches for this purpose. The demand for additional supplies was incessant. But means were wanting. One man sent to the pulpit a subscription of $250. Other offerings have been sent to the Treasurer, at No. 150 Nassau-street, and we are sure that the appeal was not lost upon the large and attentive audience.

Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. E. HAMMSTEAD, Chaplain of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment; Rev. Dr. WESTON, of the Oliver-street Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. GANSS, of the Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. Prof. HITCCOCK, of the Theological Seminary, New-York.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS presided, and Dr. RICE opened the meeting with prayer.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Letter to Adjutant-General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1861.

To Adj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas:

SIR: I have carefully read your important report to the Secretary of War on the charges against the military administration of Major-Gen. FREMONT, and I think it would be of use, both to yourself and to the service, to demonstrate to you that your report produces the conviction that you have been made the innocent victim of something like *a conspiracy*, which exists in Missouri, with ramifications extending even to the National capital, for the overthrow of that energetic commander. I shall draw all my proofs of this suggestion from your own carefully worded report, so that neither the authenticity of my facts nor the soundness of my conclusions can possibly be disputed.

1. Gen. CURTIS informed you that he had ready access to the Major-General, and that *the General attended to all the business he submitted to him.* But, Gen. CURTIS added, "Gen. FREMONT never consulted him (CURTIS) on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans." "He considered him to be unequal to the command of the army in Missouri."

We have here good proof that Gen. FREMONT attends to the important business submitted to him, and that he possesses such a knowledge of *the human character that he would not take into his confidence and give his plans to one who might betray them to the War Department, to go thence directly through the newspapers to the enemy.*

Does this show unfitness or fitness for a high command? You are a public officer, and doubtless a good judge.

2. You visited the hospital. "It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service."

3. Capt. TURNLEY, of St. Louis, objected to receiving certain mules, for what he considered good and sufficient reasons. But he was nevertheless ordered promptly to inspect and receive them.

This is a distinct charge. Yet, further on in your report, we find good cause for the Major-General's decision. He was about to move his great army, and mules and horses, accordingly, *must be had* to start it. This serves also to explain another passage in your report:

"When Gen. HUNTER received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take forty-one wagons with him, when he had only forty mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters."

This and other similar facts clear up the whole matter. The Major-General bought mules as fast as he could get them in St. Louis, for which he was censured *here*—and sent them, as fast as he could get them off, to the West, where the army could not move in pursuit of PRICE just for want of them, and this was reported with censure to you *there*, by the officer who needed them for his march.

4. "Among the supplies sent by Gen. FREMONT to the army now in the field, may be enumerated 500 half-barrels, to carry water, where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice."

This entire lot of half-barrels probably cost $250. Permit me to say, Mr. Adjutant-General, that the detractors of FREMONT who surrounded you and the honorable Secretary of War in St. Louis must have been hard pressed for substantial facts when they raked up this charge. If you will take a five minutes' walk any morning from your own office to the War Department, you will find these half-barrels, or even *whole* barrels, in use for carrying water in every encampment around Washington—none even excepting those in the neighborhood of the city hydrants.

The encampments in Missouri are doubtless established on the high ground, while the streams run here, as elsewhere, in the valleys below; and these half-barrels were the *cheapest* and *best* vessels that could be used to enable the men to carry the water from the rivulets up to their camps.

5. But he sent also five hundred tons of ice from St. Louis to his army in the interior.

You have already had evidence of Gen. FREMONT'S care of the sick in St. Louis. This provision of ice shows that he is equally mindful for his sick soldiers in the field—whose complaints were, doubtless, just those,—as they are in our hospitals here in Washington,—for which cooling drinks and cold external applications are prescribed. Believe me, Mr. Adjutant-General, the country will not grudge these sick soldiers what little comfort their thoughtful General may have secured them by sending a train of cars loaded with ice for their relief.

6. "A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River, by Gen. FREMONT, at Paducah. A ferry-boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive."

We have had recent practical evidence of the correctness of your opinion, and the soundness of your economical principles on this point, here on the Upper Potomac, where it has been demonstrated that *an old scow and two small skiffs* are deemed by certain military men quite sufficient for the passage of an army across a wide river.

It is possible, however, that Gen. FREMONT did not wish to see those brave volunteers, for whom he has tried to provide good hospitals, and even ice, in their extremity, rushing headlong and naked in wild despair, as they did the other day at Edwards' Ferry, and plunging into the cold river to swim for their lives. I am sure that the country will excuse this extravagance.

7. Another charge is, that certain "blankets had been inspected and found to be composed mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless." And you add "notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital."

Perhaps I can explain this matter to your satisfaction. You may not have time, amidst the pressure of official duties, to read the newspapers, and, therefore, probably are not aware that the supply of proper army blankets in the country had become exhausted, and that the Quartermaster-General had ordered many thousands of them from Europe. That the arrival of these blankets was delayed, and that the Quartermaster-General was compelled to issue a patriotic appeal to private families for such blankets as they could spare from their domestic stores.

Now, it is very possible that Gen. FREMONT, who seems to have a soft spot in that side of his heart which is so often turned towards his sick and wounded soldiers—however little he cares for official conspirators and their pimps, abettors and informers—thought the "sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital" would be more comfortable under a poor blanket *than with none at all.* He very properly secured them such as he could get—and it does not appear from your report that he ever rejected good ones and distributed bad ones.

8. It is stated in your report that very soon after Capt. TURNLEY was desired to receive the mules at St. Louis, "good, bad and indifferent," as he said, he was sent into the interior of Missouri by a special order of Gen. FREMONT. The connection and phraseology of your report produced the impression on my mind of a suspicion that Gen. FREMONT had sent Capt. TURNLEY into the interior because he was an impediment in the way of certain fraudulent transactions that were going on at St. Louis. But the matter is explained—though you unfortunately failed to call attention to it—by the fact which you subsequently discovered, that Capt. TURNLEY was dispatched westwardly to receive the mules, the half-barrels, the forage, &c., which had been so hastily forwarded from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and send them on as fast as possible to the army further west.

9. As soon as you reached Tipton, on the 13th of October, and glanced at the immense army gathered there,—the number of which you have very imprudently published in detail,—"you expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible."

You conversed freely with Gen. HUNTER,—second in command,—whom it has generally been supposed here, was sent to Missouri to supersede Gen. FREMONT.

You and Gen. HUNTER seem to have agreed most remarkably. You heard from him of great confusion of FREMONT'S incompetency, of the want of transportation; of orders TO MARCH, with transportation or without transportation; of muddy roads, miry with rain; storms, confusion, want of food, exposure to the weather all night, and without beef, or at least with bad beef, and complaints of dissatisfied officers; but, let me add, in justice to the army, *almost exclusively confined to the commanding officers.*

In face of it all—without regard to outcries and dissatisfaction—the order was reiterated to MARCH—"if they would only make a simple day's march," still TO MARCH.

All this seemed, very naturally, to Gen. HUNTER and yourself, "to show a want of military foresight on the part of Gen. FREMONT," and like just the same surprised of it. It looks very much like the things we read of in the history of the Peninsular Campaign, whose determined and rapid movements could not be comprehended when he was on the basis of supplies, whom *he intended to fight*—with baggage or without baggage, with food or without food.

In looking through your report, it is very apparent to my mind that FREMONT was after the enemy, and determined to catch him and defeat him; while many of his own officers, of high grade, and some others, too, *were after Fremont*, and determined to have a fight with him first.

But you saw, while with HUNTER—indeed, you both saw clearly, *that the army could not be moved.* Yet, before you got back to Washington, and had time to make your report, *the army was moved*, and was in full pursuit of PRICE, and very likely to catch him—by aid of those very mules, let it be noted, which were so hastily and peremptorily bought at St. Louis, and fed on that very oats for which you think he paid 3 cents a bushel too much.

10. It is also a subject of complaint that Maj.-Gen. FREMONT does not consult Gen. HUNTER—his proposed successor — who, with great military unreserve, represents the Major-General as incompetent. I confess, Mr. Adjutant-General, I am not surprised to hear it. I am sure, from all I see in your report, that Gen. HUNTER could not comprehend his present commander. I am sure that *you* could not understand him at all.

He is not a man—I gather all the grounds of my conclusion from your own report—who will trust his views to any one who would be likely to reveal his military policy to any living soul. But I tell you plainly what I think he is almost certain to do, as soon as he receives your printed report, communicating the distribution of his forces, through the newspapers, to the enemy: He will arrest all those officers, high and low, who are making war on him, instead of aiding him to make war on the enemy, and try them by court-martial, and treat them according to the terms of his proclamation of the 30th of August.

Mr. Adjutant-General, I was prejudiced against FREMONT until I read your report. I understand it all now, and verily believe him to be a much persecuted man.

AN IMPARTIAL READER.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE DIVISIONS OF BANKS AND STONE.

POSITION OF GEN. BANKS' COLUMN—THE ENEMY GONE FROM LEESBURGH—THE MORALE OF BANKS' MEN—A RIDE WITH GEN. STONE—THE BRIGADE HOSPITAL—SINGULAR WOUNDS—CASES OF HEROISM—TROUBLE IN BAKER'S BRIGADE—WHO SHALL BE KING?—GEN. BURNS—ADJT. HICKS—EXCITING SCENE AT HEADQUARTERS—COL. HINCKS AND HIS REPORT—REBEL PICKETS AND A CONVERSATION WITH THEM.

POOLESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

As has previously been announced, Gen. BANKS, at the head of his division and surrounded immediately by a fine-looking body of cavalry, known as his body guard, transferred his position from Edwards' Ferry to the neighborhood of Seneca. His various regiments comprising, in general terms, troops from Maryland, Massachusetts, Indians, Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin and Connecticut, are beautifully encamped within a somewhat wide circuit from his headquarters, and it requires a quick trotting-horse to carry one from camp to camp through the entire Division in one day. I visited the General this morning, and found him ensconced in comparative comfort, in a large farm-house, which he has hired for official purposes. An air of settledownativeness pervades everything, and from any outward manifestation one would never imagine that there is any work in contemplation for this vast body of men.

It is well known that on Thursday last the enemy left Leesburgh, bag and baggage, carrying with them an immense quantity of provisions, of ammunition and other stores which had been accumulating for a long time, and yet on Sunday morning a body of cavalry, estimated at 700 strong, was seen upon the battle-field, while several regiments of infantry went through a series of manœuvres on the same ground. Shortly after this they departed, and there have been no signs of them since. It is believed that they have gone towards Harper's Ferry, and that while the main body was marching on its direct route, these others were detailed for the purpose of making a demonstration.

Without an exception, so far as I can discover, the officers and men of both divisions (BANKS' and STONE'S) are most reluctant to believe the rumor that they are now to go into Winter quarters. They feel that they were not fairly disposed during the recent engagement that they did not have a fair chance, and that to rest quietly without another fight will in no way redound to their credit at home. They do not hesitate to criticise the recent action, and to say that the faithful courage of the officers and soldiers having been demonstrated, it is the duty of the powers that be, to give them another brush with the enemy.

A fair *résumé* of Gen. BANKS' command is, that they are all well, all in good trim, all desirous of an early opportunity of doing fighting service, and all satisfied to obey orders.

Yesterday, at the kind invitation of Gen. STONE, I accompanied him on what he was pleased to denominate "a little ride," but which extended from 10½ A. M. until 4½ in the afternoon. It is his custom (and a very good custom, too) to ride frequently through his division, attending personally to many sources of brigade or regimental trouble, and making his face familiar to the subordinate officers and men of his command. The General went first to the Brigade Hospital, which is under charge of Surgeon CROSBY, situated near headquarters, at Poolesville, and which, by the way, is decidedly an institution worthy of notice.

THE BRIGADE HOSPITAL

is a large frame building, arranged with great care and with eminent fitness as to light, ventilation, warmth and general comfort, and connected by a covered gang-way with a smaller but equally well adapted building, both of which are well filled with sick and wounded. As the General entered the room, he removed his huge hat, and, bidding the patients a cheerful Good-morning, was welcomed by one and all with a grateful and friendly smile. He spoke to each one, consoling, comforting, suggesting and encouraging, so that I could but think he was deserving of the title "Good Samaritan." One man, named Sibley, from Grafton, Mass., a private in the gallant Fifteenth Massachusetts, who is near to Death's door, has exhibited a degree of courageous fortitude such as is rarely found among men of any nation. He behaved with great bravery upon the field, and discharged his gun five times after he was shot twice, and succeeded at each fire in killing his man. The third shot compelled him to give way, and he fell upon the ground. When the surgeon had extracted the huge ball from the left thigh, SIBLEY, with a half groan, said, "Doctor, feel in my right hand pocket and find my wallet. Take that ball, and *the wad too*, and put 'em in there. I want to keep them to send home." The two first wounds, though very terrible ones, are doing well, but the third seems to render an operation necessary, the severity of which he is unable to withstand, and so, though he is full of courage and possessed of indomitable pluck, he is doomed to die. The Colonel and all his officers feel a lively interest in his case, and would gladly do all in their power to save him, but it cannot be.

Another sadly interesting case is that of a private named TURNER, who was also a gallant participant in the action on Monday. He was shot in the arm, and when taken to the Island, with the rest of the wounded, had a tourniquet very tightly placed upon the arm by some of his comrades, after which, without the knowledge of the officer in charge, he was conveyed to a farm house on this side the river, where, unprovided with medical attendance, he remained two days undiscovered. Of course, the arm had become, by that time, paralyzed, and it was found that mortification had begun its fearful work. He was removed at once to the hospital, a special tent was assigned him, and every possible assistance rendered him. The poor fellow, who should have lived an object of gratitude to his fellow-countrymen, lies within a few feet of me—pale, haggard, sunken-eyed and terribly emaciated, passing surely away to his eternal home. He was married but a fortnight prior to his enlistment, and was buoyant with hope for his future in the service.

The very efficient Division-Surgeon CROSBY performed several severe operations, amputations, &c., the other day—each operation being necessarily conducted in the presence of all the wounded men. He gave to the patient first a good drink of whisky, then applied chloroform, and finally proceeded with the work. He says that none of the men flinched, although some of them were so situated that they could not avoid seeing the fearful work that was being made with the arms, limbs and corporosities of their comrades. The Lieutenant-Colonel (WARD) of the Fifteenth Massachusetts had his leg amputated, but still complains of *severe pain in his foot*—a foot that was buried over a week ago.

This afternoon I rode over to Conrad's Ferry, (pronounced by the natives "Carrot's Ferry,") and had a glimpse at [illegible] Pickets.

A detachment of the Tammany boys were on duty on this side, and had halted the pickets on the Virginia shore just as I rode up. We could see them distinctly. They had on no coats, but wore red shirts and black pants, being armed with muskets and pistols. The following conversation took place:

REBEL PICKET—Hallo, stranger, we won't fire if you won't. How are you, and to what do you belong?

TAMMANY—We won't fire. We're from the Tammany Regiment. You're got our Colonel. How do you like the service?

REBEL PICKET—Oh, pretty well. We're from Alabama; this fellow is from Mississippi. He's got one of your guns.

TAMMANY—How are you off for clothes?

REBEL PICKET—Well, we're got enough, such as it is. Our coats are not very good, but we can't complain of the food. We have bacon, fresh meat and bread. How do you stand it? When are you coming over?

TIMES CORRESPONDENT—That depends. Who is in command at Leesburgh?

REBEL PICKET—That's not a fair question; but I reckon our commander *there* won't hurt you much.

TIMES CORRESPONDENT—How many men did you lose, honor bright, last Monday week?

REBEL PICKET—Well, Sir, at least five hundred; you fellows fought well, but we had the best ground and the best cause, and just as often as you come over, just so often we'll whip you back. Let us alone, that's all we ask.

Just then Col. OWENS rode up, and ordered that no conversation should take place or answers given, when the rebel picket shouted out, "See here, picket, just tell that officer to clear out, or I'm be d—d if I don't put a hole right clear through his ugly mug; there's no need of his interference,"—and candor compels me to state that the "ugly mug" very soon disappeared, and the boys on the other side kept up a volley of questions that would not have disgraced the most down-east of Yankees, some of which were answered, but many of which were not.

If all the rebels are like those I saw to-day, they are a pretty sturdy set of fellows, and looked as though they "didn't care whether school kept or not." They are in for a fight, and seem to be intoxicated with their successes. I pray to heaven that our time may come soon.

TROUBLE IN CAMP—COL. HINCKS AND MAJOR BOW—GEN. BURNS AND QUARTERMASTER YOUNG—CONDITION OF BAKER'S BRIGADE—DEATH OF TURNER—RAINY NIGHT AND DAY AT CAMP—LIQUOR TRADE IN CAMP—VAN ALEN CAVALRY.

GEN. STONE'S HEADQUARTERS, POOLESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

There is trouble in the camp," and trouble, too, that will be very likely to produce serious results. In a former letter I alluded to the singularly unmilitary action of Col. HINCKS, in making a detailed report of an action, in which he was not engaged, and concerning which he could personally know absolutely nothing. Since then, the surprise which his brother officers felt has changed into indignation, when, upon careful reading of his report, it is discovered that he unfoundedly, though in most explicit terms, charges Major Bow, of the "Tammany," with cowardice, taking his command from the island without orders. I am informed at Headquarters that Major Bow left the island by order of Gen. STONE, conveyed through another officer, and that not only his courage and good behavior, but that of his men, were all that could be desired. Col. HINCKS is a New-Englander, smart, ambitious, and rather inclined to the "high and mighty" order, while Major Bow is an Irishman, full of fun and fight, not caring much which, and it is not likely he will allow this report to pass unchalleneged or possibly its author.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS has assumed command of what is called BAKER'S Brigade, greatly to the disappointment of several militia Colonels and one aspiring Congressmen, but greatly for the good of the command. The Adjutant, Capt. HICKS, entering upon his duties found matters in a most remarkable state of disorder. No books, no papers, no accounts—no anything as it should be—while, as I remarked before, the material for effective service is greater proportionately in that brigade than in many others.

Quartermaster YOUNG, for some unmilitary intermeddling in the controversy which some of the friends of Col. BAKER have started with Gen. STONE, has been informed by Gen. BURNS that his services in the Quartermaster's Department will no longer be required.

The wounded man TURNER, whose case I wrote of yesterday, (mortified arm,) died, and was buried yesterday morning. The burial service was most impressive. All the officers and many gentlemen from Massachusetts, including Attorney-General FOSTER, with his comrades of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, attended the funeral, marching to the slow music of the band through the regimental grounds, past Gen. STONE'S headquarters, and through the gaping village to the Methodist cemetery. Although a young man and but two weeks married, he was glad to die, his sufferings were so great. Upon and around the various graves of men belonging to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, are planted rose bushes and others, some of which are blooming beautifully, giving a pleasant, comfortable look to the place, which is not often found about the soldier's grave.

Last night the windows of heaven were opened very wide, and the winds blew and the waters descended in a manner rarely seen by this generation. All night long, the wind howled about the camp-ground, whistled into and under the tents, and untucked many a shoddy blanket from the shivering form of the speculators' victim,—and all night long the rain fell heavily, soaking the walking sentinel, drenching the long lines of clothing incautiously left out, trickling into the tents through the stove-pipe holes, puddling the parade-ground, and rendering everything and everybody comfortless. The same performance is before us to-day. The mud in the roads is fearful—thick, deep, sticky, pasty and unavoidable.

Gen. STONE is very particular in regard to the selling of liquor within the lines of his Division. The men have full permission to smash any vessel containing it, and the venders, if caught, are seriously punished. Only yesterday two Hebraic gentlemen with noses and beards, found their lucrative way into the camp, just below VAUGHN'S Artillery, and displayed a tempting profusion of handkerchiefs, neck-ties, collars, pins, &c., some of which were bought by the men, and the peddlers seeing profit not very far off, suggested that they had a little medicine, such as was recommended to Timothy for his "little round," which they would sell very "cheap." The soldiers eagerly bought the villainous stuff, and were giving way for others when Assistant Surgeon BAXTER came along, and smelling the whisky several rods off, rode up and in half a shake of a pig's tail upset the demijohns, spilled the whisky, arrested the men and sent them to the guard-house. There they are yet, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if they should feel a little chilly, and down in the mouth about this time.

The Van Alen Cavalry, a detachment from which, under Maj. MIX, behaved so gallantly the other day, is decidedly an institution. Gen. STONE says they are fit for any duty. They are as nearly perfect in their peculiar drill as it is possible to become, and they have conducted themselves with such eminent propriety and with such entire good behavior since their station here, that one and all have a good word for them. By the way, you announced that they were ordered to Chain Bridge. This is a mistake; no such orders have been received, nor is it all likely that Col. VAN ALEN will be taken from Gen. STONE.

There are some curious developments concerning efforts of friends to recover the bodies of relatives and others, buried on the Virginia shore, about which I cannot with propriety speak now, but will soon. Suffice it to say, you may expect to hear pretty straight from the rebel shore in the course of a very few days.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

SUDDEN MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS ON THE MARYLAND SIDE—THE SICKLES BRIGADE IN ADVANCE—THE REBEL BATTERIES—THEY OPEN FIRE ON GEN. SICKLES—MATTERS AND THINGS IN THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, ETC., ETC.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

A week ago to-day not a National soldier guarded the Maryland bank of the Potomac below the Insane Asylum, opposite Washington. To-day from Washington to Port Tobacco the bayonets of the Union troops glisten in the sunshine—their tents grace many a hill-side—their artillery rumbles over many a dilapidated bridge, while the steeds of their cavalry are prancing on many a solitary road. The threatening demonstrations of the enemy on the Lower Potomac has induced Government to throw a large body of troops along the Maryland side. The Excelsior Brigade, (Gen. D. E. SICKLES,) which, as your readers have been before advised, were stationed at Good Hope, a mile or so from the Washington Navy-yard, was the advance, and Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade at Blandensburgh, with other troops, followed immediately after them. The various regiments of the division are located at the commanding points along the river, the Fifth Excelsior, which is on the advance, being located as far south as Ferguson's Hill, on Port Tobacco Creek. The sudden inroad of our troops was a matter of much surprise to the Secessionists along the river, and they still affect great surprise that the Government should entertain an idea that their rebel friends intend crossing below Washington if they should have an opportunity. But I have before alluded to their hypocrisy, which is too palpable to escape detection.

There can be no doubt that the rebels here line the Virginia bank of the Potomac with batteries of the most formidable character, and your readers already know how seriously some of these batteries have annoyed our shipping. The batteries at Shipping Point are the ones from which the most serious results have been apprehended. The range there is quite narrow, and with their rifled guns they can easily throw shell upon the Maryland side. The batteries are plainly visible, with their two rebel flags floating defiantly in the breeze. It is supposed that a very formidable battery is also on Matthias Point, but it is not to be seen, and as yet is quiet. It is thought that the rebels have a cannon or ball foundry at the same point.

A few days since, Gen. SICKLES and Staff were reconnoitering the battery at Shipping Point from this side, when the rebels discovered them, and opened fire on them, throwing shell over their heads in fine style. No damage was done. The Third Regiment of the Sickles' Brigade was encamped near the bank of the river a few days since, when a plucky little steamer, lying under cover of the batteries, ran out and commenced pitching shell in the camp. The regiment retreated out of range, and no damage was effected.

One of the unexploded shells thrown was, however, the occasion of a serious accident. Some of the soldiers, in meddling with it, exploded it, by which one man was killed and about a dozen or so wounded—a few severely, but most of them slightly.

The Brigade which Gen. SICKLES commands is daily increasing in discipline and efficiency. The officers, from the General down, display a laudable pride in the appearance of the men, while a generous and commendable rivalry between the various regiments tends much to their advancement in military science and to a proper *esprit du corps*. Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, of the First, and Lieut.-Col. DUNN, of the Fifth, both of whom have been on furlough since, have returned to their respective regiments in improved health.

Col. GRAHAM of the Fifth was reported by the Washington *Star* as having been accidentally shot near Port Tobacco. The rumor was totally false, there being no foundation for it whatever. The health of the various regiments is excellent. The Brigade Surgeon (Dr. SIM, of Chicago,) is unremitting in his attention to every hygienic measure by which disease can be prevented; and in this he is seconded by the various Regimental Surgeons, between whom the most harmonious feelings exist.—A state of things very different from that existing in many other brigades of the National army. Good Hope Tavern and Allen Chapel (a small African Church near it) have been converted into sick quarters, and constitute the "General Hospital of the Excelsior Brigade." Surgeon MCGOWAN, of the Second Regiment, has charge of this hospital.

The Brigade Court-martial which was convened some time since for the trial of Major MORIARTY and Adjt. LE FORT, of the Fourth Regiment, has not yet finished its labors. It is understood that the case of Major MORIARTY has been disposed of, but the finding of the Court is not yet made public. The Fourth Regiment is what was once known as the Second Fire Zouaves. It is now commanded by Col. BARTLESON, and the disorder which once marked the regiment has, with the advent of Col. B., ceased, it is to be hoped forever. This regiment was the recipient a few days since of a magnificent stand of colors, presented by the New-York Fire Department. The presentation was made by Chief Engineer DECKER, assisted by other prominent members of the New-York Fire Department.

On the occasion of this presentation, Gen. SICKLES addressed the regiment. It is very seldom that the General indulges in speechifying, but when he does, as in this case, his remarks are brief, well-timed and to the point.

The Excelsior Brigade now constitutes the second brigade of the division commanded by Gen. HOOKER. It was intended that the whole division should have participated in the inauguration of Fort Lincoln, at Bladensburgh, but the recent movement prevented Gen. HOOKER, being senior to Gen. SICKLES, has command of the division. Should the enemy have temerity to cross the river, there is no doubt but they would be annihilated. Whether we are to or when, or where, or how, Gen. MCCLELLAN knows.

NEMO.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE—BRITISH VESSELS AT BEAUFORT—A NARROW ESCAPE—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP ROANOKE, OFF FORTRESS MONROE,

...rather from the absence of our army; and expect to be ... home, our place ... seeing small parties of rebel scouts once or twice ... everything seems as peaceable here as in Minnesota.

There have been two parties seen, one of fourteen and one of eleven, on horseback. We tried to surround one party, but were not successful. This place is called Lebanon Junction, and is a fine camping-ground, plenty of good water, and being only thirty miles from Louisville, everything we wish can be easily obtained.

...pay-day comes on Nov. 1, and we have been promised payment very shortly after. I shall receive ... months' pay—about $380—and shall be quite rich, as I left no debts behind me. The first opportunity I have, I will subscribe for the Louisville Journal, which will give you a better idea of what is going on here than I can; in fact, we don't know much about the operations here ourselves, except by rumor, and that is not reliable. I have everything here I could except news from home, and that has been sadly lacking of late. I requested father, in a letter from Pittsburgh, to direct to Louisville, Ky. Add "Second Minnesota," and the letter will be forwarded to where we may be.

I wish I could draw you a picture of the interior of my tent, where I am writing, but I will have to give you a short description of it. The tent is about twelve by ten feet, sloping from the centre. At one end ... about a third, is our bed—(N . . . and I sleep in the tent together; N . . . is the First Lieutenant of the same company)—being a heap of strawabout ... deep, inclosed in boards. I am writing on the ... of a mess chest, which opens and proves a very ... table. I bought the chest in Louisville, and it ... everything we require to set a table for four ..., besides tin boxes for sugar, tea, coffee, etc. ... side of the tent is a bushels of apples, then a ... of sweet potatoes, half a bushel of Irish do., ... a pail full of cider. Then there is a company ... containing extra clothing for the men, N . . . 's ..., which we use together, and various other small ...cles, swords, pistols, brushes, combs, etc., lying ...und in very orderly confusion, and which pretty ... fill up the tent. We have a darkey to cook and ... things in order, and live very comfortably under ...cumstances. We get fresh meat and flour from ...commissary of the regiment, whenever we wish, ...rything else from the Butler, who has a very ...stock, though when anything very extra is re... we send to Louisville for it.

...weather has been very fine since we have been ...and everything works very smoothly in the reg..., the only drawback being that we are rather in ...ckground here, and have not much chance of a ...

...ope to hear from home before long, and with ... love to all,

I am, your affectionate Son, J. F.

GEN. BUTLER.

From the Chicago Times.

On the occasion of the naval expedition against ...outhern coast, under the command of Commo...RINGHAM and Major-Gen. BUTLER, the members ... Law School of the University of Chicago ... a series of resolutions which embodied a pa...ribute to the gallantry and military ability of ...entlemen. These were forwarded, and in due ...e following handsome reply was received on ... of Gen. BUTLER from the Assistant Adjutant-...l of his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND, BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

SIR: Major-General BUTLER desires me to ...nicate to you, as Chairman of the Committee ...titutions of the House of Representatives of the ...School of Chicago, his heartfelt thanks for the ...me him in these resolutions; that he appre...e patriotism which inspired them, and begs ... say, that it is but the same impulse of devo... our common country that you exhibit, aided ...pportunity to act in cooperation with loyal ... has enabled him to accomplish a tithe of ...st be achieved before the majesty of the ...ent is fully vindicated.

...ly by such devotion as the City of Chicago ...bited that a foul rebellion of such magnitude ...with which we have now to contend can be ...; and he desires to congratulate you upon ... which the great Northwest has put, and is ... forth in this most sacred cause.

...fair at Hatteras Inlet to which you have so ...nferred is, he trusts, but a foretaste of what ...rave and glorious navy shall yet accomplish on ...e to and the triumphant march of the grand ...e Union over the "sacred soil" of treason, ...Potomac to the Gulf.

...e the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. STRONG,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Letter of Gen. BUTLER.)

...Gen. W. DOWNING and others, Chicago.

"Honor to whom Honor"—The Young Men of Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

...has been asserted that the young men of ...ucky were almost universally in favor of secession, while only the old men were loyal. This is not ...strue, but highly unjust. Kentucky knows her ... and will vindicate them. Kentucky sees and ... her danger, and will extricate herself. Ken...ky knows she has a name renowned for loyalty ... gallantry, and she is pledged to keep that name ...ght.

...hile journalists are distrusting her, and throwing ...icion on her movements, she, in the nobleness of ...eal, is bringing into requisition all her chivalry ...d boasted hospitality in warmly welcoming to her ... those Northern troops which are hastening to her ...sistance, and this, not only by the old men and old ..., but by the young, the brave and the fair ... men are rushing into the ranks, to join thei... in repelling the invaders of their soil. They ..., even at the peril of their lives, leaving their ...omes at the outskirts of BUCKNER'S camp, to join ...heir brethren in the loyal regiments. The following ...s a bright example of this. The young men referred to have a pleasant home two miles south of Bowling Green, their father is an extensive slaveholder, yet who can doubt their loyalty? But read the following letter, which was received in this City last night. The writer of this article is personally acquainted with the family, has made his home with them in more auspicious times, and can testify to the character of the young men and the truth of the story. Here is the letter:

LEBANON, MARION Co., Ky., Oct. 27, 1861.

Mr. ——, *Dear Friend:* I have been indirectly driven from home—have left for the purpose of joining the army. I mean to stick to my motto, "UNION OR DEATH." I have resolved to enlist for the war, let it be long or short. Brothers JOHN, DAVID and myself have left a pleasant home to endure the hardships of a soldier's life. I have not yet gone into the army, from the fact that brother JOHN is sick with the chill-fever and requires my attention. We are staying with Mr. ——, near Lebanon. Mr. —— and lady are very kind to us. The Union people are all very kind to one another. We left home two weeks ago yesterday; have not heard from there since.

I will give you a sketch of our journey to this point. We left home about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, the 12th inst., and went to Scottsville on horseback; arrived there about 3 P. M., and after dinner left our horses and started on foot for Jim Gown, 15 miles distant from Scottsville, where we arrived at 9 P. M. Here we remained over Sunday. By 4 o'clock Monday morning we were on our way to Edmonton, a distance of about 40 miles. We wanted to get there that night, but having twice missed the way, we were so much delayed that we did not reach Edmonton by nine miles. We traveled about 40 miles, however, during the day. The next morning our feet were so sore that we could hardly walk. We learned here that there were some horses just ahead of us going to Greensburgh; we tried to overtake them, but all in vain. We reached Edmonton about 3 P. M. As soon as our feet were rested we marched on some eight or ten miles further that same day. The next morning we were on our way to Greensburgh, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles and reached there after a long and wearisome march We remained at Greensburgh a day or two. After, we got rested and were about to start for this point, there was an alarm given that a force of from 3,000 to 7,000 rebel troops were about to attack the town, or an encampment there of 1,200 raw troops. JOHN and I offered our services, and were chosen as a part of Gen. WARD'S body-guard. The next day the General thought it best to fall back to Campbellsville, which he did, reaching that point about 1 o'clock A. M. The next morning we came here by stage. *We met with many friends everywhere.* I think I shall join Col. HARLAN'S Regiment at this place. I left all well at home. No one knew that we had any notion of going except JOE (a negro) and Capt. EDWARDS. One is risking his life to attempt to leave Bowling Green without a pass from BUCKNER. But I thought I would risk matters before taking an oath that I would not fight against BUCKNER. I do not think it will be long before he will have to leave Bowling Green.

Yours, very affectionately.

Here, then, is a brilliant example of three young men, who traveled more than one hundred miles and most of the way on foot, in order to place their services at the disposal of the Government. Would that all young men at the North were thus willing to give themselves to the cause of our country in this great struggle for National existence. L.

The State Inebriate Asylum—Letter from Dr. Mott.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

To the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 5th of July, announcing my election to the Presidency of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, has been duly received.

In accepting the office, allow me to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by ... which your kind suffrage has assigned me; and to indulge the hope that you will find the Executive ... worthy of the confidence you have so generously extended to it.

I hope the present condition of our country will incite the public to renewed efforts in behalf of this noble charity.

War is upon upon us, bringing in its train not only prostration of material interests, but also wide spread inebriety and dissipation. In the present excited condition of the public mind, intemperance is alarmingly increasing, and the higher classes of the community are furnishing more than their usual proportion of the victims.

From the allurements and degradation of this disease, no class in society is free. Men of intellect—men of wealth—men of social position—men of education—men of refinement—young men, on whom are placed the highest hopes of their parents and the fondest affections of their friends—husbands endowed with the pure love of woman, and fathers who have in trust the precious interests of their children, are daily joining the increasing procession that moves on to its own destruction,—the willing minions of a fatal enchanter. While possessed by this sorcerer, no moral influences reach them. Like the lotus-eaters of old, they are deaf to the most eloquent pleadings of family and kindred.

Let us then persevere in our efforts to erect an asylum for the control and medical treatment of the inebriate, in which shall be found all the medical appliances that science and humanity can furnish; let us build its walls so high that no temptation from without can gain ingress, and make its atmosphere so pure that when the unfortunate subject is once admitted the demon shall be exorcised and take to his "wings and flee away."

Here shall the goddess Hygeia minister to the weak and bruised heart, and under her gentle tutelage the virtues of faith and hope and love will again spring up and adorn the man, and give him strength to return to the world—even as the locks of the Hebrew champion, though treacherously removed, grew again and conferred on him his former power.

Hoping that a kind Providence may continue to favor this enterprise so auspiciously commenced,

I am truly yours, VALENTINE MOTT.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction—Estimate for 1861.

In compliance with the communication of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 1, 1860, for a detailed estimate for the expenses of the year 1862, the Commissioners have prepared and transmitted the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

R. T. HAWS, Esq., Comptroller—*Sir:* I herewith transmit the estimate of appropriation for the year 1862, and in accordance with Section 20 of "An act to create in the City and County of New-York, the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Alms-house Department therein," passed April 17, 1860, and as per circular of the Comptroller, dated Oct. 31, 1861. The sum required for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1862, as per estimate herewith transmitted, being $679,173 92.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE *Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year* 1862.

Beans	$1,000	Masons' work and Materials	2,500
Beef, fresh	65,000	Meal	3,500
Beef, salt	8,500	Medical Attendance, (Lunatics,)	600
Boats and Repairs	400	Milk	15,000
Brooms and Brushes	1,700	Miscellaneous Articles	5,000
Buildings, Repairs of, (incidental)	3,500	Molasses	5,500
Butter	6,000	Mutton	9,500
Candles	75	Oil, Lamp, Camphene, &c.	4,000
Cartage of Fuel to Out Door Poor	1,000	Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.	3,000
Charcoal	25	Plumbing	1,500
Children's Nursing in the City	2,100	Pork, salt	2,000
Children's Expenses of Stray	150	Postages	200
Cleaning and Office Expenses	500	Potatoes	1,000
Coal, Institutions and Out-Door Poor	60,000	Powder & Safety-fuse	1,200
Coal, 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	5,000	Refreshments and Donations	1,000
Coffee, Cocoa, &c	3,000	Rice	2,000
Colored Home Paupers	13,500	Rope, Twine, &c	750
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,550	Salaries, Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians, Clerks, &c ...125,000	
Combs	450	Salaries, Temporary Visitors	3,000
Crackers	1,500		—128,000
Crockery, Glass, Stone ware	600	Salaries, Commissioners	12,000
Croton Water Expenses	1,500	Salt	800
Donations to Out-Door Poor	35,000	Sand, White	300
Donations, 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	2,500	Shoes	10,000
Drugs and Medicines	16,500	Soap, & Materials for	4,000
Dry Goods	35,000	Spices	500
Eggs	1,200	Starch	250
Farming Implements	200	Stationery, Printing, &c	2,500
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	25	Stoves, Ranges, &c	3,500
Fish, fresh and salt	2,250	Steamboat	1,000
Flour	65,000	Subscriptions and Advertising	500
Furniture	1,500	Sugar	10,000
Garden Seeds	200	Surgical Instruments	500
Gas-light and fixtures	6,000	Tea	7,000
Groceries, small	300	Tin and Copper Ware	500
Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c	8,500	Tobacco and Snuff	1,500
Hats and Caps	300	Transportation of Paupers	2,000
Hay, Grain, Feed and Straw	6,000	Transportation of Prisoners	2,150
Hire, extra, rent of office, house, coal-yards, stables, &c	8,000	Vehicles, Harness, &c.	500
Ice	1,500	Vinegar	200
Lard	200	Wages of Mechanics	500
Leather & Findings	2,000	Wages at Work-house	300
Lime (Whitewash)	250	Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c, for hospital use	6,500
Live Stock	500	Wood	2,000
Lumber	10,000	Wooden Ware	500
Malt and Hops	175	Total	$642,000
Manure	1,000	Estimated Receipts	30,000
Marketing for Hospitals	1,000	Total	$612,000
Excess over 1861			$10,600

Or such substitutes for the same as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction may from time to time deem necessary for the general good government of the affairs under their jurisdiction.

For this amount to reimburse the Department, being excess of expenditure over the estimate made by the Board of Governors of the Almshouse for the year 1860, expended in that year, and paid by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction out of the appropriation for the year 1861 ..... 17,173 92

The Commissioners add a contingent item, which they trust will not be required, yet they deem it prudent, considering the uncertain effect of the rebellion, to make such provision as will relieve the Commission from embarrassment, should a necessity present itself under the following clause, viz.:

For temporary hospitals, buildings, and additional food, fuel and raiment which may be required, or other necessaries which the Commissioners may deem for the interest of their trust 50,000 00

Total $679,173 92

The $50,000, not being required for the purposes above stated by the Commissioners, the estimate will present a reduction for the year 1862 of $57,375, as compared with the aggregate amount of appropriation for the year 1861, the records of the Department showing an increase in the number of inmates supported in the several institutions from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, varying from 853 to 240 at the expiration of each week.

1861 appropriation	$669,375
1862 appropriation	612,000
	$57,375

S. DRAPER, President.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 109, 1473, 1138, 1142. Added to-day. Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes. When finished, the following Nos. of prefered causes: 18, 24, 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 54, 94.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2461, 2321, 2357, 1655, 2525, 1611, 2171, 1043, 2539, 2541, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1744, 2236, 1584, 2158, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1486, 1355, 1319, 2980, 1491, 823, 1395, 1496, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1173, 1487. *Part II.*—NOS. 1370, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1470, 1477, 159, 1456, 3563, 894, 1421, 1372, 482, 1222, 2990.

The Wife's Separate Estate—It may be Charged by Contracts Individually Beneficial to her.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Taylor vs. *Elizabeth Glenny and George Glenny.*—In this case the defendants, who are husband and wife, are sued jointly in an action to recover rent upon a certain lease, the plaintiff seeking to charge the separate estate of the wife upon the covenants contained therein.

The defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint, taking the general objection that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The opinion of the Court will further explain the case:

LEONARD, J.—The defendants demur generally to the complaint in this action.

An estate in land vested in Mrs. Glenny for a term of years upon the execution of the lease mentioned in the complaint. The lease and the term thereby granted was her separate estate, which, under the statute of 1849, in relation to married women, she held as a *femme sole.* The consideration, or rent, to be paid, was for a purpose beneficial to herself; it was for the shelter of herself and family, and she occupied and used the premises so leased to her.

Admitting that Mrs. Glenny is not bound personally, so as to create a cause of action for the recovery of money against her, by the covenants in the lease on her part, she has nevertheless used and occupied the premises of her landlord, the plaintiff, for the benefit of herself and family, and this occupation and use were obtained upon the credit of her separate estate, and on her agreement that the rent should be charged on such estate.

I do not think, however, that Mrs. Glenny charged her separate estate by a parol agreement that it should be charged for the rent reserved in the lease. The charge upon her estate grows out of the beneficial nature of the contract to her individually. (Yale *vs.* Dederer, 18 N. Y. R., 263; same case, 22 N. Y. R., 450.) The consideration of the contract was for her own direct benefit. There is no necessity for making the husband a party; the wife may sue and be sued as a single woman.

The demurrer is overruled as to Mrs. Glenny, and allowed as to George Glenny, with leave to Mrs. Glenny to answer in twenty days. The costs of the plaintiff, as to Mrs. Glenny, abide the event of the action; without costs as to George Glenny, as no personal claim was made against him, and he could have sustained no prejudice if he had omitted to defend.

John O. Robinson for plaintiff; N. Stration for defendants.

The Ward's Island Controversy—McCotter's Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Sutherland.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was stated at great length in the TIMES of July 9, 1860, and again Oct. 2, 1861.

It will be remembered that in 1857 the Corporation contracted to purchase of the plaintiff about 35 acres of land and woods on Ward's Island, together with about 47 acres of land covered with water, and lying inside the Harbor Commissioner's line and below high-water mark. The sum to be paid was left to arbitrators, who awarded the plaintiff for so much of the property as he could produce good title to, the sum of about $1,750 an acre.

The plaintiff came forward with a title sufficient in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel, but the Corporation did not consummate the purchase; and after much action upon the subject by the Common Council, and many proposals on his own part, the plaintiff commenced this action to enforce the contract. The case was referred to the late Hon. JOHN L. MASON, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, the effect of the judgment being that the City consummated the purchase by paying over the money for the plaintiff's lands, and accepting his deeds.

The amount fixed by the judgment was $138,309 25, together with costs, &c.

The Corporation appealed the case to this Court, where the argument is still pending. The appellants contend that a portion of the lands proposed to be conveyed are public roads, and that the plaintiff cannot give a clear title thereto. Also, that no legal contract for the purchase exists.

Moses Ely and Greene C. Bronson for appellants; D. McMahon and Daniel Lord for respondents.

Examiners Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Sutherland.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar: Daniel Lord, F. F. Marbury and Prof. Wm. B. Wedgwood.

The Law Class.

The class of applicants for admission to the Bar this term is but 21. The examination was adjourned from yesterday afternoon until Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles vs. *Reilly et al.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq.

Haggerty et al. vs. *Fish et al.*; *Love* vs. *Weisker et al.*; *Hoyt et al.* vs. *McKeoge*; *Wirster* vs. *Downing*; *Slade et al.* vs. *Jennings et al.*—Motions denied.

Before Jud. e Allen.

Loeschig et al. vs. *Orris.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... NOV. 6, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	94⅛	100 Reading R	b1.35⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	s15 49⅜
16,000 Tres. 11 ₱ c. N	100⅝	100 do	49⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs '79	84⅜	100 do	s60 49⅜
3,000 Indiana St. 5s	79	150 do	s30 49⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	250 do	s30 49⅜
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	59	100 do	49⅜
16,000 Mo. State 6s	43½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅞
2,000 Brook. C. W. L.	96⅜	50 do	62⅞
3,500 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	12½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	100 do	19⅛
1,250 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	42	300 do	19⅜
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	95	50 do	19⅝
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	s60 99	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30½
50 do	s10 99⅛	14 do	30⅝
50 do	100	71 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	97
15 do	99⅜	7 Galena & Chi. R	69⅝
110 do	opg 99⅜	200 do	69⅝
10 American Ex. Bk	s30 100	200 do	s60 69⅝
450 N. Y. Central R	79½	150 do	s30 69⅝
150 do	79	200 Clev. & Toledo R	36⅝
100 do	s30 78⅞	400 do	b30 36⅝
150 do	s25 79	200 do	36⅝
400 Erie Railway	s15 32⅛	200 do	s30 36⅝
100 do	32⅜	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R	52⅛
250 do	32⅜	150 do	52⅜
130 Erie Railway Pref.	57⅜	50 do	s10 52⅝
250 Hud. Riv. R	40	175 Chic. B. & Qu. R	65
150 do	39¾	100 do	65⅛
50 do	s15 39⅜	50 do	65⅛
100 do	s30 39⅜	240 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	21
10 Harlem Railroad	12⅝	50 Little Miami R	80
60 do	13		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94	150 Erie Railway	32⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅞	75 do	b30 32⅛
77,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84⅜	200 do	b30 32⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '02	96½	120 do	32⅛
10,000 Ill. Cen. B. '77, b30	82	100 do	32⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	100 do	b60 32⅜
7,000 Virginia St. 6s	47	100 Erie Railway Pref	57⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 43⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R	49⅜
5,000 do	43⅜	100 do	49⅜
5,000 do	43⅜	100 do	49⅜
10,000 do	b30 43⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R	40
4,000 Cal. St. 7s	81½	50 do	39⅝
13,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs, '83	86	100 Har. R. Pref	22⅜
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 29⅜
50 American Ex. Bk	81	10 Panama Railroad	118
50 Pac. M. S. Co	99	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
30 N. Y. Central R	79	50 do	s60 62⅞
5 do	78⅞	100 do	62⅞
550 do	s10 78⅞	50 C. Col. & Cin. R	97⅜
300 do	78⅞	166 Clev & Tol. R	36⅝
225 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 52⅜	300 do	36⅝
50 do	52⅜	100 Chi. B. & Q. R	65
300 do	52⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Stock Market was considerably unsettled yesterday, throughout both the morning and afternoon dealings. At the outset, the New-York Road shares were made flat by the free offering of Erie Railway shares, supposed to have been bought on speculation in London for resale in this market. When the Western Road Stocks were reached the market was firmer, on account of the heavy traffic reported from most of the lines for the closing week in October. Both the Michigan Roads, Toledo and Chicago and Burlington, were in request, and the last-named rose to 65⅝ ₱ cent. Illinois Central was barely steady; Galena partially lower, the traffic on the line, though fully up to the calculation of the officers and friends of the Road, is about $30,000 less than October, 1860, which was a remarkably good month. In the afternoon, at the Second Board, prices were better than on the Street between the Boards, though lower by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent on New-York Central than at the morning session. The Michigan Stocks and Toledo continued firm, and Erie partially recovered; Chicago and Rock Island was also firm. The National Stocks were a fraction easier, and Missouri State 6 ₱ cents. sold down to 43⅛@¼ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon the general market was steady, the disposition being rather to buy the active Railways. The following are the closing quotations:

Central	78⅜	United States 6s, '81	94
Erie	32⅝	Missouris	43¼
Toledo	36⅛	Pacific Mail	99⅜
Rock Island	52¾	Panama	118
Illinois Central	62⅜	Mich. Southern	19⅛
Hudson	39½	Mich. Central	49⅜

The Exchange market for the mail per *Africa* this morning left off firm at 107¼@107½ on London for Bankers' bills, and 105½@106¾ as the range for the various grades of Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury to-day has reimbursed $500,000 to the Banks on account of advances under the guarantee of the 19th of August, and the Department has drawn for $3,500,000, payable to-morrow, against the guarantee of the 1st of October. The New-York office sent to Washington to-day $500,000 in small Gold Coin to make change in payments to the army of the Potomac. The market for Money is easy and quiet at 6 ₱ cent. to the leading Stock firms, who in turn relend to their dealers and neighbors at 7 ₱ cent., and the rates are steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime mercantile paper, as in date. The political advices by the *Persia* in regard to our blockade and the non-recognition of the Southern rebellion are regarded as the most decidedly encouraging yet at hand. The following report is made by the Treasurer of the United States of the amount of Public Money forcibly withheld in the seceded States by the South:

IN STATES NOW UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.

	Total amount.	Drawn for.	Balance.
Branch, Charlotte, N. C.	$32,000 00	$2,832 37	$29,167 63
Branch, Dahlonega, Ga.	27,900 05		27,900 05
Branch, New-Orleans	389,276 45		389,267 46
Ass. Treas'r N. O.	146,296 74	22,883 86	123,372 88
Norfolk, (Sawyer)	1,433 00		1,433 00
Richmond, Va	14,087 21	2,389 01	11,698 20
Norfolk, Va	11,795 58	1,062 70	10,732 88
Wilmington, N. C	6,088 80	737 02	5,351 78
Savannah, Ga	4,874 11	1,151 89	3,722 22
Mobile, Ala	18,225 35	3,456 10	14,769 26
Nashville, Tenn	4,880 88	261 95	4,618 93
Galveston, Texas	2,811 98	1,006 25	1,805 73
Little Rock, Ark	98,692 29	54,505 16	1,187 10
Tallahassee, Florida	679 66	679 66	
Totals	$719,003 09	$90,935,98	$628,067 11

In the City Bank shares to-day, the changes are an advance of 5 ₱ cent. on City, 1 ₱ cent. on Phœnix, and ¾ ₱ cent. on American Exchange, and a decline of 3 ₱ cent. on Seventh Ward.

Manhattan	116	American Exchange	80½
Union	82	Bk. of the Republic	90
America	95	Bk. of North America	90
City	105	Metropolitan	88
Phœnix	89	Nassau	80
National	85	Shoe and Leather	85
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	75
Commerce	83	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce (Scrip 85's).	85	Commonwealth	73
Broadway	116	Park	90

The Railway mortgages are somewhat irregular. Hudson thirds and Wabash Valley firsts are 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher. The Wabash Valley Road reports a traffic of $162,000 for October, against $125,000 for the same month last year.

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100	Chi. B. & Q	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d bds	60½
Erie firsts	101	Pac. R. 7 ₱ c. g'd by Mo.	39
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	88
Erie seconds, '79	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	70
Erie thirds, '53	85	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ₱ c. '70	31½
Erie fourths, '80	76	L. E. & M. L. G. Bds	36
Erie fifths, '88	72¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Hudson firsts	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d S.	39½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	96	N. J. Cen. firsts	103½
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98½
Hudson Convertib's, '67	68	Gal. & Chicago seconds	95
Harlem firsts	90	L. E. & W. firsts	70¾
Harlem seconds	90	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Harlem thirds	70		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,537,140, including $119,507 for Treasury Notes, and $143,000 for Customs; payments, $3,242,439, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $5,791,267.

The Alleged Michigan State Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen the somewhat ill-natured, and very untrue strictures of the London *Times*, upon the statement made by me some time since, through the columns of your paper, relative to the action of this State with regard to the "Five Million Loan"—so called—and which action, your London namesake, thinks proper to designate as repudiation, and thinks somewhat less favorably of it than the open and shameless repudiation of Mississippi.

I do not care to dispute with that paper the question of the relative morality or decency of the conduct of a people who will admit the reception of money by way of a loan, and then turn round and laugh at the lender for being such a fool as to have trusted it, and of one who has not received the money contracted for, and which has suffered immensely by the disappointment, but who, nevertheless, is willing to pay, and has paid all the money received—principal and interest—and who only disputes the right of a pledgee from the debtor of the State, to claim from it more than the institutions which pledged them could have been entitled to. The bold, shameless villainy seems to suit the morals of the London *Times* the best, and I have no wish to cavil at its taste. It only comports too well with its whole conduct relative to this country and its difficulties. It is still on the side of the repudiation of all obligations, both to legitimate Government and to public creditors. It is apparently its vocation.

It is not true, as that paper states, that a single bond of this State was sold by the Bank of the United States in London, Paris, or Amsterdam, at 85 ₱ cent., or any other sum! It is not true that any protest, of any creditor, was ever filed when he exchanged his bonds! It is not true that the five millions of bonds were to be paid for by the United States Bank in four half-yearly payments! Neither DENNISON & Co., nor ROTHSCHILD & Co., nor HOPE & Co., ever purchased one of them! For many years, and up to 1846, the Assignees of the United States Bank reported these bonds as being owned by the Bank, but held as collateral security in Europe; I have now before my eyes the memorial of certain parties in London relative to the 900 bonds held by DENNISON, HEYWOOD KENNARD & Co., dated Oct. 31, 1844, in which the state that these bonds, together with $2,262,000 o Pennsylvania and $880,000 of Mississippi State Bonds were pledged to that firm to secure a debt of £800,000, and that they were so pledged in October, 1839. Of all this there can be no earthly doubt, and I am induced to think that the regard of the London *Times* for truth and veracity, in its statements, is as little to be commended as its preference of the morals of JEFF. DAVIS to those of the writer of this article. If it had been disposed to ascertain the truth, an inquiry in Threadneedle-street would have set it right. The state of facts was the same with regard to all the bonds of this State sent to Europe by the United States Bank. On these points I think I may challenge the London *Times* before the world to contradict me.

The question, under these circumstances, for the State to determine was, What was its duty to the holders of these bonds? Had they remained in the hands of the United States Bank, there could have been no doubt, as I said in my former letter. In the hands of the pledgees, what would the State be required, with due regard to its character, to do? The imputations, easily thrown out by a creditor, easily spread all over Europe by a Press actuated by the temper and spirit of the London *Times*, is not easy or pleasant to bear. These creditors had doubtless lost money by the United States Bank, and, if they could get it of this State, would naturally be desirous of doing so. The cry of repudiation was their resort, and in this they found willing aid in the London *Times*. That this State has suffered from it is doubtless true, but that, merely to avoid this, its Legislature should have paid $2,500,000, is not to be admitted. It may possibly be that some injustice has been done, but that the people of this State have in any way repudiated a debt believed to be due is not in any degree true.

It is certain that these bonds were pledged as collateral and not sold; it is certain that the State did not receive pay for them; it is certain that it has paid all the money it did receive for them, principal and interest, less three per cent. damages, caused by the protest of its paper and the derangement of its credit. It will be admitted by every lawyer, that if these bonds were pledged for an antecedent debt as collateral security, the State might in a Court of law, have successfully defended against them, so far as the consideration had failed. If they were pledged for an advance of money made at the time of the pledge, the question might be different, but even then, if there were other securities pledged at the same time, the State might require that those securities should first be exhausted before it could be compelled to refund any more than the money received by it. In this case, all the information which the State officers could obtain, led them to the conviction that the bonds were pledged for a debt or debts already existing; that the debts might have been continued perhaps, but that they were existing anterior to the pledge, mainly, though some money might perhaps have been advanced at the time, but not, as was believed, so much as the State repaid. It is not impossible, of course, that errors were made, but that every possible care was taken to do justice to the creditor, and at the same time have a due regard to the rights of the State, is unquestionably true. As has been before said, the bonds thus situated have been almost entirely canceled.

This is the transaction which the London *Times* characterizes as more dishonest than shameless repudiation! It prefers open robbery to a careful regard on the part of public officers, both to the interests of creditors and the public welfare committed to their charge.

That the positions here taken are those of the State and were honestly taken, is beyond doubt. That its action was based upon the most certain information to be obtained, and carefully sought for, is equally true. In proof of this I send you a letter from one of the then public officers of the State, whose reputation for truth, none who knows him will question, which please publish with this communication.

Between myself and the London *Times*, and whether the conduct of Mississippi or Michigan be most creditable, and whether the "frank style of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS in dealing with such questions, be preferable to the more special course of MR. JAMES F. JOY," let the world judge. I remain, yours, &c.

JAMES F. JOY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal k

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

☞ Our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions can be procured in quantities to suit, at the earliest moment and at lowest rates, from Mr. JOHN FAHNOE, agent for Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no longer any doubt about the fact of Gen. FREMONT'S removal. He received the order relieving him of his command on Saturday, and when the truth became known it created the most intense excitement throughout his command. Great numbers of the officers, it is stated, signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring their disinclination to fight under any other leader. Gen. FREMONT did his best to counteract this feeling, and urged upon officers and men the duty of obedience to the behests of the Government. He also issued a farewell order to the army, in which he expressed his regret at being obliged to leave upon the eve of a battle. On Sunday morning he left with his Staff and body guard for St. Louis—the command devolving upon Gen. POPE until Gen. HUNTER'S arrival. Gen. FREMONT'S removal, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been effected literally in sight of the enemy, who at last accounts were encamped upon the old Wilson's Creek battle-ground. Small bodies of them came within twelve miles of Springfield on Saturday, and it was ascertained that their advance, 2,800 strong, was approaching. PRICE was reported to be at Cassville on Thursday last, with 25,000 men, and BEN MCCULLOCH ten miles nearer Springfield with 10,000 more, while still another 10,000 were expected from Arkansas, and accessions were being made from the rebel residents of Green, Jasper and other adjoining counties. The entire army of PRICE is estimated as high as 60,000 men. It appears certain that a great battle must soon be fought, and probably on the same ground made memorable by the death of the gallant LYON. The successor of Gen. FREMONT, we learn from Washington, is likely to be Gen. HALLECK or Gen. BUEL.

We have received no further intelligence of the Great Expedition to the Southern Coast, or from Western Virginia.

The most interesting item from Washington is the announcement of the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES, accused by Col. RICHARDSON of drunkenness on the day of the battle of Bull Run. A great number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was very conflicting, and the Court have come to the conclusion that the best way is to stop all further proceedings. Gen. MCCLELLAN yesterday approved this decision.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes, on the 5th, that the army trains are daily engaged in transporting shot and shell, heavy cannon and powder to Virginia. Forty loads of shot and shell were carried over on Tuesday, and the army, though not fighting, are daily and diligently employed in preparations to that end. The encampments, rendered somewhat unpleasant by the storm, are all again in fine condition. The roads in Virginia are not improved, and the constant passing of heavy teams has cut them up so that in many places they are almost impassable.

The rebels still continue the work of erecting batteries on the Lower Potomac. A new one has been built at Aquia Creek, a few hundred yards north of the old one, and there are indications at Mathias Point that intrenchments are being thrown up. A Government steamer ran the blockade on Tuesday night, without being fired at.

The foundation for the rumor that BEAUREGARD had resigned his command in the rebel army, may perhaps be found in the fact that he has been transferred to Charleston, in view of the possibility of an attempt to capture that place by the National forces. A person who has arrived in Baltimore from Virginia, has informed the Baltimore *Sun* that he saw BEAUREGARD on Monday at Gordonsville, on his way to Charleston.

We learn from Richmond that BEAUREGARD'S official report of the battle of Bull Run has at last made its appearance. He says that 399 rebels were killed and 1,200 wounded, while the loss of the National forces was 4,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. This is about as near the truth, probably, as BEAUREGARD can be expected to go. But when he says that the entire rebel force in the vicinity was but 28,000, of whom one-fourth only were engaged, we may safely assume that he is exercising the rebel prerogative, and lying a little.

The Louisville papers of last Sunday, bring us the particulars of three brilliant skirmishes at different points in Kentucky, on Oct. 27, in all of which the National forces gained decided advantages. Col. BURBRIDGE, in command at Owensboro, made a forced march on Woodbury, at the head of 250 men, routed a rebel camp at that place where between 400 and 500 Secessionists had assembled, and destroyed it with the entire equipage which he found in it. About the same time Col. MCHENRY with two hundred men, broke up a rebel camp at Morgantown, and Capt. NEEBER, who has been stationed at Elizabethtown, with twenty men, had an encounter with a superior force of the enemy, in which he came off victor.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued a general order dated Louisville, Oct. 3, forbidding the removal of prisoners (excepting spies and prisoners of war,) from the State without giving them an opportunity for trial by the loyal tribunals of the State. Hereafter such persons are to be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

The late gale raged with almost unexampled severity at Hatteras Inlet, and the high tide consequent upon it have overflown the space outside the forts to such an extent that a new channel is being formed between them. It is apprehended that the forts may thus be rendered untenable. Some clothing and stores taken down to the Inlet from Fortress Monroe, on board the steamer *Spaulding*, were washed away after being landed, and lost. On Monday five rebel steamers made their appearance near the Inlet, but retired after firing a couple of shots.

The schooner *Virginia Price*, Capt. ELDREDGE, arrived here yesterday, bringing advices from St. Thomas to Oct. 25. Six Confederate Commissioners, it is reported, had passed through St. Thomas from Europe for Cuba. Four United States steamers were in the Caribbean Sea, cruising. Capt. ELDREDGE saw no privateers on the passage out or home, and suggests that British vessels see so many in order to affect freights in American bottoms.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our returns of the State election are yet very incomplete, and the vote throughout the State cannot be estimated. We give elsewhere such results as we have been able to arrive at. The list of Senators elected is much more complete than that of the Assemblymen.

The election in Maryland, yesterday, passed off quietly—thanks to the foresight and preparations of Gen. DIX. In Baltimore, BRADFORD, the Union candidate for Governor, has from ten to fifteen thousand majority. The whole Union ticket is undoubtedly elected by a clear majority of the legal voters of the State.

The election in Massachusetts has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by 32,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. In New-Jersey, where the election was only for members of the two branches of the Legislature, the Democrats have been successful in electing a majority in each branch.

By a letter from the Committee having in charge the remains of the late Col. BAKER, we learn that it is their intention to leave for California on the steamer of the 11th, from this City. Funeral services commemorative of the deceased will be celebrated in Philadelphia, probably on the 8th.

Through some unknown cause, a terrible explosion occurred at the Bridesburgh Arsenal in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The building in which it occurred was leveled, and the only two employes who happened to be in it at the time were killed.

By the explosion of a boiler in the coffee and spice mills of Messrs DOUNER & Co., Chicago, on Monday last, five men were badly scalded,—one or two, it is feared, fatally.

On Sunday morning last a collision occurred at Cottage Grove, on the Illinois Central Railroad, between two freight trains. The engineer and fireman of one of the engines, who happened to be brothers, (FRANK and EDWARD COYLE,) were instantly killed.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, now a Brigadier-General, has written a letter again declaring that he considers it impossible for him to hold his present commission and a seat in the House of Representatives at the same time. He thinks that Gov. YATES has sufficient evidence that he has relinquished the latter position, and therefore insists that it would be a matter of supererogation for him to send in a formal resignation of a position which he no longer holds. Gov. YATES, on the other hand, asserts that he has received no official notice of Mr. MCCLERNAND'S resignation, and will take no steps toward filling his seat.

One hundred and three of the Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, whom Major LYND so ingloriously surrendered to the rebels at Fort Fillmore, on the 26th of July, arrived in St. Louis on Oct. 31. Major LYND'S command, after the surrender, was released on parole by Col. BAYLOR, and provided with rations and transportation to Fort Craig, whence they were transported by the Government to Fort Union, and thence over the plains to Fort Leavenworth. The company just arrived at St Louis, under Capt. GIBBS and Lieuts. MCNALLY and CRESSEY, started from Fort Union a few days in advance of the several other companies of Major LYND'S command.

Capt. GILMAN, who rendered such efficient service at Fort Pickens when Major SLEMMER was in command, has been appointed chief of artillery and ordnance officer to the division of the National forces at Camp Nolin, Kentucky.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, have appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, DANIEL LORD, F. F. MARBURY, and Prof. WM. B. WEDGWOOD. Before the same Court, the case of MCCOTTER *vs.* The Mayor, &c., concerning the "Ward's Island Purchase," is pending an appeal.

The Stock Market yesterday was irregular throughout the dealings of the day, closing steadier late in the afternoon: New-York Central, 78¼; U.S. 6s, 1881, 94 ₩ cent. No change in Money rates. Exchange, 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, at generally firmer prices. Cotton was in request, and was stiffly held. Pork and Beef were very moderately inquired for. Lard, Bacon and Butter were freely sought after, as were also Rosin, Tallow, Hay, Crude Whale and Linseed Oils, Linseed, Ingot Copper, Lead, and Tobacco. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars were salable and steady. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were lower, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock market exhibits marked variations in numbers this week, with little change in prices, owing to the large supplies laid in one week ago. Beeves numbered 3,800 fresh and 150 stale cattle—2,300 less than last week. The best cattle sold ½c. higher at the opening of the market, when it was uncertain how many would arrive on trains delayed by the great rain of Friday. The market closed with 200 head unsold, the final rates being no higher than last week. Sheep are sufficiently plenty and unchanged in price. Hogs are even lower, though less plenty. They are selling about as fast as they arrive.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* protests against the unjust impression conveyed in Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' report, concerning the action of the loyal men of Kentucky. It says the State will soon have twenty-five full regiments in the field, and that enlistment of troops goes forward faster than the Government is able to arm them. It must not be expected that she alone can beat back the rebels from her soil—she has not the force to do it. But, it says:

"We do not look for Kentucky to achieve impossibilities; but we do look for her to perform her duty; and our faith that she will do so triumphantly was never higher or more unwavering than it is at this moment. Kentucky, we say to the friends of the country everywhere, is coming up nobly to the trying but grand and vital work before her, and whatever serves, no matter how, to produce the contrary impression, is most unjust to her, as well as injurious to the common cause. She has thus far equaled our most sanguine expectations in her behalf, and she is beginning to surpass them."

Gen. Fremont's Removal.

Nothing could possibly be more admirable in tone and temper than Gen. FREMONT'S order to his troops announcing his withdrawal from their command. It is manly and patriotic, and will confirm that confidence in his character and ability which is so widely felt throughout the Western States. The order for his removal found him in the midst of preparations for a battle; surrounded by troops full of faith in their leader and themselves, and eager for an opportunity to vindicate it by their acts. It was the most trying position in which a popular General and a formidable army could be placed:—but both have come out of it with conspicuous honor to themselves and the country.

Their example will be imitated by the hundreds of thousands throughout the country who believe FREMONT to have been the victim of a conspiracy, and whose confidence in him remains unshaken by the act of the Government in removing him, or the reasons which have been given to the public for doing so. They will recognize the imperative necessity, in time of war, and for the sake of the country, of yielding implicit obedience to the Government, and throwing no obstacles whatever in the way of its plans. Whether the removal of FREMONT was right or wrong, it is too late for remedy or complaint. His army has another commander, and it is the duty of every citizen to strengthen his hands and aid his endeavors in the promotion of the common cause. Unquestionably the time will come when all who have taken part in this matter will be held to their just responsibility,—when the conduct of FREMONT will be submitted to the close scrutiny of an impartial tribunal, and he will receive from the people the verdict which he merits. But that time is not now. Other interests of far greater moment than the claims or the merits of any individual demand attention. A gigantic rebellion threatens the existence of the Government:—it is the first duty of every citizen to crush that rebellion and save the country.

We publish on another page what we trust will be, for the present at all events, the last contribution to our columns on this unhappy controversy. It is a letter addressed to the Adjutant-General on the subject of his recent report to the War Department. It comes from a source entitled to high respect, and makes a sharp and effective *exposé* of the inconclusive reasonings of that document. We submit it without comment to the public judgment.

The Naval Expedition.

Nothing further has been heard from the Naval Expedition. All we know of it is that on Saturday evening it had escaped the fury of the storm that created so much alarm, and had passed Bull's Bay twenty-five miles north of Charleston, and was still on its way southward. The report that it had landed part of its forces at Bull's Bay is not confirmed, and the opinion gains ground that this was not its point of destination. We believe that at the outset it was fixed upon as one of the points to be taken and held by the National troops,—but that circumstances afterwards led to a change of plans, and the real destination of the fleet was fixed further South.

We are inclined to think that Port Royal Harbor, leading to Beaufort, S. C., some seventy miles south of Charleston, and Brunswick, south of Savannah, will be points at one or both of which the forces will be landed. Both are excellent harbors, and can be made dépôts for the collection of formidable armies, from which Charleston and Savannah can both be threatened, and strong columns can be marched directly into the interior of the Cotton States. The fleet ought to have reached the first of these points by Sunday night, and we ought to hear of its landing by to-morrow morning.

We believe it is no part of the plan of the expedition to march forthwith upon any considerable town, nor is it expected that there will be any severe engagement at once. The order of Gen. SHERMAN implies that their landing may be resisted, but probably not by any very large force. Wherever they land the first business of the troops will be to intrench themselves, so as to hold the position until all needed reinforcements can be collected. Ample preparations were made for such work, which can be speedily and effectually performed.

It is announced that Gen. BEAUREGARD has left the army of the Potomac, and gone to Charleston. This is the first indication of the effect of the expedition:—for his visit to the South has unquestionably for its object to take measures to protect the menaced cities of the South against it. The forces they can collect in these States at the various points where landings may be threatened, will scarcely suffice to offer any effectual resistance to the debarkation of troops, or to their intrenching themselves when landed. They may possibly prevent any immediate movements inland,—but if any effectual opposition is to be made, it must be by troops drawn from the army of the Potomac. Unless we are greatly mistaken, we shall hear ere long of the departure of rebel regiments from the Southern States.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON TOBACCO.—Capt. JERVIS, an English officer, and now member of Parliament for the borough of Harwich, has been speechifying at a Tory dinner-gathering in Essex, and alarmed his audience by telling them there was likely to be not only a cotton grievance, but a tobacco grievance, as the result of the blockade. "Many of those present," observed the fumatory Captain, "might be thinking of a pipe, but here again a difficulty presented itself. Last year 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco were imported into this country from America, but now *not a single pound would be derived thence, and by prices being thus raised the working classes throughout the country must be seriously inconvenienced!*" Another (British) reason for breaking the blockade! The Captain, in the course of his speech, proclaimed himself to be "intimately acquainted with that part of the world"—meaning the United States. Here's the kind of intimacy: Ordinarily, he tells us, 26,000,000 pounds of tobacco are imported from America into Great Britain, but that this year, on account of the blockade of the Southern ports, not a pound will be got. He evidently thinks we are dependent on the seceded States for the tobacco supply—a great mistake. More than half of our tobacco is raised in the loyal States. The loyal State of Kentucky alone produces more than double the figure mentioned by the Captain as Great Britain's total importation from America! Then, of the Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee crop of last year, immense quantities have this season been brought to New York, instead of being sent, as formerly, to New-Orleans and Richmond, and the stock on hand is now three or four times what it usually is at the same season.

This, it must be owned, is extremely fortunate; for, in some respects, the lack of the weed would be felt still more grievously in Europe than the lack of cotton. But we are perfectly able to supply France and England with all the tobacco they want. The French Government is now obtaining, through its agents here, very large quantities, and can get in New-York all it needs for the next six months. Thus, of the three indispensables of the French soldier—"*Le vin, l'amour et le tabac*"—there is likely to be no deficit of the last. With respect to England, it so happens that the quantity of tobacco now in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom, is twenty-five per cent. more than at the corresponding period of last year. Besides, so far from the prices being raised to the working classes, the Parliamentary Captain should have known that the price of tobacco may be doubled without materially enhancing its price to the consumer, as the duty is the chief element in its manufactured value. These are facts which the Captain would do well to put into his pipe and smoke.

Confederate Hopes of English Intervention—Improved Tone of the English Press.

It will have been seen from the copious extracts we have given from the London journals, political and commercial, how interesting the British position toward the great rebellion is becoming. Their need for cotton is intense—Lancashire is clamorous for the Government to break the blockade; but it begins to be discovered that the South, not the North, is the cause of the trouble—that the Confederates are determined to demand recognition and England's aid as the condition of allowing cotton to be even *smuggled*; and sound British sense revolts against becoming the tool of such a machination.

Nothing could be more indecent than the frenzied ravings of the cotton organs for the Government to interfere in our affairs and break the embargo. "The present state of affairs *cannot be suffered to continue!*" shrieks the *Shipping Gazette*, with impotent rage. "England must not be ruined because the Free and Slave States are fools enough to go to war. *Let us recognize the Southern Confederacy at once, and insist upon the North raising the blockade!*" exclaims a Manchester journal, while the London *Star* more moderately contents itself with proposing a new reading of international law: "Why should not the great Powers," it suggests, "address to the United States Government a proposal based upon its own language in 1856 and 1857, and invite its assent to a general agreement exempting all private property not of a warlike nature from blockading and privateering?"

The *Times* replies to these clamorous demands of the Manchester men in a just and powerful article, which though simply a rehearsal of the established principles of international law in the case, must fall with a crushing weight on the hopes of the cotton allies of the rebellion. It shows that England, having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, is bound by laws which admit of no doubt or debate, to respect the blockade which the United States Government has established. That blockade has been duly notified, has been acknowledged by the British Government. Interference with it would be simply a declaration of war. The *Times* adds with emphasis—"an *unjust* war, which England cannot commit herself to, even to save her greatest manufacture." It then proceeds to show that it is against the South that the Manchester men should direct their indignation, as the Confederate Government is withholding cotton in order to embroil England with the United States, and make her "the tool of their machinations." There is a great deal to be hoped for in this insight which the British public begins to get of the true designs of the Secession junta. It can be little flattering to English sense of honor to know that the Confederates had accounted cotton powerful enough to force them to renounce the fundamental principles of public right, induce the acknowledgment of Southern independence, and compel the support of British arms to the foundation of a society based on human bondage. That their eyes are rapidly being unsealed to the true nature of the great conspiracy, will still further appear from the following sentences, extracted from the London *Economist*:

"The seceding States have based much of their action and many of their expectations upon the conviction that England cannot do without their cotton, and that, if it be long enough withheld, she will interfere to break the blockade by force; in other words, that she will embrace their cause, and virtually declare war against their rival;—that is, that she will take precisely the line which these complainants are urging her to take. *The South is deliberately planning and toiling to force us into a quarrel with the North; and Englishmen are found ready to fall into the open trap, and help her sinister design!* Is it not obvious that so long as the Confederates entertain any hopes that England will thus interfere, they will obstinately retain their cotton on the plantations, and effectually prevent our getting it in any mode? And is it not obvious that nothing will so foster and prolong these fallacious hopes as the language, which, under the dread of coming pressure, these inconsiderate merchants and manufacturers are using?"

There is something almost of dramatic in the circumstances of this *dénouement* of the cotton plot. Matters had reached the precise point to which the Confederates had long looked forward as the time to play their trump card. The mutterings of the long-expected storm began to be heard—mills working short time, manufacturers reducing wages, operatives assembling menacingly to discuss the prospects before them. Now is the moment, when the sense of public honor is staggering beneath the pressure of a tremendous material necessity, to make the proposition—recognize the Southern Confederacy and the kingdom of cotton is yours. The sound sense and instinct of justice of the mass of the English *people* stands up like an immovable rock against the temptation! "*We should be sorry*," proclaims the *Times*, "*that any such conviction should gain ground in the South, for we feel sure that England would rather undergo much suffering than break through the plain rules of international law.*"

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to inquire to what extent considerations of policy may have entered into this change of view of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, as expressed in their organ, the *Times*—how far it may have been prompted by the dread of being "pushed from their stools" by the Tory cotton-champions. The new faith is certainly expressed with an unction which suggests that they are not unwilling to make it a bid for power. However this may be, the new doctrine is undoubtedly a sound one—the speediest method of obtaining cotton is, as they are now doing, to give the rebels definitively to understand that intervention in their favor is an idle dream. Having gone thus far, it would not be surprising to see them acknowledge that the recognition of the rebels as belligerents was a very great blunder. Their Government had, no doubt, a perfect right—as right goes in modern international law—to do so. But it was none the less a blunder. They acted under an inordinate idea of the favorable prospects of secession—under an inadequate observance of the "certain consistency" which would have entitled the insurgents to that kind of recognition—and we fear, after all, under the terribly blinding influence of self-interest. It was a remark of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S, that England was a very great nation, and no doubt disposed to be right in her policy, but somehow or other, whatever she conceived to be for her interest, always seemed to her to be *the most moral thing in the world!* England will hardly expect that Americans will forget the circumstances of her conversion to a sounder faith.

The United States and Spanish America.

The time has arrived when it becomes the Government at Washington to look closely after its relations with the Spanish American States. For many years the idea of a league between those States, to promote the general good and safety, has been mooted. Now that European intervention in Mexico is foreshadowed, it is altogether probable that immediate action will be taken by the Spanish American States in the formation of the proposed union or league, for the cause of Mexico is the cause of all Spanish America. We may also add that it is the cause of the United States, and the necessity of uniting with the Spanish American league to carry out an American continental policy may become apparent sooner than any of us are aware. It is evident, therefore, that our Government should lose no opportunity to cultivate a good understanding with the Spanish American countries.

For the past ten years the United States have fallen in the estimation of the Spanish-American peoples, mainly from what appeared to be our filibustering propensities. But there is no denying the fact that in the success of the Republican party they have been led to believe that a more conservative and friendly policy would follow; consequently, their alarms have subsided, and they feel that they have nothing to fear, but much to gain, from close and friendly relations with the United States. They fully understand that a disruption of the Union, and the consequent diminution of our strength, exposes them to the dire effects of European cupidity, and more especially to the lust and avarice of their ancient masters, the Spaniards, and the danger of again falling under the hated rule of Spain. The Spanish-American Republics now fully appreciate the fact that the great Northern Republic, in all its unity and strength, has been to them a shield against European aggression, and now, in our distress, we are drawn together by a common bond of sympathy.

If, in some instances, we have used our strength against any of the Spanish American Republics to their injury and our discredit, and caused them to look with suspicion upon our Government and flag, it would seem that the policy initiated with these countries by the present Administration, should cause the past to be forgotten and ensure good will and security in the future.

In evidence of this new and friendly policy with the Spanish American countries, we cite the case of Peru. During the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and under the legal decision of Attorney-General BLACK, the two countries were brought to the verge of war, solely on a principle contrary to all national law, and one which would give precedent to rebels for all time to come. The present Administration has practically reversed the decision and acts of its predecessor in the affair with Peru. Friendly relations have been restored between the two countries, and we have appointed a Minister to the Peruvian Government. This act of justice, so freely accorded to Peru, will do much towards acquiring the confidence and friendship of the other Spanish American States, and we hope our Secretary of State will hasten the departure of the Minister to Peru to perfect the bonds of amity between both countries.

Peru appears to have taken the lead in protesting against European intervention in the New World. Recent foreign advices state that she has decidedly protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain, and boldly accused the Spanish Cabinet of creating and encouraging disorder in most of the States of South America. That we may be similarly situated with regard to some of the other European Powers is not at all improbable, and it certainly would be a great error in statesmanship not to cultivate those close and friendly relations with the various Governments of this continent which a common interest dictates.

GONE TO THE WATERING PLACE.—The group of sea islands in Beaufort or Port Royal Entrance form the delightful Summer retreat of the wealthy planters of the Palmetto State. The locality is high, healthy and delightful. It is, in fact, the Newport of South Carolina. Won't the nabobs be surprised to see such an access of society, when our twenty thousand Union valetudinarians make their *entrée*? We wonder if they will wait for the *ball* to open?

SHARP PRACTICE.—Mayor WOOD is, beyond all question, among the sharpest political managers in the country. One of the most adroit things he has done was to get the *Herald* to oppose the election of LYNCH. That single step probably gave him the victory.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky—Exaggerated [illegible] of the Army—Ability to Capture Louisville and Nashville—Forces of Ohio—Kentucky in the Field—Public Opinion in Ohio—Movement.

THE BRIDGES, Ohio, November, [illegible]

As one of the correspondents of the Times, I claim a merit, which is certainly a rare one. If I have not furnished you news of exaggerated magnitude, I have never misled. Read in the light of history, my letters, whether speaking of the future, or the past, will stand the test of time and scrutiny. They speak only of precise facts and of the conclusions to which they necessarily lead. With this consciousness of accuracy, I hear with regret the exaggerated rumors which come from some of your Kentucky correspondents, and are even believed by men high in authority. It is of great importance to the rebels, to impress our Generals and people with an exaggerated idea of their strength, and thus to *create a moral paralysis*, which has in [illegible] fearfully prevailed, since the battle of Bull Run. We lose half the power of an army, when we believe the enemy to be the strongest, and that our sole business is defence. The armies around Potomac are a fine example of this. McCLELLAN believes just what BEAUREGARD believes—that he must *defend* himself; and if these two Generals are left to themselves there will be no battle for the next three years; for they are both engineers, officers, who think the great triumph of their lives to erect batteries to defend their positions. None of them seem to have had the least idea that our country is very large, and they might go round a battery. NAPOLEON never paid any attention to fortified cities. That idea is, in military [illegible] exploded. But let those armies stand there. What all we in the West ask of them. After the magnificent blunder of Edwards' Ferry, (which I believe no one will be so unjust as to make Stone alone,) the nation will excuse the army of the Potomac from any violent efforts. The war is to be *fought in the West*. This was plain to [illegible] from the beginning, and all intelligent men [illegible] now see it. What, then, of the West? We are *driving the rebels at every point*. But, because we are not in the magnificent army of the Potomac, this is deemed of little moment. But here again we meet the *moral paralyses* of Bull Run. The telegraphic column of the TIMES told you, a few days since, that Gen. SHERMAN said it would take *two hundred thousand men* to hold Kentucky! I should not mention this, but it has somehow been reported that SHERMAN said this to Mr. CAMERON when here. I hope it is not so. But, whether so or not, it is simply a type of the exaggerated rumors put in circulation about Kentucky. The fact is that the enemy has never had more than half the strength, in and on the borders of Kentucky, which has been represented. If men would simply look at the facts of the enemy's condition, they would see this. No considerable body of men can be sent from BEAUREGARD'S army, without rendering it easy for MCCLELLAN to overwhelm him. The whole strength of the enemy's forces in Kentucky and Missouri came from Tennessee and Arkansas with the exception of some half-dozen regiments from Louisiana and Texas, with the marauding bands of Missouri. Thirty thousand of their forces are in Missouri—how many are left for Tennessee? If we give 10,000 to POLK, 25,000 to JOHNSTON at Bowling Green, and 10,000 to ZOLLICOFFER at Cumberland Ford, we shall have more than they can possibly muster. Add to this, that these troops are all poorly armed and disciplined, and there is nothing so very formidable to prevent our advance. Why, take just this fact: ZOLLICOFFER'S whole force was driven back, with slaughter, by four regiments, who are now in pursuit of that exemplary rascal. GARRARD'S and WOOLFORD'S (in part) Kentucky Regiments, with the Ohio Seventeenth and Indiana Thirty-third, defeated his whole army. In a few days we can have twenty regiments marching on Cumberland Gap! Why should we not? Will orders from Washington hold them back? Will Gen. SHERMAN order them away? *Nous verrons.* I only say this—that if they will only let Gen. SCHOEFF, or Col. GARRARD, or Col. DICKEY, or Col. SHERMAN, or any other man who has some sense and spirit, go ahead, *he will go ahead*, until the enemy's line is cut, and the loyal people of East Tennessee relieved from the most enormous and unreasonable tyranny which ever oppressed any people.

Another exaggerated statement is that "no considerable body of men" can be raised in Kentucky. This is utterly false. Recruiting is going on through all the eastern and central parts of Kentucky. Several regiments are nearly completed, and I predict, with confidence, that on the 1st of December, Kentucky will have more loyal troops in the field, in proportion to her white population, than New-York. Besides this, there will be several regiments of loyal Tenneseeans.

This brings me to speak of the forces of Ohio. I said, that about this time we should have sixty thousand men enlisted. The Adjutant-General of Ohio informs me, that including all the squads which are not yet formed into regiments, there are sixty-five thousand men recruited—about sixty-two thousand are reported at headquarters. Of these we have *forty regiments*, and several companies of cavalry and artillery, *in the field*. We have *three* regiments of cavalry and some *ten* regiments of infantry nearly ready. The residue are recruiting in different parts of the State. We have *eighty-one* regiments of infantry and *six* of cavalry, by number, but some of them may be consolidated together.

In regard to the forces in Kentucky—we have now full *forty thousand* good troops there—and several of the regiments are the finest in our service. This body may be increased in two weeks to sixty thousand, and doubled in a few weeks. What then, I repeat, prevents our advance? It will not be the enemy, and it will not be the people. Here let me advert to the public opinion of this region. The people of Ohio are patient, and contented with any delay which reason seems to justify. They are willing to pay their share of the enormous contribution required for the war. They are willing to raise not only their quota of 500,000 men, but their quota of a million of men in arms, if that be necessary. In short, there is nothing which a vigorous and generous people can do, which they are not willing to do. Further, they know that, at whatever cost and sacrifice, this war must be carried on till the Mississippi Valley is united under a loyal Government. All this they assent to, but they are not willing to do all this, merely to pay and honor incompetent officers, whether civil or military. They know that numbers of incompetent men have been appointed. They want them dismissed, as fast as they show themselves. If there be any military genius in the country, they want it brought out. In one word, they want a vigorous, decisive, manly conduct of the war. They want the war conducted on *war principles*. They want rebels hung, the slaves of rebel masters emancipated, the army advance, and fight, and the war-made *destructive* to the rebels wherever it is carried. They want no silk gloves, no delicate behavior, no false ideas of humanity. We want either war or peace; and since we can never have peace till the rebellion is subdued, let us make a *real* war. Do you think the poor Tennesseans who, fighting at Camp Wild Cat for the Government they loved, and for their fathers and brothers, slain on the field, are *not at war*? Do you think they want to handle the traitors with soft gloves? Among the awful realities of the day is this war of kindred in

the Border States. You who mingle in the pleasures of a metropolitan city, and you who live in peaceful Ohio, have little idea of the desolation which this rebellion causes along that long line of country which spreads from the mountains of Virginia to the waters of the Kansas. The rebel horde which, under PRICE, recently invaded Southwest Missouri, desolated every field they crossed; and, in turn, the brigade of LANE destroys and desolates all in its way. And is not LANE right? His men are shot at from behind fences and thickets by men whose houses and barns are just before him. Can he do less than destroy in turn?

One word as to Gen. FREMONT. If I may believe half the reporters say, he has been recalled about a dozen times. However this may be, it is certain that the name of FREMONT is one of power among the people. The people, however, are yet reasonable. They will only want to know that FREMONT is recalled for *just cause*. If this be clear, they will not censure the recall; but they will ask, and justly ask, by whom was made that mistake? Are we forever to blunder on mistaking politicians for Generals? Can we never find out that a man may be fit for one thing and not for another? My prejudices are all in favor of FREMONT. I would much rather he should prove a good General—enjoying the glory of successful results—than that he should be the victim of mourning politicians. But, Generals are not born in a day, nor can they be created by a piece of parchment. Generals must know how to command men. They must have military knowledge and a far-seeing sagacity. It is a miserable farce to appoint students, lawyers, shopkeepers and shoemakers to command armies merely because they once harangued the people, and the people believed they were fit to go to Congress.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Herald's Aid to the Cause of Rebellion—The Statements of the Strength of the Rebel Army—Gross Exaggerations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

The *Herald* displays great ingenuity in its efforts to aid the cause of rebellion, while making clamorous demonstrations in favor of the Union. The trick of looking in one direction, while rowing the opposite, is played with dexterity, but while it may deceive the great mass of its readers, it cannot impose its impudent counterfeits upon any man who is accustomed to analyze what he reads. The latest attempt in this direction, is furnished in the editorial indorsement, in yesterday's issue, of a most extravagantly exaggerated estimate, or rather statement, of its Baltimore secession correspondent, as to the number of the rebel forces and their arms. We are told by the correspondent—and the editor accepts and reiterates the statement—that the rebels have an army of four hundred and ninety-six thousand men in the field, which is known to be a far greater number than the Government of the Union has yet rallied out, the object evidently being to dishearten the people of the loyal States, and to make them sick of the war. The traitor organ reasons very jostly, that if the masses of the people can be made to believe this stupendous falsehood, the effect will be to chill the ardor of patriotic enthusiasm, and to form a public opinion which will demand a peace at any sacrifice of the National honor and territory, and the permanent interests of the country. It, therefore, goes insidiously to work to manufacture this faint-hearted public opinion, all the while making clamorous professions of loyalty, and besmearing the President and Cabinet with the loathsome praises, until the best and purest of them are beginning to suffer disparagement in the estimation of honest men.

The correspondent of the *Herald* devotes a column to his circumstantial statement of the grand army of the rebels, which the editor of that journal briefly sums up and indorses as follows:

Our news from the South puts us in possession of the fact that the rebels have an army of 496,000 men in the field, which are said to be divided as follows:

Department of the Potomac	150,000
Department of Chesapeake and rest of Virginia.	90,000
Department of Kentucky and Tennessee	117,000
Department of Missouri	60,000
On the line of the Mississippi	30,000
At Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston	49,000
Total	496,000

The correspondent thinks that this estimate or statement is rather below than above the mark, and is disposed to add 30,000, swelling the aggregate to 526,000. But as a specimen of the accuracy of the *Herald's* sources of information, it may be noticed in passing, that immediately following this statement, and in the same news summary, the forces under PRICE and MCCULLOCH, in Missouri, stated above at 60,000, are put down at 30,000.

But I propose to give a more thorough exposure of this flattering account of the secession strength than is to be derived from the *Herald's* contradictory statements. The popular vote for President in 1860, of the ten States south of the 36° 30' parallel latitude, was as follows:

Tennessee	145,333	Mississipi	69,1 0
North Carolina	96,230	Louisiana	50,510
South Carolina	50,000*	Texas	62,9-6
Georgia	106,365	Florida	14,347
Alabama	90,357	Arkansas	54,053
Total			720,201

* Estimated.

It is known that a considerable portion of Virginia is loyal, together with majorities in Kentucky and Missouri; but, supposing that only one fraction of the Virginians and one-half of the Kentuckians and Missourians adhere to the Union, and we have the following additions to make to the above statement of the popular vote in all the disloyal States:

	Popular vote.
Virginia, less one-quarter	125,418
Kentucky, less one-half	73,113
Missouri, less one-half	82,759
Total	281,290
Add ten Southern States	740,201
Total Rebel States	1,021,491

It is seen that the whole popular vote of the States and parts of States now in rebellion, was but a fraction over one million last November, and it must be admitted that I have made a most liberal allowance for the proportion of rebels in the border States. The *Herald* states, with the confidence of an unscrupulous sympathizer in the rebellion, that their actual force in the field is within a small fraction of half this sum, that is to say, 496,000; while its Southern correspondent, upon whom it relies, would have us believe that the number of men under arms and in the field is 526,000—or more than half the voting population! It is known that men vota from the age of twenty-one to the last year of their lives, and that the soldier population is confined to those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. But to say the least, there are as many voters above the age of military duty, as there are soldiers under twenty-one, or the age when the right to vote accrues.

The bare statement of these facts will convince every one at all acquainted with history and with the current affairs of Europe, that the story of the *Herald* is a barefaced fabrication, because it asserts a moral impossibility. If the rebels, while seeking the aid of European nations, venture upon such falsehoods as these of their New-York organ, while holding interviews with the enlightened statesmen of France and England, they will be laughed to scorn. Great as have been the military efforts of France, she has at no period, long or short, brought one-tenth of her adult population into the field. About 8,000,000 of votes were cast in 1852 for LOUIS NAPOLEON, and yet the French army has never exceeded five or six hundred thousand men, and it would be regarded as next to an impossibility for that great nation to bring into the field eight hundred thousand, or one-tenth of its voting population. We often heard with wonder, prior to the late war between England and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, that the latter Power had a million of men. The war demonstrated the story to be an idle boast, and that the Czar could not bring into the field more than half that number. Yet Russia has seventy millions of inhabitants, and one million of soldiers would be only one in fourteen of the adult male population.

In the face of such facts, who will for a moment credit the *Herald's* secession falsehood, which assures us that half the male adults are soldiers in the field? It is obvious that this gross fabrication has been set forth in order to weaken the faith of the people in the triumph of the Union cause, and thus pave the way for an acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Position of the State—False Estimates of the Character of the War—Rebel Outrages—Kansas Men in the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

The position of Kansas, in the present internecine war, has been much under-estimated by both the Eastern Press and the authorities. The TIMES has, however, proven an exception to this general indifference. Its editorial columns have given evidence that the writers comprehended the magnitude of the game in the far Western States, now being played by the Confederates. Various items of news which have reached here this morning will show the dangerous position in which this State is placed, while the implied censure of the War Department, as expressed in the Adjutant-General's letter to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, upon the movements of Gen. LANE, proves even more conclusively how little that danger is understood, and how strangely the character of the enemy to be dealt with in the West is comprehended at Washington.

The town of Humboldt, in the extreme southwest of Kansas, some six weeks since was attacked and plundered by a party of rebels, under one MATTHEWS a trader in the Cherokee Nation. Lieut.-Col. BLUNT of the Kansas Third, pursued the guerillas, overtook them in the Indian Territory, attacked their camp, and, though their forces doubled his own, completely routed them, killing their leader and twelve others, and capturing a large number of horses, arms, &c. On the 16th of this month the town was again attacked and completely destroyed, by a p... y of 330 men from Vernon County, Mo., under the commands of three guerilla Colonels, TARBET, IRWIN and LIVINGSTONE. They started from Preston, Jasper County, Mo., and passed through the Indian country. The Land-office of the district, which was located at Humboldt, was also destroyed, and, it is feared, all the books and records burned. The rebels also captured 100 horses belonging to the Home Guards of Leroy, a town some fifteen miles from Humboldt.

On Tuesday last, the town of Gardner, Johnson County, about 25 miles from the Missouri border, was plundered by a band of 100 rebels, who sacked the place, and carried off $10,000 worth of store goods, with a number of horses, wagons, &c. It is feared that Olathee, the county seat, has shared the same fate.

Adjt.-Lieut. JUDSON, of the Kansas Sixth, (Home Guards) stationed in Southern Kansas, reports that the principle chief of the Cherokees, JOHN ROSS, has raised a force of 1,000 men for a foray into Kansas. This, in addition to the companies from the same tribe already serving in PRICE'S and BUCKNER'S army.

These items show the danger to which Kansas is exposed. The State has raised five, and has now in the field, in Missouri, four most efficient regiments.

There are now stationed at this place, or rather at Fort Leavenworth, three more regiments. A fourth is doing duty on the Southern Border. Two other regiments (cavalry) are being rapidly raised. All the *fighting* Union men in Western Missouri prefer to enter the Kansas regiments, sure that they will have leaders who intend to handle this war "without gloves." The State was originally called upon for two regiments, which were raised by the Executive. These, the First and Second, have already won a proud niche in American history by their conduct at Springfield. Their Colonels, DEITZLER and MITCHELL, were both wounded, as were a large proportion of the line officers. The First lost 130 killed, and as many more wounded. It is now with the Grand Army of FREMONT, having recruited somewhat, being now about 800 men. The Second, (Col. MITCHELL'S,) is encamped at this place, and will be paid off and mustered out to-day. It was enlisted for three months, and has served four. It will immediately be reorganized for the war. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, form the command of Acting-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, and are now on the Osage in Southwestern Missouri. The Third is commanded by Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, the ablest and most successful of our partizan leaders. He has already shown himself a good and efficient soldier, and will unnoubtedly win a larger reputation than that which he has yet obtained. His regiment numbers about 800 men, composed and officered by the old Guard of Kansas. Most of the Captains are men whose names have been a terror to the Pro-Slavery ruffians of Missouri. They, with their Colonel are all strong Anti-Slavery men of the fighting school. Their leader is a prudent and sagacious man, however, and will not embarrass the authorities by rash action of the kind. The Fourth is commanded by Col. WM. WEER, formerly United States District-Attorney under BUCHANAN, and removed by J. B. for opposing the Lecompton swindle. He has seen service in Mexico. His command numbers about 600. The Fifth (cavalry) was raised by Col. H. P. JOHNSON, who fell at Morristown, Mo. Col. JOHNSON was born in Ohio, but came from Kentucky here. He was a large slaveowner. His slaves were brought to Kansas in 1855. JOHNSON acted with the Pro-Slavery party until their excesses drove him to Gen. LANE. He then became, like many others in Kansas, a very radical Anti-Slavery man, liberated his slaves and took an active part in the politics of the State. He was the opposing candidate, in the Republican Convention, of the present Executive. A man of great energy, fine presence, and signal abilities, the cause of the Nation lost a valuable soldier and citizen when he fell. He was deservedly popular in Kansas. His regiment is now commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN RITCHIE. He is one of the "Old Guard," and was a most active participant on the Free-State side. He is extremely like Capt. JOHN BROWN in both the moral, religious and physical attributes of character. Originally from Kentucky, the owner of slaves, he liberated them and removed to Indiana, and thence to Kansas. He has been a prominent member of all the important Conventions, &c., of Kansas. He makes a popular and efficient officer.

This makes in the field under the command of Gen. FREMONT about 3,400 men from Kansas. The Sixth Kansas is a regiment of Home Guards, not more than half full, under command of Col. JUDSON. It is stationed at Foris Scott and Lincoln, where a large quantity of Government supplies are stored. It is but poorly armed. The Seventh Regiment, First Cavalry, is under command of Col. C. R. JENNISON, and is known here as the "Kansas Jayhawkers." They are now encamped and being equipped at the Fort. They number 800 men, and will have full ranks and be on the march by the 12th proximo. This is the corps raised for independent service, as rangers, under the direct authority of Gen. FREMONT. Col. JENNISON, its popular leader, has filled a large portion of Kansas history, and his daring deeds against the Missouri Ruffians—his antecedents prove that the "peculiar institution" and its supporters who are now in arms, will meet with no kid-glove or red-tape treatment at his hands. The fruitless march of Gen HARNEY into Southern Kansas last Winter, to capture Col. MONTGOMERY, will be remembered. The circumstances which led to that stupid affair were these; in Linn County were a number of free colored people, refugees from Arkansas. On the border of Missouri a gang of kidnappers waged a successful traffic in stealing these unfortunate people and selling them into slavery, at the same time it was known that the Free State men had openly nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. These incursions were carried on under pretence of taking fugitives. It keeps the border in a continual broil; and HARNEY, having obtained evidences against some of the kidnapper's allies, raised a company of men, proceeded to their houses, captured, tried by Lynch-court and hung them, announcing, at the same time, that "man-hunting" could not be carried on in Southern Kansas. Four were thus disposed of and one was shot. Since then that section has enjoyed peace until the present war. This is a specimen brick of the Colonel's career. He is a young man, educated as a physician, a fluent speaker, a good strategist and as daring as man can be. His Lieutenant-Colonel is D. R. ANTHONY, Postmaster of this place, and publisher of the *Daily Conservatist*. Col. ANTHONY is a man of the same stamp, has been twice indicted for rescuing fugitive slaves, and, during the last six years, has several times narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of prominent ruffians.

These attempts culminated last Summer in the shooting by Col. ANTHONY of a secession editor, SATTERLEE, of the *Daily Herald*, of this City. He was arrested and acquitted on the ground of self-defence. Its Major is Judge LEE, a son of a Member of Congress from New-York. He is a District Judge under the State organization, residing at Elwood, opposite St. Joseph. The Major has had a good taste of secession qualities. He is quite young, of brilliant abilities and fine presence. The other officers are of the same stamp. The regiment will be armed with Sharp's rifles, Coll's army revolver and dragoon sabres, and will be well mounted. It is expected to be ordered *south* of Kansas, and when it takes the field you may expect to hear of new developments. The Eighth Regiment (Home Guards) is a very efficient corps. Col. WESSELS, its commander, was formerly a Major in the regular infantry. The Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN A. MARTIN, belongs to the journalistic fraternity, being the editor of the *Champion*, Atchison, one of the ablest papers in this State. The Major, EDWARD S. SCHNEIDER, was latterly editor of the *Daily Times*, of this city. The command numbers about 800 men. They are doing duty at Fort Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City, Mo. The Ninth and Tenth are being raised for service in New-Mexico. But little progress is being made in their organization, and it is charged by Gen. LANE'S friends that they were only intended by the Governor to retard the organization of his brigade. The Eleventh and Twelfth are cavalry regiments, and have in all some 500 men enlisted. This makes in numbers twelve regiments, eight of which are effective, though not full. Their numbers and organization are as follows:

First—Col. G. W. Deitzler, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Lannard, Major J. W. Halderman	800
Second—Col. R. B. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Blair, Major — Cloud	800
Third—Col. James Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. James H. Blount, Major H.H. Williams—Infantry	800
Fourth—Col. Wm. Ween—Infantry	600
Fifth—Col. John Ritchie—Cavalry	600
Sixth—Col. Judson—Home Guards	500
Seventh—Col C. R. Jennison, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony, Major Lee—Cavalry	1,000
Eighth—Col. Weasels, Lieut. Col. J. A. Martin, Major E. S. Schneider—Home Guards	600
Ninth & Tenth—On paper yet.	
Eleventh—Col. J. P. Root, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Lieut.-Col. A. O. Bassett—recruiting.	
Twelfth—A. C. Davis,—recruiting—in all about.	500
Total	4,800
Add to this two batteries of 12 guns, and attached to Gen. Lane's	200
Four companies under Major Buckmaster, mustered into service for 30 days	400
Eight companies in Missouri regiments	800
Will make total from Kansas of	6,200

The male adult population of the State capable of bearing arms, reaches only to 25,000. This shows one man out of every four in the volunteer service. In addition to this, the militia has been called out at different points and used for defence. Recruiting is going on actively. Of the 6,000 men in service more than one-half of them are in Missouri. Of the remainder but a small proportion are yet effectively equipped.

A movement to organize a new department is being urged with great force in this State and at Washington. It is proposed that it shall include Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Country west of it, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizonia. This immense Territory is now included in FREMONT'S Department, which in addition, comprises the States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Missouri alone is sufficient for Gen. FREMONT, or any other head of the department. Within the proposed new department are scattered about three thousand regulars, 1,500 in New-Mexico, 400 at Fort Leavenworth, the same at Fort Riley, and the remainder in Utah and Western Nebraska. Fort Leavenworth would be the headquarters. It is well located for this purpose. At present all the means of communication with the General commanding consists of a river, now closed to navigation, and one railroad and telegraph line, running through a hostile country, and liable at any time to interruption. Kansas alone has—east and south—a border of nearly five hundred miles liable to attack. In the present situation of affairs, all the effective force of the State is drawn off as fast as raised, and what portion that is left finds it difficult to procure efficient arms. On the east is Missouri; on the south the Confederate Indians, and on the west the nomadic tribes, who are liable, at any time to be tempted by the present state of affairs to attack our western settlements. Within Kansas we have a number of semi-civilized tribes of Indians, who are anxious to serve in the war, yet so squeamish is the Administration that permission has been refused to enroll them for the defence of the border. The Osages, occupying a reservation 50 miles in width and 125 in length, immediately contiguous to the Cherokee Country, offered 500 warriors. The Shawnees will raise 200; the Wyandotts, 100; the Delawares, 200; the Sac and Foxes, 200; the Kaws, 100; the Ottawas, 100; and the Pottawatomies, 100. These latter are half-breeds—Canadian French—and would make most efficient rangers. All of these tribes are at least superior in civilization to the Missouri bridge-burners, and equal to the Confederate Indians. Here is a force of over 2,000 warriors. Their enrollment on the border would secure the South and West of Kansas to a great extent.

The Confederate Indians consist of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles and Choctaws. A great proportion of these tribes are half-breeds, are wealthy, and large slaveholders. There are at least 4,000 slaves in these nations. JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee President, is the son of a Scotch trader and a half-breed mother. He was educated in Connecticut, is an able man, and has always been supposed to be favorable to the North. These tribes can put at least 6,000 warriors in the field. Owing to the efforts of the slave propaganda, the half-breed slaveholders have always entertained a bitter enmity against Kansas. Now the State is threatened, while her soldiers are drawn off to Missouri. It is claimed, if the new department is organized, and the authorities provide equipments, that at least 20,000 efficient men can be speedily put in the field. Kansas will furnish 8,000, besides the Indian auxiliaries, 2,000—in all, 10,000. Colorado is raising two regiments, and orders have been issued for a squadron of cavalry to be sent from here, as an escort for the horses to be used in mounting one of them, now in camp at Denver City. This Territory will furnish at least 1,500. Nebraska has two regiments in the field, 2,000. New-Mexico has raised three regiments of mounted men—about 2,500. This would make in all 16,000, which with the regulars, 3,000, will raise it to 19,000. Let this force be increased until the General commanding can have at his disposal a well-organized column of 10,000 men, (the larger portion of which should be mounted,) in addition to those necessary for garrison and frontier duty, and a large credit account will soon be apparent on the side of the Government. It would find that the frontier would be kept quiet; that speedily the rebels would be driven from Arizona, the regular troops there be free to join the advance, and in a short time a column would be seen clearing out the Indian Territory, taking care of Western Arkansas, and making itself felt in Northern Texas, and more indirectly in Mississippi and Louisiana. In fact, such a flank movement is as imperatively necessary as the coast operations, unless it is the desire of the Government to fight the rebels in from the coast, and let them occupy all this Western territory. Such will be the result soon, unless a more comprehensive view is taken of the needs of the West. There are a large number of rebel sympathizers in New-Mexico and Colorado, and it only needs decided success on their part in Missouri to make them *pronounce* for the Confederacy. The Missouri Department cannot control this section effectively. The proposed one can, if it be efficiently sustained. As matters are at present, you may expect to hear every day of Southern Kansas being wasted by the Indians, Missouri and Arkansas Rangers, a movement made conjointly from Arizona and the Indian Territory on New-Mexico, with the seizure of the Santa Fé Road, with its important mails, stations, forts and trading posts. Every facility is now given for such a movement, because the State is defenceless and her troops are drawn off elsewhere. While this is so, and the Kansas Volunteers are doing such efficient service, the people feel indignant at insults such as Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' letter to FREMONT casts upon Gen. LANE and his command. Every paper in the State but one sustains the request made for the appointment of this efficient officer, with the rank of Major-General, to the command of the proposed department. I have lately been in Missouri, in the neighborhood of Kansas City, and every Union man I had the opportunity of meeting, were enthusiastic in their approval of Gen. LANE'S course.

Scouts who have just come in report that since the march of the forces of STURGIS and LANE, the rebel guerillas have been gathering in small bodies in the vicinity of Independence, with the intention of attacking Fort Union, at Kansas City, and making an inroad into this State.

The chronic quarrel existing between Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE has had an injurious effect upon the organization of the Kansas Volunteers. It is a long continued and bitter feud, and, on the part of the Governor, has been waged with the most reckless animosity. LANE, more crafty, in general drawn his antagonist into some weak place. He seldom attacks. Even his late speech was meant to make ROBINSON lay himself open to censure, and it succeeded. Forgetting the dignity of his position, the Governor published a vindictive reply, in which he not only abused LANE, but the officers and soldiers of his command, President LINCOLN and all his appointees out here. He charges the brigade with being thieves. The foundation for this charge lies in the fact that at Fort Scott, where LANE assumed command, were stored the clothing for the Kansas First, then in Missouri. It could not be forwarded, and after the battle of Springfield the regiment was clothed at St. Louis. LANE'S men had no clothing, their supplies not having arrived, and he ordered these goods to be given out. For his acts in Missouri, the Union men and papers of that State indorse them, and the tide of good evidence of both their wisdom and expediency. ROBINSON sent Hon. F. P. STANTON to claim LANE'S seat in the United States Senate, basing this action on a newspaper report that LANE was appointed a Brigadier-General in the service of the United States. When LANE procured permission to raise three regiments, ROBINSON, through Gen. FREMONT, obtained authority to raise three more—two for New Mexico and one as Home Guards. The first two have not been organized, and the third is Col. WESSEL'S, the Eighth Kansas. It is charged that this was done to prevent the organization of LANE'S command. Thus a series of petty annoyances are charged against ROBINSON, intended to impede LANE, and impair the efficiency of his command. I find every paper in the State but two sustaining the General against the Governor. To add to the imbroglio, there is now raging a dispute relative to the election of State officers. The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an election for Attorney-General and State Treasurer, both of which are vacant, and for members of the Legislature. He claims that the other officers hold over till January, 1863. On the other hand, it is claimed that their terms expire in January next. A Union ticket has been put in the field by the State Central Republican Committee. It will undoubtedly receive the votes of the people, but as the question will then have to be decided by the Supreme Court, whose official term will be somewhat affected thereby, it is dubious if they obtain their offices. At the head of this ticket is GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, a Douglas Democrat. Two other places on the ticket are given to the same party. The candidates are unmistakably for LANE and against ROBINSON in the quarrel now existing.

There is no local news. The weather is delicious. The Indian Summer rests like a blessing upon the land, and the whole horizon is full of the dreamy haze wherewith the dying of Summer fills the land. The atmosphere is warm and bracing, and its exhilirating oxygen comes to one's lungs like a draught of wine. To a worn sojourner of cities whose air is heavy with foul carbon, the clear and pure breath of the prairies is indeed refreshing. H.

The Address of John C. Breckinridge.

We have received in the Maryland *News Sheet* a copy of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S address to the people of Kentucky. It is a long and skillful review of the position of affairs, the whole aim of which is to present the rebels of the South as having been the innocent victims of national despotism and to distort the measures of the President taken in defence of the Government, into mere arbitrary acts of tyrannical power. It is a thoroughly treasonable and incendiary document. It closes thus:

"For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and hunted like partridges on the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, exile or resistance? As one of them, I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuckians, except in necessary self-defence, but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty, and the irresistible instincts of manhood. To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or property, or life, I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States, for the musket of a soldier.

This letter is written at the first moment since my expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or communicate with my friend and colleague, Gov. MOWELL, nor do I know what course he will think it proper to take. But this you and I know—that his conduct will be controlled by pure motives. Your fellow-citizen, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The United States Marshal yesterday received, from the State Department, a commutation of the sentence of death passed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of this District, in April last, upon SAMUEL COLLINS, LEWIS FEATHERSTONE, and JOHN DUNLEAVY, convicted of the murder of GEO. W. PYKE, Captain of the American ship *General Parkhill*, on the high seas, June 3, 1861. The convicts were seamen on board of the above vessel, and were sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 15th of July last, but the time was subsequently extended to the 29th inst. Owing to the contradictory character of the evidence on which they were convicted, together with the petition of many respectable citizens for Executive clemency, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years, in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

ARREST FOR LIBEL ON A CANDIDATE.—On Monday afternoon, Sergeant COLFAX and Officer BANTA, of the Second Police Court, arrested Dr. ABIJAH INGRAM, a literary character of some note, upon the complaint of OLIVER H. CHARLICK, a candidate for State Senator, who charges that INGRAM caused to be published in a campaign paper, called the "New-York *Union*," a biographical sketch of him, (CHARLICK,) which was in its nature grossly libelous, untrue in fact, and intended to defeat the election of the complainant. Justice QUACKENBOSS held the accused for trial in $1,000 bail, while the printer, Mr. TYLER, and the pressman, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, were required to find security for their appearance as witnesses.

A SOLDIER KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TIMOTHY HAYS, a member of the Ira Harris Guard, a cavalry regiment, temporarily encamped at Camp Scott, Staten Island. It appears that Mr. HAYS was kicked by his horse in the abdomen a few days ago, whereby he received wounds so serious that he died on Tuesday night. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age. He leaves a family residing in Cherry-street in this City.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—JAMES MCDONALD and NICHOLAS NEVITES, Irish laborers, were arrested on Tuesday by Officers VERMILYEA and SHIELDS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with voting illegally. Justice KELLY committed them for trial, in default of bail. THOMAS GRADY attempted to vote illegally, and was arrested by Officer HALLEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct. Justice SUTTER held him to bail in $200 for trial.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—JOSEPH HEFNAN was arrested yesterday upon the charge of breaking into the shoe store of HENRICK KONNINGOER, No. 7 Rector-street, and attempting to steal property therein valued at $200. The officer caught him with a crowbar and "jimmy" in his possession. Justice COSNOLY held him to bail in $1,000 to answer.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—SAMUEL YOUNG, JAMES F. FARRELL, PATRICK MCGUINNESS, PATRICK GINNESS and JAMES BOON, were arrested in the Twenty-third Precinct, for selling liquor in violation of the statute forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day, and were held to bail in $100 each to answer.

SLUNG-SHOT.—CHRISTOPHER FLANNIGAN, an Irish shoemaker, was arrested in the Seventeenth Ward upon the charge of disorderly conduct and for unlawfully carrying slung-shot. Justice SUTTER committed him for trial.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Mr. Bernard, British Vice-Consul at Baltimore; Mrs. Commodore Hull and family, D. Trefousse and family, of Paris; Capt. C. H. Jeckins, of the *Persia*; N. Muller, of England; C. P. Hemenway, of Chili, and W. H. Vallance, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

C. J. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, of Norwich; Surgeon Sharp, of the United States Navy; S. W. Goodrich, of New-York; R. O. Williams, of Havana; Lieut. James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, and B. Douglas, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Samuel Hurlbut, of Baltimore; A. E. Stimson, of Albany; F. Allison, of Halifax; Capt. W. F. Russell, of the Berdan Sharpshooters; A. Goldsmith, of Detroit; M. L. Hall, of Boston; Nat. Pendleton, of Cincinnati; W. B. Ely, of Providence; S. N. Small, of Milwaukee; L. Edgerton, of New-York, and Frank Avery, from Italy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Brannon, of the U. S. Army; T. Biglow Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence; Capt. Hancock, of H. B. M. ship *Immortalité*, Thomas W. Gray and J. H. Walcot, of Boston; A. B. Wainwright, of Boston, and G. Martini and family, of Florence, Italy, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; A. McLean, of England; Col. Samuel Smith, of Oregon; V. Allen and J. C. Williams, U. S. A.; F. D. Hughes, of Hartford; E. W. Eddy, of California, and W. T. Emerson, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. D. Macauley, J. L. Shear, C. K. Drew, J. K. Hosmer, R. W. ..., R. Stevens, Mr. Austin, G. S. Clapp, R. B. Vicking and P. S. Hathaway, of H. B. M. ship *Immortalité*, and P. G. Mantelli, of Ireland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. D. Shipman, of Hartford, and Col. Packenham and Mr. Stevenson, of England, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

T. Appleton, of Boston; Col. Bliss, of New-York; Col. Baker, of Connecticut, and Capt. Clay, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—The inquest on the body of MARY JANE BOCHANAN, found, on Tuesday morning, with her throat cut, at No. 24 Sussex street, Jersey City, was concluded, before Coroner GARRET, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the woman cut her throat with a razor while lying in bed with her husband and a young infant, and was not discovered until life was nearly extinct. A verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, was rendered.

Where is Bull's Bay?
WHERE IS PORT ROYAL?
See LLOYD'S great
STEEL PLATE MILITARY MAP
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,
SHOWING THE
WHOLE COAST SURVEYS.
Price 50 cents. Only reliable map out. The evidence—
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1861.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK—*Sir*: Send immediately, by mail, to the Secretary of State, copies of your great military map of the Southern States.
J. C. DERBY, Librarian of State.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Expansheid Manufactures his own Soft Hats.—All others that retail hats in New-York purchase theirs ready-made. Consequently the cheapest as well as the finest fabrics are to be had only at
ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, J. W. HARRIS to EMMA, eldest daughter of H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., all of this City.

SHAW—EARLY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, by Rev. Thomas Wilks, ROBERT SHAW, of New-York, to HARRIETTE, daughter of the late William Ebrey, of Brooklyn.

BURDETT—ROE.—In East Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. M. Willey, C. P. BURDETT, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of A. S. Roe, Esq.

DIED.

CASHEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, of consumption, DANIEL CASHEN, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Cashen, and the active and exempt members of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 153 Crosby-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'DONNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, CATHARINE O'DONNELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Oliver-st., on Friday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts', corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

FRYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, SAMUEL JACKSON, eldest child of Samuel A. and Henrietta M. Frye, aged 2 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Frye, No. 98 West 45th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

AYRES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, at the residence of her son, John P. Moore, Mrs. LUCY AYRES, of disease of the heart, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at 2 P. M., this day, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, J. WESLEY, son of M. H. and Irene H. Daniels, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 399 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SWEETSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL, son of Samuel Sweetser, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 112 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

MACY.—In Boonton, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, HEZEKIAH B. MACY, aged 47 years.

VAN BRAKLE.—In Keyport, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 4, of malignant scarlet fever, GEORGIANA, aged 7 years; on Monday, Oct. 7, GEORGE FRANKLIN, aged 3 years; on Saturday, Nov. 2, SARAH ALIDA, aged 4 years and 9 months, children of George P. and Margaret Van Brakle.

PARMELEE.—In Brandon, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, ELMER EUGENE PARMELEE, son of Rev. D. S. Parmelee, of the City of New-York, aged 22 years. In his sudden death, a manly youth, a sincere Christian, and devoted friend, has been taken from a large circle of kindred and friends. His end was victory.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTER

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, mathematics and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address E. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 370 and 372 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 2. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 681 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 112 Nassau-st.; Messrs. A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS BRAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 30th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 136 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family, a lady qualified to teach the French language and the usual branches of an English education, with music and drawing. She must speak French fluently, and with a pure accent. Address Z., Post-office, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES for 63 cents.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

BLACK VELVET BONNETS, PURPLE, blue, green, drab, brown, mauve and gray; other colors of velvet. Also, Beaver Hats, in every shape, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., at the lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink martens, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advantage will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 229 Grand-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A BUSINESS FOR SALE—Worth having, now yielding $3,000 to $4,000 yearly; is a pleasant, safe, regular business, several years established. Can be further increased. Ill-health cause of selling. All satisfactory information and particulars freely given at the office of the Institute, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

$450 CASH WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable patent right for hotels, private dwellings, &c.; $3,000 has been offered on time, but being compelled to leave for the Southwest, I will sacrifice it for the above amount. Address PATENT, Box 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CASH CAPITAL in the retail grocery business, about to be opened in one of the best avenues and houses in the City. None but respectable parties need apply at No. 64 West 30th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1844.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE CARTMAN THAT LOST A TUB OF BUTTER in West-st., near Spring, can have the same by proving property and paying charges at 306 West-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 141 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with the washing, or as nurse and seamstress; City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable English girl, as waitress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; would do as nurse; can give the very best City references from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 324 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of city reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and child's nurse, and would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 273 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 152 East 24th-st., for M. C. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 152 avenue A, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; she understands her business perfectly; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 23d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Welsh young woman, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or any kind of up-stair work. Can be seen at No. 224 4th-av., or by addressing same number will be attended to, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City and country references. Call at No. 455 2d-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; would be willing to do housework for a small family. Has good City recommendations from her last employers. Can be seen this day, (Thursday,) at No. 26 Pitt-st., room No. 9.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No. 830 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to attend to children; no objection to go a short distance to the country; best City reference from her last place. Can see a friend of the lady at No. 61 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing, or is willing to do housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully capable; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to do sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., third floor, back room; hours from 9 to 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 186 8th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 87 2d-av., corner of 5th-st. Inquire on the first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of cake and desserts, and would do the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of City reference from her last employer for four years. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of cooking soups, made games, jellies and all kinds of dessert, pastry and all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home in a small family more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-Rate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 141 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th-st., floom No. 3.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family to cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies, pudding and pies, good bread and cake baker; best of references from her last situation. Apply at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COLORED COOK, WITH TWO years' satisfactory reference from her last situation, is desirous of obtaining an engagement in a private family; is mistress of her business. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; She thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 72 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands her business perfectly; American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK: would assist in the washing; is an experienced laundress; can do up linens, laces, &c.; can make all kinds of pastry, &c.; has good City references; wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION who understands her business, such as meats, soups, and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and deserts; can come well recommended from her employer's. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands his business in every department and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent of all its branches; twelve years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., three doors from the corner of 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give nine years' City reference. Call at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, as cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Address No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business, and can give the best City reference from her last employers. Call at, or address, No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation in City or country. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family. Call for 2 days at No. 124 Bleecker, near Wooster-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 924 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a kitchen; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 53 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as cook in a private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place. Call at 209 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 17th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls: one is a good cook, washer and ironer and a good bread and cake maker, and understands her business. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 269 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations in a private family; they both understand their business perfectly; also washing and ironing; they are both Protestants, and have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 242 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Scotch girl is anxious to engage in either of the above capacities; is a good meat and vegetable cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Inquire at Ackerman's Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook or laundress; is fully capable of either; the best of City reference from her present employer's. Call or address to No. 22 West 15th-st., for two days:

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A steady, industrious girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in either of the above capacities, or as general housemaid; will be found a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 18th-st. place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place, apply, for two days, at No. 42 Carrol st., between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 22d-st., southeast corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 14th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as first-rate cook and washer and ironer; is a good bread baker. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 235 Hudson-st., near Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would prefer a good home to high wages: best references. Call at No. 200 Pearl-st., corner Concord, Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 150 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best City references from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl nearly 16 years of age, a situation in a small private family, to do the entire work of the house. She is very accommodating, good-tempered and honest. Good reference given. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 38 [illegible]y.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 Hamilton-av., corner of Commerce-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable middle-aged widow woman, in a small family, or as housekeeper to a widower; understands cooking; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st. English.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by an honest, steady and respectable girl, to do general housework; has seven years' recommendations from her last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will prove herself a quiet, faithful and obliging servant; wages not so important as a permanent home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid, or as seamstress and to take care of a young child, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands doing up fine muslins and laces; the most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has good City reference. Call at, or address No. 249 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN wants a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days at No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and most respectable woman, with satisfactory testimonials, wishes a situation as laundress. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a Protestant young woman. Can give the best of City references from the last places where she has lived. Apply at or address No. 166 9th-st., or No. 224 6th-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, fluting, &c.; good references given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best City references. Call at No. 89 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PERson, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can wait on an invalid, and make herself generally useful; has lived several years with her last employer. Apply at No. 61 12th-st. near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as nurse in a private family; can do up baby's clothes in the neatest style, if required, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 875 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse, whom she can highly recommend; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to meet with a situation as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of two or three grown children, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 129 Atlantic-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse; she is perfectly capable to take charge of a baby from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 357 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkin's Park, 2d-floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give unexceptionable City reference from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 122 East 35th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable American young girl, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 228 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has been four years in her last place. Good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., in the corset and skirt-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, well recommended, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands the care of children well; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 95 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, do embroidery or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 166 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a German Protestant woman, who speaks English, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 188 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION W

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 20 Nassau-st.

Buy and sell for Cash, at the Stock Board, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, for $500 each, viz:

No. 11,300, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,301, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,302, to the order of A. R. Winstead.

Also, 2 Quartermaster, of $100 each:
No. 24,925, No. 24,926, in blank.

Also the following, of $50 each:
No. 37,120, No. 37,122,
No. 37,121, No. 37,123, in blank.

The above having been obtained by fraud, and their payment stopped. COLGATE & HOFFMAN.
No. 42 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 3, 1861.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected promptly, legally, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also draw and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 84 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$15,000.—$5,000—$2,000—TO LEND ON bond and mortgage of improved City property. $6,000 and $1,000 on improved Brooklyn property. $10,000, $6,000 and $5,000 on first-class farms.
R. SALTONSTALL, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND, EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Malden-lane.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY next, the five-story store No. 9 Barclay-st., with basement and sub-basement; will be divided to suit two or more tenants. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSAries for housekeeping, to a very small family only—A large front and back parlor, with kitchen, kitchen utensils, &c. No interference. Rent, $20 per month, in advance. Apply at No. 62 6th-av.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON DeKalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, at No. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 86 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED FOR CASH—Within one hour of New-York, and 15 minutes of depôt; 4 to 8 acres, with good house and outbuildings and trees and shrubbery, under good cultivation; price not to exceed $6,000; may be in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,299, giving a full description of the place. No agent need apply.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a three-story high-stoop house; must contain all the modern improvements, gas, water, gas fixtures, etc., and must be in perfect order. Give description of the house, stating size, lowest rent, &c., and address Box 3,229 New-York Post-office.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, RENT $150 PER ANnum, a neat cottage, containing seven rooms and cellar, with an excellent stable attached, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Long Island, 45 minutes from Fulton Ferry, near two railroads, and on a stage route; stands on highest ground, between Brooklyn and Flushing; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Apply to N. O. P., care of *Evening Post*.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN stone dwelling, in an improving location up town, west side, would be exchanged for a house in Brooklyn with stable preferred, or for one below 18th-st., this City. WM. M. HEBBERD, No. 4 William-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, fine plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington aves. Inquire on the premises.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages. 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Hight, with Gravel, Urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Baines, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctor's bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS will cure Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache, Fevers, Sour Stomach, Bilious Diseases. *They are certain to cure Pimples, Eruptions, and all Marks on the Skin.* PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX, WITH DIRECTIONS. SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, ON THE RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARLE'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earle's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earle's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earle's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 56 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY, FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CER- TAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DUNHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 13th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1861.
H. OWEN, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Passports.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. | SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

ORDRON COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale.
THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, one of the largest and finest stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suits, of various and elegant designs; rosewood parlor secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, hall-stands, centre and fancy tables, very elegant satinwood chamber suite, price $250. Catalogues on sale, which is well worthy the attention of buyers, as the goods are of first class, and the sale positive.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	33
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP KARNAK, FOR NASSAU AND HAVANA.—Wanted, a berth for the voyage of Nov. 11. Apply at No. 69 Reade-st. immediately.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 24th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:15 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers. Croton Falls, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham. White Plains, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH'S IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the farthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Piermont; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR BOND BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NEW SHREWSBURY will leave at 2 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6 50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 6 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broad

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

What is Thought of the Great Expedition.

The Rebels Taking Gloomy Views of Their Business Prospects.

The Batteries on the Potomac.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 6.

Our summary of news from the North is of more interest to-day than usual. The sailing orders of the great Naval Expedition will attract especial attention. Speculation will now soon be at an end; and perhaps before these lines shall be printed the telegraph will tell us where the blow has fallen. After reading these orders, however, we cannot join in the opinion which to some extent prevails, that the contemplated landing is intended on any comparatively secluded and undefended spot. If this great force is to take possession of some sand bar or marshy island, or sea-coast village, why such strict injunction that the expedition should sail in a body, and the soldiers land in such heavy array, and with the admonition that their courage will probably be tested? If we judge these orders by the ordinary rules, and in connection with the Northern boasts that a terrible blow is to be struck, and at our very vitals, we cannot but conclude that it is expected to debark either in the vicinity of a strong Confederate army or of a large Confederate city. Applying these tests, Pensacola, and Charleston, and Savannah, and New-Orleans, are the points which present themselves to our mind. There is something so absurd in the injunction to keep the expedition close together, and to land in a long line of boats, and with elaborate preparations, for the purpose of capturing Sand Point or Mosquito Bar, or Alligator Inlet, that it is difficult to conceive that the Northern Generals would thus make themselves ridiculous.

If the expedition attempt to land at an important point, we hope that our force would be sufficient for their repulse. If among the pines and swamps, they will have committed a great folly, and injured themselves, not us. We are not, however, without other hopes. The winds have been howling, and the clouds have been pouring out their floods. We confess it,—the blast of the storm has sounded in our ears like sweetest music. It has made us think of the Spanish armada, that sailed in great pomp, on grand design, but was dispersed by the winds, and vanquished without meeting an enemy. Who knows but that stormy Hatteras was created for such a time as this? Who can tell but that the rocks and sands of the Florida coast shall prove the instruments of Providence to punish the wickedness of man? The grand fleet sailed on Tuesday, the 29th. On Friday afternoon the storm commenced. Three days had thus elapsed. Where the fleet had got to; whether the storm there raged, and whether it claimed its prey, we have yet to learn.

But whether by the winds of Heaven, or by the blessing of Heaven on Southern valor, we trust soon to be able to announce that the fleet which sailed from Hampton Roads is a fleet that shall never more return, unless, indeed, under another flag.

The *Norfolk Day-Book*, of Monday, has the following remarks with regard to the naval fleet:

"We understand that a gentleman, arrived in this city several days since, reports that a vessel recently arrived on the coast of South Carolina in an apparent state of distress, from some of the British islands, bound to Baltimore. Some of her sails and rigging had been cut away, as though she had been in a gale, and she was endeavoring to work her way into Charleston harbor, for the purpose of getting relief. She was overhauled by the Federal fleet off that coast, and by them fitted up with such needed repairs as would enable her to keep on her way.

They then put their mail on board of her. She left there, and soon got an opportunity and dodged in either to Charleston or some other Southern port, where she was delivered over to the rebels, together with her valuable cargo. On an examination of the letters in the mail from the Yankee fleet, it was found that considerable information leaked out as to the intention of the invading fleet which recently left Hampton Roads. It appears from this source of information that their design is to attack Charleston in force from three different points or approaches, and it may be that Port Royal is one of these points. This information luckily has been in the possession of the Charleston authorities long enough to give them an opportunity to prepare for their reception, that is if they can place any reliance on it.

It is quite likely that the severe gale which has been sweeping along our Southern coast, and which prevailed here on Saturday morning with so much force, has either sunk or driven on shore a portion of the fleet, or it may be has so scattered them as to delay the time of the contemplated attack. If this should prove a correct surmise then it will only give us some additional time to make preparations, and at one point where we suspect they intend to attack, a few days only gained would enable them to defy the attack of the Hessians.

Now what is stated above may probably have some connection with the following which we find in the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connection with it, although we don't know that it has—we merely tell it as it was told to us, without vouching for its occurrence.

The *Examiner*, of Saturday, says:

"It is understood that the Government has information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes grounds for the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to land at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with but few natural advantages for its defence. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland towards Charleston."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.

The Columbus embargo on grain and produce still continues to be a fruitful subject of remark. Planters on 'Change, from within the limits of prohibition, complain of the position in which they are placed by the embargo. They say they have cheerfully contributed to the comfort of the army, and are ready to do as much as any in behalf of the Southern cause, but *they do not like being denied the liberty of going to market*—they do not like produce spoiling on their hands, from the proceeds of which they should pay their taxes and lay in their supplies—and they do not like the idea of being compelled to accept of one price for their produce while their neighbors beyond the boundaries get another and a higher price. There is a growing disposition to appeal to Richmond.

Sales of wheat were made at $1 50—$1 60 was generally asked. Flour was firm, at $9@$10 75, according to quality. The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Monday quotes corn scarce and in demand, at 80 cents; oats 50 cents; wheat at 90c.@95c. for red, and $1@$1 05 for white.

The opinion is very generally expressed that patriotic duty, wise policy, and benevolent feeling, *all require the planter, for the coming year, to abandon the planting of cotton for that of corn, wheat, potatoes, and other necessaries of life.* Speakers expressed their desire that the planters generally should know that the war is not to be the short effort of a few months that was anticipated; that in this war the enemy's policy is to treat the South rather as a besieged garrison than as a force in the field. In the words of the New-Orleans *Delta*, "The policy of the enemy evidently is to starve us out, to substitute for a trial of arms a trial of resources, of endurance and non-intercourse. This change in their strategy has been prompted by the idea that the South is not self-sustaining; that it has heretofore depended upon other countries for many of the necessaries of life, and that as long as it pursues its old policy, it will be driven to the hardest straits to save its people from extreme suffering.

There is much exaggeration, of course, in this assumption of our adversaries; but there is this amount of truth in it, to wit: That if the South should, during the present war and blockade, continue in its old course of devoting its land, labor and capital to a production which it cannot make available for the support of its people; if it continue to raise cotton and tobacco, which it cannot convert into money with which to purchase the necessaries of life, and is further prevented from such purchases by the blockade—there must be no little suffering and hardship among our people, and to thwart the new policy and strategy of the enemy, *it will be the obvious duty and policy of our planters to abandon altogether or greatly reduce their cultivation of the great staples*, in order to devote their land and labor to raising provisions and supplies which they have hitherto purchased from other countries."

To these words may be added the following from the New-Orleans *Crescent*: "*As for the raising of the blockade, with the expectation of trade with Europe, it is all ignis fatuus for the present. The blockade will only be opened after severe fighting.*" The *Delta* states that it is contemplated to call a Convention of cotton planters, at which a course of proceeding on this subject shall be decided on.

It was observed on 'Change that if cotton planters proceed to grow cotton next year as they have done this, they will again have it on their hands, and find it impossible to turn it into money. More than this, if we should have two or more crops of cotton on hand when the blockade is opened, the planters, reduced to extremity for want of money, must push their cotton to market. The European markets would be glutted, the price would go down, a glut of manufactured goods would load the shelves of dealers on the succeeding season, and thus the price of cotton would suffer a depression it might take years to recover from. On the contrary, if provisions are raised our people will be fed, the schemes of the enemy will thus be baffled, and the price of cotton will be maintained in European markets. This is a subject planters should well consider. We can scarcely expect another year to have as favorable a season as we have had this, and the price of provisions be remunerative; everything will find a ready market for ready money, and the cause of the South will receive a powerful support.

There is less attention given on 'Change to the subject of the approaching large arrivals of sugar and molasses than the matter demands. There appears to be a difficulty with many in realizing the fact that Memphis is about to become a distributing market. Attention is asked to the following extract. The New Orleans *Delta* of [illegible] says: "As most of the up freights of your Memphis packets is, and will be, sugar and molasses, it behooves our Memphis friends to get their boats loading ready as soon as possible, for they will look for a heavy dose of sugar and molasses, enough to sweeten Memphis or anybody who likes on her part." The New Orleans *Crescent* has the following: "There have been large remittances from Tennessee in Treasury notes within the past few days to be invested in sugar and molasses. The demand for sugar and molasses for Alabama and Tennessee is extending, and heavy transactions are expected the coming month."

The shipments of molasses this week have been large for the times. All of this article made this season will probably, in fact, without a doubt, be required for consumption in the Southern Confederacy, and with the promising large yield of sugar relatively, the returns will be proportionably larger. The great value of molasses for plantation and negro supplies will be fully realized and demonstrated this year. We are in for a war of longer or less duration. *If the blockade of our ports is not raised within three or four months, cotton will be a drug. Prices of breadstuffs are advancing to most exorbitant prices.* Sugar and molasses will be the only products to be relied on. These two items will be worth in market something approximating twenty-eight millions of dollars. If, however, cotton planters cannot sell their cotton, or are compelled to keep it on plantations, how can they realize money to purchase sugar and molasses, which will be very abundant, and possibly rule at extreme low rates?

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 142.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Ky., Oct. 22, 1861.

Hereafter no grain will be allowed to be taken from that portion of the State of Tennessee bounded on the south by the military road, running east from Fulton, on the Mississippi River, to Mason's depôt, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad; on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the east by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Nor will grain be allowed to be taken from any of the counties on the west bank of the Mississippi River north of Fulton, Tenn., the grain in this district being required for the use of the army.

Steamboat captains and railroad agents are strictly prohibited from transporting grain in violation of this order. By command of Major-Gen. POLK.

E. D. BLAKE, Captain C. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

DUMFRIES, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

* * * *

Taking a road to the left of the town, across the run, where formerly vessels of medium size discharged their cargoes at well-built wharves, we pass down to a farm-house now used as Gen. TRIMBLE'S headquarters. Tents have been prepared near the batteries, to which the General and his Staff will soon remove. From here to the river, the distance is about three and a half miles, the road passing through an unbroken line of woods until the river comes in view. To the left of the road is Triplett's Hill, upon which "Long Tom" has been mounted to bear upon the channel. About a thousand yards from the base of the hill, and upon the point at the outlet of Dumfries Bay, is the first of the batteries that have been unmasked and discovered to the enemy. Below are several more, and, as I have previously stated, situated upon the different headlands. The locations of these defences are well chosen for the blockade of the river, and, protected by an intrenched camp, are invincible to the assaults of the enemy. *I am firmly of opinion that, taken in connection with a small marine battery, these works form a complete obstruction to vessels going up or down the Potomac.*

From Triplett's Hill a magnificent view of the country can be obtained. Looking towards Washington, we see the river curving around a bold point on the Maryland side, just off which three Federal war steamers are swaying in the wind, watching, with cat-like anxiety, the movements of the batteries below. Small craft of every variety, sloops, fish-boats and yachts, pass by constantly towards the distant sea, looking like white-winged pilgrims to some distant land. The Maryland shore is quite bold, and the land high as far as the eye can see up and down. On this side the shore is in some places low, long points or shoals of sand stretching out for some distance into the river. Generally the shores are well cultivated; but there is still many miles of forest.

Looking down from Triplett's hill towards the river a large battery is seen, upon which two Confederate flags are flying. Between this and the base of the hill is a small cove or bay, in which the two captured schooners are lying. As I rode up this morning, a party of men were busy in landing their cargoes. Several flats had been obtained, and these passed to and fro from the vessels as rapidly as they could be loaded and unloaded. The shore was strewn with bundles of hay, and men and teams were hurrying them away to be distributed among the different artillery and cavalry corps. Entering a long boat, a party of us, accompanied by Gen. TRIMBLE, paid a visit to the prizes. The larger lay some six or seven yards from the shore, and the other but a few rods distant. On approaching, we could read the name of the former, "*Fairfax*, N. Y." It has been for some time engaged in trade between New-York and Washington, and is one of a regular line of packets owned by SAFFORD & DODGE, No. 52 Front-street. The agents here are STEPHEN SHINER, of Alexandria, and McCOSS & DOVER, of Georgetown. The vessel is a topsail-schooner of some three hundred or three hundred and fifty tons burden, painted black, with clean spars and rigging. The sails are new, and in good repair, except in spots where the cannon balls from our batteries damaged them.

The second schooner was a much smaller craft, and was laden with pine wood, destined for consumption in Washington. The name of the vessel was *Mary Virginia*, and I understand it was owned by a poor man in Maryland, but that it was for the time carrying out a Federal contract.

The value of these prizes is not great, but sufficient to pay the expense of the batteries. The hay was particularly needed at this point.

Returning through the town of Dumfries, we visited the hospital just organized by an old navy friend, A. S. GARNETT, formerly Surgeon United States steamer *Wyandotte*, but now in the Confederate navy. He has everything very nicely and comfortably arranged, and so important are his labors that I shall make particular note of them in another letter. He is the Surgeon of Gen. TRIMBLE'S Brigade, and is becoming very popular at his post.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 21st., has the following editorial:

"Our privateers are far from idle, although we hear less than formerly of their doings in the New-York papers. Among their latest exploits is the capture of the brig *Grenada*, of Portland, Me., (PETTENGILL, master,) from Nuevitas, Cuba, for New-York, with a cargo of sugars, molasses, mahogany, and honey. We also hear it whispered that there has been an important (and *not* involuntary) accession to our stock of sugar, molasses, coffee, etc.

There are other important matters that have transpired, to which we do not think proper, just yet, to allude otherwise than vaguely. There is good cause to believe that, in addition to the usual blockading squadron, a large steam transport, freighted with Yankee troops, is hovering along our coast, not very far from this harbor. Some people, who appear to know more than others, say that an attempt to effect a landing will very soon be made. Thanks to the energy of Gen. RIPLEY, it is not likely that we shall have the mortification of chronicling any "Hatteras Affair" on the coast of this State.

A PRISONER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 24.

There reached this city last night from Norfolk, by way of Petersburg, under proper escort, a Lieut. HALE, of the Federal army, said to be a relative of the notorious New-Hampshire Senator, and of that nonentity, GIDEON WELLES, the Yankee Secretary of the Navy. The hapless lieutenant was, it is said, endeavoring to reach Newport's News, from one of the Yankee gun-boats, late on Sunday night last, and was driven by an unpropitious gale ashore in the vicinity of our battery at Pig Point, where he was promptly nabbed and transferred to the Confederate Hotel, in this city, where, under the watchful ministrations of Capt. GIESS, he may reflect upon the truthfulness of the trite old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

RUMORED RE-IGNATION OF BEAUREGARD.

The *Day Book* says that a rumor existed in that city on Sunday that Gen. BEAUREGARD had resigned, but does not credit it. A dispatch from Richmond also says that a similar rumor exists there, and for several days the question has been asked on the street, but the reporter is unable to say whether there is any truth in it or not, but gives it as a current rumor of the day. [A gentleman was in Baltimore on Tuesday, who stated that he saw Gen. BEAUREGARD at Gordonsville, Va., on Monday, *en route* for Charleston.]

GEN. WISE.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday says:

"Gen. WISE is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. BRECKINRIDGE wants to take it with its fighting commander to Kentucky, but WISE thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there. Wherever he goes the enemy will meet a 'Cœur de Lion.'"

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR SAVANNAH.

A dispatch dated Savannah, Oct. 12, says there was a fight below that city, originating in consequence of the Federals attempting to burn a vessel aground on Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the Federal frigate left.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the annual report of the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, we learn that she has now in the field thirty-four full regiments (some more than full) and four partially filled regiments, together with three battalions, and other independent companies in Virginia and Georgia, amounting in all to about forty regiments in the Confederate Government service. And besides this, three regiments now in the State service are to be increased at once to six regiments for the defence of her sea-coast.

The Maryland Regiment in the Confederate army appears to be in distress, as special efforts had been made to collect clothing for its relief. Among the contributions we notice the name of Mr. Wm. A. CARR, formerly of Baltimore, who gave $1. A concert for the benefit of the same regiment was given in Richmond on the evening of the 24th, under the direction of Prof. J. H. MAURER. It was gotten up under the auspices of the following committee, and yielded quite a handsome sum: Mrs. President Davis, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Winder, W. H. Macfarland, Esq., Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Dr. Burrows, Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Rev. Geo. Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Duncan, James Beale, M. D., Charles S. Mills, M. D.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 23d., contains the following announcement of the death of Judge DICK:

"We are pained to record the death of this excellent man, which took place on the 15th instant, in Gates County. He fell sick, we understand, at Edenton, whither he had gone to hold Court, and was removed to a point some twelve miles from Blackwater Depôt, where he died. Judge DICK was in the 73d year of his age. He had been on the Superior Court Bench upwards of thirty years, having been elected, we believe, while a member of the Commons from Guilford County. He was a good man, and an honest, impartial and upright Judge."

The name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South has been settled upon by the Convention now in session at Columbia, S. C. It is the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States." This was proposed by Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia.

The Natchez *Courier*, of Saturday, Oct. 26, says:

"We learn that the amount of goods which will be shipped from this place in charge of Mr. O. KIBBLE, for the forces under JEFFERSON THOMPSON and HARDEE, will not fall far short of $4,000. Among the items we notice 2,700 pair of socks, 150 pair of fine blankets, worth on an average $7 per pair. As an item for our good abolition friends, in connection with these things, we will state that the old negro man "JEFF," who has been driving a dray in Natchez for many years, volunteered his services, and hauled the boxes containing these goods to the landing free of charge."

"Personne," the Charleston *Courier's* correspondent, writing from Fairfax Court-house, Va., on the 5th inst., says:

"I learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD has lately received a present from a young lady in Alexandria—one of those quaint yet delicate tokens which could have been conceived nowhere but in a woman's brain. It was simply three elegant shirt studs, with the words, 'Let—us—out,' respectively enameled on each. I have not heard that the gallant General yet wears the expressive appeal over his heart, but I think it is in his heart, nevertheless."

The following is taken from the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 21st:

"Our community was startled on yesterday morning by the intelligence of the death of Col. ANDERSON, at the camp at Lightwood Knot. He had been in the city the day previous, and returned to the camp on Friday afternoon. He was on dress parade that evening, and up to the time of his retirement for the night appeared to be in good health. His servant found him on the floor of his tent, insensible and unconscious, in which state he remained until he breathed his last. Col. ANDERSON had been many years engaged in mercantile business, and was highly esteemed by our whole community for his many excellent qualities. His loss will be severely felt by the officers and men of his regiment, (Col. DE SAUSSURE'S,) of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel."

The last issue of the Huntsville *Advocate* says:

"Owing to the defective military arrangements of our State authorities, in not equipping volunteers, many companies from North Alabama have gone to Tennessee, and entered into her service. Between two and three regiments from North Alabama are now in camps in Tennessee—thus losing their State identity, and go to swell the reputation of that State. Tennessee receives them for twelve months, when our State and Confederacy do not."

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the Confederate forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding any property leaving the State.

The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies at the South willing to knit socks for the Confederate soldiers:

"Get large needles and coarse yarn; cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra length. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

About twenty-five officers have been placed upon the retired list, by the Army Retiring Board, which still continues its labors in Washington. The most prominent of the retired officers are:

Name.	Rank.	Length of Service. Years.
Winfield Scott	Brevet Lieutenant-General	53
Sylvester Churchill	Inspector-General	49
John J. Abert	Colonel Topographical Eng'rs.	47
Governeur Morris	Colonel First Infantry	37
B. L. E. Bonneville	Colonel Third Infantry	46
Thompson Morris	Lieut.-Col. Fourth Infantry	39
Joseph R. Smith	Brev't Lieut.-Col. Seventh Inf'y.	38
James Kearney	Lieut.-Col. Top. Engineers	48
Campbell Graham	Major Topographical Engineers.	39
Giles Porter	Major Fourth Artillery	43
H. L. Scott	Inspector-General	28

Col. WILLIAM WHISTLER, of the Fourth Infantry, although his name is not on the retired list, has been virtually retired for some years. He is the oldest officer in the army, having been commissioned in 1801.

Brevet-Col. W. THAYER, of the Corps of Engineers, whose case is now before the Board, has seen a great deal of service, having entered the army as Second-Lieut. of Engineers in February, 1808. He was brevetted Colonel in March, 1833, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1836, which rank he now holds. Col. THAYER'S case shows the extreme slowness of promotions in the Corps of Engineers. After fifty-three years' service, he is only Lieutenant-Colonel, although he has held the brevet rank of Colonel for more than twenty-eight years.

The three new steamers on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are being pushed forward as rapidly as the resources of the yard—and they are not by any means limited—will allow. The propeller *Oneida* is the nearest completion. When her deck is caulked and her sides painted she will be ready for launching. The side-wheel steamer *Octorora* has made very good progress. The caulkers are at work upon her, and she will soon be planked up. The bank which would have interfered with her being launched has been cut away. The propeller *Adirondack* is the least advanced of the three, but as soon as the *Oneida* is off the stocks she will be hurried forward without delay.

Four steamers recently put into commission—the *Connecticut*, *Supply*, *Santiago de Cuba* and *Sheppard Knapp*—are still at the yard. The two latter will sail to-day. The *Connecticut* is taking in fresh provisions, and, as well as the *Supply*, will leave in a day or two.

A whitesmith's shop is being erected on the parade-ground attached to the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. Its dimensions are 28 feet by 90 feet, and it will have six fire-places. This looks as if business was not expected to decrease just yet.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Result of the Election.

The election on Tuesday passed off very quietly, and a respectable vote—nearly 22,000—was polled. All of the candidates on the People's Ticket were elected, except in the cases of two candidates for Assembly—in the Fourth and Sixth Districts—who were defeated by local causes. Mr. STEWART, the People's candidate in the Fourth District, was defeated by Mr. DARCY, Democrat, undoubtedly because of his alleged hostility to the Metropolitan Police law. In the Sixth District, Mr. STEARNS, the People's candidate, doubtless owes his defeat to the fact that he is understood to be an ardent Abolitionist, and sympathized strongly with the John Brown raid upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia. The successful candidate was put up by the Republicans. The names of the officers elected are as follows:

SENATOR—*Second District*—Jesse C. Smith, P.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy, P.
REGISTER—Hugh McLaughlin, P.
COUNTY CLERK—J. N. Stearns, P.
CORONER—T. P. Norris, P.
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR—Dilmas Jewel, P.
JUSTICES OF SESSIONS—Wm. H. Hoyt, P., N. Stillwell, P.
ASSEMBLY.—*First District*—A. J. Provost, P.
Second District—R. J. Lalor, P.
Third District—W. M. Thomas, P.
Fourth District—J. Darcy, D.
Fifth District—C. L. Benedict, P.
Sixth District—Samuel T. Maddox, R.
Seventh District—Edgar McMullen, P.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: MICHAEL BRESSON and JAMES MCCAULEY, two soldiers belonging to the Washington Grays, were arraigned on an indictment of burglary, committed at East New-York. A plea for guilty of larceny was accepted, and they were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months each. WM. JOHNSON pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment at Sing Sing. The offence was committed at the store of Mr. BUNCE, corner Fulton and Henry streets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOSEPHINE ROSS, while at work yesterday in the window in the third story of a house on Vanderbilt near Park avenue, fell to the sidewalk, and was seriously and probably fatally injured.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. N. A. STAPLES was last evening installed as the pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, in the Chapel at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets.

THE STATE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

The returns from the State are so incomplete, that it is useless to give them in detail. We subjoin tables of Senators and Assemblymen so far known to be elected:

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dist.
1. Monroe Henderson, Rep. and Union.
2. Jesse C. Smith, Rep. and Union.
3. H. C. Murphy, Union.
4. Christian B. Woodruff, Dem.
5. Charles G. Cornell, Dem. and Union.
6. John J. Bradley, Dem.
7. Richard B. Connolly, Dem. and Union.
8. H. D. Robertson, Rep. and Union,
10. H. A. Clarke, Union.
11. W. H. Tobey, Rep. and Union.
12. Ralph Richards, Rep. and Union.
13. Jacob J. Werner, Rep. and Union. (?)
14. Joseph H. Ramsey, Rep. and Union.
15. John Willard, Union of all parties.
17. C. C. Montgomery, Union of all parties.
18. James A. Bell, Rep. and Union.
19. Alex H. Bailey, Rep. and Union.
20. Geo. A. Harden, Rep. and Union.
21. R. K. Sanford, Rep. and Union.
22. Allen Monroe, Rep.
23. Henry A. Clark, Rep.
24. Lyman Truman, Rep. and Union.
25. C. M. Abbott, Rep.
27. John Magee, Dem.
28. Lysander Farran, Union of all parties.
29. A. Hutchinson, Rep. and Union.
31. Henry W. Rogers, Rep. and Union.
32. H. C. Young, Rep.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.
1. John Vandersee, Dem.
2. A. J. Cornell, Rep. and Union.
4. Wm. Doyle, Dem.

BROOME COUNTY.

G. Bartlett, Rep. and Union.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. W. A. Halsey, Rep.
2. Smith Anthony, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

1. Emri Davis, Ind. Rep.
2. Henry C. Lake, Rep. and Union.

CORTLAND COUNTY

Thomas Barry, Union of all parties.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. J. S. Dutcher, Rep.
2. Edmund Green, Rep.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1. Orson Moore, Rep.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

2. G. W. Hazleton, Rep. and Union.
3. W. Dewey, Rep. and Union.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. A. J. Provost, Dem. and Union.
2. Richard J. Lalor, Union and Dem.
3. Wm. M. Thomas, Union and Rep.
4. James Darcy, Dem.
5. C. L. Benedict, Union and Rep.
6. James L. Stearn, Union and Rep.
7. Edgar McMullen, Union and Rep.

MADISON COUNTY.

2. A. G. Purdy, Rep.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep. and Union.
3. Benjamin R. Wells, Rep.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

1. John Callahan, Tammany and Mozart.
2. Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
3. George Loutrel, Tammany and Mozart.
4. Wm. J. C. Kinney, Mozart.
5. James W. Bush, Republican and People's.
6. Wm. J. Coey, Tammany and Mozart.
7. Henry J. Raymond, People's and Republican
8. William G. Olvany, Mozart.
9. Alexander McLeod, Rep.
10. D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
11. Noah A. Childs, People's and Rep.
12. Andrew Smith, Tam.
13. Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
14. Royal Phelps, People's and Rep.
15. David S. Coddington, Tam.
16. Dennis McCabe, Rep.
17. Edmund Jones, Tam. and Mozart.

NIAGARA COUNTY

1. Benj. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2. P. A. Porter, Rep. and Union.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. C. M. Scholefield, Rep. and Union.
2. Eli Avery, Rep. and Union.
3. T. D. Penfield, Rep. and Union.
4. Jere Sweet, Rep. and Union.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. F. A. Lyman, Union.
2. T. G. Alvord, Union.
3. R. Nelson Gere, Rep.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

N. E. Darrow, Dem. and Union.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. Elias Ront, Rep.
2. Willard Johnson, Union of all parties.

RENNSELAER COUNTY.

1. Saxe, Dem.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. J. Fulton, Rep. and Union.
2. N. M. Houghton, Rep. and Union.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. Geo. H. Taylor, Union of all parties.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Successful Candidates.

The returns of the election in this City on Tuesday are not yet complete, but enough has been received to insure the election of the following candidates:

Sheriff—James Lynch, Mozart.
County Clerk—Henry W. Genet, Tam. and Mozart.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep. and Mozart.
Judge of Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke, unan's.
Judges of Superior Court—John W. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell, Tammany.
Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, unanimous.
Judge of Marine Court—A. K. Maynard, Mozart and People's Union.
Supervisors—Elijah F. Purdy, Tammany; and Orison Blunt, Republican.
Coroners—C. J. Dougherty, Tammany; Louis Naumann, F. H. Ferris, John Wildey and J. W. Ranney, Union.
Senators—C. B. Woodruff, Tam. and Moz.; Chas. G. Cornell, Tam. and Ind.; John J. Bradley, Tam.; and R. B. Connolly, Tam. and Ind.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

First District—John Callahan, Tam. and Mozart.
Second District—Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
Third District—Chas. T. Polhemus, Republican.
Fourth District—U. J. Kinney, Mozart.
Fifth District—Jas. W. Bush, Republican.
Sixth District—Wm. J. Coey, Tam. and Mozart.
Seventh District—Henry J. Raymond, Rep. and Peoples.
Eighth District—Wm. J. Olvany, Mozart.
Ninth District—Alex. McLeod, Republican.
Tenth District—D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
Eleventh District—Noah A. Child's, Rep. and Peop'.
Twelfth District—Andrew Smith, Tammany.
Thirteenth District—Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourteenth District—Royal Phelps, People's.
Fifteenth District—David S. Coddington, Tammany.
Sixteenth District—Dennis McCabe, Republican.
Seventeenth District—Sidney P. Ingraham, Rep. and People's.

Of the above, the following are the names of present incumbents who have been reelected:

Clerke, of the Supreme Court; Brady, of the Common Pleas; Maynard, of the Marine Court; Blunt and Purdy, Supervisors; Woodruff and Connolly, Senators.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

THE PEOPLES UNION.

The returns, slowly accumulating through the day, very conclusively proving that the leading candidates on the People's Union ticket had no chance of election, that organization did not think it worth while assembling last evening, and their headquarters were shut up at a very early hour. There was disappointment, even, about Mr. MANIERRE, whom they had hopes of on Tuesday night; and, without cause for mutual gratulation, it was evidently thought useless to incur exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

THE PEOPLES' (SYRACUSE) UNION.

The Executive Committee of this organization met last night at Cooper Institute, ANDREW LEWIS, Esq., in the chair. Disappointment at Mr. VULTE'S defeat, or the weather, prevented a quorum being present, when an adjournment was taken to headquarters, No. 534 Broadway. Here there was some desultory business transacted by some of the party managers of the "Union;" nothing, however, of consequence enough to notice.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Bruce.	Tallmadge.	Wright.
I	252	102	515
II	145	62	85
III (Incomplete)	49	95	188
IV	100	177	1037
V	378	324	763
VI	145	118	1920
VII	531	551	1582
VIII	595	667	1616
IX (Incomplete)	1147	1037	961
X	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XII	[illegible]	[illegible]	1665
XIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	2288
XIV	[illegible]	[illegible]	2288
XV	[illegible]	[illegible]	2288
XVI	[illegible]	[illegible]	2288
XVII	1188	977	1287
XIX	893	977	2287
XX	600	700	2000
Totals	9,899	11,851	31,986

VOTE FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Wards.	Hall.	Waterbury.	Lawrence.
I	644	300	245
II	146	70	75
III	200	104	114
IV	682	704	218
V	626	654	361
VI	606	1419	120
VII	917	1148	605
VIII	1122	637	570
IX (Incomplete)	1223	951	856
X	945	639	402
XI (Incomplete)	1254	1505	609
XII (Incomplete)	875	1041	501
XIII	942	875	506
XIV	1049	674	418
XV	602	223	900
XVI (Incomplete)	1236	866	1068
XVII	1576	1020	1408
XVIII	1119	1185	1362
XIX	901	1008	719
XX	1057	1614	913
XXI (Incomplete)	976	998	1261
XXII (Incomplete)	453	238	106
Totals	19,702	18,975	13,237

VOTE FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Genet.	Hoxie.
I	656	478
II	108	186
III	257	154
IV	1,155	339
V	823	734
VI	1,722	350
VII	1,755	1,097
VIII	1,415	1,150
IX (Incomplete)	1,287	1,819
X	1,006	937
XI (Incomplete)	2,560	1,144
XII (Incomplete)	784	747
XIII	1,249	998
XIV	1,523	555
XV	649	1,482
XVI (Incomplete)	1,322	1,648
XVII	2,437	2,080
XVIII	1,836	1,871
XIX	1,491	958
XX	2,584	1,839
XXI (Incomplete)	745	778
XXII (Incomplete)	558	248
Totals	28,093	19,591

VOTE FOR SHERIFF.

Wards.	Brown.	Lynch.	Valta.	Tweed.
I	191	731	196	311
II	159	86	17	45
III	124	124	92	78
IV	210	833	134	596
V	499	572	213	345
VI	135	666	84	1337
VII	739	1083	171	1043
VIII	878	941	347	499
IX (Incomplete)	1521	629	337	456
X	618	491	344	497
XI (Incomplete)	874	1579	470	977
XII (Incomplete)	528	614	187	581
XIII	740	853	237	543
XIV	377	1563	115	206
XV	1104	492	440	160
XVI (Incomplete)	1522	1114	670	271
XVII	1467	1644	835	895
XVIII	1227	1562	708

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3161. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Continuance of the Fighting in Western Virginia.

A Decisive Movement About to be Made by the National Forces.

Gen. Rosecrans Reinforced with Artillery.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

An Expedition from Cairo Against Columbus.

A Warm Action Going on at Last Accounts.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Better Feeling in the National Army.

The Chances for a Great Battle More Remote.

Rebel Report of the Capture of the Privateer Sumter.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

CHEERING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe at the State Department is understood to be eminently satisfactory. Official dispatches corroborate the impressions given by the telegraphic reports already published in the newspapers. Unofficial communications from loyal citizens of the United States, residing in Paris and London, say that in France Prince NAPOLEON has cast off all reserve, and declared that the insurrection cannot prevail; and other letters say that secession is dead in France, or, at least, that it gives no signs of life.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter received to-night from Darnestown says the latest reliable information from the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac induces the belief that the rebels are strongly reinforcing their posts and fortifications at and around Winchester, as well as on their river frontier, fearing a simultaneous advance of Gen. KELLY from the direction of Romney, and of Col. GEARY from Sandy Hook. Some persons estimate the number of rebels at Winchester as high as 15,000, while it is known that their forces at the river posts are being increased daily. Recently they have resumed firing on our pickets, but this mode of warfare has not yet proved very sanguinary nor successful to the assailants. The letter further says during yesterday the Potomac River rose so high as to compel our pickets to forsake the towpath of the canal, so at present there is no danger of either of the contending armies crossing in force.

AFFAIRS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Gen. SICKLES left town this evening, for his headquarters on the Lower Potomac.

There is no news of importance from the Potomac flotilla to day. The *Yankee* came up for repairs, and her commander, Capt. EASTMAN, has been ordered to another vessel. The name of the *Mount Vernon* has been changed to the *Mount Washington*, and that of the *Powhatan* to the *King Philip*, there being already a *Mount Vernon* and a *Powhatan* among the National steamers off the Southern coast.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

Gen. SICKLES has been in the city for two days awaiting the arrival of his batteries. He expresses the opinion that the rebel batteries on the Potomac are not of the formidable character supposed. They have been erected at six different points, namely: Freestone Point, Shipping Point, Evansport, above and below Aquia Creek, and Mathias Point. At one time there were five guns—field pieces—at Freestone Point, but there is good reason to believe that the battery has since been abandoned. No shell were ever fired from them to the Maryland shore. At Shipping Point, the work has embrasures for seven guns, and they have there one gun from which 10-inch shell have been thrown to the Maryland shore. It is believed that this gun was originally intended to be conveyed to Mathias Point. It required from 30 to 40 yoke of oxen to move it. The remainder of the guns at Shipping Point are field pieces. At Evansport the battery of field pieces is concealed, but no firing has ever been done from it which could not be easily done with four guns. The battery above Aquia Creek is concealed, and as it has not been fired from for some time, it is not known what is its strength. That below the creek is also concealed, but it is regarded as a strong battery, as the point is an important one to hold to protect the dépôt of the Fredericksburgh Railroad. The battery at Mathias Point was concealed by a small undergrowth, but it is believed that there are no guns there at the present time, though it is stated that a large wood-pile on the Point conceals a number. The situation of Mathias point makes it a dangerous one to hold, as it can be assailed from the river, and as a large marsh is in its rear, a retreat could be easily cut off. From Freestone to Mathias Point is three miles, and Gen. SICKLES does not believe that the rebels have more than 25 guns on the whole distance. These are distributed at the points located where the channel of the river runs close to the Virginia shore. There is no indication of the rebels being present in any force except at Evansport. Our scouts have crossed the river about the mouth of Occoquan and have discovered no troops or pickets.

ANXIETY IN REFERENCE TO THE FLEET.

No further intelligence has been received from the fleet, and the anxiety to hear the result of the expedition is intensified with each day's delay.

QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Nothing has transpired for several days to disturb the quiet along our lines. Foraging parties accompanied by strong escorts, daily go beyond our outposts, and they return successful, without so much as getting a sight of the rebels.

NO INFORMATION FROM GEN. ROSENCRANS.

The Government has no information from Gen. ROSENCRANS' army of particular interest.

THE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Two of the chief instruments in bringing about the proposed European intervention in Mexico are GABRIAC and MIRAMON. Mr. BARRON, one of the great English capitalists in Mexico, and whose fortune is at stake, has been in England for some months, and, doubtless, has done his share of this business.

The three parties above mentioned constitute a curious and extraordinary combination for the present age. It is doubtful whether a more Jesuitical trio can be found in either hemisphere, and under influences wielded by this trio, three of the principal Powers of Europe have been induced to combine and reestablish the Powers of Darkness in Mexico.

The influence the old despotic, bigoted anti-progressive Church Party in Mexico has exerted in the matter may be estimated when it is known that MIRAMON has been appointed Lieutenant-General—second in command—of the Spanish forces destined to invade his native country.

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

A highly intelligent and trustworthy gentleman, who has been on duty in connection with the blockading squadron off Charleston, assures me that since five weeks ago, Capt. MARSTON took command of the station, it is absolutely certain that no vessel has put to sea directly from that harbor. Through the narrow channels leading among the Sea Islands to Savannah, and even to points on the coast of Florida, small craft, such as schooners of light draught and sloops, may have made their way, but the watch of these passages is not carried on by the orders of the the squadron, and would in fact, be beyond its powers. My informant has reason to believe the surveillance was much less perfect while Capt. MERCER had charge of the station. When Capt. MARSTON arrived to supersede that officer, his flag-ship, which had put to sea several days before on account of a storm, had not returned, and was actually absent a week, while the *Vandalia*, without the aid of steam, held her own close to the port, but of course without the means of watching every outlet, or of pursuing a steam vessel of the enemy.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Intelligence has been received that the *Sumter*, when chased by the *Brooklyn*, as she was running the blockade at Charleston, fearing capture, had already thrown overboard one of her heaviest guns, and as it became more and more probable that she must fall into our hands, the Captain had about determined to surrender, when the *Brooklyn* hauled off and abandoned the chase. As it has been thought worth while to institute a Court of Inquiry in the case of GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT for abandoning the search for the *Sumter* when it was not in sight or its whereabouts known, it is a little singular that the conduct of the officers of the *Brooklyn*, in abandoning a chase for the same vessel when it was in full sight, should not be thought worthy of an investigation.

THE CIVIL CASES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Attorney-General BATES is of the opinion that no matter what circumstances may exist at Alexandria the military authority has no right to interfere in civil matters. The affairs of Judge FREZE'S Provost-Court remains *in statu quo*, or as far as civil proceedings are concerned—the property of the rebel debtors being still held by the Court until some positive and final action by the President on the specific question submitted to him in the teat case of BARLEY & TRIPLETT. It is still asserted that the President is desirous of securing to Northern merchants, by means of Provost-Courts, the millions of dollars due them from rebels in arms against the Government.

CIVIL OFFICERS TO BE DEPOSED.

An order will shortly be issued deposing all the civil authorities of Alexandria who refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Judge FREESE has decided that they are already deposed by the action of the Wheeling Convention

JOHN A. WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.

The estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON has been placed in charge of Commander LEE, of the United States Navy.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

The quarterly accounts from the Liverpool Consulate, just received by the State Department, disclose the extent of the embezzlements and thefts of BEVERLY TUCKER, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Consul at that port, of all the moneys received and in possession of the Consulate when he left, including the many thousands for the support of sick and disabled seamen. Not a dollar was left, and the Government was compelled to send over funds to pay the liabilities of the Consulate, to prevent the personal property belonging to it from being seized by the bailiff. From private sources I learn that TUCKER'S style of living was luxurious and so extravagant that he left private debts unpaid in Liverpool amounting to $200,000. A half dozen such men in office abroad from the rebel Confederacy would haste the termination of the war.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM SWEDEN.

Count PIPER, the new Minister Resident from Sweden and Norway, had his first audience of the Secretary of State to-day at the Department. It is officially communicated to the Government that the selection of this distinguished statesman, a lineal descendant of Count PIPER, identified with the glorious history of his country in the period of CHARLES the Twelfth, of Sweden, is designed as a special mark of respect and good will on the part of Sweden toward the United States. It is not unlikely that the Government of the United States will make some suitable recognition of this action on the part of Sweden.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

An order has been prepared, officially informing the army of the retiracy of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and embodying the letter in which he states his reasons for this voluntary act.

GEN. MITCHELL IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MITCHELL, who recently tendered his resignation, has arrived in Washington.

SEPARATION OF FAMILIES.

Many cases of the separation of families by reason of the rebellion, and of a very distressing character, are coming to the knowledge of the State Department. Sickness, or other unavoidable causes, have kept members of families—many of them ladies—in the South, until intercourse between the States became extremely difficult or their means became exhausted; and hence they have been compelled to remain away from their friends, often suffering extreme poverty in addition to the anxiety of mind proceeding from their being unable to communicate by letter. In such cases, letters designed for their friends in the South, can be forwarded from Fortress Monroe whenever a flag of truce is sent down. They are first examined by one of Gen. WOOL'S Staff, to ascertain that they relate to instances of distress, and contain no information that will be of service to the enemy. Hence, such letters should be brief, legibly written and unsealed, and should contain money to pay the postage in the Southern mails. Those written in cypher or illegibly written, are very apt to be set aside as treasonable.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Hon. ROBT. H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, is now in the city to receive his instructions from the Government in reference to the affairs of his mission. He will return to Albany to-morrow, to remain a few days preparatory to taking his departure for Jeddo.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. CHARLES H. POWERS, of Rochester, one of the most efficient executive officers in the service, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, and has been assigned to the Staff of Gen. MARTINDALE.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to the city last night.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission, has forwarded to the State Department a detailed account of a visit to the rebel State and war prisoners in Castle William. He says that when first brought there, when no preparation had been made to receive them, ill-clothed and sick from the voyage, there was, no doubt, more or less inconvenience suffered. Their wants had been supplied with alacrity, and the prisoners were better supplied and fed than many of our own soldiers in the field. In conclusion, Dr. BELLOWS states that it would be a great consolation to believe that our own prisoners were treated half as well.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL DOCTOR.

A reconnoitering party from Gen. SMITH'S division, yesterday, when near Vienna, arrested Dr. HUNTER, a surgeon in the rebel army. He will be brought to Washington.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government Railroad Department has been in negotiation for some time with the several Railroad Companies between Washington, New-York, Boston and Buffalo, for a more expeditious arrangement of trains, by which communication with different parts of the North will be more frequent. The arrangements are nearly completed, awaiting only the final action of a Convention to be held in Philadelphia on Monday next.

The Post-office Department will be represented by Assistant Postmaster-General MCCLELLAN, and the War Department by THOS. H. CANFIELD, Assistant General Manager of Railroads for the Government.

Capt. MORLEY, the General Manager, has been compelled, on account of ill-health, to ask leave of absence for a few days, during which time Mr. CANFIELD will discharge the duties of that office.

CONSUL TO BAYONNE APPOINTED.

WM. MORAN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Bayonne, France.

REVIEW OF BUELL'S DIVISION.

A grand review of Gen. BUELL'S Division is to take place to-morrow.

MAJOR VOGDES.

Major ISRAEL VOGDES, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the occasion of the attack on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Regiment at Santa Rosa Island, is a grand nephew of Mad ANTHONY WAYNE, of the Revolution. Col. HAXMAN, of the New-York Thirty-seventh, a cousin of Major VOGDES, is also a grand nephew of the Revolutionary General.

CAPT. SEMMES OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

It has already been announced that Capt. SEMMES, commander of the privateer *Sumter*, had arrived in Europe, though considerable doubt is thrown over the statement. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who went out in the steamer *Edinburgh*, may throw some light upon it:

"OFF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR,
Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

* * * We have several Consuls aboard. Mr. BAKER for Greece, Mr. ECCLESTON for Cadiz, and MCPHY for Frankfort. There is also a bearer of dispatches, Capt. LANMAN, United States Army, of Philadelphia. Among the lady passengers are several Southern ladies, going to Europe to stay during the war. They are very bitter Secessionists, talking much about it and making great boastings. One of them claimed she had sold Confederate bonds in New-York.

An accident occurred which created quite a stir yesterday in our ship. A Mrs. SOUTAN, of Baltimore, a young, handsome widow, appeared at the dinner-table with a secession flag wrapped around her, and made herself very conspicuous. Several passengers complained of it, but, as Capt. ROSKILL was not present, the matter passed by till tea-time when she again appeared with it. This widow claims to be a relative of the CARROLL who signed the Declaration of Independence, as we are informed. She is young and good-looking, and had before had quite a flare with a Mr. S——n, of New-York, who had addressed a letter to her rather familiarly on the boat, and whom she took to task at the dinner-table one day, greatly to his mortification. At the tea-table quite a discussion took place about the flag and the Union, the Consular gentlemen taking part in it. Suddenly a champion appeared for the flag in the person of a man who had all along in the trip pretended to be a British Post Captain, by the name of BERNSIDE, but whom most of the passengers thought greatly acted like a Southern man. He was evidently acquainted with the seafaring life. *This Capt. B. now avowed himself as Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter; said he had got a letter from the British Consul at Lagwayra to Lord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Gov. Seward and other officials at Washington*; and he said he had visited our army on the Potomac, &c. None of the Northerners knew his identity, though Capt. LANMAN thinks he does. The Southern ladies claim they were informed in New-York that Capt. SEMMES was aboard of the steamer when she left New-York. He made his disclosure when under the influence of liquor, as was thought at the time. He avows his trip to Europe to be for the purpose of buying war-vessels, and expects to meet DUDLEY MANN, YANCEY, &c., in London. He will be watched now pretty sharply in London, while he stays there. He had quite a quarrel with Mr. S——, of New-York, calling the latter a blackguard, and pretending that Mr. S—— had followed him as a spy, which the latter disclaims. Of course there was quite a row being got up in the saloon, and the Captain was sent for, who quieted it, and Capt. SEMMES retired to bed.

About 140 Irish disembarked here; going to stay in Ireland till the war is over, as business was dull in America. Yours, &c., W.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

The boat from Old Point has just arrived. She experienced a heavy gale in the Bay; had some of her upper works damaged, and lost a large anchor.

She brings no tidings of the great fleet. There had been no arrivals from the southward.

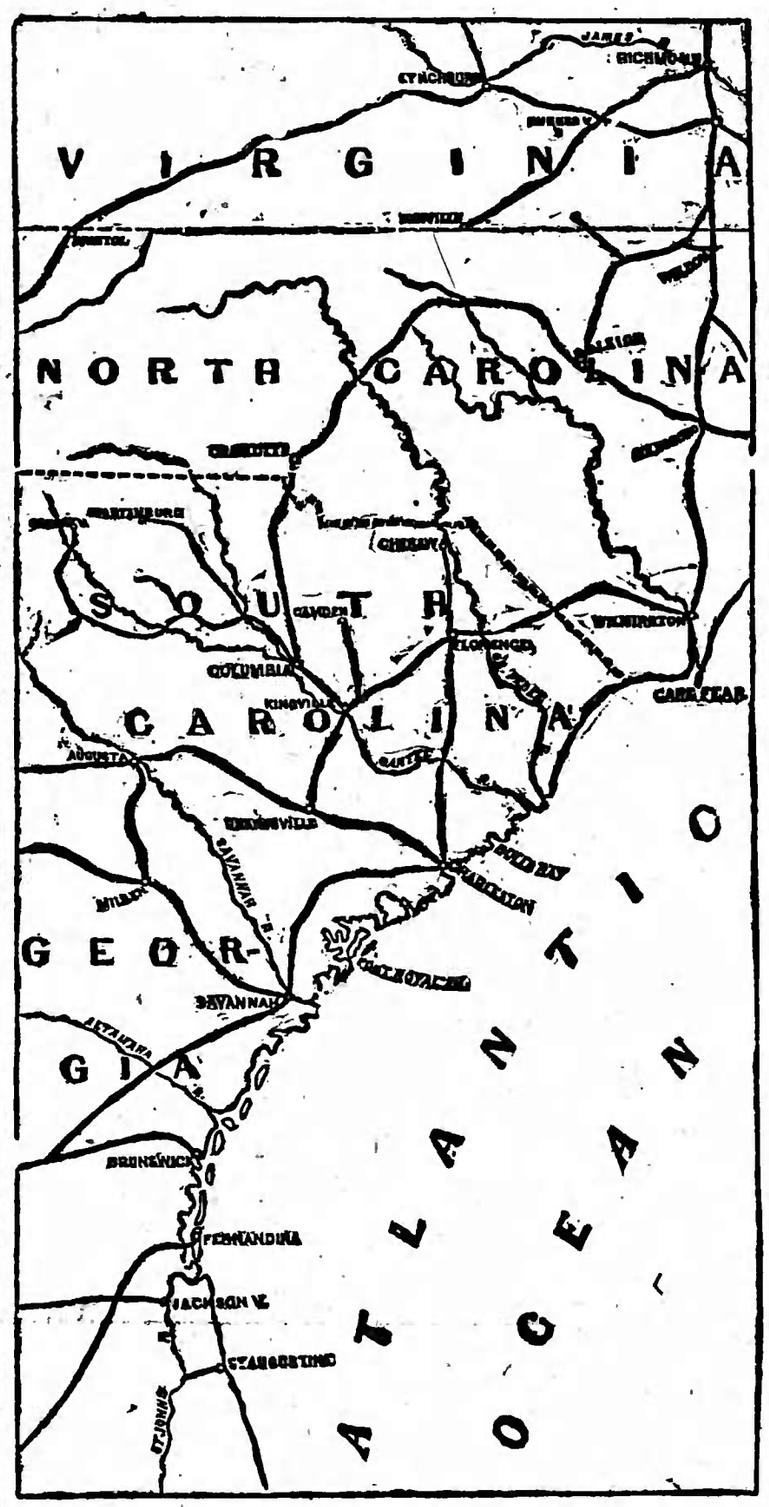
The *S. R. Spaulding* has not yet returned to Hatteras Inlet.

ANOTHER ARREST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 7.

MATTHEW F. MAURY, of New-Orleans, was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal. A large number of letters to parties in the rebel States were found in his trunk.

The Southern Coast and its Railroad Communication with the Interior.



Bull Bay and the Coast to Charleston.



Charleston, Port Royal Entrance and Beaufort.



THE NAVAL INVASION.

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT

Topographic and Hydrographic Sketch of the Region of the Expedition.

ITS STRATEGIC FEATURES

History and Romance of the Locality.

It seems quite certain that the Naval Expedition, from which the whole country awaits intelligence with so much anxiety, is intended to operate upon the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia,—with a view primarily of establishing dépôts for receiving stores and reinforcements, and also of moving upon Charleston or Savannah and opening a port for the exit of cotton. It is more than probable that PORT ROYAL is one of the points selected for landing;—whether the other is Bull's Bay, north of Charleston, or Brunswick, south of Savannah, is as yet unknown;—and will depend on which of the two cities is to be first assailed.

The Maps which we publish this morning, give a clear and complete view of the whole locality. The first sketches the sea coast and the railroad lines connecting Charleston and Savannah with the interior. A force entering Port Royal, by marching a few miles into the interior, and destroying the railroad, can destroy communications between Savannah and Charleston,—and by dividing to the right and left can cut off both cities from Augusta and the interior. On the other hand, a force landing in Bull's Bay, and marching to the rear of Charleston, can cut off that city from its connection with Columbia and the North—so as to delay, very considerably, troops proceeding to its relief.

Unquestionably the central point of interest, in connection with this expedition, is

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT

Port Royal Entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32° 8′ N., fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah River. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal Entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw River, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks and inlets into a great many islands (Sea Islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are "Port Royal," "St. Helena," "Paris," "Ladies," "Coosaw," "Morgan," "Dathaw," "Edding," "Chaplin," "Prentis" and "Hunting."

Along the coast of South Carolina as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land, seldom inhabited except by lost Indians and runaway negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granitic mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk. BLUNT'S *Coast Pilot* gives the following directions for entering:

"Steering for Port Royal harbor, the course, after taking bearings, is due west for St. Michael's Head, within fifteen leagues of which will be found from twenty to twenty-five fathoms water. Land is made in clear weather at a distance of six leagues, in twelve fathoms water. Port Royal Entrance is known by a small grove of trees, which stand on the west side of it, and tower above all the other trees like a high-crowned hat; hence this grove is called the Hat of Port Royal. The entrance to Port Royal is between two immense breakers—one on the north called Cole's Carr, the other to the southward, called Martin's Industry; between these two breakers lies the entrance of the channel into Port Royal Harbor, which is about a mile wide. Continue to steer as aforesaid, between the two breakers, until you bring Phillip's Point to bear N. N. W., then steer directly for it, and you will have, as you proceed, 9, 8 and 7 fathoms water. When you are abreast of Phillip's Point, give it a small birth, and steer up N. and W., ½ W., in 6 and 5 fathoms; in the latter depth you may anchor—very safe harbor."

Ships which draw 14 or 15 feet water, may go in at Tybee and proceed through land to Beaufort in Port Royal Islands; and from Beaufort, vessels of 8 or 9 feet water may go through land to Charleston. From Charleston, vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water may go through land to the river Medway, in Georgia, which lies thirty miles south of Savannah. On this coast it is observed that Northeast, Easterly and Southeast winds cause higher tides than other winds, and also somewhat alter their course. At Port Royal entrance the tide flows, on the change and full days of the moon, at 7½ o'clock. About six leagues from the land, in twelve fathoms water, the flood sets strongly to the southward, and the ebb to the northward; farther off from the shore there is no tide at all. Near to the entrance of the harbor there is a strong indraught during the flood-tide, and an outset with an ebb-tide.

Within Port Royal entrance, even over the bar there are three and a half fathoms water or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide. We append, as interesting in this connection, the respective draught of the various transports:

Steamers.	Tons.	Draft. ft.
Ariel	1,366	14
Atlantic	2,045	20½
Alabama	1,261	13½
Baltic	2,722	21
Belvidere	1,000	—
Ben Deford	1,000	—
Champion	—	—
Cahawba	1,643	11
Costacoalcos	1,500	8
Daniel Webster	1,035	11
De Soto	1,675	15
Empire City	1,751	14
Ericsson	1,902	15
Florida	1,261	15
Illinois	2,123	19
Locust Point	462	16
Marion	800	13
Matanzas	875	—
Mercedita	1,070	10
Ocean Queen	2,802	16
Oriental	1,000	—
Parkersburg	715	10
Philadelphia	1,338	21
Potomac	448	—
Roanoke	1,071	10
Santiago de Cuba	1,850	15
Spalding	—	—
Star of the South	960	—
Vanderbilt	3,360	20
Winfield Scott	—	—

"Vessels that enter Port Royal Sound," says the *Coast Survey Report*, 1856, "will find in the Colleton River, at the neck and at its confluence with the Cheeh-essee, a capacious, completely protected and acceptable anchorage in from four to seven fathoms water. Colleton Neck is only eleven miles from the Charleston

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Strange Sights Incident to a State of War—Chaplains and Uniforms—Distrust of the Ability of the Administration—Gen. Scott—The Great Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

A state of war often presents us with strange sights, to which it requires some little effort to become accustomed. Hearing there was to be a grand Convention of the chaplains of the army the other day at Trinity Church, and being deeply interested in them as a class, I strolled down to witness their deliberations. Fine horses, with army saddles and holsters and cavalry trappings, strung along before the door, gave a slight stage to my imagination; but when I entered the solemn church, and saw before me a mass of men, some whiskered and moustached, some with red shirts, and some with swords,—and nearly all in the dress uniform of cavalry captains,—it required quite an effort before I could convince myself I was looking on a body of divines. Many of them were fine-looking men, and with their bronzed countenances and resolute expression, looked as if their places on the field of battle would be at the heads of columns. Instead of in the rear with the surgeons. I could pick out several whom, I have no doubt, their regiments, when ordered to a desperate charge, would do well to make change places with the Colonels. The meeting was held to hear the report of a Committee appointed to confer with Gen. SCOTT on the creation of a commission, whose duty it should be to furnish books and tracts for the army, just as the sanitary commission does clothing and delicacies for the sick. The Committee reported that their proposition had been very favorably received. After this was disposed of, a resolution came up to appoint a Committee which should take measures to secure a legislative act that should fix the rank of Chaplain in the service. Now he had none whatever but his pay being that of Captain of cavalry, he was supposed to hold that rank, and hence wore his uniform. This gave rise to an interesting discussion respecting the propriety of Chaplains wearing uniforms at all. Quite a portion of the Convention at first seemed to think it was not becoming a minister of the Gospel to be bedizened with military trappings, but on comparing notes, great difficulties were found to arise from wearing the dress of a civilian. One who had attempted it, found himself very much circumscribed in his movements, being constantly stopped by the guards, and asked for his pass, and because he had none, turned back, while another, who had worn the uniform, had been mistaken for an officer, and invited by another to take a drink of brandy and water with him. At length, however, the vexatious question seemed to present itself in its true aspect, when a Chaplain gave an account of his own conversion to the propriety of wearing a uniform. This simple, earnest and truthful manner could not fail to win the heart of every listener. He said he could not bring his feelings to consent to wear a uniform, and did not till one day he encountered Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was disguised so as to appear only as an ordinary officer. The General halted, and inquired if he had a pass. He replied "No; that he was not aware that it was necessary for a commissioned officer to have one." "Sir," sternly answered the General, "I recognize no commissioned officer without his uniform." He then told him he was a Chaplain. The General, touching his cap, begged his pardon and rode off. "I immediately went," he said, "and got these shoulder straps put on." He, however, made up his mind that nothing should induce him to wear a sword, for such an appendage was wholly unbecoming in one who preached the gospel of peace. But he found by the army regulations that a Chaplain, in a review, was obliged to ride behind his regiment; while an officer riding thus, without his sword, was always supposed to be *under arrest*. This was a new dilemma, and he finally concluded it would do more harm to be looked upon as a culprit, than to wear a sword, so on such occasions at least he had made up his mind to carry one. This at once presented the whole subject in its proper common-sense view, and the Convention resolved it was best to wear a uniform. One of the Chaplains, however, a large powerful man, over six feet high, with a heavy white beard and lion-like face, declared it was all nonsense; he wore no uniform and went where and when he pleased. A young, small man very quietly replied, that everyone had not the advantage of their brother's personal presence. This was true, for that herculean, venerable figure would be apt to go almost anywhere unchallenged *—to go any way.* When the question arose what that uniform should be, the regulations—or, as one of the chaplains not quite accustomed to quote new authority, said, *revelations*—prescribed none. It was desirable that the chaplain's character should never be mistaken, but known at once by some definite sign. One proposed, as surgeons wore green sashes, that the chaplains should adopt black ones. A member said that one of the brethren did put on this badge, but the first time he wore it in camp, as he was passing a soldier, the latter stopped, looked at him a moment, shook his head solemnly, and said, *"That looks too much like an undertaker."* It would be rather a sombre badge on a battle field. A blue one met with more favor. This was an excellent suggestion. The green sash of the surgeon makes him known as far as his uniform can be seen, and prevents him from becoming the special target of the enemy. A blue sash would serve the same purpose for the chaplains. A Committee was finally appointed to attend to it.

This being entirely a business meeting, the religious condition of the regiments and reports as to what was being done to improve it, did not come up; yet facts leaked out incidentally in the course of the discussion, which showed that the hearts of these men were wholly in their work, though it was carried on in some cases under petty persecutions and indignities, which nothing but pure devotion to their Master's cause could enable them to sustain. Heaven speed them in their noble labors, and I have no doubt their good effects will be seen long after this war is over—yes, after armies have ceased to drench the earth in blood.

In conversing with men from various States—representative men—who speak for sections and not merely for themselves—I have been alarmed to see the growing distrust of the ability of the Administration.

It is true it has done much to sanction this want of confidence, but I am more afraid of the bad effects of the publication of such documents as the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, than I am of a defeat in the field. The Long Parliament had its CROMWELL, the French Directory its NAPOLEON, and every Republican Government around which are surging the angry tides of civil war should learn from their example. Still, a good deal of this hostility is groundless. The public mind is chafing under the inactivity of the army of the Potomac; and loud and bitter are the complaints that nothing is being done while the weather is favorable, and the roads passable. The question rings over the North, "Why does not MCCLELLAN fall on the rebels and scatter them?" "Have we not a vast army, and what is it kept in front of Washington for?" How these questions are asked in perfect ignorance of what that army has got to do. No General on earth could manœuvre a hundred thousand men on such ground as lies in front of the enemy's position. He is so flanked and protected by nature, that with his present force, if they are carried at all, it must be by sheer force of numbers in a straightforward march. I know men will say then, march on; but the rule to do this against fortifications, with any prospect of success, is that the attacking force should be in proportion to the other as five to one. That is, if the rebels have 100,000 men strongly entrenched, we ought to have 500,000 to insure victory. But have we got them, and if we had, is that the kind of fighting we can put volunteers to. The French commander, DUPONT, once found it necessary to cross the Danube over a long bridge, the further end of which was black with batteries, while cannon on the heights in rear swept it with a transverse fire. He knew the sacrifice it would cost him to carry his army through the unbroken sheet of flame and blinding storm of iron that swept that bridge, but he was forced to make it. As the falling ranks and wreck of cannon choked the bridge, they were pitched into the river—the dead and wounded and dead alike—for his shout rang steadily over the tumult, *"room for the head of my column."* *That is* carrying a position by mere force of numbers, pushed firmly on. Will men who have never been a battle-field do this? But if they would, and we had the necessary numbers, is *immediate* victory worth the sacrifice it would cost? I have said this much because the public might as well make up its mind at once, as I have done, that unless there is a flank movement along the coast, or something shall occur to draw off a large part of the rebel troops, there will be no great battle in front of the Potomac for an indefinite length of time, unless it is an artillery fight. Of this I am not only firmly convinced as a fact, but I am convinced also that common prudence and true military sagacity require it. War cannot be carried on like a railroad project in such a country as this. On this single point, at least, the people must be patient and submissive. It does not follow that because we expect a thing, the Government or Commander-in-Chief is to blame if it does not come to pass. But when that flank movement along our coast succeeds—as succeed it must sooner or later, or it is useless to keep up an active contest east of the Alleghanies—the long roll of the drum and thrilling bugle-call will ring along these heights, and this now inactive host will make the earth tremble with its advancing tread. But in all this we may be mistaken. If so, we must still be patient, for inaction is better than unsuccessful action. The Commander-in-Chief has shown on many a bloody field that he is not incompetent, nor easily daunted by obstacles, and yet people do not reflect that in many of their complaints they imply one or both. But what is most extraordinary, those whose complaints imply a want of ability in the Commander-in-Chief are most clamorous for an advance; yet if these complaints are just, they should call loudest for no movement at all. A leader that does not know when and how to move, had better not make the attempt, for he will only lead his army into disgrace and defeat.

I should not be surprised at any time to see this whole war, so far as the land forces are concerned, suddenly transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. I am strongly convinced that the decisive battles and closing scenes will take place there.

I called the other day to pay my respects to Gen. SCOTT. The old hero is almost gone. He is inclined to sleep much of the time, and it is well that he does. Forced to inaction by his physical infirmities, if his mind remained active and his feelings excitable, he would chafe like an imprisoned lion. It is sad to see the old veteran, after having carried his country's flag over so many victorious fields, go down amid the turbulence of civil war. Of course, public attention has been very much diverted from him to Gen. MCCLELLAN, but I am surprised that RUSSELL, of the *Times*, should speak of it as an illustration of the ingratitude of Republics. To say that, because the people in their dire necessity devote their attention for the time being exclusively to him on whom are depending all operations in the field, they are ungrateful to the old hero whose infirmities render him unfit for active service, is to draw a very unfair conclusion.

We are somewhat anxious here to-day on account of the furious southeaster that has been blowing since midnight. At first it seemed almost providential that the fleet should be ready to sail just, as to all appearance, an Indian Summer commenced. But day after day passed by until half of the week had gone. Excuse after excuse was offered, and gales that never blew were deprecated, whereas it turns out that the ammunition was found to be stowed away in the hold of the vessels in such a way that it could not be got at readily, and hence had all to be taken out. Thus three days of beautiful weather, such as we shall not have again this Fall, were lost. Still, it had time to reach its destination and commence operations before the storm if, as I fully believe, its first essay was not to be made below Wilmington. The sickness on board is another drawback, for it is supposed that when they land they will not have over sixteen or seventeen thousand effective men. Still, exhilirating news may be received before this reaches the readers of the TIMES. If they do not, these facts will help to keep us from being too sanguine of success, and show us what slight blunders or unforeseen events may defeat our best-laid plans. But if, instead of failure, we should be overwhelmed with disaster, which should prove to have resulted from the delay of three days, caused by not putting the ammunition in its proper place at the outset, I am afraid the people would not receive the tidings with becoming resignation. We will not contemplate anything so painful; still, if it comes, instead of getting angry, we should receive it as a just punishment.

J. T. H.

The Appointment of Gen. McClellan as Commander-in-Chief—Gen. Scott—Earl Russell's Late Speech.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States! This important step was taken, to-day, in Cabinet Council. The young General finds himself at the head of a force as numerous as that of Rome in her palmiest days, and not since equaled except by a monarch of the last century—LOUIS XIV.—until we descend to the wars of NAPOLEON. What changes have nine centuries introduced in the mode of warfare. How different our weapons from those of the Legions who fought under CÆSAR, or defended the throne of the Antonies. The open helmet, the lofty crest, the breast-plate of mail, the greaves for the legs and the buckler for the arms, would be useless defences to the modern soldier; while, for aggressive warfare, the pilum and sword bear no comparison to the cannon and rifle, in death-dealing properties. With such an army Rome extended and maintained her sway from the Western Ocean to the Euphrates, embracing the fairest portion of the earth, and peopled by one hundred millions of souls. Our own army, inspired with valor, improved by discipline and commanded by officers of education, will be found adequate to suppress domestic treason, as well as to repel foreign invasion. May they never lay down their arms until the Government is restored in all of its purity and integrity. May our young General prove a fit leader for such an army. Amid disheartening incapacity, may he be alive to its own glory and the regeneration of his country. Modest and simple in his habits, he has thus far yielded, through a spirit of discipline, to those superior in station, whose counsels might become fatal to the Republic. Six months ago a private citizen, to day he finds himself vested with almost supreme power. May he use that power with moderation, and with a single view to his country's good. Above all, may he not become ensnared in political intrigues, or inspired with political ambition.

Gen. SCOTT this day retires with the best wishes of his countrymen. Two generations have been witnesses of the services which have made his name illustrious. It was to his firmness and that of the little band that surrounded him on the 4th of March last, that we owe the preservation of the Capital. Since then, incessant labor has pressed heavily upon his declining frame, and he himself has felt that that power which he has wielded so long and so well, must be transferred to a successor, so soon as one worthy of it could be found. To-morrow he will be escorted by his own staff and by Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff to the cars, on his way to New-York, where a cordial reception will await him. Peace to his declining years.

The discreet and carefully guarded language of Earl RUSSELL, at the Newcastle banquet, excites considerable comment here. There are those, and I confess myself of that number, who believe that the great mass of the English people have no love for the principles of Government which the South are now warring to establish, and no Ministry can hope to stand which does not faithfully reflect their sentiments. Are the letters of the Secretary of State, to say nothing of the tirades of the *Herald*, calculated to perpetuate this good feeling? Can we afford, at a time like this, to "bully" a great nation with whom we are connected by a common ancestry and the closest commercial relations, and against whom we have no tangible cause for complaint? The expression of English sympathy in our cause has not been as sincere and out-spoken as we had reason to expect; but John Bull has his own troubles to contend with. The prospect of operatives out of employment is by no means a pleasing one; but this is nothing compared to the terrible cry for *bread*, raised by a half-famished people. In this case of corn *vs.* cotton, John is doomed to suffer, whichever way the verdict may be rendered. The preservation of the Union—this is the *sine qua non* to the success of England's industrial interests.

The Propriety of Abolishing the Distinction between Volunteers and Regulars—Restiveness of the Country under Delay—The Material of our Army, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

One of your correspondents has called attention to the propriety of abolishing in our army the distinction between volunteers and regulars. I see no good reason for maintaining this distinction. At the termination of the war there will be material enough out of which to form a standing army as large as would be required by the necessities of the country, or would receive the sanction of Congress. While the people have exhibited a commendable alacrity in volunteering for the war, the tardiness with which recruiting for the regular service goes on, clearly evinces a desire on the part of the great mass to return to the pursuits of private life, as soon as their services are no longer required for the suppression of the rebellion. They are men of intelligence. They have been accustomed to participate in public affairs, and to form fixed ideas on public measures. One, perhaps, has been a Justice of the Peace, another a Selectman, another an Assessor, &c., and it is distasteful to his feelings to be placed under officers in whose appointments he has had no voice, and to serve in the ranks, where most of the avenues to promotion are barred up.

On the other hand, the officers of the regular army have been educated in reference to a single class of duties, and claim that to them exclusively should be confided their execution. The sight of the silver star glittering on the shoulder-straps of one who six months ago was at the bar, or in the Senate, is anything but agreeable to him who, after years of service, still finds himself a Captain or Major. While the one exclaims, "These civilians will ruin the service," the other will point triumphantly to the long list of NAPOLEON'S Marshals, such men as ARGEREAU, NEY, SOULT, KLEBER, DESAIX, JUNOT and others, who sprung from the lowest ranks in life, but who covered their names with imperishable glory. In my intercourse with the army, I find more or less of this feeling cropping out, which I regard as one of the most serious obstacles to its thorough organization. To ally these jealousies, to cultivate a feeling of mutual respect, to inspire the confidence that meritorious acts, by whomsoever performed, are sure to be rewarded,—this should be the aim of the Commanding-General. The country reposes implicit confidence in his capacity and ability, although when formerly in the service, he never put a squadron in motion. Taken himself from the ranks of civil life, and elevated over the heads of those whose locks had become white in the service, we infer that he has no very profound respect for the doctrine of regular succession, but that he will recognize merit wherever found; that he will endeavor to transfuse his own genius and energy into every branch of the service and command the respect and devotion of every subordinate.

The country is naturally restive under the apparent inaction of the army. We have raised, armed and equipped one of the largest armies of ancient or modern times, and yet, after the lapse of eight months in reviewing the history of the campaign, it may be said that we simply hold our own; perhaps taking into consideration the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and MULLIGAN'S surrender, the advantages slightly preponderate in favor of the rebels. NAPOLEON, in his first Italian campaign, placed himself at the head of an army demoralized and destitute of every necessary; yet in fifteen days he gained six victories, took twenty-one stand of colors, fifty-five pieces of artillery, made fifteen thousand prisoners, killed and wounded ten thousand, and conquered the richest part of Piedmont. In his Austrian campaign, in the space of two weeks, of an army of 100,000 strong, he took 60,000 prisoners, and dictated a peace from the enemy's capital. But these are prodigies of military prowess which have never been surpassed. They were performed by men who had undergone the baptism of fire, and under a leader paralleled only by ALEXANDER and CÆSAR.

The material composing our army is of the best quality, particularly the Western recruits. The men drawn from the agricultural districts, as all history shows, have more vigor and endurance than those taken from mechanical and mercantile pursuits. Individual valor cannot compete with skill and discipline. The troops in this region, having been thus far engaged in erecting fortifications, have not been trained with that unremitting care which is essential to entire confidence. They must undergo the daily repetition of the drill, however irksome it may become, until they are brought to act as one man, and under the guidance of a single will. The ascendency of the officers over the soldiers, the feeling of mutual confidence and support, is far from being so strong as is essential to success. Among men educated in a democracy, this reluctance to yield a blind obedience to the will of a superior is the greatest obstacle to thorough discipline, and yet its necessity must be constantly inculcated, and its observance rigorously exacted, until our soldiers, like those of Rome, are brought to fear their officers more than the enemy.

It is to be hoped that every care will be used to render the Winter quarters of our troops comfortable, and under circumstances that will admit of the daily exercise in arms, however tempestuous the weather. Let them be used as camps of instruction, so that when the Spring shall open our army will exhibit a disciplined valor, and a thoroughness of equipment, such as the world never saw, and be prepared to carry the Stars and Stripes over every foot of the National domain. With a perfection of discipline, and under a skilful leader, we may rival the campaigns of NAPOLEON; without it, our army will become an unwieldly and unmanageable host.

The long peace which the nation had enjoyed, the thorough absorption of the people in industrial pursuits, the greed of gain, and the ambition to acquire colossal fortunes, have gradually rooted out the military spirit and relaxed the public virtue. The nation needed a political regeneration, and Providence has resorted to this method to accomplish it. Properly improved, we shall come out of this contest with loftier sentiments of patriotism, and with a higher appreciation of the blessings of free Government.

Mittens for Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you recommend the employment of "nimble patriotic fingers" in making mittens or gloves for the army, I would suggest that the mittens be made with a first finger as well as thumb. It is quite difficult to pull a trigger with a mitten of the usual shape, and the finger could be used or not as required. Mittens are much warmer than gloves, for the same reason that four children would be warmer in one bed than sleeping alone. Very respectfully, A PHYSICIAN.

Movements of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day you manifest impatience in regard to the movement of the army of the Potomac, and you cannot brook the idea of going into Winter quarters without a decisive battle with the enemy. As a constant reader of the TIMES, and one who has generally approved its course, I cannot but regret this feeling on your part. It may do wrong in two ways—first, by giving erroneous views to your numerous readers; secondly, by its tendency to urge the army into conflict before it is ready. From the commencement of this war I have urged upon the powers at Washington not to move against the enemy until they had a well-disciplined and overwhelming force. Had such counsels prevailed, we should never have heard of the disastrous result at Bull Run, but, in due time, our arms would have been crowned with victory. The urgency of editors and the clamor of politicians overruled the judgment of military men, and the consequences followed as they anticipated. The injurious effect, both at home and abroad, we have all seen and felt. We are just beginning to recover from it. But now an effort is again being made to supersede the judgment of military commanders, and substitute for it the feelings, and wishes, and anxieties of those who are incapable of judging, because they have not the information from which to draw proper conclusions. After the Bull Run affair it seemed to be conceded that, in future, military matters should be left to military men. There I am content to leave them. Individuals may make suggestions, but the decision must be left to those to whom it properly belongs.

In the recent affair at Ball's Bluff, there was either a misapprehension or a military blunder. We are again defeated by a superior force. This is generally the case. Why is this? Why are the rebels permitted to have this advantage over us? If we cannot outnumber them, we should, at least, be equal to them. It is true, our men behave gallantly and fight bravely, but the enemy has the prestige of victory! If the enemy will meet us in the open field, man to man, I will guarantee a victory to our arms in any conflict in which he may see fit to engage. But the rebels will not, and dare not, do this. They always retire before an equal or superior force, and wait till their own force is overwhelming. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, is an old maxim, and it is not too late for us to act upon it. The recent disaster, for aught I know, may have been occasioned by an outside pressure—a desire to satisfy a supposed public expectation, without being prepared for such an emergency.

From your article and from other sources, I perceive a disposition to complain that Gen. MCCLELLAN does not bring on a general engagement. Neither they who thus complain, nor myself, know anything of his plans, nor should we know. But this I do know, that he should not be forced nor hurried into action until he is ready. It requires great moral courage to resist such importunities, and withstand such clamor. But in his present position it should be done. He has great examples for such a policy—FABIUS MAXIMUS amongst the Romans, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, a greater than he, amongst the moderns. Of the latter it has been said, "He knew how to conquer by delay, and deserved true praise by despising unmerited censure." Gen. GREENE, who stood next to WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary army, was of the same school. CORNWALLIS once said of him, "GREENE is as dangerous as WASHINGTON. He is vigilant, enterprising, and full of resources. With but little hope of gaining an advantage over him, I never feel secure, when encamped in his neighborhood." GREENE depended more on his genius than his numerical force, and always avoided the immediate use of his force, when his genius could conquer by delay. Of him it was truly said, "Whenever mind is preferred to matter, the victory of genius will always take an ascendency over that of the sword." The above models are worthy of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S imitation. With such examples he need have no ambition to take for his pattern "Macedonia's Madman," or the "Swede."

But it is said the country will not be satisfied without a general battle. Why? What is the object? The object is the defeat of the rebels. If that can be better accomplished in another way why risk a battle? And, especially, why risk it in the only way they are willing to fight it? It is said they are now retiring, and intend to wait for us to attack them in their intrenchments; and some talk of fighting them on the same ground and thus wiping out the disgrace of Bull Run. I anticipate no such thing. It must be recollected that Gen. MCCLELLAN would meet a force vastly superior to that which Gen. MCDOWELL met; that they have railroad facilities in all directions for the transportation of troops, as well as supplies, whilst he has none. On the contrary, the common roads will, by-and-bye, be almost impassable for transportation-wagons, and the movement of artillery and the marching of men. Can it be expected, under these circumstances, that Gen MCCLELLAN can cope with equal if not superior numbers, especially behind masked batteries and almost impregnable intrenchments? The chances are that he might fail, and a failure would be productive of results such as I will not now attempt to describe. I leave it to the imagination to paint them. But, suppose he should succeed?—it would be at an immense sacrifice of life—such as would clothe the country in mourning, and carry weeping and wailing into thousands of families. If, however, the rebels will meet him in a fair field, fight, let him meet them with an equal force, and there will be no doubt that victory will perch on his standard.

If, however, they will not thus meet him, can the evils and hazards above described be avoided, and the desired result be accomplished in another way? I think it can be done by the Fabian or Washingtonian policy, namely, to let the rebels wait. We have every comfort for our troops, whilst the rebels are destitute of many essential ones for theirs. Ours will be content as long as their wants are amply provided for; whilst theirs will be dissatisfied and demoralized by inaction and destitution. In this state of things, after the defence of the capital and the security of Maryland have been provided for, the remainder of our troops might be spared for other service. The naval expeditions on the coast, and the operations on the Mississippi would, for the remainder of the Fall and Winter, be the most formidable that could be undertaken. These may call the rebels from our lines to defend themselves elsewhere, so that, in due time, we should have a bloodless victory. But if they prefer to wait behind their intrenchments, I say let them wait, whilst our forces are taking possession of all their important points on the coast, as well as their strongholds on the Mississippi and the West; and whenever they wish an open-field fight, they may be sure Gen. MCCLELLAN will always be on hand. What has been so well said by a distinguished writer, would then be applicable to him, namely: "To estimate the talents of a General Officer by the number and extent of the battles he has fought, or even won, is a vulgar error. He, on the other hand, is a leader of talents, who conquers by policy; who, substituting his own genius for the sword of his army, spares, as much as possible, the blood of his troops, fighting only when necessary, or when, by gaining an advantage, he is enabled to strike with decisive effect."

I, therefore, say, let us leave these matters to the President, the Secretary of War, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN, to whom they properly belong. I have no doubt they will do all things right—and if, whilst the rebels are intrenched and waiting our attack, these military commanders think best for our troops to go into Winter quarters, you may rely upon it, they will exercise a judgment founded on knowledge, with which the country will be satisfied. N. P. TALLMADGE.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A STURDY PATRIOT.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S FAREWELL TO HIS READERS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has received a copy of Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig* of Oct. 26, the last that will be issued for—a few weeks only, let us hope. It contains the following

FAREWELL.

From the Knoxville Whig, Oct. 26.

This issue of the *Whig* must necessarily be the last for some time to come—I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session at Nashville on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and arrest before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but as I only publish a weekly paper my hurried removal to Nashville would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers what is alike due to myself and them. I have the fact of my indictment, and consequent arrest having been agreed upon for this week from distinguished citizens, legislators and lawyers at Nashville, of both parties. Gentlemen of high positions, and members of the secession party, say that the indictment will be made because of some "treasonable articles in late numbers of the *Whig*." I have reproduced those two "treasonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiased people of the country may "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the treason. They relate to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville leaders in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the Court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free by taking the oath these authorities are administering to other Union men, *but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing.* I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty by entering into bonds to keep the peace, and to demean myself towards the leaders of secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all Summer and Fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for my good behavior for one hundred thousand dollars, signed by fifty as good men as the county affords, *I shall obstinately refuse to do even that;* and if such a bond is drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to sign it. In default of both, I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only so; but there I am prepared to lie, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, *I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth!*

I have committed no offence—I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so—I have discouraged rebellion, publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude toward the civil or military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offences. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States; I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; *and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me forever.*

The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment is, to dry up, break down, silence and destroy, the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. After Hon. JEFF. DAVIS had stated in Richmond, in a conversation relative to my paper, that he would not live in a Government that did not tolerate freedom of the Press; after the Judges, attorneys, jurors, and all others filling positions of honor and trust, under the "Permanent Constitution," which guarantees FREEDOM OF THE PRESS; and after the entire Press of the South had come down in their thunder tones upon the Federal Government for suppressing the Louisville *Courier* and the New-York *Day Book*, and other secession journals—I did expect the utmost liberty to be allowed to one small sheet, whose errors could be combatted by the entire Southern Press! It is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be discontinued altogether, or its editor must write and select only such articles as meet the approval of a pack of scoundrels in Knoxville, who differ but little from all the qualities that adorn human nature, are in the Penitentiary of our State! And this is the boasted liberty of the Press, in the Southern Confederacy!

I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august Government to put me there; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, as JOHN ROGERS went to the stake—for my *principles*. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural and uncalled-for war, ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of tyranny, usurpation and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Government, handed down to them by their fathers, and the liberties secured to them by a war of seven long years of gloom, poverty and trial! I repeat, I am proud of my position, and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy, far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

With me, life has lost some of its energy—having passed six annual posts on the Western slope of half a century—something of the fire of youth is exhausted—but I stand forth with the eloquence and energy of right to sustain and assimilate me in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness when I look back to the face of Him "whose power was righteousness," while the infuriated mob cried out, "crucify him, crucify him!"

I owe to my numerous list of subscribers the filling out of their respective terms for which they have made advance payments, and if circumstances ever place it in my power to discharge these obligations, I will do it most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their small losses as so many contributions to the cause in which I have fallen. I feel that I can, with confidence, rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I could not avert the horrors of, or successfully oppose.

I will only say, in conclusion—for I am not allowed the privilege to write—that the people of this country have been unaccustomed to such wrongs; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are astounded, for the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but thousands of my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country will see that they are marching, by "double quick time," from freedom to bondage. They will then look these wanton outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction is, that they will "stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." Wrongs less wanton and outrageous precipitated the French revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury, private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, muzzled and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny! The crimes of LOUIS XVI. fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, still have the resolutions of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging, with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the honor to be, &c.,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

Oct. 24, 1861.

"THE MOST OBSTINATE MAN IN AMERICA."

From the Whig.

Some weeks ago three officers of the Confederate army called in to see us, who proved to be very gentlemanly men, from Mississippi, and who announced that they were formerly Clay Whigs. One of them, representing the three, addressed us in substance, to this effect: "Mr. BROWNLOW, we have called through curiosity to see the *most obstinate man in America*, and to learn why you hold on to a Union which has gone by the board."

We gave them, in reply, substantially what follows:

Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, and in the spirit of candor, I will tell you why I have never pitched into the work of breaking up the Union. I have considered that as our fathers fought through seven long years of gloom, and poverty, and trial, to establish the Union, and submitted to every sacrifice of blood and treasure, with their homes and principal cities often occupied by hostile armies, that we, their children, should be slow to surrender the great and glorious work of their hands. I have never considered the election of LINCOLN a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, and I keep up a distinction between LINCOLN and the Government. I did all I could to prevent the election of LINCOLN; and when elected, I regarded him as I did his corrupt predecessor BUCHANAN, as only in possession of the Government for four short years, and felt it my duty to submit to the one as I had done to the other, having no sympathy with either. Knowing, as I do, that certain bad men in the South have long desired to bring upon our country the dreadful state of things we now witness, I could never obtain my consent to act with them. I was born and raised in the Old Dominion, as were my parents before me; my wife and children were born in Tennessee; all I have is here, and I am a Southern man. But if you, gentlemen, can convince me of my error, in one single respect, I am prepared to go with you into this revolution, for it is nothing more or less; satisfy me that this whole thing is not an effort on the part of the most corrupt and profligate organization known as the Democratic Party, put down by the people, to resuscitate itself again, in the name of Southern Rights, and under the specious pretense of securing the independence of the South.

One of the gentlemen admitted that he agreed with us in sentiment—the other two differed in some points, and here the conversation ended.

SARCASTIC.

Other articles in the *Whig* call on prominent Secessionists who have received offices under the Confederate Government to display their patriotism by volunteering in the army to fight for the cause they have espoused.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

MAJOR ZAGONYI'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CHARGE AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.

Col. J. H. Eaton, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: According to the order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, I left the camp south of the Pomme de Terre River on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 6½ o'clock, P. M., and proceeded toward Springfield. About eight miles from that place, I captured five men belonging to picket-guard and foraging parties. A sixth escaped, and gave the alarm to the rebels. I reached Springfield, a distance of fifty-one miles, at 3 P. M., on the 25th. Knowing that the enemy was apprised of our coming, I made a *detour* of five miles, to attack from another side, but instead of finding the enemy in their old camp, I came suddenly upon them, drawn up in line of battle, as I emerged from a wood near the Mount Vernon Road. The place was too confined for me to form my men. I had to pass 250 yards down a lane, and take down a rail fence at the end of it, form in their camp, and make the first charge. My men, belonging to the Body Guard, amounted to 156, and were exposed from the moment we entered the lane to a murderous cross-fire. Our first charge was completely successful. Half of my command charged upon the infantry and the remainder upon the cavalry, breaking their line at every point. The infantry retired into a thick wood where it was impossible to follow them. The cavalry fled in all directions through the town. I rallied and charged through the streets in all directions about twenty times, clearing the town and neighborhood, returning at last to the Court-house, where I raised the flag of one of my companies, liberated the prisoners and united my men, which now amounted to 70, the rest being scattered or lost. As it was nearly dark, I retired, in order not to run the risk of sacrificing the rest of my men, who were exhausted with the labors of the march and the battle. Twenty men, with a Corporal, who were without horses, took possession of the town, collected the wounded and placed them in the hospital, picked up the dead, ordered out the Home Guard, and preserved order throughout the next day.

On the 27th, at 5 o'clock A. M., I arrived again in the city, and from the statement of citizens, scouts and prisoners, (the latter being Union soldiers, placed in front of the enemy's ranks to be shot at,) I ascertained that the rebel strength, arrayed to receive our first charge was 2,190 men. They had concentrated all the forces in the city to receive us.

From the beginning to the end the Body Guard behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. I have seen battles and cavalry charges before, but I never imagined that a body of men could endure and accomplish so much in the face of such a fearful disadvantage. At the cry of "FREMONT and Union," which was raised at every charge, they dashed forward repeatedly in perfect order and with resistless energy. Many of my officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, had three or even four horses killed under them, capturing new ones from the enemy. I cannot mention any names without doing great injustice to my command. Many performed acts of heroism; not one but did his whole duty. Our loss is as follows:

KILLED—Corporals, 5; Privates, 9. Total, 15.
WOUNDED—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 7; Privates, 16. Total, 27.
MISSING—Sergeant, 1; Corporal, 1; Privates, 6. Total, 10.
Total loss, 52.

The loss of the enemy in killed alone, from the statements of citizens, scouts and prisoners, was, at least, 106; how many wounded have since died I have no means of knowing, as they removed them in the night with wagons. Twenty-three of these dead were buried by the Body Guard. We took twenty-seven prisoners, $4,040 in gold, and about sixty stand of arms. Major WARE'S command left me at the beginning of the action, and before my first charge, and I saw no more of them until the next day at 10 o'clock. Capt. NASEWORTH and Lieut. COSSELL, who followed part way down the lane, were both wounded, (the latter mortally,) when upon this company turned and followed the others too, in spite of the efforts of the Sergeant. Major WARE himself was made a prisoner before the battle, and placed, with others, in the enemy's front rank, but escaped uninjured.

In conclusion, I beg to urge the necessity of new clothing and arms for my command. Forty-five horses are killed or unfitted for use. Uniforms, horsecacks, and extra clothes carried in the haversacks, are so riddled with bullets as to be useless. Many were are also seriously damaged by the enemy's bullets. Very respectfully, CHAS. ZAGONYI,
Commanding Body Guard.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Oct. 26.

Dr. WEED, of Gen. LANE'S Staff, arrived here yesterday from the Western army. He left LANE on Saturday twelve miles from Bolivar. FREMONT and SIGEL were in the immediate vicinity.

LANE'S Brigade has been detached from FREMONT'S column, and will move southward on the Missouri Border, toward the Cherokee country.

This intelligence will be received with great joy in all parts of the State. The

been spectators who hung on Beauregard's skirts when Gen. Cadwalader once came out here; it is believed with the purpose of reviving the Fort Gaulding row in Dallas. On the Kansas side of the fort, the entire collection of buildings is commanded by an extensive range of hills, situated at least a half mile from them. It has become necessary to fortify and guard these heights, and formidable works are erected on the commanding points. Immediately in the vicinity of the fort and upon the bluff overlooking the river, formidable earthworks have been erected and are now being mounted. Stockades and rifle pits for the protection of the skirmishers, &c., are also in process of construction. It may be fairly presumed that even should so improbable an event now occur as an attack, Fort Leavenworth will be able to hold its own.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

CUMBERLAND, Md. Oct. 12, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 7th is received today. Most gladly would I comply with the request of your Club if I could, but the professional engagement that has brought and will detain me here for some days, and others that I cannot without a breach of duty postpone, make it impossible.

There are no citizens I should have more pleasure in addressing upon the momentous questions of the day than those of your county. I know their would sympathize in every expression of devotion to the Union, and determination not less vital to our interest than due to patriotic duty, to uphold it to the last, in gratitude for the unparalleled blessings it has conferred upon us in the past, and which, if preserved, it will, even in greater measure, if that be possible, secure to us in the future. If there be retributive justice in Heaven (and the history of men and nations shows that there is,) the authors of the totally causeless rebellion which is aiming at its destruction will, sooner or later, be its objects, and the indignation of a deluded and ruined people its minister. Virginia, whose valleys and mountains are now before me, but recently the abode of peace, prosperity and happiness, knowing the Government only by its protection, and justly, gratefully proud of its world-wide fame, is now almost one scene of devastation. Her Masons, her Hunters, and her unmatched Flora—unmatched in the annals of official station, shamelessly, corruptly and traitorously abused—and their confederates, by acts at first carefully concealed, then timidly developed, and ultimately made effectual through turbulent violence and tyrannic power, are the authors of the afflicting change. Prompted by an unholy ambition, the latter to gratify it they have for years inculcated constitutional doctrines the direct opposite of all that their fathers taught, and destructive not only of the present Union, but of any Union that may arise from its ashes.

State paramount power and authority it was the very purpose of the great and good men who gave us the Constitution to repudiate and guard against. In clear terms, meaning that, and nothing else, they made it subject and subordinate to the power and sovereignty of the General Government created by the Constitution. It was the mischievous, unchecked operation of State authority, threatening and evidently rapidly leading to the loss of the very liberty which by union alone, through seven years of perilous struggle, they had achieved, that caused the adoption of the Constitution. Sectional jealousy, conflicting legislation, disregard of confederate obligations, had filled the patriotic mind of the times with the most anxious solicitude, and almost made it despair. Unless the causes of the impending peril were arrested, it was as clear as Heaven's light that Constitutional freedom, the object and hope of Washington and his associates, would be lost, and perhaps forever. How that peerless man, whose fame has so long fixed the gaze and challeged the admiration of the world, felt during the danger, his writings at the period disclose. With Madison, Hamilton, and others, he gave his time, his heart and his wisdom, to devise a remedy, and the result was the Constitution of the United States. The causes of the approaching ruin were instantly arrested. Hope at once took the place of despair; prosperity of suffering; national strength of wretched imbecility; credit of bankruptcy, and a glorious name among nations for a despised and dishonorable one. Never, by human wisdom and virtue, was such a change effected as was thus effected by our noble, truly patriotic ancestry. And at every step of our progress, till selfish, criminal ambition, poisoning the minds of our honest and virtuous people, producing temporary insanity, essayed its arts, the wisdom of the change was more and more illustrated. Not only did it secure us at home all that could contribute to a people's happiness, but it won for us a name that caused every American, wherever he chanced to be on the world's surface, to rejoice in the name, and to feel that he could rely for protection on his nation's power. The bright example, too, it afforded to struggling and hope to the heart of every lover of regulated liberty, causing him to look forward with confidence to the period when he, too, would be able to enjoy the same extent of individual and social happiness. To charge tyranny on such a Government as our fathers so devised and lived under, is to libel men consecrated in the world's esteem. Tyranny!—it has no place in the Constitution. Its powers are so divided and guarded—the checks and balances are so simple and effectual—that successful, practically mischievous abuse, tending to loss of liberty, individual or public, is impossible. There is not a single right, private or political, State or National, that can be so destroyed; and, as evidence of this, not one such right has ever been in danger even, much less lost. In truth, the Government has, in its whole career, never affected the citizen but to protect him; never influenced him but to prosper him; and these ends it has, in a great measure, accomplished by shielding him against the excesses, designed or undesigned, of State power. Through its instrumentality, and through it alone, our mighty rivers—evidently, if we may presume to scan the purposes of Providence, intended for us all—have been free to all. State monopoly, at one time claimed in these blessings of Providence, has been stricken down by its power. They became ours as one people, as the air of Heaven is our common inheritance. Public and private credit were saved from unwise State legislation. Contracts made inviolate, and personal liberty rescued from the peril of *ex post facto* legislation, whilst commerce was protected against hostile impediments and secured by regulations equal and uniform. And at the very moment of the rebellion the institution of Slavery in the Southern States was never better protected. The entire territory of the Government was not only not organized as to evade it, but, on the contrary, so as to leave every part of it freely open to its introduction, whilst the Fugitive Slave Act was being faithfully executed. It is but a miserable pretext, therefore, to assign danger to the institution, existing or threatened, as the real cause of the treasonable outbreak.

It has been, however, so assigned, and former misplaced confidence in the honesty of leaders, whose true motives the unsuspecting people have not yet discovered, has had the effect intended. Maryland, let it be our boast, has been too intelligent and sternly loyal to be misled by the artifices of the conspirators. Whether under the guise of an absurd notion of State rights, danger to slavery, or the modern humbug of a Peace Party, she will continue to war with treason, will cling to the Constitution with undying attachment, and fall, if fall she must, among the last, rallying around its glorious standard, and exhausting her treasure and her blood in the noble, the holy effort to bear aloft the proudest emblem of constitutional freedom the world has ever known.

Sincerely regretting that I am unable to accept the invitation with which I am honored by your Club, I remain, with great regard, your fellow-citizen,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

JOHN W. CARROLL, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. HARRIS, CORE, WHITMORE, and others, Committee, &c., Havre de Grace, Maryland.

ARMY STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 1.

Yesterday the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did another immense day's work in the transportation of army stores to the Capital, over its Washington branch. On Tuesday one hundred and fifty cars were loaded, and the freight was in Washington, ready for delivery, in twenty-four hours. On Wednesday, two hundred cars were loaded and dispatched. The capacity of the road is now about four thousand tons per day, or four hundred car loads, and the capacity can be increased if needs be. Additional depots are building at Washington to receive the stores, which are delivered faster than they can be taken away. Gibbons' wagon train from this city to Washington is now in operation, and several hundred tons of freight from and to private parties have been forwarded to Washington by this mode, which, unlike the railroad, is not interfered with or monopolized by Government. The arrival of transports at Locust Point yesterday numbered a dozen or more.

REIMBURSING INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 30.

Gov. MORTON, who has been in Washington for some days, looking after the military wants of the State, and making arrangements for supplying them by the aid of the General Government, telegraphed on Saturday that he was succeeding very well; that he has secured $300,000 for the Quartermaster in this city to pay such debts as the State may have contracted on account of the war; that he had contracted for 10,000 overcoats at $7 50 each, and the General Government has accepted the contract; that he had obtained an order for a complete outfit of Col. Brown's Regiment at Hatteras; that 2,500 sabres, 1,500 carbines and 1,000 pistols would be forwarded next week; that 40 six and 12-pound cannon are to be forwarded in a few days—said to be the best in the West; that short swords and carbines for ten batteries are ordered; that gun-carriages, cavalry equipments, arms and accoutrements will be paid for at Washington by sending the proper documents to the Department. Money will be furnished as soon as the Quartermaster here makes official requisition for it, to purchase horses for cavalry and artillery. Of small arms 5,000 stand will be at once sent.

WELL-EARNED COMMISSIONS.

The Washington *Sun*, of Friday evening, says: "We mentioned a day or two since that Sergeants FRANKLIN COOK, T. D. FARRER and R. E. ELLINWOOD have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the army. They reached Washington to-day. These gentlemen have recently escaped from San Antonio, Texas, where they were held as prisoners by the rebels. Their adventures in making their escape would fill a volume. They escaped from their guards at San Antonio at night, and made their way, guided by a compass, through the terrible chapparel country to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. They were pursued by the rebel cavalry, which at one time was within a few rods of where they were secreting themselves among the Spanish bayonet bushes and prickly pear. They had determined not to be *recaptured* alive. On reaching Laredo, they proceeded to Monterey, Mexico, and from there to Tampico. From the latter place they sailed to Havana, had from there to New-York. Our Consul at Havana was most kind to them, advancing them means to reach New-York, &c. They state that our Consul at Tampico would do nothing for them, but they got along without his assistance. Until they reached Laredo, they subsisted upon a few crackers they had supplied themselves with. Three finer looking men we have never seen, and our Government shows again in these cases that it knows how to reward faithful men and good soldiers. These gentlemen have all filled honorable and high positions as non-commissioned officers in their regiments, and will be welcomed by the army in their new positions."

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

A petition to the Legislature is being circulated in Panola County, Tenn., praying that body to pass a law for the purchase of the cotton crop of the State, and that payment in whole or in part be made by Treasury-notes; that the cotton be pledged for the redemption of the notes. The petitioners further ask that if this cannot be done for the State at large, that it be done for the County of Panola.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 20th of October, passed laws to repeal penalties against soldiers for carrying bowie knives; to authorize tax collectors to receive Treasury notes of the Confederate States for taxes; to make it a capital offence for slaves to burn a barn or other outhouses. A bill to make slaves real property for taxable purposes was lost.

In the Confederate States Court, in session at Charleston, Judge MAGRATH, delivered his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the sequestration act.

According to the Richmond papers, a gentleman just from Washington, says that the National forces in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, number fully 200,000. They are well equipped, with the exception of the cavalry, which are much inferior to the Confederate cavalry.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 16th ult., says: "We understand the first two regiments of SIBLEY'S Brigade are now full. The third is forming. All companies that offer, up to 5,000 men, will probably be accepted.

Another Georgia regiment, under command of Col. DAVID J. BAILEY, was mustered into service on the 21st ult.

When Gen. LOVELL arrived in New-Orleans, by his own request he was not saluted. He said: "Gentlemen, keep your powder dry, and spend it on the enemy."

A secession newspaper has been started in Columbus, Ky., under the auspices of PILLOW and his troops. Its title is the *Daily Confederate News*.

Gen. VAN DORN has been made the recipient of a war steed, magnificently caparisoned, as an evidence of the admiration and gratitude of the people of TEXAS.

The Union prisoners captured at the Santa Rosa fight are in confinement at Montgomery, Ala.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Oct. 15, says:

"Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Hon. WM. PRESTON, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq., passed through Nashville, yesterday, on their way to Richmond."

The *Courier* learns that the $15,000,000 loan, authorized last Spring, is not yet all taken—only $3,000,000 of it.

The Memphis *Appeal*, speaking of the Confederate elections, says the election for Congressmen will be held on the first Wednesday of November, and the election of Presidential electors on the same day. Congress will meet on the 18th of February, and the President will be inaugurated on the 22d, the most unbefitting day in the year.

The correspondence of the Memphis papers from Columbus shows conclusively that no advance of POLK's army has been made, or appears to be contemplated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes: Nos. 1954, 2404, 2982, 3140, 3522, 3098, 4056, 4070, 4318½, 4398, 4479, 4581, 4600, 4602, 4646, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4713, 4720, 4770, 4788, 4789, 4851, 4872, 4919, 4913, 4937, 4941, 4963, 4972, 4977, 5016, 5061, 5063, 5080, 5066, 5105, 5167, 5180, 5244. By order of the Court, only forty causes were put on the Calendar for Friday, Nov. 8.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes: Nos. 18, 23, 24, 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 54, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2321, 1655 2525, 1611, 2125, 1183, 1043, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2289, 2555, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2542, 2556, 2564, 2570, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1355, 1319, 2986, 823, 1500, 1457, 1507, 1509, 1810, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1517. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1448, 1470, 1477, 1597, 1456, 3563, 894, 1421, 1373, 462, 1228, 1468, 363, 1428.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon.*—The prisoner was the master of the ship *Erie*, which was captured by the *Mohican* with a cargo of slaves on board, and was indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade. He was tried once before, but the jury failed to agree. Judge Dean and Mr. Joachimsen appeared as his counsel. The testimony of Lieut Todd of the *Mohican*, who was put in charge of the *Erie*, was taken, and was nearly the same as on the former trial. Evidence was also given to show that Gordon was an American, born in Maine.

William Martin, one of the crew of the *Erie*, who was not examined on the former trial, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and testified that he shipped on board the *Erie* at Havana. Gordon was captain, and witness proceeded with the vessel to Congo River. In addition to the regular stores there was a large number of shooks and iron hoops on board; when the vessel had been out about a month, the crew went aft and demanded of the prisoner where the vessel was going; the prisoner said that the vessel was on a legal voyage, he was captain, and they had no business to ask such a question; nothing more was then said till they got to the Congo River; the suspicions of the crew were aroused by the nature of the cargo and the presence of four Spaniards; none of the Spaniards did anything on board except one, who did a little carpenter work; when they got to the Congo River the shooks were made into casks, and the vessel anchored at a place about forty-five miles up the river; the prisoner was on and off the shore and vessel all the time; witness was sick about eight or ten days; witness was sent ashore by Capt. Gordon to make sails; when he got on board the vessel again he noticed that new water casks had been stowed in the hold and filled from the river; there was no other Captain except the prisoner; the negroes were taken on board a little above Sharks' Point, near the mouth of the river; the negroes were put on board on the 7th of August, 1860; they were brought from the shore in launches; there were about eight hundred and forty-seven negroes brought on board; it took about three-quarters of an hour to bring them all aboard; Gordon cut the rags of some of the negroes with his knife; he was looking after the loading of them; Gordon sent the men to one part of the vessel and the women to the other; witness did not take much notice of the Spaniards, and could not say what they did; some Spaniards brought the negroes in launches and then left; when they sailed from the river there were four or five more Spaniards or Portuguese all among the officers, and the same number forward who worked like sailors; none of the Spaniards gave orders to the regular crew; there was no change in the authority of the vessel after the negroes were taken on board; he was at the wheel the night they sailed from Congo River, and he (witness) received his steering orders from Gordon; on the night before the negroes came on board, witness with some sailors was called aft; Capt. Gordon, the mate, Warren, and the Spaniards were there; Gordon said they were going to take on a cargo of niggers, and the sailors would receive $1 per head for every negro he landed alive on the coast of Cuba; one of the men asked if they could not get more, and Gordon said no; the morning after the negroes were shipped, the *Mohican* came in sight; Capt. Gordon was on the forecastle looking at the *Mohican* through his glasses; the *Mohican* boarded the vessel; at that time the negroes were under hatches; the vessel was captured between seven and eight in the morning; witness did not know of any Spanish or Portuguese Captain or officer being on board.

The jury in this case were not allowed to separate after the trial of the case, even to get a lunch, the Marshal providing them with lodgings on Wednesday night and with their meals.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT.

J. Orlando Randall vs. *The Sloop Zebra.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case against the *Zebra*, to recover damages for a collision off the southern point of Hart's Island, at the head of the East River. Both vessels, the *Planet* and *Zebra*, were bound for the eastward; the latter had come out of Cow Bay on the Long Island shore, and was making her way to a point between City Island and Hart's Island, on the opposite side of the river. The *Planet* had passed City Island and the southern point of Hart's Island, making her way into the Sound.

The wind was strong from the northwest, or a little north of northwest, the *Zebra* close hauled to the wind, the *Planet*, perhaps, two points free on the larboard, and the *Zebra* on the starboard tack; and, while thus beating across the river, they came in contact, the stem of the *Zebra* striking the starboard side of the *Planet*, some twelve or fifteen feet from her stern.

It is claimed, on the part of the *Planet*, that the *Zebra* was to the leeward, and that she was justified in the attempt to pass her on her starboard side; and that the *Zebra* should have borne away, and not kept her coarse till the collision happened. The *Zebra* insists she was on the privileged tack, and was bound to keep her course, and had a right to assume that the *Planet* would obey the rule of navigation, bear away and pass on the larboard side. The Court below found that the line of the two vessels was in nearly opposite directions, head to head, and although there is some conflict in the evidence on this point, we are inclined to think the weight of it is with the finding below.

The truth of the case undoubtedly is, that the hands on board the *Planet* did not see the other vessel after she came out of Cow Bay, some half or three-quarters of a mile off, having been engaged in reefing the mainsail preparatory to entering the Sound, notwithstanding the strength of the wind. If they had seen her the collision could have been easily avoided by falling away before the wind. And the same may also be said of the hands on the *Zebra*, as they were engaged with the chains preparatory to coming to anchor under the shelter of the islands till the wind subsided. But we cannot say, if the *Zebra* had had a lookout who could have seen the opposite vessel, her course could have been properly changed; for, if she had fallen away before the wind, and the collision had occurred, the very manœuvre would have been decisive that she was in fault. It is possible, if she had seen the *Planet*, that in the pressure of impending danger she might have used her helm in a way to avoid, or, at least, to have modified the blow; and this she would have been bound to do, even if the other vessel was wholly in fault; but we think this possible ability to relieve the other from her own fault in the emergency, too slight a ground upon which to charge her with any portion of the loss. The duty of the vessel without fault at the moment of impending danger is an imperfect one, not capable of being reduced to any fixed rules; and can only be entitled to weight or consideration in a case where it is clearly shown that some movement had been omitted that might have been adopted to avoid the catastrophe at the moment of its occurrence.

The decree below affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Stoughton and Jenness; for appellants, Mr. Morton.

COLLISION—LOOK-OUT—SPEED OF VESSELS IN THE HARBOR—DAMAGES.

W. F. Griffith et al. vs. *The ship Wings of the Morning.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages against the ship *Wings of the Morning*, occasioned by a collision on the North River, off Pier No. 4 or 5, on the night of the 22d of November, 1852. The vessel principally injured was the barge *Stephen Warren*, lashed to the steam-tug *General Wool* on her starboard side. The tug was descending the river with her tow, some quarter or third of the way from the New-York side, intending to pass round the Battery into the East River, for the purpose of discharging her cargo. The *Wings of the Morning* was coming up the river, having taken in all her sails except the spanker, preparatory to dropping anchor in the stream. The wind was southeast or south-southeast, and the tide ebb. The ship (*Wings of the Morning*) had come up the river near the middle of it, and had ported her helm to luff into the wind and check her headway, to enable her to drop anchor, and was in the act of dropping, or about to drop it, as the mate discovered the tug and tow coming down upon him. The main point of dispute is, whether or not this order to port was given, and change of the direction of the ship had taken place in pursuance thereof, after the tug and tow were seen by the hands on board. If the order was given afterwards, or even after the tug and tow might have been seen with a proper lookout, then the vessel was in fault in giving the order, as this point there is much conflict in the proofs. The result of my examination is that the order to port was given, and change of the vessel took place, which placed her on the track of the tug and tow before the hands had discovered them in motion; and, with her sails aback and head to the wind, she was disabled from avoiding the collision. But, at the same time, I agree with the Court below, that, with a competent lookout properly attending to his duty, the descending vessels might have been seen in time to have prevented the manœuvre and heading of the vessel in shore across their track. The night was not very dark, and the chief difficulty in discovering the tug and tow arose from the great number of vessels at anchor, with lights, in that locality. The hands on the ship saw the lights of the descending vessels in time to have avoided them, but mistook them for lights of vessels at anchor.

I also agree with the Court below that the tug was in fault for descending the river in the night so near the shore in that locality, and at a rate of speed of five miles the hour, with the tide; and, according to the testimony of the captain of the barge, probably at a greater rate of speed. These vessels were on their way round the Battery to the East River, and should have kept further into the river, outside of those at anchor with lights, and clear of vessels coming in to anchor in the night on the New-York side.

As to the damages: There is always much difficulty in coming to any very satisfactory conclusion as to the real amount of damages sustained in these cases. On looking into the evidence I see no error that would justify an interference with the estimate.

Decree affirmed without costs to either side, as both have appealed.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for appellants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

COLLISION IN HARBOR—INEVITABLE ACCIDENT.

John Caldwell vs. *The Steamboat State of Maine.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by Caldwell, the owner of the steam-tug *Rattler*, to recover damages against the steamboat *State of Maine*, for a collision on the 19th January, 1859, near the line of the meeting of the tides of the East and North rivers, and off from Whitehall-slip, a little east of it. The collision was in the day-time, about 10 o'clock, A. M.

The *Rattler* was passing down the East and around into the North river, for the purpose of towing a vessel lying at anchor off the Battery, opposite the flagstaff. The *State of Maine* was on her usual trip from Fall Creek to the City, and making her way through the East river to her berth in the North river, on the New-York side.

The position of the libelant is that after the *Rattler* had passed the South Ferry-slip, and was on her proper course to the place of her tow, the *State of Maine* came up astern and struck the tug on her larboard side with her starboard, and thereby caused the damage complained of.

The position of the *State of Maine* is, that she was pursuing her usual track in the river, near the middle of it, and which was a safe distance from the track of the *Rattler*, and that the latter suddenly changed her course more southerly and into the river, and thereby caused the collision.

A large number of witnesses from the *State of Maine*, all on board the tug, and several who witnessed the collision from the shore, have been examined; and, as usual in these cases, the evidence is conflicting and irreconcilable.

The Court below came to the conclusion that the preponderance was in favor of the position of the *State of Maine* or, at least, was not so satisfactory and decisive in favor of that of the *Rattler*, as would justify a decree in its favor, and dismissed the libel. The same evidence, with some additional proofs in this Court, have been again very fully and thoroughly discussed before me by the learned counsel; and, after the best consideration that I have been able to give it, I must say that I concur with the judgment of the Court below. The strong impression on my mind, from a careful examination of the proofs, is, that while slowing, and even stopping, as claimed, to allow the South Ferry boat, which was crossing her track, to pass into her slip, the *Rattler* took a direction more southerly, and unexpectedly to the *State of Maine*, bore more in towards the middle of the river and across her track; which change, of course, was so sudden, that notwithstanding all proper efforts, which were immediately exerted to avoid it, the collision was inevitable.

This is proved by all the witnesses on board of the *State of Maine*, many of whom, from their position, and the opportunity afforded, could not well be mistaken. Indeed, the witnesses on the *Rattler*, and others for the libelant, admit the sailing off of the head of the vessel at the time. The difference is in the degree of the change of her course. Upon the whole evidence I cannot say that the *State of Maine* was in fault.

Decree below affirmed.

For libelant and appellant, Mr. McMahon; for appellees, Mr. Cutting.

Executions Against Partnership Property for Individual Debts—The Court will not Restrain Them.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Anthony Mowbry vs. *John Lawrence and John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—In this case an injunction was asked to restrain the sale of the interest of one partner in a copartnership property, on a judgment and execution against such party personally for individual liabilities. The matter came up on demurrer. The Court held as follows:

LEONARD, J.—The authorities in this State are adverse to the interference of a Court of Equity, by injunction, to restrain the sale of the interest of one partner in copartnership property, on judgment and execution against such partner to recover a debt due from him individually. (2 J. Ch. R., 546, Moody vs. Payne; 24 Wend. Rep., 380, Phillips vs. Cook.)

In the case of Phillips vs. Cook, although an action at law, the English authorities, upon which ours are founded, are carefully reviewed by Judge Cowen, and he comes to the conclusion that the remedy of the solvent partner, where he has been injured by such a levy, is to proceed in equity against the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, for the purpose of ascertaining the interest which the purchaser has acquired, or which the debtor owned in the property at the time of the sale, and that the creditor has an absolute right to have the interest of his debtor in partnership property sold on execution, which neither a Court of law or equity ought to restrain. (Vide, also, note 2 to sec. 631 Colyer on Partnership, 4th Am. ed.)

The purchaser acquires only the interest which the debtor has in the partnership property after the payment of partnership liabilities, and the protection of the rights of the other partners.

In the present case there are no averments in the complaint to show that the debtor in the execution had not some interest in the property levied on, after the satisfaction of partnership debts, and after deducting the interest of the plaintiff from the partnership estate.

It is stated that the liabilities are $18,000, and that the plaintiff contributed $11,000 to the joint stock; but it is not stated what was the amount or value of the contribution of the debtor Lawrence, or what is the present value of the partnership estate.

There are no means of determining from these averments that the debtor has not an interest which the creditor should be allowed to reach by a sale on his execution.

If the debtor has an interest in the assets of the partnership over and above the claims of partnership creditors and of the plaintiff, there is no reason of law or in equity for interfering to stay the sale.

The plaintiff should at least make it appear by his complaint that there was no such interest to be reached by levy or sale. (Story on Partnership, sec. 264.)

Judgment for the defendant Kelly on the demurrer, with costs.

Nelson Smith for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant Kelly.

Practice—Frivolous Answers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—(SECOND DISTRICT.)

Before Justice Scrugham.

Merellor vs. *Shipman et al.*—Application for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the defendant Shipman's answer.

SCRUGHAM, J.—The allegation that "the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff is the legal owner or possessor of the mortgage mentioned in the complaint," has been frequently held to be frivolous and sham. (9 How., 215, 216, 217.)

All the other denials in the answer are based upon similar allegations of a want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, and they are of facts of which the defendant Shipman is presumed to have had notice, or of which he was bound to inform himself. The mortgage was made and recorded before the defendant Shipman became the owner of the mortgaged premises. (10 How., 19, 309.)

The new matter set up in the answer does not constitute any defence to the action.

There must be judgment for the plaintiff.

Henry H. Morange, for plaintiff; Swartwout & Fine, for defendant Shipman.

More Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Abraham Voorhies and John B. Eshordt were yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State as Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Isabella Campbell, 24 years, native of Ireland, charged with stealing $150 in money from Jas. McEvoy, of Brooklyn, at a house of ill-fame, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Elizabeth Joyce, 25 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of petty larceny, in stealing various articles of clothing from Mary Jones, of No. 20 Vandewater-street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Geo. Hogg, Geo. H. Meade, and Hiram Howard, officers in the regiment known as the Morgan Rifles, pleaded guilty to an assault on John W. Laison, at that time acting Colonel of the Regiment, and were fined six cents each.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Zugalla vs. *Berck*; *Babcock* vs. *Burrett*; *Cross* vs. *Cross.*—Motions granted.

Astor vs. *Mott.*—Motion denied.

Reid et al. vs. *Francis et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Colvin, Jr. vs. *Goodwin.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Ford vs. *Scheib.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henschel vs. *Henschel.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1861.

$5,000 U.S. 5s, '74, con.	85	100 Erie R. Pref.	57⅛
6,000 Ill. Cen. B. '59	80 82	150 Hudson River R.	s30 39⅝
3,000 do	81¾	50 do	b10 39⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62	150 do	39⅝
6,000 N. Car. State 6s	60	100 do	s30 39
10,000 Mo. State 6s	43	50 do	b10 39⅝
50,000 do	43¾	50 do	39
2,000 I. S. St. 6s	59½	100 Harlem R.	b7 12¾
1,000 Mich. 7s, War L.	89	200 Harlem R. Pref.	32¾
1,000 H. R. R. 1st m.	105½	100 Mich. Can. R.	b30 49⅝
1,000 Har. 1st. m. bs	93⅜	200 do	49⅝
6,000 M. C. 8 bs., Old	92	50 do	49⅝
1,000 M. S. 1st m. bs	80¾	50 do	s30 49⅝
7,000 M. S. 2d m., A'd.	69¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
9,000 M. S. S. F. bs	78	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G'd S.	39⅝
5,000 C. & T. S. F. bs.	76¼	500 do	39¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	13⅜	60 Panama Railroad	118
2,000 do	13	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅝
200 Pac. M. S. Co.	99⅜	25 Cler. & Tol. R.	86⅜
10 do	89¾	100 do	38⅝
80 do	99	300 do	b30 38⅝
1200 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	400 do	38⅝
100 do	s15 78⅜	650 Chi. & R. I. R.	52⅜
250 do	78¼	50 do	s10 52⅜
7 do	78⅜	350 C. B. & Q. R.	65⅛
120 Erie Railway	32	150 do	s30 65⅛
50 do	s30 32	50 do	b30 65⅛
250 do	32⅛	11 M. & P. Du C.	24 P. 58
300 do	s60 32		

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	100 Erie Railway	b10 32⅜
5,000 do	93⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. B. '59	90⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.	50
7,000 Mo. State 6s	43⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	81½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	52⅜
1,000 Bad. R. S. F. 8s	97	300 do	52⅜
100 N. Y. Central R.	78⅜	200 do	s10 52⅜
100 do	b30 78¾	50 Chi. B. & Q. R.	66⅛
60 do	s15 78¾		

THURSDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Stock Market opened a fraction weaker at the early Board to-day on Pacific Mail and the New-York Railway shares—Central, Erie and Hudson, but the Western Stocks were fairly supported at about yesterday's last rates, with a speculative demand for Michigan Central, which carried this stock up to 50@50½ in the afternoon. Missouri State 6 ₩ cents. sold down to 43@43½ ₩ cent. at the First Board, under the advices in the morning papers of the situation of our army in that State. Later in the day there was a renewed demand, at 43½@43⅔ ₩ cent., and the general market at the Second Board was inclined to recovery, if not to a positive advance in prices. The price of Erie Railway Common Shares, which adversely influenced the general Railroad list on Wednesday and Thursday, were steadier to-day, and after touching 32 ₩ cent., gradually recovered to 32½@⅔. The Preference shares continue firm, at 57⅓ ₩ cent. cash, and buyer's option. Chicago and Burlington is also firm and advancing; 65½@⅔₩ cent. was paid today. In New-York Central the early cash sales were at 78⅔ ₩ cent., while at the Second Board 78⅔ ₩ cent. was paid, buyer 30 days, and subsequently the same price for delivery to-morrow. In the National Stocks there was not much done, prices being steady. The aggregate printed sales of all stocks for the day are comparatively moderate, reflecting the prevailing disposition among the operators on both sides to await further and more definite information from one or all of the three points of interest to which public attention is now directed in regard to naval and army affairs—Missouri, Western Virginia and the coast of Carolina.

Late in the afternoon a fair amount of business was done in the Railways at steady prices on the New-York shares, and at an advance on Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Rock Island. The following were the closing quotations:

New-York Central	78⅛	Toledo	35½
Erie	32⅜	Illinois Central	62⅛
Rock Island	52⅜	United States 6s, '81	94
Mich. Central	50⅜	Missouris	43⅜
Mich. Southern	19	Pacific Mail	96¾
Mich. Guaranteed	39⅛	Panama	110¾

The City Bank Shares are firmer than yesterday, with the exception of the Union, which is 2 ₩ cent. lower on the bid to-day. Park rose 2 ₩ cent., and Broadway and American Exchange each 1 ₩ cent.

New-York	98	American Exchange	81¾
Manhattan	116¼	Chatham	90
Merchants'	80	Shoe and Leather	85
Union	88	Corn Exchange	85
City	105	Continental	74⅜
Phœnix	80	St. Nicholas	86
Mechanics' & Traders'	105	Marine	70
National	85	Commonwealth	73
Commerce	83	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	114	Park	92

Among the Railway Mortgages, Harlem firsts and seconds were 3 ₩ cent higher, and Erie bonds 1 ₩ cent. higher. The Hudson thirds fell back ⅛ ₩ cent.

N. Y. Cen. 6s,	90	Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₩ c. '72	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	86	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	86	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. a'd bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	Goshen Line, '68	78
Erie firsts '58	101	M. S. & N. I. n.f. 7 ₩ c.	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '78	88
Erie seconds, '79	99½	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Erie thirds, '83	86	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₩ c. '70	32
Erie fourths, '80	75½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	13
Erie fifths, '68	72	Chi. & N. W. n.f.	81
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts	65	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d S.	39⅞
Hudson firsts '69	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Hudson seconds, '85	96⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson thirds, '75	75	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hudson Convertib's, '67	68	Gal. & Chicago firsts	94
Harlem firsts '60-'73	93⅜	L. E. & W. firsts	70⅜
Harlem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from Kentucky is highly important. A telegram from Cairo states that an expedition left there on Thursday evening with the intention, as was supposed, of attacking Columbus. Heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in that direction yesterday, and the expedition was believed to be having a warm time.

We have received no news whatever from the Great Expedition, but will no doubt hear from it to-day, or to-morrow at furthest. All fears in regard to the damage likely to be sustained by the late gale may now be dismissed. Capt. FAY, of the barque *Arctic*, at Boston on Wednesday, from Nassau, N. P., reports that he was off Cape Hatteras during the gale, and that it did not blow hard, as his vessel could easily have carried close-reefed topsails by the wind during its height. Going large, he carried all drawing sail and made a fine run. He does not suppose that it would have in any way injuriously affected the Naval Expedition. He did not see any vessels in the vicinity, and hence he infers that the Expedition was well South.

Advices from Missouri, received last night, seem to lessen the expectation that a battle will be fought immediately. A dispatch from St. Louis announces the reception of a letter from an officer of high standing, at Springfield, dated the 6th, which states that the army was quiet and in good spirits; that the enemy was not moving nearer, and that Gen. HUNTER had no expectation of a battle at present. A dispatch was also received from Gen. FREMONT, dated at Quincy, which stated that he would be in St. Louis to-day.

The contest in Western Virginia between the National forces under Gen. ROSECRANS, and the rebels under FLOYD, still remained undecided on Tuesday morning, the date of our latest advices. The manœuvre by which it was hoped to cut off FLOYD'S retreat had not yet been accomplished, although on Monday evening Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade was two miles below Gauley, and is believed to have crossed the river during the night. The rebel batteries, stationed on the west side of the river, commanded a portion of the road by which Gen. ROSECRANS' supply-trains passed, in consequence of which the trains were run only at night. The rebels were firing on Monday from three batteries—one of which, however, was silenced by our artillery. The only casualties on our side were two men and several horses wounded. Gen. ROSECRANS had received the valuable accession of a battery of ten Parrott 10-pounders. The rebel strength was unknown, and it was impossible to decide whether their operations indicated desperation or confidence. Some decisive movement, however, was to be made by our troops, as they had been ordered to prepare four days' rations, and to be ready to move at once.

Gen. KELLEY'S forces at Romney have been increased so that they now number nearly 4,000. They have twelve pieces of cannon, and are rapidly constructing fortifications.

Affairs along the National lines, on and beyond the Potomac, continue unchanged. The rebels make no demonstrations of consequence, not even against the foraging parties which penetrate within their precincts. Reports from the Upper Potomac represent the river as very much flooded by the recent rains, so that crossing from either side is out of the question at present. Information from the Virginia shore, however, induce the belief that the rebels are strongly reinforcing their posts and fortifications at and around Winchester, as well as along the river.

"Occasional," in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that a forward movement of the National forces at Washington may be anticipated about the 10th of November. The blunder at Ball's Bluff, the necessity of sending troops to lower Maryland, and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S unalterable purpose to fortify every position in his rear before attempting an advance, have thus far stood in the way of any such demonstration. It is intimated, also, that the General favors an exchange of prisoners, and that a majority of the Cabinet take the same ground.

Advices received in Washington from Europe, both official and unofficial, are eminently satisfactory. In France, especially, since the return of Prince NAPOLEON, all chance of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is considered at an end. He does not hesitate to declare openly his sympathy with the National Government, and his belief that the rebellion will be put down.

We have another report of the capture of the privateer *Sumter*, and this time from a rebel source—which is perhaps indicative of its correctness. The statement is found in a Southern paper received in Louisville, that she was captured to the leeward of Barbados. No particulars are given.

Notwithstanding the ample notice given of the movements of the rebel steamer *Theodora*, which recently escaped from Charleston with the rebel Commissioners on board, and of her intention to return either to Charleston or Savannah, with a cargo of contraband goods, she has succeeded in running the blockade at the latter port, apparently without the slightest difficulty. Ex-Minister MEADE, from Brazil, was on board the *Theodora*, and a Capt. S. J. SHORT, of the British Navy, who has, it is understood, tendered his services to the rebel Government. This intelligence comes to us through late Southern papers received in Louisville.

Two or three days ago a gentleman who has resided for many years in the South, arrived in Cincinnati by way of Savannah, Bowling Green and Louisville. During the three days which he staid in the first-named city, he says that the French Consul granted clearances to eight vessels, none of which met with opposition in leaving the harbor. According to his statement the rebel force at Bowling Green was receiving constant and large accessions, and BUCKNER was making every preparation for a speedy advance upon Louisville.

Capt. TAY, of the barque *Arctic*, from Nassau, N. P., which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, reports that the schooner *Prince Alfred*, which arrived at Nassau from New-York, stated that when off Charleston, she was chased and brought to by the privateer *Sallie*, of and from Charleston, who grossly abused the crew of the schooner, and took from her a coil of rope and a tow-line. They also stabbed one of the cattle on board. The following day the British schooner *Arctic*, from New-York, reported that the *Sallie* had captured the brig *Laura*, of Philadelphia, from Cuba.

Our correspondent at Camp Calvert, Ky., the headquarters of the National army in the Cumberland Mountains, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs in that vicinity. Gen. SCHOLFF, a Hungarian officer of much ability, is commander there, but appears to be much trammeled in his operations by being subordinate to Gen THOMAS, who stays at Crab Orchard or Camp Dick Robinson. His command consists of about five thousand troops, and he is anxious to advance upon the enemy, some six thousand strong, at Cumberland Fork, some forty miles distant. The enemy there are represented to be strongly intrenched, though unequipped, ununiformed, poorly armed and badly demoralized; and the National troops, in advancing upon them, could have the advantage of choosing a road by which their rear could be gained. There was a rumor that a force of three thousand rebels had been sent by BUCKNER to reinforce ZOLLICOFFER, and measures were being taken to intercept them.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has received the reward for his services in the shape of a commission of Brigadier-General, and that he is now in the rebel army at Bowling Green.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a very large meeting, of unusually high intelligence and respectability, at the Cooper Institute last evening. It was held on behalf of the impoverished Union natives of the North Carolina shore. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT presided, and spoke at length. The other speakers were Mr. TAYLOR, Pastor of the church at Hatteras Inlet; Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of HAWKINS' Zouaves; Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island Brigade fame; Dr. ADAMS, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Dr. TYNG. We give a full report on another page.

All doubts regarding the loyalty of Parson BROWNLOW may be dismissed. A copy of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of Oct. 26, has reached Cincinnati, and in it is the sturdy Parson's farewell address to his readers; for the Confederate authorities, he says, have determined upon his indictment for treason, because he has refused to publish garbled accounts of skirmishes in Kentucky and other articles, the insertion of which in his sheet was insisted upon by the rebels. He declares that he exchanges "with proud satisfaction the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison," and by way of farewell, discharges a volley of his best shots at his persecutors.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, which numbers 1,847 men, exclusive of officers, arrived in this city yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. On landing at Fourteenth-street the men marched to the Everett House, Union-square, in front of which they were presented with a complete set of colors. Attached to this regiment is a cavalry company, an artillery company, and a company of sharpshooters. After partaking of refreshments in the Park Barracks, the men left for Washington.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment, Col. KAYZANOWSKI, which numbers over 900 strong, left yesterday evening for the seat of war. All of the men were armed with the Enfield rifle. The regiment is composed of men of nearly every European nation except the British.

The whole amount expended by New-Jersey in equipping the thirteen regiments furnished for the war is $665,303 81. Of this there was expended in the first requisition—for four regiments of militia—three months' men—$167,817 21. On the second requisition—for regiments for the war, $179,015 40; and on the third requisition—also for three years' regiments—$318,417 20. Besides this the State has furnished extra clothing to her men, amounting altogether to $19,914 09—making the total $685,217 90.

No more regiments will be authorized in Indiana until those now organized are filled, six of which now have upwards of 800 men, and will be filled in ten days. Seven others have upward of 600, and the other seven have from 200 to 500 men each. No consolidations will be necessary, as enlistments are progressing rapidly.

Col. ROBERTS, a member of the first Convention held in Wheeling, and until lately a prisoner at Richmond, makes some interesting statements through the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Neither the Confederate Government nor Eastern Virginia, he says, will attempt any opposition to the organization of the State of Kanawha, as they do not think that section worth contending for,—a conclusion which reminds one of the fable concerning the fox and the grapes. Col. ROBERTS states that at Manasses, recently, the soldiers procured beef entrails, which they blew up with elders and dried, and after filling these improvised canteens with whisky, carried them in their hats, and for several days had as much as they could drink. The consequence of this was a serious mutiny, which was suppressed with some difficulty.

Six contrabands captured on board the rebel steamer *Salvor*, have been shipped on board the United States vessel of war *Princeton*, at Philadelphia. They rate as first-class boys, and receive $10 per month wages.

Mr. L. J. M. P. BROADWATER, proprietor of a hotel in Snow Hill, Md., was arrested a few days since, in that town, by order of the military authorities. His offence consisted in having sent off a company of recruits to the rebel army in Virginia, some weeks ago.

The explosion at the Bridesburgh Arsenal in Philadelphia has been followed by a similar casualty in the Arsenal at Troy. It was caused by the accidental upsetting of a pan of heated grease in the room where cartridges were in the course of preparation. PATRICK KEYES, PATRICK LEONARD, FARDY COUGHLIN and MICHAEL HOARE were fatally injured. JOHN SULLIVAN and PETER BANTRY, the other two employes in the building where the explosion occurred, received some bruises and burns.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, and a veto was received from the Mayor on the contract entered into for iron work for the new Court-house. Mr. TWEED called for a statement of all the expenses, contracts, &c., connected with the erection of the new Court-house, as far as it had progressed. S. C. DUTCHER, Esq., resigned as Supervisor, and SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen failed to hold their regular meeting yesterday, for want of a quorum.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, ABRAHAM VOORHIES and J. B. ERHARDT were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law.

In the absence of definite army or navy news, yesterday, there was only a moderate business done in stocks, prices closing steady: New-York Central, 78¾; Missouris, 43¾ ₱ cent. Exchange, 107¼@107½ on London.

Breadstuffs were in lively demand, yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds favored sellers. A more active business was reported in Provisions, at full rates. Cotton, Tallow, Hops, Linseed Oil, Hides and Tobacco were in request. Groceries attracted less attention. Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay was freely purchased. Freights were brisker, but rates were lower.

The Naval Expedition.

We have no news whatever from the Naval Expedition in addition to what has already been published. It must be borne in mind that there are but two channels through which information concerning the fleet can come—one is by returning vessels which would make Fortress Monroe their first stopping place, and the other is through rebel sources by the overland route. By the latter route we as yet hear nothing. The steamboat of the regular line to Baltimore, leaving Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening, reached Baltimore yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, having been detained by the way. Our latest advices from the Fortress, therefore, are to Tuesday night, and at that time there had been no fresh intelligence from the fleet.

We have no news of the *landing* of the troops, or even the stopping of the vessels, at any point. We know positively, on the authority of the War Department, that on Tuesday advices were received there to the effect that the fleet passed Bull Bay on Saturday evening, and that within twenty-four hours it would have reached its destination. This, however, does not preclude the possibility that a portion of the forces may be landed at that point, though it renders it quite certain that another portion, if not the whole, would go further on. We think it altogether probable that the intention is to land at both, and to direct operations in two directions against Charleston, taking, perhaps, a somewhat circuitous route, in order to destroy the railroads, and thus prevent reinforcements from reaching the city. We have been informed, on what seems to be good authority, that on Saturday last one of the highest officers in the squadron at Fortress Monroe stated to his officers that this was the purpose of the fleet.

If this is really the object of the expedition, its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. Its success would send a thrill of delight throughout the country. It is not supposed that there is any large number of troops at Charleston. It is quite possible that Savannah, instead of Charleston, may be the point upon which operations will be directed,—in which case Port Royal and Brunswick will doubtless be the two places selected for landing.

Deficiencies of the Blockade.

The return to Savannah of the *Theodora*, the vessel which bore SLIDELL and MASON to Cuba, illustrates what is probably the cardinal defect of the blockade. The South, blessed in so many particulars beside the advantages of the peculiar institution, is gifted in this, that it possesses a three-fold, and indeed often a four fold coast. What with "sea-Islands" formed in the alluvium of the shore by arms of the sea, and the deltoid accretions at the mouths of her many rivers, there are countless passages which lie beyond the reach of our smallest war-vessels; and which are nevertheless easily penetrable by small commercial craft,—the schooners and shallops of coast-wise traffic. On the Atlantic side, a vessel of light draft can traverse nearly the entire coast from Norfolk to Cape Sable, without danger of molestation from the blockading fleet; and throughout that distance may select any outlet to the sea, which it finds to be momentarily released from the guardianship of a national ship-of-war.

It is observable that, with one or two exceptions, the vessels which have defied the blockade have been of the smallest description. The *Theodora*, a slight river craft of little more than 200 tons, hardly rivaling indeed the size of one of the multitudinous tugs plying about our harbor, could have found no difficulty in thridding these inner passages, and putting to sea at any of a dozen openings which, in the present condition of our navy, it would be impossible to guard with the same effectiveness as is now, we are assured, applied to the leading thoroughfares of commerce. The same facilities existed for her return. It fact, had it been possible for a fast vessel of the dimensions of the *Nashville*, which is rotting in Charleston harbor, to get to sea and cross to Europe, the rebel envoys would not have failed to avail themselves of so convincing a demonstration of the insufficiency of the blockade—a demonstration which would have sufficed of itself to accredit their important mission. The circumstance that they had to resort to the *Theodora*, and to hang about the Bahamas and Antilles for weeks, awaiting passage by a European mail packet, proves how difficult the task must be of evading the National cruisers.

The success of the *Bermuda* in running in with her cargo of arms proves nothing. It has always been practicable, even under the strictest blockade, and before steam was used on the ocean, for a ship now and then to evade the guard and make a desired port, when to go outward, where she would be exposed to a long chase over the high seas, would be out of the question. The *Bermuda* was a steamship, and inward bound. If she gets away, we shall have some reason to consider our coast guard imperfect; but even success in that achievement will not show the feasibility of shipping cotton to England. Cotton to supply the European famine, cannot cross the ocean in schooners or casual steamers? With the exception of an instance or two in the earlier period of the blockade, no regular cotton-ship has been able to ply its business since last April.

So far, indeed, as the cotton shipment is concerned, the blockade may be regarded as impenetrable; so perfectly impenetrable, indeed, that to obtain the supplies of the staple indispensable for the European factory, the National Government is obliged to do what the rebels and their English sympathizers of the shipping interest cannot—open the blockade at some point wide enough to let a current of cotton escape. The talk of British journals in regard to the futility of our coast-guard is thus founded upon obvious error. The meshes which are not small enough to restrain a coasting sloop, are large and strong enough to hold anything of a size that can possibly be tributary to European needs, and is therefore defiant of all those preparations the Liverpool traders are ready to make when Earl RUSSELL will permit them,

The Recent Trial of Privateers—Defects to be Remedied.

The determination of the rebels to resort to privateering excited perhaps as much indignation in this community as any step which they have taken. We were not surprised that they did so, for though civilization in its progress towards the improvement of the race, by striking off one after another those practices which prevailed in earlier and ruder times, had set its influence strongly against privateering, yet those who had gone into such an uncalled for rebellion to sustain the "twin relic of barbarism," Slavery, were naturally attracted towards barbarous practices, and having stolen all that they could reach on land, naturally took to robbery at sea. But though this was natural on their part, it none the less excited indignation on ours, and the steps which the Government took to meet the emergency, and the proclamation of its intention to treat it as it deserved, met with the warm approval of all who were engaged in commerce.

The career of the first two or three vessels which had entered upon this predatory undertaking was short. The *Savannah* was captured, the *Jeff. Davis* was wrecked, and the *Petrel* was sunk; while of the vessels taken by the *Sumter* not one reached a port where she could be of use to the pirates, but all were retaken from the prize crews or restored by foreign authorities. The crews of the *Savannah*, of the *Petrel*, the prize crews of the *Cuba*, the *Enchantress*, and other vessels, being brought to our ports were at once clapped into jail to answer for their offences against the laws of the United States which they had violated, and the whole sentiment of the mercantile community was earnest in demanding their punishment under those laws. This news was at once circulated throughout the rebellious States, and forthwith privateering was at a discount. Small vessels ran the blockade in and out of various ports, but no privateers came out. Naturally enough it was hard to fill up the crews of such vessels, when each of them saw in the distance not only the peril of capture and imprisonment, but of a gallows, as the result of that capture. And so except the *Sumter*, which had got out and could not get back, but was so occupied with dodging our cruisers as not to have much time for her business, not a pirate vessel roamed the sea, and our vessels sailed undisturbed for months.

But some of these captured pirates are brought to their trial in this City. Eminent lawyers are found, some "volunteering" for the purpose, it is said, to defend them with all the skill which New-York lawyers can bring to a defence, and they are allowed day after day to harangue the jury instead of the Court upon the law, saying many things in favor of the rebels which, we think, they would hardly say except as advocates. The jury are allowed to separate every night; the Judge charges them plainly upon the law, although without even such an intimation of the importance of their agreeing upon a verdict as Judges not unfrequently give where only rights of property between man and man are involved, yet leaving it clearly understood that if they found that these prisoners took the vessel from her master and crew by violence, and with the intent to despoil them of it, they must find the prisoners guilty. The jury go out, and after some hours' absence, come back, saying that they can't agree because some of the jury think that certain things, if so, would make a difference; they are told by the Court, substantially, that they would make no difference, and after hours more they stand still as they did before, and are then discharged without agreeing upon a verdict at all.

What must be the effect of such a result upon the privateering interest? Will those engaged in it not take heart again, in the hope that though they are captured and indicted and tried, they will find counsel to volunteer in their defence, and jurors, who, either from previous sympathies with secession, or sympathies instilled into them during the progress of the trial, will "hold out" and save their necks from the halter? Will it be at all surprising if we should soon hear, as the result of the trial of the Savannah privateers, of renewed depredations upon our commerce, renewed peril upon the seas?

What is the remedy for such a state of things? How shall we secure juries to try such cases, who will understand their oaths to try the case upon the evidence, and their duty to take the law from the Court, and to find verdicts in accordance with that law? The Courts themselves can do much by making trials more strict. We shall be much surprised if, when these men are next to be tried, they are allowed to separate during the trial. We see that in the case of GORDON, now on trial for being engaged in the Slave-trade, in the same Court and before the same Judges, the jury have not been allowed to separate, and we accept this as a sign of a determination to exclude improper influences during the trial of such cases. As to the other danger, that of men getting on the jury who are disloyal at heart, and are determined not to find verdicts against privateers, whatever may be the evidence, public sentiment can do much, but even that may fail. Why should not some means be taken to assure ourselves that our juries are composed of loyal men? The officers, clerks and employes in the various Departments are required, by act of Congress, to take an oath of fidelity to the Government, of "true allegiance and loyalty to the same." Why should not our jurymen be required to take a similar oath? Privateers would, no doubt, object to such a requirement being made of the jury. They would prefer to be tried by juries who did not bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the Government. But no loyal man could object to it. We would not allow a receiver of stolen goods to sit as a juryman upon the trial of a thief. Why should we allow sympathizer with secession to sit upon the trial of a privateer?

We have not heard the last of privateers. We hope we shall hear of the capture of every one that fits out. But we are sure that the certain condemnation of every one that is caught to a felon's death, would do more to put a stop to the practice than our blockading fleet will, and the ways and means of securing that condemnation are worthy of some thought and attention.

Growing Insolence of Spain.

The petty achievements of Spain in the Morocco war have rekindled her ambition. She was once a great European Power, and would fain figure as one again. So the mediation of the French Emperor was solicited, and the coveted honor would have been obtained for her, had it not been for the opposition of England. To recompense herself, however, for this disappointment, Spain presently determined to take advantage of the divided state of San Domingo, and to seize once more on that Republic. Having carried out this scheme, and overturned liberty in Eastern Hispaniola, she next directs her attention to the anarchical condition of Mexico, and to the sufferings of her subjects resident therein. Her Government, which had witnessed so much confusion and sanguinary strife on Spanish soil, affected to be horrified at the disorders and licentiousness prevalent in Mexico! Her Government, which had plundered the Catholic Church at home, affected indignation because of the wrongs sustained by that Church in her ancient colony! Her Government, which never paid its own debts, could not endure the idea of Spaniards being thus defrauded by Mexicans! Therefore, it was decided that Spain should forthwith send a naval and military expedition to the country of MONTEZUMA, for the ostensible purpose of redressing all these evils and grievances, but in reality to effect, if possible, the reoccupation and reconquest of this lost dependency.

While preparing, however, for the contemplated enterprise, Spain takes it into her head to dispatch a frigate to Liberia, to punish the new-born Negro Republic for some imaginary or insignificant infringement on her dignity. The frigate, according to the Monrovian correspondent of the London *Times*,—who is our authority for what follows—appeared in the harbor of the Liberian capital on the 11th of September, and was presently boarded by a Government officer, who informed the Spanish captain where the best anchorage was, and bore a message from him to the President. But though the Spaniard spoke peace, his intentions were treacherous. Immediately after the departure of the officer he steamed out of the harbor, cleared his ship for action, and then returning, opened fire on the solitary sloop composing the Liberian navy. The commander of the sloop was totally unprepared for this unprovoked and most perfidious act. His little vessel was lying alongside a merchantman, his guns were unshotted, and he could not have at once employed them against the frigate, even had they been charged, because of the position of the trading vessel. The first fire of his antagonist did not, however, do him much damage, and as soon as he got clear of the merchantman he repaid the Spaniard with interest, hitting the frigate in the hull repeatedly, and driving the men from her helm. A fort, too, which protects Monrovia, aided the gallant sloop, and in a short time the audacious aggressor, with his ship in a very sickly condition, was glad to give over the contest, and to get out of the harbor as quickly as he could, altogether forgetful, in his anxiety to do so, of Spain's dignity and Liberia's offences!

This repulse must have inflicted a deep wound on the pride of a nation which, a little while ago, performed such deeds of valor in Morocco, and aspired to a place among the ruling Powers of Europe. It is rumored that Spain means to be beforehand, if possible, in the Mexican expedition. Would it not be well, however, if she took warning from that Monrovian affair and wailed for her allies, lest some descendant of the comrades of COATZ should make ready such a reception for her armada in Mexican waters as might not prove agreeable?

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.—Our Washington dispatch yesterday contained the following:

"The Government has obtained trustworthy evidence abundantly sufficient to cashier Col. KERRIGAN, and moral evidence sufficient to convict him of treason."

KERRIGAN is alleged to have been in the habit of passing from our lines within those of the enemy,—of dining with rebel officers, and of holding social and friendly intercourse with them. His own confessions constitute part of the evidence by which these things are proved. Whether the Government will regard them as "trustworthy," or as only warranting a "moral" conviction of his guilt, we do not know. It seems probable, however, that he will be cashiered,—and nothing more.

KERRIGAN, it will be remembered, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was actively engaged in an attempt to raise recruits in this City to fight on the side of the South. He was an avowed Secessionist, and perfectly open in his declarations of sympathy with the South. When he raised a regiment for the Government, not one man in ten had the slightest faith in his loyalty, and very many predicted that in the very first engagement he would march his men over to the rebels. He has had no opportunity as yet to carry such a purpose into effect, though he seems to have been preparing the way for it by personal intercourse with the rebel officers. If there can be a higher crime than that which he is alleged to have committed, we do not know what it is:—and if he is guilty of it, neither justice nor the country will be satisfied with the sham punishment of dismissal from the service.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The *Independent* of this week has the following paragraph:

"Just as we are going to press, we receive a most important piece of information from a reliable source. It is nothing less than *the expressed conviction of Mr. Seward that the Government cannot succeed in this war*; that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European Powers; and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. THURLOW WEED has been sent to England, and *if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy*, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace."

The fact that Mr. SEWARD has selected the *Independent* as the special organ of the State Department, for the publication of the laws of the United States, may give this paragraph more apparent importance than it deserves. We do not believe there is a particle of truth in it, or the slightest foundation for it. Mr. SEWARD expresses uniformly in conversation, and in all his communications with the public, precisely the opposite conviction from that which he is here said to entertain. He believes that the Government *can* succeed in the present war, and that its prospects of speedy and decided success were never brighter than at this moment. He has no fear, moreover, that the Confederacy will be recognized by any leading foreign Power, nor would such a recognition change in the least the determination of the Government to crush the rebellion. The *Independent* has been very grossly misled into making a very serious imputation upon the Secretary of State. We venture to predict that when his correspondence with our Minister in England shall come to be published, it will indicate anything but a purpose of being governed by the action of Great Britain in the course to be pursued by our Government. If England were to recognize the Southern Confederacy to-morrow, the war would be not an hour nearer its end than it is now.

LOYAL TO THE LAST.—Parson BROWNLOW has been compelled to suspend the publication of the Knoxville *Whig*, and to yield an unwilling obedience to the Confederate laws. But he does it defiantly, and under compulsion. His address to his subscribers, which we publish in another column, proclaims afresh, and with emphasis, his loyalty to the Union, and his denunciation of the men who are seeking its overthrow. No man in the country has shown more true courage in his adhesion to the Constitution during this rebellion, than Parson BROWNLOW.

A MISTAKE.—Gen. CAMERON, in his speech at the Astor House the other night, said that New-York had contributed 35,000 men to the war. The number already in the field is 85,000. He also stated that Pennsylvania had contributed 1,500 more than New-York. This may be true, if those only are counted who are already in the field:—but if those who are ready to go are included, New-York is very largely ahead.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. HARRY NEIL, the dramatic critic of the New-York *Tribune*. The sad event occurred yesterday afternoon, after a short sickness. Some few days since Mr. NEIL was seized with what seemed to be an attack of fever and ague, and was compelled to take to his bed. The disease subsequently assumed a typhoidical character and resulted fatally.

Mr. NEIL, before coming to this City, about eighteen months ago, was connected with the Philadelphia Press, and although young—being snatched from us at the early age of twenty-three—had made his mark in both cities as a man of clear judgment and a writer of rare geniality. He possessed powers of description and a happy facility of language which placed him justly at the head of our young men of the Press, and seemed to indicate that his was a career that would not be in vain. Personally, Mr. NEIL was one of the most charming creatures that could be encountered. With the breeding of a gentleman he combined the gentleness of a woman. Gifted with every bright faculty of mind and every noble impulse of heart, he was an inspiration to those who were privileged to claim him as a friend. That so much youth, genius and kindliness should perish is sad indeed.

Mr. SETH P. STAPLES, a lawyer of marked ability and wide reputation, died in this City on Nov. 6. Mr. STAPLES, who was a direct descendant of MILES STANDISH, was born in Waterbury, Conn., on Sept. 9, 1778. Until he was 16 years of age he remained at home, pursuing his studies at the district school, and in the Spring of 1793, was placed under the tuition of Rev. ELISHA ATKINS, of Kellingly, who prepared him for college, so that he was admitted to the Freshman class of Yale in 1794. Graduating with distinction he at once commenced the study of the law with Judge DAGGETT, in New-Haven, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. The library which he imported for his own use was so extensive and valuable that Mr. STAPLES soon found himself surrounded by a number of young gentlemen, who esteemed it a great privilege to be permitted to pursue their studies in an office where they could command such facilities for reading, and thus the Law School connected with Yale College was founded. In 1824 he resigned his office and school to Judge HITCHCOCK, who had become his partner, and removed to this City, where he gradually gained a wide practice, particularly in patent cases. He was remarkable for his punctuality, never having been absent from a term of court which he had engaged to attend, or failing to be present at the trial of a case in which he had been employed as counsel.

Mr. STAPLES represented the town of New-Haven in the State Legislature for seven or eight successive terms, most of them during the war of 1812, and while in that body voted to approve the report of the famous Hartford Convention. He withdrew from political life in 1816, and until 1856 devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession. Since he came to this City he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. POTTS is pastor.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. B. CLARKE will take his benefit at this establishment to-night, the last for many months to come. An artist, who has so firmly established himself in the public regard, scarcely needs a word of recommendation from the Press. It is pleasant, however, to say that Mr. CLARKE'S engagement so far has been a perfect success, and to express the hope that to-night, when he appeals directly to his friends and admirers, there will be something more than an ordinary recognition. The "Octoroon" will be played, and the "Toodles." A better bill cannot be found in the City of New-York.

Fire in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the western part of the State, sweeping over the greater part of Davis and Dickinson counties, involving the destruction of fences, grain, hay, utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of loss of life were current.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The election yesterday for County and a portion of the State officers passed off quietly in this County. The officers are about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. There was but one State ticket in the field.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 7.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Trade is dull. Butter, *via* the Isthmus, is selling at 27½c. Lard, 13¾c. Candles heavy.

Death of Job Collamer.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

JOB COLLAMER, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

New-Jersey.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Some time yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the house No. 196 Little Montgomery-street, Jersey City, occupied by HENRY FISH, was broken open by thieves and completely ransacked from the basement to the upper floor, and a quantity of jewelry, silver ware and other articles were taken. The entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door with a "jimmy." L. B. LYONS' liquor-store, corner of York and Hudson streets, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a few dollars in change.

SUICIDE.—A German named CHRISTIAN KLEIN, residing at English neighborhood, committed suicide on Tuesday by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Family difficulties were supposed to have been the cause.

DEATH IN PRISON.—A man named BERNARD MCELROY, who had been sent to the County Jail and Workhouse for drunkenness, died in his cell of delirium tremens on Wednesday.

...ANY WITH ...

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. M. N. Taylor, Hon. P. W. Conway, W. C. Bryant, Hon. Jas. Humphreys, Rev. Drs. Armstrong, Adams and Tyng, and Dr. Lieber.

The Institute was filled to overflowing last evening with a very intelligent audience, being called together to express their sympathy for their suffering fellow-countrymen of North Carolina, and to hear statements as to their present condition by Rev. T. W. Conway and Rev. M. N. Taylor. The meeting was called to order by Pelatiah Perit, Esq., who nominated as Chairman Hon. George Bancroft. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Bancroft said:

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Fellow-Citizens: We are assembled to-night on a mission of charity and of patriotism. North Carolina calls to us to-night from the sea-side; we soon shall hear from her sons on the mountains. [Applause.] In a few of the last years I have repeatedly crossed the Alleghanies in the Carolinas and in Georgia in more places than almost any other person has done. I have shared the hospitality in those regions, and I have never once, anywhere in the range of the Alleghanies of Eastern Tennessee, found one single man whose heart faltered in his attachment to the Union. [Applause.] The City of New-York—the merchants of New-York—are always true to their duty. To-night they listen to the call from the suffering; they are prepared to do everything that becomes them. If the merchants of New-York are allowed to carry out their views this City will be the central point of confidence in all matters of business of all parts of this country and of the world. [Applause.] If the merchants of New-York can have their way, whoever of our brethren at the South seeks a place of safety for his fortunes will find it here, safe from any threat of confiscation, or anything else that can disturb his confidence. [Applause.] If any who are merchants at the South desire to take part with us in the business here, if the merchants of New-York can have their way, they shall have every permission to take part in all the advantages of our commercial port, and their vessels and all that pertain to them, shall be as sacred as the possessions of ourselves. [Applause.] Our mission to-night is one of charity, but before we proceed to it let us complete the organization of the meeting. And the first duty is to appoint the Secretary. If it be the pleasure of the meeting that Mr. C. A. Davison act as one of the Secretaries, please to say aye.

Mr. Davison was elected as one of the Secretaries, and proceeded to read the following list of officers, which was unanimously adopted:

Vice-Presidents—Pelatiah Perit, Luther Bradish, Stewart Brown, Morris Ketchum, Chas. H. Marshall, Moses Taylor, Wm. M. Evarts, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, Jas. T. Brady, Benjamin H. Field, Daniel Lord, Wm. B. Astor, A. R. Wetmore, Wm. E. Dodge, Robert B. Minturn, James Harper, R. A. Witthaus, J. R. Whiting, Valentine Mott, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D.D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Francis Lieber, Chas. King, Wolcott Gibbs, Gulian C. Verplanck, Alex. T. Stewart, David Hoadley, Royal Phelps, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Peter Cooper, A. V. Stout, John J. Phelps, Jonathan Sturges, W. M. Vermilye, J. A. Stevens, J. W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, H. Chauncy, Augustus C. Richards, Gustav Schwab, Robert L. Stuart, W. V. Brady.

Secretaries—J. Boorman Johnston, C. A. Davison, H. Grove Forrest, Marcrin L. Delafield, Irving Grinnell, George W. Lane, D. Willis James, S. Bailey Myers.

The Chairman resumed: I will detain you, fellow-citizens, by no superfluous remarks of my own; but purpose to proceed directly to business. The object of this meeting is to furnish food and clothing to those who are in a state of destitution, in consequence of their loyalty to the Union. Their claims come to us seconded by the special recommendation of Gen. Wool, seconded also by the recommendation of the Secretary of War and of the President of the United States. Besides this, we have earnest entreaties from one of our own citizens and friends, Col. Bates, of this City. I am also allowed to say that during the operations of the coast survey, the citizens for whom we plead to-night showed every disposition to forward the purposes of that survey, and commended themselves to the highly distinguished scientific characters who carried forward that survey, as men of virtue, as men of integrity, as men of honest culture, as men of perfect and unflinching loyalty. And now I shall introduce to you as a witness one of their own number, a gentleman who is very well known in this City by the Methodist denomination, to which he belongs, a gentleman who stands high in that important fraternity, a gentleman whose statements are in every respect worthy of being received by you with implicit confidence. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Island of Hatteras.

SPEECH OF REV. M. W. TAYLOR.

Rev. M. W. Taylor was received with loud applause, and said: I appear before you to-night, gentlemen, in behalf of the loyal people of North Carolina, and especially of those persons inhabiting what we call the banks upon the eastern coast of that State. The question very often arises here in the City of New-York, Is North Carolina really a secession State? From the knowledge I have of the people of that region since December last, up to the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, I unhesitatingly answer that, in my opinion, North Carolina is not a secession State, and has not seceded from the Union. (Applause.) She is now out of the Union, it is true, but not by the voice of her people. They had two elections in reference to that matter, and at both a large majority went up in behalf of the State remaining firm to the Union. But a few designing politicians have taken the question in their own hands, and said, "Inasmuch as Virginia has led, we will manage the thing to suit ourselves," and thus they kicked out the State. A day or two after the troops arrived at Fort Hatteras, we find that all the inhabitants living on that narrow strip of land, stretching along the seacoast from Hatteras Inlet up to what is called Oregon Inlet, a distance of forty-five miles, and varying from half a mile to four miles in width—the whole population of four thousand persons—flocked down to Col. Hawkins, and gladly took the oath of allegiance. [Applause.] It is owing to that oath which we have all taken there, to support the Constitution of our country, and the flag that has never disgraced us—it is owing to that we have been brought into the present crisis, in which we stand. I will simply remark that the people upon those banks are a clever, kind, simple-hearted, benevolent people. Many a New-York sailor doubtless could testify it to you.

[At this moment Gen. Burnside appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.]

Rev. Mr. Taylor continued: These people live by fishing, and selling the fish, which are abundant there, upon the mainland. They also gather what is called yapon, an evergreen of spontaneous growth, upon the banks, which they cut into thin strips, and sell it two bushels of yapon for a bushel of corn, and any man can gather twenty bushels of it to a day. Another means of life there is gathering oysters and taking them over to the main to sell. But inasmuch as these people have taken the oath of allegiance, they have been cut off from all these resources. They tried it a few times, and brought back fine news with regard to the Union feeling of the border counties. There were several Union meetings on the main, but they broke up in a fight; and these people soon found themselves cut off from all the resources of trade. The majority of the people there have no bread. They can get fish in abundance, but they have no salt to salt their fish. They were several weeks ago dividing their breadstuffs with one another; and to encourage them, I told them I intended to go to New-York and get some flour and breadstuffs upon credit, for they do not desire that these things should be given to them—they are not beggars at all. They would not have been thrown in this condition had not the National troops landed there and captured them, and glad were they in their hearts at the very time they were captured. But my time has run out.

The Chairman—Go on; we will cut the New-Yorkers short, and you may speak as long as you will. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Taylor continued: At first those who went over to the main after we had taken the oath of allegiance brought favorable reports; but just as soon as Jeff. Davis got hold of the fact that the key to North Carolina had been captured by the National troops, he sent men down into Hyde County all along the western shore, and then when our men went there after bread they were torn from their families, their crafts were taken away, and they were some of them sent even to Newbern, where they remain to this day suffering the consequences of their loyalty. With reference to myself, I will say that I had been sent down there by the North Carolina conference as a minister. The Missionary Board appropriated $250, expecting the people to be able to raise $300. But the people could only raise me $60 or $70, and I had $10 besides, so that I had $75 which I sent over to the main to procure breadstuffs for the troops, for I loved every soldier there, but to my astonishment the Secessionists got hold of my $75 and pocketed that. I shall stand there, upon my return home, without bed or bedding, without a roof to shelter my head, or the head of my wife and only child. But I believe that the liberal-hearted Union-loving people of the North will never suffer those who are loyal to the Union to come to degradation and want.

The Chairman—Our friend has spoken fit words at the right moment. I now call upon the Chaplain of the two regiments at Hatteras to give his testimony.

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. CONWAY.

Many friends of New-York: When I enlisted in this way I little expected to come back to New-York on a mission of this kind. I did not foresee the train of horrors, woes and miseries that have followed the steps of this rebellion to its present moment. Instead of remaining, as I expected, with my regiment, it became necessary for me to come back and ask my friends and fellow-citizens to share their loaf with those who have been persecuted and crushed by this unholy, diabolical rebellion. [Applause.] But I know the people of New-York, I know that they are ever ready to open their hearts and their purses for those who are suffering and in distress. [Applause.] I corroborate the statements of my brother who preceded me; every word that he uttered is true. But I will add a few words, telling you what I have seen myself. Soon after I arrived at Hatteras I was invited by Rev. Mr. Taylor and by the people to come among them and preach. Accordingly, on the first Sabbath I entered the pulpit of the nearest church to the point occupied by the regiment of which I was chaplain, and upon looking at my congregation, what did I see? Half the congregation was made up of National soldiers and the other half of natives of North Carolina. I asked myself, is this what the leading rebels of the South have told the simple-hearted people would be the case? The leaders of the rebellion had told the populace that when the National soldiers came, they would take away their property and devastate their homes. But what now was the fact? I would to God that the people of the South could all know it. There were met together in one place soldiers of the North and peaceful citizens of the South, and instead of being ready to destroy their homes those soldiers were ready to lay down their lives, if necessary, in defence of those homes. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, a part of my object will be accomplished to-night if I can convince you, and still more if I can convince the simple-hearted people of the South that all the rebels have told them in this respect is a deliberate lie. [Applause.] I was invited to preach in other places; I went up twelve miles, and visited three different congregations. My experience was the same. They were all glad to see me, and to extend to me their hospitality. A great many people here appear to be incredulous in regard to the loyalty of these people. There was one thing that convinced the members of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment that these people were loyal and true to the Union. When the regiment was retreating, the people of Chicamacomico left their homes, without shoes and hats, and almost in rags, mothers carrying their infants in their arms, old men on their crutches, the strong men carrying the sick and the lame on their backs—the whole population put themselves in mass in front of the retreating regiment, and marched through the burning sand until many of them fell from exhaustion by the road-side, and were left to fall into the hands of the rebels. The rebels finding that the entire community had retreated, took it as a living evidence that they were friends of the Union and enemies to the rebellion. So they went into their houses, stripped them of everything valuable that they could take away, and destroyed what they could of the rest. There were at least 500 of these fugitives. They went down to the next neighborhood, who were just as poor as themselves. Some of them returned again to their devastated homes: others remained with their neighbors. It is on behalf of these suffering, starving people that the appeal is made to you to-night. I am sure that it will be responded to. [Applause.]

The President then said: "I shall not tell you to-night who I think is the first of American Poets, [applause,] and for two excellent good reasons; first, you all know it as well as I do, and next, I present him to you. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Bryant will offer fitting resolutions on the present occasion."

Mr. Bryant came forward and was greeted with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, ESQ.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, prepared to be presented to you, and, if you approve of them, accepted. I will ask the Secretary to read them to the audience.

The Secretary read the following:

Whereas, We have listened with great interest to the statements made by Rev. M. N. Taylor and Chaplain T. M. Conway, sent to our City by Maj.-Gen. Wool, and by the loyal citizens of the coast of North Carolina, to inform us as to the trials and sufferings of the inhabitants of that State who have remained true to the Union, and who, through their devotion to our Government, have been reduced to great want and distress—[Applause]—therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathize most warmly and sincerely with all our loyal fellow-citizens through the Southern States, who, overawed and crushed by armed rebels and traitors, are true to the old flag, and anxious to proclaim their allegiance to it. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we especially offer our kind sympathy and fraternal affection to those loyal inhabitants of North Carolina, who, deprived of their usual means of support by rebel forces, are reduced to great distress and suffering; that we hereby pledge ourselves to send them at once such necessary assistance in food and clothing as they may need. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, to carry out this object, we hereby appoint a "Committee of Relief," who shall collect from the City, and elsewhere, such funds as may be necessary for the purchase of food and supplies, and to forward and distribute the same in the most judicious manner. [Applause.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-night to say a few words in support of the resolutions which have just been read, and in doing this I take occasion to congratulate all who hear me that we are assembled for a work of mercy. A great calamity is war—a most fearful calamity is a civil war, such as is now raging within our borders; but He by whose good providence the rebellion is permitted has made even the miseries it inflicts the occasion of a thousand kindly charities. [Applause.] In the history of the world, times of famine and pestilence have been illustrated by shining examples of that devotion to the welfare of others which shrinks from no labors, no sacrifices, no dangers. So is it likewise with the calamity, the dread visitation of war. I maintain that if we rightly improve this visitation—if we rightly make use of the opportunities it presents us for doing good, severe as the visitation is, cruel as are many of the necessities which it forces upon us, we shall come out of it a nobler branch of the human family than before, educated to a more hardy and exalted standard of virtue; more worthy of the smile of Heaven; more worthy of the fortunate lot assigned to us in this Western hemisphere; more worthy of the glorious institutions under which we have lived. [Applause.] I rejoice in the interest taken in the loyal men of North Carolina, and I shall rejoice still more if, by taking part in every work of generous, self-denying, self-renouncing sympathy, by which the miseries of war are alleviated, we shall render ourselves in some degree deserving of a long and a happy peace, such as we all hope will follow and close this bloody strife. You have heard—we have all heard—the character of those who now appeal to us for succor. They are represented by those who know them well as a most upright, laborious, conscientious race of men. Their occupation is on the great deep, but they have not copied its turbulence in their lives. They have seen in its storms and its tumults the power by which these are overruled, and have been taught to obey the laws He has framed for the order and government of mankind. They are our brethren in the great cause of the Union, devoted to it heart and soul, and they have braved the fury of the rebel Government of their State by openly proclaiming their unshaken love for it. [Applause.] Mr. President, you know, and you all know, my friends, that it requires infinitely more courage to be a friend of the Union in North Carolina than here. Here one may be a friend of the Union and yet be a coward and a sneak. There he must be a martyr and a hero, and as a martyr and a hero he should be honored. [Applause.] These loyal men of the sand beaches of North Carolina cannot take a step in the mainland without incurring danger of the jail and the gibbet. They have risked everything; they have risked starvation; they have risked exile from their homes; they have risked the loss of liberty, the loss of life, by the noble stand they have taken. Shall we abandon these worthy men and their helpless families? Shall we, twenty millions of us, with our fertile fields, with our busy workshops, with our well-stored warehouses, with our teeming mines, with our vast commerce visiting every sea—shall we leave these three thousand people to the fate which the rebels design for them? [A Voice—"No," and applause.] If we do, my friends—if we are guilty of conduct so selfishly and basely inhuman, we shall deserve a worse fate than that to which we would abandon them. We shall deserve to be driven from the country we possess, or to see it parceled into plantations by the insurgent hordes of the South, and be made to till our own fields under the whip of our Southern task-masters along with their negroes. [Applause.] Of all the proceedings that bring shame upon a nation, the most shameful is the desertion of a weak, dependent, defenceless ally. Mr. President, in old times what were called the rights of the suppliant, the claims of those who were feeble and oppressed, suing for aid to the powerful and mighty, were profoundly reverenced before even the laws of nations in other respects had a beginning. If Rome pursued her career of conquest without much regard to right and justice, there was at least one magnificent feature in her policy. In all the pursuits between princes and nations she ever took the side of the weaker party, and crushed the prouder and stronger with all the weight of his power, till her own empire filled the earth. Mr. President, let us deal with these friends of ours, these loyal men of North Carolina, in such a manner that when their messengers who have addressed us to-night go back to them, they may say: "We have found the men of the North truly our brethren. [Applause.] In that region we have found warm hearts and liberal hands, and the men of the North know how to stand by their friends." [Applause.]

The President said Syracuse would furnish all the salt they needed for these fishermen of North Carolina, [applause,] and named as the agent to whom contributions should be given, Mr. J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, and William E. Dodge, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-street, to whom supplies should be sent.

The Secretary then read the following list of names of the Committee appointed to make the appeal:

W. M. Vermilye, Chas. H. Marshall, W. J. Hoppin Robert Lennox Kennedy, John J. Astor, R. B. Minturn, Jr., Chas. H. Trask, C. A. Davison, William Cothout, Theodore Roosevelt, Cornelius K. Sutton, Geo. B. Satterlee, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, Charles Dennis, Edward C. Begert, Franklin M. Ketchum, Samuel Colgate.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is my duty now to state to you that we hoped to have present to-night Gen. Anderson, but his physician forbade him to come out. Gen. Anderson, whose name cannot be repeated — [long continued applause] — without a hearty response to a long continued exercise of patriotism and courage, under circumstances more peculiar and trying than, as far as I know, ever occurred in history, and, as far as I remember, ever occurred in poetry but once, and that in Dante. [Laughter and applause.] Gen. Anderson, by his own patriotism, took possession of Fort Sumter; [applause;] and had he been properly supplied, would have maintained it to this hour. [Applause.] But he had orders to suffer one battery after another to be raised against him, and orders not to fire upon them and prevent their being raised. He had orders to stand still, and with his own keen and sagacious eye, and his skill in science as a soldier, he could compute, with mathematical precision, the day when he would be so surrounded and closed up, that to hold out Fort Sumter longer would be in vain. Another officer of the army was to have been with us to-night, but he, I am sorry to say, is in such a state of feebleness and ill health that it would be impossible for him to bear the excitement of meeting you on this occasion. But though he is absent, we will bear tribute to the patriotism of the Lieutenant-General. [At this point the audience arose, and, with waving hats, gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Scott. The applause was deafening and long continued]—the Lieutenant-General, whose patriotism was a cost of mail in which there was no crevice through which one weapon of the adversary, one weapon of secession could penetrate. [Applause.] Would that he was so near that he might have heard your shouts and your sympathies on his bed of illness; that sympathy would have been to him a balm—your sympathy would be the best medicine to assist in restoring him to health. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, why on this great and trying occasion have we our army in the field? Why do we send out our kindred, our brothers, our friends to stand, as it were, face to face with eternity, and so, as it were, on the threshhold of entering into the presence of God, to take up arms for the country? Why is this done? It is that the cause of right, and of truth, and of justice, and of Union may prove itself before God and the world to be also the cause of strength. [Applause.] So far as we have come into a collision of arms, it is the act of the people. The Administration was hesitating, and the people arose up and said, "Maintain the Union." [Applause.] The Administration was uncertain, for it said, "Where shall we get the means for maintaining the Union?" New-York and the county came forward, and said: "Empty our purses; drain us to the last dollar, but maintain the Union." [Applause.] Our sons and our brothers rose up and said, "Call for seventy-five thousand men—call for one hundred and fifty thousand men—call for half a million—call for every man that can shoulder a musket—the Union must and shall be maintained." [Loud applause.] So long as the Chesapeake Bay has its fountain springs in New-York and Pennsylvania—so long as the waters of the Ohio and Missouri find their way to the Gulf of Mexico, so long shall the Union be maintained. [Applause.] The country has come forward, for a million of men are in arms. In this single State of New-York, I am told, that at this time 130,000 men are under arms. [Applause.] We have given the President all that he has asked for, and more, in money and in men. [Applause.] Now, then, we say to the President, "Maintain the Union, [applause,] or the fault will lie at your door, and the door of your advisers." [Applause.] If the President is in doubt under the terrible conflict into which he has been brought, let him hear the words of one of his predecessors. When nullification raised its head in South Carolina, Andrew Jackson prepared a proclamation that he might give them a warning of what they might expect. One night, in the watches of the night, as he sat alone, he finished that proclamation, and as he sent the last words to Mr. Livingston, his bosom friend and best adviser, he sent it with these words. I have had the letter in my own hands, communicated to me by the only surviving child of Mr. Livingston. I know that what I read is a copy of his letter, word for word, with nothing omitted. I know it to be genuine:

Dear Sir: I submit the above as the conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best night of eloquence to strike to the heart and speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved [applause] without blood, if this be possible, but it must be preserved at all hazards and at any price. [Applause.]

Yours, with high regard,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Dec. 4, 1832, 11 o'clock P. M.

Edward Livingston, Esq.

[Applause.]

Now, has any new phantom arisen up to turn us aside from the support of the Union? If any such has, it must give way. If Slavery and the Union are incompatible, listen to the words that come to you from the tomb of Andrew Jackson—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards." [Tremendous applause and three cheers for Andrew Jackson.] I don't understand turning the soldiers of the United States into a constable to keep peace on the plantation of the Secessionist. [A Voice—"Give it to them," and applause.] It is not his business to return the runaway. It is not the part of a brave man to make him a police officer of that sort [applause;] it is not the part of a soldier who fights under the flag of the Union; it is not worthy of a man of honor [applause;] it is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States. [Applause.] We send the army into the South to maintain the Union; to restore the validity of the Constitution. If any one claims the compromises of the Constitution, let him begin by placing the Constitution in power by respecting it and upholding it. To-night, fellow-citizens, it falls to my lot to present to you one who has bared his breast to the brunt of battle, his brow to the baptism of blood and of fire. I know you will go with me when I breathe the best wishes for his honor and success. Yes, Gen. Burnside—[Loud applause and three cheers for Gen. Burnside]—yes, Gen. Burnside, go forward—but as you pass by Mount Vernon, bid your men tread lightly. Wake not Washington from his sleep in glory to compare the Virginia of old times with the Virginia of to-day. Fear not to unfold the flag of the Union on the public square of Richmond, [Applause.] More onward and still onward; and why, sir, should it not fall to your hand to plant the beautiful flag, the "Flag of the Union," on the highest pinnacle of Fort Sumter?" [Applause.] And when once it waves freely there in the breeze, depend upon it every eye, even in that country—for the "Flag of the Union" has been known now here but as a blessing—every eye that sees it shall bless it, and the memories that will spring up will bear witness that it has never been known at the North or at the South but as the emblem of benefits, glory and happiness. [Applause.]

Gen. Burnside came forward, and was received with three hearty cheers and with loud applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

We have come here to-night for the purpose of demonstrating by our acts our faith in the existence of a Union feeling at the South. We have before us here a living testimony of that feeling, a representative of the people that have been pressed and borne down by the soldiers of the rebel Government, and who have returned to their allegiance the moment that our forces gave them the power and the opportunity. But I have to say here to-night, and I am sure that I shall be joined by every gentleman and lady in the assembly, that I have full faith in the existence of that Union feeling, to a great extent, throughout the entire South, even in the State of South Carolina. [Applause.] Thousands upon thousands of good and patriotic people throughout the South still love the old flag, and think fondly of it and look forward with pleasure to the time when they can again say they are living under the most beneficent Government on the face of God's earth. We of the North should not be content until this opportunity is given to them. [Applause.] It is not necessary to make an appeal to the people of the City of New-York in behalf of a charity like this. Men and women who have never had a disloyal thought, who have poured out their treasure in support of this Government ever since this damning rebellion was instigated—no appeal to them will be necessary to induce them to give the small pittance required for these 3,000 poor loyal citizens of North Carolina. It will be left by us but lightly, and you will be glad to relieve them of all their wants. And I am sure our friend will add wherever he goes in the North a hearty and substantial response to his appeal. To the kind reception which you have chosen to give to me I can make no response. I know not what to say. I have not the gift of speaking. But I must ask of you one favor. I ask it in behalf of a very dear friend. Our grand old chief who has just left the head of the army needs no eulogy from me. His history is made. He has a place in your hearts. Nothing I could say would raise him in the estimation of the American people, and especially the people of New-York, who are so dear to him, and to whom he is so dear. But I ask your patience, your forbearance for, and your confidence in, the young chief who has assumed the command. [Great applause, followed by three cheers for Gen. McClellan.] I have known him intimately; as students together, as soldiers in the field, and as private citizens; for years we have lived together in the same family. I know him as well as I know any human being upon the face of the earth, and I know that no more honest, conscientious man exists than Gen. McClellan. [Applause.] I know that no feeling of ambition beyond the good of his country, and the success of our cause, ever enters his breast. I know that all he does is with a single eye to the success of this Government and the breaking down of this rebellion. And I know that nothing under the sun can ever induce that man to swerve from what he believes to be his duty. He is an honest, conscientious, Christian man. And now let me add what I believe, and what is believed and felt by every person who has ever come in contact with him, that he has the soundest head, and the clearest military perception of any man in the United States. [A cry of "Western Virginia" occasioned some hissing, and interrupted the speaker.]

The Chairman—It was not intended for disorder, but as a compliment to Gen. McClellan, for his success in Western Virginia.

Gen. Burnside resumed: Gen. McClellan need never be ashamed of Western Virginia. No more brilliant short campaign was ever enacted. It was his action which freed Western Virginia from the influence and control of the rebel army. I am sure Gen. McClellan will never be ashamed of the work he did there; and I am sure you will never be ashamed of the work he may hereafter have to do. [Applause.]

The Chairman—It gives us very great pleasure to hear the voice of our friend, who distinguished himself so much upon that occasion, where, had there been a man like McClellan at the head of that other branch of the army that should have been at Winchester, the victory would have been entirely ours. And now, to show the universality of the sentiment that pervades New-York, we will pass from the army to the university. Washington, in his first address to Congress, declared that the Constitution of the United States was founded upon eternal principles, and that the Government must be exercised in conformity with them. It is right for us, then, to turn to those who, by their special engagements, are bound to teach the truths that connect themselves with eternity. I am happy to present to you Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

SPEECH OF REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.

When about the middle of the fifth century, Attila the Hun sent his insolent demands for tribute to the gallant Emperor of the East, the answer was returned, "I have iron for Attila, but no gold." We are here to-night to demonstrate that we have both iron and gold; for the rebels iron, a tempest of it, right and left, front and rear; for loyal men, beggared for their loyalty, gold, until the last eagle is drained from our purses. This rebellion has been called diabolic, but it lacks every feature of grandeur. The rebels know that the dismemberment they ask for cannot be a finality. They have contemplated from the start a reconstruction of the Government, with Slavery for its corner-stone. There must be a reconstruction. We must rekindle, in all parts of the Union, the old patriotic flames. We must teach these misguided men that we are still their friends and their brethren, therefore it is that I rejoice at a call like this. The country will live. The nation which consents to assassination is guilty of suicide. We do not intend to be assassinated; but we intend to finish up this business so soon that our honored historian shall record the triumph, so soon that our honored poet shall yet be fresh enough and green enough [laughter] to give us that great want of our country, that great birth of the future, our national ode. [Great laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—A kind of theology has got about in these modern times which some very aptly call cotton theology, [laughter] but in the theology of our friend who has just addressed us I think there's mighty little cotton. [Renewed laughter.] It is proper for us to-night to hear a voice that shall speak for the great Teutonic race. I have the pleasure of introducing to you our friend Dr. Lieber. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF DR. LIEBER.

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have heard eloquent and fervid speakers—civilians and soldiers. Let me touch upon a single point connected with the great topic that occupies us. It is in regard to Slavery—that great anachronism—out of place, out of time—in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. [Loud applause.] There is one thing that I have noticed in regard to that institution, and that is its vindictiveness. I do not know any period in history in which any fanaticism has shown itself more vindictive than Slavery now does. Its adherents, do not resort, it is true, to all the tortures of former centuries, but I appeal to any historian, or to any one familiar with the chronicles of the past to say whether there has been anything more vindictive in theory than Slavery at this moment. [A Voice—"That's true," and applause.] It is not enough to say that at the time of the formation of the Constitution Slavery existed all over the United States, though that does not make it Constitutional; it is not enough to say that it is a difficult thing to deal with (we all agree in that;) but we are required to say that Slavery is a divine institution. Good God! have we come to this in the middle of the nineteenth century? [Applause.] Must we say that God is a God of Slavery and not of Liberty? [Applause.] But the adherents of Slavery go even further; they require us to acknowledge it as divine, and if we do not, they impute it to us as a crime, and if we venture to doubt it, they denounce us as blackguards. [Laughter and applause.] A few days ago I received a letter from Berlin, in which I was told that at the last National Exhibition in that place, when the flag of the United States was unfurled there was such a shout as was never heard in Germany before. [Loud applause.] Now, our friends at Hatteras have been persecuted for what? For loving that flag. [Applause.] I hope they will receive your aid, and if each one of you gives just what the impulse now induces him to give, I am sure it will be a good crop. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—There cannot be the least doubt but what the cultivated world is entirely on the side of the North in this unhappy controversy. The civilization, the progress, the intelligence, the culture, the Christianity, the love of right and the humanity are on our side. I ask you know to listen to a few words from Rev. Dr. Adams.

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. Adams said that the present movement seemed to lift us up to the Christian stand-point—to the exercise of mercy. We have been maligned; how otherwise can we account for the present grand delusion at the South? Why do Christian churches and ministers in the South appeal to Divine Providence in behalf of their cause? It is because of the foul misrepresentations that have been imposed upon the minds of the people. Let us by our Christian generosity, kindness and charity, remove the scales from their eyes. The speaker then adverted to the action of the people of the City of New-York during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Norfolk, hoping that the people of the South would not forget it. So now, when our Southern brethren are in distress, we are ready to minister to their wants. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the question on the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Loud calls being made for Dr. Tyng, he came forward and spoke a few words, as follows:

DR. TYNG'S SPEECH.

When it is said that we shall touch gently the great subject that has oppressed our brethren of North Carolina, I simply recognize in all their sorrows the bite of the dragon that has poisoned every acre of their soil. [Applause.] I see in these men more victims of the malice and vindictiveness of that system that every freeman of this land ought to tread down forever. [Applause.] I am ready to take the hand of our respected Chairman—my companion when we were freshmen together in Cambridge—and say, if Slavery is in the way of Union, then tread it down in the dust. [Loud applause.] I am not for making the slightest compromise of time or circumstances or method, or means, or instrument, so that I do not overthrow the great immortal principles of justice, fidelity, truth and love, in the accomplishment of this great deduction of an incarnate devil on the earth. (Loud applause.) These men are the victims of the intolerance of Slavery. And why? Are they not the very mudsills that a slaveholding aristocracy despises and treads in the ground? Are they not the poor suffering whites that the slaveocracy detests above all classes of men? And when they come to us wounded and bleeding, shall we stop to take stir our hat in all the grace and philosophy of submission to their oppressors and the power that has throttled them, [Voices, "no," "no," "never," "never."] I would go to North Carolina and bind up the broken hearted, but I would carry with me a power that should choke the viper that has stung them. [Applause.] Others may speak tenderly upon this subject; I have solemnly thrown away every possible concession to any other principle than duty to God and duty to man in this relation. [Applause.] But I would, at the same time, go into the Southern country, and with no revengeful purpose. [Applause.] I would establish noble authority, and not gratify a malicious propensity. While I would not wait until majesty sits triumphant. I would go robed in the sweetest adornment of mercy and love. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Dr. Tyng's speech, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Circuit Court.—The November term of this Court will be opened on Monday next, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 44, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 46, 81, 82, 83, 25, 2, 42, 1. The October calendar will be continued by Judge Emott, and will be regularly called through before the November calendar will be taken up.

Fatal Fluid Accidents.—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Alexander, of East New-York, died yesterday from the effect of burns received on Monday night by the explosion of a fluid lamp.... Mrs. Smith, residing on Front, near Fulton-street, was severely burned on Wednesday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

The Fellner Murder Case.

REMOVAL OF MRS. MARKS.

The District-Attorney of Monmouth County, N. J., yesterday visited this City, for the purpose of giving our detectives some additional facts relative to the actors in this terrible homicide, and also for the further purpose of conveying Mrs. Marks to New-Jersey, where it is believed the murder was committed. Since the attempt of this woman to commit suicide in the Eighth Ward Station-house on Monday last, she has been very low, and at times has appeared to be dying. On Wednesday her condition seemed so critical that additional medical aid was called in, and it was only after much effort on the part of the physicians that she was restored to consciousness. Yesterday she was in a state of delirium most of the time, constantly bewailing her fate, and imploring the officers not to put her to death for the crime of her brother. It was with much difficulty that the New-Jersey officials succeeded in getting her into the carriage, and she only ceased resistance when told that a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey had been obtained for her removal from the City. For the last three days several New-York lawyers have been engaged in trying to ascertain the exact condition and whereabouts of the prisoner, with a view of obtaining a *habeas corpus*, hoping thereby to secure her liberty, and to place her beyond the reach of the officers of justice. Radeway had not, at last accounts, been arrested.

Having Made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as Silk Dress Hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that, in superior quality and perfection, they are beyond rivalry.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Espenscheid Manufactures his own Soft Hats.—All others that retail hats in New-York purchase theirs ready-made. Consequently the cheapest as well as the finest fabrics are to be had only at
ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Army and Navy Glasses,
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms,
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Hardie's Patent Army Trunk, Bed, Settee, Table, Chair and Writing Desk combined. For sale by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Sole Manufacturers, No. 1 Maiden-lane and No. 656 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 581.—Nov. 7, 1861.
44, 63, 21, 36, 6, 48, 11, 40, 60, 45, 39, 37.

Kentucky, Class 582.—Nov. 7, 1861.
5, 67, 14, 9, 31, 23, 62, 73, 12, 46, 11, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Highly Important to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe to all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for patronage. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purch

Terrible Casualty.

EXPLOSION AT THE BRIDESBURG ARSENAL.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 6.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred at the Bridesburg Arsenal, Twenty-third ward. The immediate cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained, inasmuch as the only two persons who could give any account of the circumstances are both beyond the reach of coroner or reporter. We proceeded to Frankfort, and learned from Lieut. Somerss, and the officers of the district, the names of the dead, and some particulars of the accident. It seems that one of the leading functions of the arsenal is the manufacture of fulminating powder, wherewith to fill the friction tubes, cannon, caps, &c., of which thousands are daily turned out under PERKINS & Bottom, the armorers of the establishment.

Two buildings are employed in the making and storing of this combustible, and both are fire-proof, with slate roofs, brick walls, and devoid of machinery. They are situated in the extreme northern part of the grounds, a few yards apart, and back of a large brick workshop, where some fifty hands are employed at filling the friction tubes. The fulminating powder is made by chemically uniting mercury, nitric acid, and a preparation of sodium. The solid components of the combustible are placed in solution and spread out to dry in one of the buildings, and after being dried are stored away in the second building. It was in the drying-house where the accident occurred. But two men were engaged in the building at that time. Their names were J. NEIL, or J. NEAGLE, and PATRICK COONEY. A third man, named GERHARDT, a regular in the United States army, was engaged in conveying the dried powder from the drying-house to the storing-house. Six hundred and fifty pounds of the combustible, valued at $1,000, and thought to be sufficient for the purposes of the arsenal during the entire Winter, were situated in the building. A very small part of this was sufficiently dry to be explosive, and it is believed that a very few pounds caused the accident and its accompanying casualties.

The explosion which occurred, how or why no one knows, happened at a few minutes after 2 o'clock. It is represented by the citizens of Bridesburg and Frankford as producing an immense concussion, which shook the window panes for many neighboring windows, and made many sober persons think that the stoves in their kitchens had fallen from their perches, or the chimney had been precipitated upon the roof. Not a brick of the original edifice was left standing. The roof was splintered into a thousand fragments, and even the strong foundations of the edifice torn up and blown away. The unfortunate men, NEAGLE and COONEY, were torn to pieces, one of NEAGLE's legs being found in a corn-field two hundred yards from the scene of the accident. His skull and body cannot be found, and pieces of the charred and jellied flesh litter the whole inclosure. A dog was seen at the time of our visit trotting off with a piece of the dead man's flesh. COONEY was scarcely less maltreated, his legs being broken and both his hands blown off. His body was lifted from the ground and thrown several feet. Last evening it presented a horribly discolored appearance, there scarcely being a whole bone in the unfortunate man's body. The soldier, GERHARDT, who was just outside the building, was struck with bricks in various parts of the body, and one of his legs broken. In the adjoining work-shop about fifty hands were employed, at least twenty-five of whom were cut and bruised by falling bricks and pieces of glass that were blown from the windows. Although the drying-room was several yards distant, the concussion tore out a great number of bricks in the wall of the work-shop, and one brick was precipitated through the window of the storing-room, striking a box filled with fulminating powder. Had the box been broken a most dreadful explosion must have occurred, as the building contained an immense quantity of powder which would have been ignited by the slightest friction.

One of the bricks was blown 200 yards, striking Mrs. BATZELL, the wife of the farmer upon the premises. Mrs. BATZELL carried a child in her arms that narrowly escaped being struck. The lady was somewhat bruised.

The neighboring house of Mr. PERKINS was somewhat damaged in the windows and roof. The carpenter-shop was likewise injured. In the work-shop a man who was engaged with a barrel of powder before him, filling cartridges, marvelously escaped. None of the hands in the work-shop were seriously hurt, although many were cut in the face and head. The damage to the different buildings will probably amount to $300. Lieut. TRENWELL, commandant of the arsenal, was absent at the time. He drove from Richmond, where he heard the shock, as rapidly as possible.

The workmen were at once dismissed, and labor discontinued. The workmen in the adjacent factory of JONES & Co. swarmed from their forges, and, for a time, a scene of unparalleled confusion and anxiety transpired. The dead men were unmarried. NEAGLE resided in Whitehall, near the arsenal, and COONEY lived with his father, who keeps the second toll-gate on the Bustleton turnpike, above Frankford. NEAGLE was about 22 years of age. COONEY was a middle-aged man. A report prevailed in the city last evening that the great magazine of the arsenal had been blown up. Such was not the case, the magazine being surrounded by double walls, and situated some distance from the scene of the accident. The calamity as it is, however, is sufficiently horrible to excite all sympathy. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon as much of the mutilated remains as can be collected this morning. It is a matter of wonder that no accident has occurred before. The fulminating powder is, perhaps, the most explosive of all combustibles.

Affairs in Liberia.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The following letter from Ex-President ROBERTS has been received in Philadelphia:

MONROVIA, Sept. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have not had this pleasure for some time, for the reason, that during the last five or six months, I have been so incessantly engaged in superintending the erection of the college buildings, that I have not been able to write to you, and many others of my esteemed friends in the United States, as had been my custom, from time to time, as opportunities might offer. But now that I have a little more time at my command, you shall hear from me oftener.

I am glad to be able to inform you that we have at length succeeded in getting our college buildings well advanced to completion, and hope to have them ready for inauguration by the end of November or early in December. The main building is a fine structure, and shows to good advantage from its elevated position. It is commodious, and quite complete in all its arrangements. I do hope it will prove a great blessing to Liberia, of which I have no doubt, if properly sustained, and well conducted.

I believe there is no important domestic news circulating here. The most talked of at present are the stirring events now occurring in the United States, in which the people here feel deep concern, as the interest of Liberia, in various ways, is not a little involved in them. I trust there will soon be an end of these unfortunate troubles which are so distracting your country, and that peace and harmony will be restored on such basis as will forever preclude the possibility of a recurrence of them.

I am glad to say our Spanish excitement, consequent upon the seizure by the Liberian Government vessel *Quail* of a Spanish slaver at Gallinas, has well nigh subsided. We received intelligence yesterday that the Spanish steamer that fired into the *Quail* returned to Sierre Leone in a damaged condition. She reports there that she had been fired into through mistake by an English man-of-war. Whether this be true, or that she received damage by the tire of the *Quail*, is yet uncertain. If by the *Quail*, I suppose the Spanish commander feels ashamed to confess it, having declared at Sierre Leone, I learn, previous to coming here, his intention to sink the *Quail*. And it is confidently stated that he had such instructions from the Governor of Fernando Po. Very remarkable.

Please accept best thanks for the package of newspapers, &c., you were good enough to send me per schooner *Justina Handel*, from Baltimore, with supplies for Government.

I am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

WILL HARRY G., IF THIS MEETS his eye send his address to his old friend MORTON, who wants to hear from him very much.

CONJUX CARISSIME VALE.

HENRICUS.

REBECCA WILL HEAR THE DESIRED information by sending letter at once to the hotel. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLAXTON'S NEW WORK.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE COTTON KINGDOM:

A TRAVELLER'S OBSERVATION ON COTTON AND SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAN SLAVE STATES. Based upon three former volumes of Journeys and Investigations by the same author. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. Two vols., 12mo., with Colored Statistical Map of the Cotton Kingdom and its Dependencies. Price $2.

This publication was called for by several eminent organs of public opinion in England, as well by private advice to the author immediately on the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. It brings into unbroken connection, with suitable explanation and extension, the author's observations upon the relations of the cotton demand, and of the employment of slaves to the rebellion, with special reference to the correction of certain prevalent errors of public opinion. As a carefully studied picture of the condition of the people of the South immediately preceding the rebellion, it already possesses an historic value similar to that of the travels of Arthur Young shortly before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

The publishers believe that the Cotton Kingdom affords at once the most interesting and satisfactory popular account attainable of the resources and condition of the Southern States; their agriculture and commerce; the workings of their institutions; the characteristics, manners and customs of their people, and their social and political views and feelings. As a graphic and attractive writer, Mr. Olmsted has few equals, while the accuracy of his observations and impartiality of his statements are unquestioned.

The present work abounds in anecdote and incidents of travel, and will interest all classes of readers.

PUBLISHED AT
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York,
BY
MASON BROTHERS.

WINTER NUMBER OF MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, with splendid fashion plates, valuable information, very numerous engravings, and three full-sized patterns. The largest, best and most complete fashion magazine in the world. Mothers, milliners, dressmakers and ladies generally do not fail to see the very splendid Winter number now ready. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium; single copies 25 cents; without the plates and patterns, 10 cents

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEAsantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,338 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING.—TWO LITtle girls will find a pleasant home in a private family in the country, where they will have excellent care and instruction. Inquire of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS

Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

KID GLOVES IN BLACK, 63c.

KID GLOVES in White, 63c., very best.
KID GLOVES in Fall and Winter colors, 63c.
Ladies, we warrant every pair to prove good.
Corsets, the best, $1. RIBBONS,
Job lot Bands, 50c. FLOWERS,
Job lot Gent's Socks, 12c. 25c. RUCHES and Ladies'
Job lot Hdkfs., &c. to 10c. STRAW HATS, &c.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS' New Store,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 24th-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 83 cents; free by mail, 89 cts
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GAGE,
Practical Furrier.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

DELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE.—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Dunne-st., where samples may be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 154 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to take care of grown children; a competent person with excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 33 Union-square, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or laundress by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation; would do chamberwork and fine washing or assist in taking care of children; has the best of recommendations from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very experienced person, having the best of recommendations, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and can do up fine things beautifully. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 193 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the best families in the city for reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 122 East 3-th-st., b tween 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of long and good experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding of fowls, and soups of various kinds; makes good bread and biscuit, and superior pastry. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best reference as to character and capability. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a first class colored cook is disengaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has over eight years' City references; prefers a situation in the country. Call at No. 103 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; is a good bread baker; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; wages, from $8 to $10 a month. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days, in the grocery-store. Can give the best City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUTION BY A RE spectable woman, as good cook, in a small private family; has the best of City references; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to the country; best of City reference given; wages $9. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 72 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable girl as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 194 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman, understands French and American cooking in all its branches, soups, &c.; best of references from a French family, of four years' standing. Address C. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class pastry-cook German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman, one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 51 West 28th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a child or children; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook. Will assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with the best of City references. Inquire at No. 211 East 29th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and games. Bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable woman, as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family. has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 261 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 14th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City references. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 28d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF pleasant disposition and thoroughly competent, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the care of children, or to leaving the City. Wages no object. The best City references. Address, for two weeks, C. N., Station O, New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE spectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people; wages no object to a good place. Call or address No. 19 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days. Country preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; can do embroidery and will make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable Protestant young woman, the washing of two private families, where ladies can have their finery and gentlemen's shirts done up in the first style; the highest reference from the first families, where she has lived as laundress. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 135 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in City or country, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to assist in other work, if required, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 159 14th-st., west of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 120 East 15th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman as laundress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 23d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing; is fond of children, and a good sewer; is steady and quiet in her disposition and habits, and has twelve months' good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOman, of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing; she is perfectly able to take charge of an infant from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young English girl, who has been well trained, and understands her duties well, as children's nurse and to assist in chamberwork if required; a place in the country will be preferred; the best of City references will be produced. A note addressed to WINTHROP, at the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best of references can be given. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; or would do chamberwork and sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address for two days No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a person who is a good seamstress, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and light chamberwork; best of City references. Call or address No. 269 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 166 9th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress wishes a situation in a private family. She understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and washing children's clothes, and understands dressmaking; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork. She can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; also, she is willing to make herself generally useful if required. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has sewed for the last year. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or take care of children; understands cutting, fitting and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, C. Bookham in attendance.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful. Can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to leave the City. Wages $7 per month. Address M. L., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 270 3d-av., for two days, in the crockery-store.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a competent young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 68 5th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress; she understands her work thoroughly and can give satisfactory testimonials for promptness and capability. Call, or address, No. 49 University-place.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Has the best of City references given. Call at No. 276 8th-av., second floor.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid, and willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 235 6th-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress, chambermaid; would assist in washing; has five years first-class reference. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at the residence of her present employers, No. 56 10th-st., four doors from 5th-av.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office

MALES.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a steady temperate young married man, as bartender, or to work in a wholesale liquor-store or to drive a liquor or beer wagon; has for a long time been in that business. Can give good reference or security. Inquire for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house and make himself useful round a gentleman's place on low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk, if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for A. N., or address Box No. 214 *Times* Office, as above.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man of many years' experience amongst some of the best families in the State; knows his business thoroughly in every respect, particularly the treatment and selection of horses, and is perfect to refer to some of the leading merchants. Address COACHMAN, care of T. A. Halliday, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands driving in this City and is a first-rate groom; can produce reference for a long term of years; would make himself as many other ways useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required, or milk a cow; wages from $1x to $12 a month for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; has been coachman in this City fif

FINANCIAL.

...ed
...No. 97,198, in blank.
...by fraud, and their pay-
...SOLGATE & HOFFMAN.
...York, Nov. 2, 1861.

...RESIDENT AGENCY;
...the sale of
...TREASURY NOTES,
...Office of
...LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
...Bankers,
...Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
...C. P. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

...LLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
...Claims of every description,
...ON THE GOVERNMENT,
...additional expenditure, or
...PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
...by
...LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
...Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

...TION.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING
...an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a
...banking business, and, in connection therewith,
...to the collection of commercial paper in all
...accessible points throughout the West. Collections in in-
...ferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used
...in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, pur-
...chase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and
...issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the
...Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
...Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC
...MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year,
...will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st.,
...on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M.
...and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2,
at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14,
at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS'
...BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this
...Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election,
...will be held at the banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broad-
...way, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, be-
...tween the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST
...Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and
...after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9,
...1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has
...this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and af-
...ter the 1st day of November, proxime, its circulating
...notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its pres-
...ent redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of
...one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.
E. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL
NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN
...Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspec-
...tors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris'
...Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll
...open at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSUR-
...ANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
...Oct. 30, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this
...Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the
...office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, be-
...tween the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 64 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN
...Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-
...York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUES-
...DAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By or-
...der.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

$15,000.—$5,000—$2,000—TO LEND ON
...bond and mortgage of improved City
...property. $4,000 and $1,000 on improved Brooklyn prop-
...erty. $30,000, $6,000 and $4,000 on first-class farms.
R. SALTONSTALL, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
...—Claims on any of the Departments, Quarter-
...masters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D.
...C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAIL-
...ROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars
...each, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Ex-
...change-place.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN
...in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P.
...BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford col-
...lections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF
...Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000
...Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K.,
...Box No. 114 Times Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURN-
...ished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN F. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL
...estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yan-
...kee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 Times
...Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE-
...ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near
...Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER
...A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352
...Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 16
...Clarkson-st., with all the modern improvements, and
...in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and
...out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good
...neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSA-
...ries for housekeeping, to a very small family only—A
...large front and back parlor, with kitchen, kitchen uten-
...sils, &c. No interference. Rent, $20 per month, in ad-
...vance. Apply at No. 62 6th-av.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SITU-
...ated in a block of seven, on 53d-st., between 4th and
...5th-avs. convenient to cars. Rent $250, to a good tenant.
...Apply to C. & E. POILLON, No. 221 South-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES,
...with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-
...aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BAILEAU, LOCKWOOD &
...CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON
...Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern
...improvements. Inquire of BAILEAU, LOCKWOOD &
...CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE
...Works, foot of East 21th-st., rooms 200 feet by 45 feet;
...engines 1,600 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A FAM-
...ily going to Europe next week, will let, at a very mod-
...erate price, a large furnished house at this depot, with the
...use of an extensive stable and grounds. The situation is
...salubrious and unsurpassed for beauty on the Hudson
...River, and within thirty minutes' drive of the Central
...Park. For details apply at once to THOMAS J. STEW-
...ART, No. 69 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR
...Union-square, in 17th-st.,—to a private family only.
...The house is 26 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern conve-
...niences and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. The
...location is one of the best in the City. Address C. W.,
...Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL
...private family only. Nos. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve
...rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see
...the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY
...a three-story high-stoop house; must contain all the
...modern improvements, gas, water, gas fixtures, etc., and
...must be in perfect order. Give description of the house,
...extent of rent, lowest rent, &c., and address Box 3,229 New-
...York Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE IN THE VI-
...cinity of this City, of about five acres, or a house at
...Brooklyn, with a few lots adjoining, for which a well-
...rented City house property will be given in exchange.
...Apply to R. C. ADAMS, 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN
...persons, the second floor of a house, between 10th and
...20th-sts., east between 4th and 6th-avs., without board.
...References exchanged. Address LODGER, Box No. 188
...Times Office.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES
...a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City
...Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the
...banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will
...address C. D., Box No. 208 Times office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

...N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-
...nished, beautifully situated, one hour from
...for the season or year; also, country
...villa sites to rent and for sale low, by
...BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-
...York, or H. A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! READ THIS! IGNORANCE
...EXPOSED! BARRIERS UNBARRED!
...HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED, and those
...only afflicted or single, in search of HEALTH. DR. LAMONT'S Paris,
...London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage
...Guide. (56th edition, 300 pages, 100 Anatomical Illus-
...trations,) upon Manual Abuse, Nervous Debility, Loss of
...Memory, Incapacity, Impotency, Pimples, Involuntary
...Emissions, Gonorrhœa, with all its urinary, or at stool; Impo-
...tency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stric-
...ture, Gleet, Gravel, Syphilis, privacy and consti-
...tutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs
...of the male and female—all their diseases and weak-
...nesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European
...hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and
...cures; the author's unequaled Paris and London
...treatment, &c.
All he would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treat-
...ment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations,
...Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should pur-
...chase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No.
...1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H.
...DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York; and
...DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at
...No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M.
...to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr.
...LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etat Unis, Ger-
...man Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National
...Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.
...University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of
...Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st.,
...to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20
...Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a pri-
...vate entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be
...consulted with the most honorable confidence on all dis-
...eases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his
...present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hos-
...pitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in
...every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of
...the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated
...on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of
...Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to
...his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE
...confidently consulted on all diseases of a private
...nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment
...and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a
...delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and
...permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the
...case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal
...weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually
...cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have
...been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C.
...with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr.
...C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of
...the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York
...Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND
...THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAU-
...RICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just pub-
...lished the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled
..."THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL
...COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health
...or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family.
...Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-
...York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part
...of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and ad-
...dressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by 11
...RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and
...No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES
...of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a
...Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous de-
...bility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting
...from early errors, by following the instructions given
...in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to
...the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and
...nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will,
...therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two
...stamps, a copy of the work, containing every informa-
...tion required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Al-
...bany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM
...of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior
...to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in
...boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essence, a substitute
...for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic
...diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives.
...Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's Marriage Guide, a rare
...and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed en-
...velope, 25 cents. Office No. 8 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
...OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as
...a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debili-
...ty, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-
...cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great
...expense through medical imposition and quackery. Sin-
...gle copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-
...FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a
...post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR.
...WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable
...cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you re-
...stored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hun-
...dreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office,
...No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when
...they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect
...cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF
...the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon,
...No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure
...diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varico-
...cele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or li-
...gature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 even-
...ings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR.
...WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodi-
...cal remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal
...of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near
...Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially,
...day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CER-
...TAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other
...remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the
...habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or
...sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases
...in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint
...the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It
...is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere
...but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City.
...The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a
...book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE
...United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo,
...captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the Dis-
...trict Court of the United States for the Southern District
...of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of Oc-
...tober, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will
...expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of No-
...vember instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf oppo-
...site the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,)
...in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark Pioneer, her
...tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies: and her cargo,
...consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold im-
...mediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where
...the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commis-
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } sioners.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPER-
...TY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON
...WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is
...hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons other-
...wise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the
...property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855,
...and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in
...the Commercial Advertiser on Tuesdays and Fridays of
...each week, describing the property so sold, and the time
...when the same must be redeemed, in default of which
...leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE
...discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to
...the provisions of the third article of the first title of the
...fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes.
...WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark,
...in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice
...first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear be-
...fore Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis
...County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County,
...New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1861, at 10
...o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
...Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby
...given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE
...FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to
...present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber,
...at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York,
...on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-
...York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-1aw6mF

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC
...KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint,
...printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter
...than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship with-
...out packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can
...be had at JESSUP & GILLIS', No. 12 Maiden-lane.
CHRISTAL & DONDHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at
...other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to
...forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin and
...in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory,
...Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., AT LOW
...prices. A well assorted stock, must be closed out
...shortly. Great inducements offered to cash buyers. A
...fine assortment of pocket cutlery, padlocks, files, hollow-
...ware and heavy goods. No. 56 Warren-st.
Also to rent, the first-class, three-story house, No. 65
...Hammond-st., in first-rate order, low, to a good tenant,
...from this time to 1st May next, or on a lease for a term of
...years. Apply as above.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., be-
...tween Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-
...niture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and re-
...tail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—
...Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak
...sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broad-
...way, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE,
...of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at
FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., oppo-
...site Wooster. Established in 1848.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY
...where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other,
...for 8 cents a quart, at No. 148 East 10th-st., by the Rock-
...land County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between
...Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
...ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Passengers.—All persons leaving the United States will
...require to have passports from the authorities of their
...respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of
...State, at Washington.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Rockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head;
...green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for
...Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones
...or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and
...the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pas-
...sage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
H. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.,
...on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has
...double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight com-
...partments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event
...of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work,
...and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For
...freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK
...AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passen-
...gers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York
...and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching
...their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as fol-
...lows
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North
...River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$ | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....8 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....35
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotter-
...dam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy
...tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From
...Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $55, $60 and $65;
...Steerage, from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $40.
These steamers have superior accommodations for pas-
...sengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are
...built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire an-
...nihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leav-
...ing the United States are required to procure passports
...before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WIL-
...LIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to
...WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown
...to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES
...& MACEY, No. 86 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES
...DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to
...JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Com-
...pany's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-
...SHIP HANSA, H. A. SANTEN, commander, carry-
...ing the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30,
...North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
...at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage,
...$35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

STEAMER ARAGO—PASSPORTS.—BY RE-
...cent regulations, all persons leaving the United States
...are required to have passports from the authorities of
...their respective countries, countersigned by the Secreta-
...ry of State at Washington. Compliance is peremptory.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT
...AGENCY—At No. 2½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
...No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B.
...NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-
...st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north
...to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land
...New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping
...at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M.,
...from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—5:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt,
...stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5,
...6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all
...stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail
...Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White
...Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York pas-
...sengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all sta-
...tions north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 8:15 and 10
...A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams'
...Bridge, 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't. Supt.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO
...NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST.
...JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, TO A PORTION OF KANSAS,
...AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—
...Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by
...St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kan-
...sas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH
...MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the
...only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest
...point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker
...than any other route, and the price is the same—no
...higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST
...should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to
...see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAIL-
...ROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the
...traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri
...Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
...Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows,
...viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail;
...9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily;
...3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermi-
...diate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk,
...Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train
...of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run
...to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-
...BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains
...leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-
...ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY,
...SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct.
...28, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 3 P. M., con-
...necting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A.
...M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves
...Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF
...TERMINUS.—Leave Jamaica 9th and 34th at Ferries,
...New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for
...North Side, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and
...12:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30,
...3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30,
...3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's
...Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-
...SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at
...4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 2:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern,
...at 9:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A BUSINESS FOR SALE—
...Worth having, now yielding $3,000 to $4,000
...yearly; is a pleasant, safe, regular business, several years
...established. Can be further increased. Ill-health cause
...of selling. All satisfactory information and particulars
...freely given at the office of the Institute, corner of 6th-av.
...and 10th-st.

$150 PER MONTH MADE BY ENTER-
...PRISING Agents selling DOWNER'S PAT-
...ENT HEMMER and SHIELD for hand sewing; pro-
...tects the finger and makes a beautiful hem. Samples sent
...on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442
...Broadway, New-York.

$450 CASH WILL PURCHASE A VERY
...valuable patent right for hotels, private dwell-
...ings, &c.; $2,000 has been offered on time, but being com-
...pelled to leave for the Southwest, I will sacrifice it for the
...above amount. Address PATENT, Box 247 Times Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A PARTY WITH SOME
...capital wishes to engage in a cash-paying business
...already established. Address, with real name, COLE,
...Box No. 127 Times Office; none others will be answered.
...Confidential in all cases.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CASH CAPITAL
...in the retail grocery business, about to be opened in
...one of the best avenues and houses in the City. None but
...respectable parties need apply at No. 64 West 30th-st., be-
...tween the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL
...establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN
...& BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No.
...251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth
...on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without
...extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or
...rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—
...Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 496 Atlan-
...tic-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

...VENDUE.
...Auctioneer.
PERREGAUX'S SALE OF HANDSOME
...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CAR-
...RIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS,
...&c., by order of Executors of E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
...will sell at the residence of the late D. Lynch
...Lawrence, Throggs Neck, Westchester County, commenc-
...ing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and
...continue the sale daily.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of
...handsome rosewood parlor suits, in brocatel, pier and
...mantel glasses, marble-top centre tables, bronze and mar-
...ble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table,
...chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dress-
...ing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus,
...second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brus-
...sels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and
...glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statu-
...ary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light
...wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and
...double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.;
...four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some
...farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several
...heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of
...hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The
...horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; par-
...ties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of
...them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 4th-av. and
...26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain convey-
...ances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale
...will be continued daily, if not raloy, till all is sold, and
...will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to
...those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few
...days, of which due notice will be given. Should the
...weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first
...fair day. Catalogues will be ready on the 12th inst., at
...the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BROWN BROS.,
...Morrisania.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 8, at
...10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broad-
...way, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets,
...&c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part
...of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahog-
...any centre tables, etagere, French plate pier and mantel
...mirrors, velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets,
...rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase,
...oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bu-

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and Savannah Railroad, and by reason of the fact before stated, offers a very eligible site for purposes of commerce. *In the event of blockade of the Southern Coast by a naval power this point could be easily made a sure protection to the inland commerce passing between Charleston and Savannah.* This bluff is considerably higher than the adjoining island and is said to be healthy. The approach from the Broad River is used by steamers constantly. Twelve feet at mean low water can be carried through."

Port Royal Island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about mid-way, stands the town of Beaufort, on Beaufort River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River and St. Helena Sound and Combahee River. A force moving up the river from Beaufort, *via* Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about 30 miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense strategic importance of that line. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about one thousand. It is thus described by Sir CHARLES LYELL, in his *Travels in the United States:*

"Beaufort, a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for the whites. Each villa is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

Beaufort District is the southernmost district or county of South Carolina, and has an area of 1,540 square miles. It is seperated from Georgia by the Savannah river, and is bounded on the northeast by the Combahee river, and intersected by the Coosawhatche. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, Indian corn and potatoes in great abundance. It is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1860 being 38,805, of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves!

The region around Port Royal Entrance and Island has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by Admiral COLIGNI, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics obtained permission of CHARLES IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to JEAN RIBAULT, "a man experi in sea causes," and in the Spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal River. The old chronicler LAUDONIERE, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant savannahs. As the commander cast his eye across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says LAUDONIERE, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the depth of its sounding, he persuaded himself that all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal River he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, and a few days after built a fort which, in honor of his King, CHARLES IX., he called Charles' Fort—*Arx Carolina*—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. RIBAULT reminded the colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements"—a lesson, by the way, sadly neglected by after-settlers of Carolina. Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1567, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century, Lord CARDROS led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal; but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, coördinate authority with the Governor and Grand Council of Charleston, it was compelled, with circumstances of outrage, to acknowledge submission. Settlement, however, does not seem to have progressed very rapidly, for in a tract entitled "*A New Description of That Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina, by John Archdale, Governor of the same, 1707,*" the following passage occurs:

"The principal place is Port Royal,—please God it may be seated with English and Scots in a considerable body, because it is a bold port, and also a frontier upon the Spaniard at Augustine. The Scots did, about twenty years since, begin a settlement with about ten families, but were distressed by the Spaniards. O! how might the Scots that go now as Switzers to serve foreign nations: how might they, I say, strengthen our American colonies, and increase the trade of Great Britain and enrich themselves at home and abroad!"

In 1670, WM. SAYLE was sent out as Governor, and in his letter of instructions he was told to "cause all the people at Port Royal *to swear allegiance to our sovereign lord the King, and subscribe fidelity to the proprietors and the form of Government established by them.*" There will probably soon be opportunity for the "people of Port Royal" to swear a far nobler allegiance.

The town of Beaufort was founded about 1700. It was called *Beaufort*, in honor of Prince HENRY, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palatine. It is thus described just a century ago:

"Beaufort is the next most considerable place, though a small town, pleasantly situated on the south side of a sea island, named Port Royal, from its harbor, which is capacious and safe, and into which ships of a large size may sail; *here is a Collector, with other Custom-house officers.* There probably soon will be 1. The harbor is defended by a small fort, lately built of tappy, a cement composed of oyster shells, beat small, with a mixture of lime and water, and is very durable. The fort has two demi-bastions to the river, and one bastion to the land, with a gate and ditch; the barracks are very good, and will lodge 100 men; there are in it 16 weighty cannon, not yet mounted, the platform and parapet wall *not being finished for want of money*"—("A Short Description of the Province of South Carolina." Anon. 1763.)

In a MS. "Account of Missionaries sent to South Carolina," we are told that "The Parish of St. Helen's, in Port Royal Island, in 1712, agreed to have a minister resident among them; they never had had a minister there, and *the people lived all without using any kind of publick divine worship.*"

It is curious with what persistent iteration we find the old writers insisting on the great importance of Port Royal and Beaufort Harbor. There is not the least doubt that had it not been for the proximity of the Spaniards at St. Augustine, who constantly massacred and harassed the nascent communities at Fort Royal, that the settlers would never have been obliged to abandon it, and go up and found Charleston, which they did about the middle of the seventeenth century. Here are one or two specimen opinions:

"The Port Royal River hath depth of water enough for any ship in the world, in or out, and as good a harbor as any Nature hath made, sufficient to hold and contain all the Royal Navy. *With regard to its situation for any expedition, it is as well as can be desired, for nothing could escape the sight of a cruiser there.*"

The date of this tract is 1693. There is another:

"The whole Royal Navy might ride with safety in Port Royal Harbor. *Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships in time of War.*" (HEWATT'S *South Carolina*, 1750.)

Are not these prophetic passages?

Prophecies which our Great Expedition has translated into realities. The whole country awaits with the liveliest interest the developments about to take place in the region whose features and history we have just described.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. KURTZ, will arrive in this City on Saturday morning. They will be received at Pier No. 3 North River, by the Sons of Massachusetts, who are requested to meet there at 9 o'clock. The regiment will be escorted to the Park Barracks, where they will breakfast. The officers will partake of a dejeuner at the Astor House, provided by the Sons, at which many of our distinguished citizens will be present. Rev. Dr. TYNG will make the welcoming address. The following gentlemen have been selected by Col. FRANK E. HOWE as Marshals: Capt. SAMUEL HATHAWAY, Col. O. D. ASHLEY, Maj. J. W. CORNELL, Dr. F. WILLIS FISHER, and Capt. W. H. I. BAMBER. Badges can be obtained of either of these gentlemen, and tickets to the "welcoming breakfast" at the Astor House, or at No. 203 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Excitement Consequent Upon the Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Hunter's Order on Assuming Command.

The Chances of an Immediate Battle Lessening.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Nov. 4.

It will be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps yesterday, and nothing but Gen. FREMONT'S urgent endeavors prevented it from ripening into general mutiny. His quarters were thronged with officers all day expressing their indignation and their inclination to resign. The Germans were there *en masse*, and talked loudly about resisting forcibly Gen. HUNTER'S assuming the command.

As the enemy were entrenching themselves on Wilson's Creek, and nothing was heard of HUNTER, and in accordance with their most earnest entreaties, Gen. FREMONT finally promised, just at dark, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning if Gen. HUNTER did not arrive. I never saw anything at all approaching the excitement which this announcement created. It caused immense cheering around the headquarters, which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering growing more and more remote as the news reached the camps further, and from the advanced portion of the army. For two hours and a-half a dozen bands were serenading the General at once. Everybody was preparing to start for the battle-field at daylight, and the all-pervading disappointment was changed into universal joy. Our army, under that inspiration, would have whipped a hundred thousand men; but at ten o'clock Gen. HUNTER, the new Commander of the Western Department, arrived.

Gen. HUNTER spent an hour and a half with Gen. FREMONT, who gave him his plans of battle.

Gen. HUNTER then assumed command of the army, and Gen. FREMONT left for St. Louis, *via* Tipton, this morning.

If we have a fight before the army recovers from its last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the result, but hope for the best.

Gen. POPE is here, with his entire Division.

Gen. HUNTER'S Division will be here to-night, when the troops will all be up.

All of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff left with him, with the exception of Cols. LOVEJOY, SHANK and HODSON.

The following is Gen. HUNTER'S order upon assuming command of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.

ORDER, No. 1.—The command of this Department having been relinquished by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is assumed by the undersigned.

Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report immediately at these headquarters.

(Signed,) J. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM ROLLA.

ROLLA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The following is correspondence to the St. Louis *Democrat:*

The expedition under Col. DODGE, which left here a few days since in quest of Ex-Judge FREEMAN'S band of marauding rebels, took possession of Houston, TEXAS County, on the 4th, and captured a large amount of rebel property and several prominent Secessionists, including some officers of the rebel army. A large mail for the rebel army was also captured, containing information of the position of the entire rebel force in Missouri.

Capt. WOOD, with his Rangers, has gone forward to Spring Valley, to rout the main body of FREEMAN'S band stationed there.

Capt. STEVENS, who left Springfield Tuesday morning, has reached here, and reports that Tuesday morning our pickets were to be extended beyond the old battle-ground at Wilson's Creek, the advance guard of the enemy having retreated from that position. Their advance guard at that point numbered 7,500 strong.

Gen. WYMAN had been appointed Provost-Marsal of Springfield, and our lines were strictly guarded, no person being allowed to pass west or southwest.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

A letter from an officer of high rank in Springfield, dated the 6th, says the army was quiet and in good spirits, and that there was no enemy near, and Gen. HUNTER had no expectation of a battle at present.

A dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, dated "In Camp near Quincy, Mo., 6th," says that he will be in St Louis Friday, accompanied by 40th men.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

One hundred and twenty National troops, under Capt. SCHNELD'S, were captured by the enemy near Little Sontafe, Mo., this morning. The Nationals were on their way to join Gen. FREMONT'S column. The reported force of the enemy was 500 men.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Col BAKER'S remains reached here at 1½ o'clock, in charge of a Committee, who were received at the depôt by Mayor HENRY. A procession was then formed, composed of two regiments of Home Guards and a large number of distinguished military and naval officers. The procession proceeded to Independence Hall, where the body will lie in state. The ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity and pomp.

The military portion of the procession comprised the First and Second Regiments of the Home Guards and Col. GROOSS'S regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The City Greys acted as a body guard. The pallbearers were Major-Gens. PATTERSON and CADWALADER, Brigadiers REILEY, PLEASANTON and PATTERSON, Cols. JONES and DARE, and Major SMITH, of the California Regiment. A number of officers of the army and navy were present.

Capt. HICKS, of the California Regiment, who was badly wounded, also attended the funeral.

The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators.

Thousands of people this evening visited Independence Hall, where the remains of the honored dead have been placed at the foot of the statue of WASHINGTON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The recent promotion of a number of non-commissioned officers to Second Lieutenants has caused many of the Sergeants on duty at depôts, as drill instructors, to apply for transfers to regiments, as they have no chance of being promoted unless they are attached to a regiment. Col. LOOMIS, commanding on Governor's Island, has intimated that he cannot entertain any more applications for transfers, as he must retain a sufficient number of men competent to drill recruits and attend to the ordinary duties of non-commissioned officers at a principal depôt.

As instances of the rapid manner in which promotions take place now, in comparison with what they did for many years back, we may mention the promotion of Lieut. HAWKINS, Adjutant on Governor's Island, to a Captaincy, and Second Lieut. E. P. MINNICK, of the Twelfth Infantry, to a First Lieutenancy. Neither of these gentlemen have held their commissions many months. Hitherto an officer was fortunate if he obtained his company within twelve years after being first commissioned.

The purchased bark *Fredonia* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday and hauled into the berth vacated by the bark *Rosbuck*. Her armament, which will be put on board as soon as she is ready for it, will consist of six 32-pounders.

The officers and men of the *Rosbuck* are ordered to be on board to-day, when she will be put into commission.

The purchased steamer *Flambeau* also arrived, and lays by the side of the *De Soto*. The latter steamer will be ready to be turned over to her commander on Monday next.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba* and the clipper ship *Shepherd Knapp* left the Yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery. The steamer *Connecticut* will sail to-morrow for Fortress Monroe.

The *Pensacola*, *Jacob Bell*, *Hetzell* and *Anacosta*, now at the Washington Navy-yard, will soon be ready to sail.

The propeller *Samuel J. Holley*, recently purchased, after being fitted out at a private yard, will go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to receive her armament of four 32-pounders.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

News from Gen. Rosecrans to Tuesday Morning.

THE CONTEST YET UNDECIDED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' army up to 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The rebel batteries commanded from the west side of the river the road on the east side, used by Gen. ROSECRANS' supply trains, from the Kanawha Falls, which is a mile and a half below the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers, to Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters at TOMPKINS' farm, on New River, five miles above the junction. The supply trains of our army, therefore, have been discontinued during the day, and are run only at night.

The rebels had three batteries of two guns each opposite TOMPKINS' farm, one opposite to the mouth of Gauley, and one opposite the Kanawha Falls, the latter being the most dangerous. Their firing was sharp on Monday morning, but very slow in the afternoon, and it is supposed that the rebels were short of ammunition.

Our artillery replied, and silenced the battery opposite the mouth of Gauley.

Two of our men and several horses were wounded by shells on Monday morning.

Nothing definite is known of the strength of the rebels, but their operations indicate desperation or great confidence.

Monday evening, Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade was two miles below Gauley, and it is believed have crossed the river during the night. A steamboat was detained at that point for transportation across the river.

The troops were ordered to prepare four days' rations, and be ready to move.

Gen. ROSECRANS had just received a battery of ten Parrott 10-pounders.

The troops were confident that they could cross the river and beg the enemy, but some expressed fears that such movements have been calculated for and desired by the enemy.

The elevation opposite the mouth of the Gauley is known as Cotton Hill, and is considerably higher than the ground on our side.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. ROSECRANS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 8.

Capt. GOLDING, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, and Quartermaster JOHN MACARREN, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Gauley Bridge, which place they left Saturday morning. From these gentlemen we gather some interesting particulars of the engagement reported by telegraph to have taken place at that point Friday, and which many persons were apprehensive had resulted disastrously to our cause for the reason that nothing additional could be learned from the same source.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the topography of the country in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge, it may be proper to state that at that point the Gauley and New Rivers come together, forming the Great Kanawha, just as the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers unite in forming the Ohio. Gauley Bridge, or rather what was the bridge before WISE burned it in his precipitate retreat last July, spans Gauley River about two hundred yards above its confluence with the New. The country is very mountainous, the hills on all sides looming up fully 500 feet, and the water courses almost entirely covering the valleys, so that there is not room in many places for even a wagon road. Our forces are encamped at the bridge, and at several points on the east bank of New River, extending up that stream twelve or fifteen miles. This brief explanation may serve to make Capt. GOLDING'S statement more intelligible.

On Friday morning a detachment of scouts from the Second Kentucky Regiment, under Capt. WHEELER, returned to Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and reported the rebels in considerable force on the west side of New River. This intelligence created no uneasiness, for the reason that the country there is an almost impassable wilderness, and the enemy had no means of crossing, if he were so disposed. Our skirmishers occasionally penetrate this benighted region, but we believe it has never been deemed necessary to turn out pickets in that direction.

Shortly after Capt. WHEELER'S return, two batteries were opened upon our troops in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge from the hills on the opposite side of the river—one directly opposite the bridge, and the other two miles lower down, at the falls of the Kanawha, opposite a large brick house, in which our Commissary's supplies were stored. These batteries played away nearly all day, the Commissary's quarters affording them a fine mark, but so bad was their firing, *they did not strike the building once!* In almost every instance their balls and shell fell short. The upper battery, after wasting a good deal of ammunition, succeeded in driving the Eleventh Ohio from their camp on the hillside opposite, and in sinking a flat-boat, which served our army as a ferry. This was the extent of the damage done. Not a man was killed and the flatboat was raised again the same evening, and made to do good service that night, as will be seen.

It was not till the day had far advanced that our artillery could be brought to bear upon the rebel batteries. Our rifled guns were all at the various camps up New River, but when they were once placed in position, it was not long until both the rebel batteries were silenced.

A train of wagons, on its way from Gauley Bridge to our encampments above, was fired upon the same day, when five or six miles up the river, by rebel infantry, and two of our men were wounded. Three companies from Gen. BENHAM'S camp, at Hawk's Nest, came to their relief, and soon drove the enemy back of the hills.

Friday night Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across the river on the flatboat which the rebels had previously sunk. They moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Loup Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains, and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped. Another brigade, McCOOK'S or SCHENCK'S, would probably cross above, and it is confidently believed our troops will be able to surround the insurgents on these mountains before they can make their escape. On his arrival at Charleston, Saturday evening, Capt. GOLDING learned by telegraph that the firing from the rebel batteries had not been renewed.

LATER.—Since writing the above, the steamer *Allen Collier* has arrived from Camp Enyart, which place she left Sunday morning, but brings nothing additional of importance from Gauley Bridge.

We learn, however, from the officers of the *Collier* that a battalion of ZOUAVES had left Winfield and gone to Mud Bridge, on Guyandotte Creek, where they Saturday night captured twenty-five prisoners.

LIEUT. KURTZ IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Lieut. KURTZ, of the United States navy, whose arrival at Washington from Richmond, on his parole of honor, has been previously noticed, is now stopping in this city. His parole, which is for fifty days, was obtained chiefly through the intercession of Ex-Senator MALLORY, after enduring for several weeks, in company with a fellow-prisoner, Lieut. SELDEN also of the navy, the horrors of a Richmond cell.

The chief object of the rebel authorities for granting his parole was to obtain Lieut. KURTZ'S influence with the Washington Cabinet, to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, including himself, and it is understood that he has so far enlisted the sympathies of the Government by his description of the ill-treatment of the National prisoners, as to have received from Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES, as well as the President, the assurance that the Cabinet would give the matter the deepest consideration without delay, with the prospect of succeeding in effecting some amicable arrangement which will meet the views of the rebels, and at the same time preserve the dignity of the Government.

Lieut. KURTZ will probably be exchanged with a Dr. SHARP, now prisoner at Fort McHenry.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Return of the Rebel Steamer Theodora to Savannah.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Late Southern papers received here state that the steamer *Theodora* had arrived at Savannah with a valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms.

The *Theodora* brought EX-Minister MEADE from Brazil, and Capt. S. J. SHORE, of the British Navy, who has tendered his services to the rebel Government.

A South Carolinian, who arrived from Europe, reports the feeling in England and France warming up in favor of the South.

Col. TILGHMAN has been appointed a rebel Brigadier-General, and supersedes Gen. ALCORN in command at Hopkinsville.

Mr. BENJAMIN had been formally appointed Secretary of War.

The vote for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, on the 6th, was expected to be small, and it was thought that DAVIS and STEPHENS would encounter but little opposition.

Gen. HARDEE has been promoted to a Major-Generalship. He and A. S. JOHNSTON were at Bowling Green on the 4th.

ZOLLICOFFER has fallen back to Cumberland Gap and to Knoxville for reinforcements.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The armed Confederate steamer has brought into Charleston the brigs *Betsey Ann Wells*, of Maine, *Michael* and *Tennessee*, and six others.

The privateer *Sumter* is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbadoes.

The eccentric WIGFALL has been made a Brigadier-General, and Hon. Mr. BENHAM a Major-General.

The rebels stated in Richmond that 616 vessels have run the Southern blockade since the 15th of May.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says that SOLON BORLAND has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

The Louisville *Journal* is credibly informed that in the counties south of Greene River Gen. BUCKNER'S men, within the last four or five days, have stolen or seized from six to eight hundred wagons.

LATE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 6.

A gentleman who has lived many years in the South arrived in this city yesterday. He left Savannah, Ga., one week ago last Thursday, having spent three days in that city. During that time the French Consul granted eight clearances to vessels, which met with no opposition in leaving the harbor. No United States vessel was seen during the three days, and it was currently stated that a United States ship was only occasionally seen off the harbor.

Everybody was expecting the big ship *Finland*, from England, and Capt. ANDERSON, of Savannah, had left post to receive her. The blockade was laughed at.

The feeling against the North was intensely bitter, and all the men had enlisted for the fight. The slaves were left to take care of home affairs, and their masters appeared to have no fear of them.

The gentleman alluded to came to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Cloverport and Louisville. He left Bowling Green last Thursday, and says the rebels were well fortified there; they had plenty of cannon, some of large calibre, and many field-pieces, ready for service.

He saw a number of Indians, and it was reported there were 500 there, together with 1,500 Texan Rangers, who rode their horses without using either saddles or bridles, and were splendid riders.

The entire rebel force in that vicinity, as far as he could gather, was from 40,000 to 60,000, and men were arriving at the rate of from 300 to 400 a day. On Wednesday orders were issued and parties sent out to collect 500 wagons, numbers of which were brought in when this gentleman passed through. He saw one man clap his hands together, and heard him exclaim, "I'll bet any amount BUCKNER is in Louisville in fifteen days." Camps were said to extend for five miles along the road, and he saw three separate camps in the immediate neighborhood of the place.

Our informant lived twenty-five years in the South. Last Summer his family came North, and about seven weeks ago, he came also, returned again as stated, and found all his property confiscated and some of his effects sold. As soon as possible he left himself. He affirms that mild treatment will not accomplish the object of the United States Government. All acts indicating consideration are ridiculed and despised.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

An Expedition from Cairo Against Columbus—Heavy Cannonading Heard.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Evening Journal:*

The expedition which left here last evening, and the destination of which is supposed to be Columbus, is having a warm time. Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the last few hours. We are expecting momentarily to hear of the capture of Columbus.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The whole vote polled in this city, yesterday, was 21,069. The Union ticket received an average of 17,722.

AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, the candidate for Governor, has a majority of 14,375 in the city, and it will reach nearly 30,000 in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Col. LUJEANE, of the Pennsylvania Ninety-ninth Regiment, has been superseded by Col. J. W. SWEENEY, of the mercantile firm of HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia.

THE WISCONSIN TENTH REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Wisconsin Tenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN leaves here for Louisville on Saturday.

A SERGEANT OF THE McCLELLAN RIFLES SHOT.

On Saturday last a Sergeant, named DAVENPORT, belonging to the McClellan Rifles, was shot by Capt. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, of the same regiment. It appears that DAVENPORT, who is said to be the most desperate and unruly man in the regiment, was met outside the limits of the camp by Capt. O'BRIEN, who asked him for his pass, as is the rule. DAVENPORT made some impertinent answer; Capt. O'BRIEN said not another word, but passed on, intending to report the Sergeant at headquarters for insolence to his superior officer. DAVENPORT followed him, still using insulting language. At this Capt. O'BRIEN drew his pistol, and commanded the man to fall back. To this DAVENPORT paid no attention, but still closed on the Captain. Over seven times he was told not to come nearer, but he still advanced upon O'BRIEN, who was retreating. Finally he made a rush upon the Captain, whose pistol went off accidentally. Feeling overpowered, O'BRIEN again cocked the pistol, and shot the man in the abdomen. DAVENPORT, who is now rapidly recovering, has served under the British Government in India, such being the case, he must have known that it was against all military discipline to insult, much less strike, a superior officer, and by so doing he placed himself in a position to be shot any moment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. V. ARTILLERY.

This regiment, which consists of eight companies of eighty men each, left their camp on Staten Island, yesterday, for the seat of war. They are not at present supplied with a battery, but will be on their arrival at Washington. The third battalion will follow in a few days. The following are the field officers: Col. JEREMIAH PALMER, Lieut.-Col. BOARDSETT, and Major ROOME.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Later returns show large Democratic gains. Racine County, which usually gives 1,000 Republican majority, is reported to have gone Democratic. The result is very close and doubtful.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

LIST OF CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following list will show the names of the successful candidates at the recent election held in this City:

Sheriff—James Lynch, Mozart.
County Clerk—Henry W. Genet, Tam., Mozart and Union.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep. and Mozart.
Judges of Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke, re-elected unanimously.
Judges of Superior Court—John W. Barbour, Tam.; Claudius L. Monell, Tammany.
Judges of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, unanimously re-elected.
Judges of Marine Court—Edmund L. Hearne, Tam.
Supervisors—Elijah F. Purdy, Tammany; Orison Blunt, Republican.

CORONERS.

J. W. Ranney, Rep. and Union.
John Wildey, Rep. and Union.
Edward Collin, Rep. and Union.
Lewis Naumann, Rep. and Union.

SENATORS.

Dist.
Fourth—Christian B. Woodruff, Dem.
Fifth—Charles G. Cornell, Tam. and Union.
Sixth—John J. Bradley, Mozart and Union.
Seventh—Richard B. Connolly, Tam. and Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

First—John Callahan, Tam. and Mozart.
Second—Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
Third—Geo. Loutrel, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourth—Wm. J. C. Kenney, Mozart.
Fifth—Jas. W. Bush, Rep. and Union.
Sixth—Wm. J. Coey, Tam. and Mozart.
Seventh—Henry J. Raymond, Rep. and Union.
Eighth—Wm. J. Olvany, Mozart.
Ninth—Alex. McLeod, Rep. and Union.
Tenth—D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
Eleventh—Noah A. Childs, Mozart and Union.
Twelfth—Andrew Smith, Tam.
Thirteenth—Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourteenth—Royal Phelps, Rep. and Union.
Fifteenth—David S. Coddington, Tam.
Sixteenth—Dennis McCabe, Rep. and Union.
Seventeenth—Edmund Jones, Tam.

CITY VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

Sec'y of State.		Comptroller.		Atty Gen'l.	
People's. Ballard.	Dem. Jones.	People's. Robinson.	Dem. Scott.	People's. Dickinson.	Dem. Ch'pl'n.
W'ds 1.. 643	535	635	533	638	535
II.. 220	67	220	70	221	69
III.. 302	113	304	110	306	109
IV.. 695	512	709	508	716	496
V.. 981	460	992	454	998	415
VI.. 911	1445	914	1445	930	1434
VII..1829	1016	1832	998	1860	987
VIII..1634	798	1640	784	1708	769
IX..2026	1093	2040	1081	2076	1051
X..1251	616	1266	610	1267	601
XI..2102	1643	2004	1602	2012	1601
XII..1207	1369	1217	1361	1226	1345
XIII..1531	748	1541	747	1542	728
XIV..1444	560	1448	563	1475	538
XV..1779	275	1801	250	1812	240
XVI..2811	676	2745	658	2745	652
XVII..2917	1679	2936	1663	2952	1654
XVIII..2632	978	2643	965	2669	941
XIX..1691	1104	1689	1102	1901	1091
XX..2602	1659	2603	1645	2641	1657
XXI..2327	1108	2349	1094	2375	1056
XXII..2288	1005	2289	1026	2298	1042
Total..36,656	19,489	36,617	19,319	36,966	19,041

Majority for Ballard, 17,147; majority for Robinson, 17,298; majority for Dickinson, 17,927.

The aggregate of the vote on Canal Commissioner for the short term is as follows:

Bruce, Republican	12,008
Tallmadge, People's	13,232
Wright, Democrat	28,406

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The election of Theo. Miller (Dem.,) for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third District, is claimed as certain.

The *Evening Journal*, from meagre returns received, believes that Wright is elected Canal Commissioner, although still claiming some chance for BRUCE.

Wyoming County—Fourteen of the 16 towns in this county give JONES, 1,024; BRUCE, 1,611; TALLMAGE, 755; WRIGHT, 997.

Saratoga County.—Full returns from fifteen towns and parts of four others give BALLARD, 4,525; JONES, 2,805; TALLMADGE, 4,072; BRUCE, 762; WRIGHT, 2,801. The places to hear from will increase the Union majority about 150.

Clinton County.—The returns of this county give the Union State ticket 550 majority as far as heard from.

Essex County gives the Union State ticket 1,000 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

In Monroe County BRUCE has 1,000 over WRIGHT.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida County, except two towns and three election districts, gives WRIGHT 5,553; BRUCE, 5,342; TALLMADE, 3,197.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The propeller *Hunter*, of the Buffalo and Chicago line, was burned this morning, while lying opposite the warehouse of STURGIS, SMITH & Co. It was valued at $40,000; insured for $20,000. Two persons, names unknown, supposed to be deck-hands, were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 6,500 bushels Kenosha Spring, at 92c.; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago, at 94c.; 5,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 04; 1,600 bushels Red Winter, at $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 06. CORN steady; sales 34,000 bushels, at 39c. WHISKY in moderate demand; sales 200 bbls., yesterday afternoon, at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 218,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels CORN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT buoyant; sales 20,000 bushels red, at $1 30; white, $1 40@$1 45. CORN steady; yellow, 61c.@63c.; white, 70c. OATS, 38c.@40c. LARD firm, at 9½c.@9¾c. MESS PORK, $16@$16 50. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@21½c.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT and his grand army have taken Springfield by surprise, but KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has achieved a greater success in taking the people of New-York by surprise in introducing his splendid Fall style of Hat. It is just the thing, say the ladies. It is a beat ideal, says the man of dress; and it can't be beat, says the Judge. The people indorse them all by the large demand.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
WARM, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.
Every size and quality, at extremely low prices.
A. HANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

MARRIED.

BOGERT—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Haskins, Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT to ANNIE P., eldest daughter of JNO. S. YOUNG, both of New-York.

TAYLOR—ROBSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at No. 77 West 13th-st., by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., JOHN TAYLOR, of Perthshire, Scotland, to MARGARET ROBSON, youngest daughter of William Robson, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

EARHART—HARDINGE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, at St. Michael's Church, Broadway, by Rev. Thos. M. Peters, Geo. W. EARHART, of Columbus, Ohio, to MARIA M., daughter of Prof. Benj. Hardinge, of New-York.

MANN—ARMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, WILLIAM L. MANN, of New-York, to EMILY M., daughter of Charles ARMS.

BALLANTINE—NACK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, WILLIAM A. BALLANTINE to EVELINA, daughter of James NACK, Esq.

KIRBY—GOODENOUGH.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. ABRAM M. KIRBY, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA J., daughter of Edward Goodenough, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3162. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Naval Expedition.

Arrival at Port Royal Entrance and Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries.

Highly Encouraging Reports Through Rebel Sources.

Effects of the Expedition Upon the Rebel Army in Virginia.

Withdrawal of Forces from the Lower Potomac.

A BLOODY BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Expedition from Cairo Against Belmont.

Thirty-five Hundred National Troops Against Seven Thousand Rebels.

Reconnoissances of the Rebel Positions Near Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8.

THE NEWS FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Everybody is jubilant to-day over the news from the naval expedition, and all are hopeful no disaster will follow the reported success.

The Cabinet has been holding an extra session this evening.

GEN. BUEL ASSIGNED TO KENTUCKY.

Gen. D. C. BUEL has positively been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, and he will proceed to that State in a few days. The appointment of Gen. BUEL to this position springs from Gen. McCLELLAN'S high appreciation of his military ability, regarding him as second to no man in the United States Army. It was first proposed to send Gen. BUEL to the Western Military Department; but the purpose was changed, because Kentucky is now regarded as a more important field. Gen. BUEL has the widest range of authority, and is promised the fullest support of the Government. Gen. SHERMAN may or may not remain in a command under him.

THE COMMAND IN MISSOURI.

It is not proposed, at present, to interfere with Gen. HUNTER'S command in Missouri. Gen. HALLOCK remains, therefore, without any leading command at present.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Information was received here to-day from the Lower Potomac. The enemy's apparent retrograde movement of yesterday afternoon was continued all last night and this forenoon. Contrabands and others from among them state that the removing troops are destined for points south of Virginia.

STILL ANOTHER BATTERY.

The rebels, it is believed, have erected a battery on the Potomac between Pohick Creek and Hallowing Point, where the channel runs near the Virginia shore. This is about twelve miles from Alexandria.

APPEARANCE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

On Wednesday sixty rebel cavalry made their appearance at Burk's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, fourteen miles from Alexandria. Our troops advancing, the enemy retreated.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

A reconnoissance in force from Gen. SMITH'S Division was yesterday made in the neighborhood of Vienna. Two miles beyond that place the rebel picket guards were forty strong, behind which they had regiments in reserve.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S RECONNOISSANCES.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is vigorously pushing his reconnoissances. His pickets have crossed Accotink Creek. It is believed that the rebels have no forces this side of the Occoquan, and that the story of the erection of rebel batteries in that direction is incorrect.

A REBEL FORCE AT HUNTER'S MILL.

The statement which was published in the TIMES' dispatch ten days since, that the rebels have a regiment stationed at Hunter's Mills, a few miles northwest of Vienna, is fully confirmed. Gen. HANCOCK has positive information that a full regiment of infantry and a squadron or so of cavalry are stationed at that point, and are relieved from time to time by others coming from somewhere between Germantown and Centreville. Only their pickets appear in the roads, some coming down as far as Adams' Hill, the main body being concealed in a piece of woods near Hawkshurst's Mill, a short distance west of Hunter's. They have a small white flag waving over the pines, which is probably intended to be used in giving notice to their force whenever our scouts approach. As our troops are almost daily forcing in that direction, the object of having the force stationed there is probably to attack and secure them or our scouts.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.

Archbishop HUGHES left New-York for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. THURLOW WEED was to have left by the steamer to-day. It is understood that they will be followed in a few days by Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. The simultaneous visit of these gentlemen to Europe seems to be made with the approval of the Government, as they all have recently been here in consultation with the President and the Cabinet.

THURLOW WEED'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Washington scandal in regard to THURLOW WEED is that he has not gone to Europe to procure the intervention of England to stop the war, but to avoid being summoned to testify before the Congressional Committee in regard to army contracts.

DR. HUNTER'S WIFE.

To-day, Mrs. HUNTER, the wife of Mr. HUNTER, of Fairfax Co., who was arrested two days since on suspicion of furnishing information to the rebels, came to our lines accompanied by a young girl, and asked to be conducted to headquarters. She was taken to Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters, and was conveyed thence to Gen. MCCALL, who gave her a pass to the city, to the Provost-Marshal. She was provided with accommodations at a private house, and this morning will be permitted to visit her husband at the Thirteenth-street prison. She expresses her determination to remain with her husband, and share his fortunes. She professes to be ignorant of any reasons why he should be arrested.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

Last night a telegraphic dispatch was received from Gen. HOOKER, stating that, from observations made by our troops on the Potomac, it was believed that the rebel steamer *Page* had come out of Quantico Creek into the Potomac. No further intelligence has been received in relation to the matter, and it is believed that it is a misapprehension. There have been no arrivals from the flotilla to-day. Yesterday the *Mary Ellen*, a high deck propeller, used as a transport, came up past the rebel batteries without difficulty, and last night left the Navy-yard on her return.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

The headquarters of the army is to be transferred from the building formerly occupied by Gen. SCOTT to apartments in the War Department building. As Commodore WILKES and family are about returning and require their residence, the headquarters of the Department of the Potomac will be removed to the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Madison-place, adjoining the residence of Secretary SEWARD. Gen. MCCLELLAN has taken a residence nearly opposite Commodore WILKES, and will occupy it with Gen. MARCY to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The election for corporate authorities at Alexandria, to displace the present disloyal incumbents, is fixed for the 20th inst. WM. ARNOLD LEWIS MCKENZIE, STEPHEN SHINN and HENRY MANSFIELD, are the Commissioners appointed to conduct the election.

The prominent citizens of Alexandria arrested on suspicion of holding an election for member of the rebel Congress have been dismissed, for the want of evidence to convict them.

Volunteer Relief Associations of Alexandria are busily employed collecting and distributing aid for the many destitute families in that city.

The amount of property of rebel debtors seized and held by the Provost Judge of Alexandria is over twenty thousand dollars. It is held by an order issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

It is believed by many in high position, who have examined the facts, that the Administration will sustain the decision of Judge FREESE. Certain it is that all the members of the Cabinet do not indorse the views of Attorney-General BATES.

THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTED.

The new Minister resident from Sweden and Norway, EDWARD COUNT PIPER, was presented to the President, to-day, by the Secretary of State. He addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The King, my august Sovereign having vouchsafed to name me as his Minister resident near the Government of the United States of America, I have the honor to deliver the letters, which accredit me near you, Mr. President, in such a capacity. The King, my Sovereign, having sincerely at heart the desire of maintaining the good relations which have at all times subsisted between his kingdom and the American Union, has ordered me to become near you, Mr. President, the organ-medium of the sentiments of friendship which animate His Majesty, and of the value which His Majesty attaches to cultivating and cementing still more the relations so happily existing between the two Governments. Upon my heart, Mr. President, I shall be happy if, during the period of my mission, I may be enabled to maintain and strengthen the bonds of perfect understanding which at all times, to the profit of international interests, have so happily united the two Governments, and I shall not fail, believe me, Mr. President, to give my entire zeal to contribute thereto."

To which the President replied—

SIR: I receive with great pleasure a Minister from Sweden. That pleasure is enhanced by the information which preceded your arrival here, that His Majesty, your sovereign, had selected you to fill the mission, upon the grounds of your derivation from an ancestral stock, identified with the most glorious era in your country's noble history, and your own eminent, social, and political standing in Sweden. This country, Sir, maintains, and means to maintain the rights of human nature, and the capacity of man for self-government. The history of Sweden proves that this is the faith of the people of Sweden, as we know that it is the faith and practice of their respected sovereign. Rest assured, therefore, that we shall be found always just and fraternal in our transactions with your Government, and that nothing will be omitted on my part to make your residence in this Capital agreeable to yourself and satisfactory to your Government.

Count PIPER shows no reserve in expressing his warm sympathy with the Government in the present war. He states also that his Government has as yet seen no reason to regret the assurances it early gave of its cordial wishes in behalf of the success of our Government in suppressing the rebellion.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

To-day Señor ASTA BURUAGA, the Chilian Minister, was presented to the President to enable him to make a formal announcement of the inauguration of the new President of that Republic.

CONSULS TO PERU AND SMYRNA.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, Minister to Peru, and JULIUS BIEG, Esq., United States Consul to Smyrna, are in the city, receiving their instructions preparatory to their departure for their posts.

PROF. LOWE'S BALLOONS.

Prof. LOWE has arrived in this city with five balloons, ordered by the Government, with portable apparatus for the generation of gas for their inflation. They will be distributed as follows: One with the Potomac flotilla, three along our lines in Virginia; Prof. LOWE will leave with one on a steamer, which will be anchored in the river, while he makes his reconnoissances and watches the movements of the rebels on the Virginia shore. For the management of the five balloons, 16 wagons, 85 horses and 600 men, exclusive of those on the boat, are employed.

MORE MUSKETS.

It is gratifying to know that we are about to have our stock of rifled muskets increased within a few days by the addition of from twelve to fifteen thousand. From information in possession of the military authorities, it is known that the rebels have accomplished marvels in the matter of procuring and making arms, in view of their being shut out from intercourse with the world, and being without money or credit. A large quantity of arms were brought to Savannah by Capt. BULLOCK, formerly of the Navy, weeks before our Government received its first shipment—owing to a want of energy and efficiency in the Ordnance Department.

REVIEW OF GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

A splendid review of Gen. BUELL'S Division took place to-day near the city. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress of the troops. A concourse of citizens were present to witness the spectacle.

MUTINY IN THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Recently twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, belonging to Company I, refused to do duty, and at the close of evening parade threw down their arms. The cause of this act of insubordination was the issue of an order by the Colonel distributing the members of the company among the other companies. Their own number was much reduced; their Captain, a man named TULLY, had been cashiered for insubordination; the First Lieutenant had resigned; and as new companies were being recruited, it was deemed expedient to pursue the course adopted to make room for the new companies. Company K was also without line officers, and the same plan was adopted with reference to them. Immediately on the mutiny manifesting itself, the guard was ordered out, and the mutineers at once marched over to the city, and were placed in the central guard-house, to await the action of the military authorities. It is not known what will be done with them, but it is supposed that like the mutineers of last Summer, they will be sent to the Dry Tortugas. The mutineers belonged to a company which for the most part was made up of the roughs of the city of Rochester, and they have always been turbulent and difficult to control. The following is a list of the prisoners:

SERGEANTS—Peter R. Glennon, John H. Holliday and Patrick H. Hacket.

CORPORALS—Charles G. Starbird, Julius Bolles, Florence McCarthy and Thomas H. Maher.

PRIVATES—Isaac McClusky, Richard Love, Charles Funnell, David L. Peet, Jerome Dowd, Peter Fletcher, Frank W. Kelly, Robert J. Anderson, John Loy, Andrew Drost, Ronald Sturdy, James Duffy, James Carr, Barney Turley, James E. Ackley, John C. Connolly, Thomas Clancy, Hiram A. Foster, Michael Hayes and Albert A. Hotchkiss.

TREASON AND OTHER RASCALITY.

The disclosures made by the intercepted correspondence which comes to the State Department are startling in other respects as well as in the treason shown. The letters directed to suspected parties are opened to find evidences of treasonable purposes and acts. In the cases of Northern sympathizers they generally afford proofs of rascality, in other regards, so that with those who have had charge of this part of the State service it has come to be considered that a Northern traitor is equivalent to being anywhere in the category of criminals, from thieves down to peculators.

NEW CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. CHORMANN, has been brigaded with the Third, from the same State. The brigade is commanded by Col. W. W. AVERELL, of the latter regiment. Both are rapidly improving in efficiency and drill.

CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

The Government has been making arrangements to forward to our prisoners in the rebel States the needed supplies of clothing, etc., for their comfort.

GEN. HAVELOCK PRESENTED.

Gen. HAVELOCK was presented to the President to-day by Secretary SEWARD.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Two privates belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, and attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, were accidentally shot on Wednesday night, (one mortally wounded,) by their own comrades, while on picket duty, near Pohick Creek.

THE PRISONERS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Mayor WAKEMAN, of Boston, is in the city, to make arrangements to ameliorate the condition of the State and war prisoners in Fort Warren.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The following is the report of the United States Sanitary Commission, upon the condition of the prisoners in the forts at New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

SIR: With your permission I visited the prisoners of war and of State at Governor's Island on Monday last. I should have extended my visit to Fort Lafayette and Ellis' Island, where smaller portions were placed, had I not learned that they were all to be removed the next day to Boston harbor. I suppose, however, that none of the prisoners could be badly off, if those crowded in the casemates of Castle William were not, and therefore, a report of the condition in which I found them may properly serve as a sufficient reply to all the complaints which have appeared in the New-York papers.

No doubt the circumstances under which these men were brought to Governor's Island made their condition, for a week or two, very trying and almost inhuman. Ill clothed, already sick from the voyage and previous exposure, they were suddenly precipitated upon a post not prepared to receive them—when there was neither adequate room, clothing nor medical force; but these unavoidable deficiencies were supplied with all the expedition possible; all alacrity was shown, it appears, by the Commandant and his Surgeon and other officers to meet the case. In a very short time, bedding, blankets, sufficient food and suitable medical attention was furnished to all. As I saw them they were in a better condition, in all respects, than half our own men in the field. Not so crowded as most soldiers in tent, with as abundant food, with as good blankets and more devoted medical attention. There was nothing to complain of, except the unavoidable fact that casemates, although here quite roomy, furnish very poor ventilation, and are in no case comfortable quarters.

The men complained of nothing (although I gave them ample opportunity to do so,) except the loss of liberty. They spoke kindly of their physicians and the officers in command. The climate seemed their chief objection to this region. It went sore with them to be sent still further North. They wanted to stay where they had made friends, knew their prison and their keepers, and where they were nearer to sympathizers and to home.

The casemates were singularly *clean*. I purposely went, unannounced, and found the floors bright and sweet. Every man had his own bed, and adequate blankets. In addition to the Government supplies, the State of North Carolina had been permitted to send some comforts to the prisoners, and disinterested beneficence in New-York had done something more. I could really find no room to add anything from the stores of the Sanitary Commission.

The hospitals were humanely and tenderly administered by Surgeon SWAIN and Assistant Surgeon PETERS. The sick men looked perfectly comfortable in the regular hospital, and in the temporary hospitals as casemates permitted. Medicines of the best kinds in limited quantities, and necessary stimulants in abundance, were supplied to the sick. Several very desperate cases of typhoid had been saved by the assiduity of the physicians. The low spirits of all prisoners are, of course, highly unfavorable to convalescence, and doubtless the sick list and the bill of mortality (seventeen had died) were both larger than they would have been had not home-sickness very much prevailed.

The men were usually reluctant either to wash or to exercise. They had to be driven to both. Pains were taken to compel them to be in the open air several hours each day. They were not confined within narrow bounds, but had many acres for a play ground.

The surgeon told me he had seen only one toothbrush in use among the rank and file. They were evidently careless in personal habits, dirty, and sluggish. The officers were perfectly comfortable for prisoners, and complained of nothing. I saw on the whole abundance evidence of the unreasonableness of the complaints made of the treatment of these men.

It would be a source of great consolation to believe that our prisoners were treated by the rebels half as well.

Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM FORT MONROE.

The Fleet Bombarding the Forts at Port Royal Entrance.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF THE REBELS.

Wreck of two National Vessels on the North Carolina Coast.

Seventy-three Prisoners Captured by the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7, Via BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.

There are rumors floating about here to the effect that our fleet encountered a heavy storm, and that a number of vessels were wrecked by it.

The only reliable facts ascertained are that a flag of truce arrived here to-day and that intelligence received by it is to the effect that the steamer *Union* and another vessel were wrecked, and that the enemy, in consequence of the disaster, had taken seventy-five prisoners, who are at Raleigh, N. C. The *Union* had on board horses, all of which, except fifteen, were said to be lost. The other vessel had on board ordnance stores and cartridges.

Our fleet were bombarding the fortifications at Port Royal, which were said to be in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender.

The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to go out and seize one of the vessels of the fleet, which had been driven on a lee shore, with troops on board of her. On the whole, the news is not regarded as of an unfavorable character.

This intelligence comes through a source supposed to sympathize with the Secessionists, and is claimed to be derived from one of Gen. HUGER'S Aids.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7—5 P. M.

A gentleman, by a flag of truce from Norfolk, brings the intelligence that during the gale, two transports of the Expedition, the *Union*, and a sailing vessel, whose name he does not remember, went ashore on Kill Devil Shoal and Rogue's Beach, on the coast of North Carolina.

The *Union* had horses on board, all but fifteen of which were lost. Seventy three men on board were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Raleigh.

The other transports had ordnance stores.

The gentleman by whom this intelligence is brought feels bound in honor to communicate nothing further.

I feel authorized in saying the above was received at Norfolk on Tuesday, at which time the fleet had not landed, but was congregated off Port Royal Entrance, and was engaging the batteries there; that one of our gunboats had been disabled by the rebel guns, and another was aground; that Commodore TATNALL, the rebel commander, was about to take her.

It was first reported that the *Great Republic* had been lost, but it proved to be incorrect.

REPORTS OF PASSENGERS FROM OLD POINT

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 8.

The following statements were made by passengers from Old Point. They say the troops have landed at Beaufort, S. C., where the bombardment has commenced. Report states that one of our war vessels was disabled. What success attended the attack is not known.

One report says that three National transports were wrecked.

Commodore TATNALL is said to be in command of the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The gentleman who came under the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, says he brought all that is known with regard to the fleet, and the stories afloat attributed to him are false. All he knows is, that a dispatch had been received at Norfolk that one of our vessels was dissbled by the rebel batteries, and another was aground near Port Royal. Two vessels had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast—one the *Union* and the other unknown. Seventy-three prisoners were taken to Raleigh, and fifteen horses saved from the *Union*. He begs that the Press generally will not make him say anything else.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

By a flag of truce, just from Norfolk, we have news of the fleet, but provokingly meagre, as the only person who came down was bound by parole not to reveal any particulars.

The steamer *Union*, with a cargo of horses and stores, and another transport, whose name is not given, were lost during the gale, one at Kill Devil Shoal and the other on Rogues' Beach, on the coast of North Carolina. The crews of both vessels, 73 in number, are now prisoners at Raleigh, N. C. It is not known whether any were lost, but 15 horses were saved.

The executive officer of the *Minnesota* states, upon information received by the flag, that the fleet was bombarding Port Royal and meeting with a warm reception, the rebels having for some time been preparing for them.

The above reached Norfolk, to-day, by telegraph.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE GALE AND THE EXPEDITION—TALK OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION BEING FITTED OUT—CONTRABANDS—HATTERAS INLET, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, Monday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The painful apprehension, to which the gale gave rise, for the fate of the Southern expedition, has been succeeded by a good degree of confidence that the principal objects of the expedition have been accomplished. Though at the present writing there is no positive information on the subject, yet it is almost absolutely certain that the ships were not badly scattered, for had they been the *débris* would by this time have begun to return, and there would be in the Roads tangible and sad evidence of the grand failure. At the same time the belief is general that all the boats did not escape disaster. There is scarcely any ground for the hope that the ferry-boats that did not, like the *Ethan Allen*, put back on striking the Gulf-Stream, were lost on the coast, not far from Wilmington, N. C. Having put into Hatteras Inlet, they left there Thursday, P. M., and must have been caught by the fearful gale that ensued and which occasioned such destruction at Hatteras. Capt. HOWES, of the *Spaulding*, who was at Hatteras at the time, and who is familiar with the coast, did not hesitate to express the belief that they must have been wrecked on or near Frying Pan Shoal. There are known to have been a number of unseaworthy transports in the fleet. With but one exception I believe the troops were placed on proper boats. That exception is the *Governor*, on which were 400 marines under Maj. REYNOLDS. It may be that the *Governor* was not positively unseaworthy—nevertheless she was not the character of boat to send to sea, at this season, with 400 men on board. While a degree of confidence is felt that she may have rode out the gale, there is an undisguised apprehension among nautical men that she would not be equal to the emergency. There has been no arrival from the Southern coast since the *Monticello*, which left Charleston Saturday, and the *Spaulding*, which left Hatteras on Monday A. M. Since the gale the wind has been fresh from the southwest.

There are rumors afloat that another expedition will soon congregate in the Roads. If this is the fact, I will venture the hope that, while loading at New-York, the ammunition will not be placed in the hold of the deepest vessel, so that it will take four days at the shortest to get at it, while the guns are similarly stored on another vessel; that the medical stores will not be placed alongside of the ammunition, and that no delay of ten days here for a resupply of both will take place, thus imposing on Gen. WOOL and the heads of different departments of his command, quite as much labor and anxiety as though they were originally intrusted with the fitting out of the expedition—and all this, too, with not so much as a single line of instruction from Washington, or the slightest notification, officially, of even the existence of the expedition. Let us have no more foundlings.

In the space of one week nearly or quite one hundred "contrabands" have reported themselves to this Department, and received employment on the terms lately promulgated by Gen. WOOL. These terms are ten dollars a month to each laborer; two dollars in cash, his rations, his clothes at the lowest rates, the residue to be a fund against which the maintenance of women, children, and those who cannot labor, is to be charged. This is a just and economical scheme, and seems to be highly satisfactory to all concerned. It is understood to have been warmly approved at Washington. At the rate the ranks of the "contrabands" have increased of late, the whole number bids fair to be very large. As yet, however, employment has been found for them all. The latest comers are fine fellows, and with scarcely an exception would command a high price in any slave market. The reason assigned for running away by those who have some in such numbers of late, is that their owners were intending to sell them. They bring information that large numbers will make their escape to the fortress as soon as possible. The last hundred came in three parties, and were from considerable distances, on the Rappahannock and James rivers.

It is understood that the late gale was so destructive at Hatteras, that the abandonment of the position, except by a gunboat or two, is seriously contemplated. The fruits of the fine achievement of taking Hatteras have been worse than squandered. To abandon now the Union men of North Carolina, who accepting the protection we offered them, joyfully gave in their allegiance to the Union, would be a cruelty and a piece of barbarous injustice. If for no reason than to keep faith with those men, who, on the withdrawal of our troops, would be exposed to the worst persecution imaginable, the position ought not to be abandoned. A little vigor even now would rid Pamlico Sound of the rebel steamers, and then, with gunboats in the Sound, our camp might be moved from Fort Hatteras to the light-house. It may be a little easier to back out than to go ahead; therefore, since one or the other must be done, back will probably be the policy.

MARS.

THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

The reports as to the extent of the disaster to the steamer *Union*, one of the vessels composing the expedition, must be very much exaggerated. The only steamer by that name, which went South, was the ferry-boat *Union*, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, an old boat which has for some time been out of active service, and which was purchased and sent down to be used in landing and transferring the troops. She had no horses on board, and no men except, probably, ten or fifteen persons who constituted her crew. She carried no ammunition, and had nothing on board except the coal necessary for the voyage. Those who know the boat will wonder that she ever got so far on her passage as the coast of North Carolina. The chief part of the ammunition went on another steamer.

FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The United States steam transport *City of New-York* sailed on Thursday with a full cargo of Croton water for the great naval expedition. Her destination is said to be Port Royal.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wool Not Resigned—Affairs at Hatteras Inlet—The Rebels Threatening Newport's News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The reported resignation of Gen. WOOL is news at Old Point.

The S. R. *Spaulding* left for Hatteras Inlet last evening, with a cargo of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return in her. It is understood at Old Point that Hatteras Inlet is a place of too much importance to be abandoned. Should the Twentieth Indiana Regiment return to Old Point its place will be immediately supplied by a large force.

The United States gunboat *Monticello* will leave for the blockade off Wilmington in a couple of days.

Gen. PHELPS states that the rebels are bolder and more numerous than ever near Newport's News.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 7.

Paymasters are now busy in distributing two months' wages to the brigades of Gen. BANKS' Division. The time is very opportune, as the approaching cold weather notifies the soldiers that they are without many of the necessaries and luxuries of home.

There is every appearance of the army remaining in this vicinity for some time, unless an emergency requires its presence at some other point. Frederick and Rockville have been spoken of as accessible points for supplies.

The election, yesterday, in this part of the State, was quietly and temperately conducted. The returns have not yet been fully received, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

No changes of importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the last day or two. The *Santiago de Cuba*, which was to have left on Thursday, did not get away until yesterday. There was some little trouble in getting her out. Two or three vessels fitting out had to be removed to make way for her, and she fouled the *Fernandina* and *Connecticut* without doing any damage worth recording. She will steam down the bay to try her engine, and will then anchor off the Battery to receive her powder.

The bark *Roebuck* was put into commission yesterday, at 7 o'clock, with the following list of officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, GEORGE A. TRUNDY; Acting Master and Executive Officer, H. T. COLLIN; Acting Masters, James Folger and Allen Newman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. P. Cummings; Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Kirkendall; Masters' Mates, T. Delano, F. H. Wells and E. Partridge.

The *Roebuck* carries a crew of fifty-two men, and an armament of four 32-pounders.

The Marine Retiring Board convened on Thursday at the new Marine Barracks, in Flushing-avenue, for the purpose of considering and adjudicating upon the cases of such officers as may be brought before it. The following officers constitute the Board: Col. JOHN HARRIS, President, Maj. JACOB ZEILIN, Maj. WILLIAM B. BLACK, Capt. JOHN C. CASH and a Surgeon in the navy.

The name of the purchased bark mentioned yesterday as the *Fredonia* should be *Fernandina*.

The United States steamer *New-London* and the bark *Midnight* sailed yesterday for the blockading fleet.

The steamer *Connecticut* has received an addition to her crew of thirty men, and with the *Shepherd Knapp* will sail to-day.

The storeship *Supply* has got all her stores on board, and will be ready for sea to-day.

The armament of the *De Soto*, which will go into commission next week, consists of eight 32-pounders and one Parrot gun.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

A National Expedition from Cairo Against Belmont.

Capture of the Rebel Intrenchments and Destruction of their Camp and Stores.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 7.

An expedition left here last night, under the command of Gens. GRANT and MCCLERNAND, and landed at Belmont, Mo., at 8 o'clock this morning.

The National troops numbered 3,500, and the rebels about 7,000.

The National troops made the attack at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the battle lasted till sundown.

The rebels were driven from their intrenchments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned; their baggage, cannon, horses and mules were taken, and one hundred prisoners were captured.

The National forces then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both the National Generals had horses shot under them.

Col. DOUGHERTY, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The loss of the rebels is not known.

The loss on the National side is believed to be from three hundred to five hundred.

LATER AND FULLER PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 8.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Tribune*, of this city, gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont, Mo., yesterday:

Our forces consisted of the following regiments:

The Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. DOUGHERTY,

The Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, Col. BUFORD,

The Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, Col. FOUKE.

The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment, Col. LAMON.

TAYLOR'S Chicago Artillery, and DOLLEN'S and DELANO'S Cavalry.

They left Cairo on the steamers *Alex. Scott*, *Chancellor*, *Memphis*, and *Keystone State*, accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*.

After landing, the troops were formed in line of battle, with Gen. MCCLERNAND in command of the Cairo troops. They were encountered by the rebels 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks. Col. BUFORD was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's camp.

Col. DOUGHERTY'S Regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away.

Col. FOUKE'S men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the rebel batteries before they were taken.

After taking possession of the camp of the rebels it was discovered that they were crossing from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear.

The order was now given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by a reinforcement of several thousand strong, from Columbus.

Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered severely.

Our losses, as far as ascertained last night, are as follows:

Thirtieth Illinois Regiment—One hundred and sixty missing. Major MCCLERNAN wounded and taken prisoner.

Twenty-first Illinois Regiment—One hundred and forty missing.

Col. BUFORD'S Regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars.

Col. DOUGHERTY is reported taken prisoner.

Col. LAMON is reported dangerously wounded.

TAYLOR'S Battery lost one gun.

We have taken two hundred and fifty prisoners, a number of whom were wounded.

The number of rebels killed is three hundred.

The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies.

The rebel Col. WRIGHT, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, was killed.

Gen. CHEATEM commanded the rebels, Gen. POLK being at Columbus.

It is stated that Gen. JOHNSON was wounded.

The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but at the same time killing some of our own men.

A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus with 40 or 50 wounded rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Gen. HUNTER has not yet put into effect any decided measures for the conduct of the campaign, but I am informed he will adopt plans entirely different from those of Gen. FREMONT.

Col. MERRIAM was sent out on a reconnoissance yesterday, with 1,400 cavalry, and a section of artillery, and explored the country around Wilson's Creek, but discovered no enemy, their advance having left for the South on Sunday. The main body of the rebels is supposed to be still in the vicinity of Carrville.

Gen. HUNTER has little faith at present in their having design of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days, have such reliable information as to their numbers and position, &c., as to decide his future course. The troops are now as apparently enthusiastic as ever and the more they learn of their new commander the better are they satisfied with him.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

General Order—Tammany and Massachusetts—Official Report of Col. Mooney (first publication)—Van Alen Cavalry—Major Mix's Report—Flag of Truce—Body of Capt. Alden—Picket Life.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

In my last letter, I alluded to the quarrel between the Colonel (HINCKS) of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Maj. BOWS, of the Tammany. The imputation of cowardice thrown by HINCKS upon the Major and his command was very rough, and so thoroughly untrue that Gen. STONE deemed it his duty to issue the following General Order, which was read at dress parade, before every regiment in the Division:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, POOLESVILLE, Nov. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 24.—The General commanding has with deep regret observed that in a report rendered to Brig.-Gen. LANDER by Col. E. W. HINCKS, commanding Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of what he (Col. HINCKS) saw from Harrison's Island of the engagement on the Virginia shore on the 21st ult., and of his own regiment's guarding the island, and securing and caring for the wounded as they were brought from the field, a statement reflecting severely on the conduct of the gallant Tammany Regiment.

Col. HINCKS reports that a portion of the Tammany Regiment *deserted* the island on the morning of the 22d October, "in disobedience of orders."

The Commanding General deems it proper to give publicity to the fact that he himself requested Maj.-Gen. BANKS to relieve the companies of the Tammany early on that morning, and that the order was given immediately that they should be relieved, and replaced by fresh troops from Gen. HAMILTON'S Brigade.

Commanding officers are cautioned against making unnecessary and rash statements in their reports, especially in cases where the honor and reputation of other regiments may be involved, as from such statements not only great injustice may be done, but ill-will, most prejudicial to the good of the service, is certain to be engendered. By order of

Brig.-Gen. STONE.

CHAS. STEWART, Ass. Adj.-General.

The order was received with loud cheers by the Tammany Regiment, when it was read to them by Adjt. BUNFORD.

In connection with this the following statement, or rather report, made by Col. MOONEY to Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, will be read with interest. It is slightly irregular, in fact the Colonel has no right to make such a report; but he has done it, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity of sending it to the TIMES.

Official Report of Lieut.-Col. James J. Mooney, Commanding Tammany Regiment N. Y. S. V. of the Battle at Ball's Bluff, Va., on the 21st October, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS TAMMANY REGIMENT, CAMP LYON, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Md., Nov. 4, 1861.

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you a complete report of an engagement with the rebels at a point on the Potomac River, in the State of Virginia, known as Ball's Bluff, in which the Tammany Regiment from New-York City were active participants. On the morning of the 21st ult. Col. COGSWELL received orders from Brig.-Gen. STONE to hold the regiment in readiness to march on a moment's warning to a point two miles below Conrad's Ferry, in the State of Maryland. On arriving at the point, the whole regiment was transported in good order and without accident, to Harrison's Island, about midway between the Maryland and Virginia shores, in the Potomac River. Here, in accordance with the orders of the General in command, the regiment commenced crossing to the Virginia shore to a steep acclivity, some fifty feet in height. The passage across was slow and tedious, owing to the inadequate means of transit provided, only about a single company being able to cross at a time. Co. A, Capt. H. HARRINGTON; Co. C, Lieut. MCPHERSON; Co. E, Capt. T. H. O'MEARA; Co. H, Capt. H. ALDEN, and Co. K, Capt. M. GARRITY, had succeeded in crossing to the Virginia shore, and were hotly engaged in a sanguinary and uneven conflict with the rebels, when the boat used for the transportation of troops to the battle-field, was swamped on a return trip, laden with wounded and dead soldiers, who had just fallen on the field of battle. How many of our bleeding soldiers were thus buried beneath the waters of the Potomac, it was impossible, in the confusion that followed, to ascertain. No inconsiderable number were rescued by their comrades in arms on the island, and others, not seriously injured, escaped by their own exertion; but there is no doubt but some were drowned by this unfortunate occurrence. As this was the only boat at command, companies B, Lieutenant J. MCGRATH, D, Captain ISAAC G. GOTTSOLD; F, Captain J. W. TOWN; G, Capt. QUINN; and I, Capt. D. HOGG, were thus prevented from crossing to Virginia to assist their compatriots already in conflict with a largely superior force of the enemy. The men evinced the deepest anxiety to go to the rescue of their brother soldiers, and manifested the most unmistakable sorrow on learning the impossibility of engaging with the enemy.

The detachment of the Tammany, which succeeded in crossing to the Virginia shore, was marched up the steep acclivity, and immediately entered into the conflict already progressing, with a spirit and intrepidity that would have done credit to older and more experienced solders; but the contest was too uneven, and, notwithstanding the valor and steadfastness of the men, the battle went against us, though twice the troops of the Tammany impetuously and with great effect charged on the enemy after the order for retreat had been given. The retreat was conducted with the most perfect order to the river, our soldiers contesting every inch of the ground in retiring. On arriving at the river, and finding no means of conveyance to the Island, our troops were ordered to throw their arms into the river, and such of them who could swim to do so, as this was their only alternative from being taken prisoners.

Below I transmit to you a list of those killed, wounded and missing. Having no means of ascertaining the actual facts in the case, of course there are many unavoidable inaccuracies in the list, and it is but reasonable to suppose that at least a large proportion of those reported as wounded and missing are among the dead.

On the death of Col. E. D. BAKER, Acting Brigadier-General, Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, assumed command of the Brigade. Though the fortunes of the Union forces had already commenced to wane, Col. COGSWELL rallied them with consummate skill, and when retreat became inevitable, drew off the men in the best possible style, ordering them to cast their muskets and accouterments into the river, rather than leave them as trophies for the rebels. He was wounded in the hand, though it is supposed not seriously—sufficiently so, however, to prevent him from swimming to the island, in consequence of which he was doubtless taken prisoner.

COMPANY A—Capt. H. HARRINGTON, Commanding.—Killed, Privates Thomas Bailey, Thomas Dugan—2. Wounded, Sergeant Hugh Mills, Corporal Thomas Stephton, Privates Michael Gilligan, Daniel Ferry—4. Missing, First Lieutenant Samuel Giberson, Corporal Frank Hughes; Privates, Edward Flood, Thomas James, Jeremiah McCarthy, Geo. McClellan, Daniel Devlin, Geo. Sykes, James Connor, Edward Clary, James Douglas, John Wilson—12.

The four men wounded reached camp, and are now under treatment. Their injuries are not of a permanent nature, and they will doubtless be again on active duty in a few weeks.

Capt. HARRINGTON conducted himself, both on the battle-field and in the retreat, with great coolness and discretion. On seeing that he must either be killed or taken prisoner, he threw his sword into the river, divested himself of his wearing apparel, and swam to the island.

COMPANY C—Lieut. CHAS. P. MCPHERSON, commanding.—Wounded—Corporal Duncan McPhail—1. Missing—Lieut. Charles McPherson, Sergeant Robert Crawford, Corporals Geo. W. Odell, Chas. Wiggard, Thos. Soumerville, Privates Daniel Barrett, Christian Backer, Carl Bower, Patrick Cahill, Augustus Cronier, John C. Calhoun, John Craig, William Church, Francis Campbell, William Deckleman, Arthur Donnelly, James H. Dugherty. Michael Donovan, Thomas Donegan, Michael Eagan, James Fitzgerald, Felix F. Fagan, John Gorrill, Hugh Gilchrist, Edward Hicks, Jacob Hecker, William Jamieson, Michael Hawkins, Edward Lindsay, William May, James Moore, John Moriarty, John McKenna, John McLoughlin, Robert McMonagh, John Nichol, John Grittle, Lewis Peters, Henry Pardy, Peter Riley, William Stripp, Charles Smith, Charles Sparrows, Frederick Scheitz, John Sullivan, David Thompson, John Walsh, Garnet Hyde—48.

But little is definitely known respecting the fate of this Company, as they were detached from the main body as scouts.

Corporal DUNCAN MCPHAIL, who was known to have been wounded, was on board of the boat when she sunk, and was drowned.

COMPANY E—Capt. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, Commanding.—Killed, private Daniel Graham—1. Wounded, Sergeant Henry Van Voast—1. Missing, Capt. Timothy O'Meara; First Lieut., James Gillis; Sergeants, Jas. McConville, Thomas Dobbins, Patrick Lynch; Corporals, Edward McNally, James Kane, John C. Joyce; Michael Brennan, Michael Cunningham, Michael Collins, Francis Crilley, Charles Dillman, William Dunham, Jeremiah Geavin, Francis Kiernan, Patrick McMarrow, Michael McDonough, Owen McLaughlin, Thomas Murphy, Owen McCabe, Dennis C. O'Neil, William O'Mahoney, James Quinn, Louis Lourey, Edward Teaffe—27.

Sergeant VAN VOAST, reported as having been wounded, is also known to have been taken prisoner.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. O'MEARA and those under his command. They fought with undaunted bravery and with great efficiency, and when vanquished at last, Capt. O'MEARA swam to the island, and implored Col. HINCKS, then in command there, for the use of a boat to rescue his brave men from the hands of the enemy, and failing in this, he recrossed the river to Virginia, in order to assist his men in person, with the best means he could devise, to escape. As he did not return, it is presumed that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. His persistent efforts in behalf of the safety and welfare of those under his command, are worthy of the highest encomiums.

COMPANY H—Capt. H. ALDEN, Commanding—Killed, Capt. H. Alden. Missing, Sergeant Owen McCarthy; Corporals John G. Smith, Thomas McBey; Privates B. J. Doran, Patrick Flattery, Michael Queenan, Nicholas Quinn, Michael Doran, James Manahan, Augustus Bauer, William Mooney, Horace E. Adams, James Byron, Patrick Moore, Michael Lynch—15.

Capt. ALDEN fell at almost the first volley from the enemy. His remains were afterwards recognized by Capt. VAUGHN, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, who crossed to the Virginia shore with a flag of truce on the 22d inst., and buried a portion of the dead. Though deprived of their commander thus early in the action, the company still continued to fight with commendable order.

Company K—Capt. Michael Gerity, commanding. Killed—Privates John Cahill, James Dauver, Edward Sullivan, John Sullivan.—4. Wounded—Sergeants Patrick Swords, Patrick Condon, Corporals Peter McGeever, Edward Galliger.—4. Missing—Capt. Michael Gerity, (supposed to be killed,) Sergeants James J. Monaghan, Martin Ryan, Corporals Chas. C. Landers, Daniel Sullivan, Wm. Byrne, Privates Frederick Boff, Geo. Blake, Dennis Callegan, Thomas Carvey; Patrick Collins, James Connor, Michael Clancey, Cornelius Denneen, Terrance Traddy, Wm. Eavley, Adam Heydenhoff, William Harding, James Gifford, Robert Hesey, Jas. Geever, Daniel Mahoney, James McCaller, Patrick McManus, Thomas Murray, Andrew A. Oiwell, Bernard Pegram, Eugene Sullivan, Peter West, Wm. J. Walsh, Wm. Wallace, Antoine Schiessinger.—33.

The supposition that Capt. GERITY is among the killed is well founded, though not fully authenticated. He shouldered a musket, and was seen to be engaged in the conflict in person. It is credited that he was killed, pierced with several balls, and that his body was afterwards terribly mutilated by passing cavalry of the enemy.

Sergeant THOMAS WRIGHT, of Company G, who was detailed on the island to assist in the transportation of troops, is missing.

The detachment of the Tammany Regiment that remained on the Island, in consequence of the accident hereinfore mentioned, consisting of Companies B, Lieut. MCGRATH, commanding; D, Capt. ISAAC GOTTSOLD, commanding; F, Capt. J. W. TOWN, commanding; G, Capt. QUINN, commanding; and I, Capt. DAVID HOGG, commanding; were on active and arduous service from the moment of their arrival on the Island until 2 P. M. of the succeeding day, in taking care of and conveying the wounded to the hospital, and in standing to the intrenchments as a guard under a heavy and incessant fire from the enemy. Notwithstanding the inclement wind and storm that prevailed during the night, the men performed the disagreeable task assigned them without a murmer.

During the forenoon of the 22d the Tammany Regiment was relieved by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, of Gen. HAMILTON'S Brigade. The regiment was then marched back to Camp Lyon, and, though grieved and disappointed at the result of the engagement with the enemy, their zeal and ardor are unabated. The inauspicious result, which was entirely beyond the control of those engaged, and for which they cannot in the slightest be held responsible, has had the effect of inspiring the men with renewed determination, instead of producing discontent and disorganization, which too often follow upon the heels of such lamentable disasters.

It would be unjust to close this report without paying tribute to the exertions of Maj. PETER BOWS and Lieut. THOMAS ABBOTT, in superintending the transportation of troops to the Virginia shore, and bringing back to the Island the dead, dying, wounded and discomfited soldiers. The task was a severe one, but they performed it with fidelity and promptitude. Their assiduous attention to the duties devolving upon them deserve the highest and most honorable mention.

Respectfully, J. J. MOONEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Tammany Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Gen. STONE says that the Van Alen Cavalry is a credit to its Colonel and the service. He would rely upon it in time of peril as much as upon an equal number of regulars, and that is saying a great deal. Col. VAN ALEN has raised the standard of discipline to the very highest notch, and Maj. MIX feels a just pride in the great proficiency of drill attained by the entire regiment. The following report has not been published, and forms an important link in the chain of testimony concerning the disaster. The reconnoissance was most highly commended by Gen. STONE, and Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, says he has never known regulars to do better.

MAJOR MIX'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS VAN ALEN CAVALRY, CAMP BATES, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Md., Nov. 4, 1861.

Capt. Chas. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Corps of Observation:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my reconnoissance on the 21st inst.:

In compliance with the instructions from Brig.-Gen. STONE, I crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, about 7 o'clock, A. M., with a party of three officers and thirty-one rank and file. Capt. CHARLES STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, accompanying the party. A line of skirmishers, consisting of two companies of the First Minnesota, commanded the line of the hill to the right and front. After carefully examining our arms and equipments, we moved quickly forward on the Leesburgh road; the house to the right, about two miles from the landing, known as MONROE'S, was found vacant, and appeared to have been left in great haste, most probably during the cannonading of the 20th.

At this passing the road enters a thick wood, with a great growth of underbrush, impenetrable to our flanking at the gait we were moving. They were, consequently, drawn up the road and ordered to proceed at a slow gallop. The road was here so narrow and crooked that they could not keep over forty paces in the front. Three hundred yards from the house a road crosses the one we were upon, running to the bridge over Goose Creek on the left, and to Leesburgh on the right. I, however, kept straight on, as the road presented little opportunities for observation, and would sooner reach the high and open country around the enemy's "breastworks" to the left and front. Soon after reaching this point we drove in a "vidette" of the enemy, who took alarm too *soon* to allow a reasonable chance of our capturing him, and I did not wish to fatigue our horses by useless pursuit. A negro, whom we had met, reported that a regiment of infantry and a body of cavalry had left the immediate neighborhood that morning at daylight, and taken the Leesburgh road. With this intelligence we proceeded on our way, and when about twelve hundred yards further in the woods, our advance suddenly halted and signalized "the enemy in sight." Pushing rapidly forward, we soon saw the bayonets glistening above the brush, but for the thick undergrowth, but few of the enemy could be seen. In an instant the head of the columns, "by fours," came upon the road, within thirty-five yards of us, and five yards of one of our men, (Sergeant BROWN,) who held his position, when he discovered them. At the same moment, a rise in the ground disclosed to me a long line of bayonets pushing rapidly forward, with the evident intention of flanking the road on our left. I immediately directed a fire on them from our revolvers, which took effect at least two of them, one an officer, who was leading the column, probably a Lieutenant; we wheeled quickly about, when instantly their first platoon opened fire upon us from a distance of not over thirty yards; we retired at a smart gallop about one hundred yards, when a turn in the road protected us from their fire, which was now very rapid but ineffective. Within thirty yards of their column a horse was shot, another stumbled and fell, leaving two men almost in the ranks of the enemy—these men were rescued and brought back in a most gallant manner by Capt. CHARLES STEWART and Lieut. GEORGE E. GEER, and were quickly mounted, when we formed for a charge, but the enemy had deployed to the right and left of the road and again compelled us to retire, which we did leisurely, examining the ground to the right and left and leaving videttes at the most commanding positions. The enemy did not follow us beyond the edge of the woods in the front of MUNROE'S house. Lieut. PIERCE and Sergeant CRESSINGTON were left here to observe his movements, while the remainder of the party proceeded to the left. A scout belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, "Ball's Company," was then captured. He had been reconnoitering and fallen in with our party unexpectedly. Having examined the country to the left and front without discovering anything of further importance, we fell back on our line of skirmishers, leaving the open country and the Munroe house occupied by our videttes. Thus closed our movements as a reconnoitering party, but at their own request Capt. MURPHY, Lieut. PIERCE and Sergeant CRESSINGTON remained and gathered much important information during the day, and chased several parties who ventured out of the woods back into them. Upon one of these occasions they captured a wooden canteen and saddle bag, which a scout dropped in his hurried retreat. In conclusion, Sir, I cannot but commend in the highest terms the conduct of both officers and men under my command, their coolness and prompt obedience speaks well for their future reputation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MIX, Major-Comd'g.

Very singular reports have found their way into the papers concerning the flag of truce sent by Gen. STONE to Gen. EVANS. The statement that it was to effect an exchange of prisoners is incorrect. The object was, that the body of Capt. HENRY H. ALDEN, of Company H, Tammany Regiment, who was killed and buried on the other shore last week. Capt. ALDEN was formerly a salesman in the store of Messrs. E. J. BROWN & Co., New-York, and a member of the second Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. He was very highly esteemed, and fought with great bravery. He was officer of the day in his regiment, and went on to the battle-field with his red sash conspicuously tied about him. He fell while cheering forward his comrades, and was buried by Capt. VANDEN, of the Artillery, under a flag of truce. Day before yesterday Gen. STONE sent a flag over to Gen. EVANS, desiring permission for Capt. ALDEN'S friend, Mr. COMSTOCK, to take up his body and carry it to New-York. To-day an answer was returned, that a Lieutenant-Colonel and four men might go over, and to-morrow Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, is going upon the errand. The rebel flag officer said that the General had no objection to money and comforts being sent to the prisoners, but that there is no need of any such proceeding, as they are all well cared for.

The various regiments are preparing for winter quarters. Of course they do not certain that they are to remain here, but on all sides the busy chopping of wood, the carting of straw, the hammering of nails, and the digging of earth furnaces may be heard and seen. Tent after tent yielded to the terrible vehemence of the tornado last night, and while the tired soldier was dreaming of his home or his sweetheart, all of a sudden, with a rush and a sweep, away would go his tent, and then his blanket, followed by clothing, hats, books and papers, while the rain stormed in, wetting everything, drenching the bed and bathing most copiously the bewildered and slightly astonished warrior. In many cases it was impossible to refasten the tents, and the poor fellows either had to walk and shiver or spoon into some one else's tent, or lie down in the mud, blanketless and chilled.

Down on the tow-path, close by the river, are stationed our pickets. They had dug nice huts in the banks, and made for themselves with boughs and straw very comfortable little hotels. They were nicely stowed away in them, and doubtless congratulating themselves on their comparative freedom from the pelting storm, when trickle, trickle came the stream, and trickle, trickle kept coming the stream, till the boys found that the canal and river were fast joining partnership, and would soon sweep with an uncontrolable force across the entire intervening space. The consequence was, that one and all the unhappy pickets were compelled to *vamose* their little *boudoirs*, and swim across the canal, gun and baggage, as best they could, and then shiver and shake, and shake and shiver until the next day, when the programme was varied in this—that, before they shivered and shook in the dark, and now they shivered and shook by day.

Pleasant life, this soldiering.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ARMY.

GEN. STURGIS AND HIS COMMAND—GEN. LANE AND HIS PECULIARITIES—WHAT MANNER OF MAN MONTGOMERY IS—THE INDIAN ELEMENT, ETC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BROOKS, BOLIVAR, Mo., Oct. 27, 1861.

I closed my last letter to the TIMES at Fort's Station, a point 12 miles above this on the Overland Road, and 46 miles from Springfield. Night before last, Gen. STURGIS, attended by a wild-looking body of men, who, being mounted on horses, are, I suppose, entitled to the name of cavalry, came over to see Gen. FREMONT, having left his command at Osceola the night previous. Not having met him since his signal failure to relieve with 1,400 men MULLIGAN at Lexington, attacked by 3,500, I was immensely glad to see the old veteran, and hence readily accepted an invitation to take a seat in his carriage and cross over to visit his command. One word about FREMONT'S division before crossing the beautiful prairie which separated his command from that of Generals STURGIS and LANE.

Upon arriving at Fort's Station Friday night, Gen. FREMONT announced it as his intention to remain there two days and await the arrival of the balance of the divisions under POPE, HUNTER, MCKINSTRY, and the balance who were supposed to be close on our rear. Full in the belief of this, we unpacked everything, and made preparations to spend the two days as profitably as circumstances would admit. The next morning we turned over for the second nap, but scarcely had we done so ere Capt. HASKELL brought the information that the division was ordered to proceed. The beautiful gates of sleep instantly were slapped in our faces, shutting out summarily the magnificence beyond, and soon thereafter the whole division was in full march southward.

I paid a farewell visit to Mrs. GRAY—condoled with her as well as I could for her beggary—added divers philosophical reflections, such as, "what can't be cured must be endured," &c., in order to dry the tears which flowed plentiously adown not unlovely cheeks, and soon after was traveling swiftly over the smooth prairies in the luxurious vehicle of Gen. STURGIS. A journey of eight miles brought us to a little town named Hermanville, on the road leading from Osceola to the Overland Road. We drove up in front of a white house of medium respectability, when the noise of our carriage brought to the door a gentleman of middle-age, in his stocking feet, and wrapped in a gray military overcoat.

"Gen. LANE, Mr. Blank," said Gen. STURGIS, and in a moment thereafter I was shaking hands heartily with Gen. JIM LANE—than whom a more noted, more feared, more hated, more talked-of man does not exist in Missouri or any other State. In two minutes after the two Generals were in a hot discussion—STURGIS claiming that the true policy of the Government is to make itself felt as to its foes, conciliate the wavering and reward its friends—in general not to *steal* indiscriminately. In the main this was agreed to by Gen. LANE—but with a smooth sophistry he combated the other's arguments, while he seemingly agreed with him, and alluded, with a humorous twinkle in his eye and a pleasant laugh at the fun of the thing, to reminiscences of negroes stolen, houses burned, citizens robbed, and prisoners shot, after being compelled to dig their own graves. He asserted that he had forbidden, under penalty of death, stealing on the part of his troops.

"Yes, exactly, but didn't your men steal $8,000 from Mrs. VAUGHN at Osceola?" queried Gen. STURGIS; "and didn't they take even the clothes of old SPRINGER'S grandchild?"

Gen. LANE'S eyes twinkled with fun as these interesting memories were called to his mind, and with a "I grant you my fellows have done some wrongs!" and a laugh of infinite gusto, he changed the subject and smilingly proceeded to discuss another part of the matter in question.

LANE is a man of some 50 years of age, of medium height, and at first sight rather unprepossessing. His figure is slight, his head wide at the top and narrowing down to the jaw, like an inverted pyramid; his brow wide and high; his eyes small, black and overhung by cliff-like eyebrows; his mouth sensual, and combined with a gleam of fun in his eyes, has an expression of great good humor and enjoyment that wins one irresistibly to the conclusion that he is the best fellow in the world. His hair is thin, slightly tinged with gray, and shoved away from his head in every direction, as if he had just come in from running bareheaded against a strong wind. In conversation he is ready, full of a rollicking sort of humor; and, in short, in his whole style of conversation, his looks, &c., reminded me of some Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missourian Rome.

After a short conversation I left him, armed with the following document:

"Col. MONTGOMERY: Receive Mr. ——, reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES, kindly." LANE.

Proceeding a short distance below the town, I came upon LANE'S encampment, and after a little, succeeded in getting speech with a man in citizen's dress, with a black Kossuth hat, fastened up at one side with a red, white and blue rosette, as Col. MONTGOMERY. I presented my credentials, shook an emaciated hand, which he cordially extended, and then dropped down on a pile of tents to have a chat. It was a long time ere I could catch his eye; he constantly moved around so as to present only his profile, while I as persistently followed. At length some remark introduced the question of Slavery and the instant after a pair of cavernous dark eyes were turned full upon me as he waxed eloquent upon the emancipation of the negro and his hope of a millenium at hand, in which they would gain a political and social equality with the white man. He is a medium sized man, dark complexion, black whiskers and moustache, a tolerably full, white forehead, and an indescribable pair of black eyes, which now wander furtively to the ground, and the next moment are turned full upon you, their depths all ablaze with enthusiasm. He is very thin, coughs incessantly, and, as I believe, has but a short time left in which to arrange his earthly affairs.

Our conversation lasted until the gathering shadows reminded me that it was late, and then I left. He gave his views at length upon the war. I will give only one of his remarks.

"If our boys thought that this war had any other object than to give freedom to the slave, they would every one go home to-morrow."

He informed me that he was a clergyman of the Christian, and not of the Methodist, persuasion, as is frequently said of him; and then, with a shake of his cold, wasted hand, and with the fire of enthusiasm fast dying out in his melancholy eyes, I left him.

Proceeding a few hundred yards below LANE'S encampment, I came upon another of a different character. Huge fires blazed up, throwing great flashes of light upon the brown Autumn woods, and making a play-ground for fantastic shadows across the prairie and the woodland, around which lay in supreme indolence, or sat, comfortably inhaling the fragrant weed, a motley crowd of aborigines. I soon had the honor of taking by the hand a copper-colored gentleman, who, stretched upon his right side before the genial fire, was inhaling tobacco-smoke through the handle of his tomahawk, and who rejoiced in the expressive title of WA-HE-PASH-KUSE. He replied to my "Good morning, Sir; glad and happy to make your acquaintance!" with a guttural "Ugh," and the Indian salutation "How." After addressing a few remarks to him, to which he listened with profound attention, I found that he did not know a word of English, and turned my attention to other braves. I next had the honor of an introduction to a gentleman in shirt-sleeves, with a tall "plug hat," from which towered upwards a dozen peacock and goose feathers, who, I was informed, was JOHN CONNERS, head Chief of the Delawares. Mr. CONNERS indulged in a slight knowledge of English, and after the usual commonplaces, I left him and was presented to a little, good-looking young fellow in citizen's dress, who, I was informed, was JOHN JOHNNYCAKE, interpreter of the Delaware braves. JOHN JOHNNYCAKE, Esq., I found to be a young gentleman of great intelligence and modesty, and who spoke most excellently both English and French, and I suppose also the Delaware vernacular.

He informed me that WA-HE-PASH-KUSE was war-chief of the Delawares; that there were 54 of his tribe in the field; that they were armed with tomahawks, scalping-knives and rifles; that their principal business was scouting; and that almost all of the crowd had good horses, and had accompanied Gen. FREMONT once before, in some of his expeditions across the plains and over the mountains. Mr. JOHNNYCAKE (whose Indian name I did not learn) stated that a much larger force from his tribe would soon take the field, and also that delegations from various other Indian tribes in KANSAS would soon unite their arms and lives with the Union cause.

I found all through Western Missouri a deadly terror entertained towards LANE and MONTGOMERY, and possibly for good reason. Day before yesterday, LANE sent back to Kansas 100 negroes, and this morning, as his train passed, I counted 102 more of these ebony chattels. Everywhere that he has been, he carried the torch and knife with him, and has left a track marked with charred ruins and blood. An old man told me his story,—told it with composure, while he said that they had taken his horses, mules, grain, his wife's dresses, and then fired the log shanty that afforded his grey hairs shelter from the pelting rain and the nipping frosts. He told all this in detail with a firm voice, but when he added: "They even stole the clothes of my little dead grandson," his lip trembled convulsively a moment, and then the hot tears gushed from his eyes and found ready channels down his time-furrowed cheeks.

At Osceola was a family named VAUGHN—a man and his wife—wealthy, young, educated, refined, respectable. VAUGHN took up arms for the South, received a commission as captain, but gave himself up to LANE and was released on parole. When LANE passed through Osceola, he burned the beautiful residence of VAUGHN to the ground, then followed the family to a log house in the country where they had fled, and there, upon the information of a slave, dug up $8,000, which they had buried, sacked the house, taking seven silk dresses and all the valuables belonging to Mrs. VAUGHN, and then left.

I learned of a dozen other similar cases—to give which would be mere repetition.

This morning, LANE, with his command, consisting of five guns and some 2,000 men, left Hermanville to go to Stockton, and Gen. STURGIS came here. To-morrow the latter leaves for Greenfield, and will probably advance South, upon a line west of Springfield.

I shall leave for Springfield to-morrow, to rejoin FREMONT. GALWAY.

IN CAMP WITH THE ADVANCE, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: Occasionally we receive from the bearers of special dispatches to Headquarters copies of the New-York journals, and are always, on these occasions, intensely amused by the battles, dangers, exploits and perilous feats in which we are represented as taking part. The latest New-York papers that have reached us are dated the 23d of last month, and contain pretended news from this Department up to the 15th of October. It would not be polite to say that the correspondence of your New-York "sensationals" are wholly ignorant of matters here, and are, therefore, obliged to receive as Gospel truth whatever roseate military fictions facetious Staff or other interested officers may see fit to impose on their credulity. Suffice it only to say that we, who are the heroes of the alleged adventures, receive our first intelligence of the magnificent things we have been doing, whenever a stray copy of the TIMES, *Tribune* or *Herald*, of your City, is placed in our hands.

We enter, for instance, some half-deserted village, "neighborhood" or squalid town, infested by no other enemies than fleas, filth and vermin—but the achievement comes back to us in a fortnight or three weeks, headed "Capture of Skunk's Hollow," or "Recapture," as the case may be, in startling capitals; and there is a paean of glorification to Major THIS or Lieut.-Col. THEOTHER, who "was the first heroically to replant the splendid flag of our country over the municipal or village pig-pound!" Meantime, those who are on the spot hear no other discharges of firearms save those which announce the death of confiscated shoats or fat hogs, "contraband of war;" hear no other shrieks than those of chickens, turkeys and geese, *in articulo mortis*, and see nothing whatever of the enemy, "outnumbering the National force five to one," who is always announced (in the New-York papers) as having been "shelled out with great slaughter," just previous to "the recapture of Skunk's Hollow by the gallant fellows of Col. Szegedzerigstedy Sprakenstedofcher's command."

Speaking seriously, my dear ——, you cannot fancy any system of deception so open, profligate and shameless as that now being practiced on the inhabitants and authorities of the East by certain of the camp followers who are carried along in our train at Government expense, and who possibly think they are repaying the favors received by telling these absurd and baseless *canards*. South of the Osage we have had no fighting, nor are we likely to have any until next Spring, whatever may be said by interested parties, or their penmen, to the contrary. So far as we have any knowledge at all, PRICE is already, and has been for a couple of weeks, over the Arkansas boundary—partly awaiting events on the Potomac, and partly seeking to obtain secure Winter quarters and fresh supplies of clothing and ammunition for his men. These latter he is said to obtain from time to time *via* Jefferson City, Tipton, Sedalia and the other National depôts which have been placed completely under the control of irresponsible and doubtful civilians holding the titular dignities of "Colonel," "Lieutenant-Colonel," "Major" and "Director-in-Chief of Transportation" through the courtesy and desire to oblige of Major-Gen. FREMONT.

But while it is quite possible that PRICE may still be on this side of the White River—the concurrent testimony of all loyal Missourians from that region, who state definitively that he is encamped around Fort Smith, Ark., to the contrary, notwithstanding—it is *absolutely certain* that he cannot mean to give us battle for many months; in all human probability, not before next Spring. You, who have known him well, need not be told that STERLING is no fool; and while he knows our condition a great deal better than it is known to the officer who should know it best; while he knows that our sick are accummulating to thousands, who are being sent back to St. Louis by the energies of Surgeon BARNES, an old officer of the United States Army, who had finally to be called in to retrieve the blunders of Dr. TELCAMP; while he knows that some of our divisions are only half clad, and have been obliged to leave their tents behind them at various places for want of transportation; that we are continually running short of supplies, and obliged to put the commands upon half or quarter rations, and that every mile we move farther south increases the difficulties of communication with the chaotic depôts at Tipton, Jefferson City and Sedalia; that we are short of ammunition and arms to an extent that (not even to you) I would not dare mention; STERLING PRICE, I say, knowing these things, and that Winter deepens every day, and the frost becomes more biting, while the looped and windowed raggedness of our men offers less defence against the weather after each day of forced marching; taking all these things into account, and (as an essential feature of the calculation) that PRICE is not a fool, do you think it at all probable, with your experience, so much larger than my own, that he will be so gracious as to offer us the favor of battle with the *eight or nine thousand men* who were under arms in his command at last accounts, piked against the twenty or twenty-three thousand available fighting men who are to-day comprised in what is known as "Gen. FREMONT'S advance?"

Even as to the "advance" itself, you would be like to split with laughter if I only dared reveal to you a tithe of its extraordinary features. Nothing like it has ever before been heard of "in these parts," and we might fancy that it had been literally copied (in its "plan of battle") from some old plan of a campaign in one of the petty German Principalities, where an army could not march five miles in any direction without meeting the enemy—the only difference (constituting the blunder here) being that our "towns" in Southwestern Missouri are fifty miles apart, in place of two or three miles; and that they are so small and poor as hardly to be able to subsist their own wretched inhabitants, much less a sudden influx of from four to seven thousand such wasteful and prodigal creatures as our volunteer soldiery. Between our advance and reserve, between our wings and the centre, there are spaces literally appalling to men who know the country—know its total want of any cross-roads, available for military purposes, and the utter insufficiency of its entire produce, even if confiscated *en masse*, thus leaving the loyal inhabitants to starve for the Winter to support our troops even for such a brief [illegible] so likely to make here.

But these are the points [illegible] letter should fall into the wrong hands, and these are the features of our "glorious campaign," which would be irresistibly ludicrous and side-splitting were it not for the sad commentary of the blue noses and frozen fingers of our men, as they try to stretch their stiffened and rheumatic bodies into upright positions on the sounding of reveille, and the long trains of ambulances with the sick and dying, who are daily sent back towards the line of the Pacific Railroad for transportation to the Hospitals of St. Louis, where food, at least, if not proper medical attendance, can be had. I say "food," because it is a fact that more than three hundred sick men of ASBOTH'S and SIGEL'S Divisions were left behind at Warsaw, so ill-provided for that for more than two whole days the Post-Surgeon had no fit or unfit food or sustenance of any kind to give them. MCKINSTRY'S Division since then has passed through the town and dropped two hundred sick men there before crossing the Osage. Why it should have crossed in such a hurry, does not immediately appear, as it was hailed nine miles on the other side of the Osage for want of provisions, and has had to go into camp there until the return of a train sent off to its depôts on the railroad. But, then, Lord bless your innocent heart! don't it sound well in the New-York "Sensationals," to read that "MCKINSTRY crossed the Osage such a day, and is making forced marches to join the Main Advance, FREMONT expecting to have a decisive struggle with STERLING PRICE before three days?"

I saw Capt. —— last Tuesday, who came on here to tell us that Gen. POPE, also, was halted by causes somewhat similar to those which had halted MCKINSTRY, only a little worse. He swears that there is not an overcoat in POPE'S command, and that the single blanket doled out to each man "only helps to increase the cold by allowing the draft to come through its *openwork*, in place of blowing fairly on the body." He says he started from St. Louis with six pairs of blankets and two railway shawls, but is now reduced to two blankets and a buffalo hide—the rest of his "fixings" having been surrendered to the sick, whom he represents as half perishing for want of proper medical stores. HUNTER'S Division, likewise, we have not heard from lately, though it should have reported two days ago in its assigned position. They say that it, too, has come to grief for want of supplies, and had to send all its teams, wagons and ambulances, together with all the country teams it could hire or buy, back to Sedalia or, Syracuse for hard biscuit, flour, bacon, and the necessary small stores. It crossed the Osage more than a week ago, and was 35 miles south by west of Warsaw when last heard from.

All is well here in ASBOTH'S Division, though we who do not hail from the Fatherland are rather given back seats in the Teutonic congregation of "the brave made perfect." ASBOTH himself, however, has common sense, honesty of purpose, and courage, and does not appear to share the prejudice against regularly educated officers entertained in some quarters. Odd, it would be, if he should, having received, I am led to believe, a first-class *European* military education himself. But that italicised word, "European," gives the key to all his difficulties here—he being the real campaign planner, and yet, unhappily, knowing nothing of our country's geographical, political or social character. He would make an excellent Brigadier-General, but is not fit to have the supreme control of this Department.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

OUR CAMP CALVERT CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF WILD CAT—THE ARMY IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS—HOW IT IS HAMPERED—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

CAMP CALVERT, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

After the plucky little fight at Wild Cat, "Your Own" concluded

Deadly in the Eleventh Ward, New-York, may, run over and killed. On Saturday the boiler of a coffee and spice manufactory exploded with terrific force, severely wounding four persons, one of whom have since died from their injuries. On Sunday morning there was a collision on the Illinois Central Railroad, by which two persons, an engineer and fireman, were instantaneously killed. On Monday a drayman was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. Yesterday a butcher's cart-man was thrown from his wagon, which was heavily loaded, and the wheels passed over his leg, between his knee and thigh, and crushed it to such an extent that amputation was deemed necessary. He died soon after the operation was performed.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The promise of the early part of the season has been realized, and we have had the most satisfactory business Fall in Chicago in six years. There have been two drawbacks to contend with, in low prices for our great staples, and exorbitant charges for carrying them to market. But, notwithstanding these, an unprecedented large amount of the produce of our prairies has gone forward, and this has given a corresponding impetus to other branches of trade. The activity, heretofore reported, still continues. There is no abatement noticeable yet, and we look forward to a more than usually profitable Winter trade. I noticed, yesterday, in not a very protracted walk, sixty-two substantial brick buildings going up—a large proportion of them for business purposes.

FINANCIAL.

Financial matters continue in a very healthy condition. Exchange on New-York remains about as at last quotations—¼@⅜ discount for currency. Gold is selling at ¼ premium for same. Bills of the banks of nearly all the Eastern States enter into our circulation. The bulk of the currency afloat, however, consists of the issues of the Iowa, Indiana and Ohio State Banks. Canadian money is quite plenty—especially Bank of Montreal, which has an agency here. Demand Treasury Notes are finding their way among the people, and are much in favor. Our bankers, however, send them to New-York for redemption as soon as they can lay their hands upon them. About $200,000 of the patriotic loan has been taken in this city.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Navigation is rapidly drawing to a close. The receipts continue quite large. The following figures show last week's operations: Receipts, (last 24 hours,) Flour, 6,557 bbls.; Wheat, 96,716 bushels; Corn, 86,334 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,430 bbls.; Wheat, 161,126 bushels; Corn, 208,115 bushels. For the past week—Receipts—Flour, 42,902 bbls.; Wheat, 548,498 bushels; Corn, 599,180 bushels; Oats, 30,380 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 52,128 bbls.; Wheat, 606,431 bushels; Corn, 621,830 bushels; Oats, 6,828 bushels. For the season:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,259,630	511,598	594,432
Wheat, bush	16,143,106	12,575,336	7,284,551
Corn, bush	24,874,152	15,084,555	4,446,275
Oats, bush	1,245,058	1,490,134	1,216,847
Rye, bush	382,841	271,517	209,070
Barley, bush	471,189	453,498	511,543

In store, Nov. 5—Flour, 10,600 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200,-200 bushels; Corn, 1,400,576 bushels. Total receipts to Nov. 5—Flour being reduced to Wheat, 50,414,479 bushels. Last year, 22,464,180 bushels.

A Card from Mr. Williams.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of this morning, headed "Arrest for Libel of a Candidate," says: "The pressman, Mr. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, was required to find security as a witness."

In justice to myself, allow me to say that I did not print the edition of the paper referred to, and your article is the first notice I have had to find security for doing so. I was notified by Mr. CHARLES in person that there was a libelous article in the paper, and refused to print it, when the forms, and paper already wet, were taken from my press-rooms; and in the same issue of the *Union* I was charged with having been bribed by Mr. CHARLES to refuse to print it. Mr. CHARLES offered no bribe, and, had he done so, he could not have offered enough to bribe me.

By giving the above a place in your paper, you will correct an error, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The Coroner's jury is now in session investigating the cause of the death of P. A. EMBURY, who was stabbed last night at Fishkill Landing. At the session yesterday morning nothing of interest was elicited. At a previous sitting, held at 10 o'clock this morning, the jury examined several witnesses, but gained no information of importance. Since then, however, the Coroner, whose efforts have been most assiduous, has discovered some intelligence which may eventually throw a light over the perpetration of this crime. It seems that there has existed an enmity between a son of Mr. VAN BUREN, of Fishkill Landing, and the man now under suspicion. Mr. VAN BUREN came up in the 5 o'clock train and left immediately for home. He had on at the time a hat resembling that of the deceased, and was very much such a form as he. It is surmised that this man, who has been heard to utter threats against VAN BUREN, mistook EMBURY, in the dark, for him, and struck the fatal blow, believing it to be VAN BUREN.

This man has also had a difficulty with Mr. A. R. MCKAY, the ticket agent at the Fishkill Depot, and it was his life, and not VAN BUREN'S or EMBURY'S, that was attempted. This man (we do not give his name for obvious reasons) was lately drummed out from the Tenth Legion. Since then he has been leading a vagabond's life about town, and was seen—this being the chief ground of evidence against him—going up through Meyer's Hotel, and out at the back door, just after the up-train had reached the depot—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Nov. 5.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

Verdict of Guilty Against Gordon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon.*—The Government gave further testimony in this case to show Gordon's control over the *Erie* after the negroes were taken on board, examining two others of the crew, who corroborated the testimony given by the sailor Martin.

Francisco Sallegori was also called and examined through an interpreter. He testified that he was born in Spain, that he first came on board the *Erie* when they were shipping the negroes in the Congo River; came as a passenger; came to the Congo from St. Paul de Loando; stopped at the house of the agent, and he sent me on board; I was to pay $100 for my passage to Havana; I knew one Spaniard on the *Erie*; he was put ashore at St. Paul de Loando; don't know where he is now or in what capacity he came on board; don't know that any of the Spaniards acted as officers; I went forward with the seamen; recognized Gordon and Warren and Hall; the negroes were nearly all shipped when I went on board; Capt. Gordon was walking on the poop with two or three of the agents; I don't understand English, and can't tell you whether he was giving orders; I noticed Warren ordering the work; I helped get some of the last negroes on board; there were about fourteen or fifteen Spaniards and Portuguese on board when the vessel sailed from the Congo; think there were five or six aft with the officers; did not notice any one acting as an officer except Gordon, Warren and Hall; I was one of the crew of the *Bonita*; went on board that vessel as a passenger, in the Congo River.

Cross-examined—I went on board the *Bonita* the same evening she was to sail; that was about two months after I went on the *Erie*; the *Bonita* was loaded with negroes; as there are no mercantile vessels on that coast, and as I was sick, I had to take the first vessel, lest I should die on the shore; I went to St. Paul with a Portuguese vessel sent by the *Mohicas*; took sick and went to hospital and was left there; as there was no vessel there, I went to the Congo River; it is four days' distance; there is a trade from Loando to Spain and Cuba and this country, but there were no vessels there; staid in the Congo about a month and a half before I shipped on the *Bonita*; Antonio and Genrie shipped on the *Bonita* with me; they were both on the *Erie* as passengers; the *Bonita* had over 700 negroes on board.

It was admitted that the witness is under indictment for being connected with the *Bonita*.

Witness said he was first kept in Eldridge-street; was afterwards put in the Tombs; am now in the House of Detention, in Mulberry-street; have not been promised that I should not be prosecuted under that indictment if I would testify in this case; was removed to the House of Detention about 52 days ago, because I was a passenger on board the *Bonita*.

The District Attorney said that the witness showed him a written receipt for his passage money.

Witness testified that he engaged his passage on the *Erie* two or three days before she sailed; did not know at that time that negroes were to be shipped by that vessel; did not pay the passage money because he had no means; the sailor I knew engaged to pay it for me; had no interest in the negroes on the *Erie* or *Bonita*; did not pay any passage on the *Bonita*, and have not any receipt for it.

Mr. Joachimsen opened the case for the defence, and called as a witness,

Ralph Post, who testified that he owned three-fourths of the *Erie*, Freeman B. Lewis and S. A. Knudson owning the rest; that when the *Erie* last sailed from Havana he was not an owner, to the best of his knowledge, but he believed she had been sold; he received the remittance to pay for her in the last of March, 1860; she was sold for $13,000, and the balance, after paying a bottomry bond on her, was remitted to him, and he settled with Lewis and Knudson for their shares.

On cross-examination, he said he did not know to whom she was sold; the money came through a man named Hamill, in Havana; Gordon had nothing to do with her while he owned her.

José Morales Faico testified that he was a Portuguese, and had been several times at the Congo, and knew the location of Black's Point, where these negroes were taken on board; that there is no tide above Shark's Point, except when it rains, and then it overflows.

William Warren, the mate of the *Erie*, was called and said: I think in December, 1858, that I shipped in London on board the *Erie*, bound to Havana; I made the passage, and stayed on board of her in Havana; Capt. Gordon took charge of her there; we took on board a cargo, shipped a crew, and cleared for the Coast of Africa; she arrived in the Congo, discharged her cargo, and the ship was transferred to another captain, who had gone out from Havana as a passenger on board; Capt. Gordon was captain on the passage out, but the Spanish captain, whose name was Hill, had about as much to say as Gordon; had discharged about two-thirds of the cargo when the transfer was made; I was to stay on board as mate till the cargo was out, and then I had nothing more to do; the Spanish captain had full charge while we lay in the river; Capt. Gordon and Hill, and Mr. Hall and two or three others were present when the transfer was made; it was in the morning; immediately afterwards the Spanish Captain called the crew aft and told them that he was Captain of the vessel, and that Gordon and myself had nothing more to do with it; a crew came on board and three or four others who were to live in the cabin; one of them was named Manuel; Capt. Hill died about a week before the vessel sailed, and Manuel took his place; the negroes were brought on board in boats and launches belonging to all the factories; the crew had nothing to do with bringing them on board; none of the negroes were tied; I did not see Gordon do anything about disposing of these negroes; I did not help; Capt. Gordon told the crew that a letter left by Capt. Hill authorized him to offer the crew $1 each for every negro delivered in Cuba; I did not show Lieut. Todd about feeding the slaves; he came to me and asked me what he should do with the negroes to keep them quiet; I told him he ought to give them something to eat and drink, as they had had nothing since the evening before; they wanted some water; I told him to pass it down; he began to do it, and they spilled it as fast as it was passed down, and he said that would not do; I told him he had better let some of them come on deck; he said he durst not, and I told him I had nothing more to say; finally he came and asked if I thought it was safe; I told him I thought it was perfectly, and he put the steps down to the lower deck, and they began to rush up; he said he durst not let these men come up, and he must keep them down; I said he could let the women and children come up, and he did so; he said what shall I do with all these people? I said let them down, and you will have room to work the ship; "How?" said he; "Why," said I, "let one down, and the rest will follow;" that was all the showing I did; I never was on a vessel with negroes before, but that was the idea I conceived myself; Capt. Manuel used to come on board every day, but he gave no directions till after the vessel went down the river; after the pilot left her he gave the course to the man at the wheel.

Hall, the second mate, was also examined, and testified nearly like Warren.

The testimony was closed. Judge DEAN summed up for the defence, and District Attorney SMITH for the prosecution.

Judge NELSON charged the jury upon the laws, and they retired about seven o'clock, and after an absence of about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of Guilty. The charge of the Judge could not be prepared for this morning's paper, but from its interest we shall give it in full to-morrow.

PRIZE DECISION.

Practice—Rights of Neutral—Carrying Dispatches.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States and others, Captors, vs. *The Schooner Tropic Wind and her cargo, &c.*—This vessel, her equipment and lading, were seized in Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, on the 25th of July last, by order of Major-Gen. Butler, of the U. S. Army, commanding at Fortress Monroe. The vessel was sent to this port upon that seizure, and was libeled here Aug. 5, as prize in this suit.

The British Consul resident at this port intervened, and filed a claim and answer on Aug. 27 in his official character, "for the interests of the owners of the whole cargo of said schooner as the property of British subjects;" and on Oct. 8, James T. Farrington and Theodore Farrington filed their claim and answer and exceptions, as owners of the vessel, to the libel. The test oath appended thereto supported the allegation of the pleadings, that they were British subjects, and owners of the vessel and carriers of the cargo, which was the property of British subjects. These facts were not controverted on the trial by the United States Attorney.

The pleading took direct issue upon the allegations of the libel that cause of capture of the vessel or cargo as prize of war, existed in the facts or law of the case, and also averred that the vessel had been improperly ordered to this port for trial. That branch of the case was also made the foundation of special motions to the Court to discharge the vessel and cargo, because of irregularities in the seizure; in her not being transmitted to the District of Columbia for prosecution, and in other acts of omission or negligence on the part of the captors in relation to the papers found on board of her when seized, and other proceedings consequent thereupon. These collateral subjects were on the hearing blended with the main case, and all discussed together. The decision of the Court upon the merits of the case will render it unnecessary to notice more particularly these subordinate points.

BETTS, J.—In my opinion the arrest of the property seized was legal, and the suit was regularly instituted. It was of no consequence to the right of action that the capture should be made by a marine force or officers of the revenue service, or other authority particularly charged with the enforcement of prize law at sea.

The case of the *Amiable Isabella*, captured at sea under Spanish colors by an American privateer commissioned to capture English vessels, or to recapture American vessels which had been seized by British cruisers, heard on appeal in the Supreme Court in February, 1821, presented the question directly whether in a prize suit, the action could be maintained without proof that the captors had lawful authority to make the capture in question. The point was carefully argued by distinguished counsel, (6 Wheat, 1, 65.) The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge STORY, disposed of the principle and settled the practice. The Court say "a preliminary question was raised whether the libel should be dismissed because the capture was made without public authority, and by a non-commissioned vessel. Whether this be so or not, is not material to inquire. That is a question between the Government and the captors, with which the claimants have nothing to do. If the captors made the capture without legal commission, and it is decreed good prize, the condemnation must be to the Government itself. But in any way, the question is a matter of subsequent inquiry after the principal question of prize is disposed of, and the Government may, if it chooses, contest the right of the captors before distribution is decreed. The claimants have no just interest in that question, and cannot be permitted to moot it before the Court." (Ibid, 66.)

This doctrine disposes as well of the particular exception included in the answer of the owner claimant, as of the special motions made to avoid the proceedings, because of alleged irregularities and want of authority in army officers to arrest the vessel, or in sending her into this District for trial, without transmitting with her the papers found on board. All these questions cease to be personal with the seizing General, and affect the United States only, as vested with the whole interest in suit upon the capture, as a droit of Admiralty to their exclusive use.

The relief, to claimants of property seized and brought into port as prize, when any unwarrantable delay is made by the captors in bringing it to adjudication is provided for in Rule No. 23, of the standing Prize Rules. (1 Wheaton, R. 506.) This established course of proceeding supplants the use of special motions resting on *ex parte* affidavits as in Courts of law and equity, and puts the claimant to the employment of precise allegations by libel, enforced by process of monition. Accordingly, the special motions addressed to the Court in this behalf must be disregarded.

The merits in this suit rest upon the issue whether the vessel and cargo had been fraudulently employed by the master prior to her capture, in sending dispatches to, or in other unlawful communication with the enemy. The vessel and cargo are British property. On the 19th of April she came into the port of Richmond from Nassau, N. P., and had there laden on board a cargo of tobacco, bound for Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and sailed with such cargo from Richmond for her port of destination on the 14th of May last, with a crew of twelve men, including a mate. She was captured by a vessel of war of the United States, in Hampton Roads, for an alleged violation of the blockade then existing, by wrongfully coming out of the port of Richmond, and was sent to Washington and there libelled, tried and convicted for the offence before the U. S. District Court, in June term last. The sentence was remitted by the Government, and on the 21st of June last the vessel and cargo were delivered up to the master on such remission, by order of the Court which had condemned her on the 23d or 24th. She proceeded, under the charge of the master and four colored men shipped at Washington, on her voyage thence for Halifax. It seems that none of the ship's company on board at the time she sailed from Richmond remained with her on her release at Washington, except the master.

On coming down the Potomac River on the 24th, the schooner was brought to by the United States ship-of-war *Pawnee* before she reached Aquia Creek, and a notice was indorsed upon the certificate of release granted her by the Court "not to enter any port in Virginia or south of it, nor to sail at night in the Potomac River." Of course the prohibition could not be observed literally, because the vessel must necessarily continue within a port of Virginia during the period of her transit to sea. She was authorized to pursue that track by force of her discharge from arrest, and the right could not be taken away by any subsequent restriction or construction of the discharge at the arbitrary discretion of a naval officer. The palpable meaning of the warning must have been that she should afterwards avoid seeking any port in Virginia for the purpose of commercial intercourse with it, she being entitled to an undisturbed passage through and out of the waters of the State. Nor is there any legal force in the other qualification attempted to be imposed on the freedom of the vessel, "not to sail in the night on the Potomac," because there is no public or municipal law which inhibits the vessel of a neutral power, lawfully navigating that arm of the sea, from continuing on her voyage at discretion. Had the evidence shown a violation by the vessel of this prohibition, neither she nor her owners would have incurred any forfeiture thereby, or liability to arrest or detention. But as she came off short-handed, with only three colored seamen and no mate, the daily entries in the log showing that the vessel anchored each night on her passage down the river, would be as satisfactory evidence of the true manner of her being sailed, as the rough recollection of the sailors, and when no probable motive for misrepresentation is established, the log would prevail as of more reliable probability of accuracy as to those facts.

The main accusation upon which the capture was founded, and that relied upon by the prosecution for the condemnation of the vessel, is that she in fraud of her privileges as a neutral communicated with the enemy, furnishing dispatches and other unlawful aid and comfort in furtherance of the hostilities carrying on against the United States.

Sir Wm. Scott declares that the fraudulent carrying of dispatches of the enemy by a neutral is a criminal act, which will lead to the condemnation of the neutral vessel. (The *Atalanta*, 6 Rob. R., 458-9.) In the extended statements in that case of the principle on which the offence is founded, and the penalty of confiscation of the vessel as the guilty instrument imposed, he carefully forbears pronouncing what might be the consequences of a *simple* transmission of dispatches (ibid, p. 454.) i. e., it is presumable, where no other purpose is fastened upon the agent than his being the bearer or forwarder of written communications to or from an enemy without regard to their contents or the promotion of injurious objects thereby.

Mr. Wheat, in his adoption of the doctrine laid down in the case of the *Atalanta*, seems to limit its force to acts fraudulent and hostile in their nature. (Wheat on Captures, ch. 8 and 10.) Sir Wm. Scott interprets "dispatches," treated of in the decisions, as warlike or contraband communications, "official communications of official persons on the public affairs of the Government." (The *Caroline*, 6 Rob. R., 465.) The cases to which he refers, and from which that definition was deduced, were essentially of that character, and moreover generally contained some marked element of fraud, culpable concealment or duplicity, or evasive subterfuge. (*Ib.*, 461 and note a.) The case of the *Rapid* (Edw. R., 225) indicates clearly that the Courts only regard as criminal in a neutral vessel the carrying of letters or dispatches of a public nature from or to a belligerent port. The like tone of sentiment prevails in later cases with the same eminent Judge, and he manifests a strong disposition to exonerate a vessel from responsibility for transporting private letters between individuals, and to presume they were of an innocent kind in the absence of all proof to the contrary. (The *Acteon*, 2 Dods, 53, 54.)

In the present case the libelants give no further proof respecting the transmission of dispatches on board the *Tropic Wind* to persons in Virginia than that a small box was put ashore by the master containing a few sea shells, some newspapers, and a letter addressed to his wife, who resided in Richmond. Upon that proof the Court would not presume that the letter was of a contraband nature or conduced to compromise the neutral character of the vessel.

The stopping of the vessel at the mouth of the Rappahannock, anchoring there, or communicating with the shore by means of her boat, were none of them acts in culpable violation of her obligation of neutrality toward the United States. She was still navigating within the limits of our ports, and not proceeding inwards from the high seas toward a blockaded port. In her position there is no inhibition to her holding personal intercourse with the enemy for innocent purposes and objects. She might obtain necessary sea-stores, material supplies, and those other aids in her equipment, indispensible to making the lawful voyage she was pursuing, in which a sufficient complement of men to complete her voyage would be included. She was released at Washington free to prosecute her voyage, but destitute of an adequate crew, having been carried to that port with twelve hands and departing with four only, including a cook.

The proofs do not show that she did more than to make appropriate inquiries and exertions to obtain those supplies, and accordingly nothing is fastened upon her which constitutes a breach of her duty toward the United States as a neutral and friendly vessel within their waters.

The evidence of the colored informers, upon whose charge the vessel was seized, gave colorable grounds of suspicion that she harbored the intention to go up the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, and there make sale of the colored men, or commit other acts in intercourse with the enemy prejudicial to the rights of the Government and in violation of her obligations as a neutral. The whole evidence, when disclosed, dissipates that suspicion, and a decree must be entered dismissing this suit and ordering restitution of the vessel and cargo by the claimants, without costs or damages against the captors.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT—DAMAGES.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case to recover damages against the *Metropolis* for a collision with the sloop *Golden Rule*, on the night of the 12th August, 1858, on Long Island Sound, some five or six miles off Falkland's Island, and nearly midway between that and Long Island shore. The sloop was laden with corn and feed, and bound for Providence, R. I. The *Metropolis* was on her usual trip from Fall River to the City of New-York. The night was not very dark, the wind light, east-southeast or south-east, the sloop going but one or two miles an hour, close hauled; she saw the lights of the steamer several miles off, and, when within some two or three miles, coming on a course apparently towards her, a bright light was hoisted by a hand standing on the deck; and afterwards, the steamer still continuing her course, he stood upon top of the cabin, holding the light as high as he could with his arm.

The pilot of the *Metropolis* admits he saw a light of a vessel some two or three miles off on his port bow, but that it soon disappeared, and he did not again see it till the moment of the collision. No change was made in the course or speed of the vessel, which was sixteen miles an hour, after discerning the light, nor, for aught that appears, was there any attention paid to it. The lookout admits he saw no light, nor did he report any till just as the collision happened. The better opinion, upon the proofs, is that, with a competent and vigilant lookout on the steamer, the sloop might have been seen even without a light, as the night was not very dark; but, with the light exhibited on the sloop, of which we cannot doubt, as all on board testify to it, there is no excuse for not having seen her in time to have avoided the disaster.

We consider the case a very plain one of fault on the part of the steamer.

As to the damages, we agree with the Court below that the libelant was entitled to recover on the basis of a total loss. The injury to the vessel and cargo was so great—and both submerged near the middle of the Sound, which, at the place of collision, was some sixteen miles wide—he was not under obligation to encounter the expense and hazard of attempting their rescue or to save anything from the wreck. If the attempt had resulted in the increase of his loss, which it probably would, the respondents would not have been liable for it.

Decree affirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen; for appellants, Mr. Cutting.

Sailing Vessels on Shores—Usage of this Port as to the Rights of Managing Agents in such Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

R. L. Russell vs. *Zeb. Mayhew, et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of Wm. Russell and Maunel Trujillo to recover commissions for procuring freight for the schooner *Augusta Mayhew*, of which the defendants were the owners.

The plaintiff offered evidence to show that in August, 1859, the vessel was put up for a voyage to Havana, and that she lay here nearly a month, procuring but little freight; also, that she was advertised by the firm of Simpson & Mayhew, of which firm the defendant, Zeb. Mayhew, was a member, and that during that time Simpson & Mayhew had repeatedly applied to Russell & Turjillo to procure freight for the vessel, offering them five per cent. commission for so doing; that Russell and Turjillo refused the offer, as they were chartering vessels themselves, and made more profit in that way; that about the 20th of September they met Thorp, the Captain of the vessel on the steps of Simpson & Mayhews office, and on his renewed application to them to procure freight for the vessel, they offered to do it for ten per cent. commission; that the Captain said he would let them know, and went up stairs, and in a short time came around to their office, and told them it was all right, go on and advertise the vessel at such rates as which they accordingly did, and the vessel was filled in about eight days. That a bill for the ten per cent. commission was handed to the Captain, who signed it, and told them to take it to Simpson & Mayhew and it would be paid. The Captain was sailing on shares at the time.

The defendants refused to pay the commissions, alleging that the usual commission for procuring freight was only two and a half per cent., and that the master had no authority to make an agreement at greater rates, and they gave evidence to show that the custom of the port of New-York, where a part owner of the vessel was her managing agent, the master had no right to go to any other person to get freight; and that Simpson & Mayhew were such managing agents of the *Augusta Mayhew*, the bark in question. This custom was controverted by the plaintiff, who offered evidence to show that no such custom prevailed.

The Court charged the jury that the master had no authority by virtue of his office of master, merely, to make such an agreement binding on his owners in the home port, and that if the jury were satisfied on the evidence that the custom claimed by the defendants existed, the master had no authority to make the agreement in suit, although he sailed the vessel on his sailing the vessel on shares, and being half interested in the freights, to make the agreement.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $120 87, the full amount of the commissions claimed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Erastus B. Roberts, 30 years, native of Utica, N. Y., late clerk in the Overland Mail Company, was tried for embezzling $4,000 from his employers, in November of last year. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The case occupied nearly the whole day, and at its close the Court adjourned till Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were admitted to probate: S. F. Griffin, Cornelius W. McLaughlin, Fredolin Meyer, Philip E. Thomas, and Beer Levy Kunreuther.

The will of Kunreuther, after the disposal of his estate, leaves to the son-in-law of the testator a Hebrew Bible, published at Vienna in 1818.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

N. E. Car Spring Co. vs. *Smith; Howard* vs. *O'Donnell; N. E. Car Spring Co.* vs. *Walker et al.; Dunbar* vs. *Carlton et al.; Bliss et al.* vs. *Hoyt et al.; Griffin* vs. *Wright; Griffin* vs. *Gardner et al.; Muller* vs. *Haller; Brady* vs. *Bowen et al.; Russ, Jr.*, vs. *Malone; Claflin et al.* vs. *Sawyer; American Bank Note Co.* vs. *Wm. Williams' Bank; Park Bank* vs. *Tilton et al.; Meade et al.* vs. *Rogers et al.; Wurzil et al.* vs. *Mounce, &c.; Cornell* vs. *Stephens et al.; Kearney* vs. *Sutton et al.; Smith et al.* vs. *Broadway Bank; Watson et al.* vs. *Bowen et al.; Fisher et al.* vs. *Ens et al.; Bailey et al* vs. *Same; Wilton et al.* vs. *Wright et al.; Faulds* vs. *Keeler et al.; Weaver* vs. *Kahn et al.; Spaulding* vs. *Wright et al.; Salsbury* vs. *Greene et al.; Brett et al.* vs. *Taylor et al.*—Motions granted.

White et al. vs. *Merritt*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Johnson et al., vs. *Holmes et al.*—Motion for judgment granted, with costs.

Davison vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion granted for third Friday in November.

Butterfield et al., vs. *Hyman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Reynolds vs. *Tyler.*—Motion dismissed.

Ried et al., vs. *Francis et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Baker vs. *Thomas.*—Motion denied.

Dittmon vs. *Gorson.*—Motion for commission granted.

Jenny vs. *McCarthy.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Durand vs. *Sweeny.*—Motion denied with $10 costs; defendants may renew on payment of $10 costs.

Bank State of Indiana et al. vs. *Colgate.*—Motion granted with stay, and reference ordered to John T. Hoffman, Esq.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	1500 Hudson River R.	40
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅜	100 do	s19 40
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	43½	200 do	b10 40¾
8,000 Erie R. 4th M. R.	76⅛	200 do	b30 40¾
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	75	200 Reading R.	b30 35⅞
8,000 Had. R. S. F. B.	97	100 Mich. Central R.	50¾
12,500 Mich. So. S. F. B.	78	50 do	50¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85½	70 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
1,600 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B	61	48 M. S. & N. I. Gt. S.	39¼
6,000 D. L. W. R. 2d m.	98¾	12 Panama Railroad	118¾
1,000 G. & Ch. 1st M.	98¾	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
11,000 Cl. & T. S. F. B.	15¾	100 do	62⅞
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b	72	100 Gal. & Ch. Railroad	70
25 Bk. of Commerce	83	50 do	b30 70
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	87	900 Cleve. & Toledo R.	36⅝
50 Camb'l'd, Prefd.	5	300 do	s10 36⅝
15 Pacific M. St. Co.	99	400 do	36¾
70 do	98¾	200 do	s30 36⅝
2150 N. Y. Cent. R.	79	100 do	b30 36¾
100 do	b30 79	6 Chic. & Rock I. R.	62¾
70 Erie Railway	32½	500 do	63¼
150 do	32¾	200 do	b30 63¾
50 Erie Railway Pref.	58	100 Ch., B. & Q. R.	s30 65
25 Harlem R. Pref.	32¾	25 Mil. & P. du C. P'd	58
50 do	33	75 do	58½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	43¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 50¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s, c	49	75 do	50¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	81¾	100 do	50¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '69.	90¾	50 do	s30 50
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
10 Bank of Commerce	83¾	50 Clev. & Toledo R.	36⅝
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	98½	100 do	36⅝
200 N. Y. Central R.	79	50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	63¾
50 Erie Railway	b30 33	50 do	s26 53
188 Erie Railway Pref.	58	200 do	s10 53
50 do	58¾	80 M. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf.	58½
180 Had. Riv. R.	40	25 do	59
100 do	b30 40¾	200 Chic., B. & Qu. R.	65½

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.—P. M.

The Stock Market was generally firm through the dealings of to-day, with a freer demand for the New-York and Western Railways than for two or three days past. There was not much done in the National Stocks, but the bidding was firm. In State Stocks there was an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., on Missouris, and about $40,000 sold after the Second Board at 43⅞ ₩ cent., against 43½@43⅞ at the close yesterday. Virginias were also dearer, selling at 49 ₩ cent. cash. Among the Railways, Erie Preference shares were in demand, and 58⅞ ₩ cent. was bid at the close. Camden shares went up to 33 ₩ cent. Another large business was done in Michigan Central at stiff rates. Hudson River in steady request at about 40 ₩ cent. Of New-York Central the sales of the day are over 3,500 shares, and nearly all at 79 ₩ cent. The shares of Cleveland and Toledo buoyant at 36⅞@⅜ early in the day, and at 36⅝@⅞ at the Second Board. Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island were all firm in the bidding, and but few parcels offered. Michigan Southern steady in price, but without material movement.

Late in the afternoon the market left off steady; New-York Central, 78⅞@79; Erie, 32⅞@33; Toledo, 36⅝@⅞; Erie Preferred, 58⅛@½; Michigan Central, 50⅛@⅜; Missouri Sixes, 43¾@44; Galena, 70½; Burlington and Quincy, 65⅛@⅜, and Rock Island, 53⅛@½ ₩ cent. Illinois Central sold at 62½, seller 10 days.

The Bank Shares were lower to-day on Commerce, Broadway and Park. No change in other descriptions:

New-York	88	Metropolitan	89
City	104	Nassau	81
Phenix	89	Shoe and Leather	85
North River	70	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce	80	Commonwealth	73
Broadway	115	New-York County	81
American Exchange	92¾	Importers' & Traders'	90
Chatham	90	Park	90

The Railway Mortgages were up on Erie fifths, Erie firsts and Hudson thirds. Michigan Central Sinking Funds and Northern Indiana firsts were lower than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	60
Erie firsts '68	102	do. Goshen Line, '68	76⅛
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	M. S. & N. I. 1st 7 ₩ c.	78
Erie thirds, '83	96	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	98⅝
Erie fourths, '80	75	T. H. & A. 7 ₩ c. firsts	70½
Erie fifths, '88	75	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₩ c. '70	30
Hudson seconds, 1st '85	96	Chi. & N. W. 1st	81
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Harlem firsts '69-'73	93¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	93⅞
Harlem seconds '64	90	L. E. & W. firsts	72
Mich. Cen 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	90	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Mich. Cen. 1st 8 ₩ c. '82	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, 1st	76
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	92		

The Exchange market for the steamers to-morrow closed firm, with a disposition on the part of the leading Banking firms to advance to 107½ ₩ cent. Most of the sales for this opportunity were made at 107⅜@107½ ₩ cent. for Bankers', and 106@107 ₩ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. The market for Money is easier to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent., according to the nature of the collateral, and the amount of employment is much less through this channel than ten days ago. Merchant paper of prime credit, when offered outside of Bank, is negotiated at 6@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $214,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $602,626, including $214,865 for Treasury Notes, and $38,000 for Customs; payments, $1,400,514, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $8,352,659.

MR. VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, has declared a dividend of 46½ ₩ cent. upon all demands against that Bank that have been ascertained and allowed. The dividend is payable at the Merchants' Bank of Albany.

The stocks and mortgages held by the Banking Department as security for the circulating notes of the Brockport Exchange Bank, were sold at auction at Albany yesterday, as follows:

$5,000 6 per cent., redeemable in 1873	103¾
6,000 6 per cent., redeemable in 1873	103¾
6,000 6 per cent., redeemable in 1873	103¾

BONDS.

J. M. Wood and wife, for $2,050, due Nov. 6, '60	$2,530
N. Wright and wife, for $2,400, due June 1, '58	2,355
J. Corbin, Jr., and wife, for $1,320, due Nov. 1, '68	1,320

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. ANY person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence has been received from the Great Expedition, which, considering that it comes from a rebel source, may be looked upon as highly encouraging. A flag of truce arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk on Thursday, and the only person who came by it was under parole not to reveal particulars; but he was allowed to communicate the fact that the fleet had arrived at Port Royal Entrance, and was at last accounts engaged in bombarding the rebel batteries on Hilton Head, with a prospect of their speedy reduction. One of our gunboats had been disabled, and another was ashore, and it was understood that Commodore TATTNALL who commanded the rebels, was about to attempt the capture of the latter with a small steamer. It is not stated whether our troops had made any effort to land, but it is not likely they would do so before the rebel batteries were silenced, which would not be a difficult matter with the rifled cannon of long range carried by our war vessels. During the severe gale which prevailed while the fleet was passing down the coast, the steamer *Union* and a small sailing vessel were lost—the former on Kill Devil Shoal, and the latter on Rogue's Beach, on the coast of North Carolina, and their crews, numbering between seventy and eighty, were taken prisoners. The *Union* had horses on board, all but fifteen of which were lost, and the other vessel was loaded with ordnance stores.

The most important and significant news from Washington this morning is the announcement that the rebels on the Lower Potomac are apparently making a retrograde movement—or rather perhaps, withdrawing a considerable portion of their forces in that vicinity. This movement appears to have commenced on Thursday afternoon and to have continued all Thursday night and yesterday forenoon. From escaped slaves and others from among the rebels, it is ascertained that the troops thus withdrawn are destined for points south of Virginia—undoubtedly for the defence of the seaboard against expeditions from the North, or for operations against *the* expedition which has effected a lodgment on the South Carolina coast. The great increase of the rebel force on the Lower Potomac was primarily made under the apprehension that the expedition might be intended for operations against the right of their line at Aquia Creek, and their mistake having been ascertained, they are making haste to rectify it.

The conjectures relative to the destination of the expedition which left Cairo on Wednesday evening prove to have been incorrect. Belmont, in Missouri, and not Columbus, in Kentucky, was the point aimed at. The expedition numbered about 3,500 men, and includeded the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, the Seventh Iowa Regiment, Taylor's Chicago Artillery, and DOLLEN'S and DELANO'S Cavalry. They proceeded down the river on steamboats, accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, landed on Thursday morning, and made the attack on the rebels, seven thousand strong, about 11 o'clock. The enemy were strongly intrenched, and being so much superior in numbers, made a strong resistance. They were, however, driven out of their camp, which was destroyed, and their battery, consisting of twelve pieces, was captured—two of the guns being brought away. Their camp and baggage were destroyed, their horses and mules were captured, and a large number of them were taken prisoners. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the National forces were retiring, when they were attacked by a heavy rebel reinforcement from Columbus, on the opposite side of the river, and another desperate engagement took place, which continued until our forces were all withdrawn. The losses in killed and wounded were heavy on both sides. How much the rebels suffered in this respect is not known with certainty, but the casualties of the National forces, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated at three to five hundred—probably at least ten per cent. The expedition was commanded by Generals GRANT and MCCLERNAND.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Nov. 7, has a rumor which has gained wide currency in that city. It is to the effect that orders have gone to Gen. HUNTER for a countermarch of the whole Western army, and that upon its return it is to go into Winter quarters at St. Louis. The design of pursuing the rebels into Arkansas, it has reason to believe, has been abandoned on account of its impracticability at this late season of the year.

The St. Louis papers comment variously on Gen. FREMONT'S removal. The *Democrat* condemns Gen. THOMAS' report, which was made the basis of this action, in the severest terms, both as regards its spirit and the impropriety of its publication. It thinks, however, that the only way to silence "the fire in the General's rear," which had done so much to cripple his usefulness, was to deprive him of his command. The *Republican* declares that President LINCOLN has been grossly deceived by statements wholly *ex parte* and one-sided, and that Gen. FREMONT has exhibited a wonderful degree of forbearance during the persecution to which he has been subjected. He will, of course, demand a full investigation of the charges against him, and will go to Washington immediately to secure it.

There was another brisk skirmish at Morgantown, Ky., on Oct. 31. Col. MCHENRY, in command at Owensboro, learned, on that day, that four or five hundred rebels had swam the river, with the intention of surprising him, and at once advanced to give them a fitting reception. They were repulsed with severe loss.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels are growing bolder and more numerous in the vicinity of Newport's News, and they probably entertain the intention of making an attack there soon. The report of the resignation of Gen. WOOL created considerable surprise at the Fortress. He has entertained no such intention. The Hatteras Inlet post, it is understood, is to be retained, as it is considered a very important one at present.

A memorial is in circulation in St. Louis, asking Congress to relieve Missouri from the National tax, because her citizens have already suffered so seriously from the war, which has so devastated portions of the State that its collection will be almost impossible.

A letter was received in Boston, on Wednesday from a naval officer of high rank in active service, which says: "Before this reaches you we shall have landed our men within twenty-five miles of Charleston, and hope to march thence upon the city."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday morning received, at his rooms in the Brevoort House, deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and Union Defence Committee of this City. For the former a speech was made by Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, and responded to by the General, and the Defence Committee's address was delivered by Judge PIERPONT, likewise producing from the veteran commander an appropriate reply.

The leading citizens of St. Louis have taken the preliminary measures toward presenting Gen. SCOTT with a letter, testifying their high appreciation of the great services which he has rendered his country.

Maj. DOUBLEDAY, of Fort Sumter fame, is now an assistant of Brig.-Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery of the army of the Potomac, and is in charge of the artillery (heavy) of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Pacific, Iron Mountain, and North Missouri Railroads, which diverge from St. Louis, have been connected by the construction of a line along the levee. The work was done by Gen. FREMONT'S order, to expedite the transportation of troops and warlike *materiel*. A jubilee was held over its completion.

Major LYNDE, who surrendered his command at Fort Fillmore to the rebels, so ingloriously, a month or two since, has arrived at Hannibal, under arrest. He was not ironed, as he deserved to have been.

JULIUS H. ALEXANDER, or an individual who gave that as his name, was arrested by the United States Marshal of Cincinnati, a few days ago. He claimed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment New-Jersey Cavalry, but it was asserted, by those who claimed to be familiar with his antecedents, that he was formerly a runner for a dry goods house in this City; that he had been expelled from the Seventh Regiment for conduct unbecoming a gentleman; that ALEXANDER was an assumed name, and that he was simply seeking an opportunity to make his way within the rebel lines.

JAMES and JOHN GREGORY, and G. L. SAULSBURY, suspected of connection with that ill-omened order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, have been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gen. TOM THUMB, who is at present making the tour of the Canadas, had a narrow escape from serious injury at St. Catherines on Monday last. The carriage in which he was going from his hotel to the railroad was overturned in consequence of the axle breaking, and the General was thrown out. Several of his suite were severely injured, but he received only slight bruises.

The German Central Executive Republican Committee, and the German Tenth Ward Republican Club, met last evening and prepared measures preliminary to taking active and efficient part in the approaching City elections.

In the Surrogate's Court the wills of CORNELIUS W. MCLAUGHLIN, S. F. GRIFFIN, PHILIP E. THOMAS, FREDOLIN MEYER, and BERR LEVY KUNSENTHER were admitted to probate yesterday.

The Stock market was generally firm and somewhat brisker for New-York and Western Railways. Government Stocks were not active, though quoted steady. A partial rise occurred in State Stocks, especially Missouri and Virginia. Exchange firm, and Money market rather easier for borrowers.

Liberal receipts and sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Flour was firm. Wheat, Corn and Oats were a shade dearer. A good demand prevailed for Cotton, at rising prices. The principal sales of Coffee were 1,200 bags Rio, at full rates. Sugars, Molasses and Provisions attracted less attention. Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Tobacco were actively inquired for. Tin was freely purchased, at advancing prices. Freights were depressed and rates lower. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE SLAVE TRADE—CONVICTION OF CAPT. GORDON OF THE SLAVER "ERIE."—When, in 1820, the Congress of the United States declared the Slave-trade piracy, the act was recorded as reflecting lasting honor on the American name. Four years afterward, the Parliament of Great Britain followed our example. But the glory of this legislation has for years been tarnished by the lamentable failure of prosecuting officers and juries in executing the law. Some years ago, a conviction was secured, but by inattention to certain technical requirements, the verdict was set aside by consent. Nothing further was heard of the case.

During the official term of our late District-Attorney, Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, the readers of the TIMES will remember that it was proposed, in open Court, to dismiss the prosecution of NATHANIEL GORDON, the alleged master of the slaver *Erie*, on the ground that public opinion would not uphold it. The TIMES spoke plainly on the subject, and the attempt was abandoned. Still the prisoner was not brought to trial, and nothing further was heard of the case till our new District-Attorney, DELAFIELD SMITH, revived it. No efforts having been made to secure testimony by his predecessor, Mr. SMITH pressed the case to trial, in June last, and the jury disagreed. The vessel having been fitted out at Havana, the District-Attorney sent a letter, by way of England, to Capt. SHUFFELDT, our present Consul at Havana—procured the crew list of the *Erie*—and soon procured the seamen of the vessel. Lieut. DUNNINGTON, one of the United States officers who captured the vessel on the coast of Africa, deserted to the rebels, but Lieut. TODD, his companion, remained true. He, with the newly-found seamen, made the case too strong for the ingenuity of counsel. With determined resolution, the prosecution has been pursued to a successful result. After a trial of three days, in which Mr. SMITH, unaided, represented the Government, and Ex-Judge DEAN and Mr. JOACHIMSEN the defence, the jury, in the United States Circuit Court last evening, brought in a verdict of guilty on the capital offence. The Slave-trade has experienced a blow from which, it may be hoped, it cannot recover. Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN, as well as the District-Attorney and the jury, have rendered a public service quite out of the usual routine, and which will entitle them to the thanks of our law-abiding citizens.

The Naval Expedition at Port Royal—First Blow at South Carolina.

The whole country will breathe more freely in consequence of the news from the great armada. The first tidings we get, and they through rebel sources, assure us of the safe arrival of the fleet at Port Royal Entrance. Though the winds and waves did buffet our ships for three days, they nobly rode out the storm, and a couple of insignificant vessels stranded off the coast of North Carolina is the cheap rate at which we purchase the grand success. The intelligence breaks off in the middle of the bombardment of the batteries that guard the entrance to Port Royal harbor—the reduction of the fortifications being imminent. Through the confused statements of the affair, we gather the premonitions of a successful assault: considering the avenue through which the tidings come, we may conclude we have heard all the disasters, and may safely look forward to a brilliant bulletin.

Putting together the scattered accounts which northward bound vessels have brought of the fleet, it seems possible to infer with considerable accuracy the history of the expedition. Soon after setting sail from Hampton Roads on Tuesday, Oct. 29, the expedition seems to have encountered a heavy gale, which, dying out on Wednesday, sprang up afresh on Thursday, and continued until Saturday, when it appears to have ceased, or the fleet got out of its sweep, for we have news by the *Monticello* of the fleet on Saturday evening as "moving along finely within thirty miles of Bull's Bay"—that is, about 60 miles north of Charleston Harbor. If we suppose the fleet to have become separated in the course of the storm of Thursday, and divided into two different groups, it will account for the very considerable discrepancy in the reports of the localities at which the fleet was seen by different vessels. Thus, while the *Andromeda* reports having seen on Thursday, Oct. 31, off Hatteras, at sundown, "a fleet of *thirty* steamers—*no sailing vessels*—bound South," the bark *Honduras* announced having passed on Saturday, Nov. 2—that is, two days afterwards—"a fleet of vessels, *consisting of small steamers and two large ships*" off Cape Fear. The disproportion between the interval of space and the interval of time, can only be accounted for on some such hypothesis as we have suggested.

It must have been during the gale of Friday or Saturday that two of the hindward group of vessels stranded on the North Carolina coast. The confused geography of the accounts makes one of the ships go ashore on "Kill Devil Shoal," and the other on "Rogues' Beach." By the former is probably meant Kill Devil Hills—small sand hillocks on the beach, fifty-five miles south of Cape Henry, and opposite Albemarle Sound. "Rogues' Beach" is evidently an unconscious piece of veracity in the way of nomenclature for Bogue Beach, which is on Bogue Island, a narrow sand-spit, to the west of Beaufort, N. C. As to the vessels that were wrecked, the *Union* (spite of the flaring rebel rumor, she had no horses on board) is probably the old Brooklyn ferry-boat of that name, whose value could not have been over ten or twelve thousand dollars; the other transport was in all likelihood a small schooner with stores. The circumstance that there were only seventy-three men on board both vessels, shows that they were but subsidiary elements of the great fleet. The men are reported to have been sent to Raleigh, which is probable, as there is railroad communication thither from Beaufort, near where the wrecks occurred. These are certainly trifling losses, considering the force and duration of the storm, and will prove but an unsatisfactory answer to the prayers of the rebels, who have busied themselves more in calling down curses on the great armada than preparing to resist its menaced blows.

As there was calm weather after the time the fleet was seen "moving along finely," on Saturday night, near Bull's Bay, the expedition must have reached the mouth of Port Royal Entrance on Sunday night. Here they probably lay during Monday, awaiting the arrival of the belated portion of the fleet. On the following day the bombardment seems to have begun. And here again the geography becomes inextricably confused. One item states that they were, on Tuesday, bombarding Beaufort; another that they were bombarding Port Royal! Beaufort is ten miles from the sea; Port Royal is an island a dozen miles long, (on which Beaufort is situated,) and hardly a place to bombard. What will probably turn out to be the truth is, that the fleet had engaged the rebel batteries at Port Royal or Beaufort Entrance—the two sides of which are flanked by Hilton Head and Hunting Islands, on which the rebels some time ago erected three batteries. The "warm reception" which the armada is reported to have received here is supplemented by the important announcement that the fortifications "were in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender." The indispensable streak of humor in the picture is supplied by the appearance, not of a "solitary horseman," but of a solitary ship, with which Commodore TATNALL, the rebel Commander, "*was about to go down*" and annihilate the armada. If the whole fleet was not bagged by the valorous TATNALL, there is every reason to believe that the reduction of the forts was speedily effected by our own men-of-war, and that they found safe anchorage within the Roads. A lodgment was then, it may be supposed, effected on one of the islands, and intrenchments thrown up, preparatory to making an advance on Beaufort. We are authorized to suppose, also, that they have pushed up and taken possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad (which they would strike at a point just fifty miles from either city,) and thus gain possession of the line connecting those two important points and prevent the rebels sending forces to defend the menaced cities.

The ball opens well. All the facts and all the probabilities seem to point to a successful inauguration of our system of coast attacks. Considering the avenue through which we receive these tidings, it is safe to assume that the accounts we shall get to-day or to-morrow through a return steamer will put the affair not in a worse but a better light. The navy of the Union now rides securely in that famous harbor of Port Royal, entered for the first time just three hundred years ago by the French explorer, RIBAULT, and whose fitness for precisely the kind of expedition we have sent thither is so insisted on by the elder writers. The spear has penetrated through the bosses of the buckler of secession. The glorious oriflamme of the Union, first struck down by parricidal hands in that State, reappears after six months with flaming vengeance on the soil of South Carolina. Already the whirligig of Time begins to bring round his revenges.

The Slavery Question—Necessity for Some Uniform Policy.

How to deal with slaves in the Southern States must speedily become a practical question, and the sooner the better. Hitherto it has been mainly a theme for speculation. Every man has had his theory about it, and has been urgent for its immediate adoption. The Government has shown a disposition, very natural and proper, to postpone the subject as long as possible, and especially to leave it to the control of Congress. The landing of troops upon the Southern coast, however, in the very midst of the densest slave population, and in the heart of the Cotton region, where the treatment of slaves is the most severe, and their desire to escape the strongest, will compel prompt and decisive action on the subject. Beaufort District, at the head of Port Royal harbor, contains 38,806 inhabitants, of whom 32,279 are slaves, the slaves thus outnumbering the whites in the proportion of more than *five to one*. They are mainly employed upon large cotton plantations, are severely worked, given to insurrectionary schemes, and more intelligent than the corresponding class in Alabama and Mississippi. There can be no doubt that thousands of them will flock into the National camp, with the expectation of protection under the National flag.

It has been stated that in certain parts of Tennessee the slaves are drilled and equipped as soldiers for service in the field. In South Carolina, where they so largely outnumber the whites, no such rash experiment will be hazarded. The masters there will be very careful about putting arms in their hands. If any such step should be taken—if our troops should meet regiments of slaves in the field against them, or employed in any way in actively aiding the rebellion—our commander would be perfectly justified in offering them freedom on condition of surrender. As a military act, he certainly would have quite as much right to *free* them as to *kill* them, and it would be for him to decide which of the two would best promote the success of his military operations. But it is not likely that the question will be presented to him in any such shape. The slaves are not likely to be employed as rebel soldiers. They will either remain on their plantations, or come into camp in search of freedom. If they are entirely passive, Gen. SHERMAN will probably not interfere with their condition. He could scarcely appeal to them to rise against their masters, or offer them freedom as an inducement to come into our camps. His instructions on this subject, issued by Secretary CAMERON, state that he is to "avail himself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, *who may offer them to the National Government*;" assuring the loyal masters "that Congress will provide just compensation to them for *the loss of the services* of the persons so employed." This limits his action to the the specific cases of those who may *offer* their services to the Government;—though the mere fact of coming into camp will doubtless be regarded as such an offer. What is to be done with them afterwards, whether they are to be returned to their masters, compensation being merely for their services while thus employed,—or whether they are to be set free and paid for in full, the letter of instructions does not state. If they belong to rebel masters, the manner of dealing with them, beyond setting them to work, is not specified.

A paragraph in one of our exchanges, a few days since, stated that in Western Virginia many fugitives were arriving in the camp of Gen. KELLEY, who put them in confinement, "*awaiting the claim of their masters.*" By what authority Gen. KELLEY pursues this course we are not aware. He has no commission, we presume, to act as slave-catcher for Southern slaveholders, nor to imprison any man whom he may suffer to enter his camp, on suspicion of belonging to somebody else. It is no part of his duty to enforce the local laws of the States he may invade,—nor to arrest and detain persons whom he may suspect of trying to escape from their operation. He may refuse to permit a slave to come within his lines,—but if he does permit it, he must treat him as a *person* simply,—and precisely as he would treat any other person to whom he may accord a similar privilege. He has no means of knowing whether he "owes service or labor,"—any more than whether he owes money, to any other person or not:—nor has he any more right to inquire. That is a matter which belongs wholly to the local, civil tribunals of the State:—and it should be left solely and exclusively to their jurisdiction. If they are suspended or nullified by the rebellion, so much the worse for the rebels;—but it is their own act, and they must bear both the penalty and the responsibility.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, gave a clearer definition of the duty of the Government in this matter than we have met elsewhere. He said it was to "*put down rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself.*" This is the simplest solution of the whole problem—at least in the present stage of the war. Our Generals have nothing to do with Slavery; they are under no necessity of recognizing its existence. If men, black or white, anywhere tender their services, let them be employed, if needed;—if not, let them go their way. If they choose to travel Northward, no General has any right to interrupt them. If they wish to remain in camp, it is for the General to decide whether they can be accommodated or not, and to act accordingly. But he has no right to return them, or to detain them, as fugitives. If he can make them prisoners at all, it can only be as prisoners of war, or as suspected spies, or as persons who have come improperly within his lines. And any man who comes to claim them as his slaves is equally liable to the same arrest, and upon precisely the same grounds.

We have been and still are opposed to the adoption by the Government, under existing circumstances, of any general policy of emancipation,—either as the object of this war, or as a means of carrying it on. We do not believe such a policy either necessary, wise or feasible in the present condition of affairs. But the Government should adopt some general rule in regard to the action of our Commanders in their several Departments. That action ought to be uniform and explicitly understood. And whatever else may be done or left undone, our camps should not be degraded into slave-pens, nor our armies sent South to act as constables for the seizure of fugitive slaves.

The Affair in Missouri.

The telegraph brings an unsatisfactory report of an engagement which occurred on Thursday at Belmont, a spot on the right bank of the Mississippi, a short distance above Columbus. There was a rebel encampment at this place, where have been lodged some seven thousand men, under the command of Gen. CHEATEM, of Tennessee. To the task of recovering possession of the river, it was an essential preliminary that this force should be dispersed; and Gen. GRANT, the Commander at Cairo, organized an expedition for the purpose. There were four steamers, upon which were transported five regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of field pieces; while two gunboats were in attendance to protect the landing. The landing was effected on Thursday morning; and hardly were the troops drawn up in line of battle when the action commenced. Notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, the National force seems to have had all the earlier honors of the fight, driving the rebels back to their camp, and then beyond it; and with the National flag replacing the emblem of secession over CHEATEM'S headquarters. There were twelve guns also captured, of which two were brought away.

At this moment it was discovered that large bodies of rebels were crossing from the Kentucky side to cut off the retreat of the National force, while CHEATEM, reinforced by troops dispatched from Columbus, was preparing to renew the combat with an exhausted people. The order was therefore given to reembark—an operation effected at the cost of a serious destruction of life; for not only was the rebel fire sufficiently murderous, but the gunboats in pouring grape-shot into the rebel ranks mowed down numbers of our own men. The comparison of losses appears to show the enemy as suffering the more severely. But the figures must be received with caution. The temptation to depreciate and exaggerate in such matters is almost irresistible; and while we may know too thoroughly and bitterly our own losses, we have no better knowledge of those suffered by the enemy than is gained by the hasty and confused inspection of the battle-ground, while the battle is raging. It is sufficient in the present instance to learn that our little army escaped the annihilation to which it was fairly exposed; and the avoidance of which may be regarded as a victory.

It would be unjust to Gen. GRANT, in the absence of more reliable information concerning the affair, to criticise the lack of generalship by which it seems to have been marked. If he knew the strength of the rebel General, it was madness to seek an encounter with him, at the head of a force so far inferior. It would seem impossible, moreover, that he should not have known that the first discharge of artillery would bring reënforcements across the river, where the rebels were in full strength. We refrain, however, from any judgment in the premises until further intelligence shall give us more material.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.—The remains of the gallant BAKER, on the way to their last resting-place in California, will arrive in this City, today, and rest here over Sunday. There will be some appropriate military display, and, as in Philadelphia, the body will lie in state, in order that the public may pay the last homage of respect to the memory of a man so heartily honored in death as in life, for few men have so fortunately united the claims to sincere personal esteem to the qualities which command and even dazzle the crowd. A consummate and fearless orator, there was a generous courage and manliness about BAKER; a devotion to his friendships and a daring defiance of enemies, which drew not only upon the respect and admiration of neighbors, but made him a conspicuous object to the whole nation. Thus, last Fall, there is little doubt that his great personal popularity, united with his singularly persuasive eloquence, gained Oregon and California to the Republican cause, and perhaps kept both States in the Union; for had the Breckinridge interest succeeded, the same jugglery that lost us the Border States in spite of the original loyalty of their people, might have been practiced on the Pacific coast. It is for what he was as an exemplar for good and true men, and what he did, and died in doing, for the country, that we owe the memory of BAKER every expression of respect.

As the steamer which carries the remains as far as Aspinwall sails on Monday, it is probable the public will be permitted to visit them to-morrow.

A SCARLET LETTER.—A correspondent calls attention to the conspicuous part the letter B is playing in our national troubles. Big Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, the two Beauforts, Brunswick, Bolivar, Belmont, seem to justify the idea of its frequency in topography. While he alleges "that the Blair family on the Union side are as influential in the making and unmaking of Generals and the management of the war generally, as are Secretary at War BENJAMIN, and Gens. BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, on the side of the enemy." Had our curious correspondent pushed his case further, by reminding us how all our troubles begin with [illegible] BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, it would have been more complete.

ENGLAND AND ITS TRUE POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

The Ideas of England Toward Foreign Nations—Its Division of Labor—Its Consequent Wants—The Disastrous Effects of the American War upon England, and the Only Mode of Avoiding Them.

THE BUSINESS, October, 1861.

The art of statesmanship consists in first *knowing* all the elements and condition of a nation, and then *applying* legislation or policy, so as to bring out the most beneficial results from those elements. Modern nations have not been remarkable for this art. I doubt whether we have this art in as much perfection as the old Roman statesmen. For example: the Romans had a very exact knowledge of the condition of the Empire—a perfect division of labor—an admirable discipline of troops—and, for the patrician orders, a good education. Hence, a Roman Senator *knew* very well the condition of the State, and for anything which appears to the contrary laws and policy were well adapted to the end in view. But, of what modern nation can this be said? Till the time of Sir WM. PETTY, political economy was a thing unknown in England. The French and Italians were a little earlier, but made little progress in just views of the strength and wealth of a State. Statesmanship in Europe has been a thing of accident and instinct, rather than of sagacious wisdom. In place of this, however, the instincts of the English national mind has supplied, in a great degree, their want of statesmanship—so that they have generally pursued the path which their business prosperity required. Since the Norman conquest, the leading idea of England has been trade. An island people, descended largely from the Danish pirates, they early became a shipping and a colonizing people. Hence, *commerce* in some shape, whether of exchange, of navigation, or of manufactures, has been the leading pursuit of the English people. They have been aptly called a "nation of shopkeepers." Hence, the idea of statesmanship in England has been to foster and protect commerce; and this, applied to foreign nations, means simply to get as many commercial advantages out of them, whether by peace or war, as possible. This is the admitted *principle* of British policy, in regard to foreign nations. We have no right to complain of their policy; but it is necessary that we should thoroughly understand it, and especially that we should not be deluded by the idea that the British nation has any extraordinary benevolence toward other nations, or humanity in general. I undertake to say that a man would be applauded in England for sustaining a war in favor of Trade, when he would be ridiculed for proposing one in favor of the Rights of Man. We have only to look at the conquest of India, the war with China, and Pitt's contest with Napoleon because he closed the ports of the continent, to know that this is strictly the sole end of British policy. From this point of view, then, let us regard with candor the British relations to the United States.

In consequence of our rapid growth, our small acquaintance with the arts, and our great temptation to occupy and cultivate land, Great Britain had, in half a century, become our workshops supplying us with most articles of manufacture. We paid for them as we could, with some grain, some gold, and many bonds. Our credit was good because we were a rich nation, rapidly growing richer, and paid high interest for the use of money. This trade was immensely profitable to England. In half a century the *imports* of merchandise from Great Britain and her dominions had increased *ten-fold*, and amounted to the enormous sum of *one hundred and sixty millions per annum*. Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other of her cities, had grown up on the American trade; and the policy of *living upon commerce* which had gradually grown up in England, became more dominant and exaggerated. Like a young man giving himself up to the revels of luxury, England gave herself up to the embraces of commerce. The whole system culminated when PEEL'S repeal of the corn duties admitted, in the face of the world, that England could *no longer feed herself*. It was a crisis in her history, by which the manufacturer exerted his power to govern the State, and the State admitted it was no longer independent. *To us* this policy was an undoubted advantage, for we possessed the grain and the fibre, without which England could not exist. At this point let us see, then, how England stands, in relation to *labor* and *wants*.

The division of labor has been justly esteemed the second great element in civilization. By it the arts are advanced, and industry made available. It is based upon the simple fact that there is much more available labor in the world than is necessary to produce food. Hence the surplus can be applied to the arts, which human genius successively invents. But it is plain that, if by this division the labor applied to food becomes too little to supply food from their own lands, the people in this condition have ceased to be independent. Now this is the condition of England, and let us see its effects in regard to their own wants and to their foreign relations. I will state briefly the leading facts, which relate to the condition of England, in regard to foreign supplies. Referring you for authority to MCGREGOR'S statistics, I generalize these facts thus:

1.—DIVISION OF LABOR.

	Families.
The whole number of families in Great Britain in round numbers	4,000,000
Whole number employed in agriculture	1,300,000
Whole number employed in commerce	700,000
Whole number employed in manufactures	500,000
Whole number employed in mechanic arts	700,000
Whole number employed in mining	150,000
Whole number employed in all others	650,000

The proportions, in detail, may be a little different, but this was substantially the division of labor in 1860. Hence we see that the agriculturists are only *one-third* the whole nation, while an equal number were dependent on commerce and manufactures, and a very large class depend solely on the labor of others. I make no comment on this condition of things, except to show next what are the results of this condition in the *wants* of the nation.

2.—THE WANTS OF ENGLAND.

If the number of agricultural laborers are reduced below one-third, it follows that the *first want* of England is *food*. Nor can this want stop with the importation of cattle from Holland, or eggs from France. Bread on a large scale must be imported, and it is. To meet this difficulty England relies on the fact that grain may be had from more than one country, so that when the surplus fails in one country she may resort to others. But if she should happen to be *at war with the largest of the producers, what then?* This question suggests the greatest weakness to which a nation can be subjected. But let us turn to the plain facts:

	Bushels.
Annual average of Grain imported into Great Britain	40,000,000
Average value	$80,000,000
Average value supplied by the United States	$14,000,000

This, I say, is the *average* heretofore; but, in the years 1860 and 1861, these proportions are changed, in a most important and striking particular. In 1859, France, (which is exceedingly variable in the production of grain,) supplied England with one-third the amount, the United States supplied but little, and the North of Europe the residue. Last year, the crops of Europe were deficient, and the importations from the United

States immense. This year the crops of Europe are again deficient, in a still larger proportion. France can furnish England nothing, and the North of Europe is falling off. England must get food from the United States. The price and the demand are rising, *and will do so for six months to come.*

Again, the *second want* is the exportation of English fabrics, and the employment of navigation. With two-thirds of her people either employed in commerce or navigation, or dependent upon their trading, it is a fearful thing to contemplate the cessation, even to a moderate extent, of their great streams of out-going fabrics which have given money and employment to the British people. But this stream is largely cut off by the loss of American trade, caused by the war. What is to be the result on the British people no man can tell; but, that it must be disastrous, is clear. Let it be borne in mind that this, the greatest of English losses, is occasioned *solely by the rebellion.*

The third *want* of England is the raw material for her immense manufactures. This she has, with the simple exception of cotton. Heretofore, she has got about four-fifths of her cotton from the United States, and is again largely dependent upon us. Cotton can, however, not only be got, but got cheaper, than it can be furnished by the United States, in the course of two or three years, required to develop the resources of Africa and India. In regard to the present dependence on the United States, there is great exaggeration. Not more than three millions of the British people are dependent on the cotton manufacture, and not more than half that number (1,500,000) would be thrown out of employment by the permanent loss of American cotton.

I have very briefly stated these facts to make it plain what is the true policy of England in reference to the United States, in the present crisis. There will be a great effort made by manufacturers and ship-owners in England to break our blockade, under the delusion that if they could obtain access to Southern ports, the disasters of the war in reference to England would cease. That this is a delusion, the mere recital of the above facts proves beyond a possible doubt.

The first great *fact* is that any interference with the Government of the United States in WAR with the United States. And what is that war? Look at the above facts. The *bread* which England now gets will be cut off entirely. Her *commerce*, which is now reduced one-half, will be utterly destroyed. The *navigation* which she now carries on with India and China (her great sources of profit,) will almost be annihilated by American privateers—for, let it be remembered, that the commercial marine of the United States (which is the great element of our naval strength,) is equal to that of Great Britain, and no part of that belongs to the South. In fine no mortal can imagine the distress which would pervade England if she should ever enter upon another war with the United States. It would be enough for us to simply cut off English commerce, and let loose New-England privateers. No army or navy would be necessary to starve millions in England and sweep the Pacific of British commerce. If England can enter upon such a career, well may it be said *quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

But, says the British manufacturer, this American war is awfully disastrous. So it is. The *fact* cannot be changed. The question is how can you lessen this disaster? How can you diminish its extent? If you go to war you lose your bread and your commerce; and you will not get cotton. It cannot now be had by any means. *What*, then can be done? *Nothing, till the rebellion is suppressed.* In this England can do much, by that moral power, which always has its influence. The *true policy* of England, and the only one not destructive, is to *put forth her whole moral power in favor of the Government*, and in the suppression of rebellion, at the earliest hour. Heretofore England has uniformly supported the cause of legitimate government. She has professed abhorrence to Slavery; she has favored liberal institutions. Suppose that in this age of the world, and with all the light now abroad, she should take sides with the Pro-Slavery rebellion, what a spectacle would she present to mankind and posterity! She would be exhibited as false to every principle she professed, a hypocrite to freedom, a support of the oppressor, and the mad destroyer of her own glory. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Personal.

Secretary CAMERON arrived in the City last evening from Springfield, whither he went to inspect the Arsenal. The leading object of his visit North has been to ascertain the exact number of arms at the command of the Government. He returns to Washington to-day.

Gen. SCOTT sails for Europe to-day in the *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT and lady. It is understood that a portion of his family, and probably the General himself, will spend the Winter in Rome. THURLOW WEED, accompanied by his daughter, also sails in the *Arago*. In comment upon a paragraph stating that his visit was upon business connected with the public service, Mr. WEED says:

"It becomes proper to add, that our visit abroad is an UNOFFICIAL character. If we cherish the hope of rendering any service, however slight, to our country, it is as a volunteer, and without compensation. At home, fortunately, the Government is not stinted in men or money. There is no lack of strong arms, gallant spirits and devoted hearts, for the field. May the good God imbue our rulers with the wisdom and genius required so to direct and guide our armies and navy as will preserve our Government and Union."

—Mrs. Maskell, of Sanilac, Mich., was so determined her husband should not enlist in the army, that a few nights ago, while he was asleep, she laid his hand on a block of wood, and taking a dull shaving knife laid it across his middle and fore finger, and striking the instrument a sharp blow nearly severed them. She completed the job by sawing them off with a dull jackknife, but the amputation was so bunglingly done that a surgeon was called to do it over.

—An interesting breach of promise suit is on trial at Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Clapp, the plaintiff, lays the damages inflicted upon her affections by Mr. J. L. Prosser at $25,000.

Musical.

The first concert (twentieth season) of the New-York Philharmonic Society will take place to-night at Irving Hall, Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducting. BEETHOVEN'S symphony No. 5, in C minor; BERLIOZ'S overture to "Le Carnival Romaine," and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi" are the principal instrumental features. Miss ADDY FAY is the vocalist, (soprano,) and Mr. S. B. MILLS the instrumentalist (piano) of the occasion.

New-Jersey.

A BEAR AND BULL FIGHT.—Some scoundrels, of a so-called sporting turn, threaten to scandalize the good people of Jersey, by inaugurating among them conflicts between savage beasts, upon the Spanish and Californian plans. These fellows, whoever they are, have made arrangements for a fight between a bull and a bear, both of which pugnacious brutes are said to be already in training. East Newark, where the fight is to come off, is in a state of tremendous excitement and indignation upon the subject, and there is no doubt the projectors of the shameful exhibition will have their little speculation nipped in the bud.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS.—In the case of JNO. DEVENNY, THOMAS DEVANY, CHARLES and JOHN DEVELIN, JAMES BURNS, and FRANCIS KELLY, tried in the Hudson County Court, for riot at Weehawken, and felonious assault and battery on MICHAEL ROACH and MARY O'DONNELL, the accused parties were acquitted of the first charge and convicted on the latter.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHILD ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—As the mail train from Greenport was leaving the Cutchogue station yesterday, and was under full headway, the engineer discovered a child's carriage on the track. The breaks were applied by a signal from the engineer, and the motion of the train was nearly arrested when the cow-catcher caught the little carriage and tossed it from the track. A little boy rolled out of the tiny vehicle, and was picked up without having received a scratch. The child had gone out with his little carriage, and seating himself unconcernedly in it, was playing ride on the railroad.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PAULSEN CHESS CLUB.—This is the name of a chess association recently organized among the German chess-players of this City, who have named their club after the noted chess champion PAULSEN, now in Europe. The first meeting of the club was held at their rooms, which are located at No. 189 Bowery, last evening. Quite a number of our leading players were present on the occasion, and a very agreeable evening was spent in trying their skill in chess strategy. The officers of the club are as follows: President, E. BEACH; Vice-President, M. SPINDLER; Secretary, E. BARRINGER; and Treasurer, C. FERRER. The evenings of meeting during the week are Wednesdays and Fridays. Among the prominent players present last evening, who are members of the club, we noticed Messrs. Droege, Charnier, Hallerbach, Beneke, Bausing and Walthisins. On Saturday evening next our young New-York champion, Mr. JAMES LEONARD, will undertake the difficult task of playing ten games of chess against first-class players, without seeing the boards or men. This interesting mental feat will take place at the Morphy Rooms, Broadway, commencing at 7 P. M.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit was put into circulation on Thursday night, in the upper part of the City, consisting of $5 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. HAZELLA B. BROWN, *alias* Stevens, was arrested by Officer BORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with passing one of these spurious $5 bills on JAMES HUTCHINSON, No. 98 Ninth-avenue, in payment for a pair of shoes; another one upon ADOLPHUS REINHARDT, No. 187 Eighth-avenue, in payment for an undershirt, and another upon J. J. NELLIS, in Ninth-avenue, for a bottle of oil. While attempting to pass a fourth one he was taken into custody, and yesterday Justice KELLY committed him for trial. The engraving is good, and the bills are well calculated to deceive the public.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—HENRY JOHNSON, a sailor, in the employ of the Government on one of the vessels belonging to the Blockading Squadron, recently come to this City and was paid off Thursday. With about $50 in gold, he set off last evening to see the sights of the City, and soon fell in with ANNE BAXTER, a woman of the town, who robbed him of all he had, and made her escape. He made complaint at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, soon after the robbery, and Capt. HELMS caused the arrest of the woman, who acknowledged the crime, but said she had given the money to a friend. Justice CONNOLLY locked her up for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct found a man named BROWN lying in a dying condition in Ninth-street last evening. He was conveyed to No. 168 Elm-street, where he died soon after. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest on the body today. At an early hour last evening, Mrs. SUSAN B. HUTCHINSON, formerly a resident in Brooklyn, was getting out of an omnibus, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, when she complained of being ill. She was taken into KNOX'S hat store, where she died almost immediately, it is supposed of heart disease. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest on the body today.

FIRE—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—About 2 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, near Avenue A, and before it was extinguished five buildings were burned down, one of which was a stable, containing four horses. All of them were destroyed, together with a small quantity of furniture, belonging to some poor families, who are thus rendered homeless. Total loss about $800; no insurance.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—A lad, aged 10 years, named MICHAEL MOONEY, living in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by being run over by a horse and wagon. The driver was arrested and held to await the Coroner's investigation.

BASE BALL.—The last match of the season was played, on the St. George's Cricket Ground at Hoboken, on Wednesday afternoon, between two nines selected from the crack players of New-York and Brooklyn. As usual the Brooklyn players showed a decided superiority, and made much the larger score.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A milkman named JOHN SHARP, was thrown from his wagon yesterday morning in the Fourth-avenue, and injured so seriously that he cannot recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Simon Cameron, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, Major B. Cameron, J. D. Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mrs. Burnside, and Lieut. Thomas, from Washington; Alexander Cummings, Esq., and Miss Cummings, of Pennsylvania; Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; W. G. Moore, of Washington, and Capt. Romertz, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. J. Hayes, of the Arctic Expedition; Sir F. Johnston, of England; Col. Scott of the U. S. A., and family, and Mr. Jarvis, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Robert C. T. Knight, of Boston; W. W. Clapp, of Boston; E. Perry, of New-Bedford; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; J. C. Rogers and lady, of Salem; G. A. Mendon, of San Francisco; Lieut. Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts; James Gilman, of Cincinnati; W. G. Wharton, of Indiana, and G. E. Johnson, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. A. C. Nevin and daughter, of Monticello; Col. C. K. Dimond, of Iowa; Prof. J. W. Jackson, of Schenectady; S. C. Evans, of Indiana; W. J. Cantrell, of St. Louis; J. M. Wilson and lady, of the U. S. Army; Maj. Jas. W. Corning, of Hartford; J. W. Simonton and family, California; B. Luce of Washington, and P. H. Wilkins, of Vermont, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. S. Hasbrouck, of Kingston; T. S. Fennell, of Liverpool; and G. E. Todd and S. R. Kendrick, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Wm. Gibson, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Keeney, of the army; and Ward McAllister, of Newport, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. M. Cortoza, of Cuba, is at the Lafarge House.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Political Movement.

The Germans, somewhat disappointed at many of the results of the late election, but gratified at others, are again in full activity, preparing for the approaching Mayoralty contest, in which they will exercise a most important control.

Last evening the executive branch of the German Central Republican Committee met at the Steuben House, Mr. MALGSON in the Chair, and Mr. EBBS acting Secretary, for the purpose of organizing a system of measures bearing upon the City election, but their proceedings were conducted privately and have not yet transpired. They were, however, of interest and importance.

TENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Tenth Ward German Republican Club met at 8 o'clock last evening, at Mr. HOFF'S, No. 24 Allen-street—Mr. WM. WEHRENREICH in the Chair, and Mr. WM. BOECKEL, Secretary *pro tem.* In the opening of the meeting, it was announced from the Chair, that this extraordinary assemblage had been called for the purpose of recalling the regular Republican organization of the Club to life, and making it effective against the cliques who, at present, rule the City and are seeking to perpetuate their power.

Mr. KUEPPER, who was the Secretary of the original organization, regarded the present meeting as irregular, and not called according to the statutes of the Society.

He moved, however, that a revision of the By-laws and a reorganization of the Club by a new election of officers, be fixed for the second week in December.

This motion led to a general discussion, in which Messrs. WILLMANN, WATERMANN, BOECKEL, KOPP, and JACOBS participated, Dr. WATERMANN urging immediate action for the election of officers, to supply the places of those who were indefinitely absent, and the adoption of such measures as should restore and maintain the Club as a thoroughly Republican one, true to its principles and compromising with no party.

In this the general voice of those present, sustained him, and, finally, upon motion of Mr. KOPP, of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, with amendments and modifications, suggested by others and accepted by him, it was resolved,

1st. To elect officers provisionally, to fill vacancies at once.

2d. To call a regular meeting for every Tuesday, until the City election; and,

3d. To authorize the President to appoint a Committee of three to prepare a new plan of organization, including By-laws, etc., to be presented to the Club for approval on the second Tuesday of December next.

This motion was, in all its parts, adopted, and the Club proceeded to elect, provisionally, in place of absentees now serving in the ranks of the Union army, the following gentlemen, viz: WM. BOECKEL, Corresponding Secretary; on the Executive Committee, Messrs. GUSTON KRAFT, MESSER and JACOBS; as Delegate to the Central Committee, Dr. WATERMANN; as Alternates, Messrs. KOPP and S. ENGEL.

These names were unanimously ratified, and at 10 P. M. the Club adjourned to assemble next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at the same place, in regular meeting.

The Mozart Judiciary Nominations.

The facts connected with the selling out of Judges HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF by the leaders of the Mozart Democracy have now leaked out, and the following are the ways and means by which the same was accomplished.

Shortly after the passage of the resolutions by the Mozart Hall Committee, in which they resolved to support the judicial candidates for reelection, adopted by other organizations, a Committee formally waited upon these gentlemen and tendered them the nomination, which was accepted. A few days after the candidates were notified by an official circular that they had been assessed a certain amount of dollars in order to defray the expenses of printing and circulating votes. On the 25th of October, the authorized collector of the Mozart Hall General Committee, Mr. MCKINNEY, called upon the Judges and received the amount of the assessment, one of the Judges taking a receipt for the same. On Saturday last, Mr. THOMPSON, the private Secretary of Mayor Wood, brought over to the Superior Court a package of Mozart Hall tickets, on which the names of the candidates in question were printed; these tickets were for distribution among the private friends of the Judges. Later in the afternoon, it having been rumored that some fraud was going on, a prominent gentleman of this City waited upon Mayor Wood, and stated his grounds for apprehending trickery. Mayor WOOD replied that the candidates were "giving themselves unnecessary alarm," and that no such frauds as suggested would take place with his sanction or knowledge. On Sunday it was ascertained that the order for printing the Judiciary tickets with the names of HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF had been countermanded, and that none would be issued. A number of gentlemen waited upon various members of the General Committee, but were assured that the matter was correct, and that no spurious tickets would be allowed in the boxes. It was then too late to guard against treachery, and matters were allowed to remain as they were, with the exception of placards being posted announcing that trickery would be played. To the astonishment of the friends of Judges WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN not a ticket bearing their names could be found, on election day, in any of the Mozart Hall ticket boxes. When their tickets were attempted to be placed in the boxes, the men in charge refused to take them on the ground that they had received orders not to do so from headquarters. A number of the respectable members of the organization, indignant at the treachery thus displayed by some of their leaders, are calling them to account. The rank and file have been led to believe that the assessments were not paid, and hence the dropping of the names. As this assertion has been thoroughly refuted, there is considerable trouble at present in the Mozart camp, which is likely to prove serious.

Mayoralty Convention—National Union Club.

The Mayoralty Nominating Convention of the National Union Club met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Astor-place, on Thursday evening, and organized by electing J. C. HAM, President, and O. S. HOLDEN, Secretary.

On motion of W. C. HUBB, Esq., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., was nominated as candidate for Mayor by acclamation.

Messrs. Geo. Kelsey, W. B. Longardyke, W. H. Palmer, E. M. Decy, L. De G. Brooks and the President were appointed a Committee to notify the candidate of his nomination and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Mayoralty Convention a meeting of the Central Union Club was held at the same place.

On motion of Dr. DUY, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates of this Committee be authorized to make such arrangements in their respective Wards as shall be necessary to put in nomination suitable candidates for the various offices in their Districts, and that in all cases in which different Wards are concerned that each Ward shall have a vote *pro rata* according to its number of Election Districts in the District of the candidate to be voted for; and also that a Committee of one from each Councilmanic District be now appointed to report this evening to this body the time and places for holding the various Aldermanic and Councilmanic Conventions.

The Committee subsequently reported as follows:

COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.—Fourth District, No. 19 Pike-row; Fifth District, No. 208 Bowery; Sixth District, Brown's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Astor-place; Seventh District, No. 130 East Forty-second-st.;—to be held NOV. 15.

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.—Second District, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-street; Fourth District, Onderdonk Hall, corner Grand and Clinton streets; Sixth District, No. 361 Broome-street; Eighth District, Mozart Hall; Tenth District, No. 298 Bowery; Twelfth District, Union Hall, corner Fourth-street and Avenue C; Fourteenth District, Fulton Hotel, corner Fourth-street and Eighth-avenue; Sixteenth District, No. 133 East Forty-second-street; Seventeenth District, corner One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue. Adjourned to Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at Brown's Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor.

By the report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending July 21, 1861, it appears that the total expenditures for the year were.....$133,433 22
For the year ending July 31, 1860..... 115,123 21

Increase.....$18,309 90

Deducting the amount of temporary relief in each of the years mentioned from the amount expended, the balance will show the cost of supporting the inmates at the County Farm:

1861.....$118,136 06
1860..... 101,680 72

Increase.....$16,455 36
Average number of inmates for 1861..... 1,380
Average number of inmates for 1860..... 1,177

Increase..... 203

The cost of each inmate for 1861 was $5 80; for 1860, $86 38—or $1 66 and $1 64 per week respectively.

The amount expended for temporary relief during the year ending July 31, 1860, was.$15,299 14
For the year ending July 21, 1860..... 12,442 52

Increase.....$1,854 62

The whole number temporarily relieved in 1861 was 61; in 1860, 60.

The net cost of the entire establishment for 1861 was.....$119,132 89
For 1860..... 88,582 83

Increase.....$30,550 06

The increase is accounted for by the small amount received from the Commissioners of Emigration—$12,000 less than the previous year—and the large increase in the number relieved.

The Superintendents now ask for $175,000 for the ensuing year.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the seven months ending Nov. 1, 1860, there were 1,109 cargoes landed in this city. During the corresponding period of time the present year only 653 cargoes have been landed. The deficiency is mainly in cargoes of molasses and sugar and naval stores.

During the quarter ending Oct. 31, there were 2,065 nuisances reported, all of which were abated without any legal proceedings.

NEW-JERSEY PILOTS.—During the month of October, 96 vessels were brought into port by the New-Jersey Pilots, and 57 were piloted out to sea.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Having Made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as Silk Dress Hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that, in superior quality and perfection, they are beyond rivalry.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India rubbers, &c., with Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Army and Navy Glasses,
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms,
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

MCKUNE—STEPHENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Moses Ballou, JAMES MCKUNE to ANNIE A., youngest daughter of James Stephens, all of this City.

DAWSON—MACKEL.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City, N.J., by Rev. L. R. Dunn, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, of Albany, N. Y., to MAAT LOUISA, eldest daughter of James P. Mackey, Esq., of the former place.

WISWALL—ROSE.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, by Rev. O. Alexander Peltz, JOSEPH P. WISWALL, of West Troy, to Miss JOSEPHINE D. ROSE, of this City.

DIED.

PELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, of consumption, AARON B. PELL, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Abijah Pell, 86th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, MATHEW BYRNE, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Patrick Dolan, and of his nephews, Andrew, Edward J. and Andrew L. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 183 East 37th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMINGE.—In this City, on Friday, morning, Nov. 8, CHAS. STUART, eldest son of the late John Smingé.

The friends of the family, and members of Keystone Lodge, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 67 Green-st.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

CASSIDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, ANDREW CASSIDY, aged 42 years, late of the United States Navy.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Renwick-st.

NEILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY NEILL, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, Mr. EZRA SMITH, ex-Alderman of the VIIIth Ward, aged 65 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 Thompson-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, PETER E. COON, aged 57 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, Bedford-st.

PFEFFERLE.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Nov. 7, ELISA CAROLINA, daughter of Ferdinand J. and Francisca Pfefferle, aged 6 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 7, at the residence of his father, JOHN S. OAKLEY, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Vernon. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 9:50 New-Haven train from 27th-st.

GIBSONS.—At Fort Morris, (town of Morrisiana,) Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 7, after a lingering illness, TIMOTHY S. GIBSONS aged 45 years.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, this (Saturday,) 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Westchester Cemetery, where the funeral service will be held.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

HARRINGTON.—At his residence, in Newburgh, yesterday morning, DANIEL HARRINGTON, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Union Rifles, held on the 7th day of November, 1861, at the office of Lucien Birdseye, Esq., the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty Father, in his inscrutable Providence, to take suddenly from our midst our beloved friend and comrade, P. A. EMERAY; therefore,

Resolved, That while submitting most humbly to the will of Our Father, we deeply lament the loss of one endeared to us all by his noble bearing, his manly virtues and his Christian character.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased for the great loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. S. CUTTER, Lieutenant Commanding.
C. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Secretary *pro tem.*

OBSEQUIES OF COL. E. D. BAKER.

Citizens of California and Oregon, and persons now or late residents of the Pacific Coast, are invited to assemble at the Astor House THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., to unite with the civil and military authorities in paying respect to the remains of the late Col. E. D. BAKER, Senator from Oregon.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, S. M. SMITH,
JOHN Y. HALLOCK, J. SELIGMAN,
WILLIAM TROMBULL, JOHN T. DOYLE,
E. P. DEWEY, L. W. COE,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 553.—NOV. 8, 1861.
65, 49, 59, 38, 8, 70, 68, 13, 24, 40, 51, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 554.—NOV. 8, 1861.
20, 62, 32, 17, 67, 44, 71, 27, 65, 48, 56, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF CLOTHING.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF TWO OF THE LARGEST WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY,
Compelled by the War to suspend business, are now being offered at retail through
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 104 Bowery.

In calling the attention of the public to this great sale, we beg leave to state that it is one of the most important ever brought before that large class in the community, who for years have been seeking an establishment where to obtain
A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ARTICLE OF CLOTHING FOR A LITTLE MONEY!

All goods sold by us are warranted to be just as represented. We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, in either material, style, or fit; or, if this arrangement is not sufficiently liberal, we will refund the money. Our terms of sale are strictly for cash, and
WE GUARANTEE A BETTER ARTICLE OF CLOTHING, (for the price,)
than can be found elsewhere. In these war times, when the old-fashioned dollar is worth at least one hundred and fifty cents, we are happy to be able to respond to this estimation of money by the public, and offer them the advantage of fifty per cent. off the customary wholesale prices of goods sold by the cheapest establishments.

Call, then, satisfy yourselves, and by liberal patronage encourage us to extend to you future greater inducements, at
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
H. M. CRANE, Supt.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1849, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctor's bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. JAMES, M. D., American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these we have noticed the names of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, &c.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS will cure Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache, Fever, Sour Stomach, Bilious Diseases. ☞ *They are certain to cure Pimples, Eruptions, and all Marks on the Skin.* ☜ PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX, WITH DIRECTIONS. SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, ON THE RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weaknesses, tumors, ulcerations, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We cheerfully accept the trust conferred upon us at the meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the suffering loyal inhabitants of North Carolina. Subscriptions in money may be addressed to J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan Bank, No. 40 Wall-st.

Donations in grain or clothing to W. E. DODGE, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-st., due notice of the same being given by mail. All subscriptions or donations will be duly acknowledged through the daily papers.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!
NEW, LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK,
FOR MEN, BOYS,
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!!!
AT THE GREAT READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
30 TO 40 PER CENT.

During these hard times, at the NEW-YORK BOOKBINDERY, established 25 years:

Bettes of America, morocco.....$3 per vol.
Fletcher's Devotional Bible, 2 in 1, morocco.....$3 per vol.
Douay Bible, morocco.....$5 per vol.
Art Journal, morocco.....$4 per vol.

E. WALKER & SONS offer the subscribers of these elegant works, the above very low prices. All orders punctually attended to. No. 114 Fulton-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Members intending to join any of the Library Classes are requested to hand in their names without delay. Those in the languages and music will be organized not later than the 12th inst. THADDEUS V. TABER,
Chairman Class Committee.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
304 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, have in store and are receiving by every steamer, swords, "warranted to cut wrought iron," from Solingen. Pessents, cap ornaments and other embroideries, from Paris; gold epaulettes and navy laces, &c., from London. Orders by mail promptly filled, and goods forwarded to all parts of the loyal States.

TO CARTMEN.—THE CARTMEN WHO MOVED the furniture of Mrs. Bartlee from No. 1 West Battery-st. to Warren-st., Brooklyn, on the 19th of Nov., 1854, will serve the cause of justice, for which they will be suitably rewarded, by calling on the subscriber on or before Tuesday morning next. JOHN M. ROBERTSON,
No. 729 Broadway, third door, Room No. 29.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BOTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to

($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREAT EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MEETING.—A public meeting, in reference to the progress of the Gospel in France, Belgium, Italy, and other parts of the continent, as developed at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who has just returned from Europe, and from Dr. ADAMS, the pastor of the church.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Services SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock. At 2½ o'clock there will be a Sunday-school Concert. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, lately returned from Europe, will preach in this Church; and at 7 P. M. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, the eminent revival preacher. The seats in this Church are free to all. The friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited. Public service throughout the coming week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

FUNERAL SERMON OF A SHIPMASTER.—Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., under direction of the New-York Port Society, will preach the funeral sermon of Capt. J. H. Brownlow, late teacher of Navigation, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased, shipmasters and seamen generally, are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-Av., near 12th-st. Preachings at 10½ A. M., by ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. ROBERT LOWERY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D. Meeting on Sanctification on TUESDAY. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. SEATS FREE.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting to the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

"JESUS CHRIST, THE CAPTAIN OF our Salvation," will be the subject of the Ninth and last discourse of the Series on the "Military Heroes of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIS BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.—This church being under repairs, the congregation will worship, by invitation, with the Baptist Church, next SABBATH MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, in the First Presbyterian Church, when the Pastor, Rev. Mr. SAWTER, will preach.

NEW LESSONS FROM OLD LETTERS.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the second lecture of this Course, (completing a former series on the "Patmos Letters,") at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The regular "Children's Service" is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Informal, but that which interests children and pleases adults. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN CHAPEL, Clinton, corner Congress-st.—This Church will be open TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, Nov. 10, at the usual hours. The services will be conducted by the Pastor recently installed, Rev. N. A STAPLES. The public are invited to attend.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. Bishop BAKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor, will deliver a discourse to the young at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach TO-MORROW at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, lately worshipping at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

NAZARINE MISSION—NO. 21 AVENUE D, near 3d-st. Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, by request, will preach a second sermon on *Heaven*, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited. Prayer and Experience Meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. T. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the signs language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. GEORGE C. PENNET in the EVENING. Seats free.

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE SOUTH 7th-st. Mission Sabbath School, Jersey City, will be opened NEXT SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1861, at 3 o'clock, with appropriate exercises, consisting of addresses by Rev. WM. C. VAN METER and others, interspersed with singing by the School.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. F. UPHAM, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Evidence of Design as Exemplified in the Adaptation of all Nature to Human Requirement.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., COR. Waverley-place.—Rev. BENAT L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Varick-st. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON. There is an excellent Sabbath School connected with the Church, which meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

COME TO THE BANQUET!—THE FRIENDS and followers of Christ are invited to the "feast of fat things which God has prepared in Mount Zion." The special herald of the Coming One will preach SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. —The second in the course of Sunday Evening Sermons on the *Patmos Letters*, will be preached by Rev. Dr. HAGUE. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. SUBJECT—Morning, *The Ephesian Church.* Evening, *The Great Conflict.*

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Methodist Church, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Prophetic Periods of the Book of Daniel and Revelations*, by P. CANNON. Admission free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Service at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. POWER, D. D., from Iowa; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SMALES; second sermon in a new series. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, 14 Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. F. HARMON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject for the evening—*The Heavenly Place.* Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, THE NEWLY elected Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW. Services commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HISTorical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*Who and What are Angels?* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The public are freely invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend; seats free. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

"THE WORLD MOVES?"—A SECOND DISCourse on this subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Subject in the morning, *Business and Religion.*

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY M. MIEL EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st., entrance on Broadway. Subject for to-morrow—*Christian Liberty.*

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th and 29th sts., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 1½ P. M. Miss SYMES will speak next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ADAM POE, of Cincinnati, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A PARTY WITH SOME capital wishes to engage in a cash-paying business already established. Address, with real name, COLE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office; none others will be answered. Confidential in all cases.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAUrant and dining saloon, situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates; will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR cash, or real estate in this City or suburbs, or a small farm will be taken near this City. Apply at No. 303 8th-av. No agent need apply.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 810 and 812 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM—KNICKERBOCKER HALL, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. The friends of this popular institution will be gratified to learn that it is to be continued on a permanent basis from MONDAY, the 11th inst.—Open for gentlemen every AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Classes in Calisthenics for Ladies and Misses will be formed in the mornings, under the care and supervision of Mme. B. HAWLEY, long and favorably known to most of our best families and ladies' schools.

N. B.—Ladies are invited to call and see the place.
EDWARD S. BROWN, Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoode's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 866 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Male teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEAsantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys to his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,338 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING.—TWO LITtle girls will find a pleasant home in a private family in the country, where they will have excellent care and instruction. Inquire of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Bedford, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A COMPETENT teacher of many years' experience, desires a few more pupils in either German, English, French or Music, on moderate terms. The advertiser takes great pains with those who have been neglected in early education. No objection to gentlemen. References exchanged. Address LINGUIST, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTOR.—A GRADUATE OF AMHERST College will instruct a few pupils at their homes, in this City or Brooklyn in any English studies, or in Latin and Greek, on moderate terms; would also teach one or two classes in a private or other school, has had experience in teaching in this City. Address ALPHA, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANTed, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 136 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family, a lady qualified to teach the French language and the usual branches of an English education, with music and drawing. She must speak French fluently, and with a pure accent. Address Z., Post-office, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family. Can teach Latin, elementary French and the English branches. Address T. W. S., Box No. 2,056 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO!
BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE GREAT BANJOIST,
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.

All those desirous of taking lessons in either place, will please call, or address GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, music by Thomas Baker; price 35 cents. Also, "Our General's Grand March," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful vignette of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents, will be ready MONDAY, the 11th November. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

ALFRED F. TOULMAN, PROFESSOR OF HARP and PIANO, (late of Patapsco Institute, Maryland,) having permanently located himself in New-York, would be happy to attend pupils at their residence, or at J. F. Browne's harp warerooms, No. 709 Broadway, where communications may be addressed.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE by a lady, at No. 70 Hoyt-st., corner of Bergen, Brooklyn, L. I. Terms moderate. Particular attention paid to beginners and young performers. References given, if desired.

SINGING AND PIANO LESSONS GIVEN at the pupil's residence, by J. NUNO, late Conductor of the Italian Opera in Havana. Apply at Brensiog's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, or at No. 98 East 22d-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—PURE RED Ash (Peach Orchard) Locust Mountain and Lehigh, of the first qualities, at lowest market price from yard: 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 West 10th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 6th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City references; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 154 9th-st., opposite the Dible House.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to take care of grown children; a competent person with excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 33 Union-square, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or laundress by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation; would do chamberwork and fine washing or assist in taking care of children; has the best of recommendations from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very experienced person, having the best of recommendations, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and can do fine things beautifully. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the best families in the City for reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of long and good experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding of fowl, and soups of various kinds; makes good bread and biscuit, and superior pastry. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best references as to character and capability. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st. Also, a first class colored cook is disengaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has over eight years' City references; prefers a situation in the country. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; is a good bread baker; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUTION BY A respectable woman, as good cook, in a small private family; has the best of City references; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to the country; best of City reference given; wages $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 72 West 16th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 134 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman; understands French and American cooking in all its branches, soups, &c.; best of references from a French family, of four years' standing. Address C. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly; American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a kitchen; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with the best of City references. Inquire at No. 213 East 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of references, in City or country, in either of the above capacities. Any party requiring a good domestic at moderate wages, will call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF pleasant disposition and thoroughly competent, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the care of children, or to leaving the City. Wages no object. The best City references. Address, for two weeks, U. N., Station G, New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references.—Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; can do embroidery and will make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HONEST, and industrious young woman, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, and baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can do up ladies' fine linen. Can give good reference. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable Protestant young woman, the washing of two private families, where ladies can have their finery and gentlemen's shirts done up in the first style; the highest reference from the first families, where she has lived as laundress. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 135 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in City or country, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to assist in other work. If required, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 189 14th-st., west of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 120 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linen, embroidery and French fluting; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman as laundress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing; is fond of children, and a good sewer; is steady and quiet in her disposition and habits, and has twelve months' good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOman, of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing; she is perfectly able to take charge of an infant from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young English girl, who has been well trained, and understands her duties well, as children's nurse and to assist in chamberwork if required; a place in the country will be preferred; the best of City references will be produced. A note addressed to "WINTHROP," at the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best of references can be given. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; or would do chamberwork and sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address for two days No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a person who is a good seamstress, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and light chamberwork; best City references. Call or address No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 166 9th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress wishes a situation to a private family. She understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and washing children's clothes, and understands dressmaking; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork. She can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; also, she is willing to make herself generally useful if required. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has sewed for the last year. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or take care of children; understands cutting, fitting and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply at Ack

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, for $500 each, viz.:

No. 11,203, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,204, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,205, to the order of A. E. Winstead.

Also the following, of $100 each:

No. 44,923, No. 44,926, in blank.

Also the following, of $50 each:

No. 37,188, No. 37,190, No. 37,192,
No. 37,189, No. 37,191, No. 37,193, in blank.

The same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped. COLGATE & HOFFMAN.
No. 42 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON

BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS

for Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and J. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. P. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order,
JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER FARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Cures	Price of single Boxes. Cents.
1	Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Admirable Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
26	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruriginous Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at the Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in case and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 3 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1

AGENTS and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consulted him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE HAVE ADvanced the price of rough fat to 6½ cents per pound, commencing on Monday, the 4th inst.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (64th edition, 300 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPACIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 558 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles.—N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiba capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNQUESTIONedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret disease than all the other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUStrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for painting ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., AT LOW prices. A well assorted stock, must be closed out shortly. Great inducements offered to cash buyers. A fine assortment of pocket cutlery, padlocks, files, hollow-ware and heavy goods. No. 86 Warren-st.

Also to rent, the first-class, three story house, No. 65 Hammond-st., in first-rate order. low, to a good tenant, from this time to 1st May next, or on a lease for a term of years. Apply as above.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and Materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 5 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 1 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT,"

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. | SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board, in every variety of style and finish, for lounging-room and library chairs, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber furniture in great variety, all beautifully finished with plate glass and marble tops, bureaus and washstands, splendid rosewood armoirs, with heavy plate-glass doors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, hall tables, hall stands and chairs, straw, cane-seat and upholstered reception chairs, a variety of plain furniture, &c., &c., all of which was manufactured by J. M. Doe & Co. for their custom trade. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES BECQUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
VIA
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ARAGO—PASSPORTS.—BY RESolve regulations, all persons leaving the United States are required to have Passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington. Compliance is peremptory.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NOYES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & Co., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 15, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. HARRIL and ROBERT HARRIL vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY S. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B. Hooe and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackler, Frederick L. Parradand Philip Parrade.—Summons for relief.(com not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.
D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1861.
D. D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of MORRIS LEVY, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing, by them respectively, to the said assignee, by the 2d day of December next, at the office of E. W. DODGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of said debtor, are required to deliver the same to me, at the above place, by the day above specified. All the creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, at the above place, by the 2d day of December next. Dated Nov. 1, 1861.
n9-law3wS* ISAAC PISER, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of A. P. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Watson, No. 78 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY HALL, New-York, Nov. 1, 1861.

TWO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City,

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

This feeling is also strengthened by the high opinion entertained of Gen. HUNTER by all the old regular army officers.

The reports that officers, many companies and regiments threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of Gen. FREMONT, cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Gen. HUNTER's position on the "contraband" question is understood to be as follows:

All negroes coming into camp will be retained, and such of them as are proved the property of Union men will be appraised and receipted for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit.

Gen. ANDREW has concluded to remain in command of his Division.

Col. ALEXANDER, Acting Brigadier-General, will also remain, and several other foreign officers, who first decided to leave, will remain.

MARCUS J. PARROTT, of Kansas, has been appointed on Gen. HUNTER's staff.

The cannonading at Sarcoxie, some days since, it is said to have been a salute in honor of some act passed by the rebel Legislature assembled at that place.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

According to information received by Gen. HUNTER it is now said that Gen. PRICE has no intention of attacking us, and if pursued still further by us he will scatter his army or retreat to Fort Smith, and await developments on the Potomac and in Kentucky.

It is very doubtful whether any further advance of our main army will be made, but further intelligence of the number and position of the rebels may change this policy.

Gen. SIGEL has been appointed commander of this post.

Gen. HUNTER spent part of yesterday in visiting the camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south with his body guard, 400 infantry, a battery and several companies of cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS has been appointed chief of the Staff and of Cavalry on HUNTER's Staff.

GEN. FREMONT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 8.

Gen. FREMONT arrived here in a special train this evening, and was met at the depôt by an immense and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Large delegations of Germans from the various Wards in the city escorted the General to his quarters in a torchlight procession.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HER REPORTED CAPTURE NEAR BARBADOS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HER CAREER.

The report reaches us, by way of Louisville, that the notorious privateer *Sumter* has been captured to the leeward (or the North) of Barbados. It is not the first time that such a report has gained currency, and it is only some few weeks ago that we received graphic particulars of the pirate's total destruction in the *Bocas* of Trinidad. There is, however, this in favor of the truth of the present story—that it comes through Southern sources where it would not be believed until authenticated beyond all peradventure. Under these circumstances some account of the *Sumter's* eventful and adventurous career will be both interesting and pertinent.

The *Sumter* was formerly known as the *Marquis de Habana*. Of this there is no doubt, though some persons imagine that she was the *Habana*—another gunboat altogether. Before she bore the name of the *Marquis de Habana*, she was called the *Colon*. It is now satisfactorily established that the vessel was built at Montreal, by WM. A. CARTIN, for PEDRO LASSAR, of Havana. She was launched on the 9th of November, 1858, and sailed from Quebec on the 24th of that month for Cardenas. She is a screw-steamer, of 437 tons register, 184 feet long, 30 feet beam and 12 feet depth of hold. When launched, she was rated as a three-masted brigantine, being square-rigged on her fore, and fore-and-aft-rigged on her main and mizzen masts. Her engines were nominally of 120-horse power, and, from her first trial trip, the vessel has been noted as one which few ocean steamers could surpass in speed. While running as a packet between Havana and New-Orleans, the *Marquis de Habana* made from the latter to the former port the fastest trip on record.

REMODELING THE SUMTER.

On the 23d of April last the announcement was received here that the *Marquis de Habana* had been purchased by the Southern Confederacy, from her Spanish owners. Soon after she was renamed the *Sumter*. The vessel was then completely overhauled. Her engines and boilers were taken out and replenished by new ones—the entire machinery being placed below the water line. Her upper works, including the deck cabins, were removed, so that she presented a clean deck, fore and aft. She was pierced for four guns on each side, and was armed with eight 32-pounder rifled cannon, besides one 62-pounder rifled gun, amidships. Her bulwarks were so constructed that her armament could not be perceived by passing vessels. The *Sumter* was also thoroughly braced and strengthened in every part, and her guns were carefully selected.

HOW SHE RAN THE BLOCKADE.

On the 30th of June—on a Sunday morning, about daybreak—the *Sumter* ran the blockade of New-Orleans while the *Brooklyn* was chasing an English bark. The Captain of the *Brooklyn* saw a steamer evidently trying to make its escape, and he also knew that the *Sumter* had been in course of preparation for some weeks: yet he would not abandon the chase of the bark, in order that he might secure the more valuable prey. Thus the *Sumter* escaped. She had, at the time, a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines. The names of her principal officers were:

Commander—RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Lieutenants—John M. Kells, R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling.

Paymaster—Henry Myers.

Assistant Surgeon—Francis L. Galt.

Lieutenant of Marines—Becket E. Howell.

First Engineer—Miles J. Freeman.

Second Assistant—W. R. Brooks.

Third Assistants—Matthew O'Brien and Simeon W. Cumings.

THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

Three days after her escape, the *Sumter* commenced her depredations upon northern commerce. On the 3d of July, she captured, off the Isle of Pines, the ship *Golden Rocket*, of Bangor, Me., worth some $40,000. This vessel was burnt by Capt. SEMMES. On the 4th of July, the brigantines *Cuba* and *Machias*, both of Maine, were captured and sent to Cienfuegos. Cuba. On the 5th of July, the brigs *Ben Dunning* and *Albert Adams*, owned in New-York and Massachusetts, were taken; and, on the 6th, the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilman*, and the brig *Naiad*, owned also in New-York and Massachusetts, and laden with sugar, fell victims to the pirate. All these vessels were taken to Cienfuegos. They arrived there in charge of the *Sumter* on the 6th of July. The privateer, having obtained a supply of coal and water in Cienfuegos, left on the following day. Capt. SEMMES asked that his prizes might remain in port until they could be adjudicated, but the Cuban authorities would only take charge of them until they should receive instructions from the Home Government as to the course they should pursue. Those instructions, it will be remembered, ordered the release and transfer of the prizes to the rightful owners.

[THE SUMTER'S CRUISE.

We next hear of the *Sumter* at Curacoa, which island she reached on the 17th of July. Here, with the sanction of the Dutch authorities, she repainted, refitted and coaled. On the 24th, she put to sea again, and on the 25th, while cruising of Laguayra she captured the schooner *Abby Bradford*, and carried her into Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The authorities there refused to permit the prize to remain in port until it could be adjudicated, and Capt. SEMMES resolved to dispatch her to New-Orleans with a prize crew. This prize schooner was, fortunately recaptured by a United States gunboat—and as the Spanish Government delivered up the prizes taken into Cienfuegos with their cargoes untouched, the only substantial capture left to the *Sumter* is the *Golden Rocket*, which, by the orders of the pirate Captain, was burnt at sea. The last capture of which any intelligence has has been received, is the *Abby Bradford*; and though the *Sumter's* officers have been heard to declare in various ports they have visited that their motive was "to burn, sink, and destroy" all Northern vessels, their power in this respect seems to have been very limited. We trust, however, that they are now fairly caught, and are incapable of committing any further acts of piracy.

On the 30th of July, (having been obliged to leave Puerto Cabello,) the *Sumter* reached Port of Spain, in the English Island of Trinidad. Here she remained until the 5th of August, and took in over one hundred tons of coal. The privateer then directed her course to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. She arrived there on the 11th of August. At first the authorities seem to have been unwilling to allow her to obtain coal and provisions. Indeed, rumors reached us at the time, that Capt. SEMMES had threatened to bombard the town. But these reports, as well as those about the hostility of the Dutch authorities, were probably exaggerated, for as late as Aug. 23, we hear of the *Sumter* being anchored under Fort Amsterdam, and the *Key Stone State*, which followed closely in her wake, reported that she did not leave Surinam till the 1st of September.

The pirate now directed his course southward, for divers American men-of-war being in full chase, it was no longer safe for him to remain within the limits of the Caribbean Sea. About ten days after leaving Surinam, the *Sumter* arrived at Maranham, in Brazil. Here she remained until the 19th, and was plentifully supplied with coal and provisions. We do not again hear of the vessel until the report of its capture reaches us. We do not even hear how, when, or where Capt. SEMMES left his ship. The Commander of the *Powhatan* reports that Capt. SEMMES was with the *Sumter* at Maranham on the 19th of September; if so, it is just possible that he may have come to New-York in a sailing vessel, and left for England in the *Edinburgh*, as already announced in yesterday's TIMES. If the *Sumter* has been really captured, it is probably owing to the loss of her experienced commander, and to the fact that she returned to the West Indies, where her exploits had become notorious.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

Several of our men-of-war have been actively engaged for some time past in pursuing the *Sumter*, and a brief account of their cruises will show how narrowly the privateer escaped capture on more than one occasion. The *Crusader* was the first ship to start in pursuit. She was lying at Key West when the news was received that the *Sumter's* prizes had been carried into Cienfuegos, and on the 10th of July she left in company with the *Niagara*. Both vessels were bound on the same errand. The *Crusader* took six days to reach Cienfuegos, but neither in speed or in armament was she fit to cope with the privateer. The *Niagara* was equally unlucky in her search. On the 19th of July, the steamer *Keystone State* left Philadelphia in chase of the pirate, and on the 25th of October she returned, having traveled fifteen thousand miles to no purpose. She arrived at Port of Spain five days after the *Sumter* left, and appeared at Surinam, as at Trinidad, "just in time to be too late." The *Powhatan* has also been cruising in search of the *Sumter*. It is from the *Powhatan's* commander, who dates his last dispatch at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, that we know of the *Sumter's* arrival at Maranham, in Brazil. The *Powhatan* reached there five days after the *Sumter* left; and from the fact that the former returned northward, it is to be presumed that Capt. PORTER received intelligence of the privateer having done the same. Lastly, the *Iroquois*, believed to be the fastest vessel in the United States Navy, was employed in the exciting chase. She arrived at St. Thomas in six days and a half from Hampton Roads, and thence she sailed for the different ports of the West India Islands. On the 22d of September last the *Iroquois* was at Barbados, and her commander proposed leaving on the following day for Grenada and Trinidad.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

The capture of the *Sumter*, if captured she be, has been effected, in all probability, by the *Powhatan*, Lieut. commanding POSTER, or the *Iroquois*, Commander JAMES S. PALMER. The former vessel, when last heard from, was at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, some three days' steaming from the scene of the capture: while the latter, when last heard from (Sept. 22), was in the very locality where the *Sumter* is reported to have been taken. The capture must have been effected, if at all, between the 1st and the 15th of October—not prior, else we should have heard of it before; and not later, for in that case there would be barely time for the news to reach us. We are disposed to believe that the *Iroquois* is the fortunate vessel. She is the first gunboat ever built for the navy in New-York, and the third put in commission. Her armament consists of seven guns, and her strength and speed are both too well known, and have been too well tested, to need any special notice here. The *Iroquois* returned from the Mediterranean early in June last, and on July 12 left under orders to look after the privateers. The *Powhatan* is a first-class, side-wheel steamer, and carries eleven huge guns. She is one of the most serviceable ships in the navy. From April 7 to August 17, she was engaged in the blockade of the Mississippi, having boarded in that time 174 vessels. On August 22 she touched at Kingston, Jamaica, and on the 30th at Curacoa, in search of the *Sumter*. On Sept. 24, the *Powhatan* was at Maranham, and on the 9th ult., at St. Thomas, as before reported.

ARREST OF PSEUDO REBEL SOLDIERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 8.

Fifteen citizens of Davis County were arrested by Col. MCHENRY in that county, while on their way to join Gen. BUCKNER's forces, and were sent to Louisville this evening.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The remains of the late Col. BAKER arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon. When the train rolled into the depot, the City Guard were drawn up in line upon the platform. The Mayor of the city formally received the coffin containing the body, and then a squad of soldiers belonging to the California regiment received it in their turn, and bore it upon a bier to the hearse provided for it. The coffin was then covered with the splendid silk American flag sent by the Californians to the Mayor of Philadelphia. The hearse was a beautiful open vehicle, drawn by six jet black horses, whose heads were decked with nodding plumes of white, corresponding with others on the top of the vehicle. A groom, in deep mourning, accompanied each horse. With BIGNELL'S brass band at its head, playing the Dead March in Saul, the procession then got in motion. It passed through dense crowds of people along the entire route.

Second Regiment of Infantry, P. H. G., Col. DARE.
Band No. 2.
First Regiment of Infantry, P. H. G., Col. BICKEL.
Col. Gregory's Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
The Hearse.
Guarded by Company A., City Grays, Capt. Barney.

PALL BEARERS.

Major-Gen. Robert Patterson.
Major-Gen. George Cadwalader.
Brigadier-Gen. A. J. Pleasanton.
Brigadier-Gen. Frank. E. Patterson.
Brigadier-Gen. Wm. M. Riley.
Col. Charles P. Dare.
Col. J. Richster Jones.
Major Charles W. Smith, California Regiment.

The carriage of the Mayor followed. He was accompanied by WM. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory; E. H. BARNUM, Esq., of Oregon; Major M. E. FLANAGAN, of San Francisco, and the gentlemen having special charge of the remains. A long line of carriages now followed, containing distinguished citizens, officers of the army and navy.

The line moved up Broad-street to Pine, thence to Sixteenth, thence to Chesnut, and thence to Independence Hall, where the body lay in state during Thursday.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN TO GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter from Gov. MORGAN was received by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1861.

GENERAL: It is with deep sorrow that I learn this morning, through the public press, of your request to be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. Your distinguished military career of half a century, so intimately connected, as it has been, with the country's history in every period of its trials, has so identified your name with the great Republic, that your withdrawal now seems like the taking of a main pillar from the Governmental edifice.

The people of this State will receive the intelligence with all the depth and keenness of personal sorrow; and, though your bodily infirmities are, in your opinion, so serious as to render your retirement necessary, yet, in any event, the country will turn to you in its hour of peril for wise counsel as long as it will be permitted to do so; and, while I will not thoughtlessly trespass upon your retirement, I shall hereafter, as heretofore, desire to appeal to you in all emergencies for advice.

In thus regretting your withdrawal from a position which has been made illustrious by your patriotism no less than by your character as a soldier, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the people of the whole State are proud to welcome you back, covered as you are, with a nation's honors and blessings. In their name then, and in conformity with the dictates of my own heart, I welcome your return to the State of New-York, and hope that you may long remain to honor it as your residence, and to enjoy in quietude the fruits of an illustrious life wholly spent in the country's service.

I am, dear General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, New-York City.

RESPECT TO GEN. SCOTT.

Complimentary Visits from a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and from the Union Defence Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to present their resolutions of respect to Gen. SCOTT met yesterday at 9½ o'clock, at the Brevoort House, and paid their respects to the General.

Upon being introduced to his parlor, Mr. PERIT, the Chairman of the Committee, said:

REMARKS OF MR. PERIT.

GENERAL: We wait upon you as a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to present to you the resolutions adopted unanimously by that Board, and to express to you, personally, the respect which we entertain for you, and the gratitude which we feel, in common with all our fellow-citizens, for the distinguished services which you have rendered to our country. We sincerely pray that your health may be speedily restored; that you may live to see the Union established throughout all the States, and that in the evening of your days you may witness in this nation a degree of prosperity and glory which has never before been attained.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Sweet is the language of praise, when it comes from a high source of intelligence and morality; and sweet is the consciousness of having labored through a long life to deserve such praise. The measure is full and overflowing. This great calamity which has come upon our country—this great rebellion—found me far advanced in life, and by the labor and anxieties which it threw upon me, has broken me down. I stand before you quite a wreck. Had this calamity occurred some three or four years earlier, I would have found me yet in a state of vigor, in a condition to render some service to my country, to meet that rebellion; and I think and flatter myself that I should have met it with considerable success. Although it has thrown me *hors de combat* myself, I have the happiness of saying to you—and my opinion may be of some little value upon that subject—that I have left in the field a large, noble and patriotic army, for it is filled with many of our best citizens, officers and men, commanded by Generals of very great merit—Generals capable of commanding and of enchaining victory to their cars. I have left in the field young and vigorous men, competent to do all the duties which their country can require of them—a Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, full of science and genius, and already of respectable experience. I have left Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, another officer of genius and science, and judgment and discretion, who cannot fail to meet all the wishes of his Government and his country. Besides those Major Generals, we have many Brigadiers and Colonels, of high worth. I do not, therefore, despair of the cause of the Union. Nay, I am confident of the triumph of that, within some reasonable time. I should hope by the following Spring that the rebellion would be suppressed; I should hope in a short time more that our Union might be reëstablished in fraternity and made beautiful, and I trust made so firm as to endure forever. That Union has commanded all my affections; the Union is my country: I have known no country but the Union; I owe allegiance to nothing but the United States of America, and I mean to die in that allegiance. I am about to leave this City and my country for a short time, in search of some renovation for my physical condition. I have had a very bad turn this morning—a giddiness in the head, verging upon vertigo. I hope, before I get across the ocean, to get rid of that infirmity of the head, and I do not doubt that I shall fin' a certain individual of some celebrity for this specialty to give relief to my back, that I may soon be able to walk and enjoy the pleasures of locomotion. I shall then return to a city which has been my delightful home for many months in each and every year for some forty excepting one. I shall return again into the bosom of this society which has always treated me with much personal kindness and consideration; and happy shall I be when that time comes. And that happiness, I trust, will come in six or seven months, again to claim to be a citizen of New-York—one of you, my countrymen and my fellow-citizens. With many thanks for your kind expressions—with many thanks for the honor you have done me on this occasion—I must take my leave of you. God bless you, my friends.

The Committee were then presented to the General, and retired.

VISIT OF THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee met at the Brevoort House at 11 A. M. yesterday, and called upon Gen. SCOTT in his private parlor.

Judge PIERREPONT addressed the General as follows

REMARKS OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

Gen. SCOTT, the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York call to present to you their compliments, their homage, and their respect, alike too high and too profound for words to express. They ask the honor to take you by the hand, and through the electric chains by which the heart communicates with heart, to tell you what the tongue cannot utter. Before you leave the shores of this, your native land, perhaps forever, we wish for ourselves, and those whom we represent, to express to you our thanks and our gratitude for what you have so nobly done for the preservation of this great nation of which we have been so proud, and of this constitutional liberty which we so much love. We are not unmindful of the great difficulties under which you have labored, and of the trying times in which you have been placed; but it is difficulty and trial which tests the purity of a patriot's virtues, and it is because you have come out from that fiery ordeal, with every gem in your patriot crown more bright, that we come to do you honor. The soil of that ancient State which nurtured a Gen. WASHINGTON and reared a Gen. SCOTT, while men slept the enemy sowed with the seed of traitors; and in your mothers' house you were called to draw your sword against your mothers' sons, because these sons were your country's foes, and you did not falter. The honors of the starry flag under which the young hero earned his dawning fame, were as bright and as dear to the old hero in his declining day as when they shone at Lundy's Lane. The advents of true patriots and great men have always been separated by long intervals of years; but few have ever appeared; and in the whole circuit of the sun, scarce one who had the wisdom and the courage to resign his power, until death called for his crown, his sceptre or his sword. It will be the crowning glory of your honored life, that after remaining at the old soldier's post until all imminent danger to your country was over, until you had called a brave young soldier to your side, instructed him in all the wisdom of your experienced age, placed your mantle upon his shoulders and called down the blessing of God upon him and your country's cause, that you had the wisdom from on high to retire at the fitting hour, and thus to make the glories of your setting sun ineffably more bright for the radiant lustre which they shed upon the young and dawning hope of your beloved land. I present to you the Union Defence Committee, with whom you did so cordially cooperate in the early perils of this war, and I express to you the sentiment of each and all when I say to you that their blessing and their prayers will follow you upon the great deep and into foreign lands. Your many battles, each of which was a victory, we need not here enumerate. But now when your departure is at hand, and we know not what may yet befall us, we can truly say at parting, you have fought the good fight; you kept the patriot's and the Christian's faith on earth. You will leave a name of imperishable renown, and in Heaven, by God's mercy, there will await you a crown of glory which can never fade away.

Gen. SCOTT arose and said:

REMARKS OF GEN. SCOTT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE: I am in a poor condition to meet this great occasion. I am at this moment laboring under much dizziness. I would wish to rise to the height of the present moment, but my physical debility and my want of vigor will cause me utterly to fall in my wishes. I feel that I am greatly honored—honored by those to whom honor is due. I feel that I am not only in the bosom of my countrymen and of my fellow-citizens of the City which I have inhabited more or less for about forty years, but I feel that I am in the bosom of my friends. Would to God that for one moment I had more strength, the better to collect my thoughts, that I might do justice to my feelings, and some little justice to the dignity, to the weight of this company. I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a short period and for a special purpose, in the hope, first, of getting rid of this dizziness which perplexes and confounds me at almost every moment, and in the hope of finding some relief for other infirmities under which I have labored for several years, but which have greatly increased upon me by the labors and anxieties of the last ten or eleven months. It is my hope and expectation in a few months to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, wholly devoted. By that country, I mean the Union of those United States—the Union commenced with the good old thirteen,—and that Union I hope will again mount up to its thirty-four. Although I have myself been compelled to retire both from the field and from the active service of the military profession, I have yet the consolation of knowing something which it will probably be a comfort to you to know something, on which my judgment will have some little weight with each and every one of you. It is that I left in the field men of high ability. Major-Gens. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, each of a high order of intelligence, and thoroughly versed in all the sciences pertaining to the military profession; each of excellent judgment, zeal and discretion. In their hands and in the hands of some younger Generals—Brigadier-Generals, I have no doubt the armies of the country will be led on to victory; I have no doubt that the destinies of the country will be safe, so far as they depend upon the results of battles; I have no doubt that they will achieve victory, and a successful and honorable peace, in the next few months and that that great, best and first blessing of every nation, peace, will be again restored through our borders in a reasonable period. I have great confidence that such will be the result. I have considerable confidence also, gentlemen, in the administration of the country. I do not speak of party politics: I have long ceased to be a party man. I have got confidence in the President—in his excellent judgment, high patriotism, his untiring energy and scrupulous attention to business. He was not a President of my making; I had no hand or part in his elevation. But he has disappointed me most agreeably; he has inspired me with love and high official confidence. I can speak of several members of the administration with equal confidence and affection. But I will forbear; indeed, I can do but little more than say that it will be my pride and pleasure to renew my residence in this great metropolis, where I have so many personal friends, many of whom are in my mind's eye at this moment; where I have spent so many days, and met with so much favor and considerate kindness from a large circle of friends and acquaintances. I have much more that I desire to say to you, but I cannot forget, on the first outbreak of this great rebellion—this great civil war—the prompt and important services rendered by this Union Committee. I remember how you hastened forward the troops. I remember that you, by your zeal and ability, and by the means placed at your disposal by the City, armed, equipped and sent off with exceeding rapidity a large number of patriotic and excellent soldiers. They came forward in good time, and turned the flood which had risen at Baltimore against the enemies of our country and our Constitution. I remember that there were services which the United States Government could not itself perform at the moment. The Government had not its men at the point where they were most needed. This Committee—a body of patriots, of intelligent and active citizens—supplied the remedy, met the danger and dissipated it. I, as one concerned in the defence of the country at the moment, felt the value of those services, and desire now to thank you and to express my share of the obligation, as I know the Government of the United States thank you cordially for those services. They were invaluable, and will be remembered by many generations of your fellow-citizens. I have not the strength, my friends, to say more. With renewed thanks for the great honor you have done me—an honor which will be as durable as my life—an honor which I can never forget—I must take an affectionate leave of you.

Gov. HAMILTON FISH then came forward and said:

GENERAL: I ask permission, in behalf of my associates of the Committee, to present them individually, that they may enjoy the privilege of taking the hand that for more than fifty years has wielded sword and pen in his country's cause—wielding the sword always efficiently and always with the view of the restoration of peace; and whose pen has never written a word that was not full of loyalty, of truth, of patriotism and of noble sentiment. Let me present to you the members of the Committee, to take an affectionate leave of you.

After the ceremony of presentation was concluded, the Committee retired.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which has been encamped for some time past at Turtle Bay, left on Thursday for the seat of war. Its numerical strength is 900, exclusive of officers. All the men are fine, healthy-looking young fellows, and are armed with the Enfield rifle. Attached to the regiment is a fine band. The Fifty-eighth is composed of Italians, Germans, Poles, French, Danes and Russians. They left by the Camden and Amboy line. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, W. KRZYZANOWSKI; Lieutenant-Colonel, F. Gellman; Major, Theodore Lichtenhein.

Staff—Adjutant, Chas. W. Leonherdt; Surgeon, Dr. Hassel; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Muecke; Chaplain, Frederick A. Herzberger; Quartermaster, Abraham Nussbeum.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, Louis Dietrich; Quartermaster Sergeant, Julius Ambe Commissary Sergeant, Charles Worms; Hospital Steward, Theodore Loesch.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Wm. Henkel; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Christian Miller. Company B, Captain, Peter Koburger; First Lieutenant, August Forster; Second Lieutenant, Charles Koch. Company C, Captain, Frederick Breun; First Lieutenant, Wm. Galm; Second Lieutenant, Hermann Wohlfert. Company D, Captain, Frederick Hermann; First Lieutenant, Julius Heischer; Second Lieutenant, Henry Kern. Company E, Captain, Hermann Baecht; First Lieutenant, —— Bohrer; Second Lieutenant, John Beutel. Company F, Captain, Edw. Steinel; First Lieutenant, Ernest Kurlbeum; Second Lieutenant, August Kraeuckler. Company G, Captain, Gottfried Mass; First Lieutenant, Wm. Appernyeller; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Pfeil. Company H, Captain, M. Pabst; First Lieutenant, Chas. Pock; Second Lieutenant, C. Meyer. Company I, Captain, G. Roman; First Lieutenant, Cezar Wurtemberg; Second Lieutenant, L. Mcusel. Company K, Captain, M. Esenbaut; First Lieutenant, A. Bash; Second Lieutenant, W. Koch.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Irish Brigade Committee has completed its organization by the election of JOSEPH STOART, No. 33 Nassau-street, President; RICHARD BELL, No. 33 Pine-street, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, No. 122 Broadway, Vice-Presidents; EUGENE KELLY, No. 164 Fulton-street, Treasurer, and J. T. DOYLE, No. 65 Wall-street, Secretary. These gentlemen have accepted, and the various Sub-Committees are earnestly at work. Persons who have funds in hand are requested to pay them at once to the Treasurer, as there is immediate use for them in consequence of the order calling the Brigade to the seat of war.

The colors for the three New-York regiments of this brigade, will be presented on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, by the ladies whose gift they are. Hon. Judge DALY, JOHN T. DOYLE, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, and other popular and eloquent gentlemen will address the soldiers, on behalf of the ladies, on the occasion. The very Rev. Dr. STARRS, the Vicar-General of New-York, will officiate instead of Archbishop HUGHES, now on his way to Europe, on behalf of the Government of the United States. The Colonels of the three regiments are as busy as they possibly can be getting their men and officers into proper trim, for their departure for the seat of war. Col. MEAGHER has issued an imperative order, as Acting Brigadier of the brigade, directing all privates and officers of the brigade to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, without fail, on to-morrow morning, Nov. 10, at 6 o'clock. Any officer failing to do so will forfeit his position. Any private failing to do so, will incur the additional punishment of being proceeded against as a deserter. This order of Col MEAGHER's applies to every enrolled private and officer of the brigade, whether in or out of uniform. Apropos to uniform, the field and staff officers of the brigade, and line officers, will be distinguished by a black hat with a green feather, the number of their respective regiments being embroidered in gold within a wreath of golden shamrocks on an emerald ground of velvet. The privates will wear a hat similar to the one worn by the officers, but instead of the green feather, they will mount a green cockade. There will be a grand review of the entire brigade, at Fort Schuyler, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. DODWORTH's Band, as on the last Sunday, will be in attendance. Visitors, however, to the Fort, will have to exhibit passes signed by the Acting Brigadier. These can be had at the headquarters of the brigade, No. 596 Broadway.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Thursday an elegant stand of colors, the gift of several down-town merchants, was presented to the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, at Camp Lafayette, New-Dorp, Staten Island. The pleasing ceremony was performed by Professor C. H. BUNN, of the Thirteenth-street Medical College, who accompanied the presentation with a brief and pertinent address. Col. S. K. ZOOK received the colors on behalf of the regiment, and, in a neat speech, thanked the donors for this token of their esteem and confidence. The regiment is made up of about 900 well disciplined and capable men, who pledge themselves to act a noble part in the impending strife. They will probably leave for the seat of war by the first of next week.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

A handsome stand of colors was recently presented from the ladies of New-York to the Third Regiment of the Irish Brigade, now being so rapidly and efficiently filled up by our Celtic compatriots, under the organizing supervision of Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and other distinguished adopted citizens. The regiment (which will officially be known as the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers) is quartered on David's Island, a very pleasant place up the East River, opposite New-Rochelle; and there the friends of officers and men were conveyed on the steamboat *Sylph*. The day being, though cold, fine and sunshiny, quite a large number of people undertook the trip, and the presentation consequently went off better than is usual when such ceremonies take place at encampments any distance from the City. The colors were of appropriate and elegant design, combining, in an artistic manner, emblems of the united nationalities which are represented by the regiment itself, and the cause in which it is going forth to fight. Speeches, of course, were made, in spirit-stirring, eloquent profusion, and an immense amount of enthusiasm was exhibited on all hands. It was getting pretty ate when the *Sylph* got back to her dock.

THE NEW-YORK MILITARY HOSPITAL.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The building now devoted to our sick and disabled volunteers was formerly a department of the General City Hospital, but after lying in disuse for two years, it was on the 26th of April last taken in charge by a leading physician of this City, who, with his assistants, led by Dr. HOGAN, has fitted it up in complete order as a Military Hospital. As the conduct of similar institutions has been a matter of so much interest, not only to the faculty but to the community at large, since the rebellion has rendered them indispensable, it is with no small degree of pride that a New-Yorker walks through the wards of the one in our midst.

Only twenty-two deaths have occurred up to the present time, although six hundred and forty patients have been admitted. Many have been discharged well, and have reassumed military duty; while others who never should have enlisted, through incapacity to endure hardship, have been sent away relieved as far as possible. Of this class are those whose constitutions were already laboring under insidious advance of such diseases as require only the exposure of camp life to develop incurably. At present there are but seventy-five patients in the Hospital, and of these twenty-seven were received during the passage of the Forty-fourth Albany Regiment through the City. They are afflicted mainly with such affections of the skin as measles.

Mrs. MACE, the nurse who has done duty on the same ground for five years, introduced us to something as near a living skeleton as BARNUM himself would wish to secure. This poor fellow has lain here for months, only looked upon as a curiosity, and considered past all relief, with a fearful affection of the spine, which drew his face almost on a line with his back. Suddenly, a few mornings since, he aroused all hands by demanding all the delicacies of the season, one after the other, and as his attending physician and the nurse had made up their minds to his never more being much of an expense to the institution in the matter of diet, they were startled into the most cheerful acquiescence. His appetite gradually became more and more voracious, till roast pig was loudly demanded, and, as usual, brought; for it really became apparent that "Peck," as he is called, was filling up in more senses than one. Messengers are dispatched if the article called for is not on the premises. The present cry is "*more pig*," and the day we were there it was in contemplation, to have a whole pig well stuffed and roasted, and served up bodily to the convalescent. "Peck" says he has heard of the good things in store for the soldiers at the "Woman's Central Association," and he does "wish they'd bring 'em along."

THE STATE ELECTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 8.

The *Evening Journal* of to-day says that WRIGHT, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected Canal Commissioner for the short term.

The *Atlas and Argus* estimates the majority for he People's ticket, except as above, at 75,000.

The *Atlas and Argus'* list of Assemblymen elected makes 61 Democrats and Democratic People's nominese out of 100 members.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Returns as yet are not complete, but indicate the election of Smith, (Dem.,) County Judge; Hedges, (Rep.,) District-Attorney; Wood, (Union and Rep.,) County Clerk; Osborn, (Union and Rep.,) Sheriff; John C. Davis, (Union and Rep.,) Assembly, First; John S. Havens, (Dem.,) Assembly, Second, and a majority for the Union State ticket.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Sailed, ship *Nabob*, for Cork, with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

Trade is quiet. Butter has rallied to 30c. a pound, under a speculative movement.

Tobacco is hard of sale at long prices.

The removal of Gen. FREMONT is almost unanimously approved throughout California.

[Advertisement.]

THE COLD WEATHER HAT.—If you are ignorant of what style this hat is, seek for information at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. We will merely hint that in beauty and becomingness of style, durability and comfort it is without an equal, but for full particulars we are compelled to refer to KNOX himself. We wear at this season a Cold Weather Hat.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—There is no soap in use that will so effectually mitigate the toils of wash-day, and make the linens look so well, as PYLE'S O. K. Neither is there any other that will last so well. A fair trial will satisfy you of its superiority. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
WARM, DURABLE, AND UNSHRINKABLE,
Every size and quality, at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand and firm; sales 34,000 bush. Chicago Spring, 90c.; 38,000 bush. do. 91½c.; 6,000 bush. Canada do. 95c.; 13,000 bush. Red Winter Wabash, $1 01½; 6,500 bush. Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 16,000 Red Southern Michigan, $1 07; 5,800 bush. Red Wabash cleaned, $1 09; 4,400 bush. White Canada, $1 17. CORN closed ½c. better with good demand—sales 27,000 bush., 39½c.; 50,000 bush., 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—23c. on Corn; 25c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 137,000 bush. Wheat; 115,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 247,000 bush. Wheat; 178,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT moderate demand; sales last night 5,700 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, and 96c. to-day; 500 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 11; and 6,500 bush. Chicago Spring to arrive on private terms. CORN in good demand; sales 11,000 Indiana to arrive, 47c. HARLEY dull; sales 5,000 bush. Bay Quinte, 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged on Grain; Flour, 61c.; Wheat, 20c. to New-York. *Imports*—295 bbls. Flour; 142,000 bush. Wheat; 53,000 bush. Corn; 1,700 bush. Barley; 9,000 bush. Rye; 8,400 bush. Peas. *Exports*—2,442 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bush. Wheat; 15,700 bush. Corn; 8,200 bush. Barley; 14,300 bush. Peas.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Benjamin Adams, from Liverpool—J. B. Holdenby, ex-U. S. Consul to Dundee, wife and child; Samuel Sancker, of New-York.

*In ship

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3162. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Belmont.

The Position Abandoned by the Rebels.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPRINGFIELD

Price's Army on the North Fork of Crane Creek.

McCulloch's Army on Flat Creek.

Their Combined Forces About Forty Thousand.

A Flag of Truce from Norfolk at Fortress Monroe.

NO NEWS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Preparations for Another Descent on the Rebel Coast.

A Rebel Schooner on the Rappahannock Burned.

Progress of the Fighting in the Kanawha Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

It will be gratifying to the country to know that at the present time over 450,000 troops have been mustered in the service of the Government, and by the meeting of Congress, three weeks hence, the half million authorized to be raised by act of July will have been made up. Those wishing to volunteer must decide quickly, or the only chance left them to fight will be in the regular service, which will then, no doubt, experience no difficulty in getting recruits.

THE FOREIGN POWERS AND THE BLOCKADE.

In respect to the blockade, all the advices received at the State Department express the conviction on the part of foreign Governments that it is effective, and there is, consequently, no disposition to attempt to raise it. Public sentiment in favor of the Government is even stronger abroad than it is here—foreign nations being fully convinced that soon the rebellion must be crushed out.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A rumor is in circulation that the rebels have advanced their pickets all along our lines. Many military men believe this is a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops to the Atlantic coast.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From the Upper Potomac, I learn that the rebels have established a new camp a short distance above Edwards' Ferry. The opposing pickets are daily talking across the river to one another. Among other things, the rebels jocosely invited our men to cross the river to get their lost overcoats, and to bring some whisky in exchange.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The tug *Pusey*, arrived from the flotilla to-day, reports nothing of interest.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

Yesterday, Gen. WADSWORTH, accompanied by two privates of the New-York Twenty-third Regiment, went to BRUSH'S house, three miles from Falls Church, on the road leading to Fairfax Court-House, for the purpose of finding forage. While at the house a squad of rebel cavalry was seen rapidly approaching. Gen. WADSWORTH quickly mounted his horse and succeeded in making his escape, but the two privates were taken prisoners.

REVIEW OF GEN. PORTER'S DIVISION.

Gen. PORTER'S Division was reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff near Hall's Hill, this afternoon, amid a drenching storm. In addition to the customary salute, Gen. MCCLELLAN was received with most enthusiastic cheers. As he rode along the lines, each regiment took up the welcome cry, and responded with a will. The exercises were not curtailed on account of the rain. They included infantry and artillery firing. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed himself highly gratified with the efficiency of the Division.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

To-day a brother of MATTHEW F. MAURY, who was arrested at Cleveland with a trunk full of contraband correspondence for Dixie, was arrested in this city by Marshal LAMON. He has been for some time a clerk in the Treasury Department, and is suspected of complicity with the rebels, in furnishing them with information of our movements.

THE THREE YEARS BONDS.

The Treasury Department has suspended the printing of the three years bonds to the date of the 15th of August, and directed the plates to be altered to the 1st of October, fifty millions having been printed. The Department this week have been paying, with the greatest possible expedition, the accounts for the army and navy, these being considered the most urgent and important. Other accounts are all necessarily suspended until that branch of the business shall be completed, when they will be acted upon in the order that they are audited and presented to the Secretary.

NO PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

To save unnecessary disappointment, it is proper to state that the subject of applications for passes to go South, in order to save property from confiscation, has been under consideration by the Government, and it has been decided that no such passes can be granted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PROJECTILES.

Interesting experiments are still progressing in the Navy-yard. Among them, to-day, thirteen hundred and seventy-five balls in a Dahlgren shell, weighing one hundred and seventy-three pounds, were fired out of an eleven-inch Dahlgren gun, with the Bolman fuse, at a target thirteen hundred yards distant. The balls and fragments of shell spread over a radius of sixty feet. The charge of powder was twelve pounds. The usual charge is fourteen.

MASTERS' MATES APPOINTED.

Eight masters' mates have been detailed to-day for active service from the thirty or forty recently appointed, now in training at the Navy-yard. Numbers of common seamen are being made masters' mates on the recommendation of navy officers, and after thorough examination—thereby arousing emulation throughout the service.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The steam fire engines to arrive are to be placed in charge of the Provost Guard, and the Fire Department will be a military organization.

BAND FOR THE NEW-YORK TWENTY-SEVENTH.

The newly recruited band for the New-York Twenty-seventh, arrived at their camp last evening.

RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARTILLERY.

So much difficulty is experienced in recruiting for the regular service that three batteries of the Fifth Artillery—Capts. SEYMOUR, (of Fort Sumter fame,) SMEAD and WEED—now stationed at Harrisburgh, have been authorized to accept recruits from the ranks of volunteer regiments, wherever volunteers are willing to be transferred until their companies are filled up.

LATE NEWS.

The details of the order of the President authorizing Gov. GAMBLE to enroll the State militia, which I telegraphed on Wednesday, was copied this morning, *verbatim*, by your cotemporaries, and credited to the *Intelligencer*, which had taken it from the TIMES dispatch.

MAYOR BERRETT IN THE CITY.

Mayor BERRETT is again in the city, and appears daily in public. Whatever doubts existed of his loyalty have been removed, and he is now regarded as a patriotic citizen.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN CLAIMS.

The Commissioners for the settlement of the New-Granadian claims have commenced their session in this city, and will continue until Spring.

THEODORE GEN has been appointed Consul at Napoleon, Vendee.

Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK arrived in the city to-day.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

A Complete National Victory Claimed by Gen. Grant.

Abandonment of Belmont by the Rebels.

A Loss of Three Hundred and Fifty Killed Acknowledged by Them.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Gen. GRANT telegraphs from Cairo to headquarters here that our victory at Belmont, Mo., was complete. We captured 130 prisoners, and all of the rebel artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them.

Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce PRICE, but our attack will no doubt prevent it.

Our loss was about 250, one half of whom were killed or mortally wounded.

CASUALTIES OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Times*:

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 8.

It is impossible as yet to obtain anything like an accurate report of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement at Belmont, Mo., on the 7th inst.

It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty-eighth Illinois are missing.

There are thought to be 350 missing of the Seventh Iowa.

Col. LAUMAN'S wound is not dangerous.

Lieut.-Col. WENDT was killed.

The Major and Adjutant are missing. The latter is reported killed.

In Col. LOGAN'S regiment there are 35 killed and 47 wounded.

All but 44 of Col. FOUKES' regiment answered to the roll-call yesterday P. M.

The loss in Col. BUFORD'S regiment is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed that it is not heavy.

In TAYLOR'S Artillery only three men were slightly wounded.

134 prisoners were taken.

All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy much heavier than ours.

No reliable news has been received from Col. OGLIVIE'S command, but it is rumored that he has encountered JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, killing three hundred and losing fifty.

Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels. They have lost one hundred and fifty prisoners, and acknowledge three hundred and fifty killed, but would not permit the National officers who went to Columbus with a flag of truce yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their dead.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The War Department has received an official telegram concerning the battle at Belmont, Mo., which generally confirms the newspaper statement.

It says that Capt. BELLASKI, of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, was killed, and, among other particulars, that we fought all the way into the camp of the enemy, immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought away two, together with two hundred prisoners. The National loss is stated at three hundred, and that of the enemy much heavier.

MORE INMATES FOR FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

ROBERT BOWKER, formerly Mayor of Mobile, and A. LOWE, both arrested in Cincinnati and escorted to Boston by Deputy Marshal SMALL, of Ohio, were to-day furnished quarters at Fort Warren.

The following prisoners, late Lieutenants in the United States Navy, have been transferred from Fort Warren to the custody of the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard: HENRY K. STEVENS, of Florida; WM. SHARP, of Virginia; BENJAMIN P. LOCKLL, of Indiana; H. H. DALTON and WALTER E. BUTH, residence not given.

ARKANSAS IN DANGER.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Times* publishes the following dispatch to Gen. CLARKE, whose headquarters are in that vicinity. It may give some clue to the recent reported action of Gen. PRICE in sending an advance to occupy Cassville:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, CAMP NORTH OF NEOSHO, Oct. 21, 1861.

To MAJOR GEO. W. CLARKE: I am instructed by the General Commanding to say that he has reliable information that the Federal troops are advancing rapidly from Springfield in the direction of Fayetteville. The entire Missouri army are now at Neosho. The troops of this division will fall back as rapidly as possible to the Fayetteville road. Gen. PRICE is on Pineville road, and will probably be driven into Arkansas.

The time has now arrived when Arkansas must rally to the defence of her border! There are arms at Fayetteville for one thousand men. Urge forward all companies that may be forming. I have the honor to be, with respect, F. C. ARMSTRONG, Adjutant-General Division.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Flag of Truce from Norfolk, but no News of the Expedition.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION ON FOOT.

A Rebel Schooner Burned on the Rappahannock River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861, VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A flag of truce passed between the flag-ship and Norfolk to-day. The rebel officer communicated no intelligence from the expedition, which is considered a favorable indication. Com. GOLDSBOROUGH expects to receive news direct to-morrow, by a dispatch boat.

Orders have been received by naval officers, to report to the Commanding General of the expedition, the troops for which are congregating at Annapolis.

Steps are about to be taken preliminary to an exchange of prisoners.

A scouting party from Newport's News last night took a prisoner just from Yorktown.

The decision of the Government is that flatteras must be held, and another regiment, in place of the Indianians, will be sent there.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 8, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but brought back no passengers, and no news whatever of the fleet.

Yesterday the United States gunboat *Rescue* went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbana Creek. Off the mouth of the creek she captured a large schooner, from which she took off all her stores and movable property, and burned her to the water's edge.

The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. The fire was returned, and the rebels were completely shelled out. The Commander of the *Rescue* occupied the entire day shelling every spot where were indications of the presence of rebel troops. Subsequently a small boat was seen crossing the river with three men. The *Rescue's* boat was sent in pursuit, and captured the boat and two of the men, but the third managed to escape by jumping out and wading to the shore with a bag of letters.

The *Rescue* and *Cambridge* would return to the Rappahannock River to-day and shell the woods where a rebel force is supposed to be.

OBJECTS OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

Seeing that we are to have the question settled practically so soon, it may be useless to speculate concerning the objects to be accomplished by the Expedition; yet it may not be out of place to remark, that its organization points more directly to the probability that the purpose is to occupy one or more harbors on the Southern coast, that may be entered by foreign ships, for the purpose of taking away what cotton English, French and other agents can buy, than to extensive military operations, though it has doubtless been left to the discretion of Gen. SHERMAN whether he shall strike directly at Charleston, or Savannah, or other places. An army of invasion would scarcely have been confined to 14,000 new troops, with only one light battery, and other appointments of a similar character. While that force will be able to hold one or more harbors say Bull's Bay and Beaufort, S. C., it would scarcely be regarded as sufficient for extensive operations against other points, and to hold the base besides. We may suppose, therefore, that the object is to set the cotton question, and decide the attitude of England and France by opening ports for the shipment of what cotton they may be able to purchase. If the South don't choose to sell under such circumstances, (though Mr. Secretary MEMMINGER advises holders of cotton to sell to anybody and everybody,) that is not our matter. We might naturally infer that in case of such refusal, England and France would seize on which side their bread was buttered, refuse longer to be coerced into affording the rebellion further aid and comfort, and at once perceive that the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union was the only practicable method of solving the cotton question, even if there was no higher motive for such a course on their part. In attributing to the expedition objects like these, we clothe it with additional interest from what it would have merely as a feat of arms.

CRUISE OF THE BELVIDERE.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account of the experiences of the transport *Belvidere*, from a gentleman who was on board:

"On Friday we took another gale, which lasted until Saturday night, and a terrible gale it was. Never do I again wish to witness such a sight. It was, indeed, awfully grand. We rode it out finely all day Friday, shipping a good deal of sea, and at noon speaking the flag-ship. At 4 o'clock we passed the steam-frigate *Wabash*; the gale increasing, darkness came at last, bringing us still heavier weather; the ocean rose mountains high, the rain fell in torrents, the lightning flashed, and the grand old ocean looked like one vast field of fire, each wave seeming anxious to swallow us up in its wild fury. We were now strayed away from the fleet and alone battling with the storm.

We shipped a heavy sea which stove all the bows in forward and started the top deck. Immediately our first mate, Mr. CAVOA, the carpenter and two men belonging to the Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York, started for that point. They had hardly got to work repairing the damage done when we shipped another sea, throwing them into a heap, Mr. CAVOA saving his life by catching hold of the pump handle; the rest catching hold of him and such things as would make them secure until the immense body of water had rushed out as it came in. They arose from their perilous condition drenched through and in total darkness. Their lantern having been swept away, another light was secured, and with a will not to be daunted they went to work.

But their attention was soon called to other and more important points. We shipped another sea that stove in the port gangway doors, another stove in the starboard gangway doors, leaving a breach through which the sea dashed at every roll of our ship, which was now laboring badly. Every man was at his post. The New-York boys showed any amount of courage, and the boys from Maine and New-Hampshire showed, by their exertions, that they too were on hand, and ready for duty in the hour of danger. The doors were again put up as well as they could be, and braces placed against them.

Great credit is due the men of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, they being placed at these braces and other perilous points, and the next morning the noble fellows were at their posts, wet through and cold, but still anxious to do all they could. Some of them have lost their overcoats and blankets, they having used them to stop up holes and thus keep the water from constantly dashing in upon the horses. Next the extra tiller broke—a solid piece of wrought iron three inches square—then the engineer reported the machinery out of order; next the rudder chain broke, leaving us in the trough of the sea, and we were now really in a pitiable condition.

Our brave captain, however, was not at loss; he soon got up the main spanker, which worked finely, keeping the ship before the wind; the chain was reeved and temporarily upraised, and with sponsons full of water, machinery out of order, portions of the bulwarks stove in and carried away, and a number of other disadvantages of lesser magnitude, we got along as best we could before the wind, making for Cape Hatteras, which we made on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. We signaled for a pilot, and a tug started but could not get out of the inlet, owing to low water. Seeing this, we again got under way and sailed for Old Point, which we made without further accident at 11:30 A. M., Monday, the 4th inst. We had on board seventy-three men, eighty-two horses, forage and water.

The men are all well and are anxious to join the several regiments to which they belong. This they will do in a few days, having only to wait for the ship to be repaired, when they will proceed on the voyage.

The following is a list of officers and men on board belonging to the expedition:

Lieut. W. H. DUNBAR, commanding,

Lieut. T. L. HATFIELD, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

J. S. HOUGHTON, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant ROBBINS, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Sergeant LAWRENCE, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Twenty-six privates, Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Fourteen teamsters of Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Thirteen teamsters of Third Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Nine teamsters of Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Four teamsters of Forty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Five teamsters of Forty-seventh New-York State Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Locality of Price and McCulloch Ascertained.

Their Forces between Thirty and Forty Thousand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 9.

Major CLARK WRIGHT, who has just returned from an extensive scouting expedition, reports that the main body of the enemy are now stationed on the North fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of here. He thinks that this force is about twenty-five thousand strong. BEN MCCULLOCH is on Flat Creek with seven to eight thousand men, and there are numerous bands, ranging from one hundred to one thousand, scattered about the country. Gen. PRICE'S position is on Crane Creek and is favorable for defence. He has planted batteries on the cliffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 7.

Last evening the lower part of the city was in a flurry of excitement growing out of the late supersession of Gen. FREMONT in the command of the army of the Mississippi. The German citizens seemed to be particularly exasperated at the removal, and certainly took no pains to conceal their sentiments on the subject. The lager beer saloons and other public resorts were thronged with indignant crowds, who buzzzed lustily for FREMONT, and gave frequent groans for FRANK BLAIR, whom they regarded as chiefly responsible for the recent change of commanders in the Western Department. Probably no man was ever more heartily condemned and vituperated than our Congressional Representative, Col. BLAIR, and by men, too, who have heretofore been only too proud to be reckoned amongst his most ardent friends and supporters.

The principal gathering of the irritated multitude appeared to be at "TONY'S" well known resort, on the corner of Elm and Fourth streets. The saloon and garden were filled to overflowing, and at about 9 o'clock the highest pitch of excitement was reached. We shall not undertake to describe the scene at this place. Everything was in the "most admired disorder," and Babel could scarcely have exhibited a worse confusion of tongues. The pavements were lined with people for perhaps a square up and down Fourth-street, assembled, many of them, out of curiosity to see what was going on. Cheer after cheer for FREMONT went up into the crisp air—sometimes singly, sometimes in "squads," and often in grand choruses by "battalions." These were mingled with all kinds of obstreperous conversation, interspersed with running comments upon the "Pathfinder's" services, sacrifices and injuries, and with the bitterest denunciations of the course of Col. BLAIR. A report was circulated that the latter had arrived in the city from Washington, and as it spread from mouth to ear, mysterious whispers were heard as to paying that officer the honor of a calathumpian serenade at his residence. It is said that a large and well-selected stock of ancient kettles, dilapidated stove-pipes, rejected pails, antiquated tin-pans and other musical instruments of that description was collected, and performers were not wanting. In vain it was stated that Col. BLAIR was not in town; that the report in a German paper to the effect that he had arrived was "premature;" and that were FREMONT here he would be far from counseling any such proceeding as that talked of. Such arguments did not seem to entirely cool the effervescing indignation.

Meantime, upon application, Col. CURTIS, in command at Benton Barracks, sent into town a troop of cavalry of about eighty horse. These were stationed at the points where the crowds were thickest, merely to prevent any violent breach of the peace. Capt. LEE, of the Police, also very promptly detailed a force of some thirty of his men in and around "TONY'S." No occasion, however, arose for the exercise of any harsh measures either by the military or civil power, and beyond the arrest of half-a-dozen or so of the noisiest, "nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion." When we left the scene, at 11½ o'clock, the excitement had pretty much subsided, and most of the assemblage had dispersed in comparative quietness.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Nov. 7, says:

"We may notice a rumor which gained extensive circulation yesterday evening throughout the city, to the effect that orders had gone forward for a countermarch of the whole Southwestern army, and that upon its arrival in this city it would go into Winter quarters. We have such information as leads us to the belief that the design of pursuing the rebels into Arkansas has been abandoned by the War Department, for the alleged reason that a campaign in that distant and barren locality during the Winter months is impracticable; but we are also certain that so long as there is a chance of giving the rebels a drubbing with or near the borders of our State, our army will be continued in the Southwest. The news this morning indicates that that chance is not at all improbable or remote. There will be no retrograde movement yet awhile; and if one is ordered, the cities of Springfield, Rolla, Jefferson City and Lexington will not be left defenceless.

UNION FORCES AT PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 1.

Maj. P. A. JOSEPHS, of the six months' men called out by Gov. GAMBLE, entered Platte City, Mo., on Wednesday night, with one hundred and fifty men.

On Thursday night the camp recently held by the rebel desperado, Sh. GORDON, was captured; five horses, several wagons, twelve guns, and all the camp equipage were taken. On returning to Platte City a double picket was put out, one of the pickets left there having been shot, and badly, though not fatally, wounded.

Two cannon were placed in position by Maj. JOSEPHS, and five shots were fired in the direction of the supposed enemy. It is not known that any of the rebels were killed.

The name of the wounded man is D. H. DAVID, a Corporal.

GORDON has not been found. All was quiet yesterday at Platte City.

The bodies of the two Kansas men, one of them named HARRIS, who were captured at the Ferry about two weeks ago, were lately found at the Platte River Bridge. They had been horribly mutilated and thrown into the river.

THE MISSOURI ACCOUNTS.

Responses from various Parties implicated by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

THE SILVER SERVICE.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

You published this morning a communication (taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*) with the following heading: "Another Important Document—The Congressional Investigating Committee and their Authority."

The following extract from that communication I desire to notice:

"The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brig.-Gen. MCKINSTRY, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost $3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts, among whom were Maj. Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Krum, H. L. Beard, of California, and others. Gen. MCKINSTRY was Quartermaster-General of the Western Department, by appointment of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, and as such Quartermaster-General controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The Committee, in their report, say: 'The frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous and have been clearly proven, and extended through all branches of his control and supervision.'"

The paragraph in which my name is mentioned above, so far as relates to me, is an unmitigated falsehood. I never applied for any Government contract, and have never been interested in one, either directly or indirectly. And as to the presentation of a service of silver plate to Mrs. MCKINSTRY, I never had anything to do with it, and in fact never heard that such an occurrence took place until I read it this morning, in the publication mentioned above.

I have no acquaintance with Messrs. HASKELL and BEARD, and never, to my knowledge, saw either of them. I have a slight acquaintance with Maj. SELOVER, but never exchanged a dozen words with him in my life. JOHN M. KRUM.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

THE PALATIAL MANSION OF MRS. COL. BRANT.

"The fourth act of fraud is the house-rent, first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Col. BRANT, cousin of Mrs. JESSIE FREMONT, rented to Gen. FREMONT for headquarters of Major-General, his private Secretary and Chief of Staff, at the rate of $6,000 per annum."—*Report of Investigating Committee.*

The Committee have omitted some names and some facts belonging to the headquarters on Chouteau-avenue, which I will supply to them now, and should most willingly have done so before had I been applied to.

The house was offered and used at first as a family residence. When Gen. FREMONT found the unceasing demands on his time required work to be carried on by night as well as day, it was necessary, in order to economize time, to have some of the offices under the same roof. The two lower stories are fire-proof, and are occupied as follows:

Basement.—Room to left, four desks and tables, used by Col. Fiala, Lieut. J. W. Savage, Mr. Gillin, ——— Gamp, Muttenhardt.

Room to right, five desks and tables, used by E. M. Davis, A. Q. M.; M. A. Buchanan, clerk; Mr. Dudly, clerk; Col. J. C. Woods, George Maguire, clerk; Mr. Bray, B. R. Plumley.

Second room to left, one desk, used by Major DORSHEIMER.

Second room to right, telegraph office, eight desks, operators or clerks at each; the operators also have this for a sleeping-room.

Hall.—One long desk for use of officers visiting headquarters, to write upon.

First Floor—One room to left, four desks, Col. EATON, Military Secretary; Mr. EDWARD WHITE, Mr. PHELAN.

Second room to left, two tables, Gen. ASBOTH and clerks, Col. ALBERT and clerks.

Large room to right, one long table for maps and charts, one long table for arranging papers, two tables for secretaries. This room is occupied by Gen. FREMONT as his office.

On the two upper floors are the quarters of Gen. FREMONT, Gen. ASBOTH, Col. WOODS, Capt. DAVIS, Capt. HOWARD.

One room is used for quartermaster's stores, and kept guarded.

There is also stabling on the lot for eight horses, and accommodation for the necessary persons having care of these and of the house.

I have confined myself to giving only the names of persons officially occupying the house. Of their *duties* I will only say that the daily average of persons coming to headquarters was certainly not under one hundred and fifty, many times from two to five hundred, Sundays excepted.

There are other points and other facts in connection with these headquarters which are not necessary to intrude on the public, but which would reflect no discredit on either the owner or the occupants. What is told is enough to disprove the statement of the Committee, that it was rented for the use of three persons. The lease was made between the Quartermaster and *myself*, and based on the army regulations governing such lease. THOS. KENNEDY,

Agent and Attorney for Mrs. S. B. BRANT.

ABOUT THE BENTON BARRACKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

There appears in the columns of the *Democrat* this morning, under the head of "Important Document" a series of misstatements and lies in relation to the Benton Barracks, and the building of the same, which it is my purpose to examine in a detailed report upon said barracks. I therefore ask that public opinion may be suspended in relation thereto until said report can be prepared, from bills and vouchers now in my possession.

Respectfully yours, A. B. OGDEN,

Architect and Superintendent Benton Barracks.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Allow me to correct some misstatements contained in the report of the Congressional Committee, republished in your paper of yesterday, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

The report states, under the heading of "The Third Act of Fraud:" "Under Major H.'s superintendence, five (of the forts) were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor." This Major H. must be myself, since these five specified forts were built under my superintendence. "The wages of the laborers were 60c. each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed $10,000." *Two lies* in one breath. The laborers received 75c. each per day, and 90c. each per night; one-fifth of these wages has been paid, four-fifths are still unpaid, and the laborers are suffering in consequence of their well-earned pay being withheld from them; and there was *no amount whatever* specified as to what the cost should not exceed.

"On the 25th September, when Gen. FREMONT *knew* that the forts completed cost $10,000 each," &c.

Two other lies again in one sentence. On the 25th of September the forts were *not completed*, and Gen. FREMONT did *not know* the cost, which he does not know even of *present*, and could not know it, as no accounts had been sent in, or have yet been delivered.

I also beg leave to state, that it is impossible that this report could have emanated from the Congressional Committee, since I testified to the Committee, during their stay here, in regard to all *facts* connected with the building of the forts, and the above assertions are all in open contradiction to the statements made by myself before the Committee.

FRANZ KRAPPNER,

Major Commanding Engineer Corps.

TENT PINS, CAMP KETTLES AND CAVALRY SADDLES.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In your morning issue of this date, I find the following charges, *purporting* to come from the "Congressional Investigating Committee," lately in session in this city, as follows:

"Another fraud was in the contracting with E. W. FOX, for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when THOMAS HOOD, a blacksmith, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin—the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to FOX and others, camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster, were purchased by FOX at low figures, and sold to MCKINSTRY at increased rates."

To the first charge, in relation to "picket-pins," it is false. I never had a *contract* with the Government for picket-pins.

Since July 1, 1861, the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have furnished the Government with 8,000 picket-pins, for which they never had a *contract*. They ordered them made on their own account, for which they paid cash, taking the chances of sale.

Charge Second—In relation to camp-kettles.—It is also false. I have never had a *contract* for the supply of camp-kettles.

Since the 5th day of August last the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have sold the Quartermaster's Department camp kettles, without any *contract* whatsoever, having *ordered* the same made, and also taking the chances of sale.

Charge Third—In relation to axes, nails, spikes, &c.—I have to reply that all these articles which the firm of CHILD, PRATT & FOX have supplied the Government have been sold on orders received from the Quartermaster's Department, *from day to day*, and all have been of the *very best quality*, and have been invoiced to the Government at our usual rates, without any contract whatsoever.

Charge Fourth—In relation to saddles.—It is an infamous and unqualified lie. I have never purchased any saddles rejected by MCKINSTRY, or any other officer of the Government. Nor neither have I, or the firm of which I am a member, furnished any saddles to the Government that have been rejected or condemned. I am, very respectfully, E. W. FOX.

WAS GEN. M'KINSTRY APPOINTED QUARTERMASTER BY GEN. FREMONT?

To the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Your Washington correspondent of the 2d inst., in giving a *pretended* abstract account of "The Congressional Investigating Committee's Report," etc., of this city—inflicts upon its readers many most grievous errors. If your correspondent cannot obtain more reliable information to communicate to your paper, it would save your money and your paper's reputation *to keep him at home.*

I will now merely call your notice to one egregious blunder among many in the same article, viz.: "Gen. MCKINSTRY was Quartermaster-General of the Western Department by appointment of Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, and as such Quartermaster-General, controlled the horse and mule contracts," &c.

This is all a *base* fabrication. Gen. FREMONT had nothing to do about the appointment of Gen. MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster, and co controt over his actions at this place, for MCKINSTRY had been quartered here for a long time before Gen. FREMONT was sent here, and any person, with the least *spark* of knowledge in relation to the different departments under our National Government, would have known better than to have communicated what he did. The *Enquirer*, in justice to Gen. FREMONT, ought to publish this.

ST. LOUIS.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Returns have been received from three-fourths of the State. The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, about 65 Union, and secession not one. The Senators elected are Union, 10; secession, none. Seven secession Senators, who are principally board ing at Fort Lafayette, hold over.

The Union men have already secured, with three holding over, a clear working majority.

The majority for BRADFORD, for Governor, will not be less than 22,000.

The vote is the largest in all the counties ever cast in the State.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA.

The Fighting Between Gen. Rosecrans and Floyd.

The Rebels Driven from all their Positions but One.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 7.

The steamers *Dunleith* and *Leonora*, from the Kanawha River, arrived at our wharf last evening, bringing two or three hundred sick and disabled soldiers, whose names will be found elsewhere, and some later intelligence from Gen. ROSECRANS' army than has yet been made public.

The statement made a day or two ago, that Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade had been thrown on the west side of the Kanawha and New rivers, Friday night, was premature. This brigade, it will be remembered, was encamped at Hawk's Nest, on New River, about six miles above Gauley Bridge. After the cannonading Friday, it moved down and crossed the bridge to the east bank of the Kanawha. Some scouts, however, were thrown across to the opposite side, and this gave rise to the belief that the whole brigade had moved over. These scouts or pickets were posted along the river from the falls, two miles below the bridge, to the mouth of Loup Creek, the head of navigation, and six or eight miles further down, where Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade temporarily pitched their tents.

The *Leonora* left this point at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Before her departure, her commander was notified that he could not leave at the appointed time, as it might be necessary to ferry the brigade over the stream in case our pickets were driven in by the enemy. The timely arrival of the *Silver Lake*, however, rendered this detention unnecessary. After the *Leonora* had started, a movement was observable in Gen. BENHAM'S camp, which looked like a preparation to leave, and no doubt is entertained that it crossed the river Tuesday.

The rebels are believed to be posted in strong force at a point back of the hills about four miles below Gauley Bridge. Their numbers are variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand. The former figure is most probably nearer the truth. It is feared by some, however, that they have a large body of men back of the road, or gap, through which Rosecrans will have to march to attack FLOYD in the rear, and that if this contemplated movement is made, Gen. BENHAM himself will be attacked in the rear, or, in other words, fall into the very trap that he has set. These fears are, no doubt, groundless. Our leaders, of course, possess enough military sagacity to provide for any such emergency.

A battery of ten Parrott guns has been planted at what is called the Narrows, just below the Falls. This will prevent any rebel fortifications from being erected on the hills across the river within four or five miles. The rebel battery masked on Cotton Hill, nearly opposite Gauley Bridge, which sunk the ferry-boat on Friday, has not been heard of since. It is not thought to be disabled, but is believed to be only awaiting a favorable opportunity to open again. It cannot do much execution, however, as our troops have planted a battery of rifled guns nearly opposite it, and one which will be abundantly able to give as good as is sent.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up all day Saturday along New River, with little injury to our side, but the firing has been less frequent since. The rebels are probably saving their ammunition.

Every evening at dress parade, rebel scouts can be seen skulking along on the hilltops, listening to our bands and endeavoring to form an estimate of our forces, which these displays enable them to do with tolerable good accuracy. Our boys amuse themselves by trying to pick them off with their Enfield rifles, but the rascals generally manage to keep out of range.

Further intelligence from Gen. BENHAM'S column will be looked for with interest.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 7.

Three or four soldiers from Col. TYLER'S command, stationed at Charleston, Kanawha, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer *Eagle*, having in charge the following prisoners: Wm. Grinstead, John E. Lewis, James E. Middleton, Moses Norton, John McConahey, P. S. Fleshman, John Stockdon, A. G. Walker, Milton Snyder, E. Rook, Chas. Hedrick and R. W. Grogan.

These men are among the wealthiest citizens of Kanawha, and are as clever a set of gentlemen as Secessionists can be. There is nothing the matter with them except they are Secessionists. Some of them had run off, but returned to their homes. They are held as hostages for the return of Union men who have been seized from time to time by marauding bands.

The soldiers having the prisoners in charge left Charleston on Sunday night. Gen. ROSECRANS had just telegraphed Col. TYLER that he had driven the enemy from all his positions, except Cotton Hill, and ordering the Colonel to bring up his artillery to assist in dislodging them from that point. Col. TYLER had started to execute the order.

The soldiers say that the worst rebels about Charleston are the women, who are often positively savage in their treatment of the soldiers.

THE TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VA., TOMPKINS' FARM, Oct. 29, 1861.

His Excellency W. Dennison, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: The sympathies of the people of Ohio and Indiana have been deeply excited by accounts of the destitution and suffering of our troops in this Department. Moved by these sympathies, they have been making laudable exertions to procure the means of supplying our wants and alleviating our distress. Not only so, they have appointed committees to trace through popular rumor and exaggeration the true causes of our difficulty. Observing that committees have been appointed for that purpose by the citizens of the State, I have thought proper to address you a note which may assist them in their labors and possibly aid them in giving proper direction to the charities tendered to the suffering defenders of the Republic. As to the causes of want of clothing, they are chiefly due: first, to the fact that no troops have been sent to this Department who have not been called suddenly here to meet pressing emergencies, before they had been fully equipped. Second, after arriving here they have been compelled to scatter over a mountainous and comparatively wilderness country, having a frontier of near three hundred miles, and a breadth of over one hundred and fifty miles, intersected by a few narrow roads, and inhabited by a timid or lukewarm population, alternately domineered over by secession violence or ruled by disaffection.

Over these narrow mountainous roads our troops have been obliged to march from one point to another as they were threatened, carrying only the most absolute necessaries, in order not to endanger their safety by cumbrous wagon trains.

The cloth

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have agreeable evidences of a new life in the publishing trade. Mighty presses, that for many months have lain idle in silent vaults, have shaken off the enforced torpor, and are now whirling their long arms with renewed vigor, like giants refreshed by slumber. The HARPERS, who seem to make a special pet of Africa, favor us with *The Okovanger River*, the adventures in Southwestern Africa of CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON. Necessarily there is a certain sameness about all African adventure; DU CHAILLU introduced a new feature in his story in the way of the gorilla; but he was a fortunate and exceptional mortal. Every one cannot light on a new species of ape. Like his predecessors, Mr. ANDERSON seems to have found a peculiar pleasure in "bagging" beasts of the desert and jungle. Whether elephant or giraffe, graceful antelope or ugly and practical rhinoceros, all was game that came before his rifle. Now Mr. ANDERSSON dines off on an elephant cutlet, anon he supped from stewed lion. And about this latter meal the halo of a poetical justice hovers. Even the sentimentalist who enters a sad protest against slaughter, cannot think it wrong to eat the animal that would feel no hesitation, be troubled by no delicate scruples as to eating you. In thus heaping live coals upon the juicy steaks of his enemies, Mr. ANDERSSON must have enjoyed a species of savage Sardanapalism that can only occur to a man once or twice in a lifetime, and then in Africa.

—In addition to the book of African travel, mentioned above, the HARPERS publish *The Last Travels of Ida Pfeifer*. The volume is prefaced by a brief biography of the author. A glory of practical romance invests the life of this extraordinary woman which would cause anything emanating from her pen to be read with avidity, even had it no intrinsic interest. To many minds the bare fact of a lady's traveling around the world with fewer band-boxes than an average specimen of the sex would think necessary to carry in going from Dover to Calais, will unseal a never-failing fountain of wonder. In youth, we are told, that Mme. PFEIFER inclined to jacket and trowsers, wearing them until well in her teens, and weeping bitterly when compelled by the exigencies of society to assume the customary female dress. These early proclivities, with the love of adventure which developed itself in later years, together with the stoutheartedness and firm self-reliance ever her prominent characteristics, lead us to imagine that nature occasionally makes a strange mistake in bestowing sexship. The *Last Travels* of this remarkable woman embrace observations in several countries, though mainly devoted to a sketch of life in Madagascar. The work will be read with interest, the more that the author has gone on that long last travel from which there is no return, and of whose veiled paths no traveler has left us a record.

—*The Cloister and the Hearth.*—CHARLES READE'S new novel is published by RUDD & CARLETON. To have called it a two-thirds new novel we should perhaps have better preserved truth. Two or three years since Mr. READE wrote a capital little story, which was published under the title of *The Good Fight*. To this he has given length, breadth and additional color, changed the *dénouement*, and the result is one of the most charming romances of the day. The story is one of the Middle Ages. Opening in a little town in Holland, it expands in other parts of Europe and culminates in Italy. Throughout its progress we have the quaintest hints of mediæval men and matters, and the pleasantest bits of description possible. Those familiar with the previous works of the author will not need to be told that he never does anything hurriedly. By careful and industrious research he prepares himself for his work before commencing it. Like a skillful painter he has all his materials at hand before touching his canvas. In this instance, by a masterly movement of mental retrogression, he seems to have moved his soul out of the present, forgotten the future, and wrapped himself in the past. He has given us a panorama of the Middle Ages, a picture glowing with life and truth. A striking instance of his fidelity is to be found in the minute description he gives of the siege of a town, in that unhappy day when cannon were not and mortars were unknown. It is so faithful to chronicles, that even microscopical examination can scarcely discover a flaw in it. We can but regret, however, that the author is not content to rely for effect upon his own freshness and originality, employing this in a legitimate way, without seeming to be constantly racking his invention to plan surprises for his readers, or flashing sentences which he means to be striking, before their vision in astonishing capitals. He seems to have a peculiar penchant for drawing one into mental ambuscades, throwing out feint movements, and then suddenly flanking you by some demonstration in an entirely opposite direction, forgetting that we are on our guard after one or two surprises, and come to view these little skirmishes with suspicion. But rather than be deprived of the soul of inspiration which looks through the thin mark of mannerism, and refuses to be veiled, we would endure any amount of affectation which READE might think proper to assume. The book is very well presented by the publishers, in both paper and muslin.

—In *Eugenie Grandet*, also published by RUDD & CARLETON, we have a novel sparkling with all the brilliancy of BALZAC, but singularly free from the viciousness of his school. BALZAC either intended to produce one unobjectionable work when he wrote it, or else forgot to spice it with immorality. For charity's sake, we will suppose that his pen, in this instance, was intentionally pure, rather than accidentally. But whatever other faults BALZAC may have, he is never stupid, and for this one virtue much will be forgiven an author. In drawing his characters, he is never clumsy; those in *Eugenie Grandet* are especially well limned. The miser is capital; his very shoes are economical in their creakings, and the itching of his palms is made conspicuous even when he opens them in a spasm of attempted generosity. The ruling passion strong in death is well portrayed when he clutches greedily at the gold crucifix the pious priest is extending to him on his death-bed, coveting it not that it is the symbol of peace, but because it represents to his fading vision a solid bar of gold. The translation is marred by frequent inelegancies, but to do murder on the language they render is ever the translator's privilege. They sweat sentences somewhat as dishonest brokers do sovereigns, and clip ideas, like coins. In their unskillful hands it is probable that ELIJAH would have been brought to grief.

—TICKNOR and FIELDS are not folding their arms just now. They are folding the multitudinous pages of several new books instead. First and foremost, we have from their hands *Cecil Dreeme*. It is an Oriental adage that no man should be praised until he is dead. In very many instances we adopt and practice this proverb in our own country. Thus, in the case of the gallant WINTHROP, whose sad fate all our readers will remember, the same MSS. which, since his death, publishers have seized upon with avidity, were persistently rejected by them during his life. Is it surely buying a literary reputation somewhat dearly to purchase it with one's blood. In reading *Cecil Dreeme*, we are moved to inquire why its merit was not sooner appreciated. It is a dreamy, poetical story, marked by scholarly taste, a rare delicacy of thought, and evincing close studies of men and character. And it is said that the characters, as well as the localities, are real, and may be readily recognized by those familiar with this City, where the action is laid. Part of the author's own story is said to be told in *Cecil Dreeme*. The book has made what is called a "hit," and is selling rapidly. Undoubtedly many better novels have been written, but thousands infinitely worse find publishers daily. The latter fact moves us to inquire why it did not sooner find a publisher. Or is it actually necessary for an author to purchase prestige with his life? If so it is little wonder that a bitter feud has in all ages existed between those who make books and those who sell them. Was it not SHELLEY who said that he forgave NAPOLEON all his crimes because he once shot a publisher?

With commendable benevolence TICKNOR & FIELDS publish *The Record of An Obscure Young Man*. There are so many obscure heroes in the world—to say nothing of mere men—that it is rather pleasant to see one picked from out the dark waters and brought to the light of day. One human flower at least will no longer be compelled to blush unseen and in solitude—the blushing honors will be shared with friends.

From the same publishers we have the first volume of *Tales of a Grandfather*, in the same beautiful form that has made their *Household Edition of Waverley* a "household word" with all who recognize beauty in books.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, with excellent appreciation of the popular craving, publish a fine edition of *The Armies of Europe*; as the title page says, "by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army." Here, however, the title-page is in error. The work was written by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, a Captain of Cavalry, one of the Military Commissioners sent by our Government to Europe during the Crimean war, and the youngest member of the Board. The masterly manner in which the young soldier accomplished his work of analyzation will now be recognized by the public for the first time. His report originally appeared as a Government document, and fell into few hands other than those connected with the army. At the time of its publication a profound peace reigned in our country, and war was regarded merely as a remote possibility—not at all as a probability. We have changed all that now. Drums rattle and beat through the length of the land, and cannon balls plow furrows in the fields where a few months since the plow was driven. The young Captain of Cavalry is now, by the force of circumstances and of merit, a Major-General, and to his hands the destinies of our nation are in great measure intrusted. And his book, which, when first published, was regarded as one of limited interest, and found but few readers, will now be recognized as a popular necessity and find its way into the hands of the multitude.

It would of course be idle for any other than a thorough military man to even attempt to speak critically of the book, as many of the movements and evolutions of which it treats, are somewhat beyond a civilian's comprehension. But many portions of the work we have read with deep interest and a renewed and doubled faith in the competency of the author to fill the duties of the responsible position to which he has been so suddenly called. To the accomplishment of the mission upon which he was sent abroad by Government, the young officer seems to have brought a patience and industry of research truly wonderful;—in analyzing the condition of the armies of Europe, he spared no labor that could produce a satisfactory result. The peculiarities of each system were carefully explored, each branch and arm of the different services received faithful and minute examination. Many of the European military regulations will instantly suggest themselves to the reader as worthy of adoption in our own army. One custom in particular—we think it is in the Austrian service that it obtains—struck us as especially commendable. For brave and meritorious conduct in the field an order or decoration is bestowed on the soldier. This medal draws a certain pension, and at the soldier's death passes into the possession of the widow, and still draws pay. In this case the soldier has something tangible to fight for, and an assurance that, in event of his death, his bravery will have earned a certain support for his family. The reader who has had his confidence in the ability of Gen. MCCLELLAN shaken by the suggestions of those impatient spirits who would have a world conquered in an hour, will have it reassured in finding that the General is actively putting in practice the maxims which observations abroad suggested to the young cavalry Captain. In summing up the lessons taught by the Crimean campaign, he tells us that mere individual courage cannot suffice to make an army efficient; that it must be rendered manageable by discipline, and directed by that consummate and mechanical military skill which can only be acquired by a course of education instituted for the special purpose, and by long habit. The truth of this remark we have proved by our own dearly-bought experience. In the new system of things inaugurated in the vicinity of Washington by the vigorous efforts of the young commander, we have an assurance that in another engagement the enemy will at least be obliged to face soldiers, instead of putting to rout an armed mob.

—A rather remarkable pamphlet, *The Rejected Stone; Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection*, is published by WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston. It purports to be written by a native of Virginia, though the theory of emancipation inculcated would lead one to believe it was written by a native of some more Northern State. It is an earnest and eloquent appeal, and however the reader may differ from the sentiments put forth, none will deny the ability of the writer. We have for some time been looking for the appearance of pamphlets of a somewhat similar kind. In other countries, pamphleteering forms one of the most ready and potent means of inculcating principles and working reforms, though it has never been very extensively adopted in this. Governments tremble before these paper shells, with short fuses, which drop into the passions of a people. In the little work before us, we fancy that many will find a question put, a theory boldly broached, that has long trembled on their lips. Without entering into detail, we may instance one idea advanced by the author which will strike all as being particularly ingenious and commendably truthful. He claims that the South were not the first to revolt,—that it was a revolution that elected LINCOLN, and that the South are simply in rebellion against this revolution; that so long as we submitted to be dominated over they were content, but that when the uprising of November last hurled their idol from its throne, they, in their turn, revolted. The pamphlet will be read with interest.

—*An Official Report of the Niger Valley Exploring Party*, by M. R. DELANEY, Chief Commissioner to Africa, is published by THOMAS HAMILTON, of this City. Those who incline to think that the negro is an animal ranking immeasurably below the white man, and slightly below the gorilla, will be astonished at the terse and vigorous narrative and logical conclusions here presented by a colored man. We could find many interesting extracts in this report, had we room for them. As it is, we can only allude briefly to an idea that is presented in the report at length.

After giving statistics to show that the Niger Valley is better adapted to the raising of cotton than either India, America or Australia, the writer somewhat pertinently asks why, if the negro race—as slaves—can produce cotton as an *exotic* in foreign climes to enrich white men, they may not produce it as an *indigene* in their own native Africa to enrich themselves and sustain their race. It has often been said that to return our slaves to their own shores would be an act of cruelty, as they could not sustain themselves, and would only starve. Surely, no more if emancipated and sent to their own shores, would they be unable to support themselves by raising cotton. It is at no time very difficult of culture, and experience in the Southern States has already taught them the art. Why has it never suggested itself to Emancipationists that the negroes, with a fair chance in the Niger Valley, might soon pay for themselves in cotton? It seems somewhat probable just now that the best way the planter can rid himself of confiscatable property, will be to sell the slave his freedom, and take the negro's note to pay for himself at a future day in cotton.

—A very entertaining and instructive work, *The Cotton Kingdom*, by FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, comes from the press of MASON BROTHERS. Mr. OLMSTEAD some years since journeyed leisurely through the Southern States, jotting down personal experiences and observations, and gathering statistics with diligent care. The result of his rambles in Cottondom appeared in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in a series of graphic and interesting letters, which our readers will undoubtedly remember. These letters, with some slight additions and alterations, constitute the two very handsome volumes before us. It is not too much praise to say that we recognize in them one of the most unprejudiced pictures of Southern life that has ever appeared. At a juncture when there was some little danger of the ears and eyes of England becoming stuffed with cotton, the publication of Mr. OLMSTEAD'S book in London by SAMPSON, LOW & SONS, simultaneously with its issue in this country, is especially timely.

—A compilation of *Patriotic and Heroic Eloquence*, arranged by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, is published by JAMES G. GREGORY. It is intended principally for use in schools, and it is undoubtedly a good idea in these days to imbue the youthful mind with patriotism and heroism. But, like most compilations of the kind, the book will interest the general reader as well as the student. Mr. WALLACE has collected his specimens, in prose and verse, from various sources, and has preserved many valuable efforts that without his care might have been permitted to perish. We observe that a couple of original poems are dedicated respectively, one to ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., and the Hon. HIRAM BARNEY.

—A very curious enterprise has been undertaken by PEMBERTON & BRADY, of this City. It is the republication of "The Newspapers of ye Olden Times." Before us we have copies of the *New-England Weekly Journal*, originally published Monday, April 8, 1728. The *fac-similes* are perfect. By some curious process they have managed to give to the paper the mold of antiquity. It is as yellow and stained and crumpled as though it had been really lying in some lumber chest since GEORGE was King. Our faith in old documents will be materially shaken by the excellence of the imitation here practised. Queer thoughts come up with these six by six sheets, "containing the most remarkable occurrences, Foreign & Domestick." We think of the interest with which our forefathers must have looked for the "foreign news," which, in the copy of the paper before us, is just five months old. We almost envy the lightness of their labors, only called upon to read a paper once a week, and then only obliged to digest about a cubic inch of editorial, news and advertisements. And we wonder what kind of a sensation advertisements where "likely negro women" are sandwiched between "choice new coffee" and "The Nature and Necessity of Repentance," as in "The Newspaper of the Olden Time" before us, would make if published at the present day in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall.

If we have not before called attention to the beautiful quarto illustrated Bibles published by LEAVITT & ALLEN, of this City, it certainly is not because their merit does not entitle them to mention, but simply through sheer forgetfulness. In paper and illustrations their edition will compare favorably with any that have ever emanated from the press of any country. The letter press is particularly clear and distinct, while the bindings are perfect triumphs of the typographic art. As ornaments for the centre-table or the pulpit these Bibles specially commend themselves; it is not necessary to dwell at length upon their usefulness.

Jos. DE BUELOW publishes the ninth part of his *Historical Sketches of Europe*. In this number the engravings are specially spirited and well worthy of preservation. The work will be completed in 24 monthly parts, each containing eight pages of print and four drawings, an engraved title-page, together with a list of contents, to accompany the last part. Mr. DE BUELOW surely offers a great deal for a little money.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Election Day—The Proclamation of Gen. Dix—Numerous Arrests of Rebel Sympathizers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

As usual on "election day," this morning of our State election was ushered in with a rain storm. But notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the early attendance of voters at the polls indicated a day of activity and zeal among our citizens.

The secession ticket is put forth, not under the *yearful* appellation hitherto adopted by that party, but under that of the "National Democratic Party," with a cut of CLAY and JACKSON uniting hands over the bust of WASHINGTON—a precious vignette for a rebel election ticket.

The voters of the First Maryland Regiment, and PURNELL'S Legion of Cavalry, have arrived in town from their camps to participate in the election.

The *South*, a secession paper published in this city, last evening attempted, by misrepresenting in an "extra" a conversation had between a Committee of gentlemen and Gen. DIX, to create the impression that the order for arrest contained in Gen. DIX'S proclamation was to be confined to those who had actually borne arms in hostility to the Government in the rebel army, and had returned to vote. To correct this impression of the case, and to state more explicitly the intention of his former proclamation, the following was, this morning, promulgated by Gen. DIX:

"PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX.

All persons are requested to point out to the Judges of Election, and to the Police, any individual attempting to vote, or who may be present at the poll, who may have been actually engaged in acts of hostility to the United States; or in actively *aiding and abetting* those in arms against the United States, and especially those who, *on the nineteenth of April*, and subsequent days, took part in *opposing the march of the United States troops*, or in *transmitting stores and supplies*, or *forwarding persons or communications* into States engaged in *rebellion*."

A copy of this *Proclamation* was posted at the poll of each Ward, and the various station-houses were, in consequence, at an early hour of the day, well filled with candidates for the especial consideration of Government.

Brig.-Gen. DODGE has been actively engaged all the morning in personally visiting all the polls in the city to see that the voting was being conducted in a proper and peaceful manner, and also to enjoin strict adhesion to the letter and intentions of the *Proclamations* of Gen. DIX.

The vote in this city, at noon, stands about two to one in favor of the Union ticket.

The Union ticket in this city shows a majority of 14,287.

All day long prisoners could be seen in every direction, being escorted to the different station-houses of the city, upon various charges preferred against them, mostly of a treasonable character, and to such an extent were these arrests made that the Front-street Theatre was employed for their accommodation. In one station-house alone upwards of 100 prisoners were confined. Most of the prisoners were released to-night.

The Provost-Marshal has been at his office all day, beset by anxious friends of the prisoners. The highest prize awarded to Marshal DODGE for the efficient manner in which the peace of the city has been preserved. But little disturbance has occurred, and even this has been promptly and instantly quelled by the police, and if the [illegible] had not been [illegible] quiet and order would not have taken place. Baltimore for many years. Marshal DODGE accepts no remuneration for his services, and the peace of the city is thus successfully sustained under his supervision.

PONTIAC.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FROM KENTUCKY.

EAST TENNESSEE THE REBELS VULNERABLE POINT—KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TO BE THE DECISIVE BATTLE GROUNDS—BUCKNER SHOULD BE OUTFLANKED—GARRETT DAVIS AND JOSHUA F. BELL—MAGOFFIN'S SECRET TREASON—WHAT THE LADIES ARE ACCOMPLISHING, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

Your occasional Washington correspondent is right in regarding the passage through Kentucky, and the possession of the East Tennessee Mountain and railroad lines, as the high-road to success. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 17th ult., confirms this. It says East Tennessee is "the disaffected region," "the vulnerable point," where "aid and comfort is expected from the resident traitors; that if East Tennessee is confronted with a force of 50,000, the repetition of the disasters at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain would formidably threaten us;" and that if their "only line of direct intercourse with Richmond, Va., can be interrupted, an important result will be effected, the most beneficial to the Lincoln Government of any strategic move made by it since the inception of the war."

Zollicoffer, or Lee, his reported successor, is being heavily reinforced, and is strengthening the rebel defences at the mountain passes.

Your Danville correspondent may not over-estimate the rebel force already in Kentucky. It may be this moment 83,000 or over. He truly says that the Secessionists are concentrating a mighty army for the subjugation of entire Kentucky, and that Kentucky, being the pivotal point where the decisive battle is likely to be fought, needs to-day a Union army of 150,000 or more. Leading secession sheets' outgivings should be heeded. Hardee, with his thousands of Choctaw "Yankee Scalpers," and A. S. JOHNSTON, are in the Confederate Government's "Central Division of Kentucky." They are bent on "chastising" us "into justice."

You are advised of the successes of Cols. Burbridge and McHenry in Butler, hard by Bowling Green. Their dash, however, was rash. They might have been surprised, worsted and cut to pieces by a superior force of the enemy. A counter movement of the invaders down the left bank of Green River towards Henderson, is not unlikely.

If our force in the Purchase can confine Polk in Columbus, and prevent his detaching any of his command to other points, and if Nelson and Thomas can occupy the enemy in the valley of the Big Sandy and about Cumberland Gap, and if we should march 50,000 from Henderson and 50,000 from Camp "Wild Cat," upon and beyond the left and right flanks of Johnston, Buckner and Hardee, and menace their front with 50,000, they might quickly evacuate Bowling Green and the counties of Warren, Barren, Hart, Greene and Edmondson, and remove the headquarters of their "Central Division" to Nashville or Chattanooga.

Garrett Davis has a letter from Paris (his home) in to-day's *Journal*. He says the Secessionists in his part of the State are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the advent of the Confederate troops, with their fellows who have gone to them, so that they may all unite and subjugate the Unionists of the State, with fire and sword; that clemency and forgiveness is not the right mode of dealing with these traitors; that while mercy and oblivion are granted to their deluded followers, capital punishment and confiscation of property will have to be resorted to for the leaders. The same remarks are applicable to the Secessionists in and around Louisville.

Had Garrett Davis or Joshua F. Bell been Governor of Kentucky for the last year, you would see a far different state of affairs: Kentucky would not be in her present wretched fix. An intelligent Kentucky friend believes that, with either as Governor, she would now have 100,000 Union men in the field, and that Tennessee would have been redeemed months ere this. These statesmen, I understand, were, from the start, for coercion. If Kentucky's policy had been *uncompromisingly and unequivocally coercive*, at and from the outset, we should have had no Kentucky neutrality, her influence for good upon the upper and middle tier of Slave States would have been incalculably great, and the whole Union might have been restored months ago, with comparatively little or no cost of blood and treasure.

If I trust Garrett Davis and Joshua F. Bell, or two Kentuckians of their stamp, will be sent to Washington on the 1st prox., as Kentucky's United States Senators. Joseph Holt and Nathaniel Wolfe are also suggested.

I still suspect Gov. Magoffin. I fear he may be secretly aiding and abetting those ultra Secessionists in Kentucky who, as Garrett Davis writes to Mr. Prentice, do not intend to submit to the thrice-pronounced judgment of the Kentucky people in favor of the Union, and are ceaselessly watching their opportunity to rise whenever the condition of things promises them general or local success. We must be on the constant lookout.

Union mass meetings, for recruiting purposes, are being held in Washington, Marion, Casey, Nelson, Pendleton and other Counties. Joshua F. Bell, Robert Mallory, Joshua F. Bullitt and John M. Harlan are arousing the people of the Blue Grass Region to a sense of the magnitude of their duties and their dangers.

The loyal ladies throughout this region are ahead of the gentlemen and putting them to shame. They are most zealously cooperating with the United States Sanitary Commissions for the camps of this Department. The Sanitary Commission in Louisville is composed of Drs. Bell, Flint and Hewitt, Rev. J. H. Heywood, Joshua F. Speed, Esq., and Hon. Joseph Holt. Louisville ladies are vieing with one another in supplying essentials for the sick soldiers and comforts and protection for the well. They, on Saturday, reported to Gen. Sherman, as a part of their first week's work, ready for distribution, 1,074 pairs of socks, 701 shirts, 370 pairs of drawers, 343 blankets, 51 bed comforts, 55 pillow-cases, 101 bags of buttons, thread and needles. They made up with their own hands all the shirts and drawers, and a large portion of the socks. They have a Moderator for each Ward. Mrs. Maria Preston Pope, Moderator for the Sixth Ward, is a sister of Ex-Hon. William Preston, now of Richmond, Va. This is one of countless instances of the severance of first Kentucky families by secession.

Gen. Richard A. Johnson, of Gen. McCook's advance, is a brother of the ex-Senator from Paducah, J. M. Johnson, an officer under Polk or Buckner. Charles S. Hanson, Lieutenant-Colonel of Sanders D. Bruce's regiment, is a brother of Roger N. Hanson, one of S. B. Buckner's biggest Colonels. B. F. Buckner, Col. Bruce's Major, is a near relative of his traitor namesake.

PONTIAC.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Courier*, published at the rebel camp in Bowling Green, Ky., has these items in its issue of Oct. 26:

"The Jeffersonvill (Va.) *Democrat* of the 19th ult. says that MARTIN L. CONRAD, bearer of dispatches from Jeffersonville to Prestonburgh, Ky., had arrived from Prestonburgh. He brought a dispatch from Col. FICKLIN, in command at Camp Smith, at Prestonburgh, stating that the camp was menaced on all sides by the Federal troops. Fifteen hundred troops were encamped at Prestonburgh, but only 400 were armed. Two hundred of those armed had been sent to attack 100 Federals at Hazle Green, which attack was to have been made on the 17th. A body of Union troops were coming up the Tug Fork of Sandy to attack Pikeville. Three hundred rebel cavalry had been sent to meet them. The rebels were expecting reinforcements from Virginia. Col. FICKLIN urges Col. MOORE, at Abingdon, to advance his command at once to Pikeville with all the arms and ammunition to be had, and make a strong call upon the authorities at Richmond for assistance. The rebel troops, Col. FICKLIN says, are in great danger of becoming demoralized. Col. FICKLIN feared that the Federals would cut off Prestonburgh from communication with Virginia.

BELLEGS, WALKER & ISLEY have commenced the publication of a daily paper at Columbus, Kentucky, called the *Confederate News*. E. I. BULLOCK, late United States District Attorney for Kentucky, is the editor.

The *News* says a troop of Federal cavalry had visited Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky, and arrested JOHN EAKER, late Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and his son. Another son of EAKER'S escaped through a corn-field.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE is organizing a regiment of rebel troops between Clinton and Columbus.

The *Courier* says that Gen. ROSECRAN'S army have mined the long trestle-work this side of Muldraugh's Hill, and prepared to blast the tunnel there full of rocks at the approach of the rebel army! and the 'BUCKNER is fully aware of the [illegible] Louisville possesses as Winter quarters.'

Col. D. P. BUCKNER has arrived in Louisiana and Mississippi with several hundred superior shotguns and rifles.

'Sa Da Bat Sixx' has renewed his [illegible] correspondence with the *Courier*. His last letter is dated Centreville, Va., Oct. 27. The First Kentucky Regiment has been 'bivouacked' for some time near Mason's Hills, and had a brisk skirmish with the Federal pickets there recently. Gen. GEO. H. CRITTENDEN was present at the grand review of the rebel army of the Potomac, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Hopkinsville, late mail-contractor under the United States Government, has a contract to carry the rebel mails in Southern Kentucky. The Southern Confederacy, the *Courier* says, is rapidly extending its mail facilities to all portions of Southern Kentucky."

STORY OF AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 5.

We have had an interview with Mr. P. H. LIPPERT, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, who was taken prisoner some months ago, about twenty miles from Centerville, Mo., while acting as a messenger bearing dispatches. He was arrested by rebel Missourians and placed under charge of Gen. HARNEY'S command in the southeastern part of the State, where he was exposed to great privations and suffering. In company with twenty other Union prisoners he was lodged in a horse-thief jail at Bloomfield, for nearly a month. This place was an apartment 16 by 16 feet in dimensions, and 7 feet high, with two air-holes on two sides. In this cage the twenty were cooped during the hottest weather, without any effort being made to remove their excrement, which of course produced the foulest stench. Their food was dough and water, and even that in insufficient quantities, and they were never once taken into the fresh air, which produced great sickness. *While there three Union men were hung, and five shot, because they refused to take the oath.* These villainies were committed by Capt. WHITE and his Texan Rangers. From Bloomfield, Mr. LIPPERT was taken to New-Madrid for a few days, during which he received no food at all, and was nearly starved; thence he was transferred to Columbus, with seven prisoners from Cape Girardeau, and placed at work on the fortifications; and they were so engaged, being driven to the works in gangs, like slaves, at the time of the engagement between the batteries and the Union gunboats, exposed to all the fire and bursting shells, but providentially none were injured. They were by this time greatly in need of clothes and blankets, and their wants were contumeliously neglected by Gen. POLK, after his attention had been called to them. Mr. LIPPERT was finally exchanged when Col. BUFORD went down under a flag of truce, and he soon reached Paducah. There he was most hospitably received by the boys of the Eleventh Indiana, and he desires to return thanks to them all, and particularly to Capt. ROSS, for their soldierly attention to a comrade in distress. From Paducah he was forwarded to Louisville, by Gen. SMITH, and will start immediately to join his regiment, which is Col. HECKER'S.

DISCOVERY OF TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 8.

In the early part of the week, U. S. Inspector IVES seized a trunk going South, with its owner, Mr. RUTSON MAURY, which on examination was found to contain seventy-nine letters from foreign countries to different parties in the South. These letters were secreted among the clothing and some in the "pocket" of the trunk.

Later in the week another trunk, belonging to F. MAURY, brother of RUTSON MAURY, also containing a number of letters carefully stowed away to elude detection, was seized. Both trunks were placed in the possession of the U. S. Marshal.

RUTSON MAURY was very solicitous to get possession of his trunk, professing indifference as to the fate of the letters, but the authorities here were inexorable. MAURY then started for Washington to prevail upon Secretary CHASE to issue an order for the delivery of the trunk, representing that it only contained the wearing apparel of himself and wife, and that the letters having been removed, there were no contraband articles in it. Yesterday Marshal BILL received an official letter inquiring into the circumstances of the case.

Such extreme anxiety to get possession of a trunk, the contents of which would not amount to the expense of the owner's journey to Washington and back to obtain it, aroused the suspicion of the Marshal that there was more in it than he had yet discovered. The liberal use of a penknife at last revealed the existence of a large pocket, skillfully concealed in the substance of the trunk, and hid by pasting a false lining over it. In this pocket were two hundred and fifteen letters, addressed to various parties in the Southern States. Of these two were for Eastern Virginia, eighteen for Alabama, thirteen for Texas, one for South Carolina, and the remainder for New-Orleans. These letters were from different places in France, England, and South America. Two of the letters were from Rio Janeiro.

A memorandum among the letters, addressed to JAMES MAURY, New-Orleans, says that "M. F. MAURY will be in New-Orleans on the 8th of November, and leave on the 11th. You understand." From this and other memoranda, it is evident that JAMES MAURY is connected in some important official character with the New-Orleans Post-office, and that M. F. and R. MAURY are traveling agents of the rebel Post-office Department, whose business it is to gather the letters at New-York or other points, and smuggle them through to the South. *Many of the letters have been consigned to the care of parties in New-York, whose names have been carefully cut out. There is also evidence that packages of letters are sent to parties in New-York, and then redirected to their destinations.*

The seizure of the letters carried by these two men are of great importance. It is to be hoped that the traitors will be arrested.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S PROGRAMME.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Gen. MCCLELLAN heartily approves the proposition for an exchange of prisoners. This has been his sentiment from the start, and I believe the majority of the Cabinet have always taken the same side. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S views are sustained by his confidential friend, the distinguished Ex-Attorney-General, EDWIN M. STANTON, who, notwithstanding his connection with the Buchanan Administration, now maintains, as during his association with that Administration, the most decided and uncompromising Union doctrines. He declares that "the principle of an exchange of prisoners is demanded by the highest considerations of policy and humanity." I have, therefore, no doubt that some arrangement will be made, in a very short time, by which our absent and beloved fellow-citizens in the Southern prisons may be restored to their families and friends. The reasons for refusing such an arrangement have passed away. The highest considerations require that the health and lives of our captured fellow-soldiers should alone be taken into view. Etiquette and diplomatic forms have too long impeded the consummation of this important arrangement.

So much has been said of the safety of Washington, and so many complaints have come from the Western Department, that a sufficient number of troops had been concentrated at this point, that a few words upon the probable programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN may not be inopportune. Now that he is clothed with supreme power, and a thousand ardent expectations are indulged that he may win a conclusive victory, it is well to state that he has never faltered in the belief that it was his first duty to see that the National capital was put in a position of impregnable defence, and that no movement should be made until this was entirely settled. Previous to the ill-fated reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff, a large number of troops were taken from his military district, and sent to other points. Had that reconnoissance been crowned by the seizure of Leesburgh—had MCCALL been enabled to effect a junction with STONE and BAKER—a vast advantage would have been secured, and the facilities for a forward movement immeasurably increased. The failure of that reconnoissance has necessitated new delays.

You will perceive that the Secessionists in Maryland are held down only by the strong hand. The proclamation of Gen. DIX, admonishing all persons of secession proclivities against interfering with, or exercising the right of suffrage at the election to-day, shows the absolute necessity of maintaining a large force of United States soldiers in Maryland, and proves, also, the persevering purpose of the traitors now in Virginia to take possession of the Capital if they can. Within the last ten days Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column has been greatly augmented by accessions from the reserves of the different States, but it must be recollected that a large force has been thrown—some estimate the number at twenty thousand—opposite the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and that the late offensive demonstrations in Maryland will compel an increase of the forces under Gen. DIX in that quarter. Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot, therefore, advance until every position in his rear is thoroughly and impregnably fortified, nor should he attempt to attack without such a force as will render defeat impossible. Meanwhile the late news from Western Virginia indicates that our armies are triumphant, and unless the removal of Gen. FREMONT has entirely demoralized the army of Missouri, we ought to expect a victory in that State.

I recur to these points to show that the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been wise from the first, and especially to convince that large class of critics who have been complaining that too much attention has been given to the protection of the Capital that all their censures have been unjust. On or about the 10th of November you may look for a forward movement. I am sure that if it is made, unless the rebels retreat before our advancing troops, there will be a complete and annihilating victory.

THE FORCE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CAMP STEB, NEAR BIAN'A FERRY, CHARLES COUNTY, MD., OCT. 30.

In my last letter I gave you an account of the *Freeborn* and *Ice Boat* running the blockade. On Tuesday night, the *Ice Boat* tried to pass up by the ferry, and she succeeded, after a sharp cannonading on both sides, in passing three small rebel batteries; but on approaching a large battery nearly opposite the ferry, which mounts thirty guns of large calibre, she turned round and went back again. The firing on both sides was quite spirited. I do not know whether any one was killed or wounded on board the boat. I have paid a visit along the river front, and, with the naked eye, can see no less than six batteries, and there is, without doubt, a long line of masked batteries between here and Mathias Point, where the rebels have a very extensive camp. It will be several days before they unmask all their batteries, and then we will know what to do. Gen. HOOKER commands this division of the army. The First Brigade consists of the First Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Massachusetts, and First Michigan regiments. The Second consists of the brigade of Gen. SUMNER, numbering eight regiments. All of the above are infantry. In addition to which, we have the Indiana Cavalry, one of the very best regiments of horse soldiers in the service, and DOUBLEDAY'S splendid battery. We have at least fifty pieces of cannon of the largest calibre. A large fort is now being built on this side of the Potomac. It has to be built at night, of course, in order to escape the fire from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. It will be completed in a short time, and then we shall have an opportunity of returning the compliment.

The rebel steamer *Page* is now lying up a small creek opposite Ripple Ferry, in company with two schooners captured by them, (the rebels.)

FRENCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

The events now passing in the United States have received in some parts of Europe, but particularly in England, an interpretation which [illegible] A too general and absolute conclusion has been drawn from these events against the [illegible] and in favor of aristocratic institutions. "Look now," they say, "at the classic ground of Democracy! What proud pretensions they paraded before the world! The American Democracy took a pride in ridiculing all other forms of government and never missed an occasion to show for them its supreme disdain. Now we see this Democracy on trial; we see it given up to the horrors of civil war, and threatened with anarchy and utter ruin. It grew exalted by its prosperity, it boasted of its intelligence and power, it would not admit that there existed any difficulty it dare not attack. But now we see that it has no army, that it suffers humiliating defeats, and spends incredible sums of money without any results." And then, in order to draw a moral from the fable, they add that there is nothing like an aristocracy, that in it lies the only hope of States, and that the countries which have the happiness to possess one ought to surround it with their devotion and their gratitude, while those who have the misfortune to no longer possess one are altogether to be pitied. These arguments and assertions have not failed to exercise in England a powerful influence. The elections which are taking place, show an advantage for the tories. The statesmen who took a pride in holding up, for the admiration of the British public, the wonders accomplished by the American democracy, and who cited it to their countrymen as a model which should be imitated, have become "suspects." It is thus that Mr. BRIGHT, one of those Englishmen assuredly who most loves his country, one of those who has rendered the most services to the public, one of the most distinguished by talent and character, has been for some time the object of bitter and violent recriminations.

We watch these discussions as spectators who cannot be totally indifferent to their progress. France, differing widely in that respect from England, has lost her aristocracy, or rather her aristocracy has lost itself, and institutions of this kind once in the tomb are never resuscitated. France, moreover, is far from being, like America, a pure democracy; she is monarchical in her ideas and in her habits. By an exaggeration of the monarchical principle, France has given herself nicely organized administrative forms which serve to centralize her resources, but which, by their abuse, enchain

Democratic Meeting in Tammany Hall.

Gen. Dix Presiding.

Addresses by Gen. Dix, Gen. Butler, Gen. Wool, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Blenker, Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Morris, Gen. Sandford, Gen. Hall, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Cameron, Gen. Wadsworth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, between Spruce and Nassau streets.

DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year. Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar from each Club subscription. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be supplied at the lowest club rates. Specimen copies forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no additional news from the Great Expedition—which, under the circumstances, may be considered a favorable indication of its success. Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that on Friday a flag of truce passed between the flag-ships at that station and Norfolk, but that no intelligence whatever relative to the Expedition could be gained from the rebels who were encountered. It was expected, however, that news would soon be received direct by a dispatch boat. The dispatch also conveys indirectly the important information that a second expedition is about to sail—naval officers, it is stated, having been ordered to report to the commanding General, and the troops destined for the service being congregated at Annapolis. A statement to the same effect has already been published in the TIMES, copied from a Baltimore paper.

A letter has been received at Lewiston, from Col. DYER, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, which is with the Naval Expedition. He states that the steamer *Baltic* has on board forty pieces of ordnance, forty frames for buildings, three hundred wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, &c., and an abundance of heavy canvas. He calculates that there will not be many desertions from his ship, the *Constitution*, inasmuch as an item of her cargo is $178,000 in specie.

A rumor was in circulation in Washington, yesterday, that the rebels had advanced their pickets all along the lines. If so, the movement is probably merely a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops for the defence of the Atlantic Coast. There is nothing new to report from either the Upper or the Lower Potomac.

Gen. GRANT, who was first in command at the battle of Belmont, considers the National victory there complete. He has telegraphed to headquarters at St. Louis that he captured one hundred and thirty prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, though a part of the latter he was forced to leave behind for want of horses. He estimates the National loss in killed and wounded at 250 or 300, and that of the enemy as much heavier. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels, who acknowledge a loss of 350 in killed alone. Some of the prisoners taken report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce PRICE near Springfield, but that the attack will no doubt prevent it. There was a rumor at Cairo on Friday that JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces had been encountered by a National force under Col. OGILVIE and that he had suffered another defeat, with a loss of three hundred killed.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., at present the headquarters of the army recently commanded by Gen. FREMONT, informs us that the whereabouts of the rebel leaders, PRICE and MCCULLOCH, has at last been ascertained with certainty. The main body of PRICE'S army is stationed on the south fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of Springfield—numbering about twenty-five thousand. BEN MCCULLOCH is on Flat Creek, with seven to eight thousand men. In addition to these principal bodies, there are bands numbering from one hundred to one thousand scattered about the country. PRICE'S position on Crane Creek is considered formidable for defence, and he has stationed batteries on elevated positions, overlooking all the approaches. It is quite likely he intends to invite a battle there, and probably will not have long to wait for one.

The St. Louis *Democrat* and *Republican* of Nov. 7 contain a number of cards from different individuals contradicting in the most decided terms statements made in Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' report to Secretary CAMERON. Mr. A. B. OGDEN asserts that the document contains "a series of misstatements and lies" regarding the Benton Barracks, and promises a more detailed exposition. Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, Mrs. S. B. BRANT'S agent, gives the names of twenty or thirty individuals who occupied rooms in the house used as FREMONT'S headquarters, by way of disproving the allegation that it was rented at $6,000 per annum for the use of three persons. Major FRANZ KAPPNER, who superintended the construction of the fortifications about St. Louis, exposes the exaggerated statement regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." Mr. E. W. FOX declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles. Some of these articles were purchased from the firm of which he is a member, and were of the best quality. He also pronounces the story that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Major MC KINSTRY "an infamous and an unqualified lie," and finally, Mr. JOHN M. KRUM asserts that the story that he was one of several to present Mr MCKINSTRY a service of plate, is an unmitigated falsehood, and that he never applied for any Government contract, and has never been interested in one directly or indirectly.

The latest advices from the theatre of operation in the Kanawha Valley is received through some soldiers from Col. TYLER'S command, who reached Wheeling on Wednesday, with prominent Secessionists in charge. They report that as they left camp, a dispatch was received from Gen. ROSECRANS, announcing that he had driven the rebels from all their positions except Cotton Hill, and ordering Col. TYLER to bring up his artillery, to assist in dislodging them from that point. Twenty-one rebel prisoners had arrived in Cincinnati from Gen. ROSECRANS' camp. They are described as "the most filthy, miserable, forlorn, dejected, ignorant and despicable looking specimen of humanity ever seen in Cincinnati or elsewhere."

Gen. ROSECRANS makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the troops under his command, in a letter addressed to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, and dated at his headquarters, Oct. 29. The soldiers in his department have been poorly clothed, because they were nearly all of them dispatched hastily in answer to pressing calls, and since entering upon their duties they have changed their positions so frequently that supplies have not reached them regularly. Now, however, they are in very good condition. Gen. ROSECRANS contradicts the statement that his force have suffered greatly from sickness. The number in hospital have averaged only four per cent. He recommends that supplies of clothing and other necessaries should be accumulated at some dépôt, so as to be made available when the troops shall go into Winter quarters.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* mentions an improbable rumor which had gained currency in that town, to the effect that four hundred of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain, had been captured while on a reconnoissance by a vastly superior force of the enemy, which had decoyed them into an ambusade.

The United States gunboat *Rescue*, on Thursday last, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the Rappahannock River as far as Urbana Creek, off the mouth of which she captured a large schooner, from which all stores and movable property were removed, and the vessel then burned. The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore, but the battery was completely silenced, and subsequently every place along the river, which was suppcsed to harbor rebels, was shelled.

If it be true that the privateer *Sumter* has been captured, as reported by the rebels themselves the capture was not effected by the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with her machinery disabled. She encountered a heavy gale on the 6th inst., when south of Hatteras, and broke her delivery pipe. She goes to the Navy-yard for new boilers and other repairs.

Intelligence does not reach us very promptly from Arizona in these troublous times. The latest detailed intelligence from the Territory we have in a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, which has just come to hand. It states that 24 of the 36 companies of National troops stationed in Arizona had surrendered to the rebels, and that the remainder were so completely cut off from communication with the loyal States that their capture was inevitable. Before leaving Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, however, the National forces which had held the posts succeeded in demolishing them, and in destroying the stores deposited there. They also burned the Tucson Mills, which belonged to Government, together with the grain stored there, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR, who styles himself Governor of Arizona' has appointed his Executive officers, and just now, apparently, they are having unobstructed way in the Territory.

A mercantile circular from St. Thomas, just received in Boston, announces the arrival at that port of several vessels from the Southern States, which had succeeded in running the blockade.

According to the Boston *Journal*, Gen. WILSON, who was in that city, on Government business, on Friday, brands the statement in the *Independent* with regard to the mission of THURLOW WEED, as an unqualified falsehood. He saw Mr. SEWARD just before leaving Washington, who spoke in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign Cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle, and of the necessity of discountenancing the rebellion, in order to restore commercial intercourse.

The triumph of the Union cause has been complete in Maryland. Returns from three-fourths of the State indicate the election of BRADFORD, the Union candidate for Governor, by about *thirty-five thousand majority*—the aggregate vote being the largest ever cast in the State. A clear working majority of Union members are also elected to the Legislature,

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure for Europe yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, and family. He goes direct to Havre, thence to Paris, and, if his health permits, will continue his journey to Rome, where he intends to spend the Winter. Many of our most prominent citizens visited him on board the steamer to bid him farewell, and as the *Arago* left the dock, the crowd upon the wharf gave the old hero three parting cheers.

The remains of Col. E. D. BAKER arrived in this City at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by the steamer *Richard Stockton*. They were received at the pier by several citizens, former residents of California and Oregon, and also by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. A procession was formed, and the remains were taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, where they will lie in state till Monday morning, when they will be escorted to the California steamer by the Seventy-first Regiment in full force.

The United States store ship *Nightingale*, Capt. DAVID B. HORN, from the Southwest Pass, arrived here yesterday. Oct. 31, she spoke and boarded the schooner *Sally Gay*, of Norwich, Capt. CRESSE, hence for Tampico, overhauled her papers, and finding them correct, gave her permission to proceed. The *Nightingale* has us freight the cargoes of several prizes captured in the Gulf by the blockading fleet. She brings no news of consequence from the mouth of the Mississippi.

Of the class which graduated at West Point in 1829, fifteen are dead, ten are known to be in the National service, three are fighting for the rebels, seventeen have resigned, and their whereabouts is unknown, and one has been dismissed from the service. The Dubuque *Herald* calls attention to the fact that Hon. CHARLES MASON, of Iowa, who graduated at the head of this class, which numbered among its members Geus. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and LEE, has not been assigned any position by the Government, although he offered his services several months since.

A magnificent horse, valued at $600, which was to have been presented to Col. BAKER on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

JULIUS H. ALEXANDER, whose arrest in Cincinnati we have already noticed, has acknowledged that he is not Lieut.-Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, as he claimed to be, but insists that he has not been acting as a spy, and those who ordered his apprehension seem inclined to accept his statement.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River. The new steamer *Constitution* was taken on the screw-dock, and proceeded to her place in the North River.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business operations. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were in lively request—the latter partly on speculation, and at advanced prices. A further improvement occurred in Oats. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky—which latter was cheaper. Common Resin was freely purchased at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine declined. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern Expedition.

The taciturnity of the Norfolk newsmongers, about the doings of the National fleet off Beaufort, is naturally accepted as evidence of its success. The rebels have not hitherto been diffident about the proclamation of their victories. To have met that vast flotilla; to have prevented the landing of the army it carried, and to have beaten it off the coast, would be achievements too splendid to be passed without glorification and a reasonable amount of boasting; and it is hard to believe that policy could have prevented the transmission to the North of intelligence so gratifying to their vanity. When, therefore, we are told that Secretary WELLES has confidently assured a correspondent that the absence of news is accepted as proof that no bad news need be expected, we can only say the assurance is creditable to the sagacity of that statesman, having, as it has, a proverbial sanction, and embodying, as it does, a very general popular conviction.

It might, indeed, be desirable to sacrifice some minute fraction of this good augury, if it were only to learn when the squadron reached its destination, and attempted its task. The few and unsatisfactory rumors we possess are especially unsatisfactory in the article of dates. If, as some of our cotemporaries suppose, the transactions of which we have indistinct reports, occurred so far back as the latter part of the week ending on the 2d inst., we must unquestionably have received advices a week since through our own channels, supposing Government to have provided for the transmission of the news. It is quite possible, however, that it has been thought preferable that no news should be sent until the entire programme arranged for the expedition in landing at Beaufort has been enacted, and our little army secured against an avalanche of troops suddenly poured upon it from Richmond or Manassas. For news at Washington rarely fails to become news at Richmond and Manassas in a single day; and if these particular tidings do not at once set in motion over the southward railroads a portion of the rebel main army, one object of the expedition will have been missed. The only thing is to prevent such movement occurring too promptly for the safety of Gen. SHERMAN'S force.

In the meantime there need be no apprehensions about the fleet, as affected by the weather of yesterday. If successful, and at the point anticipated, it is abundantly sheltered from the worst spite of wind and weather. Or if, leaving Beaufort in ruins, it has passed southward to Brunswick, in Georgia, it will have the choice of safe anchorage in that fine and capacious harbor, or of sufficient care from danger behind Cumberland and others of the outward sea-islands. There is hardly a chance, indeed, that the present storm, which has none of the violent characteristics of that of the 2d inst., has at all molested the expedition.

Thanksgiving Proclamations.

The approach of the season for the customary annual Thanksgiving Day calls out proclamations from the Governors of the various States. We have before us a dozen of these documents from different heads of States. The present crisis of course lends these papers an interest which they do not possess in the calm times of peace, and the occasion is seized by the Governors to express their views of the situation. To us there is something very grand in the high tone of patriotism that characterizes all these utterances—a symphony of many voices coming from the East and from the West, affirming for the States represented an unfaltering devotion to the Union, and an immovable determination to subdue those who would seek its destruction.

The Governor of Massachusetts appoints Thursday, the 21st of November, as Thanksgiving Day for the Bay State—"the same being the anniversary of that day, in the year of our Lord 1620, on which Pilgrims of Massachusetts, on board the *Mayflower*, united themselves in a solemn and written compact of Government." Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, follows the same venerable tradition—"the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of popular Constitutional Government, the day on which the immortal compact was signed on board the *Mayflower* by our Pilgrim Fathers, and the day on which that venerated band first trod the soil of New-England."

Says the Governor of Maine:

"Let us bless God that long and uninterrupted years of material prosperity have not been permitted to sap the virtue or waste the strength of the people, and that when the hour of duty and trial came, and the fruits of many generations were to be saved or lost on the field of battle, the practice of exalted patriotism became at once the rule, and not the exception, among them; and men of all professions, trades, occupations, parties and opinions, rallied at the earliest note of alarm, with an alacrity commensurate with the magnitude of the dangers which encompassed them. And let us rejoice that we have a country worthy of our devotion and love; that the Government of the fathers, established to secure the blessings of liberty and justice, and to promote the common welfare, still stands firm and fast in the intelligence and patriotism of the people; that He has given them grace and strength to defend and preserve it against the machinations of the enemies of freedom and humanity; that, rising above the petty divisions and the importunate and miserable clamors of ordinary times, they have been made one in a holy zeal and inflexible purpose to preserve the wisest and best Government ever vouchsafed to man."

Says the Governor of Connecticut:

"The deep and extended rebellion now raging against our National Union, and the firm purpose of the conspirators to subvert lawful authority, have arrayed the enemies of free government and the enemies of despotism in armed opposition, and involved the nation in all the horrors of civil war. To maintain our rights against the combined powers of rebels, to reestablish this Government upon the foundations of righteousness, and to open the way for this whole people to engage again in the avocations of peace, will cost us time and treasure and life. It will carry sorrow into many a heart, and grief into many a family circle. But we may rejoice in confidence that God, who holds the destinies of nations in His hands, has no attribute which can take side with the oppressor; that He is with us in this struggle for right and justice; that the privations and losses which we now suffer will be abundantly rewarded by the richer, purer and higher blessings of liberty, which shall be more permanently enjoyed by future generations."

Says the Governor of Wisconsin:

"A wise God, who makes, and rules, and uses and [illegible] years of material prosperity [illegible] the people, and [illegible] the fathers, and husbands, and brothers, and sons, whose heroic blood has made verily sacred the soil of Virginia, and, mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours; let our souls arise to God on the wings of praise, in thanksgiving that He has again granted to us the privilege of living unselfishly, and of dying nobly, in a grand and righteous cause;

For the precious and rare possession of so much devoted valor and manly heroism;

For the sentiment of pious duty which distinguished our fallen in the camp and in the field;

And for the sweet and blessed consolation which accompany the memories of those dear sons of Massachusetts on to immortality.

May the controversy in which we stand be found worthy in its consummation of the heroic sacrifices of the people, and the precious blood of their sons, of the doctrine and faith of the Fathers, and consistent with the honor of God, and with justice to all men."

There is the grand Miltonic organ-swell in those words of ANDREW, in whose spirit burns the old Puritan fire. The united country echoes back with admiring emphasis all he says of that heroic mother-State, and claims to share with her "the sweet and blessed consolations that accompany the memories of those dear sons of Massachusetts on to immortality."

These proclamations, so full of noble fire and patriotic ardor and Christian doctrine, are welcome certificates from the States. They certify that the tide of patriotism—which rose so high when the Union was assailed by parricidal feuds, filling all the inlets of our National life—is still at the flood and

"Knows no retiring ebb,
But keeps due on."

That sublime manifestation of National vitality is ours, not merely as a memory, but—these proclamations prove it—a living fact, a fact which translates into reality the grand vision of the uprising of a great people, painted by MILTON, in his *Areopagitica*:

"Methink I see in my mind a noble and puissant people, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her, as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

A New Work of Guizot.

Under the heading of "The Church and Christian Society in 1861," M. GUIZOT has just published a book which cannot fail to impress public opinion, wherever the name of this distinguished writer and statesman is known. The singularity of this book consists in the fact that, though a Protestant by birth and convictions, an efficient and zealous member of several Protestant associations, and a devoted advocate of his faith, M. GUIZOT forgets in it his personal opinions as well as his antecedents, and pleads the cause of the temporal power of the Papacy. Leaving aside all differences existing in the religious world, he sees in the Churches which divide the faith of the people between themselves, but members of the same family, whose Head is Jesus Christ. He does not think that the reunion of belief in a universal faith be either in our nature or in our destiny. He says that whatever may be our faith, we have all been brought up in certain religious sentiments common to all, that modern civilization is essentially christian, and that we all bear the mark of Christianity. There is in this fact a moral and social unity capable of resisting all diversities of belief, of surviving all struggles, and of binding all the Christians together.

M. GUIZOT sees in the attacks now directed against the Pope a danger for all Christianity—because, says he: "When a great Christian Church suffers all Churches suffer with it. He is afraid of the blows dealt to Christianity by materialism, pantheism, rationalism, scepticism, and by the historical criticism of the times: and though he believes Christianity will survive, still he advises its friends not to be divided, and to gather all their strength. It is for this reason that he begs the Christian world to come to the support of the Pope, whose fall, would, in his opinion, hasten the ruin of the faith and worship among civilized communities.

It may be thought that this work of M. GUIZOT has been written with the purpose of showing his hostility to NAPOLEON III., whose policy and administration he does not approve. LOUIS NAPOLEON is not on the friendliest terms with the Holy See, and as direct opposition to his Government is not allowed, his opponents avail themselves of all circumstances to make their protest felt. It is for this reason that, at the time of LAMORICIERE'S acceptance of the command of the Papal army, the leaders of the Orleans Party, men not particularly remarkable for their faith in Catholicity—such as DE BROGLIE, COUSIN, VILLEMAIN, GUIZOT himself, took the part of the Pope, as a means of opposition to the empire. We do not pretend, however, to say that M. GUIZOT'S last book has been written under the influence of this political sentiment. We content ourselves with noticing a fact which must have a certain degree of weight wherever a statesman [illegible] to write his opinions upon the events of the day.

Spain as one of the Great Powers.

It needs no special inspiration to discover that Spain, having renewed her youth, has entered upon a new and troublesome stage of her career. As well in the Old World as in the New, she has undertaken the laborious *rôle* of a first-rate Power. Having dispersed the Carlists, and expelled CRISTINA, the Government of ISABELLA has succeeded in courting the presence of foreign capital and enterprise, a transfusion which has given life to her dying industrial energies, and some revenue and more credit to the national exchequer. To create a navy and an army would naturally be the first use a military Prime Minister would make of his new resources; and Marshal O'DONNELL has created both, and by the war in Morocco, and participation in the attack upon Cochin China, has sought to afford both the practical drill and experience which the French military establishment has acquired in the finishing schools of Algeria, Crimea and Italy. Now it is observable that all those who bear about them maiden swords, are not usually free from a certain swagger and provocative bluster, which often impels them to flesh their maiden weapons rashly and indiscriminately. Spain, in resuming her youth, has not dispensed with these youthful attributes. Having seduced Dominica, and, wrenching as it were the very knocker from the gate of Port-au-Prince, bullied and insulted the Haytian Republic, she turns to Liberia, that other and only remaining negro Republic on the map, and picks a quarrel with its sable Government. And as if practice upon the African races, Moorish and Hametic, had strengthened her arm for strife of a higher order, we find her also aiming a blow at Mexico, with a view of restoring, if not a Spanish viceroy, at least a decided Spanish influence, over the affairs of that country. By such demonstrations we are constrained to recognize the resolute purpose of the Spaniard to recover the place in affairs of the world, which he once conquered, and has so long lost.

But in turning from this present second expedition for the conquest in America of an Empire for the Crown of Castile and Aragon, to that other which bore CORTEZ to Vera Cruz, nearly three centuries and a half ago, it is impossible not to be struck with the total unfitness of Spain to play again on the world's theatre the part of a leading Power, which she then filled so magnificently. During those three hundred years and more, the Spanish is the only European people which has learned nothing; which has clung tenaciously to the most retroactive and discouraging traditions; which has accepted none of that education which has fitted other States of Christendom to become first-rate Powers. Russia, which, at the time the sun never set on the Spanish dominions, and all the usurers in the world could not have told their wealth, was simply a complex entanglement of unknown wandering tribes, has, by attention to the progress of ideas, risen to be an influence of overmastering potency among mankind. England, as the champion of progress, has erected a wider empire than that of PHILIP III., and France, passing at a stride to the front of the great world movement, assumes to be the leader of the human race. But Spain, in awakening from her long sleep, and marching forth into the arena of human affairs, is nothing more than an armed and untaught savage, suddenly let loose in the tranquil walks of civilization. While liberty of creed and liberty of political action are the watchwords of other nations, Spain appears as she appeared in 1561, the propagandist of absolutism and superstition. She is the apostle of reaction. Her mission is to set the world back three hundred years, to a period when the infantry of the Peninsula was the terror of Europe, and the armadas of Cadiz ruled the seas. All that PHILIP II., in his greed of universal empire and a single faith, in accordance with the decretals of Trent, was ambitious to accomplish, that and nothing more (if the dream now were not absurdly chimerical) would be the aim and ambition of contemporary Spain. Its employment of power is to convert republics into fractions of monarchies, and restore peoples who have relaxed their adhesion to the Church of Rome to their former submission. She sent all the way to Cochin China to avenge a martyred priest. She turns San Domingo from a democracy into a dependency of a crown. She goes to Mexico to reimpose yokes, monarchial and clerical, of which the people, after a strife of nearly fifty years' duration, have only just now succeeded in ridding themselves. Such is the mission Spain, as a first-rate Power, proposes to herself.

How important it is to the welfare of mankind that a pride and power which reach towards such ends should be abased and destroyed, it is surely unnecessary to say. In proposing an intimate alliance among themselves to resist the new ambition of their old mistress, the Spanish-American Republics show how properly they appreciate the danger. It is possible that "out of this nettle, Danger, they may pluck the flower, Safety." They may be compelled to a unity of purpose and force in withstanding this retrogressive energy, which in the absence of peril they might never have had the wisdom to adopt voluntarily; and thus they may secure peace, the only element necessary to speed them on the road to prosperity. Should this state of things happily arise, it will then be for this Government to assemble another Congress at Panama, and there in reassuring to all these States, whether in North or South America, their perfect independence of Spain, become the Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty, against Old World tyrannies and bigotries.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BELMONT.—As further but still imperfect details touching the encounter at Belmont come to hand, they lose something of their first ill-coloring. While the losses upon the National side were severe, there is reason to believe they were greatly exceeded by those of the rebels; and if it be true that the latter have abandoned Belmont, the object of Gen. GRANT is certainly accomplished. To have attained it with less risk and loss would have been so much to the credit of that officer, that we can only hope the numbers of the enemy were exaggerated, or material facts in the business suppressed to suit telegraphic convenience. It will be [illegible] official accounts are received.

New Phases of [illegible]

In the whirl of political excitement [illegible] dant upon the State election last week, [illegible] fact was entirely overlooked by the great mass of voters that the Maine law question was involved in the issues of the election. It will be remembered that a concurrent resolution was passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing that the Constitution of the State be so amended as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that this amendment is this Winter to be referred to the Legislature just chosen. In hardly a single District of the State was the question mooted, and even the teetotal organs advised their readers, in view of the immediate and pressing perils of the nation, to hold in abeyance the minor object of liquor prohibition. The liquor dealers, however, who are thoroughly organized throughout the State, pledged themselves, at their meeting at Syracuse last month, not to vote for any man who favored the proposed constitutional amendment, and who was not directly in favor of repealing the present excise law, and allowing all citizens "to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines in any quantity." The probability is that the amendment will be voted down by the Legislature. Even if adopted by that body, however, it has yet to be submitted to the popular vote of the State before it becomes a law.

Notwithstanding the bad prospects for prohibitory legislation in this State and throughout the country at the present time, the Maine law, or something analogous to it, has now a wider application, and over a larger body of men, than ever before. Throughout the great army of the Republic a system of practical prohibition very generally prevails. In 1832 the spirit ration was abolished in the army and the 208th paragraph of the Regulations forbids sutlers "to keep ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks," which order is absolute, and admits of no exception. An act was also passed by last Congress prohibiting any person from giving, selling or administering spirituous liquor to any soldier, or any person wearing the uniform of a soldier, in the District of Columbia. Besides these laws, the commanders of almost every division of the army have enforced stringent rules upon the subject. Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued his order thereanent, and an equally rigid rule has been promulged by Gen. BANKS. Gen. STONE prohibits the article, gives his men permission to destroy any vessel containing it, and punishes severely any one attempting to vend it. The Military Governor of Alexandria has forbidden the bringing of liquor of any description into Virginia, through his Government. At Fortress Monroe it is now quite impossible, by any sort of ingenuity, to smuggle in a single gill of liquor. In many divisions of the Western army rules not less severe are in force. At Cairo, Gen. MCCLERNAND has issued an order shutting up all drinking-houses in the town at one blow—and the order is rigidly enforced by a Provost-Marshal. In St. Louis, liquor is prohibited to the troops, but the loyal German soldiers are still allowed to worship at the shrine of King Gambrinus. As the city is under martial law, all liquor-sellers are licensed by the Provost; and the penalties of the law are so severe that it is seldom evaded. In some districts, where fever and ague prevail, great dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers that they cannot get their preventive horn of whisky in the morning; and an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to reintroduce the spirit ration into the army. The soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS have their regular whisky rations, and the patriotic distillers here think it a great hardship that our troops should be forbidden this demoralizing luxury.

CHANGES OF GENERALS.—In nearly every military department, and in almost every column of the army, the commanding officers have been superseded or transferred since the opening of this brief war. In Baltimore, Butler gave place to Cadwallader, and he in turn to Banks, and Banks again to Dix. In St. Louis, when Harney made his incongruous treaty, the Government removed him, and gave [illegible] command; Lyon was soon subordinated to Fremont, who now, in turn, gives place to Hunter. On the Upper Potomac, Patterson was superseded by Banks; at Fortress Monroe, Butler was superseded by Wool; in Kentucky, Anderson was followed by Sherman, who now gives up his command to Buel. Cairo, Grant took the place of Prentiss in Western Virginia, Rosecrans succeeded McClellan. At Washington, McDowell, on account of Bull Run, was superseded by McClellan; and now Scott himself gives place to the last named General. Some of these officers have been displaced for incompetency or blundering; others have been transferred to more responsible posts, or posts more adapted to their genius; intrigue may have had something to do with the removal of others; while some not named have been removed for drunkenness and immorality. When a General fails of success, we must [illegible] him out of the road at once. In this we but follow the example of other nations [illegible] tries. In the days of the first Napoleon, unsuccessful or blundering Generals were speedily put out of the way by decapitation, and the quick guillotine performed the work now accomplished in a milder but equally effective manner. This was done in numerous instances until the military bunglers were all weeded out, and then the Republican army brought forth a list of great Generals unparalleled in the history of any other people. In the Crimean war, again, St. Arnaud died, and Canrobert was superseded, and Pelissier proved to be the man for the the emergency. In our Revolution also, and in the war of 1812, we had the same experience with our Generals in many cases that we are having now. Doubtless, in the present war, we will finally find the path to victory, and find, too, the men to lead us thither. But it takes time and labor to discover them.

Obituary.

Mr. Job Collamer, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Railroad, who died in Buffalo, on Thursday last, was born near Ballston Springs, in [illegible]. He was conductor of the first train that entered the Rochester Depot, in 1840. In 1841, he was appointed Superintendent of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, which position he resigned to go into the grain business in Buffalo. In 1857, he was elected Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central Railroad. His death was the termination of an illness which first exhibited itself last August.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[illegible] Revised—The Law Relating to Internal Taxation—Plain Provisions of the Constitution, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Attention has recently been directed to the incongruous and unconstitutional nature of the less important legislation of Congress for raising revenue by internal taxation. It seems to be incontestibly true that a gross blunder has been committed, and the very first days of the regular session, which meets in December, should be devoted to a revision and amendment of the hasty and ill-advised work of the extra session.

In the first place, the internal tax laws are tacked on to the revised tariff upon foreign goods, and are not even referred to in the caption. They are embraced in chapter XLV. of the Laws of the Session, which is found at page 292 of the *Statutes at Large*, under the following caption: "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." The chapter covers twenty pages, yet less than three contain all that relates to import duties, and the remaining seventeen are devoted to subjects not even hinted at in the heading, viz.: to the direct and income taxes. This omission in the caption is, of itself, an error unworthy of the National Legislature, since it evinces haste and carelessness; but it is trifling in comparison with those which followed.

The provision for the direct tax commences with the eighth section of the act, and declares that "a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be, and is hereby annually laid upon the United States," and then follow the proportions severally allotted to each State. Next come several sections providing for the appointment of Assessors and defining their duties. Section 13 enacts "that the said direct tax, laid by this act, shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling-houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued, by the respective Assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the 1st day of April in 1862." Then follow thirty odd sections, giving full and minute directions to the Assessors, and all referring to the one subject of real estate. So there can be no shadow of doubt that the $20,000,000 are to be collected out of the owners of real estate, and the amount is properly apportioned among the several States according to the population. So far so good.

But at section 49 of this legislative hotch-potch, the provision for an income tax commences, and here the law-makers seem to have totally lost sight of the Constitution in their patriotic fervor, or, more probably, their eagerness to get home. It may seem surprising that 300 men of average intelligence should all simultaneously have become oblivious of some of the plainest provisions of the fundamental law, and to persons at a distance, who are not familiar with the practical working of the legislative machine, the phenomenon would appear to be inexplicable. But to those who have been in the habit of attending to the mode of doing business in the capital, and who are aware that no member ever thinks of reading a bill, or listening to its reading, unless he happens to belong to the committee which reports it, the mystery is easy of explication. The three formal readings in the presence of the houses, which the parliamentary rules require every bill to undergo before becoming a law, are the most shameful farces. In the first place, two of the readings have been reduced in practice to nothing more than an announcement of the bills by their headings, while to the one actual reading, which the Clerk performs at 240 speed, amid loud talking, boisterous laughing and general uproar no man is so eccentric as to think of paying attention. Such is plainly and without exaggeration the mode of conducting the legislation of the country. When a strictly partisan measure is up for consideration, whether in the form of a bill or resolution, every ear is attentive, and every eye on the look-out, but where these party touch-stones are not involved there is scarcely a fraudulent claim too barefaced, or an important general measure too clumsily and ignorantly put together, but it may pass through the two Houses of Congress. But to the case in point.

The first article of the Constitution declares that:

"Representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

And, again, having reference to this arbitrary mode of enumerating, it is said that:

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."

I quote these familiar sections of the Constitution in order that the language of the instrument itself may be compared with that of the income-tax law passed at the last session of Congress. It is as follows:

"That from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied, collected and paid *upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States*, whether such income is derived from *any kind of property*, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars."

It is seen that this income-tax imposes the same uniform per centum upon the profits of all citizens of the United States, and thus entirely ignores the principle of Federal numbers, and the varying proportions of tax due from the several States, arising from the possession or non-possession of slaves. It is sweeping in its terms, and goes on to provide for the appointment of collectors, and to bind them up in heavy penalties to exact the last farthing, without reference to State quotas. In truth, the act is indefinite as to the amount to be collected, and it was therefore simply impossible to apportion the States their quotas, according to federal numbers. It must be obvious that the failure to apportion the income tax among the States according to their federal numbers, as defined in the Constitution, is a mistake, which vitiates the act in all its parts, and renders it inconsistent with that instrument; but behind this there is another error, radical in its character, which renders apportionment impossible, and that is the omission to name the sum to be raised. The land-tax law very properly sets out with a requisition of twenty millions, and a definite statement of the quota of each State. The income-tax law, on the contrary, sets no limit to the amount of revenue to be raised under it, but requires from all citizens of the United States a uniform three per centum of their incomes, when the amount shall exceed a given sum. The fifty-third section, indeed, provides that any State or Territory "may lawfully assume, assess, collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax, or any portion thereof, imposed by this act upon the same," in its own way, and by its own officers — in terms refers to the land-tax, to the exclusion of that upon incomes, inasmuch as it is that of an assessment as well as of an apportionment among the States. It could have no reference to the income-tax, for the simple reason that neither the aggregate amount of it, nor the quotas of the States are known. Congress attempts a general assessment upon individuals, at a uniform rate per centum, in utter disregard of the constitutional requirements.

It cannot be maintained that the proceeds of the income-tax are to go to make up the twenty millions required under the land-tax, because, as I have above shown, the whole sum is to be raised upon real estate alone; and, furthermore, the exaction of a uniform rate of three per centum upon the income of every citizen of the United States, "whether such income is derived from *any kind of property*, or any profession," is clearly incompatible with an apportionment according to National population, which would take from the profits of slave labor but three-fifths of the amount paid by free labor. I shall not be suspected of an interested feeling of solicitude for these constitutional immunities of slaveholders, but what I mean to do is to call attention to the clear incompatibility of the income tax with the Constitution, and to show the necessity for its immediate revision.

OBSERVER.

The Naval Expedition—The Greatness of Scott as a General—The Secret of His Success—Gen. McClellan's Capabilities—The Feeling Between Regulars and Volunteers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

I was rejoiced to ascertain yesterday that I was mistaken in the destination of the Naval Expedition; not because the the *true* one is best—for that is doubtful—but because the Government has shown it can keep a secret, under even hydraulic pressure. The public will be disappointed in the magnitude of the blow struck, even if it accomplishes all it at the *outset* proposes; yet the remote results may be all that can be reasonably desired.

Now that SCOTT is dead to the army, much more will be said of him by the Press than there has been for the last three months. That he was a great General is universally conceded. He had great powers of generalization, and the field of his military operations seemed to lay like a map in his mind, so that he was able to bring everything to bear on a given point—tend to one grand result.

I do not wish, however, to speak of his rare qualities as a military chieftain, but to raise the inquiry: "What was it which, at the outset of his career, gave him such power over his troops that he suddenly, as if by magic, converted them from apparently inefficient soldiers into steady veterans?" The true answer to this would be of infinite service to our officers who have their reputations to make.

SCOTT never received a military education, and hence did not win the confidence of his troops, nor his victories through the advantages it is supposed to give. At the commencement of the war of 1812, we had ten thousand troops on the New-York frontier, under the command of SMYTHE, and WILKINSON, and DEARBORN, and others, who had seen much service in the Revolution, while the British had but four thousand, yet we were beaten at every point, and driven back in disgrace, until SCOTT, a mere stripling, took command. Then the troops, who seemed to be demoralized by continual defeat, suddenly became veterans. This was not owing to any extraordinary drill that this uneducated officer was able to give them in a few weeks. It was either through a keen appreciation of the American character, or rather perhaps a true sympathy with it, which enabled him to call out the real strength of the American soldier. Though the American should be drilled to the perfection of Austrian or Russian troops, till he moves with the steadiness and certainty of well-adjusted machinery, his true strength has not been brought out. We need thorough drill, but we need something else just as much. The Vendean armies would have been called a rude, half armed rabble by any military man; yet they broke in pieces the best troops of France. SCOTT's power consisted in bringing into action the freeman's individual pride and reckless daring. At Niagara, to troops that had been beaten again and again, he had only to say as he dashed up to the line: "Men, they say you are good at long shot, but can't stand the cold steel. Give the lie to the base slander—*charge!*" and they went like a rolling rock through the astonished ranks of the enemy. So at Lundy's Lane, they exhibited that extraordinary spectacle witnessed but once or twice in the history of the world—men crossing bayonets with the foe. Scornful regulars might make a note of that to their advantage. SCOTT never forgot what power right words uttered at the right time have on American soldiers. At Cerro Gordo, when the last height was to be carried, the troops formed under his eye, and led by West Point officers, charged under a plunging fire up the rugged slope, lying at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. SCOTT, in the meantime, with his staff, took the circuitous road that led to the top. When he reached it, the Mexicans were flying in every direction; and as he galloped up to the entrenchments and looked on his brave fellows begrimed with powder and smoke, his eye moistened and his lip quivered, and shaking his clenched fist at them, he exclaimed, "*Oh, you young rascals, you.*" With that single speech ringing in their ears, those troops charging under his eye would evermore be invincible. NAPOLEON understood that moral power was half, even when everything depended on hard blows. The ruling sentiment of the French was glory, and he appealed to it on all occasions and with success. Look at his address to the soldiers after the battle of the Pyramids—indeed, almost all his orders. What did he care if military or civil critics called them froth and foam and wordy declamation,—he spoke to his troops and not to them. It was this high moral sentiment which he kindled to such intense glow that gave them as much power as the severe discipline to which they were subjected. Mere discipline would have made them no better than Austrian or Russian troops. I have made these suggestions, because I have been struck and pained to notice the indifference with which our troops seem to go through all their evolutions. The men appear to have lost all their personal energy and action by being massed together in regiments and brigades. This may be owing, in part, to the fact that they are made to believe they are good for nothing till they are perfect in drill, and the consciousness of their deficiency in this respect prevents decision and promptness in action. Still I cannot but think the fault lies somewhere else. From the commencement of this unhappy war till now, and from the President down, there have been uttered none of those thrilling words that electrify the popular heart. We do not seem to rise above the idea that we have got into a bad fight about some property that has been stolen.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, judging from his face, has great steadiness of nerve and a cool courage that the wildest tumult could not shake. The expression of his countenance shows also a dogged resolution that would make him take a most terrible pounding unmoved. As I watched him the other day in a review, he involuntarily reminded me of another MAC—the lion-hearted MCDONALD, who carried the French Empire on the point of his sword at the battle of Wagram. Whether he has that electrical power over troops which SCOTT had, and which made them close like a wall of iron around him, remains to be seen. Some of his orders look like it, and indicate that we have got "the right man" at last. Thorough drill is of vital importance, but that he cannot expect in such an impromptu army as he has under him. He must look elsewhere for his reliance on the battle-field. The time will come when ten words rightly spoken will be worth ten thousand men.

I see that RUSSELL, of the *Times*, takes the same view that I do of the impossibility of handling a large army in such a field as lies in front of Manassas. He says: "Any attempt to manœuvre or to handle even a third of the reputed forces before Washington in that hilly, wooded region must fail. No *coup d'œil* can be of service unless the General directs operations from a baloon by an electric telegraph to each Colonel's pocket." But even this striking way of putting it does not show all the difficulty that lies in the way of the Commander-in-Chief. If he had this extraordinary position and this extraordinary system of communication with his subordinates, it would be of very little service. The only order that could be obeyed would be the simple one, "March on." If ever the slang phrase, "Each man on his own hook," has an illustration on a grand scale, it will be in a general attack on the rebel lines. Still, notwithstanding my own incredulity, I don't know but it will be made. In the speech MCCLELLAN made the other day, in the presentation of a sword to him, he uttered a sentence which means a great deal or nothing at all. He said: "*The war cannot be long; it may be desperate.*" If that was well considered, it would seem to indicate that he regarded the defeat of the rebel army before him as virtually closing the war, and he meant to do it. If these are his views and plans, though I may not agree with him about the length of the war, I do most fully about the desperate character of it. It may be that now he is untrammeled, he designs to move *en masse* on the enemy's positions. If he does and the naval expedition fails to draw off a portion of the rebel forces, it will be a "battle of the giants." Should the Southern army, however, be materially weakened, I do not imagine BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON will risk a decisive battle, but retire from one strong position to another. If, in reply to this it be said, *that* will compel them to give up Virginia, perhaps so, but they had better abandon Virginia and save the army, than lose both together.

The feeling against the Secretary of War for permitting the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS to be published in the *Tribune*, is deepening and strengthening instead of becoming weaker. The first angry excitement against him for allowing such revelations to be made, is giving place to the settled conviction that personal malice was stronger than patriotism. The most unaccountable part of it is that he should go out to Missouri himself, and after careful investigation, permit FREMONT to prosecute his campaign, and then when he had become environed with his foes, deliberately turn round and sow discord in his army, and make the officers that command it more hostile to each other than they are to the common enemy.

"Curses," it is said, "like chickens, come home to roost," and the Secretary of War may find that the consequences of the wicked publication of this document will fall more heavily on his head than on that of FREMONT. Speaking for myself, I have hot little doubt that had the latter been left alone he would soon have shown his unfitness for so important and wide a command—one for which his past life had given him no training. Now, unless he wins a decided victory before that document reaches him, he is certainly lost. It will fall upon the army like a whirlwind, rending it in pieces. Then disasters, the extent of which cannot now be measured, will overtake Missouri—disasters that the War Department had not the sagacity to foresee or the patriotism to deprecate—all of which the friends of FREMONT will charge, not to his incapacity, but to the Secretary's ruinous act.

There is great bitterness of feeling between the regulars and volunteers. It is amusing sometimes to see in what forms it exhibits itself. The other day I heard a young officer who, by dint of some influence, had got an appointment in the regular army, (jumping at one bound from a clerkship in a store to a lieutenancy in it,) damning, in a vociferous way and with a swaggering air, the volunteers. One would have thought, to hear him talk, that the regular army had rocked him in his cradle. The open contempt of the regulars is foolish and hurtful. The volunteers do not pretend to be their equals in military knowledge—they come only to stand by their side in a great struggle for which their numbers are too few. On the other hand, the volunteers do not allow enough for the sensitiveness of the regular officers. The latter have studied hard for many years, and toiled perhaps over many a battle-field without having reached a higher grade than Captain or Major, and yet suddenly find themselves placed under a Brigadier that does not know enough of military tactics to command a company. This is hard, but they must remember the General vanishes at the termination of the war, while the regular Captain goes up step by step, in life-long pay from the Government.

Yesterday a whole brigade, with a regiment of cavalry, were sent down into Maryland, along the Potomac. The troops and trains together came in a long line down Pennsylvania-avenue, wound round the base of the Capitol, and ascending the hill, stretched away till the head of the column dipped over the hill two miles, I should judge, distant. The rear of the force was still at the Capitol when the word halt passed along the lines, and the soldiers, who were heavily loaded with their blankets and knapsacks, were allowed to take a short rest. Those by the Capitol sat down on the huge blocks of marble that lay scattered around, as if they were their own property. Those farmers and mechanics from the remote country seemed to be saying: "These are our blocks of marble; we have come to take care of them—woe to the traitor who attempts to lay hands on them." It may have been a freak of the imagination, but their whole attitude and bearing were as if they felt that that proud Capitol was theirs, as a part of the people. It *was* the literal truth, whether they thought it or not. They were not hirelings brought there to defend a crowned head or a royal throne, but the work of their own hands, the representative of their own nationality.

As Winter approaches, and the nights grow colder, many ingenious devices are resorted to by the soldiers, to make their tents more comfortable. One is simply a slight improvement on the charcoal pit. A hole is dug, two feet square, in the centre of the tent, walled up with stone, and covered with earth, with the exception of a small opening left on the top for the introduction of fuel. To this they have a close-fitting covering, to prevent the smoke from creeping into the tent. Two trenches are then dug on opposite sides, leading from the oven to the air outside of the tents. These trenches being covered up, one answers as a tube through which the cold air passes to keep the fire burning, and the other as a chimney for the smoke to pass out. These two trenches change duties, acting alternately as chimneys or feeders as the wind shifts. By this process, the whole earth floor becomes dry and warm as it would be in Midsummer, exposed to the full heat of the sun. But the completest arrangement for the comfort of the soldier in his Winter quarters, is now on exhibition at the War Department. It is the old Sibley tent, with a tube of heavy sheet iron for the tent-pole, (and about the same size,) while under the tripod instead of the ordinary little conveniences is a sheet iron stove—the short pipe of it entering this hollow tent-pole. The stove can be a miniature one, used only for heating; or a larger one, with two holes for tin dishes. The only alteration from the ordinary Sibley tent is the substitution of the hollow iron tent-pole instead of the wicker-work and mud. Therefore

Resolved, That the following members of this Committee, to wit: First, Second and Third Wards, Thos. Byrnes; Fourth Ward, Charles J. Dougherty; Fifth Ward, John Y. Savage, Jr.; Sixth Ward, John Clancy; Seventh Ward, Wm. M. Tweed; Eighth Ward, Daniel E. Delavan; Ninth Ward, John Richardson; Tenth Ward, Elijah F. Purdy; Eleventh Ward, Aaron B. Rollins; Twelfth Ward, Henry W. Genet; Thirteenth Ward, Edward C. McConnell; Fourteenth Ward, George Debenham; Fifteenth Ward, Daniel W. Norris; Sixteenth Ward, Emanuel B. Hart; Seventeenth Ward, Smith Ely, Jr.; Eighteenth Ward, John T. Hoffman; Nineteenth Ward, Wm. Hitchman; Twentieth Ward, Peter B. Sweeney; Twenty-first Ward, Stephen Cornell; Twenty-second Ward, Michael Connolly, are hereby appointed as a nominating committee with full power to confer with our fellow-citizens of other organizations, desiring such conference, and to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of the City of New-York, for the office of Mayor.

The General Committee also called a Primary Election for Monday evening, to choose committees to nominate candidates for the other offices to be filled at the December election—being Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India rubbers, &c., with Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Army and Navy Glasses.
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms.
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DIED.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, MATHEW BYRNE, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Patrick Dolan, and of his nephews, Andrew, Edward J. and Andrew L. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 153 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, EDWARD JOHN, infant son of Dr. Ebenezer and Clemenia E. Macfarlan, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 43d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN W. JENKS, First-Lieutenant Company H, Col. E. W. Serrell's Regiment Volunteer Engineers, aged 21 years.

Funeral services this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway.

NEILSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, JAMES HUDE, youngest son of the late Anthony Bleecker Neilson, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, Mr. DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

BROWN.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long and severe illness, ROBERT BROWN, aged 43 years and 4 months.

The members of the Astoria Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., also the Order in general, and the members of Protection Engine Company, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Astoria, this day, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Affliction sore long time he bore,
Till God was pleased
To give him ease,
And rid him of his pain.

☞ Washington and California papers please copy.

MILNE.—In Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, JEANETTE MILNE, daughter of John and Jane Milne, aged 15 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 585.—Nov. 9, 1861.
38, 60, 27, 35, 22, 72, 12, 15, 26, 18, 39, 55, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 586.—Nov. 9, 1861.
29, 43, 28, 6, 9, 8, 54, 31, 67, 56, 34, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We cheerfully accept the trust conferred upon us at the meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the suffering loyal inhabitants of North Carolina. Subscriptions in money may be addressed to J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan bank, No. 40 Wall-st.

Donations in grain or clothing to W. E. DODGE, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-st., due notice of the same being given by mail.

All subscriptions or donations will be duly acknowledged through the daily papers.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-st.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN CAUGHT.—JAMES MCMANUS, *alias* JAMES BRADY, was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on Friday night, charged with grand larceny upon several occasions. The prisoner is a man of some note, and some time ago figured in the papers as the person who robbed a lady of money and dismonds, to the value of between $4,000 and $5,000, while on a steamboat passing down the Mississippi River. About 18 months ago, he made the acquaintance of Mr. GEO. HARRISON, a wealthy gentleman, residing at No. 146 Thompson-street, in this City, and by his superior address and fine, manly appearance, so won the confidence of HARRISON that he loaned him money to quite a large amount, and upon one occasion bought two silk dresses for MCMANUS' wife. About the time the dresses, were bought MCMANUS went to HARRISON'S house at an early hour one morning, and by false representations forced his way into Mr. HARRISON'S chamber while he was asleep, took from a dressing-table a watch and chain, valued at $200, and some other articles, and with them made his escape. The next we hear of him is in New-Orleans, where he represented himself as a Methodist minister, dressed as such and preached as he had opportunity. Some time in March last he made the acquaintance of Mr. MCCLUSKY, at the Park House, in this City. The meeting was apparently a casual one, and soon Mr. MCCLUSKY became so enamored with the learning and fine social qualities of MCMANUS, that at the conclusion of an evening's conversation he invited him to remain at the hotel with him during the night. MCMANUS represented to MCCLUSKY that he was at that time a Professor at Princeton College, N. J. During the night Prof. MCMANUS stole the gold watch of his friend, and also three gold chains and some other articles, valued in all at about $650, and made his escape. Mr. MCCLUSKY, who resides in Boston, at once made known to the police the loss he had sustained, and from that time Officer GOLDEN has had the matter in charge, and been on the lookout for the prisoner. When arrested, he at first denied the charge; but subsequently admitted that he was the person who robbed MCCLUSKY, and stated that he should plead guilty if a charge was made by him. Justice CONNOLLY held the prisoner for examination in default of bail. MCCLUSKY'S watch and chains were recovered yesterday from a pawn-shop in Walker-street. MCMANUS is about thirty-five years of age, of fine personal appearance, cooverses very well, and is apparently a well-educated man. He says he is a native of Philadelphia. Mr. MCCLUSKY has been telegraphed to come on, and enter a complaint against the prisoner.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES OF BROOKS BROTHERS.—About one hundred of the employes of BROOKS BROTHERS, clothing dealers, in Broadway, assembled at No. 281 Grand-street, last evening, for the purpose of remonstrating against the reduced prices given them for making up garments. The meeting, which was composed principally of Germans, was regularly organized, and much earnestness was manifested on the part of all present. From a statement made by one of their number, it would appear that some time during the Summer, BROOKS BROS. reduced the prices of work nineteen per cent., on the ground that business was dull, and they could not afford to pay the former rates. At the present time, in view of the large Government contracts entered into by the firm, the workmen considered they would be justified in demanding the old prices. From a statement made by Mr. ANDERSON, who was the main speaker on the occasion, it seems that a few days since a meeting was held by some of the workmen, and a committee was appointed to wait upon BROOKS BROS., and present a petition embodying their grievances, and asking for an advance in prices to the former terms. The committee met with a cold reception from MR. DAN. BROOKS, and were referred by him to Mr. MILLER, a foreman of the establishment, who, he said, would adjust the difficulties and arrange a bill of prices satisfactory to all parties. The Committee persisted that Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS were the proper persons for them to consult, and accordingly it was arranged to have an interview on Saturday. The interview was had yesterday, which resulted in BROOKS BROTHERS agreeing to give the former prices, with one or two exceptions. The workmen were not fully satisfied, but concluded to work another week for the prices proposed, and then hold a meeting, compare books, and decide upon the course to be pursued by them hereafter.

GRAND LARCENY—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—JOHN MCCARTY, residing at No. 64 Mott-street, went into the exchange office of A. S. JONES, No. 116 South-street, and during the temporary absence of the clerk he seized three packages of bills containing $640, and was walking out of the door, when he was caught and delivered over to Officer WATERS, of the Second Ward. Justice CONNOLLY committed him, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 8, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 1	137	147	284
Admitted to Nov. 8	23	35	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	40	66
Died	8	2	10
Remaining at date	126	140	266

Males, 238; females, 28.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOSEPH WILEY, a child three years of age, who was scalded to death by falling into a tub of boiling water.

City Politics.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—HEADING OFF FERNANDO.

An important meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last night. After some discussion, in which it was conceded that FERNANDO WOOD must, as far as laid in the power of Tammany Hall, be defeated at the ensuing election, the following resolutions, reported by District-Attorney WAKEMAN from the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting, were adopted by a vote of 86 to 3:

Whereas, The political and official course of FERNANDO WOOD, the present Mayor of the City, has been such that his reelection would be dangerous to the welfare and good government of our City, baleful in the example which it would present of success to such a career, and in every respect discreditable to our people; and,

Whereas, as the first means of securing a reform in the administration of our municipal affairs, and restoring good government to our City, it is necessary to elect an honest man to the office of Mayor. And

Whereas, there is a universal desire expressed not only among Democrats, but also by their opponents, that the votes of all who are hostile to the success of FERNANDO WOOD, should be concentrated on one candidate, in order to render the defeat he is certain to encounter overwhelming and final. Therefore

Resolved, That the following members of this Committee, to wit: First, Second and Third Wards, Thos. Byrnes; Fourth Ward, Charles J. Dougherty; Fifth Ward, John Y. Savage, Jr.; Sixth Ward, John Clancy; Seventh Ward, Wm. M. Tweed; Eighth Ward, Daniel E. Delavan; Ninth Ward, John Richardson; Tenth Ward, Elijah F. Purdy; Eleventh Ward, Aaron B. Rollins; Twelfth Ward, Henry W. Genet; Thirteenth Ward, Edward C. McConnell; Fourteenth Ward, George Debenham; Fifteenth Ward, Daniel W. Norris; Sixteenth Ward, Emanuel B. Hart; Seventeenth Ward, Smith Ely, Jr.; Eighteenth Ward, John T. Hoffman; Nineteenth Ward, Wm. Hitchman; Twentieth Ward, Peter B. Sweeney; Twenty-first Ward, Stephen Cornell; Twenty-second Ward, Michael Connolly, are hereby appointed as a nominating committee with full power to confer with our fellow-citizens of other organizations, desiring such conference, and to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of the City of New-York, for the office of Mayor.

The General Committee also called a Primary Election for Monday evening, to choose committees to nominate candidates for the other offices to be filled at the December election—being Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST PUBLISHED BY CHARLES READE

Advertises his New Novel
IN THE LONDON PAPERS.
THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH;
OR,
MAID, WIFE, AND WIDOW.

"The characters (MALE) are, the Hero, a Burgomaster, a Cross-bowman, a Giant with a treble voice, a Dwarf with a bass voice, several Monks, good, bad, and indifferent, a Mediæval Beggar, a Pope, a Physician, an Alchemist, a Professional Assassin, a Cure, an Italian Painter, Thieves, Robbers, &c.

FEMALES—The Heroine, a Flemish Painter, a Busybody, a Domestic, a Female Dandy, a Roman Matron, an Italian Princess, an angelic Cripple.

THE LEADING ENGLISH REVIEWS,
On this Novel,
[are extravagant in its praise;
declaring that "this last work of Charles Reade surpasses anything of Bulwer's, and deserves to be placed side by side with the romances of Sir Walter Scott."

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION,
THE SEVENTH THOUSAND IS NOW PRINTING,
although the book has been out less than a week.

* * *

Also, ready THIS MORNING:
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.
One vol. 12mo., with steel portrait. Price $1.

* * *

BALZAC'S LAST NOVEL,
EUGENIE GRANDET.
One elegant volume. Price $1.
The fourth of the series of Balzac's Standard Novels, translated from the French.

* * *

ESSAYS BY GEORGE BRIMLEY.
One large vol. Price $1 25.
A collection of Literary Essays from the British Quarterlies, by one of their most brilliant contributors.

*** These books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES P. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PALMOTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry. JEREMIAH SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT of United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col. SMALLWOOD, who is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Stock Exchange....Nov. 8.

2,000 U. S. 6s 1881, C...	94½	100 N. Y. Cent. R..	81⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s 1881, Reg	94⅜	350 Erie Railway	32½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1874 C...	84½	do	32⅝
1,000 Virginia, 6s, 1871	84⅜	50 Erie R. R. Pref.	58⅛
1,000 Mo. C. R. B'ds...	79¾	25 do	57⅝
1,000 do	79¾	5 do	57½
2,000 N. C. Bds, 1880.	80	25 Hudson River R.	40
1,000 Ill. Coupon Bs. '79	81	50 do	39
4,000 Missouri State 6s	43¼	100 Reading R.	35¼
4,000 Virginia St. 6s	43	100 Mich. Cen. R.	50¾
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	102¾	50 do	50
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	75	28 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. s.	93	50 do	18¾
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M...	71	50 do	18⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	80	50 M. S. & N. I. Gtd. Stk.	39
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	78	50 Panama Railroad	118½
4,000 Pac. R. 7s Guar.		400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
by the St. of Mo.	89	50 do	62½
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	72	165 Gal. & Chicago R.	70
12 Bank of Commerce.	82½	300 Cleve. & Toledo R.	36½
185 Pac. R. of Co.	98	50 do	36¾
35 do	98¼	200 do	36½
75 do	98¼	100 Ch. & Rock I. R.	52¾
50 do	98	100 do	52½
50 do	98	100 do	52¾
50 do	98	100 do	52¾
1000 N. Y. Cent. R.	79	50 do	52¾
150 do	78⅝	50 do	52½
250 do	78¾	50 Ch., B. & Q. R.	65¼
300 do	78¾	33 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20¾
150 do	78⅝		

SATURDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Stock Market was steady in prices, without much activity in the movement to-day. The Brokers held but one regular session of the Exchange Board, but in the afternoon there was a considerable business done outside in New-York Central, at 79 ₩ cent., buyers three days, and 78¾ ₩ cent. cash bid at the close; the sales of this Stock, other than on the printed list, being about 3,000 shares. Other descriptions of the Railways closed steady at 4 o'clock, about as follows:

New-York Central..	78⅝	Mich. Central	50⅞
Erie	32⅝	Panama	118⅜
Toledo	36⅛	Pacific Mail	98⅜
Illinois Central	62⅜	Miscouris	43¼
Rock Island	53⅛	United States 6s, '81..	94
Mich. Southern	19	Erie Preferred	58¼
Mich. Guaranteed...	39⅜	Hudson	40

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	National	85
Manhattan	116	Commerce	82
City	105	Mechanics' Bk'g Ass'n.	75
Phœnix	88¾	Broadway	115
Butchers & Drovers'...	103	Hanover	65
Mechanics' & Traders'.	106	Metropolitan	88

And the following are bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds.	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¼	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. Indiana first s	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76..	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	78
Erie first s '60	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	88
Erie seconds, ext. '64..	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	13
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts 2 se	39¼
Erie thirds, '83	86	Han. & St. Jo	28
Erie fourths, '80	76	N. J. Central firsts	103½
Erie fifths, '82	73	N. J. Central seconds..	100
Buf. N. Y. & Erie firsts	66	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	98½
Hudson firsts, '99	105	L. E. & W. firsts	72
Hudson thirds, '75	76½	L. E. & W. seconds..	42
Harlem firsts '72-'73	93¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	95
Harlem seconds '64	90	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds	88
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₩ c. '62	94	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 8 ₩ c.	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s.f...	76¼
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. firsts....	80		

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,394,100, including $140,122 for Treasury Notes, and $35,000 for Customs; payments, $1,925,845, including redeemed 4 ₩ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $7,820,-914.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Nov. 7.

The markets for our leading staples continue more or less variable, but no important changes have taken place since our last Weekly Review. Flour declined 10c. @15c., Friday and Saturday, and has since ruled dull and heavy, if not drooping. Wheat, with small daily fluctuations, closes about 1c. lower on the week, notwithstanding the great reduction in Lake Freights. Corn, on the other hand, has advanced fully 1c., and closes with considerable fluctuation of feeling. Oats have scarcely varied. Rye is easier at a small decline. Barley dull, at the previous range.

The principal features of the receipts and shipments last week, compared with the week previous, are as follows: A large decrease in receipts of Wheat, Corn, Rye and Barley, while Flour and Oats showed only a trifling reduction. The last twenty-six weeks or half year, have brought nearly forty million bushels of grain to this point. The aggregate receipts for eleven weeks have been: last week, 1,505,425 bushels: week previous, 1,901,920 bushels; week previous, 1,969,471 bushels; week previous, 1,857,134 bushels; week previous, 1,891,824 bushels; week previous, 2,107,930 bushels; week previous, 1,740,830 bushels; week previous, 1,842,675 bushels; week previous, 1,823,068 bushels; week previous, 2,221,572 bushels; week previous, 2,235,219 bushels. The shipments by lake were nearly as large in the aggregate as the receipts, while in addition the Eastern railroads take 20,000 to 30,000 bbls. Flour per week; the aggregate shipments by lake last week were 1,236,510 bushels; 1,755,468 bushels in the week previous; 1,601,335 bushels in the week previous; 1,374,-329 bushels in the week previous; 1,604,162 bushels in the week previous; 1,842,765 bushels in the week previous; 1,804,823 bushels in the week previous; 2,100,-137 bushels in the week previous, and 2,221,839 bushels in the week before that.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning were 18,739 bushels Flour; 359,871 bushels Wheat, 239,128 bushels Corn; 18,980 bushels Oats; 2,761 bushels Barley, and 14,676 bushels Rye, or a total of 729,121 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 1,986 bbls. Flour; 518,346 bushels Wheat; 589,360 bushels Corn; 2,600 bushels Oats; 26,200 bushels Rye, or a total of 1,142,436 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,652	469,107
3d	177,060	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,776	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	133,296	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,701
8th	222,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	140,090	101,260	121,993	338,001
10th	232,142	84,794	230,120	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	476,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,742	296,470
15th	319,637	129,856	426,919	238,159
16th	316,799	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,080
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,620
19th	483,612	228,303	677,333	984,436
20th	909,697	322,136	817,183	1,088,210
21st	397,968	479,867	827,348	1,065,405
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,226,148
23d	842,020	474,302	624,076	1,228,450
24th	923,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,845	827,271	1,081,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	943,877	190,072	885,887	1,078,762
28th	742,874	304,170	996,962	1,026,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,997	100,597	913,696	1,278,209
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,266,209
33d	999,750	522,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
34th	1,244,956	883,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
35th	978,287	676,421	1,365,807	2,221,572
36th	816,089	624,499	1,306,276	1,835,768
37th	621,940	605,364	1,252,336	1,842,675
38th	606,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,850
39th	753,305	999,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
40th	734,743	999,626	1,364,736	1,891,624
41st	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d	369,974	746,289	1,312,604	1,869,471
43d	239,663	900,227	1,013,633	1,901,920
44th	156,690	874,282	670,481	1,505,425
45th	226,384	871,073	501,077	
46th	164,522	646,224	622,210	
47th	105,971	322,327	413,274	
48th	58,443	283,571	195,282	
49th	49,854	178,504	239,210	
50th	92,606	237,668	200,560	
51st	77,603	250,946	249,272	
52d	73,651	286,651	302,072	
Total	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	

An Important Bank Case Decided.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 9.

As long ago as 1858 the cashier of the Bank of Brighton, Mr. Woopworth, was detected in embezzling the funds of the bank, but for some reason or other, proceedings against him were stopped. Subsequent to the detection of the embezzlement, it was ascertained that Mr. Woopworth had caused to be discounted at the Faneuil Hall Bank, in this city, some $20,000 in drafts on New-York, in the name of the Bank of Brighton. The then President of the Bank of Brighton, Mr. Stephen Bennett, refused to acknowledge the responsibility of the bank, and took shelter under the defalcation of the cashier. The Faneuil Hall Bank had discounted the drafts in good faith, and contended that the Bank of Brighton was responsible. Part of these drafts were discounted in September and part in October, 1858. The case was entered at court with the ablest counsel on both sides. The case has just been decided, and the decree of the Court has been entered for plaintiff, with two per cent. per month interest, amounting in all to about $35,000. It will be remembered in this connection that an attempt was made before the Legislature to take away the charter of the Bank of Brighton upon a charge of malfeasance on the part of its President and Directors. The Bank in this instance managed to get clear, although all parties at the time were not satisfied. Mr. Bennett had just previously resigned, and Mr. Pantee, late Bank Commissioner, took his place. In justice to Mr. Pantee it should be said that he was not implicated in the charges. So certain was the late President of the Bank of Brighton that the case would go against the Faneuil Hall Bank, that he recently sold out all his stock in the latter. The verdict of the Court will be regarded with pleasure by all those who are conversant with the matter, as the course taken by Mr. Bennett is susceptible of severe comment. The capital stock of the Bank of Brighton is $250,000.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 70½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 34; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 16,634 bbls. Flour, 1,015 bags Corn Meal, 133,911 bushels Wheat, 38,413 bushels Corn, 1,035 bushels Rye, 6,620 bushels Barley, 25,163 bushels Oats, 1,288 bushels Malt, 2,569 packages Provisions, and 1,892 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 31¼@$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 535 bbls., including 433 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$28 50 ₩ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade has been very moderate during the week; holders have not been unusually anxious to sell; prices have been supported. The inquiry for army goods continues active. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "A few orders have been received from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, but Western trade generally is quiet. The New-England trade has also fallen off this week, and for the Provinces the sales have been moderate. Desirable goods continue quite scarce, particularly kinds suited to the wants of the New-England trade. The army work, and the small stocks of some desirable goods, continue to keep manufacturers fully employed. The demand for California is fair, but no shipments from this port or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	310	2,419
Since Jan. 1	79,667	174,292
Total	79,970	176,711

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales 600 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb	21	21	21½	21¾
Middling, ₩ lb	24¼	24¾	24⅞	25
Middling fair, ₩ lb	25	25¼	25⅝	25¾

EARTHENWARE—Receipts and sales have been quite light; prices essentially unchanged.

FIRE CRACKERS—Heavy speculative purchases of No. 1 Canton have been at $1 25; holders now claiming $1 40@$1 50 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained, though some lots exposed on the dock have been disposed of at easier rates. Sales since our last, 15,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 67½@$6, mainly at $5 72½@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55@$5 62½
Extra State	5 67½@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 750 barrels, at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is infair request, at $3 20@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey; $2 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and shippers have been eager to take advantage of the reduction in rates on ocean freight. Sales since our last, 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club, $1 24@$1 26; white Western, at $1 35@$1 48; Mixed do. at $1 35@$1 38; Amber do., $1 36@@$1 38, the latter an extreme price; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, chiefly within the range; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 22; Red State at $1 29@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 267,000 bushels, a considerable part in store and to arrive, at 62c.@64½c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for prime; 65½c.@66½c. for sound do., in store; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for Western White, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c., and State at 43c.@44c., ₩ bush. Rye continues in demand at 79c.@81c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 64c.@66c. and State, at 63c.@65c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is actively sought after at prices ranging from 65c.@80c. for Government and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new to very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active during the week, receipts and sales having been light. Prices have not varied materially. Week's receipts, 3,220 Hides; sales, 19,939 Hides, and 10 bales Hides, including, according to Messrs. Weibel & Weidmeyer, 2,560 Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 7,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 23c.@24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 400 Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs. 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,739 Orinoco, 20 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 19½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 10 bales Calcutta Cow Slaughters, 10 lbs., 160c. ₩ piece, 6 mos.; 300 Wet salted West Indies, 40 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Washington Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 58 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 286,000 dry hides, 25,000 wet-salted do., 1,800 horse hides and 1,300 bales East India hides, viz.: 77,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 6,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8,000 Cordova, &c., 10,000 Rio Grande, 10,000 California, &c., 50,000 Orinoco, 6,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 6,000 Maracaibo, &c., 3,500 Truxillo, &c., 2,500 Tampico, Metamoras, &c., 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 4,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 25,000 Chili and Peru, 1,500 West Indies, &c., 58,000 African Kips, 6,000 Texas and Western, 7,500 East Indies, common, 1,300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,600 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 wet-salted Domestic, 2,600 wet-salted Rio Plate, 6,900 wet-salted Rio Grande, 12,300 wet-salted California.

HEMP—Has been quiet, here; prices steady. In Boston 1,100 bales Manila have been sold, to arrive, at 6c. ₩ lb., 6 months.

IRON—Sales, here, to-day, were unimportant. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,500 tons anthracite pig mostly No. 1 and 2, at $18 for the former and $17 for the latter, cash; about 1,000 tons also sold at $1 more, on time.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The sales of the week have been light, both for Oak and Hemlock, full rates are however demanded. Few buyers have been in the market, the sales having been chiefly on orders. The receipts are again more liberal, exceeding the sales, and stocks are better assorted than at any time since the revival of business in September. Rough Hemlock is in larger supply and difficult of sale at former extreme rates. In Oak there is no quotable change, receipts and stocks being light, and prices are well supported. We quote Sole Oak Slaughter and salled, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@27c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 27c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good, 32c.@33c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 100 hhds. Barbadoes, at 34c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in good demand, especially common, at $4 75@$4 87½ ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, at $1 38@$1 40 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet yet steady, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 1,000 boxes, deliverable in next three months, on private terms. Lard is in demand, at full rates: sales 300 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales since our last 150 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new do. do. ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State. ₩ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited request at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less sought after, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 15@$1 70, and do. Ground at 72½c. ₩ sack; also Turk's Island, &c., at 32c.@32½c. ₩ bushel.

SALTPETRE—No sales worth recording. In Boston 650 bags changed hands at 5½c.@9c., ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet here. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "no further considerable advance has taken place in Calcutta Linseed, and the small quantity on the way leads holders to look for a much higher range of prices. The transactions comprise 720 bags at $2 05, and subsequently resold at $2 15; 10,000 bags sold at $2 10, and 2,500 bags at $2 15 ₩ bushel. There is now none to be had under $2 20, and very little at that price, holders asking from $2 25 up to $2 50 ₩ bushel."

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and moderate demand at full rates; sales 2,500 Central American at 42c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb. Goat have been in request at steady prices; sales 8,000 Tampico, part at 38c. ₩ lb., cash, less 4 ₩ cent.; 3,000 Curacoa at 40c.@45c., six months; 1,000 Peruvian at 30c. ₩ lb., cash.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 234 hhds., including 150 hhds. New-Orleans at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; with small lots of Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.; also, 90 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c.@9c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly at 21c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing less freely during the past week, and business has consequently been light. Prices of low and medium, especially medium grades, (which are not plenty,) are very firm, while fine wool is depressed and tending downward, slightly. Heavy transactions have been reported in woolen goods here, as also in Boston and Philadelphia, almost exclusively in goods adapted to the requirements of the army. Prices of these are rapidly advancing, as production is not up to consumption, and orders are being given out for goods deliverable as speedily as they can be manufactured. This state of affairs is encouraging, not only to manufacturers, but also to holders of Wool, who are not eager to sell, unless at very full prices. Wool purchased in England on American account is now arriving here. The sales of Wool in this market during the week include 100,000 lbs. Fleece, chiefly mixed and medium qualities, at 47c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine Pulled, at 45c.@47c.; several lots of California and Foreign for future delivery, on private terms, and small lots of Cordova, washed, at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, ranging from 45c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c.@55c. for pulled; also, 1,188 bales Mediterranean, South American and Spanish at full prices ₩ lb. In Providence, sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. fleece at 46c.@51½c.; 8,000 lbs. pulled at 40c.@50c.; 2,500 lbs. foreign at 35c.@40c. In Philadelphia, 100,000 lbs. domestic were sold at 45c.@57c., the latter rate for tub-washed, ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in bags, 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 82½c.@85c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 21c.@22c. ₩ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a schooner, 240 tons, from Nuevitas to New-York, $1,100; a British brig, 156 tons, to Cardenas, $1,400; a brig, 293 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a schooner, 200 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Frontera to New-York, on private terms.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

CRANBERRIES ON HIGH LAND.—For several years past, we have been attempting to raise cranberries on high land, that had been allowed to mature the seeds of a variety of weeds indefinitely before the land came into our possession. The plants grew well enough on this soil, but the incessant pulling of weeds so often disturbed the young "runners," that they did not have time to get a fair hold of the soil, and of course did not succeed well. This experiment was continued two or three years, and then abandoned. The next attempt was upon a piece of underdrained "swale" land; that is, land such as we have all over New-England, bordering meadows, or the low "runs" among the uplands. The piece we selected was of the latter description, where the surplus water found its way out from a series of gently swelling hills. It would have been good corn land in a moderately dry season. The water, however, before it was drained remained in it late enough in the Spring to cause it to send up rushes, in some places, flags, and a variety of rank meadow grasses. This was its condition when selected for cranberries. Six months later it was thoroughly drained by the use of tile laid four feet deep, which resulted in bringing in timothy and red top, without the aid of plowing or adding seed—on three sides of the piece there being a stout growth of both these grasses. The process was to cover the rushes and meadow grass with coarse gravel, so that none of it could be seen. A little fine meadow muck, say fifteen bushels to the rod, was spread over the gravel, and the plants set about one foot apart in each direction. The plants were taken from a common cranberry meadow, and set from the middle to the last of April. The only thing done to them since has been to keep out all weeds and grass that have made their appearance; and this must be done with care, so as not to disturb the sod or plant, which was originally set, or the "runners" which have started out from it. On the single rod where the plants have been set *three* years, in the first week of September, we gathered *one bushel of cranberries*, and we have seen but a single lot in market that will compare with them in size. On a rod set two years eight quarts were gathered. There amounts were in clean, sound cranberries, with probably not an imperfect one amongst them, as they were gathered by hand. A cranberry patch has a value beside that found in its fruit, as there is scarcely anything more ornamental in the vicinity of the dwelling. The plants have a dark, but brilliant green in the Spring and early Summer, and when in blossom, at a little distance, present the appearance of a slight fall of snow upon them; and on a nearer approach, the delicate line of pink on the blossom gives them a very beautiful appearance. They remain in this condition for more than two weeks. In the Autumn, when the leaves have matured, they present various shades of red, and thus remain pleasant and inviting to the eye until snow covers them for the Winter. From observation and careful inquiry through several years, we are satisfied that not more than one family in ten in Massachusetts ever have a cranberry in the house. They are only common with a comparatively few. In our opinion this ought not to be so, because we are convinced that their usefulness does not cease with the mere gratification of the taste. Physicians inform us that they possess valuable medicinal qualities, which give tone and healthy action to the liver and kidneys, and favor the removal of vitiated matters which have become useless and injurious to the system. The preparation of the cranberry for the table, requires a good deal of sugar, to be sure—but sugar is an exceedingly nutritious and healthy article when taken as a portion of the meal, and is undoubtedly, so far as economy is concerned, cheaper than meat. We hope others will try the experiment of raising the cranberry on high land, so as to establish the fact that such culture is feasible, and that all our people may have cranberries at hand for their pies and tarts, and as a condiment for their roasted turkey on Thanksgiving Day, or for their roasted mutton, when they are so fortunate as to have it.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE ART OF PATCHING.—The operation of patching requires far more skill than does the making of a new garment, and when well executed may save the purchase of many a costly one; the most expensive robe may, by accident, be torn or spotted the first day of its wear—and the piece inserted in lieu of the damaged part is a patch. If a figured material, the pattern must be exactly matched; in all cases the insertion must be made without pucker, and the kind of seam must be such as, though strong, will be least apparent—the corners must also be turned with neatness. This is an art that requires teaching. So of darning; much instruction is necessary as to the number of threads to be left by the needle, according to the kind of fabrics, and there is also the kind of thread or yarn most suitable to be determined. Where the article is coarse, the chief attention is directed to expedition, but a costly article of embroidery on muslin can only be well darned with ravelings of a similar muslin. The stocking stitch is neither more difficult nor more tedious than the darn, yet many pairs of stockings are lost for want of knowing it, when a hole happens to be above the shoe. Practice in ace stitches is desirable, particularly for repairing lace of costly description. The deficiency of a single loop, when lace is to be washed, often becomes a large hole during the operation, and the beauty of the lace is destroyed. The shawl-stitch is one which, when employed with ravelings from the shawl itself, can be used to repair the most costly cashmere, without a possibility of discovering the inserted part.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

INSECTS ON FOWLS.—There are several kinds that infest the hen. By attending to the following remedy they will be entirely kept clear: First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of the poultry-house mix about half a pound of black sulphur among the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites, and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, damp the skin under the feathers with a little water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. Let a bird be covered with the insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to setting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be annoyed by them. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one knows the cause. Having had an ostrich under my care that was pining. I looked into his feathers, and observed thousands of parasites. I employed tobacco-water, also lime-water, under my then master's orders, to no effect. In his absence, I well damped him, and prinkled him under the feathers with black sulphur, when next day they were examined with a microscope, and every one was dead. Having had some macaws, also parrots that were addicted to biting off their feathers, I employed the black sulphur by well syringing them with water, then sprinkling the sulphur over their skins. If tame sponge the skins, then rub gently with the points of the fingers, with the sulphur, every other day for about a fortnight, when the parrot or macaw will cease to destroy his plumage. It is not a remedy which has not been proved, for I have used it these two years with success.—JOHN DOUGLAS, *in the Field.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 1½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .....

FINANCIAL.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
For the sale of
7.3.10 TREASURY NOTES,
Ready for delivery in sums to suit,
Offer by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ARE SELLING
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY
AND
THE CANADAS.
ALSO,
BILLS ON LONDON.
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

HAMILTON CENTRAL AND IRON RAILROAD BONDS.
Dividend Warrants and Coupons bought at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS
Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, to attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in immediate points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
Chicago, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Parties desiring the above agency to draw, purchase or collect from Chicago on favorable terms.
We also negotiate and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their Bonds without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 501 and 503 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION CO., Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. P. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order.
JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER FARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Pacific Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tasteless "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	60
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from REVIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 Varick-st.

MEDICAL.

APPLIETE RESTORED! CONFIDENCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.—A RIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LIZARMONT, of Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 270 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluid, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency; Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—the latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUSTrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. DARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Penn., until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.
Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred, and light grays will not be considered.
Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depôts in New-York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.
Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, 4 ., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, as forfeit as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 14th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF MIDDLEsized black horses, 7 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle-horses for gents and ladies; warranted in every respect. Apply at Charles Bradley's livery stable, 16th-st., near 6th-av.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—Good house, barn, and outhouses, (new,) with two acres of land, fruit-trees in abundance, beautiful location, worth $2,200, will be sold at a bargain for cash; a painting representing place can be seen at No. 299 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & CO., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $20. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

GENTLEMEN DOING BUSINESS DOWN town will find it to their advantage by calling at the Globe, No. 110 Nassau-st. Chops and steaks ready hot off the gridiron; everything of the best quality. N. B.—Welch Rarebits.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.
I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other restrictions, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Glyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES & ASPINWALL, No. 14 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P., must be on board with passports, ready for examination, on MONDAY MORNING, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 349 Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, SALUBRIously situated, two miles from railroad terminus and boat-landing, Port Monmouth, N. J.; farm has good house, barn, requisite outbuildings, good fencing, and abundance of fruit. Price $6,000, half cash. Also, 30 acres of improved land, for building purposes, at same place. Price $100 per acre. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 21.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF EIGHTY acres (near Keyport, N. J.) warm, early land, suitable for market-gardening and trucking purposes. Daily steam communication with the City. Good buildings on the premises. Apply to C. W. BARTLETT, No. 24 Ann-st., fourth floor.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

TO LET—PARLORS, BEDROOMS AND KITCHen, No. 15 Renwick-st.; also, first floor, No. 94 Jane-st., just papered and painted, and gas in; rooms No. 74 Hammond-st., and No. 777 Washington-st. Inquire of the owner, at No. 43 Renwick-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SITUated in a block of seven, on 52d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., convenient to cars. Rent $250, to a good tenant. Apply to C. & R. FUILLON, No. 221 South-st.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Hicksville-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A THREE-STORY and base ment brown-stone house, high stoop, on the south side of 34th-st., No. 256, next to the corner of 10th-av., mid-block in the very best manner. Also, two lots in the rear, fronting on 10th-av., 20 feet each by 100 feet. Also, a three-story, high stoop, brick house, on the south side of 34th-st., No. 142, between 6th and 7th-avs. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, No. 42 10th-av., corner 34th-st.

TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A FAMily going to Europe next week, will let, at a very moderate price, a large furnished house at this depôt, with the use of an extensive stable and grounds. The situation is salubrious and unsurpassed for beauty on the Hudson river, and within thirty minutes' drive of the Central Park. For details apply at once to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 15th-st.—to a private family only. The house is 22 by 60 feet, 3 stories high, modern conveniences and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. Location is one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 205 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, BUILT EXpressly or suitable for a first-class boarding school, up town or in the vicinity of New-York; must be newly painted by a familiar institution preferred. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE WINTER, a first-class furnished house, between 34th and 45th avs., 7th and 9th sts. Address, stating size and price, Box No. 5,767 New-York Post-office.

BUYERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Of the finest factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HEDGES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILLMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths.
150 p

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

beds, are suddenly subjected to exactly the reverse. Thrown into a forest country, exposed to rain, cold, heat, and night watchings, and toilsome marches, their strength became gradually impaired, and when the Autumnal weather set in, the feeble constitution began to yield.

The second cause is the want of proper attention to cleanliness and cooking in camp, due to inexperience and negligence of officers.

Comparatively easy on the score of clothing, and, except in a few instances, with improving health, we now await the proper time to strike a blow for our country.

Meanwhile what shall be done with contributions generously made for our relief and comfort. My advice is, that clothing and other things should be collected and safely stored until we go into Winter quarters or call for them to increase the comforts of our hospitals. To make these collections available, invoices of them should be sent to the State Quartermaster-General, who will thereby become aware of what is to be had, and when informed of our wants draw on these stores for supplies.

Were clothing sent now to the troops, I fear most of it would be lost or cause other articles to be thrown or traded away for want of room in the knapsacks.

With high esteem, I have the honor be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Powhatan*, D. D. PORTER commander, from Key West in 6 days, arrived at this port yesterday. On the 6th inst. she encountered a heavy gale from NW., when south of Hatteras, which lasted 36 hours, and broke the delivery-pipe, placing the ship in great danger, as she could not be kept head to the sea by her steam. She comes home for repairs and new boilers.

List of Officers—DAVID D. PORTER, Commander. Lieutenants, Matthew C. Perry, Egbert Thompson, Thos. C. Harris, Watson Smith, Wm. M. Gamble, W. W. Queen, George Brown; Surgeons, Joseph Wilson, James Laws; Paymaster, Joseph Wilson; Captain's Clerk, David E. Porter; Paymaster's Clerk, Chas. Miller. Chief Engineer, Harmon Newell; 1st Assistants, W. W. Lamdin, Jackson McElwell; 2d Assistants, John Purdy, Elijah Laws; 3d Assistants, Henry C. McIlvaine, Frank H. Fletcher.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The United States store ship *Nightingale*, Capt. D. B. HORN, from the Southwest Pass, in ten days, has just arrived at this port. Oct. 31, she spoke and boarded the schooner, *Sally Gay*, of Norwich, Capt. CARSSE, hence for Tampico. She left at Southwest Pass the United States flag ship *Niagara* and the United States steamer *Huntsville*; also, the store ships *Pampero* and *J. C. Kuhn*. The following is her list of officers: Capt. DAVID B. HORN; First Officer, W. A. Cline; Second Officer, W. H. De Wolf; Third Officer, John Harrington; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Ricketson; Paymaster, H. D. Kinsley; Prize-Masters, Kempton, S. R. Hudson.

The *Nightingale* has as freight the cargoes of the following prizes of the steamer *South Carolina*, JAMES ALDEN commanding: The schooner *George Baker*, schooner *Falcon*, schooner *Edward Bernard*, schooners *Ezilda* and *Joseph H. Toone*, the two last named being entirely loaded with munitions of war, including a large lot of powder and about 10,000 stand of arms, intended for the rebel army.

The *Nightingale* was at the Southwest Pass during the engagement on the 12th of October.

NOT A PRIVATEER.

From the Bermudian, Oct. 23.

A suspicious looking bark, either a man-of-war or a privateer, was off to the North on Saturday last. She was lying by under topsails, but on descrying the *James*, which left here on Saturday morning, bound to New-York, put on a crowd of canvas and ran down close to her, probably speaking her. The *James* set her flag some time previously to the vessel nearing her.

The bark *James*, British, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived here on the 28th, and reported having seen the United States sloop-of-war *Anderson* off Bermuda, cruising for privateers.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND RESULTS.

We give below the result of the "little leaven" embodied in a small circle of fifty or sixty patriotic women, who, on the 25th of April last, held an informal meeting at the New-York Infirmary for Women, having for its object the concentration of the wide-spread benevolence of societies and sewing circles, which were organizing throughout the length and breadth of our land to meet the soldier's need. The establishment of a central depôt succeeded this movement; and Mr. COOPER having kindly given for an indefinite period the free use of one of his Institute apartments, the Society gradually assumed more important dimensions, and became organized under the title of "The Woman's Central Association," which, on account of its indefatigable efficiency in its various departments, was, on the 10th of September last, incorporated with (or rather as an auxiliary branch of) the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington. The whole receipts of the Financial Committee from their commencement to the present time have been $7,215 93.

The duties of the Registration Committee on the selection and preparation of nurses for the army, have been crowded with difficulties of a most delicate nature. The strict scrutiny into private character which was a necessary part of their formula, resulted in the selection of but few out of many hundred applicants. The reception and treatment of these at the Washington hospitals was in some instances such as to make the Committee hesitate to send more of as refined a class as those hitherto chosen.

They have thoroughly trained and forwarded as follows: To Columbia Hospital, 5; to Georgetown, 7; to Georgetown Seminary Hospital, 2; to Alexandria General Hospital, 8; Alexandria Seminary Hospital, 6; General Hospital at Baltimore, 2; to Miss DIX as assistants, 2; making in all a band of thirty-two. Others are now training, and it is anticipated that a sphere of usefulness, unaccompanied with the present repulsive features of their position, will open to them in the completion of the hospital accommodations for fifteen thousand beds, which it is hoped will be conducted upon the plans of the Sanitary Commission.

The "Woman's Central" is constantly apprised, not only of the wants of the volunteers and army hospitals, but of the disbursement of their supplies, by means of a semi-weekly correspondence with Washington. They have, since the commencement of their efforts in April to the present time, forwarded to the Sanitary Committee at Washington 21,447 hospital garments, besides 1,430 miscellaneous articles. Also, 2,160 pieces of bedding, 1,097 Havelocks, together with 60 boxes of edibles and numerous books.

To St. Louis they have sent 2,035 hospital garments, 1 425 pieces of bedding and a box of lint and bandages.

To Miss DIX, two boxes of edibles, and 2,000 fans.

To Georgetown, six boxes of edibles. To Fortress Monroe, five boxes of edibles and 138 Havelocks.

To the Medical Association, 603 hospital garments, 532 pieces of bedding, 224 Havelocks, and several boxes of lint, bandages, &c.

To the various regiments recruiting in our midst and vicinity they have distributed 1,697 Havelocks, 456 flannel shirts, beside socks, lint, &c.

These ladies have been most nobly seconded in their labors by their sisters in the country adjacent to New-York, and earnestly hope for a continuation of their encouraging assistance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH LEGION.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the Tenth Legion, N. Y. V., Col. VAN WYCK, arrived in this City, en route for the seat of war. The majority of the men were raised in Orange and Sullivan Counties, and are a fine, hardy, athletic-looking set of fellows. On landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, the regiment was met by a large number of the sons of Orange and Sullivan Counties who are resident in this City. After courtesies had been exchanged, the regiment marched to the front of the Everett House, Union-square, where a platform had been erected for the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment. The men were formed into square round the platform, and previous to the presentation sung a rallying song which was written for the occasion, by A. E. DUBOIS, Esq., to the tune of "We're a Band of Brothers," which had a very striking and pleasing effect. Prayer was then offered by Rev. CHAS. SHELLING, Chaplain of the regiment, when the presentation ceremonies commenced. Mr. JOHN C. DRESSICKA presented the flag in a neat and effective speech, wherein he spoke of the distinguished sons of Orange and Sullivan Counties, among whom might be mentioned DE WITT CLINTON and COMMODORE ISHERWOOD. Col. VAN WYCK, in accepting the colors, further alluded to the worthy sons of Orange and Sullivan Counties, stating that the former county was the birthplace of WM. H. SEWARD. At the conclusion of the Colonel's speech, a hearty round of cheers was given. The regiment then again formed into line, and marched down Broadway to the Park barracks, where refreshments were provided for them.

The flags that were presented to the regiment are eight in number, the principal one being the regimental standard. On either side is the State coat of arms, with the representation of WASHINGTON'S old headquarters at Newburgh. Above this was the inscription "Xth Legion, 56th Regiment N. Y. V.," and underneath was the motto "Excelsior." The other flags were fine guide-colors and two national standards.

The regiment numbers, exclusive of officers, 1,487 men, all of whom are armed with the Enfield rifle. The above number includes a company of cavalry, a company of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. At dusk the regiment again got in motion, and marched to Pier No. 1, where the boat was taken for Amboy. Subjoined is a list of officers:

Colonel, CHAS. H. VAN WYCK; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, Jacob Sharp; Adjutant, Elliott Evans; Chaplain, Chas. Shelling; Quartermaster, Levi C. Garnet; Surgeon, S. Van Etten; Assistant-Surgeon, P. A. Carroll; Surgeon-Major, Wm. N. Phillips; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jesse J. Shaffer; Commissary-Sergeant, — Murphy; Drum-Major, Geo. Kingly.

Co. A—Captain, Thomas S. Marrel, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Thomas B. Pope; Second Lieutenant, Peter B. Steele. Co. B—Captain, Chas. J. Hogan; First Lieutenant, E. Vanderburgh; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Lumas. Co. C—Captain, Frederick Decker; First Lieutenant, Richard M. Hines; Second Lieutenant, H. M. Connelly. Co. D—Captain, Jno. W. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, Wheeler; Second Lieutenant, Beckel. Co. E—Captain, Williams; First Lieutenant, Henry Stitt; Second Lieutenant, Bell. Co. F—Captain, Melvin S. Wells; First Lieutenant, Milton; Second Lieutenant, Young. Co. G—Captain, Wm. J. Fulton; First Lieutenant, Elting; Second Lieutenant, Muir. Co. H—Captain, Wm. H. Josely; First Lieutenant, Calkins; Second Lieutenant, Baird. Co. I—Captain, John Eichart; First Lieutenant, Moffatt; Second Lieutenant, Fraser. Company K—Captain, Wm. Hilyer; First Lieutenant, —— Jilliffe; Second Lieutenant, —— Sweet. First Cavalry—Captain, —— Conklin; First Lieutenant, H. Terwilliger; Second Lieutenant, —— Logan. Second Cavalry—Captain, William J. McConnell; First Lieutenant, —— Allen; Second Lieutenant, —— Hogen. Artillery—Company K—Captain, Peter C. Regan; First Lieutenant, —— Kniffen. Second Lieutenant, W. H. Lee. Second Artillery—Captain, Fitch; First Lieutenant, —— Rice; Second Lieutenant, Sloat. Rifles (Sharpshooters)—Captain, —— Tyler; First Lieutenant, —— Horton; Second Lieutenant, —— Kellman.

THE TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE has received advices that the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment will not leave Boston until Monday afternoon. They will positively be here on Tuesday morning, when the contemplated reception will come off.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

This regiment, under command of Col. DE FOREST, will proceed to the seat of war on Tuesday. They are fully equipped; have their own horses, and will march about 1,000 strong. The presentation of the regimental flag and color will be made by Senator HARRIS, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. The ceremony was postponed from yesterday on account of the storm. The color is the gift of Miss MARY BLAKE and other lady friends of the Colonel, and is of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship.

THE BROOKLYN RIFLES (LATE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This regiment, which performed good services during the three months' term of enlistment, and gained an enviable popularity under the late Col. ASEL SMITH, is now reorganizing for the war, under the command of Col. STEPHEN A. DODGE. The headquarters are at Palace Garden, where there are about six hundred men now in quarters. In appearance and discipline, this regiment bids fair to equal any that has left New-York, and will no doubt add fresh laurels to the loyal Cities of Brooklyn and New-York. Capt. SAMUEL O. PARKER, of Company C, (the color company,) has his headquarters at No. 104 Bond-street. Only ten more men are needed to complete the company, and those are wanted immediately. All who wish to join should apply immediately.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE CADETS.

The "Star Cadets," a military company connected with the Hudson River Institute, visited this City yesterday, and attracted considerable attention from their fine appearance and military bearing. The company numbers 60 members, under the command of Major T. H. STEVENS, and is composed of students of the Institute. It was organized last Spring, and the beneficial effects which have resulted therefrom in the physical training and improved etiquette of the students has been so great that it is proposed to make the military department a permanent feature of the Institute. Owing to the unfavorable weather the Star Cadets were prevented from displaying their proficiency in drill to much advantage yesterday, but their marching was excellent, and the personal appearance of the men could hardly be improved.

THE HONORED DEAD.

The Remains of Col. Baker in this City.

The remains of Col. E. D. BAKER, late commander of the First California Regiment, arrived in this City, from Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by the steamer *Richard Stockton*, of the Camden and Amboy line. The body was in charge of Messrs. M. E. FLANAGAN, of San Francisco; E. M. BARNUM, of Oregon, and W. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory.

The military escort from Washington consisted of four members of the California Regiment, viz.: Capt. Bieral, Company G; Privates J. H. Johnson, Company G; H. Megee and G. F. Gardner, Company C, who were joined in Philadelphia by a detachment of the Philadelphia City Greys, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Newkamel, Capt. B. G. Barney, Sergeant George H. Hamilton, Corporal George B. McAllister, and privates J. M. Wilson and J. Wilson.

At 10 o'clock a number of citizens, former residents of California and Oregon, met at the Astor House, and after making suitable arrangements, proceeded to Pier No. 1 North River, where the steamer was lying, to receive the body. Immediately thereafter the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council arrived in carriages, and a half an hour later Company A, of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. TOMPKINS, marched upon the pier, when they were formed in line, and the order was given to present arms. The regimental band accompanied them, and, during the ceremony of conveying the coffin to the hearse, played an appropriate and solemn air, and all the bystanders bared their heads in token of deep and sincere respect.

The procession was then formed, and moved up Broadway in the following order:

Platoon of Policemen.
Band.
Seventy-first Regiment.
Hearse drawn by four white horses, and flanked on each side by the military escort.
The several Committees in carriages.

The rain was falling in torrents at the time, but this did not prevent the collection of a large number of people on either side of Broadway, and in front of the City Hall, at which place the procession halted. The coffin was then removed from the hearse and taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and twelve members of the Seventy-first Regiment were stationed as a guard of honor. The coffin is of highly finished rosewood, studded with silver screws, and bears a silver plate with the following inscription: "Col. E. D. BAKER, killed in battle near Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861." The coffin was covered with the National colors. The body will lie in state till Monday morning, and the guard of honor will be relieved every two hours.

Mayor WOOD was introduced by Ald. FROMENT to each member of the Washington Committee, and after a brief conversation retired from the room. On Monday the Seventy-first Regiment will appear in full force and escort the remains to the Lafayette steamer. To-day, between the hours of 11 and 1, the public will be admitted to the Governor's Room.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.

Military escort, consisting of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. Martin.
Hearse, Guard of Honor, Capt. Lewis Berrell and privates, members of the California Regiment, who were in action at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, acting as a Guard of Honor.
Delegation of the City Grays, of Philadelphia, under command of Capt. Barney.
Relatives of the Deceased.
Committee having Charge of the Body, consisting of Messrs Flanigan, Barnum and Wallace.
Residents of the Pacific Coast and Friends of the Deceased.
His Honor the Mayor and Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.
The Members of the Common Council.
Heads of the Departments and Citizens generally.

By order of the Committee,
Alderman ANDRE FROMENT,
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman F. J. A. BOOLE,
Alderman GILBERT M. PLATT,
Alderman CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Councilman ALEXANDER BRANDON,
Councilman GEO. A. BARNEY,
Councilman WM. ORTON,
Councilman ABRAHAM LENT,
Councilman JOHN HOGAN.
ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman.

GEORGE A. BARNEY, Secretary.

An opportunity will be given to the citizens to view the body on Sunday, the 10th inst., in the Governor's Room, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

The proprietors of the different railroad and steamship lines from here to San Francisco have generously tendered to the Committee of Arrangements a free transportation of the remains of Col. BAKER, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, NOV. 8, 1861.

WILLIAM TURNBULL, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Being informed that the remains of the late Col. E. D. BAKER are about being conveyed to San Francisco, and that you are one of a Committee of Arrangements appointed to superintend that service, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I herewith inclose an offer which I beg you to lay before your Committee, and am, yours respectfully, (Signed)

C. VANDERBILT.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] R. R. CO., 5 Bowling-Green, Nov. 8, 1861.

C. VANDERBILT, Esq., *Dear Sir*: In accordance with your request I have called on the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and have submitted to them your suggestion that the three Companies of the Line unite in an offer of free transportation of the remains of Gen. E. D. BAKER, late United States Senator from Oregon, from New-York to San Francisco; and I take pleasure in saying that the Companies referred to have promptly authorized me to tender the service as a slight mark of respect to the memory of the lamented deceased.

Respectfully Yours,
(Signed) D. B. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT—*Dear Sir*: Your esteemed favor of yesterday is at hand, offering on behalf of yourself and the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to carry the remains of the lamented Col. E. D. BAKER, late Senator from Oregon, to his last resting-place on the shore of the Pacific, free of charge, as a mark of respect to his memory.

I have laid your communication before the Committee of Arrangements, and they have instructed me to express to you, and through you to the other Companies, their high appreciation and most profound thanks for the generous offer. Yours truly,

WILLIAM TURNBULL, of Committee.

Meeting of Citizens from the Pacific Coast.

An advertisement in another column calls a meeting at the Astor House to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, of persons who are now or who have been residents of California or Oregon, to make arrangements for uniting with the civil and military authorities in paying respect to Col. BAKER's remains.

MILITARY TAILORING.

Government Tailoring in the Metropolis—An Idea of the Contracts Being Filled by our Leading Furnishing Houses—Estimate of Goods Furnished and now in Process of Completion—Hands Employed, &c., &c.

From a recent tour of inspection through some of the mammoth clothing establishments of our City, we are led to believe that she will more than meet the largest expectations entertained as to her resources for providing uniforms for our army.

Government has been thoroughly cussed and discussed in consequence of the recent order for blankets and cloth, that, o'erleaping our own industrious milling hamlets, called for response from foreign looms; but the disaffection came with poor grace from those who felt themselves most aggrieved, viz., the speculators, who scented from afar the multiply ing necessities of an army so great in numbers and hastily called together, and made good the opportunities to buy up military goods and hold them at prices to suit themselves; even going so far as to control the product of large mills for months to come, in doing which they have turned the tide of trade away from their well-stocked warehouses, and will not feel the return wave that is to bear a crest of gold into their speculative pockets, until necessity demands it, or a reduction in their tariff takes place.

The immense furnishing houses which entered upon their contracts near the middle of Summer, and made sure of material enough to render them independent of fluctuations in the market for some time, find their greatest difficulty at present in procuring experienced laborers, and were it not for the aid derived from sewing-machines, the work must have experienced a more depressing check. It is, therefore, harvest-time with venders of this useful invention, and tailors found it impossible, during part of last week, to procure them for love or money in what were looked upon as inexhaustible depôts. Fifteen thousand tailors are at present at work in this city alone, while standing orders exist in the country adjacent, with but little hope of response.

It would seem from this that incentive were given to renewed activity to *all grades* of sewers, but this we find is not the case, for neither journey-work nor apprentice labor is available upon the uniforms, as they are rejected unconditionally if not up to the sample provided by the Quartermaster. It is true that parties can conspire with those in authority to impose upon Government an undesirable article, but in doing so they run the usual risk of detection and disgrace. No such manœuvre is therefore countenanced among respectable tailors, and they especially ignore the imputation of having intentionally foisted upon our earlier volunteers the perishable trash dignified by the name of clothes. They supplied such material as passed inspection, and put the uniforms together in as good style as the short time given them admitted of.

BROOKS BROS'. first contract covered thirty-six thousand garments, (twelve thousand suits,) which were completed in twenty days, as time was then the major consideration. They are now engaged in turning out four thousand garments weekly for the Government, besides having just completed an order for eight thousand from Missouri. Eighteen hundred hands are employed in this magnificent palace of trade, beside an unnumbered host throughout the City, who come here for their weekly bundle of regular work.

ARNOUX, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, has an order for five hundred pairs of military pants, to be delivered daily for ninety days to come. This house is also making up twenty-eight thousand overcoats of fine light-blue kersey. The quality of these is superior to the English cloth, and, indeed, to any other in military use, except the French; and a comparison in the matter of wearage can hardly be made in this connection, for it is well known that a Frenchman will wear the same kind of goods much longer than a Yankee, who knocks about day and night in his overcoat.

The English cloth used in making up uniforms is inferior to American in that it is more extensively shoddied, having thirty per cent. where the American has but ten—more than that being considered a damage. The rags from which shoddy is ground, such as fall from the tailors cutting table, are now worth 28 cents per pound.

The French overcoat has a chance of durability over ours from the introduction of *leather linings* to all *the straps*, but the great secret exists in the different ideas of wear and tear entertained by a French soldier and a Yankee volunteer. The ARNOUX workshops have since May completed and delivered one-half million dollars' worth of military garments, employing nearly one thousand hands, and this corps is found to be far too small. The employes are generally German and Irish, as sewers, and American cutters. We were told by one well conversant with such statistics, that it would be hard to find six American boys in New-York City who are being brought up to the tailoring business. Women, with their proficiency in sewing machines, are now an important feature in this branch of trade.

HANFORD & BROWNING have had a succession of contracts since the middle of last July, and employ a heavy force of operatives at remunerative prices. Their orders are as large for under-clothing as for outer gear, and we noticed the fastening off of the seams in the shirts and drawers was, as it should be, thoroughly looked to.

Passing by the long line of clothing palaces that rear their lofty brown stone and marble fronts on Broadway, and whose ladies groan beneath piles and stacks of uniforms, we come to the bee-hive of SELIGMAN BROS., whose rooms are alive with the industry of twenty-five hundred hands of both sexes. Three thousand garments are finished for delivery daily, consisting of entire suits from the skin out to the great enveloping gray felt overcoat. This latter-styled garment has been accepted by the Government, as combining all the advantages of the ordinary blue, while it can be made at less expense, and is not so good a target for the enemy, being nearer the color of the earth and trees.

Here we find ourselves encompassed with mountains of warm regulation flannel shirts, canton flannel drawers and blue wool socks. A new and desirable feature in the trowsers of the Seligman uniforms is the entire covering or lining of all the seams in the region of the seat, which soldiers on the march, as well as cavalry, have testified to as a most acceptable change from the chafing ridges of hard cloth usually encountered. The sleeves of their ample felt overcoats are generously proportioned, which is another feature of economy to the Government, for less strain will naturally be experienced upon them than if a closer fit.

The actual aggregate of looms now occupied on Government contracts for kersey alone is 550, while upon flannel and domets 300 more; and as each set of machinery is capable of turning off 200 yards daily, an idea may be gained as to the probability of exhausting the supply of homespun cloth.

One firm in this City has bought up the product of four Eastern mills until the 7th of February next, which will amount to 40,000 yards of goods weekly, which are as rapidly as possible to be transformed into uniforms of substantial quality for the Union army.

A Deserving Charity.

In the midst of so much grander interests, the public are probably hardly aware of a humble charity, which, for many years, has been doing its labor of love among the poor of our City. We allude to the East River Industrial School, No. 132 East Forteth-street, near Third-avenue. The Managers having it in charge find great difficulty in carrying it on. To close this school would be a great misfortune to the poor of that quarter. Many poor widows, as well as the wives of volunteers, and very destitute laboring people send their children there, and depend on the simple meal and the little assistance of shoes and clothing to carry them through the Winter. Without the school, the children would be driven out upon the street, to beg or make a living as they best can. Many of them, no doubt, would fall into bad courses of life, and many would suffer from cold and hunger during the approaching Winter. This charity has done its work with but little noise in the world, yet hundreds of well-trained and respectable young girls among the servants and factory girls of the City, saved from misery and want, show its good influence. Very few indeed of its scholars have ever become chargeable on the public, whether for vice or poverty.

The expenses are slight, only some $800 per annum, while the pupils, schooled and clothed and fed for the year amount to 240. Without liberal assistance the school *must be closed*.

Surely, even in these times of war, there will be some "to remember the poor children" before Winter and hunger come upon them.

Donations may be sent to any one of the undersigned:

Miss S. S. PHELPS, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street; Mrs. JAMES CUMMINS, Secretary, No. 75 East Twenty-seventh-street; Mrs. CAROLINE E. PARK, Treasurer, No. 7 East Thirty-eighth-street; also, to the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, marked for East River School.

The Departure of Gen. Scott.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure for Europe yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Arago*, of the Southampton and Havre line. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, and family. The arrangements for his journey had been all completed on Friday, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the General left the Brevoort House for the steamer in a carriage with his daughter, Mrs. GOULD HOTT, and Hon. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE.

The early hour of his departure for the steamer prevented the public demonstration, either at the hotel or the steamboat landing, which the populace would have been glad to make, but which the General, owing to his feeble health, desired to avoid. Previous to his leaving his room at the hotel, several of his friends, including two or three ladies, called upon him, and bade him farewell. During the interview, one of the ladies placed upon his head a laurel crown which he wore until he left the hotel for the steamer, and which he took with him on his journey.

To avoid a crowd, he left the hotel by a private entrance, but a sufficient number had got wind of his movements to greet him with a rousing cheer as the carriage drove away. On arriving at the pier, foot of Beach-street, he was assisted on board by the first officers of the *Arago*, and Capt. PETTY, of the Police. He immediately retired to the Captain's private stateroom, and after indulging in a short repose, came out into the main saloon, leaning upon the arm of his valet, and took leave of the many friends who had come on board to bid him farewell. Among the number were many of the most prominent citizens of New-York.

Although the General is said to have somewhat improved since he left Washington, yet he is still very feeble, and it appears to be the prevalent, though sad impression among his friends that the old hero will never return alive, if indeed he shall survive the passage across the Atlantic. It is his intention to spend a short time at Havre, go thence to Paris, where his wife now is, and if his health permits, to continue his journey to Rome.

The *Arago* left her dock at ten minutes past 1 P. M., amid the cheers of the people gathered upon the wharf, which were reechoed from deep-mouthed cannon as she passed down the Bay.

Affairs in Japan.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER HARRIS.

From the Alta Californian, Oct. 17.

A passenger by the *Carrington*, from Japan, supplies us with the following notes:

The American ship *Carrington*, Capt. MATAER, just arrived from Kanagawa, in 28 days, is, we believe, the largest merchant vessel that has ever been laden at that port for this, and has also a larger passenger list than any former vessel to this port from thence—there being nineteen passengers, chiefly Americans. There is one of the passengers, a Russian refugee, who was exiled to Siberia for some political offence, and who escaped *vid* the Amoor to Hakodadi, thence to Kanagawa. He is said to belong to a family of some distinction in Russia, but had been banished from his country for possessing too liberal ideas for the times; he intends, we believe, to become an adopted citizen of the United States.

The Rev. Mr. KOE, from London, and Mr. SIMPSON, an English gentleman of wealth, traveling for his health and pleasure, are among the passengers.

Among the American passengers are Judge HYATT and daughter, from China, and Dr. FISK, formerly U. S. Consul for Shanghai, and a Missionary lady from the same place, on her return home to the United States, and Mrs. KEPSORN, wife of Dr. KEPSORN, of Kanagawa, a physician connected with the American Missionary Society.

Judge HYATT has been for some eight years U. S. Consul at Amoy, China, and resigned some months since, and started for his home, (New-York,) on account of ill health.

At the United States Legation some time since, an alarm was given by the Japanese guard of a threatened attack upon Mr. HARRIS, the United States Minister. Some three hundred of the Japanese soldiers were promptly at hand with their double swords and with spears—some clad in mail and warlike armor and what added not a little to the amusement of the scene, each soldier carried in his hand a lighted lantern, and a large body of firemen rallied promptly to see if their services might be required. It proved, however, to be a false alarm, and the excitement of the night was soon over.

There had been several American vessels recently at Hanagawa. The *Don Pedro*, *Vickery* and the *Raven* were there when the *Carrington* left. The *Houqua* had just left for Hong Kong, the *Carrie Leland* for Shanghai, the *Eloise* for London, and the *Neva*, Capt. ALLEN, for this port, having on board Judge MCCLARY as passenger.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* arrived at Kanagawa the day before the *Carrington* sailed; she is under command of Commodore SCHENCK, who is at present Commander-in-chief of the United States squadron in the Eastern Seas, which now consists of the said *Saginaw* only—the *Hartford*, *Dacotah* and *John Adams* having been ordered home, and having left Hong Kong in August for the United States.

Judge HARRIS has resigned his office of Minister Resident to Yeddo, and expects to leave as soon as his successor arrives.

The passengers of the *Carrington* speak in high terms of the courteous and attentive bearing of Capt. MATAER during the whole voyage, sparing no efforts to make his passengers comfortable and their voyage agreeable. They describe it as a very pleasant passage altogether.

The English Press on the American War—Letter from the Author of Tom Brown.

From the London Spectator, Sept. 21.

SIR: A writer in the *Saturday Review* of last week, in an article on "Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Wounded Feelings," has done me the honor of coupling my name with hers. It does not appear exactly why he has done this. Probably it is due to a letter of mine in a late number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, in which I maintained that no person rightly acquainted with the recent history of the United States could ever have doubted, what the reviewer himself, after FREMONT'S proclamation, and the other news brought by the last mail, cannot, I suppose, now doubt—that the Slavery question is at issue, is in fact the material issue in this war.

What a *Saturday Reviewer* may say or think of me is not of the least consequence; nor would it be worth while to notice the tone of that or of other leading English papers on any home question. We are used to them and their habits of speech and thought, and have become comfortably case-hardened. But this is not so with Americans, and in view of the bitter feeling which has been roused in them by our Press within the last six or eight months, and which will probably outlive our generation, I should be glad if you will allow me to say a few words.

Let any Englishman try to put himself honestly in the place of an American, and then read such articles as the one to which I have alluded, and which is by no means an unfavorable specimen of the class, and I venture to say he will no longer wonder at the effect they have had in the United States. They are remarkable for two characteristics: first, for the deliberate imputation of mean motives; and, secondly, for the cruel spirit in which they are written. It may have been right to say unpleasant things, but it cannot be right to say them in the way of all others which will give most pain. To a nation or a man engaged in a struggle for life and death, the tone of flippant and contemptuous serenity is the worst we can adopt, if we must speak. Take this article as a specimen: If an English gentleman felt a call to write remarks on the letter of a very distinguished American lady—a letter which is, at any rate, full of deep sorrow for the estrangement between our two countries—need he have entitled his remarks, "Mrs. Stowe's Wounded Feelings?" Ought he to have talked about "a good cry and a flounce out of the room?" Ought he to have sneered at her appeal to the "great fellowship of Christian freedom?"—or to have congratulated her "that she has at least contributed a heifer match to the conflagration?" This is nothing but saying what he had to say in the most offensive manner, and seeking to inflict, or being utterly careless of inflicting unnecessary pain. If that may be the object of Saturday reviewers, of course there is nothing more to be said. They do their work in masterly style. But the nation is paying somewhat dearly for its penny whistle of smart writing, by means of which many of its leading journalists are doing their best to rouse the hatred of all nations against us.

As to the imputation of the worst motives to the Northerners by the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, from the first outbreak of hostilities till now, could anything have been more unfair, or more needless? Nations, as well as men, are two-sided. There is in them both the mean, self-seeking nature, and the manly, God-like nature, always struggling the one against the other. To which will you appeal, if you wish to see nation or man go right and act nobly? The surest way to make men act from low motives, is not to give them credit for high ones. Nothing can be easier, and, to a certain extent, it proves our cleverness to do this. Every action probably has its mean side; and if a statesman, a general, a merchant, a manufacturer, a lawyer, a doctor, a parson, a newspaper, or a review, wishes to see only the mean side of the motives of the men he is dealing with, he will be sure to find it. But this is not the way to get the best out of them, or to help them to do their duty. Many of us think the policy massive, and the reserve wholly insufficient. We may think and say this; if persisted in, it will ruin the cause of the North, that it has already given an enormous advantage to the Secessionists. But this is quite another thing from crying out, over and over again, "It is naught, it is naught. These Yankees are after all only fighting for tariffs and hurt vanity." It was our duty, as the nation which has taken the lead in the abolition of Slavery, to have borne all things from, and hoped all things for, those who had gone down into the lists with the great slave power; to have given them credit for what they could not, or dared not, yet avow; to have encouraged them to go bravely on in the path they had taken, let it lead them where it might. We have not done this. Our press has chosen to take the other course, to impute the lowest motives, to cull out and exult over all the meanness, and bragging, and disorder which the contest has brought out, and while we sit on the bank to make no allowances for those who are struggling in the waves. The consequence is the state of feeling we see now in all loyal Americans towards England.

I am, yours truly,
THOMAS HUGHES.

A Government Contractor in St. Louis Absconds.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 7.

There was considerable excitement about town this morning in consequence of the report that NICHOLAS WALTON, connected with a Government contracting firm, had drawn $6,000 belonging to the firm and absconded, and had also deserted his own family and eloped with another man's wife. From the various rumors regarding the matter, it is impossible to ascertain the exact particulars, but the following are considered the main facts: Some time ago WALTON, WM. CARROLL, and another individual, obtained a contract to furnish wood for the Government. S. A. LUSSATER gave bonds for the parties, for the faithful performance of the contract, with the understanding that he should be allowed a share in the profits. The third party, whose name we cannot recall, subsequently withdrew, and LUSSTRUP was admitted a member of the firm. WALTON, however, was recognized as the principal member of the firm, as the contract was in his name. About two weeks ago, the other two members of the firm began to have their suspicions aroused as to WALTON'S integrity—CARROLL, in particular, being pretty well satisfied that he was dishonest, inasmuch as he avoided all explanation as to the financial condition of the firm.

On Tuesday, CARROLL went up the river to purchase wood, and on his return it was discovered that WALTON had absconded. A further investigation elicited the fact that during CARROLL'S absence, he had drawn $6,000 belonging to the firm, and absconded with that, and also with the wife of another man. It has been ascertained that the guilty couple took Tuesday evening's Alton packet, and by this time they are doubtless well advanced on their way towards Canada, which country, it is surmised, they fixed upon as their point of destination. WALTON is a Canadian by birth, but has resided in this city for some time, near Spring and Eleventh streets. He leaves a wife and two or three children, who at present reside in the locality named, and whom he has basely deserted.

What Ex-President Buchanan is About.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

I understand that Mr. BUCHANAN does not conceal the fact that he is preparing to launch a thunderbolt upon the country either before or after his death, in the shape of a history of his own time, and a vindication of his Administration. In this great work, he is assisted by Ex-Attorney-General BLACK, who spends most of his time in this city, and his late private Secretary, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, of the County of York, in your State. Both these personages have paid a recent visit to Wheatland; but Mr. GLOSSBRENNER is the more active collector and compiler of the materials for the forthcoming *brochure*. The Ex-President is exceedingly wrathy at every fearless comment upon his past proscriptions and present penitences. He thinks that if, with a single hypocritical letter, he cannot wipe out his black and bloody record, he will certainly be able to do so when his book makes its appearance; and, in order to effect this, he is putting forth his feelers, to secure for him a favorable and partial hearing. From the industry displayed by himself and his assistants, I indulge the expectation that he will make his publication in time to witness the manner in which it is received by his grateful fellow-citizens.

OCCASIONAL.

Arrival of the St. George—Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamship *St. George*, from Glasgow, passed Father Point at 9 o'clock this morning. Her dates are anticipated.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 9:40 o'clock this morning. She takes out thirty cabin and seventy steerage passengers.

Horrid Accident.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 9.

A man by the name of GEORGE BROWN, a resident of Reseville, N. J., was killed yesterday morning by the caving in of a well which he was digging at that place. The earth caved from the top and completely buried him about 15 feet below the earth. He was removed about one hour after the accident, but was d

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3163. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Rumors About the Naval Expedition.

Another Flag of Truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

Bombardment and Reduction of Two Forts.

The National Flag Flying from Beaufort Court-house.

Return of Another Disabled Vessel of the Expedition.

Supposed Loss of the Steamer Governor.

Three Rebel Vessels Destroyed in Virginia Waters.

Important News from the Mouth of the Mississippi.

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION FROM CHINCOTEAGUE.

An official dispatch from Chincoteague Inlet Virginia, shows that the United States steamer *Louisiana* has been actively at work. A party from that vessel, together with five volunteers from the Island, went on an expedition and proceeding up the Creek a mile or more, they found and destroyed by fire one schooner and two sloops. The party left the *Louisiana* in three boats at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th of October, and returned at 3 o'clock the next morning, all well. The whole affair appears to have been conducted with so much system and discretion that the enemy, said to be 300 strong, in and about the town, was unconscious of the presence of our expedition.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Under all the circumstances the late battle at Belmont, Mo., is considered in a high degree creditable to all our troops concerned in it, and the credit of the brilliant movement is due to Gen. GRANT.

GEN. ROSECRANS ALL RIGHT.

A dispatch to-day from Western Virginia says that Gen. ROSECRANS and his command are in fine condition, and prepared to receive the enemy from any quarter they may approach, and the commander is confident of success.

AN EXCHANGE EFFECTED.

Lieut. KANTZ, the Union prisoner released from Richmond on parole, to find an exchange for himself on this side of the lines, is successful, the Government having promptly furnished the exchange in response to this overture of the Confederates. The Government has resolved to release on parole 250 prisoners, part of those captured at Hatteras, to proceed to the South on a similar mission. If they succeed, 250 Union prisoners now in the South will soon be returned to us, and the principle and manner of the full exchange of prisoners will be fully established. This information will diffuse universal joy among those who have friends in captivity.

COMFORTS FOR THE PRISONERS.

The Government is about to send money, clothing and comforts to the Union prisoners in the South, if the Confederates shall cooperate in the measure. An answer to such proposition will be had from Richmond in a few days.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

Yesterday, a reconnoissance was made from Gen. SMITH'S Division, past Vienna, on the Fairfax road. They passed four miles beyond Vienna, where they discovered the rebels in considerable force. Our troops then fell back. They report the roads in that direction as being impassable for wagons or artillery, and almost impassable for cavalry.

CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

Yesterday two privates of Company I, New-York Twenty-third Volunteers, who were standing guard over BRUSH'S house, about three miles west of Falls' Church, on the Fairfax road, were captured by a body of rebel cavalry numbering over a hundred. They had come to our lines on a scout. The captured men had been placed there by Gen. WADSWORTH, at the request of Mr. BRUSH, to protect his property from our own troops, who foraged about his place. About the same time Gen. WADSWORTH was at DULIN'S house, a short distance south, and soon after he had left the same cavalry visited there.

GEN. KEYS ASSIGNED TO A DIVISION.

Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYS, who, until now, has been in command of a brigade of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division, has been assigned to the command of the division recently under Gen. BUELL. Col. FRISBIE, of the Thirtieth New-York, will probably command the brigade until other arrangements are made.

A LEGAL SENTENCE.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the sentence of imprisonment in the District Penitentiary for a term of years at hard labor, pronounced against Corporal WILLIAM TOOMBS, of the Marine Corps, who was convicted of attempting to corrupt privates of the Marine Guard on a steamer conveying prisoners to Fort Lafayette, to be in accordance with the usage of the service, and hence legal. The question was raised in TOOMBS' case whether such a sentence was in accordance with the twelfth article of the Rules and Regulations of the Navy, which provides that a Court-martial shall sentence prisoners convicted of that offence "to death, or such other punishment as they shall deem proper." This opinion is important, as establishing a precedent.

A FINE REVIEW.

A splendid review of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division took place yesterday.

A SURVEYING PARTY BEYOND ANANDALE.

A surveying party from Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division returned last evening. They proceeded without molestation three miles beyond our pickets at Anandale, and within two and a-half miles of Fairfax station. They saw no trace of the rebels.

JUDGE FRENCH AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Provost Judge FRENCH, of Alexandria, was applied to yesterday to hunt up a runaway slave. He replied that he was not engaged in that business. A slave, who complained to the Judge that his master was endeavoring to compel him to go across our lines, as he believed to work for the rebels, was informed that no one had authority either to compel or permit him to go.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander POOR, charged with negligence concerning the escape of the privateer *Sumter*, have adjourned, and in their report to the Navy Department have ordered a Court-martial to convene, composed of Capt. BRENER, President; Capts. LATIMER, LEVY, JARVIS and CHAUNCEY; Lieut. WILLIAM G. TEMPLE, Judge-Advocate. The Court will meet on the 18th inst.

VACANCIES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department being anxious that the vacancies in the Naval Academy, about thirty in number, shall be filled as soon as practicable, has again extended the time during which members of Congress entitled to nominations of acting midshipmen, by reason of failure or otherwise, can make them. They have until the 30th of November for this purpose.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.

The Treasurer in this city is now doing a heavy business in receiving and disbursing money. On Thursday the receipts and disbursements amounted to one million and three-quarters. On Friday they were over a million, and yesterday more than a million and a half. The moneys disbursed by the Treasurer during October were thirteen times as great as during the same month last year.

NOT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUDSON MAURY, arrested by Marshal LAMON, was not a clerk in the Treasury Department, as stated yesterday. He was arrested in the Treasury Building, where he had called, as is supposed, to obtain information for the rebels. His arrest was based upon information received from the Collector of Cleveland, who obtained evidence sufficient from letters in MATHEW MAURY'S trunk, seized at that place, to justify his arrest on a charge of aiding the rebel cause by forwarding information to the enemy. Both of the MAURYS are cousins of the traitor Prof. MAURY.

THE MISSOURI PAYMASTER.

Advices from St. Louis state that Maj. FINNEY, who left Springfield with Gen. FREMONT, brought away the chest, containing about $300,000, having failed to pay off the troops. Their money has been secured, and the Major arrested and returned to Springfield under a strong guard.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Among the recently appointed Brigadier Generals, are MORGAN, of Ohio, and Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, who recently brought hither his cavalry troops from Utah. He is a native of, and appointed from, Virginia.

FREIGHT FROM THE NORTH.

Much complaint is made that freight from the North is compelled to lie over at Baltimore, to make room for the transportation to Washington of goods purchased in that city. The matter is now engaging the attention of Government officers.

A GERMAN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The German portion of the volunteers of the army of the Potomac, principally belonging to Gen. BLENKER'S Brigade, design having a torch-light procession in Washington in honor of Gen. McCLELLAN'S succession to the command of the armies of the United States.

TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

The Government has in contemplation the placing of trains of wagons between Washington and Baltimore for the transportation of freight. The taking possession of the turnpike, and putting the road and bridges in proper condition will probably become a public necessity.

A BRIDGE DOWN.

GIBBONS & Co.'s Express reports the fall of the bridge at Beltsville, 13 miles from Washington.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, at all points, represent everything quiet.

COL. JACKSON DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Col. JACKSON, of the New-York Eighteenth, is not likely to recover from his present illness.

A SOLDIER DEAD.

THOMAS A. CONNOR, Company C, New-York Volunteers, died last night.

A SPEECH BY COL. COCHRANE.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE is announced to address his regiment to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, on the position of affairs in this country. It is understood that he will take the ground that emancipation is a military necessity in the present war.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Nov. 8.

Maj. GOULD, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who has been in charge for two months of the guard force at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry, has been detached from that command and put on special duty. The Unionists of that section seriously regret his removal. The following document will show how well Maj. GOULD has performed the duty assigned him:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, NEAR SENECA, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Commanding General of the Division directs me to make known to you his appreciation of the services of Maj. GOULD, commanding a detachment of your regiment at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry. The several orders under which he acted required sound discretion and assiduous labor to bring the work to a successful issue, and he is gratified that it has been executed in a manner so much to the credit of the service, and for the interest of the Government.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

R. MORRIS COPELAND, A. A. A. G.

To Col. LEONARD, Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment.

Major GOULD, since his appointment to the command at Harper's Ferry, has constructed permanent defensible works on the Maryland side of the river, and protected the interests of the Union citizens of that section. He took a conspicuous part in the Bolivar fight. It was the guns under his charge which silenced the rebel battery on Loudon Heights, and contributed so largely to dispersing their superior numbers near Bolivar. While engaged in bringing off from HERR & WELCH'S mills 15,000 bushels of wheat, the guns of his battery on the Maryland side employed the attention of 2,000 Mississippians on the Loudon Heights.

The Unionists of this county are rejoicing over the result of the election on Wednesday. They have no doubt that the State has gone for the Union by a large majority.

There has nothing of importance transpired in camp for several days. Many officers are absent on short furloughs.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Encouraging News from Fortress Monroe.

Another Flag of Truce—The Rebels Uncommunicative.

The Entire Success of the Expedition Undoubted.

RETURN OF ANOTHER DISABLED VESSEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The flag of truce to-day brings not a word of news concerning the Expedition.

Report says that the wheelsman of the rebel steamer said to one of the hands of the Federal steamer that Beaufort had been taken.

An arrival from the fleet is hourly expected.

The ferry-boat *Commodore Perry* arrived here this morning from the Great Expedition. She lost sight of the fleet on Friday evening, about thirty miles off Bull's Bay. The fleet was bearing towards Port Royal. The Captain knows nothing about the reported loss of the *Union* and another transport. His boat became so disabled that he could proceed no further, and had to run toward the coast for safety. The *Mayflower* was some distance behind the fleet with a signal of distress and the Captain thinks she could not have reached her destination. The *Commodore Perry* lay several hours near Cape Fear, and finally made Hatteras Inlet.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment will return to Old Point.

FORTS CAPTURED OFF PORT ROYAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9, via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day. Although the rebels maintained strict silence and declared they had no news, I am able to state that a dispatch was received in Norfolk that *the Expedition had bombarded and taken two forts at the mouth of Port Royal.*

The ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, Capt. F. J. THOMAS, which left with the Expedition, and went as far as Bull's Bay, returned this morning in a disabled condition. Her guards were badly stove, one of the knees of the engine-frame split, the upper works much wrecked, and with the side seams open, through which the water flooded her hold.

The Captain reports that, on leaving the Roads, the entire expedition followed the *Wabash* into the Gulf Stream, while, the same evening, a gale from the S. W. was encountered. The *Perry* stood it as long as possible, headed for land, lost sight of the fleet, and made Hatteras on Wednesday, but, being unable to enter, anchored under the lee of the land with the schooners convoyed by the *Vandalia*.

On Thursday morning, with the *Mercury* and *Mayflower*, she entered Hatteras. Leaving at 1 P. M., passed Cape Lockout same night, blowing heavy, at 8 o'clock. On Friday morning, sighted the fleet to the south of Cape Fear; counted forty-one sail steering southwest, wind blowing a gale; stood for the fleet with a signal of distress. The *Mayflower* did the same. No notice was taken, the gale was so heavy. Made for the land and parted with the fleet and *Mayflower* on Friday, at 3 P. M.; have seen neither since. On the same evening fell in with one of the new gunboats, under close-reefed canvas, and the *R. B. Forbes*. The former was disabled, and had been towed by the latter. The *Forbes* took the hawser of the *Perry*, which parted in ten minutes. Stood off for land again. That night wallowed in the sea, with a stiff gale, being nearly abreast of Bull's Bay.

On Saturday morning sighted the gunboat *Mercury*, twenty miles from land, at anchor in 11 fathoms. Asked her to go in shore; he replied that he dared not—that he feared swamping. The sea was running very heavy. Left him for the land, and met a sloop-of-war, who offered assistance. The gale continuing, and being in a damaged condition and short of coal, stood for the mouth of Cape Fear River, and anchored that night within two miles of Fort Caswell, which burnt blue lights and sent up signals. Left before daybreak and saw a steamer coming down the river. Continued northward, and on Monday made Hatteras Inlet, where we remained till Friday A. M.

On Wednesday the gunboats *Pettit*, *Underwriter*, *Putnam*, *Ellen* and *Ceres* went out for the South, but on Thursday morning all of them were back again on account of the stress of weather.

The *Perry* came the whole distance up the coast from Bull's Bay, within a distance not exceeding five miles from shore, but neither saw nor heard of wrecks, and the Captain is much inclined to doubt the statement that the *Union* and another transport has been lost on the North Carolina coast. He fears, however, that the other ferry-boat is lost.

The *Young Rover*, from the Southern coast, reports that on Sunday morning she spoke the *Governor* with 400 marines on board. Her smoke-stack was gone, her machinery broken down, and her rudder gone. In this condition she was fast nearing her fate. The *Rover* ran down to the *Sabine*, 10 miles distant, who came to the rescue and took the *Governor* in tow.

DISPATCH FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 9, Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The gunboat *Rover*, of Boston, has just arrived from Cape Fear, and anchored in the bay.

She reports that on last Sunday, Nov. 3, she found the steamboat *Governor*, Capt. PHILLIPS, with marines on board, in distress—smoke stack gone, steam pipe broke, bow stove in, rudder gone, and machinery out of order. Alongside of her was the powerful gunboat *Isaac Smith*. The *Rover* assisted all that was possible, and the *Isaac Smith* ran down and hailed the *Sabine*, which the *Rover* thought was assistance enough, and left.

The rest of the fleet is supposed to be all safe.

I just learn, from a flag of truce come in from Norfolk, that our troops have stormed and captured two forts at Beaufort, S. C.

A telegraph dispatch announced this to the people at Norfolk this morning.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

Passengers by the Old Point boat say that the Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, simply announcing that the Federal troops had landed at two points, and were marching inland. It does not say at what points.

The officers of the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information, but the wheelsman told a sailor that Beaufort was in the possession of the Federals, and that the National flag was flying from the Court-house.

All the additional news I can get from below, is that the impression prevails at Fortress Monroe that the Expedition has been successful. Rebels here are evidently greatly dispirited.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE GOVERNOR.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Young Rover* arrived at Old Point late last night. It was reported she had spoken the steamer *Governor*, of the fleet, which reported that she had been compelled, on account of damage by the storm, to put her marines on board the frigate *Sabine*, which vessel proceeded direct to Port Royal. What became of the *Governor* the informant did not ascertain.

GEN. WOOL NOT RESIGNED.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

A gentleman who had a conversation with Gen. WOOL, at Old Point, says he emphatically pronounced his rumored resignation a base falsehood.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The full returns of the Maryland election show that but one rebel Senator and six Delegates are elected. The House stands 68 Union, and 6 rebels. The Senate stands 13 Union, and 8 rebels. Seven of the latter are of the number who hold over, and six of them represent strong Union Counties.

BRADFORD'S majority for Governor is about 30,000.

A special session of the Legislature is to be called by Gov. HICKS, to undo the rebel legislation of this Spring, to enact a new Police law, and to put the State full and square on the Union platform.

The seats of the Baltimore Senator, YELLOTT, and those under arrest, will also be declared vacant, and a new election ordered.

PUBLIC HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Remains of Col. Baker at City Hall.

In accordance with the notice given to the public during the past week, and repeated yesterday morning in all the daily papers, the doors of City Hall were thrown open at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and all comers were admitted, under certain regulations and precautions, to view the remains of Col. E. D. BAKER, of Oregon, who, having exchanged his Senatorial robes for the military tunic, fell while gallantly advancing at the head of his regiment, the First California Volunteers, in the late disastrous affair with the enemy at Ball's Bluff, Virginia.

Long before the appointed hour, masses of people of all ages and both sexes had congregated at the main entrances of City Hall, the access to which was carefully guarded on all sides by squads of police and soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The front gateways were opened to males only, and in the rear, gentlemen accompanied by ladies were exclusively favored.

When the first rush was made, at the opening of the doors, some disorder ensued, owing to the great crowd striving to enter, but everything was soon reduced to regularity; and although throughout the allotted four hours there was much struggling for precedence, nearly all were at length satisfied. Parties were admitted in single file, each individual following his predecessor closely and rapidly. In this order, visitors ascended the stairways to the Governor's Room, where the body lay in state; and, with such hasty glances as could be given while quickly filing in at one door, around the foot of the coffin, past it and out by the door leading to the western hall of exit, were allowed, for an instant, to catch a glimpse of the countenance of the dead officer.

The coffin, which was one of the finest of the new patent metallic cases, beautifully veined, enameled and polished, in imitation of the choicest rosewood, and studded with silver nails, lay on a raised dais immediately opposite the entrance, and was the first object that fixed the gaze as the beholder entered. The lid had been removed and placed beside it, and the lower part of the case was wreathed with a large silken American flag, which has served as a befitting shroud of honor on many similar occasions. The face only of the deceased was exposed to view, and the ghastly spectacle it presented sufficiently justified the admonition of the sentries, murmured in undertones, to "move on quickly!" and not to stop. The countenance, bearing but little resemblance to the bland and smiling face to which the friends of the fallen patriot were familiar during his useful and genial life, wore a contused and discolored hue in many places, as though the fire and smoke, as well as the wounds of battle still rested on it. It was a spectacle to terrify delicate women and deepen the emotions of strong men with sad and solemn meditations. It was the "horrid front" of 1861 to contrast with the smile of 1860. Yet it was but the mangled clay whence an earnest soul had passed onward to history and fame. Detachments of the Seventy-first Regiment were on sentry duty as a guard of honor, and the military accoutrements added to the appropriate arrangement of the room, in which pictures, statues and walls were draped with funereal emblems.

A silver plate, upon the coffin-lid bore the following inscription, neatly engraved:

"COL. E. D. BAKER,
Killed in the battle near Ball's Bluff, Virginia,
October 21, 1861."

Until nearly dark fresh multitudes continued their solemn tramp past the bier where lay the soldier who, scarcely a month ago, mustered his gallant legion in these very streets. It, too, has been sadly shattered by the tempest of war, and of the 20,000 persons who, from noon until dusk, marched mournfully by the corpse, not one could have glanced at it without feeling intensely the sad truth embodied in the trite yet pithy line:

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

To-day, at 11 A. M., a funeral *cortège* will start from City Hall, conveying the remains to the steamer *Northern Light*, for shipment on their way to San Francisco.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Retirement of Gen. Fremont—Incidents and Observations—Policy of Gen. Hunter—The Chances of an Engagement with Price—Conflicting Opinions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

We have had stirring times here yesterday and to-day. Late on Saturday night, one of three messengers sent forward by Col. LEONARD SWETT, from St. Louis, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards stationed to prevent access to Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters, and served on the General personally the orders from Washington turning over the command of the Western Department to Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

Upon this there was, of course, unutterable consternation and commotion in and around headquarters, and it appeared doubtful for several hours what course Gen. FREMONT would pursue. Many of his leading personal adherents, chiefly of the Teutonic stripe, were in favor of disregarding the removal and refusing to recognize Gen. HUNTER'S appointment,—a course which, if they had persisted in it, (and it was not wholly abandoned until late last evening,) would have caused a very considerable row,—for Gen. HUNTER is not the sort of man it would be safe to trifle with.

In the end, however, wiser counsels prevailed,—Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH both refusing to countenance or be concerned in the mutiny; and Gen. FREMONT, it must be said, either not knowing anything of the contemplated movements, or opposing them, as in duty bound, with all his force. On this point, however, we are in the dark. Certain only it is that a council now known as the "Council of Insubordination" was held last evening only a few hours before Gen. HUNTER'S arrival; that regular invitations to it had been issued, and that the affair looked very threatening until suppressed by the emphatic course of Gen. SIGEL. Early yesterday morning, therefore, Gen. FREMONT issued his farewell address to the "Soldiers of the Mississippi Army,"—though to say why "Mississippi Army" and not "Western Department," might well puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. Here is the document, neatly printed as you see and placed in the hands of all the soldiers in the army:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY: Agreeable to orders received this day I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

(Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General United States Army.

This little affair being over, dozens of messengers were forthwith posted off in all directions to Gen. HUNTER, with the announcement of his appointment, and entreaties to come on at once, as an action with the enemy was expected either last evening or this morning, at furthest. These missives represented that PRICE, with 40,000 men, was within ten or twelve miles of Springfield, encamped on the old battle-ground (where Gen. LYONS was killed) at Wilson's Creek. The information added that the pickets of the enemy could be seen by the National pickets on the south side of Springfield, and that thousands of Union men and their families were flocking in for protection. So widely had this report been circulated and credited, that a regular panic existed throughout the town—many of the women and camp followers taking the roads to Bolivar, Buffalo and Rolla on the run; while portions, also—and these not small of the newly raised and disaffected soldiery—gave plain signs of "unous excitement."

Meantime, about noon of yesterday, Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who had been advancing from Mountview to Springfield by forced marches, arrived in Buffalo, and was there met by dispatch-bearers, announcing his appointment to the chief command of the Department, and begging his immediate presence, with all his force, to take part in the defence of Springfield. These dispatch-men bore, also, the astounding news that Gen. FREMONT had concluded to leave Springfield on Sunday morning, without waiting for the arrival of his successor! This afterwards proved to be partly true and partly false, Gen. FREMONT, with his body guard and personal retainers having actually started on the road to Rolla yesterday morning, and advanced ten miles on his way. But again the sober second thought stepped in to save him, and he returned to Springfield in the afternoon, remaining until this morning.

Immediately on receiving news of his appointment, Gen. HUNTER transferred the command of his First Division to Acting Brigadier-Gen. TURNER, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, himself pushing on to Springfield with three companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, a distance of thirty-three miles, and over the most execrable roads ever seen. All the way along the line, as I have been informed by a member of the escort, fresh and yet fresh dispatches were poured into his hands,—all "piling up the agony," so to speak, about the danger of Springfield and the certainty that the place would "be attacked by overwhelming numbers" before early daylight, this morning. Special messengers, on foaming steeds, dashed out of all the dark bridle-paths, through the woods carrying the dismal tidings of near disaster to the new incumbent of the Western Department. Never before were seen such long faces on any orderlies, express riders, or military guides. Each added some new particulars to the sketch of general dismay, so that as Gen. HUNTER rode along in hot haste, (though still a good deal incredulous,) his escort were listening with strained ears for the first heavy guns that would announce the commencement of the bombardment and capture of Springfield by the rebels.

These things are only mentioned to serve as a fitting commentary on "the victory," which Gen. FREMONT, in his parting address, told the "soldiers of the Mississippi army" they were "just about to win!" Never was there a worse panic in any army than that which raged through the 20,000 men assembled here, from sunrise to sunset yesterday. Not Washington in the forty-eight hours following Bull Run, was any more a prey to terror, confusion, and the total obliteration of all discipline. This is a fact which will be borne out by the concurrent testimony of every intelligent officer present, and this, perhaps, may have been the "splendid example" to which Major-Gen. F. refers in his stump-speech given above.

At or about 9 o'clock last evening, Gen. HUNTER arrived in town, and soon after called at Gen. FREMONT'S late headquarters, where a council of the more prominent Generals had been assembled to meet him. The interview lasted about an hour, and the only thing known concerning its results may be summed up in the fact that Gen. H. returned to his quarters accompanied by Gen. POPE—both laughing very heartily at something which your correspondent does not even venture to surmise. Certain it is only, that the excited and feverish sentiment of Springfield instantly subsided. The soldiers, who were pacing hurriedly round their camps, at length remembered that tattoo had been sounded, and retired to their tents, (such of them as had any.) Many long and haggard faces gradually but steadily resumed their wonted aspect of circular stupidity, and all our streets were dull, orderly, and quiet as those of a New-England village by midnight.

So much for the night; but still there were not a few alarmists who predicted by the early grey of this morning's dawn the 40,000 rebels would be down on us with horse, foot and artillery. Their pickets had been seen only ten miles distant for the last three days, and there could exist no reasonable doubt that an onslaught in force was meditated. Even your correspondent, though long accustomed to hear these "thrilling" reports, and to be soon after furnished with proof of their utter and absurd baselessness, was for once shaken in his incredulity, to the extent of going to bed in his boots, and leaving the saddle over-night on his horse, so that there should be no delay interposed when the first guns of the enemy should announce the opening of the ball this morning.

But never morning opened more peacefully or sweetly—the sun shining with the fervor of July on the fields of glistening hoar-frost, the blue-jays shrieking in the woods, and most of the panic-stricken soldiers of yesterday looking exceedingly ashamed of themselves. Of the 40,000 men said to be under PRICE in our immediate neighborhood, we have received definite information only of two foraging parties, one of about 300, and the other of 410 exactly, who had come down on separate roads to within fifteen or eighteen miles of this place. We also learn definitively that there are nearly, if not quite, 2,000 rebels about 45 miles from here, and it is said that PRICE has 20,000 somewhere down near the White River, over which he draws his supplies from Arkansas, the country south of this being an absolute wilderness of flinty hills, producing few eatables save hickory-nuts and black-walnuts.

Meantime, at an early hour this morning, Gen. FREMONT took his leave, his Indian "body-guard" riding first, followed by his white "body guard," and the rear being brought up by another Indian "body guard," with a train of uncounted wagons and teams—all being necessary, I suppose, to transport our late commander's baggage, and that of his little son, who rode with a special train of aides-de-camp just behind his father. The trouble is, however, that Gen. FREMONT also carried away with him Deputy Paymaster PHINNEY, with the military chest, containing $300,000 so far as known, thus leaving the army absolutely destitute of pay, with the exception of those favored "body-guard people" and the uncommissioned and illegally-appointed staff officers, who were all paid off in full immediately after FREMONT had received notification of his removal.

It is also said that he carried off with him all his order, and special order books, report books, Adjutants' returns and papers of every kind, carrying all his staff away with him, and not leaving a solitary scrap of paper to state what stores could or should be found in the Subsistence or Quartermaster's Department, the strength of the command, the position of the forces, or the data upon which the recent causeless panic was started. But despite all this chaos into which Gen. HUNTER was pitched headforemost, the place is a changed town and a changed post to-day, so that we who have been here under the old *régime* of eternal galloping, the eternal gleam and clatter of spurs and sabres, and the eternal reign of alarm and turmoil, can hardly realize that we are in the same place. This morning, Gen. H. issued his order, assuming command, of which I inclose you a copy:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.

ORDERS, No. 1.—The command of this Department having been relinquished by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is assumed by the undersigned.

The officers commanding Divisions, together with their Brigade commanders, will report immediately at these headquarters.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

I learn that there is not the least disposition to interfere with the commands of Generals ASBOTH and SIGEL, or any other good officers who will continue to serve faithfully in the cause of our country. But there is a blue lookout ahead for the "Musical Directors," "Adlatuses to the Chief of Staff," "Masters-in-Chief of Transportation" and all that indiscriminate horde of hangers-on-in-uniform who have lately ridden Government horse-flesh into carrion around Department headquarters.

From Another Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Much marching and counter-marching, many rumors and contradictions, "much cry and little wool," will sum up the events of the last three days. For the last two days PRICE has been on us—been at Cassville, been at Sarcoxie, Neosho, Cowskin Prairie—is now coming on us with 50,000 men—is now retreating in hot haste into Arkansas; in short, within the last week he has been in every possible place except the somewhat inconvenient and torrid locality to which not a few of his more inveterate enemies evidently wish him.

Last night was perhaps the most exciting of all. Intelligence gained credence that PRICE, with his legions, was within sixteen miles, and most formidable preparations were made to give him a warm reception. The entire command was put in a state that allowed it to be ready for action at the roll of the drum, sentinels were placed all over the city, and not less than seven regiments, with eight pieces of artillery, were placed on picket duty. Had PRICE ventured on, he might have had a day's battle with each of the Picket guards, and at the end of a week or ten days reached the main army—which consisted of about as many more. But there is nothing like due precaution—shown equally in the case of the commander in placing seven thousand men on picket duty, and in the case of Major WHITE, who, with a force of eleven men, held the town, and rendered it secure from attack by garrisoning it with two, and putting out the balance to guard the various roads.

But astounding as may be the impending attack of PRICE joined to McCULLOCH, who are joined to HARDEE, it is nothing to the fact—now pretty well understood—that FREMONT is to leave this command. The bleak ruin prophesied to the country at the eve of a Presidential or village election, in case this candidate or that is not elected, is an Eden in its verdure, and an Arnheim in its beauty, compared to that which we are told by a few contractors and others, is now about to fall upon this denoted nation. Others—and they are not few—who a short time since were as devoted to FREMONT as a Mahommedan to his faith, are suddenly become convinced of the fact that he is not the man for the position; in fact, they always thought so, but, you know, didn't like to mention it. Some are sincere in the belief the change will result for the better; others doubtless will resign. The masses, I think, will wonder at the result a little, turn it up side down and down-side up, and finish by caring nothing about it. The affair will produce a temporary excitement—possibly a slight derangement of affairs; some say a mutiny of the Germans—nothing more; after which the primary work of intriguing and plotting will recommence anew, and the secondary one of whipping PRICE, be moderately, and with due regard to that gentleman's feelings, pushed onward.

I learn that a sort of understanding has been arrived at between Generals FREMONT and PRICE, the gist of which is that it is mutually agreed not to molest the persons and property of citizens not actually in arms, whatever may be their political opinions. The terms of the understanding have not yet been made public, and when they are may be found to modify the above basis of operations. The idea is probably a very good one theoretically, but practically of no particular avail as the masses on neither side will respect it. Stealing is a disease too deeply rooted, in both armies, to be eradicated by any such simple process as an agreement between FREMONT and PRICE. I know of but one remedy—it is a file of soldiers with loaded muskets, the diseased soldier kneeling on his own

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$3,000	U. S. 6s 1881 C...	94¼	
$8,000	U. S. 6s 1881, Reg	94¼	
$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874 C...	84¾	
$4,000	U. S. 5s, 1871, R..	84¾	
$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1871 C...	84¾	
$9,000	Ill. C. R. B'ds	79¾	
$1,000	do	79¾	
$8,000	Ill. C, B'ds, 1869.	80	
$1,000	Ill. Coupon Bs,'79	81	
$2,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	
$4,000	Virginia St. 6s,b3	48	
$2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	102¾	
$1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	76	
$2,000	C.B.&Q.R.S'ks.B	93	
$3,000	Mich. So. 2d M...	71	
$1,000	Mich.S.2d M.Ass.	80	
$1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bds	78	
$5,000	Pac. R. 7s Guar. by the St. of Mo..	99	
$2,000	L.E. & W.1st M.B.	72	
12	Bank of Commerce.	82½	
185	Pac. M. St. Co.....	98	
25	do.....	98¾	
75	do.....	98¾	
50	do.....	98	
200	do.....	s10 98	
200	N. Y. Cent. R....	79	
1050	do.....	b60 79	
150	do.....	s60 78½	
200	do.....	s30 78¾	
300	do.....	78¾	
100	do.....	78¾	
100	N. Y. Cent. R..s10	78¾	
350	Erie Railway.....	32¾	
20	do.....	s30 32½	
50	do.....	32¾	
50	Erie R. R. Pref.	b60 58½	
25	do.....	s60 57¾	
8	do.....	57½	
25	Hudson River R....	49	
50	do.....	s30 49	
100	Reading R.....	s60 35¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	50¾	
50	do.....	s30 50	
28	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾	
50	do.....	18¾	
50	do.....	s10 18¾	
50	M.S.& N.I.Old Stk.	39	
50	Panama Railroad...	118¾	
400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62¾	
50	do.....	s60 62¾	
165	Gal. & Chicago R..	79	
300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	36¾	
50	do.....	36¾	
200	do.....	b30 36¾	
100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	s30 53¾	
	do.....	b30 53¾	
50	do.....	53¾	
100	do.....	b30 53	
50	do.....	52¾	
50	do.....	s10 53¾	
50	Ch., B. & Q. R....	65¾	
33	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20¾	

MONDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

An erroneous but very general impression obtains that the current increase of the Public Debt of the United States is equal to at least *a million dollars per day*. But such is not the fact. The heaviest increase has taken place since the negotiation of Aug. 19, mainly through the months of September and October, when, in addition to the heavy army expenditures, a very large naval Expedition was not only fitted out, but most of the steam and sailing vessels comprising it were purchased and paid for, from the merchant marine. With all this, the following unofficial table shows that since the 1st September the increase of the Public Debt has averaged *but seven hundred thousand dollars per day*. Mr. CHASE, we have reason to know, had in reserve, a few days since, about $175,000,000 of the Loan of July 17, corresponding with the following statement; that he has issued but $50,000,000 of the 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds and owes the Associated Banks but $25,000,000 on account of advances, for which Bonds have not yet been issued. That the daily wants of the Treasury are equal to an average expenditure of a million ₰ day is quite probable. But this includes the redemption of maturing Treasury paper, and the exchange of the 6 ₰ cent. Convertible Treasury paper of 1863, which is being rapidly anticipated. And from the million per day must be allowed the daily receipts from Customs, and from other but minor sources of revenue.

The liquidation in the above period of 72 days of the 6 ₰ cent. Treasury paper due in 1863, is more than equal to one-half the amount outstanding on 1st of September. There was received for Customs, before this paper was made convertible into the new 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds:

In September at New-York	$1,450,000
In October, about	1,050,000
Together	$2,500,000
At other points for Customs	1,000,000
Total for Customs	$3,500,000
Exchanged at New-York for 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds	$3,850,000
Exchanged at other points	1,500,000— 5,350,000
Total liquidated since Sept. 1	$8,850,000

In reference to the 60-day Treasury Notes due early in September, it is probable that a small portion may yet be withheld from redemption as a demand loan against the Treasury, while on the other hand it is equally probable that less than $12,000,000 Demand Notes are in actual Circulation at the present time, after deducting the sums in the hands of the various disbursing officers of the Government and in the different Sub-Offices of the Treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—NOV. 11.

Stocks of	Sept. 1, 1861.	Nov. 11, 1861.
1862 6 ₰ cents	$2,883,000	$2,883,000
1865 5 ₰ cents	3,461,000	3,461,000
1867 6 ₰ cents	9,416,000	9,416,000
1868 6 ₰ cents	8,908,000	8,908,000
1871 5 ₰ cents	7,622,000	7,622,000
1874 5 ₰ cents	20,000,000	20,000,000
1881 6 ₰ cents	24,415,000*	23,415,000
Total Funded	$76,704,000	$76,704,000
Treasury Paper of		
1861, past due	$1,445,000	1,445,000
1861, September	10,000,000	Nil.
1861, October	2,090,000	Nil.
1862, 12 ₰ cents	5,000,000	5,000,000
1862, 10@11 ₰ cents	4,933,000	4,933,000
1863, 6 ₰ cents	16,850,000	8,000,000
1864, 7.30 ₰ cents	15,630,000	50,000,000
Demand Notes	Nil.	12,000,000
Total	$131,652,000	$167,082,000
Due Assoc'd Banks, Oct. 19.	$10,000,000	
Advanced by do., Oct. 1	15,000,000—	25,000,000
Total Debt, Nov. 11		$172,082,000
Against total, Sept. 1		131,652,000
Increase in 72 days		$50,430,000
Average increase per day		700,000

The Popular Subscriptions to the 7.30 ₰ cent. Loan amount, to the present date, to about $42,000,000, the proceeds going directly into the Treasury, to be audited from time to time, and then reimbursed, with the accumulated interest from Aug. 19 to the Associated Banks. These reimbursements thus far amount to only $32,000,000, leaving $10,000,000 due to the Associated Banks under the negotiation of that date. The Associated Banks have also advanced 30 ₰ cent., or $15,000,000, on the second negotiation of Oct. 1. We here recapitulate the subscriptions and reimbursements at New-York, and add the estimated sums (being three-tenths of the whole) at other points:

Subscriptions paid in at N. York	$29,250,000
At Boston, Philadelphia, &c	12,750,000
Total popular subscription	$42,000,000
Reimbursed to N.Y. Bks	$22,000,000
Reimbursed Boston and Phila..	10,000,000— 32,000,000
Due Associated Banks Aug. 19..	$10,000,000
Advanced by N.Y. Bks. Oct. 1	$10,500,000
Advanced by Boston and Phila.	4,500,000— 15,000,000
Total due Associated Banks	$25,000,000

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By Individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$589,000	$360,000
Tuesday	357,000	479,000
Wednesday	119,000	465,000
Thursday	393,000	265,000
Friday	215,000	250,000

*In the semi-official memorandum left by Mr. CHASE with the Philadelphia Bankers on 1st September, the Stock of 1881 was stated at $25,415,000, but this is an accidental error of $5,000,000, in the authorized issue under the Act of Feb. 8 was $30,000,000, the whole of which, with the exception of about $1,000,000, was publicly awarded at various times by Secretaries DIX and CHASE. The balance, $1,600,000 was also awarded, but on Treasury Bills of $1863, by preference of the Boston and Providence Banks in June last.

Saturday	140,000		120,000
Total	$1,813,000		$1,948,000
By Banks	5,500,000		7,000,000
Total for week	$5,313,000		$8,948,000
Total since 19th August			$52,750,000
By Banks	$45,500,000		
Less reimbursed	22,000,000		
	$23,500,000		
By Individuals	29,250,000—		52,750,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks			17,250,000

Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15.. $70,000,000

The individual subscriptions for the week are not quite equal to the previous week, nor were the Banks called upon for so large a sum. The Specie average in the Sub-Treasury is nevertheless nearly equal to that of the week before, being $7,852,948 against $8,207,968, viz:

At close of

Monday	$8,457,108	Thursday	$9,150,547
Tuesday	7,545,194	Friday	8,252,659
Wednesday	5,791,267	Saturday	7,545,194
Aggregate			$47,117 68
Making the average of six days			7,852,948

The Specie Average at Bank this afternoon, will show very near the figure of last Monday, $41,271,080. The supplies of Gold from California, with about half a million from Europe, have been quite equal to the sums forwarded by the Government to Washington and otherwise employed outside the Bank account. The ordinary Loans at Bank also run quite uniform, while the Government account will show on the return today a further reduction on both Loans and Deposits. The ordinary or individual Deposits at Bank have gone up nearly two millions since last Monday, showing an accumulation of balances in New-York, at a season of the year when heretofore the course of the Deposit line has been in the opposite direction. This fact adds to the ease of Money in the open market, the rate on Saturday to the Stock Brokers being more generally 6 than 7 ₰ cent., and with a very free offering from lenders. Exchange has returned from 107@107¼ to 107¼@107¾ on London.

The Export trade of the City continues very active, and the receipts and sales of Domestic Produce from the West both large and prompt. There is a partial improvement also in the Import movement, but mainly in the heavy articles of General Foreign Merchandise, including further arrivals of army equipment. The Dry Goods Import is still on an extremely moderate scale, and we hear of no large preparations for Spring orders, although a prospective increase of this nature would seem to be justified by the general improvement in business and the profitable employment of labor.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,929,400, against $4,334,805 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,332,052, against $1,743,495 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $195,324 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $99,801,000
Add six weeks since Oct. 1 11,015,336
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $110,816,336
Against same time last year 203,588,408
Decreased Import since 1st January $92,772,072

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $96,188,000
Add six weeks since Oct. 1 18,272,679
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $114,460,679
Against same time last year 82,056,495
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $32,404,184

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,283,000
Against same time, 1860 44,835,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,552,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,237,000	
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000	
California Gold at New-York	30,123,000	
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$74,096,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$29,034,000	
From abroad	2,030,000—	$31,064,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$43 032,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₰ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94¼@94¾
New-York Central	79½@79¾@78¾@79
New-York and Erie	34@32¾@32¾
Erie Preference Shares	56½@55¾
Rock Island	51@53¼
Michigan Guaranteed	40@39¾
Michigan Southern	19@19
Michigan Central	48¾@50¾
Toledo	36½@36½
Galena	70¾@70¼
Illinois Central	62½@62¾
Panama	117@118¾
Pacific Mail	96¼@100@98¼@99
Missouris	44@43@43¼
Virginias	47@49@48
Tennessees	42¾@42¾
Hudson River	40¾@39¾@40
Harlem Preferred	33@32¾
Burlington and Quincy	64@65¼@65¼
Harlem, Common	13¾@13

Although the army and navy events of the week were unusually interesting, and the political and Grain and Cotton advices from Europe important, they created much less excitement on the Stock Exchange than might have been anticipated from the previous sensitiveness of the market to the events of the Civil War. One reason for this is perhaps to be found in the undecided nature of the advices regarding the Naval Expedition, and the contradictory telegraphic dispatches from the battles near Cairo and in Western Virginia. The speculators for the rise move, with no particular spirit, but at the same time evince more than the ordinary confidence in their position by holding on to their Stocks and availing of each material decline to increase their movement. The interest in the other direction is not very marked, although considerable *short* lines are supposed to be outstanding in several of the prominent speculative Railways, on the chances of adverse news, rather than on the prospect of a diminished Winter traffic on the roads themselves. The fluctuations of the week have been in favor of Michigan Central and Rock Island 2@2¼ ₰ cent.; Erie Preferred 2 ₰ cent.; Pacific Mail 3 ₰ cent.; Burlington and Chicago 1¼, and Panama 1¼ ₰ cent.; while rather lower figures have been accepted for Michigan Southern, Erie and Missouri Sixes. The course of New-York Central, although vibrating from 79¾ down to 78¾, recovered at the close to 79 ₰ cent. as against 79¼ on Saturday week. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steady, after large purchases of New-York Central at 79 ₰ cent., buyer three days.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	88	National	85
Manhattan	116	Commerce	82
City	105	Mechanics' Bk'g Ass'n	75
Phœnix	84½	Broadway	115
Butchers & Drovers'	103	Hanover	65
Mechanics' & Traders'	106	Metropolitan	88

And the following are bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. seconds	79¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105¼	Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. 1 ass. bds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109	N. Indiana firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	109	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	78
Erie firsts '82	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ cent. '75	98
Erie seconds, cvt. '64	101	C. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	13
Erie seconds, '78	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts 2 se	39¼
Erie thirds, '83	85	Han. & St. Jo.	28
Erie fourths, '80	76	N. J. Central firsts	103½
Erie fifths, '88	73	N. J. Central seconds	100
Ref. N. Y. & Erie firsts	66	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98½
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. E. & W. firsts	72
Hudson thirds, '75	75¾	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Harlem firsts '68-'73	93¼	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	98
Harlem seconds '74	80	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds	88
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₰ c. '62	94	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 8 ₰ c.	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s.f.	76¼
Mich. S. 7 ₰ c. firsts	80		

The following is the Coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last season.
Reading	32,739	1,504,177	1,739,338
Schuylkill, North	32,986	1,021,320	1,212,534
Lehigh, North	32,883	856,894	861,402
Lehigh Valley Railroad	17,528	678,707	672,844
Delaware and Lackawanna	23,643	934,874	913,805
Shamokin	7,275	196,781	171,266
Trevorton	1,059	41,567	78,441
Lykens	3,643	138,107	149,260
Broad Top	5,625	224,763	159,093
Barclay	1,057	36,343	24,376

THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

An Advance, no Doubt, Contemplated by Gen. McClellan—Waiting until the Leaves are Off—Reminiscences of Ball's Bluff—Revelations of the Battle of Bull Run, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

As the days draw on towards Winter and still the regiments keep pouring into Washington, while no provision is made for their permanent stay, it becomes more and more evident that Gen. MCCLELLAN has resolved at all hazards to advance. The question then naturally arises, why does he not move before the roads become impassable? The reply to this is, that he is waiting for the blow planned by the naval expedition. This unquestionably, is one powerful reason for his delay, but it is hardly supposable that this is all. On the very verge of Winter, to keep a vast army idle, while there is such urgent need of it in the Valley of the Mississippi, solely to await the uncertain success of an expedition that a storm might scatter, or unforeseen circumstances compel to operate on some remote point, would hardly be consistent with great generalship. There are other and more powerful reasons which may actuate him, one of which a hunter of our Northern woods would have suggested to me long ago—the thickness of the foliage, which would make any advance movement at present almost like moving in the dark. The hunter never threads the forest after deer till the frosts and storms of Autumn clear the trees of their leaves, so that nothing but the naked boles shall obstruct his view. Then he can see his game as far as his rifle can carry.

Now the immense forests that cover the Virginia shore, effectually screen the enemy's lines. Neither their movements nor batteries can be seen till we are upon them. But when nothing but the bare stems shall remain, he cannot surprise us with his masked batteries nor decoy us into positions where he can slaughter us at his leisure. The forests that extend up to Manassas are not like those in other parts of Virginia, through which a score of years ago I used to gallop after the fox hounds, but dense masses of trees whose green arcades are dark with undergrowth. I think the army is waiting for this impenetrable covering to be removed before it advances. Even then the commander will find it no child's play to force the rebel positions if they are resolutely held. He cannot match his entire strength with that of the enemy, for he must divide his army—one part to remain around Washington while the other moves forward against the whole force in front. It is true, this delay involves the possibility of impassable roads, but MCCLELLAN is compelled to choose between two evils, and I have not a doubt that he has chosen the least. The frosts hold off remarkably, so that the storms fail to strip the trees, and these oak forests may not lay aside their massive covering till December. The frosts cannot be hastened, nor the character of our Autumns calculated with any certainty. BONAPARTE lost his army in Russia from the unexpected coming on of Winter, though the time he had fixed for its advent was based on the careful observations of twenty years. So an extraordinary season may baffle the best laid plans of the General, and if so, we must bear the disappointment with the same fortitude we would a defeat. Providence may smile on us when we least expect it, and thus teach us who rules the destinies of nations.

The London correspondent of the *Times*, in his last letter, exhibits his usual power of description, together with his lack of ability to draw just conclusions. Speaking of us he says:

"There is in the heat and passion of this fight no regard for the future, no consideration of the results of success or of failure. Not a man has thought of the future of the army of 500,000 men, of the military chiefs, of the army of contractors, and, above all, of the fighting populations and rival Generals who will arise in the course of the contest."

Where did he ascertain this fact? From what premises does he draw such a sweeping conclusion? The American people are not destitute of thought, nor so ignorant of the past, or reckless of the future. A man who has been floating over smooth water when he finds the boat suddenly sink beneath him, strikes out for the nearest shore. And to say because he still struggles on though the cries of wild beasts fill the neighboring forest, therefore he does not *think* of the dangers before him, is absurd. He *does* think of them, and that most anxiously, but he cannot attend to them till he feels his feet touch the bottom. Frothy politicians, and those seeking military glory, may not think much of the future, but the sound men of the nation ponder it with deep anxiety. He is a shallow reader of history who does not know that no nation comes out of a long civil war the same as it was before.

I had a long conversation with a Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who was badly wounded at Ball's Bluff. I did not wish so much to get particulars of the battle as to ascertain how the soldiers felt in view of the contest. It was as I expected it would be among such intelligent men as compose the New-England regiments, a perfect indifference as to where the guilt of the whole transaction rested, but a savage sense of having been deeply wronged—uselessly slaughtered. This is more dangerous than the discouragement of a defeat, and the first of all things to be avoided. The boat that brought him off to the island, took Col. BAKER back. The latter was sitting on his horse on the shore when the scow reached land, and as the Captain attempted to rise, he said "Captain are you wounded?" He replied, "Yes, I am; how is it on the other side?" "Pretty warm work," the Captain answered. BAKER then entered the scow, and twenty minutes after was a corpse. I asked him what caused the boat to swamp. He said it was loaded with some fifty soldiers, (full half of them unwounded,) packed into one dense mass. As soon as it got ten or fifteen yards from shore, the rebels on the bluff poured a terrible fire into them. Those in the stern involuntarily rushed to the bow, when the overladen craft gave one heavy lurch, and went down with all on board. He lay twenty-four hours before any one approached him to examine his wound. This seems strange when the surgeons of a whole division were so near.

The other day I rode over to see the encampment of the Harris Cavalry, which is not far from the Long Bridge. As we left the main road to enter the open wood in which the tents were pitched we met Gen. MCDOWELL. After a short conversation, he said, "Come, go up and dine with me at headquarters." I gladly accepted the invitation for I wished much to talk with him about Bull Run. So, after a short visit to the cavalry encampment, which is very pleasantly situated on a high knoll, and sheltered by the trees from the wind, we bade Major DAVIS good day, and turned our horses' heads towards Arlington Heights, the headquarters of the General. As we passed over the long flat that led to the bluff on which the house is built, we met a soldier's funeral. A few musicians carrying their silent instruments in front, followed by the covered army-wagon containing the body in an unpainted box, and a guard of eight or nine soldiers, with reversed arms, completed the *cortège*, that seemed a mere spot on the wide plain. It awakened sad thoughts, for my fancy went back to the home of the sleeper, in the quiet valley or on the green hillside of New-England, where father and mother, and brother and sister would in vain wait his coming. The gathering of those around our coffin who love us seems to take away from its loneliness—but here there were none; a few comrades marched slowly along to fire the last volley over his grave on the banks of the Potomac. The sights and sounds that surrounded this little funeral party gave it a sadder aspect. As it moved slowly over the field, distant strains of martial music arose and fell on the air; bayonets gleamed and glittered on the neighboring plains; tents dotted the hillsides; far-off cannon shook the shore, and all was life and keen activity—but not a sound reached the sleeper. He had gone to the still land where the tread of armies is never heard. He thought to go down in the shock of battle, but he had slowly pined away amid the discomforts of a camp.

As we ascended the heights we found soldiers engaged in making a road, which Col. LEE probably never anticipated. The view from the mansion is superb. The placid Potomac winding on towards the sea—the Long Bridge—the Capitol—the unfinished monument—the public buildings—the city and wooded heights in rear, combined to form a panorama of rare beauty. As I looked off on the quiet scene I thought LEE must often think of it and its future ownership as he toiled and suffered amid the mountain gorges of Western Virginia. But when I was told that he sat on this piazza and wept like a child as he finally decided to cast his fortunes with the South, I could not but feel some pity for him. He did not want to be a traitor, but he felt that he must share the fate of Virginia.

In a short time the General arrived, and while we stood talking of the view, and of LEE and his noble traits, the French Minister and his suite trotted up, when chairs were brought out, and we sat down on the green sward and enjoyed the mild autumnal afternoon.

You have had a description of the building and the peculiar works of art by CURTIS, that adorn it. Not satisfied with embellishing his own house, he tried his skill on the quarters of the slaves, and little panels, some six inches long and three or four inches broad, are inserted in a row just below the eaves, on each of which is painted some animal in his own extraordinary style. The blacks still occupy them, and are an uncommonly intelligent looking set. The house and garden and walks and flowers remain just as LEE left them, save that the latter have been untended, and the lawn untrimmed.

After dinner the General kindly showed me his plan of the battle of Bull Run, and all the papers connected with it. Although I had made up my mind long ago as to where the responsibility of our defeat rested, I was glad to see the positive proof that I was right. Those papers make some queer revelations of mistakes and blunders by others, but which, all together, did not defeat his well-laid plans and well-fought battle. Men may speak of this and that blunder of an officer, mismanagement of a battery, or cowardice of a regiment, all of which may be true, yet the simple great fact remains, MCDOWELL did all he proposed to do—whipped the enemy, as their own papers acknowledge, when JOHNSTON, whom Government had promised to take care of, came up. When MCDOWELL mentioned the number of men he wanted, he expressly stated that this estimate left out JOHNSTON's force entirely. PATTERSON was to take care of him,—fight him on the spot or follow him in his retreat. This was an implied contract between him and the Government, which if he had not supposed would be carried out, he never would have marched with the force he did. I can imagine how much a man of his fine sensibilities must have suffered from the unjust abuse heaped upon him. Time, it is said, sets all things even, but if I am not very much mistaken, he will not wait for its slow justice, but will vindicate himself on the field of battle. A man of high culture, a finished soldier and officer, his promotion right on the top of defeat shows the estimation in which he is held by the Government, and is a tacit confession of its own culpability.

The men had long since disappeared behind the forests that inclosed the distant encampments, and the shadows were slowly creeping over the landscape as we bade the General good night, and turned our faces towards the city. The heavy gauntlet of the guards had to be run again—made still more tedious because our passes had to be spelled out by the dim light of a lantern.

The war brings strange opposites together. A few streets back of Willard's Hotel, on an open square, are encamped a part of two regiments of regulars. Along one side are arranged their shanties, while across the street, on some vacant lots between brick houses, are their kitchens, which a casual observer might mistake for cow-houses. Fires are built on the ground, over which, on a pole that rests in crotched sticks, kettles are suspended, containing the soldiers' dinners. Here in the heart of the Capital, surrounded by elegant houses, is the pure, unadulterated camp-life of the prairie. The smoke curls up lazily from the half-burnt logs, and the soldiers hang around, stirring alternately the fire and the pots, with the same indifference they would if a thousand miles from civilization. It strikes one oddly to see on a Sunday this abandon of a camp, amid the clangor of church bells and stir of fashionable crowds.

A contrast not so palpable to the senses, but quite as striking to the imagination, presented itself the other day at the National Observatory. It was a mild autumnal afternoon as I strolled towards the beautiful grounds on which it stands. As I approached it, I found myself entangled in a maze of long sheds that had been erected all around it for stables, in which the horses purchased by the Government are kept. As I passed through the embellished grounds I saw a man leaning against the doorway, the only living thing in sight. I asked if I might ascend the Observatory, when he led the way. In the dome swung the neglected telescope, and hung the instruments, probably just as the traitor MAURY had left them. It had a lonely, deserted look. The artillery of science which nightly stormed the heavens had given way to the artillery of war, and the smoke of the conflict has obscured the heavens till there are no gazers upon its serene depths except pious souls who strive to catch some gleams of pity and mercy beyond them. As I stepped out on to the flat roof the heavy sound of cannon was heard far inland on the Virginia shore. The firing was constant and rapid, but the dull echoes showed that it was miles away along the front of the lines. From this position, Washington [illegible] besieged city. Along the heights of Virginia, beyond the Potomac, whitening the hills back of the Capital, the vast encampments stretch in broken lines, till the imagination wearies with the effort to embrace the mighty army that lies almost within cannon-shot of the city. I forgot to say in a former letter that the divisions and brigades encamped in Virginia have not been placed with reference to pleasantness and convenience of locality, nor yet in positions most defensible in case of attack, but in the order of march. When the long roll of the drum passes over the lines from Fairfax Seminary to Lewinsville, there will be no delay from shifting brigades and divisions, but the army will rise in its place and move forward.

I am confident, from all I can gather, that the enemy does not expect us to direct our force against Manassas, but anticipates some extensive flank movement, and hence has massed large bodies of troops on both flanks. It is reported that they have thirty or forty thousand men on their right flank, near the Potomac. I do not believe it, however. Our own force here is overestimated, and it is but natural we should magnify the numbers of the enemy. I do not believe they have a hundred thousand men, all told, in front of our lines. Sixty thousand would be ample, in my opinion, to hold their positions against any force we could bring against them this Fall.

J. T. H.

Preference of Men for the Volunteer Service—A Plan for Filling up the Regular Regiments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The almost total failure of the Government to fill up the new regiments of the regular army, provided for at the late session of Congress, shows the preference which is given by those addicted to a soldiering life, to the volunteer service. There is something chivalrous and patriotic connected with the idea of volunteering; while enlisting in the regular service carries with it the odium of a mercenary pursuit,—the last resort of despairing poverty. The volunteers, too, are for the most part friends and neighbors; they are the people, temporarily armed for the National defence, and are promiscuously thrown together, with little regard to the distinctions of wealth and poverty. The humbler classes are attracted, therefore, to a military organization in which they will be elevated to equal and familiar association with those of higher pretensions and more fortunate circumstances; while the latter are prompted by patriotic ambition to make the temporary sacrifice on the altar of country. No wonder, then, when the demand for volunteers is so great, that few are found ready to enter the regular service as common soldiers; and the question naturally arises, may not a permanent force, on a grand scale, be raised on the volunteer principle? The distinction between a volunteer and a regular regiment is merely this, that the members of the former all begin their terms of service at the same time, and terminate their service at the same time, when the regiment ceases to exist; while the regular regiment has in it the principle of perpetuity. Each individual serves out his limited term, and is discharged, just as the volunteers are, but new recruits come in to take the vacant places, and in this way the regiment is perpetuated.

Now, since the duration of the war cannot be foretold, is it not desirable to apply the principle of perpetuity of organization to the volunteer system? In other words, would it not be well to engraft new three years' volunteer recruits, taken from the same States, and, as far as practicable, from the same cities or districts, upon the organized regiments instead of having a succession of new, undisciplined and ill-officered regiments?

In the natural course of events, the regiments, as they were originally constituted, must be gradually reduced by death on the battle-field or in hospitals, by wounds from the enemy, or by the inroads from disease, to mere skeletons. It then becomes a question whether the skeletons are to be consolidated or recruited by men bound merely to serve out the original three years, which dates from the reception of the regiment into the public service, or by such as, like their predecessors, engage to serve three years from the date of their entrance into the service. If the first course be taken, the effect will be to destroy the *esprit de corps* of officers and men; the second will perpetuate the inconvenience of having to begin the work of organization every three years; while the third will avoid both of these evils, and be attended with all the advantages of a regular army.

I am not aware how far the suggestion here thrown out is compatible with the existing laws; but, if there is no warrant for the perpetuation of volunteer regiments in this way, the obstacle can easily be removed at the approaching session of Congress. The advantages of the change are obvious, while its feasibility cannot be doubted. It is not a pleasant anticipation that the war may last above three years; but it would be very unwise for the Government and people of the United States to act upon the assumption of a contrary result. Not many great wars are terminated in less than that length of time, and especially civil wars.

As to the facility with which volunteers may be recruited in order to fill up existing regiments, it is to be remarked that the term of service required would be no greater than was exacted in their original organization, while the new recruit would enjoy the advantage of having the experience of those who had seen service to guide him, and would thus be morally certain of faring better than if he were to enter a new corps, composed of untried officers and men.

But it is not impossible that the system of volunteering may break down under the tremendous strain to which a long war will subject it. In that event drafting will become necessary. Under present laws and usages, the volunteer regiments having expired, and the regular army being composed of fifteen or twenty thousand men, nearly the whole weight of the war would rest upon the shoulders of raw militiamen, called into the field under inexperienced or ill-assorted officers, and with neither the dash and spirit of volunteers, nor the steady purpose of regulars. It is obvious that the cause of the Union would be hopeless, under such auspices, and that the danger of being forced to such a strait should be provided against in time.

This also may be done whenever it becomes evident that the system of volunteering cannot be relied upon, by authorizing the War Department to engraft the drafted men upon the volunteer regiments already in existence. No nation, great or small, ever relied upon the volunteer system when its very existence was at stake, not even the United States, and it will be no unprecedented thing if we are compelled to exact military duty of every man of full age and health, in order to maintain the integrity of our territories, and the authority of our laws.

No nation in existence has such a stock of patriotism on which to draw for the maintenance of its honor and welfare as the United States. We have but barely touched the resources of National strength thus far, and faint-hearted must he be who begins thus early to despair of the Republic.

OBSERVER.

FATAL FALL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN ABOEL, a child two years old, who fell from the fifth-story window of house No. 107 East Thirty-first-street, on Saturday night.

THE ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Great Change in the Aspect of Affairs—A Battle Expected Soon—Visit to the Wilson's Creek Battle-ground—Zagonyi's Charge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

After an absence, dating from 2 A. M. of the memorable 14th of August—the hour at which our shattered army commenced its retreat from Springfield—from this place, until yesterday, I find it but little changed externally, but much in other respects. My last impressions of Springfield were formed among the sickening scenes of blood, ghastly wounds and shrieks of the wounded and dying at the hospitals—the tramp of an army moving away from the scene of its defeat through the night-like shadows—the tremendous thunders of the battle-field still ringing in my ears like the distant roar of the surf upon the shore—the sorrow that weighed upon the heart at the thought that the gallant LYON was no longer among the living—the shame attending a retreat, and the regret with which I saw the wearied, ragged, decimated regiments start up from a few hours' slumber to commence their march homewards—these were the circumstances under which I saw Springfield for the last time before my present visit.

As I approached it this time there was a marked difference. Teats, like huge flocks of swans, had settled all over the prairie—long columns of infantry filed through the streets. Squads of cavalry, in gay equipments, went dashing hither and thither—the music of brass bands enlivened the air—everywhere in place of mournful dejection and solemn silence, there were life, activity and elasticity of spirit.

It was as if there had come such a resurrection as is promised the just—the ragged old battalions had arisen as well-dressed, bright-looking, well-armed armies—the old smooth-bore, brass cannon had become quadrupled, and transmogrified into long, formidable-looking rifled, steel batteries—the rub-a-dub of LYON's old sheepskin bands, changed into the divinest marches, the most inspiring "Red, White and Blue," and the tenderest "Home, Sweet Home" imaginable—and even the stern-faced LYON, with his old white hat, and his plain, earnest-looking staff, seemed to have come back to earth changed into gentlemen with costly sword-hilts and remarkable elegance and costliness of uniform. But alas! there is no resurrection of him, who flashed like a meteor on the country at Camp Jackson, blazed at Boonsville, Dug Springs, Forsyth, across the wide prairies of Western Missouri, and was extinguished at Wilson's Creek.

I suppose the most people generally at the East care to know about operations here, is relative to the battle between PRICE and FREMONT. That there will be such a thing before long no one doubts—its immediate result, with all its train of tremendous consequences, is a matter of grave speculation. The foolish, wicked plan of leading our soldiers to believe that one of them is a match for two or three rebels is "played out," so far as a majority of those are concerned who compose this army; and they are beginning to appreciate the fact that we are fighting men every way as brave, quite as determined, and much more desperate than ourselves. As irresponsible correspondents have heretofore represented things, the enemy has always been immensely superior in force; his loss has invariably been terrible, ours little or none. Full in the belief of this pernicious nonsense many a man, upon finding that the rebels do not retreat upon catching sight of him, nor upon the first fire or the second, and quite as frequently not at all, g

were scarred with bullet marks. Some of them had but one, others had three, five, ten, and in one case I counted not less than fifteen bullet-holes. The half consumed carcasses of horses and mules are to be assembled over at every step, and are so plenty as to excite no remark.

A gentleman who visited the battle-field some three weeks after the battle counted nearly three hundred bodies that were rotting upon the ground. The process of burial was not completed till nearly a month after the fight, and even then with the incompleteness which the above facts show. It is to be hoped that this feature in our warfare will receive a prompt remedy.

The little affair which occurred here last Friday between ZAGONYI and the rebel force is generally regarded as very brilliant and daring, but an imprudent, ill-advised operation. Fifteen gallant lives were lost, eighteen men are missing and fifty-two wounded, to gain what might have been gained six hours later without the loss of a single drop of National blood. The forces of the enemy, as I intimated in a former letter, was much exaggerated; the entire number in the place was about 900 cavalry and 300 infantry. The former fled upon the approach of the Nationals without firing a shot, and left the fight to be conducted by the infantry, thus reducing the fight to 150 of FREMONT'S Body Guard and 300 rebels. Major ZAGONYI made a narrow escape. A fellow broke through the lines with a revolver, whose evident object was to kill him. He fired one barrel, the ball from which grazed the Major's neck, and then putting the pistol against the Major's side fired again, but without effect, the sudden spring of ZAGONYI'S horse carried him away from the bullet. A dozen shots were fired into the rebel, but his horse carried him through the cavalry, and he possibly would have made his escape had not a dragoon, as he passed, literally blown him from his saddle, by putting the muzzle of his pistol close to his side. Whoever the rebel was in name or station, he was daring in spirit to an extent rarely if ever equaled, as he must have known that his enterprise, whether successful or not, carried with it certain death. The entire loss of the enemy, according to the best information, was 23 killed and about 60 wounded. The reason of this comparatively small loss on the part of the enemy is that they were defended by timber, while our men, being mounted, were unable to get at them as freely as they otherwise would.

The case of Major WHITE, of the Prairie Scouts, has, at his own request, been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, which I believe terminated its setting last night, and exculpated him from all blame. The question was not, as many suppose, upon the cowardice of WHITE or his command—they have proved their courage and daring too often to be liable to such a charge—but upon the technical point as to whether he should have countermarched his command upon charging down the lane. This countermarching was done with a view to take the enemy on the flank—it was correct as a military manœuvre, but in the present case only resulted in Major WHITE and several of his men being taken prisoners. That he was recaptured some twenty miles from here by some Home Guards, several times narrowly escaping death at the hands of the drunken and infuriated rebels, you have probably learned long ere this by telegraph. I may add while on the subject of Major WHITE, that eleven of his men held the town from the retreat of ZAGONYI, till the advent of the Federal forces.

While holding the town with this scant force, the Confederates sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. Nine of his men were on picket duty—his whole garrison force consisted of himself and two others. At first he scarcely knew what to do, for had the enemy supposed that there were no greater force in town they would have retaken it, and probably massacred every man. In this strait he resorted to a *ruse*, which met with good success. Getting the bearer of the flag in the hospital, under pretence that it would be unsafe were any of his men to see him, he told him that Gen. SIGEL was in command of the town, and it would be necessary to send the request to him. He then took one of his men outside, gave him proper instructions, and then reëntered and engaged the Confederate in conversation. In an hour or so, the man returned, and expressing Gen. SIGEL'S regrets that, being mounted, he could not return a written answer to the request, gave the required permission to bury the dead. The flag soon after left, firm in the belief that an immense National force was encamped on the south and east of the town. Major WHITE, I am glad to say, is a son of the Empire State, and will do his ancestry no discredit. He leaves to-morrow with his command to hunt up PRICE, and, if necessary, to draw him into a running fight.

The whereabouts of PRICE is not known with exact certainty. He is either at or near Neosho, or is advancing in this direction with a view of taking up a stronger position. Neosho would be a famous point for his defence—being of a character extremely favorable to shot-guns and bushwhacking, and extremely unfavorable to cavalry and artillery.

The Delaware Indians, who were with LANE, have joined Gen. FREMONT, and probably will soon enter upon their duty of scouts. Just now—having just been paid off—they are engaged in buying up all the gay neck-handkerchiefs, red leather, brass buttons, peacock feathers, lively calico, and such other articles as generally please the refined taste of the "poor Indian."

The entire force here is under marching orders, and may leave any instant—where, I hope to be able to inform you in my next. Gen. MCKINSTRY left Pomme de Terre bridge yesterday, and will probable reach here day after to-morrow. GALWAY.

THE LATE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. MARSH, OF THE TWENTIETH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT ILL. VOLS., CAPE GIRARDEAU, Oct. 26, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit my official report of the action of the 21st:

On Monday, the 21st inst., the regiment marched twelve miles from camp to Fredericktown, where a halt was ordered. After resting about an hour and a half, I was ordered, with the rest of the brigade, to march forward Greenville, and took my place in line in rear of the Seventeenth Illinois, being third in position, Capt. STEWART'S squadron of cavalry leading the march. The march had continued scarcely a mile when the column was halted and information passed along the line that the enemy were in position directly in front.

A moment afterwards, Col. PLUMMER, commanding the brigade, came up, ordered forward TAYLOR'S section of artillery, and ordered me to take position on the extreme right. While moving to my place, the battle was commenced by our battery, which opened on the enemy, and was immediately replied to. I had just formed in line of battle when I was ordered to move to the left and support the Seventeenth Illinois, who were already engaged with the enemy concealed in the cornfield on the left. Assuming the position ordered, I directed the third division of my regiment to act as a reserve, and deploying the remainder as skirmishers, advanced and engaged the enemy.

Shortly after I came into action the infantry of Col. LOWE commenced retreating from the cornfield and the shelter of the fences which concealed them; they then exposed themselves to a raking fire from my left wing, which was poured in with terrible effect. At this point I sent four prisoners and six of the enemy's wounded to the rear.

While in line of battle and in deploying as skirmishers, we were exposed to the enemy's batteries, which kept up a constant discharge of grape and round shot, which flew thickly around; but, owing to the poor manner in which they handled their guns, we fortunately escaped uninjured. Two grape-shot passed through the colors, as did several rifle-balls.

Shortly after the retreat of Col. LOWE, firing ceased from the enemy's batteries, and I pushed on as rapidly as possible in pursuit of the force opposed, who appeared to be retreating *en masse*, Lieut.-Col. ERWIN, with the right wing, being on the right side of the Greenville road, and Major GOODWIN, with the left wing, on the left side of the same road, my colors in the centre of the road.

While moving forward in this manner, many of the enemy were killed or wounded as they retreated. Shortly after passing the place where the enemy's batteries had been, Col. BAKER, with the Indiana cavalry, passed me in pursuit of the retreating forces. I immediately pushed forward to support him. The cavalry had passed me but a few moments when I heard a discharge of artillery and a volley of musketry in front, and almost immediately after Col. BAKER, with a portion of his cavalry, returned, requesting me to hurry forward, and stating that the enemy had planted their batteries in front of him, and that the infantry were behind fences in such a position that he could not charge on them. I at once moved on at a double-quick, passing Col. BAKER'S cavalry, who were drawn up on each side of the road. At this time Lieut.-Col. LAWIN discovered from the right a battery, a short distance in advance, with the Union flag flying. As he had been concealed from the road for some distance by the timber through which he passed, he supposed them to be some of our own forces who had passed while he was out of sight, and, fearful of injuring friends, he withheld his fire. While still approaching them, they limbered up and moved off at a run.

At this point several of the retreating forces were killed and wounded. About this time Col. CARLIN, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, at the head of not more than two companies, came up the road. I pushed on head of him, pursuing the enemy. When about two miles and a half from our starting point my left wing emerged from the timber into an open field. At this instant I discovered a short distance ahead a number of cavalry, whom I supposed from their dress to be Union troops. I rode up to a house a short distance in front, and was informed that they were Union men. I immediately ordered my left wing, who were firing into them, to cease firing, fearful that they would kill our own forces. On riding up to the spot we ascertained from a wounded man that they were the rear-guard of the enemy, and that JEFF. THOMPSON in person was with them. Pursuing them at a double-quick, I succeeded in getting within long range of them at a turn of the road, and fired, killing one. At this time I was about three miles and a half from our original position, and received an order to halt and return to Fredericktown, which I did.

During the engagement and pursuit my command behaved with coolness, and my orders were obeyed with a readiness truly commendable, taking into consideration the fact that it was the first time they were ever under fire.

When all do well, the mention of individual names is unnecessary.

My field and staff were in their proper positions, and afforded me efficient aid in the discharge of my duties. Rev. CHARLES BURTON, Chaplain of my regiment, was on the field, and was untiring in his efforts to aid the wounded and dying.

I am happy to report only three wounded and none killed, which, considering the long time we were under fire, is truly remarkable.

Herewith I send a list of the wounded, and a report of Dr. GOODBRAKE, surgeon of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. MARSH,
Colonel Twentieth Illinois Volunteers.
To Col. J. B. PLUMMER, Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Contrabands—Lane's Movements—Guerillas—Lecompton Redividus—Frauds and Disloyalty in the Indian Agencies, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The condition of the contrabands in this State deserves some attention. Ever since the commencement of this war the moveable property of Missouri has been taking unto itself legs. Probably all this in a decidedly unconstitutional fashion, but nevertheless no less a result accomplished. One gentleman told me yesterday that he had kept the record of the fugitives who had passed through his town (a point on the river north of this) since last May, and it reached over 150. Over 200 have been recorded here. Somo 400 are now at Lawrence, a number at Atchison, and in the counties of Linn and Bourbon, Southeastern Kansas, there cannot be less than 400 more. Of these latter 150 are a new installment, sent from his camp by Gen. LANE, and gathered during the march from Kansas City to join the column of SIGEL in pursuit of PRICE. It is true that where the Kansas men march Slavery disappears, as Gen. LANE in the United States Senate declared it would. The 150 contrabands just spoken of were all more or less provided with teams, bedding and provisions, which their late masters having left they appropriated.

The equity of free Kansas cannot help admiring the justice which considers such payment as being only a fair method of dealing with men who first plunder a whole race of all industrial and social rights, degrade a large portion of their own race, and then seek to subjugate the nation because it any longer refuses it permission to travel further in this course. There are now over a thousand colored persons in Kansas, fugitives from the rebels of Missouri. I hear no complaints from the citizens, that they are not intelligent or industrious, but the people of this State are poor, and have but little either to give for charity, or to pay for labor. The Winter is coming on and a large majority are destitute. A large number are in the brigade, employed as teamsters, servants, etc., and if the Government would give permission to enroll them, either in the Home Guards or otherwise, all the able-bodied men would serve most eagerly. Most of them would make valuable soldiers, as they know every foot of ground, the character of the people, and all the particulars which would so materially aid the National forces and cripple the enemy. Among the contrabands, both in Kansas and with the brigade, are men who, if allowed to take a *man's* share in this fight, would make the best scouts any army could have in its ranks.

But I intended to show the claim these people possess upon the benevolent. Here, they are not provided for, as at Fortress Monroe, by the Government. Consequently, they must shift for themselves. This they do now to the best of their ability, but what is to be done for the Winter fast approaching. A large proportion would be glad to take advantage of the offers of the Haytian Republic, but that Government cannot pay their passage to the seaboard or aid them with an outfit. As they are industrious they would make good citizens of a nation where equality would be their portion, and an ample reward for industry be secured. Here the prejudices of color have not passed away, and as the contrabands necessarily possess the faults of their race, they will be eagerly seized upon to be used against them. It seems to me another method even than aiding to remove to Hayti might be conceived of. There are large quantities of vacant land in the western part of the country. They understand agriculture, and would, with assistence in getting over the first year, breaking and building, soon make homes for themselves. Or, if they would not suit, the Territory of New-Mexico contains a population with which the negro element would readily assimilate; I refer to the Mexican. Color with them is no degradation. Labor is wanted, and Slavery has no foothold there of importance. As the National forces travel further South, into the Indian country and Arkansas, the number of contrabands will largely increase. New-Mexico will be a capital country to colonize them in. The climate is good; its mineral resources, when developed, will be found very great, and there will be no taint of colorphobia in the larger class of the population. Something ought to be done to aid them.

Lieut. WEED, Acting Adjutant-General, has just reached this city, having left the camp of Gen. LANE at Wablow, ten miles south of Osceola. The brigade was deflecting to the right, with the intention of reaching the Kansas border. Lieut. WEED left Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters the same day, having brought instruction to Gen. LANE, authorizing him to take up his march, with a view to guard the frontier and operate against the Confederate Indians. FREMONT was encamped at Connelsville, a little town eight miles east of LANE. He had with him but about 2,000, his artillery, &c., being behind, on the road from Warsaw. The Major-General had pushed on rapidly to overtake the "flying Dutchman." SIGEL was encamped about two miles south of LANE, with 9,000 men. The various divisions of the army, amounting to 45,000, were all rapidly converging to the southwest. While Lieut. WEED was in FREMONT'S camp, one of SIGEL'S scouts arrived with information that PRICE'S army had already crossed the Arkansas border. Gen. STURGIS was at Osceola, and would on the next day take the place vacated by LANE'S march to the West—the extreme right wing of the advance. The troops were all in good spirits and eager for the enemy, who, however, they fear will not allow them a chance to fight.

At Atchison, yesterday, a party of rebels made their appearance on the Missouri bank of the river, and were about to fire into the ferry-boat, but desisted, on the Captain's entreaties not to do so, as there was women and children on board. The boat returned to the Kansas side and shortly after carried over a party of ten volunteers, under command of Lieut. WOODSMAN. The rebels were pursued and fired upon—one of their number reported killed. The party was supposed to be commanded by a lawyer named CARR, formerly a resident of Atchison. He is a South Carolinian, and may be remembered as the Secession Ruffian nominee for Congress under the Lecompton Constitution. A man of fine education and high character in spite of these associations, he was compelled to leave the town on account of his disloyal sentiments. Since then he has become a common drunkard, and has lost the confidence of even the Secessionists in Platte County. He is at the head of 25 desperadoes, and has several times threatened to attack Atchison.

The above allusion to the Lecompton swindle reminds me of an advertisement I cut out this morning from one of the dailies here. A little thing, but it illustrates the changes that have occurred here. Here it is:

CAPITOL SALE.

By authority of law, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the materials of every kind unused and purchased for the construction of the Capitol building at Lecompton, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861, 1 o'clock P. M., the sale to be at the Capitol grounds in Lecompton. C. ROBINSON, Governor.

This was the place chosen by the Missouri usurpation for the capital of their expected Slave State. Congress appropriated $50,000 to erect buildings. All that ever was legitimately used for the purpose is to be seen in the basement walls of a tolerably extensive building, probably costing $5,000. The remainder was used to feed the armies employed in subjugating Kansas. On the place where the sale will take place, a meeting was called in February, 1857, to express an opinion on some acts of Governor GEARY. (This is the gallant Col. GEARY that lately commanded at Bolivar.) (!) A Virginian named SHEPHARD had previously sought to insult the Governor in consequence of a refusal on account of his drunkenness to commission him (S.) Sheriff of Douglas County. After resolutions approving of GEARY'S conduct were read, SHEPHARD, who, with a number of his ruffian friends, was present, stood on a pile of lumber, now to be sold, and denounced the resolutions, the authors and all who sustained them, as liars and thieves. A man named SHEPPARD declared he didn't approve. SHEPHARD drew a revolver and fired. A general *mêlée* ensued, in which SHEPPARD was dangerously, and SHEPHARD mortally wounded. There is little doubt that a plot existed to assassinate Gov. GEARY, which would have been carried out but for the opportune presence of forty Free State men. JOHN E. COOK, of Harper's Ferry, who was hung at Charlestown, Va., was secretary of the meeting.

Several officers at the Fort, connected with the Quartermaster's and other departments, have been ordered to answer charges preferred against them. One of them, at least, is accused of disloyal proclivities. The others are charged principally with impeding the formation and equipment of the Kansas Brigade.

While the various Committees of Congress are investigating the loyalty of the employes and the honesty of the contractors under the Government, let me refer them to the condition of the Indian Bureau. There is good reason to suspect both the honesty and loyalty of parties in that branch of the Administration, and not by any means its most subordinate members. At least three of the Brigadier-Generals and Colonels prominent in PRICE'S army have been Indian Agents in Kansas. RAINS, PARSONS and CHENAULT have all held that post among the SACS and FOXES, I believe. The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs resides in one of the northwestern counties of Arkansas. He has a son and nephew in the rebel service. If you examine the map, it will be perceived that letters may pass through the Indian Territory, thence into Kansas by way of the Osage Nation to its Agency, and from that or some other point find their way to Washington or elsewhere in Uncle Sam's mail-bag. It is not believed that agents now in the service of the Department are engaged in this secret mail, but it is believed that there are traders and other hangers-on of Pro-Slavery sympathies in the different Indian Reservations of Southern Kansas to take charge of such letters and see that they are sent forward. Some one at Washington receives them.

With regard to dishonesty in contracts, let me recite you a few facts. Last year a contract was made by the Indian Bureau, with ROBERT STEVENS, a Democratic lawyer of Lecompton, and others, for the sum of $200,000, to build a certain number of houses, to plow and fence in a certain quantity of land and to make other improvements upon the reservation belonging to the SACS and FOXES. A portion of this work was completed, the contractors, among whom, it is said, is to be found the Governor of Kansas, having let out their contracts for *just one-half*. By some inadvertence, GREENWOOD, who, without doubt, was to share the profits, failed to obtain the signature of his fellow-traitor, Secretary THOMPSON, and therefore the contract was invalid. A portion of the money had been paid. Mr. STEVENS went on to Washington, and came back with his papers signed by the proper authorities. He is reported as saying, when asked how he obtained Secretary SMITH'S signature, that while at Washington he was asked in the Department of the Interior, by a prominent Kansas politician, "what he would give to have his contract signed;" that he replied, $3,000—and *that it was signed a few days after*. As Mr. STEVENS indulges rather freely, this may have been a story growing out of an inebriated imagination, but the old adage of *in vino veritas* still remains true. The houses erected by these contractors were in almost every respect a scandalous violation of the terms of the contract. In fact, they were nothing but mere shanties. When Mr. DOLE, the present Commissioner, was in Kansas, he examined them. By his orders alterations have been made in the matter, the terms have been reduced, and the dwellings of the Indians are to be built of stone, which, on the whole, will be as cheap, and much more durable. Yet, even now, it is said the profits accruing from the transaction will not be less than $50,000.

There are other things which need investigation. The Indian Bureau is a sealed book, and it is difficult to obtain an insight into its workings. Large amounts of money are annually expended for the supposed purpose of civilizing the Indians,—agents, traders and chief clerks grow rich,—but the Indians year by year grow poorer, and diminish rapidly. As an illustration, it is said on a reservation in Southern Kansas, some difficulty has existed between the agent and traders about adjusting the spoils, and, as a consequence, for weeks there was no store open in the agency, the Indians actually suffering for food; and, as the regulations of the Department forbids unlicensed traders selling to the Indians, they had to suffer from the dispute. The whole policy of the Government, with regard to the Indian tribes, requires examination. Plundered by the Government sharks, who are licensed to grow fat upon them, hated, oppressed, and driven away by the settlers, they are become things of the past, and soon will pass away entirely. H.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBELS BECOMING ALARMED.

From the Nashville Union, Oct. 29.

The Richmond papers are enforcing, with irresistible appeals, the importance of reinforcing Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S command in Kentucky, and thus effectually protecting Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia against the threatened incursions of a strong column of the enemy. Although for the present, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER may be sure against any successful effort to dislodge him, yet if all we hear be true about the heavy masses that the enemy are bringing forward to meet him, he will soon have need of a much larger body to defend the important section of country which relies on him for protection. We all know that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and his brave army will do all that heroism, energy, and daring can to repel the invader. But we cannot afford to risk the loss of so important a position as he holds, as long as an additional regiment can be spared for his relief. The *Examiner* very forcibly says:

"It is of the highest importance that a strong column should be sent to the aid of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER before he can be compelled to fall back by superior numbers. The prestige of holding our ground is invaluable among a wavering population. To fall back is to lose the popular support of the country, which would, under an advance movement, rally in overwhelming power around our banners. For once, we ought to be in the field in time. Gen. SCOTT boasted that he had got thirty days the start of us at the beginning of the war. He has verified his words by keeping us on the defensive all the time and at every point.

This demonstration of the enemy upon the Cumberland Gap is the only instance in which he has been behind us in point of time. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there before him, but that energetic General may yet be driven back for want of timely support from the authorities at Richmond. The enemy are pushing forward large forces in his direction, and may yet get ahead of us in time, by concentrating a large army where we have only a small one.

The importance of anticipating him in throwing a strong column into that region, is too obvious to require elucidation. *The breaking up of that line of railroad communication to the West; and South is not to be permitted or hazarded for an instant.* East Tennessee, though fast coming round to her true Southern moorings, is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed. Southwestern Virginia is a country too full of the true Southern grit of army supplies, and of brave soldiers, to be occupied by the enemy."

The *Dispatch* speaks in the same strain, when it concludes a strong article as follows:

"The Federal Government is pouring in troops by tens of thousands from the prolific Northwest into Kentucky. A formidable army is rendezvousing in the neighborhood of Lexington for a march upon Virginia and East Tennessee in the direction of the Cumberland and Pound Gaps, in Lee and Wise counties. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER stands in the path; but the force in his command is not more than adequate to hold the Unionists of Eastern Kentucky in check, and is unequal to the additional task of resisting a score or two of regiments from the Northwestern hive. The Confederate Government has yet time to reinforce Gen. ZOLLICOFFER; but if it delay in the work at at all, he must fall back, and the country be entered by the enemy.

The Government cannot afford to permit the great line of railroad running through the country thus threatened to be one moment imperilled. It cannot afford to lose the support of the brave and liberal people of Southwestern Virginia, where, as yet, not a single traitor has been found. It cannot afford to admit an army of the enemy into close proximity with East Tennessee, where BROWNLOW and ANDY JOHNSON have made so many Unionists among a community the most prolific of good soldiers on the Continent. The people of East Tennessee, under the admirable policy of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, and under the influence of the patriotic contact of Southwestern Virginia, are rapidly giving up their Johnsonism and Brownlowism, and warming up with genuine enthusiasm for the South. It is the region, of all the others in the Confederacy, from which we may soon expect the largest accessions to our Southern armies, abounding, as it does, most profusely in men, and having furnished, so far, no recruits from its superabundant stock.

To permit a large army of the enemy to enter, or even to threaten East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, would be attended by accumulating and irretrievable misfortunes. Civil trouble and division might be engendered in Tennessee where it has been fortunately avoided, and the magnificent country and noble people of Southwestern Virginia be paralyzed, and our chief line of communication with the West be broken up.

If these outward misfortunes are to be avoided, pains must be taken to frustrate the designs of the enemy upon Cumberland Gap without delay. Even the loss of a week may entail consequences which it might require months to retrieve, and inflict losses upon a loyal and gallant people which could never be repaired.

We trust that all the available arms that can be commanded will at once be sent to Knoxville, Bristol and Wytheville, to be put into the hands of fugitive Kentuckians coming in; and that ten or twenty thousand reinforcements will be at once placed along the line of the railroads, within call of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

If the Government has not already acted upon these suggestions, and upon the entreaties, as we learn, of our authorities, we trust that every available man and arm will be sent without delay. The calamity that the whole Confederacy would suffer from the discomfiture of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, would be incalculable. So brave and capable a commander should not be left to contend with so superior a force of the enemy as is now said to be in front of him."

KENTUCKY.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 6.

BUCKNER has left the south bank of the Green River and retired his forces towards Bowling Green, and STANTON has left Burksville, in Cumberland County, and returned into Tennessee with his marauding gang. These movements may be regarded as our strategic victories, defeating the rebels without a battle. The disposition of the three divisions of our Federal troops may be briefly stated: Gen. CRITTENDEN commands the Western Division, Gen. MCCOOK the Centre, and Gen. SCHOEPF the Eastern, while Gen. SHERMAN supervises the whole. We have already shown that in the west Col. BUKEBIDGE has advanced as far as Woodbury, which is at the confluence of the Big Barren with Green River, about fifteen miles on the left flank of BUCKNER'S position at Bowling Green. In the centre, our troops have gone some fifteen miles beyond Nolin, and taken position at Bacon Creek, which is not more than six or seven miles from Munfordsville, on the Green River. We gave a letter on Saturday from Crab Orchard stating that the Western Division had received orders to march from Mount Vernon, the intended route being through Pulaski towards Cumberland, from whence STANTON has just fallen back. Thus our troops are converging upon the enemy's position, which extends from Bowling Green on his left through his centre in Barren County to his right recently at Burksville. The Union armies are advancing slowly and surely. Gen. CRITTENDEN has his headquarters at Morgantown, in Butler County, with such gallant spirits as Cols. JACKSON, MCHENRY, and BURBRIDGE. Gen. MCCOOK will soon be at Munfordsville, on the Green River, at which point he can cross whenever it is desirable, and Gen. SCHOEPF is clearing away the rebels who have recently ravaged the valley of the Cumberland. Whether any advance will be made at present, we do not know, but the movements of our friends give cheerful indications that the threatened march of BUCKNER and his men upon Louisville for their Winter quarters is entirely impracticable. Our forces are able to assume the defensive with all security, but we are not prepared to say that they are strong enough to attack the rebel intrenchments and fortifications at Bowling Green, nor do we know that such a course is desirable.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT MORGANTOWN.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 6.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city Sunday night direct from Owensboro, that Col. MCHENRY had had another engagement with the rebels at Morgantown, in which they were again overwhelmed with considerable loss. On Thursday the rebel forces to the number of three or four hundred swam the river below the village. Col. MCHENRY, on learning the intelligence, at once advanced with the force he had, and after a sharp conflict drove them back, killing many and pretty effectually dispersing them. The rebels, it is believed, had sent off for reinforcements, with the determination of making another assault. Col MCHENRY dispatched messengers to different points for reinforcements, intending to give them battle. It is thought that by this time he has some 3,000 or 4,000 troops collected under his command. The messenger from the camp arrived just before the boat left, and our informant did not learn the number of killed and wounded, though it is believed to have been very severe on the part of the Confederates, as they were compelled to cross the river in retreat. We may soon expect news of a battle, as the point is one seriously threatening BUCKNER'S flank and within thirteen or fourteen miles of Bowling Green.

VANDALISM OF THE REBELS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: The Nashville-Bowling-green-Louisville *Courier* says "it was not the intention to blow up the Green river bridge."

Now, I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman well known to me, of unquestionable veracity, noting that on the 23d day of last April he traveled in company with Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW from Nashville to Louisville over the railroad. When passing the great iron bridge across Green river, the writer of the letter remarked upon the beauty and magnificence of the work, to which Gen. PILLOW replied that it was the first time he had ever traveled over the road, and that he was examining the bridge *as a military man, to see how it could be destroyed.*

Gen. PILLOW further remarked that he was going to Louisville to have a conference with Gov. MAGOFFIN, and their friends.

Please ascertain if Gen. PILLOW, Gov. MAGOFFIN, and other friends, were at Louisville at the time named.

Yours, truly, LESLIE COMBS.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Position of the National Forces in the Territory—Names of the Officers Surrendered—Destruction of Property—Organization of the Rebel Government.

We have received a copy of the Mesilla (Arizona) *Times* of Aug 3. It furnishes the following interesting items:

NATIONAL FORCES IN NEW-MEXICO.

The whole force of the United States Regulars stationed in the Military Department of New-Mexico was 36 companies—14 mounted and 22 foot. Of this force, 11 companies have been taken prisoners by our forces, and four others are completely in our power, leaving 12 infantry and 9 mounted companies still in the Department. About half of the remaining force is stationed at Forts Stanton and Craig, and at Albuquerque, the remainder being scattered at different points several hundred miles apart, and distant from the Arizona frontier. A Confederate force has gone to attack two of these posts—Forts Wise and Garland. Fort Union, it is said, will probably be attacked by forces from the Indian Nation. A few weeks will probably show the capturing of the whole force in the Department. They are now thus cut off from supplies and communication with the States.

The following is a list of United States Army officers who surrendered to our forces with their commands at the San Augustine Springs. Many of the officers attached to these corps have resigned, some are absent on leave and on duty in the States, and the rank officers in proportion to the number of companies surrendered are very deficient. These officers have been paroled, and will leave for Santa Fé in a few days.

Of the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Infantry.—Maj. Isaac Lynde, commanding; Capt. Joseph H. Potter, Capt. M. R. Stevenson, First Lieut. F. Ryan, First Lieut. David Hancock, First Lieut. Edw. J. Brooks, First Lieut. Charles B. Silvess, First Lieut. A. H. Plummer, Second Lieut. F. J. Crilley.

Of the Mounted Rifle Regiment.—Capt. Alfred Gibbs, First Lieut. C. W. McNally, Second Lieut. Edward L. Cressy, Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Alden.

We are requested by several United States officers, on behalf of their men, to correct a statement which appeared in our last issue in reference to the battle of Mesilla. The United States troops were not ordered to charge four times, as stated—they were ready to charge when they were ordered by the commanding officer to retreat. Many orders were given during the confusion, and some of these must have been misunderstood to be the order to charge.

MAJ. LYNDE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

From confidential orders to Major LYNDE, at Fort Fillmore, from the commandant of the Department of New-Mexico, we glean the following:

The whole regular force in the Department has been ordered to the States. "In consequence of the impossibility of enlisting volunteers within the limits of New-Mexico, to be placed in contact with Texas troops," all the Arizona forts were to be abandoned except Fort Stanton, which was to be garrisoned by two companies of volunteers.

In abandoning the forts, the government property was to be sold or disposed of, "care being taken that *nothing* should fall into the hands of Texians or disaffected individuals."

The garrison of Fort Fillmore was to remain long enough to cover the withdrawal of the troops from Western Arizona; that having been effected, Fort Fillmore was to be abandoned. The command was to march out by way of Forts Craig or Stanton, prepared to resist all attacks.

From dictates of "policy and humanity" the volunteers collected in the Mesilla Valley were to be disbanded. Those who had fully committed themselves were to be sent to Fort Craig.

HALF A MILLION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The United States troops, in abandoning Western Arizona, after having destroyed Fort Breckinridge and the stores at that point, moved through Tucson, and at the Tucson Mills burnt up a large amount of grain, provisions, flour, &c., on the property of Mr. GRANT, Government contractor for the Arizona posts. All the buildings were destroyed, and the mills.

The citizens of Tucson were first invited to attend a sale at which they were told they could have Government property at their own prices. As soon as they commenced to congregate the torch was fired. The burning of the mills was a piece of wanton barbarity. They were the only mills within many leagues, and an infinite blessing to the people of Tucson and that section, and more particularly all the travelers on the Southern route.

The troops afterwards moved to Fort Buchanan, and burned up an immense amount of stores and property, including $30,000 or $40,000 of property belonging to the sutler. They also burned the fort.

When last heard from they were moving towards the Rio Grande. They consist of four companies, 320 men, with two pieces of common and forty wagons.

CAPTURED AT FORT FILLMORE.

The following are the commissary stores captured at Fort Fillmore, in part, as shown by the Quartermaster's books:

Fifty-four head beef cattle, 46,306 pounds flour, 1,464 pounds rice, 6,066 pounds Rio coffee, 588 gallons vinegar, 225 pounds tea, 2,246 pounds soap, 19,847 pounds hay, 5,000 pounds beans, 56 bushels beans, 1,273 pounds desiccated vegetables, 7,857 pounds sugar, 1,234 pounds star candles, 365 pounds sperm candles, 270 boxes soap.

In addition to this there is an immense amount of corn and barley. Two hundred and seventy head of cattle, sent from Fort Craig, arrived just in time to be included in the surrender. It will be seen that our boys have taken food and forage for themselves and their animals sufficient for several months.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following are the names of the resigned army officers who arrived in our city on July 31. They are *en route* for Richmond, where they intend to offer their services to the Confederate Government: Brevet Major L. A. Armistead, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. A. B. Hardcastle, of the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. E. B. D. Riley, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Francis Mallory, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. N. Wickliffe, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. A. Shaaf, of the Fourth Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Brewer, of the First Dragoons. Twenty-six civilians from California accompany them.

CONFEDERATE FORCES IN ARIZONA.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, commanding Second Regiment Texas Mounted Rifles; Major EDWIN WALLER; Capt. H. C. COOK, acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. GEORGE WYTHE BAYLOR, Adjutant. Capt. TEELE'S Artillery Company; Capt. HARDEMAN'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. STAFFORD'S Mounted Rifle Company; Capt. COERWOOD'S Company of Spies; Capt. MCALLISTER'S Infantry Company; Capt. HAWTHORNE'S Infantry Company; Captain, A. HAWTHORNE; First Lieutenant, A. Rynan; Second Lieutenant, S. COOLEY. Thirty men of this company are in Arizona, under command of Lieut. COOLEY; the remainder of the company are at Fort Bliss.

Capt. GEORGE FRAZIER'S Company of Arizona Rangers. This company is composed of citizens of Arizona, and are mounted, armed and equipped, and have been continually engaged in active service during the Arizona movements, but have not as yet elected company officers.

Capt. MARTIN'S Company of Arizona Mountaineers. This company was organized at Pino Alto, and numbers 40 men. We have seen no list of the company officers. They are now on duty near Cook's Springs.

MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS.

From Messrs. DAGUERRE and THERAULT, who last week passed the scene of the late massacre at Cook's Springs of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail party, we have received further particulars of that terrible deed. These gentlemen buried the bodies. They describe the encounter as having evidently been a most desperate struggle. It had occurred several days before they passed. It would seem that the Indians first succeeded in stampeding the mules, the coach was upset, and the pole breaking, the Indians probably followed the mules, giving the mail party time to secure their arms, and retreat to a hill, where they built a small rock wall. The fight appears to have lasted two days. All about this wall the ground was strewn with battered bullets. Every rock and stone within many yards, which could have partially secreted an Indian, had bullets lying near. One small tree, about 150 yards from the wall, had the marks of eleven balls on it. The horrors and suffering which these men must have undergone is unexpressible. Nearly all had their arms broken—all were wounded in the arms and had been shot through the head. Four of the bodies were found within the wall, one in front of it, and two some fifty yards in the rear. It is supposed that the Indians numbered at least a hundred.

On the 15th of July a band of sixty Apache Indians attacked a party of men at the abandoned rancho called the "Canoa," 36 miles above Tucson, and killed RICHMOND JONES, Superintendent of the Sopori Mining Company, ELDRED TARBOX, MCCALL, two Mexicans and an Indian boy. They stripped WM. R. RHODES, after having wounded him, and allowed him to escape.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. BAYLOR, as acting Governor of Arizona, has issued a proclamation appointing James A. Lucas Secretary of the Territory, M. H. Macwillie Attorney-General, E. Angerstein Treasurer, George M. Fraser Marshal, and Frank Higgins Probate Judge of the First District.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Vols I to 13. D. APPLETON & Co., New-York.

Thirteen of the sixteen volumes of which the *New American Cyclopædia* is to consist, have already appeared, and the three concluding volumes, we understand, are in rapid progress toward completion. We have, therefore, the means of forming a full and accurate judgment of a work which, from its magnitude, and from the eminence of the writers who have contributed to its pages, if for no other reasons, must long occupy a conspicuous position in American literature. Of its magnitude some idea may be formed, when we state that the total number of pages will be not far from twelve thousand, and that each of these pages contains as many words as four pages of the common run of books. The sixteen volumes of the *Cyclopædia*, therefore, will equal, in bulk of matter, about two hundred ordinary duodecimos.

Among the men who have written this vast mass of learning are George Bancroft, J. S. Black, the late Attorney-General of the United States; Brown-Sequard, the eminent physiologist, George Bush, John Esten Cooke, G. W. Curtis, R. H. Dana, Jr., R. W. Emerson, Edward Everett, C. C. Felton, Parke Godwin, Horace Greeley, G. W. Greene, Prof. Henry, Count Gurowski, H. W. Herbert, Richard Hildreth, G. S. Hillard, Prof. Kendrick, C. O. Leland, J. R. Lowell, F. L. Olmsted, Theophilus Parsons, W. H. Seward, W. Gilmore Sims, Rev. Dr. Sprague, H. T. Tuckerman and E

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without news direct from the Great Expedition, no dispatch boat having arrived, either at Fortress Monroe or at Annapolis, at the date of our latest advices from those points. Another flag of truce passed between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, on Saturday, however, and though the rebels were still extremely uncommunicative, enough was learned to give sufficient assurance that the success of the expedition is all that could have been desired. The rebel officers accompanying the flag of truce refused to give any information, but one of the hands on board the steamer is stated to have admitted that Beaufort was in possession of the National forces, and that the National flag was waving from the Court-house. Persons who have arrived in Baltimore from Old Point state that the Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, announcing simply that the National troops had landed at two points, and were marching inland. Another rumor is that the National troops stormed and captured two forts—this news having been telegraphed to Norfolk on Saturday morning. Another vessel of the expedition the steamer *Commodore Perry*—has returned to Fortress Monroe in a disabled condition, and the steamer *Governor* has probably been lost, though we receive no confirmation of the rebel statement that two vessels had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast.

A dispatch received on Saturday from Fortress Monroe conveys indirectly the important information that a second expedition is about to sail—naval officers, it is stated, having been ordered to report to the commanding General, and the troops destined for the service being congregated at Annapolis. A statement to the same effect has already been published in the TIMES, copied from a Baltimore paper.

A letter has been received at Lewiston, from Capt. BISBEE, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, which is with the Naval Expedition. He states that the steamer *Baltic* has on board forty pieces of ordnance, forty frames for buildings, three hundred wheel-barrows, shovels, picks, &c., and an abundance of heavy canvas. He calculates that there will not be many desertions from his ship, the *Coatzacoalcos*, inasmuch as an item of her cargo is $178,000 in specie.

A rumor is in circulation in Washington that the rebels have advanced their pickets all along the lines. If so, the movement is probably merely a feint to cover the withdrawal of troops for the defence of the Atlantic Coast. There is nothing new to report from either the Upper or the Lower Potomac.

A dispatch received in Washington, from on board the steamer *Louisiana*, on duty at Chincoteague Inlet, announces the destruction, by a party from that vessel, of a schooner and two sloops belonging to Virginia rebels, which were burnt on the night of the 27th of October.

The United States gunboat *Rescue*, on Thursday last, left Fortress Monroe and proceeded up the Rappahannock River as far as Urbana Creek, off the mouth of which she captured a large schooner, from which all stores and movable property were removed, and the vessel then burned. The *Rescue* was fired upon by a masked battery on shore, but the battery was completely silenced, and subsequently every place along the river, which was supposed to harbor rebels, was shelled.

Gen. GRANT, who was first in command at the battle of Belmont, considers the National victory there complete. He has telegraphed to headquarters at St. Louis that he captured one hundred and thirty prisoners, and all the rebel artillery, though a part of the latter he was forced to leave behind for want of horses. He estimates the National loss in killed and wounded at 250 or 300, and that of the enemy as much heavier. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* states that Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels, who acknowledge a loss of 350 in killed alone. Some of the prisoners taken report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce PRICE near Springfield, but that the attack will no doubt prevent it. There was a rumor at Cairo on Friday that JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces had been encountered by a National force under Col. OGILVIE, and that he had suffered another defeat, with a loss of three hundred killed.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., at present the headquarters of the army recently commanded by Gen. FREMONT, informs us that the whereabouts of the rebel leaders, PRICE and MCCULLOCH, has at last been ascertained with certainty. The main body of PRICE'S army is stationed on the north fork of Crane Creek, about forty-five miles south of Springfield—numbering about twenty-five thousand. BEN MCCULLOCH is on Flat Creek, with seven to eight thousand men. In addition to these principal bodies, there are bands numbering from one hundred to one thousand scattered about the country. PRICE'S position on Crane Creek is considered favorable for defence, and he has stationed batteries on elevated positions, overlooking all the approaches. It is quite likely he intends to invite a battle there, and probably will not have long to wait for one.

The St. Louis *Democrat* and *Republican* of Nov. 7 contain a number of cards from different individuals contradicting in the most decided terms statements made in Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' report to Secretary CAMERON. Mr. A. B. OGDEN asserts that the document contains "a series of misstatements and lies" regarding the Benton Barracks, and promises a more detailed exposition. Mr. THOMAS KENNEDY, Mrs. S. B. BRANT'S agent, gives the names of twenty or thirty individuals who occupied rooms in the house used as FREMONT'S headquarters, by way of disproving the allegation that it was rented at $6,000 per annum for the use of three persons. Major FRANZ KAPPNER, who superintended the construction of the fortifications about St. Louis, exposes the exaggerated statement regarding the cost of the works, which he energetically denounces as "lies." Mr. E. W. FOX declares that he never had any contract for picket pins or camp kettles. Some of these articles were purchased from the firm of which he is a member, and were of the best quality. He also pronounces the story that he purchased for the Government saddles rejected by Major MCKINSTRY "an infamous and an unqualified lie," and finally, Mr. JOHN M. KRUM asserts that the story that he was one of several to present Mr. MCKINSTRY a service of plate, is an unmitigated falsehood, and that he never applied for any Government contract, and has never been interested in one directly or indirectly.

The latest advices from the theatre of operations in the Kanawha Valley is received through some soldiers from Col. TYLER'S command, who reached Wheeling on Wednesday, with prominent Secessionists in charge. They report that as they left camp, a dispatch was received from Gen. ROSECRANS, announcing that he had driven the rebels from all their positions except Cotton Hill, and ordering Col. TYLER to bring up his artillery, to assist in dislodging them from that point. Twenty-one rebel prisoners had arrived in Cincinnati from Gen. ROSECRANS' camp. They are described as "the most filthy, miserable, forlorn, dejected, ignorant and despicable looking specimen of humanity ever seen in Cincinnati or elsewhere."

Gen. ROSECRANS makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the troops under his command, in a letter addressed to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, and dated at his headquarters, Oct. 29. The soldiers in his department have been poorly clothed, because they were nearly all of them dispatched hastily in answer to pressing calls, and since entering upon their duties they have changed their positions so frequently that supplies have not reached them regularly. Now, however, they are in very good condition. Gen. ROSECRANS contradicts the statement that his force have suffered greatly from sickness. The number in hospital have averaged only four per cent. He recommends that supplies of clothing and other necessaries should be accumulated at some dépôt, so as to be made available when the troops shall go into Winter quarters.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* mentions an improbable rumor which had gained currency in that town, to the effect that four hundred of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, stationed at Cheat Mountain, had been captured while on a reconnoissance by a vastly superior force of the enemy, which had decoyed them into an ambusade.

The United States storeship *Nightingale*, Capt. DAVID B. HORN, from the Southwest Pass, arrived here on Saturday. The *Nightingale* has on freight the cargoes of several prizes captured in the Gulf by the blockading fleet. She brings no news of consequence from the mouth of the Mississippi, but the letter of our correspondent on board the United States steamer *Cuyler*, on blockade duty there, furnishes interesting particulars of the condition of affairs in the City of New-Orleans. The ruin of the place, in a business point of view, is represented to be almost complete. The levee, formerly so busy with the traffic of the Mississippi, is now an extended scene of desolation. Many of the stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of every branch of trade. Texas beef is the only meat for sale, and that is scarce, poor and dear; butter is sold at from eighty to eighty-five cents per pound; white potatoes fourteen dollars per barrel, and sweet potatoes about the same. A free market for the poor was established some time ago, the supplies being furnished by voluntary contributions from the farmers, but there was a prospect that it would soon be closed for want of means. There is undoubtedly a strong Union element in the population, which only awaits a proper opportunity to exhibit itself.

If it be true that the privateer *Sumter* has been captured, as reported by the rebels themselves, the capture was not effected by the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, with her machinery disabled. She encountered a heavy gale on the 6th inst., when south of Hatteras, and broke her delivery pipe. She goes to the Navy-yard for new boilers and other repairs.

Intelligence does not reach us very promptly from Arizona in these troublous times. The latest detailed intelligence from the Territory we have in a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, which has just come to hand. It states that 24 of the 36 companies of National troops stationed in Arizona had surrendered to the rebels, and that the remainder were so completely cut off from communication with the loyal States that their capture was inevitable. Before leaving Forts Breckinridge and Buchanan, however, the National forces which had held the posts succeeded in demolishing them, and in destroying the stores deposited there. They also burned the Tureon Mills, which belonged to Government, together with the grain stored there, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR, who styles himself Governor of Arizona, has appointed his Executive officers, and just now, apparently, they are having unobstructed way in the Territory.

A mercantile circular from St. Thomas, just received in Boston, announces the arrival at that port of several vessels from the Southern States which had succeeded in running the blockade.

According to the Boston *Journal*, Gen. WILSON, who was in that city, on Government business, on Friday, brands the statement in the *Independent*, with regard to the mission of THURLOW WEED, as an unqualified falsehood. He saw Mr. SEWARD just before leaving Washington, who spoke in the most cheering terms of the improved condition of our foreign relations. The Secretary of State said that foreign Cabinets were beginning to entertain more correct ideas of the nature of our struggle, and of the necessity of discountenancing the rebellion, in order to restore commercial intercourse.

The triumph of the Union cause has been complete in Maryland. Returns from three-fourths of the State indicate the election of BRADFORD, the Union candidate for Governor, by about *thirty-two thousand majority*—the aggregate vote being the largest ever cast in the State. A clear working majority of Union members are also elected to the Legislature.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT took his departure for Europe on Saturday afternoon in the steamer *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, and family. He goes direct to Havre, thence to Paris, and, if his health permits, will continue his journey to Rome, where he intends to spend the Winter. Many of our most prominent citizens visited him on board the steamer to bid him farewell, and as the *Arago* left the dock, the crowd upon the wharf gave the old hero three parting cheers.

The remains of Col. E. D. BAKER arrived in this City at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, by the steamer *Richard Stockton*. They were received at the pier by several citizens, former residents of California and Oregon, and also by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. A procession was formed, and the remains were taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, there lie to in state until this morning, when they will be escorted to the California steamer by the Seventy-first Regiment in full force. Between 11 o'clock A. M. and dusk yesterday, the remains were hastily viewed by great multitudes of our citizens. It is believed that no less than 20,000 persons of both sexes paid this last sad visit of respect.

Of the class which graduated at West Point in 1829, fifteen are dead, ten are known to be in the National service, three are fighting for the rebels, seventeen have resigned, and their whereabouts is unknown, and one has been dismissed from the service. The Dubuque *Herald* calls attention to the fact that Hon. CHARLES MASON, of Iowa, who graduated at the head of this class, which numbered among its members Gens. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and LEE, has not been assigned any position by the Government, although he offered his services several months since.

A magnificent horse, valued at $600, which was to have been presented to Col. BAKER on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

JULIUS H. ALEXANDER, whose arrest in Cincinnati we have already noticed, has acknowledged that he is not Lieut.-Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, as he claimed to be, but insists that he has not been acting as a spy, and those who ordered his apprehension seem inclined to accept his statement.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon, and anchored in the North River. The new steamer *Constitution* was taken off the screw-dock, and proceeded to her pier on the North River.

The Stock market left off steady at the close of last week. Late on Saturday some considerable purchases of New-York Central were made at 79 ₩ cent. Governments of 1881 closed at 94¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 107¼@107¾.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business operations. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were in lively request—the latter partly on speculation, and at advanced prices. A further improvement occurred in Oats. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky—which latter was cheaper. Common Resin was freely purchased at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine declined. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Naval Expedition.

Our news from the great Naval Expedition is still of the vaguest and most unsatisfactory kind. Nearly all that we have of any importance comes through rebel sources, and so far as it goes, it betokens success. The Richmond *Enquirer* is given as authority for the report that reaches us by way of Baltimore, that the fleet had landed its troops, *who were marching inland*. The landing referred to was doubtless at Beaufort,—as seems still more probable from the further rumor, from other sources, that Beaufort had been taken after two forts at the entrance of the harbor had been silenced.

Upon one thing we can rely with reasonable certainty:—all the news we receive through rebel sources will be of the very worst complexion which the facts will warrant. We shall hear nothing through those channels "too good to be true." Thus far even, they report nothing on our side but success. This, of itself, may fairly be accepted as a good omen.

We can afford to wait patiently a little longer. Within a day or two longer at furthest we shall unquestionably have reliable intelligence from the fleet. As soon as anything has been accomplished the news will be sent back to Fort Monroe by a special steamer; and in all probability we shall hear something decisive before noon to-day. If our troops have taken Beaufort, and are marching inland, they have struck a blow which cannot fail to tell prodigiously upon the shaky fabric of the Southern Confederacy. No spot could possibly have been chosen better adapted to the objects of the expedition. Beaufort district alone raises from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of the best sea-island cotton every year, and the whole crop of the present season is quite likely to be within our reach. Five-sixths of the population, moreover, are slaves, whose condition cannot fail to be very seriously affected by the sudden invasion of a formidable army waging war upon the small oligarchy who have kept them in bondage so long. This is an entirely new feature of the present war,—one which cannot fail to produce results of the utmost magnitude and importance. Hitherto our blows have fallen solely upon the outworks,—the scaffolding of the rebel fabric. This strikes at the very corner-stone. It will shake the main pillar of the new edifice. When the people of the Southern States see actually before their eyes the impending peril of a slave insurrection,—when they see this danger, which has been so long and so successfully used to terrify their imaginations, and array them in open hostility against the Union, hanging over their heads and threatening to overwhelm them in one black and hopeless ruin, as the result of the mad rebellion into which they have allowed themselves to be betrayed—they will realize, as they have never done before, the real character of the enterprise upon which they have entered, and if anything can convince them of the benefits of a Union which has preserved them from such catastrophies hitherto, it will be precisely such a visitation as that to which they are now exposed.

Mr. Russell's Letters.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who was the historian of the war in the Crimea, and the reporter of the Indian campaign, has become to European ears the great chronicler of a mightier event—the American Rebellion. As a popular historian, he is, himself a public, if not a historic character. The importance of the position he now occupies can hardly be exaggerated. For the present time, he conveys, not only to the readers of the *Times*, but to all the English weekly Press and the most of the Continental journals, the latest and the most trustworthy information of the whole tremendous movement on our soil. One can scarcely take up a paper of Europe which does not either quote or assimilate the ideas and statements of Mr. RUSSELL. He is, at this time, the people's historian for Europe. Public opinion is probably more affected by him, as it respects the character of our struggle and the *materiel* of our armies, than by any other living man. And when one reflects what vast and far-reaching interests are involved in this contest, affecting the formation of States and the fortunes of nations centuries hence, determining production and commerce on which millions must live, settling the liberties of a whole race and the condition of a continent, we may conceive what must be the responsibility of that man who is especially forming the opinion of the whole civilized world on this war. For it should be remembered that in this day of the world's history it is opinion, not force, which determines great struggles.

Mr. RUSSELL'S task, too, besides its responsibility, must involve great intrinsic difficulties. He must be impartial between two parties, each confident of its justice, and raging against the other. He must understand a country and a political system which few foreigners, resident here for many years, can well comprehend. He is forced also to write from the English point of view, and cannot judiciously be too far in advance of the position of his Government or people. Most of all, he is compelled to dash off the impressions and observations of the moment, without time for matnre consideration or deliberate correction.

We think, considering all these difficulties, that the English correspondent has done his work well. He has made—as was inevitable in such circumstances—many mistakes. But on the whole, with a few exceptions, his tone has been genial and friendly, and his views fair and impartial. He journeyed in the South, and gave precisely what a chronicler should, not his judgment, but his observations; he reported what he saw and heard. Yet under those pleasant sketches one saw clearly the tone *moqueuse* with which he spoke of the Southern ideas and their cause. There was evidently no sympathy in them for Slavery, and no great confidence in the resources of the Confederacy.

Whether he went beyond the limits of propriety in his revelations of their military preparations, we are not prepared to say; and certainly we are not those who have the right to censure. His sketches, both of North and South, are the pleasantest bits of descriptive writing of the day. And the *bonhommie*, the genial, social tone of the man, his humor and his easy, rich and charming style, make his letters the most agreeable of reading. He is superficial, and is continually liable to fall into errors in drawing very wide conclusions from exceedingly narrow premises—as witness, his first conclusions in New-York, and his warnings about German socialism. He does not fully appreciate the depth and earnestness of our struggle, or enter into its moral meaning. As a well-known foreigner, he attracts naturally to himself whatever little floating scum of secessionism or opposition to the Government there may be about, and often forms his judgment from those experiences, though they are of no more value than would be a similar experience of Chartism in London, or of Red Republicanism in Paris. Still, with all this, Mr. RUSSELL has been able to penetrate to some broad facts in this country, which very few foreign observers—even the most profound—have attained to. One of the commonplaces of Europe is, that the Americans will end by choosing a king—as if history always repeated itself. Mr. RUSSELL has at length seen that this is simply impossible, though we have no doubt he will have as much difficulty in convincing an English public of it, as any American traveler ever had. His remarks, too, on the spirit and purpose of our people in this war, are much more just than they were at the outset. He is one of the few Englishmen who can understand the political necessity of this struggle on the part of the North; and though he does not clearly see the radical differences which underlie the phrases of the manifestoes of both sides, he beholds something of the inevitable drift of events forcing us toward a distinct policy.

Now that the general howl, which certain portions of the Press raised against Mr. RUSSELL, has subsided, it may not be useless to direct attention to his letters as indispensable to a thorough and just appreciation of the progress of events. His criticisms upon our army, his observations on military movements, his notes of our defects and shortcomings in various ways, may be made exceedingly serviceable, if we are not too proud to learn at all, or too prejudiced to learn from him.

DYING STRUGGLES OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The vigorous measures set on foot by the new Administration, for the suppression of the slave-trade, have already succeeded in reducing that infamous traffic to its last extremity. It was one of the first points to which Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD gave their attention, and they have followed it up with vigor and success. The meeting of the United States Marshals, some weeks since, did a great deal to infuse vigor and harmony into their action, and the conviction last week of the captain of the *Gordon*, will satisfy the parties who have hitherto grown rich on the profits of this nefarious trade, that the law is no longer to be a dead letter.

We believe there is now not a single port in the United States from which a slaver can be fitted out. The attempt has been made at nearly every port from Bangor to Baltimore, and in every instance the design has been detected and defeated. One or two vessels have recently left this port for Portuguese ports with legitimate cargoes, but with the well-understood purpose of refitting *there* and going to the coast of Africa. Through the vigilance of Marshal MURRAY, however, our Government has made full representations to our Consuls at the ports in question, and the vessels will be sharply watched from the moment of their arrival. Secretary SEWARD has also informed the British Government that, since the slavers have been driven out of the United States, some of them have resorted to Liverpool for the purpose of securing outfits. He has sent full descriptions of the vessels implicated, and so pressed the matter upon the attention of the British authorities that they cannot avoid prompt and effective action. Within a few days a person resident in this City, extensively engaged in the traffic, becoming alarmed at the vigor with which these prosecutions are pressed, has fled to Canada. Some others will probably find it expedient ere long to follow his example.

The Charter Election.

We begin to be deluged with communications and suggestions concerning the coming Charter election. We are urged to press this man or that man for Mayor,—to advocate this or that course of policy to secure reform in the City Government, and especially to do this or that in order to defeat FERNANDO WOOD.

We respectfully decline, at the present stage of the affair, to take any active part in the canvass. When we see any indications of a disposition on the part of the people to *do* any one of these things, we shall be very happy to lend our aid. But so long as the leading politicians prefer wrangling among themselves, and fighting sham battles, which can have no other result than to defeat each other, rather than uniting on some common object, we can take no interest in their proceedings. We have had, for the last two or three years, a tremendous outcry, at about this season, against the corruptions and abuses of the City Government, and especially against the reëlection of Mayor WOOD. It would be unjust, perhaps, to say that there has never been any sincerity in all this clamor, and that its only object has been to cover schemes and projects which could not be more directly avowed. But it is very evident, that since the election of Mayor TIEMANN, there has been no real desire to defeat Mayor WOOD; for if there had been, it could easily have been accomplished by uniting against him. Instead of that, the utmost pains have uniformly been taken by his ostensible opponents to divide their strength.

The same thing will undoubtedly be done again. We have already in the field three or four full-fledged political organizations, each clamorous for its own candidate—each certain that with any other nominee than the one it names, the City is lost, and all laying the foundation for a vigorous assault upon the public credulity and the City Treasury. So we shall go on until the day of Election—when we shall find two or three candidates in the field, every one of whom is certain of success, and among whom the bewildered public can do nothing but throw away their votes. Tammany Hall has had another spasmodic attack of patriotic virtue, and has passed some vehement resolutions against FERNANDO. Nothing less could have been said, in view of the recent defeat of its still smarting candidate for District-Attorney—but nothing more will be *done*, in view of the political necessities of the Democratic Party. In due time Tammany and Mozart will come to an understanding upon the great principles which both cherish in common—or else Mozart, seeing the way clear to combinations or to distractions, which will answer its purpose still better, will give Tammany the final stab, which will end at once its pretensions and its power.

We see no prospect of any special reform in our City Government at the coming election. If Mayor WOOD desires a reëlection, judging from present appearances, he will have very little difficulty in effecting it. The Legislature, at its coming session, may possibly do something for our relief. Short of that, we see no prospect whatever of diminished corruption in the City Government, or of diminished profligacy in the public expenditures.

UNOFFICIAL AGENTS ABROAD.—Scandal-mongers are busy with the motives which have taken THURLOW WEED, Archbishop HUGHES, and other distinguished gentlemen holding no official positions, abroad just at the present moment. As usual in such cases, the worst and most malicious motives are those which find the widest circulation and the most prompt credence. While the disposition to credit attacks upon personal character seems so general as it is now, protests against their injustice may be of little value. But we do not believe, for a moment, that Mr. WEED has gone to Europe for any of the reasons assigned by his enemies. We presume that he and the other eminent gentlemen concerned have gone, either upon their own motion or at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, to render to our Government in other countries the same kind of unofficial service which half-a-dozen leading Secessionists have been rendering *their* Government, vigorously and effectively, for the last six months.

Every one conversant with public affairs knows that the services of an Ambassador, important as they are, frequently fall short of the necessities of the case. While he has the advantage of direct and authoritative communication with the Government, he is, to a certain extent, restrained, by his official position and character, from free intercourse with others whose influence is equally important, though less direct. The rebels have had a very important advantage from the very beginning, in having a number of skillful, adroit, unofficial agents in London and in Paris who have, by social relations, by furnishing information, and in other ways, to a very great extent controlled the organs of public opinion in both Capitals. We shall be very glad if our Government has, even at this late day, decided to enlist the same important class of agencies on its behalf, and no men could be better qualified for effective service of this kind than those who have been named in connection with it.

We have seen it stated that Mr. EVERETT would soon go abroad, not in any official relation, but as a private citizen, anxious to aid the country to the utmost of his ability. We hope the rumor is true. No American has a larger acquaintance in Europe, or more ability to make it useful to the Government, than he.

THE THREE GREAT UNDERTAKINGS OF FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of European affairs, and the occupation of France in military preparations, the Emperor is prosecuting steadily and vigorously three of the greatest enterprises of modern times—any one of which, successfully completed, will constitute an enduring monument of his statesmanship. These three undertakings are: the Submarine Telegraph between Europe and Africa, the cutting through of the Alps, and the opening of the Isthmus of Suez.

The first of these undertakings has just been completed. On the 2d of September last, and after two unsuccessful attempts, in which the cable twice broke, a submarine telegraph has been established between the port of Toulon, France, and that of Algiers in Africa, and at present telegraphic communications are permanently established between the two continents. Independently of its practical results, the establishment of this telegraph solves some difficulties which the experiments already made had not yet settled. The question of the proper weight of the metallic cable is one. The French were puzzled at first, as we were ourselves in our transatlantic experiment, in manufacturing a cable suited to the various exigencies of the expanse which they had to cross. But they have succeeded in falling upon a plan which has been crowned with complete success. They measure the strength and elasticity of the cable by the density of the water and the nature of the submarine soil through which it has to run, making it light and flexible in deep water, strong in shallow waters, and still stronger for shore service. By this means they avoid the danger presented by the weight of the cable in great depths, and by its rubbing in shallow waters and upon rocky surfaces.

The second great work of France, the cutting through of the Alps, is now going on with every prospect of success. Mont Cenis is the place selected for this work. It will be traversed by a tunnel seven miles and a half in length, with a canal in the middle, to let the water leaking from the rocks run out. Two thousand five hundred laborers are now employed in digging holes, by means of a recently invented machine, moved by compressed atmosphere. It is expected that this tunnel will be finished in about six years. Its principal objects will be to cement more firmly the ties which now exist between France and Italy, to bring Turin nearer to Paris, and by making the relations of the two countries and cities easier and more frequent, to better secure their mutual concurrence in all the political and social events, which the times keep in store. This tunnel will abridge the distance which now separates Paris from Turin by one-half, and, once completed, it will take only seventeen hours to go from one city to the other.

The third great undertaking to which France is now applying her energy and power, the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez, is, according to the last information, pushed on vigorously, and promises to realize the expectations of the most sanguine friends of this great work. Six thousand laborers are now engaged in the operation. They are said to have discovered, on their way from the Nile to the Red Sea, an Egyptian city, buried under a bed of sand, and a number of embalmed crocodiles and mummies, with their attending collection of inscriptions and papyrus. This work will have then, a double result; that of bringing the comparatively barbarous continent of Asia in direct communication with European civilization, and of supplying science with new elements of researches, and perhaps the thinking world with new conclusions.

A MEXICAN JOINING THE ENEMIES OF HIS COUNTRY.—It seems that Gen. MIRAMON, the defeated leader of the reactionary party in Mexico, is taking active measures to aid the invasion and conquest of his country. He has been for some time past sojourning in Madrid, and we have been assured that his visit to that city had merely private business for its object, which is just as likely as that should the arch-rebel JEFF. DAVIS take a trip to London, at present, the traitor's going thither would be solely occasioned by the pressure of *personal* interests. Our Washington correspondent, however, in his communication of the 7th, removes all doubts as to the real business of MIRAMON in the Spanish capital, by announcing that the Mexican Chief has been appointed a Lieutenant-General in the service of Spain, and that he is to be *second* in command of the military force destined to invade, within a few weeks, his ill-fated country. His acceptance of a commission in the army of ISABELLA, his consenting to be a leader of the very expedition which is about to assail his native Republic, only too plainly demonstrate the object of his visit to Spain. The instances are rare in which an aspirant for political honors seeks revenge by leading foreign enemies against his own country.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.—A correspondent "respectfully requests" us to publish the address of the rebel BRECKINRIDGE to the people of Kentucky. We cannot oblige him. We have better use for the space at our command than to fill it with arguments in defence of treason concocted by a ringleader among the traitors. The address referred to is one of the most venomous assaults upon the Government which has yet been issued. Our correspondent, who has so sympathizing an admiration for such literature, will find it in the *Herald*.

Reward for the Murderer of Embury.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the persons guilty of the murder of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, at Fishkill Landing, on the evening of Nov. 2.

A SMALL SERMON.—The New-York *Herald* says the *World*, TIMES, and *Tribune*, are all losing money at a ruinous rate, "while the *Herald*, greater and more prosperous than ever, goes steadily on to prosperity, even greater and more enduring." As the *Herald* will not be suspected of bragging, we take this cheerful view of its affairs to be the true one, and congratulate the proprietor accordingly.

1st *Moral*—Modest merit is certain to be appreciated, in the long run.

2d *Moral*—Honesty is the best policy.

3d *Moral*—Consistency is sure to be admired and rewarded.

Final and comprehensive moral—Be virtuous and you will be happy.—*Boston Post*.

AMUSEMENTS.

There is but one important change in theatrical announcement for to-night: this is at the Winter Garden, where Miss JULIA DEAN—who has recently achieved a very enviable success in England—will make her *rentrée* in the "Female American Cousin." The "Octoroon" is the afterpiece. As all the other Broadway establishments the bills are the same, viz.: Mr Laura Keene's, the "Seven Sons;" at Wallack's, the "King of the Mountains;" at Barnum's, the "Angel of Midnight." The business at all these places continues good. Miss KEMBLE was honored, on Thursday night, by a visit from Mrs. President LINCOLN. We have not yet heard what effect it has had on the policy of the Administration.

The lecture halls on Broadway are also liberally patronized—the Alleghanians, at Hope Chapel; the Diving Voyage, at the same establishment; the Cabinet of Parisian Wonders, at No. 563 Broadway; the Minstrels, (Hooley's,) at Stuyvesant Institute, are all worth a visit.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York gave the eighteenth concert on Saturday night,—being the first of the twentieth season. Reefing its sails prudently for a stormy time, it has taken refuge in the quiet waters of Irving Hall, instead of risking a disastrous blow in the stormy corridors of the Academy of Music. A step so judicious would be better appreciated by the critic if there were any perceptible diminution in the attendance and corresponding increase of comfort. It seems, however, to be a characteristic of the Society, and we are glad to put it on record, that, wherever it goes, the building is sure to be too small. Thus, although it rained in torrents, every inch of the hall was crowded—a pleasant indication that, when the weather is fine, they will be overflowing. In many respects we may congratulate the members on the change they have made. Irving Hall is one of the best places for sound in the City of New-York. It is so good, indeed, that the old vice of the Society, whispering whilst the music was being performed, has been completely destroyed by the quickness of its acoustical properties. In other respects, the fine orchestra of the Society is, we think, heard to better advantage here than on the stage of the Academy, where much sound was dissipated on a wilderness of scenes and machinery. We have certainly never heard a finer effect from stringed instruments than we noticed on Saturday night during the performance of BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony, especially in the third movement, where there is a tumultuous figure for the double basses. It was with this work that the concert opened, and a more enjoyable performance of it has seldom been heard. Mr. BERGMANN, who conducted the orchestra, seemed frequently to have accomplished the almost impossible task of making the orchestra play softly as well as loudly. Especially was this noticeable in the accompaniments to CZERNY'S Concerto in F minor, where the greatest delicacy has to be preserved in sustaining, but not overwhelming the declamatory passages for the piano-forte in the second movement. This concerto was performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS in a way that was absolutely faultless. The movement to which we have referred depends almost entirely on the breadth of style and emotional expressiveness of the performer. Hitherto Mr. MILLS has shone in music demanding execution, rather than emotion, but in this instance he combined both with the grandest results. He had not to wait for the sometimes tardy approval of the Press, but was rewarded on the spot with the heartiest applause. If classical music could always be made so interesting it would speedily become the fashionable rage. In the second part Mr. S. B. MILLS played HERZ'S variations to "L'Elisir d'Amore." The remaining instrumental attractions were BERLIOZ'S overture to "Le Carnival Romaine" and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi," both of which have been previously noticed in these columns. They were played very finely by the orchestra.

Miss AMY FAY (from Boston, we believe) was the vocalist of the occasion, and acquitted herself with the skill of a thorough artist. Miss FAY possesses a light and somewhat edgy soprano voice; it is of good compass, but small power, and hence is liable to be forced—an act of injustice which is instantly avenged in wiryness of sound. We do not often hear a more cultivated singer. It is perfectly safe to say that Miss FAY has won the secret of the Italian school. Her method is admirable; so good, indeed, that it tempts the lady to abuse her opportunities, and to vocalise superfluously. Scale passages, *staccato* and otherwise, are very good in their place, as also are shakes, but it is possible to have too much of them. We have certainly never heard so many deliberate and premeditated shakes on one evening as we did on Saturday. Apart from this little affectation, Miss FAY's success was complete and deserved.

The First Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening, 2d ult., and was duly commemorated by the Clerk of the weather in a deluge of rain. Every one knows that the young ladies of Brooklyn are ducks, but no one imagined that they would take to the water as cheerfully as they did on this occasion. It will scarcely be credited by our comfort-loving votaries of Cecilia that the Brooklyn Academy of Music was nearly full. Judging from an omen so unexpected and auspicious in spite of adverse circumstances, we are disposed to anticipate a season of unusual brilliancy and profit. The chief instrumental pieces were two symphonies; one in B flat, by HAYDN, superbly played, and SCHUMANN'S fourth in D, minor, also finely rendered. The first is melodious and clear, and was warmly appreciated by the audience; the second is ecstatic and tumultuous, and fell rather flat on the staggered senses of the good folk. The overture of the occasion was that to the "Girondist," by LITOLFF—a very effective production. In addition to this fine selection, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK had the honor of introducing to the public a couple of symphonic pieces for orchestra and piano. The one called "Idyl" is a charming rustic picture, full of gentle fancies, and abounding in melody; the other, called "Hunting Scene," is in a different and more nervous vein. In writing these pieces it is evident that Mr. GOLDBECK has ignored the piano as a solo instrument, using it simply as an orchestral one. Many attempts of a similar kind have been made during the past twenty-five years, but they have not resulted, we think, in anything so thoroughly elegant in form and pleasing in effect as these two charming *morceaux*. We hope that our Philharmonic Society will afford Mr. GOLDBECK an early opportunity of presenting them to a New-York audience. The vocal department of the concert was intrusted to Mme. BLANCHARD, "of the Conservatoire at Milan"—a lady who is described as a soprano. Mme. BLANCHARD not only sang a cavatina from "Semiramide," (*Bel raggio,*) but undertook to direct the orchestra at the same time, thereby proving incontestably her superiority as an artist, and utterly annihilating Mr. BERGMANN, who, it is to be presumed, did not know enough for a lady of such varied talents. Unfortunately, the effect was not pleasing to the audience. Mme. BLANCHARD possesses a voice that, in character, is hardly entitled to be ranked as a mezzo-soprano. It is full enough, and has been pushed up to the vanishing point, but it is hard and intractable. Her method does not reflect credit on the Conservatoire at Milan, nor did her efforts on Saturday night contribute to the expectation of a great career. HATTON'S pleasing little ballad of "Good-bye, Sweetheart," however, was given agreeably, and seemed to indicate that in simple music Mme. BLANCHARD will best win her way. A solo by Mr. BERGNER on the violoncello, and subsequently a duet by Messrs. BENDIX and NOLL, completed the evening's entertainment.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in the forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. DYER, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few are aware of the fact that the strain of the strings on the frame is from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power, after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded and chain into a straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. DYER claims that this evil is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically-inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 Fourth-street, where a piano, in which it has been introduced, can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of strings being out of the question. Mr. DYER has certainly proved that a piano strung with Mr DYER'S patent clamp is more sensitive to vibration, and gives a freer and more sympathetic response than one that has been strung on the old plan, but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

Mr. JAMES M. NIXON seems to have got into extremely hot water in Boston. Some of the critics of the modern Athens have thought fit to speak disparingly of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who is now under Mr. NIXON'S managerial care. One of the number, connected with a respectable and influential journal, has devoted a considerable amount of time and space to the delineation, and in rather positive colors, of what he regards as the tragedian's defects. Mr. NIXON, thinking that the critic had somewhat overstepped the limit of judicial remark, expressed his disfavor by excluding the obnoxious member of the Press from the privilege of a free admission to the Academy of Music. An act so crushing ought to have ended the difficulty, for we take it no critic could for a lengthened period be expected to stand up against the ignominy of paying money to see Mr. FORREST in his great impersonations. But Mr. NIXON was not content with so bloodless a victory; not satisfied even with the unwilling quarters of a humble scribe. He must spit him on his play-bill; run him through with horrible sentences, so contrived that the suavity nor the grammar of the language could be detected. We have been favored with a copy of this new instrument of torture, and must say that we sympathize with the outraged gentleman against whom it is directed. It is bad enough to be abused in the choicest English, for there is a wealth of Billingsgate in the language, that by dexterous use can sufficiently madden; but to be pelted [with opprobious epithets, matched like brick-bats from the vocabulary of the Irate, is a little too bad. Mr. NIXON has clearly lost his temper, and that, according to the old Latin proverb, is the first step to destruction. His card is in bad English and worse taste. He has put language into print and addressed it to the public, such as gentlemen never use to one another—thereby outraging the public. No criticism that ever was written could justify him in filling a part of his play-bill, as he has done, with low personal abuse of a gentleman who had simply spoken in a public print of a public performer, and we may add that no criticism could be so severe as the one that Mr. NIXON thereby perpetrates to his own disadvantage. If, as he states in the card referred to, "he relies for a justification of his course upon the judgment and verdict of the public," we feel pretty sure that he will speedily come to grief, and desire a change of venue. The public is clear-sighted in these things. It would not tolerate a writer who addressed himself to the private affairs of a tragedian, instead of speaking of his impersonation, nor will it sanction the same indiscretion in a manager.

In the meantime, we notice that the aggrieved critic has commenced a libel suit against the manager, and that amongst newspaper-writers there is an idea that the rude card was written by Mr. FORREST, and not by Mr. NIXON. It does indeed seem strange that an old and experienced manager should thus suddenly take leave of his temper, and descend to petty depths of personal malignity, which the meanest clown of a circus would repudiate.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave the first of their admirable series of classical concerts (the seventh season) at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday evening. The programme opened with MOZART'S delicious quartette in G major, No. 1, which was superbly rendered by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MALSA and BERGNER. Then followed BEETHOVEN'S third sonata (opus 31) in E flat major, interpreted on the piano-forte by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and with a perception of the recondite meanings of the composer which we have seldom heard excelled. A *rondo brillante* for violin and piano, by SCHUBERT, (opus 70,) and SCHUMANN'S *Quartette* in F major, (opus 41,) completed the programme. In the first of these pieces, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS had an opportunity of displaying his ability as a soloist, and succeeded in winning a delicious tone from his instrument, without sacrificing the vigor of SCHUBERT'S curious ideas. The *Quartette* was given in admirable style. We were heartily glad to notice the attention that was bestowed on the concert by a large and fashionable audience. The success of chamber music is one of the surest guarantees of a healthy musical taste. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give a grand *soirée* in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives an enthusiastic account of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' *début* in Paris, as Signorina FILIPPI. He writes:

"There is something appalling in the way a *débutante* is treated here on a first night. There is no token of greeting. The first movement begins and ends—and then the second, and still there is a chilling, unsympathetic silence. At length, at the end of the Cabaletta there is a moment of suspense. The applicant for favor has been heard and judgment is to be pronounced. In this case I was doubtful for an instant whether she was to draw a blank or a prize; but it was for an instant only, for there soon followed a burst of applause that must have satisfied the most anxious friend or the most ardent admirer. Some injudicious person threw a wreath upon the stage as large as a horse collar before Miss PHILLIPPS had sung a single note. The practice of awarding laurels before they are earned is so peculiarly American that I think the audience were rather puzzled to know what it meant. It appeared to embarrass every body on the stage, till at last MARIO picked it up and threw it behind the scenes. Miss PHILLIPPS was called out after the first act, and at the close of the opera; a mark of approbation not often bestowed upon any one. This success is an "open sesame" to her for every opera house in Europe, and she may well congratulate herself upon such an important step in her career.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the last week there were 103 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 12; Women, 18; Boys, 49; Girls, 24; Adults, 30; Children, 73; Males, 61; Females, 42. *Diseases*—Bright's disease of kidneys, asthma, compression of the brain, convulsions, (adult,) debility, (adult,) dropsy, dysentery, puerperal fever, typhus fever, disease of heart, inflammation of bladder, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of stomach, inflammation of throat, intemperance, lockjaw, palsy, rupture, scrofula, disease of spine, unknown, one each. Apoplexy, congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, croup, diarrhœa, drowned, hydrocephalus—two each. Debility, (infantile,) typhoid fever, old age, teething—three each. Cholera infantum, diphtheria—four each. Inflammation of the lungs, 5; marasmus, (infantile,) and premature birth, 6 each; scarlet fever, 7; convulsions, (infantile,) 9; consumption, 15. Sixty-four of those who died were 5 years of age and under, and 84 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards, as follows: First Ward, 5; Second Ward, 6; Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 2; Sixth Ward, 8; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 6; Ninth Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 7; Eleventh Ward, 14; Twelfth Ward, 3; Thirteenth Ward, 5; Fourteenth Ward, 5; Fifteenth Ward, 3; Sixteenth Ward, 11; Seventeenth Ward, 6; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named TIMOTHY O'KEEFE, while laboring under some unnatural excitement, attempted to destroy his own life by cutting his throat with a razor. He was discovered soon after the commission of the act, and taken to the City Hospital by Officers HALL and KEELAN, of the Second Precinct Police. There is but slight hope that O'KEEFE will recover.

ACCIDENT.—Sergeant ROGERS, of the Third Precinct Police, while going his rounds at about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, found a man named GEORGE DOUGHERTY, lying on the sidewalk in Columbia-street, near Sackett-street, in a beastly state of intoxication, and with one leg broken—probably the result of a fall upon the street. DOUGHERTY was sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since, as the Greenport train on the Long Island Railroad was leaving Cutchogue Station, the engineer discovered a wagon containing a baby on the track. All of the brakes were applied, so that the speed of the train was so much checked that the child and carriage were knocked off the track by the cow-catcher without injuring the child.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, Mrs. SOPHIA TEADMAN, residing on Third-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, was seriously and probably fatally burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was attempting to fill while lighted.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TO LEAVE.—The regiment known as the Union Guards, encamped at East New-York, (now 14th), will leave for Washington this week.

CITY COURT.—Jury causes will not be taken up in this Court until Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* passed Cape Race, for Liverpool, at 8 P. M. of Thursday. She was boarded by the news-boat, and the latest dispatches and news from the United States placed in charge of the Purser.

To the Public.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Del.

On what purports to be the official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries, under the management of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., I find my name is used as a Commissioner having superintended these drawings. I feel it due to myself and the public, to say that I have never superintended a drawing of any lottery in Delaware, under the management of JOHN A. MORRIS & Co., and at the same time to assign the reasons of the publication of this card. The grant from which I presume these parties assume to derive their power was passed at Dover, in January, 1859, and gave to R. FRANCIS, for the purpose of raising money for internal improvements, the right to prepare Schemes, Draw Lotteries, &c., in Delaware for twenty years, upon condition of the payment of $30,000 annually, payably $18,000 on or before the 1st days of January and July of each year, and upon failure to pay any one of these several payments within thirty days after the same became due, all the privileges under that grant ceased.

Mr. FRANCIS neglected to pay the $18,000, due July the first, 1861, and notified me, as Commissioner, that, from a certain day, he would discontinue the drawings of the Delaware Lotteries. On Monday last these Lotteries were resumed; and, upon what they term, the official drawings, as well as in the New-York *Herald*, they have assumed the right to use my name as a Commissioner having superintended the drawings. As I do not recognize in myself the right to superintend the drawing of any lottery in Delaware—believing that the Commission (which I look upon as *one* of the privileges under that Grant, which should cease upon failure to pay,) ceases to delegate any power—and as these matters will be a question between these Lottery Managers and the State, for which it will be my duty to act as Attorney-General, I must renounce any connection whatever with the establishing of this Lottery, or any recognition of their right that my name may give.

Nov. 2, 1861. ALFRED R. WOOTTEN.
[Delaware Republican.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India rubbers, &c., with Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Army and Navy Glasses,
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms,
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of Barbados, W. I., to SARAH M., daughter of the late Nathaniel A. Thorne, of New-Haven, Conn., formerly of Barbados.

LINQUIST—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., MAURICE F. LINQUIST, M. D., to Miss JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, youngest daughter of Isaac Taylor, Esq., both of this City.

CONLEE—THOMPSON.—In Northumberland, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. McCartney, E. N. CONLEE, of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss SARAH N., daughter of Lewis B. Thompson, Esq.

WINANS—CRABTREE.—In Wiscasset, Me., on Friday, Nov. 8, by Rev. J. Merrill, ANTHONY W. WINANS, of New-York, to Mrs. MATTIE E. H. CRABTREE, of Savannah, Ga.

DIED.

MACFARLAN.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, EDWARD JOHN, infant son of Dr. Ebenezer and Clemenia E. Macfarlan, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 43d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN W. JENKS, First-Lieutenant Company H, Col. E. W. Serrell's Regiment Volunteer Engineers, aged 21 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, CHARLES V. N., eldest son of Dr. D. and Sarah Ann Smith, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 12. The relatives will please attend at his father's residence, No. 30 East 20th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, suddenly, Mrs. SUSAN B., relict of the late Orrin Hutchinson, Esq. Her remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, ELLEN, wife of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Jr., in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 113 Cannon-st., this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCREARY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 9, LOUISA, wife of William R. McCreary, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

CONCELLIN.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 9, suddenly, NANCY CONCELLIN, wife of the late Jesse Concklin, in the 85th year of her age.

The time of the funeral will be announced hereafter. It will take place from the residence of D. H. Megie, No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

MILNE.—In Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, JEANNETTE MILNE, daughter of John and Jane Milne, aged 15 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 7 A. M. and 40th-st. at 7:30, will arrive at Poughkeepsie about 10 A. M., where carriages will be in waiting at depôt.

HAMER.—In Washington, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, of inflammation of the bowels, JULIA L. HAMER, in the 39th year of his age.

MASONIC.—The Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York are notified to meet at the hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, the Wor. and Rev. OREN BROWN, Grand Pursuivant. By order.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 595.—Nov. 9, 1861.
38, 60, 27, 35, 22, 72, 12, 15, 26, 18, 39, 55, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 586.—Nov. 9, 1861.
29, 43, 28, 6, 9, 8, 54, 31, 67, 56, 34, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS,
SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS PARK, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 370 BROADWAY, AN importer's stock of gents' furnishing Goods at retail, at prices never before heard of. Elegant Silk Scarfs at 25 and 50 cents, usually sold at 75 c. Numerous lines of Neckties at 10, 15, 25 and 30 cents, usual price, 50c. to $1 50; four-ply extra fine Linen Collars at 10 cents; Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, warm Under-Shirts and Drawers; all at distressingly low prices. The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, RATS AND mice, and other noxious vermin, will be completely annihilated by using LIPPMANN'S MUSCAT POWDER. Principal depôt No. 636 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $16, $21, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee, the following Call was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

To the Republican Ward Associations of the City of New-York:

The several Ward Associations in this City shall meet at their regular places of meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions:

A Mayoralty Convention, to nominate a candidate for Mayor—which Convention shall consist of five delegates from each Ward, and shall meet at the rooms of the Central Committee, (corner Broadway and 23d-st.,) on Thursday Evening, Nov. 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

Aldermanic Conventions, to nominate candidates for Aldermen in each of the numbered Aldermanic Districts, which Conventions shall consist of one delegate from each Election District in the various Aldermanic Districts, except the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, which shall consist of thirteen delegates, which Conventions shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

The Second Aldermanic District Convention at No. 59 Centre-st.

The Fourth Aldermanic District Convention at No. 68 East Broadway.

The Sixth Aldermanic District Convention at Runk's Hotel.

The Eighth Aldermanic District Convention at Onderdonk's Hotel.

The Tenth Aldermanic District Convention at the Steuben House, Bowery.

The Twelfth Aldermanic District Convention, at No. 21 Avenue D.

The Fourteenth Aldermanic District Convention, at Republican Headquarters.

The Sixteenth Aldermanic District Convention, at the corner of 66th-st. and 3d-av., Landmann's Hotel.

Councilmen District Conventions, to nominate six candidates for Councilmen in each of the four Councilmen Districts, which shall consist of three Delegates from each Ward in the First Aldermanic District, and five Delegates from each Ward in the other Districts, which Conventions shall meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First Councilmen District Convention, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Second Councilmen District Convention, at Runk's Hotel, Grand-st.

Third Councilmen District Convention, at Republican Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth Councilmen District Convention, at No. 435 4th-av.

Ward Conventions, to nominate Ward and School officers, shall consist of thirteen delegates, which Conventions shall meet at their respective places of meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

A Police Justice Convention for the Third (3d) Police District, consisting of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, to consist of six delegates from each Ward, to nominate a candidate for Police Justice of said District in place of J. Sherman Brownell, deceased, which Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

The election of delegates shall be conducted pursuant to the following rules:

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three inspectors to superintend the election of delegates to be elected in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said inspectors to count the votes and report the result to the Association.

The delegates in all cases shall be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless he shall be entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of the Ward in which he resides, and unless he shall have been duly enrolled a member of such Association at least one week previous to the election.

The polls shall be kept open from 7 until 9 o'clock on the evening named. Notice of the time and place of holding said election shall be given at least ten days in the Tribune and Times.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, President.
M. S. DENMAN, } Secretaries.
ROBT. EDWARDS, }

DRIP-POT FOR SUGAR MOULDS.—JARDUS & MACKEY'S patent improved, wrought iron, with malleable iron rim for tip to rest on, the best and most durable pattern yet made, and costs less than any other. Refiners will find it to their advantage to try this pot, before getting others. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st., N. Y.

"HOW ARE YOU, BLACK HORSE CAVALRY?"

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR ROMANCE OF SCOTTO, THE SCOUT; OR, THE UNION RANGERS. A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION, BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON, BEGINS IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS THIS DAY NOON.

LET THE GALLANT DEEDS OF OUR HEROIC UNION RANGERS be forever immortalized on the page of history in the living romances of their native land.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR NOV. 23,
(ISSUED EVERYWHERE AT NOON TO-DAY,)
Contains the initial chapter of
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

Every loyal man and woman in America will read with delight this brilliant and exciting tale of the battle-field exploits of the brave Union heroes whose deeds its story celebrates

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 14,634 bbls. Flour, 1,015 bags Corn Meal, 133,911 bushels Wheat, 26,415 bushels Corn, 1,035 bushels Rye, 5,620 bushels Barley, 25,163 bushels Oats, 1,288 bushels Malt, 2,468 packages Provisions, and 1,862 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 31½@$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 535 bbls., including 433 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$28 50 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade has been very moderate during the week; holders have not been unusually anxious to sell; prices have been supported. The inquiry for army goods continues active. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "A few orders have been received from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, but Western trade generally is quiet. The New-England trade has also fallen off this week, and for the Provinces the sales have been moderate. Desirable goods continue quite scarce, particularly kinds suited to the wants of the New-England trade. The army work, and the small stocks of some desirable goods, continue to keep manufacturers fully employed. The demand for California is fair, but no shipments from this port or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	519	2,419
Since Jan. 1	79,587	174,292
Total	79,976	176,711

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales 500 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	21	21	21½	21¾
Middling, ₱ lb	24½	24½	24½	25
Middling fair, ₱ lb	25	25½	25¾	25¾

FIRE CRACKERS—Heavy speculative purchases of No. 1 Canton have been at $1 25; holders now claiming $1 40@$1 50 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been sustained, though some lots exposed on the dock have been disposed of at easier rates. Sales since our last, 15,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 07½@$6, mainly at $5 72½@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $6 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55@$5 62½
Extra State	5 07½@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 750 barrels, at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour in fair request, at $3 20@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and shippers have been eager to take advantage of the reduction in rates on ocean freight. Sales since our last, 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 40; Canada Club, $1 24@$1 26; white Western, at $1 25@$1 43; Mixed do. at $1 35@$1 38; Amber do., $1 36@$1 38, the latter an extreme price; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, chiefly within the range; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 22; Red State at $1 29@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 267,000 bushels, a considerable part in store and to arrive, at 62c.@64½c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for prime; 65½c.@66½c. for sound do., in store; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43½c., and State at 43c.@44c., ₱ bush. Rye continues in demand at 79c.@81c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 64c.@68c. and State, at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is actively sought after at prices ranging from 65c.@80c. for Government and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new in very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet, here; prices steady. In Boston 1,100 bales Manila have been sold, to arrive, at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

IRON—Sales, here, to-day, were unimportant. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,500 tons anthracite pig mostly No. 1 and 2, at $18 for the former and $17 for the latter, cash; about 1,000 tons also sold at $1 more, on time.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The sales of the week have been light, both for Oak and Hemlock, full rates are however demanded. Few buyers have been in the market, the sales having been chiefly on orders. The receipts are again more liberal, exceeding the sales, and stocks are better assorted than at any time since the revival of business in September. Rough Hemlock is in larger supply and difficult of sale at former extreme rates. In Oak there is no quotable change, receipts and stocks being light, and prices are well supported. We quote Sole Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 27c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good, 32c.@33c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 100 hhds. Barbados, at 34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in good demand, especially common, at $4 75@$4 87½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet yet steady, at $15@$15 50 for Mess, and $9 62½@$9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 1,000 boxes, deliverable in next three months, on private terms. Lard is in demand, at full rates: sales 300 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales since our last 170 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new do. do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited request at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and moderate demand at full rates; sales 2,500 Central American at 42c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. Goat have been in request at steady prices; sales 8,000 Tampico, part at 38c. ₱ lb., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 3,000 Curaçoa at 40c.@45c., six months; 1,000 Peruvian at 30c. ₱ lb., cash.

SALT—Has been less sought after, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 15@$1 70, and do. Ground at 72½c. ₱ sack; also Turk's Island, &c., at 23c.@24c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—No sales worth recording. In Boston 550 bags changed hands at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 234 hhds., including 150 hhds. New-Orleans at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; with small lots of Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.; also, 90 boxes Havana, part at 8⅞c.@9c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers have been purchasing less freely during the past week, and business has consequently been light. Prices of low and medium, especially medium grades, (which are not plenty,) are very firm, while fine wool is depressed and tending downward, slightly. Heavy transactions have been reported in woolen goods here, as also in Boston and Philadelphia, almost exclusively in goods adapted to the requirements of the army. Prices of these are rapidly advancing, as production is not up to consumption, and orders are being given out for goods deliverable as speedily as they can be manufactured. This state of affairs is encouraging, not only to manufacturers, but also to holders of Wool, who are not eager to sell, unless at very full prices. Wool purchased in England on American account is now arriving here. The sales of Wool in this market during the week include 100,000 lbs. Fleece, chiefly mixed and medium qualities, at 47c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. Superfine Pulled, at 45c.@47c.; several lots of California and Foreign for future delivery, on private terms, and small lots of Cordova, washed, at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, ranging from 45c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c.@55c. for pulled; also, 1,185 bales Mediterranean, South American and Spanish at full prices ₱ lb. In Providence, sales have been reported of 40,000 lbs. fleece at 46c.@51½c.; 8,000 lbs. pulled at 40c.@50c.; 2,500 lbs. foreign at 35c.@40c. In Philadelphia, 100,000 lbs. domestic were sold at 48c.@57c., the latter rate for unwashed, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 6½d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in bags, 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 32½c.@35c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 21c.@22c. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a schooner, 340 tons, from Nuevitas to New-York, $1,100; a British brig, 156 tons, to Cardenas, $1,400; a brig, 293 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a schooner, 200 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Frontera to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 8½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing, and obliging; lived five years in her last place; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, No. 107 East 13th-st., corner of 3rd-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take a nurse's place and do plain sewing; would like to travel with a family. Best of City references. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as head cook in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 96 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE young woman wishes to engage as first-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Has the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at Ackerman's Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway. CHARLES BOOKHAM in attendance.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and American cooking, baking, pastry, soups, game and puddings; has no objection to do the washing of a small private family, if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; is neat and tidy, and capable of giving satisfaction to her employer; is a splendid washer; they both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation as a good cook, and perfectly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; is willing to go a short distance in the country; are capable and willing, and have the best of City references; would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for 3½ years. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT. Any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a really reliable first-class domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, may be suited immediately with one not afraid of work and highly recommended, and that will try to please at moderate wages, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, and to dress up linens, muslins and Go French fluting in the latest style, or will take chamberwork and fine washing; fully competent; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FAITHFUL woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business; can do up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or would do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—FOR THE country, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; or chambermaid and fine laundress; understands a little about waiting; is a good family seamstress and a competent nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Refers to her last employers. Call for 2 days at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted by a respectable steady Protestant young woman in a private family, as competent seamstress and chambermaid; will take care of grown children; can cut and fit for them, and does all kinds of family sewing; embroiders very neat, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 85 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, first floor, front, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A capable young woman as waitress; will do chamberwork if required; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people; wages no object to a good place. Call or address No. 19 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days. Country preferred.

ACKERMAN'S EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 609 Broadway, can be found this day, first-class servants of every capacity, with first-class known reference. CHARLES BOOKHAM in attendance, Room No. 7.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a steady, sober man, having good City and country reference; would assist in gardening. Can be seen at No. 63 East 14th-st., at the saddler's.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man. Can be seen at No. 10 Gramercy Park, where he has lived nine years.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a first-rate groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 265 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A young man wants a situation as gardener or coachman; has good reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

SEWING MACHINE SITUATION WANTED.—To take care of in a manufactory, or any work, or would sell or regulate; is competent, active and energetic; has been in the business eleven years, here and in England. Address MACHINE, Box 203 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A COLORED man, making fires, attending to gentlemen's offices or rooms, or blacking boots, by the month; best references given. Apply at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

351. SELLING OFF TO CLOSE CONCERN, 351.
A large stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, DAMASK
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
CHAS. LUM & CO.,
late Ferguson, Bros.,
351. BROADWAY, N. Y. 351.

351. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, 351.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLANDS,
Best Quality—Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO.,
late Ferguson Bros.,
351. BROADWAY N. Y. 351.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 713 BROADWAY,
Has a Large and Elegant Stock of
MEN'S
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Lamb's Wool Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Super Merino Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Gray Scotch Shirts and Drawers.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Cotton Half Hose.

SCARFS, TIES, MUFFLERS, SUSPENDERS.

SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—great variety.

Kid, Cloth, Buck, Beaver and Silk Gloves—plain and lined.

Mitts, Gauntlets, Ringwood Gloves, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Shawls, Blankets and Robes de Chambre.

COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
First corner below New-York Hotel.
Shirts and Collars made to order.

GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE.
IN
R. H. MACY.
NO. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Two doors below 14th-st.,
will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 11,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
the cheapest line of
NEEDLEWORK EMBROIDERIES,
ever shown in the City.
FINE NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 1c. up.
FINE NEEDLEWORK LINEN SETS, half the cost of importation.
FINE NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS.
FRENCH and SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and SWISS SETS.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 2s., 3s., 4s., &c.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS, cost of importation $6, will be sold at $1, $2 and $3.
EXTRA NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC SLEEVES, 2s.
EXTRA FINE SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.
1,000 THREAD LACE COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
R. H. MACY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Sowery, near Houston-st.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE
IN
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of First-class Goods, the whole to be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70c.; just half the original prices
800 French Jaconet sets, 75c., $1 and $1 25; regular price, $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
450 French Embroidered Swiss sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular price, $6.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 80 cents; regular price, $1 50.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts.
No. 429 Broadway.

2,000 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH
White and Brown Cotton Hose,
(regular made,)
at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AUCTION LOT OF
RICH RIBBONS, which we shall offer for sale MONDAY, Nov. 11. Prices very low.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av., corner 24th-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, FROM $2 50 and upwards, just opened, entirely new and choice goods and cheap. Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs, at much below the regular prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
600 FRENCH CASHMERE
LONG SHAWLS,
at the following low prices:
200 SHAWLS, at $16, worth $26.
200 SHAWLS, at $18, worth $27.
100 SHAWLS, at $20, worth $30.
ALSO:
Three hundred fancy
WOOL SHAWLS,
At $6, worth $10.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
NOV. 11,
Novelties in
PARIS AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
received per steamer *Persia*.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE AND CO.
HAVE NOW READY A VERY
Superior stock of
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite attention to A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS,
PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOS,
DE LAINES AND VARIOUS WOOL PLAIDS,
All at the lowest prices.
WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE, DOUBLE AND LONG SCARFS, IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
JOUVIN'S BEST PARIS GLOVES—the colors
MADE TO OUR ORDER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW ARRIVAL.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, SILK AND COTTON HOSE.
FANCY WOOLEN HOSIERY.
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS AND MITTENS.
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of ever description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Just received, several large invoices, purchased at recent Auction Sales, which, together with our present full and desirable stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
will be offered at retail 25 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
Sales of the above goods, at reduced prices, will commence Monday, Nov. 11.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Damasks, Towelings, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c., &c., including a fine assortment of serviceable
HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
A large and elegant assortment of
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
of the latest and most fashionable designs,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Broche, Plaid Wool, Stella, Merino, Fancy Woolen, and every other variety of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
A very large and desirable assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
A full assortment of the latest Paris shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

1,000 NEW-STYLE, ALL-WOOL, PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
At $4 50 each; value, $6 50.
2,000 EXTRA FINE, ALL WOOL, PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at $6 50 each; value, $9.
Also,
From auction, a large lot of extra fine
CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Paris colorings, at $10 each; value, $15.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A choice assortment,
in full widths,
just received per *Persia* and *City of New-York*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN BLACK TAFFETAS
Of the choicest brands,
PONSON'S, BONNETS, &c., &c.,
In all qualities and prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LYONS VELVETS,
Extra quality, and all boiled,
From 21 to 40 inches wide,
Just landed from steamer *Arago*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES',
Gents' and Misses' Winter Gloves,
at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

2,000 DOZEN MEN'S MERINO
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At $1 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
In every variety, quality and price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT DIES. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND Skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, IN A FANCY-goods establishment, to go out of the City; salary $500 a year; must come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating address and references, Box No. 3,386 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent American boy, about 16 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office. None afraid of work need apply. Wages $3 a week. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,424 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIAT

FINANCIAL.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
12 1/2 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-St.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS
for Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 33 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, } No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. P. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order,
JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER PARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times Office.*

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—2:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Binderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—2 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—8:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 5:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Binderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 9:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHALL, Asst. Supt.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons travelling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in that county, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by it, being the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. The route besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Ludlow, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday (Oct. 28), the NAUTILUS will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, the cars and train will leave Bergen at 8:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12:15, P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and 5 P. M. daily to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M. for Suffern, at 4:28 P. M. T. W. DEHAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 1 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 West 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer,
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & HOMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 25 and 28 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths,
150 pieces Velours Tout Laine, for ladies' cloaks.
150 pieces Velvet Cloth, for men's wear.
100 pieces drab, silver, black, brown and other colors of Ich Plushes, for cloakings.
100 pieces heavy blue and brown Beaver Cloths.
100 pieces heavy black Doeskins.
ALSO,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of the richest and newest styles of fancy cloak and other styles of Dress Trimmings, comprising Pelerines, Guipures, fancy Tassel Goods, Buttons and Braids.
Also, 2,000 dozen assorted colors kid finish French Cloth Gloves, of superior quality.
N. B.—The above have been received per latest arrivals, and were selected for the very best City trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
S. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
36 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TO CLOTHIERS AND TAILORING HOUSES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HOMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 25 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Will include in their sale of
TUESDAY, Nov. 12,
5,000 gross Prussian, alpaca, mohair, worsted and silk bindings.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES B. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company—listed New-York, Oct. 25, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Penn., until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.
Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred, and light grays will not be considered.
Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depôts in New-York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.
Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.
Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 25 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER LOUDERWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, } JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey city until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 2,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject a bid is reserved, if deemed for the interest of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, 4's, vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, appraised as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the southern district of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, inst., the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 19th day of November instant, at two o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, one dock north of Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, and in like manner, all interested therein, or the aforesaid bark or cargo, or either the same is or will be stored.—New-Orleans Delta please copy.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commis-
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } sioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; and so, that 5 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last days of this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of the City and County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Flatbush, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, HENRY B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 24th day of April next, or in default hereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate. Dated Nov. 21, 1861. T. J. S. SCHENCK,
Jy-law6m* Administrators.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 IS hereby offered by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who on the 2d day of November, 1861, at Fishkill Landing, murdered PHILIP AUGUSTUS EARLE, of Brooklyn; said reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District-Attorney that the arrest and conviction of such person or persons was caused by the party or parties claiming said reward.
D. EMERY, No. 74 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE hundred dollars is hereby offered for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder upon the person of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EARLE, of Brooklyn, at Fishkill Landing, on the evening of Saturday, the 2d of November, 1861.
ADOLPHUS VANDEWATER, Coroner.
FISHKILL LANDING, Nov. 6, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A NOTE DRAWN BY MESSRS. NEILson, Oliver, No. 55, 6 months, Oct. 9, 1861, for $511 35, payable at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in New-York to the order of, and indorsed by, Geo. B. Skinner over to W. F. Adams, and by him indorsed. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as the payment thereof has been stopped.
GEO. B. SKINNER, No. 339 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov. 7, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. LEVIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 561 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver, or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $10; silver, $1

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, 349 East 14th-st., New-York, set the best and most beautiful teeth, on a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, at $2 each tooth.

DR. SCOTT'S RAILROAD GUIDE.—Is the important Northern Route which has been installed on the 4th inst. We welcome it. DETHRIDGE & CO., with correctness. DINSMORE & CO., 9 Barclay-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single box of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE. ☜
Accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very useful to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is now ready, and upon the following points:
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the signature ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are something counterfeit.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! DISHONEST EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the sexual organs; thirty years in his present practice, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. J. OWENS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for certain disease; all trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and consulting Surgeon, No. 456½ 4th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUSTrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVeral Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a bottle, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*
They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
In all cases genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the name of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of imitation "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will soon know how to take the true coin and leave the base coin for its maker.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of single vials.	Cents.
1—	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Headaches	25
2—	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3—	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sleeplessness, Watchfulness and Restlessness	25
4—	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5—	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Automatic Overthrowings	25
7—	Cures Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Infantile Cough, Sore Throat	25
8—	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Rheumatism	25
9—	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12—	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13—	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14—	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side or Limbs	25
16—	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18—	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22—	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24—	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Painful Swellings with scanty Secretions	50
26—	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27—	Cures Kidney Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29—	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache or Sudsickness of Children	50
30—	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prolonged or Distressing Menstruation	50
31—	Cures suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
32—	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty each, vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 Broadway, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and parents, consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & COS.
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mercer sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF MIDDLE-aged black horses, 7 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle horses for ladies, warranted in every respect. Apply at Charles Bradley's livery stable, 10th-st., near 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

coffin beside his own grave—a "make ready!" "aim!" "fire!" This, if persistently followed wherever the disease exists, will in course of time root it out.

The need of such a remedy can be seen everywhere here—in the barren fields and the empty granaries of the country, and the ragged bodies, shoeless feet and broken-spirited expression of the people. Not merely is the evil present, but it reaches far into the future. Their grain is taken—they have none for the Winter—their horses, mules and wagons are taken—they cannot prepare a crop for the coming year, and thus nothing is left them but starvation.

While on Springfield and vicinity, I may as well allude to the hospitals in this place. There are two of them—the Court-house, used by the Nationals, and the Bailey House, in possession of the Confederates. In the former are the wounded from the late skirmish between ZAGONYI and the rebels, and in the other sixty-three men, remnants of the number left here after the battle at Wilson's Creek.

Upon leaving here, after the battle, Major CONANT deposited in the hands of the physician left in charge $3,000 in gold. Soon after the departure of the National Army, the gentleman in whose hands the money was left, became speculative, and in this state of mind proceeded to exchange the gold for paper, realizing a profit of ten per cent. by the operation, which he pocketed. Soon after the gentleman left, and turned over the balance to his successor, who, of course, was unable to buy necessaries for the same price that he could had he had gold.

Our wounded have suffered very much from the want of salt, medicines, and various articles of clothing, and were it not that the women of this place became interested, and contributed such articles as were most pressingly needed, our men would have suffered severely. Only one National physician—Dr. MELCHOR—remained with them, and by his untiring zeal has not only saved many from the death to which they were hurrying under the neglect of his predecessors, but has endeared himself to his patients to an extent that leads them to regard him with almost filial affection. It is a monstrous shame that, through the inhumanity and neglect of our officials, not only our brave dead must lie in hideous nakedness upon the battle-fields of Missouri, but even the wounded must be neglected and plundered as if they were barbarous enemies, instead of brave, unfortunate friends.

Gen. MCKINSTRY's Division arrived to-day, and we now have a force in Springfield of from 17,000 to 22,000 men. Opposed to this we have Gens. PRICE, HARDEE, MCCULLOCH and JOHNSON, with an available force of not far from 65,000. HARDEE undoubtedly effected a junction with the balance yesterday, at or near Cassville. HARDEE is said to have brought a force of 24,000 men—a picked body of men, and the best drilled in the Southern army. If our comparative small force is compelled to breast this huge wave of rebellion, Heaven have mercy upon our souls and the cause for which our gallant soldiers are laboring!

You have probably heard that while at Neosho, JACKSON's Legislature held a session. They passed only two bills of importance—one an ordinance of secession, and another making Missouri State Scrip a legal tender for indebtedness.

There is a small imbroglio between ZAGONYI, of the Body Guard, and Major FRANK WHITE, of the Prairie Scouts. Yesterday the ladies of this place determined to present a flag to each of the above commands—Major WHITE, with that grace peculiar to himself, received his flag and responded in a "neat and appropriate speech"—Major ZAGONYI refused to receive his, and with a view to explain this singularity, requests me to give publicity to the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FREMONT BODY GUARD,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 2, 1861.

To Mrs. Worrell and others, Ladies of Springfield:

LADIES: Your flattering offer to present a flag to the Fremont Body Guard is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Some intimation of such a gift reached me late yesterday afternoon, and I much regret the mistake or misunderstanding which prevented a proper recognition of your kindness at that time.

But it is with far more profound sorrow that I find myself compelled to decline the proffered presentation. It would be idle to affect ignorance of the fact, that the same distinction has been conferred upon a body of men who, though placed under my command upon the occasion to which your partiality obliges me to refer, deserted me at the very moment of conflict, and exposed the officers and men of the Body Guard to a fate which the hand of Providence alone could avert.

The honor of the soldiers under my command, dear to me as my own, I must not permit to be sullied or tarnished in the slightest degree.

The Union women of Springfield are too noble and generous to misinterpret this rejection of a testimonial which, under other circumstances, would be so thankfully received and so highly prized. To the forlorn band which entered this city a few days ago, they gave a cordial welcome; to its patriotism their approval has added zeal; their sympathy and tenderness are now softening the tedious confinement of its wounded, and they will pardon that scrupulous self-respect which forbids the Body Guard to share the rewards of a victory with those who refused to participate in its hazards. Respectfully,

CHARLES ZAGONYI,
Major Commanding Body Guard.

The circulation of Gen. FREMONT's address announcing his withdrawal produced a profound impression. Among the German element the excitement was strongest—one or two companies throwing down their arms and declaring they would not serve. Among many the step is deemed inexpedient a battle is hourly expected, and it is thought that had this removal been effected in time to have reinforced LYON or saved Lexington, or before the present anticipated battle was so near its consummation, or else been delayed till the battle was over, the thing would have been much more properly managed. It is only to be hoped that the removal at the present juncture will not so seriously derange matters as to affect the tremendous issue about to be tried. The entire Staff and Body Guard will leave with Gen. FREMONT to-morrow for St. Louis; although I have been informed that if a battle is likely to take place within a very short time, all will stay to witness or participate in it.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

At length the long agony is over. Gen. FREMONT has gone. Gen. HUNTER has now the command of the *grand armée* of the West. Not a half hour since, a cloud of dust fled fiercely to the northward, in which went a brass band playing a dirge-like air—the Body Guard, a quantity of staff officers, various disgusted contractors, prophesying in the intervals of blue profanity, ruin to the country, and Gen. FREMONT. The dust went over the hills, and disappeared into the woods, leading northward.

It was day before yesterday that the order of removal was read; it was only last night, close upon midnight, when Gen. HUNTER arrived. Upon receiving the order, Gen. FREMONT at first determined to leave immediately, and would have done so had not Gen. BRUSEN and one or two others drawn up a request asking him to postpone his departure until the arrival of his successor. This he finally agreed to do, and yesterday, Sunday, he communicated to his Generals, that in case of Gen. HUNTER's non-arrival, he would attack the enemy this morning. This decision was communicated to the troops last night; and whether it was because he had agreed to stay, or because he proposed to give the enemy battle, I know not, but the announcement produced no little enthusiasm. A tremendous cheer broke out in the Body Guard—it was caught up in WIMAN's, it spread up to STEELE's, over to POPE's, across to STEELE's, and soon after was caught up by the Tentons, who nodded around the distant camp fires of SIGEL—and thus, in a few minutes, the tumultuous tide was rolling across the country with a volume that testified to its heartiness, and perhaps broke even upon the ears of the rebels among the ravines of Williams' Creek.

And then a half dozen brass bands went crazy over the result. They gathered in the yard in front of the headquarters, and soon after they were blowing out their intense joyousness in the form of "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Sturm Gallop," till these being exhausted and a supply of happiness still on hand, they finished the programme by a vigorous performance of "Dixie."

Then there were a few speeches of gratulation among the Staff. The happiness was at its highest, when a dust-covered orderly announced "Gen. HUNTER," and brass bands instantly left in disgust; the Staff dispersed in irregular order, and the battle postponed indefinitely, or till some prospective "to-morrow."

The latest news from the enemy all show that he means fight. A scouting party of several hundred has been scouring the country west of here for some days past, and yesterday an advance of four thousand men came up and occupied the old battle-ground at Wilson's Creek. PRICE, JOHNSON & Co. are in and about Cassville, and, according to all accounts, number, at the very least, sixty thousand men. A gentleman who passed night before last with Major LAZARUS, of the rebels, brings this intelligence, and also adds that the Legislature is in session at Cassville and that the main body is proceeding by slow marches towards Springfield. This statement, which, in its material points, is corroborated by information from other sources, shows that the enemy has a vastly superior force to ours, and that a battle is imminent, the magnitude of which will excel immeasurably that of all others ever fought in this State, or perhaps even upon American soil.

The rebels are insufficiently supplied with clothing and provisions—the fate of the State and almost their very existence depend upon their winning this fight—they are in the main the same men who fought at Springfield, Blue Mills and Lexington, and carry with them the *prestige* of their success at those points; our men are burning under the defeats which the Federal arms have lately sustained in Missouri; they are conscious that the eyes of the nation are on them, and though vastly inferior in numbers, they have implicit reliance upon their leader, their arms and discipline—hence the coming battle promises to be bloody and desperate to the last degree.

SIGEL has something to fight for—the memory of Carthage, the rout at Wilson's Creek, will give his masses the power of an avalanche as they meet the legions of the enemy. TOTTEN, whose battery once opened chasms through their ranks wider than their own Missouri roads, is here; STEELE, whose imperial regulars once plunged into the leaden storm as coolly and unflinchingly as one passes through the light shower of an April morning, is here; DUBOIS, whose battery of six guns for six long hours scarcely failed an instant in its work of death and mutilation, is waiting impatiently a renewal of the contest; STURGIS, SWEENY, CONANT—in short all who buffeted so long and determinedly the disastrous tide of battle as it rolled along the ravines of Wilson's Creek—are here; and anxious to renew the gallant but unsuccessful effort. And HUNTER, baptized in the sea of fire and blood at Bull Run, will not shrink from a renewal of the sacrament at Cassville or Wilson's Creek—he, too, inspires confidence, and, if I mistake not, will in the face of a force treble his own, win a complete victory, and sweep, as I hope, armed secession forever from the soil of Missouri.

The entire army is now here save a few stragglers from HUNTER's Division, who will probably arrive today. Gen. PEPE reached here yesterday; thus our roll is complete.

There is no doubt of the fact that the battle will occur within the shortest possible period—possibly in twenty-four hours, certainly within a week. The advances of both armies are within some six miles of each other—the main bodies are not more than forty to fifty miles apart.

Before leaving, Gen. FREMONT communicated his plan of the battle to Gen. HUNTER, but with how much favor he received it, is not known. A reconnoissance in force was ordered yesterday, and about ten thousand were gotten ready for the operation, when Gen. FREMONT countermanded it, with a view, it is said, of making the attack this morning. This, however, was prevented by the arrival of Gen. HUNTER.

GALWAY.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTY.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

A portion of the force sent out under Col. GRENSEL into Texas County to chastise the rebels who have for some time past infested that section, returned yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle and 40 horses, and mules, the property of armed rebels. Among the prisoners are SPENCER MITCHELL, Quartermaster and Lieut.-Col. TYLER, Inspector of Gen. MCBRIDE's Brigade.

Before leaving Houston County Col. GRENSLE issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the Town of Houston and County of Texas, Missouri:

I have this day placed upon your beautiful Courthouse the flag of our Union. I leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands, I will return here and pillage every house in the town owned by Secessionists or those who sympathize with rebels.

Any outrages hereafter committed upon Union men or their families, will be returned on the Secessionists two-fold.

Property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

I hereby give the rebels ten days to make good all losses sustained by Union families in Texas County. If neglected the consequences be upon your heads.

I shall soon return to your county, and shall see that this proclamation is complied with to the letter. If you wait for me to execute it, I will do it with a vengeance.

N. GRENSLE,
Colonel Commanding.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Late Fighting at Gauley---A Graphic Sketch of the Skirmishing.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP AT TOMPKINS' FARM, Va.,
SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Since I last wrote to you, everything has passed off quietly here until yesterday, although the scouts have been in sight of us for the last four or five days, on the opposite side of the river. They have now a force, as near as we can ascertain, of from fourteen to fifteen thousand, and six or eight 4 and 6-pounders.

Yesterday morning they opened the fire on our trains from the opposite side, and kept up a constant fire from rifles and musketry. I was the first one they opened out on in the morning. Whilst I was going down the road to visit the pickets, I run the gauntlet for over a mile down to the bridge, and they came pretty close to me several times. When I returned they opened out again worse than ever, and I escaped them all. I have a good horse, who soon landed me safe out of their reach, and I took the news to camp, which soon stopped all wagon trains passing down, although some had started down the hill and had to go at full run, some escaping very narrowly—the bullets going through the wagons. No other damage done.

The rebels succeeded in planting a four-pounder on the point of the hill commanding the ferry, when they opened out with shell and round shot; several of their shots falling short and into the river, doing no damage, only keeping our wagons from crossing. They kept up the fire until Capt. SIMMONS opened out with one of his six-pound rifle cannon, which soon made them quit, and our boys with rifles and muskets kept up a constant firing until dark, when everything quieted down on account of the darkness and rain. During the afternoon Capt. MCMULLIN got three of his mountain howitzers to work, which did some fine work. At the First Kentucky camp they had considerable firing, and, as far as I could learn, no one was hurt there. They are located on the Kanawha at the falls. Three companies of the First crossed the river below the falls, and got on top of the hill, but returned by dinner time, as they were unable to do any good from their position, but whenever any of the rebels showed themselves, they would make them hunt the bushes.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

The morning opened with a dense fog, so that we could not see any distance—but taking due advantage, we got our men well posted on the road and mountain side, and passed over several of our wagons without trouble. As soon as all was clear, we found our friends on the other side had been as industrious as ourselves, for they had cut a road and placed a six-pounder on the point, and had the hills full of their riflemen, and so opened the *ball*. They opened out with shell and cannon on Gauley Bridge and the commissary and store-houses, but did not reach or hit them. One shot struck the ferry-boat, doing but little damage—but they found a formidable enemy to oppose them, in the shape of Capt. SIMMONS' battery, who soon made them *play out*. He silenced them by 2 o'clock, from the other side of Gauley. In the meantime about one hundred of our boys were giving them a hot time from this side, with rifles and muskets, which was kept up until about 3 P. M., when the rebels, finding it too hot, commenced leaving their hiding places, and it was much sport for our boys to see them running. Whenever they had a clear place to pass, the boys would help them along faster by sending dispatches to them. For a long time some of our men were close enough to talk across the river to them, and many amusing remarks were exchanged. When our boys wanted to find out where they were secreted, they would ask them if they did not want *salt or a cake of good old Bourbon*, &c., &c., which would be responded to by "Oh, you d—d Yankees," &c., when the response would be by half a dozen rifles whistling among them, which our boys call telegraph dispatches. This kind of warfare don't suit our boys. They want them to come out and show themselves, and many a challenge was sent to them to come out and give us a fair fight, and not be so cowardly. Towards evening we noticed their forces retreating back along the top of the mountain. We could plainly see their wagons and cavalry moving off on the double-quick, with several regiments of infantry, withdrawing towards Lewisburgh. What their intentions are we know not, but I rather think they don't like the style of the Second Kentucky's shooting; they have found out that we are as good at the *bush whack* as they are, and can shoot as well. This evening and afternoon all is quiet, and trains are passing without any trouble. Gen. ROSECRANS thinks the Second Kentucky are some in a fight, and says he would like to see them in a clear open fight, for they would go in one side, and cut themselves through and come out the other side.

The number of their killed or wounded we do not know, but from one point on New River is a log-house, where they were again to carry off four bodies, and from where our battery was playing on them, several were seen to fall, and were carried off. Our little Col. SEDGWICK was down the road when they opened out on him. He jumped from his horse, and took a rifle from one of the men, and made one of the five rebels bite the dust. The rebel fell dead, and was carried off by his comrades, when they had a hot time getting out of sight and back to their *holes*. Col. S. escaped with a slight flesh wound in the leg, just below the knee. He mounted his noble charger, (by the way, one presented to him at Camp Dennison,) and the finest horse in this Division.

I might wind up by saying that our men are in fine health and look well in their Winter suits, and the best of all is, the Paymaster is on hand, and will pay them to-morrow. We would have been payed yesterday, but the excitement, and the road being impassable, he could not get up from Gauley, where he makes his headquarters. I imagine he thought it rather a hot place this morning. He will be welcomed in the morning. You shall hear from me again soon.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 9—P. M.

P. S.—Early this morning the rebels again opened a heavy fire on our trains, and killed a private belonging to the Thirteenth Ohio, whose name we could not learn, and wounded a private belonging to Company D, of Second Kentucky, by the name of HYER; the ball struck his leg and broke it. No other damage done; but the rebels are working hard in on the Kanawha, and we now anticipate a hard fight before they are whipped out.

The Thirteenth, Twelfth and Tenth Ohio have crossed over the Gauley, and go down to Cannelton. Our movements are now uncertain for the present. Should we have anything of a fight, you may depend on the lively Second Kentucky doing their duty. Every preparation on our part is in course of erection. Gen. COX is down at Gauley, and Gen. ROSECRANS is at his headquarters with us. So look out for lively times this way.

THE WAR IN THE BORDER STATES.

Encouraging but Not Decisive Successes in Kentucky—Gen. Sherman to Command—Wants of the Department, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Our successes at "Wild Cat," Barkesville, West Liberty, Prestonburgh, Woodbury and Morgantown are encouraging, but they are by no means decisive. Our military lines are everywhere advancing, yet we may meet with future backsets and reverses in Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia. They should not discourage us or dampen our ardor. The chances and fortunes of war will, at the worst, only temporarily favor secession, unless we grossly mismanage, and become despondent, lukewarm and divided amongst ourselves. I still believe that we shall realize our best hopes of the downfall of the "Confederate Government."

The removal of Gen. FREMONT, if made at the right time—not too soon nor too late—is believed here to augur well for the Union in the Department of the West. Gen. HUNTER is here regarded by far the ablest commander, and a far more politic and sagacious manager. His opinion of Gen. FREMONT's incompetency, as stated in Adj't.-Gen. THOMAS' report to Secretary CAMERON, is thought here to be correct. If our army in Missouri will rally around HUNTER with the enthusiasm manifested by so many of the soldiers for FREMONT, and if HUNTER gets all the help he wants, our eventual complete and permanent success in Missouri and Arkansas appears to me unquestionable.

Gen. ROSECRANS' career in "Kanawha" is greatly praised. He is certainly one of our first officers in ability and merit. If he captures FLOYD's force and FLOYD himself, it will be the most brilliant and cheering achievement of the war, so far, in the Border States.

Gens. HALLECK, SUMNER and HARNEY ought immediately to have important commands in these Border States. The Pacific States don't need them as we do.

It is rumored that Gen. SHERMAN will soon take the field in Kentucky, and that some one else, at his request, may take his place at Louisville, the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. I don't vouch for the rumor. Some even of our good Unionists, think and say Gen. SHERMAN's manners and management are not altogether as popular and suitable as might be; that he does not adapt himself to all who have business with him—does not discriminate; that he treats all alike, with the same sternness, abruptness, gruffness and roughness, and thus offends and alienates some Kentuckians whose friendship and assistance are valuable to the Administration. The Administration and the Union can spare none of their friends; they have enemies enough to contend with even in Kentucky. Gen. SHERMAN is considered an excellent field-officer, and may be calculated to render the country more service on the field than anywhere else. If his Roman qualities are not in excess, and he does not overdo, he certainly will get along very well with his officers and soldiers, and be obeyed, respected and liked by them. I, myself, am not disposed to censure or criticise Gen. SHERMAN in the least. He may, on the whole, be the best possible man for this place and position, and be energetic, prompt, politic, discerning, conciliating, and successful as any other man could be under the same most peculiar and most embarrassing circumstances. Let the Government strengthen him with all the force he desires and so much needs, for the defensive and the offensive.

Gen. SCHEIFF, at "Wild Cat;" Gen. THOMAS, a "Dick Robinson" Gen. CRITTENDEN, at Morgantown; Gen. MCCOOK, at Bacon Creek, and Gen. NELSON, at Prestonburgh, are anxiously looking to this Department for further reinforcements, arms, equipments, munitions and means of transportation. So is Gen. WARD, at Campbellsville. Officers of his Brigade complain that they have received only 540 guns from the Government, and are sadly in need of equipments, clothing, &c. WARD's camp is called "Andy Johnson." To it, every day, men, women and children, half naked, are flying for refuge from the highway robbers and cut-throats. The fugitives from Southern Kentucky and East Tennessee want arms, accoutrements and camp equipage, and must have them. They, and many others of our own soldiers, are more or less destitute and suffering. They look shabby, indeed, by the side of the troops from across the Ohio. Indispensables for their health and comfort should be forthwith provided. And they should be armed, equipped and reinforced, forthwith. If our men were doing as much as our *women* for Kentucky's soldiers, we would hear no more complaints.

However, enlistments progress pretty rapidly, considering the circumstances. We are shaking off the "lethargy of neutrality." Kentucky's quota of 25,000 or 30,000 may very soon be complete. German regiments are forming. The Germans are excellent citizens and excellent soldiers. If our country is saved, we shall be greatly indebted to our German as well as Irish fellow-citizens.

Our neighbors are striving to supply our deficiencies. They can't do too much for us. Our cause is their cause and the country's cause. We need, this instant, an army of 150,000 or 200,000, to save Kentucky and Tennessee, and to throw the war into the Gulf States below, and finish it there. Ten or more regiments are expected this week from Ohio, Indiana, and other Northern States. Let them come on. I wish that fifty, or twice fifty more, would come right off, and that we, too, had fifty regiments ready, so that the combined forces of this Department could before December, wipe out our enemies in Kentucky and Tennessee from the face of the earth, or drive them within reach of our Coast Expedition.

If the question of boundaries shall ever come up, let us strike the line *below* Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, and, if possible, take in Texas and Louisiana, too. But the question of boundaries should never come up. It is not a "contest for boundaries,"—it cannot be—it will not be. Kentucky is wrapped up, bound up in the whole country, and can never consent to any division. The whole, undivided Union must be and shall be restored to what it was a year ago this day.

Your ex-Parson BROWNLOW's last words, his farewell address of Oct. 21, in his closing issue in the Knoxville Whig. A most noble patriot! So are the people, generally, of Eastern Tennessee. Shall they not be succored, before it may be too late? Back them with a mighty army, and they will "stir up the stones of Rome to rise and worship!" ANDREW JOHNSON's and WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW's followers will live forever in history as noble heroes, martyrs for the cause of the American Union and Republican liberty. Most truly does Mr. BROWNLOW proclaim: "The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is, to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. I shall go to jail, as JOHN ROGERS went to the stake—for *my principles*. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural and uncalled-for war ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of tyranny, usurpation and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the Government."

PONTIAC.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

NEWS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Position and Condition of the Fleet Unchanged.

Affairs in New-Orleans—The City Utterly Ruined—High Prices and No Business—Description of the Ram, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER,
OFF MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Friday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The immediate departure of the United States storeship *Nightingale* for the port of New-York gives us again an opportunity of transmitting letters to our friends at the North. It is quite unnecessary for me to assure you that it is eagerly embraced by all, as the facilities extended to us for communicating homeward have been of late extremely irregular and exceedingly limited.

The United States steamship *Powhatan* left the Southwest Pass yesterday for the North, that she may be thoroughly overhauled in hull and engines, receive new boilers, and an increased as well as a more effective armament. The *Powhatan* has done excellent service whilst on duty in this section, and her late attempt to overtake and capture the *Sumter*, although fruitless, detracts not a particle of the great praise which is due the good old ship, and her gallant officers for their noble conduct and heroic actions throughout the whole of her late cruise.

The particulars concerning the *Powhatan's* exciting chase of the *Sumter*, in all probability, will have reached you before this arrives in New-York, and, therefore, it will be needless for me to dilate upon them; yet I would remark that much disappointment was felt by both officers and seamen of that vessel at the non-capture of the pirate *Sumter*. They confidently anticipated that they should find her at Maranham when they reached there; but she bird had flown to a more congenial climate. They lost her by three days only, and that fact is the more galling, as it was alone the fault of the vessel's condition: miserable boilers, damaged engines, her bottom with five hundred sheets of copper off, and an inability to make more than five and a half and six knots an hour, was the cause. After the *Powhatan* gave no the chase, she reported at St. Thomas, and the *Iroquois* on the 9th inst. started in pursuit of her. We trust she will be more fortunate, as there are but few her equal in speed. A detailed description of the *Sumter* has been left with us, and I deem it of sufficient importance to give it you, that ship owners and ship-masters may profit thereby: She is a poorly rigged bark, being half merchantman and half man-of-war. Her mizzen-mast is a long distance aft from her main-mast, and her sails bear much disproportion to her hull, there being a great deal too little canvass for a vessel of her dimensions. She carries three topsails in all, being of greater size than those ordinarily carried by a sailing vessel, and she also carries a foreatsysail and jib, and her bowsprit and booms have no stem. She has topgallantsails, and carries a seven feet royal pole without stays. Her courses are very deep, especially the mainsail, and her topsails appear as if they had a reef in them, being quite short. She has two large quarter boats, and one hanging at the stern. She has no guns on the spar deck, and her pivot, being midships, cannot be used in chasing, so it sadly interferes with her sailing, yawing her some six points. Her crew is composed of a blood-thirsty set of villains, and are of English, Spanish and Portuguese origin. An officer of the *Powhatan* has assured my informant that this crew are becoming greatly discontented, but have thus far been kept in submission by the promise of some eight hundred dollars each for the prizes they have already captured. When they ascertain that nearly the whole of their prizes have been restored to their respective owners, they will rave and curse with a vehemence terrible to contemplate.

It is very quiet here at the present moment, but it may be the calm before the storm, as the latest authentic reports from the enemy seem to indicate that it is his intention to give us battle, and dislodge us from our position. If they attempt this prior to our being furnished with a sufficiency of rifle cannon, of which the rebels have large quantities, it may be serious work for us. But only let the proper authorities at home give us these, and then we will offer up a prayer that they may not abandon their scheme, but that they will attempt it soon and come upon us in large numbers, as we will then have an opportunity of teaching them a lesson never to be forgotten, and also of materially reducing their numbers. A battle would be infinitely relished by us, if we could only be furnished with these effective weapons, as it would put us in splendid spirits.

There was great rejoicing in New-Orleans, over the supposed defeat of our fleet in the late action. The city was illuminated; the people got drunk; women went mad with joy; the bells were rung, cannon fired; in fact, the news was received by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause.

The City of New-Orleans is evidently doomed to destruction, unless the North soon succeeds in crushing the rebellion within it. It is sadly changed from what it was a year ago: their levee is completely deserted, and the entire extent of it seems one extended desolation. The abortion, *Enoch Train*, may be seen, and one or two other privateers are being fitted out. You have been assured that there are many Union-loving men in this city, and that very correctly, as we have had sufficient testimony of late. It is a fact that of the old, prominent residents there, two-thirds are strong Union-loving men, and they are obliged, of course, to keep quiet, but they are yet sanguine, that, as the millions of Northern freemen are rallying with exulting hearts around our country's standard, they will, as one heart, work with a power that will sooner or later bring our beloved land safely through its great crisis, to be honored still more the civilized world over, and all honor to them for such hopes.

I have been further assured that nearly all the mechanics and laboring men are for the Union, and strange as it may seem, the leaders and most violent Secessionists there, are men from the North, who have resided South but a few years, and are virtually making a business out of the ruin of the place. Many stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of business generally. As will be inferred from these statements, much distress prevails, and thousands are out of employment. Texas beef is the only meat for sale, and this is scarce and poor, and sold at an enormous price. There are no bags in market; butter is sold at 80 to 85 cents per pounds; white potatoes are sold at $11 per barrel; sweet, of which they are but few, $11 50 per barrel; powder brings $3 to $4; lead, $2 to $2 75; tin, $30 to $40 per box; and all other articles in proportion.

Speaking of the *Enoch Train* above, I can tell you how she looks. Her dimensions have already been published in your journal. She is an old screw-tug of about 350 tons burthen, shallow, and seemingly has not half the capacity of her tonnage. Her bowsaw been straightened, and her cutwater extends out some 5 feet in front. This extension is of wrought-iron, in the shape of a wedge, and made quite sharp; a formidable weapon under some circumstances, in ramming water, against an object at rest, for instance. She is fitted with light railroad-iron from her light water-line to her rail. Her rail is only thirty-two inches high, exceedingly light in construction, and would be crushed to atoms by the first ball that fairly struck above her rail. A portion of her deck is covered with thick bolleted oak, and at her bow and stern are two small houses, apparently eighteen feet in length, covered with railroad-iron, the iron placed at such an angle with the deck that it will protect the crew from broadside-shots; but these houses being opened fore and aft, could easily be swept by a raking fire. From appearances, her machinery is too heavy, and the weight of iron upon her decks, &c., brings her down so deep that she can carry but few provisions and a light armament. This, they say, they will obviate by sending along with her, in case of attack, small gunboats, each to be armed with four 32-lb rifle cannon, and in this manner they think she will prove a monster of destruction, and be able to totally exterminate our blockading squadron.

There has been established in New-Orleans a free market for the poor, from which some four thousand are fed each week, but the supplies, which have been furnished by voluntary contributions from the farmers, were giving out, and it was feared the market could not be kept open much longer. Many soldiers' wives and children were suffering for want of food, and this fact was the cause of much complaint.

Colored regiments, under command of well-known officers, have been organized there, and these men are drilled with much strictness every day, and it is believed they will be of efficient service in battle. They are armed with bowie-knives of fearful length, and it is an hourly occurrence to witness these men in the streets flourishing these deadly weapons, shouting "Death to the d—d Abolitionists." Drunkenness is fearfully prevalent amongst the soldiers, and vice of every description is existing.

The *Niagara* is blockading at the Southwest Pass, and the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* are lying near us.

The correct dimensions of this vessel may be interesting to many of your readers. They are as follows: Length on deck, 245 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 42 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 24 feet; draft of water at load line, 15 feet 6 inches. Her frame is of white oak, &c., &c., and fastened in the most thorough manner with copper, &c. She has iron straps diagonal and double laid, four by five-eighth inches, running through her, making her one of the staunchest vessels afloat of her class. Her floors are molded 14 inches, sided 10 inches, and are 24 inches apart from centres. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, one cylinder, 70 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of four feet. Her propeller is 16 feet in diameter, and made of iron. She has two tubular boilers, and her bunkers are of iron. Her rig is that of a brigantine, and she is 2,040 tons burthen. As you well know, she was owned by Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., and ran between New-York and Savannah. She has done efficient service since her purchase by the Government, and she has officers and a crew that glory in the fact of being so fortunate as to be beneath the proud folds of our flag in the strife of battle; and there they will ever continue to be, whether it is in the hour of victory, in the hour of reverse, or in the hour of deadly conflict; and they have one determination and one mind, and that is, when an opportunity occurs, to carry that starry ensign to victory.

A SECESSION LETTER CARRIER SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

MATHEW F. MAURY, whose arrest in Cleveland, Ohio, was noticed on Saturday, under the head of telegraphic news, arrived here yesterday morning in charge of a Government officer, and was at once sent to Fort Lafayette. Mr. MAURY has been quite extensively engaged in the business of conveying letters and dispatches between the North and South, and when he arrived in this City, about three weeks ago, he had 600 letters in his possession, which he subsequently delivered to various parties throughout the North, to whom they were addressed. They were written at the South, and though some of them were of a commercial character, others related to the war movements, and tended to implicate some of our most prominent public men as being sympathizers and coworkers with the rebels. But Mr. MAURY's motive in acting as mail carrier was evidently one of a pecuniary nature, for the compensation he received for conveying the 600 letters was at the rate of $2 50 per ounce, and some of the letters weighed from four to five ounces.

Superintendent KENNEDY received intelligence of MAURY's business soon after his arrival here, but he determined to wait until the prisoner had gathered together all the letters which he intended to convey South, and then seize him just as he was leaving with all the evidences of his treason upon him. To effect this, an officer was put upon his track, and finally the day of his intended departure was ascertained, and all arrangements were made to arrest him; but it seems that MAURY suspected that he was closely watched, and left the City one day sooner than the officers anticipated. The route he had taken was, however, ascertained, and dispatches were sent West to have him apprehended on his journey. The result was that he was arrested by the United States Marshal at Cleveland on Friday last, returned to this City without delay, and is now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette.

MORE SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

CHARLES GREENE, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., and his sister, Mrs. LOWE, arrested in Detroit, have been brought to Boston. Mr. GREENE is charged with purchasing war munitions in England for the rebels. He was sent to Fort Warren. Mrs. LOWE was sent to Washington. Her husband was arrested in Cincinnati.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—William H. Varian and John G. Hayes, to the Second Precinct; James W. Gilder and John Freeborn, to the Third; Jacob Wilsey and Dennis Dowdican, to the Fourth; Henry C. Dubois, to the Fifth; Monroe B. Filley, to the Ninth, and Tycho E. C. Hartz, to the Twenty-ninth.

Dismissals.—John Vaughan, from the Seventh Precinct; George W. North, from the Fourteenth; John C. Clements and Patrick J. Hawkins, from the Nineteenth; Patrick Mugner, from the Tenth; Wm. Hoy, from the Twenty-eighth; Simon Martin, from the Twenty-seventh, and Peter Tone, from the Twenty-first.

Resignations.—Andrew R. Longley, of the Ninth; John F. Flynn, of the Fourth; Wm. C. Lufbery, of the Ninth, and Andrew J. Hubbard, of the Twenty-first.

Deceased.—John B. Vail, door-man of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

Superintendent KENNEDY has been authorized to examine the passports of travelers who are about to leave this City for foreign countries.

Officer SETH C. HAWLEY, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has gone to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, for the purpose of examining several prisoners of the General Government.

JOHN H. DEFOREST, late a policeman of the Third Precinct, has been arrested by order of Capt. MOUNT, upon the charge of forgery. It appears that some months ago DEFOREST forged orders upon the paymasters of the Police Department to the amount of about $7,000. Subsequently he visited Europe, and returned only a few days since. He is now in the Tombs awaiting an examination.

FIRE IN AN INK MANUFACTORY.—At 3½ A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in an outbuilding in Sixty-first-street, near Second-avenue, among a lot of old barrels and other rubbish. It soon extended to the west wing of the ink manufactory of JOHN LICHTENBERG, near by, in which was stored a large quantity of oil and other materials for making ink. This wing of the establishment, together with the stock, in all valued at $10,000, was entirely destroyed. No insurance. Fortunately none of the works or machinery used in the factory were injured, and the extensive business of Mr. LICHTENBERG will be carried on, and his customers supplied as usual. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, a boy named CHARLES COARELS, 8 years old, was accidentally shot through the head at the United States Organ-Grinders' Depôt, No. 91 Baxter-street. It appears that some ten persons were sitting in the apartment at the time of the occurrence, but not one of the party could tell who fired the shot, although it was done in the room. At a late hour it was discovered that DOMINIC FARRARO, 22 years of age, had accidentally fired a pistol, but fearing the result, had fled. The wounded boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and his case declared fatal.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—DAVID H. BROWN, aged 30 years, a native of the United States, died on Saturday evening, at his residence, No. 422 Fourth-avenue, from injuries received by being crushed between a car and the platform, in the depot of the Harlem Railroad Company, in Cranberry. Deceased was driving a freight car into the depot, and accidentally slipped from the right platform of the car. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—ELLEN MORTON, aged 4½ years, was scalded to death yesterday at No. 92 Oliver-street, by tumbling into a tub of hot water.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator MASON, late of California; Brig.-Gen. DURYEE, of the United States Army; D. W. GUNN, of Cincinnati; Dr. LOVELL, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. H. WARREN, of the United States Army; Dr. MANN, of Philadelphia; Col. T. H. BARTLEY, of New-York; W. BANNISTER, and H. LEGAT, of Liverpool, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander HAZARD, of the United States Navy, and lady; Capt. DUANE, of the United States Engineers; Capt. Jenkins, Daniel D. Porter, D. E. Porter, T. Harris, Lieut. W. W. Queen, and H. Narbell, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. The detachment accompanying the remains of Gen. Baker are also at the Astor House.

Hon. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, of Albany; Col. JEROME CROULER, of Michigan; H. H. DUNCAN, of Kentucky; J. M. FALK, of the U. S. Navy, and G. T. INGHAM, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Geo. Z. BIGELOW,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3164. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Glorious News from South Carolina.

Confirmatory Intelligence Through Two Distinct Channels.

Beaufort in Possession of the National Forces.

Three Forts Captured After Two Days' Fighting.

The Rebel Losses Acknowledged to be Heavy.

Seizure of the Railroad Between Charleston and Savannah.

A Stampede of Southern Troops in Virginia.

Particulars of the Loss of the Transport Union.

FRENCH WAR VESSELS WRECKED.

News from Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers received to-day contain dispatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and capture of three forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge their loss very heavy.

New-Orleans papers also received to-day speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *R. Spaulding* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

A deserter, who reached the Inlet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on the main land of the taking of two Rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large National force.

Beaufort had also been taken by our troops.

No particulars have arrived, but the main fact corresponds with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters who reached Newport's News this morning, state that the rebels up James River are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor, that our troops had advanced up the Railroad, as far as Charleston.

The captain of the United States gunboat *Albatross* reports that he discovered the *Union* ashore on the 5th inst., about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet, but, in consequence of the heavy weather had no communication with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce, and learned from the captain of a rebel company the following particulars:

The *Union* went ashore, or rather was ran ashore in a sinking condition on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two in front of the smoke-stack. The crew, seventy-three in number, and fifteen horses were saved. The men are prisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, N. C. Large quantities of stores were seen piled up on the beach.

At the time of the disaster, the steamer *Winfield Scott* was in company with the *Union*, and the Captain of the latter expressed the opinion, that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared.

Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the *Ocean Express*.

There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

The French frigate *Calabria* was burned to the water's edge, on Friday night, off Hatteras. All hands were saved.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 10, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11. }

The gunboat *Albatross*, from the blockade on the North Carolina coast, which arrived last evening, reports that on Wednesday, the 6th, she sighted a wreck about eight miles north of Bogue Inlet, N. C., but the sea was so high she could not make her out, though a flag of truce was hoisted on shore.

Next day she stood in again, when another flag was hoisted. On communicating, she learned that the wreck was the United States steam-transport *Union*, belonging to the fleet, loaded with horses and provisions, and that she went ashore on the night of Friday, the 1st inst. All hands were saved. When she struck she was badly stove, with four feet of water in her hold. She was run square on shore, and broke in two abaft the smoke-stack. Capt. GARVIN and eighty others were divided in two parties, and sent to Fort Macon and Raleigh.

The beach was strewn with the cargo and dead horses. She had 67, all but 15 of which were killed before going ashore.

The rebel officers informed the officers of the *Albatross* that Capt. GARVIN had said he feared the *Winfield Scott*, with two regiments, had foundered and gone down, because she was in company shortly before the *Union* struck, and suddenly disappeared. It was at night, and this conclusion is much doubted.

The rebels reported also that two vessels of the fleet were ashore near Charleston, and others below Hatteras. Nothing was heard of the *Ocean Express* or the names of any of the others alleged to be lost.

The *Spaulding* has also arrived from Hatteras. Lieut. LOWAY reports that on Wednesday morning last heavy firing was heard south of that place, and news was received that the French war steamer *Prona* was on Ocracoke Beach. Lieut. LOWAY, with the gunboat *Underwriter*, was dispatched to her.

The sea was very high, and we could not get nearer than three miles. Lay there all night, making signals. In the morning, finding the *Underwriter* in a damaged condition, returned to Hatteras. At 11 o'clock the same day, the French steamer was seen to blow up, with a loud explosion and dense smoke. It was supposed she had been abandoned and blown up. This and another French war steamer have been in the neighborhood some time, but have repelled all intercourse with our ships.

Before the *Spaulding* left, Gen. WILLIAMS received intelligence from the main shore that the expedition had entered Port Royal and captured the batteries and Beaufort. It was reported through the same source that the *Mayflower* and another ship belonging to the fleet were wrecked.

Nothing has been heard from the fleet except the above. Nothing whatever has been received here concerning the fighting at Port Royal, except the first report through Norfolk, that one gunboat was disabled by the rebel guns, and another aground in a critical situation. Excepting the wrecks, the belief is that the expedition is successful.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

An officer of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who came from Hatteras Inlet, arrived here in the Old Point boat. He says that he had a long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras Inlet. This party was not a deserter, but a private citizen—a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the Sound at the risk of his life, to bring news to the National troops.

The officer reports that his conversation corresponds precisely with what has already been transmitted over the wires.

Outside of this statement there is a report that, in taking Beaufort, a large part of the town was burnt.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

Capt. DOWELL, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which returned to Fortress Monroe from Hatteras, says that he found it almost impossible to remain longer on that narrow neck of land on account of the loss of camp equipage and stores. Although the men have suffered severe privations, the number on the sick-list is very small. All are now comfortably quartered near Fortress Monroe.

Col. HAWKINS' New-York Regiment will return by the next trip of the steamer. These men have suffered more severely in health than the Indiana Regiment. Over 100 are on the sick list.

Capt. DOWELL gives the following statement in reference to the reception of the news from the fleet at Hatteras Inlet:

Capt. DOWELL states that the day previous to the departure of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, a man was observed paddling across in a small canoe from the main land to the peninsula, and as soon as he reached shore he proceeded to the quarters of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and stated that the people of North Carolina had received tidings of the great naval expedition; that it had succeeded in effecting landings at the ports of Port Royal and Beaufort. At the first named place that they had experienced no difficulty in landing, as there was but a small settlement on the coast; but at Beaufort a considerable fight took place, which lasted for near two days.

The man stated that he was not a deserter from the rebels, for he would not join them, being a Union man in heart and principle. He seemed to be very intelligent, and his only object in making the visit was to communicate to the National troops the success of the naval expedition.

He remained on the place until the *Spaulding* made her departure.

Capt. DOWELL brings intelligence of the loss of the French man-of-war *Cantilabria*, near Beaufort. She was of about 2,500 tons, and after vainly endeavoring to ride the gale got aground upon a shifting sand bar. Notwithstanding the incessant exertions of her officers and crew she had to be abandoned, and all hands, including the officers, soldiers and seamen, were compelled to find shelter on shore as best they could. The vessel was afterwards boarded by a detachment by order of the commanding officer and blown up. The reason of this proceeding was not known. It was impossible for the wreckers to reach the vessel.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE VANDERBILT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

It is reported by the boat from Old Point that a steamer came in the Capes last evening and continued up the Bay without stopping. She was thought to be the *Vanderbilt*, with dispatches from the Great Fleet. Nothing has been heard of her arrival yet at Annapolis Roads.

There is nothing but outside report to warrant the statement that "at last accounts our troops had advanced to within twelve miles of Charleston."

REPORTED STAMPEDE OF REBEL TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, dated Fortress Monroe, says that two fishing-smacks took refuge under the guns of the *Cumberland*. The Captains were Baltimoreans. They reported they had been fishing in James River, supplying the rebel troops. When they left the report was current that Charleston had been attacked, and state that on Friday last several regiments were sent South from the James and York Rivers. The embarkation took place in great haste. The shores of the James River were almost deserted.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

There is most intense excitement here to hear further particulars in regard to the great expedition.

Utterly groundless rumors are circulating,—among others, that Charleston has been bombarded.

No intelligence whatever concerning the great expedition had been received in any quarter up to noon to-day, additional to what has already been telegraphed North to the general Press.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

ITS DESTINATION KNOWN IN THE SOUTH—HOW WAS IT DIVULGED?

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is astonishing how the Confederates obtain a perfect knowledge of all our movements. It appears from information received here that *the positive destination of our fleet was known even in New-Orleans on the 17th ult.—weeks before it was known in the North*!—and extra troops were dispatched from points south of Charleston to defend the approaches of that coast, Port Royal in particular, from its known advantages, received the special attention of the Confederates, and their best man (TATNALL) was placed in command of that location.

I need not say that the Government is sorely perplexed in consequence of this continued leakage of its plans, but it seems to be just now wholly powerless in the matter.

The report in this instance that the destination of the fleet was divulged by means of a mail thoughtlessly put on board a vessel shamming distress, and taken to Charleston, receives but little credence, as, even if this occurrence was true, the blockading vessel from which the mail was sent had no knowledge of the actual destination of the fleet, (which had not then even sailed,) and could not therefore state where it was bound.

Besides, the plans were solely in the confidence of the President, his Cabinet, Gen. SCOTT, Capt. DUPONT, and perhaps one or two others, and how they were known through the entire South as early as the 16th of October, is a question that may well puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer.

It proves one thing, however, that, despite the careful precautions of the Government, *there must still be spies in the shape of professed friends, enjoying both its confidence and its secrets*. It has been thought by some that much valuable information might have been purloined or obtained from the telegraph office here, but I have reason to know that such a proceeding would be absolutely impossible. All that remains is for the Government to use, if possible, even greater exertions than hitherto, to ferret out those guilty of promulgating its secrets, as otherwise the Government wheels must be more or less blocked continually.

Additional details of the engagement before Beaufort are awaited with an anxiety never before excelled. The number of men and weapons brought to bear against our fleet and the brave troops on board, makes it almost certain that the slaughter there has been most bloody on both sides, and the whole country will await news of the final issue with the deepest feelings of solicitude. The contest has, of course, ere this been decided, and official intelligence of the same should reach us by Monday at the latest. It is expected that, in the event of a successful landing at Beaufort, which is here believed probable, railroad communication will be suspended by our troops, and the telegraph office seized. These will be two most important steps, as speedy information of the existing condition of affairs will thus be cut off from other parts of the State and the South. The Navy Department have full confidence in the success of our forces, and information respecting the same is probably now in Norfolk, but withheld by order of the Confederate authorities.

THE DISASTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAM BARK YOUNG ROVER, NORTHERN ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON, 40 MILES N. E. CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, saw from the mast-head the "Star Spangled Banner," Union down, floating at half-mast upon a vessel about eight miles distant, "dead to the windward," and, hastening to her relief, found it was the United States steamer *Governor*, having on board 400 troops, bound down with the fleet, which had been passing some time before. She had been separated from the fleet during the heavy gale of the previous night. She was entirely disabled, her rudder gone, her machinery broken, and she was leaking badly. They wished to be taken off, as the vessel must go the bottom in a short time. Not being able to take them all on board, we went for assistance, crowded on all canvas, and finally came within signaling distance of the United States frigate *Sabine*, which immediately made sail, and followed us back to the steamer. The frigate being amply supplied with men and boats, and having plenty of room, declined our proffered assistance; and we went on our way, rejoicing that we had been the humble means of saving 400 lives, although it was not done without risk to our own ship, as the sea was running very nigh.

This ship goes in for repairs now, to Hampton Roads. It is commanded by JOHN HOWARTH, Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding. The following is a list of her officers, also: J. B. Studley, J. H. Eldridge, Geo. Williams, Masters; E. D. G. Smith, Acting Surgeon; Geo. W. Stone, Acting Paymaster; James Patterson, Acting Assistant Engineer.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—SPEECHES, ETC.

A grand torchlight procession, in honor of the accession of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the post of Commander-in-Chief of Army of the United States, took place to-night. The demonstration was planned and executed by Gen. BLENKER's Division, and was carried out with the taste and success which characterize such efforts on the part of foreign citizens. The division marched over Long Bridge, and after forming in Fourteenth-street, lighted their torches and marched past Willard's, Pennsylvania-avenue, to the President's House, where Mr. LINCOLN appeared and witnessed the spectacle as the procession passed. Rockets and Roman candles followed each other in quick succession.

The procession then marched around Lafayette-square, and halted in front of Gen. MCCLELLAN's residence, where Gen. BLENKER and staff were cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief, Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, and Gens. MARCY, FRANKLIN, SMITH, ANDREWS, PORTER, VAN VLIET, and others, including many ladies.

A protracted serenade followed, during which there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks, which closed with an allegorical piece representing Justice, with the sword and scales, standing under the "Stars and Stripes," and a spread eagle.

Loud calls were made for Gen. MCCLELLAN, which being ineffectual, the call was made for Secretary CAMERON, who appeared on the balcony and said:

SECRETARY CAMERON'S SPEECH.

SOLDIERS: I am very glad to see you here to-night and especially since you have come to do honor to your gallant and brave young General. [Cheers.] It is an evidence to my mind that every one of you is determined to do his duty. [Cheers.] The greater portion of your number I believe are Germans. Coming as I do from the State of Pennsylvania, whose population is composed for the most part of Germans or their descendants, it makes me still more happy to meet you, for the Germans of Pennsylvania have fought in every battle-field that has given glory to our country. [Cheers.] I know that when the brunt of battle comes, you will do as nobly as did the Germans in the battles they fought for our common liberties. [Loud cheers.]

The calls for Gen. MCCLELLAN were then renewed, in response to which he appeared upon the balcony with Gen. BLENKER. There was an evident desire to make Gen. MCCLELLAN deliver a speech, but he, as usual, blushingly retired.

Secretary SEWARD was then loudly called for. He appeared on the balcony and said:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I see before me the one part of our army gathered for the defence of the Union—[cheers]—an army as large as any Monarch on the face of the earth has ever, in the tide of time, brought into the field,—as brave as any;—and yet it is an army that contains not a single conscript. [Cheers.] Every soldier is a volunteer, and nearly every volunteer is a citizen. It may be well so, for you have come here to defend an experiment—the first in the history of the world which has existed for eighty years and has never demanded of any citizen or subject the sacrifice of his liberty or his life against his consent. [Cheers.] I knew, when this struggle began, that we should find soldiers and seamen; that we should find all we wanted except in one particular, and your gathering to-night shows me that that want is now supplied. What is that want? It is a General,—and you have him here to-night. And, fellow-citizens, whoever is the sovereign of this continent of America, ought to be, and must be, the sovereign of the world. [Cheers.] Who is sovereign in America? Is it the Queen of Liberty, as she walks abroad over this vast continent, wrapt in her flaming robe; or is it Cotton? [Laughter.] Whoever is here who is in favor of Cotton, let him shout to the top of your voice. What? not a voice for King Cotton? What, then, say you for the Queen of Liberty? [Loud cheers.]

Amid loud calls for Gen. BLENKER, he appeared and addressed the assemblage in a brief but telling speech, spoken with a marked German accent. He said:

GEN. BLENKER'S SPEECH.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I will say but a few words, and those few words are these. I swear to you that, if we are before the enemy, I will fight with the thousands of volunteers I see before me, and better than I speak your noble language. [Loud cheers.]

After bidding farewell to Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. BLENKER gave the order to march, and the procession moved through the city and across the river.

GOOD ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

Private advices from Kentucky continue to give a very encouraging account of the progress of the campaign against the rebels in that State.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO PEACOCK'S HILL.

Yesterday Gen. HANCOCK sent out five companies of the New-York Forty-ninth and three of cavalry to Peacock's Hill, five miles beyond Lewinsville. They discovered no signs of the recent presence of rebel pickets, except a few extinguished camp fires. The cavalry went three miles beyond, and was informed that the place had but recently been occupied by rebel troops. They brought in a prisoner.

MOUNT VERNON WITHIN OUR LINES.

In front of the left wing of our army below Alexandria our picket lines extend from the mouth of the Accotink up the Accotink Ridge ten miles in front of Fort Lyon and four in front of Mount Vernon, which estate is now within our lines. The rebel pickets appear about two or three miles beyond our lines, and about the same distance this side of the Occoquan.

FIELD WORKS AT FAIRFAX STATION.

Scouts in the direction of Fairfax Station state that the rebels have thrown up two field works at that point, and that Gen. EWELL is there with five regiments.

A Virginian residing near the mouth of Pohick Creek has reported to Gen. RICHARDSON that the rebels are throwing up a work at or near that point. As he is extremely anxious to sell forage to the Government, his statements are looked upon with suspicion, as being intended to prevent our commanders from sending out foraging expeditions in that direction. The general belief is that they have no force near Occoquan.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *Resolute* arrived to-night from the flotilla. She reports a new six-gun rebel battery, five miles above Mathias Point. It opened upon the *Freeborn* this morning, but none of the shots hit. Oyster pungies continue to run the blockade nightly, and to-day four passed up in broad daylight.

THE PENSACOLA.

This war-steamer is still lying in the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, and though commenced nearly four years since, is still uncompleted. Its keel was laid about the same time as the *Brooklyn*, which latter, built by contract, was quickly finished, and has since made a three years' cruise. The cause of the delay is the costly experiment which is being tried in her engines, in which Mr. SICKELS is endeavoring to avoid the difficulties which caused the failure of the *Lancaster's* machinery, which was constructed nearly on the same principle. The *Pensacola's* machinery is of the most complicated character, and has cost thus far about $300,000, while that of the *Brooklyn* and other vessels of the same class only cost about one-third of that sum. If no unforeseen accident occurs, the engines will probably be completed this week and a trial of them given.

AT THEIR POSTS AGAIN.

Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, arrived in this city to-day, and were at their posts in the War Department.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Owing to the inconvenience which would be occasioned the Government by the interruption of transportation on the railroad between Baltimore and this city, should any malignant rebel tear up the track or destroy the bridges, Gen. MCCLELLAN has established a strong guard over the road, extending the entire distance between the cities. The sentinels are all within hailing distance of one another.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Information has been received here that the Railroad Convention which met in Princeton to-day adopted the following time-table, to take effect on the 18th inst.: Leave Washington at 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 and 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.; leave New-York 7 A. M. and 6 and 11 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 P. M. and 8 and 9:30 A. M. Trains leaving Washington at 5 P. M. go through direct to New-York every day.

A SCOUT.

One of Gen. FRANKLIN'S scouts, named THOMAS P. EDWARDS, Corporal of Company D, Third New-Jersey Regiment, in company with a private of the same regiment, named NEWBERN, penetrated the rebel lines recently to within three miles of Fairfax Court-house. At the house of DAVID FITZHUGH they encountered three rebel scouts, one of whom shot EDWARDS, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the arm, and entering his side, and lodging near his spine. NEWBERN shot two of the rebels, and then with EDWARDS, who walked about thirteen miles in spite of his wound, escaped. EDWARDS is now in the Seminary Hospital, at Alexandria, and likely to recover.

A REVIEW OF GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Gen FRANKLIN'S Division will be reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN on Thursday.

THE FUTURE VICEROY OF MEXICO.

Reliable advices received here state that the Spanish Government, in placing MIRAMON second in command of the Spanish forces about to invade Mexico, promised to make him Viceroy of that country in case the invasion should prove successful. This is but the repetition of the St. Domingo programme. SANTANA, who sold his country to the Spaniards, has been made Captain-General of that part of the island of St. Domingo now in possession of Spain.

SUFFERING ABOUT WINCHESTER.

If it be true that fifteen thousand rebel troops are quartered near Winchester, it must intensify the sufferings of all the people there. A lady who recently escaped from there and crossed the Potomac, says that the stock of coal there is entirely exhausted, and that though there is an abundance of wood in the vicinity, there are no horses and wagons with which to transport it to the villages, they having been all seized by the rebels and carried off. The gas works of Winchester were stopped a month ago, owing to the stock of coal being exhausted, and the candles then on hand were used up weeks since. Of cotton and woolen goods, and boots and shoes, there is scarcely any left. Poor families, many of whose husbands and sons are in the rebel army, having gone there voluntarily, or been pressed into the service, have but little food, and less clothing and fuel, and are consequently suffering greatly. A case recently occurred, showing that no better state of things exists about Richmond. A merchant from that city came, a few weeks since, and bought the whole of the remaining stock of general merchandise of a Winchester merchant and transported it to Richmond to sell.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, the hero of the battle of Belmont, is a resident of Galena, Ill., and was appointed on the recommendation of Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molina del Rey, and breveted Captain for similar conduct at Chepultepec. He resigned his commission in 1855, and was in many battles in Mexico.

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

No efforts have yet been made to reëstablish the light on Fort Hatteras. The rebels removed the first-class fresnal lenses from the lighthouse months since, and as they have no difficulty in crossing the Sound from the main land, it would be impossible to keep the light there at present, except a force was stationed there to protect it. Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, being now in possession of our forces, the light will be reëstablished there soon.

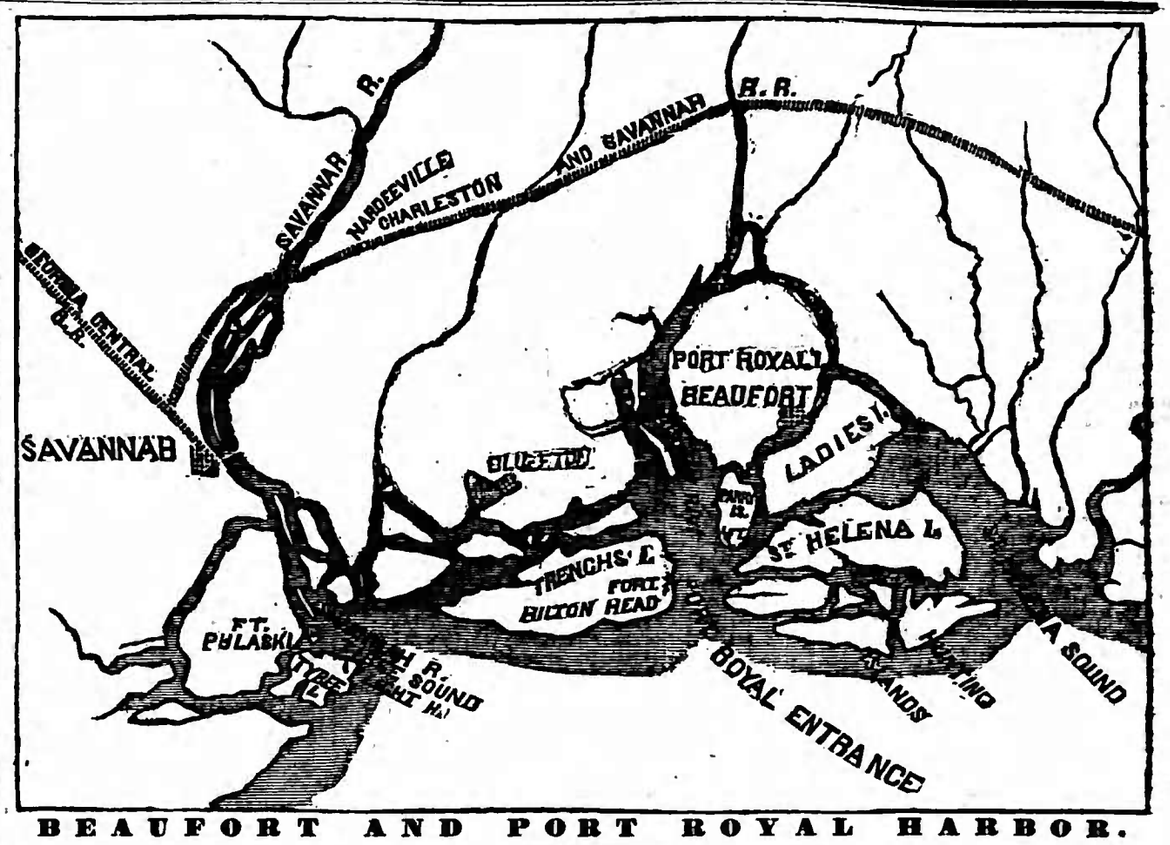
SALT AND SHOES FOR THE REBELS.

The license of the Government to Northern shippers to trade in salt and shoes, etc., with loyal citizens of the Southern States, spoken of by a morning paper, is likely to test the honesty of the parties so engaged. Suppose, when the vessels get into Southern waters, a rebel citizen offers a better price for the cargo than the loyalist, what will happen? This query will probably dispose of the whole question whether such licenses are to be issued or not.

TRESPASSES UPON PRIVATEP PROERTY.

In view of the military occupation of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, and the practical abrogation of the Civil Courts, an immunity has

[Continued on Eighth Page.]



BEAUFORT AND PORT ROYAL HARBOR.

The Union Lodgment in South Carolina.

The certainty that Port Royal and Beaufort are the regions at which the Naval Expedition has struck its first blow, and the brilliant success that has attended operations there, lend those localities increased interest. To satisfy this we republish a clear and complete map of

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

Port Royal Entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32° 8' N., fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah River. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal Entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw River, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks and inlets into a great many islands (Sea Islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are "Port Royal," "St. Helena," "Paris," "Ladies," "Coosaw," "Morgan," "Dathaw," "Edding," "Chaplin," "Prentis" and "Hunting."

Along the coast of South Carolina as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land, seldom inhabited except by lost Indians and runaway negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granitic mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk. Within the Roads, even over the bar, there are three and a half fathoms water, or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide. The command of waters, too, which the possession of Port Royal entrance gives, is immense. Ships which draw 14 or 15 feet water, may go in at Tybee and proceed through land to Beaufort in Port Royal Islands; and from Beaufort, vessels of 8 or 9 feet water may go through land to Charleston. From Charleston, vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water may go through land to the river Medway, in Georgia, which lies thirty miles south of Savannah. The entrance of the harbor, as is shown on the map, *was* protected by batteries on Hilton Head and Parry's Island. Masses of smoking ruins now only show where they *were*.

Port Royal Island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about mid-way, stands the town of Beaufort, on Beaufort River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River and St. Helena Sound and Combahee River. A force moving up the river from Beaufort, *via* Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about 50 miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense strategic importance of that line. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about one thousand. It is thus described by Sir CHARLES LYELL, in his *Travels in the United States*:

"Beaufort, a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for the whites. Each villa is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

The possession of the fine harbor of Beaufort or Port Royal thus gives command of one of the most important, and, for the designs the army of the Union has in view in making a lodgment on the Southern coast, most advantageous bases of operation in entire rebeldom. Beaufort District has an area of 1,540 square miles. The surface is low and level, and the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, etc., in great abundance. Our troops will thus find themselves lodged in the richest district (South Carolina term of county) in the State—yielding some fifty million pounds of rice annually, and thirteen thousand bales for the finest quality of cotton, the famous long-staple sea-island, the very kind Europe most wants. Here are over six millions of dollars' worth of crops, subject at once to confiscation, if their proprietors persist in their disloyalty. It is also one of the most thickly-settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 39,805. Of these no less than 32,279 are negro slaves—a property representing *twenty millions* of dollars! It is on this spot that the shaded maps of negro distribution show the nightliest shade. *We shall thus literally carry the war into Africa!* The place is admirably suited for a vast camp of instruction, and with proper defences it will not be found difficult to hold this whole district against any force the rebels can bring against us. What a splendid nucleus of loyalty in the very heart of the birthplace of secession.

FROM LONDON.

The English Feeling about America—Sympathy for the South—Probable Recognition of the Confederates—The Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Will you permit me to say a word or two of English feeling about America? You read the English papers as well as I, but you know that the papers are not always an accurate reflection of public opinion. Allow me then to report the popular opinion as I find it expressed among the common people.

It is an almost universal feeling of sorrow, and almost of indignation, at the war. "Everything was going on so well," they say, "and now you spoil it all, and put back America a hundred years. We cannot sell our goods—we cannot get your cotton. Everybody suffers and nobody is benefited." The Abolitionists are disgusted, because the Government must be bound by the Constitution. But the great majority of Englishmen prefer cotton, manufactures and commerce to philanthropy.

And, strange as it may seem to you, there is no doubt of the fact that three-fourths of the people here have more sympathy with the South than with the North. Why, it is hard to tell. Perhaps it is a generous feeling toward the weaker party. Free-trade and cotton may have their share in it. The fact is unmistakable. And there is a strong and increasing demand for some action on the part of the Government, which will open the Southern ports or end the war.

The papers, with a few exceptions, declare that England is so pledged to non-intervention that it cannot be done. England is too moral—too law-abiding. But they have great hopes of their "noble ally," the Emperor of the French. He is not so scrupulous. They hope he may be the catspaw to pull some of those cotton-bags out of the fire of Uncle Sam's batteries. He has cotton factories which must stop, populations which must be fed, commerce which must not be ruined for a theory. All English eyes are turned on the Emperor. Let him but open the door, and John Bull will very gladly walk in.

The factories are working two-thirds time. In a month more, it will be half time. In another month, one-third, or close altogether. And Winter is almost here, with a famine prospect in Ireland. Cotton is promised from India, China, Egypt, &c., and it may come in time, such as they can send; but it will take five, perhaps ten years, to supply the existing, to say nothing of the increasing demand. Meantime, it is a question of bread to five millions of Englishmen, and nearly as many on the Continent. They must be stronger scruples than are common to politicians, that will keep England and France from some interference in the war in America.

The first step, I predict, will be a formal recognition of the Confederate States. In that France will take the lead, or the two Governments will act in conjunction. This may come any day. A powerful fleet, English, French and Spanish, is nearly ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. Its ostensible destination is Vera Cruz, but it will be equally convenient to New-Orleans, Mobile, or any of the Southern seaports.

If I remember, Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. DAYTON, said that any recognition of Southern independence on the part of any European Power would be considered a cause of war by the United States Government. There is no scruple here about such a recognition. It would not be considered an act of intervention. It is a mere question of time and policy. But such a recognition would be of no use in opening the cotton ports, unless followed by a breaking of the blockade; and it will therefore be only a preliminary proceeding. Some pretext will then be found for breaking the blockade. I have had no conversation with PALMERSTON or RUSSELL on this subject, but I can feel a growing indignation here against this war. I see Bull Run caricatured as the frontispiece of a Yankee Galiope in a music-store window. An honorable and reverend clergymen, who has the least possible interest in politics, told me that he and all his acquaintances were perfectly delighted with the repulse of the Northern troops on that occasion. The Government would be sustained, I am confident, in any action hostile to the North, and necessary to the interests of British commerce.

The English people do not like Slavery. They have, in fact, a sentimental abhorrence of it—but they do none the less desire such products of slave labor as are necessary to their commercial prosperity. And they are fully persuaded that the restoration of the Union and the Constitution would strengthen Slavery. They think it foolish to divide the Union, and more foolish to fight about it. As to two Republics or Confederations in place of one, they have no objection, particularly as they hope one of them will favor free trade, as half a loaf is better than no bread. Such is my faithful report of British feeling, as exhibited in all sorts of places, and by all sorts of people. Everybody is interested about America. The omnibus driver inquires about the war; the grocer gives you his opinion. I have not asked the muffin man, but have no doubt that his mind is made up on the question.

And when John Bull has made up his mind, it is no use talking. The street boys sing and whistle Dixie. John knew it would never last, bless ye! He always said it would blow up some how. He is very sorry, but not a bit disappointed—but then they mustn't interfere with the business and bread of whole nations, bless ye! So John drinks his ale, and has entire faith that his Government will do what is right about it.

Personally, John minds his own business. The only thing he grumbles at is taxes. Give him a reasonable budget, and the Government may manage all outside affairs as it pleases. The way Englishmen mind their business is very noticeable in an American. We are generally above our business, and try to sink the shop. Not so the Englishman. Whatever he may be, that he is at all times, and everywhere. He never sinks the shop. He is perpetually on the lookout for customers, and the chance of increasing his connection.

Some Frenchman described England as a nation of shopkeepers. London looks like it. The miles and miles of small, crowded shops, of every kind, strike you with wonder. The competition is so active that every art is resorted to to get customers. Active, civil, attentive, obliging, and grateful for the smallest favor, the London shopman is a model of his class. He thanks you profusely if you only look at his goods. He will send you home a penny's worth. If he has not the article you want, and it will give him but one farthing profit, he will send for it if it can be had in the United Kingdom. With this immense competition, advertising of all kinds is resorted to, and the newspapers and magazines reap a large profit.

In a business point of view, a visit to England must be a good lesson to an American, particularly if he will live with the people, and get an insight into their ways of business—for it is quite possible to spend a month or two in London, boarding in an American hotel, and associating with Americans, so as to see very little of English life. But how is it that an American is known at once to be one? He may pass through the hands of an English tailor, barber and every trade that contributes to make up a man's personal appearance, and yet be known at once. For example, last Sunday I stepped for a moment into a crowded church near Berkley-square, close upon the centre of fashionable London. I could only find a standing place near the door, and was attending reverently to the preacher, when a man at my elbow, and whom I had not observed, whispered in my ear: "Aren't you an American?" "Yes," was my rather astonished reply. "North or South?" said he. "I am from New-York," was my cautious answer. We walked out of the church and into Hyde Park, when he told me that he was an Englishman, a resident of New-Orleans, just arrived from that city, and about to return via Havana. Now how did he know I was an American? Not by my dress, for the best part of it had been made in London. Not by my voice or enunciation, for I did not speak. Not by my gait, for I stood still. I give it up, and submit to be everywhere known and stared at as a foreigner, and recognized by the knowing ones as an American the wide world over.

For a world's metropolis, London is curiously intolerant of novelties. The most outlandish or ridiculous costume may pass unnoticed after a time, but woe to the man or woman who introduces a new fashion. The first Yankee with a wide-awake hat was followed by a crowd. The other day a pretty little American girl went out for a walk with a white linen sun-bonnet, such as is so much worn in New-York. In five minutes she had the whole juvenile population of the streets about her, shouting, laughing, crying "guy," running before to look into her face, and mobbing her, goodnaturedly, indeed, but very impudently and disagreeably, until she was compelled to go home for a more fashionable bonnet. Would any costume provoke such a demonstration in New-York? If not, then we may claim to be more cosmopolitan than this world's metropolis.

MONADNOCK.

A VISIT TO THE REBELS.

A Visit to the York River, in Virginia—The Fortifications at Yorktown and at West Point—Old Tomb-stones at West Point—Where was Washington Married?—A South Carolinian at Manassas gives his Opinion of Virginians—Contraband Commerce to Norfolk shut off by the Hatteras Demonstration, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

Business has led me more than once, this Autumn and the past Summer, into that part of Virginia through which the York River and its affluents flow. I went by way of Richmond, visiting West Point and Yorktown. West Point, which the compilers of Gazetteers (even the excellent one of LIPPINCOTT) have not named in their books, is at the head of York River proper, where that river, in fact an arm of the sea, receives the two rivers flowing from the northwest, called respectively the Pamankey and the Mattepony Rivers. West Point is the tongue of land which divides these two rivers at their mouth. York River is fortified at many points in its course. I am permitted to be no more definite in reference to the hostile works at West Point and elsewhere in this vicinity, than to mention the square redoubt at the last-named place, which mounts ten 9-inch guns. Our military authorities know this work, and the rebels know they know it. It is well and substantially built, with a dry ditch, and angles commanding the ditch; and, like similar works at Yorktown, it was built by the labor of white hands, and tender ones at that. The youths of Virginia, fresh from the colleges and academies, laborious with pick and shovel, threw up these massive embankments, while the negroes were busy with the crops which were to feed rebellion throughout the Winter. Two like redoubts defend the approaches to Yorktown, on the east side of the river, and there is one at least, if not more, on the opposite, or Gloucester side. The latter mounts eight 9-inch guns and two brass field-pieces. Another of the works at this point is mounted with but four guns, but I noticed that they were the heaviest—a part of the trophies of that vast arsenal, (it contained three thousand pieces of cannon,) the lost Navy-yard of Norfolk. Of the two works on the Yorktown side, one defends the water approach. The deep water channel is here half a mile wide. The other commands the creek and the road to Bethel.

My business on the York River was not connected with the Government or with military affairs. But I could not help seeing these works, nor did my chance scrutiny of them appear to be regarded with any suspicion. In regard to other evidences of military preparation, which were abundant, I did not venture to ask questions. At Manassas, a few days afterwards, I became satisfied that I exercised a wise forbearance.

One visits Yorktown with all that interest with which Americans are still permitted to gaze upon the storied places of their history. Here, eighty years ago last month, the army of CORNWALLIS laid their weapons down, and the world saw that American Independence was achieved. Yorktown has long been an old, melancholy-looking place—melancholy in decay, old in date and structure. Brick houses are still standing and inhabited, the bricks of which were brought from England. The Episcopal Church there is built of English bricks. Near the town, on the side of the hill, quite steep, which you ascend as you come from the river, I was shown a cave of considerable extent, in which, according to the vulgar belief which obtains in the region, Lord CORNWALLIS lay hid for years, after his surrender, waiting and plotting for opportunity to sally out and reconstruct the fortunes of his Sovereign on this continent. More intelligent people hereabouts believe, probably with like foundation for their faith, that the British General concealed in this cave certain valuables which, on leaving the country, he was able to remove. The country about Yorktown is more impressive of Virginia than any other part which I have visited. The slovenliness and aspect of decay, which seem to attend upon Negro Slavery almost everywhere, are even denser here. Proud associations of national prowess do not dispel the gloom. The remains of English Colonial industry in another century have taken on the African mold, and the English bricks smell as of some yet undiscovered village which might be found around the sources of the white Nile.

At West Point, more deserted of moderns than Yorktown, you somehow linger with a sense of relief. Here, in ante-revolutionary times, England established and maintained a marine Hospital for her fleet in our waters, from Halifax to Jamaica and the Spanish Main. In those days, the largest ships of the time sailed up the York River; and West Point, as well as Yorktown, was a point of commercial importance, having dealings with London and Liverpool. In the grave-yard at West Point are evidences of the mercantile connections of the place. In the grave-yard, my caution permitted me to take notes, with the impression that that was one of the places where Virginians would not envy or suspect the contemplations of a Yankee. One of the grave-stones bore this inscription:

> Capt. THOMAS LAMB, of London,
> Died 13th September, 1743.

Who knows but he was an ancestor of CHARLES LAMB, and that from him were inherited the reflections in the South-Sea House—where was CHARLES' clerkship—a place as redolent of the stately past as is Yorktown or West Point?

On another tompstone was this inscription and epitaph:

> THOMAS BRIDLE,
> Sailor, of Liverpool,
> Died, May 31, 1773.
>
> Boreas' blast and Neptune's wind,
> Have tossed me to and fro;
> In spite of both, by God's decree,
> I harbor here below.

Here now I lie at anchor life,
With many of our fleet;
Yet once again we must set sail,
Our Saviour, Christ, to meet.

Leaving West Point, on the road to Richmond, we find at about thirty miles distance, a church (also built of those inexhaustible English bricks,) in which they tell you that WASHINGTON and MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS were married. IRVING says that the ceremony took place at the White House, as the bride's then residence in New Kent County was called. As IRVING is at times inaccurate in trifling particulars, it is possible that, nevertheless, the local tradition is well founded.

Returning to Eastern Virginia from one of these visits, I passed by way of Manassas Junction. A regiment of South Carolina troops had arrived on the day I got there. It was my fortune to make the acquaintance of one of the officers of this regiment, a gallant fellow, but swaggering in his cups, who, in frequent libations, was celebrating his arrival. "Look ye!" said he to me, whom, fortunately, he supposed to be an Englishman, placing his hand upon my shoulder, "do you know, I should like to be as near a Yankee as I am now to you! What do you suppose I would do with him? D—n him! *Cut him up into steaks and roasts!*" Having prejudices against that style of dissection, I forebore to explain to him the mistake under which he labored as to my nationality. The next forenoon my emphatic acquaintance was "sobering off"—after a custom which was fashionable in those parts—that is to say, getting mildly into that heady condition in which he exulted the evening before. He again accosted me. "John Bull," said he, "give us another piece of that excellent tobacco of yours."

He took the tobacco, and, while accommodating his dental and salivary arrangements to that portion which he bit off, he proceeded to give his views of his Virginia fellow-soldiers in language of this sort:

"Do you know," said he, "what I consider the meanest *critter* on earth?"

I confessed my ignorance on that head.

"I mean," said he, "always excepting a Yankee—of course a Yankee is the meanest—but the next meanest rascal in God's creation is a Virginian!"

"See here!" he continued, with increasing energy, "we came here to defend these miserable Virginians—to keep the enemy from their houses and homes—to keep the Yankee from ravishing their women and roasting their children! That's what we came for! And now, how do you suppose the d—d robbers treat us? Why—true as you live—after we have come here to defend their miserable old State, they rob us while we sleep. *One of them stole thirty-five dollars out of my pocket while I was lying down last night!*"

As plenty of Virginians were within ear-shot of the speaker, I did not think it my duty to take upon me the defence of the "Mother of Presidents." The Virginians, too, were silent, thinking probably that it was not worth while to be squeamish as to details in a campaign begun by a thief of such magnificent proportions as their fellow-citizen, FLOYD.

At Norfolk I saw people who were much annoyed by our doings at Hatteras Inlet. Formerly there has been profitable commerce through the North Carolina inlets into Albemarle Sound, and thence by canal to Norfolk, many contraband cargoes of sugar, coffee, &c., having come in that way the past Summer, and at least one cargo of cotton having gone out and found a market in England. The British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia born, head of a commercial house there, President of the Bank of Virginia, has been head manager of this commerce. Many a vessel laden in Northern United States ports or in ports of British North America, ostensibly for the West Indies, has drifted, of course, through a stress of weather, into these inlets, whence, with or without breaking bulk, her cargo has made its way to Norfolk. The Consul mourns for the descent on the North Carolina coast.

On my next visit to my Virginia friends, please to expect to hear from me again. Meantime I remain yours, J. H.

Blockade—Public Law—British Precedent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The principles of international law relative to these subjects are well settled:

1. That the internal administration, the opening and shutting ports, and domestic government of every nation belong exclusively to it, and that no foreign Power has a right to interfere with any such regulation, law or polity of foreign Republics or Kingdoms. (See Whea. Int. Law, pp. 2, chap. 1, sec. 15; Vattel, b. 2, chap. 1, sec. 18; chap. 4, secs. 51, 57; Pres. Jackson's Annual Message, 1826; Gardner Institutes, pp. 5, 8, 434, 440, 680.)

As a consequence of this doctrine the interpretation and effect of our National Constitution and Acts of Congress belong exclusively to our National authorities, and their decision was conclusive. It follows that the President had constitutional authority, first, to close our rebel ports as an act of domestic internal government; 2d, to shut the rebels out from all internal and inter-state and foreign trade, to compel their submission to law and return to obedience to the most benign government on earth; 3d, that the Constitution conferred, during invasion and civil war, *an executive and martial discretion to supersede the ordinary civil law and administration to the extent of military exigencies, of which the President is sole judge.*

The courts, as is well settled, follow the decisions of the President as to our international relations, and they are bound to do so. (Gard. Inst. 333, 352, 195.)

Of course, as to closing of our ports, being an act of domestic government, the blockade was a means of giving notice to all nations of our regulation, and that confiscation would follow the violation of it by other nations.

The blockade as to our rebels was a war measure, to deprive them of resources for carrying on the rebellion.

All nations, as well as the rebels, will be compelled to respect our prohibition of trade, external and internal, or be subject to confiscation, and for such offence confiscation in such cases is allowable by international law.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter, in reply to Lord LYONS, was based on our principles and the established law of nations. It justly reproved, with diplomatic courtesy, the attempt of the British Minister and of the Queen's Council to expound for our Government and its regulation our Constitution and law.

2. The British nation affirmed its right to close the British American ports at the revolution without blockade, and they captured all neutral vessels, as well as rebel craft, sailing to and from American ports. This rule was based upon public law, as above expounded. It is a case in point.

3. Blockade International applies only to intercourse by sea with ports of an acknowledged nation. As Great Britain forbade American ships and other neutrals to trade within eight hundred miles of the coast of France, and her allies, on pain of capture and confiscation, if sailing to such ports of the French and others, prior to 1812, and as for violation of this paper international blockade, she captured, contrary to the law of nations, on the high seas, and condemned more than one hundred millions of dollars' worth of American ships and cargoes, never yet paid for, the British *pretences* for interfering, without our domestic law and regulation, for closing our ports to crush out a causeless rebellion, are as legally baseless as they are arrogant and disrespectful to the American Republic.

HAMILTON.

GEN. BUEL AND KENTUCKY.

Former Relations of Gen. McClellan with Gen. Buel—The Career of the Latter in Mexico—His Personal Traits and History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Nov. 9, 1861.

A few years ago, at the pleasant little town of Indianola, Texas, situated on the white shell beach of Matagorda Bay, was to be found a young Lieutenant of the United States Army, then in charge of a small schooner belonging to the Government. His duty was to take the vessel to Corpus Christi. At the same time, in Indianola, was the Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas, with his wife, seeking to go to Corpus Christi. The Lieutenant promptly tendered to the Adjutant-General the privilege of his little craft for the voyage, if it should prove agreeable to himself and wife; and the invitation was cordially accepted. There is a shoal sound extending almost the entire distance from Indianola to Corpus Christi, through which light draft vessels thread their way, avoiding entirely the rough winds and waves of the Gulf. And a Lieutenant of the army is quite as capable as a Lieutenant of the navy to navigate these convenient waters—the chief requirement of the sailor being physical strength to boost the boat now and then from the obstructing bars. In such crises the navigators simply let themselves overboard, and standing in water "three feet scant," apply their shoulders to the vessel's side.

The usual number of such "perils by sea" occurred to the party whose voyage we now speak of. The young Lieutenant, when his vessel grounded, was always promptly overboard, heaving her off. And the Adjutant-General, sitting on deck and watching the operations, constantly proffered his aid, and more than once went overboard with the Lieutenant, and did duty as a mud marine, thus fairly "working his passage" to Corpus Christi. This was hardly six years since. The young Lieutenant was GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, now Major-General of the army of the United States, and the Adjutant, his passenger, was D. C. BUEL, now a General in the field, and just assigned by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the head of the National armies in Kentucky, a position that is regarded as only second in importance to that filled by Gen. MCCLELLAN himself. The past relations of the two men suggest an obvious metaphor. Now, as then, they are "in the same boat," poling their way through the shoals and quicksands of a "Southern gulf," plunging into the troubled waters, and putting their shoulders to the ship of State, to buoy it safely to the desired haven.

The appointment of Gen. BUEL to so important a command as that in Kentucky may take the general public by surprise. But it will surprise no one who knows the man and can appreciate a meritorious soldier. Gen. BUEL was educated at West Point, having graduated in the class of 1841. He has been, therefore, twenty years in the army, and his service has been almost continuous. He has never asked nor obtained so much as a three months' leave of absence in that time. Gen. BUEL went with the army in its victorious march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico as adjutant of a regiment, participating gallantly in the severe battles of that most remarkable campaign. In the battle of Cherubusco he fell, dangerously wounded by a ball through the upper part of the chest, near the right shoulder, but in his prostration and pain, preserved the port and mien of a hero.

But I shall not attempt to sketch here the military career of Gen. BUEL. That will be found in the history of the army. I will merely add that he belongs to the Adjutant-General's Department, and his entire experience in the army has been got near the persons of the best Generals of the country, whose confidence and respect he never failed to win by his ability and untiring devotion to the service. As the Adjutant of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, in the years of the latter's debility and final sickness, Gen. BUEL labored under all the responsibilities of one of the first officers of the army, and was found equal to every duty that devolved upon him.

For coolness in danger and readiness in emergencies, Gen BUEL, perhaps, never had a superior. I will relate an instance of the exhibition of these traits that came within my own knowledge. Some years ago a steam packet, the *Kate Kearney*, exploded her boilers just as she was leaving the levee at the City of St. Louis. Gen. BUEL was on board, as well as a large number of other passengers, many of them prominent citizens of St. Louis. The boat was torn to atoms, the upper deck, crowded with people, thrown high in air, and descending upon the hull a confused mass of shivered timbers and dead and wounded people. Gen. BUEL was of the number thrown up. Being distinctly recognized in the ascent and descent; but though engulfed in the wreck of the shattered boat, he quickly emerged, and stunned, bruised and bleeding as he was, seized a fire bucket and addressed himself to the extinguishment of the flames that had begun to break out from the wreck, as calmly as if he had not been a victim of the catastrophe. By his own exertions in the midst of the appalling scene, and by his coolness in organizing the efforts of others, he succeeded in saving the wreck from fire, and many of his fellow sufferers from a horrible death.

But with the courage and endurance that so distinguishes him, Gen. BUEL combines all the milder virtues that give charm and geniality to character. He is as modest and gentle as he is brave and capable. He is every inch a soldier, and in every impulse a gentleman. He is stern and inflexible in his justice, but amiable and generous to a proverb. Being respectful and faithful to his superior officers, and kind and forbearing to subordinates, he has never failed to win the confidence of the one class and the devotion of the other. Gen. BUEL was on duty in California when Gen. MCCLELLAN was transferred to the command of the Army of the Potomac, of whose first acts was to procure the recall of Gen. BUEL, and when returned he was placed at the head of 12,000 men. He has labored on this corps with indefatigable zeal from early dawn till late at night, and yesterday his first review was had. It was declared a splendid success for only thirty days of training. The assiduous devotion of Gen. BUEL to his work may be judged by the fact, though his encampment is not over four miles from his home, he has not slept one night under his roof since he assumed the command. We know that it is only by such earnestness and labor that soldiers can be extemporized from newly enlisted volunteers.

Now, a word or two of personal description and domestic narrative. Gen. BUEL was born in the State of Ohio, and reared in the State of Indiana. He is 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, of compact frame and very deep chest, indicating great vital power. He possesses almost herculean strength in his arms, and can lift a weight at arm's length that would seem too much for one of twice his weight and muscle. His hair is light and very thin on top, approaching baldness; his beard of the same hue, worn full and unshaven, is beginning to be sprinkled with gray. His eyes are blue, and firm, yet gentle in their expression; but terribly steady and unmoved in the midst of excitement or danger. His weight is perhaps 165 pounds; his carriage erect, his step measured, his air quiet and easy, and not calculated to provoke attention. In 1852, Gen. BUEL married Mrs. MASON, the widow of Gen. MASON, of the United States Army, so well known for his services in California at the time of the conquest of that country from Mexico. She has no children; but Mrs. MASON had two, the daughters of her former husband, and Gen. BUEL has given to these children the adoption of his heart, and in their loveliness and affection for him, has not been allowed to feel himself childless.

I speak of these things not because they interest the readers of the TIMES or the country directly, but because all these relations, personal and domestic, go to make up the *man*. When we have measured a man *at home* and comprehended his *inner life*, then and then only may we predicate fearlessly of his public career. I have written warmly of Gen. BUEL, but I have not mixed in one word of intentional flattery, and my relations with him have not been of a character to blind my judgment. If there are, however, any men of whom such things as I have written may be truly said, I am absolutely sure he is one. And knowing as I do his modesty and his aversion to unfit eulogies, my anxiety has been to render this tribute to him delicate and sincere enough not to offend his moderate self-appreciation.

I certainly do not intend that he shall be embarrassed in his new field of service by any unconsidered compliments. While, therefore, I give him full credit for what he has done and what he is, I do not predict for him success in Kentucky as a military chieftain.

That is to be proved. He has spent many years in acquiring military science; he has spent many more in executing the details of army movements, and he is not untried in the "the perilous edge of battle," and in "setting squadrons in the field." But he is now advanced to the highest degree in military service. He must drop routine and ministerial duty. He is now required to organize armies, plan campaigns, and win victories. Strategy and generalship were never learned from military books. Gen. BUEL must fight his way to renown, even as his superior, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, confesses himself must do. This Gen. BUEL understands.

The gallant soldiers of Ohio and Indiana, who have gone to defend Kentucky, will be proud of the identification of Gen. BUEL with their States, and Kentuckians will love him for his truth and loyalty. He will soon have an army of 60,000 men or more under his command, and we commend him to the God of Battles, and to history. Gen. MCCLELLAN leaves to him the field, to be ordered at his will.

M.

THE CUMBERLAND GAP EXPEDITION.

HOW SOME UNION PEOPLE DISPLAY FRIENDSHIP—KENTUCKIANS AND TENNESSEEANS GOOD WORKERS—THE REBELS RETIRE FROM CUMBERLAND FORD TO THE GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS WILDCAT BRIGADE,
LONDON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

When this column marched down into the mountains of Kentucky, many of the Union people overwhelmed us with expressions of gratitude. We were their "deliverers from oppression." It was impossible for them to do too much for us—if we would take their word for it. Hardly, however, had we pitched our tents in Pitman's Valley, before these loyal people swarmed about us with their scanty produce, emulating each other in desire and disposition to exact from us, not the fair value of their products, but the last cent they could extort from our necessities, provoked by eager appetite. PITMAN himself was foremost among the zealous, and proved the veriest Shylock of them all. One of our Colonels obtained permission to lodge his two horses in the patriot's stable. The Colonel's hostler attended to the horses, plucked the corn from PITMAN'S field, husked it himself, and carried it to the manger. PITMAN nor his servants gave themselves trouble about it; but the loyal fellow brought in a bill of five dollars for two days' lodging and feed for two horses. The subject being introduced in camp, it was discovered upon comparison of notes, that other officers had also been victims of PITMAN'S patriotic extortion. Moving down to London, where we were informed the people were inflamed with patriotic ardor and animosity against all traitors, many of our verdant ones fondly imagined we would be greeted with genuine Kentucky hospitality. Before they felt our pulse and purses, our excellent Union friends proved liberal purveyors, but twenty-fours had not elapsed when we discovered PITMAN com again. The corn which has been liberally furnished at fifty cents suddenly became distressingly scarce at seventy-five cents and one dollar per bushel, although our Quartermasters found fair supplies safely garnered in all the surrounding valleys. It was discovered that our lads were fond of cider, and HENRY SPRINGER, of the Seventeenth, one of the few sutlers with a big heart in his body—desiring to accommodate his comrades, proposed to buy a barrel of it. A Union farmer drove in with a thirty-two gallon barrel, and generously offered to dispose of it for $10. Benevolent-looking Union women were kindly permitted to introduce their "warm apple pies," and corn-dodgers not bigger than a brawny man's fist, and, with singular generosity, they charged twenty-five cents each for the former, and ten cents apiece for the latter. SLAUGHTER, who keeps a good country tavern in London, spread an excellent table the day of our arrival, for the General, his Colonels and their respective and respectable military families, charging twenty-five cents for dinner. Suddenly discovering that Yankees are not picayunish, he reduced the quality of his meals one hundred per cent., and raised the price a hundred, making a good thing for himself, but not quite so good for his boarders. Some of us became familiar with this peculiar style of hospitality in Western Virginia. But may the good Lord deliver us from more of it.

It is true that produce and provender are not as abundant as in "Blue Grass," and the farmers are entirely justifiable in demanding good profits, because, if the army deprives them of their Winter supplies, they will be compelled to import from surrounding counties. No just man can deny their legitimate profits; but we protest against extortion from those who profess to be our friends. And, indeed, I believe a large majority are friends, though they have a curious way of demonstrating friendship. But, of course, there are some noble exceptions. We have men of Laurel and Knox Counties with us constantly who discharge every obligation of fidelity to the Government with zeal, according to their intelligence, and I presume that those who extort from us yield to cupidity, without consulting any other principle.

We are informed that Laurel County has not furnished a single recruit to the rebel army. We have no means of determining this question excepting by the testimony of citizens whose loyalty may or may not be impeachable. But these admit there are many who would join ZOLLICOFFER if they dared. It is therefore fair to infer that this class promote rebellion and its armies more by remaining at home to acquire information and send it to ZOLLICOFFER than they could in the rebel ranks. But there is no doubt that the triumph of our armies would intensify the Union feeling of the mountaineers, and excite it to a pitch of sincerity which would be much more satisfactory to those who know no feeling or principle but devotion to our flag. It is palpable, however, that the people of this section would display much more zeal in behalf of the Government, were it not for the groundless and unjust prejudice with which they have been inspired against the Northern people by the infamous politicians of the South.

This people will also be much benefitted by the opportunity they have so recently enjoyed, of contrasting the *materiel* of the Federal and rebel armies. Perhaps there has been no error so fondly inculcated by Southern demagogues as that which flattered the *people* of the South, that they were the superiors of the Northern people. That pleasant delusion has already received fatal shocks wherever opportunity for comparison has been offered. The lie is now so palpable in Kentucky that the people are ashamed that they ever entertained it, and we find them eager to apologize for their late ignorance. They attribute it, correctly, to politicians, who have so industriously educated them in the belief of absurd falsehoods, during so many years. Through all ages men have regarded physical superiority as proof of popular or national superiority. The Southern people, having been taught to believe themselves unequaled in physical strength, have accepted this with all the long train of delusions which their teachers have imposed upon them in promoting their darling schemes for the creation of a Southern Confederacy, and have thus readily fallen into the trap prepared for them. But here, too, as in the moral and intellectual qualifications, they have been awakened as if from a dream. I shall never forget the undisguised surprise manifested by hundreds of Kentuckians—who had imagined their people were the largest and strongest men in the world—when the stalwart columns of Hoslers and Buckeyes—the Anakims of the Ohio Valley—stalked through their blue grass down the mountains. Indeed, we were hardly less surprised to discover that in solidity, strength, and in all the qualities which constitute the physical man, our regiments from north of the Ohio River were the superiors of any Southern regiment we have seen. If our eyes do not deceive us, a thousand Hoosiers, or a thousand Buckeyes, taken by the regiment and placed on the scales, would make any Kentucky regiment of a thousand men kick the beam—notwithstanding the size and form of our gallant brethren. I have made similar comparisons heretofore between Virginians and Georgians, whom we conquered in Western Virginia. I mention these facts without, in the remotest degree, intending to discourage any of our countrymen, but merely to record a fact established by actual comparison. The question of superior spirit and gallantry on the battle-field remains to be tested.

In the labor assigned to detachments from various regiments in this division, in the process of fortifying our position, I had charge of fatigue parties detailed from different regiments. I found the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians were active and trusty workers. It has been remarked that they evince less zeal and aptitude than Northern men for the general duties of soldiers, but I suspect deficiency of qualified officers affects them materially in this respect. Tennesseeans, however, prove more apt military scholars than Kentuckians, and now that they are well equipped in every respect, it is to believed they will rapidly improve. It has been assumed, North and South, that the people of the latter were more military in character, but I have seen nothing to justify the assertion. My observations and experience impresses me quite differently, and I think it would be a good rule to assume that our armies are better drilled and better disciplined, in fact better soldiers in every respect, than the rebels. A few regiments in front of Washington may be exceptional, but this does not affect the general principle. I think the rule will apply peculiarly to the troops under BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER, and I believe it would be perfectly safe to act upon it.

In reference to the Kentuckians in this Division, I would say further, that they are laboring under serious disadvantages in relation to drill officers. You have been sufficiently afflicted in this respect in Ohio, but, by comparison, your companies and regiments have been fortunate in the enjoyment of superior military accomplishments. With rare exceptions, the officers of Kentucky regiments are totally deficient in knowledge of tactics. To remedy this as much as possible, Lieut.-Col. MOORE, of the Seventeenth Ohio, upon invitation from officers of Col. GARRARD'S Regiment, has been engaged in teaching them these elements of military science.

You might possibly infer from my remarks that the Ohio and Indiana regiments in this column are proficients in drill. I do not mean to convey this impression, because, with the exception of the Seventeenth Ohio, it would be far from the truth; but their condition is good, by contrast. The Seventeenth Ohio is one of the very best regiments I have seen in service, whether in company or battalion drill, discipline or military spirit. But it is peculiarly fortunate in active, energetic and skilful officers, from the Colonel downward. Those who knew Col. CONNELL but a few brief months ago, as civilian, editor and lawyer, without pretensions to military knowledge, would be surprised at his acquaintance and management of the details which make the efficient soldier. The same remarks will apply to Lieut.-Col. MOORE, Major Ward, Adjutant Davis, Capt. Butterfield, Capt. Sunchcomb, Capt. Ricketts, Capt. Ripley, Capt. Ogden, Capt. Whisson, Lieut. Showers, and Lieut. Linn, besides other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who served in that excellent school for the soldier—Western Virginia. But the best feature in this noble regiment is the perfect confidence mutually exhibited by privates and officers, and the zeal and alacrity manifested by all in discharging duties intrusted to them. I have often been peculiarly affected by the touching devotion of the men to "our noble little Colonel," as they fondly describe their commander. But their diminutive is a title of affection rather than descriptive of the Colonel—who is a "very proper man" in person. Those of our readers, who are familiar with our ancient acquaintance, Major DURBIN WARD, as friend, lawyer and politician, will be pleased to learn that he also makes an active, capable and popular officer. While Col. CONNEL'S testimony that Major WARD marched into the fight at Wildcat "like a great big bull dog," may be regarded as a rather equivocal compliment to his personal beauty, it very aptly describes the confidence the members of his regiment have in his personal courage and sterling qualities.

THE REBELS RETIRED TO THE GAP.

This column still cherishes hopes that orders to advance will be issued soon. According to my information, our next movement will be retrograde, unless Col. CONNELL can force a fight and oblige us to go to his assistance. But this also is improbable. We have reliable information that *the rebels have fallen back from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap*—ten miles. They left a few cavalry to watch our operations. Before retiring they demolished their fortifications. But they have received reinforcements, and they are now *fifteen thousand* strong. And it is believed that ZOLLICOFFER has been superseded by a military man, because the rebels *have demolished their old defensive works at the Gap, and are constructing new ones.* Every movement they make seems to indicate that they have determined to adopt the Manassas Junction tactics, and every movement (?) we make demonstrates that our Generals are attached to the Washington tactics. It seems as though we were cursed with military science. Why, in the foul fiend's name, are our gallant soldiers required to wait until the rebels fortify every point against us? Gen. SCHOEPF, I am glad to say, denounces the waiting policy vehemently. I have every reason but personal inspection of the rebel premises to believe the facts above stated are reliable.

Word was received from Col. CONNELL this evening that he was approaching Barboursville. It is not at all probable that he will engage the enemy, unless they should be advised of his force and send out a much superior detachment to endeavor to entrap him. They cannot succeed in any such enterprise. I suspect Gen. THOMAS has required Gen. SCHOEPF to recall the advance.

A VISIT TO TENNESSEE

From the Louisville Democrat.

Mr. WM. R. TRACY and Capt. CROSS, of the Second East Tennessee Regiment, arrived at London, Ky., on the 3d inst. About two weeks ago they left Camp Dick Robinson with two other parties, went to Tennessee on business, accomplished their purpose, and reached London, on the way back, without any trouble. They penetrated into the very heart of East Tennessee, and report that *there are routes from Kentucky into Tennessee through which this column may be pushed almost without obstruction, and they are ready to guide it.* They furthermore state that large numbers of loyal people are ready to cooperate with us, with arms, and that the country is full of subsistence.

Capt. CROSS says there is no military reason why a column of ten or twelve thousand men should not be pushed through, even to Northern Georgia, and both gentlemen state that the Secessionists are much alarmed. They had just heard of ZOLLICOFFER'S repulse, and it was magnified tenfold. Mr. TRACY describes their condition as a terror-stricken people. He learned that ZOLLICOFFER has 7,500 men at Cumberland Ford, 1,200 at Cumberland Gap, and about 1,200 at Knoxville for reinforcements, but most of them were poorly armed and equipped.

Mr. TRACY states that, although the Union people of Tennessee are armed with rifles, they have no powder, and are therefore unprepared to fight; but they will join the army when they are properly armed and supported. The route by which he proposes to guide the army is rough, but not impracticable; while it affords ample subsistence for an army, with fine mountain positions for defence. In short, the statements of these gentlemen, who are indorsed by the Tennesseeans of Gen. SCHOEPF'S command, satisfy those who have heard them that an energetic and sagacious commander could drive a wedge between the armies of ZOLLICOFFER and BUCKNER, into the very heart of Tennessee.

Parson BROWNLOW was under arrest, and had gone to Nashville for trial. He protested that, notwithstanding he was unable to contend longer against rebellion, he was still a Union man.

Col. CONNELL, with a detachment of cavalry, left the town on the 3d on an expedition to capture some rebel cavalry about twelve miles below London, and also, if possible, to discover the strength and position of the enemy.

The rains of last week caused a rise in the Cumberland, and the rebels, apprehending an attack, have gone across the river.

AFFAIRS AT SPRINGFIELD

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8.

Gen. HUNTER arrived at Springfield last Monday, and took command of the army. There is no doubt that the army will accept their new commander cheerfully, many of the best officers in it even gladly; and that, in a few days, Hunter will have perfect control of the men, unless efforts should be made to give him trouble by persons

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Theatre in Salt Lake City—Fine Autumn Weather—The Sugar Cane Crop—The Utah Judiciary, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

The walls of the new theatre in this city are now up and ready for the skill of the carpenter. There are two clear months' interim before the usual annual festivities commence, and this space will doubtless be fully occupied in throwing on the roof of this temple of the drama, and in hasty temporary fitting up of the interior for the reception of the professions and admirers of the sock and buskin order. Heretofore, in respect to the spaciousness of the house, Mormon theatricals have partaken considerably of the drawing-room character, but for the future, in this city, the capabilities of the actors will be tested much more severely by a far more spacious building, and by a much more numerous, if not more discriminating, body of patronizers. BRIGHAM has put considerable energies forth in this matter of the new theatre, having hired a great number of hands when labor was scarce and dear, and given pay of a higher class than common. And when the stone-cutting became apparently too slow, he at once made up with the familiar "doby," the unfailing resource and friend in need of the Salt Lake builder, so determined was the Mormon chief that his people should not fail of having a suitable place for their amusement during the long, cold evenings of the approaching Winter. In this respect he was evidently either far behind or far ahead of many of the religious leaders of the age.

In this region, the fine days of September and October are the most delightful portion of the year. In the Spring the sun is hot, while the ground and the mountains are cold, and the latter covered with snow till toward July, imparting a rawness to the atmosphere and a keenness to the breezes not always of the most agreeable nature. But in the Fall, the ground and the mountains are comparatively warm, the air is soft, mellow, balmy, and the breezes, except when from the northern points, are invigorating and soothing. In short, there is an indescribable winsomeness in the ways of the weather at this time, that begets an oft-recurring desire to vault into the saddle, tear away from city life, and enjoy to the full the delightful quietness and repose of the season in nature's own retreats.

The great crops of sugar-cane are now about gathered in and converted in barrel after barrel of sweets. Indeed, never before was there such a plentiful time for "lasses" in this Territory, and the price has consequently fallen from three to two dollars per gallon. The present is also a splendid time for work in the Cañons, and it is being eagerly embraced by the people for the getting in of the Winter's wood; indeed, BRIGHAM, with great generosity, promised the people an extra fine time for that purpose, if they would stay and worship another day at the late Conference. Many of them stayed accordingly, so I suppose all must reap the benefit, as anciently ten righteous men could have saved a city. Verily, the "salt of the earth" is necessary, and it is gratifying to think that we have so much of that "salt" in this place. Verily, Salt Lake is a salty country, and therefore will be preserved in favor in these dark and trying days of trouble.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, since his acknowledgment of the error of some, and his denial of others, of his reported charges at Washington, has relapsed into quiet and repose, which will probably continue undisturbed till the arrival of his successor, if any such person exists, as is affirmed by recent Eastern advices.

A daily newspaper would seem to be the next immediate want of this community, but this want does not seem in a way to be satisfied very quickly, for the *Deseret News*, professedly a hebdomadal, is now changed to an intermittent, if I may be allowed that term. The dearth of rags, and the not over-abundance of chemicals, enable "Elias of the News" to furnish us a paper but occasionally, especially as the rule seems to be in operation to import no more printing-paper into the Territory. We are, however, furnished with a two-column strip of bluish paper, containing the latest telegraphic news, daily, except when there is a break in the line. The *Mountaineer* seems to be dead gone under, for the logic of "if we cannot make paper sufficient to supply one weekly, how can we to supply two?" is surely sufficient to kill totally any second-fiddle concern.

Major E. STEER, of the United States First Cavalry, passed through the city a day or two ago, on his way to the Western States, from Oregon. A rather long journey by stage—say seventeen days—and eight or ten east of us. Judge R. P. FLENNIKEN passed us, too, the past week, from Nevada to Pennsylvania, intending, however, to return here next Spring. The Utah Judiciary is supplied with four incumbents, instead of three, according to the organic act. Judges KINNEY, CROSBY, CRADLEBAUGH and FLENNIKEN, are the fortunate officials, for although Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN professed to remove Hon. CRADLEBAUGH, yet CRADLEBAUGH would not take it so, he would not be thus put down, but continued to administer in the Carson country until the organization of Nevada threw him out there. So there has been a long-winded four-handed fight going on for some time. However, as CRADLEBAUGH is now in for Congress, and as he is, by immense odds, the most unpopular of the four contestants, in this Territory, there may be some chance of a compromise over the Judgeship.

The line of telegraph west from here may be expected in working order any day, and thus the great overland wire will be complete. Next in order comes the iron horse snorting through our mountain gorges, and then the isolation of "this people" comes to a final end; for, for all particular purposes of intercourse and traffic, we shall be as "handy" to the "States" as though located in their midst. The war, however, will doubtless postpone that interesting period for some time to come.

As the wood becomes scarce in this vicinity, the coal, or rather the knowledge of its whereabouts seems to increase in proportion, and it may yet prove that the country on the Weber River is one vast coal bed. Mr. S. P. HOYT, a few days ago, brought to this city specimens of a newly-discovered mine, a few miles nearer to this city than is the one opened last Fall. These specimens, like all the new ones, have been pronounced superior to the rest. As yet, however, little has been done, besides making a canon road, toward getting out a supply for the market, and the wood wagons continue as busy as ever in raking together every stick of fuel that can be found on the rugged mountains around us. The time must soon come, notwithstanding, when we shall be under the necessity of foregoing the wood fire, and a general adoption of the mineral black substitute will be our only resource.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,174, 1,178, 1,182, 1,184, 1,188, 1,190, 1,192, 445, 507, 1,191, 1,250, 1,266, 1,278, 1,280, 1,313, 1,331, 1,335, 1,343, 1,349, 1,355.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes Nos. 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 54, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 246, 120.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2,537, 2,525, 1,611, 2,125, 2,539, 2,547, 2,553, 2,555, 2,559, 2,561, 2,563, 2,565, 2,211, 2,219, 2,503, *Part II.*—Has adjourned till Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,507, 1,512, 1,524, 861, 1,490, 1,417, 1,545, 1,547, 1,548, 1,449, 1,550, 1,551, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554. *Part II.*—Nos. 1,477, 1,529, 1,530, 1,532, 1,533, 1,534, 1535, 1,537, 1,538, 1,540, 1,541, 1,542, 1,543, 1,544.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 11.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

Minthorn Westervelt was put on trial this morning, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade. Westervelt was indicted jointly with Bradley Winslow and Samuel B. Haynes, but the District-Attorney elected to try him separately.

Mr. O'Conor, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Smythe appeared as counsel for the defendant. A jury was impanneled consisting of the following persons:

Thos. Costello,	Henry Cook,	Jas. H. Barre,
George W. Lent,	Mat. P. Bogart,	Wm. Powell,
Wm. H. Marshall,	Edmund Cooke,	Benj. C. Heck,
Elisha Bacon,	John Turner,	Charles Bennie.

The jurors were all asked, on behalf of the defence, if they knew anything about these slave cases, and if they had read any articles in the *Tribune* within the last two or three weeks in reference to the cases. Those who had read them were challenged. One juror, who had read an article in the *Tribune*, was asked what impression it had produced upon his mind, and he answered that it had produced the impression that if the evidence in a case was clear the jury ought to bring in a verdict. The panel was exhausted before the jury was completed, and the defendants withdrew their challenge to one of the jurors, to fill up the jury.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, opened the case to the jury, stating that the *Nightingale*, a ship of 1,100 tons, was captured in the Summer of 1861. Westervelt was the third mate, Haynes the first, and Winslow the second, the Captain being named Bowen. The vessel went from here to Liverpool, taking on board her cargo partly here and partly in Liverpool. Among the cargo were rice, beans, bread, powder and muskets, shooks, hoops and rivets, coppers, &c. At Liverpool a new crew was shipped, mostly foreigners, only one of the crew remaining with her. The crew becoming suspicious, tried to leave, but the officers kept them in. There also came on board several Spaniards and a Frenchman to meet the usual case of a transfer of the vessel. The vessel went to St. Thomas, and thence up the Congo River, where she lay for three months, the mates remaining on duty. Over nine hundred negroes were taken on board in the river and at Cabenda Bay, Westervelt keeping tally. The vessel was watched by the United States sloop *Saratoga*, and was captured by her with the negroes on board.

Mr. Smith further stated that he had hoped to prove the facts of the arrest by the two Lieutenants who made it, who were examined before the Commissioner, but after their examination they went to Washington and having drawn their pay and prize money, deserted to the rebel army and refused to come here to testify.

John S. Westervelt was called as a witness and said he was a brother of the prisoner, who was born on Staten Island; that he was brought to this port by the ——, and stated that he was brought from the Congo River; that he had made a voyage to China and one to Amsterdam. On cross-examination, he said the voyage to China was in the ship *Nightingale*; the voyage to Amsterdam in the bark *Holland*; he is now about 23 years of age; he is a grandson of old Alderman Minthorn; his name is Minthorn, not Minthurne; when he left here the voyage was to Liverpool and then to China; he said when he came back that the voyage from Liverpool was a trading voyage along the Coast of Africa, as he understood, and not a slave voyage; he said the first he knew of its being a slave voyage was when the negroes were coming on board.

The arrest of the prisoner, under a warrant issued by Commissioner Henry, for this offence, was then proved.

James Williams sworn—Was born in Argyle, Washington County, New-York; 28 years old, and have followed the sea since 1848; joined the *Nightingale* in September, 1860, in New-York, as able seaman; sailed the same day I shipped; Francis Bowen was Captain, Haynes first mate, Winslow second, and Westervelt third mates; had 18 seamen and cook; one of the men was killed that evening by a falling yard; she had a cargo of grain, 130 bundles of shooks, about thirteen barrels of bread; went direct from New-York to Liverpool; I served as boatswain on the way over; stayed at Liverpool about eight weeks; the grain and shooks aboard were discharged; all the crew left there but two; one of the men forward, a cabin-boy and myself; don't know their names; Capt. Bowen left the vessel; the mates remained; this other man and the boy also left about a week before she sailed; did not observe anything going over; there was nothing unusual in the treatment of the men; the ship was painted inside and out at Liverpool, and had a new maintopsail yard; took in about 140 tons of ballast there; took on board a light freight; dry goods, in bales, calicoes and cotton goods, muskets, six large swivel guns; the calicoes were of different colors; took several casks of crockery, some bricks and mortar, 350 boxes of herrings, beans; I don't know how many; coppers, with bottoms and handles separate, but ready to be put together; awning stanchions, hoop iron and sheet iron, a pump and hose, cooper's tools, timber for skylight, with glass, &c.; the shooks and bread which were discharged, and the bread and beans, were brought aboard again; there were wines and liquors and cabin stores also, and some coils of running rigging; the quantity of stores was small; eighteen seamen were shipped; Capt. Bowen came on board again as master; he lived ashore while we lay there; I heard directions given by Winslow as to the kind of a crew to be shipped. Westervelt was not present.

The directions were excluded by the Court.

Westervelt and the other mates were loading tally of the cargo, sometimes on the dock, and sometimes on board; I very frequently spoke with Winslow and Westervelt about the voyage; Westervelt said he supposed the ship was going to China on a trading-voyage; heard nothing else said about it; don't remember when we left Liverpool. The officers were the same as two Spaniards and a Frenchman came on board; never heard their names; they went on the voyage; several came on board, who did not go the voyage; one—a Frenchman—I saw again on the Coast of Africa, at Puerto de Lenha; his name was Chauvanne, or some such name; saw him on board the ship there until she was taken; one of the crew left in the river at Liverpool; did not hear him give any reason for leaving; took in about 900 kegs of powder while we lay in the Mersey; most of the crew were dissatisfied and wanted to leave; one wanted to knock off duty; reasons why were given; Westervelt was not near; it was amongst the men themselves; orders were given to allow no boats alongside. From Liverpool we went to St. Thomas; that is, to the northward of Liberia, and then we went to the Congo River; stopped at St. Thomas about six hours; at the Congo we went up to Puerto de Lenha; anchored at the mouth of the river over night; were boarded by a launch going up the river, and three or four Spaniards came aboard; began to discharge in about a week; Westervelt did duty as usual on the voyage to St. Thomas, and up the Congo, and while we lay there he would go down to get goods; the shooks were discharged at Puerto de Lenha and put together, filled with water and brought aboard again; the coppers also were taken ashore and put together and taken down to Cabenda Bay, where we took the negroes aboard about 20 miles north of the mouth of the river. The dry goods, guns and powder were also taken aboard at Puerto de Lenha; the vessel was discharged; don't know what became of the cargo afterwards; the ship was boarded after we left St. Thomas by an American gunboat; did not hear Westervelt say anything to the officers of the gunboat; before we got to the Congo river also we were boarded by an English corvette; did not see Westervelt make any application to her officers; did not see any difference in his doing his duty before and after; we could see the shooks put up and the coppers fixed, from the deck; there were windsails and awnings made and hatches; all were made on the vessel; heard no conversation in presence of Westervelt in the Congo River about the vessel; he was pretty much all the same as myself; neither one of us knew anything; Chauvanne came aboard at Puerto de Lenha, and staid about three weeks; sailed to Colorado on Monday; when coming out of the Congo we saw the *Saratoga*; saw her about twelve o'clock noon; we went out to sea about eight miles, then put about and went into the Congo River again to Shark's Point; that makes out from the mouth of the river; the *Saratoga* came in after us; she boarded us that night; I was on the lookout, and did not see Westervelt at all; we could not weather Shark's Point, and had to go about, and that brought us in the lee of the *Saratoga*; after we were boarded we stood out to sea; stopped out that night, and next day we came in again; before we came in, a couple of days, we were boarded by two or three canoes, which brought some fruit, &c., and a letter, and then we stood out to sea again; went out, and stopped out ten or twelve days, and then stood in again, and came to Cabenda Bay in the morning; dropped anchor, and were boarded by an English man-of-war; then we stood out again; stopped out a couple of days, and came back, and were boarded by the *Saratoga* again; did not notice Westervelt; my mind was not on him; the officers were all on duty; then we stood up for Cabenda Bay, and anchored that night; sent a boat ashore with the second mate, and a crew of three or four; the boat came off in the morning, and the Captain and myself and a boat's crew went ashore; we brought aboard some poultry and fruit, &c.; that night we erected stagings over the ship's side, to answer for a pair of steps; the *Saratoga* came down, and we took them in again; that night the *Saratoga* stood out to sea, and we got ready to go to sea—mastheaded our topsail yards, &c.; the *Saratoga* came back again; before we got the sails furled the negroes were alongside; Haynes gave us our orders; Westervelt was overseeing slinging the stagings; helping passing the earing to sling them by the mate's orders; I was standing by the main hatch, and about twenty minutes after the stagings were rigged the negroes came on board; three or four men stood to keep them from falling; the day before, the captain told me he was going to take a cargo of negroes, and I must be in the hold to stow them; the mate ordered me below when they began to come; Westervelt was on the rail keeping tally; there were nine hundred and sixty-three negroes brought aboard, also beans and kids for them to eat out of; I was down below most of the time; after about half were on board, these provisions came; I helped pass them around; it took two or three hours to get the negroes aboard; after we got them in I lay down under the awning and fell asleep, and one of the men came and told me the ship was taken; the negroes were brought aboard in launches; about five negroes on board before I went down; the negroes were men, women and children, from 8 and younger, to about 40; they were naked. I heard several orders given by Haynes to Westervelt; he was doing work about the ship; Westervelt kept tally with paper and pencil or pen and ink.

The Case of the Military Court Officer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People, ex rel. Harnett vs. *Robert J. Hows.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 12. The relator was an officer of the General Term of this Court, and went away a Lieutenant in the Sickles Brigade. Under the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, authorizing the payment of salaries up to the 1st of January, 1862, to all officers of the county who went to the war, the relator asked a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay him for his time subsequent to his departure for the war.

The *mandamus* (alternative) was allowed, to which the Comptroller returned that the relator went away without the consent of the Court, and that his place had been filled by another appointee.

The application was thereupon dismissed.

The Spiritual Rape Case in a New Form—Another Verdict for the Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Samuel G. Morrell vs. *Nelson A. Hume.*—This case was largely published in the TIMES and other City papers about two years ago, at the time when the cause of action pleaded by the plaintiff arose.

At that time the defendant was tried before Mr. Police Justice Quackenbush, on the charge of rape upon the plaintiff's wife; and, after a lengthy examination, the charge was dismissed, the Court holding that it had not been sustained.

It was alleged then that the defendant committed a rape upon Mrs. Morrell while she was insensible, being in a spiritual "trance." It was now alleged that while she was thus susceptible, she was seduced by the defendant, and that he had criminal intercourse with her. The parties were boarding at No. 45 Robinson-street at the time, where spiritual circles were frequently formed, in one of which the spirits took possession of the plaintiff's wife.

The trial has again resulted in favor of the defendant, he being sued for civil damages.

L. S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. Walker for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

THOS. S. YOUNG, Foreman.

Joseph Allen,	Wm. A. Budd, John C. Baxter,
Henry H. Bartow,	Dan'l G. Campbell, Eben'r B. Crocker,
Wm. E. Churchill,	Wm. L. Cogswell, Jas. N. Cook, Jr.,
Alfred Douglass,	John Endicott, Silas B. Furbush,
Fredk. O. Foster,	Amst Hathaway, Hiram E. Miller,
Hubbard G. Stone,	Lemoel Smith, Jobo H. Mortimer,
Daniel B. Bedell,	Arthur W. Gabandan.

Judge MCCUNN charged the jury briefly, confining himself to the usual topics touched upon in such cases.

Chas. Noaks, a German, 32 years of age, was placed on trial for forgery in the third degree in counterfeiting an order for cutlery upon the Meriden Cutlery Company, purporting to be signed by W. J. F. Dailey & Co., of Broadway. The case occupied the entire session and will be resumed this morning.

Admitted to Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. Lord, Marberry and Wedgwood, Examiners.

Ont of a class of thirty-three, the Examiners appointed by the Court to examine and report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, have recommended the following parties:

James K. Aymar,	Thos. A. Sedwith,
Thomas Allison,	Robert Morris,
Champion Bissell,	James N. Monk,
S. Buhler,	Wm. O. Mollen,
Giles Babcock,	Thomas J. McKee,
Edwin H. Darling,	John P. Nagle,
Daniel Dutcher,	Geo. F. Noyes,
Henry J. David,	Jno. H. Post,
John Earl,	Amasa A. Redfield,
James G. Hunt,	Charles P. Shaw,
George N. Holland,	Jos. Stevenson,
Henry E. Klugh,	Amos Fowle,
M. A. Kursheedt,	Geo. N. Wingate.

The balance of the class will be allowed a further examination on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

It is stated that the present examination has been unusually severe, more rigid than at any term for the past six years.

D. P. Ingraham, Jr., son of Judge Ingraham, has also been admitted to the Bar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Pinckney vs. *Brinkerhoff et al.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 11, 1861.

$4,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	90¾	30 Pac.M.S.Co. ex div.	94
1,000 do.	90¾	150 Erie Railway Pref.	59
2,000 Ill. Cons. 8s, '70	80	600 do.	58⅝
1,600 Mich. 7s, War Ln.	89	26 do.	a90 58⅝
5000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	42¾	50 do.	b30 59⅛
500 N. C. State 6s	60¾	1000 Erie R. A. Scrip	75
3,000 do	60¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 40
3,000 South Carolina 8s	94	200 do	40
11,000 Missouri St. 6s	44½	50 do	40⅜
5,000 Brook. C. W. L.	96¾	300 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
1,000 N.Y.C.R.,'76 C.B.	100½	150 Harlem R. Pref.	33
6,000 E.R. 4th Mort. Bs.	76⅛	50 Stonington R. R.	55
11,000 Pac.R.7s, Guar. by the State of Mo.	39	371 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51⅝
1,000 Del.,L.& W. 3d M.	88	235 do.	b30 51⅝
8 Bank of America	96	100 do.	s30 51⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	83	300 do.	51⅞
9 Am. Ex. Bank	83¼	50 do.	b10 51⅝
50 Penn. Coal Co.	77¾	40 Mi. So. & N. Ind. R.	19⅛
100 Buf. & State L. R.	110	150 do.	19
350 do.	94⅛	250 Mich. S. & N. I. g.s.	33¼
35 do.	94⅝	50 do.	s60 39
50 do.	s60 94	125 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
50 do.	s30 94	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
225 do.	94¼	1100 do.	36⅝
700 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	200 do.	s30 36⅜
400 do.	b60 79⅛	200 do.	b10 36⅞
200 do.	b60 79⅞	200 do.	b15 36⅞
11 do.	79⅜	20 Ch. & Rock I. R.	54
100 do.	b30 79¾	150 do.	53⅞
120 do.	79⅝	100 do.	53⅝
100 do.	s60 79	50 Ch., R. & Q. R.	66⅛
260 Erie Railway	33	50 do.	65¾
50 do.	b30 33⅛	50 do.	b10 65⅞
240 do.	s10 33⅛	38 do.	65
100 do.	33⅛	150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	21
370 do.	33⅛	12 M. & P. Du C. 1st P'd	78
50 do.	b10 33⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	44¼	100 Erie Railway	33⅜
5,000 Ten. State 6s '90.	43	300 do.	33⅞
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	48	100 do.	b30 33⅝
10,000 E.R. 3d M. Bonds		150 Erie Railway Pref.	59⅛
18 G.	b15 85½	100 do.	b10 59⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	39¾	50 do.	59¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	13	96 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	50
6,000 H.&St. J. R. Bds.	31	100 Cud. Riv. R.	40¾
500 Ill. Cen. R.	80	50 do.	b10 41
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Ass.	60¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	61¾
6 American Ex. Bk	83	50 do.	52
25 Bank of Commerce	83	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
50 Penn. Coal Co.	78	100 do.	b30 19¼
5 Pacific M.S.Co. ex d.	94½	60 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
200 do.	94¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
250 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	450 Clev. & Toledo R.	37
50 Ithic., B. & Qu. R.	58½	1175 Chi. & Rock I. R.	54
100 do.	b30 65¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 11—4 P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$3,293,360
Decrease in Specie	57,062
Increase in Circulation	276,951
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,507,634

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 10, 1860.	Nov. 9, 1861.	Nov. 2, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	125,626,715	140,527,660	144,021,020
Specie	21,125,429	41,212,958	41,271,050
Circulation	9,548,112	8,998,897	8,415,463
Gross Deposits	105,551,805	132,868,648	136,893,940
Exchanged	26,526,509	19,442,753	18,960,411
Undrawn	79,025,296	113,425,895	117,933,529
In Sub-Treasury	5,736,258	7,552,948	8,207,968

The Bank return reflects a very steady Specie average. The reductions in the Loan and Deposit lines grow mainly out of the working of the Government account. The ordinary or mercantile Discount movement is quite uniform. The market for Money for the present week opens easy, at 6@7 ₩ cent., most of the private lenders accepting 6 ₩ cent. from the Stock Exchange. The course of the Exchange market is to firmer rates on both London and Paris. The sales of Bankers' on London are generally at 107¾ ₩ cent., some of the leading drawers asking 108 ₩ cent. On Paris, the range is f.5.25⅞@f.5.26¼. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamer *Europa*, *via* Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861. Mails close in New-York Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 1 and 5½ P. M.

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....108⅝ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.30c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.26¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder...40⅝ cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35⅝ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40⅜ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar...78 cents.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on the 13th inst.

The Sub-Treasury reimburses the Associated Banks to-day $924,000, on account of advances under the negotiation of Aug. 19. A draft for $3,500,000 is made upon the Banks, payable to-morrow, on account of the second guarantee of Oct. 1. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the popular subscription to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan amount to nearly $400,000. The current disbursements of the office on Government account are quite large to-day, and the advices for some days ahead are also heavy. The details of the business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day were as follows: Receipts, $547,779, including $392,357 for Treasury Notes, and $67,906 for Customs; payments, $1,856,392, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes balance this afternoon, $6,512,301.

The Stock Market responded with considerable spirit to-day to the more definite news from the Naval Expedition off the coast of South Carolina. The orders to buy were more general, and the bidding and sales at the Board and late in the afternoon show an improvement of ¼@½ ₩ cent., and in some instances ¾@1 ₩ cent., on the Railways on Saturday's list, and about the same on Missouri Sixes. The Federal Stocks were ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. stronger, with only a few parcels offered. The most active of the Railway Shares were Erie, both Common and Preferred, New-York Central, Toledo and Michigan Central. Rock Island was also firm and in demand, at an improvement of ¾ ₩ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail were sold at 94¼ ex-quarterly dividend, which is declared 5 ₩ cent., with a large reserve, it is understood, for future division. The Shares of the Panama Company sympathize in the advance on Pacific Mail, and as the half-yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent. draws nigh, the price advances; sales as high as 119, buyer 3 and buyer 10 days. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm; New-York Central, 79¾@¾; Erie, 33½; Erie Preferred, 59½; Rock Island, 64¼; Toledo, 37½; Burlington, 65½; Michigan Central, 52¾@53; Missouris, 44½@¾; Illinois Central, 63½; Hudson, 40½, and United States 6s, 94¼ ₩ cent.

The following are the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Market	90
America	96	Shoe & Leather	88
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Continental	76
National	85	St. Nicholas	66
Commerce	82½	Marine	80
American Exchange	83½	Commonwealth	73
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'	90
Hanover	66	Park	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	80½	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. Grnts.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. conv's. '76	100½	N. Indiana Grnts	80
Erie Grnts '66	102	N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	73½
Erie seconds, '79	100	Pacific Guar. by Mo	39
Erie thirds, '83	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '73	88
Erie fourths, '90	78	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	14
Erie fifths, '68	72½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	97	Ch. & N. W. 1sts, sec. sec.	39
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Gal. & Chicago Grnts	98¾
Hudson convertib's '67, 4×		Chi. & R. I. firsts	98
Harlem firsts '68-'73	80	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '60-'72	92¾	Del. Lack. & W. sec'ds.	88
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '82	94½	Lack. & Western bonds	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	82¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76¼

The receipts by Canal at tide-water of Four, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of November, 1860 and 1861, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bus.
1860.....	54,400	1,097,000	235,100	307,100
1861.....	96,700	2,121,100	819,700	361,900
Increase.	42,300	Inc. 1,224,100	Inc. 584,600	Inc. 54,800

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including Nov. 7, have been as follows:

	1861. Canal Opened	May 1.	1860. April 26.	1859. April 16.
Flour, bbls.		1,134,100	997,700	586,200
Wheat, bush.		23,777,200	14,226,900	3,045,200
Corn, bush.		20,044,200	13,307,100	2,470,500
Barley, bush.		1,542,700	2,140,100	1,589,800
Rye, bush.		704,700	266,400	297,500
Oats, bush.		4,688,800	5,729,300	4,364,700

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Currency, to-day, thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	New-Orleans, La.	25
New-England	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@60
New-Jersey	⅛@3	Ohio, and Indiana	⅛@¼
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2
Interior Pennsylv'a.	¼@1¼	Free Indiana	2
Baltimore	¼	Tennessee	25@50
Maryland	1¼@2	Michigan	1
Virginia	10@25	Canada	⅜@1
North Carolina	22	Iowa	2
S. Carolina and Ga.	25@30	Missouri	15@40
Mobile, Ala	25@30		

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER will sell, by order of Hon. G. VAN STEENWYK, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., $26,000 Missouri, $6,000 Virginia, $1,000 Louisiana, $13,000 California, $26,000 North Carolina, $1,000 Ohio, $2,000 Georgia, and $9,000 Indiana.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 9.	LOANS. Nov. 2.	SPECIE. Nov. 9.	SPECIE. Nov. 2.
Bk. of New-York	6,034,748	5,281,059	1,395,961	1,414,104
Manhattan Co.	5,035,891	5,161,225	1,793,220	1,792,470
Merchants' Bank	5,481,345	5,347,038	1,929,134	1,813,534
Mechanics' Bank	4,209,562	4,416,980	1,144,106	1,057,328
Union Bank	2,037,863	2,783,940	560,647	529,414
Bank of America	6,258,063	6,483,305	3,505,989	3,249,817
Phenix Bank	4,230,700	4,402,579	749,771	844,995
City Bank	2,442,594	2,450,710	861,288	3,129,818
Tradesmen's Bank	1,903,658	1,998,853	211,690	108,199
Fulton Bank	1,690,064	1,668,458	718,032	651,651
Chemical Bank	1,600,071	1,731,133	3,064,692	2,821,500
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,201,919	2,254,269	379,551	379,304
National Bank	2,490,423	2,525,092	874,603	863,326
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,926,012	1,866,625	359,507	314,190
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,129,424	1,133,749	286,941	321,541
Greenwich Bank	837,307	831,722	271,067	272,560
Leather Man. Bk.	1,850,223	1,870,223	378,208	366,418
Seventh Ward Bk	1,311,514	1,282,354	420,375	485,060
Bk. St. New-York	4,046,080	4,104,600	1,332,817	1,229,121
Am. Exchange Bk	8,415,767	8,435,021	3,213,658	3,148,331
Bk. of Commerce	15,326,555	15,629,688	3,876,416	4,713,976
Broadway Bank	4,109,092	3,956,224	1,151,161	1,121,618
Ocean Bank	2,169,172	2,267,411	384,402	364,402
Mercantile Bank	2,753,616	2,749,819	810,587	715,743
Pacific Bank	1,096,028	1,099,716	324,923	348,189
Republic Bank	4,015,372	4,080,939	995,418	885,516
Chatham Bank	880,678	913,670	121,389	118,973
People's Bank	839,902	844,548	130,336	139,247
Bank of N. Am.	2,725,857	2,168,244	369,690	347,590
Hanover Bank	1,990,905	1,912,324	215,638	192,150
Irving Bank	896,776	893,422	199

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF VAN POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without news direct from the Great Expedition, though driblets continue to reach us through indirect channels—enough to indicate that the success of the enterprise has been commensurate with the anticipations of the Government, and all that its friends could desire. The intelligence which we publish to-day comes by way of Hatteras Inlet, brought to Fortress Monroe by the steamer *Spaulding*, and by way of Cairo, through Memphis papers received there. A person has arrived at the Inlet from the main land in a small boat, and communicated the information that two forts at Port Royal entrance had been captured; that a large National force had been landed; that Beaufort had been occupied after a portion of the town had been burned, and that our troops had advanced and taken possession of the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah—probably at Coosahatchie—capturing a large quantity of stores. No dates are given, and nothing whatever is said of the character of the fighting which must have taken place before so much could be accomplished. Deserters from the rebels, who have reached Newport's News, from up the James River, state that the utmost consternation exists in the rebel army, and that a number of regiments have been sent South to meet this new danger to the bogus Confederacy. The news by way of Cairo is more explicit in some respects. The Memphis papers received there contain dispatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of our forces and the capture of *three* forts,—this is the number known to have been erected by the rebels,—at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The excellent map, which we publish this morning, will enable our readers to determine the location of these forts. The statement that the National forces had possession of the town of Beaufort is also confirmed, and the losses of the rebels are admitted to be heavy. The report of the wreck of the steamer *Union* is confirmed by the gunboat *Albatross*, which has arrived at Fortress Monroe from the blockade on the North Carolina coast. She went ashore on the 6th inst. about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet. The steamer *Winfield Scott* is said to have been in company with her, and it is conjectured that she also may have been lost, but there is no certainty about it. The rumor of the loss of the steamer *Ocean Express* is not confirmed.

The rebels in New-Orleans appear to be getting alarmed again. The papers of that city, late copies of which have reached Cairo, speak of an immense National fleet off Ship Island.

The United States steamer *Florida*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, sailed from the Navy-yard in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon. Her destination is understood to be Port Royal, South Carolina. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH is bearer of dispatches to Commodore DUPONT, of the Naval Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the destination of the great naval expedition was known in New-Orleans so long ago as Oct. 18, and that the rebels have been busily prepared ever since in making arrangements for its reception. The Government has received information of this fact and cannot discover the place where the important intelligence leaked out.

The rebels around Washington have been extremely shy recently, and the evidences accumulate that the withdrawal of their lines has been general, notwithstanding an occasional show of pickets near our positions. A reconnoissance was, on Sunday, made to Peacock's Hill, five miles beyond Lewinsville—and though traces of the rebels were found, not one was seen. The pickets of our left wing now extend from the mouth of the Accotink up the Accotink Ridge, ten miles in front of Fort Lyon, and four in front of Mount Vernon, which estate is now within the National lines. Affairs appear to be unchanged both on the Upper and the Lower Potomac.

A portion of Gen. BLENKER's command had a torch-light display last night. There were in the procession 3,000 infantry and two companies of cavalry, with four bands of music. They passed from the Capitol to the President's House, in the vicinity of which there was a splendid pyrotechnic exhibition. Calling before the President's residence, they enthusiastically greeted him with cheers. Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, in response to repeated calls, appeared and made brief but patriotic remarks, highly complimenting the troops. Gen. BLENKER also elicited the demand made upon him for a speech, which he delivered in good taste.

On Sunday night, Guyandotte, in Western Virginia, situated on the Ohio River, was attacked by six hundred rebels, and out of this hundred and fifty National troops stationed there, all but fifty were killed or taken prisoners. The rebel force afterwards beat a hasty retreat, and nothing has since been heard of them, though a body of National troops has been sent in pursuit. Our troops afterwards fired the town of Guyandotte, and it was entirely destroyed.

On Friday last, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Gen. ROSECRANS telegraphed, in reply to an inquiry from Gov. PIERPOINT, that nothing like a battle had taken place in the Kanawha region. The enemy threw two hundred shells into his camp, but didn't hurt a man. He has only had one man killed and three wounded, and this was done by bushwhackers.

The Grand Jury in session at Frankfort, Ky., adjourned on Wednesday last, having found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., J. C. Breckinridge Humphrey Marshall, Ben. Desha and Henry T. Hawkins. Nineteen persons were also indicted for high misdemesnor.

Great excitement was caused in Elkton, Md. on Sunday, by the arrest of Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in that town. He was apprehended by a national officer just as he was about commencing the morning service. Secession sympathies injudiciously manifested were the cause of his arrest.

A United States Marshal from Michigan, acting under orders from the State Department, on Saturday, went on board the Detroit and Cleveland steamer *May Queen*, as she was entering the latter port, and arrested a gentleman and lady who were apparently attempting to make their way South by way of Missouri. They had eight or ten large trunks, which contained all kinds of warlike material. The prisoners were dispatched to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

GENERAL NEWS.

During the storm, which recently prevailed with such violence on the North Carolina coast, two French vessels of war are supposed to have been lost. One—the *Prona*—is known to have gone ashore on Ocracoke Beach, and to have been blown up by order of her commanding officer; and the other—the *Cantilabria*—is believed to have suffered the same fate near Beaufort, N. C. They are understood to have repelled all intercourse with the vessels of our blockading fleet, and their movements may be regarded as having been somewhat suspicious.

A dispatch from Montreal announces the wreck of the steamship *North Briton*, of the Montreal line, on the Mingan Islands, on the upper edge of the channel which enters the St. Lawrence River on the northerly side of Anticosti Island. One of her boats was picked up on the 7th inst. by the brig *Deshler*, bound to Quebec, in which were seventeen of the crew and one passenger. Subsequent dispatches inform us that the vessel is a total wreck, though no lives were lost. The *North Briton* left Quebec on the 2d inst., for Liverpool, with 51 cabin and 38 steerage passengers. She was an iron vessel of 2,000 tons burden, and is the third belonging to the same Company which have been lost within a short period.

The obsequies of Col. BAKER were conducted in this City, yesterday, with much solemnity, and were witnessed by a great concourse of people. At 11 A. M. the procession, consisting of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., with full band and drum corps, the Staff of the First Division, and numerous residents of Philadelphia, Washington and this City, hailing from the Pacific slope of the Republic, marched down Broadway and by Battery-place and West-street to Pier No. 3 North River, where the body they escorted was received on board the steamer *Northern Light*, which shortly afterward sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, whence the remains will be conveyed to their last resting place, near San Francisco. Flags were at half-mast on the City Hall and other public buildings, and the whole scene was very impressive.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday at Camp Scott, in the presentation of a regimental color and ensign to the Ira Harris Guard, the principal address being made by Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator from this State, after whom the regiment is named. There was a large gathering of spectators from the City, both of ladies and gentlemen, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a neat collation was served up under the auspices of Mrs. Capt. LYON ISAACS and other officers' ladies. Surveyor RUFUS S. ANDREWS, Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, and Rev. Dr. VOGEL, also made spirited addresses.

Yesterday, the Fifty-second Regiment, Col. PAUL FRANK, left its encampment on Staten Island, and proceeded to Amboy on its way to Washington. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed, armed and equipped.

Senator HENRY WILSON has written a letter explicitly denying that he is either directly or indirectly concerned in any Government contract for furnishing army shoes, as has been stated.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation declaring the seat in Congress, recently held by Brig.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, vacant, and ordering an election on Dec. 3 to fill it.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, states that within the last ten days over 14,000 soldiers have been entertained at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons in that city. From the 2d to the 8th inst., 9,017 troops were transported over the Camden and Amboy, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the South.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, for the purpose of adopting some measures to secure the passage through Congress of a general Bankrupt law. Addresses were made, and a report from a Special Committee adopted.

Both branches of the Common Council failed to hold their regular meetings yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The New-York Medical Society held their anniversary meeting last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The only business of importance transacted was the choice of officers of the Society for the ensuing year. All the old officers were reelected, almost without opposition.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, the trial of the case of MORRELL against HUME, for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife while she was in a spiritual trance, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Court, the application of an officer of the Court, who has gone to the war, for a *mandamus*, compelling the Comptroller to pay him his salary, was decied.

The Stock Exchange responded yesterday to the more definite and encouraging news of the expedition off the coast of South Carolina, and the market was buoyant at an advance of ¼@1 ₩ cent. New-York Central, 79¾@¾. Exchange on London firm, and some of the bankers asking 108 ₩ cent. We quote 107¾@108.

A good demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday, at steady prices. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, at firmer rates. Cotton was in moderate request and was firm. More activity was discernable in Provisions, Sugars, Coffee and Raisins. Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, Hides, Molasses and Whalebone were quiet. The principal kinds of Oils are salable and steady. Whisky was depressed and a shade cheaper. Shiproom was more abundant and rates on ocean freights tended downward, with moderate engagements reported.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTH BRITON.—The misfortune which has befallen the *North Briton* is one of a series which has relentlessly pursued the Company whose steamers connect Quebec with Liverpool. The *Hungarian*, the *Jura* and two *Canadians*, have one after the other been totally lost; in fact, since the line has been in operation, it must have carried one steamer at least each year to its profit and loss account.

The reason is obvious. What the enterprise aimed at mainly was to take advantage of the higher latitude of Canada in effecting a more rapid communication with England than could be attained by New-York. To insure this swifter transit, it was necessary to follow the more northerly outlet of the St. Lawrence, through the Straits of Belleisle,—a passage of very great difficulty and peril, imperfectly provided with light-houses and indications of danger, and subject to the same dense fogs as envelop the Banks of Newfoundland. In other words, in using this route the owners postpone safety to speed, very much as John Bull is accustomed to charge the unadulterated, uncolonial Yankee with doing. The loss of the *North Briton*, happily unattended as it is with loss of life, will perhaps satisfy the proprietors of the commercial disadvantages of the undertaking. It will, of course, be impossible to persist in an enterprise, the yearly profits of which go uniformly to the bottom of the sea; and we shall therefore hear without surprise, of the selection of Portland, whither the steamers go in Winter, as the permanent American terminus, or what would be more convenient and absolutely safe, that they are sent directly to New-York.

The Southern Expedition—The Rumors of its Progress.

We are still without direct and authentic tidings of the naval expedition. No dispatch vessel has yet been sent back, or none at least had arrived at the date of our latest advices. But we have instead a flood of rumors, all coming through rebel sources, and all agreeing on one point—that of reporting the substantial success of the expedition. Some of the most ingenious of our croakers yesterday evinced a good deal of ingenuity in giving a very strained construction to the news, and in reading in it exactly the reverse of what everybody else understood to be its purport. They were quite confident that these rumors are intended to deceive—that our forces, after effecting a landing, had actually been bagged by the rebels, and their retreat to the fleet cut off, and that the favorable reports permitted to leak out through the "wheelsman," the "intelligent deserter," and the Richmond *Examiner*, were but parts of a Confederate *plot* to elate the public mind, preoccupy the attention of the authorities, and prevent the sending of reinforcements.

The successive unfolding of the news, they argued, is managed with too nice an observance of the law of progression and dramatic effect, to be quite natural. First, the rebel batteries at Port Royal entrance are being reduced. Then Beaufort is stormed, the Stars and Stripes planted on the citadel, and the Union troops marching inland at two different points. Then the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is taken, and then comes the crowning climax—over which the whole country holds its breath—that the National forces are marching on Charleston!

We attach no importance to speculations of this kind. Whole communities never devise plots of this complicated character. Besides this, the rebel leaders have something else to do than deceive their enemy,—they have to encourage and hearten their own people. They would scarcely run the risk of plunging them into despair for the sake of misleading us. Experience moreover shows that their tactics have been of a different kind. They embrace every opportunity to spread reports of tremendous victories among their own people. The exploit of HOLLINS is a case in point:—the annihilation of WILSON's Zouaves is another. We always, hitherto, have heard the very worst accounts from the rebel side first. And so, we do not doubt, it will prove to be in this case. We have as yet no *details* of the progress and incidents of the Expedition on which any reliance can be placed. But we have a concurrence of testimony from every quarter,—and last of all by telegraph from Savannah through Memphis,—showing that *our troops have forced the entrance of Port Royal Harbor, and are in possession of the town of Beaufort.* This of itself is decisive of the general success of the Expedition;—for details we can afford to wait,—and in the natural course of events we cannot be obliged to wait long.

The Future Viceroy of Mexico.

In the references of this paper to events in Mexico, we have repeatedly directed attention to the European intrigues of the Miramon party. The Mon-Almonte treaty gave the first palpable evidence of the course in which the clergy and reactionists were drifting, and since the celebration of that agreement, one fact after another has offered itself to prove the growing intimacy established by them with the Court of ISABELLA II. Messrs. GABRIAC and PACHECO, the French and Spanish envoys, went home to their respective Governments with the avowed intention of promoting a joint intervention. They left behind them the relics of an insurrectionary army, which Spanish officers soon presented themselves to discipline and recruit, and which already spreads the Spanish flag in the sierras of the Republic. They were followed closely by MIRAMON himself, the most obsequious instrument the Church in Mexico ever used for its political objects, who proceeded to Paris, the centre of intrigue, and, when the Spanish expedition was ready to sail, reported himself at Madrid, where his business, according to official journals, was 'strictly private."

We yesterday announced that the Ex-Dictator was on his way to Havana, to act as Lieutenant-General in the control of the expedition. We have this morning intelligence equally certain that he is destined hereafter to act as Viceroy of the Government, as soon as Spain shall have reimposed her old authority, a result the Ministry of O'DONNELL expects to achieve before New-Year's Day.

The fact serves to interpret the solemn assertion of the Spaniards, that they go to Mexico with no intention of meddling in partisan quarrels. They go merely to crush one party—that of progress and toleration—and to erect and support its enemies. The fact also places the relation of England to the movement in any but a creditable light. She is aiding to destroy "civil and religious liberty," in a country which commercial ties have made absolutely dependent upon the magnanimity of the British ally, and to enthrone the robber, who broke the seals of a foreign legation in order to steal money belonging to British subjects, and whose soldiers at Tacubaya slaughtered British subjects pitilessly. Upon the whole, the position of Spain in the transaction is infinitely more creditable than that of England. The one acts in perfect accordance with its antecedents and professions—the other flies in the face of both.

Military Criticisms of the Newspaper Press.

It has been the fashion of very foolish people to speak disrespectfully of the military suggestions of newspapers. It has rather come to be considered the thing to warn the Government against listening to the mere wild and unskillful speculation of writers, whose knowledge must necessarily spring from other sources than the lessons of experience; and invite it to throw itself wholly upon that sounder understanding of martial affairs, which comes from active and successful service on flood and field. Clamor of this description, which, unhappily, had an apparent warrant in the disaster upon which undue precipitancy urged the army on the 21st of July, has served to silence a criticism, which might at all times have proved wholesome, and to suppress suggestions dictated by practical common sense—in the present instance a better adviser than an experience which has no application to the anomalies of civil war, and an attachment to routine, slow to abandon the inadequate machinery of a peace establishment.

We indulge these remarks because in the supposed success of the expedition to Port Royal, there is an ample vindication of the rectitude of the judgment the Press has most generally exercised in such matters. In the TIMES, of April 23, the following passage occurred in an editorial discussion of the plan upon which the war, not yet fairly begun, should be conducted:

From the New-York Times, April 23.

"At the very moment we are striking a blow at Virginia, we should fit out a large naval and military force to operate against the Cotton States. *Both Charleston and Savannah might be threatened and captured by a force landed at Port Royal, a deep estuary about equidistant between these two cities.* The capture of the City of Mobile, which is almost entirely unprotected, would be an easy matter. New-Orleans might be threatened or assailed at the same time. Such an expedition would keep President DAVIS, and all the forces he could raise, at home, and constantly on the look-out for his winged enemy, which, beyond reach of attack, could select his own time and place to deal a decisive blow."

This was written during the seven days following the fall of Fort Sumter; at the moment when the nation had just awakened to a consciousness that war had begun; while the Administration and the country were in a mad panic in regard to the safety of the Capital; and before the first outline of a campaign had been conceived of by those in command of the National army. Advice thus calmly given was at that period of general trepidation lost upon the Government. But it was not thrown away. We have reason to believe, that strongly impressed with the wisdom of the suggestion, Maj.-Gen. WOOL, from his retirement at Watertown, addressed an able letter to the War Department, advocating its early adoption, especially so far as it related to Port Royal and Beaufort. This letter was submitted to Gen. SCOTT, who at once acquiesced in the ultimate propriety of the measure; but believed that the Summer was too far advanced to render the expedition safe in a sanitary point of view. The TIMES repeatedly recurred to the importance of the immediate execution of the plan; showed what seemed to have escaped the attention of the authorities at Washington, that Beaufort was entirely exempt from the prevalent unwholesomeness of the Southern coast at Midsummer; and pointed to the alarm the landing of a large National force in that very heart and centre of the slave region would communicate to the entire population of the rebel States.

Now, it is quite possible the arguments of this paper are not the immediate motives which at last prompted the action of the Government. We are not, indeed, participants in the counsels which regulate such matters at Washington; and are certainly without the very common ambition to be considered the prime motors of all there is sensible and energetic in the conduct of public affairs. But it is due to the Press to show that its opinions, even in professional and purely strategic questions, are not without claim to careful and respectful consideration; and that, when put in action, they sometimes result in positive success. And the success in the present instance, if it be not exaggerated in transmission, or lost through inadequate support, is certainly the most brilliant of the war.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF BULL RUN.—We have now some faint hope of living long enough to read Gen. BEAUREGARD's report of the battle of Bull Run. The Richmond *Dispatch* contains a "brief synopsis of portions" of that document,—the whole having been sent to the War Department. It is nearly four months since the battle was fought, and it may be four more before the full report of it is permitted to see the light. By that time almost everybody will have ceased to care anything about it. The General's object in writing it seems to have been, not so much to give the people information concerning it, as to put on record, for the benefit of posterity, a military history of the plans which he had formed but which he failed to carry out. His plans seem to have been skillful. The hasty withdrawal of his troops from Fairfax and Centreville, for the purpose of giving battle behind Bull Run, was a good device, and was very well managed;—it certainly had the effect of misleading our Generals into the belief that the enemy had fled in a panic, and of thus drawing them forward into the very position which the enemy had selected.

Gen. BEAUREGARD's plan of attacking our troops in rear at Centreville after its main column should have been inextricably engaged, was a very good one,—but it is fortunate for his army that Gen. EARLY, either from not receiving the order or for some other reason, did not attempt to put it in execution. He would have encountered a very strong body of our troops under Gen. RICHARDSON, whom he could not have overcome without bringing up so many men as to weaken his main column sufficiently to have given McDOWELL an easy victory on his left.

The battle of Bull Run has ceased to be anything but a subject for criticism. It has done our army very essential service, by teaching them the necessity of discipline, and we feel confident they will profit by the lesson.

MAJOR PHINNEY.—One of our Western correspondents mentioned that Major PHINNEY, Paymaster in the Western Department, had returned to St. Louis with Gen. FREMONT, taking $300,000 with him. We do not suppose that any one would draw from this statement any imputation upon Major PHINNEY's personal character, yet it may be well enough to guard against the possibility of such an injustice. Major P. was attached directly to Gen. FREMONT's headquarters, and was under instructions to pay out no money but by his orders. When Gen. F. was withdrawn from his command, Major PHINNEY was placed in a position of great embarrassment, and took the only course that seemed open to him, that of obeying the orders of his superior. The advent of a new commander will undoubtedly have long since relieved him from his difficulty. Major PHINNEY is well known from his connections in this City, and there is no one among us less exposed to the suspicion of personal infidelity to any trust that may be confided to him.

Our Coast Defences—A Grave Responsibility.

It is understood that the Commission authorized to report upon the Stevens Battery is now in session. The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof ship-of-war, of unusual power, size and weight of armament, designed for coast and harbor defence, upon which work was commenced in 1854, and stopped in 1856, when the vessel was more than half completed, for want of appropriations, after Mr. STEVENS had spent $200,000 upon it from his private purse. It is important to know, after Congress has so persistently neglected this means of defence, while European Governments have hurried them forward, that the responsibility of completing the master-design of the father of American marine steam-engineering, or of abandoning a work of which all works of like character in Europe are but imperfect copies, is intrusted to a Commission from whom the public will expect a strictly professional verdict, due to the magnitude of the subject. There is no reason, at present, to suppose that the distinguished gentlemen who have undertaken this task will dissatisfy any candid and intelligent person.

That the vital parts of a vessel of war, and, to as great an extent as practicable, the men who work her and her guns, should be protected from an enemy's shot and shells; that she should concentrate the greatest living force of projectiles upon one object in any direction, and that she should, in virtue of extraordinary speed, choose her position in action, will be admitted to be her leading requirements. Now, if this Commission should decide that the Stevens battery will be a failure as to speed, it will be necessary for them to satisfy Congress that a vessel whose horse-power is the same and whose immersed mid-sectional area and frictional surface are considerably less than half those of the *Great Eastern*, which runs at fifteen knots, will *not* run at considerably above fifteen knots, and so exceed the speed of war vessels at large. The approximate estimation of these elements, before a vessel ever touches water, is a matter of simple computation, on known data, and cannot be mystified. If this Commission should decide that the Stevens battery will be a failure as to protection from an enemy's shot, it will have to satisfy Congress that while 4½-inch iron plates, *properly backed with wood*, and standing at a right angle with the line of fire, resist the heaviest projectiles that England can bring against them, 6½-inch plates thus backed, and standing at an acute angle with the line of fire, so as to glance off projectiles, *will be penetrated* by them. It is true that 4½-inch plates, not backed with wood, have been pierced by cannon-shot; and it is almost certain, from the experiments, that the 15-inch shot of the American Rodman gun will smash them, however backed. But it will be necessary to show that twice or thrice the protection which English and French engineers and Governments deem ample for whole fleets of frigates, built at an almost fabulous cost, will not warrant spending half the cost of one American frigate—the other half having been paid for already.

The way in which Mr. STEVENS is enabled to apply only a flat cover of armor, instead of a straight, mailed side, without interfering with the necessary conveniences of a fighting and cruising vessel, is by settling the vessel in the water to below her sailing draft, by means of water let into compartments. To establish the vulnerability of his vessel, below water, then, it will be necessary to show that water is not a protection—that it is an elastic substance, and that shot striking it at an angle will not *ricochet*—the proof of which, when demonstrated, will greatly advance the knowledge of the day.

The Stevens battery is intended to carry ten-inch and fifteen-inch guns, in sufficient number to throw a heavier broadside than the *Warrior*—the completed English mailed ship-of-war. To prove that these guns cannot be carried on deck so as to sweep the horizon, and be loaded and trained by men and machinery protected by armor and water below deck, it will be necessary to upset several notions as to the stability of floating bodies and the strength of materials which have obtained for some decades, and to deny some well-authenticated experiments made by Mr. STEVENS and others, at great private cost, but of no value to any private individuals if not followed up by Government. In short, to advise the abandonment of the Stevens Battery, the members of the Commission will be expected to stake the reputation of themselves, their official positions, and the Government, upon the refutation of the following propositions, viz.: that 6,800-horse power, with 420 feet length, 45 feet beam and 17 feet draft, will produce great speed; that water and inclined armor, 6½ inches thick, are a protection against shot; that a war vessel with two screws can turn rapidly on her own centre without making headway, and so gain immense advantages of position; that water-armor is not only effective but economical, as it can be thrown away when cruising, so as to save power and fuel; that arranging the guns to point in any direction saves one-half the ordinary weight of armament for a given weight of broadsids; that working the guns from below deck is practicable, and protects the gunners; that ability to fire a third of the total weight of projectiles parallel to the keel, so as to fight head-on while chasing or stern-on while retreating, so as to present the most acute angles and the smallest mark to the enemy, and so as to sweep boarders from her own decks, are peculiar advantages in a war vessel—all these things being compatible with the necessary stowage-room, and accommodation, and with superior ventilation; and, that a million and a half, which is about what the Stevens Battery will cost, including half a million already spent, is not an extravagant cost for an iron ship of 6,000 tons, 6,800 horse-power, and shot-proof mail, when commercial ships of 5,000 tons, with 3,000 horse-power and no protection, cost a million.

It is not for us to say that these propositions will not be satisfactorily refuted; and if they are, we shall congratulate the rising generation in getting cheaply out of a stupendous failure which has already cost their fathers half a million. We merely suggest this analysis of a plan of examining the subject, for the benefit of the outside public whose views may differ from those of the projector of the battery.

The New Gold and Silver Territories.

The first Legislatures of the two new Territories of Nevada and Colorado are now in session. The Legislature of Nevada meets at Carson, a town situated at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the Legislature of Colorado sits at the City of Denver, located at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Both bodies are in good working order, and are busily engaged in getting into shape the necessary bills, and in enacting a code of laws such as is adapted to their condition and wants. Both of the Territories are now in a fair way to enjoy that measure of order and justice which is secured by a full code properly enforced.

The Governors of both Territories—following the example set by all other American gubernatorial and Presidential functionaries—have sent to their respective Legislatures "messages" which are all but interminable; nevertheless, each of the documents contains so many good local suggestions and so much patriotism that hardly any paragraph of them could be safely dispensed with. Our old townsman, the fat and funny Gov. NYE, enjoys a prodigious popularity in his new government, and seems equally at home in furnishing "stated preaching" to the miners destitute of gospel privileges, in governing the fierce Nevada democracy, in pacifying the Go-shute and other Indians, in organizing companies for the war, and in bringing his legal skill into practical avail for the construction of laws worthy of a young American State. Gov. GILPIN, also, in Colorado, is busily at work in the arduous labors consequent upon the somewhat mixed state of legislative affairs there, and is doing much for the realization of those dreams of Western glory of which he has long been the foremost exponent.

With the former and furthest off of these Territories we are now brought in direct communication by the Pacific Telegraph; and the branch of the same line to the territorial capital of Colorado will soon be completed. The aggregate population of Colorado, Gov. GILPIN says, is 30,000; while in Nevada there are now about 20,000 civilized white settlers.

The principal element of prosperity lacking in both of the Territories is *women*; they cannot be had either for marriage or to do washing and plain sewing; and the lonely miners are consequently suffering a quite intolerable degree of distress. Gold and silver are plenty enough; but what is the use of money when one has no help-meet in spending it? Sandwiched in between the two territories is the polygamic dominion of BRIGHAM YOUNG; there the daughters of Eve dwell in great abundance; but they are unfortunately all "sealed" to the adulterous saints. The benevolent Ex-Governor of Vermont, who has done so much in bygone years in encouraging Yankee schoolmistresses to migrate Westward, should turn his eye towards the golden wilds around Pike's Peak and the Sierra Nevada, now that markets are so very dull in the regions of the Green and White Mountains. Says Gov. GILPIN: "The predominance in numbers of male citizens over females and children is a fact so remarkable as to have no recorded precedent in any new society voluntarily planted and perpetuated in the wilderness." For the war, Colorado has furnished one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. Nevada has also raised half a dozen companies of hardy soldiers who have gone to California to join the regiments there; and the ladies of the two Territories—what there are of them—are busily engaged in preparing underclothes, knitting socks, &c., for the volunteers. Both Territories are, of course, enthusiastically loyal—secession can have no place among the free and hardy miners of the great mountains. The Legislatures of both are Union Democratic. The war tax in each will be cheerfully and promptly paid.

The gold crop of Colorado has been large this season; but the gross return we have not yet seen. The harvests have been abundant, and the Territory has not been at all affected by the hard times elsewhere. Though no excitement has been raised, there has been a very large emigration to this and the adjoining Territories during the Summer—more than thirty thousand persons having passed over the Plains. In Nevada, in the district of Washoe alone, there are over fifty quartz mills in operation, extracting gold and silver, and furnishing an aggregate weekly yield, it is said, of about three-quarters of a million of dollars, and the Esmeralda mines are considered as rich as those of Washoe. Sums varying from ten to thirty thousand dollars have been offerred for ranches in the Washoe Valley; but there seems to be a good deal of "wild-catting" in land operations in Nevada. Coal has also been discovered, which is regarded as an event of the first magnitude. There are said to be numerous strata of it, from three inches to two feet in thickness, and extending over several square miles. Grain can also be raised in Nevada. It is grown in Carson Valley, and will be in all the watered valleys—though the arable soil has not yet been sought after, as the first settlers were drawn thither in search of the precious metals. A bill is before the Legislature to prevent Chinamen from acquiring and holding property or real estate in Nevada. The feeling is strong against the coolies, there being some two or three hundred in the Territory, and the number constantly increasing. Both men and women of them carry into these new virgin counties all their peculiar Oriental

habits and abominations. The Chinese question is becoming an important one in the States and Territories between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. Bills are also before the same body, providing for common schools, colleges, hospitals, &c. A church of eleven members has been organized in Carson; and there is now "stated preaching" every Sunday. There is a good deal of talk of a railroad from Nevada across the mountains, to the Sacramento River. It is practicable and indispensably necessary; and will form an important link in the great transcontinental railroad which must soon follow in the wake of the Pacific telegraph.

Very few of our Eastern readers can have fully appreciated the importance and significance of these events. A rich, hopeful, free Empire has suddenly sprung into being in the furthest and most inaccessible regions of the American continent, where but two or three years ago there was nought but savages and wolves. The slave-ridden South is rushing headlong to ruin; but the country and the world will be more than indemnified by the development of the new Empire of the Mountains.

SERIOUS MARITIME DISASTER.

The Steamship North Briton, of the Montreal Line, Ashore on the Mingan Islands.

A Boat's Crew Picked Up—Eighteen of the Crew and Passengers Rescued.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 11.

The brig *Deshler* passed Father Point at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, signaled for a pilot, and sent the following message ashore:

"Nov. 7.—Picked up the *North Briton's* boat, No. 2, with 17 of the crew and one passenger aboard. The *North Briton* is ashore on Mingan Islands."

These are all of the particulars yet received, but full details will be obtained upon the arrival of the brig at Quebec.

[The Mingan Islands are upon the upper edge of the channel which enters the St. Lawrence on the northerly side of Anticosti Island.

The *North Briton* left Quebec on the 2d inst., for Liverpool, with 51 cabin and 38 steerage passengers, among whom were the following who engaged passage from this City:

Gen. Fulcher,	John Bruce,
Carth Furley and child,	William Ducker,
John Elton,	Law Madden,
John Fennell,	William H. Udy,
Patrick Coer.	

The *North Briton* was a fine staunch iron vessel, of 2,000 tons burden, built on the Clyde, two years and a half ago, and owned by the Company above mentioned. This line has been very unfortunate with its steamers—the *Hungarian* and the *Canadian* being included in their previous losses.]

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

THE NORTH BRITON A TOTAL WRECK—NO LIVES LOST.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 11.

The third officer of the steamship *North Briton*, has arrived at Father Point in a schooner. He reports that the *North Briton* struck on Paraquet Island, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 5th. It was then blowing a gale. She was totally wrecked, but no lives were lost. The passengers and crew were landed at Port Mingan. One boat, with seven hands, had not been heard from since it left the ship. [This boat is accounted for above.]

The *North Briton* sailed Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., with fifty-one cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers, for Liverpool. Saturday and Saturday night were the times of the heavy storm.

The following is the statement of Mr. BROWN, the third officer:

"When the ship struck it was blowing a gale, and the weather was very thick. She continued striking very hard on the reef Tuesday night and all Wednesday, and it was expected she would go to pieces every moment. A boat with crew broke away from the wreck before it was loaded, and could not be brought back till Tuesday morning, after daylight, when all the passengers were taken off without accident, and transferred to two schooners, which landed them at Port Mingan, and a few at houses about nine miles below. At Port Mingan the passengers are housed in a storehouse, having a few blankets which were got from the wreck, to sleep upon. The storerooms were all under water, causing a scarcity of provisions. The lower cabin was all broken up, and most of the baggage lost. Only a few of the mail-bags were saved, and those were perfectly saturated. When the schooner with the third officer left for Father Point, the other schooner was cruising off the west end of Anticosti to intercept the *Anglo Saxon*."

Other Disasters at Sea.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MARY ANN GUNN.

There was an unusually large number of arrivals at this port yesterday, most of which report more or less experience of heavy weather at sea, with occasional disasters of a not serious character. One vessel, however, the ship *Brazil*, Capt. BLAIR, from Newport, England, brought hither the officers and crew of the schooner *Mary Ann Gunn*, with which she fell in at sea in a disabled condition. Capt. BLAIR reports as follows:

Oct. 17, in lat. 42° 47', lon. 25° 46', fell in with the wreck of schooner *Mary Ann Gunn*, of Whitstable, Eng., SUTTON, master, from Pernambuco, 58 days out, for Queenstown; bore down to her, and took off the captain and crew, consisting of nine persons.

Capt. S. reports, Oct. 12, while hove to in a gale from W. N. W., the vessel laboring very heavily, rolled the masts away, opening the decks, losing sails, bulwarks, cutwater, started the stern, stove boats, skylight, lost compasses, and everything about the deck, leaving the vessel leaking, and completely destitute, from which time until the 17th of October she had been drifting about unmanageable. Several sails had passed in sight, but none had come to her assistance. Had been on an allowance for some time, and were then on one-quarter pound of pork, and the same allowance of bread, with very little water left. After they were rescued, Capt. BLAIR ran towards the Western Islands, to land them, but through a succession of gales, it was found unsafe, without delay of time, to approach the island, and he brought them to this port.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, passed this Point at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. It is highly probable she will fall in with some of the boats of the *North Briton*, or the vessel itself.

Brig Sonora Ashore.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Monday, Nov. 11.

The brig *Sonora* is on Dexter Bar, four miles from here, loaded with lumber, from Ogdensburgh for Oswego; sails and masts gone.

Heavy Bank Robbery at West Winstead, Conn.

Between Saturday last and Monday night, a daring and most successful robbery was perpetrated upon the Bank of West Winstead, Conn., the burglars succeeding in carrying off about $5,000 or $6,000 of which was in specie, and the balance in notes, mostly of their own Bank. Among other valuables taken were four United States Treasury 6 per cent. notes, two of $100 and two of $50 each. The thieves had evidently studied the localities with great care, and undertook their work with a degree of circumspection and skill seldom exhibited by the profession. They entered through a lawyer's office, which was directly over the vault of the bank. Boards in the floor, of unequal length, were neatly sawed through, and after proceeding with the work in the vault, they were carefully replaced, screwed down pretty well over, and then sanded so as not to attract observation. The inclosure of the vault was of granite, the top slab being over six inches thick. Through this they chiseled their way, splitting it in two, raising off one-half of it, and thus affording room through which to descend into the vault. On retiring with their booty they replaced the stone, screwed down the floor, and left everything in such apple-pie order that it took the Bank officers some time to discover the mysterious hole through which their treasure had departed.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the money.

THE OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL.

The Body Placed on Board the Northern Light.

According to the announcement made in the TIMES, of Sunday, the last funeral honors were paid in this City, yesterday, to the remains of Col. BAKER, previous to their departure for San Francisco, where they are to be buried, near the grave of the late Senator BRODERICK.

The proceedings of the day were inaugurated at the Astor House by a meeting of gentlemen from the Pacific Slope, (including the States of Oregon and California, and Washington Territory.) They assembled at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking suitable measures in connection with the funeral ceremonies and the conveyance of Col. BAKER's body to its final destination. It was, however, deemed advisable to transfer the meeting to the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, and there, quietly and rapidly, in view of the short time at their disposal, the persons assembled selected from among their number, Messrs. CHARLES S. DRAW, of Oregon, and ABEL GUY and Col. A. HARASTHEY, of San Francisco, as their Committee to take special charge of the remains along the whole journey from this port to San Francisco. Senator MCDOUGALL, and Messrs. L. W. Coe, F. Billings, S. P. Dewey, Edward Kelly, A. Holbrook, J. T. Hatleck, and Wm. Trumbull, were appointed to act as pall-bearers in the procession to the steamer. White satin badges were then distributed, and precedence on the march allotted to the elder gentlemen present.

In the meanwhile, large throngs of spectators had assembled around the City Hall, and on both sides of Broadway, along the designated line of march to the Battery. The flags, National, State and City, drooped at half-mast over the edifice, and the day lowered as though the heavens themselves were hung with black, in sympathy for the national loss.

In front of the main entrance a portion of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Col. H. P. MARTIN, amounting, in all, to some 450 men, detailed under General Orders to act as an escort, were drawn up in line ranging the width of the Park. The march of this favorite corps on their progress from their headquarters, in Bond-street, down Broadway to their appointed station, had drawn with it immense throngs of people, yet their advance was unbroken, and their neat appearance in full fatigue uniform, and their military precision of drill and time, as their fine band ceased its measure and they stood at ease precisely at 11, elicited the admiration of all beholders.

The more immediate friends of the deceased, strangers from a distance who were to participate in the ceremonies, and a number of military personages, among whom, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, with Maj. HAMILTON of his Staff; Brig.-Gen. HALE and Staff, Col. MORRIS and other officers of the Thirty-seventh New-York State Militia, were the most noted, had been conveniently grouped in the apartments adjacent to the Governor's Room.

At 11 o'clock, the arrival of the escort having been announced, and all preparations being in readiness, the final arrangements were completed, and the members of the California Regiment who had accompanied the body to this City from the scene of battle, raised their sad burthen from its last resting-place on this side of the continent and descended with it to the main doorway, where, in the meantime, the other participants had joined the Committee of Common Councilmen.

The coffin borne in front, all advanced, in order, and with uncovered heads, into the open air, where many thousands had now congregated. To a strain of mournful music, deepened by the roll of muffled drums, the glittering ranks of the Seventy-first presented arms, and, as they recovered, the coffin was deposited in the hearse and draped with a National ensign.

It was just 11½ o'clock as the procession wheeled into Broadway, in the following style and order:

Double Platoon of Police.
Dodworth's Band, Drum Corps and Brass Instruments, (36 pieces,) preceding the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. MARTIN commanding.
The Staff and Engineer Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment.
A magnificent hearse, festooned with starred crape and mourning rosettes, surmounted with funeral plumes—the vehicle drawn by four handsome white horses, nearly covered with bands and housings of black cloth. Through the glass sides and doors of the hearse the coffin could be seen in its wreathing of the National colors.
Files of the Seventy-first and Pall-bearers walking on either side of the hearse.
Capt. BERRELL and Members of the First California Volunteers, on foot.
Lieut.-Col. NEWKUMET and Officers of the Philadelphia City Guard, on foot.
A Committee of Californians and Citizens of Oregon from Washington City, on foot.
Committee of the Common Council in coaches.
Major-Gen. SANDFORD, Staff and Officers of the First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Officers of various Regiments, in full uniform.
Residents of California and Oregon in New-York, wearing crape and badges.
Many Citizens.
Double Platoon of Police.

As the *cortège* advanced the day grew darker, and the concourse of spectators denser on all sides. The band played slow, throbbing dirges, and American banners at half-mast stirred solemnly in the hushed gloom, as the fallen sage and soldier was borne by to the margin of the water. The whole scene along Broadway to Battery-place was a peculiar picture to be remembered by the on-lookers at the drama of the war. Not one befitting feature seemed to fail. The day, its aspect, its misgivings, and the very thought of that long Winter voyage over the brooding sea, like a second lapse from life and action, begun amid clouds and rain, all united to mark these mournful obsequies.

Along the whole route, thousands filled the sidewalks, windows, doorways and stairs—nay, even the roofs—all gazing on in solemn silence, and very many with uncovered heads. Such was the scene until wheeling by Battery-place and West-street, the procession halted at the gate-way of Pier No. 3, on the North River, where lay the steamer destined to receive the honored dead. Here, still advancing along the Pier-way, in much the same order as before the various civil corps and the military escorted the body to the dock, whence it was borne by its faithful attendants to the main-deck of the *Northern Light*, and with a last greeting of respect consigned to its California escort. The coffin will be secured in a strong case of heavy deal, and placed in a position where it will be under constant care and safe from all ordinary accidents of sea travel.

By 12½ the escort were already on their return along Broadway, the Seventy-first in full enjoyment of their excellent drill and fine band.

Much praise is due to those who had charge of these last honors to a gallant leader, for the promptitude and accuracy of their arrangements. The police were particularly fortunate in their method of clearing the streets and facilitating the progress of the ceremonies. This was done without noise or confusion, because done early and thoroughly.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN BROADWAY.

Arrest of the Perpetrator.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man giving his name as THOMAS WHITE, entered the St. Nicholas Hotel and called for a drink at the bar, which, when obtained, he refused to pay for. Some words passed between him and the barkeeper, which resulted in WHITE being requested to leave the house. Instead of doing so, however, he loitered about the premises for more than two hours, trying to quarrel with every person about the hotel, and finally got into an altercation with one of the porters, named THOMAS F. COGGEN, whom he insulted in various ways, and at length challenged him to go into the street and fight. COGGEN had occasion soon after to go upon the sidewalk in front of the hotel, for the purpose of washing it off, and while thus employed WHITE advanced and struck him a heavy blow with his fist. COGGEN immediately made a pass at him, but missed his aim, whereupon WHITE instantly drew a spring dirk knife and plunged the blade into COGGEN's abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound. WHITE then fled, but was followed by several persons who had witnessed the assault, and the alarm being given, officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested him. WHITE still held the bloody dirk in his hand when arrested, and at first refused to surrender it; but subsequently he gave it up to the officer. It is believed that he had been in a fight the previous night. He was taken to the Station-House, where he is held to await the result of COGGEN's injuries. The prisoner stated that he was a cabinet-maker by trade, but refused to answer any further questions put to him by the Court. The wounded man was at once taken into the hotel and attended to. The physician who dressed the wound states that it will prove to be fatal. COGGEN was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and fought in the battle of Bull Run.

Meeting of Merchants at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A Petition for a General Bankrupt Law.

A large number of merchants, and others in favor of the passage of a National Bankrupt Law, met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject, and adopting some measures by which the object in question could be attained. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS was called to the chair, and Mr. N. SULLIVAN acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated that a similar meeting was held last October by a number of gentlemen, at the request of W. E. DODGE, A. R. WETMORE, W. E. SMITH, and other prominent merchants. At that time a resolution was passed, by which a Special Committee of five was appointed to obtain information in regard to the system of the bankrupt laws, and report the same to the meeting. The ostensible object of the merchants was to induce Congress to pass a bill by which some fair compromise might be made between debtor and creditor, and the honest man protected. The Chairman further intimated that, if any persons were present with a view to secure the benefit of a bankrupt law, that was not the place for him.

The written advice of Mr. FRED. CONKLIN, concerning the passage of a General Bankrupt law, and which was addressed to the Special Committee, was then read by the Secretary. A communication was also read from ROSCOE CONKLIN, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the subject, in which he expressed his willingness to do all in his power to aid the merchants in obtaining that object.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that the Special Committee became early convinced that a bill of some kind would be pushed through Congress at the present session. It was sufficient to believe that in the present condition of the country, the debtor's interest would push this measure. There must be certain clauses introduced into the bill to cover cases occurring in the seceding States, and altogether it was a most important time for Congress to act. The merchants hoped to get a bill that would protect the creditor against the fraudulent debtor. Assurances had been received that such a bill would be passed through Congress.

The Secretary then read a circular issued by Philadelphia merchants, which embodied many of the views entertained by the New-York merchants. On some points they differed, however, which caused the Chairman to speak of them in rather censorious terms. The Bankrupt Laws of Massachusetts were favorably considered, inasmuch as they served to protect merchants to some extent against the machinations of dishonest men.

The following report was then submitted:

The Committee appointed at the meeting held in this place on the evening of the 28th of October have to report:

That although your Committee question the expediency of passing a bankrupt law at the ensuing session of Congress solely because of the disturbed state of the country and the impossibility of enforcing its provisions in the States in rebellion, yet they believe a permanent law for the relief of unfortunate honest debtors, and for the equitable distribution of their effects among their creditors, is most desirable; and, in view of the fact that an earnest effort will be made to have a general Bankrupt law passed at an early date, they recommend that a Committee be appointed, and authorized to procure the necessary legal aid to draft a bill and submit it to a future meeting of this body.

Mr. OPDYKE fancied there were many who differed in opinion in regard to the details of the bill. He wished to know if banks and banking institutions were to be included. The gentleman present were aware that President BUCHANAN had recommended such a law, and that the public Press advocated it strongly.

Mr. MCCURDY said the object was to get such a bankrupt law passed as would be best adapted to the commercial wants of the community.

After some further discussion the report was adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to draft a bill, to be submitted at some future meeting: W. G. Lambert, Seth B. Hart, A. R. Wetmore, G. W. Lane, E. S. Jaffray, N. Sullivan, Geo. Opdyke, A. C. Richards, Jno. McKillop, O. D. F. Grant. On motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

A subscription was then opened to defray legal expenses incurred in drawing up a new bill.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Special Committee to take such measures as they might deem best to secure the cooperation of their fellow-merchants in other cities in this movement.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ARMY CLOTHING.—Mr. MARLON KINNEY, a detective in the employ of the Provost-Marshal at Washington, arrived in this City on Saturday in quest of a lot of army clothing which was sent to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., soon after the battle of Bull Run, but which they never received, and which, as now alleged, was taken by the sutler of the regiment, J. M. REYNOLDS. On learning the facts, Marshal MURRAY sent Deputy-Marshals HUNT and MCKAY to the pier of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where they found fourteen cases of clothing marked J. M. R., and containing 1,000 army jackets and 334 overcoats. They were informed that REYNOLDS had been to the railroad office and told the clerks that if anyone inquired for the clothing to tell them it had not arrived. Detective KINNEY immediately procured the arrest of REYNOLDS, whom he found at his residence in Brooklyn, and also of the Quartermaster to the regiment, Mr. W. A. L. OSTRANDER, who was found at his home in Leroy-street. OSTRANDER was supposed to be implicated in the matter, from the fact that the arrival of the clothing at Washington was said to be only known to himself, the sutler and Col. LEARY, who was at that time sick in this City, and has since died. The Quartermaster, however, claims to be innocent in the matter, and shows a receipt for the clothing from the sutler, who agreed to deliver the same to the regiment at Fort Monroe. The goods are said to have been sold by the sutler to the State of Michigan. Both of the accused were committed to the Tombs, and an examination will probably be had to-day.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. HAYES will meet the Geographical Society and the contributors to the Arctic Fund, at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, to give an account of the proceedings and results of the expedition. It is understood that Dr. HAYES has made valuable discoveries in Arctic Geography and other branches of science, and the public will await with great interest the first report from the returned explorer. The schooner *United States*, which has carried the little band of brave men through the many perils among the ice, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, and now lies at Burling-slip. She is an object of great interest to all familiar with Arctic affairs. Her excellent condition speaks well for her good management.

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—TIMOTHY MCGINN, of this City, was arrested yesterday, by Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon the charge of passing a spurious $3 bill on the Hartford Bank, of Connecticut, upon WM. BECK, of No. 137 Seventh-avenue. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him in default of $500 bail.... THOMAS FARRELL, a boy of 16 years of age, was arrested by Officer FOSTNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, to LEWIS JORDAN, of No. 200 East Forty-seventh-street. The accused had also passed a bill of the same kind upon HUGH RILEY, of No. 199 East Forty-seventh-street, and attempted to pass a third upon JOHN KING, in Second-avenue. Justice WELSH locked him up for examination.

LECTURES.—On Thursday evening next Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is announced to deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Camp and the Country." Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher, is announced to lecture this evening, in Irving Hall, in aid of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes. Mr. FRANK WOOD, who had considerable experience as a newspaper correspondent at Charleston, last Winter, has prepared a lecture for the forthcoming lecture season, entitled "Down South in Secession time." Mr. WOOD was for some time editor of *Vanity Fair*, and has contributed to many of our most valuable magazines and newspapers.

KILLED BY A STAGE.—FREDERICK W. SEGGE, a little boy, whose parents reside at No. 13 West Twenty-fourth-street, was run over yesterday by stage No. 90 of the Fifth-avenue Line, near Twenty-fourth-street, and almost instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-House, and the Coroner notified.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the dock at the foot of Thirty-first-street, East River, yesterday. Deceased was about 40 years of age, had dark hair, and was dressed in black.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss JULIA DALY—who has recently met with much favor from British critics—made her appearance here, last evening in Mr. GAY LON's play, called "Our Female American Cousin." Concerning the piece, it is unnecessary to add any comments to those we have already made. It is not of the kind that invites frequent consideration, although we are bound to confess that, so far as the public is concerned, it is always acceptable with appliance. For an actress like Miss DALY, it possesses the special recommendation of a good Yankee part, the faculties of which are so distinct that one might play them on a comb. Whether such a being as *Pamela* ever existed on the face of the earth is beside the question; the stage Yankee (male and female) is accepted as a type of a certain kind of National joke; a sort of historical puppet, through which all the slang phrases of life may be communicated to an audience by means of a squeak. Miss DALY seems to understand thoroughly the requirements of the *rôle* she plays; her treble is magnificent, so good indeed that it is only when she sings that she seems to approach humanity and speak. For the rest, she is lively, and fairly makes the audience laugh with her. It seems to us, indeed, that judged by the average of stage Yankees, she is rather above than below it. Her performance last night was certainly hailed with pleasure, and proved a complete success.

The "Octoroon" was played as an after-piece, thus affording a sumptuous bill for the frequenters of the establishment. Mr. CLARKE having brought his engagement to a close, it became necessary to intrust the part of *Salem Scudder* to Mr. DAVENPORT, who did ample justice to it, and was applauded by an audience that yet remembered the fine impersonations of Mr. JEFFERSON and the gentlemen we have mentioned. Both pieces will be repeated to-night.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Arago*, which left this port on Saturday last, weather permitting, will stop at Cape Race on Wednesday evening, in order to receive dispatches for Europe. GEO. STOKES, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New-York, will forward dispatches for her, which may be left at his office until this (Tuesday) evening.

TAMMANY HALL PRIMARIES.—The Tammany Hall Primary elections for delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic and School Conventions, were held last night throughout the City. There was very little excitement, nor was there any disturbance reported worthy of note.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

PHILBROOK—MILLER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. F. Collins, WM. H. PHILBROOK to GRAYAUDA W., eldest daughter of Edmun Miller, Esq., all of this City.

PURDY—STORY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. B. Hagaoy, D. D., ALFRED E. M. PURDY, M. D., to ANNIE F., daughter of A. V. Stout, Esq., all of this City.

RICE—STORY.—In Cherry Valley, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. W. S. Twombly, Mr. ALFRED B. PRICE, of New-York, to Miss ADALIA A., youngest daughter of the late Robert Story, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DENMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, ANN S., wife of A. A. Denman, and daughter of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, Wm. J. and J. S. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BAUER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, ORIELLA EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Bauer, M. D., aged 4 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, MALVINA, wife of Judson H. Calkin, and daughter of Nelson H. and Henrietta Simons, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 669 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LUCKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of B. M. and Rebecca Lucker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 13 West 24th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, CHARLES V. N., eldest son of Dr. D. and Sarah Ann Smith, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 12. The relatives will please attend at his father's residence, No. 38 East 35th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, DUNCAN PEARSALL CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, MARY ANN, wife of Benjamin P. Benson, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, CARRIE BLISS, youngest daughter of Henry and Lucie W. Thomas, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 9 Butler-st.

CONCKLIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, NANCY CONCKLIN, wife of the late Jesse Conklin, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, D. H. Hegic, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be conveyed to Washington, N. J., on Wednesday morning, by the New-Jersey Railroad, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 10, MACHALIAH BROWN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 2 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, where carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

ISLEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 10, LUCY W., wife of Francis L. Isley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 Commerce-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore and St. Louis papers please copy.

PURDY.—In Bridgeport, on Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN H. PURDY.

Funeral at Rye this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad train will leave 27th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In Toronto, on Friday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her grandfather, ANNIE MARTHA, wife of D. L. Huntington, M. D., of Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 58?.—Nov. 11, 1861.
21, 75, 77, 78, 54, 1, 70, 52, 5, 44, 14, 6, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 583.—Nov. 11, 1861.
67, 9, 3, 42, 78, 33, 6, 12, 21, 52, 53, 59, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

"HOW ARE YOU, GEN. BOGUM?"
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
GREAT
WAR
STORY.
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;
OR,
OR,
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS
THE UNION RANGERS
THE UNION RANGERS
THE UNION RANGERS.
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION
A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION
IS
NOW
READY
AT
EVERY
NEWS
DEPOT.
In the banner journal of American Literature,
KNOWN AS
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
"HOW ARE YOU, BLACK HORSE CAVALRY?"
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
And WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
And will be sold at 25 per cent. less than the usual prices,
for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 10 [illegible] Pl. 1st Chatham-st.

MRS. MRS. UNION — MISS LOU — WEDDING CARDS.
Three Fashionable Engraved Specimens sent by EVERHEDE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

A PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THIS.—GENUINE LORING'S EXTRACT can be bought for 45 cents a bottle, and GENUINE LORING'S SHAVING SOAP, at 10 cents a package, only for a few days, at PUSHTON'S new store, No. 5 Broadway, corner Broome-st. (Branch of No. 10 A. T. Stewart's.)

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.

R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMPANY B, BROOKLYN RIFLES,

(The old Thirteenth, of Brooklyn,)
COL. STEPHEN A. DODGE commanding, now in quarters at Palace Garden, N. Y., and to leave in ten days for the seat of war.

Apply at
NO. 336 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
to
PETER K. BEYO, Captain.
W. T. FORDES, First Lieutenant.
A. M. SAMPSON, Second Lieutenant.

N. B.—A GOOD ORDERLY SERGEANT WANTED who can bring ten men.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTIGHE, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Private ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS.
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands French stating; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing, and obliging; lived five years in her last place; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, No. 107 East 13th-st., corner of 3rd-av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; she very best City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family, or as regular laundress; is fully capable, obliging, and well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take a nurse's place and do plain sewing; would like to travel with a family. Best of City references. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 137 East 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business, and can give the best of reference; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a respectable White girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist to take care of children. Best of City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—An American Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at 148 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a genteel private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 Sixth-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; good City references from her last two places. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 206 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 32 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a steady, respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as head cook in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 96 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; will go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable family as cook; understands her business fully, such as meats, soups and game, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit baker; also, all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 46 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children nor a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. English.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, who has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do plain washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Address E. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 269 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A highly respectable young woman wishes a situation as a good cook, and perfectly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; is willing to go a short distance in the country; are capable and willing, and have the best of City references; would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and American cooking, baking, pastry, soups, game and puddings; has no objection to do the washing of a small private family, if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; is neat and tidy, and capable of giving satisfaction to her employer; is a splendid washer; they both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 283 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, a situation, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other, a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; have from fourteen months to four years recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 20th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Scotch women want situations; the one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to the country. First-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 133 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations together, one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references from their last place. Apply at No. 166 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; wages $9. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and washer; is an excellent plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for 3½ years. Call for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in either City or country; is a good baker; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 17 Sheriff-st., up stairs, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; good City references can be given; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity. Also, a neat girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Will go separate or together. Best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wan't'd, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. No objection to the country. Call as No. 243 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged sober woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference; wages $7. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., front room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by an aged Protestant woman in a small family of two or three to do the general housework and plain cooking; wages no object, wants a good, steady home; City references. Call, for three days, at No. 317 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.. cottage in rear, top floor, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; also a good washer and ironer; can be well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, and to dress up linens, muslins and do French fluting in the best style, or will take chamberwork in and fine washing; fully competent; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; one who understands her business; is competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest manner; also, French tinting; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., second story, b tween 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a steady, respectable young woman, or chamberwork and assist with washing; understands her business perfectly, and has two years City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FAITHFUL woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business; can do up fine muslins, and French tinting; has the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for a young woman who has lived with her as wet nurse for the past 18 months. She now desires a place as laundress, in which capacity she lived several years ago. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 West 41st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, by a young woman, with two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 166 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good City references. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, having had five years' experience; is careful and patient, and a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 56 McDougal-st.; or address A. M. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will be found kind and obliging. City reference given. Call at No. 147 31st-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation as nurse; will make herself generally useful and assist in sewing; has the best City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or could do family sewing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 847½ Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, and willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins and laces; has experience in French fluting; is also accustomed to traveling, and is not sick at sea. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GERman Protestant, who speaks English, wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Call No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is an excellent plain cook. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—FOR THE country, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; or chambermaid and fine laundress; understands a little about waiting; is a good family seamstress and competent nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Refers to her last employers. Call for 2 days at No. 203 17th-av., near 24th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOman, with a full breast of milk, who has lately lost her own baby, wishes to get a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire at No. 1 Mangin-st. for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as a good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to chamberwork; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children, by a very competent Protestant woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference. Can be seen, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 26 Bond-st

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a very competent girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, a situation as seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; will take moderate wages, in the City or country; has the best of City reference; would see to grown-up children. Call, during the day, at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 45 West 22d-st., two doors from Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 38 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., first door.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A capable young woman as waitress; will do chamberwork if required; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 258 East 9th-st. for two days.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chamber maid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last place; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for a week.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED on application to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., especially excellent nurses, seamstresses, waiter-girls, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round a gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man; has been coachman in some of the most respectable families in the City for fifteen years; can wait on table; will be recommended as a first-class servant, and very obliging in every respect. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a steady, sober man; is active and obliging, having the highest testimonials as to character and capability; would be willing to assist in gardening; can be seen at the saddler's, No. 60 East 14th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, PARTING with his coachman, wishes to find employment for him; he is sober, faithful and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at the saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AND experienced Protestant man wishes a situation as coachman; has the highest and most satisfactory City reference. Apply to CHAS. BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man. Can be seen at No. 10 Gramercy Park, where he has lived nine years.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Has the best of City references. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in every capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has had good experience in the care of horses and the best of reference. Apply to my last employer, No. 256 Broadway, for two days; or address SAMUEL LOWRY, saddlery, No. 923 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a first-rate groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation for the winter in a private family; can take care of horses and drive; no wages, only a good home and a little clothing wanted; best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man; understands his business thoroughly, and is a first-rate groom; the best of reference in the City. Address or call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and understands perfectly the management of green-houses; is willing to make himself generally useful; is willing to go for low wages; the best of references can be produced. Address a note to J. S. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man, 21 years of age, wants a situation as gardener and coachman; is a good groom, and careful driver; understands planting trees, and laying out new grounds; can milk cows if required; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN for engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and overseer in a first-class place near this City. Wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c. No incumbrance. For particulars, apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS VALET OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation by an English young man, to travel either to Europe, Cuba or elsewhere; understands his duties thoroughly. Apply at CHARLES BOOKHAM'S Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, as waiter, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M. for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, a Protestant; can come well recommended; can refer to the families whom he lived with in the City. Can be seen at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store, or a note left shall be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE man, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av.; or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single, steady, respectable man; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Address T. G., No. 34 4th-av., in the trunk store, for two days.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—The advertiser, a native of this City, speaking the German and French languages, and having some knowledge of the Exchange business, is desirous of obtaining a situation as above, where strict integrity and attention to the interests of his employer would be an equivalent for the information he may receive. References undoubted. A line addressed to K., Box No. 2,700 Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S country-seat, by a steady, industrious man; has a practical knowledge of gardening and farming from early youth; reference of the highest character to certify regarding abilities and qualifications. Apply or address a note to O. & F., in care of A. Reid, Esq., No. 307 Broadway, for one week, which will meet with attention.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, in a grocery store; has been in the business about six years; understands the care of horses and driving, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A COLORED man, making fires, attending to gentlemen's offices or rooms, or blacking boots, by the month; best references given. Apply at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, IN A FANCY-goods establishment, to go out of the City; salary $500 a year; must come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating address and references, Box No. 3,256 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent American boy, about 15 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office. None afraid of work need apply. Wages $2 a week. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,024 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A GROcery; none but those acquainted with the business need apply, at No. 308 Spring-st.

A GIRL TO ATTEND TO CHILDREN, &c.—A—Wanted, a girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and make herself generally useful in the house; such a girl may find a permanent situation by applying at No. 99 Prince-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family; must come well recommended. Call at 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A young woman, industrious and obliging, with City reference where parties with whom she has last lived can be seen. Call at No. 11 East 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantages of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO DENTISTS to work; one as assistant in the surgical and the other in the mechanical department. Applicants by mail will state their age, if married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and how soon they could commence, what wages required. Also a dental student wanted, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery.

HOOP SKIRT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A salesman thoroughly conversant with the skirt trade; a gentleman of taste, invention and experience in the manufacture preferred. Address SKIRTS, Post-office, Box No. 3,429, New-York.

WANTED.—A GARDENER AND FARMER, ON A small place at Greenwich, Conn. A young, sober, active man can apply at No. 25 William-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, after 11 A. M., bringing reference.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

UNION RIDING BELTS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,

UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

FOR LADIES:

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,

MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS, UNION DRESSES,

GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,

POLISH GAITERS,

COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

FOR CHILDREN:

KNIT HOODS, CAPS,

CLOAKS, HATS,

MITTENS AND GLOVES,

UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS, UNION DRESSES,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite attention to A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS, PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOS, DE LAINES AND VARIOUS WOOL PLAIDS, All at the lowest prices.

WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE, DOUBLE AND LONG SCARFS, IN CHOICE COLORS AND NEWEST STYLES,

ALSO,

JOUVIN'S BEST PARIS GLOVES—the colors MADE TO OUR ORDER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

Nos. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,

at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

Wholesale stock as usual, at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on MONDAY, 11th inst., at

THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.

CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,

At W. K. PEYTON'S Excelsior Cloak House, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, from $8 to $14, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

AT THE CHEAP STORE,

3,000 Corded Nets, (good ones,) 25c.
All Linen Towels, 13c.; worth 25c., large size.
Extra fine Corset Jeans, 25c.; Soup Skirts, 37c. to 63c.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c.; none any better.
New lot Winter goods, very desirable, at

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

38c. Ribbons marked down to 25c.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, 25c. to 75c.
300 Embroidered Cambric Sets, 18c. to $1 25; very cheap.
100 Cambric Collars, 13c., 25c., 31c, and 50c., at

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

Fine Paper Cambrics, 8c.; Waist Lining, 8c.
Bleached Muslin, 8c. and 9c., worth 11c.
Very best Needles and Pins, 3c. a paper.
Auction lot Linen Handkerchiefs, a very cheap lot.
Our Ribbons all marked down to close the lot.
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and Children's Cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES, All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-made Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale AT THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CAREY.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEALSKIN CLOAKS—IN ALL colors, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEORGE CABEY.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Cuntile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, At the United States

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, ULEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. P. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will extend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Dunne-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from holders who are willing to extend them; on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 Times Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of headless "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griptings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and The Dolourens		25
9—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague		50
17—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of Adults or Children		50
30—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
32—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$20 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1861.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1861, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, to default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NOV. 6, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, three per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last to this month.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 6 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. HALL,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH, PEACH Orchard and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market prices. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house Canal, of the first qualities. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock,
By WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 25 and 26 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 750 PIECES
PARIS CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS,
Comprising
150 pieces superior qualities Black Cloths.
150 pieces Velours Tout Laine, for ladies' cloaks.
150 pieces Velvet Cloth, for men's wear.
100 pieces drab, silver, black, brown and other colors of Ich Plusheo, for cloakings.
100 pieces heavy blue and brown Beaver Cloths.
100 pieces heavy black Doeskins.
ALSO,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of the richest and newest styles of fancy cloak and other styles of Dress Trimmings, comprising Pelerines, Guipures, fancy Tassel Goods, Buttons and Braids.
Also, 2,050 dozen assorted colors kid finish French Cloth Gloves, of superior quality.
N. B.—The above have been received per latest arrivals, and were selected for the very best City trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD, BROTHERS & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 26 Warren-st.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Large and attractive sale, consisting of
SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
JACKETS.
Paris-made Neck-ties, Suspenders &c., Germantown knit goods, comprising a complete assortment of
HOODS, NUBIAS,
COMFORTS, CHILDREN'S HOSE, &c.
A line of superior Buck Mits,
Gloves, Guanlets.
A complete line of Velvet Ribbons, of the "American Fireman" Brand.
Catalogues ready early.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, cabinet suites in rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hall-stands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TO CLOTHIERS AND TAILORING HOUSES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 25 and 26 Barclay-st.,
Will include in their sale of
TUESDAY, Nov. 12,
5,000 gross Prussian, alpaca, mohair, worsted and silk bindings.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues will be ready on the 12th inst., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BROWN & BROS., Westchester.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Nov. 12 and 13, at 11 o'clock each day, at the warerooms of the late firm of J. M. Doe & Co. Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., two doors east of the Bowery, J. BOYCE will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture ever offered at auction in this City, all of which is warranted in every particular. The stock is now ready for examination, consisting of richly upholstered parlor suits of rosewood and walnut, in French brocatel and other fashionable coverings, elegant rosewood etageres, with heavy French-plate backs, ladies' secretoires, music cabinets, plain and richly carved centre and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, oak and walnut buffets, a part of which are of new and elegant designs, extension dining-tables, in every variety of style and finish, lounges, dining-room and library chairs, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber furniture in great variety, all beautifully finished with plate glass and marble tops, bureaus and washstands, splendid rosewood armoirs, with heavy plate-glass doors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, hall tables, hall stands and chairs, straw, cane-seat and upholstered reception chairs, a variety of plain furniture, &c., &c., all of which was manufactured by J. M. Doe & Co. for their custom trade. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company, Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture. Also, a large number of Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, a rosewood upright piano, in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle, about 15 hands, 9 and 10 years old; very desirable for family use.

J. H. BOSLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, washstands, stoves, suites in haircloth, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, hair and other mattresses, oilcloths, feather-beds, cutlery, wood and willow ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of almost every style of Winter goods. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of goods well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

CAMELLIAS, CAPE JESAMINES, AZALeas, &c., &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a general assortment of extra size green-house plants, from CHARLES MOORE, Yorkville.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 14th-st., New-York, set the best kind of artificial teeth on a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, at each tooth.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post Office Building.

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
is on the outside wrapper. All others are worthless counterfeits.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
is on the outside wrapper. All others are worthless counterfeits.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 420 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) Upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Ulcers, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Addresses, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Publisher, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed to No. 19 Irving-pl., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1 per copy. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by including $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

"HUMAN FRAILTY."—A POPULAR ILLUStrated Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. DARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 Cents, in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot, stopping at the White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—9:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations.
For Williams Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7:30 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SOAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NATCHEZ will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 1:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave Jamaica, Flushing and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Sossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Tea meleave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from Fulton-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Nyack, at 8:15 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
CELEBRATED CARRIAGE AND ROAD MANUFACTORY,
Corner of 47th-st. and 10th-av.

[illegible]

WE HAVE A FEW SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES of our own make, in good order, which we will sell at a bargain.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON, TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

been given to men to violate the rights of private property, and outrages have been committed for which no redress has as yet been made. I have just been apprised of a glaring case, which is probably one of many. One JAMES B. LEACH contracted with Col. INGALLS, Division Quartermaster, to furnish wood for the army encamped in the vicinity of Arlington Heights, at $4 per cord. He has a similar contract with BORGE, CARTER & Co., Government contractors in Washington, at the same price. To fill these contracts, LEACH has gone on to the property of citizens in Virginia, and cut down their timber without asking for permission, and against their protest, and by this means, according to his own statement, has put up for the army about five hundred cords of wood a day, which is hauled by Government wagons to the points where it is wanted. Over two hundred cords have thus been taken by LEACH from the land of COOPER CORBETT, a citizen of Broome County, New-York, though Mr. CORBETT'S son and agent protested against the outrage. Other loyal citizens suffer in the same way. Of course, LEACH gets neither paid for, nor does he intend to pay for, this wood taken, and in it costs him only about a cord, he makes a small profit upon it. As the Government buys the wood at $4, it certainly is not intended to reimburse citizens who are thus robbed, as well as pay the contractor. Quartermaster MEIGS and Col. INGALLS have both been apprised of these facts, but INGALLS has refused to interfere. In some instances the owners of the property have offered to furnish the wood to the Government, and haul it themselves, at the same rate, the hauling now being done by the Government. In this way the property of private citizens is despoiled by Government contractors. The matter being referred to the military Governor of Alexandria, he gave the following opinion:

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is sufficiently obvious that Mr. LEACH is feloniously depredating upon the property of COOPER CORBETT, and were there civil authority to reach him, he is liable to a criminal prosecution, the result of which should send him to the State Prison.

The wood cut and removed by him from the land of the said COOPER CORBETT, is evidently the property of the said CORBETT, and whose authorized agent has a right to seize upon, and sell it, and those who may purchase it have an undoubted right to do so; and free from liability for damage.

(Signed,) W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General Commanding, Alexandria.

COMPLAINTS OF CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Loud complaints are daily received from claimants against the Government that they are unable to get the amounts due them, even when audited and allowed. The cause of the delay exists in the fact that the Government is now paying off the troops, which requires all the moneys received. As soon as the troops are paid for the past three months' service, which will be in a few days, Government creditors will suffer no further delay at the hands of the Treasurer for the next two months.

FROM THE REGULARS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. WALTER M. WILSON, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, has been permitted by the War Department to take the position of Major of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, *vice* COOPER, resigned.

COL. HINCKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It will be recollected that Gen. STONE issued a general order in which he censured certain statements contained in the report of Lieut.-Col. HINCKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. I am credibly informed that Col. HINCKS has written a letter to Gen. STONE, demanding a Court of Inquiry.

LOSS OF HORSES.

Owing to the bad weather and the want of shelter for our horses, from two to three are dying daily in each of the cavalry regiments. The losses of a single fortnight would be more than sufficient to pay for the lumber and to build the necessary sheds.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

About fifty letters a week are received by the President from officers of the armies of Europe offering their services to the Government. They come from Great Britain, France, Prussia, the German States, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Russia.

THE PRISONS IN WASHINGTON.

The prison corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Thirteenth-street is now used for the detention of persons accused, but whose cases have not been examined into. Those whom the evidence warrants in detaining in custody for any length of time are placed in the old Capitol Prison.

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, who has just been elected Governor of Maryland by the loyal citizens of that State, is in the City. This visit has reference to advancing the loyal Interests of Maryland, and to secure a perfect unity of action between the State and the Government. He visited the President to-day, in company with Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FAMILY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S family arrived to-day, and immediately proceeded to his residence corner of H and Fifteenth streets.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Misapprehensions having existed touching the Postmaster General's order of the 31st of October, Postmasters will recognize it as follows:

The certificate soldier's letter may be signed by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, as well as the Major, and when so certified, letters may be forwarded without prepayment of postage, which must, however, be collected at the office of delivery as before.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

COL. BLAIR.

Col. FRANK P. BLAIR will leave here this afternoon fot Missouri, to rejoin his regiment.

RECOGNIZED.

FREDERICK KUNE has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimer, for the States of New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

TESTING PROJECTILES.

A Commission, consisting of Col. HUNT, Lieut.-Col HUDSON, and Lieut.-Col. HAYES, has been appointed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, to test the qualities of different projectiles. They are daily making their experiments near the Capitol, the firing being done from Parrott guns, at a target a mile distant.

CONSUL TO NICE.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr., U. S. Consul to Nice, is in the city, getting his instructions. He will probably leave for Europe next week.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Government has taken the Newton House of Alexandria for a Hospital. The building will accommodate 2,000 patients.

Fort Lyon is nearly completed.

JOHN W. FARMER AT WORK.

JOHN W. FARMER, of New-York, is distributing delicacies gratis among New-York troops.

Gen. BUELL leaves for Kentucky to-morrow.

SICKNESS IN THE FIRST NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.

Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade averages two hundred and twenty-five sick continually, and one death per week.

RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Ex-Mayor BANKER, of Mobile, and WM. PIERCE of New-Orleans, were to-day discharged from Fort Warren.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

ROLLA, Mo., Monday, Nov. 11.

All our sick and wounded in Springfield, able to be moved, were to leave there Saturday night, for St. Louis, and orders had been given to have the rest start as soon as they are able.

Gen. PRICE had fallen back eight miles from Cassville, near the State line, and was moving South. It was believed to be reliably ascertained that his policy was to lead our army on, but not to fight it; simply to keep a large force there so as to draw troops from the Mississippi Valley. The general belief in his camp was, that St. Louis would soon be in the hands of the rebels from Columbus, Ky.

There had been a good deal of trouble about slaves who had escaped into Gen. LANE'S and other camps, and Gen. HUNTER had given owners permission to search our camps, and reclaim them if they could find them.

The ten missing men of Gen. FREMONT'S body guard had returned to Springfield from Cassville. They report Gen. PRICE'S force to be about 30,000 strong with 30 pieces of artillery, 12 pieces of which had recently been received from Memphis, whence other supplies were being received.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISH NEAR KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 11.

This morning, at 10 A. M., Col. ANTHONY, with 150 mounted men, was attacked on an open prairie, about ten miles from this place, by 600 rebels, under command of UPTON HAYES, and after a desperate struggle, the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed.

Col. ANTHONY then fell back about six miles to await reinforcements, which will speedily be forwarded to him. This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured a part of Col. SCHRIBLE' company of Fremont Hussars near Little Santa Fé. It is said that there are upwards of 1,000 armed rebels in this county.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Full Particulars of the Affair — National Forces retiring before Overwhelming Numbers—Reason of the Repulse.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Having returned from the disastrous, yet glorious, expedition down the river at too late an hour to furnish you the full information for your paper of to-day, by the telegraph, I avail myself of one hour's leeway in which to write, to send by a train that is now making up to leave.

When it was proposed to start an expedition down the river, the best information that had been received at headquarters left the impression that there was but a small garrison of rebels at the little town of Belmont, Mo., nearly opposite Columbus, and its proximity to Columbus, the rebel headquarters, made its occupancy desirable as a strategical point. In order that its occupation should be effected with the least possible expenditure of blood, and without precipitating a general battle, the movement was kept, or attempted to be kept, a profound secret. But the result proves that there were traitors in camp, who availed themselves of the earliest possible information, and not unlikely of full details of the expedition, which were transmitted without delay to the rebels in ample time for them to complete perfect preparations for our reception.

Last evening the detail for the expedition was announced, composed as follows:

Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, Col. BUFORD.
Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, Col. FOUKE.
Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN.
Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. DOUGHERTY.
Seventh Iowa Regiment, Col. LAMAN.
Taylor's Chicago Battery, Capt. TAYLOR.
Two companies of Cavalry, Capts. DELANO and DOLLEN.

The whole was under command of Gen. GRANT. Gen. MCCLERNAND accompanied the expedition and rendered very valuable assistance, taking the immediate command of the Cairo troops as one division of the advance, the Bird's Point troops constituting a second division under Col. DOUGHERTY.

The force embarked upon the steamers *Alex. Scott*, *Chancellor*, *Memphis* and *Keystone State*, the whole under the escort of the gunboats *H. O. Tyler* and *Lexington*.

The total available force of the expedition was about three thousand five hundred.

The design was to reach Belmont just before daylight, but owing to unavoidable delays in embarking, it was 8 o'clock before the fleet reached Lucas Bend, the point fixed upon for debarkation. This is about three miles north of Columbus, Ky., on the Missouri side. The enemy were encamped upon the high ground back from the river, and about two and a half miles from the landing. From their position they could easily see our landing, and had ample time to dispose their forces to receive us, which they did with all dispatch. They also sent a detachment of light artillery and infantry out to retard our march and annoy us as much as possible.

A line of battle was formed at once on the levee, Col. FOUKE taking command of the centre, Col. BUFORD of the right, and Col. LOGAN of the left.

The advance from the river bank to the rebel encampment was a running fight the entire distance, the rebels firing and falling back all the way, while our troops gallantly received their fire without flinching and bravely held on their way, regardless of the missiles of death that were flying thick and fast about them. The way was of the most indifferent character, lying through woods with thick underbrush, and only here and there a path or rough country road.

The three divisions kept within close distance of each other, pressing over all obstacles and overcoming all opposition, each striving for the honor of being first in the enemy's camp. This honor fell to the right division, led by Col. BUFORD. It was the gallant Twenty-seventh Illinois who, with deafening cheers, first waved the Stars and Stripes in the midst of the rebel's camping ground. The scene was a terribly exciting one—musketry and cannon dealing death and destruction on all sides; men grappling with men in a fearful death struggle; column after column rushing eagerly up, ambitious to obtain a post of danger; officers riding hither and thither in the thickest of the fight, urging their men on, and encouraging them to greater exertions; regiments charging into the very jaws of death with frightful yells and shouts, more effective as they fell upon the ears of the enemy than a thousand rifle balls—and in the midst of all is heard one long, loud, continuous round of cheering, as the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled in the face of the foe, and defiantly usurps the mongrel colors that had but a moment before designated the spot as rebel ground.

In the hurry in which I am compelled to write this letter, I have no time to arrange a clear and concise narrative of the battle, if that were possible, in the excitement now existing here. But as confusion and excitement prevail on all sides, and part of the regiments are now at Bird's Point, and just now inaccessible from here, and others are away in camps on this side of the river, the particular exploits of the different corps cannot be given in this communication.

The Twenty-second boys have the honor of having silenced and captured a battery of twelve pieces, which had been dealing destruction with marked success. The Thirtieth had been sadly cut up by this battery, and were straining every nerve to capture it. They express considerable disappointment that the prize was snatched from them. They turned away in search of new laurels, and in charging into the very midst of the camp, were drawn into an ambuscade, where they were again suffering terribly, though maintaining their ground unflinchingly, when the Thirty-first came to their assistance.

An impetuous and irresistable charge was then made, that drove the rebels in all directions, and left the field in possession of the Federal forces. The rebel camps were fired, and with all their supplies, ammunition, baggage, etc., was totally destroyed.

The discovery, on the Kentucky side, that we were in possession of their camp, led to an opening of the rebel batteries from that direction upon us. The fire was very annoying, the more so as we were not in position to return it.

Just at this juncture the report was brought to Gen. GRANT by Lieut. PITTMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, who had, with his company, (F,) been on scouting duty, that heavy reinforcements were coming up for the rebels from the opposite side of the river. Indeed, the discovery was also made that the enemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was imminent that our retreat would be cut off. The order to fall back to the boats was therefore given, but not a moment too soon. The way was already filled with rebel troops, and as we had fought our way up to the encampment, so we were obliged to fight back to our boats, and against desperate odds. But the men were not lacking in courage, and fought like veterans, giving ample demonstration of their determination. Every regiment of Federal troops suffered more or less severely in their return march, but the general opinion prevails that the rebels suffered far greater losses than we. Wherever they made a stand we put them to flight, and, although we lost many brave men, either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, we made at least two of their men bite the dust for every one that fell from our ranks. Our regiments all reached their boats, though with considerably thinned ranks.

We also brought away, as near as can be ascertained, two hundred and seventy-five prisoners, two [illegible], and a quantity of muskets, small arms, equipments, blankets, &c.

Our losses, as far as known at the present writing, are as follows:

Twenty-second Illinois Regiment: Col. DOUGHERTY was wounded on the field, and is now missing. It is supposed he was taken prisoner. Capt. SHELTON, [illegible]; Lieut. SMITH, killed, and four privates of his company missing.

Thirtieth Illinois Regiment: Maj. MCCLERNIN, wounded, and supposed to be taken prisoner. Capt. MCKINLEY, killed; Lieut. DOYLEY, killed; Sergeant GOODWIN, missing; supposed to have been taken prisoner. When last seen, he was ministering to the wounded, and refused to leave them. Besides the above, there are one hundred and sixty-two missing from the regiment.

Thirty-first Regiment: Company A, twenty missing. Company B, six killed and two wounded. Company C, Capt. Looney, wounded; private McGowan, killed; seven wounded and three missing. Company D, two killed and wounded, and five missing. Company E, two killed, two wounded and fifteen missing. Company F, Capt. Rigby wounded by a spent grapeshot and taken prisoner; Orderly Sergeant Lappes killed; private Lawrence, and eight others, killed; private Jesse Rotherfield, P. Hagers and four others wounded; ten missing. Company G, Lieut. Strickler and a private wounded slightly; five missing. Company H, Second Lieut. Roberts, private Joseph Bowles and eighteen others missing. Company I, Capt. McCook and —— Brochu captured; thirty missing; the number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. Company K, Corporal Van Kening, private J. C. Cole and another private killed. Capt. Summerville wounded in the hand. The Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Whitnale, was taken prisoner while ministering to the wounded. Lieut.-Col. White had several narrow escapes; four bullet holes appear in different parts of his clothing, but he escaped unhurt.

Of the troops at Bird's Point no information whatever can be obtained to-night.

TAYLOR'S Chicago Battery lost one of their guns, but captured two from the enemy in return.

The battery captured in the engagement in the midst of the encampment we were obliged to leave behind. The guns, however, were first carefully spiked.

Gen. GRANT was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, and performed wonderful deeds of bravery. The men never tire of lauding his gallantry. He had two horses shot from under him.

Gen. MCCLERNAND was also among the bravest of the brave, and won imperishable laurels. He lost one horse from under him, and a second was wounded, when he mounted a gun that had just been captured, and rallied his men to fresh onslaughts.

Capt. BIELASKEE, of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S staff, was killed by a cannon ball.

Capt. DRESSER, of the same staff, had a horse shot from under him.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. BEARMAN, though equally conspicuous in the fight with the other officers, was the only one of the General's staff that was not wounded or hurt.

It is reported at headquarters, that Col. LAUMAN, of the Seventh Iowa Regiment, is dangerously wounded.

Brigade Quartermaster HATCH is wounded in the leg. He was the last to embark for the return, staying behind, regardless of personal danger, to assist all on board.

The best information I can gather to-night, places our loss at from 300 to 500. I think 350 will cover it.

The battle lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until sundown. Had the day been longer, we should have stood the ground later, and doubtless have achieved a decided victory.

The rebel loss must be greater than ours. Among their killed was Col. JOHN V. WRIGHT, of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, formerly member of Congress from that State. It is supposed that the rebel camp at Belmont numbered not less than 7,000. These were wholly routed by the gallant assaults of our little band of less than 4,000. Our fatigued and wounded men were then obliged to overcome a body of 5,000 fresh troops in fighting their way back to the boats. Such fighting against odds so vastly superior is seldom recorded.

The rebel reinforcements crossed directly opposite Columbus, and their movements were concealed from the gunboats as well as from our main forces, until they had formed on the Missouri side and were marching up to cut off our retreat to the boats, when our scouts discovered them, and reported to Gen. GRANT, as stated above.

I have no time to give the unfounded rumors and reports that are now floating about, and close in great haste.

THE ATTACK PART OF A MOVEMENT AGAINST COLUMBUS.

Before the report of Col. OGLESBY'S rout of JEFF. THOMPSON had reached Chicago the *Tribune* of that city commented as follows on the movement against Belmont:

"Since the disaster at Belmont, we dread to hear of the remainder of the expedition. We violate no confidence, and give, at this late day, no information to the enemy, when we say that the movement southward was made, or was to be made, in two columns—one that attacked at Belmont, and was repulsed, and the other designed for New-Madrid, by the ridge road, in the rear of Bird's Point. This last column, under command of Col. OGLESBY, consisted of about 3,000 men—the Eighth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth Regiments of Illinois troops, Captain NOLEMAN'S Cavalry, and Captain SCHWAEVE'S Missouri Artillery. We learn that they would proceed southward, and, passing the other column, make their way to New-Madrid, and there wait for MCCLERNAND'S men, after their victory, to come up! This was the plan. It may not have been carried out. But if an attempt has been made in that direction, and OGLESBY has pushed on toward New-Madrid, he is in great danger, and we are not without the most serious apprehension that he has been attacked in the rear and destroyed by the regiments that cut up our boys at Belmont. At any rate, we dread to hear, though we hope that since we had reliable advices from the seat of war the plans have been changed, and OGLESBY is safe!"

REASONS OF THE FAILURE.

The Chicago *Tribune* explains the cause of the disaster as follows:

"We have no heart to comment upon the affair at Belmont, in which our troops appear to have been badly served. When the particulars of the disaster are received, and we have facts for the groundwork of judgment, we may have a word to say. This, however, is timely now: The organizer of the expedition has not been able to keep his own secrets. On Wednesday afternoon, we met a friend on the street—a gentleman in civil life, who had no right to know anything of the matter—and by him we were put in possession of all the facts in relation to the contemplated attack. He had received it from a civilian who left Cairo on Monday or Tuesday; but where he got his information we have not learned. We take it for granted that the movement was common talk in Cairo; nay, we have proof of the fact in two letters received in this city from privates in the camp, in which the expedition is mentioned. Now, the officers ought to know that their post is full of spies, and that all that is of consequence, as well as much that is immaterial, is probably communicated to the enemy; and that the news of their movement preceded them. As far as we can comprehend the particulars of the fight, from the facts before us, this seems evident; and the design was, doubtless, well laid to draw our troops in there, and then get in their rear and cut them off—a design that appears to have failed in execution only by their courage and determination, which enabled them to cut their way out. Why, we ask, have we continually to contend with the disposition of our own commanders to blab?

We have no cause to be ashamed of the performance of our boys in their first encounter. They seem to have borne themselves nobly, and we can only regret that their courage and devotion were not crowned with victory."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

National Troops Captured at Wyandotte---The Town Burnt.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 11.

Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, 36 miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 National troops stationed there, only about 50 escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired from the houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning with 400 Nationals, from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since.

Three steamers have passed up since the skirmish and report not a person to be seen in town.

GUYANDOTTE BURNT BY OUR TROOPS.

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Empire City* has just arrived from Guyandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious JENKINS, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. ZIEGLER'S Fifth Virginia Regiment, on its arrival, fired the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Col. ZIEGLER.

TRIAL OF PIRATES POSTPONED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

The trial of the *Petrel* pirates has again been postponed, on account of the absence of Capt. PURVIANCE, of the Navy. FRANK ALLEN, one of the pirates, died in prison of consumption. He was to appear as a witness for the prosecution.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Presentation of Colors to the Ira Harris Cavalry.

Speeches of Senator Harris, Col. De Forest, Surveyor Andrews, and Others.

The ceremony of presenting the colors to the Ira Harris Cavalry, which had been postponed from Saturday, on account of the weather, took place yesterday afternoon, at Camp Scott, where the regiment is encamped, in the presence of some five hundred spectators, a considerable proportion of whom were ladies. Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator from the State of New-York, whose name has been taken by the regiment, and who was requested to present the flags, invited the Collector of the port, the Surveyor, and others, to accompany him to Staten Island, to participate in the ceremony. Mr. ANDREWS accordingly placed the revenue steamer *Tiger* at the service of the party, who proceeded to Vanderbilt Landing, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the encampment. Judge HARRIS, the Surveyor, Deputy Surveyors ISAACS and GRAHAM, and several other Custom-house officials, with their ladies, were on board. While waiting for the arrival of the party, the regiment was marched in companies to the parade-ground, where they were drawn up in line, each company carrying its guide-colors of red and white, on which was inscribed the company letter. Upon the arrival of the guests, a review of the regiment took place, which was concluded by paying the honors of a marching salute to the honored Senator, who occupied the stand, and stood uncovered as they marched by. The regiment was then drawn up in front of the stand, which was near the centre of the plain, in form of a hollow square, the officers, some thirty in number, in full dress uniforms, advancing to the front, Col. DE FOREST occupying the centre of the group. The colors were then unfurled, when Senator HARRIS spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR HARRIS.

Col. DE FOREST, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE IRA HARRIS GUARD: I am here to-day to perform a most pleasing service. It is to me one of the proudest moments of my life. To-morrow, many of you will depart for the seat of war, there to take part, actively and successfully, I trust, in the great encounter in which our country is now engaged with treason and rebellion. The rest of you will soon follow. Before you go, I desire to place in your hands and commit to your keeping a most sacred deposit—one which I am sure you will be ready to defend with your hearts' best blood. Look upon that standard. Behold these stars and stripes. As the star of Bethlehem has been, for ages, the great centre of religious hope, so these stars and stripes are the emblem of all we hold dear as Americans. Upon these the patriot rests his best hopes. They are the great beacon-light of oppressed humanity throughout the world. And yet these stars and stripes—so precious in the eyes of every true American—and now ten-fold more precious than ever before—were, a little while ago, at Fort Sumter—in one of the States represented by these stars, basely, ignominiously *shot down*. The news which comes to us, this morning, encourages the belief that our flag has again been planted, and now floats in triumph over the polluted soil of South Carolina. The outrage at Fort Sumter was committed not by a foreign foe—this could have been endured—but by the coward hands of traitors. This was too much to bear. At their country's call, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men have gone forth to avenge the insult and suppress this most atrocious rebellion—the most atrocious that the world ever saw. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to go whenever their country needs them. Neither men nor money shall ever be wanting until this great rebellion is utterly extinguished. This is the great and noble errand upon which you go. I think I know the men to whom I speak. They are brave men—they are patriotic men. I trust and believe there is not one of you who would not pour out his blood like water, to save his country from destruction or dishonor. How gladly would I go with you. Did my circumstances permit, I would march with you to-morrow, and share with you the perils and the glory of the patriot soldier. But though I cannot go, I rejoice that my name and honor are to go with you. I know they will be safe in your hands. Col. DE FOREST, as the representative and leader of this noble band of men, I commit this standard to your hands. Keep it—stand by it—defend it, even with your life. Let it be rent and marred in the intensity of the conflict to which you go, but let it never be dishonored by the polluting touch of a traitor's hand. And I ask you—both you, and the men of your command—now and here, in the presence of this large assemblage, to record your vow, that, God helping, you, this banner shall not pass from your hands until it shall wave in graceful triumph over the very grave of treason. And Colonel, I have yet another equally delightful office to perform. The duty has been assigned to me of presenting to you this other flag. It comes from delicate hands. It is the united gift of love and patriotism. Take it with you, and, when far away upon the tented field, let it be to you for a memorial of the loved ones you leave behind you. And when you come to meet the foe in battle, let it, with talismanic power, nerve your arm to strike heavier, deadlier blows in your country's cause. And now, Colonel, officers and men, farewell. I shall watch your movements with the intensest interest. Whatever my humble efforts can accomplish for your welfare or comfort shall be done. But the life of a soldier is no holiday life. I know you will endure hardships as good soldiers—that you will brave even death itself in a cause so glorious. Some of you will fall in battle. Oh, it is a glorious death thus to die. Some of you—most of you, I hope—will live to return. But come not back, I charge you, until you come covered all over with glory, to receive the plaudits of a grateful country.

The address made a profound impression, and was frequently interrupted by cheers from the whole Regiment.

Col. DE FOREST replied as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. DE FOREST.

HONORED SIR AND KIND FRIENDS: In the name and in behalf of my whole command, I tender you our heartfelt thanks for the honor you have this day vouchsafed to us. I feel, and I am sure every one of us feels, that there could be but one day more proud than this, that day when, covered with honor and glory, we carry your beautiful gift to victory. We feel too, Sir, that you have imposed upon us a double duty. We have not only to protect these flags with our lives, but you have been pleased to lend to us your name; you have confided to us your honor—that honor which I know is to you "dearer far than life is dear." But rest assured, Sir, you could not have intrusted it to more honest breasts. There is not on this ground one who would not rather seek his death at the cannon's mouth than that any act of his should sully your fair fame, or tarnish in the slightest degree your honor. The responsibility we accept, and in accepting it we will pray the Overruling Power so to direct our course that our every act may be to you a source of pride,—our every deed bring new lustre to your name. Fair friends, when upon the battle-field we look upon those glorious Stars and Stripes, the thought that they were presented by your hands, will nerve our hearts, will strengthen our arms and render more firm the grasp upon our swords. Under that banner, and in such a righteous cause as that in which we are about to act our part, we must win; victory must be ours; there's no such word as fail. Soldiers, remember this day; let not the remembrance of your duty and responsibility be for one moment effaced from your memory; be true to the righteous cause; be true to the name of IRA HARRIS; be true to yourselves, and "it must follow as the night the day, you cannot then be false to any one." Remember that we are about to fight for that Constitution bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and let your motto be, "Death to Traitors."

Again my kind friends, accept our thanks for your gifts. We cannot expect to return them to you unsoiled and untorn, but this we will promise, that sooner than return them disgraced by cowardice, or stained by dishonor, we will leave our bones to whiten on the battle-field. With a hope that we may all return safe, and that no one of this large assembly may ever have cause to regret this day, I bid you all a kind farewell."

The conclusion of the Colonel's response was greeted with cheers, in which the ladies participated by waving their handkerchiefs, and manifesting the greatest enthusiasm.

On receiving the flags, the Colonel called for three cheers, which were given with a will. The regimental color of blue, most beautifully embroidered on both sides, and with the ensign, is the gift of lady friends of the officers.

Calls were then made for Judge DAVIES, who came forward and spoke briefly, with great force and eloquence. Hon. REUBEN S. ANDREWS, the Surveyor, and Rev. Dr. VOSSE, of Oneida County, also addressed the regiment, their remarks eliciting much applause. Capt. LYON ISAACS commanded the first squadron, to whom was confided the honor of escorting the colors. Lieut.-Col. MCVICKAR, of the Second Regiment, then invited the party to partake of refreshments, and the assemblage adjourned to the house, where arrangements had been made to entertain them. These proceedings and the inspection of the grounds occupied the remaining portion of the afternoon. When Senator HARRIS left the encampment the regiment was drawn up along the road, and greeted him with prolonged cheering.

The regiment is ordered to march to-day. The horses and equipments will be sent by the Camden and Amboy route, and the men will follow soon by the New-Jersey Railroad.

The names of the Staff officers are as follows:

Colonel, O. DE FOREST; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robt. Johnstone; First Major, [illegible]; Second Major, James Davidson; Adjutant, —— Bacon; Surgeon, Jno R. Cooper; Assistant-Surgeon, —— Vandeveser; Quartermaster, Jno. R. Richardson; First Battalion Quartermaster, Linsin B. De Forest; Chaplain, Robert R. Thompson; Second Battalion do., Moses Mintzent.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. PAUL FRANK, which has been encamped for some time past on Staten Island, left yesterday for the seat of war. It numbers nearly 1,000 men, all of whom are fully uniformed, equipped and armed. The regiment did not land in this City, but proceeded direct to Amboy, from which place the cars were taken for Philadelphia, *en route* for Washington. A list of the officers has already been given; the following are the field officers:

Colonel, PAUL FRANK.
Lieutenant-Colonel, P. LICHENSTEIN.
Major, C. FRIEDENBURG.

THE TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will arrive at Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Sons of Massachusetts, resident in New-York and vicinity, are requested to meet at the Pier at 8½ o'clock, A. M., where Marshals will be in attendance to furnish badges and to join in the escort. The officers of the regiment, by invitation of the Sons, will partake of a *dejeuner* at the Astor House, at which not only the sons, but their wives, the daughters of the Old Bay State, will be present. Rev. Dr. TYNG will make the welcoming address, and brief and interesting speeches from other distinguished personages are expected, including Col. BROWN, Private Secretary of the Governor of Massachusetts; PARKE GODWIN, Esq., of the *Evening Post*, and others. Tickets can be obtained at the Astor House, and No. 203 Broadway. Ample and excellent provision has been made for the men at the Park Barracks. On departing, the regiment will awaken the echoes of Broadway, with the New-England "Glory, Hallelujah" chorus.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. JOHN KURTZ, left this afternoon, *vid* Fall River and New-York, for Annapolis. The regiment was enthusiastically cheered on its march through the city.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLONEL, ETC.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Nov. 11.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR has been appointed Colonel of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment, which was lately commanded by Col. BAKER.

No arms have been purchased by Gov. CURTIN for the Pennsylvania troops, nor does he intend to buy. All which have been distributed have been bought by the National Government.

ANOTHER ARREST AND SEIZURE OF ARMS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Superintendent of the Government Detective Police, assisted by Detective BENJ. FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia, arrested — LAWRENCE, of Washington, arrested [illegible] RENWICK, son of ROBT. RENWICK, of this city, [illegible] prisoner in Fort Warren, for treason. The premises, which are Nos. 90 and 92 North Howard-street, were searched for arms, and, notwithstanding two previous unsuccessful searches had been made by the police here, the officers to-day found a number of valuable rifles and carbines secreted between the partition of the stalls of a stable attached to the premises.

Young RENWICK goes to Fort Warren to-night.

The rifles were valuable arms, from the Government work, and stamped Harper's Ferry, 1860.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Nov. 11.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to-day, granted a special injunction on the Philadelphia election fraud, restraining CHARLES D. KNIGHT, Prothonotary of Philadelphia County, from delivering the returns of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, and restraining the return Judges from computing the votes included in said return. The Court was ably addressed by JAMES E. GOWAN and GEO. W. BIDDLE, on behalf of the complainants.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

HUGHES, a young man, and his two sisters, while driving over a crossing of the Westchester Railroad, near the junction of the Pennsylvania Road, the horse became frightened at the approach of a train, and threw all of the above out in front of the engine. One sister was instantly killed, and the others terribly injured, and it is supposed fatally.

☞ Two ladies have lately come over to this City from France, to place themselves under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, for the cure of deafness. It is gratifying that we have among us physicians whose fame reaches Europe, and attracts patients from Paris, the seat of medical science.—*Journal of Commerce.*

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 64, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 40, 81, 82, 25, 2, 1, 10, 84, 85.

[Advertisement.]

THE THUNDERBOLT CHARGE.—FREMONT'S body guard came down upon the Western rebels like an unexpected avalanche. Equally astounding to his competitors are the charges made by KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for his inimitable Hats, Caps, &c., both military and civilian, as their cheapness is only comparable to the extreme grace and elegance of their style, their perfect finish, durability, comfort, and that je ne sais quoi which marks the productions of the leader of fashion.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 42 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.... 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 21 | Gov. Island. 4 10 | Hell Gate.... 6 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall.
D. S. Allen; Karnak, (Br.,) Le Measurier, Havana, E. Cunard.
Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.
Ship F. A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.
Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Morning Star, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon., Josiah Jex.
Brig Comet, Donnan, Havana, I. B. Gager.
Schooners Christopher Pendleton, Church, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn.; Colonist, (Br.,) McGill, Belize, F. Alexander & Son; Tarif. Provost, Stamford, Conn.
Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Annapolis, in ballast.
Steamer F. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Ship Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool, Oct. 13, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Oct. 15, lat. 51 40, lon. 18 28, spoke Br. ship Thomas Fielding, from Cork for St. John, N. B., the crew in a state of mutiny. Capt. Morrison went on board. The crew stated that the ship was unfit to proceed, as her rigging was in bad condition. The T. F. had been run back three days previous to speaking the Star of the West. Capt. Morrison put on board five of his men to assist in working the vessel to the westward.
Ship Ocean Traveler, (of Belfast,) Boardman, Hamburg —ald, from Cuxhaven Sept. 22, passed Land's End Oct. 5, in ballast, to H. D. Brookman. Sailed from Sands Oct. 8, and has had westerly gales most of the time since. Oct. 9, at 7 P. M., lat. 49 15, lon. 18 10, passed the remains of a burning vessel, apparently lightly laden, (the Prince Albert, before reported,) While coming up the Bay this morning, at 8 o'clock, ran into an unknown bark, at anchor, without lights up; lost our jib-boom, and damaged her in spars and rigging.
Ship John Wills, (of Boston

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3165. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important and Exciting Intelligence.

The Success of the Great Expedition.

Particulars of the Attack on the Forts at Port Royal Entrance.

Commodore Tatnall's Mosquito Fleet Scattered.

Daring Passage of National Vessels Through the Hottest of the Fire.

The Savannah, Beaufort and Charleston Inlets Blockaded.

The National Forces Landing on Port Royal.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and One Thousand Taken Prisoners, Including Two Generals.

Particulars of the Massacre at Guyandotte.

The Union Men in East Tennessee at Work.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS FROM THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer* has the following from Fortress Monroe, derived from rebel sources:

In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition, the rebels have been engaged in erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head, and opposite the neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilson's Head was denominated "Fort Walker," and situated on low land, and partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so constructed as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beaufort was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been South Carolina regiments, assisted by additional regiments which were sent from Richmond.

The batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were equally as formidable. Inside of Port Royal entrance, and behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore TATNALL, which consisted only of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet. Many of these remained outside the mouth of the entrance until the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in miniature line of battle in the position already stated,—behind the guns of their own forts, and across the entrance.

On the morning of Thursday last the United States fleet, consisting of forty-two vessels, headed by the flag-ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance. This was at half past 9 o'clock. Several of the transports remained off the coast. The approach of the great fleet created a great stir in the rebel batteries. Upon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon Bay Point. Under cover of this fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries, the result of which was eminently satisfactory.

A number of the vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injuries. At least fifteen of them succeeded in passing up the entrance beyond the reach of the land batteries.

As the Union fleet sailed up, the Musquito fleet of Commodore TATNALL opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance, soon dispersed, and some were forced to run on shore, while others were driven up the inlets, almost out of sight.

Commodore TATNALL went on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries and to use them against the vessels of the Union fleet, which were endeavoring to follow the advance Union force.

It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the fleet through the channel was the work of a moment. It was not accomplished until the firing had continued from 9½ o'clock in the morning to nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. During the fight one of the Union gunboats is believed to have been burned and three steamers disabled.

It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had twenty men killed in Fort Walker; but it is impossible to state what their loss was at the other batteries, although very doubtless great, as our fire is mentioned as having been very effective, the guns being well aimed and of heavy calibre.

No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed Broad River, than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, although not in time to prevent the escape of some small rebel vessels.

Not one of the National vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed by the fire was the gunboat referred to above. The burning of this is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, and throwing the shell far into the woods on shore. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel, but they escaped with very little, if any, loss.

The Union vessels acted under special instructions in at once blockading the inlets which lead to most important points, and which afforded loop-holes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet, however, entered upon this duty, four ships made at once for Beaufort, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A dispatch dated Beaufort, Nov. 7, to the Charleston *Mercury*, says that at the time designated the Union forces were preparing to effect a landing, evidently with the design of throwing up intrenchments and attacking the town.

We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the Union forces, but the rebels confess that their own firing was very bad, and their artillerymen badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the forts were not properly mounted.

When Com. TATNALL went to assist the men in the forts, he found that many of their cannon were actually dismounted by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate Government to find out where the blame rests.

A telegraphic dispatch which left Richmond on Saturday last, stated that there was nothing particularly important on the Southern coast. It is evident from this that the rebel Government has prohibited any further information from coming north of Richmond, and this course implies that they have suffered a heavy defeat.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 8th inst., after summing up the result, says:

"In the promiscuous chase the Yankees seem to have driven Commodore TATNALL's mosquito fleet up the creeks leading to Savannah, and cut off all water communication with Charleston by hermetically sealing Skulk Creek. Although the Yankees have effected as yet no landing, it is certain that they have made some progress, and it behoves us immediately to send such reinforcements as may be needed to checkmate any movements they may make towards gaining even the smallest foothold upon our soil. If the invaders can take Charleston with 25,000 men, let them have it, as we would be unworthy to possess it, and it will be a fit memorial—laid in ashes—of our own Southern imbecility."

The following is a special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury:*

HENDERSONVILLE, Nov. 7—9 P. M.

The practice of our artillerists at Hilton's Head has been very bad, hence the successful passing of seven of the enemy's men-of-war. Their transports are still outside. The loss on our side thus far has been very slight, and the troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton's Head and Bay Point, as at first reported, received the brunt of the attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries is owing to the poor practice of the artillerists.

The enemy's ships, which have passed our batteries, can be distinctly seen from Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beauregard are still firing.

The enemy has lost one gunboat, which was burned. Shells can be seen from here bursting in the woods.

Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless more troops are sent here with artillery and cavalry.

Four ships are now in sight over the land and up as far as Skulk Creek.

There is reason to believe that the enemy are now making preparations to land a large force at Hilton Head, either to-night or to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

There is no intelligence as yet from the great fleet.

A flag of truce brought down to-day the crew of the French corvette *Pronna*, wrecked last Tuesday night near Ocracoke Inlet, N. C. She had no pilot and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, were all saved and reached Norfolk *via* Charleston. They also bring the report of two rebel batteries having been taken by our troops, but nothing more.

Four fishermen who came in from across James River last night also give the same report as the five deserters yesterday from Yorktown, namely, that our troops have taken Charleston.

The *Dawn* arrived to-day from Washington, having successfully run the blockade. Thirty-two shots were fired at her

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The officers and men of the French corvette *Pronna* came by a flag of truce from Norfolk to-day, but communicated little information. The rebels rescued them, and got the *Pronna's* guns.

The taking of the Beaufort batteries is confirmed. Contrary to expectation, no boat has arrived from the fleet, which fact is considered remarkable.

The gunboat *Dawn* has arrived down the Potomac, having run the blockade. She was fired upon by a new battery opposite Maryland Point, but was not hit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Old Point boat brings but little news.

Another flag of truce sent from Norfolk yesterday, brought down reports that after the capture of the batteries, the rebels fell back to Beaufort, where a most desperate struggle took place.

There was terrible excitement at Norfolk.

The crew of the French war-vessel *Pronna* had reached Norfolk, and were sent down by a flag of truce.

The following additional particulars are from the Charleston *Mercury* of Friday, the 8th.

It says that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Broad River, between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and under the cover of a heavy fire of seven (one account says fifteen) steamers, the whole fleet passed the batteries at Hilton's Head and Bay Point into Broad River, out of the range of the batteries.

One account says one of the Federal vessels was crippled, but another account makes no mention of any disaster.

The rebels report their loss in the batteries as slight.

The steamers closed up the mouths of all the creeks, cutting off communication with Beaufort, and drove Commodore TATNALL's Mosquito Fleet towards Savannah.

A dispatch from Hendersonville, Nov. 7, 9 P M., attributes bad success of the rebels to the bad practice of their artillerists, and says that they failed to sink any vessel in passing the batteries.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The substance of accounts published in the Norfolk *Day-Book* has been received here, containing important particulars in regard to the movements of the great fleet.

One report says that forty-two vessels made their appearance off Port Royal.

One dispatch says that fifteen, and another that seven vessels ran in and passed the rebel batteries at Hilton Head and Island Point.

Another dispatch says that one gunboat had been burnt, and that the fleet had succeeded in blocking up all water communication with Beaufort.

The rebels say that all the guns in their batteries at Hilton Head and Island Point were dismounted. The Charleston *Mercury* says that these guns were dismounted by their own recoil—rather a remarkable statement.

The latest dispatch is dated Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 5 P. M. It says that five Federal vessels are now in sight of Beaufort, and that an attack is expected to-night.

The dispatches in the Norfolk *Day Book* were mostly from Charleston.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Nov. 11, which has fallen into good hands, has the following items in relation to the Fleet, taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, of Friday, Nov. 8: Forty-two vessels appeared before the batteries at the entrance of Broad River between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Under cover of a tremendous fire, seven steamers (one account says fifteen) passed the batteries, and gained a point out of range of the guns at Bay Point and Hilton Head. One gunboat was burned and several steamers crippled. Twelve men wounded in the batteries. The steamers once passed closed the creeks running into Broad River, driving up the streams Commodore TATNALL's "Mosquito Fleet" towards Savannah, and cutting off water communication with Charleston. The forces had not landed.

Another dispatch dated Hendersonville, Nov. 7, 9 P. M., says: "The practice of the Confederate artillerists was bad, while the firing of the Yankee vessels was very accurate." This dispatch says "they failed to sink any vessels passing the batteries."

Still another dispatch, dated Beaufort, Nov. 7, 5 P. M., says: "Four ships are seen near Beaufort, cutting off all lines of communication. It is supposed a landing would be made that night or the next morning."

From the editorial we infer that the batteries were disabled, for it is stated that the guns were dismounted; and as the recoil was given as the cause, the editor thinks some one was greatly to blame for mounting guns in such a manner as to permit the recoil so to affect them, and thinks it strange that batteries containing from thirty to thirty-six guns should all be so easily dismounted.

From the same paper we gather the following telegraphic items:

Several bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad have recently been fired and burned, as well as the wires of the telegraph cut. It was supposed to be a general design to cut off communications of all kinds.

The papers of South Carolina regret having the theatre of the war removed from the Potomac to that State, but accepting the necessity, they call upon the people of the State to rally and drive the invaders out.

In many parts of the country provisions were very high. In Jackson, Miss., bacon was 30c. a pound.

The Confederate steamer *Winslow*, formerly the *Coffee*, was wrecked off Ocracoke Inlet; the crew escaping.

NEWS BY WAY OF PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The bark *C. B. Hamilton*, Capt. CHASE, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports as follows: Off Charleston on the 2d inst. passed eight war and transport steamers and eight sailing vessels, including the *Great Republic*. The steamers were heading westward and the sailing vessels were lying to with their heads to the southward The same day passed a disabled steamer with a steamer lying by and firing at her—supposed that the latter was trying to sink the former, as she was in the track of homeward bound vessels—[Probably the *Governor*.—REP.] Capt. CHASE thinks the fleet must have had fine weather for landing on Monday.

REPORTED BURNING OF THE NORFOLK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Norfolk Custom-house is reported to have been burnt on Sunday night, with a large amount of stores.

The bark *Seraphim*, of Baltimore, from Rio with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked on Cape Henry. All hands were saved. The cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Custom-house at Norfolk was burned this morning. There is a rumor, which lacks confirmation, that the troops there mutinied and fired the town

THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

It appears that the accounts of the wreck of the French war-steamer were not correctly stated yesterday. Her name was the *Pomona*. She was a six-gun steamer. Her crew, about one hundred in number, were not permitted to hold any communication with the people whatever, though the officers were allowed to mingle with them to some extent.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent must be in error about the crew of the *Pomona* having come *vid* Charleston. The officers had heard of the taking of the forts at Port Royal, but appear to have very little other information. All the crew came passengers by the Old Point boat, and go North this morning.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

We learn the following particulars in reference to the wreck of the French corvette: "Seeing her dangerous position, a small boat, with an offer of assistance, was sent from the steamer *Albatross*, which was off Cape Hatteras, but assistance was refused." It is now stated that the French officers complain of not having been properly treated, and refused civilties, which were tendered them at Old Point.

It appears that the wreck was blown up to prevent the arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of the belligerents on either side. These reports are given as received, having had no opportunity to vouch for their correctness.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The indications are that the Administration will act with promptness in maintaining whatever successes the expedition may have already achieved in the neighborhood of Beaufort. As at the commencement of the preparation, a studied silence was observed in official quarters, so now there is apparently no disposition to speak of the present or prospective movements in that connection.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

The following army order was issued to-day from the Adjutant General's office:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—The following Departments are formed from the present Departments of the West, Cumberland and Ohio:

1. The Department of New-Mexico—to consist of the Territory of New-Mexico—to be commanded by Col. E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. A.

2. The Department of Kansas—to include the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah—to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

3. The Department of the Missouri—to include the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River—to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. H. HALLECK, U. S. A.

4. The Department of the Ohio—to consist of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee—to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. D. C. BUELL; headquarters at Louisville.

5. The Department of Western Virginia—to consist of that portion of Virginia included in the old Department of the Ohio—to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A. By order,

JULIUS P. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Capt. MCKEEVER, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the West, arrived in the city to-day, and was immediately ordered to report himself under arrest. It is understood that his arrest was based upon an order from Gen. CURTIS at St. Louis.

AN IMPORTANT FORAGING EXPEDITION.

At 4 o'clock this morning, Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division marched from their quarters towards the Occoquan as far as Pohick Church, a distance of sixteen miles, on a foraging expedition. After halting, scouts were thrown out in all directions, but they discovered no signs of the enemy's pickets, though 400 of the rebel cavalry had been there the day before. After remaining several hours, they returned to Fort Lyon, bringing with them a large quantity of forage.

A BALLOON ASCENSION.

Last night, Mr. LOWE and Gen. SICKLES made a balloon ascension from near Quantico Creek, and remained up for some time. The balloon was wafted almost directly over some of the rebel camps, and they had an excellent opportunity, by means of the camp fires visible, to determine the position of the enemy. The fires were lighted from Occoquan, and they continued down along the line of the road to the vicinity of Dumfries. They were also visible along the two roads as far back as Brentsville. There is no doubt of the rebels being present in strong force, and that they have not fallen back as has been alleged by some of the correspondence from this city.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Cœur de Lion* has returned to the Navy-yard from the flotilla, and reports that affairs are unchanged down the river.

The Confederate steamer *George Page* still harbors in Quantico Creek, and may be seen from Budd's Ferry.

Three schooners ran the blockade in open day yesterday. They came abreast the rebel batteries about 11 o'clock in the morning, when fire was opened upon them. They sailed slowly up the Swash Channel by the Maryland shore, and, although forty-three rounds were fired at them, they all three escaped untouched. Most of the shells fired were apparently from rifle-guns, and struck on the Maryland shore.

MOVEMENTS OF REBELS.

Two thousand rebels arrived near Accotink, yesterday, from the main body of their army.

CANNOT PASS THE LINES.

The Secretary of State to-day issued the following order:

Circumstances which have recently occurred render it necessary to repeat a previous regulation, that no person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States Army, in any direction, without a passport signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State, and if any person shall attempt so to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by military authority.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

It has been further ascertained, on application at the State Department to-day, that such passes will only be granted to persons up on business for the Government of the United States.

GOOD ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The official advices from Europe, just received, show a strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union and increased confidence that the Administration will be able to reëstablish its authority, and especially gratifying in these respects is the news from England.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has invited proposals, to be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, until noon of the 15th inst., for furnishing cloths for army clothing. Each proposal must be accompanied by samples. Light or dark blue cloth is preferred, and light gray will not be considered. This looks to the re-clothing of an army of from 400,000 to 500,000 men, thus affording encouragement to manufacturers, and necessarily involving an expenditure of millions of dollars.

CLOTHING FOR THE PRISONERS.

Gen. WOOL has been instructed to communicate with the proper Confederate authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in their custody with clothing and other necessaries.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is still a prospect of a general exchange of prisoners, although there is as yet no definite arrangement on the subject.

ALL QUIET UP THE RIVER.

A letter received to-day from Darnestown reports all quiet on the Upper Potomac.

A PERMANENT COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-martial, of which Maj. ATTERBURY, of the New-York Ninth, is President and Capt. COLLINS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, is Judge Advocate, has been made a permanent Court for the Division, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Several capital cases will be tried immediately, among which are two for murder.

TROOPS FROM OHIO.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, is in the city, conferring with the Government to hasten the equipment and forwarding of the troops from that State, and in reference to the fortification of the lake coast. It is said, also, that he feels dissatisfied that Ohio has not had a sufficient number of the Brigadier-Generals appointed under the recent act of Congress.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

In view of the increased demands upon his time in the preparation of his annual Message, the President requests that visitors will not call upon him except between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

COL. RANKIN IN THE CITY.

Col. RANKIN, of Canada, who has raised a regiment of cavalry for the United States service, is in the city.

A MILITARY MARRIAGE.

To-night Lieut. WHEATON, U. S. A., and now Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, was married to Miss EMMA MASON, daughter of the late Gen. MASON, of the army, and stepdaughter of Gen. BUEL. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Gen. BUEL. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, and many other officers of the army and distinguished citizens, were present.

NO TRADING WITH THE SOUTH.

As I intimated last night, there is no foundation for the statement of a cotemporary that licenses have been granted to citizens to trade with loyal citizens in the rebel States. Whenever a stand shall be made in a rebel State, trade and commerce will be resumed as it now is in Virginia within our lines. That trade will be open to all citizens alike.

A GARIBALDIAN.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MOORE, an American citizen, but of English birth, and who was an aid-de-camp of Gen. AVEZANNA, and was with GARIBALDI throughout the campaign in Sicily and Naples, is now in the city, on a leave of absence from the Italian army, to offer his services to the Government. He brings the highest testimonials. The three other Americans who fought with him in GARIBALDI'S army are now with the rebels. One, Capt. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, is Colonel of a Georgia Regiment; Capt. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Mississippi, is commanding a company of rebels, and Major BOB WHEAT, of fillibuster notoriety, and who was so badly wounded at Bull Run, has been recently made a Colonel by the rebel Government.

SECURITIES IN THE NORTH OWNED BY SOUTHERN MEN.

RICHARD LATHERS, of New-York, is in the City endeavoring to influence the Administration not to confiscate the securities and money owned by Southern men, which are invested or deposited in the North. He urges that in many cases, to his own knowledge, they are owned by loyal citizens who sent their money North to avoid having it seized by the rebel Government, and who to-day would welcome our troops, were they to come in sufficient strength to guarantee their safety in the utterance of loyal sentiments.

THE ELECTION IN DIXIE.

From general statements made in recently intercepted correspondence, the Government has learned that the election in the rebel States for President and Vice-President created little or no excitement—that the vote was unusually small, and not at all singularly, unanimous. Nobody was anxious to take the elephant of the rebel Presidency, and DAVIS was compelled to hold on to him.

COL. MILES.

I am informed upon good authority that Col. MILES will not again be assigned to a command. The findings of the Court of Inquiry present too strong a case of a reckless disregard of duty in him to justify his again being placed in so responsible a position as he held at Bull Run.

COMMANDER SCOTT.

The evidence against Commander GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, before the Court of Inquiry, was concluded yesterday. That for the defence will be taken up to-day.

THE PRICE OF FORAGE.

Owing to the constant drain upon the supply of forage in the Middle States, prices have considerably advanced. Quartermaster VAN VLIET is now making arrangements to open the granaries of the West, to get the needed supplies for this Department.

DEATH OF COL. JACKSON.

Col. WM. JACKSON, of the Eighteenth Volunteers, died, last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains were brought to the city, to-day, accompanied by the regiment, and were forwarded to Albany by a suitable escort.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT.

A. W. MARKLEY, of New-Jersey, has made a contract with the Government to establish a steam ferry-boat, of the same build, and to be carried on in the same manner as the ferry-boats of New-York, to be used on the Potomac between Georgetown and Arlington Heights. This is a much-needed improvement, and will much facilitate the crossing of troops and supplies, which has hitherto been done by means of the rope ferry-boats.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR DEPREDATIONS.

Nearly a score of privates, principally German, four from the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, were arrested yesterday by some of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for breaking into a private house back of Fort Corcoran.

THE MACHINERY OF THE PENSACOLA.

The machinery of the new steamer *Pensacola* was tested to-day. It worked satisfactorily.

A FLAG PRESENTATION.

A handsome flag was yesterday afternoon presented to Company G, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, by citizens of Albany, N. Y. It was received on behalf of the company by Lieut.-Col. MEARS.

THE CAVALRY.

Each division of the army is now fully supplied with cavalry.

A CONSULSHIP DECLINED.

Maj. SPARKS, of Baltimore, has declined the Consulship to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

THE COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter from Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, appears in this afternoon's *Advertiser*, in which he says if the Government will allow him to follow out his course, he will undertake to collect one-third of the $150,000,000 due us from the South without doing injustice in a single instance.

GREAT VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Generals Williams and Howes Defeated by Gen. Nelson.

A BRILLIANT PIECE OF STRATEGY.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and a Thousand Taken Prisoners.

THE TWO REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. NELSON met the rebels, under Gen. WILLIAMS, at Piketon, Pike County, Ky., on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

Col. LUKE MOORE attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, while Col. HARRIS, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with 600 men, attacked them in the front, Col. HARRIS falling back and Col. MOORE pressing forward, until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred of them and taking a thousand prisoners. The balance scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A courier from Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, with dispatches for Gen. THOMAS, reports that the fighting at Piketon lasted two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

COMPLETENESS OF THE VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The battle at Piketon lasted Friday and Saturday, and the victory was complete.

Gens. WILLIAMS and HOWES are among the prisoners.

OFFICIAL NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following dispatch was received to-day by the War Department:

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12.

A courier with dispatches to Gen. THOMAS, reports that after two days' fighting, the rebels lost four hundred killed and two thousand prisoners. The National loss is small.

Gen. WILLIAMS and Gen. HOWE were both captured in the battle by Gen. NELSON. This is reliable.

The Gen. NELSON, who commands the loyal forces in Kentucky, is Lieut. WM. NELSON, of the navy. He entered the naval service in 1841 from Kentucky, and has always been regarded as a gallant officer. At the instance of his friends, and because of the confidence reposed by the President in his skill as a commander, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He has been for the past three months doing an excellent service by distributing arms among the loyal citizens of his native State. He established the first Union camp in Kentucky—known as Camp Dick Robinson—when many undoubtedly loyal men of that State opposed it as impolitic.

THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Gen. WILLIAMS, the rebel commander, who has just been defeated by Gen. NELSON, was originally by profession a lawyer. In 1846 he raised an independent company and went to Mexico. His first service was upon the line of the Rio Grande. When a large portion of Gen. TAYLOR'S troops were transferred to Gen. SCOTT'S line of operations, his company went with them. It participated gallantly in the battle of Cerro Gordo. Its term of service expired immediately afterwards, and he returned home.

Having taken an active part in politics as an Old Line Whig, and having achieved some military reputation, he was regarded as a most promising young man. But having failed several times to secure the Whig nomination for Congress in his district, he became embittered, and was ripe for any project which promised him a prospect of personal elevation. Hence, when this war began, he embraced extreme Southern views, and began to raise men for the Confederate service. At first a Colonel, he has, since JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ran away from Prestonburgh, become acting Brigadier-General of the rebel camp at that point.

In person he is full six feet high, of strong physical powers and strong animal appetites. His age is beyond forty. In early life he was excessively vain of his personal appearance. His intellect is not of a high order. Therefore there is not much to be dreaded by the Union forces, either from his strategic qualities or his force of character. He is simply a fine animal, full of physical courage. His father, a man of fine intellect and character, and of great age, is a devoted Union man.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Union Men Burning Railroad Bridges and Cutting Telegraph Wires.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer's* special dispatch from Fortress Monroe says:

"The Union men of East Tennessee have burned numbers of railroad bridges and telegraph wires to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of 200 feet span was destroyed on Saturday morning last on the East Tennessee Railroad.

Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were entirely destroyed.

A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley County, Tennessee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is 75 miles southwest of Knoxville, and contains 200 inhabitants.

This action of the Union men will convince the Government that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

In the Charleston *Mercury* accounts are given from East Tennessee showing indications that the Union men there are moving. They are accused of cutting down the telegraph wires and burning bridges to thwart the movements of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The statements contained in late Charleston and Norfolk papers, to the effect that the loyal citizens of East Tennessee have torn up the railroad track and destroyed the telegraphic wires between Knoxville and the Virginia line, finds a ready credence with citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee in Washington, and is believed by the Administration. It is thought that the indictment and arrest of Parson BROWNLOW for treason by the rebel authorities has been the cause of the uprising, and that the successful landing of our forces in the Southeast has given them confidence to make this important demonstration. By it, if the news be true, all communication between Tennessee and Virginia is cut off.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Heavy Exports of the Current Year—Breadstuffs Going to Europe—Something to Encourage—The Tariff Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The extraordinary amount of our exports during the current year, presents one of the most encouraging features of the times; and the fact that this great increase in the foreign trade occurs at a period of war, civil discord, and general derangement of industrial pursuits, renders it the more remarkable, and suggests, if it will not warrant, the idea of a providential interposition in behalf of the Union. It may not be inappropriate to draw the attention of the general reader to the export statistics which have recently appeared in your commercial columns, in order to point a moral for the guidance of public opinion, and to indicate what sort of legislation is demanded by the crisis through which we are passing. The following is a statement of the exports from New-York of certain articles for the first ten months of three successive years, ending with the 1st instant:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cut meats, lbs..	5,165,529	14,130,309	42,200,775
Butter, lbs.....	2,258,914	8,063,779	15,671,115
Cheese, lbs.....	6,312,569	18,713,810	26,564,971
Lard, lbs.....	9,120,296	15,912,034	37,404,551
Tallow, lbs.....	2,241,439	10,933,571	20,134,451
Totals.....	25,298,747	67,758,503	141,975,663

The increase, as is apparent, is nearly sixfold in two years, and above twofold in one year. But the enormous progression of improvement is not confined to the trade in these articles. The following is a statement of the exports of breadstuffs from New-York during the last ten months, commencing with Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.....	2,170,322	2,756,220	3,611,845
Corn Meal, bbls.....	1,70,633	97,386	78,963
Wheat, bush.....	1,306,258	11,501,264	20,113,170
Rye, bush.....	209,163	174,501	523,142
Oats, bush.....	2,718,247	3,543,122	3,165,066
Barley, bush.....	751,684	809,186	1,084,835
Corn, bush.....	2,281,391	10,345,319	16,514,999

Reducing the flour and corn meal to bushels, and the aggregates are, for the year 1859, 19,971,518 bushels; for the year 1860, 40,641,422 bushels, and for the year 1861, 59,856,152 bushels. The increase in the export of breadstuffs during two years is therefore three hundred per cent., and upon the last year it is about fifty per cent.

The increase in the aggregate value of exports is not less remarkable than that of the articles abovenamed. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 5, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,280,549	$1,743,495	$3,332,052
Previously reported..	55,058,088	79,675,122	107,955,531
Since January 1.....	$56,338,635	$81,418,617	$111,287,583

This large export of domestic products from a single port, during a period of civil war, is most remarkable, and perhaps the history of the world could not furnish a parallel to it. Hitherto cotton has formed the basis of our foreign trade, but this enormous increase in the export of the necessaries of life shows that we are no longer dependent upon that article; and it is highly probable that a very few years will serve to dethrone the Southern King, and to set up in his place a Republic composed of articles still more essential to the welfare of mankind.

But it is obviously the interest of the country to encourage this export of breadstuffs and provisions, by the adoption of a liberal commercial policy. In the "piping times of peace" it may do very well to encourage domestic manufactures, at the expense of foreign commerce, but at a time like the present, when we are suffering the throes of a National convulsion which threatens to rend the State asunder, we cannot afford to follow out speculative theories as to the relative importance of encouraging particular branches of industry by protective laws. What the country now needs is money to carry on the war, employment at home for the people not actively engaged in it, and the sympathy of foreign nations. All these advantages are to be secured by a liberal commercial policy, which, by encouraging imports, will increase the amount of revenue, remove the prejudices engendered by the untimely Morrill Tariff, and enable our foreign customers to buy a still larger proportion of our cereals, and other articles of Northern and Middle State production.

It is a well understood principle in political economy that a high rate of duties upon foreign imports, no less than a low one, will not raise the greatest amount of revenue. In the one case the effect is to check, and in some degree prohibit importations, and thus the very end which should always be had in view, the raising of the revenue, is defeated. In the other case, the duty may be fixed at a rate per cent. so low as to bring but little money into the Treasury. There is a medium between these two extremes, known as the revenue standard, which imposes no tax upon any article heavy enough to seriously impede its importation, yet which will bring into the Treasury a considerable per cent. upon its value. It is not difficult to ascertain this standard of taxation by consulting the producers, importers, and dealers in the several articles of commerce. It can be precisely known, for instance, how much cheaper a given article can be produced in a foreign country than in this, and the "revenue standard" would impose a duty just equal to the difference. The effect of this tax upon the foreign article would be to give incidental protection to the home production, by putting the native on a footing of equality with the foreigner, without destroying the trade of the latter. To go beyond this point, and to make the duty higher than the difference in the cost of production in the two countries, is to create a monopoly in the home-made article, at the double cost of the public treasury and the private pockets of the consumers. On the other hand, if we fail to impose a duty equal to the difference in the cost of production, we give the monopoly to the foreigner, and sacrifice the legitimate amount of revenue obtainable from that source, while we perpetuate the state of dependence upon the foreigner for the article.

But without any reference to the old controversy upon this subject, it would seem to be our obvious policy, in a time of war, to impose taxes upon foreign importations with sole reference to revenue. The Southern rebellion has cut off the great market for Northern manufactures, so that there is no temptation at present, to depart from the straightforward course of levying duties for the sake of revenue, and not for the sake of protection.

It is well understood that the Morrill tariff has done more to sour the English mind against this country, and to make it indifferent to our success, if not a sympathizer with the insurgents, than the loss of the cotton supply itself. Here, then, is an incidental argument in favor of adjusting our commercial policy to the demands of the Treasury, which should never be lost sight of. It will never do to lower our crest to the foreigner in consequence of the internal difficulties which beset us; but there can be no sacrifice of National dignity in the effort to conciliate our neighbors, and thereby to secure their cordial sympathy in place of their indifference or hatred. We should insist upon all the rights of a great nation, and abate not a hair's breadth from our foreign policy, but there can be no humiliation in the abandonment of a narrow commercial policy, which has more the air of churlish exclusiveness and self-sufficiency than National independence and dignity. OBSERVER.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The True and False Issues of the Rebellion—Letter from a Southerner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there is any circumstance which warrants a breach of confidence in private correspondence, it is when the revelation will nerve the arm and embolden the heart of a people who are unselfishly devoting fortune and life to rescue from the hands of an unscrupulous rebellion a Government which has showered down such blessings on its citizens as our glorious old Union. The following extract from a private and familiar letter is from the pen of a Maryland gentleman not unknown to fame in the scientific and literary world, whose sentiments as truly represent, and whose pen as vigorously illustrates the patriotism of Young America in his native State as do the recent letters of that venerable statesman and high-toned patriot REVERDY JOHNSON represent Maryland gentlemen of the old school, "one blast of whose hugle-horn were worth a thousand men." Born under the shadow of the "peculiar institution," and educated with a bias as strongly Southern as we might, and perhaps *ought* to expect in one loyal to his birthright, his heart has yet ever beat *true to his native State, true to the South, and true to the Union.* How true, and how truly appreciative of the comparative value of institutions and principles, may be best learned from the noble sentiments and ready sacrifices expressed in the extract itself. The writer says:

"We have just passed through our State election and the result will show whether Maryland is true to the Union or no. Tremendous majorities have been rolled up in our Northwestern counties, and Baltimore City has made a decided effort to clear her skirts from the taint of treason. All this makes us feel very happy. It was bad enough to live among those who failed to appreciate the blessings which our Government has freely showered down upon them, but to have been a citizen of a State that had declared herself willing to sell her birthright for the sole purpose of being considered a friend of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., that would have been inexpressibly mortifying. As for myself, the events of the last six months have driven from me all Southern partizan feeling. The 'nigger' may go, and much more, before I shall feel content to sacrifice this great and protecting Union."

There is much that is suggestive in such a letter from such a source. Had the rebel KANE and his traitorous compeers succeeded in their machinations, what would have been the condition of a citizen of Maryland, whose heart was as loyal and whose brain and influence were as vigorous and active as those of the writer of this letter? With the archives of the State and the State organization preconcertedly in the hands of designing traitors, and all around secession bayonets sustained by that usurped authority, he must, like the sturdy BROWNLOW in Tennessee, either "bend or break." And yet, had those "tall poppies," KANE, BROWN & Co., been suffered to raise their heads in the hotbed of rebellion, Maryland, like North Carolina and Tennessee, would in all likelihood have been in arms against the Government, and have presented the appearance of rampant secessionism, while, in truth, the real sentiment of the people would be, as now, ten to one in favor of the Union and the Constitution. Secession does not convert; it coerces, either by direct force of usurped authority, or by gross misrepresentation and forced construction of language.

It is but a few years since a small conclave of Southern political and social *aristoi*, among whom was a member of that notorious political cabal, "Toombs, Outlaw & Co.," who, about the time of the compromises of 1851, gave the first fratricidal stab to the old Whig Party—a conclave whose united interests in the "peculiar institution" embraced more than a thousand of the *contrabands*—declared in hearing of the writer of these suggestions, that they "would not be willing that the question of Slavery or no Slavery should be submitted to the popular vote of North Carolina." This declaration from such authority, and uttered on their native heath, would not have been betrayed by the writer whilst the government of that State was in the hands of its loyal citizens; but now, when traitors have usurped the authority, and are *coercing* the loyal people to sustain that usurpation, he has no hesitation in making that declaration public, and in going further in the expression of a sincere conviction, founded on no cursory or ephemeral observation of the institutions and people of the South, that, even in this day of excitement and misguided passion, it would be unsafe both to secession and to Slavery in the seceded States, to submit those questions to the voluntary suffrages of the Southern people, with the exception of South Carolina and Mississippi, and, perhaps, Alabama.

The history of the abortive rebellion in Maryland affords the true indications of the war, and its study will furnish the basis for a proper code of belligerent ethics to guide us in suppressing the rebellion. The stifling of a score of the leading spirits of evil has saved that whole State to the Union. Those who would still lead in this unholy cause are appalled by the uncertain fate of those whom the timely energy of our Government already holds to answer for the dread crime of treason. The soul of secession is fostered by the consciousness of impunity, not of person merely, but of reputation. Once convince the small controlling minority of those States that their inevitable doom is the sure and stern penalty of treason, whether they are taken in arms against their country, or convicted from civil life, and secession loses heart; the desperate cabal who are misguiding them lose their influence; Unionism shows itself in high places; the great body of the people are quick to declare their real attachment to the old Constitution and the Union, and secession crumbles in its own midst. Hence the anxiety on DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & Co. for an exchange of prisoners. It is their salvation. They have no earthly nor spiritual means of surmounting this horrible dread of the taint of treason, which weighs like an incubus on the consciences of their guilty and deluded abettors. Hence the report which their crafty flags of truce, and their "intelligent" contrabands with well-taught lessons, bring within our lines, of the sufferings of our men and officers whom they hold as prisoners. Hence the granting a fifty-days' parole and passports to a Lieutenant prisoner-of-war to come, like REGULUS of old, to create such a pressure of sympathy on our Government as to compel an exchange. May he prove a Roman, and go back to his prison to teach the rebels that their doom is sealed! Let us not be misled. The policy of our Government is to hold every prisoner till after the war for trial. We can afford it. Public sentiment, even at the South, will not long tolerate cruelty in the treatment of prisoners At the same time, we are advancing surely and sternly to their rescue. Let us trust to the patriotism of our men and officers who are prisoners to suffer willingly the martyrdom of their tedious captivity. Let them know that we appreciate the value of their sufferings, and will do them honor; that they are better serving their country now than even on the battlefield; and that their rescue is as certain as our determination in this contest is fixed and unwavering. The moral effect of the righteousness of our cause, and our right to inflict the penalty and taint of treason on the abettors of this rebellion, is, be assured, of more potency in the heart of secession than even the dread of our armies, and is at this moment a source of greater alarm to that bastard Government, It is the sword of DAMOCLES which hangs suspended by a thread over their heads in their own council chamber.

The overwhelming Union vote of Maryland indicates also a paramount duty of the Press. Every war of any duration is or becomes a war of ideas. It is a historical necessity. A great nation cannot be held like a fickle mob to a mere passionate outbreak. An idea must be developed worth rallying round, worth fighting for, worthy to live in history. It must be no false issue with those who are to conquer. History records no permanent success for such an issue, and we may safely infer that the God of History will never allow it. The Press should be equal to the true proportions of the idea involved in this great struggle. It was the plan of our great General, WINFIELD SCOTT, so to prepare for this campaign that no step backwards would ever be taken by our armies; that when our glorious flag was once advanced over secession territory, and the Union-lovers of the region had sought refuge beneath its protecting folds, no retreat of our forces should leave them and their homes again to the tender mercies of sacrilegious foes. So should it be with the Press. In advancing *pari passu* with public sentiment, it should be prepared to secure, with the victory of our arms, a moral and social victory in the minds and hearts of the rescued territories; that no false issues be woven into the web of its history, no temporizing compromises, no political or social mines left to be sprung at some future day and exploded upon our children or our children's children. That the issues made by the rebels are not only false, but wicked, needs no demonstration. The history of our country, and its unparalleled growth and prosperity, should be convincing evidence even to a jaundiced Briton. As false is the issue which the prime movers of this wicked rebellion and their English sympathizers would have the world believe the cause of the sublime uprising of the whole North. Accustomed, in a long political career, to win easy victories by a successful *enphemistic* warfare; having long ago rendered the ree-oil doctrines of JEFFERSON and CLAY, and a host of our great and honored statesmen, odious by the brand of *Abolitionism*; having more recently forestalled the advent of the principles of the present dominant party by the opprobrious epithet of *Black* Republicanism; dignifying treachery, fraud, theft and the basest human vices with the attributes of *chivalry*—God save the mark!—and now *coercing* the Unionism of their own section as *Submissionism*, and submitting secession to the vote of their people in the style of *Submission* vs. *Independence*; having had a long and successful career in deluding the ignorant mass of Southern voters by this misapplication of terms, and in cajoling dishonest demagogueism of the North as a fit ally, they are now, with suicidal effrontery, before an enlightened world, taking issue with the North on the *subjugation* of the South, and on the plea of the utter impracticability of the actual subjugation of eight millions of brave people, they advance, through a grouty English Press, their rebellious claim for a separate nationality. Their chief argument—"that eight millions of people, every one, to a man, determined to die rather than submit, cannot be *subjugated*"—is a historical postulate, which no one but the euphemistic Southron or a mischievous Celt, would expect to be contested. The conclusion is sufficiently self-evident. But that the premises are wrong and dishonestly assumed, the Union vote in Maryland is overwhelming proof. The enthusiastic outburst in the Legislature of North Carolina, on the announcement of the victory of Hatteras, is still more damning to their position, and were more evidence needed, it is readily found in the voluntary resort of the people of Eastern Carolina to our glorious flag for protection from the savage *coercion* of secession rule.

The issue with us, then, is not the impracticable subjugation of a whole and united people, but the rescue of that people from the coercive rule of a small but powerful and wicked faction.

This is the issue; and it is the duty of the Press, in justice to the Union-lovers of the South, and in justice to our brave army, to present it in its true light. It is encouraging to loyalty; it is disheartening to treason. To doubt, in this eighty-sixth year of our glorious independence, that there is an unconquerable Union-loving and Constitution-loving element in the Southern community is to doubt the wisdom of our forefathers—to doubt the intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"As well at noon we may obstruct our sight,
Then doubt if such a thing exists as light."

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

The Fight at Springfield—Majors Zagonyi and White.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent with the army of the Western Department gives, in the TIMES of this morning, at the request of Major ZAGONYI, a letter addressed by that officer to the ladies of Springfield, declining to receive a flag tendered by them to his corps, because they had presented one also to Major WHITE's command. As Major ZAGONYI reiterates in this letter the untruth, published originally in his official report, that Major WHITE's squadron of Prairie Scouts did not participate in the action at Springfield, may I ask, in justice to a young New-York officer and his command, the publication in the TIMES of Major WHITE's official report of that affair, and of one or two other facts in connection with it. I inclose the report, taken from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 6th instant.

The other facts to which I refer, taken also from the late St. Louis papers, are:

That Major ZAGONYI abandoned Springfield when the rebels were routed, while the Prairie Scouts, returning from the pursuit and slaughter of the enemy, retained possession of it.

That, besides many others, Capt. NAUGHTON and Lieut. CONNELLY, of the Irish Dragoons, forming one company of the Prairie Scouts, were both wounded charging at the head of their men—the latter, it is feared, mortally; and the following incident narrated in the Springfield correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 6th instant, shows further, how Major WHITE's men fought on that occasion. The correspondent writes:

"Yesterday a most impressive *tableau des morts* was discovered on the prairie about three miles from town. One of Major WHITE's men had, it would seem, had a mortal conflict with two of the enemy. All three of them were lying dead on the ground. One of the rebels was completely pierced through the body by the sabre of the dragoon, who himself was evidently killed by a shot from the revolver of his antagonist. The other rebel had probably been shot by the dragoon before the encounter with the foe dispatched by the sabre. There they all three laid, friends and foe, in close proximity to one another—the dragoon still grimly grasping the sabre, fast in the body of his foe, who in return was as firmly clinging to his revolver, pointed towards the dragoon, whose breast had received one of its balls."

The same correspondent, speaking of the cavalry charge and of Major WHITE, who was captured before the engagement, says:

"When the charge was made, the Major was placed fairly in front, and was exposed to the fiercest fire and charge of his own men. His horse was wounded and he himself received a curious bullet scratch, horizontally across his lips, giving them now very much the appearance of being afflicted with fever sores."

After Major WHITE's escape from his captors, upon hearing of Major ZAGONYI's imputation upon the conduct of his men, he demanded a Court of Inquiry, which was granted, and which, after the fullest investigation, made a report, not only fully exonerating Major WHITE and his squadron, but testifying to brave and efficient service which the scouts had rendered in the fight. And yet, it appears that Major ZAGONYI, only two days after the rendition of this report, deliberately repeats his officially exploded slander of his companions in arms, and desires to have it published in a New-York journal. Very respectfully.

NEW-YORK, November 11, 1861.

Repudiation in Olden Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the editors of the London *Times*, who have been so severe upon American repudiation, will tell us what name to apply to a certain transaction of Parliament in the year 1529, during the reign of HENRY VIII. That I may not be supposed to misrepresent it, I will quote the brief record in an English work, to which all your readers no doubt have ready access, *Hume's History of England:*

"The Commons gratified the King in another particular of moment; they granted him a discharge of all those debts he had contracted since the beginning of his reign; and they grounded this bill, which occasioned many complaints, on a pretence of the King's great care of the nation, and of his regularly employing all the money which he had borrowed in the public service. Most of the King's creditors consisted of friends to the Cardinal, (WOLSEY,) who had been engaged by their patron to contribute to the supply of HENRY's necessities; and the present courtiers were well pleased to take the opportunity of mulcting them. Several also approved of an expedient which, they hoped, would ever after discredit a method of supply so irregular and so unparliamentary."

Who, then, set the example of repudiating debts, to gratify personal hatred and to escape the possibility of having to pay them themselves in the shape of taxes? W. W. O.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

On Friday night last, at 7 o'clock, Gen. FREMONT arrived in St. Louis with his body guard. According to the *Republican*, a dense and enthusiastic crowd greeted and escorted him to the mansion which he has occupied as his headquarters. When the head of the procession had reached a position in front of the mansion, the members of the committee appointed to deliver an address to Gen. FREMONT, detached themselves therefrom, to perform the duty assigned them. As they entered the mansion, they were ushered into one of the large front rooms, and directly after the General made his appearance. Mr. JOHN C. VOGEL, then, as Chairman of the Committee, stepped forward and read the following

ADDRESS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT—*Sir*: We are instructed by the citizens of St. Louis to welcome you to our city, and perform the duty imposed upon us with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure. While we deeply regret the occasion of your presence among us, we rejoice in the unmistakable manifestation of the unflagging sympathy of the people. They have witnessed with astonishment and indignation the event, unprecedented in history, of your removal from the command, while in active pursuit of the enemy, and on the very eve of reaping the fruits of your incessant and successful labors. The true causes which led to your recall are well understood and appreciated: You have risen too fast in popular favor. The policy announced in your proclamation, although hailed by the people as a political and military necessity, furnished your unwilling rivals and enemies with a welcome weapon for your intended destruction.

The harbingers of truth will ever be crucified by the Pharisees.

We cannot be deceived by shallow and flimsy pretexts, by untounded and slanderous reports.

We entertain no doubt of your ability to speedily confound and silence your traducers. The day of reckoning is not far distant, and the people will take care that the schemes of your opponents shall in the end be signally defeated.

As loyal citizens, we follow your example in yielding due obedience to the edicts of the powers that be.

With you we join in the hope that the enthusiasm with which you have imbued the army created by, and devoted to you, may lead them to victory even in the absence of their legitimate leader. Should we meet with reverses, no fault will be charged upon you; should victory perch on our banners, the wreath of triumph will be placed on your brow by the verdict of the country.

Permit us to assure you that when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and peace shall be restored to us, an appeal to the people from the action of its servants will be triumphantly sustained.

In pursuance of our instructions, we take pleasure in presenting to you a copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by the citizens of St. Louis in mass meeting assembled.

THE COMMITTEE.

First Ward—John H. Fisse, J. G. Woerner; Second Ward—Chas. W. Gottschalk, Gustavus Fisher; Third Ward—Felix Coste, Gustavus Hoeber; Fourth Ward—Philip Weigel, Tony Niederweiser; Fifth Ward—E. Anheuser, Julius Hestler; Sixth Ward—Adam Hindricker, Thos. O'Reilly; Seventh Ward—John H. Gerdeman, Chas. Dannerman; Eighth Ward—John C. Vogel, Henry Meyer; Ninth Ward—S. E. Beckman, Louis Wagner; Tenth Ward—Henry Block.

After the reading of the foregoing address, the following resolutions were also read:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, the citizens of St. Louis, of German extraction, in mass meeting assembled to give expression of our sentiments towards Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, have solemnly and unanimously resolved:

1. That we recognize in JOHN C. FREMONT the embodiment of our patriotic feeling and political faith.

2. That, notwithstanding many paralyzing circumstances, he has performed his arduous and responsible task with all possible energy and honesty.

3. That we admire his impartiality and sagacity in selecting his military counselors, without National prejudices, from among such men as he considered true and worthy of his confidence.

4. That we will stand by him as long as he shall prove true to himself.

5. That while we submit to the action of the Government, as behooves loyal citizens, we regret to be deprived at the present moment of his services in conquering the rebel enemy, and believe to recognize in this event a wise Providence which may have reserved him for a still wider sphere of action in future times.

Gen. FREMONT, during the reading of the address and resolutions, apparently found it difficult to restrain his emotions, and when he first commenced to respond his voice was quite tremulous. His response was as follows:

The General spoke in a clear, low tone, but not without feeling, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say to you that your kind and affectionate—I may even say affectionate—reception of me moves my heart. It cheers me and strengthens my confidence—my confidence, already somewhat wavering—in our Republican institutions. I felt all day, as we passed through the country—I feel emphatically, to-night—that the faithful servant of the people, honestly laboring in the public cause, will not be allowed to suffer undeserved, and I feel stronger.

Since I left you, a few weeks ago, many accusations have been rained on my defenceless head—defenceless because my face was turned to the public enemy. What I see and hear to-night, the address you have just read to me, and the approving multitude below, show me that I was not wrong in leaving my defence with you. In regard to the baser charges made against me, I will say nothing now. You do not require it, and to speak of them would jar upon the generous feelings with which you come here to-night. Others have been already answered by my brave soldiers at Springfield; and others, of gross incompetency and a weak and aimless administration—to all of these I will adopt your address and the shouts of the grand multitude assembled below as my answer. And for all this, gentlemen, to you and to them, I renew my thanks with all my heart, which, to-night, is roused to full sensibility by the hearty and unqualified expression of your confidence and approbation, so valuable and grateful to me in my actual position.

I shall soon have occasion, for I shall make occasion, to answer all these charges more definitely. Until then, I will rely upon this evening for my defence.

Of subsequent proceedings the *Republican* says:

"After the General had delivered the above response, the Committee gathered about him, and he shook hands with each member thereof in the most cordial manner.

In the meantime, the crowd outside had begun to grow impatient, and in obedience to the tumultuous cries of the multitude, the General presented himself upon the portico. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, which he acknowledged by bowing.

The high wind which prevailed rendered it impossible for him to address the crowd, and there was no very urgent demand for him to do so. Indeed, all the crowd seemed to desire was to obtain a glimpse of their favorite, and nearly everybody was gratified in this respect. A blazing torch was held near him, so that his features could be distinctly discerned by the crowd, and as he gazed upon the sea of upturned faces, and comprehended the vastness thereof, and as he saw the enthusiasm which was everywhere manifested, his keen, piercing black eyes seemed to give utterance to the heartfelt gratitude which the ovation served to awaken in his breast. Turning to a gentleman standing near by, he remarked:

'I take this as a record of my administration. This is perhaps but a page of the work, but it says a great deal, and, with the illuminated binding which is here offered, I may well be proud of the work itself.'

When he was informed that the demonstration was gotten up almost in a few hours, and that not until the previous evening had it been publicly talked of, he seemed surprised, and replied that he could hardly have anticipated such a generous welcome upon so short a notice.

Having remained in view of the vast assemblage for more than ten minutes, he reentered the headquarters, and, directly after, the crowd began to disengage itself and disperse, the sound of their departing footsteps mingling with the echoes of their enthusiastic cheers."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE TERMS AGREED UPON BETWEEN FREMONT AND PRICE.

The terms agreed upon between Major-Gens. FREMONT and PRICE, for the exchange of prisoners, are in these words:

First—The exchange shall be affected grade for grade, or two officers of a lower grade as an equivalent in rank for one of a higher grade; the exchange to embrace prisoners on parole, as also those held in custody.

Second—The parties released, both officers and privates, shall be furnished with a certificate of release, and of safe conduct to the headquarters of their respective armies, or of their divisions; the officers, with their usual side arms, camp equipage and property, and the privates with their personal property.

Third—The prisoners taken by the United States forces at Camp Jackson, in St. Louis County, on the 10th day of May, 1861, are embraced in this exchange, with the express understanding that Gen. PRICE reiterates the protest of the officers and men then made against the legality of their capture and the exaction of parole when released.

Fourth—Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis County, is hereby authorized and required to issue the certificates above referred to, to the officers and privates of the State forces herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners at Camp Jackson, to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to him by Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them; and the said Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them, are hereby authorized and required to issue such certificates to the United States officers and privates herein named, and also to such other officers and privates, taken prisoners at Lexington, Mo., to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to them, or either of them, by QUIN MORTON, Esq., or such other person as may be named in his place or stead, by the commanding officer at Benton Barracks aforesaid.

Fifth—The persons herein named for exchange, not connected with the military, shall be furnished, as heretofore provided, with certificates of safe conduct to their respective homes.

The names of the privates to be exchanged are to be furnished without delay at St. Louis; those taken at Camp Jackson, to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, or the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, and those taken at Lexington, to Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG, or some other of his associates named in this agreement, and the certificates hereinbefore referred to are to be issued according to the lists so furnished, without delay.

Should the names of any of the officers or non-commissioned officers taken at Camp Jackson be omitted in the foregoing list, and Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG, or either of his associates desire their exchange, Brigadier-Gen. CURTIS, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, will, on application, make such exchange for any officer or non-commissioned officer captured by the State forces, according to rank, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Done and agreed to at Neosho, Mo., 26th October, 1861.

LEXINGTON PRISONERS.

The following is the list of United States officers and privates released by the arrangement:

Col. Jas. A. Mulligan,	2d Lieut. Edw'd Murray,
Col. Everett Peabody,	2d Lieut. E. P. Trego,
Major Chas. E. Moore,	2d Lieut. P. McDermott,
Major Rob't T. Vanhorn,	2d Lieut. Thos. Hogan,
Lieut. Col. Jas. Quirk,	2d Lieut. P. O. Kane,
Col. Robert White,	2d Lieut. Wallace, 23d Ill.
Capt. M. Gleason,	2d Lieut. J. B. Hawley,
Capt. Robert Adams,	2d Lieut. O. Cunningham,
Capt. S. A. Simonson,	2d Lieut. Jas. E. Hudson,
Capt. D. P. Moriarty,	2d Lieut. D. C. Skelly,
Capt. Chas. Coffa,	2d Lieut. P. Higgins,
Capt. Jas. Fitzgerald,	2d Lieut. G. W. Graff,
Capt. Dan Quirk,	2d Lieut. H. Fette,
Capt. T. C. Nichols,	Lieut. Edwin Moore,
Capt. John Schmitz,	Lieut. Geo. F. Tennant,
Capt. John Robinson,	Lieut. Wm. A. Murray,
Capt. E. C. Thomas,	Lieut. Albert Reyburn,
Capt. S. S. Evans,	Lieut. Morgan Blair
Capt. Geo. B. Hoge,	Lieut. Jas. B. Dent.
Capt. H. Dill,	Lieut. John C. Parks.
Capt. G. H. Rumbaugh,	Lieut. S. L. M. Proctor,
Capt. Richard Ridgell,	Lieut. Caspar Yost,
Capt. G. M. Mitchell,	Lieut. R. S. Whittaker,
First Lieut. J. Cosgrove,	Lieut. Neal Bohanson,
First Lieut. L. Collins,	Lieut. Chas. Rippin,
First Lieut. P. Hickey,	Private Stewart Allen,
First Lieut. Jas. Lane,	Private John Gillman,
First Lieut. T. H. Miller,	Private P. McGinnis,
First Lieut. C. A. Wade,	Private S. H. Tourtelote,
First Lieut. G. W. Norris,	Private Louis Yates,
Capt. F. Parker,	Private James Quinn,
First Lieut. W. Perkins.	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Day,
First Lieut. S. M. Penfield,	Capt. Henry Emade,
First Lieut. O. B. Newbory,	Capt. John McNulty,
First Lieut. F. Klioger,	Capt. W. Applegate,
First Lieut. W. S. Marshall,	Capt. Wm. Miller,
First Lieut. J. Skillman,	

The names of the rebels exchanged for the above we omit, except the following:

Brig.-Gen. D. M. Frost,	Maj. N. Wall,
Col. John S. Bowen,	Maj. John J. Anderson,
Maj. R. S. Voorhies,	Maj. James R. Shaler,
Maj. Henry W. Williams,	Maj. Clark Kennerly.

MISCELLANEOUS MISSOURI NEWS.

A SCENE AT SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A gentleman from Springfield sends us the following account of a scene, of which he was an eye-witness, between FREMONT and his officers, on the Sunday before Gen. HUNTER took command of the army:

SIR: I notice in your telegraphic reports from Springfield, an account of the gathering of officers at Gen. FREMONT's Headquarters, in Springfield, which I desire, as an eye-witness, to correct in some points, and to complete in detail. The famous Bohemian Brigade were asleep in their tent when the scene occurred, and, waking at the cheers which concluded it, came out and gathered from the crowd a general idea of what had passed, which they put to paper in reporters' fashion. I do not mean to disparage those gentlemen, therefore, when I assume that the account of a *bona fide* witness of that most impressive occasion will be acceptable to yourself and your readers.

On Sunday morning the excitement throughout the various camps about Springfield was intense. Many refused to follow any other leader than FREMONT; the Delawares came to declare that they would immediately return to their homes, and one officer of artillery insanely ordered a battery out on the Bolivar road to prevent by force the departure of the General. Throughout the forenoon officers crowded to headquarters, to state that they could not answer for the result were the General to leave, and to demand that he should lead them against the enemy at Wilson's Creek. To avoid listening to such demands, Gen. FREMONT remained absent from his quarters all day; and refused to see the officers who brought them. Without his knowledge, however, they agreed to reassemble at 5 o'clock P. M., and see him at all hazards. At that hour several hundred of them stood before the door of his quarters, waiting for him to appear. In the course of an hour he rode up, and dismounting, found himself in an open space, lined on all sides by a dense throng of officers in full uniform, who stood at a respectful distance and raised their hats as he passed. The General appeared struck by this unexpected manifestation, but retained his usual calm demeanor, and stood leaning on his sabre until several of the oldest Colonels—such veterans, for instance, as OSTERHAUS—advanced and began a conversation with him in low tones. I could see the point of his scabbard go grinding into the gravel, but no other sign of emotion was visible. Rough old soldiers were crying like children in the throng, and all watched in the dim light, with straining eagerness, those few central figures, whose words were deciding the fate of two great armies. The band struck up "O, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light," but was stopped by a general "hush." The question was too painful; for we know not what we should see by the dawnlight of the morrow. Dead silence, while moments seemed lengthening into ages, was the only fit expression of our anxiety and despair.

Suddenly, OSTERHAUS (I think it was he) stepped forward and said: "Fellow soldiers, three cheers for Gen. FREMONT!" How that broke the silence, and relieved the energies of pent-up feeling, you can imagine. The same officer then continued: "Gentlemen, Gen. FREMONT can say only this much, that if Gen. HUNTER does not arrive to-night he will lead us against the enemy at dawn to-morrow."

Hurrah! Hurrah! Now let the band play merrily! The whole assembly broke up with glad shouts and laughter that echoed far down the street. I passed near the General, who stood quietly in the same place, still leaning on his sabre, but I saw that his eyes were filled with unshed tears.

In half an hour the camps awoke. The intelligence fled like wild-fire among the men, and far and near they made night vocal with their jubilation.

You know how all these hopes were killed. Gen. HUNTER arrived just as the council of war was about to separate, having arranged the detailed plan for to-morrow's battle. For hours after he came, he heard the cheering of thousands of men who fondly hoped to follow their beloved chieftain to the charge, and wipe out in blood the foul aspersions upon his honor and theirs. Everyone expected that Gen. HUNTER would have the common courtesy to say, "Fight out this battle which you have as good as begun." You know what he did. He took command without a word, and sent off dispatches the same day, before he could have ascertained anything about it, stating that there was no enemy near Springfield, and never had been.

I could tell much more; but I only wish for the present to place on record a minute and accurate account of a remarkable scene. The reporters have spoiled it all by saying that speeches were delivered. Not one word more was said than I have stated. Gen. FREMONT, thank God, is rich in all those faculties which disqualify a man for speech-making. He is honorable, sincere, and disdainful of mere words. What eulogies can speak louder for him than those tears upon battle-browned cheeks, and that dead silence of rugged lips?

ITEMS FROM GEN. HUNTER'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CAMP LYON.
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Wednesday Noon, Nov. 6.

Nothing new in camp. The prospect of an immediate engagement continues to diminish, and it is generally believed that unless the rebels give us battle somewhere in this vicinity, they will be allowed to remain where they are for the present, other movements, deemed more important, being under consideration by the Commander of this Department. Many persons assert that a large portion of the secession force has recently retraced its steps from Cassville to Neosho, and that the main body of the army is now there, while in the vicinity of the former place there were not over 20,000 men.

Gen. HUNTER, with a detachment of cavalry, has just passed on his way to Wilson's Creek battle ground for the purpose of reconnoissance.

The remainder of Col. ELLIS' First Missouri Cavalry has arrived, and is attached to Gen. WYMAN's brigade.

The number of horses and mules taken from this (Greene) county by the rebels, is estimated at 6,000; bushels of wheat 200,000; cattle 2,000; which, with mercantile goods and other articles, are valued at $1,250,000.

Acting Brig.-Gen. B. WYMAN has been appointed Provost Marshal, and has issued a proclamation referring to the unnecessary and unusual absence of officers and men from their camps without business or permission, and stating that all such will hereafter be placed under arrest.

All Union men residing in this vicinity having any products to dispose of, are wanted to bring them in and report to the Provost Marshal's office.

Mrs. SARAH BEMIS and her daughter are entitled to much gratitude from our soldiers, for assisting the the sick at Warsaw, whither they walked every day a distance of seven miles with such provis

revolution, thank Heaven, doesn't make one. Argest deal more is required.

FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, in the telegraph announced, some days since, has made his official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, on the 21st of July. We find the following synopsis in a letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"I have been favored with a brief synopsis of portions of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report of the battle of Manassas, which has been forwarded to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. Gen. BEAUREGARD opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the Government of the junction of the armies of the Shenandoah and Potomac, with a view to the relief of Maryland, and the capture of the City of Washington, which plan was rejected by the President. Gen. B. states that he telegraphed the War Department, on the 13th of July, of the contemplated attack by Gen. McDOWELL, urgently asking for a junction of Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th of July, *when the President consented to order Gen. Johnston to his assistance.* Gen. BEAUREGARD goes on to state that his plan of battle assigned to Gen. JOHNSTON an attack on the enemy on the left, at or near Centreville, while he himself would command in front; but the condition of the roads prevented this.

It was then decided to receive the attack of the enemy behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, Gen. BEAUREGARD was convinced that Gen. McDOWELL'S principal demonstration would be made on our left wing, and he then formed the idea of throwing forward a sufficient force, by converging roads, *to attack the enemy's reserves at Centreville as soon as the main body of the latter became inextricably engaged on the left.* Late in the day, finding that Gen. EWELL, who was posted on the extreme right of our line, had not moved forward in accordance with the programme and the special order which had been sent to him, Gen. B. dispatched a courier to Gen. EWELL to inquire the reason why the latter had failed to advance, and received a reply from Gen. EWELL stating that he had not received any such order. The enemy's attack having then become too strong on the left to warrant carrying out the original plans, it would take three hours for Gen. EWELL'S brigade to reach Centreville, it became necessary to alter the plan, change front on the left, and bring up our reserve to that part of the field. This movement was superintended in person by Gen. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD remaining to direct the movents in front.

At the time when Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Gen. EARLY came up with their divisions, and appeared on the right of the enemy, our forces on the left occupied the cord of the arc of a circle, of which the arc itself was occupied by the enemy—the extremes of their lines flanking ours. The appearance of SMITH'S and EARLY'S brigades, and their charge on the enemy's right, broke the lines of the latter and threw them into confusion, when shortly afterwards the rout became complete.

Gen. BEAUREGARD acknowledges the great generosity of Gen. JOHNSTON in fully according to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry out the plans he had formed with relation to this campaign, in yielding the command of the field, after examining and cordially approving the plan of battle, and in the effective coöperation which Gen. JOHNSTON so chivalrously extended to him on that eventful day.

He remarks that the retreat of our forces from Fairfax, immediately previous to the engagement of the 18th, is the first instance on record of volunteers retiring before an engagement, and with the object of giving battle in another position.

The number under his command on the 18th of July is set down at 17,000 effective men, and on the 21st to 27,000, which includes 6,200 of JOHNSTON'S army, and 1,700 brought up by Gen. HOLMES from Fredericksburgh.

The killed on our side in this ever-memorable battle are stated in the report to have been in number 393, and the wounded 1,200.

The enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated by Gen. BEAUREGARD at 4,500, which does not include the missing.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond papers still speak in confidence of a battle soon to take place between the main bodies of the two great armies on the Potomac. Such a battle must be terrible in its slain, and most critical in its consequences. But there is hardly, we presume, a man in the Confederate Army, or the Confederate States, who will not gladly nerve himself to know the certainty of such an event. Even as a matter of life, the hazards of a battle with the enemy are preferable to the disease and destruction which must await the army in the unprepared and desperate Winter quarters near Centreville and Manassas. The Confederate troops have conquered in every battle which has been fought upon the Potomac.

Whether their superiority consists in superior courage and enthusiasm, or a superior use of arms, or in both of these causes, the fact is unquestionable, they are superior to the United States troops in battle. Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report, just submitted, of the battle of Manassas, states that, at that battle, there were 28,000 men in the Confederate army. Our readers will remember now the correct statements of our published correspondence in this particular, and with what incredulity these low figures were received shortly before the battle. It was mistakenly believed we had, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, from 40,000 to 60,000 troops.

Of these 28,000, there were but 7,000 *immediately engaged.* What a vast disparity in numbers did our troops vanquish on that eventful day! And what a fearful risk was run by the previous rejection of twelve-months' volunteers. Our escape seems providential. The United States authorities admit that they had 56,000 men in the field. Gen. McDOWELL, in his official report, states that 18,000 crossed Bull Run, and were engaged. This would make the proportion nearly three to one, besides an immense body in reserve. Gen. EVANS, in his recent gallant victory at Leesburgh, where there were three to one, only repeated the practice of our daring and success.

Will Gen. McCLELLAN, after the defeat of his troops at Bethel Church, Bull Run, Manassas, and, more recently, at Leesburgh, commit the consummate folly of attacking the grand army of the Confederate States on their chosen field—behind their intrenchments? To us it appears absurd to expect it; and yet it will not be more absurd than the whole war. The attempt to subjugate the South is as stupendous a folly as to attack our army again at Bull Run. We earnestly hope that our enemies, like rattlesnakes in August, may be blinded by their own venom.

We verily believe that in one day, on a fair field, our noble army can settle forever the destinies of the South, and make us at once a great, independent and triumphant people.

While, therefore, we look with confidence to future achievements of this array, if permitted to fight, we cannot but turn with regret to its past inactivity. We are floating along, relying on possibilities.

BRECKINRIDGE.

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday last says: "We have reason to believe that the rumor which has found its way into some of the city Press, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has received the appointment of Secretary of War, is without foundation. The presumption is, instead, that he will be given a command in Kentucky. Unless we are misinformed, the gentleman who has, since the retirement of Secretary WALKER, so satisfactorily and ably discharged the onerous duties of the War Department, will be retained at that post. We have heard no conjecture indulged as to who is likely to be called to the Department of Justice.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Saturday, gets the following news from what it calls the Nashville-Bowling-Green-Louisville *Cousin* of Oct. 1:

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A letter in the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated Winchester, Va., Oct. 27, gives the rebel account of the skirmish at Romney on the 26th. The writer says the fight was between 400 Confederates and a Federal force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000. The writer says:

"Our little force was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. The fight commenced three or four miles from Romney, whither our troops had gone to meet the enemy. After fighting some time, it was found that they could not keep back the Federals, and a retreat towards Romney followed, the enemy pursuing. Our army wagons blocked up the road, and the artillery could not pass, and it was consequently captured, with wagons, teams, baggage, &c., and we regret to add that Col. ANGUS MCDONALD, the commander of the Confederate forces, it is believed, fell into the hands of the pursuers. When last seen, he was on horseback, with the enemy but a short distance in the rear. Some of his friends fear that he has been killed, as the Federals, it has been stated, exhibited no disposition to take prisoners, but rode up ot teamsters and killed them with their sabres. Maj. O. R. FENTEN escaped. He was thrown from a horse, but was carried off in a carriage, and has reached this place in a bruised condition. Some twenty or thirty of the cavalry have reached Winchester, from whom we obtain these particulars.

Although directly from the scene of the engagement, they bring reports containing discrepancies as to the details. I aim to give what I believe to be the most reliable. It is believed we had about twenty men killed and a number wounded. A large number of the enemy were killed the artillery making roads through them. Some of the escaped cavalry fear that the greater part of the cavalry and also the militia force fell into the hands of the enemy before the pursuit was abandoned, while others think that but few except the wounded were taken prisoners. I am of opinion that the latter will prove correct. The enemy had about 300 cavalry.

The enemy are no doubt once more in Romney, and some of our citizens fear they may extend their visit to Winchester—forty two miles being the distance—but I have no such fears.

A militia force left here this morning in the direction of Romney, to check them if they should have the temerity to advance in this direction. The cars have gone to Charlestown to bring some troops from that place to go also towards Romney. Of course our people regret that the enemy have for once "stolen a march on our men," and given the invaders some cause to "crow," but I predict that, when we shall be in possession of full details, it will be found that they have but little to rejoice over."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 30th of October, says that a letter from Jackson's River to a gentleman in that city, written on Saturday evening, the 26th, "says a report had reached that place to the effect that Gen. FLOYD had attacked the Federal forces at the mouth of the Coal River, killing some five or six hundred of them, and taking a number of prisoners. FLOYD is said to have lost three hundred in killed and wounded." The writer of the letter referred to does not vouch for the truth of the report, or any part of it, but says it was credited in the main at Jackson's River on Saturday.

The same letter speaks of the passage of LORING'S command through Lewisburgh on Wednesday, upon a forced march, to reinforce Gen. JACKSON at Greenbriar River. This is said to have been in consequence of a dispatch received by Gen. LEE from Gen. JACKSON, giving an account of the movements of the enemy in the locality of the latter.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILD CAT.

The Nashville *Patriot* has a partial account of the battle at Camp Wild Cat. A correspondent says ZOLLICOFFER went forward with 5,000 men; that they attacked the enemy which was strongly fortified and 7,000 strong; drove them from one of their intrenchments, and were preparing to drive them from another, when they learned that the Federals were receiving reinforcements. "*when they thought it was about time to retreat.*" The same veracious correspondent says the rebel loss is killed was eleven, and wounded forty-two. They took twenty prisoners, and killed "a good many" of the Federals, though they don't know how many. The writer says, "every man was a hero on our side."

After the above was written the writer saw and conversed with Mr. CARPEN, the Sheriff of Knox County, who had arrived from Knoxville. He states that Col. CHURCHWELL, the previous Sunday night, at 12 o'clock, dispatched from Cumberland Gap to Lieut. LUTTRELL, at Knoxville, to send all the ordinance and ammunition and forces there to the Cumberland Gap in the quickest possible time, authorizing him to press into service everything necessary to facilitate transportation. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was expected at Cumberland Gap on Monday, the 28th October.

The letter says ZOLLICOFFER did not consider his force sufficiently large to hold Camp Buckner, at the Cumberland Ford, and that he is falling back to the Gap for strength of position.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Col. TIGHMAN, of the Third Kentucky regiment in the rebel army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, and succeeds Col. ACTON, of Mississippi, in command in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, Ky.

A letter from Hopkinsville to the *Courier* says Gen. TILGHMAN'S Brigade is composed of the First and Third Mississippi regiments, one Kentucky regiment, and about 300 cavalry, mostly Kentuckians.

Capt. NEVILLE and R. HALL FLORANOY, the latter the son of J. G. FLORANOY, of Memphis, were killed in the battle at Fredericktown, Mo., on Oct. 21.

The *Courier* has dispatches from Charleston and Richmond to the 29th.

The report that a large fleet was seen off the Charleston harbor on the 28th is not confirmed.

An armed Confederate steamer has brought another prize safely into harbor, and the passengers arrived in Charleston, among them Capt. RICHARD BARTLETT and lady.

Also the following prizes: Brig *Betsy Ann, Wells*, of Maine, *Michael, Tennessee*, and six others, were captured. The *Wells* sailed from New-York for Cardenas on the 6th of October. She was captured some days ago with an assorted cargo.

In the Confederate Court, MICHAEL MCNAMARA, charged with embezzling public money and robbing the mail, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on one inolctment to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine; and on the second indictment to ten years' imprisonment.

The dispatches from Richmond of the 29th say that Gen. SICKLES is on the Maryland shore with a force of 16,000; that the rebel Government has information from Washington that a large Federal force will be placed opposite Mathais Point; that a portion of the great fleet has gone to New-Orleans, and the other portion to convey troops to Norming Bay, Westmoreland County, Va.; that it is the design of the fleet to engage the rebel batteries at Evansport in front, which will give Gen. MCCLELLAN a chance to attack Gen. JOHNSTON in the rear.

The Adjutant-General says the report that Gen. EVANS disobeyed orders at Leesburgh is erroneous. Gens. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD have written Gen. EVANS complimentary letters.

Col. FEATHERSTON, of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, says the rebel captures at Leesburgh sum up 726 prisoners, 4 cannon, and 16,000 stand of arms.

The privateer *Sumter* is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbados. The same dispatch says the rebel loss at Leesburgh was 32 killed and 106 wounded.

Col. E. R. BURT, of the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment, wounded at Leesburgh, has since died.

Col. WIGFALL, of Texas, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and Gen. BONHAM, of South Carolina, to a Major-Generalship, in the rebel army.

A skirmish, which resulted adversely to the rebels, has taken place at Romney.

A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah *News* says a certain noted Captain, well known in Savannah and Charleston, will soon turn up in England, and subsequently on the high seas, as the master of a large and powerful privateer, carrying the flag of the Confederate States. The writer says: "It is not necessary to state in what manner and by what means the Yankee blockade has been thus contemptuously violated. A gentleman of distinguished family, well known in Georgia, accompanied the Captain referred to, and will, no doubt, worthily represent his State on the deck of a privateer."

The Memphis *Appeal* has a correspondent in Paducah, who keeps that paper fully posted as to the state of affairs there.

The following dispatches, dated Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31, were received in Richmond:

R. K. MEADE, late United States Minister to Brazil, has arrived safe.

Capt. S. J. SHOAT, of the British Navy, has resigned his commission, arrived at Savannah, and tendered his services to the Confederate States Government.

The *South Carolina*, arrived from Europe, reports the feeling in England and France as warming up in favor of the South.

A valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms recently arrived.

Gov. HEMPHILL has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to repair to their houses of worship on the 15th of November, in view of an impending conflict, to implore God's blessing.

The steamer *Theodora* has arrived, and reports that MASON and SLIDELL arrived at Nassau on the 11th, Cardenas on the 16th, and Havana on the 17th. The ladies of Havana presented the steamer with a flag. The ladies of Matanzas sent HAMPTON'S Legion a flag, and a dinner was given the officers and passengers by the citizens of Havana. The *Theodora* returned with a valuable cargo. She reports that the steamer *Keystone State* captured a Southern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition, and has gone to New-York.

The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* of the 19th ult., says:

"We learn that there is to be erected near this city a large slaughter-house, at which 40,000 beeves are to be slain and packed for the use of the army. We learn that the butchers have contracted to furnish the Government with 100,000 barrels of mess beef. The work of slaughtering will commence in a few weeks."

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., says Hon. SOLON BORLAND has been appointed Brigadier-General.

Gen. JOHNSTON, according to late Richmond papers, is in command of the army of the Potomac, which numbers about 150,000 men, with headquarters at Centreville. The First Maryland Regiment is among those at the latter place.

Ex-Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, had nearly succeeded in raising a full brigade of Marylanders, a few companies only lacking their full complement of men. The Ex-Governor was expecting a commission as Brigadier-General as soon as his command was complete and equipped.

Capt. WM. D. BROWN, of Maryland, and late of the Lafayette Guards, of Baltimore, holds the commission of Captain in LOWE'S brigade. All the officers of the brigade were entitled to their pay, but as a general thing they appropriated it to the equipment of their various commands. R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS' section of artillery was at Evensport, on the Potomac, assisting in the blockade of that river. Many well-known Marylanders were with him, including a number of the former cadets of the Naval School at Annapolis, who acted as gunners.

GEORGE LEMMON, who obtained some notoriety in Baltimore last Spring, by attempting to cut down the American flag from the Custom-house, had received a Recruiting Sergeant's commission for his gallantry displayed at the battle of Bull Run. He was recruiting at Fredericksburgh. Fifteen thousand Enfield rifles had arrived at Richmond from the South, a steamer having run the blockade with them.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Oct. 30, says:

"A dispatch from Lynchburgh, of the 29th, says that the reported engagement near Romney is believed to be unfounded.

Matters are very quiet about Manassas. There are no signs of an early battle in that quarter. There are no Federal troops about Leesburgh. It is now doubtful whether they will show themselves on this side of the river soon again.

Official intelligence says the Federal fleet sailed from Hampton seaward; destination supposed to be some point on the Atlantic coast.

Col. BEAR, of the Eighteenth Mississippi, died last Sunday of wounds received in the battle of Leesburgh."

A paragraph in the *Delta* reports that "official intelligence has been received, measurably confirming the report of the attack on the Confederate forces near Romney." Result not stated.

Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, lately appointed Brigadier, the Richmond *Dispatch* says, has been tendered the appointment of Quartermaster-General.

It is stated, on Richmond authority, that Gen. LEE'S command has been divided—LEE taking command in Northwestern Virginia, Gen. H. R. JACKSON, of Georgia, in the Valley, and that Gen. HOLMES takes command on the Lower Potomac.

It is also reported that part of the great fleet is on its way to New-Orleans.

Gen. W. H. F. WALKER, of the Louisiana Brigade under BEAUREGARD, has resigned.

Mr. CHARLES P. MAY, of Montgomery, Ala., has commenced the manufacture of "patent leather" on a large scale in that city.

DOINGS OF BUCKNER'S MEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

CAMP AT NOLIN, THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1861.

On Sunday night, Capt. JOHN D. BRENT, of Company K, Louisville Legion, penetrated more than ten miles beyond Green River. He gives the most satisfactory and complete account we have yet received of matters and things in that region. His unexampled daring came near costing him his life or his liberty. Four hundred rebels beat the woods on all sides in search of him, but knowing every part of the country, and being determined not to return until he had accomplished what he went for, he managed to elude them, spent several hours in their very midst, and did not start back until he had performed the duty he went upon. He reports that in the direction of Glasgow there is no large body of rebels this side of Rocky Hill. The old camp at Horse Cave is entirely deserted. Roving parties fill the whole country as far as Green River, just as they did between Green River and Bacon Creek before our late advance to Nolin. They are plundering and laying waste every homestead between the pickets of their advance guard and Green River, as, a while since, they did those between their position at Woodsonville and Bacon Creek. To the great mass of the *Journal's* readers, this fact will seem to indicate either that BECKNER has concluded to abandon finally and forever his late offensive plan, and content himself with the line of the Barren, or else that he has no control over his men. Capt. BRENT says that one who has not seen the ravaged fields and desolate homesteads beyond Green River, can form no idea of the extent of the ruin these miscreants have wrought. I should not be surprised, however, from the very extravagance of their robberies, if yet a third solution besides the two I have above suggested, were the correct one.

WHAT THE FRIGATE NIAGARA IS DOING.

A letter from on board the *Niagara*, which was at the mouth of the Mississippi, is published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The writer details the circumstances of the attack upon the blockading fleet, and says:

"In this unfortunate affair the enemy accomplished their object in driving us from the river, and captured all the lumber, bags, tools, &c., employed in the erection of the battery; also a small schooner, partly laden with coal. We lost no men in this affair, and are of the opinion that a large steamer of the rebel party was disabled by our shot, as she was towed away up the river.

We were lying at Fort Pickens when we heard the disastrous news, *and had sent over spare spars, rigging, &c., on shore, preparatory to making an attack upon the batteries of Gen. Bragg, when we were obliged to leave up anchor and visit our 'little progeny' down here.* Suffice it to say, we found them *all anchored safely in blue water!*

The following vessels now occupy the blockading stations in these waters:

Steam frigate *Niagara*, flag-ship, southwest Pass.
Steam-frigate *Colorado*, off Fort Pickens.
Steam-frigate *Mississippi*, Mobile.
Steam-sloop *Richmond*, Ship Island.
Steamer *Cuyler*, Pass à l'Outre.
Steamer *South Carolina*, Galveston, Texas.
Steamer *Huntsville*, Key West, (repairing.)
Steamer *Water Witch*, Southwest Pass, (tender.)
Frigate *Santee*, Galveston, Texas.
Frigate *Potomac*, Mobile, Ala.
Sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Pass à l'Outre.
Sloop-of-war *Preble*, Berwick Bay.
Ship *Pompero*, Barrataria Bay.
Store-ship *Nightingale*, tor New-York, soon.
Coal-bark *Kuku*, Southwest Pass.

The steamer *South Carolina* has just brought in another prize, laden with 600 barrels of turpentine, valued at $45,000. The cargo will be transferred to the *Nightingale*, and she will sail for Nova Scotia immediately. The prize will be burned.

The rumor that the steamer *Star of the West* and an armed bark had escaped when our ships were driven from the river, is untrue. The blockade in the Gulf is complete.

On the 17th inst., two large rebel steamers appeared in the Mississippi River, apparently challenging some of our vessels to an encounter. The steamers *South Carolina* and *Water Witch* engaged them, and after two hours' fighting, drove them up the stream to the forts. They have not been seen since.

On the 19th inst., the steamer *Massachusetts*, blockading at Ship Island, engaged several light steamers of the enemy; but owing to her draft of water, was unable to pursue them. The *Massachusetts* received a shell in her cabin, tearing down the panel work, but no other damage.

The French steamer *Lavoisier* made her appearance on the 24th. Visits were exchanged by the officers. Her crew are disabled by the yellow fever. Flag-officer MCLEAN offered them assistance, but it was declined.

Commander HANDY, late of the *Vincennes*, has been ordered home for trial. Charge, deserting the ship, &c., &c.

Lieut. MARCY has been appointed to the command in his place.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 597, 1349, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1399, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1469, 5518.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 37, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 246, 120, 122, 135, 138, 160, 172, 161, 192, 203, 204, 205, 221, 221¾, 222, 226, 231.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part 1.*—Nos. 2537, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2211, 2219, 2503, 711. *Part II.*—1584, 2542, 2582, 2506, 2596, 2158, 2606, 2606, 2610, 2814, 2616, 2620, 2624, 2628, 1786, 2424, 2592, 1548, 1690, 1580.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1512, 1522, 1,490, 1551, 1552, 1555, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1568. *Part II.*—Nos. 1569, 1570, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1247, 1448, 363, 1187, 321.

Effect of an Appeal from a Judgment—Equitable Control of the Court over its own Judgments and Process.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Stricken vs. *Wakeman.*—This was a motion to discharge a levy, and set aside an execution, appeal having been taken from the judgment pursuant to which the execution was issued, proper security being given.

WOODRUFF, J.—It is clear, I think, upon a review of the cases already decided, and according to the true import of the code, that the taking of an appeal from the judgment, and giving the security presented by the code, although they operate as a stay of proceedings, and prevent a sale of property levied upon, do not operate to discharge a previous levy, or supersede an execution issued before the appeal was taken. But the Court has power, in the exercise of its discretion, in its equitable control over its own judgments and process to do both, if the ends of justice or the prevention of unnecessary or oppressive hardship requires it. And it should be done where there is no suggestion that the appeal is not taken in good faith, or that the security given on the appeal is not ample to secure to the party recovering the amount of his recovery, if the judgment should be affirmed.

On the payment by the appellant of the Sheriff's fees on the execution herein already accrued, the levy may be discharged and the execution set aside.

Citizenship—What Persons of Foreign Birth are Citizens without Naturalization.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Application of Wm Morrison.—This is a case of considerable importance and interest to a large class of persons in the United States, there being a great deal of ignorance on the subject involved. The applicant came to the United States with his parents while he was an infant. During his infancy his father became a naturalised citizen of the country; and he now applies to the Court to ascertain if, under such circumstances, he having arrived at the age of 21 years, he is a citizen of the United States without taking out naturalization papers. The following is the opinion of the Court on the subject:

HILTON J.—By the act of Congress passed April 14, 1802, and which is still in force, the minor children of any parent duly naturalized, and who, at the time of such naturalization of the parent, reside within the United States, became citizens immediately upon their arriving at the age of 21 years.

It was so held by the late Chancellor, in West vs. West, (8 Paige R., 443;) and, apart from the fact that that decision has never been questioned, such, I think, is the plain construction and intention of the act of Congress referred to, the language of which does not make the right to citizenship of the minor children of an alien, who are born abroad, depend upon their residing here for any particular period of time, but rests solely upon the fact of the minority and residence in this country at the time of the naturalization of their parent.

The applicant is, undoubtedly, vested with all the rights of a citizen of the United States.

Western Travelers—Indiana Divorces.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Sarah H. McGiffert vs. *John N. McGiffert.*—This is an action for a divorce *a vinculo*, for the alleged adultery of the husband. The defence is, that the defendant some time since went to the State of Indiana, where he obtained a divorce from the plaintiff, on the ground of desertion, and married again in that State. Justice DAVIS, at Special Term, decided the divorce obtained in Indiana to be no bar to the action.

The case now comes up on appeal from this decision. Decision reserved.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the case of Charles Noake, charged with forgery in the third degree, continued from Monday, was concluded by a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Ann J. Goodwin was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Julia Stevens pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was sentenced to two days in the City Prison.

Charles Edlen, German, 35 years of age, was tried and convicted of stealing $400 in money from Alexander Angerman, the keeper of a lager beer saloon in Fifth-street. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Two accomplices, charged with the same offence, are under indictment, and will be tried to-day.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*The People ex rel. Wade* vs. *Eastman et al.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Drew* vs. *Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, Kellog* vs. *Earle, Mittreacht* vs. *Kelly.*—Cases settled.

BRADY, J.—*Broderick* vs. *Forst.*—Motion granted so far as to allow defendant to appear and answer.

Wallenstein vs. *Dunstress.*—Motion granted.

Scott, Receiver, vs. *Walleck.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12, 1861.

$12,000 U.S. 6s '81 Reg	94½	50 Hudson River R	40⅜
12,000 U.S.6s '61 Coupon	94⅜	50 do b30	40⅜
2,000 do	94⅜	50 do	40⅜
12,000 U.S.5s '74 Coupon	85	50 do s10	40⅜
2,000 Ill. Cent. Bds. '60	80	100 do	40⅜
4,000 do	89½	100 do s16	40⅜
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bds. '79	81	100 do	40½
1,000 Ill. Sterling Bds.	78	100 do b30	40⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	200 Harlem R b10	13
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	48	330 do	13
28,000 Missouri State 6s	44½	550 Harlem R. Prefer'd	33
10,000 do s30	44	25 do	32⅜
3,000 Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. J. R	48	65 Little Miami R	77
2,500 Cal. St. 7s	81½	100 Reading R s60	35⅜
3,000 E. R. 3d M. D. '83	87	350 Mich. Cen. R	52
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	78½	250 do b30	52
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	105¼	200 do	51⅜
1,000 do	105	20 do	51⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bds	96½	50 do s60	51⅛
2,000 Mich. Cen. S. F. '79	95	600 do	51⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	39⅞	50 do b10	51⅛
10,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. h.	72½	260 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
50 Bank of Commerce	83	1050 do	19¼
20 Am. Ex. Bk	85	100 do s10	19¼
15 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85	25 do	19¼
173 Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.	95	50 Clev. and Pitts. R.	11⅛
50 do b10	95	50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	97¾
250 do	95⅜	122 Gal. and Chic. R	71
100 do b60	95⅜	50 do	70⅞
50 do b10	95⅞	10 do	70⅞
50 do b30	95⅜	210 Clev. and Tol. R	37⅜
50 do s30	95⅜	200 do b30	37⅛
1650 N. Y. Central R	79⅜	100 do b30	37⅜
50 do s30	79⅜	100 do s10	37
900 do s10	79⅜	50 do	37
33 do	79⅜	650 Chic. & R. I. R	64⅛
49 Erie Railway	33⅞	50 do s30	64⅛
100 do b60	33⅞	100 do b30	64⅜
275 do	33⅜	50 do b30	64⅜
100 do s50	33⅞	50 do	64⅜
100 do s10	33⅜	50 do	64⅜
100 do b10	33⅜	50 do b30	64⅛
200 Erie Railway Pref	59⅜	50 Ch., Bur. & Quin. R	65⅜
50 do s30	59⅜	50 do s30	65
38 do	59	212 Mil. & P. Du C'n R.	21⅜
50 do b10	59⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94⅛	145 Erie Railway Pref.	59⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s. b10	44⅜	50 do b10	59⅜
1,000 do	44⅜	100 do b10	59⅜
19,000 do	44⅜	100 do	59⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	50 do b30	59⅜
1,000 N. In. 1st Mtg	80½	50 Panama Railroad	120
10 National Bank	85	100 Gal. & Ch. Railroad	11
100 Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.	97	250 Hud. Riv. R	40¼
50 do s60	96⅛	60 do s60	40
10 do	97½	100 Harlem Railroad	13
50 do	97⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R	52¼
150 do	98	100 do s10	52⅜
100 N. Y. Central R	79⅜	50 do	52⅜
300 do	79⅜	25 do	52⅛
50 do s30	79⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	37⅜
150 do b60	79⅜	400 do	37⅜
350 do	79⅜	250 Ch. & Rock I. R	55⅛
50 do b60	79⅜	100 do s60	55
200 Erie Railway	34	18 do	55⅛
250 do	33⅞	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	22

TUESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

There is a buoyant Stock Market to-day on the continued favorable advices from the Naval Expedition off the coast of South Carolina. Although the reports are mainly through secession channels, they were construed to mean much greater advantages to the loyal arms than appear on their face. The rumor of an assault upon Charleston was not generally credited, while the various items from Beaufort and Port Royal were deemed conclusive of the successful landing of the United States forces. There was a large business at the early Board in most of the Railway shares, though prices, until the afternoon telegraphic dispatches, were scarcely so firm on the Western list as at the close of yesterday's dealings. The New-York Roads were ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher on the printed sales, and further improved on the Street and at the Second Board, the price of New-York Central carrying up the general Share market at the close of the day. The decline of the morning in Michigan Central was recovered, and Toledo and Rock Island went ahead of the best sales of yesterday. Panama rose 1@1½, and Pacific Mail 3 ₩ cent., and Tennessee and Missouri State 6 ₩ cents. were firmer and in demand. At auction the following sales of Stocks were made by S. DRAPER, by order of Hon. G. VAN STEENWYCK, Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin:

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	42¾	19,000 Missouri 6s	44½
3,000 do	42¾	7,000 do	44¼
13,000 do	42¾	6,000 N. Carolina 6s	60¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '96	42¾	13,000 do	60¾
6,000 Virginia 6s, 1 yr	87¼	7,000 do	60¾
1,000 Louisiana 8s, '69	60¾	1,000 Ohio 6s, '86	92⅝
10,500 California 7s, '77	81¾	2,000 Georgia 6s	65¼
2,000 do	81¾	9,000 Indiana 5s	76¾
2,000 California 7s, '57	82½		

Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm at about the following figures:

Central	79½	Erie Preferred	69¾
Erie	33⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	39¾
Toledo	37⅛	Missouri 6s	44⅜
Rock Island	55⅛	United States 6s, 1881	94⅜
Michigan Central	52⅜	Pacific ex div.	97¾
Panama	119½	Hudson	40¾

The Exchange market supported the advance of yesterday to 107¾@108 ₩ cent. for Bankers' Bills on London, and this rise influenced Merchant bills on England and France against Domestic Produce shipments full ¼ ₩ cent., as compared with the last mail. Sales of this week of Exchange were made from 106¾ to 107½ ₩ cent. The market for Money is easy at 6 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on prime discounts. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, $3,500,000 on account of the second negotiation with the Government of Oct. 1. The other payments into the office on account of the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds amount to half a million of dollars. The rise in Exchange for the present mail, in the face of three and a quarter millions drawn against Domestic Produce this week, is attributed to certain remittances said to be making on Government account for the purchase of army equipment in Europe; but to what amount is not stated. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the ports of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 12, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,804,820	$3,471,351	$3,282,119
Previously rept'd	56,338,635	81,418,817	111,287,553
Since Jan. 1	$57,843,455	$84,889,968	$114,569,702

The following are the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, showing an improvement of 1¼@2 ₩ cent. in Park and Americas Exchange:

New-York	88	Commerce	63¼
Manhattan	115	Broadway	115
America	95	American Exchange	64½
City	105½	Bank of the Republic	90
North River	88	Marine	89
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Commonwealth	73
Mechanics' & Traders'	103	Importers' & Traders'	90
Seventh Ward	110	Park	92
State of New-York	82		

The Railway M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from the Great Expedition which we publish this morning, although no later than that given in the TIMES yesterday, is much fuller in detail, and of the highest importance. It is obtained from rebel sources, no dispatch-boat having yet arrived direct from the fleet. The expedition approached Port Royal Entrance on Thursday last, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and engaged Forts Walker and Beauregard, on Hilton Head and Bay Point, and during the hottest of the fire several vessels of the fleet passed in and took possession of the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston, which they immediately blockaded, apparently according to a preconcerted plan. Four other vessels made directly for Beaufort, and at last advices were within sight of the city. Meantime, the forts at the entrance, mounting some thirty to thirty-six guns, had been reduced and were taken possession of by our forces and preparations were being made to land on Port Royal Island and attack Beaufort. Only one of the National gunboats is known to have been lost, and she was burnt. Some accounts say that several others were disabled, but there is no certainty about this. The rebels complain that the guns in their batteries were very badly served, while those of the fleet were served with the greatest precision. Commodore TATNALL, as before announced, was in command of the rebel "fleet," consisting principally of tug-boats, but when the National vessels entered Broad River his vessels scattered, and he landed to assist in saving the shore guns. The Charleston *Mercury*, from which a great portion of our news is obtained, is evidently afraid that Charleston will soon be in possession of the National forces.

Almost rivaling in importance the success of the Great Expedition is the brilliant victory gained at Piketon, in Kentucky, by Gen. NELSON, over the rebel forces, under Generals WILLIAMS and HOWES, on Friday and Saturday last. The details of this affair are as yet very brief, but we gather from our dispatches the facts that Col. MOORE with 3,800 National troops, attacked the rebels in the rear, while Col. HARRIS, with only 600 men attacked them in front—the latter falling back, while Col. MOORE pressed forward, until the enemy were brought into a position in the midst of Gen. NELSON'S brigade, when they were attacked simultaneously from all sides, and defeated in the most complete manner, with the loss of 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners. Among the prisoners are the two Generals, WILLIAMS and HOWES. This splendid stroke of military strategy was accomplished our dispatches state, after two days' fighting. Piketon, the scene of the victory, is the capital of Pike County, and is situated on the west fork of the Sandy River, about one hundred and seventy miles southeast of Lexington, in the extreme eastern part of the State.

Our advices from Western Virginia are important. Dispatches received in Cincinnati state that the rebels, who at last accounts were engaged in shelling Gen. ROSECRANS' camp from Cotton Hill, have been driven from their position, and the hill is now in possession of the National troops. Several of the enemy were killed, but on our side no loss was suffered. The affair at Guyandotte, mentioned briefly yesterday, appears to have been a most atrocious one. It appears that the inhabitants of the place formed a plot with a large body of rebel cavalry to murder the entire National force there in cold blood. The rebel citizens accordingly, on Sunday night, were more than usually kind to our troops, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts. Many who were off duty accepted these invitations, and while thus thrown off their guard, the rebel cavalry rushed into the place and commenced the work of butchery, in which the rebel citizens assisted. Those of our soldiers who were in camp made hasty preparations for defence, but were overpowered by numbers. The town was subsequently destroyed, by order of Col. ZIEGLER, some of whose men were among those murdered. It is now a heap of ashes.

The Union men in East Tennessee are beginning to make themselves felt in a manner extremely disagreeable to the rebels. They have burned numbers of railroad bridges, to prevent the transportation of rebel troops, and have cut the telegraph wires, to interfere with the transmission of rebel dispatches. On Saturday morning last one bridge of two hundred feet span, was destroyed on the East Tennessee Railroad; four structures on the line north of Knoxville have been rendered useless, and on Friday last a heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, in Bradley County, seventy-five miles southwest of Knoxville, was destroyed. This is fighting the rebels with their favorite weapons, and the kind of warfare they seem to comprehend most perfectly.

There appears to be no longer room for doubt that the pirate steamer *Sumter* has been captured by one of our cruisers. A letter has been received in Washington, written on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, which gives the particulars. She appears to have been caught in one of her own favorite traps. The gunboat which captured her—probably the *Iroquois*—assumed the guise of a merchantman, and after leading her a sufficient distance, turned upon her, ran her on shore, and captured her entire officers and crew. The prisoners were subsequently transferred to the *Niagara*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, where they yet remain. The locality of the capture is not stated, but it is probably somewhere on the coast of Texas.

An important army order will be found among our special Washington dispatches, making new divisions of military departments in the Western States and Territories, and assigning commanders to them. A Department of New-Mexico is formed, to be commanded by Col. CANBY; a Department of Kansas, commanded by Gen. HUNTER; the Department of Missouri will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK; Gen. BUELL will command the Department of the Ohio, as before announced, and the Department of Western Virginia will be commanded by Gen. ROSECRANS.

The St. Louis papers, of Saturday, bring in a remarkable speech delivered by Gen. FREMONT to a knot of his admirers, who extended him a welcome on the occasion of his return to St. Louis, on the night of Friday last. The demonstration, he declared among other things, strengthened his "confidence—already somewhat wavering—in our Republican institutions." He also said that he should soon *make* occasion to answer definitely the charges preferred against him.

There is a sad state of affairs in parts of Western Virginia, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. In Lewis and the adjoining counties, during the last week, no less than five Union men have been shot by roving guerilla bands. In Gilmer County the assassinations became so frequent that on the 3d, HENRY H. WITHERS, a member of the last Wheeling Convention, gathered together seventy-five citizens, and marching upon Glenville, the headquarters of one of the bands, routed it, killing its leader, named FERRILL, and his son.

The Newark *Mercury* learns, from a reliable source at Washington, that no advance is likely to be made for some time to come by the Army of the Potomac. It is believed, however, that the New-Jersey troops will be detailed, at no distant day, for service on the Southern coast, and in anticipation of being called into service, they are being drilled and rapidly advanced in proficiency.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 31st ult. and Londonderry on the 1st inst. She brings no political intelligence of interest, but the commercial news is important. The Liverpool cotton market appears at last to have taken a turn downward, and the market is quoted dull at a decline of ¼d. Breadstuffs were firm, though prices generally were unchanged. Provisions were dull.

The officers and crew of the French war steamer *Pomona*, wrecked on the North Carolina coast, has arrived at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. The wreck was blown up by the French Commander, to prevent the materials of war from falling into the hands of either of the belligerents, though one report says that the rebels obtained her guns, six in number.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment—composed principally of soldiers of the Eighth Regiment from the same State, returned after three months' service in the war—arrived here yesterday, and were received with much distinction by the citizens of New-York and the society known as the "Sons of Massachusetts." At a handsome breakfast provided for the officers at the Astor House, Senator WILSON, Gen. BURNSIDE, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Gen. HIRAM WILBRIDGE made interesting addresses.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. ZOOK, left its encampment at New Dorp, Staten Island, and proceeded by way of Amboy to Washington. The regiment numbers over eight hundred men, all of whom are uniformed, armed and equipped.

Dr. HAYES received a cordial welcome at the Kane Lodge of Masons last evening, and in the course of the evening, narrated some of his experiences in the Arctic regions.

It is understood that Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET will be made Quartermaster-General of the Potomac, in place of Gen. MEIGS, who will be detached to take his position in the late Gen. FREMONT'S Division. Gen. VAN VLIET is a very popular officer.

The name of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Maryland. Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY it is said, will not be a candidate for re-election.

ANSON P. STACER, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph lines, has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and detailed to take charge of all the telegraph lines belonging to or in use by the Government. He is made Quartermaster, in order that he can be a disbursing officer. His Headquarters will be at Cleveland, Ohio. An Assistant Superintendent will be appointed in each Military Department. T. T. ECKERT has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the lines in the Department of the Potomac.

At Special Term of the Common Please Judge HILTON has rendered an important opinion respecting naturalization, citizenship, &c., which will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was buoyant yesterday, and prices ¼@½ ₱ cent. above Monday's sales on nearly all the Railways. Exchange closed firm, at 107¾@108 ₱ cent., owing to an extra demand, supposed to be for Government account.

A very active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday. Heavy receipts of Flour prevented any rise in the price of shipping brands, while Wheat advanced 1c.@2c., and Corn, 2c.@3c. per bushel. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers. Cotton was salable and steady. Provisions were depressed. Pork and Lard were cheaper. A lively inquiry existed for Sugars, Rio Coffee, Refined Ingot Copper, Raisins, Hay and Tallow. Naval Stores, Iron, Lead, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Molasses and Whalebone were inactive. Whisky was in moderate request, as were also Oils, Rice, Teas and Tobacco. The freight engagements were more extensive, but rates were lower.

The cattle market is again largely overstocked, though many of the bullocks are light and thin. About 5,400 were reported at Forty-fourth-street up to Tuesday evening, to which add 200 sold at Bergen, and as many more at the down-town yards, and the total will foot up little, if any, short of 6,000 head. A few of the best cattle sold at 8¼c. at the opening of the market, but 8c. could not be obtained for others nearly as good during the afternoon. The decline from last week will probably be fully ½c. per ℔. Trade was slow, and drovers were counting on heavy losses. Butchers were backward in making purchases, only offering 7c.@7½c. for good retailing steers. The market promises no better for drovers to-morrow.

THE ESCAPE OF A COTTON SHIP.—The *Bermuda*, a British steamship, which a few weeks ago carried arms to rebel hands, and joy to rebel hearts, by running the blockade at Savannah, has repeated the attempt, with equal success, carrying out to England a cargo of cotton. The method was probably simple. The tug which subsequently dragged her beyond the bar, had, previously reconnoitering, ascertained the absence of the coast-guard, so that there was nothing to impede escape. For, on the theory that any guard was at that point of the coast, it is impossible to account for the escape of a first-class merchant steamer, openly towed out to sea, without assuming connivance on the part of the National officers. We must rather suppose the blockading squadron assigned to Savannah had been called to share in the operations at Port Royal; and that the *Bermuda* profited by its absence.

The Culmination of the Struggle.

The news this morning from every quarter gives some idea of the vast power which the Government have for months been accumulating. We are now beginning to see the difference between abundant means—consciousness of a just cause—business method—habits of order and subordination and a mechanical training, on one side, and a wild frenzy, unsupported by a single quality we have named, on the other. The first successes are usually on the side of the latter, as a mob may be able to burn down a city, while the next day no trace of its organization may be found. We have waited till every arm we possess could be brought into action; when the blows we strike are irresistible, because they cannot be opposed by equal preparation and resources. We are rewarded for our patience and sacrifices by the unmistakable proofs that, this morning, we can see the beginning of the end.

The most exciting, though not perhaps the most important intelligence, is the success of the Great Expedition. This was to be expected. It is undoubtedly master of the finest estuary on the Southern coast south of the Chesapeake, and a position of unequaled value as a base of operations. The first bolt from the fleet has fallen where it should fall—upon South Carolina. It threatens alike Charleston and Savannah, and cutting off communication between them, will give employment to a force twice as great as that of which the Expedition is composed—both of these cities now being at our mercy, unless the army of the Potomac is recalled for their defence. The prestige lost by the rebel and gained by the Union cause is sufficient to turn the whole scale in our favor. But this Expedition is to be repeated till every important point on the Southern coast is in our possession. The impossibility of defence will really prevent any determined resistance from being made.

On the North the intelligence is equally cheering. Missouri is practically cleaned of the rebels. PRICE, with his horde of bandits, has sought refuge in the wilds of Arkansas. In Kentucky, one of the most decided blows of the campaign has been struck. The rebel army concentrated at Piketon has been literally annihilated. This was the army that the traitor BRECKINRIDGE has been organizing for the purpose of holding Eastern Kentucky, and of maintaining communication between FLOYD and ZOLLICOFFER. The movement of the former, which has been defeated by ROSECRANS, was undoubtedly to support the army which has been so signally defeated. ZOLLICOFFER, unsupported, will not only have to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, but very probably still further South, and perhaps to Central Tennessee. The Union men of East Tennessee may be strong enough to compel such a movement. They have just rendered the crowning service of breaking up the great line of communication of the rebels, by destroying the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad. Such a work would have been a great feat for any army of 50,000 men. The coöperative movement upon the Southern coast, and the glorious successes in Kentucky, will give them renewed courage and zeal. We may now count upon their rendering this route entirely impassable. With its loss the rebel army at Manassas must disband for want of food. We trust it will not be long before the other routes, the railways running through Eastern North Carolina, will be in our hands.

For the first time in the war we are now presenting superior forces at every point of contact. We are just beginning to display a strength against which the rebels can oppose nothing of the kind, every movement having a common object. The roar of the cannon at Beaufort is far more terrible to the camp at Manassas than an attack, with all our forces, in front. We turn its flank by a force that is not within 500 miles of it. We have passed through the most trying of all periods—that of preparation, during which, from apparent inaction we had to subject ourselves to all the imputations of weakness and incompetency. Because the rebels could fire a building and rush forward in blind rage in their work of destruction, restrained by no respect for law, or the usages that characterize Christian society, foreigners pronounced it *success*. We are now disproving this great lie, and showing that intelligence and Freedom are more than a match for ignorance and Slavery.

THE LAST OF THE BUCCANEERS.—The piratesship *Sumter* has undoubtedly been nabbed at last. After a brief and inglorious career of less than half a year, the vessel, says the telegram tersely, "has been caught in her own trap." She thought she had a galleon, and suddenly discovered that one of Uncle Sam's sea-dogs had her. So she gently resigned her soul, body and crew into the hands of her captors; and the latter, doubtless well ornamented with iron jewelry, are now on their way to this port,—here to receive a like fate with the pirates of the *Savannah*, who were tried but *not* convicted, last week. The *Sumter* was commissioned by JEFF. DAVIS to "burn, sink and destroy" every ship which had the Stars and Stripes flying at its peak; and when first she slipped to sea from New-Orleans, the Yankees were given to understand that, in a very short time, their shipping and their flag would be clean swept from the five great oceans of the world. But, alas for great expectations! She captured, all by fraud, one ship, two brigantines, three brigs, two barks, and one schooner; but every one of these is now in the hands of its rightful owners, with the old flag flying, excepting only the one ship, which the *Sumter* fulfilled her commission by burning at sea. With the *Sumter's* venture and capture, fails the great and terrible system of Southern privateering, of which we and the world heard so much half a year ago. As for the Captain, who until lately commanded her, he has fled to England, and now, it is reported, is about to deliver a course of shilling lectures upon the American crisis.

The Expedition to South Carolina.

The splendid success that has attended the naval expedition at Port Royal, and the tidings of which, still through rebel sources, we publish this morning, will carry the public mind to the climax of satisfaction. The painful suspense, now so happily relieved, that has held the country spell-bound over the fate of the fleet for two weeks but adds intensity to the delight with which the grand *coup* will be hailed. This is not merely the successful execution of a part of the warlike programme, but the prologue of a drama, which is to open with the illuminated initial of the capture of the rebellious city by the sea. The novelty of the arm employed, the poetic justice of the punishment inflicted, and the vast train of consequences that must come out of this fact, all conspire to make it the most brilliant, if not the most important event of the contest.

Thursday morning last saw the whole fleet in rendezvous off the entrance. About 10 o'clock, our gunboats, having entered the estuary, attacked the batteries on Hilton Head and Island Point—the "little Confederate mosquito fleet" of TATNALL forming a miniature line of battle in the inlets behind the forts. Under cover of a heavy fire from our men-of-war simultaneously on the various batteries, our entire fleet passed up into Broad River, of which Port Royal entrance is the outlet. The "little Confederate mosquito fleet" dodged ignominiously into the convenient creeks that abound around that amphibious region—some escaping, and others running aground. Our flotilla having thus effected a successful *entrée* into Broad River, a portion of it immediately made for and blockaded the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. This important measure gives us possession of the whole of that inland water-way, and is the indispensable complement of our possession of the entrance, cutting off all chance of rebel reinforcements by the coast. There is bitter lament in the rebel journals over the bad firing of their artillerists, only their "poor practice" having prevented the utter annihilation of the great armada. On the other hand, a dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* makes the galling acknowledgment that the "Yankee firing was very accurate." The Hatteras model was a very good one in the style of shell-throwing, and there was probably no going back of that. There is no evidence that our vessels met with a single disaster, for the melodramatic account we have of one gunboat which was destroyed by their fire is not corroborated by subsequent reports. There is mention that four vessels had gone up within sight of Beaufort, and an anticipation that they were about to effect a landing. Preparations were also making for landing a large force on Hilton Head Island, the whole *entourage* of which is commanded by our vessels, and which, when fortified, would form an admirable base of operations.

Of the steps which are to follow these preliminaries, we may form ready conjecture. The occupation of Port Royal Island with Beaufort; the destruction of communications with the mainland, until the island shall have been so strongly fortified as to render our fifteen thousand proof against ten times their number; and subsequent preparations for aggressive action either toward Savannah or Charleston, but more probably the latter; such we cannot doubt are transactions upon the programme Gen. SHERMAN proposes to himself; and we are at liberty to say that before another week he will have been reached by reinforcements, powerful enough to authorize any operations in the interior he may design. There is indeed nothing in the intelligence thus far received from this quarter which does not justify the utmost content and hopefulness.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The additional particulars received of the affair at Guyandotte on Sunday evening give a frightfully tragic interest to the story. There were, it seems, stationed as a guard in the town something less than three hundred Union troops, all Virginians. The most of these the rebel inhabitants, by dint of delusive demonstrations of kindly feeling and anxious hospitality, beguiled to their houses on the evening in question, and then by a display of signals, announced to the guerilla cavalry of Ex-Congressman JENKINS, lurking in the neighborhood, that the unconscious victims were garlanded for the slaughter. The butchers, five hundred in number, dashed into the town, fell upon the unarmed National soldiers, and after killing a number, as yet unascertained, made captives of the remainder, those only who had declined the hospitality of the conspirators escaping. While the fight was proceeding, the rebel population, male and female, assisted the destruction by firing from the windows upon their betrayed guests

Had the possibility of reviving on any theatre of war in the nineteenth century the dramas of the Sicilian Vespers, St. Bartholomew's Night, and Glencoe, been preasserted, an outraged civilization must have pronounced the assertion a slander upon the age. Yet the spirit which suggested this Guyandotte massacre is even worse than that which prompted either of the three great tragedies referred to. The slain at Palermo were merciless foreign oppressors; at Paris, professors of a heresy which the murderers deemed it a sacred obligation to extirpate; in Scotland, outlaws whom the soldiery were under strict military orders to slay. But the victims at Guyandotte were the immediate brethren of the butchers; natives not only of the same country, but of the same State; differing neither in race or faith, differing only in opinion upon a question wholly political and social. That so devilish a plot should have been devised against such, and so pitilessly executed, is a fact only possible of a people whose institutions are essentially barbarous, the negative of right and clemency, the incarnation of all there is treacherous and cruel in unregenerated human nature.

The Victory in Kentucky.

The success which has attended the arms of Gen. NELSON, in Eastern Kentucky, will class with the few really brilliant events of the war. The telegraphic account, though as usual, meagre, is unusually free from confusion and contradiction, so that even in the absence of details as to relative numbers and the facts of the conflict, there is no difficulty in comprehending its character and results.

When Gen. ZOLLICOFFER invaded Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, he did so with a force wholly inadequate to effect on the right wing of the invading army what BUCKNER and PILLOW were to accomplish at the centre and on the left. It was impossible to hold his own even against the Union strength at Camp Dick Robinson, unless the Secessionists of Eastern Kentucky hastened as rapidly to take up arms as did those of other portions of the State; in addition to which there was the danger of a flank attack from the National forces in Western Virginia, who might even execute a fine strategic movement southward, seizing the Gap itself and threatening the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. To meet these perils, the leaders of the Kentucky treason organized a camp at West Liberty, in the very centre of the eastern counties, upon the supposition that the movement would find none but sympathizers in that section of the commonwealth. Discovering their error, the camp was suddenly withdrawn to Prestonburgh, in Floyd County where BRECKINRIDGE and PRESTON joined it and labored zealously in the task of recruiting and procuring arms and munitions. A double advantage was sought by this removal. Not only would the advance of the Union army, understood to be moving southward from the Ohio, be checked, but any sudden flank movement of Gen. Cox's National army on the Kanawha would be prevented. The rebel force congregated at that time at Prestonburgh amounted to seven thousand men, commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS. With the approach of the Union force under Gen. NELSON, Gen. WILLIAMS seems to have thought it advisable to put the river, a fork of the Big Sandy, between himself and the enemy. His camp was therefore transferred to Piketon, on the south side of the same stream, some ten miles further eastward as the turnpike goes and quite convenient to the Virginia line. At Richmond, in the meantime, as we learn from the papers of that city, doubts were entertained as to the ability of WILLIAMS to hold this position. FLOYD, with an army nearly doubling its former numbers, was therefore ordered to march to his support. It was probably with a view to executing this order in the shortest possible time, that that felonious leader made his recent attack upon ROSECRANS at Gauley Bridge—ROSECRANS barring the way to Kentucky, and it being unsafe, even if his position could be turned, to leave so dangerous an enemy in the rear. The ill-success of the effort left WILLIAMS without additional strength.

It is at this juncture he has been overtaken by the National General. With admirable skill the arrangements for surrounding the rebel army appear to have been adjusted. Attacked on all sides, WILLIAMS seems to have made a resolute resistance, protracting the contest from Friday morning until the afternoon of Saturday, when victory declared for the Unionists. The latter report four hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and one thousand as made prisoners. Among the latter are two General officers, WILLIAMS himself, and HOWES.

The importance of this capital success can hardly be overstated. It is doubtful in the extreme whether Gen. ZOLLICOFFER will be longer able to maintain his footing in Kentucky, exposed, as he now is, not only to attack from the Union force in his front, but to a flank attack from the victorious troops of NELSON. His only safe course is to retrace the route over which he came, fortunate if, upon his arrival at Cumberland Gap, he finds reinforcements sufficient to warrant him in making a stand at that vital point. In the meantime, we learn, the Unionists of East Tennessee are not so entirely crushed by rebel tyranny as to be prevented from assisting the National effort, by destroying railroad bridges, and otherwise impeding rebel communications with the South. Even should ZOLLICOFFER contest the Cumberland Gate of Tennessee, he will do so with a triumphant army before him; and behind him a hostile people, who will be aroused to open demonstrations by the near approach of their deliverers, and within such an environment, he will hardly care to remain very long. It only, in fact, requires the advantage now gained to be followed up with continuous spirit and intrepidity to restore East Tennessee to the Union; and that effected, the keystone of the rebel arch will have fallen. With all honor to the victors of Piketon, also let them also have reinforcements, supplies, and orders to match.

CHASING AND FIRING.—They tell a story of the commander of one of our vessels, which have so vigorously maintained the blockade, which, if true, will help to explain how such magnificent results have been arrived at, as our blockade has shown. They say that, on a certain day a sail made its appearance, heading for the blockaded port, whereupon this vessel was signaled from the flag-ship to chase. After some delay the anchor was raised, and the vessel started to intercept the approaching sail, but it soon became manifest that she was too near the bar to be cut off. As she was within gun-shot, however, the Lieutenant asked leave to throw a shot that way, thinking that the shot might reach her, if the vessel could not. But the commander refused to allow him to fire, saying that his "orders were *to chase*, not to fire." So the chase went over the bar in triumph, and the National vessel returned to her anchorage.

We don't vouch for the truth of this story; but if it is not true, it might be—and, true or not, it is the symbol of a good deal that has happened in the prosecution of the war. The Administration has at times acted as though it thought the orders of the people were "to chase and not to fire," whereas the orders of the people could only be carried out by the most lively chasing, and the most vigorous firing also. But this appearance was, doubtless, only an appearance, and the delay in "firing" has been only a delay necessary to properly load the gun. The echoes from the coast of South Carolina will tell every one that the Government is now "firing" to some purpose, and, unless we are much mistaken, other things are preparing which will forever shut the mouths of those who have intimated that the Government is not in earnest.

So it should be everywhere. From the President down to the common soldier, every one should understand that an order "to chase" includes an order "to fire," and that the people will much more readily pardon an excess of zeal and earnestness than it would too much scrupulousness and care for verbal accuracy. What we want is success; and large rewards and honors await those who bring it to us, even though they override every "rule of the service," and break through strands of red tape innumerable.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Col. Hinks' Demand for a Court of Inquiry—The Tammany Regiment Accused of Cowardice—Adventures of a Flag of Truce—A Day in Dixie—Secesh Courtesy—German's Brigade—A Grand Review—Courts-Martial on Major Parrish, Col. Hinks and Quartermaster Young.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS STONE'S DIVISION,
POOLESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is a great pity that domestic dissensions should be so prevalent amongst our officers, and that they should be carried to so bitter an extent. The Ball Bluff affair is pregnant with trouble, and Courts-martial innumerable may be discerned in the distance. The Tammany Regiment having deemed it wise to publish Gen. STONE'S order rebuking Col. HINKS, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth, for his report of affairs at Harrison's Island, the Colonel has considered it due to his friends that his action in the matter should also be made public. Feeling himself aggrieved by Gen. STONE'S order, Col. HINKS addressed him the following communication, demanding a Court of Inquiry.

COL. HINKS TO GEN. STONE.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP BENTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Brigadier-Gen. Stone, Commanding Corps of Observation, Poolesville, Md.:

General Order No. 24, this day received and promulgated to this Brigade, though not refuting the statement alluded to, is one of implied censure of myself for stating a matter of unquestioned fact in the performance of the disagreeable duty that devolved upon me to report that "the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under the command of Major BOWE, deserted its post at the intrenchments on the island, at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore in disobedience to orders."

I therefore request to state that at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 21st ult., I was informed by Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, whom I dispatched to apprise you of the condition of affairs at Harrison's Island, that your directions were to hold the island at all hazards, and as the enemy were in considerable force apparently threatening to occupy the island, I availed myself of all the forces there, consisting of, nine companies of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, two companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and about three companies of the New-York Tammany Regiment, together with the three pieces of artillery commanded by Capt. VAUGHN, to enable me, at whatever cost, to hold the island in accordance with your directions.

Just at daybreak on the morning of the 22d I changed the disposition of troops, with a view of defending the island against any attempt of the enemy to occupy it, either from the vicinity of Ball's Bluff or from the crossing near Smoot's Mills. In making the disposition, I directed Major BOWE to place the companies under his command behind the breastwork in the rear of the ditch, from the corner of the old tobacco mill to the water at the Maryland side of the island, which ditch and breastwork were made under your personal direction, with a view, as I suppose, of defending the position against any advance of the enemy from the direction of Smoot's Mill. I received no orders for the relief of these companies; neither were they relieved by any other troops; neither were there any other troops at my disposal to relieve them.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, while upon the opposite side of the island, in conversation with the rebel officers relating to a flag of truce. I was informed by Lieut. MERRITT, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, that the companies of the Tammany Regiment had taken possession of the boats, and were passing to the Maryland shore. I hastened thither and found that a portion of them had already crossed; others were preparing to cross. I addressed them, and inquired by whose authority they left the island. Several voices replied that no orders had been given for them to do so, of which fact, I, as commander of the forces upon the island, had no need to be informed. I at once replaced them with the Companies G and F of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, which I moved from another part of the island for the purpose.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, an order, stating that troops would be sent for my reinforcement, (a copy of which order I here inclose, A,) was received from Gen. HAMILTON, and four hours later the reinforcements alluded to arrived upon the tow path and reported to Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX.

A summary of the matter, then, may be presented as follows:

A remnant of the Tammany Seventh Regiment was upon the island subject to my command.

In accordance with your directions for the holding of the island, this detachment was placed in position at the intrenchment.

This position was deserted. The remnant did pass to the Maryland shore in disobedience of orders given by myself to maintain the position.

Twelve hours after it had deserted its post fresh troops arrived upon the tow-path, by which it might have been replaced had it remained at its post. Consequently, it became my duty, however disagreeable, to report the fact in precisely the terms that I used.

For this report of facts, which as yet remain undisputed, I have been censured in orders. I therefore respectfully request a Court of Inquiry, as provided in the 92d article of war.

I beg further to state, that I had, and now have no desire to cast any asperation upon any regiment or body of men in the service of the country, much less upon the gallant spirits who rallied to the call of COGSWELL, or dashed upon the foe with O'MEARA. But truth compels me to state, that had the men of the Tammany Regiment, upon the island, put forth but a single exertion, in response to my direction, to bring a boat from the Maryland to the Virginia side of the island, many, if not all of O'MEARA'S men now in imprisonment, would have been rescued from their perilous position on the Virginia shore, to engage again in their country's battles. And the act of desertion by this remnant of the Tammany Regiment seemed to me to be more reprehensible from the fact that they were fresher than any others there stationed, and were called upon to do less of duty, and encounter less danger, than any others upon the island, and all other troops vied with each other in kind offices to the wounded, and ready response to the call for laborious duty, in the burial of the dead, the erection of additional field-works, and the digging of rifle pits to render our position more secure. Upon the men of my own regiment, as well as the Twentieth Massachusetts, and Capt. VAUGHN'S Battery, I hesitated not to impose any task, and had but to speak to be obeyed—hail to fellowmate—and the work was done, notwithstanding nearly all of them had been for two successive days and nights subjected to constant and fatiguing duty.

I am, respectfully yours,
E. W. HINKS,
Commanding Brigade.

(A) CAMP NEAR CONRAD'S FERRY.

COLONEL: Three companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, have been ordered to your assistance, and will report to you after supper. They will take post on this side the river, and will not cross to the Island unless you shall deem it necessary. After dark you will withdraw your artillery and public stores from the Island, and then proceed to evacuate it, taking post with your regiment on the Poolesville road, out of range of shot. The Second Massachusetts will remain doing picket duty until further orders. By order of

Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON.
(Signed) L. H. D. CRANE,
Major Third Wisconsin, A. A. A. G.

Col. HINKS, Nineteenth Massachusetts.

Received about 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 22, at Harrison's Island.

In the meantime the injudicious "friends" of Col. HINKS and Major BOWE are rapidly urging them into a fight. The Major has demanded an explanation, the Colonel has replied that he intended nothing personally offensive to the Major, but that what he said about his men deserting their posts was true and can-

not be denied, and nothing now remains but for the Major (who is expected from Washington to-day) to challenge the Colonel, and in that amiable manner settle the hash at the mouth of the pistol. Col. HIRES has placed himself in the hands of Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX and Major HEWS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Major BOWS is represented by Capt. (Alderman) RADDY, of the Second New-York.

As I intimated in my last, it has been my pleasure to visit the scene of the recent battle, and under the protection of what is technically known as a flag of truce but which, in reality, was nothing but a pocket-handkerchief tied to a stick, observe many matters of interest, which can honorably be repeated without violating the sanctity of the "flag obligation." The object of the visiting party was to disinter and bring home the body of Capt. ALDEN, of the Tammany Regiment, which had been placed in a marked grave by Capt. VAUGHN, of VAUGHN'S Battery, and for the recovery of which Capt. ALDEN'S friends were very anxious. The preliminary permissions and regulations had been arranged the day before by officers of either army, and it was decided that, at an early hour on Friday morning, the "flag" should cross the Potomac. At 7½ o'clock in the morning I started for the rendezvous; it was dark and chilly, the road was muddy, and a rain, ominous even in its persistent gentleness, fell penetratingly upon me.

The way of the transgressor is undoubtedly hard, but I think even he would gladly have kept on his way, comforted, had he seen me, with the reflection that some people had a harder way yet. On I went splash, splash, chilled and wet, but determined to see "secesh," and, if possible, obtain the material of some gossip for the comfortable readers of the TIMES at home. On the bank of the Potomac I found the party, all of whom were damp and moldy from the effects of a long ride through the mud and under the rain, which party consisted of Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, acting Colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts and flag-officer for the day; Quartermaster GARLAND, of the Tammany; WM. K. COMSTOCK, Esq., of the Seventh New-York (City;) an undertaker, with two assistants and a coffin; the soldiers for escort, and one or two others, who went out of curiosity, and had no business there any more than I.

Just as I reached the bank, a party appeared on the opposite shore, up towards the bluff, one of whom waved a flag, which was respected by a similar performance on our side. In a metallic life-boat we crossed the swollen current of the dirty-watered Potomac to Harrison's Island, over which the boat had to be carried by hand. From the further side of the island we could see the secesh flag party distinctly, and between them and Col. PALFREY a conversation took place, which resulted in the untying and pocketing of the *mouchoir*, and the speedy embarkation of our party. Great guns, how it did rain! The boat was half filled with water, the Potomac was full, and the heavens were black with it. An umbrella would have been decidedly unmilitary and *de trop*, but I must say I longed for one, though the others, who "*would* be soldiers," of course despised such an idea, and rather enjoyed the streams that trickled down their face and neck, and reveled in their soaked coat and trousers that stuck to them closer than any brother, and made one and all look like so many muskrats. We are a pleasant party, however, even the undertakers, who, by the way in private life, seem to be very jolly fellows, and who, though constantly surrounded by emblems of mortality, are by no means morose or melancholy—even they, I say, seemed cheerful and gay, telling in their turn the pleasant story and the jolly joke, while none seemed disposed to neglect the creature comforts that had been thoughtfully provided by the Quartermaster.

When we reached the Virginia shore we were greeted by Lieutenants CLARK and SMOOT, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who were accompanied by fifteen or twenty cavalry, the entire party being well mounted on very desirable horses. *Each officer and several of the men*, were clad in overcoats belonging to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and there was not a man in the party who didn't have some one article or another that had been taken from the Union troops. The officers were bright, clean, keen-looking fellows, with heavy black beards, and most gentlemanly address. All hands were introduced; and a somewhat constrained conversation was going on, when Col. JENIFER, who seems to be the Alexander Selkirk of the Leesburgh district, mounted on the identical gray horse which attracted so much attention at the battle, rode up and saluted the party. He was formerly a captain in the Second Cavalry, U. S. A., and *still wears the United States uniform*, even to the figure 2 on the front of his cap.

Col. PALFREY delivered his credentials to Col. JENIFER, who at once offered our party horses, and preceeded us to the Bluff. As we road forward, Col. JENIFER kindly explained the *locale*, giving incidents connected with the fight, the disposition of troops, and so on, which are quite interesting, but which did not succeed in eliciting any response from Col. PALFREY, or others, which could in any way enlighten him as to the numbers or condition of our force. Having led the way to a little ravine, in which Capt. ALDEN was buried, Col. JENIFER courteously bade us good morning, saying he hoped we might all meet again, and under less embarrassing circumstances. He requested Col. PALFREY to attend to the delivery of a small amount of money and several letters to prisoners on this side, and kindly undertook the distribution of a large quantity of medical stores, drawers, undershirts, blankets, salt, coffee, sugar, $100 in money, and several packages of letters. Permission to visit our wounded at Leesburgh was not granted, though he stated they were all well cared for and doing very nicely. A Miss ——, the acknowledged belle of the county, had been there attending upon the wants of the sick at the hospital, ever since the battle, and had finally been placed in charge of the nursing department.

So severe had been the rain, that the dirt was very greatly washed away from ALDEN'S grave, and the body was found after only some eighteen inches of soil had been removed. Over the face Capt. VAUGHN had thoughtfully placed a quantity of leaves, so that none of the dirt had fallen in it. The body was soon gotten out, and upon examination was found to be but slightly altered, and not offensive in the least. The sword, sash, buttons, shoulder-straps and belt had been taken away, but all else was as it was when he fell. While the necessary preparations were going on I strolled about the mud-covered field, going, however, but a few rods in the direction of Leesburgh, as it was expressly understood that no violation of the rebel courtesy should be attempted.

The limbs of trees all around are marked by bullets, the decaying and odorous carcases of dead horses lay in frequent and unpleasant proximity to us, tattered hats, pieces of clothing, bits of equipments, rooting hogs and browsing cows were scattered here and there in all directions, while the hoarse "cawing" of the ill-omened crow formed a fitting accompaniment to to the dismal panoramic view. No troops were visible, and if there had been I shouldn't mention them, nor were there any indications of life anywhere save as above mentioned. Returning to the party, I found all were ready to retire from the field. The hospitable canteen was passed around, one and all drinking, but with how different a meaning, "Success to the right," the exchange of daily papers was refused by Col. PALFREY, and farewell was said.

An after-examination of Capt. ALDEN'S body disclosed a bullet-hole through his neck, a similar one at his right breast, with an exit at his left hip, and three bayonet-wounds in the left side and hip. An impressive funeral ceremony was performed at the Tammany camp, and the body, in charge of Mr. COMSTOCK, was sent to Washington, where it is to be embalmed, and from thence to be sent to New-York.

This afternoon I attended a review of Gen. GORMAN'S Brigade, composed of the Second New-York, Col. TOMPKINS; Thirty-fourth New-York, Col. LE DO; and the First Minnesota, Col. DANA. The rain having ceased, and the subsequent high wind having almost entirely freed the ground of its mire, and the fierce rays of an unhealthy sun having warmed to an unprecedented degree the atmosphere, the afternoon was just about perfect. Accompanied by some friends of the order of the button, I rode to the General's Headquarters, and discovered him mounted on a beautiful bay, dressed in his entire regulation suit, yellow sash and big spurs, ready for the review. The several regiments, also dressed in their best bibs and tuckers, with blackened shoes and gloves of marvelous purity, were drawn up in line of battle, (so to speak,) and all being ready the review began. The bands played, the flags waved and the men really looked fierce. The gallant General, followed by his gallant Staff, rode seriously and complacently to the extreme left of the line, and then, followed again by his Staff, he pranced gaily and merrily to the extreme right of the line, after which, still followed by his faithful few, he sternly and austerely galloped down behind the line, coming up all out of breath, but evidently pleased with the business, to the centre of the front of the line. After all this, Col. TOMPKINS drew his sword, and Cols. LE DO and DANA drew their swords, and all the other officers drew their swords, and at the word, one and all, with beautiful precision, as if animated by one spirit, and that a patriotically martial spirit, they marched by the General. They did it once, twice, several times, and did it well. The General saluted the line and the line saluted the General, after which they both saluted each other, when the line was broken, the men went to their tents, and the General, still followed by his omnipresent Staff, my buttoned friends and myself, went to his "palatial" canvas tent, where we met the good lady of the gallant GORMAN.

After a brief inspection of the tent, a close examination of some excellent champagne, and a long pull at some choice Havanas, we vacated the premises, satisfied that the review was a success, and that the General does not need a successor; that the brigade is deserving of the greatest credit for its fine and soldierlike appearance, its proficiency in drill and its "regular" style, and that to the General belongs the credit of his brigade.

Major PARRISH, of the California Regiment, (BAKER'S Brigade,) having disobeyed orders, is under arrest and will be court-martialed.

Quartermaster YOUNG, of the same brigade, (Col. BAKER'S scrupulous friend,) having left his post somewhat summarily, is charged with desertion, is in confinement at Washington, and will be court-martialed; though, if found guilty, he will very likely be pardoned by "Uncle ABE."

Col. HIRES, having demanded a Court of Inquiry on account of his little affair at Harrison's Island, stands also a very good chance of being court-martialed. On the whole, I think the martial courts are in a fair way of having something to do, and I've a great mind to apply for the situation of Judge-Advocate. What do you think?

MURDERS IN THE CITY.

The Broadway Murder.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, THOMAS F. COOGAN, who was stabbed by THOMAS WHITE on Monday morning in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, died of his wounds, and an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN at the Hotel yesterday afternoon. From the evidence given upon the inquest, we learn that WHITE, the perpetrator of the crime, is a man of questionable habits, and that he was intoxicated at the time of the commission of the homicide. SCOTT PARKER, a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, testified that he met WHITE at the St. Nicholas about 6 o'clock Monday morning, and that WHITE insisted on his taking a drink with him; that at that time WHITE seemed very quarrelsome, and tried to pick a quarrel with the barkeeper; failing in that, he began a very abusive and scurrilous harangue against one of the porters of the Hotel named NOOLAN. Soon afterwards he walked into the hallway and began to abuse the deceased, calling him by very filthy and obscene epithets. The deceased made no reply, but went out to attend to the cleaning of the sidewalk in front of the hotel. WHITE followed him out and at once struck him with his fist. When COOGAN undertook to defend himself, WHITE drew a spring dirk-knife and thrust it into his abdomen, and from the testimony of Dr. BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination, it appears that the wound made by the dirk was fully six inches in width, and that it penetrated as far as the spinal column, severing several blood vessels and intestines. At the conclusion of the inquest yesterday afternoon, which was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a large number of waiters and porters gathered around the stairways and doors where it was expected the prisoner would pass out on his way to prison, and the excitement which prevailed for a few moments was really alarming. Some of the employes seized hold of WHITE and attempted to drag him away from the officer who had charge of him, and all appeared determined that he should be summarily punished for the crime he had committed. But the officer finally succeeded in getting his prisoner away. COOGAN was very popular in the hotel, where he had been employed for a long time, and was uniformly of a peaceable and unobtrusive disposition. WHITE has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. When asked by the Coroner what he had to say about the commission of the crime of which he is charged, he answered, by his counsel, Mr. HENRY A. CLINTON, that whatever he had to say he should reserve for a more appropriate occasion. He stated that he was twenty-eight years of age, born in Ireland, a cabinet-maker by trade, and lived in New-York. The deceased is said to have been a very brave man, and fought gallantly in the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the battle of Bull Run.

The Hamilton-street Murder.

MARY ANN WEBBER, who was so dreadfully injured by her husband striking her with a hatchet, on the 4th inst., died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from the injuries then received. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and the evidence of the surgeon who made the *post-mortem*, is to the effect that her skull was fractured in several places, and that one of the blows from the hatchet penetrated through the brain. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Her husband, who was arrested at the time of the occurrence, is a German by birth, and has been committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Homicide in the Fifth Ward.

On Monday night, THEODORE MARTIN (colored) became involved in a quarrel with a carman named VALENTINE COON, in a grocery-store on the southeast corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, and during the altercation, COON caught up a cleaver from a block and struck MARTIN a heavy blow on his head, which had the effect to fracture his skull. COON then caught him by the arm and struck him a second blow with the cleaver upon the head, and was about to seize a saw to inflict further injuries when the proprietor of the grocery interfered, and at this moment Officer CARMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, entered and took both parties to the station-house. Dr. KENNEDY was called in, and after an examination of the wounds of the injured man, pronounced them such as must necessarily prove fatal. MARTIN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and COON committed by Justice BRENNAN to await the result of the injuries.

The Fellner Murder.

MRS. MARKS SECURES ANOTHER KNIFE, AND REOPENS THE WOUND IN HER ARM.

Mrs. MARKS, one of the parties charged with the Fellner murder, has made another attempt at self-destruction. It will be remembered that she was removed from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in this City, on Thursday last, to Freehold, N. J., by the District-Attorney of Monmouth County, Mr. MCLEAN. While on the way to Monmouth County she made several attempts to destroy her life by throwing her self from the cars and steamboat, and after she was lodged in jail at Freehold, she attempted to commit suicide again, by reopening the wound in her arm by means of a knife which she had secreted about her person when her supper was brought to her cell. She made a frightful opening of the wound, and bled profusely for a short time; but, owing to the timely aid of Dr. VOOGH, she was, in a measure, restored. Mr. MCLEAN has believed for several days pas, that Mrs. MARKS, his prisoner, will be induced to make a full and fair confession of all she knows connected with the tragedy. For the purpose of inducing her to do this, he has promised that she shall be held only as a witness, in case she makes a confession. When in her saner moments she has signified her willingness to do so, but since her removal to New-Jersey, her mind has been wandering, and entirely unfitted for making a connected statement upon any subject. Mr. ADOLPH SWENZER and his wife accompanied Mrs. MARKS to Freehold, but upon a full investigation before the New-Jersey authorities, Mr. SWENZER was discharged, it having been satisfactorily shown that he knew nothing of the affair. He was from home during the time that FELLNER was a boarder, in company with RADETSKI, at his house in Brooklyn. Mrs. SWENZER is retained, under the belief that she will be an important witness, if the principal in the murder is ever brought to trial.

Nothing has been heard from the Detective sent in pursuit of RADETSKI, since he arrived in Baltimore, some six or seven days ago, and it is the impression among the Police that RADETSKI managed in some manner to escape from his captors in Baltimore, and has gone over into rebel territory, under the belief that it was the safest part of the country he could take refuge in, and that Detective DOSENBURY has gone within the rebel lines in pursuit of his prisoner.

CITY POLITICS.

Peoples' Union Syracuse Convention Nominees for Mayor.

A meeting of delegates of the above-named organization, some ninety in number, met last evening at No. 534 Broadway, the purpose being to exchange views on the subject of the Mayoralty. After the preliminary business of the evening had been disposed of, a Committee of Conference, empowered to meet with similar Committees from other organizations, was appointed, and the meeting was then called upon to name candidates for the office of Mayor, to be submitted to a future meeting, and suoject to approval after consultation with the other Committees. Among the prominent names mentioned, and referred to the Committee of Conference, were: Gen. HIRAM WALDRIDGE, Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, SAM. A. HOZALING, ISAAC BELL, Jr., JAS. T. BRADY, C. SWACKHAMMER, JOHN A. KEAR and FERNANDO WOOD. The meeting was purely preliminary, and will meet again on the call of the Executive Committee, which meets this day at 6 P. M., at the rooms of the Convention, and continue in session daily. Dr. BRADMAN, in an earnest speech, declared himself in favor of uniting all the elements of opposition upon some one candidate for whom every man of every party could vote.

Convention of National Union Clubs.

NOMINATION AND DECLINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER AS CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

This Convention having also named C. GODFREY GUNTHER as their candidate for Mayor, (as was done by the People's Syracuse Convention,) a Committee waited on him at his residence last evening to tender him their nomination. Mr. GUNTHER received them with much cordiality, and while thanking them for their preference, stated that he had not altered his views as expressed in his reply to the Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, Dr. AUSTIN, as to the absolute necessity of all the organizations opposed to the reelection of Mr. WOOD uniting to insure success, consequently he had refused to accept any nomination until a conference of all parties had been held. He believed that whoever might be selected had no right to refuse, however it might interfere with his private matters or business arrangements, as in such times as these sacrifices must be made. Should he be their choice as the united candidate, he should work with a determination to be elected; that he believed the strength to succeed was in the honest voters of this City, if they would unite together.

Tammany Aldermanic Nominations.

The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions met last night for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen in the even numerical Aldermanic Districts. The following was the result of the several Conventions:

The Second District Convention met at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, and nominated WILLIAM WALSH.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 173 Madison-street, and nominated WILLIAM H. SHARLOCK.

The Sixth District Convention met at No. 77 Essex-street, and adjourned till Friday night.

The Eighth District Convention met at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and adjourned till Friday night.

The Tenth District Convention met at No. 298 Bowery, and adjourned till Monday night.

The Twelfth District Convention met at Union Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated F. I. A. BOOLS, the present incumbent.

The Fourteenth District Convention met at No. 107 East Twenty-fourth-street, and nominated GILBERT M. PLATT, the present incumbent.

The Sixteenth District Convention met at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated TERENCE FARLEY, the present incumbent.

Meeting of Citizens—Nomination for Mayor.

A meeting of citizens was held, last evening, at the Girard House, Mr. JAMES KENNEDY in the Chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating SAMUEL HOZALING for Mayor. After some discussion, Mr. HOZALING was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Mayoralty. A Committee was then appointed to confer with other organizations with regard to the nomination of Mr. HOZALING, and to submit for their approval the following resolutions:

Resolved, That SAMUEL HOZALING, Esq., of this City, is hereby nominated as the candidate for Mayor of this City, at the coming election in December.

Resolved, That we the delegates of this Convention duly pledge ourselves, individually and severally, to do all that we can do in our several Wards, and with other Conventions, to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee be referred to a People's Convention for their decision.

A Committee, consisting of a delegate from each Ward, was appointed to carry the above resolutions into effect. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Arrived—the whaler *Jeanette*, from Okhotsk, with 2,000 bbls. oil; ship *Soolo*, Boston.

Sailed—ship *Sea Serpent*, Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL.

The markets are dull. Candles and Crushed Sugar have declined. Sales of Butter at 28c.; Cordage 9c.; Best Lard 13c. There is a scarcity of Pig Iron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 10.

BENJAMIN STARK, Esq., has been appointed United States Senator from Oregon. He is a native of Connecticut. His politics are "peace" Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 11.

Arrived, ship *Golden Fleece* and *Carrier Dove*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora* for Panama, taking 150 passengers and $970,000 in treasure.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Citizens' and Republican Ward and City Committees, and the Independent Union Associations have nominated Mr. EDWARD S. TOBEY, for Mayor.

The Democratic Ward and City Committees have nominated Mayor WIGGLESWORTH for reelection.

The Africa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, passed this point to-day. Owing, to the tremendous gales, the latest dispatches could not be placed aboard.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, lode-structible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

MARRIED.

HOMANS—TYNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. JAMES EDWARD HOMANS, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Railway, N. J., to SUSAN MARIA, youngest daughter of Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York.

MCLEAN—SKINNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Geo. L. Hare, Rector of Trinity M. E. Church, J. T. ELLISON MCLEAN to LOTTIE A. SKINNER, daughter of Dr. S. SKINNER, all of this City.

COOK—JAGGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev Dr. CHANCEY, Rev. THOMAS COOK to MARIA JANE JAGGER.

FERRIS—SANDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., to MARTHA J., eldest daughter of the late Dr. David Sands.

WOOD—SHIRLEY.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. T. Hamlin, Mr. W. H. WOOD to Miss MARTHA A. SHIRLEY.

COMSTOCK—ALLEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, by Rev. John M. Wolcott, Mr. STEPHEN COMSTOCK, of New-Canaan, Conn., to Miss SARAH E. ALLEN, of Allendale, near South Britain, Conn.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, ORIELLA EGORNIA, youngest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baker, M. D., aged 4 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DENMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, ANN S., wife of A. A. Denman, and daughter of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, Wm. J. and J. S. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, in 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, MALVINA, wife of Judson H. Calkin, and daughter of Nelson H. and Henrietta Slinoss, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 659 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SEGREE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of B. M. and Rebecca Segree.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 13 West 24th-st.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, MARY, widow of the late Timothy Phelan, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Michael J., and brother-in-law, Daniel Phelan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 319 West 16th-st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DORAN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 11, MICHAEL DORAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 125th-st., without further invitation.

WATERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, CORNELIA WATERMAN, widow of the late Stephen Waterman, of Williamsburgh, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

GIFFING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, DAVIS, only child of DAVIS S. and ATHEOLIA H. GIFFING, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 64 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

VANPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of serous apoplexy, BRONCK VANPLANCK, aged 42 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow morning.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, MARY-ANN, wife of Benjamin Benson, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

BROWN.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 10, HACHALIAH BROWN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

BRADY.—At the Columbian Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, of a chronic pulmonary disease, SARAH AMELIA, wife of Cornelius Brady, Esq., of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 54 years.

PINCKNEY.—At Red Mills, Putnam County, on Thursday, Nov. 7, after a short illness, of inflammation of the brain, MARY, wife of Ira Pinckney, aged 59 years, 11 months and 23 days.

☞ Buffalo, Milwaukee and San Francisco papers please copy.

POST.—In Warrensburgh, Warren County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of diphtheria, Rev. HENRY ALGERNON POST, eldest son of Dr. Alfred C. Post, of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

RATHBUN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 9, SOLOMON RATHBUN, aged 62 years, formerly of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., to which place his remains were taken for interment.

WRIGHT.—Fell in the attack of "Fremont's Body Guards," at Springfield, Mo., on Friday, Oct. 25, WILLIAM, third son of John and the late Margaret F. Wright, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Aspinwall, in the Hospital of the Panama Railroad Company, on Friday, Oct. 25, HENRY B. WOODBRIDGE, Paymaster in the United States Navy, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE was one of the first appointments in the navy after Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and was assigned to the United States brig *Bainbridge*, which was ordered to Aspinwall, and has remained on that station during the entire season. He fell a victim to the Panama fever.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 589.—NOV. 12, 1861.
35, 66, 29, 73, 55, 7, 28, 46, 22, 48, 17, 42.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 590.—NOV. 12, 1861.
16, 50, 17, 78, 5, 32, 76, 72, 51, 48, 71, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At
G. C. ALLEN'S
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The undersigned, as will be seen by the annexed letter of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and his Excellency, Governor E. D. Morgan, has been authorized to organize a regiment of Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR—Lieutenant James E. Swain, United States Army, desires to raise a regiment of Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war. The Secretary of War most respectfully desires that Governor Morgan will add his sanction, and extend such facilities to Lieut. Swain as will enable him to speedily complete the organization referred to. The regiment, when formed, to be under the charge of Lieut. Swain, as Colonel Commanding. The said regiment to be organized under General Orders Nos. 15, 58, 51, and others of this Department. Very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1861.
To Col. James E. Swain, Washington City:

COLONEL: I am directed, by His Excellency Gov. Morgan, to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendation from the War Department, your proposition to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, to form a portion of the volunteer forces from this State, is accepted.

I am, Colonel, respectfully yours,
THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ORGANIZATION.

The regiment will be organized in accordance with General Order No. 15, of the War Department, as follows:

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Chaplain, with rank of Captain; 1 Surgeon, with the rank of Major; 1 Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain; 1 Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant; 1 Quartermaster and Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant; 3 Battalions, of 4 companies each.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.—1 Major, 1 Battalion Adjutant, 1 Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster's Sergeant, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 1 Hospital Steward, 1 Saddler Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant; 4 Companies, each consisting of 103 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.—1 Captain, $156 50 per month, 1 First Lieutenant, $129 83; 1 Second Lieutenant, $129 83; 1 First Sergeant, $20; 1 Company Quartermaster Sergeant, $21; 4 Sergeants, each, $17; 8 Corporals, each, $14; 2 Musicians, each, $14; 2 Farriers, each, $15; 1 Saddler, $14; 1 Wagoner, $14; 80 Privates, each, $14.

The following is the yearly allowance of clothing:

Two caps, complete; 1 hat, with trimmings, complete; 1 forage cap; 2 coats; 3 pairs of trowsers; 3 flannel shirts; 3 pairs of drawers; 4 pairs stockings; 1 blanket; 1 leather stock; 1 great coat; 1 stable frock; 1 pair of boots; 2 pairs boorees.

In addition to the monthly pay, each man honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment, or at the close of the war, will be entitled to receive $100 bounty money, and probably a land warrant.

In case of death, by sickness or in battle, *the bounty is paid to the wife* or lawful heirs; and if the soldier leaves a widow, *she is entitled to a pension of $7 per month.*

The advantages of this branch of the service over Infantry corps are obvious. The man has less of the drill and drudgery of the camp, and more of the active, healthy exercise and invigorating excitement of war. Well mounted and effectively armed, he is almost master of the field—alike indifferent to the fatigues of forced marches, or the pursuit of a flying enemy. In the battle, or on the march, he has the companionship and the aid of his trusty horse, and can brave danger with a sense of security that the foot-soldier can never feel.

Besides being less laborious and restraining, the Cavalry-soldier receives *one dollar per month* more pay than the Infantry, and a *much larger supply of clothing.*

All promotions in the Regiment will be made from the ranks.

As an officer of the United States Army, the undersigned has authority to muster in, and to provide for the equipment, subsistence, clothing, arming, and mounting of men. These are advantages rarely enjoyed by Regiments organizing for the field, as a man enrolling his name is at once transferred to the dépôt, his passage being paid, and *his pay commencing from the day of his being mustered.*

Gentlemen desiring to organize companies, will apply to the subscriber, by mail, or otherwise, at the State dépôt, at Elmira. If by letter, they will please address care of Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh.

JAMES B. SWAIN.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD HUNT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to

($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, sailors, shoppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. H. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. Mellowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C. E. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMPANY B, BROOKLYN RIFLES,

(The old Thirteenth, of Brooklyn,)

COL. STEPHEN A. DODGE commanding, now in quarters at Palace Garden, N. Y., and to leave in ten days for the seat of war.

Apply at
NO. 336 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
to
PETER K. DEYO, Captain.
W. T. FORBES, First Lieutenant.
A. M. SAMPSON, Second Lieutenant.

N. B.—A GOOD ORDERLY SERGEANT WANTED who can bring ten men.

NATIONAL RESERVES.

The attention of young men of good character is invited to an organization formed for the purpose of perfecting themselves in military discipline. This company is distinct from any other military organization, and formed solely for home defence, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of light military tactics. Young men of good address and of good moral character may apply at the large hall corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. H. H. ALDEN.

SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 12, 1861.

On account of the non-arrival of the remains of Capt. H. H. Alden, the funeral services and the parade of this Company are postponed until THURSDAY, Nov. 14, inst., same hour and place as named in Company order, of Nov. 11.
EMMONS CLARK, Captain.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the Regiment is in the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 46 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

PETER COOPER INFANTRY REGIMENT.—This Regiment is being organized by a number of experienced military men, and is progressing finely. All correspondence must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. POLHEMUS, at Headquarters, No. 139 Bowery. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock.

"HOW ARE YOU, GENERAL BUGUND?"

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;

OR,

THE UNION RANGERS.

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

BY DR. J. H. RO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; the very best City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family, or as regular laundress; is fully capable, obliging, and well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 305 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business, and can give the best of reference; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist to take care of children. Best of City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—An American Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at 148 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a genteel private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 Sixth-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; good City references from her last two places. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, by a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 206 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a steady, respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Would prefer going to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, a Protestant; is a good baker, and understands all things connected with a cook's duties; has little connections in this country; wishes a home in a respectable family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook and do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook—one who understands her business, and is capable of doing any kind of cooking or baking. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman; is a good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has lived three years in her last place; the best of references given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; will go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable family as cook; understands her business fully, such as meats, soups and game, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker and pastry cook; also, a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit baker; also, all kinds of soups, meats and deserts; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can refer to her last employer. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., over the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook; understands American and English cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 51 Great Jones-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands pastry, gruenberry, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children nor a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. English.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, first-rate washer, and ironer, who has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in the country or City; understands cooking thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character, &c. Call at, No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 32 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, also ice cream, pastry and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do plain washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen until engaged, at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Address E. S., box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook for a private family, boarding-house or hotel. Good City reference. Apply at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, a situation, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; have from fourteen months to four years recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 4th-av., between 29th and 31st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; wages $9. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or to assist with the washing—a pious family preferred. Apply at her present employer's, 133 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Protestant girls, cousins, wish situations in a small private family; one as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would be willing to make themselves civil and obliging; have the best of references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 6th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Scotch women want situations; the one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to the country. First-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 133 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations together, one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references from their last place. Apply at No. 166 East 9th-st.

A COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE, steady young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing, if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; is an experienced laundress; understands doing up linens, laces, &c. Has good City references. Wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in either City or country; is a good baker; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 17 Sheriff-st., up stairs, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; up town preferred. Call at 14 62d-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 243 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged sober woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room for two days

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 309 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COLORED COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable colored woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City and country references. Has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference; wages $7. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., front room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by an aged Protestant woman in a small family of two or three to do the general housework and plain cooking; wages no object, wants a good, steady home; City references. Call, for three days, at No. 317 14th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., cottage in rear, top floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, without incumbrance, desires to superintend the household duties in a gentleman's family; she understands each branch of housekeeping, cutting and fitting children's clothing, and brings unquestionable references; no objection to the country. Enquire at J. Batsely's, No. 34 Conrt-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; one who is competent of taking charge of housekeeping, and can give unqoubted reference if required. To save trouble, none need apply without they are confidential. Address Mrs. WORD, Station D, Bible House, stating where and when an interview may be had.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for a young woman who has lived with her as wet nurse for the past 18 months. She now desires a place as laundress, in which capacity she lived several years ago. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 West 41st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good City references. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a steady, respectable young woman, or chamberwork and assist with washing; understands her business perfectly, and has two years City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d av and Irving-place, first floor; up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; one who understands her business; is competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest manner; also, French fluting; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., second story, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman a situation as laundress; can do up linens, muslins, French fluting, all in the best style, or will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer, the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman, as laundress; would assist in the chamberwork. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 6th-av., in the store

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, by a young woman, with two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 166 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as laundress and chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is also an experienced seamstress; can cut and fit for children, or do any family sewing; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer in this City. Call at No. 3 7th-av., three doors from Greenwich-av., for two days. No objection to the country, or will travel with a lady.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, having had five years' experience; is careful and patient, and a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 56 Mclougall-st.; or address A. M. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable English woman, a situation as nurse; will make herself generally useful and assist in sewing; has the best City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will be found kind and obliging. City reference given. Call at No. 147 31st-st., in the rear, for two days, between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, in the fancy-store.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is a Protestant, and is capable of taking the entire charge of children from their birth; has five years' reference from her last situation. Inquire at No. 231 Spring-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, and willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 East 12th-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; would do up ladies' muslins and laces; has experience in French fluting; is also accustomed to traveling, and is not sick at sea. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Grand-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A German Protestant, who speaks English, wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Call No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is an excellent plain cook. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse or seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 25 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Can be seen until suited.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a very neat and respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, whose references are to several Brooklyn families, and will be found very highly recommended as a careful and competent nurse and an excellent seamstress; is of neat appearance and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wait on growing children, and take charge of a lady's room, and make herself generally useful; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; will make herself generally useful if required. Has had the care of children for seven years; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family; can give the best of City references as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABle woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk, and can take charge of a babe from its birth; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging, and can bring the best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable woman, as wet nurse; is highly recommended by families she has lived with in Brooklyn; will be found of very healthy, neat and respectable appearance, and prove herself a valuable person in the above capacity; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOman, with a full breast of milk, who has lately lost her own baby, wishes to get a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire at No. 4 Mangin-st. for 3 days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; also, is willing to make herself generally useful if required; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has served for years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 89 East 12th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; has no objection to a little light chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, at No. 182 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and ladies' and children's sewing; also, gentlemen's shirts; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 162 9th-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as a good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to chamberwork; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children, by a very competent Protestant woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference. Can be seen, from 12 to 6 o'clock, at No. 26 Bond-st

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young woman wishes to go out by the day to do family sewing and dressmaking. Can be seen this week at No. 135 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, An situation as seamstress and nurse. Has lived several years in her last place. Excellent City references. Call at or address No. 245 West 33d-st.

A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a very competent girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, a situation as seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; will take moderate wages, in the City or country; has the best of City reference; would see to grown-up children. Call, during the day, at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class seamstress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West 32d-st., two doors from Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 38 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 258 East 9th-st. for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl as waitress in a private family, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last place; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 53 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for a week.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman, (Scotch,) with twelve years' reference, wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Or to do chamberwork and sewing, by a trustworthy girl, who has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 72 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as first-class waitress, or would mind children; is neat and tidy in her habits, and has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 162 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 5th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOlic, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French language spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, fell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CHARLES BOOKHAM HAS AT HIS OFfice, No. 896 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., more excellent and desirable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk, if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man; has been coachman in some of the most respectable families in the City for fifteen years; can wait on table; will be recommended as a first-class servant, and very obliging in every respect. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is perfectly honest, obliging, very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to M. D., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a steady, sober man; is active and obliging, having the highest testimonials as to character and capability; would be willing to assist in gardening; can be seen at the saddler's, No. 60 East 14th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; is sober, steady and industrious; is an excellent groom and understands the care and management of horses perfectly; can give the best city references. Call at No. 1,170 Broadway, in the harness store, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, PARTING with his coachman, wishes to find employment for him; he is sober, faithful and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at the saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young man, of industrious habits, as coachman and gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a good plain vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy; understands the management and milking of cows, &c.; or would take care of and manage a small farm; best of reference given. Inquire at the residence of his last employer, No. 1,248 Broadway; or address T. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—GROOM, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man of industrious habits, as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a good, careful driver; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; wages not so great an object as a permanent situation; best of reference given. Call at the office of his last employer, No. 87 William-st., corner of Cedar, first floor, or address T. O. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Has the best of City references. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place, and also understands the care of flower and vegetable gardens; can give good City reference. Address M. C. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPEcienced man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in every capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has had good experience in the care of horses and the best of reference. Apply to my last employer, No. 256 Broadway, for two days; or address SAMUEL LOWRY, saddlery, No. 923 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation for the Winter in a private family; can take care of horses and drive; no wages, only a good home and a little clothing wanted; best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man; understands his business thoroughly, and is a first-rate groom; the best of reference in the City. Address or call at No. 284 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and understands perfectly the management of green-houses; is willing to make himself generally useful; is willing, to go for low wages; the best of references can be produced. Address a note to J. S. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as farmer; perfectly understands the care and treatment of all kinds of stock, and is a good milker of cows, if required; can manage a team of horses first-rate, in City or country; can produce the very best of references. Call or address No. 218 Bowery, for two days, or address S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man, 21 years of age, wants a situation as gardener and coachman; is a good groom, and careful driver; understands planting trees, and laying out new grounds; can milk cows if required; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 229 *Times* Office, for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, as waiter, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M. for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, a Protestant; can show good City references, and can refer to the families whom he lived with in the City. Can be seen at No. 50 East 12th-st., in the store, or a note left shall be attended to.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 15th-st., second door from 6th-av.; or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Nos 8 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, one three-story and one two-story brick house, or half of house, one situated near the center, the other a little out of the city, convenient to railroad. Apply to G. A. SMITH, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, NO. 143 West 37th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $30 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—HOUSE ON CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn, handsomely finished, in perfect order; newly painted; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., building of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 233 MADison-st., with all the modern improvements, bath, &c. Rent low. Can be seen at all hours of the day.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE MEdium-sized, modern, three-story house, No. 103 Greenst; contains all the improvements and has a fine yard. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 783 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., a private family only; the house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished; furniture nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 255 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER—A FULL THREEstory and attic furnished house, in a desirable location, near the corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. The advertiser and family desire to remain as boarders. Address G., Box No. 181 Post-office, with name and reference.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, No. 76 East 22d-st., one door west of Lexington-av.; three story, high basement, with the improvements; to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRSTclass high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HALL, LARGE ROOM or loft in the vicinity of Madison Park, to drill a company of boys twice a week, from 3½ to 5 o'clock, P. M. Address, stating location and terms, ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third lown or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—Good house, barn, and outhouses, (new,) with two acres of land, fruit-trees in abundance, beautiful location, worth $3,500, will be sold at a bargain for cash; a painting representing place can be seen at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a country seat in Poughkeepsie, three acres of land, choice fruit, a beautiful mansion and desirably located. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 25 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-STORY BRICK house on Byerson-st., Brooklyn. Only $500 required down. Also, a three-story brick on 45th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; only $1,000 required. Address P. C. A., or call at No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 5, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FOUR-story high basement brown house, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., for sale low; also, a few first-class brick and brown houses, in other localities, on favorable terms. C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rose wood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, among which are many ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists.
Among them will be found
THE EQUESTRIENNE.....by....BLANCHARD.
TWO FINE PICTURES.....by....VAN SEVERDONCK.
HORSE FAIR.....by....WOUVERMANS.
WINTER SCENE.....by....SMYTS.
COAST SCENE.....by....SCHAEF.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES by....ROESSELLS.
Also, several fine specimens by well known artists.
The Paintings are now on exhibition with Catalogues.
The attention of those in want of fine Paintings is called to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
We respectfully invite the attention of buyers to our AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock,
which will include
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
principally
FIRST-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS,
among which is a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.
of strictly prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
CARPET-LINING PAPER.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, about 100 rolls carpet-lining paper.
Also, a lot of counters, drawers, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock,
At the warerooms of the late firm of J. M. Doe & Co. Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., two doors east of the Bowery.
J. BOYCE will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture ever offered at auction in this City, all of which is warranted in every particular. The stock is now ready for examination, consisting of richly upholstered parlor suits of rosewood and walnut, in French brocatel and other fashionable coverings, elegant rosewood etageres, with heavy French-plate backs, ladies' secretaires, music cabinets, plain and richly carved centre and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, oak and walnut do. buffets, part of which are of new and elegant designs, extension dining-tables, in every variety of style and finish, lounges, dining-room and library chairs, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber furniture in great variety, all beautifully finished with plate glass and marble tops, bureaus and washstands, splendid rosewood armoirs, with heavy plate-glass doors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, hall tables, hall stands and chairs, straw, cane-seat and upholstered reception chairs, a variety of plain furniture, &c., &c., all of which was manufactured by J. M. Doe & Co. for their custom trade. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of fine imported liquors, wines, cordials, cigars, &c., being the entire stock of a jobbing house in this City, consisting of brandy in eighth and quarter casks; gin in pipes of 60 gallons each; Hennessy and Scotch whiskeys; French cordials and assorted liquors in bottles and demijohns, together with about 150 baskets champagne, desert wine, Madeira, and port wine, in bottles and original packages. Also, 50 drums Turkish tobacco; 500 pounds Killickinick tobacco, and ten cases fine olive oil. Also, about 25,000 genuine imported Havana cigars of choice quality and favorite brands. Also, a large fountain, with 250 pounds lead pipe, together with the store and office furniture

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,987 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—FINE BRANDIES IN BOND.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
8 half-pipes pale brandy, in bond.
4 half-pipes dark brandy, in bond.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, (made by Brooks,) on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, large pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver plated ware, lace curtains, splendid engravings, beds and bedding, dining-room furniture, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the large dwelling-house, No. 66 East 27th-st., near 4th-av., consisting of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, carpets, mattresses, bedding, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle, about 15 hands, 9 and 10 years old; very desirable for family use.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 64 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of almost every style of Winter goods. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

CAMELLIAS, CAPE JESAMINES, AZEleas, &c., &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a general assortment of extra size green-house plants, from CHARLES MOORE, Yorkville.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES S. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1861.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice to all whom it may concern that Mr. George C. Johnson, of New-York and elsewhere, has no authority to draw upon us, or any of our friends, for any amount, and any parties negotiating such drafts do so on their own responsibility. JOHNSON, BINNY & CO.,
Moorfields, Liverpool.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will be at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., to attend to the payment of taxes on property advertised for sale in said county. Bills and receipts for those who have ordered them.
JOHN STEVENS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1861. A. H. LOVE.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—Bricklayers, house-carpenters and plasterers may obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following rates of wages, viz.:
BRICKLAYERS,
30 shillings, sterling, per week.
HOUSE-CARPENTERS,
26 to 30 shillings, sterling, per week.
PLASTERERS, 28 shillings, sterling, per week.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as one genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Stomatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ills, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Nervous Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty-four vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. P. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Elisa C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob O. C. Ontwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thurn, Thomas Cooney, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.
The ammons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.
n13-law6wW

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic-Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock in said Company, or any interest therein, or claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862.
DANIEL BARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNINO,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat'rs.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—lawtmW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 8, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 159 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-law6mW* Administratrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. As a proposed amendment of the constitution, which was postponed from last meeting, and other interesting business, will be acted upon, a full attendance of members is requested.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

CAVALRY OFFICER'S SABRE FOR SALE —"Ames" maker. Apply at No. 276 Canal-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as one genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Stomatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ills, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Nervous Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty-four vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Cotton Hill in Possession of the National Troops.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

Atrocious Plot to Murder Defenceless Men.

The Town of Guyandotte Reduced to Ashes.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins, from Cotton Hill, had retired upon the approach of a force under Col. DE VILLIER. Nine of the enemies pickets were killed, but no loss was suffered on our side.

Col. DE VILLIER has taken possession of the Hill.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by treachery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the National forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 of a Virginia regiment, and a few of Col. ZEIGLER'S Virginia Cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly, the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the Nationals were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unwarned soldiers in cold blood.

The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break.

Very few men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being murdered in the houses.

When Col. ZEIGLER arrived, and on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately burnt, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

THE PIRATE SUMTER CAPTURED.

Her Officers and Crew Prisoners on Board the Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter received here, dated the 25th of October, on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate *Sumter*. The writer says that she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the gunboats for a merchantman and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough, she turned and run her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board of the *Niagara*.

OTHER REBEL VESSELS DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12,

The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch which says that a privateer and two schooners in Swan Gun Inlet were burned on the night of the 4th, by boats from the gunboat *Tuscarora*, stationed at Chincoteague.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE BERMUDA FOR LIVERPOOL WITH 2,000 BALES OF COTTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The rebel ship *Bermuda* ran the blockade off Savannah the night of the 2d of November, being towed out by the steamer *Huntress*. She is loaded with two thousand bales of cotton for Liverpool.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The regulation ordering that one-half of the pay of all recruits at depots shall be retained until they are assigned to and join some regiment, has been revived, and will, no doubt, cause some dissatisfaction among unassigned recruits on Governor's Island and elsewhere. This regulation has been in abeyance for the last two years or more, and though the men may not like its revival, it will in reality be advantageous to them, as they will not have so much ready money to spend in bad liquor, which, notwithstanding stringent orders to the contrary, finds its way to Governor's Island every pay-day, and fills the guard-house with obstreperous inmates.

The following were the movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday:

The purchased ship *Northern Light* arrived at the yard to receive her armament and be put into commission. She will carry eight long 32-pounders. The steamer *De Soto* hauled down the yard to the long dock, to make room for the *Powhatan*. The *De Soto* will receive her crew and be put into commission to-day. It was expected that she would be turned over to her commander yesterday, but everything was not quite ready.

Lieut. WALKER has been detached from the *Connecticut*, which sailed a few days ago, and will, no doubt, be placed in command of some vessel. One of the Acting Masters of the *Connecticut* will take Lieut. WALKER'S place as executive officer.

The *Powhatan* is discharging her stores, and being dismantled prior to going out of commission. Her crew expect to be discharged and paid off in a few days. The *Nightingale* has discharged her powder and now lies alongside the wharf.

Col. LEWIS, two Captains, a supercargo and fourteen men, brought by the *Powhatan* from Key West as prisoners, were yesterday put on board the *Tyger* and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. The supercargo was owner of two vessels captured while endeavoring to run the blockade.

Commodore PAULDING returned from Washington, yesterday, and resumed his duties as commander of the Navy-yard.

Several prisoners are in the guard-house on Governor's Island waiting for a Court-martial. A deserter from the cavalry, who had been placed in the guard-house for safety, was handed over to a non-commissioned officer belonging to the cavalry, and conveyed to Carlisle Barracks, yesterday, to be tried by Court-martial. A detachment of recruits was also sent to Carlisle at the same time.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

There was a disturbance to-day in one of the volunteer regiments, recruiting in this city, which threatened serious results, but ended without bloodshed. The company composed of the "Schuylkill Rangers" were recently transferred from Col. CONY'S defunct regiment to Col. STAUNTON'S regiment, encamped at Carnac's wood, to which about 40 of the company rebelled, and refused to obey orders. To-day they mutinied and left the camp, after threatening the life of Col. STAUNTON. The latter followed them with a portion of his regiment, overtook them at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, made them lay down their arms, and placed about twenty of the ringleaders in jail.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

AN ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ARMY.

The Affairs of the Quartermaster's Department to be Overhauled.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1861.

Commanders of troops in this Department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged, and instructions, giving full and concise reports, will be forwarded immediately to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, St. Louis, giving the strength, position and condition of every command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and weekly an abstract forwarded to the Commanding-General.

By order. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

(Signed) R. M. HOUGH, Major and A. D. C.

HENRY W. CLEMENTS, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, under Gen. MCKINSTRY, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. CURTIS, and sent to Jefferson Barracks to await an investigation into the affairs of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S administration of that office.

It is understood that Gen. MCKINSTRY has been ordered to report to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow night.

LIST OF GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

WARSAW, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following is a correct list of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, as officially announced:

Surgeon, James R. Barnes, and Medical Director.

Major Charles G. Halpin, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. G. W. Shafter, Quartermaster.

Capt. John Farnes, Commander of Subsistence.

R. W. Hough, A. D. C.

Major Lewis D. Hubbard, A. D. C.

Capt. Richard Thompson, A. D. C.

Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, A. D. C.

Lieut. Aaron O. Doolittle, A. D. C.

Lieut. Archer McKenzie, A. D. C.

Lieut. Charles E. Hoy, A. D. C.

LATEST REPORTS FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the 16th of October. At that date the central division of the rebel army was at Centreville, and an immense number of hands were engaged in erecting new intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack by Gen. MCCLELLAN. JOHNSTON was at Centreville.

BEAUREGARD was stationed at Fairfax Depôt, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the anticipated attack. The combined forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were estimated to not exceed 100,000 fighting men, but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. Their artillery amounted to 200 pieces, mostly indifferently manned, with horses of a very inferior quality.

The troops, with the exception of those from the Cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted. The Commissariat Department was deficient in the means of transportation.

The Virginia troops were much dispirited, and asserted, in many instances, that when their present term of service expired they would not re-enlist under any consideration. Eleven desertions came within the informant's knowledge on one night.

At Manassas the troops had coffee rations only sufficient for one month.

Advices from Southeastern Virginia are to Nov. 1. The chaplain who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff on the Sunday previous to that affair preached a war sermon at Lovellsville, and at the conclusion opened a list and personally called upon the young men present to enrol their names in the cause of the rebel States.

Col. SINCENDIVES had embodied all the militia in Berkley County, and marched them in the direction of Romney. A portion of Col. ASHBY'S cavalry were at Martinsburgh to guard the movement of grain to Winchester.

Miss BELLA BOYD, the accomplished daughter of a prominent rebel of Martinsburgh, had removed with her father to Manassas Junction, where she was engaged in the eminent occupation of selling whisky to the troops. Owing to some partiality by the fair devotee, a fight occurred between the Wise Guards and Border Guards, in which several were wounded.

All remains perfectly quiet in Gen. BANKS' Division. There is a perceptible diminution of typhoid cases among the troops. Last Sunday an alarm was caused in the camp of the Ninth New-York, by the appearance of 300 cases of a new form of illness. On examination into the cause, it was discovered that underlying the leaves of the forest in which they had recently encamped, was ten inches of vegetable mould, in a state of decomposition. The camp was instantly removed, and the illness almost as suddenly disappeared. Among the victims was Maj. ATTERBURY, the idol of the regiment.

The Provost Guard, during the absence of Major STONE on detached duty, has been under charge of Capt. WENRICK, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, an officer every way qualified to succeed the Major should he return to his regiment under his recent promotion. Capt. W. has acted as Assistant Provost-Marshall for some weeks, and has been instrumental in abating the clandestine sale of intoxicating drinks to the troops.

Last night a prisoner from the Fifth Connecticut, confined for assaulting his Colonel, made his escape from his prison camp, and up to a late hour had eluded the grasp of his pursuers.

On Thursday two sentinels of the Forty-sixth Indiana engaged while on duty in the practice of the bayonet drill. They had previously taken the caps from their rifles, but in the frolic the coat of one, named L. B. COFFEE, of Laurel, Ind., got caught in the lock of his opponent, whose rifle discharged, and shot COFFEE in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, breaking two of his right ribs, and entered the ground. COFFEE expired almost immediately.

MORE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners, brought to this port in the U. S. ship *Nightingale*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, were yesterday handed over to the United States Marshal, by whom they were taken to Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were taken from the prize schooners *Joseph H. Toone* and *Joseph Bernard*:

Capt. Jno. Pennington, L. H. Hodson, Theodore Lewis, Wm. Aymar, Chas. Brown, F. C. Mossell, Jno. Bour, C. B. Stratton, Francis Cook, Jno. Price, Anthony Penally, a passenger; Joseph B. Marion, Robert Walsh, Jno. Kenney, Henry Costford, Jno. Elwert, Jno. Murphy, Peter Welsh.

The following prisoners from the privateer *Sumter* arrived in the *Powhatan* yesterday, and were delivered into the custody of the Marshal, who committed them to the Tombs: Eugene Ruhl, Peter Thompson, William May.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Brown Bros. & Co.	$250	D. P. Barhydt	$5
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	Sage & Co.	10
James Lenox	250	James B. Murray	50
Wm. B. Astor	250	B. H. Field	80
A. and W. H. Committee	100	Thomas Suffern	25
Stoddard & Clark	50	Emeline Buckley	18
Skeel & Reynolds	25	D. A. Cushman	25
N. Ludlum	20	W. W. Billings	10
John R. Ford	50	Cash, Hortsman	10
Cash, G. W. B.	10	R. S. King	5
Cash, E. B. H.	1	Dr. Hatfield's Church	100
Camp, Bruns'k & Sherry	50	R. M. Blackwell & Co.	25
W. Gilmore	1	Cash, M.	10
Cash, A. S.	1	Cash, H.	5
L. P. Hawes	2	A. Emanuel	3
R. H. Bull	10	Dr. Skinner	5
J. W. B.	10	Cash, by W. E. D.	5
A. B.	2		
John D. Lawson	20	Total	$1,701

PAYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Orders have been received by Col. SACKETT relative to the payment of those soldiers who have been taken prisoners. Pay may be drawn by a person having the written authority of the prisoner, or by his wife, guardian of his minor children, or by his widowed mother. Application for payment to be made to the senior paymaster of the district where the regiment is serving. It must be accompanied by a certificate approved by a United States Judge, District-Attorney, or Judge of a Court of Record, stating the relation of the applicant to the prisoner. When the soldier has been killed the auditor has been directed to place the $100 bounty allowed by Government to this credit.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Arrival of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment State Volunteers.

Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Col. Burnside, Lieut. Bramhall, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and others.

SERENADE TO AND SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREWS.

The Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, Col. JOHN KURTZ commanding, whose arrival has been announced for different days during the past week, having been detained by various obstacles, among them the fact that a large portion of the equipments provided for them were condemned by Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, left their camp at Lynnfield, Mass., on Monday morning, and, passing through Boston, departed from the latter City at 3 o'clock on the same day, amid the applause of the populace. They took the Fall River route, and arrived in this City about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on board of the steamers *State of Maine* and *Metropolis*, the latter of which had grounded during the night, that mischance still further retarding the journey.

The organization of New-England gentlemen known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had been in attendance, at Pier No. 3 North River, since 8½ A. M., under the lead and order of Maj. J. W. CURRIER. Captains SAMUEL HATHAWAY, O. D. ASHLEY, W. H. BARNES and Dr. T. WILLIS FISHER, Marshals appointed during the past week by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, as Chairman of the Association.

The 150 gentlemen composing the organization wore neat badges of white satin, stamped with the arms of the Old Bay State.

By 11½ o'clock the troops were disembarked, line was formed and, under the escort of the "Sons," the regiment marched, by West-street, Battery-place and Broadway, to the Park, great crowds accompanying and applauding the procession.

National flags waved from all the conspicuous buildings on the route, and over the Astor House and City Hall appeared to great advantage in the brilliant sunshine, remarkably bright and pleasant for the season.

The regiment was marched into the barrack inclosure to the music of their fine brass band, and after arms were stacked the soldiers were conducted to a substantial breakfast provided for them in the quarters.

While the corps was thus engaged, an opportunity occurred to glean particulars concerning it. Recruited chiefly in the towns of Beverly, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, Marblehead, Plymouth, Harvard, Foxboro and New-Bedford, it fairly represents the sinew and spirit of old Essex County, Massachusetts, in the hardy mode of life best known there, and the stern Puritan energy of its feeling and manners.

The regiment, according to Gen. BULLOCK'S report in camp on Saturday last, numbered 1,090 men, including the Fifth Battery, estimated at 146, artillerists and officers. This number was not quite full yesterday, owing to various causes. The train consisted of two hospital, five ambulance and twelve baggage wagons, with seventy-five horses, including those belonging to the officers. A fine brass band and a drum corps of twenty pieces, complete the *impedimenta* and accompaniments.

The battery of six rifled pieces—6 and 12-pounders—under command of Capt. EPPENDORF, an officer of European experience, will join the regiment within a week. The whole regiment consists of stout, hearty men, clad in the regulation uniform of blue, slightly modified by the Chasseur cap and Zouave gaiters. The arms are Enfield rifles, apparently new and in excellent order.

The following partial roster of officers may interest the many friends of the regiment:

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Merritt, Salem; Major—Andrew Elwell, Gloucester; Adjutant—John G. Chambers, Medford; Quartermaster—Jos. A. Goldthwait, Salem; Chaplain—J. Bowen Clark, Swampscot; Surgeon—Geo. Derby, Boston: Assistant-Surgeon—Silas E. Stone, Walpole; Sergeant-Major—Daniel H. Johnson, Jr., Salem; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Stephen P. Driver, Salem; Commissary-Sergeant—Joshua C. Goodale, Salem; Band Master—Henry C. Brown, Boston; Hospital Steward—Geo. A. Farnam, Andover.

Company A, Salem Zouaves—Captain, F. A. P. Brewster, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Emerton, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George A. Fisher, Salem. Company B—Captain, Knott B. Marvin, Marblehead; First Lieutenant, Thomas Russell, Marblehead; Second Lieutenant, John Goodwin, Jr., Marblehead. Company C—Captain, Addison Center, Gloucester; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Story, Gloucester; Second Lieutenant, Fitz J. Babson, Gloucester. Company D—Captain, Cornelius Howland, Jr., New-Bedford; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Hunt, New-Bedford; Second Lieutenant, Anthony Lang, New-Bedford. Company E—Captain, Wm. Alexander, Plymouth; First Lieutenant, Otis Rogers, Plymouth; Second Lieutenant, Thomas R. Atwood, Abington. Company F—Captain, George M. Whipple, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Bates, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George R. Emmerton, Salem. Company G—Captain, John W. Raymond, Beverly; First Lieutenant, Henry P. Woodbury, Beverly; Second Lieutenant, Daniel W. Hammond, Beverly. Company H—Captain, Wesley C. Sawyer, Harvard; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kent, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Peter H. Niles, Boston. Company K—Ipswich and Newburyport—Captain, John Hebbs, Ipswich; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Creasey, Newburyport; Second Lieutenant, David P. Muzzey, Boston. Company K—Captain, Carlos A. Hart, Foxboro; First Lieutenant, John Littlefield, Foxboro; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Barnard, South Reading.

THE WELCOME BREAKFAST.

By 1 o'clock, the men having been comfortably provided for, the officers were marched to the Astor House, where a banquet had been spread for them in the long dining-hall. As they approached, the "Sons of Massachusetts," accompanying a large number of ladies, fell into line, and preceded them to the scene of festivity. The main tables, three in number, were handsomely arranged along the entire length of the apartment; and, like the cross-table at the head of the room, on the dais set apart for the special guests and speakers of the day, were handsomely decorated with emblematic devices in confectionary and baskets of fruit.

Above the dais, and pinning the canopy, were the National eagle and shield, in gilt and colors. A transparency of "Red, White and Blue," beneath these, bore the legend:

"No North, no South, no East, no West! Welcome, Sons of the old Bay State."

As the company, 350 in number, sat down, the regimental band, stationed at the foot of the Hall, played a lively air, which was succeeded by profound silence, as Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was introduced by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and invoked the Divine benediction upon the feast of good-fellowship and the cause of the country.

It was 1½ o'clock as the proceedings commenced, and a good half-hour being allotted, after grace, to the discussion of a substantial *dejeuner*, set forth according to neat bills of fare laid beside the plates of all the guests, not much breadth could be allowed for the eloquence of the occasion. What verge there was, however, was amply filled.

The assembled guests comprised a brilliant galaxy of "fair women and brave men" from New-England, and on either side of Col. KURTZ, who amid loud acclamation was conducted to the centre of the transverse table, sat several of our own noted citizens.

After dessert had been served and cleared away, Col. HOWE, in a brief and eloquent address, bade hearty welcome to the Twenty-third, expatiating upon the patriotism of Massachusetts, the gallantry of her sons and the tender devotion of her fair daughters, and called upon the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, who was to have pronounced the greeting, to express the sentiments of the occasion due to Col. KURTZ and his officers.

Dr. OSGOOD very ably and effectively honored this call, and expressing the belief that the true-blooded Yankee, the genuine Jonathan, had never been fairly beaten, he claimed Massachusetts to be the steel edge of American patriotism. In her literature, in her enterprise and bravery, in her workshops, her homes, her schools, her churches, she largely represented that high and pure civilization now contending with the barbarism of the Southern civilization. Which should conquer? South Carolina? [Cries of "No!" "Never!"] He claimed as a servant of the Gospel to be the friend of peace—to seek, according to the motto of the old Bay State, borne to that hall by the veteran patriot, JACKSON, a tranquil peace with liberty through the sword! [Great applause.] If, then, the wrong arm itself, let the right also arm, and God save the right! [Prolonged acclamation.] In that sense, and regarding South Carolina as a State—the arch fiend who first struck at the flag and the Constitution, he doubted not that the Christian feeling of this community would be gratified, were Charleston made a desert and a home for the owl and the bat! [Tremendous cheering.] The Reverend gentleman concluded with an apostrophe to the regiment, and a declaration that whether domestic treason or foreign interference should arise in enmity to the American people, that enemy must and shall go down! [Great applause.]

Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, was at this moment announced by Col. HOWE, and received with rounds of acclamation, the band playing, "See, the Conquering Hero comes."

Col. KURTZ, in responding to the compliment paid him, expressed his sincere thanks, and the gratification all Massachusetts men must feel in seeing their good old State placed right before the world by this war. People who had once maligned her, had now found out that Massachusetts was not a one-horse State, nor Boston a one-horse town. [Laughter and applause.] The Colonel terminated with the following toast:

"*Woman*—The morning star of our youth! the day star of our manhood! the sweet evening star of our age! God bless our stars!"

This was rapturously received.

Col. HOWE said that in the absence of Gov. ANDREW, who had been expected, but would not arrive until night, he would call upon one of the Governor's Staff, Col. BROWN, to speak for him.

Col. BROWN, in an impressive reply alluded to one peculiarity of the Twenty-third. Recruited in old Essex County, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire. In illustration of this feeling which was now pervading the Massachusetts troops, he cited a letter received from Col. WM. LEE RAYMOND, written a few days before the disaster at Ball's Bluff, in which he was taken prisoner. In reference to the language used by the wife of a poor soldier in Col. RAYMOND'S corps, it quoted her words as sent to her husband, inculcating entire fearlessness of sacrifice and trust in God! [Subdued applause.] Col. BROWN, ere taking his seat, drew the attention of the company to Lieut. WM. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth, as one who had commanded the artillery on the fatal day at Ball's Bluff, and had shed his blood in a common stream with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts slaughtered there.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, who could not rise to his feet, owing to severe wounds received upon the occasion referred to, but was lifted in the arms of the officers near him, and resting on his crutches, uttered a very chaste and elegant tribute to his Massachusetts comrades, as he had seen them in the tent, by the bivouac, and on the field. To the polished language of Lieut. BRAMHALL, his handsome and commanding figure lent in the mute eloquence of honorable infirmity, lent an indescribable charm which seemed to move the hearts of all his hearers.

Col. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, to whose brigade the Twenty-third is to be attached, was the next speaker introduced. He was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering; and after expressing his thanks, proceeded to say that the patriotic feeling enlisted in this war was confined to no particular State, but filled the entire North. Massachusetts, although Island and New-York were brethren in all things in the right. He had hoped that the war would have been short; had not dreamed that our Government could be seriously assailed; that the rebellion could assume such magnitude; but in this he had been wrong. The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and it that Slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them. If needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched! He felt especially gratified, then, that our troops had made a lodgement, in the very heart of the enemy's country—the very seat of the evil! [Continued plaudits.] For one he had charge of a weighty command, and he could not assume the responsibility without putting himself upon a sound platform! But, the Government must be sustained at all hazards!

Col. BURNSIDE here resumed his seat amid the most vehement tokens of approbation, and Col. HOWE remarked that if this speech did not deserve three cheers none ever spoken did. Three times it rose were the response.

Col. HOWE then announced "an officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff—one who was himself a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, and the Chairman of a Military Commission." He had, by assuming authority, intercepted him at the door of the hotel, as he was about departing for the 2 o'clock train, and had brought him in, and here he was, "Senator Brigadier Col. WILSON, of Massachusetts!" [Prolonged cheering.]

Hon. HENRY WILSON began by declaring that he had just listened to the most important speech made during the war! Gen. BURNSIDE had, to-day, touched the key-note that thrills to the heart of this nation! [Vehement applause.] And the nation will respond to his words! [Applause renewed.] He trusted that such would be the words, thoughts and acts of every man who rallies around the flag of our country! [Continued approbation.] It was poor policy to manage the war otherwise. It was useless to send our men from their firesides, their workshops and their farms, to die upon the Southern soil, if the cause of the war were not removed, and the power that brought on the conflict without a cause, and aimed at the destruction of the Republic, remained untouched in the chief source of its strength. [Great applause.]

The Honorable Senator then expressed his deep interest in the Twenty-third Regiment. He had once expressed to Gen. SCOTT his desire to attach it to the brigade of which he led a regiment (the Twenty-second) through these streets some weeks ago, but it had already been promised to the gallant Gen. BURNSIDE. With a high compliment to the achievements of Massachusetts during the war, Gen. WILSON concluded amid prolonged applause, the band playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Major HATHAWAY, of the old Wooster Guard, and one of the Marshals of the day, was brought forward by a tribute from Col. HOWE to his energy and efficiency.

He concluded an eloquent appeal to the regiment with these lines:

> By yon Potomac's bloody tide,
> Remember how your comrades died!
> Make ye their martyr-graves to be
> Cradles of new-born Liberty!

[Cheering.]

The following sentiment, offered by a Massachusetts lady, was then read:

"With all their hearts, the daughters of the Old Bay State welcome her sons. May they soon return crowned with the laurel leaves of victory, intertwined with the garlands of an honorable peace!"

Applause, and "Auld Lang Syne" by the Band.

Col. HOWE then alluded to the —— regiment of Massachusetts, Co. WM. BARNES, whose camp Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, had declared to be the neatest and best kept in the army; and, in this connection, introduced a son of Col. BARNES, who very eloquently responded, indorsing the sentiments of Gens. BURNSIDE and WILSON, and rejoicing that our navy had row bound the Southern coasts with a band of iron that even the Navy of England could not and dare not break; and had planted on the soil of South Carolina, damned to the "bad eminence" of being the Mother of Rebellion, the flag of the nation, where it could now woo the Southern breezes, and stand like the rod of the leader of Israel, the very stay and cure of the serpent of secession! [Great applause.]

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called out by Col. HOWE, and very effectively and forcibly alluded to the efforts that had been made, at an early period of the war, to bring about the expedition that had now taken Beaufort. Maps had been produced, the harbors of Port Royal examined in private sittings with the President, who had cordially approved the plan, and the (Gen. WALBRIDGE) had openly declared that he had rather behold 25,000 of our American youth perish in Charleston harbor, inflicting chastisement upon the mother of secession, than see one Northern soldier placed beyond the frontiers of the Border States. [Sensation and cheers.] The General then cited a letter of Gov. ANDREW, written on the 23d of June, in reply to one from himself of the 17th of the same month, thanking him warmly for his efforts in procuring from the Government the requisition of ten Massachusetts regiments, with a view to the fulfillment of these plans, and agreeing with his views of the war. Gen. WALBRIDGE concluded his able address with an eloquent encouragement, gleaned from the fact that a landing had been effected in South Carolina, and sat down amid prolonged and hearty cheering.

Adjutant J. J. CHAMBERS responded to a neat sentiment in compliment to the Press.

Col. HOWE here read aloud the dispatches announcing victories in Kentucky, amid general enthusiasm.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH followed at some length, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Chaplain of the Twenty-third, who inculcated the firm principles of ZUINGLIUS, JOHN CALVIN and MARTIN LUTHER, and the motto of CROMWELL, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry!" With these in view, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadas to the Gulf, this glorious cause would succeed, and the nation founded by the Puritans would not fail. [Continued cheering.]

Col. HOWE, at this juncture, announced that Gov. ANDREW, he had just heard, would arrive at 8 P. M., and proposed that the officers of the regiment and the Sons of Massachusetts should meet, so soon as the guests had withdrawn, to adopt measures for his reception.

The company, then, at 4¾ P. M., slowly dispersed, with reiterated cheering for the regiment, and to the melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

THE MEETING.

The sons of Massachusetts, and the officers of the Twenty-third, at once organized by calling Dr. OSGOOD to the Chair, and, on motion, empowering him to appoint a Committee of three to wait upon Gov. ANDREW, and learn the hour when he would participate to-morrow in a demonstration to be made by the regiment, which Col. KURTZ had just stated would not leave the City until to-morrow. Messrs. HOWE, BARNES, and FISHER, were appointed the Committee, and Col. HOWE then stated that the regiment would to-morrow march up Broadway to Union-square, around the statue of WASHINGTON, and thence down Fourteenth-street to their point of departure, singing their celebrated Hallelujah chorus, to the accompaniment of the full band.

OUTSIDE.

After the adjournment, the regiment filed out of the Park without knapsacks, with colors flying and band playing the Hallelujah chorus, the soldiers chiming in, and marched and counter-marched past the front of the Astor House, in compliment to the proprietors of the hotel, by whom the compliment was acknowledged in the dipping of their huge flag, which was cheered by the multitude of spectators.

SERENADE TO GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A serenade was given, last evening, to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who arrived last evening, and was staying for the night at the house of a friend in Gramercy-square. The affair was very private, not more than fifty or sixty people assembling in the street to hear the music, and the speech-making all being done in a parlor. The field officers of the Massachusetts Twenty-third Regiment, Gen. BURNSIDE' Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and a select circle of less publicly known New-England guests, were all that were present to hear such remarks as Gov. ANDREW had to make. The Governor delivered a short impromptu address in his usual felicitous style, chiefly eulogistic of the soldiers Massachusetts had sent into the field, and encouraging to the officers then listening to him. He did not touch pointedly on politics, and, indeed, can scarcely be said to have spoken with any view to publication. Gov. ANDREW leaves for Washington this morning, and will be escorted to the boat by the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment and the Sons of the Old Bay State.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton Dull at a Decline—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, Thursday, the 31st, and Londonderry the 1st, arrived here at 6¾ P. M. She brings five days later intelligence than that of the *Persia*.

The *Nova Scotian* has 28 cabin and 126 steerage passengers, and $90,000 in specie.

She passed the *Anglo Saxon* at 7 P. M. of the 11th, 30 miles west of Natashquan Point.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 27th.

The *Norwegian* arrived out on the 28th.

The *City of Washington* arrived out on the 30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for Liverpool, but was safely towed to the latter point.

The steamship *North Briton* is the last of the season to Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THEODORE FAY, late American Minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the *Times* in defence of the North.

The steamer *Edinburg* sailed for New-York on the 30th. She took £14,000 in specie.

The American Government steamer *James Adger*, which put into Queenstown 30th, short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination was not stated.

The *Times* had published Mr. W. FORWARD'S account of his arrest on landing from the *City of Washington* at New-York, but without any important comments. The *Times* also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. CORNELIUS NELFORD, on landing from the *Niagara* at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of British goods to France.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the cab-driver CURRAN, charged with a wanton outrage on MISS JOLLY, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years penal servitude.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a paragraph relative to controversies on Government policy in journals generally supposed to speak under Government inspiration. It says that such publications are only self-inspired, and announces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

The Paris *Pays* believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver by the Prussian Bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

ITALY.

A ministerial circular had been issued to the Clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws and National Government were deplored, and warning given. The Government, while wishing to respect the liberty of the churches, will take severe measures, if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb public order.

The brigands in the country, between Concella and Nola, had made propositions to surrender.

AUSTRIA.

The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resignation. A few functionaries will remain in office a fortnight longer, to transact the most urgent business.

PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given by the Duke of MAGENTA in honor of the Coronation, at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King and Queen attended.

POLAND.

It was asserted that Gen. LAMBERT'S departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in consequence of a summons to St. Petersburg, to report on the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had fired some Turks, residences. Ragusa inhabitants fled for refuge.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton capacities of that country is being agitated again, and say also that the Investigations are favorable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional telegrams by the Brazil steamer, via Lisbon, report that URQUIZA had been defeated, with a loss of artillery, wagons and 600 prisoners. Gen. MIDAIEL was preparing to attack ROSA.

Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth.

The Slave-trade was brisk on the East coast.

Business at the Cape was considerably improved.

The clip of wool promised to be one of the best ever known.

Intelligence from Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MCKENZIE, to the 15th of May, had been received.

A terrible massacre had occurred in Norman's Land.

Commercial News by the Nova-Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Sales of four days, 27,000 bales; market dull at a decline of ⅛d. since the departure of the *Persia*, but useful grades are firmer. Sales to speculators and exporters, 10,500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Manchester market is quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.

The Liverpool Provision market is dull.

Consols, for money, 93⅛@93⅜.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHIA & Co. quote FLOUR quiet and easier at 28s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 13s.@13s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet and steady. LARD dull, at 48s.@52s. TALLOW easier, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES inactive. SUGAR quiet. RICE—no sales. COFFEE inactive. RESI

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Cotton Hill in Possession of the National Troops.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

Atrocious Plot to Murder Defenceless Men.

The Town of Guyandotte Reduced to Ashes.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins, from Cotton Hill, had retired upon the approach of a force under Col. DE VILLIER. Nine of the enemies pickets were killed, but no loss was suffered on our side.

Col. DE VILLIER has taken possession of the Hill.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by treachery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the National forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 of a Virginia regiment, and a few of Col. ZEIGLER'S Virginia Cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly, the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the Nationals were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unwarmed soldiers in cold blood.

The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break.

Very few men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being murdered in the houses.

When Col. ZEIGLER arrived, and on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately burnt, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

THE PIRATE SUMTER CAPTURED.

Her Officers and Crew Prisoners on Board the Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter received here, dated the 25th of October, on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate *Sumter*. The writer says that she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the gunboats for a merchantman and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and run her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board of the *Niagara*.

OTHER REBEL VESSELS DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch which says that a privateer and two schooners in Swan Gun Inlet were burned on the night of the 4th, by boats from the gunboat *Tuscarora*, stationed at Chincoteague.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE BERMUDA FOR LIVERPOOL WITH 2,000 BALES OF COTTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The rebel ship *Bermuda* ran the blockade off Savannah the night of the 2d of November, being towed out by the steamer *Huntress*. She is loaded with two thousand bales of cotton for Liverpool.

MORE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners, brought to this port in the U. S. ship *Nightingale*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, were yesterday handed over to the United States Marshal, by whom they were taken to Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were taken from the prize schooners *Joseph H. Toone* and *Joseph Bernard*:

Capt. Jno. Pennington, L. H. Hudson, Theodore Lewis, Wm. Aymar, Chas, Brown, F. C. Monsell, Jno. Bonr, C. B. Stratton, Francis Cook, Jno. Price, Anthony Penally, a passenger; Joseph B. Marion, Robert Walsh, Jno. Kenney, Henry Costford, Jno. Elwert, Jno. Murphy, Peter Welsh.

The following prisoners from the privateer *Sumter* arrived in the *Powhatan* yesterday, and were delivered into the custody of the Marshal, who committed them to the Tombs: Eugene Ruhl, Peter Thompson, William May.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Brown Bros. & Co.	$250	D. P. Barhydt	$5
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	Sage & Co.	10
James Lenox	250	James B. Murray	50
Wm. B. Astor	250	B. H. Field	80
A. and W. H. Committee	100	Thomas Suffern	25
Stoddard & Clark	50	Emeline Buckley	16
Skeel & Reynolds	25	D. A. Cushman	25
N. Ludlam	20	W. W. Billings	10
John P. Ford	10	Cash, Hortsman	10
Cash, G. W. B.	30	R. S. King	5
Cash, E. B. H.	1	Dr. Hatfield's Church	100
Camp, Brans'n & Sherry	50	E. M. Blackwell & Co.	25
W. Gilmore	1	Cash, M.	10
Cash, A. S.	1	Cash, H.	6
L. P. Hawes	30	A Emanuel	3
R. H. Bull	10	Dr. Skinner	5
J. W. B.	10	Cash, by W. E. D.	5
A. B.	20		
John D. Lawson	20	Total	$1,707

LATEST REPORTS FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the 16th of October. At that date the central division of the rebel army was at Centreville, and an immense number of hands were engaged in erecting new intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack by Gen. MCCLELLAN. JOHNSTON was at Centreville.

BEAUREGARD was stationed at Fairfax Depôt, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the anticipated attack. The combined forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were estimated to not exceed 100,000 fighting men, [but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. Their artillery amounted to 200 pieces, mostly indifferently manned, with horses of a very inferior quality.

The troops, with the exception of those from the Cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted. The Commissariat Department was deficient in the means of transportation.

The Virginia troops were much dispirited, and asserted, in many instances, that when their present term of service expired they would not reenlist under any consideration. Eleven desertions came within the informant's knowledge on one night.

At Manassas the troops had coffee rations only sufficient for one month.

Advices from Southeastern Virginia are to Nov. 1. The chaplain who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, on the Sunday previous to that affair preached a war sermon at Lovellsville, and at the conclusion opened a list and personally called upon the young men present to enrol their names in the cause of the rebel States.

Col. SHOEMAKER had embodied all the militia in Berkley County, and marched them in the direction of Romney. A portion of Col. ASHBY'S cavalry were at Martinsburgh to guard the movement of grain to Winchester.

Miss BELLA BOYD, the accomplished daughter of a prominent rebel of Martinsburgh, had removed with her father to Manassas Junction, where she was engaged in the eminent occupation of selling whisky to the troops. Owing to some partiality by the fair devotee, a fight occurred between the Wise Guards and Border Guards, in which several were wounded.

All remains perfectly quiet in Gen. BANKS' Division There is a perceptible diminution of typhoid cases among the troops. Last Sunday an alarm was caused in the camp of the Ninth New-York, by the appearance of 300 cases of a new form of illness. On examination into the cause, it was discovered that underlying the leaves of the forest in which they had recently encamped, was ten inches of vegetable mould, in a state of decomposition. The camp was instantly removed, and the illness almost as suddenly disappeared. Among the victims was Maj. ATTERBURY, the idol of the regiment.

The Provost Guard, during the absence of Major STONE on detached duty, has been under charge of Capt. WENRICK, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, an officer every way qualified to succeed the Major should he return to his regiment under his recent promotion. Capt. W. has acted as Assistant Provost-Marshall for some weeks, and has been instrumental in abating the clandestine sale of intoxicating drinks to the troops.

Last night a prisoner from the Fifth Connecticut, confined for assaulting his Colonel, made his escape from his prison camp, and up to a late hour had eluded the grasp of his pursuers.

On Thursday two sentinels of the Forty-sixth Indiana engaged while on duty in the practice of the bayonet drill. They had previously taken the caps from their rifles, but in the frolic the coat of one, named L. B. COFFEE, of Laurel, Ind., got caught in the lock of his opponent, whose rifle discharged, and shot COFFEE in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, breaking two of his right ribs, and entered the ground. COFFEE expired almost immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

AN ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ARMY.

The Affairs of the Quartermaster's Department to be Overhauled.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1861.

Commanders of troops in this Department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged, and instructions, giving full and concise reports, will be forwarded immediately to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, St. Louis, giving the strength, position and condition of every command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and weekly an abstract forwarded to the Commanding-General.

By order. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

(Signed) R. M. HEUGS, Major and A. D. C.

HENRY W. CLEMENTS, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, under Gen. MCKINSTRY, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. CURTIS, and sent to Jefferson Barracks to await an investigation into the affairs of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S administration of that office.

It is understood that Gen. MCKINSTRY has been ordered to report to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow night.

LIST OF GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

WARSAW, MO., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following is a correct list of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, as officially announced:

Surgeon, James R. Barnes, and Medical Director.

Major Charles G. Halpin, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. G. W. Shaffer, Quartermaster.

Capt. John Farnes, Commander of Subsistence.

R. W. Hough, A. D. C.

Major Lewis D. Hubbard, A. D. C.

Capt. Richard Thompson, A. D. C.

Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, A. D. C.

Lieut. Aaron O. Doolittle, A. D. C.

Lieut. Archer McKenzie, A. D. C.

Lieut. Charles E. Hoy, A. D. C.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Arrival of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment State Volunteers.

Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Col. Burnside, Licut. Brumhall, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and others.

The Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, Col. JOHN KURTZ commanding, whose arrival has been announced for different days during the past week, having been detained by various obstacles, among them the fact that a large portion of the equipments provided for them were condemned by Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, left their camp at Lynnfield, Mass., on Monday morning, and, passing through Boston, departed from the latter City at 3 o'clock on the same day, amid the applause of the populace. They took the Fall River route, and arrived in this City about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on board of the steamers *State of Maine* and *Metropolis*, the latter of which had grounded during the night, that mischance still further retarding the journey.

The organization of New-England gentlemen known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had been in attendance, at Pier No. 3 North River, since 6½ A. M., under the lead and order of Maj. J. W. CURREN, Captains SAMUEL HATHAWAY, O. D. ASHLEY, W. H. BARNES and DR. T. WILLIS FISHER, Marshals appointed during the past week by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, as Chairman of the Association.

The 150 gentlemen composing the organization wore neat badges of white satin, stamped with the arms of the Old Bay State.

By 11½ o'clock the troops were disembarked, line was formed and, under the escort of the "Sons," the regiment marched, by West-street, Battery-place and Broadway, to the Park, great crowds accompanying and applauding the procession.

National flags waved from all the conspicuous buildings on the route, and over the Astor House and City Hall appeared to great advantage in the brilliant sunshine, remarkably bright and pleasant for the season.

The regiment was marched into the barrack inclosure to the music of their fine brass band, and after arms were stacked the soldiers were conducted to a substantial breakfast provided for them in the quarters.

While the *corps* was thus engaged, an opportunity occurred to glean particulars concerning it. Recruited chiefly in the towns of Beverly, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, Marblehead, Plymouth, Harvard, Foxboro and New-Bedford, it fairly represents the sinew and spirit of old Essex County, Massachusetts, in the hardy mode of life best known there, and the stern Puritan energy of its feeling and manners.

The regiment, according to Gen. BULLOCK'S report in camp on Saturday last, numbered 1,090 men, including the Fifth Battery, estimated at 146, artillerists and officers. This number was not quite full yesterday, owing to various causes. The train consisted of two hospital, five ambulance and twelve baggage wagons, with seventy-five horses, including those belonging to the officers. A fine brass band and a drum corps of twenty pieces, complete the *impedimenta* and accompaniments.

The battery of six rifled pieces—6 and 12-pounders—under command of Capt. EPPENDORF, an officer of European experience, will join the regiment within a week. The whole regiment consists of stout, hearty men, clad in the regulation uniform of blue, slightly modified by the Chasseur cap and Zouave gaiters. The arms are Enfield rifles, apparently new and in excellent order.

The following partial roster of officers may interest the many friends of the regiment:

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Merritt, Salem; Major—Andrew Elwell, Gloucester; Adjutant—John G. Chambers, Medford; Quartermaster—Jos. A. Goldthwait, Salem; Chaplain—S. Bowen Clark, Swampscot; Surgeon—Geo. Derby, Boston; Assistant-Surgeon—Silas E. Stone, Walpole; Sergeant-Major—Daniel H. Johnson, Jr., Salem; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Stephen P. Driver, Salem; Commissary-Sergeant—Joshua C. Goodale, Salem; Band Master—Henry C. Brown, Boston; Hospital Steward—Geo. A. Farnam, Andover.

Company A, Salem Zouaves—Captain, F. A. P. Brewster, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Emerton, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George A. Fisher, Salem. Company B—Captain, Knott B. Marvin, Marblehead; First Lieutenant, Thomas Russell, Marblehead; Second Lieutenant, John Goodwin, Jr., Marblehead. Company C—Captain, Addison Center, Gloucester; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Story, Gloucester; Second Lieutenant, Fitz J. Babson, Gloucester. Company D—Captain, Cornelius Howland, Jr., New-Bedford; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Hunt, New-Bedford; Second Lieutenant, Anthony Lang, New-Bedford. Company E—Captain, Wm. Alexander, Plymouth; First Lieutenant, Otis Rogers, Plymouth; Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Atwood, Abington. Company F—Captain, George M. Whipple, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Bates, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George R. Emmerton, Salem. Company G—Captain, John W. Raymond, Beverly; First Lieutenant, Henry P. Woodbury, Beverly; Second Lieutenant, Daniel W. Hammond, Beverly. Company H—Captain, Wesley C. Sawyer, Harvard; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kent, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Peter H. Niles, Boston. Company K—Ipswich and Newburyport—Captain, John Hebbs, Ipswich; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Creasey, Newburyport; Second Lieutenant, David P. Muzzey, Boston. Company K—Captain, Carlos A. Hart, Foxboro; First Lieutenant, John Littlefield, Foxboro; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Barnard, South Reading.

THE WELCOME BREAKFAST.

By 1 o'clock, the men having been comfortably provided for, the officers were marched to the Astor House, where a banquet had been spread for them in the long dining-hall. As they approached, the "Sons of Massachusetts," accompanying a large number of ladies, fell into line, and preceded them to the scene of festivity. The main tables, three in number, were handsomely arranged along the entire length of the apartment; and, like the cross-table at the head of the room, on the dais set apart for the special guests and speakers of the day, were handsomely decorated with emblematic devices in confectionery and baskets of fruit.

Above the dais, and pinning the canopy, were the National eagle and shield, in gilt and colors. A transparency of "Red, White and Blue," beneath these, bore the legend:

"No North, no South, no East, no West! Welcome, Sons of the old Bay State."

As the company, 350 in number, sat down, the regimental band, stationed at the foot of the Hall, played a lively air, which was succeeded by profound silence, as Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was introduced by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and invoked the Divine benediction upon the feast of good-fellowship and the cause of the country.

It was 1¾ o'clock as the proceedings commenced, and a good half-hour being allotted, after grace, to the discussion of a substantial *déjeuner*, set forth according to neat bills of fare laid beside the plates of all the guests, not much breadth could be allowed for the eloquence of the occasion. What verge there was, however, was amply filled.

The assembled guests comprised a brilliant galaxy of "fair women and brave men" from New-England, and on either side of Col. KURTZ, who amid loud acclamation was conducted to the centre of the transverse table, sat several of our own noted citizens.

After dessert had been served and cleared away, Col. HOWE, in a brief and eloquent address, bade hearty welcome to the Twenty-third, expatiating upon the patriotism of Massachusetts, the gallantry of her sons and the tender devotion of her fair daughters, and called upon the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, who was to have pronounced the greeting, to express the sentiments of the occasion due to Col. KURTZ and his officers.

Dr. OSGOOD very ably and effectively honored this call, and expressing the belief that the true-blooded Yankee, the genuine Jonathan, had never been fairly beaten, he claimed Massachusetts to be the steel edge of American patriotism. In her literature, in her enterprise and bravery, in her workshops, her homes, her schools, her churches, she largely represented that high and pure civilization now contending with the barbarism of the Southern civilization. Which should conquer? South Carolina! [Cries of "No!" "Never!"] He claimed as a servant of the Gospel to be the friend of peace—to seek, according to the motto of the old Bay State, borne to that hall by the veteran patriot, JACKSON, a tranquil peace with liberty through the sword! [Great applause.] If, then, the wrong arm itself, let the right also arm, and God save the right! [Prolonged acclamation.] In that sense, and regarding South Carolina as a State—the arch fiend who first struck at the flag and the Constitution, he doubted not that the Christian feeling of this community would be gratified, were Charleston made a desert and a home for the owl and the bat! [Tremendous cheering.] The Reverend gentleman concluded with an apostrophe to the regiment, and a declaration that whether domestic treason or foreign interference should arise in enmity to the American people, that enemy must and shall go down! [Great applause.]

Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, was at this moment announced by Col. HOWE, and received with rounds of acclamation, the band playing, "See, the the Conquering Hero comes."

Col. KURTZ, in responding to the compliment paid him, expressed his sincere thanks, and the gratification all Massachusetts men must feel in seeing their good old State placed right before the world by this war. People who had once maligned her, had now found out that Massachusetts was not a one-horse State, nor Boston a one-horse town. [Laughter and applause.] The Colonel terminated with the following toast:

"*Woman*—The morning star of our youth! the day star of our manhood! the sweet evening star of our age! God bless our stars!"

This was rapturously received.

Col. HOWE said that in the absence of Gov. ANDREW, who had been expected, but would not arrive until night, he would call upon one of the Governor's Staff, Col. BROWN, to speak for him.

Col. BROWN, in an impressive reply alluded to one peculiarity of the Twenty-third. Recruited in old Essex County, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire. In illustration of this feeling which was now pervading the Massachusetts troops, he cited a letter received from Col. WM. LEE RAYMOND, written a few days before the disaster at Ball's Bluff, in which he was taken prisoner. In reference to the language used by the wife of a poor soldier in Col. RAYMOND'S corps, it quoted her words as sent to her husband, inculcating entire fearlessness of sacrifice and trust in God! [Subdued applause.] Col. BROWN, ere taking his seat, drew the attention of the company to Lieut. WM. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth, as one who had commanded the artillery on the fatal day at Ball's Bluff, and had shed his blood in a common stream with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts slaughtered there.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, who could not rise to his feet, owing to severe wounds received upon the occasion referred to, but was lifted in the arms of the officers near him, and resting on his crutches, uttered a very chaste and elegant tribute to his Massachusetts comrades, as he had seen them in the tent, by the house, and on the field. To the polished languages of Lieut. BRAMHALL, his handsome and commanding figure lent in the mute eloquence of honorable infirmity, lent an indescribable charm which seemed to move the hearts of all his hearers.

Col. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, to whose brigade the Twenty-third is to be attached, was the next speaker introduced. He was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering; and after expressing his thanks, proceeded to say that the patriotic feeling enlisted in this war was confined to no particular State, but filled the entire North. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-York were brethren in all things in the fight. He had hoped that the war would have been short; had not dreamed that our Government could be seriously assailed, that the rebellion could assume such magnitude; but in this he had been wrong. The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and if that Slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them, if needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched! He felt especially gratified, then, that our troops had made a lodgement, in the very heart of the enemy's country—the very seat of the evil! [Continued plaudits.] For one he had charge of a weighty command, and he could not assume the responsibility without putting himself upon a sound platform! But, the Government must be sustained at all hazards!

Col. BURNSIDE here resumed his seat amid the most vehement tokens of approbation, and Col. HOWE remarked that if this speech did not deserve three cheers none ever spoken did. Three times three were the response.

Col. HOWE then announced "an officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff—one who was himself a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, and the Chairman of a Military Commission." He had, by assuming authority, intercepted him at the door of the hotel, as he was about departing for the 2 o'clock train, and had brought him in, and here he was, "Senator Brigadier Col. WILSON, of Massachusetts!" [Prolonged cheering.]

Hon. HENRY WILSON began by declaring that he had just listened to the most important speech made during the war! Gen. BURNSIDE had, to-day, touched the key-note that thrills to the heart of this nation! [Vehement applause.] And the nation will respond to his words! [Applause renewed.] He trusted that such would be the words, thoughts and acts of every man who rallies around the flag of our country! [Continued approbation.] It was poor policy to manage the war otherwise. It was useless to send our men from their firesides, their workshops and their farms, to die upon the Southern soil, if the cause of the war were not removed, and the power that brought on the conflict without a cause, and aimed at the destruction of the Republic, remained untouched in the chief source of its strength. [Great applause.]

The Honorable Senator then expressed his deep interest in the Twenty-third Regiment. He had once expressed to Gen. SCOTT his desire to attach it to the brigade of which he led a regiment (the Twenty-second) through these streets some weeks ago, but it had already been promised to the gallant Gen. BURNSIDE. With a high compliment to the achievements of Massachusetts during the war, Gen. WILSON concluded amid prolonged applause, the band playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Major HATHAWAY, of the old Wooster Guard, and one of the Marshals of the day, was brought forward by a tribute from Col. HOWE to his energy and efficiency.

He concluded an eloquent appeal to the regiment with these lines:

By yoo Potomac's bloody tide,
Remember how your comrades died!
Make ye their martyr-graves to be
Cradles of new-born Liberty!
(Cheering.)

The following sentiment, offered by a Massachusetts lady, was then read:

"With all their hearts, the daughters of the Old Bay State welcome her sons. May they soon return crowned with the laurel leaves of victory, intertwined with the garlands of an honorable peace!"

Applause, and "Auld Lang Syne" by the Band.

Col. HOWE then alluded to the —— regiment of Massachusetts, Col. WM. BARNES, whose camp Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, had declared to be the neatest and best kept in the army; and, in this connection, introduced a son of Col. BARNES, who very eloquently responded, indorsing the sentiments of Gens. BURNSIDE and WILSON, and rejoicing that our navy had now bound the Southern coasts with a band of iron that even the Navy of England could not and dare not break; and had planted on the soil of South Carolina, damned to the "bad eminence" of being the Mother of Rebellion, the flag of the nation, where it could now woo the Southern breezes, and stand like the rod of the leader of Israel, the very stay and eure of the serpent of secession! [Great applause.]

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called out by Col. HOWE, and very effectively and forcibly alluded to the efforts that had been made, at an early period of the war, to bring about the expedition that had now taken Beaufort. Maps had been produced, the harbors of Port Royal examined in private sittings with the President, who had cordially approved the plan, and he (Gen. WALBRIDGE) had openly declared that he had rather behold 25,000 of our American youth perish in Charleston harbor, inflicting chastisement upon the mother of secession, than see one Northern soldier placed beyond the frontiers of the Border States. [Sensation and cheers.] The General then cited a letter of Gov. ANDREW, written on the 23d of June, in reply to one from himself of the 17th of the same month, thanking him warmly for his efforts in procuring from the Government the requisition of ten Massachusetts regiments, with a view to the fulfilment of these plans, and agreeing with his views of the war. Gen. WALBRIDGE concluded his able address with an eloquent encouragement, gleaned from the fact that a landing had been effected in South Carolina, and sat down amid prolonged and hearty cheering.

Adjutant J. J. CHAMBERS responded to a neat sentiment in compliment to the Press.

Col. HOWE here read aloud the dispatches announcing victories in Kentucky, amid general enthusiasm.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH followed at some length, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Chaplain of the Twenty-third, who incalcated the firm principles of ZUINGLIUS, JOHN CALVIN and MARTIN LUTHER, and the motto of CROMWELL, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry!" With these in view, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadas to the Gulf, this glorious cause would succeed, and the nation founded by the Puritans would not fall. [Continued cheering.]

Col. HOWE, at this juncture, announced that Gov. ANDREW, he had just heard, would arrive at 8 P. M., and proposed that the officers of the regiment and the Sons of Massachusetts should meet, so soon as the guests had withdrawn, to adopt measures for his reception.

The company, then, at 4¼ P. M., slowly dispersed, with reiterated cheering for the regiment, and to the melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY—5 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Furthur Reports of the Fight at Port Royal.

Official Report of the Battle of Belmont.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 11th, contains the following dispatch:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 8,
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamer *Sampson* has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded from the engagement yesterday.

Fifteen vessels were inside, and several awaiting outside.

The *Minnesota* was the first to enter, and was followed by the others. The attack upon the forts was from three sides. After the second round from the fleet the three principal guns of the battery were dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours, and during its continuance all our guns were dismounted.

Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that the batteries were badly worked, and that the enemy's firing was excellent.

The total rebel loss was 100.

NO STEAMER FROM THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13—2¾ A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer at Annapolis. The impression is that the battle did not close before Saturday, and that the steamer could not leave before Monday morning. She will not be due before tomorrow evening.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12,

Gen. GRANT, in his official report of the Belmont battle, says that he had but 2,800 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to Gen. PRICE, and also from cutting off two columns that he had sent out from Cairo and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of JEFF. THOMPSON. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. SMITH, commanding Paducah, to make a demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, but did not approach, however, nearer than fifteen miles.

I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than twelve miles above Columbus.

By daylight we reached a point just out of the range of the rebel guns, and debarked. The troops were marched one mile towards Belmont, and then drawn up in a line of battle, one batallion being left as a reserve near the transports. It was but a few minutes before we met the enemy, and a general engagement ensued. They were driven foot by foot back of their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards. Our men charged through this, drawing the enemy over the bank into their transports, leaving in our possession everything no portable.

Belmont being in range of the guns on the shore opposite, it could not be held a single hour by our troops. We having no wagons, and could not move any of the captured property, consequently I gave orders for its destruction.

Before getting fairly underway on our return, the enemy made their appearance again, and attempted to surround us, but our troops were not in the least discouraged, charged the enemy, and again defeated them.

Our loss is about 85 killed, and 150 wounded, many of them slightly. About an equal number are missing—nearly all the latter from the Iowa Regiment, which behaved so gallantly, and suffered more severely than the others.

The balance of the report details individual gallantry.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, says the bridge across the Cumberland River, on the St. Louis and Nashville Railroad, and in the rear of Gen. BUCKNER, has been burned by the Union men, causing great consternation among the rebels.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton Dull at a Decline—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, Thursday, the 31st, and Londonderry the 1st, arrived here at 8½ P. M. She brings five days later intelligence than that of the *Persia*.

The *Nova Scotian* has 28 cabin and 128 steerage passengers, and $90,000 in specie.

She passed the *Anglo Saxon* at 7 P. M. of the 11th, 30 miles west of Natashquan Point.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 27th.

The *Norwegian* arrived out on the 28th.

The *City of Washington* arrived out on the 30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for Liverpool, but was safely towed to the latter point.

The steamship *North Briton* is the last of the season to Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THEODORE FAY, late American Minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the *Times* in defence of the North.

The steamer *Edinburg* sailed for New-York on the 30th. She took £14,000 in specie.

The American Government steamer *James Adger*, which put into Queenstown 30th, short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination was not stated.

The *Times* had published Mr. W. FORWARD'S account of his arrest on landing from the *City of Washington* at New-York, but without any important comments. The *Times* also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. CORNELIUS NILFORD, on landing from the *Niagara* at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of British goods to France.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the cab-driver CURRAN, charged with a wanton outrage on Miss JOLLY, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years penal servitude.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a paragraph relative to controversies on Government policy in journals generally supposed to speak under Government inspiration. It says that such publications are only self-inspired, and announces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

The Paris *Pays* believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver by the Prussian Bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

ITALY.

A ministerial circular had been issued to the Clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws and National Government were deplored, and warning given. The Government, while wishing to respect the liberty of the churches, will take severe measures, if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb public order.

The brigands in the country, between Concella and Nola, had made propositions to surrender.

AUSTRIA.

The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resignation. A few functionaries will remain in office a fortnight longer, to transact the most urgent business.

PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given by the Duke of MAGENTA in honor of the Coronation, at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King and Queen attended.

POLAND.

It was asserted that Gen. LAMBERT'S departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in consequence of a summons to St. Petersburg, to report on the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had fired some Turks, residences. Ragusa inhabitants fled for refuge.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton capacities of that country is being agitated again, and say also that the investigations are favorable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional telegrams by the Brazil steamer, *vid* Lisbon, report that URQUIZA had been defeated, with a loss of artillery, wagons and 600 prisoners. Gen. MIDAREL was preparing to attack ROSA.

Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Slave-trade was brisk on the East coast.

Business at the Cape was considerably improved.

The clip of wool promised to be one of the best ever known.

Intelligence from Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MCKENNIE, to the 15th of May, had been received.

A terrible massacre had occurred in Norman's Land.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The London Money market was extremely easy but the Directors of the Bank of England, at the weekly meeting on the 31st, adjourned without reducing the *minimum* rate of discount.

Funds were firmer and advancing.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Convention relative to Mexico will be announced to the American Government, with an invitation to join in the expedition.

The same journal says that one object of the expedition is to constitute a strong Government for Mexico.

It is asserted that France sends half a brigade to Mexico.

Two first-class British men-of-war are ordered to be ready forthwith.

The American Consulate at Messina reports the presence there of an American three-masted schooner, supposed, on good authority, to be a rebel privateer.

T. B. FORWARD, of Liverpool, had memorialized Earl RUSSELL to seek redress for his arrest and Police surveillance of his son on reaching New-York.

The Duke of Argyle, in a speech, had taken decided ground against any interference whatever in American affairs.

The Calcutta and China mails had been received, though the news was generally anticipated.

The Indian cotton crop was reported large and encouraging.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* was at Japan. It was reported that the American Embassy in Japan had suffered an almost similar outrage to the British Embassy.

Commercial News by the Nova-Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Sales of four days, 27,000 bales; market dull at a decline of 3d. since the departure of the *Persia*, but useful grades are firmer. Sales to speculators and exporters, 10,500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Manchester market is quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.
The Liverpool Provision market is dull.
Consols, for money, 93¼@93⅝.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR quiet and easier at 26s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 12s.@13s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet and steady. LARD dull, at 48s.@52s. TALLOW easier, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES inactive. SUGAR quiet. RICE—no sales. COFFEE inactive. RESIN still advancing; quoted at 14s.@14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer. LINSEED OIL firm, at 35s.@36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly declined. SUGAR has a declining tendency. COFFEE steady. TEA firmer. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW steady at 52s. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 6s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares 38¾ discount; Erie Railway 26; New-York Central, 69@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1.

Sales of the week, 63,000 bales; dull but unchanged, with a slight decline on inferior qualities, but with a f

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3166. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Bienville with Official Dispatches and Correspondence.

The Accounts of Capt. Dupont and Gen. Sherman.

A Full Narrative of Events by Our Own Correspondent.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION

How Forts Beauregard and Walker were Taken.

Terrific Bombardment of Between Four and Five Hours.

Gallant Conduct of the National Vessels.

The Defeat and Utter Rout of the Enemy.

Forty-three Pieces of Cannon Captured.

Beaufort Abandoned by All but the Negroes and One Drunken White Man.

Fifteen Thousand National Troops Landed.

Proclamation of Gen. Sherman to the South Carolinians.

The U. S. gunboat *Bienville*, Commander CHAS. STEEDMAN, and A. E. R. BENHAM, Executive Officer, arrived at this port at 6½ o'clock last evening, from the Great Naval Expedition, off Fortress Monroe, where she left dispatches for Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, and whence Capt. STEEDMAN proceeded to Washington with dispatches for the Army and Navy Departments. These dispatches, from Capt. DUPONT, who commanded the naval portion of the Expedition, and from Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded the military branch, will be found below, together with a detailed narrative of the operations of the Expedition since it left Hampton Roads.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst.

Tuesday the smaller gunboats rounded into the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, 7th inst., the men-of-war and the gunboats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 A. M., and was hotly carried on on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

The day after the fight the *Seneca*, and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieut. ROWAN, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on shore.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Capt. STEEDMAN arrived here at noon to-day bringing official dispatches from the great naval expedition. He is also the bearer of two rebel Confederate flags, one Palmetto flag, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Capt. STEEDMAN reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways, and bomb-proof. All that our troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force.

Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gunboats, and of which the Navy Department had twenty-three constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success both in the gale and under fire was perfect.

Commander DRAYTON, who commanded the *Pocahontas*, is the brother of Gen. DRAYTON, who commanded the rebel forts.

Capt. STEEDMAN, who brings the dispatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the official dispatches, the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER.—The Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively commanded by Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT and Brig.-Gen. J. W. SHERMAN, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy-yard at meridian on the day after the reception of this order.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM CAPT. DUPONT.

The following is a portion of a private letter from Flag-officer DUPONT, to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 9, 1861.

MY DEAR MR. FOX: During the disheartening events of our passage my faith never gave way, but at some moments it seemed appalling. On the other hand, I permit no elation at our success, yet I cannot refrain from telling you that it has been more complete and brilliant than I ever could have believed. I have been too fatigued to send a detailed official account of the battle. My report is full up to the eve of it, and I think will interest you; but I had to content myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. This I will however, forward in time for the Secretary's report. I kept under way and made three turns, though I passed five times between the forts. I had a flanking division of five ships to watch, and old TATNALL, too, who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of ours should they be disabled. I could get none of my big frigates up. I thought the *Sabine* would have gotten clear up to the *St. Lawrence*. I sent no word, however, and the *Savannah* was blown off. I do not regret it now, except on their account. I believe my plan was clever. I stood against the tide, and had the management the better in consequence. Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away. They fought bravely, and their rifle guns never missed. An 80-pounder rifle ball went through our mainmast in the very centre, making an awful hole. They aimed at our bridge where they knew they could make a hole if they were lucky. A shot in the centre let water into the after-magazine, but I saved a hundred lives by keeping under way and bearing in close. We found their sights graduated at six hundred yards. When they once broke the stampede was intense, and not a gun was spiked. In truth I never conceived of such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its effect upon the spectators outside of her was intense. I learn that when they saw our flag flying on shore the troops were powerless to cheer but wept. Gen. SHERMAN was deeply affected, and the soldiers are loud and unstinting in their expressions of admiration and gratitude. The works are most scientifically constructed, and there is nothing like Fort Walker on the Potomac. I did not allow the victory to check our ardor, but dispatched some vessels, under Capt. GILLIS, over the other side. To-day I have sent an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessels, but they were fired instantly after the surrender.

Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters. I have already a boat at Skull Creek, and the communication between Savannah and Charleston is cut off."

PRIVATE LETTER FROM ANOTHER OFFICER.

The following is an extract from a private letter from one of the officers engaged in the bombardment:

"I am sure our success will rejoice your hearts; it has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, and plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats. The moment Gen. DRAYTON took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his two hundred servants went directly to the *Wabash*. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the nonsense that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. AMMEN in crowds at Beaufort, one of them, calling out, in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, massa.'"

CAPT. DUPONT'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following are the official dispatches to the Navy Department:

FIRST DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 6, 1861.

SIR: The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon our Southern coast, where our squadrons might find shelter, possess a dépôt, and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among those places which it thought available and desirable for these purposes. After mature deliberation aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. FOX, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the country, and of the capabilities of the expedition, while Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a high degree.

I therefore submitted to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid great stress on the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, the 29th of October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports, numbered 50 vessels. On the day previous I had dispatched the coal vessels, twenty-five in number, under convoy of the *Vandalia*, Commander HAGGERTY, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point of the fleet. The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though it promised well when we sailed. But off Hatteras it blew hard, some ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without injury, on Friday, the 1st of November. The rough weather soon increased into a gale, and we had to encounter one of great violence from the Southeast, a portion of which approached to a hurricane. The fleet was utterly dispersed, and on Saturday morning one sail only was in sight from the deck of the *Wabash*. On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to reappear. The orders were opened, except those in case of separation. These last were furnished to all the men-of-war by myself and to the transports by Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN. As the vessels rejoined reports came in of disasters. I expected to hear of many, but when the severity of the gale and the character of the vessels are considered, we have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the men-of-war, the *Isaac Smith*, a most efficient and well-armed vessel for the class purchased, but not intended to encounter such sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery over board to keep from foundering; but thus relieved, Lieutenant-Commanding NICHOLSON was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer *Governor*, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was our fine battalion of marines, under Maj. REYNOLDS. They were finally rescued by Capt. RINGGOLD, in the *Sabine*, under difficult circumstances, soon after which the *Governor* went down. I believe that seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. Lieut.-Com'd'g NICHOLSON'S conduct in the *Isaac Smith* has met my warm commendation. The *Peerless*, transport, in a sinking condition, was met by the *Mohican*, Commander GORDON, and all the people on board, twenty-six in number, were saved under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Lieut. J. W. MILLER was very favorably noticed by his commander.

On passing Charleston, I sent in the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, to direct Capt. LARDNER to join me with the steamer *Susquehannah*, off Port Royal, without delay.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with some twenty-five vessels in company, with many more heaving in sight.

The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles seaward with no features on the shore line with sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable. But to the skill of Commander DAVIS, the fleet Captain and Mr. BOUTELLE, the able Assistant of the Coast Survey, in charge of the steamer *Vixen*, the channel was immediately found, sounded out and buoyed. By 3 o'clock, I received assurances from Capt. DAVIS that I could send forward the lighter transports, those under eighteen feet, with all the gunboats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal, South Carolina. The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers under Commodore TATNALL, instantly chasing him under the shelter of the batteries. In the morning Commander JOHN RODGERS, of the U. S. steamer *Flag*, temporarily on board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT in the gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commanding STEVENS, and supported by the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding NICHOLSON, made a reconnoissance in force, and drew the fire of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength and scientifically constructed.

In the evening of Monday Capt. DAVIS and Mr. BOUTELLE reported water enough for the *Wabash* to venture in.

The responsibility of hazarding so noble a frigate was not a light one, over a prolonged bar of over two miles. There was but a foot or two of water to spare, and the fall and rise of the tide is such that if she had grounded, she would have sustained most serious injury from stranding, if not totally lost. Too much, however, was at stake to hesitate, and the result was entirely successful.

On the morning of Tuesday the *Wabash* crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigate *Susquehannah*, the *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt*, and other transports of deep draft, running through that portion of the fleet already in. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar, was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels. We anchored, and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action. But the delay of planting the buoys, particularly on the Fishing Rip, a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late before it was possible to leave with the attacking squadron.

In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near these shoals, and the ship grounded. By the time she was gotten off, it was too late, in my judgment, to proceed, and I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot, from the enemy. To-day the wind blows a gale from the southward and westward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer.

Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 8, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the batteries of the enemy on Bay Point and Hilton Head, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours' duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Commander TATNALL.

The reconnoissance of yesterday made us satisfied with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my especial efforts, engaging it at a distance of eight hundred, and afterwards at six hundred yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time. The action was begun on my part at 26 minutes after 9, and at half-past 2 the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard. The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the incumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the forts on Hilton Head till the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, to whom I had the honor to transfer their command.

We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre, and of the most improved design. The bearer of these dispatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags, and two small brass field-pieces, lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which are sent home as suitable trophies of the success of the day.

I inclose herewith a copy of the general order which is to be read in the fleet to-morrow morning at muster.

A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT.

Flag-Officer, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The bearer of dispatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion broke out.

S. F. D.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE FLEET.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 8, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgment of his entire commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hours' duration.

The Flag-officer fully sympathises with the officers and men of his squadron in the satisfaction they must feel at seeing the ensign of the United States flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion they have been called upon to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-officer Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

CASUALTIES IN THE ACTION.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 8, 1861.

HON. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir:* I have the honor to report the following casualties in the action of yesterday in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point:

Wabash—Killed, one—THOMAS JACKSON, coxswain, captain of a gun. Slightly wounded, two—ALFRED HERNSEY, seaman, and WM. WALL, seaman.

Susquehannah—Killed, two; John P. Clark, Orderly Sergeant, and Wm. Price, second coal heaver. Wounded seriously, one; Samuel F. Smart, first-class boy. Wounded slightly, two; Patrick Dwyer and Samuel Holbrook, second grade.

Pawnee—Killed, two; John Kelly, Orderly Sergeant, and Wm. H. Fitzhugh, first-class boy. Wounded slightly, three; Alfred Washburn, Master's Mate; Jacob House, ordinary seaman, and Patrick Quinn, ordinary seaman.

Mohican—Killed, one—John A. Whittemore, Third Assistant Engineer. Wounded seriously, three—W. Thompson, Isaac Seyburn, Acting Master, and Sherman Bascom, ordinary seaman. Wounded slightly, four—Mayland Cuthbert, Third Assistant Engineer; John O. Pittman, Master's Mate; John W. Townsend, ordinary seaman, and Charles Browne, ordinary seaman.

Bienville—Killed, two—Patrick McGuigan and Alexander Chambers. Wounded slightly, three—Peter Murphy, Alexander Ferey and Wm. Gilchrist.

Seminole—A few slightly wounded; the number not reported.

Total—Killed, 8; wounded severely, 6; wounded slightly, 17. Killed and wounded, 31.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

Flag-officer Commanding United States Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISPATCH.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, Nov. 9, 1861.

Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR—Since writing my official dispatches, I have sent gunboats to take possession of Beaufort, and to protect the inhabitants, but I regret to say they have fled, and the town is abandoned to the negroes, who are reported to me as in a lawless condition. The light vessels, which I hoped to have made use of, were destroyed on the desertion of the forts by the rebels. The post-office was visited, and a number of documents, letters, &c., obtained. I have covered Scull Creek, the mouth of Broad River, and have cut off this communication between Charleston and Savannah. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,

Commanding U. S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 21st of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 22d.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 29th, when, under the convoy of a naval squadron in command of Commodore DUPONT, and after the most mature consideration of the object of the expedition by that flag-officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., and thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port Royal bar not until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date.

The transport steamers *Union*, *Belvidere*, *Osceola* and *Peerless* have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost, and it is probable all are.

It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the *Winfield Scott* had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the *Roanoke* a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will again be unable to put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoissance of Port Royal Bay it was ascertained that the rebels had three field-works of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned, and covered by a fleet of three gunboats, under Capt. TATNALL, late of the United States Navy, besides strong land forces, which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. DRAYTON.

One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillip's Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point. At the same time our original plan of co-operation of the land forces in this attack had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a greater portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have landed was from 5 to 6 miles (measuring around the intervening shoal,) from the anchoring place of our transports; altogether too great a distance for successful debarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for the attack, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action. I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing and manœuvering of our fleet against that of the rebels and their formidable land batteries, was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves, as a tactical operation. I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the flag-officer of the Naval Squadron, and the officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated.

After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled, and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found some half a mile distant. The island, for many miles, was found strewed with army accoutrements and baggage of the rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about forty pieces of ordnance, most of which is of the heaviest calibre and of the most approved modes, and a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. BOUTELLE, assistant in the Coast Survey, assisting with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country. His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. SHERMAN issued the following proclamation:

To the People of South Carolina:

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of a duty, which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing! Appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders with this property you are in arms, and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound by the terms of the solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up were it possible, an Independent Government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness.

CAROLINIANS: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power, but, be not deceived; the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others.

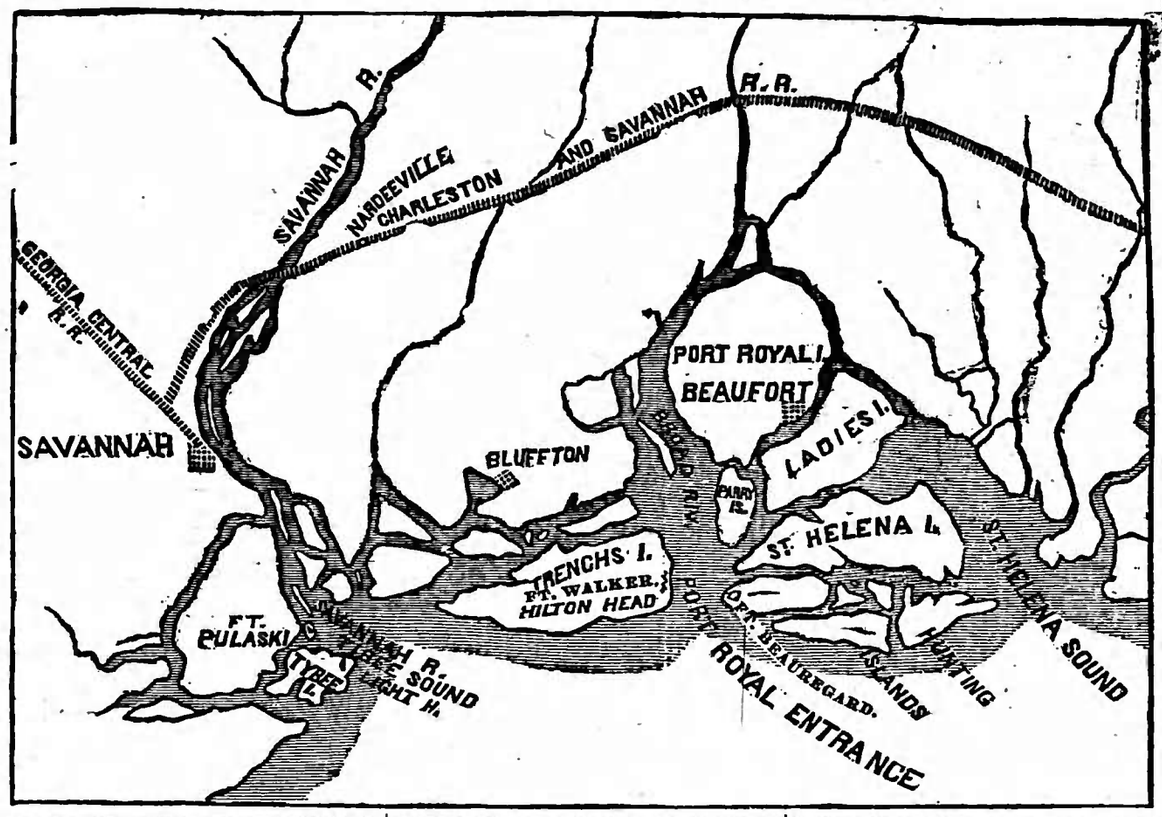
If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case; because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

W. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, G. C., PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR AND BEAUFORT.

The Scene of the Engagement.



DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Narrative of Events from the Sailing of the Fleet to the Occupation of Port Royal.

The Departure from Hampton Roads---The Voyage Down the Coast---The Great Storm---Damage to the Vessels---Losses, &c.

The Arrival on the South Carolina Coast—Description of the Entrance to Port Royal.

The Bombardment of Forts Beauregard and Walker.

Daring Manœuvres of the Fleet—A Tremendous Rain of Shot and Shell.

Helter-Skelter Rout of the Rebels and Occupation of their Works.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1861.

The unsettled condition of the weather still deters the departure of the Expedition. As there is little wind and the sea is smooth, our inactive state is an inexplicable mystery to thousands in the fleet, and occasions much grumbling. But we must exercise charity and excuse the dissatisfied. Ignorant landlubbers! none of them ever heard of a barometer, and don't know how surely it indicates the temper of the elements.

How tediously the time passes. Few of the many now "cabined, cribbed, confined" on shipboard, are provided with reading matter, or other means of pastime, and even the fortunate in this respect do not generally avail themselves of their privileges. A deep-rooted feeling of *unrest* seems to possess every one in his waking moments. Little occurs to break the monotony of our condition, which is an unvarying round of eating and sleeping—especially eating. One might suppose, from the appearance of things, that the chief end of life was to gormandize. The soldiers seem to devote their time exclusively to consuming rations; and in the cabin, the celerity with which the meals follow each other conveys the notion to my mind that the purveying department contemplates changing us all into cormorants. I can scarcely find opportunity to write on the dining-room tables—the only convenient place—for almost as soon as one cloth is removed another is spread. If adipose tissue is not developed by such treatment, then must the lean kine of Pharaoh's dream have representatives on board.

Capt. ELDRIDGE has just received sailing orders from the flag-ship, and the entire fleet will get under way to-morrow morning. This announcement is hailed with great joy by all, and as it forms the topic of remark, countenances are lighted with smiles, which for days have been grimly clouded. I shall adopt the maritime custom of keeping "a log," and jot down each evening the occurrences of the day that you may be fully informed of all that happens connected with the "Great Expedition."

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Before sunrise, this morning, the Union-jack at the foremast-head of every transport in the fleet, announced that the vessels were getting up steam. Presently, the majestic *Wabash*, leader of the fleet, moved slowly from her anchorage toward the mouth of the bay. Very soon afterwards gunboats, transports, and other craft followed in the same direction, each hastening to the position assigned it in the order of sailing. The sun rose above the horizon, midway between Capes Charles and Henry, and his great red disk reflected itself upon the glistening sides of the passing vessels, enveloping them in a murky haze, through which they faded into perspective like spectral forms. Gradually the roadstead, which for days had presented a magnificent and novel appearance, became deserted, vacant, and unpleasantly strange to the vision. The *Atlantic* was last to leave, in order that Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster of the Expedition, whose quarters are on board, might have ocular proof of the departure of all the fleet. The *Golden Eagle*, one of the sailing vessels, caused some detention by grounding near the Hip Raps; but two or three tugs went to her assistance, and after an hour's puffing, fussing and pulling, hauled her off. The *Illinois* then took her in tow, and carried her seaward. It was now near 12 o'clock, and the *Atlantic* steamed toward the fleet, whose hulls, like black hummocks, loomed indistinctly against the horizon, far off to the eastward. There can be no doubt that the watchful enemy at Sewell's Point has communicated the news of our departure to Norfolk, thence to be telegraphed to every Southern city.

The fleet moved slowly, and the *Atlantic* soon overtook them. The vessels were arranged in parallel lines, apparently occupying an area of about four miles in length, and three in width. I can best convey an idea of their positions by the following table:

LEFT COLUMN.	CENTRE COLUMN.	RIGHT COLUMN.
Baltic.	Wabash.	Empire City.
Ocean Express.	Atlantic.	Oriental.
Illinois.	Vanderbilt.	Florida.
Golden Eagle.	Great Republic.	Philadelphia.
Locust Point.	Ocean Queen.	Roanoke.
Star of the South.	Zenas Coffin	Matanzas.
Parkersburgh.	Potomac.	Ben Deford.
Belvidere.	Winfield Scott.	Ferry-boat.
Contreacoeleos.	Union.	Governor.
Marico.	Ericsson.	Peerless.
Mohican.	Catawba.	Daniel Webster.
	O. M. Pettit.	Augusta.
	Seminole.	Ariel.
		Mercury.

A line of gunboats extended along the whole front of the fleet, of which the *Curlew*, *Isaac Smith*, *Pawnee* and *Ottawa* were to the left of the *Wabash*, and the *Unadilla*, *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *R. B. Forbes*, and *Penguin* to the right. The gunboats *Pocahontas* and *Alabama* protected the left flank.

The vessels were stationed with an interval of four cables' length between the columns, and at one and a half cables' distance in line ahead, and moved with their relative positions well maintained. The wind blew gently from the west, and there was but little sea. After passing Cape Henry an east by south course was steered, and the "sacred" sand-spit of Virginia had disappeared from view by 5 o'clock. The *Wabash*, with all her sails set, careened gracefully in acknowledgment of the evening breeze; the *Atlantic*, her engines running at quarter speed, followed demurely in her wake, and the other vessels came slowly and haughtily forward in their columns. Unconsciously the novel scene led me to think of the immense wealth and power of a Government which could put so mighty a fleet afloat; and I fervently prayed for its preservation and success to that Mightier One who could destroy it with a breath.

The sun sank gorgeously. As his great red disk slowly descended, a bank of orange-colored clouds reflected his fading beams upon the ships, which soon

were enveloped in a cloak of dusky gray. Momentarily their shadowy outlines became more dim and indistinct, and finally the curtains of the night closed gently about them, hiding them from view. Suddenly the darkness was riven by a column of bluish light, shooting splendidly upward from the *Wabash*, which changed to crimson and then to a glaring white. This was a signal to the men-of-war. It was promptly answered by similar pyrotechnic displays, which tinted the leaping, phosphorescent water with brilliant hues. Then the signal-lamps were suspended from every mast and niched in every paddle-box, where they twinkled and glimmered all night, like green and red stars, to warn the steersmen to avoid collisions.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

Very nearly all the vessels of the fleet were in sight this morning from the flag-ship. During the night the wind hauled round to the southwest, and it blew quite freshly all day. The smaller craft found it difficult to make headway against the heavy sea, and many were unable to preserve position in the order of sailing, although the larger vessels frequently slackened their speed. The small propellers, such as the four new gunboats, rolled fearfully, and demonstrated that their engines lacked power to drive them at the most moderate speed in the teeth of adverse waves. The *R. B. Forbes*, a sturdy, powerful tug, (now transformed into a gunboat,) lent a helping hawser to the *Pembina*, and dragged her slowly forward. The *Seneca* and *Ottawa* both lagged so much that the *Atlantic* ran back about twenty miles to their relief. The Captain of the *Ottawa* refused to be taken in tow, but the *Seneca* received a line from us and in due course was whisked up to her proper place. It was surprising to see with what facility the *Vanderbilt* and other large steamers, having the sailing ships in tow, pulled them along. The immense *Great Republic* was drawn by the *Vanderbilt*, apparently without the slightest strain, faster than the *Wabash* could move alone. There was a great deal of sea-sickness among the troops, and consequently plenty of rations to spare. Most of the men went below to their bunks, but it was quickly apparent that, in a sanitary point of view, it would be better for them not to remain there. Therefore the miserable shrinking creatures were hustled into the purer atmosphere of the deck, and the "company police," with brooms, swabs and mops, restored "between decks" to a comparative degree of cleanliness. By observation at noon, we were in lat. 35° 29′ N., and lon. 75° 03′ W.—distant 118 miles from Fort Monroe, and not far from Cape Hatteras. As stormy weather is looked for in this vicinity, our severe shaking up was not unexpected. The excellent band of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, which every afternoon heretofore had furnished us with excellent music, could not keep its sea legs, and, therefore, we were deprived of that much appreciated pleasure.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

To-day we were favored with the finest weather imaginable. The wind came gently from the northeast, and the water was placid as a mill-pond. There were thirty-four vessels in position at daylight, and no difficulty was experienced in keeping together. The storm yesterday resulted in the separation of some of the smaller craft from the main body of the fleet. All the ferry-boats are missing, but there is no anxiety felt as regards their safety. The Captains, doubtless remembering Poor Richard's maxim,

"Larger vessels may venture more,
But little craft should keep the shore,"

have coasted along, instead of pursuing the suicidal course of following us out at sea.

The army signal corps, attached to the expedition, have plenty of telegraphing to do; and the ease and rapidity with which communications are made are surprising. An officer stations himself upon a paddle-box, with an assistant, hearing a small square flag upon a staff about eight feet in length. The flag-bearer waves his signal to the right, to the left and to the centre, as often as necessary, and thus indicates figures which are the representatives of words, letters and even sentences. These messages may be communicated by moving the hand, a pocket-handkerchief, or anything else, and are understood at very long distances. The system, it is generally known, is the invention of Major MYERS, U. S. A., and about fifty of the most intelligent and active lieutenants from the volunteer service, have been selected and taught to operate with it. Seven of these officers accompany the expedition and doubtless their services will be of great advantage. Two of them—Lieuts. C. H. HOWARD and E. J. KEENAN, are on board the *Oriental* with Gen. VIELE; two others, Lieuts. H. CLAY SNYDER and FRANKLIN E. TOWN, are with Gen. WRIGHT, on the *Baltic*; Lieut. WM. S. COGSWELL, with Gen. STEVENS, on the *Vanderbilt*; Lieut. HENRY S. TAFFT, on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, stationed on board the *Atlantic*, and Lieut. T. S. DUMONT, with Gen. SHERMAN, on the *Wabash*.

Lieut. TAFFT received a message about noon from the *Wabash*, directing Capt. ELDRIDGE to go back and search for several of the straggling vessels. The *Baltic*, having the *Ocean Express* in tow, and the *Illinois* with the *Golden Eagle*, had not been seen all day. The *Oriental* and *Coatzacoalcos* were also lagging. The *Atlantic* was immediately turned around, and commenced operations as a "whipper in." A run of ten miles brought us to the *Coatzacoalcos*, from the Captain of which we learned that the other vessels were coming along. The *Oriental* was next encountered, all right; and an hour's steaming carried us to the *Baltic*, who was hauling her tow along in good condition. Some distance astern of her we found the *Illinois* coming along slowly, with the *Golden Eagle*. It was apparent that she was in some manner disabled, for her after smoke-stack was gone a short distance above the deck. We ran down to her, and offered to give her a "line," but Capt. RATHBUN declined aid. He said that in the darkness of the night previous both himself and the *Baltic* had run close upon Hatteras Shoals. He found it necessary to "east off" the *Golden Eagle*, and before he could pass beyon: her she drifted against his vessel, carrying away the smoke-stack. Fortunately no other damage resulted, and again taking the ship in tow, both escaped from the dangerous locality. The accident prevented the use of some of the after furnaces, and the speed of the steamer was materially lessened in consequence. The Captain was then adopting measures by which he hoped to remedy the misfortune. On our way back to the fleet, we made a detour of about 12 miles to inquire regarding the welfare of the *R. B. Forbes*, which was tugging the *Pembina*. Both vessels seemed to be getting along surely, but very slowly, and we let them alone. In this way the *Atlantic* passed over about seventy miles of water before 11 P. M., when she resumed her position in the fleet. By observation, at noon, we were in lat. 34° 32′ N., and long. 75° 46′ W.; having made ninety miles on our course during the previous twenty-four hours.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

A calm like yesterday's is invariably followed by a storm. This morning it blew strongly from the southeast, and as the day waned the wind increased to a tremendous gale. There were 32 vessels in sight when the storm commenced, but they gradually dispersed. The gunboats wallowed the muzzles of their guns under water, and some of the side-wheel steamers lurched so much that their paddles alternately revolved in midair. As usual, the *Atlantic* was sent to hunt up the "lame ducks," and we first ran towards the *Coatzacoalcos*, which was steaming a course directly opposite that prescribed for her. A chase of two hours failing to bring us nearer to her than we were at starting, the pursuit was abandoned. This movement on the part of the *Coatzacoalcos* cannot be accounted for except upon the supposition that she was unable to make headway against the heavy sea, and put back for the Frying Pan Shoals, or some other place of anchorage. Going back to the fleet we encountered about dusk the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* with her ensign union down, signifying that she was in distress. Her rudder-chains were broken, her fires extinguished, and she rolled, guards under, in the trough of the sea, the waves at times sweeping entirely over her. A large part of her bulwarks were stove, and one of her 8-inch guns had separated its fastenings and gone overboard. The darkness and terrible sea made it impossible for our vessel to get a hawser to her; and the gunboat *Florida* coming down, it was decided that the best thing to be done was that both vessels should lie by the disabled craft all night. Our good intentions were frustrated, however, by the extreme violence of the gale, which was blowing harder between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., than Capt. ELDRIDGE or any of his officers had known it for years. It was impossible for the *Atlantic* to "lie to" in such a sea, and we reluctantly abandoned the unfortunate gunboat. As it was, we did not escape uninjured. Our vessel fell into the trough, and was struck by an enormous wave on the port quarter. The stern dead lights were not closed, and the water entered the port-holes, passing through the three-eighths of an inch thick plate glass windows of the lower saloon as though they were sheets of paper, and flooding the cabin and adjoining state-rooms to the depth of six inches. There were many persons lying on the floor of the saloon, who were completely submerged; and trunks, carpet bags and other articles were washed and thrown from side to side of the ship with every succeeding roll. The whole night was spent in repairing damages and making matters as comfortable as circumstances permitted, although had any person been inclined to sleep he would have been unable, for [illegible] steamer was tossed like a cork upon the waves. The poor soldiers, few of whom had been to sea before, were greatly frightened, and believed we would not survive the storm. Some knelt in prayer, others sang, and many were speechless with fear. On the whole, the night was not calculated to charm one with the ocean. Our position at noon was in lat. 32° 55′ N., long. 77° 57′, having made a distance of 144 miles since yesterday's reckoning.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

At 4 o'clock, this morning, the wind hauled from southeast to southwest, and fell considerably. Nevertheless it blew hard all day, and a heavy sea made walking about rather precarious. Not more than ten vessels were visible at sunrise, and as the day advanced that number was diminished to four. A gloom rested upon everybody, because of the dispersion of the fleet, and opinions to the effect that the expedition would prove a failure were freely expressed. One circumstance occurred, however, which went far toward raising the hopes of the despondent, and that was the appearance of the little steamtug *Mayflower*, commanded by Capt. PHILLIPS, late of the steamer *Catalina*, which was burned at Fortress Monroe. This little vessel, of which great service is expected connected with our disembarkation, had not been seen since our first day at sea; and it was argued that, as she had survived the storm, the chances of safety for the gunboats were much greater. While her escape from foundering during the appalling weather of the previous night, and the imminent danger in which she then was placed, were being discussed, she hoisted a signal of distress. She was then about three miles to leeward of the *Atlantic*, but Capt. ELDRIDGE lost no time in running down to her. As we approached, the critical condition of those on board was made plain. The port wheel-house had been stove in, and the planking washed away. The steamer would rise on the crest of a huge wave, and sink again until nothing but her smoke stack could be seen. Then again she would come struggling up with the water pouring off her decks, and sometimes from the windows of the cabins, in mighty sheets, like a cascade. The engine worked feebly, and the paddles, and even the very keel of the steamer, were frequently out of water, as a wave caught her under the stern or bow, and lifted her to an almost perpendicular position. She and those on board were utterly helpless, and as no small boat could live in such a sea, there was great anxiety felt among the uninitiated spectators, as to how we were to afford her aid. This was accomplished, however, in the following manner. Steaming a short distance to windward and in advance of the *May Flower*, the *Atlantic* dropped overboard a barrel, to which a long rope was attached. Our vessel then passed slowly to leeward, and the barrel, by this manœuvre, was brought alongside the little steamer. The heavy sea made it a difficult matter, then, to secure it, for the rope would just be within reach of the boat-hooks, when a wave would lift the steamer, and in a moment the line would be fathoms below the surface. After many efforts, the barrel was at last picked up, and by the aid of a hawser hauled on board from the *Atlantic*. The *May Flower* then was comparatively safe. Twice during the afternoon, however, the thick cable parted, unable to bear the strain occasioned by the violent sea, and similar tedious means for taking the vessel in tow were again successfully resorted to. By nightfall the sea had subsided, and it was rather pleasant. Our latitude and longitude at noon, to-day, was 32° 29′ N. and 78° 05′ W. It is now generally known that our destination is Port Royal, S. C., from which we are distant in a northwesterly direction rather more than one hundred miles.

SUNDAY, Oct. 3.

The gale, to the regret of none, took its departure during last night, leaving a balmy westerly breeze, and smooth sea behind it. "Old Sol," too, whose countenance had been veiled since Thursday, again blessed us with his cheerful beams, and the wilted and woe, begone troops, whom sea-sickness had confined to their sub-cabin abodes, straggled upon deck to enjoy the exhilarating change. Under such pleasant circumstances the most pitiable and moping of them all regained in a few hours his freshness and elasticity. We have been six days at sea, steaming all the time, and there is no land yet. The fact is, we are killing time, or we may have been at New-Orleans by this time.

The observation to-day showed that we were in lat. 32° 21′, long. 79° 27′, 67 miles nearer our destination than we were yesterday. Had it been necessary, the *Atlantic* could easily have run into Port Royal by sunset; but we are doomed to hover about here until the scattered fleet shall have come together. Nothing interesting has happened to-day. Few vessels—not more than eight—are in sight. We still tow the little *Mayflower*, and it is not likely that we will let her go until we come to anchor. The *Wabash* was quite near us this afternoon, and Flag-officer DUPONT availed himself of the opportunity to send the following merited acknowledgement, by telegraph, to Capt. ELDRIDGE: "The Flag officer thanks Capt. ELDRIDGE for the very handsome manner in which he picked up the *Mayflower*, and for his general activity and service in the fleet." Much disappointment was felt on board that the holding of Divine service, for which circumstances seemed so favorable, should have been omitted. H. J. W.

The Arrival of the Fleet off Port Royal Entrance—Description of the Country—Disasters to the Transports—The Rebels Showing their Teeth.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, OFF PORT ROYAL INLET, S. C., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861.

Daylight this morning found us in full view of the inhospitable coast of South Carolina. We steamed slowly towards the land—which loomed indistinctly through the haze of a morning which, in your latitude, is only seen in midsummer—preceded by the *Wabash*, a few lengths ahead of us, and with not more than half a dozen of the fleet in sight. At 8 o'clock the *Wabash* dropped anchor, some distance seaward of the bar, and her example was at once followed by ourselves and the other vessels as quickly as they reached our vicinage.

Not an instant was lost by any on board in bringing telescopes, opera glasses, and everything else possessing a magnifying power, into requisition, in order that an idea might be obtained of the preparations which had been made to resist our landing. Careful scrutiny satisfied most of us that a battery of considerable size was planted on the southeast point of Hilton Head Island, and another of smaller dimensions on a small island opposite, both commanding the entrance of the inlet to Port Royal *Bay*, one of the best harbors of the Southern States. Although our reconnoissance of the supposed forts was imperfect, and left much to conjecture, we certainly obtained a view of two or three steamboats, which plied busily among the islands on the north of the inlet, indicating that our presence was known.

These interesting investigations were diversified occasionally by an anxious look in the direction whence the remainder of our vessels was to come. I need scarcely say that a feeling of intense fear pervaded all of us respecting the safety of most of the smaller craft in the expedition, in view of the severe weather which had been encountered. At any rate it seemed very probable that the majority of the vessels had put back, and unless they came nothing whatever could be accomplished by the very small number that thus far had made the trip. It seemed strange to many, also, that the few vessels then at anchor should have been brought within view of the enemy thus affording him an idea of our intentions when such uncertainty existed respecting the time when our companions should rejoin us, and we be enabled to commence our operations. Two hours were spent in these disagreeable reflections, and the feeling of sorrow and discouragement was increasing, when our hearts were gladdened by the sight of three sail in the distance. Presently another and another, and still another came into view, and in a very short time at least thirty of the stragglers dotted the horizon gradually becoming more distinct, and steering direct for the rendezvous. While they steam toward us I shall tell you the little I have heard respecting the region we hope to occupy.

Stretching along the main land from Charleston to the mouth of the Savannah River, a distance of eighty miles, is a range of islands, the largest of which are over twenty miles in length, owned by the wealthiest planters in the State, and made famous by the production of most of that kind of cotton known as Sea Island. Hilton Head and Hunting Islands are two of the largest, and the narrow space between them forms the entrance to Port Royal Bay, an extensive sheet of water, varying in width from one to three miles, and reaching at least twenty miles inland, crowded on its northern side with islands sufficient to warrant its being called an archipelago. This is in Beaufort District, the richest in the State, where Gov. AIKEN, who boasts of owning 1,500 slaves, has his residence, and where other men abide possessing enormous property of the same description Here the pride of blood and birth is paramount to everything else Hunting Island, as its name indicates, is a great resort for the gentle-blooded sportsmen of the country, who devote themselves zealously to slaying the deer and bagging the wild turkeys with which the place abounds. The population of the whole district is about forty thousand, three-fourths of which are slaves. Such, briefly, is the fair region upon a portion of which we expect to establish a base for the operations of Uncle Sam against its rebellious children.

The harbor is about 60 miles from Charleston by water, and 20 miles from Tybee light, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which is plainly seen from the deck of this ship by the aid of a glass. The climate here is noted for its geniality, and to-day it is warm enough to make Summer clothing indispensable. Even anchored, as we are, many miles from shore, we have been visited by numerous gaudy butterflies and pretty birds, which tell us of perennial Summer—making the eyes of the soldiers stare in wonder at what to them is such a strange November sight.

At noon nearly all our vessels were together. A few of the larger transports dropped anchor, but the greater number steamed lazily to and fro, awaiting the result of the labors of three of the gunboats, which had been, earlier in the day, dispatched to reconnoitre the channels, and to place buoys as guides to the passage of the bar, upon which, at low water, there is never less than 3½ fathoms of depth. Their observations and operations were accomplished by 2 o'clock, and as the rebels had placed no sunken hulks or other obstructions in the way, the transports one by one passed over the bar and anchored within three miles of the shore.

Our elation at the appearance of so large a part of our fleet received a check by the news received soon afterwards of the foundering of one of the transports by which nine lives were lost, and of minor, though still severe disasters, to several of the others.

The foundered vessel was the steamer *Governor*. She was a stannch craft, built to run on the Sound between New-York and Providence, R. I., I believe, but afterwards employed on the Boston and Bangor route. Major REYNOLDS' battalion of 350 marines was on board of her. The full particulars of her loss have not been received yet, but the information I now present may be fully credited. She was fallen in with on Saturday morning by the frigate *Sabine*, and being in a sinking condition, her passengers and crew were transferred as quickly as possible. To accomplish this was a matter of great difficulty, on account of the heavy sea, and nine poor fellows—too eager, perhaps, to save themselves—fell overboard, and were drowned. The remainder, with their arms and equipments, and as much other property as could be saved, were on Sunday taken on board the *Isaac Smith*, which happened to encounter the *Sabine* not far from her station on blockade duty at the mouth of the Savannah River. The *Isaac Smith* did not survive the gale without the loss of her armament—a very heavy one—excepting a pivot-gun, mounted amidships. Her Captain is sanguine, however, of his ability to match any rebel craft with this solitary piece.

I have just heard of another steamer's foundering, but under less melancholy circumstances. The *Peerless* was the name of the vessel. She was a little steamer, built on the Clyde, and had been chartered for the expedition to convey cattle for the use of the troops. During the gale she sprung a leak, and was afterwards cut down by the steamer *Star of the South*, causing her to leak beyond the control of the few on board. She was found by the steam-frigate *Mohican* soon after daylight on Saturday morning. There were only twenty-three persons in the ship's company, and an attempt was made to transfer them to the *Mohican* in a small boat. It failed, for the boat was dashed in pieces as soon as she reached the water. Finally a rope was run from the *Mohican* to the sinking ship, and twenty-two of the seamen and officers were hauled singly through the waves whence they were taken, half-drowned, without having saved a single article of property save the clothes they wore. The Captain's turn to save himself now came. He had determined to be the last to leave his vessel, and having ample leisure to see the unpleasant way in which his men obtained their safety, he devised a plan for his own relief. Placing his trunk and other property in one of the life-boats, by almost superhuman exertions he launched her, and was rewarded by the comfortable transit of himself and his effects. Both the *Peerless* and the *Governor* were seen from the *Atlantic*, when the storm was quite violent on Friday afternoon, and remarks were made as to the graceful way in which they rode the waves. That both of them should have been lost, and the *Mayflower*, a mere cockleshell, have outlived the gale, is simply extraordinary.

The iron steamer *Winfield Scott*, having on board over 500 of Col. CHASE'S Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, had a narrow escape from foundering. She had been laboring fearfully all Friday afternoon and night, when the discovery was made about 1 A. M. that the after hold contained five feet of water. An examination showed an extensive leak around the rudder-head, and, what was still more alarming, that the woodwork of the upper part of the vessel, at its uniting point with the iron hull, on the whole of the starboard side, abaft the wheel, yawed open at every lurch, affording an entrance for immense volumes of water. The Captain immediately ordered the ship to be lightened, by throwing overboard the cargo, and two rifled cannon, which constituted his armament. This was commenced, and the after hold soon afterwards was emptied of the immense quantities of provisions, tents and camp equipage which it contained. The soldiers worked energetically with the crew in bailing, and their efforts were made vastly more arduous in consequence of the choking of the vessel's steam pump by the rubbish in the hold. This labor was persistently kept up during the whole night, but all they could do only sufficed to keep the leak from gaining. In the interval the masts had been cut away, and the light hamper of the upper deck torn off. At 8 A. M. the gunboat *Bienville* bore down to them, and, having been informed of their condition, was requested to remain by them. A boat was then sent from the *Winfield Scott* to the *Bienville*, containing three disabled soldiers and a woman, the wife of one of the officers. This boat was swamped alongside the gunboat after the passengers had left it, and then the *Bienville* sent one of her life-boats to bring away some of the soldiers. After one trip, performed safely, this boat met a similar fate to the other. Among those, however, who left the leaking steamer on this occasion, was the Chief Engineer and his third assistant. They cowardly abandoned their posts without the shadow of an excuse. The vessel being divided into three water-tight compartments, her engines in the centre division, not a drop of water touched them, and they escaped injury, and never ceased working until the steamer dropped anchor at this place. I am glad to say that both delinquents have been returned to their vessel, where they are now confined in irons, pending the time when the punishment they deserved shall be administered. The name of the Chief Engineer, I understand, is SAVAN;—that of the other I did not learn. Finding that the transhipment of the men could not be accomplished by means of boats, the *Bienville* ran alongside the disabled steamer and 20 of the soldiers at that time scrambled on board. The *Bienville* boarded on the port-bow, and in doing so had her gunwales carried away by catching them upon the anchor. This mode of proceeding also proving a failure, the *Bienville* contented herself by remaining by the *Scott* until 3½ o'clock P. M., by which time the weather had moderated. Some more of the soldiers—making the aggregate number about forty—were then taken off, when the sea becoming comparatively smooth, it was found that the steamer ceased to take in water and could be saved. Accordingly the *Bienville* left her and by nightfall she had been pumped out, her leaks stopped, and was making her way comfortably to the rendezvous. On the next evening (Sunday,) the *Vanderbilt* took her in tow and brought her to the anchorage. A serious error happened during the height of the confusion on board, which I should have thought could only have resulted from a panic among the soldiers, but I am assured by the officers that the men never for a moment lost their presence of mind. When the order was given to throw the guns overboard, meaning the rifled cannon, about 300 of the soldiers plunged their muskets into the sea, under the impression that they were obeying directions, and in their zeal it was not long before their overcoats followed their arms.

The next loss of magnitude, so far as known at present, was that of the deck-load of the steamship *Roanoke*. It was very valuable, consisting mainly of ordnance stores. Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamers *Belvidere* and *Osceola*, neither of which are considered good sea boats. Notwithstanding these great disasters, I am glad to say that those in command do not look upon the fleet as being in a crippled condition.

The *Coatzacoalcos* arrived here to-day all right. I wrote you of her peculiar behavior in a former letter. The Captain states that "scudding" was his only salvation, and that his vessel could not have lived 12 hours longer even under such circumstances.

Every body is loud in praise of the new iron steamship *Orizimbi*, Capt. BENJAMIN J. TUCK. This was her first voyage, and she behaved nobly in every particular. In the midst of the heaviest of the storm she rode without shipping a pailful of water. It may be taken for granted that the other vessels of the fleet, which have not been mentioned in this hurried writing, are perfectly safe.

It is worthy of remark that not one of the vessels which were chartered by Capt. SAXTON, the Quartermaster of the Expedition, met with any disaster. He uniformly consulted practical ship captains, such as Capts. COLSTOCK and ELDRIDGE, as to the fitness of vessels for service, to whom he acknowledges that he was greatly aided in the stowage and dispatching of the vessels of the fleet.

We were treated, this afternoon, about 5 o'clock, to a taste of secession fighting. Three little flat-bottomed steam cotton scows, under the command of Commodore TATNALL, a deserter from the United States navy, took position under the shore of St. Phillip's Island, and opened a brisk cannonade in the direction of our innermost line of gunboats and transports. The fire was promptly returned from the *Seneca*, *Unadilla*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, *Curlew*, *Penguin* and others, until about fifty shots were exchanged, every one of which, on both sides, fell considerably short. The gunboats, meanwhile, had been manœuvering to cut off the return of the saucy flatboats to the inlet; but it was evident that they were too sharp to be trapped, for immediately their little walking-beams worked with singular rapidity, and a long train of turgid smoke marked their swift return to cover. As they retreated the steam-frigate *Pawnee* sent two shots from her rifled gun after them. The first missile fell short, but the second disabled one of MAFFITT'S mighty squadron, which was taken in tow by one of her companions, and soon the three disappeared behind the sandy point. This episode occasioned considerable entertainment to the fleet. That the rebels should have commenced the attack at a distance where it was impossible for them to do injury, is looked upon as an indication of weakness in this neighborhood. A few hours, or, at most, a couple of days, will show the truth. H. J. W.

A Reconnoissance and a Fight—Rebel Batteries Disclosed—The Navy to Take the Initiative—Serious Disappointments.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

Commodore TATNALL'S little demonstration on Monday evening, with his three gunboats, decided Gen. SHERMAN not to attempt the landing of his troops before a thorough reconnoissance of the shore at the proposed point of debarkation should have been made; for he had no idea of falling into a trap when the exercise of a small amount of prudence would prevent it.

Before sunrise, on Tuesday morning, therefore, the General, accompanied by several members of his staff, and a half a dozen newspaper correspondents, to whom invitations had been given, assembled on board the little steamtug *Mercury*, and started to make a particular examination of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with the idea of approaching the shore close enough to tempt the enemy to fire, and thus betray his position.

A large number of our transports were then at anchor within the bar, about four miles from the land, and most of the gunboats had taken position a short distance in advance of them, in order that none should fall as prizes into the hands of the rebel steamers.

Before the *Mercury* had gone a mile in the direction of the land, it was observed that TATNALL'S boats—river steamers, painted black, supposed to be the *Everglade*, the *Cecil*, and the *Excel*—were coming outside of the Inlet, with their rebel flags waving an impudent defiance to our fleet.

The *Pawnee*, *Ottawa*, *Seminole*, *Curlew*, and *Isaac Smith*, at once headed towards the saucy vessels, when TATNALL opened fire, although he was fully a mile beyond the point at which he could inflict damage with his guns.

Not willing to throw their shots away, our boats reserved their fire, making all speed towards the Confederates, who took care, however, not to be caught within range, and steamed off, as they did last evening, to the friendly cover of Bay Point.

This manœuvre had its significance. It was an attempt to decoy our vessels within range of two powerful batteries, three miles apart, nearly opposite each other on either side of Port Royal Bay, the entrance to which they commanded. The object of the movement was suspected, but as it was our purpose to ascertain the enemy's strength, the boats were not deterred from following. They had approached within a short mile of Bay Point, on the northern side of the Inlet, when the guns mounted there belched a fiery announcement of their presence. Presently a battery on the other side, at Hilton Head, revealed itself by throwing a volley of 10-inch shell, followed with rapid shots from a large rifled cannon. The gunboats gallantly exposed themselves to this cross-fire, which was kept up on both sides with great spirit for about half an hour. As, however, it was no part of our plan to bring about a general engagement at that time, and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, a signal recalling the gunboats was given, and they rejoined the fleet.

The rebel guns were well served, but their artillerists generally aimed too high; and, although hot shot fell hissing into the water all around our vessels, and shells exploded above them in dangerous proximity, not one on board was injured. The only damage done was to the *Ottawa*, which had one of her main shrouds on the port-side cut by a fragment of shell.

It is not probable that the rebels escaped as luckily. They had an encampment about half a mile from the Bay Point fort on the seashore, into which, and the contiguous woods, an occasional shell was thrown. During the engagement the enemy kept well covered, the only persons visible being two mounted officers, who rode from the battery, and disappeared in the woods behind it.

Commodore TATNALL did not venture from his shelter while the firing was in progress, but as soon as our boats retired, his came after them, emboldened probably by an idea that we had been driven away. The rebels were quickly undeceived, however, for the *Pawnee*, after waiting until the Commodore came near enough to warrant the attempt, let him have a shell from her pivot-gun, which struck his wheel-house, and exploded. The little *Mercury*, too, with Gen. SHERMAN'S party on board, which had run down in the midst of the gunboats, was not content without presenting her respects, and a well-intended shot was sent toward him from her 30-pounder Parrott. It, however, fell somewhat short. Our boats thus slowly returned to their stations, occasionally turning and sending a shell or rifled projectile toward the enemy, who replied in kind. This finally became on both sides a simply waste of ammunition, and was stopped.

All Monday afternoon, and while the fight was progressing, some of our boats, under the direction of Capt. CHARLES O. BOUTELLE, long an officer in the Coast Surveying corps, had been engaged in marking the channel with temporary buoys. This having been accomplished, the *Wabash* and those other large vessels, which had remained outside of the bar, were piloted in, and anchored near the rest of the fleet, the rebel gunboats meanwhile lying about three miles beyond them, shoreward.

Well, here we were, in a very unpleasant predicament. The reconnoissance had demonstrated—to none more clearly than to Gen. SHERMAN—that the military portion of the expedition, with the means at its command, was utterly powerless to effect a landing in the face of such preparations as the enemy had exhibited. We had found two heavy batteries—not mere intrenchments, but permanent works, indicating considerable engineering skill—planted upon the very points at which alone it was practicable to disembark. Adding to our discomfiture was the fact of the disintegration of the fleet by the storm, and the nonappearance of several vessels, upon the safety of which seemed in great measure to depend the success of the expedition. Among these were the steamer *Ericsson*, having HAMILTON'S flight battery on board, and the bark *Ocean Express*, containing all the ordnance, without which no position ashore would be tenable. That the ordnance should have been all shipped by one vessel was a piece of short-sightedness on the part of Capt. MCNUTT, U. S. A., chief of the ordnance corps, who has since been relieved from duty.

Our ferry-boats, without which the means of speedily disembarking the troops were inadequate, and the *Belvidere*, *Osceola* and *Union* transports, with commissary stores and deck-loads of beeves and horses, were also missing, and anxiety respecting the fate of these vessels was not diminished by the full knowledge of the loss of the *Governor* and *Peerless*. Here, too, was a frittering away of the finest weather for landing which ever could be hoped for, and there were the rebels in full sight improving our delay by strengthening their means of defence. All the military people were desponding, and after a consultation of the Generals on board the *Wabash*, it was determined to gracefully yield the guidance of affairs to the navy. Gen. SHERMAN told Commodore DUPONT—and Generals WRIGHT, STEVENS and VIELE concurred in the statement—that the soldiers could not land unless the sailors first silenced the rebel batteries. Blue-jackets have a reputation for being equal to emergencies, and in this instance there was no shrinking from the responsibility.

It was intended that the attack should have commenced immediately, and in anticipation active preparations were made. Gen. SHERMAN resumed his former quarters on the *Atlantic*, and the *Wabash* and other frigates were cleared for action. Their boats were taken in, topmasts housed, and rigging tashed, to prevent its fall should a chance shot strike it. Meanwhile the little gunboats, whose motto is "always ready," flitted about, seemingly impatient for their cumbrous companions to complete their belligerent toilets.

At 3 o'clock all things had been prepared, and the vessels, led by the *Wabash*, moved toward the shore, where lay the rebel boats in close proximity, defiantly flaunting their flags. The fleet went cautiously along, each vessel having a man stationed in the chains heaving the lead and calling out the depth of water. This precaution, however, did not avail to save the *Wabash* from grounding [illegible] on the end of the Fishing Rip Shoal—[illegible] her which had changed since the last survey [illegible]—and having been detained about an hour [illegible]-half by the casualty, the [illegible] declined too far to risk [illegible] the attack feasible that day.

We spectators, comprising all the soldiers, submitted to the disappointment with a bad grace, and went to bed in full confidence that the morning would bring an end to our suspense and a great naval victory.

But we were disappointed once more. It was blowing strongly from the northeast next day, and the Commodore called a Council of his Captains to deliberate upon the expediency of risking an engagement. It was decided unanimously that a battle had better be postponed until more favorable weather should come, and we were condemned to another day of inaction. The only crumbs of comfort were the arrival of the much-wanted *Ocean Express*, and the extrication of the unfortunate *Ericsson* from a sand bar, upon which her pilot had run her, where she thumped for full twelve hours. H. J. W.

The Bombardment—Description of the Fight—Enthusiasm Singularly Expressed—A Slow Embarkation—The Forts and What was Found in Them—Burial of the Dead, &c.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The Flag of the Union again waves in triumph over the soil of the Palmetto State, and Port Royal Bay, the finest harbor south of the Chesapeake, located in the very centre of the district where secessionism had its earliest growth and most careful nurture, is in full possession of the United States forces. To the navy alone belongs the credit of the achievement, and the victory—for the result was not accomplished without a hotly-contested fight—cannot be over-estimated in its importance.

The battle was fought yesterday. It lasted about five hours, and ended with the utter rout of the Confederate forces, at least one hundred of whom are believed to have been killed; the capture of two forts, about fifty pieces of ordnance, cart-loads of small arms, large quantities of ammunition, commissary-stores, camp-equipage, officers' furniture, &c., while our loss was eight killed and twenty-three wounded.

Having thus premised, I shall endeavor to give a faithful narrative of the conflict, its attendant circumstances, and such other matters as may seem to be of interest.

The day itself was more beautiful, if anything, than the finest with which we had been favored since our arrival at Port Royal. The wind, blowing gently from the northeast, scarcely caused a ripple upon the water, and the sky was only flecked here and there with a feathery cloud.

Early in the morning the rebel gunboats took up the position which they had occupied on other days at the entrance of the bay, while as many as seven rather large river steamers, coming from behind the headlands, passed backward and forward in the offing, occasionally approaching the fortifications on either side, and communicating by means of a row-boat with those on shore. Some of these vessels had brought reinforcements from Charleston, but the larger number were crowded with excursionists, from all the country round, who had come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees" and the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board, for she displayed the flags of those nations, as well as the rebel ensign, and taking a position beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won.

At 9 o'clock the fleet was signaled from the *Wabash* to raise anchor, and in rather more than half an hour afterwards all the vessels were in motion. They moved slowly toward the land, cautiously feeling the way with the sounding line, arranged in two columns, of which the first was led by the flag-ship and the second by the *Bienville*. The first column comprised the *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *Vandalia*, in tow of the *Isaac Smith*. The gunboats *Penguin*, *Augusta*, *Curlew*, *Seneca* and *R. B. Forbes*, followed in the track of the *Bienville*. Sufficient space was given each vessel, in order that the fire from one column might not interfere with the operation of the other.

It was well understood that the Commodore intended to fight at close quarters, and the fact intensified the interest everybody felt in the approaching conflict. As the fleet moved majestically on towards the foe, the few minutes consumed in getting within range of the batteries seemed dreadfully long to the spectators, who watched in deep suspense for the commencement of the fight. At length, precisely at five minutes before 10 o'clock, the Bay Point battery opened its fire upon the *Wabash*, and that at Hilton Head followed almost within a second. The ships were then nearly midway between the hostile guns, and scarcely within range. For a minute they made no reply; but presently the *Wabash* began. Then grandly she poured from both her massive sides a terrible rain of metal, which fell with frightful rapidity upon either shore. The other vessels were not slow in following her example, and the battle was fairly begun.

From my point of observation, on board the *Atlantic*, which had been taken as close to the combatants as was consistent with safety, in order that Gen. SHERMAN might witness the proceedings, it was apparent that few of the shells, which at first were the only projectiles used, burst within the fortifications. The guns had too great an elevation, and their iron messengers went crashing among the tree-tops a mile or two beyond the batteries. The same was the case with the rebels, whose shot passed between the masts and above our vessels. The frigates and gunboats each having delivered her fire, which mainly in this round was directed against Bay Point, passed within the bay, indifferent alike to the bursting shells, humming projectiles and hot round-shot which the rebels furiously discharged, breaking the water into foaming columns everywhere around them.

It was, I believe, part of the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately, and the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to move in circles before the foe. This mode of procedure was decided upon, because the current sets swiftly in the straits between the fortifications, which are about two miles and three-quarters apart, and it was impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence one battery before attacking the other. Something occurred, however, to change these arrangements a little. It is true the larger vessels followed the *Wabash*, from first to last, in the prescribed way, and the *Bienville*, leading the second division, gallantly maintained the position which had been assigned to her throughout the entire action; but the gunboats, finding that they could bring a destructive enfilading fire to bear upon Hilton Head, by stationing themselves in a cove, about a mile's distance to the left of the fortification, took that position, and performed most efficient service. The Commodore, perceiving the good result of the manœuvre, permitted them to remain.

The *Wabash* was brought as near Hilton Head battery as the depth of water permitted; while soundings were given and signals made during the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions.

Within a distance of nine hundred yards from the rebel guns, the *Wabash* threw in her fiery messengers, while the other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly strife; and the gunboats, from their sheltered nook, raked the ramparts frightfully. Thus the fire of about fifty guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked heroically, never wavering in his reply except when the *Wabash* was using her batteries directly in front of him. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. Shells fell almost as rapidly as hail-drops within, and for a mile and a half beyond the battery. As they struck and ploughed into the earth, a dense pillar of sand would shoot upward, totally obscuring the fortification, and driving the blinded gunners from their pieces.

In describing their circuit and delivering their fire the vessels consumed rather more than an hour for each round. Little more than half of this time, however, was spent in getting into position; for gliding slowly around, perhaps entering the bay beyond the fort a half a mile, just far enough to permit the safe turning of his immense ship, the Commodore

which the fort. One was [illegible] ...ed, while both legs and [illegible] ...ed. Still another was decapitated, his head lying near by, while the remaining arm in one place, [illegible] ...ed in another, near where his body must have lain, lay prone with their carriages shattered, were dismantled pieces of flesh immersed in gore. I saw still other sickening things.

Commander Charles Steedman, of the *Bienville*, himself a native of Charleston, with that humanity which is ever the handmaid of bravery, assumed the task of interring the remains of those South Carolinians who had fallen. This was accomplished in as respectable a way as circumstances permitted, and the Episcopal burial service was read by the Chaplain of the *Wabash*.

Meanwhile, as the troops landed, they scattered themselves about the encampment, apparently under no control of their officers, but possessed with the one idea of plundering the property which the rebels had left. This conduct was utterly inexcusable, as the victory had been won without their slightest aid; but, for a while, nothing but pillaging went on. The soldiers were eclipsed however, in their disgraceful deeds by the crews and some of the officers of the transports. These last, not content with securing a slight memento of the fight, filled their boats with trunks, muskets and other "portable property," which they placed on board their ships, and then returned for more. It was painful to witness the wanton destruction of clothing, which the ravagers trod under foot after they had obtained it from trunks that were broken open in their desire to find more valuable spoils. The free use of whisky, which was found in abundance among the officers' stores, began to have its effects upon the men; and finally, only after stringent measures had been resorted to, was some degree of order restored.

I learned that the tars who landed exercised obtained some splendid trophies. The most elegant was a sword, with silver scabbard and hilt; the blade, containing two golden lines of Arabic characters, denoted it to be of Damascus steel—probably an heir-loom. This, with a large Confederate flag, and the standard which Capt. Rogers planted on the parapet of the fort, besides two pretty brass field-pieces, go to Washington as presents to the Navy Department.

I went into a house—the only building in the vicinity having any architectural pretensions—and found that it had been used by the rebels for a hospital. There were three rebel soldies there, two of whom were brothers, named Lewis and William Noble, and the other called himself James Darragh. William seemed to be very ill, almost at death's door, from the effects of typhoid fever, and Lewis, who had been nursing him, preferred o be taken prisoner rather than desert his brother. Of the other man I learned nothing. They were dressed in very dingy, gray uniforms, and seemed not at all troubled at the fortune which had befallen them. The sick man said there was no medicine at the post, and he had suffered for the lack of it, adding that the surgeon told him there was nothing else to do but trust in God. These men formerly were laborers in the turpentine woods of North Carolina, but coming down to Charleston some months ago, were impressed into the rebel service. Both admitted that they had had enough of secession. Lewis gave me some information respecting the number of troops at the post, and upon other subjects, which I have since had an opportunity of verifying.

The fortifications at Hilton Head and Bay Point were commenced as early as last July, and since that time the Ninth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Heyward, and the Twelfth, Col. Elliott, have been stationed here. These troops were under the command of Brig.-Gen. Thos. F. Drayton, whose residence is upon Hilton Head Island, and who was present during the bombardment. This Gen. Drayton is said to be an accomplished soldier, having had the benefit of a West Point education, and a singular circumstance of the battle was the fact that his brother, Percival Drayton, commander of the United States war steamer *Pocahontas*, was arrayed against him. As soon as the fleet made its appearance off Port Royal Bay, Gen. Drayton sent to Charleston for reinforcements, and the day previous to the fight 500 German artillerists, commanded by Col. Wagener, came down. Five thousand more troops, under Gen. Ripley, were expected, but for some reason they failed to appear, and the South Carolinians were forced into the fight with less than 2,000 men at both their positions.

H. J. W.

A Peaceful Occupation of Bay Point Battery—Evidences of Panic—Guns Left Unspiked—Description of the Rebel Forts—Interesting Reconnoissances—The Names of our Killed, &c.

Hilton Head Island, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

As the smoke of the battle clears away, it reveals more and more plainly the extent and magnificence of our victory. Most of us retired on Thursday night under the full belief that the next morning would witness another bombardment—not so terrible a one as we had already seen, it is true—but still a pretty severe fight—until we should have conquered the rebel guns which frowned upon us from the by no means insignificant battery at Bay Point. Such was not the case, however, and an agreeable disappointment was in store. There had been watchful gunboats stationed close to the battery all night, and an early morning reconnoissance satisfied their officers that the rebels had deserted their position.

It was not long afterwards before our flag was hoisted conspicuously there, and the pleasant sight added a keener zest to the victory with which we still were flushed. But the most unaccountable thing connected with the affair, is the fact, that the rebels permitted their guns, ammunition, and other property to fall into our hands, when they had ample time to remove everything, or, at any rate, to render all their material unserviceable to us. A few barrels of powder were, indeed, thrown into a creek, and this feeble effort was the only one made to detract from the importance of our victory.

The same evidences of panic were as plentiful here as yonder at Hilton Head, and many of the soldiers are said by the negroes to have been drowned in their haste to leave the island for the mainland. There is no doubt that several lives were lost when the *Wabash* and the other vessels casually poured in their fire at the commencement of the action, and this intimation of what he was likely to expect when the attention of the fleet should be devoted exclusively to him, probably decided the commander of the fort upon evacuating. There were three badly wounded men left to our mercy. In the room where these sufferers lay was an open blank-book, upon a leaf of which the garrison surgeon had written that he was unable to remove his charge for lack of an ambulance, but he hoped that those who had caused the injuries would render every alleviation in their power to the unfortunate men.

On the same leaf Col. Elliott, commanding the post, had inscribed a few lines, which were addressed to the commander of the United States forces. He said that, finding the place untenable against the force brought before it, and in view of the evacuation of Hilton Head, he had determined to abandon his position—adding that it would be better for himself and his command to fight for the cause of the Southern Confederacy elsewhere, than to be taken prisoners and confined in Fort Lafayette.

I had an opportunity yesterday afternoon of making a thorough inspection of the fortifications. I am told by army officers that the work at Hilton Head is the finest of its kind ever erected in this country. It was nearly completed, and in a very brief time may be made perfectly secure as a defensive position against any approach from the land side, from which direction only is there any possibility of attack. The shape of the fort is angular, and it occupies between three and four acres of ground. Around the exterior is a deep ditch in which pickets are planted on the land side; and two caponieres, built of palmetto logs, having loop-holes for sharpshooters, protect the approaches on the sea-coast from a storming party. There were twenty-one guns in position, but three were dismounted, leaving eighteen in serviceable order, with good carriages and working implements. Most of the guns are of a superior character, manufactured in England, and addressed in white paint: "Gen. Beauregard, Charleston, S. C., in haste." Among them was a peculiar rifled gun, with projectiles to match, which was entirely new to all our officers. Several of the smooth-bore pieces had been cast this year at the Tredegar Works, Virginia, and were decorated with the South Carolina coat-of-arms. Following is the description of the pieces, as taken from the official schedule: 13 82-pounder smooth sea-coast guns, one 10-inch columbiad, two heavy siege guns, two rifled 8-inch guns, two carronades, and one 8-inch gun.

The interior of the fort bears evidence of skill and careful construction. There were numerous traverses across it to protect the garrison from shell explosions, and the three magazines were abundantly supplied with ammunition. Covered passage ways, about fifty feet long, led to the cerbonnieres, and several wells dug in them, and at other points within the fort, supply the garrison with water. The ammunition of the rebels was equally as good as our own, and experienced men told me that every ounce of their powder was of English manufacture. Their cartridges were well put up, and their friction tubes were recognized as the production of a well-known New-York house. Many muskets, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, &c., were also found. The tents in the encampment to the left of the fort were all floored, and dentty-boxes scattered on the confines of the camp showed that the guards, in case of storm, had a place of refuge, and were protected also from the chill night air. Indeed, everything was apparent that the rebels had done what they could to lessen the hardships of a soldier's life. The rebels called their camp and fort, Camp Campbell and Fort Walker, and until the authorities at Washington change the appellations to something more appropriate, as such they will continue to be known.

The works at Bay Point are scarcely inferior to those at Hilton Head. There were fourteen guns abandoned at this place only, one of which was spiked. On the water front 32-pounder guns and columbiads were mounted. A large rifle-gun, which the rebels had repeatedly fired at the fleet, and with which they had done us some damage, was found burst into fragments. To the right of the principal redoubt, or main battery, is another of three guns; and on the seacoast side, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Point, was still another fortification, mounting four 6-pounder Parrott guns and carriages, one 24-pounder siege howitzer and carriage, and one 24-pounder siege gun, which was spiked. As at Hilton Head there was plenty of good ammunition, which fell into our hands, and an additional prize in an immense quantity of rice and other commissary stores. The rebels had named their works at Bay Point in honor of Beauregard.

Two successful reconnoissances were made, yesterday, on Hilton Head Island. The larger one was under the direction of Capt. Q. A. Gillmore, Chief Engineer, E. C., who was escorted by the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. Terry. I have been permitted to copy the official report of the affair, which will be read with interest:

Office of Chief Engineer, E. C., Hilton Head, S. C., Nov 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., Commanding forces on Hilton Head, S. C.:

Sir: In obedience to your directions of this date, to proceed upon a reconnoissance of Hilton Head Island, or so much thereof as I could examine, returning to head-quarters on the same day, I have to report a completion of the day's operations, under the escort provided for me, to wit: the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, 900 strong, Col. Terry commanding.

The regiment was placed at my disposal at 11 o'clock A. M., when I at once set out upon the reconnoissance, the principal object of which was to proceed across the Island to Seabrook, on Skull Creek, a distance of six miles by the nearest practicable route, and locate suitable positions for batteries to control the inland water communication by way of Skull Creek, between Savannah and Charleston.

As no advance had been made from our position on Hilton Head since we came in possession yesterday evening, and as nothing certain was known of the position and movements of the enemy since he was driven from the work, I deemed it proper to exercise great caution against surprise, and accordingly requested Col. Terry to cover the advance of the main body of escort by skirmishers.

Over a very considerable portion of the route we took to Seabrook Point, the one running through the wood beyond Gen. Drayton's plantation, as distinguished from the one near the shore, skirmishers could not be deployed, as both sides of the road are lined by an impenetrable jungle.

Our progress was necessarily quite slow. We reached Seabrook Landing about 2 o'clock P. M., without encountering any of the enemy, or any white person whatever. From what I can gather from negroes, there are no rebel troops on any of the northern portions of Hilton Head Island.

About 300 of them, with some wounded, passed over the road last evening, about the time we were disembarking. They were under the influence of a terrible panic. Knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, &c., were found scattered on the road and on the wharf at Seabrook, wheer the hasty embarkation took place. We also found at the landing a number of rifled muskets and bayonets. There is near the wharf, some in store and some outside, a considerable quantity, say from fifteen to eighteen large wagon loads, of valuable commissary supplies, such as bacon, hard bread, sugar, rice, corn, vinegar, &c. We brought back two cart-loads of these articles, which Col. Terry will account for.

Had my orders admitted of it, I would have remained at Seabrook with half the escort, until boats could have been dispatched from headquarters, under convey, to bring off the commissary stores. At Seabrook, an excellent position for a battery, elevated some twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the river, to sweep and control the Skull Creek Channel, has been selected. The river at that point is about one-fourth of a mile wide, and is skirted on the further side by a marsh which enlarges the distance between the firm ground on the opposite shore to half a mile or a little more.

I caused soundings to be taken across the stream at half tide, finding two fathoms at the end of Seabrook Wharf, three fathoms a short distance out and a good five fathom anchorage in the middle of the stream.

A battery of five or six heavy guns at Seabrook would be quite sufficient to close this inland water passage between Charleston and Savannah, but to secure it against a *coup de main*, I would recommend an inclosed work of strong relief, and of sufficient capacity for one thousand men, with guns on the gorge, and with suitable flanking arrangements, should be commenced immediately. It should mount fifteen guns at least, of all calibres. The route over which I passed is practicable for heavy artillery and heavy land transportation generally, but materials can best be taken to Seabrook by water. The wharf there requires some repairs.

On my return I increased the guard at Gen. Drayton's plantation at the request of the officer in charge there. I found no public property or papers at Gen. Drayton's with the exception of two letters already in your possession.

There is no Post-office at Seabrook.

I have to acknowledge the cordial and efficient co-operation of Col. Terry in carrying out the objects of the reconnoissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE.

Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Chief Topographical Engineer, E. C., directed the other reconnoissance. He was accompanied by a battalion composed of one company of the Roundheads, and one company of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. They marched from fifteen to sixteen miles. On their way they found a dead secession soldier, in a field, and near by six others in a house, who had been wounded, one of whom died soon after the discovery. Four of the others were sullen, in consequence of the pain of their wounds, and refused to talk. One, however, was communicative. He said that the loss of the rebels, on the day before, was very great, both in killed and wounded. In his company, alone, 7 had been killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. He confirmed the reports given by others of the precipitate flight of the enemy, and of the number on the island at the time of the fight. Lieut. Wilson's party saw two rebels on horseback, but did not succeed in capturing them. They found the roads incumbered with camp equipage, baggage and cartridge-boxes, in such a manner as to indicate very clearly that the chivalry fled for their lives. The white people had all deserted their houses, but there is no doubt, from what was learned of the negroes, that the rebels left the island on the evening of the cannonade.

The dead of the fleet were buried last evening, with considerable ceremony, in a pretty grove, not over a stone's throw from the fort, where lemon, orange, fig, palmetto and other trees blend their branches peacefully. Seventeen boat-loads of sailors from the fleet followed the bodies to their last resting-place, and after the prayers had been read a guard of marines fired a volley over each grave. A thick, smooth board, shaped like an ordinary grave-stone, upon which is neatly painted the name, age and circumstances of the death of each of the poor fellows, is fixed at the head of each mound. The following are their names:

John M. Whittemore, Third Assistant Engineer of the *Mohican*, who was instantly killed while standing in the bell-pull of the engine, by a splinter from a shot which passed through the hammock netting.

Thomas Jackson, aged 23 years, coxswain and captain of the forecastle gun of the *Wabash*. One of his legs was nearly severed by a shot while he was bravely working his piece. Observing that his limb must necessarily be amputated, he took out his jack-knife and performed the operation himself. He did not survive his injury long.

Patrick McGoldgan, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Alexander Chambers, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., of the *Bienville*, who were struck by a ball from the Hilton Head battery. McGoldgan's left thigh was dreadfully mutilated, and his right one lacerated. Chambers had his left thigh entirely torn off, and his left arm broken in two places. Both died soon after they were injured. Two other men were slightly bruised by splinters torn from the vessel's side by the passage of the shot.

John P. Clark, aged 26, and William Price, of New-Jersey, aged 28 years, were both killed on the *Susquehannah*.

W. W. Fitzhugh, aged 23 years, and Barton Gerald, aged 25 years, both killed on board the *Pawnee*.

During the day, some soldiers in exploring a copse within half a mile of the fort on Hilton Head, found the bodies of twenty-three secession soldiers, which, apparently, had been thrown there during the retreat. Several of the killed were also discovered in a trench which had been hastily dug during the action, and into which the bodies were crowded so quickly that a mere layer of earth covered the upper tier. From these circumstances it is thought that the loss of the enemy was greater than was at first believed.

The troops make slow work of landing. Not more than half had disembarked up to last evening. Gen. Wright's Brigade, Hamilton's Battery, the Rhode Island Battery, and a portion of Gen. Stevens' force occupy the huts which the rebels left standing, and also a new encampment half a mile to the right of the fort on the sea shore. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders have been sent to Bay Point, and will form the garrison of that place. The transports, however, much to the relief of their officers, will probably have given up the last man before to-day's sun declines. The soldiers are in first-rate condition and excellent spirits, in spite of their long detention on shipboard, and a few days' drill will bring them to their former standard of efficiency.

A Visit to Beaufort—The Town in the Hands of the Negroes—The Whites Stampeded in a Panic—Slaves Pouring Into the Union Camps—The Return Home of the Bienville.

United States Steamer Bienville, At Sea, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Commodore Dupont, having sent this vessel home with dispatches, I was fortunate enough to obtain passage by her, and in this letter shall bring my budget of news with reference to affairs at Port Royal to a close.

We left at noon of Sunday—not before we had heard the result of a reconnoissance made by the gunboats *Curlew*, *Seneca* and *Pembina* up Broad River to Beaufort. These vessels departed on their mission early on Saturday afternoon. Cautiously feeling their way, anticipating every moment that a rebel battery, concealed somewhere on the river bank, would open its fire, the vessels passed up the pretty river. Scattered here and there on the route were the residences of the wealthy planters, now deserted by their owners, and left to the tender mercies of the negroes.

The town of Beaufort, I am told, is a private watering-place. That is, the wealthy planters, for miles around, have erected commodious Summer residences there, and in the heighth of the season the town accommodates from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The remainder of the year the white and colored population together does not exceed 500. When the reconnoitering party landed they found that extreme terror of an attack, consequent upon the defeat of their countrymen at the mouth of the bay, had prompted a stampede of all the white people, with one solitary exception, the day before. The exception was a man who doubtless would have gone also, but he was too drunk to move. He was taken on board the *Pembina* and questioned, but he was too stupid to give a coherent story. The negroes were then flocking in from the plantations and pillaging the houses. They told dreadful stories of how their owners had attempted to deter them from coming in by shooting a few down; but they had heard that the "Yankees" would give them liberty, and for such a boon they took the risk of a bullet.

Before I left Hilton Head, I saw as many as one hundred negroes, who had come into our camps, and they were constantly arriving. At Bay Point I was informed there were as many more. As soon as they made their appearance they were huddled into a dilapidated building which was strongly guarded. All ages were represented, but only the male sex. Until I saw and conversed with the greater number of these persons I believed that the appearance and intelligence of Southern field hands were greatly libeled by the delineators of negro character at the concert saloons. Now I cannot but acknowledge that instead of gross exaggerations the "minstrels" give representations which are faithful to nature. There were the same grotesque dresses, awkward figures, and immense brogans which are to be seen every night at Bryant's or Christy's. Some of them told me that they had heard the "Yankees" were coming down to set them free, as early as last July, and they appeared very happy at their prospects. One old man said he was willing to work at anything "Massa Yankees" gave him to do, but he never would go back to "dat ar rice fiel' agin." I asked him to whom he belonged. He replied that he once belonged to the widow Pinckney, who had four hundred "head o' niggers," but he was free now. The chief anxiety of most of them was to get their families to join them. There was no difficulty in learning from these people that our arrival had been anxiously looked for with pleasant anticipations.

On Saturday afternoon, some soldiers who were repairing the slopes of the parapet of the Hilton Head fort, which had been injured by the fire, disinterred the body of Dr. E. T. Buist, Chief of the Medical Staff at Hilton Head. It was apparent, from the position in which the body was found, that the Doctor had stationed himself in a gallery leading beneath the ground to one of the casemates of the fort, supposing that would afford the safest place in which he could conduct his surgical operations while the battle continued. A shell, however, plunging through the parapet, struck against the plank casing of the gallery, crushing it in, and burying the Doctor under the mass of earth which followed.

The *Bienville*, after leaving Port Royal, ran to the mouth of Charleston Harbor, for the purpose of putting Commander John Rodgers on the United States steamer *Flag*, now blockading at that point. Commander Sartori, who was thereby relieved from the command of the vessel, took passage on this ship. Commander Wyman, also comes home from the *Pawnee*, in ill health. Commander Sartori reports that on Friday, the day after the battle, while lying close to Charleston Bar, he distinctly heard thirteen minute-guns fired ashore, signifying the death of a rebel Brigadier-General.

Yesterday evening we stopped at Fortress Monroe, just long enough to land Commander Stedman, with his dispatches, the trophies sent to the custody of the Navy Department, and the two naval officer passengers. The vessel immediately left for New-York, under command of Lieut. Benham, making the run up in 24 hours.

The *Bienville* brings as passengers the following wounded persons from other vessels, who are all doing well under the care of J. T. Coates, M. D., U. S. N., Surgeon of the ship: Henry C. Keene, aged 31 years, of Augusta, Maine. He was Senior Acting Master on the United States steamer *Ottawa*. His right leg, below the knee, was carried away by a 32-pound shot fired from Fort Beauregard, Bay Point.

Isaac D. Seymour, aged 37 years, of Pittston, Maine, Acting Master on board United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*. He received a compound fracture of the left leg by a shot from Fort Walker. Wm. Thompson, aged 48 years, of Philadelphia, Penn., also of the *Mohican*, whose left thigh was knocked off by a piece of shell from Hilton Head battery, while he was at the wheel of the vessel. These are all that were seriously wounded in the action.

List of officers of the United States steamer *Bienville*:

Commander—Charles Steedman.
First Lieutenant—A. E. K. Benham.
Acting Masters—Frank Smith, W. H. Churchill, C. G. Loring.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Isaac T. Coates.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. Wallace Goodwin.
First Assistant Engineer—Wm. F. Wright.
Second Assistant Engineer—Henry Hill.
Third Assistant Engineers—Wm. Vandenburg, Jared Day, James Fountain.
Captain's Clerk—T. Morgan Bodd.
Acting Masters' Mates—Wm. W. Brandt, Charles V. Kelly, Edward Sheffield.
Acting Gunner—Joseph Smith.

INJURIES TO THE VESSELS.

Every vessel engaged in the action was more or less cut up, although none was injured so badly as to make it necessary to return home for repairs. The *Wabash*, the largest vessel in the fleet, was singled out as the special target of the enemy's fire. Thirty-four shots struck her. Her most serious injury was to her mainmast, which was very badly wounded, a ball passing through it. It, however, can be fished and made as serviceable as before. She was also struck in the starboard counter, causing her to leak somewhat. Her rigging, bulwarks, ports and spare spars, which were triced up outside, were considerably damaged, and the end of the spanker-boom was shot away.

The *Bienville* was struck four times—twice in the waterways; a richochet shot carried away one of the starboard main shrouds, and the fourth, which was apparently aimed at her walking beams, carried away the galley pipe.

The *Pawnee* was struck nine times in her hull, one of the most destructive of which entered the ward-room, knocked down bulkheads, and shattered things generally. It lodged in an iron safe.

The *Mohican* was struck by eight shots, seven of which passed through her hull, without, however, disabling the engine. One ball passed through the side, through two hatches, a sand-bag, and struck in the opposite side of the ship. It was picked out and sent back to the rebels.

The *Unadilla* was hit in seven places. Her main boom was broken; the mainstay was cut away, and one shot penetrated below the water-line.

The *Pocahontas* received a shot in the mainmast.

The *Pembina*, early in the engagement, had her steam-chest perforated by a round shot, disabling her machinery, and she was taken in tow by one of the boats.

From the best data that could be obtained, two thousand shot and shell were delivered by the fleet. Individual cases of gallantry were numerous. The men fought with determined bravery; they worked on coolly, and the silence was only broken by an occasional cheer when some marked effect was noticed by their firing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Your correspondent is under obligations to Capt. Eldridge, of the *Atlantic*, as well as to his officers, for many facilities in the prosecution of his labors while on board his ship, for which he desires to return thanks. He is also deeply indebted to Commander Stedman, U. S. N., upon whose ship, the *Bienville*, he was kindly given a passage here to New-York.

H. J. W.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF—WHAT PRICE IS ABOUT—COL. LOVEJOY ENCOUNTERS A SLAVE HUNTER—PLAN OF THE REBEL CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Springfield, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

Gen. Hunter has entered upon the reorganization of the army here with great vigor, and the following are his Staff appointments:

Gen. Samuel Sturgis, Chief of Staff.
Surgeon J. H. Barnes, Medical Director.
Maj. C. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. M. J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. John W. Shaffer, Quartermaster.
Capt. John W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence.
Maj. Edward Wright, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. R. M. Hough, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. Louis D. Hubbard, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Richard Thompson, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Arthur W. Kinzie, Aid-de-Camp.

There will probably be a thorough reorganization of all the divisions of the army, but what shape they will assume, I do not yet know. Gen. Sturgis, I believe, will be changed so as to command the cavalry force—a department for which he is particularly qualified from his long experience, and which meets his wishes much better than the command to which he has been assigned for the past three months. Other changes, equally marked and important, will doubtless be effected.

I do not know but that in my last letter I looked at the expected battle through a magnifying glass, for then it seemed so near that I could almost in fancy hear the snapping of secession flint-locks; to-day, however, it is as if the spy-glass were reversed, for the conflict now seems so far away that its characters are almost invisible. Price is still at Cassville, some 50 or 60 miles distant, where his Legislature is engaged in saving the country by the usual process of speech-making and arranging long lines of patriotic "Resolveds," led by forlorn hopes of "Whereases." The authority for this statement also has it that his army is anything but formidable save in assaults upon eatables, in which opportunities to distinguish themselves are "few and far between." They are represented as being in a half-starving condition, without any great prospect of bettering themselves in this respect; their horses are exactly in the same predicament, and the meaning of the late "cavalry reconnoissances in force" is simply that they were hunting for forage and provisions.

Yesterday there were two or three cavalry reconnoissances on our part, which resulted in finding nothing—a few more have been made to-day, and the country examined carefully within a distance of 25 miles, with precisely the same result. That there has been a force of several hundred rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Wilson's Creek is beyond a doubt—they were probably after nothing more noxious than something to eat.

Operations here are confined to such reconnoissances as the above—forays upon Secessionists living within a safe distance of the town, and some small amount of drilling among the soldiers. A foray results generally in bringing in two or three prisoners, a double-barreled shot-gun, a flint-lock rifle, several horses, a nigger or two, sometimes a carriage, and occasionally a little salt. This last-named article is in great demand, and to obtain it searches are made everywhere, and it is seized wherever found, and paid for if the property of Union people. Coffee is also equally scarce, and is quite as much an object of National attention as the other.

Colonels Owen Lovejoy and Shanks are here, and by invitation of Gen. Hunter will probably take some position on his Staff. The former, by aid of his good-natured countenance and his *modus in modo*, is a very general favorite. He goes wandering carelessly around, looking not unlike the elder Napoleon in outline; keeps a close eye on the ebon chattels, and is chiefly engaged, when engaged, in writing his name on the upper right-hand corner of envelopes, with the addition of an "M. C." A day or two since, a Union citizen came into camp, and, with a dolorous visage, complained that somebody had allured off his negro boy, Sam.

"See here!" said some wag, after hearing his complaint, "do you see that gentleman yonder in a blue coat? Well, you just go to him; he's the man to hunt up your nigger!"

The individual a moment after had buttonholed the gentleman in the blue coat, and to the great delight of a listening crowd was informing him that "some cussed Abolitionist" had stolen his nigger, and asked his assistance.

"Look here, my friend," said the gentleman in the blue coat, as he leisurely took off his glasses, which he had put on the better to have a view of his petitioner—"do you see that man at the gate with his gun? You do, eh? Well, now, you just get out of this yard in five seconds, or I'll hand you over to his keeping!"

The individual was out "on time," and the indignant Col. Lovejoy watched his retreat with the most evident satisfaction. It is quite possible that the same man won't apply to him a second time for assistance in nigger catching.

A rumor is in circulation that Gens. McKinstry and Sturgis, disgusted with the shape the war has assumed, and its management, will resign after the present battle is decided. One thing which has materially added to their dislike of affairs, is the fact, that the Administration has probably ordered the withdrawal of the troops from this point to some other on one of some of the railroad lines leading from St. Louis. If this rumor as to the retirement of the National forces be true, it will lead to an immense dissatisfaction here, and probably something much worse. One result is certain: it will kill most effectually whatever Union sentiment there may be in this portion of the State. Even since my last visit here in August, there has been a marked change. Many who were vacillating in their faith then, have gone over to the enemy, and their place is now filled by men who then were strong in their loyalty to the Government. The plea for the withdrawal is the long line of communication which it is necessary to preserve; but a war in a territory immense as ours cannot well be carried on without such results, and probably would be no more difficult of being kept up in the present case than in that of a hundred others which must occur before the war is ended. But if this step be necessary, it might with ordinary sagacity have been foreseen before the army reached this point, and before it became necessary to disgrace it, by ordering a withdrawal in the face of the enemy.

The plan of the rebel campaign has, at least, the merit of magnitude, if nothing more. They proposed after the battle of Springfield, to take Lexington, proceed from thence to Jefferson City, and take that by way of an appetizer, before going at the somewhat serious job of making a dinner of St. Louis. The coming Winter it was intended to while away amid the delights and festivities of that city. In the Spring it was proposed to walk over into Iowa and Illinois, taking Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and other country places, including New-York, on their route eastward, till they combined with the other Southern Army, and amid fraternal rejoicings would spend the next Winter in Washington.

Exaggerated as this plan may seem, it was taught by the leaders to their followers, and by the latter implicitly believed. But the "well laid schemes of rebels as well as of mice and men oft gang aglee,"—and the present one seems to have been no exception—postponed possibly, not abandoned. It is to be hoped that when they do succeed in performing this journey, they will not fail to hang a few of the politicians and humbugs who have interfered to embarrass the war, and produce its present marvelous inefficiency. They would at once thus do themselves an irreparable injury, and the Government an everlasting benefit.

Yesterday a large number of Lane's men, to the number of about a thousand, and one piece of artillery, under Col. Ritchie, moved towards Cassville, with a view of taking possession of Linden Mills, and, if necessary, to open the ball with any of Price's men who may be disposed for any such operation. There are several flour mills at this place, and the crown will probably stay there for the present.

This morning Gen. Hunter, escorted by a strong infantry force and 6th thousand cavalry, went out to Wilson's Creek to look over the battle ground, bury the dead, and possibly to effect a reconnoissance. There being no enemy within 40 miles, the result will probably amount to little so far as the last-named object is concerned.

A day or two since a party of soldiers went to the house of Major Perkins—a leading Union man in this part of the State, and who is now in the National service—and carried off everything they could lay their hands on, including the silver spoons, clothing and valuables—in short, everything, as Wemmick would say, in the shape of "portable property." Complaint was made and a portion of the stolen property recovered, and also one or two of the thieves secured. There seems no possible way to stop this stealing except by hanging or shooting a few of the rascally nuisances; but thus far, outside of Gen. Sturgis' immediate command, I have seen no effort made to put a stop to this annoying and disgraceful evil.

Brig.-Gen. Wyman has assumed the position of Provost-Marshal, and now issues his edicts from the same house formerly occupied by Gen. Lyon.

GALWAY.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST COLUMBUS.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Nov. 9, gives the following enumeration of the forces detailed to operate against Columbus in the recent expedition which had so disastrous a termination. It says:

"On Sunday last, there left Cairo the Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. James S. Reardon; Eighteenth Illinois, Col. M. K. Lawler; Eighth Illinois, Col. R. J. Oglesby; Stewart's Cavalry, and one section of Schwartz's Battery, all under command of Col. Oglesby. This force came up the Mississippi to Commerce, where it was augmented by three regiments from Cape Girardeau, as follows: Seventeenth Illinois, Col. I. F. Ross; Eleventh Missouri, Col. J. F. Plummer, and a regiment under command of —— Purcell.

The destination of this combined force was Bloomfield, where, we suppose, there was a body of the enemy. This expedition, up to this writing, has not been heard from.

On Wednesday the following forces went down the Mississippi for Cairo: Thirteenth Illinois, Col. P. B. Fagan; Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. N. B. Buford; Thirty-first Illinois, Col. John A. Logan; Twentieth Illinois, Col. C. C. Marsh; Seventh Iowa, Col. J. G. Lauman; Seventh Illinois, Col. John Cook; —— Illinois, Col. Johnson.

These infantry regiments were accompanied by Taylor's Battery, the Centralia Cavalry, and Nolleman's Cavalry.

This force was accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, and was in command of Gen. Grant. The result is seen by our telegraphic news in another column. The Federal forces have acquitted themselves nobly, and a severe blow has been dealt upon the head of the enemy.

There left on Thursday from Paducah a force estimated by some as high as 12,000 men, embracing the following:

Ninth Illinois, Col. E. A. Paine.
Twelfth Illinois, Col. John McArthur.
Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. N. Grebel.
Fortieth Illinois, Col. S. G. Hicks.
Forty-first Illinois, Col. I. C. Pugh.
Eleventh Illinois, Col. W. H. L. Wallace.
Eighth Missouri, Col. Smith.
Willard's and Burell's Batteries of Artillery.

The whole force, we suppose, was led by Gen. Smith, commanding the Paducah Division.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe in the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, this morning, from Hatteras Inlet.

From E. M. B. Hooker, Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and reporter of the Indianapolis *Journal*, we obtain many items of interest.

The New-York Ninth Zouaves of Col. Hawkins, (now under arrest at Fortress Monroe,) remained to garrison what was left of Fort Clark, and one company of United States Regulars were thrown into Fort Hatteras. Gen. Williams was in command, and fully able to sustain any attack, except one—by the water forces under command of "General Neptune." No further damage, however, was apprehended from the sea.

Five Union steam-tugs and two Union steamers, including the flag-vessel *Stars and Stripes*, were lying off the works in the Inlet, none of them being ontside. They carried heavy guns.

Rebel steamers came up towards the forts almost daily, and on one or two occasions threw shot and shell over the works. They evidently looked for the total abandonment of the position, but so far have been disappointed.

At the time of the flood seven companies of the Indiana Regiment endeavored to escape by marching to an island near by. In doing this they were subjected to almost incredible hardships, being obliged to ford bayous and inlets up to their waists; the arms were all preserved, however, in good condition, and now are as bright and clean as though they had never seen "sea service."

At present Forts Hatteras and Clark are seperated by a new inlet which has been formed by the action of the water, and which is one hundred yards wide, and from three to six feet deep. The sand is continually shifting its position, and a new entrance has also been formed above Fort Clark, washing away the old guard-house.

On the departure of the Indiana Regiment, the men were obliged to carry their stores, tents and baggage, for nearly three miles, through the sand and swamp land on the shore. The exposure has caused considerable sickness, and the Zouaves who yet remain at Hatteras are in bad health, chills being prevalent. Col. Brown is in command of the Indiana Twentieth. The men, who were the "bone and sinew" of the Hoosier State, have effectually "used up" their clothing, and the least that Government can do is to provide them with new suits.

Fishing vessels, owned by the rebels, sometimes pass almost within gunshot of our works, but very seldom hold any communication. The rebel tugs frequently amuse themselves by firing towards each other while stationed at long distances.

A report is current this morning at Fortress Monroe, that another regiment will be sent to Hatteras, to take the place of the Indiana Twentieth, and that the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania will probably be the one chosen for the unpleasant duty. Still another report affirms that all the troops will be withdrawn, except a small garrison, and that the post will be defended entirely by our vessels.

Some time since the Government determined upon the erection of a light-house on Hatteras Point, and as soon as possible after the capture, J. Morton Poole, Engineer and Superintendent, was dispatched with a working party to construct the edifice. The material was landed, the site fixed upon, and all, in readiness for the erection when the heavy storm of October covered the material with sand, and washed away the point upon which it was proposed to build the light-house. Mr. Poole, seeing the utter impossibility of accomplishing any good result by remaining, came North by the steamer *Spaulding* to-day, and sent his men homeward.

Three men of the New-York Ninth Regiment were drowned at Fort Hatteras. The boat in which they had taken refuge was capsized, and was afterwards discovered bottom up. The bodies of the men have not been found, and were evidently washed out to sea.

RECONNOISSANCE FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 11.

Yesterday two companies of Col. Friedmann's Cavalry and five hundred Vermont Infantry, went out near Hunter's Mills, which is near the road from Leesburgh and Goose Creek to Centreville, encountering the rebel pickets. The cavalry drove them into the camp. No shots were fired, but the hunt for was beaten, and the Infantry were drawn up in line of battle on the side of a hill. Our cavalry immediately fell back. There were from three to five regiments there.

This force is located here to prevent Gen. McCall from getting in between the left wing at Leesburgh and vicinity and Centreville.

They, no doubt, declined to fire upon our cavalry, thinking we had a larger force close at had, and they would take them all.

A small house at which our scouts stopped was written over with the names of men from the Twenty-seventh South Carolina, there on picket duty the day before. At another were several purporting to be Sam Williams' Cavalry; also the Jackson Avengers.

One of their pickets shouted to our scouts as they drew up, "*You have got into South Carolina, but you will have a —— short time there.*" Before a reply could be made he disappeared into the pines.

SENATOR WILSON AND ARMY CONTRACTS.

Natick, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I ask you and other conductors of public journals in Massachusetts, willing to do me a personal favor, to publish this explicit denial of the truthfulness of the story some person or persons have invented and put in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the United States gunboat *Bienville* at this port, from Port Royal, S. C., *via* Fortress Monroe, enables us to lay before the readers of the TIMES a full and authentic account, from our own correspondents, of the movements of the Great Expedition, from its departure, up to and including the attack upon and capture of the rebel batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, at the entrance of Port Royal harbor, and the landing of our troops. The expedition arrived off Port Royal on Sunday, Nov. 3—a portion of the fleet, however, being detained by the gale. The steamers *Vixen* and *Mercury* were sent on Monday morning to sound the channel, and were soon followed by several of the gunboats, which were fired upon by the batteries of Fort Beauregard. The rebel Commodore TATNALL also attacked them with his gunboats, but darkness put an end to the contest for that day. On Tuesday morning, the 4th, the whole fleet entered the harbor, and General SHERMAN, WRIGHT and STEVENS made a reconnoissance, to ascertain the location of the rebel batteries, by drawing their fire. At 7 o'clock A. M. the enemy opened fire from their batteries and gunboats, the National fleet responding with promptitude and telling effect. Our gunboats withdrew about 9 o'clock, having gained a full knowledge of the location and strength of the enemy's batteries. In the afternoon the heavy men-of-war moved inward to get into position, but the *Wabash* grounded where she remained for an hour and a half. This circumstance postponed the general engagement. On Wednesday, the 5th, the day was stormy and unfavorable, and a council of war decided to "wait a little longer." On Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., the fleet got underway, and at a few minutes past 10 o'clock the rebels opened fire again. The *Wabash* gave one broadside to Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, and another to Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point. The rebel navy also opened fire, but kept at a prudent distance from the big guns of Uncle Sam's ships. The *Wabash, Susquehannah* and *Bienville* swept down in line, and delivered their compliments at Hilton Head in the shape of 10-second shells, while the lively gunboats put in the punctuation points for the benefit of the rebel Commodore, at the same time enfilading the two batteries. The firing was now incessant, and a perfect shower of shot and shell fell inside the rebel forts. At noon, the three ships above-named came down, and poured full broadsides into the two forts, the gunboats keeping their positions, and doing excellent service. The flag-ship, the *Susquehannah* and *Bienville* went within six hundred yards, and made terrible havoc with their 5-second shells, silencing several of the enemy's guns. This fire was continued for four hours, during which the National fleet delivered ever two thousand rounds. The rebels fought with desperation and inflicted considerable damage on our vessels; nearly all of which were hit by shots. At 3 o'clock P. M. the guns of the enemy had been dismounted or silenced, and Commander JOHN ROGERS went on shore at Fort Walker and found it vacated, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. A considerable number of killed and wounded were discovered, and it was estimated that the enemy must have suffered a loss of at least one hundred men killed and an equal number severely wounded. Bay Point battery was taken possession of on Friday at sunrise. The rebels fled in the greatest confusion, leaving everything in their tents, even to their swords, watches, private papers and clothing. The loss on board of the National fleet was eight killed, and six severely and seventeen slightly wounded. The troops landed and took possession on Thursday evening, and next day the *Bienville* left with dispatches for the Government. It will be noticed that the accounts which have previously reached us through rebel sources have been wonderfully correct, considering their origin—only a few trifling disasters to our vessels having been thrown in by way of offset to their humiliating reverse. These disasters, however, prove to have been pleasant rebel fictions, invented to smooth off the rough edges of defeat. Not one of the National vessels was disabled or destroyed, as reported, though several of them were badly cut up.

The intelligence of the entire success of the Expedition was, of course, received with great rejoicing in Washington. Flags were displayed everywhere, and the trophies of the affair, brought on by Capt. STEEDMAN, of the *Bienville*, exhibited at the Navy Department, attracted universal attention.

The preparations for other expeditions to the Southern coast are progressing rapidly. We learn from Boston that about Thursday of next week three thousand of Gen. BUTLER'S New-England Division will embark on the new steamer *Constitution* and other transports for some destination not announced. The troops now collected at Annapolis, who are understood to be under the command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are also expected to take their departure soon. Our Southern friends will be likely to be kept busy during the coming cool season.

Accomac County, Virginia, may now be considered an important point in the operations of the Government against the rebellion. The loyal sentiment in that County is known to be very strong, notwithstanding the fact that it is the home of HENRY A. WISE, and for the sake of fostering this sentiment the Government has determined to throw a sufficient number of troops into the County to guarantee protection to all who may claim it. The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, together with NIMS' Battery and Capt. RICHARDS' Cavalry, were last week ordered there, and on Tuesday morning seven companies of DURYEE'S Zouaves left Baltimore, with a part of the Tenth Maine Regiment, for the same duty. It is understood that a portion of the Sixth Michigan Regiment is also to proceed there. We shall probably soon have interesting news from that quarter.

Secretary CHASE left Washington yesterday, on business connected with the Treasury Department, and arrived in this City last evening.

It is reported that 841 cases of arms arrived here three weeks since in the *Teutonia* from Havre, and that 683 cases, also from Havre, arrived last week in the *Borussia*. They were purchased for the Government in France, and came consigned to order. Representations have been made to various persons in authority, but as yet the arms have not been claimed, and have been sent by the Government to the Public Stores. They are understood to be uninsured.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from what it considers reliable sources, that the Government sent from Annapolis, on Friday last, *five thousand troops*, to reinforce the naval expedition.

Gen. GRANT, in a dispatch to Capt. MCKEEVER in St. Louis, mentions a rumor that Gen. PILLOW was in the battle of Belmont, and that he was reported killed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The officers and crew of the French steam corvette *Prony*, wrecked on the morning of the 5th inst. at the mouth of Ocracoke Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, arrived here yesterday from Norfolk. The officers are quartered at MAILLARD'S on Broadway, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the crew in the houses of the Cunard Company at their dock in Jersey City. It is rumored that the United States Government, at the request of M. DE MONTHOLON, French Consul at this port, will offer the wrecked mariners suitable accommodation on Governor's Island until they shall receive the orders of their Admiral at Halifax, to which point telegraphic dispatches have been sent to his address. We give full particulars of the wreck in another column.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, yesterday, and adopted a resolution, ordering to be sent to the President of the United States an engrossed copy of a memorial referring to the recent action of the Provost Judge of Alexandria, Va., by which the property of the rebels of that State was to be taken to satisfy the claims of their Northern creditors.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, whose departure had been deferred, formed in the Park at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, and, with Gov. ANDREWS and his suite, accompanied by the "Sons of Massachusetts," at their head, marched and countermarched on Broadway, with bands playing the "Hallelujah Chorus," and colors flying. They finally proceeded to the Camden and Amboy boat, amid the cheers of an immense throng of spectators; and, at an advanced hour of the afternoon, departed on their way to Annapolis, *via* Philadelphia.

Of the five light batteries of artillery to be raised in Maine one has been named after Senator FESSENDEN and another after Vice-President HAMLIN.

A gentleman who reached St. Louis from Memphis, on the 12th, informs the *Republican* that a destructive fire occurred at Memphis on the night of the 5th. It occurred in what is called the Brinkley Block, on Main-street, south of the Park. Three large stores, four-story buildings, were consumed, and all other buildings between Main-street and the alley. At the same time another fire occurred near the Commissary's Department, and consumed a two-story boarding-house. The fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, as the buildings were found to be on fire in five or six different places at the same time. Loss unknown.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that a number of negroes, some of them women with small children, came to that city as a part of Gen. FREMONT'S train, having been brought by him from the Southwest. What disposition is to be made of them, or what authority Gen. FREMONT has to make any disposition of them, the *News* remarks is not very clear.

A gathering, termed in Kentucky parlance "a basket meeting," was held at Camp Crittenden, in that State, on Thursday last. Not less than 5,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Col. M. D. Manson, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment; Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Hon. J. F. Bullitt, Gen. J. T. Boyle, Col. Harlan, and Capt. Perkins, of the Tenth Indiana. Besides Col. MANSON and Capt. PERKINS, of the Tenth Indiana, there were also present Capt. CARROLL and Lieut. JOHNSON, together with the field band of the Tenth Indiana. Two beautiful flags were presented to companies in Col. HARLAN'S Regiment.

It is stated in the Buffalo papers that Chief Engineer STIMER, now in that place, has been ordered to this City to superintend the building of an iron-clad war steamer, and that he is also appointed upon a commission to examine into the merits of the Stevens floating battery, and report upon the expediency of completing that great work.

The Androscoggin Mill, in Lewiston, Maine, has recently purchased, in Boston and Lowell, about 800 bales of cotton. This, with the previous stock, furnishes this mill with cotton sufficient to run not far from six months. The Bates Mills have recently received about 500 bales, and other mills in the town have obtained some small lots.

According to the classification of the Albany *Argus*, the State Senate stands eleven Democrats and twenty-one Republicans. The Assembly, by a little figuring, which clearer-headed politicians than those of the *Argus* will appreciate, is shown to contain "over sixty-five Anti-Republican members."

Dr. J. S. HAYES, of Arctic Exploration fame, lectured, by special invitation, last evening, before the New-York Geographical and Historical Society, at their beautiful Hall, near the corner of Second-avenue and Tenth-street. A very large assemblage of the grace and intelligence of the City filled every seat and standing point, and the most eager interest was manifested in the renowned explorer, and the intellectual treat he offered. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., presided, and opened the proceedings by introducing Dr. HAYES, to whom, on behalf of the Society, Rev. J. P. REYNOLDS bade an eloquent and touching welcome. Dr. HAYES then proceeded to narrate the story of his late Expedition, illustrating it by the exhibition of various curiosities from the furthest North, and among them his celebrated Esquimaux dog *Navik*. On motion of FRANK MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, Col. ROMANOFF, the Commissioner sent by the Russian Emperor to this country to examine and report upon our telegraph system, was elected an honorary member of the Association. Our full report of this interesting occasion is, by the crush of other matter, temporarily deferred.

The trial of MINTHORNE WESTERVELT, the third mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was concluded yesterday, except the verdict, which will be given this morning, if the jury agree. The evidence given by the defence yesterday was merely as to the previous good character of the accused. Most of the day was occupied by the arguments of counsel, JOHN MCKEON and CHARLES O'CONOR, summing up for the defence, and District-Attorney SMITH for the prosecution. The charge was rather favorable to the accused, and the impression prevailed that the jury would probably disagree.

The opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the Harnett *mandamus* case, respecting the power of the Board of Supervisors to grant furloughs to county officers, and pay their salaries while absent in the army of the United States, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was from 1 to 3 ₩ cent. up yesterday on the speculative Share list, on the official news from the South Carolina coast, confirming the success of the Great Naval Expedition. There was considerable excitement in the market throughout the day. Prices ultimately closed a fraction off from the extreme sales. New-York Central 80¼.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were somewhat less extensive, but prices of Flour were supported, and Wheat and Corn were firmer. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Seeds, Laths, Molasses, Rice, Tar, and Turpentine. Common Resin was in brisk request at advanced rates. Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Hay, Hops, Mackerel, Raisins, Foreign Liquors, and Domestic Whisky were in fair demand. The Dry Goods auction sales were spiritless, and rates low. The freight engagements were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Live Stock Markets have been overwhelmed with animals this week, the total receipts of all kinds designed for slaughter reaching the enormous figure or 47,629 head, which is near 2,000 more than were ever before brought to this market in one week. The regular sales yards contain 6,000 beef cattle, 26,500 live hogs, 14,370 sheep, and 704 veal calves. The largest receipts for any previous week in the history of this market were in December, 1859, when the total supplies reached 46,200. At yesterday's general weekly market beef cattle sold only ½c. below the previous week, or at 5c.@9c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight, for first quality to extras; general sales at 6½c.@7½c., and down to 5c. for poor grades. Average of all sales above 7c. Cattle all sold. Milch cows in very little demand, and prices low. Sheep a shade lower for fat animals, but store sheep in fair demand. Live hogs, 3½c.@4½c. ₩ lb. live weight for corn-fed.

The Naval Victory at Port Royal—The Stars and Stripes in South Carolina.

We print a brilliant chapter of history this morning. In other columns will be found the official dispatches of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, with proclamations, general orders, and the exhaustive rehearsal of our special correspondent, who gives a complete view of the entire affair. The detailed official account of Commodore DUPONT is not yet issued indeed; but the ample materials we publish leave little to be desired.

The dead under the smoking ruins of the forts that flank Port Royal, the troops of rebel planters flying in dismay before the avenging oriflamme of the Union, and the swarms of slaves flocking to our ships and our lines for deliverance and protection, are the flaming initials with which the Book of Retribution—just retribution, if ever such were!—opens in South Carolina. Twenty millions of loyal freemen are shut up in measureless content at the tidings. Now, indeed, Sumter begins to be avenged!

Few naval expeditions of a large scale—none of the proportions of this—have been successful. We trembled for its safety; we exult at its success. If not a victory which takes its lustre from the accomplishment of an end by disproportioned means, it is a success, the result of a plan admirably conceived and carried out with skill, with energy and with pluck. "I think my plan was clever," remarks Flag-Officer DUPONT, in an unofficial letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The whole country will answer YES, in capital letters. Neither will the country forget the gallant marines and seamen who so finely sustained the glorious traditions handed down by American sailors of an earlier age.

The general outlines of the bombardment have already been anticipated. The leading plan of the manœuvre was as masterly as it was novel, and was executed with splendid success. The seventeen men-of-war, forming in double line of battle, performed three magnificent intersecting circles, delivering raking broadsides from their starboard and port sides successively, and bringing the forts on either sides in range by turns. Five gunboats formed a flanking division, and did excellent service. "In truth," says Commodore DUPONT, "I never conceived such a fire as that on the second turn." This triple circle, pouring its showers of shot and shell on the forts, occupied three hours. When preparing for the fourth round of "damnable iteration," the fortifications surrendered! It was a hotly contested fight. The South Carolina journals, in declaiming on the imbecility of the artillerists that manned the batteries, have done them great injustice. All our accounts concur in testifying that the rebels fought bravely and well. But our broadsides were overwhelming. The masterly manœuvre of Commodore DUPONT, in causing the fleet to describe a series of intersecting circles, had at once the effect to destroy the range of the rebel guns, and to greatly diminish the exposure of our ships to the rebel fire, and when the action was over, nothing had befallen our fleet that could have prevented its paying its respects to Charleston or Savannah the next morning.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, amid tears and shouts of joy, the "Stars and Stripes" were raised over the forts, which surprised by the grandness of their proportions, the excellence of their construction and the completeness of their armament. The enemy had fled in utter rout and dismay. The trenches were found chocked with dead; other bodies had been dragged some distance, and were found in the woods. It is believed that their loss could not have been less than a hundred in killed. The Union loss is eight killed and some twenty wounded.

Such is the brilliant chapter of History *made* on that beautiful Autumnal morning, under the splendid Southern sky. The drama was not without spectators. Numerous steamers, with excursion parties on board from Charleston, Savannah, and other neighboring towns, stood off, at safe distances, to view the combat. The *dénouement* was not exactly that of Fort Sumter, witnessed by a like assemblage! It is stated that on board some of these craft were the consular agents of France and England: they probably found suggestive materials for dispatches!

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this successful lodgment of Union forces on the soil of South Carolina. Securely intrenched on Hilton Head Island, the whole *entourage* of which is commanded by our fleet, there is a *point d'appui* for indefinite future operations. Henceforth the rebels cannot but know that any point upon their extended coast is equally untenable in the presence of the overwhelming naval power of the loyal States. The inland water-way which the rebels have hitherto so effectually used, is now wholly cut off and in our possession. There are also some illusions dispelled. There is an end to some old assumptions of South Carolina courage. The nonsense of the readiness of the slaves to fight for their masters is also for ever ended. Some were dragged away by force, others, refusing, were shot down like dogs, while a black tide poured towards the Union forces for protection. Gen. SHERMAN'S instructions leave nothing to be desired on that score.

We cannot see but that this success is the prologue to the swelling act of the imperial theme of Union triumph and rebel discomfiture; and the national salute booming from the Navy-yards of the States at noon to-day will awaken such echoes of high hopes as nothing in the war has yet inspired.

Kentucky and East Tennessee.

While the naval success at Beaufort does splendid credit to one arm of the service, we must not lose sight of the victory achieved by the other in Kentucky. For the latter, in its immediate consequences, is perhaps of greater value than the former. It so happens that simultaneous with the advance of Gen. NELSON and his army to Piketon, the Union men of Tennessee had commenced the only species of warfare against their oppressors for which they possessed weapons. The East Tennessee Railroad is the main, because the direct thoroughfare between Richmond and New-Orleans, and the only one entirely secure from destruction at the hands of maritime expeditions. It might be easy for an enemy coming from the sea to cut off the coastline, by destroying the bridge at Weldon, in North Carolina, or that at Petersburgh, Virginia; but the inland route has been regarded as secure, because, by nothing short of a general and successful advance of the National army into the southernmost Border States, has it been deemed possible to interfere with intercourse in that quarter. Nine-tenths of the food which feeds the rebel troops in Virginia, and a majority of the munitions of war—the gunpowder, the caps, the cannon-balls, the shoes, the grain and the pork, upon which they are dependent, pass over the East Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburgh and Richmond. The Atlantic States do very little in supplying aught but men; the great valley of the Mississippi is looked to for the rest. The Tennessee Unionists have proved to the insurgent Government how hugely its confidence is misplaced. If the accounts received of their doings be correct—and they come from rebel authorities who would be interested in withholding the report of such disasters from the Northern public,—nearly all the principal bridges on the road between Knoxville and the Virginia line have been destroyed; bridges, two or three of which it is probably beyond the reach of rebel resources and enginery to replace. This is a victory hardly less important than that of NELSON. In conjunction with that, it will very certainly oblige ZOLLICOFFER to return into East Tennessee, whither he will be followed by a Union army about which the thousands of that quarter of the State who have steadfastly voted against, and to the last opposed the treason of Gov. HARRIS, and his fellow-plotters, will rapidly congregate. A strong National army once established in this all-important locality, the back of rebellion will be broken.

BORN INSENSIBLE TO FEAR.—The South Carolinians who, according to Gov. PICKENS, are "born insensible to fear," behaved precisely as we should have expected them to. They all ran away! The rich plantations on the alluvial bottoms that flank the Broad and Beaufort Rivers were seen to be all abandoned as the National fleet sailed up, the town of Beaufort was found completely deserted, and the two or three thousand South Carolina troops took leg ball. In fact, they behaved just as such conceited cockerels and braggadocio Bobadils naturally would. It has always been a boastful threat of the Palmettese—there were some at the North even fools enough to believe it—that, sooner than submit, they would die in the last ditch, and all that sort of stuff and nonsense! But they did better than that—they ran away, remembering that

> "Those that fly may fight again,
> Which he can never do that's slain."

In this course they were true to their antecedents. There have been several invasions of South Carolina, and the one remarkable thing has always been the alacrity—the historians say *imbecile* alacrity—with which they submitted. Now it seems they are not going to submit—they are going to fly. As our Union radius goes on sweeping a larger and larger circle, who knows but that the whole State may be cleared of its rebellious white population. The three hundred and one thousand—planters, "Crackers," "Sand-hillers," "Clay-eaters," and other nondescript ethnologic varieties of the Southern Caucasian type—will take to their heels, displaying the white flag of truce at the rear, and leave the sacred soil to the four hundred and two thousand blacks, who nearly have possession of it now. The Ebony State! A very good idea, is it not?

A GRIEF OF THE FIREMEN.—A strong feeling of discontent prevails in the Fire Department, in consequence of the Comptroller declining to sanction payments of rent to such fire companies as suffered their houses to be used as polling places at the late election. It has been the practice heretofore to make such payments, and the firemen conceive that, as they subject themselves to great inconvenience, and are obliged to pay for the gas consumed by the Inspectors, they are fairly entitled to have their fund indemnified in this trifling way. This view seems reasonable. At all events, it would be much more gratifying to see payments taking such a direction than dropping into the till of small groceries and beer shops, which usually receive such patronage.

Collection of Debts in the South—Jurisdiction of Provost Courts.

Almost every day, in these times of civil and social upheaval, there is some new and embarrassing question demanding immediate solution: there are questions of constitutional law, of civil law, of citizens' rights, of military policy, and of the proper way of putting down the great rebellion. We know not at first how to deal with such large and difficult problems, for the simple reason that there are no historical precedents to guide us, and we cannot foresee to what results any given solution may lead. But American common sense soon unravels the intricacies, gets at the essential justice in the case, and inaugurates a corresponding policy. We have a score of very remarkable examples of this since the breaking out of the rebellion. The question now on hand is how to circumvent the secession repudiators of debts due in the North.

It is clear that so far as the execution of the ordinary civil process is concerned, either now or for a long time after the suppression of the rebellion, there is little hope either of action or of justice. Affairs in the South have assumed such a remarkable shape—such villainous repudiating laws have been enacted by the Confederate Congress, and such an amount of venom and prejudice has been inoculated into the Southern mind, as to demand a stronger and more summary treatment than is possible under the old routine methods.

The Provost-Judge of Alexandria, Va., has made a suggestion in the case. Alexandria is under the rule of a military Governor, (practically under martial law,) as the rest of Virginia—aye, and South Carolina, too—is likely to be before long, and the functions of the civil magistrate are consequently suspended. The duties of the Provost-Judge are properly purely of a military and police character; but it is proposed that there be added to these the power of sitting in equity upon the cases of loyal creditors having claims against rebellious and repudiating debtors. Recently a mercantile firm of this City, having no other legal resort in the case, entered a complaint before the Alexandria Provost-Court that a certain trader there, who had joined the rebel army, had possession of his goods, and his representative would neither pay for them nor return them. The Alexandrian was brought up forthwith, but he claimed in defence that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and pleaded also the old Virginia stay laws. The case, however, being clearly against him, in equity, the Provost-Judge ordered the marshal to seize the property and return to the original owner such portions as he could identify. Since then a considerable number of New-York and Philadelphia merchants, having debts due them by rebel merchants of Alexandria who have fled into secessiondom, but have left property or estates behind them, have brought their cases before the same Court for jurisdiction. On several of them the Court had taken action, and others were still undecided, when, on Wednesday of last week, the Provost-Marshal received a peremptory order from Gen. MCCLELLAN to suspend immediately all exercise of civil jurisdiction. Since then no further proceedings have been taken by the Court. The question of the proper jurisdiction of Provost Courts, however, is still under advisement by the President, on appeal from one of the defendants. The President has not set aside nor disapproved the proceedings, as has been stated, but has only *stayed* them, to give time for the maturing of a just and intelligent line of action. At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, of this City, yesterday, a memorial to the President was adopted, asking him to confirm the action of the Provost Court, and urging that such courts, with plenary power in civil cases, be established in every district as it falls into our military possession. "At present," say the memorialists, "there are no means of collecting any portion of the debts due, nor can there be until the authority of the Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States. In fact, these States have made the payment of any such debt a criminal offence of the highest grade, and have provided by law (the Sequestration Act) for their confiscation and appropriation to the use of the rebel Government. The unfortunate creditors are therefore constrained to look to this Government for relief. * * * The restoration of the United States authority will follow the march of the Federal army, and must thus be accomplished by degrees. * * * It is an imperative necessity that these military authorities should exercise all the functions of local government. If the legal rights of debtors be postponed until the reëstablishment of civil tribunals, it is not likely that any property will be found to satisfy their claims. The chances are that most of it will have been appropriated to disloyal purposes." The memorialists estimate the commercial debts due in the seceded States at the enormous figure of $200,000,000. A large part of this is due for goods really obtained under false pretences, and with the intention of defrauding the merchants here.

There can be no dispute about the force and cogency of these views of the great commercial organ of New-York, or of the absolute necessity of some such action as here proposed. We think, however, it would be better to relegate the whole subject to the action of Congress, which meets now in a very few weeks. In case this, or a similar plan is adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, the character and learning of Provost Judges will be a question of much greater importance than it is now.

LOYALTY IN THE PAN HANDLE.—It will add a pang to the illness of Gen. HENRY A. WISE, to learn that Accomac has escaped the secession epidemic. An expedition from Baltimore has ascertained that the Union sentiment is omnipotent in that county. [illegible] "Only" near Onancock," [illegible] colors as if it had never [illegible] shrine of the inspired Ex-[illegible]. This circumstance only verifies a somewhat [illegible] proverb. The adjoining county of Northampton, occupying the extreme point of the Pah Handle, is reported as less free from contamination. But the detachment of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, which, our Baltimore correspondent informs us, has been sent into that Ultima Thule, will doubtless show the jolly oystermen of the region pointed and substantial reasons why they should emulate their neighbors in Accomac.

Saddle-Ambulances.

One of the worst effects of our want of military experience in America is, that we only learn our lack of preparations after some great disaster. The Yankee ingenuity and practical talent, which have done such wonders in the arts of peace, have been applied comparatively little to the business of a campaign, and they certainly have not, thus far, produced the results we might have expected in the present war. How, for instance, ten or fifteen thousand men of New-England could encamp for months on the banks of a river, which they knew must ultimately be crossed with artillery and with masses of men, and never prepare any boats or materials for a bridge, or attach to their camps any pontoon-train, is something utterly incomprehensible to any European army, though composed of men with not half the invention or business patent. Suddenly, after our most gallant and heroic men are caught on the further bank, between an overwhelming force in front and the torrent in the rear, the commanding officer is heard inquiring whether there are any means of transport, in case of retreat! Now, *after* the calamity, after a defeat which, but for the heroic bravery shown by the men, would be most discouraging and painful, the whole army and country wake to the discovery that "we have no pontoon-train" anywhere on the line of the Potomac! It seems as if nothing but disaster and defeat will ever teach us the simplest rules of military preparation.

But there are still other practical conveniences of a campaign, familiar to the armies of Europe, in which we are miserably furnished. Not long hence there will come a battle—it may be far in the interior of Missouri, or on the rough hillsides of Virginia. The weather perhaps has been dreadful; the roads are nigh impassable; the severest and bloodiest fighting, as is usual, has been around some remote and craggy height; the Winter has just begun, and thousands of our noblest young men—the flower of our people—lie about wounded on the battle-field in their bloody garments. If exposed a single night, the great proportion will die from cold or exhaustion, or want of care. It is miles to the nearest house, and no covering can be put up on the field, as the position perhaps cannot be held, or lies outside of our strategical line. There is a call for "ambulances;" but no wheeled vehicle has been able to approach the field, so bad are the roads, or so inaccessible is the locality where the wounded and dying are lain. No help approaches; night comes on; a few are aided for miles to a place of shelter, and the next morning hundreds and thousands of our friends and brothers are found stiffened in death on the cold ground who might have been saved the night before. A cry of horror runs through the country to learn that a new hecatomb of her sons had been offered up to military incapacity and blundering.

We are all ready to suffer for our country; we know it is sweet and honorable thus to die; but to die because of a blunder and carelessness is not agreeable or consoling. We learn that if the War Department had supplied the army with one of the most common and simple conveniences of a European army, our friends would have probably all been saved. We only needed a train of mules with "*saddle-ambulances*," and our wounded would have been carried to a place of comfort and shelter.

Maj. DALAFIELD tells us in his *Report on the Armies of Europe* of these simple conveniences, and their advantage in the Crimea. He himself saw hundreds of wounded borne off by this easy machinery, after battles on inaccessible heights, or in remote and difficult localities. One kind of the saddle-ambulance is a litter attached by hooks to the saddle of a mule lying parallel with the animal's body, and balanced by a chair on the other side. By certain contrivances the wounded man's head can be raised at different angles. Another and more common kind are two basket-chairs, attached by hooks to each side of the saddle, in which the men sit facing the mule's head, with their feet on a loose swinging board, and their bodies held up by straps fastened to the chair. Both are somewhat objectionable. The first sways to and fro badly, and leaves the patient's head lower than his feet in climbing a hill, and is liable to wrench a wounded man severely. The second is rough and cumbersome, and has been improved upon greatly by an American invention, now on exhibition in the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, Washington. In this saddle-ambulance the wounded sit back to back, their faces at right angles to the mule, the feet supported by a firmly-placed step, (a matter of great importance if the leg is broken,) the body held up by straps, the head resting comfortably back on pillows, and shaded by a kind of bonnet over both—an improvement of vital consequence under our American sun. With such an easy, simple machinery, each mule will carry two wounded men through muddy roads, over craggy hills and rough fields, always stepping safely, and bring them in comparative comfort to a place of shelter. One driver can thus get off four wounded men, whereas with stretchers two sound men are required for one sick man, not to speak of the difficulty of carrying such a burden a considerable distance. The whole contrivance is much cheaper than the two-wheeled ambulance, costing only from $80 to $100 each, and requiring but half the number of drivers. However, cheaper or not, it has been found absolutely indispensable in Europe. How much more will it be needed here, where our roads are so bad, and our fields so rough and difficult of passage by wheeled vehicles. As we hear, the Quartermaster-General has only fifty saddle-ambulances (and those of the heavy French pattern) for all our armies, of, we

...ments, 500,000 ... ...be at least five cloaks of [illegible] regiment. We bespeak, on behalf of our gallant soldiers and their families, that this matter be attended to speedily; and that each host be well furnished with ...ing ambulances.

THE GREAT DISILLUSION.—It is related that as the National fleet passed up the bay to Beaufort, our soldiers saw no white men, who everywhere fled at sight of the Star-Spangled Banner; but "the negroes came down to the banks, with bundles in their hands, evidently expecting to be taken off." This is certainly a fulfillment, though under different circumstances, of JOHN RANDOLPH'S famous prophecy, that ere long, instead of the blacks running away from the whites, the whites would be compelled to run away from the blacks. It is also a spontaneous solution of one terrible problem in a manner far more favorable than any one could have augured. Servile insurrections are entirely prevented, and rendered impossible. What would have happened had the whites remained, is another thing. But, thank Heaven, the door of that chamber of horrors is left unopened!

Meanwhile there is a stroke of pathos, that will live in history, in the attitude of those poor abandoned blacks, flocking down to the river banks with their little bundles, and hailing the starry banner as the symbol of their deliverance! Happily, the instructions of the Secretary of War to Gen. SHERMAN put no obstructions in the way of a just and beneficent dealing with those poor people.

THE TIPSY MARIUS OF BEAUFORT.—The *élite* of South Carolina, congregated at Beaufort watering-place, behaved most unceremoniously toward the Union pleasure-seekers, having all beat a precipitate flight. A single white man, and he drunk, was left to welcome the coming, speed the parting guests! We would like to have his name. It would pain us to think that he should sink into the general blank oblivion—the tipsy Marius ruminating in maudlin meditation amid the ruins of Beaufort. For he has a high moral meaning, has he. He is a typical man. What is the whole rebellion but a gigantic "drunk?" For thirty years the South has been intoxicating itself with the wildest schemes—schemes of infinite Slavery expansion, of an all-conquering Cottondom. They began with the drunkenness of secession, and ended in the tremendous delirium of civil war. But they are getting rapidly sobered, and will come out of it wiser and better men, though with a terrible headache as the effect of their dissipation.

THE ARREST OF MAJ. PHINNEY.—We took occasion a day or two since to correct any injurious impression to be derived from the rumored arrest of Maj. J. H. PHINNEY, the Quartermaster of the Western Department. The following letter from Maj. PHINNEY, addressed to friend in the City, explains the occurrence:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have just arrived from Springfield, having accompanied Gen. FREMONT back by his orders, which seems to have displeased Gen. HUNTER, who telegraphed, it seems, to have me arrested and sent back immediately. I write you immediately, that you may not be alarmed about my character, &c., in case any rumor of the arrest may get into the newspapers, in which case I must beg you to explain how matters stand. Gen. FREMONT ordered me to return with him, which, it seems now, I should not have obeyed; but I did so, not having any orders to the contrary from any one, or any intimation of any.

I am very tired now, and can write no more at present, and hoping that the trouble will not prove serious, I remain, ever yours,

J. C. PHINNEY.

Musical.

BROOKLYN.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give the first of a series of classical *soirées* at the hall of the Polytechnic Institute, to-night. The course will consist of four *soirées*, and it will be seen from the following programme that an admirable and varied range of music will be interpreted. We trust that Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will meet with the encouragement to which they are justly entitled. The quartettes is composed of Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER, Mr. WM. MASON being the solo pianist. To-night:

I. SOIREE.
1. Quartette (D major, Op. 64).....Haydn.
2. Suite in F minor, No. 8, for piano-forte.....Handel.
3. Trio (E flat major, Op. 100).....Schubert.
4. Quartette (C minor, Op. 18).....Beethoven.

II. SOIREE.
1. Trio (B flat major, Op. 97).....Beethoven.
2. Solo (Violoncello).....
3. Solo (Piano-forte).....
4. Sonate (Violin, Le Trille du Diable).Tartini.
5. Quartette (A minor, Op. 41, No. 1)....Schumann.

III. SOIREE.
1. Quartette (Piano, G minor).....Mozart.
2. Solo (Viola).....
3. Sonate for Piano and Violoncello (B flat, Op. 45).....Mendelssohn.
4. Quartette (E flat, No. 10, Op. 74).....Beethoven.

IV. SOIREE.
1. Quartette (D minor, No. 2).....Mozart.
2. Sonate (Piano-forte).....Beethoven.
3. Chaconne (Violin).....Bach.
4. Quintet (Piano and Stringed Instruments, E flat, Op. 44).....Schumann.

CORRECTION.—The injurious reference made to Capt. F. G. YOUNG, Quartermaster of the brigade of the late Col. BAKER, in the letter of a corresponden in yesterday's TIMES, appears to have been made under a total misapprehension of the facts. Capt. YOUNG, who is now in this City, and stopping at the Brevoort House, has shown us a fifteen days' furlough from his command, signed by the proper officer of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, and approved by the President. The Captain is here on important business connected with his brigade, and there is no foundation whatever for the false statement touching his arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE THEFT OF ARMY CLOTHING.—W. A. L. OSBRANDE and J. M. REYNOLDS, the Quartermaster and Sutler of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who were arrested on Monday charged with appropriating to themselves a large amount of clothing sent to their regiment at Washington, were yesterday sent on to Washington in charge of Deputy Marshals HUNT and McKAY, to be delivered to the Provost-Marshal. They were to have had an examination here, but it was finally decided that the investigation and disposition of the case properly belonged to the military authorities.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER — KNAPSACKS BURNED.—Yesterday as the steamer *Atlas* was returning from Amboy, laden with military stores, smoke was observed coming from the freight piled about the deck. Upon examination it was found that a case packed with haversacks had taken fire from spontaneous combustion. The haversacks were made in Philadelphia, and by the way they burned they seemed made of touch-paper, not a particle of leather being used in their composition.

FIRE IN THE WOODS, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON —The woods on the estate of Mr. RICHARDS, near Fort Washington, took fire on Tuesday, from some sparks emitted from the smoke-pipe of a passing locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad. Sergeant WILSON, of the mounted Police, sent out a force of his men, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage has not been ascertained.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—The Harlem Railroad and People's Line have arranged for a Winter freighting business between New-York and Albany, by which freight will be received and delivered at the People's Line docks, foot of Cortlandt-st. The large amount of eastward bound freight makes such an arrangement especially desirable.

CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board finished yesterday the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, with a few [illegible] caused by trifling discrepancies.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Rejoicing Over the Victory at Port Royal.

THE TROPHIES AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Another Visit of Secretary Chase to New-York—Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

THE VICTORY OF PORT ROYAL—THE TROPHIES.

The city has been jubilant over the news from the fleet. The flags have been flying during the day, and the usual places of resort to hear the news have been all day crowded by eager listeners, and already surmises are made as to where the next blow will be struck.

The flags taken at Port Royal are now at the Navy Department. Both are about four yards in length, and made of bunting. One is a Confederate flag, of the usual style; the other is made up of fifteen stripes, blue and white, with a red field on which are two palmetto trees, a crescent, and fifteen stars in white. It is supposed to be a new-fangled insignia of South Carolina rebellion.

Two small brass cannon, taken at Port Royal, also brought to the city by Capt. STEEDMAN, arrived during the day, and were the objects of much curiosity.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

Secretary CHASE left this morning for New-York, on business connected with the Treasury Department.

MRS. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Mrs. LINCOLN returned to the city this evening.

Mr. JOHN NICOLAY, the President's private Secretary, arrived to-night, after an absence of several weeks, much recruited.

Gen. DIX was in the city to-day.

WHO GEN. HOWES IS.

Gen. HOWES, spoken of as one of the rebel commanders at Piketon, captured by Gen. NELSON, is, doubtless, RICHARD HOWES, formerly a Whig representative of the Ashland Congressional District, who has been some months in the rebel camp. Gen. WILLIAMS, the other rebel General, was a Colonel of Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war. He was not distinguished for courage or achievements in that war. He was at Cerro Gordo, and from gasconade on that account, was dubbed Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS. His father, Gen. SAM. WILLIAMS, of Montgomery County, Ky., a true patriot, nearly eighty years old, welcomed Gen. NELSON on his way through Montgomery Connty to Piketon, in pursuit of his rebel son, and gave his benediction on the enterprise.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

A letter from Darneatown has been received, dated to-day. Nothing new is contained in it. Some of the Staff were at Rockville yesterday, looking at the adaptability of the location and buildings for Winter quarters.

Gen. BANKS has fully recovered from indisposition.

HOLLAND and an alleged accomplice in the murder of a battery man at Poolesville, were arrested last night, near Sugar Loaf Mountain. HOLLAND'S wife was the principal witness against them.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following appointments were made to-day by the War Department:

George H. Burns, of Philadelphia, formerly connected with the American Telegraph Company at Washington; Edward D. Waite, William B. Barney and John E. Zaid, Second Lieutenants in the regular army. Alexander B. Dyer was appointed Brevet Major, and Col. Henry Van Rensselaer Inspector-General.

ENTERPRIZE REWARDED.

Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL STARR, (son of Hon. I. LEANDER STARR, of your City,) recently an officer of Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition, has been appointed by the Government Master's Mate in the United States Navy, and is under orders to proceed in the United States steamer *De Soto* to join the Gulf Squadron.

SIGNING TREASURY NOTES.

Forty clerks in the Treasury Department are now employed in signing demand Treasury Notes. Each signs daily about three thousand notes, making one hundred and twenty thousand notes signed each day. Twenty-five ladies are employed in cutting the notes. Men formerly did this service, but the ladies performing the work more rapidly and neatly, the men were sent off.

GEN. KEYES' FAREWELL TO HIS BRIGADE.

Yesterday the four New-York regiments in Gen. KEYES' Brigade were drawn up near headquarters, to hear the parting words of their commander, who has been assigned to the command of a division, as announced in the TIMES. After alluding to the pleasant relations which had subsisted between himself and his command, Gen. KEYES asked their attention to a few words of counsel and advice. He knew that there were among them men of intelligence and reflection, capable of detecting specious appearances in the profession to which they belonged, and he hoped, therefore, that they would bring to bear the power of their public opinion whenever neglect or incompetency was seen. No man had a right to commend them who was inefficient or incompetent. He alluded then to the profession of a soldier as one which called for the exercise of more steady and greater vigilance, and none to which ease and self-indulgence was more foreign. Neither they nor he were responsible for the war having been begun. But it having been forced upon the Government by the South, the only road which led from the position they now occupied was the road to victory. Nothing else could save them from dishonor, nor restore to that flag the glory which it had lost. They should gain the victory, not by sloth and ignorance, not by neglect and insubordination, but by self-denial and hardship in all ranks, and by study, devotion and genius on the part of those who commanded. They must consider it a sacred duty to keep their arms in order, and to learn how to use them. They must preserve their equipments and ammunition, and all the public property committed to their charge, as though it was their own private property. Without such care the day of battle would find them unprepared, and they and their arms would be alike worthless. These were the means which would secure to patient and obedient troops a certain triumph. They would derive but little additional force from prating about the glories of a Union over more than one-half of whose territory they were forbidden to roam, and where, if they should be found, they would be cast into prisons, and be looked upon as "Yankees and Abolitionists," names which denoted to the Southern mind something lower than the lowest dregs of mankind. In conclusion, Gen. KEYES asked them to stand by their colors, and to suppress any desire to go home. If he could see their wives and children, their sisters and sweethearts, he would tell them not to ask them to come home until they came as victors. He acknowledged no evil and no danger as worthy of a moment's thought, except the danger of defeat. In bidding them adieu, he trusted that their separation might be short. He felt that he could trust in them in the fight, and whether he led them on or whether they should be led by another, he should watch their history and hope to meet them again as victors.

The strongest feeling was manifest among all the troops on the occasion, and when the speech was concluded, the commissioned officers of the brigade joined in a request to Gen. KEYES asking that he secure their transfer, if possible, to his division.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S VIEWS.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE made a speech this afternoon to his regiment, in which he took strong grounds for emancipation as a military necessity. He contended that the duty of the Government in the present crisis, in view of the service exacted of the slaves against the Government by the rebels, is to take the negro by the hand, place in it a musket, and set him loose upon his master. Col. COCHRANE'S speech being concluded, Secretary CAMERON was called upon. He responded in a few remarks, understood to express a concurrence in the general tenor of Col. COCHRANE'S sentiments.

A BUST OF GEN. BAKER.

Dr. STONE, the sculptor, has modeled a life-sized bust of Gen. BAKER. It is nearly completed, and is an admirable likeness of the gallant statesman and commander.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS

are to receive their Sharp's Rifles early next week. They are anxiously awaiting their arrival, and then to go into active service.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

The battery of Wiard's steel rifled cannon for Gen. SICKLES' Brigade, is on its way to this city, and will soon be at its destination.

CAPT. ROBINSON IN COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Capt. ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who commanded Fort McHenry during and succeeding the Baltimore riot, and was subsequently Colonel of the First Michigan Regiment, is now in command of a brigade.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

ALLEN FRANCIS, of Illinois, has been appointed Consul to Vancouver, and PETER LOCKE has been appointed to the same position to Tehuantepec.

GEN. HAVELOCK'S

offer of his services has been accepted by the Government. His position and rank have not as yet been determined.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Trouble with the Liquor-Sellers—Gen. Stone's Efforts to Stop the Sale—An Artilleryman Murdered by a Liquor-Seller—A Movement of the Army Anticipated.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Gen. STONE is greatly annoyed by residents of the village of Poolesville, who sell villainous liquor to the troops. He has been very severe with many such, but had not been able to deter all until yesterday, when the dead body of an artilleryman was discovered in a field near the camp of the Massachusetts Fifteenth.

The news spread like wildfire through the various camps, that a soldier had been murdered by a Secessionist, and great excitement ensued. Scouts were sent in every direction, and the murderer was finally secured. He confesses that having sold whisky to the soldier till he was made drunk, and finding he could not get rid of him, he shot him. The soldiers demanded his instant execution, and had it not been for a strong guard would have lynched him.

Gen. STONE delivered him to the civil authorities, who sent him to Rockville, whence he will undoubtedly escape.

Last week, at Harper's Ferry, a prominent citizen, named JONAS POTTERFIELD, raised a rebel flag on his house, and dared any one to touch it or him. Col. GRAHY arrested him yesterday, and sent him this forenoon to Fort McHenry.

Lieut. G. L. PARKER, of the rebel army, was captured near Harper's Ferry, by a detachment or GRAHY's men, and sent to the same place.

Six rebel camps are distinctly seen from headquarters.

Gen. STONE has declined to give the regiments permission to build Winter quarters, and occupies, himself, a simple tent, which fact indicates a movement.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

National Troops Sent into Accomac County, Virginia—Departure of the Fourth Wisconsin, Part of Duryee's Zouaves, the Tenth Maine and the Sixth Michigan, and Nims' Battery and Capt. Richard's Cavalry, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived in the City to-day states that the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, which left the Relay House, near Baltimore, last week, together with NIMS' Battery and RICHARDS' Cavalry hitherto stationed here, were a few days since dispatched from the eastern shore of Maryland, and ordered into Accomac County, Virginia.

The loyal sentiment in Accomac he represents as being very strong, notwithstanding it is the home county of HENRY A. WISE, and the people have only been awaiting the *entrée* of Government troops among them to show their loyalty. The entrance of the troops was hailed with delight by the inhabitants. In Northampton County, however, the secession sentiment is in the ascendency, and it is reported there are a thousand men in arms, and they have built fortifications at Pongoteague and are strengthening other positions.

This morning, companies A, B, C, D, E, F and I, of DURYEE'S Zouaves, (New-York Fifth Regiment,) left their camp on Federal Hill, and, together with a part of the Tenth Maine Regiment, left this city for the above-named County. A portion of the Sixth Michigan Regiment, now stationed in this city, are under marching orders, and will leave to-morrow for the same destination. The next news we hear from these forces will probably be that they have taken possession of these two Virginian counties.

The Fifty second New-York Regiment arrived here this morning. As they were on the march to the Washington Railroad station, a pistol dropped from the belt of one of the soldiers, and, striking the pavement, discharged its contents into the bowels of a man named GEORGE T. HUGHES, killing him instantly.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe. Among the passengers were one hundred and twenty-three marines and thirteen seamen of the French man-of-war *Prony*, which was wrecked off the North Carolina coast. Capt. FONTANGES was in command, and states that he deemed it advisable, under the circumstances, to blow up the vessel. After working for several days, during the very heavy gale that prevailed, he found it impossible to wear the ship off the shoals where she had grounded.

Other passengers by the *Adelaide* report that the bark *Seraphim*, loaded with a cargo of coffee, had been captured by the Confederates on the coast of North Carolina, about forty miles south of Cape Henry, and that 976 bags of coffee had been taken from her—her cargo consisting of 1,226 bags. It is thought there must be some mistake about the name of the vessel. It is likely the vessel alluded to is the *Cherubim*, built at this port, 1,799 tons burden, and owned in Richmond by D. CRENIE & Co.

The treason cases now pending before the United States Circuit Court, came up for final disposition this morning, before Chief-Justice TANEY and Hon. Judge GILES, when the counsel for the defence expressed a general desire for continuance, on the ground of extreme difficulty in obtaining important witnesses, owing to the unsettled state of affairs. The necessary entry was made upon the record, and the cases all continued until the next term of the Court.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT McHENRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The steamer for Fortress Monroe stopped at Fort McHenry this evening, and took on board 37 released rebel prisoners, who were captured at Bull Run. They will be sent home by a flag of truce.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, } *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13. }

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday. It is understood to have brought back no additional tidings in regard to the Great Fleet.

IMPORTANT FROM BOSTON.

A Portion of Gen. Butler's Division to Embark Next Week, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Three thousand of Gen. BUTLER'S New-England Division are under orders to leave camp, near Lowell, on Wednesday next. They will embark at Boston in the new steamer *Constitution* and some transport vessels, taking full field equipage and supplies.

Col. JONAS H. FRENCH, of Boston, has been appointed Colonel in Gen. BUTLER'S Division.

The Eleventh Maine Regiment arrived here this evening, and were collated in Faneuil Hall, and left about 10 o'clock *via* Fall River.

The *Transcript* is furnished with an extract from a letter written by an intelligent soldier in the Naval Brigade at Fortress Monroe, under date of Nov. 11, as follows:

"This morning news reached here that 3,000 soldiers of the rebel army had mutinied at Norfolk, with the citizens, who had determined only to fight for the Union under the old gridiron."

In confirmation of this intelligence, Capt. LOCKWOOD, of the *United States*, a tug-boat, reports that the Stars and Stripes were flying gloriously from Pig's Point, opposite Newport's News, where the rebels have for a long time had a formidable battery.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Among the large number of regiments now congregating at Annapolis, and soon to embark under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are the D'Epineuil Zouaves, one of the most thoroughly equipped and drilled corps which have entered the service. Some of the latest regiments from Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and the Ira Harris Cavalry regiments, now complete, are to swell the command of the gallant BURNSIDE. From Boston, Gen. BUTLER will soon be ready to embark with between three and four thousand chosen troops on board of the steamship *Constitution*, besides an unknown number on board of other transports. The *Constitution* leaves New-York on Saturday, and will proceed to Boston, under a charter from the Government, which has been negotiated here through Mr. C. K. GARRISON, the agent of Gen. BUTLER.

ARRIVAL OF "CONTRABANDS" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Thirty-seven contraband negroes came to this city during Tuesday night, having walked northward from Accomac County, on the peninsula, Virginia. They were supplied with money by the Wisconsin troops. A number of these people are constantly arriving, which has stimulated a public meeting to be held next week to assist them.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. JACKSON.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The funeral ceremonies of the lamented Col. JACKSON to-day were grand and impressive. The Twenty-fifth Regiment of State Militia, Col. BRIEN and the Zouaves, of which the deceased was formerly Captain, were in the procession. The remains were followed by Gov. MORGAN and Staff and all the State officers.

THE ELEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Eleventh Maine Regiment, Col. CALDWELL, will reach Boston early this evening, and proceed south *viâ* New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar for this day—Nos. 50, 10, 64, 72, 75, 33, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—AUGUST CHRISTIAN pleaded guilty, in this Court yesterday, to an indictment for passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

The Difference to Gentlemen wearing Soft FELT HATS.—The manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is ESPENSCHIELD'S case. He has manufactured this season the finest and most elegant soft hat in New-York, and is selling it for twenty per cent. less than the prices asked by the retailers of Broadway. It is done—the people know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

GOODRIDGE—LE ROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., EZRA R. GOODRIDGE and MARY C., daughter of Jacob Le Roy, Esq.

BAILEY—MATHEWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Price, D. D., GEORGE M. BAILEY to Miss VIRGINIA MATHEWS, all of this City.

KING—MAYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fort Washington, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH R. MAYER, daughter of the late James Mayer, Esq., of this City.

EBLE—HOYT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, JAMES H. EBLE to MINNIE E., daughter of Samuel Hoyt, all of Brooklyn.

CUMMINGS—CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, Mr. GEORGE W. CUMMINGS to Mrs. MARY A. CARROLL, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. MARY ANN FRENCH, wife of John W. French, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 12½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 223 6th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ELDERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, ALBERT L. ELDERS, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John J. Dowe, No. 520 Grand-st., this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Kingston papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, JOHN MEAD, aged 69 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be attended this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, HARRIET, wife of Benjamin S. French, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 186 Orchard-st.

CASS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of congestion of the brain, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Peter and Sophia Cass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 108, West 17th-st., without further notice.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, MARY, widow of the late Timothy Phelan, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Michael J., and brother-in-law, Daniel Phelan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 319 West 16th-st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WATERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, CORNELIA WATERMAN, widow of the late Stephen Waterman, of Williamsburgh, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

TAPSCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, ELLA, only daughter of James T. and Lavinia S. Tapscott, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of serous apoplexy, BAGNOE VERPLANCK, aged 42 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the late residence, No. 63 Luquer-st.

HOUGHTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of his son, E. R. Houghton, of injuries received from the cars of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey on the 24th of October, MERRICK HOUGHTON, aged 62 years and 17 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from the house of E. R. Houghton, No. 374 Grove-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Springfield for burial.

WESTCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock, SAMUEL WESTCOTT, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

CROWELL.—In Glenwood, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, JANE A., wife of Wallace L. Crowell, and eldest daughter of Elkanah and Mary Vanderbeam, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Metuchin, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11 A. M., and New-Jersey Railroad depot, foot of Chambers-st., at 11 A. M.

Steamers will leave Cedar-st., Oyster County, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, Mr. ALEXANDER, son of McLeod W. and Rachel Borden, in the 2d year of his age.

DODD.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, CHARLOTTE WALTER, widow of Abner Dodd, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, at her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 961.—NOV. 13, 1861.
56, 45, 8, 34, 66, 68, 41, 40, 11, 29, 49, 4, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 962.—NOV. 13, 1861.
22, 44, 15, 8, 54, 58, 3, 18, 6, 25, 42, 53, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"HOW ARE YOU, GENERAL BOGUNE?"

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT

OR,

THE UNION RANGERS.

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

IS NOW READY IN

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

DAVID MILLER, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GARDNER, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

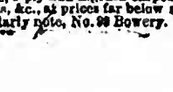
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $18, $19, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS,
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—No urging to buy; HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, just received from Messrs. Hadden & Co.'s great auction sale of carpets, English velvets, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, druggets, &c., at prices far below any quoted in this City. Particularly note, No. 99 Bowery.

NEW BOOKS.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT NOVEL.

THE REPUTATION BOOK OF THE YEAR!

MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND ALREADY SOLD.

EIGHTH EDITION GOING TO PRESS.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH;
OR,
MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW.
A MATTER-OF-FACT FICTION,
BY
CHARLES READE,
Author of "Peg Woffington," "Never too Late to Mend," "White Lies," "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c.

Large octavo, cloth bound, price $1 25; cupid in par covers, price 75 cents.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

A SECOND EDITION
OF
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.

One 12mo. vol., with steel portrait. Price $1.

The first edition of this seasonable work has been entirely exhausted, and a second is now rapidly passing through the press.

It is a book for every one to read at this very time. A complete biography and mental picture of that great patriot, who fell so nobly in defence of law and liberty.

*** These books are sold by all booksellers, and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HAMM, Major RICHARD BUFF,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

The Tunnel Through Mont Cenis.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in this day's TIMES, you ascribe to France the merit of piercing "Mont Cenis," which is an error.

The credit of conceiving and prosecuting that great work belongs exclusively to Italy.

The initiative was taken when Count CAVOUR was Minister of Public Works, and it was *commenced and prosecuted by the Sardinian Government.* The inventor of the boring machine is an Italian—GRATTONI; all the engineers are Italian, except one, who is a Belgian.

France has not, and never had, anything to do with it, as Count CAVOUR, anxious to retain for his country the credit of that undertaking, expressly stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Savoy that the tunneling of the Alps should continue to be carried on by the Italian Government, which is being done.

If you should think it worth while to give my country what belongs to her, you will oblige

AN ITALIAN SUBSCRIBER.

[As we have no desire to deprive Italy of the fame she deserves in so many respects, we cheerfully insert the letter of our subscriber. We would, however, observe that the boring machine was not invented by GRATTONI alone, but by GRATTONI and SAMELLIER, a Frenchman; that at least half of the laborers employed in that work were French, and that the original idea of a tunnel through the Alps is not due to the initiative of Count CAVOUR, but to the genius of NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French.—ED. TIMES.]

Western Virginia.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In contempt of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, the last Wheeling Convention, it will be remembered, matured a scheme for the erection of a new State out of Western Virginia and the telegraphic dispatches (dated already from "Kanawha") have informed us that the vote of the people, taken a few days ago, was, so far as the returns have come in, favorable to the project. In a fortnight, a final Convention is to be held to frame a Constitution, and at the December session of Congress "Kanawha," with a fresh batch of new-made Senators and Representatives, will be knocking at the doors for admission into the Union. To this, by the Constitution, there is required the assent of the Legislature of Virginia and of Congress. That of the former body, it is claimed, has already been gained, and, by a legal fiction, which for other purposes our Government has found it convenient to countenance, has been, for such a vote was (or, if not, certainly will be,) passed by a little body of irregularly elected delegates from a few of the counties bordering on the State of Ohio, which the President and Senate have formally recognized as the Legislature of Virginia. What, however, are the *facts?* This Legislature, Governor and all, are recognized to-day in only fifteen or eighteen out of the one hundred and nineteen counties of Virginia and that, too, though in the plan for their new State they have included thirty-nine counties. Are these twenty counties and more, not acknowledging their authority, to be dragged out whether they will or not? And, to go further, are the true people of Virginia—the whole people—to have nothing to say about it, because they are just now under insurrectionary control? At this moment there are, undoubtedly, more loyal men in Central and Eastern Virginia, and probably very many more, than can be found in all the counties of the proposed State, and nothing surely could be more unfair than to deprive all of these of their right to vote upon this matter, simply because they are now under a reign of terrorism; simply because they have not, as their brethren in Western Virginia have, a Federal army of occupation, which enables them to avow themselves Union men. And yet of all this loyal multitude, (throwing out of account the disaffected people of the State, perhaps equaling, perhaps exceeding them in numbers,) there is no pretence that a single soul desires or approves the erection of this new State. Whatever may be the advantages that any seceding Counties might gain in cutting loose from poor, old, debt-burdened, worn-out, sapless Virginia, to all outside of such counties it could work nothing but an increase of taxation and a diminution of the resources with which to meet it. And particularly would this be so here, since Western Virginia is the richest portion of the State in its natural advantages.

It is a matter of the plainest justice, then, to the thousands of loyal Virginians who would vote down this project in advance of our having given them the power to vote, that Congress should refuse to be made a cat's-paw in carrying out this scheme, which is only a new form of secession, and which has its only hope of success in being hurried through in a time of civil disorder and confusion. B.

The Rule of Army Promotion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Promotions in the army, in these times of war, are of course rapid, and it seems to us that they should be, as far as possible, regular, and determined by principles of justice. It is indeed true that brilliant military services should be rewarded, as an incentive to bravery in the field, and to elevate the military standard among the officers. But promotions are constantly being made where this condition is not required, in consequence of the necessary increase of the army, and the demand for military talent. All officers cannot be in the field, and the exigencies of the service often require that those who are faithful and experienced should be in positions where they can win no laurels, but where they can serve the country in the discharge of the trusts confided to them as well as in the field. This will apply with great force to those who, by peculiar circumstances, over which they have no control, are precluded from active service, and compelled to forego the cherished purpose and strongest passion of life—to serve their country in this hour of its great emergency, by fighting its battles, and thus win the undying fame of the patriotic warrior.

Of this class are those who have been captured by the enemy, and released on their parole of honor. The fortune of war, without any fault of theirs, and even in spite of their undaunted bravery, has been against them; they were taken while in the service of their country, to which they had devoted their lives, and in which they had spent years of honorable toil and exposure. Shall the whole past life of faithful duty be left out of the account, and only their present availability, where all show an equal devotion, be alone regarded? A strong illustration of the propriety of this rule is furnished in the case of COL VINTON, of the regular army, who, to save the lives of the brave men under his command, was compelled to lay down his arms in Texas soon after the breaking out of the great rebellion. He is conceded to be one of the best officers in the army; well versed in military science, of fine scholarly attainments, who was beloved alike by officers and men under his command, and who for long years has served the country faithfully and well, amid great hardship and exposure in a distant post. Is there any sense or justice that junior officers, without half of his experience or capacity as soldiers, should be promoted over his head, because their post of duty was nearer home, and the Government can, consequently, avail itself just at the present of their more active service? Such a course would, we are persuaded, be injurious to the *morale* of the army, and give dissatisfaction to the country. Justice and policy alike require that army promotions should be regular, with the exception, as we have stated, of cases of extraordinary courage and of eminent military service to the country.

We trust that the sterling integrity and conceded merit of Col. VINTON may not be overlooked by the Government, and this brave officer, for a misfortune, which no prudence or courage could have obviated, may not furnish another and signal illustration of the proverbial injustice of Republics. JUSTICE.

The Heenan and Mace Fight for the Championship.

The leading topic now among sporting men is the great "international match" now on the *tapis* between HEENAN and MACE, the American and English champions. HEENAN'S challenge has already appeared in these columns, wherein he offered to allow MACE a liberal per centage to fight in the United States or Canada. The *Sporting Life*, an English publication, on behalf of MACE, accepts HEENAN'S challenge, whether MACE is victorious or not in his forthcoming fight with KING in January next. The match with HEENAN and MACE is to be for $10,000, MACE to be allowed $2,500 for traveling expenses to this country, and HEENAN is to enter into a bond for $7,500 as a guard against all outside interference. The terms have been accepted by HEENAN, and the articles will at once be drawn up and signed. All sporting men here are willing to bet their "ole" on HEENAN, and one of the most prominent says he will back him to his last dollar. Many imagine that MACE will not prove the conqueror in his fight with KING, as the latter is a tall, powerfully built young fellow, only 25 years of age, and standing six feet two and a half inches high. Any way that is of no consequence, as win or lose, MACE declares himself willing to fight HEENAN.

—Chief Justice Taney arrived in Baltimore on Friday, to attend the sittings of the United States Circuit Court, now in session. He was accompanied by Hon. J. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore. The venerable Chief Justice appeared quite feeble, and had to be assisted from the cars to the carriage in waiting for him.

California Telegraph Tariff.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The rates, as fixed from this point, are according to the following table:

First 10 words	$4 25	Next 500 words, each	18
Next 90 words, each	36	After 1,000 words, each	12
Next 400 words, each	24		

These rates for the lowest amounts of matter telegraphed strictly conform to the act of Congress, which limited the maximum to $4 25 for the first ten words, and 36 cents for each additional. The rates from New-York to San Francisco are $5 95 for the first ten words, and 48 cents for each subsequent word, the difference being the present charges between New-York and St. Louis. As yet, through rates are exacted upon all dispatches to Salt Lake City, Carson City, and other intermediate stations on the route, no way rates having so far been determined upon. This irregularity will, however, it is said, be of only short duration, as at a meeting of the company, soon to be held in New-York, a way schedule will be agreed on. The impression that the present rates are too high, either for the accommodation of the public or the interests of the Company, is one which time may confirm. Such is the opinion of some of the corporators, who, it is to be hoped, if they are right, will be able to convince the controlling influences in the Company that it is good policy to reduce their prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:45 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BAYONET EXERCISE.

A NEW MANUAL OF THE BAYONET for the Army and Militia of the United States. By Capt. J. C. KELTON, United States Army. With thirty beautifully engraved plates.

This Manual was prepared for the use of the Corps of Cadets, and has been introduced at the Military Academy with satisfactory results.

It contains practical lessons in fencing, and prescribes the defence against Cavalry and the manner of conducting a contest with a Swordsman.

SWORD-PLAY,

THE MILITIAMAN'S MANUAL AND SWORD-PLAY WITHOUT A MASTER.—Rapier and Broad-Sword Exercises copiously explained and illustrated; Small-Arm Light Infantry Drill of the United States Army; Infantry Manual of Percussion Muskets; Company Drill of the United States Cavalry. By Capt. M. W. BRANNAN, engaged for the last thirty years in the practical instruction of Military Students.

Second Edition, 1 vol., 12mo., Red Cloth. $1.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway

USED AS AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

REBELLION RECORD,

THE AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT REBELLION,

EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,

CONTAINS ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES,

WITH

PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES BY EYE WITNESSES.

It also contains the

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE WAR, BOTH REBEL AND UNION,

AND OVER TWELVE HUNDRED INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING NOW RIFE IN THE SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 25.

"We are making our history hand over hand," said the late Major Winthrop. What he desired is now being done by Frank Moore, editor of this "Rebellion Record." Thanks to his industry in collecting and judgment in selecting from all reliable sources, here he is putting aside the best materials for the future historian.

WEEKLY.....10 cents. (38 published.)
MONTHLY.....50 cents. (9 published.)
HALF-YEARLY Vols.....$3 75 (1 published.)

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

MOTHERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES generally, do not fail to secure the splendid Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready. Magnificent fashion plates. Three plain, useful full-sized patterns.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT American boy, about 16 years old, who is quick at figures, and can write a good hand, may answer this advertisement by addressing C. B. R., Station D, Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN OFFICE AND ERRAND boy; must be a good penman, with good references. WM. YOUNG & CO., No. 85 Liberty-st.

A GIRL TO ATTEND TO CHILDREN, &c.—Wanted, a girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to attend to children and make herself generally useful in the house; such a girl may find a permanent situation by applying at No. 59 Prince-st.

A MACHINIST.—WANTED AT ONCE A CAPable machinist. Apply at No. 1 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a neat, tidy girl, as waitress; one who has had experience, and understands her business; City reference required. Call at No. 40 East 13th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A WAITER GIRL.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced waiter girl in a private family; she must bring the best City recommendations. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 261 Greene-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 50 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

TWO BOYS.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING house, two active, intelligent and willing boys, from 14 to 15 years old; must reside in the City and with their parents, and be at the store at 7½ o'clock in the morning. Salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 13 Warren-st., up stairs, after 9 o'clock P. M.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, per-onally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 21 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like to obtain the situation of governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary no object; the best of reference given and required. Address G. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA College, N. Y., desires a situation as teacher in a private or other school. Will give instruction in all studies required of students for admission to college. Compensation moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 3,419 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable reference can be given. Apply at No. 3a Union-square.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, an experienced teacher, desires to teach two or three hours a day, in a family or school. Address J. A. S., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pawpac, Milford and Anatemink tanneries, for sale by SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Frankfort.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 198 WEST 28TH-ST. A PRIvate family would be pleased to accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with rooms handsomely furnished; house contains bath, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements to render a home desirable and comfortable for the Winter. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also back parlor; good board, and a comfortable home; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,456 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with room adjoining, in third story; also one on fourth story, back, suitable for gentleman and wife, in the first-class house No 53 East 25th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or a single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, at No. 263 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 24th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FIVE ROOMS, LARGE and small, replete with conveniences, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and his wife and nephew; a private family will be preferred, and a sitting room and two bedrooms required. Location must be within a short distance of one of the ferries. Address Box No. 3,177 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, by a gentleman and wife, who would furnish their own room or two; they would prefer a private family who have water and other conveniences. A reply addressed to A. E., Brooklyn Post-office, stating street and number, will meet attention.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have handsome suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a pleasant location, with or without partial board, to a gentleman; the house is first class; terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING A GOOD tenor voice, desiring the comforts and refinements of home in a pleasant private, highly musical family, up town, can learn of a rare opportunity by addressing W., Box No. 676 General Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANOforte and singing wishes to exchange tuition in the same for the comforts of a home. Two other boarders will accompany, if agreeable. References exchanged. Address C. Y. X., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, occupying a new house in 38th-st., near the 5th-av. Address C. F. A., Box No. 317 Post-office.

BOARDING BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 63 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF French and the English branches would give three hours each day (say 15 hours per week) for comfortable board in New-York or Jersey City; first-class references given. Address MRS. GIBSON, Station G, 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c; desirable location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A WELL-FURnished back parlor and three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Address No. 36 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 848 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, inst. for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 111 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5, on Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEAsantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 550 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR young ladies in this City, a piano; payment to be made in tuition, or board and tuition. Address PIANO, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 4, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH a capital of $30,000, for the importing and commission drug business, by parties thoroughly conversant with and now actively engaged in the trade. Address X. Y., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPLETE COPY OF THE NEW-York Daily *Times* from Dec. 1, 1850, to April 16, 1851, inclusive. Apply to DAVID DAVIDSON, No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English widow lady, with a quiet baby a year old, a situation as assistant and companion to a widow lady, or in a small family, where she can make herself useful and find a good home. Address, for one week, Mrs. ELLEN J——, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing, the country preferred. Call at No. 98 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 305 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and also to take care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 191 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has excellent references both from City and country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young respectable woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, by a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Welsh girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family. Call at No. 313 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and sauces; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., near 9th-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Would prefer going to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, a Protestant; is a good baker, and understands all things connected with a cook's duties; has little connections in this country; wishes a home in a respectable family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 15 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY a Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, jellies, pastry, cake, and is a good baker; will go any distance in the country, or to any State in the Union. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook and do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 26th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook—one who understands her business, and is capable of doing any kind of cooking or baking. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 163 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman; is a good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has lived three years in her last place; the best of references given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker and pastry cook; also, a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can refer to her last employer. Apply at No. 229 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., over the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands peach, cranberry, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 86 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, also ice cream, pastry and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; first-class City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 164 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen until engaged, at No. 221 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of French cooking and desserts; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 311 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation; has excellent testimonials, and understands thoroughly her business. Apply at No. 849 Broadway, below Houston-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook for a private family, boarding-house or hotel. Good City reference. Apply at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in the country or City; understands cooking thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; wages $8. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the kitchen; has the very best of City and country references. Call at No. 98 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would go as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; understands American and English

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Apply to
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAGHER, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
Slow Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be made on favorable terms, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

WESTERN COUNTY AND CITY BONDS WANTED.—Parties having Western City or County Bonds, or Railroad Bonds, wishing to dispose of them at a low price, for cash, will address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 3,504 New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No 8 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUAL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 143 West 55th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $300 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—FOR $250 AND PROPORTION OF CROton tax, from now till the 1st of May next, the three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 54 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—HOUSE ON CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn, handsomely finished, in perfect order; newly painted; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., building of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 233 MADIson-st., with all the modern improvements, bath, &c. Rent low. Can be seen at all hours of the day.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE MEdium-sized, modern, three-story house, No. 103 Greene-st.; contains all the improvements and has a fine yard. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 783 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st: rooms 200 feet by 45 feet: engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only; the house is 22 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished; furniture nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER—A FULL THREEstory and attic furnished house, in a desirable location, near the corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. The advertiser and family desire to remain as boarders. Address G., Box No. 181 Post-office, with name and reference.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, twenty miles from the City, at a very low rent. Possession immediately. Apply to JAS. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRSTclass high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HALL, LARGE ROOM or loft in the vicinity of Madison Park, to drill a company of boys twice a week, from 3½ to 5 o'clock, P. M. Address, stating location and terms, ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 23 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Malden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT or lots in Brooklyn, (a small house and several lots preferred,) a handsome 4-story house, 17 by 50 feet; lot half the block; all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address J. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FOUR-story high basement brown house, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale low; also, a few first-class brick and brown houses, in other localities, on favorable terms. C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. As a proposed amendment of the constitution, which was postponed from last meeting, and other interesting business, will be acted upon, a full attendance of members is requested.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1861. O. W. SAGE. A. H. LOVE.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 166 and 167 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, among which are many ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists.
Among them will be found
THE EQUESTRIENNE.....by....BLANCHARD.
TWO FINE PICTURES.....by....VAN SEVERDONCK.
HORSE FAIR.....by....WOUWERMANS.
WINTER SCENE.....by....SMETS.
COAST SCENE.....by....SCHAPP.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES.....by....ROSSELLS.
Also, several fine specimens by well known artists.
The Paintings are now on exhibition with Catalogues. The attention of those in want of fine Paintings is called to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 166 and 167 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-ied, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to settle a mortgage.
A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.
Also,
About 30 doz. fancy soaps, and 340 doz. rubber pens.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 111 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canteburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, cramoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, chamber suites in rosewood, sattinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hall-stands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS
AND SHOES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
We respectfully invite the attention of buyers to our
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock,
which will include
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
principally
FIRST-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS,
among which is a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
of strictly prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of fine imported liquors, wines, cordials, cigars, &c., being the entire stock of a jobbing house in this City, consisting of brandy in eighth and quarter casks; gin in pipes of 60 gallons each; Bourbon and Scotch whiskeys; French cordials and assorted liquors in bottles and demijohns, together with about 150 baskets champagne, dessert wine, Madeira, and port wine, in bottles and original packages. Also, 50 drums Turkish tobacco; 500 pounds Killickinick tobacco, and ten cases fine olive oil. Also, about 40,000 genuine imported Havana cigars of choice quality and favorite brands. Also, a large fountain, with 300 pounds lead pipe, together with the store and office furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., household furniture, comprising mahogany and walnut sofas, arm and parlor chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, mahogany and oak extension tables, crockery, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., one four-wheel light spring hand wagon, with glass case, suitable for fruit business; one set of harness.

JOHN H. HURLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 46 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, extension, centre and other tables, pier and other glasses, wardrobes, bookcases, chairs, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, cooking stoves, sofas, sofa beds, cottage suites, comforters, blankets, together with everything for housekeeping. Also, 13 second-hand carpets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance and Bank stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 18.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 73 10th-st., 300 lots assorted English, German and American hardware, embracing a very desirable assortment of goods. Also, a large and attractive invoice of files, hand, panel and rip saws, table and pocket cutlery. The whole to be sold peremptorily for cash, current funds.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, (made by Brooks,) ON THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, large pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, lace curtains, splendid engravings, beds and bedding, dining-room furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle; about 15 hands high, nine and ten years old; very desirable for family use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable mares, sorrel and brown, 15 hands high, free and very pleasant drivers; will stand without tying; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind in harness; will be sold without reserve.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW CROTON-ST., PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MOSE, Attys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1861.
WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice to all whom it may concern that Mr. George C. Johnson, of New-York and elsewhere, has no authority to draw upon us, or any of our friends, for any amount, and any parties negotiating such drafts do so on their own responsibility. JOHNSON, BINNY & CO.,
Moorfields, Liverpool.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 17th-st., can, by the aid of recent mechanical improvements, make as good an upper set of 14 teeth for $28 as those they usually charge $100 for.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, North Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Prices of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE BANJO.
MR. GEO. C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
Is now giving lessons to Brooklyn. All persons having the least doubt of Mr. Dobson's supremacy over all other performers on the banjo, are cordially invited to call and hear him play a selection from the different operas. Mr. Dobson's hours for tuition are every evening, from 5 until 9 o'clock. Ladies taught at 3, and advanced sooner than on the guitar. 459 C. DOBSON, No. 219 Bridge-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandize, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $125 to $300. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $140 to $230.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A VERY FINE-TONED PIANO FOR SALE FOR $110.—It has a very handsome rosewood case, with round corners and carved ornaments. It is made by Light, Newton & Bradbury. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MELOdeon. Any one having one to dispose of, will address MELODEON, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advertising will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Cuttlie corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL prices; Gent's SOCKS, all kinds and prices; Gent's LINEN HDKFS., selling very cheap; Gent's LINEN BOSOMS. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 26 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WHERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Third-way and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 847 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Doctor Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., Mount Vesey Chambers and Residence, with a private entrance at No. 6 Lafayette Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 156th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a modest work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Sealpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to

THE WRECK OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE PRONY.

Arrival of the Shipwrecked Seamen—Statement of Capt. De Fontanges—Full Particulars &c.

The officers, marines and sailors of the French corvette, *Prony*, arrived at the Cunard Dock yesterday morning, at three o'clock, by the New-Jersey trains, having left Baltimore Monday morning. On their arrival they were met at the New-Jersey dépôt by the French Consul of this City, who had everything prepared requisite for their comfort and accommodation.

E. CUNARD, Esq., of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, kindly granted the use of the mess rooms, &c., which are devoted particularly to the use of the crews of the Company's ships, and which were both comfortable and commodious. Thither they went from the cars, headed by their Consul.

They state that the loss of the *Prony* was an unavoidable calamity—that through the severe gales which she encountered she was driven ashore, and stuck fast in the sand-bank, from which no human efforts could extricate her.

During their cruise along the Southern Coast, although often falling in with rebel batteries, they kept up no correspondence with them, as their orders were imperative to observe neutral ground.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Prony*: Commander DE FONTANGES, Captain of corvette; Second Officer, CAUDIERE, First Lieutenant; COSTA, Second Lieutenant; Purser, NICOLINI; Surgeon, MADOU; Engineer, ONIEL.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DE FONTANGES.

Through the politeness of M. DE MONTHOLON, the French Consul at this port, we are enabled to lay before our readers a correct statement of the incidents attending the loss of the French steam-corvette *Prony* on the coast of North Carolina. As nearly as may be, we reproduce the words of the Captain, M. DE FONTANGES, as they were uttered to the Consul and communicated to M. MASSERAS, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and other gentlemen in this City.

The *Prony*, carrying six guns, and a crew of 140 officers and men, left this port, on the 26th of October, for a cruise to the southward. About the 30th she arrived off Charleston, cast anchor near Fort Sumter, and put to sea again in the evening of the 2d of November on her return northward. No peculiar incident marked the first two days of her voyage; but on Monday, the 4th inst., she was caught in the terrible gale of that date off Ocracoke, and being short of fuel, could not keep up her fullest head of steam, and, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th, struck heavily. Unknown currents had deceived the calculations of the captain, and carried his vessel on a hidden bank of sand which skirts Ocracoke Inlet, a species of interior basin of the sea indenting the coast of North Carolina a little beyond Cape Hatteras. The position of the *Prony* was by no means desperate at first, for although surrounded by breakers, she had touched on a sandy bottom, the sea was calm, and her officers declare that prompt succor would probably have saved her. But it would seem that such aid was not at hand.

About 7 o'clock, a pilot came off from the land in a small boat, and, declaring that the ship could be got off easily, at high tide, returned ashore in search of assistance. Several hours having elapsed without his reappearing, Capt. DE FONTANGES sent a boat with an officer and six men ashore to see if the promised aid could be procured, but when the latter endeavored to return on board, the surf presented an insurmountable obstacle, and the officer in charge had to abandon his attempt to regain the corvette, after several desperate efforts. The pilot boat was also defeated in making the same endeavor.

In the meantime, all had been done by the remaining officers and crew to lighten and release the *Prony*. Three or four guns were thrown overboard, and every device known to nautical skill was tried. About 5 o'clock, four large vessels, carrying the United States flag, appeared in the offing, coming apparently from Cape Hatteras, and steering southward. They were two propellers and two side-wheel steamers. Capt. DE FONTANGES, immediately upon seeing them, sent out another boat toward them to solicit their aid. The officer in charge returned, and reported the reply of the captain of one of these vessels to be—"We could easily get you out of that, but we must wait for high tide." High tide would come on about 10 o'clock, and it was consequently understood on board the *Prony* that this answer implied that the American vessels would remain at hand until then to render assistance.

About 8 P. M. the French captain began to fire minute guns and throw up rockets every fifteen minutes, to guide their supposed friends. But the evening wearing on, and no aid approaching, the life-boat was manned, and sent in search of the four vessels. After a long and perilous trip, the boat returned with word that the Americans had disappeared.

This fact seems to be regarded from two different points of view by the officers and crew of the *Prony*. Some of them look upon it as an act of cool indifference, while others think that the conduct of the American captains was the result of a misunderstanding, or of the natural apprehension of the weather, which was rapidly growing worse, inspired in relation to the safety of the National vessels.

Still strong reasons they must have been that induced gallant seamen to turn their backs on a friendly ship in distress. The case is rendered still more inexplicable by the circumstance that the captain of the United States steamer *Albatross* has stated that he offered aid, which was refused by the *Prony*.

However this may be, all hope of safety was now lost for the French corvette. The surf began to beat with a fury that threatened her with destruction every moment. Still she held good, but the whole night was passed in the most intense anxiety.

Daylight brought some abatement of the storm, and about 2 P. M. a small fleet, composed of eight steamers, flying the Confederate flag, appeared landward in the inlet. Two of them, owing to their light draft, were able to approach the bar on which the *Prony* lay and offer her their aid, but it was too late to save the corvette, and all that her Captain asked was the rescue of the crew. This was accomplished by 5 o'clock, and Capt. DE FONTANGES quitted the *Prony*, after having thrown overboard her armament of cutlasses, etc., and having spiked her remaining cannon.

The shipwrecked mariners were taken to the rest of the Confederate flotilla, which had remained at a distance of five miles up the Inlet. There they found the Confederate Commodore LYNCH, who received them kindly and provided for their necessities.

On the next day, (the 7th,) a small steamer returned to the wreck at the request of Capt. DE FONTANGES, to collect the clothing of the men, and the personal effects of the officers, and to fire the vessel so that nothing belonging to her might be made use of by either of the belligerents. These instructions were fully complied with, but it was found that a portion of the baggage of the officers had been lost. Ere long, a dense column of smoke announced that the fire was doing its work, and just as the shipwrecked crew were starting on their way to Norfolk, a tremendous explosion told them that the *Prony* had been blown up.

The boats of Commodore LYNCH's flotilla conveyed the French officers and crew through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfolk. On their way, they ran aground frequently in the narrower portions of the Sound, but were not long detained. They speak warmly of the kindness shown them by the people of the country through which they passed.

At Norfolk their reception was cordial, and, after remaining in that city a few hours, they were conveyed under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, whence they proceeded *vid* Baltimore to this place, arriving at Jersey City about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There the French Consul-General at this port was already waiting to receive them, and owing to his foresight and care, and the kindness of Mr. E. CUNARD, lodgings had been provided for the crew in the buildings of the English Steamship Company, while the officers were invited to the hospitalities of the *Persia*.

About noon many of the officers and crew appeared in the streets of this City, but were to the last degree reserved in their communications, and it was only through their Consul that they would make the facts already stated known.

They now await the result of a dispatch sent at an early hour to Admiral REYNAUD, at Halifax, by M. DE MONTHOLON, and meanwhile the crew will remain housed where they are, but some of the officers have taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at MAILLARD's, on Broadway.

They are deprived of the hospitality of their own countrymen on board of the Imperial steam-corvette *Catinat* by the fact that on Tuesday morning, at the first news of their disaster, that vessel sailed from this port with intent to relieve them. Unfortunately she will find but cinders and wreck. To the French Consul at Baltimore, their thanks are due for his cordial attention in receiving them and forwarding them to this City.

It is said that Mr. SEWARD, our Secretary of State, has telegraphed to the French Consul, offering accommodations on Governor's Island to the whole party, but at a late hour, the latter official did not confirm this rumor. Should no contrary orders arrive from Admiral REYNAUD, they will very probably return to Europe on the Cunard steamer *Persia*.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this morning, thus comments upon the statement of City journals that the *Ceres*, *Underwriter* and *Albatross* were the United States vessels that hove in sight of the *Prony*, and seeing that the latter was in rebel waters, and that rebel steamers were assisting her, retired, but not without having first hailed the French, and learned that they were in no immediate danger.

"Our version admits of no such explanation; for it was at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst. that the Federal ships appeared, and were hailed by the boat of the *Prony*—while the Southern steamers did not arrive until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. The first of these facts has consequently nothing to do with the other. Moreover, how could it be said that there was no 'immediate danger,' when a French officer went out in a boat with the express mission to ask for aid?"

It may be that their own imminent peril, and that alone, prevented our gallant officers and sailors from assisting brother tars in distress, or there has been some unfortunate misunderstanding.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Newbern *Progress*, (N. C.,) of Thursday, the 7th, contains the following particulars relative to the shipwreck of the *Prony*:

"On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, Commodore LYNCH left Newbern, N. C., with his naval fleet, to see if something could not be done toward relieving the cut-throat Yankees at Hatteras of any further duties at that fated station, and on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, Col. SINGLETARY left with some four or five hundred of his land forces in charge of the *Napoleon*, bearing two or three dangerous weapons, also taking along the steamer *Albemarle* to act as a feeler for the schooner.

Arriving near to Hatteras the place was found to be closely guarded by LINCOLN gunboats, there being four inside and some outside. The fleet came back to Washington, and Col. S., with his force, went round to Ocracoke, and discovering a vessel outside throwing up rockets, supposed it to be a LINCOLN vessel, fired upon it, when he saw the French flag run up. He immediately went out and boarded her, and she was the French man-of-war *Prony*, 700 tons burden, which had been beached during the recent gale.

Meantime, the *Albemarle* got aground in the Sound, and the *Napoleon* was sent up with the forces which arrived here on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning, the Colonel remaining with the *Albemarle*. The French officers came aboard our vessel and exchanged greetings with our officers. While Col. S. was waiting for the tide to come up and lift him from the mud below, the French vessel finally went to pieces, and the crew, consisting of 130 men, were forced to abandon her and take refuge on the beach, *having been obstinately refused protection or assistance by the Yankee steamers, three or four of which had passed close by them in the meantime.*

It is proper to state, in explanation of that portion of the rebel account which is italicised, that the United States steamers *Underwriter*, *Ceres*, and a consort, went to the assistance of the French sailors, but seeing that the wreck was within the lines of the Southerners, and that the steamers of the enemy were affording assistance, they retired, but not until they had spoken the Frenchmen, and ascertained they were in no immediate danger.]

Col. SINGLETARY, however, as soon as his vessel would float, took about fifty of them aboard, and arrived here with them yesterday, about 3 o'clock, and we understand the remainder will come up with Commodore LYNCH perhaps to-day.

The French vessel, we understand, was bound from Charleston to New-York, thence to Halifax, to join the French squadron, and when off Ocracoke Bar, was driven ashore. She contained little else than her armament and provision. It was thought the baggage would be saved.

The Frenchmen have been furnished with comfortable quarters, and will be kindly cared for."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Memorial to the President.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE said it was probably known to all present that certain proceedings were instituted a short time since, by mercantile firms in this City and Philadelphia, before a Provost-Judge in Virginia, to establish their claims and secure payment of debts due them by residents of that State. Their claims were presented, and the Judge decided that they were entitled to the property of the debtors, and awarded that it should be distributed among the claimants. The counsel for defence claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and it was finally declared that the judgment should be referred to the President of the United States for his approval. The matter stood in that position then, and was supposed to be under the consideration of the Administration at the time of his speaking, and a decision was liable to be returned at any moment. In view of this it was important that the Chamber of Commerce should act at once, in order to exercise any influence upon the Administration. Such being the case, at the request of certain merchants of this City, he had prepared a brief memorial on the subject, setting forth the reasons why the action of that military tribunal should be confirmed, which he would proceed to read:

THE MEMORIAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent that the subject now held under consideration by your Excellency touching the power and jurisdiction of the Provost-Judge at Alexandria, in certain actions of debt brought before him, involves questions of the deepest import to the mercantile interests of the country. Citizens of States now in rebellion owe to citizens of loyal States a commercial debt, estimated at little less than $200,000,000. At present there are no means of collecting any portion of these debts, nor can there be until the authority of the United States Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States. In fact, these States have made the payment of any such debt a criminal offence of the highest grade, and they have also provided by law for their confiscation and appropriation to the use of the rebel Government.

Under these circumstances the unfortunate creditors are constrained to look to this Government for relief. They are aware that Government can grant this relief only in the degree in which its authority is reëstablished, but to that extent they feel that they have a right to claim, on grounds of justice and sound policy, its friendly and earnest interposition. The restoration of the United States authority will follow the march of the Federal army, and must thus be accomplished by degrees. It has already commenced. The District of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, is now within the lines of the Federal army. No civil authority exists there, but a Military Governor has been appointed, and a Provost Court established.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that, under such circumstances, it is an imperative necessity that these military authorities should exercise all the functions of local government. A state of war does not destroy the social relations of man, and unless there exists in its immediate presence some kind of authority to protect the rights of persons and property, and to enforce the obligations of contracts, it would leave no traces of property behind it to satisfy the claims of creditors and others.

It is therefore of the highest importance that loyal citizens should have means of enforcing their claims against debtors in reconquered districts during the transition state, when the military is the only existing power. If their legal rights be postponed until the reëstablishment of civil tribunals, it is not likely that any property will be found to satisfy their claims. The chances are that most of it will have been appropriated to disloyal purposes.

Again. The honest and loyal debtor in the reconquered districts, who should desire to prosecute his business and pay his debts, would find himself greatly embarrassed by the crushing competition of disloyalists and others, intending to put their creditors at defiance. This very difficulty, it is said, has already been felt at Alexandria.

The political effect of this temporary immunity, if it were granted to rebel debtors, could not fail to prove most injurious to the National cause, for it would scarcely be expected that rebels would become loyal when loyalty would deprive them of a plausible ground for refusing to satisfy the just demands of their creditors. The immunity, in short, would be equivalent to paying a premium for treason.

For the reasons stated, your memorialists deem it essential to justice and to the early suppression of this wicked rebellion, as well as due to the mercantile interest of the country which has sustained the Government with such patriotic zeal and liberality, that the action of the Provost Court at Alexandria should be sustained by the Administration, and that it should also be the invariable practice to establish such Courts with plenary power in civil causes in every district that falls into the military possession of the United States Government. It is said that the practice of this Government in California, for some ten years after that Territory came into its possession, affords a precedence for the adoption of this policy. But whether this be so or not, there can be no doubt but justice and expediency alike demand its adoption in the present urgency. The rules and usages of war are governed by the necessity that arise in its actual presence, subject only to such restraints as justice, mercy and other principles of Christianity impose. It will infringe none of these to compel the disloyal debtor to appropriate his property to the payment of debts justly due to loyal creditors.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully urge your Excellency to sanction the action of the Alexandria Court, and to establish similar tribunals wherever the National army establishes its authority in a rebellious city or district.

The President said there were two modes of disposing of the memorial—to refer it to a Special Committee with instructions to report at a future meeting, or to act upon it directly. It was an act of delicacy as well as of importance, and he deemed it proper to refer it to a Committee, to be reported at the next meeting.

Mr. OPDYKE objected to that course, on the ground that the President and Cabinet were liable at any moment to take action upon it, and favored an immediate action upon the memorial.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN thought there were urgent considerations which impelled them to take some immediate action upon the memorial. If he understood it, it was a request to the President to confirm the action of the military authority at Alexandria. Now, that question might be so delicate and difficult as to embarrass him in being requested or urged to confirm that specific action. The general question was one concerning which they were all doubtless prepared to vote upon. It was a simple thing. The States in rebellion owed citizens of New-York a very large sum of money, mostly for goods really obtained under false pretences, and with an intention of defrauding the merchants here. It seemed to him that common justice required the Administration to act immediately, and establish a precedence. The loyal citizens of New-York demanded this from the President, that the rebels might not take courage, in supposing that by any little technicality they could escape the just condemnation of any property that might be found in their possession.

Mr. SAMUEL HOZALING thought the Chamber of Commerce, as a representative of the commercial interests of New-York and the Northern States, should urge immediate action upon the memorial.

Mr. COX stated that a member of the Cabinet had informed him by letter, that no action would probably be taken by the Cabinet till the response of the Chamber of Commerce could be heard in Washington, and for that reason he favored an immediate action.

Upon motion, the memorial was adopted, and a copy ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the President.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

Private letters from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, under date of Oct. 16, state that there were one thousand soldiers, regulars and volunteers, intrenched there, and that they expected to move into Texas. The regulars consisted chiefly of the Seventh Infantry. Several cases of small-pox had appeared among the troops, but they were not considered serious, and the health of the troops was generally good. Company F of the Seventh has been stationed at Fort Craig for about twelve months.

The steamer *Pouchalon* was put out of commission yesterday. A shaft arrived at the yard for the new sidewheel steamer now on the stocks.

It is rumored that Commander THOMAS M. BRASHER will relieve Commander JOHN J. ALMY, as second officer in command at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Commander BRASHER is a native and citizen of New-York, and entered the service in June, 1831. He has been about sixteen years at sea, seven years on duty on shore, and the remainder of his time unemployed.

One of our cotemporaries reported the United States steamer *De Soto* as having been put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard about a week ago, and also that she sailed on Tuesday. She was not commissioned until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and still remains at the yard. Her officers are:

Commander, WILLIAM M. WALKER; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. F. R. Lewis; Acting Masters, Henry M. Bunney, William M. Marsein and George W. Ward; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Hoyt; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. H. Adams; First Assistant Engineer, G. W. Simmons; Second Assistant, John Anderson; Third Assistants, Robert Rodie, Robert Finger and J. W. Hall; Acting Gunner, G. H. Brooks, Master's Mates, C. B. Pottinger, John Leeds and James Gillan.

The *De Soto* carries, as passengers, thirteen Masters' Mates, who are going out to join different vessels of the blockading fleet. Her armament consists of eight broadside guns and one pivot gun. She has a guard of Marines and a crew of 123 men, and is in all respects a very fine vessel, and her commander is an officer of great experience.

IRISH BRIGADE OFF TO THE WAR.

The First and Fourth Regiments of the Irish Brigade proceed to Washington on Monday next. It has been so determined by the Governor of the State, in accordance with the earnest desire of the President and Secretary of War. Gen. MCCLELLAN also has expressed an ardent wish to have the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in his command as soon as possible. Nothing, therefore, will prevent the regiments above mentioned from marching on Monday, the 18th. The regiments will leave Fort Schuyler at 7 o'clock, on board one of the largest river steamers. Disembarking at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, the troops will proceed to Madison-avenue, and halt in front of Archbishop HUGHES' residence. They will here be presented with their colors. After which, marching through Fifth-avenue, and thence into Broadway by Fourteenth-street, they will proceed to the Jersey ferry, *en route* for the Philadelphia cars.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., there will be an inspection and review of the brigade, by the Acting Brigadier, Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Every private and officer will have to appear in complete marching trim. No visitors will be permitted to the fort on that day. To-day and to-morrow, however, all who desire to see their friends will have free access to the brigade. But on Saturday and Sunday there will be a peremptory exclusion of all strangers. Parties wishing to visit Fort Schuyler to-day and to-morrow will have to apply for passes at the headquarters of the brigade, No. 596 Broadway.

The colors of the brigade are now on exhibition at TIFFANY'S, Broadway, at which establishment they were manufactured. They are of the costliest material, splendid design and the most artistic workmanship. The motto of the brigade, a line from the grand old Celtic Homer, OSSIAN—"*They shall never retreat from the charge of lances*"—is worked in gold, in ancient Irish characters, on the emerald field, whilst the symbolic harp of Erin appears amid all the splendor and glory of the famous sunburst, the war-signal of the Irish in their fierce battles with the Danes.

The Third Irish, we are delighted to hear, have been incorporated with the brigade, and take the left, the right having been gracefully accorded by them to the Sixty-ninth, or First Regiment of the brigade, commanded by Col. ROBERT NUGENT. The Third will proceed, with the other two regiments, to Washington on Monday, and be present, of course, at the presentation of the colors. Three thousand stalwart and dashing Irishmen, under that magnificent colors of the Irish Brigade, will sweep through Broadway on that day. All honor and glory to them!

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1349, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1390, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5516, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 119, 246, 120, 122, 135, 138, 100, 172, 181, 199, 203, 204, 205, 221, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247, 250, 252, 253, 257, 276.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2219, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 1043, 2123. *Part II.*—2226, 1382, 2620, 2628, 1786, 2550, 1743, 2250, 2030, 2634, 2636, 2638.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1490, 1552, 1584, 1585, 1567, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597. *Part II.*—Nos. 1569, 1570, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1247, 1448, 263, 221, 1560, 1562, 1523.

The Harnett Mandamus—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Harnett vs. *Robert T. Haws.*

—This case has been stated in the TIMES on two former occasions—Oct. 12 and Nov. 12. The controversy is a singular one. The relator was appointed an officer of the General Term of the Supreme Court by the Board of Supervisors, who on the 23d of April last passed a resolution granting a furlough to all County officers who should enter into the service of the United States, and directing the Comptroller to pay their salaries up to Jan. 1, 1862.

The relator went away a lieutenant in the Sickels Brigade, and now claims his salary under the resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The Comptroller declined to pay it, and an alternative *mandamus* was issued. To that writ the Comptroller returned that the relator had left his duties as an officer of the Court, and that his place had been filled by another appointee since the 12th of June last.

The relator, traversing the return, averred that, although his place was occupied by another person, the incumbent was not legally entitled to the place, as his appointment had not been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors—the appointing power. He also alleged that he had not been removed by the Board of Supervisors, but, on the contrary, was absent by their especial consent and permission.

The following is the opinion of the Court in relation to the rights of the relator:

INGRAHAM, J.—The relator asks for a *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to pay his salary as an officer of the Court. Since May he has been absent from the City in the army of the United States, and he claims the pay of an officer of the Court under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, which granted a furlough to all persons receiving salaries out of the County Treasury, who enlist in the service of the United States, and directed the Comptroller to pay such salaries up to Jan. 1, 1862.

This resolution evidently contemplated that the persons so enlisting should continue to hold the offices for the time in which the salary would accrue, and gave them leave of absence during that period. But if from any cause they ceased to hold the office, there would thenceforth be no salary to receive, and of course, the resolution would be nugatory.

Subsequently, the Board of Supervisors directed the Comptroller to pay the salary up to the date of the resolution, 20th October, 1861, and to pay the same monthly up to Jan. 1, 1862.

The place of the relator, as an officer of the Court, was filled by the appointment of Cowlan, on the 12th of June, 1861, who has since that time acted, and received the salary. Whether his appointment was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors does not appear. If it was, then the appointment of Cowlan was a removal of Harnett, and his salary as an officer would cease.

The difficulty in the case arises from two individuals claiming to be entitled to the salary of the same office. The Court must have attendants to discharge the duties, and their places must be supplied by others if they voluntarily abandon their places, or the business of the Court must be suspended. The number of attendants is limited, and ought not to be unnecessarily increased. Under these circumstances, I do not see that Harnett presents such a clear case of right as to entitle him to a *mandamus*.

If the Board of Supervisors elect, as a gratuity, to order money to be paid to Harnett, there would be no propriety of inforcing the payment of such gratuity by this writ; and, as he has no better claim to the money now asked for since the 12th of June, there is no sufficient ground to warrant the granting of this writ.

Where the relator's claim is doubtful, the writ of *mandamus* will not be granted.

Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	94	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	94⅛	
4,000	do.....	94⅛	
11,000	do.....	94⅛	
13,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	85	
4,000	do.....	85⅛	
1,000	do.....	85⅜	
1,000	Ill. Canal Bs., '60	80¾	
5,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '62	81	
1,000	Ill. Sterling Bs., '78	78½	
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	43¾	
1,000	Ga. State 6s.....	66	
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	44¾	
30,000	do.....	45	
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	103½	
4,000	Br'lyn. C. W. L..	97	
11,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	77	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	88¼	
7,000	do.....	88	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	93½	
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	97	
5	Corn Ex. Bank.....	85½	
85	C. B. & Q. R.....	66	
10	Del. & Had. Cl. Co.	85¼	
7	do.....	85	
50	P. Mil. St. S.Co. Ex. D	88	
65	co.....	98¾	
75	do.....	98	
75	do.....	99¾	
50	do.....	99⅝	
182	do.....	99⅞	
346	N. Y. Central R....	80	
500	do.....	79⅞	
200	do.....	s60	79⅝
250	do.....	s10	79⅞
250	Erie Railway.....	b10	34
50	do.....	b30	34
275	do.....		33¾
50	do.....		33⅞
50	do.....	s10	33⅞
625	do.....		34
100	Reading Railroad..		38

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '71 Coup.		85⅞
5,000	Co.....		86
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '80..		43½
10,000	do.....		43⅜
7,000	Missouri St. 6s....		48⅝
6,000	do.....		45¼
10,000	do.....	b10	45⅜
50,000	do.....	b3	45⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....		82¾
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '79..		87
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.		75
6,000	do.....	b30	75½
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.		40
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.		66¾
50	Continental Bank ..		75
50	M. & P. Du C. 2d P'd		63½
75	Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.		99½
200	do.....	s60	99
100	do.....		99¾
150	do.....	b30	100⅛
8	do.....		99
225	N. Y. Central R....		80⅛
200	do.....	s30	80⅜
200	do.....	s30	80⅛
500	do.....		80½
500	Erie Railway.....		34⅛
25	do.....	b30	34⅜
50	do.....		34⅝
400	Chic. & R. I. R.		57½
200	do.....	b10	61
150	Erie Railway Pref..		60¾
100	do.....		60¾
50	Hudson River R....		40⅜
100	do.....	s60	40¾
275	Harlem R. Pref....	s30	60
100	do.....	b30	60¾
100	do.....		60½
50	do.....		60½
50	Hudson River R....	s30	40¾
100	do.....	s10	40¾
200	do.....	s60	40
400	do.....		40¾
100	do.....		40¾
650	Harlem Railroad...		13¾
100	do.....		13¾
495	Harlem R. Pref....		34
250	Mich. Central R....		63
100	do.....	s30	53
100	do.....		53¼
450	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		19½
200	do.....	b10	19¾
200	do.....		19¾
184	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S		40
100	do.....		40¼
200	do.....		40⅜
100	do.....		40¾
150	do.....		40⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..		64⅜
100	do.....	s30	65
460	do.....		65
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		88
250	Galena & C. R.....		71¾
25	do.....		72
2550	Clev. & Tol. R.....		38
200	do.....	b30	38½
100	do.....		37⅞
125	do.....		38
250	Chi. & Rock I. R...		56
100	do.....		56¼
50	do.....	b30	56¾
50	do.....		56⅜
200	do.....		56⅞
100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.		27
100	do.....		22¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The official advices from the Coast of South Carolina, received at an early hour this forenoon, imparted additional buoyancy to the Stock Exchange, and there was much excitement in the market throughout the day. The further rise in the prices of the speculative Shares is from 1 to 3 ₩ cent.; 1¼@1½ on Missouri and Tennessee State 6 ₩ cents, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Government Funded Stocks. The news from East Tennessee probably influenced the rise in the 6 ₩ cents of that State, the stock having been dull, as a speculative security, for several weeks previous. The additional rise in Panama Shares is 1@1¼ ₩ cent. Some small parcels were taken this forenoon at 121 ₩ cent. by private purchase. At the Second Board the stock was not offered under 122 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail Shares touched 99¾ ₩ cent. ex dividend. The published exhibit of the concern in the afternoon papers, although sound and highly favorable for the future of the property, was not construed as quite equal to the general expectation, and the price returned to 98@98¼ ₩ cent. The Railway Share dealings opened before the first regular Board of the Exchange with sales of 2,800 shares of Erie at 34 ₩ cent., and about 500@600 New-York Central at 80 ₩ cent. At the early Board these rates were barely supported, but after the Western Roads were called and the prices were announced, the bidding for Central and Erie improved, and at the Second Board advanced to 80¼ for the former and 34⅜@¾ for the latter. The Western Roads sold as high, for Michigan Central, as 54¾; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 41½; the Common Shares of Michigan Southern, 20; Illinois Central, 65¾; Galena, 72¾; Toledo, 38⅝; Rock Island, 57½, and Burlington 65½ ₩ cent. Both classes of Harlem were buoyant, and for the Preferred 35¾ ₩ cent. was paid. Hudson River, 40¼@40¾ ₩ cent. for the Cash Stock.

Later in the afternoon, the excitement in the market partially subsided, and the closing bids were a ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower than the top sales at the Board. The following were about the latest figures:

New-York Central..	80¾	Panama.....	121
Erie.....	34⅝	Pacific Mail.....	98⅝
Toledo.....	38⅝	United States 6s, '81..	95
Rock Island.....	57	Missouris.....	45¾
Harlem Preferred...	35	Tennessees.....	43¾
Mich. Central.....	54¾	Illinois Central.....	65¾
Mich. Southern.....	19¾	Erie Preferred.....	60⅛
Mich. Guaranteed...	41	Hudson.....	40¾

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares.

Merchants' Scrip.....	95	Metropolitan.....	90
Mechanics'.....	110	East River.....	62
Union.....	82	Market.....	83
America.....	96	Nassau.....	81
City.....	104	Shoe and Leather.....	87
Phœnix.....	88	Corn Exchange.....	93¾
Butchers' & Drovers'...	103	Continental.....	74¾
Commerce.....	83	St. Nicholas.....	66
Mech. Bank. Ass'tion..	75	Marine.....	80
Broadway.....	115	Commonwealth.....	72
American Exchange...	85	Importers' & Traders'.	90
Bank of the Republic..	90	Park.....	92
Hanover.....	69		

There is a steady improvement in the demand for the Railway Mortgages. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	91	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. sec. bds.	60¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	100¾	N. Indiana first.....	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line...	79¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv'b. '76	100⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	78
Erie seconds, ext. '64..	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75.....	88
Erie seconds, '79.....	100	T. H. & A. sec. ds. 8 ₩ c. '70	31
Erie thirds, '83.....	87⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	81
Erie fourths, '80.....	70¾	Ch. & N. W. 1st. sec. se.	39⅜
Erie fifths, '68.....	75	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	13
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	78	Han. & St. Jo.....	30
Hudson firsts, '60.....	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	98½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	75	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	72
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	42½
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.	97
Harlem thirds '68.....	70	Lack. & Western bonds	92½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f..	72
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '62	94⅜	Clev. & Tol. seconds..	38
Chi. B. & Q. firsts.....	92¾	M. & P. Du C. sec'ds, pref.	62
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts..	82	Pac. R. g. by Mo.....	39¼

The news has helped the popular subscription to the 7.30 ₩ Cent. Loan. The payments into the Sub Treasury to-day on this account are $590,000. The market for Exchange since the Boston mail remains firm, though quiet, at 107¾@108 ₩ cent. for Banker's signatures. In Money affairs, the buoyancy in the Government creates some demand among the Brokers for demand loans at 6@7 ₩ cent., while there is a very large offering from private and out-of-town lenders, who accept 6 ₩ cent. on first-class collateral. The fall in Freights and firmness in Exchange are materially assisting the Export buyers of Produce to fill their orders, and a large business is going on this week for Great Britain and France. The Pacific Mail distribute $200,000 by way of a quarterly Dividend of 5 ₩ cent., after charging off $236,000 to the depreciation of their property on the Pacific Coast. The following are the particulars of the report:

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3167. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Late Operations on the Lower Potomac.

The Visit to the Virginia Side by a Portion of the Excelsior Brigade.

Everything Quiet Along the National Lines---Reconnoissances.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Piketon.

Between Two and Four Thousand Prisoners Captured.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of Gen. McKinstry in St. Louis.

Vigorous Demonstrations by the Unionists of East Tennessee.

Capture of an English Steamer with Munitions of War for the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

SECRETARY WELLES' ORDER.

The general order of Secretary WELLES, announcing the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces at Port Royal, was officially read at the Washington Navy-yard this afternoon, there being an especial muster for that purpose. About 250 sailors were drawn up in a hollow square, and at the conclusion of the reading testified their appreciation of the event by repeated and enthusiastic cheers.

A SALUTE AT THE NAVY-YARD.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired at the Navy-yard, in honor of the victory by the naval force at Port Royal Inlet.

THE BLOW TO BE FOLLOWED UP.

There is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the South Carolina coast. Gen. HARNEY has gone to Fortress Monroe. It is surmised by many that he will take command of the reinforcements, and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

EFFECT OF THE GREAT VICTORY ON THE COTTON SPINNERS.

The Government is anticipating a decided change in the tone of the cotton spinners, as the result of the establishment of our troops at Port Royal. A cotton port is now opened to the world, and the region about Beaufort abounds with the Sea Island, or long staple cotton, which is the best quality offered in the market. It is believed that the manufacturing interests of England must now be convinced that the surest way to secure cotton is to give the Government its most cordial support in its efforts to crush out the rebellion.

GEN. SHERMAN GOING TO MISSOURI.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has been superseded by Gen. BUELL in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. HALLECK in Missouri.

IMPORTANT ORDER—OFFICERS OF GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF DISCHARGED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN C FREMONT having been relieved from the command of the Western Department, and from duty in the field, those members of his Staff who have been selected from civil life, under the authority of the Act approved August, 1861, cease from the date on which he relinquished command to be connected with the service.

All persons, with the exception of regimental and company officers, who have been appointed into the military service by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, and whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States. By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

All was quiet along Gen. McCALL'S, Gen. SMITH'S and Gen. PORTER'S Divisions to-day. None of the enemy are in sight of our pickets.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DIFFICULT RUN.

In consequence of information that the enemy intended to burn one of the bridges over Difficult Run, Gen. McCALL ordered a reconnoissance in force in that direction yesterday morning. None of the enemy were found. The two bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburgh road over this run, burned by the rebels in front of Gen. SMITH'S Division recently, can be easily replaced, or if necessary the stream can be forded.

HER LATE VISIT TO MATHIAS POINT.

The reconnoissance of Mathias Point, made on Monday last, was thorough, and was skillfully executed. It was accomplished by 400 men of the Fifth Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, under Col. GRAHAM. They penetrated into Virginia over four miles without encountering any of the rebels, except a body of thirty cavalry, who were driven in, and a few pickets, two of whom were shot while endeavoring to escape. A considerable quantity of wheat and several houses were set on fire. By good fortune, a man named GEORGE DENT, a wealthy Maryland rebel, who owns a plantation on Mathias Point, was captured with his grown son. DENT has been sought for for some time, but he had succeeded in escaping into Virginia. He is accused of conveying ammunition across to the rebels and to have facilitated the rebel communication between Virginia and Maryland. Both were brought to this city and are in custody. No batteries or earthworks were found on the Point, and there were no evidences of any guns having been recently there. Attempts were made to fire the woods on the Point, but the dampness of the underbrush prevented it.

A VISITER FROM DIXIE.

Two days since a boat crossed from Virginia to Boyd's Hole, under a flag of truce, to convey a man named JOHN ENDEY to the Maryland shore. ENDEY claims to be a British subject, but a resident of North Carolina, seven miles from Greensboro. He was facilitated in reaching our lines by the British Consul. He was at once conducted to Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters. He stated that he had been sent by Ex-Gov. REED of North Carolina, who is one of the legal guardians of the two sons of the late Senator DOUGLAS, by his first wife. The sons are heirs to a large property in the South, and particularly in Mississippi, which was left them by a grand-parent, and which would be confiscated except the sons came South. He came at the request of Gov. REED, to get the sons, if possible, to leave the North, in order to save their estate.

Mr. ENDEY states that the full extent of the disaster to the rebel arms was known at Richmond, and that the news had produced dismay and consternation among the people. The women particularly were frightened. The news, more or less in detail, had been published in the Richmond papers. He had endeavored to bring copies with him, but was not permitted.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCES.

The balloon reconnoissances of Mr. LOWE on the Lower Potomac are doing an admirable service in discovering the locality of the rebel camps, and in enabling us to arrive at a fair idea of their strength. An ascension was made yesterday afternoon from Stump Mile Point, opposite the Shipping Point battery. For a distance of five miles below, the rebels were shown to be intrenched, and camp-fires were seen along the roads for a long distance. But few tents were visible, the rebel troops nearly all bivouacing in huts. A regiment was seen drilling on the hillside. The large Parrott gun taken by the rebels at Bull Run was on an elevation back of the Shipping Point Battery.

There has been but little firing for the past two days, and several sail of river craft have passed up, without injuries, to this city.

REVIEWS.

Gen. SMITH'S Division will be reviewed by Gen. McCLELLAN to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

The review of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, to-day, was a splendid affair, in spite of the storm that arose in the afternoon. Gens. SMITH, PORTER and HEINTZELMAN, were present.

It is proposed to have a review of several of the divisions in one field at some future day.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

Commissions have been issued to the following-named gentlemen, under the recent appointments:

Cols. GEORGE W. CULLUM and SCHUYLER HAMILTON, late attached to Gen. SCOTT'S Staff, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, to report to Major-General HALLECK.

Capt. JESSE L. RENO, of the Regular Army, CHARLES C. HAGER, GEORGE W. MORGAN, J. STAHL, and Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, also to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, to report to Major-General HALLECK.

WM. POWELL MASON is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General McCLELLAN, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. A. J. HALLECK is appointed Aid to Gen. HALLECK, with the rank of Captain.

JAMES B. McPHERSON to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to report to Gen. HALLECK.

The following Assistant Inspectors-General have been appointed with the rank of Major: Capts. NELSON H. DAVIS, ROGER JONES, JOHN BUFORD, and ABRAHAM BAIRD, to report to Gen. McCLELLAN; and Capt. JAMES TOTTEN, to report to Inspector-General VAN RENSSELAER, at St. Louis.

Lieut. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS is appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS PROMOTED.

Lieut. CHASE H. TOMPKINS, of the Fifth Cavalry, whose gallant dash into Fairfax Court-house a few months ago will be remembered, has been made Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

THE REBELS IN ACCOMAC.

A rumor was current last night that the Virginia rebels on the Accomac Peninsula, south of Maryland, had been reinforced from the mainland. It was subsequently discovered to be false.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, of the navy, have submitted their report to the Navy Department.

GEN. STONE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. STONE arrived in the city last night. He came on business connected with his division. He left for Pooleasville this afternoon.

CAPT. STEEDMAN.

Commander STEEDMAN, of the navy, left this morning for New-York to rejoin the *Bienville*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING HOSPITALS.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has invited proposals for the construction of two capacious army hospitals in this city.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK.

A Committee of leading citizens of Washington, headed by Mayor WALLACH, waited upon the Postmaster-General this morning to urge upon the Government the establishment of a direct railway communication to New-York, in view of the annoyances and delays occasioned by the large amount of time consumed in crossing the Delaware, in getting through Philadelphia, in crossing the Susquehannah, and in passing through Baltimore.

CONSUL TO LAGUAYRA.

THOMAS ADAMSON, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Laguayra.

THE COMMISSION TO SETTLE THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

At the meeting of the joint Commission of the United States and New-Granada, to-day, it was ordered that on the first Monday in December next the calling of the calendar will be commenced in its order, and cases in which the counsel for the claimants are not prepared will be placed at the foot of the calendar, unless for good and satisfactory reasons the Board shall otherwise order. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, is now here attending to cases for some of his constituents who are interested in claims against New-Granada, growing out of the Panama riots.

A RAIN STORM.

A heavy and continuous rain has been falling all the afternoon and evening.

YANCEY DESPAIRS OF A RECOGNITION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

On the person of JAMES BROWN, arrested as a Secessionist yesterday, was found a letter from WM. L. YANCEY, in England, to his son in Alabama, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European Powers.

SAMUEL P. SHINNER, of New-Bedford, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court to-day, of fitting out the *Margaret Scott* as a slaver.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON.

The Success Still More Complete than at First Reported.

Unconditional Surrender of the Rebels—From Two to Four Thousand Prisoners.

PARIS, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 14.

The following letter has just been received by the Postmaster of this place:

MOUNT STERLING, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

At the fight at Piketon four hundred rebels were killed and between one thousand and two thousand prisoners taken. Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS was shot through the head. Capt. HAWES was captured.

(Signed) P. L. BOSWORTH, Postmaster.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 14.

We are still without full particulars of Gen. NELSON'S victory. The following is all that is known in regard to it: After occupying Prestonburgh, Gen. NELSON proceeded toward Piketon, and commenced an engagement about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fight continued until night. Both armies slept on their arms, and the next morning the battle was renewed, and continued until 10 o'clock, when the rebels unconditionally surrendered. Their loss is 400 killed and wounded, while the prisoners are variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. The rout was complete, and it is probable that the whole of Gen. WILLIAMS' forces will be taken in the mountain gorges.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

PREPARATIONS FOR COLD WEATHER—AN ACCIDENT—THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT—A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

While the troops in this Department cannot be said to be preparing to go into Winter quarters, they are at the same time making arrangements for the inclemency which the approaching season warns them is at hand. Barracks will not be built, as was at one time contemplated, but the Sibley tent will be generally furnished. At Newport's News the regiments have entered on the work of cutting logs and erecting cabins or block houses, which will be far more comfortable than tents or barracks even, and will be attended with but very small expense. Parties go out daily to cut logs. In every regiment mechanics are to be found to construct the houses. A variety of architectural specimens may be expected. The houses will be so located and disposed as to add to the defences of the post. Quite a serious accident occurred yesterday while a party of the Twentieth (German) Regiment was engaged in felling trees, a business at which they appear to have had but little experience. Precisely how it happened is difficult to understand. Nevertheless, one man was killed outright, and fifteen more were seriously wounded by the falling trees, which appear to have been chopped down without the least precaution having been taken by the men where they would fall. The result was that a number of trees fell about the same time, and generally on the choppers and others, who were buried beneath the timber. Such an accident presupposes an amount of stupidity that robs the accident to some degree of the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for the sufferers.

The regiments at Camp Hamilton are to be encouraged to adopt the same method—barring the stupidity in "accidents"—for procuring quarters, not only for the men, but for the horses and mules also.

Various methods for heating the houses have been proposed, for it should be understood that stoves suitable for the purpose are not among the articles furnished. One plan is to dig a pit to the depth of two feet, with a covered trench leading to the bottom of it in one direction, and a second trench in the opposite direction. Experiments have shown that a draft and combustion will thus be kept up, and the smoke carried off. To make it perfect, the pit should be covered with a flat stone; it iron, all the better. Steps are about to be taken to thoroughly test the plan. The excellent feature of it is, that the ground is kept warm, and consequently, the feet of the men comfortable—a valuable sanitary point secured.

The Indiana Regiment, whose vicissitudes have excited the sympathies of the country, returned from Hatteras, and their places are supplied by the Forty-eighth Pennsylvanians. It will be recollected that first their overcoats were captured on board the *Fanny*. A second supply of clothing was nearly all swept away by the late inundation within a few hours after it was landed at Hatteras. The men, when they landed were many of them barefooted, all of them insufficiently clad, the best having but the remnants of the original Sommer suit of Kersey with which they left home. Their tents were nearly all gone, and the men had little more than their guns, the patience which they never allowed to forsake them, and their patriotism. I am happy to state that they were promptly supplied with everything for their comfort that the Department afforded. Answering to the appeal which Col. BROWN made through Secretary SMITH, the State of Indiana had ordered a new outfit for the regiment to be provided, and much of the clothing had already arrived; probably it has all come to hand by this time. With this and the new tents which they were furnished from the Government storehouses, they were made comfortable and happy again. The meeting of a devoted wife, who had journeyed, much of the distance from Indiana on foot, with her husband at the dock, was an interesting episode. Her joy was equaled only by his astonishment.

A scouting party of about 500, under Col. WEBER, went out yesterday. At New-Market Bridge he posted twenty men in ambush, and went on with the main body. Shortly after an advance party of cavalry came along, and received the fire of the ambuscaded party. They were all more or less wounded and no doubt some of them killed, but were carried off. Very soon a large body of rebels, with two pieces of artillery, came up and fired into the woods with ball and grape, where Col. WEBER'S men were supposed to be, but where they were not. The main force of Col. WEBER appearing about this time, the rebels made a hasty retreat by a side road.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The *Bienville*, with dispatches from the fleet, has just come in. It is a victory. The particulars will reach you by the "accustomed route." The trashy reports sent forward from here, purporting to come from runaway negroes and deserters, that Charleston had been attacked, the railway seized, and much more, proves to have had no existence save in the imaginations of those who had no facts to give. Gen. SHERMAN will not move, and therein will be proven a mistake. The expedition will come to near some of the features of the Hatteras conquest. Gen. SHERMAN ought to have been able to move at once on Charleston. In such a case, I am assured by an officer of the expedition, the city would have fallen under comparatively feeble blows. The rebels were panic stricken and paralyzed, as they were when Hatteras fell. But they recovered, and the victory was shorn of much of its proportions. At Savannah there was a similar state of things, only worse.

We hear that the rebels have commenced moving their troops South. In Georgia there has always been a strong party, headed by the Governor, opposed to sending troops in any considerable numbers out of the State. But they have been overruled. Now they will be in the ascendant, and I hear that Georgia will speedily withdraw her 30,000 troops in Virginia, to defend her own soil. With vigor at headquarters, the rebels may, within the next thirty days, be made to realize that we have only just begun to fight, but mean to make short work of it, however.

The Navy are anxious to open the Potomac. Indeed, I say with confidence that, had naval men been listened to, the Potomac never would have been closed. But the same policy that suffered the batteries to strew Hampton Roads, like so many huge teeth, has closed the Potomac. The longer the policy continues, the harder will it be to open the river. As I have already said, the navy, if permitted, will raise the blockade within the next ten days, and ever after keep the river open. The navy have the right to say they can do it, and to claim the right to do it. The notion that sand batteries cannot be successfully assaulted by ships has, I conclude, been pretty thoroughly exploded. The exploits at Hatteras and Port Royal have added something to the stock of intelligence of which our navy have a right to be proud. Let the navy go everywhere; wherever a ship can float let them be sent. The truth is, our naval men are not afraid of getting hurt, and some of them expect to go home and run for Congress or some other office. Hence they "go in," determined to hit and expecting to get hit. Therefore they win.

The weather is delightful, and one of the most remarkable things to be observed concerning this climate and region is that second-growth apples are now ripening on trees in sight from my window, while the trees are dotted with blossoms; and the third crop of figs is making ambitious attempts to come to maturity.

MARS.

THE UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

Their Operations in Burning Railroad Bridges, etc.

The Communications of the Rebels Cut Off.

BRIDGE OVER CUMBERLAND RIVER GONE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The *Journal* has information that the long and costly railway bridge just this side of Nashville, has been burned, and speaks of the announcement as causing great alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green.

FIVE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The following dispatch from Nashville is contained in a late copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*:

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Five railroad bridges were burnt in East Tennessee on Friday night by Unionists. Two on the Georgia State road at Chickamauga Creek, Hamilton County, and one on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Hiawassee River, Bradley County Five minutes after the guard passed through the whole bridge was in flames, showing the use of combustible material. Two bridges on the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Lick Creek, Green County, and another on Holstein River were also burned. The guard at Lick Creek were unarmed. They were overwhelmed, tied and carried away, and kept during the day. On Saturday three men were arrested whom the guard identified. The bridge on Holstein River was not guarded. It was thought unnecessary to guard it, Sullivan County being strongly Southern in feeling. The bridge at Holstein River is at Shawberry Plains. In Jefferson County, the bridge was fired, but the fire was put out by the people. A guard had one hand cut off and his skull fractured. There are indications that one of the incendiaries has been killed. A gentleman, just from East Tennessee, reports that there is great excitement in consequence of the burning of the bridges. It was evidently a preconcerted plan. The loss is heavy, and will cause great inconvenience and delay. Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition, and much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER. Bacon is 20c. per pound at Jackson, Miss.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An English Steamer Loaded with Munitions of War for the Rebels, Taken into Key West.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A vessel arrived at Holmes' Hole reports that a large English steamer, laden with munitions of war, had been captured by a United States frigate and taken into Key West. [The steamer captured is probably the *Fingal*, which is known to have sailed from Greenock, Eng. She was to clear about the 15th of October, from Fingal for Madeira and the Coast of Africa. Her cargo consists of 11,341 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, 500 sabres, "a quantity of wrought leather belts," seven tons of shell, and four pieces of artillery. The London *Post*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, in noticing the departure of the vessel, says:

"African 'trade guns' are not usually rifles, and it is just possible that our Greenock colemporary has, by a slip of the pen, substituted 'Madeira and the West Coast of Africa,' for 'the Southern States of North America.'"

The *Fingal's* cargo is valued at $250,000, but it would be worth much more to the South at this time.] JNO. M. WHITTEMORE, Engineer of the *Matteran*, killed in an engagement near Beaufort, belonged to Canbridgeport, where he was married less than a year ago. He was 26 years of age, and a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

SALUTES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Nov. 14.

A national salute was fired here, to-day, in honor of Commodore DUPONT, and his splendid victory over the incorrigible and pestilent traitors of South Carolina. TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 14.

Thirty-four guns were fired by Capt. SMITH'S Artillery, Home Guard, this afternoon, in honor of the success of the fleet at Beaufort. The event has caused great rejoicing here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A salute was fired to-day at noon, and the bells of the city rung in honor of the recent victories in South Carolina and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A National salute was fired here to-day at noon, at the Navy-yard, in honor of the victory at Beaufort.

THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

The following are the correct particulars of the hulls and machinery of the United States transports *Osceola*, *Peerless* and *Governor*, lost during the late terrific gale:

THE PROPELLER OSCEOLA.

Length on deck, 117 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam at midship section, 22 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 2 inches; draft of water when loaded, 7 feet; tonnage, 180 tons. Her frame was of white oak, chesnut, &c., and was fastened with copper and trenails; she had knees under her spar-deck. She was fitted with vertical direct-acting engines, with two cylinders, each 24 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of two feet; she was also supplied with one tubular boiler, and her propeller was seven feet in diameter, and made of iron. Her rig was that of a schooner. She was owned by P. N. SPOFFORD, Esq., of this City. Her hull was built in Brooklyn, in the year 1846, and her machinery was constructed by Messrs. HOGG & DELAMATER, New-York. She originally plied between the ports of Honduras and Batabano, carrying cattle, &c.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER PEERLESS.

This steamer was built in Toronto, Canada, in the year 1855, and up to the Spring of 1861, was plying on Lake Ontario, between Lewiston and Toronto. She was owned by Capt. J. T. WRIGHT, of New-York City. Her machinery was constructed by Messrs. TOLLOCK & DENNY, Scotland. Her length on deck was two hundred and twenty-seven feet six inches; breadth of beam, twenty-six feet; depth of hold twelve feet; draft of water, when loaded, six feet five inches. Her frame was of wrought iron plate, seven-sixteenths and three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and they were fastened with rivets three-quarters of an inch thick, and these rivets were two and a-quarter inches apart. She was fitted with trunk engines, with two cylinders, each fifty-seven inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of six feet. Her water-wheels were of iron, and twenty-four inches in diameter. She was also supplied with tubular boilers, located in her hold. Her rig consisted of a foresail and jib. She had three water-tight athwartship bulkheads. Her tonnage was 690 tons.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER GOVERNOR.

This vessel was owned by Messrs. ALBERT DAILEY & Co., New-York. She was originally intended for a river steamer, but until chartered by the Government was running between New-York and Providence. She was built of white oak, &c., and fastened in an excellent manner. She was built in this City in 1846, and had extensive repairs made to her hull and machinery in 1858. She had condensing engines, and boiler on deck. Her tonnage was 644 tons.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of Gen. McKinstry in St. Louis—Gen. Sturgis to Command his Division.

Movement of Troops from Springfield Southward.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Upon his arrival in this city last night, in conformity with orders received in Springfield on Friday last, to repair to St. Louis and report to Washington by letter, Gen. McKINSTRY was met at the cars by several officers, by whom he was arrested and conveyed to the Arsenal under instructions to hold no communication with any one. His cashier, Mr. HAHN, was also arrested.

Gen. STURGIS now commands Gen. McKINSTRY'S Division.

Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS' Divisions of the army left Springfield on Saturday last for the North, and Gen. SIGEL'S and ASBOTH'S command left for the South on Friday evening with instructions to encamp ten miles below Wilson's Creek.

GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

HOW THE ORDER WAS SERVED AND HOW RECEIVED.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The following letter is from a gentleman occupying a responsible position in the Illinois Volunteers, well known to the people of our State, and for whose opportunity to know the facts and entire responsibility in the statement of them, we will vouch:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

FREMONT is removed! I am able to tell you how it was done, and although the *Tribune* will be (at present) "the only paper that has the news," it is nevertheless true.

It has been known for some days past that an order for removing Gen. FREMONT was in this city, and that its delivery to him had some conditions attached to it. For the last five days it has been believed by the agents of the United States that FREMONT had determined, if possible, to make the party having in charge the order for his removal believe that a battle was imminent at any hour, and measures were accordingly taken to ascertain if such were really the fact. But this proved to be no easy matter. All sources of communication were in FREMONT'S hands, and the exact truth could only be known by means of a special messenger. It was soon found, however, that *no such messenger could get through Fremont's lines!* and the conclusion forced itself upon the agents of the Government *that Fremont had determined not to be removed.* In this emergency the following plan was adopted:

The party who brought the order for FREMONT'S removal from Washington, having become known to the General's supporters, passed onward towards FREMONT, and suffered himself to be arrested from further progress by the cordon of watchful guards between here and FREMONT'S camp, while two other parties, with copies of the order, undertook to work their way through all obstacles, and to deliver the order for FREMONT'S removal to himself and Gen. HUNTER. One of these, disguised as a Missouri farmer, succeeded, after much difficulty, in reaching FREMONT'S headquarters. He applied to an Aid for permission to communicate important news to the General, and was refused, but urged to make it known to the Aid. This he absolutely declined, and finally got a personal interview with FREMONT himself. He immediately read the order to him, aloud. "How did you pass my lines, sir?" demanded FREMONT. "With much difficulty," replied the disguised soldier, "but I did it." "Does Gen. HUNTER know of this order?" pursued FREMONT. "Yes, he has a copy of it," was the reply; "and here is a copy of the President's order to Gen. HUNTER," continued the messenger, handing the copy to Gen. FREMONT. While FREMONT was reading the latter order, the soldier withdrew and communicated the news of FREMONT'S removal outside. He was soon followed, and urgently "for certain important reasons," not to communicate the fact of FREMONT'S removal. But it was *too late*.

I have this moment read a letter from an officer of the Government, who was at FREMONT'S camp when his removal became known. He says there was little or no excitement: and describes the events which followed the announcement of FREMONT'S removal in such a way as to leave no doubt that all the stories of excitement among the troops are falsehoods, manufactured to order. Moreover, this writer says there is *no army*, and no considerable body of rebels within forty miles of Springfield; all stories to the contrary are manufactured for the occasion.

To-night, the Government has taken from FREMONT'S agents the possession of the telegraph in this city and State. The office here was found full of bogus dispatches, pretending to describe disorganization and mutiny in FREMONT'S army in consequence of his removal. The dispatches are false, and most of them are found to have originated here. But just across the river is a telegraph office, which the Government does not control, and I presume that the *Tribune* and other papers will to-morrow morning contain a batch of exciting news from FREMONT'S camp, which the agents of the United States Government have every reason to believe are false.

But the deed is done. Let future investigation do justice to FREMONT. The writer of this letter has been his fast and firm supporter, and feels like saying, with Cæsar in the Capitol, "*Et tu, Brute.*"

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ELEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment left Augusta—in the neighborhood of which town, and of Bangor, it has been chiefly recruited—on Wednesday evening, arriving here yesterday morning. That is, four companies out of ten arrived, coming aboard of the steamboat *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line; the balance were announced to come on afterward by the steamer *State of Maine*. These four companies were marched from Pier No. 3 up Broadway to to the Park barracks, there to await the arrival of their comrades. They had been previously dined in Boston, where "covers" were laid for them in Faneuil Hall.

There was no ostentation or parade attempted on behalf of this regiment, yet as much of it as marched up Broadway would have compared favorably with any regiment that has passed through the City. It is principally composed of hardy, stalwart, keen—splendid fellows, nearly every one of them, and more than passably well drilled. They will do credit to their State wherever their country may call it to them.

The dilatory companies—or rather the *State of Maine* steamboat—not arriving, as expected, the companies already here had to proceed on their way, as the afternoon began to wax late. They departed about 3½ o'clock, by way of the Jersey City Railroad, and were to be joined at the depot by the balance of the regiment. A company of Sharpshooters for Col. BERDAN'S regiment, and one belonging to the Fourth Maine, now at Washington, were with the Eleventh. The Eleventh is ordered as follows:

Colonel, JOHN C. CALDWELL, of East Machias; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M. Plaisted, of Bangor; Major, Wm. H. Shaw, of Portland; Adjutant, J. C. Pennell, of Portland; Surgeon, Dr. Clark, of Bristow; Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Ellis, (Methodist,) of East Machias; Quartermaster, I. N. Robinson, of Augusta; Sergeant-Major, H. Hume; Commissary-Sergeant, Harvey Caldwell, (a brother of the Colonel;) Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. C. Adams. Company A, Capt. Pennell; Company B, Capt. Wm. H. Kimball; Company C, Capt. Robert F. Campbell; Company D, Capt. Leonard S. Harvey; Company E, Capt. Straw; Company F, Capt. Davis; Company G, Capt. Spofford; Company H, Capt. T. Smith; Company I, Capt. John Plumroy; Company K, Capt. Hill.

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. TAFFT'S ARTILLERY CORPS.

Yesterday evening, a company of Artillery, under command of Capt. TAFFT, left this City for Washington. The *corps* is attached to the Excelsior Brigade. The guns, which are of the WIARD patent, were sent on to Gen. SICKLES last week. There are six of them, four 6-pounders and two 10-pounders, with caissons, wagons, forge and everything complete.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

News by Way of Fortress Monroe and Port Royal.

Insane Hatred of the Rebels Towards the North.

Reprisals Threatened—Col. Corcoran and Other National Officers to be Hung.

The Black Flag Exhibited---No Quarter to be Given or Asked.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Bombardment of Port Royal.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON AT BEAUFORT.

Beauregard Quarreling with his Superiors.

INTERESTING FACTS AND RUMORS.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 13,
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down some thirty passengers, all of whom said they were leaving "Dixie" on account of the high price of living there and the unsettled state of society. All their baggage was searched. Southern papers were very scarce. Only three were on board, and from them we gather the following additional items:

NO QUARTERS TO THE ENEMY.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 11.

A report has been current here for the past day or two that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston and other places on the Southern coast, which indicates that no quarter will be given to the invaders, and that no quarter will be asked.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following advertisement:

ATTENTION RATTLESNAKES: Charge with fell poison, and be prepared to strike. We find many subjects in this town who must receive the force of our venom. Call early at the Hole, and hear the Big Snake. Little Snakes, keep your eyes open, and bring in the list of those unfriendly to our holy cause. By order of the BIG RATTLE.

Nov. 13, 1861.

The following is from the Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day, received by a flag of true:

"The French man-of-war *Catinet* arrived here to-day in search of the crew of the *Prony*, who went North yesterday."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th contains the following:

RETRIBUTION FOR HANGING REBELS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 11.

Col. CORCORAN, three Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action at Manassas and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lots to be hung by way of retribution for the hanging of Capt. BARNS and the crew of the Southern privateer *Savannah*.

Hon. Mr. ELY, member of Congress, drew lots for Mr. CORCORAN, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the Court at New-York condemned the crew of the *Savannah* to death, the Federal officers would be immediately hung.

NATIONAL VESSELS GOING SOUTH.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an extract of a letter from St. Simons Island, of the 10th inst. which says that one National vessel passed that day at Prescott's, and three more on the 9th bound South, passed Fernandina. Gen. LEE is at Savannah. There is nothing positive concerning the Nationals.

THE WRECK OF THE OSCEOLA OVERHAULED.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The wreck of the Federal steamer *Osceola* has been overhauled, and several hundred barrels of potatoes and other vegetables secured. The machinery will probably be saved.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. POLK.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A dreadful accident has occurred here. Dahlgren gun exploded yesterday, killing two Lieutenants and six privates. Gen. POLK narrowly escaped. A portion of his clothes were torn off.

THE OPERATIONS AT BEAUFORT.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, contains the following dispatches:

"RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

There is nothing of interest from any of the camps, or from the Southern Coast. The naval attack on Port Royal was terrific cannonading. The batteries were abandoned. The enemy is in full possession of the harbor. Our Southern papers bring us accounts of the naval attack on Port Royal, but in the confusion of statements it is impossible to give a very connected or circumstantial account of the engagement."

The Savannah *Republican* furnishes the following:

"The firing between Fort Walker and the fleet commenced about 9 o'clock, the fleet giving most of their attention to Fort Walker. Before 1 o'clock, seven of the largest steamers of the fleet had passed the batteries, and when the *St. Mary's* left, from whose passengers we obtained our account of the first part of the action, a most terrible cannonading was going on. The fight continued until the departure of the *Emma* at 12 o'clock, and when the *Savannah* left, at 2 o'clock, the firing was unabated, except at the Bay Point battery, which had been silenced between 11 and 12 o'clock. At this time a tremendous cannonading was kept up by the fleet, consisting of some thirty-odd steamers and gunboats, which was returned by Fort Walker and the battery on Hilton Head."

"The Fort Walker armament consisted of sixteen guns, nine of which bore upon the shipping, the balance being in position on the land side. Five or six of these guns, among them the twenty-four pound rifled cannon and one ten-inch columbiad, were disabled during the forenoon. Thus disabled, and their ammunition exhausted, the garrison evacuated Fort Walker between 3 and 4 o'clock, retiring in the direction of Bluffton, leaving the guns in position and unspiked, having no spikes for that purpose. In the course of the morning and previous night, considerable reinforcements of infantry and artillery from Georgia and South Carolina had arrived at Hilton Head, and were stationed in the vicinity of the batteries, but we are unable, at present, to ascertain the number of troops engaged in the battle. Capt. JAMES REED'S artillery corps of the First Georgia Regiment of regulars, arrived at the scene of action on Wednesday night, and yesterday bore a gallant part in the fight. Four or five of his men were killed early in the action. The corps lost two of their guns and several horses. Col. RANDOLPH SPAULDING'S Georgia Volunteer Regiment, commanded by Capt. BEARD, were also in the engagement.

They were marched to the beach, and received a galling fire of round shot and shell from the fleet, which, however, they were unable to return with their muskets.

Of the Floyd County Berry Infantry JAS. S. AYRES and Second Surgeon W. H. PERKINSON received slight wounds.

Col. WM. H. STILES' volunteer regiment of Georgia reached the scene of action at 11 o'clock, having marched from Skidaway, which is 7½ miles distant, at the double quick; but they were also unable to join on the fleet, which was out of reach of their guns. The regiment had several killed and wounded by shells from the fleet.

Our informant states that Col. STILES had two horses shot under him, and in the fall of one of them received a slight injury in the shoulder. The Colonel and his regiment were at one time exposed to a terrific shelling from the fleet, and it is only surprising that more of them were not killed and wounded.

Col. RANDOLPH SPAULDING, not being in command of his regiment, joined a corps belonging to another regiment, and engaged in the fight, as far as it was possible for the infantry to participate in it, with his musket on his shoulder.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, twelve vessels engaged the forts, five of them first-class steam-frigates, and the other seven were second-class steamers, with a tug leading. The tug opened fire on our infantry and

tioned some distance from the beach. One of the frigates, the *Minnesota*, (*Wabash,*) at a distance of two miles, also threw shot and shell at the infantry.

Our informant assures us that seven Dahlgren guns, from one of the frigates, fired many shots on the hospital containing our wounded, hitting the building several times, notwithstanding the yellow flag was flying. The surgeons were compelled, by this barbarous act, to have our wounded moved further into the interior.

The *Minnesota (Wabash)* is reported to have been on fire three times, from hot shot thrown from the batteries.

Col. SPAULDING'S regiment lost all its baggage, blankets, &c., but saved all their arms.

We understand that the loss on our side is about 12 killed and 40 wounded. Among the latter is Capt. J. A. YATES, of Charleston, who was seriously injured by the bursting of a shell.

Dr. BRIST, of Greenville, S. C., was instantly killed by a shell striking him on the head.

We have no positive information from the Bay Point battery, further than it was silenced at 11 o'clock. We hear that it suffered serious loss. It is reported that the garrison retired in safety to Beaufort.

Of Col. DE SAUSSURE'S regiment, stationed at Fort Walker, four were killed at the batteries and 20 wounded.

We understand that the Confederates lost no prisoners, except, perhaps, one or two from Col. DE SAUSSURE'S Regiment. The killed were covered with blankets, and left. The wounded were all placed on board of steamers, and will arrive in Savannah to-day.

The abandoned batteries were taken possession of by the enemy, and the United States flag waved over them when our troops retired."

The Charleston *Mercury*, no date, is quoted by the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, as follows:

"We have not a word of authentic news from Beaufort. A report came over the wires yesterday that the place had been bombarded and burned late in the day. Late in the day, however, we heard that the town was not burned, but that it had been occupied by the enemy. We cannot vouch for either statement. The regular news dispatches from the scene of the invasion are, we presume, suppressed by military authority. Our special correspondents have sent us no dispatches of late, so we must be content to watch and wait."

The *Mercury* says that the Federals would capture a large amount of cotton in the vicinity of Port Royal.

The *Mercury*, of the 9th inst., publishes a leader with the startling head lines in large capitals, "Naval attack on Port Royal"—"Batteries abandoned"—"The enemy in full possession."

"We are in the midst of a mass of conflicting rumors which reached us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was generally believed that the abandonment of Fort Walker was owing to the supply of powder becoming exhausted.

Our latest dispatches are not very different, but very mortifying. They state that the fort was gallantly held by its defenders until 27 of its battery of 29 guns had either been dismounted or rendered useless.

There is no doubt that the fleet will succeed in the capture of an immense amount of cotton of the best quality. We understand that our forces have placed formidable obstructions in the river, four miles below Beaufort.

Gen. LEE is hard at work near Beaufort, and Gen. RIPLEY at Boyd's Landing, for the defence of the Charleston and Tennessee Railroad.

A dispatch dated Pocotaligo, Nov. 8, says: "Gen. DRAYTON retired in two steamers by Pipe's Ferry, and is now in Bluffton. The number of casualties he reports from 30 to 40."

Gen. DONOVAN retreated by way of Ladies' Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. Beaufort had not been burned, as was reported. It contained an immense deal of cotton, but it is well known that Bluffton would be burnt in case it was attacked. The railroad at Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah are in the greatest danger.

FROM CHARLESTON THROUGH BEAUFORT.

Our special correspondent, on board the *Atlantic*, brought from Port Royal late numbers of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier*. The latter journal retains much of its aristocratic appearance, but the *Mercury* is printed on paper utterly innocent of bleaching powders, and so rotten that it is a wonder it should have hung together long enough to pass through the press. More than this, its portly dimensions have been very seriously curtailed, until it is hardly half its former size. From these journals we make the following interesting extracts:

OUR PRIVATEERSMEN,

From the Charleston Mercury.

The trial of our privateersmen for piracy, in New-York and Philadelphia, our readers have noticed, among other intelligence published. It is a subject that must stir the gall of every earnest man in the Confederate States. In the deficiency of a navy proper, these gallant men, commissioned by our Government, our militia of the sea, have gone forth to punish our enemies to the extent of their ability. It has been our only naval resource, and accords with the laws and customs of nations. It is a right which the United States freely exercised in the last war against Great Britain, and within a few years, peremptorily refused to waive by treaty stipulation. Yet now, because it bears disagreeably on their commerce, the practice is denounced by the United States, and our captured privateersmen are subjected to the ignominious treatment of common felons. Paraded in chains through the streets of Northern cities, for the gaze of the hostile rabble, they are put into the wretched dungeons of "the Tombs," surrounded by filth and vermin. Here for long months they are kept, that confinement and anxiety may prey upon their health, and that wounded self-respect may fret their hearts in the torture of humiliation. They are now dragged forth before the public gaze of our infuriated enemies, to be tried for their lives as the worst of criminals—enemies to the whole human race. These are the men whom we have sent forth to fight our battles, under the broad seal of our country, and this is the treatment they have met with as prisoners, at the hands of our enemies, the Yankees.

The law of retaliation is retributive justice, used for self-protection. It is a law wholesome in its operation against those whom no argument of impropriety can convince, no plea of humanity or justice affect. It is logical, and it is highly effective. It speaks with more power than the voice of reason. It is more convincing than precedent and law, and has the logic. It has a voice to charm and to be heeded.

The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are still in close confinement. There they will await the issue of the trials of our privateersmen at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by Northern Courts for defending the South on the seas, it will be paid for with interest in Charleston. Self-protection and the enforcement of the laws of nations are of humanity, alike require, in this instance, full and ample retaliation. It is a matter of high State policy, which must and will assuredly be carried out.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AT ISSUE WITH HIS SUPERIORS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We look upon the General Order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, upon the victory of Gen. EVANS, as one of the most significant documents which has appeared since the war began. It is not merely a congratulation and memorial of a victory, but it is an intentional eulogy upon a policy—a policy of attack; and a condemnation also of a policy—a policy of retreat and defence. This Order, coupled with the introduction of his plan of an active, aggressive campaign into Maryland, and the taking of Washington, which the President rejected, into his report of the battle of Manassas, *are clear manifestations of a disapprobation of the defensive policy of the Confederate States.* In this Order, he says to the army: "Under the inspiration of a just cause, defending all we hold dear on earth, or worth living for, and with the merciful aid of the God of battles, we *can* and *must drive* our invaders from the soil of Virginia, despite *their numbers* and their long-accumulated war equipage." That his army, by this victory, must "be assured of their ability to cope successfully with the foe arrayed against them, *in whatever force* he may offer battle;" and that "*no odds* must discourage or make them doubtful of victory." When it is remembered that Gen. EVANS was ordered to retreat should the enemy appear in force, and that, instead of rebuke, Gen. BEAUREGARD sends forth this order to the whole army, praising and approving of his attacking the enemy, there can be no doubt of his views and opinions. He does not shrink from "odds" on the Potomac. He does not doubt his ability with his army "to cope successfully with the foe." He thinks that his army "*can* and *must drive* our invaders from the soil of Virginia." If left to his discretion, would he not long ago have advanced on the enemy?

If President DAVIS hesitates to allow the report of the battle of Manassas to be printed, what will he do with this order? *We fear that Gen. Beauregard may soon have to follow the example of Gen. Walker, of Georgia.*

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER INVADERS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 8.

South Carolina began the war, and it is, perhaps, fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They come to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, says: "The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages." We have foreseen, and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. We have wished that it could have been otherwise, and that the redemption of Maryland and the protection of South Carolina had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.

But since all our efforts to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us. There are few calamities, without some redeeming advantages to those who suffer. Wherein, and we will, make this invasion another occasion for illustrating the characteristics of Southern soldiers. "Let the invaders come," is the unanimous feeling of our people. Our Yankee enemies will, sooner or later, learn to their cost, the difference between invaders for spoils and power, and defenders of their liberties, their homes and their native land. If they can take Charleston with twenty-five thousand men, let them have it. We are unworthy to possess it; and it will be a fitting memorial—laid in ashes—of our imbecility and base degeneracy.

But if, on the contrary, we shall give to every one of our invaders, who shall remain on our soil, a prison above it or a grave beneath it, will it not end the contest? Carolinians, the great cause of the Confederacy rests on your arms. Strike for the independence of the Confederate State, your homes and your native land. It has pleased God to place upon you the responsibility of closing, as He did that of commencing, this glorious war. Free and far, let your names spread amongst the nations of the earth as one of the freest, bravest, and most enlightened people that has lived in the tide of time. Let us all, with one heart, repeat the noble sentiment of one of her dead sons: "It is better for South Carolina to be the cemetery of freemen than the home of slaves."

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURGH.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

LEESBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A short distance, perhaps two rods, from the edge of the cliff which runs down to the river, lies the horse of Gen. BAKER, in a gulley; a fine bay animal, shot through the body in several places. The same ball that killed the one is said to have also entered the other. Further down the brow of the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their positions in the field. Another object eloquent with the horrors of war, is the long broad trench in one of the gullies which contains the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husbands, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, no stone to mark their resting-place, no word of record to tell their living age or name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses, they have been rolled and covered from the sight with the earth their steps have polluted and their arms would have soaked with the blood of its rightful owners. Lord, have mercy on their wicked souls!

One personal encounter is worthy of record. As Capt. JONES, of Company B, Seventeenth Mississippi, was passing through the woods at the head of his men, he met another party headed by an officer. The two halting instantly upon discovering their close proximity, JONES exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake, tell me quick—friends or enemies—who are you?" The other replied, "We are friends," and at the same time advanced. A little boy, named JOSEPH WARE, who was behind the Mississippian, instantly cries out, "Captain, they are not friends; don't you see they have no guns like ours. They are Yankees, let me shoot." Again JONES exclaimed, "Who are you? Speak quick, for I can't keep my men from firing." "I'll let you know who we are, you d——d rebel," said the Yankee officer, for such he was, and suiting the action to the word, he sprang upon and seized Capt. JONES by the collar. For a second or two a scuffle ensued between the officers, when the latter broke loose. At the same instant one of the Mississippians dashed out the Yankee's brains with the butt of his musket.

The capture of prisoners continued until nearly 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning; in one instance a company of forty men, consisting of volunteers, among whom were Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers, taking two hundred and fifty of the Federals in one body. About 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Capt. VAUGHN, of Providence, Rhode Island, appeared with a flag of truce and thirty men, asking permission to bury their dead. This was readily granted, and for several hours they were engaged in the work. Some seventy-five or eighty are said to have been buried on this side of the river, and about forty on the island near the shore. Their ambulances were running across the island all night, carrying the wounded.

The wounded prisoners occupy a building apart from the others, and are thirty in number, though several have died.

The following are some of their names:

PATRICK MOORE, Milbury, Massachusetts.
ALBERT LITCHFIELD, Carlisle, Massachusetts.
CHARLES NEWELL, Durham, Maine.
DENNIS MURPHY, Milford, Massachusetts.

Three-fifths of the entire number are wounded in the head and breast, the remainder generally in the rear. The wounds inflicted on our soldiers are generally upon the extremities, a fact which strongly contrasts the marksmanship of the two sides.

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sympathy. Another incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman.

It hast become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural inquiry, "Where are you wounded?" and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day unpronounced our ears, they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly, and replied, "pretty well I thank you." "Where were you wounded?" again fired away one of the ladies. "Faith, I'm not badly hurt, at all. I'll be thravling to Richmond in a wake," replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a tight place. Thinking that he was deaf, one of the old ladies in the background put her mouth down to his ear, and shouted again, "We want to know where you are hurt."

PAT, evidently, finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyhow, concluded to do so at once, and, accordingly, with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster, and with an angry kind of energy, he replied: "Sure, leddies, it's not dafe that I am; but, since you are determined to know where I have been wounded, it's on my arse. The bullet entered behind ov me breeches. Plase to excuse me feelings and ax me no more questions."

I leave it to you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the crinoline out of the front door.

The following are the official orders of Gen. JOHNSTON with regard to Gen. EVANS' recent victory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CENTREVILLE, Va., Oct. 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—The Commanding General announces to the Army, with great satisfaction, a brilliant success achieved yesterday, near Leesburg, by Col. EVANS and his Brigade.

After a contest lasting from early morning until dark, this Brigade routed and drove back into Maryland a very large Federal force, capturing six cannon and 250* prisoners, and killing and wounding a large number.

The skill and courage with which this victory has been achieved, entitles Col. EVANS and the Seventh Brigade of the First Corps to the thanks of the Army.

By command of Gen. JOHNSTON.

[Signed.] THOS. G. RHETT, A. A. General.

* After the above order was issued, 135 other prisoners were sent down.

FOREIGN MAILS FROM THE SOUTH.

The following notice appears in the Charleston papers:

"The undersigned, now suffering, in common with others, the inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries, has, by the advice and approval of J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster at New-Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish, at his own expense, a monthly mail between New-Orleans and the Mexican port of Tampico, to connect with the regular British mail steamers touching at that port. AUGUSTE DE MESONNEUVE and P. M. ARAZARI, highly recommended by New-Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified as mail carriers by our Postmaster for this service. The first mail, consisting of 1,232 letters, left this city on the 10th inst., in charge of Mr. MESONNEUVE. The second mail will close on the 9th November, prox., at 5 o'clock P. M., and will leave New-Orleans on the next morning. The third mail will leave New-Orleans on the 10th of December; and subsequently, at such proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a semi-monthly mail.

Tariff on Charges on Outgoing Letters (including Confederate Postage.)

Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Mexico	$ 50
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Islands of Cuba	75
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to other West Indies	1 85
Single letters, half an ounce or less, (double and multiple rates in proportion,) to Europe	1 60

Letters from abroad can be received through the same route. The foreign postage on such letters must be prepaid to Tampico, and they must be indorsed "*By the West India Mail, via Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras.*" ANTONIO COSTA,
No. 16 Custom-House-street.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1861.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foregoing project for a foreign mail is fully entitled to public confidence. ANTONIO COSTA, Esq., is a New-Orleans merchant of responsibility and character. He has been a resident of New-Orleans for the last thirty years.

Letters intended for this mail may be inclosed along with the money required as per tariff above, and the outer envelope addressed, "COSTA'S Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New-Orleans."

The Confederate postage to this office must be prepaid. J. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1861.

WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.

The Zouaves, Capt. CHICHESTER commanding, still garrison Castle Pinckney. They are mounting some additional heavy guns, and are otherwise placing the post in the best possible condition of defence. The Zouaves have now attained a degree of proficiency in drill and discipline which will enable them to compare favorably with any company in the South. They are now practicing the heavy artillery drill. We hear that they are soon to adopt a uniform of the regular Zouave cut—loose jackets, jaunty skull caps, with tassel, &c.—all of gray, as the red and blue cannot, at this time, be obtained.

The prisoners of war, since they have been transferred from Castle Pinckney, have no longer a military guard, but are taken care of by turnkeys.

KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

Yesterday there was a meeting of Kentuckians in Russellville, a short distance from the line of this State, to consider the expediency of establishing a Provisional Government for Kentucky. The project has been discussed here for the last ten days, and has met with little favor. Such a Government could have but little force, as its authority could extend only over portions of its Southern border. No vote of the people has been, or can be, taken. It will be regarded as spurious, and will tend to bring secession and revolution into contempt.

The fact is, there is no Government of Kentucky, except that of the armies of the two belligerents. Ours, thus far, do not control one-fourth of the State, and except the recent movement of ZOLLICOFFER—which has been checked by the enemy—there has been lately no advance, nor is there now any indication of any.

MOVEMENTS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 4, 1861.

The special session, being the first meeting of the Legislature since the inauguration by South Carolina of the great revolution, the proceedings, naturally, will be looked to with much interest. There are many matters of pressing necessity, arising from the unusual state of the country, that will require immediate attention. Prominent among those is the militia system of the State.

The chief topic of interest is the election of Senators. The two most prominent names mentioned are those of Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL and Hon. JAMES CHESNUT. It is thought, if they consent to serve, those two will unite the various interests of the State. Hon. R. H. REETT, Hon. W. W. BOYCE, the last speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hon. (now Col.) JAMES L. ORR, are also put prominently forward by their friends. The popular will inclines to MR. BOYCE, more particularly in consequence of his warm advocacy of direct taxation and Free-trade during his brief but brilliant Congressional career in the United States Congress. There is no doubt the people are ready for this measure at once. If, as some say, we are to meet the expenses of the war, let each one know his proportion, and let us meet that proportion knowingly and directly through taxation rather than the indirect channel of customs and revenues, the prolific source of so much corruption and abuse. Gen. (shanks) EVANS, in consequence of his dashing, brilliant fighting at Leesburgh, with an undivided command and no superior officers to advise him, has been dubbed here the Murat of the Revolution. His praise is in every body's mouth. A new company is said to be organizing in Columbia, under the name of the Evans Ready Men.

The arrival of 150 Yankee prisoners has been looked upon with great dissatisfaction by the people of Columbia. There appears to be some apprehension of the escape of some of the vandals, and subsequent mischief arising therefrom. On their march to jail the band struck up Dixie, when the Yankees became quite merry and seemed to relish the fun quite as much as any of the spectators. This set contains some of the poorest looking specimens of humanity we have yet seen. One, a boy not over fourteen or fifteen years of age, was both shoeless and hatless, and was the very picture of despair. The majority are foreigners. They have been safely lodged in jail. Their escort from Richmond, the Charlotte Greys, of Virginia, who made a gallant charge on the larder of our friend JANNEY, of the Congaree, but were compelled by the overwhelming odds and the appearance of strong reinforcements to cry *peccavi*, and lay down their arms. They will be sent back to Richmond this morning with no other stipulation than to report themselves at the War Department in good condition.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Copies of the New-Orleans *Delta*, of Oct. 26, and of the *Picayune*, of Oct. 29, have been received at the Merchants' Exchange in this city.

The *Delta* has a summary of the leaders in some of the New-Orleans journals of the morning of the 26th.

The *Bulletin* expresses the opinion that a good feeling should be cultivated with the Governments of England and France, by allowing their vessels to break the blockade, to bring them such cargoes as they need, giving cotton in exchange.

The *Picayune*, speaking of the battle of Leesburgh, under the heading of "Humble Names Exalted," says that the little stream near Leesburgh is called Goose Creek, which will hereafter be ennobled as the spot where valor achieved victory in a nobler cause than Greek or Roman ever fought for.

The *Delta* learns that New-York was grandly illuminated upon a false report that New-Orleans had been captured.

The Attakapas *Register*, of Oct. 24, says that the sugar crop is not so good as it should be, and the quality is not the best, but as the weather has improved they do not despond of a very large crop—the largest ever made in the Parish.

On the 25th ult., 1,674 families were supplied from the free market of New-Orleans.

As to business, the *Delta* says that operations continue upon the most limited scale in every branch of trade.

The stock of cotton on hand is stated at 11,907 bales. So far this season 1,789 bales had been received. Flour was quoted at wholesale as high as $10 75 per barrel; Corn, $1 12 per bushel. Only four barrels of whisky had been received in the city during the previous week. Not a barrel of pork had been received for several weeks, and the receipts of beef were very small.

There was no Eastern hay in market, and purchasers were obliged to resort to prairie grass at fifty dollars per ton. Hardly a pound of coffee remained either in the hands of the importer or grocer.

The *Picayune* is sick of the oft-repeated report from Richmond that an important battle was at hand.

The *Crescent* says:

"The embargo and restrictions imposed by the military authorities in Kentucky and Tennessee are operating greatly against what little trade and business our community was favored with last week. In most articles of daily consumption, breadstuffs and provisions particularly, we are silently drifting towards famine prices. If those large and bounteous crop accounts which we have for months been regaled with, are actually realized throughout the country, we ought to be receiving daily evidences of them in our market. In sugar and molasses there is an abundance, far beyond the actual wants of our inhabitants, as well as an overabundance to meet the demand for the Confederate States.

The interruption on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad imposes another depression on the trade of these articles. The transactions in these two articles during the week amount to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Pork, beef and bacon are held at starvation prices. Possibly there may be a recession in the prices of these articles when the packing season arrives. Bagging and rope have advanced to unheard of prices. These can be avoided by a determination on the part of planters not to use them, and by resorting to hoops and express boards, which will do remarkably well for holding cotton in the form of bales for storage on plantations. Eight or nine cents for middling cotton will not pay for bagging at 22 cents, nor for rope at 20c.@22c., nor iron ties at 23c.@24c. If factors, however, can realize discounts or facilities from our banks to furnish plantations with supplies of the character at those prices, there will be tenish balances somewhere on a general settlement."

WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER WINSLOW.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 13.

Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Confederate steamer *Winslow*, arrived here Saturday morning, in an open boat. He reports that he had just left the Confederate steamers *Nashville* and *Sirs* aground near the mouth of the Ocracoke and Chesapeake Canal, and that they had cut down the masts and men of a French merchant war which had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast. The men mentioned the steamers *J. B. White*, and proceeded to the assistance of the above-named steamers.

Capt. ALEXANDER also reported that the Confederate States steamer *Winslow* (formerly the *Caffrey*) had been wrecked and burned by her crew. The circumstances which rendered the burning necessary, were as follows:

The *Winslow* went down in the neighborhood of Hatteras to reconnoitre with a large vessel which had gone ashore on the beach, and which was supposed to be the *Great Republic*. On her way she struck on a sunken vessel in one of the channels of the Sound, and after every effort to get her on had been made by the crew, they were forced to abandon her. Before doing so, however, they fired her.

The lost vessel proved to be the mail-of-war *Prony*, Commander DE FONTAGE. The officers and crew of the *Prony* were all saved, and put on the steamer *Winslow* and *Ellis* on passage to this city.

The *J. B. White*, which had been chartered to assist the grounded steamer in getting off, met the *Seabird* about two or three miles this side of the look—she having succeeded in getting off before the *White* reached her.

The *Seabird*, on arriving here, went alongside of the ship *States*, at the Navy-yard, and the *Prony*'s officers and men went aboard, receiving a cordial welcome. Shortly after, Commodore DE FONTAGE, accompanied by Commodore LYNCH, of the Confederate States Navy, (who was also a passenger in the *Seabird*,) proceeded to the Navy-yard, where they were warmly received by Commodore FRANCIS FORREST.

It afforded us much satisfaction to learn that no lives were lost, either among those on the *Winslow* or *Prony*, but we regret to have to state that the guns of both of the vessels were lost, together with the valuable collection of arms on board the last named.

Those on board the *Prony* represent, we learn, that they were passed in their distress by a number of the Yankee vessels, who took no notice of them whatever, having the heartlessness to leave them to their fate, without making the least effort to assist them.

The wreck of the *Prony* has been burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federalists.

"FEDERAL ATROCITIES."

From the Memphis Argus, Oct. 26.

Two young ladies of Harper's Ferry escaped to Richmond a few days since. They report that LINCOLN'S soldiers endeavor to vie with each other in brutalities to helpless women and children, and that a short time before their departure, one of the Hessians took deliberate aim at a little girl and shot her through the head. Children while on their way to and from school are frequently shot at by the soldiers (!)

It is said that travel was stopped on the Washington and Baltimore railroad in order to give the Lincolnites an opportunity to mine the road at the Relay and Annapolis junction.

ENCOURAGING.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A most extraordinary statement was obtained yesterday in the highest official circles of the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain. It is certain that a dispatch agent arrived here yesterday from England, having landed in the British possessions, and escaping to reach the South through Michigan and the West. His report is understood to be that he was arrested in Ohio, and robbed of his dispatches, subsequently effecting his escape to this city. The assertion of the agent is that the dispatches contained assurances of the immediate recognition of our Government by that of Great Britain. We give this statement without adding any opinion of our own, or professing to know how the Government has verified or credited the report, beyond semi-official expressions of confidence in its truth, which reached us last night.

HOW THE BERMUDA ESCAPED.

From the Lynchburgh, (Va.,) Republican.

We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from a private letter, written by an officer of our navy, giving an account of the manner in which the Bermuda ran the blockade:

C. S. STEAMER HUNTRESS,
SAVANNAH, Ga., November 3, 1861.

DEAR ——: I have only time to write to you a very hasty letter. We came back from a successful expedition a while ago. We went down last night to carry the *Bermuda* out, loaded with about 2,000 bales of cotton. We confidently expected to fight, as the plan was for us to attack the blockading vessels, while she was to pass out. We went down to Fort Pulaski about dark, with five vessels of our Mosquito fleet, the *Bermuda* following. A heavy gun was fired from the battery at Warsaw, which was the signal, but on going out we found none of the vessels, as the night was very dark, rainy and stormy—just the thing for us—and their attention, I suppose, was drawn off by the signal gun. So we fooled them and gave them the slip completely; all of us returning in high spirits and "nobody hurt," as we certainly anticipated engaging them last night.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

From the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Reliable intelligence has been received here that several bridges on the railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga, also on the railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt. This is evidently a precursory movement. The telegraph wires on these routes have been removed at several points.

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A bridge of about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railroad was burnt about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists. It is reported that several other bridges were burned on the road south of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 9.

A bridge at Charleston, Tenn., was burnt last night. Charleston is a post-village of Bradley County, Tenn., on the Hiawassa River, 18 on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. It is 75 miles southwest of Knoxville, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes from Pensacola on the 28th inst. as follows:

"A little after 2 o'clock this morning, the explosion of a mighty gun from the enemy's side announced the approach of a new sail—daylight revealed a huge steamer at anchor near Fort Pickens. Three guns were fired, which shook the very city, and caused for the moment some little anxiety. I give it as a report from below that several vessels were in the vicinity of Pickens last night, and under darkness of the hour landed troops on the Island, it was thought. I give this simply as I hear it. Certain it is, that there are seldom any vessels seen now in the daytime near the fort. By these movements, no doubt, they intend for the future to keep a secret.

I see by the New-Orleans papers, that the enemy report the *Preble* as having sailed for Pensacola since the Hollins attack. No vessel answering her description has as yet arrived here. The truth of the matter is, old *Manassas* battled daylight through her—*she is gone!*

Corporal WALTER TUGGLE, of the State Artillery, (Mobile Continentals,) died at 10 o'clock this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Charleston *Courier* of Nov. 5 announces the arrival of nineteen officers and seamen, parts of crews of several vessels captured by the privateer *Sallie*.

Com. G. N. HOLLINS, C. S. N., has received from the Department of the Confederate States Navy the appointment of Flag-Captain on the New-Orleans naval station, dating on the day of his "successful attack on and dispersal of" the United States vessels at the Passes of the Mississippi.

A Richmond letter in the Charleston *Courier* gives these hints:

"From what has been told here in the most confidential way, there is reason to believe that a very pretty little foray will be made into Maryland ere long, by which Mr. DAN STOKES and his fellow-profligates will be made to suffer. The Confederates are not so badly off for water transportation as some people imagine.

It is said that the Commissioners from Kentucky are in something of a snarl, all of them wanting to be Brigadiers, at least, and none willing to take position under the others. Let us hope this is not true."

A powder mill has just been put in operation in Cherokee County, Ga.

A Nashville correspondent writes under date of Oct. 29: "The business of this city has fallen off greatly since the large increase of forces on both sides in Kentucky, which has made the blockade between here and Louisville effective. Your Richmond correspondent complains, I presume humorously, that speculators there had recently bought up the butter at 30 to 40 cents, to send it to Charleston, where the price was 75 cents. Well, I suppose it was a good thing to equalize the supplies of butter at Richmond and Charleston, and I don't see how it can be done except by those whom you call speculators—that is, merchants."

The Grand Jury on Nov. 4 found true bills against the City of Richmond and several Savings Banks and private individuals, for violating the law against issuing shinplasters

Judge HUMPHREYS, of the Confederate Court at Memphis, has given a liberal interpretation of the Sequestration act in favor of debtors. They will be given all the time that debts may be stayed under the State laws, without security. And their personal securities will not be demanded, but mortgages on real estate will be taken, or the debtor may deposit with some attorney, approved by the Court, personal assets, the collection of which may be presented by the debtor.

The Charleston *Courier* delights its readers with rumors from Washington, by way of Gordonsville, Va., that Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN and Secretaries SEWARD, CAMERON and BLAIR had resigned in disgust.

The Savannah *Republican* vexes itself with the question, "What shall the seaport cities do for coal during the coming Winter?" The price has generally ranged from $3 50 to $5 retail; now it is as high as $4 per ton, and rising. It ought to be procured near Chattanooga, Tenn., according to the *Republican*.

A dispatch dated Norfolk, Nov. 4, says: "Capt. MAITLAND has arrived here in charge of a cargo of coin, which had come ashore on North Carolina, and was planted for the Confederate Government. He reports the gale off the coast of North Carolina as having been terrific and destructive. Rockets, guns, signal lights and other signs of distress were observed for many nights, and it is believed that several vessels of the Lincoln fleet have been wrecked."

The New-Orleans *Bee*—dates not given, but very late—has an article on the capture, by the Federal fleet, of the *Joseph H. Toone* and several other vessels, on the Gulf coast. The *Bee* says:

"The *Joseph H. Toone* had a cargo of arms and munitions of war valued at $10,000, and would have been worth four or five times that amount had she run safely into Richmond."

The *Picayune* thinks whisky and ice must be growing an ordinary source in Richmond. A "friend just returned informs all the editor, on entering a fashionable drinking saloon in the Confederate Capital, he saw this placard posted over the counter: 'Drinks fifteen cents each. No bills changed except at heavy discount. Gentlemen will please refrain from eating ice in their tumblers, after drinking.'"

HENRY HEWLINGS TYSON, of Maryland, has been appointed an Acting Midshipman in the Confederate Navy, and ordered to report to Commander KENNEDY, on board the steamer *Richmond*, at Aquia Creek.

Over $50,000 worth of clothing has been received at Richmond, voluntarily contributed by the citizens of the Confederate States, for the benefit of the soldiers.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, there were 1,711 prisoners war in Richmond. In the last sixteen days the prisoners there had eaten up $2,600 worth of beef. Since the war commenced 2,685 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. The conduct of those taken near Leesburgh is spoken well of by the *Enquirer*. On Oct. 29, 250 prisoners were to leave Richmond for Columbia, S. C.

A dispatch, dated Savannah, Nov. 12, says there was a fight below that city, originating in consequence of the Unionists attempting to burn a vessel aground on Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the Union frigate left.

A dispatch from Charleston reports the late storm as exceedingly violent along the whole Southern coast.

Arkansas is rapidly filling the call for 5,000 volunteers. The difficulty among the Creeks is not yet settled. Advices from Fort Smith report the small-pox raging there.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday says: "Gen. WISE is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent, and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. BARRINGDON wants to take it, with its fighting commander, to Kentucky, but WISE thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there. Wherever he goes, the enemy will meet a Cœur de Lion."

The Richmond *Enquirer* announces that it is extremely difficult to obtain a passport to leave the Southern Confederacy or to pass through the lines on any pretence whatever. In some cases the privilege has been denied British subjects, and their only alternative was to declare themselves "alien enemies" in order to effect their purpose, and not in every instance was a passport granted, the authorities being more guarded than heretofore about granting passports to persons who may desire to leave the State.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, of a recent date, says: "Among the *on dits* and floating rumors, I mention the following: Gen. TOOMBS is said to have said there will be no fight at Manassas until next Spring. There is enough tobacco in England to last two years. Ten thousand bales of cotton are at a certain point in Florida waiting for the Yankee."

The editor of the Clinton *Patriot*, who has just visited Camp Moore, Tennessee, says there are quite a number of cases of measles in the camp. The yellow fever is also prevailing at East Baton Rouge.

The Attakapas *Register* says that four gunboats, for the protection of the coast of St. Mary and adjacent parishes against the forays of the Federals, are nearly ready for service.

The Greensboro' *Beacon* says that the cotton crop of that section, especially on the sandy lands, is rather better than was expected two weeks ago. The present impression is that [illegible] will not fall much from that of last year.

"In Rapids Parish," says the Alexandria *Democrat*, "the planters in the cotton-picking line have done a good week's work, while our sugar planters have been steaming and rolling away on half-matured cane, with a poor yield."

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* says: "We understand that several sugar-planters have commenced grinding. The quality of the new sugar is said to be fair. It would appear that the cane yields very little."

The Pointe Coupee *Echo*, of the 19th, says: "During the week a number of the sugar-planters have commenced grinding, and are now making good sugar. The yield of the cane is about an average one."

The West Baton Rouge *Planter*, of the 16th, says sugar-making progresses steadily, the yield usually being fair, and, in some places, excellent. All the sugar that we have seen is excellent.

The Plaquemine *Rice Planter* also says: "It has been raining again this week—Thursday night without cessation—thus putting back our planters in taking off their crops. The sugar made will be much less than anticipated."

The Columbus correspondent of the Memphi *Appeal*, under date of Oct. 23, writes:

"A spy in crinoline was brought into headquarters this morning from somewhere in the neighborhood of Mayfield, who gave her name as Mrs. SHEPPARD. She says she is a native of New-York, and has lived in Memphis, to which place she pretended to be making her way when she drew upon herself the attention of parties who brought her to this city, and delivered her over to Gen. PILLOW. She has not had a hearing at the time of writing."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN — BUCKNER'S FORTIFICATIONS AT BOWLING GREEN — STRENGTH OF THE POSITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

The telegraph announces that Gen. SHERMAN is to be withdrawn entirely from this department and assigned to duty elsewhere. I am satisfied the step will be a bad one. When Gen. SHERMAN is relieved of the command of this department, he ought to be sent down the line of the Nashville road to command the division there. Such was the original programme; but it has been very materially altered in several important particulars, on account of the two vacancies simultaneously created by the removal of FREMONT and the retirement of Gen. SCOTT. It was intended to send Gen. HALLECK to this department. At all events, a change of names for chief of this department need not be followed by a change as to the intended chief of the division on the Nashville road, and I sincerely hope it will not be. If the officers and men of the central division had the whole service to choose from, I believe they would take SHERMAN for their commander. They have the utmost confidence in him, and that in the present condition of our national military affairs, is saying a great deal. Besides, he is a man of marked ability, is now thoroughly acquainted with the situation, knows no motive but devotion to the service, and possesses that seriousness, gravity and prud

...ship, able to sail southward. All [illegible] ...multitude of provisions, &c., for another summer, Dr. Kane's Winter-quarters, the position of the Advance remained. She had probably drifted out to sea with the ice. During the journey the coldest temperature of the cruise was experienced. On one day the thermometer sank to 84° below zero. We remained at Anglo Cu this, as well as on all subsequent journeys, in the snow-hut of the Esquimaux.

Active preparations had been making since January for the Spring campaign, and the party was ready for the final start on the 4th of April. The sledge-boat consisted of a metallic life-boat, about twenty feet in length, (the generous gift of Col. Lefferts,) mounted upon runners, provisions for a boat's crew of six persons for five months, provisions for crew of seven persons and fourteen dogs for six weeks, together with a careful allowance-stock of fuel for the same unnamed period. They started from the vessel on the abovementioned date, with their entire equipage, the boat and its cargo being drawn by the whole available ship's company, and fourteen dogs. Mr. Radcliff, with two men, was left in charge of the vessel.

Upon reaching Fog Harbor they made nearly a due north course, intending to reach the west coast and travel thence upon the land ice. They soon encountered hummocked ice of extraordinary thickness, through which it was often necessary to break a passage with axes and shovels. It finally became evident from the slowness of our progress that the entire Summer would be consumed in reaching the west land, even if the boat could be transported to it at all. Being well assured that nothing could be accomplished with the boat expedition, Dr. Hayes sent the main party back on the 28th of April, and continued northward with three companions and two dog-sledges.

The ice grew worse as they advanced, and they were fourteen days in reaching the West Coast, a distance in a direct line of only forty miles. From this fact, said Dr. Hayes, you can form some estimate of the character of the ice over which we traveled. The assembly of the labor broke down the dogs, and we were obliged to feed them a double ration, thus consuming rapidly the provisions, and proportionably shortening our northward journey. Reaching the West Coast at Cape Hayes, we traveled along the land through Kennedy Channel, until the 18th of May, when, our provisions being exhausted, we were compelled to turn our faces southward. The latitude obtained upon that day was lat. 81° 35', forty miles further north than the highest position of Dr. Kane in 1854. The land was taken possession of in the name of the United States, and the flag which was used on the occasion has covered the most northern known land upon the globe. [Prolonged applause.] The land bears the honored name of Henry Grinnell. The last days of the journey I was accompanied by a single companion, my Secretary, Mr. Know, to whose energy and endurance during this critical period I owe many obligations.

Two will remember, said Dr. Hayes, that it was in Kennedy Channel, upon the west side of which I made, as I have already observed, my highest northing, that Dr. Kane discovered, June 26, 1854, an open sea. The party making the discovery traveled upon the eastern shore, while you will observe that my efforts were confined to the western. My observations cover the same general region, and I will now report to you the physical conditions which I there observed, and the conclusions at which I arrived. I found Kennedy Channel, and the region to the northward of it, mainly covered with ice. The ice was much decayed, and bore evidence of speedy dissolution. In many places there were pools of open water. I was obliged to keep mostly upon the land ice, owing to the utter and insecure condition of the ice to seaward.

The time of my visit was the middle of May, and I entertain no doubt that, as the Summer advanced, the ice in Kennedy Channel and to the northward would rapidly dissolve, and before the period of the season corresponding to that at which Dr. Kane made his observations, the ice would have mainly disappeared. I believe, therefore, that Dr. Kane's theory respecting the existence of an open sea to the northward of Smith's Strait, as illustrated by his own observations, is confirmed by my own experience. The evidence it is true, is in a measure circumstantial, but it is to my mind none the less conclusive.

The six weeks subsequent to my return to Port Foulke, were occupied in preparing the vessel for sea, in completing such unfinished surveys, in making magnetic and other observations, in collecting specimens of natural history, in photographing the scenery and objects of interest in the vicinity.

The schooner had been temporarily crippled by the ice encounters of the previous Summer.

Being without a carpenter, a large share of the labor of repairs fell upon Mr. McCormick, the sailing-master of the expedition, of whose ready ingenuity and practical skill I cannot too warmly express my acknowledgments. The ice broke up around the vessel on the 10th of July, and we put to sea on the 14th.

After much difficulty and two trials, we reached the west coast, twelve miles south of Cape Isabella, and being unable to pass the cape with the schooner, I made a journey to the north side of the cape in a whale-boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet obtained a view to the northward. In that direction, fifteen miles above Cape Isabella, the ice was solid and unbroken as far as the eye could reach.

To the eastward the pack-ice was heavy and impenetrable. To penetrate the Strait under these circumstances, with the view of reaching a practicable point for future sledge operations with my reduced force, (for I had now only five dogs,) was clearly impracticable, and believing that I was not justified in incurring the heavy expense of another year's absence, without a prospect of corresponding results, I reluctantly abandoned the field and turned southward.

Taking Whale Sound on the way, I completed the survey of that remarkable inlet, and obtained there an excellent set of magnetic determinations and some photographs of the natives, the glaciers, and other objects of interest.

After boring through the ice of Melville Bay for 150 miles, we reached the southern water, and entered the Harbor of Upernavick on the 14th of August. There we remained ten days, engaged during that time in various scientific explorations. On the 1st of September we reached Godhoun, or Lievely, and were there similarly occupied. We were ready for sea again on the 6th, but a succession of southwest gales detained us until the 17th, when we again put to sea, and having a fair wind, we were on the 22d, 200 miles to the southward of Cape Farewell. From that time until the 9th of October we encountered constant southerly weather, with frequent gales. When off Halifax we sustained serious damage and were obliged to put into that port for repairs. We were there the recipients of generous hospitality at the hands of the citizens of Halifax and of the officers of Her Majesty's Government stationed there. In obedience to the dictates of courtesy, I brought the schooner back to Boston, where we arrived Oct. 23.

I will conclude, Mr. President, with an enumeration of the results of the expedition:

1. A detailed survey of the west coast of North Baffin Bay, Smith Strait, and Kennedy Channel, and the extension of the survey to the north of any previous explorations. This survey embraces about 1,200 miles of coast line.

2. The discovery of a new channel opening westward from Smith Strait, parallel with Jones' and Lancaster Sounds.

3. A detailed survey of the coasts of Whale Sound, and the coasts to the north and south of it. This survey embraces about 600 miles of coast line.

4. Surveys of glaciers by which their rate of movement is estimated.

5. A complete set of pendulum experiments.

6. Sets of magnetic experiments at Port Foulke, Cape Isabella, in Whale Sound, at Upernavik and Godhavn.

7. Topographic and hydrographic surveys.

8. Large collections of specimens of natural history, and geological and mineralogical collections.

9. A continuous set of meteorological observations.

10. An extensive collection of photographic views.

11. The accomplishment of a more northern latitude than ever before attained upon land.

12. The confirmation of theories respecting the open Polar Sea.

It is with pleasure that I turn from the relation of these details to speak of my companions. You have followed them with an interest not less great than that with which you have honored me. They have done well, have performed their duties cheerfully, and with a harmony becoming to the enterprise. They deserve the gratitude of their commander.

The unfortunate accident which occasioned the untimely death of Mr. Sonntag, caused a serious loss to the expedition. The system of observations and experiments which we had planned in concert had already accomplished important additions to Arctic science, when death deprived me of his invaluable assistance; and with the duties incident to Arctic exploration in the field pressing constantly upon me, I was not always able to execute the plans which we had devised. My officers, however, on all occasions contributed their best assistance, and I was by them relieved of many onerous duties. I am especially indebted to Mr. Radcliff, Assistant Astronomer, for his zealous assistance in the work at the observatory, and for assistance in taking photographic views; and to Messrs. Dodge, Know and Stark, I owe obligations for valuable aid in collecting specimens of natural history and other scientific duty.

I have already borne evidence of the practical skill and energy of my sailing master, Mr. McCormick.

We had heard no certain news of events at home, excepting through some papers seen in a Greenland port, until they narrated merely the incidents transpiring up to the close of March last, including the inauguration of the new President. On our way to Halifax, we resorted to a device to obtain intelligence in the shortest weather from a passing vessel. In the midst of a severe blow, a ship steering eastward, and consequently, as we thought, coming from some port on the American Continent, was passing near enough to read written inquiries. So, we painted in huge black letters, on a piece of canvas, the question, "Is there war in the States?" and placed our bulletin over the side next to the strange vessel. Some one on board of her read it and replied by writing on her quarter with chalk, the simple word, "Yes" and in this way and to this extent only did we obtain the eagerly desired information. [Hilarity and applause.]

I hope, Mr. President, that I may, at some future day, have the opportunity again to address you upon the further prosecution of Arctic discovery, and, God willing, I trust yet to carry the flag of our great Republic, with not a single star erased from its glorious Union, to the extreme northern limits of the earth. The voyage from which I have just returned has confirmed me in the views which I have always expressed before you. The want of steam power curtailed my sounding and the death of my dogs crippled all my operations.

Dr. Hayes remarked that, before taking his seat, he would in compliance with the request of some friends present, give the audience an opportunity of looking at a few curiosities brought with him from the farthest North. Hereupon were exhibited a specimen of the tunic, drawers and boots of an Esquimaux woman, all made of fine seal-skin, with the fur inside and the untanned leather outside, and all curiously but handsomely ornamented with colors and rude needle-work; a sledge-runner about two feet six inches in length, composed of five pieces, four of them of walrus-bone, and the fifth a tire or rim of the tusk of the same animal, all ingeniously strung together with sinews in such manner that they could be tightened into the almost solid shape of the most approved fanner, with the additional advantage of being very light and elastic—and finally, the celebrated Esquimaux dog *Navik*, which had accompanied the Doctor through all his last expedition. This was a splendid creature, approaching in size the larger species of Newfoundland dog, but bearing greater resemblance to the St. Bernard breed. *Navik* was of a rich dun color, with a full hide of soft fur, a bushy tail and head fox-shaped, pointed, long-eared and extremely bright and intelligent in expression. In reply to inquiries, the Doctor stated that this animal had been the best sledge-dog he had ever seen; and from first to last, among all the great number he had seen and used, remained the master of the kennel. When swift traveling is desired, as many as thirteen and fourteen dogs are put in a team, and will draw a sledge from five to six feet in length, with one driver, fifteen miles, over clear ice or snow, in an hour. The Doctor had once, with such a team, made 35 miles in 2 hours and 20 minutes. *Navik* alone could draw one person along on a light sledge at a very fair pace. In the far North he had fed him and all the draught dogs on reindeer meat, and the cause of the death of Dr. Kane's dogs had been the unavoidable necessity of feeding them on salt beef, the only resource at the Doctor's command at the time in question.

At the close of the lecture a very large number of ladies and gentlemen pressed forward to shake hands with the gallant explorer, and to examine the curiosities of Arctic life, not omitting to pat and caress friend *Navik*, who bore the familiarity with great dignity and composure, seeming, however, to suffer from the heat of the rooms as he had not done before, his master said, since his arrival.

After this the audience ascended to the library and galleries of sculpture, painting, and archæology, above stairs, which were brilliantly illuminated to the very dome, and it was quite 11 o'clock before this very agreeable and instructive occasion terminated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 2404, 4056, 4070, 4318½, 4398, 4581, 4600, 4602, 4646, 4664, 4662½, 4663, 4720, 4851, 4872, 4933, 4937, 4963, 4972, 4977, 5049, 5061, 5690, 5066, 5140, 5167, 5244, 5262, 5274, 5288, 5310, 5321, 5396, 5410, 5424, 5442, 2586, 3088, 3111, 3247, 3473, 3737, 3836, 4028, 4036, 4133, 4152, 4316, 4505, 4565, 4602½, 4614, 4684, 4691, 4700, 4751, 4795, 4896, 4948, 4969, 4997, 5113, 5012, 5047, 5097, 5172, 5214, 5379, 5388, 5397, 5419, 5420, 5440, 5448, 5456, 5508, 5534, 5538, 5539½, 5541, 5545, 5565.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated cases will be first taken up, and if exhausted, the following enumerated cases will be called: Nos. 205, 211, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247 250, 252, 253, 257, 266, 269½, 276.

Superior Court—Special day calendar of short causes to be called in Part I.—Nos. 3141, 3142, 2963, 2751. After the special calendar is called and disposed of, the day calendar for the day in Part I. will be called, consisting of the numbers on Thursday's calendar, and the following ones set down for Friday, Nov. 18, which are as follows: Nos. 2299, 863, 1253.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 894, 1428, 1184, 1439.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The trial of Minthorn Westervelt, the third mate of the *Nightingale*, was continued yesterday the following witnesses being called for the defence:

N. Dane Ellingwood—I reside at Staten Island, and was a Member of Assembly from Richmond County; know the Westervelt family very well; have known the young man as a very respectable young man; have had occasion to make inquiries as to his character; it has always been very good and highly respectable.

William Cuthbertson—I am a merchant, doing business in New-York; have resided for twenty years at Staten Island; have known the Westervelt family and the prisoner; never heard anything against him; on the contrary, he was in my office for three months after he left school, and he behaved himself very well.

John D. Sloat—(Commodore Sloat)—Have been an officer in the United States Navy for sixty odd years; have known the family of Westervelt all my life; have known the prisoner all his life; he is a respectable young man; he has been at my house and dined with me.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

The District-Attorney offered to prove declarations made by Capt. Brown, in the Congo River, that all his mates knew about the voyage before the vessel left Liverpool. The Court excluded the testimony.

Mr. McKeon then proceeded to sum the case up for the defence, and spoke till two o'clock. Mr. O'Connor followed on the same side, until half-past four. Mr. District-Attorney Smith closed for the Government, in a speech of two hours' long, after which Judge Nelson proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: This indictment is founded upon the fourth and fifth sections of the Act of Congress of May 15, 1820.

The fourth section is as follows: "If any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, shall land from such vessel, and on any foreign shore seize any negro or mulatto, with intent to make them slaves, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring, or carry, or receive such negro or mulatto on board any such vessel, with the intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, suffer death."

The fifth section annexes the same penalty against any citizen or foreigner who shall, under the circumstances stated in the previous section, forcibly confine or detain any negro or mulatto on such vessel with the intent to make them slaves, or aid and abet in thus confining and detaining them.

The third count of the indictment charges that the prisoner, a citizen of the United States, of the ship's company of the ship *Nightingale*, a foreign vessel, engaged in the Slave-trade, did, piratically and feloniously, receive 800 negroes on board such vessel, with intent to make them slaves.

The seventh count charges the prisoner, a citizen of the United States, with aiding and abetting in the forcible confinement and detention of the negroes, with intent to make them slaves. This is made an offence under the fifth section of the act. We lay this count out of the case, inasmuch as, if the prisoner is guilty at all, he is guilty as principal. Indeed, though there are several counts set forth in the indictment, we do not think it necessary to call your attention to any other than the third.

The prisoner at the bar is a citizen of the United States; and hence it will not be material to trouble you with any observations upon the point whether the ship *Nightingale*, at the time of the alleged crime, was an American vessel, or owned, in whole or in part, by American citizens. The prisoner being a citizen, the offence may be committed by him on board of a vessel, whether foreign or American. We have, therefore, confined the application of the evidence in the case to the third count in the indictment, which lays the offence against the prisoner as a citizen of the United States, and charges that the prisoner did piratically and feloniously receive the negroes on board the ship *Nightingale* with the intent to make them slaves.

A question has been made whether or no some force does not enter as an element into the crime under this clause of the statute.

There are four descriptions of the offence to be found in this section:

1. Landing and seizing the negroes; 2. Forcibly bringing and carrying them on board; 3. Decoying them; and 4th, receiving them on board the vessel.

The two first comprehend the use of force as a necessary element. The two last, decoying or receiving on board, do not. The question here is under the last clause of the statute.

We instruct you that, receiving the negroes on board from persons who had seized and brought them to the ship's sides, in violation of the law, may constitute this offence under the statute.

It has been urged that the offence under this section can be committed only by some person who has an interest in the negroes, or, at least, by some person who has the power upon the ship to receive or reject them. But this, we think, is too narrow a construction of the act. Our view of it is, that any person of her ship's company on board the ship, who is competent to commit a crime, is capable of committing the offence under the statute, by voluntarily, freely and willingly receiving the negroes upon the ship with the intent to make them slaves, or by actually participating in such reception, and with the like intent which makes him a principal in the offence. The statute excludes any such distinction, in our judgment, as is set up by the learned counsel for the prisoner. Any citizen, being of the crew or ship's company of the vessel, may be charged with the offence. This is the only limit as to the condition of the persons exposed to the crime.

We agree that a person may engage or participate in the reception of the negroes on board, and still not be guilty of the offence. He may be acting under compulsion—physical or moral; the act done against his will; beguiled into it by the arts or power of others, until too late for the party to extricate himself; the hands and subordinates of the ship may be deceived by the master and others engaged and interested in the crime, under pretexts that the vessel was engaged, or to be engaged, in a lawful trade, and might not be undeceived until in such a situation, on the semi-barbarous coast as to be in a degree helpless, and obliged, or apparently obliged, to go on in the performance of their duty on the ship; and undoubtedly, in such cases, and under such circumstances, a Court and jury should look very deliberately into the facts, and give prisoners the benefit of any reasonable doubt, before a conviction, should be satisfied that the prisoners acted freely, voluntarily, willingly, and without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding them.

These are considerations that will always enter into the deliberations of the Court and jury in the case of the trial of subordinates of the crew of the vessel, and are fit and proper to influence the jury in passing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. They apply exclusively to the subordinates of a vessel, who are obliged to obey the orders of their superiors. We do not mean that an unlawful order is to be obeyed. We refer to the general condition of the subordinate, when he has not the power to disobey. They have no application to the master of the vessel, or owner of negroes engaged in the Slave-trade.

Now, gentlemen, with these views of the law, it will be for you to look into the evidence in the case, examine and weigh it, and determine whether or not he voluntarily, freely and willingly, without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding him, participated in receiving the negroes on board the vessel at the time mentioned, with the intent to make them slaves.

The first inquiry naturally arising out of the facts in the case is, whether the prisoner had knowledge, at Liverpool, that the vessel was intending to engage in the Slave-trade; for, if he had, then undoubtedly this fact would have considerable influence upon your views of his subsequent acts on board. On this point no witness has brought home to the prisoner this knowledge; and it therefore rests upon the cargo and fitting out of the vessel for her voyage to the African coast. In answer and explanation of this part of the case, evidence has been given that the cargo and fitting out of the vessel corresponded with cargoes for a lawful trade on that coast. The cargo of the vessel, therefore, as to the intent and purpose of the voyage, is equivocal; and, of itself, may as well lead to the conclusion of a lawful as of an unlawful trade; and if the evidence is equipoised, as to its effect in this respect, its bearing upon the case is very much qualified, and perhaps neutralized. If you should find that the prisoner had no knowledge of the intention of the master of the vessel to engage in the Slave-trade at Liverpool, then your inquiry will be as to the time when he is chargeable with this knowledge; and whether, after this, he was in a condition to extricate himself from the vessel; or, in other words, whether or not you will hold him responsible under his condition and the attending circumstances, for not escaping from the vessel, so as to avoid any participation in the offence. These, gentlemen, are considerations which belong to you, and upon which it is your province to pass. The evidence before you, bearing upon this part of the case, has been very fully examined and discussed, and we are very sure that the whole of it is familiar to you, and we shall not take up your time in going over it. The question you have to determine is, whether or not the prisoner did participate in the reception of the negroes on board of the *Nightingale* from persons who had seized them on the land, and brought them by force to the vessel, freely, voluntarily, and willingly, without any restraint from the facts and circumstances surrounding him at the time, and with the intent to make them slaves. If you come to the conclusion that he did, then the prisoner is guilty; if not, then he is not. Evidence has been given of the good character of the prisoner previous to this charge. This is always admissible in behalf of the prisoner; and, though it will not overcome satisfactory proof of guilt, yet it is entitled to weight in a case which is left open to explanation on the evidence. With these remarks, gentlemen, we submit the case for your consideration.

The jury retired about 7 o'clock, under the charge of officers.

About 8 o'clock they sent in a communication to the Court requesting refreshments and their baggage, which the Court ordered to be furnished them by the Marshal, and then adjourned till morning.

The jury remained in session all night, and about 12 o'clock, to-day, at their own request, were brought into Court and stated that they were unable to agree. Judge Nelson asked them several times if there was no prospect of their agreeing, and if they had given the question full consideration. All agreed that there was no prospect of an agreement, and they were therefore discharged.

It was understood that when they went out they stood six and six, but when they were finally discharged, eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

This Court was opened yesterday for the trial of jury causes. The calendar, as prepared, contains several revenue causes, in which the United States is a party.

The first cause called yesterday, was the case of the "United States vs. Ten case of Patent Petticoat-ing marked T. B. J." This suit has been tried three times before, the jury in each instance disagreeing, though the case has always been tried with great skill by the most eminent counsel in the City. The value of the goods involved amounts to about $7,000, and the charge against them is, that they were invoiced at this port at less than their market value, with intent to defraud the Government.

The jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the United States.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

The Wife's Services—The Husband and Wife Cannot Jointly Recover for their Loss.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Barnard.

Valentine Lutz and Marie E. Lutz vs. *Frederick R. Meyer et al.*—This was an action brought against the master and owners of the packet-ship *Yorktown*, to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, Marie E. Lutz, by reason of which she lost the effective use of an arm. The trial of the case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendants appealed to this Court, contending that the verdict against them was occasioned by the erroneous charge of the Court to the jury. The facts in this respect will appear in the opinion delivered on the appeal.

Barnard, J.—This action was brought for injuries received to Marie E. Lutz, one of the plaintiffs, she being the wife of Valentine Lutz, the other plaintiff. The jury were charged: "That the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the loss of the wife's services to her husband, and this was coupled with the significant remark, 'if it appears that (the plaintiffs,) are in comparatively humble circumstances, and it is for you (the jury) to say whether they would be entitled to as great a compensation as persons occupying a higher position in society. It may be considered on the other hand that the injury would be greater to a person who is obliged to work for her support and that of her family."

This remark is only referred to in order to show that it seems particularly pointed to the damages to be recovered for the loss of service. The jury, at all events, might well have so understood it, and their verdict might have chiefly been rendered for the loss of service, the jury perhaps considering that to be the greater item of damage to persons in plaintiff's condition in life.

That portion of the charge, viz.: "That plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the loss of the wife's service to her husband," was duly excepted to.

The charge, in this respect at least, if in no other, was erroneous. Those damages constituted an independent and distinct course of action, to be recovered by the husband, in an action brought by him alone.

It is laid down in Starkie on evidence, "But the plaintiff cannot recover in respect of any injuries for which an action lies by another, or by himself and another jointly. In an action of trespass for an assault on the wife or servant of the plaintiff, *per quod consortium amisit* or *servitium amisit*, the jury cannot take into consideration the injuries suffered by the wife or servant, in respect of which a distinct action lies. So, if the action be brought by the husband and wife for a trespass to the latter, no evidence is admissible of any consequential damages to the husband alone." (Starkie on Ev., vol. II., pl. 11., p. 1,166.

The objection that the exception to this portion of the charge is too broad is not valid. The portion of the charge as to the condition of the arm, and as to the plaintiff Marie not being able to use it effectively, immediately precedes the charge relating to the loss of services. The two parts, therefore, clearly go together; and the first could have been intended for no other purpose than as a statement of fact on which to found the proposition of law. This portion of the charge (taking the two facts together) is, in substance, "The plaintiff Marie has lost the effective use of her arm, and therefore can be of no service to her husband during her life, and for this loss of service the husband is entitled to recover." This somewhat changes the phraseology, it is true, but it is the effect of this portion of the charge; the charge as given was calculated to produce this impression on the minds of the jury. Both parts of this portion of the charge are consequently erroneous. The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Composition Deeds—Their Effect upon the Rights of a Holder of a Promissory Note.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Henry M. Gowing vs. *William Allen and others.*—This action was brought upon a promissory note for $384 91, made by the firm of Allen, McLean & Bulkley. Before the maturity of the note, the former holders executed a deed providing for its renewal at maturity, and to extend the time of payment till June, 1862. It appeared upon the trial that some time after the execution of this deed, the plaintiff took the note before maturity as collateral security, and if collected, it was to be applied in part payment of a claim against the former holders.

The defendants made tender, at the trial, of a renewal note, and offered the deed referred to in evidence to show their liberty to do so.

The plaintiff objected to the deed as evidence in the cause on the ground that it appeared on its face to be a composition deed prepared for execution by all the creditors, and that only one creditor signed it; that its provisions amounted to a mere personal covenant on the part of the former holders of the note, which did not impair the validity of the note in the hands of a subsequent holder, and that there was no proof of notice to the plaintiff of this deed at the time he took the note.

The defendants contended that the deed was an independent contract of the holder, and that it was not to be considered as affecting the rights of such creditors; that it destroyed the validity of the note, and that plaintiff could not recover unless he was a holder for value before maturity, without notice, and that notice of the deed was not requisite to charge the plaintiff's title with the equities attending the note, he not being such *bona fide* holder.

The Court admitted the deed in evidence as competent, if followed with proof that the plaintiff was not the holder for value without notice.

It appeared in evidence that at the time the note was transferred to plaintiff, he could have received the balance due him in cash, if he had insisted upon payment in that way.

Plaintiff's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed. The Court did not consider the question free from doubt, but granted the motion, giving the defendant a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term.

Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

J. Francis Walton and Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; James S. Stearns and William E. Curtis for defendants.

Rights of Executors Respecting Judgments of their Testators.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham and Woodruff.

Ireland vs. *Litchfield.*—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term, allowed by Justice Woodruff.

The question in the case is as to the remedy of the executor of a deceased judgment creditor to enforce the judgment obtained by his testator.

The plaintiff, as executor of one Edward Cood, deceased, instituted proceedings to have a judgment, obtained by Cood, revived and continued, and to procure execution thereon in his own name. The Court below granted the relief sought.

The defendant appealed to this Court, where the case was now argued and decision reserved.

Charles Tracy for appellant; E. R. Robinson for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the case of Caroline Greene, indicted for grand larceny, occupied the entire day. The Jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Bowen vs. *Staten Island Oil and Candle Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Kimball vs. *Bean.*—Judgment for the defendant.

Voght vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs. Counter claim disallowed.

Levecott et al. vs. *Parkins.*—Exceptions settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Bidwell vs. *Pedrogas.*—Case to go on special calendar for first Friday of December, without prejudice.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Before Justice White.

Thornton et al. vs. *Hunt et al.*—(Four other cases.) Motion denied, with costs to abide event. See memorandum with Clerk.

Payne, Survivor, &c. vs. *Bradley.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for amount of former judgment and interest, besides costs, amounting to $528 07.

Before Justice Moncrief.

McGill vs. *McGuire.*—Judgment opened, and the defendant allowed to defend, upon terms.

Davis Pickerskill, et al.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Greene vs. *Robinson.*—Motion granted.

Before Judge Daly.

Beanon vs. *Davis.*—Defendant may answer in ten days on payment of costs. Judgment to stand as security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 14, 1861

$7,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou.	83	50 Penn. Coal Co.....	78½
30,000 U. S. 5s,'74..Cou.	86	600 Erie Railway.....	35
600 Or. W. Ln. ½ y'rly	91½	100 do.....	35¾
4,000 Ill. Cou. 6s,'76	83	100 do.....	b10 35½
4,000 Indiana 8s, 2½s.	57	100 do.....	b30 34½
2,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	82½	300 do.....	34½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	41½	50 do.....	34½
5,000 do.....	45	875 Hudson Riv. R. R.	40¾
2,330 Ga. State 6s.....	69	250 do.....	b30 41
45,000 Mo. State 6s.....	46	100 do.....	s10 40¾
10,000 do.....	s30 45½	60 do.....	40¾
5,000 do.....	43¾	200 Harlem Railroad....	14
5,000 do.....	55¾	75 do.....	13¾
5,000 do.....	b10 46	200 do.....	b10 13¾
1,000 La. State 6s.....	62	175 do.....	13¾
5,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs.	83	650 do.....	b30 14
2,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	105	300 do.....	b10 14
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	73	50 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 35
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	115 do.....	35
3,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	77½	100 do.....	b30 35
17 Am. Exchange Bk.	85½	150 Reading Railroad..	36½
50 Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	12 Mich. Cen. R.....	53½
225 do.....	60¾	450 do.....	54
100 do.....	b10 60¾	18 do.....	53¾
50 do.....	b30 60¾	50 do.....	s10 53¾
400 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	65¾	50 do.....	b30 54
15 do.....	65½	950 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	53
150 do.....	66	150 do.....	20¾
50 Pac. Mil. St. Co. E. D	98½	150 do.....	b10 20¾
50 do.....	b30 97¾	100 do.....	b30 20¾
60 do.....	97	100 do.....	b30 20¾
150 do.....	96¾	50 do.....	b30 20
135 do.....	95½	50 do.....	b10 20
50 do.....	s30 95½	250 do.....	s30 20
330 do.....	96	330 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41¾
50 do.....	b10 96	50 Panama Railroad..	121
50 do.....	s30 96	553 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	12¾
200 do.....	b3 96¾	13 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	98½
70 do.....	96¾	100 do.....	98¾
50 do.....	96¾	200 Galena & Chi. R...	73½
5 N. Y. Central R....	80¾	205 do.....	73½
275 do.....	80¾	20 do.....	72¾
250 do.....	80¾	1250 Clev. & Tol. R....	38
50 do.....	s10 80¾	100 do.....	b30 38½
250 do.....	b10 81	100 do.....	b30 38¾
600 do.....	81	240 Chi. & Rock I. R.	77
50 do.....	s10 81	200 do.....	s10 57
875 do.....	81¾	100 do.....	b30 57¾
100 do.....	s5 81¾	100 do.....	57¾
100 do.....	s10 81¾	100 do.....	b10 57¾
100 do.....	s30 81¾	50 do.....	s15 57¾
1650 do.....	81¾	100 do.....	b4 57¾
50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip,	s15 65	200 do.....	57¾
700 do.....	65	200 do.....	b10 57¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coupon	95½	50 Hudson River R....	40¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg...	94¾	50 do.....	s60 40¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	45½	150 do.....	40¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	b10 45¾	100 Harlem R.....	b30 13¾
5,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs..	75	100 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 34½
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Ass.	60¾	100 do.....	b30 34½
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	40	100 do.....	34½
5 Park Bank.....	95	50 Reading R.....	36¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....	85	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	53¾
20 East River Bank....	80	100 Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	41
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s60 64¾
5 N. Y. Central R.....	80¾	15 do.....	65
50 do.....	s10 81	150 Gal. and Chic. R...	73
50 Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.	96½	100 Clev. and Tol. R...	37¾
75 do.....	96¾	100 do.....	37¾
310 Erie Railway.....	34½	100 Chic. & R. I. R....	57
100 do.....	34¾	350 do.....	56¾
200 do.....	s30 34¾	100 do.....	s10 56¾
100 do.....	34¾	100 do.....	s10 56¾
300 do.....	s30 34	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R...	22¾
100 do.....	b15 34¾	24 Buff. & State Line R.	110
250 Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	50 Ch., Bur. & Quin. R.	65¼

Thursday, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again under much excitement to-day, and prices for the Federal securities and New-York Central among the Railway shares were ¼@1 ℔ cent. above the strong advance of Wednesday. The speculative dealings before the early Board in the morning opened at 80⅜@80½ for New-York Central and at the Board the sales were large from 80¾ to 81½ ℔ cent.; the bids at the last figure being freely supplied, and a reaction to 81½@81 soon succeeding. The course of Erie shares was from 35@35½ to 34¾ @⅝, and later in the day 80¾@81 ℔ cent. was the quotation for the former and 33⅞@84 ℔ cent. for Erie. Hudson shares were firm and Harlems barely steady at yesterday's figures. And when the Western Roads were reached the market was quite irregular and unsettled. While the commission orders at the Board appeared to be larger than yesterday, the disposition on the part of the Street speculators to realize on the advance of yesterday was quite decided, and the figures realized were ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the best sales of Wednesday on nearly all the Western descriptions. In Pacific Mail Shares, ex dividend, there was also a strong purpose manifested to realize at the early Board, and 95¾@95½ ℔ cent. was at one moment accepted. But in the afternoon fresh orders to buy came in, and 97¼ was paid, and the same figure bid for more, late in the day. For Panama 121 ℔ cent. paid. In the State Stocks there was a further vigorous advance on Tennessees, influenced by the advices, through secession sources, of the pending counter-revolution in that State. As much as 45½ ℔ cent. was paid for the Stock, and the same figure bid for more in the afternoon. The Federal Stocks were also strong on the news of yesterday, coupled with the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury will not consent to issue a 7 ℔ cent. Stock under any circumstances, while his authority is plenary to negotiate for a 6 ℔ cent. Stock at any rate, within his discretion, not below the equivalent of a 7 ℔ cent. Stock at par. The Coupon Bonds of 1881 brought 95½ and the Registered 94¾ ℔ cent. Missouri 6 ℔ cents. were steady at 40@45¼ ℔ cent.

In the afternoon the speculative Shares were somewhat feverish, and prices were unsettled, but at the very close the market was generally firm, at about the following quotations:

| | | | |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times may be sent at the lowest club rates. Specimens sent on application.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of Anonymous Communications. Letters for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. The Editors decline to return rejected Communications.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; but no letters will be literally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DODWORTH'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 645 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have the continued report of quiet along the National lines. The rebels do not show themselves much since the news of the success of the Great Expedition reached them. A person who reached Washington yesterday, only a day or two from Richmond, reports that the full extent of their disaster was known to the rebels, and that it had created among them the greatest consternation. The recent reconnoissance of the Fifth Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, under command of Col. GRAHAM, to Mathias Point, and about four miles back into Virginia, appears to have been a most successful one. We give a detailed account of it this morning from the pen of our special correspondent with the Brigade.

The news from Missouri, although not announcing a battle in immediate prospect, is nevertheless important. Gen. MCKINSTRY, who was recently ordered to report to headquarters at Washington, was met at St. Louis by a number of officers, who arrested him, together with his cashier, Mr. HAHN. The arrest is based upon charges growing out of alleged irregularities in Gen. MCKINSTRY's administration of the Quartermaster's Department. From Springfield, we learn that the divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS have left that place for a point further north, while the divisions of Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH have left for the South, with instructions to encamp ten miles below Wilson's Creek. The motive prompting these movements is not revealed.

A special order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, relieving those members of Gen. FREMONT's Staff, who were appointed from civil life, from duty, and discharging them from further service in the army. The order also discharges all those persons appointed into the military service by Gen. FREMONT, whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President.

The National victory at Piketon, Ky., appears from our latest dispatches to have been still more decisive than at first reported. The fight commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, and continued until night, when both armies slept on their arms—renewing the battle with daylight on Saturday. At 10 o'clock the rebel commander unconditionally surrendered, after a loss of four hundred killed and wounded. From two to four thousand prisoners were secured, and it is believed that Gen. WILLIAMS' entire force will be captured in the mountain gorges.

The Unionists of East Tennessee appear to be terribly in earnest in their hostility to the rebel rule which has recently been forced upon them, and their operations in cutting off the communications of the rebel armies, by destroying the rail road bridges and the telegraph lines, are creating the greatest trepidation in the rebel camps in Southern Kentucky. The long and costly bridge near Nashville, over the Cumberland River, has recently been burnt, and the position of the rebel army at Bowling Green is thus rendered doubly dangerous. A dispatch from Nashville in the *Norfolk Day Book*, announces the burning of six other bridges—two on the Georgia State Road over Chickamauga Creek; one on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, over the Niawassee River; two on the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad over Sick Creek, and one over the Holstein River. Matters in East Tennessee, the dispatch states, are in a critical condition, and "much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER."

A vessel which has arrived at Holmes' Hole from Southern waters reports that a large English steamer, loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, has been captured by a United States frigate and taken into Key West. This steamer is no doubt the *Fingal*, which was known some time ago to be fitting out at Greenock with the intention of running the Southern blockade, and which our cruisers have consequently been keeping a sharp lookout for—to some purpose, it appears.

A letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Bermuda, Nov. 1, contains the following important item of news: "The Confederate steamer *Nashville* is now coming up our harbor, in want of coal. She has been to the dock-yard at the other end of the Island, and has been refused supplies. She will probably fill up from a private stock on hand at this port. She will be a dangerous vessel if permitted to remain in the vicinity of these Islands."

The steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings a variety of intelligence of interest relating to affairs in America. The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* professes to have reliable information in regard to the Mexican expedition. He says that it has ulterior objects, and that if the Southern Confederacy can hold its own until January next, France and England will recognize it, and break the National blockade. This statement, however, is pronounced in England utterly untrue. Meantime the French preparations for the expedition were proceeding with all dispatch, the frigate *La Guerrière* having already received final instructions, and being expected to sail about the 4th inst. The letter of Mr. FAY, our Minister to Switzerland, spoken of in the dispatch of the *Nova Scotian*, had attracted the attention of the London *Times*, editorially. The *Times* contends that the recognition of the Confederate States, and a peaceable separation, will accomplish everything which the Northern Anti-Slavery Party has been advocating for years, and favors the recognition for this reason. The political power of the slave-owners would then be much less, as the South would only be a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. The cotton mills in various parts of Lancashire were reducing their running time to three days per week, and in numerous instances an entire suspension was taking place.

On the person of JAMES BROWN, who was arrested in Boston on Wednesday as a Secessionist was found a letter from WM. L. YANCEY to his son, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers.

In the recent raid on Guyandotte, Major WHALEY, the member of Congress from Wayne County, was captured. JENKINS, who led the rebels, captured three hundred Enfield and State guns, about sixty of the Union soldiers, and some horses. Major WHALEY was recruiting a regiment, and had but recently made Guyandotte his headquarters. He, and his one hundred and fifty soldiers, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, were about the only decent, honest men who had ever staid in Guyandotte over night.

According to a statement in the Frankfort *Statesman*, Kentucky has in actual service, or ready to be mustered in, 26,000 men, out of a Union voting population which numbers 90,000.

The Western papers express great indignation at the passage to the South from Kentucky of Mrs. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS and daughter. Mrs. SAUNDERS was *en route* for Nashville where she expected to join her husband, and she went through the Union lines on the strength of a pass from Secretary CAMERON or Gen. SCOTT,—which, does not clearly appear. It is said that she has had every opportunity to acquire information regarding the strength of the National forces in Kentucky, and that she has made the most of the chance.

Capt. HASKELL, a member of Gen. FREMONT'S staff, charged by Gen. THOMAS, in his famous report, with having been "a contractor for hay, forage, and mules," publishes a printed card in the St. Louis papers characterizing one statement of that document as "an absolute falsehood," another as "a deliberate falsehood," and a third, given on the authority of Capt. TORNLEY, as "a most willful and unqualified lie," italicised, at that.

Official reports found in Springfield, Mo., after its occupation by the National troops, state that the rebel loss in the engagement at Wilson's Creek, between the forces of Gen. LYON and PRICE, was 567 killed and wounded, exclusive of those mentioned in one or two missing lists, and those injured or killed whose names were never enrolled. Those qualified to judge, assert that the rebel loss was at least 3,000.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Nov. 8, makes the startling statement that "Kansas is in greater danger than at any former period of her history." Johnson and Linn Counties are entirely exposed to rebel depredations, and it is not unlikely that all the supply trains recently sent out have been captured, and that Olathe, like Gardner, has been sacked. Capt. BOND, with a company of regulars, and the Home Guards, are now at Kansas City. Another company has reached Johnson County, and five companies were to leave Leavenworth on the 8th.

Large numbers of fugitive slaves are reaching Philadelphia from parts of Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. On Tuesday night alone, thirty-seven came by way of Wilmington, from what is known as the "Peninsula" formed by these States. The Philadelphia *Press* estimates the entire number of these fugitives at 700.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst. and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. In the Liverpool Cotton market there had been a decline during the week of ⅛@¼d. Breadstuffs were firm and an advance in Corn is noted. Provisions were quiet. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, while going from Queenstown to Liverpool broke her main shaft, and proceeded under canvas as far as Holyhead, whence she was towed to Liverpool. The Bank of France, it is announced, has succeeded in effecting a loan of two and a quarter millions sterling from the Bank of Prussia. We have a reiteration of the report that France has opened negotiations with Austria for a cession of Venitia, and it is reported that the Duke of Magenta has been intrusted with the conduct of the affair. The Valley of the Dappen in Switzerland had been occupied by French troops, and the Swiss Government had sent Commissioners to the spot, resolved to demand satisfaction from the French Government. Trouble also seems to be brewing in Russia. The collision of the students with the soldiery, on the occasion of the reopening of the University at Moscow, appears to have been quite a serious affair, in which some blood was shed. Two hundred and fifty students were arrested.

The Germans in Chicago on Saturday night last had a large meeting, at which resolutions were passed expressive of sympathy with Gen. FREMONT, and declaring that his removal had destroyed all their confidence in the Government. A similar demonstration, not as successful as this, either as regards numbers or harmony of action, was attempted in Boston on Tuesday night.

Capt. JOHN BROWN, "with his Company of tried and true Abolitionists," as the *Conservative* expresses it, arrived in Leavenworth on Nov. 9.

Judge LEAVITT on Monday delivered a decision in the case of Messrs. MADDOX and HELM, arrested in Newport, Kentucky, some time since, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments. As they had not been taken into custody in due form, he held that they must be remanded to Kentucky, and that they must answer to the authorities of that State for the crime they had committed. As it was of an aggravated character, however, Judge LEAVITT held them to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, to utter only loyal sentiments hereafter.

Counterfeit bills for $100 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City, are said to be in circulation to a considerable amount. They were first put upon the market in Cincinnati and other large Western cities. The counterfeit is so good as almost to defy detection, even the engravers of the American Bank Note Company failing to see any difference between them and genuine bills, except under the microscope. The Shoe and Leather Bank will not suffer to any appreciable extent.

At a meeting of the Republican Mayoralty Convention, last evening, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE received their unanimous nomination for Mayor at the ensuing election.

There was a spirited business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The advanced prices of the day before were barely supported on the Western Stocks, while New-York Central, Federal Stocks and Tennessee Sixes were higher. The market closed steady. New-York Central, 81; United States 6s, 1881, 95½ ₩ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was in conference with a select Committee of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia Banks, and will remain over until Saturday to conclude his negotiations. Exchange advanced to 108½ on London.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, at buoyant prices. Wheat and Corn were in active demand, and were firmer, though the market for each closed rather tamely. Groceries attracted less attention. Pork and Beef were more sought after. Cotton was lightly dealt in, as were also Hemp, Metals, Seeds and Whalebone. Common Resin was in good request. Whisky advanced a shade. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Future Policy of the South.

The genius of the North in the present contest has never had a better illustration than the announcement that the merchant-ship, freighted with every variety of Yankee notion, is following fast in the wake of the man-of-war. This would seem consistent with the great object in view, which was a restoration, first, of the geographical integrity of the country, and next, of those peaceful arts which political amity alone renders possible. We at present waive the question as to whether a step is either politic or legal in reference to the trade of other countries. It is certainly agreeable to the trading genius of Yankeedom. The North never willingly destroys, but always seeks to create and conserve. In a month's time every *Union* man in South Carolina, that has a mind to trade, can have any want supplied, from a water-pail to a piano-forte or a steam engine. We calculate that they will not be backward in moderately helping themselves to such things as they need.

But this opening of Beaufort harbor may lead to results vastly more important than the establishment of a temporary trading port for the period of the war. For a generation, the people of the South have been insisting upon the commercial facilities presented by this magnificent estuary, and resolving, after their wont, that it should become the site of a great city. Its depth of water, and safe, capacious anchorage, both inside and outside of the bar—its salubrious climate, both in Summer and Winter—were painted in all the glowing colors of impassioned eloquence, by a people who have never got over the delusion that everything would certainly end in fruition. But every year weakened their capacity for any such enterprise as founding a new city, but added, as a matter of course, to the emphasis of their declarations. They could not even prevent the cities they had from falling into decay. The North comes happily to their rescue. Its people never before realized that there was such a harbor as Port Royal. Its soundings may have all been laid down in the coast survey charts, but seeing only is believing. What a magnificent harbor must that be, which, with nearly every guide destroyed, allows the safe ingress of such colossal ships as the *Wabash*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*! There are but few harbors on any coast that admit them. Why did not some cute Yankee anticipate the fleet by a day, and buy up the site of the future metropolis of the South? We still think that this was done for the credit of the universal Yankee Nation. If not, some shrewd fellow in the expedition will soon repair the blunder.

If the South had had the enterprise of the North, Port Royal long ago would have been Savannah and Charleston combined. The harbors of those cities answered very well the demands of commerce fifty years ago, when a five-hundred-ton merchant ship was monarch of the seas. Hardly one in twenty of the ships now built can enter them. They belong to the past. Port Royal must hereafter take their place. Government will unquestionably make Hilton Head the Fortress Monroe of South Carolina. It is the site, of all others on the Southern Coast, for a great naval and military station. A large land force must, as a matter of precaution, be kept there for years. This will form all the nucleus wanted for the commencement of a large town. It has excellent inland communication by water, both with Charleston and Savannah. It is connected with both by railroad. It has, consequently, the most perfect means of reaching the producing districts in the interior. Cotton from South Carolina and a large portion of Georgia, can undoubtedly be forwarded through it cheaper than through either of the cities named. In other words, Port Royal should have been the seaport of the South, and would have been but for the indolence of its people, and was only wanting the occasion now offering to make it such.

Government should not lose a moment in seconding the provision of nature. It should immediately be made the only port of entry for South Carolina. We should make every effort to turn into it the commerce of the State, that this, for the present at least, may be under the surveillance of our guns. Commerce would be greatly the gainer, and none suffer but the people of Charleston, toward whom our people do not entertain any particular affection. A few years would suffice to build a town rivaling in population and importance every other on the South Atlantic Coast. It would open an excellent field to Northern enterprise. It would repeople that portion of the State—a matter so much to be desired. It would convey a lesson to the rebels not soon to be forgotten; and in the end, prove one of the many beneficent results in which the war, we trust, is to be fruitful.

THE INDEPENDENT EXPLAINS.—The *Independent* enters into explanations of the way in which it was made last week to say that Secretary SEWARD and THURLOW WEED believed the war with rebellion hopeless, and had conspired to terminate it by a sudden peace. The offensive paragraph came, it seems, from an unauthorized contributor, who, when the paper was in the act of "going to press," arrested the irresponsible people in charge with the astounding announcement, and induced them to give it publicity. The editors disclaim all accountability for the *faux pas*—a disclaimer which those who know their prudence and sense will freely accept. It will be a judicious precautionary measure, however, considering the world of readers the *Independent* reaches, and the authority of its statements and opinions, to surround the critical period of its weekly issue with a well-armed and courageous guard against the peril of similar interpolations.

Impunity for Slave Traders.

The trial of MINTHORNE WESTERVELT, the third mate of the *Nightingale*, for participation in the slave trade, was closed yesterday by a disagreement of the jury. This is not, perhaps, a matter of surprise, although it seems as though the facts testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution were sufficient to warrant a verdict against him. If those witnesses were to be believed, and there was no reason why they should not have been, beyond the fact that they were engaged on the same vessel, there could be no doubt that WESTERVELT kept count of the negroes as they were shipped, helped to rig the stagings by which they came up the ship's side, and performed his duties as third Mate up to the period of the capture of the vessel, during all the time of her lying in the Congo River while the preparations for the voyage were going on and during all the time she was dodging about to avoid the English and American cruisers—now out to sea for a day or a week, and now back to the coast again, watching her chance to take in her cargo without detection. It is possible that the jury may not have believed the witnesses, even in the total absence of any explanation from the accused, but it is more likely that the four jurors who were for acquittal hung upon the point in the Judge's charge, that he might have been "under compulsion, physical or moral," that he might have been "beguiled into it by the arts or power of others until too late to extricate himself," although no shadow of compulsion was proved and he had repeated opportunities to get away from the vessel if he had desired, as she was boarded five or six times by English and American cruisers, while she was waiting for a cargo. To us it rather seems that it would have been better if there had been more men on the jury like the German juryman, who was rejected at the commencement of the trial, because he had "read the articles in the *Tribune*, and the impression produced on his mind was that, if the evidence was clear, the jury ought to give in a verdict."

However, it is not, perhaps, as we said, to be wondered at that these four held out. There was on the jury one acquaintance of the prisoner, and two who were impanneled on the trial of the *Savannah* privateers, and there is a connection, we know, between secession and slaveholding. Moreover, it is too much to expect that an evil so long continued as this of the Slave-trade among us is to be rooted out at once. The conviction of GORDON was a hard blow to it, but the contest with it must have its ebbs as well as its flows; and even with its present result, the trial has been a painful sight for New-York. To see a young man, just entering upon manhood, tried as a slave-trader and barely escaping a conviction, is very sad. And it has not been a stranger, entitled to our sympathies only by reason of his being "somebody's boy," nor has it been one who has had no one to care for him, and who has staggered into crime, led on by ignorance, or pressed by want. WESTERVELT is a New-York lad. He bears a name well known among New-Yorkers. He has had about him the influences of the centre of civilization upon this continent, and yet he has barely escaped conviction of being engaged in the Slave-trade; that traffic which draws its ill-gotten gains more directly than any other, from the life-blood of our fellow beings; which more than any other outrages God and humanity—the last of all traffics that any one born under the Stars and Stripes, and brought up under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, should engage in.

It is an exponent of the demoralization of public sentiment among us. New-York has been the chief port of the trade. Here have congregated and been welcomed the swarm of Spaniards and Portuguese, who have been chief actors in it. New-York brokers have bought their ships for them, and New-York merchants have profited by fitting them out. And the tide of corruption, which its success and its enormous profits have brought in, has been but poorly met by those who should have resisted it. The Press has not spoken as it ought. The Pulpit has been almost muzzled. We have heard reverend men, to whom the community looks for instruction, exalt it into a means of Christianization, attended with some ill results, perhaps, but working much more good than ill. And when, a year or two since, in that one of our benevolent institutions whose especial business it is "to promote vital godliness and sound morality," some of its members desired that resistance should be offered to this special immorality which was coming in like a flood, New-York sent forth her sons to prevent it, and the course of demoralization has swept on until now we have one of our own young men tried for the very offence upon which was then sought to be condemned, and eight out of twelve of his countrymen are compelled to pronounce him guilty. We cite this trial as a warning to all to whom at least the fair fame of our City is dear, and hope that if we must have such disgrace, at least its fruits shall be seen hereafter in a commerce more free from crime.

Europe and the Blockade.

If a *canard* of unusual feather is to be let fly at Paris, its flight always takes the direction of Brussels. To the Brussels *Indépendance* and *Nord* are sent the sensational stories which the censorship of the press at Paris restrains from publication, or which, if circulated at the French capital, would simply meet with ridicule. Of this sort is a story brought us by the *Niagara*—a story derived in the first instance from the *Herald* of this City. France and England, we are told, have complex designs in the Mexican Gulf. Their joint expedition will be something more than a monster dun at the door of impecunious Mexico. The end of the year will see that matter happily concluded, and in January a business of more momentous import will be attended to, namely, the rupture of the blockade at the Gulf ports, and the release of cotton to supply the starving millions of Britain and France. In other words, the two Powers in question propose to relieve their cotton famine by a war with the United States.

The prompt contradiction this folly encounters in England is no matter of surprise. We hardly need the confession of Mr. YANCEY, which reaches us simultaneously, that his cause fares badly in Europe, as corroborative testimony. Neither France or England can afford a war with this Government; simply because her millions *are* starving. A short crop of breadstuffs in Europe is a more serious calamity to them than a short crop of cotton here. Their populations may do without work, and not complain; deprive them of food, and insurrection and revolution would be inevitable. The South, on half rations itself, has no bread with which to tempt the Old World. It is from the Northern States the supply of breadstuffs must come. The granaries of the great West can alone save Europe from starvation and revolution; and with the first act of war on the part of France and England those granaries would shut inexorably. It is in the fact that the present is a year of food-scarcity in England and on the continent that our perfect security for peace resides. Were it even a year of plenty there, and of famine here, we doubt whether those Powers would exchange the good will of this country in all time for a few cargoes of cotton. But in the actual posture of things any suggestion of the kind may be received as the consummation of absurdity.

South Carolina in a Ferment.

One unacquainted with the extraordinary and fantastical notions prevalent in South Carolina about the outside world and the people of the North, cannot conceive the horror-haunted condition in which the whole State must now be plunged. The designs of the North have, for ten years past, been set forth as so atrocious, so unutterably demoniacal, that the mere thought of them has kept the people in a condition bordering on insanity. In painting the people of the North, only two colors have been used, red and black; bloodthirsty and fiendish were they all. The colors have been put on with a prodigiously big brush, and very thick. All Northerners were Abolitionists, and all Abolitionists were—well, for what they were, see, *passim*, the *Southern Quarterly*, DE BOW'S *Review*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Carolina *Times*, and every dingy gazette that saw the light from King's Mountain to Beaufort; listen to RHETT, to KETTT, to Gov. ADAMS, to Gen. QUATTLEBAUM, to Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, to MARCY GREGG, and to all the heady orators of the bar-room; look at the statutes of the State, and see what penalties wait upon the detected Abolitionist; go to the plantations, and see how he is guarded against, as fire would be guarded against in a powder-magazine. It was the design of the North to make a San Domingo of the South; and San Domingo means a black man's revelry in white men's blood, in rapine and in ruin, such as history has but one solitary example on its pages.

And now the Northerners, twenty thousand strong—probably the rich Palmetto fancy makes them two hundred thousand—are actually on South Carolina soil. They are there with rifled cannon, rifled guns, sword-bayonets and sabres; with war-ships whose decks are cleared for action; with plenty of powder and mountains of lead; with determined hearts and stout arms: they are there in a region where the black men are five to one white man. The curtain has risen, and the tragedy is about to begin! One would think all Carolina must either at once be utterly paralysed by fear, or driven to a madness and a fury which would impel it to rush headlong to self-destruction.

In this view we are glad that Gen. SHERMAN has issued the very moderate and manly appeal that he has, to the people of South Carolina. It is well that he did not at once sack Beaufort, bombard Charleston, and sweep from plantation to plantation like an angel of destruction. We know that the State demands strong treatment; and we believe it will be for the benefit of the country for all time to come that she receive thorough treatment now that she has been taken in hand—that her demon be exercised though she have to be bound hand and foot; but let her, if it be possible, know the truth of the matter, and of the North; and, while the sword is suspended over her contumacious head, she has yet time and space for repentance. These words of SHERMAN—if her Press would but let the people see them—must sound curiously in their ears after what they have heard all their lives:

"The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, *beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.*"

We misjudge, however, if these words be not received with a laugh of scorn, and hurled back with a howl of defiance. We fear that South Carolina's swollen insolence and ignorance are incurable but by the sword she has invited.

A Page of South Carolina's History.

The Charleston *Mercury* threatens that the proud city by the sea shall be "laid in ashes" rather than that it shall fall into the hands of the cursed "Hessians," and tells us that black flags are hoisted, indicating that no quarter will be taken from the "Invaders." We may form some idea of what they are likely to do from what they *did* on the occasion of an invasion of another sort of Hessians about a hundred years ago. An officer of distinction in the British service, giving an account of the operations of His Majesty's army in South Carolina, says:

"We arrived before Charleston on the 11th, [July, 1779,] in the evening. The enemy sent next morning to know what terms we would grant. Four hours were allowed them to surrender prisoners of war, or take the oaths of allegiance to His Majesty, and be protected in their persons and properties, and return to the class of peaceful citizens. But an express having arrived in the mean time from Gen. LINCOLN with an account of his approach, and that a reinforcement would be in town that day, the enemy grew more confident, and began to talk in higher terms; however, they proposed a neutrality for the province until the war between Great Britain and America was determined."

The following is the proposition made by Cols. SMITH and MCINTOSH to Col. PROVOST and Capt. MONCRIEF, at a conference at Charleston, May 12, 1779: "*That Carolina should remain in a state of neutrality during the war, and the question whether Carolina should remain an independent State or be subject to Great Britain, be determined by the fate of war.*"

The proposition on the part of South Carolina is made the subject of the following severe comments in GAINE'S *Mercury* of July 24, 1779: "This proposition shows in a clear point of view with what ease the people of Carolina can throw off and break their most solemn engagement with the Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think it will suit their private views. *Such is the much boasted virtue and honor of the inhabitants of South Carolina!*"

How curiously this same spirit of cowardly selfishness appears in the present course of South Carolina. It will be remembered how careful that State was to see that the war was kept out of her own borders and transferred to the soil of Virginia, and with what scorn the proposition of Virginia to preserve a position of neutrality was met by South Carolina. Having succeeded in making the "Old Dominion" the great chopping-block on which the contending hosts should spend their destructive blows, South Carolina—the perfidious, the selfish—with a chuckle of diabolical satisfaction, proclaimed her delight at having succeeded in the ruse, and transferred the operations and the horrors of war far from her own borders!

And now that the Government, in the exercise of a just retribution, has struck a blow at the very heart of the rebellion, and planted a galling thorn in the side of that haughty, high-blown State, her leading journal, the Charleston *Mercury*, does not scruple to admit that its sole object in urging an aggressive campaign on the Potomac was for the purpose of protecting South Carolina from invasion. The admission deserves to be placed on record—first as a companion-piece to the picture of her conduct in the first Revolution, and secondly, for the present instruction of the State of Virginia. We quote from the Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday last:

"*South Carolina began the war; and it is perhaps fitting, in the nature of things, that she should end it.* The rage and hate of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They came to punish her for daring to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts says, 'The war is to be illuminated by her burning cities and villages.' We have foreseen and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. *We have wished that it would have been otherwise, and that the redemption of Maryland, and the protection of South Carolina, had been accomplished by fighting on the banks of the Potomac.* But, since all our efforts *to shield South Carolina from invasion have failed*, we await with cheerfulness the fate which is upon us."

There, then, follows a great deal of inflated nonsense about "laying Charleston in ashes," rather than submit, and giving "the Yankees who shall remain on our soil a prison above it or a grave beneath it," etc., etc. If we did not have the historical antecedents of South Carolina, these threats might impose on us. But we know exactly what they mean. The whole North does not contain a single individual fool enough not to estimate this ridiculous braggardism at precisely its just value. *That* bubble is now pretty well pricked.

A Case Well Deserving Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to submit to your knowledge, and to the public, an instance of integrity in circumstances peculiarly trying. A volunteer, who has been in two engagements with the army on the Potomac, some time since sent home to his wife in Brooklyn his monthly pay. There is thieving in the postal service, as in the public service generally, and the letter, with its inclosure, never reached its destination; but in an envelop directed to the same person came another letter, with an inclosure destined for another party. With the thieving knavery which made the exchange I have nothing to do. But the recipient, though in the deepest poverty and suffering, with three children dependent upon her, kept the missent money intact, and devoted herself to finding its owner. After weeks of endeavor, she was able, with the aid of our amiable Postmaster, to accomplish this, and gave relief to a family whose needs were no more urgent than her own. You will readily see that, if she had been disposed to comfort her own brood with the money, detection would have been impossible.

I think, Mr. Editor, that at a time when honesty is at a premium, that this noble and truly loyal woman should have *her* premium in relief from the charitable. I inclose you her name and address. May I not ask you to submit the case to the public, and to be the treasurer of any contributions it may evoke?

DIOGENES.

[The fact our correspondent refers to comes to us thoroughly authenticated. If it prompts, as he thinks it should, to charitable deeds, contributions may be left with the Editor of the TIMES.]

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the loyal States, assembled in the Bible House building, to consider the subject of the "United States Army a a Field of Christian Usefulness," and to arrange, as far as practicable, some system of operations by which that field may be most efficiently and economically cultivated. The Convention was organized by choosing G. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President; E. S. TOBY, of Boston, Vice President, and CHARLES BRAINARD, of New-York, and WILLIAM BALLINGER, of Washington, Secretaries. A Business Committee of five was then appointed, and the delegates proceeded to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, where they were formally received and welcomed, in behalf of the New-York Association, by Rev. S. H. TYNG. The exercises at the Church were opened with singing and prayer, after which P. HARWOOD VANNOY, President of the New-York Association, made a brief introductory address. Dr. TYNG, in an appropriate address then welcomed the delegates. He alluded to the great amount of good that had been accomplished by the Associations in attending to the spiritual and bodily wants of our soldiers, and there were grand results in war, as well as painful ones. He held that slavery of man was a thousand fold worse than any warfare that could be waged to overturn and destroy it. In speaking of JOHN C. FREMONT, he said that he would yet prove the pathfinder of humanity. He also spoke in glowing terms of Commodore DUPONT, and justly eulogized the irreproachable character of Gen. SCOTT. He urged that the occasion should be made fragrant and fruitful with glorious results for Christianity, for the Church, for the nation, and for humanity, in all its hopes and joys.

Remarks were next made by G. H. STUART, President of the Convention, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of Bridgeport, Conn. The exercises closed with the benediction. The Convention adjourned to meet again to-day, at 9½ o'clock, in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

Large Fire at Concord, N. H.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 14.

JAMES K. HILL'S extensive harness manufactory, in Concord, N. H., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, from sixty to seventy thousand dollars; partly insured. Mr. HILL was fulfilling a Government contract for harness.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The canal tolls for the first week in November foot up $68,306. For the corresponding week in 1860 they were $112,021. The total toll for 1861 is $3,442,133; for 1860 they were $3,705,842.

☞ BUDD & CARLETON'S handsome edition of CHARLES READE'S new novel, "*The Cloister and the Hearth*," has already passed into an eighth edition. Five thousand copies of the book were sold within three days after its publication.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—AUGUSTUS D. FLAHERTY, aged 17 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 4 East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax, and the Nova Scotia's Mails.

Discussion of the American Question in England.

THE LETTER OF THEODORE FAY, ESQ.

Views of the London Times in Reply.

A Recognition of the South to Curtail the Slave Power.

Rumor that France and England will Break the Blockade in January.

Preparations in France for the Expedition to Mexico.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

The *Niagara* has £15,200 in specie, and fifty-one passengers, and will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The *Niagara* reports, Nov. 2, passed ship *Ocean Monarch* going into Liverpool.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 1st inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst. While *en route* from Queenstown, during the night of the 30th, her main shaft broke and she proceeded under canvass until she was sighted off Holyhead, when tugs were sent to her assistance, and she was towed to Liverpool.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from THEODORE S. FAY, American Minister to Switzerland, which is mainly devoted to a refutation of Earl RUSSELL'S late speech at Newcastle, in which he (Earl RUSSELL) asserted that one side in America was striving for empire and the other for independence or power.

Mr. FAY protests in the strongest terms against Lord RUSSELL'S reasonings, and complains in general terms against the sympathy accorded to the rebels by the English and Continental journals.

The *Times* editorially criticises Mr. FAY'S letter, and says that although it carries American prolixity to the farthest point, it is not to be compared to the absurd and poovish utterances of CASSIUS M. CLAY and other of LINCOLN'S diplomatists.

The *Times*, after arguing the question of Slavery in its relation to the existing contest, and asserting that the recognition of the Confederate States, and peaceable separation, will accomplish everything which the Northern Anti-Slavery Party has been advocating for years, says:

"For our own part, we, as Englishmen, shall be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, simply because the political power of the slave owners will be so much less than of yore. Formerly every filibuster had the whole American Union at his back, and he knew it. The case will be different when the country, which sends him out, is only a rival of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. If the old Union had lasted, the extension of slavery over Mexico would have been certain after a few years. Now, however, the South will find a rival determined to prevent her aggrandizement. The cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrel of these partners in guilt.

These are some of the reasons which have influenced Europeans in their judgment of American affairs. They seem to us cogent. They have never been answered hitherto, and Mr. FAY does not attempt them. Until we hear some better arguments than his, we shall remain without any desire for reconstruction of the Republic, which was so completely founded on principles of Slavery—as is the Government of the Confederate States—and which was, moreover, able to propagate Slavery by aggressions in which the Confederate States alone can never venture.

The special correspondence of the *Times* comes down to Oct. 18, which is unimportant.

At a conservative demonstration at Worcester, Earl SHREWSBURY, in allusion to American affairs, said they saw democracy on its trial, and how it failed. He thought separation inevitable, and predicted the ultimate establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, at the same meeting, pointed to the failure of democracy in America as a warning to England, and expressed the conviction that a reunion of the States was hopeless. He wished the great Powers would remonstrate against a continuance of the war, and while approving of England's neutrality, he regretted that Earl RUSSELL, in his recent speech, had not in more decided language expressed the views of England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belge* professes to have learned from reliable quarters that the projected intervention in Mexico is conceived with ulterior views. The time must come when the cotton blockade can be no longer tolerated, and the furthest period allotted for the game now on foot by the North and South to be played is fixed for January next. If, at that date, the Southern States hold their own, their claim to joint recognition by France and England will assume such urgency that a decision must ensue. These assertions are regarded in England as utterly untrue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The short-time movement in Lancashire continued to progress. The mills in various parts were reducing their time to three days per week, and in numerous instances an entire suspension was taking place.

Investiture of numerous distinguished persons with the new order of Star of India took place with great magnificence at Windsor, on the 1st.

The Prince of Wales officiated at the opening of the new Middle Temple of Liberty, in London, and was at the same time installed a member of the Temple, and created a Bencher. A brilliant festival was got up in honor of the event.

The telegraph between Malta and Alexandria was opened on Nov. 1.

A colliery explosion at Shevington, near Wogan, killed ten and injured five persons.

FRANCE.

It is reiterated that France has opened negotiations with Austria for a cession of Venetia. It is reported that the Duke of Magenta had been intrusted with the mission to Vienna on the subject.

French troops had occupied the Valley of the Dappen, and the Swiss Government had sent Commissioners to the spot, and had resolved to protest and demand satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory.

Six companies of the First Regiment of Marines had been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico.

The frigate *La Guerriere* had received final instructions, and would sail for Mexico about the 4th of November.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the Bank of France has succeeded in obtaining two and a quarter millions sterling from the Bank of Prussia.

Nothing had been done on the Paris Bourse since the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, the 1st inst. being a holiday.

ITALY.

Gen. LA MARMORA had arrived at Naples to assume military command.

The name of Father PASSAGLIA had been erased from the list of Professors of the Roman University

SPAIN.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that Spain, wishing to give Morocco a proof of her good will, has decided to commence the evacuation of Tettuan on the 10th of November.

PORTUGAL.

An importation of cotton from the Portuguese possessions of Goa had reached Lisbon. It was stated to be of good quality, and the cost of production moderate.

RUSSIA.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Russian affairs, anticipates exciting times in that country ere long.

Additional details of the collision with the students, on the reopening of the University, show that the affair was quite serious. Blows were given by the troops with the butt end of muskets, and blood was shed. Two hundred and fifty students were arrested.

INDIA.

Cotton goods were active, but unchanged. Exchange 2s. ¾d. Freights dull and drooping.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Shirtings are dearer. Twists active, but unchanged. Linseed lower. Rice easier.

The indigo crop is under 60,000 maunds. Exchange 2s. ¾d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Steamship *Asia*, from New-York, this morning.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Revolutionary movements are taking place among the students throughout Russia. The disturbances at Moscow were quelled by a military force. A petition is being signed largely for a Constitution. Monster meetings of the people were expected on the return of the Emperor at Moscow.

The Bombay Mail reached Marseilles on the 2d.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The *Prussicke Zeitung* of to-day publishes news from Moscow, without date, announcing that the students in that city had created violent disturbances, which had been quelled by the military force. A petition, requesting the release of the students lately arrested, and that a constitution should be granted to Russia, had been signed by 17,000 persons. The University of Kawan had been closed, because the students had demolished the Rector's house. Students' disturbances had also taken place at Chaisky. It had been proved that a collusion existed between the students of all the Universities. The University of Kien had alone remained quiet.

Count SCHAWALOFF, Chief of the Political Police, had left St. Petersburgh for Moscow to meet the Emperor, to request of him to relieve him of his functions.

The Russian *Zeitung* also states that a Ministerial Secretary had been arrested for having collected signatures to a petition on behalf of the students of St. Petersburgh, which was to be presented to the Emperor on his return to that city. Fears are entertained that stormy scenes, attended by great masses of the people, will take place on the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburgh.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

NOTES ABOUT PRIVATEERING.

THE SUMTER AT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

From the London News, Oct. 31.

A dispatch was received in Liverpool yesterday by the West India mail steamer, dated St. Thomas, Oct. 14, to the effect that the British ship *Spartan*, which had arrived at that port, reports having come up with the privateer *Sumter*, in lat. 9, off the Island. The *Sumter* was cruising about, evidently on the look out for vessels coming out of St. Thomas. On the *Spartan's* news becoming known, the American warvessel *Iroquois* was at once sent in search of privateers.

A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A dispatch from Malta, of Oct. 29, says:

"The American Consul at Messina reports officially that an American three-masted schooner, with a large number of blacks on board, has been cruising several days in the Faro without communicating. It is supposed, on good authority, that she is a Confederate privateer."

UNITED STATES SHIPS AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PRIVATEERS.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 30th ult., says "that all the United States ships, bound from Liverpool to any of the Northern ports, undergo, before leaving the Mersey, a system of piercing, in order that they may be able to carry guns. The upper decks and bulwarks are generally strengthened, and cannon, constructed on the most recent and improved principles, put on board. In order that the guns may be worked, so as to do as great execution as possible if the vessel be attacked by any of the Southern privateers, practical gunners have been engaged, and in most cases the number of hands increased. The cargoes, too, of many of these vessels are not of the most peaceful character, as is well known to those engaged in their stowage. Within the last few days several ships have left the Mersey for New-York, which will prove Tartars should they be molested by privateers."

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

From the Paris Petrie.

The negotiations relative to the arrangement of the affairs of Mexico are about to be terminated in London, where the Convention between the three Powers will be signed. A report is current that the Government of Washington will receive notice of the Convention, and be invited to join the other Powers in order to obtain redress for the injuries done to American subjects. Two Spanish frigates are to come to Brest from Cadiz, and proceed with the French squadron to Mexico.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

SUPPLIES FROM INDIA.

From the London Times.

The Indian Press is engaged principally in the discussion of the great cotton question, and one of the Indian journals puts the subject in an entirely new light. It is admitted that cotton-growing has considerably extended in India in consequence of the disruption in America; but it is also stated that there are "zemindars, planters and ryots, living in the northwest provinces, who remember the days in which screw and cleaning houses existed in that district," and who were ruined by the introduction of American slave-grown cotton to England. It is not unnatural, therefore, it is argued, that these people should require a guarantee that a similar disaster will not again occur. In fact, it is said that in the dépôts on the Ganges there are now 50,000 bales of cotton which cannot find purchasers, and this event is not likely, so it is argued, to produce confidence in the Indian cotton growers.

THE VALUE OF INDIAN COTTON.

"A Manufacturer" writes to the London *Times*:

"On Tuesday last a yarn agent asked my opinion of some 32's twist cops which he had on sale, at the same time desiring me to give the yarn a careful examination. *I did so, and found it to be good, strong, and clean, fully equal to the average on the market, and suitable for any kind of shirtings or other cloths of which 32's mule twist is the basis.* The agent then informed me that it was spun entirely from Surat cotton, bought the previous week at the rate of 7¾d. per pound, while middling Orleans used for the same counts was selling at 11d. The yarn was sold on Tuesday for 13¾d. per pound. The spinner is evidently a clever man and knows his business. While many are complaining about the high price of American cotton, he, and others with him, are carefully adjusting their machinery, and making good yarn from the long-despised Surats."

TURKEY AS A COTTON FIELD.

From the London Herald.

The accounts from Turkey speak of the capacity of that country as a cotton-producing district, and the investigation of the subject will prove that, with only ordinary attention, there is the prospect of developing the staple.

A FRENCH ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 31.

The *Times* has hit off, very happily, in an article which appeared yesterday, the salient points of a new pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris, as it to test the Home Minister's sudden aversion to literature of this kind. The pamphlet is chiefly aimed at England, but the *Times* refuses to believe that it in any way represents the feelings of the Government. But such has been the system that "no publication, however shallow, flippant, or absurd, can issue from the press of a Parisian publisher, without producing an uncomfortable sensation in Europe, from the apprehension that it may have been inspired by the Government." We may add that the recent fulminations against pamphlets of this kind will additionally prejudice the reputation of the French Government, unless this one is speedily punished; although, of course, no Englishman would care to see the liberty of any French writer denied him on England's account. The gravamen of the charges against our unfortunate Island is that we have "on every point of the globe planted the English flag, under one pretext or another, covering a fortress, an arsenal, a factory, or a territory more or less extensive, but ever commanding a strategic position or an important maritime station."

The pamphleteer is very wroth because Europe allows this to go on, and digresses into a denunciation of our hypocrisy in "*declaring* for the South in the secession from the Union merely because we want cotton for our manufactures." The *Times* admits that we have a possession or two sprinkled over the face of the world; and, as to our cotton hypocrisy, says there is no intention such as the French writer alleges to exist. "*It will answer our purpose better to grow it elsewhere, in those vast dominions which this writer regards with so much envy.*" As to the bitter observations, that England is Carthage, and that Prussia is disgusted with us, the *Times* concisely observes "this is not the first time that England has been compared to Carthage. No comparison was more frequently made in the days of the first Empire, but the logic of events refused to recognise the justice of the comparison. If the King of Prussia seeks a French alliance, he only follows the traditions of his house, and the same logic of events offers the best commentary on the wisdom of the step." Having twitted the patriotic pamphleteer on his strange inconsistency in advising France to "act like England"—this is to be another Carthage and to incur a Cathaginian fate—the *Times* gently drops him to earth by wishing France every success in the enterprises he marks out for her. "She would have something else to do than to accumulate troops and build ships for the terror and annoyance of her neighbors; *we should profit greatly by the substitution of a civilized Power for irreclaimable barbarians, as in Madagascar, or a degenerate race of mongrel Europeans, as in Mexico.*"

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1.

The Manchester market is flat and prices tend downward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Private Cotton circulars generally quote a decline on the week of ⅛d.@¼d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 7,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 154f.; *Bas*, 149f. The market has a downward tendency. The total stock in port is 158,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR steady at 28s.@31s. 6d. ₱ bbl. WHEAT firm; Red Western 11s. 6d.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern 12s. 6d. @12s. 9d.; White Western 12s. 6d.; White Southern 13s.@13s. 9d. CORN upward and all qualities have slightly advanced; mixed is quoted at 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow 33s. 6d., White 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and steady. PORK easier. BACON steady. LARD steady, but quiet, at 50s.@52s. TALLOW has a downward tendency; quoted at 51s.@52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet—Pots, 34s. 6d.; Pearls, 36s. RESIN active; sales 23,000 bbls. Common at 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted at 65s. SUGAR and COPPER very dull; RICE firm but quiet. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES firm at 11s. LINSEED OIL buoyant at 35s. 6d. COD OIL steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and declined 1s. ₱ quarter; Red Western, 55s.@57s. FLOUR, 31s.@34s. IRON dull. COPPER steady. LINSEED firm. LINSEED CAKES steady. LINSEED OIL quiet at 35s. SPERM OIL nominal at £96. RICE firm. SUGAR quiet and steady. TALLOW quiet at 51s. 6d.@52s. TEA buoyant; common Congou, 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 63s.

American securities quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange was closed on the first. The last price or CONSOLS was 93¾@93¾. MONEY is in rather more demand, owing to preparations for the payment of a fourth, but the general rate continues at 2½@2½. The Bank minimum was unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 3.—COTTON.—The sales of cotton, on Saturday, were only 2,500 bales. The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 1,750 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firmer.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares, 38¾@38¾ dis.; Erie, 26@26¾.

MURDER IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

A Man Stabbed to the Heart.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named SAMUEL HOFFMAN was stabbed to the heart with a dirk in the hands of Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG. The parties resided in the same house, at No. 141 First-avenue; Dr. LOWENBERG occupied the front basement as an office, and the murdered man, with his family, lived in the rear besement room. It seems that, yesterday morning, an altercation took place between the parties about the hall-door. Mr. HOFFMAN wished to have it shut, and the Doctor insisted that it should remain open. After the door had been opened and shut twice by the respective parties, Dr. LOWENBERG opened it a third time, and declared he would put it out of the power of HOFFMAN to shut it again, and immediately approached him as he was standing in the hallway, and, without further provocation, plunged a dirk into his breast four times, inflicting wounds so serious that he died in about five minutes afterwards. The only words that HOFFMAN uttered, after he received the stabs, were—"I am stabbed," and staggering into his room, he fell down on a lounge, and soon expired. Dr. LOWENBERG was immediately arrested, and taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where he is now detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest at 8½ o'clock this morning. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been a resident of New-York about ten years. For the last eleven months he has been out of employment the most of the time. He has the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, of industrious habits. The dirk used in the commission of the murder is 14¾ inches in length, from the point to the brass ferule near the handle, and had evidently belonged to a cane; but the officers, after diligent search, were unable to find the other portion. After the prisoner had been taken to the Station-house, he desired to send a messengar to Collector BARNEY, at the Custom-house, saying that he stood well there, and could get any amount of bail necessary. He is a politician of some note among the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, and has hitherto taken an active part in the election of City officers.

FIGHT IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Arrest of the Proprietors—Attempt to Release them on a Forged Writ of Habeas Corpus.

About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a disturbance occurred in the apartments of BLACKMAN & ABELL, No. 1 Ann-street, occupied as a gambling house, in which a man named ALBERT OATMAN, was was severely beaten, and had an arm broken by the proprietors of the establishment. The question in dispute between the parties, which led to the quarrel, has not transpired, but OATMAN, on leaving the place immediately procured the arrest of FREDERICK BLACKMAN and AUGUSTUS ABELL, who were taken by officer WATERS to the Second Precinct Station-house. About 8 o'clock in the evening the officers having the prisoners in custody were served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, signed by City Judge MCCUNN, directing them to produce the bodies of BLACKMAN and ABELL, before him at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The complainant not appearing promptly at the time specified, and Judge MCCUNN having duties to attend to in Court, the hearing of the case was postponed to 3 P. M. Meantime an examination of the writ by the complainant's counsel, CHAS. A. SPENCER, had discovered it to be a forgery, and under these circumstances the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. ANTHON, was requested to be present at the examination. The complainant and the prisoners were promptly in attendance at the hour named, and Ex-Judge STUART appeared for the defence. Mr. WALLACE, of the County Clerk's Office, was asked to examine the writ and immediately pronounced the name of JOHN CLANCY signed thereto, a forgery. He further testified that the County Clerk's name was never signed to writs of *habeas corpus* except during office hours—from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The writ was obtained by a lawyer named JAMES G. GUMBLETON. Judge MCCUNN was charitable enough to suggest that the person, whoever he might be, that signed the County Clerk's name did it through ignorance, supposing that he had a right so to do, as in the case of executions; and Judge STUART even contended that the County Clerk's signature was not necessary. The writ also lacked the attestation of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and on the whole, the counsel for the defence admitted that it was defective in law and therefore null and void. Judge MCCUNN said that he had indorsed the writ without particularly examining it, supposing it to be all right, but it was now evident that it was either a forgery or a blunder, and in either case was null and void, and he should therefore dismiss it and remand the prisoners to the custody of the officers. BLACKMAN and ABELL were then removed to the Tombs, where they spent last night, and will have an examination on a charge of assault and battery at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. At the request of Mr. ANTHON, Judge MCCUNN agreed to deposit the forged writ in the hands of Mr. VANDERVOORT, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, where it may hereafter form the basis of an indictment against somebody for forgery in the first degree.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Mayoralty Convention.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention, consisting of five delegates from each Ward of the City, met at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor of New-York at the ensuing election. GEORGE R. JAQUES, of the Sixteenth Ward, was chosen to preside, and Messrs. H. HAWLEY, of the Fourth Ward, and G. ELLRAT, of the Thirteenth Ward, appointed Secretaries. The contestants from the First Ward occupied about one hour of the time of the Convention, but the delegation, headed by HENRY SMITH, was finally admitted, and the other delegates withdrew. Mr. QUIGLY introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee of twenty-two for the purpose of conferring with any organizations opposed to the election of FERNANDO WOOD.

The resolution was laid on the table, and was finally voted down, 24 to 72. A motion to proceed *viva voce*, and informally, to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor was adopted, and the following-named gentlemen received honorable mention: George Opdyke, William R. Stewart, James W. Booth, Joseph Bowers, Moses H. Grinnell, Benjamin Wood, Robert S. Minturn, Peter Ross, John J. Astor, Hamilton Fish, Lewis P. Woodruff, Horace Greeley, Fernando Wood, Hiram Barney, C. W. Brennan, and James Gordon Bennett.

After much discussion, a resolution to proceed to the nomination of a candidate without conference with any party was adopted, and on a call of the Wards, the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 109. For GEORGE P. OPDYKE, 92; for all others, 17.

The nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE, on motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, was then made unanimous, with rousing cheers for the successful candidate. A Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. OPDYKE, and inform him of his nomination, and the meeting adjourned.

Tammany Councilmanic Convention.

The Tammany Councilmanic Conventions met last night, and nominated Councilmen for each Senatorial District.

The Fourth District Convention met at the Ivy Green, in Elm-street, and nominated Morgan Jones, Geo. A. Barney, Joseph Hughes, James Sandford, James Hays and John Healey.

The Fifth District met at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated Edward Maloy, John Hooghkirk, John Ryan, M. C. Gross, A. Miller J. S. Webster and E. Briggs.

The Sixth District met at the corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, and adjourned till next Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Seventh District met at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and nominated Jacob M. Long, J. Kavanagh, J. Brice, Alexander Brandon, W. Joyce and Luke Curnen.

The Tax Payers' Union Convention.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, ESQ., NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

At a meeting of the Taxpayers Union Convention, held at the Everett House, ROBERT B. MINTURN was unanimously nominated for Mayor, and a Committee of Twenty-five appointed to wait upon him and announce that fact. A Committee of Three was also appointed to report names for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Commissioners, as candidates at the ensuing Charter election, and another Committee of Seven, to confer with other organizations. The meeting was mainly composed of merchants of the highest respectability. On Friday the Executive Committee has a meeting of importance at the office of the Chairman of the Union Convention, JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Remarkable Counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

One of the most extraordinary enterprises ever recorded in the history of counterfeiting has, within the last two or three days, been brought to light. Bills—to an, as yet, unascertained amount—are in circulation, forged on the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, one of the wealthiest and most reliable of all our metropolitan financial institutions. The bank itself will sustain no material injury in the affair it is true; but the skillful way in which its officers have been deceived, in the matter of their own paper issue, proves that it has had a narrow escape. The spurious issue is in $100 bills, and it is said that quite a number of them are known to have been thrown upon the market. Several City banks have taken them, and unless able to trace them to customers, will stand in for a considerable loss.

The circulation of these counterfeits was commenced out West, and the first intimation of their existence was divulged to the bank on which they are forged, by one of the detective police. The consternation created by such a revelation can be better imagined than described. The bank had taken a quantity of them in the usual course of exchange at the Clearing-house, and the officers, even after receiving the detectives' information, could scarcely bring themselves to believe that the counterfeit was not genuine.

A close and critical examination of the counterfeits by the engravers of the American Bank-Note Company actually failed to detect any evidence of the forgery, until they had been scrutinized under the microscope, when two or three trifling mistakes were discovered. The vignette of the bill is a mounted Indian lassoing a buffalo, and in the genuine, the hand of the Indian touches the shading of the letter K, in the word bank, while on the counterfeit there is, (to the naked eyes,) an almost imperceptible space between. In the counterfeit, too, the red tint is dimmed by the artificial process used to give the bills an appearance of having been used, and the leaves on the ornaments around the Bank Department die are the least bit in the world out of shape, and unfinished as to detail.

The counterfeit is an unprecedentedly dangerous one, and many unfortunate people will have to suffer—particularly business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other Western cities. The Shoe and Leather Bank has not taken any of them over the counter, and has returned nearly all that came to it through the Clearing-house. It has only about fifteen of them ($1,500 worth) that it is not able to place.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—Weekly Statement.—Remaining Oct. 26th, 6,004; admitted, 1,798; total, 9,802, of whom died, 29; discharged, 1,505; sent to Blackwell's Island, 322; to State Prison, 6, leaving a balance of 7,936, which is a decrease of 68 over the last report.

The Largest and Best War Maps.

BRADFORD,
HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL,
BULL-RAY,
PIKEVILLE,
CUMBERLAND GAP,
EDWARDS' FERRY,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED ON

H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE
(33x44 inches)
NEW MAP OF THE
BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents.
Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.
Address
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality and tint of color suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing these beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 116 Nassau-st.

The Difference to Gentlemen wearing Soft FELT HATS.—The manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere reader. This is ESPENSCHEID'S case. He has manufactured this season the finest and most elegant soft hat in New-York, and is selling it for twenty per cent. less than the prices asked by the retailers of Broadway. It is done—the people know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 116 Nassau-st.

The Improved Shuttle Machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway, are much superior to the Shuttle or "Lock-Stitch" machines heretofore in use. They are noiseless, rapid, simple, and adapted to all work for which the Shuttle Stitch is suitable.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth-button Boots—India-rubbers, &c., with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

VAN COTT—SOUTHWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. Hagany, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, THEODORE S. VAN COTT, to ROSALIE O., daughter of Joseph Southworth, Esq., all of this City.

MOSS—VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. O. A. Peixotto, of St. Ann's, JOAQUIN M. MOSS, of Cuba, to HARRIET DAVIDA, daughter of P. H. Vandervoort, Esq.

BLISS—HANDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Seth Bliss, ROBERT BLISS to S. MARIA HANDY, daughter of Parker Handy, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—REQUA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, CYRUS CLARK, of this City, to JULIA A., daughter of the late James Requa, of Albany.

DUBOIS—GREGSON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, CORNELIUS H. DUBOIS to Miss MATILDA GREGSON, second daughter of Geo. Gregson, Esq.

RAHWAY, N. J., and Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

SWIFT—WESTON.—At Sandy Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Mr. Bostwick, JAMES S. SWIFT, of this City, to MARGARET W. CRANKRITE, daughter of the late Judge Weston, of the former place.

MCEWAN—ARMSTRONG.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Christ's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, ROBERT C. MCEWEN to CARRIE E., daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, West Indies.

DIED.

CASS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of congestion of the brain, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Peter and Sophia Cass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 108 West 17th-st., without further notice.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, of convulsions, J. WASHINGTON GIBBS, painter, son of John Gibbs, Jr., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 Suffolk-st., near Grand, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RAPALYEA.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, NOAH B. RAPALYEA, son of James and Adelia Rapalyea, aged 5 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) from the residence of her brother, J. G. Moser, No. 139 East 26th-st.

FLENDRAU.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, JUSTUS D. FLENDRAU, son of Elijah and Sarah W. Flendrau, in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 62 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken next day to New-Rochelle for interment.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 30 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 386 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITNEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14, at his residence, No. 96 2d-st., WILLIAM A. WHITNEY, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Saturday's paper.

WARREN.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14, ELVIRA C., wife of Robert M. Warner, Esq., aged 23 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, Hulet Duryea, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church, at Manhasset, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, suddenly, CORNELIUS DURYEA, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I.

POST.—In Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of diphtheria, Rev. HENRY A. POST, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Warrensburgh, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral at the house of his father, Alfred C. Post, M. D., No. 11 West 17th-st.

WESTCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, of his residence, corner of Grove and South 2d sts., NATHANIEL WESCOTT, recently State Senator from Hudson County, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further invitation.

COX.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, ALEXANDER W. COX, formerly of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 16th inst. Trains for Newark leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9½ and 10 o'clock A. M.

CRANSTON.—In Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, suddenly, of typhoid fever, HIRAM AUGUSTUS, only son of Hiram and Augusta T. Cranston, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funerals from the New-York Hotel, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Grieve for the living, not the dead;
An early fate from life hath sped.
Whom angels all its toils have spar'd,
But not the hearts his loss hath bared.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EIGHTH CLASS 693.—NOV. 10, 1861.
41, 46, 69, 16, 61, 54, 18, 44, 12, 10, 22, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 694.—NOV. 14, 1861.
2, 8, 34, 44, 40, 27, 73, 7, 23, 55, 75, 32, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Culford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP,

Emigration from the United States.

From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 11.

The number of Americans arriving in Canada, to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuits in the North to friends in the South, is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto; but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase.

Already, since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British-born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western States, who now return to their allegiance to seek new homes in Canada. An improved value of city property is one of the earliest results of the altered state of things; and it is understood that in many of the rural districts the demand for wild land and for partially cleared farms is greater than it has been for some time past.

We understand that this exodus from the North, with a view to settlement in Canada, will not be confined to persons of British origin. Large numbers of native Americans in the North and other of the States are preparing to migrate hither with the least possible delay. Opposed to the war, on principle, they are annoyed and angered by the insults and outrages to which its prosecution has given rise. It is not enough that they are silent under the tyranny which, having stifled the Press, would render free speech a penal offence. Their refusal to applaud the war or to assist it exposes them to suspicion, and this, again, to wrong; and we hear of comparatively large numbers in Northern counties of New-York and elsewhere who are preparing to sacrifice their farms, and to begin the world afresh under the shelter of British law. There are others who see in the enormous expenditures of the Federal Government a prelude to exhaustive taxation, and prefer to save something with which to start in Canada, to the ruin which threatens them where they are. Altogether, therefore, we are justified in anticipating large and desirable accessions to our population from the neighboring country. They may come with perfect confidence in the resources of the province, and with an assurance that they will receive a cordial welcome from the people among whom they propose to dwell.

Massachusetts Soldiers to keep Thanksgiving in Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, Boston, Nov. 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—The soldiers, who illustrate the fame of Massachusetts and defend her cause, with that of our Union and our National Flag, in military service remote from the homes where they have been wont to celebrate with their families the reverable and joyful New-England Festival of Thanksgiving to God for the fruits of the season and the bounty of His Providence, ought to be remembered and associated, so far as may be, in the celebration now at hand:

It is therefore ordered by the Commander-in-Chief that the Adjutant-General cause copies of the Governor's recent Proclamation for a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to be sent to the Colonels and Chaplains of all the Massachusetts Regiments of Volunteers, with the assurance of the grateful and sympathetic remembrance of them by the Government and people of Massachusetts, of their thankfulness for the many satisfactions and blessings with which even in war we are constantly attended, and of our fervent prayers for the welfare of our gallant and patriotic soldiers, and our undoubting faith in their fidelity and honor; and finally, with the expression of the hope that military duties may not be inconsistent with their observation, in some fitting manner, of the day annually set apart for the renewal and enlivening of the domestic affections, and for remembering the Giver of all mercies by the united consent of the people of our beloved Commonwealth.

Commanders of regiments and batteries of the Massachusetts Volunteers will promulgate this order in their respective commands.

By order of His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WM. SCHOULER, Adj.-Gen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Prenese	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
	FROM JAMAICA.		
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES,
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE.
R. H. MACY.
NO. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Two doors below 14th-st.,
NOW OPENING,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
the cheapest line of
NEEDLEWORK EMBROIDERIES,
ever shown in the City.
FINE NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 1c. up.
FINE NEEDLEWORK LINEN SETS, half the cost of importation.
FINE NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS.
FRENCH and SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and SWISS SETS.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 2s., 3s., 4s., &c.
EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORK SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS, cost of importation $5, will be sold at $3, $2 and $3.
EXTRA NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC SLEEVES, 3s.
EXTRA FINE SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c.
1,000 THREAD LACE COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
R. H. MACY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FURS, FURS, BELOW COST—$150,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising of real Hudson Bay sables, mink marten, stone marten, fitch marten, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c., &c., in circular cloaks, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This advantage will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium.
P. H. PHILIPS, No. 370 Grand-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large assortment of sleigh robes and gents' collars, &c.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL Sizes; Gent's SOCKS, all kinds and prices; Gent's LINEN BOSOMS. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint-printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane. CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 42d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant room, with or without hall bedroom, unfurnished, except carpet, where there are but few or no boarders; a comfortable permanent home and sufficient good food. Terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $9 per week. References exchanged. Address, giving particulars, W. H., Box No. 4,236 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 198 WEST 28TH-ST., A PRIvate family would be pleased to accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with rooms handsomely furnished; house contains bath, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements to render a home desirable and comfortable for the Winter. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also back parlor; good board, and a comfortable home; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with room adjoining, in third story; also one on fourth story, back, suitable for gentleman and wife, in the first-class house No 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d-floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 68 West 37th-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 32 EAST 14TH-ST., WEST of Union-square. To let, an elegant suite of rooms, bath-room connecting, on second floor. Private table if required. Accommodations every way superior.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives and a single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, at No. 263 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms on the second floor may be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FIVE ROOMS, LARGE and small, replete with conveniences, at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st. within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms on second floor, bath adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and his wife and nephew; a private family will be preferred, and a sitting room and two bedrooms required. Location must be within a short distance of one of the ferries. Address Box No. 3,777 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, by a gentleman and wife, who would furnish their own room or not; they would prefer a private family who have water and other conveniences. A reply addressed to A. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating street and number, will meet attention.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones: no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Jay, Coe & Co., New-York.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsome suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, in a pleasant location, with or without partial board, to a gentleman; the house is first class; terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANOforte and singing wishes to exchange tuition in the same for the comforts of a home. Two other boarders will accompany, if agreeable. References exchanged. Address C. Y. X., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, occupying a new house in 35th-st., near the 6th-av. Address C. F. A., Box No. 317 Post-office.

BOARDING BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A gentleman and wife may obtain desirable rooms, either singly or in suites, with superior accommodations, in a select location, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 61 West 37th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two girls, aged ten and twelve, partial for the gentleman; a large and small room required; will furnish except bedding. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. J. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF French and the English branches would give three hours each day (say 18 hours per week) for comfortable board in New-York or Jersey City; first-class references given. Address MRS. GIBSON, Station G, 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; desirable location; terms moderate.

A LADY WHO TEACHES MUSIC, ENGlish, and various ornamental branches, desires board, where teaching would be considered compensation or part compensation for board; best of references given. Address H. NEWELL, Station D, stating terms.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A WELL-FURnished back parlor and three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Address No. 36 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and ash sets, mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $20 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Parsippany, New-Jersey.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER, near Elizabeth, N. J., on moderate terms. Apply to J. SHEPARD, City Hotel at Elizabeth, or D. W. NORRIS, No. 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CART-HORSE. INQUIRE of Capt. SHIDDONMAKER, on board of the barge *Milan*, foot of Murray-st., for 3 days.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from ENGRAVED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a new patent, guaranteed to reduce working expenses on railroads 5 per cent. Apply, by letter or personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock, to ANDREW MACNAIR, No. 54 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English widow lady, with a quiet baby a year old, a situation as assistant and companion to a widow lady, or in a small family, where she can make herself useful and find a good home. Address, for one week, Mrs. ELLEN J——, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 4 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., Universality-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing, the country preferred. Call at No. 88 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 528 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 306 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can do washing if required. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 358 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or any description of housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 117 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and also to take care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 191 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City references given; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 134 23d-st., east of 3d-av., on third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 35 12th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of W. BCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1861.

WESTERN COUNTY AND CITY BONDS WANTED.—Parties having Western City or County Bonds, or Railroad Bonds, wishing to dispose of them at a low price, for cash, will address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 3,504 New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 10 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 1214 *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for day of payment at lowest rates.

CASH ADVANCED ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINOSFORD & CO., No 8 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BECHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 42d-st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also, house and store No. 286 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 266 West 31st-st., No. 687 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 35th-st., and several others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, with parts of houses at reduced rents. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 143 West 37th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $300 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A snug three-story house, with gas and water, cheap, also two-story cottage; also house and garden, 2d floor and front basement, 7 rooms, rent only $12 50 a month. Apply at No 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—FOR $250 AND PROPORTION OF CITY tax, from now till the 1st of May next, the three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 84 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 183 WASHINGTON-st., between Fulton and Dey sts.; possession immediately. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, twenty miles from the City, at a very low rent. Possession immediately. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE five-story store and lot, No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate business location; about $10,000 in good real or personal property, is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT or lots in Brooklyn, (a small house and several lots preferred,) a handsome 4-story house, 17 by 60 feet; lot half the block; all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address J. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM OR WESTERN LANDS—Several first-class dwellings, good location, well let, and some good store property also. Full particulars at No. 2 Montague-place, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

ANY OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 39th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 15 Madison-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 157 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private family for six months or more, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 42d sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 350 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LOCKWOOD, MD. & UNDERHILL,
Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 33 Warren-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALES OFFERED THIS SEASON, including invoices of
SILK RIBBONS, &c.—A line of Fancy Dress Silks, Poult de Soies, Gros de Rhines, &c.
A full line of Velvet Ribbons, of the "American Fireman" brand.
GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS—Consisting of Hoods, Nubias, Comforts and Children's Stripe, Plaid and Tuck Hose, from 1 to 4.
Also, a line of fine English and German Cloths, Pilots and Sealskins, together with invoices of fancy Cassimeres Satinets, Linens, &c.
A full line of Felt Hats, comprising an assortment of Turbans, Victorias, Glengarys, &c.
A line of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, &c.
A Jobber's stock, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Also, superior White and Mixed Merino Shirts and Drawers. Also, Silk Shirts and Drawers, of a superior quality.
Catalogues ready early.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.
ALSO,
About 30 doz. fancy soaps, and 340 doz. rubber pens.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUPE, CALECHE AND SLEIGH.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant round-front coupé, made to order by Brewster & Co.; cost $1,000. Also, one detached front open caleche, made by Wood Bros.; cost $1,000. One family sleigh. All the above but little used.
ALSO,
Pew No. 108 in Calvary Church, being the third pew from the pulpit in the middle aisle. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a span of elegant long-tail bay Morgan horses, 16 hands. Have been used in this City for the last three years; are free from trick, fault and vice of every kind, and are perfectly gentle. Sold only for want of use. Sale positive.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 79 Nassau-st.:
A large assortment of household furniture, removed for sale, viz.: Parlor suites in brocatel, enameled and other chamber suites, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, extension tables, marble-top centre tables, buffets, lounges, secretary and library bookcases, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, &c., &c.
ALSO, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
One rosewood full round-corner, 7¼-octave piano-forte, Driggs' patent.
One upright rosewood piano-forte.
One second-hand top buggy, with four extra wheels.
One two-seat rockaway, nearly new.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway—Rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoire a glace double-door wardrobes, library suites of rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining-room suites, buffets, extension dining-tables, chairs, couches, &c.; hall tables and chairs, hair mattresses, fancy goods, &c., making a very elegant and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.
Rich and costly Household Furniture,
Elegant Rosewood Pianoforte,
Rosewood Parlor Suites in brocatel,
Valuable Paintings, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, etc.
THIS DAY, (Friday, Nov. 15,) at the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is nearly new, and must be sold to close the mortgage.
Elegant rosewood seven octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, etc., Cost $500.
Rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered Cover: three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc. Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash-stands, sofa-beds in fine hair cloth, ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine Oak extension table, silverware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. Sale positive. By virtue of chattel mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., 1oortrage sale of elegant household furniture and fine modern oil-paintings, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., made by Marcotte; also, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, dinner and tea sets, &c. Among the paintings will be found works by the following English and American artists, viz.: Courbould de Vesser, Herring, Morrison, Greswick, Orrdior, Arnfield, Walters, W. Thayer, Jr., Taylor, Van Willis, Jackson and others. Also, a large gallery picture, Scriptural subject of Ruth and Boaz, life size, painted by the celebrated English artist, R. Westall, R. A.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.
ALSO,
Patent laundry range and boilers, with hot water pipes complete. Also, large patent furnace for heating irons; washing machines, tubs, cooking stoves, store, office and parlor do. Also, a large lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle; about 15 hands high, nine and ten years old; very desirable for family use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable mares, sorrel and brown, 15 hands high, free and very pleasant drivers; will stand without tying; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind in harness; will be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTRAS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house; rich tapestry, velvet and other carpets; stores, silverware, bedding, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes.
WILLIAM DRYDEN, Insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York.
Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, Xles sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pan-Pac, Hilford and Audomark tanneries, for sale by SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold-st. proper of Frankfort.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to tear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that always arises to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Cures of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, and Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 668, and at Christain's, No. 163 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$150 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEASantly situated, within 10 miles of the City of New-York, Steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,265 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 5th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—CHARLES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 24th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 11. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$10 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address H. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like to obtain the situation of governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary no object; the best of reference given and required. Address G. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA College, N. Y., desires a situation as teacher in a private or other school. Will give instruction in all studies required of students for admission to college. Compensation moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Offic.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 23d-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, an experienced teacher, desires to teach two or three hours a day, in a family or school. Address J. A. S., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red Ash (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh, of our Mountain and Cumberland, of the first qualities, at lowest market price, from yard, 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Auldotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 7 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
*** We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Chambers-st., corner of Broadway, with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE FIFTH EXCELSIOR ON MATTHIAS POINT.

Highly Important and Successful Reconnoissance by Col Graham's Regiment.

A Masked Battery Discovered—Complete Surprise of the Rebel Pickets—Important Prisoner Taken—Rebel Property Destroyed—A New Battery opposite Maryland Point—Contrabands, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

There is no place on the whole Potomac about which so much has been said, and so little known, as Matthias Point. It was off this Point that the lamented and gallant WARD met his untimely death, and within more recent dates rumor has variously ascribed to it batteries of enormous or of Lilliputian size. Gunboats shelled it mercilessly, and it was presumed, and generally believed, that there was upon it a battery of eighteen heavy guns. But nothing was positively known about it. The Fifth Excelsior Regiment, under the command of Col. GRAHAM, was sent down to watch it, and encamped in full view of the Point, on Port Tobacco Creek, about a mile below the village of Port Tobacco.

Here they lay encamped several weeks, *apparently* inactive, but *really* keeping an open eye on the Maryland rebels and their Virginia neighbors. Two small boats were captured. One of them was placed under the command of Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON, well known to the merchant marine, but now the Captain of Company I, of the Fifth Regiment. With this little boat, Capt. WILKINSON thoroughly explored the shores on both sides of the river, frequently availing himself of the kind offices of Capts. HARRIS of the *Island Belle*, MAGAW of the *Freeborn*, and STARRT of the *Dana*. These officers convinced themselves that the rebels were not in any very great strength immediately on the Point, and that a force could be successfully landed on the Point, and an attack, if thought advisable, made on the rebel camp a few miles inland.

In accordance with the officers of the flotilla just mentioned, Col. GRAHAM determined to make the attempt. He was aware of the hazardous nature of the service, but deemed that important information could be obtained with but little loss, if successful. The plan, as arranged, was for the Colonel to embark his force on the *Island Belle*, *Freeborn* and *Dana*, and to land them with the howitzers of the *Freeborn* and *Dana*, and their respective crews, under cover of the cannon of the gunboats; but the *Freeborn* was ordered off to another station by Commander HARRAL, and it was determined to make the attempt with the other two vessels at midnight, the *Freeborn* promising to come down the next morning and assist, if her services should be needed.

The greatest secrecy was observed. Beyond the the commander of the flotilla and assistant-surgeon of the regiment, none were aware of the expedition, with the exception of the officers above named. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, four hundred men were detailed from the various companies of the regiment, and provided with 40 rounds of ball cartridge. They marched some four miles to Chapel Point, where the gunboats were lying. Here they embarked in good order and in fine spirits. The moon was hidden by the clouds, and a fresh breeze was blowing. The *Island Belle* took the *Dana* in tow, and in a short time the expedition was lying off the Point.

The gallant Capt. HARRIS, of the *Belle*, insisted on landing with the skirmishers or advance guard. These consisted of 26 men under Lieut. LOICQ, of Company B. Col. GRAHAM immediately followed in the second boat. Capt. HARRIS, with a few picked men from his own crew and some picked men from Company I, pushed rapidly forward to what is known as "Grimes' House," a large house used as a station for the rebel pickets. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile, they came suddenly upon three rebel pickets, one of whom aimed his musket at Capt. HARRIS; but the Captain was too quick for him, shooting him dead with his revolver, while his men fired, but unsuccessfully, at the other two, who were retreating on the full run. The picket's musket (an old flint lock) was brought away, as were also their three horses found tied near by.

Grimes' House has long been known as a station for the rebel pickets, and standing fully exposed, it has frequently been fired at by the gunboats, who have attempted to set fire to it with shell, but in vain. The doors and windows were barricaded so as to afford a good shelter for riflemen. No person was, however, found in it.

As soon as the shots were fired, Assistant Surgeon CALHOUN was put on shore ready to render any assistance to the wounded that might be needed, and the whole force was speedily landed under the able direction of Capt. STARRT, of the *Dana*, and Master's Mate, JOHN MCMILLAN, of the *Island Belle*, forming in line and preceded by an efficient band of skirmishers, the party proceeded rapidly forward. After proceeding two or three miles, two mounted men rode up and were taken for some of the skirmishers, who, it was supposed, had captured the horses, and were returning with them. One of the men inquired, "How many men were coming?" when the question was asked, "Who are you?" He replied, "Oh! we are all right—we are pickets." "Then you are just the men we want," said Capt. HARRIS, seizing the horse by the bridle. The fellows found that instead of being the Thirtieth Virginia, whom they expected, it was a party of these "cussed Yankees," and clapping the spurs to their horses, scampered off to the woods followed by a volley of balls. One of them was evidently wounded, as he dropped his gun, (a double-barreled shot-gun,) and blood could be traced some distance.

The party proceeded on several miles, out finding that the rebels were encamped at Hampstead, nine miles from the Point, and that they had the evening before been reinforced by WALKER'S Battery of three pieces of artillery, and that they were hourly expecting Col. CARR'S Thirtieth Virginia, from Brooks' Station, it was deemed advisable to return. A portion of Company E had, however, in the meantime, surprised Mr. GEORGE DENT and his son, prominent Maryland rebels, whom the authorities have long been searching for. Mr. DENT was fully armed, and at first attempted to draw a revolver, but he saw resistance to be useless. He has long been connected with the Confederate signal service, and on his person was found the cards of several of the officers of the rebel navy, and a pass signed "Brig.-Gen. HOLMES, C. S. A."

The party, on its return, burned a large amount of forage for the rebel cavalry, and several houses which had been used for signaling purposes. Grimes House and the adjacent barns were also burned. A mile or so from the Point, a small battery, with no guns mounted, was discovered. It was masked by trees and cord-wood piled up. These were burned, and the gunboats will destroy the earthworks at their leisure. The woods were set on fire in several places, but they were not very inflamable, and no very definite results were obtained. It was now about 9 o'clock A. M., and the party had returned to the landing place, where were still to be seen the rifle pits from which was fired the fatal shot that killed Capt. WARD. The look-out on the gunboat detected a large force of rebel infantry advancing, on a hill-top several miles distant.

The command were immediately drawn up in line, and the guns of the *Dana* and *Island Belle* shotted and manned. But after waiting an hour no enemy appeared, and the men were all safely reembarked and again landed on Chapel Point, without the slightest injury to a single person of the force. They were followed by a large frigate's launch, filled with contrabands. These poor darkies were discovered approaching the gunboats shortly before the embarkation to return. Over a hundred must have been huddled into it, while from a pole in the stern waved a shirt, which may in its better days have been white. Their boat was of some value, and was retained.

About daylight the *Freeborn* hove in sight, and was coming to fulfill the duties assigned to her, when, much to the chagrin of the gallant Lieutenant-Commanding, (MAGAW,) she was opened upon by a heavy rebel battery a short distance up the river and forced to return. Since that time it has been discovered that the battery is located at Boyd's Hole, not over two miles from the point reached by the reconnoitering party. The battery mounts six heavy rifled guns, and the soldiers seen from the gunboat were three regiments advancing to its support. Had its location been known it could, and would have been taken at the point of the bayonet, and its guns, as well as those of the three gunboats, turned upon the party advancing to its relief.

This is the first time that any of the Excelsior Regiments have been on Virginia soil, as this Brigade has been assigned to the important but onerous work of guarding and protecting the lower Potomac. But the behavior of the detachment of the Fifth, on this occasion, was excellent. Landing at night, at a point clothed with mystery, and in the presence of an unknown force, not a man hesitated, and officers and men vied with each other in seeking the post of danger.

The many friends of Chaplain BOOTS will regret to learn that, while riding a day or two since, his horse stumbled and fell, and the Chaplain sustained a fracture and dislocation of the wrist. Private RICHARDSON, of Company A, died of typhoid fever on Tuesday morning. This is the second death from disease in this regiment since its formation early in June last—a remarkable state of health for a regiment constantly in active service.

I inclose the official report of this most successful reconnoissance. NEMO.

COL. GRAHAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGT. EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP FENTON, NEAR PORT TOBACCO, MD., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

GENERAL: Shortly after my arrival at this point, Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON of Company I of this Regiment, by my orders seized several boats, and manned them with crews of sailors picked from his company. They were employed in reconnoitering the Potomac shore and neighboring creeks, and in keeping a general surveillance over the movements and actions of the secession sympathizers on this shore. In his numerous reconnoitering expeditions Capt. W. was frequently materially assisted by Lieut. SAMUEL MAGAW of the U. S. steamer *Freeborn*, and Acting-Master ARNOLD HARRIS, of the U. S. steamer *Island Belle*.

I was on board these steamers in several of their explorations, and from information gleaned from reliable sources, I became convinced that there were no batteries at Matthias Point sufficient to oppose the landing of troops. The commanders of the gunboats above-named agreed with me in this opinion, and also as to the desirability of a thorough reconnoissance of this Point. They very kindly placed their vessels at my disposal for such a purpose. Sunday evening was the time agreed upon for this service, but Lieut. MAGAW was unfortunately prevented by orders from his superior officer from carrying out his intention in this particular, but Acting-Master WILLIAM T. STARRT, of U. S. cutter *Dana*, volunteered the services of himself and vessel.

The *Island Belle*, with the *Dana* in tow, ran up Port Tobacco Creek to Chapel Point, and on them I embarked about four hundred picked men of my regiment. The embarkation was conducted silently and in good order. Arrived at Matthias Point, I landed my force, under the admirable direction of Masters HARRIS and STARRT, and made a most thorough inspection of the Point for several miles around.

Master ARNOLD HARRIS, of the *Belle*, was the first to land, and, accompanied by a squad of skirmishers, pushed forward and took possession of "Grimes' House." About a quarter of a mile from shore he came suddenly upon three of the enemy's pickets, one of whom raised his musket and was about to fire, when Master HARRIS shot him dead in his tracks with his revolver. The other two pickets ran. We secured the musket (flint lock) of the slain, and the horses of all. The main body of the command under my own guidance then made a thorough inspection of the Point for some four miles inland; we met two more of the enemy's pickets, (mounted,) and endeavored to capture them, but they escaped, one of them, however, wounded by a musket ball. We discovered a few rifle pits and a battery partially masked, but with no guns mounted. We burned a number of rebel houses and barns. Beyond this point there were no batteries or troops to be seen, except a party of perhaps twenty cavalry, who retreated precipitately as we advanced. We were informed, however, that a rebel camp, existed at Hamstead, at which were located, also, a battery of three pieces of rifled artillery, Capt. STARRT tendered the use of his 12-pound howitzer and crew, but I preferred not to expose my command by the risk of a too great advance over the enemy's country, to attack his camp nine miles distant, the force not being sufficient to keep the avenues of retreat open in case of an attack by overwhelming numbers. A large amount of forage and grain were burned, and several horses and some cattle belonging to the enemy were captured. It also fell to the lot of the Fifth to capture Mr. GEORGE DENT and son as prisoners, and bring them to this camp. We found them armed, and under circumstances which leave no doubt of their complicity with treason. I shall transmit them to you, with the papers found in their possession, as soon as possible. Several attempts were made to burn the heavy growth of timber on the Point; but, owing to their non-inflammable nature at this season, with but qualified success; by this means, however, the only earthwork on the Point was unmasked.

After having completed my reconnoissance, the force was withdrawn in good order to the beach, and reembarked on the gunboats, and reached camp about 1 P. M., without injury of any kind. A large number of negroes followed, some on board of the gunboats, but a majority in a large launch which, by some means, they had obtained.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the valuable services rendered by Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, and Master STARRT, of the *Dana*. Both gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost to render the expedition a complete success, and all that their vessels afforded was cheerfully placed at my disposal. The bravery of Master HARRIS in boldly advancing as he did upon the rebel pickets cannot be too highly spoken of. Master STARRT personally superintended the embarkation and landing, and the orderly manner in which it was accomplished is chiefly due to him.

Of the officers and men of my regiment concerned in the expedition, I cannot speak in too high terms. Not the slightest trepidation was evinced by any, and all vied with each other in striving for the posts of danger. Had we met the enemy, as we had hoped to, in force, the coolness and bravery of the little force with me, I doubt not, would have been still more manifested. I need not particularize the officers, as all did so well; it is proper to state, however, that to Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON, of Company I, much of the credit of arranging and carrying out the general plan of the expedition is due. Quartermaster O'KELL, Lieut. C. W. SQUIER, and Master's Mate JOHN MCMILLAN, (of the *Island Belle*,) accompanied me as aids.

This successful reconnoissance, by so small a force and upon so important a point, cannot fail to inspire the enemy with fear for the large portion of the unprotected coast along the Potomac, and will, no doubt, cause them to scatter their forces along the exposed points, and thus prevent them concentrating a large force at any one position. The following is a list of the officers employed in the expedition:

Colonel—Charles K. Graham.
Assistant-Surgeon—J. Theodore Calhoun.
Quartermaster—Wm. O'Kell, Acting Aid.
Lieut. C. W. Squier, Company F, Acting Aid.
Capt. George Quartermain, Co. C, Acting Major.
Capt. A. Wilkinson, Company I.
Capt. George A. Morey, Company E.
Capt. Henry M. Allen, Company B.
Capt. William F. Mew, Company F.
Lieut. James H. Stewart, Company A.
Lieut. Purchase, Company C.
Lieut. Lounsbery, Company D.
Lieut. R. D. Andrews, Company F.
Lieut. Conway, Company G.
Lieut. Harrison, Company H.
Lieut. Bonnan, Company B.
Lieut. Francis Tyler, Company A.
Lieut. Loicq, Company B.
Lieut. F. Corse, Company C.
Lieut. Willard Bullard, Company I.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obed't servant,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Col. Com'dg Fifth Reg't Excelsior Brig. U. S. V.
To Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, Headquarters Excelsior Brigade, Asbury, near Mattowoman Creek, Md.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A recruiting office for the Eighth Infantry United States Army, has been opened at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, Capt. WILLIAM MCE. DYE in charge. This regiment, the headquarters of which have been removed to Fort Hamilton, will be recruited to its full strength as soon as possible. Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the Eighth, *vice* Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JOHN GARLAND, deceased.

Offices have also been opened at Tarrytown, Bordentown, Yorkville and other places in this neighborhood.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Hamilton, now numbers upwards of six hundred men, and is in daily expectation of receiving marching orders for the seat of war. It is more than probable that this battalion will be sent to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN'S command. A rumor is current among the men that they will be sent into Winter quarters at the Marine barracks in Brooklyn—they are now under canvas. Perhaps "the wish is father to the thought."

The greater portion of the Sixth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry, lately serving in California, are expected here by the next Aspinwall steamer, Gen. SUMNER having ordered them to the States, and appointed volunteers to garrison the Californian forts.

The United States steamer *Bienville* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday morning, from Port Royal. We have already given a detailed account of the part which the *Bienville* took in the successful naval expedition, but the following additional particulars are not without interest:

The *Bienville* received five shots through her, and had two men killed and three wounded. The names of the killed are PATRICK MCGUINNIS and ALEXANDER CHAMBERS. She was twenty minutes ahead of the rest of the fleet. Her Commander, CHARLES STEINMAN, is a native and citizen of South Carolina, and was appointed from that State on the 1st of April, 1828—so that he has now been in the service nearly thirty-four years, seventeen of which have been spent at sea, nine on duty ashore, and the balance unemployed. The Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. G. K. BENHAM, is spoken of in the highest terms by the crew, for his bravery and coolness during the action. He is a native and citizen of this State, and entered the service in 1847, since when he has been little more than one year unemployed. The officers and men of the *Bienville* were especially thanked by Commodore DUPONT for the part they played in the action. One of the crew of the *Bienville*, was sick in his hammock, during the engagement, and a shot passed quite through the vessel, and within two inches of him. The officers have brought home a quantity of South Carolina cotton plants, which were displayed yesterday, as trophies, in the Navy-yard and in Brooklyn. The body of the Third Assistant-Engineer, (not Chief Engineer, as reported,) of the *Mohican*, was sent ashore yesterday to his friends.

In accordance with an order from the Navy Department, a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in honor of the brilliant achievement of the naval expedition, and the band of the North Carolina played several national and patriotic airs.

Six companies of the Eighth Infantry, United States Army, are now in Texas, held as prisoners of war. The remaining four companies of the regiment are at Washington and Governor's Island, two of them, on parole, constituting the permanent garrison at the latter post; the other two formed part of the battalion of regulars at Bull Run. Statements have appeared in some of our City journals that this regiment had been or was to be disbanded. Such is not the case. The six companies in Texas have been transferred to the general service, and an order was issued some time since, from the War Department, for their reorganization. Pursuant to such order, its Colonel, PITCAIRN MORRISON, has established his headquarters at Fort Hamilton, and is now superintending the recruiting service. The following officers have been detailed as recruiting parties: Lieut. COOPER, at Poughkeepsie; Lieut. ANDREWS, at Rondout; Lieut. SMITH, at Galena, Ill.; Lieut. REMINGTON, at Hartford, Conn.; Lieut. WEAVER, at Lockport; Lieut. SNYDER, at Glen's Falls; Lieut. AIKEN, at Chicago; and Capt. PYE, in this City.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE.

A CORRECTION—THE VESSEL TO COME NORTH FOR REPAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, Monday, Nov. 10, 1861.

In my last I unfortunately attributed to our First Luff and Chief Engineer the honor of extinguishing the fire which was partially under way on board the *Roanoke* just after leaving Charleston, the 26th ult.; but on further inquiry, I find that the credit is due to Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, First Assistant-Engineer, whose coolness and presence of mind enabled him to have the fire smothered before letting either the First Lieutenant or Chief Engineer know anything about it.

It is generally understoood that this vessel will be sent North for repairs as soon as a suitable vessel arrives to relieve us.

Since our return here our First Lieutenant, Mr. W. F. JEFFERS, and one of the midshipmen, have been detached from this vessel.

There seems to be nothing doing here, judging from appearances, but the little tug-boats are constantly plying between the *Minnesota* and shore. As this ship is now playing second fiddle to the *Minnesota*, we don't receive as much news as formerly; but we are in hopes of going home, being repaired and ordered to more active duty than we have heretofore done.

Yesterday the *Young Rover* and *Albatross* arrived from the southward. RELIABLE.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN CONNECTICUT.

Mr. APOLLOS COMSTOCK, of New-Canaan, Conn., has been authorized to raise a company of sharpshooters from Connecticut, and applicants for the company will be tested at New-Haven, Monday, 18th November; Madison, Tuesday, 19th; Old Saybrook, Wednesday, 20th; New-London, Thursday, 21st; North Stonington, Friday, 22d; Norwich, Saturday, 23d; Colchester, Monday, 25th; Middletown, Tuesday, 26th; Meriden, Wednesday, 27th; Birmingham, Friday, 29th; Bridgeport, Saturday, 30th. The shooting grounds can be ascertained by inquiry at the respective post-offices.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

On last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., delivered a discourse commemorative of WILLIAM S. PIERSON, late Corporal of Company B, First Minnesota Regiment. Corporal PIERSON, who was a native and resident of Bloomfield, chanced to be in Minnesota at the time the first call for volunteers was issued, and at once enlisted for three months, but subsequently was mustered in for three years with the rest of the First Minnesota. In the battle of Manassas he did his share to secure this regiment the high reputation which it gained, but received two Minie balls in his thigh, fracturing the hip-bone badly. Abandoned with the rest of the wounded, he dragged himself two or three miles from the battle-field during the Sunday night succeeding the panic, and on Monday was picked up by a passing ambulance and taken to the Junction. It was Tuesday morning, however, before he received any food or attendance. As soon as his condition warranted it, he was transferred to Richmond and placed in the General Hospital, where his friends have every reason to believe that he received the most faithful attention and care. Amputation of the wounded limb was finally found necessary, and was performed by the ablest practical surgeon in Richmond, but his strength had been too much exhausted by the previous suffering, and on Aug. 18, Corporal PIERSON died, in the 20th year of his age. A letter written to his parents by the surgeon who attended him while in the hospital, although dated Aug. 23, did not reach them until two or three weeks ago. Mr. NEWLIN'S funeral discourse was founded on the text, "Fight the good fight of faith." It was a forcible vindication of the justice of the cause in which Corporal PIERSON lost his life, and a touching and eloquent tribute to the deceased.

BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

GRAND CAY, TURK'S ISLAND, W. I., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

An incident displaying somewhat the occasional ugliness of John Bull, occurred here on the 24th inst. On the afternoon of said day, Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Bull Dog*, which had been lying in the roadstead for several days past, suddenly had run up at her peak the bogus flag of the "Southern Confederacy," and kept it flying for several minutes. This was done in plain sight of many persons on shore, nearly within hailing distance of the United States Consulate, the National ensign of which had been floating the entire previous day, as a mark of respect to the navy of a friendly nation, and less than a mile distant from the bark *American*, of Philadelphia, which was entering the port at the time, with the Stars and Stripes conspicuously waving.

Such a proceeding naturally excited the few Americans here, and, indeed, the great majority of the British residents of the place condemned the action referred to in the strongest manner.

The United States Consul for the Turks and Caicos Islands, JOHN E. NEWBURY, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, naturally shared the indignation excited by such an outrageous act; but as her Majesty's sloop-of-war immediately afterwards sailed for Jamaica, and as the act itself was so little and contemptible, concluded to treat it with silent contempt. We understand, however, that the Captain of the *Bull Dog* averred that he merely designed to play a practical joke on the master of the bark *American*, leading him to believe that he was about to fall into the jaws of the piratical whale *Sumter*. But he did not even succeed in this object. Capt. CHRISTIAN, of the *American*, saw through this device, and not only kept on steadily towards the sloop, but when the *Bull Dog* saw fit to display her own teeth, refused, very properly to salute the Cross of St. George, after the Captain of the sloop-of-war had so far forgotten his own self-respect and the decencies of life as to act in the manner indicated.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Arrived, ships *Forest Queen*, *Hong-Kong*, *Anne Mary*, Liverpool; *Edith Rose*, New-York.

The rainy season has commenced vigorously.

Fire at Germantown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Iron Works of RIDGEWAY & Co., at Germantown, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured $7,000. The works were engaged in the manufacture of sabres for the Government. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The North Briton's Passengers.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Capt. GRANGE, of the *North Briton*, has arrived at Father Point. He reports that the *Anglo Saxon* took off the passengers and crew of the *North Briton* from Mingan on Monday.

THE CAMP AND COUNTEY.

New Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

An immense audience assembled last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to hear Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER deliver his new lecture, entitled "The Camp and Country," before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. By 8 o'clock the spacious Hall was crowded, a large proportion of the audience consisting of ladies. The platform was occupied by a throng of notable personages from this and other cities; among whom were noticed PETER COOPER, Esq., and the newly elected officers of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations now in session here, viz.: GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President; E. S. TOBY, of Boston, Vice-President, and CEPHAS BRAINERD, of New-York, and WM. BALLANTINE, of Washington, Secretaries. A number of delegates to the same Convention, accompanied by their wives and daughters, were also furnished with seats in the same vicinity.

The exercises of the evening were introduced by Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON, President of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, who announced that a Convention of the character and purport above stated, was in daily session at the Rooms of his Society, in the Bible House, for the purpose of considing the subject of *The United States Army as a field of Christian Usefulness*, and to "arrange, so far as practicable, some system of operations by which that field may be most efficiently and economically cultivated." This Convention, composed of delegates from all the loyal States, would, Mr. VERNON added, meet this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, for business, and at 11 for devotional exercises, and the same order would continue with morning and afternoon sessions until the adjournment of the Convention.

On Sunday evening next a meeting will be held in Cooper Institute, and will be addressed by clergymen from various cities, with a view to arouse the public mind to the importance of supplying the moral as well as the physical wants of our National soldiery.

Having concluded this announcement by inviting all present and the public at large to attend the meetings of the Convention, Mr. VERNON introduced the speaker of the evening,

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, OF BROOKLYN,

whose eloquent and stirring lecture on "The Camp and Country," we are, by necessity, compelled to briefly sketch as follows:

The lecturer began by saying that he had been called upon to speak upon the occasion then before him by the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, and would set out by asserting that the highest spirit of Christian profession was not incompatible with the determined assertion, nay, the armed maintenance, if need there should be, of Christian principles. There was an element of justice as there was an element of love in religion, and it was a Christian duty to recognize the element of justice in whatever guise it might appear, but always, in a spirit of love. All the wrongs of men and nations had their Nemesis—their day of retribution and of justice; and the day of justice to this nation was at hand! [Outburst of applause.] It had lingered, lingered, and still a little lingers, lingers, only that it might entirely ripen, and be all the more complete and perfect when the appointed time should come. What had suddenly and magically aroused this mighty nation from the long sleep of their prosperity, and transformed thirty millions of peaceful and industrious people into one vast military multitude but the clash and jar of principle—the onward tramp and shock of coming justice! [Applause.] The loyal people of these States had sprung to their feet, from the desk and the loom, like one man, to sustain the Union and the best plan of Government under the sun; but not alone to uphold the Government, for it was always lagging behind the people in bold straightforward judgments and in executive power. The grand motive impulse of the wondrous movement now beheld by by mankind in the mustering and arming of this mighty people was a principle—the principle of liberty and of justice, clad in the spirit of truth and love. [Applause.] And the main point to be considered and learned by the whole race of man, was that a good Government, based upon the consent and the affection of a free people, was the sublimest in the world. Had the Government at Washington been like the oppressive monarchies of the Old World—like Russia, like Austria and other despotisms—maintained in spite of the people and against their true interests, so weakened, so crippled were we by the dissensions, the petty interests, the conspiracies of scheming politicians and men of base ambition, that in this, the hour of our need, we should have irrevocably fallen; but, as it was, we had but dipped toward the earth like Antœus of olden mythology—the Government had but recoiled toward the people to rise upon the upward bounding of their loyal hearts far grander and mightier than before! [Tremendous and prolonged applause.] Such resources, such energy, such military power as was now here displayed was unknown, unheard of in past history. Half a million of men on either side, a million on both, armed, equipped and marshalled to battle within six short months stood confronted from the Potomac to the borders of Kansas, and of the spirit and patriotism of at least one-half of these we might speak with perfect confidence—but all were ours—all were the children of our country. Nor had these been drawn from the reserve of great regular armies, such as existed in Europe. They had sprung from the voluntary enthusiasm of the people! [Applause.]

In all the half-million of the North there was not *one* conscript, not one drafted man, not one taken to the camp by enforced levy. Nor did the noble fellows thus enrolled seek in the service merely bread and clothes. Some there were, indeed, who had not much to do before, but now, thank God, they had a glorious pursuit! [Renewed applause.] But the vast forces assembled were composed of men who had an interest and a stake in the country and its institutions. They were the real citizens of the Republic, and where, in the history of the world, was there ever before seen such an exhibition of tremendous strength. The monarchies of the Old World and their satellites who were sitting upon their high stool of criticism to spy out the feebleness of Democratic institutions and had exulted in the prospective fall of these, must assuredly be edified by this exhibition of Democratic weakness! They had thought that the military spirit was wanting here, and the South had thought that the military disposition which rests upon the turning-pivot of courage was wanting. But they one and all must be satisfied by this time! (Hilarity and applause.) The South had declared that no Government should exist in these United States unless controlled by Slavery, and the North had determined, with hands uplifted to Jehovah, that there should be a Government and that it should be ruled by Liberty! (Three rounds of tremendous acclamation.) There had been demonstrations in favor of peace by associations of Christian gentlemen both here and in other lands who were shocked at this war. They were unable to perceive the grandeur of the thought that inspired 20,000,000 of freemen. Christianity *intends* peace, but *permits* war. It allows us to reach a good end by force if necessary. If the end be right and force be applied with the right feeling, all is right! But if a malignant, cruel spirit animate the mode of applying the force, then all is wrong. We apply force to inanimate substances, conquer the elements and rule the laws, the very laws that govern the globe, to effect good ends. It is only when force comes to be applied to the human body that difficulty and dispute arise, but even the non-resistant will use force to govern his family. The Policeman, seizing a thief, finds his locust club a better suasive than his Testament. He will not stop to cite the Ten Commandments to the rowdy and marauder. Locust wood is far more pertinent. (Laughter and applause.) Moral suasion is everything in its right place; but there is suasion of a better sort to show when you deal with armed and violent wrong. Let Peace Societies, magazines and men correct the passions that produce wrong and all goes well. Christianity forbids war by forbidding the indulgence of the violent passions but boldly punishes passion in open rebellion. Peace you shall have when you have justice, but never, never, until then! (Great cheering.) Husbandry looks ahead to the harvest, but there must be ploughing and harrowing before the harvest can come. The estimable Society of Friends in England denounce war, yet it has permitted wrongs and outrages unnumbered to pass unrebuked by public opposition. England, by war, forced China to chew the accursed cud she sought to spit from her mouth. India she has conquered piecemeal, by picking flaws in the native Governments and making pretexts for conquest. Europe looks on and sees Poland crushed, Hungary stifled, Italy dismembered, yet grants them no redress; and now, when the cry of the poor slave ascends to heaven, and the Lord God of Sabaoth sends down his angel, draped in black, to touch the lips of his people with coals of fire, Europe suddenly deplores the enormity of war, and prates to us of peace. War is God's surgeon, and it is not wise to take away his instruments.

The eloquent lecturer proceeded in this strain of mingled eloquence, wit and sarcasm to illustrate the power and beauty of the National cause, and to rebuke the interferege of foreign Powers and the maudlin sentiment of domestic croakers. He spoke of the elevating and brightening influences of war discipline upon the private soldier taken from the fields and taught habits of obedience and command, energy and self-reliance. It was better to die than to remain a living dead man. BAKER, ELLSWORTH, WARD, Lyon dead, yet lived, and inspired the hearts of the people with nobler aspirations, and a loftier life. In the Crimea, the *Nightingale* had learned a sweeter and more glorious note.

In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER alluded to the victory in South Carolina, and the grand proclamation uttered by the guns of the *Wabash*. The proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN, he said, was a something that was not much of anything. [Great applause.] When Secretary CAMERON indorsed the utterance of the doctrine of emancipation by JOHN COCHRANE, [great hilarity,] he, like others, came to the conviction that the Government intended to seek peace in a war for universal liberty—a liberty that would begin with us by breaking every bond and setting every captive free. [Prolonged and reiterated cheering by the entire audience.]

THE LONE WHITE MAN FOUND DRUNK.—BARNUM offers $1,000 for the lone representative of Southern chivalry found drunk at Beaufort, S. C., when that place was taken possession of by the Northern troops. He will "draw" if he can be obtained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION.—The new steamer *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made an engineers' trial trip yesterday, leaving Canal-street dock at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning to her anchorage, opposite Canal-street, about 4 o'clock P. M. The party on board consisted chiefly of the officers of the Company and practical engineers. The ship ran about five miles beyond the light-ship, the engine making from twelve to fifteen revolutions with a moderate head of steam, being equal to an average of fourteen knots an hour. She steers with great ease. The entire trip was most satisfactory. Capt. SKIDDY, who noted the results of the trial, will give them to the Press on Saturday.

MARINE LOSSES.—The loss on the brig *Seraphim* on Cape Henry, bound from Rio to Baltimore with coffee, was about $60,000. The loss on the *Nova Scotian* will fall, to some extent, on this City. The amount insured here is probably $50,000. The Bermuda packet brig *Peerless*, just reported ashore on Long Beach, N. J., about a mile North of Little Egg Harbor light-house, will be a total loss. The sails and materials will be saved. The cargo, consisting chiefly of sugar and salt, will probably be a total loss, and amount in all to, say $20,000. The vessel is valued at about $12,000.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—About one o'clock yesterday, A. M., a fire occurred at No. 159 West Broadway, in a store occupied by JOHN EHLERS. Damaged about $500. Insured in the Peoples' Insurance Company for $1,300. The cigar store of SOLOMON MAAS, next door, was damaged about $100. Insured for $800 in the same Company. The building, which was owned by JOHN MORTON, was damaged about $400. Insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and MARIA ELLIS was taken into custody by Officer HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having fired the premises.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man was found by the Police, on Monday morning, at the corner of New-Bowery and Chambers-street, in an insensible condition, having had his head cut in a frightful manner. He was taken to the Station-house and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An inquest was held, but no evidence has been obtained leading to the identification of the deceased, or the cause of his injuries.

ARREST OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—GEO. H. WOOLEY, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy was arrested yesterday upon the charge of forgery. The complaint was made by EGBERT VINCENT, ticket agent for the Harlem Railroad Company, who alleges that the accused forged a receipt for $42, for the fare of twenty-one soldiers, from Amenia to New-York, by the Harlem Railroad. Justice BERNAM held him in $500 bail to answer.

Fire in a Steam Saw-mill.

LOSS $50,000.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the extensive saw-mill of C. & R. POLLON, Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-street. Nos. 446 and 448 were five story brick buildings, and were totally destroyed; No. 450 was a four-story building, and was only a partial loss. Messrs. POLLON'S loss is estimated at about $50,000. They are insured for $35,000. The second, third and fourth floors of No. 446 were occupied by GIDEON VACORN as a picture frame manufactory. His loss is about $1,500; insured for about the same amount. The fire originated in No. 446, in the vicinity of the boiler.

FIRE IN THE OLD HOUSE OF REFUGE.

At 7:40 P. M. a fire was discovered in a wing of the old House of Refuge, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, E. R. The premises were occupied by G. HEEMANN, as a hoop-skirt manufactory. Damage about $2,000. Insurance about the same amount.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.—A sad calamity occurred in the family of Dr. LUCIUS HYDE, who resides at the corner of Clark and Henry streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in the sudden death of his interesting little neice, a child of seven years of age, who met her death from falling from the upper floor of the stable attached to the residence, in which she was playing with a young brother. While there together in the afternoon, it appears, her brother suddenly heard a fall, and proceeding down the stairway saw his little sister lying on the floor apparently lifeless, she having fallen from the upper floor through a trap door, which was used to ventilate the loft of the stable. Lustily calling for assistance, the family promptly came to his aid, and the little sufferer was taken into the house and medical aid immediately sent for. Dr. HYDE, being an invalid and a sufferer from a severe nervous disease, was not notified of the sad occurrence, but Drs. HUBD, LANDON and KISSAM were soon in attendance, and restoratives were at once applied. For the time being hopes were entertained of her recovery, as she rallied a little, but after that her pulse rapidly declined, and congestion of the brain having set in, she expired before 5 P. M. This terrible blow deeply affects a large circle of the Doctor's relatives and friends, as the child was an exceedingly bright and interesting girl. This is but one of many similar accidents that have occurred of late in Brooklyn, but none have terminated so fatally as this, and it should warn parents to forbid their children from playing in such dangerous places.

FAIR OF THE WASHINGTON-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The ladies of this congregation, presided over by Rev. Mr. DRIVASS, commenced last evening a Fair for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The donations have been very munificent, and the rooms on the first and second floor, usually devoted to class and lecture rooms, were thrown open at 6 o'clock, and elicited unqualified admiration for the taste and skill manifested in their decoration. The tri-color shown conspicuous; the cake-table, where nothing but elegantly iced cakes and natural flowers had place, was illuminated with red, white and blue candles. The lower hall was set with tables, where, later in the evening, a generous supper was partaken of by the visitors. On the walls of all the apartments used were hung appropriate pictures, and sidelds with mottoes from the scriptures, printed upon them. Much interest is felt in this school and its efforts at advancement, as it is one of the most important in the Church.

CHARGE OF LARCEN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3168. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Late Intelligence from Port Royal and Beaufort.

The Town Probably Occupied on Thursday.

The Rebels Preparing to Make a Stand.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING OF PICKETS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Retrograde Movements of the National Forces.

Gen. Hunter's Army en route for St. Louis.

The Rebels in Kentucky Panic Stricken.

Retreat of Zollicoffer's Army to Cumberland Gap.

Another Brilliant Skirmish on the Upper Potomac.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The volunteer service now numbers four hundred and eighty thousand men, leaving but twenty thousand more enlistments to reach the number authorized by Congress.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

The following letter has been received by Secretary CHASE from Collector BARNEY:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a memorial which has been addressed to me by some of the wealthiest and most respectable importers of this City, praying for a restoration of the warehouse system as it existed prior to August 5, 1861. I most cheerfully comply with their request, that I should represent to the Department, the deep interest which is felt by the merchants of the City, in the reestablishment of the privileges they enjoyed under the "Act to extend the Warehousing System," passed April 26, 1854, and I cannot do so more forcibly than by submitting the appeal which they themselves have prepared. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

To Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned merchants of this City ask your attention to the restoration of the bonding privileges, which, for some years, and till recently, were enjoyed by them under the revenue laws of the country.

By the act of Congress passed in the month of August last, limiting the time to three months during which goods in bond may be either entered for consumption without payment of extra duties or may be exported, the advantages of the system are all but annulled; and the undersigned do not understand that the Government derives any particular benefit from the withdrawal of a privilege that is valuable to the merchants, and of much importance to the commercial interests of this City generally.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request you to represent to the Treasury Department at Washington, that a deep interest is felt by the merchants of this City in the restoration of the bonding system, as it existed prior to the 5th of August, and to use your influence in having the privileges, which are now limited to three months, extended to three years.

New-York may thus continue to be, as it has hitherto been, a depot of foreign merchandise and a distributing mart for all parts of the world, at the same time offering the merchant the *choice* of the foreign or home markets during the whole term of three years.

Respectfully, yours,

Archer & Bull,	Oliphant, Son & Co.,
Josiah Macy's Sons.	E. M. Tiers & Co.,
Fogg Bros.,	John Caswell & Co.,
Udolpho Wolfe,	Bucklin & Crane,
A. A. Low & Bros.,	Booth & Edgar.
C. H. Marshall,	Maitland, Phelps, & Co.,
W. W. DeForest & Co.,	Goodridge & Walker,
M. Hathaway,	E. D. Morgan & Co.,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Cary & Co.,
Goodhue & Co.,	Nath. L. & Geo. Griswold,
Howland & Aspinwall,	Isaac Sherman.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter dated Camp Muddy Branch to-day says that the rebels' picket fires have been visible for several nights past opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are invisible during daylight. It is believed there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburgh. Everything was quiet along Gen. STONE'S command yesterday and last night.

The river pickets of the two contending armies have apparently abandoned the revengeful feelings aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No leaden compliments have been exchanged there for some time past.

The late high water has caused several breaks in the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. Capt. ZARACHER'S Company of Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and others are now engaged in making repairs near the Seneca.

Dr. WILLIAM S. KING, Medical Director of this Division, reports that the general health of his charge has sensibly improved within the last week.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the schooner *Maryland*, laden with sutlers' stores, was lying becalmed in the Potomac, off Rum Point, about two miles below Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters, two boats, containing about fifteen rebel soldiers, pushed off from the Virginia shore with the evident intention of taking the schooner. The crew at once took their boats for the Maryland shore, and reached Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters in safety. In the meantime the rebels set fire to the schooner but the alarm being given, some men from the Massachusetts First pushed out, and seeing their approach, the rebels left, and the fire was extinguished. The schooner was then worked up to a creek on the Maryland side, beyond the reach of the enemy.

The pickets in Gen. HOOKER'S Division are occasionally within hailing distance of the rebel pickets across the Potomac.

A VISIT TO THE STEAMER PENSACOLA.

This afternoon, the President, accompanied by Secretaries WELLES, BLAIR and CAMERON, and a few invited guests, proceeded to Alexandria to visit the steamer *Pensacola*. They were cordially received by Commodore MORRIS, and the vessel, now quite complete, was exhibited to the distinguished visitors. The elaborate engine was put in motion, to give an opportunity to observe its working. On their return, the party was loudly cheered by the sailors, who have been stationed at Forts Ellsworth and Dahlgren, and who are now to resume sea service. A detachment of troops now garrison the two forts.

TRADE AT BEAUFORT.

For the information of applicants to the Government, too numerous to be answered individually, there is authority for saying that thus far no decision has been made in regard to permitting trade in Beaufort or its vicinity.

WANT TO BE COLLECTOR AT BEAUFORT.

Applications have already been received by the Treasury Department, from Northern patriots, to be appointed Collector of Customs at Beaufort. They will be allowed to wait.

Applications are also being received for the position of Collector at Hatteras, both by letter and by telegraph.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN THE CITY.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the city this morning from Annapolis.

MOSES H. GRINNELL and FRANCIS B. CUTTING are in the city.

Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, arrived this morning, and during the day visited the War Department.

Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Iowa, reached town to-day. His command is in Missouri.

SHELLS ORDERED.

The Naval Ordnance Department is unusually active in the manufacture of projectiles. Commander DAHLGREN is exhibiting unusual energy in pushing forward the manufacture, and private orders have already been sent to HOTCHKISS & SON for further supplies of their shell.

VACANCIES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department has recently extended the time for receiving students at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., to the 30th inst. Vacancies exist in the following-named Congressional Districts:

Maine—Third and Fifth.
New-Hampshire—Third.
Vermont—Second.
Massachusetts—Third, Fifth and Eighth.
Connecticut—Second.
New-York—Fifth, two in the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, two in the Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first.
New-Jersey—First.
Pennsylvania—First, Third, Eighth, two in the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth.
Ohio—First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first.
Illinois—Fifth, Sixth, Ninth.
Indiana—Second, Seventh and Eleventh.
Iowa—Second.
Kentucky—First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth.
Maryland—First, Second and Fifth.
Michigan—First and Fourth.
Minnesota—Second.
Wisconsin—Third.
Virginia—Seventh, two in the Twelfth.
Missouri—Two in the Second and two in the Third.
Fourth, and two in the Seventh.
Nebraska—Two nominations.
Nevada—Two nominations.

Members of Congress representing these Districts having been desired to make immediate nominations, no notice can be taken of applications made by candidates directly to the Department, as the law gives their nomination to Members of Congress. The law does not authorize appointments at large to be made by either the President or Secretary of the Navy, and there is no way to secure an appointment, excepting through a nomination by the Member of Congress from the District in which the applicant actually resides. Candidates are required to be between 14 and 18 years of age, and their precise age and actual place of residence must be stated in making their nomination. Congress at the extra session made no provision for filling vacancies from the States in rebellion.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

The proposals to furnish the Government with beef cattle on the hoof were opened to-day by the Commissary Department. The advertisement called for three lots of four thousand cattle each, to be delived by the 30th of November, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at Washington, at Harrisburgh and at Chambersburgh or York. The bids for Washington ranged from $3 30 to $5 01. But three bidders were below $4, and the lowest prices offered at which the biddera responded were $3 70 and $3 90. For the Harrisburgh lot, the bids ranged from $3 39 to $6—$5 55 being the lowest sum in which the bidder responded. There were twenty bids below $4 for the lot to be delivered at Harrisburgh, Chambersburgh or York. The rates ranged from $3 25 to $4 95—the lowest bidder responding being at $3 38. The awards have not yet been made. It is a little singular that no bidder who proposed to deliver the cattle in Washington at $3 90, bid $6 for those delivered at Harrisburgh.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR GWIN, ETC.

The Government has declined to allow Dr. GWIN and Mr. BENHAM to remain on parole under arrest in New-York, until the facts in their case have been inquired into. The State Department has not yet been informed of the particular connected with their arrest.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANSON STAGER, of Ohio, having received the military appointment of General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, has, in accordance with his instructions, entered upon the organization of that Department. Thus the Government, under this popular and efficient gentleman, will soon have in operation a complete system of telegraphs for the transmission and reception of official intelligence from all available important points.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Retiring Board having found Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNEY incapacitated for public service, he has, by the direction of the President of the United States, been placed on the retired list. Lieut.-Col. JAMES EDELIN, of the Marine Corps, has, by his own request, been placed on the retired list, having entered that branch of the service in 1815. The law provides for voluntary retiracy for those who have been forty years in the service.

THE BRIGADE OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

The organization of a brigade of loyal Virginians, which was announced to have been begun recently, is progressing rapidly. Along the Potomac and in Washington are over a thousand refugees, and the suggestion has met with their hearty cooperation. Over a dozen men are engaged in recruiting, and already over six hundred Virginians have enrolled their names. In Alexandria the work is progressing well, and within a fornight one regiment will be in the field. Two infantry and one cavalry regiment will be successfully recruited for the service of the Government. The enlistments thus far have been made under the direction of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Clark County, Virginia, himself a fugitive, and now fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WORKMEN OF BALTIMORE.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore have visited Washington to make an appeal in behalf of the workingmen of that city. They say:

"By the violence and factious opposition of a treasonable minority, Baltimore has been involved in disaster and distress beyond what is due to the mere existence of a state of war, and their troubles have been still further aggravated by the disabled condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the principal artery of their trade and source of their prosperity. Of their misfortunes, as merchants, however, they did not propose to complain, but they appeared to plead for such relief as the Government could afford to the laborers and mechanics of Baltimore. The almost total suspension during the past six months of the trades and manufactories, upon which so large a proportion of the people are dependent, has brought famine to their doors, and aroused the most gloomy forebodings of the approaching Winter; but, amidst all their sufferings, the patriotism of the industrial classes has been proof against the insidious arguments of those who sought to involve them in hostility to the Government, by representing the war as the needless and wicked cause of their misery, and the Administration as opposed to their State interests and reckless of their personal welfare. The great majority have always been loyal. They have furnished many of their number to the army and navy, and have, by their overwhelming votes at the late election, vindicated the honor of the State, and demonstrated their own fidelity and zeal. The delegation expressed the belief that the Government would consult economy no less than policy, in causing, more liberally than heretofore, vessels to be repaired and constructed in Baltimore. They further suggested the expediency of establishing there a naval dépôt, and also a branch clothing bureau, by furnishing employment in these and other ways, so far as the Government has the power, to the laboring classes. The effect would be not only to encourage loyal men, but to confirm the wavering, and attract those who for a time have been seduced by the misrepresentations of the rebels, or intimidated by the threat, daily made, and acted out, of withdrawing all custom and patronage from the friends of the Government. They express their warmest wishes for the prosecution to a successful issue of the war now waging for the preservation of the dignity, unity and stability of our common country.

To this address of the delegation, the President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the address you have presented to me in behalf of the people of Baltimore. I have deplored the calamities which the sympathy of some misguided citizens of Maryland had brought down upon that patriotic and heretofore flourishing State. The prosperity of Baltimore up to the 19th of April last, was one of the wonders produced by the American Union. He who strangles himself, for whatever motive, is not more unreasonable than were those citizens of Baltimore, who in a single night, destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, and the railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia. From the day when that mad transaction occurred, the Government of the United States has been diligently engaged in endeavoring to restore those great avenues to their former usefulness, and at the same time to save Baltimore and Maryland from the danger of complete ruin through an unnecessary and unnatural rebellion. I congratulate you upon the declaration which the people of Baltimore and Maryland have made in the recent election, of their approbation of the acts of the Federal Government, and of their enduring loyalty to the Union. I regard the results of these elections as suspicious of returning loyalty throughout all the insurrectionary States. Your wishes for a fair participation by the mechanics and laboring men of Baltimore, in the benefits of supplying the Government with materials and provisions, are reasonable and just. They have deserved that participation. Loyalty has involved them in some danger, and has demanded of them some sacrifices. Their wishes, as you have communicated them, shall be referred to the proper Departments, and I am sure that every member of the Administration, will cheerfully lend his aid to carry them out so far as it can be done consistently with the prudence and economy which ought always to regulate the public service.

ARMY BLANKETS

About five thousand blankets for the army have been contributed by the people of the North in response to the call from the Quartermaster's Department. The first instalment of blankets, imported from Europe, will arrive in a few days, but in the meantime many of our soldiers are suffering from the cold. Clothing is rapidly being received, but owing to the immense demand it is impossible to conform it to the army regulations as to color, &c. Much is consequently manufactured of dark blues, blacks, and browns, and of felts and Petershams.

GEN. KEYES IN COMMAND.

Gen. KEYES, the successor of Gen. BUELL, has formally assumed command of the Division, and to-day reviewed the three batteries of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, under the command of Capt. SIMPSON, who for the present is attached to his Division.

A FIGHTING QUAKER.

Gen. HALLECK was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents. When young his family removed to Oneida County, where he resided for many years. His Quakerism vanished under a military education, and the rebels of Missouri will probably find that he does not conduct war on peace principles.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY Have been stationed at Forts Ward and Worth.

PROMOTED.

Private NELSON THOMASSON, of the Sturgis Rifles, McClellan Body Guard, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. He is a native of Kentucky.

HARLAND'S LIGHT CAVALRY.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. HARLAND, is to leave for Fortress Monroe, where they will relieve a portion of the Harris Light Cavalry.

NOT MADE REGULARS.

An ambiguous order proceeding from the Adjutant-General's office, by which it was supposed that the Ira Harris Cavalry, Col. DAVIS, had been taken into regular service, making the Seventh Regiment of Regular Cavalry, has been rescinded. They are now known as the Second New-York Cavalry.

BROADHEAD'S CAVALRY.

The First Michigan Cavalry, Col. BROADHEAD, will probably go to Gen. BANKS' column.

A SALUTE FROM BRITISH GUNS.

The national salute fired to-day in honor of the event at Port Royal, was from the twenty-one guns captured from the British during the war of 1812.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of Consuls have been made:

George W. Palmer, of New-York, at Candia.
William S. Speer, of Kentucky, at Zanzibar.
Hinton Rowan Helper at Buenos Ayres.

BUSTS OF THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Subscription lists are now circulating among the clerks in the different Departments to pay the cost of executing busts in marble of the different Heads. That for Secretaries BLAIR and CHASE are nearly completed. Dr. STONE, of Washington, has been intrusted with the order.

CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica, having been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same exchanged, the President has proclaimed this fact. There is a proviso that no claim of any citizen of the United States, who may be proved to have been a belligerant, during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costa Rica, on the exercise of authority by the latter within the territory of the former, shall be considered as proper for the action of the Board of Commissioners, who are to meet within the next ninety days, in this city.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

News by an Arrival at this Port, and by Way of Old Point.

A Rumored Attack on the National Pickets.

BEAUFORT FORMALLY OCCUPIED ON THURSDAY.

Preparations of the Rebels for Resistance.

The United States transport steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Commander D. S. BASCOCK, arrived at this port late Thursday night from Port Royal, S. C., which port she left at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. She brings nothing further of importance from the fleet than the advices brought by the *Bienville*, except that the troops had all landed, and the stores and ordnance were then being rapidly discharged. A number of the transports would be ready to leave soon.

It had been rumored at Fort Walker, on Pope Island, that the Union pickets on the opposite side of the Island, near the Savannah Ferry, had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were being sent from the Fort.

The National troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on the day following the sailing of the *Coatzacoalcos*.

On the 13th inst., off Fryingpan Shoals, the *Coatzacoalcos* passed the gunboats *Monticello* and *Connecticut*, bound South.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The boat from Old Point has arrived here.

The Charleston papers of the 12th inst. state that Gen. LEE is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort; that the place has not been occupied by Gen. SHERMAN; that the negroes are engaged in removing cotton and other property there, and that two Yankee gunboats are aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states that there is little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.

Messrs. POPE and BAYARD, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them.

The guns of the *Lady Davis* and *Huntress* have been placed in the battery at Port Royal ferry, under command of Gen. DUNOVANT, where a stand will be made.

A large number of families have left Savannah for the up country.

On Saturday last, according to the Charleston papers, there were no signs of Gen. SHERMAN taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge mounted riflemen started for Beaufort on Sunday morning. A detachment of mounted riflemen, of Col. CLINGMAN'S North Carolina regiment was also on the way.

The Charleston *Mercury* condemns the manner in which the Confederates have prepared for the emergency.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER FROM CAPT. JOHN RODGERS.

U. S. STEAMER BIENVILLE,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, OFF FORT WALKER,
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

We took this fort, mounting twenty-one guns, after a four-hours' fight. It was nobly done. The *Wabash*, which led, was carried along the shore by the soundings as close as possible. The soundings were given regularly, as upon an ordinary occasion; signals were made continually without a single mistake, while the rain of fire from this ship (the *Wabash*) fell upon the fort with all the cold precision of target practice.

During the action I looked carefully at the fort with a powerful spy-glass. Shell fell in it, not twenty-eight in a minute, but as fast as a horse's feet beats the ground in a gallop. The resistance was heroic—but what could flesh and blood do against such a fire? I watched two men particularly, in red shirts; I saw them seated at the muzzle of a gun, apparently waiting, exhausted, for more ammunition. They were so still that I doubted whether they were men. This terrible fire fell around them—I saw them move, and I knew they were men. They loaded the gun—a shell burst near them, and they disappeared—doubtless blown into atoms.

The *Wabash* was a destroying angel—hugging the shore; calling the soundings with cold indifference; slowing the engine, so as only to give steerage-way: signaling to the vessels their various evolutions; and at the same time raining shells, as with target practice, too fast to count.

Commodore DUPONT had kindly made me his aid. I stood by him, and I did little things which I suppose gained me credit. So when a boat was sent on shore to ask whether they had surrendered, I was sent. I carried the Stars and Stripes. I found the ramparts utterly desolate, and I planted the American flag upon those ramparts with my own hands—first to take possession, in the majesty of the United States, of the rebel soil of South Carolina.

The Confederate forces were in an utter panic; they deserted everything. Arms, tents, personal property were abandoned, and by men intent only upon safety, and spurred by overwhelming fear. I was for an hour with only a boat's crew in the camp. I found a sword, mounted in solid silver, hilt and scabbard, which proved to be a blade with two golden lines of Arabic writing, doubtless a Damascus blade, and an heir-loom. I presented it to Commodore DUPONT, as his right, for he had taken it. In the same tent I found a new soldier's scarf, still in its box of pasteboard. This I beg you to accept. In Fort Beauregard I found another scarf; this is for ——. It is a trophy, and, as such, worth as much as yours, though it is neither so large nor so new. I found trunks enough to furnish a shop, most of them twenty-five dollar trunks, locked, and I collected them for the wounded or the prisoners, of whom I took only five; all the rest had gone. I captured a negro, but having given him permission to deck himself in new clothes, I lost him. He staid too long for me to wait.

Gen. SHERMAN said that he had no idea of such magnificent fighting, for the guns were eleven, ten, nine and eight-inch guns, not horse artillery. The *Wabash* was awfully sublime in her destroying energy, and yet most coldly precise and magnificently fearless.

The panic was wild, abject terror on the part of the "Southrons." Not a soldier had been landed, because it had not been possible for them to get on shore, except at the batteries, and of course not until the batteries were taken. Yet men strewed the road for miles with muskets, blankets and knapsacks. One company, of about sixty horsemen, abandoned their horses and fled for life, while no one pursued. So say the contrabands.

I do not think the importance of our acquisition can be exaggerated. The channel is fair for any wind with southing in it, the only dangerous ones. It admits the largest class of vessels; it is easily defended; it is in the heart of South Carolina; it is twenty miles from Savannah and thirty from Charleston; it has room enough for the navies of the world; it is a Fortress Monroe in South Carolina.

Negroes are pouring in; they believe their condition is to be bettered. The white men have all fled. Vessels go up to Beaufort to-day.

This will be carried by Capt. STEEDMAN, of the *Bienville*, who followed the *Wabash* into the thickest fight, and behaved very gallantly.

Beaufort has been taken by the gun-boats, the town having been abandoned by the whites. The negroes were pillaging the town. They said the whites were shooting them right and left, in order to drive them back into the interior. A boat which came off to the *Seneca* said one man, giving his name, shot six of the negroes.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More About the Bridge Burnings in East Tennessee.

REBEL ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

How the News from Port Royal was Received in Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following important items:

Accounts of the bridge burning in Tennessee have been greatly exaggerated. The bridge over Halston River has been repaired, and the telegraph lines have been rebuilt. It is, however, evident that some of BROWNLOW'S and ANDY JOHNSON'S gangs are in the mountains about Bristol giving trouble.

A letter from Lynchburgh, dated the 12th, says:

A train has arrived from East Tennessee, which brings later intelligence than we have received. The fight on Sunday night was between temporary volunteers, (100,) under Capt. MILLER, who went out from Bristol on Sunday night. The fight took place at the river, about twelve miles from Bristol. Two of Capt. MILLER'S men were slightly wounded, himself being one of the injured. He will reach Richmond this evening. Nine traitors were killed, two wounded, and two taken prisoners.

We have reliable advices from Kentucky. Our forces have fallen back to Pound Gap, and are pursued by a large number (7,000) of Federals. We have a large quantity of baggage, munitions, artillery, &c. Couriers arrived both at Nytheville and Abingdon yesterday, bringing this news.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The following information was recieved here this morning by the President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

JONESBORO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Union men have a camp of 1,000 to 1,300 at Elizabethtown, near the Carolina line, about twenty miles from Bristol, and another, of about 700, near Strawberry Plains. They are both increasing, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn the bridges.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Western train brings the through mail and dates as late as Knoxville, 10th.

Passengers say that the reported damage done by Union men to bridges has been much exaggerated.

Knoxville has been placed under martial law.

Forty-five prisoners had been taken by Gen. FLOYD. His command had arrived on a train. A portion of them were captured while holding the recent election in the Northwest. The poll-book was also captured, with the names of the voters.

NEASVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The *Union and American* will publish to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee by Gov. HARRIS, calling upon them to furnish every double-barrel shot-gun and rifle they have, to arm the troops now offering their services.

He says that the State must aid to the full extent of their resources; her soil shall be protected. He calls upon Tennesseans to exhaust every resource of the State before the foot of the invader shall pollute Tennessee.

Parties who arrived to-day from East Tennessee report great excitement there, and there was fear of a general outbreak. Five men have been arrested with being concerned in the burning of Hiawassee Bridge.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 11th, gives full particulars of the engagement at Hilton Head and Bay Point. It says:

Unfortunately at an early period in the action the large 10-inch columbiad in Fort Walker, in consequence of the bad working of the eccentrics, became altogether unmanagesible, and could not again be used during the action. The storm of iron hail that came hissing through the air from the fleet after this accident was beyond all description. It was more like the noise of the winds roaring through the rigging of a vessel in the midst of a tempest. Providentially, however, up to 12 o'clock, although there had been marvelously hair-breadths escapes, not a man had been killed. At that hour, however, the enemy had succeeded entirely enfilading the battery with his fleet, and commenced a tremendous fire in a direct line against the fort, which proved very destructive.

Where were 11 killed and 15 wounded inside the fort, 10 of the former, and 12 of the latter, being of the German battalion of our city.

The German battalion occupied the inside portion of the fort, against which the fire of the enemy was principally directed. The vessel had all the advantage of fair weather and smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on the shore at the time was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke from their cannon being driven directly in the faces of our troops in the battery at Fort Walker. The high volume of smoke thus poured forth at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the fort.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated Poco Valigo, the 12th, says that a detachment of Light Dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight. Two gunboats lie a mile and a half below the town. The place is unoccupied by the enemy. Negroes report that Federals visit Beaufort daily, but return at night.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 9th says:

"Our city was in a state of intense excitement throughout the whole of yesterday. The news of the capture of the Walker Battery on Hilton Head, and the arrival of our retreating troops, among them many of the wounded, aroused an intensed feeling. Every body was in the street, and large crowds collected around the news and telegraphic offices throughout the day, and until late at night. Families commenced packing up. Large numbers of females and children were sent from the city by the night train to the up-country. The efflux will probably continue, and upon the whole, we thing this portion of our population should not be present to embarrass our preparations."

"The manœuvring of the vessels, it is admitted by some of our best naval officers, to have been grandly executed. As quickly as our batteries obtained range of the enemy's vessels so as to bear upon them effectively, they immediately changed their positions, and again our artillerists were compelled to get range only by practice."

The Richmond *Examiner* says intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. FISHER, a member of the Convention, who arrived yesterday from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about four thousand strong, had invaded the eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset County to Accomac. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the eastern shore, including Col. SMITH'S regiment, stationed there, is about 1,800 men. It would doubtless be impossible to send reinforcements across the water.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Louisville *Courier*, dated Bowling Green the 8th, contains Richmond correspondence, saying that Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, is to command the Eastern Division of the rebel army in Kentucky, and Brig.-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE returns to Southern Kentuck this week to organize his brigade, and put the Provisional Government in Kentucky in motion.

The same correspondent complains of the delay in getting the steam frigate *Merrimac* ready for sea, and speaks of 21 rifled cannon, which arrived in the *Bermuda* with 12 grooves each, throwing shells of 120 pounds five miles and a half.

The Fredericksburgh *Herald*, of the 1st, says JOHN WASHINGTON'S family residence, two miles below Matthias Point, was bombarded and burned.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 7.

JOHN TYLER and ROGER A. PRYOR are elected to the Confederate Congress.

The steamer *Bermuda*, with 1,800 bales of cotton, ran the Savannah blockade on the night of the 2d inst.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE WINTER SUPPLY OF COTTON.

ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERVENE.

The French Factories Able to Hold Out Until Spring.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 3.30 on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived here this morning.

The news of the *Edinburgh* has been anticipated by the *Nova Scotian* and *Niagara*.

The following is a list of specie by this arrival:

Williams & Guion	$55,000	Wm. Ibbotson	$2,825
Bank of Commerce	7,014	J. F. Freeman & Co.	2,300
W. Cummings & Son	3,500	Total	$70,339

The remains of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS were landed from the *City of Washington* at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st, and placed in the Catholic Church. An address was read to the Irish-American deputation by Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, on the part of the Cork Committee, to which Capt. SMITH and Col. DOHENY replied. Both deputations dined at Kilmurry's Hotel in the evening.

High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Queenstown on the 1st inst.

A debate relating to the present struggle in America was held in connection with the Claughton Church Institute, in the school-room of Christ Church, Claughton, on the evening of the 28th ult. Rev. Dr. BLAKENEY, President of the Society, occupied the Chair; and the room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The subject of debate was, "Are the Southern or Northern States of America the more worthy of the sympathy of England in the present struggle?" On the vote of the meeting being taken, the case was decided in favor of the South by a majority of 101; the votes being, for the South, 245—for the North, 144.

Orders were received on the 29th at Devenport to prepare the *Aboukir*, 90, and *Centurion*, 80, for foreign service forthwith. It is conjectured at Plymouth that these ships will be sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle* writes on the evening of the 28th ult.:

"In the affair of Mexico, in which England, France and Spain, as is known, are to act in common, the latter Power wanted the other two to undertake, not only to obtain redress for European grievances, but to impose a Monarchical Government on the country. France was not indisposed to accept this programme but England insisted that the expedition should be confined to obtaining reparation of grievances, and that no attempt should be made to interfere with the Mexicans as regards their form of Government. Her views have prevailed. It is at London, according to the Madrid journals, that the convention about Mexico, relative to the three Powers, will be signed."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Effect of the New Commercial Treaty with England—French Manufactures—Artificial Mushrooms—The French Representative at Konigsberg—Miscellaneous—Successful Debut of Miss Ada Phillips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The commercial people of Paris experienced on the first of this month as great a fright from an English invasion as the English used to, whenever Sir CHARLES NAPIER made a speech, from a French invasion. It was on the first of this month, in effect, that the famous Cobden treaty, which, according to the French, was to literally destroy their commerce, came into operation. It was told and believed in Paris that on the first day for the free entry of English goods, boxes mountains high and extending over miles of quay, would be landed at the French ports of entry on the channel. The Custom-house officers were said to have been trebled, and the transportation service augmented, in view of the new and startling invasion. The French goods at Paris were to be eclipsed, submerged, forgotten in the cheaper and better fabricated English articles, and Mr. CORDEN and M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER had more hard things said of them and their free trade doctrines than would have been pleasant for them to hear.

But the fright was almost groundless; the value of English goods entered at French ports during the first ten days, did not surpass seven millions of francs, which falls short by many millions of the sum anticipated. What is most remarkable about this first avalanche of goods, they are mostly cheap articles, adapted to the wants of the poor. In France, as every one knows, the houses, as well in their form as in their interior arrangements, sacrifice comfort to art. A "well furnished house" in Paris, is a house filled with art. But the middle and lower classes, who know what art is, and dare not make an attempt at appearances by the use of imitations, have neither art nor comfort in their interiors. To these classes the Cobden treaty will be a God-send, for in England, where so little is cared about art and so much attention is paid to the manufacture of cheap articles for the masses, will be found everything that enters into this category. In France but little machinery is yet employed comparatively for manufacturing purposes; there is more work done with the hands, and thus the high perfection is maintained, and thus, too, the attention of the manufacturing classes is turned from the invention of cheap articles of comfort for the poor. This old routine, happily for this class, will be destroyed by the introduction of the cheap and useful English articles. The French will be forced by this treaty not only to adopt more machinery in the manufacture of goods, but they will be driven into now and more material channels of commerce, and the poor will be the gainers. The manufacturing intellect of England and the United States is directed to the production of articles for material comfort, that of France to the production of objects which please the senses. And what is curious, France has a larger proportion of population unable to purchase the objects of luxury she fabricates than either of the other two countries. It was this

absolute and palpable want of the poorer classes in France for cheaper and more convenient articles of every-day life that stimulated the Emperor to the making of the treaty in the face of the opposition of the richer classes. Thus the shock of the change will be less felt, because there will be less competition from the absence of similar articles of commerce; and France will be pushed by the example to engage by degrees in this more useful and enriching line of manufacturing. The art-people will turn up their noses at this invasion of material ideas, but they will be obliged hereafter to share their monopoly of the public favor with these same ideas.

A method has been discovered and reported to the Academy of Sciences for producing mushrooms artificially in any locality. Dr. LABOURETTE, the discoverer, first developes mushrooms by placing spores on a glass on which he has spread sand and water. He selects the most vigorous ones, and it is with the mycelium of these that he obtains the magnificent specimens of mushrooms he exhibited to the Academy. He disposes his ground in the following manner: Some damp earth, composed of vegetable matter from a swamp, and placed in a cellar, is covered with a layer ten inches thick of sand and river gravel, and this in turn by another composed of plaster derived from the demolition of houses, six inches thick. He sprinkles this earth-bed with water containing two grammes of azotate of potash to the square yard, after having first sown thereon the mycelium. The specimens shown at the Academy had grown in six days, and the discoverer asserts that the action of the azotate of potash lasts six years.

The French Post-office has given notice of some innovations to its postal laws which are to be initiated on the first of January next. The change applying particularly to its own laws, is a modification in the weight as follows: All letters bearing a four-sou stamp may weigh ten grammes instead of 7½, as heretofore; letters bearing an eight-sou stamp may reach *from fifteen to twenty grammes*, and so on in the same proportion. The new rule, which seems new for any country, is this: That hereafter the French Post-office will take account of the stamps on a letter marked "insufficiently stamped." In other words, the P. O. will keep accounts with the public.

The *Hospital Gazette*, of Paris, announces that the young daughter of the Queen of Spain, who has just died, was treated by homœopaths, and that the two principal physicians of her Majesty, Drs. CARRAL and DRUMONT, resigned their places on account of it. The same journal announces that three homœopathic physicians of New-York have just published in that city a formal renunciation of the system of HAHNNEMAN.

A private correspondent informs me that at the late coronation of the King of Prussia at Koningsburg, the Germans did not take kindly the magnificent and superior display made by Marshal MACMAHON, as the representative of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Although this grand display of the French special Ambassador was a compliment to the King and his people, the hatred of France is too deeply rooted in the German breast to give NAPOLEON anything like a just appreciation. The criticisms on MACMAHON's display, and on "the *parvenue* Duke and his *parvenue* master," were fierce and frequent in the crowd.

A German paper, the *Gazette de Hess*, says that it is true that a Prussian General was lately discharged from the army, and gives the following details: During the late military field practice on the Rhine, at which were present many foreign officers, and among the rest the French General FOREY, the hero of Montebello, the General in question had placed several regiments in such a position that they would have been immediately destroyed by the enemy's artillery, if the affair had been real. Gen. FOREY pointed out this fault to Gen. BONIN, the Prussian officer in command, by saying, "Those regiments are lost." "No!" replied Gen. BONIN, "it is their General who is lost." The General was, in fact, invited to hand in his resignation the same day, which he, of course, did.

The famous play of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, "Colleen Bawn," has been brought out here in French at the Ambigu Comique, with very slight alteration from the original. The piece is called *Le Lac de Glaneston*, on account of the magnificent lake scene, which will prove, in fact to be the fortune of the piece, for as a literary production it does not meet with much favor. It will have, unquestionably, a very considerable run.

The *début* of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, of the United States, at the Italian Opera in this city, was a perfect triumph. Her *début* was made without any parade, without even an invitation to the critics to come and hear her, and the public of the *Italiens*, the coldest and most critical in the world, was taken by surprise. She sang the "Gipsey" in the Trovatore, with MARIO as *Manrico* and Madame PENCO as *Leonora*. At the end of the second act the unknown *débutante* was led on to the stage by MARIO, to receive three rounds of applause from the astonished and delighted audience. She was again loudly applauded at the end of the evening, and was thus "consecrated" as a first-class *artiste*. For years, nobody but Mme. ALBONI has sung *Azucena* at Paris, and yet every one who heard Miss PHILLIPS, unite in pronouncing her performance, both in singing and acting, superior to that of ALBONI, which is praise enough for any new claimant for musical honors. Miss PHILLIPS has also appeared once in "The Masked Ball" of VERDI, in which she took the *rôle* usually assigned to ALBONI, and filled it to the entire satisfaction of the audience. MALAKOFF.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

Great Popular Interest—Conflicting Opinions—Position of the Abolition Party—Dr. Macgowan's Letter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Nowhere does the question excite greater interest than in this country. The publishers of newspapers issue posters making the most of every scrap of intelligence that reaches them from America, as do the newsboys who commend the penny dailies (they are all a penny each now) by announcements of "American news." And in obtaining Transatlantic intelligence the Irish papers, as might be supposed, often anticipate their English colemporaries, as the steamers stop off Queenstown or Londonderry.

I am sorry to perceive that the small, but influential party designated "Ecocomico Pro-Slavery" by Dr. MACGOWAN, has succeeded, to a great extent, in perverting the public mind here, as in England. The Conservative or Tory papers are very unfriendly, and Ultramontane organs are decidedly hostile. Communications from the North appear from time to time in the latter, bitterly complaining of the course pursued by so many of their Irish co-religionists, so that the ultra Roman Catholics, like some ultra Protestant and Chartist radicals, sympathize with the enemies of the American Union. The liberal Catholic papers and the liberal Press generally, vindicate the North' with some qualifications.

No small degree of hostility has been excited in the minds of the religious public against the North by a negro Methodist minister, named DAVIDSON, who holds up the "Yankees" as exceeding all other people in "cowardice," "cruelty" and "knavery;" he excepts from his abuse only a handful of ultra Abolitionists. I withhold their names, as I would fain believe they do not sanction the ravings of the sable mischief-maker. Those who gave the fellow letters of recommendation to this country have committed a grave error. I am glad to discover that there was nothing in the Abolition orations of Dr. CHEEVER which he delivered in this city derogatory in the least to the United States.

Happily, Dr MACGOWAN, the popular lecturer on China and Japan, spent the whole of last Summer in this country, and while lecturing on those Oriental countries, where he has spent so much of his life, he took occasion to enlighten the Milesians respecting his native land, and with much effect, for his auditors have been the magnates of the land. The Viceroy, Earl CARLISLE, the Archbishop, Dr. WHATELY, Lord GOUGH, Lord ROSSE, the Lord Chancellor, the Astronomer Royal, Sir W. HAMILTON, and the like, have presided at the lectures of the learned traveler. By his pen also Dr. MACGOWAN has rendered service to the cause of truth, cis-Atlantic and Transatlantic, as regards the secession iniquity. By quoting a portion of one of his letters which lately went the round of the Irish papers, and which has had some circulation in the English provincial papers, your readers will perceive the sort of arguments which are adapted to the present state of the British mind, and which are potent in averting European intervention or the recognition of the rebel States. Adverting to the misapprehensions which exist, he offers "a few remarks on one aspect of the American question, which cannot be easily appreciated by foreigners." He says:

"I could show that the decision of the Free States to prevent an extension of the area of Slavery, as a step towards its ultimate extinction, and the avowed purpose of the South to establish a slave propagandism, are the sole causes of the present conflict. I could show that the position taken by the Federal Government in relation to this question of Slavery is adapted to promote the interests of the whole country, including the oppressed race. I could show that the history of the war thus far affords no matter of discouragement to those who sympathize with the experiment of Free Government; and I could also show that there is nothing in the extent of our empire, and its conflicting interests, which is incompatible with our system of government; but I merely desire to disabuse the the public mind on one subject, viz.:—to show that British industrial and commercial interests will not be promoted by the success of the iniquitous rebellion now afflicting America. An Economico-Pro-Slavery Party in these islands has succeeded in securing a degree of sympathy in the public mind for the rebellious States, moved thereto by the supposition that the establishment of two or more separate governments on the ruins of the Union would be conducive to the interests of this empire. It is not matter of surprise that many of those who regard the conflict from an European standpoint should, in view of the ever-expanding tendency of the Republic, incline to that solution of the question which would present Washington and Richmond as rival capitals. A more intimate acquaintance, however, with the state of the country, could not fail to show, that it is utterly futile to expect a peace founded on secession principles. A truce is all that could be effected, even if the recalcitrant States should succeed in securing European intervention. The Mississippi renders the Union a geographical necessity, and Slavery makes the present Federal Government politically necessary. The free and powerful States in the valley of the Mississippi cannot be long at peace with a foreign country that commands the mouth of the river; they cannot relinquish the control of the Gulf of Mexico; their traders would be perpétually giving or receiving offences, which treaties could not avert or tribunals rectify. Again: the multitudes of slaves, finding a Canada, as it were, brought to their huts, would be encouraged to vindicate their claims to freedom after the manner of ANDERSON, while raids like those of BROWN would be of no uncommon occurrence. Wars between the North and the South would surely follow, and as surely would servile war be incited during each struggle. In a word, we must form one country, or represent the spectacle of the South American Republics. What cis-Atlantic interest will be promoted by chronic Atlantic strife? Not the manufacturing, for the coveted supply of cotton would be fitful, and the energies wasted in war would leave Americans your poorest customers. Mercantile interests would gain little, even if American tonnage should be reduced to that of a third-rate Power. It does not necessarily follow that one gains by the losses of a rival. Nations are so blended that each enjoys a share of the prosperity of others, and conversely the deterioration and impoverishment of a country is a calamity in which all must suffer. As, then, in the success of my countrymen, in aiming to preserve intact their magnificent heritage there is a guarantee that all shall participate in our prosperity, and, no longer controlled by an oligarchy bent on slave propagandism, we shall be better able to devote ourselves to promote 'Peace on earth and good will to men,' contributing our share to the advancement of the human race, so I feel confident that when the American question is fully understood, those who have regard for material interests alone, as well as the philanthropist, will bid us God speed in the efforts we are making to preserve our nationality."

There is much suffering in Ulster from the suspension of the linen manufacture, consequent on the state of the American market, and I regret to add that the failure of the potato crop threatens a famine in the western part of this Island. Indeed, the state of things here and in Lancashire seem so portentous with reference to the approaching Winter, that one cannot wonder that British statesmen are impatient of a solution of the American difficulty without regard to the mode. M. A.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

From the Liverpool Post.

The apprehended distress in Lancashire consequent upon the stoppage of the American trade, is beginning to be realized. At Stockport, the increase of pauperism is characterized as alarming. There it appears that out of 16,000 mill hands, only 4,000 are working full time, 2,000 five days a week, 7,000 three and four days, while close upon 3,000 are wandering about idle. It is estimated that, taking the Manchester district, including Preston, there are at the present moment nearly 100,000 persons, usually working in the factories, totally unemployed. In Manchester alone, we are told that the number of persons receiving relief from the Union is one-fourth more than at the corresponding period last year. The prospect for the Winter in the northern manufacturing districts, is consequently looked upon with some dismay.

NO NEED OF COTTON AND BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

From the London Times.

India, which, properly stimulated, can produce all things, is bestirring herself to supply our necessities in the article of cotton. What has been long certain in theory is now about to be shown in practice,—that with American seed and European supervision we may obtain any quantity of cotton from India that Manchester will pay for. The elasticity of our resources appears especially in this juncture. We are alarmed by a reduction of eight millions in our exports, and when we examine the phenomenon closely we find that it is little more than the subsidence of the extraordinary demands of last year to the ordinary capacity of production as tested in the year preceding. We are threatened by the cessation of those supplies of raw cotton by which we have been accustomed to sustain our manufactures, and we hope to develope in a few months, and in our own possessions, a power of production which will make us independent of all foreign Powers. If this be not enough, the recent advices from India offer another promise of indemnity for much that we may lose in America. India, as she gradually grows prosperous, is becoming luxurious. People who work, and who work profitably, soon learn to increase their necessities, and to desire luxuries. India is becoming active, laborious, and prosperous. She is beginning to call for European products, and the English merchant is carrying to India his manufactured cotton goods in payment for the raw cotton which India is just learning to produce. *America is a great element, but not a necessity to our commercial well-being. We should like to see her at peace, and to see our trading relations restored; but it is too much to suppose that she holds in her hands any enduring power over the prosperity of England. We can afford to wait and see this contest brought to a close; nor will any trading necessities drive us to break her blockades, or to side with either party in the conflict.*

A MINISTERIAL VIEW OF THE MATTER.

The Duke of Argyle was entertained at a banquet by his tenantry, in Inverary, on the night of the 25th ult. In responding to the toast of his health, the Duke alluded to the American war. I see, he said, that there has been some fear expressed lately that the inconvenience which is likely to arise in this country from the contest in America is so great that there will be a pressure put upon the Government to interference in that contest, or at least to take some steps which may ultimately involve us in it. I have too high an opinion of the good sense and of the public principle of the people of this country to believe that any such pressure will be put upon the Government; and I must add, that *I have too great confidence in the firmness and the public principle of the Government and Parliament of this country, to believe that they will be willing to submit to such pressure, if it were put upon them. It is our absolute duty, I need hardly tell you, to remain entirely neutral in that contest, (applause,) and not only is it our duty to remain neutral, as regards action, but I think it is to a very great extent our duty to abstain even from offering advice, though it might be conceived in a kind and friendly spirit.* No good whatever can arise from offering such advice as that, for example, which was lately offered (I have no doubt with the best intentions) by the Emperor of Russia to the contending parties in America. The answer which the Americans will infallibly give to any such interference, will, however civilly expressed, virtually amount to this: "We are very much obliged to you for your kind advice; we have no doubt that it is conceived in the best spirit and with the best intentions; but there is a general rule in this world that every man should attend to his own affairs; and there is this additional reason for doing so in the present case, that it is quite evident that you don't understand ours." That is the answer which virtually the Americans have actually given, and which, I am convinced, they will continue to give to all such counsel. Because, after all, the truth is this, gentlemen, that mere general advice to compose their differences, without any specific suggestion as to the terms upon which those differences are to be adjusted, is always held by the Americans to imply indirectly, even though it be not intended, that the objects for which they are contending are either unworthy, or at least trivial and unimportant. Now, whatever we may think of that contest, in fidelity to our American friends we ought to admit, that no more tremendous issues were ever submitted to the dread arbitrament of war than those which are now submitted to it upon the American Continent. I do not care whether we look at it from the Northern or from the Southern point of view. Take the mere question of what is called the right of secession. I know of no Government which has ever existed in the world which could possibly have admitted the right of secession from its own allegiance. There is a curious animal in Lochfyne, which I have sometimes dredged up from the bottom of the sea, and which performs the most extraordinary and unaccountable acts of suicide and self-destruction. It is a peculiar kind of star fish, which, when brought up from the bottom of the water, and when any attempt is made to take hold of it, immediately throws off all its arms—its very centre breaks up, and nothing remains of one of the most beautiful forms in nature but a thousand wriggling fragments. Such undoubtedly would have been the fate of the American Union, if its Government had admitted what is called the right of secession. *Gentlemen, I think we ought to admit, in fairness to the Americans, that there are some things worth fighting for, and that national existence is one of these.* [Cheers.] And then, gentlemen, if we go to the South—If we look at the matter from the Southern point of view, difficult as it may be for us to do so—I must say that I am not surprised at their conduct. If they believe—as they loudly proclaim that they do believe—that Slavery is not an evil which is to be tolerated only, and brought to an end as soon as possible, but a divine institution for the benefit of mankind, to be maintained, and, if possible, extended, and which, if it is assailed even in a single outpost, must be defended to the death, then, even though the citadel be not assailed, but only an important outwork—then it is but natural that the South should rise in its defence. But of course, in this as in all other revolutions, those who take part in them must be judged finally by the moral verdict of mankind upon the justice of the cause which they have risen to assert. But whatever may be our private sympathies, we, as a nation, must take no part whatever in this contest. Most earnestly do we trust and pray that it may be brought to a speedy end, and yet I confess that there is another wish which I think, in our mind, ought to stand even before this one—and that is the wish *that the end of this war, whenever it does come, be it soon or late, may be such as shall be worth the sacrifice and the cost—such as shall tend to the civilization of the world, and promote the cause of human freedom.* [Loud cheers.]

ENGLAND INDEPENDENT OF AMERICA.

From the London Times.

The American difficulty strikes at the market as well as the field, and robs us of our customers, together with the raw material. Our manufactures and our export trade have suffered considerably, though not so much as might have been expected, and not much in comparison with the year before the last. It is, indeed, startling to see, under the head of cottons alone, in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, the decrease of nearly a million and a half in the value of cotton exports, nearly a quarter of a million decrease in the value of cotton yarn, nearly the same in the value of linens, and also of woolens. Even the exports of iron and steel share the general fall. As yet there seems no reason for alarm, as on the whole nine months of the present year the decline has been only 4½ per cent. below the exports of the year 1859; and it is clear that consumption, the best test of employment, keeps up at home. Time alone can show the effect on our best customers across the ocean withdrawing themselves to so great an extent from productive employments of all kinds, and confining themselves to the destruction of life and property. Experience, indeed, seems to show that these tempests of human passion are necessary to give new currents to thought, to commerce, and to social development. The wars in which England herself has been engaged have given their several contributions to her present being, so that we cannot guess what she would have been without them,—without, for exaoiple, the wars of the Roses, the war between CHARLES I. and his Parliament, and even that which we lately waged against NAPOLEON I. and Europe for order and independence. America, no doubt, will come out of this furnace a different creature, and it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement. Her relation to our industry will, no doubt, be affected, as well as all her other relations. Who shall pretend to say whether she will continue to send us slave-grown cotton, slave-grown sugar, or any other slave produce? *We only know that we can do without her. No Englishman can desire this independence, but if the war goes on at its present rate of progress, adding, month after month, a hundred thousand men to the two armies, it is evident that we must look to other nations for the vulgar materials of manufacture and consumption. They will not be wanting.* There never yet was an opening in Providence, but some people or some man was ready to fill it; and the younger readers of these words will witness vast interests, and huge growths of industry, commerce, and wealth, the origin of which could be referred to the great American Civil War.

AMERICA THE ONLY RELIABLE SOURCE.

From the London Herald.

It is useless to point us to Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Africa, Jamaica, or even India. We know that in any of these countries cotton can be grown in abundance and of excellent quality. But we know that it is not there now; that before it can be grown and made available immense capital must be sunk, communications opened, factories established—a vast commercial organization created; and we know that that this will be the work, not "of a few months," but of many years. Long before it will be accomplished the American war will be over. *Our wants are pressing and immediate—so instant, that they must be met by cotton already grown and gathered, if they are to be met at all; so urgent, that those who practically feel them, and those who sympathize with the sufferings of their countrymen, can scarce find patience to endure the heartless levity and presumptuous ignorance of a journal which pronounces ex cathedra that there is no real suffering to be apprehended, and supports its dictum by reasonings which only demonstrate its own utter want of acquaintance with the subject.* India may, "in a few months," send us a few hundred thousand bales, in place of millions; but they will be bales of Surat, not of Orleans; and the other countries enumerated as possible cotton lands, will not become so until our need is either relieved by the termination of the American blockade, or ended by the total destruction of our cotton manufacture.

This estimate of the condition of the staple trade of England may seem to some unnecessarily gloomy. We believe it to be essentially just; and we consider it better to speak alarming truths than to offer consolations which are insulting to those who do know the facts of the case and deluding to those who do not. *When the nation understands its position, there is hope that it may find means of self-redemption;* those who would deceive us as to our real peril, increase it by delaying the adoption of such palliatives as may yet be attainable.

WHAT THE LARGEST CALICO PRINTER IN ENGLAND SAYS,

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. EDMUND POTTER, of Manchester, who has resolved to contest the representation of Carlisle, made vacant by the death of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, addressed the electors of that borough on the 28th ult. In the course of his remarks he said, in reference to this country:

"I am quite aware, and you will agree with me, that these opinions will be sorely tried in reference to the United States of America. You are very well aware of the very discreet silence which the House of Commons, and I am glad to say, which our people have kept on this subject. No wish has been expressed to meddle with American affairs, but we are beginning to feel a very severe pressure, and the severity of that pressure, I am afraid, will call out very strong feelings in favor of intervention, for the sake of getting cotton. But I do hope that, whatever pressure may be felt, we shall not bind ourselves to anything which to my mind would be little less than robbery. If we attempt to take that cotton by force from the Americans or the Southerns, and make them deal with us against their will, we have no right to do so, and I hope it will not find favor with a commercial community like the one which I see before me. It is a trite saying that honesty is the best policy; and we must wait till we can honestly be supplied with that cotton by those who are the present owners of it. [Applause.] I am anxious to express my opinion, because some of our restless neighbors, France especially, have been urging a different course. The Chamber of Commerce in France have been urging on the Government a different course. They are not elective, but representatives of the Government. Government appoints the members, and you may be pretty certain that when the Chamber of Commerce takes a certain step it is in consonance with the expressed wish of the Government, *and I think it is rather a dangerous sign when we see this expression given, and I hope we shall be prepared in this country to refuse our assent to it.* I am a calico printer by trade, the largest in the world, and I have consequently communication all over the world, and I am obliged, to use a common phrase, to keep my eyes pretty wide open, to know what is passing all over the world. That attention I have been obliged to bestow on business for the last twenty or thirty years, and I think, therefore, you will perhaps admit that I have a pretty extensive knowledge of business, at least I think my fellow-townsmen who have elected me to the post of President of the Chamber of Commerce hold that opinion, and to their judgment I must of course defer. We are on the verge of very perilous times. Some of us in Manchester have perhaps foreseen this, in some degree. Even before the rupture in America we pressed on Lord PALMERSTON very strongly the state of our relations with America. I remember mentioning to his lordship before the present secession movement took place, the very evident tendency there was on the part of the American nation to increase the tariff. For years I think that the American tariff has been a disgrace to the Americans. Remembering the enormous amount of stuff we take from them—we take 40,000,000 pounds of cotton, without the slightest duty; we take frequently five, ten and fifteen millions worth of grain without any duty—some fifty, sixty or seventy millions of stuff per year—and I do think it is disgraceful for that nation to tax the whole of our imports to the States—twenty-two millions—on an average, 20 to 30 per cent. I pointed out to Lord PALMERSTON that there was a wish on the part of America to raise their tariff, and for the purpose of doing so they intended to alter the system of *ad valorem* duties to specific duties, and they would want to raise them during war, for at all

---

in the matter. If the Canadians are fit to exercise those privileges which they claim as a quasi-independent people, they must be made to feel their responsibility. No doubt the Imperial Government must answer for the acts of all its subjects; and if any of them are accused of violating the neutrality which has been proclaimed, the Imperial Government must either disavow their acts, or defend them. But this obligation is very different from that under which the Imperial Government now labors, of being compelled to enforce, in a colony enjoying a Constitutional Government, an obsolete act of Parliament passed some forty years ago at the instigation of the political adversary of the man who is assumed to have violated it. It is one thing to refuse to protect a subject who has set at defiance the injunctions of his sovereign; it is another and a very different thing to enforce against such a person the penalty of an act of Parliament, especially if to enforce them be contrary, as in the case of Mr. RANKIN it would be, to the feelings of those with whom he is closely connected.

This prosecution against Mr. RANKIN is only a fresh illustration of the absolute necessity of defining with more accuracy the position which a Colony enjoying constitutional government holds towards the Imperial Government. It is no doubt a very difficult question to determine the precise measure of control which the mother country ought to exercise over its dependencies; and in no particular is it more difficult than in the amount of superintendence to be exercised over the local tribunals by those of the Imperial Government. It is confidently asserted by persons of great experience and intelligence, that in a country inhabited by races so various as Canada, it is absolutely essential to maintain the right of appeal, in matters of property, to the Privy Council. For otherwise, it is said, the property of the English settler in Lower Canada, where the judges are chiefly French, would be insecure. It is not impossible that even this danger might be avoided by a tribunal consisting of the judges from both provinces. But at all events in exercising a jurisdiction which may involve the colony in difficulty with foreign powers, it is essential that the judges should exercise it with a due sense of the responsibility involved in their decisions. So long as it remains uncertain whether the colony must depend upon its own resources, or whether it may rely upon the assistance of the mother-country in case danger should arise, it will be impossible for the judges to assume that position of independence which is essential to the impartial administration of justice. Besides, therefore, the necessity of clothing the colonial tribunals with additional powers, it is essential that the colonists should provide for their own defence, without reference to the aid which may be sent to them from home. It seemed at one time not impossible that the Imperial troops in Canada might be increased to an extravagant degree; although it is now said that the last order has been countermanded, to the natural dissatisfaction of many colonists. It is rumored that the Government is anxiously occupied with the question of colonial defence. It is well that it should be so, for until that question is settled the relations existing between the colonies and the mother country must remain as indeterminate as ever. The principle, indeed, is simple enough, that every colony should provide for its own defence under ordinary circumstances, and that the Imperial troops should be considered as a mere supplement to meet extraordinary emergencies. Until this principle is practically established it will be impossible for Colonial Ministers or Colonial Magistrates to feel that they occupy such a position as entitles them to adopt a thoroughly independent course; or for the Ministers of this country to avoid being led into complications and expense by the recklessness of colonial politicians.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SPIES IN ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

We had hitherto supposed that Russia was the chief country where political *espionage* was recognized as an institution, and where this branch of business was attended to so completely that the breathings at the domestic hearth, as well as the discourse in public places, were diligently caught up and reported by some concealed listener, or by some spy who assumed the more familiar shape of a bosom friend. But it seems that a system little less oppressive and all-pervading is actually being adopted in Liverpool by the agents of the United States Government with regard to the sayings and doings of residents who are supposed to have Secessionist predilections, or who may be directly or indirectly connected with the South. We heard the other day, upon excellent authority, that one of the members of an influential Liverpool firm is watched as systematically and tenaciously as if he were known to be hatching some infernal machine which would annihilate President LINCOLN and his whole Cabinet at one blast. A mysterious stranger, in the person of a "private detective," is ever on his track. The gentleman cannot leave his office but this odious "double" is seen shuffling about the doorway. Whether he walks, rides or visits, he is sure at some turn to encounter the same tormenting and scrutinizing gaze. At home he is not safe; for, when he imagines himself snug with his family his demon may be noticed peering in at the window or hovering about the threshold until the victim reappears, once more to undergo the daily round of dogging and hunting, and as evening approaches he is again "earthed" at home. Nor is this all. It is reported that the domestics of the gentleman alluded to have been waylaid, and questioned as to his habits and operations; while it is stated that in his case, as in the case also of other "suspected" persons and firms, goods consigned from the manufacturing districts have been opened on their transit to Liverpool, inspected, and their contents duly noted and reported. In order to show the extent to which these proceedings are carried on, as well as their vindictive character, we may mention that several friends of the merchant in question, and others, have been reported as passengers by a particular steamer, and, on their arrival at New-York and Boston, have been searched, and in some instances imprisoned. Where these things are known—and during the last few days they have been the theme of much remark in mercantile circles—they have excited general surprise and indignation; these feelings having been manifested quite irrespective of the general views entertained with regard to the imbroglio now convulsing the States; for it is believed that such proceedings are entirely opposed to that freedom which British subjects have a right to claim, and that they are calculated only to engender a spirit of contempt and animosity towards the Northern authorities. We might say more, but sufficient has been said to indicate the course of *espionage* which is being pursued, and to draw attention to it in quarters whence probably some redress may be obtained.

THE GRIEVANCE NOT TO BE BORNE.

From the London Herald.

There is one thing that must be done, and done at any hazard. American spies must be put down in England. It is intolerable that the Liverpool Exchange should be infested with New-York and Washington detectives in plain clothes; that in Liverpool dining-rooms and bar-rooms and counting-rooms, Englishmen must be careful what they say about the Federal or Confederate States, lest they compromise some one or other, or open Fort Lafayette to their business partners in New-York or elsewhere. There, however, the evil is not said to stop, for goods in *transitu* are alleged to have been tampered with by unknown hands for fear they should be contraband. Such practices cannot be allowed in this country, and their prevention on board English steamers should also, as far as possible, be suppressed. In the way of suppression at sea the difficulties, of course, are great, for the retention on board an English steamer in New-York of an American spy, would convulse the Northern States, and possibly occasion war. Nor, we confess, will suppression be without difficulties on the land; for what are we to make of suspicious characters who follow people and thrust themselves into situations that they may hear what is said? Perhaps representation to the Federal Government by Earl RUSSELL would be the best and only course to take; and it is inconceivable that the Federal Government would persist in this refined mode of trapping on its attention being called to the inconvenience and abuse. *Whatever the course taken the practice must be put down,* for it is at variance with our laws and with the spirit of the constitutional form of government under which we live.

THE ARREST OF MR. FORWOOD, AT NEW-YORK.

The following is a copy of a memorial now under the consideration of Earl RUSSELL:

MY LORD: I venture, under deep feelings of anxiety and alarm, to call your attention to the following statement:

My son, Mr. W. B. FORWOOD, is a British subject, born in Liverpool, and a clerk in the office of my firm, LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool, who have traded as merchants to the United States for 50 years. He sailed from Cork on the 26th ult., in the *City of Washington*, for New-York, to attend to some business accounts of my firm in that city.

To-day I received a letter from a private friend, a British merchant in New-York, dated the 12th of October, conveying the painful intelligence that on his arrival in New-York, my son was arrested "on suspicion of Southern tendencies," was kept under arrest, and searched, and his papers read, but, "nothing being found which could be construed as treasonable, he was liberated." My correspondent further states that it is certain that my son will be under supervision of the police for some time, and it may be that my letters to him, and his to my firm, will be opened.

I am sure that I shall not appeal in vain to your lordship, as I now do most earnestly and anxiously, in asking that you will cause an immediate communication to be made to her Majesty's representative in the United States, so that he may obtain the redress he is so clearly entitled to, and that steps may be taken for his protection from such a wanton outrage, committed in defiance of all international law and the usages of all civilized nations, on the person of a subject of her Britannic Majesty in the peaceful prosecution of his business. I have the honor to remain,

Your lordship's obedient servant,
T. B. FORWOOD.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25, 1861.

THE STEAMSHIP BERMUDA.

From the London Times.

The *Bermuda*, which has recently attracted so large an amount of attention upon American waters, in connection with the operations of the navy of the Confederate States, is a Tees-built steamer. She was built some time this year, by Messrs. RICHARDSON & Duck, of Stockton. She is a double-plated iron vessel, and will, no doubt, give the Federals a deal of trouble before she is got rid of. After being launched she proceeded to Hartlepool, and there obtained a crew from the three towns of Stockton, Hartlepool, and Middlesborough. The head engineer belongs to Stockton. The men, the local papers state, were paid two months in advance, and the usual "pay-tickets" held. She took in part of her cargo at Hartlepool, which port she left some nine weeks since, and proceeded to Liverpool, where she was loaded with stores, ammunition, cannon, rifles, &c., and thence proceeded to America. The local papers state the vessel changed captains at Liverpool, and when the men left they were not in the least aware of the expedition on which they were sent out. All the business connected with the *Bermuda* has been conducted in the most secret manner possible in this country.

MR. SEWARD'S FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR.

From the London Post.

Now, we must say that the American Government, in our judgment, never took a step more uncalled for and so unwise. We deeply regret the lamentable contest to which they find themselves committed; and we have looked throughout more in sorrow for America than in anger for our own losses, upon the coolest for authority which is now waging. But with all the sympathy, and with the utmost interest, both pecuniary and moral, in the American civil war, we have firmly and fixedly refrained from pronouncing any judgment between the belligerents. If we thought that we could arrest bloodshed and terminate the war, we would most gladly offer our friendly mediation. But from the very commencement we were persuaded that the scope and fierceness of the hostilities were such as European mediation would rather intensify than allay. We have, therefore, at once as a nation, and as a Government, *resolved to take no part whatever, and to pronounce no opinion whatever, in the question, while we hope to remain friendly with both parties.* Mr. SEWARD, therefore, altogether miscalculates the intentions both of the British Government and the British people, if he thinks that any design exists (unless it be among a few forward and uninfluential members of Parliament) to recognize the South. Such a resolution of neutrality upon our part is recommended on grounds both of policy and justice. The only incentive of either this country or France to take an opposite course would be to reëstablish the supply of cotton. *But we believe that such a hypothesis is altogether delusive,* and that while the Northern Government continued its blockade there would be no more export of cotton from a recognized than from an unrecognized Southern Confederacy. It would also be at present altogether premature to recognize a body of States which cannot be said to have yet demonstrated their capacity to maintain their own Independence. If the prediction of the 4th should be realized, and their armies should before Spring "march right over" the Southerners, what would become of a British or a French recognition?

We think, therefore, that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD are providing against a danger which can hardly be said to exist, and that in doing so they are wasting upon useless objects at once men, money and *matériel*, which it should be their aim to concentrate upon their real and immediate enemies. The Washington Cabinet are themselves deliberately allowing the Southern Confederation the advantages of their schemes. The Southerners care for European recognition chiefly, as we have said, in order to divert the military power of the North. Although there is no likelihood of such recognition taking place, the North, nevertheless, dissipates its strength, as though anxious to evince its power by extending the number of its enemies. They might make sure that we shall not recognize the South, that still less shall we attack the North, and, therefore, that the only enemies that they have to contend with are those already before them.

REBEL AGENTS BUYING ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

From the London Star.

It is a matter of notoriety that there has been for some time past in England *a Confederate emissary, who has been striving to gain adherents to the cause of his employers by other agencies than simple argument.* How far he has succeeded we know not; but his activity has been ceaseless, and there are always some who are ready to run into the trap in which there is a golden bait. But *by far the greater number of those who have been either openly advocating or suggesting by crafty innuendo the breaking of the blockade have been simply animated by bitter hatred for democratic institutions.* Their antipathy to liberal principles naturally induces them to ally themselves with those who would build up their new nationality upon the basis of the aristocracy of color, and, moreover, they well know that their vaunts concerning the bursting of the Republican bubble can only be verified by the forcible retention of Slavery as a Federal institution. But their hopes are vain, for the firm and laudable declaration of Earl RUSSELL has proved that the Government will not be duped by their specious arguments. The game is played out, leaving the plotters with the contempt of their countrymen for their sole reward.

RECEPTION OF MR. EVERETT'S BOSTON SPEECH IN FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following, with a full report of Mr. EVERETT's speech:

"Although the voyage of His Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON to the North American States partook only of the character of a private visit, it was impossible that the presence of the first Prince of the blood (*premier Prince du sang*) of the Imperial family should not excite among the Americans a manifestation of their sentiments towards France and her glorious dynasty. In this point of view the long excursion of Prince NAPOLEON has had political results of high interest. This will be seen from a perusal of the speech of Mr. EVERETT, at a banquet given to the Prince at Boston.

Mr. EVERETT occupies a high position in the Northern State of America as a man of letters as well as a diplomatist; he has represented his country as a Minister Plenipotentiary at London, and he was the Unionist candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

What especially strikes us in Mr. EVERETT's substantial and instructive speech is the high appreciation of the part France takes in American affairs, and especially the deep sense of gratitude it reveals towards the nation which has sealed with its blood the independence of America. It is true, then, that nations (*les peuples*) are not ungrateful.

Between North America and modern Italy, both free, thanks to France, the analogy is perfectly simple and natural, and derives a peculiar interest from the presence of the illustrious Princess, the daughter of the King of Italy."

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Bellows on the Health of the Army.

The New-York Sanitary Association on Thursday evening had a meeting, quite numerously attended, in the rooms of the Historical Society. The occasion was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of Dr. BELLOWS, who presented some of his experiences in connection with the Sanitary Commission now looking after the welfare of the army.

After some preliminary proceedings, Dr. BELLOWS commenced by adverting to and deprecating the general indifference of the public mind to sanitary matters. He explained the objects of the Sanitary Association, and, more particularly, the special sphere of duty of the Commission of which he was a member. He described at length, but without going into statistical details, the condition of the soldiers as the commission had found them, and what the Commission had done in the way of improvement and amelioration. Whilst declaring that the Sanitary Commission had no strictly medical characteristics, he expatiated on the inefficiency of the regular medical staff—which was intended to minister to an army of 15,000 and not of 500,000 men—and said that the Commission had to aid that branch of the service in a good many instances. Dr. BELLOWS said that not only was the medical staff insufficient to care for so large a number of men, (even if regular soldiers; but that volunteers were more exigent—what would do for "regulars" would not do for them. He spoke of the prevailing want of cleanliness in camps, and the culpable negligence of officers in enforcing a stricter regard for that virtue amongst their men. The Society had made various efforts to impress the soldier with a voluntary regard for cleanliness. It had printed thirty different tracts, of which 1,000,000 copies had been put in circulation, giving the instruction and warning; and considerable good had been done by those tracts; still much remained to be done. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, Dr. BELLOWS said that the Army of the Potomac was the healthiest Army of which we have any knowledge. This was to be attributed to the unusual salubrity of the season more than to any other cause. Dr. BELLOWS then showed how the Commission had acted, to the best of their combined judgment, in the distribution of stores; how it would be inadvisable to be too lavish, as some contributors would have them; and how, in case of a battle, all they could keep in reserve would be needed. He was, he remarked, almost ashamed to say that, after several skirmishes, the Government had been obliged to apply to the Commission. That had depleted the stores at their disposal. The only way, he continued, to have matters attended to properly, was to take care to put the right man in the right place. Come down to the selection of the right man, no matter who he is, or where he comes from. We have raised a Lieutenant to the first position in the army. The principle should be carried out in every department. The Doctor then referred to the way in which the endeavors of the Commission had

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Great Expedition—Is the War to be Transferred to South Carolina?—Gen. McClellan's Plan of Operations—Gen. Heintzelman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The great topic of conversation here now is the Expedition to Beaufort. The importance of this move, in a military point of view, any one familiar with the map of the country, and has paid even slight attention to great strategic plans, will readily see. In my judgment it must break up the whole plan of the campaign on the part of the enemy. They will give no credit for some wisdom in this movement, and hence will infer at once that we mean to pour in reinforcements so as to enable that army to move in any direction it pleases. Hence their great effort will be to shut it up in Beaufort district—inclosed in the two rivers that form its chief boundaries, north and south. To effect this, I have no doubt all the railroads leading towards it, even those running from the lines in front of Washington, have been groaning for the last four or five days under the weight of soldiers hurrying thither. DAVIS now must block us there as he has for the last four or five months here, and hence the great work to be done on our part is the forwarding of reinforcements with such rapidity and in such numbers that when we intrench ourselves it will be where we can hold the railroad—and not delay till the old story is repeated that we cannot advance except by storming fortifications. If the Government ekes out its reinforcements the victory will be a barren one. I know it will be said that we must not weaken our army on the Potomac, so that we cannot advance. But I still hold to the opinion that if our Expedition South has succeeded in cutting off the communication between Charleston and Savannah, we shall have no great battle here. We may have some very heavy artillery fighting in front of strong positions, but it seems to me that the rebel powers cannot do otherwise than abandon Virginia for the present. The army along the Manassas line may attempt to retard us, but do it only while planning a retreat. If they do this we may as well abandon at once the idea of overtaking them. With two railroads leading to Richmond, on which to transport their heavy baggage, they can at any time convert their entire army into light troops, and march two miles to our one, encumbered as we shall be with all the paraphernalia of a vast army. Some think that the war is to be transferred to South Carolina, and we shall soon see Gen. McCLELLAN in command there. I do not believe it. From the little knowledge I possess of the country, a large army would be as much embarrassed amid its swamps and sluggish rivers as amid the forests and mountains of Virginia. Besides, we want nothing inland South that we can hold without five times the force now in the field. We want only sea-ports, to the possession of which we must look chiefly to our navy. It is possible that before this reaches your readers, this grand army may advance, but I must think not to a great battle. We cannot risk one, if the enemy still holds his positions with his main force, and he will not grant us the privilege, if he is weak. It looks more and more to me as if the war, instead of being transferred south, would soon be transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. There, as we advance, we should not conquer swamps, or forests, but every mile gained will lead us nearer to the goal of New-Orleans. With the great western river-belt in our possession, and the communication cut between Savannah and Charleston, we have only one more point to gain, the possession of the railroad from Nashville through the Alleghanies, and then, I think, we can afford to lie still, and let the rebels work out their own salvation. We have made a great move, and if it is vigorously followed up, you will hear the gigantic wicked structure which traitors have reared begin to crack from "turret to foundation-stone."

This move South has been SCOTT'S plan from the beginning; and it is an interesting fact, that McCLELLAN'S plan, which the Government asked him to submit when he first took command, on being opened, *was found to correspond to it in every important feature.* This looks as if we had the old hero reproduced in his former Lieutenant. The Administration is right now; the locomotive is on the track, and all it has got to do is to fire up and let on the steam, and the Northern heart will lift from the nightmare that has weighed it down, and we shall begin to see the end of this horrible war.

There was a good deal of excitement yesterday, growing out of a rumor that HEINTZELMAN was marching his forces forward. I could not believe it, because I had just come from a visit to his headquarters below Fairfax Seminary, and he said everything was quiet along the lines. A reconnoitering party had reported that the enemy were erecting a battery at a certain point, though he did not believe it. He had, however, sent out another, and if the report turned out to be true, he should not disturb it till the guns were mounted, and then he should take them. His command forms the extreme left wing, and was the only portion of our extended line that I had not visited.

We found the General stirring the fire with a wooden poker, and was received by him in the frank and genial manner habitual with him. He occupies the house of a Secessionist who has fled. The rebel certainly had an eye to the picturesque, for he pitched his dwelling on an elevation that commands a view of surpassing beauty. We mounted to the top—reaching the scuttle by an extemporaneous ladder—and looked off upon the extended landscape. Nearly ten miles away gleamed the white buildings of Washington—the Capital looming up in grand proportions—its base almost laved by the Potomac, that seemed in this autumnal atmosphere to be sauntering lazily towards the sea. Alexandria lay at our feet—the Maryland shore stretched beyond—while behind forest and field rolled away to the south. In addition to all these permanent features of the scene, were now added encampments, crowning every distant slope and nearer field, and peeping out from every forest, till the whole landscape was white with tents. Around the house—along the roads—every where spread the canvas city. It was a spectacle of rare beauty, and, by moonlight, must appear like a scene of enchantment.

A member of the General's Staff reminded me that he was a schoolboy in old Stockbridge, when I used to shoot and fish in Berkshire, and though now a fine-looking officer, I instantly recognized him. Pointing over the fallen timber and valley to a forest a half a mile distant, he said there was another Berkshire boy on Gen. SEDGEWICK'S Staff. I immediately started off in the direction pointed out, and found Capt. SEDGEWICK sitting in the door of his tent, which was pitched in thick woods. The General soon appeared, and we sat down on some camp stools before a pile of blazing logs and discussed the war. The Captain then took me to visit an extensive line of rifle-pits which they had made in advance. From their base the country swept off in a natural glacis that an enemy would find it difficult to cross in face of a well sustained fire. From this we went through the encampment of Col. WARD'S Scott Life Guards. This was the most beautifully arranged, nicely kept one that I had yet seen. The streets that were laid out through it were broad, oval, and almost as clean as the deck of a man-of-war. The Colonel was in Washington, but we took the liberty to enter his tent. He had built a mud and stone fireplace outside, the front opening within. In this logs were burning, reminding one of the wooden fires of long time ago. A table, settee and cot and other conveniences, gave it quite a home look. Outside he had dug a trench, and filled it with cedar trees—making an evergreen hedge all around his tent, which was not only ornamental, but useful in breaking the force of the wind. The surgeon, however, had the simplest arrangement for warming his tent. He had dug an oblong hole, half outside and half inside the tent. A piece of sheet-iron, with a hole in it for a stove-pipe, was laid over that portion outside, extending a little way within. Another piece of sheet-iron, with a hole for a boiler, covered the remaining portion of it. Under this the fire was built. At right angles, and extending outside the tent, a covered trench had been made for the air to pass through, to keep the fire burning. A wooden slide was fitted into this, which, pulled up or pushed down, regulated the draft. When the order should come to strike tents, all he would have to do would be to strip off his two pieces of sheet iron, and dump them, with his two or three joints of stove-pipe into the wagon, and march on.

The men had built a long warm stable, out of boughs, for the horses, which showed a proper care for their animals.

There was only one respectable-looking farm-house in sight, and that was occupied by two old maids, Secessionists, named FROBEL. When they heard that the army was coming in their neighborhood, they were in great trepidation, and immediately drew up a moving remonstrance to Gen. McCLELLAN, in which they depicted their forlorn condition, the perils that would surround them if he persisted in quartering soldiers in their neighborhood, asked him if he had no regard for their virtue, and finally, as a climacteric, demanded if he had no mother or sister to make him respect the virtue of the female sex, &c., &c. The General's sensibilities failed to respond to the touching appeal; but whether it was owing to his want of respect for the virtue of the female sex in general or their own in particular, or to the stern necessities of war, that he turned a deaf ear to their request, it was left to them to conjecture. They then made a descent on Gen. SEDGEWICK, but they found the old soldier as tough as his commander, and they had to submit to the fearful exposure. Finding the soldiers well-behaved, their fears took a new direction. Those inexorable cannon ranges demanded that some of their trees should come down, and about twelve acres were leveled with the ground. *They* had survived the perils of the surrounding camp, but their property had not, and now they plead incessantly for the Government to make good the damages done them, asserting that seventy-five acres have been destroyed. Perhaps they think as soon as JEFF. DAVIS gets the Capital the debt will be worthless.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is an old soldier, having seen hard service in the Mexican war; but it has not told on his genial, cheerful nature. Hard work is less galling to him than no work at all, but neither can check the flow of his good spirits.

I have no doubt he would take a storm of bullets as goodnaturedly as a joke. A casual observer would think he could not get up temper enough to fight hard, but one more accustomed to study countenances would see in the formation of the lower jaw, and the way the mouth closes, the grim part of the man—that which makes him rock-fast amid the tumult of battle.

We had come from Alexandria by a new military road, that led through a country but thinly inhabited. So in the vicinity of the camps the houses were scattering, and most of them of the poorer sort. Capt. SEDGEWICK informed me that most of those who came for passes were unable to read them; yet you saw here none of the evidences of lawlessness that disgrace our army in other sections. Every rude hut, and barn, and inclosure, remains untouched, showing that officers command here who know their duty, and do it.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN informed me that there was a good deal of sickness in his division—some four hundred being down with various diseases.

I was sorry I could not accept an invitation to ride out to the pickets, some five miles in advance, but I had not time, if I expected to reach Washington again that night. The hostile pickets, he said, seldom show themselves now, though the other night a party were surprised, and one wounded in the *melée* and carried off a prisoner. I asked if contrabands continued to come into camp. He replied not many. The waiter at the table was one, and LEO asked him if he did not wish to go back to his master. "I do not see the reason why," he drily answered.

We returned by a different route, that led us down the Hunting Creek, on which several manufactories had been erected; and it was astonishing to see the signs of thrift around them. Neat farm-houses and out-buildings made you forget that it was Virginia, and you might think you were in some part of New-England, were it not that occasionally a shut up and deserted mansion reminded you that here, too, civil war had drawn its lines, dividing neighbors and friends.

A funeral procession, with a yellow open hearse and pall-bearers on horseback, with long white scarfs around their hats, dragging its slow length along, cast a shadow over the cheerful landscape as we trotted down into Alexandria. The aspect of this city is sad enough—scarce a cart or vehicle of any kind in the streets, and even the pedestrians few and scattering. Soldiers patroling up and down the sidewalks, or lounging at the corners, reminded me so forcibly of towns I had seen in the despotic countries of Europe, that I could scarcely believe that this was a city in the American Republic, and only a few miles from the Capital. Just below, shaking to the sound of cannon reposed the remains of the immortal WASHINGTON. Did he believe in so short a time that the children of the men he led to battle and to victory against a common foe, would be drawn up in hostile array against each other almost around his tomb?

Last night BLENKER'S German Brigade marched over the Potomac to give Gen. McCLELLAN a torchlight procession, and then marched back again. For an hour or more the heavens were ablaze with lights—blotting out the moon that was striving to shine serenely above. There were rockets bursting, Roman candles shooting, fire-works whizzing, cavalry galloping, swords clattering, canteens tipping, Germans jabbering and patriots declaiming. But what a farce was all this to be enacting in the Capital at present. There will be time enough for torchlight processions when we win great victories. There is more serious work on hand just now. Besides, is this ovation to the new Commander-in-Chief to be confined to one brigade, or are we to have the whole army, brigade after brigade, go through with the same display? I could not but think that the brigade would have spent its money to better purpose if it had given it to the poor Union farmers whose houses they have stripped and made desolate. They have passed over the land like a band of Cossacks, robbing our own friends, that even the rebels spared in their march. Give us battles and not fireworks—a well regulated army and not showy processions. G. V. H.

An Englishman's View.

An ex-editor of the Montreal *Witness* is publishing a series of letters giving the result of his observation, in the South. In his last letter he says:

"The overtasked slaves of a cruel or poor master may be known even if met upon the road. Sullen and downcast; all the savage depicted in their countenances and in the gleam of their eyes, as they glance furtively at the passer-by; wild as the native African, and their natural cunning increased by their contact with the white man, whose vices they have learnt, without having acquired, or been able to acquire, any of his virtues; woe to the day, should it ever arrive, when these men are let loose to work their will upon their oppressors! It has been said by England and Englishmen: 'Make this a war of emancipation, and we are with you heart and soul.' They know not what they say who speak thus, and it is well the North cannot listen if it would. If emissaries from the North were possibly to make their appearance, in arms, and personally to declare the immediate freedom of the slaves of the South, an indiscriminate massacre of every white man, woman and child in the South, would be the result. It would be a second edition of the massacre of St. Domingo. It were folly to speak of the restraint which would be exercised by the educated and well-disposed among the negroes,—these would be overpowered, or drawn into the army of avengers, against their will. There were many well-disposed, faithful negroes amongst the Haytians. Of what service were they? In all revolts, whether among civilized or savage men, some leading spirit is sure to arise and assume command, and in case of forcible emancipation, a second TOUSSAINT l'Ouverture would lead the negroes of the South to vengeance, as did the veritable TOUSSAINT lead his followers to the massacre of their French masters. Whichever way this struggle may turn out, however, in my humble opinion, the dead blow has already been given to Slavery; but its extinction *must be gradual, and must be managed by the South itself.*

No one—not the bitterest foe to the South—none but an insane zealot, would wish to bring upon that unhappy section of the country the horrors that would follow a sudden, forced emancipation of the slaves. Meanwhile a great dread of an outbreak prevails over a large portion of the South, particularly where the white male inhabitants have been, generally, called away to serve in the army. The negro quarters in many plantations are most vigilantly guarded at night, and the masters and mistresses sleep—if sleep they can—with firearms beneath their pillows!

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the election on the 5th delegates were chosen to the Constitutional Convention, which is to commence its session on the 1st of January next. The delegates were chosen under the old legislative appointment, which gave the Southern or Democratic portion of the State a great advantage. The present Constitution provides that whenever a convention is called delegates shall be elected from the legislative districts from which the members of the Legislature came that called it. There should have been a new apportionment after the State census of 1855; but for two sessions—biennial—the Democratic majority made such an outrageous gerrymander, that the Governor vetoed the bills. That threw the duty upon the last Legislature, which at the same session passed the law calling the Convention. Cook County, for instance, now entitled to eight members, has only four under the old apportionment, and many of the Egyptian counties are correspondingly over represented. Then our Democratic friends were very willing to form Union tickets in all the Republican counties, while in their own strongholds they have, with scarcely an exception, sent delegates of their own "faith and order." They have thus been able to secure about two-thirds of the Convention—forty-six out of the seventy-five members. Whether the result will be used as a party triumph remains to be seen. Many of the ablest men of the State have been elected delegates.

A DRAWBACK ON STUMPTAIL.

You understand the meaning of the term *stumptail*, I suppose, as applied to our currency? Yes. Last Spring, prior and during the panic which prevailed among our people in relation to the banks whose issues were "*secured*" by Southern stocks, our city banks and brokers were ascertained to receive their bills on deposit, giving certificates of the deposit of Illinois currency, *payable in like funds.* When the crash came, and the current value of Illinois bills tumbled down to 75, 60 and 50 per cent., the banks insisted that the holders of these certificates should receive them at par. Thousands of dollars were compromised upon this basis. The city compromised some $75,000, at 65 per cent. But others held on for the face of their certificates. Two suits—the first brought by NEWELLS, HARMON & MCDONALD, of New-York, have been decided in the United States District Court. Judge DRUMMOND instructed the Jury upon the following points:

1. If the jury shall believe from the evidence that these characters. "*Ills. Cy.,*" mean the notes of Banks of Illinois, which at the time of deposit passed current as money in ordinary business transactions at Chicago between man and man, then the Court is of opinion that the true construction of the contract is that the defendants were to pay *like funds* which passed current at the time demand of payment was made if there were any such funds current at the time.

2. If there were not any such funds so current at the time, then the true construction of the contract is that the defendants should pay the value of the notes at the time of the deposit.

The jury, under this ruling of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the value of the currency at the time of deposit, which was six per cent. discount, New-York Exchange being reckoned at par. This decision is quite an important one, as the amount of these certificates originally—or, at least, the amount of deposits involving the same principle—could not have been less than $1,500,000, mostly held here, but much of it held abroad.

UNITED STATES ARMORY.

Our citizens are again moving, preparatory to memorializing Congress for the establishment of an armory here. A statement of the advantages of Chicago for an establishment of this kind has been prepared and published by a Committee appointed for this purpose. It presents quite a formidable array of facts and figures, as well as arguments bearing upon the subject. The principal competitor for the location is understood to be Pittsburgh, which will undoubtedly have all the influence of the Secretary of War, as it is rumored that he has a decided partiality for Pennsylvania local interests. The Northwest, however, it is supposed, will pretty unanimously favor Chicago. A large public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which the subject was further discussed. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, Hon. W. B. ODDEN, Col. MULLIGAN, and others addressed the meeting, bringing forward their strongest arguments in favor of the location of the armory at this point. It is highly desirable that there should be in the Northwest a Government manufactory of arms. The breaking out of the rebellion found this section entirely without arms, while the South was abundantly supplied. The rest of the Union should take cognizance of the fact that there is a West, and that Illinois has nearly two millions of people. And it should be done by some action which places the recognition in a tangible, an appreciable shape. The subject will be pressed upon Congress with all the influence that can be brought to bear.

MILITARY—CAMP DOUGLAS.

The military spirit is still prominent in the West. The removal of Gen. FREMONT has evidently checked volunteering—yet patriotism predominates over preference, and no injury may result to this branch of the service, from an act which is pretty generally condemned hereabouts. The buildings at Camp Douglas are approaching completion. They are comparatively as extensive and expensive as those erected by FREMONT, of which we have heard so much. They are well arranged, and will make excellent Winter quarters for such of our soldiers as are compelled to Winter here. There are now in camp:

Douglas Brigade, 2d Regiment, Col. Stuart	1,000
Western Cavalry, 1st Regiment, Col. Brackett	1,000
Chicago Legion, 51st Regiment, Col. Cumings	650
McClellen Brigade, 58th Regiment, Col. Lynch	500
Fifty-third Regiment, Col. Baldwin	450
Mechanical Fusileers, Col. Wilson	700
Hartman's Dragoons, four companies	250
Total at Camp Douglas	4,550
At Camp Butler, near Springfield	7,200
Skeleton regiments at other points	4,000
Total volunteers of this State not yet in the field	15,850

Of these, over 5,000 are cavalry. There are five full regiments ready for the field in all except their arms.

The Tenth Wisconsin Regiment passed through this city on Saturday afternoon, and the Eleventh is expected this evening, *en route* for the battle-fields of Missouri and Kentucky.

Col. MULLIGAN was received with all the honors, on his return to this city, on Friday evening. Had he conquered the whole of secessia, the demonstration could hardly have been more extensive or enthusiastic. Our Irish fellow-citizens were entirely beside themselves with enthusiasm. On the whole, the gallant Colonel had reason to be proud of his reception by his fellow countrymen, and his fellow-citizens of Chicago. He did well at the siege of Lexington; but there is such a thing as overdoing matters of this kind; and we of this country are very liable to fall into this error. It is an amiable weakness, however, and excusable. Col. MULLIGAN avows his intention of raising another Irish Brigade, and to continue to battle for the Union until the rebellion is put down.

CASUALTIES.

It is said that peace has its triumphs as well as war—and it, too, has its casualties as well. During the week ending with the 10th, there were eight violent deaths in this city. Two from the bursting of the boiler of a coffee manufactory; two from a railroad collision; two from the burning of the propeller *Hunter*; one drowned; one run over by a railroad car. These casualties are sufficient for quite a sharp engagement.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94¾	
11,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	86	
4,000	do		85⅝
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91⅜	
1,000	Ill. Canal R. Bds.	80	
9,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '52.	83	
15,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '53.	83	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	83	
5,000	Mich. State 6s, '78.	82½	
1,000	Mich S.R week bs.	82	
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45¾	
20,000	do. b10		45¾
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	69	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	b10	45¾
5,000	do		45¾
10,000	do		45¾
6,000	do		45¾
5,000	do	b30	45¾
14,000	do		45¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.		48¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		82
4,500	do		82
1,000	B. C. W. Loan		97
2,000	E. R. 1st m. bs		102¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b		77
1,000	Had. R. 3d m. bds.		77½
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. b. o.		82
3,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. conv. bds.		86¾
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds.		93¾
2,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.		81¾
6,000	M. S. 2d m. ass'd.		60¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds		88¾
2,000	D. L. & W. R. 1 m.		97
10	Bank of America		94¾
10	do		97
20	Am. Ex. Bank		85
15	Park Bank		96
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	s30	97
26	do		97½
25	do	s30	97¾
118	do		98
136	do		98¼
100	do	s30	98
50	do	s30	97¾
50	do		97¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	81
100	do	b10	81¾
635	do		81
50	do	s10	81
284	do		81¾
350	do	b3	81¾
350	Erie Railway		34
100	do	b10	34¾
100	do	s10	34¾
200	do		34¾
100	do		34¾
100	do	s30	34¾
300	do	b10	34¾
350	do		34¾
650	do	b10	34¾
10	Canton Co		10¾
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		85
12	Erie Railway Pref.		60¾
163	do		60¾
150	do		61
50	do	b60	61¼
500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip		14
129	Hud. River R.		41
500	do		40¾
450	do	s30	40¾
10	do		40¾
150	do		40¾
50	do	s10	40¾
100	do	b60	41
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	34¾
50	do		13¾
5	Panama Railroad		120
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	31¾
50	do		34¾
200	do		34¾
80	do	b30	34¾
175	Mich. Central R.		61
250	do	b30	54
200	do		53¾
50	do		53¾
50	do	s10	53¾
80	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		19¾
24	Mich. So. & N. I. C. S.		41
100	do		41¾
25	Ill. Central R. Scrip		64¾
100	do		64¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		12¼
100	do		12¾
82	do		12¾
200	do		12¾
125	Cleve. & Cin. R.		13¾
126	Ga. & Chicago R.		73¾
100	do	s60	72¾
100	do		73¾
100	do		74
200	do		73¾
50	do	s30	73¾
100	do	b10	73¾
100	do	b30	74
850	Cleve. & To. R.		39¾
150	do	s10	38
200	do	b10	38¾
140	Chi. & Rk. I. R.		87¾
100	do		87¾
100	do		87¾
80	do	s30	87¾
400	do		88
50	do	b30	88¾
600	do		88¾
50	do	s30	88¾
1000	do		88¾
65	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		65¾
60	Mil. & P. Du Chien R.	b30	21
17	M. & P. Du C. 1st p.		79
7	do		80
35	M. & P. Du C. 2d p.		68¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	94¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	89	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	45¾	
15,000	do	45	
5,000	do	44¾	
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. and St. Joseph R.	48¾	
7,000	Virginia State 6s	49¾	
3,000	Califor. State 7s	82½	
5,000	E. R. 8th Bs	15½	
100	Broadway Bank	120	
125	Pacific Mail S. Co.	97¾	
100	Erie Railway	34¾	
100	do	b10	34¾
100	do		34¾
350	do		34¾
250	do	b10	34¾
100	do	b30	34¾
50	Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	
28	do	60¾	
200	N. Y. Central R.		80¾
125	Hudson River R.		40¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	34¾
400	do		34¾
300	Reading R.		35¾
53	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pre.		80
25	Mich. Cen. R.		83¾
350	do		83¾
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		19¾
50	do		19¾
200	do	b30	19¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	b30	40¾
50	do		40¾
100	Galena & Chi. R.		73¾
10	Clev. and Tol. R.		38
200	do		37¾
50	do		37¾
150	Chi. & Rock I. R.	s10	57¾
50	do		57¾
100	do	b30	57¾

FRIDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

We feel authorized to state that the Special Joint Committee of the Associated Banks of this City and of Boston and Philadelphia, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, have unanimously agreed to recommend the *purchase* of $50,000,000 of the 6 ℘ cent. 20-year Funded Stock of the United States at a rate equivalent to a 7 ℘ cent. Stock at par. And they will further report that the Secretary, after due conference with the Committee, is prepared to *sell*, upon the terms indicated, in pursuance of the direct authority of the Supplemental Loan Act of August last, and that he is also prepared to extend the third option of $50,000,000 of 3-year 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, from December prox. as originally stipulated, to January, 1862. The entire $50,000,000 of the new Stock will, of course, be placed under the single control of a Committee of the Associated Banks, not to be sold or otherwise disposed of or distributed, until the whole amount is paid for, or drawn, and then to be distributed to each Bank only on such terms and under such restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

The minimum rate authorized by the Act of Congress is made, by computation, 90½ ℘ cent. for a twenty-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock, from the date of issue, equivalent to a 7 ℘ cent. twenty-year Stock at par, and equivalent, also, to the present 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1881 at 92½ ℘ cent., with accumulated interest from the 1st of July. In other words, the Associated Banks contract to place $50,000,000 of the new Stock within 2 ℘ cent. of the current price at which small parcels of the old Stock could be sold in the market—say 94¾ ℘ cent. And these terms, considering the risk and responsibility of purchasing so large a sum for ready cash, are deemed mutually fair, besides being within the purview of the authority granted by Congress to employ a 6 ℘ cent. Stock at a given rate, under par, in place of a 7 ℘ cent. Stock at par—thus rendering uniform in rate the whole of the Funded War Loans of the Government, including the Stock into which the 7.30 ℘ cent. temporary paper of the Treasury is made convertible.

There is no change to-day in money rates. The supply is easy to the Stock Exchange on call at 6 ℘ cent., and to first-class merchants at 6@7 ℘ cent. on discounts, 60 days to 4 months. Exchange on London maintains the further advance noticed yesterday to 108¼ ℘ cent., though no large trade demand was experienced. The recent demand for Government remittance, we understand, was fully supplied some weeks ago, and so far as this may have been supposed to influence the market, the cause is at end, as the Government has no uncovered engagements at the present time. The Import entries, it will be noticed continue very light, while the Export movement of Grain and Flour is still on an extensive scale. The subscription to the 7.30 ℘ cent. loan to-day is $172,000. The present balance in the Sub. Treasury is $8,122,989.

The Stock Market continues buoyant, with a large business in the Railways, nearly all of which promise the heaviest and most remunerative November traffic known in their history This prospect, and the financial as well as moral effect of the news from the army and navy of the United States in the South, imparts more than ordinary strength to the general market, and while there is considerable realizing going on at the recent important advance, the reaction from extreme prices is but very temporary, and is soon followed by a fresh demand. At the Second Board, this afternoon, there was some inclination to weakness, but later in the dealings the bidding returned to nearly the best figures of the day, closing firm about as follows:

Central	81	Michigan Guaranteed	40⅞
Erie	34½	Erie Preferred	60¾
Toledo	38	Pacific	97¾
Rock Island	58	Hudson	40¾
Illinois Central	64¾	Missouris	45¼
Galena	73¾	U. S. s6, 1861	94¾
Michigan Central	53¾	Tennessees	45⅞

The following are the bids of the day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	Metropolitan	90
Manhattan	116	People's	80
Merchants	90	East River	81
Mechanics	80	Market	80
America	96¾	Nassau	80
State of New-York	82	Shoe and Leather	84
Commerce	84	Continental	75
Ocean	85	Marine	81
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	73
American Exchange	85	New-York	81
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'	90

The Railway Mortgages are in better demand, the bidding being generally higher than yesterday, and but few parcels offered:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. sec. bds.	60¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101	N. Indiana 1rsts	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	19¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's	100¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78½
Erie 1rsly, '68	102¾	Pac. R. s. by Mo.	46

Erie 2d seconds, ext. '64 .101
Erie 2d seconds, '79 .....100¾
Erie thirds, '83 89
Erie fourths, '80. 77
Erie fifths, '75 74
Buf., N.Y. & Erie, '77.. 68
Hudson 1rsts, '60 106
Hudson 2ds, '75-'85. 67
Hudson thirds, '76 ..... 72¾
Harlem 1rsts, '69-'73.. 94¾
Harlem 2ds, '64... 90
Harlem thirds, '65..... 74
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '60-'72 91
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '82 95¾
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1rsts 93¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 1rsts.. 81¾
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d sec's 73¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75 ..... 88¾
T. H. & A. 1rsts, 7 ℘ c. 72
Chi. & N. W. 1. f. 81
Ch. & N. W. 1sts, sec. se. 30
Han. & St. Jo. 1rsts.. 31
N. J. Cen. 1rsts 103¾
Clev. & Chicago 1rsts.. 93¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d sec. 1rsts 73¾
Chi. & R. I. 1rsts 72
L. E. & Wabash 1rsts. 72¾
L. E. & Wabash 2d sec. 42¾
Del. Lack. & W. 1rsts 97
Lack. & Western bonds 93¾
Clev. & Tol. 1rsts. 1. f. 77
M. & P. Du C. 1rsts, pref.. 79
M. & P. Du C. 2d sec. 1rsts.. 65¼

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 14, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$945,594	$1,248,874	$474,298
Thrown on market	922,471	1,114,776	639,452
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	100,627,328	92,837,946	40,241,407
Thrown on market	100,319,483	92,787,719	40,558,674

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	859	$193,537	100	$37,148	341	$82,572
Mf. of Cot'n	298	47,272	23	3,913	182	31,377
Mf. of Silk	105	74,463	40	44,557	52	47,261
Mf. of Flax	352	25,490	1	354	122	23,808
Miscellan's	27	7,204	—	—	23	6,118
Total	1,641	$348,326	164	$85,972	1630	$191,138
		88,972				348,326
Total entered		$434,298	Total marketed			$539,452

The Albany *Journal*, in reference to the very dangerous counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank, noticed in our last paper, says:

"The most dangerous and successful counterfeit ever put afloat on the Banks in this State, was this morning discovered in the Assorting-house, in this city. They are $100 bills, purporting to have been issued by the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, so admirably executed, as apparently to have passed through several banking houses before reaching this city. The vignette, running from the centre to the right hand, represents a horseman in the pursuit of two cattle, and he in the act of lassoing one of them. On the right upper corner is a female head, decked with flowers, and on the lower right end the coat of arms of the State. The latter is not well executed, and appears to be the only deficiency in the bill. The fact that the signatures of the Register, Cashier and President are all engraved and well executed, makes it so dangerous a counterfeit. They are pronounced by good judges to be the best counterfeit ever seen in this country."

The President of the Bank informs us that so successful is the imitation of his $100 bills that about $1,500 were taken, through the Clearing-house exchanges, at his own Bank, before the fraud was detected. The entire genuine issue of $100 bills will now be called in at once, and the plate, in all respects, changed. The present genuine plate was engraved by the American Bank Note Company, whose work appears, in the present instance, to have been most successfully imitated.

The following table shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago from the first of January to Nov. 11 for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,302,269	542,812	618,251
Wheat, bush	16,663,950	13,070,425	7,500,018
Corn, bush	25,319,056	15,189,261	4,805,638
Oats, bush	1,292,245	1,505,720	1,273,020
Rye, bush	417,965	281,125	220,442
Barley, bush	479,764	505,618	558,833

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL TOLLS.

First week in November, 1861	$168,304 51
First week in November, 1860	112,021 33
Increase	$56,283 18
From opening of Canals to Nov. 8, 1861	$3,442,152 00
From opening of Canals to Nov. 8, 1860	2,705,843 00
Increase	$736,309 00
May 1 to Nov. 8, 1861	$3,442,152 00
May 1 to Nov. 8, 1847	3,352,453 00
Excess of 1861	$89,699 00

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADEL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SAVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An idea of the immense strength now wielded by the Government may be gathered from the fact that the volunteer force now in the field numbers fully *four hundred and eighty thousand men*—having but twenty thousand more to be recruited to reach the number authorized by Congress.

We have late and important intelligence from Port Royal by an arrival at this port, and from Charleston papers of the 12th inst., received in Baltimore by way of Old Point. The transport steamer *Coatzacoalcos* arrived here yesterday morning, having left Port Royal on the afternoon of Wednesday. Our troops at that time had all landed, and the stores and ordnance were being rapidly discharged. There was a rumor that our pickets near the Savannah Ferry had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were sent on the day the *Coatzacoalcos* left. Formal possession of Beaufort was to be taken on Thursday, and the Charleston papers intimate that Gen. SHERMAN would have some difficulty in doing so. They state that Gen. LEE was making extensive preparations to defend it, though the nature of the preparations is not made very clear. A battery had been erected at Port Royal Ferry, upon which were mounted guns taken out of the privateers *Lady Davis* and *Huntress*, and here, it is stated, a stand would be made. The Charleston *Mercury* is disposed to condemn the preparations which have been made, as inadequate to the emergency.

The immediate effect of the recent great Union victory at Piketon, Ky., and the operations of the Union people in East Tennessee, is seen in the retreat of ZOLLICOFFER, with his entire army, from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap. This was effected on Wednesday, and so fearful was he of pursuit that he blockaded the road along the entire distance by blasting immense rocks from the hills on either side. We are still without the full particulars of the Battle of Piketon, but all intelligence tends to the conclusion that the victory was most complete.

Our dispatches from Missouri this morning announce a retrograde movement of our army towards St. Louis. The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS, as before announced, have taken the route by way of Warsaw, and those of Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH, after moving a short distance south as a feint to cover the retirement of the main body, have returned to Springfield, and are to proceed to St. Louis, *via* Rolla. Springfield, it is announced, is to be entirely evacuated, and the Union men of that city and the surrounding country have already left or are preparing to leave, not caring to trust themselves again to the tender mercies of the rebels. PRICE, it is announced, is beginning to move his army, numbering twenty-seven thousand men, with twenty-five pieces of artillery, and on Saturday morning last was marching towards Pineville, in McDonald County, in the southwestern part of the State, while MCCULLOCH was marching towards Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas. It is further announced that PRICE intends to go into Winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington County, Arkansas, and that consequently all chances of a battle are at an end. The St. Louis papers, however, still insist upon it that PRICE has a most formidable army, with which he is anxious to fight.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 13th, has intelligence that Gen. BENHAM'S force had crossed the Kanawha to attack FLOYD'S forces. On Sunday last cannonading was heard at Cannelton, ten miles below Gauley Bridge, and the report was that Gen. ROSECRANS had engaged the rebels, said to be about 7,000 strong, and that FLOYD was retreating.

A gentleman just arrived in Louisville from the southern part of Kentucky, gives some interesting information regarding affairs in that section. He say that the advance of the rebel line is at Bowling Green, where there are perhaps ten thousand men, defended by fortifications which he does not regard as at all formidable. Gen. BUCKNER was doing pretty much as he pleased with property of all kinds in his vicinity, appropriating it to his own use or to that of the men under his command, without offering any remuneration, and imprisoning those who attempted to interpose any legal obstacle to his proceedings. Gen. JOHNSTON is in command of the forces of which Gen. BUCKNER'S are part, and this gentleman states that typhoid fever has materially diminished the number of men able to do duty.

Col. GEARY, who distinguished himself recently in the battle of Bolivar, again claims the admiration of the country for his gallantry. Having received information of the intention of the rebels to erect fortifications opposite Point of Rocks, he on Thursday crossed the river, with a party of picked men, to reconnoitre. He discovered a force of rebels at work, and quietly closing upon them, opened upon them with volley shots, which soon routed them, with the loss of several men killed.

On board the steamship *Champion*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, were ex-Senators GWIN and BRENT, and CALHOUN BENHAM, the Attorney-General of the State of California, under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN brought to this City under arrest, by order of Gen. SUMNER, who also arrived, together with several Companies of regular soldiers, and a considerable quantity of small arms. The arrested persons took passage from San Francisco to Panama on board the *Orizaba*, with the intention, as is believed, of making their way to New-Orleans from some of the West India islands. Before arriving at Panama, however, they were placed under arrest by Gen. SUMNER, who, it appears, had sufficient knowledge of their intentions to warrant him in the course he adopted. They were conveyed across the Isthmus under guard of the National troops, notwithstanding a protest on the part of the New-Granadian authorities, who considered such a proceeding a violation of the neutrality. The force at the command of Gen. SUMNER was too formidable to be interfered with, or a forcible rescue would probably have been made. The prisoners were, unfortunately, allowed to destroy a quantity of documents while on board the *Orizaba*, by throwing them overboard.

We shall perhaps be obliged, after all, to give up the idea that the pestilent privateer *Sumter* is as yet captured. We hear of her, on the 5th ult. as having boarded a British vessel in lat. 9° 30′ N. and lon. 47° 25′, and from Panama we learn that she was at Barbados on Oct. 22, but three days before the time that her crew were reported to be in confinement on board the *Niagara* at the mouth of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 14th inst., states that the privateer schooner *Neva*, from China, had been seized there by Capt. PEASE, of the revenue cutter *Mary*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The amount of her treasure is $875,730. Among her passengers is Gen. HERRAN, Minister from New-Granada to the United States, accompanied by his family.

The *Champion* brings intelligence from Lower California that a fight had occurred at Guaymas between the foreigners and natives, in which five hundred Mexicans were put to flight by thirty-five Americans. The American Consul had been imprisoned, and three Americans shot. We also learn that a Californian recently reached Manzanilla in a small steamer loaded with percussion, probably to seek a means of transporting them to the rebel States; but he was arrested and sentenced to be shot by the authorities for introducing articles contraband of war.

The news from New-Granada by this arrival is not specially important. Gen. HERRAN had failed in his mission to Antioquia, whither he went to endeavor to bring that State to acknowledge the authority of MOSQUERA. The Governor of Antioquia had determined upon resistance, and threatened to bring into the field 5,000 men. MOSQUERA, meantime, had occupied various important points in the State, and was expected to soon have a sufficient force there to bring the refractory Governor to terms. It was reported that Gen. CANAL, commanding the forces arrayed against MOSQUERA in Santander, had been defeated and taken prisoner; and from Cauca the news is favorable to the Government. The name of the Confederation had been changed from the "United States of New-Granada," to the "United States of Colombia," and all the States except Antioquia and Panama had voted by its representatives to restore the old Colombian Confederation—the assent of Ecuador and Venezuela, or parts of them, being considered certain.

There is little news of interest from the other South American States. The vote for President of Peru had not all been returned, but it was generally believed that Gen. SAN ROMAN had been elected. The conspiracy in favor of BELZU, in Bolivia, had been suppressed. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that a battle took place on the 18th of September, between URQUIZA and Gen. MITRE, which was without decisive result.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived here yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the *Nova Scotian* and *Niagara*. She brings $70,439 on freight.

Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, according to the Exeter *News Letter*, was very nearly taken prisoner by the rebels on the 5th inst. He went into Virginia, got beyond our pickets, and would have been in the hands of the Philistines had not an officer sent a party after the Governor.

The Iron Works of RIDGWAY & Co., in Germantown, Philadelphia, which have recently been engaged in the manufacture of sabres for the Government, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. An incendiary did the mischief.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation appointing the 28th of November as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Nominating Committee of the TAX-payers' Union Association met yesterday, and Mr. R. B. MINTURN having declined the nomination, owing to ill-health, unanimously named WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The Stock Market was again buoyant yesterday, closing firm in the afternoon. The Secretary of the Treasury made sale to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia of $50,000,000 of the 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stock of the Government, twenty years to run, at a rate equivalent to a 7 ₩ cent. stock, of the same tenor, at par, say 90½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 108¾ ₩ cent.

The demand was more active for Flour and Wheat yesterday; prices of prime Wheat advanced. Corn was very firm, and in good request. The transactions in Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Provisions, Oils, Naval Stores, Fruit, Iron, Lead, Hemp, Tin, Seeds and Spices, were restricted. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Tallow and Ingot Copper. Whisky was heavy, and cheaper. The freight engagements were rather more extensive, but at easier rates.

FRONT AND REAR.—We have a military foothold now in half of the States over which DAVIS claims to be sovereign ruler, and are likely very soon to have a foothold in three or four more, if not the whole of them. Of Virginia, we have full command of that third which lies west of the mountains, not to speak of the region opposite Washington and the possession of Fortress Monroe. In North Carolina we hold Hatteras; in South Carolina, Port Royal; in Florida, the Tortugas and Fort Pickens, in Mississippi, Ship and other islands. In all these States the flag of the Union flaunts defiance in the face of traitors. Beside these, we are likely ere long to get hold of Brunswick, in Georgia. By the capture of Pensacola a large part of Alabama will be at our mercy. The Ballze, in Louisiana, is open to us. We can occupy Galveston Island, in Texas, at our convenience. On the Northern line, Gen. NELSON, the victor of Piketon, is hovering on the verge of Tennessee, and the rebels of Cumberland Gap are likely to find themselves flanked one of these cold mornings when they wake up. The National army is within a stone's throw of Arkansas, and our Western lads are roused from their slumbers to the music of its alligators. This completes the circle of the so-called sovereign Confederate States. On the other hand, not a single rebel soldier has yet set foot on the sacred soil of any one of the Free States of the Union.

Why the North Must Triumph.

As the contest with the rebellion proceeds, we begin to see more clearly the mighty difference between a people complete in whatever can give strength—education; the application to the creation of wealth of the best contrivances of ingenuity, and skill, and patient industry, which well knows that values are always in ratio to cost. The people most addicted to the arts of peace, are, when fully roused, the most terrible in arms, from the skill and cunning they acquire in engines of destruction. A mechanic at the North, quietly constructing a steam-engine—neither himself nor his work ever seen—exerts a greater influence over the contest than a Southern regiment, with all its vaunting and bravado. The Port Royal Forts could not have been taken by any force that the North could put into the field, marching it all the way by land. A few ships demolish them, scattering, in a few hours, their defenders, panic-stricken. Our skill multiplies the power of our soldiers a thousand fold; the moment they can be brought into action, the disparity between the combatants is at once seen to be almost infinite.

The elements controlling the contest, the rebels certainly overlooked. It was impossible that it should be otherwise. Although for more than a generation they had administered the Government at Washington, all the materials for its support were drawn from the Free States. If a fort was to be built, or a ship constructed, or a difficult undertaking to be executed, the practical man was always the *Yankee*—a name which has every where come to be the synonym of expedients and skill. The North fed, clothed and paid the army and navy; supplied the ships and the men; the means for their mobilization, and filled the commissariat. The traitors, who so long wielded the Government, had only to command, and the versatile North was only too happy to execute the order. Utterly ignorant of practical affairs, they thought that the same command, issued upon a Southern soil, would be followed by similar obedience; that to will would be, as formerly, to possess. No arguments could reach them, because they could not appreciate the ground upon which these were urged. They, consequently, rushed madly forward in the work of destruction, little dreaming that, in severing themselves from the North, they forever cut themselves off from the source of their strength and power.

The social system of the South is such that the rebels can send a large number of men into the field. But this all. They cannot long feed them without constant change of place, in which rapine supplies the place of money. The South, at best, can only act on the defensive. It cannot make a forward movement, nor has it really ever attempted one except in Missouri, which was only a dash of marauders, taking advantage of Gen. FREMONT'S inaction, and running, when threatened, with much greater celerity than it advanced. PRICE'S forces never constituted an army. It is this incapacity for any forward movement that is so fatal alike to the harmony of councils as well as to the military success of the rebels. When the war broke out, the overrunning of the North was supposed to be a very easy matter. The rebel soldiers were always promised their Winter quarters in Northern cities, the wealth and pleasures of which their imaginations had magnified a thousand fold. The conquest of the North was foreseen to be the only condition of an honorable peace. But no forward movement was made. The fugitives from Bull Run were not even followed. Upon the evening of that disaster, five thousand troops, properly appointed, could have captured Washington. The prize lay helpless before them, but the rebels could not even reach out a hand to grasp it. The forces grouped around Manassas did not then, and do not to-day constitute an army. In the true sense of the term, capable of active offensive as well as defensive operations. The whole South cannot supply it with what would be necessary for a forward movement of fifty miles in the face of an enemy, with the immense train of wagons, horses, materials, commissariat and munitions of war. It may be difficult for us to drive it from its intrenchments—to overcome its *vis inertia*—which constitutes its real strength.

If the South could have put forth any great military effort, it would have certainly made some attempt to capture Fortress Monroe, which is literally a rope around its neck, stopping by slow degrees its very respiration. The thunderbolts we launch upon the Southern coast we fabricate in the great Southern seaport. As a base of operations it is worth to us 100,000 men in the field, and would be cheaply purchased by the rebels at the loss of 50,000. Why do they not attempt to seize upon a position of such importance, the possession of which, in the hands of their enemies, is a burning disgrace to their military prowess? Because, with half a million of men mustered against it, it would defy all their assaults. A few men-of-war in the harbor would amply guarantee its safety with a garrison of only two thousand men. All these half million of men could not drive a gunboat from Hampton Roads. In their naval arm, they are not only utterly helpless, but they do not even propose to supply their deficiency. Since the outbreak, we do not suppose that the keel of a single ship-of-war has been laid. The few vessels stolen from the United States constitutes their whole fleet, and when these are captured, as they are being one after another, not a vessel will be left to them.

This illustration will serve for the whole case. We need not question the personal bravery of the people of the South. We may admit them to be entirely earnest and sincere. But such qualities have very little to do with the results of a contest when waged against a people equally courageous and sincere, and who add to those qualities mechanical skill and wealth, abundant means of locomotion, with the highest capacity for the administration of affairs. To determine which is to be the victor, we have only to ascertain which can best feed, arm, pay and move its soldiers. Here is the whole science of war.

The discontent is coming to be universal at the South that peace is not conquered upon the enemy's soil. "If," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "our advice had been followed, and Maryland and Washington had been seized, we should never have seen the enemy in Port Royal harbor." Of course not. Maryland was not seized,—not that the necessity of such a step was not as apparent to the Confederate Generals as to the literary gentlemen of rebeldom,—but they were held, by want of means to move forward, which all rebeldom could not supply. Why, is not ye understood. Change after change has been made in the Southern commissariat, which comes in for the blame, but no improvement is visible, simply because none is possible. The hands of the rebels are still uplifted in astonishment at their own inaction. The truth will ere long flash upon them, and when fully realized, the rebellion will really be at an end.

The South cannot contend against us with any hope of success, because it cannot meet us on equal terms. It can no more excel us in arms than it can in wealth and the arts of peace. It is in our superiority in these that our strength lies. It may and will take time to prepare these for action, but when the preparation is complete, we make short work of the job before us. Since August we have been subjected to the taunts of the world for the want of progress in putting down the rebellion,—its independence pronounced *un fait accompli*. But the world overlooked the gunboats which were being quietly constructed in our shipyards, and which in four hours after they went into action, struck a blow which has really brought a State at our feet, and sent a thrill of terror through every rebel heart. We were content, because we understood the work in which we are engaged. We take time for preparation, which, when made, cannot be resisted. Every day we are growing stronger by the construction of our immense armaments. Every day is the South really growing weaker, because it is consuming what it commenced with much faster than it is producing. We are moving forward with an accelerating pace; the rebels are retrograding with an equally rapid one.

Europe at Rest About Cotton.

Of the intention of the English Government to permit no pressure for cotton, however urgent, to prompt interference with the blockade of the Southern ports, there is no room for rational doubt. Not only does the semi-official Press seize every occasion to convey this impression, but conspicuous parliamentary supporters of the Ministry go down to their constituents, apparently with no other object than to make the statement, and Cabinet Ministers repeat it, wherever they can obtain an audience. Earl RUSSELL, Earl DE GRAY, the Duke of ARGYLE, Mr. GLADSTONE, have all said so, and that in the part of England where distress is likely to be the severest, and the unpopularity of such rigid regard to international faith the most probable. Notwithstanding the pinch is already felt in Lancashire, and half-time has become the rule in almost every factory town, it appears now to be the conviction that the storm must be weathered, without swelling it with the possibilities of war.

Of this religious regard to international obligations, little, we presume, is due to an abstract love of justice; and very much to the fact that the supply of cotton is found to have been underrated, and the belief that reasonable economy may make it hold out until Spring. Then, it is assumed, the war will reach its term. That the London *Times* and *Morning Post* foresee this term in the awakening of the Government and people of this country to the knowledge that we have undertaken the impossible in endeavoring to conquer the rebellious States, is a point of little consequence to the American reader. With the advent of Spring, the war will doubtless be so far advanced as to admit of a safe estimate of its duration; and it is very certain that while the rigors of Winter will have been passed by the British operative, the necessity of exchanging cotton for the sinews of war will have become so transcendent at the South as to compel the release, through the several openings our navy will have established by that time, of material portions of the crop. The calculations of the British Liberal Press, though violently contraverted by the London *Herald*, and other Tory organs, are, therefore, quite within the bounds of reasonable probability, and fully justify the passive attitude of the Government.

It is in the highest degree probable that the view which has thus obtained in England is also the view of the French Emperor. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article we translate elsewhere, asserts that French spinners have all they need for the Winter, and can without anxiety await the cessation of the war in the Spring. The *Constitutionnel* has recently passed into the editorial charge of M. GRANDGUILLOT, who is so often the medium of the highest official inspiration, and whose pen indulges in no eccentricities likely to be distasteful to his Imperial master. The reasoning of the *Constitutionnel* has thus a semi-official authority. While, therefore, anonymous writers for Brussels newspapers describe France and England as about to unite in an assault upon the blockade, we have what is practically official warrant for believing the contrary; and that in their present cheerful estimate of the cotton supply there is a satisfactory pledge of peace.

WHY BEAUFORT IS AN OPEN PORT.—Doubt has been expressed in several quarters as to the right of the National Government to raise the blockade at Beaufort, while maintaining it elsewhere. The impression is conveyed that the whole cordon is invalidated by the dropping of this single loop; and that European Powers, patient heretofore, will never permit such capricious relaxations. It is sufficient to say in answer, that the proclamation of the blockade closed *rebel* ports. Any port passing from the possession of the rebels is by the very fact reopened, and trade resumes its flow thither as a matter of course, insomuch that it would require fresh Executive action to close it to shipping, whether foreign or domestic. Collector BARNEY only awaits the appointment of a Collector at Beaufort to grant any clearance demanded. Such an appointment Secretary CHASE engages to make forthwith.

Californians Caught on the Seas.

The arrest of Messrs. GWIN, BENHAM and BRENT, by order of Gen. SUMNER, is one of those incidents which is striking and startling, simply because all the facts of the present anomalous period in the national career are so necessarily. Of the immediate reasons which prompted the action of Gen. SUMNER, we are of course not advised. He doubtless proceeded upon something beyond a general impression as to the culpability of those gentlemen. Yet that impression might well have warranted the step merely as a precautionary measure. The three prisoners were open and declared sympathizers with secession. The Breckinridge interest in California had the three for its nucleus. Dr. GWIN, when in the United States Senate, lent himself to all the plots and plans of the men who have since precipitated the Union into the abyss of revolution; went home to California in order at once to procure his reelection to the Senate, and to secure the State to the Disunionists; and when defeated, returned to Washington to act as advocate, negotiator, go-between, of his Southern friends. His son, it will be remembered, he instantly removed from West Point, when the rebellion broke out, and sent him to join the rebel army. It has been currently stated in California, that all three gentlemen had gone to the Isthmus, not to proceed to the Atlantic coast, but indirectly to the Confederate States, there to join their fortunes with those of the insurrection. The circumstance of none of the three having procured "through tickets" seems to lend color to this theory; though indeed the fact may have suggested the theory. Our correspondent at Aspinwall states a circumstance, which, if verified, certainly creates suspicions it will be difficult for the prisoners—if they are indeed prisoners, who have the liberty of the city unrestrained—to thoroughly remove. Gen. SUMNER, with less of the detective than was essential to his new avocation, omitted to seize and search their baggage, when the arrest was made. It is stated that the three gentlemen took advantage of the omission to throw their papers overboard; and that these, with a carpet-bag of Dr. GWIN, were seen scattered in the wake of the ship. When the search was subsequently made, not a document, or letter, or scrap of paper, could be found in the luggage of either. The fact, if it be one, invites explanation.

As to the international questions arising out of the transportation of the prisoners across the Isthmus, in disregard of the protest of the local authorities, they admit, we conceive, of very little apprehension. Our treaties with New-Granada concede the right of passing troops and prisoners over the railroad. The fact that these gentlemen were prisoners of State is not material; for New-Granada has never taken official notice of the Southern Confederation, nor recognized its possession of belligerent rights; and if it had, the prisoners represent themselves as citizens of the United States, and therefore place themselves without the pale of international law. If offenders at all, they are local offenders; they were arrested upon the territory of the United States, for every vessel bearing the National flag is a portion of our territory; and consequently any interference with their transfer to a proper place for trial or punishment would be an act of unwarranted insolence, which we should be authorized to prevent or resent. If the culprits were pirates, caught on the South Seas, and sent home under guard to New-York for trial by way of Panama, an attempt on the part of the Isthmean authorities to release them *in transitu* would be a palpable outrage. The transit of Messrs. GWIN, BENHAM, and BRENT, differs from such a possible case only in the fact of soldiers happening to be present, and serving as the guard. When these obvious principles are submitted to the New-Granadian Government, with the assurance that no violation of its sovereignty was contemplated, we may be assured that the somewhat demonstrative impertinence of Señor HERRAN will be promptly disavowed.

THE RESTORATION OF THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.—The merchants of this City are moving for the restoration of that clause in the old warehousing law which allows merchandise to remain in *bond* three years before it was required to be withdrawn, either for consumption or reëxportation. The new law, which reduces the time to three months, strikes a fatal blow at the system and at the commercial prosperity of this City. We trust that a people who have contributed so liberally to the support of the Government, and without whose aid it could not have been sustained, will, by an amendment of the odious features of the new law, have some return made them by Government for the benefits it has received. Elsewhere we give a communication from the merchants to Mr. BARNEY, the Collector of this port, and his letter forwarding the same to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The history of States and communities affords sometimes strange coincidences, which would almost make one believe in astrology and in the influence of stars upon names. Take, for instance, Port Royal, and you will find that this name has, since its foundation, been coupled with heresies of some kind, as if to show that the word royal is not a protection against the emancipation of the mind and the progress of freedom in the world.

Port Royal is the name of a place near Paris, upon which a convent was built as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. Convents, it is known, were to Pagan society what conventicles were after the Reformation, assemblies of heretics flying from persecution, and protesting against the established religion of the time, which then embodied also social and political opinions. Three hundred years after, in 1562, RIBAULT, a friend of Admiral COLIGNY, started from France with a colony of heretics, flying also from persecution, ascended the Atlantic as far as the spot our fleet is now occupying, and finding it worthy of the residence of a king, called it Port Royal.

About one hundred years later, in 1649, Port Royal, in France, became the seat of a society of heretics called Jansenists, who, during nearly a century, plunged the country into great agitation, and finally succeeded in driving out Jesuitism from Portugal, Spain, France, Naples, and from the whole world. Two hundred years afterwards, in November, 1860, Port Royal, in America, a place of resort for a species of social and political heretics, who believe Slavery to be the corner-stone of civilization, and rebellion against an inoffensive Government, to which they have sworn allegiance, a duty, is captured by a fleet of heretics, led by an heretic of French extraction, who believes that Slavery is a social crime and rebellion a political one. Founded and baptized by an heretical Frenchman, the seat of religious heresy in France, of social and political heresy in America, Port Royal is finally taken just three hundred years after its foundation by the descendant of a French family—Commodore DUPONT—as heretical, we believe, as its founder. Who will dare say, after that, there is nothing in a name?

The War and the Great Exhibition.

In ordinary times, it would be perfectly disgraceful for the United States, a nation which not only boasts overmuch of its excellence in all things, but which really excels in many things, to be as poorly represented at London next year as it was in 1851. But now, our people are excusing themselves from an adequate attempt in this direction on the basis of the war. We think this is all wrong, for two most excellent reasons,

First—Our manufactures, such as locomotives, cars, steamboats, machine-tools, wood-working machinery, carriages, iron and steel, building hardware, iron buildings and bridges, gun-making machinery, agricultural implements and machinery, cotton and woolen machinery, steam engines for all purposes, special tools and machinery, and a variety of textile fabrics, have lost for the present the vast market of the rebel States, and must secure other markets forthwith. In most of these productions we can rival England and the manufacturing countries of Europe, as to design, quality and price. The manufactories of England, especially, excepting the cotton mills, are now crowded with orders from such countries as Russia, Spain, Egypt, South America, &c., for these very goods. We referred a day or two since to an order for fifty locomotives—a matter of above half a million—from Spain, given to an English house, at the time when our shops are almost empty—their safes filled with Southern repudiated paper—and when it is a demonstrated fact, needing only *exhibition* to be generally admitted, that American locomotives are far superior to English locomotives. This is but a small specimen of what we are losing, when we most need foreign orders. The recent contract of Mr. WEBB, the American ship-builder, for frigates, from Italy, and a large order for gun-machinery from Spain, now executing in Philadelphia, are specimens of what our mechanicians get a chance to do, if they only have the enterprise to *show* foreigners what they *can do*. As a specimen of the excellence of our machine-work, we again refer to the fact, that the machinery for making the English Enfield rifles was mostly constructed in Massachusetts. Now, all we need is to *show* our superiority in matters wherein we have it; and to that end, England, with a liberality that to some extent redeems her meanness in other particulars, offers us, duty free, all the space and facilities we want in her Great Exhibition next Summer, and our Government offers to carry and return all articles free of charge. If our manufacturers are so very slow as to miss this grand opportunity to secure the world for a market, they deserve to have their wheels rust in idleness.

Second—It is important that England and France should understand the strength and vitality of the North. Our war matters look very favorable to-day; we cannot tell when reverses may come, and with them, aid to the rebels from abroad. Now there is nothing, associated with a vigorous prosecution of the war, which will so thoroughly convince Europe of our vast resources, and our unabated power, as to send, in the very crisis of a struggle for national existence, a splendid and comprehensive contribution, in all branches of civil and military manufactures, to a world's exhibition across the Atlantic. They would hardly expect a people, away in this new country, while supporting and advancing an army of half a million, constructing a great navy, blockading a thousand miles of coast, defending a thousand miles of frontier, and raising five hundred millions of money, to make any demonstration at all in a London exhibition. But if, while doing all these things, and doing them well, instead of showing evidences of exhaustion and weakness, we rival the Old World in this peaceful competition besides, the Old World will begin to suspect that an interference in our matters will be slightly risky and expensive.

There is no good reason why such a demonstration on our part should not be made. Indeed, there are unusual facilities. In all the manufactures we have mentioned, and many more, and in the fine arts as well, there is now a magnificent display of material *lying idle*. Take, for instance, the locomotives, steam fire-engines, carriages and machine tools ordered by the South, and happily not delivered. All their owners have to do is to put them on the Government ship, and at small expense, club together and employ one or more competent agents, to set them up and put them in operation in London. In the last-mentioned view of the case, Government would certainly give every facility as to transportation. The proper degree of enterprise on our part would cram the American department with an array of manufactures and works of art which, in view of our former demonstration, in 1851, and especially in view of our present struggle with the great rebellion, would astonish all Europe. And the crowning demonstration of all would be to haul an English train with a Yankee locomotive, and to carry excursionists to France and Holland and Belgium in a Sound steamer, without making them seasick. Cannot the *Metropolis*, or the *City of New-York*, or the *Commonwealth*, be spared (to make a fortune) for one season?

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss JULIA DALY will take her first benefit at this house to-night, when the "Female American Cousin" and the "Octoroon" will be played for the last time this season. These pieces in themselves have kept the house full during the week, and there can hardly be a doubt that if the weather is fine the admirers of the lady will rally to her support, and produce a bumper. Miss DALY has been received with so much favor by our public that she will doubtless become one of our "regular" stars.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion with $875,730 in Treasure.

Summary Action of Gen. Sumner.

Ex-Senators Gwin and Brent and Calhoun Benham Under Arrest.

A Guard of United States Soldiers takes Them Across the Isthmus.

Ineffectual Protest of the New-Granadian Authorities.

The Privateer Sumter at Barbados on Oct. 22.

A Fight at Guaymas between Mexicans and Americans.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on Nov. 4, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings as prisoners of State Ex-Senators GWIN and BRENT, of California, and CALHOUN BENHAM, Attorney-General of the State under Mr. BUCHANAN. These gentlemen took passage for Panama in the *Orizaba*, on which, unhappily for them, were Brig.-Gen. SUMNER, with a force of United States soldiers. Before arriving at their destination they were placed under arrest by order of the General, and carried across the Isthmus under guard of the National forces, in spite of the protest of the New-Granadian authorities, who had not military strength at hand sufficient to resist this procedure or to arrest Gen. SUMNER, as they tried to do. The prisoners contrived to destroy some documents which might have furnished valuable evidence against them.

Gen. HERRAN, family, servants, and private Secretary, came on the *Champion*. His destination is Washington, as minister from his government to the United States.

Among the passengers by the *Champion*, are Cols. J. W. Nesmith and Merchant; Capts. Judd, J. Stewart, Thos. Hendrickson, Bootes, C. S. Briggs, T. B. Green; Lieuts. J. Upham, Gilliss, Williston, Wm. Blanchair Warner, Hardin, Dendy and Kip, of the regular army, together with 700 men of the Third Infantry.

The *Uncle Sam*, while on the way from San Francisco to Panama, spoke the *Panama* on the 24th, and was informed that a fight had occurred at Guaymas, between the foreigners and natives. The American Consul was imprisoned, and three Americans shot. It is said that 35 Americans put 500 Mexicans to flight.

A Californian recently reached Manzanillo in a small steamer from California, loaded with percussion caps. He was arrested and sentenced to be shot by the authorities for introducing articles contraband of war.

The British steamer *Avon*, which arrived at Aspinwall just before the *Champion* left, reports that the privateer *Sumter* was at Barbados on Oct. 22.

The general news brought by the *Champion* is not especially important. From New-Granada we learn that Gen. HERRAN had been entirely unsuccessful in his mission to Antioquia to endeavor to bring that State under Gen. MOSQUERA's authority. Gen. CARMONA of MOSQUERA's most unprincipled opponents, left at Commissioners to Bogota to arrange for laying down his arms. In Cauca the Government forces were gradually getting the upper hand of the Revolutionists.

The "United States of New-Granada" are now known as "the United States of Columbia."

Gen. SAN ROMAN has probably been elected President of Peru, in place of CASTILLA.

In Bolivia, the conspiracy in favor of BALTU was speedily suppressed.

The Argentine Confederation is still in an unsettled condition. An undecisive battle was reported to have taken place between URQUIZA, of the Confederates, and Gen. MITRE, of the Buenos Ayrean forces, on Sept. 18.

The following is the *North Star's* specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.			
Dunn & Manes.....	$1,000	Wells, Fargo & Co....	715
Jones, Bishop & Co....	300	S. Howard's Sons, Boston	
Jones, Wilson.....	410	ton.....	500
Cowperthwright & Harrison	800	Order.....	500
Schmidt & Hoffman....	1,060		
Total.....			$5,285

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	$10,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	41,502
Seligmann & Co.	32,000	Jos. Nickerson, of Boston	8,000
Lees & Escat.....	6,000	A. Rosenbaum & Co..	16,300
Garland & Aspinwall	9,048	Frank Baker.....	27,500
Wm. Heller & Co....	10,500	Richard Patrick.....	38,000
Wm. M. Hawley.....	6,000	Eugene Kelly & Co...	80,000
J. Parker & Son....	8,100	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	65,514
Oliver & Bro.....	3,800		
Chandler Bro.....	10,000	Ballin & Sander....	30,600
Jennings & Brewster	13,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	338,500
Young, Bond & Co...	6,000	Jas. Patrick & Co...	43,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	40,100	Order.....	14,864
Daniel & Bro.....	23,000		
		Total.....	$875,730

SUMMARY ACTION OF GEN. SUMNER.

SEIZURE OF DR. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM, AND SENATOR BRENT, BY GEN. SUMNER—ATTEMPTED ARREST OF GEN. SUMNER BY THE AUTHORITIES OF PANAMA—THE PRISONERS TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE ISTHMUS UNDER A GUARD OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

When the steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco for Panama, had got well clear from the wharf, Capt. PEARSON first discovered that he had three distinguished persons on board, whose names were not on the passenger list, viz.: WM. M. GWIN late Senator of the United States; CALHOUN BENHAM, Mr. BUCHANAN's Attorney-General for California, and Mr. — BRENT, late State Senator of California. All three being well-known Secessionists, it was no marvel to the captain to find them his clandestine guests. It happened that Gen. SUMNER, with 500 United States troops and 10,000 rifled muskets, were also on board the *Orizaba*. Dr. GWIN and his companions exhibited a little uneasiness as the vessel approached Alcatraz, to receive a salute, but from that time until she was within two days from Panama, nothing further occured to disturb their equanimity. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. SUMNER politely informed the trio that they were his prisoners, he having good evidence that they were plotting against the peace and safety of the United States of America. He at the same time signified to them that they would not be placed under close arrest till the ship reached anchorage in the Bay of Panama. But Gen. SUMNER did not proceed to do what would have seemed to be the next most natural thing: to seize the papers of the aforesaid individuals, but sat himself quietly down and lit his cigar. Upon this, Mr. BRENT and Mr. BENHAM went straight to their rooms, and threw from their windows large packages of papers and documents, which no doubt would have been of more value to the Government than fifty such gentlemen as the distinguished prisoners. Of course, after the horse was stolen, the General locked the stable by placing seals upon the trunks and parcels, and taking the articles under his own charge. A carpet-bag was also seen floating astern, supposed to have been thrown from Dr. GWIN's room.

The *Orizaba* reached her anchorage at Panama at 5½ A. M. yesterday morning, but the tide being too far out to enable Capt. PEARSON to land his muskets before night, the passengers were mostly kept on board. After breakfast, the news of the arrest having reached the shore, Mr. RAN RUNELS, of Texas, who has just vacated the office of United States Consul at Chinandega, Nicaragua, and Mr. THEO. J. DE SAHLA, of Tennessee, late United States Vice-Consul at Panama, applied to the authorities for the arrest of Gen. SUMNER, charged with restraining the liberty of Dr. GWIN, and with intent to forcibly carry him out of New-Granada, in contempt of her sovereignty, and in violation of her territory. The Governor immediately instituted an inquiry, and finding the facts to be as charged, issued orders to the Chief of Police, and to the commander of the military force, to prevent any such procedures. Fifty or sixty men were accordingly guarding the landing-place all day yesterday, while the Governor, Gen. HERRAN, and the United States Consul, were endeavoring to negotiate. However, all diplomacy was futile, as Gen. SUMNER shut off further argument by declaring that he must take the prisoners across the Isthmus, and leave his Government to settle matters of violated sovereignty, &c. This morning, at 6 o'clock, the prisoners were landed under a strong guard of United States soldiers, and placed in the cars, without any military resistance on the part of the Panama authorities, they having only 275 men in the place, while Gen. SUMNER had 466, armed with Minié guns. The Governor, however, strongly protested against the action of Gen. SUMNER, as well in violating the territory by the violent transportation of prisoners across it, as by landing and placing in a warlike attitude armed men on the soil.

The doctor and his companions took passage only to Panama, from San Francisco. It is understood they intended to go from Aspinwall to Havana, *viâ* St. Thomas, in the hope of reaching New-Orleans. It is also reported here that the United States Consul at Panama protested against the action of Gen. SUMNER. Another report says he assented cordially to the course pursued. Both can't be right.

The prisoners reached Aspinwall at 10 o'clock this morning. On getting out from the train they were marched through close ranks of soldiers, drawn up on both sides of the track, preceded and followed by armed men.

THE CHAMPION'S PASSENGERS.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF SENATOR GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM AND J. LANCASTER BRENT.

The steamer *Champion* had on board five companies of the Third Artillery (regulars) and three companies belonging to the Sixth Infantry. The following are the names of the officers: Lieut.-Col. CHAS. S. MERCHANT, Commanding; Adjutant, Lawrence Kipp; Quartermaster, E. V. Warner; Surgeon, Dr. J. J. Milham; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Herndon. Company C—Lieut.-Commanding, La Rhett Livingston; Company G—Lieut.-Commanding, George B. Dandy; Company H—Capt. Joseph H. Stewart; Company I—Capt. Judd; Company M—Capt. Winder.

These soldiers have been for some time occupying barracks at Presidio and Benicia; but better use for them occurring nearer home, their place in California is to be supplied by the militia of the State, and they will, in all probability, soon find themselves in active service somewhere about the seat of actual warfare. The troops made the passage between San Francisco and Panama on the steamship *Orizaba*.

Gen. SUMNER, late in command of the Department of the Pacific, was also on board, and, among other passengers, were Ex-Senator GWIN, Col. CALHOUN BENHAM, of South Carolina, (late United States District-Attorney of San Francisco, and notorious as a second of Judge TERRY in the duel which proved fatal to the unfortunate BRODERICK,) and J. LANCASTER BRENT, a gentleman of Southern birth and proclivities. These three persons were known to possess the strongest sympathies with secession, and their conversation on the passage so far betrayed the fact that, when within a few hours' sail of Panama, Gen. SUMNER felt himself justified in authorizing their arrest on a comprehensive charge of treason. They were accordingly placed in nominal custody, and an inspection of their baggage proved that they had not been suspected without good and efficient cause.

On arriving at Panama some friends of Senator GWIN sought to incite the native authorities to interfere in this matter and prevent the prisoners being conveyed, as such, across the neutral territory of the Isthmus. Gen. HERRAN, newly appointed Minister from the Granadian Republic to the United States, is said to have interfered, being moved to do so by certain relations of friendship that had existed between himself and Dr. GWIN, but no serious difficulty transpired, and Messrs. GWIN, BRENT and BENHAM are now safe, under strict surveillance, at the New-York Hotel—an establishment they have formerly patronized under more agreeable circumstances, and to which they expressed a desire to be taken. What will be eventually done with them is not yet ascertained. At present, though deprived of liberty, they are not subjected to any particular amount of inconvenience.

ADDITIONAL FROM PANAMA.

Particulars of the Arrest of Dr. Gwin and his Confederates — The Expedition against Ecuador.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 3—P. M.

A considerable amount of excitement has been created here to-day, owing to a very important arrest made on board the *Uncle Sam* yesterday when coming up the Bay.

It appears that Dr. WM. M. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and J. BRENT, of California, were on board, and being of known secession principles, their baggage was searched, and papers compromising them with the Secessionists found on board. Gen. SUMNER, who is a passenger on board, at once issued an order for their arrest by the troops under his command.

As there was not time to land the passengers by this morning's tide, they could not be sent over until the afternoon, and meanwhile the report of the arrest of the gentlemen got currency on shore.

Some friends of Dr. GWIN, who are here at present, applied to the Governor to annul the arrests, on the ground that they were made in the waters of New-Granada, and that a foreign Government has no right to transport political prisoners over this territory.

Gen. HERRAN, who is an intimate friend of Dr. GWIN's, also used his influence in his behalf, and the result is, that the Governor has issued an order prohibiting the conveyance of the prisoners across the Isthmus, and a large force of soldiers has been sent to the station to release them as soon as they land. I shall give you the result when it occurs.

Gen. HERRAN has decided, I learn, to proceed to Washington on this steamer.

Six o'clock P. M.—Since the foregoing matters have come to a crisis. The United States Consul went on board the *Uncle Sam*, and it has been settled that the prisoners are to be allowed to cross the Isthmus as such, and the question of future arrests to be referred to Washington.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The British steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and Callao, has just arrived. Gov. BIGLER and family are among the passengers, *en route* for San Francisco. The *Bogota* brings $240,000 in treasure.

There is little news from the coast. MEIGGS has concluded contracts with the Chili Government to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad. His contracts now amount to about $10,000,000.

Business in Chili is improving.

Peru is still excited about the elections.

CASTILLA and SAN ROMAN appear to have quarreled, but the former still carries everything his own way at the total disregard of the Constitution and the laws.

The intended expedition against Ecuador and Bolivia are still talked of, but may in the end be merely a political dodge of CASTILLA for keeping up his army and navy.

The news brought to the Isthmus yesterday, by the Royal mail steamer from Carthagena, is that Bogota remains perfectly quiet under the Mosquera Government. Gen. HERRAN has come to the Isthmus, where he will remain until the next steamer, and then proceed to Washington as minister from that country.

NEW-GRANADA.

Gen. Herran Unsuccessful in Antioquia—Defection of Gen. Carral—The Government Forces Successful in Cauca.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

I have but very little of importance to transmit by this mail. The British steamer from the South Pacific has not yet arrived, and on account of the late accident to the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, we have nothing from the Central American States.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall late last evening and landed her mail this morning. The news from Bogota is meagre, but not unimportant. Gen. HERRAN, who went to Antioquia to endeavor to bring that State into the new pact under MOSQUERA, did not succeed in his mission. Gov. JURALDO, who (like our Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina,) takes such judgment on the people and falsely assumes that he truly represents them, has determined upon resistance, and says he can and will bring 5,000 men into the field to fight MOSQUERA. It is understood that his opposition is of a formal nature to MOSQUERA, and that he does not object to join the new Union under another leader of the same faith. The Government, in the meantime, has occupied several important points in the State, and will soon have a sufficient force there to bring the refractory Governor to terms. The decree confiscating all goods exported from or imported to Antioquia has gone into effect. The merchants of that State, it is said, have a large amount of goods in Bogota, which will be embargoed.

Gen. CANAL, one of the principal and most energetic opponents of MOSQUERA and who has occupied a portion of the State of Santander against him, has been so pressed by the troops of the Government, that he has sent Commissioners to Bogota to arrange for laying down his arms. The defection of CANAL will have a powerful influence upon Antioquia.

Since writing the above I have conversed with a gentleman of high respectability from Bogota, who says that CANAL was defeated by GOVEREZES, and taken prisoner. CANAL asked previously a suspension of hostilities for twenty-five days, which was refused, as it was suspected he only wished to gain time to increase his forces.

From the State of Cauca, the only other State which has a faction in arms against MOSQUERA, the news is favorable to the Government. By the British steamship *Anne* arrived at Panama, on the first, from Buenaventura, we have a report that is considered entirely reliable, that Col. VICTORIA has driven Gen. ARBOLEDA from Popayan, the Capital of the State, and that it is now reoccupied by the Government. ARBOLEDA had fled to Cali. Gen. PAYAN had a large force in Cauca, and would soon rid that State of the opponents of MOSQUERA. Capt. GALLO, who is blockading the port of Buenaventura on the part of ARBOLEDA, with a schooner and two or three launches, lately attacked that town by bombarding it and landing a force for an assault, but was repulsed. Preparations were being made to destroy his vessels.

"The United States of New-Granada" has undergone another and important transformation. We are now called "The United States of Colombia." All the States except Antioquia and Panama, who as yet have no representatives at Bogota, have voted to restore the old Colombian Confederation, and expect the assent of the other parties to it, viz.: Ecuador and Venezuela, or parts of them. Both these latter Republics have representatives at Bogota, deliberating upon the advantages and disadvantages of joining the new pact. One of the articles guarantees the freedom and protection of religious worship to all sects and persuasions.

Gen. HERRAN, who has been reappointed New-Granadian Minister to Washington, came to Aspinwall on the *Solent*, and will go to New-York on this steamer. His family will accompany him to Washington. Gen. JONES, late United States Minister to Bogota, did not arrive on the *Solent*, his successor, Judge BURTON, not having reached Bogota on the 10th October, when the mail left. The Judge only reached Honda on the 21st, having been detained on the River Magdalena on account of the steamer running on a snag. He would reach the Capital on the 27th. Señor LINAR ARBOLEDA accompanies Gen. HERRAN as Secretary of Legation.

Bishop MEDINA, of Carthagena, came passenger on the *Solent*, having been expelled from the country by MOSQUERA.

Panama is quiet. On Sunday evening, Oct. 27, the friends of the new Government paraded the streets with music, banners, etc., and serenaded and cheered the Governor, Secretary of State, Judge CARLOS AROSEMENA, DON MARIANO AROSEMENA, DON JOSTO AROSEMENA, and other prominent friends of the new Mosquera Government. It was only a month since that the Judge of the Superior Court threatened with fines and imprisonment any one who should shout *vivas* for MOSQUERA in the streets of Panama!

The United Statesship steam-sloop *Lancaster* is at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is daily expected there from Acapulco. The British war-ship *Tartar* is also in port. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall. Purser HENRY R. WOOLBRIDGE, of Vermont, of the *Bainbridge*, who died last steamer day, was buried on the 26th, in the Mount Hope Cemetery, near Aspinwall. Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper J. H. BILL entered upon his duties last week on the ship *Falmouth* at Aspinwall.

The steamship *Orizaba* spoke the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* off Cape St. Lucas, Oct. 27, bound to Acapulco.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Mansanillo, Mexico, bound for Acapulco on the next day.

The *Orizaba* brought $400,000 to Panama from Manzanillo, for Europe.

The British steamer *Avon* is just in at Aspinwall. The Captain reports that the *Sumter* was at Barbados 22d October.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Election in Peru—Suppression of the Conspiracy in Bolivia—A Battle Between Urquiza and Mitre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and Callao, anchored in the Bay of Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 18, and from Callao and Lima to Oct. 27. There is no news of importance.

PERU.

From Peru I learn that the votes for President, in place of Gen. CASTILLA, had not all been returned, but they foot up, so far as heard from, in favor of Gen. SAN ROMAN.

Gen. ECHENIQUE and the other persons lately expelled from Peru by Gen. CASTILLA, had reached Tulcahuano in Chili, and started for Valparaiso.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paez are to the 15th Oct. The conspiracy in favor of BALTU was extensive in its ramifications, but is suffocated. Many arrests have been made. A peace mission is to be sent to Peru.

CHILI.

This Republic is quiet. The law of amnesty in favor of political offenders had given great satisfaction, and caused great rejoicing.

Don JOSE MARIA LINARES, of Valparaiso, a very distinguished politician, was dead.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Confederates had 20,000 men in the field. Buenos Ayres, it is said, has less, and in a demoralized condition. A battle took place on the 18th of September, between URQUIZA, of the Confederates, and Gen. MITRE, of the Buenos Ayrean forces. It appears to have been a drawn battle, but reports vary. It is reported that MITRE occupies Rosario.

AFFAIRS AT VALPARAISO.

Business Prospects—Charges Against Minister Bigler—The Railway to Santiago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

There is reason to think this country may now enjoy a period of quiet. The new President has taken his seat for five years. There is little doubt he will be reelected for five years more.

Business is reviving somewhat. But during the last fortnight another heavy failure has been announced, that of NICHOLAS GARICA for $800,000.

This day, Capt. JOSEPH JANVRIN, of the brig *Townsend Jones*, is out with a letter, over his own name, in the *Mercurio* newspaper, in which he makes strong charges against Ex-Minister BIGLER and Ex-Vice-Consul RYCKMAN. He says:

"I had been wronged of my moneys, and been deceived in the most outrageous manner, both by Mr. BIGLER and by Mr. G. W. RYCKMAN, the two parties with whom I sought protection, after I abandoned the brig and cargo to the Government of Chili."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 East 19th-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, JANE REBECCA, wife of Samuel G. Doughty, and daughter of the late Richard P. Hart, of Troy, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, at Troy, for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, suddenly, JOHN KENNEDY, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 West 29th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

FORBES.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Squires, Esq., JOHN G. FORBES, aged 63 years.

His remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, DUNCAN THOMSON, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 96 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 491 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 15, CHARLES H. SEAMAN, Hart-Gate Pilot.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning papers.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUPHEMIA S., daughter of Isaac and Mary E. Hyde, aged 9 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts.

BARROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, GOSHEN, infant son of William H. and Fanny R. Barrows, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 476 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2½ P. M.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 366 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, at her residence in Delmonico place, Mrs. CATHARINE DELMONICO, widow of the late Peter A. Delmonico, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 15, JOHN RUSH, Jr., in the 19th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, EDMUND A. PRICE, infant son of Henry and Eliza Price, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 158 Clermont-av.

WHITNEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, WILLIAM A. WHITNEY, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his residence, No. 99 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

PETTIT.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, JENNETTE A., wife of John Pettit, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Hempstead, L. I., without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In Vienna, Austria, on Saturday, Oct. 26, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, son of the late Francis Griffin, of New-York, in the 23d year of his age.

The Largest and Best War Maps.

BEAUFORT,
HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL,
BULL BAY,
PIKEVILLE,
CUMBERLAND GAP,
EDWARDS' FERRY,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED

ON

H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents.
Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.
Address

H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality and tint of color suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing these beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Cash
PAID FOR
RAGS,
CANVAS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER-MAKERS' STOCK,
AT
No. 58 Cliff-st.,
New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling Shirts, Knit wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

MARRIED.

MORA—VANDEVOORT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. C. A. Farrell, of St. Ann's, JOAQUIN M. MORA, of Cuba, to HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of P. H. Vandevoort, Esq.

CARDENAS—WEBSTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, AMBROSIO DE CARDENAS Y ROSARO, of HAVANA, Cuba, to JOSEPHINE O. B., daughter of Daniel A. Webster, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BIRD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM E. BIRD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 East 19th-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, JANE REBECCA, wife of Samuel G. Doughty, and daughter of the late Richard P. Hart, of Troy, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, at Troy, for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, suddenly, JOHN KENNEDY, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 West 29th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

FORBES.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Squires, Esq., JOHN G. FORBES, aged 63 years.

His remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, DUNCAN THOMSON, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 96 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 491 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 15, CHARLES H. SEAMAN, Hart-Gate Pilot.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning papers.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUPHEMIA S., daughter of Isaac and Mary E. Hyde, aged 9 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts.

BARROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, GOSHEN, infant son of William H. and Fanny R. Barrows, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 476 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2½ P. M.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 366 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, at her residence in Delmonico place, Mrs. CATHARINE DELMONICO, widow of the late Peter A. Delmonico, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 15, JOHN RUSH, Jr., in the 19th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, EDMUND A. PRICE, infant son of Henry and Eliza Price, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 158 Clermont-av.

WHITNEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, WILLIAM A. WHITNEY, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his residence, No. 99 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

PETTIT.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, JENNETTE A., wife of John Pettit, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Hempstead, L. I., without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In Vienna, Austria, on Saturday, Oct. 26, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, son of the late Francis Griffin, of New-York, in the 23d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 895.—Nov. 15, 1861.
7, 53, 44, 56, 39, 13, 75, 74, 77, 33, 70, 67, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 696.—Nov. 15, 1861.
74, 22, 31, 63, 9, 17, 1, 41, 18, 32, 27, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old ourse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. K. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
WARRANTED,
For $25 each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

**NO

FROM CANADA.

The Great Storm in the St. Lawrence—A Yankee Captain Runs into a Ship Supposed to have Arms on Board for the C. S. A.—The Intercolonial Railroad—Secessionists and Steamers in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The storm of last week, from which the American armada seems to have so providentially escaped, has done a great deal of damage on the St. Lawrence, of which we only received news yesterday. Six ships and eleven schooners are known to have foundered in the Gulf, and on one of these wrecks fifteen lives were lost. This was on the *Ancient Mariner*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Montreal for London, with a cargo of wheat and flour. The *Aurora* is the only other lost ship whose name we know.

A very extraordinary story is told by the crew of the *Storm King*, of Glasgow, a vessel which arrived here yesterday morning. Her log shows that, on the 15th of October, she was run into, designedly, while in the Irish Channel, on her way from Liverpool to Quebec, by the American ship *Portsmouth*. She was first struck amidships, and then again just in front of the mizzenmast shrouds, doing considerable damage to her bulwarks. The *Portsmouth* did not seem to be much damaged. After the collision no communication was had between the ships, but the crew of the *Storm King* imagine that the American ship ran into them with the intention of sinking them, mistaking their ship for another of the same name which left Liverpool for the Southern States, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. The story seems to me unlikely, but there is some mystery about the affair, which will only be cleared up when we hear from the *Portsmouth*. At any rate, it seems that a *Storm King* did leave Liverpool with warlike stores for the C. S. A.

Three vessels have lately came into port with warlike stores for the British Government. One of them, the *Conway*, from London, had *fifteen thousand five hundred* barrels of gunpowder on board. The *Great Britain* brought the largest cargo of warstuffs ever landed here. The *Ealing Grove* also brought a lot, and the steamship *Jura* landed a quantity of stores for our garrison. The soldiers have been kept busy hauling guns and ammunition up the hill into the citadel. In a few days, however, our harbor will be closed by ice—the first good fall of snow happened yesterday—and then Quebec, and, indeed, the whole of Canada, will be dependent on Portland, Boston and New-York as seaports.

It is to get a railroad all through British Territory to the Atlantic that the Intercolonial Line from Halifax to Quebec is projected. Hon. Mr. VAN ROUGHNEL, from the Province, Hon. Mr. HOWE, from Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. KELLY, from New-Brunswick, have just gone to England to endeavor to get the British Government to offer a guarantee of £60,000 per annum for the construction of the work. The prevailing impression here is, that the British Government will grant the subsidy, not so much to make the Colonies independent of the States, as to assist the English shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose property would be benefited, Mr. WAYKIN, the managing Commissioner, thinks, 20 per cent. by the construction of the extension to Halifax.

That, however, is in the future. It will be pleasing for your readers to reflect that from the 23d inst., for five months to come, there will be no necessity for Mr. SEWARD'S agents watching the Canadian frontier to prevent secessionists slipping out and in, as they undoubtedly have been in the habit of doing. Mr. WARD, you may remember, late your Minister to China, is the most distinguished Southern emissary who has come this way that I know of. He and two friends managed to make their way up the Mississippi Valley and across into Canada, in spite of the vigilance of the Government agents. They had letters to influential people, bankers and others, in London, from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. STUPHENS, and others. At least as they said, but, curiously enough, *the letters were not signed*; they said as a precautionary measure to prevent any legal evidence from being made available against them if they had been caught. They left here a month ago. We have very few secessionists here now; the climate being too cold for Southern constitutions. There are a great many in the cities west of this.

Lord MONCK, our new Governor-General, is making himself very popular—one really hardly knows how. He and Lady MONCK are holding *levees* and drawing-rooms, and keeping up a vice-regal court in style.

THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Third Lecture of Francis Lieber, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in Columbia College.

Having examined the opinions entertained against war in a historical point of view, I propose now to examine the chief objections to war as to their intrinsic merit.

As to a definition of war, it will suffice for the present if I say that war is a protracted state of hostility between large masses. This is an absolute definition. I cannot say how long the hostility must be continued, or how large the masses, but you do not call, except figuratively, any hostility between two families, or a riot in the street, or where the numbers are very inferior, a war.

Now, as to the objections in point of political economy, of religion, and of morality.

FIRST—OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

DR. FRANKLIN says, in some passage of his works, never have people gained as much by any war as they have lost by the expenses of the war, therefore war was foolish and should be done away with. But Dr. FRANKLIN generalized too quickly from the war which had just passed, because, will it be maintained that wars in point of wealth are never productive? I do not belong to that class of men who maintain that war, in point of wealth, is by no means necessarily a destructive thing. Senator MCDUFFIE maintained that if all the materials used for war were produced within our own country, so that the money paid for these articles returned again to the people, there was no loss. The London *Times*, some ten years ago, maintained that the increase of the army was no loss of wealth, because it was paid by British money, and the money returned again to the people. So, within a short time, one of our leading papers maintained that it was useless to maintain that our war was ruinous, because it sets so much industry in motion. Now this betrays ignorance of the first principles of political economy. I do not think that a just war is not destructive of wealth for every dollar given for war is unproductively swallowed up as to immediate production.

In addition to this I would maintain:

First—That wealth, though of the greatest importance, is not the chief end of the State; that there is no meaner society than that which exists exclusively for the acquisition of wealth; justice, freedom and right, and many other things, stand above wealth; so it does not follow that wars must be abandoned because they are destructive to wealth.

Second—That war may be considered in the same way with regard to wealth as ministers and judges of the courts; they are not directly productive of wealth, yet are aids in the production. They give security, and security advances value. There are four factors of wealth—industry, frugality, security and intercommunication—and without security wealth cannot increase. No country suffers more than one that allows continual insult to be put upon it by foreign Powers.

Third—But history shows us that, almost without exception, civil liberty and wealth have gone hand in hand. It was so in England, in the Netherlands, and in the Middle Ages. Look at Greece. The Greeks were not only great writers, financiers, artists, poets, historians, but they were great merchants; because liberty develops a self-reliant spirit, and allows it to act in different regions. Now, liberty cannot afford to sheathe the sword for ever, for it would soon cease to be free. Asiatic despotism would soon come and put a stop to commercial activity, mental and physical

SECOND—AS TO RELIGION.

As to this I can only say, as an interesting historical fact, that all the fathers of the Church who have treated on the subject, defended and justified war. Now these fathers lived at a time when the world was filled with the horrors of continual bloodshed, and in order to find some spot of peace established convents, yet all justified war—St. Augustine especially. So a majority of the Christian teachers at the present day are for the legality of a just war—the necessity of repairing to the sword when nothing else will do, to protect our rights against conquest, or against tyranny.

THIRD—MORALITY.

We are told that war is immoral, because it acts without moral means. Now, a thing may be unethical and not immoral on this ground. A cinner is unethical, yet it is not immoral in its character on this ground. The question about war is only a subdivision of the more comprehensive question whether we are to use force at all or not. KANT says it is wrong, because it does not appeal to reason. When the constable catches a man in the act, and applies the stick to his head, although it is an application to his intellect in one sense, it is not an appeal to his reason. KANT says war does not convince. War is not commenced for this, it is to protect. When a man attacks me and I shoot him, I do not do it to convince him. The defenders of war sometimes fall into an error by appealing to the duty to decide which side is right or wrong by the victory. They compare it to a duel. It is not a duel. Victory is not always on the side of right. The Bible has passages enough that God does not give victory necessarily to the right side. You will find these passages collected in a little pamphlet published in the time of CROMWELL, and lately republished here. We want to defend ourselves. If a man tries to break into my house I try to get him out, but this does not decide who is right or wrong by an appeal to the Almighty to decide. It comes to this, if physical force is never justifiable, then war, of course, is not advisable.

It is not pleasant to talk of these things which are so clear, but we must analyze them, so we can stand on good ground in our further discussions.

Now when we come to survey the whole field of history, can we say that wars have always done injury to civilization? I will mention a few battles. The first one I will mention is the battle of Marathon, about 490 years B.C. Dr. LIEBER spoke of the condition of Greece at this time, and the fact of the Persians confusing right and left, when they attacked Greece, the only civilized portion almost in Europe, and remarked that had Persia been victorious, Greece would have formed a mere province of Persia. Look at the map or globe and imagine the part uncolored, and you will see that there is no geographical reason why Europe should not form a mere appendix to Asia. Now the vast difference between the two is from the fact that the Persians were not victorious.

Take the battle of Sena, when the brother of HANNIBAL came to sweep over Italy. If the Romans had not gained that battle, the Carthaginians with their African civilization would have swept over Italy, and Rome would have been beaten down, and I believe that, though Rome has committed many crimes, it has been in the hands of Providence one of the great means of promoting civilization. If the Carthaginians had not been beaten we should have had no Roman civilization, no Roman literature, no Roman law, and no Europe dotted all over with Roman cities.

Take a third battle—Tours, at the beginning of the Eighth Century. The Saracens had possessed themselves of Spain, and were marching victoriously in to Gaul, and if they had not been defeated at Tours, our civilization would have been beaten down, and Gaul would have been Saracenic.

Look at the battle of Lepanto, 1571: all Christianity would have failed if DON JUAN had not been victorious.

Look at the battle of Leipsic, 1813. It is said by some that it would have been better if NAPOLEON had been victorious; but if he had been, self-government would have been extirpated; despotism would have been established over the whole of Europe. NAPOLEON always said: "Everything for the people; nothing by the people." If he had been victorious, liberty would have been pressed back to England and would not have been heard of for a long time.

What would have become of us if England under WILLIAM III. had not made a bold stand against LOUIS XIV. by arms? The idea of representative government would have been extinguished from all Europe. I will mention one of the most striking illustrations of modern times.

Count CAVOUR said in one of his speeches, that there are always very few ideas that can be seized upon by all classes; we often lost those ideas we ought to seize upon with all our might, because they are the very things to raise a nation. He spoke of the nationality of Italy; there was nothing so well calculated to raise the whole Italian mind from a very depressed state as the idea of its nationality. The most striking instance of this is found in the case of Prussia and Germany. There is no one who doubts but that Germany, and especially Prussia, come in for a fair share in the promotion of our general civilization, and Prussia prepared for the struggle in times of utmost distress. NAPOLEON left Prussia in a most crippled state, after the peace in 1806. She could only keep an army of 40,000 men on foot. She nobly prepared for the great day—abolished serfdom, and established the great school-system which has served as a model for other nations. WILLIAM III. said, when it was proposed to establish the University at Berlin, "Yes, that is right; in order to raise the highest intellectual life in the nation and resuscitate nationality, the more we are physically crippled the more we should cultivate the intellect of the people." This was noble for any one. They had every man drill for a few months, and then only do camp duty twice in a year. When the time came for Prussia to rise, she put 250,000 men in the field—everyone went. I remember, when but a small boy, the University building was entirely vacant—all the students and professors had gone.

May we not hope that a similar result may be produced by our war; for I suppose we must acknowledge that we had more and more approached a state of things in which wealth was almost exclusively pursued. Earnestness, character, and a true desire of promoting the most sacred interests of mankind, had gradually receded into the background. We had learned almost to value wealth as the highest object to be obtained on this earth. We may hope that this war, carried on for such great principles, for such great and noble ideas, will not remain without a moral effect upon ourselves.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of a Trustee for the Insolvency of His Corporation—Insurance After Insolvency.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

David Ogden vs. *Samuel A. Rollo.*—This was an action to make the defendant liable for a loss suffered by the plaintiff in consequence of the insolvency of an insurance company, of which the defendant was a trustee, the complaint alleging that it was by reason of certain wrongful acts committed or allowed by the defendant, that the corporation became insolvent and irresponsible. The complaint did not allege that the plaintiff was a creditor of the corporation at the time the wrongful acts complained of were committed, but that he became a creditor subsequently thereto.

The defendant demurred, but the Court sustained the plaintiff's pleading. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court, which resulted in the following opinions:

SUTHERLAND J.—The complaint purports to contain two causes of action. The first, second, third, fourth and fifth clauses of the complaint contain the first alleged cause of action, and the sixth clause the second alleged cause of action.

I think there is a fatal mistake in both counts, or in stating both alleged causes of action, in this; that it is not alleged, nor does it appear that the plaintiff was a creditor of the corporation at the time the wrongful acts and violations of law complained of are alleged to have been done or committed.

The theory of both counts is, that the wrongful acts complained of caused the insolvency of the corporation, and that the plaintiff became a creditor after such insolvency had been so caused, and that he has sustained loss by reason of such insolvency.

The first count alleges that the unlawful acts were committed, or suffered, between the 15th of September, 1855, and the 1st day of July, 1856; and that such acts caused the insolvency of the corporation prior to said 1st day of July; and that the plaintiff is, and was, on the 1st day of July, 1856, a creditor of said corporation.

The second count alleges that the insolvency of the corporation was caused by certain wrongful acts of the defendants, in conjunction with other trustees; but it also alleges that the corporation was insolvent when the plaintiff's vessels were insured, and when the corporation became liable to the plaintiff on said insurance for a loss.

The theory of the whole complaint is that the certain wrongful acts done, permitted or suffered by the defendant as a trustee in conjunction with the other trustees, between certain dates named, caused the insolvency of the Corporation, and that the plaintiff became a creditor of the Corporation while it was so insolvent; and he really claims to recover for a loss suffered because he gave credit to, or because an insurer in an insolvent Company. If the Corporation was insolvent when he insured, or became a creditor on a loss, or otherwise, it is plain to me that he must charge his loss to the insolvency, and not to the wrongful acts complained of, which caused the insolvency. Not being a creditor when the wrongful acts were committed, or suffered, he cannot be said to have been directly injured by them. The loss or injury he complains of is too remote to be charged to the wrongful acts complained of.

Without examining any other point raised by the defendant's demurrer, I think the judgment below should be reversed, and that the defendant should have judgment on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend his complaint in twenty days, on payment of costs.

LEONARD, J.—I do not concur as to second count.

The defendant's acts caused an insolvency. He was a trustee. The averment of these facts supersedes the necessity to aver the defendant's knowledge of the insolvency.

After the commission of these acts, causing insolvency, while he was a trustee, the public and the plaintiff being ignorant of the insolvency, the defendant suffered the Company, through its officers, to hold itself out as solvent, and caused the plaintiff to receive and rely on its contract of indemnity, whereby an injury was sustained.

The second count is sufficient as an action on the case.

I concur as to the first count. The party complaining must be a creditor, or lose a contract on which he may become a creditor, when the violations of law complained of, occur. The first count is defective in not so alleging.

Interesting to Insurers—Renewal Policies.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

John H. Foot vs. *The North Western Insurance Company.*—A verdict was recovered in February, against the defendants, upon a renewal policy, to which they interposed the defence that they did not receive or indorse on the new policy, notice of other insurances on the property at the time of the renewal. The original policy, however, contained a note of the other insurances, and there was testimony that the Company was again notified, and requested to indorse the other insurances on the renewal policy when they issued it, and took the premium, but it was not done. The Clerk entered judgment upon the verdict. It appears that a judgment had been renovered in December, 1857, against the Company on this policy, which was opened so far as to let the Company come in and defend, upon giving a bond with sureties, and permitting the judgment and execution to stand to secure the plaintiff. The plaintiff moved to set aside the second judgment, and a motion, and also that his counsel be allowed to enter an original judgment, from which it was supposed an appeal for the Company to appeal. The Court overruled the second judgment, in so far that the Company might appeal from it. No case having been made, General Term dismissed the appeal in September, and ordered it abandoned. The defendants renewed their General Term for relief; a question arose [illegible] as to the jurisdiction of the Special Term to modify the order of the General Term, which was to-day heard by the General Term, who held that it was within the jurisdiction of the Special Term to hear and determine the application.

WM. E. Curtis, for plaintiff; J. Nellson, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCONN presiding, the jury in the case of Caroline Greene, indicted for grand larceny, returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Connolly, 29 years, native of England, who tried and convicted of picking the pocket of a crony named Horatio N. Cooper of a pair of spectacles valued at $1. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned to 12 o'clock M. today.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Allen.

Read et al. vs. *Decker.*—Order denied; American Exchange Bank enjoined from paying to any person until further order.

Flanders vs. *Flanders.*—Motion denied without costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Levy vs. *Robinson.*—The motion is denied: first, because from the affidavits I do not think the action can be tried in an hour; and, secondly, because it is not proper to renew a motion on an *ex parte* order giving leave to do so. It should be a motion after notice.

Gerberding vs. *Gerberding.*—Divorce granted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—LETTER AND REMITTANCES RECEIVED. If you will name any other place, I shall be pleased to accept your invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER.

A BRIDE PLATE.

Our fair readers, who are nuptially inclined, have presented to them in our fashion-plate for this month an agreeable variety from which to choose an elegant and fashionable bridal attire. At a very great expense and trouble we have obtained, the first in this country, this splendid assemblage of nuptial garments. Our exertions, we are assured, will be appreciated by our fair subscribers.

In presenting this plate we do it in the full consciousness that nothing equal to it has ever been published in Paris or London, and nothing approaching it in this country. Six full length figures in one plate, forming a pretty picture: not a mere fashion-plate of figures to place a dress upon, but as much a subject engraving as any published in the book.

FASHION-PLATES FOR 1862.

These splendid Fashion-plates will be continued during the year 1862. Double plate fashions, containing from five to seven figures, each plate alone being worth the price of the book.

For sale by all the dealers.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 19TH-ST

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Rae dolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 865 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 4 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones; no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter or reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Joy, Coe & Co., New-York.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 69 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 590 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 125 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $23 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 8, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 21 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA College, N. Y., desires a situation as teacher in a private or other school. Will give instruction in all studies required of students for admission to college. Compensation moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Offic.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 3a Union-square.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, an experienced teacher, desires to teach two or three hours a day, in a family or school. Address J. A. S., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROSAMT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

LESSONS OF THE WAR.—REV. B. PETERS proposes four discourses "On the Lessons suggested by the unhappy condition of our Country," as follows: *The Lesson of Economy—of Patience—of Confidence in our Cause—of Self-Sacrifice*, as illustrated by the heroes who fell in defence of our institutions. The first discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Methodist Church, 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on the *xx. Chap. of Rev. in Connection with the Millenial Reign of Christ and His Saints in the Clouds of Heaven, and the Executive Judgment of the World*, by P. CANNON. A large oil-painting will be used on the occasion. Admission free.

FUNERAL SERMON.—REV. JAS. L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the death of LIZZIE THOMPSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. TO-MORROW MORNING, at the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The friends of the family and the public are invited to attend. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING, with reference to supplying the soldiers with Scriptures, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, and others, will participate, and a collection will be taken.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, A.M., WILL (D. V.,) preach TO-MORROW FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock, on the Epistle to the Angel of the Church of Sardis, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Second Coming of Christ and the Millennium*, in Church—the Fourth Associate Reformed, corner of Thompson and Houston sts.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's German Bible and School Society will be held in the Olivet Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. H. G. WEVON, LEWIS B. REED, Jr., Esq., and Rev. J. W. SARLES, of Brooklyn. Singing by the children, under the direction of Prof. James Alden.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach in his Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sunday School meeting every Thursday evening.

"THE KING OF THE NORTH SHALL COME AGAINST THEM WITH MANY SHIPS."—Daniel xi., 40. The above will be the text of the Sunday evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HISTORICAL Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. F. FLANDERS, will consider the question, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*What Amount of Reason to Believe will be the Nature of Our Employments in the Future State?* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. F. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Mysteries of Religion*. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 127TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dr. C. A. BUCKBEE will preach in the MORNING, and USHER C. BREWER, pastor, in the EVENING. Subject—Evening, *The Man who Made Excuses.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. At 3 P. M. Rev. WM. P. HUMPHREYS, Pastor, will preach a sermon to the Sabbath School. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, WHO IS soon to appear, declared that His coming should be preceded by his messenger Elias. That messenger has already been sent, and will preach the great truths of the Judgment Dispensation, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

REV. J. S. INSKIP, CHAPLAIN OF THE Fourteenth Regiment, who has recently returned from camp, will preach in the Lefferts Place Church, South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. F. GLOVER. The public are cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 125th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Holiness meeting TUESDAY. Preaching WEDNESDAY, and Prayer Meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS. All are welcome.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach on SUNDAY, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, lately worshiping at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., Corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service to-morrow.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. G. S. GEER will repeat his sermon on *Thoroughness in Religion*, by request, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A special collection towards clearing off the floating debt of the Parish will be made.

REV. DR. CAHILL WILL LECTURE IN St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Is Salvation Possible Out of the Catholic Church.* Tickets, 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF SERMONS in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood," will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING next, by Rev. Dr. MORTON, of Philadelphia, in Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st.

"ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE JUST AS IT READS?"—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 26th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. B. FAYRES will preach in the morning.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—DANIEL MORTON, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God, will lecture at the foot of 11th-st., E. R., TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 2½ o'clock. Native American, come.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited; seats free. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. T. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NOYES will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEW LESSONS FROM OLD LETTERS.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the concluding lecture of this course, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (corner of 31st-st.,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual in the MORNING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *The Higher Influence of Disembodied Spirits over the Phenomena of Nature.*

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Divine service will be held regularly every SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Chapel, at 3½ o'clock. Preacher on SABBATH, 17th inst., Rev. JOHN W. LINDSAY.

"THE WORLD MOVES."—A THIRD DISCOURSE on this subject at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY V. VOORHIES IS EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—21st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH in the Chapel in King-st., west of Hudson-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Mr. HAYWARD at 3 P. M. Come and hear him.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. Subject for to-morrow—*Liberty Through Truth.*

TO-MORROW EVENING, (SUNDAY,) AT 7½ o'clock, Hon. Judge EDMONDS will lecture at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., N. Y.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

500—ENTERPRISING AGENTS WANTED—To sell Downer's Patent Hemmer and Shield, for hand-sewing. Indispensable to every lady. It is very salable—being entirely new, useful and cheap. Profits very large. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a new patent, guaranteed to reduce working expenses on railroads 8 per cent. Apply, by letter or personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock, to ANDREW MACNAIR, No. 84 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, to do chamber

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
...LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
...ht drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the ...DON BANK OF LONDON.
...TIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
...LFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
...OD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
...UE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates. by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
...Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and ...mptly, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

...TICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING ...tablished an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a ...al Banking business, and, in connection therewith, ...ntend to the collection of commercial paper in all ...e points throughout the West. Collections in lo... points will be at the risk of owners. care being used ...ding the most reliable medium.
...go, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
...ring to the above, we are prepared to draw, pur... and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
...o purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and ...fts and credits upon the various branches of the ...of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

...W-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT... ...GE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet ex... for twenty years, are requested to present their ... without delay, at the office of the Company, at the ...Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to ex... receive par and interest for their bonds, from ...who are willing to extend them, on presenting ... said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of ...k, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of ...er.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
...E BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS ...declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., ...the surplus profits of the Company, payable to ...holders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, ...M. By order of the Board,
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

...WAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COU... ...s due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjust... ...Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office ...
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
...YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
...E BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ...day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., paya... and after the 1st day of December. The transfer ...will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

...LECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ...ttended to on any of the Departments, Quarter... accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. ...ted with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

...NTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF ...porters' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 ...Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., ...No. 114 *Times* Office.

...ROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURN... ...d the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

...H ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN ...re, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., ...nover-st., *Post* Building.

...AMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUEL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

...LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, ...st and 7th-av., under the Broadway House; also, ...and store No. 258 6th-av.; also, dwellings No. 206 ...st-st., No. 687 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 35th-st. ...eral others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, ...rts of houses at reduced rents. J. & W. DEN... ...6th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

...OND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.— ...ge and well-lighted room in a central location, ...e City Hall Park; very desirable for any business ...room and a good light; possession can be had ...Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., ...an Bank.

...T—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ...ouse, with ander-cellar, in Bedford-av., near ...Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER ...Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 ...Williamsburgh.

...LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A ...three-story house, with gas and water, cheap; ...story cottage; also house and garden, 2d floor and ...ment, 7 rooms, rent only $12 50 a month. Ap... 7 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

...T.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON ...av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern ...ents. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & ...327 Washington-st., N. Y.

...T.—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOK... ...a full three-story house, having every modern ...vement and in superior order; will be let low. Ap... ...STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

...LET—THE STORE NO. 183 WASHINGTON- ...between Fulton and Dey sts.; possession imme... Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank ...corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

...POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE ...foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; ...2000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

...SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE ...story store and lot No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate ...location; about $10,000 in good real or personal ...is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at ...Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

...SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING ...West Washington-place; has just been put in ...order throughout; has all the modern improve... ...and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. ...-lane.
WEYMAN & GODDARD.

...SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM ...ESTERN LANDS—Several first-class dwell... ...location, well let, and some good store prop... ...Full particulars at No. 2 Montague-place, Brook...
JOHN BRAINERD.

...OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A ...ble neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., ...to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant ...; may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 15 ...square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

...ISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED ...Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a ...ly furnished house. Situation preferred be... ...Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Ad... A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 ...ay.

...MILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PER... ...sh to rent a furnished floor in a private fam... ...six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and ...40th sts. Address HAMILTON, 76 Broadway Post... ...ding terms.

FARMS.

...SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES SALU... ...ately situated, two miles from railway terminus ...boat landing, Port Monmouth, N. J. Farm has good ...barn, all requisite out-buildings, fencing and ...bundance of fruit. Price $5,000; half cash. Also, thirty ...acres of improved land for building, at $100 per acre, at ...place. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. ...GILBERT, No. 146 Broadway, Room No. 21.

...RM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN ...Tuscazon Valley, 200 acres improved, buildings ex... ...for, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illi... land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

...ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR... ...ished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from ...York, to let for the season or year; also, country ...farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by
...Y B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-... ...to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COAL.

...AL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LO... ...st Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at ...the market prices from yard, 50 cents less from boats; ...Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house ...coal, of first qualities, at current rates.
HENRY REEVES,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

EXCURSIONS.

...EAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON ...STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island ...Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and ...South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ...On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

...ST—IN AMITY-ST., ON FRIDAY EVENING, A ...'s GOLD WATCH. $25 will be paid on returning ...M. TAYLOR, No. 334 Broadway.

...K SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned ...Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pan... ...Hartford and Anslomink tanneries, for sale by SMITH ...dr., No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Breakfort.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MAYWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
IMPORTANT TO BOOK BUYERS.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
and four following days at same hour,
GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
will be commenced as above stated. The catalogue is now ready and may be had on application. It includes very large contributions of ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising new and valuable works in all the various departments; many of them are elegantly illustrated and superbly bound, just received from the London publishers, consigned expressly for this sale. Also, extensive consignments of Standard AMERICAN BOOKS, from many of the leading houses, embracing a large variety of choice works in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including profusely embellished and richly bound books, suited to the holiday season, &c. All new, fresh and perfect stock. Also, an invoice of imported Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
To be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD SCHARCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT STATUARY, MARBLE VASES, AND BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, VASES, &c.
By order of Messrs. P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
At the salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of fine statuary, groups and figures, Bardiglio and Sienna vases, large Hebe do., Tazzas, Urns, and a large variety of beautiful marble goods,
ALSO,
Superb bronze, marble and gilt clocks, bronze groups, &c.,
PARISIAN CHINA VASES,
and many other costly and
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.
Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-à-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, chamber suites in rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hall-stands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

DRAKE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam an Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 16th November, 1853.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and stationary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c., four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 42d-st. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BOWNE BROS., Westchester.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st.,
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT'S ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of horses, pony Rockaway, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c.,
among which is a
SPLENDID GRAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle, of great endurance and good action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE,
6 years old, 16¼ hands high, of fine style, sound and kind.
Also,
A FINE BLOOD BAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, of good style and action, sound and kind.
These horses are all of high cost and first-rate animals. They have been used alternately, and three driving each with the other perfectly well in double harness, and equally so in single. The black horse is an excellent saddle horse—has been used as Col. Scott's charger—of fine style and action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BAY PONY,
8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, has been used altogether as a saddle pony; is very valuable for
ladies or children.
Also, a Rockaway carriage in good order; together with double harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.
ALSO,
Patent laundry range and boilers, with hot water pipes complete. Also, large patent furnace for heating irons; washing machines, tubs, cooking stoves, store, office and parlor do. Also, a large lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of elegant household furniture and fine modern oil-paintings, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., made by Marsotte; also, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, dinner and tea sets, &c. Among the paintings will be found works by the following English and American artists, viz.: Courbould de Vesser, Herring, Morrison, Creswick, Devidor, Armfield, Walters, W. Thayer, Jr., Taylor, Van Willis, Jackson and others. Also, a large gallery picture, Scriptural subject of Ruth and Boaz, life size, painted by the celebrated English artist, E. Westall, R. A.

J. H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables, wardrobes, pier and other glasses, hair and other mattresses, oil-cloths, chandelier, stoves, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, rugs, kitchen-furniture, cutlery, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 7 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 8, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 7, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'r'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLIS, STARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLIS,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARK,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.
New-York, Nov. 8, 1861.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loads of "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Size of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griplags, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Difficulty, Travel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book...$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 18) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & CO.—Amended Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-1aw6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY B. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B Hooe and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackler, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief, (com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office. No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.
D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.
The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1861.
D. D. LORD,
o19-1aw6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the Fifth title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of MORRIS LEVY, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing, by them respectively, to the said assignee, by the 2d day of December next, at the office of W. W. DODGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of said debtor, are required to deliver the same to me, at the above place, by the day above specified. All the creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, at the above place, by the 2d day of December next. Dated Nov. 1, 1861.
n8-1aw3wS ISAAC PISER, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD F. MITCHELL,
WM. MCMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-1aw6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Watson, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-1aw6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
RUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. BEAD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 858 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stictures of the urethra, gonorrhœa, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st.,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Army Returning to St. Louis.

The Rebel Army Retiring to Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 15.

Since the departure of the divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS on Saturday last for Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here.

The divisions of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and they will march for St. Louis via Rolla in a day or two.

Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and a large number of Union men of this city and surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Gen. STERLING PRICE is beginning to move with his army, numbering twenty-seven thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery. On Saturday morning he was marching towards Pineville, McDonald County, in the southwestern corner of the State.

BEN MCCULLOCH broke up his camp on Friday night, and the next day was marching towards Berryville, Carroll County, Ark.

A gentleman, recently a prisoner in the rebel camp, says that Gen. PRICE designs to go into Winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington County, Ark. All his rebel followers who wished to go home have already returned, and those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

GEN. HUNTER AND STAFF IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 15.

Gen. HUNTER and Staff arrived here to-night.

Sedalia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned, and sufficient provisions, stores and munitions be sent to each point for an army of 15,000 men, should necessity at any time require the presence of such a force.

The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis, and be held in readiness for movements in Kentucky, Southeast Missouri, or down the Mississippi River.

PROCLAMATION BY COL. JENNISON.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The First Kansas Cavalry, Col. JENNISON, has left here for Sedalia, Mo., to protect supply trains, and other Government property at that and neighboring points. Col. JENNISON has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pitts Counties, Mo., from which the following extracts are made:

"We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag.

For four months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams of perjuries; you feed the rebel army; you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union; we don't care about your past political opinions; no man will be prosecuted because he differs from us; but neutrality is impossible; if you are patriots, you must fight; if you are traitors, you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property, while all the property of Union men, and all their rights, will be religiously respected. Traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the General Government. Playing war is played out, and wherever Union troops are fired upon, the answer will boom from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it, and safe communication through it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

LATE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE BODY-GUARD PRISONERS—NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Capt. JOHN A. THOMPSON, A. D. C. on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, accompanied by Mr. TEAS, Lieut. FOSS and Sergt. CARLTON, who arrived in the city last night, left Gen. FREMONT'S camp, at Springfield, on the 2d inst., for the headquarters of Gen. PRICE, in order to effect an exchange of prisoners, and complete the arrangement for the future conduct of the war in Missouri, the terms of which will be found in another column. They reached the headquarters of the rebel army on the 4th inst., and left it on the following day, Tuesday of last week. They were escorted into the rebel camp by Capt. FAIRCHILD BAKER, of Gen. MCCULLOCH'S command, and were treated with civility and kindness by all the rebel officers with whom they came in contact.

Lieut. WM. WHITE, of the First Missouri Cavalry, was exchanged for a rebel officer of equal rank. The following of the Body Guard were released on parole: ANTON KOSKA, who was wounded; THOS. L. POTSHEN, ALVIN SPRNELL, Orderly Sergeant; RICHARD FORRENTER, Corporal; JACOB LAHT, C. L. ROSENBURG, wounded; WM. TRAUENICHT, ROBERT LEE, JOHN ETNER, and WM. HASKET. Also the following of the Irish Dragoons: WM. WEBER, WILSON S. BOOLE, and FERDINAND GREY. These all remain at Springfield awaiting exchange.

The rebel camp is at Caseville, numbering between *fifty and sixty thousand men*, with reinforcements arriving daily from below. The army is under command of Gens. PRICE and MCCULLOCH. There is no longer any doubt about the living presence of the latter. Within two weeks at the farthest, it is thought that the rebels will make an advance on Springfield, unless Gen. HUNTER, before that time, marches out to give them battle. There is no doubt about the magnitude of their forces, and their desire to be led against Gen. HUNTER.

STILL LATER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

RETURN OF PRISONERS TO CAMP—THE REBEL CAMP—BEN. M'CULLOCH ACTUALLY SEEN, FELT, AND TALKED TO.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Nov. 8.

The ten missing members of the Body-Guard arrived here yesterday afternoon, together with three of WHITE'S Scouting Battalion. They were released on parole. The following are their names:

Body-Guard—Antoine Kosta, J. L. Poctin, Alore Schenker, Jacob Hackey, Richard Forester, Charles Pasenturg, Wm. Trowernicht, Robt. Lee, John Tiner, and Wm. Haskit.

Of Scouting Battalion—Wm. W. Weaver and W. B. Bell, of the First Missouri, and Ferd. Grey, of the Irish Dragoons.

When first taken from Springfield, the prisoners were conveyed to Jollification, and from thence to Caseville, where they remained in the main body of Price's army for about a week. They report that they were generally well treated, although perpetually annoyed by the intense curiosity of the rebel rank and file. They give some of the most ludicrous accounts of the appearance of the army. None of the soldiers have uniforms, and their clothing is sadly rent and torn. They have but comparatively few tents. Recruits were arriving from Arkansas, however. In arms they are almost deficient. Their arms, so far as observed, were chiefly rifles and heavy shot guns, which these men preferred to the regulation musket with bayonet. There were, however, a good many who had revolving rifles, and some carbines. While the prisoners were with Price, twelve pieces of cannon arrived from Memphis. They understood that they had several rifled cannon, but they themselves saw none of them. Among the persons seen by the flag of true while there were the renowned Ben McCulloch, Gens. Price and McBride, Col. McIntosh, J. W. Tucker, of the *State Journal*, and Capt. Emmet McDonald. The latter sent word to McKINSTRY that, at the next fight, he would have a dozen sharpshooters after him, on account of arresting his brother and putting him in prison. The question of BEN MCCULLOCH'S [illegible] a rest for the present, by an emphatic [illegible] the flag of truce, who not only saw the [illegible], but shook hands and conversed with [illegible]

[illegible] heard of Jeansen, but it was said that [illegible] marching on St. Louis with a large force, [illegible] probably in his possession by that [illegible]

They [illegible] circulated among them the most astonishing stories of rebel victories in Virginia; the credulity of the troops upon all topics was most surprising. The released prisoners leave for St. Louis to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. DORNAN, of the firm of USSHELL, PHARSON & Co., of St. Louis, is here to-day for the purpose of procuring the remains of Messrs. REES and WARNER, of the Body Guard, who were killed in the charge of the 25th inst. The bodies of the killed, upon this occasion, were very improperly all buried in one grave, and their removal is now a matter of considerable difficulty.

A rebel foraging party came within fifteen miles of Springfield last evening, and set fire to several haystacks belonging to Union men. A squadron of cavalry were sent after them, which has not as yet returned.

Lieut. CONNELLY, of the Irish Dragoons, who was so seriously wounded in the cavalry charge, is dead.

Several Home Guards were taken prisoners yesterday, eight or ten miles from town.

Our camp has received an accession of about one hundred negroes last night, many of them the property of Union citizens of the place, who are this morning besieging headquarters in high dudgeon. Gen. HUNTER called upon Gen. LANE for an explanation, when LANE stated that he had done all that he could to prevent it, and to ferret out the perpetrators, but in vain. LANE made a speech to his soldiers from the front of his quarters, at Major BARRY'S, the other evening. The ladies, of course, all came out to listen to the speech. When they returned, to their surprise, it was discovered that, while the General was speaking, some of his men had improved the opportunity of confiscating all the negroes of the household, some half-dozen in number. Major BARRY is one of the most prominent Secessionists of the vicinity, and is now in the rebel army.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Retreat of Zollicoffer to Cumberland Gap.

Further Particulars of the Victory at Piketon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 15.

Gen. BUELL has arrived here.

A letter to the *Journal* from Crab Orchard, says that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER retreated on Wednesday, blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap by blasting immense rocks from the hills into the roads.

GEN. NELSON'S VICOTRY AT PIKETON.

From the Lexington Observer, Nov. 12.

The following letter from Dr. B. P. DRAKE, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Mount Sterling, has just come to hand. The information it contains is in the highest degree cheering to the friends of the Union, and speaks well for our mountain forces. The bragadocio, Gen. WILLIAMS (Cerro Gordo John,) has evidently met with an inglorious defeat:

MOUNT STERLING, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Esq.: Mr. HUNT, a reliable gentleman, just from the mountains, reports, that on Friday there was an engagement this side of Piketon. The engagement was stopped by the coming on of night. Both armies laid on their arms and renewed the contest the next morning. At 10 o'clock the rebels surrendered. Their loss was 400 killed and about 2,000 prisoners. This information is considered perfectly reliable. B. P. D.

A letter from CALVIN BROCK, the *pro tem.* editor of the Mount Sterling *Whig*, dated Monday night at that place, says: "I have just received a dispatch from Prestonsburgh. It runs as follows: On Friday evening last, Gen. NELSON attacked the enemy at Piketon, Pike county—fought from 4 o'clock until night—both armies slept on their arms until next morning, when they renewed the conflict—fought until 10 o'clock—enemy whipped—their loss in killed 400 to 1,000 prisoners taken—balance fled to the bushes. Federal loss comparatively small. This I get at 8 o'clock tonight from a reliable man who has just arrived here from Hazel Green, who heard Gen. NELSON'S dispatch to Col. GROSBY read at that place."

LATEST FROM PRESTONSBURGH.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

To the Military Board:

NELSON has whipped WILLIAMS. Four hundred killed. One thousand prisoners. WILLIAMS and HAWES prisoners. This is reliable. J. W. FINNELL.

By a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, we learn that the number killed was 480, and the number of prisoners about 1,400, and among the prisoners was Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS and R. HAWES, Esq.

The following was on the post-bill received at the post-office in this city from Mount Sterling, on yesterday evening. "HUZZA! NELSON has whipped out the rebels at Piketon, killing 400 and taking 2,000 prisoners. This is perfectly reliable. He got in behind the blackguards."

REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR FROM MAYSVILLE.

MAYSVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15.

Reports from headquarters, dated the 13th inst., were received this evening through reliable gentlemen, who were at Piketon. They say that our forces attacked the rebels, who were 1,000 strong and posted on a hill, killing from 60 to 90, and taking 50 prisoners. The rest scattered. Col. WILLIAMS was the first man to run.

Six of Col. MARSHALL'S men were killed and 15 wounded. His horse was shot under him.

Fifteen of Col. TYPPE'S men were wounded and nine killed.

BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NOLIN, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

There is no longer any room to doubt that a formidable fire in the rear has created confusion and alarm in BUCKNER'S camp at Bowling Green. For two or three days Camp Nevin has been full of stories about the mysterious burning of an important railroad bridge somewhere in the rear of the rebel army, but the stories were regarded as only the idlest of camp rumor. I have the best authority now, however, for saying that *the long and costly railroad bridge over the Cumberland River, just this side of Nashville, has been burned*; and that the unaccountable fact has caused extraordinary alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green. "Are there enemies among us at home!" was the natural question that leaped to every man's tongue.

The moral effect of the deed will be far greater than the mere delay and inconvenience it will occasion. The latter will indeed be far from inconsiderable. It will no longer be possible to rush troops through at railroad speed from Manassas to Bowling Green. They must stop at Nashville, change cars, and be ferried across a deep river, with very inadequate means of transportation. Supplies, wagon trains, artillery, will all have to be sent across in the same way; and it is far from improbable that half the cars and engines of the road to Bowling Green were caught *in Nashville* when the bridge was burned, and that their never abundant rolling stock was therefore largely diminished. So again, in case of a rapid retreat down the road at Bowling Green, the rebel army would be checked by the river before entering Nashville, and a delay might thus be occasioned long enough to enable a rapid pursuit to come up with them.

But these are temporary, and comparatively trivial disadvantages. Far worse is the moral effect. BUCKNER can no longer feel the profound sense of security as to his base of operations that he has felt before. The rebels are startled with the apparition of danger at the very point where they had felt the most profound security. They are harassed by that most harassing conviction—that there are unknown enemies among them, that some of their brother rebels are not faithful, and that they can no longer tell whom to trust. BUCKNER may still advance, but he cannot do it with the confidence he would have felt before. He will be discouraged by smaller obstacles, be alarmed into retreat by more trifling causes.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 13.

There are almost daily arrivals in this city from the headquarters of the rebel army in Southern Kentucky, and almost daily departures from Louisville, we regret to learn, of persons who pass the Federal lines and make their way to the rebel States. Those who arrive from the South are generally bound by their oaths or honor to impart no information in reference to the numbers, disposition and purposes of the rebel troops. We are not informed as to the precise terms upon which travelers from this city for the South are permitted to depart, but our confidence in rebel honor is so shaken that we do not believe for a moment that they would hesitate to violate their solemn oaths, or to disregard a pledge of honor however deliberately made. Now and then, however, a loyal man who has evaded the obligation of secrecy ordinarily enforced by the rebel authorities, breaks through the Confederate lines and makes his way to Louisville. From such sources we sometimes gain reliable information as to the movements and designs of the rebels. A gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday last, who was perfectly free to disclose such information as he possessed, and we have had the satisfaction to converse with him.

The gentleman alluded to has spent considerable time in Bowling Green, and has mingled somewhat with the rebel authorities in that vicinity. He is a gentleman of intelligence, too, and close observation, and any statement that he may make may be regarded as free from the color of exaggeration.

He informs us that the advance of the rebel army on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is at Rocky Hill, nine miles above Bowling Green, and the largest estimate he makes of the force there is two thousand. The extent of the fortifications and defences at Bowling Green have been exaggerated. There are but three batteries there, and he does not deem the works at all formidable. He is clearly of the opinion that the forces in the vicinity of Bowling Green, denominated here commonly as BUCKNER'S army, but in reality under command of Gen. JOHNSTON, do not exceed 15,000 men, and that their effectiveness has been greatly reduced by sickness and death. The prevailing disease is typhoid fever, which has reached almost the form of an epidemic.

Gen. BUCKNER had recently taken forcible possession of the residence of Mr. JOSEPH YOUNGLOVE, in Bowling Green, and is now occupying the mansion as a residence for his own family. The rights of property in and about Bowling Green are totally disregarded by the rebel army, the officers appropriating everything to their own use that their fancy may deem serviceable.

A large amount of property owned and held in trust by Mr. JOSEPH QUIGLEY, at Cave City, was thus converted to the use of the army. The hotel there was confiscated and occupied as an army hospital, and other property there has been appropriated by the rebel army without so much as a pretence of remuneration to the owners.

A few days ago Mr. QUIGLEY made application to the rebel authorities for a memorandum, or some other legal evidence that the property intrusted to them had been thus appropriated, but such evidence was withheld, and he treated to insult. Mr. QUIGLEY expressed himself rather warmly upon the subject, insisting upon being placed in possession of some written evidence that he had thus been deprived of his property, when he was arrested and thrown into prison, through the villainy and treachery of Col. T. C. HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The prison into which Mr. QUIGLEY was thrown was of the most losthsome character imaginable, and he, a highly respectable citizen, was thus held for several days without the least provocation. A Col. ALLISON, of Tennessee, finally interfered, and, through threats of withdrawing his regiment from Kentucky and offering himself as a hostage for Mr. QUIGLEY, with great difficulty procured his release. Mr. QUIGLEY, who is a brother of Mr. QUIGLEY, the banker, is now in this city.

Mr. ROBERT LUCAS, a gentleman well known in this city, and for many years book-keeper at the Exchange Hotel, is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He has been guilty of no higher crime than loyalty to the Union.

Our informant assures us that a very strong latent Union sentiment prevails in the region of Kentucky which has been occupied by the rebel army, and that thousands of loyal citizens there look forward with eagerness to the hour of deliverance from the traitorous oppression which they have so long and so keenly felt.

SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Party of Rebels Routed Opposite Point of Rocks.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, Nov. 15.

There was a skirmish in Loudon County, opposite here, yesterday. Col. GRANT had received information of the intention of the rebels to erect fortifications in that neighborhood. He crossed the river with Capt. CHAPMAN, and 25 picked men of the Pennsylvania Regiment, reconnoitered the vicinity and found a force of rebels, upon whom he quietly closed and surprised with volley shots. After firing two or three volleys the rebels were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead on the field.

REPORTS FROM ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Montgomery County Court have taken up the case of HALLAND for the murder of O'CONNOR, of RICKETT'S battery. The Grand Jury found a true bill.

The inhabitants of this section of Maryland are much elated at a well-founded report that a Northern Company are negotiating with the Charter Party and Stockholders of the Metropolitan Railroad from Washington to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A meeting has recently been held at Georgetown to purchase the old stock.

A Union gathering, or *soirée*, was held last night at the house of JAMES S. HAMING, Clerk of the County. Judges BREWER and BOWIE, Senator KUMELL, Mayor ENGLAND, and all the Unionists, male and female, of the county were present.

The meeting was the most pleasant and well conducted affair ever known in this locality.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was extremely brisk yesterday. Orders were received from Washington to send several storeships, with stores and provisions, to Beaufort. A quantity of lumber will also be sent there, as mentioned yesterday in our Washington dispatches. The storeship *Supply*, which had filled up with stores and was on the eve of departure for Pensacola, has been ordered to Beaufort. She at once hauled out to the buoy, and will sail today. The storeship *Relief* took the berth vacated by the *Supply*, and will probably fill up with stores and lumber. The steamer *De Soto* left the Navy-yard and anchored off the Battery, and the *Bienville* hauled into her berth to take in stores and undergo some necessary repairs. The carpenters are already plugging up the shot-holes she received in the Port Royal engagement. The *Nightingale* transferred her crew to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and went down to the Atlantic Dock to discharge her cargo. The steamer *Crusader* has been completely overhauled, and will shortly be ready for commission. New boilers have been put in her, and she has also been recoppered. She was yesterday floated out of the dry dock, to make room for the *Sumter*, which requires similar repairs.

The purchased ship *Morning Light* (before reported as the *Northern Light*) hauled into the berth of the *Fernandina* to receive her armament, which will consist of eight 32-pounders. The *Fernandina* will be put into commission on Monday.

The new whitesmith's shop, which we reported a few days ago as having been commenced on the Marine parade-ground, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be in full operation.

An alteration has been made in the dates of paying the employes at the Navy-yard. Hitherto the rolls have been made out bi-monthly—on the 8th and 23d—and the wages have been paid as soon after these dates as practicable. Hereafter they will be paid on the 15th of each month only. By this new regulation the Navy Department will always have one fortnight's wages belonging to the men, in hand, as the rolls will be made out up to and including the last day of each month.

In military matters there is nothing new to report.

The 500 men belonging to the Sixth Infantry and Third Artillery, (regulars,) which arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, in the steamer *Champion*, will leave for Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. Four companies of the Third Artillery remain in California, to garrison the harbor defences—the other forts being garrioned by volunteers, as we stated yesterday. Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL, of the Sixth, will go to Washington direct. Lieut.-Col. ALBEMARLE CADY, also of the Sixth, was left at San Francisco, sick. He was in command of the forces on Governor's Island a few years ago.

The men express themselves well satisfied with their temporary quarters in the Park Barracks, and also with the rations served out to them.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

In our foreign files received by the *Edinburgh*, we have the following mention of the *Sumter*:

"The British brig *Spartan*, Capt. M'CULLOCH, arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th inst., from Rio Janeiro. Capt. M'CULLOCH reported that on the 5th inst., in lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 47° 25' W., he fell in with the *Sumter*, and that her First Lieutenant visited him for the purpose of obtaining whatever information the Captain might possess regarding American affairs. Capt. M'CULLOCH states that the Lieutenant behaved in the most courteous manner, and, while anxious to gather all the information he could, showed every disposition to be most reserved in all things that related to the movements of his own vessel."

A vessel from St. George's, whence it brought news to Oct. 9, states that the *Iroquois*, in search of the privateer *Sumter*, had called at St. George's, and, after coaling and watering, sailed for Trinidad.

NO MORE SALTPETRE AND GUNPOWDER TO BE EXPORTED

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Collector of this port has received instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The amount of the National Loan taken by the citizens of Baltimore thus far is $1,000,000.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is now encamped at Fort Sackett, East New-York, now numbers nearly 900 men, and it is expected that before its departure it will have attained the maximum number of 1,046. Col. TIDBALL, who is in command, distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Active, able-bodied young men who wish to join, should apply immediately, as the regiment leaves in a day or two for the seat of war.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. S. G. ADAMS, N. Y. V.

On Tuesday evening Lieut. S. G. ADAMS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was presented with a sword, belt, epaulettes, regulation hat and revolvers. The Hon. THOMAS B. VOORHIS, in making the presentation, addressed the Lieutenant in a few choice and patriotic words. Lieut. ADAMS, in responding, thanked the donors in a neat speech, and pledged himself to uphold with all his strength the Stars and Stripes and our glorious Union. Speeches were also made by Col. PINCKNEY, Col. MURRAY, and others.

THE CAMERON RIFLE HIGHLANDERS.

Col. S. M. ELLIOTT has so far nearly completed the above organization, that he has commenced forming a third regiment, which, when completed, will be attached to the other regiments, and formed into a brigade, to be known as the Brigade of Cameron Highlanders. Detached companies and parts of battalions that wish to join a first-class regiment, have now an opportunity of joining. Information may be had of Major A. C. CAMPLE, at the headquarters, No. 246 Fourth-street.

CAPT. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN'S COMPANY.

Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, Company A, McClellan Rifles, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of 26 flannel shirts for the use of his company, from "The ladies of Flatbush, L. I."

CITY POLITICS.

The Tax-payers' Union Association.

WM. B. ASTOR, ESQ., NOMINATED FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The Nominating Convention of the TAX-payers' Union Association met at 12½ o'clock yesterday, in the rooms of the Directors of the American Exchange Bank, on the corner of Broadway and Pine-street. Hon. F. R. TILLOU presided, and after a few moments of preliminary conversation with the gentlemen present, read the following letter from ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., in response to the offer of the Mayoralty nomination:

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, Nov. 15, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, tendering to me the nomination for Mayor of the City of New-York, in behalf of the TAX-payers' Union Association, and this evidence of confidence from gentlemen of such high standing is very gratifying to me.

In reply, I beg to say that I thoroughly sympathize with your efforts to reform the City Government, and I have fully considered the views which you present to me, but I must say, decidedly, that I cannot accept the nomination. I thank you for it, and for the gratifying manner in which it has been presented to me.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MINTURN.

To Francis R. Tillou, Esq., J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., John Livingston, Esq., Richard L. Schiefelin, Esq., James Renwick, Esq., and other gentlemen of the Committee of the Taxpayers' Union Association.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, in expressing his great regret at the necessity which compelled Mr. MINTURN to decline, stated the condition of that gentleman to be the sole cause of his refusal.

WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., was then, upon motion of Mr. JAMES M. WOOLEY, nominated as the candidate of the Association, and unanimously and very cordially accepted by a general vote. Messrs. F. R. Tillou, John Livingston, J. H. Ransom, J. F. D. Lanier and R. L. Schiefelin were then appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. ASTOR with the tender of the nomination, and report the result at the Convention called for the evening at the Everett House.

Mr. MORRISON moved that the title by which the Association was known be changed to read as follows: "The Taxpayers' and Rentpayers' Association." Unanimously agreed upon.

The Association, after some further brief consultation, of no peculiar public interest, adjourned.

Tax-Payers' Union.

SELECTION OF COUNCILMANIC DELEGATES.

The following names were chosen by the Councilmanic Delegation, which convened as the Nominating Committee closed:

For the Fourth Councilmanic District, the delegates selected ADOLPHUS BORST, Esq., as one of their nominees, but proceeded no further with the ticket.

The Fifth District—Delegates, Messrs. H. N. Wilhelm, M. D., H. A. Smith, Frederick Repper, Joseph Mosback, Anthony Miller and Michael C. Gross.

The Sixth and Seventh Districts postponed action until Monday next.

The Aldermanic Committee refrained from any present action.

Meeting of the A. V. Stout Club.

There was a meeting of the A. V. Stout Club held last night at the house of the President, No. 169 Tenth-avenue, to receive the Committees invited from the other Associations in favor of ANDREW V. STOUT, Esq., for Mayor. Strong resolutions were passed in his favor.

Republican Aldermanic Conventions.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met in their several districts last night, and nominated the following candidates for Aldermen in the even numerical districts for the ensuing election:

District.		District.	
2.	Wm. Walsh (Tam. D.)	10.	Wm. A. Smalley.
4.	Charles H. Hall.	12.	Adj'ned till 21st inst.
6.	Adj'ned till 19th inst.	14.	Adj'ned till 21st inst.
8.	John Lewis.	16.	Chas. McCarty.

National Union Clubs, Councilmanic Conventions.

The National Union Clubs, under the organization of the National Union Party, met in their several districts last night, and nominated the following candidates for Councilmen at the ensuing election:

Fourth District—Conference Committee appointed to confer with other organizations, and adjourned till 21st inst., at No. 461 Broome-street.

Fifth District—Did not meet at place designated.

Sixth District—James Webb, G. L. Kennon, E. J. Brown, J. C. Knapp, Matthew Ellis, W. Richardson.

Seventh District—Wm. Oakley, S. D. Bingham, John Dearborn, Alex. F. Brandon, O'Sloan Holden, Jacob M. Long.

Tammany Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee, appointed by the Tammany General Committee to confer with organizations opposed to the election of Mr. WOOD, met yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. There was a full attendance, among whom were several Republican Ward politicians. Delegations from the Liquor-dealers and rival German organizations, were invited to occupy seats, but no action was taken towards setting their claims to precedence. A discussion of the merits of the different candidates took place, and the names of GODFREY GUNTHER, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, ELIJAH F. PURDY, and others were mentioned, Mr. GUNTHER evidently being uppermost in the minds of delegates. Mr. PURDY was appointed to confer with the Liquor-dealers Associations, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Tammany Aldermanic Conventions.

The Tammany Eighth Aldermanic District Convention met last night, and adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

The Tammany Sixth Aldermanic District Convention met last night and nominated JAMES REED.

Hotel Proprietors Union Club.

REBELLION TO BE SUPPRESSED—THE LOWER WARDS TO BE PROTECTED.

A special meeting of the "Hotel Proprietors Union Club" was held in the parlors of Powers' Hotel, at 3½ P. M., yesterday, W. C. HUBD, President; Messrs. J. P. HODGINS and J. E. KINGSLEE acted as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. T. D. WINCHESTER as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: J. E. Kingslee, Howard Hotel; Nath. Huggins, Manhattan Hotel; B. G. Clark, Merchants' Hotel; D. D. Winchester, Western Hotel; H. L. Powers, Powers' Hotel; A. Smith, Rainbow Hotel; Ira A. Libby, Libby House; John P. Huggins, Lovejoy's Hotel; W. C. Hurd, Powers' Hotel; Thos. D. Winchester, Western Hotel, and many others.

An address was delivered by W. C. HUBD, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy that this occasion which brings us together affords me an opportunity of giving expression to a few opinions which, I doubt not, will meet with your hearty and cordial approval. The time has come when we can no longer afford to look with indifference on the corruption and mismanagement of local officials, who are chosen by the people, and are therefore responsible to them for the just and proper discharge of their duty. Now, it is a fact patent to the whole community that the City authorities have for some time past most shamefully neglected the lower portion of this City. This has been the sole cause of the deterioration in the value of property in the lower Wards, and the advance of the tide of prosperity to the upper Districts of the City, where the residents are more alive to their interests, and insist on the public servants performing their duty and keeping the streets and avenues in a condition worthy of a great City. Every one of you, gentlemen, must be aware of the truth of what I say, for the facts are every day made manifest to yourselves. Our streets have been turned into common receptacles for the filth and rubbish, which decency and a regard for the public health should have induced our municipal authorities to remove to some distant point. It is remarkable that the majority of the hotels of this City which are the regular resorts of a majority of country merchants, are situated below Chambers-street, yet the streets, tenement-houses, alleys and thoroughfares, are always the dirtiest and most unhealthful that can anywhere be found. We must now look to this matter ourselves, and apply a remedy that will eradicate the evil altogether. If not, all trade will be sure to be driven from the lower part of the City, and all the hotels and public buildings, erected at immense expense, will in a very short time be rendered entirely worthless. Besides, it is a well-known law of the physical world, that filth engenders disease, and disease often becomes epidemic, sweeping away young and old, rich and poor, in its terrible march. Gentlemen, are we prepared for such a sacrifice of property and the imminent danger of the recurrence of epidemic diseases? If not—as I am sure you are not—let us be up and doing; let us strike the axe at the root of the tree of municipal corruption, and exterminate it forever. [Applause.] If we are to act, we must act promptly. Promptitude is the soul of business and the secret of all success. The time for the Charter Municipal election is near at hand. Let us unite in a determination to elect no man to office who will not pledge himself to bestow his care and attention on the interests of the lower Wards of the City. We must not be content with any subterfuges in the future. On the eve of an election for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, we may see a few garbage carts, with a few inspectors, apparently very industrious, but this is only a blind for the people. Let us be no more deceived—but organize in force for the coming election, so that we may insure a thorough reform in this matter.

A few words about the next Mayor of this important commercial City. We have too long submitted to the petty tyrannies of men who are totally unfit for an office of the first importance. We are now using all our power to sustain the Government in crushing out a most formidable rebellion. The Mayor of New-York can, and certainly will, exercise great influence on enlistments and the general prosecution of the war. What we want, then, is a truly loyal and patriotic man in the Mayor's Office. No man who ever openly favored secession should be for one moment allowed to continue in so influential a position. Gentlemen, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, that the present Mayor, whose political existence I hope is at an end, is an open and avowed Secessionist. Self-interest and policy may have induced him to eat his own words, and to abandon a cause when he found it unpopular, but he is, for all that, a traitor to his country; by his own acts and confession favorable to the Independence of the South, and as such he should be hurled from his place by the votes of an indignant people. [Applause.] I will not occupy your time any longer. I trust we all feel the importance of this question. Let us look to the matter ourselves, and get a loyal Mayor elected. Were I your representative in the City Council, the Legislature or Halls of Congress, I would vote for the last man, and the last dollar we possess, to be used in defence of the Union and the Stars and Stripes, and the suppression of this infamous rebellion. (Loud applause.) And I feel, that with such an impression, I could never cast my vote for a man who, when he thought it was for his personal interest, openly declared in favor of a Confederacy of traitors to our beneficent Government. In conclusion, I will say, unite, organize, and be determined to have reform, and when next we meet, it will be to congratulate each other on the success of our efforts, and the overthrow of coalitions against the welfare of our common interests.

On motion of B. G. CLARKE, the address was approved unanimously.

On motion of J. E. KINGSLEE, the President was appointed to confer with other organizations for the selection of suitable candidates for the offices in the lower part of the City.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at same place on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 3½ P. M.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Convention continued its sittings yesterday, GEORGE H. STEWART, Esq., presiding. A series of resolutions were presented for the consideration of the Convention, asserting the duty of Christians, and particularly of the Association, to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army, and of the sailors and marines in the navy, in coöperation with their respective Chaplains. It recommended the appointment of a Christian Commission of twelve members, to serve gratuitously, with power to fill vacancies and appoint secretaries and agents. The progress of reform, and of the organization of prayer-meetings and Christian Associations among soldiers were the subject of congratulation. The Government is to be memorialized to furnish tents in which to hold religious and reformatory meetings in the army. Messrs. THOMPSON, TOBY, BALLARD, ALVORD, STORRS, DESMOND, BALLANTYNE, and others, took part in the discussion. The following persons were appointed members of the Central Commission:

Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston; Charles Desmond, Esq., Boston; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York; Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, New-York; Rev. E. L. Janes, New-York; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; John P. Crozier, Philadelphia; Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., Cincinnati; H. Thane Miller, Esq., Cincinnati; John B. Farwell, Esq., Chicago, Ill; Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington; John D. Hill, M. D., Buffalo.

The Convention adjourned till 3 P. M., when the first half hour of the session will be spent in prayer for the Almighty to change the heart of the South. The meeting arranged for Sunday evening, at Cooper Institute, is given up.

The First-avenue Murder.

THE INQUEST BY CORONER SCHIRMER.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, who was murdered on Thursday morning by Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG, at their residence, No. 141 First-avenue. The evidence taken substantiated the account which was given of the affair in yesterday's TIMES. Mrs. ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, wife of deceased, was the only person who witnessed the murder. She stated that Dr. LOWENBERG was in the habit of harboring females in his office, and that they often remained there the most of the night; that this was the case on the night previous to the murder. On Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, witness went out on an errand, and when she returned she closed the front basement door. Dr. LOWENBERG immediately opened it, using great violence in so doing. Witness then remarked to her husband that the draft through the hall was very great; that it made their room—which was the rear basement—uncomfortably cold, and that she intended to close the door again. She did so, but the Doctor immediately reopened it with a violent jerk. Deceased then remarked that as the Doctor did this to tantalize them, he would reclose the door himself. He accordingly closed it, immediately after which the Doctor came out of his office in the front basement and stabbed deceased. He died almost immediately afterwards. The *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that three stabs had been inflicted in the breast, one of which passed through the pericardium, terminating at the spinal column, and that this wound was the cause of his immediate death. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by a stab wound at the hands of MOSES LOWENBERG, Nov. 14, 1861, and that said wound was inflicted without provocation."

The accused, on being examined, stated that he was born in Prussia, is 41 years of age, and a physician by profession. In relation to the charge, he did not wish to say anything, but as to the provocation he said, "I had more than enough." He was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Quarrel—Death of one of the Parties.

KEYPORT, N. J., Friday, Nov. 15.

A man named JOHN SIMMONS got into a quarrel with another named WALLING, in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3168. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important and Gratifying Intelligence.

Capture of the Rebel Commissioners, Slidell and Mason.

The Frigate San Jacinto Takes Them from the English Mail Steamship Trent.

Particulars of the Capture—Protest of the Rebels.

Sketch of the Commissioners, and of Capt. Wilkes, Commanding the San Jacinto.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

Highly Important News from Kentucky.

A Rebel Army of Forty Thousand Threatening Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington.

Floyd's Forces Driven Back in Western Virginia.

The Armies of McCulloch and Price Gone to Arkansas.

The Late Movement of National Troops into Eastern Virginia.

Terrible Panic in the South Following the Battle of Port Royal.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, arrived in the Roadstead at 12½ P. M., having on board the rebel Commissioners, SLIDELL and MASON.

They were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th instant off Bermuda.

Lieut. FAIRFAX and thirty-five armed men went from the *San Jacinto* with five officers, who boarded the steamer and picked out the Commissioners.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave with Lieut. FAIRFAX.

The captain of the steamer raved and swore, called the United States officers "piratical Yankees," and other abusive names.

One of the secretaries of the rebel Commissioners, named EUSTACE or HURSTACE, also showed resistance; but himself and colleague accompanied their employers to confinement.

Mr. SLIDELL had his wife and four children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commodore WILKES came ashore and had a lengthy conversation with Gen. WOOL.

He expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong, he could do no more than be cashiered for it.

When it became known that these two worthies were in Hampton Roads, the excitement was immense.

Some reported that quarters would be provided them on the Rip Raps, but either the frigate will proceed to New-York, or some other vessel will be sent there with the prisoners on board, and deliver them at Fort Lafayette.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15,

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto* has just arrived from the Coast of Africa, *viâ* the West Indies, where she has been cruising for some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the *San Jacinto* had on board Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to France and England.

Capt. WILKES reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to-night.

They had embarked on board an English mail steamer. Hearing of the fact, Capt. WILKES determined to take them, and coming up with the steamer in the Bermuda Channel, he sent aboard and demanded the surrender of the arch rebels. The reply was, that there was not force enough to take them.

Capt. WILKES thereupon sent an additional force and at the same time put the *San Jacinto* into a convenient position.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were then surrendered.

The English steamer took them on board, knowing who they were, their destination and business.

Capt. WILKES is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON asked permission of Gen. WOOL to send letters to their friends, which was granted. The letters were open, of course.

The *San Jacinto* will leave for New-York direct this evening.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

An officer of the *San Jacinto* has arrived here on the steamer from Old Point, with dispatches for the Government. He hurried off to the railroad depôt immediately upon his arrival and took a special train to Washington. We shall, doubtless, soon hear something official in regard to the arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

The name of the British vessel from which Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were taken has not as yet been ascertained.

All the documents and papers of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed.

The captain of the British vessel delivered up Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON under a protest.

This is the substance of the reports by the passengers by the Old Point boat.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

I have been enabled to gather a few facts concerning the arrest of MASON, SLIDELL, MCFARLAND and EUSTIS. After Capt. WILKES had brought the English steamer to, he sent his First Lieutenant and other officers to board her. The Lieutenant informed the Captain that his object was to arrest the four gentlemen, who, with the other passengers, had gathered on deck to see what was going on. MASON asked if he would take them by force, to which he replied, he was ordered to bring them along with him, and he always obeyed orders. The families of the traitors felt terribly aggrieved, and after consultation it was decided to offer them free passage to New-York with their husbands. This they declined, and continued their journey to St. Thomas.

Capt. WILKES stood at the side of his vessel when the prisoners came up. MASON and SLIDELL, both of whom knew him perfectly well, passed over the side quietly, but without recognition. EUSTIS followed, and was swaggering offensively by, when Capt. WILKES said, "I am Captain of this ship, Sir;" whereupon EUSTIS, touching his hat, said, "I beg your pardon, Sir," and passed on.

Capt. TAYLOR, a passenger home from the Coast of Africa, and who was bearer of dispatches to the Government, gave up his room to MASON. They did not leave the vessel at Fort Monroe, but coals having been obtained, they were put at once *en route* for fort Lafayette.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Capt. TAYLOR, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the *San Jacinto* stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of SLIDELL and MASON was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamship *Trent*, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton.

While the *San Jacinto* was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieut. FAIRFAX, who, boarding the packet, arrested MASON and SLIDELL, who were personally known to him.

They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the *San Jacinto*. Their respective Secretaries, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New-York.

The packet had no other save her own flag.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of MASON and SLIDELL against being taken from a British ship.

SKETCH OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES M. MASON.

JAMES MURRAY MASON is a native of Virginia, and springs from one of the very first of its families. He was born in 1797, in what was at that time a part of Fairfax County, on Anadostan Island, which is encircled by the Potomac River, just above the present metropolis of the Union. His first ancestor in Virginia was GEORGE MASON, who was a member of the English Parliament in the reign of CHARLES I. He was a strong upholder of the King, and resisted the measures adopted against him by the Parliament. Subsequently he became an officer in the army of CHARLES II., and commanded a regiment of cavalry in the campaign against the "Roundhead" troops of OLIVER CROMWELL. After the defeat of the royal forces at Worcester, in 1651, he made his escape disguised as a peasant, and, embarking for America, landed at Norfolk. Soon afterward he established a plantation in Westmoreland County, on the Potomac, on which river he and his lineal descendants have lived for more than two hundred years.

Our present subject began his education at the primary schools in Virginia and in Georgetown, D. C.; and graduated in 1818, at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He commenced the study of law at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburgh, Va., afterward entered as a student the office of the late BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, at Richmond, and obtained a license to practice in 1820. In the same year he removed to Winchester, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1826 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and was twice re-elected. He also served as a member of the Convention called in 1829 to revise the Constitution of that State.

In 1837 he was elected to Congress, where he served but one term. In 1847, he was elected to the Senate, to fill the seat of JOEL PENNYBACKER who died during the session. He was reëlected in 1849, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1851, (the session of the Legislature being biennial,) and he was again elected to the Senate in December, 1855, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857, and to expire on the 4th of March, 1863. He was thus a member of the Senate for fourteen years. His position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which he held for several sessions, may be said to have given him a *quasi* superintendence of the proceedings of the State Department, and brought him into intimate contact with BUCHANAN and other dignitaries and conspirators at home and abroad. During his long Congressional career he has never distinguished himself by bringing forward or carrying out any of those great and beneficent acts of legislation which alone can make a prominent position illustrious. He was, violently, pro-Slavery, and took a memorable part in the debates on the Fugitive Slave law, on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and on all questions which involved in any way the everlasting negro. He will be remembered as the principal concocter of the Fugitive Slave bill.

MASON is a man of narrow and feeble intellect, of virulent temper and of insolent manners; and why JEFF. DAVIS ever sent him as a plenipotentiary to England, is one of those Confederate mysteries which it is not given to ordinary mortals to comprehend. His position in the Senate made him somewhat acquainted with foreign affairs, and it is most likely on this plea that he has got himself appointed. The probability, however, is that, morally and intellectually blind though he be, he had eyesight enough to foresee the disaster that was about to fall upon the cause on which he had staked his neck, and, being an arrant coward, obtained the appointment as a means of escape from the ruin which he saw would soon overtake him. Even this miserable subterfuge, however, has failed him, and he is now in the iron clutch of the Government over whose utter destruction he has lately been reveling.

MASON is not only a knave, but a hypocrite. He found it convenient through life to class himself as a Democrat, though a man with less democracy in his composition or manners never existed. He wrote disunion letters to South Carolina, and Union letters to Massachusetts, and in the debatable ground of Washington, when it suited his schemes, or his plans of personal advancement, he was everything to all men—except being honest and truthful. As far back as September, 1855, he wrote to a public affair in South Carolina: "But one course remains for the South—*immediate, absolute and eternal separation.* Better, far better, to stand toward the Northern States as we stand to the rest of the world—enemies in war, in peace friends—than to remain halting under a common Government, enemies in the guise of peace, or friends at war." And yet, only two years later, he said, in a speech delivered to an audience assembled on Bunker Hill: "I shall tell it in old Virginia, when I return to her hallowed land, that I found the spirit of Massachusetts as buoyant, as patriotic, as completely filled with the emotions that should govern patriotism, when I visited Bunker Hill, as it was when that battle was fought."

During the secession excitement in the last regular session of Congress, when one State after another was rushing out of the Union, MASON was equally double-faced. As long ago as March last, he said in the Senate that "he recognized no allegiance to this Government; he recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this government; none whatever." And yet, for a considerable time after this, he retained his seat in the United States Senate. He will now, it is to be hoped, have an opportunity to straighten up and rectify his mischievous political career.

JOHN SLIDELL.

This arch-conspirator is a native of the State o New-York, to which he now returns loaded with eternal infamy. He was born in the year 1793, and as soon as he reached manhood, he went to New-Orleans, to seek his fortune. He arrived there "poor, friendless and alone;" but, as he had received a good education in his native State, he shortly undertook the practice of law in that city. His skill and adroitness soon won for him a high place at the New-Orleans bar. His success as a lawyer was unparalleled even in that city of sudden successes; and he was retained on one side or the other, in almost every important lawsuit which arose. After fifteen or twenty years' toil at the bar of New-Orleans, he accumulated a princely fortune and a wide reputation. His first public service appears to have been as United States District Attorney at New-Orleans, to which office he was appointed by Gen. JACKSON. He was frequently sent to the State Legislature of Louisiana, and was afterwards chosen one of the Louisiana delegation to Congress. In the House he was remarked for his tact and skill as a manager, and his shrewdness and coolness in debate. At times, under provocation, he would become excited, and the words would flow from his lips in a torrent; but this rarely happened. His temper was generally thoroughly under command.

While a member of Congress, SLIDELL was selected by the President to act as Minister-Plenipotentiary and Envoy-Extraordinary to Mexico. The circumstances imparted unusual importance to the mission. War was actually on the point of breaking out. TAYLOR was on the Rio Grande, and the American squadron lay off Vera Cruz. Previous to firing the first gun, however, President POLK, professing still to be anxious to preserve peace, and Mexico having intimated that a new Envoy from the United States would be received, SLIDELL was accredited. The mission did not achieve any useful purpose. After many and futile discussions, the Mexican Government refused to receive SLIDELL, and he finally demanded his passports and returned home.

After his return, he began to develop his ideas of the necessity of conquering Mexico, and subjugating the Spanish, Indian, and other races, not excepting the negroes, which added greatly to his popularity in the South.

When Mr. SOULE vacated his seat in the Senate to fill the post of Minister to Madrid, SLIDELL was appointed to succeed him for the unexpired term; and, at the close of this term, he was reëlected for six years. In the caucuses of the extreme Southern Party with which he acted, no member's advice carried more weight than SLIDELL'S. He spoke little, but kept a close eye on affairs and on the wires.

During BUCHANAN'S reign, he was the controlling spirit of that miserable old man; and all the atrocious acts of the late Administration, particularly for the last year of its existence, are traceable to him. He taught COBB how to swindle, and FLOYD how to steal, and twisted old BUCK'S nose and conscience as if they were wax He has been mentioned for many important diplomatic missions, but, excepting the unsuccessful one to Mexico, obtained none. He was, when caught, on his way as JEFF. DAVIS' Plenipotentiary to France; but in this, too, he has wretchedly failed. In person, SLIDELL is striking; of middle height, stout figure and with a bold mein. He is utterly unprincipled, and his political career in Louisiana a record of villainies that it would be heard to parallel. In 1844, by the celebrated Plaquemine frauds, he defrauded the Whigs of the vote of Louisiana, and thereby defeated HENRY CLAY and made POLK President. For his infamous work at this time he acquired the *soubriquet* of Baron Plaquemine. Again, at a later day, in the matter of the Houmas Land Grants, in Louisiana, he was guilty of frauds so palpable and outrageous that even New-Orleans, with its easy virtue, almost spewed him out. By this he acquired the *nom de plume* of Old Houmas. But his crowning fraud on the people of Louisiana and on his country was when he swindled his adopted State out of the Union.

In catching him we have undoubtedly caught the most accomplished scoundrel, and the ablest engineer of conspiracy in all the South—JEFF DAVIS himself not excepted.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES.

The name of Capt. CHARLES WILKES, who so neatly nabbed SLIDELL and MASON, is a name known both in navigation and in science. He was born in this State in 1805, and originally entered the naval service of his country in 1818, at the early age of 13 years. In 1838, having previously distinguished himself by his scientific ability, he received from the American Government the command of a naval expedition intended to explore the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern Oceans. His command consisted of two sloops-of-war, a brig and two tenders, and he himself had the grade of Captain. Leaving here shortly after his appointment, he doubled Cape Horn, crossed over to Polynesia, Van Dieman's Land and Australia, advancing as high as the 61st degree of south latitude; he then visited the Feejee Islands and Borneo, and returned to New-York in 1842, after having visited Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope. This memorable expedition of four years was fertile in useful observations, which Capt. WILKES recounted in a very able work in five octavo volumes, entitled *A Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition.* In 1848 the Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal, as a token of their appreciation of his labors. He has also, since then, published a work entitled *Western America*, which contains valuable statistical details and geographical facts and maps relating to California and Oregon. Commodore WILKES received his present commission in 1855. He has been in the service altogether forty-three years. Ten of these years he has been on sea service; twenty-six engaged on shore or other duty, and seven years unemployed. For some years, latterly, he has been assigned to special duty near Washington. He is now returning from the Coast of Africa with the United States steamer *San Jacinto.* On his way home he found orders to cruise around the coast of the West Indies to look out for privateers or vessels attempting to run the blockade, which duty he has been performing for the past six weeks. While engaged in this business he fell in with the vessel containing the two rebel Plenipos. The whole country now rings with applause of his bold action.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL, the Envoys of JEFF. DAVIS to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, of the navy, arrived by a special train from Baltimore, bearing dispatches to the Government, from Commodore WILKES. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore WILKES, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the *San Jacinto*, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer *Trent*, for England. Capt. WILKES heard, about the same time, that the *Sumter* was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the *Trent*, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the *Trent* to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. FAIRFAX then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. FAIRFAX'S demand that they should proceed aboard the *San Jacinto*, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. FAIRFAX told them that if they refused to go peaceably, he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines, stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. SLIDELL and EUSTIS had their families on board the *Trent*, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commodore WILKES subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. SLIDELL'S family consisted of his wife, four children and two servants; EUSTIS' of his wife, two children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the *San Jacinto*, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from JEFF. DAVIS' Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the *Trent* to the arrest, other than a verbal protest though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the *San Jacinto*, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore WILKES, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of STEPHEN HOPKINS, of 1776.

SLIDELL and MASON are well known. EUSTIS was formerly a Member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. MCFARLAND is a son or nephew of WILLIAM H. MCFARLAND, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the *San Jacinto* the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore WILKES and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New-York they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Capt. TAYLOR, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was landed at Fortress Monroe, to convey dispatches to the Government.

Of course everybody is rejoiced that the arch rebels are in custody, but the circumstances connected with their arrest have created some apprehensions of consequences. The right of search has always been asserted by Great Britain, and has been denied by the United States. England and France have not recognized the rebel States as a nation, but have recognized them as belligerents, and the point is now presented of an insurgent claiming to be a diplomatic envoy from a State not yet recognized, arrested while traveling, on a vessel of the nation to whom he is accredited, and taken from it by a vessel of the nation against which he is in rebellion, and which still claims him as its subject. It seems to be conceded that Commodore WILKES acted in the matter without instructions, and whatever instructions may have been given to the Atlantic fleet to effect their capture in the *Theodora*, it was hardly contemplated that they should be taken in a British vessel. In view of the intricate question of international law likely to be raised, there is a casting about for precedents, and in the streets even GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTEL and WHEATON are learnedly appealed to for justification. I am informed that the Secessionists of Baltimore called upon the British Consul to-day and asked what Great Britain would do in the matter, and that he expressed the opinion that the act did not interfere with any law of nations; and that, in view of all the facts, probably no notice would be taken of it. Members of the Cabinet think that the case presents an opportunity to test the point whether the British Government will accept its own doctrines when the American Bull goads the British Ox and the general feeling seems to be that the most that will be required will be, that the United States Government apologize for the act, which it will do and hold on to the prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebel General, Johnston, Reported to be Advancing with a Large Force.

National Troops Concentrating to Check Him.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

On Wednesday afternoon Brig.-Gen. THOMAS ordered Gen. SCHOFF to fall back by forced marches from Camp Calvert, near London, Ky., to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, who is reported to be advancing and threatening Cincinnati, Louisville, or Lexington, with 40,000 men.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio and Thirty-third Indiana Regiments immediately took up the march, but a majority of the Tennessee Brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and it was deemed expedient to order them, with the Third Kentucky Regiment, to return to their old camp.

ZOLLICOFFER has united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap. The ford is entirely deserted.

Our troops were at Crab Orchard Springs on Saturday morning.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA.

Floyd Driven Back from all His Positions.

He Steals Another March on the National Troops.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters state that on the 10th [illegible] Cox's Brigade crossed the Kanawha and New River, and drove the rebels back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK'S column intended attacking them in the rear, but was prevented crossing the River from high water.

Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark, when Gen. BENHAM'S force lay on their arms waiting for morning. The rebels began their retreat, and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered.

Gen. BENHAM pursued them 25 miles amidst a drenching rain, but seeing little chance of overtaking them turned back.

In the skirmish with the rear guard, Col. CROGHAN of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was two.

A PARTY OF MEN DROWNED.

POINT PLEASANT, Va., Saturday, Nov. 16.

A sad accident occurred at Camp Piatt, twelve miles above Charleston this morning. Capt. BELL, of Company K, Fourty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff ran under the steamer *Commodore Perry*. The Captain and seven of his men were drowned, and the remainder saved.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Fleet Understood to have Gone to Pensacola.

Excitement Produced by the Capture of Port Royal.

THE PANIC AT SAVANNAH.

Reported Arrival of the Steamship Fingal.

The Black Flag in South Carolina.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15, VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola.

News of another exploit may be expected soon.

A dispatch from Savannah, the 14th, states that the fleet had passed Fernandina, standing southward.

Private advices represent that the capture of Port Royal has produced the greatest excitement throughout the South, and especially along the seaboard, from the cities and villages of which the people are fleeing in the greatest precipitation.

A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the 14th, states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pickney Islands, seized all the able-bodied negro men and sent them to the fleet.

No attempt has been made to land on the mainland.

A flag of truce to-day brought about one hundred supporters of the Union, including about twenty-five women. They relate a sad tale of suffering and oppression. A number of persons have recently been thrown into prison for not supporting the rebellion, including Mr. PERDON, Baptist minister.

The victory at Port Royal greatly depressed the rebels and encouraged the Union men, of whom there are large numbers.

The *Merrimac* is still in the dock, and it is the opinion of intelligent men that she will never float. She is being encased with three layers of inch boiler-iron.

The Georgia Planters' Convention recommend that in case the war continues, and the present cotton crop remains unsold, no crop should be planted next year.

A resident of Norfolk thinks there are nearly twenty thousand rebel troops in and near that city.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

We have Petersburgh, Va., papers of the 14th inst. They appear to be very much in the dark as regards the operations of the fleet.

LYNCHBURGH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

The panic at Savannah, in consequence of the victory of the fleet, was so great that even men were running away. Small-ware merchants, who were packing up their goods to leave, had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

The Savannah *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of danger, and urges Gen. LAWTON to issue an order preventing any able-bodied man, under sixty years of age, from leaving.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following:

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Planters' Convention have adopted a resolution indorsing the defensive measures of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the United States.

It was also resolved that if the war should continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, the planters should not plant next Spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday, bound South. Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city, and a general feeling of security prevails.

The same paper says that the steamer *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that 'those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war.' It is said that this will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina; that the same course will be pursued, which Gov. WISE adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes some interesting extracts from private letters by an officer of the *Wabash*. He writes:

"After our first attack, we hauled off to repair damage, and in about two hours renewed the assault.

After the resumption of our fire, the rebel batteries ceased to reply. Our guns carry two miles with effect, and were then within seven hundred yards of them.

Commodore DUPONT declared that '*they might sink his ship, but he would not move from his position until the forts had surrendered.*'"

In the fort I found a gray suit, the uniform of a Captain or Lieutenant of the Savannah Guards, which belonged to a son of the famous Gen. HUGER, pronounced 'Huger.' I am led to believe this from the fact that in the breast-pocket I found a fine linen handkerchief, marked 'Joseph Huger,' in indelible ink. In the right side-pocket were three Minié rifle-balls, a number of musket-wads, and a five and three cent piece.

On the front of the cap is a palmetto tree, and as neat a specimen of such work as I ever saw. Yesterday, when on shore, I was in charge of a boat's crew, and had no time for trophy-hunting. To-day, however, I may take a trip through the camp, and endeavor to find the materials for an interesting letter. I am told that we have captured more property than the expedition has cost; and you know that is no small sum.

Here are bales of cotton piled up ready for shipment, and but for our opportune arrival it might ere this have been *en route* for an English port. There is a plantation which mustered two hundred negroes. They are coming off to us at every opportunity, and I expect every one will be aboard our vessel before we leave.

When the rebels retreated, they never spiked a gun. They might have destroyed their entire camp, but their flight was so precipitate that they left everything in excellent order. Their magazines were found to be filled with shot, shell and powder sufficient to withstand a ten-days' bombardment.

One of the contrabands, in answer to a question as to how many of the rebels were killed, replied that the General who owned him *had threatened him with death if he ever divulged the secret.* He says that two full regiments were killed, probably meaning two *companies.*

We found some of the corpses lying at a mile's distance from the fort, thus showing that they must have commenced retreating before our fire had been discontinued. *I expect we will have another battle in a few days, probably at the fort up the Bay.* We do not want it badly, however, for we now have sole control of Port Royal harbor.

NEWS BY WAY OF NORFOLK.

From late numbers of the Norfolk *Day Book* and Charleston *Courier*, we extract the following important items:

"On Monday, placards were posted in Norfolk that on Wednesday a flag of truce would visit Old Point, and all persons having passes from headquarters, by registering their names at the Mayor's Office, would be permitted to leave the city. In a half an hour after the announcement was made public, a

large crowd of persons besieged the Mayor's Office for the purpose of registering their names.

Before noon, the crowd became so dense and excited that a military force had to be marched to the City Hall for the purpose of preventing a fight. After 120 names had been entered, the book was closed by orders of Gen. HEGER, who would permit but 24 persons, two-thirds of whom were ladies, to quit the premises. This caused great excitement among the disappointed, and had it not been for the presence of the soldiers, considerable mischief would have ensued.

The refugees picture a deplorable state of matters in Norfolk and vicinity. The approach of Winter is beginning to strike terror to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid forms. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at sixty-five cents per pound, bacon sixty cents, and other articles in like proportions.

On last Monday there were removed from the Norfolk Navy-yard eight [illegible] cannon, for the purpose, it was said, to fortify the Chincoteague River in this State.

It was reported in Norfolk on Tuesday, that the rebel force at Pig Point had mutinied, in consequence of not receiving proper rations and Winter clothing. The rebels at the above point are represented as being in the most wretched condition, being dressed in all manner of costumes, and with scarcely three hundred pairs of serviceable shoes among the entire force. The news of their expected revolt created the most intense excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The news of the capture of Port Royal caused the greatest consternation in Richmond on Tuesday. The most stupendous appeals and promises were heralded through the press, urging the South Carolinians to rise *en masse* and drive the invaders from their shores. Couriers were dashing through the streets all day and night to and fro from the headquarters of BEAUREGARD and DAVIS, and it is surmised that ere long an attempt will be made to dislodge the Federal soldiers from their position at Port Royal.

In Savannah great excitement also prevails. Batteries are being erected outside of the city, it being thought that the Federal forces will attack the city in the rear.

On Wednesday morning the United States gunboat *Rescue* landed at Old Point 31 contrabands that had been picked up in the Rappannock River a few days since, during a cruise of the *Rescue*. They were immediately handed over to Gen. WOOL, who will place them at work.

Through the courtesy of one of the passengers on board of the *Adelaide*, we were permitted to overlook a copy of the Charleston *Courier* of late date, in which it is stated that at the battle of Port Royal, the rebels suffered a loss of one hundred killed, and two hundred wounded. The *Courier* appealed in the most agonizing terms to the inhabitants to fly to arms and rid the sacred soil of South Carolinia from the "halluted tread of the Hessians."

The same paper also contains an article, stating that reliable information had been received from Beaufort that the "Yankees" had seized nearly $2,000,000 worth of cotton, which would be confiscated. Hundreds of slaves are reported as fleeing from their masters and making their way to the Federal forces.

AFFAIRS OFF CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

U. S. S. FLAG, OFF CHARLESTON, Oct. 29, 1861.

A few days ago a dug-out, containing six slaves, came from Charleston off to the *Susquehanna*. They are worth about $1,200 or $1,500 each. Queasy, fat and well posted they are; they said they "heard" that they could get protection on board, and they claimed it. They gave much valuable information about Charleston, and they said that the schooner *Evelyn* went into Bull's Bay the day after Capt. MARSTON forced us to release her.

Bread is still abundant. Flour is selling at $10 per barrel. Sweet potatoes are still abundant. Clothing is scarce. Flannels of inferior qualities bring $1 20 per yard. Caps, &c., are scarce also. Threads and buttons can hardly be purchased at any price. Shoes, which a short time since sold for 90 cents per pair, now bring $2 50. People generally begin to feel the effects of the rebellion. Money is abundant; that is, notes of various denominations, ranging from shin-plasters to bank bills of large amounts, all printed upon wrapping paper. We have specimens of Southern money on board, the design and execution of which certainly evince paucity of engraving skill upon the part of the "superior Southern chivalry." These "darkies" are quite well-clad and are far from being ill-informed. They tell us of certain parties, (well-known to us,) who have already forwarded from their plantations quantities of cotton. In general, these "ebony children" of Secessia have wives and families in Charleston, whom they have abandoned for the air of the North; one of the party was promised to be married ere he left, but he "spects now dat de union will be indefinitely postponed." One of the number is a bright mulatto, who has been a sort of a pilot in and about the harbor; he is conversant with all the localities surrounding us, and though not very communicative, still is decidedly in any information delivered by him. He says that a fellow chum of his was a servant of an officer in one of the forts during the bombardment of Sumter, and from him he learned that the rebels lost 750 during the engagement. He states that some time ago he had thought of running away; that he, with others, came alongside of one of our ships, but they were not received as warmly as anticipated, and that they deferred "leaving the South," but they were determined to try again.

It seems that they were sent out "to fish." They did so for a time, and returned to Charleston; again they came to the fishing-ground, but they had little luck. They had orders upon their return to leave a certain number of fish at Fort Sumter. As they sat riding, spreading their net, they conceived the idea of now executing their long-cherished design, and, seeing the *Susquehanna*, resolved to wait till nightfall and then steer for her. But the chance of being shot by the sentry occurred to them, and they at once pulled up the net and made for her: coming alongside, they at once demanded protection. Their dug-out was new and well-made; the net, about 175 feet long, in excellent condition, and their clothing of excellent quality. They were entered upon the *Susquehanna's* books as supernumeraries, and they discharge faithfully the several duties devolving upon them in their individual stations. They brought with them all their clothing, and about $12 to $15 each in silver. When asked why they did not bring more, they replied that they had been saving the specie for a long time, but that a "good deal of wages" were due them, which, if they had asked for, they would have been compelled to receive in "wrapping paper money." They could have picked "lots of 'hnt," if they had known that they could have had the face of the rough bills exchanged for gold. The captain of this "fishing dug-out," who was a free man, was not with this party, having been sick.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extracts from private letters dated on board the *Preble*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, Nov. 9:

"At 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th, an iron machine rounded the point above us and floated down the river with the current, made in the direction of the *Richmond*. We ran up a red lantern, the signal of danger. The men always sleep on their guns, so that we were well prepared for this infernal machine, as it turned out to be. As it floated by us we could have given it a broadside, but having no signal from the Post-Captain's ship, were not allowed to. This machine, for we have no other name for it, is long and low, in shape like a cigar. It has no deck, but is apparently cased in railroad iron. It has probably been severely tested, else it would never have ventured on the batteries of three ships as it did. Soon as it was seen by us, it steamed up and went for the *Richmond*. There was a schooner alongside of her that she had coaled from the day before. This machine or battering ram aimed at her port bow, but the schooner being in the way, she was obliged to turn, and that diminished the force of the blow somewhat. She struck the vessel on the starboard side, under her third port, about four feet below the water, making a hole a foot square. The water rushed in in a torrent. A rubber stopper was slid down the side of the ship, and by working the steam-pumps she was kept free. After this 'black ram,' as the tars called it, had left the *Richmond*, it went on toward the *Vincennes*, approaching within [illegible] yards of it. The *Vincennes* turned short round, and came over to us. The *Richmond's* guns on the starboard side had been run in the day before, to allow the schooner to get alongside. She at this moment got them to bear, and poured shot and shell into the black ram, though most of the missiles went beyond their mark. As he ranged alongside of us we gave him three broadsides. Most of the shots struck him, though but one took effect. Shot 'one' was a shell from the sixty-eight pounder. It struck him plump in the smoke-stack, knocking said stack out of sight. [illegible] was a signal for his charmaides [illegible] lights, sprung up all over the [illegible] and fire-ships, chained together, steered towards us from every direction. So many they approached that all four of the vessels were obliged to slip anchor. We could see five steamboats and a bark behind the fire-ships, and it were madness to think of fighting fire. We retreated in good order down the Southwest Pass. The order from Capt. POPE was for all of us to go over the bar. The *Preble* obeyed in good shape. The pilot of the *Vincennes*, not thoroughly acquainted with the channel, got her aground. The *Richmond*, now essaying to aid the *Vincennes*, got aground also. The *Preble* stood off the bar for an anchorage. We found a suitable place and dropped the kellock. Very soon the flag-boat of the Secessionists, named the *Ivy*, appeared in the pass three miles up, and commenced firing her rifled cannon at the *Richmond*. The Post-Captain signaled for us to beat up to him, but having a very heavy head wind and current, we could make no headway, and were obliged to witness the fight without the enjoyment of participation. The *Vincennes* aground, stern up the river, could get none of her broadside guns to bear on the enemy. But Capt. HANDY had his cabin stove to pieces to enable him to work two sixty-eights out of the cabin ports astern. The *Ivy*, seeing the helplessness of the *Vincennes*, steamed down toward her, probably with the intention of boarding her. The little *Water Witch*, with her four guns, now ran in between them, and by a well directed broadside, knocked the whole upper part of the *Ivy's* stern off. The steam back now came down toward the *Richmond*, who was aground, broadside up the Pass. The *Richmond* drove her off by a few well thrown shot and shell. The other steamers being hanged up finally, the fleet completed to leave. They went up the Southwest Pass, and then down "Pass a Poutre." Their intention was to run the blockade so as to get to the steam bark to sea as a privateer. This bark, according to secession papers that we found at Ship Island, had been lying in New-Orleans for some time, and the Secessionists had conceived the idea of getting her to sea in this manner. However, it was "no go" with her, for at Pass a l'Outre the *Colorado* was on guard, in company with the new gunboat from Boston. The Northeast Pass is guarded by the *Niagara*, assisted by one or two small gunboats. The Chivalry had no other alternative but to return to New-Orleans and make their brags.

During the engagement the *Vincennes* was deserted by order of Capt. POPE. Capt. HANDY spiked his guns, and wrapping the American flag around him, set fire to a fuse connected with the magazine and left his ship. As soon as the Secessionists were driven off, an officer returned to the *Vincennes* and put out the fuse. The *Water Witch* then proceeded to Pass a l'Outre and came back with the *South Carolina*. Both together could not get the *Vincennes* off. The *Huntsville* came in next day, and by throwing overboard all the guns except the four 8-inch ones and two 12-pound howitzers, the three steamers towed her off. She will be obliged to go to Key West for an armament. Capt. HANDY lived in the ward-room, his cabin being utterly destroyed. The *Water Witch* was not damaged at all, though she was in the thickest of the fight. The *Richmond's* post quarter-boat was stove, and a shell went through her side on her gunneck. None of our men were killed, though the enemy, from the number of shell that exploded on their decks, must have had not a few killed and wounded. The *Nightingale* is here with only six feet of water under her. She cannot be got off by all the steamers here."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

DAY OF FASTING IN THE SOUTH.

Nov. 15 was observed by the rebels as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, as will be seen by the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield;

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame;

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the the restoration of peace and prosperity.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the following results of the Virginia election for members of Congress seem to be pretty well ascertained:

Second District—J. R. Chambliss, of Greenville.
Third District—Ex-President John Tyler, of Charles City.
Fourth District—Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburgh.
Fifth District—Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox.
Sixth District—Jas. P. Holcombe, of Albermarle.
Eighth District—D. C. Dejarnette, of Caroline.
Ninth District—William SmRh, of Fauquier.
Tenth District—Doubtful between Boteler and Hunter.
Eleventh District—John B. Baldwin, of Augusta.
Twelfth District—Fayette McMullen, elected.
Fourteenth District—Believed that A. G. Jenkins has been elected.
Fifteenth District—Robert Johnson, of Harrison.
Sixteenth District—Charles W. Russell, of Wheeling.

No returns received from the First District, in which M. R. H. Garnett and John Crichfer are the candidates.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Our latest information, says the *Day Book*, from North Carolina, is not sufficient to enable us to state positively the result in each Congressional District, but we submit the following statement as correct in at least six of the ten districts:

First District—W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, elected without opposition.
Second District—R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecomb, elected without opposition.
Third District—Contest between C. R. Thomas, Thos. I. Falson, Owen R. Keenan and F. D. Koonce. Mr. Keenan probably elected.
Fourth District—Thomas D. McDowell, of Bladen, elected without opposition.
Fifth District—A. H. Arrington, of Nash, elected over Josiah Turner, Jr., and A. W. Venable.
Sixth District—Contest between R. P. Dick and J. R. McLean.
Seventh District—Contest between Thos. S. Asby, J. H. Hesden, Hugh Waddell, and S. H. Christian.
Eighth District—Wm. Lander, of Lincoln, elected without opposition.
Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, of Burke, elected without opposition.
Tenth District—Contest between A. T. Davidson, of Cherokee, and Wm. H. Thomas, of Jackson. Mr. Davidson probably elected.

PRICES AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 7th inst. contains the following, among its market reports:

Coffee—There has been some inquiry for Coffee, and several small lots changed hands at 40c.@42c., closing at 45c., while some holders are asking 50c. Receipts, 842 bags.

Bacon—The transactions have been only in a retail way at 30c.@32c. for Hams, 30c. for clear Sides and 27c. for Shoulders. Receipts, 40 pkgs.

Hay—We have heard of no sales, and quote only nominally at $2 25@$2 50. Receipts, 147 bales.

Whisky—We have no sales reported. Last sales were at $1. Some parties are holding at $1 25. A small lot of Alcohol sold at $2 10.

Salt is now held at the very advanced rate of $10 per sack.

Stocks and Exchange—The only transfer of Stock which has come to our notice during the week was the sale of 110 shares Firemen's Insurance at par. Sterling Exchange continues to be quoted by the Banks at 20 @ cent. premium.

BREAD RIOTS IMMINENT.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

We published yesterday a very significant address from the Mayor of Augusta, upon the subject of speculative operations in breadstuffs and provisions. The Mayor evidently feared a state of exasperation which might endanger the public peace.

It is not our purpose to intimate the existence of any such danger here or elsewhere, but it is nevertheless true that the transactions in breadstuffs and provisions, evidently for the mere purpose of speculation, do excite ill-feeling at this time, and should be avoided by prudent and good men who value the good opinion of their fellow-citizens. We speak in kindness, and with the best feeling toward all concerned, and, at the same time, in the earnest hope that this *hint* will be taken into consideration.

The Nashville *Union* comments thus on the above paragraph:

"It is worse than folly to deny that a similar feeling exists in this State. It is patent to all. *The murmuring of discontent grows louder every day*, and it is part of wisdom and patriotism to see whether something cannot be done *to avert a calamity more dire than the war which the Lincoln Government is urging upon us.*"

COMMODORE TATNALL'S PROPERTY.

The Buffalo *Express* refers to an interesting controversy arising under the Confiscation Act passed at the late session of Congress, which has come before the United States District Court, Judge N. K. HALL, now sitting in Buffalo. It relates to property seized at Sackett's Harbor, belonging to the rebel Commodore TATNALL, whose Mosquito fleet was scattered by our naval expedition at Beaufort, last week. The case is minuted in the following:

The United States *vs.* Several Boxes and Packages.—This case is one in which the Government has seized a large quantity of property at Sackett's Harbor, as the property of Commodore TATNALL, on the ground that he is a rebel, and that the property was about to be sent by railway from Sackett's Harbor to Savannah, Georgia.

A libel and information was filed by the District-Attorney, and on Tuesday a motion for condemnation was made. Hon. ELI COOK appeared for Commodore TATNALL as claimant of the property, and proposed to answer and defend. The District-Attorney then asked leave to amend the libel, which was granted, and three weeks' time was allowed Mr. COOK to answer the amended libel after it should be served. The case will probably be tried at the next term in Albany.

OPENING A OUT FOR FORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated at various times, in the newspapers, that it is the intention of Government to "open a cotton port," and thereat considerable satisfaction seems to be manifested. An editorial in this morning's *Times* comments upon the advantages to be derived by the reported circumstance that a "merchant ship freighted with every variety of Yankee notions is following fast in the wake of the man-of-war," and announces that "in a month's time every Union man in South Carolina, that has a mind to trade, can have any want supplied, from a watch-pall to a pianoforte or a steam engine." Now if any "Union man" can have his wants supplied, how are we to prevent the *disunion* men from accomplishing, by management and stealth, the same purpose. For instance, salt, coffee, pork, and shoes are terribly scarce at the South, and will command almost any price. We will suppose some enterprising Yankee—Senator SIMMONS, if you choose—to send down to Beaufort a ship-load of these articles. What is to Prevent his exchanging the whole cargo, ie a lump, with some cotton-planter there for a load of cotton? He must be a "Union man," you say. Well, so be it. The "Union man" has got the "Yankee" cargo, and the vessel sails off with the cotton for Liverpool. Is it likely that the "Union man" will forego the advantage of making half a million of dollars profit in the sale of his goods to any man who will pay him that profit? He will have plenty of customers, but they will very likely be rank Secessionists, and I don't believe human nature, as it exists in South Carolina, or perhaps anywhere, could stand any such test. I can't see how we could please JEFF. DAVIS better than by doing this very thing. He would have lots of "Union" men there, ready to buy every cargo as fast as it arrived, and it would go broadcast all over "Secessia," and there would be no possible help for it. Thousands of South Carolinians would take the oath of allegiance, and be, apparently, patterns of loyalty, if it would enable them to make a fortune in a week. And I "calculate" some *few* Yankees might be found to profit by such a chance, stout Union men as they are. Now, Mr. Editor, please tell me how we can deal out coffee to Mr. Brown, Union man, and prevent his sharing it with his neighbor and relation, Mrs. Jones, who is knitting socks and scraping lint for the "Confederate" army?

E.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1861.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Massachusetts Sunday—Col. Devens' Report—The New-York Second—Murder of a Soldier.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP FOSTER, MASSACHUSETTS FIFTEENTH, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Nowhere away from home does Sunday in camp seem so much *like* Sunday as here. The same intense quiet which is so noticeable in a New-England village greets one; the same air of grave preparation for the duties of the day; the same "best rig;", the closely-shaven face, the solemn visage, the unsmiling countenance, and that general air of "say-your-catechism-and-read-your-Bible-look," which is characteristic of nine men out of ten in Connecticut and Massachusetts may be seen in this and one or two other Massachusetts camps. No drilling, no parading, no working and no playing are permitted on the Sabbath, and in very many of the messes only such food is eaten as has been prepared on the day previous. In the morning, such men as are off duty attend the village churches, after which, gathered in knots here and there about the camp-ground, they discuss the sermon, sing hymns, write home, read the papers or rest quietly from all labor. In the afternoon the Chaplain holds service—singing, praying and preaching with them not affectedly, but in good plain homely style, giving them practical camp advice, and doing undoubtedly a vast deal of good. After the service the band plays selections of sacred music, winding up with "Home, Sweet Home," and of course "Hail Columbia." Officers and men alike agree in this careful observance of the Sabbath, and if the promise attached to the keeping of the Commandment means anything, it will certainly redound to the welfare of the men of this encampment.

Col. DEVENS, who will likely be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for his gallant behavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and for the general efficiency of his military services, has gone home to recruit. His report, which has not been presented to the public, is very full of interest, and on it Gen. STONE relied to a great extent for data from which to make up his official report. I have been permitted to look at it, and really cannot deny myself the pleasure of laying it before the readers of the TIMES.

COL. DEVENS' REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOL., POOLESVILLE, Md., Oct. 23, 1861.

GENERAL: I respectfully report that about 12 o'clock Sunday night, Oct. 20, I crossed the Potomac, by your order, from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, with five companies, numbering about three hundred men, of my regiment, with the intention of taking a rebel camp reported by scouts to be situated at the distance of about a mile from the river, of destroying the same, of observing the country around, and of returning to the river or of waiting and reporting if I thought myself able to remain for reinforcements, or if I found a position capable of being defended against a largely superior force. Having only three boats, which, together, conveyed about thirty men, it was nearly 4 o'clock when all the force was transferred to the opposite shore. We passed down the river about sixty rods, by a path discovered by the scouts, and then up the bluff known as Ball's Bluff, where we found an open field surrounded by woods. At this point we halted until daybreak, being joined here by a company of one hundred men from the Twentieth Massachusetts, accompanied by Col. LEE, who were to protect our return.

At daybreak we pushed forward our reconnoissance towards Leesburgh to the distance of about a mile from the river, to a spot supposed to be the site of the rebel encampment, but found, on passing through the woods, that the scouts had been deceived by a line of trees on the brow of the slope, the openings through which presented in an uncertain light somewhat the appearance of a line of tents.

Leaving the detachment in the woods, I proceeded with Capt. PHILBRICK and two or three scouts across this slope and along the other line of it, observing Leesburgh, which was in full view, and the country about it, as carefully as possible, and seeing but four tents of the enemy. My force being well concealed by the woods, and having reason to believe my presence was discovered, and no large number of the enemy's tents being in sight, I determined not to return at once, but to report to yourself, which I did by directing Quartermaster HOWE to repair at once to Edwards' Ferry to state these facts, and to say, that in my opinion I could remain until I was reinforced. The means of transportation between the Island and the Virginia shore, had been strengthened, I knew, at daybreak, by a large boat which would convey sixty or seventy men at once, and as the boat could cross and recross every ten minutes, I had no reason to suppose there would be any difficulty in sending over five hundred men an hour, as it was known there were two large boats between the island and the Maryland shore, which would convey to the island all the troops that could be conveyed from it to the Virginia shore.

Mr. HOWE left me with his instructions at about 6½ o'clock A. M., and during his absence, at about 7 o'clock, a company of riflemen, who had probably discovered us, were reported on our right, upon the road from Conrad's Ferry. I directed Capt. PHILBRICK, Company H, to pass up over the slope and attack them, while Capt. ROCKWOOD, Company A, was ordered to proceed to the right and cut off their retreat in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and accompany Capt. PHILBRICK as he proceeded to execute the order. Capt. PHILBRICK's command proceeded over the slope of the hill, and the enemy retreated down on the other side, taking the direction of a cornfield in which the corn had lately been cut and stood in the shocks; the first volley was fired by them from a ditch or trench into which they retreated, it was immediately returned by our men, and the skirmish continued briefly for some minutes. I had ordered Capt. POTTER, Company G, to reinforce Capt. PHILBRICK, but a body of rebel cavalry being reported on our left, I directed Capt. PHILBRICK to return to the wood lest he might be cut off from the main body of the detachment; this he did in good order. In the skirmish, nine men of Company H were wounded, one killed and two were missing at its close, although the field was carefully explored by Capt. PHILBRICK and myself before we left it; they probably were wounded and crawled into the bush which was growing in portions of it. On returning to the wood I remained waiting for an attack for perhaps half an hour: at the end of this time, as my messenger did not return, I deemed it prudent to join Col. LEE, which I did: but after remaining with him upon the bluff a short time, and having thoroughly scouted the woods, I returned to my first position. I was rejoined at 8 o'clock A. M. by Quartermaster HOWE, who reported to me that I was to remain where I was, and would be reinforced, and that Lieut.-Col. WARD would proceed to Smart's Mill with the remainder of the regiment, that a communication should be kept up between us, and that ten cavalry would report to me for the purpose of reconnoitering. For some reason they never appeared or reported to me, but I have since learned they came to the bluff. If they had reported to me they could have rendered excellent service. I directed Quartermaster HOWE to return at once and report the skirmish that had taken place, and threw out a company of skirmishers to the brow of the hill, and also to my right and left to await the arrival of more troops. At about 10 o'clock, Quartermaster HOWE returned and stated that he had reported the skirmish of the morning, and that Col. BAKER would shortly arrive with his brigade and take command. Between 9 and 11 o'clock, I was joined by Lieut.-Col. WARD with the remainder of my regiment, making in all a force of 625 men, with 28 officers from my regiment as reported to me by the Adjutant, many of the men of the regiment being at this time on other duty. About 12 o'clock it was reported to me a force was gathering on my left, and about 12½ o'clock a strong attack was made on my left by a body of infantry concealed in the woods, and upon the skirmishers in front by a body of cavalry. The fire of the enemy was resolutely returned by the regiment, which maintained its ground with entire determination. Reinforcements not yet having arrived, and the attempt of the enemy to outflank us being very vigorous, I directed the regiment to retire about 60 paces into an open space in the wood, and prepared to receive any attack that might be made, while I called in my skirmishers. When this was done I returned to the Bluff, where Col. BAKER had already arrived. This was at 2½ P. M. He directed me to form my regiment at the right of the position he proposed to occupy—which was done by eight companies. The centre and left being composed of a detachment of the Twentieth Massachusetts, numbering about three hundred men, under command of Col. LEE, a battalion of the California Regiment, numbering about six hundred men, Lieut.-Col. WISTAR commanding; two howitzers, commanded by Lieut. PIRACK, and a 6-pounder, commanded by Lieut. BRANDALL, were planted in front, supported by Company D, Capt. STUDLEY, and Company F, Capt. SLOAN, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts. The enemy soon appeared in force, and after sharp skirmishing on the right, directed his attack upon our whole line, but more particularly upon our centre and left, where it was gallantly met by the Massachusetts Twentieth and the California battalion. Skirmishing during all the action was very severe on the right, but the skirmishers of the enemy were resolutely repulsed by our own, composed of Companies A and I, Capts. ROCKWOOD and JOSLIN, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and Company —, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, under the direction of Major KIMBALL, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth. The action commenced about 3 o'clock P. M., and at about 4 P. M. I was ordered to detach two companies from the left of my regiment to the support of the left of the line, and to draw in proportionately the right flank—which was done, Companies G and H, Capts. FORSHAND and PARLEARCE, being detached for that purpose. By this time it had become painfully evident by the volume and rapidity of the enemy's fire, and the persistency of his attacks, that he was in much larger force than we. The two howitzers were silent, and the 6-pounder also. Their commanders came from the field wounded. Soon after I was called from the right of my regiment, there being at this time a comparative cessation of the enemy's fire to the centre of the line, and learned for the first time that Col. BAKER had been killed, and that Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, had been carried from the field severely wounded. Col. LEE, supposing it his duty to take command, I reported myself ready to execute his orders. He expressed his opinion, that the only thing to be done was to retreat to the river, and that the battle was utterly lost. It soon appeared that Col. CODDINGTON was entitled to command, who expressed his determination to make the attempt to cut our way to Edward's Ferry, and ordered me, as a preliminary movement, to form the Fifteenth Regiment in line towards the left. The Fifteenth Regiment accordingly moved across from the right to the left of the original line. Two or three companies of the Tammany New-York Regiment just then arrived, formed also on its left, while endeavoring to make the necessary disposition to retreat, confusion was created by the appearance of an officer of the enemy's force in front of the Tammany Regiment, who called on them to charge on the enemy, who were now in strong force along the wood occupied formerly by the Fifteenth Massachusetts during the former portion of the action. The detachment of the Tammany Regiment probably mistaking this for an order from their own officers, rushed forward to the charge, and the Massachusetts Fifteenth, supposing that an order had been given for the advance of the whole line, rushed with eager ness, but were promptly recalled by their officers, who had received no such order. The detachment of the Tammany Regiment were received by a shower of bullets, and suffered severely; in the disturbance caused by their repulse, the line was broken, but was promptly reformed. After this, however, although several volleys were given and returned, and the troops fought vigorously, it seemed impossible to preserve the order necessary for a combined military movement, and Col. CODDINGTON reluctantly gave the order to retreat to the river bank. The troops descended the bluff and reached the bank of the river, where there is a narrow plateau between the river and the ascent of the bluff, both the plateau and the bluff being heavily wooded. As I descended upon this plateau, in company with Col. CODDINGTON, I saw the large boat upon which we depended as the means of crossing the river, swamped by the number of men who had rushed upon it. For the purpose of retarding as much as possible the approach of the enemy, by direction of Col. CODDINGTON, I ordered the Fifteenth Regiment to deploy as skirmishers over the bank of the river, which order was executed, and several volleys were given and returned between them and others of our forces and the enemy, who were now pressing upon us in great numbers, and forcing down furious volleys upon this plateau and into the river, to prevent any escape. It was impossible longer to continue to resist, and I should have had no doubt if we had been contending with the troops of a foreign nation, in justice to the lives of men, it would have been our duty to surrender, but it was impossible to do this to rebels and traitors, and I had no hesitation in advising men to escape as they could, ordering them, in all cases, to throw their arms into the river rather than give them up to the enemy. This order was generally obeyed, although several of the men swam the river with their muskets at their backs, and others have returned to camp, bringing with them their muskets, who had remained on the Virginia shore for two nights, rather than to part with their weapons, in order to facilitate their escape. Having passed up along the line of that portion of the river occupied by my regiment, I returned to the lower end of it, and at dark myself swam the river by the aid of three of the soldiers of my regiment. On arriving at the Island I immediately gathered a force of thirty men who had reached it with safety, and placed them at the passage of the river to prevent any attempt of the enemy crossing in pursuit, but soon learned that Col. HINKS had arrived with the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and would take charge of the Island. Our loss, in proportion to the numbers engaged, of the regiment, is large, as will be seen by the list of the killed, missing, and wounded, which I annex. A large proportion of those reported missing are probably prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Although the result of the day was most unfortunate, it is but justice to the officers and men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, as well as to the other troops engaged, that they behaved most nobly during the entire day, and that the nation has no occasion to blush for dishonor to its arms. The loss of the regiment, in arms, equipments, and clothing, is necessarily heavy, the particulars of which I will immediately forward.

In conclusion, it may not be improper for me to say that, notwithstanding the regiment mourns the loss of the brave officers and soldiers whose names are borne on the list I annex, its spirit is entirely unbroken, and its organization is in no way demoralized. It will answer any summons from you to another contest with the foe, although with diminished numbers, with as hearty a zest as on the morning of Oct. 21.

I remain, General, respectfully,
CHARLES DEVENS, Colonel.

After church, I drove to the camp of the New-York Second, which is under command of Col. G. W. B. TOMPKINS. It was my good fortune to be present at the evening dress parade, and, as a New-Yorker, I confess to a feeling of great pride in the appearance of the regiment. It will be remembered that these men did well at Bull Run, and better yet at Ball's Bluff, and that they have merited the praise of their superior officer for their gallantry and efficiency on each occasion. Col. TOMPKINS has succeeded, with the able assistance of Lieut.-Col. WILCOX, (now a prisoner at Richmond,) Major DIMMOCK, and the several Captains, in bringing this regiment to a perfection of discipline and drill which is not often surpassed in the regular service. With the exception of one company the men are well armed and equipped, but the company referred to are most shamefully supplied with guns, which even a Winkle would despise, and which no soldier can tolerate. Many of them are literally worthless—won't go off, can't go off—and are as effective at one end as the other. Major-Gen. GOV. MORGAN has the credit of the arrangement, and I would suggest that, if he desires to have his name called blessed, he will see to it, that this company of the Second New-York is as well supplied as its brethren.

This morning, as I was walking down the road, I saw a collection of soldiers, civilians and niggers, each individual of whom seemed horror-struck and terrified. I instantly approached the group, and found it had gathered about the corpse of an artilleryman, whose age might possibly be twenty-two or three. The body lay upon its face, one pallid hand being thrown upon its back, while the spur-clad heels stuck curiously up towards the sky, and its bed was a pool of blood. On inquiry, I ascertained that the body had just been found, and that it was suspected that the residents of a house hard by had been guilty of a murder. Entering the house, I found a low-foreheaded, high cheek-boned, black-eyed woman, sitting in a constantly-moving rocking-chair, and by her side, in a neat little rocker, a white-haired, blue-eyed baby, who crowed and chirruped when I smiled. I asked the woman about the murder, and after considerable hesitation, she told me that the dead soldier was one who, on the night previous, had come to her house for rum; that her husband had sold him all he wanted, and then had told him to go home. This he declined doing, and after some little altercation, the "husband took down his gun, and made *no more of him.*" Of course, great excitement has prevailed throughout the various encampments during the day, and to-morrow there is to be quite an imposing funeral. The infatuation of many of the soldiers for a poor article of whisky is almost incredible. They will run any risk, pay any price, and bear any punishment, so that they may succeed in getting what they want. In this case, many of the villagers say, that there is no doubt that the overpersuasions of the soldiers induced the murderer to keep and sell the whisky, and hence the murder. Had the murdered been a soldier, and the victim a resident, the activity of the constabulary force and the verdict of the jury might have been essentially different from what we have witnessed and heard to-day. I am, indeed, convinced, in spite of the recent overwhelming Union vote of this State, that could the inhabitants of this and other places have their way, they would utterly rout the armies of the Nation, and give victory and honor to those of the rebels. But they are prudent, and will eventuate the strong friends of the victorious party.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Major W. C. H. SHERMAN, Paymaster of the United States Army, visited the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment on Tuesday last and disbursed two months' wages to that regiment. He had previously visited and paid off the Thirty-second New-York, at the Chain Bridge. The First Maryland was paid off a few days ago, and the amount transmitted home by the officers and men is worthy of mention. Nine companies placed $7,300 in the hands of their Chaplain for the benefit of their families, and Company F, from Ellicott's Mills, sent home $1,867 in addition. The men, since the election, have taken hold of their duties with renewed ardor, feeling that they were greatly instrumental in achieving a great, although bloodless, victory for the Union.

The man alleged to have been murdered at Poolesville by SYLVESTER HOFFLAND was named THOS. O'CONNOR, an Irishman. The wife of HOFFLAND testified that he was shot by her husband in self-defence, with a fowling-piece loaded with buckshot, twelve of which are said to have entered the body of the deceased. HOFFLAND and another man carried the body across the road, and threw it over the fence into a corn-field, where it was found. The accomplice was arrested the morning subsequent to the murder, on the road to Edward's Ferry, and HOFFLAND was taken, by a detachment of the Putnam Rangers, near the foot of Sugar-loaf Mountain, Tuesday night. HOFFLAND has been sent to the county jail at Rockville.

ASHTON GARRETT, a farmer of Montgomery County who was arrested on the day of the State election, at Rockville, for challenging the vote of a soldier, and subsequent boisterous conduct, has been discharged from the custody of the Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. COPELAND, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, has returned from a visit to Massachusetts, and resumed his duties at headquarters.

WM. S. KING, Medical Director of this division, reports that the general health of his charge has sensibly improved within the last week. The measles, the only prevalent disease, is fast disappearing, and no new cases of the typhoid fever are being reported.

Owing to the informality of omitting the charges and specifications in the cases for trial presented to the Major-General of the army for his approval, the General Court-martial adjourned to-day at an early hour. The documents in question have been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and will proably be returned to-morrow for the consideration of the Court.

Col. LUDLIE, of the Twenty-ninth New-York, who is an accomplished engineer, has been detailed with his regiment, to construct bridges over Muddy Branch and Watt's Run, to facilitate the transportation of army supplies from Washington.

Major ATTERBURY, of the New-York Ninth, daily officiates as President of the Conri-martial. His recent illness was not of a serious or dangerous character.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Good Plan Long Ago Suggested, and Long Neglected—Importance of Penetrating into Tennessee, and Possessing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—The Loyalty of Tennessee—The Demoralization of Southern Union Men for Want of Opportunity to Rally Around the Standard of the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

About five months ago, in the city of Nashville, I was called upon by a loyal gentleman of some military experience, who at one time held a commission in the United States Navy, for the purpose of consulting on the condition of our State and country. There had just been held in Tennessee that great outrage of mockery, the pretended election of the 8th of June, by which it was intended to be made to appear that the people of Tennessee desired to cast in their lot with the tyrannous usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS. The gentleman asked my opinion as to what the end of this thing should be. My opinion was that the greatest danger before us was not a division of the Union, which I regarded as almost impossible without its being completely scattered into fragments, but the subversion of our government as the result of a long protracted war, establishing a permanent military system. If the rebellion could be quickly suppressed, I thought this danger would be avoided; otherwise, I considered it imminent. He asked my opinion as to the prospect of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. In regard to that, I told him I was doubtful. If a certain plan of operations which I unfolded to him should be pursued, I believed the rebellion would be rapidly broken and scattered. But if a policy the reverse of this plan should be adopted, I saw in the future but the prospect of a long war, the very nature of whose result must be doubtful.

It has come to pass, that as we have gone on "making history" during the succ

and five miles around. These cannon cannot all be seen, as some of them are masked, but enough can be seen to convince the most skeptical that what nature has not done for this place, (and it has done wonders,) rebel engineers have done, and made this the strongest of all their fortified positions.

My information as to the number of the rebel guns here I have from one high in position, and in the confidence of our Government, one who does not wish to magnify this wicked rebellion, but to know the *real* strength of the enemy, and knowing it, will not underrate nor decry, but bring to bear against them such an overwhelming force as will make victory sure and speedy.

There must be some twenty or twenty-five thousand men in the field now, judging from the number of their camp-fires, which are as thick as snow-flakes on the mountain brow, line the bluffs for a long distance both above and below the town, and at this present writing thousands of the rebel soldiers are gathering upon the bluff, and peering at us over its rugged brow. There goes a squadron of cavalry galloping over a neighboring hill, and here comes another down the principal street leading to the water's brink.

Five hundred yards to our right is Belmont, yet to be famous in history, that but sixty hours ago witnessed the clash of *our victorious arms!* and whose fields and plains and streets are yet gory with the blood of both friend and foe. There we distinctly see new-made graves; in fact, whole hecatombs of ours and the rebel dead, sleeping their last sleep, and mingling their remains in each other's dust.

As we neared Columbus, two heavy guns opened fire on us, and we hove to, and waited until the rebel steamer *Mohawk* came to receive our flag of truce. Gen. Polk's Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Blake, received us coolly, but gentlemanly. Maj. Hatch, in equally as gentlemanly, and a more dignified manner, told the rebel Captain his business, and that he had an autograph letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Polk, &c.

Being transferred from our steamer (the *Memphis*) to the *Mohawk*, we steamed directly for the Columbus shore.

Gen. Polk's headquarters were near by, and soon he appeared on board and received Major Hatch in a very haughty and unfriendly manner. The General wore a suit of blue cloth, minus his shoulder-straps, and nothing to indicate his rank except a Major-General's sash. In reply to Major Hatch's request for the release of Col. Dougherty, *unconditionally, as he had had his leg amputated and could never again enter the service*, Gen. Polk said he could not release him, adding, "I am waiting instructions from *my Government at Richmond*; there is a new order in relation to the exchange of prisoners, and for the present I can only exchange Col. Dougherty according to the usages of war. If you will not recognize us as a nation, you must recognize us as a belligerent power before we can make an exchange of prisoners." Major Hatch replied that he asked "his release on the ground of humanity; that he would sacrifice a fortune to obtain his release, for he knew him well, and knew that he was a brave and noble man; but our Government was not in favor of acknowledging a rebel power, (although we must admit they were *inclined to be quite belligerent*,) as a belligerent power."

Major Hatch further requested safe protection to Mrs. Dougherty, and privilege to escort Mrs. D. to Mr. Owen's house, where Col. Dougherty lay sick, stating upon his word and honor that he would communicate nothing that he saw. Gen. Polk assured Major Hatch Mrs. D. should receive every protection, but could not permit him to accompany her to Col. D.'s quarters. Here the interview terminated with the cool retirement of the rebel Major-General.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENS. SHERMAN AND MITCHELL.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Nolin, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The resignation of the commanding General of the Department of the Ohio, seems to puzzle the people at home. Perhaps it is not generally known that "the regulars" were the death of Gen. Mitchell. Our commanding General here—Gen. Sherman—has a perfect mania, (there's method in and sense in this madness, too,) for regulars. He had already got a handsome little command brought down to Camp Nevin, from the new regiments of the regular army, when the fame of Col. Carrington's full battalion at Columbus reached his ears. He at once determined to have it, and made requisition accordingly. Greatly to his disgust, Gen. Mitchell informed him that Col. Carrington was in his department, and that he proposed to keep him there for the defence of Cincinnati. Sherman tried to show that the best way to defend Cincinnati was to remove the war to Tennessee, but Mitchell was inexorable. Gen. Sherman next heard of the companies of the Fifteenth Infantry at Newport Barracks, and straightway attempted to get them, when he was taken all aback by the gentle reminder from headquarters at Cincinnati, that "Gen. Mitchell's department embraced fifteen miles of Kentucky, around Covington and Newport, and that he must insist on commanding in his own department."

Sherman couldn't give it up so; the matter led to bickerings, and finally open dissensions, and Sherman seemed likely to gain his point again, as he did about the command of the Cumberland Gap expedition. Whereupon Gen. Mitchell became disgusted and threw up his commission. There is a long story of other differences and disagreements in plans, but that is the gist of the matter.

THE PEACE OF MISSOURI.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS FREMONT AND PRICE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 12.

Understanding a day or two since that, aside from the negotiations between Major Morton, on the part of the United States, and Gen. Sterling Price, on the part of the Confederates, for the exchange of prisoners, another negotiation was opened for the pacification of the State, by confining hostilities to the armies in the field, we applied to a party likely to know, and obtained from him the following paper. It is, we have every reason to believe, a faithful copy of the original signed by Gen. Fremont, and sent to Gen. Price for signature. The terms of the paper were fully agreed upon, and having received Gen. Fremont's signature, all that was wanting was the signature of Gen. Price to give it effect. A messenger was dispatched from Springfield to Gen. Price's camp for this express purpose; but as Gen. Fremont was removed before his return, it is not known that Gen. Price did actually append his name to the paper. The presumption is strong that he did so, for all the preliminaries, and even the form of expression, had been agreed upon between him and his Commissioners. Whether, however, Gen. Hunter, now in the discharge of the duties of this Department, has ratified the compact, in the terms proposed, is not known:

Whereas, Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri State Guard, by letter dated at his headquarters near Neosho, Missouri, Oct. 26, 1861, has expressed a desire to enter into some arrangement with Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, commanding the forces of the United States, to facilitate the future exchange of prisoners of war released on parole; also, that all persons heretofore arrested for the mere expression of political opinions may be released from confinement or parole; also, that in future the war be confined exclusively to the armies in the field, and has authorized and empowered Maj. Henry W. Williams and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., to enter into such an arrangement in his behalf;

And whereas, Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont concurs with Maj.-Gen. Price in the propriety of such action, *therefore*, It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont and Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, as follows, to wit:

First—A joint proclamation shall be issued, signed by Maj.-Gen. Fremont and Maj.-Gen. Price, in proper person, in the following language, to wit:

PROCLAMATION.

To all peaceably disposed citizens of the State of Missouri, greeting:

Whereas, A solemn agreement has been entered into by Major-Generals Fremont and Price, respectively commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect, that in future arrests or forcible interference by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said State for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be reunited, and that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field; therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern.

1. No arrests whatever on account of political opinions, or for the merely private expression of the same, shall hereafter be made within the limits of the State of Missouri, and all persons who may have been arrested and are now held to answer upon such charges only, shall be forthwith released. But it is expressly declared that nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to bar or interfere with any of the usual and regular proceedings of the established courts and statutes and orders made and provided for such offences.

2. All peaceably-disposed citizens who may have been driven from their homes because of their political opinions, or who may have left them from fear of force and violence, are hereby advised and permitted to return; upon the faith of our positive assurances that while so returning they shall receive protection from both armies in the field, whenever it can be given.

3. All bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major-General before named, and not legitimately connected with the armies in the field, are hereby ordered at once to disband.

4. Any violation of either of the foregoing articles shall subject the offender to the penalty of military law, according to the nature of the offence.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid John Charles Fremont, at Springfield, Mo., on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and Major-General Sterling Price, at ——, on this —— day of November, A. D. 1861, have hereunto set their hands, and hereby mutually pledge their earnest efforts to the enforcement of the above articles of agreement, according to their full tenor and effect, to the best of their ability.

Second.—Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, or the officer in command at Benton Barracks, is hereby authorized and empowered to represent Major-Gen. Fremont; and Col. D. H. Armstrong, Hon. J. Richard Barrett and Col. Robert M. Renick, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to represent Major-Gen. Price; and the parties so named are hereby authorized, whenever applied to for that purpose, to negotiate for the exchange of any and all persons who may hereafter be taken prisoners of war and released on parole; such exchanges to be made upon the plan heretofore approved and acted upon, to wit: grade for grade, or two officers of lower grade as an equivalent in rank for one of a higher grade, as shall be thought just and equitable.

Thus done and agreed at Springfield, Missouri, this first day of November, 1861.

By order of Major-Gen. Fremont.

J. H. EATON, A. A. A. G.

Major-Gen. Sterling Price.

By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, D. ROBT. BARCLAY, } Commissioners.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Number of Rebel Troops—Arms in the South—Misstatement and Exaggeration of the Rebel Organ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 12, 1861.

I drew attention about a week ago to the enormous array of rebel troops which their New-York organ, the *Herald*, manufactured out of whole cloth, in order to dishearten the Northern people, and to prepare public opinion for acquiescence in a dissolution of the Union. I alluded, at the same time, to its equally false and exaggerated statement of the number of small arms possessed by the rebel organization, but omitted to enter into the subject at large. I now take up the *Herald's* statement in this latter respect, and will show that its provision for arming the enemies of the country which it professes to love and serve, is as fictitious as its muster of men. In the same article in which the *Herald* and its Southern secession correspondent attempted to make the Northern people believe that the traitors have 496,000 men in the field, or one-half of the voting population, it states the number of arms as follows:

The amount of small arms proves to be 898,000, which were obtained as follows:

Sent to the South by Floyd while Secretary of War	578,000
Seized in Southern arsenals	100,000
Made in stolen arsenals	20,000
Shipped from Europe	200,000
Total	898,000

The trickery of this statement is almost too barefaced to need exposure. It first tells us how many arms its friend Floyd sent South, and then it adds the number "seized in Southern arsenals," as if all those "sent South" were not thus seized. Not content with Floyd's wholesale robbery, it augments the number more than threefold, and then counts them twice, in order to impress the country with the formidable character of the enemy we have to contend with.

But unluckily for the *Herald*, the country has already been informed on this point, and it is only necessary to turn to the files of the public journals issued cotemporaneously with the theft, to expose its mendacity, and to show that it has not the slightest foundation for its statements.

The following is known to be an almost accurate statement of the number of arms in the Southern arsenals at the time of their robbery by the rebels:

North Carolina	36,369	Louisiana	18,505
South Carolina	20,230	Texas	5,457
Georgia	22,000	Arkansas	1,364
Alabama	19,539	Virginia	16,230
Total			139,694

Fifteen thousand of these were destroyed by order of Government at Harper's Ferry; but on the other hand, there were about as many flint-locks in the Arsenals not counted in the above statement. So that 139,694 represents the actual number of small arms which the rebels obtained by robbing the arsenals. The Ordnance Department sold ten thousand muskets to Lamar in December, 1860, but whether these are embraced in the above list I am unable to say. If they are, they should be deducted from the indictment against the rebels,—unless possession was given before the money was paid, which is not improbable.

The *Herald* says that 578,000 were sent to the South by Floyd, and that 100,000 were seized by the rebels. But we must not allow the traitor organ to deceive us by this dainty circumlocution, designed to avoid making the charge of theft against its friend Floyd. It means—if it means anything—that 678,000 arms were seized in the arsenals. The public records show that this is a gross falsehood, and that only about 140,000 arms were thus procured by the rebels.

Its next item is 20,000 arms, "made in stolen arsenals." This is also probably false, as the rebels had neither the means nor the ingenuity to manufacture small arms, after the destruction of Harper's Ferry. The next item is, 200,000 shipped from Europe. This may be true—at least, I have no evidence to the contrary; and allowing it, together with the 20,000 of pretended manufacture, and the 140,000 of actual thefts, and the rebel Government would have just 360,000 small arms, designed for military purposes, with which to arm its forces. The number of private arms—rifles, shot guns and pistols—is doubtless very great, and the fact is known that these private arms have been extensively used already during the first campaign.

The result of our investigation into the *Herald's* statement, therefore, compels us to reduce its figures from 898,000 to 360,000 small military arms in the hands of the rebels. It is only 538,000 out of the way, which is doing very well for the *Herald*.

The traitors' organ of Sunday makes a feeble effort to reply to my exposure of its exaggeration of the rebel forces. In the first place, it understates its former statement to the extent of 36,000 men by now calling it 460,000, instead of 496,000. But this is a small matter. It undertakes to sustain its latest estimate of the rebel strength in the field, by the following attenuated thread of reasoning:

"Now, by the annual report of the Comptroller General of Georgia, just published, we learn that that State has now in the service of the rebel Confederacy, forty regiments, which, assuming each regiment to be full, and containing one thousand men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. Taking that as a basis upon which to estimate the number of troops which the other revolted States have furnished, the following numbers will result:

Eastern Virginia	54,400	Tennessee	57,300
North Carolina	46,300	Louisiana	23,000
Georgia	40,000	Arkansas	23,000
Alabama	34,600	South Carolina	20,300
Texas	27,000	Florida	5,400
Mississippi	27,600		
Total			357,600"

The *Herald* modestly adds, at a random guess, 100,000 for Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—making 457,000—and is equally delighted and astonished at the result, which comes within 3,000 of its first estimate! Why not add three thousand for Northern renegades, or for the District of Columbia and the Territories, and thus make the argument conclusive and irrefutable?

The identity of the *Herald's* mode of reasoning with that of Mrs. Toodles, in her defence of the purchase of the second-hand door-plate, is striking. The purchase, it will be remembered by your play-going readers, bore the name of "Thompson, (with a p,) Attorney at Law," deeply engraven into its polished surface; and as the resemblance to Toodles was not striking, and the use that a Toodles could make of it not obvious, her too skeptical spouse demanded with some impatience, what on earth she would do with it. "My dear," was the triumphant answer, "suppose we were to have a daughter, and that she should grow up and marry a Mr. Thompson, and that he should be a lawyer, now wouldn't it be so nice and handy?"

It is quite evident that the editor of the *Herald* is imbued with the force of this logic. He lays it down, *imprimis*, that the Comptroller-General of Georgia is a person of unimpeachable veracity, and utterly incapable of exaggeration. We are called upon to admit, on his authority, that Georgia has now forty regiments in the service; secondly, we must take the assumption of the Mrs. Toodles of the *Herald* that each regiment is full; thirdly, we must allow, on the same scrupulous authority, that a full regiment consists of 1,000 men; fourthly, we are required to concede that the remaining ten rebellious States have a like proportion of full regiments of equal size; and, admitting all this, the *Herald* musters a rebel force, armed *cap-a-pie*, of 357,000!

It is said that comparative anatomists, by their thorough knowledge of the structure of animals, will take a single fossil bone and fashion out, and clothe with feathers, wool or hair, birds or quadrupeds, the very races of which have been extinct for thousands of years. This is doing very well, but the Mrs. Toodles of the *Herald* does a great deal better; she creates a powerful army, composed of men not subject to the vicissitudes of sickness, wounds and death—made of "impenetrable stuff,"—immortals,—not even pervious in the heel, like Achilles,—and all this without even a bone, or tooth or fibre to begin with, but only a Georgia Comptroller-General's Report!

Observer.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

St. Paul said that the Cretans of his day were all liars; a pretty sweeping denunciation, which, if coming from a source less entitled to command assent, might be set down to the score of uncharitable judgment. But the rebellion in this country, at the remote distance of eighteen hundred years, has furnished a remarkable parallel of mendacity, and a singular verification of the Apostolic censure in the case of the Secessionists. It seems impossible for the Secessionists to tell the truth—or, if that is going too far, it is certainly true that no Secessionist will tell the truth, if there is anything to be made by lying. We all know that prior to the battle of Bull Run the rebels and their friends claimed seventy to ninety thousand men as composing their army at Manassas and with Johnston's Division it was by some of their authorities run up as high as one hundred and ten or twenty thousand. This was no doubt a lie; but it was as near the truth as the statement now put forward by Beauregard in his report of the battle, that there were but 28,000 men in the Confederate army, and that of these only 7,000 took part in the fight.

It is a well-known theory of the chivalry that one Southern man can whip three or four Northern men; and it will never do to allow this spell to be broken. The delusion must be kept up, at any expense of truth. It does seem as if Beauregard had held up his report until he could ascertain the numbers engaged on our side, and having satisfied himself that our Generals concede that some eighteen or twenty thousand were on the field, he fixes his own force, accordingly, at 7,000.

But what will the *Herald* say to this statement of its friend Beauregard? There is a wide divergence between the oracles, and both cannot be true. With the fate of secession dependent on the issue, Jefferson Davis would never have allowed a great battle to be fought with the small force claimed by Beauregard, if he could have done better. He would never have sat down before Washington with 28,000 men, when he could as easily have brought into the field 128,000; and he would never have come out to meet Gen. McDowell with 7,000, when he could have brought out ten times as many, without inconvenience or danger.

The truth in this instance, as in many others, is no doubt to be found midway between the great inflated falsehoods set afloat through the *Herald* and other organs of secession before battle, and the equally mean and despicable suppressions and under-statements officially put forth by Beauregard after the battle. These parties understand each other. Their falsehoods, though diverse, conspire to the same end. The amplifying falsehood is designed to discourage the North by representing the enemy as formidable in numbers and resources, while the *suppressio veri*, after the encounter, is intended to keep up the idea of Southern superiority, man for man. The *Herald* and Beauregard, therefore, like the Bishop of Grenada's steward and butler, make a pair.

In my letter of Monday I gave some illustrations of the *Herald's* exaggerations in regard to the Southern army and its equipments. I propose now briefly to recur to the subject, in order to show what it would cost, at a moderate scale of compensation, to feed, clothe and pay such a force. The *Herald's* lowest estimate of the Southern army is 460,000 men, its highest, 496,000. But I will concede its right to abate its own statement, and consider the cost of keeping 460,000 men in the field. In the first place, one-twentieth, or five per cent., must be set down as commissioned officers, each regiment having a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, ten captains and thirty lieutenants, with quartermasters, commissaries, &c. In an army of 460,000 the commissioned officers would therefore number 23,000. The pay of these would average at least $100 each per month, making a total monthly expenditure on this account of $2,300,000, and a yearly expenditure of $27,600,000. The privates and non-commissioned officers would number 437,000. The pay of these could not be less than $10 per month, or $120 per annum, and their aggregate pay would be $52,440,000. The rations for the 460,000 men would cost $6 per man per month, or $72 per year, and this aggregate value would be $33,120,000 per annum. The clothing of 437,000 men, at $2 50 per month each, or $30 per annum, would cost yearly the sum of $13,110,000. Putting these several sums together, and the account will stand as follows:

COST OF THE HERALD'S SOUTHERN ARMY.

Pay of 23,000 officers per annum	$27,600,000
Pay of 437,000 men per annum	52,440,000
Cost of clothing	13,110,000
Rations	33,120,000
Total	$126,270,000

Considering the large proportion of cavalry in the Southern army, these items of expense must be regarded as much below the mark. Then there is the immense and incalculable expense of transportation, the cost of provender for the cavalry, the cost of ammunition, and the thousand and one expenses to be incurred in providing tents and camp equipage, wagons, horses, &c. If Mr. Jeff. Davis has such an army as his friend of the *Herald* gives him, in the exuberance of its liberality, he would willingly compromise by paying only as much for these various articles as I have above shown to be the amount of the pay, rations and clothing of his officers and men. The Confederate States would therefore have to sustain a yearly expense of $252,000,000, if no more, to say nothing of the destruction of private property; and this at a time when not a bale of cotton, nor hogshead of sugar, nor a pound of tobacco, nor flour can be exported, must be regarded as difficult to do, but no doubt the *Herald* can demonstrate its feasibility.

Observer.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE ELECTION—ARRESTS — PORT TOBACCO—THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—NO BATTERY ON MATTHIAS POINT—IT IS SHELLED BY OUR GUNBOATS—OUR TROOPS ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Charles County, Md., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

Maryland, by her recent election, has emphatically declared herself on the side of the Union, much to the regret of the secession counties lying along the Potomac. Charles County contains, perhaps, more of the secession element, in proportion to its population, than any county in the State. The whole of Gen. Hicks's Division is located in the county, and a fair expression to the Union element was guaranteed by the presence of the military in the vicinity of the polls, yet the Union vote, increased as it must have been by the personal popularity of the Union legislative candidates, was meagre enough. The secession vote out-numbered that cast for the Union candidates nearly three to one. The Union candidates, however, fought the battle well, especially when is considered the odds against which they were fighting. They came out unequivocally for the Union, and the address of Mr. Thomas A. Millar, the candidate for the House of Delegates, was as bold and patriotic as anything yet uttered by a Southern man.

But the population of this county is one well calculated for the spread of secession. The whole soul of the people is wrapped up in their niggers. They imagine that the interests of the extreme South are their interests, and they would wish blindly to follow the lead of their brethern of the Gulf States, and some of them even go so far as to indulge in the insane idea of a Southern monarchy, with its accompanying privilege classes.

But secession is getting to be a poor business here to what it once was. The trade with Virginia is wholly broken up. No more recruiting for the rebels is allowed. The Stars and Stripes wave in front of the Court-house, and the National bayonets which gleam upon every hill-side force the loud-mouthed traitors to smother the curses which rise to their lips at much less unwonted sights.

Port Tobacco, the county town of Charles County, is under martial law. The Fifth Excelsior Regiment, Col. Graham, is encamped about a mile below the village under a hill commanding a fine view of the Potomac and of Matthias Point. Company E, of this regiment, is detailed as a Provost-Guard for the village, Capt. Geo. A. Merry, of that company, being the Provost-Marshal. Excellent order is maintained, and the more prominent Secessionists are under strict surveillance. A number of suspected individuals have been arrested, and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Yet, even under military law, some of the more rabid still display their treasonable audacity. Only a few days since, Peregrine Davis, a Secesh candidate for the Legislature, had the temerity to attempt to persuade some of the Provost-Guard to desert to the rebel service. He was arrested. Another chap hurrahed for Davis and Beauregard, and met the same fate.

The Excelsior Brigade constitutes what is known as the Second Brigade of the Division of Gen. Hooker. Four of the Excelsior regiments are located near Buddes' Ferry, which is opposite Shipping Point, now notorious from the batteries located thereon. The Fifth Excelsior, as before stated, lies opposite Matthias Point, at the left flank of the Division.

The stories concerning the immense batteries said to have been erected by the rebels upon Matthias Point, appear to be unfounded. Our gun-boats run within a few hundred yards of it without discovering a sign of such a thing. It is true that a rebel force is stationed near there, and that rebel pickets can be seen, but there are no earthworks. A field battery is sometimes on the Point and practices at the gun-boats but with little success. The Government is determined that no batteries shall be erected there either, for the channel runs within a mile or so of the Virginia shore, although the river at this point is over three miles wide; and to prevent batteries being erected, our gun-boats shell it every day or two. On Friday the *Island Belle* and the *Freeborn* were banging away at it most of the morning.

Quite an advantage was formerly taken by the rebels of the secession proclivities of the Charles County people, and their proximity to Dixie on the one side and Washington and Baltimore on the other. Goods of all sorts were run across, and regular mail communications carried on. But now the gunboats allow no goods to be carried into Port Tobacco, so they have none to export. They have instructions to shell every house from which signals are made to the Virginia shore, and Capt. Wilkinson, of the Fifth, with his crew of "Mohawks," in his little yacht, the *Mary*, dodges around the little creeks and inlets on the alert for every or any one desiring to communicate with the enemy.

A Committee from this county not long since visited Jeff. Davis, and requested him to send an army into Maryland "to protect their wives and daughters from the outrages of Gen. Sickles' Brigade." To say nothing of the fact that no such outrages were ever attempted or perpetrated, one would think that the extreme ugliness of the fair ones in question would have prevented such, and relieved Davis of the necessity of a reply. But he did reply, regretting that he could not march into Maryland "from principles of high political necessity."

It is the ardent desire of the Sickles' Brigade that Davis' ideas of political necessity would be changed, and he would just send his army over here, for if anybody ever was "spilin' for a fight," it is this same brigade. They hope for at least one brush with the enemy before they go into Winter quarters.

NEMO.

A UNION CLUB IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

New-York, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

During a residence of four months in Charleston, from November, 1860, to April, 1861, I became convinced that there was a powerful Union Club there, but that circumstances rendered it dangerous for the members to show themselves. I was particularly impressed with this idea one night just before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There was a brilliant assemblage of the true intellect and refinement of the Palmetto City gathered at the house of a gentleman whose exalted position alone preserved him from the odious police espionage that surrounded so many there at that time, natives as well as non-residents. The conversation turned on the probabilities of a powerful naval fleet, aided by a land force of our volunteer soldiery landing at Stone's Bar, (a point, I may observe, which has been quite overlooked by the National Government, thus far,) and approaching Charleston in the same way as the British did in the Revolutionary war, by going down the Stone River, and thence past James Island along the Ashley, thus taking Charleston in the flank and rear. Many thought that the Confederate authorities had been strangely remiss in not covering this point more thoroughly, and in only having two old forts of concrete and a few men to resist this supposed intended advance. There were those there that night that roundly hinted that Gov. Pickens was lukewarm; that he would be very well pleased "to get out of the scrape by capitulating under such circumstances;" that "he was nothing but an 'old granny,' and had a lingering longing for the National flesh-pots." Many did not hesitate to say that they ought not to risk the effusion of blood unless the chances were absolutely on their side; that to attack Maj. Anderson and his little handful was a very easy thing; but that a powerful land and sea force was quite another matter; that they had a precedent before them in the Revolutionary War, when Charleston honorably capitulated, etc. These things might have surprised me, had I not known that there was a powerful undercurrent even in the commercial capital of the Palmetto State, that was opposed entirely to extreme movements of any kind, and that looked forward confidently to reconstruction of the whole Union, if violent measures could by any possibility be staved off. Men with these views formed a large proportion of the company assembled on the night I have specified, and I left that assemblage more than ever convinced that they belonged to a club who dared yet to love a Union which had so blessed the whole body politic, and whose destruction would be a calamity to the whole human race. Notwithstanding my untiring efforts, I could not penetrate the seal which closed the organization from the eyes of all but those who had the "sign," although intimations were thrown out from time to time that all would yet be known, and that "if I was not a journalist, and therefore anxious to send North all I knew, I would see a 'sign' which would open my eyes."

My infamous expulsion from the State by orders of a bloody mob, which controlled the city as soon as the bombardment commenced, prevented my fathoming this mysterious "sign," but I felt sure that time would disclose the truth of my surmises.

Within the past week I have met a Charleston merchant who had to flee from the city of his adoption simply because a notorious Charleston cutthroat made a charge against him as one who was lukewarm. This gentleman left considerable property there, which, of course, ere this has been consecrated at the shrine of an infamous cause. Once more under the banner of a flag which he worked strenuously to preserve from stain last Spring, and feeling that he can now speak freely, he has disclosed to me the nature of the organization there, which was composed of many of the leading men of Charleston, and had *eleven hundred men* sworn to labor for the "Union as it is." They had no printed forms, but, like the Waldenses of old, they were bound together in bands of steel.

That band still lives, and whenever the glorious *oriflamme* of the Union waves over the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and can be seen from the towers of St. Michael's, then that *eleven hundred* will cast aside the masks that have surrounded them so long, and Charleston, wicked as she is, and almost buried in the foul miasma of secession, will yet be regenerated. May a good God speed the day.

The gentleman who has given me this information, is now an officer in one of the regiments under marching orders to join Gen. Burnside's Brigade, destined for South Carolina, and hopes, are Christmas, to aid his brothers in Charleston in raising, once more, the Stars and Stripes on Citadel Green.

JASPER.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

APPREHENSION OF A DEFAULTING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Nov. 9.

On Wednesday, Mayor Wilson received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police at St. Louis, informing him that a Government contractor, named Nicholas Walker, (or Walkon,) alias Henry Watts, had left that city on Tuesday by railroad, for the East, and ordering his arrest upon a charge of stealing $6,000 in gold. The dispatch further stated that Walker had eloped with a German lady, and a description (as accurate as possible) was given of both parties.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock and forty minutes A. M., upon the arrival of the train from the West, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Chief of Police Patterson was in waiting at the depot, arrested the parties and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where they were told of the charge against them.

Walker stated that he was a Government contractor at St. Louis, and had obtained a contract to furnish cord wood. He gave bond for the faithful performance of the contract, his sureties being two well known gentlemen of that city. He delivered a lot of wood, (he does not know how much, as he never saw it measured,) and received from the Quartermaster a certificate or voucher for $6,200, which was to be paid in New-York. He had an arrangement to "share the profits" with his *sureties*, and also *with the Quartermaster!* After obtaining the voucher, he negotiated it for a draft on New-York, sold the draft for gold, and (to use his own words) "sent the gold on ahead of him."

Their baggage was overhauled and thoroughly searched, but no money was found. The lady was then told that she must submit to a personal search, when she took from her bosom two pads containing a large amount of gold, and a similar deposit from her waist, which had been incorporated in her "bustle." The money was all in $20 gold pieces, and stitched up nicely, so as to lie easily on the person. When counted it footed up the handsome sum of $3,860. This the lady claimed as her personal property, alleging that she had taken it from her husband, previous to her elopement with Walker. Walker corroborated her in this statement, persisting in his story that the $6,000 which he obtained had gone East, and would be safe from the clutches of officers or anybody else.

Walker, finding that the Mayor was determined to hold him, began to inveigh against those who caused his arrest, alleging that "they might take him back to St. Louis, and take him to the water's edge, out, by ——, they could not make him drink." He boasted that they would yet be compelled to "make it all right with him;" but if he did go to the penitentiary, he would have the $6,000 when he got out! He alleges that Fremont is surrounded by thieves, from McKinstry down, and he thought he had as good a right to make a haul as any other man. He pronounced Fremont an honest man, but wholly unfit to command an army, and watch the thieves about him! He asserted boldly that he was to pay his sureties, or partners, a part of the $6,000, and had also agreed to "come down" handsomely with the Quartermaster, for and in consideration of the fact that *perhaps not one-half of the wood paid for had been delivered!* Because he "played sharp" on his confederates, he was pursued and arrested. This is his version, but he is certainly not entitled to much credit. He refuses to give the name of the Quartermaster, and hints that he knows much more than he cares to tell.

Walker took his arrest quite cooly and philosophically, while his paramour exhibited great nervousness, wept and talked alternately, and betrayed her matrimonial relationship by exclaiming: "O, my husband will kill me." She persistently refused to tell her name, but stated that she had no children, and that her husband was not at home when she left. She is a German, speaks English but indifferently, and is not by any means prepossessing in appearance. She is about 25 years of age, appears to have been well raised, and alleges that she can speak Latin, French, Italian and Spanish, in addition to her German and "smattering" of English.

Walker left St. Louis on his military pass, but put on a pair of goggles, and purchased a railroad ticket under the name of Henry Watts. He is about thirty-three years of age, rather tall, and has every appearance of a "sharper." He admits that he has a wife and family in St. Louis, where he had been engaged in business for a number of years. His destination was South America.

The whole affair is still involved in considerable mystery, and most that is known concerning it is derived from the parties themselves.

Last evening, Mayor Wilson received a dispatch from St. Louis, instructing him to retain the parties in custody until the arrival of an officer, who had already left for the purpose of escorting them back to St. Louis.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 13.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the launch of the new sidewheel steamer *Miami*, which some of our cotemporaries have been regularly launching every day for the past week, will finally take place.

Four new gunboats were yesterday received by the yard, and will be furnished with their respective armaments with all due expedition. They are the *Manheim, Wissahickon, Itasca, Hugel*, and *Wood*. The officers of the *Wissahickon* are: A. N. Smith, Lieut. commanding; E. E. Potter, Lieut.; Acting Master's Mates, Charles Bird, O. S. Roberts, and James S. Forsyth; Acting Paymaster, F. C. Upton; Surgeon, Dr. Ackley; Third Assistant Engineers, Augustus Sackett, Philip A. White.

Mr. Hoevar, constructor of the yard, is now preparing the drawings for the sloop-of-war to be constructed to the small ship-house, the keel of which will be laid soon after the launch of the sidewheel steamer. The length of the new vessel will be 220 feet, the beam 38 feet, and the depth of hold 16 feet 10 inches. Her draught of water will be 14 feet. She will be somewhat longer than the *Juniata*, but the same description of vessel. The drawings for the other sloop-of war to be constructed at the yard are being made at Washington.

It is expected that the work of putting aboard the stores of the steamer *State of Georgia* will be completed to-day. Her destination is not yet definitely known. We have been furnished with the following list of her officers, most of whom are Philadelphians: Commander, James F. Armstrong; Acting Masters, A. P. Cooley, J. G. Koehler, Isaac Hallock, John J. Hughes, Charles J. Tillinghurst and Daniel Jackson: Gunner, Thomas R. Wilson.

The arrival of the *San Jacinto* (which, it will be recollected, was "down the river" some three weeks since, according to an enterprising journal) is awaited with much anxiety.

The gunboat *Tekoma*, built at Wilmington, Del., will be brought to the Navy-yard in a few days. It is said that she will be second of the gunboats in commission. She will be commanded by Lieut. John C. Howell.

The gunboat *Itasca*, which is now lying at the South Pier of the Navy-yard, will go into commission immediately after. She is now only waiting for her armament and stores. Her destination, as yet, can but be surmised, but it is probable that she will join the great expedition, to lend her assistance on the occasion of our next great victory, which is soon to come off.

The repairs to the *Brooklyn* are progressing as rapidly as possible, considering the decayed condition in which she came to us. She will be ready to proceed to sea by the 1st of January.

The *Ledger* says: "The Navy Department has ordered the immediate fitting out of the following named vessels, now lying at our Navy-yard: Sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, at present on the sectional dock; the *St. Louis*, lying at the principal pier; the steamers *Keystone State* and *Mystic*, lying at the northern pier; the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, at the southern pier; the dispatch steamer *Delaware*, recently purchased in Wilmington, and the gunboats *Wissahickon, Itasca, Johnanna, Stars and Stripes* and *Chambers*, eleven in all. It is probable that all of those named in the order will be ready before the close of the present month.

THE ALLEGED REBEL BROWN.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 14.

It has been ascertained by United States Marshal Keyes, that James Brown, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of treason, has, during his brief stay in this vicinity, been making frequent inquiries concerning a new process of tanning leather, by which the time of completing the process is reduced to forty-eight hours; and other facts render it extremely probable that it was his intention to proceed to New-Orleans, and put in practice the knowledge he had acquired. In his coat there were found concealed two letters, one of which was from Yancey, the rebel Envoy to England. It was written in England, and directed to his son at Fort Augusta, Alabama, inclosed in another envelope, subscribed to a Northern firm, from whom Brown probably received it.

The letter contained a reprimand to the junior Yancey, and spoke very discouragingly of the prospect of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

Before United States Commissioner A. S. Cushman, of New-Bedford, who happened to be in the Court-house, Brown was arraigned on a charge of treason. He plead not guilty, and the examination was continued till Monday next. The offence charged not being bailable, the prisoner was sent to jail.

LIEUT. MULLAN'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION.

The Dalles *Mountaineer* publishes a letter from Lieut. John Mullan, dated Camp on St. Regis Borgia, W. T., Sept. 30, in which he says:

We are getting along well this season. My whole expedition crossed the Bitter Root Range by the 15th of September, and we are now pushing forward our work vigorously along the valley of the St. Regis Borgia River. We are within twenty-four miles of the Bitter Root Ferry with our bridge work. We shall reach the main crossing of the Bitter Root Ferry by the 1st of November, and our wintering point in the Bitter Root Valley by the 1st of December. We have had much of heavy bridge work; we have been bridging for two months with a force of one hundred and twenty men, and have thus far built twenty-five heavy bridges that will defy even the torrents of the Bitter Root Mountain streams. To me it is a gratifying picture, day by day, to see the road in its repaired condition, stumps cut to the ground, mud-holes corduroyed, hills made easy, and from out of chaos gradually assume to itself fair proportions.

This age and the people that inhabit this section may not appreciate the conception of the problem or the practical difficulty in its solution of opening up a highway by a wagon road from the head of steam-navigation on the Columbia, to that of the Missouri—but a day and people will yet come, by whom both will be appreciated. Let but this civil war so continue as to once

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the gratifying news of the arrest of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who recently succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet, and escaped to Cardenas on board the steamer *Theodora*. They were captured by a party from on board the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, recently from the coast of Africa, but which for six weeks past has been cruising among the West India Islands. Capt. WILKES, it appears, received intelligence that the two rebels had embarked on board the English mail-steamer at Bermuda, and determined to capture them. He accordingly overhauled the steamer in the Bermuda Channel, and sent a messenger on board to demand their surrender. This was refused, with the intimation that there was not force enough to take them. Capt. WILKES accordingly sent an additional force, and at the same time put the *San Jacinto* into a position to enforce his demands, when the surrender was made. The two Commissioners, with their secretaries, were then transferred to the *San Jacinto*, together with all their papers, and they reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, when it was determined to bring them to New-York. The name of the British steamer from which they were taken is given as the *Trent*. Another account, received by way of Halifax, states that she was the *Fingal* which had transferred her cargo of munitions of war to the *Nashville*, taking in exchange the rebel Commissioners. This statement is disproved, however, by the announcement that the *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with the cargo shipped at Greenock.

Our advices from Kentucky this morning are of the highest importance. Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, lately appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Mississippi, is reported to be advancing into the State at the head of forty thousand men, for the purpose of making a descent upon Louisville, Lexington, or perhaps Cincinnati, and Gen. THOMAS has ordered the National troops at Camp Calvert to fall back to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose the progress of the rebels. ZOLLICOFFER is understood to have united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap, while Cumberland Ford is entirely deserted. The report of the battle at Piketon, the other day, appears to have been much exaggerated.

We have advices from the headquarters of Gen ROSECRANS, which set at rest all fears as to his ability to keep the rebels under FLOYD in check. On the 10th inst. Gen. COX'S brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels there back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK was to have attacked them at the same time in the rear, but owing to the high state of the water he did not succeed in crossing in season. Gen. BENHAM subsequently moved up and felt their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, which lasted until night, when hostilities were suspended. During the night FLOYD stole another march on the National troops, and was well on the way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Gen. BENHAM pursued him twenty-five miles, but could not succeed in overtaking him.

There seems to be now no possibility of another battle in Missouri—at least, for the present. A dispatch from St. Louis announces positively that the rebel armies of PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters at Fort Smith, where accommodations have been built. Before leaving Missouri they burnt all the hay-stacks and corn-cribs in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case of pursuit.

One of the most important movements which have recently been made is the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., by National troops, which has before been alluded to. The movement was planned by Gen. DIX, and has been carried out under his direction. The force numbers between four and five thousand, and includes cavalry and artillery—sufficient to cope with success with the rebel force there, understood to number eighteen hundred, cut off from the possibility of reinforcement. On the advent of the National troops, a proclamation by Gen. DIX was issued, promising protection for persons and property to those who were disposed to behave with propriety, but warning rebels that they must expect no favors. We publish the document elsewhere.

Our latest news from the National army which recently landed at Port Royal, South Carolina, is obtained from rebel sources. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated the 14th inst., states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pinckney Island and seized all the able-bodied negro men, whom he had sent to the fleet. Up to that time no attempt had been made to land on the main land, though the South Carolinians were evidently much afraid of it. The effect of the capture of the batteries at Port Royal is described, even by the rebels themselves, to be very disheartening to them. It seems to have created a perfect panic throughout the entire South. In Savannah, especially, this was the case—no object being the terror which our success inspired, that all the men as well as women were running away. Late rumors render it probable that the fifteen thousand troops collected at Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are intended to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN—in which case it is quite likely that Savannah will have something to be frightened about. Meantime the authorities of South Carolina—we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*—have been communicating with the Confederate authorities on the subject of raising the black flag against the "invaders." The *Dispatch* believes that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, but intimates that the authorities of South Carolina will disregard this order and pursue the course adopted by Gov. WISE in the case of Old JOHN BROWN.

We are likely to hear soon of another exploit by our great fleet of war vessels. A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 14th, states that it passed Fernandina, Fla., on the previous day, standing southward, and it is understood at Fortress Monroe that it has gone to Pensacola.

The contiguity of Gen. KELLY, the hero of Philippa and Romney, to Winchester, appears to have frightened the rebels considerably. A person who has reached the National lines from Martinsburgh, which place she left on Monday last, reports that troops are crowding into Winchester, to oppose Gen KELLY'S progress in that direction, and the defences of the place are being strengthened. All the militia of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties have been congregated there, with such arms as could be gathered.

The Norfolk papers contain an advertisement from S. R. MALLORY, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, asking for proposals for the construction of four sea-going iron-clad and ball-proof steam ram ships, to carry at least four guns each.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that while Gen. FREMONT'S train was on its way from Springfield to that city, it was met between Warsaw and Springfield by Capt. JAMES A. SWAIN, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the United States mail for Springfield. One of the officers in the train of the returning General, took two of the bags from Capt. SWAIN, in spite of his protestations, cut them open and overhauled their contents. When Capt. SWAIN remostrated against this outrage, the perpetrator threatened him with arrest. The desecrated mail bags have been brought back to St. Louis and deposited at the Post-office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts given in the Canadian papers regarding the loss of the *North Briton*, are exceedingly meagre. The following is the substance of the details given: From the time that the vessel left Quebec until she ran ashore, the weather was extremely rough, strong easterly gales prevailing. When the ship grounded it was pitch dark, with a strong wind blowing; and she labored so that fears were entertained that she would go to pieces every minute. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and this is all that is said concerning the wreck. Sixteen of the officers and crew were in two boats, which went adrift shortly after the *North Briton* struck. Both boats were knocked about in a fearful sea for two days, when one of them, to which the eight men on board the other had been transferred, was picked up, on the 7th instant, by the *J. G. Deshler*, a brigantine bound from Liverpool to Cleveland. This was 350 miles below Quebec. The only additional fact concerning the wreck is that the *North Briton* ran straight on the rocks at Mingan, and is grounded by the bow in twelve feet of water.

On Thursday, Concord, N. H., was visited by a most destructive conflagration, which laid half an acre of the busiest portion of the town in ashes. The losers are: JAMES R. HILL, buildings, stock and tools; CHARLES MORSE, clothing; CHASE HILL, house, shop, leather, stock, &c.; Mrs. M. M. SMITH, millinery; BENJAMIN DAMON, house, furniture, and an adjacent building, occupied as a shoe-shop; JOHN M. HILL, office occupied by Concord Gas Light Company; IRA F. MORSE, gas-fixtures; J. F. FRENCH, boots and shoes; and WM. B. DUROIN, silversmith's ware and tools. The amount of insurance on this list is said to be amply sufficient to repair the losses, except on the property of JOHN M. and JAMES R. HILL. The last-named gentleman had policies amounting to $31,700; but his loss is very large. For several months he has been engaged, with a large number of workmen, in manufacturing artillery and draught harness for the National and State Governments.

SAMUEL P. SKINNER, of New-Bedford, who has been on trial for some days in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Boston, on a charge of fitting out the ship *Margaret Scott*, of New-Bedford, as a slave trader, has been convicted. The statute penalty for the crime is not less than three, nor more than seven years' imprisonment, and a fine not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. The testimony indicated that SKINNER was connected with the slave-traders who make this City their headquarters.

The First Battalion of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, numbering nearly 900 men, left their encampment yesterday on Staten Island and departed for Annapolis. Previous to leaving they were paraded through the City, and attracted much attention by their picturesque appearance. The Second Battalion, which already numbers four hundred men, will follow in a few days.

We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that Col. HOFFMAN, who has the matter in charge, has concluded a contract for the land on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and also for the erection of the new Prisoners' Depôt. A large amount of lumber has already been received, and about one hundred workmen will shortly be engaged in its construction. The structures to be put up are sixteen in number. There are to be three buildings for "officers' quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for soldiers' quarters, four for quarters for the officers among the prisoners. Each structure is to be 122 feet by 29, two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates—one hospital, one storehouse and two block houses. Some other buildings are contemplated as likely to become necessary, but will not be built at present.

The remains of Captain H. H. ALDEN, late of the Tammany Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington. The funeral ceremonies took place at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, after which the remains were escorted by a number of members of the regiments to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, the engineer of the *Mohican*, killed in the Beaufort fight, was a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, D. D., of Cambridgeport. He was formerly an engineer on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

Capt. JEFFERSON BOND, commanding Company G, Second Infantry, U. S. A., attempted to commit suicide at Mendota, Ill., a few days ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. The wound he inflicted will probably prove fatal, though he was alive at last accounts. Domestic difficulties were the cause of the rash act.

The Michigan cavalry, in camp at Grand Rapids, was reviewed by Gov. BLAIR on the 13th. He and Senator CHANDLER, together with Hons. J. M. and W. A. HOWARD, made appropriate and patriotic addresses.

Business people were greatly excited, and, as a rule, highly delighted, on Saturday, by the news of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. It was the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Commodore WILKES and his men were spoken of in the most complimentary terms, and a proposal to give them a public reception, in the event of their coming to this City, was very favorably received by numbers of our merchants. The markets were active only for Breadstuffs; Flour was firmer; Wheat dearer; Corn less buoyant. Groceries were quiet, as were also Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Fruit and most other commodities. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Capture of Slidell and Mason.

We do not believe the American heart ever thrilled with more genuine delight than it did yesterday, at the intelligence of the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, recently of the Senate of the United States, the most prominent and influential actors in the rebellion, and on their way to England and France, to represent the rebels at the Courts of these countries. The capture of Beaufort may have created a deeper and more lasting impression, from a consciousness of the important results accomplished, but really no satisfaction is equal to that experienced when base and treacherous knaves meet their deserts. If we were to search the whole of Rebeldom, no persons so justly obnoxious to the North, could have been found as those just caught. DAVIS himself has some redeeming qualities; MASON and SLIDELL, none. The former is arrogant imperious and ignorant, treating, when in the Senate, his associates with unmeasured scorn, contempt, and constantly heaping contumely upon the free labor and social system of the North. In personal bearing, he was an Eastern satrap, by some curious anomaly transferred into the Senate of a Republic. A thorough enemy of the Union, he used his position simply for its destruction. SLIDELL is a far abler man, and would be a much more dangerous one, did not a reputation for almost every species of dishonesty greatly weaken his influence. His *sobriquet*, even at home, among his own constituents, is Baron Plaquemine, from the origination by him of the notorious frauds in that parish which, in 1844, gave the vote of the State to Mr. POLK instead of Mr. CLAY. For almost the entire Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN he was one of its ruling spirits, and the bosom friend of the President, and, more than any other man, the promoter of the rebellion. The two rogues fell out, however, near the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term. Mr. SLIDELL was as implacable as Mr. BUCHANAN, and a very fierce quarrel grew up between them. He was of the clique of those infamous characters which so long controlled the Government of this country, and whose ruin he sought by associating with it his own infamy, as the snake covers his victim with his own nauseous slime as the necessary condition of swallowing it. Both are sworn enemies of order and law—of constitutional Government—of free labor—of human progress. They belong to an age in which the basest of passions and motives bore sway. For seeking to restore such an age they fled their country, and are now happily the prisoners of the very Government they sought to overthrow.

These are the men whom we have just caught and who are now safely caged. All thanks to Capt. WILKES, who, consulting the dictates of common sense alone, marched straight to his object, unmindful of protests, convinced that an act which every honest heart must approve, could not be contrary to usage and law. In this he was perfectly correct. The only mistake he committed was in not seizing the ship from which he dragged the traitors. England fully recognizes the right of belligerents to search, on the high seas, the vessels of neutrals for articles contraband of war. We do the same, as a pact of the laws of nations. About this right there is no dispute. If the English steamer had been captured, she would been condemned in any English Court of Admiralty, the proclamation of the Queen at the outbreak of the rebellion, forbidding her subjects to take any part in the war, or to transport arms or munitions for either belligerent, even *dispatches* of their Governments, was only a reiteration of the laws of nations, applicable to the position she assumed. Her subjects were told that the violation of these laws would be at their own peril. The steamer in question was the bearer of articles *contraband* of war, and was liable to seizure and confiscation. This, however, would have been a small matter after we had taken out the *freight*. We have not the slightest idea that England will even remonstrate. On the contrary, she will applaud the gallant act of Lieut. WILKES, so full of spirit and good sense, and such an exact imitation of the policy she has always stoutly defended, and invariably pursued.

There is, consequently, no drawback whatever to our jubilations. The universal Yankee Nation is getting decidedly awake. Its naval arm begins to tell. It is not only all powerful, but will soon be omnipotent at sea. The cordon we have thrown around the rebels is being drawn tighter and tighter. It will not be long before they will find their quarters very circumscribed and very uncomfortable. For a long time they jeered at the *turfs* we were throwing at them. They are beginning to feel something much denser, although we have not fired the train that would overwhelm them in an instant. Every day we are addressing ourselves more earnestly to our work, and persistence much longer in the rebellion will lead to the extremest of measures, perfectly justifiable from the outset, but which we have thus far waived, on the ground, very probably, of mistaken humanity.

As for Commodore WILKES and his command, let the handsome thing be done. Consecrate another *Fourth* of July to him. Load him down with services of plate and swords of the cunningest and costliest art. Let us encourage the happy inspiration that achieved such a victory. In this contest it is safe to adopt the Irishman's advice to his son on leaving for a fair: "When the music opens, whenever you see a (rebel) head, hit it!" A clear instinct is always in harmony with law.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION.—Several of our journals take great exceptions to Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation to the people of South Carolina, without any reason whatever that we can see. All proclamations of the kind are usually little more than verbiage, having about as much effect and significance as those issued by the redoubtable WOUTER VON TWILLER in the veritable and early history of Manhattan. A speech is the part of the ceremony of every General in assuming command. That of Gen. SHERMAN clearly copies the position of Government, which probably does not intend to arm the slave or disturb the domestic relations of the South, *unless* such arming and interference becomes necessary to put down the rebellion. That such arming will be resorted to is clearly inferrible from the General's speech. In fact, he affirms this in language as clear as an officer in his position ought to use. His proclamation could hardly be couched in terms more offensive to South Carolina. Instead of being unmeaning to her, it will incite her rage and animosity to the utmost, and very speedily bring about that state of things in which the *extra* muskets MR. CAMERON tells us he put aboard the fleet will be speedily used. The language of the chief of the War Department, who controls not only the speeches but the action of Gen. SHERMAN, has no ambiguity whatever. We presume the General's conduct will only reflect that of the Secretary. We see no discrepancy between them. It might have been well for Gen. SHERMAN to have made no proclamation whatever. But such is the custom. If he made one, it is certainly the better way to deal in platitudes, and act his intentions, instead of bragging about them. Successful men seldom tell us what they are going to do. They first see whether success is possible. To go quietly at work arming a few regiments of slaves, will strike the rebels with tenfold more terror than threats of this purpose. This is unquestionably Gen. SHERMAN'S plan. He is not only in harmony with the Administration, but with the sentiments of those who now seem so eager to censure him.

News From and For England.

The latest news from England touching the indispensable staple, is extremely contradictory; touching the state of business and the condition of the people in the cotton manufacturing districts, it is decidedly bad. The London *Times* and the Calcutta *Englishman* are diametrically opposed to each other as to the probability of an adequate supply of cotton being obtainable from India. The Thunderer asserts that "India, which, properly stimulated, can produce all things, is bestirring herself to supply" England's "necessities in the article of cotton. What has been long certain in theory is now about to be shown in practice—that with American seed and European supervision, we may obtain any quantity of cotton from India that Manchester will pay for." It would certainly be hazardous to assign limits to India's cotton-growing capacity, had she American seed, European supervision and European *capital*; but *that* is not now the question. The question now is, whether India is at present "*bestirring* herself to supply" England's "necessities in the article of cotton," as the Thunderer maintains. The *Englishman*, which is published in the metropolis of India, NOT at ten thousand miles distance from the country of which it speaks, boldly affirms that she is not doing so to the extent supposed and needed. The manifesto issued by Manchester and her Cotton Supply Association, says our Anglo-Indian authority, has inspired little confidence in the cotton-growing districts. The zemindars, planters and ryots, who were almost ruined by American competition, and whose screw and cleaning-houses are now dilapidated, are very unwilling to extend the cultivation of the required crop without receiving a guarantee that a similar disaster shall not again occur, their reluctance to make the venture being enhanced by the fact that 50,000 bales of Cotton are at present *rotting* in the depôts of the Ganges for want of purchasers! Such, in substance, is the statement of the *Englishman*, and few, we think, who really desire to know the truth will hesitate to prefer it to the vague and rhetorical assertion of the British journal. But how could England have the effrontery to give to the Indian agriculturist a guarantee which she would be constrained to violate the moment our civil war had ended? The Manchester manufacturer would surely not tolerate a discriminative duty on *American* Cotton in order to secure a remunerative price to the grower of the Oriental article. The Manchester manufacturer would surely not consent to pay an exorbitant price for Indian Cotton, if an article equally good and much cheaper were at hand. Should the adequate extension, then, of the cultivation of the Cotton plant in India depend on the granting of the guarantee alluded to, we may safely conclude that the extended cultivation will not take place; and this, in despite of the reckless and rhetorical assertions of the *Times*, seems to be the prevalent opinion in England—for the panic spreads and business becomes more stagnant, and the interests of both capitalists and operatives grow more and more paralyzed. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, indeed, very disheartening. The short-time and total-suspension movement is now in operation everywhere. Those mill owners who have not closed altogether, have put their hands off with half-work. In the Manchester district alone there are nearly 100,000 people already out of employment, while one-fourth more are receiving relief from the Union than at the corresponding period of last year. Winter too approaches with his attendant hardships to aggravate the sufferings of the distressed and destitute. Such is the gloomy intelligence last brought from England. But there is balm in Gilead. As we write there is news on its way to England which will calm her fears and allay her sorrows. The success of our Naval Expedition will enable the American Government to do more toward supplying England's want, and alleviating the sufferings of England's people, than all the zemindars of India could effect. What neither the arts nor the arms of England or Englishmen could accomplish, we will presently achieve for them. What neither Asia, nor Africa, nor distant Australia could yield to them, we will presently provide them with. Northern troops now garrison Southern fortresses, are now encamped on Southern soil, have now possession of a Southern port, whither Britons will soon be invited to come for the purchase and shipment of that material which will again make busy the mills of their manufacturers, and gladden, with the prospect of returning work and plenty, the hearts of their toilers. This is the cheering and unlooked-for intelligence which America has sent to England. Its announcement will banish anxiety, apprehension and panic from the minds of her people. Let us hope that it will also bring Englishmen to a sense of their erroneous opinions, and convince them, even at the eleventh hour, that their own true interests, and those of their country, are inseparably bound up with the speedy and complete triumph of the North in the pending war.

International Kinsfolk.

No nation ever yet had any just idea of its idiosyncracies. Few persons in any nation arrive at a rational comprehension of the peculiarities of foreigners. The closer the relationship between the peoples of two countries, the more apparent is that ignorance of each other, which, thinking it knows all, learns nothing. Never was this more clearly demonstrated than in the case of England and the United States. Of a common origin and tongue, separated by scarce a century of independent organization, almost identical in variety of race, and of social, political and religious aspiration, students in the same schools of philosophy and literature; exchanging residence, correspondence, news; eternally shaking hands across the ocean; saluting, mingling, amalgamating; yet still seemingly as utter strangers—at least so far as English insight into our real nature and disposition is concerned—as if no more intimate bonds of community existed between them than between the Esquimaux and Chinese. The mischief of the matter is, that coming as it were of the same household, they imagine they have an intuitive perception of our character and genius, and that they are the legitimate exponents to the people of other countries of what about us and our institutions stands in need of elucidation.

Yet we are better understood in France and Russia to-day than we are in England. France, eighty-five years ago, saw in our then new federation the germ of a power that should one day check England's maritime autocracy and counterbalance the colonial sway that she was cautiously stretching across the Western Continent. While the British Government capriciously flouted or cajoled us, the French Government fostered us and treated us with uniform respect. Whilst British writers reveled in gross caricature of our harmless *gaucheries*, French philosophers delighted in the study of our wonderful development. In France we inspired a DE TOCQUEVILLE; in England we but provoked a TROLLOPE.

Russia has watched us more quietly, but with no less attention. Her statesmen have long felt the affinity that has been attracting "the two nations of the future" toward each other. We unconsciously felt it, and, involuntarily, unwillingly gave it expression during the Crimean War. Our impulses throughout that struggle were on the side of England; our instinct—the truest monitor for nations as for men—drew us irresistibly toward Russia.

International kinsfolk, as the peoples of the United States and England are, their relationship has produced no sweeter fruits than ties of consanguinity usually do amongst the *dramatis personæ* of Mr. THACKERAY'S novels. We have had little interchange of love; mean suspicion of each other's acts and motives, has fatally enfeebled our mutual pride of race; we have magnified each other's faults, despised each other's virtues; and while these tendencies, on Jonathan's part, have been somewhat ameliorated by a certain regard for Mr. Bull, as the head of the family, they have been aggravated in the latter by a perpetual dread that Jonathan, the mere cadet of yesterday, was trying, during his lifetime, to supplant him in his hard-earned supremacy. Not that our English cousins inwardly believed we could do it; for, regarding us as a young, adventurous relative, without capital or stamina, they have ever felt a species of contempt for our progress and expansion. Admitting we were strong and lusty, willful and warm-tempered, they have still avoided quarrel with us, not so much from fear of consequences as from a supercilious dislike to encounter a raw, powerful junior, whom it would be no credit to beat, and terrible mortification to be manfully combated by. They have never acknowledged to their own hearts our ability to meet them on equal terms, and hold our own against them. We, in our presumption, have sometimes fancied they were afraid of us, when, in fact, it was their excess of complacency that made them yield on any subject of contention. It was not the scream of the American Eagle that made the British Lion pacific; it was his own sublime egotism. The idea of the Bird of Freedom whipping him never entered his head; but he abhorred the scandal of a fight, and has been content to possess himself in patience, under a vague belief that there lay in our juvenile Constitution seeds of frailty and decay which would certainly bring us to premature dissolution, and save him the trouble of chastising us. Few Englishmen, with the exception of Mr. BRIGHT and his followers, have correctly estimated our energy and resources, have had any abiding faith in the stability of the Union, or entertain, at this crisis, the slightest confidence in our endeavors at its reconstruction. Dependence on us for Cotton has not materially affected the general tone of English feeling. Outside of the Manchester Party, and such individuals holding the reins of Government as Manchester could proselytize or influence, the people of England have but dimly appreciated the doctrine of Cotton despotism. To them, United States Cotton was a no more formidable power in the world than Brazilian coffee or Cuban sugar and tobacco; and what Briton would not have laughed at the imputation of fearing to punish the Brazils or Spain for an affront?

Spite of England's disdain for us, however—which we repeat was not assumed, though it no doubt required occasional bolstering up—but spite of it, she has been jealous of us. Not jealous as she is of France; that is, by fits and starts, which can be allayed with a volunteer review, or an order for a new steel-plated frigate; but chronically jealous—green-eyed at sight or hearing of every evidence we gave of prosperity and progress; sick with bitter bile at every sign we showed of accumulating vigor and vitality; jealous, in short, as an elder cousin is of a younger, who threatens to eclipse him in intelligence and popularity and potency; and, cousin-like, shrinking from any direct attempt at, or complicity in our destruction; yet only too eager and happy to see that destruction compassed by some other agency, or through the natural process of locally spontaneous disaster.

But these conflicting emotions in Mr. Bull's mind have exercised a simply passive sort of dominion. It has only been under pressure of temporary irritation, or in misanthropically reflective moments, that he has seriously thought about us at all. The younger cousin, who, when a dutifully subordinate member of the domestic circle, was an object of constant care and affection, becomes, on his settlement in a distant hemisphere, and determination to start in business on his own responsibity, of less account to us than the comparative stranger with whom we daily have to deal. Indeed, we study the stranger more narrowly than we ever did our own flesh and blood; just as New-Yorkers, when the Japanese were here, would have devoted more pains to the perusal of a book on Nagasaki than to the affairs of a colony of fellow-citizens established in Nebraska. We feel the freshest, keenest curiosity about that country to which we chance, for the hour, to be nearest allied, or most likely to fall out with. Thus England has frequently forgotten the United States in her mistrustful watch on France, her inquisitive apprehensions of Russia, her selfish court to Austria, her calculating friendship for Italy. At all times, even when angry and threatening, we have been looked upon as of secondary importance to the next move on the political chess-board of Europe. Why, in 1812-14, we were overshadowed by the tremendous excitement of the final tussle with NAPOLEON. And how many, in England, thought of New-Orleans when their minds were running on the Peninsula and Leipsic? To this day, not one Englishman in a hundred, of all that have been born and have lived since the memorable 8th of January that we annually celebrate, ever heard of ANDREW JACKSON; but who of them is not familiar with the name and fame of BONAPARTE.

It is only since last Winter that the United States has become the paramount object of England's anxiety and regard. For nine months her Government and people have been big with the American question, and sadly are they troubled to know how they shall be delivered of it. Let us hope that, without any superfluous pain or peril to themselves, their travail may result in this definite conclusion: That national kinsmanship is no excuse for national ignorance, misconception, misrepresentation and malice; that bad blood does not necessarily supervene on community of blood, and that it is just as well to choose one's friends of the members of one's family, with whom union may possibly be disinterested, as to seek for them amongst strangers, who are little likely to accept such combinations unless for selfish ends.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR COLLECTOR OF BEAUFORT.—Beaufort now in our hands, and a portion of the Territory of the United States, is a port of entry. The Collector turned rebel, and the office is consequently vacant. A new one is to be appointed. There will be a plenty of candidates, but we care not one in whom qualities and deserts are both combined—JOHN N. MEKEMAN, formerly, and still, legally Collector of Georgetown, South Carolina. He remained faithful to the last, and for the discharge of his duties after the rebellion broke out, was cast into a loathsome prison at Georgetown, where we presume he still lies, as we have heard of no steps taken for his release. Here is the man for the office named. Why should not Government release him by main force, if necessary, and compliment in a fitting manner his devotion to the Constitution? What a splendid piece of retributive justice this would be. It would be such a proud testimony, not only to individual loyalty, but to the power and justice of the Government, as to endear it to the hearts of every citizen, and add more to its real strength than a dozen victories. Let us have some successes like this, and there will be no bounds to the gratitude and spirit of our people.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE TO JEFF. DAVIS.—The lodgment at Beaufort is likely to produce an issue between the pugnacious Governor of Palmettodom and the cautious President of the Confederation. The vengeful feelings of his people, GOV. PICKENS discovers, can only find adequate vent in the tomfoolery of running up of black flags in certain select neighborhoods, indicative of the chivalry at the insult which the Yankees have visited upon their fiery soil. This President DAVIS declines to permit; possibly because the sable emblem in question belongs appropriately to the naval service of the rebellion—a service the world persists in regarding as piracy. But we are given to understand that the State of South Carolina, standing in this matter upon her reserved rights, will certainly give to the winds the mortal token of "no quarter." Such contumacy it is scarcely probable the Confederate authorities can permit to pass without punishment. If, for this object, the rebel President propose to send troops he can spare with so much difficulty to curb the insubordinates, we beg to suggest he will make use of the National force already in the State, as it has nothing to do at present but to wait for an enemy who "would be wooed and not unsought be won," and for whom the waiting may therefore have to be protracted.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—The *Indépendance Belge* has revelations, not only as regards the intentions of France and England to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but relative to the position the Government of the United States has assumed towards the Mexican expedition. According to that journal, the Washington Cabinet has not only declined to take part in the measure, but has protested formally against it, and intimates that nothing but the urgent preoccupation of domestic questions prevents an immediate alliance, offensive and defensive, with Mexico. The story, if not true, is well invented. It is just such an answer as the proposition should have received, for it places in a clear light the cowardly advantage those Powers are taking of our internal difficulties, and leaves it to be so distinctly inferred that upon the settlement of this family quarrel, the case of Mexico will be attended to.

From Kansas City—Bank Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Bank of NORTHRUP & Co. and the Union Bank at this place were robbed to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock by a gang of twenty men belonging to CLEVELAND'S band of Jayhawkers. Fortunately both Banks, anticipating being robbed, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. The loss of NORTHRUP & Co. is about $3,000, and that of the Union Bank about $800. This will not prevent the Banks carrying on business as usual.

Death of Hon. Joel B. Sutherland.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, ex-member of Congress from the First District, died last night.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

French Preparations for the Mexican Expedition.

The American Government Protests Against the Expedition.

More of the London Times' Correspondence in America.

The British Press and British Statesmen on the American Struggle.

Why England Desires the Success of the Rebels.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., calling at Queenstown on the 3d, were received here last evening.

We present various extracts of interest:

A letter from Cherbourg states that six companies of the First Regiment of Marines have been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico. Three of these companies are at present at Cherbourg, and three at Martinique.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"The military organization of the French expedition to Mexico is being proceeded with at Cherbourg and at Brest. Each of these ports will furnish three companies of marines, in addition to which the colonial garrisons of Guadaloupe and Martinique will furnish ten companies, which will, together, form an effective force of about 1,200 men. Nothing appears to have been yet definitively decided on relative to the artillery to accompany those troops, which will form two battalions, under the command of Chefs de Bataillon ARVARD and CAMPION."

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, says: With regard to Mexico, it is now asserted positively that the President of the States of North America has replied in the most decidedly negative manner to the overture made to him to take part in the expedition against Mexico. The chief of the American Government not only declines the proposition, but, if we may believe the same version, he will protest against the undertaking, not having any effectual means of preventing it.

A British Captain, whose vessel was stopped and warned off at New-Orleans and Hatteras, where it was attempting to run the blockade, writes in indignant terms to the London *Shipping Gazette*, at the detention he was obliged to suffer in having to bring to.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Extracts from the Latest Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Although there are some who suppose the Confederates will retire, as they are pushed, until they take up a position behind Manassas, and that they will not fight better than they did in the action of the 21st of July, there is no sound reason for believing that they will not risk another battle, or that they will not contest it with at least as much spirit. But that they have chances of being as successful now as they were before is scarcely admissable, judging, not from any qualities in the men, or any accidents of generalship, but from the actual superiority in *matériel*, and, perhaps, in men, possessed by the Federalists.

The departments were startled to-day by the report that a Confederate flotilla had attacked the blockading squadron off Ship Island, at the exit of the Mississippi into the Delta, and had destroyed the *Preble*, 16, and *Vincennes*, 20, sloops of war; but though there are no means of denying the report, there are grounds for thinking it is exaggerated. It is quite certain that there is a battery of six 9-inch guns on the island which it would be difficult for such a flotilla as was likely to be fitted out in New-Orleans to deal with successfully. There is no use in speculating when a few days will settle the matter, but it is probable that an expedition down the river, under Capt. HOLLINS, of the Confederate (late of the United States navy, and serving on board the *Susquehannah*,) did force the feeble squadron, which consisted of the two vessels named above, one of which is 35 and the other 24 years old, a small steamer and some transports, to retreat under the battery, or to run in among the mud flats. It is evident that the Confederates did not gain a complete success, or they would not have retired till they had possession of the ships or had burnt them. His old comrades are inclined to think that Capt. HOLLINS has been indulging in a little gascenade, to which he is said by them to be much addicted. If the dispatch be genuine, however, it is not likely he would render himself ridiculous by statements which could be disproved so easily. As long as the exit is in possession of the Federalists, and is protected by batteries, such exploits, however daring, and however mischievous to the enemy, will effect little service in raising the great river, or in raising the blockade. It is surprising the Government did not press upon and fortify the port long ago, and hold it with a force able to resist any mere razzia-like attacks or sudden raids. The rumor has caused some agitation at all events, and in its earlier phase was very alarming, for it amounted to the destruction of the blockading force and the actual opening of the Mississippi for the time. The steam ram which was used in the operation was being built at New-Orleans, or rather at Algiers, on the opposite side of the river, when I was there, but I heard it was a failure for want of steam-power. It was a tortoise-shaped vessel, made of iron, and armed with heavy guns, just appearing above the water, and was provided with apparatus for blowing steam and hot water over any boarding-parties who attempted to gain the arched deck, beneath which the crew were placed in comparative security.

There has been no event of any consequence at the south side of the Potomac beyond some desultory shell firing of the outposts of POPE'S Division against the Confederate pickets near Falls Church, by which they succeeded in setting fire to a farmhouse. The positions have advanced a little on the right, and consolidated and connected by the movement of different battalions, and the Federalists are gradually settling into a solid line of occupation from the right, resting on the river above and behind Lewinsville, to the left below Alexandria, forming a complete sweep round Washington, with a chain of forts, abattis, parapets, and earthworks, supported by strong divisions behind them. At night there was heavy firing down the river. The *Seminole*, a screw war steamer of the third class (800 tons), having been fitted out at the Navy-yard, was proceeding down the stream to join her consorts in the naval expeditionary force, when she was fired on by a Confederate battery some miles below Alexandria. The enemy thought, probably, that it was the *Pawnee*, laden with marines, among which they might have hoped to do much damage, and they therefore opened from a battery in a place where no trace of any work had been seen or suspected.

OCTOBER 17.

There are grounds for supposing the Confederates are holding on very lightly to their advanced posts, notwithstanding reports of skirmishes in front. According to the best information, there is no considerable force about Winchester or Leesburgh, and the corps scattered about there, though reinforced to-day, are rather in an attitude of insecurity, and will probably concentrate and march off as soon as an advance of the right takes place. The uncertainty which prevails as to the intentions of the enemy, causes a multitude of plans to be ventilated. Washington is so well covered with works that 40,000 men ought to suffice for its protection. "What, then, is the use of all the men who are around it?" "Give me something for our money." "Make a move." "Save Kentucky." "Rescue Missouri." "Send them into the West." "We have every confidence in McCLELLAN, but we would like him to make a sign" such are the voices from New-York, working heart and soul for the Union, which happens also to include New-York. The subscription to the National Loan is progressing at an extraordinary rate. Trade is reviving. Money is pouring in. Spite of the New-Orleans story, confidence and hope are firm. It is probable Gen. McCLELLAN will soon move out his headquarters to Arlington House, and then the expectations of the capitalists will have something to rest upon.

OCTOBER 18.

The morning papers give the details of the "Battle of Harper's Ferry" on Wednesday. Col. GEARY'S force across the river on Bolivar Heights, consisting of 450 men, with three guns, was attacked by 2,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, with seven guns. The fight lasted eight hours. Col. GEARY lost four killed, nine wounded, one missing; killed 150 Confederates and took three prisoners, and one 32-pounder, the latter by a bayonet charge, described as being "terrifically magnificent." There was a tremendous cannonade from flank and front, and well directed attacks of infantry and cavalry; but impetuous bayonet charges repulsed the enemy, and the gun was taken and retaken in the same manner. There are accounts of several affairs in Missouri and elsewhere. One of them is rather remarkable from the fact that an officer had thirty-two bullet holes through his clothes and none in his body. But there is no greater probability of an encounter between FREMONT and PRICE than there was last week, if it be true that the latter has arrived with his retreating army at Osage. As soon as this letter has been posted I shall endeavor to ascertain how far the reports which have come in that the whole of the Confederate line has been withdrawn towards Manassas are correct. It is doubtful, according to these statements, whether Fairfax Court-House is occupied by any force at all. Should a reconnoissance verify the fact, the Federalists will advance and occupy the ground. But what if all this time Gen. BEAUREGARD has been preparing new combinations which he has concealed by a false advance? The occupation of Munson's Hill and of the forward line may have been intended as a screen to more important demonstrations in other quarters, and we hear of considerable masses of the Confederates being seen near Occoquan Creek, and down the right bank of the Potomac. They have so far developed their batteries that ships of war run the gauntlet under fire, and the usual flotilla of small craft which were wont to ply on the busy water is arrested below the newly-opened batteries. The stoppage of water supplies will inconvenience Washington and the great host around it exceedingly, and the authorities must make some attempt to destroy those works. Fuel, wood, eatables of all kinds, and a very large traffic in necessaries, were carried on by fleets of pretty little white-canvased schooners, which are now afraid to come up, and are accumulating in swarms in the lower bends of the stream. The single line of railway which runs into Washington scarcely suffices to carry the soldiery and passengers, well managed as it is, and is utterly inadequate to convey the provisions which would be required if the river navigation were interrupted. Indeed, the more northern lines, of which this railroad is a branch, have been obliged to announce that they will not take freight, owing to the enormous passenger and light traffic.

The Conservative Leaders on the War.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

On Wednesday evening the City of Worcester Conservative Association celebrated its anniversary by a dinner at the Shire-hall, Worcester. About 600 persons attended, the hall and ante-room being crowded to inconvenience. The Chair was taken by Sir E. A. H. LECHMERE, and there were present the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Viscount Elmley, M. P., Right Hon. Sir J. S. Packington, M. P., Hon. P. Lygon, M. P., Hon. W. Coventry, Sir H. Lambert, and Mr. Johnson, the Conservative candidate for the city.

Among the speakers was the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who, in the course of remarks laudatory of the aristocratic features of the British Constitution said:

In America they saw Democracy on its trial, and they saw how it failed. [Hear.] He was afraid the result would show that the separation of the two great sections of that country was inevitable, and *those who lived long enough would, in his opinion, see an aristocracy established in America.* He would not say an aristocracy of dukes and earls, but an aristocracy of some sort or other, so great was the necessity of having a middle state between democracy and despotism. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the present Government, he said they had kept themselves in power by advocating one set of principles and practicing another.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who had charge of the Colonial Port Folio, and subsequently of the Admiralty, in the Cabinet of Lord DERBY, followed. He said:

Let them look across the Atlantic and they would there see the sudden and, extraordinary collapse of that attempt to promote and increase the happiness and welfare of mankind by governing them on the principles of extreme Democracy. [Hear.] That great Republic had fallen to pieces. It was rent and torn by civil war. Some of the finest provinces in the world were being devastated by unjustifiable bloodshed—brother was arrayed against brother, parent against child were fighting—and what were they fighting for? There was one great principle which they might had in antagonism. The North might have said, "You Southern people are the owners of slaves, and we do battle with you to put an end to Slavery." [Cheers.] But they had not said so; they could not say so; for though the Northerners did not hold slaves, they had sanctioned Slavery, and they were not waging this horrible war in order to put an end to the evils of Slavery. [Hear.] His belief was that, *from President Lincoln downwards, there was not a man in America who would venture to tell them that he really thought it possible that by the force of circumstances the North could compel the South to again join them in constituting the United States.* It was altogether hopeless, and it was shocking to see a war waged with so little cause, for it was his sincere belief that the real instigation for this terrible war was the shame they felt that the world should witness the disruption of a great experiment. [Hear, hear.] He earnestly wished—and he was sure every man present there that day would join in the wish—that the war might be speedily put an end to. [Hear, hear.] He could not refrain from expressing a wish that the great Powers of Europe would remonstrate against its continuance. He thought the Emperor of Russia had afforded a good example to Europe by the course which he had taken. They all knew that America was very sensitive to European opinion, and he (Sir J. PACKINGTON) could not help thinking that if the Powers of Europe were, without attempting actual interference, to offer their remonstrances to America, they might have a beneficial effect. [Hear, hear.] He must confess that he was disappointed at the language held by Earl RUSSELL on this subject at the recent meeting at Newcastle. *He did not blame the policy which the Government had adopted with regard to America. He thought they were right in adopting the principle of neutrality*, but he did wish that Earl RUSSELL had availed himself of the opportunity at Newcastle of expressing in somewhat warmer and more decided language the views of England with regard to this war. [Hear, hear.] He had heard it said that they ought not to judge of American institutions by the fact of the civil war—that civil war might occur in any country, and that this was not to be considered as any result of the democratic principle. But his answer to this was, that the institutions of America had broken down before that war had begun. Let them ask any intelligent American citizen what were his views on the subject. Had democracy succeeded? Had extreme democracy contributed to promote the happiness of mankind? What had been the work of American institutions? Had the administration of justice been pure? Had the Government been free of corruption? Was liberty of person secure for the minority? Ask intelligent American citizens, and they would tell them that which it was within his (Sir JOHN'S) knowledge they had told again and again to Englishmen in America and at home. "Take warning from this country," they had said. "Beware of what you are doing in England. Beware how you copy that democracy which, unhappily, we have adopted." [Cheers.] Did not these facts speak to them in terms which they, as intelligent citizens of a great State, were not at liberty to disregard?

Why England Desires the Success of the Southern Rebellion.

From the London Times.

American diplomacy is again represented in our columns. Some months ago we published a letter from Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, who railed at and derided us for fancying that the conflict between North and South was a serious one, and who announced that the handful of rebels in the Cotton States were to be at once put down. We are now favored by a communication from Mr. THEODORE S. FAY, late Minister Resident of the United States in Switzerland. The contrast between the two is sufficiently marked. Mr. CLAY was triumphant and contemptuous; Mr. FAY is desponding and reproachful. The former threatened us with the vengeance of the United States; the latter only tells us that we shall incur the anger of HEAVEN. The former saw in the enemy only a pack of half-starved and ignorant negro-drivers, who would be broken by the first encounter with the Federal troops; the latter has gloomy visions of the triumph of evil, gives mysterious hints of Bull Run being an apocalyptic battle, and points to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as perhaps the long doubtful Beast. The effect of the last few months has been to make the Northerners a little more courteous in controversy, if not more willing to receive advice. The letter of Mr. FAY is not to be compared with the absurd and peevish utterances of Mr. LINCOLN'S diplomatists, and, though it carried American prolixity to the furthest point, we give it a place, willing to have the case of the United States against England stated by an advocate of position and experience, who is, moreover, enlightened by the events of a six months' war.

Mr. FAY takes as his text the dictum of Earl RUSSELL, that in America one side is contending for empire, and the other for power. Earl RUSSELL'S word was, no doubt, "independence," for though the struggle of the South before secession was for power, which the North in its anxiety for empire was willing to concede, yet at the present time no one can suspect that the Confederates are fighting to regain authority in a restored Union. But this does not affect the subject of Mr. FAY'S letter, which is a defence of the North from the charge of contending merely for empire. According to him, the opinion of Earl RUSSELL is wholly wrong, and shows a perversity of judgment which ought to be rebuked. Yet Earl RUSSELL does not stand alone in it. Mr. FAY has much fault to find with every one on this side of the Atlantic. The English Press, almost without an exception, the English people, and not only these, but also the Continental Press and Continental society, are in a state of criminal error on American affairs. Wherever Mr. FAY goes he finds Christians sympathizing with Satan, and giving no encouragement to the North in the holiest of crusades. "A hundred Presses in England and the Continent join in the hue and cry against the United States Government, and applaud and cheer on the rebels as victims of persecution entitled to sympathy. We had hoped that the grand apocalyptic meaning of the struggle now going on in America and elsewhere between the enemy of mankind and that high and lofty One who came to 'bruise his head' would be understood by the Christians of all nations," &c. But it is not understood. Everywhere people are indifferent to the event of this great Armageddon, or, if they take any part, it is against the heavenly hosts of the Northern States. This is the deplorable state of European opinion, and it calls for a gifted preacher to change it. Mr. FAY, therefore, thinks himself entitled to a considerable space in our columns. But it would have been as well if, before bringing hard charges against Lord RUSSELL, he had asked himself how it is that all Europe agrees with that Minister. The testimony of Mr. FAY is valuable when he admits that not England alone, which might be supposed to be animated by a spirit of rivalry, but those European communities which have been usually opposed to England and friendly to the great Republic, are of opinion that this is an unwise and bootless war, and that the Confederate States, with several millions of inhabitants and a vast territory, have a right to a government of their own. Our Foreign Secretary has only come to the same conclusion as those Frenchmen who helped to win American independence, as those Germans who are peopling American territory, as those Swiss whose Constitution was before the eyes of the first American legislators. What, then, has seized the European world? Why this league in favor of Antichrist? *How is it that England, which has sacrificed so much to abolish Slavery, should sympathize with slaveowners; that France, which has twice within eighty years established a Republican Government, should look with favor on those who have broken up a Republic?* The reasons must be powerful which influence so many and such various minds; but Mr. FAY, like the rest of his countrymen, is blind to them, and can see in those who oppose him only the willing allies of Evil.

The object of all the Northern apologists is to represent the war as waged against negro slavery. These gentlemen have one language for their own country, and one for Europe. While in America the President declares that he intends to maintain the South in all its constitutional rights, and while *every one knows that the seceders might come back to-morrow with all, and more than all, their former rights, we are told on this side the Atlantic that the war is for the rooting out of an accursed thing, and that our sympathies ought to be in favor of those who are fighting the battle of human rights.* This, then, is the question—whether the war carried on by the North is merely to restore the Republic, with all the old compromises, to save territory and power at the expense of principle, as Mr. LINCOLN and Earl RUSSELL declare; or whether it be to establish a Republic free from slavery, as some writers in Europe affect to think. With respect to the past, Mr. FAY is eloquently penitent. To all the charges brought against America he pleads guilty, attributing the misdeeds to Slavery. Slavery, he says, has delivered up the Government to adventurers; it has impelled the people into foreign war, and awakened a rabid appetite for annexation. It has sent abroad bands of filibusters and pirates; it has "bent our foreign policy out of its natural uprightness, and thus given just offence to your own and other Governments;" it has dishonored the legislative halls with representatives whose chief qualifications were love of Slavery, hatred of free institutions, ignorance of religion, and skill in the use of the horsewhip, Bowie-knife and revolver. It has carried corruption into every department of the Government. In short, it is a thing to be got rid of speedily and forever.

But now we come to the answer which all Europe, with one mouth, will make to Mr. FAY. "You have got rid of it, and we congratulate you." The secession of the Slave States takes away from the North all this violence and injustice and blasphemous teaching about the scriptural sanction of Slavery, and confines them to a portion of their former dominion. The point which Englishmen think they see clearly is that the recognition of the Confederate States and a peaceable separation from them will accomplish everything which the Anti-slavery Party has been advocating for years. These did not desire the emancipation of the negroes at the South. But they opposed the extension of Slavery in the Northern Territories, and a division would close all the Northern territory to Slavery forever. It must be remembered that at present that Constitution for which the North is fighting gives the slave-owner the right to carry his slaves right up to the British frontier, if he pleases. Slavery is decided to be a normal institution of the Republic. Any territory may be invaded by drivers with gangs of negroes, and when it becomes a State it becomes so with Slavery, unless there be an express decision to the contrary. All this would come to an end by separation, for the Slave States cannot at best hope to have more than the region lying south of 36° 30'. The same argument holds good with respect to the Fugitive Slave Law, which the Abolitionists have struggled so long to repeal, and which now, stands repealed by the secession of the South. In fact, it is plain to every reasoning man that, so far from the North being engaged in rooting out an evil, it is eager to propagate it through every part of its own system in order to preserve the power and glory of the Union. In other words, it is fighting for empire.

We might follow the question through all the points given by Mr. FAY. Will not separation take away the horsewhips and revolvers from the Northern legislative halls? Will it not take away the blasphemy from the Northern pulpits? Will it not give the public treasury to the control of immaculate Northerners? Evidently, if Mr. LINCOLN'S party are in earnest—if they are fighting for principle, they have already gained the victory. They have, to use the language in which Mr. FAY deals, "cast out Satan," and they ought not to wish to bring him back. *For our own part, we as Englishmen shall be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, simply because the political power of the slaveowners will be so much less than of yore.* Formerly, every filibuster had the whole American Union at his back, and he knew it. The case will be different when the country which sends him out is only a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. If the old Union had lasted, the extension of Slavery over Mexico would have been certain after a few years; the South would have demanded it, the North would have conceded it, and both would have used their whole strength to prevent the interference of any European Power. Now, however, the South will find a rival determined to prevent her aggrandizement and the cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrel of these partners in guilt. These are some of the reasons which have influenced Europeans in their judgment of American affairs. They seem to us cogent; they have never been answered hitherto, and Mr. FAY does not attempt to answer them. Until we hear some better arguments than his *we shall remain without any desire for the reconstruction of a Republic which was as completely founded on the principle of Slavery as is the Government of the Confederate States, and which was, moreover, able to propagate Slavery by aggressions on which the Confederate States alone can never venture.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Long Speech on Fair Weather—Good Crops—The Prednctions of Utah—The New Settlement at Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Excepting the first week or ten days in this month, we have had a very long spell of continuous fine weather, with sometimes a sharpish frost in the night, but not severer than to form ice a quarter of an inch thick. The roads are in splendid condition, and no finer time could be chosen for a jaunt through this Territory, so long as the storms hold off, though that will hardly be for much longer. Indeed, the clouds gathered round on all sides on Tuesday—slowly, as though preparing for a regular siege; but the next morning the sky was clear as usual, and has since so continued. A finer harvest-time could scarcely be wished.

Most of the crops the past Summer have been excellent in this Territory. Wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Corn also is fine, being mostly gathered early in September. There has been a much-increased amount of Sorghum Sucre grown the past season, though no successful efforts, that I am aware of, have been made to convert the juice into sugar. Molasses, however, is plentiful at present, though I surmise it will prove unequal to the demand next Summer, when currants and rhubarb come in. Carrots appear to do well everywhere in good soil, and the same may be said of beets and mangolas. If these vegetables escape the crickets and grasshoppers in the Spring, they seem to have no other enemy, and are sure of making a good crop. The same cannot be said of potatoes. They are everywhere thrifty enough in the Spring, but on the higher lands and, this year, on the lower lands which have been cultivated several years, there is a great failure, A sort of rust affects some of the tops, while very small tubers, from a small pea to a walnut in size, are found below ground, and in some cases none at all. In England the land is said to get "clover-sick," and I have seen it stated that in Pennsylvania peaches cannot now be raised, as the soil seems to be bereft of some element essential to their production. Something of the kind may be said of the soil here in regard to potatoes—it is "potato-sick," or there is some essential element wanting; what it is, the agriculturo-chemical doctors must decide. This, however, applies only to the older-tilled lands, and more especially to such land on the "beaches." In the newly settled valleys no such complaint is made. There, potatoes as "big as your foot," and turnips that "wouldn't go in a bucket," are boastfully reported.

Of the small grains, the land, especially "bottom" land, seems never to be sick, though sown therewith ten or a dozen years in succession. These lands seem as well adapted to producing wheat, oats and barley, as the rich prairies of Illinois or the bottoms of the Missouri do to producing corn.

There is a string of settlements running nearly parallel to and east of this valley, beginning at Ogden in the north, where the Weber debouches from the mountains and running to Provo in the south, where the Provo finds its way to Utah Lake. These settlements are mostly in the narrow kanyon valleys of these two rivers. The soil is very rich, but the altitude is greater than that of this place, and the liability to frosts in early Autumn and late Spring renders corn a precarious crop too precarious to be ventured on to any extent. In Cache Valley, however, on the Bear River, excellent corn and sugar-cane are raised. All these elevated valleys are, perhaps, unrivaled for the hardier vegetables and the great staples of wheat, barley, oats and grass. In fact, oats are said to grow "as high as a man," and to have heads twenty to twenty-four inches in length in some of these valleys.

The crops of cabbage promised well until attacked by the aphis, or plant louse, which has entirely spoiled some of our crops. The early kinds, with hard compact heads, like the Winningstadt, seem to have escaped the best. In this neighborhood not only cabbage, but turnips, white and Swede, Kohl Rabi and such vegetables, have also succumbed to the lice army.

The past few days the State Road has been enlivened by numbers of teams "going south." These have been freighted with "brethren" and their families and effects on their way to the "cotton country," on the Rio Virgin. No "mission" of late years has excited anything like the interest which this cotton and tobacco raising expedition has in this city and vicinity, mainly from the fact that it is generally reported and believed that but a few hundred acres of sandy land, well saturated with alkali, can be found in all the Virgin country fit for cultivation. BRIGHAM, however, seems bent on demonstrating the resources of that region, whatever they be, and in the course of a few months, more will be known of them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—George W. Howard to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; James Toole, Silas Ketchum, Christopher J. Wynn and William Fickinger to the Fourteenth; Terence Kiernan and Charles J. Simmons to the Ninth; Henry Eulner and Thomas Donoboe to the Seventeenth. *Resignations.*—John W. Bagley of the Third Precinct; Peter Divins of the Sixth; William Connelly of the Central Office; Franklin Kasmire of the Tenth Precinct; George W. Rnton of the Twenty-third; William Wilson of the Twelfth; Morris Evans of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn; Andrew E. Foster of the Ninth, Brooklyn, and Thomas Van Cott of the Steamboat Squad. *Dismissals.*—James T. Rusher of the Sixth Precinct; James McNally, Dennis Murphy and John F. L. DePlon of the Seventh.

The Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad has been instructed to strictly enforce the provisions of the Truant Act of 1853. Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY has authority to grant passports to aliens only, who are about to embark for Europe or California. The proper papers are given by him at Police Headquarters.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—JOHN KENNEDY, a boss mason, residing in Twenty-ninth-street, was run over by a down train of the Hudson River Railroad, near Tubby Hook station, and instantly killed. Deceased made an attempt to get upon the front platform of the rear car after the train was in motion. The brakeman exerted himself to the utmost to aid him in his efforts to get on, and even applied his teeth to Mr. KENNEDY'S coat collar, hoping by that means to pull him on, but the train by this time was going at such a speed that he found it a useless attempt, he thereupon applied his patent brake to the car. This checked the train so suddenly that it had the effect to cause deceased to let go his hold of the iron railing of the platform, and he fell upon the track, the car passing over him, causing instantaneous death. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE FELLNER MURDER.—A report was current in the City yesterday morning, that RADETSKI, the Polish Jew, who is supposed to have had a hand in the murder of FELLNER, had been arrested in Buffalo, and was on his way here in charge of Detective DURENBERGER. But this officer returned about noon yesterday, from an extended tour in the West and Southwest, whither he has been in pursuit of the fugitive. He informed Inspector CARPENTER that no arrest had been effected. The latest account from Freehold, N. J., indicate that the woman MARKS, who has twice attempted suicide, cannot long survive her self-inflicted injuries, and that she has made a full confession of all she knows concerning the tragedy, which confession is in the hands of District-Attorney McLEAN, but at present he declines to permit its publication.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SOIREE.—The children of the Industrial School No. 204 Bleecker-street, had a festive meeting, in which their parents participated, on Thursday evening. There was an ample supply of Temperance refreshments, and the evening passed pleasantly away, with songs, hymns, and recitations from the children, and addresses from Mr. B. F HOWLAND and other gentlemen. A number of colored children, nicely dressed, attended, and enjoyed the good cheer with the happy company. This school is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and has a strong claim upon public favor for the good it is achieving. The benevolent have here a good field for their charity. Donations can be sent to the School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, or to the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 15, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 8	120	140	266
Admitted to Nov. 15	36	39	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	33	58
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	135	142	277

Males, 250; females, 27.

In the State Military Hospital, situated on the City Hospital grounds, 70 soldiers are under treatment.

THEFT OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—Three months ago, a set of valuable books, in elegant and costly binding, consisting of seventy-two volumes of the works of VOLTAIRE, were stolen by some adroit thief, from the office of Mr. RICES, of the firm of RICES & Co., No. 69 Wall-street. Detectives SLOWEY and WILSON have succeeded in recovering sixty-nine volumes of the stolen books, but the thief is yet at large. The books are valued at $800, being a rare collection of works now out of print.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Two men were arrested by officer HOWLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Thursday evening, at the door of the lecture-room of Cooper Institute, charged with picking the pocket of HENRY J. SARTWELL of a wallet, containing $40 in bank notes. The accused gave their names as JAMES BURTIS and JAMES WARREN; the former is well known to the Police as an old offender and a skillful pickpocket. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoners for examination.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—For the accommodation of up-town residents, Superintendent HENDRICKSON has opened a new telegraph office at the Yorkville Post-office, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The line connects with all lines of the American Company, and will be a great convenience to our citizens.

A CLERK ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer DAVIS, of the Second District Court, on Friday arrested LEWIS GRAUMANN, who is charged with having embezzled the sum of $75 at one time, and at various other times sums of money, the amount of which is not known, from his employers, CHARLES DBROWN and WM. B. SMITH, the complainants. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for examination.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday morning, found an unknown man lying dead upon the sidewalk, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. From a paper found in his pocket, it is thought that his name was BROWN.

THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS is reduced to less than $100,000. Of the $500,000 for which the Comptroller was originally authorized to issue six per cent. notes, a little less than $350,000 have been taken.

FIRE IN GOLD-STREET.—A fire was discovered by the Police at 9½ o'clock P. M., last evening, issuing from the third floor of the building No. 45 Gold-street, and extinguished by Insurance Patrol No. 1, under Capt. WATSEBURY.

GLOVES FOR THE POLICE.—The Police Commissioners have entered into a contract with KATE & CUMMING, in Liberty-street, for a supply of gloves for the entire Police. They are to be made of deerskin, lined with fur, and furnished at the rate of $1 per pair.

A BOY SAVED BY A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon Officer HADDEN, of the Steamboat Squad, saved the life of a boy, six years of age, who had fallen into the dock at Pier No. 20 North River.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. SUMNER, of the United States Army; Hon. J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon; Commander BOGGS, of the United States Navy; Col. Merchant, of the United States Army; Capt. Hendrickson, of the United States Army, from Oregon; Capt. J. Stewart, Lieut. M. D. Harding, G. F. B. Dandy, Lieut. Jas. Gilles, Lieut. Wm. Sinclair, Lieut. John Upham and Lieut. E. R. Warner, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. A. W. Bradford, of Indiana; Judge Emott and W. A. Davis, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of Syracuse; L. C. Hopkins and J. D. Osborn, of Ohio; O. Tompkins, of Boston, and E. Bowen and Wm. Watson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. F. Low and family, of California; Hon. G. G. Munger, of Rochester; Alexander Hayman, of Shanghai; J. J. Major, of Mexico; W. A. Winder, J. H. Potter, J. W. Wilson and H. C. Hasbrouck, of the U. S. Army; O. L. Ballard, of Vermont, and D. Ball and W. A. Richmond, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Mure, H. B. M. Consul at New-Orleans; G. H. Otis, U. S. N.; J. Rodman and J. F. Shimmin, of Boston; W. H. Proctor, of Longwood, and D. O. Clark and lady, of South Malden, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Major Dorsheimer, U. S. A., and lady; Lieut. Geo. R. Sanford, U. S. A.; Wm. Knowles of Hull, England; Lieut. Robert B. Riell, U. S. N., and John O'Hagan, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford; Hon. Jas. M. Thompson, of Springfield, Ill., and Capt. Hitchcock, U. S. N., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Calhoun, U. S. N.; G. E. Taylor, of England, and Col. Nagle, U. S. N., are at the New-York Hotel.

Arrival of the Saxonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race, *en route* to New-York at 5 o'clock this (Friday) evening, but owing to the blustering weather, it was impossible for the news yacht to board her and obtain a summary of her news. She brings three days' later intelligence from Europe.

A Robbery.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Post-office at Hicksville, L. I., was broken open last night, and robbed of fourteen to fifteen dollars. The Long Island Railroad Office, in the same building, was also broken open. A number of tickets were stolen.

Conviction of a Michigan State Treasurer for Embezzlement.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 16.

JOHN MCKINNEY, late State Treasurer, was tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, yesterday, for the embezzlement of $25,000 of State funds, and was convicted.

The Latest and Best War Maps.

BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, BULL BAY, PIKEVILLE, CUMBERLAND GAP, EDWARDS' FERRY, and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents. Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.

Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 218 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CUSHMAN.—In Boston, Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Kirk, WILLIAM P. ANDERSON to EMMA M., daughter of Freeman L. Cushman, Esq., all of Boston.

DIED.

GARRISON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, Jr., son of Cornelius K. and Mary N. Garrison, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 366 8th-av., without further notice.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, EMILY GILDERSLEEVE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 10th-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, GEORGE COLBY, son of John W. and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 151 East 35th-st. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, MARY ANN, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late John and Pamela Tice.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 419 6th-av., near 40th-st.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, ANNIS TOOKER, daughter of the late Joseph P. Tooker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, P. H. Kingsland, No. 131 East 46th-st., near 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONSO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 30 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 366 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 16, HANNAH W., wife of Innes C. Adams, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 218 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, DANIEL TRYON, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Oxford-st. between Park and Flushing avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Green County papers please copy.

VAN VECHTEN.—In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUGENE BERKMAN, fourth son of Cuyler and Harriet R. Van Vechten, aged 1 year and 6 months.

VALE.—In East Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Frederic Reimer, HEPBURN, wife of G. Vale, Sr., of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train for East Orange at 11¾

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The following is Gen. GRANT'S official report of the Belmont battle:

"On the evening of the 6th inst. I left this place with 2,850 men of all arms, to make a reconnoissance towards Columbus. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending out reinforcements to PRICE'S army in Missouri, and also from cutting off columns that I had been directed to send out from this place and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of JEFF. THOMPSON. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. SMITH, commanding at Paducah, Ky., to make demonstrations in the same direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield and another in the direction of Columbus, not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or fifteen miles. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than Ellicott's Mills, some twelve miles from Columbus. The expedition under my immediate command was stopped about nine miles below here on the Kentucky shore, and remained until morning. All this served to distract the enemy, and led him to think he was to be attacked in his strongly fortified position. At daylight we proceeded down the river to a point just out of range of the rebel guns, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched by flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and then drawn up in line of battle, a battalion also having been left as a reserve near the transports. Two companies from each regiment, five skeletons in number, were then thrown out as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy. It was but a few minutes before we met him, and a general engagement ensued. The balance of my forces, with the exception of the reserve, was then thrown forward—all as skirmishers—and the enemy driven foot by foot, and from tree to tree, back to their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around their camp, and making a sort of abattis. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over the bank into their transports in quick time, leaving us in possession of everything not exceedingly portable. Belmont is on low ground, and every foot of it is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore, and, of course, could not be held a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of their troops. Having no wagons, I could not move any of the captured property, consequently, I gave orders for its destruction. Their tents, blankets, etc., were set on fire, and we retired, taking their artillery with us, two pieces being drawn by hand; and one other drawn by an inefficient team, we spiked and left in the woods, bringing the two only to this place. Before getting fairly under way the enemy made his appearance again, and attempted to surround us. Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged on the enemy again and defeated him. Our loss was about eighty-four killed, one hundred and fifty wounded—many of them slightly—and about an equal number missing. Nearly all the missing were from the Iowa regiment, who behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than any other troops.

I have not been able to put in the reports from subcommands, but will forward them as soon as received. All the troops behaved with much gallantry, much of which is attributed to the coolness and presence of mind of the officers, particularly the Colonels. Gen. MCCLERNAND was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement, and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was three times shot. My horse was also shot under me. To my Staff, Captains RAWLINS, LOGAN and HILLYER, volunteer aids, and to Captains HATCH and GRAHAM, I am much indebted for the assistance they gave. Col. WEBSTER, acting chief engineer, also accompanied me, and displayed highly soldier-like qualities. Col. DOUGHERTY, of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, was three times wounded and taken prisoner.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment had their Lieutenant-Colonel killed, and the Colonel and Major were severely wounded. The reports to be forwarded will detail more fully the particulars of our loss. Surgeon BRINTON was in the field during the entire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and organizing the medical corps.

The gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, Capts. WALKER and STEMBEL, U. S. N., commanding, convoyed the expedition, and rendered most efficient service. Immediately upon our landing they engaged the enemy's batteries, and protected our transports throughout.

For particulars, see accompanying report of Capt. WALKE. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

Capt. EZRA TAYLOR, in his report to Gen. GRANT, makes the following statement of the losses and gains of the Union forces;

Left on the field—two caissons, one baggage-wagon, two sets artillery lead harness, 1,000 ball cartridges for Colt's revolvers, 100 rounds of ammunition for six-pounder guns, 25 double blankets, 20 canteens, 5 coats, 2 caps, 5 Colt's revolvers, 5 horse-blankets, 6 sabres, 5 lanterns, 3 shovels, 1 overcoat, 2 curry-combs and brushes, 2 fuse gouges, 60 friction-primers, 2 camp-kettles, 20 caps, 1 leg guard, 1 sponge and rammer, 6 whips, 20 haversacks, 2 pick-axes, 4 felling-axes, 1 trail handspike.

CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

Twenty horses, one mule, one 6-pounder brass gun, one 12-pounder brass howitzer and some fragments of artillery harness, and sundry small articles captured by individuals not of any particular value to the service.

My force consisted of four six-pounder field guns, two twelve-pounder howitzers with gun-limbers and caissons complete, 81 horses, 14 mules, 1,000 rounds of ammunition for guns and howitzers, 1,000 pistol cartridges, 114 men with rations and forage for two days. Number rounds fired, 400; number lost, 200; number brought off the field, 400.

I have to regret the loss of my caissons and baggage wagon, but trust the Government is amply repaid in the capture of two guns from the enemy.

I am highly gratified to be able to report that the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in a manner to deserve my highest commendation and praise.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The number of killed, wounded and missing on our side is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Seventh Iowa Regiment	28	75	119
Twenty-second Illinois Reg't	24	70	35
Twenty-seventh Illinois Reg't	10	42	29
Thirtieth Illinois Regiment	9	28	42
Thirty-first Illinois Regiment	10	62	10
Taylor's Chicago Battery	—	3	—
Dollins' Illinois Cavalry	1	4	—
Delano's Illinois Cavalry	1	2	—
On Gunboat *Tyler*	1	2	—
RECAPITULATION.			
Killed			84
Wounded			268
Missing			235
Total casualties			607

On Friday a flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, under charge of Major WEBSTER, chief of the Engineer Corps, to make arrangements respecting the wounded. The following is the correspondence between the two Commanders, and the report of Major WEBSTER:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT S. E. MISSOURI,
CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1861.

[redacted] *Commanding Forces, Columbus, Ky.:*

[redacted] skirmish of yesterday, in which both [redacted] with so much gallantry, many unfortunate [redacted] left upon the field of battle whom it [redacted] to provide for. I now send, in the interest of humanity, to have these unfortunates collected and medical attendance secured them. Major WEBSTER, [redacted] of engineers, District Southeast Missouri, [redacted] bearer of this, and will express to you my views upon the course that should be pursued under the circumstances, such as those of yesterday. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. POLK TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

I have received your note in regard to your wounded and killed on the battle-field after yesterday's engagement. The lateness of the hour at which my troops returned to the principal scene of action, prevented my bestowing the care upon your wounded which I desired.

Such attentions as were practicable were shown them, and measures were taken at an early hour this morning to have them all brought into my hospitals. Provision also was made for the proper care of your dead. The permission you desire under your flag of truce to aid in attention to your wounded is granted with pleasure, under such restrictions as the exigencies of our service may require. In your note you say nothing of an exchange of prisoners, though you send me a private message as to your willingness to release certain wounded men and some invalids taken from our list of sick in camps, and expect in return a corresponding number of your wounded prisoners. My own feelings would prompt me to waive again the unimportant affectation of declining to recognise these States as belligerents, in the interests of humanity, but my government requires all prisoners to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War. I have dispatched him to know if the case of the secretely wounded held by me would form an exception.

I have the honor to be, your obd't servant,

L. POLK, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

MAJOR WEBSTER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
CAMP CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 9, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of the expedition sent under a flag of truce to Columbus yesterday.

On our arrival in the vicinity of the place, a steamer carrying Capt. BLAKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. POLK, met us. I delivered to him your letter, and offered him, unconditionally, the sick and wounded whom I had in charge. He informed me that orders had been recently received by Gen. POLK, respecting the exchange of prisoners, and declined accepting those proffered until he could receive further instructions. He then left, saying that we had permission to bury our dead on the field of battle.

I placed a working party under command of Lieut. HART, of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, and sent them to the field, where they were employed, for the remainder of the day, in caring for the wounded, some of whom were found yet there, and in burying the dead.

It was near sunset when Capt. BLAKE again came on board our boat, and handed in the communication from Gen. POLK, which I gave you last night on my return. He informed me that a dispatch had been sent to their Secretary of War, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, but that they had received no reply.

During the interval between the two visits of Capt. BLAKE, several parties of the enemy visited our boat; Gen. CHEATHAM among them. He informed me that he had directed four of our wounded to be brought to us, and asked if I would give four of theirs in exchange. I told him that I would give him four or any other number that he would accept unconditionally, but that I had no authority to negotiate an exchange, and that as to the four of ours which he sent on board, I would await the decision of Gen. POLK.

Several more of our wounded had also been given into the care of our party in the field by Major MASON, Quartermaster of Columbus.

These facts I mentioned to Capt. BLAKE, and told him that those three put in our charge awaited his orders, as I wished to avoid any appearance even of doing anything not in strict accordance with our obligations under the flag of truce. He replied that he did not wish to interfere with any arrangements made by others; and I thought under this state of the case it would be putting an unnecessarily fine point on the matter to decline to take back the wounded men so politely offered by Gen. CHEATHAM and Major MASON. It is due to the latter gentleman particularly to say that his disposition to do everything in his power to aid us in our mission of humanity was conspicuous during our entire stay there, and certainly deserves our warmest appreciation.

At the second visit of Capt. BLAKE to our boat, he received the sick and wounded prisoners whom I again offered to him unconditionally, and they were put on board his boat.

The number of our wounded, as above stated from Gen. CHEATHAM and Major MASON, and brought up by me, was thirteen.

Inclosed herewith is a list of our men in the hands of the enemy, given me by Capt. BLAKE, which he thought to be nearly complete.

The number reported buried by them on the field yesterday was sixty-eight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER, Major and Chief Engineer,

To Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Com. Div.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The official accounts of the killed, wounded and missing at Belmont, is much less than was at first reported. The Seventh Iowa have met with the heaviest loss, as they were in the thickest of the fight. All the field officers and commissioned officers, with but few exceptions, were wounded. Sixty-eight of their number are prisoners at Columbus. Their entire loss in killed, wounded and missing is 150. The Twenty-second Illinois' loss is about 100. These two regiments were most exposed to the enemy's fire, and the men acted bravely.

Col. LADMAN, of the Seventh Iowa, after being wounded in the leg, still continued to head his men. His horse when found on the battle-field was pierced by eleven bullets. Too much praise cannot be given to all of our officers and men, as they were fighting against great odds, and the enemy's batteries pouring shell and grape into them from Columbus.

The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and prisoners at Columbus:

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. BUFORD, out of 724 men:

Company A—(Capt. Schmitt)—Killed, First Lieut. Wm. Shipley, W. Donig; wounded, Capt. W. A. Schmitt, Chas. Kikert, Chas. Suhra, Robert Schaffer, Henry Wohrman; missing, Wm. Subker, Henry Subker, C. Seiler, Matthias Zipf.

Company B—(Capt. Hitt)—Wounded, Andrew Pullen, Joseph Trail, Wm. B. Cannon, Samuel Legg; missing, Corporals Wm. Hyatt, T. W. Smith, Wm. Silvey; Privates, Marcus Hunkealy, James Harrison, Albert Mills, David Huffman.

Company C—(Capt. Lemuel Parke)—Wounded, John Collins, Almer Jaques; missing, Geo. Scanlan, R. Emory, David Paul, Robert White.

Company D—(Capt. Wm. M. Hart)—Killed, William Trimble; wounded, Richard Kingbaum, G. W. Mallory; missing, Wm. Lowell, Frank Turavilla.

Company E—(Capt. R. S. Moore)—Wounded, Daniel McDougal, a prisoner, (mortally;) Second Sergeant Wm. Kearns, Corporal B. F. Loney, Wm. H. Cleveland, (badly,) Francis Cleveland, John Lowery, John Sevallan, Geo. Musselman, Charles Cook, Jas. Armstrong.

Company F—(Capt. J. R. Miles)—Wounded, A. Ryal.

Company G—(Capt. H. B. Southward)—Killed, Benj. Craig; wounded, John Wilber, Patsey Flynn, Andrew L. Smith; missing, Laney Byers.

Company H—(Capt. McHenry Brooks)—Killed, Jas. Andrews, Thomas Heck, Elbridge Holliday, George Wilson; wounded, D. W. Cluff, Jno. Vaught, Jacob Leiharger, Geo. Butcher, Elias Vaneil, Wm. G. Young; prisoners, Sergeant W. Holliday, Jackson, Necce, (wounded,) Solomon Riglove, Wm. Sorrels, (wounded,) A. Wheeler, Wm. R. Wooten.

Company I—(Capt. J. W. Merrill)—Killed, Corporal C. K. Russell, Thos. D. Aldrich; wounded, Lewellyn Bigelow, Wm. Bowen, Leslie Barton, John Campbell; missing, B. B. Rice, I. H. Patrick, J. G. Heap, Legrand Wood, John Murphy, Michael Costello, Wesley Johnson.

Company K—(Capt. A. J. Bosarth)—Killed, Sergeant Eabey; wounded, Sergeant Wm. Morris, Corporal Wm. Lazenby, (both missing,) Charles Pasley, Wm. Ranson, Riley Hobson.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. PHILIP B. FOUKE—out of 522 men engaged:

Company A—(Capt. Shedd)—Killed, Henry Bislin; wounded, John S. Heath, Theodore Gross, Jerry Beattie, J. A. McCune.

Company B—(Capt. Davis)—Wounded, Jas. Davis.

Company C—(Capt. Wilson)—Killed, Sydney Martin, James Bean; wounded, James Lewing, Wm. A. Brown; missing, Wesley Hinderliter; prisoners, Felix Harmon, Murry W. Hendleten.

Company D—(Capt. T. D. Markley)—Killed, Capt. T. D. Markley; wounded, Isaac Wright, Milton Celton.

Company F—(Capt. Bradshaw, Lieut. Payton commanding)—Missing, Sergeant Lowe.

Company H—(Capt. Rhodes)—Killed, John Palmer, James L. Davis, Andrew Foley, Asbury Newell, Lyman T. Hornbuckle; wounded, Henry Morgan, Wm. Abernathy; missing, James Shaw, John Hicks.

Company I—(Capt. Robert Allen)—Wounded, Wm. Apple, Thomas Carter.

Company E—(Capt. Kline)—Prisoner, Sergeant H. Barker; wounded, Henry Hillag, Geo. Brown, Frank D. Hart.

Company H—(Capt. Johnson)—Killed, Wm. Hessen, Samuel Killen; wounded, J. R. Martins, Wm. Endleter, A. J. Williams, Casper Sabern.

Regimental Staff—Wounded, Major McClerken; prisoners, Dr. W. A. Gordon, Wagonmaster Morris Twist; missing, Lieut. Dougherty, badly shot, without doubt dead, as he could not be found.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. JOHN A. LOGAN:

Company A—(Capt. Rice)—Killed, Wilson McQuade, W. H. Evans; wounded, W. Walker, J. B. Davis, A. J. Elwen, A. J. Gryer, J. A. Gunn, Thos. Heap, T. V. McClerken, G. W. Brown, Levi North, Jasper North, T. Rollin, E. Winters, J. Glover, W. Goodwin, T. Robinson; missing, H. Ragland, Ben. Fanin, John Leslie, Nelson Potter. There were 21 prisoners taken by this company.

Company B—(Capt. Cairo)—Wounded, Samuel Stiff, J. E. Russell, James Choate, B. S. Young, Wm. Lemon; missing, J. B. Yates.

Company C—(Capt. Looney)—Killed, J. Meskel; wounded, Capt. Looney, Samuel Arnold, S. T. Gill, R. S. O'Neill, John Sims, G. W. Patterson, Nathan Hunter, Richard Houston.

Company D—(Capt. Williamson)—Killed, Jasper. Kinsow wounded, R. G. Stowe, (mortally,) Wm. H. Honner; missing, T. J. Murphy, Wm. J. House.

Company E—(Capt. Batson)—Killed, T. G. Gentry, Jas. R. Culp; wounded, J. J. Sanders, Fred. Shamburg, Jacob Freese, W. T. Dillon, W. C. Swafford, D. M. Baye, Isaac Grammer; missing, Jas. O. Parrin.

Company F—(Capt. Rigby)—Killed, W. E. Lawrence; wounded, Capt. Rigby, Sergeant Ayers, Corporal Breeman, Musician McCormick, J. J. Burton, Daniel Carnes, Benton Carnes, E. P. Corder, T. Grant, G. W. Hudson, W. J. McElowan, B. Terrill.

Company G—(Capt. Strickiin)—Killed, J. B. Jennings; wounded, Wm. Hulett, W. S. Haze, G. M. Watson, Sergeant Bunn.

Company H—(Capt. Greenley)—Wounded, Jas. H. Donahue; missing, G. W. Black, P. W. Garrison, F. F. McGinnis, George W. McCormick, Jas. W. Bowles, C. A. Greenlinan.

Company I—(Capt. McCook)—Missing, Orderly Sergeant H. Sutton; Corporal Chas. Green, Wm. Ishmeal, Henry Elson; wounded, Sergeant Harris, Henry Mawin, Francis Stickney, Jas. Story.

Company K—(Capt. Sommerville)—Killed, J. A. Van Pinning; wounded, Capt. Sommerville, B. F. Brockett, J. Phelps, B. F. Dougherty, E. Reeter.

Capt. Dollin's Cavalry—Killed, M. J. Christy; wounded, A. Stewart, O. C. Clack.

The following are the names of our prisoners at Columbus:

Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. B. Abbott, First Lieut. G. Smith, Daniel Sheeley, Peter Ross, James Keegan, Stephen Dobsen, Michael Parroll, William Grey, Lawrence Blackwood, Edward Edwards, Daniel Lockard, A. Shanebarger, E. M. McCarty, J. Lobenick.

Seventh Iowa—Capt. B. Grabb, J. H. Hope, S. S. Artle, Chas. Webster, T. W. Eichelberger, M. F. Herd, Thos. Moore, T. W. Taylor, A. Gibson, W. H. Van Sant, W. Carroll, G. B. Musteller, Daniel McTiggan, H. S. Wisner, W. G. Moore, W. W. Sapp, S. J. Walker, Edmund Hill, J. H. Rouse, W. H. Roberts, J. T. Morgan, H. T. Stine, William Tannehill, Sylvester Hughley, Egbert Hawks, W. C. Gregg, J. S. Young, A. W. Gilbert, John Francisco, Thos. Dunn, W. W. Pickwell, J. W. Pearson, P. D. Wilson, J. D. Mahony, Wm. Carey, Alfred Carey, T. P. Maynard, C. Webber, H. Smith.

Thirtieth Regiment—Capt. M. N. Trip, Jas. Lowe, W. G. T. Biedelitter, Jas. Shaw.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—J. H. Patrick, William Holliday, Wm. Silvey, T. W. Smith, Wm. Hull, Noel Enlap, Jr., T. Tumbleson, C. Stillbard, J. B. Weller, Frank Tipple, Sullivan Bennett, Wm. Wooten, A. Whetzel, J. G. Heap, A. Anderson, Wm. R. Lowell, David Hess, Albert Mills, Solomon Rigby, Christian Sauer, M. Zeigl, Henry Cuttle, David Hess, Wilson Smith, Thomas Wetzell, D. McDonald, L. Wood.

Thirty-first Regiment—A. H. Sutton, C. E. Green, Hawkins Regland, W. J. House, Chas. L. Rains; Corporal Schwartz, of the Artillery.

List of prisoners at Columbus, who are wounded and in the hospital:

Twenty-second Illinois Regiment—Col. H. Dougherty, Capt. T. Chatliner, L. Adams, H. Miller, L. Bigler, J. R. Gallhetis, W. C. Arnold, J. Mengamay, Pat. McAvey, A. McGregor, N. Sallisbury, J. Edwards, J. Strab, J. Arbo, J. Dirby, M. B. Gusion, F. Igond.

Thirtieth Regiment—J. Hill, F. Harmon.

Thirty-first Regiment—S. Pelter, J. C. Pratt.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—J. F. Harrison, W. Norris, W. Lazenby.

Seventh Iowa—W. L. Weede, H. Allen, C. W. Maline, J. Trenter, O. McNeill, T. S. Colter, J. S. Wilkins, B. R. Smith, B. B. Gale, L. Ritchie, D. Clammer, C. Green, E. Jayne, J. Taylor, R. Howard, A. Hilden, A. Searih, L. Pence, Jno. Brown, J. T. Wawlin, Penilen Walgemoth, A. McGowan, N. E. Pickard, F. W. Edmonson, M. O. Bold, M. O. Burnes, H. A. Gregor, Albert Hites, W. H. Evans.

Nothing further has been heard from GOLESBY'S expedition that moved up to Commerce some days since to operate on the back road, and which was reported to have had an engagement with JEFF. THOMPSON'S band. It is somewhat singular we should not have heard from it by this time.

FINE ARTS.

The Tiffany Exhibition of Paintings.

Every gallery is distinguished by at least one gem of genius more prominent than the rest, but in this comparatively small collection we find a succession of *chefs-d'œuvres*. We find to our right as we enter the main or inner hall, CHURCH'S inimitable "Niagara." It is said that the rainbow so wonderfully depicted above the Falls was created by the artist suspending a prism between himself and the sun's rays while painting the picture.

GIGNOUX' conception of the same grand study, which occupies a space further on, is comparable to this, although taken from a different point of view and in winter. He has not caught the rainbow, to make marvelous his picture; but his ice-mantled tower in the midst of the cold, green, rushing flood, and the fall of waters made fiercer by the protrusion of frozen masses, has a truthfulness and finish *next at least* to that of CHURCH.

From the sublime to the ridiculous we turn, and observe a scene suggesting a street in New-Orleans or somewhere in secessiondom. It is a darkey gazing wistfully in upon the tempting array of a fruiterer's window; with hands in his dilapidated pockets and cap awry, he turns his head half away while the fascinated eye still lingers with an expression leaving the play upon words in the name "*Fruitless* Wishes," clearly understood. It is by G. R. ALLEN, a native artist.

An irreverent gentleman, who is making the tour of the hall, glances at "The Old Man's Blessing," which hangs near, and sets it down as misnamed, for the young man is spilling his mug of ale, and the sweetheart (supposed to be) looks very red in the face, and the jar at the old man's side looks as if he had just kicked it over, and the whole thing suggests rather that he is cursing, than blessing the humble pair kneeling at his feet.

"The River Bank," by BELLOWS, is so finely finished that one is reminded of the finest touches to be met with in studies upon ivory; his excellence in finish is the distinguishing feature of his paintings.

SONTAG'S are natural and striking, but require a benevolent light to draw out their prevailing earth and wood colors. Artists criticize them on account of the excess of paint, but to an untutored eye they suggest rugged nature as it exists.

We were somewhat taken aback, not to say shocked, while contemplating a female bust, the head arrayed in a jaunty turban of bright yellow plaid, tied in a defiant knot at the side, relieved (or rather tried to the last extent) by the contrast of crimson drapery which fell over the neatly ruffled cambric waist, to be informed that we were imbibing a certain artist's conception of "The Madonna." The eyes large, dark and soft, were, to be sure, upturned, but in a way as much in keeping with her fancy costume as with any idea of the melancholy experiences of the "Holy Mother."

HUNTINGTON'S "Counterfeit Note" is full of spirited contrast and suggestions. The country dry goods store, with its shelves of bright calicoes and cross-lines hung with warm shawls,—the disguised rascal lingering in his exit, to catch the impression his twenty-dollar bill (counterfeit) makes upon the merchant,—the suspicious dame whispering in her husband's ear; (as he examines the unfamiliar currency) the opinions she, with a quick woman's perception, has formed of the individual to whom she points over her shoulder,—the type of innocence in the figure of the young maiden, who, all unconscious of the little drama enacting in her presence, is considering the quality of snowy muslin folds upon the counter—each and all are full of meaning. This latter figure is so fraught with purity in contrast to villainy, is understood to be a portrait of one of HUNTINGTON'S female friends. The "Pic-Nic on Savannah River" is noticeable in its representation of the luxurious growth of that climate; the grand old trees, hung with long sweeping fringes of moss, and the listless daughters of Secessia gathered in graceful groups under the umbrageous branches.

COLE'S "Monk," with its admirable perspective unbroken, save by a rude wayside shrine, the rough-ridged, stern and impenetrably-mingled trunches of the huge monarch of the forest, 'gainst which the old man leans, is indescribably fine.

SHATTUCK also exhibits a wonderful perspective of the "Bear River Notch." The lone bird sailing in unclouded space, and the pale white moon at mid-day render it dream-inspiring to ever so careless a gazer

"High Jack!! Game!!" by LE CLERC, gives some interesting phases of human nature, as portrayed in the different expressions of the little boys who are having a stealthy game of cards behind the base of a column. A colored boy, participating in all but the practical part, is an absorbed spectator, his posture, expression, and the coloring of his implements of industry (whitewash brush and pail) lying unheeded by, are natural as possible.

HERRING'S "View of the Housatonic" is full of life. The devious cow-path, with animals lazily browsing beside; the bridge of logs, worn down with age, and the wood-fringed lake, bedecked upon its shadowed surface with lilypads, suggesting pickerel haunts beneath.

DOUGHTY has a hazy landscape—a lake's still surface, broken by a solitary boat lying close under the heavy shore shadows, its sole contemplative occupant communicating with the life beneath by means of a long pole, a longer line and cruel hook attached. He seems to enjoy himself, however, in the highest degree of persons so addicted.

BIERSTADT gives us a charming Italian scene on the rocky and precipitous shores of the "Isle of Capri." He has chosen one of the few attainable landings, and we have as much life thrown into the picture as the stranger meets with in his visits to its mysterious caves and grottoes. The Italian fishermen, in bright costumes, are seated under the cliffs, mending and drying their nets, and the sea and sky are such as are only seen in pictures and in Italy. The light on the waves almost rivals the rainbow excellence of CHURCH'S Niagara.

In direct contrast of effect to the last picture, we next come to a soul-stirring scene by the same artist, in our own magnificent prairie land. It is a view at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The snow-tipped tips of "Pike's Peak" rise in solemn grandeur from the plains that, watered and wooded, skirt their base, while an indescribable vivacity is lent the foreground by the Indian buffalo chase. The stealthy hunter, secreted at the water's edge, surprises his game as they come to drink, and charges after it upon his fleet trained pony, as the furious animal turns with a bellow and a bound away.

"The Fisherman's Family Under Dover Cliff" is a master-piece of WM. SHAYER, Sr., while in his prime, and was painted as a gift to his first wife. He is still eminent among English artists, and although over eighty years of age, has, in close proximity to this piece, one which he has recently completed representing a "Gipsey Group in New-Forest, England." The high and shadowy in the scene under Dover Cliffs is perfect. The shade upon the brow of the fisherman's wife to the dim, mysterious haze hanging about the white peaks that tower aloft. The minutiæ of the picture are constantly recurring, and we find ourself turning back as we pass on, to study still more of its beauties. The pan of eels, with a portion having just passed through that process which tradition assures us they become "used to," is being rapidly deserted by a "few more of the same sort" who do not care to have their experience enlarged in that particular respect, and are taking advantage of a "mooning," which the family are enjoying, to glide back into their natural element. The old-fashioned English wagons and big-boned horses, one or two with high-peaked saddles mounted upon their great broad backs, are very naturally portrayed. The pretty English girl, with her well-developed, unhooped proportions, is an attractive feature of the group. The foliage in the "New Forest" piece is exquisitely done, and the whole painting, when mellowed somewhat with age, will hold its place among the best efforts of its artist.

HART'S forest painting resembles much that of SHAYER and promises to equal it in excellence. The irreverent gentleman, before alluded to after minute and critical examination of the statue in the ill-fated "Pearl River," was seen to consult his catalogue in dismay, then peer curiously into the palm of the beautiful marble hand extended from the brow of the head, then to turn away with a shrug and remark, "Well, it all goes to show that the Pearl is not the real thing, but *Ednora* is!" It was shocking to have his criticisms upon the ladies of Newport favorably compared upon the deck of the Ark and *Ednora Ada*.

WALLER'S "Cascade at Niagara" has been on view a few days, and is exhibited here to a much greater advantage than in the gallery in which it was first placed. This is the last opportunity our citizens will have of studying its beauties.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 16, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1862	97⅛	250	Hudson River R	40⅝
12,500 U. S. 6s, 1867	94⅜	50	do	40⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	94⅜	50	do	b30 40⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	94	50	do	b4 40⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	88⅛	50	do	b60 40⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou.	85⅝	100	do	b30 40⅝
3,000 Treas. 11 P.c. Nts.	100⅜	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
2,000 Treas. 6 P.c. 2 Year	99⅝	50	do	13⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	44⅜	200	Reading Railroad	36
26,000 do	44⅜	100	do	35⅞
8,000 do	b30 45⅜	100	Mich. Central R.	b30 53⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44⅜	50	do	53⅜
4,000 Mo. 6s, iss'd. to H. and St. J. R	48⅜	300	do	53⅛
2,000 La. State 6s	60⅜	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	100⅜	8	Mich. So. & N. I. g.s.	41
500 Il. Riv. R. 1st M.	100⅜	150	do	40⅝
1,000 H. R. 3d M. b'ds	77⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
1,000 Har. 1st M. b'ds	94⅜	250	do	63⅝
1,000 do	95	100	do	b30 64⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	72	40	Clev. and Pitts. R.	12⅜
1,000 M. S. & N. A. 2d M.	60⅜	200	do	13⅜
5,000 C. & R. I. 2d M.	14	150	Galena & Chicago R.	73⅜
1,000 I. F. & W. 2d M. B.	45	200	do	s60 73
12 Continental Bank	76	36	do	73⅜
100 Canton Co	10⅜	100	do	b60 73⅝
100 Pac. M. S. Co	97⅝	900	Cleveland & Tol. R.	37⅜
50 do	b18 97⅜	100	do	b60 37⅜
50 do	b10 97⅜	200	do	s30 37⅜
50 do	97⅜	100	do	b30 37⅜
150 do	b10 97⅜	100	do	b10 37⅜
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	c 81	130	Cbl. & R. I. R.	57⅜
400 do	80⅞	100	do	57⅜
150 do	s10 80⅞	700	do	57⅜
1100 do	b3 81	50	do	s15 57⅜
250 do	b10 81	100	do	b10 57⅜
50 do	s60 80⅞	100	do	b60 58
200 Erie Railway	34⅛	50	Chi., R. & Q. R	s10 65⅜
100 do	34⅜	50	do	65
100 do	b30 34⅜	150	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	22⅜
40 do	34⅜	6	do	22⅝
200 do	b10 34⅜	18	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pref.	89
1250 do	34⅜	35	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	65
150 Erie Railway Pref.	60⅛	250	Buf. & State Line R.	110
150 do	60⅜			

SATURDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Stock market opened with much firmness again this morning, and the early sales of the Railway shares were at the full rates of yesterday afternoon, 81 ₩ cent. for New-York Central, 34½ for Erie, (a large demand,) and 40⅝ for Hudson. At this point, the news of the capture of the arch traitors, SLIDELL and MASON, was publicly announced, creating much excitement, but of varied influence on the market. The apprehension of difficulty with England on account of the circumstances under which the traitors were forcibly taken from the English mail steamer, more than counterbalanced for an hour or two, the pleasure expressed that they are now in the hands of the Government, and their pestilent mission to Europe happily defeated. Prices fell off ⅛@1 ₩ cent., and the disposition on the Street was to sell Stocks at the decline until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the current changed, and the demand was again strong to buy. Late in the afternoon more than half the decline had been recovered, and prices left off, New-York Central 80½, Erie 33⅞, Toledo 36⅛, Hudson 40⅛, Michigan Central 52¾, Rock Island 57⅛, Michigan Guaranteed 40½, Illinois Central 63½, Missouris 44⅛, Galena 73, and Erie Preferred 60 ₩ cent.

The Associated Banks of this City, in general meeting to-day, unanimously confirmed the report of their Select Committee, in favor of the purchase of $50,000,000 United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881, at the equivalent of par for a 7 ₩ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, say 90½ and the accumulated interest. This action confirms seven-tenths of the whole sum. There is little or no doubt that the remainder will be confirmed by Boston and Philadelphia.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $763,024, including $331,779 for Treasury Notes and $61,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,499,747, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $7,386,266.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the second week in November, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860..	54,200	1,041,700	102,200	252,900
1861..	87,500	1,277,500	515,400	101,200
Inc..	33,300	Inc. 232,800	Inc. 413,200	Dec. 91,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,051,000	15,771,600	13,409,300	2,393,000
1861	1,221,200	25,054,700	20,559,600	1,703,900
Inc.	169,300	In. 9,283,100	In. 7,150,300	Dec. 690,100

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 2,025,920 bbls. of flour. The receipts at tidewater of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th of November, have been as follows:

Canal Opened	1859. April 28.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	640,600	1,051,900	1,221,200
Wheat, bush	3,539,200	15,771,600	25,054,700
Corn, bush	2,468,700	13,409,300	20,559,600
Barley, bush	1,909,200	2,393,000	1,703,900
Rye, bush	320,000	304,500	1,572,300
Oats, bush	4,677,500	5,048,000

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 2447 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker;
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds in cities who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims or any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
BIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Malden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.
DRUGGETS—8-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 DRUGGETS.
ALSO,
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTH,
VELVET TAPESTRY
and
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Good Styles.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
Good Qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
In sheets that are heavy and well seasoned.
Also, in medium qualities,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
All for sale at old prices for
CASH ONLY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

MOURNING GOODS.
FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING
may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, for 43 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best, four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, awfully cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

BROADWAY BONNETS AT HALF-PRICE. —Black Velvet Bonnets. Beaver Turbans. $1 25. Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets, all kinds Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. Strangers will do well to call and get bargains at No. 413 Canal-st.
SMITH & NOBLE, formerly Binns.
Cut this out.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Bonnet and Alexandre's Gloves.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Farsippany, New-Jersey.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER, near Elizabeth, N. J., on moderate terms. Apply to J. HEPARD, City Hotel at Elizabeth, or D. W. NORRIS, No. 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane. CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufactories.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 43 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES SALUbriously situated, two miles from railway terminus and boat landing, Port Monmouth, N. J. Farm has good house, barn, all requisite out-buildings, fencing and abundance of fruit. Price $5,000; half cash. Also, thirty acres of improved land for building, at $100 per acre, at same place. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, Room N., 21.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour's ride from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats and villa sites to rent and for sale, low, by
[illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, P. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on fine Sundays, every half hour to 5 P. M.

DANCING.

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 28th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN AMITY-ST., ON FRIDAY EVENING, A Lady's GOLD WATCH. $25 will be paid on returning it to WM. TAYLOR, No. 314 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 370 and 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 663, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 896 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones; no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Joy, Coe & Co., New-York.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 943 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 358 Newark, N. J., for one week.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN THE most desirable part of 5th-av., below Madison-square, will take a gentleman and his wife to board with the family, (which is small,) giving them pleasant rooms at a moderate price. Address JAMES, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be glad to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 21th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,269 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house No. 220 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room on second floor, furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND bedroom, with every desirable accommodation for a gentleman and his wife, to let with board; also, a single room, suitable for a young gentleman. References given and required. Apply at No. 164 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 8th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD in an agreeable private family, by a young man doing business down town. Location between 8th and 21st sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address N. P. O., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; desirable location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn, a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE five-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate business location; about $10,000 in good real or personal property is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

AN OWNER of a GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 5 Madison-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private family for six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. Atlantics at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and prices of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
Prices of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-acne of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	3 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference from her employer. Call at, or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GENtleman declining housekeeping would recommend a nurse and seamstress, a Protestant English woman, one of the most amiable and gentle she has ever seen, and fully competent to all duties of her station. Call on A. S. Mitchell, *Times* Office for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., (weak, capable, envy women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, self cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW IN POVERTY WISHES TO get embroidering on muslin or linen. The best of City references. Address DORCAS for one week, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. The Lord loves the cheerful giver.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants, with first-class references in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 5 East 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT INCUMbrance, would like to take charge of a gentleman's family, or a furnished house to be let in apartments; is a thorough housekeeper, having had several years' experience; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. TURNER, for three days, at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, a situation as coachman; will be well recommended as a good servant by some of the most respectable families in New-York, to whom he has been coachman for 15 years; can wait on table if required. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.; or a note left at J. H. Tucker's, carriage maker, 179 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family as waiter by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete suits furnished each man free. Enlistment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 488 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMSER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.
To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Warren Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF H. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. A. H. LEVIE.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease.—DR. LAIRMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 688 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Chambers-st., where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Benefactor, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to his author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. J. OWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them can almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and late Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanks of the Navy Department to Capt. Dupont.

How Jeff. Davis Received Information of the Destination of the Fleet.

The California Prisoners to be Sent to Fort Warren, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER, U. S. A., arrived this morning, and reported himself to the War Department.

HOW JEFF. DAVIS GOT HIS INFORMATION.

Many surmises are had as to who is the party who gave to JEFF. DAVIS the information of the destination of the fleet, as he announced it to be to that point in his telegram to the commandant at Port Royal. Persons high in authority disbelieve that he had any positive intelligence upon the subject. When the fleet was getting together at Old Point the subject was pretty well canvassed, and the inferences generally were, based upon the limited data obtained to form conclusions upon, that Port Royal was its destination; and the Southerners who were conveyed to Norfolk under a flag of truce announced the current rumor at Old Point, which was the foundation of the announcement in the Norfolk *Day-Book*. As Port Royal was known to be a desirable point to be taken by our forces, in view of its sparse white population, and the excellence of its harbor, it is not strange that JEFF. DAVIS should have come to the same conclusion that was arrived at among intelligent men about our fleet. So secret was the destination of the fleet kept that Gen. MCCLELLAN himself was not aware of it until it was announced to him when he became Commander-in-Chief of the army. None of his Staff were apprised of it until the success of the expedition was made known to the Press through the rebel newspapers.

THANKS TO COMMODORE DUPONT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country, for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal.

In the war now raging against the Government, in the most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in the navy, and great confidence reposed in its efforts.

The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others, have equaled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated, and which you will bear onward to continued success.

On the receipt of your dispatches announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the inclosed General Order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Flag-Officer SAMUEL F. DUPONT, Commanding South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

The question of the resumption of commerce with Southern ports, as they shall again fall into our hands, is now being considered by the Government. No permits or licenses to trade with the people have been granted, and thus far sutler's stores for supplying the wants of troops are the only goods which will be permitted to ente the port. The seizure of two millions of dollars worth of cotton on deserted plantations, furnishes material for export, but how or when it shall be disposed of has not yet been determined, but is a question for the Government yet to decide.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS TO GO TO FORT WARREN.

Orders were sent forward to-day to place Ex-Senator GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and MR. BRENT in close custody in Fort Warren. It has been wel asserted that DR. GWIN has been disposing o large amounts of property in California, and sending the proceeds to the South. This fact, taken in connection with his well-known sympathies with the South—he being a Tennesseean—leaves the inference that he intended to make his way to Dixie as early as possible. CALHOUN BENHAM was MR. BUCHANAN'S United States District-Attorney in California, he being nominated by GWIN, and appointed against the protest of Senator BRODERICK.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from the Upper Potomac, dated to-day, says that an intelligent lady, wife of a refugee now in our employ, has reached Darnestown from Martinsburgh. She left the latter place last Monday, and reports as follows:

"The Secessionists are still crowding troops into Winchester, to oppose the progress of Gen. KELLY'S command, who they imagine is much nearer Winchester than he reported at last accounts. The defences of that place are being strengthened and advanced, and every preparation is being made for a desperate resistance. All the militia of Berkley and Jefferson Counties have been sent thither with such arms as could be gathered. About 300 of Col. TURNER ASHBY'S Cavalry are stationed at Martinsburgh and picketed at the various points on the Potomac River down to Harper's Ferry. These treated the few remaining Union people with consideration, but a company of mounted guerillas, sixty in number, spread terror and dismay among all classes, despoiling alike friends and foes. She can give no reliable intelligence from any other quarter of Secessia, except confirming a previous report, that Gen. JOHNSTON'S forces were congregated at Centreville, leaving but few men at Manassas."

CIVIL OFFICIALS IN VIRGINIA.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, NOV. 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 99.—Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to be inhabitants of civil offices, State, county and municipal, by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and violation of the declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in Convention at the City of Wheeling on Thursday, June 13, 1861, and of the ordinances of said Convention, and of the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said Convention: it is, therefore, ordered by direction of the President, that if any person shall hereafter attempt, within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of said Commonwealth, to exercise any official powers of a civil nature, within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinances of the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 13th day of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of said Convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility against the United States, and such persons shall be taken into military custody. Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands. By command of

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

A HORSE FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A splendid horse presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN by his friends in Cincinnati, was received by the General yesterday.

TROOPS SHOULD BE PROPERLY MUSTERED IN.

An important decision has just been made in reference to the pay of volunteers. It arose in the case of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, Col. EADS, which was organized on the Fourth of July, under authority from Gen. LYON, as three months volunteers, at which time they took the oath of enlistment. They went into active service, and on the 1st of August took the oath of enlistment, prescribed by army regulations, for three years, the company organization remaining unchanged. Many of the regiment were taken prisoners at Lexington, and throughout its career the regiment performed excellent service. It being ascertained, however, that the men had never been mustered into the United States service by a regular mustering officer, owing to the regiment being at too great a distance, and the necessity for this not being fully understood, it was decided that the men were not entitled to pay. The case was peculiarly hard, and especially with the prisoners taken at Lexington, who, on being released on parole, returned to their homes to find them devastated by the enemy, and their families suffering. But by the energy of Adj. HALL, of the regiment, who represented the case to the Government, an order has been received from the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington, directing the commanding General of the Department of the West to inquire into the facts, and, if they be found as represented, to proceed to have the men mustered into the service now, that they may legally be entitled to their pay for service—past as well as future—and directing the Assistant Paymaster-General at St. Louis to pay the regiment for services, and for the use of horses, forage, &c., furnished by themselves. It is of the utmost importance that volunteers should avoid the difficulty encountered by the Twenty-seventh Missouri Regiment, by seeing that they are properly mustered into the United States service.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT PERRYVILLE.

The Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments of United States Infantry are to be hutted during the Winter at Perryville, Md. Sixteen hundred troops will thus be quartered, and form a camp of instruction. Eight hundred are there already

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.

An erroneous impression has become prevalent regarding the transmission of letters South, *via* Fortress Monroe. Many persons have undertaken to forward business or friendly letters, with the belief that the Government employes would pass them through the lines, after examination. The flag of truce is intended to cover military purposes exclusively. The rule is to carry only letters between prisoners and their friends. Each missive should be brief and unsealed, and be accompanied with money to pay the postage through the rebel Post-office.

PENSIONS.

The number of applications for pensions are daily increasing at the Pension Bureau. They are referred for examination.

QUARTERMASTERS' DRILL.

Quartermaster NORTON, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade, has drilled the men in his Department so that it is believed that the whole Brigade could be ready to move in an hour.

DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Eighteen millions of demand notes are now in circulation.

POPULAR LECTURES IN WASHINGTON.

Arrangements are being made by the Department clerks, and other Government employes, for a course of popular lectures in this city. WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and GEO. W. CURTIS have already been invited.

THE OCCUPATION OF ACCOMAC.

A Large Body of National Troops Thrown into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.

Proclamation of Gen. Dix to the Inhabitants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWTOWN, Md., *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

One of the most significant movements of the United States troops, is that planned by Major-Gen. DIX, and directed toward the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. These counties form what is known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are in what was formerly WISE'S Congressional District. The inhabitants, as a mass, have refrained from active participation in the rebellion, though very many young men have entered the Confederate army.

Gen. DIX, with the approbation of the Government, has been maturing the plan of operations which is now being successfully executed. He has sent hither, by way of Pomake Sound and River, the following ferees, under direction of Gen. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, viz.:

Seventeenth Massachusetts—Col. AMORY.
Fifth New-York—Col. WARREN.
Twenty-first Indiana—Col. MCMILLEN.
Sixth Michigan—Maj. BACON.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. PAYNE.
"Minn's" Massachusetts Battery.
Troop of Cavalry—Col. RICHARDS.
CORNELL'S Legion, from Maryland.
Second Delaware—Col. WHEATON.
The Home Guards—Col. WALLACE.

In all about five thousand well disciplined and effective men.

Day before yesterday, Gen. DIX sent the following proclamation to Gen. LOCKWOOD, and to-day it is to be distributed amongst the people of the counties:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any firesides will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or corps have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig.-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

This mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guidas, by reestablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the produce of your labor, of a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange, and in a word to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of fratricide war which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her lands with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed,—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and drow down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and all who are found in arms, the severest punishments warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all Constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1861.

What effect this will produce is as yet matter for conjecture, but it is believed that its reception will be favorable. At all events, on Tuesday the force will cross the line to quarter on the sacred soil. Lieut. CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, of the Fourteenth Infantry, accompanies the expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price and McCulloch Going into Winter Quarters at Fort Smith, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The armies of Gen. PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and Winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the haystacks, corn-cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst. originated in a large foraging party of the rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS AND OXEN BY THE REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A wagon-master, just arrived here, gives information of the capture by the rebels, at 3 o'clock this morning, a mile and a-half from Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, which were on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon-master escaped the yokes of the oxen were being burned, and preparations were also being made to burn the wagons. The teamsters were all taken prisoners.

Col. JENNISON will march immediately for Pleasant Hill.

GEN. FREMONT'S TREATY REPUDIATED.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Gen. HUNTER has sent a letter to Gen. PRICE, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Gens. FREMONT and PRICE, entered into Nov. 1, and addressed a letter to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, setting forth his reasons therefor.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The recent election in this State has resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State capital.

The creation of the new military district of Kansas, with Major-Gen. HUNTER in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

Gen. LANE'S command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 14th inst.

A doubtful report says that there is a force of a thousand rebels at Bower's Mills, fifty miles from Fort Scott.

REBEL LOSS AT THE BELMONT FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal* of this city, says that it has been ascertained that the loss of the rebels at the battle of Belmont was 261 killed, 427 wounded and 278 missing.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Rumored Destination of the Annapolis Expedition—Union Troops in Accomac County, Va., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The *Belvidere*, having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow, with mails and dispatches.

Fifteen thousand men are now at Annapolis, ready to embark. Their destination is unknown, but the current rumor is that they will reinforce Gen. SHERMAN, while another destination is assigned to them by others.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops have suddenly appeared in Accomac County, eastern shore of Virginia, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH dispatched a gunboat to that region to-day.

A regiment of cavalry is expected here in a few days.

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Gov. HICKS has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on the 27th inst. The object is to reëstablish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and to render the traitorous legislation of the Fort Warren members inoperative.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON, KY., A HOAX.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The reported battle at Piketon, Ky., turns out to be a hoax.

The Maysville dispatch of the 15th inst. is about correct.

[The latter is published in this morning's papers.—REP.]

NATIONAL SALUTE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A National salute was fired at the Navy-yard at noon to-day, commemorative of the Port Royal victory.

THE GUNBOAT MIAMI.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The gunboat *Miami* was launched this afternoon from the Navy-yard.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, who have been encamped for some time past at Camp Leslie, Staten Island, left yesterday for Annapolis, at which place it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Brigade. The D'Epineuil Zouaves is organized on the French plan, and will consist, when completed, of two battalions, numbering 1,732 men. It was the first battalion that left yesterday; the other, for which there are already four hundred men enrolled, will leave as soon as the full complement is obtained.

A steamboat conveyed the men from Staten Island to the foot of Twenty-third-street, where they landed. Being formed into line, they marched down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and thence to Broadway. Their appearance was most picturesque, and they were frequently applauded on the line of march. The uniform is after a French model, consisting of light blue Turkish pantaloons, dark blue jacket, light blue capote, red fez, with a yellow tassel, and orange colored leather leggings. Proceeding to Pier No. 4, North River, the men embarked on board the steamer *Admiral*, which was in waiting to convey them to their destination.

The officers, the majority of whom are French, have nearly all seen service. The Colonel has been in service in France for nearly eighteen years. The Zouaves, numbering nearly nine hundred, which left yesterday, were admirably proficient in drill, and their discipline is excellent. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, LIONEL J. D'EPINEUIL; Major, J. B. CAUREL; Surgeon, H. J. PHILLIPS; Assistant Surgeon, DUBRAUT; Chaplain, PIERAID; Quartermaster, John C. MERRIAM; Adjutant, Victor Vifquani; Sergeant-Major, George Bontunger; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Frank A. Davis; Commissary-Sergeant, James B. Smith; Band Master, Victor Dubigny; Hospital Steward, Chas. Cummings.

Line—Co. A—Captain, W. W. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, C. E. Perry; Second Lieutenant, C. Coffin. Co. B—Captain, F. W. Willard; First Lieutenant, J. T. Jerrolaman; Second Lieutenant, B. A. Ball. Co. C—Captain, H. Scott; First Lieutenant, Barny Fox; Second Lieutenant, James H. Sperling. Co. D—Captain, George F. Chester; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Burgen; Second Lieutenant, J. L. Van Buren. Co. E—Captain, Ernest Fiston; First Lieutenant, Jno. C. Merriman. Co. F—Captain, Alfred Capriani; First Lieutenant, C. A. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, Armand Dufour. Co. G—Captain, Arthur Hobben; First Lieutenant, Hy. Cochen; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Hatch. Co. H—Captain, Fred Cochen; First Lieutenant, Lucius M. Thayer; Second Lieutenant, N. L. Cochen. Co. I—Captain, John Guerbark; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Racey; Second Lieutenant, Thaudeus C. Ferris. Co. K—Captain, Charles W. Durfan; First Lieutenant, Augustus H. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, Ray T. Gordon.

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEERS—AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE CHAPLAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A part of Col. SERRELL'S Regiment of Volunteer Engineers is now quartered at Camp Washington, Staten Island, where, for several days past, the men have been suffering much from the cold, as no regular provision could be made for warming the barracks there. They have been relieved, to-day, by the following donations, for which the officers and men of the regiment beg to return their cordial thanks to the donors: SANFORD, TAUSLOW & Co., three stoves; J. L. MOTT, three stoves; THOMAS SOUTHARD & Co., stovepipe for two of the stoves.

Please insert this acknowedgment, and oblige

Yours, truly, H. N. HUDSON,
Chaplain of the Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1861.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. H. H. ALDEN, NEW-YORK TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The funeral of Capt. H. H. ALDEN, who fell at Ball's Bluff, took place yesterday from the Armory of the Seventh Regiment. The brother of the deceased, THEO. H. ALDEN, and WM. R. COMSTOCK, friend of the late Captain, had the body of deceased in charge, and brought it on from Washington. A committe of Company B, Seventh Regiment, received the remains, and conveyed them to the Armory, at which place the coffin was covered with the National standard. At two o'clock, the Rev. Dr. WESTON, the Chaplain of the regiment, read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, after which the remains were escorted by a number of the Seventh Regiment, with arms reversed, to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The First Regiment of the Brigade, Col. NUGENT commanding, will leave for Washington, to-morrow (Monday.) The regiment has been designated the Sixty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, by the Governor, from the fact that it is composed of nearly all the men and officers of the old Sixty-ninth. The colors of the regiment will be presented, together with those of the Fourth and Fifth of the Brigade, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in Madison-avenue. The Fourth and Fifth Regiments, however, will not leave for Washington under a week. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, accompanied by a brilliant staff, will be in command on the occasion of the presentation.

ARTILLERY.

The second Battery of WIARD'S steel rifled cannon for Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, was forwarded to Washington yesterday afternoon. The Battery is complete with all the implements and stores ready for service, and is composed of four 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, with carriages, caissons, battery-wagon and forge. Mr. WIARD also shipped two of the 24 guns preparing for Gen. BURNSIDE to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

Mr. GEO. T. BURROUGHS was, yesterday afternoon, presented with a beautiful sword, in testimony of the regard and esteem he is held in by his fellow clerks. For a long time he has been in the employ of Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK of No. 390 Broadway. He has recently received the appointment of Quartermaster of the Forty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS.

All officers and soldiers belonging to the Ira Harris Guards will report themselves for duty on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Camp Scott. All officers not present will be considered as having resigned their commissions, and all soldiers as deserters, and will be treated accordingly. The regiment will move on Monday. By order of

O. DE FOREST, Colonel.

THEODORE E. BACON, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 110.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, since the publication of General Orders No. 102, of Sept. 21, 1861:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Garrett Dyckman to be Colonel, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* William H. Allen, dismissed.

Major J. Frederick Pierson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Garrett Dyckman, promoted.

Capt. James T. Clancy to be Major, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* J. Frederick Pierson, promoted.

Lieut. Charles F. Ingersoll to be Captain, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* J. T. Clancy, promoted.

Lieut. Christian T. Christensen to be Captain, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* O. P. H. Balling, resigned.

Ensign John C. Horton to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* C. F. Ingersoll, promoted.

Ensign Alfred Fredburg to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* C. T. Christensen promoted.

Charles H. Ellingwood to be Ensign, Nov. 10, 1861, *vice* J. C. Horton, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Ensign William McFeeters to be Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* Thomas O'Brien, resigned.

Charles H. Otis to be Ensign, July 26, 1861, *vice* William H. Pitt, resigned.

Sergeant Donald Gillies to be Ensign, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* William McFeeters, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Alexander Mann to be Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* Ervin A. Jones, promoted.

Lewis A. Kohly to be Ensign, Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* Leon H. Ballard, resigned.

George W. Warren to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* George Van Vechten, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Erwin G. Fowler to be Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1861, *vice* Jacob Duryee, promoted.

Lieut. Joseph H. Bradley to be Captain, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* Jacob Duryee, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

William Newby, reappointed Major, Nov. 4, 1861.

Henry C. Palmer to be Ensign, Nov. 8, 1861. *vice* C. Krahl, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Private Thomas Skelding to be Captain, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* M. H. Berriman, resigned.

Sergeant Septimus Carncross to be Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* E. A. Brown, resigned.

Ensign Thomas D. Mosscross to be Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* Rufus Farnsworth, resigned.

Frank W. Morrell to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Louis Schaffner, declined.

Sergeant Leonard M. Bergen to be Ensign, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* Thomas D. Mosscross, promoted.

De Witt Clinton to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* E. A. Wilcox, discharged.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles McK. Loeser to be Colonel, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* N. L. Farnham, deceased.

Spencer H. Stafford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. A. Cregier, resigned.

Abram G. Verplank to be Ensign, Oct. 5, 1861, *vice* C. Harris, resigned.

John E. Marshall to be Ensign, Oct. 16, 1861, *vice* John A. Smith, resigned.

Edward E. Millard to be Ensign, Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* John Matthews, resigned.

TWELTH REGIMENT.

George W. Snyder to be Colonel, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Ezra L. Walrath, resigned. (Declined the appointment.

Capt. Henry A. Barnum to be Major, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* John Louis deceased.

Henry P. Battow to be Captain, Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* C. S. Percival, resigned.

Lieut. Ira Wood to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* M. H. Church, resigned.

Lieut. George Truesdell to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* George W. Cole, transferred.

Lieut. Hamilton R. Combe to be Captain, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Henry A. Barnum, promoted.

Ensign Thomas J. Behan to be Lieutenant. Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* S. J. Abbott, resigned.

Stephen A. Estes to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* John H. Johnson, resigned.

Porter R. Alger to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* Ira Wood, promoted.

Thomas Gaffney to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* George Truesdell, promoted.

Ensign Edward Drake to be Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* H. R. Combe, promoted.

Frank W. Clock to be Ensign, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* T. J. Behan, promoted.

Charles S. Coon to be Ensign, Oct. 20, 1861, *vice* Albert M. Wilcox, resigned.

Andrew V. Urmy to be Ensign, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Edward Drake, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Eugene P. Fuller to be Captain, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Horace I. Thomas, resigned.

Ralph T. Wood to be Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1861. (Reappointment.)

John A. Bowman to be Chaplain, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* John D. Barnes, removed.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Catherinus B. Mervine to be Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* L. W. Bradley, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

James A. Magruder to be Major, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Clinton Colgate, promoted.

Stephen Chester to be Captain, Oct. 2, 1861, *vice* James J. Riley, dismissed.

Lieut. Joseph Wood to be Captain, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* James McQueen, resigned.

Ensign Timothy Lubey to be Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* Joseph Wood, Jr., promoted.

Robert S. Could, Jr., to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* David R. Smith, dismissed.

C. Stuart Webster to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* R. S. Gould, Jr., declined.

Sergt. David Thomas to be Ensign, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* T. Lubey, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Henry W. Davis to be Quartermaster, Oct 28, 1861, *vice* Ahl or the Wint, resigned.

Sergt. William H. Walling to be Ensign, Nov. 20, 1861, *vice* R. P. Wilson, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. N. B. Bartram to be Major, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Charles A. Johnson, promoted.

Lieut. Joel O. Martin to be Captain, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* James Tyrell, resigned.

Lieut. Luther Caldwell to be Captain, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* N. B. Bartram, promoted.

Ensign Lanford C. Mable to be Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* J. O. Martin, promoted.

Ensign John Burleigh to be Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Luther Caldwell, promoted.

Ensign A. M. Whaley to be Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1861, *vice* H. A. Dudley, resigned.

Private James H. Christie to be Ensign, Oct. 13, 1861, *vice* E. P. Pellet, resigned.

Robert L. Livingston to be Ensign, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* L. C. Mable, promoted.

Orrin M. Fitch to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* John Burleigh, promoted.

Livingston Lansing to be Ensign, Nov. 2, 1861, *vice* A. M. Whaley, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Isaac S. Green to be Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1861, *vice* James H. Morgan, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Major James H. Ledlie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* Clarence A. Seward, resigned.

Capt. Charles H. Stewart to be Major, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* James H. Ledlie, promoted.

Lieut. John Wall to be Captain, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Stewart, promoted.

Ensign Antoine Robinson to be Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* John Wall, promoted.

George E. Ashby to be Ensign, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* A. E. Robinson, promoted.

William W. Knight to be Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 17, 1861, *vice* Benamin Howard, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Wenzlawasky, to to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* T. W. Elmbigier, resigned.

Ensign Rudolph Bentler to be Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1861. *vice* Adolph Wilson, resigned.

Sergeant Louis Roth to be Ensign, Aug. 14, 1861 *vice* Rudolph Bentler, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Byron Schermerhorn to be Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1861, *vice* George M. Baker, promoted.

Ensign Hugh Johnson to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Samuel H. Wilkeson, transferred.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Peter C. Doyle to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Hugh Johnson, promoted.

Sergeant Henry C. Beebe to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* William F. Wheeler, transferred.

Sergeant William L. Whitney to be Ensign, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Thomas Sloan, discharged.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William T. Norris to be Ensign, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* G. H. Gayger, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. William W. Cole to be Captain, Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* M. M. Loyden, resigned.

Ensign Benjamin B. Andrews, to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* A. D. Waters, resigned.

Sergeant Leonard F. Hathaway, to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* B. B. Andrews, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles A. Johnson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* E. C. Charles, resigned.

J. Howard Ackerman, to be Captain, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Thomas Wallace, resigned.

Ensign O. Cleveland Houghton, to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Charles M. Theall, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

William H. Neill, to be Ensign, July 20, 1861, *vice* E. Herrington, resigned.

Valentine Peters, to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* John Williams, declined.

Daniel W. Bristol to be Chaplain, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Ira Smith, resigned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin Flagler to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* E. W. Cook, promoted.

Ensign William M. Kenyon to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* James O. Nickerson, dismissed.

Sergt.-Major Edwin A. Newberry to be Ensign, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* W. M. Kenyon, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Ensign Sylvester W. Barnes to be Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* L. B. Ball, resigned.

Ensign J. Seymour Scott to be Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Philip Casey, deceased.

Sergt.-Major Robert W. Cross to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* S. W. Barnes, promoted.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Ensign Robert R. Daniel to be Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1861, *vice* Peter J. Stuyvesant, dismissed.

William W. Wurts to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* R. R. Daniel, promoted.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant Benedict A. Leonard to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. P. Marcellus, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. John W. Corning to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* Calvin Walker, resigned.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John B. Wright to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* L. L. Doolittle, resigned.

Ensign David A. Lawton to be Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* J. B. Wright, promoted.

Private Clarence E. Hill to be Ensign, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* D. A. Lawton, promoted.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Richard R. McMullin to be Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1861, *vice* L. B. Shattuck, promoted.

Sergeant-Major William H. Beckwith to be Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1861, *vice* James R. Barnett, promoted.

Sergeant Lothario D. Morgan to be Ensign, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* H. C. Chittenden, promoted.

Sergeant Timothy Egan to be Ensign, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* L. A. Davis, resigned.

Charles S. Mooger to be Ensign, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* M. Kirley, resigned.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Henry E. Searles to be Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* James Hostin, promoted.

Daniel E. Faxon to be Ensign, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* E. Armstrong, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Samuel B. Hayman to be Colonel, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* J. H. McCunn, resigned.

Capt. Gilbert Riordan to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* D. C. Minton, resigned.

Lieut. Philip Doherty to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. Riordan, promoted.

William DeLacy to be Lieutenant, July 8, 1861, *vice* David Kerr, resigned.

Lieut. William DeLacy to be Captain, Sept. 10 1861, *vice* James W. Johnston, resigned.

Ensign Anthony J. Deignan to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* W. DeLacy, promoted.

Ensign Patrick H. Hayes to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Phil

The New-York Times.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 3169. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Slidell and Mason.

How the Capture was Effected, and How They Behaved.

Their Papers in Possession of the Government.

How the Affair is Regarded in Washington.

No Difficulty with Great Britain Apprehended.

AN UNFORTUNATE FORAGING PARTY.

A Number of the New-York Thirtieth Captured.

THE NEW OCCUPATION OF VIRGINIA.

Movements of National Troops into Accomac and Northampton Counties.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

We announced in the TIMES of yesterday morning the capture of the two rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The following dispatches, from our Washington correspondent, give the particulars of the capture, with various interesting incidents attending it:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL, the Envoys of JEFF. DAVIS to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, of the navy, arrived by a special train from Baltimore, bearing dispatches to the Government, from Commodore WILKES. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore WILKES, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the *San Jacinto*, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer *Trent*, for England. Capt. WILKES heard, about the same time, that the *Sumter* was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the *Trent*, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the *Trent* to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. FAIRFAX then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. FAIRFAX'S demand that they should proceed aboard the *San Jacinto*, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. FAIRFAX told them that if they refused to go peaceably, he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines, stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. SLIDELL and EUSTIS had their families on board the *Trent*, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commodore WILKES subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. SLIDELL'S family consisted of his wife, four children and two servants; EUSTIS' of his wife, two children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the *San Jacinto*, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from JEFF. DAVIS' Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the *Trent* to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the *San Jacinto*, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore WILKES, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of STEPHEN HOPKINS, of 1776.

SLIDELL and MASON are well known. EUSTIS was formerly a Member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. MCFARLAND is a son or nephew of WILLIAM H. MCFARLAND, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the *San Jacinto* the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore WILKES and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New-York they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Capt. TAYLOR, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was landed at Fortress Monroe, to convey dispatches to the Government.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The papers found in the possession of SLIDELL and MASON have been received, and are now in possession of the State Department.

When Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, reached the deck of the *Trent*, he met the Captain and inquired if he had MASON and SLIDELL on board. He hesitated in answering, when Mr. FAIRFAX discovered MASON at a distance seated. Observing this, the Captain stated that they were on board, and Mr. FAIRFAX approached the rebel Envoy, and inquired if he was not Mr. MASON. MASON arose and stated that he was, when Mr. FAIRFAX announced that he had orders for his arrest. MASON turned to the Captain and asked if he intended to allow this outrage to be committed upon his flag. The Captain made some response, which was inaudible to my informant. Mr. SLIDELL at that moment came up from the cabin, and he also was informed by Mr. FAIRFAX that he had orders for his arrest.

The ladies of the suite coming up at the moment, a conversation in an under tone was commenced, which was followed by a very affecting scene, as it became apparent that they were to be separated. They expressed themselves confidently that they would never see Mr. SLIDELL or Mr. MASON again, and when the offer was made to his family to accompany him, Mr. SLIDELL objected, and asked that they continue the voyage.

In a private conversation, it is supposed that they gave to EUSTIS and MCFARLAND instructions what to do when they reached Europe, and were much astonished to learn that they were also to be transferred. Their baggage was brought up and examined, and various papers which were supposed to be of service to the Government were taken possession of. A considerable amount of money was found. Their wearing apparel was transferred to the boats, and soon the prisoners were on board the *San Jacinto*. MASON was very haughty in his manner for a time after reaching the vessel, but SLIDELL was pleasant and easy in his manner.

Lieut. FAIRFAX is by birth a Virginian, and is one of the family of that name in the Eastern part of the State. Gen. FAIRFAX, a rebel Virginian, who played a prominent part in the effort to bring Northwestern Virginia into the rebellion, is a member of the same family. The Lieutenant entered the naval service from North Carolina, and it is said that he is a distant relation of MASON, whose arrest he made. Those who know him speak in high terms of his loyalty and integrity.

The apprehensions which were felt yesterday of difficulties that might arise with England in consequence of the act of Capt. WILKES, have been much lessened to-day, in view of the cordial approval which it has received at the hands of the Government, and the further fact that English authorities are abundant sustaining the legality of the proceeding.

Great confidence is expressed by those high in authority, that Great Britain will not take issue with our Government in the matter, but coinciding with the doctrine that the conveyance of ambassadors, agents or dispatches from a belligerent is a violation of neutrality, will, when placed in possession of the whole truth in the case, leave it where it now is.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

SECRETARY CHASE RETURNED.

Secretary CHASE returned to the city to-day.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

This morning a party, consisting of Secretaries SEWARD, CAMERON and SMITH, Assistant Secretaries SEWARD, SCOTT and SMITH, Gov. ANDREW, Col. RITCHIE, Gen. VAN VLEIT, Col. FORNEY, Mr. THAYER and other distinguished citizens, with several ladies, left on a special train for Annapolis. Gov. HICKS and daughter and Gen. BURNSIDE met the party on their arrival, and a salute was fired in honor of the event by the Twenty-third Massachusetts, at the Naval School. Subsequently a dinner was partaken of at the City Hotel, after which two brigades, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, were reviewed. The troops presented a splendid appearance, and their proficiency in drill elicited the applause of the visitors.

AN UNFORTUNATE FORAGING PARTY.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a foraging party, consisting of six wagons and teamsters, twenty corn pickers, and fifty-seven of the New-York Thirtieth Volunteers, under command of Capt. LANDON, proceeded to DULIN'S house, four miles west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road. The party halted in DULIN'S corn-field, and sentinels were stationed on the edge of the field to give alarm in case of an approach of the enemy, and about twenty were stationed about the wagons. It was arranged that in case of an alarm the men were to rally about the wagons. At 2 o'clock the supplies had been obtained, and the party was about to set out on their return, when a sentinel on the northwest part of the field fired a shot and ran to the wagons. Some of the men at the time were eating dinner in DULIN'S house. Capt. LANDON and Lieut. ANDREWS attempted to rally the men, in the midst of which about eighty of the rebel cavalry dashed through the field and capturned them and a few of the privates, who had remained by the wagons. The others fired upon the rebels, and then in a panic ran to the timber, about a hundred yards east, where for a few moments they kept up an irregular firing upon the cavalry as they approached, during which two were seen to fall from their horees. The rebel cavalry had by this time become scattered, and they commenced scouring the timber in search of our men, who began a retreat, each man for himself. About 3½ o'clock the first one arrived at headquarters, near Upton's Hill, and told the story. Within a half hour fifteen more had come in, and by this morning two-thirds of the party made their appearance. At four o'clock, Major TARBELL, of the New-York Twenty-fourth, took two hundred and fifty men and marched out to DULIN'S and scoured the vicinity in search of our men or the enemy, but were unable to find anybody except a few stragglers, who were making their way to our lines. DULIN, though a professed Union man, and whose property has been devastated by the rebels when they formerly occupied it, and BRUSH, a neighbor, were suspected of having conveyed information to the rebels on the arrival of the foraging party. Both were taken into custody, and are now held in our camps. Capt. LANDON was in the Mexican war. The conduct of our troops in the affair was disgraceful in the extreme. Their force was ample to have resisted the attack and beaten back the cavalry, had they rallied, as was prearranged, and stood their ground. Not one of our men, so far as is known, was wounded. To-day a scouting party went out to DULIN'S, and passing some distance beyond found our wagons loaded, deserted, the rebels being unable to carry them off owing to the bad state of the road. The horses, however, had been taken. Teams were sent forward and the wagons and forage brought in.

The names of the missing men are as follows: Capt. W. W. Landon, Lieut. Jas. W. Andrews, Corpls. P. Coony, G. H. Vanderzee, and M. White; Privates P. Frazier, Geo. McWharton, L. Hartigen, Sen.; Harris Stafford, John Sleight, D. B. Morris, A. Holtzeln, N. H. Rowland, Cole Stanton, C. Elms, Wm. Peck, N. W. Porter, Thos. Porter, Walter Minick, Douls Marto, H. C. Smith, Robt. Wayland, Wm. McCormick, D. Stickles, Freeman Clapper and Jas. Morrison.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SNYDER.

Lieut. GEO. W. SNYDER, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., died at 7 o'clock this morning, in this city, of typhoid fever. Lieut. SNYDER was a native of Schoharie County, New-York. He entered West Point, and graduated in 1856. He was one of the garrison at Fort Sumter, from its occupation by Major ANDERSON until its evacuation, and during the bombardment commanded a portion of the men. His gallant conduct elicited in the published accounts at the time the highest praise. Fort Ellsworth and six other fortifications opposite Washington were constructed under his direction. His health has not been good since the privations he suffered at Sumter, and three weeks since he was seized with the malady which caused his death. He was but twenty-eight years of age, but was one of the most talented members of the engineer corps.

BURNING OF THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

The Senate Committee is still investigating the facts connected with the abandonment and destruction of Norfolk Navy-Yard. Already sufficient proofs have been elicited to show the culpability of the naval authorities at that point in pursuing the course they did.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Five schooners passed down the Potomac yesterday, unmolested by the rebel batteries.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS.

An order was sent to-day from the Government to have Dr. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and Mr. BRENT confined in Fort Lafayette.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF LAW.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions under the tariff act of March last: Lithographid handbills or show-bills are liable to entry to duty at a rate of 15 per cent., as printed matter. Woolen jackets not made on frames, but hand-knit, open in front, with buttons and sewed button-holes and pockets, were properly charged a duty at the rate of 12 cents per pound, and in addition 25 per cent. The decision of the collector of Boston, assessing a duty of 40 cents per pound, in addition to the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on cigars costing $8 per thousand, is affirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERESTING AUCTION SALES.

The household furniture and horses of Dr. GWINN are advertised to be sold at auction on Tuesday next, at his late residence, corner of Nineteenth and I streets.

The personal property of the late Senator DOUGLAS will also be sold at auction to-morrow. The bidding is expected to be brisk in the desire to obtain mementoes of the departed statesman.

GOV. RANDALL IN TOWN.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, arrived yesterday, and to-day paid a visit to the regiments from that State. He was received with great enthusiasm.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Private KLUM, of the New-York Thirtieth, was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun.

GEN. DENVER GOING TO KANSAS.

Gen. DENVER, of California, left to-day, for Fort Leavenworth, where he will report to Gen. HUNTER.

A DEARTH OF NEWS.

The newsboys are no longer permitted to cross into Virginia, and the soldiers are annoyed at the dearth of newspapers.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER yesterday had an interview with with the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Sailing of the San Jacinto for New-York.

AN ATTACK UPON NEWPORT'S NEWS EXPECTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The *San Jacinto* sailed for New-York to-day.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day, but brings no newspapers nor intelligence of any kind.

The gunboats *Cambridge*, *Mount Vernon* and *Lockwood* have gone up to Newport's News to-night.

The rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel. An attack upon Newport's News is by no means improbable.

The gunboat *Young Rover* has been sent to the York River.

The *Cambridge*, just from the Rappahannock, brings no news.

The recent fire at Norfolk consumed a large quantity of valuable stores, including nearly their entire supply of oil.

The *S. R. Spaulding* leaves for Hatteras Inlet to-night, having in tow two schooners, loaded with frame houses for the troops, and stores.

The *Belvidere* will also leave for Port Royal to-night.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER PARKER.

U. S. STEAMER CAMBRIDGE,
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant I ordered a detachment of thirty men from this vessel, under the command of Lieut. GIVEN, assisted by Acting Masters ELDRIDGE and STRONG, and Midshipman CUSHING, to proceed in the United States steamer *Rescue* to the Cunitomen Creek and capture a schooner reported to me to be loaded with firewood; and in the event of not succeeding in this, to burn her.

The schooner was found to be hard and fast ashore, and, as it was impossible to move her, she was burned in obedience to my orders to this effect, together with a large quantity of firewood piled upon shore. No resistance was met with till the *Rescue* began to return, when a body of rebel troops, armed with rifles, on both sides of the creek—supposed to be about 130 in number—with a rifled cannon in a masked battery, attacked her, but without effecting much damage to our party. The rebels were concealed by thick underbrush and a house, from which they fired.

Acting Master STRONG was struck with a spent rifle ball, but not seriously hurt, and no other person was wounded.

The expedition was perfectly successful, and the duty performed in a spirited and brilliant manner.

The detachment returned to this vessel about 5 P. M., having been absent on this duty a little more than four hours.

I herewith forward Lieutenant GIVEN'S report of the affair:

I have also to report that, having been informed by a contraband, that there were three companies of rebel troops encamped at the town of Urbana, near a large magazine of powder, I proceeded, on the 8th inst., to that place, and endeavored to dislodge them and blow up the magazine with our battery, assisted by the *Rescue*. After bombarding the encampment for an hour and a-half, the magazine was perforated several times with our shot and shell, but we were unable to destroy it, the depth of water not allowing us to approach the enemy nearer than one mile and a-half. The rebels did not reply, except by musketry, when a boat from the *Rescue* attempted to approach the shore. There were no casualities in this action on our side.

Since our arrival in this river, this vessel has been actively engaged in maintaining the blockade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. PARKER, Commander.

Flag Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commanding U. S. A. B. Squadron, Hampton Roads.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A Large Body of National Troops Thrown into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.

Proclamation of Gen. Dix to the Inhabitants.

One of the most significant movements of the United States troops, is that planned by Major-Gen. DIX, and directed toward the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. Particulars of which were given exclusively given in yesterday's TIMES. These counties form what is known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are in what was formerly WISE'S Congressional District. The inhabitants, as a mass, have refrained from active participation in the rebellion, though very many young men have entered the Confederate army. Accomac is understood to be prepared to array herself for the Union, but Northampton is hostile.

Gen. DIX, with the approbation of the Government, has been maturing the plan of operations which is now being successfully executed. He has sent thither, by way of Pomake Sound and River, the following forces, under direction of Gen. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, viz.:

Seventeenth Massachusetts—Col. AMORY.
Fifth New-York—Col. WARREN.
Twenty-first Indiana—Col. MCMILLEN.
Sixth Michigan—Maj. BACON.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. PAYNE.
"Minn's" Massachusetts Battery
Troop of Cavalry—Col. RICHARDS.
CORNELL'S Legion, from Maryland.
Second Delaware—Col. WHEATON.
The Home Guards—Col. WALLACE.

In all about five thousand well disciplined and effective men, which entered Virginia yesterday.

On Thursday last, Gen. DIX sent the following proclamation to Gen. LOCKWOOD, for distribution among the people of the counties:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any firesides will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or corps have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig.-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

This mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by reëstablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the produce of your labor, of a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange, and in a word to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her lands with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed,—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all Constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1861.

What effect this will produce is as yet matter for conjecture, but it is believed that its reception will be favorable.

THE TRAITORS FROM CALIFORNIA REARRESTED.

On Saturday afternoon, Superintendent KENNEDY, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, rearrested Ex-Senator GWIN, J. CALHOUN BENHAM and J. L. BRENT, the trio who had been arrested by Gen. SUMNER. Dr. GWIN'S arrest was effected at the New-York Hotel during the afternoon, and that of the other two in the evening. They were all taken to Fort Lafayette, to await the arrival of traitors MASON and SLIDELL by the *San Jacinto*, when the whole party will be conveyed to Fort Warren, Boston Bay.

BENHAM'S baggage contained, among other papers, two slips cut from the *Tribune* of the 11th of May, 1860, and the TIMES of May 11, 1860, being articles descriptive of himself at the time of his appointment as United States District Attorney by Ex-President BUCHANAN.

The baggage of all the prisoners contained revolvers, pistols, dirks and bowie-knives.

Dr. GWIN appeared to be profoundly displeased at having fallen into the hands of the authorities.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER MARYLAND BY THE REBELS AND HER RECAPTURE—PROBABLE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

From Lieut. C. H. COLBURN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, Company H, attached to Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, and who arrived in this city this evening, I have the following interesting particulars of a rebel attack upon the schooner *Maryland*. The schooner was loaded with wood, and yesterday, while passing the rebel battery off Pig Point, and directly off the encampment of the Massachusetts Eleventh, became becalmed. The crew, immediately on perceiving preparations making by the rebels to attack their vessel from the Virginia shore, dropped their anchor and, taking to their boats, rowed away to the United States flotilla, which was anchored about four miles up the river.

Lieut. W. L. CHANDLER, of the Eleventh, in command, and accompanied by Lieut. COLBURN and two or three others, immediately leaped into a small boat and put off for the schooner. When they reached her they discovered that the rebels were approaching from the opposite shore in superior force. The guns of the rebel battery now opened a brisk fire upon the vessel, which, together with the near approach of the rebel crew in the boat, compelled them to abandon her, having made the discovery that no one was left on board.

Soon after the rebels reached the schooner, dark volumes of smoke were seen bursting up the cabin hatchway, while the rebel demons danced about the deck, cheering and yelling like wild men, and continuing their loud cries until they had entered their boat and gained the Virginia shore.

A gentle breeze now began to sweep up the river, and no sooner had the rebels deserted the burning vessel than the men of the Eleventh again rowed back to her, and amid a rapid fire from the rebels, hoisted her anchor and extinguished the flames—which they found confined to the cabin—set the sails, and slowly and steadily swept up the river, amid the cheers of the National forces, who had now gathered upon the bank, and carried the schooner safely beyond the range of the enemy's fire.

The *Maryland* was lying close in to the Maryland shore. Another schooner, which was lying becalmed about quarter of a mile below the *Maryland*, also followed, and passed by the battery without damage. Over one hundred shots were fired upon the schooner *Maryland*, only two of which took effect, and those above-deck, doing little or no damage.

The steamer *Yankee*, as soon as the schooners had cleard the rebel fire, steamed down and took them in tow, carrying them up to the Government flotilla, where the *Maryland* was again handed over to her crew.

The impression is prevalent among the officers of both HOOKER'S and SICKLES' Brigades, that the batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, are not so formidable and potent in their character as has been apprehended. It is believed that most of the batteries consist of field-pieces, which are changed from point to point on the river, giving rise to the supposition that their batteries are more numerous than is actually the case.

Upon preparations being made by Gen. HOOKER to fire upon the rebels with his battery, upon the above occasion, the rumbling wheels of the enemy's pieces were distinctly heard receding from the shore. They have but one gun at this point which ranges across the river, and that is a thirty-two pounder, the balls of which are often thrown nearly into the camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.

The secession element of this city are appalled at the suicidal threat of the South in reference to hanging the Northern prisoners who are selected to retaliate against the execution of the crew of the *Savannah*. "Why!" exclaimed one, "the North would send down her armed legions thick as the locusts of Egypt, to avenge their deaths!" The report is not credited here.

The following is from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, which was received by the steamer *Georgeana*, from Fortress Monroe this morning:

"LIST OF VESSELS IN CHARLESTON.—Steamships, 2; ships, 2; barks, 2; brigs, 4. The steamers were the *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS; and the *Cahawba*, Capt. BLACKMAN. There were no schooners in port over one hundred tons. The following schooners reached Charleston on the 9th: Schooners *James H. Ladson*, with 2,550 bushels of rough rice; *George Chisholm*, 100 barrels of rice; *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 14 bales superior cotton; *Guide*, 2,350 bushels rough rice; *H. Lowndes*, 2,500 bushels rice; *Coquette*, 2,600 bushels rice; *Elyria*, 2,323 bushels rice; *Edisto*, 1,600 ditto." ARGUS.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PIKETON, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 17.

A slight snow, the first of the season, occurred here this morning.

The Mount Sterling *Whig* has a report from THOMAS TURNER, one of Gen. NELSON'S Aids, relative to the late Piketon engagement. He says that at Prestonburgh the National army divided into two colums, one under Col. SILL, *viâ* John's Creek, and the other met the enemy by another route.

At Ivy Creek the latter had a sharp engagement for one hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels—killing six and wounding 24. The rebels reported to the Unionists that they lost from 200 to 300, of whom 40 were killed, and about 60 wounded.

Another account says the National loss was six killed and 17 wounded.

The previous account from Cincinnati appears to have been greatly exaggerated.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 483.—Special order No. 452 is hereby rescinded. In accordance with general orders No. 78 from this department, and with general orders No. 71 from the War Department, the organizations heretofore known as the "Clinton Guard" and the "Astor Regiment" are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be designated as the Sixty-first (61st) Regiment of New-York State Volunteers.

The following persons are appointed Field, Staff and Company Officers of the Sixty-first Regiment thus organized, and will be commissioned when the field, staff and company muster-rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

Col. SPENCER W. CONE, Lieut.-Col. Francis C. Barlow, Major William C. Massett.

Staff Officers.—Adjt. David E. Gregory, Quartermaster Robert H. Ellis, Surgeon Asa B. Snow, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Merrill, Chaplain John Ross Baumes.

Company Officers.—Co. A—Capt. Edward Z. Lawrence, First Lieut. Wm. E. Butterfield, Second Lieut. Walter H. Maze. Co. B—Capt. Jas. I. Trenor, First Lieut. Dennis A. Moore, Second Lieut. Thomas G. Morrison. Co. C—Capt. Kent O. Brady, First Lieut. Wm. McIntyne, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Colits. Co. D—Capt. Joseph M. Carville, First Lieut. David Henriques, Second Lieut. George W. Scott. Co. E—Capt. David Jackson, First Lieut. Wm. H. Roome, Second Lieut. Edgar Belcher. Co. F—Capt. Theodore Russell, First Lieut. Geo. D. H. Watts, Second Lieut. Albert L. Blowers. Co. G—Capt. Arthur L. Brooks, First Lieut. Wm. Keech, Second Lieut. Henry A. Gates. Co. H—Capt. Edward P. Mount, First Lieut. Manton C. Angell, Second Lieut. Dexter C. Leland. Co. I—Capt. Eugene M. Deming, First Lieut. Jerome J. Woodruff, Second Lieut. Lucien Cadwell. Co. K—Capt. Charles T. Ripley, First Lieut. Cornelius P. Bergen, Second Lieut. Walter F. Jones.

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of the details of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NIAGARA.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell Expected in Paris—What He was to Do.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Possibilities of an Anglo-American War.

The Protest of the President Against the Mexican Expedition.

Further Light upon the Cotton Question.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., calling at Queenstown on the 3d, were received here on Saturday evening.

We are thus placed in possession of important letters from our correspondents at Paris and at London.

We are also enabled to lay before our readers interesting extracts from European exchanges.

A portion of the latter appeared in our Sunday edition.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

The Arrival of Mr. Slidell looked for with Especial Interest—Object of his Mission—Effect of the Financial Success of Mr. Chase upon the Secessionists—Pamphlets—The Constitutionnel upon Mr. Everett, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Southern Commissioners, who are now at Paris, look forward to the arrival of Mr. SLIDELL with a great deal of pleasure. They have immense confidence in his abilities, and anticipate upon his arrival, being able to offer to the European Governments new inducements for taking their Government under their protection. Since the word protection has slipped from my pen, I may say that I have heard it mentioned that one of the new inducements Mr. SLIDELL is authorized to offer to the French Government as the price of a recognition, is that of giving to France, what is called in diplomacy, *a protectorate over* the new Confederacy, with such commercial advantages as must be irresistible. Of course I have no means of guaranteeing the truth of this rumor. One thing, however, is certain—great hopes are built upon the diplomacy which Mr. SLIDELL will inaugurate upon his arrival.

Mr. YANCEY, who is making himself very popular at Paris, gave a grand dinner the other day to his friends at the Restaurant Philippe.

We have heard from a gentleman who has ramifications in secession society, that the ready taking of the second and third National Loan has struck the secession gentlemen with more dismay than any event that has occurred in the history of the war. They still counted, it seems, upon divisions in the North, and perhaps a little upon its cupidity. But since it is now not a question of "who will take the loan?" so much as "who shall we let have it?" the tables are quite turned, and we can understand their disappointment. The first and ablest, and most efficient General in the nation, is evidently SALMON P. CHASE.

For some time we had enjoyed an intermittence in the paroxysms of *brochures* on the American question, but the enemy is again at work in this line, and now we have *The Policy of France and of Humanity in the American Conflict*, by M. BARRILLON, a Lyons official and silk manufacturer. M. BARAILLON writes 40 octavo "long-primer" pages to prove that disunion was the inevitable destiny of the great Republic, that the habits of the people and their opposite commercial interests required it, and that Slavery is an enormity which ought to be eradicated, if by no other means than by the force of arms, and finally that France is the country which has the arms to do it. Like the author of a preceding pamphlet, he thinks that, since European bayonets will be required to destroy Slavery in America, it is easier to fight against eleven States than against thirty-four. He therefore goes for disunion!

The *Constitutionnel* has published entire, and with a commendatory preface, Mr. EVERETT'S beautiful address to the Prince NAPOLEON at Boston. We have reason to believe that this publication was made by a request coming from a high place.

An article from the *Siècle*, which you published in the TIMES a month ago, regrets that so little attention is paid to the American question in France. We beg leave to suggest that this indifference exists only in the *Siècle* office, just where it ought not to exist, for of all the leading journals of Paris it is the one which contains the least on the question. And yet the *Siècle* is the leading republican paper of France, and avows the most sympathy for the United States, its people and institutions. MALAKOFF.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

Rumored Intention of the European Powers to Turn the Mexican Expedition Against the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

A French paper developes at length the theory that the heavy and useless armaments which the French and English are sending out to Mexico are not destined for the coercion of that Power, but for the liberation of cotton in the Southern States. He gives the following as the composition of the fleet: On the part of France, six vessels—the *Imperial*, the frigates *La Guerre* and *L'Active*, another of the same rank, a corvette and a cutter. The *Imperial* will be the flag-boat

of the fleet, and will carry the Rear Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE. The English will send four vessels of the line and several smaller vessels, all, like those of the French, from among the best ships in the service, and thoroughly mounted and equipped in every respect. Spain will embark four or five thousand men on as many men-of-war as she can send. Such a force, the writer says, is doing altogether too much honor to Mexico, and is out of all proportion to the resistance she will be able to offer. He thinks, therefore, that Mexico is to be used as a pretext for getting into the American waters a large force, ready to act in liberating cotton when the time comes. Spain will be perfectly competent to take charge of Mexico, and obtain for herself and for her allies who will be represented by the force already there, all their demands, while the fleets of France and England just sent over will occupy themselves with the cotton question, and the opening of the seceded ports. The writer continues:

"Until the end of the year these fleets will remain quiet in the Mexican waters, observing the progress of events; but if by the first of the year 1862 the Northern States, which have had the advantage thus far on the sea, do not succeed in opening the ports of the South, nor the South succeed in destroying the blockade, or finally if no compromise intervenes between the two belligerent parties, then France and England will make a combined movement toward opening these ports. They will first attempt to bring about a reconciliation, and if they fail in this, will recognise the independence of the new Confederacy. The Government once recognized, force will be used to bring out the products which are now paralyzing English industry. Spain in the meantime will be left to take the lead in working out the Mexican question."

This is the theory of the writer, and he bases it upon the principle that necessity, for Governments, knows no law. This law of necessity, of self-preservation, the Americans, the writer says, who are especially a practical people, will understand and appreciate better than anybody.

Two facts seem to have presided at the birth of this theory, to wit: the great disproportion of the armaments to the resistance Mexico can offer, and the circular of Mr. SEWARD, recommending the Governors of the loyal States to put their frontiers in a state of defence. In reply to these, all we can say is, that although we could not pretend to know upon what information or from what particular motive the Secretary of State penned the circular in question, yet that we do not believe that it was anything else than a general measure of precaution; and as regards the size of the attacking fleets, the reader must recollect that these two Governments have large fleets lying idle, which demand nothing better than a "promenade," as the French call it, on any sort of an expedition which promises an exercise for officers and men; that it is about as cheap to sail as to lie still, and since it is the two Powers who are afraid of each other at home that are now sailing together as allies, they may as well send many ships as few.

We do not believe, therefore, that this extra-sized force is intended, certainly not for the present, for the service indicated. We have, in fact, the most absolute assurances that the Governments of England and France will not depart from the position of neutrality they have assumed, no matter what may be the pressure of the cotton demand. The English and French hate each other so cordially, and yet are so closely allied by commercial interests, that they jump at the chance of forming alliances upon any distant and secondary question, like that of serving as a cat's paw for Spain in Mexico. Such occasions give them the right to say to the world, "See how these two great Powers are united!" But this love is only on the surface, and does not extend to questions of primary importance. It would not extend to the American question, and we can see absolutely no argument by which England could bring France to act with her in any measure having in view the crippling of the power of the American Republic. On the contrary, the arguments are all on the other side, and we repeat, therefore, that we do not anticipate from any pretext whatever, either the recognition of the Confederacy or the violation of the blockade. MALAKOFF.

WHY SPAIN IS MADE A PARTY TO THE TREATY.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Spain has designs upon Mexico, which the President of the Council of Queen ISABELLA is at no pains to conceal. In Mexico the priests' party—that party which has so long impeded the restoration of order—is to a man with Spain. MIRAMON'S officers are, we believe, chiefly Spaniards, and they would, of course, gladly coöperate with the forces of the old country for the overthrow of the Liberals, or for any other object. But we may be quite sure that the Spanish "proclivities" in respect to Mexico are well known to France and England, and no doubt the Convention contains precautionary provisions, prompted by that knowledge. It is in the last degree improbable, that the British and French Governments would enter into an arrangement, the effect of which would be to enable the Cabinet of Madrid to repeat in Mexico the policy which has been carried out so recently in St. Domingo. *It may be that the French and English Governments accepted the adhesion of Spain to the Convention as a choice of evils, and that it is the object of this arrangement to prevent the Spanish Government realizing those designs upon Mexico, which are no secret to well-informed politicians.* According to this arrangement, two-thirds of the land forces will be supplied by Spain, the remaining third by England, or by France and England together. A competent authority on the subject gives it as his opinion that a force of 15,000 men, coöperating with a few ships of war at the ports, will be sufficient for the purpose of restoring tranquillity, and would keep open the line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. The cost of the black mail levied by the 40,000 or 50,000 brigands and marauders to whom the Mexican people are at present delivered over, would be most excellent economy. The horrors of the Mexican troubles seem incredible to those not actually acquainted with the country, and all those who are so acquainted will hail with satisfaction any foreign intervention, which promises to put a period to the present reign of plunder, atrocity, and infamy.

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.

PARIS, Oct. 28, 1861.

With regard to Mexico, it is now asserted positively that the President of the States of North America has replied in the most decidedly negative manner to the overture made to him to take part in the expedition against Mexico. The chief of the American Government not only declines the proposition, but if we may believe the same version, he will protest against the undertaking, not having any effectual means of preventing it.

ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

A letter from Cherbourg states that six companies of the First Regiment of Marines have been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico. Three of these companies are at present at Cherbourg, and three at Martinique.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"The military organization of the French expedition to Mexico is being proceeded with at Cherbourg and at Brest. Each of these ports will furnish three companies of marines, in addition to which the colonial garrisons of Guadaloupe and Martinique will furnish ten companies, which will, together, form an effective force of about 1,700 men. Nothing appears to have been yet definitely decided on relative to the artillery to accompany those troops, which will form two battalions, under the command of Chefs de Battalion ARVAND and CAMPION."

The Commissioner charged with regulating the ultimate settlement of Mexican liabilities far

France is M. pal SERRANO, while Spain nominates in the person of Don JOSE QUALI Y REMYT, a personage known to be free from any sympathies with MIRAMON or his party, and a thorough Liberal—*an appointment which goes far to dissipate the apprehension that the entry of Spanish troops on the territory would be merely a reactionary movement for the restoration of the old abuses against which the country has been struggling for near a quarter of a century.*

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND MR. HAYMAN—THE DECLARATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLE—UNPOPULARITY OF THE AMERICAN CAUSE—ITS PROBABLE INCREASE—THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Two declarations have made their appearance this week, on the part of the English Ministry, which prove the truth of what I have always asserted as to their position towards the United States. One is the letter of Mr. HAMMOND, one of the Under-Secretaries of State, to a Mr. HAYMAN, of Liverpool, regarding the maintenance of the blockade. Who this man HAYMAN may be, I am bold enough to acknowledge that I don't know—probably some nobody, who wished to make himself conspicuous, or who has been made the instrument of the Liverpool Secessionists. A merchant of decent standing would hardly have addressed the Government in such a tone, or exposed himself to such a snub. I do not see what we could wish more direct and satisfactory than this manifesto from the Foreign Office, and it certainly seems to me that it ought to produce a change of feeling in America in favor of Great Britain, and satisfy our people that the English Press is one thing, and the English Government another.

But if this is not enough, there is another even more satisfactory proof of the good will of the Government here. The Duke of Argyle has declared his sentiments on the state of things in our country. The Duke of Argyle is one of the Whig Lords; a young man still, but of much ability and a prominent member of the Ministry. He belongs, it is true, to the party of our friends in England, and I do not undertake to say that all his colleagues agree with him wholly; but what he says is official and is to be relied on as Government policy, while the talk of nine-tenths of the members of Parliament is of no weight at all except as an expression of private opinions. The Duke has, it seems to me, gone to the extreme limit possible to a man who represents the Government of a neutral country. We could not fairly ask him to say more without losing our self-respect and going begging, so to speak, for foreign support. Common sense tells us, therefore, that the policy of our Government and Press ought to be, so much as possible, to strengthen the hands of him and his party in every way in our power, and to do nothing to hurry the fall of a Ministry in which he has, if not a control, at least a strong influence in our favor, and to prevent the return to power of such men as Sir BULWER LYTTON, who have already pledged themselves to the very opposite class of opinion. The position of this Ministry is very shaky indeed, and it is very doubtful whether they can hold on after the meeting of Parliament. It is understood that there will be a heavy deficit to provide for on next year's budget, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial measures, though brilliant, are always hotly opposed. If defeated, as is likely, there will be a dissolution, it is said, and the new Parliament will settle the fate of Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues. We know them and their policy towards us. In some things this policy has not been what we think it should have been, but on the whole, we may well be contented with it, and be glad that it was no worse. It would be a great mistake on our part to play into the hands of our enemies here, who are intriguing in every corner to force a quarrel between the two countries, and who, having found out that the present Ministry is unmanageable, will try their worst to turn it out and put something else in its place.

I do not believe that any other Ministry could possibly have so many of our friends in it as this. Within the last six months popular opinion has run steadily against us here. Our only earnest friends, such as JOHN BRIGHT, and his radical party, are powerless now, in the reaction which has taken place against Republicanism. If the operatives of Manchester and elsewhere suffer from the cotton trouble, as is expected, no doubt the secession agents here will work on them to create a popular demonstration in favor of breaking our blockade, and then Mr. BRIGHT will be brought into direct conflict with that very popular power which created him. Where are we to look for other support? Is it among the mercantile classes? Almost every interest in them has been injured by our war. The colonial interests, it is true, are on our side, for the blockade benefits the colonies, and these, especially the Indian, are strong, but not strong enough to carry the day alone. They are, too, largely under false impressions as to the nature of our contest, for which we are ourselves responsible. We blame the people of this country for not comprehending us, but the fault is not theirs. It is not the agents of the Secessionists alone who have deceived them, for while every one connected with the Southern cause has been active and positive and unscrupulous, our own mercantile interests have been divided, hesitating and cold. It is not to be expected that English merchants should feel confidence in us, or embrace our side with energy, when their private advices from New-York and Baltimore are full of despondency and distrust, and when our agents in business circles all over the world throw discredit on our institutions, and even express openly their dislike of the whole effort to preserve our National integrity. I believe that any one who has watched the course of events on this side, will agree with me, that our main difficulty has not been the hostility of foreign nations, but want of faith and heart among the ranks of those who have most influence among us on the business and social interests of the great cities of England.

Are we to look for support among the agricultural circles of this country? These are the great conservative interests in the nation, and have more power than perhaps any one other. But we can hope nothing from them. Besides their ancient jealousy of democracies, they have been made bitter against us by the tone of our Press and some of our public men. Here, again, we are ourselves to blame for no small part of the dislike that is felt towards us. On men of this school, speeches like those of Mr. CLAY at Paris, and articles like those of the New-York *Herald*, tell with an effect that nothing can wipe out. National pride is a monomania with them, and we have waged a violent war against it. Fear alone made them respect us, and affairs like that at Bull Run do not tend to create respect for us in foreign nations. If the issue were narrowed down to that of the existence of Slavery, there might be some hope, but this issue is carefully and no doubt necessarily ignored. So they must be counted as united against us.

Is it the Dissenting interest that is to protect our blockade and prevent the recognition of the South? Here again the Slavery question stands in our way. Events have shown that this interest is not to be relied on. It is divided in its opinions, and the majority will follow the popular current. As the war goes on, and the Union issue is the only one still maintained, the Dissenters doubt more and more. Many of them believe, too, that disunion would be a worse blow to Slavery than a resurrection of the old state of things. little is to be expected from them.

Supposing the present state of doubt to continue, the course of events will be a continued increase of the sentiment hostile to us in England. The party opposed to us will throw its whole influence against the Ministry. It will labor to create a popular excitement against the blockade among the laboring classes. The starving operatives of Manchester will be worked upon to stretch out a hand to the suffering poor of London and Liverpool, and they will appear combined before the doors of Westminster Hall, and clamor for an interference with our blockade to end their trials. Such is the plan of the Secession party in England, and it is one which promises well to them. To counteract it, our policy should certainly be to give all the support in our power to the Ministry, which has pledged itself to respect our blockade, and to remain neutral in our struggles. All irritating language ought to be avoided and all causes of quarrel removed. It may be a question of life and death to us, and we who are here feel its importance, perhaps, more than you at home.

It is true that the Mexican matter seems to create a difficulty, and yet, under the last news from the United States, Mexican bonds have risen and are steadily rising. If there were any way in which our Government could guarantee safety to the life and property of foreigners in Mexico, England would not interfere there. But though it now seems that she cannot help vindicating the rights and protecting the lives of her subjects there, it is equally clear that she has refused to act any further than is necessary to attain this end. It is now understood that there has been an obstinate contest between her and Spain as to the objects of the proposed expedition against Mexico, and Spain has been forced, partially at any rate, to yield. I am still convinced that England does not mean to take any measures in Mexico such as need create any alarm in the United States. If there is ground for this alarm, it comes from Spain and France, not from here, and we should make a blunder if we forced a quarrel with Great Britain on this point.

Of news there is the usual dearth. Another Ministerial leader is dead, Sir JAMES GRAHAM—a loss which they are not well able to support. Still, in spite of the conversative reaction, the Ministry have carried a seat at Plymouth, and the Conservatives are a good deal troubled at their loss, which they did not expect. Several members of Parliament have fired off their small guns in the course of the week, but it is the same old story always. The weather is changing. For the last few days the cold season has seemed to have fairly begun, and this morning there was actually quite a violent little snow-storm—no pleasant augury for the millions of poor who have got to face the Winter without money or work.

WILL THERE BE AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR?

LANGUAGE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Post.

We think that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD are providing against a danger which can hardly be said to exist, and that in doing so they are wasting upon useless objects at once men, money, and *matériel*, which it should be their aim to concentrate upon their real and immediate enemies. The Washington Cabinet are themselves deliberately allowing the Southern Confederation the advantage of their schemes. The Southerners care for European recognition chiefly, as we have said, in order to divert the military power of the North. *Although there is no likelihood of such a recognition taking place, the North, nevertheless, dissipates its strength*, as though anxious to evince its power by extending the number of its enemies. *They might make sure that we shall not recognize the South, that still less shall we attack the North, and therefore that the only enemies they have to contend with are those already before them.*

From the London Saturday Review.

The sufferings which a rupture would entail upon England would far outweigh any benefit which could be derived from a supply of cotton, but there is no presumption in asserting that the evil inflicted on the Federal States would be incomparably greater, as well as more immediate. On the outbreak of a war, the blockade would be transferred from New-Orleans and Charleston to the Northern Atlantic ports. The cotton trade would be opened, the corn trade would be closed, and the contraband imports which pass through Canada would probably be little affected. No English Government would be so unwise as to attempt operations in America by land; and the United States would scarcely hope to maintain a maritime war. In 1812, the Federal Government prudently took the opportunity to pick a quarrel, when all the efforts of England were devoted to the great struggle with NAPOLEON. At present, the conditions of a war would be not only altered but reversed, although it would be deeply repugnant to English feeling to profit by the misfortunes and necessities of the shattered Union. In a just cause, the Americans would undoubtedly set all risk and inequality at defiance, but prudence ought to dissuade them from wanton aggression on foreigners in the midst of their own civil war. If they would but try the experiment of employing gentlemen in the conduct of affairs, they would find that courtesy and moderation in the conduct of business would largely increase their influence abroad.

WHAT THE CONSERVATIVES SAY.

From the London Herald.

In a crisis like the present, we have no desire to be fault-finding, but Lord RUSSELL and the Government must be sensible of their grave miscalculations in American matters, and of the serious nature of the concessions which they have made, and made in vain. The right of a nation to blockade its own ports has been given up; a paper blockade has been recognized, and ships working to the Southern coast for information, and leaving ports before which no force had been ever stationed, have been captured and condemned. The time will come when such and all of these concessions may be brought before Parliament, and the wisdom of the proceeding called in question. And it will be remembered that at the beginning of the American difficulty, Lord RUSSELL felt assured that there never would be any fighting, and when the fighting did begin that the numbers and resources of the North would at once prevail. It would be needless to inquire how far these misinformed and narrow views shaped the course of the Coalition policy, or want of policy. Now, however, judgment must be exercised and common statesmanship displayed. Opinion is now well formed among all classes on the merits of the contest, and there will be no further reticence in the House of Commons. What is said out of doors daily will be repeated in-doors when Parliament assembles, and on every point information will be required. Let us hope that the Government will be prepared; that the most will be made from now till then of our cause, and that the Federal Government in the meanwhile will see the folly of dragging this country, or any other country, into the struggle. Its hands should now be full enough, for the Winter may have set in already, and left the South stronger and more determined than it was in March. To involve this country or any other in the contest would thus lead inevitably to the scale being turned, and to the South being received into the community of nations. Ultimately, even if unassisted, such a result appears now inevitable, but assisted the result would of course be hastened, while the Federal States would enormously increase their financial and other troubles. Whatever the Federal Government or the British Government may do, *President Lincoln and Mr. Seward cannot reckon longer on the forbearance of the British people, for that has been taken advantage of and misconstrued.*

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is impossible that this early manifestation of a disposition to make capital out of a display of hostility to English interests and disregard of English feelings should not be called to mind in connection with the controversy that has now arisen. If the power of interpreting the Constitution, as it affects the simplest and most obvious of personal rights, is really vested not in the courts of law, but in the President, we ought to be excused for asking Mr. LINCOLN to exercise it himself, instead of delegating it to a man whose animosity against the mother country has been so conspicuously displayed in one of the best-remembered passages of recent history. The Americans, as represented by Mr. SEWARD, would do well to consider the danger of pressing a delicate experiment too far. We do not want to break with them in their distress. On the contrary, we intend to be, as we have been for the last six months, more tolerant and forbearing than usual, lest our motives in allowing ourselves to be drawn into a quarrel should be misunderstood. *But if they will have it, they must. We shall not be deterred from taking the steps which are required to defend our national self-respect by the consideration that, in so doing, we shall obtain certain stores, such as saltpetre, of which we are in need, or of prime necessity for our principal manufacture.*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Question of Evacuating Rome—Quarrel Between the Prince and Empress—Italian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Since I led you to expect (some months ago,) that the French army would evacuate Rome in the course of the Autumn, the "Italian question" has, I am sorry to say, gone several steps backward. The opinion which I then expressed, was, as you cannot have failed to observe, subsequently confirmed by the universal impression of the principal journals of Europe. But the fact is that the Emperor, who certainly did cause his *entourage* to understand that he had determined to take his troops away, has either changed his mind, or (which would be by no means an unprecedented event in his history,) he chose to put those nearest about him, and most likely to possess his confidence, upon a wrong scent. However this may be, it is quite certain that when Prince NAPOLEON returned from America, he was perfectly horror-struck at finding the reactionary chaogs which had taken place in the Emperor's counsels. At Complegne, the Prince and the Empress, who is altogether in the hands of the priests, had such a serious quarrel, while the King of Holland was in the house, that he (the Prince,) and his wife CLOTHILDE, came away just as dinner was being put on table, and have never been near the place since. Of course, the story of this quarrel has been denied, but you may be quite sure that it is true. The *Moniteur*, habitually so careful to record the slightest movements of the Imperial family, not only omitted to enumerate Prince NAPOLEON and CLOTHILDE among the guests of Compiegne, but actually never so much as announced the fact of their safe return from the United States. The complaisant scribes who denied the quarrel with the Empress, and explained the absence of CLOTHILDE from the *fêtes*, which would naturally have been attractive to a Princess of her age and rank, by the hackneyed excuse that she was "indisposed" after her long voyege, went on to say that all malicious reports of dissensions in the Imperial family would be extinguished shortly by the presence of the Prince and Princess at Compiegne, whither they had been invited to pass "several days." But this red-herring trail is completely obliterated by the stubborn fact that the Imperial couple have left Paris without going to Compiegne, and that Prince NAPOLEON is ruralising in his villa near Geneva, while CLOTHILDE is with her father, the King of Italy, at Turin. All this time MURAT, Prince NAPOLEON'S rival for the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons, and the enemy of the King of Italy in his character of pretender to the throne of Naples, is basking in the sunshine of Imperial favor, and the *Moniteur* ostentatiously chronicles his daily presence at Compiegne, and his rides and walks with the Emperor.

In addition to the above symptoms of ill augury for Italy, I am enabled to state an important fact not generally known. At a recent Ministerial Council, at which the Emperor presided, the Count DE PERSIGNY formally moved that the French army should be withdrawn from Rome, the inhabitants being left free to elect the King of Italy for their sovereign by universal suffrage, and that—to meet the objection that if France abandoned the Pope there was danger of Austria and Spain as Catholic Powers coming forward to take her place—one or two French regiments should remain at Civita Vecchia in order to show that if France from magnanimous motives, and out of her good will to the Italian people, ceased to thwart their wishes at Rome, she would not allow any other nation to assume the part which she had relinquished. This wise proposal, which would certainly have settled the question without war, was opposed by M. THOUVENEL, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Emperor took his part against his old and faithful counselor, M. DE PERSIGNY.

While these things have been going on in France, the statesmen of Italy are a prey to the most intense anxiety. I say advised by the "statesmen," and not the people. The latter are still hopeful and confident, and rely with child-like faith upon the fulfillment of promises which their rulers do not see their way to redeem. CAVOUR so distinctly promised that Rome should be the capital of Italy, under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL, and so thoroughly inoculated the Italians with the belief that the possession of Rome was a settled thing, as to render it, at the present day, an impossibility for any Minister to go to the country upon any other platform. RICASOLI, the present Prime Minister, who has taken upon himself CAVOUR'S political liabilities, would find it extremely difficult to hold his ground if he were to confess to a disappointment on the subject of Rome—even supposing for a moment that his well-known unbending spirit would submit, under any circumstances, to the retention of office after the confession of such a disappointment. Pressed by the exigencies of this situation, and finding the period for the meeting of the Italian Parliament approaching, RICASOLI some time since drew up and submitted to the Pope a most liberal scheme of guarantees for the independence of his spiritual power. The leading idea of this scheme was CAVOUR'S famous maxim of "a free church in a free state." RICASOLI tempted the Pope by the offer of far greater ecclesiastical power than he exercises in France, or indeed in any other country in the world. He was prepared to promise that the Pope should have the absolute and uncontrolled appointment of all the archbishops, bishops, and priests of every degree, to exempt Catholic schools from Government inspection, to restore the confiscated property of religious houses, and to make the most ample provision for the maintenance of the College of Cardinals and the display of regal state at the Papal Court. It is the opinion of eminent Italian statesmen with whom I have conversed, that it would have been impossible, in the nature of things, to keep RICASOLI'S promises for any length of time, because his programme conferred a power upon the Church of Rome which, exercised as it would have been without scruple over the minds of an ignorant and superstitious population like that of the lower classes of Italians, would have given the Church an absolute control over all political and municipal elections. This question, however, has not arisen, for the scheme, as M. RICASOLI doubtless expected, was scornfully rejected by the Pope; and moreover, which he did not expect, was rejected by France, as not containing the basis of such an arrangement as would induce the Emperor to withdraw from Rome.

After this serious check to his policy, M. RICASOLI had an interview with M. RATAZZI, the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who was a political opponent and rival of CAVOUR'S, and to whom RICASOLI had never before spoken since his advent to office. At this interview it was agreed that M. RATAZZI should proceed to Paris, seek an interview with the Emperor, represent to him the extreme difficulty of carrying on the Italian Government while Rome continued to be the headquarters of clerical hostility and Bourbonic conspiracies, and, at any rate, endeavor to learn something positive about the Imperial intentions, so that the Italian Ministry might know what to say to Parliament when it meets in November.

M. RATAZZI has had his interview, and I have the best means of knowing that it was far from satisfactory. The Emperor, indeed, professed the utmost desire to see Italy a united kingdom, and convinced M. RATAZZI at least so the latter tells his friends, that he was sincere in those professions. His Majesty went so far as to use the emphatic expression that, as far as his personal feelings were concerned, he would "cut his little finger off" to be able to remove the difficulties in the way of VICTOR EMANUEL being crowned King of Italy in Rome; but that for grave political reasons, which he did not explain, he could do nothing at present but maintain the *statu quo*. M. RATAZZI was, I believe, not only unable to extract from the Emperor any promise of any kind, but he failed to bring away from the conference any materials for a reasonable conjecture as to what the Emperor is likely to do at any future period, however remote. All is darkness and mystery. It is under these discouraging circumstances that M. RATAZZI is going back to Italy, to assume, in all probability, a leading part in the Government of that country. Public opinion points him out as the man destined to succeed RICASOLI, in case the latter should resign, or to be his coadjutor should he remain in power.

You may now expect to hear of agitation in Italy on the subject of Venice, for it is absolutely necessary to amuse the minds of the people with the prospect of action, even although there may be no real preparation for it. Few sober-minded Italians believe that Italy could at present attack Austria in the quadrilateral with a reasonable prospect of success, more particularly under the discouraging circumstance of Rome being in the occupation of a foreign Power whose designs are doubtful. The Emperor, so far from promising to help Italy against Austria in the Spring, is understood to have warned M. RATAZZI that in case of any attempt against Venice, Italy must rely upon her own resources. Nevertheless, I find to-day that considerable importance is attached to the rumor ventilated by a Belgian journal, that France has made a proposal to Austria for the cession of Venice to Italy. As no expectation is entertained that the proposal will be listened to, it is argued that the offer of mediation must mean war—and a war in which France will take part. I cannot tell how this may be, having no sufficient *data* wherein to form an opinion. A part of the alleged scheme is to give Austria territorial compensation at the expense of Turkey, who would be called upon to cede some of her disaffected provinces in Herzegovine, Bosnia and Montenegro. It would be curious indeed if the Sultan, whom the Emperor is very anxious to entertain as his guest in Paris, should be invited here to celebrate the partition of his empire.

Apropos of annexations—I believe there is nothing of a serious nature in a rumor that France has demanded a "rectification of frontiers" from Switzerland. According to intelligence received from Berne, this day, the only subject in dispute was a few roods of sheep-walk, about which border shepherds were in the habit of quarreling, and the Swiss Government has consented to a better definition of the boundary line, as proposed by France.

There is no domestic news of any great interest in Paris. The money market continues to be in an anxious state, and credit is shaky.

After one of the finest Autumns ever remembered, the weather has become cold and wet within the last two days.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Latest Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Although there are some who suppose the Confederates will retire, as they are pushed, until they take up a position behind Manasses, and that they will not fight better than they did in the action of the 21st of July, there is no sound reason for believing that they will not risk another battle, or that they will not contest it with at least as much spirit. But that they have chances of being as successful now as they were before is scarcely admissable, judging, not from any qualities in the men, or any accidents of generalship but from the actual superiority in *material*, and, perhaps, in men, possessed by the Federalists.

Let it be granted that the Confederates are unanimous, and that they are as consolidated in their identity of opinion and in their animosity to the "Yankees" as a bar of iron, they must soften under fire if it be long and hot enough. The Northerners, who have served with Southern men, admit their gallantry, but do not give them credit for great endurance and long-continued efforts. They are of a showy, flashy, and rather thervescent courage, which does not keep well except in bottle, and is apt to bubble away, they say, when exposed to the weather. This may be true or not of the mass of the rank and file; but the leaders have shown no lack of temper, persistence and fixity of purpose. It is strange enough to hear a placid but stern Northerner admit that he was bullied at "the Academy" or the Southerner, and that at West Point and the great public schools and colleges the latter generally took the lead; and, when you inquire into the reason, you are told that the men from the South were generally "fiercer" and more overbearing than natives of the Northern and Western States—more hot-tempered and domineering, so that contradiction or opposition of any sort chafed and irritated them into quarrels, and in order to avoid such unpleasantness they had their own way. They were, after a manner, spoilt children of the Union. The Northerners were actually proud of producing such fine gentlemen, and even yet there is a sort of sneaking regard for the elegant and accomplished men reared in the midst of the Slave States, and educated in the North amid influences which led them to think they were really better than those around them. It may readily be imagined how these young gentlemen, full of warm blood and pride, despising labor and all base mechanical arts, lorded it over the hard-working, plodding offspring of manufacturers, commercial men and traders who were studying by their sides. Cradled among slaves, growing up in the exercise of command, engaging in the sports of the field early in boyhood, they became imperious, self-reliant and haughty, and entered upon manhood bold horsemen, good shots, quick-eyed and strong-nerved, amid the youth of the Northern cities, who were their fellow-students without being their equals, or even their associates, and for whom, as their inferiors in those particulars, they entertained feelings not far removed from pure disdain. But the Northern men ran up alongside them in the after race in life, and, although it is probable the volunteers are not superior, they are surely equal to the Southern levies.

The departments were startled to-day by the report that a Confederate flotilla had attacked the blockading squadron off Ship Island, at the exit of the Mississippi into the Delta, and had destroyed the *Preble*, 16, and *Vincennes*, 20, sloops of war; but though there are no means of denying the report, there are grounds for thinking it is exaggerated. It is quite certain that there is a battery of six 9-inch guns on the island, which it would be difficult for such a flotilla as was likely to be fitted out in New-Orleans to deal with successfully. There is no use in speculating when a few days will settle the matter, but it is probable that an expedition down the river, under Capt. HOLLINS, of the Confederate (late of the United States navy, and serving on board the *Susquehannah*,) did force the feeble squadron, which consisted of the two vessels named above, one of which is 35 and the other 24 years old, a small steamer and some transports, to retreat under the battery, or to run in among the mud flats. It is evident that the Confederates did not gain a complete success, or they would not have retired till they had possession of the ships or had burnt them. His old comrades are inclined to think that Capt. HOLLINS has been indulging in a little gasconade, to which he is said by them to be much addicted. If the dispatch be genuine, however, it is not likely he would render himself ridiculous by statements which could be disproved so easily. As long as the exit is in possession of the Federalists, and is protected by batteries, such exploits, however daring, and however mischievous to the enemy, will effect little service in opening the great river, or in raising the blockade. It is surprising the Government did not seize upon and fortify the port long ago, and hold it with a force able to resist any more razzle-like attacks or sudden raids. The rumor has caused some agitation at all events, and in its earlier phase was very alarming, for it amounted to the destruction of the blockading force and the actual opening of the Mississippi for the time. The steam ram which was used in the operation was being built at New-Orleans, or rather at Algiers, on the opposite side of the river, when I was there, but I heard it was a failure for want of steam-power. It was a tortoise-shaped vessel, made of iron, and armed with heavy guns, just peering above the water, and was provided with apparatus for blowing steam and hot water over any boarding-parties who attempted to gain the arched deck, beneath which the crew were placed in comparative security.

There has been no event of any consequence at the south side of the Potomac since the [illegible] small firing of the [illegible] against the Confederate [illegible] which they succeeded in [illegible] The positions have advanced [illegible] and connected by the [illegible] and [illegible] posting into a solid line of occupation [illegible] resting on the river above and behind Lo[illegible] the left below Alexandria, forming a complete [illegible] round Washington, with a chain of forts, [illegible] parapets, and earthworks, supported by strong [illegible] ranged behind them. At night there was heavy firing down the river. The *Seminole*, a screw war steamer of the third class, has been [illegible] of the Navy-yard, and proceeded down the stream to join her consorts in the naval expeditionary force, when she was fired on by a Confederate battery some miles below Alexandria. The enemy thought, probably, that it was the *Pensaco*, laden with marines, among which they might have hoped to do much damage, and they therefore opened from a battery in a place where no trace of any work had been made or suspected.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

A long ride to-day along the front, from Arlington by Munson's Hill, and round by Bailly's Cross-roads to the Ferry at Georgetown, failed to furnish me with matter of interest to European readers. All the details of camp life and picket skirmishing, which usually excite people here in their own country, undergoing the horrors of war, and with its scenes brought home to their doors, would fall flat and stale on the ears of those who are either looking on from afar with philosophic curiosity, speculative indifference, or with sympathies only aroused by the greater movements and events on which the fate of the struggle, and the grand principles it involves depend. Gen. MCDOWELL was in front of his tent at Arlington, for he prefers the canvas to the mansion, philosophising, too, under the shade of the fine old trees, while his wife, who had come out from the city to spend a day with her husband, sat knitting inside. Perhaps the world will not care much about that either, but the name of the General who commanded at Bull Run, and who deserved a better fate than to have it associated with defeat, is historical forever, and at all times the steadfast endurance of misfortune has been considered worthy of the respect of higher beings than man. The zeal and warmth with which McDOWELL assists the young friend and former comrade who has been placed over his head mark the generous nature of the officer who, rising above all justifiable military jealousy, has achieved a rare conquest over a soldier's nature, and over the innate prejudices of his profession. I have the fullest confidence that the General will justify every expectation which may have been formed of him by his friends when the next battle is to be fought. Here he is now with twelve regiments under him. A few weeks ago he commanded "the Grand Army of the Potomac;" his name was on every tongue; a chorus of admiration and praise went up all over the land in his honor. Such is the steady appreciation of the present and the disregard of the past which mark the Republican mind. But let him get a corps, as it is said he will, and obtain some independent success, and he will tap that ready fountain which flows beside the waters of Lethe, and will be covered with its pleasant but frothy showers. As the General is talking there appears through the trees a group of officers more like the military men of Europe in dress and mien than the bulk of volunteers. There is the French *képi*, gold lace banded, cocked up as to the peak, the neat tight tunic buttoned up, the short hair, trimmed moustache, the long riding boot, bits and spurs and housings clean and bright. The visitors are Gen. BLENKER and Prince of Salm-Salm, and others of his Staff—all Germans, with a little army of Germans to themselves, for BLENKER'S corps outside, through it is a sort of Legion Etrangère, is composed principally of people from Deutschland, of whom some 60,000 have taken up arms for the United States. After a time they depart, and I continue on my way and see, in secluded dells, various gallant Blenkeries, engaged in the consumption of lager beer, or in the demolition of farmhouses, for they are rather inclined to treat an enemy as an enemy, and spoil the Philistines when they can. There was a little pottering of musketry now and then, but on the whole the day was quiet here.

CENTREVILLE, Oct. 17.

There are grounds for supposing the Confederates are holding on very lightly to their advanced posts, notwithstanding reports of skirmishes in front. According to the best information, there is no considerable force about Winchester or Leesburgh, and the corps scattered about there, though reinforced to-day, are rather in an attitude of insecurity, and will probably concentrate and march off as soon as an advance of the right takes place. Gen. BANKS was in town to-day, very possibly to confer with the Generals on the plan of the campaign, for though not a soldier by profession, he has evinced such a remarkable vigor and soundness of judgment, that he has established a position for himself which cannot be overlooked. There are little points of difference to be adjusted before any uniform plans can be adopted. Gen. SCOTT is still Commander-in-Chief, and his views do not always coincide with those of the young Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac. As I mention the veteran's name, I am reminded that I appear to have done him some injustice in reference to the order which he published to the army on the issue of paper money, in which he congratulated himself, as I understood, on being able to announce to the troops that they could draw notes instead of gold. What Gen. SCOTT said was that they could draw those notes as well as gold if they pleased, and he pointed out the advantages of the paper as a medium of remittance. I make the correction very readily, for I would not willingly be found among the number of those who cast disparagement on one so eminent for past services, high character, great courtliness of manner and kindness of heart. It may readily be imagined that the acts of the junior who has leaped so rapidly to command are not always approved by the nominal chief, and that the limits of respective authority are narrowly watched. The uncertainty which prevails as to the intentions of the enemy, causes a multitude of plans to be ventilated. Washington is so well covered with works that 50,000 men ought to suffice for its protection. "What, then, is the use of all the men who are around it?" "Give us something for our money." "Make a move." "Save Kentucky." "Rescue Missouri." "Send men into the West." "We have every confidence in McCLELLAN, but we would like him to make a sign"—such are the voices from New-York, working heart and soul for the Union, which happens also to include New-York. The subscription to the National Loan is progressing at an extraordinary rate. Trade is reviving. Money is pouring in. Spite of the New-Orleans story, confidence and hope are firm. It is probable Gen. MCCLELLAN will soon move out his headquarters to Arlington House, and then the expectations of the capitalists will have something to rest upon. Washington and its vicinity is the depot from which stores may be drawn as long as the river is open and railways work; but then you will see that the Confederates have opened batteries above Aquia Creek, and have fired on the men-of-war going down from the Navy-yard. The *Seminole* is a 1-gun screw steamer of 800 tons; the *Pocahontas* is a screw of less than 700 tons, with five guns; the *Pawnee* of 1,300 tons, carries six guns. All these were fired on the night before last by bad artillerymen, who struck them several times, but did no damage. Still, it is a significant sign. The navy are rather glad of it, for they say they have been preaching till they are hoarse about the necessity of sending a military force to occupy the points where these batteries now are. What is the use of firing at sand-banks or the river shores? There are 36,000 horses and mules here to be fed, and five times as many men, not to count the ordinary population swollen by contractors, and jobbers, and job-hunters. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so long in the hands of the Confederates, is to be repaired and reopened. But little can be expected from Western Virginia. Indeed, so exhausted is the Valley of the Kanawha by the tramp of marauding columns, and inexhaustible advances and retreats, that FLOYD on the one side, and ROSECRANS on the other, have fallen back and left the valley to its tears. May not this process be but a precursor of what will take place on a larger scale down South when the big armies move? The Federal Governor elected at Wheeling is issuing proclamations headed "Commonwealth of Virginia," fixing the fourth Thursday in October for the election of representatives to Congress in those districts which "failed to elect, by reason of armed men in rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States." It will require something more than that process to restore Vir

...ore, 207; four days, 91; three days, ...

...Mills, 31; hands, 3,[illegible]; mills on full ... Hands on full time, 2,[illegible]; five days, ... 1,213; two days, 238; stopped, 180.

...ARRIS.—Mills, 4; hands, [illegible]; all full time.

...Mills, 28; hands, 2,221; mills on full ...3; four days, 10; three days, 2; hands on full ...300; four days, 1,321; three days, 1,910.

...Mills, 40; hands, 5,331; mills on full ...day hands on full time, 162; the rest average ...days a week.

...Mills, 16; hands, 1,518; mills on full time, ...four days, 11; three days, 2; hands on full time, ...four days, 653; three days, 226.

...Mills, 14; hands, 948; mills on full ...7; five days, 2; four days, 4; three days, 1; ...on full time, 366; five days, 342; four days, 150; ...days, 90.

...BORDER.—Mills, 40; hands, 2,972; mills on full ...11; five days, 8; four days, 16; three days, 1; ...2; hands on full time, 1,488; five days, 354; ...days, 1,040; three days, 40; stopped, 50.

...WYNSTALL.—Mills, 32; hands, 4,497; mills on full ...14; five days, 2; four days, 15; stopped, 1. ...on full time, 1,780; five days, 131; four days, ...; stopped, 18.

...LINGDEN.—Mills, 40; hands, 3,697; mills on full ...14; five days, 5; four days, 17; three days, 4. ...on full time, 1,006; five days, 536; four days, ...; three days, 4.

...Y AND ELTON.—Mills, 34; hands, 6,526; mills on ...time, 13; four days, 10; three days, 8; stopped, 3. ...on full time, 1,343; four days, 2,551; three ..., 2,489; stopped, 140.

...EVON.—Mills, 71; hands, 13,670; mills working ...time, 50; five days, 3; four days, 6; three days, ...; stopped, 9, 5 of which belong to one firm. Hands ...on full time, 9,566; five days a week, 418; four days, 1,497; three days, 904; stopped, 1,323.

...MARLEY.—Mills, 86; hands, 8,814. Mills working full time, 15; five days, 6; four days, 28; three days, 20; stopped, 1. Hands on full time, 1,309; five days, ...; four days, 5,116; three days, 4,163; stopped, 80. ...correspondent remarks of Burnley that the hours ...labor and the number of hands employed are being ...gradually reduced, the former by the shortening of ...daylight, and the latter by the non-filling up of vacancies, and in some cases by direct discharge. Most of the mills now working four days will soon be reduced to three, and in many it is intended to stop altogether. Prospects are gloomy, and the pressure on the Board of Guardians is beginning to be felt.

BLACKBURN.—Mills, 75; hands, 23,995. Mills working full time, 16; five days, 12; four days, 28; three days, 17; stopped, 2. Hands working full time, 5,175; five days, 3,405; four days, 8,755; three days, 5,860; stopped, 300.

WIGAN, INCE AND HINDLEY.—Mills, 21; hands, 8,035. Mills working full time, 5; five days, 1; three days, 8; stopped, 7. Hands on full time, 3,216; five days, 400; three days, 3,190; stopped, 1,230.

PRESTON.—Mills, 49. Number of mills working full time, 23; five days, 4; four days, 10; three days, 10; stopped, 2. Our correspondent has not been able to ascertain the number of hands employed by the different firms enumerated; but the aggregate may be set down as 35,000.

Adding together the above figures for all the districts enumerated, we have the following aggregate result:

MILLS.)

Number of mills working full time	202
Number of mills working five days	76
Number of mills working four days	300
Number of mills working three days	119
Number of mills stopped	49
Total number	836

WORKPEOPLE.

Number working full time	64,393
Number working five days	15,572
Number working four days	55,397
Number working three days	28,822
Number stopped	8,063
Total number of workpeople enumerated	172,257

THE INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

I have before me a letter from an Indian official of ability and rare opportunities for exact knowledge as to the position and prospects of the Indian cotton trade in Dharwar, which, with the Guzerat and Central Indian fields, is the great source to which we have to look for Indian cotton, and of which the central town will soon be connected with the capacious port of Shedushegur by an excellent road, now in progress, of about 84 miles long. When that road is completed the Dharwar cotton will be easier of shipment than that of Guzerat or Oomrawuttee.

"I am certain," says my authority, "that a steady rise in the value of cotton at home would, *in three years*, enable the part of the country with which I am acquainted (Dharwar) to treble its supply,—indeed, it is stated in 1857 to have supplied one-fourth of the demand, and could supply three-fourths in three years if inducement is held out steadily. The cotton grown here is excellent in quality, both New-Orleans and indigenous; but the curse is, that the seeds get mixed, and the plants grow up mixed, and the cotton is picked mixed. The native seed is small, therefore clogs the teeth of the saw-gin, and the value of the staple is reduced to a very low point below its original worth. This is the great difficulty we have to deal with here; and nothing short of enabling the revenue officers to direct the extirpation of the native cotton in a New-Orleans field, and *vice versa*, can cure it. If left alone, it will ruin. It is not always dishonesty, but partly that and partly apathy. It is so general, that it hardly pays one individual to be particular. The demand is always greater than the supply; so the grower can always sell any kind of cotton so that there is no loss, and a careful cultivator at best can only sell a few dozen bales—too small a quantity to secure a separate rate. The demand depends less on the supply, the crop, &c., than on the rate of freight at Bombay. Our New-Orleans is less strong than the American, and suffers more in the gin. As it is, our cotton cultivation increases some 10,000 acres per annum, in good years, and never falls away again. The present movement has sent the price up in about 15 or 20 per cent., and it is still rising, but not near what it was in '57 or '58. [N. H.—This was written in March last.]

All government interference is 'bosh.' The ryots will grow cotton exclusively, if cotton pays. The European can teach them how to cultivate it. All that the Manchester and Liverpool men should do is to send European agents to purchase it. Guarantee a certain fixed demand for a certain number of years—buy superior cotton at a trifle over the rate given for the ordinary sort—offer large prizes for improved produce—but as for any Company cultivating cotton hereabouts, why the land is altogether taken up, and they could not get an acre without paying twenty years' purchase. Indian cotton is used to supplement the American, therefore the demand is fluctuating. Make it constant, and the thing is done. Government can do no more than they have already done; that is, they have introduced the New-Orleans cotton, and it is now cultivated over thousands of acres, more and more every year."

This letter brings into a strong light one point which has not been sufficiently considered, I think, in our calculations on an Indian supply of cotton. The writer—who, I repeat, is in a position to know, and of capacity to judge,—says three years will be required to treble the supply of Dharwar. But the stimulus to be applied, in order to induce this increase, is a constant demand. Can we promise this? Will there be any resort to India for long-stapled cotton when the American field is again opened to us? And are we not bound, as rational beings, to look for the reopening of that field sooner or later? Suppose the American crop and an Indian crop thrown on the market together, prices would fall far and fast. This might benefit the manufacturer, but it would certainly involve both the Indian and American shippers in heavy loss, and though the American factor and planter would persevere in his cotton-buying and cotton-growing in spite of a year's or two years' discouragement, can we promise ourselves as much for the Indian cotton factor and ryot? I fear not, from what this letter says, as well as from all we know of the character of the Indian population.

I confess these considerations make me far from sanguine as to any great good to be derived by this country or by India, from the present crisis in North America. I cannot but think that crisis a temporary one. India cannot give us the cotton we want to tide us over the storm; and as for a permanent supply, we cannot insure that steadiness of demand which alone can draw that supply to England, unless the cotton-growing capacity of the Southern States is to be altogether annihilated in the present struggle, which, I presume, no one expects. I do not insist upon the comparative cost of inland transport and sea voyage in the case of Indian and American cotton, because I wish to keep this point distinct from that to which this letter is directed, viz: that to materially enlarge the cotton crop of India, and to draw it to this country in a form suited to our needs, there wants a steady, guaranteed demand for a fixed period, which I do not conceive we are in any position to insure to the Indian grower and factor.

French Trade Prostrated by the American War.

From the Constitutionnel.

The truth is that France, like England, has not received this year the customary remittances of the precious metals which represent the balance of her exchanges with North America. This single fact suffices to cause an establishment like the Bank of France to act with circumspection,—an establishment, which, on one hand, is obliged to discount, so to speak, without limit, the paper presented to it, provided that paper fulfils the conditions which the Bank itself has imposed; and on the other hand, is bound to satisfy at sight, in specie, demands which may exceed 980,000,000f. But the temporary decline in the metallic stock of France would not have sufficed to cause the augmentation of the rate of interest, if the metallic reserve of the Bank had not been simultaneously attacked by two or three peculiar causes. Let us confine ourselves to remarking that a great part of the specie withdrawn from its coffers took the road to Russia, where commerce sends silver—a metal which is known to be very scarce in that country; and another ...

...ly, to speak, on that state stock which presents the double advantage of small calls and large interests; but when speculators found it impossible to borrow at 5 per cent. money which they placed out at 7½, they really attempt to undo what they had incon...siderately effected, and the Italian loan, not fully subscribed, and still less, placed permanently, met with a check, which has been one of not the least causes of the depreciation in all other securities. Another sort of speculation was then engrafted on the first; and it sufficed for speculators for a fall to represent that another Italian loan was in prospect, though not for some months to come, destined to meet the deficits in the budgets, and to pay for the reorganization of the army, to make the loan of 1861 lose not only the premium it had acquired, but 1¾ per cent. on the rate of issue, and to become the victim of one of those panics of which it is more easy to ascertain the causes than to foresee the end. Another consequence of the trouble occasioned in the market by these ill-concerted operations was that the Bank, forced to create resources, and in doing ro sacrificing principles to a perhaps exaggerated fear of recriminations to which it had previously been subjected, dared not advance further in the path it had previously followed. Instead of making a new increase in discount, which would probably have cut short the demands for money, the Bank sold about half of its disposable rentes, that is to say nearly 1,200,000f. of rentes, representing a capital of 27,000,000f.; we say sold, because it appears that after having used them in continuations, it definitely disposed of them in the course of the month. It is, therefore, about 27,000,000f. which have been abstracted from the sum ordinarily employed in operations in the public market, and have been replaced by an equal amount of securities, which, however, will easily find persons to take them definitely."

The Case T. B. Forwood.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Post:

SIR: ALEXANDER POPE has said, "The proper study of mankind is man." Every now and again some extraordinary specimen appears on this stage of ours, reminding us forcibly of the truth of the poet's axiom. Your paper of to-day furnishes opportunity for a practical examination. Reading Mr. T. B. FORWOOD's letter to Earl RUSSELL, one is at a loss which to admire most, the modesty or the assurance of the writer. Sons of 31 years not unfrequently echo the sentiments of the father. True, Mr. Forwood's son is reputed to be "very quiet," so quiet as to need instructing not to speak upon politics on his recent voyage to New-York. Example is, however, better than precept; and the father's teaching example super-excellent. Did it not occur to Mr. Forwood that he was not doing himself full justice when he penned the important letter to Earl RUSSELL? Himself a British subject, loyalty permeates through all his veins. The Queen's proclamation of neutrality in the unhappy American strife, next to the Gospel, would be reverenced by him; but men have strange ways of showing attachment and obedience. *Mr. Forwood's devotion to his Queen's wishes found expression, but a short time ago, in the exhibition of a Confederate flag gracefully floating from his office windows, in sight of the Liverpool Exchange—a fitting mark of respect, truly, on the late visit of Prince Alfred to the good old town.* Earl RUSSELL will doubtless appreciate this outburst of loyalty and devotion; even should he have to withdraw the embassador from Washington, the sacrifice might not be too great—such extraordinary devotion demands adequate reward. But to close seriously: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Mr. Foawoon can hardly expect his country to defend his sympathetic expressions in favor of a Southern Confederacy, fighting for the ulterior object of perpetual slavery for some five millions of human beings. JUSTITIA.

OCTOBER 30, 1861.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Some Malicious Charges Refuted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returning from California a few days since, I was surprised to learn that serious charges of disloyalty to the Government had been industriously circulated against the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, and its President, B. M. HUGHES, formerly of St. Joseph Mo., but now of Atchison, Kansas. The chief among these charges I know to be false, and the remainder are so utterly inconsistent with the character of Mr. HUGHES, whom I have the honor of an acquaintance with, and are so at variance with my own experience during a recent trip *via* their Overland Mail line to California, that I ask of your courtesy a little space in which to fulfill an act of justice.

Permit me to say that a more honorable, high-toned, and frankly independent gentleman than is Gen. HUGHES, I have never had the good fortune to meet. It was my privilege to discuss with him the question of the great rebellion, a few weeks ago, just before the removal of his Overland Mail Company's Office from St. Joseph, Mo., to Atchison, in the *free* State of Kansas, and consequently not long prior to the date on which the charges against him seem to have first appeared. At that time it was far safer than now to give expression to treasonable sentiments, but Gen. HUGHES, in the conversation referred to, uttered no single expression in the slightest degree sympathetic with the rebellion, or disloyal to the Government. I know he was then, and is to-day, and always has been, as true a Union man as enjoy the blessings which the Union secures: if he were not so, he is too honorable, frank, and bold, to stoop to concealment or dissimulation. Whatever his views, all men may know them at will, and none need be in doubt. So much for the charge of personal disloyalty.

The other principal charge was that Gen. HUGHES had discriminated against Union men in the selection of drivers and employes, and that as a consequence, the Overland mail line was completely under control of the Secessionists, who might at any time divert it to the purposes of the rebels. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. I speak from personal knowledge. It was near the 1st of September when I crossed the Continent by the Overland line. The civil war was the almost constant topic of conversation, in which the drivers, conductors, and other employes of the stage company joined with the freedom that generally marks the intercourse of fellow-travelers across the Plains; and while some of our passengers (one of them a recent Government contractor, if he told the truth) were vociferous in their utterances of treason, and here and there a driver or station-keeper appeared to sympathize in some degree with the rebel cause, a large majority of employes, five-sixths at least, were decided in their expression of Union sentiments, and many of them made careful inquiries as to the condition of affairs, prompted by strong inclination to abandon their business in order that they might enlist in the sacred cause of defending and maintaining the Union. With this personal experience so fresh in my memory, I am not at all surprised to learn that when, a short time after, I passed over the line, Gen. HUGHES ordered the oath of allegiance to the National Government to be administered to his subordinates, *only two of them declined to take it.* Further comment is needless.

I should not feel at liberty to trespass upon so much of your space if there was not back of these attacks upon the worthy President of the Company an evident and malicious design to work a great public wrong. The real sin of Gen. HUGHES consists in the removal of his office from St. Joseph, Mo., to Atchison, in Kansas. That is to be expiated by the destruction of the Company, if vituperative slander can compass it. He was esteemed "almost a saint" prior to the change of terminus; but since then his vices would seem to have germinated and grown in marvelous degree. The, anonymous revilers who avail of the popular excitement to aim assassin blows at Gen. HUGHES, are *really* striking at the life of the Overland Mail system, in which, for one, as a Californian, I feel a deep and abiding interest. He is at the head of a Company which has established in the wilderness as fine a stage line as can be found anywhere within the borders of civilization. Break this Company down—especially at this season of the year—by lying accusations of disloyalty; relieve it from the duty of carrying the daily mail between the Pacific Ocean and the Missouri River, and the Overland line is crippled, and, for the present at least, destroyed.

In this view of the case, I am sure you will excuse the length at which I have found it necessary to treat the subject. I am, very respectfully, your obliged servant,

JAMES W. SIMONTON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

See Fifth Page.

MONDAY, Nov. 18—A. M.

The financial event of the past week was the presence in the City of the Secretary of the Treasury for a conference with the Joint Select Committee of the Associated Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in reference to their third or December option of $50,000,000 of the Public Loan. The amount to be placed to the credit of the Government was promptly agreed to. A good many of the Bankers expressed their preference to this extension of the negotiation of the 19th of August, as originally proposed on the 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds. But the majority represented in the Joint Committee desiring and believing that the entire National Loan of $250,000,000 authorized by Congress in July, will pass through the Associated Banks of the three Cities, for distribution to the public, recommended that at least one-half of the Funded Stock, twenty years to run, authorized by the act of Congress, should at once be placed at the command of the Banks, by joint purchase, conditioned that the third option on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds be continued until January. They also recommended that in place of a 7 ℔ cent. Funded Stock, limited at par, the Stock secured be issued in the equivalent form of a 6 ℔ cent. Stock at 90½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest since the 1st July; this alternative being expressly authorized by the Supplementary Loan Act of Aug. 8.

To these propositions it was understood the Secretary would assent, and the negotiation came before a general meeting of the Bank officers of New-York, on Saturday last, in this form. After some discussion as to whether the Stock should take other than a Federal form, for resale or hypothecation in case of need, abroad, this point, on consultation with the Secretary, was finally waived. And in addition to the reluctance of the head of the Department of the Treasury to consult any other than the usual home form of negotiation, we may mention that well founded doubts have been expressed by the most experienced representatives of Foreign buyers, as to whether any real advantage would be gained to either party by the alteration. Accordingly the credit of a sum equivalent to $50,000,000 at 7 ℔ cent.—in a 6 ℔ cent. twenty-year Federal Stock—was voted by the meeting, and similar action, we doubt not, has been, or soon will be, taken by the Banks of Boston and Philadelphia. The Money is thus subject to the drafts of the Treasury, together with the remainder of the second credit of the 1st October, of which more than one-half is yet undrawn.

Thus terminated, in the utmost harmony and good feeling, another important conference between the Government and the Associated Bankers of the Atlantic Cities—manifesting the continued mutual confidence subsisting between them, and reflecting the highest sense of public spirit and promptness on the part of the great Money lenders to accommodate the Government to the last cent required to vindicate its integrity and power against the present rebellion.

The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Bonds will go on as usual, and the fact that no more than a hundred millions is at the disposal of the people—of which nearly half has already been taken up—will of course increase the demand, as the Naval and Military successes of the Government follow each other. The following are the sums paid in to the New-York Sub-Treasury on this account the past week:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By Individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$392,000	$589,000
Tuesday	501,000	357,000
Wednesday	592,000	119,000
Thursday	271,000	393,000
Friday	172,000	215,000
Saturday	331,000	140,000
Total	$2,259,000	$1,813,000
By Banks	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$5,759,000	$5,313,000
Total since 19th August		$56,009,000
By Banks	$49,000,000	
Less reimbursed	24,500,000	
	$24,500,000	
By individuals	31,509,000—	56,009,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks		18,991,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000

The Sub-Treasury Specie Average for the week is rather higher than the previous week, while the Bank line will run nearly even on the Averages to be made up this afternoon. The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury at the close of

Monday	$6,512,301	Thursday	$8,431,867
Tuesday	9,929,673	Friday	8,122,989
Wednesday	6,707,056	Saturday	7,386,266
Aggregate			$49,093,152
Making the average of six days			8,182,192

The Discount and deposit lines at Bank will be further reduced, mainly through the operations of the Government Account. The Ordinary Deposit line, however, is on the increase, and stands nearly two millions higher at the close than at the beginning of the week. On the other hand, the ordinary or mercantile Discount line is partially lower than on the previous statement. The demand for Money is moderate, and the rates easy, at 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime paper, and 6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers on call. The Foreign ...changes have stiffened up to 108¾ for Bankers, and 107@108 for the various grades of Merchant ...Bills on England. The income of Gold from California is more than equal to the sums needed by the Government outside of New-York.

The Trade of the week was again very active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, and the movement on the Corn Exchange has seldom shown so much spirit in the way of a regular and healthy business, or so little disposition to speculate for higher prices by placing Grain and Flour under hypothecation in store. For Foreign Imports the movement keeps at a moderate pace, scarcely exceeding one-half the value of the week's clearances of Domestic Produce. The latter are of course greatly stimulated by the near approach of the close of Canal navigation, and it is the prospect of this that partially influences the firmness of the Foreign Exchanges.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,812,787, against $2,468,939 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,282,119, against $3,471,351 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $138,700 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$99,801,000
Add seven weeks since Oct. 1 12,828,123

Total since Jan. 1.....$112,629,123
Against same time last year.....206,057,343

Decreased Import since 1st January...$93,428,220

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.....$90,188,000
Add seven weeks since Oct. 1..... 21,554,798

Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$117,742,798
Against same time last year..... 85,527,846

Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$32,214,952

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,283,000
Against same time, 1860.....44,973,000

Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,690,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,207,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	30,998,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$75,016,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$29,945,000
From abroad	2,030,000—$31,975,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43 041,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94¾@95½@94
New-York Central	79@81¾@80@80¾
New-York and Erie	32½@35¼@33@33½
Erie Preference Shares	58¼@60½@60@60½
Rock Island	53½@56¼@56½@57
Michigan Guaranteed	39½@41½@40½
Michigan Southern	19@20¾@19½
Michigan Central	50½@54½@52½
Toledo	36½@38¼@37
Galena	70¼@73½@73
Illinois Central	62½@64¼@63½
Panama	118½@121@120
Pacific Mail	94 ex. d.@99½@95½@97
Missouris	43¾@45½@44½
Virginias	48@48½
Tennessees	42¼@45¼@45
Hudson River	40@40½@39½@40
Harlem Preferred	32¾@35½@33½
Burlington and Quincy	65¼@65½
Harlem, Coonmon	13@14@13½

The extreme fluctuations on the Stock Exchange the past week are equal to about 2 ℔ cent., and generally in the direction of the advance up to Saturday noon, when the circumstances attending the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, on a British mail steamer, in the West Indies, created much excitement on the Exchange, and caused the market, for an hour or two, to fall off ¾@1 ℔ cent. Later in the day there was renewed strength in the demand, and the political cause which had influenced the reaction lost its force, for the most part, in the general good feeling inspired by the capture of these conspicuous traitors, coupled with the continued successes of the army in the South. The market closed with much firmness, at about the outside figures in the above table, establishing an advance for the week of 1½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, 1¾ on Erie, 2¼ on Erie Preferred, and from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. on the Western Roads. Pacific Mail is 3 ℔ cent. higher, and Panama 1½, than on Saturday week; and the State Stocks show 2¾ higher on Tennessees, and ¾ on Missouris. The National Funded Stocks advanced to 95¼ at one time during the week, but on Saturday fell back to 94@94¼ ℔ cent. partly because the effect of the new negotiation of the Secretary of the Treasury with the Banks was not correctly understood. There is a general improvement in the Railway mortgages, in sympathy with the Share list, in part, but mainly because of the immense Fall traffic over the Roads, which would seem to place their mortgages beyond question, both as to security and the prompt payment of interest. The City Bank Shares were also firm; and, altogether, the speculative spirit of the market was more general as well as more buoyant than at any time since the 1st of July.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88½	Hanover	68
Manhattan	116	Metropolitan	92¼
Mechanics	90	People's	80
Phœnix	90	Market	85
Tradesmen's	93	Shoe and Leather	85
Commerce	82	Continental	75
Broadway	120	Commonwealth	73
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	85	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	80½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's, '76	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	79
Erie firsts, '68	102	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	40
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88¾
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	73
Erie thirds, '83	88½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Erie fourths, '80	77	Ch. & N. W. 1sts, sec. es.	39¼
Erie fifths, '88	74	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13¼
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31¼
Hudson thirds, '75	77½	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson convert's, '67	68	Gal. & Chicago firsts	88¼
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	95	Gal. & Chic. seconds	84½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72½
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L., E. & W'abash seconds	44½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '68-'72	91¼	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '62	96	Lack. & Western bonds	93
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	80½	M. & F. Du C. firsts, pref.	79
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. secon's	72	M. & F. Du C. secs, pref.	64

Our correspondent, "Justitia," misapprehends the suggestion for funding the overdue interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Company. This interest *must* be paid before either class of Shareholders can have a dividend. And the proposition is to have the Shareholders pay off the arrearage of mortgage interest at once, receiving a funded obligation, say an income bond, for the Money thus advanced.

The Telegraph Extension.

OREGON TO BE EMBRACED IN THE CIRCUIT.

From the Alta California.

Oregon has no magnetic telegraph as yet, but it is arranged that before the middle of 1862 Portland shall be in communication with the wires of California, and through them with St. Louis, New-York and Boston. Mr. J. E. STONE, who has built many miles of telegraph in California, has spent some months in Oregon; examining the route from Yreka to Portland, obtaining subscriptions and making contracts for the erection of the line. Yreka, the largest town in the extreme north of this State, on the main stage road from Sacramento to Portland, 320 miles distant from the former place, 350 from the latter by the wire, and 25 miles from Oregon, is now in telegraphic connection with the large towns of California. The main body of the population of Oregon is in the Willamette Valley, on the northern border of the State, and 100 miles from the ocean. Portland, the chief commercial town, is only 10 miles from the Columbia River. Mr. STONE ...announced the distance from Yreka, by the stage road, and found them to be as follows, some places to appear:

To Jacksonville	12	To Roseburg	70
To Canonville	18	To Portland	70
To Roseburg	42	To Oregon City	12
To Oakland	15	To Portland	13
To Eugene City	87½		
To Corvallis	40	Total	350

Jacksonville is in the Rogue River Valley; Canonville, Roseburg, and Oakland, in the Umpqua Valley; and Eugene City, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland, are on the banks of the Willamette River. The Rogue and Umpqua Rivers run westward to the Pacific, and the Willamette runs northward to the Columbia. There are three mountain ranges to be crossed between Yreka and Portland—the Siskiyou range, between the Klamath and Rogue Valleys; the Umpqua range, between the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys; and the Calapooya range, between the Umpqua and Willamette. The Siskiyou Mountains are bare to the summit, but all that portion in Oregon is covered with thick timber and the other mountain ranges are also heavily timbered. The valleys contain some evergreen and oak forests, but about the half distance from Yreka to Portland is over prairies.

The material for poles is abundant, and the earth along the route is favorable for their erection. The poles will be sawn eight inches square at the bottom, four inches at the top, and 22 feet long, of which length three feet will be put into the ground. The poles will be 66 yards apart, requiring 20 to a mile. The wire will be No. 9, about a sixth of an inch thick—a size larger than that used in California—and 220 pounds will be used in a mile. It is impossible to determine in advance the precise cost of a long line of telegraph, but Mr. STONE makes the following estimate per mile:

Wire, 220 lbs	$60
Twenty poles, on the ground	45
Setting poles	8
Freight on wire	15
Putting up wire	20
Twenty insulators, improved kind	20
Total per mile	$168

This is exclusive of the cost of offices, batteries, superintendence and collecting subscriptions. The Company will be styled "The Oregon Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of $75,000, and its main place of business in Portland. The line will not stop, however, at Portland, but will extend seven miles further, to Vancouver, which is a town of note, and is the chief military post for Oregon and the eastern part of Washington Territory. After the Oregon line shall have been completed, it will not be long before a line will be built through Washington to Olympia, Steilacoom, Port Townsend and thence across to Victoria. The Russians have, already, a line complete from St. Petersburgh to Irkutsk, and they are now extending it to Nicolaiefsky, at the mouth of the Amoor, from which point they promise to continue it across to Sitka. As to the possibility of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Either by way of the Aleutian Islands or by Behring's Straits, not more than 150 miles of submarine wire is necessary in any one place. The distance is about 2,500 miles from the mouth of the Amoor to Sitka, and thence 900 to Portland.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Long Speech on Fair Weather—Good Crops—The Predictions of Utah—The New Settlement at Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Excepting the first week or ten days in this month, we have had a very long spell of continuous fine weather, with sometimes a sharpish frost in the night, but not severer than to form ice a quarter of an inch thick. The roads are in splendid condition, and no finer time could be chosen for a jaunt through this Territory, so long as the storms hold off, though that will hardly be for much longer. Indeed, the clouds gathered round on all sides on Tuesday—slowly, as though preparing for a regular siege; but the next morning the sky was clear as usual, and has since so continued. A finer harvest-time could scarcely be wished.

Most of the crops the past Summer have been excellent in this Territory. Wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Corn also is fine, being mostly gathered early in September. There has been a much-increased amount of Sorghum Sucre grown the past season, though no successful efforts, that I am aware of, have been made to convert the juice into sugar. Molasses, however, is plentiful at present, though I surmise it will prove unequal to the demand next Summer, when currants and rhubarb come in. Carrots appear to do well everywhere in good soil, and the same may be said of beets and mangolas. If these vegetables escape the crickets and grasshoppers in the Spring, they seem to have no other enemy, and are sure of making a good crop. The same cannot be said of potatoes. They are everywhere thrifty enough in the Spring, but on the higher lands and, this year, on the lower lands which have been cultivated several years, there is a great failure. A sort of rust affects some of the tops, while very small tubers, from a small pea to a walnut in size, are found below ground, and in some cases none at all. In England the seed is said to get "clever-sick," and I have seen it stated that in Pennsylvania peaches cannot now be raised, as the soil seems to be bereft of some element essential to their production. Something of the kind may be said of the soil in regard to potatoes—it is "potato-sick," or there is some essential element wanting; what it is, the agri-culturo-chemical doctors must decide. This, however, applies only to the older-tilled lands, and more especially to such land on the "beaches." In the newly settled valleys no such complaint is made. There, potatoes as "big as your foot," and turnips that "wouldn't go in a bucket," are boastfully reported.

Of the small grains, the land, especially "bottom" land, seems never to be sick, though sown therewith ten or a dozen years in succession. These lands seem as well adapted to producing wheat, oats and barley, as the rich prairies of Illinois or the bottoms of the Missouri do to producing corn.

There is a string of settlements running nearly parallel to and east of this valley, beginning at Ogden in the north, where the Weber debouches from the mountains and running to Provo in the south, where the Provo finds its way to Utah Lake. These settlements are mostly in the narrow kanyon valleys of these two rivers. The soil is very rich, but the altitude is greater than that of this place, and the liability to frosts in early Autumn and late Spring render corn or sugar-cane crops too precarious to be ventured on to any extent. In Cache Valley, however, on the Bear River, excellent corn and sugar-cane are raised. All these elevated valleys are, perhaps, unrivaled for the hardier vegetables and the great staples of wheat, barley, oats and grass. In fact, oats are said to grow "as high as a man," and to have heads twenty to twenty-four inches in length in some of these valleys.

The crops of cabbage promised well until attacked by the aphis, or plant louse, which has entirely spoiled some of our crops. The early kinds, with hard compact heads, like the Winningstadt, seem to have escaped the best. In this neighborhood not only cabbage, but turnips, white and Swede, Kohl Rabi and such vegetables, have also succumbed to the lice army.

The past few days the State Road has been enlivened by numbers of teams "going south." These have been freighted with "brethren" and their families and effects on their way to the "cotton country," on the Rio Virgin. No "mission" of late years has excited anything like the interest which this cotton and tobacco raising expedition has in this city and vicinity, mainly from the fact that it is generally reported and believed that but a few hundred acres of sandy land, well saturated with alkali, can be found in all the Virgin country fit for cultivation. BRIGHAM, however, seems bent on demonstrating the resources of that region, whatever they be, and in the course of a few months, more will be known of them.

Arrival of the Saxonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race, en route to New-York at 5 o'clock this (Friday) evening, but owing to the blustering weather, it was impossible for the news yacht to board her and obtain a summary of her news. She brings three days' later intelligence from Europe.

A Robbery.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Post-office at Hicksville, L. I., was broken open last night, and robbed of fourteen to fifteen dollars. The Long Island Railroad Office, in the same building, was also broken open. A number of tickets were stolen.

Conviction of a Michigan State Treasurer for Embezzlement.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 16.

JOHN MCKINNEY, late State Treasurer, was tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, yesterday, for the embezzlement of $25,000 of State funds, and was convicted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Five Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We published yesterday morning the announcement of the capture of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who recently succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet, and escaped to Cardenas on board the steamer *Theodora*. They were captured by a party from on board the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, recently from the coast of Africa, but which, for six weeks past, has been cruising among the West India Islands. Capt. WILKES, it appears, while coaling at Havana, learned that the rebel Commissioners were to leave on the 7th, on board the English mail steamer *Trent*, and determined to capture them. He accordingly overhauled the steamer in the Bahama Channel, and sent a messenger on board to demand their surrender. After some demur on their part, the Commissioners, with their Secretaries, were transferred to the *San Jacinto*, together with their papers, which are understood to be very voluminous. Capt. WILKES offered also to take on board the ladies and children accompanying the party, but they preferred to proceed to England on board the *Trent*. The *San Jacinto* then proceeded to Fortress Monroe, whence it was determined, after consultation between Capt. WILKES and Gen. WOOL, to bring the distinguished prisoners to New-York, while dispatches announcing the capture were forwarded to Washington. An account of the arrest, received in Halifax by the English mail steamer from Bermuda, stated that the steamer on board which the arrest was made was the *Fingal*, which had transferred her cargo of munitions of war to the *Nashville*, taking in exchange the rebel Commissioners. This statement is disproved, however, by the announcement that the *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with the cargo shipped at Greenock.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that the rebels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel, and an attack upon Newport's Newe is considered imminent. The gunboats *Cambridge*, *Mount Vernon* and *Lockwood* have taken a position near at hand to be ready for any emergency. By a flag of truce, arrived from Norfolk, it is ascertained that the recent fire there consumed a large quantity of valuable stores, including nearly all the oil in the place.

Our advices from Kentucky are of the highest importance. General SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, lately appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Mississippi, is reported to be advancing into the State at the head of forty thousand men, for the purpose of making a descent upon Louisville, Lexington, or perhaps Cincinnati, and Gen. THOMAS has ordered the National troops at Camp Calvert to fall back to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose the progress of the rebels. ZOLLICOFFER is understood to have united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap, while Cumberland Ford is entirely deserted. The report of the battle at Piketon, the other day, appears to have been much exaggerated.

We have advices from the headquarters of Gen ROSECRANS, which set at rest all fears as to his ability to keep the rebels under FLOYD in check. On the 10th inst. Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels there back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK was to have attacked them at the same time in the rear, but owing to the high state of the water he did not succeed in crossing in season. Gen. BENHAM subsequently moved up and felt their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, which lasted until night, when hostilities were suspended. During the night FLOYD stole another march on the National troops, and was well on the way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Gen. BENHAM pursued him twenty-five miles, but could not succeed in overtaking him.

The National lines along the Potomac are reported quiet. The only event of interest reported is the capture of a party of soldiers belonging to the Thirtieth New-York Regiment by the rebels, while on a foraging expedition beyond the lines. Their capture appears to have been the result of their own carelessness.

One of the most important movements which have recently been made is the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., by National troops, which has before been alluded to. The movement was planned by Gen. DIX, and has been carried out under his direction. The force numbers between four and five thousand, and includes cavalry and artillery—sufficient to cope with success with the rebel force there, understood to number eighteen hundred, cut off from the possibility of reinforcement. On the advent of the National troops, a proclamation by Gen. DIX was issued, promising protection for persons and property to those who were disposed to behave with propriety, but warning rebels that they must expect no favors.

There seems to be now no possibility of another battle in Missouri—at least, for the present. A dispatch from St. Louis announces positively that the rebel armies of PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters at Fort Smith, where accommodations have been built. Before leaving Missouri they burnt all the hay-stacks and corn-cribs in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case of pursuit.

Our latest news from the National army which recently landed at Port Royal, South Carolina, is obtained from rebel sources. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated the 14th inst., states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pinckney Island and seized all the able-bodied negro men, whom he had sent to the fleet. Up to that time no attempt had been made to land on the main land, though the South Carolinians were evidently much afraid of it. The effect of the capture of the batteries at Port Royal is described, even by the rebels themselves, to be very disheartening to them. It seems to have created a perfect panic throughout the entire South in Savannah, especially, this was the case—so abject being the terror which our success inspired, that all the men as well as women were running away. Late rumors render it probable that the fifteen thousand troops collected at Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are intended to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN—in which case it is quite likely that Savannah will have something to be frightened about. Meantime the authorities of South Carolina—we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*—have been communicating with the Confederate authorities on the subject of raising the black flag against the "invaders." The *Dispatch* believes that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, but intimates that the authorities of South Carolina will disregard this order and pursue the course adopted by Gov. WISE in the case of Old JOHN BROWN.

We are likely to hear soon of another exploit by our great fleet of war vessels. A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 14th, states that it passed Fernandina, Fla., on the previous day, standing southward, and it is understood at Fortress Monroe that it has gone to Pensacola.

The contiguity of Gen. KELLY, the hero of Philippa and Romney, to Winchester, appears to have frightened the rebels considerably. A person who has reached the National lines from Martinsburgh, which place she left on Monday last, reports that troops are crowding into Winchester, to oppose Gen KELLY'S progress in that direction, and the defences of the place are being strengthened. All the militia of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties have been congregated there, with such arms as could be gathered.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which has arrived off Cape Race with European advices four days later, brings intelligence of the signing at London of the tripartite treaty between England, France and Spain, relative to intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The signing took place on the 31st ult. Active preparations were being made for the expedition, the formidable character of which had given rise to further surmises of ulterior demonstrations against the American blockade.

The Norfolk papers contain an advertisement from S. R. MALLORY, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, asking for proposals for the construction of four sea-going iron-clad and ball-proof steam ram ships, to carry at least four guns each.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that while Gen. FREMONT'S train was on its way from Springfield to that city, it was met between Warsaw and Springfield by Capt. JAMES A. SWAIN, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the United States mail for Springfield. One of the officers in the train of the returning General, took two of the bags from Capt. SWAIN, in spite of his protestations, cut them open and overhauled their contents. When Capt. SWAIN remonstrated against this outrage, the perpetrator threatened him with arrest. The desecrated mail bags have been brought back to St. Louis and deposited at the Post-office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Manchester* passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, with advices from Europe four days later than were received by the *Niagara*. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported dull, with an advanced tendency in prices, although no change had taken place of consequence. This condition of the Cotton market had a corresponding effect on trade prices in Manchester. The market for Breadstuffs was generally quiet and steady, except for Wheat, which had an upward tendency. Provisions continued dull.

The accounts given in the Canadian papers regarding the loss of the *North Briton*, are exceedingly meagre. The following is the substance of the details given: From the time that the vessel left Quebec until she ran ashore, the weather was extremely rough, strong easterly gales prevailing. When the ship grounded it was pitch dark, with a strong wind blowing; and she labored so that fears were entertained that she would go to pieces every minute. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and this is all that is said concerning the wreck. Sixteen of the officers and crew were in two boats, which went adrift shortly after the *North Briton* struck. Both boats were knocked about in a fearful sea for two days, when one of them, to which the eight men on board the other had been transferred, was picked up, on the 7th instant, by the *J. G. Deshler*, a brigantine bound from Liverpool to Cleveland. This was 350 miles below Quebec. The only additional fact concerning the wreck is that the *North Briton* ran straight on the rocks at Mingan, and is grounded by the bow in twelve feet of water.

SAMUEL P SKINNER, of New-Bedford, who has been on trial for some days in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Boston, on a charge of fitting out the ship *Margaret Scott*, of New-Bedford, as a slave trader, has been convicted. The statute penalty for the crime is not less than three, nor more than seven years' imprisonment, and a fine not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. The testimony indicated that SKINNER was connected with the slave-traders who make this City their headquarters.

On Thursday, Concord, N. H., was visited by a most destructive conflagration, which laid half an acre of the busiest portion of the town in ashes. The losers are: JAMES R. HILL, buildings, stock and tools; CHARLES MORSE, clothing; CHASE HILL, house, shop, leather, stock, &c.; Mrs. M. M. SMITH, millinery; BENJAMIN DAMON, house, furniture, and an adjacent building, occupied as a shoe-shop; JOHN M. MILL, office occupied by Concord Gas Light Company; IRA F. MORSE, gas-fixtures; J. F. FRENCH, boots and shoes; and WM B. DUNBIN, silversmith's ware and tools. The amount of insurance on this list is said to be amply sufficient to repair the losses, except on the property of JOHN M. and JAMES R. HILL. The last-named gentleman had policies amounting to $31,700, but his loss is very large. For several months he has been engaged, with a large number of workmen, in manufacturing artillery and draught harness for the National and State Governments.

The First Battalion of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, numbering nearly 900 men, left their encampment Saturday on Staten Island and departed for Annapolis. Previous to leaving they were paraded through the City, and attracted much attention by their picturesque appearance. The Second Battalion, which already numbers four hundred men, will follow in a few days.

We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that Col. HOFFMAN, who has the matter in charge, has concluded a contract for the land on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and also for the erection of the new Prisoners' Dépôt. A large amount of lumber has already been received, and about one hundred workmen will shortly be engaged in its construction. The structures to be put up are sixteen in number. There are to be three buildings for "officers' quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for soldiers' quarters, four for quarters for the officers among the prisoners. Each structure is to be 122 feet by 29, two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates—one hospital, one storehouse and two block houses. Some other buildings are contemplated as likely to become necessary, but will not be built at present.

The remains of Captain H. H. ALDEN, late of the Tammany Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, arrived in this city Saturday from Washington. The funeral ceremonies took place at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, after which the remains were escorted by a number of members of the regiments to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, the engineer of the *Mohican*, killed in the Beaufort fight, was a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, D. D., of Cambridgeport. He was formerly an engineer on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

Capt. JEFFERSON BOND, commanding Company G, Second Infantry, U. S. A., attempted to commit suicide at Mendota, Ill., a few days ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. The wound he inflicted will probably prove fatal, though he was alive at last accounts. Domestic difficulties were the cause of the rash act.

The Michigan cavalry, in camp at Grand Rapids, was reviewed by Gov. BLAIR on the 13th. He and Senator CHANDLER, together with Hons. J. M. and W. A. HOWARD, made appropriate and patriotic addresses.

The Stock Market was feverish under the exciting news from the West Indies, on Saturday, in regard to the capture of SLIDELL and MASON. The apprehension of diplomatic trouble with England caused a momentary fall of one per cent. in prices; but the decline was more than half recovered under a renewed demand for Stocks in the afternoon, the market closing firm.

Business people were greatly excited, and, as a rule, highly delighted, on Saturday, by the news of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. It was the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Commodore WILKES and his men were spoken of in the most complimentary terms, and a proposal to give them a public reception, in the event of their coming to this City, was very favorably received by numbers of our merchants. The markets were active only for Breadstuffs; Flour was firmer; Wheat dearer; Corn less buoyant. Groceries were quiet, as were also Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Fruit and most other commodities. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Seizure of Rebel Agents—Action of Capt. Wilkes fully Sustained by English Decisions.

When Capt. WILKES determined to arrest MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, against the protest of the Captain, he is said to have remarked that he should do it, right or wrong—and that at the worst he could only be *cashiered*. This remark would imply that he acted without instructions, and that he was willing to run the risk of whatever personal consequences the act might involve, for the sake of rendering the country a marked and memorable service. He need have no misgivings on the subject. His action was prompt, energetic and patriotic;—and what is still more to the point, it will be found to have been in strict conformity with the principles of international law, with the practice of all nations in time of war, with the decisions of English courts, the opinions of English authorities, and the declarations and the action of the British Government. If Capt. WILKES erred at all, it was in not seizing the English ship which was found conveying these rebel agents and their dispatches, in flagrant violation of the neutrality enjoined upon her by the English Government, and bringing her in for confiscation as lawful prize. In view, however, of the great service which he has rendered the country, and of the fact that he acted without instructions, we presume that both the Government and the country will overlook this neglect on his part, and will award him the highest possible praise for what he did.

We said, yesterday, that neutrals have no right whatever to carry the dispatches or agents of either of two belligerent Powers, and that the English Government will make no complaint of the conduct of Capt. WILKES in this instance. The general boundaries of neutral right cannot be drawn in clearer or better terms than those used by Mr. JENKINSON, afterwards Lord LIVERPOOL, in his "Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain to Neutral Nations," in 1758:

"The liberty of navigation," he remarks, "in fair construction, can mean no more than the right of carrying to any mart, unmolested, the product of one's own country or labor, and bringing back whatever may be received in return for it; but *can it be lawful that you should extend that right to my detriment—that you should exert it in the cause of my enemy?*"

Accordingly, upon this general principle is founded the whole law of contraband of war. The principle, however, extends far beyond the mere prohibition of transporting to the belligerent those stores and merchandise which may be used for the purposes of warfare. It extends to every extra commercial act by which the operations of the war are interfered with. It must be evident that material assistance may be rendered to an enemy by a neutral in many other ways than by the mere supply of those articles which are usually denominated contraband of war, especially by facilitating the communication between the belligerent Government and its officers abroad, and by the conveyance of those officers bound on official business. Indeed, by a late English writer on the law of contrabands, *dispatches* and military passengers are denominated *quasi contraband of war*.

In the case of the *Atalanta*, (6 C. Robinson, 443,) a Bremen ship was condemned because dispatches were found on board of her from the Governor of a French island, addressed to different public officers in Paris. In this case the great modern authority on all questions relating to the law of nations, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, remarks:

"The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but *in the transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign that may defeat all the projects of the other belligerent in that quarter of the world.* It is true, as has been said, that one ball might take off Charles XII., and might produce the most disastrous effects in a campaign; but that is a consequence so remote and accidental, that in the contemplation of human events it is a sort of evanescent quantity, of which no account is taken, and the practice has been accordingly that it is only in considerable quantities that the offence of contraband is contemplated. *The case of dispatches is very different;* it is impossible to limit a letter to so small a size as not to be capable of producing the most important consequences in the operations of the enemy; it is a service, therefore, which, in whatever degree it exists, can only be considered in one character, as *an act of the most noxious and hostile nature.*"

After stating, then, that in ordinary cases of contraband the law of nations, with great lenity, inflicts on the ship only a forfeiture of the freight, he continues, page 459:

"But *the offence of carrying dispatches is, it has been observed, far greater.* To talk of the confiscation of the noxious article, *the dispatches*, which constitutes the penalty in contraband, would be ridiculous. There would be no freight dependent upon it, and therefore the same precise penalty cannot, in the nature of things, be applied. It becomes absolutely necessary, as well as just, to resort to some other measure of confiscation, *which can be no other than that of the vehicle.*"

It seems, then, to be settled by this decision, that transporting the dispatches addressed to the representatives of a belligerent residing in foreign countries, is such a contravention of the laws of neutrality as to subject the vessel made use of, *not only to arrest and detention, but also to seizure and condemnation by the cruisers and courts of the other belligerent.*

This principle, in all its length and breadth, has been adopted by all the standard authorities, into the recognized code of international law, and will be found laid down in almost the precise terms of the above decision, in all the elementary books upon the subject. Chancellor KENT, for example, after discussing the general subject of the restrictions imposed upon neutral commerce by the laws of war, and especially of contraband and blockade, adds:

"There are other acts of illegal assistance afforded to a belligerent besides supplying him with contraband goods, and relieving his distress under a blockade. *Among these acts, the conveyance of hostile dispatches is the most injurious, and deemed to be of the most hostile and noxious character.* The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but in the *transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign*, and it may lead to a defeat of all the projects of the other belligerent in that theatre of the war. *The appropriate remedy for this offence is the confiscation of the ship*; and in doing so the Courts make no innovation on the ancient law, but they only apply established principles to new combinations of circumstances. There would be no penalty in the mere confiscation of the dispatches. *The proper and efficient remedy is the confiscation of the vehicle employed to carry them*, and if any privity subsists between the owner of the cargo and the master, they are involved by implication in his delinquency."

The same doctrine is laid down in terms equally explicit by PHILLIMORE, the leading English authority on questions of international law, and one of the Chief Admiralty Judges, who holds this language:

"*Official dispatches from an official public affairs of the belligerent Government impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them.* The mischievous consequence of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed, for it is manifest that by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may suffice to turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent. *The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and ob continentiam delicti* of the cargo, if both belong to the same master."

WILDMAN, in his *International Law*, is equally explicit on the same point:

"It is *the right of the belligerent to intercept and cut off all communication by dispatches.* It is not to be said, therefore, that this or that letter is of small moment. The true criterion will be, is it on the public business of the State, and passing between public persons on the public service? *If the papers so taken relate to public concerns, be they great or small, civil or military, the Court will not split hairs*, and consider their relative importance. What appear small words, or what may, perhaps, be artfully disguised, may relate to objects of infinite importance."

The principle, moreover, has been fully recognized in the public action of the English Government. Thus we find in the declaration of war by England against Russia, of the 28th March, 1854, the following language:

"It is impossible for Her Majesty to *forego her right of seizing articles* contraband of war, and of *preventing neutrals from bearing enemies' dispatches.*"

And in the recent proclamation of neutrality of May 13, 1861, made with reference to the very war now going on between the Government of the United States and the rebels of the South, the following language is used:

"And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as for example and more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties, * * *or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches*, arms, military stores or materials, *or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations*, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties—all persons so offending will incur, and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises *will do so at their peril*, and of their own wrong, and that *they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.*

These citations dispose very effectually of any doubt that may have existed as to the fact that the English vessel, which was carrying out these rebel Commissioners and their dispatches, was acting in flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality, and of the express injunctions of the English Government. The other question, which the action of Capt. WILKES may raise, viz.: Whether it is an *infringement of the rights of Ambassadors* on board of neutral vessels, we also find disposed of by an English adjudication. In the case of the *Carolina*, (6 C. Robinson, 467,) Sir WILLIAM SCOTT says:

"The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them, by VATTEL and other writers upon these subjects, are that you may exercise your right of war against them whenever the character of hostility exists; *you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage.*"

Nor can there be any question raised as to the *right of search* in this instance:—for that right has always been conceded to exist in time of war. We have denied it in time of peace, but have never denied the right of a belligerent to visit and search a neutral ship, if he had reason to suspect she was carrying articles contraband of war, or in any way violating the laws and abusing the rights of neutrality. The following from Chancellor KENT is sufficient on that point:

"In order to enforce the rights of belligerent nations against the delinquencies of neutrals, and to determine the real as well as the assumed character of all vessels on the high seas, *the law of nations arms them with the practical power of visitation and search.* The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. It is founded upon necessity, and is strictly and exclusively a war right, and does not rightfully exist in time of peace, unless conceded by treaty. All writers upon the law of nations and the highest authorities acknowledge the right in time of war, as resting on sound principles of jurisprudence, and upon the institutes and practice of all great maritime powers. *And if, upon making the search, the vessel be found employed in contraband trade, or in carrying enemy's property, or troops, or* DISPATCHES, *she is liable to be taken and brought in for adjudication before a prize court.*"

We have, it will be noticed, discussed this question entirely from a European point of view, considering the Southern States as a belligerent Power, and their representatives as the ambassadors of independent nations. Even in this aspect the authorities would seem to be conclusive upon the right and legality of the action of Capt. WILKES. Not only then have the owners of the British vessel no ground of complaint, but, on the contrary, they have every reason to be grateful to the commander of the *San Jacinto* for his leniency in not bringing their vessel into a United States port, where she might have been condemned and sold as a lawful prize for the flagrant breach of neutrality of which she had been guilty. There will probably be, as usual, a little growling and grumbling on the part of the English Press, but we apprehend that, in view of the language of their own statesmen and judges, and the terms of the proclamation of neutrality, this interruption to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL'S European tour will not be made matter of complaint by the English Government, and will not tend in the least to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. We have at any rate the pleasing consciousness of being in this case *rectus in curia*, and we may rest securely upon those principles of international law, which were established by the English Courts when their own nation were belligerents and we were neutrals, and which certainly should be held to whos the position of each of us is reversed. These maxims and rules of international duty, deduced from the purest principles of justice, by those noble and elevated minds which the judicial system of England so often places upon the bench, are a glorious heritage which temporary irritation or a sense of convenience or policy will not induce them lightly to throw aside.

Opening a Southern Port.

A misapprehension of some importance exists, we fear, in the public mind as to the effect of our having taken Port Royal harbor upon commerce with the South. It seems to be assumed that this commerce is at once to be resumed through that port,—that English and French vessels may proceed thither for cotton, and that an active trade will instantly spring up with all the world for the supply of Southern wants. This impression is probably due partly to a misquotation of the terms in which the blockade was proclaimed by the President. It has been said that inasmuch as it is only a blockade of "rebel ports," the blockade ceases the moment the ports are held by the National forces. The language used is much more explicit than this. The Proclamation declares that—

"*Whereas* an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, * * therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, * * have deemed it advisable *to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid.*"

This, it will be seen, leaves Beaufort and Port Royal just as much blockaded as they were before their capture. Nor has the Government taken any steps to raise the blockade, or to authorize commerce with that port, or to appoint a collector of customs, or do any other act which would change the condition of the South Carolina coast in this respect.

It is stated, we are aware, and we believe with truth, that Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, has taken steps to send a vessel, laden with an assorted cargo, to the harbor of Port Royal for purposes of trade. We understand that he proposes to accompany her in person. The enterprise is more creditable to his mercantile sharpness than to his patriotism,—and will encounter, unless we are greatly mistaken, more obstacles than he seems to have anticipated. The blockade of the Southern coast has been set on foot mainly to cripple the Southern rebels, by depriving them of various articles of necessity and comfort, and thus compelling them to return to their allegiance. We doubt whether the Government will be disposed to abandon that purpose, even for the sake of accommodating and seconding the enterprise of a United States Senator.

It is generally understood that some 10,000 or 12,000 bales of cotton, of the very best quality, are stored in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort. We presume that the Government will take steps at once to seize this and bring it away as lawful prize of war, holding itself ready to settle for it with the owners on equitable terms, at the termination of the war. If English, or French, or American traders desire to purchase it, they will probably find it necessary to apply to its new owner the Government of the United States; for there is not one chance in a hundred that they will be permitted to trade with anybody in the rebel States. Instead of raising or relaxing the blockade, we presume the capture of Port Royal will be the means of making it a good deal more stringent. At least we hope so.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.—Mr. Secretary CHASE, when in this City the past week, was waited upon at his quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by a large body of Government contractors, for the purpose of making arrangements for payments, which were somewhat in arrears, of their claims. As the Department has now ample means, from the negotiation just completed with the Banks, claims to the amount of $1,500,000 will be immediately paid out in this City, through the Quartermaster, for supplies of one kind or another, furnished to the Army. An equal sum, or $3,000,000 in the aggregate, is to be paid out by the Agent for supplies and ships to the Navy. So large an amount immediately disbursed, cannot fail to give a decided impulse to business, even in so large a city as New-York. The money will, in a few days, return to the banks in the regular course of business, leaving them nearly as strong as before. It is somewhat surprising fact that, notwithstanding the Government loans taken by the banks, their ability to accommodate their customers is in no degree impaired. No stringency has been created, while the vast expenditures which have been going on, and the immense amount of money put in circulation, have greatly improved the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests. The Loan, so far, has been in every point of view a great advantage to the Banks, giving all the paper they wanted at high rates of interest, and greatly strengthening their customers.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

Dispatches received from Cincinnati discredit the first report of the conflict at Piketon, Ky., and represent the affair as one of much smaller proportions. There were not a thousand rebel prisoners, and not four hundred killed; nor were Gens. WILLIAMS and HOWES captured. The entire force of the enemy only amounted to a thousand, while his losses were about fifty. The great body of the insurgents broke and dispersed. This is the latest story, and may therefore stand until we get a better; but we should not be at all surprised to learn that the first bulletin coming, as it purported to do, from Gen. MASON, was the true one; and this latter the device of rebel sympathizers to mitigate the moral effect of the defeat.

But whatever the proportions, the results remain the same. The insurgent army, organized with such painful malignity by BRECKINRIDGE, and to command which he is actually returning from Richmond with the rank of Brigadier-General, has been annihilated, and can no longer threaten the rear of Eastern or coöperate with the advance of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Of this latter movement, the accounts are exceedingly suspicious. The sudden appearance of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, at the head of a large army, in the very spot where previous accounts had left ZOLLICOFFER, with only five thousand men, in desperate retreat, destroying the roads behind him, is certainly possible, but coheres indifferently with the intelligence which preceded it. ZOLLICOFFER must have been kept in profound ignorance of the powerful aid advancing to his succor, or his retirement would have been less precipitate and cowardly. The tremendous programme announced for these earth-born legions of JOHNSTON, namely, the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati, and the melo-dramatic incident of the Tennessee refugees refusing to retire with the rest, preferring to encounter the approaching host single-handed, to retreating to more advantageous positions, are elements of the marvelous, which go to discredit the whole business. The Piketon affair has at least proved the existence of a purpose somewhere along the lines of intelligence in Kentucky to play tricks with the news, either belittling or enlarging it, as may suit the end of the inventors. This frightful fable about JOHNSTON bears plainly, we think, the marks of such manipulation. We may safely await further information.

In the meantime, Gen. HUNTER, turning back from the pursuit of a foe, who discreetly persists in retreat, will undoubtedly resume the fulfillment of the mission which carried him Westward. The task of commanding the expedition down the Mississippi was originally assigned to him. The preparations for this great movement have been brought nearly to completion; some of the new gunboats designed to share in it, proved their efficiency at Belmont; and the troops stand ready and impatient on the river banks. Before this flotilla, attended as it will be with an advance simultaneously from Cairo and Paducah, Gen. POLK will have no choice but to evacuate Columbus, and follow the example of ZOLLICOFFER by retreating into Tennessee. This retreat will not be suffered to pause by our three advancing columns until Memphis has been reached, the Memphis and Cairo Railroad connections cleared, and the channel for cotton by rail and river permanently opened. Such is the immediate promise of the campaign in Kentucky.

A Just Tribute.

The *Albion* for last week, in announcing an important reduction in its yearly price, takes occasion to refer to the generous and tolerant treatment which, although an organ of British opinion, it has received among a people possessing so many grounds, real or imaginary, for indignation against the English Press. It says:

"During the past six months we have felt prompted at times to pen remarks on the grave events occurring around us, that were not unlikely to give offence. Believing this to be a duty, though knowing it to be a difficult and feeling it to be an unpleasant one, we have nevertheless said our say, wisely or unwisely, but always in good faith. We desire now to declare the consequence so far; and we do it with mingled pride and gratitude. With all our plain-speaking since the civil war in these United States commenced, not a dozen subscribers have withdrawn their names from our subscription list, on the ground that our views were objectionable. We are grateful, we say, for this tolerance, during a period when passion, and prejudice, and national *amour propre* have been so generally, and not unnaturally, stimulated. As for the marks of regard that we have received incidentally from habitual readers to whom we are personally unknown, they are and have been abundant; and for them, too, we desire to express our thanks."

The *Albion* does something less than justice to its own deserts. Had the same spirit of justice, forbearance, and kindliness animated the journalism of England, as have marked the conduct of the *Albion* since the beginning of the war, there would have been no provocation to that bitterness and resentment toward the mother country, which now, unhappily, fill the American mind. Our neighbor, without always responding to the momentary exactions of popular opinion, and very often condemning in decided terms what it regards as characteristic national defects and absurdities, has always done so without intemperate severity. Its equitable purpose has therefore commanded the respect it has certainly secured. We trust that in complying with the momentary demand for cheap reading by reducing its price one-half, while there is no deduction of the volume and quality of its various literary contents, it may find substantial evidences of popularity.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—To-day or to-morrow Gen. DIX sends five thousand men to take possession of Accomac and Northampton Counties, in Virginia, on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. We published yesterday and reprint to-

ing the proclamation which Gen. Dix has ordered to be issued to the inhabitants. It assures them against any interference with their private property and personal rights, and gives the most explicit assurances against any attempt to interfere with their slaves. It is evident that Gen. Dix is not acting under instructions from Col. John Cochrane, of the Seventeenth Ward.

A Good Time to Moderate their Tone.—The capture of Mason and Slidell comes in good time to remind our amiable friends of the Charleston *Mercury* that the less they say about hanging prisoners, giving no quarter, &c., the better. They are undoubtedly very much excited and even unusually wrathy,—for which we do not blame them. But there is no special necessity just now for their drawing lots to see whom of our prisoners they shall first hang, nor was it worth while for them to terrify the President and his Cabinet, as well as creation at large, by fulminating their fearful threats about extermination. Hanging prisoners, as well as giving no quarter, is a game which two can play at,—and which no one can be permitted to play alone. We happen to have in our hands, moreover, quite a number of hostages of considerable value when questions of exchange or retaliation come up for decision. Possibly the Southern Confederacy may think Slidell as great a loss to them as the gallant Corcoran would be to us;—and if they should insist on hanging Mr. Ely, who is a member of Congress, we can offset him with Mason, who is not only a Senator but an Ambassador to boot.

Retaliation, however horrible it may be, becomes a sacred duty, when nothing else will restrain the brutality of a savage foe. The South Carolina journals have shown the ferocity and barbarity which characterize the braggarts whom they represent, by the threats in which they have so lordly indulged. They may as well suspend these demonstrations for the present. They do not produce the slightest effect upon anybody at the North, and only serve to illustrate the utter stupidity and insane rage of those who make them.

The Laying of the Cable between Africa and Europe.—The submersion of the cable between Africa and France has solved the question as to the great obstacle to be met in this kind of enterprise, and has set the scientific world at work in the research of means to overcome it. This obstacle resides in the weight of the cable, and its want of elasticity. It has been ascertained that at a depth of between two and three thousand yards the wires would break by their own weight. If to this we add the tossing and pulling produced by the motion of the ship on the sea, we must come to the conclusion that a far lesser depth can cause the rupture of the cable, and defeat, in a second, the whole operation.

The French have been obliged to struggle at their own expense, against these obstacles, and it is but by dint of repeated attempts that they have succeeded. Three expeditions were sent, one after the other; the first two were unsuccessful, and lost two cables. The third succeeded; but only by giving up the original line, and by making an angle westward, in the direction of Spain, so as to avoid too great depths. Formerly, the line was direct from Toulon to Algiers—about six hundred miles—through the Balearic islands; now, the cable runs from Toulon to Port Vendres, in the Pyrennees, thence to Mahon, and from Mahon to Algiers.

The English and French *savans* are busy in finding a kind of cable uniting lightness to flexibility. Mr. Bovett, a Captain of the English navy, has imagined a very light cable, covered with hemp, and Dr. Evans, a well-known American, residing in France, has added to it so many improvements, that his improvements may, in themselves, be looked upon as inventions. These labors having been accomplished since the laying of the cable between Africa and Europe by the French, it is hoped that future undertakings of the kind will not have to pass through the same experiments and trials.

Secretary Seward.—The following paragraph appears in a letter from Washington to the *Post*:

"A prominent citizen of New-York had an interview with Mr. Seward a day or two since, when the question of compromise came up, when Mr. Seward remarked: 'With many persons I have the reputation of a compromiser. Nothing could be more unjust to me. I was the last man in the Cabinet to consent to the removal of Gen. Fremont, and I would be the last man to consent to a compromise with rebels.' 'Why, then, asked the New-Yorker, 'do you not take pains to let your opinions be known?' 'Because I am willing to trust my reputation with the future,' was the reply. 'I would like to make this conversation public, for the sake of some of my friends as well as yours,' said the citizen, and the Secretary replied that he 'had no concealments.'"

Congress will meet in a fortnight, and we may then expect the correspondence of the Secretary of State with foreign Powers on the various questions raised by this rebellion. Unless we are much mistaken, it will put to rest a good many false impressions which have been instilled into the public mind concerning Mr. Seward.

Where "Mortification" will Set in First.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Oct. 29, announcing the departure of Mason and Slidell for Europe, after exulting over their escape, exclaims: "Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result." How will the *Examiner* feel when it shall have learned the latest "result" of their expedition?

From the Enemy.

We have reliable information that, when the news of the capture of Port Royal reached the Confederate camp at Manassas, three South Carolina regiments demanded permission, and declared their intention to return at once to the protection of their own State. Orders were issued from headquarters *to prevent their departure at all hazards*. The doctrine of State sovereignty and of the right of secession does not seem to find as much favor with the Confederate authorities as it did at the outset of the rebellion.

Mr. Cameron and Slavery.

From the Hartford Courant.

The private conversation of Mr. Cameron at Springfield was to the same effect as his indorsement of Colonel Baker's speech. He said Slavery caused this war, and the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels promptly returned to their duties.

He said he had sent an extra quantity of guns by the Port Royal expedition to be placed in the hands of any man who might offer to use them; and he should take care that any other expedition that might hereafter go South should be supplied with arms to enable *all those who wished to fight for the Union* to do so.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Anniversary of the Commencement of the Rebellion in South Carolina—The Slave Question—Ratio of Slave Popularion in the Seaboard Counties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

The people of South Carolina commenced their revolutionary proceedings just about twelve months prior to the capture of Beaufort Harbor. The anniversary was celebrated in a way little to their liking. The year of secession was opened amid general rejoicing, and with great confidence real or affected, in the brilliancy of the future that was before them. Several months were spent in the passage of resolutions, the remodeling of Constitutions, and the robbery of National arsenals, custom-houses and post-offices. Next came the triumphant siege of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in which ten thousand chivalrous Carolinians were pitted against one hundred defenders of the Government property. After a few days of struggle, victory perched on the Palmetto flag, and filled the State with rejoicing. The malady of secession spread from State to State. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee caught the infection, and siege was laid to the Capital of the Union. For a time everything went on swimmingly. Many of the best officers in the army and navy of the Union resigned and treason was rampant, while wreck and ruin seemed to impend over the country. But it is a long road which knows no turning, and a day of humiliation and retribution has at last overtaken the invincible chivalry. Their armies fly, broken and routed, almost before they are hurt, at the sound of the Union artillery, and stop not until they have put miles of almost impassable bogs between them and the despised Northern caitiffs. Their faithful slaves, whom they had taught to regard the Northern people as man-eaters, forsake them in the hour of trial, and evince a total want of susceptibility to the teachings of a generation. The negroes of these lower counties of South Carolina, dwelling together in masses, with few white men among them, are probably the most ignorant of their class in the Union; know least of the outer world; have seen fewer Northern Abolitionists, and have heard more homilies upon the blessings of their condition, and more warnings against the horrors to be apprehended from their pretended Northern friends. Yet they showed themselves to be totally insensible to advice and admonition, and rushed madly to the shores to greet the Invaders. Here, then, is a reed broken—a prop in the fabric of the Southern Confederacy fallen, and a delusion, which had blinded many Northern men, even, passed away.

It being now clear that the South can place no sort of confidence upon the fidelity of the slaves—and that every slave is, in fact, an enemy, ready to take the side of any invader of his native land—it may be well to look into the most recent enumeration of population to ascertain what proportion of the people of the invaded district will hail our advancing armies with joy, and welcome them as friends. I have been permitted by the Superintendent of the Census to publish the following statement of the population of the shore Counties, or Districts, of South Carolina, and a glance at the table will demonstrate that a more miserably weak and exposed frontier is not to be found on the face of the earth. The list of Districts embraces the whole coast of South Carolina, extending inland a distance of forty to fifty miles. Beaufort is the shore District which adjoins Georgia, and the others follow in order, coming northwardly to North Carolina:

CENSUS OF 1860.

Beaufort District, S. C.			
Whites	8,714	Slaves	32,500
Free colored	800	Total colored	33,300
Colleton District.			
Whites	9,250	Slaves	32,300
Free colored	352	Total colored	32,652
Charleston District.			
Whites	29,281	Slaves	37,240
Free colored	3,622	Total colored	40,912
Georgetown District.			
Whites	3,013	Slaves	18,109
Free colored	183	Total colored	18,292
Henry District.			
Whites	5,564	Slaves	2,359
Free colored	34	Total colored	2,393

It appears from this statement that, in the five coast districts or counties, there are 127,549 slaves and free colored people, against 53,822 whites—more than two enemies to one friend of the Confederate cause. Nothing but the forbearance of the General Government—a degree of forbearance never before known in the history of the world—sustains the cause of rebellion in South Carolina. The great body of the people are already with us, and burn with intense longing to be delivered from the oppression of their enemies and our enemies. Shall we accept of their proffered aid, or shall we spurn it, and assist our enemies in holding them in subjection to raise crops to feed rebel armies? This would be loving our enemies and hating ourselves.

In this connection I will remark that the proclamation of Gen. Sherman is singularly infelicitous in style. He recognizes South Carolina as a "sovereign State"—the very error in which the rebellion originates—a South Carolina error, which her Calhoun and other statesmen have inculcated for thirty years. If the State be sovereign, by what right does Gen. Sherman claim it as a part of the United States territory? The idea is simple nonsense, and will not bear a moment's investigation.

The Superintendent of the Census is having maps of the several States made, with the several classes of the population, and the amount of the staple products inscribed in each county, so as to present to the view an idea of the strength and resources of the country at a glance. The maps of the Southern States at the present time are particularly interesting, as exhibiting the weak points of the enemy, as well as his resources, to our military authorities. Every slave being a friend of the Union and an enemy of the rebellion, it is a singular fact that the weakest places in the rebel lines are those which abound most in the resources of his wealth. The above figures are taken from the map of South Carolina. These maps will form a part of Mr. Kennedy's Report on the Census, and their publication will do more than almost anything that could be imagined, to familiarize the public mind with the country and its resources. The same maps might also show the geological formations, by a little coloring, if authorized by Congress. Observer.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Capt. T. G. Pitcher, of the U. S. Army; Walter A. Dibble and lady, of Yonkers; Col. Wilmot, of England; Capt. G. N. Sands and lady, of Hong Kong; Capt. Henry W. Johnson and lady, of China; Frank Newcome, of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, of Quebec; A. G. D'Auby, of Utica; and Edward Mills, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Major Sitgreaves, of the U. S. Army; A. D. Devins, of Boston; A. C. Monson, of California; D. MacInnes, of Canada; and A. C. Hasseltine, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

W. G. Johnson, of England; Purser Bridge, from Washington; James A. Peabody, of Philadelphia; Capt. Morehouse, of the *Edinburgh*; A. Newcome Graves, of New-York; E. L. Davenport, H. Joseph Proctor, from Boston; Alexander H. Freeman, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Crosby, of New-Hampshire; and J. C. Smith, of Canandaigua, are at the Astor House.

Howard Paul, from London; J. W. Whitaker, of the U. S. Navy; George Hawes, of Saint Paul; G. H. Bradford, of Boston; E. L. Kellland, of Washington; J. M. Bullock, of Kentucky; J. A. Gordon, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Clitz, of the U. S. Army; J. G. Estefani, of Havana; and Theo. Erwood, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Major J. Van Winkle, of the U. S. Army, is at the La Farge Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres were well attended during the past week, and in consequence there were but few changes in the bills. Miss Julia Daly brought her engagement to a close at the Winter Garden on Saturday evening, having played in the "Female American Cousin" with success during the short period of her stay here. She is a fair impersonator of the purely conventional Yankee "gal," but lacks finish for the other and politer phase of Mr. Gaylor's creation. The "Octoroon" was, we suspect, the principal attraction. To-night, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence an engagement, appearing in three pieces—the "Fairy Circle," the "Magic Joke," and the "Irish Tiger."

"The King of the Mountains" is still the attraction at Wallack's. Another piece is understood to be in readiness whenever the public shall have expressed itself anxious for a change; an original piece, too, by "a gentleman of this City,"—but for the moment there is no demand for novelty. Whenever the weather is at all respectable, Wallack's Theatre is sure to be the best attended establishment in the City.

The "Seven Sons" having arrived at years of discretion, are about to throw off their frivolous habits and adopt the thoughts and language of conscious maturity. In other words, the piece has been completely rewritten, and will be given to-night for the first time. It is to be presumed that its new dress is preferable to the old one, and as that has worn pretty well, we may anticipate a new career for Miss Keene's great spectacle.

The fortunes of the Bowery Theatre seem to have been restored by the enterprise of Mr. Stickney, who has provided an admirable circus company for its patrons, and is reaping the just rewards of energetic management. There will be several important changes in the programme this week, particulars of which will be found elsewhere. Amongst the new engagements we notice the name of Herr Cline, a popular favorite of our public.

The play called the "Angel of Midnight" is still the attraction at Barnum's Museum, which, by the way, will be magnificently illuminated to-night in honor of the glorious achievements of our army and navy. There will also be a display of fireworks from the roof of the establishment.

In the way of miscellaneous entertainments our readers will always find an evening's pleasure at Hooley's Minstrels, (an admirable band,) Stuyvesant Hall; at the Alleghanians' concerts, Hope Chapel, and at Capt. Williams' whaling lecture in the lower hall of the same establishment. These are specialties that can safely be commended.

The Parisian Cabinet of anatomical curiosities will be found worthy of a visit from the medical student, or others interested in special diseases and obstetrics. The models are very carefully prepared, and are superior, we think, to any yet exhibited in this City. The Cabinet is two doors from Prince-street.

The "Alceste" of Gluck has been produced at the Paris Grand Opera, after a tedious amount of preparation. It was not successful, although the acting of Mad. Viardot seems to have kept the *habitues* awake for several hours. We notice that Mr. A. B. Marx, the author of several valuable theoretical works on music, has just published an essay on the subject of "Gluck and the Opera."

Roderick Benedix, the well-known German dramatist, has furnished two new pieces, "Das Goldteufelchen," ("The little Gold-devil,") and "Die Crinolin-enverschwoerung." ("The Crinoline conspiracy.") Madame Muehlbach has also written a farce called "Eine Pariserin nach der neuesten Mode." ("A lady of Paris after the latest fashion.")

Messrs. Paox and Koppitz are about to give a series of parlor entertainments consisting of vocal and instrumental solos, ensembles, orchestral pieces, and declamatory recitation in costume at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

Owing to the present scarcity of new German operas, the *impresari* of Deutchland are compelled to resort to the French *repertoire* for novelties. Gounod's "Faust" is slowly making the tour of the opera-houses, and running the gauntlet of German criticism. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion concerning its merits.

Miss Maria Brainerd, assisted by Mr. Gustavus Geary and Dr. Clare W. Beames, will give concerts this week at the following places: On Monday, (to-night,) at Watertown, Conn.; On Tuesday at Plymouth Hill; on Wednesday at Litchfield; on Thursday at Norfolk, and on Friday at Winsted.

Mr. Wm. Vincent Wallace is said to be writing a comic opera, the librette of which has been supplied by Mr. John Brougham.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, at latest dates, was rapidly bringing his California engagement to an end-purposing to depart for Australia in November. Mr. Jefferson had been unwell, but had recovered from his indisposition.

Mr. Bourcicault's drama of the "Colleen Bawn" continues to draw crowded houses to the Adelphi Theatre, London. On a recent occasion the pressure was so great at the doors that a poor woman was crushed to death. Under such circumstances, it is not remarkable that Mr. Bourcicault has deferred the production of the "Octoroon" until next season. Several American actors who were engaged by Mr. B. for the latter production, are enjoying their leisure in the British metropolis, and growling roundly that they have nothing to do but receive their salaries. The "Colleen Bawn," by the way, has recently been produced at the Ambigu, Paris, under the title of "Le Lac de Glenaston," the translation and adaptation having been made by M. Dennery. It does not seem to have met with much favor, nor is the skill of M. Dennery commended by the Press. It is alleged that Bourcicault's very effective drama has been mutilated and spoiled, all but the celebrated water scene being in some way changed. It is the latter only that saves the piece. It is noticeable that M. Dennery claims the authorship, and utterly ignores Bourcicault, which must be pleasing to that gentleman's sense of right. Lastly, the "Colleen Bawn" is being adapted for operatic purposes, and will be produced at the English opera during the present season—the music by Mr. Benedict.

Music and geniality always go hand in hand with the Arion Society—would that it were always so—and on Saturday night, when the members gave their first *kränzchen*, or reunion, there was a gathering of all the social and pleasant elements of which the Arion is composed. It is a pleasant custom this, beginning the season with an interchange of hospitable friendliness.

Mr. R. J. De Cordova, whose humorous lectures formed so pleasant a feature of last season's amusements, will address the Hebrew Literary Union on Tuesday evening, at Clinton Hall. The subject is one that can hardly fail to afford the lecturer a wide scope for pleasant remark, being "An Omnibus Ride up Broadway."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Singular Suit for Debt, and what Became of It.

A civil suit of more than usual interest was brought on for trial before Judge Adams Saturday. Mr. Robert Bolton, proprietor of the Bedford Young Ladies Institute, in Westchester County, sued Roswell Graves, Esq., for the recovery of money alleged to be due for the tuition of a daughter of the defendant, in the institution aforesaid. Mr. District-Attorney Winslow appeared as counsel for Mr. Graves, and Mr. Woodhull, of Westchester, as counsel for Mr. Bolton.

The first witness examined was *Mr. Bolton*, who testified that he kept a young ladies' school at Bedford, and that Mr. Graves' daughter was a pupil there from the 5th of September, 1860, until about the 5th of February, 1861, when she was removed without any notice being given to the proprietor. A circular was put in evidence, in which the terms per annum for tuition (not including extras) are set down at $180, payable semi-annually in advance, and witness testified that defendant owed him one half year's tuition and some extras.

On the cross-examination, counsel asked witness if Mr. Edward Jones, Member of Assembly elect, had a daughter there previous to the 5th of February. Mr. Woodhull objected to this question, as he did not see what it had to do with the case. Mr. Winslow replied that it might have a good deal to do with it. Mr. Graves had sent a daughter there to receive proper instruction in the sciences and the proprieties of life, and they would show that she was a roommate of Miss Jones. The defence took two grounds: first, that there was no contract, and Mr. Jones was at perfect liberty to take his daughter away when he did, and second, that he had a right to take her away for improper treatment. He proposed to show that Mr. Jones' child was made sick there through gross mismanagement, and died there, and the first information the father had of his child's death was on being informed that he would have to bring a coffin up to take his child away. These things had been told Mr. Graves by Mr. Jones, and he removed his child, and after a consultation with her, he proposed to return the child to the school, provided she was not compelled to go out in stormy weather; that she should write to her parents when she pleased, and have proper medical attendance when sick. This proposition was declined, and then the defendant offered to pay all expenses up to the day his child left the school. This was a suit. Mr. Winslow said, to recover for services never rendered. When Mr. Graves promised to settle the bill presented by Mr. Bolton, as it is sworn that he did, it was before he knew fully the practice that obtained in that school.

The Court admitted the testimony for the purpose stated, noting exceptions to its admission by the counsel on the other side. The witness answered by saying that Mr. Jones did have a child in his school, and that she died there.

Hon. Edward Jones was placed on the stand by the defendant, and testified substantially as follows: He resided at Manhattanville; in January last had a daughter, twelve years old, at the Bedford Young Ladies Institute; she was a room-mate of Miss Graves, and died there; understood from Mr. Bolton that she was sick five days; first heard of it while going down town to place of business in New-York, when a livery stable man told him that his child was dead; first heard of it from Mr. Bolton, the principal of the school, some week or ten days after she was buried; a sister and cousin of witness went after the body; knew nothing of the child's sickness until after its death; she died January 27, as witness was informed by Mr. Bolton; Bolton, when asked why he had not communicated the fact of her sickness to him, said, he did not think she was sick at all; the inmates of the house had told him that deceased was required to go into the parlor the day she died, when so swollen that her dress would not meet within six or eight inches behind; the young lady who assisted her to dress told him about the dress; when witness told Bolton of it, he did not think the child was so sick; he did not know how she got down stairs, but witness found that she was assisted down by her schoolmate; she died in bed with her schoolmate, and there was no one else with her; he had tried, but without success, to see the physician who attended her. Witness felt much aggrieved at the manner in which his child had been treated—that troubled him more in fact than her death; he made these facts known to Mr. Graves, and told him that if he had any feeling whatever for his child, he would take her away immediately; that his child had been neglected in life and after death; Mr. Graves was astonished, and went immediately to the school to see for himself; he told him to get his daughter away from the school where he could get an untrammeled opinion from her; when witness first went to the school, after his child's death, Mr. Bolton was prepared for him, and his counsel, (Mr. Woodhull,) was the first person he saw; the undertaker who attended the child said that in the whole course of his experience he never saw a body look so bad; they told him that the child had died from pure neglect and the maltreatment of a physician. The child was a special favorite in the family, and Mr. Bolton had promised several members of it to inform them even if she was only slightly unwell; her schoolmates informed witness that she wrote of her sickness, but her letters were destroyed; the very day before she died they changed her roommate because they thought Miss Graves was paying her too much attention. In reply to a question by Mr. Woodhull, witness said that Mr. Bolton was not present when he told Mr. Graves of the treatment his child had received.

The counsel for plaintiff objected to all the testimony of this witness, and when Mr. Winslow indicated that there were more witnesses to the same point, Mr. Woodhull, after consulting with his client, asked to have a non-suit entered, because they did not come from Westchester prepared with witnesses to rebut such testimony.

Mortality.—There were 102 deaths in the city last week, classified as follows: Males, 63; females, 39. Diseases: Abscess, angina, apoplexy, asthma, bleeding of the lungs, burns, cancer, casualties, compression of the brain, congestion of the heart, constipation of the bowels, diarrhœa, diptheria, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, typhoid fever, disease of the heart, disease of the liver, measles, old age, smallpox, softening of stomach, suffocation, one each; drowned, premature birth, intemperance, scrofula, 2 each; bronchitis, congestion of brain, croup, dropsy, marasmus, (infantile,) palsy, 3 each; debility, (infantile,) 5; inflammation of the lungs, 7; convulsions, (infantile,) 11; scarlet fever, 12; consumption, 18. Forty-nine of those who died were 5 years old and under.

Williamsburgh Dispensary.—During the last month 479 patients were treated in this institution. Males, 180; females, 299; 231 were natives of the United States; 698 prescriptions were dispensed. The diseases are as follows: Injuries, 12; nervous, 25; skin, 44; head, 8; abdomen, 126; mimary, 3; eye and ear, 8; fever, 22; rheumatism, 12; head, lungs and throat, 69; abscess, 3; minor surgery, 98; vaccinated, 50.

Accident.—William Linan was seriously injured on Saturday by being run over by a railroad car on Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street. He was taken to the City Hospital, and the driver of the car, named Charles E. Sargent, was arrested by Officer Clark, of the Eighth Precinct.

Committed.—John O'Shay, who attempted to kill Mr. Bennet, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, by throwing a stone at his head, just grazing it, was committed by Justice Caldam Saturday, to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case.

A Royal Carriage.—The connoisseur may feast his eyes on the most magnificent carriage that has ever been built in this country, by stopping, as we did, at the carriage repository No. 629 Broadway. The person in attendance, who is very communicative and polite withal, informed us that it was manufactured by that prince of carriage-makers, Mr. Jesse C. Hoe, for a Habanese millionaire. We suspect it is for the Captain-General of Cuba; it is stately enough for a Viceroy, if not for Queen Isabella herself. Cubaleros, go see it.

The Latest and Best War Maps.

Beaufort,
Hilton Head,
Port Royal,
Bull Bay,
Pikeville,
Cumberland Gap,
Edwards' Ferry,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED on H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents. Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

DIED.

Browne.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, suddenly, Floyd M. Browne.

The funeral will take place from the residence of F. W. Brower, 96th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

Lennon.—In this City, on Sunday night, at her residence, No. 222 1st-av., after a brief illness, Margaret Lennon, in the 68th year of her age. Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's *Times*.

Bird.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, William E. Bird, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 East 18th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Griffin.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, Caroline L., daughter of Lydia and the late George Griffin, Esq.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

Seaman.—On Friday, Nov. 15, Charles H. Seaman, Hurl-Gate Pilot.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Rutgers-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Garrison.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., Cornelius K. Garrison, Jr., son of Cornelius K. and Mary N. Garrison, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 385 5th-av., without further notice.

Gildersleeve.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, Emily Gildersleeve.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 10th-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Phelps.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, George Colby, son of John W. and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 151 East 35th-st. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

Smith.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, Mary Ann, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late John and Pamela Tice.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 419 5th-av., near 40th-st.

Asten.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, Lizzie, infant daughter of Thos. B. and Elizabeth Asten, aged 19 months.

Moore.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Mrs. Lucretia Moore, wife of the late Augustus Moore, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Gilmore, No. 299 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Burns.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Elizabeth Burns, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Jabez Burns, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Adams.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 16, Hannah W., wife of Innes C. Adams, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 216 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Vail.—In East Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Frederic Reimer, Hannah, wife of G. Vail, Sr., of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train for East Orange at 11¾ A. M. from foot of Cortlandt-st.

Van Pelt.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, at her residence, Eleanor, relict of the late Capt. Jacob Van Pelt, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, this day, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock. Boats leave Pier No. 18, North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 10¾ o'clock, and foot Whitehall-st., at 11¾ o'clock.

Houston.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, of scarlet fever, Emily, daughter of William and R. Maria Hustace, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at North Orange, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 8½ o'clock train from New-York.

Johnson.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Nov. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. C. Whitehead, Mr. Silas Johnson, aged 84 years.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church in that place, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Van Vechten.—In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 14, Eugene Beekman, fourth son of Cuyler and Harriet R. Van Vechten, aged 1 year and 6 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 507.—Nov. 16, 1861.
9, 29, 50, 30, 26, 75, 25, 22, 38, 11, 63, 64.

Kentucky, Class 506.—Nov. 16, 1861.
42, 3, 63, 75, 77, 49, 40, 33, 73, 18, 64, 67, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
China dinner and tea sets, glassware, silver and plated ware, and other house-furnishing goods, and especially our magnificent assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

We promise satisfaction in all cases.
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, in colors and gold.....$5 00
Decorated China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, rich, fit for any table.....8 50
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen.....1 60
Plain Glass Goblets, per dozen.....1 25
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, ONE AND TWO DOLLARS EACH, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Made to measure at $15, $18, $24 &c., &c., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.
Rev. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will deliver an oration on "THE UNION, ITS PERILS AND ITS HOPES," AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents. Can be obtained on and after Thursday, Nov. 14, at Babcock's bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at Rose's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

New Cartes de Visite Photographs from life, of Major-Gen. HALLECK, Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON. PRICE 25 CENTS EACH. CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS TAKEN FROM LIFE AT OUR STORE. Specimens may be seen by applying at the Album counter. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Persons interested in the Eagleswood Collegiate and Military School, are invited to assist in raising the "Star Spangled Banner" on the Common, at Eagleswood, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, (dress parade day,) at noon. Leave by Staten Island Railroad and Ferry, Pier No. 2, N. R., at 7 and 10 A. M.; returning at 4¾ P. M.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Major Richard Bunt,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry—James E. Smith, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once the active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. Richardson,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

Light Cavalry.—The first regiment of United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant J. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

NEW BOOKS.

GEN. HALLECK'S MILITARY ART.
THIRD EDITION.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY:
ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE; Or, Course of Instruction in Strategy, Fortification, Tactics of Battles, &c. Embracing the Duties of Staff, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, adapted to the Use of Volunteers and Militia. Third Edition, With Critical Notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars. By H. W. Halleck, Major-General United States Army. 1 vol. 12mo., 445 pages. With Illustrations. Price $1 25.
CONTENTS.
I.—Introduction. II.—Strategy. III.—Fortification. IV.—Logistics. V.—Tactics. VI.—Military Polity. VII.—

CITY POLITICS.

Fifth Ward Union Meeting.

SPEECH BY GEN. WALBRIDGE.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, Saturday evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, to commemorate the recent victories of the Union forces at Port Royal, S. C.

JESSE Y. SAYGEN was called upon to preside and Mr. J. HALL appointed Secretary.

Gen. M. WALBRIDGE was called upon, and on coming forward was hartily welcomed. He gave a history of the causes which led to the present rebellion, and the malignant manner in which an attempt had been made by the conspirators of the South to break up the Union. He said European Governments would soon learn we were in earnest, and that the re-establishment of the National authority on the soil of South Carolina, and the recent arrest of the rebel ministers, MASON and SLIDELL, would convince them the loyal people of this country do not intend to have a single State torn from the constellation of the National Union. That our foreign commerce had been but very little affected by the rebellion. In the present juncture of our National affairs, with an existing rebellion at home and the unfriendly intimations of Foreign Powers, we should determine upon a line of policy for our permanent protection. Let, then, the responsible authorities of this great Republic, as a nucleus, foster the present navy in some just ratio to the expanded and expanding growth of our commercial marine. Let our present war-ships be clothed in armor as speedily as the genius, enterprise and facilities of our navy-yards will allow. Then let a system be laid down as the general policy of our country, of giving bounty to ship-owners to construct vessels for the merchant service according to class and size to be determined by governmental authority: the officers to be commissioned by the government; every ship to carry for practice in time of peace one or more guns, according to her tonnage. The result of this incentive to ship-owners and ship-builders will be, we shall create in this way the most formidable commercial and naval power the world has ever seen, and upon the most satisfactory basis. Our merchant marine, bearing the broad pennant of the Union, officered under commissions in the name of the Chief Executive, bearing the insignia of authority, and carrying with them the elements of power, will be able to vindicate our honor in every sea, and be adequate to our protection. Our merchant service will then have become the militia of the seas. Nurtured for the service, and trained in schools of practice, under a thorough system of scientific education, we will achieve the noblest and most successful results. I have thus at some length claimed your attention on this important subject, because one vitally affecting this great commercial metropolis, yet destined to control the exchanges and trade of the world. But I cannot forget the mighty consequences now involved in the pending struggle between the loyal Government of the Union and those rebellious States, and that mad and unhallowed ambition which would dismember this National Union, and subvert that Constitution which binds us together as one great people. Seconded and sustained by the patriotic purposes of five and twenty millions of loyal, constitutional citizens, a half a million of men are ready to shed the last drop of their blood in upholding the pillars of the Union. An additional million, or more if required, will start to arms in this great constitutional struggle of the Government. Who is it, in this condition of things, will cry peace, when there is no peace? We desire only to maintain constitutional, well-regulated liberty, and that we mean to achieve at all hazards.

Gen. WALBRIDGE closed his eloquent and patriotic address, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the speaker and the Union.

The People's Union (Syracuse) Nominations for Councilmen.

The Convention for the Fourth District, representing the above party, met Saturday evening at No. 361 Broome-street, and organized by the appointment of W. B. HAYES, President, and W. C. HUAD, Secretary. On motion, a Conference Committee of One from each Ward was appointed to confer with other organizations for the selection of candidates for the Councilmanic District. It being suggested that the Tammany Party would not join in such conference, Mr. HOAD made a proposition that, in such case, the People's Union should join with the Mozart Republican, Hotel-proprietors' Union Club, and the National Union Committee, which would be amply sufficient to carry the District. The proposition was assented to. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Friday evening, the 22d inst.

The Convention for the Fifth District adjourned to 22d inst.

The Sixth also adjourned to 22d inst.

In the Seventh District, WM. OAKLEY, S. D. BINGHAM, JOHN BEICH, JACOB SI. LOWE, ALEXANDER BRANDON, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, were nominated.

Nomination of the Hotel Proprietors' Union Club for School Officers.

This organization Saturday evening nominated for School Commissioner of the Second Ward, J. P. HUGUENIN, of Lovejoy's Hotel; Mr. CARLETON, of the United States Hotel, for School Inspector, and H. L. PEVERS, of Powers' Hotel, and J. E. KINGSLEY, of the Howard House, for School Trustees.

For the Third Ward they nominated IRA A. LIBBEY, of Libbey's Hotel, for Commissioner; WM. G. SCHENCK, of the Merchants' Hotel, for Inspector, and CHAS. A. STETSON, of the Astor House, and D. D. WINCHESTER, of the Western Hotel, for Trustees.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 3½ P. M., at Powers' Hotel, to complete nominations.

People's Union Convention.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met Saturday night, pursuant to a call from its Chairman, WM. TUCKER, and Messrs. WILLIAM C. CONNER and ROBERT BEATTY, Secretaries. In the absence of the regular Chairman, CHARLES FOX, Esq., of the Seventh Ward, was called to the Chair. After canvassing the mayoralty question, the roll of the wards was called for nominations. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE was the only candidate named, whereupon he was declared to be the nominee of the Convention by acclamation. Messrs. Charles Fox, Elbert Robinson, A. M. Bininger, A. W. Canfield, Frederick C. Wagner, James W. Booth and Robert Beatty were appointed a Committee to tender the nomination to Mr. OPDYKE.

The nomination of Aldermen, Councilmen and Ward officers was referred to the delegates from the different Wards and Districts. The Councilmanic Convention was ordered to meet on Wednesday evening next—for the First District at the Fifth Ward Hotel; Fifth District, at the Gotham, in the Bowery; Sixth District, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street; Seventh District, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. The Ward and Aldermanic Conventions are to meet on Thursday evening.

It was then moved that the Executive Committee be called together on Monday evening, to take such action as might be necessary, after which the Convention adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman.

Councilmanic Nominations.

The Republican Councilmanic Conventions were held Saturday night, and the following candidates nominated for Councilmen at the ensuing election:

Fourth—Joseph W. Hanks, Adolphus Borst, John N. Gallagher, John Costa, James W. Sager, Henry Outwater.

Fifth—H. A. Smith, Samuel Hazeltine, William Boeckel, Thomas S. Hall, Ely Taylor and George F. Steinbrenner.

Sixth—A. B. Keech, William H. Gedney, William Orton, George Ross, Thomas Stevenson, and one more to be nominated.

Seventh—Jonathan T. Trotter, John Cooper, Hamlin Babcock, Thomas Ogilvie, C. C. Pinckney and Michael Snyder.

Nominations by the German Union League.

The Consolidated German Union League met on Sunday afternoon and nominated candidates for Councilmen for the ensuing election.

Fourth District.—Adjourned, after appointing a Conference Committee to meet on Thursday evening.

Fifth District.—Adjourned to 21st inst.

Sixth District.—Indorsed THOMAS STEVENSON, one of the Republican nominees, and appointed a Conference Committee as to the remaining nominees.

Seventh District.—HUGO WASENBOECK, MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, S. DINKELSPIEL, and Conference Committee appointed to meet on 22d inst.

Third District Police Justice.

The Tammany delegates for nominating a Police Justice for the Third District, (Eighth and Ninth Wards,) met Saturday night at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and adjourned till Thursday evening next without making a nomination.

IN THE LATE ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BY FORGED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—GEORGE CADMUS, who has a number of other names, is now on trial, charged with forgery—the bill before the jury charging the forgery of a bill of exchange, with intent to swindle Messrs. BOWEN & FOX, brokers, of this city. The case developed the fact that a number of persons throughout the United States had been approached by letters, with a view to swindle, and the mode adopted by the defendant proved him to be a most accomplished banker, understanding all the details of the business. He would forward to the parties selected, letters embracing the first and second of bills of exchange, and request them to call at their post-offices and secure a letter containing the third of the bills, which would be sent by a party whose name would be given. Sometimes three or four letters, upon the same subject, would be received from persons of a different name, and in different cities, and yet a comparison of the writing of these letters now collected together in Court, experts have sworn that they are written by the same party, that party being the defendant, whose handwriting was established by papers found on his person at the time of his arrest. Many of his letters purported to come from St. Thomas, and were marked "ship' letters, and in order to secure this post-mark the accused would present to the Postmaster a letter, apparently from a foreign country, and professing that he had just learned that it was unlawful to deliver it except through the mail, deposits it and has it marked "ship letter."

The whole of the correspondence produced in Court was of a character to deceive almost any business man, and in fact the accused had nearly succeeded in negotiating a draft for £3,000 with AUGUST BELMONT, at New York, when the whole scheme was discovered by Messrs. FRANKLIN, TAGGART, and GEO. SMITH, of the Philadelphia Detective Police force, through the suspicions of a Mr. CAUM, of Portland, Maine, who had received letters, since proved to be in the hand-writing of the accused, proposing to give Mr. CAUM's house an agency, and directing him to call for a letter that would come from St. Thomas, which would contain a draft on THOMAS DANIELS & SON, of Bristol, England.

The defence, which is conducted by CHAS. W. BROOKS, had no evidence, but in his opening he said that the Commonwealth had agreed to admit, without proof, that the accused had served a term of imprisonment in a penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.; had been pardoned on the 4th of October last, and as the alleged attempt to defraud BOWEN & FOX was on the 15th of the same month, that the defendant could not be the person.

The case is not concluded. Mr. LEWIS CASSIDY represents the Commonwealth.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 16.*

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1810, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1387, 1393, 1418, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 203, 221, 221½, 222, 226, 231, 239, 247, 250, 252, 253, 257, 260, 269½, 276, 277, 286, 294, 326, 342, 343, 347, 354, 362, 363.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2566, 2503, 711, 2605, 1747, 863, 1283, 437, 2613, 2843, 2567, 1653. *Part II.*—Nos. 2158, 1786, 1744, 2280, 1890, 1580, 1136, 2640, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 1600, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1636, 509, 1173, 1319, 815, 1593. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1522, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1626, 894, 1428, 1189, 1439, 1470.

Case of Capt. Gordon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

A motion was made in the case of Capt. Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, for a new trial. The motion was argued in behalf of the prisoner by Judge Dean, who claimed that the motion should be granted for the following reasons, among others:

Because on a general verdict of guilty, where some of the counts of the indictment are bad and some good, as this was, no judgment can be pronounced.

Because the Judge erred in charging the jury that the proving a sale of the *Erie* by Post and Knudson, her American owners, did not prove that she was not an American vessel, or throw the burden of proof that she still remained such upon the Government.

Because where a sale of an American vessel is made in a foreign country, the presumption is that it is to a foreigner.

Because the evidence did first warrant the jury in finding that Gordon was an American citizen.

Because the Court erred in charging that if Gordon was born of American parents, though born abroad, he was still an American citizen.

Because, if the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, the Court has no jurisdiction to try Gordon for an offence committed on board her in the Congo River.

Because the indictment did not charge that the negroes were not then held as slaves by the law of any of the United States.

Because there was no evidence of force having been used, and the negroes might have wanted to leave the country.

The District-Attorney argued in opposition to the motion, and the Court reserved its decision.

The Acceptor of a Draft Addressed to Him, Transferred for Value Before Acceptance, is Liable Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

The Bank of Louisville vs. *Ellery & Gibbons.*—This was an action upon a draft transferred to the plaintiffs, for a valuable consideration, in the ordinary course of business, but not accepted by the defendants until a short time subsequently to the transfer.

Upon a reference of the case, the Referee found for the plaintiffs, and so reported. The defendants appealed from that report to this branch of the Court, where the judgment below was affirmed. The following opinion was rendered:

CLERKE, P. J.—The first point taken on the appeal by the counsel of the defendants, was not presented in due time at the trial. He should have moved for a dismissal of the complaint on this ground, and thus have given the plaintiffs an opportunity to supply the defect. Besides, it is not denied that the plaintiffs are a banking corporation; and the Referee finds that the draft was transferred to them in due course of business, and was received by them in good faith, and as payment of a full and valuable consideration. The Referee also finds that the same was shortly afterwards, and before it became due, accepted by the defendants, so that the only question remaining is, whether persons who accept a bill of exchange or draft after it is received by the holders, for a full and valuable consideration, are not liable on the ground that it was not actually accepted by them at the time it was transferred to the holders. But, although it was not actually accepted by them at the time of the transfer, it was addressed to them; and this address formed an essential and constituent part of the bill; the plaintiff, on receiving it, had every reason to presume that the defendants had authorized the drawer to draw upon them, and their subsequent acceptance fully justified this presumption. The consideration of the acceptance, then, should not be deemed a past or executed one; but the acceptance should be deemed to relate back to the transfer of the draft to the plaintiffs, who may fairly be considered as receiving it on the faith of the defendants' credit, as well as upon that of the other parties to the instrument.

Many bills of exchange and drafts are discounted before they are actually transmitted for acceptance by the parties to whom they are addressed; and it would be opposed alike to the interests of commerce and the dictates of justice to hold that they are not liable after the action of the drawer, in making the draft, is ratified by the act of acceptance.

The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

One of the Irish Brigade Desires to leave his Regiment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham

In the matter of John Brady.—In this case the recruit claims to be an infant under eighteen years of age, and that he is illegally detained in Weschester County, by Col. Meagher. It is claimed that he enlisted without the consent of his parents.

The Court allowed the writ, making it returnable before the Court of Whiteplains, in the County where it is alleged the recruit is restrained of his liberty.

W. F. Howe for relator; Malcolm Campbell for Col. Meagher.

Court of General Sessions.

Alonzo Dunn, the youth who was convicted on Thursday of rape upon a little girl, 10 years of age, was yesterday sentenced by Judge MCCUNN to ten years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the shortest term allowed by law.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mourcief.

Stoggenberg vs. *Stoggenberg.*—Motion to set aside judgment, granted, on terms. The papers to be left with Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 20,797 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. and 222 bags Corn Meal, 231,298 bushels Wheat, 95,237 bushels Corn, 7,331 bushels Rye, 9,653 bushels Barley, 10,453 bushels Oats, 565 bushels Malt, 2,669 packages Provisions, and 701 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 43¾@$5 50, closing at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in Inspection Warehouse this morning 578 bbls., including 461 Pots, and 117 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand, including Western Yellow, at 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important changes have occurred in this line, either here or in Boston, during the past week. The trade demand is restricted, while that for army goods is active. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The stock of desirable goods, suited to the Western and New-England trade, is very scarce, in fact, it is difficult to fill a good-sized order for immediate delivery, but there is a fair supply of goods suited to the Southern market. The result of the naval Expedition has already had a good effect on this branch, and when a few more Southern ports are opened there will evidently be a rush to ship goods in that direction. Orders are daily coming in from the West, and fair jobbing sales have been made to the New-England trade and for the Provinces. Prices continue to be well sustained. For army work the demand continues to fall off, and there is less excitement among manufacturers. Four-months' contracts will soon expire, and the number of workmen is now quite equal to the demand and wages are again on the decline. For California there continues to be a fair demand, and advices from San Francisco report no material change. Among the exports of the week we notice 309 cases from this port by the *Jumna*, and from New-York 278 cases have been shipped. 339 cases have also been shipped to Australia during the week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,264	5,027
Since Jan. 1	79,977	176,711
Total	81,240	181,738

COFFEE—Small sales were made, to-day, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Attracts but little attention from buyers at present; prices are somewhat nominal. Sales, 200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	21	21	21¼	21¼
Middling, ℔ lb	24¼	24½	24¾	25
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	25	25¼	25½	25¾

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75 @$3 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in fair request, at rising prices, including No. 1 at $8 25, and No. 2 at $6 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request for shipmen, and home use, at full prices. Sales since our last, 24,750 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 62½; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 95, mainly at $5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 95@$6 00 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genessee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unchanged. The demand is moderate: sales 670 barrels, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine at $5 55 @$5 60; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3 10 @ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady, at $2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for MAIER'S caloric; and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, at advanced prices, the market closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 285,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 41@$1 47; Canada Club at $1 30@$1 31; White Western, at $1 40@$1 53, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome Michigan: Amber do., good to choice, at $1 40 @$1 43; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41, chiefly at $1 38@$1 40; Amber, Green Bay, at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 30@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring at $1 25@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 22@$1 27; Red State at $1 35 @$1 38; White Kentucky, $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active and less buoyant; sales 141,000 bushels, part in store and to arrive, at 62c. for demaged, 67c.@69c. for poor to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c. for prime, afloat; 69c.@70c. for sound do., in store; 70c. @71c. for Western Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Western White, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 45c.@46c.; Western at 45½c.@47c., and State at 46½c.@47½c., ℔ bush. Rye continues in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is improving; sales 13,200 bushels, including Canada, at 70c.@ 87½c. for inferior to very choice, and State at 68c.@ 75c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at $13 50@$14 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The contract for Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade, as generally understood among the trade, was as follows: 375 bbls. thin Mess Pork at $14 91 ℔ bbl.; 350 bbls. extra prime do. at $16 60 ℔ bbl.; 675 bbls. extra Mess at $13 ℔ bbl. 70,000 lbs. Bacon Sides at $7 90 ℔ 100 lbs.; 70,000 lbs. Smoked Hams at $6 ℔ 100 lbs." Cut meats are quiet at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 2,000 boxes Middles, for future delivery, at from 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand; sales since our last 370 bbls. at $12 50@$13 for extra Mess, $9 25@ $10 56 for repacked Mess, and $11@$12 for new do., ℔ bbl. Also 120 tcs. prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been light to-day at $7@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in good request at rising prices. Sales 200 bales Tampico Goat at 38c. ℔ lb.; 30 bales Curacon at 42c., each, 6 months, and 16 bales Payta, on private terms. Also, about 10,000 lbs. Central American Deer, part to arrive, at 45c.@47c. There is no stock of Deer in first hands, and but little is expected.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate at former rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@9d.; Corn, 8¾d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Grain, 9¾d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @37s. ℔ ton. Fur Havre—Flour, at 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 16c.@18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 462 tons, to Shanghai, Coal at $12 25 Mexican; a British ship, 865 tons, to Antwerp, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; a Prussian bark, 340 tons, 14,000 bushels Rye to same port, 11¾d.; a ship, 543 tons, 519 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, to Gibraltar for orders, 55s. to ports between Genoa and Malta, and both these included; a bark, 457 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, if to Marseilles, Alcohol 3c., and Light Pipe Staves $40, if to Leghorn, 3¾c. and $30; a brig, 299 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,800; a British schooner, to Martinique and back, $1 ℔ bbl.; a British schooner, 89 tons, to Savanna-la-Mar, $1,100; a brig, 275 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 under and $2 50 on deck; a British schooner, 88 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a brig, 266 tons, to Cardenas, Shooks, 50c.; a bark, 344 tons, to Havana, $2,100; a brig, 243 tons, to same port, $1,600; a schooner, 248 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,800; a British brig, 280 tons, to St. Thomas, Coal, $4 75; a brig, 238 tons, to Bermuda and back, $1,100; a British schooner, to Bermuda, $900; a ship, 1,040 tons, Tobacco, to Genoa for orders; a brig, 199 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; a ship, 994 tons, to Havre; a brig, 198 tons, from Sicily to New-York, and a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to Demarara, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"CAPT. WILKES TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY."

Carte de visite Photographic Portraits of Capt. WILKES, United States Navy, Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, } Confederate Commissioners. Hon. WM. M. MASON, }
For sale by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway.
Price 25 cents each. Can be sent by mail. Remittances may be made in postage stamps.
Also, Com. DUPONT, and 500 other eminent Americans. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION OF NURSES FOR THE ARMY
Is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, From 10 to 11 o'clock,
In Room No. 24 Cooper Union,
Where applications are received.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAUrant and dining-saloon, situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates; will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Parsippany, New-Jersey.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING-BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
FOR LADIES:
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.
FOR CHILDREN:
KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description, GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
SEVERAL BUNDRED PIECES
OF
PARIS EPINGLINES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
from 50 cents upwards, in all the fashionable shades. Also BLACK. The above goods were purchased at the
GREAT CASH AUCTION SALE
of last week, at 40 per cent. less than importer's prices.

EMBROIDERIES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer some
DECIDED BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
BREAKFAST SETS at 25 cents, and upwards,
Embroidered COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SKIRTS, HEMSTITCH and PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, at one-half the cost of importation. Also,
500 dozen best quality KID GLOVES at 65 cents per pair, with a new lot of
EMBROIDERED BLACK KID GLOVES,
in the most fashionable shades, just arrived,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS. PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
100 dozen CORDED LINEN COLLARS, with fancy buttons, at 12½ cents each.
25 dozen NEEDLEWORK DITTO, at 20 cents each.
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 cents each and upwards.
300 TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED PETTICOATS, extra widths.
REAL SHETLAND VEILS AND VEIL BAREGES, all colors.
Also,
1,000 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 18 cents each, value 37½.
500 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 25 cents each, value 50.
1,200 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 30 cents each, value 60.
750 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 37½ cents each, value 75.
1,000 PURE LINEN BOSOMS, 50 cents each, value $1.
Purchased at the late cash auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE
IN
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of First-class Goods, the whole to be sold REGARDLESS OF COST,
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c., just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet sets, 75c., $1 and $1 25; regular price, $2 25 and $3.
650 French Embroidered Swiss sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular price, $8.
1,000 Colored Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 50 cents; regular price, $1 50.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased largely at recent auction sales, and can offer
NEW DRESS GOODS AT
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, BROCHE OTTOMANS, PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOES, EMBROIDERED REPS, FOULARDINES, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.
Also, an immense assortment of
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, DOUBLE SHAWLS, STRIPED AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
An inspection only is requested,
No. 305 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING
may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Large additions will be Made to our stock of
VELVET, SILK, BEAVER,
AND FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the latest Paris shapes,
At exceedingly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Large stock selling at prices to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS CALLED to our RIBBON STOCK. We have Ribbons which we are offering under cost to clear the lot.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 8th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A BOLD STROKE—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars,

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EXCHANGE.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 182 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 74 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper at reasonable points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (6 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Raudolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of young men dragging out miserable, discontented lives for want of a better knowledge of these essential branches, which can be acquired, day or evening, in strictly private rooms (if desired,) at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 688 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or, by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

LIMITED TO TWELVE PUPILS.—A GRADuate of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of H. E. Beddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 23th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

A SELECT CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most successful teachers of that language. For particulars, apply to GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary, Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Rev. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A gentleman is wanted, in a school in Central New-York, to teach the Languages and Mathematics. He must be a married man, and his wife capable of superintending the boarding department of the school. Such a one may hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with full particulars, stating age, experience, salary required, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 39, Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. A. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of Spanish, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 139 Clinton, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 68 Newark, N. J., for one week.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LAdy, who has taught in England, France, and in this country, desires a few more private pupils, or a more permanent engagement, in or near the City. She teaches English, German, French and music thoroughly. Terms moderate. Address Miss D. E. F., 58 Clinton Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 42d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT STATUARY, MARBLE VASES, AND BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, VASES, &c.
By order of Messrs. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
At the salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of fine statuary, groups and figures, Bardiglio and Sienna vases, large Hebe do., Taxtas, Urns, and a large variety of beautiful marble goods.
ALSO,
Superb bronze, marble and gilt clocks, bronze groups, &c., and many other costly and
PARISIAN CHINA VASES,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever.
Among the REAL MARBLE STATUARY will be found:
FIRST GRIEF OF LIFE, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
PAN PLAYING THE PIPES, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
PAN RAISING A BACCHANTE, an original, by Mariano Caifassi.
BAS RELIEVO. SOUL MOUNTING TO HEAVEN, by Mariano Caifassi.
THE RAPE OF THE SABINES—JEAN BOLOGNA.
VENUS, of THORSWALDSEN.
VENUS, of CANOVA.
DAVID, of MICHAEL ANGELO.
THE THREE GRACES of CANOVA.
VENUS, of JEAN BOLOGNA.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c., AT AUCTION.
We would call attention to the sale of unclaimed goods, &c., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 Newst. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st.,
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT'S ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of horses, pony Rockaway, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c.,
among which is a
SPLENDID GRAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle, of great endurance and good action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE,
6 years old, 16½ hands high, of fine style, sound and kind. Also,
A FINE BLOOD BAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, of good style and action, sound and kind.
These horses are all of high cost and first-rate animals. They have been used alternately, all three driving each with the other perfectly well in double harness, and equally so in single. The black horse is an excellent saddle horse—has been used as Col. Scott's charger—of fine style and action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BAY PONY,
8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, has been used altogether as a saddle pony: is very valuable for ladies or children.
Also, a Rockaway carriage in good order; together with double harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.
E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues at the autioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BOWNE BROS., Westchester.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, Nov. 21.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a well selected stock of boots and shoes, well adapted for City and country trade.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private family for six months or more, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE IN RYE, ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from depôt, to be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of D. B. Bell, Esq., No. 38 Warren-st., N. Y., or Mr. A. ENNIS, Rye.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ANY OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 46 Madison-square Post-office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 IS hereby offered by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the 3d day of November, 1861, at Fishkill Landing, murdered PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMERY, of Brooklyn; said reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District-Attorney that the arrest and conviction of such person or persons was caused by the party or parties claiming said reward.
D. EMERITY, No. 74 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pachard, Milford and Amelomink tanneries, for sale by SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 123 Gold st. corner of Frankfort.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fail Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhoes or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Suppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Inveterate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding and Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE BANJO.
MR. GEO. C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
Is now giving lessons in Brooklyn. All persons having the least doubt of Mr. Dobson's supremacy over all other performers on the banjo, are cordially invited to call and hear him play a selection from the different operas. Mr. Dobson's hours for tuition are every evening, from 5 until 9 o'clock. Ladies taught also, and advanced sooner than on the guitar. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 249 Bridge-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, by Thomas Baker; price 25 cents each. Also, "Our General Quickstep" and "Laura Keene Waltz," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment. Each with beautiful lithograph of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Celeste Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $125 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 813 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scale and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at W. WALKER'S music-store, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND-HAND MELOdeon. Any one having one to dispose of, will address MELODEON, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints an 1 lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & BONOHUE'S, No. 296 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers
The cans for kerosene oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—J. SMITH DODGE & SON, NO. 10 East 17th-st., by the aid of recent mechanical improvements, are able to make a better set of fourteen teeth for $2 than they have ever before been charged $100 for.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the Cause, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Astringents, Ipstruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYHALL, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. TOWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

The intervention of France, England and Spain in Mexico.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY SIGNED IN LONDON.

ANOTHER HINT OF ULTERIOR DESIGNS.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE STATION, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., via Queenstown 7th, passed this point at 5¼ o'clock yesterday (Saturday) evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the news dispatch obtained.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th; and the *Etna*, from New-York, on the 6th inst.

The *City of Manchester* had stormy and, northerly winds.

She has a full cargo, and 146 steerage and 21 cabin passengers.

The Convention between France, England and Spain for intervention in Mexico, was signed in London on the 31st of October. Active preparations were making, and a letter had been received, saying that three docked men-of-war will be sent to Mexico. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The London *Times* editorially condemns Secretary SEWARD's dispatch to Lord LYONS, and maintains the right of foreign Governments to call attention to a constitutional provision. It also ridicules Mr. SEWARD's manifesto to the Governors of the States, relative to fortifications, &c.

In another column the *Times* exposes Lord LYONS, bad grammar. It says the English side was argued exceedingly ill and the American side with much ability, but the only result is to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal, as regards American citizens and violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London *Herald* says Lord LYONS has exposed England to rebuff, without a right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a difference to England. The *Herald* then attacks Earl RUSSELL for impertinence, in lecturing on the American Constitution and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says he will find he has drifted on to war.

The *Post* says that Secretary SEWARD has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The *Daily News* thinks the course pursued by the Government premature, indiscreet and inconsiderate.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The remains of TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, brought from America, were honored with a public funeral.

The demonstration by the French troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested and demanded evacuation, and France had proposed a negotiation.

A belief had gained ground that a large loan was urgently required by the French Government.

It was reported that some negro children had been publicly sold as slaves in the French establishments at Gaboon.

The Bourse was quiet and firm; Rentes 68f. 35c.

The other Continental news is generally unimportant.

The affairs of Hungary and Poland were unchanged.

Count LAMBERT, Governor of Poland, had been replaced by Gen. LUDOIS on account of ill health.

A treaty had been concluded between Prussia and China.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday were 7,000 bales. The market is easier and dull, with a downward tendency, but quotations remain unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were restricted to 3,000 bales, and the market closed on Tuesday at a nominal partial decline.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns having a downward tendency, and quotations are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—NOV. 6.

The market is generally quiet and steady, except for WHEAT, which has an upward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady, at 29s.@35s. 6d. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 2d. on inferior qualities. Quotations are—Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s. 6d.; Red Southern, 12s. 7d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 4d. CORN easier; Mixed, 33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 9d.; White, 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—NOV. 6.

The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. RIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote: BEEF, dull; PORK, dull and downward; BACON, steady at 34s.@36s.; LARD, quiet; TALLOW, steady but quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—NOV. 6.

ASHES is quiet and steady. RICE inactive. COFFEE buoyant. ASHES firm, at 36s. for Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL active at 35s.@35s. 6d. RESIN quiet; common 12s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has an advancing tendency; quoted at 69s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency, and has advanced 1s. ₩ quarter. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE upward. TEA buoyant. TALLOW firm at 51s. 6d.@52s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales, up to the evening of the 5th, were: Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 39@38¾, discount; Erie Shares, 26@26¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, NOV. 6.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for Money.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 25,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an upward tendency, and a trifling advance on all qualities. The sales to speculators and exporters reached 17,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. CORN very dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₩ quarter; Mixed 32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—Beain advancing; common, 14s. 3d. a 14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer; quoted at 70s.

LONDON, 7th.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Erie, 25¾@26¾; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 39¼@38¼ discount; New-York Central, 69.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Pursuant to orders from Superintendent KENNEDY, the police, under Capts. MOUNT and DIXON, took charge on Saturday morning of the two steamers *Borussia* and *City of New York*, which were to sail for Europe. About 10 o'clock Inspectors DILKS and LEONARD repaired to the docks, and took command of the police arrangements. They had charge of the gates, and admitted no one without a passport. The *City of New-York* sailed at her appointed hour, but the *Borussia* was detained three hours later, owing to the fact that about twenty passengers were unprovided with passports. Superintendent KENNEDY telegraphed to Washington, and soon received permission from the State Department for their leaving.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—An unknown woman was brought to the Fourteenth Ward Station last evening in an insensible condition, and died soon afterwards, supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, the stable of GEORGE MURPHY, No. 235 East Thirteenth-street, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $30. No insurance.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Battle of Port Royal.

The Terrific Character of the Bombardment—How the Forts were Evacuated—The Bravery of the Rebel Troops Extolled.

The battle of Port Royal will be [illegible] one of the best fought and best conducted battles which have signalized the war in which we are engaged. If Gen. RIPLEY had been appointed a General to command two months sooner everything would have been in a better state of preparation. But those two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence. Within the time left for him, Gen. RIPLEY did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish, to put our coast in a state of preparation. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points forts were [illegible] Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed enabled us to make them only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs.

[illegible] Island of Hilton Head was [illegible] by Gen. DRAYTON. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. WAGENER, Major ARTHUR HUGER and Capt. YATES, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. RIPLEY to aid in directing the artillery. Col. DUNOVANT commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generally allowed Capt. ELLIOTT, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort. The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as our invaders would have ordered, if they could, to carry on their operations. In such a sketch of the battle as, amid the excitement and the thousands of baseless rumors, we are enabled to present to our readers, a brief review of the earlier events of this memorable week will not be uninteresting.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The great fleet of the enemy passed our bar on Sunday, the 3d inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore TATNALL, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the harbor, and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed up to within a mile of them and opened its fire, the scene was an inspiriting one, but almost ludicrous in the disparity of the opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire almost immediately. After an exchange of some twenty shots Commodore TATNALL retired, and was not pursued.

About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Forts Walker and Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw a number of shells in over our works, inflicting no damage on Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard. This engagement lasted, with short intervals, for nearly two hours, when the enemy drew off. The steamers made a similar but shorter reconnoissance on Wednesday evening, but without any important results. On the next day the weather was rough, and the fleet lay at anchor five or six miles from shore. During the day several straggling transports came up, swelling the number of vessels to forty-one. All Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, our men stood at their guns, momentarily expecting an attack, and expecting only such scanty rest and refreshment as chance afforded.

THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been dispatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate *Wabash*, the flag-ship of Com. DUPONT, in the van. As the long line of formidable-looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open, and bristling with guns of the heaviest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at 8½ o'clock. Until the *Minnesota* came within the range of and directly opposite our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still. Suddenly the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire, and the action was begun.

Almost immediately afterwards, the batteries of Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance, also opened their fire. The enemy at first did not reply; but as the second steamer came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and the shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making in all seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works.

From this moment the bombardment was incessant and terrific; one by one the propellers bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The *Minnesota*, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she repassed. Then the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from four hundred guns, many of them the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even 13-inch bore (for a sabot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard) was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed continuous.

Meanwhile our garrisons were making a gallant defence. They kept up a vigorous and well-directed fire against their assailants, and, notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would haul off and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the forts. Although the sides of the *Minnesota* are of massive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers adopted another and more successful plan of attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor, so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross-fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the fort. Thus three various converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within a half mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, become dismounted, and were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened until 1 o'clock. By that time the dreadful condition of the fort became too apparent to be disregarded longer. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the defences were terribly shattered; the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

FORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself, the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for running this perilous gauntlet were soon made. Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket, and carried off by four men. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered off, each one as best he could, towards the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment, who remained in the fort for an hour after their comrades had left. Among those who remained were Capt. HAGER, with six men; Lieut. MCCREARY, with four men; and Lieut. BISCHOFF, with four men. These worked three guns until about two o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted, and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. DUNOVANT ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. ELLIOTT at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. HAMKINS, one of Gen. RIPLEY's Aids, who had gotten together some twelve flats of Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From there they passed to Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Pocotaligo without the loss or injury of a man. In this fort none were killed, and but five were wounded, and two of these were wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven on the powder without the wet wad preceding it.

EVACUATION OF BAY POINT.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gunboats, while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategetic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with

THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT.

The Visit of the United States Gunboats---Panic of the Rebels.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 16.

The subjoined letter from an intelligent officer on board the steam-frigate *Pawnee* reached us late last evening, having been brought by the *Coatzacoalcos*, which arrived at New-York early yesterday morning. It brings the latest intelligence which has yet come to us from the seat of our operations at Port Royal, and affords a sufficient answer to the speculations of the Charleston press, which come to us by way of Fortress Monroe, respecting the condition of affairs at Beaufort:

STEAM-FRIGATE PAWNEE,
PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 11, 1861.

Our gunboats went up to Beaufort yesterday, and found the town and the river banks deserted by the white residents. Parties of negroes were breaking open houses and plundering at leisure. The panic exceeds description.

We are informed that the families on the main land, as well as on this group of sea islands, have fled to the interior, in some cases taking their negroes. These, generally, however remain, and some dozens have come into camp, and have been set at work by the army.

Truly South Carolina's day of reckoning has come. She has sown the wind; she is reaping the whirlwind. There is a singular fitness in striking the effective blow at this bold iniquity here in its birthplace. In April last, our flag was for the first time dishonored, on her soil, with such pealing shouts of triumph, and such thundering salvos of artillery, as made the whole State tremble. God grant that it may forever float there.

Hilton Head, upon which the south fort stands, is 10 feet above high water. The parapet of the fort is some 20 feet higher. It is protected by a deep ditch with a stockade. It is constructed on approved scientific principles, with angles, traverses, a curtain, bomb-proofs, well-protected magazines, well supplied with ammunition and rifle-pits. Twenty-five guns were found in the fort, fifteen of which (with an equal number in the fort at Bay Point, on the north side) swept the channel of the entrance; of these the flanking guns were rifled pieces of the heaviest calibre, 80-pounders; while an enormous 10-inch Columbiad occupied the centre, with a 9-inch shell gun beside it. The remainder were 42-pounders and 32-pounders, navy patterns, taken from the artillery park at Norfolk Navy-yard. There was a furnace for heating shot. The rifled guns were cast in the moulds of 9 and 10-inch Columbiads, and rifled with a six-inch bore. These and the Columbiads are new, and bear the stamp of ANDERSON's Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond. Abundance of shot and shell, grape and canister, were left about all the guns. The scene on entering the fort was extremely interesting. Everything bore testimony to the terrible effect of the "*feu d'enfer*" of the preceding four hours. The sand was strewed with fragments of exploded shells, which had performed the woodwork and tore up the turf from parapet and traverses everywhere. Five guns of the fifteen just named were dismounted, the 10-inch Columbiad among them. Two 32-pounders were thrown down, with their carriages in fragments lying upon them. Twenty-four bodies were left unburied in the inclosure, while others and many wounded have been found in the groves beyond the camp.

I was more than ever surprised and gratified with our success after my visit, and well appreciated the remark of a veteran officer, who exclaimed, after examining the position and force of the batteries, "How did we ever survive that fire and take these forts?" But the very boldness of the attack assured its success. Instead of fighting the forts at anchor, and exposed to their enfilading fire in the channel, Flag-Officer DUPONT steamed the entire squadron through the passage, and attacked the batteries in flank from the inside of the Bay, thus preventing half their guns from being brought to bear upon us, and keeping entirely out of range of one fort, while raining shells upon the other. The vessels followed each other in slow circles, the *Wabash* leading, each delivering its fire as the guns would bear, and as long as within range. As the tide rose the circles swept nearer to the shore, and the most effective firing was done at one thousand or twelve hundred yards.

The enemy stood gallantly to their guns, but their hopes sank when the boast of their officers, that they would sink our ships if they tried to pass their line of fire, was falsified by our bold dash through. Our near approach saved us from being struck by most of their shot and shell, which were aimed high and whistled harmlessly over our heads. A movement of two gunboats up the bay, after their fire slackened, caused them to desert the forts and flee across the islands to avoid being cut off. Had we pilots for the creeks in which their steamers were concealed, the entire force of three thousand men might have been captured.

The fort on Bay Point is similar to the south fort, and as heavily armed. I have not visited it yet.

The bay is magnificent; it is as accessible as Hampton Roads, with as deep water, and our squadron rides as safely as there. We have heard but little of it, but there is not a better harbor on the coast.

A REBEL LETTER FROM FORT WALKER.

An officer of the United States steamer *Dienville* furnishes the following copy of a letter found at Fort Walker, Port Royal, dated

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I wrote you and mother about two weeks ago; I have not received an answer from either. I am more than anxious to hear from you and all the family. We are in a fever of excitement. Col. HEYWARD received last night an order from the Secretary of War to get everything ready for an attack, for LINCOLN's fleet has left for our port. We have about 1,500 men here. Col. HEYWARD has sent to Savannah for 500 more, which are expected to arrive to-morrow. It is impossible for the beggars to pass our fort. If our men prove true to South Carolina, which I believe they will, we can give them two shells to their one, and any quantity of hot shot and cold shot that they need. We have plenty on hand. Last week there were three steamers placing buoys about three miles from us, sounding out our channel. I hope in my next letter I will be able to give you an account of a thundering defeat of the Yankee fleet. Say howdye to all our folks for me. I am in good health, I hope this will find you the same.

Yours, BILLY.

To H. M. SCHROEDER, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

There has been no change in recruiting since our last report, but the recruiting parties are anticipating a revival of business as soon as the cold weather sets in. In ordinary times this anticipation might be fulfilled, even to the extent of causing the suspension of recruiting altogether, on account of more men being enlisted than the service required, but at present there are so many offices open for general service, and for different regular regiments, as well as for the volunteers, that a moderate influx of recruits would make very little difference in the returns from any one office. It is reported that recruiting for general service will be suspended, and that each regiment will be left to provide its own recruits, instead of drawing them from a general depôt like Governor's Island. The establishment of recruiting offices for the First, Third and Eighth Regiments of Infantry has doubtless given rise to this report.

The number of men enlisted in New-York last week was about 100. Boys between 12 and 16 years of age are still sent to Fort Columbus on trial to learn music,—the company of music boys not being full yet.

Scarcely any recruits have come in from the country stations during the last six weeks.

The First Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, now numbering between six and seven hundred men, remains at Fort Hamilton, but is expected to leave very shortly. The Twelfth has had to give up its headquarters to the Eighth Infantry, which, as we reported a few days ago, is being reorganized under the superintendence of its new Colonel, PERCAIRN MORRISON.

Several men of the Third Artillery, which passed through here on Friday, as already reported, were left behind, and have had to report on Governor's Island. After a sojourn of some years on the frontiers and in California, they could not resist the temptation of a little civilized enjoyment, and were, in consequence, left behind.

Some of the non-commissioned officers of the Third Artillery and Sixth Infantry have passed the necessary examination and been very strongly recommended for commissions, which they hope to get on their arrival in Washington.

Naval recruiting in this City progresses very satisfactorily. Two hundred and seventy-three men were shipped last week, being an increase of seventy-three over the previous week. The number of disposable

[illegible] the *De Soto*.

The following vessels are at [illegible] Navy-yard:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City.....	9	Relief.....	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Andrew.....	2

[illegible] three vessels in the course of construction—two of which are nearly ready to be launched. The steamer *De Soto* is off the battery, and the ship Nightingale is at the Atlantic dock discharging her cargo.

The forces in New-York Harbor are:—

	Men.		
Governor's Island.....	700	North Carolina.....	800
Fort Hamilton.....	1,000	Marine Barracks.....	150
Fort Lafayette.....	85	Vessels in Harbor.....	300
Bedloe's Island.....	50		
		Total.....	3,085

GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *Constitution* arrived from New-York this afternoon. It is understood that 3,000 men of Gen. BUTLER's division will embark on board of her, and accompany the transports on Wednesday These troops depart thoroughly armed with complete camp and field equipage.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE A HUMBUG—WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE AND MCCULLOCH—DEPREDATIONS—IMPORTANCE OF THE SECRET SERVICE IN THE ARMY—THE RETREAT, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

It is getting to be quite generally believed that the battle, so much expected a few days since, was a little bit of humbug, gotten up by the friends of the late Commander. We were informed that the enemy was in force twelve miles distant—we would attack them in the morning—tremendous enthusiasm at the nearness of the battle, and the promise of Gen. FREMONT to lead them to the attack in person! Wouldn't it be cruel to remove the General at such a moment? Wouldn't it excite a mutiny among the soldiers if such a thing were done in their then excited and enthusiastic condition?

Alas! no—there was some grumbling—possibly profanity—in gutteral German—"only this, and nothing more." Scarcely is Gen. FREMONT out of town ere it is found that no enemy is within fifty miles, nor has there been one nearer, save a party of about one hundred, which, upon close examination, was found to be quite as much like Home Guards as anything else. So much for "leading the forces into battle the next morning,"—so much for an attempt to get up a little excitement.

It is now beyond all doubt that PRICE is on Flat Creek, near Cassville, and that he is fortifying that point. MCCULLOCH is probably on Cranie Creek, 32 miles from here, on the Cassville road, with a small advance. People who know the country say that the position taken by PRICE is one rendered almost impregnable by nature, which quality can be bettered by very little labor. The point is situated upon high bluffs, reached only by a gorge not a half mile in width—the whole densely timbered, rough to an extent that will interfere materially with the movement of artillery, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the shot-gun tactics of the rebels.

Gen. HUGHES and his powerful escort returned in safety from their visit to Wilson's Creek. They buried all the skeletons they could find, and left the ground, many of them, with a better idea of a battle-field than they ever before entertained.

One of the most serious evils that the troops inflict upon the people here, is the using of their fences. The National forces occupy an area that extends some two miles from the city in all directions, and within this space there are scarcely a dozen yards of fence left standing. When the scarcity of timber is considered, it will easily be seen that throwing such an immense extent of country into a common, is an irreparable evil. I do not know, however, as it really makes matters worse than before. People had lost all their horses and agricultural implements, so that the want of land to work will not be felt. If they could manage to put in a crop, the fact that their cattle, hogs and sheep are all taken, obviates the necessity of fencing, so that, after all, their condition is not much worse.

One of the prominent departments in the war is that of scouting or "secret service." No other branch of the service requires men of more nerve, endurance and daring than this; and probably, in respect to possessing men of this stamp, the Western Department is particularly fortunate. The branch of secret service is in charge of Col. RICHARDSON, who has in his employ a large number of men, generally natives of Missouri, and thoroughly acquainted with all portions of the State, and who are prepared on all occasions to adapt themselves to circumstances—to be Secessionists, travelers, negro-buyers—to skulk days and weeks in the "brush"—to constantly carry their lives in their hands, and always be ready for any emergency.

There are several men in the State who have made themselves famous by their success in the capacity of guides and scouts. Among these is JOHN L. CONSALUS, a resident of the State for some years, but whose relatives are prominent citizens of the western portion of Saratoga County, New-York. Another one is WM. WELLS, also a Missourian, a man of gigantic stature, infinite daring and endurance, and who, as well as CONSALUS will be remembered by all who shared the expedition of Gen. LYON from Booneville to Springfield. Both these men have incurred dangers and met with adventures that would give high interest to the pages of romance, some of which I hope to "dish up" in some future letter.

Another gentleman who has obtained considerable prominence as a scout and soldier, is Maj. CLARK WEIGHT, who commands a squadron of the same character as himself. Maj. WEIGHT moved from Ohio to Polk County, Missouri, in 1858, and buying a large amount of prairie commenced the business of stock raising. He was just before married to a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and determination, who proved herself eminently fitted for the duties which their new life imposed upon them. He prospered greatly, and in a short time had erected a fine house, furnished in the best style possible, had two young children, an amiable wife, a good home, and was adding rapidly to an originally large fortune.

Last Winter, when the roar of secession came up from South Carolina, he heard it in common with others of his neighbors, but while avowing himself in favor of sustaining the Union, he determined to attend strictly to his own business. He had no hesitation in expressing his sentiments of loyalty to the Government, but he did it quietly, and with a view not to give offence. Soon after, at a Baptist meeting near his residence, a few of the brethren, after refreshing their spiritual appetites with the crumbs of the sanctuary, took his case into consideration, and unanimously determined that he should be made to leave the country, appointing a Committee of three to inform him of their decision.

One of the party, although an ardent Secessionist, happened to be a personal friend of WEIGHT, and hastening away, informed him of the meeting, and that the Committee would wait on him the next day, Monday. WEIGHT thanked his kind friend, and then, like a dutiful husband, laid the case before his wife, and asked her advice. She pondered a few moments, and then asked if he had done anything to warrant such a proceeding. Nothing. "Then let us fight!" was the reply, and to fight was the conclusion. Weight was plentifully supplied with revolvers; he took two, and his wife another, loaded them carefully, and waited further developments.

Monday afternoon three men rode up and inquired for Mr. WEIGHT. He walked out, with the butt of a revolver sticking wardily from his coat-pocket, and inquired their wishes. The revolver seemed to upset their ideas. They answered nothing in particular, and proceeded to converse upon everything in general, but never alluded to their errand. Finally, after a half hour had passed, and the men still talked on without coming to the mission, WEIGHT grew impatient, and asked if they had any special business; if not, he had a pressing engagement, and would like to be excused. Well, they had a little business, said one, with considerable hesitation, as he glanced at the revolver butt.

"Stop!" said WEIGHT, "before you tell it, I wish to say a word. I *know* your business, and I just promised my wife on my honor as a man that I would blow h—l out of the man who told me of it, and by the eternal God I'll do it! Now tell me your errand!" and as he concluded he pulled out his revolver and cocked it. The fellow glanced a moment at the deadly looking pistol, and [illegible] the stalwart form of WEIGHT, who was glaring at him with murder in his eye, and concluded to postpone the engagement. The three rode away, and reported the reception to their principals.

The next Sunday, after another refreshing season the brethren again met and took action upon the contumacy of Mr. WEIGHT. The captain of a company of Secessionists was present, and after due deliberation, it was determined that upon the next Thursday he should take his command, proceed to WEIGHT's, and summarily eject him from the sacred soil of Missouri. WEIGHT's friend was again present, and he soon communicated the state of affairs to Mr. W., with a suggestion that it would save trouble and bloodshed if he got away before the day appointed.

WEIGHT lived in a portion of the country remote from the church and the residence of those who were endeavoring to drive him out, and he determined, if possible, to prepare a surprise for the worthy Captain and his gallant forces. To this end he bought a barrel of whisky, another of crackers, a few cheeses, and some other provisions, and then mounting a black boy upon a swift horse, sent him around the country inviting his friends to come and see him, and bring their arms. By Wednesday night he had gathered a force of about 300 men, to whom he communicated the condition of things and asked their assistance. They promised to back him to the death. The next day they concealed themselves in a corn-field, back of the house, and awaited the development of events.

A little after noon the Captain and some eighty men rode up to the place and inquired for Mr. WEIGHT. That gentleman immediately made his appearance, when the Captain informed him that, being satisfied of his Abolitionism, they had come to eject him from the State.

"Won't you give me two days to settle up my affairs?" asked WEIGHT.

"Two days be d—d! I'll give you just five minutes to pack up your traps and leave!"

"But I can't get ready in five minutes! I have a fine property here, a happy home, and if you drive me off you make me a beggar. I have done nothing, If I go, my wife and children must starve!"

"To h—ll with your beggars! You must travel!"

"Give me two hours!"

"I'll give you just five minutes, not a second longer! If you aint out by that time, there the gallant soldier swore a most fearful oath, I'll blow out your cursed Abolition heart!"

"Well, if I must, I must!" and WEIGHT turned toward the house, as if in deep despair, gave a preconcerted whistle, and almost instantly after the concealed forces rushed out and surrounded the astounded Captain and his braves.

"Ah, Captain!" said WEIGHT, as he turned imploringly towards him, "won't you grant me two days—two hours, at least, my brave friend, only two hours in which to prepare myself and family for beggary and starvation—now do, wont you?"

The Captain could give no reply, but sat upon his horse shaking as if ague-smitten.

"Don't kill me!" he at length found voice to say.

"Kill you! No, you black-livered coward, I won't dirty my hands with any such filthy work. If I kill you, I'll have one of my niggers do it! Get down from that horse!"

The gallant captain obeyed, imploring only for life. The result of the matter was that the whole company dismounted, laid down their arms, and then as they filed out were sworn to preserve their allegiance inviolate to the United States. An hour after Mr. WEIGHT had organized a force of 240 men for the war, and by acclamation was elected captain. The next Sunday, he started with his command to join the National troops under LYON, stopping long enough on his way to surround the Hard-shell Church, at which had augmented all his miseries. After the service was over, he administered the oath of allegiance to every one present, including the Reverend Peckskniff, who officiated, and then left them to plot treason and worship God in their own peculiarly pious and harmonious manner.

He soon after became Major WEIGHT, and still continues in command of the crowd he enlisted at the beginning. He is as brave as he is intelligent and indefatigable, and has already done the Government important service, both in actual conflict and in making reconnoissances and furnishing intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts, strength and intentions.

Last evening the prisoners taken by the Confederates in the battle between ZAGONYI and PRICE, to the number of thirteen, reached here from PRICE's camp at Cassville. They came through in two days, but bring no news of importance. Before leaving, they were furnished with the following:

HEADQUARTERS MO. STATE GUARD,
CAMP CASSVILLE, Nov. 3, 1861.

The following prisoners of war to the State of Missouri—W. W. Weaver, Thos. Grey, Wilson S. Bell, Antoine Caska, Jas. L. Poelun, Wm. Haskett, Alvin Snanker, Richard Forrester, C. L. Rosenburgh, Wm. Jrauenlicht, Robert Lee, John Ettner, Jos. Lackey—having been released upon taking an oath not to serve against the State of Missouri or the Confederate States of America, unless regularly exchanged, are herein granted a safe conduct on their way to the headquarters of the Federal forces at or near Springfield, and the pickets, both Confederate and State, will pass them on their way. By order Gen. S. PRICE.

HORACE A. BRUNEL, Inspector-General.

The first and third names of the above belong to the First Missouri, the second to the Irish Dragoons, the balance to the Body Guard. They state that they were treated in the best possible style—that is, they had the same to eat and drink as did the Confederates themselves. They were the recipients of a good deal of abuse from the chivalrous gentlemen who act the rôle of privates in the Southern portion of the drama; but from the officers they received only the most courteous and humane treatment. They say that the Confederates state their entire force here at the time of ZAGONYI's charge to have been 1,500, but that the fighting on their part was done by some 300 infantry. The desperate gallantry of the Body Guard in charging such an immensely superior force was a theme of frequent admiration and astonishment to the Confederates.

Yesterday there was a grand council of war held at the headquarters of Gen. HUNTER, the prominent subject of discussion, it is said, being the propriety of advancing or withdrawing. It is confidently asserted that a conclusion to advance and a conclusion to withdraw was reached—which is the true one I am unable to say.

Reports from below this morning have it that the Confederates are firing everything in the way of forage and provisions—in fact a scouting party of Nationals last evening caught a small force of PRICE's men in the act of setting fire to some wheat-stacks near the Wilson Creek battle-ground. This would indicate that if we follow them much further South, there will be little left in the way of forage.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

The result of this council is becoming known—ASBOTH and SIGEL's divisions have gone down and taken possession of the battle-ground; the balance of the force is in full retreat for St. Louis. Whether the movement of SIGEL and ASBOTH is simply intended to cover the retreat and mislead the enemy, or whether they will stay here and garrison the place, is not certainly known. Gen. HUNTER "is sly, devilish sly"—no one knows his plans, nor was the determination to retreat known till last night, just before midnight. It is inferable, however, that a force will be left here, from the circumstance that surveys have been made with a view to erecting fortifications. However, this proves nothing—no more than the march of a splendid army to this point invited the conclusion that we came here to fight, or to do anything else beyond despoiling the country, stealing a few niggers, and then marching back again.

All logic is destroyed, for even at the Council it was unanimously determined to give PRICE battle; the plan of attack was decided on, and the time—every one impatiently awaits the order to march—it comes at last, and—sends us home. Undoubtedly there are grave reasons for withdrawing, but possibly it would have been better had they been suggested before the army was marched hither and then marched back, to the eternal mortification of every man in the ranks.

The removal of Gen. MCKINSTRY came yesterday to add to the universal confusion, and increase materially the disgust which is beginning to prevail widely, in view of the shape affairs have taken. I know of no man more universally respected in the service than Gen. MCKINSTRY—his division was the very flower of the army, and he was everywhere recognized as precisely the man worthy and capable of leading it.

Yesterday he took leave of his command through the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION ARMY OF THE WEST,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 8, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 18.—In obedience to Special Order No. 19, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this Division to Brig.-Gen. STURGIS.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I take leave, in face of the enemy, of a noble body of men, gathered with great care from different portions of our Union, and all actuated by a common sentiment, love of country and devotion to constitutional liberty. You have obeyed promptly every order that has been issued from those [illegible], and [illegible] my every effort to [illegible] in a condition [illegible] a gallantry.

That I am not personally [illegible] the honors I well know you will win in the approaching [illegible] is a source of deep regret to me. I cannot [illegible] by the conviction that I surrender my [illegible] a gallant man, worthy of your regard.

J. MCKINSTRY, Brig.-General, U. S. A.

Last evening all the officers of his Division, and several others, assembled at the General's quarters, and in various ways, including a serenade from a fine brass band, testified their regret at their loss. I am well satisfied that there were violations many and papable, of the articles of war, if curses both lo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3170. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Attempt of the Rebels to Capture the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

They are Repulsed, with Considerable Loss.

The Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Landing of the Troops in Accomac.

Favorable Reception of General Dix's Proclamation.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Another Attempt of the Rebels to Surprise Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

Lamentable Failure—They are Shelled Off by the Fleet.

Preparations for the Rebels at Newport's News.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON NOT A HOAX.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the reported battle at Piketon was a hoax. If a hoax, it was one which resulted in the capture of twenty-seven hundred prisoners. The misapprehension arose from the fact of two battles having been fought. On the first day, the main battle was fought, in which four hundred were killed and twenty-seven hundred taken prisoner. The following day, however, the rebels rallied, and in the skirmish that ensued they lost between thirty and forty men. That we have not earlier received full intelligence from Gen. NELSON is attributed to the fact that Piketon is nearly 150 miles from railroad communication, and the intervening space is over a mountainous district, and at this season of the year over bad roads.

CAPT. WILKES AND THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Capt. WILKES was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the *San Jacinto*, and it was only when he arrived in the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Therefore, his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders. Capt. WILKES acted in accordance with the principle of international law. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Mason and Slidell party a passage on his ship, and the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attentions they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate invitation.

THE ARREST NO VIOLATION OF LAW.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning has an able article, reviewing the act of Capt. WILKES in the light of international law. Its purpose is to show the entire justification of the arrest, and I learn upon good authority, that in the estimation of diplomats the positions therein assumed are well founded, and are sustained both by precedent and the teachings of standard writers.

CAPT. WILKES SUSTAINED.

There is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. WILKES' act in taking SLIDELL and MASON, and I am informed that Secretary CHASE has expressed his regret that he did not also seize the vessel. Count DE GURROWSKI is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act, in view of the fact that English writers on International Law class powder, ball, Ambassadors and hemp, even, as belligerent—thus disagreeably sandwiching MASON and SLIDELL as contraband of war.

A FALSE ALARM.

This afternoon, while a review of a portion of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division was taking place, a courier arrived, stating that the New-York Fourteenth Militia, of Brooklyn, had been captured beyond Fall's Church, on the Fairfax road. Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade was immediately ordered out, and they proceeded from Bailey's Cross Roads west by the Columbia turnpike, if possible to surround the attacking party. At the same time, the cavalry and artillery left by the Fairfax road, only to learn that the report was a gross exaggeration. The facts, as near as I can learn, are these: The Brooklyn Fourteenth proceeded out on a foraging expedition to near BRUSH'S house, at 10 o'clock this morning, and while they were engaged in getting on a supply of corn, a body of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets, and wounded one man. They were successfully driven back, it is stated, with a loss of seven.

MISSING MEN OF THE THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

There are still some twenty-eight missing in connection with the capture by the rebels on Saturday of a detachment of the foraging party.

AGENCIES FOR ARMS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The War Department will soon issue a circular addressed to the Governors of the loyal States, requesting the withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms, both at home and abroad, as the Government has received advices to the effect that a sufficiency of arms will be secured through its own agency to meet the demands which may from time to time arise. This arrangement will very much facilitate the speedy delivery of arms, and remove the temptations to speculators to withhold for better contract prices, at the expense of the Government.

THE CALIFORNIA TRAITORS.

The protest by the authorities at Panama against Gen. SUMNER'S arrest of GWIN, BENHAM and BERRY turns out to be without authority of the New-Granadian Republic.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *E. B. Hale* arrived at the Navy-yard on Saturday night. For a week or two past, she has been stationed at Stump Neck to watch the rebel steamer *George Page*, but the opening of the new rebel battery at Cockpit Point, forced her to move from that exposed position, and she now lies at Deep Point, when on the lookout. Her officers have no objections to an encounter with the *Page*, as they have a staunch little steamer and a fine battery aboard.

The *Dawn* ran the blockade of the Potomac River on Saturday night week, the *Hetzler* on last Tuesday night, and six schooners on Thursday night last—all bound down. Since then none but small vessels have passed either way.

All the vessels which have left Washington or Georgetown, have passed through safely, and none are now at Indian Head.

The rebels are busy at Freestone Point, and it is supposed they are building a strong work for a battery there.

VISITORS EXCLUDED.

The heads of Departments have been so much annoyed by visitors that they have not been able to commence their annual reports. They have, therefore, been compelled to resolve to exclude all visitors until after the meeting of Congress, and in view of this determination, parties who contemplate visiting Washington for the purpose of having interviews with the heads of Departments, are advised to defer their journey hither until after the assembling of Congress.

CONTRACTS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

The contracts for supplying the Government with three lots, each of four thousand head of cattle on the hoof, deliverable at Washington, Harrisburgh, York or Chambersburgh, as the Government may determine, were awarded to-day, as follows: The first to EDWARD MCQUADE and WM. T. HILDRUP, of Pennsylvania, at $3 98, the contract to continue four months from Nov. 30; the second to JAMES LOWTHER and ISRAEL PAINTER, of Pennsylvania, at $3 57½, the contract to continue four months from Dec. 31; the third to RUFF, SANGER & Co., at $3 55. The bidders below these figures withdrew their bids, or failed to respond. The contract stipulates that the cattle shall have an average weight of 1,300 pounds, and that no animal shall be received weighing less than 1,000 pounds.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

The statement that the President intends to issue a proclamation, calling upon the States for two hundred thousand more volunteers, is without foundation. When the half million volunteers called for by act of Congress have been recruited, none will be received except in the regular service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day, viz; Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers—Capt. Leonard Scott, for Gen. Paine's Brigade; Capt. George A. Hicks, for Gen. Burns' Brigade; Capt. John Pound, for Gen. Price's Brigade; Capt. Andrew C. Kemper, for Gen. Wade's Brigade; Capt. Wm. Van Dohn, for Gen. DURYEE'S Brigade. Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, to be an Assistant Quartermaster in the regular service. Wm. Sheffler to be an Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Banks.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to Gen. STANLEY'S Staff.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.

EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, father of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, has been appointed Military Storekeeper by the President, but is not yet assigned to duty.

THE FLEET IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The President has appointed Capt. A. H. FOOTE Flag-officer of the fleet in the Western Military Department. He thus ranks with the Major-General. This arrangement obviates any possible conflict of authority between the commanders respectively of the land and water forces.

FOR THE WESTERN GUNBOATS.

Yesterday, four hundred seamen, who have been stationed at Port Ellsworth, and two hundred marines, left for Cairo, to man the gunboats there.

A SHARP TRANSACTION.

To day an *exposé* of a sharp transaction, to say the least, came to light. A Brigade Commissary made a requisition upon the Commissary Department for 150 barrels of flour. The requisition was filled, and the Commissary, it is said, sold the flour to a dealer in antlers' stores, receiving therefor over $1,000. Subsequently the dealer sold the flour to another party, and received the money for it. He in his turn offered it for sale to Maj. BECKWITH, the Commissary of Subsistence, who identified it and made a seizure. The facts were explained, and the last dealer called upon the first for his money, who returned it this afternoon. It is said that this is one of a series of similar transactions that have taken place between the same parties, and by which the Government has been swindled.

PRISONERS TO FORT MACKINAW.

It is proposed to send a portion of our prisoners of war to Fort Mackinaw.

COL. FRISBIE IN COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Col. FRISBIE, of the New-York Thirtieth Regiment, is now in command of the brigade formerly under Gen. KEYES.

GEN. SUMNER'S FAMILY.

Gen. SUMNER'S daughters are married to Virginians. One, EUGENE E. MCLEAN, is now an invalid in Richmond. He was a Quartermaster in the regular service at Baltimore, where he resigned at the beginning of the present difficulties. The other, ARMISTEAD LONG, was a Lieutenant in the regular service, and was an aid to Gen. SUMNER when he resigned and went South. Gen. SUMNER'S two sons are Lieutenants in the regular cavalry, one in the First and the other in the Fifth Regiment.

COL. GRAHAM.

Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, is in the city under arrest. It is rumored that the reason of his arrest is the burning of some buildings on Matthias Point by his command, on the occasion of the recent reconnoissance there.

PROPERTY OF GEN. WALBRIDGE CONFISCATED.

Intelligence has been received of the confiscation of some landed property belonging to Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE in South Carolina.

THE REBELS OF ALEXANDRIA KEEPING FAST.

The 15th inst. being the day appointed by JEFF. DAVIS for a day of fasting and prayer throughout the rebellious States, the secessionists of Alexandria, as dutiful rebels, past the day with empty stomachs.

MITTENS WANTED.

Our troops are suffering for the want of mittens and gloves. No provision is made by the Government for the supply of these needed articles, and donations will be gratefully received by the men. A half million pairs are now wanted.

YANCEY'S SON.

The superscription on the letter written by YANCEY to his son, is as follows: "B. C. YANCEY, Captain Artillery, C. S. A., Fort Morgan, Mobile." It was inclosed in an envelope, directed to Messrs. HOBART & FORSTER, New-Orleans.

PAYMENT OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

Col. HARDING, of Missouri, has made an arrangement by which the three months Home Guards of that State, mustered into service under the authority of the late Gen. LYON, will be paid.

A FULL REGIMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

A requisition for guns for the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment was made to-day upon the Ordnance Department. The regiment numbers 1,200 men.

CONTRABAND WHEAT.

The fourteen thousand bushels of wheat captured by our troops at Harper's Ferry are now at Georgetown being ground into flour. The flour has been turned over to the Commissary's Department.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The following-named Consuls have been appointed: GEORGE KENT, of Maine, at Paso del Norte, Mexico; MAX EINSTEIN, of Pennsylvania, at Nuremburg; WM. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia, Brazil; ALLEN FRANCIS, of Springfield, Ill., at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

The Commissioners to settle American claims against New-Granada met today, and the calendar was called and three cases were taken up.

THE CONSUL TO BUENOS AYRES.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER, our Consul to Buenos Ayres, left for New-York to-day, and will proceed to South America on the 7th proximo.

A GRAND REVIEW TO TAKE PLACE.

A grand review of several Divisions is to take place in Virginia on Wednesday, on which occasion the world at large will be permitted to be present without the trouble of obtaining passports.

PRENTICE IN TOWN

GEO. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, is in the city, and has been cordially welcomed by his numerous friends.

FROM A PRISONER IN RICHMOND.

The following private letter has been handed in for publication:

PRISON HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 1861.

FRIEND GILES: I have received a note from Sergeant O'DONOHOE, of Company K, inquiring about LUKE DOYLE, of Company B—your company. His leg was amputated and he died in the General Hospital on the 17th of September last. I have written you a letter once, but got no answer, and was glad to hear through my wife of your getting home safe. DENNIS SHOEMAN is here, well from his wound. He told me the last he saw of you, you were taking a man's musket out of his hand and using it yourself on the battle-field of Bull Run, July 21. I am in good health, and I am helping to take care of the wounded men in this hospital. Tell Sergeant O'DONOHUE that SHAUGHNESSEY, whom he inquired for, is here, getting on quite well now. He had quite recovered at one time, but gangrene set in, and he had to come to hospital again. HUGHES, whom he inquired for, has been sent to Columbia, S. C., with others.

They say that Col. CORCORAN is one of those whose lot it is to be hung in retaliation in case the privateersmen in New-York and Philadelphia are hung. I read an article to that effect in one of the papers here on Monday last.

I would write you a long letter if I thought it would go. Give my respects to all my friends, and accept the same from, yours sincerely, P. R. DUNNE,

Engineer Corps Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

To Capt. WILLIAM M. GILES, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment.



THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

Our Map of Accomac and Northampton Counties, the Destination of Gen. Lockwood's Expedition.

We present above a minute and faithful map of the eastern shore of Virginia, the destination of an expedition which Major-Gen. DIX has dispatched from his command at Baltimore. The counties of Accomac and Northampton occupy the lower extremity of the peninsula, of which Delaware is the base, the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay washing the two sides. The seaboard exhibits the common characteristics of the Atlantic coast, in its numerous islands of sand, with inlets and interior sounds; the principal of these being Chincotague Island, inlet, and sound, famous for oysters, the favorites of epicures. It is from the Atlantic side of Accomac and Northampton that the Northern supplies of the bivalves are chiefly drawn. The Chesapeake shore is closely indented with bays and inlets, often the estuaries of small inland streams. From Cape Charles, the Southern extremity, to Cape Henry, the opposite gate-post of the Chesapeake waters, the distance is about fifteen miles. To Old Point Comfort it is nearly thirty.

Accomac County is only known to fame as long time the home of Ex-Gov. WISE, whose seat "Only, near Onancock," was the place at which his not infrequent letters, public and private, were for many years dated. The county covers some 480 square miles, principally of a sandy alluvium naturally fertile, but sadly abused by slave cultivation. The population, which is represented to be mainly loyal to the Union, numbered in the census of last year 10,687 whites, and 4,507 slaves. Northampton County, at the southward of Accomac, with one-fourth less area than the latter county, has less than one-half the population. It numbers 2,994 whites, 3,872 slaves; the preponderance being dangerously in favor of the latter; and we discover, what is always noted where such disproportion exists, a community almost unanimously given over to treason. It is not the practice of the insurgent Government to leave such dispositions without encouragement. Troops have therefore been sent across the bay; the inhabitants have joined them in large numbers; and, pushing into Accomac, they have found sympathy at a village, euphoniously named Pungoteague, which they have intrenched and surrounded with batteries more or less formidable.

It is to repress this this demonstration, and to afford support to the alarmed Unionists, that Gen. DIX has sent a force of about 4,000 men to occupy the peninsula. These entering the Pocomoke Sound and River, had, at the latest advices, landed at Newtown, a point just above the Maryland line, whence they will be able to advance without difficulty in pursuit of the rebels. From this point also the judicious proclamation of Gen. DIX has been promulgated, and, as we learn, with satisfactory effect.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival of the San Jacinto off this Port—She is Ordered to Boston.

The *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, was telegraphed at 3 P. M., yesterday, when off Squan. Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, embarked on board the steam-tug *Achilles*, and intercepted her, and in pursuance of orders received from Washington, she was ordered to Boston; no communication from the shore to be allowed with her, until after the delivery of her prisoners at Fort Warren.

Marshal MURRAY will proceed to Boston in the *San Jacinto*, to deliver in person the prisoners to Col. DIMMICK, at Fort Warren.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Embarkation of Slidell and Mason on board the Trent—Southern Captains and the Blockade—The Mexican Expedition.

The Mail steamer *Cosmopolitan*, A. C. CRUCKER, Esq., Commander, from Havana, Nov. 12, arrived here yesterday morning.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the Confederate Commissioners, with their families and suite, sailed from Havana on the 7th inst. by English steamer *Trent* for Southampton *vid* St. Thomas, having received marked attention from parties in Cuba, which followed them to their embarkation.

Secession merchant captains, of which there are a large number at Havana, pronounce the blockade only inconvenient, and hand you almost daily for perusal papers of late date from the ports they last sailed from.

C. G. HELM, now residing in Havana, has no official relation with the Confederates, so far as known in that city.

The Spanish fleet bound to Mexico, are all ready to sail, and only await the arrival of vessels from Spain now past due. The expedition goes down strong, and will bring about terms which can be accepted, or will levy on property and adjudicate.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS OF STATE.

Ex-Senator GWIN, J. CALHOUN BENHAM and S. I. BERRY, who were confined in the First Ward Station-house since Saturday evening, were yesterday morning removed, under charge of Capt. SILVEY, to Fort Lafayette.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACCOMAC.

Four Thousand Troops Preparing to Land—Favorable Reception of Gen. Dix's Proclamation, &c.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, Nov. 18.

The steamers *Georgia* and *Georgiana* arrived this morning from Newtown, Worcester County, Maryland. Four thousand Federal troops were preparing to go into Virginia. On the way up the Potomac River a boat was sent ashore with Gen. DIX'S proclamation, which was read to a large number of Virginians in a farm house, who declared it entirely satisfactory, and claimed the protection of the Government against the Secessionists, who were forcing them into the rebel ranks against their will. The gunboat *Resolute* had been giving them protection through the day, but at night they would have to seek shelter in the woods.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA ROSA.

Another Attempt by the Rebels to Capture Billy Wilson's Zouaves—A Lamentable Failure.

Mr. SAVAGE, U. S. Vice-Consul at Havana, who had been to Key West on business, and who returned to Havana on the 10th inst., reports that 1,500 rebel troops had been discovered by the Union patrol, some twenty miles from the fort, on Santa Rosa Island. The patrol immediately informed the commander of the fleet, who sent a force and shelled them off the island with great loss. It is supposed the object was to get together some 5,000 or more rebels, and by a forced march to Col. WILSON'S camp make another night attack upon them. The greatest vigilance is exercised by the commander of the Zouaves.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several officers recently appointed from civil life have reported to Col. LEOMIS, on Governor's Island, making the total number of officers on the rolls upwards of forty. There is not sufficient accommodations for so many officers in Fort Columbus, and six of them have, therefore, been transferred to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

Some of the Cape Hatteras prisoners still remain on Governor's Island, sick in hospital.

The following regular regiments, or portions of them, stationed at California, are under orders for the States, and may shortly be expected here: Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Infantry, and the First Cavalry, numberlog, with the detachment which passed through the City on Friday, about 3,000 men.

The United States bark *Fernandina* was put into commission on Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy-yard with the customary formalities. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, GEORGE W. BROWN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. R. DICKENSON; Acting Masters, M. S. HARRIS and S. P. CLARK; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. PRAY; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William D. HEMPSTEAD; Masters' Mates, H. HEATH, J. C. ROBINSON and R. RHODES.

The *Fernandina* carries an armament of six 32-pounders, and a crew of about ninety men, and is in every respect a useful-looking craft. She left the yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery, where she will receive her powder.

The steamer *Henry Andrews* will be put into commission to-day. Her officers and crew are ordered to be on board this morning.

The steamer *De Soto*, which has been off the battery during the past few days taking in powder, sailed yesterday.

The steamer *Bienville* has been repaired and supplied with stores, and is ready for sea again. She will sail to-day.

The storeship *Relief*, having been thoroughly cleansed out, is now ready to receive her stores. The chartered steam transport *Coatzacoalcos* went up the East River yesterday for repairs.

The work of paying off the employes at the Yard has commenced, and will take two or three days.

Preparations are being made for mounting, permanently, six guns, captured during the Mexican war and sent to the Yard a few months ago. They are the only trophies of the kind in the Yard.

SEIZURE OF THE W. R. KIBBY FOR RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The bark *W. R. Kibby*, which has heretofore figured somewhat conspicuously as a slaver, has now turned up in a new light. It will be recollected that the *Kibby* was condemned as a slaver, and sold by the United States Marshal of this District. She was purchased by a firm in South-street, and fitted out for a trading-voyage to St. Thomas, whither she sailed with a cargo. She there took out papers from the British Consul and went to Key West, whence she proceeded to Texas, successfully running the blockade. At BRAZOS and Metamoras she took in a cargo of hides, and $20,000 in specie, with which she started for Halifax. Falling short of provisions on the way, she put into this port on Sunday to get a fresh supply. She was immediately seized by the United States Marshal, the Captain arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and the vessel detained as a prize.

FROM CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, MD.

CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The northeaster of yesterday gave way to a freezing gale from the northwest. Ice formed last night, and the ground continues to freeze to-day. The contrast of the present temperature with that of the week previous cannot but prove very detrimental to the health of the army and horses, unprotected as all are from the inclemencies of the weather. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the men who have left comfortable homes for the defence of the Union, that the military authorities will not delay a moment beyond the actual necessities of the case to provide comfortable quarters for those whose duty it is to guard our frontiers or meet the enemy in combat during the coming Winter.

Private FLANDERS PERKINS, of Company F, New-York Eighth Regiment, died of typhoid fever on Thursday. He was a native of Elba, Genesee County.

P. M. ENGLE, Esq., long the efficient Assistant-Quartermaster of Gen. BANKS' Division, has been rewarded with a commission as Captain in the regular army, and appointed Brigade-Quartermaster. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, a native of Germany, and received a European military education. Officers and men of this division indulge the hope that he will be detailed for this division.

The New-York Nineteenth, Col. LUDLIE, were quite elated yesterday by the appearance of Major LAWTON, Paymaster for that regiment. They have recently received a complete outfit of clothing, including warm and substantial overcoats. Their new tents are expected in a few days.

JOHN CHANDLER, of Cumberland, Md., but formerly a resident of Darnestown, was arrested there yesterday by the Provost Guard. It is reported that he is charged with being a spy, while others say he was clandestinely selling articles contraband of military rule.

Gen. ABERCROMBIE, who has been on a visit to a sick daughter in Philadelphia, has returned and resumed the duties of his position. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, was acting Brigadier-General in his absence.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Spanish Bark Captured off Charleston—Preparations for a Fight at Newport's News, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 18.

There has been no flag of truce, to-day, and there is no intelligence whatever from the South.

A Spanish bark, taken off Charleston by the *Alabama*, has arrived, in charge of a prize crew, and will sail to-night for New-York. She has no cargo on board, and will probably be released.

Our naval force at Newport's News has been increased in order to check the rebel expedition fitting out in James River, of which three formidable fireboats are said to form a part.

Gen. PHELPS' command are building comfortable huts for Winter quarters, and Newport's News will, in a few days, present the appearance of a large frontier village.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We are handed the following letter by the Secretary of the "North Carolina Committee of Relief," appointed at the meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 7th inst.

The importance of prompt and liberal donations to so worthy and true a charity will be seen at once:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va.

W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., Secretary North Carolina Committee of Relief:

DEAR SIR: Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and myself arrived here yesterday morning, and have received from the officers of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* and of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, just returned to Hatteras, the most deplorable accounts of the destitution of the people on the Banks. If your Committe propose to do anything for their relief, for God's sake *let it be done quickly*. Capt. HOWES, of the *Spaulding*, says they need *immediately* 500 barrels of flour. Most of them can pay, but the trouble is they cannot buy. I beg you to use your best efforts to hurry forward the arrangements of the Committee, even if you do not accomplish so much as you originally proposed.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

I earnestly second Mr. FOSTER'S request above.

M. A. TAYLOR.

Any contributions may be sent to J. MORRISON Treasurer Manhattan Bank, or to any member of the Committee, who will cause the same to be acknowledged through the public prints.

Donations of supplies may be sent to W. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary, No. 2f Cliff-street, New-York, freight on same to New-York being paid, and due notice given by mail.

THE STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR EMBARKING GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Constitution* came up to Long Wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. Her running time from New-York was 29 hours, a heavy gale blowing throughout the passage. The working of the ship and her engines was eminently satisfactory. She was visited by at least 5,000 people this afternoon.

After embarking the troops at Boston, she will proceed to Portland, Wednesday afternoon, where the Maine Twelfth Regiment, Col. SHEPLEY, will be taken on board. The regiments embarking will include the Massachusetts Seventy-sixth, Col. JONES, (late of the Massachusetts Sixth, which marched through Baltimore, April 19.)

FOR THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The steamship *Admiral*, with the Fifty-third Regiment, D'EPINEUIL Zouaves, sailed from Quarantine for Annapolis, Sunday, 6.30 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck in St. Louis—Positions of the Different Divisions of the National Army.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

Gens. HALLECK and HAMILTON arrived here this morning.

Gens. STURGIS and WYMAN arrived here last night.

The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, STURGIS and POPE have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. HALLECK.

Gen WYMAN'S Brigade reached Rolla on Saturday, and the Divisions of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH will arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. WYMAN brought a number of rebel prisoners, among them Col. PRICE and several other officers.

RETURN OF THE ARMY FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

Intelligence from Springfield apprises us of the breaking up of the Federal camp at that place, and the commencement of the return march of the army. The divisions of Gens. STURGIS and SIEGEL are on their way to Rolla, and the remainder of the army, consisting of the divisions of POPE, MCKINSTRY and ASBOTH, are marching towards Sedalia through Warsaw.

As we have already intimated, the plan for future operations in Missouri probably contemplates the establishment of garrisons at the most important posts in the Southwest and on the Missouri River, and the release of the main body of the Southwest army for active service in another quarter—most probably Southeast Missouri or Southwestern Kentucky.

By a late order, the Department of the West is divided into two Departments—that of Missouri, including the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Cumberland River; and that of Kansas, including Kansas, the Indian Territory, Nebraska, Dacotah, and Colorado. The Department of Missouri is to be under command of Gen. HALLECK, with his headquarters at St. Louis; and the Department of Kansas under command of Gen. HUNTER, with his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The arrangement of the parts of these new Departments foreshadows, to some extent, the plan of future operations. The field of Gen. HALLECK'S most important service will be in Southeast Missouri and Southwestern Kentucky; and in that region he will no doubt find his battle-fields. Gen. HUNTER will operate in Southern Kansas, and find his battle-fields there and in the Indian Country.

WHO FIRST SUGGESTED AN ATTACK ON BEAUFORT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will be doing an act of simple justice by stating, that to Mr. ROBERT FREEMAN, of your City, is due the credit of first suggesting to the Government the expedition to Beaufort. Mr. FREEMAN laid this scheme before Gen. WOOL last April, and after his retirement to Troy, before Gens. DIX and BANKS. Gen. DIX, at Mr. FREEMAN'S request, made the suggestion to Gen. SCOTT, who approved it, but insisted on postponing its execution till Fall, from over-caution in regard to the health of the troops, although assured of the perfect healthfulness of the locality.

Probably after this war, our military authorities will be somewhat better informed as to the special characteristics of different localities in our country.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1861. P. H. R.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND, VA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

The *Bulletin* has letters from prisoners at Richmond, Va., giving the names of many Philadelphians, members of Col. BAKER'S regiment.

DEATH OF AN ARMY NURSE.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Monday, Nov. 18.

Miss DEBBY HUGHES, the Washington nurse, so badly injured by the recent railroad accident, died at noon to-day of tetanus.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Retribution Threatened by the Rebels.

What the Confederates Think of the War and Northern Financial Movements.

Miscellaneous Facts and Rumors.

THE NATIONAL OFFICERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 13, publishes the following correspondence:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank, one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war SMITH, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New-York as pirates. As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War.

To Brig.-Gen. JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of WAR of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of SMITH, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of six colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Col. CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for SMITH. In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three captains. The first names drawn were Capts. J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Cols. Bowmen and Neff; Major Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Capts. Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have, therefore, made selections by lot of Capts. BOWMAN and T. KEFFER to replace Capts. RICKETTS and McQUADE, wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut.-Cols. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Capts. Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 14, does not think it very strange that the banks in the loyal States should be willing to invest their "idle capital" in the National loan. It undertakes to predict the result of this great exhibition of financial patriotism, as follows:

"The truth is that the North have endeavored to blind themselves to the fact that their trade could be seriously affected by the loss of the business of the South: and in this obstinate infatuation have continued to make large importations from Europe, not withstanding their loss of the Southern market. The season of the Summer and early Autumn are those in which these importations have been made, and they have heretofore been paid for by bills of exchange drawn against Southern cotton, which, ordinarily, began to go abroad from this time until March, April and May. Up to this time their trade with Europe has continued to rest upon the old basis of cotton and other Southern exportations, the last crop of which had all gone forward before the war began and before the blockade was declared.

The season is just now beginning to recur for those Southern staples, the crops just matured and maturing, to begin to go forward again. But the Southern ports are blockaded, and our staples will not go forth. Not even their great naval expedition will be able to tempt them to the seaboard or send them abroad. It is land-locked, as well as sea-locked, and will not move.

How, then, will the North pay for the goods they have imported so largely, and for the quantities of arms, cannon and military supplies which they have purchased in such liberal profusion in Europe? They can pay for them only with Northern exports, consisting of little else than grain, or with specie. But in ordinary seasons the North raises but a small surplus of grain over and above its own consumption. *The crops they have recently harvested are very short*, and considering the number of laborers taken away from agriculture by the war, and the increased demand for provisions at home, occasioned by the waste of the armies, it is very doubtful whether the exports of grain from the North will be much more than nominal.

It results that they will have to *pay for their importations and discharge their old debts to Europe, in very large part, in specie.* They indulge two hopes from which relief would come to them from this necessity. They hoped that Europe would take a large part of their war loans, and that they would be able to pay their indebtedness abroad by drafts against Government bonds. In this calculation, however, they have totally failed. European capitalists have refused, even at the solicitation of the powerful Rothschilds and of Belmont, to invest in this paper.

Their other hope was from the achievements of the grand naval armament sent out against the Southern coast. *This was a scheme of the Northern merchants* rather than of the Government; *and is said to have been made a condition of the negotiation between the Government and the banks.* In their hopes of procuring cotton by the aid of the fleet they are going to be completely disappointed. We doubt if a thousand bales will be captured to reimburse the expense of millions upon the armada.

The English public sees this result more clearly than the Yankees, and the *Times* declares that their only subject of remittance will be specie. When that begins to set, in a strong current, Europewards, then it thinks the effect will be felt more effectively by the commercial community of the North than Bull Run.

The most inflated paper system in the world is that of the North. The efflux of specie will tell with tremendous effect upon the system. Not a great bladder will be pricked, but a tremendous balloon; and not only pent up air will escape, but the foulest gasses that ever assailed the nostrils of the mortal world. We shall then see whether the finances of *a broken, bankrupt Government* can be upheld by a set of broken and most rotten banks. Not only must the commercial community of the North experience a mightier disaster than that of Bull Run, but the Government itself will feel again another earthquake under its feet.

Even England could not purchase our cotton, except upon the condition of paying for it in merchandise; for even her finances would be overtaxed if required to furnish two hundred millions of specie for a single crop of a single country. It is to be seen whether the North can stand gasping for its Importations with specie. The Yankees are full of ingenuity and tricks, but here is a case, we think, that will baffle their subtlest arts and keenest knavery."

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 14, has a very cheerful review of the aspect of the war. It claims that the blockade in reality benefits them, by arousing the resentment of France and England against the North, and preparing the way for breaking the blockade. There is good reason to believe that St. Louis will yet fall into the hands of the Confederates, and in Kentucky everything is encouraging; for Gen. Johnston is pushing on to Louisville, and the dispatch thinks that he will get there—of course. It proceeds:

Upon the Virginia campaign it is hardly necessary to dwell in detail. In the West, the latest phase of the campaign is favorable to our arms. Gen. FLOYD has followed up the enemy, assaults him in his position, and threatens his communications. Gauley is more than an equivalent to Rich Mountain. In the Valley, PATTERSON was not only completely foiled by Gen. JOHNSTON's superior strategy, but has retired in disgrace to private life. Instead of conquering and holding, the enemy limits himself to marauding. In the Peninsula, MAGRUDER holds the enemy securely in check. In the single battle there fought the enemy was ignominiously routed. At Manassas our army has held its ground firmly, proudly and defiantly. It awaited with confidence the onset of the finest army that had hitherto been organized on this Continent, and drove it back with a loss, not so much of numbers as of honor, that will never be forgotten. In its old stand-point it defies the advance of the enemy. It is a standing menace and insult to the enemy. It is within twenty miles of his capital, and it means to stay there or to advance—not to fall back. Meantime, McCLELLAN has let the best period for an attack go by. We still believe he will assail Gen. JOHNSTON in this position, but we have no apprehension about the result.

Next to the army of SCOTT, which was defeated, and of McCLELLAN, which devotes itself to shoulder arms and drill, the greatest efforts of the Yankees have been bestowed upon their late naval expedition. And what have they effected by it? With thirteen powerful ships-of-war and upwards of two hundred heavy guns they have silenced some twenty badly served pieces of artillery. They have captured no important city. They will not even get the town of Beaufort, for, like Hampton, it will be burned or its inhabitants ere they shall have it. We imagine they will get but little cotton—not half enough to freight a ship. If they dare to advance into the interior, they will be crushed, and none will go back to tell the story. Our people are tired of having their homes burned, their women ravished, and their property devastated without adequate retaliation, and we suspect they will give to the pirates the pirate's doom. In all its essential objects the expedition will be a great failure—an enormous expenditure of money, without important results. It will not even humbug Europe, as is confidently expected by its projectors. The people of England will liken it to the Walcheren expedition of a former day. In fact, the attempt of PAGET HAM on New-Orleans in 1814 promised much greater results. The reason why the Crimean expedition succeeded was that Russia was, from a want of military roads, further off from the scene of hostilities than her powerful antagonists. So we see no cause to be troubled about Port Royal if but ordinary energy is used by our Commander, and the people of Carolina show, as we believe they will, the same spirit that was exhibited in the first struggle for liberty.

Upon a full and calm survey of the whole ground, we see no cause for gloom or despondency, but every reason for gratulation and triumph. We have, in truth, done wonders. We have maintained our position, and the universal opinion of disinterested Europe is that we will be able to achieve our liberties.

FAMINE PRICES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 9.

Passing by the talk on battles and disruptions in the army, we come to the steadily-increasing scarcity of breadstuffs and other necessaries of life. Even the article of rice, which is selling in Charleston and Savannah at 2½ @ 3 cents per pound, is now retailing here at 7¼ cents per pound. It has been the current opinion that this nourishing article would at least have been restrained from advancing to famine prices. It would be supposed that an interchange of commodities would follow the political changes; that is, the sugar of Louisiana would be exchanged for the rice of Carolina. Possibly such may attend the course of trade. The system of credit which has been in vogue for years, appears to have been struck down, wholly repudiated. Therefore, unless rice is forwarded hither on Carolina account, we may not have a tierce this season.

According to returns before us, the crop of rice of Louisiana for 1860 was 29,502 barrels. The Charleston table of exports says there were shipped from that port for New-Orleans, between the 1st of September, 1861, and the 31st of October, 1861, (two months,) 1,026 tierces of rice. Has this quantity been received here? *Quien sabe?* We have merely to say that 7¼ cents for rice for family use, and at the corner groceries say about 15 cents, which the public pay, are rather high prices. Irish potatoes, (excuse the bull,) which might be raised in almost any quantity on our prolific soil, are selling at one cent. each, or about $2 50 per bushel. Corn has now advanced to $1 25 to $1 35 per bushel, and we have for months past been reading of the greatest crop of corn and wheat ever known. We judge the country is abundantly supplied, and that farmers and raisers intend to hold on and starve us out here in the Crescent City. If planters have these heavy yields secured, we urge them to send a share to market. Flour is advancing to famine figures. Each succeeding day is attended with an advance of 25 cents or more per barrel.

Other articles—such as soap, candles, starch—are advancing from day to day. Soap, candle and starch factories could be made profitable. Soap, which can be made for 6 to 8 cents per pound, is held at 30 to 35 cents. Starch, another necessary article, commands 40 cents per pound; in fact, the supply of this article is running so short that shirt collars will have to follow a wilted cabbage leaf. For candles the poor folks have to pay 15 to 20 cents each at the corner grocery. Is it not time that some of our leading citizens should take action, and move to the establishment of manufactories for these and other articles? It requires but very little capital. If dealers in scrip, stocks and paper ever expect to confer any good on the country now is the accepted time. But we fancy, if the war should be brought to a close, many of our moneyed citizens would leave us and go Northward, or to Europe, and our good city would be a secondary thought with them.

It is asked what has forced up the price of cotton-seed oil. Six or seven months ago it was selling at from 50 to 75 cents per gallon—now it is held at from $1 50 to $2 and $2 50. There is no scarcity of cotton seed in the country—in fact it is a drug where planters have ginned their cotton. Are there any solid reasons for an advance of 200 per cent., simply for the cost of transmuting the seed into oil?

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Appeal* has the particulars of two destructive fires which occurred there on Thursday, the 31st ult. The first destroyed CHURCHILL & WINSTON's furniture establishment, of which the *Appeal* says: "The stock of furniture being owned by M. L. DENSON, a resident of Cincinnati, it had come under the notice of Mr. JACKSON, the Receiver of the Confederate States, who had caused the account of stock to be taken. At once the suspicion was expressed among the crowd, which rapidly collected, that the owner had caused the place to be set on fire for his own ends. This opinion was strengthened when positive assertions were made that the stock was insured in Cincinnati, and that if it passed into the hands of the Confederate States the owner would lose everything; whereas, if it was burned, he would recover its value from the Cincinnati insurers."

The hardware-store of McCOMBS & Co., with $50,000 worth of stock, and the auction rooms of GILBERT, ANDREWS & Co., were also destroyed. The Confederate Quartermaster's store narrowly escaped, having been on fire several times.

The second fire destroyed a house of ill-fame, and for a while put in jeopardy the Commissary's storehouse next door, which was filled with Government stores.

Suspicions were indulged in as to the cause of this last fire, many supposing that it was also the result of incendiarism. The inmates of the house, we learn, affirm that it caught from flying cinders of the first fire. If this be so, it is not a little singular that both fires should have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the army depôts.

The *Avalanche* says it is next to impossible to form an accurate estimate of the extent of the loss by fire yesterday, but the well informed fix it at from $50,000 to $75,000. Let not the lesson of yesterday be lost upon our people or their representatives, the Board of Aldermen. Let the cisterns be immediately filled, and let a paid fire department be organized at once.

EXTENDING CONFEDERATE JURISDICTION.

The following is a copy of an act of the rebel Congress authorizing the establishment of recruiting stations for volunteers from the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That the President be and he is hereby authorized to establish recruiting stations within the Confederate States for the reception of volunteers into the military service of the Confederate States from among persons who are, or have been, residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

SEC. 2. That the President be authorized to grant commissions as Captains to such persons as he may think fit to raise and command companies to be composed of such volunteers; upon the condition, however, that such officers shall not hold rank or receive pay until such companies have been raised and are mustered into the service.

SEC. 3. Whenever such recruits shall amount to a sufficient number to be formed into companies, the President may direct the same to be so organized, appointing all commissioned officers of the several companies in addition to the captains provided for in the preceding section. And such companies may be organized into regiments in like manner under the direction of the President.

SEC. 4. Until such recruits shall amount to a sufficient number to be organized into companies, they shall receive no compensation except their clothing and rations.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Alluding to the state of affairs in Southeastern Kentucky, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th ult., says:

"Whether with the view to a conquest of Kentucky, or to the defence of Tennessee and Western Virginia, no time should be lost in massing troops in large numbers on the line of the railroad running through that country. Knoxville and Rogersville in Tennessee, or Abingdon in Virginia, furnish eligible points of rendezvous for troops, from which they could be readily forwarded. Large numbers of refugees from the Union counties of Kentucky are coming constantly into Abingdon and Wytheville, with a view to organizing, arming themselves, and going back in force to fight the enemy in their State. It is of the highest importance that they should find arms and ammunition ready to their hands at these points, and troops besides, prepared to return with them into Kentucky in imposing force.

It is of the highest importance that a strong column should be sent to the aid of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER before he can be compelled to fall back by superior numbers. The prestige of holding our ground is invaluable among a wavering population. To fall back is to lose the popular support of the country, which would, under an advance movement, rally in overwhelming numbers around our banners. For once we ought to be in the field in time. Gen. SCOTT boasted that he had got thirty days the start of us at the beginning of the war, and intended to keep ahead of us throughout the war. He has verified his word by keeping us on the defensive all the time and at every point.

This demonstration of the enemy upon the Cumberland Gap is the only instance in which he has been behind us in point of time. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there before him, but that energetic General may yet be driven back for want of timely support from the authorities at Richmond. The enemy are pushing forward large forces in his direction, and may yet get ahead of us in time, by concentrating a large army where we have only a small one.

The importance of anticipating him, in throwing a strong column into that region, is too obvious to require elucidation. The breaking up of the line of railroad communication to the West and South is not to be permitted or hazarded for an instant. East Tennessee, though fast coming around to her true Southern mournings, is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed. Southwestern Virginia is a country too full of the true Southern grit, of army supplies, and of brave soldiers, to be occupied by the enemy."

In the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of the 5th of November, we find the following in a correspondence from Richmond, Va.:

"Major Breckinridge, Col. Preston, Col. Marshall, Hon. J. W. Moore and A. Williamson are here. They have been here for some time, but will leave in a few days for the fields of their labor. Col. (now Brigadier-General) MARSHALL leaves the Old Dominion to-morrow with two as fine looking regiments as the eye would wish to look upon. He also takes with him a fine field battery of rifled cannon. He commands the *Eastern Division* of our army in Kentucky, now under command of Col. JNO. S. WILLIAMS, at Prestonsburgh. Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will return to Southern Kentucky this week, for the purpose of organizing his brigade, and putting the wheels of a provisional Government in Kentucky in motion. *The Government is pledged to sustain it at all hazards.*

Delegates will be sent from the Sandy Valley to cooperate with Southern Kentucky. So make way for the locomotive as it comes."

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PILLOW.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 7.

MRS. GID. J. PILLOW: We had a hard-fought battle; lasted from about 9 to 5 o'clock. I fought four regiments against nine for four hours without help. We drove the enemy back three times: his greatly superior numbers overpowered my command. I rallied it repeatedly, and ultimately got reinforcements, drove them from the field, and pursued them five miles and into their boats. Loss severe—the enemy's more so. I am not hurt. GID. J. PILLOW.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CHEATHAM.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.

To F. R. CHEATHAM: We fought all day yesterday. The enemy landed on opposite side of the river. I crossed over at 2 o'clock. Enemy routed. All right.

B. F. CHEATHAM.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

Information was received from Gen. PILLOW, by the Committee on Saturday, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing would probably amount to six hundred, but gentlemen who left Columbus Saturday night say that the wounded were not reckoned there, when he left, at more than 200! It seems to be admitted that there will not be need for preparations here for more than that number. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad train was delayed four hours, and when it did come in, a large crowd, anticipating the arrival of the wounded and the dead, were present. But their anticipations were not realized. A few only from Columbus were on board, but none of the wounded. The corpse of JOHN HARRIS, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. JOHN MORGAN'S company, reached the city on the Ohio train from Columbus, and was deposited in the dead room in the Overton Hospital. Late passengers from Columbus brought information that the steamers *Yazoo* and *Hill* were on the way with the wounded, and a large concourse awaited their arrival, which did not take place till near 12 o'clock.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

D. M. Currin, Eleventh District; J. C. A. Atkins, Ninth District; Thos. Menees, Eighth District; George W. Jones, Seventh District; M. F. Gentry, Sixth District; H. S. Foote, Fifth District; E. L. Gardenhire, Fourth District; W. G. Swan, Second District; J. B. Heiskell, First District.

This leaves the Third and Tenth Districts still in doubt; but we incline to the opinion that A. G. Welker is elected in the Third, and John V. Wright in the Tenth.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

BEAUFORT, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

I rode to Beaufort yesterday. Two gunboats were aground near Fort Littleton (some two miles below Beaufort,) and one was lying at anchor a short distance below. The negroes were flocking into and out of the town laden with grog. Those whom I spoke to answered me with civility. I am convinced that they have been led by the desire of obtaining at cost those articles commonly so dear to them. They refused to enter WILCOX's store while he was in town. A young man, whose perceptions of truth were not blighted by fear, as he turned and rode back with me, told me that the first boat came ashore with a white flag, and that the negroes ran to the wharf to see the Yankees.

Up to the very town I saw negroes who had been entrusted with saving their masters' property, while the latter removed the family, faithfully executing the commission. Under the circumstances, I do not consider the state of things so bad. What can we expect, when planters leave entirely to themselves a people who have never been accustomed to perform the smallest task without a director? The Yankees, I suspect, are only feeling their way up the streams, and will not land in any place except at the point where they intend to intrench themselves, (perhaps Colleton Neck,) where their frigates will find a safe roadstead.

I think that strong bodies of horse could easily enable the planters to bring up their negroes. These conclusions are drawn from what I saw yesterday. The whole aspect of affairs might be changed in a day.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

Information, as we learn, was received yesterday by the Government of the arrival of an English steamer. Her cargo consists of blankets, army stores—sufficient for four brigades—28,000 stand of arms, saddles, ten rifled cannon, medicines, &c. She cost £36,000 in England, and is regarded as a vessel of unsurpassed speed. Her commander, J. D. BULLOCH, formerly of the United States Navy, lately ran a steamer between New-Orleans and New-York. His present vessel mounts one large swivel gun amidships. The cargo of this vessel, if her arrival is correctly reported, is specially valuable at this time.

ARRIVAL OF COL. ANDERSON AT SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Special dispatches from Savannah announce the arrival of Col. ANDERSON, with a Confederate steamer, from Europe, with large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hons. R. W. JOHNSON and C. B. MITCHELL have been elected Senators from Arkansas. The choice was made on the first ballot in joint convention.

Returns show that the Union men of Tennessee did not vote at the recent election, for the reason, it is understood, that they did not acknowledge the Confederate Government.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, says 110 Lincolnites were sent to Bradenburgh, Meade County, week before last. The Southern men killed six and drove the rest from the country.

A valuable cargo, consisting of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms has arrived in the Confederate States.

The Bowling Green *Courier* expresses the opinion that Clarksville, Nashville and Memphis are in greater danger than the people of Tennessee generally apprehend, and exhorts the authorities to at once prepare the means of defence.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL has received the appointment of Brigadier-General in the rebel army.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., of the 1st inst., says that one of the blockading vessels off Savannah approached Warsaw the day before, when she was opened on by a Confederate battery. She returned to a frigate, which sent back men and a howitzer, which threw shell at a battery. Nobody hurt on the Confederate side, but it is supposed the enemy suffered a heavy loss.

The Bowling Green *Courier* learned on the 3d inst., from an officer direct from Camp Cheatham, that the Federal forces at Henderson, Ky., had moved from that place to Madisonville, where they were joined by others, swelling the column to 10,000 men, and that it was believed to be their intention to march on Hopkinsville. The Confederate States troops at Hopkinsville had been ordered to fall back on Clarksville, which place is to be fortified, and, if attacked, defended. The *Courier*, however, has no doubt that the number of the Federal column is greatly exaggerated, and purposely, with the view to alarm and terrify the people in that section of country, and induce Gen. JOHNSTON to weaken his command at Bowling Green by sending a portion of it to Hopkinsville to intercept the enemy.

The Charleston *Courier* says that a few days ago many beautiful damsels appeared in the streets of that city in "war homespun," and trusts that the example will be followed, and if the ladies knew how much pleasure it afforded to the volunteers and to all good citizens, it would be generally and universally followed.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE arrived in Nashville on Nov. 9, from Richmond. He is assigned to the command of a brigade at Bowling Green.

The Mansion House at Natchez was destroyed by fire on Monday night, 4th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that, at last accounts, Gen. HEBERT was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger.

The Memphis *Appeal* has this paragraph:

"We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete fortifications. There are many counties in Mississippi which have not furnished negroes for these works as yet. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major ANDERSEN, at Memphis; safe transportation will be provided. They will be well taken care of and well fed while at work on the defences, and safely returned to their masters."

Four companies of the First North Carolina Regiment passed through Petersburgh on Tuesday, evening, the 12th, on their way to their homes. A large crowd assembled at Jarrel's Hotel, to welcome them, and bid them God speed.

Gov. LETCHER has sustained a severe domestic bereavement in the death of an interesting little daughter, aged about four or five years.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union* says: "Amongst the possibilities of the city there is a Maryland heroine, young, pretty, wonderfully intelligent and accomplished, who preserves the sweetest *incognito*, and is known even to her most intimate acquaintances only as Mademoiselle NINA, small in person and delicate, almost fragile. She has, nevertheless, the courage of a Roman. Her whole soul is bent on the liberation of Maryland, and were her deeds tending to this consummation to be known, she would rank among the most famous women of history. Alone, unaided, by routes known only to herself, she passes through the Confederate and Yankee lines, carrying hope to the oppressed and bringing material comforts to the free but exile sons of her native land.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Oct. 29, says that the small issue of Confederate Treasury notes look so much like common foolscap paper merely printed on, that parties are very dubious about receiving them.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, reports the following vessels in port:

Steamships, 2: ships, 2; barks, 2; and brigs, 4—making an aggregate of 10. The steamers are the *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS, and the *Cahawba*, Capt. BLACKMAN. There were no schooners in port over 100 tons. The following small schooners reached there on the previous day, which shows that the Federal blockade was quite ineffectual: Schooner *James H. Ladson*, with 2,550 bushels of rough rice; schooner *George Chisholm*, 190 bbls. of rice; schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 14 bales superior cotton; schooner *Guide*, 2,350 bushels rough rice; schooner *H. Lounds*, 2,500 bushels of rice; schooner *Coquette*, 2,600 bushels of rice; schooner *Elyria*, 2,323 bushels of rice; and the schooner *Edisto*, with 1,600 bushels of rice.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in view of the wretched state of the coast defences, suggests the following expedient for the protection of the guns of coast-batteries. It is simply to place over them heavy logs of wood, supported by uprights, with a sufficient layer of earth. This is said to constitute a simple and admirable bomb-proof covering over the men while at their guns.

The *Examiner* of Nov. 14 has this disrespectful allusion to the body which brought Virginia into its present unpleasant predicament: "This respectable body of ancient fogies and antiquated fossils met on yesterday in this city, for the third time, in the Capitol building. Owing to the want of a quorum, those who did attend necessarily had to adjourn."

The donations for the family of JACKSON, ELLSWORTH's murderer, already reach $30,000.

As far as heard from, JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS have received a unanimous vote for President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. Their term is for six years.

ABOUT SPECULATORS.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette.

We know of no better caption than the above. There are those in our midst who, while professing great patriotism, are leeches upon the South. Shylocks are found in the Southern States, and, to our shame be it said, there are those even within the corporate limits of our city who serve the Southern Confederacy because, as smugglers and swindlers, whom the devil himself would disown, they are enabled to make money.

There are those within our corporate limits—men who are extensively engaged in business, and who ought to be in the army, who are to-day engaged in petty *swindling*. Within our corporate limits there are those to be found who would willingly smuggle through small silver change for the fifteen or twenty per cent. premium which the myrmidons of LINCOLN are willing to pay. Such men are destitute of common honor and honesty. They know not what patriotism means. They are traitors to their own native section—Judas Iscariots, who would sell their Savior and country for thirty pieces of silver—even five cent pieces.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, after condemning the extortions that have been practiced upon the Government and people of the Confederacy, makes the following recommendation:

"Mechanics and tradesmen, in common with persons engaged in every legitimate pursuit, are entitled to the fostering care of the Government; but when so forgetful of social duty, and regardless of the interests of the country, as to monopolize the trade in those commodities most necessary for the comfort and subsistence of our soldiers and citizens, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, as the public guardian, to adopt such measures as will prevent, as far as possible, the State and people from becoming the prey of such harpies."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The first Grand Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, composed of the Churches of the Confederate States, is to be held in Augusta, Ga., commencing to-morrow. Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, is to preach the opening sermon, and to preside in the organization of the Assembly, and Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Augusta, to be his alternate.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE UNITED BRETHREN.—This body of Christians, popularly better known as Moravians, have heretofore, like the Quakers, proscribed Slavery. Recently, however, as we learn from the Rockingham (Va.) *Register*, one of their Conferences has passed the following resolution, to which another has acceded.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Resolved, That we, members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, composing the Quarterly Conference of the Lacy Springs Circuit, do hereby order the preacher in charge to call a convention of the delegates elected by the different classes in said circuit, to take into consideration the propriety of ignoring that clause of our discipline relative to Slavery.

The same paper publishes at length the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America. Its first article is as follows:

"This church, retaining the name of Protestant Episcopal, shall be known as 'the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America.'"

COTTON AND SUGAR.

To the Cotton Planters of the Eleventh Congressional District of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: Should you elect me to Congress, I will urge the Government to buy your cotton at an average price, and pay you for it in Treasury notes. I regard the issuance of bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, as an unfortunate financial operation, as the effect is to lock up the amount of the bonds, while you are suffering for the want of an active circulating medium. I will favor the Treasury note system during the war, because by this plan you would be able to pay your taxes, and buy your necessaries, *neither of which you can do now, for the want of money for your cotton.* After the war is over, then let bonds at eight per cent. be issued and sold to the capitalists of the world, and the Treasury notes that may not have been paid into the Treasury of the Confederacy for taxes be redeemed. I am your obedient servant,

D. B. NABERS.

The Franklin (La.) *Register* says:

"So far we have not been visited with the slightest frost, and from present appearances we expect none for several weeks to come.

It is said that the Lincoln blockading fleet has left our coast for parts unknown. We are glad to hear it, and hope that we will never have the task of announcing its return.

A large number of our planters have commenced sugar making. We are sorry to learn that the yield, owing to the very unfavorable weather for maturing the cane, is not as good as should be; and the quality, too, owing to the same cause, is not the best. But we now have fair prospects for good weather for the future, and we feel sure that the yield will greatly improve, and the quality also. We do not yet despair of a very large sugar crop this season—the largest ever made in the parish—say between 50,000 and 55,000 pounds, equal to about 45,000 or 50,000 hogsheads of 1,100 pounds each, which, even at 4 cents per pound, will produce an aggregate of $2,200,000, leaving the molasses out of the count. The value of the agricultural product of St. Mary this season may be put down, in round numbers, at $3,000,000, at the lowest figure."

The Bellville (Texas) *Countryman*, of Oct. 16th, says:

"We understand that the cotton crops along the road from here to Industry and New Ulm, are yet as white as snow banks, and that some farmers in that portion of the country will make an average crop.

There was a heavy frost, the first of the season, at Weatherford, on the 3d of October."

GOOD TIDINGS FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Gratifying intelligence from every quarter. It does our hearts and souls good. Every aspect and prospect please us this morning. Gens. GRANT and McCLERNAND appear to have gained their objects at Belmont. Mayfield is burnt; and POLK and PILLOW are so threatened that they may soon vacate Columbus and Hickman. Eastern Kentucky now appears safe. Our forces are advancing from Crab-Orchard, Somerset and London, upon and beyond Barbourville, toward Cumberland Ford and Gap. Gens. THOMAS and SCHOEPF, and their gallant fellow-officers and soldiers, if sufficiently strong in numbers and supplied with all they need, will defeat and drive back the invaders to and from the Gap before the 1st prox. The reported movements in East Tennessee betoken our speedy successful advance to the home of BROWNLOW, and the precipitate retreat of JOHNSTON and BUCKNER. The fleet's signal and permanent successes along Secessia's coast will afford wonderful relief to the Union cause in Kentucky and Tennessee. Southern Kentucky will shortly be redeemed. Its Union majority longs for the expulsion of the brutal marauders.

The report now is that JOHNSTON and BUCKNER have only about 15,000 men, and many of them disabled by sickness. Perhaps they have sent detachments to ZOLLICOFFER. It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN, now that by his own request he is relieved at headquarters by Gen. BUELL, will next week take the field, and move forward our centre to Munfordsville and Greensburgh. Gen. SHERMAN pants for active service. He says he can't stand being cooped up here; that he would rather be a sergeant in Gen. MCCOOK's advance than stay here to perform duties for which he considers himself unfit. In his favorite sphere he will render a capital account of himself. Our Military Board is doing its whole duty. All its present members are genuine. They report on the 6th 17,200 Kentucky recruits for State and National service in camp, and 6,500 Kentuckians in the field, besides 2,300 in "Kanawha" and other States and at Newport Barracks. Twenty or more full regiments, made up of forty Federal national regiments consolidated, may be furnished this week.

The ladies of Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Maysville, Danville, Bardstown, and of many other Kentucky cities and towns, continue their heavenly labors. The ladies of Louisville report to GEN. SHERMAN as their last week's work, ready for distribution among the soldiers, 311 shirts, 410 pairs of drawers, 557 pairs of socks, 237 blankets, 52 bed-comforts, 77 neck-comforts, 750 toilet articles, and sundry other useful things, too numerous to mention.

Our new United States District Judge, BLAND BALLARD, is not tainted like his predecessor, T. B. MONROE, Sr., who has taken the Confederate oath before the "District Court of the C. S. A. for Middle Tennessee." Judge BALLARD is all right. His Grand Jury indicts for high treason this renegade jurist and T. B. MONROE, Jr., (now an organ of King HARRIS instead of BERLIN,) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., H. MARSHALL, J. S. CRITTENDEN and many others. This R. J. BRECKINRIDGE is a degenerate son of our illustrious divine and illustrious patriot. H. C. BURNETT, WM. PRESTON, R. MCKEE, (of the Louisville *Courier*,) G. W. EWING, ("Southern Rights" Representative from Logan,) G. W. JOHNSON, (Gov. MAGOFFIN'S Commissioner to JEFF. DAVIS when POLK invaded us,) G. B. HODGE, H. W. BEACH, (whom MR. MALLORY beat so badly,) BLANTON DUNCAN, (Ex-"Grand Secretary" of the Ex-"Know-Nothing" Party,) and other leading spirits of a "Sovereignty Convention" to be held on the 18th in Russellville, should be indicted, or arrested without indictment if they can be got at. Their programme is to "proclaim revolution against the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the Legislature; to pledge resistance to all Federal and State taxes for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States; to recommend the organization of county guards to be placed in the service of and paid by the Confederate States Government," and to annex to Tennessee at least all of Kentucky south and west of Green River. Of course, their "Sovereignty Convention" will prove an abortion; but it may do some temporary mischief, unless the invaders are immediately put out.

I think Kentucky is coming out grandly. Her attitude, present and future, promises the complete and universal success of the Union cause, the recovery of the nation's integrity and stability, honor and renown. Kentucky has confidence in the saving power and the comprehensive and sagacious policy of the United States Government. Like Gen. SCOTT, she has confidence in President LINCOLN and his Administration, in Gens. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, and in all the leading officers, military and civil, of the United States. She doubts not they will pursue the wisest and most efficient course to produce an early and permanent popular reaction throughout the Insurgent South, and to restore and reëstablish the Union for all time. The Administration's proclamations of entire amnesty and complete security to all Southerners, excepting the leaders, who will promptly ground their arms and resume their natural allegiance, wherever the national armies gain a foothold, will probably go far to disabuse the Southern mind, to unsettle, split up and dissolve the Jeff. Davis despotism, and restore the benefi cent authority of the Union. Kentucky's voice is like that of her GREEN CLAY: "We have on our side the men, the money, the material of war, and we are in the right. God is just; we must conquer."

PONTIAC.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Its Objects, and How Much was Accomplished.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Ever since FREMONT left St. Louis in pursuit of PRIC

[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] Regulars—Gen. McClellan [illegible]—Going to a Review in a [illegible]—Condition of Affairs Along the [illegible] &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

As I was strolling the other morning by the [illegible] of the regulars, as I often do, to notice their perfect drill and accurate evolutions, I found a portion of them in a neighboring field practicing the skirmishers. The loading and firing, kneeling or lying down, advancing or retreating, was executed with wonderful rapidity. Just as they hastily formed in a solid mass, to resist a fancied charge of cavalry, a large body of troops happened to [illegible] the street, which made the thing appear quite like a reality. Conjecturing this to be an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, who I knew was to have a review that morning, I walked down to headquarters to see the *cortége* take its departure. I found the cavalry dismounted—filling up the street the entire length of the block with their horses—while gay and high spirited chargers were held or led up and down in front of headquarters. Among them was a superb dapple gray, a horse designed as a present to Col. BAKER; but after his death was bought by the Duke de Chartres. As he stood full of mettle, yet docile as a lamb, he was a splendid picture. The Prince de Joinville was there, and in his slouched hat, checked pantaloons, with his thumbs in his vest pocket, sauntering around, seemed like any ordinarily quiet gentleman. It was pleasant to catch now and then the fond parent's look which he would throw upon the laughing, careless boy—for the Duke de Chartres seems scarcely more. The two princes are said to be great favorites with the officers, and I could easily believe it to be so, for they are more frank, candid, and unceremonious in their manners than even Americans, while their countenances beam with kindly feeling and amiability. As the time approached for the General's departure, the Staff sauntered in front of headquarters, ready at the first signal to mount and be off. McCLELLAN's house was at the end of the block, on the other side of the street, and all were waiting his appearance. Soon the order "mount" was heard, and the troop of cavalry were in their saddles, but not the Staff. In a few minutes, however, the General emerged from his door, and in an instant was in the saddle. Turning, he gave one wave of his hand, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed off. Then there was "mounting in hot haste." The quick eye of the young Duke de Chartres was the first to catch the signal, and, springing to his saddle, dashed ahead—the dapple-gray leading the Staff. As the clattering escort swept round a distant corner, my heart went out after that young commander. Brave men are closing round him, the strong battalions are crowding after him, and the hopes of a great people are turned toward him. God grant that he may be equal to the great trust reposed in him.

This is the way the General starts when he goes to a review, but spectators do not generally get along so smoothly. The other day there was to be a grand review over the river, and of course everybody who was entitled to a pass, or could get one, flocked to see it. The direct road lad across Georgetown Ferry, which, the reader will scarcely believe, is an old scow pulled by a rope, hand over hand, from side to side. This primitive arrangement one would expect to find out on the Plains, in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, but not on the Potomac, within a mile and a half of the Capital. The ground around the miserable apology of a dock was trodden into a bed of mortar, into which were crowded carriages, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback—the former elegantly attired and mounted, and among them the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, a motley throng. The clouds were gathering darkly overhead, the air was chilly, and occasional drops drifting into our faces did not make it a very inspiring scene as we watched the slow and laborious progress of the scow. When it was about mid-stream, and we began to pluck up courage, the escort of the Commander-in-Chief, which had been sent on ahead on purpose, dashed up. They would have the preference, we knew, while the scow could not hold half their number. Here was a fine opportunity for patience to have her perfect work. Although the commander on shore ordered the dragoons, packed thick as herring in a box, to dismount and help pull the boat over, I could not detect any particular acceleration of speed. Before the boat reached the further shore, McCLELLAN and his Staff came clattering down the street, and seeing how matters stood, galloped straight on to the aqueduct, a mile further up the river, over which horses can go in single file. Soon after I could see them streaming across high up in the air. At length our turn came, and we crept slowly to the other side. The ladies went galloping gaily after the escort, though by this time the rain began to fall as though it had settled down to a day's work. The wind drove it into our faces, but we pushed on for seven or eight miles, when we met a regiment of cavalry splashing furiously through the mud and water; and soon after one of infantry, facing the pitiless storm in quick step. We inquired of the officer about the review. He informed us it was over—given up on account of the storm. We immediately turned our horses' head toward the Potomac, and plodded our way wearily back. It was cold and dreary, and we shivered in our overcoats. We passed, however, one cheerful object on the road that quite made me ashamed of my grumbling. It was a solitary soldier, leisurely strolling towards Fort Corcoran in the rain, playing gaily on his fife, "Who'll be King but Charlie?"

We were told afterward that our informant was mistaken—the review did come off—the young General sitting it out patiently, though wet to the skin.

There is a sameness in all reviews, but not, you see, in the mode of getting to them. We found considerable excitement and variety in this, and I venture to say the elegantly habited and mounted ladies did also, for with the wind driving the rain full on their faces they must have got a thorough drenching.

Every thing is quiet along the lines of our pickets, except an occasional alarm. Not far from Bailey's Cross-roads, some of them have become quite familiar with the rebels. Having agreed not to fire on each other, they naturally grew less vindictive until they got on speaking terms. It was agreed between them that when one stepped out from his place of concealment, and raised both hands above his head, it should be regarded as a flag of truce. This was always practiced, however, with a great deal of caution, for they could not forget they stood there as foes. First one would step out and throw up his hands, and then another, and finally they would commence walking up to each other like fighting-cocks. Our [illegible] to [illegible] insurrections, just after the John Brown raid. They were encamped a few miles from the river bank, and, with the help of the negroes in the vicinity, they were preparing rifle-pits at the time of the lamented Capt. WARD's visit. A company called the "Spotted Grays," from Caroline County, Va., were stationed in the pits at the time. This company had the carbines above mentioned, and one of their number, named ANDREW PITT, was the one credited with having fired the shot that killed WARD. He at once became a hero in the eyes of his rebel friends, and claimed to be the best ride shot in Virginia.

There can be no doubt that he had some claim to this distinction, as CORNELIUS says that crack shots came from all parts of Virginia and the South to shoot with him, and that he was universally successful in these trials of skill. But his shooting days are over, as he died about a month since, in the hospital at Fredericksburgh, of typhoid fever. After WARD was killed, more troops were ordered to the Point, and among them was a battery of light artillery, commanded by Capt. WALKER.

A few days before the Bull Run battle, all the troops at the Point were ordered to Manassas. Capt. WALKER's battery arrived on the field of action about two hours before the retreat of our forces, and claim much of the credit of our repulse. They also captured the celebrated Parrott thirty-two, known as "Long Tom," and which they have still in their possession, drawing it by means of ten horses. Col. CAREY's Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, to which CORNELIUS' master's company had been attached, did not reach Manassas until after the battle, but were in time to witness the horrible after-scenes. The rebel officers killed were buried in boxes, and CORNELIUS says he saw over a hundred so buried, and they were still drawing in the dead from the field when his master's regiment was ordered to Marlboro' Point, on the Potomac, where they have since remained until ordered down to Matthias Point, the day of the reconnoissance of our troops.

White CORNELIUS was with his master at Marlboro' Point, he visited Evansport, and states that about half a mile from the landing the rebels have erected an immense battery, with embrasures for twenty-one guns. Only nine, however, were mounted, but it was stated that others would have been, had they been able to transport their guns. They are wholly without transportation, and they therefore are obliged to press into service whatever wagons they can come across. They are enabled to find but few teams heavy enough to haul cannon with, and along the Potomac they have broken down nearly every obtainable vehicle.

Capt. TAYLOR was taken sick, and CORNELIUS went with him to a house near Matthias Point, where he was staying. While there he states that he learned that two rebels were killed by shells thrown from our gunboats. He says that immense amounts of various kinds of goods have been run across from Maryland, but that this traffic is now stopped by the presence of our troops. At a lower point on the river, where there are no troops, he thinks it is still kept up. Persons, however, still manage to get from Maryland to Virginia by watching their chance, and going across in small boats; and this can never be stopped until every small boat on the Maryland side is seized or destroyed. It is, however, very difficult to get from Virginia to Maryland, and fourteen of these contraband traders were at the Point, awaiting a chance, when he left.

About four weeks ago he was employed to drive four men to Fredericksburgh. These men were Marylanders, who had crossed a short distance below Matthias Point. Fredericksburgh, he says, is wholly unprotected by fortifications. It contains a large military hospital and a cannon foundry. The foundry works a hundred hands. At first the employes were whites, but negroes have been substituted for them. The rifled cannon of Capt. WALKER's Battery were made at this foundry.

CORNELIUS took advantage of his master's illness to act in concert with a number of other slaves, and together they seized a large boat, which the rebels were fitting up with the avowed object of watching their chance and capturing one of our schooners upward bound. They had fixed upon Monday morning as the date of their embarkation, which our appearance signally favored. They started from a point several miles above Matthias Point. They all describe the appearance of the rebels as indicative of much want.

Many of the rebel troops, they say, are ragged and without shoes, and but very few have overcoats. Shoes are very scarce, common ones selling at from three to five dollars per pair. The wealthy ones among the soldiers have their negroes to do all the dirty work, but the poor whites in the ranks have a hard time of it. The others will not associate with them or even stay in the same tent with them. They are compelled, however, to drill with them.

The privates receive eleven dollars a month in shinplasters. The Confederate shinplasters are from five dollars upward, but as specie is unobtainable, the State and towns issue notes as low as five and ten cents. One of the negroes has a specimen with him. It is of the following design:

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1861.
No. 5,017. Due by the
CORPORATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Payable on demand to bearer in currency, whenever presented in sums of Five Dollars.
By order of Council
A PATTEN for Chamberl'n.

It is printed on miserable, dingy white paper, and from the almost total want of punctuation marks, and the miserable type employed, it would seem as if the printer's font was rather deficient. It looks as if printed in some third rate country office.

The contrabands have been brought to camp, and set to work. They are delighted with their change in life, and declare they would rather be drowned than returned to Slavery. Chaplain BOOLS is to unite several of them in the bonds of matrimony, and no doubt it will be an interesting ceremony.

The merchants of Port Tobacco are in great trouble. The commander of the flotilla refuses to allow their goods to come up the river, from the fact that so many things have been carried across the river to Dixie, and because the county recently gave such a strong seceesh vote. They have held a meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait on the President, and strive to get the Government to let up a little.

The contrabands tell some curious stories concerning the designs of "the Yankees." The masters told them that "the d—d Yankees would take them all, and cut off the fingers and toes of the old ones, and sell all the likely ones to Cuba to pay the expenses of the war," and this agrees with the stories told by the slaves in this vicinity. The negroes were too cute to believe it.

The various regiments of the Excelsior Brigade are now being concentrated along the river bank a short distance above the mouth of Aquia Creek. Gen. SICKLES, a few days since, ascended in a balloon for the purpose of a reconnoissance. The result has not transpired, but there can be no doubt that the enemy is in large force. Since the reconnoissance of Sunday morning no less than seven rebel regiments have been transferred to Matthias Point, if rumor is to be credited. The troops are much elated at the successful result of the recent expedition to the Point, and those who were so unfortunate as not to have been among the select 400, are now eager for their turn for a dash at the enemy. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. GRAHAM for the bold and dashing manner in which this hazardous enterprise was conceived and executed.

NEMO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 18, 1861.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 1867.....	94¾	150
7,000	do.....	94¾	810
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou..	94¾	400
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Com.	88¾	150
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	92	200
1,000	Ill. Cent. Reg. 5s	81	50
11,000	Ill. Coup. 6s, '76	83	15
10,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	82¾	100
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44	12
5,000	do.....	43¾	170
2,000	do.....	43¾	50
2,000	N. Car. State 6s..	60	350
8,000	Mo. State 6s.....	44	300
17,000	do.....	44¾	50
5,000	do.....	43¾	300
5,000	do.....b60	44	175
1,000	Mo.Cs. iss'd to H. & St. J. R.....	48¾	50
6,000	N.Y. C. R. 7s....	101	700
2,000	E. R. 2d M. Bds.		50
	Ex. 1864.....	101	250
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	76¾	50
1,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds..	77¾	50
5,000	M.C. & p.c. Bds.old	91½	200
6,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds..	88	182
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M..	98¾	8
4,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	78	200
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	72	150
40	Bk. of N. Yk.....	88	200
10	Bk. of America....	91	325
10	National Bank.....	88	50
78	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80	100
73	Pac. M. S. Co.....	95¾	100
210	do.....	95¾	300
100	do.....b10	95¾	300
95	do.....	96	300
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	80	300
100	do.....s10	80	450
100	do.....s10	80	100
20	do.....stm	80	100
510	do.....	80	50
270	do.....	80¼	600
100	do.....stm	80¼	50
100	do.....	80¾	200
40	Erie Railway Pref..	59¾	50
200	do.....	59¾	100
50	do.....b30	60¾	50
50	do.....b10	60¾	50
150	do.....	60	

100	Erie Railway.....	33¾	
50	do.....	33¾	
50	do.....b30	33¾	
100	do.....s40	33¾	
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.b30	97	
400	do.....	97	
25	Hudson River R....	39¾	
100	Reading R.....	35¾	
250	Mich. Cen. R.....	59½	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	14½	
40	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¾	
10	Panama Railroad...	119	
74	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	98¾	
60	Galena & Chi. R...	73	
100	do.....	73¾	
200	Cleveland & Tol. R.	36¾	
800	do.....	36¾	

MONDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of October, have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing ten months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, during the month of October, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,638,580
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	2,069,361
In Free Goods	2,163,452
Total Foreign Merchandise	$7,684,413
Against October, 1860	12,563,653
Decrease this season	$4,778,240

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $639,328, against $1,083,838 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,518,080, or $435,699 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of forcign goods actually marketed in October is $8,320,113, against $15,904,336 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of October, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$12,904,350
Foreign Goods Reëxported	253,064
Specie	15,038
Total	$13,172,452
Against October, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$10,067,330
Foreign Goods reëxported	488,928
Specie	2,100,395—12,662,653
Increase this season	$509,799

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	VS.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000		21,528,000
February	14,068,000		19,166,000
March	12,658,000		23,495,000
April	12,933,000		16,922,000
May	11,462,000		16,797,000
June	7,263,000		19,123,000
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
Total 10 months	$107,685,000		$199,254,000
Foreign Specie	36,826,000		2,030,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	VS.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000		5,239,000
February	10,237,000		5,693,000
March	10,581,000		6,999,000
April	9,256,000		6,639,000
May	10,856,000		5,812,000
June	10,270,000		8,308,000
July	9,553,000		7,526,000
August	9,152,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
Total 10 months	$102,965,000		$73,655,000
Foreign reëxported	6,380,000		6,680,000
Together	$109,345,000		$80,263,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan. 1.	VS.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	50,000		854,000
February	1,103,000		977,000
March	302,000		2,382,000
April	1,413,000		2,936,000
May	129,000		5,530,000
June	244,000		8,942,000
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,751,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
Total 10 months	$3,295,000		$44,457,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$102,965,000	$73,655,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,380,000	6,608,000
Specie	3,295,000	44,457,000
Total	$112,640,000	$124,720,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	VS.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202		3,899,166
February	2,528,726		3,378,043
March	2,489,926		3,477,545
April	1,643,261		2,444,267
May	979,145		2,486,492
June	885,062		2,724,193
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,538,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,801
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
Total 10 months	$17,528,744		$33,050,886

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861. From Jan. 1.		1860. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,445,386	Jan. 10	$1,788,866
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,679
Feb. 12	1,052,313	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	853,775	March 14	147,000
March 18	815,520	March 25	898,730
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	926,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,338
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,610,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,052
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,659	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Aug. 2	988,678
July 4	811,368	Aug. 13	1,003,381
July 15	1,244,000	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Sept. 12	791,661
Aug. 13	944,568	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Oct. 14	870,157
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 20	992,484
Sept. 3	757,629	Oct. 23	810,225
Sept. 13	1,100,693		
Sept. 23	953,340		
Oct. 4	932,776		
Oct. 13	1,011,707		
Oct. 23	1,026 332		
Total 10 ms.	$29,209,625	Total 10 ms.	$28,092,029

The marked features of the foregoing returns are, first the very light Importation of Foreign Goods, being less than *eight millions*, and secondly, the unprecedented value of Domestic Exports, exclusive of Bullion, the total figure for the month reaching nearly *thirteen millions*. No such month, in the value of the products of American agriculture, has ever before been reported from the port of New-York. On the other hand, the Export of Specie is nominal, while the Import of Specie from Europe is raised by the October return, to nearly *thirty-six millions* since the first of January, exclusive of *seven and a half millions* received *via* Boston. Another heavy month of Domestic Exports will be reported for November—nearly or quite equal to the month of which we now publish the official returns.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$3,319,025
Increase in Specie	217,685
Decrease in Circulation	149,222
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,211,291

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury

Specie Average of the week, the following in the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 12, 1860.	Nov. 16, 1861.	Dec. 8, 1860.
Capital	$66,136,000	$69,950,000	$69,950,000
Loans	122,271,094	137,306,635	140,827,000
Specie	39,464,410	41,461,633	41,213,956
Circulation	8,266,317	8,790,675	8,948,907
Gross Deposits	105,603,738	129,804,781	132,868,648
Exchanged	28,541,005	19,590,177	19,442,753
Undrawn	76,189,663	110,214,604	113,425,895
In Sub-Treasury	5,056,564	8,182,192	7,552,948

The Bank return shows a partial increase on the specie line, while the Sub-Treasury average for the week is also up—the increased stock of Specie in the City being $577,000 over last week. The liquidation of the Discoont and Deposit lines grows out of the working of the Government account. The market for Money opens quiet and easy this week, and the Foreign Exchanges for Wednesday's mail have scarcely taken shape. The rate on London is quoted steady at 108¾@108¾ ℔ cent. As the Cunarder steamer sails direct this week, most of the business is postponed until to-morrow. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Persia*, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 8 A. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 25 c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 21¼ c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	40¾ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Mare Banco	35¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	40¾ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	78¾ cents.

The Stock Exchange continued to be adversely influenced, at the early Board to-day, by the political news of Saturday forenoon. The disposition was to lower prices on all Stocks, except the National Loans, which, under the negotiation of Saturday, are quite firm, and but few parcels offered. Tennessee and Missouri 6 ℔ cents were pressed on sale at a further concession of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., though recovering in the afternoon to the full rates of Saturday afternoon. When the Railway Shares were called, New-York Central was done at 80 ℔ cent., as against 81@80¾ at the early Board on Saturday, and 80¼ at the close of that day. The decline in Erie Commen was to 33@ 33¾ ℔ cent., and in the Westerns ¼@1 ℔ cent. below the closing sales of last week, with a fair amount of business in nearly all descriptions. Erie Railway Preferred Shares also fell off to 59 ℔ cent., and the general dealings of the early session closed dull. On the Street, between the Boards, the demand gradually improved, and before the afternoon session prices began to look up, and were subsequently quite firm. At the very close of business, the following prices were made:

Central	80¾	Galena	72¼
Erie	33½	Erie Preferred	59¾
Toledo	36¾	Panama	119
Rock Island	57¾	Pacific	96
Illinois Central	63¾	Missouris	44¾
Michigan Central	52¾	Tennessees	43¾
Michigan Southern	19	U. S 6s, 1881	94¼
Michigan Guaranteed	39¾	Hudson	39¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Hanover	66¾
American	96	Metropolitan	92
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Market	82
National	88	Shoe and Leather	85
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	75¾
Commerce	87	St. Nicholas	70
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	74
American Exchange	85	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	90	Park	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are somewhat irregular, as compared with the close of last week, though on the average the decline is not important:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	88	N. Indiana firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	85	N. Ind. Goshen line	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's, '76	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88
Erie firsts, '68	102¾	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	11
Erie seconds, ext. '84	101	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81¾
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. ists, sec. sc.	30½
Erie thirds, '83	89	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Erie fourths, '90	76¾	Chi. & St. Pa. firsts	28
Erie fifths, '96	75	L. E. & W. Firsts	104
Hudson firsts, '69	105	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Hudson accounts, s. f. '86	97	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98¾
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	81½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	96½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '82	96	Lack. & Western bonds	93
Chi. & R. I. 8 ℔ c.	93¼	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77¾
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81¾	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	81
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. accom's	73		

The Continental Insurance Company has removed its office to No. 102 Broadway, next door to the corner of Pine-street.

The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable Dec. 2.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $1,250,000 in Gold over its current receipts to-day; leaving the balance this afternoon $6,138,567. The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan paid in, amount to $296,000. The Sub-Treasurer will draw on the Associated Banks to-morrow for $3,560,000 against the credit of Oct. 1, in preparation for further heavy disbursements to the Army and Navy agents in this City and Brooklyn. The Associated Banks have placed the proceeds of $50,000,000 United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881 at 90½, and interest from 1st July to the credit of the Government, to be drawn for as wanted by the Treasury Department.

The following are current quotations of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, for out of town bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	New-Orleans, La	25@30
New-England	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@5
New-Jersey	¼@½	Ohio, and Indiana	½@¾
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2
Interior Pennsylvania	½@1	Free Indiana	2
Baltimore	¼	Tennessee	30
Maryland	½@1	Michigan	1
Virginia	10@25	Canada	½@1
North Carolina	25	Iowa	2
S. Carolina and Ga.	30	Missouri	15@40
Mobile, Ala	30		

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS are purchasing Army and Navy approved Bills, and collecting unadjusted and suspended accounts through their agent at Washington.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 16.	LOANS. Nov. 9.	SPECIE. Nov. 16	SPECIE. Nov. 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,859,511	5,038,748	1,387,517	1,386,861
Manhattan Co	4,750,243	5,036,983	1,793,729	1,793,729
Merchants' Bank	5,240,748	5,481,345	2,223,304	1,929,134
Mechanics' Bank	4,172,102	4,209,522	1,049,216	1,144,108
Union Bank	2,639,272	2,637,983	550,416	580,647
Bank of America	6,929,292	6,954,993	3,053,216	3,505,568
Phenix Bank	3,967,211	4,220,700	818,478	749,771
City Bank	2,393,036	2,442,534	777,977	861,295
Tradesmen's Bank	1,577,005	1,805,088	316,695	211,890
Fulton Bank	1,611,220	1,660,084	714,196	718,472
Chemical Bank	1,558,577	1,690,077	3,075,427	3,051,092
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,153,959	2,201,819	366,618	357,651
National Bank	2,405,591	2,490,423	522,037	574,693
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,538,246	1,926,012	342,159	356,597
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,108,576	1,128,424	276,642	286,941
Greenwich Bank	520,165	537,507	218,220	271,667
Leather Man. Bk.	1,642,060	1,654,125	383,521	378,278
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,345,416	1,301,511	319,005	420,375
Bk. St. New-York	4,021,610	4,048,090	1,403,514	1,332,817
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,169,498	8,115,763	3,218,696	3,213,658
Bk. of Commerce	14,919,115	15,926,855	4,040,080	3,876,416
Broadway Bank	3,975,757	4,109,082	1,302,561	1,151,191
Ocean Bank	2,183,738	2,189,172	355,850	364,446
Mercantile Bank	2,745,764	2,785,815	839,578	810,587
Pacific Bank	1,079,546	1,080,026	279,358	324,021
Bank Republic	3,925,612	4,015,372	934,072	985,418
Chatham Bank	869,190	880,676	113,810	123,389
People's Bank	811,581	839,602	128,867	134,226
Bank of N. Am.	2,094,034	2,125,361	393,741	369,050
Hanover Bank	1,902,331	1,990,905	163,611	215,633
Irving Bank	967,650	986,576	161,971	198,116
Metropolitan Bk.	7,555,259	7,838,731	2,641,251	2,890,562
Citizen's Bank	831,141	841,218	168,594	206,314
Nassau Bank	2,007,903	1,934,219	436,145	374,275
Market Bank	1,851,543	1,930,920	302,721	311,570
St. Nicholas Bank	1,398,269	1,409,341	174,960	165,133
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,920,345	2,937,061	252,535	277,134
Corn Exch. Bank	2,315,576	2,398,805	425,183	479,779
Continental Bank	3,389,722	3,531,941	603,205	642,570
Oriental Bank	1,457,537	1,462,988	221,643	264,186
Marine Bank	810,323	842,482	147,261	175,478
Atlantic Bank	753,564	759,034	111,951	107,782
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,768,009	2,812,986	433,447	468,720
Park Bank	5,131,571	5,201,828	2,166,855	1,913,347
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	901,978	1,042,857	189,705	185,296
Grocers' Bank	612,733	619,008	147,750	153,570
North River Bank	730,750	728,321	121,347	130,917
East River Bank	378,550	405,870	53,100	52,634
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	903,306	901,014	193,608	192,536
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	383,365	378,747	53,709	54,747
N. Y. Exch. Bank	346,478	351,297	22,847	21,723
Bull's Head Bank	504,253	493,850	79,207	83,538
N. Y. County Bank	324,190	324,198	109,062	109,091
Total	157,305,685	160,877,880	41,461,633	41,213,956
	Decrease	$3,319,025	Increase	$247,677

Banks	Circulation. Nov. 16.	Circulation. Nov. 9.	Deposits. Nov. 16.	Deposits. Nov. 9.
Bk. of New-York	874,784	880,604	3,955,181	3,986,309
Manhattan Co	283,287	281,287	4,178,000	4,253,000
Merchants' Bank	194,809	194,809	4,747,000	4,602,977
Mechanics' Bank	238,440	238,440	4,001,000	4,000,000
Union Bank	196,304	196,440	2,267,000	2,249,000
Bank of America	122,343	127,060	6,304,943	7,146,000
Phenix Bank	134,146	132,788	2,933,485	3,000,000
City Bank			2,125,000	2,179,000
Tradesmen's Bank	226,819	225,243	1,650,347	1,101,991
Ful

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES—ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The U. S. steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel Commissioners, SLIDELL and MASON, on board, arrived off this port yesterday afternoon, but was boarded by United States Marshal MURRAY, who, in accordance with instructions from Washington, ordered her to proceed to Boston, where she will transfer her prisoners to Fort Warren. Strict orders were also given to hold no communication with the shore until after the transfer is made.

The steamship *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brings some interesting intelligence relative to the sailing of the rebel Commissioners from that port on board the *Trent*. They received marked attention from certain parties in Cuba, which was continued until their embarkation. A large number of rebel merchant captains are reported to be in Havana, who pronounce the blockade only "inconvenient."

By way of Key West and Havana, we learn that the rebels have recently made another attempt to capture BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, but that their failure was even more humiliating than on the first occasion. It appears that Col. WILSON'S patrols discovered some fifteen hundred rebel troops about twenty miles from Fort Pickens, and immediately informed the commander of the National fleet, who sent a force and shelled the rebels off the island, with great loss.

The expedition into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., seems likely to meet with much favor from a large portion of the population, who are anxious to obtain protection against the rebels who have been forcing them into the ranks of the Confederate army. Gen. DIX'S Proclamation was yesterday read to a large number of Virginians, in a farm house near the Potomac, and it was declared by them to be entirely satisfactory.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that ample preparations are being made to repel the expected rebel attack upon Newport's News. The naval force in the vicinity has been considerably augmented. It is understood that three formidable fire-ships will form a part of the rebel expedition.

Gen. HALLECK arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and will immediately assume command of the Western Department. The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, STURGIS and POPE have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will remain until orders are received from Gen. HALLECK. Gen. WYMAN'S Brigade is at Rolla, and the Divisions of Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH are expected in St. Louis to-day.

We learn from Washington that a portion of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., from Brooklyn, while on picket duty about a mile and a half west of Falls Church, were yesterday attacked by rebel cavalry and forced to fall back, with one man wounded. They were subsequently reinforced by a considerable body of our troops, when the rebels retired, with a loss of several killed and wounded.

Letters published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and written by those engaged in the famous fight at Piketon, Kentucky, must be accepted as conclusive evidence that the magnitude of the engagement has been greatly overrated. The rebels had a force of 740 men—615 infantry and 125 cavalry. The National forces, under Gen. Nelson, came upon them as they lay in ambuscade, and in the brisk encounter which followed thirty-two rebels were killed and none taken prisoners, while the Union troops lost four killed and had twenty-four wounded. The fighting lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and ended in the complete rout of the rebels. On the succeeding morning the National forces occupied Piketon without further opposition.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at Wheeling on Friday, by Gov. PIERPONT, from Gallipolis, stating that there was a report there that the Union men had assembled in large numbers, and set fire to the splendid property of ALBERT GALLATIN JENKINS, who led the recent attack on Guyandotte. The property was situated in Cabell County, about 12 miles from Guyandotte, on the Ohio River. The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns that only 15 or 16 houses were burned at Guyandotte. These, however, comprised the business portion of the town.

The City Troop, of Philadelphia, had an interesting reunion in that city on Saturday evening. Gen. PATTERSON was present, and took opportunity to defend himself at length from charges of incapacity made against him with reference to his famous campaign when he failed to keep Gen. JOHNSTON at Winchester, and to prevent his reinforcing BEAUREGARD. Some statements which he made add to our knowledge of the secret history of the war.

It is stated that Gen. SHERMAN, recently in command of the National forces in Kentucky, is engaged in organizing an inland naval expedition, which is probably intended to send men and supplies up the Tennessee River.

Col. WOODS publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, correcting some of the statements made in the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. He says that hay was ordered to be sent to the army at a time when the forage to be procured in the immediate vicinity was scarce and unripe, and that the water kegs, about which so much fuss has been made, were positively necessary.

We gain a little more insight into the aims and objects of the tripartite expedition against Mexico, though this was brought by the *Norwegian*, which arrived at Portland last evening. The three Powers, according to the French *Debats*, are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms upon the contending parties in the country. They undertake not to occupy permanently any portion of the Mexican territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from her. They also engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose her own form of Government, and if the monarchical form prevails, the Powers will not use intervention to the profit of any Prince in particular. England, it appears, wished to insert a clause in the treaty that the the Powers would pledge themselves not to accept the throne for any prince of their reigning families, but failed. It is again asserted that the Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join in the intervention.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Norwegian*, arrived at Portland last evening, with one day later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market during the week has been 60,000 bales, and the market closed buoyant at the prices reported by the *Niagara*. The sales to speculators were 36,000 bales, and those to exporters 7,000. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady, and provisions drooping. No change had taken place in American securities. Consols were quoted at 93⅜@93¾. The English Government, it is stated, had ordered a large shipment of ball-cartridges to Canada, though a previous order to send out Armstrong guns had been rescinded. The most important intelligence from the Continent, is the announcement that the Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Chancelor of Hungary, directing a suspension of the civil offices.

Later news from Mexico is received by way of Havana,—from the Capital to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. No intelligence appears to have reached the City of Mexico relative to the European coalition against that country, and the first intimation of it received in Vera CRUZ was on the 26th ult. A battle was fought on the 26th between 3,000 Reactionists, commanded by MARQUEZ, and a body of Constitutional troops under TEPIA, in which the former, after a hotly contested struggle, were defeated, with heavy losses. Other reactionary movements are reported, but on the whole the Government is believed to be gaining strength. MAX MARETZEK, with a portion of his troupe, had reached Vera Cruz, but was robbed on the road by Reactionary bands. Another portion of the troupe, going to the Pacific, were roughly handled by the robbers, who carried the Nathey girls to the mountains, to hold them for ransom.

The United States transport *De Soto* will leave to-day with a mail for the Gulf ports and the squadrons. The mail will close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On the 20th inst., the United States transport *Henry Andrews*, will leave this port with a mail for the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, at Port Royal.

It is erroneously supposed that general letters are forwarded south, *via* Fortress Monroe. Only such letters are forwarded as are addressed to National soldiers, prisoners at Richmond.

Mr. L. D. BOONE, of Cincinnati, has presented Mrs. EDWARD CONLY, the widow of the first volunteer from that city who fell in battle, with a valuable lot in the Southern part of the city, 24 feet wide by 168½ feet deep.

Col. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, is lecturing in Chicago on the "Chivalry of the Republic." The proceeds of the lectures are to be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell during that memorable siege.

Messrs. HELM and MADDOX, two sympathisers with the rebels, recently released from custody in Cincinnati, by order of Judge LEAVITT, were rearrested on Friday. MADDOX made a sturdy resistance, and it was not until several soldiers, who were called in, charged bayonets upon him that he surrendered.

A young man, giving his name as CHARLES THEODORE, was arrested in Chicago on Friday, charged with being a spy. He has been roaming through Illinois for the last few weeks, representing himself in various localities as the son of Gen. HEINTZELMAN or ROSECRANS, and feigning to be a deaf mute generally.

Capt. FRANK MORTON, of the Missouri State Guards, was arrested at St. Louis on Friday. He came with the escort which accompanied Col. MULLIGAN when he was exchanged, and took advantage of his visit to St. Louis to attempt the transaction of some private business.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, in a general order just issued, congratulates the soldiers from that State who went with the naval expedition, for having been the first to land upon the traitorous soil of South Carolina.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., or First Regiment of the Irish Brigade, received their splendid regimental standards yesterday, and departed from this City for Washington. The ceremony took place at the residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in whose absence Rev. Dr. STARRS addressed the regiment. Similar standards were also presented to the officers of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the same Brigade, and appropriate speeches were made by Judge DALY and Messrs. CAMPBELL and DOYLE, Cols. NUGENT, BAKER and MEAGHER responding. A vast and brilliant concourse marked the occasion, and the march down Broadway was a memorable scene. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The Sixty-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., or Third Regiment of the Irish Brigade, were also the recipients of a superb stand of regimental colors, presented by the young ladies of this City. The address of the occasion was delivered by WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., who, on behalf of the fair donors, performed the ceremony of presentation.

A detachment of United States Deputy Marshals proceeded to Fire Island, yesterday, for the purpose of bringing to this City the crew of the supposed slaver *Augusta*, whose arrest is announced in another column. A revenue cutter was also dispatched in search of the *Augusta*, which, at last advices, was lying off Fire Island.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed resolutions congratulating the Government and complimenting Commodore DUPONT on the capture of Port Royal, and directing a National salute to be fired in honor of the victory on Wednesday. Resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to Commodore WILKES, for his gallant conduct in taking MASON and SLIDELL from a British vessel and bringing them prisoners to the Government, were adopted, and he was requested to receive the congratulations of our citizens at the Governor's room, in the City Hall. A proposition to renew the ordinance of July last, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers, was laid over. The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, but the business transacted amounted to nothing of public interest. An effort made by Mr. BARNEY to appropriate $250,000 additional to the volunteer fund was, after a long debate, laid over, and made the special order for next Thursday. An ordinance appropriating $20,000 for the Sixty-ninth Regiment was laid over, after a protracted discussion.

The Board of Supervisors, as Canvassers, held a brief meeting yesterday, in the course of which an error in the Twelfth District of the Eighth Ward was discovered, and the Canvassers were ordered to appear on Wednesday at 1 P. M., the Sheriff being directed to see the order enforced.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to issue to the Police Commissioners, commanding them to restore as officers of the department and pay Messrs. GORMAN, HOPE, TITUS and DUNN. The opinion was not unanimous, Justice MULLEN dissenting.

The Stock Market was lower at the early Board yesterday, by ¼@1 ₩ cent. on the Railway shares, but steady on the National securities. Later in the day the Railways recovered and closed about the same as on Saturday, the general market leaving off firm. Exchange 108¾@108½ ₩ cent. on London. Money easy. The Bank return shows a further gain in the stock of gold now held in this City. The official Trade returns for the month of October, which we publish this morning, report the heaviest Export of Domestic Produce ever made from New-York, and against a remarkably light entry of Foreign Goods.

Flour and Wheat were in good demand, yesterday, mainly for export, at rising prices. Corn declined 2c. ₩ bushel, and closed heavily. Groceries were inactive, as were also Cotton, Naval Stores, Metals, Hemp and Spices. Tobacco and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise Hay, Hops and Crude Whale Oil. Provisions were more freely purchased, but at irregular prices. The freight engagements were more extensive, and rates were firmer.

What We May Expect from England.

We have already expressed the belief that the English *Government* will make no serious complaint of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board the English mail steamer *Trent*. She may possibly fasten upon some of the incidents of that capture as having been irregular, but the leading principles of international law are too clearly in favor of the action of Capt. WILKES to leave room for any serious question.

But we must be prepared for a very vehement *party* clamor in England on this subject. It happens that the American question is enterlargely into the domestic politics of John Bull. The Liberal Party in power has determined to keep the Government absolutely aloof from the quarrel. It sees nothing in the attitude, and thus far nothing in the action of the American Government, to justify interference in any form, even in the character of a mediator; and, persists in regarding the blockade as legal, and so long as legally maintained, as an insuperable bar to the British greed of cotton. These views, though never formally announced, are uttered freely in the provincial speeches of Cabinet Ministers, and are stedfastly maintained by the Ministerial Press. The *Times*, and *Post*, and *Globe*, the three more intimate exponents of the opinions of the Prime Minister, devote themselves to demonstrating the sufficiency of the present cotton supply to outlast the Winter; and to presenting the most cheering anticipations of relief next year from quarters other than the American Slave States. There is no doubt, indeed, that the actual policy of the British Government is to discourage the rebellion; to refuse it recognition, and to maintain friendly relations with the Government at Washington.

The Conservative or Tory Party, long in fruitless opposition, because through the adroit management of Lord PALMERSTON, left without an available issue upon which to appeal to the country, believes itself to have found that issue in the American policy of their opponents. There is evidently a concerted action among the Derbeyite leaders to make fight upon this question. Throughout the Summer, the parliamentary skirmishers of the Conservative sort have turned their eloquence among the agricultural constituency to whom they address themselves, upon the defects of the American political system, its actual overthrow, and the insignificant part the Whig Cabinet was playing in so important a crisis. As the season has advanced, and the session draws nearer, the purpose of these people is more distinctly declared. The tone toward the United States has become one of open menace. The adjudication in the case of the *Hiawatha* is denounced in such prints as the *Morning Herald*, the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, the *Manchester Guardian*, as a flagrant wrong and insult to the British flag; and the Ministry is called upon to demand satisfaction. The blockade is pronounced worthless; and the Ministry is reproached for not declaring it so. And disregarding the anomaly of a Tory organ bemoaning the sufferings of the manufacturing classes, these same papers look with the most painful apprehensions at the rapid exhaustion of the cotton supply, and want to know of Ministers whether they actually propose to pipe the manufacturing classes into the abyss of ruin, with the syren strain of cotton fields in India, Queensland, and West Africa, while the easy expedient of breaking a paper blockade will give relief and salvation. In short, the tone of the Tories is uncompromisingly Anti-American. The leaders evidently expect to conciliate the masses, especially in the manufacturing counties, by these appeals, and thus to acquire some chance of displacing those old settlers in office, the Whigs.

We must be prepared, therefore, to expect from the Tory Party of England a chorus of vociferous howls on the terrible outrage inflicted upon the British flag. The action of Capt. WILKES will be denounced in every possible variety of phrase; and the most imperative demands will go up, from every Tory organ and orator in the realm, for the most signal and exemplary vindication of the outraged honor of the British flag. That this outcry will test severely the strength and courage of the Ministry, we can easily believe. Their organs may be compelled at the outset to make a show of yielding to the pressure. But we take it for granted that the recognized principles of international law will speedily make themselves heard in this clamor of contending parties,—and that the Tories will meet no better success in this than they have in so many other attempts, to oust their opponents from the possession of power.

RETALIATION IN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The authorities of the Southern Confederacy have actually set on foot the attempt to force our Government to recognize their right of privateering, by retaliating upon their prisoners of war the treatment which we extend to their privateers. It will be seen that Col. CORCORAN has been "confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons," and is to be treated in all respects as such a felon, and as if held for execution like the pirate, SMITH, recently convicted in Philadelphia. Thirteen other officers have also been selected to be confined in cells reserved for persons accused of infamous crimes, as a retaliation for the treatment of men held for trial in this City, on charge of having been engaged in privateering.

This action of the rebel authorities will render it necessary for our Government to take some decisive steps on this subject. What it will do, of course, we cannot say; but its action will unquestionably be consistent with the position it has thus far held, in refusing to the Southern rebels the rights conceded to recognized belligerent nations. Some time before the battle of Bull Run, an attempt was made to intimidate our Government, by threats of retaliation, into regarding their privateersmen whom we might capture, as prisoners of war. But it failed. The President has steadily refused to make any such concession. Nor is it at all likely that he will now make it, even under the harsh and brutal treatment to which our prisoners of war in the power of the rebels are to be subjected.

The South will do well to bear in mind that this policy of retaliation is a two-edged sword. It is impossible for us to leave them to use it alone. If they visit these severities upon our officers in their hands, we shall be compelled to retaliate upon their men in ours. This opens an endless series of acts in which innocent persons on both sides must be sacrificed to public policy. But our Government cannot shrink from the issue thus tendered:—and we have in our hands men of high position in the rebel Government, upon whom these severities must inevitably fall. It is by no means unlikely that MASON and SLIDELL may be committed to the same class of cells to which the gallant CORCORAN and his fellows have been condemned.

How England Treats Rebel Ambassadors Found in Neutral Vessels—An Interesting Historical Precedent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much satisfaction your ample list of authorities sustaining our gallant townsman, Capt WILKES, in the arrest of the rebel Commissioners.

You might have gone a step further, and quoted a precedent exactly in point.

It relates to the seizure of the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, ex-President of the Revolutionary Congress, by Capt. KEPPEL, of the British frigate *Vestal*, and his subsequent commitment to the Tower of London on a charge of High Treason.

Mr. Laurens was a Commissioner from the United States to the States General of Holland, and was a passenger on board of a Dutch vessel laden with tobacco, Holland being at that time in a state of neutrality as between Great Britain and her revolted colonies.

Mr. LAURENS attempted to destroy his papers but they were recovered by Capt. KEPPEL, and on examination evidence was found of a secret negotiation existing between Holland and the United States, which resulted in the withdrawal of Sir JOSEPH YORKE, the British Minister to Holland, and eventuated in a war between the two countries.

By examining the case, which is corroborated by the English Annual Register for the year 1780, you will recognize an exact resemblance to that of Capt. WILKES.

Capt. KEPPEL became an Admiral and member of Parliament. Is not Capt. WILKES entitled to the same promotion? AN OLD CITIZEN.

The interesting case to which our correspondent kindly calls our attention—the seizure of HENRY LAURENS, on board a Dutch vessel, by an English frigate—presenting in every respect a precise parallel to the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL—is thus narrated in an English journal of the time:

"Early in September last, Mr. HENRY LAURENS was taken prisoner by the British frigate *Vestal*, on his way from Congress to the coast of Holland, and is now confined in the Tower of London. A correspondent at Portsmouth, Eng., gives the following account of his capture: 'Mr. KEPPEL, the Captain of the *Vestal*, was on a cruise off the coast of America, *when he fell in with the ship which carried Mr. Laurens, the President of the American Congress. It was a Dutch vessel, laden with tobacco and bound for Holland.* As soon as Mr. LAURENS perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained his letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars of the *Vestal* leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in lifting it. *Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland with a commission from the Congress*, and the tenor of his business was certainly of such a nature as must have produced immediate hostilities between England and the States, (Holland,) if this accident had not intervened to protect us against this further misfortune. The papers which have been found in the box above-mentioned, are of the utmost consequence; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his power and commission there. Some secret correspondence is said to be discovered between the members of the Congress and certain great inhabitants of England, but we do not mention this with any degree of confidence, it having been an old and favorite device of a disappointed Minister to insinuate the imputation of treason against those men who have the fortitude to discuss a steady opposition to his measures. Government have sent word that Mr. LAURENS should be brought to London under a strong guard. They have ordered one lieutenant to come to the chaise with him, and two more in another vehicle behind. How he is to be disposed of is as yet a doubt with the Administration. *They are in a puzzle whether he should be received only as an American captive, or be sent to Newgate as a rebel.*'"

Mr. LAURENS was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780. The commitment by the three Secretaries of State ran thus:

"These are, in His Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of HENRY LAURENS, Esq., *sent herewith on suspicion of high treason*, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 9th of Oct., 1780.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH.
G. GERMAINE.

To CHARLES, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The circumstances of Mr. LAURENS' commitment are thus related in the New-Jersey *Gazette*, of Dec. 20, 1780:

"On his arrival in England he was attended by the Secretaries of State, who, after informing him of their rank and character, asked him, 'Is your name HENRY LAURENS?' 'It is.' 'Are you the same HENRY LAURENS who was President of the American Congress?' 'I am.' 'We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you!' 'Your lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you put.' '*Sir, we are directed to commit you prisoner to the Tower!*' '*I am ready to attend.*'"

Accordingly, to the Tower he was committed, where his imprisonment continued for fifteen months, and he was not liberated till after the conclusion of the war. During his incarceration his health greatly suffered; he was solaced, however, by the kind attentions of many friends, among whom was EDMUND BURKE—for, unlike the miserable phantasm of a would-be Slave-power, of which MASON and SLIDELL were the emissaries, the cause for which LAURENS suffered was one in which the noblest minds of Europe could well afford to sympathize. The British Government made frequent attempts on his patriotism, but in vain. All that they obtained from him was a petition, modestly expressed, in which he stated that he had honestly striven to prevent the final rupture between the crown and the colonies. While a prisoner, he learned the death of his son, JOHN LAURENS, slain in a skirmish near the close of the war. Though his health was broken when he was released, he received the commission of Congress as one of its ministers for negotiating the peace. He proceeded to Paris, where, (Nov. 30, 1782,) with FRANKLIN and JAY, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty.

As to the consequences of this seizure, the British Government, so far from apologizing to the Dutch for seizing LAURENS on board a neutral vessel, made the fact that his dispatches indicated a friendly feeling towards the American Colonies on the part of Holland a pretext for declaring war against that country!

We yesterday exposed, in a series of citations drawn from the chief English fountains of international law, what are the theoretical principles that have governed the British Crown in dealing with cases similar to that under consideration. To be able to nail these with a practical exemplification so apt, so identical, is certainly to indicate most imperatively the course which England must pursue in the case of MASON and SLIDELL. Thus judged out of her own mouth, she cannot, with either honor or consistency, do otherwise than acquiesce in the action we have taken. As to the suggestion of our correspondent, that Capt. WILKES is fairly entitled to the same honors that were bestowed on KEPPEL, who seized LAURENS, we dare say that the gallant Captain will find, in the universal satisfaction with which his prompt and most timely action has inspired his countrymen, a sufficiently grateful reward, even if we are unable to make him either an Admiral or a member of Parliament.

Affairs in Mexico—The European Coalition.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to 1st inst., *via* Havana, per steamer *Cosmopolitan*. The Mexican news by this arrival does not appear to be of striking interest. The principal item is the defeat of MARQUEZ, with 3,000 troops, near Pachuca, by the Government forces under Gen. TEPIA. The battle was hotly contested, and the slaughter of the reactionary forces is said to have been very great. MARQUEZ, with MEJIA, ZULOAGA and other of his officers fled to the mountains.

While these continued successes of the Government forces do not have the effect to completely quell the reactionary or Church-Brigand party, the prospect that the Constitutional Government will ultimately restore order throughout the entire Republic improves. This point, however, loses importance and interest when we reflect that the attempt to take the Government of the country out of the hands of Mexicans is about to be made.

We learn nothing very definite relative to the doings of our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, in Mexico. Our advices simply state that it is said he is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government, under instructions from Washington, which authorize him to assume payment of certain Mexican obligations to foreigners, and receive in consideration thereof certain Mexican territory. If this is true, it is but the policy of previous Administrations, and one which never has been and never will be successful in Mexico. We anticipate no success for Mr. CORWIN in negotiating a treaty with the Mexican Government, except it be, in view of the exigency arising out of the European coalition, a full treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between the United States and Mexico.

What appears most extraordinary in our present advices, is the fact that the Mexicans were in blissful ignorance of the formidable combination of three European Powers to destroy their nationality. It is said even, that the public mind was resting quiet in the belief that friendly relations with England and France would soon be restored by means of the kind offices of the United States!

When the news of the European coalition reaches Mexico, it will fall upon the people like a thunder-clap, and the excitement against foreigners will be intense. We anticipate no violent demonstration, however, against any, except, perhaps, the Spaniards. We should not be surprised to hear of the Mexicans dealing very summarily with native Spaniards found in the Republic. The number of Spaniards that took out letters of security in the Republic of Mexico in 1855, was something over 5,000. With here and there an honorable exception, every one of these Spaniards is an active, implacable, uncompromising enemy to the sovereignty of the Mexican nation, its progress and prosperity.

Up to the independence of Mexico from Spanish rule in 1821, the Spaniards treated the Mexicans as their slaves, and since that period they have never ceased to cherish the hope of regaining what they consider their rightful inheritance. The incessant intrigues of the Spaniards in Mexico to destroy everything that tends to strengthen and elevate Mexican nationality, have constituted one of the principal causes of the anarchy of that country which Spain is now, with so much pretence of honest indignation, pompously proposing to invade. Therein lies much of the infamy which impartial history will attribute to the extraordinary coalition against Mexico.

If the Mexicans had been true to themselves, they would have expelled the Spaniards from their country years ago. Now they are likely to suffer in their persons and property. We also anticipate a very determined resistance on the part of the Mexicans, to the entrance of the Spanish forces into their country. In short, we do not believe this European coalition will meet with the easy success it anticipates, or in any manner accomplish the purposes for which it is devised.

IN THE SHADOW OF BUNKER HILL.—The eternal fitness of things is consulted in the consignment of JAMES M. MASON to a prison in Boston Harbor, with unquestionable Yankees for his keepers. What has always tended to make MASON especially obnoxious to those who suffered his society, has been his exceeding shallow capacity, presumption and affectation of contempt for Northern people and institutions. It was Mr. R. C. WINTHROP, of Boston, who, a few months ago, asked the Virginia Senator when he would visit Boston. The reply was: "*Not till I come as an Ambassador.*" This official visit is now to be paid. How the Envoy will like the palace prepared for his Legation, and the State with which Yankee hospitality will surround him, remains to be seen. He may at least be able to anticipate TOOMBS in the determination to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of the Bunker Hill [illegible] from his Excellency, the Ambassador's plantation he not at Boston, it would be hard to say where they are. Whether they will come at his call as readily as of old may be somewhat doubtful.

The Contest for Mayor.

Tammany Hall nominated, last night, JAMES T. BRADY for Mayor, and he was indorsed by the Germans and one of the multitudinous Union parties of the day. GEORGE OPDYKE has been nominated by the Republicans. Thus, we have two strong candidates in the field. We presume that Mayor WOOD will soon be put in nomination, and that thus the campaign will be fairly opened with a triangular contest. There have been one or two other nominations made, but they will amount to nothing, and are scarcely intended to be serious.

At first sight the present arrangement seems certain to result in the reelection of Mayor WOOD. Indeed, it looks very much as if it had been made for the express purpose of accomplishing that object. It repeats the strategy of two years ago, which had such a brilliant success, when Messrs. OPDYKE and HAVEMEYER divided Wood's opponents, and gave him an easy victory. In some important respects, however, this contest differs from that. BRADY is a different candidate from HAVEMEYER, and is likely to make a much more serious inroad upon the ranks of Wood's special supporters. He is, and always has been, one of the most popular men in the Democratic party—especially with its Irish members;—and it is from them that Wood has hitherto received his warmest and steadiest support. If BRADY should seriously divide that portion of the Democratic vote, he would very seriously reduce the Mayor's chances of success. The official returns of the late canvass are not yet received, but the general aggregates of the vote for Sheriff stand thus:

LYNCH, (Mozart and Irish,)	21,906
BROWN, (Republican,)	18,044
TWEED, (Tammany,)	11,915
VULTE, (Independent,)	2,962

Where the votes given to VULTE will go now is a matter of doubt, though it is safe to assume, as a general rule, that they will go where they will do the least good, and stand a chance of doing the most harm. Probably they will again be cast for some fourth candidate;—if not, it is fair, perhaps, to assume that they will be about equally divided between OPDYKE and BRADY,—leaving their relative strength substantially the same. But there is good ground for hoping and believing, that BRADY will draw off at least 4,000 or 5,000 of the votes cast for LYNCH,—thus increasing OPDYKE'S chances, even if he does not materially improve his own.

If the opponents of Wood could forget their partisanship long enough to unite their votes against him, he could easily be defeated. But this they will not do. The Republicans, with a good show of justice, claim that they have made all the concessions of this sort that have been made hitherto, and that they have now a right to name the candidate. Tammany, on the other hand, has no confidence in her own ability to persuade her followers to vote for a Republican,—so she persists in making a nomination of her own. She has selected a strong candidate,—the strongest probably to be found in the City. We hope he may even prove strong enough to secure the election of OPDYKE.

A LEADEN-HEADED LORD ON DEMOCRACY.—"Democracy has been on its trial in America and has failed," declared the Earl of Shrewsbury, in his speech at a recent gathering in Worcester, England. "Separation," continued the noble lord, "is inevitable; and the establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America is inevitable, also!" It is worth remembering that the nobleman who speaks so oracularly about America is the self-same sagacious gentleman who, some thirty years ago, when the noted quack doctor, ST. JOHN LONG, was tried and convicted for the manslaughter of one of his patients, actually swore, as a witness for the prisoner, that when afflicted with a chronic headache, *he rubbed one of the quack doctor's lotions upon his forehead, and it removed the ailment, by drawing a lump of lead from his (the noble's) cranium!* What a lump of lead must have remained behind to have come out in the Saturnine stupidities of his lordship's Worcester oration!

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS made their reappearance at this establishment last evening, and attracted an overflowing audience. They are deservedly regarded as the best artists in their peculiar line of business now before the public, and never play in the Metropolis without creating a sort of revival for the "Irish Boy and Yankee Gal" style of thing. Three popular pieces were given last night, the "Fairy Circle," the "Magic Joke," and the "Irish Tiger." Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS were received with great favor by the audience.

CLINTON HALL.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a new lecture, called "A Ride up Broadway," to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new version of the "Seven Sons" was played here last night. We were unable to detect any salient points for criticism, but may state briefly that the piece in its new form is a little duller than its predecessor.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—We mentioned, a few days since, that charges had been made by the Government against Quartermaster A. L. OSTRANDER and Sutler J. M. REYNOLDS, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, of embezzling goods belonging to the United States. We learn that they have been fully investigated at Washington, and the implicated parties honorably discharged from custody. The charge arose in consequence of an irregularity in the transfer of Government stores. The arrest shows great vigilance on the part of the Government, and commendable promptness in dealing with those to whom even suspicion attaches. There was enough to excite suspicion in this case, but the evidence showed clearly that there was no criminal intent on the part of the accused.

LITERARY.—That mythical character, the unknown author of *Ruttledge*, whose mask no one has yet succeeded in peeping behind, and whose personality is as mysterious as that of "Junius," the *Sine Nominis Umbra* of all time, has, we learn, a new novel ready for the press, entitled *The Sutherlands*, which will be published by Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON, of New-York. If the success of an author's first book be a criterion for a second, *The Sutherlands* will reach a circulation of more than twenty thousand copies, and still fall short of that attained by *Ruttledge*.

"A CASE WELL DESERVING CHARITY."—The Editor of the TIMES has received the following contributions for the relief of the soldier's wife, whose honesty under difficulties was referred to in our issue of Friday last:

A. B. C.	$1 00	Josephus	$1 00
A. W. R.	50	Cash	4 00
Anonymous	3 00		
Total			$9 50

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 18.

The Canal tolls for the second week in November were $56,000 in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts this year up to Nov. 15, $3,649,600; total receipts up to same time last year, $3,639,100.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland.

Important Revelations Respecting the Expedition to Mexico.

Shipment of Ball Cartridges to Canada by the British Government.

Threatening Letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Chancelor of Hungary.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet—Consols 93 3-8@93 1-2.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Londonderry on the 8th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The United States steamer *James Adger*, was at Southampton.

The Government had ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada, but the order for the shipment of Armstrong guns had been countermanded.

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Chancelor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty in the Hungarian municipalities menaced the public order in such a dangerous manner, that the public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such exercise; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable, until order is reëstablished, all the existing authorities in the districts and communes are abolished, and the Chancelor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of the public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the earnest wish for the reëstablishment of public order, and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted Hungary.

Monsieur Tetouns has been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Paris papers give particulars of the late Convention. The *Patrie* says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be in proportion to the combined subjects which belong to each Power in Mexico. Spain, therefore, claims great

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join, but it will be left optional with them to send such a number of ships and troops as is deemed advisable.

The *Debats* says the Powers are at the commencement endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake, *not to occupy permanently any part of her territory, and to have no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They will leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own Government.* England gave up the conditions she wished inserted in the treaty, viz., that the Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the Crown of Mexico, for any prince of their reigning house. *If the monarchical form prevails, the Powers bind themselves not to use intervention to the profit of any Power in particular.*

The *Patrie* says the contingent of France will number 3,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news was unimportant.

The frigate *Warrior* had arrived at Queenstown after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It was reported that she reached fifteen knots per hour under steam and canvas.

The *Daily News* commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the North the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The *Times* has an editorial on the ill-feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall nevertheless continue to express its conviction, that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible. The *Times* also repeats its convictions on sundry other points.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, alluding to the Valley of the Dappes affair, affirms that the French Government never entertained an idea of determining by force or military occupation the territorial question pending between France and Switzerland. The *Moniteur* does not doubt that frank explanations with the Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the occupation of the Valley by the French troops still continued.

M. RATAZZI continued in Paris, and would have a second interview with the Emperor.

The *Pays* editorially eulogises RATAZZI as the proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of RICASOLI.

The Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 68f. 60c.

There had been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that the arrival of grain in France had lately been so excessive that some wheat was about to be reëxported from Marseilles to England.

The *Constitutionnel* had been recommended by the Ministry of the Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALY.

The finance of Italy was reported to be in a very bad state, and speedy economy was necessary to prevent serious disaster.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes opened on the 6th with the King's message. Its business was unimportant. The Cortes afterwards adjourned till January. The Infanta, Dona FERNANDINA died on the 6th.

AUSTRIA.

It was stated that ninety-two Martello towers are to be erected around Vienna, at a cost of £500,000.

POLAND.

Numerous arrests without any important cause, continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish Provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever.

The Protestant Churches in Warsaw were reopened.

TURKEY.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian Principalities, had received fresh instructions from their Governments.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 60,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at unchanged prices, since the *Niagara's* departure. The market opened with a decline of ⅛d. @¼d., but subsequently recovered. The sales to speculators were 36,000, and those to exporters 7,000 bales. Friday's (to-day) sales, are estimated at 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at yesterday's authorized quotations, which are as follows:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	12⅝d.	Orleans	12d.
Mobiles	12⅜d.	Mobiles	11⅞d.
Uplands	12⅜d.	Uplands	11⅞d.

The stock in port is estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 300,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet and drooping.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £89,000.

American Securities are quiet and unchanged. Illinois Central shares 39½ discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Stocks on the 8th were dull, but steady; on the 7th they opened with a slight improvement. Money was very easy at 2½@2¾ in open market.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Government Uninformed of the Coming Expedition.

DEFEAT OF THE REACTIONISTS AT PACHUCA.

The Republic Invaded from the Southern Confederacy.

INTRIGUES OF A REBEL AGENT.

The English steamer *Trent*, with advices from the City of Mexico up to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. These advices we have by the *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived from Havana yesterday.

The City of Mexico was entirely ignorant of the European coalition against the Republic. The first news of the proposed triple expedition of England, France and Spain, only reached Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., by the British steamer *Trent*. So entirely unsuspicious were they in the interior of the formidable combination formed in Europe against them, that the public mind was disposed to assume that friendly relations would speedily be resumed with the European Powers, simply by means of the good offices of the United States.

There was no truth in the report that the Mexican Government had authorized Señor FOSATA, Mexican Minister at the Court of France, to accede to all the demands of the European Powers.

On the 26th of October, MARQUEZ, chief in command with MEJIA, ZULOAGA and other Generals of his party made a stand with 3,000 troops near Pachuca. They were attacked by the Constitutional forces under Gen. TAPIA, and, after a hotly contested battle, the reactionary forces were completely defeated; MARQUEZ and his principal Generals fled, leaving a very large number of dead on the field. This important victory had not had the effect to completely quell reactionary *emeutes* throughout the country. The Church party brigands were making some demonstration in Cuernavaca, and a band under BORRON had even made a dash upon the outskirts of Tacubaya, near the City of Mexico. The Government however, had made some positive gain, and the prospect of general order was becoming better.

A statement, directed to the Legislature of Durango by the directors of a colony recently established in that State, announces that 800 filibusters have crossed the Rio Bravo and are marching on the city of Durango. This statement comes through the *Mexican Extraordinary*, and lacks confirmation.

Gen. ORTEGA is quiet in Zacatecas.

MAX MARETZEK and a part of his company returned from Mexico to Vera Cruz *via* Jalapa. They were robbed on the road by the reactionary bands. Another portion of the troupe, *en route* for the Pacific, were attacked at Arrojuzaco and roughly handled. The Maretzek girls were carried to the mountains and held for ransom.

It is said that Mr. COWIN is endeavoring to make a treaty with the Mexican Government under instructions from Washington, which contemplate the payment of certain European claims against Mexico by the United States, and in consideration of such payments Mexico shall cede to the United States certain sections of country on her Northern frontier.

Mr. PICKET, acting as Agent of the Confederate States, is in the City of Mexico, protesting, in the name of his Government, against the acts of Mr. COWIN.

The Government finds itself continually embarrassed by the machinations of foreigners and the unprincipled schemes of a few wealthy and powerful speculators.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED SLAVERS.

Appleton Tuksmith and the Crew of the Bark Augusta Taken Into Custody.

The bark *Augusta*, which was seized at this port by United States Marshal MCKAY some time since, and which was condemned with her cargo, on the ground that she was fitting out for a slave expedition, has made another attempt to elude the authorities, and. It is said, takes a course to the Coast of Africa.

When the case was argued in Court a new trial was granted, and, pending the process of the law, the owners ordered the vessel around to Patchogue, L. I., there to ship another crew. Mr. TUKSMITH and nineteen of the crew went to Patchogue in advance, intending to board the *Augusta* off that place. For this purpose they chartered an oyster sloop, but the rascal severe gale drove them ashore on Fire Island. Mr. OAKSMITH and two others of the party saw Mr. FORDHAM, the lighthouse keeper, represented themselves as sport-men, requested the privilege to remain at his house over night, which was granted. In the morning, the keeper and some of the inhabitants offered to assist the party in getting their sloop afloat, but the offer was not accepted, the men stating that there were a sufficient number on board to accomplish that work, although previously it is said they had asserted that no one was on board. The movements of Mr. OAKSMITH and his companions led Mr. FORDHAM to suspect that the *Augusta*, which was then lying off some distance from the Island, to be either a slaver or a privateer, and acting under this impression, he engaged a fisherman to row him over to Patchogue, that he might telegraph to the Collector of the Port, but the rough weather prevented him from so doing at that time. Subsequently, however, a dispatch was sent to Marshal MURRAY, who gave instructions for the immediate arrest of all the persons that belonged to the sloop, and to hold them until the arrival of the Deputy Marshal. Sheriff WILSON and a military company of about sixty men from Babylon, executed the order, and placed the men under a strong guard. Previous to the arrest, a man was seen to leave the sloop with a small chest, and run towards the ocean side of the Island.

Marshal MURRAY has taken steps to have the prisoners brought to this City, and they will probably reach here to-day. A revenue cutter has also been dispatched for the *Augusta*.

Felonious Assault by Felix Sanchez.

The notorious prisoner, FELIX SANCHEZ, who for the last three or four years has been confined in the Tombs, attempted, on Sunday afternoon, to take the life of Jacob TAUBENHART, *alias* MYERS, who acts as one of the tier boys in the City Prison. It will be remembered that SANCHEZ was arrested, between three and four years ago, for the murder of his father-in-law. He was subsequently tried upon the charge, and convicted. The case was appealed, and after much delay a new trial was ordered by the appellate Court, but for some reason the alleged murderer has never been a second time brought to trial. During all this time he has been confined in the Tombs, and the keepers of the prison have hitherto been enabled to treat him generally with the same degree of lenity which is extended to other prisoners. It seems that Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, SANCHEZ called to this tier-boy, TAUBENHART, and desired him to bring him a ladder, that he might open the ventilator of his cell. TAUBENHART replied he must wait until Mr. BROWN, the deputy-keeper, returned, as he could not furnish the ladder in his absence. SANCHEZ made some rough reply to this, but nothing further passed between them till about 3 o'clock P. M., when the doors of the cells were unbarred for the prisoners to receive their meals. When SANCHEZ's cell-door was opened, he at once rushed out upon TAUBENHART, making a deadly thrust at his heart with one of the blades of a pair of tailor's shears, which was sharp pointed, and had a rag wound round the handle, to enable him to hold and wield it with effect. TAUBENHART had the presence of mind to throw the weapon upwards as it approached his breast, but it struck his right arm, and inflicted a serious wound. SANCHEZ then raised the weapon for another blow, and but for the timely interference of the prisoner, JAMES SHEPHERD, TAUBENHART would doubtless have been murdered upon the spot. Deputy Keeper BROWN came to the rescue, and took SANCHEZ in charge. Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, was informed of the affair, and ordered the offender to be placed in a dark cell on the ground floor, where he is now confined.

The public had their attention called to the prisoner, SANCHEZ, about the time that STEPHENS was executed in this City for the murder of his wife by poison. SANCHEZ divulged the plot for their escape the day before the execution of STEPHENS.

Probable Homicide in the Eighth Ward.

Early Monday morning a serious affray took place in a lager beer saloon in the basement of No. 54 Greene-street. The saloon was kept by FREDERICK M. POWELL, and it appears that soon after 12 o'clock Sunday night two men, named JOSEPH BASSMORE and JOHN F. EAGAN, entered and called for drinks. Soon after this, POWELL and EAGAN got into a quarrel about some girls who were employed in the saloon, and finally they came to blows. BASSMORE, who was standing by, seeing that his friend EAGAN was being severely beaten, drew a large dirk knife and stabbed POWELL in the left side, inflicting wounds which are said to be serious. BASSMORE then ran up and threw the dirk into the street. Officer STILLWELL, of the Eighth Precinct, soon after arrested the offender, and yesterday he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of POWELL's injuries. Officer REGAN, soon after the affray, found the dirk which was used upon the occasion, and then conveyed the injured man to the New-York Hospital.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Gen. Patterson's Defence.

The members of the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, commemorated the formation of the Comosny in 1774, by a supper at the Continental. Gen. PATTERSON was present, and, in response to a toast and three cheers, made a forcible speech explaining his reasons for not intercepting Gen JOHNSTON previous to the battle of Manassas Jupetion. He returned thanks for the compliment paid him, and for the manner in which it had been received. He said that he was not in the habit of giving reasons for anything he did or did not do, but in the presence of men of so much intelligence as the members of the First City Troop, a part of his command in the short campaign in the valley of Virginia, he considered it due to them as well as to himself to give a short statement of facts.

During the latter part of July, all August, and part of September, there was no slander against him so gross that it could not be asserted and reiterated with impunity and swallowed with avidity. The gentlemen of the Troop knew how false these slanders were. He had submitted to them in quiet, although he had the documents in his possession to prove that he did all that he was ordered to do, and more than any one had a right to expect under the circumstances in which he and his command were placed, and he defied any man, high or low, to put his finger on an order disobeyed.

The gentlemen of the troop were witnesses of what was done, and he asserted what they knew to be true, that the column was well conducted. There was not a false step made, nor a blunder committed. The skirmishers were always in front, and the flanks well protected. They were caught in no trap, and fell into no ambuscade. They repeatedly offered the enemy battle, and when they accepted it they beat them. There was no defeat and no retreat with his column.

It might be asked, "Why have you not made this statement sooner?" Because the publication of the documents sooner would have been most detrimental to the public interests. He preferred bearing the odium so liberally bestowed on him, rather than clear himself at the expense of the cause in which we were all engaged. The time had arrived when the matter could, without injury to the service, be inquired into; and he was determined that it should be done, and that before long all the documents referred to should be published, and spread before the American people, unless those whose duty it was to do so should in the mean time do him justice.

He would state a few facts. On the 3d of June he took command at Chambersburgh. On the 4th he was informed by the General-in-Chief that he considered the addition to his force of a battery of artillery and some regular infantry indispensable. On the 5th of June a letter of instructions was sent him, in which he was told there must be no reverse; a check or a drawn battle would be a victory to the enemy, filling his heart with joy, his ranks with men and his magazines with voluntary contributions; and, therefore, to take his measures circumspectly and attempt nothing without a clear prospect of success. This was good instruction and most sensible advice. Good or bad, he was to obey; and he did.

On Friday, the 13th, he was informed that, on the supposition that he would cross the river on the next Monday or Tuesday, Gen. MCDOWELL would be instructed to make a demonstration on Manassas Junction. He was surprised at the order, but promptly obeyed. On the 15th he reached Hagerstown, and on the 16th two-thirds of his forces had crossed the Potomac. The promised demonstration by Gen. MCDOWELL, in the direction of Manassas Junction, was not made; and on the 16th, just three days after he had been told he was expected to cross, he was telegraphed by the General-in-Chief to send him "at once all the regular troops, horse and foot, and the Rhode Island Regiment and Battery," and told that he was strong enough without the regulars, and to keep within limits until he could satisfy him that he ought to go beyond them. On the 17th he was again telegraphed, "We are pressed here. Send the troops I have twice called for without delay." This was imperative, and the troops were sent, leaving him without a single piece of artillery, and, for the time, a single troop of cavalry. It was a gloomy night, but they were all brought over the river again without loss.

On the 20th of June he was asked by the General-in-Chief to propose, without delay, a plan of operations. On the 21st he submitted to the General-in-Chief his plan, which was to abandon the present line of operations, move all supplies to Frederick, occupy Maryland Heights with Major DOUBLEDAY's heavy guns, and a Brigade of infantry to support them, and with everything else—horse, foot and artillery—*to cross the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and unite with Col. Stone's force at Leesburgh, from which point he could operate on circumstances should demand and the General's orders should require.* No reply was received; but, on the 27th, the General telegraphed him that he supposed he was that day crossing the river in pursuit of the enemy.

On that day the enemy was in addition to cross the river in pursuit. He had over fifteen thousand men, and from twenty to twenty-four guns. Gen. PATTERSON had about ten thousand men and six guns, the latter immoveable for want of harness. On the 28th he informed the General of the strength of the enemy and of his own force; that he would not, on his own responsibility, attack with artillery, but would do so cheerfully and promptly if he would give him an explicit order to that effect. No order was given. On the 29th he received the harness for his single battery of six smooth-bore guns, and on the 30th gave the order to cross. On the 2d of July he crossed, met the enemy and whipped them.

On the 9th of July a council was held, at which all the commanders of divisions and brigades, and chiefs of staff were present. Col. STONE, the junior line officer, spoke twice and decidedly against an advance, advocating a direct movement to Shepardstown and Charlestown. All who spoke opposed an advance, and all voted against one. On the same day, he informed the General-in-chief of the condition of affairs in the valley, and proposed that he should go to Charlestown and occupy Harper's Ferry, and asked to be informed when he would attack Manassas. On the 12th he was directed to go where he had proposed, and *informed that Manassas would be attacked on Tuesday, the 16th.* On the 13th he was telegraphed—"If not strong enough to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the valley of Winchester." He made the demonstrations, and on the 16th, the day Gen. SCOTT said he would attack Manassas, he drove the enemy's pickets into his intrenchments at Winchester, and on the 17th, marched to Charlestown.

On the 13th he telegraphed the General-in-Chief that JOHNSTON was in a position to have his strength doubled just as he could reach him, and that he would rather lose the chance of accomplishing something brilliant than by hazarding his column to destroy the fruits of the campaign by defeat, closing his telegram thus: "If wrong, let me be instructed." But no instructions came. This was eight days before the battle of Manassas. On the 17th, Gen. SCOTT telegraphed: "McDOWELL's first day's work *has driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court-house. To-morrow the Junction will probably be carried.*" With this information he was happy. JOHNSTON had been detained the appointed time, and the work of Gen. PATTERSON's column had been done.

On the eighteenth, at half-past one in the morning, he telegraphed Gen. SCOTT the condition of the enemy's force and his own, referring to his letter of the 16th for full information, and closed the dispatch by asking, "*Shall I attack?*" This was plain English and could not be misunderstood, *but he received no reply.* He expected to be attacked where he was, and if Manassas was not to be attacked on that day as stated in Gen. SCOTT's dispatch of the day previous, he ought to have been ordered down forthwith to join in the battle, and the attack delayed until he came. *He could have been there on the day that the battle was fought, and his assistance might have produced a different result.*

On the 20th he heard that JOHNSTON had marched with 35,000 Confederate troops, and a large artillery force, in a southeasterly direction. He immediately telegraphed the information to Gen. SCOTT, and knew that he received it the same day.

In accordance with instructions he came to Harper's Ferry on the 21st, which place he held until relieved.

Gen. PATTERSON, during the course of his remarks, was repeatedly applauded, and closed amidst repeated cheers.

Thanksgiving Day.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

The Governor of this State having, in accordance with a time-honored custom, appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend all good citizens to unite on the day thus set apart, in ascriptions of praise to the source of all good, for His manifold mercies and blessings.

Amidst the evils which the folly and wickedness of man have produced, the unchanging goodness of the Creator may well awake our devout wonder. No language can adequately express the extent of His love; but your honored pastors, I, structed by the sublime teachings of Revelation, will best guide your grateful devotions. I am sure that decorum and rational enjoyment will mark this religious festival, as ever, in the City of New-York, and I feel it only necessary to remind those blessed with abundance to remember, at this inclement season and period of general distress, the poor, the fatherless and the widow. Perhaps the Ruler of the Universe, thus entreated by the voice of mercy, may remove from our beloved country the scourge of war. That He may vouchsafe to do so, is my sincere prayer.

Given under my hand and seal at the City of New-York, this 16th November, 1861.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE WALTON-AND-MATTHEWS MURDER—REARREST OF CHAS. M. JEFFARDS.—CHAS. M. JEFFARDS, the young man who was tried in June last for the murder of JOHN WALTON and acquitted, was rearrested on Saturday evening on a bench-warrant issued by the District Attorney. There were two indictments against him—one for the murder of WALTON and the other for the murder of JOHN W. MATTHEWS, (the former of which only has been tried,) who, it will be recollected, was shot in attempting to arrest the murderer of WALTON. The conduct of young JEFFARDS since his acquittal has been very indiscreet, and, on the supposition of his innocence, very remarkable. His manœuvres during the Summer would furnish material for a very lengthy and curiously-interesting story, but their publication at the present time would, for obvious reasons, be improper. Suffice it to say that the District Attorney has in his possession evidence which it is thought will insure his conviction on the second indictment beyond peradventure.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE TAKING OF PORT ROYAL AND CAPTURE OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

At a regular meeting of the Board last evening, Alderman DAYTON in the chair, a resolution appropriating $25,000 for the maintenance of the Central Park was laid over.

A preamble and resolution in relation to the removal of country produce dealers from Greenwich, Jay, Reade, Harrison, Duane and adjacent streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman FRASH introduced an ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, being a renewal of the same ordinance adopted in July last.

Alderman BRADY objected to a renewal of the appropriation, if the same gentlemen were to be appointed to disburse it who are now acting in that capacity. The ordinance was laid over.

Alderman BOOLE offered a series of resolutions, congratulating the country on the capture of Port Royal, tendering the thanks of the Common Council to Commodore DUPONT for his brilliant achievement, and directing the national flags to be displayed from the public buildings, the bells to be rung, and three national salutes to be fired in honor of the victory, on Wednesday next. One of the resolutions appropriates $500 for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Commodore DUPONT. All the resolutions, with the exception of the one appropriating money, (which was laid over under the rule,) were adopted.

Alderman BOOLE also presented the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York regard with the liveliest emotions of gratification the capture of the two Confederate Emissaries, John SLIDELL and James M. Mason; that the fact of their being taken while sailing under, and claiming the protection of, the British flag, detracts in no degree from that gratification; and that the people with one heart tender to Capt. Chas. WILKES their sincere and ardent thanks for his most meritorious and patriotic conduct in capturing the two individuals named.

Resolved, That as a further manifestation of our appreciation of his distinguished services, the hospitalities of the City be tendered to Capt. WILKES, and that he be invited to receive our citizens in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

Resolved, That $—— be appropriated for the purposes of the last resolution, and, if the Board of Councilmen concur, that a joint Committee, to consist of five members of each Board, be appointed to carry into effect the said resolution.

The appropriations to the various benevolent institutions were passed, as amended by the Board of Councilmen.

After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next at 5 o'clock.

The Asia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 9, *via* Queenstown 10th, passed Cape Race on her way to New-York, at 7 A. M. of Sunday, but at a distance of 16 miles, so she was not boarded. She will be due in New-York Thursday morning.

The Europa Eastward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The break in the Newfoundland line was not repaired until 10 P. M., so that all messages for her failed to get through. The line was cut and carried off Saturday at two places. The line to Harbor Grace was cut to-day.

The weather is cow fine, and it is anticipated the *City of New-York*, for Liverpool, will be boarded off the Cape to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING MEETINGS.—Rev. H. P. CROZIER will speak at the following places in Suffolk County, in behalf of the Union, on the evening of the days named: Nov. 19, Tuesday, at Mount Sinai; Nov. 20, Wednesday, at Wading River; Nov. 21, Thursday, at Riding Hollow; Nov. 25, Monday, at Mattituck; Nov. 26, Tuesday, at Northville; Nov. 27, Wednesday, at Comac; Nov. 29, Friday, at Syosset Free Church. During the last thirty days Mr. CROZIER has spoken 22 times, to over 8,000 people, enlisted 150 volunteers, organized 10 sewing leagues, with from 20 to 80 members each, and raised $200 for hospital garments—all in Suffolk County.

CIRCUIT COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 2, 19, 36, 70, 91, 141, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164, 165.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, during the last four days.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in every quarter of the globe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Letters containing full accounts of matters at the capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Letters from the different divisions, giving all movements made by the army or contemplated.

VII—THE ARREST OF THE ARCH-TRAITORS SLIDELL and MASON, giving full particulars of everything connected with the capture.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES ON ALL THE IMPORTANT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IX—THE RETURN OF DR. HAYES FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS—A full report of his very interesting lecture.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The letters of the American correspondent of the London *Times*, with copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing-machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus affording buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

HARTOGEN—HARVEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Wm. H. Bangs, PETER C. HARTOGEN to JULIA, daughter of the late Thomas M. Harvey, Esq.

SEARLS—SMITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, WILLIAM A. SEARLS and HELEN L., daughter of Robert A. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

SHAW—CLARK.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., at St. Luke's Church, (Rev. C. Williard's) on Wednesday, Nov. 13, MARSHALL BIRWELL SHAW, of New-York City, to FIDELIA EMMA, daughter of George Thomas Clark, Esq., of Kalamazoo.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, OCTAVIUS L., daughter of Lydia and the late George Griffin, Esq. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 18, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. JAMES L. HULL, formerly of the City of Dublin, Ireland, aged 56 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ESSETS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, J. J. A. ESSETS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John, and of his brothers-in-law, Judge Henry Carlton, Charles M. Parker and Henry Beadel, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BAGER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, JAMES HENRY, only son of J. Henry and Fannie H. Bache, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 61 East 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WARREN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, HENRY ANDERSON, youngest son of George W. and Lucinda W. Warren, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Downing-st., without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, MAGGIE EVALINA, daughter of Carlysle T. and Margaret J. Weeks, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 87 2d-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWNE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, suddenly, FLOYD M. BROWNE.

The funeral will take place from the residence of F. W. Brewer, 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. AMELIA LANGDON, widow of G. C. Langdon, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, D. Austin Taylor, Washington-av., fourth door from Gates-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, JULIA A. HAMILTON, daughter of Alexander and Eliza Hamilton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthews' Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Nov. 17, THOMAS H., infant son of Thos. W. and Margaret W. Birdsall, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, Sarah M. Wood, No. 72 East 37th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

CLARKSON.—In Clermont, Columbia County, on Sunday, Nov. 17, ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late T. Streatfield Clarkson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York, this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Nov. 17, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. C. Whitehead, Mr. SILAS JOHNSON, aged 81 years.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church in that place, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUSTACE.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, EMILY, daughter of William and R. Maria Hustace, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, North Orange, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 599.—Nov. 18, 1861.
34, 48, 28, 47, 46, 60, 38, 39, 63, 42, 1, 26

KENTUCKY, CLASS 600.—Nov. 18, 1861.
70, 20, 66, 29, 62, 37, 32, 44, 60, 49, 19, 58

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either of the undersigned.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT
PATRIOTIC CONTRABAN' STORY.
By Dr. J. H. ROBINSON.

SCOTTO; THE SCOUT;
OR,
THE UNION RANGERS.

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Just issued, at every News Dépôt in America.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 13, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething, without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 12, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good—a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which flow from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NE

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1349, 109, 862, 1367, 1277, 1363, 1357, 1393, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518, 4010, 876, 1465, 1491, 773, 774, 138, 247, 250, 257, 266, 269½, 276, 286, 294, 324, 324, 342, 345, 346, 347, 354, 362, 363, 364, 346, 367, 369½, 375, 377, 390.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2257, 2525, 1611, 3125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 863, 1283, 2567, 1653, 1927, 1089, 2405. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 1744, 2590, 2592, 774, 2176, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660.
COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1173, 1319, 815, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1600, 1558, 1555, 1497, 1498. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 804, 1428, 1184, 1439.

Injury to Possession Properly a Counter Claim in an Action for Rent.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clarke, Gould and Barnard.

James Rogers vs. *Wm. R. Ostrom et al.*—This was an action for rent brought by the plaintiff, as trustee, &c. The defence was, that the defendant's possession had been injured by acts done with the permission of the plaintiff, the lessor.

The case was now before this branch of the Court on appeal from the report of the Referee who tried it.

GOULD, J.—I think that as a defence against the claim for rent, the defendants, (under the Code) can set up any claim they may have for damages done to their rights and tenure as lessees, by the act of the lessor, or any act done by his permission. And it is not necessary that such act should amount to an eviction. Under the present law all the conflicting claims of the parties, concerning the same subject-matter may be and ought to be settled in one suit.

It would seem that the referee has found facts sufficient to show that, by the lessor's permission, there was a material interference with the beneficial use, by the lessees, of the premises hired, and from these, his conclusions of law, (even if not technically accurate in saying that the acts amounted to an eviction,) are to the effect that the right to abandon existed, and there could be no more claim for rent after that course was taken.

There would be as little doubt that, if the defendants showed that they sustained damages, (beside the amount of the rent,) they could recover them in this suit. But it is manifest that the defence has not adopted the true rule of damages; and it is not in the power of this Court to correct it. For this reason there should be a new trial, with costs to abide event, unless the defendants stipulate to remit, and remit on the roll, the damages. Should they do so, the judgment will be affirmed, without costs.

The Old Police Cases—Mandamus Granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. Gorman and three others, vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—These relators sued for their pay and position, being members of the old Police force. The cases are familiar, they having been frequently reported for the last three or four years. The Court have now ordered a *mandamus* to these Commissioners, commanding them to reinstate and pay Gorman, Hooper, Titus and Dunn.

Mr. Justice MULLEN renders a dissenting opinion.

The opinion of the Court, and the dissenting opinion will be given as soon as obtained. Ten days' stay was on motion allowed, in which to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Communications to the Public Press—How a Libel Suit Resulted.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Thomas Warrin vs. *Samuel Owen.*—In this case the plaintiff alleged that the defendant, who was attorney in a case in which plaintiff was a witness, had sent a report of the case to the *Herald*, which was published therein on the 6th of October last, and which, by stating that the plaintiff's firm had loosely managed their "mercantile business," did the plaintiff injury to the extent of $500.

In his answer the defendant denied that he "published," &c., and upon the trial he refused to state whether he sent the report, upon the ground that his answer would criminate himself. The Court sustained the objection, and the plaintiff failing to trace the report complained of to the defendant, the complaint was dismissed.

Isaac Darego and Rufus J. Bell for plaintiff; Robert Owen for the defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, John Smith, native of England, 20 years of age, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Mr. O. P. H. Bush, of a watch valued at $100. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Daily was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon James Whalen. Sentence deferred.

James Wilson was tried and convicted of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

People ex rel. Martin vs. *Board of Police.*—Case sent back to the Circuit for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Petition of Eno Brown.—Referred to John J. Hoffman, Esq.

About Sending an American Steamboat for Exhibition to England.

[AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 156 Cheapside, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of interest has been excited amongst our countrymen in this city by an article in your journal of the —— ult., recommending the dispatch to these waters of the magnificent steamboat *Metropolis*, or another of her sister craft, for exhibition during the coming great World's Fair, in 1862. To say that the proposal has been received with delight amongst our resident Americans, who still have the honor and glory of their country at heart—and there are many left, praise be to God—is not enough. There are those amongst us who, if need be, would gladly cooperate with the projectors on your side, with both time and means to insure so much to be desired an object. The subject has often occupied the thoughts and been the favorite scheme of many American travelers in Europe, who have had the contrast between the cramped and comfortless river boats of these parts and the splendid boats of their own country disagreeably forced upon them. I, for one, believe the realization of the idea as far from impossible, and that the time is near at hand when it may be carried out, with credit to our country and with substantial reward to the promoters. Nay, more: I feel convinced that the boat, once here, such would be her popularity, would never recross the Atlantic, or, if compelled to do so, would certainly pave the way for similar enterprises, which could not fail to produce the most gratifying results to all concerned. The boats only want to be known here to be appreciated, nor do I believe that a dozen boats like the *Metropolis*, *Commonwealth* or *Bay State* could not find permanent and profitable employment about our rivers and channels or along the coast of the Mediterranean sea. Almost every week develops some fresh scheme for organizing new or improving old steam lines in European waters, where there is surely a field for American enterprise, as there is certainly room (in some parts at least) for American spirit and ingenuity. Americans borrow new ideas from Europe (and many that don't pay for the importation,) constantly, and are not slow to use them, and amongst the wonders of sea-going useful articles now met with in the United States, I know of none which would be a more appropriate return for our indebtedness or more likely to strike the fancy of the public on this side than a genuine, out-and-out, fine Yankee steamboat, except, perhaps, a bale of cotton, which, of course, would be too rare a novelty to expect just now. Pecuniarily, it would be the best speculation, next to the Great Exhibition, of the year 1862. The thing once tried, there need be no fear about others not following. The danger would be that they would come along as thick as wooden clocks or patent sewing-machines, for it is not in the nature of Americans to *under* supply any market offering a good demand and ready money for whatever they have to sell.

If the experiment is tried at all, its success will depend on the boat set over, which should be A No. 1, and nothing else.

Hoping that this important matter will not be allowed to fall through for want of enterprise,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
P. STARR.

Violation of Family Confidence, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of your paper cannot but consider it a subject of congratulation, that you have refrained from publishing private correspondence discovered in the rebel quarters at Port Royal, but while they recognize the good taste and delicacy of its editors and reporters, which has prevented their availing themselves of subjects for the amusement of their readers, in regard to which others have been so unscrupulous, it would give those friends gratification if your paper would do something more than practice the virtue of abstinence.

It seems to the writer, to be the manifest duty of everyone, who is desirous that this present war should be conducted, as far as possible, in a civilized manner, to lift up his voice against this barbarous outrage. I do not think modern times presents another instance where private correspondence has not been, during times of war, held sacred, at least from publicity; but in this case in addition to simple publicity, we find the revelation of domestic letters, breathing merely the affectionate solicitude of relatives and friends, made the occasion for jest and coarse comment. Ordinary Northern men must blush with shame, that such publications should go forth to the world as an indication of our taste, delicacy and feeling towards those whom we still call our fellow-countrymen. "S

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.. 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES ELLIS GUINNESS, who left Trenton last Wednesday afternoon, (Nov. 13.) Any one knowing where he is or possessing any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor on his relatives and friends by addressing H. L. GUINNESS, Newark, N. J., on the subject.

W. R.—IT IS TOO LATE, THE TIME HAS GONE by. I wish to hold no further correspondence with you. This is the last. E. F. R.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING.
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
NO. 314, FOR THIS WEEK,
Contains a
MAMMOTH PICTURE OF
THE BOMBARDMENT
AND CAPTURE OF FORTS
BEAUREGARD AND WALKER.

Also, the Interior of the Works after the occupation by the United States Forces, and numerous other Illustrations of Incidents connected with the Expedition from Sketches by our Special Artist, who witnessed the Engagement from the United States steamship *Star of the West*.

Also, the Portraits of the captured Rebel Commissioners,

SLIDELL AND MASON.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING.
Complete and beautiful editions,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
Marsh's counting-rooms for practice in book-keeping and business affairs,
Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway.
Circulars, with terms, on application.

JEFF. DAVIS PIRACY CASES.

A FULL REPORT
OF THE
TRIAL OF WILLIAM SMITH
FOR
PIRACY.

As one of the crew of the Confederate privateer, the *Jeff. Davis*, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Held at Philadelphia in October, 1861.

Just published, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of the money. Price 50 cents per copy. KING & BAIRD, Printers & Publishers, No. 607 Sansom-st., Philadelphia. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 21 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & Co., Manufacturers, No. 659 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble buildings.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $21 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1815.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

500 ENTERPRISING AGENTS WANTED to sell Bowker's Patent Hemmer and Shield for hand sewing, which is indispensable to every lady, as it protects the finger, and makes a beautiful hem. Samples sent on the receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. BOWKER, No. 342 Broadway.

$3,500.—A PARTNER WANTED, WHO can positively command $3,000 cash, to invest in a profitable business, long established, and having a good name of long standing. Apply personally to PAYNE & SHOT, No. 325 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. Rent low, and can be had for $1,000 to $1,500. This is a rare opportunity for engagement. Inquire for particulars at Brooklyn P. O. Box No. 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAurant and dining-saloon situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates; will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Every article of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Paramus, New-Jersey.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 62 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—67 cents less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of first qualities at current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION OF NURSES FOR THE ARMY
Is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
From 10 to 11 o'clock,
In Room No. 24 Cooper Union,
Where applications are received.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

WASHING WANTED.—YOUNG GENTLEmen's and families' washing wanted by a person who thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 54 University-place.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, DUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ELEGANT DRESS-SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNION RIDING-BELTS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DE NUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
FOR LADIES:
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
KNIT SHIRTS, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
POLISH GAITERS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.
FOR CHILDREN:
KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 631 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET-FACED CLOTH CLOAKS,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS. PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons velvet cloaks and sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on Monday, 11th inst., at
THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
GEO. CAREY.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased largely at recent auction sales, and can offer
NEW DRESS GOODS AT
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, ROCHE OTTOMANS,
PRINTED REPS, PRINTED MERINOES,
EMBROIDERED REPS, FOULARDINES,
WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.
Also, an immense assortment of
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS,
DOUBLE SHAWLS, STRIPED AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
An inspection only is requested.
No. 303 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our BRANCH STORE,
No. 651 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and children's cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, IN ALL colors, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

MOURNING GOODS.
FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING
may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

ATTENTION.—5,000 YARDS SLEEVE ILLUSION Net, from auction, full yard wide, 1s. per yard; worth 75c.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Large stock selling at prices to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER cloaks, from $8 to $11, at
THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
Large stock selling at prices to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON,
Old stand, as usual, No. 310 Canal-st.,
opposite Mercer.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEORGE CAREY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
HOSIERY AND GLOVE STOCK,
As it is now full of desirable goods, 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEORGE CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering to
WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS,
A Large and Elegant Stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
All of which are worked upon the
BEST ENGLISH NETTING,
and varying in price from
$2 50 TO $50 PER PAIR.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
A large lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
at the following low prices:
300 at $16 ..... Worth $25
200 at $18 ..... Worth $27
100 at $20 ..... Worth $30
ALSO,
Three hundred
FANCY WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $6, worth $10.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE AND CO.
HAVE NOW READY A VERY
Superior stock of
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEORGE CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS,
At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEORGE CAREY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. They want one large room or two rooms adjoining. Situation between 3d and 5th avs. Address M. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office. Another lady would also take a room if suited.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be glad to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOME comforts and central to business, in a house with all the improvements: rooms in suites or single, at No. 88 Macdougal-st., Clements-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, FRONT ROOM, HAVing gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms, for two persons, including fire and gas, $9 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 2-th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF a house, which he has rented furnished to an English family, retaining the second floor for his own use, desires to let the whole or part of this second floor, furnished, for the Winter. The present occupants of the house are willing to board an agreeable tenant. Address J. B. H., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one child and servant, suitable chambers and a parlor, fronting on a pleasant street somewhere between 10th and 20th sts., and between 5th and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address P, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, BEDROOMS adjoining, if required; one single room, large closets, hot and cold water gratis, heated by a furnace, nicely carpeted and furnished; fine location and neighborhood; to let reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 183 West 11th-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 10th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER, by a single gentleman, in a small, private family; has no objections to children; locality between 14th and 21st sts., near Broadway or 4th-av.; dinner at 6. Address T. B., Box No. 2,005 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, desires board in a private family. Second floor required. Location 12th to 30th sts., west side. Address J., Box No. 193 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A French family have some handsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. House first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO TWO GENTLEMEN, a large room to a cottage house, ten minutes from either ferry, on a car route, occupied by the owner; private family; gas and fire included; $3 50 per week. Inquire, or address O. SHAW, 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; the house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, board, fire, and gas, with a quiet, respectable family, where there are no other boarders. Address W. Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, with a strictly private family, for a gentleman and his sister; the best of references given. Address Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AT NO. 15 FOURTH-ST., Williamsburgh, a young man who understands the hosiery dry goods business.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD IN A WHOLESALE hardware store; must reside with his parents. Address Box No. 4,010 New-York Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

500 HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on Overcoats and Business Coats; best prices given; at Oak Hall, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

GIRLS.—OPERATORS ON SEWING MACHINES.—A few experienced hands, also button-hole makers wanted. Apply at No. 93 Liberty-st., up stairs.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

A LAWYER WISHING TO RESUME practice in this City, would like to make an engagement with an established office, where his services would be received in compensation for desk room. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, and will make herself generally useful; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 19th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as thorough chambermaid; can sew neatly, and do up ladies' fine muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 282 6th-av. in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman of great experience, who knows her business well, a situation as above, in a first-class family; has nine years' reference from her last place in this City. Call or send to No. 140 West 19th-st., upper floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and take charge of linen; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; can make herself useful in any capacity where she may meet a respectable and permanent home; has best of City reference. Apply until Tuesday, or address E. L., No. 184 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamber work and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to town or country. Call for 2 days, or address A. E., No. 73 East 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a nice plain sewer; has lived in her last place two years; good reference. Call at No. 120 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can give the best City references. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 198 13th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, top floor, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a competent, respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress: would be willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, where she has been living for six years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Catholic woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; she understands soups, games, pastries, jellies, creams and blanche manger; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go in the country; she would go with a family, either as cook or nurse, to Cuba or Havana, having experience in her own family. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and desserts of different kinds; can be well recommended by her last employer as such; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av., and Broadway, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; is trustworthy; understands her business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., top

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will extend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in favorable points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in forwarding the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive payment at their hands, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

$10,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE SUM FOR three years on property in Brooklyn, worth about three or four times the amount; first-rate bondsman. Answer F. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. AUBURN,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 570 and 572 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Raudolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, &c.—It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of young men dragging out miserable, discontented lives for want of a better knowledge of these essential branches, which can be acquired, day or evening, in strictly private rooms (if desired,) at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 2, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 346 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 147 Nassau-st., House of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 20th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and at the school.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 26, 1861

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9. 1861.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

A SELECT CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most successful teachers of that language. For particulars, apply to GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$200 per board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of Yale College, and experienced in teaching, desires to teach an hour or two a day as a means of avoiding the necessity of discontinuing his theological studies. Christian families in the City who desire tuition for their children, or other persons wishing private instruction, or principals needing assistance, can be referred to R. D. Pardee, Am. S. S. Union; Rev Dr. Potts, No. 27 6th-av., and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

A TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A gentleman is wanted, in a school in Central New-York, to teach the Languages and Mathematics. He must be a married man, and his wife capable of superintending the boarding department of the school. Such a one may hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with full particulars, stating age, experience, salary required, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 39, Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—Wanted, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country; satisfactory references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 335 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 328 Newark, N. J., for one week.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 151 West 42d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th Inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood sideboards, with plate-glass, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by LOCKWOOD, BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 32 Warren-st. Large and attractive sale of Black Gros de Rhine and Colored Dress SILKS, Black CRAVATS, RIBBONS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, Germantown Knit Goods, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, JACKETS, All Wool Long and Square SHAWLS, Traveling SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FURS, &c. Also an invoice of Buck GLOVES, and GAUNTLETS, suitable for Army use. Also CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS and VESTINGS, in great variety. Also two thousand dozen Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, of splendid quality.
Catalogues ready early.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
10 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 114 BROADWAY,
INCLUDING HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 78 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, centre-tables, bookcases, secretaries, enamelled chamber-suites, dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, wardrobes, lounges, extension-tables, buffets, sofa-bed, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, floorcloths, rugs, china, glass ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte in fine order, having been but little used. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of first-class furniture, made expressly for private sales, consisting of parlor suites, superb etageres, secretaries, Canterburies, music cabinets, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, reception suites, library suites, extension-tables, side-boards, chairs, library and secretary book-cases, lounges, chairs, hall-tables, hall-stands and chairs, hanging hall-racks, hair mattresses, fancy goods, &c., making a very desirable stock, to which the attention of buyers is invited. For particulars, please see catalogues.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. C. Berrian's stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY, Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock with lot No. 399 on the catalogue. Terms cash, current money. By order of H. MORRISON, Esq., Assignee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany and other bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, extension, centre and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, wash stands, blankets, comforters, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, horses, carriages, cattle, farming utensils, crops, &c., by order of administratrix. We would call attention to the sale of the above, to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Throggs Neck, Westchester County. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full variety of heavy boots, copper-nailed work, &c. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a well selected stock of boots and shoes, well adapted for City and country trade.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av; also, houses in West 44th and 46th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn: a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR UNion-square, 17th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION west of Broadway and not above 34th-st. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating rent, which must be moderate,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE IN RYE, ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from depôt, to be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of D. B. Bell, Esq., No. 38 Warren-st., N. Y., or Mr. A. ENNIS, Rye.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 23 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of TAYLOR & WINTERBOTTOM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES TAYLOR is authorized to close the business of the firm.
JAMES TAYLOR,
WILLIAM WINTERBOTTOM.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1861.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 5 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of fossilized "curatives" or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Fifty-cent Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Weakness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or of Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, or Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ails, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
26	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomacace, adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "SEVEN SONS GALOP;" and "Laura Keene Waltz," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre by Thomas Baker; price 35 cents each. Also, "Our General's Quickstep," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful lithographs of 35 of our Generals; price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, by Thomas Baker; price 25 cents each. Also, "Our General's Quickstep" and "Laura Keene Waltz," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful lithograph of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $125 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scale and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES, TO CLOSE A RECEIVERSHIP—1 handsome 7-octave, for $175; very good rosewood piano-forte, for $65, and several others for less than cost, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court. Apply at the warerooms, No. 385 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE—ONE six-stop, with pedals; two four-stops; one second-hand of eight-stops; also, one parlor organ of four stops. The above are warranted superior in tone, and will be sold low for cash or credit. W. H. DAVIS, 40 Downing-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREHOOMS, CLINton Hall and 4th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 33, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUSBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPEcifications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situate on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (55th edition, 420 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or on stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GOUPIL & Co., Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR is the effectual and safe remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $15 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. LAHUE, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three years of which he was at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to offer a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, which he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

ADDRESS BY VERY REV. WILLIAM STARRS.

Speeches by Hon. Charles P. Daly, Malcolm Campbell, Esq., John T. Doyle, and Cols. Meagher, Nugent and Baker, and William E. Robinson.

Grand Parade and Departure of the New Sixty-ninth Regiment—A Brilliant and Memorable Occasion.

According to a regimental order, issued on Saturday last, yesterday was the day appointed for the departure of the new "Sixty-ninth," or First Regiment of the "Irish Brigade," which has been in progress of formation for some weeks past, and whose presence at the seat of war on the Potomac is so earnestly desired by Gen. McCLELLAN.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the time fixed for the march of the Sixty-ninth from its quarters at Fort Schuyler, crowds of citizens and soldiers of the intended escort were assembled at Hunter's Point Ferry, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, on the East River. The escorting force ordered to the first point of debarkation consisted of three companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry, N. Y. S. M., viz.: Company A, (The Jackson Horse Guard,) Capt. A. LEARY commanding; Company D, (Montgomery Guard,) Capt. D. C. MINTER; and Company H, (The City Horse Guard,) Lieut. MEEHAN commanding, and were promptly on the ground. Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, of the Brigade, also made his appearance on horseback and in full uniform, at an early hour, attended by a brilliant Staff, and rode from the Ferry to No. 799 Madison-avenue, the private residence of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York, where the presentation of regimental colors was to take place. In that neighborhood immense throngs were collecting, and powerful detachments of police were constantly busy in keeping clear the streets along the designated route of the expected troops. Of the residence itself, every doorway and window was filled with the faces of ladies and gentlemen, beauty vieing with the sheen of uniforms. All the adjacent houses were similarly occupied, and many of them were decked with the National colors. One of the handsomest buildings on the block displayed the green flag of Erin blazing with her Rising Sun and Golden Harp entwreathed with her emblematic Shamrock.

In the parlors of the residence were grouped together many well-known and interesting personages of both sexes. Among the ladies were remarked Miss HARRIET LANE, niece of Ex-President BUCHANAN; Mrs. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, charming all around her by her graceful courtesy and joyousness; Mrs. Judge DALY, Mrs. Capt. CHAPLIN, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Miss MARY DEVLIN and Mrs. HENNESSY, surrounded by numerous groups of American and Irish loveliness.

Among the gentlemen present were Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Hon. Judge MITCHELL, Generals SANDFORD and ARTHUR, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esq., nephew of ROBERT EMMET, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq.; Hon. CHAS. P. DALY; JOHN SAVAGE, author, critic and poet; MALCOLM CAMPBELL, Esq.; Dr. CONNERY, JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., and JOHN MEAGHER, with a host of others nearly equally well known to our Irish fellow-citizens as well as to the community at large.

Hours were spent in gay and agreeable conversation in the handsome rooms of the Reverend host, whose taste in devotional paintings and appropriate ornaments represented his presence in a home from which he was personally absent. Frequent visits were, in the meanwhile, made by the Genii of the Pen to the ferry, where long waiting and some reasonable impatience were, at length, rewarded, about 11 o'clock, by the appearance of Hunter's Point ferry-boats in rapid succession bearing the heroes of the day to the New-York landing. The multitude of spectators which, by this time, crowded Thirty-fourth-street up to the very summit of the Murray Hill acclivity, greeted the approaching corps with tempestuous cheering, and with as much expedition as possible, the line was formed along the wharves as follows:

Double Platoon of Police.

Members of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia (150 in number) in citizens' dress, but wearing on their left breasts silk badges, stamped with the name, number and emblems of the Regiment.

The Military Escort of Cavalry.
Col. MEAGHER and Staff.

First Regiment Irish Brigade, Col. ROBT. NUGENT, Commanding, 600 strong, clad in regulation uniforms, knapsacks and hats, the latter graced with a jaunty green instead of black feathers.

Artillery and Cavalry Companies of Capts. HOGAN and MCMAHON, of the Fifth Regiment Irish Brigade, dismounted and in regulation equipments.

Officers of other regiments.

Double platoon of Police.

Passing up to and along Thirty-seventh-street the line wheeled and fronted, with the usual evolutions, before the house of the Archbishop, at precisely 12 o'clock, amid the continuous cheering of at least five thousand spectators, male and female of all ages, and the waving of banners and kerchiefs from balconies, windows and roofs.

Col. MEAGHER, of the Fifth, and Col. BAKER, of the Seventh Regiments of the Brigade, surrounded by Lieut.-Col. KELLY, Adjutant EMMET, Capts. HART, [illegible] WILLIAM HOGAN, P. K. ROGAN, CLEARY, [illegible] BARRY, O'SULLIVAN, O'DRISCOLL, Mc[illegible] RAMSAY, and a number of other officers, were [illegible] to suffi[illegible] the noisy [illegible] lady-audience grouping themselves picturesquely to the front on either side of the [illegible] the Very Reverend WM. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New-York, appeared upon a balcony beside the main entrance of the residence, and addressed the troops as follows, the [illegible]

REVEREND WM. STARRS, V. G.

[illegible] Europe, requested, me to [illegible] on as his representative, and to [illegible] things by addressing you a few words. [illegible] pleasure in complying with his request, [illegible] he MOST present, because I know that [illegible] pleased to see him, and to hear his [illegible], I know his sentiments in your regard. [illegible] his good wishes are with you. I [illegible] confidence in your patriotism, and [illegible] the Union and the Constitution. I [illegible] confidence in the fidelity of the Irish [illegible] history tells us that the Irish soldier has been [illegible] duty, both at home and abroad. Wherever [illegible] have been employed, he has never [illegible] failing. He has always been faithful to [illegible] to him. I regret very much the [illegible] of our country. I regret to see this [illegible] which has been the wonder of the civil war; and I trust that, ere long, [illegible] has taken possession of every [illegible], may pass away, and that [illegible] on a just and honorable basis, and happy.

I [illegible] longer, as colors are to be [illegible] of each regiment—presented by [illegible] ladies—and addresses on their behalf by distinguished gentlemen [illegible] before, conclude by expressing [illegible] faithful in the discharge of your duties, and that God may bless you and [illegible] holds in His destiny of nations!

This benediction [illegible] seemed to produce a deep and salutary impression on the listening assemblage.

With but brief [illegible] of waiting, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY advanced [illegible] the steps to the sidewalk fronting the street. He [illegible] the hand Mrs. Capt. CHAPLIN, on whose behalf he was to present the beautiful colors which were [illegible] by an orderly, who came forward beside him from the building. At his approach Col. ROBERT NUGENT advanced from the head of his regiment, and stood immediately in front of him with uncovered head and in an attitude of deep attention.

The colors consisted of—

1. A magnificent [illegible] American ensign, of heavy silk, surmounted [illegible] a golden eagle perched with extended [illegible] top of the staff—the latter being [illegible] the richest [illegible] name and number of the regiment enwrought [illegible] stripes in orange-hued embroidery.

2. The Irish [illegible] tint, also in the costliest and most [illegible] with the ancient Celtic Harp surmounted [illegible]

Col. BAKER AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EXCELSIOR REGIMENT: I am honored in being deputed by Col. MEAGHER to address you on behalf of herself and the other ladies who present you with this splendid stand of colors. The cause in which you go forth to fight needs no words of eulogy or justification. A Government so firmly established in the affections of its citizens, whether native or foreign-born, that, upon the first blast of the bugle, 500,000 men spring forth in arms, must have something in it worth fighting for. (Cheers.) This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the crack-brained statesmen and pseudo-philanthropists of the Old World who stigmatize this contest as unnecessary and fratricidal. The Irish soldier has left his mark and laid his bones on nearly every battle-field of Europe for centuries past, but never till this hour has his strong arm and brave heart been enlisted in a contest in which his interests and impulses, whether as an Irishman, or in his character of American citizenship, have been so thoroughly and completely involved. Your great countryman who lamented that the age of chivalry was past, should have witnessed this sight. A force of half a million of men, including thousands upon thousands of foreign-born citizens, going into battle, not upon the command of a despot, not hired or loaned for foreign service by mercenary rulers, not forced by impressment or conscription, but willingly and freely, sacrificing all personal and minor considerations, rising not in passion or with vindictiveness, but with calm dignity, to enforce their own sovereignty, as integral parts of a popular government, to assert and prove the superiority in power of the ballot over the bayonet, to maintain the great principle of the capacity of man for self-government,—this is a scene which the world has never before witnessed, and bloody though the contest may be, inaugurates a new and higher order of civilization. [Great applause.] You—all of you—even the humblest private in the ranks, are the true chivalry of this new era. [Renewed applause.]

Words of encouragement from me are unnecessary, when you have before you and around you the faces of those most dear to you, who, like the Spartan matrons, stifling their womanly emotions in the face of the public danger, now cheer you on not only by their smiles and their applause, but by such magnificent testimonials of their regard for you and their faith in you as the beautiful standards now presented to you. The number assigned to your Regiment by the State, the Eighty-eighth, indicates the confidence on the part of the authorities that, under that designation, you will win equal, if not greater renown, than was achieved under the same number by the celebrated Connaught Rangers. If you are true to the land that gave you birth, if you are true to this land of your adoption and voluntary allegiance, if you are true to yourselves, this expectation will not be disappointed. When you return after having discharged your duty and conquered an honorable peace, we trust that your conduct will have been such that your neighbors and friends may point to each one of you with satisfaction and pride, and say: "He was one of the Irish Brigade." And if some of you should fall, though we trust the number may be few, be inspired as long as life lasts with the consciousness that if you are to die, you die in a cause the justice of which needs no sophistry to sustain it. Be assured by the fact that you have on your side the sympathies, the hopes, the prayers, of millions, and be consoled against apprehension by the reflection which the present hour justifies—that the sanctions and blessings of that venerable faith which most of you profess shall follow your spiritual portions as far as the soothing ministrations of religion can extend. If death, under such circumstances has any terror for the Irish soldier, I have greatly mistaken the race, and history has belied them. With confidence and hope then, the hands of beauty commit these standards to the protection of Irish valor. Guard them well—bear them firmly through the shock of battle;—make the flaunting rag of sedition trail in the dust before these insignia of the majesty of the people; and return them, in tattered shreds if you will, dyed in blood and begrimed with the dust and smoke of battle, but free from the slightest stain or speck of dishonor. Do this, and there is still hope that the wish that lingers on the lips of your dying patriots may yet be gloriously realized

"That in the days to come the Green shall flutter o'er the Red."

[Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

To this Col. BAKER, advancing, replied

COL. BAKER'S SPEECH.

MADAM: I confess myself, on an occasion of this kind, utterly unable, in mere words, to respond for myself or for the brave men under my command, to whom you have committed the care and custody of this beautiful banner.

The honor that you have conferred upon us is so distinguished that our thanks and our appreciation can be only in our hearts, and by our acts.

So many recollections rush upon my memory at the sight of this inscription, "Meagher's Own," the name with which, by permission, my regiment has been honored, suggests to our minds the fortitude, the lofty courage, the endurance, we shall endeavor to emulate, added to which, by the courtesy of the Governor, the corps is known on the muster-rolls of the State of New-York as the Eighty-eighth. The number wedded to victory on the great battle-fields of Europe and India, intertwined with the motto of the Chief of the Brigade, "No retreat," will be, I assure you, worthily and well sustained.

Under him, and animated by the prestige of his name and deeds, we shall go forth to battle for the reconstruction and integrity of this magnificent Republic.

We thank you for the insignia; the Republic thanks you; generations yet unborn will remember and bless you for this act. It is the guerdon that beauty gives to bravery.

If I know myself, if I know the men I command, their courage, their endurance, their truth of heart and strength of arm will bear it through battle to victory, and bring it back to you, torn, it may be, and worn, but untarnished and unstained by any act of cowardice or criminality on the part of those to whom you have intrusted it. [Prolonged applause.]

"Hail Columbia," by the band, and a succession of hearty cheers, closed this brilliant episode.

JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., late Assistant District-Attorney, leading Miss MARY DEVLIN to the place just occupied by the preceding speaker, in presenting the standards to the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) Regiment, commanded by Col. MEAGHER in person, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN T. DOYLE, ESQ.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT: A fair young lady of your own race, the representative of many others, your friends, kindred and well-wishers, presents to you—the Fifth Regiment of the Irish Brigade—the regimental colors now delivered to the hands of your Colonel. She requests me to address you on her behalf, and, although I feel that the heart of every man in the regiment must, at such a moment, speak to him more eloquently and earnestly than any words I can frame, I cannot refuse the request.

You are going forth to combat for the laws, for the right, for the country, against the most causeless, ungodliest and wicked rebellion that history chronicles. A rebellion not of the poor, the persecuted, or the proscribed, against their oppressors—with such a rebellion Irishmen are apt to sympathise—but a rebellion of gentlemen in broadcloth and silks and fine linen against the Constitution and the laws which guarantee, and because they guarantee equality to all, a rebellion of a pampered aristocracy against the fundamental principles of the Government which first, in the world's history, by its system of laws, proclaimed and adhered to the principle of entire civil and religious liberty. [Great applause.]

It is that system of laws and government which has made America the refuge of oppressed people from all climes and countries, which received them in its hospitable embrace, and made them at once citizens and equals. To it Irishmen have been indebted for a home and a country, when exiled from their native land. To it they have owed individual success, and, indirectly, the prospect of national regeneration. [Great cheering.] The time has come when they are called upon to show that the pledge of faithful allegiance, which was the only price demanded for free citizenship, is to be faithfully and honorably redeemed. [Renewed plaudits.] You are here to show it. You, soldiers, and your brave companions in arms are furnishing that demonstration, and at the same time a conclusive refutation of all the slanders which have been cast by narrow-minded pseudo-philosophers on the loyalty and the patriotism of adopted citizens. The number of such citizens already enrolled in the armies of the Union has been variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the whole; whichever estimate may be nearer the truth one thing is clear—they have achieved one great victory already. They have disarmed and overcome by kindness those misguided brethren who not long since impugned their patriotism and assailed their loyalty. From the time that one-sixth of the population has furnished one-half of the volunteers for the army no man again will be heard to say, "Put none but Americans on guard to night." [Continued applause.]

But, soldiers of the Irish Brigade, you have before you a bright opportunity, and, I trust, a glorious career of other and more important victories. You are to assist in repressing the most gigantic crime that human history records, and in bringing its guilty authors to merited humiliation. You are to have the privilege of doing this good work, distinctively, as *Irishmen*. [Great applause.] You are, therefore, at the same time to maintain the supremacy of American law and of Irish valor! [Enthusiastic cheers.] Your distinctive organization will cause the good deeds of every individual soldier to shed lustre alike on his native land and his adopted country, and to gladden the hearts of his countrymen throughout the globe. The world will read the history of your acts, remember that you toil and labor, and endure and fight, for *two* countries, and that it becomes you to exhibit a double share of discipline, patience and soldierly virtue. (Long and vehement cheering.)

You have brilliant examples around and before you. Witness the laurels won at Manassas by your gallant companions of the Sixty-ninth. Witness the splendid defence of Lexington by MCILIGAN and his band of devoted Irish soldiers. These honors you share with them by anticipation, but they must not be and they will not be tarnished in your hands. No—with that banner before you, with the cause you fight for to incite you, the officers you obey to lead you, the applause of your countrymen and the smiles of your countrywomen to encourage you—with the gratitude of two nations to reward you, you must not and you cannot fail. [Cries of "No! no!" Great applause.]

The President of the United States, who is your Commander-in-Chief, feels, I am assured, the warmest interest in the success of the Irish Brigade. He hopes to see it the finest corps in the army. He has promised to give you a General of your own race, and that your services to the country shall not go unappreciated. [Renewed cheering.] His word will be kept, for even his bitterest adversaries concede his honesty and truth. By his prudent and steadily conservative course, he has shown himself to be a patriot, who studies simply the good of the whole country, and the reunion of the thirty-three States under the old Constitution, unshattered by the dastardly blow of rebels in arms, and unaltered by crafty theorie of political fanatics. He is fast winning the hearts and the confidence of honest and loyal men of all parties. [Continued applause.] With wisdom in the council and valor on the field, the success of our arms is hardly to be doubted. Already the dawn of a brighter day is upon us, and with the return of Spring we hope to welcome you back to heap upon you the honors, the rewards, due to your patriotism and your good conduct.

Sir, these colors are the gift of fair women to brave men. I need say nothing to you or to your regiment as to the way you are to guard them. You know a soldier's duty and will discharge it. When the war is over and peace and Union have been restored, you will bring them back here, stained perhaps with the dust and smoke of battle, reddened with blood, rent into strips by the storm and the wind, and riddled with bullets so the stars may be seen through them. But you will bring them back untarnished by defeat or dishonor. So shall they be preserved forever, hung up as sacred relics, which will commemorate to us and to our posterity for all time the deeds, the sufferings, the victories and the virtues of the Irish Brigade. [Prolonged rounds of cheering.]

Col. MEAGHER, the probable future General of the Brigade, and present acting Chief, responded briefly:

COL. MEAGHER'S REPLY.

MISS DEVLIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In accepting the colors, which I have the honor to receive from your hands, on behalf of my regiment, let me reply by simply reiterating the closing words of the eloquent and inspiring address to which we have all listened with such proud emotion.

These colors shall be returned to you undimmed by defeat, should God so will it, unstained by dishonor so long as one of us remains to bring them back! In the crush of battle, should I see them waver, my cry to the brave men who stand around me shall be, along with the words of country and cause so familiar and so dear to all, "Boys! recollect the 24th of November! Stand by the colors; DIE, if die you must—die like heroes, but never surrender!"

The overpowering cheers with which this pledge was received told that it would be manfully redeemed, and the wave of the Colonel's cap and plume as he restored them to his brows was the signal for a din of cheers that swept the standards away in the sunshine, to the front of the column and fell into the crash of the bands and the measured tramp of many thousand feet of soldiery and attendant multitudes, as they wheeled into one mighty column like a grand charge on the battle-field itself.

This enthusiasm continued as the throngs on Madison-avenue dispersed, and the pageant moved in gallant array to Fourteenth-street, and thence down Broadway to the Park, where the Sixty-ninth were regaled with a substantial repast, and then marched away behind the consecrated ensigns to the Battery.

There they were embarked, amid the greetings and plaudits of an immense concourse, on the Camden and Amboy steamer, on their way to Washington through Philadelphia.

The parting scenes at the wharf were as fine a testimony to the warmth of the Irish heart, at home, as the spirit of the day's solemnities had been to its high devotion and its loyalty to noble principles abroad and in the field.

As the sun went down the scene grew dark, and eyes grew dim with tears of farewell, but to the watcher, as he gazed over the sea and over coming days of glory, there was no gloom, for "Our flag was still there!"

THE SIXTY-THIRD N. Y. S. V.

THIRD OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Previously to the departure of the new Sixty-ninth, the Sixty-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., formerly known as the Third Irish Regiment, and now forming the Third Regiment of the Irish Brigade, and commanded by Col. ENRIGHT, had a stand of colors presented to them by a number of young ladies of this City. The presentation was made by WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., whose address upon the occasion was as follows:

COL. ENRIGHT, AND MEN OF THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT: It becomes my duty, upon this occasion, as it is my pride and pleasure, on behalf of these young ladies, who have honored me in imposing that duty upon me, to present to you this beautiful flag. It is our country's flag, in all its effulgence and glory; no stripe torn from its folds, and no star dimmed on its field of azure; and it is to sustain this glorious flag that you have come together as a regiment, and are now about to depart to scenes of conflict where traitor hands are lifted in rebellion against it. I have been one of the warmest friends of our Southern brethren. There was no compromise which justice could ask or honor give, but what I was ready to yield to them; but when they raised their hands against that flag, which Irishmen at home had idolized—the glories of which had been sung over their cradles, and whose stars had illumed their pathway across the dark and stormy ocean—beneath whose folds they had found blessings innumerable, derided them at home—when the South attempted to tear down and dishonor that flag, to trample upon the Constitution which had secured to us a degree of civil and religious liberty elsewhere unknown, then all personal and party feelings were forgotten in the thrill of resolution to maintain that flag and to preserve that Constitution, to the last dollar in the National treasury, and the last drop of crimson in the National heart.

This war, threatening to be the greatest ever witnessed on earth, is the most causeless ever known. I do not mean to say that we of the North have been entirely blameless, and they of the South entirely excuseless. But there is no excuse for this parricidal war. The late election was as fairly conducted as any similar election in our day; and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, however opposed to him some of us may have been, was constitutionally chosen our Chief Magistrate, and every honest heart in the nation sustains him in the position to which he has been chosen, and every honest heart will defend him. Why, even the Mississippi gambler, who will stock his cards and load his dice, gracefully yields to his antagonist when beaten at the game. Did not the South take a hand in the game of the last Presidential election? Did they not return the full strength of their votes to Washington? Did not their own candidate for President, now in arms against us, in obedience to his constitutional obligations, declare at Washington the constitutional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN over his competitors, multiplied by the plotters of rebellion to defeat by division and to sour the temper of the nation into treason by the sacrifice of the popular idol, the young Giant of the North, whom their ingratitude drove into an untimely grave.

But whatever the cause of the war may have been, it is upon us; and we must meet it as becomes men. Nor am I one of those who see nothing but evil in it. It is the crowning trial of our young nation. It is one of the tests of our national vitality, by which national manhood, in the crucible of national affliction, flings off the dross and dregs which marred its beauty and depreciated its value. It has already taught us lessons of great value. It has taught us self-reliance; it has overthrown all ideas of bigotry and intolerance; it has silenced forever the charges against the naturalized citizen and the Catholic, as being unworthy of citizenship or the honors pertaining thereto. Who, in presence of him who stands among us to-day, exiled from a land, for whose welfare he forfeited position and wealth, and perilled life itself—who, in the presence of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, will say that the naturalized Irishman is not to be trusted with the interests of the Union? Who will say, in the presence of MEAGHER, that the Catholic is not to be trusted with the liberties of the Union? The gallant Sixty-ninth, with Col. CORCORAN at their head, have taken and silenced the batteries of bigotry; and the services of BLENKER, SIEGEL and ZAGONI, with the tens of thousands of German and Irish soldiers, who, from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, the Elbe and the Shannon, meet together on the banks of the Potomac and the Mississippi, to uphold this flag and perpetuate its power, shall be argument and proof through all time that the naturalized citizens who have shared the dangers, should also share the honors with their fellow-citizens.

This war has taught us to cease our worship of foreign princes, to despise the suggestions of their thin-veiled hypocrisy, stimulating the features of philanthropy; to scorn the half-clad enmity which babbles of "strict neutrality," and when it is over—when the cloud of war which darkens our horizon shall vanish, as it must, before the light and glory of peace returning on a vindicated nationality—when an army of one million citizen soldiery pauses from its labor of restoring the Constitution, and establishing the Union, [illegible] by relegation, besides [illegible] spirit, liberated [illegible] vindicated by the [illegible] of freedom, we will prove [illegible] world that our Government, while it is the [illegible] also the strongest Government on the face of [illegible] earth—that it has the men, the means, and the [illegible] to subdue rebellion at home and repel invasion [illegible] abroad.

Colonel ENRIGHT and men of the Third Irish Regiment, [illegible] the Sixty-third, as you are hereafter to be [illegible], you are soon to leave us for other portions of [illegible] we still love to call the United States. I sincerely trust that you may never be tried upon the field of battle. I devoutly pray that, ere you reach the scene of conflict, the morning of peace may have dawned upon our country. Yet, should it be otherwise, we know that you will prove worthy of the confidence reposed in you. The prayers and blessings of thousands will attend you wherever you go. Fairy fingers have worked this flag, and the fairest daughters of the Irish race in this country have prepared it for you. It is my high privilege to-day to deliver it in all its glory—the gift of a circle of beauty, patriotism and virtue. We hope to greet you bearing it back with no stain of blood upon it; but should it be necessary to [illegible] crimson its stripes more deeply with your blood, or to add fresh lustre to its stars by your bravery in the thickest of the battle, remember those who this day deliver it to your sacred keeping, and let it not be surrendered, even in your last gasp, to the pollution of a traitor's hand. It has been their duty to make it worthy of your acceptance.

"Oh! daughters of Erin, while liberty hovers
Like an angel of light o'er the flood of our tears,
'Tis yours to gird on the chain mail of your lovers,
And garnish gay streamers to float from their spears."

This has been their duty, and they have done it well, and we know that you will nobly perform your part. If the fate of battle, or the result of the war, should hinge upon your conduct in the face of danger, we shall feel nothing. Even should all others fail or falter—should every other arm on which America, in this hour of her adversity, depends for protection fail her—you will prove true to the last. If I, who for nearly a quarter of a century have felt the warm pulsations of the Irish heart in this country, and have tried to interpret its loyalty and vindicate its fidelity to the Union and its Constitution, may be permitted to speak for the naturalized citizens, I would say, that the American commander, whoever he may be, should he find one arm of strength after another give way or fail him, will still point to you and say, as Marshal SAXE said when his King considered the field of Fontenoy lost, "Not yet, my liege, the Irish troops remain!" and in the thickest of the fight for this flag and the nationality which it typifies, as it was at Fontenoy,

"Like eagles in the sun,
With bloody plumes the Irish stand, the field is fought and WON."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN AN OIL MANUFACTORY.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the Lubricating Oil Manufactory of C. F. DE FOREST on Eighteenth-street, near Avenue A. The flames spread rapidly, and soon destroyed the adjoining building, and communicated to the lumber-yard of NASH & WHITE. It was nearly two hours before the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames. Mr. DE FOREST estimates his loss at $3,000, upon which there is no insurance. Messrs NASH & WHITE say their loss is at least $5,000, upon which there is an insurance of $3,000 in the Pacific and St. Mark's Insurance Companies. The fire is thought to have been caused by the carelessness of a workman

FATAL FALLS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JAMES MCLOUGHLIN, aged 40 years, who died from injuries received by falling into the cost cellar of No. 103 Second-street.... Also, upon the body of JAMES DUGAN, 78 years of age, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on the 6th inst.

ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON.—JAMES READY was arrested yesterday, by the Police of the Fourth Precinct, charged with a felonious assault and battery with a slung-shot, upon JAMES HEWITT, at No. 54 Chrystie-street. The accused was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

OMNIBUS PICKPOCKET.—JAMES MOORE was arrested yesterday and committed by Justice KELLY upon the charge of picking the pocket of EMILY WOODMAN, of the sum of $54, while riding in an omnibus.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Steedman, U. S. N.; Maj. Van Winkle, of Rochester; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; R. Wing, of Albany; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia; J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; Thos. St. Cash, U. S. N.; H. J. Ruggles, of Vermont, and Mrs. Morrell and Miss Hening, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio; Thomas Kennedy, of New-Brunswick; N. Kingsbury, of Hartford; Dr. Augustus Rawling and lady, of Tivoli; J. Bulkley, of Southport; Leonard Kipp, of Albany; and Henry White, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Benj. Kitridge, of Ohio; E. A. Raymond, of Boston; Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge; Wyzeman Marshall, of Boston; Wm. Fiel, of Providence, R. I.; Geo. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; J. Huntington, of Boston; W. S. Franklin, of the U. S. Army; and Howard Tillotson, of Red Hook, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. P. B. Fouke, of Illinois; Col. Rose, P. S. Shepard and Capt. Wallace, of the U. S. Army; P. H. Watson, of Washington; L. D. Lawrence, of Conn.; Geo. W. Quintaed and family, of New-York, and S. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. C. H. Wheelwright, of the U. S. Navy; R. Carson, of England; Simpson Rastron, of England; Saez Motina, of Washington, and Louis Saeng, of San Jose, are at the Everett House.

(Advertisement.)

DEVLIN & CO.

We are this week in receipt of large importations of choice

WINTER OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
NEW STYLES VESTINGS,
WINTER UNDERWE

and have also added largely to our superior stock of ready-made

WINTER CLOTHING,

all of which we are selling at exceedingly low prices.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand sts.

(Advertisement.)

REACHED BY THE WAR.—THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS are now having a taste of red Bellona's banquet—a dish of their own cooking. Let each have his deserts, and for that purpose all patriots and true men should purchase one of KNOX'S fashionable Hats, sold on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, as they not only enhance one's personal attractions by their beauty, style and finish, but add to one's comfort by their delightfully easy set.

(Advertisement.)

WHERE IS STEWART'S?

NOT ON BROADWAY,

But just 2½ miles from Williamsburgh Ferries, and on the Macadamized Road, Long Island. Call in when you go to Cypress Hills, and get warmed.

T. S.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR active; sales 4,000 bbls. WHEAT in good demand and higher; $1 23 for State Spring, $1 30 for Red Winter and State. RYE 80c. CORN no sales; holders firm, at 65c. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels State, 46½c.@47c. BARLEY in good demand; Canada West, 80c.; sales 2,000 bushels State four-rowed, Wayne County, at 70c.; 4,400 bushels Canada West, to arrive, on private terms; 12,000 bushels Canada East, two lots, 68c. and 73c.; 8,000 bushels Winter, at 65c. WHISKY—300 bbls. 20½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—3,913 bbls. Flour, 1,082 bbls. Highwines, 919 tubs butter, 1,960 boxes cheese, 33 bales wool, 461 bags Wheat, 120 bbls. Beef, 72 bbls. Pork. Shipped by lows to New-York, 16th—85,600 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye, 132,800 bushels Wheat, 12,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged; sales Saturday night 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; to-day, 5,000 bushels do., $1; 6,000 bushels do. on private terms, and 9,000 bushels Canada Club, $1 03. CORN quiet. BARLEY in demand; sales 11,000 bushels Toronto at 66c., 1,700 bushels Bay Quinte at 55c. RYE steady; sales 1,700 bushels Canada at 68c. PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS higher; boats very scarce. Wheat 20c., Corn 18½c., to New-York. *Imports*—3,320 bbls. Flour, 213,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Peas. *Exports*— 4,485 bbls. Flour, 253,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 16,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 90c., 9,000 do. at 89c., 34,000 bush. Racine Club and Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN dull and lower; sales 34,000 bush. at 40c. FREIGHTS steady at 23c.@25c. on Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 400,000 bush. Wheat, 168,000 bush. Corn, 20,000 bush. Oats, 31,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bush. Wheat, 257,000 bush. Corn, 20,000 bush. Oats, 14,000 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT a shade easier and fair inquiry; sales 24,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 89c.@90c.; 7,000 bush. Amber Winter, $1 07; 30,000 bush. Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN lower; sales 24,000 bush. at 40c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 224,000 bush. Wheat; 156,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 157,000 bush. Wheat; 329,000 bush. Corn, 18,000 bush. Oats, 7,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR dull, and 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT ½c.@1c. higher; sales at 71c.@72c. for No. 1, and 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 23½c.@22½c. for Mixed. *Receipts*—9,600 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn.

FREIGHTS—18½c. on Corn, and 22c. on Wheat to Buffalo. EXCHANGES in good supply, at ¼@¾ per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR firm, but dull. WHEAT scarce and held for higher prices. RYE wanted; White, $1 50; Southern Red, $1 48. CORN active; old Yellow wanted, at 65c.; new dull, at 58@60c. OATS not in first hands; Rio at 39c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. WHISKY lower, at 20½c.@21½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 37½; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Chester, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Murray, Mr. Robinson.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon rises... 9 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 30 | Gov. Island. 9 10 | Hell Gate....10 42.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Ships Jennie Beals, Crocheron, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Empress, Lecraw, Falmouth, Harteck & Co.; Monsoon, Freeman, London, Nesmith & Sons; C. C. Duncan, Otis, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Lexington, Wilkins, Port Elizabeth, Aspinwall & Dollner, Potter & Co.; Eugene, Armstrong, Havre, Babcock & Smythe; Mayflower, Duell, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary and Caroline, Adams, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Brigs Primerode Algerias, (Sp.,) Dumbarreny, Cadiz, Galway, Casado & Teller; Granges, (Br.,) Crosby, Queenstown, W. Salem & Co.; Pauline, (Port.,) Campos, Oporto, L. E. Amstock & Co.; Thos. Owen, Pettingill, Mayaguez, Thos. Owen & Son.

Schooners Blanche, Belous, Jacmel; D. R. De Wolf; Nonpareil, Angus, St. John, N. B., P. L. Mayhew & Son; Nile, Boothby, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Margaret Ann, (Sr.,) Whelpley, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Havana 10th inst., to F. Sanford. Did not touch at Key West going or returning. On her outward trip, experienced a N. E. gale off Hatteras, a severe gale from N. E., commencing on the evening of the 2d, and lasting some 36 hours. On the 3d, off Frying-Pan Shoals, saw a large quantity of boxes, ammunition boxes, &c.; also a part of a mast, decks of a steamer. On the 13th, passed a vessel's quarter boat, and some spars. With the exception of 2 days, has experienced heavy head winds on the voyage home.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lord, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. Has had strong N. E. gales from lat. 25.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lyon & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Lemmer, London Oct. 19, and the Downs 29th, in ballast to Nesmith & Son. Has been 15 ds. W. of Sable Island, with strong W. gales. 2d inst., Frederick Spilt, a seaman, of Sweden, was lost overboard, it blowing a gale at the time; could not save him.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has experienced strong W. winds the last 10 ds.

Bark Majestic, (whaler, of and from New-Bedford,) Tripp, 8 months out, and bd. home, with 100 bbls. sperm. Has experienced a succession of gales since Sept. 15, during which sprung a bark, which has increased to 18 strokes

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3171. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Attack Upon the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

Another Speech by Secretary Cameron.

His Faith in the Ability of the Government to Crush the Rebellion.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM PORT ROYAL.

Beaufort Not Yet Occupied by the National Troops.

Interesting Details of the Condition of Affairs There.

THE FLEET NOT YET GONE SOUTH.

Success of the Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Gen. Butler's Division Embarking at Boston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

A RECEPTION TO PRENTICE.

This evening, a reception was given by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, at his residence, to GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. A numerous assemblage of distinguished citizens was present, among whom were Secretaries Cameron and Smith, Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson, Assistant Attorney-General Coffey, Senators Wilkinson, McDougal, Trumbull and Pomeroy; Adjt.-Gen. Thomas; Gens. Porter and Sykes; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Prof. Bache, Hon. Thos. H. Clay and many others. An hour passed in agreeable conversation, during which Mr. PRENTICE was introduced to the company. A fine supper was then partaken of, at the close of which Secretary CAMERON made a few remarks

SECRETARY CAMERON'S REMARKS.

He said that we were in the midst of a great war—much greater than anybody believed when it commenced. The most important portion of the country, in its relations to the war, was Kentucky, and he was gratified to announce that we had present a gentleman who had done more than any other man towards the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] He only regretted that he had not the power of language to say to that gentleman what he felt was due to the services he had conferred upon the country. He referred to Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. For himself, he (Mr. CAMERON) had never had a doubt as to the result of the war. He had faith in the Anglo-Saxon race, which covered this continent. He had still greater faith in the virtue, intelligence, courage and enterprise of the great white laboring population scattered over the Northern States, in achieving our final success. He had always loved and respected the people of the South, but he had felt that the great North was in the end to carry liberty over the world by virtue of its force, its courage and its constancy. In looking into our National troubles, he had felt doubtful of but two or three of the States. He had felt that if Kentucky was but true to herself and the Union, Tennessee would be found ready to second her; and while he saw commercial interests, personal feelings, pride of family and other adverse influences at work, he felt no further doubt when he saw that that great paper opened its columns in favor of the Union. He then felt that the Union was safe. [Applause.] In conclusion, he gave the "health, long life and prosperity of Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. [Renewed applause.]

MR. PRENTICE'S REMARKS.

Mr. PRENTICE made a few remarks. He said that he merely wished to say, in response, that he agreed with his distinguished friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War was equal to it.

RELATIVE TO SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

Secretary CHASE has issued the following regulations to be observed in regard to seizures of vessels, made in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of July 13th, last.

First—All such seizures must be made by the Collectors of Customs or other proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence or disability, or where immediate action is necessary, and no such officer is at hand to make the seizures.

Second—In all cases of seizures the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall notify the proper District-Attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the District-Attorney instituting them, that the vessel is owned in part by persons not citizens of any State, or part of State, in insurrection against the United States and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed in aiding the existing rebellion, or in violating any law of the United States, such vessel may be discharged on bail being given according to the course of admiralty proceedings for the share or shares owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State or part of State, in which case the proceedings so instituted will be prosecuted without delay, to the condemnation and sale of such insurgent interest, and as to the remainder of the vessel, the forfeiture thereof will be remitted.

Third—Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper, in the judgment of the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, that the vessel should be released from custody, before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done, provided the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use as before mentioned is to be made of the said vessel, and one or more of the loyal owners, residing in the loyal States, shall give a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insurgent State, or part of State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely, and in good order, returned to the Collector, or other officer, in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct, and without any change in the ownership of said share or shares, and with the further condition that the vessel shall, at all times, be subject to any order or decree of the Court in which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any appellate Court to which the same may be removed, and with the further condition that any costs, or other moneys, which shall be awarded by either of said Courts in said proceedings, shall be paid, together with such other conditions as the Collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the objects contemplated by the act aforesaid. The execution of such bond, and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but the same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all all respects, so far as practicable, in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officer. The District-Attorney will notify the Collector, or other officer making the seizure in his stead, of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial and of the time of sale, if a sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Mention was made in a previous dispatch of a skirmish yesterday afternoon, two miles and a half southwest of Falls Church, since which time additional particulars have been ascertained The charge upon our pickets near BRUSH'S house, was made by three hundred or more rebel cavalry, and this occasioned the stampede. There was heavy firing on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground, but were compelled to retreat to the reserve in consequence only of the superior force and cavalry advantage of the enemy, who, as it was yesterday stated, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements. The charge of the rebel cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The following are the names of the killed: Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor; Mortally wounded, Private William Stryker; Missing, Lieut. Gorman, Sergt. McNeill, Privates W. A. Judden, Daniel McCauley, George Kohler, E. Rich, J. F. Rich, William Campbell, Clinton Pettit and Nathaniel Lyon. This morning a strong force was sent out by order of Gen. MCDOWELL to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of SEYMOUR and TAYLOR were found stripped of their clothing, and the skulls mashed in as if done by the butt of a carbine. No other wounds were visible. It is, therefore, supposed that the men were beaten to death. A woman living in the vicinity stated that the rebels carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From her description of the uniform, two of the letter belonged to the Brooklyn Regiment.

THE OATH NOT TO BEAR ARMS.

By direction of the Government the oath not to bear arms against it has been administered to 29 rebel prisoners at the old Capitol. Another has signified his desire to take the oath of allegiance. These proceedings are preliminary to their release, for an equal number who have been or may be relieved by the rebel authorities.

REBEL PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following is a correct list of the rebel prisoners recently released from the Old Capitol Prison and sent South:

Sixth Alabama—J. L. Coffey, William Laflin, P. G. Alvord, T. J. Bates, A. J. Smith.
Fifth Alabama—D. D. Figuet.
Fourth Alabama—Thos. Hudson.
Governor's Guards, Va.—S. S. Green.
Radford, Va., Regiment—Daniel Porter, G. A. Thomas and J. A. Leadbeater.
Eighth Georgia—Samuel Gavitt, S. Reich, J. Calvin, Wm. N. Berron, S. L. Eastmead, J. R. Payns, G. H. Gramburg, F. Ward.
Fourth South Carolina—Roger Pinckney, W. J. N. Barton, H. Comanter, R. H. Lewis.
Second South Carolina—Wm. James.
Ninth Virginia—W. A. Wilson, C. Lang.
Nineteenth Virginia—J. A. Winfield.
Hampton Legion, South Carolina—H. H. Fornell.
Second Mississippi—R. Walker, Col. R. R. Boone, W. M. F. Thompson.
First Battalion, Texas—Wm. Johnson.
Sixth North Carolina—W. Burrows.
Citizen—Geo. Minor, who resides near Falls Church.

All of the above prisoners were committed by Gen. MANSFIELD, except the last named.

LORD LYONS AND THE LATE CAPTURE.

I am informed that Lord LYONS has stated in private circles that SLIDELL and MASON would be given up to Great Britain.

A LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

A letter has been received by Capt. CHARLES CANAY, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. LANDER'S Brigade, from Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond. Col. LEE states that he and the other imprisoned officers have been very kindly treated, and makes inquiries as to the disposition of the enemy captured at Ball's Bluff. The rebels say that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

A MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

It was rumored last night in Gen. PORTER'S Division that the rebels had moved down towards our lines, two miles this side of Vienna, and that the purpose of their movement was to seize all the forage beyond our lines in the vicinity.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review which takes place to-morrow will be the most brilliant military spectacle that has ever transpired on the continent, and many thousan citizens are preparing to cross the river in the morning to be present. Several Governors and many members of Congress will join in the review.

THE CASE OF MR. DULIN.

Mr. DULIN, whose arrest I mentioned, for supposed complicity with the rebel cavalry in attacking one of our foraging parties at his place on Saturday, is still in custody. He has been examined, but proofs indicate his innocence of the charge. He has always been regarded as loyal among the Union men of Fairfax County.

MEN OF THE THIRTIETH NEW-YORK CAPTURED.

Beside the twenty-six members of the New-York Thirtieth mentioned as taken prisoners near DULIN'S House, I have to add the following: Sergt. W. H. WEBSTER, Company A: Privates A. M. SIMSIONS, Company I., and DANIEL CONNOR and FREDERICK RILEY, Company K.

COMMANDER OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE has been appointed flag-officer of the fleet in the Mississippi River.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF STAFF.

Gen. CULLOM has been appointed by Gen. HALLECK Chief Engineer of his Department, and Chief of Staff.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER FOORE.

The Court-martial in the case of Commander FOORE, of the *Brooklyn*, assembled yesterday. The Court consists of Commanders BALTZE, LEVY and JARVIS, and Capts. LATTIMER and CHAUNCEY. Several witnesses have already been examined.

COMMISSARY APPOINTED.

W. W. LELAND, the great stock raiser of Western Texas, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War as Commissary of Subsistence, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER, of the Irish Brigade, with the rank of Major.

APPOINTED A LIEUTENANT.

JOHN R. MYRICK has been appointed Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.

THE FRAUDS OF A COMMISSARY.

The frauds which I alluded to yesterday, as having been committed by a Brigade Commissary, have been continued for some time, and efforts have been heretofore made by Major BECKWITH to prevent them. The Commissary is a Capt SCHUTTE, of BLENKER'S Division, and the plan of operations has been to take the wheat flour furnished by the Commissary, trade it off for rye flour, and receive from the dealer the difference in cash—from $2 to $3 a barrel. Charges will probably be preferred against Capt. SCHUTTE.

COL. WARD H. LAMON.

I am credibly informed that Col. WARD H. LAMON sent in his resignation as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, that he might assume command of his Brigade, and that the President refused to accept the resignation, stating that he could not spare him from his position as Marshal, at least for the present.

SLIDELL A LAND-OWNER IN MINNESOTA.

During the months of August and September, 1857, JNO. SLIDELL and ELISHA RIGGS, the Banker, bought in joint account, with land warrants and cash, ten thousand acres of land in the Monosha and district, Minnesota.

BUILDING A BRIDGE.

A train of cars, with timber and bridge builders, went out to-day beyond Springfield. They found no rebels, and they met with no obstruction. They passed five miles beyond our lines.

SALE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS' FURNITURE.

The furniture of the late Senator DOUGLAS was yesterday sold at auction, bringing fair prices, or about two-thirds of its cost. A gallery containing about fifty pictures, with busts of himself, Gen. JACKSON and the Empress JOSEPHINE, has been reserved.

A POST-OFFICE DECISION.

The Postmaster-General, this afternoon, decided that the Act of 1825, relative to post-offices and post-roads, empowers him to declare the streets of cities post routes. He has accordingly issued an order declaring the streets of the different cities post routes, and has ordered private postal service to be at once discontinued.

TROOPS STILL OFFERED.

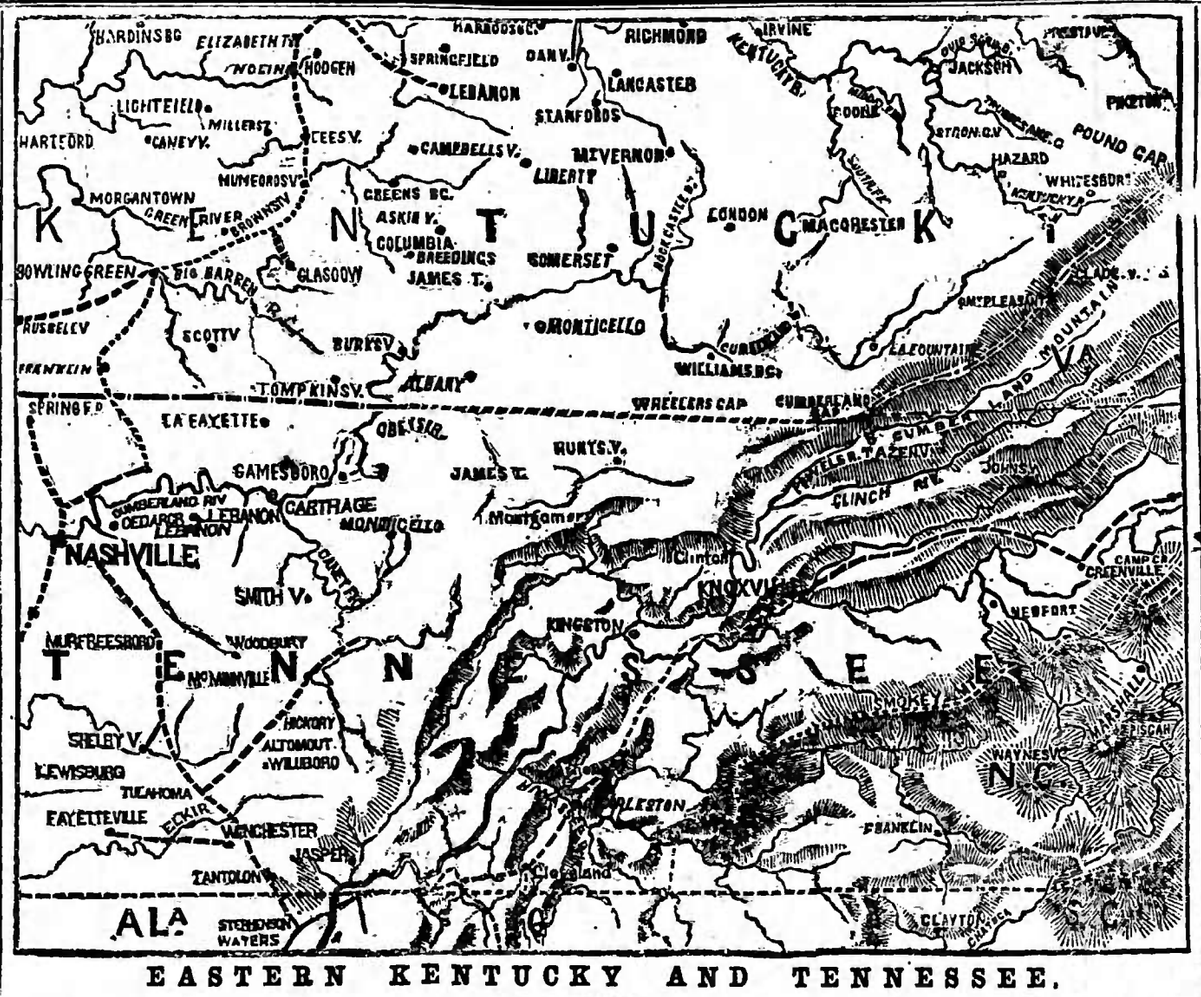
Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress the half a million authorized to be accepted will be supplied. Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are declined, owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the army.

JUDGE MERRICK.

The guards have been withdrawn from the residence of Judge MERRICK, who has resumed his seat on the Circuit Court Bench.

PENNY POSTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to have the private penny-posts in Philadelphia discontinued at once, or be subject to prosecution.



EASTERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Map Exhibiting the Actual and Prospective Seat of War in that Section; with the Railroads and Railroad Bridges.

The map we lay before the readers of the TIMES, this morning, is especially intended to represent those portions of Tennessee and Kentucky where military operations are active, and where the population in sympathy with the cause of the Union are promoting it, by destroying important railroad bridges upon the rebel lines of communication. The latest intelligence from Kentucky, leaves Gen. NELSON, after winning the splendid engagement at Piketon, pausing at that point, without affording any indication whether he proposed to proceed southward through Pound Gap or Cumberland Gap, or to remain, in order to keep the Secessionists of Eastern Kentucky in check, while Gen. THOMAS, now in strong force at London, advances toward Cumberland Gap, and attacks LEE, who is said to hold that pass at the head of 25,000 rebels. Our Ohio correspondent suggests that the mountains of that district afford other entrances into Tennessee beside those held by the enemy, naming especially Wheeler's Gap, some thirty-five miles westward of the Cumberland Gap. It is not impossible that Gen. THOMAS contemplates turning the flank of LEE, by availing himself of these undefended passes. In the meantime, Gen. BUCKNER, at the head of 30,000 rebels, holds Bowling Green, throwing forward his advance guard as far as Green River, the bridge over which has been destroyed by his orders. The headquarters of the Union army, which at present contents itself with barring BUCKNER'S march northward, remains at Elizabethtown, with the advance at Nolin.

The Unionists of Tennessee, deprived of arms, and yet in eager sympathy with the movement for the emancipation of the State, are playing a most important part in burning the bridges upon the several railroads in the Eastern counties, over which the rebel armies and supplies must be transported. The superb viaduct over the Cumberland, above Nashville, is one of these fated bridges, the destruction of which places BUCKNER in a situation of serious danger should a retrest become necessary. The bridges over the Hiawassee River, at Charleston, over Lick Creek, in the same county, and over the Holston River, in Jefferson County,—points below and above Knoxville—cut off travel upon the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Tennessee and Virginia Roads at three vital points. The Georgia State Road is severed by the demolition of a bridge fifteen miles east of Chattanooga, thus suspending approach from the direction of Georgia and the Carolinas. The loss of the five bridges we have named, the location of which will be seen by reference to the map, must not only cause the rebels most serious embarrassment in the conduct of their operations, must deplete their forces by the numbers of troops necessary to protect the remaining bridges, and must fill them with profound alarm at the undercurrent of hatred these daring acts of incendiarism so clearly reveal.

THE OCCUPATION OF ACCOMAC.

The Rebels Laying Down Their Arms and Claiming Protection—The National Flag Flying, &c.

SALISBURY, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

All the troops, except the Purnell Legion and the Second Delaware Regiment, left Newton yesterday for Dixie.

A messenger with a flag of truce had arrived in Newton and communicated to Gen. LOCKWOOD that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed his protection. Capt. RICHARDS' Cavalry, with Capt. MARSILL as guide, had advanced as far as Drummondstown to learn their determination.

A messenger just from Newton as the boat left Salisbury, informs our correspondent that Capt. MARSILL had returned, and that the cavalry did not go below Drummondstown, but that the Stars and Stripes are floating over the place.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT INTO ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON—THE FIRST LANDING MADE—READING GEN. DIX'S PROCLAMATION—A REBEL FORCE DISBANDED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 19th.

The appearance of the strong force sent by Gen. DIX to the eastern shore of Virginia, together with his proclamation to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, (previously published in the TIMES), has had a very beneficial effect among the residents of that vicinity.

The steamer *Georgiana*, with a portion of Gen. LOCKWOOD'S command, in endeavoring to make a landing got aground off Sax Island on Virginia shore, and lay there the greater part of Saturday and Sunday, by which time the crew had run short of provisions, and it was determined to send a boat ashore to procure some. In the boat was Mr. WALTHEMEYER, Sutler of Purnell Legion, and an officer, who had no sooner landed than they were invited to a large farm-house where about twenty-five Union men were assembled who seemed much interested in the party, having seen the steamer loaded with men, and desired to know the object of their visit. Gen. DIX' Proclamation was then read to them by the officer, and gave general satisfaction. They hoped the Secretary of War would send a force there to protect them from the rebels, who were determined to resist the advance of any National troops, and alleging that they feared being impressed into the rebel service, many having already been forced in the ranks. They were protected during the day by the gunboats *Ajax* and *Reliance* stationed near the shore, but at night had been forced to flee into the woods, to escape impressment, and were satisfied, were it not for those gunboats, they would had no protection, but all would have been impressed. An additional gunboat was sent to their aid by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, Naval Commander at Fortress Monroe.

The Union men reported the feeling of resistance stronger in Northampton than in Accomac. Some rather substantial earthworks had been erected and cannon mounted, and they need not be surprised to meet a masked battery as they advanced. Enough was gained by the interview to show there was a strong determination to resist the advance of Government troops. At first they refused to sell any provisions to the boat's crew, on the ground that it was the Sabbath, but finally consented to supply them gratuitously. This ended the interview, and the boat soon pulled for the steamer.

On the advance of our forces into the interior, they were met at intervals by farmers and residents, who acknowledged themselves to have recently belonged to a regiment of Virginia cavalry, but reported the whole force, numbering about *thirty-five hundred men, disbanded and returning to their homes*. Gen. LOCKWOOD and command would remain in that region, to preserve order and restore confidence to loyal men, but it is not thought any resistance would be offered him.

Through a secession source I learn that it is rumored at Old Point that the Government had been informed that no flag of truce would be allowed to pass till a period of thirty days had expired. Since then it is stated, on better authority, that the time was limited to twenty days. Something of importance is evidently going on at Norfolk and contiguous points which the Confederates are anxious to conceal. I cannot vouch for the truth of this rumor, but give it for what it is worth.

Another good haul of contraband was made to-day in this city by Deputy Provost-Marshal MCPHAIL. The goods comprising United States muskets, shotguns, pistol and musket cartridges, cannister and grape-shot, beds and bedding, a few of WINANS' famous pikes, and twenty-four scaling-ladders, intended to be used in taking Fort McHenry, in all six good wagon-loads were taken from a warehouse—where they had been concealed since the 19th of April—and removed to the armory.

I will send further particulars to-morrow in relation to the expedition to Accomac—at which time I hope to give official information.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 18.

The division teamsters and wagon-masters received two months' pay on Saturday.

A preliminary meeting, by many of the commissioned officers, was held on Saturday night, to form a Masonic lodge for this division. Many distinguished men were present.

Everything in the shape of locomotives, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track for 20 miles has been torn up.

Last week Major STONE, chief of the Provost Guard, with a company of cavalry, paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. He made the arrest of Rev. SAMUEL LEECH, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort McHenry. Other cases where parties were charged with disaffection, were investigated and dismissed. Much to the regret of his subordinates of the Guard, and the pleasure of his regimental command, Major STONE has rejoined his regiment, having been promoted from a Captainey to a Majority during his absence on detached service.

The Fire Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, &c., to Washington, immediately. A rumor has been circulated in camp that Gen. BANKS, with his command, will be ordered to some more active duty this week.

JOHN CANDLES, of Cumberland, and JOAN ROWZEE of this district, have been discharged from arrest by Gen. BANKS.

The Massachusetts regiments are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving in camp. Turkies, chickens and pumpkins are being procured.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Whilldin* sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carries a full cargo of provisions and ammunition, also Ward's Battery, consisting of two 12-pounders and four 6-pounders, rifled.

The United States steam transport *Eastern State* has been sold to the Government.

[For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.]

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Atlantic from Port Royal.

Beaufort Not Yet Occupied by the National Forces.

THE TOWN STILL DESERTED.

The Great Fleet at Anchor in Port Royal Harbor.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Full Details of Events from the Correspondents of the Times.

The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., which place she left on the 16th at 3 P. M. She brings no news of interest, nothing of importance having transpired since our last advices. She has on board a number of passengers, and invalids from the army and navy, also six prisoners.

Everything remained quiet. The troops had been all stationed, and were well. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment or so, but they retired again, leaving the place deserted.

There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island confirming the rumor that the Union pickets had been attacked.

The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed, and several of the transports will soon be ready to leave.

The dispatch relative to a fleet being seen at Fernandina, Florida, bound south, was undoubtedly an error, as the Federal fleet still remained in Port Royal Harbor on the 16th.

The *Atlantic* brings a number of secession trophies and one bale of cotton.

We are indebted to Purser J. B. FORDHAM for the following list of passengers and memoranda of her passage and list of vessels now lying in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina:

The *Atlantic* left her anchorage at 3 P. M., Nov. 16, crossed the bar at 4:50 P. M., with passengers and mail to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster, U. S. A., New-York.

The ship was piloted over the bar by Lieut. ROGERS PLATT, U. S. N., and found not less than 25 feet of water in the channel, thus demonstrating the fact that the largest vessels may enter that grand harbor with perfect safety. There is 22 feet at low water.

The following is the passenger list of steamship *Atlantic*, from Port Royal:

Capt. Ladue, Quartermaster United States Army. Col. Henry Moore, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers; W. T. Crane, special artist *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*; O. G. Sawyer; Lieut. Harbaugh U. S. A.; Mr. Allen, Forty Eighth New-York Volunteers; Capt. Boyd, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Hull, U. S. A.; Maj. Pangborn, U. S. Paymaster; Dr. Bloodgood, U. S. N.; Capt. Blethen; Mr. Newcomb, First Officer of the steamer *Peerless*; Capt. Litchfield, and A. R. Calden, Chief Engineer steamer *Governor*; Messrs. Johnson, Rogers, Duryea; Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers; John A. May, Chief Engineer, and Samuel C. Wise, First Assistant Engineer, steamer *Peerless*; T. C. Entwistle Engineer U. S. steamer *Vixen*; Capt. McNutt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; five wounded men from U. S. squadron; eight teamsters; seven sailors crew of the prize brig *Providentia*; twelve men from steamer *Peerless*; three shepherds from U. S. Quartermaster's Department.—Total, 57.

The *Atlantic* left in Port Royal Harbor, S. C., the following vessels:

United States frigate *Wabash*, gunboats *Pawnee, Mohican, Seminole, Flag, Unadilla, Seneca, Pembina, Curlew, R. B. Forbes, Ottawa, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit*, ferryboat; sloop-of-war *Pocahontas*; gunboats *Penguin* and *Augusta*; transports, (steamers,) *Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ocean Queen, Ariel, Philadelphia, Empire City, Cahawba, Roanoke, Marion, Oriental, Matanzas, Star of the South, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Potomac, Winfield Scott*, (condemned,) *McClellan, Daniel Webster, Illinois, Ben De Ford*; ships *Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin*—1 bark, 2 brigs, a large number of coal schooners and six traders.

Sailed—*Susquehannah*, (frigate,) *Bienville, Contoocalcos, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vandalia*, sloop-of-war. The *Savannah* and *Sabine*, frigates, are off Tybee and Port Royal.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Change Produced After the Landing of the National Troops—Capabilities of the Harbor—A Regular Line of Steamers to Run to New-York—Stores of Cotton—The Influx of Contrabands—Effects of the Blow upon South Carolina, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

This place has now been in the hands of the Federal forces for three days, and although only the troops are landed, the change produced is remarkable. In the first hurry and confusion, amid which I wrote an account of the events of Thursday, I had no opportunity to do more than note the more salient of those events and the merest outside of circumstances. Some of the significance of the circumstances and the account of the effects as well as of the events themselves, I shall attempt now to set before you. And first, of the importance of Port Royal: doubtless, an endeavor will be made to depreciate the consequence of this place, and to lessen in the eyes of the world the results of our victory; but the attempt must eventually prove futile. Port Royal is the finest harbor on the South-eastern coast, the only excellent one between Norfolk and Key West; its natural advantages infinitely transcend those of either Charleston or Savannah; it is large enough for twenty armadas like that now riding securely within its inclosure. There are twenty-three feet of water on its bar at low tide; indeed, the presence inside of such vessels as the *Great Republic*, the *Wabash*, and the *Atlantic*, whose superiors in size and draught do not exist in the world, sufficiently attests the capacities of the bay. The land is comparatively high, the climate salubrious—none of the malaria so common in this region infest the neighborhood: on the contrary the South Carolinians have been wont to resort to this spot in the Summer for its coolness and health-provoking airs. Since our arrival, the weather has been as delicious as at the North in the balmiest days of June or September.

The position of Port Royal is equally admirable, whether considered in a military, naval or political light. It is between Savannah and Charleston, and doubtless within a few days the communication between those important towns will be easily cut off. The network of inland waters that extends in either direction will enable us, if we choose, to transport troops on gunboats, either to Savannah or Charleston, without going within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski, at the former place, or Sumter or Moultrie at the latter. We can thus attack the two largest towns in South Carolina and Georgia at their weakest point, besides being able to run up into their country and annoy and frighten them wherever they make a military demonstration. The Island of Hilton, on whose Northern point stands one of the forts just captured, extends to Tyb

bee Sound, and is within sight of the light-house of Savannah Harbor, not thirty miles away. Charleston itself is distant less than sixty miles. As a naval station, Port Royal is still more important; is, in fact, indispensable. It would be impossible to maintain the blockade during the winter months with any degree of effectiveness, without the possession of a port to which our ships could run in case of a storm, and of a depôt of stores, where they could be supplied. Steam vessels especially require so frequent replenishing, that the importance of the station on their single account can hardly be overrated. But here is a harbor half way between the two extremities of the Southern coast, near the stations where the closest watch must be kept, accessible in all weathers and to the largest vessels afloat. The stores already brought immense as they are in quantity, are nothing to what will follow. Arrangements have been made on a scale quite commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise in which the North is engaged. Docks and wharves will be immediately built, the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* are to run regularly between Port Royal and New-York, and the place will doubtless be made a port of entry at once. It is to be remembered that two or three country houses on either side of the bay were all that were to be seen, besides the forts, a week ago. Now the scene is one of prodigious activity. Great steamers and transports are discharging their cargoes, small boats are plying to and from the shore, and between the larger ships; steamboats are running around, and a very good-sized forest of masts absolutely recalls the appearance of New-York harbor. No Southern city has seen, since the outbreak of the war, one-tenth the activity in her harbor that may be witnessed in this captured port. Here, too, all future expeditions may be prepared; here will be a base for naval efforts to be directed still further South; from here will doubtless emanate many of the blows that are destined to strike with such terrible force at the rebellious States. Another important consideration is, that we are in the cotton country. On this very Hilton Island are large plantations, on which stores of the famous plant are nearly or quite ready for market. Should it be thought advisable, a ship-load of Sea Island cotton could be dispatched to the North before Dec. 1. Who doubts, then, that other stores would come in abundantly and voluntarily. But if the planters should still prove obstinate, we have force enough to take the highly-prized commodity without their leave. It rests with the Government to say whether or not Port Royal shall be made a thriving cotton port. That an important town is destined to arise here, originating in the capture of last week, cannot be doubted. The classic legend will be reversed. Instead of armed men springing from the furrows of the peaceful soil, our times will witness the rise of a commercial city whose seed has been sown in blood, and whose germ was shells and cannon balls.

But there is still another consideration, whose significance may yet overshadow every other, originating in the battle of Port Royal. That battle was terminated at about 3 o'clock on Thursday last; on Saturday at the same hour, I saw eighty fugitive slaves, contraband of war, who had escaped from their masters and hurried within the Federal lines. This was on the southern headland of the bay, and on the northern side there are half as many more. They report that *the rest are coming*. They declare that, since last March they have been waiting and watching for the Yankees. And this is in South Carolina—this is where the blacks are so contented, where they were so attached to their masters, where we were defied to seduce them away. No attempt has been made or will be made to entice them, much less to excite an insurrection, but those who come in will be welcomed, will be clad and fed and set to work for the National cause. I talked for an hour with various of them. They were all men or boys—of every age—some had been house servants, some field hands, most were stupid and stolid in an extraordinary degree, but they had very definite ideas relative to the Yankees. Through their jargon, at first nearly unintelligible, I was able at last to get at those ideas. They saw my difficulty in apprehending them, and said they could not talk plain, but it was all "here," pointing to their breasts. They said they believed the Yankees to be friends; that they came in to work, to do whatever they were bidden; they had expected us, but not dared to speak of it to their masters; they had seen the fight from up the river, and hurried down as soon as it was over. They all report that since last March they have been waiting for us; they all declare that so far as they know, all the blacks are anxiously waiting for us; their only uneasiness was on account of the wives and children they had left behind, but when told they should see those again, their fears were at once allayed. So here is a mighty engine put into our hands, one that may well be used to weaken the enemy. A careful, merciful use of it may prove to the rebels a warning at once and a rebuke. If traitors are deprived of their property, and all loyal men indemnified, and no outrages permitted, a lesson of the real intention of the North may be taught, and a significant indication of its fearful power be afforded.

This is the place in which the lesson may be most effectually instilled. If the rest of the Secessionists see this arch-rebel State, the concocter and leader of treason, thus punished; see the very institution threatened for which they have supposed or declared themselves to be fighting; if they discover that their only safety for that institution is inside the ægis of the Union, they may yet be wise in time. Here, there is no Union feeling to propitiate; here no policy can intervene to prevent us from using to the best advantage the immense resource of labor we have found. For the labor to be done at this place will be prodigious; but it can nearly all be performed by the blacks, and our soldiers set to more congenial and purely military tasks.

It is needless for me to dwell upon the effect of this blow upon South Carolina; upon the justice of the retribution thus administered. If the rebels cannot maintain themselves in the very cradle and heart of secession, how can they expect the Border States to remain firm. But the panic everywhere spread in this neighborhood will not elevate our notions of the Palmetto chivalry. Not only was there an absolute and disgraceful flight in the vicinity of the bombardment, but the negroes report that, at the first news of our coming, every house in the vicinity was at once deserted. Before our fleet appeared in the harbor the planters had fled; and when the ships absolutely arrived even men fainted away. During the engagement of last week there was unquestionably manifested a good degree of courage, but every indication assures us that the flight was carried into a panic. The condition in which the camp was left; the wounded we found in hospitals outside, with the yellow flag still flying, to recommend them to our mercy; the bodies that have since been discovered by our reconnoitering parties, and the fact that not a rebel is now left on Hilton Island, prove the expedition with which they made off. This may not be surprising, for the bombardment was really terrific. The results apparent, inside and outside of the batteries, perhaps explain their terror, and make us less amazed that no attempt should have been made to spike their guns, to destroy their stores, or to molest our landing. It was feared by many of the National officers that so complete a derangement must be a *ruse*; but no sign of resistance has been manifested since 3 o'clock on Thursday. This, on the side where the shelling took place, was not disgraceful; they were fairly whipped, and retreated as fast as possible. But at Bay Point, on the opposite side, was a battery of nearly as many guns as at Fort Walker, and here the flight was equally expeditious. Yet here, at Fort Beauregard, there was nothing worth calling a fight. Two or three times during the battle the guns of the fort and the ships exchanged fire, but no serious damage was done by either party. The rebels, however, saw the punishment administered to their confederates and had no idea of sharing it. As soon as the white flag was raised on Fort Walker, Fort Beauregard was abandoned. Here, too, everything was left for the victors; commissary and ordnance stores to abundance, sixteen large guns, boats, ammunition, and camp appurtenances, all fell into our hands. The negroes assert that so rapid was the race, that a number of the fugitives were drowned in attempting to cross the creek which divides the island from the main land, for Bay Point also is the extremity of an island—St. Philips. All this does not look like defending their homes to the last extremity.

These places can now be made impregnable; the works already existing will serve as an excellent basis for more extensive ones. The admirable and efficient officers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, including Capt. GILMORE, of the Engineers, (who was nominated by the Governor of Ohio for a Brigadier-Generalship,) Lieuts. WILSON and TAADY, of the Topographical Engineers, Lieuts. SHUNK and PORTER, of the Ordnance Corps, will have especial charge of this work, and doubtless some of the finest field fortifications in the world will soon secure this place from any attacks that can be made against it. If South Carolina, in an emergency like that of last week, could throw only 500 men into Fort Walker to reinforce the 800 who have been there since last July; if this is the extent of the effort she can make to repel the invasion of her own soil, there will be less reason than has hitherto been supposed to apprehend an attempt to oust us.

The First Visit to Beaufort—Condition of the Place and Who was Found There—Pillage of the Vacant Houses by the Negroes—Endeavors of the Whites to Compel the Slaves to Accompany Them, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, Commodore DUPONT dispatched Capt. ADMER, of the gunboat *Seneca*, with the gunboats *Curlew* and *Penibina* also under his command, to Beaufort, which lies about fifteen miles up the Port Royal River. Capt. ADMER started at a quarter past 10 A. M., and had returned about sunset. He found two batteries on the river, between Port Royal and Beaufort; one apparently some months old, and the other of more recent construction. The guns from each, however, had been removed, and, as the negroes informed the Commander, for the sake of strengthening the forts at the harbor. No opposition whatever was made to the approach of the vessels, but they, of course, were fully prepared for action. One of the batteries alluded to was about half a mile below Beaufort, but no fortification whatever existed at the town, which was *completely deserted by the inhabitants*. The guard could be seen leaving as the *Seneca* and her associates arrived. Capt. ADMER landed with some of his officers and made a complete examination of the town; he found only two white people there; one of these was a shopkeeper, and somewhat under the influence of liquor; he was taken aboard the *Seneca* and examined. Capt. ADMER could get no information from him, except that the whites had begun to leave immediately after the news of the battle at Hilton's Head. He was assured, however, of the intentions of the Commodore, that no devastation should be done to the property of loyal or peaceable inhabitants, and, after being kindly treated, served with food and wine, was set at liberty.

What is, perhaps, quite as important as the desertion of the whites, is the fact that the negroes were pillaging the vacated houses. The place contains in the Summer about two thousand inhabitants, but in Winter only five hundred. It is the resort of some of the wealthiest inhabitants of South Carolina during the warm weather, and many of the houses are suitable for persons of fortune and distinction. Into all these the negroes had broken, and were plundering with eagerness. Capt. ADMER immediately stopped this marauding, and in the few instances in which he found the blacks armed, took away their weapons. Some half a dozen had firearms. The negroes asserted that their masters had endeavored to compel the blacks to accompany them in their flight, even shooting and killing several of those who refused. This, however, proved unavailing, for the speedy approach of the National gunboats encouraged the slaves to remain. They were coming into the town in large numbers from the surrounding country. Capt. ADMER took no stores of any sort, either Quartermaster's or Commissary's, nothing but the weapons found on the negroes. His conduct seems to have been marked by great discretion under circumstances so utterly unexpected.

This account of the feelings of the blacks, and of the attempt of the South Carolinians to compel them to accompany their masters has been confirmed in various quarters, and tallies exactly with what I was told yesterday by some negroes whom I saw at Seabrook, a hamlet about six miles from Hilton Head. At that place some two hundred negroes had gathered during the day, and continued to come in until long after I had left at nightfall. They were men, women and children, and of all ages. All reported the same story, and told it without any apparent concert. They came from across Skull Creek, which divides Hilton Island from the main land; many were from the Pinckney estate, but they came from several plantations, and agreed that their masters had endeavored to take them along in the flight that seems to be general in the whole neighborhood. The negroes, however, assured me that they refused to fly, and in several instances the white men shot at them. I heard of two blacks who were wounded. The rest were indignant; they declared that all would come in to the National forces who could get away; and that none would accompany their masters unless absolutely forced. They manifested the greatest elation at their escape, and like those whom I first questioned, the day after the fight, declared that the whole black population had long expected the coming of the Yankees, and were everywhere anxious to hurry to our lines. There was a jubilee last night in the negro quarters at Seabrook, dancing and singing around fires that they built, and inside of the captured Port Walker, a religious meeting was held and thanks offered to God for their deliverance. A hundred or more are already at work landing the cargoes of the vessels, or assisting in whatever labors are assigned them. There can be no doubt that the negro question is destined immediately to assume in this quarter proportions and aspects utterly unlike any that it has presented elsewhere. The blacks throughout the State will desert their masters wherever our army appears, and if those masters are so insane as to attempt coercion, results appalling to contemplate must ensue. No shadow of inducement has thus far been held out to the slaves by the National forces. They have come to us without any invitation; they express a willingness to work; they have already given valuable information, acted as guides, and in the labors to which they are put, will prove of prodigious assistance. But the utter and speedy annihilation of Slavery in South Carolina seems as certain as that these infatuated Secessionists continue to hold out against our arms.

There is believed to be a force of 500 rebels at Bluffton, a small place near here. These are the *debris* of the body that defended Fort Walker; but, apart from them, no Secessionists are supposed to be within twenty miles of our lines. Hilton's Island probably does not shelter a solitary rebel. To-morrow Gen. SHERMAN will probably go up to Beaufort, to examine the place. The work of establishing the army is progressing, but is one of prodigious responsibility. The landing itself of 12,000 volunteer troops is not an easy task, and the getting ashore of such immense quantities of stores as were conveyed by the fleet that lies in the harbor requires great labor. Then the selection of camping grounds and the establishment of troops, the military occupation of the Island, the reconnoissances, the planning and building of fortifications, all require administrative ability of a high order in their direction, and incessant energy in their performance. The labor is not all done, because a victory has been obtained; and brilliant as the victory was, splendidly as it was accomplished, there are other portions of this enterprise quite as important, although less salient. While every honor should be paid those who, by gallantry and skill won the first battle in which South Carolina has been made to feel her weakness, the country should not fail to pay the tribute they deserve to others whose energies and wisdom are to perfect the work so auspiciously begun. It would be difficult to overrate the task set before Gen. SHERMAN. If he succeeds in it, he will deserve as much credit as if he won a victory. As yet, of course, everything is in a chaotic state; houses are erecting, camps are pitching, stores are landing, and an immense scene of apparent confusion exists, out of which skill and industry are to evolve, I trust, most felicitous results.

The Hubbub and Confusion of Landing—Preparing to Occupy Beaufort—A Cotton Port Opened, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Amid hubbub and confusion I shall say a few unimportant words—more because something may be expected, than anything I have to say. Gen. SHERMAN landed night before last in a shower of rockets around him and blue-lights from wheel-houses. The enthusiasm was general. His quarters are in the brown house—the main building here. The beach is wild confusion—swimming of horses, landing stores, building a floating wharf, and filth most abominable and shocking. Where are the laws of war in such cases? A contagion will surely breed, as the atmosphere is vile with rotten carcasses and excrement. Not the least care is being had. It is excusable, perhaps, for a few days, when such a vast body of men are assembled, but not a day should be lost when the time arrives for order.

Last evening officers were taking the draughts of the various steamships previous to a departure of a few of them for Beaufort. The inhabitants are fled and a gunboat guards the place. We shall take quiet possession in a day or two. Not a white Southron dwells on either Island, just where we now are; *i. e.*: French's Island and Jenkins' Island. These names are the chart cognomens, though they go by others according to fancy. Gen. DRAYTON is, or was, the largest owner of the Island where the main army of occupation now are, and his estate is a fine one—fast being despoiled, however, of everything in and about it. There is but little sickness—one case of small pox is reported in one of the camps. The case will be properly looked to and isolated from the rest. The object of sending ships up to Beaufort is to secure a large lot of cotton, known to be there.

There is but little doubt but we have opened a cotton port; that is to say, the port is opened, and opened wide now; but that a friendly intercourse will be established and cotton brought in, there can be no doubt. The South want money, and we are quite willing to pay them for all the commodities they may have to sell, and let them make such use of the money as they will. It is too soon to estimate properly the exact value of our splendid success and glorious victory; the future must unroll its scroll before we can count on cotton being ten cents a pound, because a chasm has been taken and opened up. There are conflicting accounts of the quality of cotton secured, so far, ashore to say more. The *Catawba* offered to load 1,200 bales, and whether even that amount was offered her, the contracting party could not say positively. The more we here wander about and comment on our victory, the greater seems the achievement, and marvelous the fact that we took the pair of Islands at all.

The fort, or earthworks, are being put in smooth condition, and the Island secure against any and all attacks of an army 30,000 strong. Shot and shell are found everywhere, and lugged miles by men in search of the curious. "WANDERER."

Goods Landed—Construction of a Large Building for Shelter—Another Expedition Farther South—A Visit to Seabrook Landing—Cotton and Corn Found on Pinckney Island—Beautiful Residences in Beaufort, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1861.

Nearly all the goods required to be used here are now landed. A large building of wood, inclosing a hollow square, is fast being completed. The roof is on two sides of the angle, and ready to receive any stores that may be out in the rain. Good success has been had in this most arduous and intricate business as good weather has rendered it easy to work night and day. Officers and others are in the saddle ten to fifteen hours on a stretch. I have had twelve hours constant exercise in the sun—a hot sun, too—and then a little moonlight pleasure of the same sort. But it is not unpleasant—*per contra* quite exciting and exhilarating. Another Expedition is on foot, and before this closes I shall be able to hand you some particulars concerning it. This branch or division will move further South to an unknown destination, and it is hoped no serious delay will prevent an early start and a go at the word. I am not at liberty at this moment to make the record, though at the proper time, and before this mail closes, I shall do so. By saying that two small gunboats only will remain, you have a correct idea of the force about to be employed; nearly the same as at the attack here. Possibly before this fleet starts some of the new gunboats will be down here to give us a hand, though we think the *Wabash* is able to take anything but a casemate fort the Confederacy have got for us to oppose.

About here, (Headquarters, Hilton Head,) there is a place known as Seabrook Landing, called after the planters there, distant some seven miles. There is a ferry landing here, and when a peaceful state permits, a boat plies around the numerous islands hereabouts, connecting with the main land. On the 12th, Capt. R. SAXTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, detailed Lieut. A. J. HOLBROOK, with fifty sharpshooters from the Forty-sixth N. Y. V. M., and embarked on the steam propeller *Porkersburgh*, of New-York, leaving at about 11 A. M. They landed first at a spot known as Skull Creek—perhaps it is a golgotha ere now—where, at high water, a boat drawing twelve feet of water can pass without obstruction. Lieut. HOLBROOK had orders to seize all Quartermaster and subsistence stores, and here he sent ten in advance, and commenced a reconnoissance. Going up the beach, which is alive, fairly, with oysters and cultivated beds, he met a sloop called the *Family of Savannah*, commanded by Capt. JOHNSTON, of Bluffton, S. C., which laid high and dry at low tide. His men dug under her, and at high tide, she came away with a jerk from the *Porkersburgh*. He found at this point a corn-house, with 2,000 bushels of corn in the ear—a white and very fine sort of corn, and by aid of old flour-barrels he managed, through perseverance and luck, to get aboard of the propeller 500 bushels. He also found 51 bales of cotton in a shed, on what is called "Pinckney's Island," owned by the widow PINCKNEY. There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope Island, unginned, to make, at a safe calculation, 3,000 bales, and corn-houses filled to the top—say 10,000 bushels in the ear. He brought down with him a bale, the first specimen bale seized here, and made a signal of it between the fore and mainmast of the steamer. This is of the best sort—Sea Island. He dragged it on two wheels a mile to the water's edge, when, getting it on an old dug-out, towed it to the steamer. He arrived at headquarters last evening, the 13th, at sunset, with this one bale and 500 bushels of corn in the hold—all that could be brought down on top of her coal. Here, on this Island, and on Pope's Island and Pinckney Island, and Bluffton there is cotton in bales, and lying around loose, amounting to some 10,000 bales—including that at Beaufort and its immediate vicinity.

While Lieut. H. was digging around the sloop, he was fired on by the rebels from Pinckney Island, and a bullet from an Enfield rifle struck an oar, shattering it in pieces, within two feet of his head: and once, while in an orange-grove, plucking the luscious and grateful jewels, hanging rosy, juicy and ripe, another ball, of so much euphonious sound, a Minié came by, and warned him to hasten that job, as somebody was watching that fruit; it was a line shot, and flattened itself against a tree in the way, just ahead of him. At Beaufort, he reports, there are many beautiful residences, and the town is laid out with taste, and is cleanly. It is now defended by one of our gunboats, and deserted, though the leaden messenger disproves a part of this fact. There are about one thousand negroes about us, most of them anxious to reach the fort, while others prefer to remain on the main land. For "master's" plantation—"de ole plantation"—they have an affection, and some we had secured for our own service, on good wages, sigh for home, where they have one. So strong does this sentiment prevail in the human breast, we have the evidence of a few—only a few—that slavery will be accepted to a strange land and perfect liberty. Wonderful! If we hold our position—and we don't allow "ifs" down here—the slaves will gladly join us; but if we are to loose our hold, the poor nigger has got to come along or be left behind a prisoner among his old masters again—which he don't exactly like. They are, most emphatically, on a high and difficult place—afraid to jump either way, for something *may* be hurt. *We are told*, and we believe, that the owners are shooting their negroes, all who are disposed to join us. The negroes themselves say this. About 300 are on this Island now. Lieut. H. reports to me, the best breakfast he ever sat down to, certainly since leaving New-York, was enjoyed under the shade of an orange tree, and was cooked by a big negress in the open air, for him. Cover for one was raised, and chicken broiled, chicken stewed, rice, hominy, and hoe-cake, with sweet potatoes fresh dug from massa's garden. The negroes have their cabins filled with smuggled goods, rice, pork, meal, hominy, and hard bread. They went into their deserted masters' houses, and stole therefrom every conceivable article of clothing they could lay hands on. Out of one parcel their kindness produced, came a rich silk opera-cloak, that never cost less than $50 or $75, and a lace fringe half a yard wide attached, of the finest and most costly sort. Extravagant embroidery and laces generally were produced; also two rich silk wrappers, and two silk dresses, made up fine and fashionable—fit for a first-class bridal drapery. The woman who was so considerate of these things, said her mistress gave them to her on her wedding-day. They were permitted, or instructed to return them, as he (Lieut. H.,) had not come to deprive anyone of such wares.

All the subsistence stores reported above will be brought down to-morrow, or as soon as it can be loaded. It is safe to Uncle Sam, as the gun-boat can come down and get a force before the rebels could get it off in any thing. There will be a movement for Beaufort and further along shortly, and perhaps an enemy be found, but not till affairs are in order. Everybody's things are mixed up with everybody's else, and borrowing, lending and stealing is the resort. I have to go about begging a finger-full here and there, a swallow of coffee—heaven save the mark, *coffee*—nobody will lie awake o'nights, and stuff so weak and so little burned, for it won't discolor water. Order, I say, must come out of this chaos before anything can be done, or should be done. What with goods thrown overboard and actually broken up by the elements, and the hurry of the undertaking, with new men to do new business, Gen. SHERMAN will find it impossible and bad policy to move for a few days. But he will go whether ready or not, and let accounts take care of themselves.

It is really fortunate that the Government have go young men, or men in the prime of life, active, vigilant, replete with common sense, *and above all humbug or conceit of position*—(hard work of this sort takes conceit away promptly)—such as Assistant Quartermasters SAXTON, HASKELL and FULLER, men of the same age, same size and habit, more alike than any three men one could readily find, devoted to the business in hand. Capt. SAXTON is at the head of this division—the entire fleet, and is a busy man, the busiest man in the country to-day, by all odds. Assistant-Quartermaster C. E. FULLER has charge of the new expedition set afoot or promulgated yesterday, as far as his position permits. Chiefs SAXTON and HASKELL remain here. All are ambitious to go. This opening up of new lands suits the enterprising members of the whole division, and those left behind call themselves unfortunate. I shall accompany it, and doubtless shall go on every new one of the sort, and report accordingly, so long, as I can behave myself. And this matter of behavior by one who has brass buttons and the insignia of position, is a difficult thing. One catches it all round the field if he is off his guard, for delivering an order in too loud a tone of voice, while galloping around in the night, over holes, and boards, and everything, I came near suffering a week's arrest, and the luxury of bread and water and fleas, as compensation for such disregard of regulations.

Yesterday, the 14th, Gen. SHERMAN detailed Surgeon BROWN, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. WAGNER, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, to visit the new countries adjacent to us for the purpose of offering peace and harmony, if they would accept—in fact, to oner Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation. They were met in a sort of lane, on a marsh, at the ferry, Seabrook landing, by Rev. Mr. WALKER, of the Episcopalian order, who talked about peace and war and good will to men; ventured the remark that on sea we could fight well—that these pair of Islands were of no account whatever; declined to accept on behalf of the people the protection offered—thought they were able to protect themselves; also that if they were whipped in a naval engagement, he bedamned if we could lick them on land—the land was their *forte*—the land was BEAUREGARD'S affection—nothing but the fear of the Potomac prevents him now from destroying our whole army. They met Major SALME, Capt. BARNWELL, Lieut. MCKEE during the day, who were very polite and had the opinions of the Very Rev. Mr. WALKER. The detail returned about midnight, having been guests on the steam propeller *Seneca*, and reported the substance of the above. Little mud forts, as the dirty little place we are now in, they call of no account. The fleet will be divided, and the following transports detailed to convey 6,000 men and a corresponding number of horses for such a trip, and proceed to "open up" another port. They will be fitted out with all dispatch, and be accompanied with a convoy: *Star of the South, Empire City, Roanoke, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Cahawba, Oriental, Matanzas, Marion, Philadelphia, Potomac, Ben Deford, Parkersburgh, Locust Point.* The *Wabash* and *Susquehannah* will be the principal gunboats. The above are taking in coal and water for fifteen days. We are having uninterrupted fine weather—it seems to be the Indian Summer, even for this latitude, and the General is determined to take advantage of it, and go in while flushed with victory. Thus far the soldiers have had opportunity only of eating and sleeping and grumbling, achieving no honors for the country and no glory for themselves. Thus far the navy seems to have all the credit and all the performance. I can understand now, fully, why it is that armies are safer, and do better when employed than when idle. Nothing to do, is the source of all complaint, but hard work gives no time for the consideration of evils. When busy they scarcely know whether they suffer or not. So I find it here—discontentment is fertile when idleness rules the hour, contentment and rest are glad to be got after labor. And they have had to work here night and day—every one.

Last night I listened to the negroes in a prayer meeting. After a wild melody of some musical composition, slow and solemn, with a deep, long-drawn, nasal intonation, they "blessed de Lord dey had privileges" now they never thought to enjoy, and hoped the time would soon come when the armies of the North would come South, and turn and overturn till every bondman should be free. The deep religious sentiment of the negroes is marked, and sticks out in their meetings, but, like the Hindoos, they pray and then steal. They are a good deal alarmed about how all this is coming out, but contented to await the dictation of the Lord, who they address as "Sir," and acknowledge *His* hand in every thing, even in stealing.

Gen. SHERMAN has the credit of keeping his own counsel, and his mind is an adamant of impressions, difficult of probing. But any sudden or important movement must be promulgated at headquarters some day or two at least before the event, or any events, can take place.

Our tents, the Quartermaster's department, are pitched on high ground, overlooking the entire harbor—a beautiful bay it is—and all around is *tough* in the extreme. Sand a foot deep every step, unent small trees and stumps, make navigation a matter of uncertainty. We had a tangled thicket cut away for our tents, and our reward for a fine position is balanced with having for companions snakes, beetles, crickets, and vile grubs of every sort. "Our man," while digging up a trench around the tents, turned over a nest of what the slaves call chicken-snakes—a flat-headed, repellent rebel, most unwelcome and uncouth, was the father. He and his family were dispatched; but that didn't make me sleep any sounder, for every rustle on the straw was a whole nest of them to me, till very weariness conquered fear, and daylight came soon, all too soon, for we make every day a long one now. The bite of these snakes is fatal, say the negroes, who know everything almost.

We have a very nice sort of a woman for laundress and attendant; she lost her child by the rebels running off with it, which causes her to mourn in drowsy songs all by herself. Her mushings are doleful enough, and yet, at times, charming. She is in her small tent, satisfied that it is all right; but if only her *chile* could come back. She fought her way clear when the rebels ran, and tried hard to keep her seven-year-old. She kills off the lizards and snakes which are thick around us near the bushes. Charleston papers, of the 10th or 11th, speak of our late (the first) reconnoissance as a defeat, and that they drove us all into the river, or some where else, where our forces were drowned. I have not seen this paper. Yesterday, as an embrolyte of a beautiful and her supposed husband, or *fiancé*, was picked up in a cotton field and brought in as spoils. The army is bathing every hour of sunlight in squads of several hundred men at once. Don't that cause you a shiver? A large mail has just come—immense in fact—some single regiments receiving five or six thousand each.

I have no further information or gossip to transmit.

Yours, &c., WANDERER.

Retrospective—The Action of the 7th and its Results—Character of the Rebel Fortifications—The Bombardment—An Incessant Rain of Shells—Good Fighting on the Part of the Rebels—Their Final Retreat—Property Left Behind, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and the din of the cannonading ceased, it is possible to obtain a more distinct and comprehensive idea of the action of the 7th than could possibly be acquired in the confusion and excitement that reigned a few days ago. At the risk of repeating some of what I have already written, and of what others may have furnished, I will attempt to concentrate all the information I have been able to gather relative to the capture of Port Royal. It is, perhaps, worth while saying that I was a spectator of so much of the fight as could be witnessed from the deck of the steamer *Atlantic*, about four miles away, and therefore had as good a view as is often afforded of a naval engagement; that I went ashore within an hour of its close, and have since had every facility and courtesy furnished me by the officers of the navy and army in the prosecution of my inquiries. I believe, therefore, that the statements I make are either based upon personal observation or officially authenticated.

Fort Royal is a fine large harbor, whose entrance is about three miles wide, and which extends six or seven miles into the interior before the mouths of the Broad and Fort Royal Rivers are reached. The two headlands of the bay are Hilton Head, on the southern side, and Bay Point; opposite each of these is the terminating point of an island, whose other extremity is, however, in each case so far distant that the island seems a part of the main. The land does not rise on either side more than six or eight feet above the sea. At Hilton Head the rebels had erected a field fortification, remarkable for strength and excellence of construction; it has an irregular water front, and was built with bastions, curtains, traverses, &c., ditched and stockaded, and in some places palisaded. It inclosed a space of about one-quarter of an acre. The number of guns was twenty-one, and an outwork existed, mounted by one siege-gun. Most of the pieces were on the water side of the battery, pointing out to sea. An encampment of about 2,000 troops lay immediately outside of the fort, which was called after WALKER, the late Secretary of War of the rebel Confederacy.

Fort Beauregard, on the opposite and Northern headland of the bay, was manned by 18 guns, and the outwork by 7. This fortification was by no means so elaborate as Fort Walker, and the number of men intrusted with its defence was certainly not greater than 1,000, and probably not quite so large. Brig.-Gen. DRAYTON was to command of the entire defences, and had under him two choice regiments of South Carolina Volunteers, under Cols. HAYWARD and ELLIOTT; also a German regiment. The rebels are supposed to have thrown in some of these troops as reinforcements after the arrival of the Federal fleet and to have brought some of the guns from other batteries on Hilton Island, and further up Port Royal River. The reliance they placed upon the fortifications, is apparent in extracts from Charleston and Savannah papers. At various times, even after our forces were in sight, and on the very day of the capture of the forts, Gens. RHETT and GONSALES are believed to have constructed the works which, according to statements made by prisoners and fugitive slaves, were put up so long ago as last July; the principal labor was performed by negroes. These forts were relied on entirely for the defence of Beaufort, a fine little town fifteen miles up the Port Royal River, containing in Summer about 2,000 white inhabitants, and very much resorted to by the planters on account of its healthfulness and coolness. The harbor, also, is one of the most important in the Southern States, being by [illegible] between Hampton Roads and Key West, and lying within a few hours' land or water communication with either Charleston or Savannah. It also furnishes direct access to the interior of the finest country in the world. Its greatest importance to the National Government, however, consists in the facilities it will afford our blockading squadron during the stormy weather usual on this coast in the winter season. The Southerners themselves fully appreciated the advantage its possession would prove to us; their private letters and newspapers which have fallen into our hands indicate their expectation that a blow would be struck here. They, however, believed and declared themselves impregnable, up to the day when they were proved to be otherwise.

After an usually perilous and tempestuous voyage, of between four and five days, from Hampton Roads, the National fleet began to rendezvous off Hilton Head on Monday, Nov. 4. We started from Fortress Monroe with twenty-six vessels of war, under the command of the flag-officer, and thirty-three transports, tugs and ferry-boats, at the disposition of Gen. SHERMAN. Thirteen thousand troops were quartered on the transports, and of the naval portion of the fleet nearly all were gunboats, carrying two guns and two howitzers each. All of the fleet never appeared at the rendezvous; six were lost in the storm of the 1st of November, others greatly injured, and several delayed a week or more. But on Monday, Nov. 4, in the afternoon, five gunboats, the *Seneca*, the *Ottawa*, the *Pembina*, the *Pawnee* and the *Curlew* were sent up towards the shore to sound the channel, to set buoys, and otherwise prepare for the future movements of the attack. At this time the commanding officers had no accurate information in regard to the condition of things ashore. They did not even know if batteries had been erected, or whether any defence would be attempted. The gunboats, however, were speedily fired on by steamers that came up the road-stead from the two rivers whose embrochure forms the Bay. Three small steamers, one bearing the blue flag of Commodore TATTNALL, attacked, and a desultory sort of firing took place from the batteries. The fire was returned by our gunboats, but although it was thought that the rebels received some damage, this fact was not definitely ascertained. The existence of batteries and the probability of a defence were, however, established, and our ships withdrew, having received no damage.

The next morning, Nov. 5, the *Wabash*, (flag-ship and frigate, carrying 44 guns,) Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, entered and anchored in the roadstead, the *Susquehannah* and large transports following. The same morning, Gen. SHERMAN, with Gens. WRIGHT and. STEVENS and his own Staff, reconnoitered the batteries in the gunboat *Mercury*, carrying one gun; and the same vessels engaged the day before, also went up the bay again to draw the fire of the battery, and otherwise feel the enemy. In these objects the reconnoissance was completely successful. Both batteries opened, and all the rebel steamers came out. The size of the batteries was ascertained, and an approximate estimate of their strength obtained. Quite a heavy firing continued for two hours or more, neither, however, amounting to a broadside. No lives were lost on any of the National gunboats, and no damage done to any of the ships, though one or two shots struck. It is believed that the enemy sustained some injury both to his vessels and his batteries. Having discovered that Hilton Head was the stronger place, and the proper point of attack, the Generals returned and the reconnoissance ended. The rebels thereupon became bolder, came further out and fired one or two rounds, till one of our gunboats deemed it necessary to put an end to the nonsense and did so by a few well-aimed shots, which drove the saucy little fellows in. It must be admitted that on Monday and Tuesday the rebel steamers showed good pluck, coming out in the face of an immense fleet, and on each day opening fire. Charleston and Savannah papers since captured disclose that they reported themselves as having driven us back, either ignorantly or wilfully mistaking the reconnoissance for a battle. It is difficult, however, to suppose that any naval man could have been thus deceived. The troops in the forts were doubtless persuaded that we had turned tail.

The Generals returned to the *Wabash* to consult with the Commodore, and a plan of attack was determined on. It was simple and, as the result proved, commendable. Hilton Head projects some distance beyond Fort Walker, and the *Wabash*, with the other vessels of war, was to proceed up the bay, so far as to be able to enfilade the guns of the fort; the battery was to be shelled, and so soon as it should be silenced, the vessels to be so arranged as to cross their fire in front of the landing, and thus protect the debarkation of the troops. After this it would be the business of the army to maintain the position thus obtained for it.

It was agreed that the action should take place as soon as possible, on that day, Nov. 5. The Generals, therefore, returned to their respective headquarters on the transports in order to superintend the landing in due time, and the *Wabash* was at once prepared for action; light ships were sent down; signals made for general action, and the captains repaired on board the flagship. At about 4 o'clock the *Wabash* led the way, and reached a point nearly half way between the batteries, when she got aground. In consequence of this accident so much time was lost that it was thought advisable not to commence the fight until the next day; a change in the plan that was fortunate, as the afternoon sun would have been in the eyes of the gunners of the fleet, whereas in a morning fight they would have the enemy at the same disadvantage. The ships were accordingly anchored out of gun-shot of the batteries, and very much to the dissatisfaction of some on board the transports, who understood none of these manœuvres. The battle occurred that day.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the violence of the wind prevented operations, and numerous were the grumblings indulged in by those who always grumble at what they cannot understand. However, the discretion and wisdom of those in command were sufficient for the emergency. It was deemed best to risk nothing that could be rendered certain; and though troops were undoubtedly thrown into the forts during this delay, the naval commanders were confident in their ability to completely achieve what they set about.

On Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8½ o'clock, according to the time kept on the flag-ship, the ships were turned and headed for the battery on Hilton Head. From the decks of the *Wabash* men were visible on both headlands, and it was evident that the rebels were fully prepared. The following is the order of battle:

Main Squadron.	*Flanking Squadron.*
Wabash,	Bienville,
Susquehannah,	Seneca,
Mohican,	Curlew,
Seminole,	Penguin,
Pawnee,	Augusta,
Unadilla,	Pocahontas,
Ottawa,	R. B. Forbes,
Penbina,	Mercury.
Vandalia.	

The last three vessels were not in line, but came up at 12, and afterwards remained engaged.

The plan was for the fleet to advance to a certain position beyond Hilton Head, then turn and come down the bay firing as it came; the object of this was not only to enfilade the battery but to stem the flood-tide, and, therefore, have the great ship under better command. It is usual in actions between naval forces and land batteries for the vessels to adopt some such plan so as not to present a steady front to the enemy, who have the advantage of firm ground, which from the swinging motion of a ship at anchor, the assailants would be deprived of. The flanking squadron was designed to engage the enemy's gunboats and thus secure the main squadron from a reverse fire. After driving them off, it was to engage in the bombardment from its outside position on the right of the main squadron, as that faced up the bay. Eight or ten of the rebel steamers were in sight at the beginning of the action, most of them gunboats.

At 9 o'clock the signal to close order was made, and at 9:26 the engagement was commenced by a gun from the battery at Hilton Head, to which the *Wabash* immediately responded with her great gun, a rifled 50-pounder; the *Susquehanna* followed, and the action at once became general. At this time the sight was such a one as can seldom have been witnessed in the world. The morning was magnificent, the sky clear, the wind low. The firing from the batteries and the double row of ships was heavy, and for a while incessant. The *Wabash* was within eight hundred yards of Fort Walker, and the other vessels in no way behindhand. The rebel steamers, in the background, joined in the action, and just outside of the bay was a perfect fleet of National transports, the masts, decks and rigging crowded with troops, eager spectators, waiting for a victory, that they might be enabled to land. The *Wabash*, leading the fight, has no superior in the world as a steam-frigate-of-war, and in the harbor were the *Great Republic*, the largest sailing vessel afloat;

Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers, is detailed to perform the duties of Inspector-General at these headquarters, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

2. All persons who approach or within our lines, and not belonging to this command, will be arrested and immediately sent to the Provost Marshal, who will have orders as to their disposition.

3. The forts on Ribbon Head will be known as "Fort Wellas," and the one on Bay Point, heretofore called Fort Beaufort, will be known as "Fort Seward."

4. Col. N. W. Brown, commanding Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, is hereby placed in the immediate military charge of the depôt at the fort, and will mount a sufficient guard to protect the public property, both at the fort and depôt.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Nov. 15.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29.—1. The resignation of Lieut. B. HARBAUGH, Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, is, for reasons stated in his application, accepted, to take effect this day. He is, therefore, honorably discharged the service of the United States.

2. A general Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Headquarters of the Second Brigade, on the 18th day of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieut. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Roundhead Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL OF THE COURT.

1. Col. Ben. C. Crist, Fiftieth Reg. Penn. Vol.
2. Lieut.-Col. James Armstrong, Roundhead Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
3. Major Amasa B. Watson, Eight Reg. Mich. Vol.
4. Capt. M. M. Dawson, Roundhead Penn. Vol.
5. Capt. [illegible], Fiftieth Penn. Vol.
6. Capt. [illegible], Fiftieth Penn. Vol.
7. [illegible], Eighth Michigan.
8. [illegible] Rogers, Fiftieth Penn.
9. [illegible] Turner, Eighth Michigan; and
10. Lieut. P. BLAIR, Roundhead Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

By order of Brigadier-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

The specifications not recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The rumors in regard to the burning of bridges on the waters of the Holston, in East Tennessee, [illegible] into the authenticated fact that the [illegible] were successfully fired this side of Knoxville, [illegible] ten miles from Bristol, [illegible] Bridge, [illegible] Bridge, [illegible] Bridge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Port Royal to the afternoon of Saturday last, at which time Beaufort had not been permanently occupied by the National forces, although it continued deserted by the inhabitants, and occasionally visits were made to it by single regiments of our troops. The intelligence brought by a previous arrival, that our pickets on the further side of Hilton Head Island had been attacked by the rebels, is not confirmed. The stores and ordnance belonging to the army had nearly all been landed, and several of the transports were expected to leave soon. The dispatch from Savannah, published a day or two ago, announcing that the great fleet had passed Fernandina on the way South, is disproved by the statement that the fleet on Saturday was still at anchor in the harbor of Port Royal. By the United States steam transport *Atlantic*, which brings the above intelligence, we have received a number of letters from our correspondents with Gen. SHERMAN'S command, which give a detailed account of the occurrences which have taken place since the capture of the fortifications.

[illegible] the United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here yesterday from the several stations in the Gulf of Mexico—having left Ship Island on the 5th, the Southwest Pass on the 7th, and Key West on the 10th. She reports the condition of affairs in the Gulf as generally unchanged. She brings a confirmation of the report, received by way of Havana, that the rebels had formed another plan to surprise WILSON'S Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, in which they were foiled by the watchfulness of the National pickets.

The occupation of the Eastern shore of Virginia by a portion of Gen. DIX'S Division, under command of Gen. LOCKWOOD, is likely to be followed by the most beneficial results. A dispatch from Salisbury, Md., dated yesterday, announces that nearly all the troops had left Newton for the scene of operations. A messenger with a flag of truce had reached Newton and communicated with Gen. LOCKWOOD, announcing the readiness of those in arms to give in their adhesion to the Government, and a body of cavalry subsequently advanced to Drummondstown, where they found the Stars and Stripes flying.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order regulating the manner in which the seizure of vessels owned wholly or in part by rebels must be made. In every case where it is possible the seizure should be made by the Collector of the Customs, and the case, must, at the earliest moment, be turned over to the United States District Attorney, who must, as soon as possible, obtain adjudication upon it.

Secretary CAMERON made another speech last evening in Washington, on the occasion of a reception given by Col. FORNEY to Mr. PRENTICE, Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in which he reiterated his entire faith in the ability of the Government to quell the rebellion, and paid a just tribute to the patriotism of Kentucky, and to Mr. PRENTICE in particular for his bold advocacy of the Union.

The pickets of the Brooklyn Fourteenth made a brave fight on Monday when attacked by the rebel cavalry. They stood their ground manfully, and successfully resisted the charge, though the cavalry was superior in numbers. Our loss was two killed and seven missing—among them one Lieutenant. On the ground to-day five dead horses were found. The rebel loss is not definitely known.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac continue unchanged, though we have an intimation from Darnestown that there may be a movement of Gen. BANKS' Division this week. The First Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, &c., to Washington, and a rumor is in circulation that active service may be expected. Meantime, the Massachusetts Regiments are diligently occupied with preparations for their Thanksgiving Day, which occurs to-morrow.

A portion of Gen. BUTLER'S Division—the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth Regiments—was embarked at Boston yesterday afternoon, on board the new steamship *Constitution*, which recently left this port. The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth is recruited largely from the famous Sixth Regiment, which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April. The Maine Eleventh will also embark on board the *Constitution* at Portland.

A dispatch from Missouri, a few days ago, announced the capture by the rebels of twenty-two wagons and two hundred oxen, belonging to a Government Commissary's train. This property has been recaptured by Col. JENNISON, at Pleasant Hill, who at last accounts was preparing to attack a body of twelve hundred rebels, near that place. A dispatch from Leavenworth announces that another lot of Government wagons and some commissary's stores have been taken from a steamer on the Missouri River by the rebels.

News from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst., has been received. Taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, the Navajo Indians were again committing serious depredations in different parts of the Territory. Col. CANBY had made a requisition upon the Governor for a considerable body of militia for the United States service, to take the place of the regulars and volunteers, who are wanted for service in the field. The Governor had accordingly issued an order to the Major-Generals of Divisions in which he had designated the proportion of men each was to furnish, and the stations they were to occupy.

The Louisville *Courier*, now published at Bowling Green, Kentucky, gives us an official report of the transactions of the rebel Convention held at Russellville, on Oct. 29, to confer with reference to "the steps to be taken to better preserve domestic tranquillity, and protect the rights of person and property in the State of Kentucky." Hon. H. C. BURNETT presided, and resolutions were adopted denouncing nearly every act of the Administration, and declaring that those present would never pay one cent of the five million loan voted by the Legislature. The organization of Guards of one hundred men in each county, to be paid as Confederate troops, was recommended, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, BLANTON DUNCAN, and several others, were appointed a Committee to carry the resolutions into effect.

Possibly we have a faint foreshadowing of the spirit in which the announcement of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will be received in England, in the comments of the Toronto *Globe* and *Leader*. The *Leader*, which has never yet lost an opportunity to misrepresent and belie the National cause, denounces the arrest as "the most offensive outrage which Brother Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag." If the Americans can make an arrest in this manner with impunity, according to the *Leader*, they can drag refugees from the soil of Canada as well. "The meanest nation in Christendom," it affirms, "could not honorably submit" to such an outrage, and the indignation of the *Leader* is only appeased by the assumption that Lord LYONS will at once demand from the National Government a disavowal of the act of their Commodore, and the release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The *Globe*, which has always exhibited a friendly feeling toward the Union, denounces the act but little less energetically. It thinks that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL might much better have been allowed to go on their way, and that the Government would best exhibit a consciousness of its power and the justice of its cause by releasing them and sending them to Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *United Kingdom* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, with one day later news from Europe. She left Glasgow on the 9th inst. She brings very little intelligence of interest additional to that brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. There had been a great storm on the Black Sea—probably the same that raged on our coast so fiercely—which had caused great loss of life and damage to shipping. Prices in the Liverpool cotton market remained unchanged. The sales of the week had been 60,340 bales.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port last evening from Havana on the 15th inst., the anniversary of the patron saint of the city, San Cristoval. There is nothing new to report in business matters. The Spanish Expedition was still waiting in the harbor.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY having declined the Tammany Hall nomination for Mayor, and Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER having accepted the subsequent nomination proffered him by that organization, the latter gentleman has been further indorsed by the Hotel Proprietors' Union Club and the Syracuse Union. There is little doubt that Mr. GUNTHER will also accept the nomination of the National Union Mayoralty Convention.

The Convention of German Democratic Delegates from all the Wards met last evening, and, after some interesting proceedings, nominated FERNANDO WOOD as their candidate for the Mayoralty. Committees were appointed to inform Mr. WOOD of his nomination, and to make arrangements for a great ratification meeting.

The new United States sloop-of-war *Ossipee* was launched at the Kittery Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Nov. 16. The *Ossipee* is a vessel of 1,500 tons, and but seventy-five days have been occupied in her construction. Ex-Gov. GOODWIN, Senator CLARKE, and a large number of marine and civil dignitaries witnessed the launch.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which is to be under the command of Capt. SWARTWOUT, late of the New-York rendezvous, is nearly ready for sea. Her officers have reported for duty.

Commander CHARLES W. PICKERING has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Kearsarge*. Capt. PICKERING is a native of New-Hampshire, and a very efficient officer. He has for some time past been stationed at Key West, under direction of the Lighthouse Board.

Hon. P. B. FOUKE has written a letter stating that he does not expect to resign his seat as member of Congress from Illinois, first, because Mr. LINCOLN and Gov. YATES have personally told him that they do not expect him to do so; second, because a number of gentlemen through the State have requested him not to take such a course; third, because he is fighting the battles of his country in his own way and without pay; and fourth, because no *other* member of Congress, who has taken a commission from the Governor of a State, has resigned—namely, PHELPS and BLAIR, of Missouri; DUNN, of Indiana; SHERMAN, of Ohio; BAKER, of Oregon; WILSON, of Massachusetts.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of SARAH FOSTER, admitted yesterday, leaves $500 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A motion was also made before the Surrogate for the appointment of a collector in the matter of the Parish estate.

The Stock Market was generally strong yesterday, prices leaving off firm in the afternoon. Exchange on England declined to 108¼@108¾ per cent. Money easy. The Custom-house return of the Domestic Exports of the week is the heaviest ever made for the port of New-York, the declared value of the clearances of flour, grain, &c., being nearly *four millions*.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were checked by the increased firmness in ocean freights; prices of Flour declined 5c. ₱ barrel; Wheat 2c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Oats were dearer. Provisions were depressed; Pork was decidedly lower and unsettled. The principal sales of Groceries were of Coffee, which was very firm. Ingot Copper was in active request at buoyant prices. Iron, Lead and Tin were quiet, as were also Candles, Oils, Tallow, Hemp, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone, Resin, and Crude Turpentine. Tar and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Cattle Markets are only moderately supplied this week, but enough are on sale, considering the large receipts and free purchases one week ago. About 3,750 head were offered at ALLERTON'S; and, as the Bergen trade is at an end, this number includes nearly all offered up to Tuesday night. A few additional lots are expected for Wednesday. Business was moderately brisk, and prices about as last week, ranging from 5c. to 8½c. per lb. There was a light supply of first-class cattle, but of medium grades enough for all buyers. Most of the sales to butchers sold at 7½c.@8¼c. The yards will probably be well cleared out this week.

An Extraordinary Speech—Gen. Patterson and Gen. Scott.

We published, yesterday, a brief report of a speech made in Philadelphia on Saturday last, by Gen. PATTERSON, avowedly in reply to the criticisms that have been passed upon his failure to detain Gen. JOHNSTON in the valley of Winchester, so as to prevent him from joining BEAUREGARD. This failure, it is universally conceded, cost our army the victory at Bull Run. Gen. PATTERSON defends himself by throwing the whole responsibility upon Gen. SCOTT, whose orders he claims to have obeyed to the letter. The following is the substance of his statements.

On the 9th of July he proposed to Gen. SCOTT that he should go to Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and asked when Manassas would be attacked. On the 12th, he states, he was "directed to go where he proposed," and informed that Manassas would be attacked on Tuesday, the 16th. The next day, however, the 13th, he was telegraphed "*if not strong enough to beat the enemy* early next week, *make demonstrations so as to detain him* in the valley of Winchester." Gen. P. says that on the same day, the 13th, but whether before or after receiving the above order, he does not state, he telegraphed to Gen. SCOTT that JOHNSTON was in a position to have his strength doubled just as he could reach him, —and remonstrated against attacking, closing thus;—"if wrong, let me be instructed." But he says "no instructions came." To our mind, Gen. SCOTT'S order reads like a reply to this remonstrance: it tells him to *detain* JOHNSTON, if he is not strong enough to beat him. And this construction is strengthened by the statement of Gen. PATTERSON, that he *did* make the demonstrations, and on the 16th drove JOHNSTON'S pickets into Winchester. That, he adds, was the day on which Gen. SCOTT said he would attack Manassas. Assuming that his whole duty had been done,—that driving in JOHNSTON'S pickets was all the "detention" required by his orders, and that this need not be continued beyond a single day, Gen. PATTERSON made all possible haste to withdraw, and on the *next day*, the 17th, marched to Charlestown.

This brings matters down to the 17th. On that day Gen. SCOTT telegraphed that "McDOWELL'S first day's work had driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court-house, and that to-morrow the Junction will probably be carried." For all that appears here, SCOTT was under the impression that PATTERSON was still "detaining" JOHNSTON,—though he had actually retreated from him and left him entirely free. On the 18th, however, he says:

"At 1½ o'clock in the morning, he telegraphed Gen. SCOTT the condition of the enemy's force and of his own, referring to his letter of the 16th for full information, and closed the dispatch by asking, *'Shall I attack?'* This was plain English, and could not be misunderstood, but *he received no reply.* He expected to be attacked where he was, and if Manassas was not to be attacked on that day, as stated in Gen. SCOTT'S dispatch of the day previous, *he ought to have been ordered down forthwith to join in the battle, and the attack delayed until he came.* He could have been there on the day that the battle was fought, and his assistance might have produced a different result. On the 20th he heard that JOHNSTON had marched with thirty-five thousand Confederate troops and a large artillery force in a southeasterly direction. *He immediately telegraphed the information to Gen. Scott, and knew that he received it the same day.*"

On the 20th, when he learned this astounding fact and telegraphed it, it was too late for him to follow JOHNSTON, or to prevent his joining BEAUREGARD. On the 18th, when he inquired if he should "attack," he also *supposed* himself to be too late, and, beyond all question, Gen. SCOTT was of the same opinion; —for the attack would have been made on that day if the roads by which the enemy's right flank was to be reached had not proved impracticable. It was too late then to delay the attack.—or to order PATTERSON down with any hope of his being useful.

It is quite impossible to examine this defence of Gen. PATTERSON with any care until we have the orders and correspondence in detail,—as everything depends upon their exact language. But according to the report before us Gen. PATTERSON seems to have established several points in regard to his own conduct. In the first place, he regarded driving in the enemy's pickets *once* as being a complete fulfillment of his orders to "detain him in the valley" during the early part of the week. In the next place, lest he should overdo the matter of "detaining" him, he marched the next day some eight miles to the rear. Two days afterwards, when he supposed the battle was over, he inquired whether he should attack the enemy, who was at least fifteen miles off. And two days still later, he gave Gen. SCOTT the agreeable information that, in spite of his having "detained" him, JOHNSTON had gone to join BEAUREGARD with 35,000 men and a large artillery force.

There is one other feature of the case which will not escape attention. Gen. PATTERSON has postponed this extraordinary attack upon Gen. SCOTT very nearly *four months*,—until just after Gen. SCOTT had left the country, in extreme ill health, and under circumstances which render it extremely doubtful whether he will ever return.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND THEIR ARMOR.—The success of the French floating batteries, *La Dévastation*, *La Tonnante* and *La Lave*, at Kinburn, Crimea, has been the signal of a revolution in the great navies of Europe which does not seem to stop short of a complete transformation. No sooner was *La Gloire* built, by order of the Emperor of the French, than England, seeing her superiority over wooden vessels, immediately set herself to work and tried to outvie her powerful rival. The result of that competition produced the *Defiance*, the *Resistance*, the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, four steel-clad vessels, now afloat. Eleven vessels of that description are said to have been ordered by the Admiralty within the last sixty days, and an amount of twelve and a half millions of dollars has been voted by the English Parliament for that purpose. But as every one of these vessels cost above two millions, and as the amount voted is merely sufficient for the construction of five of them, an additional appropriation of about fifteen millions is necessary for the six remaining vessels.

The activity displayed by France in renewing her navy is not less remarkable. In a late English paper, we see that she has now eleven iron-clad vessels afloat or in commission, and seventeen building. The construction of these vessels has been distributed to the navy-yards of Toulon, Brest and Rochefort, and if their power of resistance is as great as it is now supposed, France will soon have on the ocean a fleet of unconquerable floating fortresses. The creation of this iron navy is due mainly to the fear caused to the French Emperor by the English naval review held at Spithead between five and six years since, and by the boasting of the English, on this occasion, that they would beat all the combined navies of the world. LOUIS NAPOLEON determined from that moment to render the French navy equal to that of its English rival, and to accept the boastful challenge by constructing ships of war so strong that one of them could hold his own against half-a-dozen wooden English vessels.

According to the last model supplied by the French and English Admiralty, these vessels must be literally mail-clad—their framework every where coated with "heavy steel"—making the vessel as invulnerable as Achilles. The armor-plates used in casing them are of immense weight and substance; they are not to be any longer tongued and grooved, but of an uniform thickness throughout—experiments showing that grooved iron plates present less resistance to shot than the plain plates. Each plate is now 16 feet in length, by 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 4½ inches in thickness. The weight varies from 79 cwt. to 82 cwt. each—and the plate, instead of being forged, as it was before, is now rolled. It is against this new kind of plate that the Armstrong 100-pounder has been found powerless, in the last trial at Shoeburyness.

The Prisoners of the War.

The rebels have undertaken to coerce our Government into an acknowledgment of their belligerent rights, by threatening to hang our prisoners in their hands unless those rights are conceded. They make the first test on the *privateers* whom we have captured. We claim that these men have violated certain laws of the United States, knowing perfectly well what those laws are, and in deliberate contempt of their authority. We propose to give them the benefit of a fair jury trial,—of a full defence by counsel of their own selection, and every advantage which parties accused of crime ever enjoy. If they are convicted we propose to inflict upon them the penalty which the law prescribes. We cannot do less than this without acknowledging the right of somebody other than the Government of the United States to nullify those laws,—to declare them void and of no effect.

The rebel authorities of the South demand that we shall make this acknowledgment. If we refuse, they threaten to put to death certain persons who are still loyal to the United States,—who are in their power, but accused of no crime, even against their laws, who are to have no trial because charged with no offence,—but who are to be killed in cold blood, merely for the purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to purchase their lives by surrendering its authority and abandoning all attempts to execute its own laws. This step on their part illustrates at once their own character and their estimate of ours. The disagreement of the New-York jury on the trial of the privateers of the *Savannah*, has, undoubtedly, led them to rely upon the element of sympathy with secession which they detect in this proceeding, and they have none of that regard for law or for the sentiment of the civilized world which would repel them from a step so utterly barbarous and without precedent in the history of any civilized nation.

To a certain extent this brutal menace of the South is bravado,—intended for effect. Still it is quite possible that these men may attempt to put it into execution;—and our Government has to decide whether it can permit itself to be thus coerced or not. It is a most delicate and responsible duty.—but we presume every loyal citizen will insist that, whatever may be the sacrifice, nothing shall be done which will deprive our Government of the power to punish traitors, or to treat as a traitor every man who has taken arms against the Constitution and the Government of the United States. It must be borne in mind that we are by no means powerless to resist and resent this infamous policy by which the rebels propose to paralyze the laws and the Government of the Union. We hold the power of retaliation. If they hang our prisoners, accused of no crime, we shall be compelled to hang theirs. The laws of war sanction such a proceeding, and the law of necessity compels it. Thus far they have taken more prisoners than we have:—but we hold, nevertheless, a very considerable number of hostages in our hands, and among them are very many men of prominence and importance to the rebel cause. The following tables exhibit the approximate number of prisoners captured during the more important engagements that have occurred since the commencement of the war:

UNION VICTORIES.

	Rebel Prisoners.
Battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, and subsequent surrender of Pegram	1,000
Engagement near St. George, (Carrick's Ford,) July 13, where GARNETT was defeated and slain.	1,000
Affair at Dug Springs, Mo., Aug. 2	35
Attack on Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19	41
Capture of the Hatteras forts, Aug. 29	615
Affair on Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9	20
Affair at Lebanon, Mo., Oct. 14	37
Recapture of Lexington, Oct. 16	30
Major ZAGONYI'S charge at Springfield, Oct. 27	27
Battle of Belmont, Nov. 7	200
Total rebels taken	3,014

REBEL SUCCESSES.

	Union Prisoners.
Bull Run, July 21	1,500
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 8 (The prisoners taken in this engagement were soon after released.)	200
Capture of Lexington, Sept. 20 (Released on parole—officers subsequently exchanged.)	3,500
Taken at Chicamicomico, Oct. 5	50
Battle of Bull's Bluff, Oct. 21	500
Taken at Wyandotte, Va., Nov. 11	100
Total Unionists captured	5,650

How many of these have been since released, we have not at hand the means of ascertaining with accuracy,—though it is probable that the rebels have not over 2,500 of our men in their hands at present. At all events there are enough on either side to make the commencement of such a policy as the rebels threaten to inaugurate, the beginning of horrors unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare. We do not believe the rebels will venture upon the experiment if they are made to see that it will not in the least interrupt the course of justice and of law. The first thing to be done, therefore, is at once to order new trials of the privateers of the *Savannah*, taking steps to exclude from the jury every man who is not fully and unreservedly loyal to the Government of the United States. And the next is to *retaliate* upon rebel prisoners in our hands, beginning with those of the highest rank, precisely such treatment as the rebel authorities inflict upon the Union men under their control. We trust the Secretary of State will at once direct *thirteen* of the rebels in our custody to be subjected to the same treatment as is bestowed upon Col. CORCORAN and his companions.

Provincial Growlings.

The premonitory mutterings of the thunderstorm which may be looked forward to from the English Tories and their organs when they hear of the Mason and Slidell case, come to us from the Toronto *Leader* and *Globe*.

Aside from the little interest they derive from their foreshadowing in some measure one phase of British sentiment on the exciting question, there is nothing in these productions to repay the time spent in their perusal; for it would be hard to crowd into the same space an equal quantity of provincial ignorance, humbust and conceit. These zealous champions of British honor have a crude idea that that intangible but sensitive sentiment has been somehow or other rudely dealt with, and the perplexity they are evidently in as to precisely where and how they have been insulted adds to their horror at the Yankee audacity. "The action of the American Commodore," says the *Leader*, with a feeble effort at pleasantry, "is the most offensive outrage which Brother Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag!" And then, waxing exceeding wroth—"It is a wanton, unprovoked and indefensible insult to the British flag!" "There can be no doubt," chimes in the *Globe*, "that the action of the *San Jacinto* commander was an outrage upon the British flag and an infraction of international law." And then, as though to make it quite sure, it adds: "There can be no possible justification for it." To which it only remained to rejoin: "The matter does not admit of a dispute!"

Amid all this reiteration of indisputability, it is perfectly obvious that neither the *Leader* nor the *Globe* has the faintest notion as to *how* the British flag has been insulted. For, when they come to assign the reasons for their wrath, it turns out that they have this enormous bee buzzing in their bonnets—they think that the Yankees have as much right to seize rebel dispatch-bearers on British *territory* as they have to take them from off a British *vessel!* Here is their sweep of reasoning: "If MASON and SLIDELL," says the *Leader*, "may be seized on board of a British steamer, and carried off prisoners, they might with equal propriety have been seized during their stay in Bermuda. *In regard to the British flag, the Yankee Commodore has no right at sea which he does not possess on land.* If they may *outrage* [mark the word!] the British flag at sea, *they may defy it on land, and they may drag from Canada the refugees who are here seeking refuge from Federal despotism.*" And the *Globe* holds the same language: "If neutral ships could be searched, so could neutral territory!" It is difficult to know what reply to make to that kind of appalling stupidity. There is a pleasing effrontery in the discussion of questions of international law by persons who need to be told that the law of the sea is one thing, and the law of the land another. Having learnt this primary lesson, our Canadian jurisconsults might be told that not only does the law of nations consecrate a special system of principles for the maritime relations of neutrals and belligerents, but that there are distinctions and differences even here, and that while it is entirely competent to a belligerent to seize contraband on board a neutral merchant vessel, the same competency does not hold with regard to neutral armed vessels or men-of-war! These are principles which the Canadian journalists will find in any elementary treatise. And they will find, too, that not only is our procedure in the seizure of the rebel dispatch-bearers in strict conformity with the doctrines of international law, and with English principles and precedents, but is simply an application of the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation!

We dare say our readers will enjoy a hearty laugh over the modest suggestion of the Canadian journals as to what we should do with the rebel Ambassadors. "The seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL," says the *Globe*, "was a gross wrong, which can only be repaired *by the offer of ample apologies by the United States Government, and the liberation of the captives.*" The *Globe*, modestly, but exactingly puts it: "It will add infinitely to the strength and dignity of the American Government if, without waiting for remonstrance from Britain, *they at once set free the captives, and send them on their road to Europe!*"

It would, of course, be too much to expect that our friends on the other side of the lines, would be able to see the capture of Mason and SLIDELL in the light in which Americans view it. "The extreme anxiety of the Washington Government to prevent the Southern diplomatists reaching Europe is a curious proof of weakness in men who profess to be careless as to the action of foreign Powers." That is the *Globe's* theory of it! SIDNEY SMITH speaks of a portion of Her Majesty's subjects on whom a surgical operation was needed before they could take in a joke. Our Canadian friends seem equally impervious to an argument.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, we have advices from Havana to Nov. 15.

The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the harbor for the balance of the fleet from Spain, now some days past due. The French war steamer *Lavoisier* still keeps her anchorage in port, waiting orders from the Commodore of the West India and Gulf of Mexico squadron of that nation.

On the 15th was the celebration of the day of the supposed patron Saint of Havana, "San Cristobal," and there was no time for news.

The markets have not improved for Island produce. Sugars, Nos. 11 and 12, at $1¾@$1¾ ₱ 100 lbs.; light stocks and no white in store. Stock, 20,000 boxes. Molasses quiet, being consumed by distillers, whereof sales have been rather favorable to shippers, when delivered in good order. Ventures by the steamer *Cosmopolitan* and *Columbia* have generally found good markets.

Freights not in demand. Prices for New-York have been paid at 37½c.@62½c. ₱ box, in the past week. Baltimore, 62½c.; no better business to look for at present.

Exchanges—London, 16 res. North cities, 4½@5% res.

The health of Havana was in cold weather condition.

There is the greatest necessity for an American man-of-war in Havana. Vessels are constantly arriving from and departing to the blockaded ports. They are generally small vessels, but there are many of them.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The United Kingdom Off Cape Race.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT

The Liverpool Cotton Market Unchanged.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 9th inst., for New-York, arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 9th inst.

The dates per the *United Kingdom* are one day later than those per the *Norwegian* at Portland.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

The Prince of Holland is no better. The state of his health is the cause of much anxiety.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Swiss "Dapper" affair will, in all probability, be settled without any unpleasant results.

The India and Australia mails arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst., but it is understood no regular China mail.

The Convention respecting the Mexican expedition is, that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the Convention in behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used, nor stipulate for a march to Mexico.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Bourse is firm and the Rentes are quoted at 69f. 60c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Sultan has made a two days' visit to Ismidt and laid the keels of some new ships.

A meeting of the representatives of Foreign Powers has been held at the residence of the British Minister, to consider the Montenegrin question. The Grand Vizier was present. The meeting was not decisive.

There had been a storm on the Black Sea, causing loss of life and damage to shipping.

There is news from Syria that DAOUD PASHA had become a French tool, causing great excitement and discontent.

Letters from Rayguza deny the rumors of the defeat of the Turkish army by the insurgents. M. NIKALOVICH, chief of the insurgents, had put a price of one thousand sequins on the head of OMER PASHA.

NEIMA, Friday, Nov. 8.

Tranquillity prevailed at Pesth.

Commercial News by the United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 60,340 bales, including 36,290 on speculation, and 7,310 to exporters. Fair Uplands, 12¾d.; Fair Orleans, 12¾d.; Fair Mobile, 12¾d.; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.; Middling Mobile, 11¾d. Stock, 650,200 bales. Imports to-day, 2,374 bales, and on the week, 67,866 bales. Sales to-day, probably 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The market is very strong.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

Consols steady, at 92¼ ex-dividend. Shares rather firm, but inactive. Canadian and American quiet.

CITY POLITICS.

TAMMANY MAYORALTY CONVENTION

James T. Brady Declines and C. Godfrey Gunther is Nominated.

Early yesterday it was known that JAMES T. BRADY would not accept the nomination for Mayor, tendered him by the Tammany Hall Mayoralty Convention, on Monday evening, and soon afterwards members of the Convention were officially notified of the fact. At noon the Conference Committee, empowered by the Convention to act in the matter, met at Tammany Hall, with ELIJAH F. PURDY in the chair.

Several members of the German and Taxpayers' Nominating Committees were present.

The communication from Mr. BRADY, declining the nomination, was read and accepted; and when that had been done, Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER was then proposed as a candidate for the office, and was nominated unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

Mr. GUNTHER, who was in the hotel, was notified of his nomination, and he accepted it. The Committee then adjourned. Mr. GUNTHER has also received the nomination from the "Syracuse Union" Nominating Convention, the "Hotel Proprietors' Union Club," and the "National Union Club."

Mr. Brady Declines to be a Candidate for Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to state in your paper, that I am not a candidate for the Mayoralty. I have invariably stated to all who spoke to me on the subject that I would not accept a nomination for that office, and I was surprised to learn last night that such a nomination had been made.

Yours respectfully, JAS. T. BRADY.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention.

This organization, which has a subordinate duplicate character, had a meeting last evening at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. The Central Committee had no business to report and adjourned to next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Mayoralty Nominating Convention (JOHN C. HAM in the Chair, and O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretary,) reported that C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., had declined, accepting the nomination until he had heard the result arrived at in other Conventions.

Supplementary to this report, however, the Committee announced that Mr. GUNTHER, having heard of his nomination by Tammany Hall and the Syracuse Union, would send in a definite answer as soon as possible. The Convention then adjourned to Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

National Union Councilmanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made last evening by the National Union for Councilman:

Ninth Ward—E. Mortimer Duy, J. H. Decker, A. Springstine.

Fifteenth Ward—A. Hathaway, J. N. Phelps.

Sixteenth Ward—Joseph Fobes, W. B. Purdy.

Eighteenth Ward—F. E. Frost, E. Robinson.

German Democratic Convention.

FERNANDO WOOD NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City for some days past, and signed by a Sub-Committee of three persons from each Ward, on behalf of the German Democratic General Committee, the German citizens of each Ward assembled at their respective places of meeting, on Monday night last, and selected five delegates to represent them in a General City Convention, which came together, at 7½ o'clock yesterday evening, at Mueller's Assembly Rooms, near the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.

Capt. E. SIMON, of the Thirteenth Ward, was chosen as President.

Every Ward in the City, excepting the First and Eighteenth, had five delegates.

FERNANDO WOOD was nominated for Mayor by Mr. KAUDE.

Mr. SPEYACH and Mr. WEIL VON OBRUSSACH seconded the nomination.

Dr. FRIEDMAN PFEIN, of the Sixth Ward, and Mr. B. A. STEPPENS gave very amusing caricatures of the other political organizations, of course to the advantage of Mr. WOOD'S admirers.

Mr. HARDEGEN, of the Fifth Ward, and the President of the Seventh Ward German Democratic Club,

protested against the proceedings on foot, and withdrew from the room.

Mr. J. Henry Bakker, of the Seventh, and others, criticised the motives of the parties retiring.

Finally, the motion to nominate Mr. Wood was unanimously passed, and indorsed by three cheers from the entire Convention.

On motion of Mr. Ferch, a Committee of five was appointed to wait upon Mr. Wood and inform him of his nomination, viz.: Messrs. Hof, Frech, Well, Gutmann and Knessler, to report the result at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Seeback, the Secretary was empowered to embody the action of the Convention in the form of a resolution, and publish the same.

On motion of Mr. Katole, a Committee, to consist of the officers of the Convention and Messrs. Knosse, of the Ninth, and Seeback, of the Twenty-second Ward, was directed to select a place for a grand mass-meeting to ratify the nomination, and to make all arrangements for the purpose. Mr. Wood and several speakers of local note will be invited to deliver addresses on that occasion.

At 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again on the call of the President.

People's Union Syracuse Convention.

A meeting of this organization was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Andrew H. Lewis, President, in the chair.

A ballot was taken for a candidate for the Mayoralty, with the following result: Hon. Conrad Swackhamer 58, George Opdyke 8, Fernando Wood 5, C. Godfrey Gunther 3, John A. Kerr 1, Jefferson Davis 1, George R. Davis 1, blank 1, Mr. Swackhamer was then unanimously nominated, and addresses were made by Dr. Bradford and others, after which the Committee adjourned. The Convention changed the name of Jefferson Davis on the single ballot, to "blank."

Hotel Proprietors' Union Club.

NOMINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER CONFIRMED.

The Hotel Proprietors' Union Club met again, yesterday afternoon, at Powers' Hotel, with Mr. W. C. Hubd in the chair, and Mr. Thos. D. Winchester acting as Secretary.

After an address from Mr. Hubd, in which he spoke of the necessity of electing men to office in December who would give more attention to the interests of the City generally, and of the lower Wards in particular, Mr. W. H. Scribner moved that the nomination of C. Godfrey Gunther for the office of Mayor be indorsed. The motion was seconded, and the nomination of Mr. Gunther was indorsed unanimously.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Sixth Aldermanic Republican District Convention met last night, previous to adjournment, and nominated A. C. Smith.

German Union League Aldermanic Nominations.

The German Union League Association held their Aldermanic Conventions last night, with the following results:

2d District—Adjourned till 25th inst. 4th. No meeting at the place designated. 6th. John Cummerford. In 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th—No meeting at place designated.

Mozart Hall Aldermanic Conventions.

The Mozart Hall Democrats held their Alder manic Conventions last night, with the following result: Second District, Richard Barry; Fourth District, Andrew Sheenan; Sixth District, adjourned till this evening; Eight District, Peter McKnight; Tenth District, G. A. Jeremiah; Twelfth District, R. Murphy; Fourteenth District, Michael H. Dalton; Sixteenth District, adjourned till Thursday.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Second Ward Tammany School Conventions met last night, and nominated William Maloney for Commissioner.

The Second Ward Republican School Convention met at the same place, and also endorsed Mr. Wm. Maloney.

People's Syracuse Aldermanic Conventions.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 173 Madison-street, and nominated William H. Charlick.

The Sixth District Convention met at No. 361 Broome-street, and nominated ex-Councilman John Van Tine.

The Eighth District Convention met at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and nominated for School Trustee, John H. Tapp; for School Inspector, Francis Coar. Adjourned till Monday night.

The Fourteenth District Convention met at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and adjourned till Monday night.

Republican School Nominations in the Fifteenth Ward.

The following is the Republican School Ticket in the Fifteenth Ward:

For Commissioner—Edward Robinson, Jr.

For Inspector—J. Wein Roosevelt.

For Trustees—Henry Paunton, Wm. Oothoul.

Republican School Conventions.

The various Republican Ward Associations met in their several Wards Monday night, to nominate candidates for School Officers for the ensuing charter election. The following was the result:

Wards.

1. Adjourned to 25th inst.
2. Adjourned till this evening.
3. Adjourned to 25th inst.
4. Adjourned to 25th inst.
5. Adjourned.
6. T. Brennan, School Commissioner: W. Roche and W. Cantwell, Trustees (all Tammany Democrats).
8. Adjourned.
9. Adjourned to 25th inst.
10. Adjourned to 25th inst.
12. S. A. Hills, Commissioner; John B. Hobbie and Andrew Armstrong, Trustees.
13. Adjourned.
14. Adjourned to 22d inst.
15. Adjourned.
16. S. B. H. Vance, Commissioner; M. St. John and B. C. Wandell, Trustees; and Richard Martin, Inspector.
17. Adjourned.
18. Adjourned.
19. Adjourned.
20. There are two organizations in this Ward. The regulars appointed a Committee of Conference; the others adjourned to the 25th inst.
21. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Commissioner; John Stephenson, E. C. Johnson, Trustees; and W. B. Robertson, Inspector.
22. A. H. Underhill, Commissioner; S. N. Simonson and David Clark, Trustees; nomination for Inspector adjourned.

[The Tax-Payers' Union Party.

The Nominating Committee of the "Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union," met at the Everett House Monday evening. Francis R. Tillou was Chairman, and Messrs. George Griswold, Wm. B. Wendroob and Wm. D. Waddington, were the Secretaries. Among other gentlemen present were Jas. Bogardus, Jacob L. Dodge, Alexander Arnold, Charles Abernethy, R. L. Schieffilin, H. S. Maynard, George D. Phelps, J. W. Meeks, Noah Worrall, Z. N. Ely, and others of equal prominence in the monetary world. Of the $300,000,000 represented by the Association, at least $30,000,000 were represented on this occasion. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to make a nomination for Mayor, asked further time, which was granted. The Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, when the Mayoralty and other charter nominations are positively to be made. It is understood that if Mr. Brady accepts the nomination of Tammany Hall, this Convention will unanimously indorse him.

Aldermanic National Union Nominations.

The National Union Conventions were advertised to meet in their several districts Monday night, and make nominations for Aldermen for the ensuing election. Some screw was loose, however, as the following report will show.

1st. Did not meet at the place designated. 4th. Did not meet at the place designated. 6th. John Van Tine. 8th. Did not meet at the place designated. 10th. Did not meet at the place designated. 12th. Did not meet at the place designated. 14th. Did not meet at the place designated. 16th. Did not meet at the place designated.

German Union League Councilmanic Nominations.

The German Union League, of the Sixth Senatorial District, met Monday night, and made the following nominations for Councilmen:

Wm. Bascher, Republican.
Frank. Kipper, Mozart Democrat.
Henry J. Smith, Republican.
Geo. F. Schumacher, Republican.
Richard C. Goss, Tammany Democrat.
Anthony Miller, Tammany Democrat.

Terrible Murder.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

In Hollistown, Massachusetts, yesterday morning, an elderly woman and her daughter named Reeves, were murdered by Alvin Finch, who beat their brains out with a flat iron, and then burned their house down. Finch had boarded with the deceased, and it is thought, had delirium tremens. He was arrested.

Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 149, 155, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 176½, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185.

City Court.—Nos. 53, 53, 43, 69, 74, 77, 87, 88, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99½, 100, 59, 101, 102, 103, 104.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..Nov. 19, 1861.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	85¼	600 Erie Railway	33⅝
1,000 Ill. Cent. Reg. Bs.	61	150 do	33½
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '62.	83	100 do	s60 33⅝
2,000 Ill. Sterling Bds.	79¾	150 do	s60 33⅝
2,000 Virginia State 6s.	48¾	100 do	b30 33⅝
65,000 Missouri State 6s.	44⅜	100 do	b30 33⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	82½	500 do	s40 33¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	91	200 Erie R. Pref.	s40 59
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	150 do	b30 59¼
15,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs., '83.	89	200 do	59⅛
4,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	75	100 do	b10 60⅛
2,000 Mich. Cen. & Bc.		165 Hudson River Rd.	39⅜
1st M. S. F. Ct. Bds.	95	50 do	40
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. s Bc		200 Harlem Railroad	13
Bds.	93½	200 Harlem R. Pref.	23⅝
1,000 Mich. So. M. As.	80½	17 Sixth Av. Railroad	120
500 do	81	50 Mich. Cen. R.	83
5,000 Gosh. Br. Bds.	80½	50 do	b30 53½
5,000 Mich. S. F. Bds.	79⅝	60 do	52⅝
12,000 Ter. H. & A. 1st M	75	25 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	19
5,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bds	78	100 do	b60 19½
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60	23½
5 Bank of America	97	100 do	39¼
9 Bank of Commerce	83	24 Panama Railroad	118½
20 Metropolitan Bank	92	10 do	119
25 Continental Bank	76	50 do	119½
50 Canton Company	10¼	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	s30 62½
35 Del. & Had. C. Co.	85	725 do	62⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 97	25 do	b60 62⅝
do	97	100 do	62½
50 do	b30 96¾	100 do	s60 62⅝
50 do	b30 96¾	100 do	s8 62½
100 do	96	50 Cleve. & Pitts'bgh R.	12⅜
100 do	s60 95¾	150 Galena & Chic. R.	73¾
175 do	96¼	100 do	s10 73⅝
100 do	96⅜	25 do	b10 73⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 80	900 Cleve. & Toledo R.	36⅝
350 do	s60 80¼	100 do	b30 36⅝
200 do	80¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 57
1250 do	80⅜	100 do	s60 57⅛
650 do	b30 80⅜	200 do	57¾
100 do	b30 80⅜	100 do	s60 57⅛
300 do	b10 80⅜	550 do	57⅛
30 New-Jersey C. R.	114		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93⅜	600 do	80¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	85	50 Erie Railway	33⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Con.	86	50 do	33⅝
1,000 Mis. S. 6s, Bs.	79¾	50 do	s7 33½
6,000 N. C. State 6s.	69⅞	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	59
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	44½	75 Erie Railway Pref.	59¼
5,000 do	44	50 do	s60 59
5,000 do	s10 44	100 do	59¾
5,000 La. State 6s	59	50 Mich. Cen. R.	62¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	44¾	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
2,000 Va. State 6s	48	200 Galena & Chi. R.	73½
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	75¾	50 Panama Railroad	118¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅝	400 Cleveland & Tol. R.	36⅜
5,000 H. R. 3d M. Bds.	77¾	50 do	s30 36⅞
5,000 Har. 2d M. Bds.	92	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	57⅛
5 American Ex. Bank	85	250 do	57⅜
27 N. Y. Cen. R.	80½	100 do	s30 57⅛

Tuesday, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Export value of Domestic Produce for the present week, from this port, is the largest ever returned, for a single week, by our Custom-House. The total is hard on to *Four Millions*. The highest previous return was some weeks ago, about $3,850,000. The Exchange on England has yielded to-day ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., Bank drawers accepting 108½@108¾ at the close. The market for Money grows easier, at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Banks are surrendering but few of their 6 ℔ cent. Treasury in exchange for the 7.30 ℔ cent. recently negotiated. A call was made upon them to-day for $3,500,000 on account of the negotiation of Oct. 1, and the whole sum, with the exception of $450,000, was paid up in gold. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the ports of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 19, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,405,276	$3,254,392	$3,982,986
Previously rep't'd	57,813,455	84,989,908	114,569,702
Since Jan. 1	$59,243,731	$88,244,860	$118,552,688

The Stock Exchange was generally firm today, with a good business in nearly all the Railways and in a number of the Railway Mortgages. Among the latter, $75,000 Erie fifths sold at 74 ℔ cent., and $13,000 Erie thirds at 89 ℔ cent. The National Funded Stocks were scarcely so firm as yesterday. The State Stocks were ¼ ℔ cent. better on Tennessees and Missouris. Among the speculative Shares a heavy business was done in New-York Central at 80¼@¾@¼ ℔ cent., closing, in demand, at 80¼ ℔ cent., buyer 3 days, late in the afternoon. Erie was also active, at 33½@⅝@¾ ℔ cent., and Erie Preferred recovered to 59½@¾ ℔ cent. Hudson was firm, without much business in the Stock at either Board. On the Western list Galena was firm, 73¼@73½; Rock Island, 57½@¾; Toledo, 36⅞, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 39¾@40. In Michigan Central the business done was at 53@53⅜@52¼ ℔ cent., closing offered at 52¼ ℔ cent. Late in the afternoon the general list left off steady, and New-York Central, in which the heaviest transactions were had, quite buoyant. The amounts of this and other speculative stocks on the Street are moderate, and no difficulty is encountered in carrying the cash purchases at 6 @7 ℔ cent. In the case of Central no more than 6 ℔ cent. is usually paid, and to-day the Stock was readily lent at market price at this rate for the Money advance. The November traffic of nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, as far as known, is heavier than any previous season in November, and a general feeling of confidence is indulged in the productive value of these lines. The Rock Island for the second week in the month reports $6,500 gain on last season; on Galena, $7,000; and the rumor as to the Michigan Central is of a much larger figure. At the close of the dealings, at 4½ o'clock, the following quotations were made:

Central	80½	Michigan Guaranteed	39¾
Erie	33½	Illinois Central	62¾
Toledo	36⅞	Missouris	44¾
Rock Island	57½	U. S. 6s, 1881	91
Galena	73¼	Tennessees	44
Michigan Central	52¾	Hudson	39¾

The proposition to fund the Assessment Scrip of the Erie Railway Company meets with much favor from the large holders of both the Common and Preference Shares, and we understand it is also favorably entertained by the Board of Trustees. The funding of this obligation would at once remove all difficulty to the early payment of dividends upon the 7 ℔ cent. Preference Stock, and enable the new Corporation to divide annually all the net earnings of the line over the payment of interest on its Bonds.

The following bids for the City Bank Shares were made to-day, showing an improvement on Shoe and Leather, Market and Importers', and a decline on National:

New-York	88½	Hanover	68
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	92
Union	80	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	82
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	87
Chemical	400	Corn Exchange	86
National	84	Continental	75¾
American Exchange	85	St. Nicholas	70
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'	91
Bk. of North America	80	Park	96

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages is quite steady, and holders are generally firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. second's	72¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	60¾
N. Y. Cen. conv's, '76	100⅞	N. Indiana firsts	62
Erie firsts, '68	103	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	80½
Erie seconds, ass. '64	101½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	70¾
Erie thirds, '63	89	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '16	88¼
Erie fourths, '80	75¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	75
Erie fifths, '88	75	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70	33
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	62
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts	93
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	94¾	Gal. & Chic. seconds	94
Harlem seconds, '64	91¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Del. Lack. & West. sec.,	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '62	94¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c firsts,	93		

The following sales of State Bonds were made to-day by Mr. Draper, for account of the Wisconsin Bank Department:

$3,000 Indiana St. 5s	79	19,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	43¾
4,000 do	85¾	2,000 do	43¾
5,000 do	46¾	4,000 Wisconsin 5s	100
9,000 N. C. 6s	60	25,000 Min. St. 8 ℔ c.	79½
18,000 do	59¾	3,000 Mis. St. 7s	19¼
1,000 do	59½	10,000 Illinois St. 6s	81¾
5,000 California St. 7s	82¾	225 Illinois Ster. Bs.	80½
14,000 do	82¾	1,061 Ill. Int. Imp'v	81½
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	48¾	2,000 Ill. 6 ℔ c. '60	84½
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	93	1,000 Iowa St. 7s	80¾

The day's business at the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Receipts, $5,379,334, including $3,799,061 for Treasury Notes, and $40,000 for Customs; payments, $1,827,233, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $8,690,667.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 17 15-16; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—No additions to Calendar.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 74, 75, 120, N. E. 269½, 270, 286, 291, 326, 342, 345, 340, 347, 363, 363, 364, 366, 367, 369½, 375, 377, 390, 392, 393, 391, 398.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1011, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 863, 1283, 2507, 1033, 1927, 1089, 2405. *Part II.*—Nos. 1744, 2424, 2590, 2592, 1161, 2316, 2164, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2672, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1319, 815, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1643, 1644, 1600, 1555, 1602, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1649. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1817, 1619, 1520, 1622, 1624, 1625, 804, 1428, 1189, 1470, 1204, 909, 1530.

Brokers' Customs—The Complaint is not Required to Allege Defendant's Knowledge Thereof.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

E. Whitehouse et al. vs. *H. T. Moore.*—This action was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiffs for the purchase of stock for the defendant.

The complaint alleged the purchase, on buyers' option of thirty days, in the names of the plaintiffs, in accordance with the custom of brokers, and that, at the expiration of the thirty days, the defendant having failed to pay the balance due for the stocks, the plaintiffs paid such balance, and "in accordance with the custom of brokers in such cases, without notice to the defendant, or a tender to him of the stock," sold it for and on account of the defendant.

The defendant interposed a demurrer, based upon the following objections:

I. The complaint avers no tender of the stocks on demand of payment. On the contrary, it alleges that there was neither tender or demand.

II. The allegation in the complaint that this omission of tender and demand was "in accordance with the custom of brokers," does not aid the defect. Such a custom, if existing, would be contrary to well recognized rules of law, and therefore must be disregarded.

Hoffman, J.—Merwin *vs.* Hamilton (6 Duer, Ref., 249) is a full and decisive authority in support of the demurrer to this complaint, unless the allegation of the custom prevents its application.

The omission to aver that the defendant had knowledge of the custom appeared at first a clear objection to the complaint. But the English authorities cited by counsel for the plaintiffs, particularly that of Pollock *vs.* Stobles, (12 Queen's Bench Reps., 765,) are decisive as to the English rule, and I do not find that it has been ruled with us that knowledge is necessary. It existed in Horton *vs.* Morgan, (6 Duer, 54;) but it is not relied upon as essential.

Defendant's demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer on payment of costs.

Wheeler and Armstrong for plaintiffs; W. O. McDaniel and C. A. Hand for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Andrew H. P. Miller was tried for assault and battery upon Samuel Andrews, and acquitted.

Rietsch Ichelle, 16 years, native of France, pleaded guilty to robbing the trunk of Frederick Keirsdart, at No. 120 Greenwich-street, of watches and money valued at $56,000. Remanded for sentence.

Julia Conklin and Elizabeth Taylor, colored, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison two years each.

Henry J. Stile, native of England, 21, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Orasmus Scarrol, and was sent to the City Prison for five days. John Quinn, Irish, pleaded guilty to taking a quantity of tea belonging to John Wilkins, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $100. John Colderback, 18 years, native of Germany, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing $43 worth of clothing and jewelry from Geo. Geikel, of No. 422 Tenth-street, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Joseph Heenan, 20, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the shoe-store of Henrich Kensinger, No. 7 Rector-street, and taking therefrom $800 worth of boots and shoes. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Reinhold Thursch was tried for an assault upon Gotlieb Shneincke, and acquitted.

John A. Canler, *alias* Charles Stemmong, *alias* Charles Day, was tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, upon the keeper of a public-house named Bernard Sweency. Canler, whose career forcibly illustrates the persistency with which some natures pursue a certain class of crimes, was born in the City of New-York, and is about 38 years of age. On the 2d of June, 1846, he was convicted, for the first time, of the crime for which he is now tried, and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. He served his full time, and is less than a fortnight after being liberated, he was arrested again for the same offence, tried and convicted, and sentenced by Judge Beam, July 6th, 1853, to eight years in the State Prison. He served a second full term, and was released on the 8th of July last. On the 21st of the same month, he was again arrested for the same offence, and was yesterday convicted as above. He was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Surrogate's Court.

The Parish Will Case.—A motion was now made in this noted case for the appointment of a collector to attend to the interests of the estate. The Surrogate reserved decision on the motion.

J. W. Edmonds for motion; Wm. M. Evarts and R. J. Dillon opposed.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Sarah Foster, now admitted to probate, gives $500 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: Sarah Foster, Helen Ehermann, Martha McGroosly, Daniel Cashen, Carsten Dorsher, Mary Augusta Varley.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Tinckham *vs.* Borst.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Jones et al. *vs.* Butler, Jr., et al.—Motion granted. Question of costs, &c., reserved until settlement of order. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Hart *vs.* Whitman et al.—Motion granted with $7 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Before Justice Peckham.

Waterbury *vs.* Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Goldsmith *vs.* Goldsmith.—Motion for reference granted.

Charles et al *vs.* Neilley.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

Artisans' Bank et al. *vs.* Durand; Van Wart et al. *vs.* Kershaw et al.; Gale *vs.* Sutherly; Boker, Jr., *vs.* Pierson; Halliday *vs.* Morgan; Phillips, Jr., *vs.* Condit; Willard *vs.* Carles.—Motions granted.

Underhill *vs.* Billings, &c.—Reference ordered.

Slater Bank *vs.* Sturdy et al.—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Collyer *vs.* Collyer, &c.; Collyer *vs.* The same.—Referred to M. Ulsheeffer, Esq.

Lovett *vs.* Mezzelle et al.—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to compute, &c.

Jeust *vs.* Brown.—Referred to Chas. E. Jenkins, Esq.

Gottsberger, et al *vs.* Slade.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Sheldon *vs.* Ferris, et al.—Motion granted. Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr.

Cromer *vs.* Bowers, &c.—Reference to E. E. Cowles, Esq.

Arenson *vs.* Prager; the Same *vs.* Cohn.—Motions granted, unless plaintiff pay defendant's costs, and $10 costs.

Lalance, et al *vs.* Gilchrist, et al.—Motion granted; defendants to have sixty days to serve copy of interrogatories.

Griffen *vs.* Friedman, &c.; Clark *vs.* Meeker, et al; the Same *vs.* the Same; Veters *vs.* Fowler.—Motions granted.

The Granite Bank *vs.* Mason.—Motion for commission granted without stay; costs to abide event.

Waldron, Jr., *vs.* the New-York and New-England Glass Company.—Motion granted on entering appearance of defendants, paying $10 costs of motion, and consenting to a reference. Judgment to stand as security, and all proceedings thereon to be unaffected by this action.

Marcuse et al. *vs.* Manger et al.—Motion granted for first Friday in December.

Stevens *vs.* Moore.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Fessenheim *vs.* Millard; Moore *vs.* Bowen, et al.; the Continental Bank *vs.* Lee, et al.; Hudson Kinsley *vs.* Allen, etc.; Doremus et al. *vs.* Ramsey; Bachsrach et al. *vs.* Camarer, et al.; Ward et al. *vs.* Johnston et al.; White *vs.* Chapin; Von Slade *vs.* Shotwell et al.; Rudderson *vs.* Oettinger et al.; German Mutual Assistance Society *vs.* George Such et al.; Artisans' Bank *vs.* Andrews; the Same *vs.* Jackson, etc.; Barrett *vs.* Gracie; Sanborn et al. *vs.* Elizabeth Manufacturing Co.; Dennis *vs.* Roberts, etc.; Reynolds *vs.* Tyler; Moses Toch *vs.* Nicholas Meyer et al.; Artisans' Bank *vs.* Wm. R. Martin, (two cases.) Motions granted.

Fabricotti et al. *vs.* Bowen et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Keeler *vs.* Boruck.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Kitchen et al. *vs.* Lang.—Motion granted for third Friday in December.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mocrist.

Musgrove vs. *Bailey et al.*—Motion granted on terms.

Von Schoning vs. *Mitchell et al.*—Referred to W. B. Maclay, Esq.

Wright vs. *Weeks et al.*—Bill of costs settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Rogers vs. *Christy.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Personal.

Mr. Howard Paul, the popular dramatist and "entertainer," returns to England to-day in the *Persia*. Mr. Paul's visit to this country was entirely unprofessional.

The Latest and Best War Maps.

Beaufort,
Hilton Head,
Port Royal,
Bull Bay,
Pensacola,
Cumberland Gap,
Edwards' Ferry,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED

ON

H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents. Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.

Address

H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

MARRIED

Bantar—Renndage.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. Bantar, of New-York City, to Mrs. Catharine Brundage, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

Wood—Lavarge.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Benj. Kelly, John B. Wood, of this City, to Maggie E. Lavarge, of Perth Amboy.

DIED.

Ebbets.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, J. J. A. Ebbets, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John, and of his brothers-in-law, Judge Henry Carlton, Charles M. Parker and Henry Beadel, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Briggs.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, of abscess of the brain, Samuel Hyde Briggs, son of Jonathan Briggs, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Hill.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, James L. Hill, formerly of the City of Dublin, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 Lispenard-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Dublin and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Flanagan.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, Richardson Flanagan, born at Clover Hill, County Derry, Ireland, long a respected resident of the Seventh Ward, aged 49 years.

The remains will be removed from No. 19 Montgomery-st., on Thursday, at 9½ o'clock. A solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Jacob Wilson, John Bell, M. Scullen and R. A. Bachta, are invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

Bache.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, James Hamey, only son of J. Henry and Fannie H. Bache, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 61 East 31st-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Batchelder.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, Alina, only child of William W. and Annie M. Batchelder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 40th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Campbell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of dropsy, James Campbell, aged 54 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 364 Eighth-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Soudam.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, Jeannie Mesier, youngest daughter of Henry Soudam, of New-Hamburgh.

Landon.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. Amelia Landon, widow of G. C. Langdon, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, D. Austin Taylor, Washington-av., fourth door from Gates-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

Beebe.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, Isabella Greenleaf, wife of Alonza H. Beebe, eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 27 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (Nov. 21) papers.

☞ Boston and Northampton, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

Pennoyer.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of consumption, in the full triumph of death, Oscar T. Pennoyer, aged 25 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 South 6th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

Chartres.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, Frances, wife of Thomas Chartres.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

Carson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, Samuel Carson, of the firm of John B. Hubby & Co., aged 43 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 221 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Kissam.—In Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, Mrs. Phebe O. Kissam, relict of the late Dr. Daniel W. Kissam, in the 65th year of her age.

Vernol.—In Katonah, Westchester County, at his residence, on Monday, Nov. 18, Lewis Vernol, for many years a resident of this City.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

Hamilton.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, Julia A. Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and Eliza Hamilton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthews Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Cherwood.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 18, John J. Cherwood, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church Chapel, Elizabeth, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A train will leave New-York at 1 o'clock for Elizabeth, and return after the funeral.

Ogden.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 18, Mrs. Lucille Ogden, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Chapel, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Evans.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. Julia A. Evans, wife of Joseph D. Evans, Esq., in the 42

Staten Island.

Troops in considerable numbers, of various arms, yet remain on Staten Island, at Camp Scott and elsewhere. Their blue overcoats, so comfortable in the clear, bracing weather of the past week, are seen at all points along the shore. Among the men on leave Sunday, more or less stragglers were noticed who, as night came on, exhibited symptoms of succumbing to the enemy which surrounds the camp in peace or war, Gen. Whisky. At Fort Tompkins, one of the works under the supervision of Col. DELAFIELD, the Officer of Engineers having charge of the defences of New-York, CHARLES HASKINS, Esq., has recently been appointed Resident Superintendent. Mr HASKINS is an architect and civil engineer of good repute, whose selection for this post is an excellent one. This fortification, directly opposite Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, is, in its plan, one of the most complete and extensive in the country. Some years will be required for finishing it, but, meantime, heavy batteries are mounted on the shore side with guns of large caliber, which would not fail to give a good report of themselves in case of an enemy approaching the City by way of the Narrows—the narrowest portion of which, here not a mile wide, is commanded by the three forts above-mentioned.

Enlistments in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 18.

Now that the Fall business of our farmers is over, it is right to expect a greater alacrity in volunteering for the army. Indeed, we are told that the business is already picking up, but it is quite evident that it is not as brisk as it should be. Our old State has not done its duty yet. Its share of the great army is 12,000 men, and ere this its quota should be full. It is not. We have in the field the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments, numbering 6,000 men, and a squadron of cavalry numbering 160. We have at Lowell, Mass., the Ninth Regiment, with 840 or 800 men, at the most; at Hartford, the Eleventh, with 700, and the Twelfth with say 500; at New-Haven, the Thirteenth, with less than 150; at Meriden, two squadrons of cavalry with nearly 300, and a battery of artillery not quite full. This makes a total of not more than 8,500 men, enlisted and in camp. There are probably at least 1,000 more recruited at the different points, and not yet brought to the different rendezvous. This makes say 9,500 enlisted, and leaves the State fully 2,500 short of the number it should have to-day under marching orders.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Persia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 31
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .. 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—TO SAMUEL NELSON, OF BELLEville, New-Jersey, North America, joiner, HUGH HAY, of the same place, husbandman, and SUSANNA, his wife, (formerly Susanna Nelson, spinster,) THOMAS McAUGHTRY, of the same place, farmer, and ELIZABETH HANNAH, his wife, (formerly Elizabeth Hannah Nelson, spinster,) JANE NEILSON, SARAH NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON, all of the same place, spinsters.

The above parties, in 1839, received, through Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York, a share of the estate of Matthew Nelson, formerly of Liverpool, gentleman, deceased. In consequence of the recent death of his widow and relict, the property comprised in her marriage settlement will become divisible amongst her husband's legatees. Such of the above parties as are living are required to forward to me immediately their respective addresses, with all necessary information as to such of the above parties as are dead and have left issue.

EDMUND WARD,
Of Prescot, Lancashire, England,
Solicitor to the surviving Executor of
PRESCOT, Oct. 22, 1861. Matthew Nelson, deceased.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES ELLIS GUINNESS, who left Trenton last Wednesday afternoon, (Nov. 13.) Any one knowing where he is or possessing any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor on his relatives and friends by addressing H. L. GUINNESS, Newark, N. J., on the subject.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, lucky in business, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Asiatic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLYON, Boston, Mass.

F. H. W.—CALL FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, same place; do not disappoint me, I have something of importance to communicate. M. Z.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful editions, Printed in colors, For sale at Marsh's counting-rooms for practice in book-keeping and business affairs, Irving Buildings, No. 396 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR GREAT SALE OF
NEEDLEWORKED GOODS.
R. H. MACY
NOW OPENING, (in addition)
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, for 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, suitable for Holiday Presents, from 6s. upwards.

FINE FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED BANDS, (double bib,) from 3s. 6d. to $2.

FINE FRENCH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 1s. upwards.

NEEDLEWORKED INFANTS' WAISTS, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and $2.

FINE LINEN SETS, for 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. and 10s.

STRIPED AND NEEDLEWORKED FRENCH SETS, in boxes, suitable for Holiday Presents, $1, cost to import $5.

FRENCH COLLARS, stylish shapes, closing at 1s. 6d.

EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED COLLARS, closing at 2s. 6d.

SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 4s.

1,000 SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, closing out at 1s. 6d. a set.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS, very fine, closing at $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality, Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of; numerous lines of neckties, 37½ to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, sorts, very cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, 2-stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

ATTENTION.—5,000 YARDS SLEEVE ILLUSION Net, from auction, full yard wide, 1s. per yard; worth 25c. RONALDSON & MEABES, Corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

HUMBUG.

There is one place in the City where the people get humbugged grossly, and none other, at No. 146 East 10th-st., at the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.

S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Call and see for yourselves.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. N. B.—Fine gold and rolled silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can board in a private family, where there are no boarders. They want one large room or two rooms adjoining. Situation between 3d and 4th avs. Address Box No. 169 *Times* Office. Whether lady would take a room if suited.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be able to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOME comforts and central to business, in a house with all the improvements; rooms in suites or single, at No. 55 Macdougal-st., Clements-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can find all the comforts of a home in a strictly private family, residing in 34th-st., near Broadway. House first class. Dinner at 5 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, FRONT ROOM, HAVing gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms, for two persons, including fire and gas, $9 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, may be obtained with board in small family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF a house, which he has rented furnished to an English family, retaining the second floor for his own use, desires to let the whole or part of this second floor, furnished, for the Winter. The present occupants of the house are willing to board an agreeable tenant. Address J. B. H., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at reasonable rates, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant furnished or unfurnished room on second floor, in a private family, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; gas, bath, &c. Terms low. Desirable location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one child and servant, suitable chambers and a parlor, fronting on a pleasant street, somewhere between 16th and 20th sts., and between 1st and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address P, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, COMMUNIcating, or a furnished floor, without board, are desired for a gentleman and lady, in a private family, between 25th and 31st sts., and Madison and 3d ave. The first floor of an English basement house preferred. Address STUDENT, No. 86 East 29th-st.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, BEDROOMS adjoining, if required; one single room, large closets, hot and cold water gratis, heated by a furnace, nicely carpeted and furnished; fine location and neighborhood; to let responsible. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 181 West 11th-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent with or without board, three rooms, one large second story front room and a bull bedroom, and one third story single front room; house is first-class; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER, by a single gentleman, in a small, private family; has no objections to children; locality between 16th and 21st sts., near Broadway or 4th-av.; dinner at 6. Address T. B., Box No. 2,005 New-York Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, without children, can find a comfortable home at No. 115 West 30th-st.; house small and well furnished; no other boarders taken; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, desires board in a private family. Second floor required. Location 12th to 30th sts., west side. Address J., Box No. 193 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A French family have some handsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. House first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO TWO GENTLEMEN, a large room in a cottage house, ten minutes from either ferry, on a car route, occupied by the owner; private family; gas and fire included; $3 50 per week. Inquire, or address O. SHAW, 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second or third floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; the house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, board, fire, and gas, with a quiet, respectable family, where there are no other boarders. Address W. Box No. 132 *Times* office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

WANTED—ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, with a strictly private family, for a gentleman and his sister; the best of references given. Address Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, part of the house No. 239 22d-st., replete with every convenience; terms low; references exchanged.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing and ironing in her own house; can give the best of references as to capability and responsibility. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., front room, top floor.

FAMILY WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, at her own residence; can give the best of references. Call at No. 108 7th-st., between avs. C and B, first floor, back room, for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—YOUNG GENTLEmen's and families' washing wanted by a person who thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 54 University-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SEVEN years old, sixteen hands high, gentle in harness and under the saddle, sound and handsome. Can be seen at the stable No 46 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stables, 43th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONQUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE CORNER of Broadway and Chambers-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, a large gray horse, 4 years old; light square box red wagon; buffalo robe and blanket; new single harness; ornaments marked S. Any one returning the same to C. SWIFT, Washington Hall, High Bridge, will be suitably rewarded.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LOCust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—50 cents less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of first qualities at current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, and will make herself generally useful; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as thorough chambermaid; can sew neatly, and do up ladies' fine muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 282 6th-av. in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman of great experience, who knows her business well, a situation as above, in a first-class family; has nine years' reference from her last place in this City. Call or send to No. 140 West 19th-st., upper floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and take charge of linen; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; can make herself useful in any capacity where she may meet a respectable and permanent home; has best of City reference. Apply until Tuesday, or address E. L., No. 184 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamber work and make herself generally useful; wages not an much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to town or country. Call for 2 days, or address A. E., No. 72 East 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY AN English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a nice plain sewer; has lived in her last place two years; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can give the best City references. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 159 13th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chamberm aid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 16 Union-court, top floor, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a competent, respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, where she has been living for six years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Catholic woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; she understands soups, games, pastries, jellies, creams and blanche manges; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go in the country; she would go with a family, either as cook or nurse, to Cuba or Havana, having experience in her own family. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and dessert of different kinds; can be well recommended by her last employer as such; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 East 16th-st., between 4th-av., and Broadway, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy deserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook; is trustworthy; understands her business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., top floor, front room; can be seen till engaged; has no objection to go in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good baker; she will go any distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., rear house.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook, and to do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as first class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of poultry and game, soups and jellies; understands French and American cooking; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English cook, has lived in the best of families at home and here; has eight years' satisfactory references; has no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 24th-st., within a few doors of 7th-av., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 49 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook; thoroughly understands soups, game, jellies, pastry, bread and biscuit; can give the best of City references. Address or apply, for two days, A. A., 117 West 24th-st., room 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is capable and willing to assist with washing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 Bond-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman; is capable of washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references, if required. Apply at No. 24½ 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as an excellent cook; the very best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble, none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a private family, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in the rear, until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, second floor.

AS PROTESTANT COOK.—A CAPABLE AND well-recommended woman, one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, wants a situation; has first-class refrence, City and country; can enter her place this day. Call at Ackerman's Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7, C. Boockhian in attendance.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do good plain cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is a very excellent washer and ironer; experienced in housework, and highly recommended. Any lady, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring an industrious, smart and obliging servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook and understands bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with three years' City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, and game and fancy dishes; wages $8. City or country. Call or address at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 West 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; will also assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 138 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country, by a very competent girl, with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., hat-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can give the most respectable City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, a situation in city or country; is a first-class cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Any family in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady Protestant woman; has no objection to go general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 260 West 28th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has four years reference from her last place. Call at No. 421 10th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, just from Boston, wishes to engage as above; is a splendid cook, baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid laundress; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs. Has two years' reference from her last employer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a German girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 369 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country. Apply, for 2 days, at 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 20th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework, by a competent girl, or as chambermaid, &c. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Perry-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Room No. 9.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 170 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A SCOTCH widow woman without incumbrance wants a home; could keep house or wait upon an invalid, or could do plain cooking and assist in washing; high wages not required so much as a comfortable home; good reference. Call at No. 160 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT young woman is anxious to procure a situation to do general housework; is a good cook and baker of bread and pastry, a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 9.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman a situation as laundress; can do up linens, muslins and French flatting, all in the best style; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress; understands flating and crimping in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 8th-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

AS LAUNDRES

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 377 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 74 WALL-ST., corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
1240 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and transact such credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.
OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

$10,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE SUM FOR three years on property in Brooklyn, worth about three or four times the amount; first-rate bondsman. Answer P. G., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN }
POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Lafayette-place.
D. E. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and material bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED—A DOUBLE CYLINDER HOE OR Taylor press, 31x46, or thereabouts, in good condition. Also, for sale cheap for cash, two Hoe drum cylinders, 31x46 and 31x56, and a Campbell drum cylinder 29x41. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $26 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, first warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway —An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At Nos. 111 AND 113 BLEECKER-ST.
On THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, all the furniture contained in the above houses, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber suites, basement and dining-room furniture, extension dining table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets throughout the house, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The attention of dealers is especially requested to this sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
At 10½ o'clock,
BY
ALEXIS, BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
Including a large assortment of
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots,
superior quality, adapted to
the best retail trade
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12¾ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF CHRONOMETERS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the auctioneer's Room, No. 11 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, the following valuable chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney of the Receiver, viz.: 11 chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, Jas. Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c. Also, one fusee cutting machine; one box with cutting machine.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, comprising the works of Van Severendonck, Bellassard, The. Frere, Baron, Nanteint, Diaz, Lemmans, P. Rosseau, Veron, A. Van Beest, Nehlis, J. A. Hekking, W. M. Brown, R. S. Gifford, Rondel, Manondo, Van Wilis and others. The above are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c., of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, will take place THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at his late residence, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the first fair day. Cars (Harlem Railroad) leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8.15 and 11.15 A. M. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. & C. Berrian's stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY, Nov. 20, commencing at 10 o'clock with lot No. 399 on the catalogue. Terms cash, current money. By order of H. MORRISON, Esq., Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full variety of heavy boots, copper-nailed work, &c. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, repainted and papered throughout, with new mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures and oil-cloths. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 12, or of J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av.; also, houses in West 44th and 45th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 132 Spring-st., consisting of six rooms, water, waste pipe, gas, &c. Very convenient apartments. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn: a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and is superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 178 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR UNion-square, 17th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 29th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION west of Broadway and not above 34th-st. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating rent, which must be moderate,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 29 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—A handsome 4-story house, below 34th-st., near 3d-av., or for a small house and lot in Harlem or Morrisiana. Address MERCHANDISE, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

A LAWYER WISHING TO RESUME practice in this City, would like to make an engagement with an established office, where his services would be received in compensation for desk room. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED in every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Cures of Single Boxes.	Price.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Wind Colic, and Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too frequent, and Painful Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Intermittents, Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Eliza G. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob D. C. Winthrop, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thorn, Thomas Connery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person
n13-law6wW

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between DAVID L. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL L. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any share or interest in said Company, either which claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL LaBARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13 law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD COLLINS, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 10, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLTON E. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.
jy2-law6mW*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Basement Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., for the purpose of organizing an Association for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, and explaining the necessity of a vegetarian diet. A free collation will be provided. Dr. R. T. Trall, Rev. E. F. Dewey and others will address the meeting. Those endeavoring to live in entire obedience to God are especially invited to attend.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1813 will meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 20, to hear the final report of the Committee on the celebration of the 25th of November, at 7½ o'clock: also, to sign a petition, drafted by F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., for the Veterans' benefit, and respectfully solicits their aid by placing their names to said petition. Let all be present to assist in the laudable object.
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ISAAC M. PAYEN, Adj't. ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE, No. 203, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge-room, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES L. HILL. By order,
J. ANDERSON, M.

"THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Poor Widows, with Small Children," will hold its Sixty-fourth Anniversary on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of Dr. Potts' Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st. New-York.
No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married single, to health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 160 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats-Unis, Deutsche Die Reform, Dispatch, Sunday Mercury, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CATARRH.
Many happy results have accrued to the community from the new and true theory of this malady, by Dr. E. SWAIM, and his success in curing it. Not only is breathing effectually removed by curing catarrh, but consumption is thereby averted. Another important fact has been elicited by the cure of catarrh. It is, that the disease termed "obstructed lachrymal duct," tear passage, is produced by catarrh. The Doctor affirms unequivocally that when physicians or surgeons shall recognize this fact, they will desist from the useless, painful, not to say barbarous practice, of forcing with a probe a passage from eye to nostril, and thence inserting a metallic tube as a conduit to the tears. No case was ever cured by the experiment. Cure catarrh, and the obstruction will be removed—not till then. Catarrh, dyspepsia, and other chronic diseases are cured, not "scotched," by knowing what they are, and what is the cause of them, at No. 612 Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance. They are the only part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and

NEWS FROM THE GULF PORTS.

AFFAIRS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

Particulars of the Second Attempt to Surprise Wilson's Zouaves

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, S. D. Trenchard, Commander, from Ship Island 5th Nov., Southwest Pass 7th, Key West 10th, Savannah and Charleston 14th, Port Royal 18th, Wilmington, N. C., 17th, Fortress Monroe 18th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. On the 9th inst., off Key West, spoke the Underwriters' schooner, *Henry W. Johnson*, bound to the Hole in the Wall, in search of a reported privateer.

Left at Ship Island the frigate *Potomac*, United States steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Mississippi*, *Massachusetts*; storeships *J. C. Kuhn* and *Pawpeo*. Left at Fort Pickens, United States steamer *Colorado*; at the Southwest Pass, United States ship *Preble*; at St. Marks, 10th, the steamer *Mohawk*; at Savannah, steamer *Susquehannah*; at Charleston, steamer *Susquehannah*; at Wilmington, steamer *Jamestown*.

The *Rhode Island* brings a mail from the various squadrons, and a large number of invalid and discharged seamen and sailors as passengers, Lieut. Pedger of the United States ship *Savannah*, Lieut. Russel of the *Colorado*, Lieut. Selden of the same' Lieut. Arnold of the *Mohawk*, Lieut. Young of the *Savannah*, Lieut.-Col. Creighton of the Fifth N.Y.V., (Wilson's Zouaves,) Lieut. Everett, do.; Lieut. Haggerty, do.; Lieut. Cox, do.; Brig.-Gen. French from Fort Taylor, Lieut. Pope of the steamer *Richmond*; Lieut. Lee of the same, Lieut. Parker, Fort Taylor; Lieut. Reese, U. S. A.; from the same; Lieut. Hatfield, Acting Master *Mississippi*; Acting Master Cufford, do.; a number of sailors and seamen.

There has not been anything of interest transpired at the various points. No new privateers have been taken or prizes.

The report of the contemplated attack on Wilson's Zouaves was correct. A force of rebels had landed, and were discovered by Wilson's pickets, when the *Colorado* shelled them off the island. They had landed on the island during the night to the number of 1,500, and when disturbed by the shells of the *Colorado*, took to their boats and went back to Pensacola.

The health of Wilson's Zouaves is excellent. But two men have been lost from natural causes since their landing.

A man named Watson, taken from schooner *San Bernard*, while running the blockade at Mobile, with a cargo of naval stores and under British colors, is a prisoner on board the *Rhode Island*, and claims the protection of the British Consul at this port.

The *Rhode Island* sailed from Port Royal the 16th after the *Atlantic*, and brings the same report as to the non-occupation of Beaufort.

GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

Embarkation of the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth—Recruits from the famous Sixth Regiment—More Troops to be Embarked at Portland.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. Jones, and the Connecticut Ninth, Col. Cahill, embarked this afternoon on board the steamship *Constitution*. Both regiments were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city. The Twenty-sixth was largely recruited from the old Sixth, of 19th of April fame. They were reviewed on the Common by Gen. Butler, previous to embarking. They are splendidly armed and equipped, with a full band and drum corps.

The *Constitution* proceeds to Portland, where the Maine Eleventh Regiment, Col. Shepley, will embark. She will then steam Southward.

Mayor Wightman and the City Council visited the *Constitution* to-day, by invitation of Capt. Fletcher, and were greatly delighted with her massive machinery and magnificent proportions.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

VISITORS THRONGING TO THE SHIP—VISIT OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL—THEIR OPINION OF THE SHIP—ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEIVING THE TROOPS AT BOSTON AND PORTLAND.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

The arrival of the steamship *Constitution* at the modern Athens has been an event of no little interest to the good people of this city. The arrangements of the Long Wharf Company were promptly made to accommodate the ship, whose guards were too high to permit her to lie safely at the pier at high tide, and long piles were driven down to keep her from overlapping it. This dock is the most accessible to the citizens which could have been selected, being in a straight line from the old State House at the head of State-street. The officers of the ship were taken quite aback by the great throng of visitors, but as Capt. Fletcher was anxious to accommodate the people of his native city by giving them a view of the magnificent ship, and as Gen. Butler was also willing, the ship was thrown open at a very early hour in the morning, and the throng rushed in. Throughout the day the stream of visitors continued to arrive, and during the day it was estimated that over five thousand ladies and gentlemen inspected the ship. As the *Constitution* is the largest ship that has ever visited the city—and they have had some of the finest in the world—the curiosity to see her has been very great. The patriotic interest in the ship is also heightened, in a great degree, on account of her being employed, on her first trip to sea, to convey to the South the great military expedition of Major-Gen. Butler.

An invitation was yesterday extended to Mayor Wightman and the Common Council, also to the editorial fraternity, to visit the ship, and at 10 o'clock this morning that honorable body, (I include the Press, of course,) came down, and were politely received by Capt. Fletcher, and his obliging Purser, Mr. James B. Polhemus, who conducted them through the ship, and afterwards offered them a glass of wine, some of that "Verzenay" so thoughtfully provided by Mr. Johnson before the ship left New-York in which they drank the health of Gen. Butler, his brother, the Colonel and commander of the present expedition, the officers of the ship and success to the ship herself. It is needless to say that their expressions of admiration of the ship and her adaptation for the accommodation of large bodies of passengers, were unbounded.

As representatives of the Press, we had Col. Green, of the *Post*; Mr. Sweet, of the *Courier*; Mr. Clapp and his world-renowned coadjutor Mr. Shillaberrias Mrs. Partington, of the lively *Gazette*; Mr. Worthington, of the *Traveller*; Mr. Hale, of the *Advertiser*; Col. Rogers, of the *Journal*, besides representatives from the *Evening Transcript*, *Herald* and all the other papers in the city.

Arrangements will probably be made to have the ship thrown open to the visit of ladies during the evening, as Capt. Fletcher is desirous of showing them the saloons and staterooms of the ship when fully lighted up, when they can be seen to the greatest advantage. Before the Mayor and Council left the ship this forenoon, Mr. Vanderbilt, the Chief Engineer, set before his Honor a cup of excellent tea made out of water pumped out of the dock alongside of the ship. Be not startled at this announcement, gentle reader, the salt water had been passed through one of Normandy's marine fresh water condensing apparatus, and converted into a fluid equal in all respects to Croton or Cochituate. The Mayor remarked that he had heard of Boston harbor having once been converted into a large teapot, but this was the first time he had taken any of the tea, which he declared was equal to Hyson or Bohea. The rhyme is mine, not the Mayor's. The end of the dock has been piled up with provisions for the use of the troops, and last night the crew were busy in stowing away beef, pork, hams and bread to feed the multitude on the voyage, long or short, on which they will soon embark.

Mr. Sedley, the Steward, who had much experience in catering for troops during Gen. Taylor's campaign, has arranged along the outside of the galley rows of sixty-gallon casks, set upright upon skids and secured with an iron strap passing around them, to keep them in position. Into these casks, which are provided with snugly-fitting covers, are introduced steam pipes, which are coiled in the bottom and perforated, so as to allow the steam to escape. He then fills the casks—say half full, of cold water—having first put in the hams or beef, and, turning on the steam, the whole lot are speedily and properly cooked. The plan is a very excellent one, and works well.

Col. Butler is expected to arrive from Portland with his troops, some 1,300 strong, this afternoon, and go immediately on board the ship. The steamer will start early in the morning for Portland, where she will receive on board some 1,800 more troops, making over 3,000 in all, and thence leave for—Dixie's land.

There is great speculation as to where she is going and many sage "guesses," and these will continue if any decisive information on the subject depends upon your correspondent. E. S.

THE NEW STEAMER CONSTITUTION.

The Trip from New-York to Boston—How she Behaved in a Gale—Improvements in her Machinery—Admirable Working of her Engines—Her Officers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Steamship Constitution, Boston Harbor, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

The new steamship *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has just been chartered to the United States Government, arrived at her anchorage near Boston Light at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, P. M. We left New-York, as you are aware, on Saturday, passing the Battery at 2¾ o'clock, P. M.; we have thus made the run in a few minutes over twenty-nine hours. The strong northwest gale, which was blowing when we got under way, has continued ever since without intermission or abatement. For one-half the distance we have had the wind a little abaft the beam, and during the remainder—that is, from Monomoy Point—directly "in our teeth." The wind being off shore, the sea has been comparatively smooth, and from Sandy Hook to Montauk the noble ship went off at a magnificent rate, and with as steady a motion as if she had been steaming on the Hudson. We opened out by Montauk Point about 3 o'clock this morning, and here we felt the full force of the gale, which came sweeping down the whole length of the Sound, knocking up an ugly cross sea, and tossing us about somewhat, but causing no serious inconvenience to the guests, who were now snugly sleeping in their berths—

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

The night was squally, or, as sailors would say, "quite puffy." The moon struggled ineffectually to show his mild face through the drifting clouds, and the frosty nor'wester made hoarse music through the rigging. Our good ship, however, fully justified the expectations formed of her, and went careering on her way, little minding the fury of the gale. We passed Block Island long before daylight, and when the excursionists left their warm staterooms and came on deck, we were just entering the Vineyard Sound, whose classic localities, as named on the chart, furnished no little amusement. For instance, there was the lightship standing guard over the "Sow and Pigs," and which had not as yet broken adrift. On the left, doffing the horizon at the southeast, was "No Man's Land," where no man would care to live at this season of the year. Next comes "Gayhead," with its chalky bluff of red and white, looking defiantly in the eye of the westerly gale, which sent the breakers, in freezing spray, along its base. To the left came the Elizabeth Islands, with their rocky surroundings, which the fishermen have rhythmically grouped for the better recollection of their names, as "Naushon and Wimminesset, Cuttyhunk and Pennikeeset." There was "Quick's Hole," which we were not slow in getting by; "Robinson's Hole," "Wool's Hole" and "Holmes' Hole," with its east and west "chops." It will surprise the unsophisticated, ready to learn, that we passed safely through "Squash Meadow" without, however, observing anything of that vegetable, though it was very evident that we were some pumpkins. Among the treacherous shoals passed were the "Shovelful," and the "Handkerchief," on which the light-boat had a sail about the size of that article hoisted to keep the little craft steady in the rolling sea which prevailed. A large fleet of small vessels were noticed snugly at anchor in the "Powder Hole," and to the query of a stranger in these parts as to what they were doing, it was suggested that they must be after powder. Having run the gauntlet of this labyrinth of islands and shoals of strange and unpronounceable names, we rounded out into the ocean, and hauled up for Chatham and the Highland Lights. A propeller bound to Portland was steaming along in shore of us, but making only moderate headway in the heavy head sea, which caused her to show her fore foot at almost every rise and fall on the swell. The performance of the ship met the unqualified commendation of the guests, several of whom are practical shipbuilders and engineers. Mr. McLane, the President of the Company, who is on board, and has watched every step in the progress of the ship, comparing her performances with the best steamers of the company, expresses himself more than satisfied by the results of the trip, and pronounces her a perfect success. Capt. Fletcher, her commander, Capt. Nye, Mr. Wm. H. Webb, her builder, and the Engineers from the Novelty, all express their highest satisfaction.

Besides the gentlemen above named, there were among the guests Mr. Everett, under whose supervision the machinery was put in; Wm. Whitewright and Mr. Stevens, of the North Atlantic Company, Sir Wm. Licey, Consul-General of Austria; M. Howard Potter, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Sutdam, Thos. Dennistown, Mr. Meeker, Cashier of the Bank of New-York; Mr. Monsen, and others, numbering about forty in all. The absence of ladies imparted a rather sombre aspect to the party, but, on account of the severity of the weather, it must be confessed that they have not lost much in the way of enjoyment. The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were most ample, the table compassing favorably in the quality and variety of the viands provided, with our best hotels. There was also noticeable on the part of guests a polite regard to the decencies of life, which are not always observed on excursions of the kind. There was none of the usual heedlong rushing to the tables at the sound of the dinner gong, or grabbing for the choice dishes. We ought to have had a few ladies on board, just to see how well we behaved. In a word, all the proprieties were strictly observed, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the trip.

To recur once more to the ship, and to her admirable arrangements for the Pacific trade, in which she will be employed as soon as the United States Government are done with her.

The general improvements which have been introduced in the construction of her machinery are of great practical and public utility. Beside a Normandy marine aerated fresh water apparatus, by which ocean water is converted into the purest of drinking water, at the rate of a thousand gallons a day, Mr. Vanderbilt, the Chief Engineer of the ship, has applied an apparatus of his own invention to the ship's condenser, so that, while the ship is lying in port, *with steam on*, he can make 30,000 gallons of fresh water, fit for culinary or drinking purposes, per day. The importance of this new improvement can hardly be overestimated, since the presence of the ship at any port or station for troops, can easily supply any natural deficiency of that element. Such a thing as a scarcity or short allowance of water, with such an arrangement, is impossible, so long as there is fuel to get up steam. A ship was chartered by the Government, not long since, for the sole purpose of carrying Croton water to our troops.

As a further provision against accident, the engineer has applied two bilge or suction valves of 15 inches diameter each, to the circulating pump attached to the sewell condenser, by which a stream of water 25 *inches in diameter* can be delivered out of the ship with sufficient velocity to lift she weight of the ship, or over 4,000 tons, in three hours' time. The working of this powerful apparatus does not interfere with, or detract from, the working of the main engine. There are two donkey engines of six inch suction each, beside the above, for freeing the ship of water, and a bilge injection of eight inch diameter attached to the condenser. Still further, she has four deck bilge pumps of 2½ inches suction for similar purposes.

Her provisions against fire are also ample. She has two donkey-engines with an independent boiler, which, together, will throw six streams of water through a three-inch hose. These are so arranged that two of each are placed on each deck. There are, for these purposes, 1,450 feet of hose. There are, besides, four deck fire-pumps, with 2½-inch hose attached. Fresh water for the use of the ship, and for washing down decks, is thrown by still another independent pump.

During the trip just terminated the engine and boilers worked admirably. Her average revolutions were about eleven per minute with fifteen pounds of steam, cutting off at from half to three-quarters stroke, and the throttle valve about half open. Average of vacuum, twenty-eight inches. Her average speed, with the wind half the time abeam, and half directly ahead, blowing a gale, has been about twelve knots. The actual distance run in twenty-five hours was three hundred and fifteen nautical miles. The amount of coal consumed during the same twenty-five hours, was forty-seven tons, nine hundred and eighty pounds. She has room in her bunkers for one thousand tons of coal.

The rooms in the upper saloon are all 9 by 6 feet, with a double berth in each, a sofa, &c. Those in the lower saloon are 12 by 10 feet, with double beds for ladies and children traveling alone. In the second cabin and steerage the women are separate from the men, and have their own private wash-rooms, water-closets, &c.

Capt. Fletcher will start the ship early in the morning for the City, coming to, probably, at the Long Dock, which has been prepared for her to lie at and receive her troops and Government stores. If it does not conflict with the arrangements of Gen. Butler, the ship will be thrown open for one day to the inspection of the Bostonians, who have already anticipated and announced our coming.

It is probable that we shall receive the troops on board as early as Wednesday, and be ready to go to sea by Thursday. There are some intimations that we may go to Portland and receive a portion of the military force destined for the expedition.

Monday, Nov. 18.

The guests were provided with an early breakfast, and the ship was under way about 8 o'clock for the city. Meantime there was a meeting called in the saloon, with the proceedings of which I close my letter.

At a meeting of the invited guests on board of the Pacific Mail steamship *Constitution*, at the conclusion of her trial trip from New-York to Boston:

Mr. Henry Coit was appointed by Capt. E. D. Nye Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the invited guests on board the steamship *Constitution*, have witnessed with the utmost gratification the performance of the ship on this her trial trip from New-York to Boston, accomplished in 29 hours under low head of steam, and with strong adverse winds for part of the way.

Resolved, That the steamer *Constitution* in all her appointments of construction, machinery, interior arrangements and decorations, stands in the foremost rank of the largest, most substantial, and comfortable of sea-going steamers.

Resolved, That too much praise cannot be awarded to the scientific and skillful constructors and engineers who have perfected this noble specimen of naval architecture.

Resolved, That we, the invited guests, return to Capt. Fletcher, to the officers of the ship, and to the President and Directors of the Company, our earnest thanks for the courtesies and attentions which have been so freely extended to us during this our recent excursion.

Mr. Murphy made some entertaining remarks by way of seconding the resolutions. And Capt. Fletcher returned his acknowledgments in appropriate terms on his own account and for his associates. He said he was six years the pupil of Capt. Nye, and that veteran officer playfully replied that he was proud of his pupil. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the Captain, and for the President and officers of the Company.

The ship has just reached her moorings at Long Dock, where she is greeted by the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Boston will no doubt pay her respects in due time to our noble vessel.

The following is the list of officers of the *Constitution*:

Captain, A. T. Fletcher; First Officer, A. D. Clark; Second Officer, Mr. Sims; Third Officer, Mr. Hardy; Purser, Jas. S. Pothemus; Surgeon, Dr. Perkins; Chief Engineer, Wm. Vanderbilt, assisted by Sparks, Reed and Reynolds.

The Twelfth Maine Volunteers to Embark at Portland on Gen. Butler's Expedition—Col. Shepley's Regiment—Neal Dow in the Tented Field—The "Maine Law" Suspended for the Common Cause—Number of Maine Regiments in the War, &c.

Portland, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers are to be of Gen. Butler's Expedition. They are to sail hence in your magnificent new steamer the *Constitution*, which is expected here on Wednesday to take them on board. This regiment is commanded by Col. Geo. F. Shepley, who leaves the best practice enjoyed by any lawyer in Maine, to devote his brilliant abilities to the cause of his country on the battle-field. Col. Shepley is a son of the Hon. Ether Shepley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He was United States District Attorney for this District during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. In politics he is a Democrat of the straitest sect, and it was, perhaps, in view of that fact, as well as to recognize his unquestioned ability, that he was commissioned by Gov. Washburn to raise a regiment. His command is composed of the best material. Attached to it is a light battery of six pieces, under command of Major Thompson, a determined young officer, late of the Maine Fourth. A son of Ex-Governor Hubbard is a Lieutenant in this artillery corps. The regiment knows nothing of its destination, but it is understood that the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, as well as a Connecticut Regiment, with a battery of six pieces, is to be of the expedition.

Col. Shepley, though personally of the most exemplary habits, was always a strenuous opponent of the famous "Maine Law," which prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors within this State. But latterly he has been quite intimate and friendly with Neal Dow, the father of that abstemious statute, frequently seen on the street walking arm-in-arm with him. The explanation is that Mr. Dow is also Colonel of a regiment, just organized for the war, the Maine Thirteenth. It is pleasant thus to see Rum and Temperance going hand in hand for the common cause of the country. Col. Dow's regiment will be a fine one. The Colonel has for years made military affairs a study, and few men will be found in the country who as far as books avail, will be better learned in what a soldier should know. Charles S. Cassby, Esq., of Bangor, the Attorney of the State for that District, a lawyer of fine abilities, is named as its Lieutenant-Colonel.

We trust our Maine boys to the land of Dixie with full confidence that they will give a good account of themselves. Maine has twelve regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, now in the field, and is organizing, under leave of the War Department, six batteries of Artillery. If you hear of better men in arms than the men of Maine, make sure that victory will be on the right side on the fields where they fight.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

RECAPTURE BY COL. JENNISON OF TWENTY-TWO WAGONS AND TWO HUNDRED OXEN.

Kansas City, Monday, Nov. 18.

The party of Col. Jennison's men, who left here on Saturday for Pleasant Hill, succeeded in recapturing twenty-two of the wagons and two hundred of the oxen belonging to the Government, reported to have been burnt by the rebels of that place. The rebel force is twelve hundred men. They are posted three miles from Pleasant Hill, and will be attacked to-night.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF GOVERNEENT WAGONS AND COMMISSARY STORES.

Leavenworth City, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Sunshine* has arrived here from St. Louis. A lot of commissary stores and Government wagons, destined for Fort Leavenworth, were taken from her at Waverly, Mo., by a gang of rebels, under the command of Jos Shelby.

GEN. HALLECK IN COMMAND.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Gen. Hunter has relinquished and Gen. Halleck assumed command of this Department.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived here yesterday from Beaufort, having on board Dr. Blodgard, U. S. N., who brought dispatches for Commodore Paulding, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and was also in charge of five seamen, who were transferred to the hospital as soon as they arrived. The corpse of a marine, who died on the passage, was landed at the Navy-yard, and will be interred in the burial-ground attached to the Naval Hospital.

The steamer *Henry Andrews* was put into commission yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The official list of her officers is as follows:

Acting Master in command, S. W. Mather; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, A. Mackintosh; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Bell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. V. Kelsey; Acting Assistant Engineers, T. Pembert, John Van Worner and W. Bradley; Master's Mates, J. B. Bartworthe, W. Barrymore and W. H. McKaye.

The *Henry Andrews* carries four 32-pounders.

The purchased steamer *Mercedita* arrived at the Yard yesterday, to be armed and commissioned.

The steamer *Sumter*, having been overhauled and repaired, has been floated out of the dry-dock. Her armament of ten guns, which were removed previous to her going into the dock for repairs, will be replaced, and she will be put into commission forthwith.

The *Powhatan* will be the next vessel that will be placed in the dry dock for repairs. Her boilers require great attention, and may have to be exchanged for new ones. It will be recollected that she was outsailed by the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and had to relinquish the chase in consequence of the bad state of her boilers.

The steamers *Wyandotte* and *Crusader* are taking in coal, and will soon be ready to be turned over to their respective commanders.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* will soon be launched. Active preparations for this event are now being made. The hatches of the ship house were taken out yesterday and the diving bell made use of to remove any accumulations at the entrance of the house which might interfere with the successful launching of the new vessel.

The storeship *Supply* is being rapidly filled up with stores.

Forty-five laborers were discharged from the Yard yesterday.

The troops on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands have been paid off, and several men are absent without leave. This is almost invariably the case after every pay day. An Army Savings Bank would remedy this to a very great extent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Reorganization of the Rebel Army in Virginia—Gen. Lee Gone to South Carolina—The Rebel Losses at Belmont—The Destruction of Bridges in East Tennessee—The Quarrel Between the Friends and Enemies of Beauregard, &c.

Louisville, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 14th, acknowledges a loss at Belmont of 625 killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Federal loss at 1,009. It says Col. Logan acknowledged that the Federals would be whipped.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, says that the Confederate army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is constituted a Department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Acquia, under the chief command of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac; Gen. Thomas Jackson, that of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes, Acquia. The army of the Potomac comprises four Divisions—the first including the Valley, under Gen. Dobbin; second, G. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith. Troops continue passing through Richmond northwardly. The Fourth Texas and Twenty-first Georgia left on the 28th for the Potomac.

All the National prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor that Gen. Lee had left Southwestern Virginia for South Carolina, is confirmed.

Gen. Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposite to Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Wise is convalescent.

The Memphis *Appeal* says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily built.

The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up communication by ferries and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the road, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported at Uniontown when the bridge was burned.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky, is unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Gen. Zollicoffer is still at the Gap, with 5,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseans, under Gen. Carroll, had orders to reinforce Zollicoffer.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 12th states that three regiments and two companies of Cavalry, and a battery of artillery was sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Gen. Zollicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Danville.

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. Gen. Polk was laid up several days by its concussion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes for the first time the official report of the secret proceedings of last Spring's Virginia Convention. It is full of interesting developments.

The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard were carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Gen. Beauregard publishes a card in the *Whig*, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire in private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the Confederate Government in some of Gen. Beauregard's General Orders and Reports.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation on the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms are furnished. The Legislature, on the 13th, passed a law authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms and call 10,000 men into the service.

A. G. Brown and James Phelan have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, rebel Senators.

The Fort Smith *Times* says that the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Pettus is almost unanimously reelected Governor of Mississippi.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. Morrison, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras Sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums. From

A. A. Low & Bro.	$100	Gill, Gillotts & Noyes	$20
G. M. & Co.	50	Cash	3
H. Blossom	50	Cash	3
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	25	Cash	3
Geo. W. Lane & Co.	25	James Boorman	50
H. & H.	6	Gustav Schwab	25
Cash, C. J.	5	H. C. Von Post	25
A Loyal N. Carolinian	10	B. H. Hoe & Brother	50
A. G. Burnside	50	Roosevelt & Son	25
C. E. Detmold	25	Schieffelin Bro's & Co.	50
Matthew Callaghan	1	A Lady	10
M. Ketchum	50	W. Gothout	100
G. R.	20	James Bowen	50
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	50	Joseph Sampson	100
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	25	E. H. Bartholomew	25
Wash'n Marine Ins. Co.	25	D. P. & Co.	50
Oriental Mutual Ins. Co.	25	Glyphant, Son & Co.	50
Great Western Ins. Co.	50	Cortlandt & Aspinwall	100
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	25	John Sturgis	100
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	100	W. Nelson	20
Columbian Ins. Co.	25	Munn & Co.	50
New-York Mut. Ins. Co.	25	Roswell & Erwin Mfg. Co.	25
Commercial Mut. Ins. Co.	25	Clark, Wilson & Co.	25
Frank Baker, of Cal.	25	Tatham & Brothers	25
Peter V. King & Co.	25	White, Sheffield & Co.	25
Brewer & Caldwell	25	Joseph Walker	25
Spofford & Tileston	25	Neptune Ins. Co.	25
Howland & Frothingham	25	John C. Green	250
John D. Jones	50	S. Cambrelling	100
Union Mutual Ins. Co.	25	Goodhue & Co.	100
Henry Ellsworth	25	Wm. Ropes & Co.	50
Cash	10	Fabbri & Chauncey	25
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	25	W. Whitlock	10
A. C. Richards	50	Capt. Tinkham	6
Isaac P. Martin	25	Tapscott	20
Stranger	5	A. J. Cipriani	30
W. A. Smith	25	H. M. Trew	25
E. J. Woolsey	100	From two contributors, by C. H Marshall, viz	1,408
Chas. H. Marshal	100	O. W. Bird	25
Dr. Val. Mott Francis	5		
Bussing, Crocker & Co.	25		
			$4,283
Amount previously acknowledged			1,707
Total			$6,000

W. D. Dodge, Jr., acknowledges the receipt of the following: 1 package of clothing from W. H. Brown; 3 packages of clothing from friends; 1 package of needles from J. W. Bartlett.

SEIZURE OF THE SPANISH BARK.

The telegraph reports, this morning, the seizure of a Spanish bark off Charleston, and that she was put in charge of a prize crew. This is the Spanish bark *Providencia*, Capt. Veiseo, which sailed from Havana for New-York, Oct. 5, in ballast. On her voyage she was brought too by the U. S. gunboat *Montecello*, when the mate of the bark was sent on board the gunboat with her papers for the inspection of the officers. During his stay on board, a violent blow came on, so that it was impossible for him to return to the bark, and he was taken into Hampton Roads, and so came on to the consignee of the vessel in this City, where he is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of his vessel. He has her papers in his possession.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Depredations of the Navajoe—Requisition for Militia, to Take the Place of Regulars, &c.

Kansas City, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Santa Fé and Carson City Mail arrived here yesterday, two days ahead of time, bringing Santa Fé dates to Nov. 2.

The through messenger from Santa Fé reports quiet all along the road. The roads were in good condition.

The Navajoe Indians were committing serious depredations in different parts of the Territory within the past few days.

Capt. Hatch has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service, and will be ordered to the States soon, to take a command in Gen. McClellan's army.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st inst. flags were hung at half-mast in Santa Fé, and a salute was fired to the memory of Gen. Gibson, who, for over forty years previous to his death, had been Commissary-General for the United States army.

Col. Canby having made a requisition upon the Governor of New-Mexico for twelve thousand militia men for the United States service, the latter has issued an order to the Major-Generals of divisions, in which he designates the proportion of men each is to furnish. The forces thus raised will be stationed at the different posts in the Territory to garrison them while the regulars and volunteers are in service in the field. Four hundred men will be stationed at Fort Union, four hundred at Albuquerque, four hundred at Santa Fé and two hundred at Fort Craig.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Annapolis, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Fifty-third New-York Regiment arrived here after a passage of forty-five hours. All are well. The men conducted themselves in a manner to merit the approbation of their Colonel and the officers of the transport, maintaining in all things the best order and discipline.

THE BRIG W. R. KIBBY.

The British brig *W. R. Kibby*, seized by the Custom-house authorities at this port, is 167 21-100 tons burden, and owned by James Rutherby Badnall, of England, now a resident of New-York City, as per register granted at Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, the 11th day of September. The following is a copy of her cargo: 100 bales wool, 400 pigs lead, 2,643 hides, 22 bales deer skins, 57 bales goat skins, 11 packages specie; all shipped by Messrs. Santiago & Urrania, and consigned to order.

THE GUNBOAT PENOBSCOT.

Belfast, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The gunboat *Penobscot*, built here by Messrs. C. P. Carter & Co., was launched to-day.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DOUBLEDAY'S REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

This regiment of artillery is at present encamped at Port Richmond, Staten Island, is rapidly filling up and will be a complete organization very shortly. The Commandant, Col. Doubleday, is a brother of Capt. Doubleday, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter. Yesterday a company of forty men arrived from Rochester, and at once attached themselves to this fine corps.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD.

On Monday, the 25th inst., the Seventh Regiment will parade. Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, at a quarter to nine o'clock, A. M. The men will be in fatigue uniform, with uniform cap.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

This Regiment, Col. Taylor commanding, is now performing reconnoissance duty at Port Tobacco, Maryland, and needs one more Company to bring it up to the maximum number of 1,046 men. Capt. Wm. F. Corson, First Lieut. John Innes and Second Lieut. Edward F. Lloyd, have been commissioned to raise the new Company. They will start immediately on a recruiting tour through the Northern part of the State, and will make Plattsburgh their headquarters. Young men who wish to enlist will apply at the headquarters, No. 208 Broadway.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

In our account of the departure of the d'Epineuil Zouaves, we inadvertently omitted the name of the Lieutenant-Colonel. His name is Vicomier de Mosteil, and he has served as an officer of artillery in France for seventeen years. He was in Mexico with Prince de Joinville, and distinguished himself at the taking of the Fort of San Juan d'Ulloa.

A REPORTED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

A New-York Merchant Sent to Fort Lafayette.

Morris Meyer, a man of high social position, about twenty-three years of age, was arrested in this City yesterday by direction of Superintendent Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy received a telegram from the State Department in the early part of the day, requesting him to arrest the young man, and convey him at once to Fort Lafayette. Pursuant to these orders, he sent officers immediately to the store of Mr. Meyer, in the upper part of Broadway, where he was found, and conveyed to Police Headquarters. For a little while, great excitement prevailed about the Superintendent's Office among the friends of the accused. Several gentlemen from Fifth-avenue called for the purpose of interposing in his behalf, and all his friends insisted that he was a true Union man and should be released. But the Superintendent believed the evidence before him was strong enough to hold the prisoner, and he therefore sent him in charge of officers to Fort Lafayette. Mr. Meyer is a Mississippian by birth, his parents being among the most wealthy in the State. He has been for several years engaged in carrying on a fashionable boot and shoe store on Broadway, and has done a flourishing business. From letters and papers found in the possession of the accused, it is believed that he has been conducting a treasonable correspondence with parties in Mississippi for a long time.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

Indictment for the Murder of Matthews.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Charles M. Jefferds for murder in the first degree, in killing John W. Matthews, June 30, 1860. The old indictment was for murder in the second degree, which was yesterday quashed by the Court on motion of the District-Attorney, having been superseded by the new indictment. The Grand Jury also found an indictment against Jefferds for assault and battery with intent to kill Wm. T. Walton, a brother of the deceased John Walton, the assault having been committed on the 16th inst., at his place of business, No. 32 New-Bowery. Jefferds was yesterday arraigned on both indictments, and pleaded not guilty. He was attended in Court by his counsel, Jas. T. Brady, Esq., who asked that the trial be set down for an early day. The Court, after consultation with the District-Attorney, designated Wednesday, the 4th of December prox., for the trial.

The Supposed Slaver Augusta.

APPLETON OAKSMITH SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

Appleton Oaksmith, the supposed owner of the bark *Augusta*, whose crew were arrested yesterday, on the supposition that she was intended for a slave cruise, was yesterday committed to Fort Lafayette. The crew are confined in the Tombs.

The sending of Oaksmith to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner is probably owing to the surmise that the bark *Augusta* was intended for a privateer; or it might have been to get him beyond the reach of the *habeas corpus* that is said to have been granted by Judge Ingraham for the production of the bodies of Oaksmith and his associates. The steam-tug *Achilles*, which was sent by the Marshal in pursuit of the *Augusta*, succeeded in capturing her, and brought her into port last evening.

Greenport, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Surveyor Skinner seized the slaver *Augusta* at 1½ o'clock on Monday morning, off Montauk. Nine men were on board of her. No resistance was made. She is now at Greenport, in the Surveyor's hands.

[Advertisement.]

Sabre-cuts, gun-shot wounds, and all other kinds of wounds; also, sores, ulcers

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3172. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Magnificent Military Pageant on the Soil of the Old Dominion.

Grand Review of Seven Divisions of the National Army by Gen. McClellan.

The President, Heads of Departments, Distinguished Strangers, and Thirty Thousand Other Spectators on the Ground.

Fine Appearance of the Men and Their Enthusiasm.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EASTERN SHORE.

Complete Success of Gen. Lockwood's Expedition.

Dispersion of a Rebel Camp of Three Thousand at Drummondstown.

The Inhabitants Flocking to the Union Standard.

How the Rebels at Richmond Received the News of the Capture of Slidell and Mason.

Two Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee River Shelled Out.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

THE SLIDELL AND MASON CASE.

No new aspect of the Slidell and Mason case is presented. Our Government has expressed no formal opinion on the subject, because there has been no occasion therefor. Any diplomatic correspondence on the subject must be initiated by the English Government, after the Captain of the *Trent* has reported his case. It is a mistaken view to suppose that England could, under any circumstances, demand the release of the prisoners, as the question involved is not the guilt of the parties, but the rightfulness of their capture. If SLIDELL and MASON were citizens of a foreign Power, their release might be demanded if their seizure were not in accordance with international law; but the English Government will not undertake to come between this Government and its own subjects, no matter how possession is obtained of the latter.

THE GRAND REVIEW—A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY—FOUR MILES OF TROOPS.

The grand review to-day was witnessed by, it is supposed, from twenty to thirty thousand spectators. As no passes were required it was free to everyone who could procure a conveyance, or who chose to walk, the distance being about eight miles by the route which they were obliged to take. The roads were guarded the entire distance, so that civilians without written permission could not diverge from the prescribed limits of travel. A number of carriages broke down, and several persons were seriously injured, besides other minor casualties.

GEN. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, left his headquarters at half-past 9 this morning, escorted by Maj. BARKER'S McClellan's Dragoons, who made their first appearance as a squadron, and also the Second and Fifth Regiments of the United States Cavalry.

The President and Cabinet, together with the foreign Ministers and ladies, likewise proceeded at an early hour to the review ground at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Just previous to the review, a salute was fired from fifteen batteries of artillery. The spectators witnessed the display from Mansion Hill and vicinity. The divisions, seven in number, when in position, occupied a semi-circle of about four miles, a dense body of all arms of the service.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, in company with the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD, all on horseback, rode rapidly along the line, meeting with continuous and enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers. Subsequently this distinguished party returned, and taking a prominent position, the divisions passed in review at half-past one. They moved in the following order, by battalion closed by mass:

GEN. CALL'S DIVISION.
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.
Seven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION.
Ten regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
DICKETT'S regiment of mounted riflemen.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DIVISION.
Thirteen regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
Two regiments of cavalry.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

making a total of 76 regiments of infantry, 17 batteries and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps in all about 70,000 men, forming only a portion of the army on the Potomac.

The time occupied in passing was three hours, the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments to guard against any possible surprise. While the divisions were forming the pickets on the outposts had been considerably strengthened.

This was the largest body of troops ever before reviewed on this Continent. They were fully equipped, and in every way supplied, with forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was accompanied by ambulances, so that every branch of the service might be represented. The general appearance of the troops, and their movements, elicited the highest commendations from all observers.

ACCIDENTS OF THE REVIEW.

Near the close of the review, Col. TAYLOR, of the New-York Thirty-third, accompanied by the surgeon of the regiment, while riding at a high speed over the review grounds, ran into a private with their horses. The private was stricken down and almost instantly killed. The surgeon was thrown from his horse, and was so badly injured that he died within an hour. Col. TAYLOR was ordered into close custody by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S horse became entangled in a wire fence on the ground, and in his effort to get him released the General was thrown and was slightly injured.

THE PRENTICE RECEPTION—MORE SPEECHES.

Other speeches were made last night at the reception given to GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Besides those reported this morning, Secretary CAMERON being again called upon, reiterated the sentiments he had previously uttered in reference to accepting the services of any persons in the South who might offer, and putting arms into their hands.

He was followed by Secretary SMITH, who disavowed such a policy, and stated that it was not the policy of the Administration. He said that, with our greater numbers, great credit, powerful navy, and the righteousness of our cause, we could conquer the rebellious States without resorting to such a policy as was suggested by Mr. CAMERON.

ROBERT J. WALKER and Senator MCDOUGAL followed, and in their remarks indorsed the conservative view taken by Secretary SMITH.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT ROYAL.

Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN, bearer of dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, arrived to-day. The dispatches contain details of news, much of which appeared in the TIMES correspondence from Port Royal, published this morning.

LATE FROM WINCHESTER.

A loyal Virginian, from Frederick County, reached this city to-day, having left Winchester six days since. He reports that all the free colored men in Frederick County are being pressed into the rebel service as fast as they can be found and taken, and that they are imprisoned in the jail at Winchester until a sufficient number are got together, and are then forwarded to Manassas Junction to work on the fortifications in that vicinity, or perform other service as they are required. Every able-bodied man under fifty years of age was being seized and put into the ranks, and, so far as he was able to learn, there had been no exception to this. He speaks of a Quaker named DENNY, who was notified to appear at headquarters and take up arms. He refused to obey the summons, and a guard was sent to bring him in. He was brought before a military court, and was there asked the grounds of his refusal. He replied that he was loyal to the United States Government, and as a member of the Society of Friends, was opposed to war. He was told that he would make friends by going into the Confederate service, and would, without doubt, obtain a position of rank and good pay. He replied that he was opposed to the Confederate Government from principle, and that every dollar he received from the Confederate Government would burn in his pocket, and that he would not touch a dollar of it. It was apparent that he would be useless as a soldier—expressing himself as boldly as he did—and he was assigned to the disagreeable duty—under compulsion—of seeking out the free negroes of the country about, to have them impressed into the service.

Gen. (formerly Col.) JACKSON, who commanded the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry in May last, was in command at Winchester. He brought with him his brigade from Manassas, estimated at 5,000, independent of PENDLETON'S battery of artillery. He was busily engaged in fortifying Winchester, and TURNER ASHBY, with his force of cavalry, was encamped between Charlestown and Halltown, on the railroad, five or six miles south of Harper's Ferry. The publication of the list of killed and wounded at the battle of Bolivar has been suppressed by the rebel authorities. The railroad cars only run from Winchester to Charlestown. The following is a list of some of the prices at Winchester a week since: Coffee, 75 cents a pound; brown sugar, (no white to be had.) 25 cents; salt, $8 per bushel. Meat and flour were plenty—the former selling at from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.

GEN. BUTLER ARRIVED.

Gen. BUTLER arrived to-night, on business connected with his expedition.

LIGHT-HOUSES TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Capt. DUPONT is to reëstablish the lights on the Southern coast, as far as he has the apparatus to do so, and as rapidly as circumstances will admit, and their safety is insured. He does it under the authority of the Treasury Department, which has the supervision of the light-houses. The lights at Port Royal are especially needed, in view of the reopening of that port by our fleet. The light-house apparatus and buoys at that point were found safely stowed away in the Beaufort Arsenal.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

for the District of Columbia, will hold its next term on Monday next. The docket is the heaviest that has ever been known. It includes nine murder cases, and horse stealing beyond all precedent.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Miller's Hotel Seized by the Provost-Marshal—The Mail Arrangements of the Rebels Interfered with.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Somewhat of a sensation was produced this morning, in the western section of the city, by the Provost Marshal sending a large force of Police to Miller's Hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, and seizing the whole establishment and all its contents, including a large number of horses, the contents of the bar-room, safe and vault. The object of this movement is said to be to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here. It is supposed that from this hotel there has been regular communication kept up with teams to West River and thence to Virginia. The proprietors of the hotel have not been suspected generally, and are regarded as loyal men; but it is supposed that certain employes or lodgers have been receiving and transmitting letters forward to secessia. A number of letters were seized, but have not yet been examined. Two parties, WM. HART and JOHN EARL, were arrested. The nature of the evidence against them is not known.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Lieut. Worden Released by the Rebels—Excitement Relative to the Capture of Mason and Slidell—Roanoke Island Abandoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20. }

A flag of truce to-day, from Norfolk, brought down Lieut. WORDEN, who was taken as bearer of dispatches and imprisoned some time at Montgomery, at the breaking out of the rebellion. He has been exchanged for Lieut. SHARP, of the rebels, who was taken at Hatteras Inlet, and has recently been confined on the frigate *Congress*, at Newport's News.

Lieut. WORDEN states that the intelligence of the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th, inst., without a quorum.

The *Spaulding* and revenue cutter *Corwin* have arrived from Hatteras Inlet. No troops came up on the *Spaulding*.

A rebel steamer made a reconnoissance of the Inlet the day before the *Spaulding* returned.

A contraband from Roanoke Island reported that two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roanoke Island, blown up a battery, and gone home.

The rebels are strengthening their main battery at Sewell's Point, anticipating an attack.

A Regiment of Cavalry for Gen. Wool—The Supposed Destination of the Troops at Annapolis—Gen. Butler's Command—The Union Element at Norfolk, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

A regiment of cavalry will be added to Gen WOOL'S command within the next few days, and it is said that other reinforcements will follow quite equal to the wants of the Commanding General.

There are at Annapolis twelve or fifteen thousand men awaiting transportation. Their destination is not known, though the current opinion is that they are designed to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN in South Carolina, under Gen. BURNSIDE. Another, and, I think, more probable report, gives them quite another destination.

Gen. BUTLER'S newly raised command is about to sail, but its destination is equally a secret. It is understood that Gen. B. is desirous of exchanging, for a single season, the rugged climate of New-England for a more genial one further South. Perhaps he will confine himself to no particular degree of latitude, but will call at several places. It will be telling nothing not accessible to the whole public if I state that a feature of his expedition is a large number of old vessels laden with stones, probably to be sunk in channels.

On the Eastern shore of Virginia, in Accomac and Northumberland Counties, a formidable Union force is gathering, particularly in the vicinity of Tangier Sound, Poquomoke Bay, where the rebels are said to have a force of about 2,000. This part of the Old Dominion is strongly tinctured with Unionism, and is a very rich agricultural region. It is not impossible that our troops may open extensive stores of forage and other supplies for our army in the field.

It has for some time been known that there exists a strong and formidable Union sentiment in Norfolk, and that it had taken the form of a Union League, which had regular meetings. It seems that Gen. HUGER, who, according to report, has stood in fear of its power, has finally undertaken to break up this combination. Several arrests have lately been made of suspected persons, who have been sent to Richmond and there imprisoned. The last flag of truce brought down about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all Union people; some of them the families of the imprisoned men, the most suspected persons, whose riddance was more to be desired than their presence. I was told by several women whose husbands were imprisoned, that they were allowed to realize nothing from their effects, having been obliged to abandon everything and come away empty handed. Very few of the hundred and fifty had the means of paying their fare to Baltimore. While Gen. HUGER is carrying a high hand as relates to all suspected of Union sentiments, I am compelled to say that many things concerning his course that have come to my knowledge have been in the highest degree liberal, fair and courteous. In reply to an inquiry a few days since by an officer here, who, until this lamentable war, was on the most friendly terms with Gen. H., that officer gave the ready assurance that clothing or other articles for the comfort of our wounded or others held as prisoners could be forwarded by flag of truce, and he would continue the same to the destination at the usual express charges, which might be paid in Norfolk or at the place of delivery.

We are looking constantly for the arrival of prisoners from Richmond, in exchange for some forty who were sent to Norfolk a few days ago. The friends of Capt. RICKETTS confidently count on his release. He will be accompanied by his noble and true-hearted wife, who, on hearing the disaster that had befallen her husband—wounded and a prisoner—set out from Washington and drove to the rebel lines, and finally reached Richmond, where, amid the privations of a confinement more worthy of an uncivilized people than Virginians, she has nursed her sick and almost dying husband. I grieve to say that there are grave apprehensions for Capt. RICKETTS, his constitution having nearly broken down under his wounds and imprisonment. The Government will, of course, welcome his return from confinement with the promotion which he has so well earned, though it is doubtful whether he ever goes into the field again.

CITY REJOICINGS FOR THE VICTORY AT PORT ROYAL.

On motion of Mr. BOOLE, the Board of Aldermen on Monday last adopted resolutions relative to a public rejoicing for the victory gained by our navy at Port Royal. National salutes were to be fired from our public parks, flags were to be hoisted, and the various City bells were to ring out joyous peals. Yesterday was the day appointed for the jubilee. Owing, however, to the Board of Councilmen referring the matter to the Committee on National Affairs, to report on Thursday, Mr. BOOLE'S resolutions could not be fully carried out yesterday. A portion of the programme, though, was gone through. Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE, the well-known bell-ringer of Trinity Church, played the following tunes upon the bells of Trinity: "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," airs from "Child of the Regiment," "Home, Sweet Home," "Last Rose of Summer," "Evening Bells," "Star-Spangled Banner," airs by DE BERIOT, airs from "Fra Diavolo," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Flags were also displayed from the City Hall and other public buildings in the City. The original programme will be officially issued at an early day, when our citizens willh ave an opportunity to participate in the general rejoicings.

VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE.

ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK WM. R. KIBBY.

The captain of the bark *Wm. R. Kibby*, seized on Tuesday for an alleged violation of the blockade, was arrested yesterday and taken to Police Headquarters, in Broome-street. The vessel was towed up to the City in the early part of the day, and upon its arrival, the first and second mates were also taken in charge by the police, and after having been conveyed to headquarters, and an examination had been made by the Superintendent, they were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses in the case. One of the mates has prepared a statement, consisting of a detailed account of the cruise of the bark, the discharge of her cargo at Brazos, and the shipping of a return cargo from the Rio Grande. It is believed that the evidence which the two mates can give relative to the voyage, the cargo, &c., will be sufficient to warrant a confiscation of the vessel and the freight contained in her.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACCOMAC.

The Rebel Force at Drummondtown Disbanded—Rebel Flags Disappearing and National Flags Appearing—Good Effect of Gen. Dix's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Information received at headquarters this evening from Accomac County, Va., announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops who had been in camp near Drummondtown. As the expedition advanced, the rebel flags disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed.

The proclamation of Gen. DIX had been scattered through the country, and when received in camp where the Union men had been drafted, and forced into the service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force. The Secessionists said that the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union men met them with hearty cheers, and the greatest enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed, there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression. The people are suffering for many necessaries of life, and were rejoicing at the prospect of an early restoration of the trade and commerce with Philadelphia, on which they depended for a livelihood.

Information, received from Northampton County warrants the belief that the rebels will also disband. They have destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads, but the proclamation has given boldness to the Union men, and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will be disarmed. Union men, who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning to their homes.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Two Rebel Batteries Shelled on the Tennessee River—The Rebels Routed.

PADUCAH, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The gunboat *Conestoga* went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell, which routed the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and engaged. The rebels were again routed, with a number killed. The *Conestoga* was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The *Journal's* London, Laural County, Ky., correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent reports that the citizens of London refuse to sell the Federal Government forage and ask exorbitant prices therefor; and also that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER had blockaded the Cumberland Gap by blasting rocks, &c.

REPORTED RETREAT OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 18.

A report reaches us, said to be on the authority of a Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that the main force under Gen. THOMAS has fallen back to Danville, to meet a supposed movement of Gen. A. S. JOHNSON in that direction. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there believed to have reinforced JOHNSON, &c., &c. Only military stupidity could believe that ZOLLICOFFER could have reinforced JOHNSTON, being utterly cut off from him by the burning of the railroad bridges behind him. ZOLLICOFFER was reported by runners to be falling back towards Knoxville, as well he might for various bridges were burnt behind him and an exasperated people forming camps and everywhere threatening an uprising. If THOMAS should press him in front, he is annihilated. He cuts down trees across the road, blows down hugh rocks into the passes, and retreats with all expedition into the interior. Gen. JOHNSON makes a feint of marching on Danville, to work a diversion in favor of ZOLLICOFFER, and to gain time in East Tennessee to rebuild bridges and send in reinforcements, and our General allows himself to be thus easily checkmated, and led into a false move. Innocent simplicity! discouraging stupidity! What will become of East Tennessee, if deserted now? But I hope there is some mistake about this intelligence. In justice to Gen. BOYLE, I would say that if such a retreat has taken place, the order must have issued some days before his arrival here.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

One Hundred and Fifty Rebels Captured by Maj. Haugh's Cavalry—Army Wagons Recovered.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Reliable information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Maj. HOUGH, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train near Warrensburgh on Monday last, and that a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Capt. BURCHARD, with 24 men of JENISON'S regiment, attacked Capt. HAYES, with 150 men, at his residence, to-day, and succeeded in driving away, burning his house, and that of another man named GREGG, also a Captain in the rebel army. Capt. BURCHARD and Lieut. BOSTWICK were slightly wounded. The rebels had 50 killed and 8 wounded.

EFFECTS OF THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

The old persons have settled down on the counties of the Southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the rebels, who are reposted to be again advancing.

Mr. GRANDLEY, of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Thursday last. He says a body of 3,000 of Gen. PRICE'S cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens, and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of wagons a mile long, containing Union refugees.

Another train of fifty wagons arrived here to-day.

Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Calloway County, the first fruits of an expedition which was sent to that County yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

FOR PORT ROYAL.

The steamships *Delaware*, *Boston* and *Cosmopolitan*, of the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. Line, have been chartered by Government for three months. They will immediately commence coaling. Their destination is said to be Port Royal, S. C. The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, lying at the foot of Canal-street, is now coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of Two Regiments—Their Review on the Common, and Embarkation on the Constitution—Field and Staff Officers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, BOSTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

This ship has been the centre of attraction during the day, and a continual stream of citizens has flowed down State-street to the foot of Long Wharf, to get an outside view of the great ship which is to take the troops of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER to the seat of war. Although very anxious to gratify the Boston public, Gen. BUTLER was obliged to have the ship cleared of visitors at 12 o'clock, at which time the Mayor and City Council had finished their inspection of the vessel. It was the intention of Capt. FLETCHER to open the ship for the reception of the ladies in the evening, but the arrival of the troops prevented him from carrying out his design, and he published a card in the evening papers explaining the reasons of the change in the programme.

The head of the pier on Long Wharf, in the neighborhood of the steamer, has been piled up with an immense quantity of Commissary's stores for the supply of the expedition, and these have been going on board so long that one wonders at the capacity of the ship. But there is a limit to all space, and after taking in a full supply for 3,000 troops for thirty days, and storing away two regiments, numbering over 2,000 strong in her capacious between-decks, it is apparent that there will not be room for more than one or two more regiments, with their arms and accoutrements.

The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, Col. JONES, who commanded the famous Massachusetts Sixth, whose name will long be associated with Baltimore and the 19th of April, arrived this afternoon from Lowell, in company with the Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL, and were reviewed on the Common by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and his aids. The Twenty-sixth is really the original Sixth, having about one-half of its ranks made up of the brave fellows who fought their way so nobly to the seat of Government, when Washington was threatened by the traitors.

The Connecticut Ninth, which has also been encamped at Lowell, and came down as above stated, after the review marched down State-street to the steamer, filling that thoroughfare from the old State House to the end of Long Wharf. The sidewalks and available places along the route were thronged with Bostonians to witness their embarkation. The Ninth was mostly recruited in New-Haven, under the auspices of Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and go to make up the quota of troops from that State.

The Twenty-sixth made a very creditable and soldierly appearance. The Connecticut Ninth was also evidently composed of good fighting material, but marched without their arms, which have been received in cases on board the ship, and are to be supplied hereafter. The Division Quartermaster will probably send two propellers of about 1,000 tons each to carry the surplus stores of the expedition.

Gen. BUTLER has evidently not been idle an hour since he came home from the capture of the Hatteras forts. He visited the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, taking the stump, so to speak, and rallying around him the men who compose his present division. Besides the three regiments about to embark for their unknown destination at the South, on board the *Constitution*, there are two others partially filled up, which will soon be complete. Few men, besides Gen. BUTLER, could have accomplished so much in such a brief space of time.

The expedition will be under the charge of Col. EDWARD F. JONES, of Pepperell, who is senior officer. The Commissary is Capt. BUTLER, brother of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. There are about thirty-five officers of the staff and line belonging to each regiment, making over one hundred officers attached to the three. When the whole force thousand men are on board, it will constitute the largest expedition, civil or military, which ever embarked in one vessel, perhaps in the history of the world.

By an order of Gen. BUTLER, the men and material to be received here must all be on board to-morrow, and the ship is to leave for Portland in the evening, where the Maine Eleventh, Col. SHEPLEY, and a quantity of artillery, is to be added to the present military outfit. To-morrow the men will be classified, and, with the officers, will be assigned to their quarters for the voyage. Purser POLHEMUS has his hands full in taking care of so many men and looking after the details of this vast expedition, but it is very evident that he is the right man in the right place. I shall write you fully of the trip to Portland, and of the final embarkation.

The following are the officers of the two regiments now on board the *Constitution*:

TWENTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Edward F. Jones, of Pepperell; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. B. Farr, of Lowell; Major, Josiah A. Sawtelle, of Lowell; Surgeon, Anson P. Hooker, of Cambridge; Assistant Surgeon, James G. Bradt, of Lowell; Chaplain, Chas. E. Babbidge, of Pepperell; Adjutant, George E. Davis, of Lowell; Quartermaster, James Monroe, of Cambridge. Company A—Captain, G. M. Dickerman, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Johnson, Lowell; Second Lieuteoant, Wm. H. Willey, Lowell. Company B—Captain, E. S. Clarke, Groton; First Lieutenant, John S. Cooke, Groton; Second Lieutenant, Edward B. Hall, Groton. Company C—E. W. Thayer, Pawtucket; First Lieutenant, John A. Lynch, Easton; Second Lieutenant, Albert Tilden, Easton. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Warren, Lowell; First Lieutenant, William H. Lamson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, Seth Bonney, Sterling. Company E—Captain, Wm. H. Chapman, Acton; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Wood, Acton; Second Lieutenant, S. P. Blodgett, Acton. Company F—Captain, Thos. H. Annable, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Edward Couty, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Yarrington, Lawrence. Company G—Captain, Henry C. Wilcox, Fall River; First Lieutenant, James Brady, Jr., Fall River; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Campbell, Fall River. Company H—Captain, Andrew B. Cood, Lowell; First Lieutenant, B. W. Frost, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, Ezekiel Eastman, Lowell. Company I—Captain, John Pickering, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Drew, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Badger, Milton. Company K—Captain, S. R. Fletcher, Wrentham; First Lieutenant, John T. Robinson, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Henry K. Oliver, Malden.

NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, Thomas W. Cahill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard Fitz Gibbon; Major, Frederick Proye; Surgeon, Charles A. Gallagher, formerly of New-York City; Quartermaster, Wm. H. Harrall; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Mullins; Adjutant, Gordon Hall. Company A—Capt. Duffy, First Lieut. Williams; Second Lieut. Cogan. Company B—Capt. Garrey, First Lieut. Lawrence O'Brien, Second Lieut. Daniel Carroll. Company C—Capt. McCarten, First Lieut. John Healy, Second Lieut. John Shaw. Company D—Capt. Thomas C. Coats, First Lieut. John Clancy, Second Lieut. Moorehouse. Company E—Capt. James P. Hennessy, First Lieut. McKeon, Second Lieut. Sherridan. Company F—Capt. John Foley, First Lieut. John Carroll, Second Lieut. ——. Company G—Capt. Wright, First Lieut. Martin Burke, Second Lieut. John Clinton. Company H—Capt. Sawyer, First Lieut. Lawler, Second Lieut. Payne. Company I—Capt. Elliott M. Curtis, First Lieut. Charles S. Palmer, Second Lieut. Henry Catlenstroth. E. S.

THE CONSTITUTION NOT SAILED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The *Constitution* still remains taking in stores. The Ninth Massachusetts Light Battery joined the two regiments on board to-day.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic* was successfully launched this afternoon at the Navy-yard.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

There was an explosion, at 10 o'clock this morning, at DUPONT'S mills, destroying three mills, killing three men, CHARLES MOHLEIN, JOHN VIEHR, SAMUEL RUSSELL.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Saxonia and of the Mails by the Norwegian.

Terms of the New Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain.

Preparation for the Expedition to Mexico.

The French and Spanish Ready to Start.

Reception of the Seward-Lyons Correspondence.

What is Said of the Fortification Circular.

Views at Large of the American Question.

Another Letter from the Times' Correspondent.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The mails by the *Norwegian* at Portland, from Liverpool on the 7th, and calling at Londonderry on the 8th, have also been received.

The principal features of the news by these arrivals have been anticipated.

The following is a list of the specie brought by the *Saxonia*:

Knauth, Machod & Kuhne	$6,296	Amy & Heye	$10,006
Marcus & Baltzer	4,150	J. B. Sardy	1,623
Wm. Schall & Co.	400	J. T. Boyd	19,047
Total			$41,516
B. Berend & Co.	28,700	Louis T. Famme	21,500
Total			£10,200

Among the passengers by the *Saxonia* are Prince C. DE WREDE, from Moscow, and Count E. DE VALENTINE, from Trieste, officers respectively of the Russian and Austrian military service.

The *James Adger* arrived at Southampton on the 4th. Messrs. J. H. WOLFE & Co., the shipping agents, have been employed to coal her and repair some damage which she sustained on her voyage from New-York. Her destination is believed to be the Mediterranean, to look after Confederate privateers in that sea.

The London *American* contradicts the story of spies employed in England by the American Government. It says: "The whole story is in keeping with the fabrication concerning the offers made to GARIBALDI and other European officers. We are fully aware of the origin of these slanders."

A letter from an officer of H. B. M. ship *Philomel*, on the West African Coast, says: "The American cruisers have all been recalled except one. I do not know (says the writer) what arrangements the Government have made, but our treaty is that there shall be at least eighty guns, whereas, there are at the present time only sixteen guns and one ship."

A prospectus has been issued of the Venezuela Cotton Company, with a capital of £260,000 in £5 shares. The object is gradually to cultivate a well known tract of land of about 236,400 acres, called Bolivar Estate, directly open to water carriage, and within 17 days communication with England.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of Nov. 2, says: "That the Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes will promise constitutional reform of the most liberal character."

The news published by some journals that a foreign Power was negotiating with Austria for the cession of Venetia is pronounced by Austrian journals a pure invention.

A dispatch from St. Petersburgh announces the return of the Emperor from the Crimea, and states that His Majesty has taken up his residence at Zarskojesdo.

The Breslau *Zeitung*, of Nov. 4, has news from Warsaw, according to which a dispatch had arrived there from the Emperor summoning the Marquis WIDOPOLSKI to St. Petersburgh.

It was generally expected that M. WIDOPOLSKI would return to Warsaw as Governor of Poland.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Grounds of Non-Intervention in the American Struggle—The Law of Blockade Defined—Early Departure of the Mexican Expedition—Its Objects, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

The *Journal des Débats* notices at some length the circular of Mr. SEWARD to the Governors of the States in regard to a fortification of their frontiers. The *Débats* thinks the honorable Secretary of State an alarmist; it can see no possible danger for the eventuality he is preparing to meet. The Orleanist journal then discusses the question with great ability, and lays down the following point as that on which the doctrine of non-intervention is founded, to wit: that when two armies are in the field in opposition, and the question of war is not decided, a recognition of the rebelling force, by giving it encouragement and moral strength, is the same as taking part in the rebellion, and thus the foreign State becomes a participator in the struggle. This line of conduct was long ago repudiated by the great States of Europe as a dangerous one, and, according to the *Débats*, will not now be resorted to. Even if the Southern States were not struggling for the institution of Slavery, the Governments of Europe could not interfere till one side or the other had abandoned its armed resistance. It will be understood, of course, that this principle of non-intervention applies to questions totally foreign, as is the present one.

The *Presse* is publishing a series of legal articles on the general subject of blockades, apropos of that now in operation in the United States, and the one soon to be applied to Mexico. The law laid down in these papers is, that territory once conquered by an invading army belongs to the victor, to do with as he pleases, and that the sea for a few miles from the coast, is territory to be conquered the same as the land. When, therefore, an invading fleet takes possession of the coast of a hostile country, it is theirs to dispose of as they please, the same as if it were a land conquest; they can shut it up from communication

with the high sea, which is neutral ground, the same as an army may prohibit communication across a conquered frontier. This is, in fact, the only logical and only safe principle on which to base the law of blocksdes, and thus founded, thus recognized and practiced upon by the great Powers of Europe, how can Mr. SEWARD look forward to its violation, unless from some cause which he shall bring up himself? Whether other countries may suffer more or less in trade is no reason for violating this great and immutable principle. Moreover, there has got to be too many powerful and nearly equal nations on the face of the globe for any one or two of these to attempt to establish new precedents, or to overturn old maxims of international law, founded on reason and justice, as is this one of blockades.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the tri-partite treaty concerning the expedition to Mexico was signed at London on Thursday last, the 31st of October. The fleets will arrive at Vera Cruz the latter part of this month, and the *ultimatum* will be signified to the Mexican Government at about the epoch I indicated in a former letter, that is to say, the 1st of December. There is a better tone of feeling here toward Mexico than formerly, and I do not believe that the *ultimatum* in question will either be rigorous for Mexico, or one that the American Government will find occasion to protest against. Spain, if allowed to act alone, would have perhaps made it a war of conquest, and that she has not done so is to be credited to England and France. Although the English Cabinet absolutely hates the Government of the United States, and would gladly see it soundly thrashed by the Confederates, there is yet a perceptibly growing disposition on the part of the English Cabinet to be *officially polite* to the American Government, and its conduct in this Mexican business will, I think, when the documents are published, show the fact.

The Secessionist population of Paris continue to look anxiously for Mr. SLIDELL, but it is now supposed that he has run into some Cuban port and will come out in the next English West India mail boat to Southampton.

A French humoristic journal says that Mr. SEWARD having addressed a portion of the American States in his circular as *loyal*, the *canaille* States were offended, and have sent him a challenge.

The same journal recounts an anecdote to show the mercantile character, or rather cupidity, of the Americans, and fathers the anecdote on M. GUSTAVE AYMARD, the author of a series of books on American border life. A train of Northern emigrants were crossing the plains to Oregon, when they were attacked by Indians. The little band made a barricade of their wagons and baggage, and were defending themselves desperately, but with no hope of ultimate success, when some Canadian trappers passed that way and stopped to see what the matter was. The trappers said they were neutral and could not assist; and finally, to get rid of the prayers and supplications of the women and children of the emigrant party, said that under any circumstances they could not lend their aid, for they had no powder. To this an old man, the chief of the train, who was begging on his knees, replied: "But we can sell you some!"

Mr. MOTLEY, Minister to Vienna, has just left Paris for his post. The American Minister at Paris has fixed his residence at No. 17 Rue Jean Gonjon—(what a time his newly-arrived American friends will have in pronouncing the address!)—where he entertains handsomely, once a week, all who call on him. Mr. BIGELOW, also, the American Consul, brings together, once a week, his countrymen, at his residence, No. 47 Avenue des Champs Elysées. The American colony is now so small that almost "everybody knows everybody," and these weekly reunions at the residences of the official personages are thus unusually pleasant and interesting.

Dr. ARMSBY, of Albany, Consul to Naples, has just arrived here with his family, and leaves almost immediately for his post.

The reputation of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS at the Italian Opera has been fully sustained by subsequent representations, and we are gratified to find her accepted by the best musical critics of Paris into the rank of *grandes artistes*.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE TRIPLE CONVENTION AND ITS TERMS.

From the Moniteur Universal.

The convention between France, England and Spain, declaring that these Powers unite their forces for a common action in Mexico, in order to obtain satisfaction for their grievances, was signed in London on the 31st of October.

THE STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY.

From the Journal des Débats.

The convention is composed, it is said, of five or six articles at most. The first stipulates for a united action of the three Powers; those which follow regulate the mode of intervention. The three Powers shall each send an equal naval force; two-thirds of the land forces shall be furnished by the Spanish army in the Antilles.

The united forces shall occupy Vera Cruz and all necessary points along the coast. This done, they shall address their demands to the constituted authorities of Mexico. If the Government complies with these, the chiefs of the expeditionary corps shall submit the convention to the ratification of their Governments, retaining possession of the places occupied until the negotiations shall have been entirely concluded.

The occupation will take place in the name of the three Powers, whatever may be the composition of the occupying force. From the commencement an effort will be made to impose a suspension of hostilities on the belligerent parties in Mexico.

The three Powers engage themselves not to occupy permanently any portion of territory, nor to obtain from Mexico any exclusive advantages.

They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose the form of her government. England renounces the condition which she wished to insert in this treaty, namely, that the three nations should engage themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any of the princes of the reigning families. If the monarchical form of government should triumph, the three Powers engage themselves not to employ their intervention to the profit of any particular prince.

From the Patrie.

The three Powers have the right to send the same naval strength.

The importance of the troops that are to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which each of the Powers owns in Mexico, and in this respect Spain claims precedence.

The troops will occupy Vera Cruz and the other cities on the coast where custom-houses are established. If, after a given delay, the Government of Gen. JUAREZ has not paid up the money it owes, an advance will be made on the Capital; and, should such a step lead to complications or unforeseen events, an agreement will be come to in common on the line of conduct to be followed in presence of those eventualities.

The Convention will be notified to the Cabinet at Washington, which will be invited to join the intervening Powers.

It will be left optional to the Government of President LINCOLN to send such number of ships and troops as he may deem advisable under the circumstances.

From the Presse.

The treaty is to take effect next month, (December,) after a return shall be had from the announcement officially made to President LINCOLN.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov 5.

Instructions were yesterday received at Woolwich by Col. CAMPBELL, commanding the division of Royal Marines, acquainting him that a battalion of Royal Marines has been ordered to be held in readiness immediately for service in Mexico, and that the division under his command is to furnish the numbers stated below, viz: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 bugler, and 68 privates. In selecting the detachment, particular care is to be taken to ascertain that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, are perfectly healthy, and that the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries of the non-commissioned officers and privates are in a complete state. One-third of the privates for this duty are to be old soldiers. It is intended that the battalion shall be embarked at Plymouth for conveyance to its destination.

The whole of the men yesterday underwent a medical attestation, under the superintendence of Dr. SALMEN, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals at Woolwich, and were afterwards inspected on parade by Col. CAMPBELL, when they were ordered to be supplied with the necessary kit, and especially an outfit of serge tunics to be got ready as early as possible. Lieut.-Col. N. SAMUEL LOWDEN, of the Chatham Division, will command the whole. The officers named to accompany the detachment from Woolwich are Capt. SEYMOUR, lately in command of the Royal Marines on board the *St. Jean d'Acre* in the Mediterranean, Lieut. WARNEY, and Second-Lieut. BOURCHIER.

Admiralty orders were yesterday received at Chatham, directing Col. E. REA, Commandant of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, to hold in readiness the following officers belonging to that division, to proceed with the expeditionary force of Royal Marines about to be dispatched to Mexico: Lieut.-Col. S. N. LOWDEN, Capt. J. HUGHESSON, Capt. F. H. NOOR, Lieut. M. H. PARCE, Lieut. J. M. HAMILTON, and Lieut. W. MANNERS. Capt. HUGHESSON is appointed Paymaster, and Lieut. HAMILTON Adjutant to the battalion. Two non-commissioned officers of this division will also be attached to the staff, as Acting Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Yesterday, Capt. H. F. COOPER, Lieut. H. A. THOMAS, and seventy non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, left headquarters, Chatham, and embarked on board the *Phæton*, 51, screw frigate, commissioned by Capt. E. TATHAM.

The contingent of Royal marines ordered to be held in readiness at Plymouth for embarkation for Mexico, consists of 14 officers, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 334 privates and 5 drummers. They go according to the rotation for foreign service, and should there be any proposal to exchange, it will be discountenanced by the Lords of the Admiralty. One of the captains nominated had made arrangements, and was on the point of departure by train for a midland station, on recruiting duty; his journey by land was immediately countermanded. The officers are Lieut.-Col. George Landsbrick and First Lieut. John Delves Broughton, on the staff; Capts. William Christopher Parkin Elliott, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,) Charles Slaughter, William Taylor and William Henry Hure West; First Lieuts. Charles Hope Clendon, Andrew William Douglas Smith, Mackey Andrew Herbert James Herloft and Edward Owen Browne Gray, and Second Lieuts. Michael Allen Stapylton Kree, Henry Cummins, Jasper Nicolls Herrison and Charles Morton Barham.

The screw-steamship *Snapdragon*, 70, Capt. ARTHUR P. E. WILMOT, C. B., at Plymouth, is spoken of there as likely to be employed in conveying the contingent to Mexico, and Monday next is named as the probable day of departure.

Orders were received yesterday morning at Davenport to put into commission the screw steam-sloop *Greyhound*, 17, with a complement of 170 men. The officers and crew of the *Gladiator*, 6, will be turned over to the *Greyhound*, and will form the main portion of her crew.

The *Himalaya*, screw troopship, Capt. JOHN SECOMBE, is ordered to be ready for sea at Portsmouth by the 10th inst. The following officers and men from the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, are under orders for service in Mexico, and are expected to embark in this vessel about the date named: Of the Royal Marine Artillery, (Armstrong battery,) Major G. S. DIGBY, C. B.; Lieuts. POORE and HYSLOP, three sergeants, two corporals, two bombardiers, 1 bugler, and 39 gunners. Of the Royal Marine Infantry: Capts. ELLIOTT and LLOYD, First Lieuts. BUCKLE and NURSE, Second Lieuts. CHAMPION and BROWNE, eight sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and 136 privates.

THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE SQUADRON.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

The *Phaeton*, 51, 400 horse power, has been commissioned at Sheerness by Capt. EDWARD TATHAM (1854.) On Saturday she proceeded to the coal-ship to take on board her stock of coals previously to proceeding to sea. The *Phaeton*, which has only recently been converted from a sailing ship, is now one of the finest 51-gun steam frigates in the navy. She is to have a complement of 510 officers and men, and is expected to proceed from the Nore shortly to Spithead, where, it is reported, she will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral JONES, for service in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

It is well worth calling attention to the fact that France is sending out a much larger force than is generally supposed—6,000 men and a battery of rifled guns.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The French Government are sending a demi-brigade of infantry, with a battery of rifled cannon, to Mexico. The troops embark on board the *Montezuma*, not a bad name for a vessel employed in a Mexican expedition; and Gen. PRIM, who commands the Spanish contingent, has embarked at Cadiz on board the *Hernan Cortez*, an equally happy denomination. The French Admiral, JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, hoists his flag on board the *Massena*.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The steam frigates *Guerrière* and *Ardente* are to sail from Brest in a few days for Vera Cruz, which is the place of meeting designed for the ships under orders for Mexico. Rear Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE is to leave Paris in the course of the week to proceed to Toulon, where the ship of the line *Massena* has been placed under his orders. The *Massena* is a new ship, carrying 90 guns, with engines of 800-horse power. Great activity is displayed in fitting her out for the Mexican expedition.

BAZAR, Nov. 3.

A letter from Brest states that Col. HENRIQUE, of the Marines, is appointed to command the expedition. ary corps to Mexico, with Lieut.-Col. CHARVET under him. The marines will consist of two battalions, under M. D'ARBAUD and M. CAMPION. The artillery will consist of a battery of 4-pounder rifled guns. The officers and soldiers are to be taken from Martinique and the guns from France. All who are to take part in this expedition are ready to embark immediately.

THE PREPARATIONS OF SPAIN.

From Madrid Papers, Oct. 30.

A telegraphic dispatch has been sent to Cadiz, ordering two battalions of marines to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Cuba at a moment's notice. The belief is that these troops are destined for Mexico.

M. CEBALLOS, Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Mexico, had left for Cuba, in order to be able to take part in the diplomatic negotiations which will have to be entered into in that country.

The Spanish corps destined to act against Mexico is to be commanded by Gen. PRIM, Count DE REUSS.

THE AIM OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

From the Paris Presse.

The common intervention of England, France and Spain, in Mexican affairs, seems to be agreed upon between the three Governments. The treaty is not yet signed, but it will be as soon as the conditions on which the intervention is to be entered on shall have been decided on. We may therefore look forward to the signing of the treaty at an early day, and the departure of the naval division, under the orders of Rear-Admiral JURIEN LAGRAVIERE.

There is no intention, as might be supposed, to make a military expedition against the Mexican Republic. Weakened by long civil wars, she certainly would not be in a condition to resist an aggressive attack from abroad. Beside, the Government at Washington, consulted as to the advisability of an energetic demonstration, has replied that it did not seem necessary to carry intervention in Mexico further than to guarantee the security of the respective nationalities, and to assure the payment of arrears. The principle of nationality appears to that Government all the more worthy of being respected on this occasion, as it thinks it detects in the attitude of Spain after-thoughts of conquest, the manifestation of which the other Powers are very decided not to allow beyond a certain measure.

The Government of the Northern States did not, after the suspension of payment with which Mexico was so reproached, break its relations with JUAREZ. On the contrary, it has made the latter accept an extradition treaty, and has taken up through its diplomatic agent, Mr. CORWIN, the rectification of the famous treaty of commerce signed by Mr. MCLANE, and which the Senate at Washington had refused to ratify. At the same time it is carrying a postal treaty to its conclusion. *These various negotiations can leave no doubt as to the attitude which the Northern States intend assuming towards the Mexican conflict. It will be a fatal abstention on their part in case Spain wishes to put into execution its project of invasion—a project which France and England will in no case allow her to carry out. As to the assertion that the O'Donnell Cabinet has never thought of reconquering Mexico, that it is very hard to believe, the simple fact of the presence of Ex-President Miramon at Madrid at the very moment when Spain was threatening to undertake alone the expedition against Mexico is proof to the contrary.* MIRAMON, indeed, was present at a review in General's dress, and formed part of the *cortège* of the Queen. It was a public manifestation of the understanding which reigns between the Clerical party in Mexico and the Spanish Government.

Happily the discussion at London of the conditions of the treaty of intervention has put the question fairly on its true basis. The step will be taken in order to assure the redressing of the wrongs suffered by the several Powers, *but France and England have declared that intervention shall go no further, and that their ally, Spain, will have to content herself with the satisfaction she will receive in common with the others.*

Let us now see what is the nature of the wrongs of which the three Powers complain. England and France have specially to make good their money claims, and to protest against the decree of the 23d of August last, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on all fortunes exceeding a capital of ten thousand francs. France has, besides, to ask satisfaction for an attempt on the person of her *Chargé d'Affaire*, M. DUBOIS DE SAligny. The Mexican Government replies that, as regards that unfortunate affair, it set on foot an inquiry as soon as the fact of the violence was communicated to it by the foreign Ministers, and that it is ready to communicate with the parties interested concerning the results of the inquiry.

On her part, Spain claims to have been attacked, in the person of several of her subjects who were assassinated, without the Mexican Government having consented to pursue the murderers; but she does not state whether the blame of the killing or maltreating of her subjects lies at the door of the present Government, or of the one that preceded it.

England, juster in her legitimate resentment, does not saddle JUAREZ with the responsibility of the appropriation by Mexican Generals of moneys under convoy, to the detriment of England's own agents; but, like France, she confines herself to claiming proper treatment for the foreigners resident in Mexico, the efficacious protection of the local authorities and the payment of arrears.

Now, these arrears are not, for the most part, imputable to the present Government of Mexico. Indeed, President JUAREZ, alone of those who have attained to power in that distracted country, has made no claims for himself in the spoils of the public fortune.

In matters concerning the general interest, JUAREZ has shown a laudable activity, though that activity has been paralyzed by the incessant wars in which the clerical party has involved him. Thus, he has signed a treaty of commerce with Belgium, in which a guarantee of religious liberty is stipulated fo Belgian residents; and he is now effecting a reduction in the budget which, from fourteen millions, has been brought down to nine, thanks to the suppression of numerous abuses in the Administration. He is exerting himself to open outlets to the productive activity of the interior, by signing contracts for the establishment of regular communication with the West, New-York and Panama.

We have here surely the evidence of good intentions; and it is quite possible that if time were given him, the present Mexican Government might be brought into such a condition as would satisfy the wishes of industrial nations, which, like England and France, have always regretted to see that region, from the nature of its Government, so inhospitable and so ill-disposed to accept the doctrine and practice of European commerce.

The Commissioners charged by the intervening Powers with the mission of coming to an understanding with President JUAREZ will, we doubt not, carry the greatest wisdom into the discussion of the several interests which may be intrusted to them by their respective Governments. *They will not show themselves more severe towards the Liberal than they have hitherto been when the Clerical Party exercised power.* During that not distant period, exactions, arbitrary acts, and failures, were the order of the day in Mexico. Spain nevertheless entered no complaint, and made no effort to provoke intervention against MIRAMON and his friends, who made forced levies of Spanish subjects for military service, with a view to compel them to purchase their liberty by paying a ransom. To-day it is on MIRAMON she relies, and it is by the aid of the Clerical Party she wishes to open access to the country!

From all these points of view, *it is with pleasure that we see England and France acting so to speak as tutors of Spain in the Mexican conflict.* Their united intervention will have the immediate effect to guarantee the Europeans settled in Mexico against the arbitrary procedures from which they have suffered so much during the past twenty years, while at the same time *this result will be brought about without carrying with it any idea of invasion—against which all nations would energetically protest.*

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE SEWARD-LYONS CORRESPONDENCE—VIEWS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

We fear that most of our readers will share in the dissatisfaction with which we confess to have read the correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD. The occasion was an important one. Great interests are at stake, and matters of the highest consequence depend on the result of the correspondence. *It surely was worth while to write a letter at least tolerably well expressed and tolerably well reasoned when we addressed ourselves to the task of calling a free and a kindred nation to account for the violation of the liberties of mankind and of their own Constitution.* The answer of Mr. SEWARD is substantially that an insurrection has broken out in the United States—that Congress has by the Constitution no executive power or responsibility—that the President is invested with all the executive power of the Government, and with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, and of the forces of the Union—that the President is charged by the Constitution and Laws with the duty of suppressing insurrection and repelling invasion, and that, therefore, he has the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever, wheresoever, and in whatsoever case he pleases. Mr. SEWARD further states that the President has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* to just the extent that, with regard to the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. Here, then, are two statements—one of law and one of fact. The statement of law is that the President has, in time of insurrection, the right to arrest suspected persons and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; the second is, that as a matter of fact he has suspended the writ. Mr. SEWARD has entirely failed to convince us of either of these propositions. His argument for the right is an argument for prerogative, and is little more than the tyrant's plea of necessity. The same duty of providing for the public safety which places the liberty of the citizen and the writ of *habeas corpus* at the disposal of the President places the whole Constitution at his feet. That the President at the head of a large army has the power to do these things may be true, but that power does not, so far as we can see, draw after it the most remote semblance of right. Such arguments remind us of the darkest days of our Constitution, when ship money and the dispensing power were defended by appeals to a real or imaginary necessity. The English law knows no such principle. The prerogative of the Crown has limits as clearly defined as the powers of any other public officer, and yet that prerogative is a tradition handed down from ages when the liberties of the people were imperfectly understood, while the American President acts under a clear written authority contained in a Constitution not much more than seventy years old. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is not, as as Mr. SEWARD would have it, an executive, but a legislative function. The writ of *habeas corpus* is part of the Constitution, and can only be suspended legally by the same means by which the rest of the Constitution can be altered. Next, it is quite clear that the President has not legally suspended the writ, for had he done so there would have been no occasion for him to issue orders to the military commanders to disobey it when issued. *It is not the President, but the Judges of the Supreme Court who are the judges whether the writ has been legally suspended or not. The proof that it has not been legally suspended is, that they continue to issue it, and that the President finds it necessary to direct disobedience to it.*

Mr. SEWARD tells us that the President is responsible before the Supreme Court of the United States for his conduct in this matter, but that is a purely irrelevant consideration. As regards the subjects of a foreign country, it is quite true that we have no right authoritatively to interpret the Constitution of the United States; but then it is equally true that the American Government has no such right. The legitimate authorities to decide the question are the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Chief Justice appears to have decided that point in our favor by issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, which the Government never questioned as illegal, but set aside by an appeal to the power of the sword. We have said that we do not now enter into the merits of this controversy, nor inquire into the prudence of commencing it. *The case has been argued exceedingly ill on our part, and with much ability on the part of the American Government;* but the only result has been entirely to convince us that, on their own showing, their acts have been illegal as regards their own citizens, *and a violation of the rights of nations as regards ours.*

From the London Herald.

The act which Mr. SEWARD defends is illegal; but then it is an illegality which the American public indorses and supports, and which the Congress, by its silence, adopts and sanctions. As Mr. SEWARD remarks, the President is called upon to repress a rebellion, and he cannot be too nice in the means he resorts to to accomplish his purpose. Practically, the action of the civil Government is suspended, and martial law reigns in its stead. Mr. LINCOLN is not only President, but Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of the Union; and it devolves upon him, as the Executive Governor, to adopt such measures as the *salus populi suprema lex* shall direct.

It is true, no doubt, that the regular course of proceeding would have been for Congress to have invested the President with the powers he has assumed and acted on. *But, on the whole, we think it ought to be granted that the Americans are the best judges of the working out of their own Constitution, and that if they consider the present mode of administration to be either in accordance with the principles of that Constitution or a necessity arising out of the present emergency, to which as good citizens they must bow, we have no right to expect that British subjects should be placed in a better position or to resent anything that is not an outrage against international law and the comity of nations.*

This, it seems to us, is Earl RUSSELL's mistake. Mr. SEWARD might, in courtesy, have let us know that the Constitution was suspended, and that the American Republic is a bullying despotism, although most of us have been for some time aware of the fact. But he is certainly not bound to accept the interpretation which the law officers of the British Government assign to American institutions; *and we almost cease to wonder at his pert reply, when we find Earl Russell lecturing the United States Government on the illegality of the arrests, not only of British subjects, but of American citizens.* Earl RUSSELL is likely to have many opportunities, to judge from the tone of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch, for renewing this unpleasant correspondence; and we are sorry that he has not selected other and more pressing grounds for remonstrance. He has suffered a paper blockade to destroy our commerce with the South. He overlooks the rapture and condemnation of British vessels at a time when American ships, guilty of exactly similar breaches of the blockade regulations, are released. But he takes the American Government warmly to task on the illegality of its action in making arbitrary arrests at a time when civil war is arraying half a million of men in arms, and when, in the ordinary course of things, the roar of cannon must be expected to silence the voice of the law. Earl RUSSELL's blunder does not, however, justify Mr. SEWARD's impertinence. This gentleman has not disappointed the anticipations that every one who was acquainted with him on this side of the Atlantic had formed of him. And we are only sorry that our Foreign Secretary and his law officers should have done so much to provide an excuse for his vulgarity.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The *animus* displayed in dealing with matters of this kind is of more importance even than the facts; for there are few disagreeable facts between two such countries as England and the United which cannot be got rid of, if the disposition to reduce them to manageable dimensions is present. The spirit in which a controversy about international rights and wrongs is conducted has the very largest share in determining the amount of gravity with which the debate is invested, *and we are only too well satisfied to acknowledge that, up to the limits of our present knowledge at least, some injustice has been done to the temper in which Mr. Seward has received the remonstrances of Lord Lyons.* It is not a little to be regretted that we are so much at the mercy of careless or mischievous interpreters of the news in the correct appreciation of the import of which the public sense of comfort and security is so largely concerned.

It is a week to-day since we received a description of the contents of Mr. SEWARD's letter, from which it could only be inferred that the Federal Government had insolently refused to accord the representative of Great Britain any satisfaction for legitimate subjects of complaint. That we are glad now to recognise as a mistake. The words of the American Secretary had not been directly falsified, but their sense had been misrepresented. We can only sincerely hope that every threat of serious disagreement which is yet hidden in the future may similarly disappear.

From the Paris Presse.

A new exchange of letters between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS gives reason to fear other causes of irritation between the United States and England. Lord LYONS has not, perhaps, heretofore adopted himself sufficiently to the natural susceptibilities of the North, which repulsse with energy all that looks like an intervention in its affairs. Officious doctors, who volunteer to assist with their counsels and services, are not apt to be welcome; and the North is reasonably aggrieved. *The sick man is doing well enough—too well, perhaps, to suit those who feel so deep an interest in his welfare.*

MR. SEWARD'S FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR—THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BENT UPON PEACE.

From the London Times.

The terms of this letter are general, but nobody can doubt that England is the Power alluded to. The northern bank of the St. Lawrence out of the whole chain of lakes is in our possession, and we have colonies, such as Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia, which bring us very close to the northern ports of the United States. We congratulate Mr. SEWARD on his change of tone towards us, for he, who a little while ago could be content with nothing short of the invasion of Canada, now flies into the contrary extreme, and urges his fellow-citizens to provide against an invasion from us. We should like very much to know the grounds on which Mr. SEWARD states that there is less danger of any disturbance of the relations of peace between England and the United States than at any time during the civil war, thus clearly implying that at one time such a danger did exist. We should be glad to be informed when and for what cause the danger existed, and what are the circumstances thus darkly alluded to which render it necessary for the United States to take the extraordinary measure of fortifying against England a frontier of upwards of a thousand miles. Mr. SEWARD alludes, evidently, to our entertaining some idea of breaking the blockade. We are confident he has no ground for any such surmise, but, if he had, does he suppose that it is in the direction of the great lakes that the blockade would be broken? Does he think England will go to look for cotton on the shores of Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie, and Lake Champlain, when there are the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans? He exhorts the Governors—that is principally the Governor of New-York—to lay the case before the Legislature, promising the Congress shall reimburse the expenditure. But the Legislature of New-York does not meet till January, while Congress is summoned for December, the result being that it would be more easy and more speedy to go to Congress for the money at once than to the Legislature of New-York to advance it on a promise of repayment. *We may add to this that the conscience of this country is completely clear, that we are not in the habit of taking secret and insidious resolutions against our friends and neighbors, and that what we do is deliberated on only too publicly before it is attempted. In this country there never has been the slightest idea of intervening in any way in the American quarrel.* Our interests are not identical with either side, and there is little in the case to evoke our sympathies. Were there more, it is no longer our practice to plunge into war for sympathies and antipathies. But if we were the children, thoughtless, reckless, and impulsive, which Mr. SEWARD presumes us to be,—if the eloquence of two or three gentlemen from the Southern States, who can tell us nothing we do not know already, either about our wants or their power of supplying them—about the causes of the war, or the motives by which they are actuated—could induce us to plunge into the conflict, what possible gain could we hope for ourselves by invading from the North the great, populous and agricultural State of New-York, peopled to a great extent by emigrants from these islands, and presenting to us nothing but the certainty of a brave and vigorous resistance to a wanton and objectless invasion? It is really too much that we should be compelled to defend ourselves against such insinuations. We have issued no anonymous pamphlets foreshadowing the absorption of friendly States; we maintain no enormous army thirsting for pay and for plunder; *we desire nothing but peace with all the world, and, as we have repeatedly shown, with no country so much as with the United States.*

We cannot wonder that this extraordinary manifesto of Mr. SEWARD fell like a thunderbolt upon the money market of New-York. The American people are coming forward to support the cause of the Union with a liberality prompted much more by a spirit of patriotism than of commercial foresight. They are content to subscribe to loans which they well knew must be depreciated in the market, rather than leave their Government without the means of reducing the South to obedience and re-establishing over the whole territory, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, a single Republican Government. We honor the heartiness and disinterestedness of the feeling, while we are forced to believe that it is misdirected. But, if the American nation believe that the funds with which they so lavishly entrust their Government are likely to be diverted from the purpose for which they contribute them—for the purpose, for instance, of that attack upon Canada which Mr. SEWARD recommended in the first months of the present year—the sole cause of the success of the American loans will be destroyed, and the fountain of public bounty suddenly dried up. The immediate effect of Mr. SEWARD's letter was a reduction in the price of public securities two per cent., an awkward operation to be performed in the face of a succession of loans, and of military propects hitherto almost uniformly unfavorable. It must lower the credit of the American Government in the eyes of those who believe, on its authority, a collision with this country possible; *it must lower it still more in the eyes of those who believe, like us, that such a collision is impossible,*—the first, because they believe in the presence of immediate danger; the second, because they see that levity and insolence from which they know danger is never far removed.

A LESS PACIFIC INDICATION.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

It is positively stated that at the last meeting of the Cabinet the question of the propriety of forcing the American blockade was under consideration, and gave rise to a prolonged discussion, in which we are told a variety of opinions was expressed. It was, however, ultimately agreed that, *for the present at least*, "non-intervention" should be the policy of England.

THE OPINION OF ANOTHER M. P.

Mr. J. LOCKE, one of the members for Southwark, met his constituents on the 4th, and addressed them on current political topics. Referring to the American imbroglio, he observed:

"The foreign questions of which he had spoken were momentous; but they were nothing in importance to us as compared with the American question. [Hear, hear.] It was a most difficult one for even the Americans themselves, and *it would not become us to presume to judge it.* [Hear, hear.] We must, as Anglo-Saxons, feel a deep interest in all that concerned America, and we must, of course, hope that all would yet go well with the American people; *but to take one side or the other in the quarrel would be a very unadvisable step for this country.*" [Hear, hear.]

The Bread Question in France.

From the Journal des Débats,

Flour, three months ago, was at from 46f. to 47f. the 100 kilogrammes; it is now quoted in Paris from 8f. to 9f. higher, and notwithstanding a small reduction, caused by exceptional arrivals, it may be, perhaps, higher. Are we, therefore, condemned to see the excessive prices of the calamitous years of 1846-47 and 1853-54? In other words, does our harvest show such a deficiency as will compel us to get from abroad 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 of corn, at an expense to the country of 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of francs? Certainly not. The deficit will not equal that of the years above mentioned, and if it exceeds nine millions of hectolitres we shall be much deceived in calculations which we believe well founded. Thanks to the overthrow of the system of the sliding scale, 1861-62 will be far better than in 1846-47. With that ingenious mechanism, how did we stand as regards our stock of corn on the 30th of September, 1846? With 600,000 hectolitres at the utmost. At the present time, under the *regime* of free trade in corn, we have a supply of more than 5,000,000 hectolitres. To sum up: France and England together will probably require this year a supply from abroad of nearly thirty-four millions of hectolitres. This is doubtless an enormous quantity, particularly as regards the immense mass of shipping which may be required. This quantity is, however, but the twelfth part of the wheat which Europe actually produces, (four hundred millions of hectolitres,) and about the fortieth of what it furnishes to its one hundred and seventy-two millions of inhabitants in corn of all kinds. We only give those figures as purely approximate, but for our own country we shall be able to speak with more certainty. The agricultural statistics, recently published, give us the following as the average amount of the crops in France in an ordinary year:

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
Wheat	93,815,916	Maize	8,331,989
Rye	25,567,417	Oats	61,765,701
Barley	17,407,563	Miscellaneous	8,204,492
Total			215,113,108

To the above total our imports of foreign corn, if we calculate for an extended period (50 years, for instance) does not average over 500,000 hectolitres, from which we are led to conclude that it will require but little efforts on the part of our agriculturists to amply provide by itself for the supply of the country. Out of this 215,000,000 of hectolitres, which makes for every inhabitant per day (costs deducted) exactly one litre each, wheat counting for nearly one-half, what has been the progress made in the cultivation of wheat in France? In 1700 the produce of that description of corn was only 30,000,000 of hectolitres; in 1769, 36,000,000; in 1800, 45,000,000; in 1849-'50, 70,000,000 or 72,000,000; and now 94,000,000, having thus more than trebled in 160 years. It must be remarked that this movement is much more rapid than the increase of population has been, which in those 160 years has only advanced from 20,000,000 to 37,000,000.

The Remains of T. B. McManus in Ireland.

From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 5.

The mortal remains of this gentleman arrived at the King's-bridge Terminus at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, several hundred persons were present when the train came in. About fifty of the "Associated Brethren of St. Patrick," bearing lighted flambeaux, assembled to pay all honor and respect to the memory of the departed. When the train stopped in front of the up platform, the heads of all the spectators were at once uncovered. The coffin containing the remains was taken from the railway van in which it had been deposited, and placed in a hearse drawn by a pair of horses. Miss MCMANUS (the sister of the deceased) and Mrs. DOHENY, together with the American deputation, the representatives of the Cork Committee, and the members of the Dublin deputation, arrived by the train which conveyed the remains.

The American deputation consisted of Col. DOHENY, Capt. M. C. SMITH, Mr. J. KAVANAH, San Francisco; Capt. WELPLY, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment; Mr. F. O'REILLY, Mr. M. KAVANAH, Mr. F. MAGUIRE, New-York Committee; Mr. J. T. MAHONEY, Philadelphia delegate. Miss M'MANUS took her departure from the terminus escorted by Mr. A. NOLAN, of the Dublin Committee. Mr. E. J. RYAN, Secretary to the Dublin Committee, introduced Mr. KAVANAH to the assemblage, to whom he addressed a few appropriate remarks, and thanked the Committee for having been the first member of the American deputation introduced to his countrymen in Dublin. The funeral procession, having formed, proceeded along the quays to the Mechanics' Institution. The hearse was preceded by six torch-bearers, and was followed by the American delegates and the members of the Cork and Dublin Committee. The procession reached the Mechanics' Institution shortly after 5 o'clock, when the coffin was placed on the catafalque prepared to receive it. The coffin is composed of highly-polished rosewood, exquisitely carved. The mountings are all of solid dulled silver. The shield bearing the inscription on the lid is also of silver. A richly-wrought beading, made to represent shamrocks, surrounds the upper margin, and a bunch of real shamrock rests on the upper section.

A description has already appeared of the arrangements made within the lecture theatre, where the coffin will remain until Sunday, when it will be conveyed to the recently-erected vault in the "new ground" in Glasnevin Cemetery.

During yesterday a large number of persons visited the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and after nightfall the approaches to the Institution were crowded by persons anxious to get admission to the hall. A large number, however, had to return without entering, owing to the excessive crowds. The doors were closed at 11 o'clock, and the crowds in the street shortly after quietly retired. The greatest good order prevailed, and there was no sign whatever of confusion.

An English Opinion of the New-York Herald.

From Once-a-Week.

At the present time the efforts, scarcely disguised, of the *Herald*, are directed to the object of producing or increasing ill-will between the North and England. Whether that paper is actually hired with Southern money to do this, or whether its policy be merely dictated by a desire to extend its sale by pandering to the worst feelings of the worst men, we have no means of knowing. The *Herald* was, but a short time ago, entirely in the interest of the South, when the Southerners had the mastery in the Government. The foulestabuse was lavished upon the present President, and he who is now the *Herald's* "honest ABE," and "our manly and patriotic Chief Governor," was then an "ignorant old woodchopper," a "stupid clown," and a "Forcible Feeble." The conversion of the paper was effected with weather-cock celerity, and it is now as vituperative in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN as it used to be against him; but its dearest sympathies are with the Slavery men, and it still keeps up volleys of slang against all who desire the abolition of the slave system. Mr. HORACE GREELEY is always nicknamed "MASSA GREELEY," and many names of a coarser description are perpetually stuck upon any one who disbelieves in man's right to sell his fellow-man. The Bible has been most profanely dragged into the fray, and scriptural quotations are flung about, in support of Slavery, by writers whose scoffs at the deep and real religious feeling of the States show the blasphemous hollowness of their advocacy. It is therefore a moot question whether the *Herald* is simply a hired tool of the South, or a reckless and selfish speculation.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

THE FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

In my last letter, in the hurry of closing the envelope, a copy of Mr. SEWARD's circular and some remarks upon it were omitted; but the omission is of little consequence, as the mail must have taken over the document, and the news of the effect produced by it in New-York and other cities of the United States. The immediate impression in every one's mind was, "Mr. SEWARD is aware of some action on the part of England which must result in war." Then followed another course of thought—"The Secretary is bent on doing something which will lead to a war with England." I infer these reflections from the words of many people I met last week. It has been the favorite dream of a party in the United States to get

...over the reports, to issue orders, to battle ... chase, and to stand on the defensive ... [illegible] dimensions. Here [illegible] candid but prudent—[illegible] of life, and yet contemplate[illegible] which seems to take [illegible] of the accidents of surro[illegible] Extraordinary acts are [illegible] which he knows nothing. [illegible] child" of the journalists. [illegible] vivandière, he is testing the [illegible] again, as a simple volunteer [illegible] Commissariat stores and [illegible] ments on bread and meat. Upon [illegible] as a vidette, or starts out of a wood [illegible] ned face as a contraband; and before [illegible] is over he has done everything except the [illegible] he has been really employed to do. Oh, "Young Napoleon," what a dreadful hundred days are in store for you. One can [illegible] you now the soldier fighting for the [illegible] this beautiful building devoted to the labors of [illegible] Illinois officials at Chicago.

A COUNCIL OF WAR—THE CLOSING OF [illegible]

The council held at Gen. McClellan's [illegible] last night was attended by the President, [illegible] of the Cabinet, and the majority of the [illegible] Generals who are within reach of [illegible] Potomac. In the afternoon "the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac" visited the Navy-Yard, and had a long interview with Capt. Dahlgren, in reference to the measures which [illegible] to clear the river. The United States [illegible] destitute of the *materiel* of which [illegible] is [illegible]. From all sides come criticisms [illegible] Navy Department for heavy guns and [illegible] mortars. The Department has not [illegible] all hands are working away to supply [illegible] Fox, the Assistant Secretary, [illegible] officer of solidity, good sense, vigor [illegible] can do anything but improvise [illegible] So it is that the want of sea-service [illegible] at this time an impediment to the establishment [illegible] batteries on the Maryland side of the river, [illegible] Confederates out of their works, which [illegible] be done easily. The range is not long [illegible] and 13-inch mortars, being from 2,000 to [illegible] yards, and as yet the Confederates have used [illegible] guns of small calibre, rifled, indeed, but not [illegible] to do much damage by their shot and shell to [illegible]. But the batteries are to be made, and the [illegible]dion which sailed from Annapolis yesterday [illegible] probably find a diversion in store for it about Acquia and Pohick, which are to be seen, I trust, on [illegible] a few miles below Alexandria and Fort Ver[illegible] creeks of the Potomac. *It will have been observed that although the policy of the Federalist Government is necessarily aggressive, seeking to recover [illegible] which has been lost, their measures have been [illegible]ly all dictated by the movements of the Confederates [illegible] the time they stood on the defensive at Sumter, rallying [illegible] around Washington, and concentrated at St. Louis, [illegible] to this moment, when it occurs to them that it [illegible]ld be rather a desirable thing to prevent the Potomac [illegible] being quite closed up, the danger and the [illegible]ability of which must have struck any one, [illegible] they did me, when I wrote long ago on [illegible] subject.* And here it may be said that [illegible] Confederates have not exhibited much wisdom [illegible] vigor in their proceedings. Had they established [illegible] works and armed them with heavy guns two [illegible]ths ago the difficulties of getting the Federalist [illegible]my in order would have proved much greater, and [illegible] inconvenience to the Capital would have been [illegible]ost serious. Now stores have been accumulated of [illegible]ertain kinds, the army is in such force that a corps [illegible]n be spared down there for land operation; above [illegible], the navy is now in a state to afford a few gunboats and steam sloops to resist the attempt to close [illegible] the river, which could have been effected, supposing the Confederates had the means, a few [illegible]eeks ago with ease and impunity. Light rifled guns [illegible]re not the articles for such work. Perhaps the Con[illegible]derates have no heavy guns to spare. At all events, [illegible] firing as yet proves there is little or no harm to [illegible]pping in those fine rifled bolts, for they cut through [illegible] shattering what is opposed to their flight, and "nobody is hurt" on board. The Confederates [illegible]rely fire on vessels going down the river. Therefore, when the safe passage of a flotilla of schooners [illegible]orted, the papers set up a cry of joy, and declare [illegible] river is not closed. *It is the policy of the enemy to [illegible] ships go down if they are not vessels of war, for [illegible]ington can send out little just now.* But vessels [illegible]ing up are obstructed as far as possible, and [illegible]gh a small craft now and then runs the fire, or is [illegible]ed up, the effect of the batteries, at this moment, [illegible]ally is to bring up a whole armada, laden with [illegible], fuel, fish, vegetables, hay, corn, and provision, [illegible] various broad bends of the lower part of the [illegible]r. When the *Pensacola*, which is now lying off [illegible]xandria, is ready to go down, we may hear of a [illegible] with the batteries on shore; but it [illegible] our own naval authorities to know that [illegible] of that fine vessel have proved a complete [illegible] that it will be a fortnight before she can [illegible] powerful armament to meet the Whitworth ordnance of the Secessionists.

THE BATTLE AT BALL'S BLUFF.

While the Generals were assembled last night the report of Col. Baker's death reached the city, accompanied by stories of a great reverse or success, as the case might be, at Edward's Ferry, a point on the Potomac, opposite Goose Creek, in Virginia, and a few miles below Leesburgh. On the Maryland shore there are roads to Poolesville, where Gen. Stone's column is lying, and up to Darnestown, which is the headquarters of Gen. Banks' force. Early yesterday morning, before dawn, a detachment of 400 men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment crossed over, and proceeded on the road to Leesburgh, without encountering the enemy till they got within a mile or so of the town. At the same time a small force of cavalry marched on their flank toward the left. Both were met at last by the Confederates, under Gen. Evans, and were driven back to the river, where the infantry made a stand, reinforced by the remaining companies of their regiment, by the Twentieth, and apparently by Baker's Californians. As the island in the river had been occupied by the Federalists, it seems to me as if Gen. Banks had been ordered to advance and occupy Leesburgh, in the expectation that it was lightly held; but the Confederates were somewhere in the neighborhood, and, as far as I can make out, they succeeded in forcing the whole column to the verge of the river on the Virginia side, which is said to be in possession of Gen. Banks. In heading a movement of his regiment, Brigadier-Gen. Baker, who was considered a very meritorious officer, was killed; and from the tone of the Washington papers, this morning, it would appear as if the ill-repressed impatience of the public must soon break forth. Hitherto the mutterings have only been audible in New-York, but now at Gen. McClellan's very door we hear, *à propos* of the death of the above mentioned Brigadier:

"We trust in Heaven there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that, if anything in earnest is to be done, it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to demand something more."

The action must have been important if all Stone's force moved out, and if it was afterwards obliged to seek assistance from Gen. Banks; but it is so near post hour I cannot spare time to ascertain the particulars. If Leesburgh be held by the enemy, it is obvious that the calculations of the Federalists must be recast. It was supposed that no great force would be left there, and that the Confederates would retire, as soon as an advance took place, towards Vienna. *Wherever the Federalists go there appears to be a force ready to meet them.*

FROM THE WEST.

The news from Missouri is not encouraging. It is known that one of the best officers—some say the first of the old United States Army—Gen. Albert Johnston, is opposed to Gen. Fremont, who is not, strictly speaking, a soldier. Price had hailed at Osceola, where he was taking measures to fortify his position, and partisan bands were moving on Fremont's flanks. The recapture of Lexington by the Federalists is scarcely a counterpoise to the reverse sustained by them at Pilot Knob. The "Union sentiment" in Missouri evidently requires a good deal of stirring up with bayonets, and demands an immense amount of protection—quite a hothouse plant in the way of warmth and shelter.

WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE FLEET.

The hope of the North is in the fleet just now. How long Gen. McClellan can resist pressure from his own side remains to be seen; but the politicians are active, not seeing as well as he does, perhaps, that with another great repulse and rout the cause of the Unionists is indeed in a bad way. He wishes to make sure no such mishap takes place. When two colonels are arrested in one week for insubordination, with suspicion of still graver charges, the General may be excused for want of confidence in all the material of which his force is composed. There have been cases of the inutility of earthworks to check the retreat of an army, or to inspire the defenders with courage to meet an advancing and victorious enemy, but I cannot think Washington would be endangered on the south side even if another defeat were inflicted on the Federalists. The weather is not favorable for operations in the field. The mornings have been cloudy, and the nights rainy. The roads begin to give promise of Balaklavian difficulties. But, just as the army depends on one bridge, the city depends on a line of single rail to Baltimore. The Long Bridge, indeed, has been repaired, and there is some talk of laying down another line of rail; but no one seems to care about the ordinary roads, and the ruts and mudhollows which may be encountered on any of the ordinary outlets even now would astonish a pair of Longacre springs. What they will be with the aid of the rains and snows before us, a Crimean experience may enable us to judge.

Accidentally Shot.—The Coroner held an inquest, Tuesday, upon the body of a lad named Carl Gemble, aged about 9 years, the son of an Italian organ-grinder, residing at No. 19 Baxter-street, who was accidentally shot by a pistol in the possession of Ferran Dominico. The jury censured Dominico for carrying a deadly weapon.

NEW REPORTS.

[illegible] TERM—THIS DAY.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 293, 301, 305, 307, 309½, 375, 377, 396, 392, 393, 394, 398, 399, 400, 409, 410, 412, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 852, 1307, 1337, 1383, 1392, 1403, 431, 1437, 1467, 1470, 1488, 1516, 1519, 1405, 1491, 772, 774. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2529, 1611, 2245, 2559, 2347, 2353, 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2[illegible],

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The grand review of almost the entire army of the Potomac by Gen. MCCLELLAN, for which preparations have for some time been making, took place yesterday, and passed off with the greatest success. During the progress of the review the precaution was taken to double the picket guards at all points, to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and still further to guard against any such accident, the different divisions, as soon as their parts of the programme had been respectively executed, filed off to their quarters. The restriction regarding passes to cross the Potomac, was, for the time, suspended, and all had the liberty of witnessing the display. It is estimated that some thirty thousand persons availed themselves of this liberty. Gen. MCCLELLAN was accompanied by the President and Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, on horseback, and wherever they appeared the young commander and his distinguished companions were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The line, which was formed in a semi-circle, occupied an extent of four miles.

The expedition sent to the eastern shore of Virginia, by Gen. DIX, under command of Gen. LOCKWOOD, is meeting with the most gratifying success. As the National troops have advanced, the rebel flags have disappeared, and Union flags have taken their places; and the rebel force at Drummondstown has been disbanded, its commander finding it impossible to control the Union element in it, which broke out into open rebellion when Gen. DIX's proclamation was received. The force at Drummondstown is reported to have numbered about three thousand.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are important. Lieut. WARDEN, who will be recollected as having been arrested and imprisoned at Montgomery at the commencement of hostilities, for having in his possession dispatches from the commander of Fort Pickens to the Government, arrived at the Fortress on Monday, from Norfolk, under a flag of truce, having been exchanged for a rebel lieutenant. He reports that the intelligence of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL caused the greatest excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced at the prospect of a difficulty with the British Government. The rebel Congress met at Richmond on the 18th inst., but without a quorum. It is reported through an arrival from Hatteras Inlet, that Roanoke Island, which commands the passes between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, has been abandoned by the Georgia and South Carolina troops stationed there, who have blown up the batteries and gone home—probably fearing a visitation from some of the vessels of the National fleet.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore made an important seizure yesterday—no less than the entire establishment known as Miller's Hotel, situated at the corner of German and Pacca streets, in the western part of the city. The object of this movement is the breaking up of a regular mail communication with the rebels in Virginia, which is believed to have been carried on by some of the employes of the establishment. A number of letters were seized, and two arrests were made.

Important revelations respecting the condition and defences of New-Orleans are given in the letter of our correspondent on board the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, published this morning. At the date of writing—4th inst.—there were in the city some five thousand rebel troops, all very well armed, but poorly clothed; and an order had recently been issued compelling every man capable of bearing arms to belong to some military organization. The city was being environed by defences on every side excepting in the rear, from which the rebels appear to apprehend no attack; but which, in fact, can be easily assailed by a well appointed force. The land on that side is swampy, and the city is unapproachable excepting by the Shell road and the Railroad, but it is believed that a force of ten thousand resolute men could overcome all difficulties and capture the city in fifteen hours after leaving the deep waters of Lake Borgne. The only fortification in the way is the old fort at the main passage between Lake Borgne and Ponchartrain, which is represented to be in a very dilapidated condition, and poorly provided with guns and men. Once in possession of the city, our forces could hold it against all assailants, and would, doubtless, have the assistance of thousands of its citizens who love the old Union, and who are waiting with what patience they may for an opportunity to strike a blow at the power which now oppresses them.

The National gunboats on the Western rivers are doing very effective service. The *Conestoga* went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River, on Monday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line, into which she threw twenty-one shells, when the rebels manning it concluded to leave—which they did in their usual hurried manner. Still further on another battery was discovered, which was subjected to like treatment—the rebels being again routed, with a number killed and wounded. The damage to the *Conestoga* was slight.

The rebels who captured a number of army wagons a few days ago seem to have made a bad speculation. They were followed by Major HOVEN's Cavalry, who captured about one hundred and fifty of them and recovered the stolen property.

The arrival of the *Saxonia*, and of the mails which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., by the *Norwegian*, furnishes us with important details of events in Europe, of which the telegraph had given a synopsis. Especially interesting is the development of the projected expedition of the three westernmost European Powers against Mexico. Each of the three is to send, it appears, the same naval force as the other; while the number of troops for land service is to be regulated by the number of the subjects of each State residing in Mexico, who require protection. By this arrangement the preponderance of number inclines to Spain. The various seaports are to be occupied; President JUAREZ is to be required to fix an early day when the demands of the expeditionists will be complied with; and in the event of non-compliance, the capital and other necessary internal points of the country will be seized. The treaty, which is said to be confined to five or six articles, provides that the Mexicans shall be permitted, in starting afresh, under European auspices, to choose their own form of Government, and that if their election fall upon a monarchy, they shall be at perfect liberty to select the sovereign. As the expedition is to sail almost immediately, the preparations of the three Governments are pushed with immense energy.

The tone of the English and French Press upon American affairs exhibits steady improvement. The correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS, and the circular of the former in regard to our coast defences, excited animated comment, but had also evoked new assurances that the intervention of Great Britain in the American question was not merely improbable, but in the language of the London *Times*, impossible. A rumor of a Cabinet discussion, in regard to the propriety of "breaking the blockade," is started by a Dublin paper, but clearly without the slightest foundation in truth.

Authorities continue to accumulate in favor of the legality of the course taken by Capt. WILKES in removing Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON from the English mail steamer *Trent*. Mr. GEORGE SUMNER publishes a communication in the Boston *Transcript*, taking the position that the *Trent* was liable to capture—first, for carrying enemy's dispatches; second, for the refusal of the purser to exhibit the ship's papers to the boarding officer, and third, according to English practice, for carrying a hostile ambassador. A writer in the New-Haven *Journal*, over the signature of "B"—probably ex-Gov. BALDWIN—also sustains the act.

The captain of the bark *Teresa*, which arrived here yesterday from Maracaibo, reports that on the 12th inst. he spoke the schooner *Winthrop*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau—having run the blockade in company with another schooner, name not given.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM has issued an eloquent appeal to the people of Ohio, alluding in stirring terms to the recent successes of the National arms, and calling upon the citizens of the State to arouse to the necessity of more vigorous enlistments. Ten days are allowed for the completion of regiments now in camp, and within that time Gov. DENNISON says Ohio should contribute thirty-five thousand more of her soldiers to the grand column *en route* for New-Orleans, by way of Nashville.

A letter to the Leavenworth *Conservative*, dated at Camp Jennison, Kansas City, gives an account of an encounter between a force of rebels, which was encamped on the Little Blue, and a portion of Col. ANTHONY's command. Thirty of the rebels were shot, and the National forces lost seven or eight killed and as many wounded.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday has a rumor, not altogether reliable, that Col. PIATT'S Zouaves, which were in pursuit of JENKINS' Cavalry, had overtaken them near Barboursville, Kentucky, utterly routing them. Ceredo had been reinforced by the Forty-first Ohio Regiment, and the Third Virginia Regiment had gone to Romney to strengthen Gen. KELLY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French frigate *Pomoné*, from Halifax in six days, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She is commanded by the Marquis DE MONTAIGNAC DE CHAUVENCE, mounts 36 guns, and has a crew of 385, all told. An interchange of salutes was made between the frigate *Pomoné* and Castle William, on Governor's Island.

In accordance with a published call, a meeting of Germans was held last evening, to set on foot a demonstration intended to signalize the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, and to express the views of those who sympathize with his proclamation to the people of Missouri. A Committee of eleven was appointed to wait upon the General on the day of his arrival, and measures were suggested to prepare a public demonstration, to be followed by a mass meeting.

Col. WHALEY, of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, reported as killed in the rebel descent upon Guyandotte by JENKINS' guerilla force, has made his appearance in Ceredo, safe and sound.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of GORMAN *vs.* The Police Commissioners, respecting the plaintiff's title to pay and restoration to his position as a member of the police force, will be found in the law column. Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the crew of the *Augusta*, recently arrested by the Marshal.

The Stock market yesterday took a downward turn, and prices were ¼ per cent. lower on New-York Central, and 1 per cent. on Erie and the Western Railways than at the close on Tuesday. The National and State Stocks were ¼@½ per cent. lower. Exchange lower on Merchant bills. Money easy at 6@7 per cent.

Flour and Wheat were heavy, and prices lower, yesterday, the export demand having been checked by the rise in ocean freights, and the depression in Foreign Exchange. Corn was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Cotton was in moderate request at steady rates. Provisions attracted rather more attention, especially Pork, which was less freely offered. Groceries were quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores. Fish, Tallow, Whisky, and Tobacco, were in demand. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, and Ingot Copper. The freight engagements were moderate at advancing rates.

With 1,800 less cattle than were offered one week ago, the markets have no more than held their own this week. A large proportion of the cattle were fat and heavy, furnishing an ample supply of beef. Live hogs are pleatier than ever before, but, with heavy purchases by packers and others, prices remain at former low quotations. Sheep have declined 25c. ₩ head. The supply of all kinds of live stock is ample.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell—Additional Points in the Case.

It is a common experience of lawyers, that it is hard to find adjudged cases which go upon all-fours with any case in controversy. And this seems to be so in the instance of MASON and SLIDELL. Many cases have been cited in the discussions upon it, but few of them really hit the point at issue exactly. Most of them are decisions of the Courts in proceedings to condemn vessels as prizes, which would be pertinent if Capt. WILKES had seized the *Trent* and brought her into this port to be condemned and sold. But that is not exactly the case. Capt. WILKES did not capture the *Trent*, and no proceedings are to be had against her. He has stopped her, searched her, and taken from her two men with their baggage, among which, as we understand, were dispatches from the rebels to to their emissaries abroad. Was he authorized to take them, or has Great Britain a ground of complaint against us because of his act?

In the first place she can have no ground of complaint because of the stoppage and search of the *Trent* by the *San Jacinto*. She has determined to consider the present state of things as a state of war—the parties as belligerents, and herself as a neutral. But the right of either of two belligerents to search private neutral vessels at sea is perfectly indisputable. It cannot be more strongly stated than it was by Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Maria*, (1 Rob. Rep., p. 340,) as follows:

"The right of visiting and searching merchant ships upon the high seas, *whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations*, is an incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation. * * * This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the legality of maritime capture. * * * The right is equally clear in practice, for practice is uniform and universal upon this subject. The many European treaties which refer to this right, refer to it as pre-existing and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it. In short, no man in the least degree conversant with subjects of this kind has ever, that I know of, breathed a doubt upon it."

The Canadian papers of which we spoke yesterday, do not seem familiar with this decision, but we take it that England's complaint must be, not that we searched the *Trent*, but that we took the men from her.

These men cannot be treated by England as ambassadors, because to consider them such would be to give the strongest recognition of the Government from which they came. If, then, she would have had no right to complain if they were ambassadors, *à fortiori* she can have no right to complain now. As to this point, the same authority in the case of the *Caroline* (6 Rob. Rep., 464) has said expressly that "you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage." But assuming that they were of less distinction than ambassadors, we find their case alluded to in the case of the *Orozembo*, (*ibid.*, p. 434,) by the same Judge of whom Dr. BROWN, in his treatise on civil law, says: "He may be considered the steady oracle of maritime jurisprudence, amidst the wild speculations of naval Europe." The *Orozembo* was an American vessel, bound from Lisbon to Macao, both of them neutral ports. She had on board when she was captured by a British cruiser, (England being then at war with Holland,) three Dutch military officers and two persons in civil departments in the Government of Batavia, a Dutch colony. Lord STOWELL forfeited the vessel, on the ground that she was carrying the military men, and as to the civil officers he says:

"Whether the principle would apply to them alone I do not feel it necessary to determine. I am not aware of any case in which that question has been agitated; but it appears to me, *on principle*, to be but reasonable that whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel."

We do not as yet know what exact character these gentry went in. Doubtless the dispatches taken with them will give sufficient information on that head to enable the Administration, upon which the determination of this question is devolved—since the *Trent* was not captured—to maintain its ground with the English Government. We assume that they will show that these men went on the service of the Confederate States, and commissioned by them. We assume, also, that they went at the expense of the rebels. The contrary assumption would be too extraordinary. Nothing in the past history of either of them could warrant it.

And, if it is "of sufficient importance" to the rebels that these men should have been sent out "on the public service" to warrant sending them "at the public expense," certainly the *Trent*, which took them on board,—her captain, knowing the capacity in which they acted, as he must have known,—might well be forfeited for such a breach of neutrality. And if the *Trent* could have been forfeited as prize, the taking from her the contraband articles, whose carrying warranted such forfeiture, can be no ground of complaint.

As we said at first, adjudged cases which go on all-fours with this, will of course be rare. The case of LAURENS, our Commissioner to Holland in the Revolution, which we mentioned a day or two since, is, however, one entirely identical with the present. But the principles which are established would seem clearly to cover the case. If the carrying of dispatches is such a "noxious act" as to warrant the forfeiture of the vessel which carries them, the carrying of emissaries, living dispatches, must be held still more noxious, and if dispatches may be destroyed, as there is no possible doubt but that they may be, though found on board a neutral vessel, certainly these emissaries may be detained. If ambassadors of recognized Governments may be stopped on their way, certainly emissaries of an unrecognized band of rebels may be. And if the *Trent* could have been forfeited as lawful prize, certainly, as the case stands, there is no ground of complaint on the part of England; but rather of self-congratulation on her part, and more care on the part of her shipmasters hereafter.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—THE CANVASS FOR MAYOR.—The contest for Mayor begins to clear up a little. JAMES T. BRADY declines the nomination of Tammany Hall, and Mr. GENTHON has been nominated in his place. He is a popular candidate, and will poll a highly respectable vote. He will divide the Democracy very fairly with WOOD and thus greatly improve the chances of ODYKE's success, if he should decide to run. We doubt whether WOOD will poll as heavy a vote as LYNCH did. Aside from the general opposition which he has always encountered, there are many who think he has been Mayor long enough, and and that a little rotation in that office may be desirable. Indeed, it is not certain that he is to be a candidate. Possibly he may make up his mind that he has held this office long enough to satisfy his ambition, and that he may as well be looking forward to something else. Still the understanding among his friends is that he intends to be a candidate.

Mr. ODYKE will poll the full strength of the Republican Party, and has a strong hold upon the mercantile community without regard to party distinctions. He has been a merchant, is a man of wealth, of ability, and of considerable experience in public affairs, and is especially conversant with the wants and interests of the City. When he was a candidate, two years ago, he ran well, and would have polled a heavier vote, but for the universal conviction, which the result substantially justified, that the contest was really between WOOD and HAVEMEYER. This time, according to present appearances, the struggle will take a different shape. Tammany Hall has lost standing and strength since that time, and will poll a much smaller vote. The contest will now be between WOOD and ODYKE.

Our Causeless Panics.

We are a nation young in years, and still younger in experience, if the causeless panics to which we are constantly subject are to be taken as proof. Like an untrained, but spirited horse, we shy, and perhaps throw our load into the ditch, at everything unusual that accident, or malevolence, or improvidence may have thrown in our path, though it may be nothing more than a tattered rag flaunting by the wayside. Our sensitiveness is in part owing to our social and political organization. In other countries the solution of grave international, and even domestic questions, is regarded as belonging exclusively to Governments which exist *per se*, and whose own safety and welfare are to be considered, as well as that of the people. The latter, consequently, quietly pursue their wonted avocations, while their rulers are tortured with anxiety, and the difficulties which beset them, but which never, or only slowly, reach the public eye. Not so in the United States. All questions that arise are instantly before an impressible audience, consisting of the whole nation, and are magnified in one direction or the other according to the caprice or conclusions of the moment. The Share market, that barometer of public sentiment, dances up and down in such rapid oscillations that it is barely possible to register anything like a correct mean.

Yesterday was a good illustration of this want of ballast in the popular mind of the country; or rather of New-York; for this City is *sui generis*, although still, by virtue of being its commercial metropolis, stands as the representative of the nation. War with England was the theme, and stocks were thrown out with the same eagerness that they were sought for only a day or two ago, and what was the rag on the bush yesterday? The seizure of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. But none save a fool, or, what is worse, none but a rebel at heart, would assert the act of Capt. WILKES to be a ground for war. It is too ridiculous for a sane man to entertain such a proposition, even to himself. We have intentionally committed no offence toward England. Capt. WILKES had no instructions whatever to board an English ship, for any purpose. He did so upon his own responsibility. The Government have not yet disavowed the act. If it should turn out, as it probably will, that the ship violated the law of nations, and the Queen's proclamation, then Capt. WILKES will be fully sustained. Till this point is decided, we very properly hold the rebels, who are guilty of an offence the just punishment of which is death. If England wanted, ever so much, a pretext for war, we have so far given her none. We have the law technically on our side. If not, we have it most fully in spirit. This fact is enough to drown any resentment that might otherwise arise. What is the act of which we complain? That the British steamer made itself, for the time, a rebel ship, in transporting their Commissioners, with their credentials and dispatches—articles contraband of war,—across the ocean. The penalty for such an act is confiscation in any neutral port. Suppose, which we cannot conceive possible, that some technicality interposed would have saved the ship, if seized, from condemnation, is the nature of the act changed in the slightest degree? Clearly not.

Is England or any other country going to take advantage of a quibble, while the right is most manifestly against her, to rush into a war with a nation with which it is on the closest relations of amity and commerce; one of her own family; a nation with which no real cause of difference exists; into a war from which not the slightest advantage is to be gained, but one fraught with tenfold greater harm to herself than the United States? The whole idea is too absurd for a moment's thought.

It happens, singularly enough, that at the moment one causeless panic is at its height, the news from abroad is of a more assuring character than it has been for months. It comes to us from every quarter that England has not the slightest idea of interfering in our affairs. She has too much at stake for any such nonsense. We can open the cotton ports long before she can, with all the force she could set on foot. We admit that that country labors under the delusion that she would be the gainer if the rebellion were a success. We admit that the best of feeling does not prevail between it and the United States; but this is the churlishness of a petty family quarrel, is really only skin deep, and which, should common danger or harm threaten, would speedily give way to a sense of what is due to relationship, to similarity of ideas, and to real mutuality of interests. The two nations growl at each other; but present to the people of each the alternatives of peace or war, and the hands of both would be raised up in horror at a prospect of fratricidal strife. As it is, both are constantly declaring to each other that neither have the least idea that war is possible, and ridiculing each other for entertaining such a notion. The London *Times*, last received, and from which we give to-day copious extracts, laughs at our antics and at Mr. SEWARD's Circular, and tells us that a war between the two countries is *impossible*; and cannot understand why we should get up such humbugs, which upset the stock market, tend greatly to weaken the credit of Government, and inflict a heavy blow upon all our interests, without effecting the least possible good.

While we are giving way to panic, the prospects at home were never before so encouraging, the people were never so unanimous, nor the Government so strong. The "Peace" Party at the North has ceased to exist. The Government has only to ask for men and money to have all it wants of both. Every breeze wafts to us news of military success. Every interest at the North is rapidly making up the losses occasioned by the rebellion. The internal trade of the country is most active and prosperous. The foreign exchanges are still largely in our favor. In fact, the position of affairs, every way, is deservedly a matter of general gratulation. Why a different view should be taken we cannot conceive. But it is perhaps natural that the excitement constantly upon the public mind, which cannot be got rid of till the war ends, should occasionally take the direction of apprehension and fear, when there is really not a speck in the horizon.

The Joint Expedition to Mexico.

In an article, which we elsewhere reprint from the Paris *Presse*, we have a significant disclosure of the part England and France propose to themselves in the expedition to Mexico. They go, it seems, as "tutrices,"—traveling "governors," or "tutors,"—"mentors" of Spain, who, left to herself would be likely, in the excess of juvenile strength and spirits, to commit we know not what extravagancies. The least that was to be expected from the original Spanish programme, which the Madrid Ministry was so long obstinate in the resolve to execute independently, was the forcible restoration of Spanish rule in Mexico. This purpose has been curbed by the joint convention. Neither of the Powers is to acquire territorial or other advantages not common to the rest; and, should the Mexican people, promoted by European bayonets, select monarchical institutions for their future government, no European bayonet shall point out the man to wear the crown. The treaty itself is a defeat of the purpose which induced the Spanish Government to begin its preparations for war. The expedition is so nicely balanced between the three parties, that anything like unity between two will give direction to its conduct and results; so that the moderate designs which the English and French Governments entertain in common must control the entire transaction.

Why England should have enough interest in Mexican affairs to propose the sequestration of the revenues of the Republic, it has been easy to understand. But it has not been easy to understand why France, whose claims upon the insolvent State are merely nominal, should care to go even so far. Both have gone yet further, simply to watch and restrain the action of Spain. The imminent risk that the first knowledge of an approaching Spanish expedition might excite the Mexican population to the slaughter of all Spanish residents, has been well comprehended in Europe; so well, indeed, that the Cabinet of Madrid long hesitated to enter upon the business. Should such a massacre occur, and Spain be left to indulge the natural appetite for revenge unchecked, a spectacle of outrage and inhumanity would be presented such as has marked no warfare since the days of the Spanish conquest. The presence of the French and English will moderate the tendencies of both parties to excess; and, unless unforeseen contingencies tempt all three Powers to exceed the limits they have laid down for themselves, the fact of France and England becoming parties to the Intervention, which Spain had determined upon, must be regarded as rather advantageous than otherwise. Yet does this mitigating circumstance in no wise cure the objection which the Government of the United States entertain to the spirit and the occasion of the present act of intervention, or to the right or propriety of European intervention, whatever its form, in the domestic affairs of an American State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.—Arrangements have been made between the Heads of Departments in Washington and the representatives of the New-York Press, by which, it is hoped, much of the inconvenience and dissatisfaction hitherto connected with the publication of official documents may be avoided. Up to the present time, there has been nothing like system introduced into this matter; it has been left to take care of itself. Every leading newspaper has kept three or four reporters in Washington, mainly to watch the Departments, and get hold first of such official documents as might be in their possession. The business thus became a mere scramble, entailing infinite annoyance upon the Secretaries and Heads of Bureaus, and leading to practices in the highest degre derogatory to the character and position of the Press. It became dangerous to leave a public document upon any Secretary's desk, lest it should mysteriously disappear and make its first appearance in the columns of some enterprising newspaper. Some journals, much more zealous for news than for the preservation of their self-respect, devoted themselves to the purchase of special favors in this way, by filling their columns with fulsome flattery of special members of the Government who had them to bestow, and unscrupulous abuse of others who might decline thus to traffic for their own advantage in documents belonging to the Government and the people at large. The whole thing was becoming a nuisance to the Secretaries, fatal to the independence and self-respect of the Press, and degrading to the gentlemen employed as reporters at Washington.

The matter was finally taken in hand by the Secretary of War, and put upon a better footing, with the hearty concurrence of every branch of the Government. It has been agreed that all *official* documents of whatever kind, emanating from the Departments, shall be delivered to the general agent of the Associated Press at Washington,—and to him alone,—for prompt and simultaneous transmission to such papers as may desire to receive them by telegraph. This will put an end at once to complaints or suspicions of favoritism on the one side, and of bad faith or the betrayal of confidence on the other. It will relieve the Secretaries from the annoyance of being dogged every day by an army of reporters, eager to get sight of some official document in their possession, and will enable reporters and correspondents to devote their attention to some more intellectual department of their profession, than that which has hitherto engrossed the larger share of their attention.

In England and France this matter has long been reduced to as much method as any other branch of the public service. The French Government publishes all its official documents in the *Moniteur* alone, leaving other papers to copy from its columns. In England every document which the Government desires to have made public is sent simultaneously to all the London daily journals: and such a thing as favoring one at the expense of another, with such intelligence, no matter what may be its position or political character, is utterly unknown. The [illegible] will now be pursued [illegible] we are [illegible]

Gunboats.

When Secretary WELLES contracted for the new gunboats, a hue and cry rang through the country disparaging them, and predicting their failure. It arose from the disappointments of parties seeking contracts to construct something else in their stead. Some of them have been fairly tested in Commodore DUPONT's late brilliant action. They have proved the most valuable for the particular service required on the Southern coast now afloat—so valuable as that orders have doubtless been sent out to hasten the construction of the rest of the twenty-five as fast as possible."

This paragraph, which is taken from the Washington *Star*, errs as much in praise as the "hue and cry" it speaks of did in disparagement. The gunboats did good service in the bombardment at Port Royal, though hardly of the kind or degree stated. There is no need now to conceal the fact that, in the position originally assigned them in the execution of DUPONT's masterly manœuvre, the gunboats found themselves very hotly assailed by the deliveries of the rebel batteries, and from this circumstance they were withdrawn and ordered to take a flanking position, whence they kept up an enfilading fire, that came well in aid of the main movement. It was the great war ships that did the heavy business. It was they which, in that triple ecstilon of dreadful ellipses, poured in those tremendous broadsides which fairly astounded the rebel garrisons. Three of these prodigious steamers opened fire simultaneously from seventy-five guns! No number of gunboats could have been arranged so as to accomplish this in the same time. The heaviest fire in the shortest time—immense broadsides in rapid succession; that was the problem, and only the largest frigates could solve it.

The gunboats have their own part to play. It is an important one, and the sooner the two score that are being constructed are ready for use the better. For the command of the vast internal waters of the Southern coast they are precisely what is wanted. But for the reduction of scientifically constructed forts a quite other class of ships is needed. Most of the harbors of the Southern coast—the harbors of Charleston, Brunswick, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans—are broad and deep and admit the heaviest ships we have. For the bombardment of those points we shall need the heaviest, and the sooner we can add to them a couple of iron cased ships the better. And while we want all the gunboats we can get, we are now entering on a series of coast operations in which we shall have more and more to look mainly for success to the deadlier energies of our men-of-war.

Three Years or the War

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of the words, "Three years, or the war," under which the troops have been, and are now, enlisting. Some contending that their time will expire at the end of the three years, whether the war is over or not—while others contend that they are to remain for an indefinite period, or as long as the war lasts. If the latter is the proper construction, why mention three years then?

This is important to those who are about to enlist, and I hope, therefore, you will give us a definite answer. K.

The meaning of the words is *for the war*, but not to *exceed* three years. The object of the phraseology is to give the soldier the right to claim his discharge at the end of the war, whether it lasts three years or not,—and to give the Government the right to his services for three years, if the war lasts so long. Any other construction would render half the phrase unmeaning.

REBEL TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—Rebel aspirants for European recognition have carried to Europe formidable schedules of vessels that have run the blockade. They took good care, however, not to mention that of the hundred which they pretended to count up, nine of every ten were mere insignificant row-boats dodged about the rat-holes of the internal waters. Here are some more gleams of truth which flash out through the New-Orleans *Crescent*. Coming from the source it does, the importance of the testimony can hardly be overrated:

"There has been much talk and a great many statements on what has been termed running the blockade. Reports—and they will prove to be simple reports—that 516 vessels have run the blockade since the 1st of May last. *This is a very wild estimate, even if supported by returns or statements in the department at Richmond.* The blockade was enforced off the mouth of the Mississippi River on the 25th of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced off Mobile and Pensacola about the same time. Vessels were allowed to leave those ports till the 5th of June. So far as New-Orleans is to be considered, the last arrivals will the Balize, were on the 29th of May last. There have been some arrivals and departures of schooners from the bayous on the Gulf. There have been some coasting vessels on the coast of Carolina evading the blockade; but all these will not count up 516. On the other hand, the Hessian steamer *South Carolina* has *captured fifteen schooners* in attempting to run the gauntlet between New-Orleans and Texas ports. There have been only three or four vessels from Europe, via *Bermuda*—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders have met with success on the Carolina coast. It is misleading foreign governments to make assertions of this character, when the blockade is easily avoided, *when not a vessel has entered the port of New-Orleans via the river for five months, and only one via the lakes from a foreign port.*"

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* will call off Cape Race about noon to-day noon, weather permitting, and Capt. [illegible] will be happy to take charge of dispatches for Europe, which should be sent through the Agency of GEORGE STORRS, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, up to Friday evening.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Brilliant Victory at Port Royal—Active Operations to be Carried on in the South—[illegible] Rebels—The Arrest of [illegible] the Government.

[illegible] Correspondent.

[illegible], Nov. 16, 1861.

The brilliant [illegible] movement at Port Royal has changed the aspect of military affairs, and it is said that the idea is [illegible] of transferring the active operations of the war from those cold latitudes to the very bosom of the sunny South. Instead of assailing the enemy in his intrenchments in front of Washington, it is thought to be more feasible to put a force sufficiently strong to protect the Capital into Winter quarters, and ship the remainder of the immense army now collected here to Port Royal, and perhaps other points of the Southern coast. Our friends in Kentucky and Missouri might also be reinforced from this division of the army; but in the event of adopting the policy here referred to, it is probable that the division would, in the main, be sent to the Southern coast. Indeed, it seems to be a highly plausible view of the question, which assumes that the easiest and speediest way to get the rebels away from Manassas Junction is to assail them in great force in South Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States. If eighty or one hundred thousand of our men were transferred to those regions, there would be no alternative but for the rebels to break up their camp in front of our lines, and hasten to the defence of their cotton-fields and rice plantations. If they failed to take this course the whole Gulf States, with South Carolina and Georgia, might fall into the possession of the Government, and the rebellion would thus be hemmed in, north and south, with the populations of North Carolina and Tennessee strongly yearning for a restoration of Union and peace. New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston would be captured certainly, and these being once firmly gripped by the hand of Government would never be released. The rebels cannot fail to foresee these consequences of a transfer of our forces to the South, and we must suppose them to possess far less sagacity than they have hitherto exhibited if we doubt that they would make a corresponding transfer of their strength. Rather than yield up the Gulf States to the ravages of war, and all the Southern ports to the possession of the Government, Virginia herself would be left to fight her own battles, and then the advance of the army of the Potomac to Richmond would be a matter of course.

The transfer of the main body of the rebel force to the Gulf States would have the happiest consequences upon the Union cause in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. A counter rebellion would be the immediate consequence, and it is not improbable that the three would at once disown the Southern "Confederacy," and return to their allegiance. That this would be the effect in North Carolina can scarcely be doubted. This done and the rebel organization would be broken up, and the war would be ended.

There is then strong grounds for regarding the rebel cause as on the wane. The conspirators are in a tight place, and it will be our own fault if they are not compelled to succumb within a very brief period. The Government will doubtless use the opportunity wisely.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will be treated with no unnecessary harshness or incivility, but the friends of Union will universally exult at the capture of two such distinguished malignants. It would be difficult to find two men more thoroughly imbued with the views of treason, more guilty and deserving of punishment, or two who would fret more from the mortification of vanity and pride, at the idea of being caged in a Yankee prison.

I notice that the Baltimore *Sun* and the *Herald* are deeply graveled by this capture of their Am. readers, and intimate that the Government has got into hot water. The *Herald* has the effrontery to declare that the Government will be compelled to disclaim the capture, apologize, and promise to do so no more. There was serious talk of arresting the editors of a leading religious journal of doubted loyalty, for the indiscretion of imputing to the Administration a policy dishonorable to the country. What, then, should be done with the editor of the *Herald*, who makes the following insulting imputation? He says:

"But it is evident Commodore WILKES was not authorized to make the arrests on board of a British ship, and it is more than probable the Government will disavow the proceeding, apologize for it, promise never to do it again, and perhaps reprimand the naval officer for permitting his zeal to outstrip his discretion."

Nothing could so much delight the rebels as the adoption of this cowardly course on the part of the Administration. They would have reason to rejoice at our humiliation, because no American could hold up his head in presence of a foreigner, after such an event. The wish of the *Herald* has been father to the thought. Generally it makes an ostentatious display of its belligerent spirit toward England, but on the present occasion it suits its convenience to desire the voluntary abasement of our country before the British Lion.

OBSERVER.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

A German Demonstration on the Subject—A Committee Appointed to Wait upon Fremont—A Mass Meeting to be Held, &c.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City for several days past, a meeting was held, yesterday evening, at Friedeborn's, on the corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets.

The call ran as follows:

JOHN C. FREMONT.—The removal of JOHN C. FREMONT has awakened an outcry of dissatisfaction among the majority of the Northern people, especially the Germans, which no ukase of the gentlemen who stand at the head of the Administration can suppress. The chief complaints against FREMONT are: Firstly, that he wishes to uproot by war *the causes* of the war; secondly, that he has given foreigners, particularly Germans, honorable positions on his Staff. The other complaints alleged are so false or so ridiculous that it is not worth while to make any further allusion to them. FREMONT has, therefore, sinned because he loves freedom, not in mere form alone, but in its real essence, and because he has thought foreigners—Germans—worthy to do battle for this end. FREMONT is removed!

The German citizens of St. Louis have shown that an arbitrary decree of a weak Administration may, indeed, remove the military commander, but not the love of the People.

The undersigned believe that the free-minded Germans of New-York hold the same views. Hence, they have resolved to call together a mass-meeting of Germans for the purpose of expressing the opinions of the German element in relation to FREMONT.

Time and place will be publicly announced hereafter.

F. Kapp, Dr. Dulon, A. Sorge, F. Kamm, A. Willmann, F. Boedel, W. Kopp, F. Koch,
G. Manchot, K. Eulenberg, H. Grube, G. Friedeborn, G. Kuepper, A. Goetze, Th. Glautbenskles, Ch. Velter.

The members of the Committee are requested to meet at Mr. FRIEDEBORN'S, corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock.

The Committee organized for business by calling Dr. DULON (father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL) to the chair, and making Mr. C. KUEPPER, of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club, Secretary.

Dr. DULON, after repeating the contents of the call, announced the purpose of the meeting to be the immediate arrangement of a grand public demonstration to be made by the German citizens of New-York, upon the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, and a mass meeting to be held either before or after that occasion, in support of the views set forth in the celebrated proclamation to the People of Missouri, Aug. 30.

The Chairman's statement was received with general applause, and Capt. ADELSDORFF, a veteran, who served with Gen. FREMONT on his famous Western explorations, and is now in correspondence with him, stated that he expected the latter to arrive in this City, and take rooms at the Astor House to-morrow.

It was, furthermore, made known that a German gentleman in this City would receive a telegraphic dispatch from a friend of his of the same nationality, on the day" of Gen. FREMONT'S departure from St. Louis. No such dispatch had yet come, and doubt was therefore thrown upon the idea of his arrival so early. After protracted discussion, in which Messrs. KOPP, FERDON, GOETZE, KUEPPER and others participated, a Committee of eleven, consisting of Messrs. Reseman, Aufermann, Kapp, Dulon, Willmann, Kopp, Roedel, Friedeborn, Goetze, Eulenberg and Kuepper, was appointed, with power to increase the number as might be deemed advisable, to wait upon Gen. FREMONT, immediately upon his arrival, and express the sentiments of the Germans of this City.

On that occasion, a demonstration will be made with music, banners, torches, etc., and subsequently, a mass meeting will be held.

Various meetings are to be held throughout the City, to-day, in furtherance of the same project, which members of the Committee said was also on foot in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock the Committee adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION PARTY.

Mr. George Opdyke Nominated for Mayor.

The Nominating Committee of this Party met at the Everett House last evening. FRANCIS R. TILTON was Chairman, and Messrs. GEORGE GRISWOLD, WM. WINDEWOOD and WM. D. WADDINGTON acted as Secretaries.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was nominated for Mayor by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, offered by JOHN LIVINGSTON:

Whereas, Our municipal elections should be entirely freed from the bias of partisan politics, party prejudices, and party interests; and,

Whereas, The Taxpayers' and Citizens' Union, ignoring all political distinction, desire to lend their aid in preventing that waste, corruption, and oppressive taxation under which all portions of our community are now suffering; *and whereas*, this desirable and necessary end can only be attained by electing to office none but honest, trustworthy and competent men, who will bring about a more enlightened, efficient and upright City Government, and who will institute a system of prudent and rigid economy in the administration of our affairs, by securing the proper application of only sufficient taxes to defray necessary expenses, to the end that our property may be protected from fraudulent confiscation, our institutions preserved, and our industrial and laboring classes relieved from the misgovernment under which the sources of their income are almost destroyed; and,

Whereas, we believe GEORGE OPDYKE to possess the qualifications of honesty, integrity of character and executive ability, requisite for the proper and faithful discharge of all the duties of the highest office of this City, and that he will, if elected thereto, faithfully strive to remedy the evils and abuses from which all our citizens are now suffering, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said GEORGE OPDYKE is the choice of "The Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union," and that we do, hereby, nominate him as its candidate for Mayor.

Resolved, That we caution our fellow-citizens not to permit the action or delay of any political organization to blind them to the fact that the question as to whom they will elect to the office of Mayor on the 3d of December next, lies between the present incumbent of that office and the above-named nominee; and we have only respectfully to ask that each candidate shall be judged by the record he has made for himself in the course of his business and official life.

Resolved, That we believe our good citizens are at heart honest; that they desire good good Government, and will always vote for fit and trustworthy men when they have the opportunity; that at the coming election we will afford them such opportunity, by placing in the hands of all for Mayor the ballot of GEORGE OPDYKE, whom every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in wresting this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened.

The Committee from the Third Councilmanic District reported the following nominations for School Commissioners: William E. Curtis, William H. Wellsom and James M. Underhill. For Alderman Eighteenth Ward—John A. Weeks. The following nominations were also reported for Councilman of the Fifth District: Peter Wierick, Michael C. Gross, Anthony Miller, Thomas G. Hall, Frederick Kepper, Henry T. Smith. For School Commissioner, Thirteenth Ward, W. H. Tracy. For Inspector, Oscar A. Thussius. For Trustees, Benjamin Hutchinson and James H. Irving. The nominations for Councilmen of the Sixth District were reported as follows: Abraham Lent, J. T. Johnson, R. S. Solomon, S. T. Russell, George Griswold, Edward Colgate. The Committee then adjourned to meet again Friday night and receive further nominations.

People's Union Syracuse Convention.

NOMINATION OF O. GODFREY GUNTHER FOR MAYOR —MR. GUNTHER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

This Convention met last evening at the Cooper Institute, Dr. J. M. AUSTIN in the chair, the purpose being to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Addresses were made by Dr. DEXT and others, all eulogistic of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, who had been selected as the candidate of the organization for Mayor. The nomination having been officially made known to Mr. GUNTHER, brought forth the following response and the resolutions subjoined. The letter of acceptation was received with the most tumultuous applause, and the resolutions were adopted with acclamation:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

Dr. James M. Austin, President People's Union (Syracuse) Convention:

DEAR SIR.—Please renew to the organization over which you have the honor to preside my sincere thanks for their nomination, and inform them that I now accept the same, and hope to receive their unanimous support, so generously tendered me.

Yours truly, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Whereas, Our nominee for the Mayoralty, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., has met with the unanimous approval of all the Conference Committees appointed by the various organizations, and united upon as the Union candidate; therefore,

Resolved, That in him we present a candidate who possesses in an eminent degree the desired qualities of capacity, integrity and fidelity, and one who will if elected maintain a character, in the discharge of his public duties, long sought for and much needed in the Chief Magistracy of this the commercial metropolis of our country.

Resolved, That we invite the coöperation of all our citizens to his support.

On motion of J. L. MILLER, Esq., the following resolution was adopted, several motions to amend having been voted down:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to have a ratification meeting at an early day, in connection with all the other organizations in favor of our candidate for the Mayoralty.

After the passage of the above resolutions, Committees were called upon nominees for Aldermen and Councilmen, but none were ready except the Committee in Alderman F. I. A. BOOTH'S District. That Committee reported in favor of endorsing his nomination, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Mozart Councilmanic Convention.

The Mozart Democrats held their Councilmanic Conventions last night with the following result:

4..JOHN HOGAN, THOMAS FITZGERALD, ALEX. R. MCGAHEN, CHARLES HAGAN, HARRIS BOGART and CORNELIUS DESMOND.
6..MICHAEL CASSIDY, JOHN MURPHY, EDWARD COSTELLO, ANDREW MULLIGAN, PETER WYCKACK and EDWARD REPPER.
6..J. J. HANLAND, H. K. BLAUVELT, R. VAN WART, —— PAYN, ARTHUR ARNOUDY, FRANK O'BRIEN.
7..HARRIS ——, FRANK MCDONOUGH, KEYRON PERKINS, JOHN LYONS, THOMAS DUNN.

Meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

A meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. On account of the thin attendance, a recess was taken till 7½ o'clock this evening.

National Union Club.

The names published yesterday as those of Councilmanic nominees of the National Union Club were those of the Conference Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District. By mistake, too, Mr. E. MORTIMER DEAY'S name was printed DUY.

People's Union Aldermanic Conventions.

The People's Union (MARSHALL) Aldermanic Convention held their Councilmanic Conventions last night, with the following result:

4..Adjourned till 26th inst.
7..Adjourned till 25th inst.
6..H. B. PEABY, GEO. BRIGGS, C. C. FOWLES, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER, ELBERT ROBINSON.
7..Adjourned till 22d inst.

Tammany Aldermanic Convention.

The Eighth Tammany Aldermanic District Convention met last night, and nominated WM. M. ELY. This makes the third candidate in this District, and a branch of the Mozart Hall Democrats will meet this week to nominate another.

Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Fourth, Sixth and Sixteenth Aldermanic Districts Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, with the following result:

4..James Bovley nominated.
6..Adjourned till this evening.
16..Nominated Terence Farley, the present incumbent.

Tammany Councilmanic Convention.

The Sixth District Tammany Councilmanic Convention met last night pursuant to adjournment and nominated Alexander Shaw, James O'Neil, John Ryer, Arthur Ahmerty, James Farley and Joseph Smyth.

Tammany School Convention.

The Seventeenth Ward Tammany School Convention met last night and adjourned till Friday evening.

THE CREW OF THE BARK AUGUSTA.

The Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

The crew of the supposed slaver *Augusta* were yesterday brought before Judge INGRAHAM, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the United States District-Attorney having meantime issued a warrant for their arrest on the charge of aiding and abetting the slave-trade, the Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoners to the custody of the United States Marshal, who recommitted them to the Tombs. The *Augusta* was taken into Greenport after her capture, whence she will be brought to this port. Her owner, APPLETON OAKSMITH, who is now in Fort Lafayette, claims that she was destined for a legitimate voyage; but the nature of her cargo, and the manner of her fitting up, will probably demonstrate the real character of the vessel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—SUPPORT OF THE QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The regular meeting was held yesterday, Mr. CURTIS, Vice-President, in the Chair. A communication was received from the Quarantine Commissioners, asking for an additional loan of $1,000 for the support of the Quarantine Hospital. This caused some debate, but was finally granted. The money received from the sale of the Richmond County bonds is now expended, except a small balance of $500. From the weekly statement, it appears that 62,793 emigrants have arrived up to date, against 96,651 last year. The amount received for commutation of passengers, and other sources, is $182,240 60. Expenses during the same period is $172,565 69. Balance in bank, $9,675 11.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN and HENRY DUFFEY were arrested yesterday, by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and taken before Justice KELLY, Jefferson Market, upon the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that on Monday night they met CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, of No. 238 Fiftieth-street, and after being in his company a short time volunteered to accompany him home. On the way they assaulted him and forcibly took from him a watch and gold chain, valued at $45. The robbers fled but were subsequently arrested as above stated. They were committed on the charge of highway robbery.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. The most important business before the Board was the report of the Committee on Appeals made at a previous meeting, but which had not been acted upon. It was a case of the dismissal of a teacher, a young lady, from School No. 23, in the Sixth Ward, by the local board of that Ward, in which the lady appealed to the Board for redress. A very lengthy discussion was had upon the case, in which the legal powers of the Board were debated, *pro* and *con.*, but the report of the Committee in favor of restoring the dismissed teacher was finally adopted by a vote of 23 to 5.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—The Police of the First Precinct reported, yesterday, that Lieut. Col. BARRY, of the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, accidentally fell overboard from Pier No. 2, East River, and would have been drowned, but for the prompt assistance rendered by Officer SHEA. The Colonel lost his gold watch and chain, valued at $275, while in the water, also his sword. They have not been recovered.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—WILLIAM JAMES, a lad about seven years old, was run over by a stage on Tuesday evening, near the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, and injured so seriously that he died last evening. The driver of the stage, whose name is JAMES CHARLTON, residence No. 191 Avenue B, was arrested by Officer MAXWELL, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon, and committed by Justice STEERS for examination.

DEATH FROM FALLING ON A PIECE OF ICE.—JAMES BENJAMIN, 16 years of age, accidentally fell down the hatchway of the ice barge *Montauk*, and struck his head against a piece of ice, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, to such an extent that he died soon after. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body, at No. 144 Christopher-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SAW-MILL.—GEORGE BALDWIN, aged 23 years, while engaged in a saw-mill, had the thumb and two fingers of his right hand sawed off. The injuries thus received resulted in his death early yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at the New-York Hospital. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FIRE IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 15 Centre-street, in the office occupied by the Prison Association, situated on the second floor. A quantity of books, clothing, &c., which benevolent persons had contributed for the benefit of discharged prisoners, was totally destroyed. Loss about $50. Damage to the building about $25. The property is owned by GEORGE BECK.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET MARKET.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in an attic over the east end of Spring-street Market. The upper part was occupied as a dwelling by LEVI FOLSOM. His loss on furniture was about $300. Insured in the People's Insurance Company for $500. Damage to the building—which is owned by the City—about $200.

FIRE ON THE SHIP STAR OF THE WEST.—About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the hold of the ship *Star of the West*, lying at the foot of Market-street, E. R. It was extinguished, however, very soon, and the damage is trifling. She is owned by THOMPSON & NEESEW. During the fire a man named WOOD fell down the hold and was seriously injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN A FEED STORE.—About 9½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the feed store of LEIDS, YOUNG, & Co., at No. 51 Whitehall-street. Damage $200. Insured for $6,000 in the Corn Exchange and Park Insurance Companies.

Fair for the Benefit of the Orphan's Home and Asylum.

This institution, inaugurated in 1851, and since flourishing under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as a home for children who have been deprived of both parents, is now fairly established in its fine new building, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, and commenced on Tuesday night its annual Fair for the benefit of a fast-multiplying family of youthful inmates.

The opening night was distinguished by liberal patronage, though less than usual in consequence of the troubles of the country. The large room to the right of the Forty-ninth-street entrance was illuminated, and set with tables along two sides and one end, the other extreme of the hall being occupied by rows of benches from the floor nearly to the ceiling, upon which were arranged, in the fulness of healthful life, eighty parentless little ones, of whom fifty are boys. The uniform of the boys consists of close fitting jacket and trowsers of darkest gray, almost black, finished at the throat with a tiny white collar. The girls are tidy in snug dark woollen dresses and long white aprons.

The matron, as our reporter entered, was marshaling them to move about the hall in regular order, and delight their various tastes by the expenditure of ten cents each which a kind hand had just blessed itself in giving them. The divine propensity of generosity and self-denial was perceptible as the ceremony was consummated, and these little creatures, unaccustomed to the realization of capital, whispered to their guardians that they would like this or that small purchase sent to a friend far away, but now to learn for the first time how lovingly cherished. These minute commissions were importantly weighed, and likely to be sacredly carried out.

Along the array of brilliant tables were objects to please and seduce eyes less unsophisticated than those twinkling with delight in that little army. Among others too numerous for detail, were: First of all, the crotchet work, so near resembling lace that people are satisfied to buy it for such. The tri-color was rendered peculiarly attractive to "Young America," by being knit into reins for playing "*horsey*," which young gents naturally incline to when two or three are gathered together. Elegant French toys were in abundance. Patriotic designs in various forms were prominent. A pretty minature chapel, emulating our grand church edifices in mingling religion and politics, had floating from its steeple height the flag of our Union, while in contrast a low porched cottage displayed the same loved insignia from its humble corridors. Gentlemen were enticed to encase their chilled toes in snug and soft slippers embroidered in beautiful figures embodying National emblems. A magnificent sofa-cushion, seeming only fit for regal inclinations, was the distinguishing feature of one table, but its rich purple and gold and glitter of beads were forgotten in the interest which the next excited by its collection of articles wrought by the little hands which never knew a mother's guidance, and only the shelter and protection given by the patrons of the Orphan's Home.

The bark *Teresa*, Capt. FOSTER, from Maracaibo, Oct. 22, with coffee, hides, &c., to MANUEL PHELPS & Co., reports that on Nov. 13, in lat. 30 10, long. 72, spoke schooner *Winthrop*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, N. P. She had run the blockade, in company with another schooner, four days previously. On the 17th inst., lat 38 05, long. 71 20, fell in with brig *Judge Whitman*, Capt. BRAY, from Boston to Fortress Monroe, with granite, in a sinking condition. After considerable trouble, succeeded in taking off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port. Left at MARACAIBO bark *Ibes Durie*, from St. Thomas, just arrived.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE WHITMAN.

Capt. BRAY, of the brig *Judge Whitman*, lost at sea on the 17th inst., reports that on the 15th inst., Montauk bearing N. N. E. 15 miles, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. by N., which drove us 180 miles E., and caused the vessel to leak badly, which continued increasing till the 17th inst., when she gained two feet per hour. We were obliged to abandon her, and were taken off by the bark *Teresa*, Capt. FOSTER, from Maracaibo for New-York. The *J. W.* was 14 years old, 174 tons burden, and owned by F. B. SPOFFORD, T. B. PICKERING and others, at Deer Isle, Me.

Railroad Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Trains from Washington, by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, leave as follows:

Washington.	Baltimore.	Harrisburgh.	Pittsburgh.	Elmira.
6 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	1:10 P. M.	12 Mid.	9:15 P. M.
5 P. M.	8 P. M.	2 A. M.	12 M.	4:15 A. M.

The train from Pittsburgh for Washington, leaving at 4 P. M., will arrive here at 11 A. M. the next day, and the 9 P. M. train at 5:30 P. M. the next day.

The trains to and from Washington hereafter will make close connections with all Northern, Eastern and Western cities.

Through tickets will be sold to and from all points; also baggage checked through.

These and the other recent mail changes have been produced mainly through the efforts of Mr. CANFIELD, the acting manager for the Government.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

RICHARD DRINKER, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Luzerne County, fell dead in the street here at noon to-day.

The Case of Mr. Bolton.

PELHAM, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in your paper of yesterday, under the head of "Brooklyn News," "A singular suit for debt, and what became of it," as a friend of Mr. BOLTON, whose character is well known and justly appreciated in this county, I think proper to state that the publication is so much of an *ex parte* representation, and so far from truth, that you would do a public service by requesting the public to suspend their opinion until the plaintiff should (as his counsel stated) "come from Westchester with witnesses to rebut such testimony." Respectfully yours,

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT FALL IN COTTON, BY THE OCCUPATION of Beaufort, would astonish the people of our City. Yet the immense sales of KNOX'S Hats, being a constant habit, does not astonish any one. Everybody says that the taking of Beaufort was a success, and everybody thinks that KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, is a perfect success in producing a fashionable Hat.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING contains:

I.—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—A CAREFULLY DIGESTED RECORD OF THE REBELLION NEWS DURING THE WEEK.

III.—GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY OF ALL EVENTS OF THE WEEK, both foreign and domestic.

IV.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting letters from France and England.

V.—VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL—Being letters from our Special Correspondents at Washington.

VI.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—News in detail from every division of our great army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES—The Arrest of Slidell and Mason—How England treats Rebel Embassadors—Provincial Growlings—The Speech of Gen. Patterson—Californians on the Seas—and other articles discussing the leading questions of the day.

VIII.—A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF THE ARCH TRAITORS SLIDELL AND MASON, together with the latest and fullest news from our forces at Port Royal.

IX.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL and DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled chiefly from sources otherwise inaccessible to the American reader.

X.—A CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL PAGE, containing the latest marke. reports, and carefully corrected quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus offering buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

BUDD—PENNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. F. C. Ewer, CHARLES A. BUDD, M. D., to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Richard Pennell, M. D., all of this City.

HATCH—SWEET.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the Church of the Ascension, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., WARNER D. HATCH to ANNA KATHARINE, daughter of the late Thomas Sweet, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

WILLIAMS—GOODMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Hugh Carpenter, CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, of New-York to LUCRA, eldest daughter of H. B. Goodman, Esq.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—MACK.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. Dutton, H. M. HITCHCOCK, M. D., of New-York, to MARY A., daughter of Rev. E. S. Mack, of the former place.

DIED.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, JEANNIE MESIER, youngest daughter of Henry Suydam, of New-Hamburgh.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HANSEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, WALTER, infant son of Cornelius H. and Martha W. Hedden, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Bethune-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ALLETTA VARIAN, widow of the late Thomas J. Stevens, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West 28th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, JAMES L. HILL, formerly of the City of Dublin, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Tenpline Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 Leonard-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Dublin and New-Orleans papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of dropsy, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 54 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 334 Eighth-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

O'NEIL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, SARAH CARSON, of the firm of John B. Hobby & Co., aged 43 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

GERRITSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, JANE VAN BRUNT, wife of Samuel J. Gerritsen, Gravesend, L. I.

The friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, A. D. Pelhemus, No. 123 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA CUMMINGS, wife of Alonzo H. Beebe, and eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 26 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives, friends, and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 97 Ryerson-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VERNOL.—In Katonah, Westchester County, at his residence, on Monday, Nov. 18, LEWIS VERNOL, for many years a resident of this City.

Funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, [illegible], on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

[illegible].—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, at 8 A. M., at the residence of his father, in Irvington, D. [illegible], aged 27, eldest son of D. N. Burney.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on [illegible], 23 inst., without further notice. A train will leave [illegible] Depot, at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave [illegible] at 2:14 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 603.—NOV. 20, 1861.
60, 61, 20, 75, 22, 72, 21, 1, 16, 35, 5, 70, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 604.—NOV. 20, 1861.
46, 2, 58, 64, 77, 66, 23, 7, 30, 12, 1, 53, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of Nov. 14, No. 9,887 drew $100,000; No. 23,504 drew $60,000; No. 1,592 drew $30,000; No. 22,978 drew $16,000; No. 3,813 drew $10,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY INTERESTING ARTICLE,

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

ENTITLED

THE COURSE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN

REFERENCE TO THE REBELLION,

IN

THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WAR CLAIMS.

ARMY AND NAVY APPROVED BILLS PURCHASED, unadjusted and suspended accounts promptly collected. We have an efficient agent at Washington, to prosecute such business indefatigably.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl st.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS.
One, two, and three dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NOW READY, NO. 108, NOW READY.
Has seven beautiful Engravings, showing the operations of our Fleet at Port Royal entrance. All are reliable pictures, sketched on the spot by our Special Artist, beside other engravings of scenes nearer home.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 16 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 60 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 8 P. M. and 8 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRES

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Death of the Emperor—His Successor—The Policy of the Rebels—A Severe Typhoon, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

This mail conveys the important news that HIEN FUNG, the Emperor of China, died at the Palace of Zehol, in Tartary, on the 22d ult.

The last dates from Tientsin, 25th of August, do not indicate his successor very definitely, but there appears little doubt but that the late Emperor's son, an infant, is nominated to succeed,—the Regency to be conducted by a council of six. The other most probable successors are Prince KUNG, who signed the treaty of Tientsin, a man of decided energy and friendly to foreign powers, or else his elder brother, who was with the Emperor, at Zehol, at the time of his death. This latter is said to be turbulent and devoted to an ultra China policy, which might give rise to fresh troubles. At Tientsin the inhabitants were preparing to go into mourning, and there was much commotion amongst the Chinese authorities, who, as usual in such cases, were issuing public documents under a blue instead of a red seal. Blue is the semblance of imperial mourning, as white is that of the people.

This event makes but little stir among the Chinese here. The custom on these occasions is for the people to let their hair grow for one hundred days: as it is very coarse and intractable, they will soon resemble a multitude of Turks'-head brushes. The barbers will doubtless be the greatest sufferers by this state of things, as every Chinaman, having any regard for his appearance, has his head shaved as regularly as he takes his ablutions.

Should Prince KUNG succeed, this would be the time for the English, French and American Governments by supporting him against the rebels, to consolidate the Chinese Empire, and infuse into it some spirit of progression.

The rebels appear to have no decided policy, further than to swarm like locusts over wealthy districts, and devour its substance as long as it can support them with ease, interrupting the course of trade, without accomplishing any public good.

We are daily receiving advices of a very severe typhoon which has swept the Chinese coasts in the neighborhood of Formosa. At Foo-Chow several vessels were blown ashore or dismasted, and many buildings blown down, among them the Custom-house. Only one American vessel is reported as having suffered there—the bark *Mermaid*—and she but slightly. But the American ship *John W. White* has put into Amoy, dismasted, eight feet of water in her hold, and will doubtless be condemned. Several foreign vessels are reported as foundered or disabled, and some of the lame ducks are dropping in here in sorry condition.

During the midst of a gale on the evening of the 5th inst., the store-sheds of the French commissariat, at Cowloon, on the opposite side of the bay, took fire; large quantities of compressed hay and some provisions were destroyed. The livid glare of the flames throughout the night, amidst the raging of the gale, lighting up the whole harbor, made a striking scene.

On the 4th and 5th insts., the public sale of lots on the shameen land reservation for rebuilding the foreign factories at Canton, took place. This land is newly-made ground, filled up on a mud flat, just above the site of the old factories, which were burned during the last war, and was reserved for the foreign residents by the late treaty. The prices obtained were higher than generally anticipated, and there is now some probability of a resuscitation of the palmy days of old Canton.

American shipping has suffered considerably out here, under fears of privateers from the Southern Confederacy. There was a report recently of one being fitted out at Shanghai, and the United States steamer *Sagmaw* went there to look after her, but the vessel's papers appearing to be in order, she was let to go on her way.

JAMAICA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Executive Committee—The Speakership of the Assembly—The Presidentship of the Council—Financial Troubles—Falling off of Revenue—A New Railway—Commercial—The Seasons—The Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

We are fast approaching the most eventful period of the year, namely, that in which the collective wisdom of the country is called together to discuss the state of public affairs, and devise means for the future well-being and good government of the Colony. The usual Royal Proclamation has been issued, summoning the Legislature to meet and proceed to business on the 12th of the present month, and very great expectations are formed in certain quarters of the Executive Committee as at present constituted; but we all know how great expectations end. If one is to credit all he hears, the Governor's present advisers are to remodel everything—the fiscal regulations of the country, the judicial system, the Customs' department, the Post-office, the Road system, the Parochial establishments, and withal there is to be a scheme of retrenchment. As I have said, they are to remodel everything, but if they do not remodel themselves, there is every probability of the Assembly remodeling them. They cannot come down to the House in the coming session and claim indulgence, as they did last year, on the plea that they are new to office. They have had twelve months to make themselves acquainted with the onerous duties they have undertaken, and if they again show themselves unequal to their responsibilities, they are not likely to be tolerated by a House in which "Young Ambition" is on the tip-toe, eager for place and power.

Should the Ministry be outvoted, so circumscribed is the materials from which the Governor can select another Executive Council, I am afraid he will have no alternative than to make an appeal to the country; and should such a contingency arise, there is a certainty that the Government will find itself shorn of much of its present strength. It is feared that there will be some trouble on the very first day of the sessions. Both the Speakership of the Assembly and the Presidentship of the Council have become for the time being vacant, and will have to be filled up before any business can be done. The latter office will have to be filled by the nomination of the Governor; but the former must be by the election of the House, and, for aught I know, may be made a question to test the strength of parties. The candidates named are Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, C. K., and Hon. HENRY WESTMORELAND. Both gentlemen are fully qualified for the office. If Mr. JORDAN is elected, it will be in consequence of the universal esteem and respect in which he is held. If Mr. WESTMORELAND, it will be that the planters, having a majority, will show their power by placing one of their own body in the Chair.

The greatest of the difficulties by which the Government will be surrounded will be the finances. It is feared that they will have a large deficiency in the revenue to make good. I have shown in previous communications that, partly from the commercial crisis here, and partly from the American war, there has been a great falling off in imports—the principal source of revenue. The returns, published in the *Gazette* by authority, show a continued falling off in the revenue during the last three quarters, but the difference is particularly marked in the quarter just concluded. The total revenue for the quarter ending Sept. 20 has been £48,778 9s. 9d.; for the preceding quarter it was £55,451 4s. 10d., and for the corresponding quarter of last year, £56,686 8d. It will thus be seen that the present quarter's revenue is less than that of the preceding quarter by nearly £7,000, and less than that of the corresponding quarter of last year by nearly £10,000. In analyzing the returns, I find that the falling off occurs chiefly in the import duties and customs tonnage dues.

A project has been started for laying down a new railway, to be accomplished by means of entirely local capital. The line is to extend from Kingston to Stony Hill, a distance of about ten miles. The estimated cost is £30,000, which sum is to be raised in 6,000 shares, at £5 each,—the calls to be 2s. per week on each share.

I regret in having to state that the country does not yet manifest signs of improvement from the late commercial crisis. The properties of the insolvent estate of Mr. F. L. CASTLE have been sold at auction, and, with the exception of a pen near Trelawny, purchased by D. P. NAYGAR, Esq., were all knocked down to G. MAGRAVE, Esq., for £15,000. The creditors of Mr. CASTLE have brought serious charges against the official assignee of Cornwall, Mr. Andrew Smith-son, into whose hands the management of the estate fell, and on the certificate of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Governor has dismissed him from office.

The October seasons have been pretty general, in some districts marked by unusual fatal severity, occasioning several fatal accidents by the overflowing of the rivers.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at...5 A. M., 12½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—TO SAMUEL NELSON, OF BELLEVILLE, New-Jersey, North America, joiner, HUGH HAY, of the same place, husbandman, and SUSANNA, his wife, (formerly Susanna Nelson, spinster,) THOMAS M'AUGHTRY, of the same place, farmer, and ELIZABETH HANNAH, his wife, (formerly Elizabeth Hannah Nelson, spinster,) JANE ISABELLA NELSON, SARAH NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON, all of the same place, spinsters.

The above parties, in 1839, received, through Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York, a share of the estate of Matthew Nelson, formerly of Liverpool, gentleman, deceased, in consequence of the recent death of his widow and relict, the property comprised in her marriage settlement will become divisible amongst her husband's legatees. Such of the above parties as are living are required to forward to me immediately their respective addresses, with all necessary information as to such of the above parties as are dead and have left issue.

EDMUND YARD,
Of Elmfield, Lansdowne, England,
Solicitor to the surviving Executor of
Princess, Oct. 30, 1861. Matthew Nelson, deceased.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, success, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Arabic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLYON, Boston, Mass.

F. H. W.—CALL FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, same place; do not disappoint me, I have something of importance to communicate. M. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

USED AS AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

REBELLION RECORD,

THE AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT REBELLION,

EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,

CONTAINS ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES,

WITH

PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES BY EYE WITNESSES.

It also contains the

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE WAR, BOTH REBEL AND UNION,

AND OVER TWELVE HUNDRED INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 26.

"We are making our history hand over hand," said the late Major WINTHROP. What he desired is now being done by Frank Moore, editor of this "Rebellion Record." Thanks to his industry in collecting and judgment in selecting from all reliable sources, here he is putting aside the best materials for the future historian.

WEEKLY.....10 cents. (38 published.)
MONTHLY.....50 cents. (9 published.)
HALF-YEARLY Vols.....$3 75 (1 published.)

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 533 Broadway.

C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, Winter Number, with elegant plates and over 60 cents' worth, or three full-sized patterns, consisting of a new and elegant Cloak, new Sleeve, and Ladies' Zouave Jacket. Yearly, with a valuable premium, $1. Single copies, 25 cents. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere or sent by mail. Every lady should have it. Largest and best fashion magazine in the world.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE

Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.

FRESH REDUCTIONS

Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,

In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,

A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

359. G. L. & J. D. KELTY, 359.
IMPORTERS OF
BUFF, WHITE AND GREEN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Reps, Lastings, Brocatels,
CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
359. BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. 359.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 83 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GUGE,
Practical Furrier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNION PACKAGE.

Our articles being of the best quality, agents have the privilege of examining them before purchasing. For this reason, we do not seal our packages, as is usually done by our imitators. We publish a list of the contents of our package in the *Herald* each day. We give a good quality of stationery, and do not fill up with worn-out engravings. See *Herald* of this morning, and read our advertisement. Ours is the original package, and without question the best in the market. We challenge comparison and defy competition. RICKARDS & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A SKIRT FACTORY AND GOOD-will; established four years; name well and favorably known; fixtures and machinery complete and in first-rate order, and sufficient to turn out $100,000 worth of goods yearly; location good and rent low; $3,000 cash required to buy the business. An active party with means can be placed at once in an excellent position and with superior prospects. Principals only treated with—none others need apply. Address, with real name and means, B. & H., Box No. 3,384, Post-office, New-York.

$3,500—can positively command $3,500 in cash, to invest in a profitable business, long established, and having a good run of paying customers. Apply personally to PINDAR & BISHOP, No. 328 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TEPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED—A DOUBLE CYLINDER HOE OR Taylor press, 31x46, or thereabouts, in good condition. Also, for sale cheap for cash, two Hoe drum cylinders, 31x46 and 31x60, and a Campbell drum cylinder, 29x41. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing and ironing in her own house; can give the best of references as to capability and responsibility. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., front room, top floor.

FAMILY WASHING—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, at her own residence; can give the best of references. Call at No. 208 7th-st., between avs. C and B, first floor, back room, for two days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cow's milk is sold, and no other. For 6 cents a quart, at No. 114 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. N. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 East 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Scotch girl, and will assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 East 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, in a private family. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has the most satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call corner 47th-st. and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 805½ 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; being a Protestant wishes a home in a respectable family; has but few connections in this country, and understands all the duties required of a cook, such as baking, pastry, desserts, soups of every kind, poultry of all kinds, and larding; will be found to be accommodating and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The best City references given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts, has the best of City reference from no upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages. best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy deserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 133 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STEADY, No. 291 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 69 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts, has the best of City reference from no upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages. best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy deserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 133 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STEADY, No. 291 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 69 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts, has the best of City reference from no upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages. best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy deserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 133 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STEADY, No. 291 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 69 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts, has the best of City reference from no upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 249 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
1 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

DEVEREUX'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilbert A. Cuthbert against Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action on the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM F. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM F. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners. care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, } JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND } CORRECTION, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECifications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 3 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN } POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plot of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGHstoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 115 East 46th-st.; near 3d-av.; walnut stairs through out, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 46th-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address R. Y., Box No. 120 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 12 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 20 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and gilded; solid walnut and oak suits; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oiled walnut and enamelled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May 1st, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
O. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway—An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDARET.
SMETZ.	SCHAEF.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At Nos. 111 AND 113 BLEECKER-ST.
THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, all the furniture contained in the above houses, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber suites, basement and dining-room furniture, extension dining table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets throughout the house, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The attention of dealers is especially requested to this sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
At 10½ o'clock,
BY
ALEXIS, BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
Including a large assortment of
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots,
superior quality, adapted to the best retail trade
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS. FURS. FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of Mink Sets, White Ermine, Stone Marten, French Sable. Also, a large lot of Neuter and Beaver Collars, together with a large lot of Sleigh Robes, such as White Bear, Buffaloes, &c., &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF CHRONOMETERS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the auctioneer's Room, No. 11 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, the following valuable chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney of the Receiver, viz: 11 chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, Jas. Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c. Also, one fusee cutting machine; one box with cutting machine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large and varied stock of first-class parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces, rosewood secretaries, etageres, wardrobes, armoire a glace, buffets, extension tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale positive for cash.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, comprising the works of Van Severendonck, Dellassard, The. Frère, Baron, Nanteint, Diaz, Lemnans, D. Rossen, Veron, A. Van Beest, Nehlig, J. A. Hekking, W. M. Brown, R. S. Gifford, Rondel, Manzoni, Van Willis and others. The above are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 82 John-st., the stock of the Union Porcelain Company, consisting in part of plain and decorated door-knobs, escutcheons, bell-pulls, drawer and shutter knobs, plumbers' basins, dishes, coffee and tea cups and saucers, spittoons, tumblers, mugs, wheel casters, &c.; also, a lot of pig lead. Catalogues three days previous to sale. Sale without reserve.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
FLOUR AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, in front of the store No. 109 Wall-st.:
Extra Western State flour, 1,000 barrels; double extra Western State flour of the celebrated "Lilly of the Valley;" "Ellsworth Mills," Edward Pyke, and other favorite brands very slightly damaged on the canal by fresh water.

J. H. SCALEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany and other chairs, wardrobes, chandeliers, gas fixtures, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, sheets, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, hatracks, wardrobes, washstands, bookstands; pier, mantel and other glasses, kitchen furniture, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance and bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, Nov. 25.

THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, will be continued THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at his late residence, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Cars (Harlem Railroad) leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. E. HATCH, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 375 9th-av.
AUCTION SALE.—ON FRIDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 218 and 220 West 45th-st., near 9th-av., complete outfit for a contractor, horses, carts, harness, tools, &c., with one of the best derricks in use. Rare opportunity for those in want as above. Sale positive to close business.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Levereit & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, at No. 114 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladiola, Crocus, &c. N. B.—French imported, and warranted true to name.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, repainted and papered throughout, with new mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures and oil-cloths. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 12, or of J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av; also, houses in West 44th and 46th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 192 Spring-st., consisting of six rooms, water, waste pipe, gas, &c. Very convenient apartments. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 276 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR UNion-square, 11th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 29th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished; rent $80 a month.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

SMALL HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, wanted, in a genteel neighborhood; must have carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., and rent moderate. Address J. B., No. 21 West 20th-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price.
	Of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Intermittents	50
17	—Cures Piles: Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Side, Falling or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM FORTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:16 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF LETTERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport and Sag Harbor; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, SPORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before High-land Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 5, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Hartford and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR.
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. S. WASHBURN.
GEO. H. LE HURAY.
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Nov. 20, 1861.
GEO. H. LE HURAY will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 44 Exchange-place, on his own account. GEO. H. LE HURAY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of ABBOTT & LADUE have this day dissolved their partnership, by the terms of dissolution. Timothy B. Abbott is to settle up the debts, and will sign the firm name in liquidation.
TIMOTHY B. ABBOTT,
NATHAN W. LADUE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Basement Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., for the purpose of organizing an Association for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, and explaining the necessity of a vegetarian diet. A free collation will be provided. Dr. R. T. Trall, Rev. E. F. Dewey and others will address the meeting. Those endeavoring to live in entire obedience to God are especially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANICS' Lodge No. 119, I. O. of O. F., are hereby requested to meet at their rooms, corner of Avenue C and 3d-st., on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES CAMPBELL. Sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of J. M. REYBERT, N. G.
J. FROST, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE, No. 213, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodgeroom, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES L. HILL. By order,
J. ANDERSON, M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 408 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., fronting the private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most approved principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic

[illegible] FROM THE GULF.

[illegible] Condition and Defences of New-Orleans.

Measures Taken by the Rebels for Repelling an Attack.

EXPOSE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

Engagement Between the Gunboat Massachusetts and the Rebel Steamer Florida.

Importance of Ship Island to the Government.

U. S. STEAMER R. R. CUYLER, SHIP-ISLAND, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

[illegible] my missive of the 29th ultimo, items of [illegible] have been communicated to me, of which, as [illegible] will present itself by the departure of [illegible] transport *Rhode Island*, to-morrow, [illegible] to apprise you.

[illegible]re are at present in the city of New-Orleans [illegible],000 soldiers, all very well armed, and [illegible] fed. An order, recently issued, compels every [illegible] that is physically able to bear arms, to belong to [illegible] military organization—and recruiting, [illegible] the ages of fifteen to seventy years, are received [illegible] various recruiting offices there. The streets [illegible]ded with straggling soldiers—and hurry, preparation and confusion seem to be the order of the day. [illegible] tents are to be seen, and recruiting posters are [illegible] every corner. Strong intrenchments, embracing [illegible]y, are being made, and between the city and [illegible], several cannon, of the heaviest calibre, obtained recently from England, are located at various [illegible]. The weakest positions of the city are strongly [illegible] by rifled cannon, and it is the one common [illegible] of the rebels that they deem their city perfectly [illegible]gnable, and that they can annihilate any [illegible] Yankee" force that ever dares to attempt [illegible]. Much excitement abounds, especially at [illegible] periods when their newspapers issue extras, harrowing the particulars of some Confederate victory.

The source from which I have derived the information [illegible] am now giving you, discloses the weak points [illegible] New-Orleans, and thinks they should be [illegible]. I am not aware of the same facts having been [illegible] before in the journals North, and so proceed to give them to you. I consider them of exceeding [illegible] interest, and they should demand the attention [illegible] the authorities at Washington.

[illegible]w-Orleans has no fortifications or defences in [illegible]ar, and the swamps back of it are impassable, [illegible]ding by the shell road and the railroads. Vessels [illegible] all character, drawing not over 11 feet of [illegible] can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six [illegible] of the city. Ten thousand resolute, determined [illegible] could start from the deep waters of Lake Burgne and reach, *yes, reach*, the landing at the city in fifteen hours. There is not an armed vessel of any importance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a decent fleet. I am also assured that there could be but one point of opposition upon this route, and that is the fort at the main passage between the two lakes, Borgne and Ponchartrain. It is, however, sadly out of repair, and mounts but ten or twelve small guns, and is garrisoned with but two companies of militiamen from Mississippi. If the National Government could once obtain possession of New-Orleans, they could hold it against the combined power of the rebels; they could, without the least trouble, reduce the forts on the Mississippi River, and effectually hold in check many of the States in rebellion. The common point touched upon by the citizens as to the results of the war, is the fear of an attack upon their city by the way of Lake Ponchartrain, and they themselves have said it could be successfully made, and the place reduced. I trust this hint will be seen by those in power and acted upon. I deem my authority perfectly reliable, and there can be no mistake in relation to the facts set down.

The United States gunboat *Massachusetts* experienced quite a sharp "set-to" on the 19th of last month. The correct particulars in this case are as follows: Whilst the *Massachusetts* was lying snugly at anchor in Mississippi Sound, a steamer was seen approaching her, and as soon as she came within range opened fire, letting go first a blank cartridge, and then, immediately after, a heavy shot across her bows. This was construed into a challenge to fight, and accepted by the *Massachusetts*. She at once got under way, and steamed toward her adversary, who sent, without a moment's intermission, shot from a rifle-cannon, which was situated amidships. The fifth shot from her struck the *Massachusetts* in her after-part, going through her side, tearing away wardrooms, and literally making splinters of several staterooms that happened to be in its way, but, very fortunately, no person was killed or injured by it in its erratic course. At this juncture the *Massachusetts* had obtained the range, and opened fire from her largest gun, and but very few shots had been fired when the rebel steamer, thinking it too hot, went about and up the Sound. It was afterward ascertained she was the propeller *Florida*, a very fine vessel, built in New-York in 1859, and formerly running between New-Orleans and Apalachicola. She was owned by the Apalachicola and New-Orleans Steamboat Company. Her hull was constructed by Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK, and her machinery was built by C. H. DELAMATER, of New-York City. Her correct dimensions I have been enabled to obtain, and they are herewith annexed: Her length on deck is 180 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet; tunnage, 700 tons. She is built of thebest white oak and hacmetac, and square-fastened with copper and treenails in the best possible manner. Her floors are molded 13 inches, sided 14 inches, and are 24 inches apart from centres. Her frames are filled in solid under her engine; she has bunkers of wood, and is coppered. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, having one cylinder with a diameter of 36 inches. The length of stroke of piston is 3 feet 6 inches, and the diameter of her propeller is 10 feet 3 inches, cast iron being the material from which it is made. She is also supplied with one return flue boiler, located in the hold, and it does not use any blowers to her furnaces. She was built with one saloon on spar-deck, and four cargo ports forward on main deck. The *Florida* had just returned from Mobile, whither she had been to discharge a cargo of rifle cannon sent there from New-Orleans. By these particulars, correct as they are in every respect, you have an excellent idea of her size and of her ability to damage an enemy.

I have also been successful in compiling the dimensions of the *Massachusetts*, and deeming them of much interest in this connection, I give them to you as follows: Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam a[illegible] midship section, 34 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 25 feet; draft of water, with armament, &c., 13 feet 6 inches; tonnage 1,150 tons. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and fastened in the strongest possible manner with rivets three-quarters of an inch in diameter every 2½ inches. Her floors are molded 4½ inches, sided one-half of an inch, and are 18 inches apart from centres. She has five vertical keelsons, each 17 inches in depth. Her bunkers are of iron, and her water-ways, which are of white pine, are 24 by 14 inches. Her rig is that of a brigantine. She is fitted with vertical direct-acting engines, with one cylinder of 64 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of three feet eight inches. She has one tubular boiler, and her propeller is of cast iron. She was built in Boston in 1860, by Messrs. HARRISON, LORING & Co., and is a sister ship to the gunboat *South Carolina*, which has done such excellent service in blockading on the seaboard between Texas and the City of New-Orleans. Both the *South Carolina* and *Massachusetts* are excellent vessels, are manned by loyal crews, and they have energetic, courageous and efficient officers. They were originally intended for the route between Boston and Charleston, and were owned by the Boston and Southern Steamship Company, but upon the beginning of our troubles were sold to the Government.

Heavy batteries are being erected, it is reported around Pensacola, and there are there under Gen. [illegible]

BRAXTON BRAGG, whose Head-quarters, Warrington, the place within the Navy-yard is situated, is the habitation of none but armed troops, every private family having left there some time since by order of Gen. BRAGG. Private property there has suffered to a very great extent, as a majority of the dwellings have been converted into barracks for the soldiers, and they, prosecuting the laudable business of consuming large quantities of whisky, seem to think, whilst under its influence, that houses are of little use, and, consequently, they go to work and tear and smash at random. [illegible] in Warrington, [illegible] whose [illegible] Nine, thought themselves quite wealthy, will emerge from it pennyless and homeless, victims of such work as reported above: It is nothing more nor less than a plan of systematic destruction, which is quite prevalent in this section.

In addition to the excessive prices, as existing in New-Orleans, given you in my last letter, I would append the following: Coffee, 60 cents per pound; bacon, 45 cents per pound; sugar, of the poorest quality, 23 cents per pound; salt pork, 40 cents; lard, 37 cents per pound. Clothing of all kinds is very scarce, and brings exorbitant prices: Common coats, $40 a piece; vests, $18 to $30 each; good black frockcoats bring $75; ladies' shoes are sold at $8 and $10 per pair; men's boots from $19 to $28 per pair, and all articles in like proportion. Dry goods especially have advanced tremendously, reaching, in some instances, seven and eight hundred per cent. advance. Corn bread is the principal article eaten, but fish are plenty and sell freely.

The small force on Ship Island are working like beavers in putting the fort in proper state for defence, and the other points around the island are receiving similar attention. It is a matter of the greatest surprise that some of the regiments that are loafing about the North are not immediately sent here, as our number is totally inadequate to repel a formidable force which might be sent against us at any moment. The rebel commander, at the period of his evacuation of this position, thought our men were coming down upon him in large numbers, and so, setting fire to all his buildings, he said good-bye, and embarked with his command to New-Orleans. The possession of the Island to our Government is invaluable. A splendid dépôt or rendezvous for our blockading fleet may be constructed here.

The battering-ram, of which I gave you an excellent description in my last, got a shell into her from the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, in the late affair off Pass-à-l'Outre, which hurt her so badly she has been docked in New-Orleans.

The time allotted for my writing has nearly expired, but before I close I would take occasion to allude to what I intimated in a former communication—and at present universally known amongst us here—that very many men in New-Orleans and that vicinity are strong Union-loving persons, who have suffered every persecution that ever befel mortals, and have become so thoroughly sick and disgusted with the disastrous results that have attended the rebellion, and finding no loophole for their escape, or opportunity of aiding in its suppression, they were very despondingly, and all hopes of better things had died within them. But a weird whisper from the North has recently reached them—never mind the source—and it has told them of its great and affluent country being aroused to such an extent, by love for our Constitution and our flag, that it has made them leap for gladness. They have heard of an enthusiasm that fills every street and by-way with hearts eager to take up arms in defence of the Union. They have heard of an awakening of a military spirit heretofore unprecedented in the annals of history. They have heard of populous streets and avenues in our overflowing cities being thronged with glittering bayonets marching to the battle-field. They have heard of the kindness shown to the wounded and sick that left their homes for their country's sake; and they hear, too, that our good old banner—the Stars and Stripes—meets the eye at every turn, as floating from house-top, from church spire, from hillside and mountain-top, and they thank God for such intelligence; and are they not right?

Gen. JEFF. DAVIS and his band of pirates can never more keep them in ignorance of the unanimity of Northern sentiment, much less influence their passions to the extent necessary to induce them to embark in this suicidal crusade against the National Government. That I am right in this, I leave to a period not very remote to prove, at which time I know I will be fully sustained as to the truthfulness of these statements.

MORE ABOUT THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA.

Lieut. EVARTS, of WILSON'S regiment of Zouaves, has returned to New-York from Fort Pickens, and brings a few more such interesting details about the fight at Santa Rosa Island as can only be derived from the experience of an eye-witness and participant. He puts down the number of the attacking force at 1,500 men, with 1,000 more in reserve, and asserts that the whole effective force of the Zouaves was 203, part of the regiment doing garrison duty at Tortugas and Key West, and a considerable proportion of those remaining on the Island being in hospital. The attack of the rebels was a complete surprise, the Zouaves receiving their first warning from the discharge of rebel musketry in their very midst. They retreated on the sudden shock of alarm, but most of them speedily rallied under command of Lieut.-Col. CAZIARTON, and charged their assailants, driving them back, and effectually frustrating their prearranged designs. It was after the Zouaves had done this much that the regulars arrived from Fort Pickens, and completed the total defeat of the enemy.

The battle-cries of the enemy as they rushed upon the sleeping Zouaves were more forcible and profane than polite or chivalrous. "Death to BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves!" was about the mildest form of sanguinary execration in which they indulged. There is evidently a special grudge felt down South against this regiment. Amongst other incidents of the fight an officer of the Zouaves thinking the colors might be in danger, snatched them out of the Colonel's tent and endeavored to escape with them, only, however, to dash in amongst a crowd of the foe who fired at him hotly. Lieut. HAGGERTY, who was invalided, and at the same time under arrest, jumped from his bed and rushed into the thickest of the fray. Sergeant NEWTON was taken prisoner by five of the rebels; but presently finding himself near a party of his own men he turned the tables on his captors and safely brought them in.

Gen. ANDERSON, commanding the rebels, was known to have been wounded in the shoulder and arm. A rebel Lieutenant was discovered after the fight, severely shot in the throat—with a whisky bottle—and so dead drunk that he had been unable to join the flight of his comrades. The canteens of a regiment called the McDuffie Rifles, (a South Carolina corps,) were found to be filled with camphene instead of water. This was not, though supposed to be, the ardent beverage in use among those gallant warriors. They brought it with them to aid the conflagration they intended to make of the Zouaves' tents. The McDuffies were neatly armed with bowie-knives, about eighteen inches long, with revolvers and sword-bayonets, and carried spikes for disabling such guns as they might be able to get at. They seemed to have had an idea that they would somehow find their way into Fort Pickens itself. There were eleven Zouaves killed and sixteen taken prisoners. Lieut. EVARTS says in the last reported attack on the island, not more than a hundred rebels landed, and they were speedily sent to the right about by a shot or two from the *Colorado*.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Oneida* was successfully launched from the ship house at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The usual restrictions upon the entrance of visitors to the yard were suspended for the day, the orders to the chief vigilant, Mr. WAGGS, being to admit all "sober and respectable looking people," and the launch was witnessed by about two thousand spectators. There was not the slightest hitch in the proceedings. The vessel glided into the water with the greatest ease, not carrying away even so much as a wedge. She went out into the stream as far as the buoy, and then was towed back to the yard, and was floated into the dry dock. The dimensions of the *Oneida* are: Length over all, 228 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; draft of water when loaded, 13 feet; tonnage, 1,020 tons register. Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns, four 32-pounders broadside, and one Parrott gun. Her machinery, which she will receive at the yard, is manufactured by JAMES MURPHY & Co. She will be propelled by a patent fixed screw, made of bell metal. The *Oneida* was put on the stocks in July last, and is nearly of the same model as the *Iroquois*, which is one of the fastest steamers in the United States Navy.

The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at the yard yesterday, and will take the berth of the *Bienville* as soon as the latter sails. The *Bienville* had to take in an extra quantity of stores, and, therefore, did not sail yesterday, as we announced. She is to sail, however, before noon to-day.

The storeship *Nightingale*, having discharged her cargo at the Atlantic Basin, arrived at the yard, and will be filled up with stores.

The *Henry Andrews* has hauled out to the buoy, and will anchor off the battery to-day to receive her powder. Master's Mate W. H. MCKAYE has been detached from the *Henry Andrews*, and assigned to a sailing vessel.

The laborers employed in coaling the steamers in the yard had to work the whole of Tuesday night.

The following figures show the amount of Commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the United States Army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz.: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the Commissary Department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef.
105,380 barrels of flour.
37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice.
1,500,000 pounds of coffee.
2,250,000 pounds of sugar.
150,000 gallons of vinegar.
225,000 pounds of candles.
600,000 pounds of soap.
9,384 bushels of salt.
6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

Letters from Fort Taylor, Fla., represent the soldiers there as being in good health, and as having plenty to eat and drink and nothing to do.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Interesting Extracts from Southern Journals.

Distress About the High Price of Provisions.

We have received copies of the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, [Geo., to the 9th of November. They contain no news of special interest or importance, but some of their comments on public affairs throw light on the condition of things in the Southern Confederacy. We give some of the most interesting of these extracts below:

THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS—SPECULATION AND EXTORTION.

From the Confederacy, Nov. 8.

Some time ago we published an extract from the Message of the Governor of Tennessee, upon the extortions which have of late been introduced by those who have at heart their own interests more than the good of their fellow-mortals and of the country.

A few days ago, Mr. JONES presented to the Tennessee Legislature the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Nashville, in regard to the extortions now practiced, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Tennessee be requested to pass some law that will prevent the ruinous prices now sought to be placed upon the staples of life, even if it shall be necessary to place the same in the hands of the military authorities.

Resolved, That we recommend that by law a tax be levied upon every gallon of spirituous liquors distilled from wheat, corn, rye or potatoes, that shall be sufficient to prohibit the same during the present war and blockade—the proceeds thereof to be applied to the support of families with us of our soldiers on the tented field.

We approve these resolutions, and hope our Legislature, at its present session, will devise some wise and equitable plan to put a stop to the evil. There is a wrong-doing upon this subject that ought to be reached in some way, and regulated by law.

On the same day, in the Tennessee Legislature, Mr. CARUTHERS, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message, reported two bills on the subject of frauds, speculations and monopolies. One was "A bill to suppress buying and selling on false pretences," and the other was, "A bill to suppress monopolies." These bills have fines and imprisonment in county jails and penitentiaries, as the penalties for various grades of offences under these acts.

The Governor of Alabama recently issued a proclamation condemning the practice which is doing so much mischief, in which he instructed the agents of the State to purchase nothing from men so engaged; and in his recent Message to the Legislature he says: "Complaints have been made to me from many portions of the State, that there were persons engaged in purchasing articles indispensable to the support of the army and of our poor people, for the purpose and with the intent of extorting extravagant prices from those who might be compelled to purchase these articles. Upon this information I issued a proclamation, denouncing such conduct as unpatriotic and wicked, and instructed the Quartermasters and other agents of the State to purchase nothing from such persons. Merchants and tradesmen, in common with persons engaged in every legitimate pursuit, are entitled to the fostering care of the Government; but when so forgetful of social duty and regardless of the interest of their country, as to monopolize the trade in those commodities most necessary for the comfort and subsistence of our soldiers and citizens, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, as the public guardians, to adopt such measures as will prevent, as far as possible, the State and people from becoming the prey of such harpies."

The Mayor of Augusta, Ga., has lately issued a proclamation on this subject, and public meetings have been held in Macon, Savannah, and elsewhere, to inaugurate some movement to suppress the unjust and unpatriotic speculations in the prime necessaries of life—the greatest wants of the soldier who is now fighting for the liberty which these men so abuse, and the wants of their poor families, who have already suffered much, and will suffer more unless a stop is put to it by the strong arm of the law.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his late Message, has also recommended the Legislature to take this matter in hand, to regulate it so as to cure the evil and do justice to all. The Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana have also. These are some of the indications of public opinion.

We will now clearly define our own position on this subject. In *ordinary* times every man should be allowed to buy and sell any article of merchandise, or any farm productions, for just such price as he can or will. But the times now upon us are *extraordinary*, and impose upon *all* such obligations of patriotism and duty to their fellow-citizens, as do not exist in times of peace and prosperity, and there should be some way of enforcing a compliance with these obligations and duties to the extent of their existence, and no further.

For instance, our fellow-citizens have left their homes and our families to fight our battles for us. They must be clothed, and *they have to buy their own clothing*. It is notorious that a few men have bought up all the material that could be had, out of which their clothing could be made, and have asked the most exorbitant prices for it. The Government must feed them, and their families at home must be fed; but men with a speculative turn of mind have bought up largely the bacon and salt of the country—articles of prime necessity—which the soldier who fights, his family and dies for his country, and the poor wife and child, when he leaves behind him, must have or perish—and have demanded exorbitant prices for them. It is wrong and unpatriotic, and men should not do it; and our Legislature should not allow it to be done.

Before the war commenced, bacon could be bought for 10 and 12½ cts. per pound. It is now selling at 30 cts. Nothing has transpired to increase the cost of *making* it, and its transportation costs no more. And our Government should have it to feed the soldiers; and their poor families at home should have it at a more reasonable rate; and those engaged in the sale of it should have that much *patriotism* in them. If they have it not, the law should furnish them with it.

County jeans could be had for 50 cents per yard before the war; now it is from $1 25 to $1 50. The labor of making it, and the material out of which it is made, costs no more now than then; and the soldier should have it to clothe him while he fights for us, at more reasonable rates. Patriotism demands this much at the hands of those who deal in such articles. It may be difficult to frame a law to meet the exigencies of this case; but the necessity is great, and we are in favor of the Legislature making the attempt.

Coffee is selling at 50 to 60 cents per pound; but we say let it sell for as much as people are willing to give for it. It is not an article of prime necessity. It is a luxury; and let those who indulge in it, sustain it as cheap as they can. Fine dress goods are luxuries, not necessities; let those who wear them pay what dealers see fit to ask. We would make no restrictions on any such articles as these. But during the war, when our national existence, our greatest interests and personal honor are at stake, we would put a check upon the disposition to speculate upon such articles as the Government and the soldier *must* have, or perish.

And now, in conclusion, we deprecate the spirit manifested by some in relation to this matter. Our neighbor, the *Intelligencer*, a few days ago, indulged in what we consider intemperate strictures, which, it heeded, would *excite the people to deeds worse than those complained of*. Such subjects should not be dealt rashly with, and the rights and equity of dealers should *not be run over rough shod by a mob, or an enraged populace, so long as anything else will avail*. We are in favor of abiding by law, and recognizing every man's legal rights as long as they exist. These times, however, have imposed upon us obligations towards each other, and towards the Confederate Government, which our present laws do not exact. We are in favor of having the authorities take this matter in hand, and deal with it so as to respect the rights of dealers, while justice is secured to those who are needy. There is a line of demarkation—a golden mean—that should be carefully observed in this matter.

From the South Carolinian.

MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

We are pleased to learn that our Ministers have arrived safely where they are not in danger of being disturbed by LINCOLN'S swift steamer. Our next news of them will be that they are safe in England and France, officially engaged.

[The "next news of" these arch-traitors was that they were "safe" in Fortress Monroe. It is impossible to predict, in all cases, what will be the next news.—ED. TIMES.]

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia convened on the 5th inst. JOHN BILLUPS, of Cobb County, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and WARREN AIKEN, of Cass County, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Benj. Hill, Iverson, Howell Cobb, Toombs, Jenkins, Wood and Bethune, are spoken of for rebel Senators.

The Governor's Message (says the *Confederacy*,) occupies thirty-two pages in pamphlet, and is certainly the *longest* Message we ever knew a Governor to perpetrate.

CANARD ABOUT MAGOFFIN.

The Columbus (Ky.) *News* says Gov. MAGOFFIN has escaped from Frankfort, where he was detained under duress of the Lincolnites, and was on his way to Russellville, where he would convene the Legislature of the State.

[The Southern papers continually teem with such canards, keeping the people ignorant of "the situation."—ED.]

HURRAH FOR BEAUREGARD.

From the Confederacy, 8th.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is a genuine patriot. How different from those who resign because everything does not please them. His heart is as big as his country's wants, and he nobly lonks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and not to his own glory or preferment. All honor forever to his name, and to any man possessed of such a noble and unselfish nature. What next will the two or three journals do that have been trying to get up a difference between him and President DAVIS, and to force him to resign? Wonder if they will feel encouraged?

THE CONFEDERATE FORM OF PRAYER.

The following is the form of prayer read in all the various churches and denominations throughout the Confederate States on the Fast Day, Nov. 15. In the Jewish Synagogues the name of Christ was omitted:

"Almighty God, the sovereign disposer of events, it hath pleased Thee to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto in their conflict with their enemies, and be unto them a shield.

With grateful thanks we recognize Thy Hand and acekowledge that not unto us, but unto Thee, belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon Thy Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Thee that it may please Thee to set at naught the efforts of all our enemies and put them to confusion and shame.

O, Almighty God, we pray Thee that it may please Thee to grant us Thy blessing upon our arms, and give us victory over all our enemies, wherever they may be.

Preserve our homes and altars from pollution and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity; all of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour, to whom, with Thee, the Father and the Holy Spirit, we will give all the praise and glory in time and throughout all eternity. Amen and Amen.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

A letter in the Bowling-Green-Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, from a Kentuckian in the army of the Potomac, says the First Kentucky Regiment numbers between five and six hundred men. The letter contains the following gossip in reference to the First Kentucky Regiment: "Lieut.-Col. TOM. TAYLOR, of Frankfort, has been promoted to colonel, and Major WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, of Louisville, to lieutenant-colonel. Capt. FITZHUGH, Lieut. FRANK COWAN, and several other officers, have resigned and gone home. Capt. WM. ROWAN, of the "Bustard Guards," is sick in Richmond. BENNET BURNAM, of Bowling Green, died of typhoid fever some ten days since. Lieut. TODD, of New-Orleans, a native of Lexington, Ky., and brother of Mrs. LINCOLN, is Commissary to the regiment, with the rank of Captain. The boys are all anxious to return home, and insist in holding President DAVIS to his promise: that when Kentucky became involved in war, they should return home and aid their comrades in defending their own firesides. Our regiment is the Seventh Brigade, commanded by GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, son of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, and brother of Thos. L. CRITTENDEN. Col. GILES M. HILLYER, editor of the Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, an old and tried friend of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S, has been appointed Brigade Commissary by Gen. CRITTENDEN, and approved of by the President."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, after sitting three days, adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst., after choosing Presidential Electors, and ordering the banks to loan the State $3:0,000. The names of the Presidential Electors are: Henry C. Young, Wm. H. Trescott, Robert F. W. Allston, John S. Palmer, J. Duncan Allen, John C. Hope, T. Edwin Ware and Franklin I. Moses.

LYNCH LAW.

The Fayetteville (Tenn.) *Observer* gives the following account of the end of an outlaw:

"JOSEPH C. TAYLOR was hung by a portion of the people of this county, near Boon's Hill, on last Saturday, for killing Second Lieut. J. C. DAVIDSON, at Lynchburgh, Va., on Saturday, the 18th of May last. TAYLOR was arraigned for trial at Lynchburgh, and because of the absence of witnesses, who belonged to the army, we are told, the case was dismissed. He returned to this county on Monday of last week, and having threatened the lives of several citizens, was arrested on Friday night, and executed, as we have stated."

Our Prisoners in Richmond.

LETTER FROM A LIEUTENANT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your universal journal, to lay before the public the inclosed letter from Lieut. JAMES GANNON, Sixty-ninth Regiment, (my brother,) now a prisoner in Richmond. I am in no way desirous of having my humble name brought into notice. Nor would I even now, notwithstanding the personal interest I have in the fate of the prisoner, but that I consider it a debt owed by society to the brave but unfortunate men generally, to express in some way their sympathy for the very wretched and deplorable condition in which they are placed. The letter will speak for itself:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I seize the present opportunity to state for your satisfaction, that I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, fervently hoping the receipt of this hurried letter shall find mother and all the members of the family in the same. It grieved me very much this evening to see all my brother officers receive letters from their friends; and I, who was so very anxious to hear from you, receiving none, made me very lonely and disgusted indeed. I fear the letters I have sent you have not been received; however, that cannot be helped now. I hope you will at least get this one. I have nothing of any importance to communicate, (the dull and dreary routine of a captive's life would be a somewhat dismal tale,) only that our poor but gallant Colonel is in a pretty bad fix. On last Sunday evening, Gen. WINDER, with some three or four of his Staff, came into our quarters, and announced to us, "that as one of the Confederate privateers (SMITH) was now under sentence of death in Philadelphia, that one of the highest rank of the prisoners in the Confederate Prisons should be drawn for by lot, and should be treated in every respect as a convicted felon; and, finally, that if SMITH should be hanged in Philadelphia, so should he be hanged also whose lot might be cast as an equivalent." Ballots being put into a can, and Hon. ALFRED ELY being called upon to draw, took the one with CORCORAN'S name inscribed on it, so that if SMITH be hanged so shall our dear Colonel meet a similar fate; the remaining five Colonels, three Majors and three Captains to be held as hostages for the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, now in New-York, and should any of them be hanged, so shall the fearful retaliation be exacted at the expense of the lives of the hostages referred to. Their names are as follows: Col. CORCORAN, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Col. WILCOX, First Michigan Regiment; Col. COGGSWELL, Tammany Regiment; Col. LEE, Twentieth Massachusetts; Col. WOODRUFF, Eighteenth Kentucky; Col. WOOD, Fourteenth, of Brooklyn; Lieut.-Col. WIFF, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut.-Col. PERVA, ——; Maj. Petter, Thirty-eighth Scott Life Guard; Maj. Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Capts. Boorman and Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts. And if they hang any more lots will be drawn in the next highest rank; so that, in my opinion, Colonels, Majors, Captains and all must be held at a very cheap rate, if they are worth no more than sailors of the South, but if those I have mentioned, and many others now prisoners in Southern dungeons, had died from their colors and their comrades, there would not have been so many to pay for the sailors. It is now high time that something should be done by our Government for some of those poor creatures now in prison. The eventful day on which we struggled against fearful odds being very not, a great many of our men threw off their coats on going into battle, and have been unable to replace them since. Many of our regiment are shirtless, shoeless, hatless and capless; in fact, they are bereft of every artificial comfort, and would inevitably sink under the weight of their woe were it not for their honor and unflinching devotion to the Union. It makes captivity doubly bitter, when one of these poor fellows come to you and ask if you can do anything for them? The reply is, of course, what can I do for you—I have neither money or clothes for myself. For my own part, I gave the only extra shirt, drawers and stockings I had to those whom I considered most in need. The Colonel bought about forty dollars' worth of shirts, &c., but the men who came lately from hospital were most in need, and consequently received them. I had to give my blanket to one to-day, and am now just as badly off as any other; so that if Government does not take some measure to alleviate our condition, the balance of us will die from cold and exhaustion. If this treatment was carried on in any other country, the New-York papers would be teeming with vengeance, and uttering maledictions on the heads of those who, through negligence or otherwise, would allow men to remain in this pitiable condition. I say this, not under the excitement of the moment, nor because of my own unpleasant position, but as I can attest to the truth of the facts I have narrated, I think the public should know it, and I am sure that if the friends of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were fully aware of our circumstances here, they would leave no stone unturned to at least remedy or ameliorate, as far as lay within the bounds of their power, the sufferings to which we are subjected.

It would seem to me that some means might be devised whereby we could at least receive either clothes or money from such of our friends as have the means and the wish to forward them. I endeavor to adapt myself as best I can to the circumstances surrounding me. Of course the thought of home, with its humble but cheerful influence, sometimes occupies my mind, yet I live in hope for better days to come; and now, dear JOHN, I hope you will use your influence and solicit your friends also to effect an exchange of prisoners, or in some other way to strive to do something in behalf of my poor, naked, and suffering fellow-soldiers in misfortune.

Hoping for brighter and happier times, both social and political, I am, &c., your affectionate brother,

JAMES GANNON,
Lieutenant Co. H, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

I have placed this letter before your readers with the confident hope that some means will be resorted to, notwithstanding the inflexible purpose of the Government not to recognize the enemy as belligerents. I am sure something can be done if a sympathizing public take the matter in hand, and go so far at least as to relieve temporarily our brave but unfortunate soldiers now languishing in prison.

Hoping to enlist your talented sympathy in the matter, I am, &c., your obedient servant,

JOHN GANNON,
No. 114 East Sixteenth-street.

Sidell and Mason's Arrest—Prosecution of the English Captain by His own Countrymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The law of this case, as defined by the most eminent jurists, has already been thoroughly ventilated by the New-York Press, and the *Persia* has carried out the interpretation of it here, with an intimation that it is proposed to raise an English Subscription Fund, in sums of $100 each, for meeting the cost of prosecuting the Captain of the *Trent* to a conviction in the English Law Courts, in the event of delay by the Queen's Attorney-General to hold him amenable, by order of Her Majesty's Government, or in case the owners of the vessel—whose property was permitted by him to be subject to confiscation—should decline to prosecute him.

It is considered that the case for prosecution will rest on an indictment for aiding and abetting the enemies of a friendly Power, and for conspiring with them for the avowed object of injuring that Power and of involving the Queen's Government and the country in all the consequences a war with it; also, *for acting in contempt of the Queen's proclamation, and in defiance of the admonition of the Queen's consul*, and for imperilling the property of the owners of the mail steamer by subjecting it to confiscation, from which it was saved only through the generous forbearance of Capt. WILKES. In case of conviction by an English jury, which is deemed to be certain upon the evidence that will be produced, the verdict will doubtless be followed by an exemplary sentence to suffer two years' imprisonment, and to pay a heavy fine, by way of warning to others, to pay more respect for future to the Queen's proclamation.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Fourteenth Regiment.

ADDRESS IN BROOKLYN BY THE CHAPLAIN.

Plymouth Church was crowded on Tuesday evening with people eager to hear Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and a liberal collection was taken up to furnish some necessary articles for the comfort of the men. Mr. INSKIP glanced at the career of the regiment from the time it left Brooklyn in May last, up to the present—at the advance post in Virginia. He claimed, what no one ever doubted, that the regiment had done its whole duty, and the audience might rest assured they would remain in the field until the close of the war. The statements made were for the most part interesting, and gave those present a better idea of camp life than they had before entertained. The Fourteenth, with their military duties, mingle the following exercises: Sunday morning and evening, preaching in "Fowler Chapel"—a tent; and in the afternoon a prayer meeting is held at the same place. The church is under the management of twenty trustees—composed of men of all professions, and no profession of faith, and the arrangement is such that everything works harmoniously, and a great deal of good has already been accomplished, partially through this means, and we presume also from the fact that Mr. INSKIP, when the regiment first went into the field, took upon himself the arduous duty of doing all the necessary swearing that was to be done. On Monday evening a temperance meeting is held in the tent. The society now numbers about 160, including about 20 who, when they entered the regiment, were drunkards. Tuesday evening a literary and debating society meets at the same place. Wednesday and Thursday evenings prayer-meetings are held. Friday evening a concert is given, and on Saturday evening the "Chaplain's Levee" is held, when there is singing, instrumental music, declamation, and the affair winds up with a smoke—the only occasion on which smoking is allowed in the tent. An admission fee of one stick of wood for the chaplain is sometimes charged for admission to this entertainment. As may well be imagined, the men of the regiment are pretty much all of the time occupied between drill, singing, praying and speaking, and accordingly in good spirits. The men, however, are sadly in need of many little comforts which they cannot obtain for themselves, such as flannels, stockings, mittens, &c.; and to urge the furnishing of them is the special mission of Mr. INSKIP at this time. Contributions can be sent to WM. M. BURNEY, No. 19 Henry-street, and they will be forwarded immediately.

Chaplain INSKIP will leave for Washington on Tuesday next. On Monday next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 9 o'clock P. M., Mr. and Mrs. INSKIP will be at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, to receive letters, packages, and any words the friends of the regiment desire to have forwarded direct.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Foremen of the Western District Fire Department, have placed the following named candidates for Assistant Engineers, in the field: Patrick Lahey, Engine Company No. 1; Robert Barr, No. 3; Charles Wetherell, No. 4; P. Fitzpatrick, No. 5; H. Taylor, No. 6; H. J. Whitney, No. 9; Wm. McMillen, No. 11; W. Julien, No. 12; A. Gilchrist, No. 16; Charles Silken, Hose No. 11, and the following Assistant Engineers have been renominated: Wm. Vanderveer, D. Simpson, George Ward and Wm. McLaughlin. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in December.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This most excellent charity holds its annual Fair and Donation Visit on Thursday and Friday of this week, and needs for its hundred fatherless children the aid of the charitable. The money spent in caring for the orphans is saved to society a hundred fold. We commend it to the sympathy and assistance of the public.

NEW RIFLE FACTORY.—Ground was broken yesterday at the corner of Hewes-street and Kent-avenue, for the creation of a monster factory for the manufacture of D. MOORE'S patent rifles and revolvers. The building is to be four stories high and 25 feet wide by 200 feet long, and by contract is to be completed within thirty days.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 185, 186, 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209. CITY COURT—Nos. 7, (prefetred,) 74, 43, 96

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3173. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Affairs in Washington and Vicinity.

Important Reconnoissances of the Enemy's Position.

RUMORS OF A COLLISION.

Favorable Character of the Government Advices from Europe.

The Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Accomac and Northampton Counties in Possession of the National Troops.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Action of Gen. Halleck to Stop Communication with the Enemy.

PRICE RETURNING AGAIN TO SPRINGFIELD

The New Expeditions to the Southern Coast.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FAVORABLE CHARACTER OF THE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Advices received by the Government from Great Britain, represent that though much sourness of feeling is evident toward the United States, yet there was a manifest feelings averse to a war, and that the sentiment in favor of maintaining a strict neutrality was daily strengthening. Advices from France indicate that the feeling on the part of that Government is more cordial towards the United States than ever.

PRIVATEERING AT A DISCOUNT.

The Government has no evidence of any rebel privateer steamer being on the seas except the *Sumter*, and she is endeavoring to elude capture rather than prey upon our commerce; and as no recent captures by sailing vessels are reported, it may be safely regarded that piracy has been found by experience not to pay.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, with a force of cavalry and four pieces of artillery, proceeded this forenoon, from Gen. SMITH's Division, on a reconnoissance to Freedom Hill, Johnston's Hill and Peacock Hill, each of which is near the rebel outposts. Later in the day an order came to headquarters to have ambulances sent forward, and a vague and indefinite statement was made that an attack had been made upon our forces, and that Capt. HARTMANN, of the Friedmen cavalry, had been killed.

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM MINER'S HILL.

Prof. LOWE safely crossed the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon, with his balloon, to Miner's Hill, and made ascensions both last night and this morning. The only evidences of the presence of the enemy, between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, were the camp fires, about fifteen miles from him.

NO REBELS SEEN ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from Darnestown dated to-day, says nothing has been heard for several days of any movements of the enemy opposite our lines. Everything is apparently quiet in their lines. This may be caused by the withdrawal of the weight of their force for the defence of Winchester.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Stepping Stones*, which ran the blockade on Tuesday night, with stores for the flotilla in the Lower Potomac, transferred her stores to the squadron, and taking on board a number of contrabands from the steamers *Baltimore* and *Ice Boat*, again ran the blockade last night on the upward trip, and arrived at the Navy-yard this morning. She was not fired at by the rebel batteries, but from the signalizing on shore it was supposed her movements were noticed.

The contrabands brought to the Navy-yard number 58 men, 7 women and 10 children.

The *Wyandank* is now taking on board the armament, &c., of the ice boat, which is being stripped of her warlike paraphernalia, preparatory to sending her home to the Delaware River, as the Government no longer needs her services.

LETTERS FROM HILTON HEAD.

The Post-office Department, to-day, received information that fifteen thousand letters have reached New-York from Hilton Head, by the last arrival in that City, J. H. SEARS, who is acting as Postmaster under military authority, having forwarded them without prepayment of postage. The Postmaster-General has ordered that they be sent to their respective destinations, indorsed on each "Due 3c."

A POST-OFFICE AT PORT ROYAL.

The Department to-day established a Post-office at Port Royal, to be called by that name, and has sent out a blank commission to Gen. SHERMAN, to be filled with the name of a suitable person as Postmaster, who will give the required bonds. Letters designed for Port Royal should be sent to the New-York Post-office. The Navy Department to-day instructed the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to inform the Postmaster of the departure of vessels for Port Royal in time to dispatch the mails.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AT PORT ROYAL.

In the course of this week, probably, the Treasury Department will take definitive action with regard to Custom regulations at Port Royal.

THE DOCUMENTS FOUND AT HILTON HEAD.

The documents, papers, letters, &c., found in the forts on Hilton Head, and Bay Point, and in the Beaufort Post-office, were received to-day at the Navy Department.

A BALLOON AT BEAUFORT.

Mr. LOWE has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with one of his balloons to Beaufort, S. C.

THE KILLED OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

This morning the bodies of the two soldiers of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, who were killed in the recent skirmish with the rebel cavalry, were conveyed with an escort to music through this city to the cars, whence they will be taken to Brooklyn. Private STRIKER, who was badly wounded at the same time by a pistol shot, and was knocked in the head by a carbine, is recovering. The cavalry who attacked them are represented as being clothed in an irregular manner, many of them having on the clothing taken from the captured prisoners of the New-York Thirtieth.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field, in camp, and in process of formation, six hundred thousand volunteers, and the enlistments for the regular service are more than heretofore numerous.

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

Twenty-four million dollars Treasury notes, "demand," have been issued.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last, Secretary CHASE has placed to the credit of the disbursing officers in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia the sum of $5,304,874, to be paid to contractors and other Government creditors.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Gov. FRANK H. PIERPONT, of Virginia, arrived in the city to-day, with the purpose of conferring with the Government in relation to reopening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through its whole line.

GOV. PIERPONT'S JURISDICTION.

Gov. PIERPONT'S jurisdiction now extends over nearly all of Virginia west of the mountains, the northern part as far east as Hampshire County, which it includes, all of Alexandria, and a considerable portion of Fairfax County, the region about Fortress Monroe and Newport's News, and Accomac and Northampton Counties on the eastern shore—comprising nearly half of the State.

A PLENTY OF ARMS.

The War Department is now receiving muskets, rifles and equipments in abundance by every steamer. The supply is fully equal to the immediate demand, and with those to arrive will be sufficient to equip the entire army and have a residue.

THE TREASONABLE MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A few weeks since, influential citizens of Baltimore were importuning the Government for the release of the treasonable members of the Maryland Legislature, on the ground that the best interests of the country demanded it. These efforts were unavailing, and now some of the same citizens are urging upon the Government to keep them in custody, until such time as the loyalty of Maryland shall be insured by the suppression of the rebellion. They are well satisfied with the result of the recent election, and are satisfied that the State is better off without than with the majority of their late Legislature.

FURTHER FROM WINCHESTER.

I learn from another trustworthy source, that at Winchester board in ordinary boarding-houses is from $12 to $18 per week. On Wednesday week, a Union man—a brother-in-law of Col SENSENDIVER, of the rebel army—was called upon to enroll himself among the rebel troops. He attempted to escape, was chased, fired at, and killed. The fortifications that are put up are extensive. Breastworks are put up in Berrysville, and a masked battery has been placed a mile and a half from Winchester on the Pughtown road. Besides these, there are the works thrown up by JOHNSTON in July last, when it was expected that PATTERSON was coming down to make an attack. In a circuit of from two to three miles about the place, all the fences have been torn down, and in some cases houses have been levelled to open the way for the better manœuvering of the troops in case of an attack. But little wheat has been sown in the vicinity, owing to the uncertainty of the crop ever being gathered. Besides JACKSON'S Brigade, there are from three to four thousand militia, but who are not considered as efficient troops, being badly armed and equipped, and not well disciplined.

LIEUT. RUSSELL TO COMMAND A GUNBOAT.

Lieut. RUSSELL, of the Navy, who commanded the expedition that so gallantly captured and burned the rebel privateer at Pensacola, had an interview with the President this morning. He is to be assigned to the command of one of the new gunboats.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following named gentlemen have just been promoted to be Majors in the regular army: De lesler Davidson, Arthur J. Lee, Christopher J. Lovell and Granville O'Haller; and the following to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Wm. S. Ketchum, Wm. H. French and Caleb C. Sibley, J. W. Hammond and Henry Clay McDowell, each to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain. The former are to report to Gen. SHERMAN, and the latter to Gen. ROSSEAU, in Kentucky.

Paymaster S. J. McKEAN, of Iowa, a West Pointer, who saw service in Florida and Mexico, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ROBERT SMYTH, of Iowa, is appointed Paymaster of Volunteers.

Lieut. WEBER, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been appointed Major of the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Cavalry.

Additional applications to Second Lieutenancies have been made from non-commissioned officers of namely: Daniel Loosely, Charles Benzoni, Oscar Hagen, Samuel Oscar Hagen, Saul S. Culbertson, Joseph J. Wegoner, W. K. Lowe, Charles Bey, Walker W. Arnold, H. H. Clark and Alonzo T. Bellows.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

No intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond has been received here for some time. Dr. SWALM, of the Fourteenth New-York Militia, and who was taken at Bull Run, and after nearly three months' absence has written to Gen. WINDER and others of the rebel military authorities, asking for information as to the condition of our men, but has received no reply.

VISITORS TO WASHINGTON.

SIMEON DRAPER and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, are on a visit to this city.

Gen. HERRAN, of New-Granada, is also in Washington, in behalf of his Government.

Bishop BAILEY, of Newark, arrived yesterday, and visited some of the Heads of the Government to-day.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, has left Washington, to take his departure for his mission.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTEENTH.

The New-York Fifteenth, Col. MURPHY, which has recently been accepted as an engineer regiment, gave an exhibition this afternoon at the Navy-yard, in the presence of the President, Gen. MCCLELLAN and other distinguished citizens. The purpose of the exhibition was to show the skill of the regiment in throwing a pontoon bridge across the Eastern Branch. It was accomplished with such dispatch as to elicit the applause of the assembly. The bridge is ready for use when wanted, and wagons for the transportation of the pontoons, with extra wheels, have been completed.

SAILORS DRILLED AS INFANTRY.

About two hundred sailors have been organized into three companies, for infantry drill at the Navy-yard, under the direction of Lieut. FOXHALL PARKER, of the navy. They are quartered in the "mold loft," a large room four hundred and sixty feet long by fifty wide, in which hammocks are swung, and everything arranged and conducted as on shipboard. The men are also drilled with small arms.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE MASSACHUSETTS MEN.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts, the volunteers from that State observed it as a holiday. Large amounts of cooked poultry and pumpkin pies, which had been forwarded by kind friends at home, were duly partaken of in camp.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Nearly all the members of the Cabinet have the material of their reports prepared, and they will be completed within a few days.

MARRIAGE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of the Cavalry of the United States, was married to-day at Baltimore to Miss MARY HARDESTY. The ceremony took place in the presence of his Staff.

COL. LAMON TO BE MARRIED.

Col. WARD H. LAMON has gone to Springfield, on a matrimonial mission. He is to be married on the 24th inst. to Miss LOGAN, daughter of Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

DEPARTURE OF HON. THOMAS H. CLAY.

Hon. THOMAS H. CLAY left for Kentucky to-day, to aid, by his presence, the loyal interests of his native State.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

The Sanitary Commission have perfected arrangements with most of the railroads by which freight forwarded by the Commission will be transported free.

ANOTHER COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Company D, Second Regiment of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, arrived yesterday. It consists of 98 men, from Maine, under command of a son of Senator FESSENDEN.

A NEW TENT.

A new tent, invented by Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, has been brought to the attention of the Government. Its chief sanitary excellencies are the arrangements for ventilation and elevating the beds from contact with the ground. Nothing more complete and desirable in tenting has yet been presented.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

A preliminary arrangement was commenced to-day before the Commissioners to settle the claims against New-Granada. Mr. CARLISLE, in behalf of New-Granada, contends that the question of the liability of that Republic must be determined by the rules of international law, and that the action of the Commission is, under the Cass-Herran Treaty, only recommendatory. Judge DEAN, of New-York, in behalf of the claimants, holds that the judgment of the Commissioners, under the treaty, is binding upon New-Granada. The argument upon this point will probably occupy this week.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

The National Troops in Full Possession of Both Accomac and Northampton Counties.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Dispatches just received from the Eastern Shore of Virginia bring the gratifying intelligence that the Secessionists of Northampton County, to the number of eighteen hundred, have laid down their arms, and the National troops have now full possession of that county, as well as Accomac.

FALSE REPORTS FROM NORTHAMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Secession reports are circulating this evening that our troops in Northampton County, Virginia, have met with resistance. They are utterly without foundation, as there has been no arrival since early this morning, which brings quite contrary news.

HOW THE EXPEDITION WAS RECEIVED.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 21.

Information was received last night at headquarters from Accomac County of the most gratifying character, giving assurance that the expedition dispatched by Gen. DIX to the two eastern shore counties of Virginia will meet with little or no opposition.

On Sunday the flag of the Union was hoisted at Drummondtown, the county seat of Accomac, on a pole which bore the rebel flag the day before. The people of the county had submitted to the authority of the United States, and declared their intention to do so in advance of the arrival of the troops. A flag of truce was sent by Gen. LOCKWOOD to Drummondtown on Saturday. On Friday night 3,000 rebel troops disbanded, most of them drafted militia. Wherever the officer who bore the flag of truce went he was importuned for Gen. DIX's proclamation, which had been sent among them the day before. We annex some extracts from his statement. Meeting some of the disbanded men he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly?

"The reply was they had got Gen. DIX's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband. But others came up in the meantime who were a part of the militia, and they boldly answered that they never did want to go into the business, and had all the time disapproved of it, but were compelled to it by hot-headed Secessionists.

The greater part of the persons I met were of the disbanded militia. Three cheers for the Union were given with such zeal and zest as to make me conclude that there was something more in them than expressions arising from fear. I met many in squads of five, ten, twenty, &c., and they would sometimes run across the fields to meet us, expressing the deepest gratitude for the deliverance from oppression and want, for they are in want of many of the necessaries of life.

I will here state that along the road I was besieged for Gen. DIX's proclamation, a few copies of which had been scattered about the country through which I passed. It had even reached this place yesterday. When it had gone among the militia regiments it was made the pretext for giving open expression to their latent feelings of opposition to the Confederate rulers.

The great majority of the people, I believe, look upon the troops about to be sent among them as their deliverers from cruelty and oppression. Hurrahs for the Union were quite frequent. At one place the American flag was hung out. It was a curiosity to the people, and they looked in astonishment when they saw that one was owned in their very midst.

We may conclude that the people of Northampton will follow the example of Accomac. The secret of the success of the expedition is to be ascribed to the large and well-disciplined force sent into those counties. It is always a measure of humanity, as well as a right military rule, to employ a force so overwhelming as to prevent bloodshed. If half the number of troops had been sent, there would no doubt have been resistance, and very likely a sanguinary and protracted guerilla warfare, for which the country is well adapted.

Another letter dated on Sunday says:

"This morning a forward movement into Virginia took place—first an advance of cavalry, next the Fifth New-York, (Zouaves from Federal Hill,) followed by the Wisconsin Fourth, five companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, five or six companies of the Sixth Michigan, NIMM' Boston Artillery, and an independent cavalry company of Pennsylvania. It was a glorious and a most imposing sight to see as they wound around our camp and entered a wood about a quarter of a mile distant. We have here, beside the Purnell Legion, a portion of the Sixth Michigan, the Seventeenth Massachusetts, and some companies of the Second Delaware Regiment."

The United States Revenue gunboat *Hercules*, RUFUS CORWIN, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived in port about 10 o'clock yesterday, from a cruise in Pocomoke Bay and Tangier's Sound, and brings information from the Eastern shore of Virginia up to Monday night. Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD was still at Newtown with 5,000 men, and also had 1,000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drummondtown, and establishing there his headquarters.

The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the national flag was floating over it. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are Union in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major-Gen. DIX with delight.

In a few days Gen. LOCKWOOD would move into Northampton County, with a force sufficient to overcome any opposition from the Secessionists who would be obliged to succumb.

Lieut. CORWIN left Gen. LOCKWOOD on Sunday, and on his way to his vessel found that a number of bridges over the streams south of the Pocomoke River had been burned, and trees felled and placed over the roads, compelling him to take a circuitous route.

We believe that the same exhibitions of returning loyalty will be made in other districts of country when we go into them with a like preponderance of force, and that the deep-seated feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union which lives in the hearts of a majority of the Southern people, will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

On Saturday, four boats, with armed seamen, were dispatched from the gunboats *Hercules* and *Reliance*, lying in Pocomoke Bay, under the charge of Lieuts. TOMKINS and GAMBRILL, of the *Reliance*, and Lieut. HALL and Quartermaster BERRY, of the *Hercules*, to Syke's Island, in that Bay, near the main land of Accomac County, and of which possession was taken. Formerly there were about 140 inhabitants on the Island, but on account of the apprehensions entertained that they would be impressed into the rebel service, all but 30 had left. These gladly received the proclamation of Gen. DIX, and were promised the protection of the United States. The *Hercules* and *Tiger* will return to those waters as soon as they can re-coal, and with the *Reliance*, Capt. McGOWAN, will cruise along the Virginia shore in connection with the military forces.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Strictness of Gen. Halleck—Cutting off the Avenues of Information to the Enemy—Reported Movements of the Rebel Army—The State Annexed to the Southern Confederacy, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders that, in consequence of important information respecting the number and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor any forces on the march, and any now within such lines to be immediately excluded therefrom.

The General also call the particular attention of all officers commanding posts or troops in the field, to the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering or leaving our lines and of observing the greatest precaution of employment of agents and clerks in confidental positions.

The General also directs all Staff Officers of this Department, whose Staff duties have ceased under the recent special order from Washington, but who still hold commissions in the regular army, or volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, to immediately report in person, if in St. Louis, or by letter, if elsewhere, to these headquarters.

The latest accounts from Gen. PRICE place him in Barry County, making preparations to advance to Springfield.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF PRICE, ETC.

ROLLA, MO., Thursday, Nov. 21.

Advices from the Southwest are to the effect that Gen. PRICE has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Neosho. About 4,000 of his army, under Gen. HARRIS, were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, with the evident intention of entering that State, and ravaging its Southern counties.

Gen. HARRIS' force was principally cavalry and Indians.

Gen. LANE was in that vicinity with about 3,000 infantry, and it is not improbable that an engagement will take place between his and HARRIS' forces.

It is reported that there is a camp of 600 Cherokee Indians in McGhee County, Kansas.

The rebel State Legislature, in session at Neosho, has passed an ordinance of secession; united the State with the Southern Confederacy, and elected Gen. RAINS one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress.

It was thought that Gen. PARSONS would be the other Senator.

It was said that Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, would take command of Gen. RAIN'S division of the rebel army.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The completion of the new sloop-of-war *Oneida* has liberated a number of carpenters, &c., some of whom have been set to work on the two vessels in the course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and others have volunteered to go to Port Royal to assist in the erection of storehouses. They will be conveyed thither in the steamer *Bienville*, which has been still further delayed.

It is rumored that the keel of a frigate will be laid forthwith, in the ship-house in which the *Oneida* was built.

The purchased ship *Morning Light* was formally put into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock. About fifty ladies and gentlemen, friends of the officers, were on board at the time. The *Morning Light* carries a crew of one hundred and twenty men, and an armament of eight 32-pounders. Her officers are:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, H. T. MOORE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Pierre Giraud; Acting Master, Luke B. Chase; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Emery G. Judkins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William S. Blunt; Master's Mates, W. H. McKaye, Henry S. Hayes and E. Brown.

The United States storeship *Nightingale* was hauled into the berth vacated by the *Morning Light*, and will be got ready for sea at once. Although her crew has been transferred to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, she still remains in commission.

The purchased steamer *Flambeau* was put under the shears to receive her armament.

Part of the crew of the *Pawhatan* (firemen and coalheavers,) are detailed to take the *Pawhatan* to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she will be repaired, there not being room here. The other part will be paid off and discharged.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted at the Hudson-street office and its branches, were dispatched to the mounted service depôt, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to be drilled and equipped for active service.

Twelve boys who have been on trial on Governor's Island for the last three weeks, were sent to the City yesterday, to be sworn in as field musicians.

The three United States steamers, *Wyandotte*, *Crusader* and *Sumter*, which came here some weeks ago to be repaired, and were put out of commission, as reported at the time, are nearly ready for sea again, and will shortly be put into commission.

The two new gunboats, *Chippewa* and *Winona*, built here by private contract, are expected at the yard very soon, to be armed and commissioned. There is scarcely any room for them, however, at present.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *New-York* sailed on Wednesday for Locust Point with a full cargo of provisions, gun-carriages, &c.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Sparks*, lying at Pier No. 9 N. R. has been loading provisions and ammunition for Locust Point, and sailed last evening.

The United States steam transport *Delaware*, CAPTAIN [illegible], sailed last evening for Fortress Munroe, where she will receive her orders. She has accommodations for 350 troops.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Immense Supplies Going on Board—The First Day's Experience of the Troops—The Order to Sail, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The departure of the steamship *Constitution* has necessarily been delayed beyond the time set down for her going, on account of the vast accumulation of provisions, Commissaries' and Quartermasters' stores, tents, equipage, baggage, ordnance and ammunition, which are part and parcel, and therefore necessary to have on board, to go with the troops. It is evident that some miscalculation has been made as to the space which this great quantity of *material* would occupy, and that the managers must have supposed they had chartered the *Great Eastern* instead of a 5,000 ton passenger ship. The only conflict, however, between the Quartermaster and the Captain, is about the sleeping accommodations of the troops. If half the berths have to be taken down to afford stowage for freight, it is plain that to that extent the men will have to rough it, instead of lying in comfortable berths. There is ample room in the great ship to give 3,000 men a chance to sleep, and at the same time stow in her capacious hold and on her decks subsistence for that number of men for a month. It is probable that one or two good-sized propellers will be chartered to take the surplus freight, and the immense float of half a mile in extent, which is to be used, if necessary, for landing the troops.

Making allowance for a little confusion incident to the first attempt to get into place, the troops have done extremely well thus far, and appear very much pleased with their accommodations.

There is ample arrangement made for feeding this great company, and the food is well cooked, and promptly dispensed to the men by the competent Steward and his assistants. The officers, some eighty in number, are quartered in the magnificent saloon and staterooms, and when each has found his particular locality for the voyage, affairs, I am sure, will move on harmoniously.

Col. JONES exhibits great industry and tact in the management of his large command, having an eye to all the details, and controlling the men more through the influence of his personal popularity than by means of severe discipline. Several of the officers will take their wives with them, but it is believed that they will return with the ship after the troops have been landed at their destination.

The order is to sail for Portland to-night, but appearances are not favorable that the ship will get off, and it would not be strange if the two regiments should call on Governor ANDREW for those Thanksgiving turkeys. Should they get them, there will come to pass the saying "Everything is lovely, and—the bird is elevated." Should there be, unfortunately, any mistake on this head, it will not be for the want of good will on the part of the good people of this Puritan city, but because they have supposed that the ship and her brave company would be far on their way towards Dixie when they sat down to the Thanksgiving dinners. As I close my letter, the wind blows with a snowy chill from the North, suggesting the possibility of an easterly snow-storm, which would be particularly inconvenient at this time.

THE "CONSTITUTION" FOR PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Constitution* left this port for Port land, at noon.

ANOTHER NAVAL EXPEDITION.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

Our correspondent at New-London gives us some information relative to an expedition fitting out for the Southern coast that will be as effective as any yet sent in that direction. A fleet of old whalers, some fifty in number, have been purchased by Government at a small cost, and are to be used in effectually sealing up some of the rebel ports on the Southern coast. They are arranged, as our correspondent says, to [illegible]

Some of these old whaling vessels were purchased at New-London, Sag Harbor, and Mystic, and with a fleet from Boston, New-Bedford, and other ports, are to sail for unknown ports South.

The flag-ship of the fleet from New-London is commanded by Capt. JOHN P. RICE, an experienced captain. The rest are in charge of old whaling masters, who have had experience as merchantmen, and understand themselves thoroughly. They are tried and true men, and the crews are enlisted for three months' service.

They sail to-day under sealed orders. We trust the whalers will "try out" the "blubber" of some of the blockaded ports, as they have resorted to the expedient of the old farmer, who at last tried what "virtue there was in stones."

THE TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of Nov. 18:

"On Sunday morning a large party took a special train to Annapolis, for the purpose of witnessing a review of the Massachusetts, New-York, and Connecticut troops, now encamped near Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, on the eve of sailing for the Southern coast. There were nearly eight regiments, consisting of some 7,000 men. Gov. ANDREW and his aid, Col. RIPLEY, reviewed the troops, in company with Secretary CAMERON, Secretary SEWARD, Secretary SMITH, Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior SMITH. Among other persons present were Assistant Quartermaster Gen. VAN VLIET; the gallant Col. DEVENS, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, who behaved so nobly at the battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, and others. At Annapolis Gov. HICKS called upon the members of the Cabinet, and accompanied them to the review, riding by the side of Gen. CAMERON for several hours. Mr. CRAWICK, now one of the popular and prosperous hosts of WILLARD'S Hotel, contributed greatly to the comfort of the party by his generous and hospitable attentions."

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Old Point boat has arrived here, but brings no news of importance.

A flag of truce to Norfolk brought no passengers, or any intelligence whatever.

FROM ROCKVILLE, MD.

ROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The wife of NIMAN EASTON, who was found with his throat cut at his residence a week before last, has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of her husband.

The County Criminal Court adjourned last Saturday. The cases of BUCK, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of New-York, for the murder of a comrade; SYLVESTER HOLLAND, for the murder of a private in RICKETTS' Battery, and MRS. EASTON have been continued to the March term of the Court.

ELIJAH THOMPSON, Esq., of Clarksburgh District has been commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge ROBERT P. DUNLAP, elected to a seat in the House of Delegates.

The Nineteenth Regiment, of New-York, received two months' pay yesterday at the hands of Major LAWTER. The detachment of that regiment, under Capt. ARMOR, performing provost duty here, are to be paid to-day.

Ice of Considerable thickness formed here last night.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Col. COULTER'S Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment leaves for Fortress Monroe in a day or two.

The Eighty-fifth, Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL, left this afternoon for Washington.

The Ninety-third, Col. MCCARRER, left for Washington yesterday.

Col. WILLIAMS, Ninety-second (Cavalry,) leaves in a few days for Kentucky, horses having arrived.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION.

THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF PASSPORTS.

The departure, yesterday, of the steamer *Champion* for Aspinwall from Pier No. 3 North River, was attended with an unusual degree of excitement. Superintendent KENNEDY, attended by a large detachment of policemen, repaired to the pier at an early hour, and, in accordance with instructions received from Washington, examined the passports of all persons intending to take passage. Arrangements were made to admit but one person at a time through the entrance, Mr. KENNEDY standing near by to examine the passports. A line of officers occupied a space in front of the outer gate which closes in the pier, and were very efficient in preserving order among the vast crowd. A number of individuals from Boston presented envelopes bearing the Government seal, but as this was insufficient they were directed to the Headquarters of Police, where they received the requisite documents. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by various parties to get through the gate without exhibiting a passport. Others presented papers not bearing the signature of Mr. SEWARD, which omission caused their rejection. An English family were provided with a passport signed only by the British Consul, consequently they were not permitted to embark. The *Champion* took out about eight hundred passengers.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic from Port Royal.

The United States steam transport *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, arrived yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Port Royal, where she left on Monday, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M. The following are her passengers:

Richard S. Palmer, General Agent; D. B. Granby, do.; Charles H. Mervin, passenger; Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Aid to Gen. Wright; P. F. Newison, passenger; Lieut. A. Ellis, U. S. A.; Lieut. Theo. S. Dumont, U. S. A., and five sick soldiers.

She also brings a secession soldier named JAMES DARRAH, of the Ninth South Carolina Regiment, who was found in Fort Walker by the New-Hampshire soldiers. He has since taken the oath of allegiance. DARRAH has been five months in the secession service and comes North with a view of taking up his original business of farming.

The *Baltic* brings news already received by the *Atlantic* and *Rhode Island*.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT CURLEW.

The United States gunboat *Curlew*, Lieutenant commanding WORDEN, arrived at this port yesterday, in tow of the steamship *Baltic*, from Port Royal. She returns for repairs, owing to some disarrangement of her machinery. She immediately proceeded to the Navy-yard. She reports seeing a large English frigate entering Port Royal Harbor.

The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant commanding, WORDEN; First Lieutenant, Geo. H. Heywood; Masters, Robt. Spavin, Horatio Parish, Caleb A. Curtis; Assistant Paymaster, W. A. Aiken; Assistant Surgeon, Celso Ferrucci; Master's Mates, Chas. Duncan, S. Hall; First Assistant Engineer, Geo. R. Ewen; Third Assistant Engineers John Lloyd, True Swasey, Archibald D. McConnell.

THE PRISONERS ARRIVED BY THE RHODE ISLAND.

The United States ship *Rhode Island* brought to this port the following prisoners, taken from the schooners *Ezilda* and *Edward Barnard*, who are still on board, awaiting orders from Washington for their disposal. The prisoners brought by the *Rhode Island*, from Santa Rosa Island, have been sent to Fort Warren.

WILLIAM ANDERSON HICKS, late of the United States Navy, who resigned in March last, and was lately a midshipman in the graduating class, and commanded the *Ezilda*. He was a midshipman in the privateer *Sumter* when she ran the blockade. The Marshal intends to confine HICKS in the Tombs to await instructions from Washington.

JAMES A. WATSON, late a British army officer, is a resident of Montreal, and claims to be commander of the schooner *Edward Barnard*, and owner and proprietor of part of her cargo. Never has been to sea; knows nothing of a vessel or navigation. WATSON is detained on board till the British Consul can be consulted in relation to his case.

JAMES A. WAIGUT is from Toronto, but is evidently a native of the Northern or Western States. He says he was mate of the *Edward Barnard*, but is supposed to be her commander.

CHARLES A. SCOTT and WILLIAM JOHNSON are two of the crew of the *Ezilda*. The former comes from Boston, and the latter from Greenwich, England.

J. C. BUDENDORFF and WILLIAM THOMAS were also arrested, but released on parole by the commander of the *South Carolina*.

Testimony will shortly be taken by the Prize Commissioners in the case of the prize vessels *Edward Barnard* and *Joseph H. Toone*, which have arrived here.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners, two of whom are officers, were sent from this city to Fort Warren by the Fall River boat last night, in charge of Lieut. BROOME and ten United States soldiers.

THE SAN JACINTO AT NEWPORT, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *San Jacinto* is at Newport, where she put in on account of breezy weather and a heavy cross sea.

Twenty-five rebels, captured on Santa Rosas Island in the attack on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, arrived here this morning by the Fall River route, and were sent to Fort Warren.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. ANDY JOHNSON, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Hon. ANDY JOHNSON arrived here this evening from Eastern Kentucky, and Gen. SHERMAN left for St. Louis.

ESCAPE OF CHAS. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 26th ult., says that CHAS. ANDERSON, who was arrested by BEN MCCULLOCH for attempting to come North, had escaped from the guard and was then at large.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BARTHOLOMEW.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Lieut. NELSON BARTHOLOMEW, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, died this morning at the Pierre House, of typhoid fever, contracted while he was in camp. His remains will be sent home to-morrow.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NEW-YORK STATE BATTERIES TO DEPART FOR WASHINGTON.

To-day four artillery companies that have been in barracks for some time past at Albany, are expected to arrive in this city *en route* for Washington. One company from Lockport, Capt. COTHRAN, consists of 155 men and six cannon; one company from Buffalo, Capt. WIEDRICH, numbers 191 men and four cannon; one company from Rochester, Capt. REESOLES, has four cannon; and one company from Albany, Capt. VON PULKAMMER, has 60 men and four pieces of artillery.

THE MARCY RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. JOHN KAVANAGH, is now progressing rapidly toward completion, and will soon be in readiness to take the field. Col. KAVANAGH has already seen service, so all who join the Marcy Rifles will be sure of having a competent officer to lead them. A few more men are wanted to join this corps, the headquarters of which are at No. 545 Broadway.

COL. DOUBLEDAY'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is encamped at Port Richmond, has now eight companies mustered in. Col. DOUBLEDAY is the brother of Capt. DOUBLEDAY, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter. Capt. THOMAS ALLCOCK, aid-de-camp to Gen. YATES, has accepted the position of Major.

THE VAN BUREN LIGHT INFANTRY

Two companies of the Ira Harris Cavalry, that rendezvous having more than its full complement of men, have, at the recommendation of Senator HARRIS, attached themselves to the Van Buren Light Infantry. Another company also joined this regiment on Wednesday, and at once proceeded to the camp on Long Island.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE M'CLELLAN CHASSEURS WITH THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

The McClellan Chasseurs, Col. MORGAN, was consolidated with the McClellan Rifles, Col. TINELLI, on Wednesday. Col. MORGAN will take the command, Col. TINELLI having accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. DODGE, known as the Thirteenth Brooklyn Rifles, has received marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war on Saturday, the 30th inst.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR ARMY FROM SPRINGFIELD—A VERY BROAD FARCE—CHIVALRY, TRANSFORMATION, AND LEGERDEMAIN—THE UNION CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD—THE DEFENCES OF ROLLA—GEN. HUNTER'S OPINION OF GEN. LANE—RICH DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

From our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

It is scarcely a month since your correspondent left this place, and within that time he has witnessed the last acts of one of the most stupendous and remarkable farces ever exhibited to this or any other public. The whole thing has not merely been irresistibly funny, as all well-brought-out farces should be, but it has possessed other features of interest, such as chivalrous traits, remarkable transformations and feats of legerdemain, that have assisted materially in making the "bringing-out" of the piece a brilliant success.

It was chivalrous, for instance, not to keep PRICE in the Lexington trap in which he had placed himself; but in place of this to let him out, give him a fair start, and then chase him. Gen. LANE, who was engaged on the south side of the Osage in some of his peculiar operations, might have given PRICE trouble, but he was properly ordered off. PRICE once safely over there, the exciting chase is commenced in earnest, and so long as PRICE continued to run, we followed him. PRICE, however, finally halts, and instead of moving forward to attack him, we wait a week or longer, in order to give his wearied troops time to recover their wind, and to select their position—then we should, perhaps, have given him battle, and the farce would have ended in a tragedy. These were some of the chivalrous points which the play developed.

The transformations, too, were marked as ever were those of Harlequin. A person who one hour walked the stage a comfortable, well-to-do farmer, the next was about in the rags and character of a beggar. Men who now were patriots, doing everything for their country, a little after could have been seen deftly extracting a purse from Uncle Sam's pocket, or stealing horses from some adjoining prairie or stable.

And the feats of legerdemain were remarkable—articles of property changed places before your eyes, and you could not detect the manipulations of the operation; a "nigger" would appear on the stage and beneath the very grasp of his owner would disappear as effectually as if he had vanished into thin air. These and a thousand other like operations made up this feature of the drama, and gave a piquant, wierd effect to its general character.

I might enlarge at a much greater length upon the characteristics of this remarkable play, which confers infinite notoriety upon its author, and each of its actors; but so well is it known, and so vastly is it appreciated by the public, that further comment, at the very least, will be superfluous. The curtain is down, the footlights out, the orchestra departed, and already the world is turning its attention to rival stages and other companies.

The surprise and chagrin felt by the people of Springfield, when it became known that the Nationals were to be withdrawn, are beyond description. To be sure, they could not expect that an army would be kept there merely to preserve them from the clutches of the Secessionists, but they argued that the coming of the National forces led them to expect a permanent occupancy of that portion of the State, and in view of this, almost all of them had committed themselves to the Union cause to an extent that would bring upon them the sure vengeance of PRICE when the protecting arm of the National power was withdrawn.

Probably not less than fifty families packed up what few possessions they had left, and accompanied the troops on their homeward march, leaving their homes probably forever. A few Union families remained, from inability to get away, and they will probably, to save themselves from absolute ruin, attach their fortunes to the rebel cause.

The indiscriminate depredations of LANE's men upon the inhabitants drew upon the head of that philanthropic warrior a malediction from Gen. HUNTER, less complimentary than deserved. He expressed a strongly-worded doubt of LANE's honesty, and when that gentleman undertook an explanation, he (HUNTER) was no less reserved in informing him that he doubted his veracity—both remarks comprising, in substance, the terms thief, liar.

The march from Springfield to Rolla presented no feature of interest. I had a horse, which might be considered the connecting link between Motion and Rest, and which partook so exactly of the character of both, that one could not safely affirm that it belonged especially to either. With this means of locomotion I succeeded in making the entire distance in a little less than a week. All along the road the Union families, when able, began to make preparations to leave, with here and there an exception, that declared an intention of hereafter letting the Union take care of itself.

At Rolla I found a small force under Col. DODGE, and a fort, which commands the town, and is itself admirably commanded by another. As the fort has no water, and as there is none within a half a mile or so, there is every probability that, at any time almost, we will have at Rolla another Lexington affair. I tell the enemy no secret in mentioning these facts, as they are patent to everyone within a hundred miles of Rolla.

In St. Louis things have assumed an interesting shape. Gen. MCKINSTRY is under arrest, and no one is allowed to visit him except his family. Lieut MCKINSTRY, who acted as one of Capt. HASKELL's assistants during the late Fremont expedition, has also been arrested on a charge of theft, while it is said that others will soon be found in the same unenviable condition. There is no doubt that if the matter be not throttled ere long, there will be developments of affairs in the Western Department showing a series of frauds and peculations of the most astonishing character—at least this is promised by those who profess to be "posted" concerning the probable shaping of events. It is also understood that there will be an investigation in the affairs of the Bohemian Brigade—*alias* the Reporters' Corps—and in this many are sanguine that there will be some rich developments.

It is charged that those correspondents, or a portion of them, who were so loud in their praises of FREMONT and his policy, and who spoke so feelingly of the gloom which succeeded the announcement of his removal, were not merely fed and transported at the public expense, but were the recipients of valuable gifts from those they so sedulously glorified, and also interested in contracts dependent for their existence upon the remaining of FREMONT & Co. at the head of this Department. These charges are of the gravest character, and I think should be investigated with the least possible delay. The public have a right to know whether the sources of information like that afforded by correspondents in this department, have been of that disinterested character which should entitle them to credence, or whether they have simply been those that one would naturally expect from the paid hirelings of knavish contractors.

It is to be hoped that all these things will be opened up at as early a day as possible—the public, I know, must be anxious for the result.

There are no movements of importance on foot just now. Things will remain in abeyance until the arrival of Gen. HALLECK, whose first step will probably be to again reorganize this already oft reorganized army. The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to this command gives very general satisfaction, so far as I have been able to learn.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment arrived here yesterday, and attracted no little attention. It will be remembered that this is the regiment which fought so gallantly at Belmont, and suffered so severely. This last fact was shown as they marched along, for in a majority of the companies there were only from ten to twenty members. The exploits of the Iowa First at Wilson's Creek, the Third at Blue Mills, and the Seventh at Belmont, show that the blood of the sons of the Hawkeye State runs free as water in the cause of the Union.

Probably in my next I can afford some more light on the cases of alleged corruption and theft now charged against so many distinguished patriots.

GALWAY.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

GLEAMS OF LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH—KENTUCKY ON THE "CONTRABAND" QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Gleams of light continue to break forth from below. Secessia is on her bended knees and her last legs. The rattlesnakes are to-day fasting and praying to their Deity, but in vain. They now begin to shake their rattles in a trembling rather than threatening mood. They know they are scotched—they fear they will soon be killed. If they believed what they report, that they whip the Yankees so often and kill and capture so many, and take so many guns, &c., that they hardly know what to do with them; that SCOTT has resigned in disgust, MCCLELLAN threatens to resign, and LINCOLN's Cabinet is broken up by the resignation of SEWARD, BLAIR and CAMERON; that Secretary SEWARD is drunk all the while, and quarrels so with Lord LYONS that his lordship removes the British Embassy to Baltimore and is on the eve of demanding his passports; that the Confederates' brilliant successes insure the recognition of their Confederacy and the breaking up of the blockade by England and France before the 1st of next January; that all Kentucky is in a blaze and flocking to the Confederate standard; that by the 25th of December next every battle will be fought north of the Ohio River and on free soil;—if they really believed such stuff, and a great deal more like it, they would not be so doleful, dismal, humiliating, abject, prostrate, fasting and praying as they are this day, by proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS—they would not divulge to the nation and the world that, for instance, they are awfully afraid of "the Union Party in Tennessee and North Carolina," and elsewhere; that the Lincolnites in their midst are becoming a significant and important political element, whose developments already are pregnant with great events hereafter; that they are growing bolder every day, and are even destroying bridges, railroads, telegraphs, and commissary store-houses, to frustrate and defeat the Confederates' military operations and movements; that unless strong columns and large numbers of Confederate troops are immediately massed and thrown into Eastern Tennessee and Eastern and Southern Kentucky, to the aid of Gens. ZOLLICOFFER, MARSHALL, BUCKNER, BARCKINRIDGE & Co., they will have to give up the conquest of Kentucky, and fall back; that to fall back is to lose the popular support of important portions of Tennessee, where the population, to say the least, are wavering; that "East Tennessee is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed;" that "matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition, and much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER;" that "unless the movement in Hyde County, North Carolina, is stopped by the strong arms of the Confederate States, more than half of the counties in North Carolina will be attached to the Black Republican Government before the Union Congress meets;" that "it will not do to leave this matter with North Carolina to attend to, when it is very evident the North Carolina authorities will never make a move in this direction, owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists;" that "if we (of North Carolina) were to have a new election to-day for the Legislature and State officers, no one knows, amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up," nor would we hear of the placarded trepidation of the big rattles and little rattles in Norfolk, Virginia, on account of the presence of "those unfriendly to our holy cause."

Their doom appears, indeed, close at hand. The Belshazzars of secessiondom see and feel what is upon them and before them, and are to-day on their knees, supplicating Him who laughs at their calamity, and mocks when their fear cometh.

The Southern people may speedily be looking out, and calling out for terms of peace and submission to the Government and the flag of the United States, and for representation in the Congress of the United States. They cannot—will not—endure much more of what is inflicted and brought upon them by the secession leaders. They must begin to foresee the inevitable consequences of submitting any longer to the desperate, suicidal, ruinous policy of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. They must begin to apprehend, if not to realize, that the presence of the Government armies will of itself, as an unavoidable incident, without any emancipation proclamations, occasion a vast loss of slave and other Southern property, chargeable entirely to the secession originators of this war; and that, unless Southerners come out for the Government, it will be impossible for the Government to discriminate and spare any of them in its necessarily sweeping work of confiscation, punishment and retribution.

I think the still loyal people of Kentucky will not object either to the Government's confiscation of the slaves of persistent armed rebels,—or to the Government armies holding and employing them to put down the rebellion so that they are not allowed to run at large, to go whither they like and do as they see fit, and thus to endanger and demoralize the slave property of those Southerners who lay down their arms and come out for the Union—or to the distribution of the contrabands among Southern Unionists as a reimbursement for their losses at the hands of the Secessionists or from the presence of the Union armies—or to the exportation and colonization of the contrabands immediately or as soon as the war is ended.

It is a difficult and delicate question, very complicated and embarrassing, like a thousand others sprung upon the Government by the most unjustifiable and atrocious conduct of its rebellious citizens. The Government must unavoidably exercise a discretion wide enough to meet the most extraordinary exigencies forced and crowded upon it.

Kentucky has confidence that the Government of the nation will manage this question in the wisest, most discreet and best way possible, under the circumstances, and she will treat all its decisions and acts, during this most unprecedented crisis, with the faith, charity and consideration which become a loyal State of the Union. This is my hope and belief.

PONTIAC.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 21.

We yesterday enjoyed the opportunity of conversing with a gentleman from New-Orleans, on his way to Boston. The party was Mr. J. H. STILLE, of Boston, who for a number of years has resided in New-Orleans, as local agent for an eastern manufacturing firm. He arrived in the city yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to his destination. He left New-Orleans on Oct. 23, reaching Louisville, Ky., by a circuitous route, and bringing with him nothing but a valise full of baggage, and a sum of money in a buckskin traveling-belt, secured to his person.

From him we derive a sorry picture of the condition of things in New-Orleans. Mr. STILLE states that his policy as long as practicable was to attend strictly to his own business, and wholly eschew conversation upon the vexed questions before the irritable chivalry of the Crescent City. There were hundreds who felt just as he did, but none dared offer any hindrance or objection to the movement of rebellion. The Press came out for secession, the *Picayune* the most relentlessly of all, and the fear of the incendiary's torch and the knife of the assassin gradually accomplished the purposes of the rebels. From bad to worse went all the interests of business. The up river trade first stopped, then the steamboating, until the sight of a silver dollar in New-Orleans, or the appearance of a cash customer at a tradesman's counter, became an absolute rarity.

The city passed into the virtual control of a set of filibusters formerly known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. This body of men were the secession leaven that accomplished the present direful results in New-Orleans. They appointed committees who canvassed the city, and every man subject to military service was compelled to enter it or pay for a substitute. A subscription paper was presented, with a covert menace. From the tailors' stores cloths were forcibly taken to clothe the soldiers; leather and harness stores were levied upon to equip the cavalry.

The blockade was established, and things grew still worse. Not that the blockade was perfect. At a time when a pound of ice was not to be had in the city, and when the sick were languishing for want of it in the charity and yellow fever hospitals, a cargo of it was run into the port. So also of other necessaries, including coffee, salt and firearms. But all these were but a drop in the bucket, and New-Orleans began to pay the frightful penalty of its folly. Long before our informant left the city, grass, sufficiently abundant to pasture cattle, was growing in many of the streets. The levee along nearly the whole river front was like a succession of vacant lots, and steamers that heretofore did a thrifty and incessant traffic, lay with gaping seams from which the oakum fell out, rotting in the September sun. Women and children, the families of the "mudsills," begged their bread through the streets.

The Councils of the city appropriated $500,000 for the families of the rebel soldiers, but the money was not in the Treasury, and the appropriation an idle form. Property-owners kept their pockets closed, for their own slaves were to be fed and watched, and the insatiable demands of the rebel leaders were day by day exhausting their surplus resources. More than all, life and property were shockingly unsafe. Assassinations for the sake of plunder were of nightly occurrence, and the police, in their eagerness to make capital from other sources, appeared to have made a compact with the thieves and murderers and to have let them alone.

Our informant left New-Orleans, as we have said, on the 23d of last October. He had, on the day previous, submitted to a levy of $50, and the last two of the machines remaining for sale upon his hands. The sum of $50 to him, at that time, was about equivalent to what $500 would have been when New-Orleans was a Union city. He was aided in his escape by a friend in the secession army, who gave him a rebel uniform, and passports by which he made his way upon Federal soil. Not being a housekeeper he was unable to specify particulars as to the prices of provisions, but informs us that most of the table comforts universal a short time before, could not then be obtained for any price whatever. The bill of fare at the first-class hotels had dwindled down to a beggarly catalogue of the simplest edibles. The table of the St. Charles was for days together without butter, often without coffee; while the servants outnumbered the guests in the proportion of three to one. Common whisky had even taken the place of the fine liquors for which the hostelries of New-Orleans were celebrated. The "vigilants" had seized the books of all Northern firms and agencies in New-Orleans, and confiscated all debts due from Southern dealers. They took from the Post-office a letter mailed by Mr. STILLE to his principals in Boston, and bringing to him the draft it had contained, demanded and extorted from him its equivalent in money.

In New-Orleans, Mr. STILLE now says, no man owning property can feel secure in its possession for any given period. Scores of Northerners are there, who would give all they possessed to be standing in Broadway or Chesnut-street, but dare not attempt to leave. To pass the lines of soldiers by any of the roads leading from the city, we are told, is almost impossible. The garb of a laborer is no protection, for capture is at once followed by impressment, and remonstrance or resistance by death. As to the negroes, they are completely cowed down, and any idea of their rising is deemed preposterous. The patrol watch them with the closest jealousy, and all their former privileges of holidays and public assembling are wholly revoked.

New-Orleans, in the opinion of Mr. STILLE, is a doomed city. While he has no doubt of the success of the Union arms, he maintains that rebellion must be, sooner or later, starved out by the exhaustion of the country. For two years Mr. STILLE thinks that the South may continue to resist. The Confederates have assessed a quarter million dollars upon every county in the rebel States. A large share of this assessment has actually been paid, and as storekeepers dare not refuse Confederate bonds the machinery of the Government, creak as it may, will yet run for about twenty-four months. This is understood to be provided the South is not first vanquished.

Despite all this, however, there are yet many Union men in New-Orleans—men even born upon the soil, and holding slaves by the score. At the time Mr. STILLE left the unfortunate city, the battle of Beaufort had not taken place, but we learn that there were hundreds of noble hearts in New-Orleans quite as willing to aid the Union cause, when the time came, as the gallant men who secretly burned the bridges in East Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

COMMANDER EDWARD B. BOUTWELL.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th inst., states that this gentleman has been confined in the jail in the county of Henrico since the 25th of August last, under an arrest, authorized by the Secretary of the Navy. He appeared before the Circuit Court of Richmond, on Saturday, the 9th inst., under a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at his instance. In behalf of the Government it was alleged that Mr. BOUTWELL was a commander in the United States service, and that there was no evidence that he had resigned; that he had visited the Navy-Yard and fortifications at Norfolk, and sought particular information about them, and was on his way back to Washington when arrested. On the part of Mr. BOUTWELL, it was alleged that he resigned his commission in the Federal Navy; that his visit to Norfolk was on business of a private nature; that he made no examination as to the yard or fortifications; that any inquiries he made on the subject were casual and unpremeditated; that he contemplated no action against the interests of the South; that he left his wife in Washington, and was merely seeking to rejoin her, or reach a point at which she might rejoin him, when he was arrested. There being no evidence as to the facts, the Court continued the hearing, to enable the Government, as also the petitioner, to obtain evidence. It was shown that Mr. BOUTWELL had made repeated applications to the Government for a hearing of his case, but had obtained none.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the subjoined list of property subject to the war tax:

"Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, with ferries, bridges and mines; slaves, of all ages; merchandise, of all kinds, for sale, except agricultural products of the country; bank stock, except such as may be returned by the bank, by its proper officer; railroad and other corporate stock; money at interest, including bills and all notes and securities bearing interest, except Confederate bonds; cash on hand or deposit, in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules, raised or held for sale; gold watches; gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages."

LEX TALIONIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

The minions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Philadelphia, have, with an audacity that has no parallel in history, proceeded to put on trial and convict the captain and crew of a privateer, captured while sailing under the flag and by the authority of the Confederate Government. The punishment of piracy—the crime for which they have been adjudged guilty—is death. It remains to be seen whether they dare convert the farce they have been acting upon our brave lads into a tragedy. While our Government may be, for the present, unable to prevent the consummation of so hellish a deed, yet it has the power, and will exact ample indemnity in the mode prescribed by the Scripture—"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In pursuance of its declared purposes to that effect, as we learn from rumor, which in this instance we regard as well authenticated, our Government has caused lots to be drawn to ascertain who shall swing in our captain's behalf. The choice of position has fallen on Col. COCORAN, a land officer of that rank being only equal to a sea captain. Three captains and ten lieutenants have also been placed in the line of honorable promotion along with COCORAN, all of whom, we hear, are now in strict confinement, awaiting the dismal signal which shall announce the termination of their mortal existence. Their fate has been assigned them by LINCOLN, their master.

ALABAMA TROOPS.

There arrived in Richmond last week, the Yancey Grays, Capt. J. A. BROOME, one hundred men, and the Jackson Avengers, Capt. W. W. SALMAN, ninety-one men. Both of these companies are from South Alabama, and complete the Fourteenth Regiment from that State now there, and of which THOMAS J. JONES is Colonel.

TEXAS TROOPS FOR EVANSPORT.

Two regiments of Texas troops left Richmond last week for Evansport, *via* Fredericksburgh. It took twenty wagons to carry their baggage. It was the largest train that ever went up the road. Four thousand Texans are still at Richmond.

"BATTLE OF BULL RUN."

A volume is advertised in the Richmond papers with the above title, purporting to give an accurate account of the Bull Run battle, giving maps, illustrations, &c., made from observation by SOLOMON BAMBURGER. Five thousand copies are said to have been sold in one day.

PASSPORT OFFICE—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "The amount of voluntary contributions of clothing, &c., for the army, registered at the Passport Office between the 3d of October and the 10th of November, is over one million of dollars, reaching the sum of $1,020,537. No account was made of parcels of less than $100 in value, nor of contributions that did not pass through Richmond to the army of the Potomac, Western Virginia, or the peninsula. Contributions to the army at Norfolk, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Missouri and in Arkansas, have not been registered, and would probably, within the period referred to, amount to half a million more.

We learn further, with reference to the operations of the Passport-office, that there have been 20,000 passports issued since the 1st July last; that eighty-two enemies left the country under the President's proclamation, *via* Nashville, between the 16th of August and 30th of September; and that one hundred and forty-nine alien enemies departed, *via* Norfolk, between the 24th of September and the 1st of November.

DESCENT UPON GAMBLERS.

A Richmond paper gives a lengthy account of the gambling houses in that city, and rejoices to learn that steps have been taken to cleanse that city of these vile inhabitants, the Mayor of Richmond being determined to relieve the community of its moral pests. Descents were last week made upon a number of these establishments, and several captures made.

COUNTING THE COST.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 8.

The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States for the same time are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter, cannot be easily estimated; but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government $5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of $100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal Government *one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars!* Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

A SPECIMEN OF REBEL REFINEMENT AND TASTE.

The following letter was picked up in one of the camps at Port Royal. We omit from it whatever relates to purely family matters, and publish only that which illustrates the temper and spirit which seems to characterize the rebels in their conduct of this war:

COLUMBUS, GA., Sept. 17.

DEAR COUSIN: I received your letter the other night, and I make haste to write you another. The wardogs will be upon us, and that soon. Our Governor is making great preparation for coast defences. He has called out all the militia, and calls upon every one to be ready at a moment's notice. When I read your letter to Sis, and came to the part where you said you *would write me a letter in blood*, she shuddered and said she did not like to hear such. But *I do*, and if I ever go to war *I shall bring me a scalp home*, and if you have a fight *I want you to send me one, and I will hang it up in my room and gass upon and pity the poor mortal that would dare fight against Southern chivalry*. I am all for the war, and mourn over my lot that I am not allowed to go, but soon eight months will pass away, and then I can go then if the war continues. I will be in, and I will show them what I can do. I pray not for the destruction of my enemies, but *would that I could shoot down six and see them fall and hear their death-shriek, and then I would be satisfied*. I would then rest from the scenes of war, but not until every enemy is driven from our shores; but I hope I will have a hand in the show here at home, when they invade our State—the Empire State of the South. Times are very dull here. Sister is teaching school now, and she wrote you a letter the day before I received yours. May this find you still alive, and when the time comes for you to lay down your life in the cause of your country, may you lay it down to ascend to the right hand of Jesus Christ and of our Father, where there will be no more wars, or strife, or sorrow or tears; and may we all be gathered around the Throne, where we will praise the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost forever. Amen! From your well-wishing cousin, H. T. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT may be a very devout and exemplary Christian, but his personal eagerness for blood, as a substitute for ink, and his desire of a Yankee scalp for a bedroom ornament, do not look much like it.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE ROANOKE.

WANT OF SUCCESS IN BLOCKADING CHARLESTON—FACILITIES FOR RUNNING IN AND OUT—THE INLAND PASSAGES—WHAT VESSELS ARE EFFICIENT, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Since our arrival from the blockade off Charleston, nothing of especial interest has transpired on board of this vessel. The state of masterly inactivity which we are in, occasioned as it is by the dilapidated condition of our machinery, is anything but agreeable to our many patriotic officers and loyal and efficient crew. They, one and all, desire that they shall soon assume a more active part in our affairs than they have heretofore done, and it is to be hoped that such circumstances will speedily intervene as will give them an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

We are well aware that much dissatisfaction has been expressed that we were not more successful in enforcing the blockade at Charleston. That many of these imputations are unjust, will be evident, when it is considered that our vessel was unable to get within five and a quarter miles of the only channel off the barbor, through which the swift-sailing smuggling craft, privateers, and others, run in and out at pleasure, owing to her excessive draft of water; and still more, it being absolutely impossible, whatever the emergency might be, for us to accomplish more than four and a half knots under steam and sail combined. I repeat, when these facts are well known, we opine that the "faint praise that we have been d——d with," and the thousand curses that have fallen upon our devoted heads, relative to our so-called inefficiency, will be partially recalled. We should not, most assuredly, be visited with such annihilating censure because of the illegal traffic carried on there daily by the rebels with impunity, as none were more cognizant of the fact than we, and none more convinced that our helpless condition was the sole and only cause we did not aid in its suppression.

It is well and long known that the rebels have had, with but few exceptions, full and undisputed possession of those countless inland seas which dot the whole range of the Southern coast, and which are only separated from the great ocean by narrow necks of land. These places, since the commencement of the rebellion, have been the rendezvous for the greater portion of the privateers and pirates that owe their existence to the Confederate Government. Too many places of the above character, it is feared, have been too insecurely blockaded, there being so many inlets into them which are wholly unknown to the officers and men of our navy, and the chances thus offered enable the rebels to carry on a very extensive commerce, and thus supply their army and themselves with the articles essentially necessary in such times. The *Roanoke* was powerless to interfere or stop this alarming state of things, owing to the reasons above given. We could not go into the inlets and ferret them out, which is all that is required to effectually kill this smuggling business. What we require to immediately check this great evil are gunboats of little draft of water, which can dart with ease in and around the passes alluded to, without the fear of getting aground and being blown to atoms by the merciless storms that rage there. If the Government would place at the disposal of able and efficient mariners a fleet of twelve or fifteen such gunboats as the *Resolute*, *Reliance* or *Thomas Freeborn*, drawing not over six and a-half feet of water, all well armed with rifle cannon, and manned by experienced seamen, we could at once take possession of all their inland waters, and suddenly and satisfactorily stop the smuggling business now so extensively carried on by the enemy. More than this, we could undoubtedly also capture many of their privateers, who now make those waters boil as they glide so swiftly over them in perfect security, with their welcome and valuable cargoes for the traitors composing the rebel army. I repeat it, such a monstrosity as our ship is valueless to impede the progress of these fleet little craft, who are intimately acquainted with every hole corner and hiding-place which that mysterious coast affords. It seems every severe storm makes a new inlet, and in the face of such facts how can it be expected that a few large steamers should be able to guard them? There are many instances, similar to our own, where vessels blockading cannot come within miles of these small inlets, all of which are open to these little fleets of privateers alluded to.

To demonstrate to you the suitableness and efficiency of such vessels as the *Resolute*, &c., referred to above, for the total suppression and annihilation of these piratical crafts and marauding scoundrels, I give you the full and correct particulars of their hulls and machinery, which I have been enabled to obtain at the expense of considerable trouble and repeated inquiries:

The *Resolute* and *Reliance* are sister ships; length on deck, 93 feet; length at load line, 93 feet; breadth of beam at mid-section, 18 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 6 feet 5 inches; area of immersed section at this draft, 62 square feet; tonnage, 100 tons. Their hulls are made of oak, and are fastened with copper and galvanized metal, and strapped with heavy iron inside and outside the frames. An arched frame runs from their stem to stern, and they are ceiled with the heaviest oak planks throughout. They are also heavily coppered from the keel to twenty inches above the water line, and are protected at the stem by the strongest flange boiler iron. Their outside, as well as inside planks, are made of the best Jersey oak, 3½ inches in thickness. The floors of the engine and boiler rooms are laid with heavy iron, and the sides are lined with zinc, as a protection against fire.

They are supplied with vertical direct acting engines, with cylinders 17 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 17 inches. Diameter of their propellers, 7 feet 8 inches; length, 5 feet 6 inches; pitch, 14 feet; number of blades, 4. They are also fitted with return tubular boilers; length, 15 feet; breadth, 6 feet 8 inches; height, exclusive of steam chimney, 8 feet. Each boiler has two furnaces, whose breadth are 3 feet 4 inches; the grate bars of the furnaces are 6 feet 8 inches in length. The number of tubes in the upper portion of each boiler are 58; number of flues below, 6; internal diameter of tubes above, 4 inches; internal diameter below, two of 10 inches, and four of 6 inches; length of tubes above, 10 feet 4 inches; length of flues below, 6 feet 10 inches. The smoke pipes are 38 inches in diameter; height, 12 feet. The boilers have a grate surface of 48 square feet, and a heating surface of 2,500 square feet. Each boat consumes one-quarter ton of coal per hour. The maximum pressure of steam the boilers can carry, 100 pounds; average pressure carried, 95 pounds. The engines of each boat weigh 20,160 pounds; and the weight of the boiler, with water, is 29,160 pounds; without water, it is 18,000 pounds. The hulls were built by Messrs. B. C. TERRY & Co., Keyport, N. J.; the engines by Messrs. COOK & FIELD, Jersey City; the boilers by Messrs. HOWELL & BIRDSALL, same place; and the joiner-work was done by Mr. JOHN VAN TASSEL, New-York.

Such are the full particulars of two of the toughest, staunchest and fleetest craft that ever floated from the harbor of New-York. In the experimental trips made shortly after they were launched, it was ascertained they could make with the tide in their favor, seventeen and a half miles per hour, and against the tide, thirteen miles in the same time. We want no better gunboats than these to effectually blockade the positions above referred to, and it is to be hoped such craft will be immediately put on guard there.

The particulars of the excellent vessel *Thomas Freeborn*, I have collected, and will give them in another letter.

The United States gunboat *Young Rover*, came into the Roads the 9th, from the South, where she has been cruising for some time past. This craft is a beautiful bark of 400 tons register, with auxiliary steam-power applied to a propeller, and was originally designed for the Mediterranean fruit-trade. To those who have never seen her, a brief description will not be uninteresting. She is 135 feet in length, has 26 feet breadth of beam, and 17 feet depth of hold, including 6½ feet height of between decks. Her model is very beautiful, having fine sharp ends with concave water-lines, a long buoyant floor, and an easy, graceful sheer, graduated her whole length. All her accommodations are below, leaving her upper deck flush fore and aft. Its outline is protected by a rail on turned stanchions, instead of bulwarks, and looks very neat. Her boiler and engine are abaft the mainmast, in the between decks, except that part of the engine which is connected with the propeller shaft, that being below. The whole space occupied by her motive-power and coal-bins, does not exceed fifty tons. She has a high-pressure engine of 60 horse power, with a cylinder 16 inches in diameter. The length of stroke of piston is 2 feet, and is direct-acting. The propeller is 6½ feet in diameter, with two blades, set at angles of 60 degrees. She is a full-rigged bark; with Cunningham's rig applied to her topsails and topgallantsails, consequently she is as perfect above as she is staunch below. She was built at Medford, Mass., by Mr. JAMES O. CURTIS, and was owned by Messrs. ALFRED HARDY & Co., Boston, from whom the Government purchased her. Her engines were made by Messrs. WM. ADAMS & Co., Boston. I have been thus particular in describing this vessel, as she has already done most excellent service, and she has both a commander and crew, who, whenever an opportunity offers, will rise in their might, and with all the strength of their right arms, carry our old weather-beaten banner to victory.

OBITUARY.

Sketch of Hon. John G. Forbes.

There died in this City, on the 14th of November, a gentleman of the legal profession, whose life and character deserve a public notice.

We refer to Hon. JOHN G. FORBES, formerly of Syracuse, but the last few years a member of the family of his son-in-law, Mr. ROSEBY SQUIRES, of the firm of FARNHAM, SQUIRES & Co., New-York. Mr. FORBES was the son of a highly respectable Scotch gentleman, who migrated to this country from Athol, in Perthshire, soon after the establishment of American independence, and located at Johnstown, Montgomery County, where the subject of this notice was subsequently born in 1798.

PETER FORBES, the father, brought to the wilderness of Central New-York the stern habits and faith of the old Covenanters, and the desire that his children should be educated, not only in the religious principles of his ancestors, but in every department which could open the way to usefulness and distinction. He gave, therefore to his child every facility for instruction, and at the early age of 16, JOHN entered the junior class at Union College, where he was graduated, we believe, in 1816, with the reputation of a fine scholar, and as being the best Greek linguist of his time. He read law at Johnstown with the late DANIEL CADY, who, to the close of his own protracted and eminently pure life, regarded him with peculiar friendship.

Mr. FORBES was admitted to the Supreme Court in the Summer of 1819, and immediately removed to Salina, (now Syracuse,) in the County of Onondaga.

He entered upon his professional life blessed with an intellect of singular symmetry and perfection, with the advantages of a finished education in classic literature, in the elements of civil law, and with an integrity of character which remained unspotted until the last hour of his existence.

One might reasonably suppose that such qualities would inevitably lead an individual, if ambitious of distinction, to the most elevated positions of trust and personal and political fame. There was, however, in the case of Mr. FORBES, a constitutional modesty or self-distrust, a dislike of prominence or notoriety, which alone prevented him from accepting the political honors which his fellow-citizens were ever ready to bestow, and retained him for the greater portion of his life in the more humble, but not unhonored position, of an untitled citizen.

Occasionally, however, his delicacy was overborne by the urgency of his friends. In 1825 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Assembly. In 1837 he was tendered the office of Comptroller, which he declined. In 1840 he reluctantly accepted the responsible position of Bank Commissioner, his peculiar qualifications for which were well known to Gov. SEWARD, who conferred the appointment. It was a time of great financial and commercial revulsion. Our entire system of banking was in a state of transition from the old safety fund to the free or general banking system. The chimerical speculations and extravagance of 1836 had infected all departments of business. Fraud and dishonesty presided at the board of bank directors, as well as in the Stock Exchange; and a duty was owing to the public to see that bank frauds were arrested, issues of worthless paper stopped, and all unsafe institutions forced to liquidate.

As a Commissioner, Mr. FORBES discharged this duty with matchless ability and success. His energy was untiring, his sagacity unrivaled, and his success complete. We do not doubt that his fearless investigation of banking institutions, his skill in detecting the misrepresentations of Presidents, Cashiers and Directors, and his promptness in closing the doors of insolvent banks, saved to the people of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The ability displayed in finance in the administration of this office invited the attention of capitalists to his merits, and in 1844 he was induced to remove temporarily to Macon, Georgia, as the Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad, then being constructed between Macon and Atlanta, by New-York capital.

As the disbursing and managing agent of this corporation, he acquitted himself to the perfect satisfaction of his principals. When he returned from his completed labors he received the gratulation of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In 1849 he was elected to the Presidency of the Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Railroad, in Ohio, which was completed and opened under his administration.

In every relation of life, Mr. FORBES inspired entire confidence, by the diligence with which he applied himself to life's duties, by the fidelity he ever displayed to those who committed their interests to his keeping, and by the elevated morality which ever guided his actions.

With him, there was nothing sordid, nothing concealed, nothing unmanly. His clear judgment pronounced beforehand the just results of litigation, and he who sought his counsel to promote dishonest or unjust purposes, left his presence a wiser, if not a better man.

In the central part of New-York, where he was especially known, no man enjoyed to a greater extent the respect and the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

In domestic life he was a model for imitation, faithful as a husband, kind and considerate as a father and friend. Through his entire life, Mr. FORBES preserved the habits of reading and study formed in his youth; and amid the pressure of professional engagements he seldom retired to rest without devoting a few hours to literature or science. With his friends, it was a matter of regret that one so well informed on all subjects, whose thoughts came forth pure and clear as the crystal waters from an unfailing spring, should be restrained by his modest and sensitive nature from imparting to the public the results of his study and reflections.

They who knew and loved him have at least the consolation of his perfect example in the great lessons of life, and although his last days were shrouded in physical weakness and debility, although his mind had lost the light which once illumed it, they can believe that returning vigor would have brought to him nothing of sorrow for the past, but that even in the presence of death, he would calmly have "drawn the drapery of his couch around him, and laid down as if to pleasant dreams." D.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1861.

—Mr. John G. Forbes, an eminent lawyer, died in this City a few days ago. He was born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, on Feb. 9, 1798, graduated at Union College, studied law with Hon. Daniel Cady, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. Mr. Forbes represented Onondaga County in the Assembly of the State in 1826. In 1837, he was tendered the position of Comptroller, then appointed by the Governor and Senate, which he declined. In 1840, he was appointed by Gov. SEWARD one of the Bank Commissioners, and held the office until it was abolished by act of the Legislature in 1843. In 1843, he was selected by a Company of New-

dence of an intention not to become or continue a member of the new force, and a complete bar to the writ sought in this proceeding.

By section 21 of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed 15th April, 1857, it is provided "that the Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws, at the passage of the act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under this act, when the said Police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, hereby constituted."

Under this section, it is quite clear that the members of the old force are made members of the new force, without any appointment by the new Board, or any act of their own. In other words, they are continued in office, and are not newly appointed; and by the 7th section the new Board was prohibited from removing the members of the force without serving on them written charges, and after an opportunity given to them to be heard. No removal is alleged or pretended in this case.

We must assume, then, that the relator became and was a member of the new force, and unless he has, by some act of his own, terminated his connection with the force, before or after the new act took effect, he must be considered still a member of it.

The acts which it is alleged the relator has done, evidencing his intention to terminate his connection with the new force, are his refusal to take office and his accepting and entering upon the duties of an inconsistent employment.

The jury found that the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under the act of 1857; but they do find that he continued to act until the 3d day of July, 1857, under the old Board, which Board was in hostility to the new.

In The People ex rel. McCune vs. The Board of Police (19 N. Y. Rep., 168,) it was held that an officer transferred under the act of the 15th April, 1857, from the old force to the new, who discharged the duties required of him, but refused to recognize the authority of the new Board, is not to be deemed as refusing to accept, or as abdicating his office.

It was found by the Jury, in the case of McCune, that after the 3d of July, 1857, he reported himself for duty to the legitimate heads of the Metropolitan Police force, and has held himself in readiness for duty as a member thereof.

The case of McCune and of the relator in this case differ, on the facts found, in this: 1. That Titus refused to take or hold office, and never had taken or held office under the Act of 15th April, 1857. There was no such finding in the case of McCune. And, 2. McCune offered to perform duty, and held himself in readiness for that purpose; whereas, Titus accepted and entered upon the duties of an inconsistent employment.

Let us now inquire whether the refusal to take and hold office under the new Board, under the circumstances stated by the jury, takes this case out of the principle decided in 19 N. Y., 188. The jury say he continued, notwithstanding his refusal, to act as policeman, until the 3d of July. During this term he was acting under the old Board, as was McCune, under the belief that the new act was unconstitutional and void.

The relator must be understood, then, up to the 3d of July, as refusing to recognize the authority of the new Board, not as refusing to do duty as a policeman. As the refusal to recognize the new Board is held by the Court of Appeals not to work a forfeiture of office, I cannot perceive that the case differs, in this respect, from the case cited. And I am, therefore, of the opinion that the refusal to take office prior to the 3d of July is to be taken as meaning no more than that the relator refused to recognize the authority of the new Board, or the validity of the new act.

But the finding of the jury does not limit the refusal to take office to a term anterior to the 3d of July; but it is, that he refused to take or hold, and never has taken or held, office under the new Board.

Now, conceding, as we must, that a refusal to accept prior to the 3d of July, and actually doing duty under an authority hostile to the new Board, did not operate as an abdication of the office, yet the question recurs, what is the effect of a refusal on or after the latter date? The new act merely continues the policeman appointed under the old in office; it does not propose to compel them to remain in it against their will. After the 3d of July McCune reported himself for duty, but this relator makes no offer of his services; but, as the jury find, refused to accept office or serve. Was not this a withdrawal from the office, to all intents and purposes? And did not the office become, *ipso facto*, vacant?

It is said that there was not a vacancy in the office under Sec. 34, 1 R. S., 122. That section does not profess to embrace all cases in which a vacancy in an office occurs. It surely was not the intention of the Legislature to allow an officer to accept an inconsistent office, and yet the first not be thereby vacated. Yet, at common law, the acceptance of an inconsistent office does not operate as a vacatur of the first office. (Comyn's Dig., title, Office and Officer, K. 5, B. 6.) The considerations which led to the adoption of the principle that a man cannot hold offices the duties of which are inconsistent with each other, are as operative to-day, and in this country, as to England, at the time when the cases cited were decided. Indeed, this Court, in the case of The People vs. Carrique (2 Hill, 93,) declared the rule still in force, that by the acceptance of an office incompatible with an office then held, the first office is absolutely determined.

When the relator found that the authority of the old Board was no longer a protection to him, he had the election to remain entirely passive, and become, by operation of the Act of April 15, a member of the new force; but he did not choose to do so; "he refused to take the office, and never has taken or held office under the new Board."

It matters very little, it seems to me, whether this refusal is treated as a resignation of the office, or an omission to accept, as, by whatever name it is called, the result was that the relator would not be a policeman under the new act.

It will not do to hold that a subordinate officer may not only refuse to take or hold an office, but neglect altogether to perform its duties, and yet hold the office and receive its emoluments.

If it was proved in this case that, on the morning of the 3d of July, the relator went to the Board of Police and informed them that he would not accept office or do duty under them, would it be contended that he would then be entitled to a mandamus to restore him to his office? Yet this is substantially the fact as found by the jury.

It is said, that when the relator refused to accept office and do duty, it was the right and duty of the Board of Police to serve written charges on him, and after hearing him, to remove him, and in this way only could the Board get rid of this officer.

To this suggestion, it seems to me, there are several answers.

1. The Court would not grant a party a *mandamus* to restore him to an office, when it clearly appeared that there was sufficient cause for his removal the instant he was restored. (1 Hill, 665; Cowper, 523; 2d Term R., 177; Tapping, 192, 185; 7 E. C. L., 398.)

II. An officer who refuses to accept an office, and to do its duties, has no equity in his favor; and the granting or refusal of a *mandamus* is in the discretion of the Court, and will not be executed in favor of a party who has no equity. (1 Cowen, 501; Tapping on Mandamus, 27; 15 Barb., 608; 16 Eng. C. L., 43.)

I am of the opinion, also, that we should hold the refusal to accept to be a resignation of the office, if a resignation should be deemed essential to the vacatur of the office.

It is provided by 1 R. S. (5th ed., § 413,) that on filing a resignation, in writing, with the Secretary of State, the office of the person so resigning shall become vacant. This does not apply to the members of the police force of New-York; resignation by them is provided for by section 12 of the Act of April 15, 1857. That section provides that no member shall resign or withdraw from the force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof, in writing, to the General Superintendent, under penalty of forfeiting the pay due to him. This section does not require a written resignation, except to escape the forfeiture of pay; and the members of this force are permitted to resign, as are all other officers not within the purview of the provisions of the Revised Statutes above cited.

It was held in Vanordwill *vs.* Hazard, (3 Hill, 242,) that a resignation need not be in writing, but may be by parol. (*Vide*, also, People *vs.* Albany Com. Pleas, 19 Wend., 27.)

Justice Cowen, in the case just cited, says, where no particular mode of resignation is prescribed by law, where the appointment is not by deed it may be by parol, as, by the incumbent declaring to the appointing power that he resigns his office, or will continue to serve no longer, and requesting an acceptance of his resignation; nor need the acceptance be in writing. It is enough that the office be treated as vacant; for instance, by appointing a successor.

I cannot resist the conclusion that, on the finding in this case, this relator, by refusing to take or hold office, has vacated his office, and is not entitled to the relief demanded.

The next finding presents a more difficult question. I refer to the 11th, in which the jury say that, since the passage of the act of 15th of April, 1857, the relator has entered into other employments in nowise connected with, but inconsistent with, his duties as a member of the Police force, and received pay therefor.

We have not before us the evidence upon which this finding is predicated, and we cannot know what the employments were which were inconsistent with his duties as a policeman.

As the relator acted as a member of the old force till the 3d of July, we must assume, I think, that such service was not the inconsistent employment referred to in the finding, and, therefore, that the inconsistent duty did not commence until on or after the 3d of July.

In The People *vs.* Carrique, (2 Hill, 93,) it was held that the appointment of a person to an office incompatible with one held by him is valid, and he has a right of election between the two. But if he accept and take the oath, and enter on the duties of the second office, the first office is absolutely determined.

The finding in this case is that he entered into other employments inconsistent with his duties as Policeman. This is not an office, and therefore the cases cited do not in terms apply to the case. But it is quite obvious that it is within the principle.

While the acceptance of an inconsistent employment may not absolutely determine the office, as would the acceptance of an inconsistent office, it furnishes to the power that has the right of removal a ground for the exercise of its powers.

The Board of Police has never removed the relator upon this ground, in conformity with the provisions of sec. 7 of the act of 1857, and I think it does not, of itself, work *vacatur* of the office.

The acceptance of inconsistent employment, in connection with the refusal to take or hold office under the Board of Police, is conclusive, it seems to me, of the intention of the relator to abandon the office—that these acts are evidence of a resignation of the office, which the Board not only had the right to act upon, but it was bound to act upon, and to treat the office as vacant. It was not bound to go through the idle ceremony of serving charges upon a man who flung down his office in disgust, and went into the service of another employer. One who thus conducts himself cannot, after two or three years of service under another employer, return and be reinstated in the office he left without cause or excuse.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that judgment should be given for the defendants on the verdict.

The People ex rel. Wm. Gornon vs. The Police Commissioners.—In this case the same Justice makes the following remarks:

MULLEN, J.—The only difference between this and the preceding case is, that it is not found in this case that the relator performed any service as a policeman after the passage of the act of the 15th of April, 1857.

If I am right in my conclusions in the preceding case, this difference in the findings cannot weaken their force, but, on the contrary, gives them additional force. I am therefore of the opinion that judgment should be given for the defendants, on the verdict, with costs.

In the case of Hope *vs.* The Commissioners, the findings were the same as in the case of Gornon, and Justice MULLEN holds the same as in that case.

Important Decisions as to Water Rights in the East River.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. Henry Ruggles.—This case came up on a hearing on bill and answer. A preliminary injunction had previously been granted, restraining the defendant from building a dock adjoining the Navy-yard.

The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court.

NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed by the Government in this case, to restrain the defendant from obstructing the free navigation of the East River, and thereby seriously interfering with ingress and egress to and from their Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Government purchased the site of the yard on the East River, and obtained from the State a cession of jurisdiction some sixty years ago, and have since expended upon it millions of dollars, said to amount to five millions, in erections and improvements, in fitting it for the uses and purposes for which the purchase was made.

The defendant is the owner of a lot of land lying adjacent and west of the yard, fronting also upon the river, and has procured from the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State a deed of the land in front covered with water, extending into the river between six and seven hundred feet.

The boundary line of the parties is not at a right angle with the thread of the river, but strikes the shore in an oblique direction.

The general course of the river at this place is nearly east and west, and the course of the boundary line, and which is extended into the river, is north forty-two degrees and thirty minutes east, the effect of which is to carry the line thus extended into the water across a part of the water-frontage of the Navy-yard—which, as claimed, when the docks are erected, as contemplated by the defendant, will interfere with the free ingress and egress of vessels, and otherwise seriously impair the use of the yard, and will also have the effect to alter the channel of the river, and of the waters of the Wallabout Bay, by deposits of silt and sand, and render access to the yard difficult and hazardous.

The grant to the defendant by the Commissioners was made under an act of the State, passed April 10, 1850, which authorized them to grant land under waters of navigable rivers and lakes as they may deem necessary to promote the commerce of the State, or proper for the beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner: "but no such grant shall be made to any person other than the proprietor of the adjacent lands; and any such grant that shall be made to any other person shall be void."

In our judgment the true construction of this statute is, that the grant of the water lots, authorized to be made to the adjacent proprietor of the land, must be confined to a line starting at the intersection with the shore, and extending at a right angle with the thread of the stream, or at a right angle into the lake, without any regard to the course or direction of the line upon the land. It is apparent that this is the only construction upon which the intent and purpose of the statute can be carried into effect. The case in hand illustrates the practical difficulty attending any other construction. The Government, as well as the defendant, is an adjacent proprietor within the meaning of the statute, and is entitled to the grant of water-lots in front, or, at least, no other party is entitled to it according to its express terms. And yet, the grant to the defendant, if allowed, has already appropriated a considerable portion of this very water frontage. We shall, therefore, restrain the defendant from erecting his dock upon any portion of the water-lots granted lying east of a line drawn from the intersection of his eastern line with the shore, in conformity with the interpretation given to the statute, as above explained.

And even with this modification we shall not at present interfere with the preliminary injunction, inasmuch as we are not sufficiently advised from the proofs in the case that with the line drawn in conformity with the true meaning of the statute, as above given, and the docks to be erected confined to the remaining portion of the grant, the effect would not be to seriously interfere with the fair and full enjoyment of the rights and privileges belonging to the Government as proprietors of the Navy-yard. The large amount of money expended in its erections and improvements, as well as its great public importance and use, and the danger of imperiling them, lead to caution and hesitation upon a question involving all these considerations. A mistake might result in a public calamity. Before, therefore, we shall interfere with the preliminary injunction heretofore granted, the case must go before a Master *pro hac vice*, whom we shall appoint, to inquire into the effect of the dock to be erected even with our modifications stated, upon the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the Navy-yard.

WESTERVELT'S CASE.

An application was made to the Court, this morning, in the case of Minthorne Westervelt, the third mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, in which the jury disagreed, a short time since, to admit him to bail. The motion was argued by Mr. McKeon for the prisoner, and Mr. Smith in opposition. The Court reserved its decision.

Undervaluation of Goods—Foreign Currency.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Three Hundred and Twenty-six Cases, marked H. & V., and T. S., Containing Hosiery.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground of an alleged fraudulent extension of the invoice by the claimants, with intent to evade the payment of duties.

Henschen & Unkart, the claimants, are importers doing business here, and imported these goods, in value about $30,000, in the latter part of 1857 and the early part of 1858. They purchased the goods at Stollberg, near Cheminta, in the Kingdom of Saxony. The currency there is Prussian thalers, whose value is fixed by our statutes at sixty-nine cents each. The goods were sent from Saxony to Bremen, and thence to the United States. At Bremen their correspondents made out new invoices, stating the value of the goods in Prussian thalers, which they transmuted into Bremen thalers of seventy-two grotes, and these new invoices were presented by the claimants to the Collector on making entry of the goods here, making oath that these were the true and only invoices by them received. They had, however, at the time in their possession invoices made out and furnished to them by the person in Stollberg from whom they had purchased.

Our statute fixes the value of the Bremen thaler of 72 grotes at 71 cents, and the value of the goods in the invoices on which the entry was made was carried out into Federal currency at that rate. Evidence was given, however, to show that the real value of the Bremen thaler of 72 grotes was 78¾ cents, and that the transmutation from Prussian thalers in the invoice was made at that rate, and that by this means the claimants were enabled to enter the merchandise at some $1,800 less value than if the entry had been made on the invoices which stated the value in Prussian thalers, on which difference the duty amounted to $404 79.

The Government claimed that this extension of the invoice was such a one that if the jury found that it was done with intent to evade the payment of the duties, the goods were forfeited, and claimed that that question should be passed upon by the jury. The Court, however, held that whether the claimants were bound to have produced the original Saxony invoices was simply a question of law, and as the invoices which they did produce contained the value in Prussian thalers as well as in Bremen thalers, held that the Government could not recover. The jury accordingly found for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Allen and Messrs. Craig and Webster. For claimants, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Dunning.

The Nineteenth Ward School Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Commissioners and Another vs. *McManus and Another.*—This is the old case which has been so often stated in the TIMES. The matter comes back to the Circuit for trial a second time, it having been once before the General Term, where the former judgment was reversed.

The contest is for the position of Trustee of the Public Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, the plaintiff asserting that they should have the place, although the defendants have received certificates of election.

Counsel for the plaintiffs moved for liberty to amend his complaint so that it should conform with the opinion of the General Term, but as such a motion should be made at Special Term, the case was dismissed until the amendment was made by the order of the proper Court.

D. B. Taylor, for the plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, jr., for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCUNN presiding, Alfred Solomon, 24 years, native of England, was tried and convicted of stealing $56, in gold and bank bills, from a drawer in the apartments of Agnes Callahan, No. 494 Canal-street. Penitentiary, three months.

Mary Stapleton, 25 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Margaret De Corsey, and was fined $5.

Cynthia Williamson, 30 years, native of Virginia, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Julia Parker, and was sent to the City Prison for three days.

Ann Lane, 40 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $27 in money from William Twibell, of No. 160 East Eleventh-street, whom she called upon to make inquiries about her husband, whom she pretended was in the army at Washington, whence Twibell had lately come. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Von Patten, 28 years, native of Schenectady, was tried and convicted of burglary in the second degree, in breaking into the dwelling-house of Mrs. Martha Codman, No. 122 West Thirteenth-street, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $100. The tools found in possession of the prisoner indicated that he was an old offender, and he was therefore sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

John McDermott, 26 years of age, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an assault upon his wife, Catharine McDermott, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Marcus Cohen was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Further Report of the Legal Examiners.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. Lord, Marbury and Wedgwood, the examiners appointed by the Court to examine and report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, yesterday made a further or supplementary report, recommending the admission of Daniel L. Miller. It was so ordered.

Calvin C. Burt, of the Missouri Bar, was admitted on motion of Selah Squires.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Allen.

Partridge vs. *Wilt.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Mansfield vs. *Dubois.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Haughwout vs. *Kennedy, and Same* vs. *Same.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chadwick vs. *Booth et al.*—Motion denied—costs to abide event.

Bostwick vs. *Elton et al.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman, to appoint a receiver and take security.

White vs. *Moore et al.* (three cases.)—Motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Gardner vs. *Eddy et al.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Crawford vs. *Ryan.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to appoint a receiver and take security.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hammond vs. *Hammond.*—Report confirmed.

Bell vs. *Raphael.*—Cause set down for second Friday in December.

Broderick vs. *Ernst.*—Order settled.

Holloway vs. *Morris.*—Receiver appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..Nov. 21, 1861.

$1,000	U.S. 5s, '71, Cou.	85¾	400	Harlem R	12¾
2,000	do	85¾	100	do	b60 12¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	95¾	100	do	b7 12¾
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	80¾	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	31¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	82¾	25	do	32
2,000	Mich. State 6s, '70	82	10	do	31¾
1,000	Mich. State 6s	82¾	50	Mich. Cen. R	51¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	100	do	b10 51
12,000	Missouri State 6	48½	250	do	51
500	Cal. State 7s	91¾	50	do	50¾
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.Sp.ch.	93¾	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b10 62½
1,000	Clev.&Tl.S.F.B.	77½	250	do	63¼
6,000	L. E. & W.1M.B.	73	20	do	62¾
40	Mechanics' Bank	92	250	M. So. & N. I. G. B.	37½
13	Amer. Exch. Bank	85	50	do	s60 37½
10	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	87	50	do	b30 37¾
10	Nat. B. Traders' Bk.	91	350	do	37¾
5	Park Bank	97	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
455	N. Y. Cen. R.	79¾	800	do	61¾
100	do	s6 78¾	100	do	s60 61¾
147	do	79¾	100	do	s30 61½
50	do	lw 79½	100	do	s30 61¾
12	do	79¾	200	do	b10 61¾
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	97	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
105	do	91¾	225	Gal. & Chi. R.	72¾
50	do	b30 91¾	10	do	72¾
50	do	b30 91¾	305	Cleve. & Toledo R.	35¾
35	do	91¾	100	do	s10 35¾
150	do	s30 91	250	do	s30 35¾
325	do	91	250	do	s60 35¾
200	Erie Railway	s40 32¾	1000	do	35¾
100	do	32¾	300	do	b60 35¾
100	do	b30 32¾	200	do	s30 35¾
450	do	32¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	55¾
150	do	b10 32¾	150	do	b30 55¾
100	do	b30 32¾	100	do	s30 55¾
150	Erie R. Pref'd	52¾	100	do	s30 55
150	do	67¾	900	do	55¼
50	do	58	100	do	55
50	do	s40 57¾	100	do	b30 55¼
150	Hud. R. R.	38¾	350	do	55¾
50	do	s60 38½	150	do	b30 55¾
100	do	b60 38¼	25	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20¾
300	M. So. & N. I. R.	18	25	do	20
250	do	18½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	250	Hud. Riv. R.	37½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	100	do	37¼
12,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	45	50	Harlem Railroad	12¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	100	Reading R.	34¾
5,000	do	b60 43¾	200	Ill. Central R. Scrip.	61
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	81¾	310	Mich. Cen. R.	49¾
3,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1st M.	74	100	do	49¾
5,000	C. & T. sk. fd. bs.	77¾	150	Mich. So. & N. I. g. s.	36¾
38	Merch. Ex. Bank	79	100	do	36¾
6	Bank of Commerce	83	10	Panama Railroad	115
185	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90¾	50	Cal. & Chic. R.	s15 70¾
25	do	90¾	650	do	71
35	Imp & Traders' Bk.	90	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34½
18	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	84	800	do	34¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 78¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	54½
400	do	78	100	do	b30 54¾
100	do	78¼	50	do	s30 54¾
500	Erie Railway	31½	50	do	54¾
200	do	s30 31¾	200	do	54¾
100	Cleve & Pitts. R.	12¾	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62

THURSDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Exchange continued through the dealings to-day up to 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the fresh demand for Stocks was in advance of the supply from sellers at low prices. The main contest between *Bull* and *Bear* at the early Board was on New-York Central, and in the afternoon on the Western Shares. The former touched 78⅞@79 on the Street between the Boards, and also sold at these figures on the printed list of the Second Board. Later in the day the price closed at 79⅛, as against 79⅛ yesterday afternoon. Erie shares fell off to 31½ ₩ cent., but rallied to 32 ₩ cent., as against 32⅛@32½ yesterday at the close of business. The Western shares were pressed on sale, cash and seller's options, at a further decline of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. from the rates of Wednesday, and the lowest figures of the month of November were made at the Second Board on Cleveland and Toledo, and the lowest of the fortnight on Michigan Central, Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed. Later in the afternoon, there was a recovery of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. on all these Stocks, while New-York Central and Erie were also firm at the recovery noticed above. The decline in Pacific Mail Shares, which was quite marked on the printed sales, was also recovered, and 92 ₩ cent. was paid at the close of yesterday. The lowest sales of Panama were at 115½, and that price bid at the close. In Federal Stocks no important business was done. The registered 6s of 1881, sold at 93, and the coupons at 93½ ₩ cent. Among the State Stocks, 43 ₩ cent was paid for Tennessees; 43½, and at the close, 43½ ₩ cent. for Missouris. The general market at the close was evidently restored to a more steady confidence, and while no decided buoyancy was evinced, the bidding prices were firm as compared with the latest printed sales, closing about as follows:

New-York Central	79¾	Mich. Guaranteed	37¾
Erie	32	Pacific Mail	92
Erie Preferred	57¾	Panama	115¾
Toledo	35¾	United States 6s, '81	93⅛
Galena	72	Missouris	43¾
Rock Island	55¾	Illinois Central	62
Mich. Central	50¾	Hudson	37¾

The market for Money is rather easier than otherwise, on the fall of Stocks, and the rule on demand loan to the established Stock firms is 6 ₩ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ₩ cent. The Exchanges on Europa for Saturday's steamer are a fraction firmer than at the close of the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday. Brokers' bills on London, 108¾@108½ ₩ cent. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 89 Exchange-place, New-York, ₩ steamer *Edinburgh*, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109⅜ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.26¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.21¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	40⅜ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	35¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	40⅜ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	78¼ cents.

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,036,079, including $181,721 for Treasury Notes, and $132,000 for Customs; payments, $1,811,742, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,443,791. The disbursements, it will be noticed, continue very heavy, and in consequence, on the advices of large drafts ahead, the Sub-Treasurer has drawn upon the Banks, payable to-morrow, for $3,500,000, against the credit of Oct 1.

The bidding for the Bank Shares are not affected by the speculative turn against the general market. The following are the figures to-day:

Manhattan	115	Hanover	66
Merchants'	90	Irving	66
Mechanics'	91	Metropolitan	91½
Union	85	Peoples'	80
America	96¾	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	86
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Continental	75
National	86	St. Nicholas	70
Commerce	83½	Commonwealth	73
Ocean	65	Importers' & Traders'	90
Mercantile	100	Park	95
American Exchange	84½		

The Railway Mortgages rule generally steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. secon'd	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76	100½	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds.	60
Erie firsts, '68	103	N. Indiana firsts	53
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	80¾
Erie thirds, '83	89	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
Erie fourths, '80	73½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	73½
Erie fifths, '85	74	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₩ c. '70	33
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. C. & M'll. L. G. bds.	10
Hudson seconds, s. f. 6s	96½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser's	39
Hudson convert. '67	68	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	72½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	82	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '62	94½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	83¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	71½

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Nov. 18	$137,388,635	$111,491,204	$41,461,833	$8,799,675
Boston, Nov. 18	31,962,072	25,878,450	7,120,601	6,185,287
Phila., Nov. 18	21,620,734	19,591,141	7,203,309	2,296,421
Total	$177,591,451	$156,960,795	$55,785,743	$17,281,383
Last week	181,218,458	155,444,926	17,319,783	
Last year	214,187,605	111,601,84	28,093,558	19,168,169

Adding to the above Specie strength of the three cities interested in the Government negotiations, $12,000,000 in the three Sub-Treasuries, last week, we have a stock of Bullion nearly or quite equal to that of the Bank of England.

The following is the Specie List per steamer *Asia*:

Uitley & Sons	£1,100
F. McDonald & Co	1,400
Total	£2,500

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Messrs. THOMPSON has the following note from the Bank Department at Albany, against the practice adopted by some of our City Banks, of engraved or lithographic signatures to bank-notes:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: To the questions contained in your letter of the 15th inst., received this morning, we reply that we do not regard engraved signatures upon Bank bills or notes as a compliance to letter or spirit with the provisions of sections 3 and 21 of the General Bank Law of 1838.

The laws previous to the act of 1838, prohibited banking and the circulation of bills as money, except by special charter. The Constitution forbidding special legislative charters for banking, it follows that the only authority for banking, and the issue of currency or bank-notes to circulate as money, must be found in the general laws for this purpose.

SEC. 21 declares that all bills issued and put in circulation as money, *shall be signed* by the President and Cashier thereof. Now we do not believe that the Legislature intended that the work of an artist should constitute the "signing" therein contemplated. To make the matter still clearer, however, section 3 of the same law declares that before the Association or Bank is authorized to circulate these bills as money, they shall *execute and sign* such notes *in the manner required by law* to make them obligatory promissory notes, &c. To engrave a signature to a common note of hand, therefore, would not, in our judgment, be executing and signing it in "the manner required by law to make it an obligatory promissory note."

Besides this, to admit the principle would undermine the foundation of all the security intended by the Constitution and the Legislature in the establishment of this Department, and the deposit of ample security for the issue only of such notes as were properly registered and *countersigned* here. If the President and Cashier may have engraved signatures on bank notes, we see no reason why the Bank Department may not have engraved registry signature. Add to this engraved numbers on the note, and you have a mere picture, instead of the "obligatory promissory note" recognized by the banking laws, and registered and *countersigned* in the Bank Department under the responsibility and direction of its Superintendent.

Respectfully yours, (Signed)
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, November 16:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	8,168 05	236,557 14
Shipped South	14,262 07	743,567 05
Total	22,430 12	980,124 19

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,901 05	222,380 07
Shipped South	13,784 14	740,782 18
Total	20,685 19	963,163 05
Increase		16,961 14

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the second week in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$17,683 61	$14,582 00
Freight	31,462 12	46 585 30
Total	$49,149 73	$61,167 30
Increase		$12,017 57

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the same week are:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$33,401,54	$41,371 17	Inc. $7,969 63
Passengers	7,459 41	6,559 98	Dec. 5,994 43
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,100 00	Inc. 100 00
Total	$41,860 95	$49,031 15	Inc. $7,170 20

The Galena Company have declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable in New-York on the 1st January.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 18.	LOANS. Nov. 11.	SPECIE. Nov. 18.	SPECIE. Nov. 11.
Philadelphia	$3,586,000	$3,639,000	$1,219,000	1,093,000
North America	3,254,783	3,291,972	745,890	758,068
Farmers & Mech.	4,809,917	4,661,103	1,368,387	1,299,804
Commercial	1,730,000	1,729,000	390,000	454,000
Mechanics'	1,771,000	1,811,500	295,782	270,000
N. Liberties	1,445,100	1,439,000	338,000	348,000
Southwark	914,701	895,421	208,564	234,169
Kensington	711,968	720,828	181,816	177,708
Penn Township	733,992	736,853	192,689	212,686
Western	1,456,339	1,378,815	697,550	630,620
Man. & Mech.	1,201,220	1,208,170	184,178	178,410
Commerce	772,233	726,690	208,561	213,142
Girard	2,146,962	2,264,103	270,677	280,394
Tradesmen's	551,409	545,827	147,550	161,425
Consolidation	852,918	854,014	87,149	96,898
City	834,497	840,981	145,380	134,185
Commonwealth	488,868	484,403	87,107	96,580
Corn Exchange	461,000	499,000	124,000	120,000
Union	449,000	481,000	74,000	58,000
Total	27,829,794	27,971,443	$7,606,903	$6,917,769

| BANKS. | DEPOSITS. Nov. 13. | DEPOS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

FOR VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAMPSHAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ o'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 845 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 36 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, but she brought no news of consequence additional to that brought by the *Atlantic*. The mails brought by these two vessels are very heavy. The Post-Office Department yesterday received notice that fifteen thousand letters were received by the *Atlantic* alone. They were forwarded from Hilton Head without the prepayment of postage, and the Department has ordered that they shall be sent to their destination, the postage to be collected when delivered. A Post-Office is to be established at Port Royal immediately, a blank commission for the Postmaster, to be filled by Gen. SHERMAN, having already been sent out. In the course of a week, it is expected, the Treasury Department will also take steps regarding the collection of the customs there,

A naval expedition which has attracted but little attention has been preparing for the last few weeks, and is probably already on the way to its destination. About fifty old whalers have been purchased at New-London, Sag Harbor, Mystic, New-Bedford and other points. They have been loaded with stone, which will assist materially in sinking the craft, and keeping them in their places when they shall have been sunk. The fleet, which was to have sailed on Wednesday, is under the command of Capt. JOHN P. RICE, of New-London, and the crews under his command are enlisted for three months' service.

The expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia has accomplished its objects without the shedding of one drop of blood. We announced yesterday that the rebel camp in Accomac had been dispersed, on account of the inability of the rebel leaders to control their men after the reception of Gen. DIX's Proclamation; and now we have received intelligence that the camp in Northampton County, numbering some eighteen hundred, has also been broken up—the rebels having laid down their arms on the approach of the National troops. Both counties, therefore, are in the undisputed possession of Gen. LOCKWOOD's forces.

From Washington we learn that important reconnoissances of the enemy's positions were made yesterday, but with what results is not known. A report was current last night that the rebels had been encountered in considerable force.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac remain apparently unchanged. The rebel forces there have been quiet recently—no movement of any kind having been discovered. It is surmised, however, that a considerable proportion of the rebel troops there have been concentrated at Winchester, on the other side of the Shenandosh, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. KELLEY, who is threatening that place from Romney.

Our reports from Missouri this morning are important. One of the first acts of Gen. HALLECK, upon assuming command, looks to cutting off the avenues through which intelligence of military operations have been freely conveyed to the enemy. He has issued orders that hereafter no fugitive slaves are to be permitted to enter the lines, and that all such persons now within them shall be excluded—satisfactory proof having been obtained that many of them are spies. Accounts differ as to the movements of PRICE. One report puts him again on the road to Springfield, while another one asserts that he intends to return to his old camp at Neosho, where the rebel Legislature is in session. Gen. HARRIS is reported to be on the Kansas line, preparing to cross for the purpose of committing depredations in Southern Kansas, and as Gen. LANE is in that vicinity with his force of three thousand men, it is quite likely a collision may occur. The rebel Legislature has passed an ordinance of secession and declared the State united with the Southern Confederacy, Gen. RAINS being elected one of the Senators to the rebel Congress.

The *Asia* and the *City of Manchester* arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, whence the former sailed on the 9th. We thus receive later and highly interesting intelligence. The joint expedition to Mexico was to sail in the course of a few days, Havana having been fixed as the rendezvous. Thence the vessels were to proceed to Vera Cruz in a body. The London *Times*, referring to the terms of the treaty, foresees a variety of embarrassments, that must inevitably lead to disagreements. These chiefly relate to the necessity of recognizing one or the other of the factions in Mexico; England sympathizing with the Liberals, while France and Spain incline to the Reactionary side. In American interests no advance had been made. On the 9th inst., Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in London, was called out, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, to respond to a toast in honor of the Foreign Ambassadors. Having said in the course of his remarks that his mission was to maintain amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, Lord PALMERSTON followed, expressing his regret at the American trouble, and his hope that it might be speedily terminated. England, he said, would reap one advantage from the war, namely, independence of American cotton supplies. On the same evening, Messrs. MANN and YANCEY, the rebel Commissioners in England, dined with the Fishmongers' Company. Commercial reports indicate continued confidence. The Bank of England had lowered its rate of interest. Consols preserved their tendency to advance.

Mr. J. H. STILLE, of Boston, who has recently resided in New-Orleans as agent for an Eastern manufacturing firm, has just returned North. He left New-Orleans on Oct. 23, and fully confirms the reports regarding the stagnation of business in that city. The stores and wharves were desolate, and grass was actually growing in some of the principal streets. The books and papers of all Northern firms and agencies in the city have been seized, and the work of confiscation has been driven forward with the greatest possible rapidity. Mr. STILLE thinks that there are many Union men in New-Orleans who will yet make themselves heard.

The steamer *Champion* left this port yesterday for Aspinwall. In pursuance with instructions received from Washington, Superintendent KENNEDY was on the pier, attended by a large force of policeman, to examine the passports of all persons intending to take passage.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, but prices continued unchanged. The Breadstuffs market was steady, and Provisions were dull. Trade at Manchester was restricted, but there was greater firmness in prices, and a further advance was demanded. The English funds were firm and higher—Consols being quoted at 93¼@93¾. An improvement had also taken place in the French Money market.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a letter from Congressman ELY, dated Richmond, Oct. 15, giving a detailed account of the last days of Mr. CALVIN HUSON. It seems that immediately after his arrival at Richmond as a prisoner of war, he was sick for ten days, but then recovered so as to take part in all the discussions and amusements with which the officers whiled away the time, until Sept. 10, when he was taken down with typhoid fever. During the fourth week of Mr. HUSON'S illness, at Mr. ELY'S application, Secretary BENJAMIN ordered the removal of the invalid to private quarters, and he was consequently transferred to the house of Mrs. JOHN VAN LEW, the head of one of the first families in the city. At her hands he received the kindest care and attention, and five days after his removal, on Oct. 14, he died. The funeral ceremonies, on the 15th, were conducted by Rev. J. F. MINES, chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment. The "Richmond Prison Association," made up of the officers now in confinement in that city, and the members of the Masonic fraternity among the prisoners of war, passed resolutions of respect for Mr. HUSON, of thanks to the family who had cared for him during the last days of his life, and of sympathy with those who are bereaved by his death. Mr. HUSON'S remains were interred in Church Hill Cemetery, near the grave of Chief-Justice MARSHALL.

Mr. WHALEY, the member of Congress captured by the rebels under JENKINS at Guaysndotte, made his escape by taking advantage of the slumbers of the two men set over him as guard. He had been carried one hundred miles from the place of his capture, and had to swim the Big Sandy, skulk through woods and cross-paths, before he could reach Catlettsburgh, Ky., where he was warmly welcomed, and whence he easily made his way to his home at Ceredo.

CHRISTOPHER HIPP, an alleged rebel spy, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, was arrested near that city on Saturday last, by order of the State Department.

At the Bridesburgh arsenal in Philadelphia, there are not less than 180,000 percussion caps manufactured daily. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollar, will yield 2,240 caps. Fourteen thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fulminating powder. Since the outbreak of the war, 100,000 German arms have been sent from the arsenal to Washington and other points. Recently, between five and six thousand of them were inspected and sent forward, and about eight thousand more are daily expected to arrive. Over 100,000 sets of cavalry accoutrements have been sent to the arsenal within the last six months, and after undergoing inspection, have been forwarded to such points as the Department has directed—principally, however, to Washington.

The French war steam frigate *Bellone*, LE PEROUSE, commander, from Halifax in four days, arrived at this port yesterday. She is of 450 tons burden, has a crew of 250 men, mounts 38 guns, and has engines of 450 horse power.

The British steam gunboat *Racer*, Commander LYONS, also arrived at this port, yesterday, from Cape Fear on the 11th inst. On the 10th, off Beaufort, N. C., she spoke the steamship *Brazilleire*, cruising, and on the 12th, the British steam-frigate *Immortalité*, hence for Port Royal.

The Mozart Mayoralty Convention met at Mozart Hall last evening, and unanimously renominated Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. An address to the electors was read and adopted, expressing the views of the Mayor's supporters as to the necessary amendments to the City Charter.

The German Committees appointed to make arrangements for a grand demonstration to signalize the arrival of Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT in this City, met yesterday in different parts of the City, and concluded to postpone the projected action for the present.

The German Union League met, last night, at Pythagoras Hall, and after lively and protracted debate, during which the claims of Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER were warmly advocated, nominated GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The Board of Aldermen last evening renewed the ordinance of July last, with amendments, and appropriated an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. The ordinance establishing the allotment system for the funds of soldiers was also adopted, and Mr. A. V. STOUT was unanimously appointed Allotment Commissioner.

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justic MULLEN, on the Police cases, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, will be found in the law column. The Nineteenth Ward School case again came on for trial before Justice LEONARD at the Circuit of the Supreme Court; but went over until the complaint should be regularly amended at Special Term.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, on the downward turn in prices. The decline appeared to have exhausted itself at the Second Board, and later in the afternoon prices resumed some steadiness. New-York Central 79¾ ₩ cent. Exchange for Saturday's mail is firmer than for the *Persia* on Wednesday, at 108¾ @108¼ ₩ cent.

A further reduction in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs occurred yesterday. At the reduced rates, free sales were made of Flour, Wheat and Corn, especially the two latter articles, chiefly to shippers; and though the freight market was somewhat firmer, heavier engagements were reported. Provisions were more sought after, particularly hog products, prices of which were advancing. The transactions in groceries were very light. Hay, Hops and Tallow were in request. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were brisker and dearer. Whisky declined a shade. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Government and the War—A Word to Members of the Cabinet.

We beg leave to favor the gentlemen of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet with a little fatherly, and of course friendly, advice. We do it partly for their own good, but mainly for the good of the country,—which is of more importance than all of them put together. We beg them not to start topics of public discussion concerning which they differ among themselves,—especially as it is not essential to the public good that they should be canvassed just now,—but to lend all their thoughts and all their efforts to the prosecution of the War, in which they have a common interest, and in regard to which they are all agreed. We are prompted to these suggestions by the following paragraph from our Washington dispatches of yesterday morning:

"Other speeches were made last night at the reception given to GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Besides those reported this morning, Secretary CAMERON being again called upon, *reiterated the sentiments he had previously uttered in reference to accepting the services of any persons in the South* who might offer, and putting arms into their hands. He was followed by Secretary SMITH, *who disavowed such a policy, and stated that it was not the policy of the Administration.* He said that, with our greater numbers, great credit, powerful navy, and the righteousness of our cause, we could conquer the rebellious States without resorting to such a policy as was suggested by Mr. CAMERON.

We submit to both these gentlemen, that it is not a very seemly spectacle for the country or the world, to see two prominent and influential members of the Cabinet thus at issue in regard to the policy of the Administration. It encourages a mischievous idea of dissensions and differences in the Government which do not exist, and awakens a feeling of distrust in the Administration which must seriously impair its ability to carry the country through the perils which surround it. If the whole country understood precisely the relation of the Secretaries of Departments to the President, and the comparatively slight importance to be attached to their merely personal opinions, there would be less danger of harm from such controversies. But they do not. The popular notion is that *the Cabinet* is the Government,—that the gentlemen composing the Cabinet constitute a Board of Directors, by whom all public projects are discussed and decided by vote. Unless we are greatly mistaken, however, this is by no means the case. We doubt whether President LINCOLN has in a single instance submitted any question connected with the conduct of the Government to the vote of his Secretaries. He regards himself as clothed at once with the power and the responsibility of the Administration. Each Secretary is charged with the management of his own Department, and need not concern himself about the approval or disapproval of his associates, or of anybody but the President. Mr. SEWARD, for example, unquestionably writes precisely such dispatches to Lord LYONS and to our Ministers abroad as, in his judgment, the emergency requires,—and probably never dreams of submitting them to the Cabinet, or to any member of it, or to anybody else but Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. CAMERON doubtless does precisely the same thing in regard to the affairs of the War Department.

This leaves to each Secretary full freedom of personal action and opinion, without at all involving the responsibility of the Administration. Mr. CAMERON, therefore, may hold whatever opinion he pleases concerning the Slavery aspects of this war, and Mr. SMITH may differ from Mr. CAMERON as much as he likes, without affecting in any degree the action or the position of the Administration. Nevertheless, as matters now stand, it would be much wiser, in our judgment, for Secretaries to restrain somewhat the ardor of individual opinion, out of deference to the necessities and interests of the country at large. Col. COCHRANE, the other day, saw fit to make a political speech to his regiment—a thing in itself not only unusual but subversive of all discipline—and to make the matter still worse, he urged upon his command a policy, in regard to private property of the enemy, directly opposed to the orders of Gen. McCLELLAN. Secretary CAMERON, who happened to be present, gave to the speech, under the impulse of the moment, his full and entire indorsement. Possibly this may have been very innocent, for it is not to be supposed that Mr. CAMERON intended any interference with the regular course of military discipline. Still, the general effect of thus giving countenance and encouragement to what is clearly a departure from usage and propriety, in the government of armies in the field, is inevitably bad; and it is greatly to be desired that all such proceedings should be brought to an end. If Col. COCHRANE is to be sustained and encouraged in making political speeches to his command, every other officer in the field will find it necessary to do the same thing. Every camp will thus be turned into a political caucus, and we shall have as many parties as there are political aspirants for honor and office among our officers. We beg the gentlemen of the Cabinet, therefore, to leave all such wranglings and dissensions to the newspapers of the country, which are fairly entitled to a monopoly of them.

As to the Slavery question itself, in its relations to the war, Mr. CAMERON and Mr. SMITH may very safely leave it to the operation of events. If anybody supposes or fears that Slavery is to be strengthened by this war,—that there is any such thing as maintaining Slavery where our armies march, they will soon find out that their fears are groundless. We need no proclamations,—no edicts,—no action whatever on the part of the Government to render this war utterly fatal to the institution of negro Slavery. As to the wisdom of using the slaves as soldiers, and as allies to our army, that is quite another question,—and one worthy of careful attention. Two or three points are tolerably clear in connection with it:—we may rightfully enlist *Union men* in the Southern States to fight the rebellion, whatever may be their color;—it is much better that the negroes should fight against the rebels, under the restraints of military organization and discipline, than in lawless and savage insurrections;—and there is some danger that if we do not thus employ them, the rebels may. In this connection the following letter from ALEX. HAMILTON, written during the Revolution, may not be without interest:—it may be found in the first volume of HAMILTON'S writings, and is addressed to JOHN JAY, President of Congress:

HEADQUARTERS, March 14, 1779.

DEAR SIR: Col. LAURENS, who will have the honor of delivering this letter to you, is on his way to South Carolina, on a project which I think, in the present situation of affairs there, is a very good one, and deserves every kind of support and encouragement. This is to raise two, three or four battalions of negroes, with the assistance of the Government of that State, by contributions from the owners in proportion to the number they possess.

It appears to me that an expedient of this kind, in the present condition of Southern affairs, is the most rational that can be adopted, and promises very important advantages. Indeed, I hardly see how a sufficient force can be collected in that quarter without it. The enemy's operations there are growing infinitely serious and formidable. *I have not the least doubt that the negroes will make very excellent soldiers, with proper management;* and I will venture to pronounce that they cannot be put into better hands than those of Mr. LAURENS. He has all the zeal, intelligence, enterprise, and every other qualification requisite to succeed in such an undertaking.

I have frequently heard it objected to the scheme of embodying negroes, that they are too stupid to make soldiers. This is so far from appearing to me a valid objection, that I think their want of cultivation, (for their natural faculties are as good as ours,) joined to that habit of subordination which they acquire from a life of servitude, will enable them sooner to become soldiers than our white inhabitants. Let officers be men of sense and sentiment, and the nearer the soldiers approach to machines the better. The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are founded neither on reason nor experience. * * * *But it should be considered that, if we do not make use of them this way, the enemy probably will*, and that the best way to counteract the temptations they will hold out will be to offer them ourselves. An essential part of the plan is, *to give them their freedom with their swords.* This will secure fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation. This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project; *for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men.* A. HAMILTON.

But we have no desire to discuss this matter now. It will unquestionably engage the attention of the Government at the proper time, and we have entire confidence that a policy will be adopted which will meet at once the necessities of the country and the just expectations of the people. But meantime we trust the individual members of the Cabinet will not find it necessary to do or say anything which shall encourage the belief of divided counsels in the Administration, or weaken in any way the cordial support to which the Government is entitled in its contest with this rebellion.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell—The Question of Neutral Ports.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* discusses the case of MASON and SLIDELL at some length, and, as perhaps is not to be wondered at, comes to the conclusion that the adjudged cases which have been cited in support of our view of the case, do not cover it, because the *Trent* had neither left nor was bound to a port of the rebel States, and that "the law which placed on a parallel with articles of contraband the dispatches and person of an envoy, is not applicable to either, when conveyed *from one neutral port to another.*" It cites the declaration of the English Government in the Crimean war, which, it thinks, "relates to articles of contraband going *to* an enemy's port and dispatches *from* an enemy's port," and it adds, that "any other view would break up the maritime commerce and mail service of the whole world."

We cannot agree with the *Atlas and Argus* on either point. As to the latter, the principle on which articles contraband of war are condemned is of far wider application. It is not so much the question of the place to which, as of the persons to whom, the contraband articles are destined. This is so laid down very clearly by Judge STORY in the case of the *Commercen* (1 Wheaton 382,) where he held that even provisions carried to a neutral port *for the use of the enemy*, are contraband. If these dispatches had been directed to the English Government, it might have made a difference; but we understand them to be dispatches to rebel agents resident abroad, for the sole purpose of carrying on more effectually the war against us. Every principle of right would allow us to put a stop to such a proceeding, and all "maritime commerce and mail service" must yield to such necessities of war. It is well settled also that, if a neutral ship has enemy's property on board, she may be captured, and, though she herself will be set free, she has no right to complain of the capture. Judge STORY so held in the case of the *Antonia Johanna*, (1 Wheat., 159.) So that if the *Trent* had been captured and brought in simply on account of the enemy's property being on board, she would have had no ground of complaint.

So, too, with reference to the fact that the *Trent* was bound from a neutral port to a neutral port. It is true that the cases cited by the *Atlas and Argus* were all cases of vessels bound from or to a hostile port. The case of the *Orozembo*, to which we referred yesterday, must probably be treated also as such a one, because, though the vessel was chartered in Lisbon, a neutral port, ostensibly to go to Macao, also a neutral port, Lord STOWELL held that the real destination was Batavia, a hostile port.

The case of the *Rapid*, however, (Edwards' Adm. Rep. p. 228,) comes nearer to the point in question. She was an American vessel, bound from New-York to Tonningen, and captured by the English, then at war with Holland. There was on board of her a dispatch, addressed to the Dutch Colonial Minister at the Hague, under cover to a commercial house at Tonningen; and the Court says:

"It must be understood that where a party, from want of precaution, suffers *dispatches* to be conveyed on board his vessel, the plea of ignorance will not avail him. His caution must be proportioned to the circumstances under which such papers are received. If he is taking his departure from a hostile port in a hostile country, and still more, if the letters which are brought to him are addressed to persons resident in a hostile country, he is called upon to *exercise the utmost jealousy* with regard to what papers he takes on board. On the other hand, it is to be observed that where the *commencement of the voyage is in a neutral country, and it is to terminate at a neutral port*, or as in this instance at a port to which, though not nautral, an open trade is allowed, in such a case there is less to excite his vigilance, and therefore it may be proper *to make some allowance for any imposition which may be practiced upon him.*"

And as the master of the ship swore positively that he knew nothing of the presence of the dispatches on board, they being in an envelope directed to a private person, and coming to his hands with a variety of other letters the Court declined to forfeit the vessel, but held that the master, "*as in every other instance in which the enemy's dispatches are found on board a vessel*, has justly subjected himself to all the inconveniences of seizure and detention and to all the expenses of those judicial inquiries which they have occasioned." It is worthy of note also that these dispatches were not strictly dispatches, and proceeded from a person who was not clothed with any public official character.

On the authority of this case, therefore, it is clear that if the *Trent* had been captured as prize, she would have been condemned, unless her master had been able to swear positively that he knew nothing of the noxious character of the articles he had on board; and even then he would have had no claim for damages, but would have been compelled to pay costs. The fact of her being bound from and to a neutral port, would have had weight only in reference to the caution required of him—none at all if he took them on board knowingly.

But, as we have said before, this is no question of the forfeiture of a vessel, but of the destruction of dispatches. And there is not an intimation anywhere in any of the decisions, that the dispatches should not have been seized under whatever circumstances. Clearly no such rule could be established. If these dispatches were of a hurtful character we were justified in preventing their transmission.

So with reference to the stoppage of an ambassador. The *Atlas and Argus* doubts whether the law will cover the case of a hostile ambassador going from a neutral port to a neutral port. Does it suppose that in case of a war between England and France, England would allow a French ambassador to come without hindrance to this country, to negotiate a treaty offensive to her, merely because instead of starting from Havre, he crossed the French frontier and shipped from Amsterdam or Genoa? She would not be stopped by any such flimsy objection as that. She would capture the vessel, whether American, or Dutch, or Italian, and confiscate it as prize for violation of neutrality, unless it was made clearly to appear that the shipmaster knew nothing of the character of his passenger, and she would say, "The law is that you may stop the ambassador of your enemy *on his passage*, and it makes no difference whether he goes from a hostile or a neutral port. His going is just as hurtful to me in either case, and it is because that going is hurtful to me that I stop it." And she would be justified by the recognized principles of international law.

The Great Stone Fleet.

A fleet of thirty vessels, some of them of the largest class whalers, have sailed from New-London and New-Bedford, laden with stone for the purpose of closing up one or more Southern ports. Provision is made for scuttling them when they arrive at the places of their destination. We presume these to be Savannah and Charleston.

We take it that Government has no intention of throwing obstructions in the way of commerce after the rebellion may be put down. After the capture and opening of Port Royal, the ports named may be closed without injury to any, except to the cities themselves. Port Royal has a harbor infinitely better than either, and is a better outlet for the produce of South Carolina and Georgia. By sealing up the former, we have the entire control of the sea-going trade of these States, and make our embargo effectual without the employment of a ship off the coast of either. When these harbors are closed so that no ship can depart or enter, the rebels will begin better to appreciate their helpless condition. One of the most celebrated cities of Europe, Antwerp, was destroyed by the closing of the channel of the Scheldt. We propose to perform the same office for Charleston and Savannah, having first opened another outlet, so that the trade of the South may not suffer, but pass, at least till peace is declared, under the surveillance of our guns.

In this way we are very rapidly narrowing the circle of our operations on the coast, closing such harbors as we choose, or may find it difficult immediately to capture. Such as we have retained possession of, or may capture, will suffice for all the wants of trade.

This game of opening the ports, upon which the rebels have staked their all, will be played out long before any other power could interfere, if it desired to do so. The rebels cannot but regard our proceedings with terror and dismay. They cannot lift a finger in resistance, or to prevent the cities through which their commerce has been carried on from becoming desolate wastes. They have tasted many a bitter cup since the rebellion broke out, but this last one is the most fatal chalice yet commended to their lips.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE, BUT VERY DOUBTFUL.—We find the following extract of a letter, said to have been received "by a gentleman in this City from a reliable source," in the columns of the *Journal of Commerce*:

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

I think I wrote you about the battle below here. It was a grand and fearful sight; which I shall never forget. Yesterday I went down with a flag of truce to return some prisoners. We were met very cordially. Gen. POLK himself came on board. *He is a* fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident they possibly can be—have not the faintest idea of giving up.

One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a General say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; that they were *rebels*, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man *Lincoln come out and say that the Dred Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories*—in other words, that the old Democratic view of the Constitution shall be fully established, and they would *lay down their arms*, and return to their homes. Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod.

We parted with great cordiality, all wishing soon to meet, that the great question of difference might be removed, and we all be brothers, as of old. They want to fight, and that soon, and they will fight hard.

Gen. POLK may have said what is here ascribed to him,—and he may possibly believe it. But if he were to attempt to act upon it,—if he were to "lay down his arms" upon such an assurance as he says will satisfy him, he would be shot by his superiors for mutiny. It is possible that they may have made him believe that this is all they are fighting for, in order to enlist him in their cause. But they know better. They know perfectly well that the question of Slavery in the Territories is merely an incident of the general controversy,—that the real contest is for dominion,—that what they seek and mean to have is absolute control over the Government of the nation, and having failed in this they are determined to have a separate national existence of their own.

Gen. POLK may deceive himself into support of the rebellion by supposing that the nature of the contest is what he alleges:—but those who are more familiar with the political history of the country than he is, know better.

The Contest for Mayor.

The grand canvass for Mayor is fairly opened at last. We have a clear view of the whole field, and can form some reasonable estimate of the probable result. The Mozart Convention met last night and nominated Mayor WOOD for reelection, as the special champion of Municipal Reform and of the War for the Union. There's nothing like cool courage, even if it does verge on arrogance, in a political canvass. FERNANDO takes the bull by the horns, and demands an election to reform the very abuses for which he, far beyond any other man, is generally held responsible.

His Committee are confident that the Legislature during the coming Winter, will effect some very radical and important changes in the City Charter. We agree with the Committee in this opinion. One of the most imperative duties of the Legislature at its coming session will be to strike at the root of the gigantic abuses,—the corruptions in the use of patronage, the profligate expenditures of public money, the extravagant and unjust system of fees attached to several of the Executive offices, and other sources of misgovernment by which our City has hitherto been so sadly and so hopelessly oppressed. We hope its members may have the courage to strike at the very heart of these abuses, and give the solid and substantial portion of our citizens the chance of securing the rights and promoting the welfare of the City. Whether this can best be done by increasing the power of the Mayor, is a question to be considered hereafter.

In one part of this address we cordially concur. Municipal reform, however much it may be needed, is not to be expected from Tammany Hall. Political partisanship will rule that organization without regard to the welfare of the City itself.

Meantime, Mr. OPDYKE'S strength is increasing visibly every day. In addition to the Republican nomination, he has now received that of the TAX-payers, of the Syracuse Unionists, and of the largest portion of the Germans. With vigorous effort on the part of his friends, and of the united action of those who do not wish Mayor WOOD'S reelection, and who do not believe in the possibility of electing Mr. GUNTHER, Mr. OPDYKE can be elected.

Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

By the *Asia* we have a brief synopsis of the speeches of the American Minister and Lord PALMERSTON, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, which is an occasion for ventilating opinions by persons in high official positions. Mr. ADAMS, our Minister, in response to the toast to the Diplomatic Corps, said he was there to cement the friendship and good feeling between the two countries. Lord PALMERSTON volunteered a reply, in which he assured Mr. ADAMS that his Government had his Lordship's sympathies; that he hoped soon to see peace restored to our country; and that England would, in the end, be greatly advantaged by the war, in securing for her supplies of cotton from other sources than the United States—a very sensible view of the case. The speech of Lord PALMERSTON was in the most conciliatory and friendly tone.

In keeping with this, is the action of the British Government in sending arms to Canada. No more cannon are to be sent there the present season, as was intended, on account of the prospective closing of the St. Lawrence. England, apparently, has not taken the first step in view of a probable collision with the United States. We may rest assured she would not provoke one till her North American Provinces were fully prepared for the struggle. No preparations can now be entered upon for a six-month at least. The whole news, as well as the action of the British Government, is of the most favorable character, and should be a conclusive answer to those whose business it is to work upon the fear of the public, by constantly asserting that war is imminent between the two countries.

SOLDIERS SENDING MONEY HOME.—The amount of money sent home by soldiers in the field to their families, is very remarkable. Paymaster PANGBORN arrived day before yesterday from Port Royal, in charge of remittances from the army in that neighborhood. We understand that of $400,000 disbursed there, over $250,000 was sent at once by the soldiers to their families. Fourteen large mail-bags were dispatched for that purpose, containing over 14,000 letters. Surgeon STONE, of the Tammany Regiment, arrived yesterday, bringing $11,000 from the men of that regiment alone to their families in this City. The money is inclosed in an envelope, and directed to the person for whom it is intended,—the amount being certified by the proper officer. Another letter is sent to the same address, advising the person interested where to call for the money. Dr. STONE deposited all the money committed to his care in the Savings Bank of Alderman PURDY, in Irving-place, where the claimants receive it at call. This is a very important and interesting feature of the army service.

The Late Lieut. George W. Snyder.

The Washington papers announce the death of this talented young officer, after a short illness from typhoid fever. Lieut. SNYDER graduated at West Point with distinguished honor at the head of the class of 1856, and was appointed to the Engineers, in which corps he proved himself a most efficient officer. In August, 1860, he was assigned as assistant to Capt. JOHN G. FOSTER, then in charge of the defences of Charleston harbor. He was one of that heroic band who defended Fort Sumter so gallantly against the fearful odds arrayed against them, and when the flag-staff was shot down, he was the officer who planted it on the ramparts.

After the fall of Sumter, he returned with Major ANDERSON'S command to New-York, and started almost immediately after his arrival with the expedition which sailed for the defence of the Capital. At Washington he was assigned to duty at the Engineer Bureau, and was actively engaged in constructing the superb earthworks which now defend that city.

Zealous and unshrinking in the discharge of his duties, no matter how disagreeable they might be, he overtasked his body, and fell an easy prey to the fever which ended his career. His former comrades in arms mourn in him the loss of one of the brighest ornaments of their profession, and his country has lost the services of an upright, fearless and devoted officer.

CITY POLITICS.

MOZART MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

Unanimous Renomination of Mayor Wood—The Address of Mozart to the Electors.

The Mozart Mayoralty Convention met last night, at Mozart Hall. There were 220 delegates present. Hon. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE officiated as Chairman, and Messrs. JOSEPH W. BEDUCK and P. H. JACKSON as Secretaries.

Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, as soon as the Convention was organized, moved the renomination of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. He said that the nomination of Mr. WOOD would be indorsed, not only by the Democracy of this City, and County, and State, but of the North, and that even *beyond the serried ranks of our troops* it would be received as an indication that the Democracy of the City of New-York is true to the Constitution and to the rights of all who have been protected under it.

The announcement of Mr. WOOD's name was received with three times three, and upon calling the roll *every* delegate but one announced that Mayor WOOD was his choice for renomination.

Mr. PATRICK BURNS of the Seventeenth Ward was the single exception, and he boldly announced his preference for JAMES T. BRADY. The utmost confusion prevailed for several minutes, and cries of "put him out," "down with him," were freely uttered. PATRICK, however stood his ground manfully, and at length succeeded in obtaining a hearing. He then said that while Mr. BRADY was his first choice, he would yield to the majority and support the regular candidate. He moved that the nomination of Mr. WOOD be made unanimous, which was carried amid uproarious cheering.

Messrs. GEO. C. GENET, JAMES CROSSMAN and BENJAMIN RAY, were then upon motion appointed a committee to report an address.

The Committee immediately reported the address, which will be found on our second page.

A Committee of two from each Ward was appointed to get up a ratification meeting. It is understood that the meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute the Friday previous to the election.

A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to notify the Mayor of his renomination.

Huge posters were produced bearing the name of Mr. WOOD, and intended for distribution throughout the City. A general scramble took place among the delegates to secure each his portion. Order was, however, soon restored, and after hearing from the President of the German Central Committee that that organization had indorsed Mr. WOOD, the Convention adjourned, amid cheers for the nominee.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

George Opdyke Nominated as their Candidate for the Mayoralty.

The German Union League met, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. H. N. WILHELM in the Chair, and Mr. G. MANCAOT, Secretary.

The meeting came to order at 8 o'clock, and the list of delegates having been scrutinized and adjusted, all persons not delegates, or connected on duty with the Press, were politely requested to withdraw.

Mr. WEERENDONCK, as Chairman of a Committee of Five, appointed, at the last meeting of the League, to confer with the Committees of other German and American organizations, relative to a candidate for the Mayoralty, reported that on Saturday last the five German Committees, viz., of the Republican, Democratic, Independent Democratic, Kuester Club and League, had met and had appointed a second Committee to confer with the American organizations. The two candidates sustained by the German League were LOUIS E. WOODRUFF and C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The Committee waited upon the Tammany Hall organization on Monday and were uncourteously allowed to remain outside of the meeting until the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER was finally communicated to them. The two prominent names now left before them as the nominees of the two leading parties were those of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE by the Republicans, and Mr. GUNTHER by Tammany Hall.

The report having been accepted, and speeches limited to five minutes each, upon motion of Mr. TSCHIRNER, seconded by Mr. KUEFFER, Mr. OPDYKE was suggested as the candidate of the League. Mr. GUNTHER was also named by Mr. OTTENDORFER, seconded by several delegates. A long and earnest debate ensued, Messrs. BAILL, DITTENHOEFFER, LEVY, WEERENDONCK, FRANKENHEIMER and SCHMIDT participating. At length a vote was reached, and Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE received 40, Mr. GUNTHER 29 votes.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was opposed, but Mr. DITTENHOEFFER and others regarding this as an empty American form, the Chairman, Mr. WEERENDONCK, acting for Dr. WILHELM, who had been called away, declared Mr. OPDYKE the nominee, and the League adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Mr. Opdyke Accepts the Nomination for Mayor.

The following is Mr. OPDYKE's letter accepting the nomination for Mayor:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1861.

Hon. David R. Jaques, President of the Republican Mayoralty Convention:

DEAR SIR—When the Convention over which you presided honored me with its choice as a candidate for Mayor, I asked time to deliberate on the proffered nomination. Before deciding the question, I desired to know whether its choice would be generally acceptable to those who are earnestly seeking reform in the City Government; for I felt unwilling to place myself in a position which might defeat their desire by preventing united effort in behalf of some other candidate.

Since, then, however, your choice has been sanctioned by three other highly respectable Conventions, emanating respectively from the People's Union, the German Republican, and the Tax payers' and Citizens' Union. Under this concurrence of action, I do not feel at liberty to decline the nomination so generously tendered.

You will therefore be pleased to make my acceptance known to the Convention, and at the same time give my assurance that, if elected, my best efforts shall be exerted in behalf of the interests, the honor and the welfare of the City.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Republican Central Committee.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. OPDYKE FOR MAYOR INDORSED.

The Committee had a protracted meeting at their Rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. After the transaction of some routine business, a letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty, from Mr. OPDYKE, was read. The following resolutions were then offered by EBASTUS C. BENEDICT, of the Fifteenth Ward, seconded by JOHN KEYSER, of the Ninth:

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York meets our hearty approval, and shall receive our energetic support.

Resolved, That his practical intelligence, eminent ability and unbending integrity commend him to the suffrages of all who desire an honest and economical administration of our municipal affairs.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously; whereupon, after listening to several speeches, the Committee adjourned. After adjournment, a call for a grand Mayoralty ratification meeting was numerously signed.

The Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Mozart Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth District met last night pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned till to-night.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Twelfth District met last night, and adjourned to the 25th inst.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Fourth, Seventh, Tenth and Sixteenth Tammany School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, with the following result:

Fourth Ward.—Adjourned till the 23d inst.
Seventh Ward.—Adjourned till to-night.
Tenth Ward.—School Commissioner, Daniel Slote; Trustees, Wm. McCaffie, Gideon Ostrander; Inspector, L. Francis Barnes.
Sixteenth Ward.—Adjourned.

Tammany Police Justice Convention.

The Tammany Hall Nominating Committee met last evening at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and unanimously nominated WILLIAM DOGES as their candidate for Police Justice of the Third District.

The Tammany General Committee.

This Committee met last evening, and unanimously indorsed the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor. They will meet again Monday night, and make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to be held on Tuesday evening.

National Union Councilmen.

The Fourth Councilmanic District National Union Convention did not meet at the place designated.

MRS. BROWING'S POEMS.—A very beautiful and convenient edition of the poems of Mrs. BROWNING, the most gifted and original female genius of this century, has just been published by JAMES MILLER, who succeeds C. S. FRANCIS & Co., the well-known publishers in Broadway. It is in three duodecimo volumes, in blue and gold, neatly printed and handsomely bound, and must prove most acceptable to the admirers of this most remarkable woman.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RENEWAL OF THE APPROPRIATION OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS, WITH AMENDMENTS—APPOINTMENT OF A. V. STOUT AS ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Aldermen CORNELL in the Chair, the ordinance appropriating an additional half million dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers—being a renewal of the same ordinance passed in July last—coming up, Aldermen BRADY offered an amendment, providing that Dr. Griscom and A. A. Denman should have nothing to do with the distribution of the fund.

Alderman FROMENT objected to the amendment, as a piece of special and petty legislation, unworthy the dignity of the Board; and Alderman DAYTON defended the character of the two gentlemen sought to be tabooed, and averred that they were the very best men that could be selected for the positions they now occupy.

Alderman BRADY'S amendment was carried—8 to 5.

On motion of Alderman FROMENT, it was agreed to take up the ordinance in sections.

Alderman GENET moved that Section 2 be so amended as to give the appointment of the distributors of the fund to the Comptroller and City Chamberlain jointly, instead of to the Comptroller alone. Carried—11 to 3.

The 5th Section was amended by increasing the allowance for the oldest child of a family to $1, instead of 50 cents per week, the remaining members getting the same as heretofore, provided that no family shall receive more than $5 per week.

Section 8 was so amended as to apply to the families of all soldiers who are actually enrolled and in the service of the United States, whether they be at the seat of war or not.

Alderman FROMENT offered an additional section, which was adopted, intended to prevent the payment of allowances to the agents of parties entitled to the same, and providing that in case of intemperance on the part of heads of families entitled to the money, the allowance may be paid in groceries and other necessary articles.

The entire ordinance was then unanimously adopted as amended.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for an additional appropriation of $20,000, for the repair of roads and avenues, was laid over under the rule.

The ordinance establishing the allotment system, together with the resolution appointing Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, as Allotment Commissioner, was unanimously adopted.

Alderman FROMENT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, if in his opinion it is competent for one person to remain in, or retain possession of, a City or Charter office while occupying an elective County office.

The resolution is supposed to have reference to the case of Alderman GENET, County Clerk elect, who, it is said, purposes to retain his seat in the Board of Aldermen. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT.

The regular meeting was held yesterday, Mr. NICHOLSON in the Chair.

The Committee of the Whole report that 570 persons have been transferred, since Nov. 7, from the City prisons to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island.

The Commissioners have addressed the following circular to the heads of the several institutions:

There is in various departments a glaring neglect in the care and inspection of the outhouses, by-places and localities in and about the institutions, which are less observed than others by the Commissioners in their visits. They therefore notify all persons intrusted with the minor as well as the more public and important portions of the institutions, that unless these parts are properly cared for and kept in order, more faithful officers will be found to perform the service required. S. DRAPER, President.

The cash receipts for the two weeks ending to date, amount to $1,879 46.

The number of inmates remaining in the various Institutions Nov. 16 was 8,004; admitted since Nov. 9, 2,011; died, 24; discharged, 1,512; sent to Blackwell's Island, 397.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSTALLATION.—Last evening the Second U. P. Presbytery of New-York installed Rev. G. CAMPBELL Pastor of the West Forty-fourth-street United Presbyterian Church. Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR preached the sermon and presided. Rev. D. PATTERSON addressed the Pastor, and Rev. Mr. BRUSH the people. The exercises were very interesting and appropriate. The attendance was large. The prospect of this Church is now very encouraging.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested THEODORE SPRINGSTEIN, aged 16 years, upon the charge of breaking into the saloon of FRANCIS FAIRS, No. 99 Fulton-street, and stealing therefrom three silver watches and $3 in coin. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—Yesterday the Police Commissioners received and accepted the resignation of WM. LITTLE, of the Fifteenth Precinct' JAMES C. FOLWELL, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN A STEAM SAW-MILL—TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $10,000.

A fire was discovered about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story building No. 173 Suffolk-street. The fire originated on the second floor, and before it was extinguished, destroyed property to the amount of over $10 000. The building is owned by BEGERLE, GRAY & MARSHALL, and was damaged to the extent of $3,500. Insured for $4,000 in the Pacific, Rutgers and Broadway Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by RICHARDT & Co. as an extensive steam saw-mill. Their loss was about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. The second floor rear was occupied by CHARLES BRODBACH, a turner. His loss is $350; no insurance. The second floor front, occupied by A. HALBERSTADT. Loss $400; no insurance. Part of the same flour was used by Mr. WEIL, turner. Loss $300; no insurance. Mr. C. KIESENBACH, and JOHN GIERALMAN, occupied the third floor. The loss of the first was $500; that of the latter $200; no insurance. The fire extended to the adjoining four-story building, No. 171 Suffolk-street, and did considerable damage before it could be subdued. The basement was occupied by J. BECHERER, turner, who was damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The first floor was used as a lager-bier saloon by R. TEATT. Damaged $150, and insured for $300 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by EBARHARDT & Co. as a fishing-tackle manufactory. Their loss was about $300. Insured for $800, in the Lenox Insurance Company. The third floor was used by ISAAC STRAUS, as a manufactory of leather military accoutrements. His loss is about $200, no insurance. Mr. GILKINS occupied the fourth floor for the manufacture of musical instruments. He is damaged about $700, upon which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation. The Tenth Precinct Police were early on the ground and aided in saving a large amount of property.

FIRE IN GREENE-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given at No. 129 Greene-street. The building is owned by M. SCOTT, and was occupied by several colored families, who lost all their furniture, valued at $700. The damage to the building was about $500. No insurance. The fire originated from the explosion of a fluid lamp, in the room occupied by E. BROWN.

FIRE IN A CABINET SHOP.—A fire occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cabinet-makers' shop of WM. ELLIOTT, rear of No. 69 Charlton-street. About $2,000 worth of stock was destroyed. The building, which is owned by JOHN RUSSELL, was damaged about $1,000. No insurance.

A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—MICHAEL HANLON, a fireman, while going to a fire yesterday morning, was run over by Engine Company No. 40, in Grand-street, and so seriously injured that he was taken to the New-York Hospital. An examination of his injuries by the attending Surgeon revealed the fact that they would probably prove fatal.

Arrival of the Slave Bark Augusta.

CHARACTER OF HER CARGO.

This vessel was brought to this City from Greenport yesterday morning, in charge of Deputy Marshals LEE and MCKAY, and placed in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. She was seized off Montauk by the coastwise inspector of Greenport, Mr. E. Z. KING. When taken she had nine men on board, including a Mr. ORANT, an old whaler, who was acting as captain at the time, but who says he was intending to go to sea only as mate. Neither he nor the crew were detained, Mr. KING being only authorized to seize the bark. Most of the men, however, reside in the vicinity of Greenport, and can probably be apprehended, if wanted.

The same cargo was found on board the *Augusta* that she had when she was condemned as a slaver some six weeks ago. An appeal was taken at the time to the Circuit Court, and, bonds being given, she was released, and immediately afterwards got a coastwise clearance, and proceeded to Greenport. The Marshal has little doubt, from the character of her cargo and her fitting up, and the strange mode she adopted for getting to sea, that she was destined for a slave cruise. Her owner, Mr. APPLETON OAKMIRE, still remains at Fort Lafayette, and is not allowed to communicate with any one outside.

The German Fremont Reception.

DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

The Committee of Eleven appointed at the meeting held on Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of making a public demonstration upon the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, met yesterday at noon in HELD'S Hotel, and after taking measures to increase their number, by the selection of certain other well-known German citizens as additional members of the Committee, adjourned to reassemble in conjunction with the original signers of the call at FRIENDSORN'S, corner of Stanton and Essex streets, at 3 P. M.

Upon the second meeting, with Dr. DULON in the Chair, letters were read from persons friendly to FREMONT, recommending that no demonstration of the character of the one proposed should be held at the present time. After some debate, the intended action was, for the time being, postponed, the General Committee adjourning, however, to reassemble at the call of the President.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince De Joinville, from Washington; Dr. Mifflin, of Boston; Jno. Kendall and lady, of Canada; and H. W. Tompkins, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

Commodore Inman, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Ex-Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; L. Pruyn, of Albany; R. M. Anderson, of Glasgow; G. A. Austin, of Vermont; R. Pomeroy, of Pittsfield; and J. M. Murdock and E. Clay, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Maslin, of Buffalo; Capt. D. D. Porter, of the U. S. Navy; J. H. Budd, of Philadelphia; J. J. Evans, of Liverpool; K. C. Johnson, of California; Henry Rogers, of England; and Wm. Dudley, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Major Z. K. Pangborn, of the U. S. Army, from Hilton Head; W. A. Aiken, Dr. James Lawes, and J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; and James T. Ames, of Chicopee, are at the Astor House.

Judge Norton, of California; Jas. Lindsay, of England; D. Steward and lady, of New-York; J. A. Hon. of Springfield, Ohio, and W. H. Dennis, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Harwood, of the U. S. N., from Washington; and C. G. Miller, of Buffalo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

G. Breaue, of Paris; A. W. Brown, of the U. S. A.; T. W. Dearborn, from China, and Charles E. Johnston, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder Trial.

Henry Curtis, *alias* William Willetts, was placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge EMOTT and Justices STILWELL and HOYT, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Policeman David H. Martin, of the Second Precinct Police. Messrs. Britton and Jenks appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Winslow conducted the prosecution. A jury was obtained before the panel of eighty, which had been drawn for the Court, was exhausted, and the trial was proceeded with without any vexatious delay. The facts elicited from witnesses placed on the stand by the people, were substantially as follows: On the night of the 5th of August last, the prisoner attempted to break into house No. 130 Adams-street, occupied by Mr. SANXAY; several residents in the neighborhood, and among others, Mr. Anderson, witnessed his proceedings and made an attempt to arrest him; when Curtis found that he was discovered, he ran from Adams into High-street, through High to Washington-street, and through the latter street as far as Prospect-street, when his further progress was stopped by Officer David H. Martin, of the Second Precinct Police; the citizens who had followed the fugitive, crying, "stop thief," soon came and found the prisoner and the officer cliffehdd and upon the ground. Upon raising and seperating them, it was found that Marun had received a mortal wound in the right side of his neck, from the effects of which he died within a very few minutes. Several persons were near enough to see that Curtis made the stab before the officer used his club. On the person of accused was found a complete set of burglars' tools, skeleton keys, false whiskers, &c. The testimony was nearly all introduced yesterday, and counsel will sum up this morning.

Curtis is well known to the police as an old offender, he having already served out one term in the State Prison. Since his incarceration for this offence he has manifested the most stolid indifference, and has apparently been as light-hearted as the most innocent child. He is evidently an expert in his profession, for on one occasion an attempt of his to escape from jail was discovered just in season to prevent its successful fulfillment, for he had in some way obtained keys that would unlock all the doors between his cell and liberty.

ADDRESS BY HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—We learn that this distinguished speaker will deliver an address before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th inst., on the "Southern Rebellion, and the Constitutional power of the Government to extinguish it."

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of ANTHONY PARE, of Rose Cove, who was drowned a few days since in the East River, at the time of a collision between one of the Houston-street ferry-boats and a small sail-boat, was found yesterday floating in the Houston-street ferry-slip.

THE COURTS.—CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 171, 185, 191, 192, 194, 196, 198, 202, 206, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227. CITY COURT.—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 99½, 100, 102, 68, 112, 81, 29, 37, 39, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

THE STEAMSHIPS JURA AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The telegraph line breakers are still at work. The wires were cut on Tuesday night at 8½ o'clock, 23 miles from here, and repaired by 7 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. There is an improvement in the manner of cutting the wires. They are filed off instead of qeing clumsily cut with a stone.

The *City of Manchester's* news was delayed till Sunday night last, by breaks in the line.

The line has been cut every hour to-day, but we have many men and horses out to repair it as soon as it is cut.

The Harbor Grace line is believed to be utterly destroyed.

The election takes place to-day, and quiet will probably prevail hereafter.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 11½ o'clock this morning. A gale from the northeast was blowing. Signaled her to come under the lee shore, but she refused in consequence of the height of the gale.

The steamship *City of New-York* will arrive off Cape Race about midnight, but there are no prospects of boarding her.

The Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fearful gale from the eastward prevailed last night, with a heavy rain, but it is now moderating.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 21.—FLOUR firm; sales 3,500 bbls. Superfine at $5 62½. WHEAT firm; sales 12,000 bush. Red at $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 53. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bush. at 63c.@65c. OATS, 41c. MESS PORK declined 25c., at $14 25. COFFEE—Rio unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@21½c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT, in car lots, at $1 43@$1 44 for White Michigan. RYE, at 86c. OATS, at 47c.@47½c.; sales 15,000 bushels. CORN active; sales 36,000 bushels Western mixed, at 61½c.@62c., principally, however, at 61½c., afloat. No sales BARLEY; receipts moderate. WHISKY, at 20½c.@20 9-16c. *Shipped by town to New-York, Nov.* 20—73,200 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Rye, 238,300 bushels Wheat, 43,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Flour.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales last night 22,000 bushels, No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; to-day 9,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms; 4,100 bushels Canada Club $1, and 1,800 bushels do. $1 00½. CORN quiet. BARLEY firm with a material advance; sales 10,000 bushels, Bay Quinte at 65c., and 4,000 bushels Toronto at 80c. RYE firm; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 68c.@70c. PEAS dull; sales 500 bushels at 64c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Wheat 22c., Corn 20c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,700 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—800 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 13,300 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Barley; 12,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 21—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull, and no sales. CORN and other Grains also dull, and nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS—Three or four loads to New-York, at 23c. on Corn, 25c. on Wheat, to New-York, and 6c. on Wheat to Rochester. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR week. GRAIN of all descriptions dull and heavy; no sales reported. WHISKY nominal, at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6c. to Rochester *Imports*—19,000 bbls. Flour. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT less active; 71c. for No. 1; 66½c. for No. 2. CORN ½c. higher; 23c.@23½c. for mixed, in store. *Receipts*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bush. Wheat, 42,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

A Card from P. T. Barnum—Another Living White Whale at the Museum.

In August last I succeeded in bringing to the Museum, two living white whales from Labrador. One died the first day and the other the second day. Even in this brief period, thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this rare sight. Since August I have brought two more whales to New-York, at an enormous expense, but both died before I could get them into the Museum. A fifth living whale has now arrived here, and will remain in the Museum as long as he lives. Perhaps this will be but a few hours, but in order to prolong his life as long as possible, I have, at an expense of $7,000, laid a six-inch cast-iron pipe from the river to the Museum, through Fulton-street and Broadway, and by means of a powerful steam-engine working night and day, the whale is constantly supplied with pure salt water at the rate of three hundred gallons per minute. This whale (some fifteen feet long) is undoubtedly the greatest "*blower*" in New-York. The Museum having expended altogether a sum not much less than $17,000 in the *whaling* business, this is probably the last attempt that will be made to exhibit a living whale in connection with the other expensive attractions of the Museum for only twenty-five cents. With these remarks, I leave this monster leviathan to do his own "spouting," not doubting that the public will embrace the earliest moment (before it is forever too late) to witness the most novel and extraordinary exhibition ever offered them in this City.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 20, 1861.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Letters giving inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Letters from our Special Correspondent at Port Royal, containing full details of all that has transpired since the landing of our fleet; also an important letter from the Gulf, telling the condition of New-Orleans and the assailable points of the city, together with letters from the different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—What the rebels think of the capture of Port Royal, and the way they propose to avenge themselves for the punishment of pirates by hanging loyal officers prisoners in their hands.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES—The Arrest of Mason and Slidell, additional points in one case; How England Treats Rebel Ambassadors; Provincial Growlings; The Prisoners of War; An Extraordinary Speech; The Joint Expedition to Mexico; Gunboats; and other articles discussing the leading topics of the day.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The letters of the American correspondent of the London *Times*, with copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing-machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus affording buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

Ladies! the best place in New-York to buy Balmorals and Button Gaiters, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Living Whale at Barnum's attracts thousands of ladies and gentlemen daily. The living Hippopotamus, educated White Bears and Mice, and numerous other living wonders, afford hours of delightful entertainment, besides the dramatic performances.

MARRIED.

BLACK—MERRITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. GEORGE M. BLACK to Miss MARY A. MERRITT, all of this City.

BROWNING—SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., WILLIAM H. BROWNING to ADDIE, only daughter of John D. Scott, Esq., all of this City.

GARRETSON—TOPPING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, HARMAN GARRETSON to Miss MARY J. TOPPING, both of this City.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, Mrs. LUCINDA GEER, widow of the late Seth Geer, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Dr. Seth Geer, at No. 125 East 45th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCUNE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Charles W. and Sarah C. McUne, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, of consumption, CHARLES EDWARD, son of the late James Rockwell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 East 50th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLINTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, CHARLES A. CLINTON, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

STEINWAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry Steinway, aged 19 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st., this (Friday) afternoon.

KIRLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. JOHN KIRLAND, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 203 West 31st-st.

CHAMPION.—In Westerly, R. I., on Saturday, Nov. 16, MARY W. CHAMPION, wife of John C. Champion.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, JEANNIE MESIER, youngest daughter of Henry Suydam, of New-Hamburgh.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ALLETTA VARIAN, widow of the late Thomas J. Stevens, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GERRITSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, JANE VAN BRUNT, wife of Samuel J. Gerritsen, Gravesend, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, A. D. Folkemus, No. 123 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

BEERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA GREENLEAF, wife of Alonzo H. Beebe, and eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 25 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives, friends, and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 97 Ryerson-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

AUREN.—Drowned, near Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet, night of 1st inst., JOHN RICHMOND AUREN, son of James W. and the late Margaret L. Auren, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased belonged to Col. Hawkins' Regiment of Volunteers, and lost his life while in the discharge of his duty to the United States Government.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 605.—Nov. 21, 1861.
8, 4, 66, 43, 15, 61, 72, 54, 11, 2, 35, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 606.—Nov. 21, 1861.
1, 29, 19, 69, 25, 23, 28, 72, 63, 8, 67, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The following Unique Attractions are on exhibition at all hours:

A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,

From the Coast of Labrador, 15 feet long, of which

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ

says: "It is neither the Right Whale nor the Sperm Whale, nor the Porpoise, but the species known to Naturalists as the BELUNGA, or WHITE WHALE."

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIP-PO-POT'A-MUS,
200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,

Which are made to perform a variety of tricks.

Also, the MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING RAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The new and brilliant Drama,

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT!

So universally admired, will be produced

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

At 2 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Rankin and Foreign Enlistment in Canada—Lord Monck's Court at Quebec—The Wreck of the North Briton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

The Canadian papers are blundering so about the Rankin prosecution that the TIMES may as well just set them right. Mr. RANKIN was bound over by the Toronto Police magistrate to stand his trial at the Assizes for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act in accepting a commission from the United States Government. Bail was accepted for his appearance at the next Toronto Assizes, but the stupid clerk of the Police Court bound him over to the Assizes of York and Peel, quite another though but recently separated jurisdiction. So when the next County Assizes are held, Mr. RANKIN will be tried—if he appears—but if he does not appear, his bail will go free, nevertheless. So a precious bungle has been made of the whole matter.

Lord MONCK, the new Governor-General, has been holding a levée here, and Lady MONCK a drawing-room. There was no shaking of hands at the former, —that sort of thing is an American custom his Lordship does not adopt. At her Excellency's drawing room, good music and refreshments were provided for those who attended, in the good sensible fashion followed by the Earl of Eglinton when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Our miniature Court is looking up in the world.

The wreck of the *North Briton*, it is thought, will drive the Canadian line of steamers into the arms of the Cunard or the Galway Company, if either will take it up. The Canadian Ministers are loud in their denunciations of the management of the line, and say the ships have been overladen and otherwise rendered liable to frequent catastrophes. The amalgamation of another Company with the existing one will perhaps give the concern a new start, but I doubt if there is enough business doing here to make a line pay, managed on the expensive footing of the Cunard steamers. The subsidy we give—$516,000 per annum —is not very much for weekly trips, Summer and Winter.

Commander Shaw, of the U. S. Steamer Montgomery.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONTGOMERY, } OFF WEST PASS, APALACHICOLA, FLA., } Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great injustice is done to Com. SHAW, of the United States steamer *Montgomery*, in a letter from a correspondent on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, published in the TIMES of the 6th of July. As the injustice was unintentional on your part, I trust you will publish the following statement of the facts: On first coming here we found the passes to be so far apart that we could not blockade both, so took up our station at the West. The passes are twenty-eight miles apart instead of three as stated in the letter. On the Commodore's being informed of the distances of the passes apart, and that one vessel could not blockade both, he sent the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* to assist, which now lies off the East Pass. At the time of the yacht *Wanderer's* visit, under command of Lieut. BARNES, we were here alone. On making the schooner in the morning we stood out for her, boarded her, anchored and received the coal and water she had for us. On learning that there was a ship at the East Pass, after receiving our supplies, we proceeded to the East Pass. We found there the ship *Finland*, of New York, which arrived there from Liverpool with salt for ballast, several days before the announcement of the blockade.

As she was partly Northern property, and was in no way breaking the blockade, Commander SHAW did not think he would be justified in going in then and seizing her as a prize. After blockading her several weeks, and watching her movements closely, we thought she gave evidence of being in sympathy with, and under control of the rebels, so, when the *Cuyler* came up, a joint expedition was fitted out, which, on taking possession, found such to be the fact. They being unable to work her out, on account of an armed steamboat and schooner coming down from the town to prevent it, burned her.

The whole letter referred to does great injustice to Commander SHAW, which can be proved by the logbook and the evidence of every officer on board.

Tragedy in Kentucky.

A NEGRO MURDERS A CHILD AND IS HUNG BY A MOB.

An extra from the office of the *Zouave Gazette*, published in Elizabethtown, Ky., has the following account of a tragedy in that place:

"On Wednesday night last, a negro boy belonging to WM. SMITH, who resides about four miles below here, entered the house of his master's brother, CYRUS SMITH, and seizing the infant child of Mrs. SMITH, dashed its brains out, after which he beat Mrs. SMITH with a club, bruising and mangling her in such a manner that her life is despaired of. The negro boy, who was about 18 years of age, was arrested by the picket guard of Company E, of the Nineteenth, and committed to the County jail, in this place, under charge of Company D, for safe keeping. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens during Thursday and Friday, and mob law would have reigned had it not been for martial law. The negro will be tried at the next term of the Court and executed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Friday, the 1st inst., Gen. SHERMAN, being applied to by the citizens of Elizabethtown, ordered that the military authorities should hand over the negro to the citizens, which was done.

Our reporter having visited the scene of the murder, gives to us the following statement as coming from Mrs. SMITH, and signed by MARY E. SMITH:

'The negro boy came to the house, and inquired if Mr. SMITH was in. I told him that he was on the plantation somewhere, when the boy immediately caught hold of me, kicked me out of the house, knocked me down, stamped on my head and breast, until he supposed I was dead, then took the child out of the cradle by the legs, and threw it against the wall, killing it instantly. I recovered enough to get up, when the negro struck me a second time, leaving me dead, as he supposed, and ran off. The baby was only two months old.

(Signed,) MARY E. SMITH.'

On Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861, the boy was taken from jail about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hung from a tree about two miles from town. A large number of persons were present. The negro admitted he was guilty, but said he was intoxicated, and that a white man here urged him to the deed. The negro was drawn up three times, and after being dead was shot through the body by Mr. SMITH. Thus ended this horrid tragedy."

Notice to Mariners.

NAVESINK LIGHTS, MARKING THE APPROACHES TO THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, } WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 19, 1861. }

Two new light-house towers are being erected at Navesink, N. J., a few feet in the rear of the two light-house towers, from which the existing lights are now exhibited. On or about the first day of May, 1862, of which due notice will be given in advance, two first order fixed lights will be exhibited from the new towers, and the old towers will be removed. The illuminating apparatus will be catadieptric of the first order, according to the system of Fresnel. The towers are built of reddish grey granite; are each 53 feet 6 inches in height from the base to the lantern deck, having a mean level of the focal plane above the sea of 258 feet. Both lights will have exactly the same elevation. The new towers stand 228 feet apart from centre to centre of the lanterns, and preserve the bearings of the old ones from each other. The intelligent seaman will not fail to perceive that, in approaching the entrance to the Bay of New-York from the southward, after passing the Capes of Delaware, he may see (if within their range) the first order fixed light at Absecom, or the first order revolving or flashing light, (visible once in every ten seconds,) at Barnegat, on the New-Jersey coast, and then the two first order fixed lights at Navesink; or, if approaching from the eastward, after passing Montauk first order light, (fixed, varied by flashes once in every two minutes,) he may see the first order fixed light at Great West Gull (Cedar Creek) Bay, or the first order revolving light (once every minute) at Fire Island, from which last light he can shape his course so as to make the two fixed lights at Navesink. The Navesink lights are 283 nautical miles to the northward of the Barnegat Light, and 38 nautical miles to the westward of Fire Island Light. The Barnegat and Navesink lights will be seen at the same time in clear weather, in 16 fathoms water, and at 13 nautical miles distance from the New-Jersey beach. The Fire Island and Navesink lights will be seen at the same time in clear weather, in 18 fathoms water, and at 17 nautical miles distance from Long Island beach. The existing lights at Navesink have a mean range of: Revolving light, 23 nautical miles; fixed lights, 20 nautical miles. The two first order fixed lights, to be exhibited from the new towers on or about the 1st of May, 1862, will have a range (under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, of 25 nautical miles, and both will be made at the same time, and both will be seen at the same time when within their range. A new notice will be issued during the ensuing Winter, setting forth the precise night on which the old lights will be discontinued, and the new fixed lights exhibited. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 16
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Columbia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 19

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 23
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 4
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, lucky in business, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Asiatic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLYON, Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 986 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. R. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 6. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

CONVERSATIONAL COURSE IN FRENCH.—Prof. D. LACROIX, A. M., No. 143 8th-st., near Broadway, is forming a Day Class for Ladies, and an Evening Class for Gentlemen. Terms $5 per quarter. For references, &c., &c., apply from 10 to 11 A. M., or 7 to 8 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. FERRIS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—THE FURNITURE AND good-will of a first-class seminary—young ladies'—in the upper part of New-York City; present number of pupils over fifty. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 6th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of R. E. Reddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN GOVERNESS OFFERS A liberal first-class home in a gentleman's family to two young ladies wishing to study music, (harp, piano, singing,) or any of the accomplishments she is teaching to her two pupils—painting in oil or water, wax work, elocution, dancing, &c. Free use of musical instruments and unlimited home comforts can be secured by addressing FRENCH GOVERNESS, care of Box No. 3,112 Post office. Terms $200 until May, board, tuition, use of private carriage, &c.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of Yale College, and experienced in teaching, desires to teach an hour or two a day as a means of avoiding the necessity of discontinuing his theological studies. Christian families in the City who desire tuition for their children, or other persons wishing private instruction, or principals needing assistance, can be referred to R. D. Pardee, Am. S. S. Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 21 6th-av, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. B. W., Union Theological Seminary.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LADY, who has taught in England, France, and in this country, desires a few more private pupils, or an evening engagement, in or near the City. She teaches English, German, French and music thoroughly. Terms moderate. Address Miss D. E. F., Station D Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music and French, would like a few more scholars. Terms for music, $6 per quarter; French, $4. Address M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 34 Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 63 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
MAGNIFICENT CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, $6, $7, $8,
At $9, at $10, at $12, at all prices.
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, awfully cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 1-2 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents up at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st, English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets in every color. Fall Bonnets at $5 and $6, worth $8. Children's Hats, Velvet Turbins, Straw Bonnets.
L. BINNS, Millinery, largest and cheapest in the World, No. 641 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, of unexceptionable character, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived 11 years. Call at No. 14 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Scotch girl; can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, in a private family. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has the most satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call corner 45th-st. and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-st., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 805½ 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; being a Protestant wishes a home in a respectable family; has but few connections in this country, and understands all the duties required of a cook, such as baking, pastry, desserts, soups of every kind, poultry of all kinds, and larding; will be found to be accommodating and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The best City references given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches: is a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts; has the best of City reference from an upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, understands milk and butter thoroughly, is competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, recently arrived, a situation as cook; understands meat, pastry, soups, game, &c., in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; either country or City; wages $8. Apply at No. 20 Prince-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STUART, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; would go to the country; has most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references, if required. Apply at No. 246 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as an excellent cook; the very best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble, none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a private family, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle aged Protestant cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does soup, jellies, game, &c.; bakes cakes, pies and pastry of all kinds; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 208 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable female, who understands English and French cooking, a variety of desserts, &c., and is a good baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, second floor.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook; perfectly understands her business; first-class references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 144 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SPANISH WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable Protestant girls wish situations in a family together; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or both would be willing to do the work of a small family together; have excellent City and country reference; would have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 6th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country, by a very competent girl, with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., hat-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a smart, industrious servant-girl, a situation to do general housework or kitchen-work, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, reliable, economizing, trustworthy and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook or laundress; is a good cook, and understands pastry in all its branches; is capable of taking a situation in a gentleman's family; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 318 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 8 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a German girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 309 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, or as laundress in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 315 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the drug-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted be a respectable young girl as dressmaker and seamstress, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and is willing to do chamberwork, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, top floor; wages $7.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and capability. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework, by a competent girl, or as chambermaid, &c. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 82 Perry-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 9.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 170 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in first-class private family. The very best references given as to respectability and competency. Call or address M. W., No. 74 West 37th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a German girl, as housekeeper or chambermaid in a private family. Inquire at No. 167 East 11th-st., in the grocery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required. Has good City reference. Call or address No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 Ninth-st., 2d floor, opposite the Bible House.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, by a genteel young girl; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 120 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machines; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-park, second floor.

AS NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse, a Protestant, wants a situation; has had the entire charge of infants for many years in first-class families in this City; has no objection to grown children; is a good seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days in the fancy store, No. 841 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 486 3d-av., corner of 35th-st., or a note addressed S. A., Madison-square Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., 3d floor, near 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady, or go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had many years' experience in the care of children, wants a situation as nurse, or is fully competent to walk on a lady's maid; has good City references. Call at or address No. 68 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS of age, wants a situation in a respectable family, to take care of children and assist at other light housework; she is obliging and willing to work. Good City reference given. Call at 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and assist with children; has no objection to the country. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a very neat, respectable girl, who is fond of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. She is willing to be useful and obliging, and can refer to ladies with whom she has lived in this City and elsewhere. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 118 East 14th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE OR

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES
ENGLAND, IRELAND, [illegible] AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards on the
Union Bank of London.
National Bank of Scotland.
Ballast Banking Company, Belfast.
GOOD EVERYWHERE.
TAYLOR [illegible]S, BANKERS.
No. 2[illegible] corner Murray-st.
No. 7[illegible] Pearl-st.

U. S. GO[illegible]T AGENCY
of
[illegible]Y NOTES
Bought and sold in sums to suit.
Interest allowed on
LIVE[illegible]CREWS & MASON,
Bankers,
No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible]MORE, Government Agent.

[illegible] BROTHERS & CO.,
No. [illegible] WALL-ST.,
ISSUE [illegible] AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
[illegible]. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
Subsisting and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expe
Bills, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME R. COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith against Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, New-York, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners. care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago or favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD DELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND HARLEM, N. Y., Gas stock wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward-School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECIfications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens st.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGHstoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 129 East 19th-st.: near 3d-av.; walnut stairs throughout, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address Y. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Malden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BEET, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 29th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished; rent $80 a month.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray and 33 Warren-st.,
Beg to call the attention of
Buyers to their sale of this day,
Comprising
Black gros derbines, plain and
Fancy silks, merinos, all wool,
Plaids, linens, embroideries,
Hosiery, Germantown knit goods,
Shirts and drawers, jackets,
Blankets, shawls, ties,
Gloves, buck gauntlets,
For army use, cloths, cassimeres,
Sealskins, cloakings,
Vestings, &c.
Also, 150 cases felt goods,
In Vernons, Glengarys, Victorias,
Turbans, bonnets, boulevards, and
Caps, all new and
Desirable shapes.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Catalogues ready early.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 10¾ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-head window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS,
CARPETS, BUGGY, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS will sell at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., viz.: Parlor suites, black walnut and enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, secretary bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, table linen, sofas, sofa beds, chairs, rockers, buffets, extension tables, dining chairs, centre tables, Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
One superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.
One upright rosewood piano, London make.
One second-hand top buggy.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS. FURS. FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of Mink Sets, White Ermine, Stone Marten, French Sable. Also, a large lot of Neuter and Beaver Collars, together with a large lot of Sleigh Robes, such as White Bear, Buffaloes, &c., &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY
at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 21.1x9.0. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREETS, AND STABLE ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
MADISON-AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—1 valuable lot, 24.8½x75 feet. $5,000 can remain.
FOURTH-AVENUE—3 valuable lots, east side, 25 feet south of 117th-st., each 25.3x95 feet.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Valuable stable, south side, 75 feet east of Madison-av., being 25x24.8½, 1221, two stories high.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—North side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.—3 valuable lots, each 25x100.11 feet.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, gilt-frame pier mirrors, painted enameled suites, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany oval centre-table—convertible into a writing-table, rosewood bedstead, mahogany card table, hair-seat chairs, covered in hair-cloth, do. rockers, gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood easy chair, covered in reps, &c., together with other furniture for furnishing a first-class house. Also several fine pieces of furniture made by Mr. ——.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at the store No. 141 Broadway, parlor, library, dining and bed room furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany, of various and elegant patterns; parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, elegant wardrobes, dressing-tables, pier and glass, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, carpets, mirrors, buffets, extension dining-tables, hall-stands, chairs, lounges, easy chairs, vases, tea sets, &c., making a very large and well assorted stock of first class goods to which the attention of buyers is invited. Sale positive. Catalogue at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, in the salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and private gallery of oil-paintings, all richly framed, and belonging to a gentleman leaving for Europe, all of which are to be sold without reserve. In the collection will be found the works of Court, Van Hoseich, Delaporte, Tanneur, L. Noelie, Schaep, Floriani, Hanseman, Miller, H. Newell, Dieviaux, W. M. Brown, Bexallan, B. Konig, Eyers, and others of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at their auction room and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 82 John-st., the stock of the Union Porcelain Company, consisting in part of plain and decorated door-knobs, escutcheons, bell-pulls, drawer and shutter knobs, plumbers' basins, dishes, coffee and tea cups and saucers, spittoons, tumblers, mugs, wheel castors, &c.; also, a lot of pig lead. Catalogues three days previous to sale. Sale without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNION PACKAGE.
Our articles being of the best quality, agents have the privilege of examining them before purchasing. For this reason, we do not send our packages, as is usually done by our imitators. We publish a list of the contents of our package in the *Herald* each day. We give a good quality of stationery, and do not fill up with worn-out engravings. See *Herald* of this morning, and read our advertisement. Ours is the original package, and without question the best in the market. We challenge comparison and defy competition.
RICKARDS & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau-st

FOR SALE.—A SKIRT FACTORY AND GOODwill; established four years; name well and favorably known; fixtures and machinery complete and in first-rate order, and sufficient to turn out $100,000 worth of goods yearly; location good and rent low; $3,000 cash required to buy the business. An active party with means can be placed at once in an excellent position and with superior prospects. Principals only treated with—none others need apply. Address, with real name and means, B. & H., Box No. 3,381, Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.—$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED.—A special or active partner with the above amount, to join a new and strictly cash dry Goods Jobbing business, commencing Jan. 1. The advertiser have had long experience in cash jobbing houses, and can control the first year a trade of $400,000, paying a profit of ten to twelve per cent. The former monopoly is crushed, and now is the favorable time to commence. Every house commencing on the cash principle and adhering to it, has coined money. Satisfactory references given by addressing, stating where an interview may be had, RUFUS KING & CO., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY, with stock, lease and fixtures, to a business man. This is an opportunity of rare occurrence. None need apply but those having a full knowledge of the trade.
L. & A. WAYTE, No. 309 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—$1,000 CASH CAPITAL will make $300 every day. Any independent gentleman or lady with the above amount can make a fortune, at a very pleasant business. Address R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 5 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
References—Come and see for yourselves.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griplngs, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious ischiogor Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M. Express, for Dunkirk; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk; daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.31 A. M., and 3.58 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.45 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday inst., the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6 30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M. for Greenport: 3.30 P. M. for North Side, and Saturday to Yaphank: 9.30 A. M. and 12.30, 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Syosset: 8.30 A. M. and 12.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead: 9.30 A. M. and 12.30, 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8.15 A. M. and 12 m., 4.2 and 8.05 P. M.; for Monsey at 8.15 A. M., and for Sufferns at 8.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3.15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 24, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Thanks. 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	(Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 75 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before High and Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 5 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ADELPHIA, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paints, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONORUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINE.—This machine has now been before the public over a year, and has given universal satisfaction to all who have used it. Various improvements have been made in it since its introduction, and we confidently challenge comparison with any other machine now in use. It washes every description of fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, in common sense and scientific principles, without the least injury to clothing; no soaking or boiling required. Price, $10.
THE UNION CLOTHES DRYER,
a new invention, useful, cheap and portable, by which clothes, in large or small quantities, may be dried. Can be put up and taken down in one minute, without detaching the lines. Price, $2, $3 and $4.
THE UNION CLOTHES WRINGER,
a most useful invention, by which not only are the pains and aches of hand-wringing avoided, but clothes will last at least one-third longer. When attached to the Union Washing Machine, clothes may be washed, wrung and rinsed, without putting the hands in water, inhaling steam, or spilling slops. Price, $2, $3 and $4.
THE IRONING TABLE,
a most valuable and desirable invention; no family or laundry should be without it. It is portable and very convenient. Price, $4.
We invite the public to call and see the above articles, feeling confident that an examination will convince the most skeptical of their usefulness.
J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, near Grand-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CATARRH.
Many happy results have accrued to the community from the new and true theory of this malady, by Dr. H. Goodale, and his success in curing it. Not only is bronchitis effectually removed by curing catarrh, but consumption is thereby averted. Another important fact has been elicited by the cure of catarrh. It is, that the disease termed "obstructed lachrymal duct," tear passage, is produced by catarrh. The Doctor affirms unequivocally, that when physicians or surgeons shall recognize this fact, they will desist from the useless, painful, not to say barbarous practice, of forcing with a probe a passage from eye to nostril, and then inserting a metallic tube as a conduit to the tears. No case was ever cured by the experiment. Cure catarrh, and the obstruction will be removed—not till then. Catarrh, dyspepsia, and other chronic diseases are cured, not "scotched," by knowing what they are, and what is the cause of them, at No. 612 Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GOLDSMITH, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 684 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXTINCTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR, No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have so generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR, No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may be on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dusbe-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a pro

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and the City of Manchester.

Organization of the Mexican Expedition.

THE FLEETS TO ASSEMBLE AT HAVANA.

Significant Remarks of Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

England Cannot Afford a War with the United States.

SHIPMENT OF ARTILLERY TO CANADA STOPPED.

The Rebel Agents Entertained by a London Guild.

Threatened Strike Among Cotton Operatives.

The Bank of England Reduces its Rate of Interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool at 1 A. M, on the 9th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 10th inst., arrived here last evening.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 6th, calling at Queenstown next day, reached here yesterday morning. Her advices had been anticipated.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The North German Lloyds steamship *Bremen*, from New-York on the 26th ult., arrived at Southampton Nov. 8.

The proprietors of the *Great Eastern* have sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Directors to raise an additional sum of £25,000, to meet the unexpected outlay rendered necessary by the recent accident to the ship. Nearly two-thirds of the sum has been already taken up.

It is expected that the *Great Eastern* will leave Milford Haven for the Mersey next month, and that she will take her departure for New-York, or some other North American port in February.

The Westford *Independent* gives currency to a statement relative to some strange conduct on the part of the Captain of the American ship *E. Z.*, on the occasion of his vessel being aground on the Blackwater Bank. The Captain is represented as having treated those who went to his assistance in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

A fire, attended with melancholy results, broke out on the 9th, on board the ship *City of Agra*, which arrived a few days ago at Liverpool, from Bombay. The ship's cargo included 5,000 bales of Surat cotton, and it appears that in this portion of her valuable freight the fire originated.

The financial accounts from Paris show less uneasiness, but very little tendency to any general recovery of confidence. The demand for discount was not very active, and rates in the open market were ½ per cent. below the Bank of France. The Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 8th closed at 68.75.

According to a Turin journal, Gen. Türr, in Garibaldi's name, has announced to the "Central Committee" that Garibaldi does not intend to incite any attack on Rome or Venice, and merely desires that the Italian armaments shall be carried to the utmost pitch of strength. He recommends concord in promoting the unification of Italy under Victor Emanuel, and requests those who disapprove his determination to secede from the Committee, and act for themselves. If this statement be true, some of the Italian Government's embarrassments will be materially alleviated; and there is less reason than before to give credence to a doubtful report published by the *Nord*, which asserts that an expedition composed of Sclaves of all tribes is preparing to quit Genoa for the coast of Albania, with the purpose of aiding the Montenegrins, and exciting a general insurrection of the Sclavonic subjects of Austria and Turkey.

The *Pays* asserts that in the engagement which was fought on the 6th inst., between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and Montenegrins, the latter lost 1,000 men.

The insurgents have occupied the town of Farina, near Ragusa.

The insurrection in the Herzegovina is extending.

The European Conference on the Union of the Danubian Principalities has settled all the points which divided the Powers.

The Calcutta and Australian mails reached Alexandria on the 5th, and were due in London on the 12th inst. There is supposed to be no regular mail from China, owing to the lapse of a few months back of one from England.

Calcutta dates are to Oct. 8. Shirtings were active, but Mule Twist was dull. Exchange on London, 2s. 3d. Freights were advancing.

Dates from Melbourne to Sept. 26 say the gold shipments since last mail amounted to 187,369 ounces. Exchange was ¾ @ ⅞ cent. lower.

The ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, from Liverpool, was burned to the water's edge at Sydney. She was scuttled and sunk, but was afterward raised.

THE JOINT EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

A letter in the Brussels *Indépendance* states that Spain, as the Power most closely interested, is to furnish 5,000 men, France 1,500, and England 800.

The *Constitutionnel* says the French contingent will consist of a line-of-battle ship, 4 frigates, a corvette, 5 gunboats, and an advice boat. The number of troops will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico.

The *Patrie* also says the contingent which France will send will number 3,000 men.

THE RENDEZVOUS AND THE PLANS.

According to the *Patrie*, the allied squadrons have fixed upon the roadstead of Vera Cruz for their rendezvous. That city will be immediately occupied, and should that measure not lead to any satisfactory result, *the allies will successively occupy Tampico, Matamoras, Tacuaco, and the town of Carmen, in the Yucatan, and ultimately, if necessary, the City of Mexico.*

The Paris papers of the evening of the 9th announce that the squadrons will assemble at Havana.

THE PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 8.

The return of the *Emerald*, 51, to the Sound, after an ineffectual effort to reach Halifax, has created considerable interest among the naval community at Plymouth. It appears that the frigate, which left Spithead on the 5th of October, encountered on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and subsequently a succession of heavy gales from north-north-west to south-south-west, from the effects of which she was compelled on the 22d to put back, being then in lat. 48° N., and long. 37° W. During all this time there was excessive rolling, accelerated, it is said, by the weight of her armament. Although thoroughly caulked before departure, she leaked "like a sieve" after the first gale. Subsequently some of the beams and knees in the lower deck and the after sternpost were started. The ship's pumps were broken, and the discharge-pipe of the engines split, by which and other injuries they were several days in a disabled state. It is satisfactory to know that the crew continued well-disciplined throughout the storm and its contingencies. The *Emerald* passed the *Warrior* and *Revenge* in the shape of the Channel on Monday night. Yesterday she got up steam, and, aided by the steamtugs *Prospero* and *Zephyr*, proceeded from the Sound into Hamoaze. It is conjectured that the *Emerald* will not now go to Halifax, but direct from Plymouth to Vera Cruz.

On Thursday, Lieut.-Col. S. N. Lowder, second in command of the battalion of Royal Marines Light Infantry, about to be dispatched to Mexico, together with Capt. J. Huskisson, Capt. F. H. Nooll, Lieut. M. H. Price, Lieut. J. M. Hamilton and Lieut. W. Menziss, left Chatham for Plymouth, where they embark on board the screw-steamer *Himalaya* with the expeditionary force for Mexico. The *Himalaya* was to sail about the 12th. Capt. Parceaux, Woolwich division Royal Marine Light Infantry, has also received orders to hold himself in readiness for Mexico to join the battalion. The Royal Marine clothing establishment is engaged in making 700 blue serge tunics, which are ordered to be got ready with the utmost dispatch for the expedition.

The following troops are ordered to embark in the *Himalaya*: For Halifax.—Royal Engineers—22 men, 1 woman and 1 child. Sixty-second Foot—1 field officer and 2 subalterns. Sixty-third Foot—3 subalterns, 1 staff surgeon, wife and 2 children. Pensioners and their families—2 men, 3 women and 13 children. For Bermuda.—Royal Engineers—2 subalterns, 86 men, 7 women and 14 children; 2 staff surgeons and 1 clerk sergeant, and 2 children of Brevet-Major Collingwood, with their nurse. At Queenstown, the *Himalaya* will embark, for the same destination, 4 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 570 men, 3 officers' wives, 3 children and 4 female servants, with 25 soldiers' wives and 36 children, from various regiments.

The British men-of-war *Conqueror*, 90 guns, and the *Sanspareil*, 70 guns, were to embark marines at Plymouth on the 9th inst., and forthwith sail for Havana.

The first portion of the expedition was to sail from Plymouth on the 9th.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE CONVENTION IN ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Post.

The Convention in relation to the affairs of Mexico, which was signed at the Foreign Office on the 31st ult., contains provisions according to which the forces of Great Britain, France and Spain will be employed to obtain redress for the wrongs which the subjects of these Governments have suffered at the hands of the successive transitory authorities of Mexico. It stipulates that the three Powers will not seek any territorial or special advantages for themselves, nor use their influence in a way to interfere with the right of the people of Mexico to choose their own form of government. It contains also an article providing for an invitation to the United States to accede to the Convention on behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be employed; still less does it stipulate for a march to Mexico to dictate the form of government to be there established.

STRONG PROBABILITY OF A DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE ALLIES.

From the London Times.

It will be seen from this review of the case that if the intervention of the contracting Powers is carried beyond a certain point a conflict of opinion may possibly arise. The mere demonstration will probably suffice to exert at least a promise of satisfaction and amendment from the chief who may chance to be in possession of power when the expedition arrives; but if it is attempted to establish a Government at Mexico on a durable basis—and nothing less, perhaps, can insure the tranquility of the country—*it will be necessary to make choice between the two factions which have hitherto contended for superiority, and to throw all the weight of European patronage into one scale or the other.* We need not condone any of the offences committed against public law, or accept the hand of any official brigand enriched at our expense, but if Mexico is to be still an independent State it must be governed by some Mexican party, and either the partisans of the Church or the adherents of the Constitution must be definitely preferred. Now, it happens that two of the parties to the proposed Quadruple Alliance are in this respect committed beforehand. Spain has never ceased to favor the Ecclesiastical party in Mexico, while the support of the United States has been claimed with equal consistency by the Liberals. France and England are less deeply entangled, but, while it is no secret that we should incline to the Constitutional party, if we could discern such a thing, it is equally plain that the sympathies of Catholic France might be expected to lean towards the Church. How, then, are these views to be reconciled in that delegation of power which it will ultimately devolve upon the Allies to accomplish?

It is at this point that the chief difficulties of the Mexican question may be anticipated. The naval and military operations will be singularly easy. We do not forget that the vast extent of Mexico will render it impossible to bring all parts of its territories within reach of our arms, but the configuration of the country and the situation of the capital are fortunately such that no place could be occupied with greater facility or more complete effect. The City of Mexico stands about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and can be reached from the shore by easy marches. The ships of the allies can hold the ports, while their troops can hold the capital, and the communications can be kept open without any difficulty. The seat of Government, therefore, fall at once into our hands; nor is it to be expected that the march of the allies upon the city would be interrupted by any Mexican force. So far, no conditions could be more favorable; but, as we could never reach the Provincial towns with our arms, and never pacify the country without reaching them by some other agency, it will remain to be seen what this agency can be. We shall, no doubt, succeed in obtaining at least a recognition of our pecuniary claims; *in fact, a single British frigate could have obtained that amount of satisfaction at any moment.* We may trust, too, that the more scandalous of the outrages committed will be expiated by more immediate and substantial atonements; but it is clear that if only this much was to be brought about we need not have resorted to such extremities as are now proposed. In short, if the work is to be completely achieved, Mexico must be rescued from anarchy, and put in the way of self-government and peace. But to this end a strong and stable Administration is necessary, and that, as we have already shown, it may be very difficult to form. *It is hard to suppose that the intervening Powers could all concur in the absolute preference of either of the two parties between which Mexico is divided, and equally hard to believe that a compromise would be found practicable between enemies so determined.* Although, however, these considerations may induce us to look with some anxiety to the results of the expedition, they do not militate against the expediency of the expedition itself. In that matter we had no choice, and it is very fortunate that our immediate obligations are attended with such little difficulty. Time, perhaps, will open some escape from the embarrassments which remain.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

ENGLISH OPINION CONCERNING MR. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD LYONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons has had a curious effect, of which Lord Lyons is likely to suffer the consequences. People are angry that England should be represented by one so evidently unable to cope at all with his adversary, and I never saw before half so much willingness here as there is now to acknowledge Mr. Seward's ability. For some reason or other he is much disliked here. This is partly owing to the fact that commercial classes in this country receive their ideas on our affairs from the commercial classes at home, among whom Mr. Seward has never been a favorite. But from some American letters I have seen in the *Telegraph*, and from some private letters that I have heard of elsewhere, I think there is another reason for this hostility to the Secretary of State. He has enemies enough in America, no doubt, so far as I can judge from watching his course from this distance for the last eighteen months. But there are those, high in position among the nominal supporters of the Administration, and of large acquaintance and influence among the governing classes here, who seem to have made it their object to excite in this country distrust and suspicion of our whole foreign policy. My occupation does not enable me to know much of the opinions of those who carry titles to their names, but I am told by persons who have admission into the houses of Belgravia and May Fair, that the want of confidence which is felt there in our foreign policy is due to sources which are thought to be worthy of trust, if any are.

The newspaper correspondents of the London papers in America, too, are almost all of bad influence in this way. The letters of the *Herald* are of the very lowest kind in taste and expression. Then there is a Boston writer in the *Morning Post* who is singularly clever in blowing hot and cold, so that one would imagine him to be one of the many whose opinion of his own patriotic efforts is higher than that which the Administration is inclined to put on them. His letters have a worse influence than others in proportion as they are cleverer.

In spite of all this, however, it is now acknowledged with wonderful unanimity, that Mr. Seward is a "dooced able fellah," and that the Government ought to send one of its sharpest men to look after him. Whether Lord Lyons' part of the correspondence was his own work, as seems to be thought here, or a mere dictation from the Home Government, as one would suppose from reading it, will make little difference. He has found no admirers and many sharp critics, and I am told that my Lord will be promoted to some less important post.

Report is again active. It is said that another steamer, loaded with powder, rifles, and blankets, for the Southerners, is on the point of sailing from London, or has already sailed, I do not know which. My informant told me, under injunctions of secrecy, that she was to sail on Monday, the 11th, but I can hardly believe that it would be known, if it were so. The Southerners are usually more careful in their actions. Her name, tonnage, armament, officers, &c., I know nothing of, but the fact is too probable and too commonly known to be doubted. Here is something for our fleet to do; so many of our fellow-citizens' lives to be saved; so many weeks or months of the war to be cut off. If our fleet cannot stop this sort of thing, it would be shorter and safer to wall up every harbor, from Old Point to the Mexican frontier, with granite blocks.

WHAT LORD PALMERSTON, THE BRITISH PREMIER, SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on the 19th inst., the Mayor proposed the "Foreign Ambassadors," coupled with the name of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, who replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations of the two countries.

Lord Palmerston said, although circumstances may, for a time, threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, *the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good.* We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent. *We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins, but it is not for us to pass judgment in their dispute.*

Lord Palmerston, in conclusion, expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

REBEL COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED BY ONE OF THE LONDON GUILDS.

The Confederate Commissioners, Mann and Yancey, dined, on the 9th inst., with the Fishmongers Company.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

From the London Times, Nov. 8,

It is but four or five months since we were told that a single encounter would decide matters. Those who professed to know the characters of the Southerner and his opponent assured us that the former was a mere noisy swaggerer, who might fight pretty well for a single day, but would be soon overthrown by the stern moral man of the North. How complete has been the mistake of those who took this view of the combatants may be judged from the present state of the campaign.

Gen. McClellan has, according to the testimony of all, a very excellent body of men under his command. The active spirits from every Northern State have flocked to the war. *These are far superior, both in bodily strength and in mental culture, to the average of European troops.* A large part of them have been accustomed to the use of arms from early youth; they are quick and intelligent, fairly obedient to their officers, and they have already made very great advances in military discipline. Of these men there are said to be 200,000 in or near Washington. If we take this estimate as exaggerated, and reduce the number to 100,000, still we have an army most formidable in numbers and in the material of which it is composed. This great force has every military appliance with a wealthy and ingenious nation of twenty millions can give it. Rifles of the best construction, powder of the first quality, and guns of the most convenient calibre, both for the field and for sieges, are bought or manufactured in abundance by the United States Government. No better tents and blankets and great coats and stockings, we may be sure, were ever furnished to an army. The men are paid at an extravagantly high rate, and are able to provide themselves with all they want, and even more than is good for them. The whole of the horse-breeding West is open to furnish the means of transport. Thousands of mechanics out of work are ready to make carts and ambulance wagons, and all that an invading force requires. Such is the new army of the Potomac, *and a more powerful one is seldom seen even on an European stage.*

On the other hand there are the Confederates, of whom all that we know is derived from Northern sources or comes to us from some chance traveler who has escaped by a circuitous route from the blockaded territory. If we take what their opponents say of them as true, they are the dupes or the slaves of a bold faction, which alone prolongs the war. Nothing is more constantly repeated than that an Union majority exists in every seceded State except South Carolina. Thus, of the six or seven millions of whites in the South, half must be reckoned as neutral, and the twenty millions of the North are really bearded by only three millions of traitors, who are, moreover, kept in constant fear by four millions of negroes. This feeble and desperate faction is shut up in a country which can neither obtain the materials of war nor the necessaries of every-day life from abroad. It wants sulphur and lead, it wants tea and coffee and wine; according to the Northern accounts, it wants even wheat flour and woolen cloth. That it has little money everybody knows; and it has not the opportunity, even if it had the credit, to obtain a loan. The material deficiencies of the South are notorious. If, then, its political state were such as is represented, the army it puts in the field must be most contemptible. What is a minority of rowdies from a few States of the Union against the National forces, supported by the good-will of every State but one?

It seems to us that the theory of a divided South must have been given up even by those Washington politicians who held to it with such tenacity. *Else why does not General McClellan, with his hundred thousand men, advance and disperse the rebels in his front?* The truth is that gradually, but surely, the conviction has come over his Government that among the hills and woods of Virginia there is a force not unequal to their own; that this force, though far from being provided with means of campaigning, is yet able to make a desperate struggle for the position it holds, and that the capture of these positions will have but little effect in reducing the country to obedience. While the argument about the Union party in the South is still repeated by the few advocates of the war who remain in England, it has been allowed to die out beyond the Atlantic. *Such an army as that Johnston commands in Virginia could not be supported except by the efforts of the whole Confederate people,* and Gen. McClellan shows his consciousness of the enemy's strength when he allows week after week to pass away in preparations and reconnoissances. The Autumn is over; the Winter, which on the Potomac is always very cold or very wet, is at hand; and yet the Federal army has not opened the campaign. *These fine troops, now far more fitted for war than any that ever fought against the British, are kept close in their quarters, and if they advance will move with the utmost slowness and caution.* In the meantime the Federals are pressed even in their own capital. The Confederates have now closed the Potomac by batteries, which, though they may, it is said, be made untenable by shells from the other side, have for the present stopped the supplies for man and beast which were previously received up the river. At various points in the long curve which the Potomac makes the Southerners were erecting their batteries, which seem to be too formidable for the vessels to attack.

NO MORE CANNON FOR CANADA.

The orders for the dispatch of a battery of Armstrong guns to Canada have been countermanded, "in consequence," it is alleged, "of the advanced state of the season." Three million rounds of rifle ball cartridges were, however, sent out.

WHY ENGLAND AVOIDS AN AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

From the London Herald.

We entertain a feeling of very serious alarm when we find our interests and the interests of mankind intrusted to a man whom no experience can teach and no responsibility can restrain; to whom age brings no direction and power no dignity; and who writes from the Foreign Office essays whose style and quality would hardly pass muster in a college debating club. *A war between England and America, at the present moment, would be a calamity to the world.* In its immediate and material effects, indeed, it might be a gain to this country; for we should reopen our vast trade with the South; and with the North, since the Morrill tariff, we have no trade to lose. But such a war would leave behind it feelings fatal to good relations between the two countries. It would throw the Federal Government into the hands of the despotic Powers, whose alliance they have always shown a strong disposition to court—a disposition natural to all democracies, and sure to be fostered by a bitter quarrel with England. And such a war would force us into a closer alliance with the Confederate States than we ever ought to entertain with a Power resting on the basis of Slavery. *Unless manifestly forced upon us, it would be regarded in Europe, and by a section of our own people, as a war for the sake of cotton on behalf of Slavery.* There is only one thing worse than such a war, namely, tame submission to insult, menace and outrage. We are not a little afraid that we may incur both. It is possible that, after Lord Russell has alternated for a while between impertinent lectures on the Federal Constitution and quiet endurance of robbery and outrage on British vessels and citizens, he may find that he has "drifted into war" again; again dishonored his country, as he dishonored her at Vienna; again imperilled her interests, as he helped to do in 1854; again assisted, this time as a principal agent, to involve her in a *struggle which might have been avoided.*

THE COTTON FAMINE.

MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP THE JAMAICA COTTON FIELD.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The capabilities of Jamaica as a cotton field were discussed at a meeting held in this city, on the 8th, under the Presidency of Mr. Bazley, M. P. Samples of Jamaica-grown cotton were submitted for inspection, and these, backed by communications from reliable quarters, were considered sufficiently satisfactory to justify a resolution declaring that, with care, excellent cotton might be produced in abundance in that island. A resolution was also passed recommending the Jamaica Cotton Company to the support of spinners, manufacturers, and all others interested in the prosperity of the great staple trade of this district, which, according to Mr. Bazley's calculations, must be suffering a loss at the rate of ten millions a year in consequence of the temporary closing of the source upon which we have hitherto almost depended for our supply of the raw material.

TROUBLE AMONG OPERATIVES.

A strike among the cotton spinners of Preston was imminent, owing to a threatened reduction in their wages. The spinners employed in the mills of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Wm. Wanklyn, in the neighborhood of Bury, struck work on the 6th, in consequence of the employers enforcing a reduction of 2d. per 1,000 hanks, or equal to ten per cent. on the wages. There is a pretty general agreement among the masters in the neighborhood to carry out the reduction; while the men, it is said, would be willing to concede a reduction of five per cent., which is stated to be the amount of an advance made in 1859.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Alderman Salomons addressed his constituents at Deptford, on the 7th, in relation to prevalent political topics. He thus referred to American matters:

"The disruption of the American Union could not but have a most prejudicial effect upon British trade, having regard to the stoppage of the cotton supply and the almost total cessation, at least while the civil war continued, of our own imports from and exports to America, the former of which last year amounted to £44,000,000 and the latter to £23,000,000. *The state of feeling growing up in America toward this country was as regrettable as it was unreasonable, our only offence being that we would not interfere in their quarrel.* We had no part in the difference, and could not support the South and Slavery, nor could we join the North against their Southern brethren. The whole difficulty had arisen from America having endeavored for so many years to make Slavery and Freedom sit side by side. One would have thought that the true policy of the North, which professed antagonism to Slavery, was to let the Slave States go, and form themselves into a Union of Free States."

ARRIVALS FROM AMERICA.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. Robert Mure, of Charleston, who was released from Fort Lafayette on parole, reached Liverpool in the steamer *North American.*

A NEW-YORKER DISCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Reeks, the editor of the New-York *Phœnix*, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New-York. With many of the Irish in that City there is no alternative between enlistment and starvation. And the condition of New-York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States; the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere. Mr. Reeks urgently disuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America now.

The Bank of England Lowers its Rate of Interest.

From the European Times.

Friday Evening, Nov. 8.

The Bank Directors, at their usual weekly court, yesterday morning, reduced the rate of discount from 3½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 19th September, to 3 per cent. The joint-stock banks and discount houses have, in consequence, reduced their terms for money on deposit, to six per cent. at call, and 2½ per cent. at seven days' notice. The reduction was almost generally expected for the last few days, seeing that, whilst the Bank's reserve was enlarging, its discount business was falling off, and the price of money outside was ⅝ to 1 per cent. below the Bank minimum. Doubts, however, are felt whether the new minimum can be long maintained, seeing that the exchanges are becoming rather adverse, and that the rate in Paris is 6 per cent. Meantime, the reduction has rather strengthened the market of the Stock Exchange, though business is not active. No improvement is perceptible in the demand for money, either at the Bank or in Lombard-street. The rates are at 2½ to ⅝ per cent.

The Obsequies of T. B. McManus.

From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 8.

During the entire of yesterday the Lecture Theatre of the Mechanics' Institution was crowded by a succession of visitors, all anxious to view the coffin in which the remains of Mr. T. B. McManus are deposited. In the evening a large crowd assembled around the door, but the people conducted themselves with the greatest order and propriety. At 8½ o'clock the doors of the Lecture Theatre were closed, to prevent crushing or inconvenience during the presentation of an address to the American delegates who accompanied the remains of the deceased to Dublin. The platform of the theatre was thronged with the gentlemen of the Committee and a number of the friends of the deceased. Owing to the anxiety expressed by a number of persons outside, the galleries had to be thrown open, which were almost immediately filled, and the doors were again closed. Among those present we observed Rev. John Kenyon, Dr. Sigerson, Denis Holland, Edward Holywood, Isaac Varian, D. Cronieyn, D. O'Sullivan, Rosa; Er. Underwood O'Connell, and a number of others whose names we could not learn. Miss McManus, sister to the deceased, and Mrs. Col. Dunbar, were present, dressed in deep mourning. Mr. E. J. Ryan, Secretary to the Dublin Committee, introduced the delegates to the large assemblage present. Owing to the illness of the Secretary, who appeared to be much worn out with fatigue, Mr. Denis Cromien, of Kingstown, came forward and read, amidst profound silence, the following address:

To the Members of the California, New-York, Philadelphia, and York Committees:

Brothers—Here in the metropolis of Ireland, on receiving one of the most precious and most wonderful pledges of national faith and feeling which has ever been transmitted from men to men, namely—the remains of our exiled, and, we may say, martyred countryman, Terence Bellew McManus—we regret with unutterable sorrow that we cannot in all respects discharge ourselves on an occasion so solemn and so great, in a style proportioned to its greatness and solemnity. We feel ourselves hampered in a way better to be concealed or suppressed for a thousand reasons, than to be published or denounced to our fellow-countrymen throughout the world. But although such outward manifestations of our feelings as this occasion should excite are to some extent or in some directions obviated, we dare to assure you, gentlemen, here, in this Irish metropolis, that the remains of our fellow-martyr (for all true Irishmen are martyrs) are, and shall continue to be, amongst the dearest treasures of our land. The soil of Ireland, from of old most holy, shall become still more hallowed when it holds his dust. This occasion, be assured of it, however political or politico-religious, or, if so accounted, anti-religious, as they certainly appear to be anti-national, influences may limit its apparent significance, will prove to the future ages, as it is felt now in the throbbing heart of Ireland, one of stern purpose, of re-baptism in patriotic ardor, of renewed, and ever to be renewed, devotion to the one single, but all-sufficing purpose for any man, or for any number of men, *the redemption, the salvation, the freedom, the glory of their country.*

On behalf of the Committee,
E. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Capt. M. C. Smith rose and said the duty devolved on him, as Chairman of the delegates from the United States and California, in conjunction with the deputation from Cork, to receive the address which they had just heard read. They had prepared a reply, which he would ask Mr. Underwood O'Connell to read.

Mr. U. O'Connell then read the following:

Gentlemen: We believe, with you, that we have transmitted to Dublin the most wonderful pledge of National faith and feeling which has ever been given from men to men. We deem it our duty to place our motives for so doing beyond all doubt or cavil. Dear, then, as the patriot-martyr, Terence Bellew MacManus, has been to us—living and dead—and well-disposed as we have ever been—shall ever be—to give him all possible honor, we confess that the principle he represented, still more than feeling to the individual, decided us on bearing his remains over seas and continents to rest forever in the land he loved so ably and so well. Had any doubt existed in our souls that the principle for which he strove, and suffered, and died in a foreign land, had pined away into a mere *souvenir*, or even an aspiration, vain, however earnest, we should have looked on our labor as an empty pageant. It must be needless to say we had no such doubt; and it will be a source of eternal pride and pleasure to us, to be able to assure our friends who sent us here that the feeling manifested by the people of Cork, on Sunday last, justified our faith, and vindicated the National manhood of Ireland. The vindication is the more complete from the fact of that magnificent demonstration having been worked out, from beginning to end, by the people alone. We augur well from this great result of the popular action, and, while congratulating the people, would cheer them on to still greater efforts and results. With regard to those religious and anti-national influences to which you refer, we would fain avoid even the merest allusion to them. We cannot, however, refrain from some expression of surprise at what has been a source of such keen regret to us. The clergy of America gave such willing cooperation that we could not possibly apprehend anything like what we have witnessed. Even now it is hard for us to understand the motives or the influences which could have kept away the clergy of Cork from a solemn procession, in which the whole Catholic population took such willing part. Gentlemen, it only remains to thank you for the welcome given us in Dublin, and to assure you, from what we have already witnessed in Cork, how thoroughly confident we are that the people of Dublin will prove on Sunday next that they are not only true to their race, but that they revere and love the memory of every man who dies for Ireland.

M. C. Smith, California; Jeremiah Cavanagh, California; John T. Mahoney, Philadelphia; Michael Doheny, New-York; Michael Cavanagh, New-York; Philip O'Reilly, New-York; Francis McGuire, New-York; Francis Welply, New-York; Jeremiah O'Donovan, Rossa, Cork; Charles T. O'Connell, Cork.

The delegates and the Committee then retired, but the Lecture Hall continued crowded up to a quarter to 11 o'clock, when it was closed for the night.

THE PRIESTHOOD AND THE "M'MANUS OBSEQUIES."

The Irish "patriots" are indignant with the Roman Catholic prelates and priests for discountenancing the ceremonies sought to be performed over the body of McManus, which has been brought over from America. Dr. Cullen put his veto upon their intended demonstration in Dublin, and the Roman Catholic clergy in Cork have followed his example. The *Freeman's Journal* reprints a letter from Father Laville, which it appears was extensively posted throughout Dublin as a broadsheet. An extract or two will show its nature: "Alas! and alas! that in Ireland there should be no send sentiment on his claims to a national mourning and to national gratitude! He abandoned all for Ireland—wealth, friendship, peace and human happiness. He who, to obtain for his oppressed fellow-countrymen, groaning under the yoke of the tyrant stranger, some measure of fair play and rational liberty, flung every worldly consideration to the winds—who trampled under foot all those allurements that were so potent 'to keep his proud soul under'—he, the Catholic and the patriot, the disinterested, the devoted, and the brave—he is denied the honors accorded to every Castle slave, time-serving hypocrite, and Whigling sycophant, whose creed is to sell his creed and his country together to the first buyer for prompt payment! Good God! M'Manus denied a momentary resting-place in any church of Ireland, though those whose fathers built those churches would shed the last drop of their blood to honor his memory! Oh! why not have brought those sacred remains to the fane of Jarlath, that there the accents of tens of thousands of voices might mingle with the noble pronouncements of patriotic Cloyne, in honoring the man who died a martyr to his country's love. Oh! Ireland! Ireland! is this your act? If not, in the name of creed, country, and people, speak out your sentiment. Did M'Manus die the banned of the Church? Dear M'Manus! Honored be thy memory in every land where freedom still dares to breathe. Thou art to-day ostracised in the heart of thy native land; but thy living countrymen have no part in the deed."

Meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

The Cortes was opened to-day. The Queen in her speech announced that schemes of constitutional reform would be presented to the Cortes, and that the Government was occupied with ameliorations in the interior administration.

Her Majesty also announced that the revenue covered the expenditure.

Great adhesion to the Papal cause was manifested in the Queen's speech.

Marjinez de la Rosa was elected President on the 9th by 214 against 80 votes for Rios Rasas.

From the West Coast of Africa.

The West African mail arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. Bonny dates are to Oct. 7, Cape Palmas 17th, Sierra Leone 21st.

Another grand "costom" is preparing at Dahomey.

Dr. Barker, of the Niger Expedition, who had not been heard from for two years, had been discovered. Interesting researches had been made.

The native plot against Lagos had failed.

Trade at Cameroons was dull, and at Calabar good.

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles for the Benefit of the New-York Magdalen Society.

The spacious first-floor saloons of Donworth's building, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, has been furnished by the Magdalen Society with gas fixtures and heating apparatus, and appropriated for the remainder of the week, commencing on Wednesday evening, to the sale of rare objects of taste and utility, the proceeds to be used in liquidation of their debt of $600, which still deters the managers from enlarging their benevolent operations. The encouragement received from all quarters, gives them reason to congratulate themselves that their institution occupies a better position at present than ever before. Many of the objects adorning the room were the work of those now under the protection of the Society, and evinced a high degree of skill and ingenuity. Among others, there is a rustic cottage, with ample grounds attached, and domestic surroundings, such as an amply stored wood-house, a yard at the back traversed with clothes lines, upon which hung, in suggestive truthfulness, the dimity of the family, the old lady, in the meantime, cheering heartily at the corner of her mansion, while her spouse luxuriated at his cottage door in a manner highly appreciated by the lords of creation, viz: with his heels considerably higher than his head. The house and grounds were covered with thatch and moss.

A great variety of crochet-work in zephyr worsted and cotton, showing how great perfection has been attained in this most useful and durable style of ornamental articles, was a conspicuous feature of the choice collection. One object possessing a historical interest was noticeable. It was a small gothic church in the centre of a square lot of ground, (formed of pasteboard covered with moss,) which was formed in its several parts of souvenirs from the grave of Fenimore Cooper. The moss was from the mound which covers him, the roof closely laid with tiny cones from the cedar trees which sigh above it, and the walks of the surrounding graveled with little pebbles out of Otsego Lake, by the shores of which he lived and is buried.

In the centre of the room were hollow squares formed by book stands, and much excellent matter is here collected from the miniature libraries put up in boxes for little children, in the ponderous volumes adapted to maturer intelligences.

Good substantial articles of diet were not forgotten by the mothers-bountiful of the Society,—and the little folks who were troubled with that peculiarity known as a "sweet tooth," found their inclinations also considered to their full satisfaction.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

Binghamton, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The inaugural of the President elect of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, Dr. Valentine Mott, was delivered to-day in the Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, Chancellor Walworth in the Chair. The services of the occasion were conducted by Rev. Charles Boardman, D. D.

The progress of the building is satisfactory. Already nearly 5,000 applicants have been made for admission. In six months the buildings are expected to be in a condition to receive the patients if sufficient funds are received from the friends of the applicants for admission.

[Advertisement.]

Hurrah for Capt. Wilkes!—The gallant commander of the *San Jacinto* will be the most popular man in the country this week; and next to him will come our indomitable friend Knox, whose new Winter Hats for gents and Caps for Young America are Fashion's great victories for the season. Headquarters, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Julien, Capt. John Eldridge, Henry Sherwood, coast Pilot; Richard S. Palmer, General Agent; D. B. Grant, General Agent; Charles H. Moran, Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Aid to Gen. Wright; P. F. Nuroison, Lieut. O. Ellis, U. S. A., Thos. Dumont, U. S. A., Dr. George S. Ward, Surgeon.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. C. Fendt, S. S. Osgood and lady, Mrs. Hutchinson and servant, Mrs. Emerson, Mr. Wainwright and lady, E. Cunard and servant, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Edge, Mr. Dearborn, F. E. Hegemeyer, L. J. Lambert, Mr Walcott, E. Norton, John Starnley, James S. Taylor, Mr Hughes, Wm. Harrold, R. D. Delano, J. M. Murdock, Thomas Zizelma, G. Breant, E. Clay, E. A. Sawyer, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Lawrence, J. Lauroman, J. Tobin, J. Spoerry, Mr. Maunder, Mr. Lees, C. Johnston, A. Thompson, Mr. McCall, lady and child, Miss Morgan, Miss M. F. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Dupé, Mr. Furger, lady and infant, Miss Hopkins, David Watt, Robert Watt, Thomas Robbins, A. S. Bliven, James Lathbury, Hugh McConan, Charles Wells, W. H. Morrison, J. Fewer, J. Lindsay. Total, 60.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Messrs. R. N. Anderson, Terence Smith, Wm. Talford, Dominick Devine, Rev. M. Hennessy, Mr. Desmond, John O. O'Neill, Edmund Cluett, Miss Mary Cadley, Mrs. Bain and son, F. Ashbury, Mr. Penn and lady, James Leigh, George Gottheimer, John Griffin, George Lake, J. M. Oliver, John Coppinger, W. J. Cronin.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.
Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 4 24 | Moon rises.... 3 09
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook..10 37 | Gov. Island..11 28 | Hell Gate....12 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) ——.

Steamer Fanny Gann, Spencer, Phil

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3174. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trouble Among the Rebel Leaders, and the Cause of It.

Beauregard Resigns, but Withdraws his Resignation.

Triumph of the Offensive War Party.

An Attack Upon the National Forces Probable.

Success of the Reconnoissance of Thursday to Flint Hill.

The Rebels Constructing an Artillery Road Toward Germantown.

Two More Reviews and a Sham Fight.

Sailing of a Portion of Gen. Butler's Expedition.

The Stone Blockade of the Southern Harbors.

WARSAW, MO., BURNT BY THE REBELS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL LEADERS.

It is now definitely ascertained in military circles at Washington that BEAUREGARD recently tendered his resignation as a General of the Confederate army, in consequence of his difference with JEFF. DAVIS as to the conduct of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question, BEAUREGARD representing the offensive war party, who believe in involving the North and wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and JEFF. DAVIS representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient defence of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of DAVIS has led to the invasion of South Carolina, and will fill the Cotton States with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction, and it is believed that DAVIS has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the Confederate States. Gen. BEAUREGARD was induced to withdraw his resignation, and no doubt on the assurance that a change would be made, and that he might have the privilege of attacking the Union armies on the Potomac. Gen. MCCLELLAN would not be surprised at being offered battle any day and he is prepared for it.

THE CASE OF CALHOUN BENHAM.

CALHOUN BENHAM, of California, who, with Senator GWIN, was arrested by Gen. SUMNER on his recent passage from the Pacific, is a brother-in-law of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. One object of Mr. PRENTICE, who is now in Washington, is to procure BENHAM's release, if compatible with the public interests. He knows of no treasonable intent on the part of Mr. BENHAM, but says he was coming to the States to attend to a lawsuit in which they had a mutual family interest of considerable value, now put in peril by BENHAM's arrest.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL QUESTION.

Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty's Government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper Department, concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord LYONS, believe that in this as in other matters, he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

LORD LYONS AND THE LONDON TIMES.

Lord LYONS bears up under the attacks of the London *Times* upon him with much dignity and patience. He has merely executed the mandate of his Government, and is conscious of their support. The continual ascriptions to Lord LYONS of sarcastic and unfriendly remarks upon this Government, are gross calumnies. He has never expressed any sympathy with the rebellion, or done aught to compromise his character as a well-bred Ambassador. I have this on the authority of members of our own Cabinet, and from Lord LYONS' personal friends.

KENTUCKY'S QUOTA FURNISHED.

Kentucky has now furnished to the Government her full quota of the half million of men called for the National defence, and proposes to raise as many more for State service until the rebel armies are driven from her soil.

THE RECONNOITERING AND FORAGING PARTY.

The reconnoitering and foraging party under Gen. STONES, which went out from Gen. SMITH'S division, yesterday, took possession of Flint Hill and the surrounding country, by throwing out the pickets in different directions to prevent a surprise, while the forage-master gathered and brought away seventy loads of hay, having with him not less than ninety wagons. The only evidence of the presence of the enemy were one regiment of infantry, a squad of cavalry, and one battery, seen from a prominent position between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, in a westward direction, about eight miles beyond our present outposts. The party returned late last night, having been altogether successful, and met with no casualties whatever. Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

THE INJURED SURGEONS.

The report that Dr. MULFORD, Surgeon of the Thirty-third New-York, was accidentally killed at the review on Wednesday, is untrue. He was not even hurt. The only one slightly injured was Dr. DICKERSON, Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment. Col. TAYLOR, who was arrested under a misapprehension in connection with the running over of a private on Wednesday, has been restored to his command.

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION—A SHAM FIGHT.

Gen. SMITH'S Division, including the brigades of Gens. HANCOCK, BROOKS and BRANNAN, and MOTT'S and BARR'S batteries and FRIEDMAN'S cavalry, was to have been reviewed this afternoon by Gen. MCCLELLAN, but as public business prevented him from being present, Gen. SMITH himself reviewed the division. After passing in review, the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and FRIEDMAN'S cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge. The infantry and artillery first opened the fire, which was continued by the entire division for nearly an hour, movements as in actual battle being observed.

They imagined the enemy to be in the direction of Lewinsville. AYRES' Battery, which occupied Smooth Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, on a fancied column of the enemy's infantry. The only accident was that to CHARLES TRENTER, of Company I, of Philadelphia, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. Both the review and sham battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. SMITH'S Division, and showed that it has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

REVIEW OF SEAMEN.

A review of the seamen at the Navy-yard was had this afternoon before commander DAHLGREN, and a number of military men and civilians. The tars exhibited their skill both in infantry tactics and the manœuvering of artillery.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

The statement in some of the New-York journals, that two more bodies of the Brooklyn Fourteenth had been found, is untrue. Those still missing were undoubtedly taken prisoners, as our scouting parties have not been able to discover any evidences that others were killed.

MR. DULIN RELEASED.

Mr. DULIN, who was arrested upon suspicion of conveying information to the rebels that the foraging party of the New-York Thirtieth was upon his farm, was released to-day by Gen. WADSWORTH. His loyalty has never been doubted by loyal Virginians.

GEN. CASEY'S BRIGADE.

Five regiments of Gen. CASEY'S Division were reviewed to-day, after which they marched in parade through the city. They presented a splendid appearance.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. THOS. F. MEAGHER is in the city. He has obtained an order from the War Department to have the regiment in his brigade now at Fort Schuyler forwarded at once to Washington. The Sixty-ninth was reviewed this morning by Gen CASEY.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Wyandank* ran the blockade last night, reaching Indian Head about moonrise and the Navy-yard this morning. She was not fired at.

The steamer *E. B. Hall* also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally.

Two schooners loaded with wood ran the blockade successfully on Wednesday night.

The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery at "Possum Nose," which is far above the others, on Mr. OTTERBACH'S land.

FRENCH RIFLED ARMS RECEIVED.

Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived here yesterday, and are already being distributed among our troops by Col. KINGSBURY, the ordnance officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. Several thousand more, now in New-York, will arrive within a few days.

PASSES TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

Passes to cross the Potomac are no longer granted by Gen. WILLIAMS. This duty is now entirely with Gen. ANDREW PORTER, the Provost Marshal, who has designated Lieut. MAHAFFEY, of his Staff, to receive and decide upon applications.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day, namely:

ROBERT SMITH, of Iowa, to be an additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

FREDERICK C. CODEN, of New-York, to be a Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of United States Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, of the First Artillery of the United States Army, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major THOMAS J. MCKEAN, of Iowa, now an additional Paymaster, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. Army, recently made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General in the regular service.

DEPARTURE OF COL. EINSTEIN.

Col. EINSTEIN yesterday took formal leave, in this city, of the officers of the regiment which he formerly commanded, having been appointed Consul to Nuremburg. He will leave for Europe by the next steamer.

LEFT FOR NEW-YORK.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Col. HARRISON RITCHIE and Lieut.-Col. FRANK E. HOWE, have left for New-York, where they will arrive at noon. They have been visiting the camps of the Massachusetts regiments during the last ten days, and the ladies of the party have enjoyed the trip much.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Full advices from Mexico *via* British steamer at Havana, due here per steamer *Columbia*, have not been received. A portion only of official and private dispatches have come to hand. This is probably owing to the fact that the British packet *Trent* hastened away from Vera Cruz without notice, and one day before her usual time.

From such advices as have been received, it appears that the condition of the Mexican Government was improving, and that the prospect of peace and order throughout the republic was better than the published accounts represent.

The defeat of MARQUEZ was complete, and it is doubtful whether the Church-Brigand party will be able to make another decided stand at any point.

The news of the great European expedition against the Republic had not reached the City of Mexico. Rumors of the project only were afloat and these caused very little apprehension. It is thought by parties here, capable of judging, that when the full details of the expedition are received, the people will rise to the effort of making the most effectual resistance in their power. In the interior they can give the invaders trouble, but in the Gulf ports they will be powerless.

MUNOZ LEDO, who was MIRAMON'S Minister of State and his principal adviser, has been arrested and imprisoned in the City of Mexico by the Constitutional Government. Some very important documents have been found among his papers, all of which were seized. By these papers, the complicity of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and other prominent leaders of the Church party in Mexico to bring about the intervention of Spain, to be followed by the establishment of a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic, is proved beyond all doubt.

Our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, has concluded no treaty as yet. From all accounts the situation of Mr CORWIN is deplorable. There is no mail communication with him; he is kept in total ignorance of what is transpiring in his own country, and is, in fact, entirely adrift amid the mighty events which are succeeding each other with such rapidity in the United States and Mexico.

CONSUL TO ANCONA.

Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Consul at Ancona, Italy.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARRIVING.

Members of Congress are now arriving by the dozen daily.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

GOOD UNION MEN ELECTED FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—BUSINESS REVIVING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Union men of Alexandria, yesterday, held their election for county and municipal officers, at which good and true Union men were elected to each office. This is a good movement in the right direction, and ought to be promptly followed up in every town and county in Virginia within our lines. That this was an occasion for a gala-day in Alexandria, among the Union men, may easily be understood.

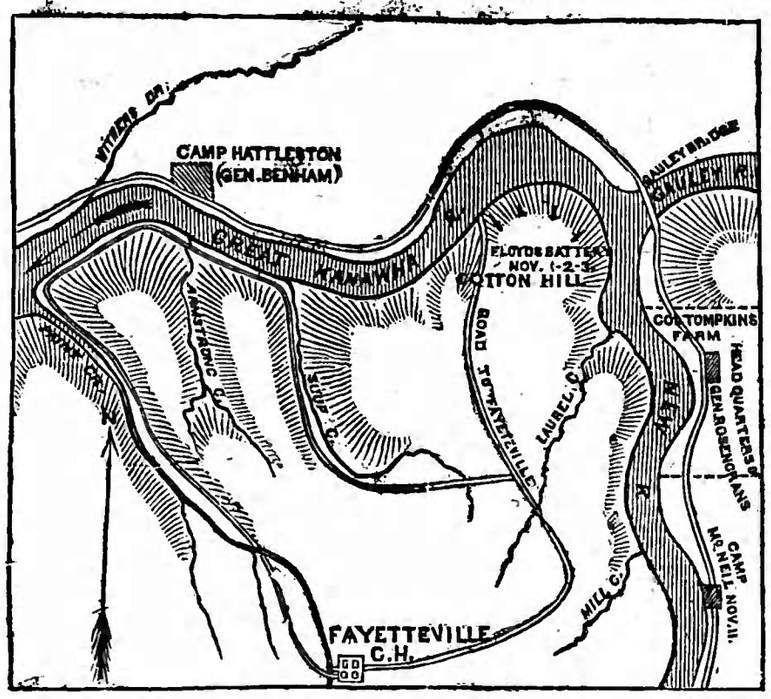
It will be remembered that, some two weeks ago, Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, decided that the secession officeholders of the city had each and all forfeited their official positions, by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and the reconstructed Government of Virginia, as per ordinance requiring them so to do, passed by the Wheeling Convention. Immediately following this decision, the Union men of Alexandria made nominations to fill the offices thus declared vacant; and as the Administration, by a subsequent order, fully confirmed Judge FREESE'S decision in this case, yesterday the election came off, and, as before stated, good Union men were elected to all the offices. If the Administration will now make another step in advance, and approve Judge FREESE'S decision, in the case of loyal creditors *versus* disloyal creditors, Alexandria will stand before the country redeemed and purified from its secessionism.

The business in Alexandria, I learned, had greatly revived of late, and the business appearance of the streets verified the statement. On the principal business street, leading to the steamboat wharf, I noticed that almost every store was open, and most of them seemed to be doing a flourishing trade. Virginians should take the hint from this, and learn that only prosperity can be hoped for *within* the Union. May God grant that the *whole* of Virginia may soon enjoy the regenerating influences which at present are so plainly seen in Alexandria.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY FROM ALBANY.

A remarkably fine corps of artillery arrived here yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, *en route* for Washington. There were four companies of them, consisting in all of 475 men, most of them strong, sturdy looking fellows, apparently well suited for the hard work of campaigning. They have no guns at present, but a majority of them carried side-arms, and were otherwise well equipped. One company is composed entirely of Germans, of whom many are veteran artillerists who have seen rough work in various European services; and these, in default of cannon, were taking along with them their favorite musical instruments upon which to practice in the idle hours of camp life. A man in another company had for a companion a massive and ferocious looking bull-dog which he had insisted upon having enlisted with himself.

The corps, on their arrival, were marched to the Park Barracks, where they were plentifully breakfasted. They then strolled about the City till late in the afternoon, when they again took up the line of march, this time for Jersey City, whence they proceeded on their way, *viâ* Philadelphia. The whole force was in charge of Capt. WIEBAMER, of the German Company, as senior officer. The other companies were severally commanded by Capt. CROUSE, (Fort Plain Battery;) Capt. REYNOLDS, (Rochester Battery,) and Capt. COZEAN, (Lockport Battery.)



OPERATIONS IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

The Great Kanawha, Gauley and New Rivers---The Scene of Floyd's Repulse.

The above diagram will materially assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the scene of the recent operations in the Kanawha Valley, at the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers. On Friday, the 16th inst., it will be recollected, FLOYD made a demonstration against the position of Gen. ROSECRANS, probably with a view to forcing his way through, and forming a junction with the rebel forces in Southeastern Kentucky. By cutting a road through between the mountains, he succeeded in reaching a position, which in a measure commanded the New River, and the National camp at Tompkins Farm, and also the Kanawha River below the junction; together with the road running across the Gauley and along the opposite bank, communicating with Gen. BENHAM'S camp further down the Kanawha. He kept up a continuous fire with shot and shell during Friday, but did very little damage—the only effect being to stop temporarily the transit of baggage-wagons along the road. Meantime the National forces were not idle. During Friday and Friday night they succeeded in getting one or two batteries into position, and on Saturday morning opened upon the rebels with such effect, that by 2 o'clock P. M. they were forced to retire, finding the locality too warm to be agreeable. The fighting was again renewed on Sunday morning, but with similar results. This desultory skirmishing seems to have been continued for several days, FLOYD being driven successively from all his positions excepting Cotton Hill, and this he was finally forced to abandon, measures having been taken to cut off his retreat, by throwing National troops across the New-River at Camp McNeil and across the Kanawha at Camp Hattleston, and he not caring to await so unpleasant an end of his Kanawha campaign. He retreated on the night of the 10th inst., and his movement was not discovered until it was too late to overtake him, although an effort was made to do so. Cotton Hill and all the other positions in the vicinity recently occupied by the enemy are now in the possession of our troops.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Constitution from Boston for Portland—Her Arrival at the Latter Port—The Final Departure Without the Maine Troops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The suspense which has hung over affairs for the last twenty-four hours is at last happily solved, and the big ship, with her big company and cargo, will take her departure from Boston within an hour. She was hauled into the stream last night, and anchored midway between the Boston and Charlestown shore, where her fine appearance early attracted a large crowd whom the respite of a Thanksgiving morning—thanks to Gov. ANDREW—permitted to come down to see her off. Moored thus in the harbor, with her handsome burgee and handsomer ensign of stripes and stars straightened out by the breeze, with that talismanic word "*Constitution*" looking squarely at old Faneuil Hall, her decks thronged with soldiers, now the true defenders of the Constitution, the unrivaled ship presented as noble a spectacle as was ever seen in Boston Harbor. It would occupy too much space here, and too much time, to even attempt to give the readers of the TIMES a proximate idea of the immense *quantities* which have been put on board the ship, and yet she now draws only a little over 19 feet of water, and is in excellent sea trim.

Speaking of the rations for this ship's company for thirty days, some idea may be formed of the amount of them in weight and bulk by the following *résume*, which cannot be far out of the way: Say pork, 42,-120 pounds; or beef, 112,500 pounds; flour, 540 barrels; beans, 200 bushels; rice and coffee, 9,000 pounds; tea, 1,350 pounds; sugar, 13,500 pounds; vinegar, 900 gallons; candles, 900 pounds; soap, 360 pounds; salt, 1,800 quarts, potatoes, 8,460 pounds: besides mixed vegetables, 5,670 pounds. This does not include the provisions and stores for the ship's company of over 100 men for the same length of time.

The ship leaves for Portland, where the Maine Eleventh Regiment, Col. SHEPLEY, and another installment of artillery, will be received on board.

An immense throng of spectators is congregated on the surrounding piers, and looking out of the great warehouse windows to witness our departure. When we have fairly passed out of sight these noble Bostonians will retire to their comfortable firesides, and there, over their Thanksgiving bounty, will send up many fervent prayers for the success of this expedition. On the ship's arrival at Portland I will send you the results of our experience on the ship thither, and full particulars of the final departure of the expedition. Capt. GEORGE, Division Quartermaster, assisted by Capt. BAKER, Commissary, and Mr. CUSHING, Secretary, have been indefatigable in their labors to expedite the departure of the ship. They have chartered two or three large propellers to take on board the surplus material which awaits shipment on Long Wharf.

Great interest is felt in the arrival of the *San Jacinto*, with the two arch traitors MASON and SLIDELL on board. The most comfortable quarters at Fort Warren await their coming, and the men who threw that tea overboard "guess it will be some feetle time before even John Bull will git 'em eout agin."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22.

The *Constitution* anchored off Cape Elizabeth, in this harbor, at 1 o'clock this morning, after a fine run from Boston. We will receive troops probably this afternoon and sail immediately. All are well and there have been no accidents to record.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22—P. M.

It has been finally decided between the commanding officers of the expedition and Col. SHEPLEY, that the Twelfth Maine Regiment are not to go in this steamer, and the tug which brought them alongside is now receiving their baggage, to take it ashore. Universal regret is felt at this decision, after coming all the way to Portland after them. They are a superior class of men. This circumstance may again affect the destination of the troops which are on board. The *Constitution* has steam up, and will go to sea immediately, carrying only the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth Regiments—about two thousand men in all. It is understood that the ship will return here or to Boston for other troops.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

Sailing of the Fleet of Old Whalers to be Sunk Across the Southern Harbors—Copy of the Secret Orders—List of Vessels, &c.

We published yesterday a brief account of the fleet of vessels loaded with stone, which are to be used in closing up harbors on the Southern coast. The fleet sailed on the 20th instant, and we give below a list of the vessels composing it, with their tonnage. They are all old, but substantial, whaling vessels, double-decked, to give them greater firmness. They were stripped of their copper and other fittings, which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make, and loaded with picked stone, as deeply as was safe. They were purchased by the Government at New-Bedford, New-London, Nantucket, Sag Harbor, Edgartown, Mystic and Newport. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves, each vessel is furnished with two augurs of the proper size.

The crews consist of six men each. These will be returned by the men of war, who will assist in the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her, and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as is possible. When this is done, and she is in position, the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge, the men will leave in a small boat. The captains of the ships are all well acquainted with our coast, first-rate seamen and good pilots. Each captain received on the day he sailed sealed orders, not to be opened till after the pilot left his vessel. The following is a copy *in blank* of these orders:

SECRET ORDERS.

To *Captain* ——: SIR: The —— now under your command, having been purchased by the Navy Department for service on the Southern Coast of the United States, the following are your orders for your proposed voyage:

You will proceed from this port on —— the —— inst., or with the first fair wind, and when clear of the land make a direct passage to the port of —— and there deliver your ship to the commanding officer of the blockading fleet off said port, taking his receipt for her to return to me. After the delivery of your vessel, yourself and crew will be provided with passages to the port of New-York by the Navy Department, and on arrival there you will call on ——, who will furnish you funds to return to this port.

On the voyage down it would be well, as far as practicable, to keep in company of your consorts, to exhibit lights by night and sound horns or bells in case of fog near the coast.

You will also examine daily the pipe in the quarter of your ship under water, to see that it remains safe.

The only service required of you is the safe delivery of your vessel; and as she is old and heavily laden, you will use special care that she sustains no damage from unskillful seamanship or want of prudence and care.

On a close approach to your port of destination, begin to put between-decks cargo into lower hold, and before anchoring permanently, have your second anchor and chain (if you have one) secured on deck. On leaving your vessel, unless otherwise ordered, you will bring away papers, chronometer, charts, compasses, spy-glass and any other valuable portable articles not required by the commander of the blockading fleet there, and return them safely to me.

In case of disaster, to preclude going on, you can call at Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, to repair damages, reporting to the flag-officer there.

Wishing you a safe and speedy passage, I am yours respectfully,

VESSELS COMPOSING THE FLEET.

The following is the list of the vessels to be sunk:

Ships.	Tons.	Ports
Corea	356	New-London.
Lewis	308	New-London.
Robin Hood	395	Mystic.
Archer	322	New-Bedford.
Timor	289	Sag Harbor.
Meteor	324	Mystic.
Rebecca Sims	400	Fairhaven.
L. C. Richmond	341	New-Bedford.
Courier	381	New-Bedford.
Maria Theresa	330	New-Bedford.
Kensington	357	New-Bedford.
Herald	274	New-Bedford.
Potomac	356	Nantucket.
Phœnix	404	New-London.
Barks.		
Tenedos	248	New-London.
Fortune	292	New-London.
Cossack	254	New-Bedford.
Amazon	318	Fairhaven.
Henrietta	407	New-Bedford.
Garland	243	New-Bedford.
Harvest	314	Fairhaven.
America	329	Edgartown.
Peter Demil	300	New-York.
Leonidas	231	New-Bedford.
South America	606	New-Bedford.
25 vessels.	8,376 tons;	average 335 tons.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

The Rebels Completely Disorganized—Retreat of the Leaders Cut Off.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 23.

Gen. DIX received dispatches to-day advising him that the disorganization of the rebel forces was probably complete throughout the peninsula. The New-York Fifth Zouaves, the Twenty-first Indiana, and part of NIMM'S Light Artillery, moved on towards Eastville, the county seat of Northampton, on the 20th. The Fourth Wisconsin and Seventeenth Massachusetts are at Drummondstown.

Two rebel officers had been arrested, and two iron cannon had been taken. Capt. RICHARDS' cavalry had been dispatched, before the messenger left, to take possession of six brass cannon known to be near the town of Only on Onancock Inlet, Gov. WISE'S old residence, and had, no doubt, succeeded in doing so.

Col. SMITH, commander of the rebel forces, and some of his officers, were trying to escape from the lower extremity of Northampton, but Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH has, at Gen. DIX'S request, put the whole shore under surveillance, and it is believed that they will all be captured if they do not surrender.

In addition to the force assigned to the service by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, the revenue steamer *Hercules*, Lieut. COLLIN, has been placed under Gen. DIX'S orders by the Treasury Department, and Capt. LE GOWAN, with the *Reliance* and the *Tiger*, is also watching portions of the coast on the bay side.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Burning of Warsaw by the Rebels—Government Stores Destroyed—A Train of Eighty Wagons Captured, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 22.

Passengers by the train from the West report that the rebels burned Warsaw night before last, to prevent its being used as Winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of Government stores was destroyed.

A train of eighty wagons, with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night, announcing that they had been attacked near "Knobnosher," by 500 or 600 rebels and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds, many in a most destitute condition.

ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE RICHARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 22.

Judge THOS. P. RICHARDS was shot through a window of the Court-house in Memphis, Scotland County, Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. MOORE, of the Home Guards. Col. MOORE subsequently offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Movements in Eastern Tennessee.

The Destruction of the Rebel Communications.

GREAT ALARM IN RICHMOND.

Rebel Losses at the Battle of Belmont.

THE BRIDGE-BURNING IN TENNESSEE.

THE STRUCTURES DESTROYED.

From the Knoxville Register, Nov. 22.

The deep-laid scheme to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee, on Friday night last, by an organization of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges:

The bridge over the Hiawasse River at Charleston, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

The bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The bridge over the Holston River at Union, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Two small bridges on Chickamauga Creek, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

The telegraph wires were cut at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol.

No attempt seems to have been made upon the bridge at Loudon, that being well guarded by a cavalry company.

The unsuccessful attempt to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, and its preservation by the courageous conduct of the watchman, was alluded to in our last issue. We learn that his name is JOHN KELLY, and are glad to hear from persons who came down yesterday, that notwithstanding his severe injuries, there is a strong hope of his recovery. It is known that the man whom he shot in the act of applying the torch to the bridge was WM. PICKENS, son of the late State Senator from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount Counties, who was carried by his fellow-conspirators to Sevier County, and is reported to have died yesterday. Another man was also wounded by Mr. KELLY, whose fidelity and courage, as well as the injuries he has suffered, have gained him the admiration and sympathy of the whole country.

The Lick Creek bridge was guarded by several soldiers attached to Capt. MCLINN'S company, encamped near Midway. They were approached by a gang of ruffians, who first engaged them in friendly conversation and then suddenly overpowered them, and executed their hellish incendiarism. They carried the captured sentinels, we are told, to a house at some distance, and after forcing them to take an oath to support the LINCOLN Government, released them. They hurried to their camp and gave such information as led to the immediate arrest of six of the incendiaries, who were yesterday brought to this city and safely lodged in jail. We learn that they have made confessions which will probably lead to the capture of all engaged in this extensive conspiracy.

This diabolical plot does not seem to have been participated in by the great body of the East Tennessee Union men, but seems to have been confined to a number of desperate and reckless traitors, who confidently believed that before they could be brought to justice, the Lincoln forces from Kentucky would have forced their way through the mountains to their rescue. They have again experienced how little dependence is to be placed upon the boasts and promises of MAYNARD and JOHNSTON.

The cowards who were reported to be approaching Jamestown and Big Creek Gap, have retreated back into Kentucky, to escape from HARRIS and his brave forces, leaving their duped and misguided colaborers here to their fate. There is no earthly probability that any of LINCOLN'S troops will ever be able to force their way into East Tennessee, and all such attempts as the late incendiary one, must only result in bringing a terrible retribution upon the heads of the foolish depredators.

News having been received of the bridge burning at Jacksonborough, Col. POWELL'S regiment was immediately ordered by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER to this place, and arrived here yesterday morning. Several companies of this regiment will start this morning for various points along the road.

It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier Counties, for the purpose of protecting the incendiaries who attempted to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, all of whom, numbering some sixteen, were from Sevier County.

From a letter in the *Southern Confederacy*, dated the 11th, at Ringgold, Ga., we learn that the two bridges burned on the Warren and Atlanta Railroad, across the Chickamanga, are about eight miles from Chattanooga, and about half a mile apart. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad crosses the stream between them, and about 150 yards below the upper one. Col. JOAB D. GRAY, who built them, estimates their cost at above $18,000. Major ROWLAND, the Superintendent, was at the place of disaster with a large force on the 10th, and will have good, substantial trestle bridges made, and the trains running regularly in about two weeks. He has a number of the very best mechanics in the country actively engaged, together with a large force of laborers. Arrangements are made with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to carry the freight, mail and passengers by the way of Cleveland and Chattanooga, and to two or three days the passenger trains will run regularly on the State road.

AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE.

The damage to the railroads in East Tennessee by the incendiarism of last week, is estimated at $60,000. The bridge burnt on the Western and Atlantic Road was between five and six hundred feet; what its estimated cost was we have not learned. The loss on all the roads, however, from the destruction of property, is trifling compared with that resulting from the interruption of the transportation.

We are requested to say that *troops, passengers and army supplies, intended for East Tennessee, as far east as this point, will meet with no delay in consequence of the burning of the Hiawassee bridge on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.*

OTHER INSURRECTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

In an extra issued on Nov. 15, the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, and reports that Chickamauga Creek, the Charleston Lick Creek, and Upper Holston bridges were burned at precisely 1 o'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. DAN TRIPLETT is at home leading the insurrection. Hon. JOSIAH ANDERSON was assassinated at the polls on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Grand preparations are making to receive ANDY JOHNSON, in Green County, his homestead.

MCDOWELL *is standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.*

Eight thousand Federals are reported at Red Springs, Macon County, where they have burned the town.

From the Memphis Appeal.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Richmond, advises us that the journey from that city to Memphis is a tedious one, owing to the interruption to the trains on the East Tennessee Railroads, caused by the destruction of bridges. He was five days in making the trip. Two of the bridges destroyed were very costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt: but the railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by means of ferryboats and temporary bridges at all the crossings where the passage of trains had been obstructed by the incendiaries; and the road will be put in order at the earliest practicable moment.

Great excitement prevails along the route. The people were thoroughly aroused, and flocking into every Station, determined to exterminate the traitors between Bristol and Chattanooga, where the principal damage was done. [Bristol and Chattanooga are situated at the extremes of the Railroad system of East Tennessee, 241 miles apart.]

Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, was at Bristol, among the detained passengers; and being advised that there was a force of 500 Unionists at Uniontown, where the bridge had been burned, he mustered a force of about forty, principally returning soldiers, and marched against them. A conflict took place at night, but the traitors fled early—not knowing CLARK'S force—leaving indications that some of them are hurt.

At Strawberry Plains Bridge (100 miles below Uniontown, where a long bridge across the Holston was fired, and wholly or partially consumed) the guard was attacked by fifteen of the incendiaries. He killed two and wounded several; but they overpowered and wounded him very severely. For his gallantry a handsome subscription had been made up in the neighborhood in his favor. At Knoxville particularly much excitement prevails. Martial law had been proclaimed, and Parson BROWNLOW had left for parts unknown. [Still another long bridge across the Hiawassee is destroyed, 90 miles below the one where this fight took place.]

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The news of the destruction of the bridges created

ignominious treatment in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory of Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the exact extent of the disaster, whether one, two or three full brigades have been burned, and what amount of damage has been done to the track; but the *presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so mischievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider.* A full regiment, with a large body of laborers carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin beyond Bristol, whither they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence, beyond what was known Friday, of the operation near Beaufort. It was on the street that the Government was in receipt on the night on Saturday, and this, taken in connection with the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the Administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant-General, was visible yesterday, at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session at the President's house, where they dined *en famille*, deliberating upon the latest advices, but the nature of these has not as yet transpired.

NOTHING SERIOUS APPREHENDED.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 15.

We apprehend nothing serious from the recent outbreak in East Tennessee, but regard it, on the contrary, at least in point of time, as one of the most fortunate incidents of the crisis. It was evidently one act in a carefully arranged programme of the enemy, all of whose parts were to have been executed simultaneously, but which has eventuated in a miserable abortion. We have long been aware that there was a deeply disaffected element in this section of the State, and have repeatedly pressed upon our authorities—State and Federal—the necessity of exercising a proper espionage over their movements. A traitorous combination, headed by BROWNLOW, TARWATT, and other lesser lights, and to league with the exiles JOHNSON and MAYNARD, are known to have been in constant communication with the enemy, and cognizant of his project to attempt the invasion of Tennessee through Cumberland Gap or some other inlet through that range of mountains.

It was a stroke of policy merely that induced the abandonment of the Greenville Convention and the ostensible acknowledgment of the Confederate Government by the arch conspirators who were encouraging this scheme. In fact, it was a most dangerous part of their conspiracy, inasmuch as it disarmed our authorities, and the adherents of our cause in that section, of all vigilance. They thought that the refractory spirit of the rebellion that at first showed its head had been permanently quelled, and looked for no further manifestation of it.

This insurrection, however, while comparatively harmless from its being premature, gives evidence of a deep-laid plot among a few of the most reckless traitors of that region to resist the sovereign voice of the people of the State by force of arms, so soon as they have hope of assistance from the Lincoln despotism. It is fortunate that it has occurred at the present time, when we are fully able to put a lasting quietus upon it, from which no appliances of future Federal aid will ever be able to resuscitate it. We now have an open foe to conquer, who is rendered impotent by the very disclosure of his hostility—and not less so by his isolation.

ARRESTS AND MARTIAL LAW.

The *Appeal*, of Nov. 16, has these paragraphs, which show that it was thought expedient to resort to stringent measures:

"We learn from private dispatches that Chattanooga has been placed under martial law. Several arrests have been made. One regiment has been placed at Hiawassee, to guard the railroad. Gen. CARROLL'S Brigade will move at an early day from Chattanooga.

Major F. S. HEISKEL, a prominent Unionist of East Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of inciting rebellion. He has been held to $20,000 bail for his appearance at the Confederate Court."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

To the People of Tennessee:

The State must, and, to the full extent of its resources, shall be defended. Threatened with invasion, all good citizens will regard it as a patriotic duty to make any reasonable sacrifice to repel the invader. Regiments are now in camp and organized, while others are ready to organize, but for want of arms are not prepared to take the field.

Prompted by the noblest impulses of patriotism, these brave men are ready to take the field to defend your homes, and to prevent the theatre of this cruel and vindictive war being brought within our borders. They appeal to you who quietly remain at home, to place arms in their hands, that they may give you protection and security.

If you fail to respond to this appeal, I shall be compelled, by the sternest convictions of duty, charged as I am with the responsibility of seeing that the State is defended, to disband these regiments of brave soldiers, and call you who have arms into service as militia.

I earnestly entreat that the people will bring forward and deliver to the Clerk of the County Court of their respective counties, or to such other agent as I may send to the various counties, every effective double-barrel shot-gun and sporting rifle which they have, to be immediately shipped to the arsenal at Nashville, Knoxville, or Memphis, where the same will be valued by a competent ordnance officer, and the value paid to the owner by the Confederate Government.

I urge you to give me your aid in the important work of arming our troops, with which we can repel the invader, but if you refuse, prepare to take the field, for I am resolved to exhaust all resources before the foot of the invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee. Respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Nov. 12, 1861.

FOR DEFENCE.

The Nashville *Union* states that Mr. CARR, of Franklin, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to provide for the defence of the State, which confers upon the Governor the power to impress into the service all shot-guns and rifles, to be paid for when the volunteers are disbanded, or returned to the owner at his option. It also provides for calling 10,000 volunteers into the State, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. This force may be increased to 20,000 men, if the Governor deems the exigency shall require it.

We are hopeful of some measure, substantially containing the provisions of this bill, passing at an early day.

A LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD.

The following letter has a suspicious look, but the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* copies it in good faith from the Richmond *Whig*:

CENTREVILLE, WITHIN HEARING OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

To Editors Richmond Whig:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this, from a knowledge that, by authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what part of the Commanding Officer's report shall be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the success of our cause. Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed against me. ALCIBIADES, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me, in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seekers, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government, or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. *I am not either a candidate, nor do I desire to be a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or Executive.* The aim of my ambition, after having cast my mite in the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life. My means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully your most obedient servant,

P. T. BEAUREGARD.

INCORRIGIBLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.

We are informed by one of our principal publishers, that the *demand for Yankee books is not affected by the war*, and that, a few days ago, he had an order for a considerable number of a Yankee arithmetic, although his shelves are filled with a work by an eminent Southern scholar, which is confessed to be the best in the language.

There was one sentiment in the first letter of Prince NAPOLEON from this country which filled us with dismay. He freely expressed in this letter his opinion of the uphill job which the North had undertaken in its attempt to subjugate the South. But he added that, in his opinion, after the war, trade would resume its usual channels.

If he was right in that prediction, *the war might as well—might better—have never been fought.* If the South is to continue a commercial tributary of the North—if, above all, it is to look to the North for the education of its children, it is a subject and dependent province, and nothing more or less, no matter by what mocking name of freedom it is deluded.

How long a war will it require to win this people from dependence upon the North? Better it should last forever than that the priceless blood already shed should have been shed in vain. We have no reason to fear the North in war; but when the army of bayonets becomes converted into *an army of dressmakers*, the structure of Southern independence will be subject to a test more severe and terrible than any which SCOTT or MCCLELLAN are able to apply.

As soon as this war is over, a Northern horde of salesmen will overrun the land, or come here to live, and vote down our liberties at the polls. *If we do not make provision by our laws to prevent these objects, Southern independence is an idle dream.*

PRICES CURRENT.

The prices current in Memphis are almost fabulous in the land of plenty. We quote as follows: Corn, $1 02; rye, $1 45; hay, $42 per ton; flour, $10 50 and advancing, as the *Avalanche* says, from "25c.@ 50c. ₱ barrel," whenever speculators choose to tighten the screw; potatoes, $2 ₱ bushel; whisky, $1 ₱ gallon; candles, 24c.@25c. ₱ lb.; salt, $10 50 a *sack*; bacon, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.; mess pork, $45 ₱ bbl.; lard, 29c.; coffee, *none* in market; nails, $11 a keg; soap, 23c. ₱ lb.; wood is $5@$6 a cord.

On the 7th, bacon was quoted in Macon, (Ga.,) at 28c.@30c. for clear sides; Adamantine candles, 40c.@45c.; coffee, 40c.@45c.; shot, $4 50@$5 ₱ bag of 25 lbs.; lead, 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.; rifle powder, $15@$18 ₱ keg; Pike's magnolia whisky, $1 ₱ gallon; starch, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.; super carbonate soda, 25c. ₱ pound; bar soap, 24c.@26c.; salt, stiff at $10 ₱ sack—could only be bought at retail; block tin, $1 50 ₱ lb.; sheet tin, none in the market; no sheet copper in the market; wool, clear of burs, 60c.@70c. ₱ lb.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 14.

After 'Change hours, yesterday, we were shown a document of an official character, issued at Columbus on Friday last, authorizing the party to whom it was issued, a gentleman of this city, "to transfer from Kentucky, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to Memphis, flour and other subsistence;" and there is no orders at any time prohibiting *any one from doing the same.* We may presume that we may regard this as a virtual abandonment of the blockade. We therefore look for liberal arrivals by the Ohio Railroad, which, added to the increased arrivals by the Charleston Railroad, will certainly effect the market.

The sales of flour were 56 bbls. fine at $6 25, 15 bbls. superfine at $9 50, 100 sacks do. at $4 87½, 75 bbls. do. at $10; 150 bbls. extra at $10 25, 58 bbls. do. at 10 50, 141 bbls. do. at $11; 100 bbls. extra at $11 25, 160 do at $11 50. The amount of flour brought in by the Charleston Road was 1,273 bbls. and 536 sacks. Wheat was firm; the Ohio Railroad brought in 366 sacks. The sales were 275 bushels mixed at $1 99; 20 bushels choice at $2 10. The last sale was 10c. higher ₱ bushel than has been realized before this season. Corn was not active; the only sale reported was 42 bushels at 90c. The news from New-Orleans caused the holders of sugar and molasses to demand an advance. The demand for the latter article continues good. It will be remembered that we made an extract a few days ago from a New-Orleans paper, stating that merchants in that city were advising sugar planters to hold back that staple.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Monday reports the supply of sugar "more moderate." We presume the planters are acting upon the advice they have received. If this be the sole reason of the advance, as the sugar must ultimately come into the Southern market and can go nowhere else, the basis is not a very strong one. The unusually warm weather, which is unfavorable to rolling, doubtless had its influence on the New-Orleans market. The *Crescent* of Tuesday says: "The very mild weather for the past few days has been very unfavorable for the making of sugar. A change is hoped for; nevertheless the prospects are for a good yield." The sales of sugar were; 15 hhds. fair, at 4¾c.@4¾c.; 10 hhds., at 4c.; 10 hhds., at 6c.; of molasses, 40 bbls., at 23c.@24c.; 34 half do., at 24c.; 900 half do., at 25c.

The miscellaneous sales were: 0 bushels white beans, at $1 65; 140 bushels potatoes, at $1 80; 8 bales middling cotton, at 7¾c.; 100 pieces power-loom bagging, at 23½c.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has the following significant paragraph: "A meeting was advertised to take place at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, yesterday evening, in order to consider measures for abating the extortion prices for necessities, which are now prevailing. The meeting was postponed before the hour designated, and we are authorized to say that the postponemen was in consequence of steps having been taken to effect the object contemplated, without resorting to the deliberations of a public assemblage."

In this connection the New-Orleans *Crescent* observes: "It appears the disposition to speculate on the necessities of the people is not confined to the few who deal in wholesale, and are possessed of means, but almost every individual who can borrow from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars, enters the market for weal or for woe, causing rapid and daily advances in many articles for which there are no justifiable causes. Take the article of salt. At the commencement of the week it was selling at from $5 50 to $6 50 per sack; it closed to-day at $10 to $12 per week.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

There was no 'Change held yesterday, but nevertheless we have matters of interest connected with it which we take the opportunity of a vacant day to publish.

In consequence of the accident to Gen. POLK, by the bursting of the gun some days ago in Columbus, Gen. PILLOW is now in command there. We learn from Capt. LOBWICK, of the steamboat *Kentucky*, which reached our landing from Columbus, yesterday, that while in Columbus he had an interview with Gen. PILLOW, in the course of which that officer gave him verbal orders to bring no corn down to Memphis. He said it was scarce in camp, that the *Cotton Plant* had been detained to go in search of some, and not a bushel of corn would be allowed to be taken away—not a single bushel. It is difficult to understand how it is that our merchants, at this distance from the spot, can get the article in abundance, if they are allowed to do so, while the army Commissaries, in the neighborhood where it it is grown, are unable to keep the army supplied, which they might do to overflowing, for all accounts concur in representing corn as being extremely plenty up the river. The consequence was that the *Kentucky* was compelled to leave behind the corn she had intended to bring down.

There is steled to be some heart-burning in the surrounding country toward Memphis on account of the high, we may permit ourselves to say, the extortionate prices which salt has reached. We beg to call attention to the fact that it was in New-Orleans, and not in Memphis, that the rapid and extreme rise of salt took place. It is from New-Orleans the salt comes to Memphis, and a rise there could not but effect this market. That salt has risen here in a needless degree, from speculative action, and not from the legitimate operation of the lines of supply and demand, is conceded by our best merchants, some of whom are using every means "to block the game" of illegitimate speculation. We learn, for instance, that the commission house of SELDEN & Co. have a shipment of Kanawha salt on the way which both consigners and consignee have determined to sell without any regard to the inflated rates that have prevailed.

We were assured one week ago, by a party who is engaged in collecting statistics, that there were then from 32,000 to 35,000 sacks of salt in this City. The books of the Merchants' Exchange show that no sales of salt have been made for some days; people will do without the article until the price become reasonable; that is, they are willing to pay what the exigencies of the times make necessary—no more. A temporary absence from purchases will send the speculators' house of cards tumbling about their ears. We noticed an arrival of ninety-five sacks of salt on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad on Tuesday, and we are informed that other small shipments are making on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and that in some instances those who are sending it say they have more than is required for their neighborhood. This does not speak well for the sustaining of present prices. The feeling of the people, the amount of salt on hand, the determination of solid merchants to have no share in unwarrantable speculation in an article of such universal necessity, the dead state of the salt market, and the probable results of an exploration of our own mineral resources, cannot fail to bring salt down in the market.

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUN AT COLUMBUS, KY.

The following particulars are given by a correspondent, whose letter is published in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th inst.:

"A most painful accident occurred here late yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun, the 128-pounder, that has so frequently made the hills and valleys for thirty miles around Columbus reecho with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use it to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon. I am told that Gen. MCGOWAN assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the principles on which he based his supposition; but the huge proportions of the gun were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of saltpetre embeded in the breach, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among whom were Lieutenant of Artillery SNOWDEN and JOHN DUGLIN, a citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom are Maj-Gen. POLK, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off him, Captains of Artillery RENEER and MILLER, seriously though not dangerously wounded, and Capt. PICKETT, of the Sappers and Miners, considerably bruised by the concussion.

A PANIC.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 16.

From parties who left Columbus on Wednesday, and who are in a position to know fully what they state, we learn that Gen. POLK was still suffering from the injury he received on the occasion of the bursting of the cannon there, and Gen. PILLOW was in command. A force was at work cutting down the timber on the Missouri side, opposite Columbus, so as to leave no ambush for the enemy in any event. The people on the Missouri side are in utter consternation, and are flying from their houses. While the *Kentucky* was up the river, on Wednesday, her captain kindly ferried over five families to this side, with their teams and household articles. Fugitives say there is a large amount of corn and hogs in the country, all of which they expect to fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been forcibly kept there by the blockade. The people were destroying or removing all flats, landing-boats and ferry-boats that were along the shore. The ferry-boat that crossed near Point Pleasant has been destroyed. A soldier who had been taken prisoner, but who escaped from Cairo, reported that soldiers were coming into that place in great numbers, and that the day before he left, Wednesday, nine regiments arrived. There was a general expectation at Columbus that there will soon be an invasion of a more serious character than the late one at Belmont.

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The Richmond *Whig* says Hon. ROBERT JOHNSON, of Harrison, and Hon. C. W. RUSSELL, of Wheeling, have been elected Representatives of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, and adds: "From the Kanawha (Fourteenth District) we have not only no advices, but have not heard the name of any candidate mentioned. Hon. WM. E. PRICE, if is believed, been elected in the Twelfth (Botetourt) District; and EX-Gov. SMITH in the Ninth District. The members elected in the other Districts are John R. Chambliss, John Tyler, Roger A. Pryor, Thomas S. Bocock, John Goode, Jr., J. P. Holcombe, D. C. Dejarnette, A. R. Boteler, and J. B. Baldwin.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis *Appeal* alludes to the withdrawal of the National army from Southwest Missouri and says:

"The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. *To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost.* The Federals at St. Louis are building, and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To ARMS! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

THE NATIONAL PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 3d inst. says:

"One hundred and fifty of LINCOLN'S mercenaries, part of the second grand army of Washington, arrived yesterday from Richmond, are quartered for safe-keeping in our district jail. Coming to destroy our property, our people and our liberty, they have been foiled in the effort, and lost their own freedom. They have learned a lesson of wisdom, and no doubt found that they were mistaken in entering a crusade for the subjugation of a race of people who are their superiors. They are here a degraded herd, and unworthy of sympathy or commiseration. Every one deserves to be shot, and the chances of liberation taken from him. We trust they will be entirely isolated from all external communication, and looked upon as JOHN BROWN'S men, as they are. The prisoners were under the charge of Lieut. PORTER, C. S. A., and a detachment of fifty-six men from the Charlotte Grays, under command of Lieut. T. S. HENRY. There are many boys among them, and are generally a rough-looking set."

SPECULATORS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Vicksburgh (Miss.) Sun.

We are informed that large quantities of flour are stored in this city, and that *the holders say they will not sell until they can get $20 per barrel.* Comment on these fellows' principles is unnecessary. Desperate measures require desperate remedies, and we hope that the flour will be *taken*, the men paid a fair market valuation for it, and receive a strong hint to "leave the country for their country's good;" other extortioners whose names are furnished us, and which we shall probably publish for the scorn and execration of the community, have held the staple articles of provisions until they have risen several hundred per cent., and now the "patriots" are fattening upon what they stole from the families of the soldier. Their names always appear conspicuously in the list of donations, but they "give an inch and take an ell."

One of the two things must be done, and that done immediately. Either the extortions must be put an end to, by legislative enactment, or the *people must rise and put an end to the extortioners.*

A prominent citizen of Vicksburgh has suggested to us that the dealers in all staple articles which have heretofore only required a small profit, be compelled by legislative enactment to submit, under oath, to an officer appointed by the Government, their invoices, with charges, and 33½ per cent. allowed, at which price they shall be compelled, under an onerous penalty, to sell their goods. Of course, there are many articles which would not be profitable to sell at this rate, but we would have the Government to judge what profit should be exacted, and if any of these domestic enemies shall attempt to get more, let him be submitted to heavy fine and imprisonment.

We hope that our citizens will take a decided and energetic stand in this matter. They know as well as we do, who are the offending parties, and we *hope, within the next twenty-four hours, to hear of a call for a meeting of citizens, exclusive of all provision dealers, to devise means to suppress this evil.* All provision dealers should be excluded, as no partiality should be shown, but the whole tribe should be placed under ban until the worse than Yankee marauders in our midst are cast out from among us.

We ardently hope to see prompt and decisive action taken in this matter by our Legislature, and *if that ponderous body move slow, let our citizens redress their own wrong. Verb. sap, sat.*

Public opinion is fast settling down, throughout the South, upon the question mooted by the *Sun*. Some remedy will be devised for the evil complained of so justly.

The Oxford (Miss.) *Intelligencer* says: "It is highly probable that the Legislature will, in a few days, pass a law touching the heartless speculators in salt throughout our State. We would like to see the State seal put upon the door of every salt speculator in the land, and an agent put at each door to sell the article at a fair price. *Dealers here are demanding $12 50 per sack.*

ASSASSINATION OF HON. JOSIAH M. ANDERSON, OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Gazette* of the 12th inst., says: "We are pained to hear of the cruel and atrocious assassination of Col. JOSIAH M. ANDERSON, of Sequatchee County, East Tennessee. Returning to his home from the polls, on the day of the Presidential election, as he arrived at his own gate, he was set upon by a desperate outlaw, named HALLAWELL, who had before threatened to take his life, and so severely stabbed by him as to cause his instant death. The murderer escaped. Col. A. was formerly a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and was at one time, we believe, a member of the old United States Congress."

NO MORE TROOPS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson correspondent of the Vicksburgh *Sun* says he has seen a letter from Gen. JOHNSTON to Gov. PETTUS, declining to receive more troops under the late requisition, having already more soldiers than he can dispose of. The Governor is requested to disband all companies organized under said requisition, unless they go armed and equipped for the war. The *Sun* says that the volunteers who had been recently mustered into the service at that city were very indignant on being disbanded, and their officers had left for Jackson, to lay their case before Gov. PETTUS.

COAST DEFENCES.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 7th inst., says that "we have upon *the coast of South Carolina ten or twelve thousand troops, and on that of Georgia eight or ten thousand, in the Confederate service, to repel the invaders.* Beside these, Gov. BROWN *holds in reserve seven thousand* troops raised by him for such an emergency as is now presented. In addition to these, reinforcements are pouring down to the coast. It is to be hoped that the enemy will make an attempt to march to the interior."

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated $150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defence of Mobile.

SPECIMEN OF A REBEL LIE.

A note from J. L. SHUMATE, of New-Madrid, Mo., says that after the evacuation of Fredericktown by JEFF. THOMPSON, the Northern Goths and vandals burned a portion of the town, pillaged the Catholic Church, arrested some of the ladies of the place, forcibly tore their ear-bobs from their ears and rings from their fingers, and offered them other indignities too hateful to mention.—*Nashville paper.*

REBEL SENATORS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. BROWN and JAMES PHEELAN have been elected rebel Senators from Mississippi. The latter is from Aberdeen.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* notices the reorganization of the army of Virginia, which has recently been determined on. The State is to be divided into military departments. The Northern Department, of which Gen. JOHNSTON, is the Commander-in-Chief, comprises the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley, and Acquia. Gen. BEAUREGARD is Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac; Gen. THOMAS (STONEWALL) JACKSON, of the army of the Valley; and Gen. HOLMES, of the army of Aquia. The army corps are abolished. Instead of these, four divisions are to be established in the army of the Potomac. The First Division, which includes, besides infantry and artillery, all the cavalry of the army, is commanded by Gen. VAN DORN, the Second Division is commanded by Gen. G. W. SMITH, the Third Division by Gen. LONGSTREET, and the Fourth Division by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who has just been made a Major-General.

TRAITORS [LOYAL MEN] IN ARKANSAS.

The Fort Smith *Times* says the telegraph wire has been cut several times between Van Buren and Fayetteville, Ark., by some Lincolnite. The citizens of Van Buren have offered a reward for the villain, and we hope he may be arrested and get his reward. It is also stated that some Abolition scoundrel has been attaching wire to the telegraph line between Van Buren and Fayetteville, running one end, and Maj. CLARKE and MONTGOMERY'S messages into the ground, thus destroying all communication between the two termini.

FROM ARKANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

We copy the following items of news from Southwestern Missouri from the Fort Smith (Ark.,) *Times* of the 5th November:

We learn by gentlemen just down from camps that Gen. PRICE, with his command, is encamped at Cassville, Mo., 55 miles this side of Springfield. Gen. MCCULLOCH is encamped at Harbins, this side of Keatsville and about ten miles this of Gen. PRICE, who is said to have about 20,000 men, and about 12,000 effective men, and will have a larger force when the battle comes off.

Dr SANDERS and Lieut. HOOKS, from Col. YOUNG'S Texas Regiment, came to town yesterday, and reports that regiment at North Fork. The regiment also ordered to move from Kirksville to co-operate with the Indian regiments in that region—which is to clean out that country of Jayhawkers.

We learn from Gen. CHARLES M. ARMS, direct from the Seminole agency, that Opothleyoholo had collected together about 4,000 or 5,000 Indians, and about 1,500 negroes, who had gone to him with the hope of being freed—when Gen. COOPER, at the head of the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiments, with other Indians, amounting to near 5,000, advanced upon Opothleyoholo's camp—the followers fled, leaving all behind. Opothleyoholo left with a few followers, and has either gone to the Salt Plains or to Kansas. Most of his followers are with Col. COOPER, and he has a very large Indian force now with him. Col. COOPER sent a man after Opothleyoholo, but he had not come in when Mr. ARMS left. All is quiet now. The Seminoles have all the time remained firm friends to the South.

Gen. MCCULLOCH has ordered all armed infantry companies in this vicinity to march, *via* the Telegraph road, to Fayetteville. Those having no arms to remain in the vicinity of Van Buren.

The Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho a short time ago, passed the ordinance of secession on Wednesday, the 29th of October. It will be printed as soon as Mr. W. gets his office in operation.

Gov. RECTOR has, through Adjt.-Gen. GLENN, published an order to all Brigadier-Generals commanding, to "hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to order out for active service their respective commands for sixty days, or such other periods as may be directed by the proper authorities."

On the 6th, a train of one hundred Government wagons passed through Little Rock, loaded with stores for MCCULLOCH'S command.

The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 2d, has the following items:

Wm. BERNIE, expressman, arrived here from Sherman, Texas, yesterday. He says that Col. SIMM'S Regiment was to start this week for Gen. MCCULLOCH'S camp, and an infantry regiment will leave the first of next week for the same place. They go through the nation."

The Helena *Shield* states that an altercation occurred at the town of Trenton, in Phillipps County, between Dr. JAS. R. RUSHENBERT and ROBERT H. JACKSON, Esq., citizens of Big Creek township, which resulted in the death of the latter, by a pistol shot.

The same paper says that salt is selling in that place at $10 per sack, with an upward tendency.

The Pocahonas *Herald* of the 1st says:

"The cannon, ammunition and clothing for PRICE and MCCULLOCH'S army have all reached them, and they now have large armies of men who are well clad and have plenty of ammunition and guns to fight with. When they do meet FREMONT'S forces in battle it will be to conquer them or die; and we do not fear the result of the fight."

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Arkansas, held their annual meeting last week, in Little Rock, when the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. T. DUVAL, of Fort Smith, M. W. Grand Master; R. BRAGG, of Little Rock, R. W. D. Grand Master; W. F. MARLOW, of Augusta, R. W. Grand Warden; THOS. R. WELCH, Grand Secretary, and J. D. FITZGERALD, Grand Treasurer.

GOSSIP AT RICHMOND.

A letter, dated at Richmond, Nov. 8, details this gossip:

Returing to the Confederate capital two days ago, from his visit to the army of the Potomac, your correspondent found affairs so confused and perplexed that he could get at no clear understanding of the situation, and thought it best to allow himself four forty-eight hours for an intelligent survey of the past week before resuming his letters. The resignation of Gen. WALKER had very greatly excited the public mind within those eight days; the grand Yankee armada had sent out upon its voyage of pillage and destruction; Gen. LEE had returned to Richmond; rumors of the wildest sort were flying about, such as that BEAUREGARD had resigned and JOHNSTON was about to imitate his example. It was difficult to estimate the effect upon popular sentiment of actual occurrences, or to know what confidence to place in the new and startling reports.

The correspondence between Gen. WALKER and the acting Secretary of War gave rise to a very animated newspaper controversy, conducted mostly in the columns of the *Whig*, and with no little ability on both sides. A writer, who signed himself "Brutus," attacked the administration with much spirit, and was answered by a friend of Mr. BENJAMIN, under the initial of "J." "Brutus," so far as I am informed, remains unknown to the public, but "J." is said to be J. B. JONES, Esq., Passport Clerk in the War Department, late editor of the *Southern Monitor*, of Philadelphia, and many years ago proprietor of the *Madisonian*, of Washington City, the official organ of President TYLER. The sensation created by this imbroglio has now subsided, leaving upon the majority, I think, the impression that Gen. WALKER'S letter of resignation was in wretched taste, but that he had been badly treated by the Confederate Government, and that it were a thousand pities to lose the services of so brave and skilful an officer.

The rumored resignation of BEAUREGARD was accepted as a fact throughout the city, and the *on dit* ran so far as to say that it was the wish of the President he should withdraw from his command in consequence of his having recited, in his official report of the battle of Manassas, a plan he had drawn up for the relief of Maryland and the occupation of Washington City, which was rejected by the President before the battle. I have no means of knowing whether or not our Chief Magistrate was seriously displeased at this introduction into the report of matters not properly belonging thereto, but I do know that the gallant little hero, the *beau sabreur et beau soldat*—BEAUREGARD has no idea of resigning—at least I have this upon pretty good authority—and that he remarked to a gentleman who mentioned the subject to him at Centreville, that he had entered the Confederate service for the war, and expected to remain in it until the final consummation of our independence, unless removed by the hand of death.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE reached Richmond on Friday last, from Greenbrier River, much broken down by his arduous labors in command of the forces in the northwest, and has been transfered to the command of the land operations in the defence of the South Carolina coast. He left for Port Royal this morning.

Our election passed off to-day in perfect order. There was a full vote, considering the absence of 3,000 Richmond voters in the army, for President and Vice-President. The contest for Congress in the Richmond District was between four competitors, and resulted, beyond a doubt, (though, as I write, we have few returns from abroad,) in the choice of Ex-President JOHN TYLER."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

We find the following dispatches in the Nashville *Patriot* of the 14th:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch announcing the safe arrival of a steamer from England with arms, ammunition, &c., for the Confederate Government.

The steamer *Fingal*, purchased in Scotland by agents of the Confederate Government, arrived safely at Savannah to-day.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has the following: "Unfortunately the abettors and resources of the Hessian Government of LINCOLN have been underrated. It is now nearly six months since a vessel entered the port of New-Orleans from a distant country. The same remarks will apply to Mobile and other ports on the Gulf. Where a vessel with a cargo of merchandise has passed the Lincoln blockade, twenty have passed the blockade in the war of 1812. Flour from Spain can be delivered, *via* Havana, at our Levee, at $8 to $10 per barrel, such as we ourselves paid yesterday $18 for. Will the non-expectationts say that we should be inhibited from encouraging shipments of this necessary article, to be paid for in cotton."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the Tennessee Senate, on the 12th, Mr. CARNWELL introduced a resolution inquiring into the ways and means of procuring, arming and equipping gunboats for the defence of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rule was suspended, and the resolution referred to the Military Committee.

Messrs. STREETER, CHAMBERLIN & MCDANIEL are now putting up in the Navy-yard, at Memphis, machinery for the manufacture of Colt's pistols, sabres, machinists' tools, hollow ware, stoves, and all kinds of job-work and repairing.

Hon. W. B. SMART, of Hinds County, proposes to take the initiatory steps for raising another Mississippi regiment, to repair immediately to the aid of South Carolina.

JOHN T. MCMURRAY, Esq., formerly editor of the Chicot (Ark.) *Press*, died in Lake Village, on the 31st ultimo, aged twenty-six years.

The last rail of the Mobile and Great Northern railroad was laid on the 11th. This is the completion of a link of communication between the various important cities of the South.

The *Register* states that the city jail at Knoxville has, by order of Col. WOOD, commander at that post, been taken possession of and placed in charge of Col. CROUCH, the Confederate States Deputy Marshal.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 11th learns that Capt. GILLESPIE'S Cavalry company on the preceding day surrounded a body of Lincolnites in Pawpaw Hollow, Sevier County, and captured some twenty-five of them.

The proclamation of President DAVIS was observed to the letter, according to the Memphis *Appeal*, in that city—public offices, banks and stores, and places of business were closed as on Sundays. The churches were well filled, and sermons were preached, strongly appealing to the feelings of the audience. The only matters that disturbed the Sabbath stillness were the arrivals of the *Yazoo* and *Bracelet* with more of the wounded from Columbus, and of the *Ingomar* with the prisoners taken at the battle of Belmont.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 11th, says:—"On Friday—an evil day all the world over—there were two military executions at Warrington or its vicinity. The one a volunteer, shot for the killing of an orderly-sergeant while in the discharge of his duty as an officer; the other a regular, for the striking of a Captain. He was said to have been a most excellent soldier, and at the time of committing the offence was crazed with liquor. He met his fate like a man. At the same moment there should have been one more shot—the man that sold or placed in his way the poison. The separation from his wife, at the headquarters, is represented to have been of a most affecting character."

The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation forbidding the enlistment of citizens of that State to serve in other portions of the country. His orders, therefore, that all military companies from the State of Florida be dismissed, by arresting and sending out of the State any person found recruiting or enticing the citizens of Florida to enter the service of any other State.

A dispatch dated at Columbus, Nov. 11, says: "A large Dahlgren gun has just exploded, causing sad havoc. Capt. Kelton, Lieut. Snowdon, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Polk, Corporal Hottinger, privates Bohannon, McCluskey, Calshan, Finegan, Naughton and Donoho were instantly killed and several wounded—the number not known. Gen. PRICE, who was present, was stunned, but not seriously injured. His clothes were torn off.

The Providence (R. I.) Tool Manufacturing Company, the Memphis *Appeal* learns, have been awarded a large contract to make handcuffs and leg-irons for the National army.

The *Avalanche* publishes a part of Adjutant THOMAS' report, and is apparently delighted with his admission that "no troops can be raised in Kentucky."

The Union men arrested in Memphis are not placed in comfortable prisons, or fed by dainty hands, as has been the case with some of our prisoners at Washington, but are put to work upon the streets, with a ball and chain attached to each.

The receipts of cotton at Memphis week before last, were 267 bales. The receipts since Sept. 1, are 121,521 bales less than last year. Stock on hand, 2,256 bales.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, recommends an advance of two-thirds the value of cotton to planters, and that the State pay the war-tax and subscribe to the construction of a direct European steamship line. Georgia has fifty regiments in the field, he states. He also deprecates the power of the President to accept troops except through State authority, and regards the system as unconstitutional, and opposed to the doctrines upon which State rights are based.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "*We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete fortifications.* There are many counties in Mississippi which have not furnished negroes for these works yet. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major ANDERSON, at Memphis; safe transportation will be provided. They will be well taken care

THE FRENCH DOCUMENTARY.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

Discussion of the Special Correspondence—French Views of American Affairs—Detention of a Ship-load of Arms for the United States Government—Uniforms Being Made in Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The *Monitour* of this morning says that the SEWARD and LYONS correspondence has excited a good deal of discussion in England, but that it is generally admitted there that Mr. SEWARD had the best of the argument, and that Lord LYONS is not sustained in the position he takes. The correspondence is therefore regretted in England as having offered the American Government another occasion for a well-grounded criticism on British diplomacy.

The *Constitutionnel*, on the other hand, says that the letter of Mr. SEWARD is but another of the many insults the American Government has heaped upon that of England within the last few years, and that the relations between the two countries is now so delicate that a rupture would not be surprising at any moment. This paper represents public opinion in England as growing more and more hostile to the United States, and it not only seems to wish that a rupture should take place, but is determined upon contributing its share to such a result. The *Constitutionnel* lately changed hands by order of the Government, for its relations with the ministry are of so intimate a nature that this change is regarded by everybody as having been made against the will of the out-going editors. Before the departure of Messrs. GRANDGUILLOT, GREOLLE and ZIMMER, the *Constitutionnel* was frankly sympathetic with the Slavery oligarchy of the South. When M. LIMAYRAC entered to take M. GRANDGUILLOT's place as chief editor, he declared that his policy, like that of the Ministry, should be strictly neutral. But now we are astonished to find that this paper has not only fallen back into its Slavery sympathies again, but has actually added to its list of editors M. GAILLARDET, who was obliged to leave the liberal *Presse* on account of his extreme opinions, and who is one of the most able and active enemies to the stability of the great Republic.

The successor of M. GAILLARDET on the *Presse*, M. JUIF, continues his onslaughts on the Secessionists in that paper, and we think we perceive a change in the tone of the Press generally, the *Constitutionnel* naturally excepted, since this writer commenced his articles. Certainly no French writer thus far has shown a tithe of the knowledge of American affairs, or of the intricacies of American politics, as M. JUIF; and we feel largely indebted to him for his able and vigorous defence of the cause of justice and humanity. M. JUIF spent ten years of his life in the United States, and lived as well in Louisiana as in New-York, and he is therefore prepared to enter upon the discussion of American affairs with an immense advantage over those who have not had the same opportunity.

The *Débats* publishes over the signature of M. PHILARETE CHASLES, the distinguished linguist of the Academy of Belles-Lettres and Inscriptions, a study on the characters of JEFFERSON DAVIS ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. The article is full of eulogies for all three of these gentlemen, but partakes more of the philosophic and romantic than of the political. The same paper also publishes in full the late correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS.

A sad accident has happened to a ship-load of the guns Col. SCHUYLER had lately started to the United States. A cargo of 13,000 muskets were put on board the Bremen and New-York steamer the other day, at Bremen, and this steamer, on its way to Southampton, was disabled, and had to go into the port of Hull, in England. The Government at Washington knew, of course, that the guns were on board the Bremen boat, and, since they were already behind time, were anxiously awaiting their arrival. Mr. ADAMS, therefore, asked of the English Government the right of transit, in sealed boxes, across the English territory, so as to arrive in time to take the *City of Washington*, at Liverpool. But the English Government refused not only the right of transit, but they refused also the privilege of landing the guns even for transhipment in an English port, and finally refused to have them carried by the *City of Washington*, because for this trip she was to become a mail-boat. Unless the *Fulton* can find room for these guns on her homeward trip next week, they will have to wait for the next Bremen steamer.

The American Government has had made, at the great military establishment of ALEXIS GODILLOT, in this city, ten thousand uniforms, with tents and camp equipages complete, even to the tent sticks and frying pans. The uniforms are all of the model of the *Chasseurs-à-Pied* of the French army, the smartest, easiest and most jaunty dress in the French service. Early in the Spring, M. GODILLOT had sent to Washington a copy of his large book of uniforms and military outfits, and the order was made by Gen. MEIGS, of the Quartermaster's Department. They have all left for home, and will be delivered at Washington cheaper than they can be made in the United States. It is understood that they were intended partly as a model.

Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is now in this city, denies the ownership of the goods said to have been confiscated at Richmond on his account; in other words, he doesn't acknowledge the tobacco.

A French paper, in noticing the fact that, in one of the New-England States, a cavalry company, made up exclusively of young ladies, has been organized as a Home Guard, says, "Why not? The Body Guard of the King of Dahomey is composed exclusively of amazons; only, in order to make them ferocious and without pity for their masculine enemies, they are obliged to take the oath of eternal chastity." MALAKOFF.

FROM DUBLIN.

The Late Reverse to the National Arms on the Upper Potomac—Effect of the News on the Public Mind in Great Britain—The McManus Obsequies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Since my last letter, dated Cove, events have occurred by the Potomac which not only engrossed the attention of you and your readers, but that of your correspondent here. Your readers could be but little interested in any occurrence in the tame capital of this tame country, while every heart throbbed at the sad reverses on the Upper Potomac.

The present writer happened to be at the scene of that disaster four days previous to his departure from New-York, and while there he wrote to a cotemporary, censuring the entire want of concert that was observable among the officers high in command, and predicting that if any of the force crossed the river, they would be inevitably routed, in consequence of this want of concert, and of the neglect of the Generals to examine the efficiency of the several corps. It would be impossible for an army never brigaded or taught to act together to maintain themselves in the field. Gen. BANKS never visited Gen. STONE's command, and Gen. STONE never visited Gen. BANKS'—their officers did not know one another, nor was there any accord whatever between the different corps.

The news of the defeat has created the most profound sensation here among all classes. The general impression seems to prevail that the Government must yield. I do not now speak of ground in the interest of England, but of ground of independent character, and nearly all those who feel the deepest interest in the downfall of the British Empire. American questions are well understood among the educated classes all over Ireland, and even among the people there exists the deepest emotions, indeed, I think much deeper and more intense than among their compatriots in the United States. But there is another class which, for convenience, I will designate as the "loyal snobbery," who sneer at Bull Run, and laugh themselves sick over the affair at the Ferry. These people ape or mimic the public sentiment of England, and I conclude from their unanimity of contempt for North American soldiership that the estimate of American valor is rather low among the Great Britons. Even here in Dublin, whose business at the best is merely local, the American war has produced evil results, and is on that account sincerely deprecated. A shopkeeper said to me that if the said war continued six months it would beggar half Dublin. My answer was that we must be the benefactors of the human race if our quarrels could so sensibly affect a city so localized and so little dependent on foreign commerce. But it is time I should revert to my own special mission.

The question of most significance arising out of the extraordinary burial of McMANUS is the refusal of the Bishop of Cork to receive the remains in a Cathedral, or to perform solemn funeral ceremonies such as were performed by the Archbishop of New-York. Various motives are attributed to him. The warmest Nationalists ascribe his behavior to Castle influence. His apologists say he refused because the proceeding was of a political character, and therefore incompatible with religious associations. Be this as it may, the refusal has had a marked effect, operating in two ways.

The Cork Nationalists thus refused applied to the Bishop of Cloyne, whose diocese includes Cove, and he opened his Cathedral for the remains, and gave directions that the funeral rites of the Catholic service should be celebrated with all due pomp and ceremony, which took place accordingly.

The contrast presented in Cork exasperated in a very high degree the excitable people of that Southern metropolis. I have no doubt whatever that this feeling added twenty-five per cent. to the extraordinary concourse collected at the funeral on Sunday. The remains rested from Thursday till Sunday in the Mercy Hospital, where vigil was kept by the good sisters of that noble institution. The impossibility of gaining public access to a place so dedicated to silence and seclusion added to the irritation consequent on the Bishop's refusal. Thousands were refused admittance, while yet thousands got access and decorated the coffin with flowers.

The multitude that attended the funeral was more imposing for numbers, and of dignity and devotion than anything of the kind I ever witnessed in Ireland. There was no policemen to make or keep order. The vast mass of human beings inspired by feelings of mixed reverence, enthusiasm and anger, and wedged together so as to make a movement of any kind impossible, yet opened for the *cortège*, as if magically. The way was long and the streets narrow, yet no incident of even a trifling character occurred. No such demonstration ever took place in Ireland since '48, and it was an index of anti-English feeling.

Cork and its scenery and people, apart from our mission, shall found the subject of my next letter.

D. L.

A Just Appreciation of the American Question in a French Journal.

From the Paris Presse.

The events developing themselves on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean assume more and more, as the quarrel proceeds, the character of a genuine revolution. Slavery, the corner-stone of the oligarchical system of the South, draws near its end, and the tremendous warfare which the North wages will compel it to modify seriously its political institutions; but it will emerge from the struggle stronger and better organized, combining in a much more exalted degree liberty and social unity.

We do not believe, notwithstanding prophecies to the contrary, which it must be admitted grow daily less positive and numerous, that the rupture of the Union is final. From the moment Slavery shall be abolished there will be no further ground of disunion; nay more, such an event would be in flagrant contradiction to the marked movement which carries our age towards broader constitutions, and more important unities. *It is not at this moment, when Europe is convulsed by a labor of assimulation, which tends to draw together the scattered groups of the great European family, in order to form grander nationalities, that we are to see the Republic of the United States sunder the admirable unity which makes it a powerful nation.*

That Slavery, that odious relic of a barbarous period, must soon disappear, no one now entertains a doubt. The Southern oligarchy, blinded by success, has not discovered that the time of the institution has gone by. It has desired not only to preserve it, but to extend its detestable influence. Its impudent attacks have awakened attention, and now the public conscience will only be satisfied by the suppression of an iniquity which shames while it endangers humanity.

Slavery once suppressed, there is no longer an obstacle to the maintenance of the Union. Those who deny this fail to understand the constituent elements of the American Republic. They fancy they see in a mere verbal antithesis, the proof of contrariety in manners and interests between certain fractions of the United States. The expressions South and North suggest to them the idea of distinct forces placed in a sort of incessant antagonism which should not and cannot terminate in anything but an amicable separation or the subjugation of the South.

The South and the North do not, however, constitute two sections sharply separated, possessing different social traits, different languages, and peculiar forms of religion. They form one and the same country, perfectly homogeneous, divided into States, which are again divided into counties or parishes, just as France is divided into departments and arrondissements. The limits of these various divisions are no otherwise distinguished than similar divisions in France; still less, perhaps, when we consider the absolute liberty enjoyed over the whole extent of the American Continent in the circulation of persons and the transportation of merchandise. The American refuses to see in the magnificent water-courses, the majestic lakes, the broad valleys, which are at once the wealth and the beauty of his country, barriers or obstacles to free intercourse, and instead of making boundaries of them, he uses them as easy and ready ways of communication.

The homogeneity of the population is no less remarkable. Upon this vast Continent, so many thousand miles in extent, we find a people speaking but one language, professing the same freedom of religious belief, possessing the same manners, living upon the same kind of food. There is no difference whatever, except that which results fatally from Slavery. The thronging emigration does not alter, at least it has not thus far altered, this homogeneity. The emigrant rarely abandons altogether the thought of returning to his mother, but, by a curious contrast, his children are almost always devoted to their new country. The most ardent Americans are those born of emigrant parents.

As to the few States, the population of which was of Latin origin—such as Louisiana, Florida and Texas—the Anglo-Saxon element there daily gains the ascendency. It already possesses a majority, and soon, to the great regret of the few descendants of the first colonists, it will absorb and replace entirely the primitive population, so much its inferior in activity and enterprise.

There is, then, neither in the conditions of soil and of population, any real ground of antagonism between the South and the North, except Slavery, the element essential to the existence of the Southern oligarchy. As soon as that shall disappear, all discord among the States will cease.

But war prevails, and whatever its moving cause may be, that, we are told, is sufficient of itself to create irreconcilable antipathies. Eleven States are in open rebellion. It is impossible to reduce them to obedience. A people bent upon preserving its independence always trample over its oppressors. This maxim we cordially accept, but it does not apply to the present case. The population of the eleven States which have been drawn into the rebellion is far from unanimous in the movement. It is, we believe, asserted justly that, with the exception of South Carolina, all the seceded States would give a majority for the Union, if they were called to vote upon the question. It is, at all events, certain that the inciters of the Insurrection have not dared, in a country of universal suffrage, to submit the question of separation to the test of a vote. The bond has been severed by assemblages, summoned for other objects, which acted without warrant, and the members of which it was easy to intimidate or cajole.

But even admitting that the majority in these States have committed themselves voluntarily and heartily to the actual movement, it does not follow that it would be necessary for the North to conquer the South and impose laws upon it. To affirm this, is to manifest ignorance of the Constitution of the United States, and to burlesque the intentions of the defenders of the Union.

Each one of the United States is perfectly independent. To all that concerns its internal police, its laws, its political organization—so long as it is Republican—it acts by unlimited authority. The Federal power interferes not at all. Hence a variety of legislation which conforms to the interests and views of the people of each State. In Louisiana, for instance, where the population, of French origin, was, until quite recently, in a majority, our civil code has been partially adopted. Each State has thus its own laws, insomuch that among the thirty-four States composing the Union there are no two which have identical legislation. All these schemes of legislation are distinguished by traits which serve the several States as an affirmation of their individual sovereignty.

We do not know but this sovereignty, heretofore excessive, may not be in some degree impaired in the present contest; but it is very evidently not the intention of the Unionists to place the seceded States in a different condition from that of the other States. The position they have taken and maintain is only to protect the Union, to recover peaceably or forcibly the ports, arsenals, ships, the forts, which belong to it, and the possession of which the seceders obtained by surprise or treason. They also propose to reëstablish for the benefit of the Union the collection of the revenues. The Union demands little or nothing of the different States. Its army is recruited by voluntary enrollments, not conscriptions; and heretofore its expenses have always been covered, and at times exceeded, by the Customs revenues. Its function is to represent the States in their relations with foreign nations, or in their relations with each other. It is for it to decide upon peace or war, to make treaties of commerce, to take measures required by the interests of all; and it is thus that the thirty-four States, feeble and even insignificant separately, constitute by their association a powerful nation, which can command the respect and influence the determinations of foreign Governments. The Unionists are not therefore obliged to occupy by force the seceded States, and maintain armies there. They confine themselves to recovering possession of the property of the Union, and to reëstablish the collection of duties; the rest may await its time. This, we may add, is the programme Mr. LINCOLN laid down at the very first moment of this deplorable conflict.

Let us suppose the Unionists attain their end. The seceded States may continue for some time to sulk, and stand aloof; but they will at last grow tired of an attitude, which deprives them of all influence, and which robs them of the advantages always enjoyed by those who belong to a strong and potent association. They will reënter the Union, and in common with their confederates, they will resume the task heretofore so magnificently executed by the people of the United States. Vast territories still uncultivated and unpeopled, capable of sustaining hundreds of millions of people, are awaiting arms to till them, and intelligences to make their resources tributary to the progress of humanity. Is not this splendid future sufficient to exalt and satisfy the most noble ambitions? We think so, and the Confederate States will yet think so too.

Treatment of Slaves by American Troops.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an unfortunate exile from Western Tennessee, allow me to pen a thought or two for your attention to reflect on. I was in Eastern Virginia when the disunion war first opened, and saw the most unmerciful whippings given to negroes who were returned to *pretended* Union slaveowners by the American troops. These whippings were always given in presence of a large assemblage of slaves in order to intimidate and deter them from seeking freedom. So many slaves were betrayed and returned that the boldest proclamation of freedom to them now would be of no avail whatever; they would give no trust to it, and would consider it a pure, unmitigated sham. Now, then, I fear the same result will follow SEWARD'S Proclamation, and the Octoroon slaves of Carolina will be bitterly repaid for the delight they experienced in viewing the American army in their State for God knows that South Carolina mercy toward such "human chattels" would be infernal, and of the most refined torture, for a more callous-hearted and brutal class never existed than the *slaveowners* of that State.

In Kentucky and Missouri, slave-hunters in the American camp are all spies, and yet are allowed more privileges than a true Union man would be, in order to keep their good opinion. Of course when in the American camp they pretend Unionism, but when in the rebel camp they deride the credulity of "Yankee loafers" and "Yankee cowards," for being simple enough to confide in their oath of allegiance and their sense of honor. I am witness to that fact myself.

But to the point. There ought not to be any treachery, or fooling, or child's play, towards the simple-minded slave. Either let our troops give them a decided and positive cold shoulder, or else protect them in their freedom by sending them out of the reach of their owners, on the false profession of being Union men, when they are aiding and promoting the ruin of the richest country, and the destruction of the most liberal and best Government in the world. These rebels have no mercy towards the Union men South, and you loyal men of the North know nothing of the sacrifices made by Union men in Tennessee, and the number of noble, proud-hearted men that have been assassinated, hung and imprisoned for their country's sake by the "Danites" of secession. Many a Northern man, who never uttered an Abolition sentiment, has been hung in the extreme South by a brutal, ignoran mob—the tools and dupes of the more intelligent ambitious Jacobin leaders. This war is too mild and too lenient toward them; it is not appreciated by them. Their unprincipled leaders boldly proclaim that, after their independence is acknowledged, and they have time to get arranged and recruited in strength, they will renew the war for the subjugation of the United States, and make conquered provinces of the Middle States, and "Massachusetts we will lay waste." You have got to fight! and there is "no retreat but in submission and Slavery." Are you prepared for that debasement? if so, you are truly what the rebels say you are—*cowards!* Americans, are you cowards? Many say that we will be obliged to succumb to the rebels, for we will have war with England; well, then, if England is determined to wage war against us out of envy and jealousy, let us fight on more determinedly, and, if we fall, let us die in glory, and not in cowardly shame! Let the last days of a great, prosperous and glorious Republic be worthy of its previous history. Let its dying agonies be terrible and grand. Respectfully,

JAS. WILLIAMS,
Formerly of Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn.

Correction—Cutting Down Trees.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will kindly permit me to correct an error committed by your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, in a letter dated Nov. 12, 1861, and printed in the TIMES of Nov. 15. The letter contains the following sentence:

"Quite a serious accident occurred yesterday while a party of the Twentieth (German) Regiment was engaged in felling trees, a business at which they appear to have had but little experience. Precisely how it happened is difficult to understand. Nevertheless, one man was killed outright, and fifteen more were seriously wounded by the falling trees, which appear to have been chopped down without the least precaution having been taken by the men where they would fall. The result was that a number of trees fell about the same time, and generally on the choppers and others, who were buried beneath the timber. Such an accident presupposes an amount of stupidity that robs the accident, to some degree, of the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for the sufferers."

The accident spoken of happened in the Second Regiment, N. Y. V., and not in the Twentieth (German) Regiment. Although we are not professional woodchoppers, our work has progressed as fast as that of any other regiment, and serious accidents have not happened to our men so far; nevertheless, we are liable to be the victims of such accidents. Your correspondent should not rob the victims of the sympathy which they surely deserve, and it is not right to talk about "stupidity" of men who did not come here for the purpose of handling the axe, but to fight for the Union.

ONE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

A Query About the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is not GREGORY afloat? I see he is superintending the building of gunboats, but why is he not afloat? GREGORY, who, in the war with England, was more distinguished than any lieutenant in the navy—GREGORY, who has been called the Lord Cochrane (Dundonald) of our navy—GREGORY, who STOCKTON said was the only rival he feared in the navy, and STOCKTON is a gallant, dashing, daring, enterprising, really chivalric person. "You had better let me fight him," said STOCKTON, after he and BOURNE had tossed up to see who should challenge Capt. JOUNSON; "he'll be sure to shoot you; you always get shot." BOURNE had fought twice, and both times been severely wounded. He fought again, and again was dangerously wounded. "That was not fair," said JOUNSON, alluding to the time BOURNE took to get his aim, for which remark, STOCKTON, who was BOURNE'S second, held JOUNSON accountable at St. Michael's Cave, inside the garrison, and put a ball through his coat, meeting him again at a subsequent period, within the Spanish lines, when the affair was amicably settled. In two other instances did this gallant officer, while in the Mediterranean, exhibit similar spirit. STOCKTON is a real trump, and GREGORY, whose character is different, is as brave, any day, as STOCKTON, or any other man in existence. It is not every one who, on the very eve of battle, is in ecstacies at the idea, and yet GREGORY is such a man, while all around him are only calmly but resolutely waiting the result. If he is able to superintend the building of gunboats, he is able to command the blockading forces. You would soon see something done. He is, by all odds, the ablest of the old officers in our navy. QUERIST.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 25; Long Island Railroad, 19; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 22, 1861.

7,000	U. S. 6's '81, Reg.	93½	150	Erie R. Pref.	37
1,000	U. S. 6's '65	97¾	200	do	38⅝
2,000	U. S. 6's '74 Coup.	84	50	do	b30 38⅝
7,000	Ohio State 6's '65	93	50	do	b30 38
16,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '62	82	100	Hud. Riv. R.	39¼
5,000	Mo. State 6's	46	75	do	38
5,000	do	43½	75	do	37¾
16,000	do	43¼	6	do	39¼
5,000	do	b7 43¾	50	do	39⅝
36,000	do	43¾	250	do	s30 39½
4,000	do	b30 43¾	200	Reading R.	34⅞
2,000	Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	46	100	do	34¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. b.	103	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	38
2,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	89	60	do	b10 38
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds	78¾	1100	do	s30 38⅝
500	Mich. C. & R. C. 1st M. Sink. F. Con. B.	86	500	do	34¾
3,000	Cal. State 1s	81½	726	Mich. Cen. Railroad	50¾
109	Pac. Mail St. Co	91	100	do	b10 50¾
50	do	91¼	100	do	b30 50¾
1,000	C. R. & Q. R. 1st m. B	83½	150	do	50
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	150	do	50
10	Merchants' Bank	90	150	do	50¾
25	Bank of Commerce	83	100	do	b10 50¾
5	Am. Exchange Bk	85	117	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	17¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.	73	50	do	17¾
8	Del. & H. Canal Co	85	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. Sk	37
20	Harlem Railroad	12¾	50	do	36¾
100	do	12¾	150	do	36¾
10	do	12¾	50	Panama Railroad	115
175	Pacific Mail S. Co.	92	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81
50	do	s30 91¾	200	do	61¾
50	do	92¼	400	Clev. & Pittsburg R	12⅜
50	do	92¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	90½
280	do	92¾	10	Galena & Chic. R.	71⅜
50	do	s10 92¾	50	do	71¼
100	do	b10 92¾	200	do	b30 71¼
50	do	b10 92¾	50	do	71¼
50	do	92¾	100	do	b10 71¼
100	do	b60 93	100	do	s30 70¾
900	N. Y. Central R.	79½	70	do	71
600	do	s30 79¾	300	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	64¼
300	do	s10 79¾	50	do	b30 64¾
100	do	b30 79¾	150	do	64
700	do	b10 79¾	850	do	64
350	do	s10 79¾	10	do	63
750	do	79¾	100	do	63¾
50	Erie Railway	32	50	do	b10 64
850	do	31¾	100	do	s30 63¾
20	do	31¾	100	do	b30 64
250	do	b30 31¾	225	Chic. & Q. R.	92¾
600	do	s40 31¾	126	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20
60	do	31¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pre	79

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¼	650	Hudson River R	37
4,000	do	93¼	140	do	s10 37
11,000	U. S. 6's, '81, Cou.	93⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	81
16,000	U. S. 6s, '65	97¾	100	Reading Railroad	34⅞
1,000	Virginia State 6s	48	89	Panama Railroad	115
5,000	Mo. State 6s	43	50	do	s10 116
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '56	82	150	Mich. Cen. R.	49
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '62	82	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¼
3,000	Cal. State 1s	81½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	38¾
109	Pac. Mail St. Co	91	50	do	s30 38⅝
50	do	91¼	50	Galena & Chi. R.	s10 70¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	78½	150	do	70¾
300	do	78¾	50	do	s30 70¾
100	do	s10 78¾	950	Cleveland & Tol. R.	34⅜
125	Erie Railway	30¾	300	do	s30 34⅜
100	do	b15 31	225	Chic. & Rock I. R.	63¼
100	Erie R. Pref.	55	50	Chi., Rurl. & Q. R.	62
100	do	b30 54	50	do	61¾
150	do	53½	50	do	61¾

FRIDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Exchange continued through the dealings to-day, and the additional fall on New-York Central and Erie, and the Western Stocks, as compared with yesterday's sales, is equal to 1@1½ ₩ cent. New-York Central opened at 79⅜@¼, as it finally closed on Thursday, and the market was fairly sustained at these figures on the early call of the list at the morning Board. But prices were weaker on Erie, and from that stock down through the Western list, and when the deliveries came to be made on the Street the figures touched even lower points on Erie, 30¾@31; Toledo, 34@34¼, and Rock Island 63½@54 ₩ cent. The amount of business done on the Street was not very large, though New-York Central, following the rest of the Share list, sold down to 78½@¾ ₩ cent. cash, and regular way. At the afternoon Board the feeling was no better, and with the exception of the Government Stocks, which held steady, the sales and quotations were weak. After the printed list made at that Board, the sellers of New-York Central, Erie and Toledo made the lowest figures of the day: Central, 78@78¼; Erie, 30¼@30⅜, and Toledo 34@34¼ ₩ cent. The Michigan Roads, Illinois Central, and Burlington and Quincy were sold or offered down in proportion, though no large amount of business was accomplished. At the very close, late in the afternoon, there was a demand for Central at 78¼@¾ ₩ cent., and for the other Railways in proportion. Erie left off 30¼@30⅜ ₩ cent. The Preference Shares had a heavy fall from 57½ yesterday, to 53½@54 ₩ cent. this afternoon, the decline being made on less than 400 shares actually sold. The final figures on the Share list generally showed no improvement on the previous sales, though the orders to buy at the decline were rather in advance of the disposition to sell. The three prominent speculatives of the day closed, Central 78¾@¾; Erie 30¼@⅜, and Toledo 34¼@½ ₩ cent. Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago closed about the same as on the printed list. Pacific Mail Shares were 90¾@91¼ ₩ cent. and Panama 114¼@115 ₩ cent. In State Stocks Missouris were 42½@43 ₩ cent. The National Stocks, which of all others should be most sensitive to the alleged fears of diplomatic trouble with England, were steady throughout the day.

The course of the market for the past day or two is variously interpreted, by some as the result of a rational reaction from the extreme advance of last week, and by others, as growing out of the calculation that our friendly relations with Great Britain may be disturbed by the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON. The fact is generally conceded, that neither financial nor trade affairs interfere, at present, with the course of dealings. Money being extremely easy to the Stock Brokers as well as to the Merchants, and the trade over the Railways larger than was ever known in the month of November. The receipts of the two New-York lines, Central and Erie, are known to be the very heaviest in amount, and at the most remunerative rates, ever known for a single month, not excepting the great month of October, 1856.

The City Bank Shares were lower by 1@2 ₩ cent. on Union, Hanover, Shoe and Leather, and Metropolitan, but on other descriptions the same as yesterday:

New-York	88	Hanover	65½
Mechanics	90	Irving	67
Union	83	Metropolitan	80
America	80½	Market	83
Phœnix	90	Nassau	81
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	85
National	86	Corn Exchange	98¾
Merchants' Exchange	80	Continental	78
Commerce	83¼	St. Nicholas	74
American Exchange	82¾	Commonwealth	73

The Railway Mortgages, in the bidding, sympathised to some extent in the fall on the Share list, though only a few small parcels were offered of any description. The bids were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. secon'n	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv'n, '76	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	83¼
Erie firsts, '60	102	N. Ind. Goshen Line	79½
Erie seconds, ext. '61	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	76
Erie thirds, '63	88	Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	40
Erie fourths, '80	73	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '76	87¼
Hudson firsts	106	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	71
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	87	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	61
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	39
Hudson convert. '67	69	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Harlem firsts, '69-'74	90¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Harlem seconds, '61	92	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	92	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '82	94½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	93¾		

The Foreign Exchanges as noticed yesterday were firmer for Saturday's steamer than for the *Persia* on Wednesday. The principal sales of Bankers' bills and settlements of Bankers' credits were at 108½ ₩ cent., the market closing 108¼@108¾ ₩ cent. Merchant bills were firm in proportion—107½@108¼ ₩ cent. The market for Money is without alteration. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,500,000; and while having the privilege of surrendering their 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863 at par, they paid in over nine-tenths of the present draft of the Government in Gold in preference. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are very large. The office returned to the Banks $450,000 on account of advances under the negotiation of the 18th of August, and paid out in addition about a million of dollars on Treasury disbursement to the army and navy. The specie balance in the Office this afternoon is $9,844,472.

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan to-day were $101,000.

A letter from London by the *Asia* says:

"Consols have closed this evening at 93¼. American securities have been steady, although our last advices reach to the date of the disaster at Leesburgh. Annexed are the quotations of this evening compared with those taken out by the last mail."

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 8.
United States 6s	74⅜	74⅜
Virginia 6s	48	48
Erie shares	38	36½
Erie Preferred	45	44⅜
Illinois Central	39 dis.	39½ dis.
New-York Central	69½	70

The Buffalo and State Line Road, connecting Buffalo and Dunkirk around the southern shore of Lake Erie with the Ohio Roads, earned in October about $112,000, at an expense of no more than $42,000, leaving about 2¾ ₩ cent. net on the Capital Stock of $2,000,000 for a single month. The net profit on the traffic of October was $69,000, as against $70,000 the present season. Under such a showing it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Share value of the capital is 110@112 ₩ cent. In connection with current Railway earnings, we may add that the gross receipts taken by the Erie Company to the 20th of the present month are said to be $700,000, and a leading director expresses the belief that *a million of dollars* will be taken in gross at the New-York end of the line in the entire month. The New-York Central business goes ahead even of these large figures.

The entries of Foreign Dry Goods continue very light. This week they are less than *three hundred thousand dollars*. The following is the comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Nov. 21, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,287,931	$1,235,684	$2[illegible]
Thrown on market	1,134,934	1,063,421	457,226
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	101,915,257	94,073,630	40,524,739
Thrown on market	101,455,417	93,221,140	41,016,960

The Entanglements of Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every day adds to the cotton question some new complications. With an actual supply of cotton about equal to that of any corresponding time last year, England for nearly six months has been suffering all the effects of an immediate scarcity. Prices have advanced from ten to twenty cents; mills are now running on two-thirds time, with an immediate prospect of a still further shortening. All this, in simple anticipation of a scarcity which, without any disturbance of the ordinary course of business, would hardly have begun to be felt before the opening of the coming year. But in the face of these preparations for restriction in the use of cotton on the part of England, two great crops on widely separated continents are now being gathered; the one in the South, said to be abundant beyond precedent, that of India promising, as residents say, to be five times greater than any ever before raised in that country. Such is the anomalous relation of the foreign supply, and the English market, which has been brought about by the Southern rebellion. Founded on the presumption that Southern cotton is this year cut off from the European market, no adjustment of this relation, which does not involve the truth of this presumption, can be made without the most disastrous consequences. Should the blockade of our Southern coast be now raised, the ruin of every important holder of cotton or cotton cloths in England would be the immediate and inevitable consequence.

The experience of 1844, when a miscalculation of the prospective supply caused an unnatural elevation of prices, enables us to judge something of the extent of this disaster to all English factors and cotton holders. In two or three months the progress of manufacture and trade will have so diminished the present stock of high-priced cottons and cloths in England as to make the danger from any great depression in prices comparatively unimportant, but immediately a new class of difficulties arises.

In two or three months cotton from India will begin to make its appearance in the English market. If at this time our blockade should be raised, so as to permit an uninterrupted flow of American cotton to the same point, the most extraordinary depreciation in the value of this article must immediately take place. From the history of such changes in the past, taken in connection with the diminished demand for foreign goods in this country, it is granting much to suppose that this depreciation would leave cotton worth six cents per pound, about the estimated cost of its production. From this result flow consequences of the utmost importance.

With the cotton stored in the South preserving a standard value of ten cents per pound, and a presumptive and accredited one nearly double, it is easy to see that no difficulties of the money market could possibly occur. Cotton takes the place of bullion, and immediately becomes the basis of an enormous system of credit. By means of this all the difficulties of a state of war can easily be evaded.

The extravagant prices necessarily induced by a state of blockade can be met by extravagant estimates of the value of the cotton stock, based upon the prices now ruling in the English market. On the basis of unsold contributions of cotton, Government can issue notes for the purchase of provisions and the payment of soldiers. With this cotton converted into gold, at the prices which would rule on the supposition of the removal of the blockade three months hence, this system of credit is destroyed, the cotton valuation on which the whole internal trade of the year have

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SNAPDRAGON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ o'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

'ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is noting new of special importance from Washington. The reconnoissance to Flint Hill mentioned yesterday, was a very successful one—disclosing the fact that the enemy are engaged in constructing an artillery road from that locality in the direction of Germantown. While the reconnoissance was proceeding a large amount of forage—some ninety wagon-loads—was procured. Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue without change. The army is reported to be erecting another battery at "Possum Nose," which is above any of the others.

Such information has been received by the military authorities in Washington as renders it probable that an attack may soon be made upon the National lines by the rebels. The quarrel between the rebel leaders as to the proper manner of conducting the war is believed to have ended in the triumph of BEAUREGARD, who represents the offensive war party. It is understood that he actually resigned, but was induced to withdraw his resignation when his policy was adopted by JEFF. DAVIS.

The St. Louis *Evening News* notices the presence of a number of naval officers in that city. This and other circumstances, in its opinion, indicates an inland naval expedition on the Mississippi, scarcely less inferior in magnitude, and certainly not less inferior in importance, to the late successful expedition to Port Royal. The gunboats, seven in number, building at Carondelet and Mound City, Ill., are now nearly completed, so are the twenty-eight mortar-floats being constructed at the Upper Ferry. All these are parts of the Mississippi navy to be placed under command of Flag-Officer FOOTE. The gunboats are to carry fifteen guns each—five on each side, three at the bow, and two at the stern. The side-guns will be Columbiads, the others rifled guns. The mortar-floats are built of pine logs, three-ply thick, and will carry one or two mortars each, to be used for throwing shells only. The whole fleet will carry an armament of probably not less than 200 guns, and will be truly formidable.

The steamship *Constitution*, with two regiments of Gen. BUTLER'S command on board, left Boston for Portland on Thursday afternoon, and arrived off the latter port during the night, with the intention of yesterday taking on board a Maine regiment in addition to the two already shipped. After getting the baggage of the troops on board, however, it was decided that a third regiment would crowd the vessel too much—so the baggage was sent on shore again, and the *Constitution* proceeded on her voyage. The Maine regiment will proceed by some other transport, or will await the return of the *Constitution*.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* makes the important statement that the troops of Gen. REYNOLDS' command are being divisioned for active service in other quarters of the country. The advices from Chest Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way, to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up the line of march in a few days for Gen. KELLEY'S headquarters at Romney, and, in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement, in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of the Potomac. The advance camp of Gen. REYNOLDS, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly-intrenched blockhouses.

About three hundred of the guns captured from FLOYD in the encounter at Carnifax Ferry arrived in Wheeling on Tuesday, and were taken to the Government storehouse. There were also a number of home manufactured knives, of a rude make. The guns are principally the Richmond flint lock rifles, and have upon them the names of the counties to which they were forwarded to supply the militia. Some of them are still good, and will be altered to make them better. Among the lot are a number of shot-guns, common rifles, and all sorts of fowling-pieces, showing that some of the rebels at Carnifax were irregularly armed.

The Fourth Iowa, the Thirty-sixth Illinois, with Col. PEELE'S Missouri regiment and Capt. Woon's Kansas Rangers, in all about 3,000 men, form the present garrison of Rolla, Mo. Several regiments from the Southwest are soon expected to reinforce the post.

A letter to the Louisville *Journal* from Owensboro, Ky., states that on Sunday morning a detachment under Col. ALLCORN, stationed at Calhoun, attacked HAWKINS' regiment at Cypress Bridge, three miles back of Ramsey, in McLean County, and completely routed the rebels, killing a great number, taking twenty-five prisoners, three hundred horses, and a number of guns, blankets, &c. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded.

Within ten days the Ohio Ordnance Department has sent ten wagon-loads of fixed ammunition to Kentucky, and seven to ROSECRANS, at Gauley Bridge. Arms are now arriving, and soon enough will be in store to supply Ohio regiments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The delegation from Mozart Hall, appointed to apprize the Mayor of his renomination, performed their duty yesterday noon, at the Mayor's office. The Mayor made a speech in response, in which he assigned many private reasons why he did not desire a reëlection. He had, however, finally determined to gratify his friends, and, as he said, perform his duty to the best interests of the City, by accepting the nomination.

The German Democratic Central Club, an organization of some weight and influence, met last evening at No. 113 Bowery, and unanimously nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The People's National Union Mayoralty Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, and received a letter from C. GODFREY GUNTHER, in which he signified his acceptance of the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Association.

Six rebel prisoners, captured near Guayandotte, by Col. ZEIGLER'S Fifth Virginia Regiment, have arrived in Cincinnati. The cause of their arrest was alleged sympathy with the notorious JENKINS, who recently made such a cowardly descent upon Guayandotte.

Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri, was arrested at his residence, near Canton, Lewis County, on the 14th, and taken to Hannibal. He was released there on parole, on the promise to report himself to Gen. TODD, at Macon City.

A detachment of the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, on the 15th, went to Manchester, Mo., and succeeded in persuading a lady there to surrender a rebel flag twenty-one feet long and nine feet wide, which she had carefully sewed up in a quilt. She was only brought to terms by learning that she would be imprisoned if she did not surrender the trophy.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE has taken $2,000 of the 7.30 per cent. National Loan.

Judge BIRCH, a prominent member of the Missouri State Convention, has been arrested by the rebels at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, Mo. He was a thorough Union man.

The other night Gen. MCCLELLAN astonished his Staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He started at 8 o'clock in the evening, and did not return to his quarters till 4 in the morning.

The clerks in the Departments engaged on the statistical portions of the Secretaries' reports, in preparation for Congress, have already placed a considerable portion of their manuscripts in the hands of the printer. In the Post-office Department the clerks are worked till 10 o'clock in the evening, preparing the balance-sheets for each Post-office, not only in the Union, but also in the seceded States.

Senator SUMNER delivered his lecture on the "Great Rebellion and its Causes," in Albany, on Wednesday evening. Slavery he, of course, considered the mainspring of the rebellion, and the doctrine enunciated in the instruction of Secretary CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN he regarded as the "smooth, round pebble" which was to kill this Goliath.

A small boat, carrying sixteen persons, was run into by a steamer, below Quebec, on Wednesday last. Six lives were lost.

The opinion of the General Session of the Supreme Court, in two other of the old Police cases, will be found in the law column. The claim of the relators is sustained, and a *mandamus* ordered in each case. The Mayor's offal case (GREEN *vs.* WOOD) was again yesterday before the Supreme Court at General Term, on an appeal from the judgment below, quashing the defendant's return to the alternative *mandamus* in the case. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of ROBERT STEWART BUCHANAN was admitted to probate. The will leaves $250 to the American Bible Society.

The Stock Market had a further fall of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway list yesterday; New-York Central closing 78½@78¾, as against 79¾ on Thursday. The National Stocks on the other hand were comparatively steady—93@93¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 108½@108¾. Money easy.

Flour was quite plenty and heavy yesterday. Wheat was in more demand for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Corn was steady, and in good request. Rio Coffee, Black Teas, Common Resin, Fire-crackers, Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Block Tin, Pork and Lard, were actively sought after. Beef was quiet, as were also Iron, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Lime, Sugars, Rice, Seeds, Spices, and Spirits Turpentine, which latter, however, was quoted firmer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Laths, Crude Sperm Oil, Tobacco, and Whisky. Cotton was in demand, at buoyant rates. The Freight Market was brisker and firmer.

The Mason and Slidell Affair—Absurd Apprehensions of War with England.

It suits the purpose of some of our people to excite alarm by pretending that we are in danger of war with England on account of the seizure of the two rebel agents, MASON and SLIDELL, on board the British mail-steamer *Trent*. Nothing can be more absurd than such an apprehension. Even if our act was entirely wrong, there is not one chance in ten of its involving war, whatever other consequences may flow from it. Many persons talk and write as if the instant she hears of it, England would send a fleet of war-steamers to bombard our cities and sweep our commerce from the face of the ocean. Even in the most flagrant cases, national insults are not resented in this summary manner. First comes a formal complaint of the wrong done, and a demand that it be disavowed. If this is met fairly, in a friendly spirit and with an evident intent to do justice, it will be followed by a protracted negotiation, which is almost certain to end in such explanations on the one side, or concessions on the other, as put all hostile measures utterly out of the question.

In this case no one supposes for a moment that there was any intention to insult the British flag on the part of Capt. WILKES. His sole object was to serve his own Government, by arresting two rebel agents on a mission of deadly hostility to it. He found them on the high seas, on board a British vessel, from which he took them without violence, and with only such a display of force as the case required. Now, of what can the British Government make complaint?

First—That a British vessel was stopped and searched on the high seas. Can our Government justify that act? It is scarcely conceivable that England should question it: for it is one of the clearest and most indisputable maxims of international law that neutral vessels may be visited and searched, *in time of war*, if suspected of carrying articles contraband of war and thus engaged in aiding the cause of either belligerent. It is frequently said that the United States has denied the right of search,—that we went to war with England in 1812 to resist it,—and that we have denounced it ever since. This is a mistake,—growing out of the confounding of two things which are entirely distinct. We have denied the right of search in time of *peace* for the enforcement of any municipal or treaty regulation. We have denied the right of England to search our ships to see whether we had English sailors on board, or whether they were going after a cargo of slaves, in time of peace. But we have never denied the right of search for contraband in time of war. All our writers on law,—all our statesmen and diplomatists, have expressly admitted that right. Chief-Justice MARSHALL styled it "a belligerent right which cannot be called in question." Even Mr. CASS, while contending in 1859 against the right of search in time of peace, said there was "no right of visit *except* from the belligerent claim."

Capt. WILKES, therefore, in arresting, visiting and searching the *Trent*, acted within the clear limits of international law. He did what England has never dreamed of disputing the right of a belligerent to do in time of war. There is not the slightest reason, therefore, to suppose that England will make any more complaint of that act than may be necessary to ascertain the circumstances attending it,—the objects for which the search was made, and the authority under which Capt. WILKES was acting.

The *next* and only remaining point in the case is the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON while they were under the protection of the British flag. But *were they entitled* to its protection? Not if they were on board for a purpose which England, in common with all other nations, concedes to be *unlawful*. They were there avowedly in the service of the Southern Confederacy,—on their way to Europe for the promotion of its interests and the serious injury of the United States. The British Government could not protect them on such an errand. It had expressly forbidden all its subjects to lend its flag to the promotion of such designs. At the very outset of the war the Queen had proclaimed the absolute neutrality of Great Britain as between our Government and the rebels,—and had declared that the carrying of *dispatches* would be regarded as a violation of that neutrality. Here were men, on board a British ship, not only carrying dispatches, but being themselves actual agents of the rebel Government,—enlisted in its service, and engaged in the promotion of its interests. They had no shadow of claim to the protection of the British flag,—nor was the sanctity or hospitality of that flag violated in the least by their capture under its folds.

These are the only two points which the case involves. All the other questions discussed in connection with it are purely incidental and secondary. The justice and the legality of the proceeding will rest upon these two leading and essential facts. It may possibly be going too far to say that England can raise no question about them;—but it is not conceivable that she should, for a moment, dream of going to war about them. The temper of a portion of the English people is such as probably to render necessary some formal inquiry into the matter, and a demand for explanations. But these will be forthcoming in such abundance, and of such a nature, as will speedily silence all complaints.

Which Can Best Afford to Wait—The North or the South?

Our kinsfolks across the water have seen but one issue to the rebellion—the breaking down of the North from its want of the sinews of war. This is a staple argument with Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who tells his principals that the South can afford to play the *waiting* game much better than the North. When a particular result is desired, a conclusion that favors it is very apt to be adopted with very little examination or reason. The wish to have it so supplies the place of proofs. But these, it happens, are directly opposed to the positions assumed. What does the North suffer by waiting? Only the burdens of the war. Its internal and foreign trade was never more active. Labor is everywhere free, productive and well rewarded. Our banks were never making money faster; our railroads were never transporting so much freight, or earning so much; the North never had more bountiful crops, and never got so much money for them; even the vast burdens of the war the expenditures reaching $1,000,000 per day are not felt to be a burden. On the contrary, they operate as a great stimulus to business and trade. The burdens will not be felt till the war closes. There was never before so much gold in the country, and money, for months past, has been most abundant, and was never more plenty than at the present moment.

So long, consequently, as the North can borrow, the expenditures for the war are not a burden. How is it with the South? It devotes itself to one great staple which it cannot eat, nor drink, nor convert into forms fitting it for use. Nearly every bale of cotton raised has to be exported beyond its limits. The proceeds of this sustained Southern society—not only fed and clothed the white man, and gave him all the luxuries he enjoyed, but was almost equally the support of the negro, whose clothing, at least, was all furnished from the North. Now this staple—this staff of life which was food, clothing and shelter to the South—which was the means through which it supplied itself with everything but raw cotton, is in effect instantly blotted out of existence. We should like to ask Mr. RUSSELL which party can play the *waiting* game with the least harm and suffering—the one who is overflowing in means, or the one destitute of them,—and not only so, but whose indolence and incapacity will not allow him to take up any new trade or industry to make up for the loss of the old? For our part, we do not see how a people are long to subsist when their means are destroyed; nor do we see how the latter party can long be a match for the former in a contest in which the longest purse is sure to win. It is a maxim in war that success is in ratio to the means of the belligerents. The North, in time of peace, is tenfold richer than the South. There can now be no comparison between the two, because the war has destroyed what means the South had at the commencement of it, while it has left those of the North unimpaired.

Englishmen seem to have acted upon the idea that the North was the only party that needed money for the prosecution of the war. The need is a mutual one. Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederates, in canvassing that cheat and humbug—the produce loan—told his audiences from every stump, that to resist successfully, they must oppose the North with as many dollars as the latter could raise. The North can transport soldiers and fill their commissariats at vastly less cost than the South. The latter have not been able to raise one dollar to ten raised at the North. Its labor is almost entirely unproductive; all its banks have suspended specie payment; its currency is Confederate bonds, irredeemable bank bills, or shinplasters printed on wrapping-paper, at once the symbol and evidence of its poverty.

Even the produce loan that was to be the salvation of the rebels, has, like all their other shams, entirely exploded. Their Government was to realize when the planter did. The happy day for him is as distant as ever. The rebels, in their rage and frenzy, may make will and fear of disgrace for a long time do wonders. But passion will not always last, and when it gives, the whole edifice it has created instantly tumbles into ruins. Such will be the end of the war. The rebels, everywhere destitute of adequate means, not only for the prosecution of the war, but for the support of their population, are everywhere struggling against hopeless difficulties, hopeless odds. A few months more will lay bare their nakedness, and the shams that have deluded both themselves and the world.

Southern South Carolina—Its Social and Political Character.

It is a very common figure of speech, to say that in striking a blow at South Carolina, we strike at the *heart* of the rebellion. The figure is both apt and true. If Slavery be the life-spring of this revolt, here is the largest proportion of slaves; if anti-republicanism, here is the most conceited and swaggering of all aristocracies; if hatred of the North and the Union, here it is pushed to madness; if lust of power, in South Carolina that passion is as wild as it is ungovernable. And that immediate section of the State where our forces now are, is the *cor cordium*, the very heart of hearts in which all these vile peculiarities have their most intensified existence. The black element there attains its maximum ratio—reaching in Beaufort District to 80 per cent. of the entire inhabitants, and in other of the seaboard Districts to a still higher figure; while the passions of the haughty nabobs who own these swarming slaves, uncurbed as they are either by law or public opinion, attain an almost uncontrollable development. By divine right they rule their slaves; by prescriptive right they control the legislation of the State; and their voice, through their deputies in the councils of the nation, has always heretofore been supreme. They know no restraint either upon their will or their power.

In the State itself, these great planters of the Southern section, by means of their immense landed and slave property, by their consequent social power, and by their unvarying unity of action, aided also by an old rotten borough, or rather rotten parochial, apportionment of members to the Legislature, have been able to maintain an absolute domination over the central and upper sections, where the slaves are in a much smaller ratio, where the social status of the people is more nearly equalized, and where the mountain breezes have produced a more equable temper and character. So galling has this yoke been, however, that for twenty years past an irrepressible conflict has raged between the lower parishes and the rest of the State. These parish legislators, who are elected to their seats by the votes of a dozen or two of their own white dependents, have persistently voted down every scheme of reform, every plan of education and popular enfranchisement, every project for elevating the unutterably degraded poor whites of the State; while they it is who have blackened the statute-book with acts of cruel and retrogressive legislation, such as are a disgrace even to a semi-civilized people

Not long ago, a white legislator from one of these negro districts argued, in a speech delivered at the capital of the State, that the mechanics and working classes (*white men* he was speaking of, mind you) had no right to any education; that they were better off without it; that it disorganized them and made them unhappy; that they ought to be prohibited from acquiring it;—that they should be taught the various necessary crafts which cannot be profitably practiced by negroes, such as carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring, as well as slave-overseeing and police duty, and that thereafter they should be compelled to stick to their lasts. He showed by the example of the Spartans—whom the South Carolinians are very fond of claiming resemblance to, both politically, socially, personally, and in their helotry—that education and enfranchisement were gifts properly belonging only to the oligarchy who guided the destinies of the Commonwealth. In all this, Mr. TAGER was the genuine exponent of the ruling sentiment of the low country, and did but give expression to a policy which the parish oligarchy have always tried to reduce to action—and with eminent success. Against this atrocious, pagan policy, the yeomanry of the up-country fought long and bitterly, under the leadership of Mr. PERRY and Mr. ORR, until five years ago, these gallant democrats were forced to silence and finally to acquiescence with the Sea Island lords, by an organized howl from the ruling class all over the State, that they were innovators, agrarians and disorganizers, if not, indeed, secret Abolitionists and traitors to South Carolina.

In the southern third of the State, comprising the two tiers of counties nearest to the coast, the negro population foots up over two hundred thousand, while the whites of all kinds count less than half of that number. Leaving out the City of Charleston, with its thirty thousand free inhabitants, and the gross number of whites in these ten populous slave districts will be reduced to somewhere between sixty and seventy thousand. Of these, about a third are of the class known as "poor whites"—that strange, cadaverous, shuffling, miserable race of mortals found in the Carolinas, and in the Slave States west of them. (The "poor whites" proper, however, abound much more in the other sections of the State.) Of the remainder, a half are small traders and persons who live by selling liquor and other things surreptitiously to the negroes, and purchasing what they pilfer—a class thoroughly despised and hated by the planters. The remaining dozen thousands consist of the planters and their families, the overseers—generally villanous and disgusting fellows—and the white loafers, dependents, gamblers and hangers-on who attach themselves to the obscene skirts of slave society. Most of the plantations in this region are large—the planters owning from fifty to five hundred negroes apiece, and from one thousand to twenty thousand acres of land. Scattered here and there by the wayside, however, are small planters and tenants owning from five negroes downward, and sometimes only a fraction of a negro. Not unfrequently you see here, as well as elsewhere, an African wretch whom fate has made the solitary slave of some poor, ignorant and brutal owner, who spends most of his time in flogging him, or her, as the case may be. Much of the land here is swampy, sandy and poor; and not one-fourth of it is under cultivation. A good deal of it is worn out, and the old mansions have fallen into dilapidation, and the estates into decay.

These great coast planters are a proud, bold, dictatorial, ambitious, licentious, lazy set of men; yet regard themselves as altogether the most important personages on the surface of the earth. They despise all sorts and conditions of men but their own sort, and regard every kind of worker as—what one of these insolent nabobs dubbed them—but the "mudsills" of society, of which they are the crown and crest. All mankind, beyond the limits of South Carolina, they consider "outside barbarians." Their astonishment at the audacity of the "mudsill" North attempting to curb their will, can hardly be conceived; and the only motive for it which they can imagine is, that the nation could not exist for a moment without them. Yet these men not only gain their political and social power from their helots, but they subsist entirely upon the proceeds of slave labor. Take that away, and they would be powerless, poor, and utterly helpless. This small but powerful and compact class of oligarch-planters it is which has led the way in the troubles of South Carolina, as South Carolina it is which has led the way in the troubles of all Slavedom and the Union.

Into the midst of such a social organism as this, and on the verge of this very community, the North has now thrown twenty thousand armed soldiers of democracy. Let the supercilious cotton and rice rebels beware!

Government Mail and Military Roads.

The events of April and May, 1861, will be memorable in the history of the Government of the United States. Washington, the seat of its Congress, the residence of its administrative power, was suddenly isolated and cut off from the loyal States, whose industrious and intelligent citizens, by persevering labor and keen business foresight, had carried the nation forward in its unprecedented march to prosperity. A handful of vagabond rebels, by burning the bridges of a *single railroad*, were enabled to check the political pulsations of a great nation, to spread terror and distrust throughout the region of integrity and loyalty, and to give strength to a distant rebellion, which it otherwise could not have attained.

Taught by the danger which surrounded it in April and May, the Government must now place itself in direct, firm, and reliable connection with all parts of the common country, and more especially with those parts which are the great centres of industry, of commerce, and of National wealth, from which its strength is derived, that when necessary this strength may be called upon in the hour of need, to repel foreign aggression, and to punish internal wrong or rebellion.

The Capital of the Nation must promptly be connected with the great cities of the North and East by lines of railroads, under the control of Government—that men, munitions and mails may be transported with celerity, free from the obstructions which paralyzing monopolies and greedy speculators attempt to throw around them.

Whether in foreign war or domestic trouble, the National Capital is and must always continue the centre of action. From it must radiate either the physical power or the active intelligence which gives that power controllable and reliable effectiveness.

Up to this moment a *single* line of railway, of single track only, has existed from New-York to Washington; this line divided, disconnected, at Philadelphia and at Baltimore, each separate section a separate monopoly,—one portion held for a time by parties of doubtful loyalty—has not and cannot be made to answer the demands of the Government to supply its military wants, and never has nor ever can be equal to the requirements of mail or passenger service between the great cities named.

The first and most important duty, then, of the Government, now that it is relieved from the immediate pressure of the rebellion, is to order the construction of a mail and military route through to New-York, with such short divergent lines as may be necessary to connect with it the large cities and towns on its line; and the maximum time of running should not exceed six hours. The existing lines through New-England are sufficient, and either one of them may be so connected as to make the through time from Washington to Boston not over twelve hours.

The first step in this should be the immediate ordering, without the loss of a day, a new railroad to Baltimore, connecting out and beyond that city with the present roads northward. This road could be made *now* in time to save its whole cost to the Government in transportation of army supplies before the Winter is over. In a climate like ours, water courses, subject to closing by ice, cannot be relied upon, and no time should be lost in providing the *iron* means over land and streams that cannot be interrupted by the elements. As soon as this road is complete, an extension should be run on near Philadelphia, passing it on its west front, connecting with the Pennsylvania Road, and crossing New-Jersey by the most direct line. In this manner, this line would connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Northern Central Road and the Pennsylvania Road, all main arteries to the West. It would connect with all the Northwestern, Northern and Eastern lines at and near New-York, and the Government would then be placed in that harmonious physical accord with all sections of the Union which is now an absolute necessity for the preservation of the Union and of the powers of a good Government.

New means are also wanted to connect with our Pacific States. If a railroad across the continent cannot *now* be opened, new routes can be, viâ the Isthmus. These, and lines of armed steamers connecting them, should at once be inaugurated, and the present Administration will not be true to itself, to the constitutional power vested in it, or true to the interests and well-being of the country, unless they energetically press these improvements, into existence and full completion.

Black Flags and Last Ditches.

The South Carolina soldiers undoubtedly acted according to the ordinary laws of war in retreating from Forts Beauregard and Walker, when irresistibly assailed by an overwhelming force; and they acted in accordance with the common impulses of human nature, too, when they quickened their flight to the rapidest possible pace. All this cannot justly be found fault with. But then it is hardly the thing that was to be expected after what we have heard. Every man, woman, child, and chattel, in the Rattlesnake State, was to wage war to the death with the invader at every footstep of his progress, and particularly at his first footstep on to the consecrated soil. The favorite figure was that of a defiant Carolinian, armed *cap-à-pie*, standing in the last ditch, with a black flag waving over him, while he waged war to the knife, the knife to the hilt, and (as a secession newspaper has it) thence to the shoulder, shouting every now and then, *No quarter!*

This would certainly be a spectacle sufficiently appalling; and though we have little doubt that our present National army could successfully meet a South Carolinaful of even such fellows as these, yet, since the first encounter, we now expect easier work for it than that. The order of retreat from Hilton Head was—the Georgians first, the Carolinians next, and last at the guns were the Germans. Our last batch of correspondence told us how, when news arrived that the fleet was coming, every house for leagues around was immediately deserted; and when the big ships actually arrived, many even of the men fainted away. In their flight, some of the fugitives *got on the backs of the negroes* and rode at full gallop across the creek that separates the island from the main land. Others dashed madly into the water themselves, and were drowned. The darkies say they were dumbfounded at the antics of their masters, and that the excitement was greater than even at "camp-meetin' times."

Now, there is nothing very wonderful in all this; it has taken place often enough before in time of war. But we protest that such a spectacle as that of a son of chivalry mounted on a galloping negro is quite a different thing from a son of Mars in his last ditch, with black flags, bowie-knives, etc., etc.; and we guess a spectacle, too, that will be commoner in the Rattlesnake State during the war than the one her blusterers delight so much to picture.

A MISTAKE.—The following paragraph appears in the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*:

"RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who is one of the Executive officers of the Associated Press, is endeavoring to *have the Departments closed against all reporters but those who are engaged by the Associated Press*. The proposition has received the approval of some of the Departments; but its adoption is impracticable, and will not, in all probability, be put into operation."

This is a mistake. No such attempt has been made or thought of. The proposition, made on behalf of the Press, and at the instance of the Departments, was, that *official documents* should be given to the agents of the *whole* Press, instead of reporters for individual papers. It was so eminently just, and so essential for the relief of the Departments from annoying and inconvenient importunities, that it met the prompt and hearty assent of every Secretary and every head of a Bureau to whom it was submitted. Nor can it be less acceptable to the reporters at Washington, who are relieved by it from an irksome and distasteful duty, and enabled to give their attention to matters more becoming their position and their abilities. There was never the slightest purpose of curtailing, in the least, their access to the Departments, in pursuit of general intelligence.

KENTUCKY.—Quite an active canvass is going on in Kentucky for Senators in Congress. We presume that JOHN J. CRITTENDEN will return to the seat he has so long honored in that body, where he will be welcomed by those of his old associates who still remain. For the other place Hon. NATHANIEL WOLF and GEO. D. PRENTICE are prominently mentioned. Either of them would do honor to the State in that position.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—The Surgeon of the Tammany Regiment is Dr. J. Q. OSBORNE, and not Dr. STONE, as we erroneously stated yesterday. Dr. OSBORNE has been connected with the regiment in this capacity since its organization.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, ESQ.—The Boston *Post* informs us that HAMILTON E. TOWLE, the Civil Engineer, who rendered such valuable aid in saving the *Great Eastern*, is about to make this City his headquarters. We desire to welcome him and express our belief that he will have no occasion to regret coming among us. At such a time as this, however, men of a scientific and practical turn of mind, like Mr. TOWLE, should be in the employ of the Government, especially while skill to plan and ability to execute has so much to do with our national success. We are informed by a gentleman who was a passenger on the big ship, that, so far, the proprietors have in no way recognized the services of Mr. TOWLE.

JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.—Upon the invitation of Gov. BRADISH, GEORGE BANCROFT, HAMILTON FISH and others, Rev. Dr. PIERSON, President of Cumberland College, Ky., will give two lectures on the "Private Life of THOMAS JEFFERSON," at Irving Hall, commencing next Monday evening. The first lecture will be substantially a repetition of the lecture which he gave recently before the Historical Society, and which elicited such warm commendation.

The Fremont Reception.

While, for the present, nothing more is heard of the German demonstration intended to celebrate the arrival of Major-Gen. FREMONT, in this City, another organization of Germans have held meetings in every Ward, to collect funds and make arrangements for a reception, on a still larger scale than the one at first projected. Progress has been made but the proceedings are not made known in a shape suitable for publication.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

A Naval Court of Inquiry will convene at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 11 o'clock to-day, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., has received from Hon. GIDEON WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy, the appointment of Judge Advocate. The purposes for which the Court is convened have not transpired.

A New Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit tens on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. It is the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit that has been out for years.

The Steamship United Kingdom at Portland.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow, for New-York, arrived here this morning

THE GRAND REVIEW.

No Passes Required to Witness it—The Public Taken by Surprise—The Belief that the Review was Immediately to Precede a Battle—Magnificence of the Spectacle—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand and long expected review has at last come off. The announcement the night previous that no passes would be required at the Long Bridge, produced a stir in the human hive, and I have not seen Washington in such a state of feverish excitement since I have been in the City. I do not mean on account of the review itself, or the means of getting there, though on these accounts there was quite enough enthusiasm and anxiety. I suspect that the livery stables never had such a descent on them before. Everything that had four legs was in demand. The great excitement, however, grew out of this sudden removal of the interdict so long laid on the Potomac. What could it mean? Only three days before, the orders in regard to giving passes had been made more stringent. Why, then, was everybody and everything allowed suddenly and without restraint to pour into Virginia. It could mean only one thing, was the universal answer. The time for passes had gone by—the army was about to march. Some said it would never go into its old camp again. Others, more knowing on military matters, believed it would wait till next morning, and then move. "Did not a great review with NAPOLEON almost always precede a great battle?" There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the immediate advance of the army. Men differed only as to whether the review was to be the commencement of the march or a prelude to it. One thing, however, was settled—a decisive battle was at hand. Willard's was so densely packed that you could with difficulty make your way through the hall, while every tongue was busy. Through the loud continuous hum, you could now and then catch the words "review," "great battle."

The eventful morning at last came, and Washington began to stream towards the Long Bridge, which was soon buried from sight, and in its stead stretched an unbroken mass of human beings. Not fancying such a jam, I mounted my horse, and riding over to Georgetown, crossed by the aqueduct. As I passed up the heights by Fort Corcoran and the encampments that stretched beyond it, I seemed suddenly to have been left out of the world, so quiet and lonely did everything appear. No motion, no life, no stir indicated the gathering of a great army a few miles ahead. But at Bell's Cross-roads, where the road from Long Bridge intersects the main road, I met the stream which soon after became a torrent—for the cavalry began to pour forward. I kept on with the crowding squadrons for a while, but finally concluded I would stop and let them pass, so drew out on a high bank; but there seemed no end to the on-pouring thousands. The clattering of sabres and rapid beat of multitudinous feet would suddenly cease as the command "halt" passed from front to rear, losing itself in the distance; then, as the obstruction that caused it was removed, the apparently endless column would roll on, while the steam from the reeking horses, as it passed through a deep cut, would ascend like vapor along a water-course at evening.

In a wide swampy hole, near a small stream, crossed by a narrow bridge, it became "confusion worse confounded," and cavalry, carriages, buggies, horses and omnibusses, became involved in one inextricable mass. Floundering through this I was enabled, from my knowledge of the country, to take side military roads and bye-paths, and thus escape the vast procession struggling onward. Munson's Hill overlooks the two immense fields on which the review took place. These are oblong, and together make a rough letter L, the road crossing where the leg joins the stem. The ground sloping down to the plain in front of the fort is covered with a nursery, and on the opposite side of the road, with a corn-field which had never been harvested. I saw many an ear picked and stowed away as a memento. In the field, on the southern side, the battalions seemed to be formed in three parallel lines, and each massed in column by division, though further off whole brigades seemed to be massed together. In the field, forming the leg of this L, the columns stretched away, till even with a strong glass I could detect only dark blocks of men, fringed with a faint sheen of glittering steel. As Gen. MCCLELLAN and the President arrived on the field, they were received with a salvo of artillery, which was repeated by battery after battery, until the whole further end of the field on which the artillery was arranged, was one tossing cloud of smoke, and shook to the deep reverberations of the guns. The General then, with the President by his side, and Secretaries of War and State in rear, and followed by a large escort of cavalry, galloped down the lines in front, and back between, received by every regiment as they passed with thundering cheers. They then swept around the artillery in silence—its grim salutations had already been offered. The cavalry came next, and as the squadrons sent up their wild shouts, countless sabres shook and gleamed in the air. A large crowd of spectators was assembled in the road at the end of the lines, and as the General approached it, it also raised a shout, but it made a feeble sound after the thundering hurrahs of the regiments.

The same thing was repeated on the other side of the road, when the General took his station and the different divisions began to march past in review. As they did so, those troops which belonged to the right wing of the lines kept on through the fields to their distant camps. Those belonging to the left wheeled and left the field also. This was necessary, for there was not room for them to form again. The fields were not large enough for an army of 70,000 men to form in the proper line of battle, or to execute any manœuvre, except the simple one of marching in review. Marching off the field, as they passed the General, instead of taking up new positions, detracted somewhat from the general effect. To break up by slow diminution, instead of setting the whole array in motion almost simultaneously, and carrying it off the field in massive columns, is not an imposing way of closing a review, but it could not be avoided here. Two continuous streams, however, pouring off in different directions, by their apparently endless flow, gave a striking conception of the immense force assembled.

The view from the plain of the fort on Munson's Hill, and the cornfield opposite, black with the multitude, and filled with carriages and horses scattered about in every direction, was picturesque and striking, while the spectacle from those hills of the massive columns below, was grand and imposing. What strength was slumbering in that mighty host, and what death and carnage lay before it, when it should move on the foe. When the question of union and disunion was so glibly discussed by politicians on the stump, who ever dreamed he should live to behold such a sight as this? A few miles away to the South lay another host, just like this, eager for the combat, who a short time ago were the happy citizens of a common country.

When the columns began to move, the scene became exciting. The distant strains of the regimental bands arose and fell on the still air, long rows of flashing steel came gleaming on, and when at one time the sun burst through a cloud, the whole field seemed to wave to and fro in the light.

I am surprised that there were no more accidents from reckless riding than those of which you have already been advised, for outside the lines, sub-officers were dashing over the broken ground and across ditches with a recklessness that deserved a punishment—and done, too, with no apparent purpose, except to see how near they could come to breaking their necks and yet escape. MCDOWELL'S horse must have got badly tangled up to have thrown him, for I have seldom seen a firmer seat in the saddle than his. MCCLELLAN rode a horse that was just fitted for the occasion, and he rocked over the field with an ease and grace that was admirable.

A great review, like a great battle, cannot be seen at the same time in its details and in its grand proportions. If you sit near the General in the former, to watch the marching and bearing of the troops, you can see only a few battalions at a time. If you stand on a distant elevation, you lose this critical examination, and get, instead, a panoramic view of the whole—volunteers and regulars then appear equally well. So if you are in a battle, you can see but little more than the Colonel of a regiment—you must stand on an elevation to take in the mighty tragedy.

There was great difference in the marching of some of the battalions, showing more or less perfection in drill. The unequal, rolling ground was not the best adapted to regular movements, though I thought, as the successive columns rose and sunk over the easy swells, it allowed of greater variety in the spectacle.

Long before the different divisions had all marched by the General and President I left the field, in order to avoid the crowd, and started back. As I did so I heard the heavy boom of cannon in the direction of Fairfax, and judging from the sound it could not be far from that place. The reports steadily grew more rapid, till there was a continuous roll of sullen thunder along the southern horizon. As I could not observe that it attracted anybody's attention but my own, I thought no more of it, but to-day an artillery officer in the regular army, who is stationed near Munson's Hill, told me it *did* attract attention, and as soon as the review was over MCCLELLAN, instead of returning home, although he had been all day in the saddle, galloped out to see what it meant. The officer had not heard, however, of the result. MCCLELLAN cannot see to everything in such a vast army, and much of course, will have to be left to the different commanding officers, but he knows he has got a new army, and blunders, do what he can, will be inevitable, and he wishes to prevent as many as he can before he comes to a decisive battle. Officers often dislike a Commander-in-Chief to show this anxiety, as it seems to reflect on their capacity, but it reveals his great anxiety and watchfulness, and that he does not mean to spare himself in this war. He is determined to be as omnipotent as he can, and it inspires confidence that he does. It is a mighty stake which he is playing for, both to himself and his country. It is fortunate that he has a constitution of iron. He is not heavily built, but his muscles are like whip-cord. He has been known to take a two-shilling piece between his thumb and forefinger and bend it double. This hardihood is indispensable to a Commander-in-Chief. Without it, intellectual abilities are of little service. WASHINGTON possessed it; there was not a man in his army that could endure as much as he. NAPOLEON had it, and in his first campaign in Italy he rode five horses to death in three days.

On the way back, when near Fort Corcoran, I met a balloon moving over the fields. The owner stood erect in the car, while soldiers, with drag ropes, pulled the huge thing slowly along.

This looked like an advance, for there could be no use for it along the lines, unless a new position in front is to be taken. I presume this to be so, in order to keep up the impression that we are to advance in that direction, but I think when we move at all it will be in connection with a water force. If MCCLELLAN can succeed, by a combined attack, in turning the enemy's right wing, the game is up with him, and he will hardly risk a general engagement, but retire to new positions.

It is hard to stand and see the armies continue at such a dead lock, and Winter coming on, but there is nothing left to us but patience. It seems strange to mere lookers-on at this distance, that it takes our army at Beaufort so long to get landed. No advantage seems to be taken of the panic created by our entrance into Port Royal, and little to be done except to try to convince the traitors of South Carolina that we mean them no harm. This might have done very well in North Carolina, or even Georgia, but it seems to me a waste of time and good temper in that hot-bed of rebellion. It is ungracious, I know, to criticise when you are so far from the field of action, and cannot be acquainted with all the circumstances; but at the rate we are going on, a successful termination of the war seems too remote for ordinary vision. Still, in a death struggle like this, the pieces sometimes keep moving on the board without any apparent advantage to either player, till of a sudden the check-mate comes, and the game is up.

In one of my recent letters I may have misled the reader in the allusion I made to Mr. THOS. H. CLAY and the CLAY family. THOMAS H. is not the only loyal living son of that line. His brother JOHN is as true as he. *James* is known as a Secessionist, but HENRY CLAY, (son of HENRY CLAY who fell at Buena Vista,) is in the field as Adjutant-General, under Gen. DICK JOHNSON, and rendering gallant service to the Union cause. Thus there is no danger that the honors of this noble house will not be heroically sustained by the descendants of the Ashland statesman.

The most enlightened friends of the Union, and of Kentucky and her loyal citizens, feel the deepest desire to see CLAY and HOLT in the Senate. They believe that no other two men from that State, or any other, can render a higher service to the nation.

In this connection I might add that in a former letter I seem to say that the Duke DE CHARTRES is son of the Prince DE JOINVILLE. The slip is of very little consequence, because every one is supposed to know whose son he is.

I see that the skirmish that broke up McDOWELL'S review on Monday was more serious than I supposed—there being sixteen killed and wounded.

J. T. H.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called the "Magic Marriage," was successfully produced at this house on Thursday evening when a crowded and intelligent auditory was in attendance to record its verdict. The work is in three acts, and comes from a modest, if unexperienced, pen, for although the curtain had to be raised at the end of each act in obedience to the flattering behest of the public, the author did not care to make himself known. Mr. LESTER, in a few appropriate remarks on the termination of the piece stated, indeed, that the party's name (lady or gentleman) was unknown to him.

There is a very old story of a young and ambitious churchman who toiled successfully to the Papal Chair by assuming the grave bearing of a patriarch and it is not difficult to perceive that from this respectable source the central idea of the "Magic Marriage" has been obtained. The scene is still in Italy, but the characters have not the least touch of scarlet in their compositions. The heroine is a young and beautiful lady, who assumes the dress and air of her venerable mother, in order that with youthful wile she may take advantage of a matron's opportunities. A lawsuit—for her mother—and a lover—for herself—are to be won by this innocent deceit; the first is accomplished through the instrumentality of a Minister of Police, who is easily duped into the belief that the supposed old lady (who is rich) will reward him with her hand; the second is the old story,—a handsome spendthrift with a gaping purse and an army of creditors who determines to wed an old woman rather than go to prison. The lawsuit and the lover being gained, somewhat tediously, we may add, the machinery of the piece becomes more complicated. A sorceress begins to take an active part in shaping the destinies of the *dramatis personæ*, one of her earliest acts being to change the seeming dowager to a blooming court beauty. The change is entirely to the Chevalier's (her husband's) taste; but a scandal arises, and people inquire where is the venerable lady who so lately was his bride? The suspicions of the police lead to the apprehension of the gentleman, and to avoid danger the sorceress is again called upon to change the blooming beauty back to the elderly matron. This brings us to the third act, and to that explanation which the benevolent dramatist never withholds from an expectant public. The sorceress, of course, turns out to be a confederate of the heroine.

There are no strong reasons for any of the action that takes place. The Chevalier marries an ancient lady from the worst of motives, and attempts to desert her the moment he has secured a sufficient sum of money. He is not a lovable character. Nor is the heroine a sensible one, although she masquerades with intelligence, so far as the lawsuit is concerned. The wonder is why she should care about a man who shows so many traits of an unamiable character, and who especially is painfully sarcastic on the subject of old age. Apart from the reasonableness of the plot, there is much to praise in the ingenuity with which it is elaborated.

The first act, as we have hinted, drags slightly, and will be improved by excision, but the remainder of the play is quick, lively and picturesque. The complete success of the initial performance is due to the admirable acting of Mrs. HOEY in the dual part of the *Marchioness*. It is not often that pictures so strongly contrasted are successfully handled by one artist, but Mrs. HOEY left us in doubt which to admire the most, the dowager or the beauty, and this remark we may extend to her charmingly tasteful costumes. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has one of his usual parts to play, and does it admirably, but the dialogue not being brilliant—either here or elsewhere—he has no special opportunity of pleasing the audience. Miss FANNY MORANT made her first appearance this season as the *Sorceress*, and was well received by the audience. Mr. FISHER, as the Minister of Police, was also very good. The piece has been produced in Mr. WALLACK'S usual style of elegance, and is enriched, moreover, with some graceful music by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. It was announced for repetition.

The Case of Mr. Laurens.

The TIMES gave, a few days since, from documents of the period, a statement of the circumstances of the capture, in the Revolutionary War, of HENRY LAURENS, who had been the President of Congress, and who was crossing the Atlantic on his way as an ambassador to Holland. Although that it is not in all respects a parallel case to the more recent one of MASON and SLIDELL, the two are nearly enough alike to render the story of LAURENS' capture interesting and, perhaps, important, as a precedent in international jurisprudence.

The career of Mr. LAURENS is well known. A native of South Carolina, and a merchant of Charleston, he early acquired both wealth and reputation. When the troubles with England began, he was a hearty friend of the Colonial cause, and in 1776 he was sent as a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress. He became President of that body in 1777, and remained so till the close of 1778. Somewhat more than a year afterward he was appointed an ambassador to Holland, where it was to be hoped that financial aid could be secured by the Americans. Setting sail from Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1780, on board the brigantine *Mercury*, he was captured on the 3d of September by a British frigate off Newfoundland, and carried to London. There he was confined for fifteen months on the suspicion of high treason. Being released, he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners, and with FRANKLIN and JAY, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty in 1782.

The circumstances attending the capture of Mr. LAURENS are not so well known, and on one very important point there is a marked discrepancy in the published accounts. The statement which we copied a few days since from an English journal of the time, says that Mr. LAURENS was captured from "*a Dutch vessel* laden with tobacco, and bound for Holland." There are other authorities for a similar statement,—that the vessel was neutral on which he embarked. On the contrary, there is strong evidence of the fact that Mr. LAURENS was not arrested on a Dutch, but on an American vessel; and if this be so, the analogy between his capture and that of MASON and SLIDELL will not in this respect hold good.

The Annual Register, published in London for the year 1780, calls the vessel "an American packet," without mentioning its name. Dr. HOLMES, in his careful *Annals* (ii., 319,) says the vessel was the *Mercury*, a Congress packet. Lord MAHON, the British historian of the war, also says the vessel was "one of the American packets." Neither GORDON nor RAMSAY, in their early histories, nor HILDRETH, in his more recent work, refers to the nationality of the packet. Mr. BANCROFT has not brought his history so far. Dr. STILES, in his celebrated diary, narrates the occurrence, but does not say who owned the ship.

There is another authority, not so easily accessible, especially at the present time, as the works we have quoted. We refer to the narrative of Mr. LAURENS himself, which is hidden in the Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, two volumes of which (and possibly more) were printed a few years since in Charleston. In this very detailed and curious record, Mr. LAURENS has mentioned almost every incident connected with his seizure and imprisonment. He says that the vessel on which he embarked was "the brigantine *Mercury, a packet belonging to Congress*, commanded by Capt. WM. PICHLES; a vessel with good accommodations, and esteemed an excellent sea-boat, and as fast a sailer as any in America." This from a merchant's pen seems almost conclusive evidence that the vessel was not Dutch. If it was, as it appears, an American vessel, the question naturally arises, why was it not seized as a prize by the British man-of-war. Perhaps because, as Mr. LAURENS says, it was unarmed and ballasted with sand.

The narrative of Mr. LAURENS' journey to Europe is so little known in its details, that we add a few particulars regarding it, chiefly derived from his own statements.

The American sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, of 16 guns, was ordered to act as a convoy, as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, for the *Mercury*, and did actually set sail with it; but being a slow vessel, it was sent back by Mr. LAURENS as a hindrance rather than a help. Two other American frigates were also ordered to go as convoys, but they did not appear; "nor indeed," says Mr. LAURENS, "did I much expect them, for at that time little regard was paid for orders inconsistent with the captain's own convenience." The *Mercury* was pursuing her solitary course, when, on the 3d of September, the ballsfrom His Majesty's ship *Vestal*, 28 guns, Capt. KEPPEL, fell so fast that the American commander hauled down his flag. Mr. LAURENS, when he first saw that he was pursued, had burned or thrown overboard all his most important papers. But he had meant to retain, as of no public importance, one trunk of manuscripts which had no official character. Just at the last moment he concluded to throw this also overboard. It did not readily sink, and a British sailor rescued it. Oddly enough, this trunk contained a sketch, drawn up without the least official authority, of a treaty which Mynheer VANBERKEL, of Amsterdam, and Mr. WM. LEE, in the service of Congress, had thought might be negotiated between the United Provinces and the United States. Mr. LAURENS, before embarking, had asked for a copy of this paper from the American Committee of Foreign Affairs. "You may take the original," was the reply, —"It has never been read in Congress, and is a paper of no authority." Mr. LAURENS took it, the British seized it, and unauthentic as it was, it was made the foundation of a war with Holland.

Mr. LAURENS was carried to Newfoundland and then to London, where, as a prisoner in the Tower, he was subject to great hardships and annoyance. His story there is full of interest, but not of particular relevance to present affairs.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist. No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling Shirts, knit wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Riding and Marching Boots.
WINTER WATER PROOF BOOTS.
BROOKS, the Bootmaker, established 1829, is at No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

MARRIED.

LILLIE—GILMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. R. T. Cook, BENJAMIN H. LILLIE to MARY C. GILMAN, daughter of Samuel Gilman, all of the City of New-York.

DAY—MURDOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, J. GEORGE DAY to JEANNETTE, daughter of Carey Murdock.

BARTOW—LESLIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, THOS. E. BARTOW, Editor of the Hunterdon, N. J., *Republican*, to NINNIE C., eldest daughter of the late John W. Leslie, of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON—RANDALL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, WILLIAM C. HAMILTON to MARY GENEVA, eldest daughter of Erastus Randall, Esq., all of the above city.

STANSBIE—WETTERSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. L. Wells, EDWIN STANSBIE to JENNIE, daughter of Andrew Wetterson, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, Mrs. LUCINDA GEER, widow of the late Seth Geer, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Dr. Seth Geer, at No. 125 East 45th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

M'CUNE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Charles W. and Sarah C. M'Cune, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLINTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, CHARLES A. CLINTON, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUNTING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, of scarlet fever, MINNIE LEONORA, only child of Wm. W. and Laura C. Hunting, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place, at No. 235 East 30th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, the 23d inst.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, EMMA ROSALIE, eldest child of Geo. C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 175 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 22, ANNIE D., youngest daughter of Isaac A. and Sarah J. Crane, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the parents are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 131 West 23d-st., to-morrow (Sunday), at 1 o'clock P. M.

HORNIDGE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, Mrs. ANN HORNIDGE, aged 74 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 713 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, GEORGE L. BENNETT, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his brothers-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARMELEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. LYDIA PARMELEE, aged 85 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Laura Johnson, corner of Clinton and Gates avs., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 22, HENRY MITCHELL VAN ZANDT, youngest son of Caroline and Robert Van Zandt, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Wm. B. Young, No. 117 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

HART.—In Brooklyn, about midnight on the 21st inst., JULIAN STARBUCK, son of Charles and Esther Hart, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from No. 161 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

CARLILE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 22, at 6 o'clock, ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of James and Susan A. Carlile.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Thomas Shortland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

HILL.—In Westchester, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Mrs. MARY HILL, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Mervin R. Baxter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

RUDD.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 22, EDWARD P. RUDD, aged 28 years.

The funeral will be held on Sunday, at Sag Harbor, L. I. Cars leave New-York from foot of James-slip, at 9 A. M. this day, (Saturday,) and the boat *Massachusetts*, from same place at 4 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 607.—NOV. 22, 1861.
4, 48, 45, 19, 32, 33, 63, 42, 2, 27, 59, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 598.—Nov. 22, 1861.
15, 18, 14, 38, 60, 1, 7, 23, 50, 30, 39, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION
Have the pleasure to announce that, upon their invitation and under their auspices,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver an Oration upon
THE REBELLION: ITS ORIGIN AND MAINSPRING,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets 25 cents each—The entire proceeds devoted to printing and distributing the Oration.
Tickets may be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Independent*; at Brentano's, No. 596 Broadway, and, if any remain unsold, at the door.
Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, if provided in advance with tickets, will be accommodated with front seats.
This will be Mr. SUMNER'S ONLY SPEECH in this City this season.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
DE CORDOVA'S
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"AN OMNIBUS-RIDE UP BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING,
Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents,
to be had at the Library, down-town Office, Firth, Pond & Co.'s, and the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
IN
EVERY SIZE
AND
STYLE OF BINDING.
Published by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
A list of styles sent to any address on application.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 15 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDERS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1861.
This Society is again called to lament the loss of an esteemed member.
The President announces the death of CHARLES A. CLINTON, who died in this City on the 21st inst., after a short illness. Mr. Clinton entered the Society in 1823, upon the death of his father, the illustrious De Witt Clinton; and bringing with him habits of systematic business, and the earnestness of a warm heart, he discharged for many years the duties of Secretary, and was among the most active and the most esteemed of the members. Those whom he leaves behind will lament a warm friend—a sincere, upright and exemplary man.
The members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning, and to attend the funeral of their friend and late associate, from the Church of the Transfiguration, (East 29th-st., near 5th-av.,) on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order,
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

CARPETING.—THE ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—NO URGING TO BUY.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received from Messrs. Hadden & Co.'s great Auction sale of English Carpets, Medallion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets and Rugs. Matting, Oil Cloths and Druggets at unusually low prices.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FAIR IN BEHALF OF THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, during day and evening, at Dolworth's Hall, corner of 26th-st and Broadway.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, sheppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores after a seven years' war. All the Veterans in the adjacent counties are invited to participate with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared for the occasion. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Pooleasville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MCCLELLAN CHASSEURS,
NINETIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP MORGAN, NOV. 22, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 8.—THIS REGIMENT, being fully organized, is expected to march in a few days. Therefore, all absent members are hereby ordered to report to camp on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., otherwise they will be considered deserters, and treated accordingly. By order
JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK RIFLES for the transaction of important business, is adjourned until MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the drill room, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., when full attendance is expected.
C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.
We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose

LAW REPORTS.

The Claims of the Old Police—Opinion of the Court in Other Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. Titus vs. *The Police Commissioners, and Same ex rel. Hope* vs. *Same.*—Below is the opinion of the Court in these two cases, the dissenting opinion having been published yesterday, following the opinion of the Court in Gorman's case:

LEONARD, J.—These cases are, in all respects, similar to the case of Gorman, except that the jury found in these cases, in addition to the finding in Gorman's case, that the relators, since April 15, 1857, entered on other employment, inconsistent with their duties as members of the Police force.

If the jury had found and stated the nature of those employments, so that this Court could see that it was the duty of the Board of Police to remove these relators for the cause found against them by the jury, it would not be proper, within settled principles of law, to direct a *mandamus* to issue, to compel the Board of Police to restore the relators to office. It would be useless and wrong to compel the restoration of delinquent officers, when it would be the duty of those having authority so to do, immediately to remove them.

But in these cases the jury have omitted to inform us what was the nature of the inconsistent employment referred to, and when the relators were engaged in such employments. If it was after the defendants had commenced to withhold from the relators the right to exercise the offices in which the act of the Legislature of April 15, 1857, had continued them, such employments are of no moment here. These inconsistent employments may have consisted in observing silent employments may have consisted in observing obedience to the authority of the old Board of Police, and acting in hostility to the new, during a certain period after the new act was passed.

The Court of Appeals, as well as this Court, have decided that this latter course would be no ground for removing the officer.

Are we, then, bound to intend that these inconsistent employments were some other than those above supposed, and that they were of such a nature that the least measure of punishment that the Board of Police could properly inflict would be expulsion and removal from office?

I think not. If the facts in respect to the employments referred to are of such a nature that removal from office ought to follow, it will still be within the power of the Board to cause it immediately to be done.

It is no part of the duty of this Court to uphold an exclusion from office by intendment, where we are not certain that the existing facts would and ought, in right and justice, to produce a judgment of exclusion or removal by the competent authority.

Here the fact found is indefinite in time and character. The inconsistent employments referred to may be trifling or temporary in character, or have occurred at a time or in a manner not to require the infliction of such a consequence as forfeiture of office.

The relators are entitled to the writ of *mandamus.*

A Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This has become an awful case indeed, it having been stated, under the above heading, in the TIMES, on the 18th of December, 1860, and in the issues of March 16, June 22, and June 25, 1861.

The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the City Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City. The relator set forth that he had performed the work under a contract with the City Inspector, in pursuance of authority from the Mayor and Health Commissioners. The bill had also been certified by the City Inspector.

Upon the return of the writ of alternative *mandamus*, the Mayor made return that the work had not been performed according to contract; that the relator only removed the offal to the dock, and there dumped it. Further, that the offal in the relator's district had been left in the streets until it became a public nuisance.

The relator demurred to the return as insufficient, and moved that it be quashed, and that a writ of peremptory *mandamus* issue.

The Court rendered opinion, giving judgment for the relator on the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within 20 days on payment of costs.

The defendant appealed to this Court, where the matter was again urged, and decision reserved.

H. R. Anderson and Chas. O'Conor for appellants; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondent.

Decision in Prize Cases on Appeal.

THE DECREES OF CONDEMNATION AFFIRMED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The bark Hiawatha and her cargo.—The same* vs. *The schooner Crenshaw and cargo.*—These cases are two of the prize cases, which with several others involving a large amount of property, including vessels and cargo, have been argued on appeal and submitted to the Court. Judge NELSON has affirmed the decrees in these two cases, with a view to facilitate a hearing before the Supreme Court at Washington, without delivering any opinion or expressing any. The two cases involve the two important and novel questions common to most of the cases pending on appeal before him, viz.: the effect of the blockade, and whether the fact of the residence of an owner in the disturbed or insurrectionary district furnishes evidence that the property captured on the high seas is enemies' property, previous to the act of Congress of July 13, 1861.

The remaining cases will be held by the Judge until these two are disposed of by the Supreme Court.

From the novelty of the questions and the very large amount of property involved and in the hands of the Marshal and the custody of the Court, it was understood that the cases would go to the Supreme Court whichever way they were decided in the Circuit, and as it is the practice of that Court to give preference to Government cases, the principles of which are in daily application, the Judge has deemed it advisable to adopt the course above mentioned.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefit to a Bible Society.—The will of Robert Stewart Buchanan, now admitted to probate, after distributing a silver service among his family, and making sundry private bequests, leaves $250 to the American Bible Society.

The will of Robert Boorman, late a prominent citizen of this City, distributes a large estate among his family and relatives.

The will of Hugh Reilly, which has been strenuously contested before the Surrogate, was now admitted to probate.

The will of George Conklin, also contested, was submitted for judgment and decision reserved.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Hoffer, the Surrogate now granted letters of collection to the Public Administrator.

The wills of Jonathan Daintz and Frederick A. Fisher were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Slade et al vs. *Fonell; Hart et al* vs. *Whitman et al.*—Orders settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Watson vs. *Dennis et al.*—Referred to Richard C. Beamish to select receiver and take security.

Smith vs. *Hamilton.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monorief.

Gray vs. *Kendall & Bowen.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrers with costs, with liberty to defendants to withdraw demurrers and secure answer within 20 days, on payment of costs.

Baldonco vs. *Beers, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrers with costs.

Lowber vs. *Winter and Kelly.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please correct the statement in the letter of Lieut. GANNON. Instead of "Col. CONCORAN bought $48 worth of clothes," it should read Col. CONCORAN bought $210 worth, &c. And oblige yours, &c.,

JOHN GANNON.

—Mr. John S. C. Connelly, formerly editor of the Monmouth (N. J.) *Weekly Herald*, died at Freehold, on Friday last, after a lingering illness.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM SCHEDULE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 14
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 23
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....8 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT CLOAK, A NEW SLEEVE, and Ladies' Zouave JACKET, or over 60 cents worth of full-sized Patterns, with splendid Fashion Plates, near-ly 100 fine engravings, and valuable information in the Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready. Best Fashion Magazine in the world. Yearly, with a valuable premium, $1. Single copies, 25 cents. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere, or sent by mail. Every lady in America should have it.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
MAGNIFICENT CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS.
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, $6, $7, $8,
At $9, at $10, at $12, at all prices.
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
PEACE STORE,
No. 644 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

OVERCOATS!
OVERCOATS!!
OVERCOATS!!!
NEW, LARGE AND SPENDID STOCK,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPE OVERCOATS, &c., &c.—Large and splendid stock at
Oak Hall,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONNETS in every color. Full Bonnets at $5 and $6, worth $8. Children's Hats, Velvet Turbins, Straw Bonnets.
L. BINNS, Millinery, largest and cheapest in the World, No. 681 Broadway, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNION PACKAGE.

Our articles being of the best quality, agents have the privilege of examining them before purchasing. For this reason, we do not seal our packages, as is usually done by our imitators. We publish a list of the contents of our package in the *Herald* each day. We give a good quality of stationery, and do not fill up with worn-out engravings. See *Herald* of this morning, and read our advertisement. Ours is the original package, and without question the best in the market. We challenge comparison and defy competition. RICKARDS & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.—$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED.—A special or active partner with the above amount, to join a new and strictly cash Dry Goods Jobbing business, commencing Jan. 1. The advertisers have had long experience in cash jobbing houses, and can cantion to twelve per cent. The former monopoly is smashed, and now is the favorable time to commence. Every house commencing on the cash principle and adhering to it, has coined money. Satisfactory references given by addressing, stating where an interview may be had, RUFUS KING & CO., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.—WANTED, a partner, as an educator or financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars, in one of the extensive and best patronized Educational Institutions in the country. Apply to the *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY, with stock, lease and fixtures, to a business man. This is an opportunity of rare occurrence. None need apply but those having a full knowledge of the trade.
E. & A. WAYTE, No. 309 6th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE and respectable business already established. An intelligent man of good habits and business capacity will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 167 *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED.—$1,000 CASH CAPITAL will make $100 every day. Any independent gentleman or lady with the above amount can make a fortune at a very pleasant business. Address R. W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500 CASH IN A staple cash business, with a large demand, and paying a very large profit, and carried on at a small expense. Address with real name A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST.—An old established and highly respectable business is offered on favorable terms, a sufficient reason given for selling. Address R. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES, 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness, can trot in 3:30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 258 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

A DESIRABLE HORSE FOR THE ROAD or track, young, sound, kind and fast. The most promising untrained horse in the State, is offered for sale or in exchange for a grazing farm. Address FARMER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN FOURTH-AVENUE, (probably,) a little pencil DRAWING of the Headquarters of Col. Serrell, commanding Volunteer Engineer Regiment, near Fort Walker, Hilton Head, S. C. The finder will be paid for trouble, and much oblige the Colonel's family, by leaving it at Headquarters Volunteer Engineer Regiment, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, IN A FULTON-st. stage, or in crossing Fulton Ferry, a package of PHOTOGRAPHS of a country farm-house. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them with L. P. STARR, No. 44 Exchange-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 356 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., as long as her services are required.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—No. 52 East 30th-st. and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS are cordially invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children from 3 to 5 o'clock; also from 6½ to 8 P. M.

The institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased.

Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast.

The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

"THE FEERLESS MISSION OF JESUS CHRIST," will be the subject of the first of a series of Sabbath Evening Sermons in the State-st. Congregational Church (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW NIGHT, by its new Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESWON, who will also preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

N. B.—Lecture and Prayer Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. THANKSGIVING DAY there will be preaching by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M., and a Children's Gathering in the evening. All are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The opening services of St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., will take place, (D. V.) on Nov. 24, the 26th SUNDAY after Trinity. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will preach in the MORNING; Rev Dr. THOMAS GOLDEN, D. D., of St. John's Church, in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. Dr. HOGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, in the EVENING. Divine service at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAVRIN, Rector.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Rev. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New-York, will preach in this Church next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. MILLER, the great Revivalist, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, an old-fashioned Camp Meeting Love Feast. The friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A SECond public meeting of this Society, in aid of the work of distributing the Bible among the army, navy, and volunteer forces of the United States, will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Statements of the work will be presented by the agents of the Society. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. R. BRODHEAD, D. D., and Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the work.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Brooklyn will be held in the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. M. MATFIELD, Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D., and Rev. F. S. DE HASS, and a collection taken.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 124th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. M. FRENCH, editor of the *Beauty of Holiness*; at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. All friends invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st.—A sermon will be preached to the Sabbath School by the pastor, Rev. Dr. FOERTA, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Strangers and friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN will deliver a lecture in this Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27. Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The great want supplied.* Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, for the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN MEMORY OF ELMER EUGENE PARMELEE, will take place in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, in 3d-av., near 39th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DELIVER his last lecture on *The Lessons of the Stars*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular Children's Service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, and music by 200 children. Strangers and friends cordially invited. Very interesting meetings. Come for ten minutes or more.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach at the Church of the Holy Communion (20th-st. and 6th-av.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, will preach in the Morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS GOSPEL UNION MISSION, No. 42 Baxter-st. Services at 3 and 7½ P. M. Our children are expecting their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Many a lost one found will unite with us on this occasion. Contributions received by
W. S. WILDER, Superintendent.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. LONGLEY. AFTERNOON at 3 and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Subject for the Evening—*God's Love to Man.* The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—37TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-Av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, CADAN C. BRAWER. Subject, Morning—*The Promise to the Ephesians.* Evening—*What is your Excuse?*

"DOES THE CHURCH PAY?" WILL BE the subject of the first discourse of the series on *Religious Economics* at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. O. D. MCGRAY, Pastor of Market-street Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on *What we Have to be Thankful for*, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th aves., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon at 10½ on *The Offering Eye and Hand.*—Mat. v., 29, 30.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park aves., SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—"*The Books of Nature.*" Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRIST AND CIVILIZATION.—THE fourth lecture of the Course on *Human Progress*, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS preaches in the morning.

REV. DR. FERRIS MAY BE EXPECTED to preach in the Mission Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in this church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Nov. 24, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. HOSMER, an assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY; at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. ROSE; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—54TH-ST. AND 5TH-Av.—Rev. Dr. HUBER will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when a collection will be made of Thanksgiving offerings for the institution. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS FOR THE ARMY.—1,000 assorted for a regiment at $2 50. One hundred and fifty regiments have been supplied. Apply to JOHN MARSH, No. 10 Park Bank.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, TO-MORROW, and every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH—REV. Dr. COOKE'S. Pew No. 34 for sale; price, $100. Apply at No. 24 William-st., Room No. 16.

ASCENSION CHURCH MISSION, CORner of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Rev. D. F. REMINGTON will preach at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY MORNING.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 24TH INST., at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture at Lamartine Hall, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, of unexceptionable character, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived 11 years. Call at No. 14 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, recently arrived, a situation as cook; understands meat, pastry, soups, game, &c., in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; either country or City; wages $8. Apply at No. 20 Prince-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches and has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; would go to the country; has most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with a light part of the washing in a small private family; is kind and obliging. Address No. 48 West 19th-st. Can be seen at No. 317 West 29th-st., from 10 to 12½ o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY, RE-spectable woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address for two days No. 370 Grand-st., in the fur-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a smart, industrious servant-girl, a situation to do general housework or kitchenwork, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, reliable, economizing, trustworthy and neat; reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook or laundress; is a good cook, and understands pastry in all its branches; is capable of taking a situation in a gentleman's family; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 816 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the drug-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and capability. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a first-class private family. The very best references given as to respectability and competency. Call or address M. W., No. 74 West 30th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a German girl, as housekeeper or chambermaid in a private family. Inquire at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had three years' experience in the care of children, wants a situation as nurse, or is fully competent to wait on a lady in her confinement. Best of references. Call at or address No. 68 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young girl, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of an invalid; good reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., (old No.,) front basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best references can be given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 196 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses; would work by the day, week or month. Call for a week, or until engaged, at No. 248 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, as situation as first-class waitress; or would take a chambermaid's place, and would take care of children; has lived with first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants, with first-class references, in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th aves. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to go to California, to take care of an invalid lady, or the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress. Apply at Mrs. Simmons' dressmaking department, No. 637 Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready for City or country.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in some store, by a young man 18 years old; not particular in what kind of business; willing and not afraid of work, and will make himself generally useful. Can give excellent references. Address E. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; will be well recommended as a good servant by some of the most respectable families in New-York, to whom he has been coachman for 16 years; can wait on table if required. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage makers, No. 610 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.; or a note left at J. H. Tucker's, carriage maker, 178 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant married man, without incumbrance; has had long experience in London and six years in New-York; possesses good City references as to capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. Direct J. W., care of Mr. Baldwin—Brewster, Baldwin & Co.—corner of 10th-st., or Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly in the care of horses and carriages; is temperate, willing and industrious; will make himself useful to his employer. Has first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 1,022 Broadway, at Mr. Stilling's, harness-maker.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an single man, who lived for 7 years with his last employer; can get the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address a note to No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GOOD COACHMAN wants a situation; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; can produce the best City

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 78 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of Six Millions of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 10th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, New-York, November 19, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to cancelled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $8,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN H. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGH-stoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 126 East 68th-st., near 3d-av.; walnut stairs throughout, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th-st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 20 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—William Allen Butler, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—George L. Fackson, A. M., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 5 o'clock, the same evening.

JAMES W. FOWLER, } Committee of
WILLIAM L. LOLD, } Arrangements
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, }

HOLLAND LODGE, NO. 8, F. AND A. M.—The members of Holland Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brother, and fellow-member, CHARLES A. CLINTON, Esq., which will take place at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av.

By order of
J. N. BALESTIER, W. M.
Attest, A. W. KING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUMENCE, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SUMENCE, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway—An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMEETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY

at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.11x90. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, gilt-frame pier mirrors, painted enamelled suites, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany oval centre-table—convertible into a writing-table, rosewood bedstead, mahogany card table, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, do. rockers, gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood easy chair, covered in reps, &c., together with other furniture for furnishing a first-class house. Also several fine pieces of furniture made by Marcotte.

Also, a mahogany billiard table.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and private gallery of oil-paintings, all richly framed, and belonging to a gentleman leaving for Europe, all of which are to be sold without reserve. In the collection will be found the works of Court, Van Hoseigh, Delaporte, Tannour, L. Noelle, Schaep, Portani, Hanseman, Miller, H. Newell, Dievleux, W. M. Brown, Deaullien, B. Konig, Eyers, and others of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

J. H. BUSLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany and other bureaus, mahogany rocking and other chairs; extension, centre and other tables; sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil cloths, wardrobes, pier and other glasses, chandeliers, stoves, heaters, washstands, blankets, comforters, hat-racks, kitchen furniture, cutlery, &c. Also, one roadhorse and wagon.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining room suites, chamber suites, parlor and other tables, ladies' secretaries, Canterburies, worktables, centre and fancy tables, amoire-à-glaces, lounges, chairs, &c., being a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, to which the attention of buyers is solicited. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE LA PLAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the Firm of PLAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY LAPSLEY WELLS, President; George D. Towle, Philip B. Hoor and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blacklar, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief. (com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 10 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.

D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1861. D. D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against H. LOUISE WEBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD F. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
au24-law6mS

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BIGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
of Cornelia Bigham, deceased.
jy8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

TO LET.

FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—TO let or lease, the substantial five-story brick building, 40x60 feet, with cellar, Nos. 54 and 56 Water-st.

The above premises have been used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and have all the appurtenances for a first-class machine shop, viz.: Engine, lathes, sawing, planing, boring and mortising machines, etc., all in running order.

Also, attached to same and extending through to Cherry-st., a foundry, 50x60 feet, with cupola, flasks, and an extensive assortment of patterns. Apply to A. DURYEE, No. 549 Water-st., or to J. W. DURYEE, No. 288 Cherry-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $760 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 34th-st., or No. 16 Park-place.

STORE IN WARREN-ST. TO LET—LOWER part of No. 15 Warren-st. Possession given 1st of December next. Apply to A. CLEVELAND, No. 83 Cedar-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FLOORS through, four and five rooms, water and bath, in a good neighborhood, will be rented very low to good tenants. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 98 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. Location one of the very best. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or years; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the city; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, both a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit-trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 13th-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 30 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one third town or Illinois land or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and prices of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of single boxes.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	.25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	.25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	.25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	.25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griplngs, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	.25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	.25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	.25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	.25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	.25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	.25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	.25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	.25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	.25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	.25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	.25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	.50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	.50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Ills, Failing or weak Sight	.50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	.50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	.50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	.50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Deafness	.50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	.50
24	—Gauerel Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	.50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	.50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	.50
27	—Cures Kidney Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	.50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	.50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	.50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious itchings, or Irritation	.50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 2 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CARS, MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:20 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays in pladed.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUANTUM'S RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 21, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8:30 A. M. for Greenport; 5:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 8:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Syosset; 8:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 8:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. and 12:45, 3:27 and 6:00 P. M. for Nyack at 8:15 A. M. and for Sparkill at 9:00 A. M. T. W. DEVEREUX, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, ROCKAWAYS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 5, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, } JERSEY CITY, Nov. 1, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND } CORRECTIONS, Nov. 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECIfications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.

S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN } POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till Dec. 1, for a plot of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC Keg Company is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Inquire and lead out up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 97 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 246 Pearl-st., and at other manufactories.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-two gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid nostrums and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 2 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German, Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 638 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Royal College of Pharmacie of Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the celebrated remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and only safe remedy for all impurities of the blood, all diseases of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $10, and in $2 cases, containing 84 each, or $5, as prepared by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority

CITY POLITICS.

MAYOR WOOD ACCEPTS A RENOMINATION.

His Address to the Committees.

A Delegation of the Mozart Mayoralty Convention called at the Mayor's office, yesterday noon, to inform Mayor Wood of his renomination.

Alderman FRANKLIN, after the delegation had been admitted to the Mayor's private sanctum, addressed his Honor, hoping that he would accept the nomination. They knew he had not sought it, and that he had explicitly stated that he did not wish to continue in the office. But, under the present circumstances of the City and country they hoped he would satisfy the citizens of the City, County and State, by accepting. The nomination had been made by the Convention with but one dissenting voice—that of PATRICK BYRNE, of the Seventeenth Ward, and that gentleman had finally given in his adherence. Mozart Hall had not, like Tammany, gone begging for a candidate. They hoped he would accept, and thereby benefit not only his friends, but, the people of the City and County of New-York.

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I certainly feel that I have held the office of Mayor of this City long enough. While I recognize and know that it is a position of great prominence and highly honorable, and of a character that should excite the ambition of any man, yet, at the same time, I feel that a reelection to the office cannot impart any new honor to myself. I say this not in self-praise, but because, whatever honor there is attached to it I have had it by election once, twice—indeed, thrice—and under circumstances certainly that were exceedingly complimentary to me—more so than any reelection at this time could possibly be. I have, therefore, no desire to remain in the office, especially in its present condition. The Mayor has now no power to do good to the City of New-York, or to reform the many abuses which no one better than myself know to exist here. I think that to-morrow no difference to the people of New-York, under the existing City charter, who is Mayor. One man is about as good as another. The duties of the office at present are merely clerical. The Mayor has no control over the public departments, no control over the disbursements of public money, no control over legislation. Indeed, although ostensibly the head of the City Government, he is, *de facto*, the tail of the City Government. If the office had the power, dignity, and character which it has in the estimation of the public, there is no place that could be more preferable. I think that any ambitious man might build a high monument to his name in the office of Mayor, provided he had the power to enforce the laws, and administer the affairs of the Corporation, in a proper manner. No other position offers greater scope for the exercise of executive talents. I have, however, other reasons why I desire to retire. My private affairs have been very long neglected; I have my children to educate; I feel that I require rest and an opportunity to enjoy life as I desire to do; and not devote so much time to the discharge of public duties, conscious as I am that I could render no good to the public. It is true that in the present condition of the country, I feel that the City of New-York is now the great point to which the attention of the people, not only of this continent, but of Europe, is directed. I feel, that although the City of New-York is the great power which is now sustaining the Government with military force and pecuniary aid, yet I feel that if peace is to be restored it must have its beginning here; that the power and influence of this great Metropolis of the American Continent must be felt to restore harmony and reconciliation to the councils of the Union. My friends seem to think that by remaining in this position I may be able, at the proper time, to render some aid toward producing that result, and if I can, in any way, by remaining in this office, contribute toward restoring the peace of the country; if I can in any mode do anything to reconcile conflicting interests, and restore the Union and its former harmony and prosperity, any amount of personal sacrifice would be nothing. The people of New-York have made me what I am. To them I am indebted for all I am in any respect. Therefore, they have a right to claim my whole services, and the little ability and influence I may possess in serving them in the mode I have indicated. This City is materially affected by the condition of the country. Our position is so prominent that we cannot escape the necessary results of our National contest, whatever they may be—good or bad. I have not despaired of the Union. I am one of those who claim that the Union will be again effected, and that New-York will again hold her position with reference to every section of the Union—South, North, East and West. It has been said—and, I believe, truly said—that it would be unfortunate if the City of New-York should be ever represented in this chair by one whose antecedents and whose peculiar influence might be an obstruction to the reconstruction of the Union. Not only must he be national and conservative, but I think it desirable that he should continue to act on national and conservative views. No man who has in any way given aid and countenance to the enemies of the Union, either at the South or the North, should be selected as the Chief Magistrate of New-York. None but a national and conservative man. I, for one, am ready to contribute my feeble power to prevent what I would deem a great public calamity,—any purely sectional man, or any purely sectional party, from obtaining possession of the Government of the City of New-York. Therefore, for public reasons, against my own private interests, against my own feelings and wishes, and not only of myself but of my family, I have finally concluded, gentlemen, to accept your nomination, and to permit myself to be placed again before the people of New-York for their suffrages, hoping and believing that the legislature will give to the office the necessary authority it requires, and that during my next term, if elected, I may be instrumental in aiding the restoration of the Government, and of peace to the troubled councils of the nation. With these remarks, gentlemen, I thank you, and beg you to return to the Committee, which you represent, my thanks for the honor done me at their hands.

Messrs. JACOB VANDERPOEL, J. B. WILLIAMS, and others of the Committee, then congratulated the Mayor, and after shaking hands with him, the delegation withdrew.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.

C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor.

The German Democratic Central Club met, last evening, at the Bowery Gardens, No. 113 Bowery—Mr. GOTTLOB KUNTZE in the Chair, and Mr. OTTO SACKMANNOPP, Secretary.

After reading and approving the minutes of the last regular meeting, the Club took up the report of the Committee of Five appointed to confer with the Committees of other organizations.

Mr. ANTON EICKHOFF, Chairman of the Committee, in a brief but spirited address, spoke with due respect of the ability and services of other candidates, prominent among whom were Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD, but reported that after careful and deliberate conference and consultation, the Committee had decided upon Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER as their safest and most deserving choice.

The mention of Mr. GUNTHER'S name was received with great acclamation.

Dr. KOCH followed Mr. EICKHOFF in a somewhat prolonged and very amusing as well as forcible speech, in which he satirized the action of various minor candidates and the organizations supporting them, and concluded by moving that Mr. GUNTHER be declared the unanimous choice of the Club as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

Great applause succeeding this motion, it was put to the assemblage and passed without a dissenting voice.

Messrs. Koehler, Germann, Friedrich Busch, Lorenz Ohmis, and Dr. Schirmer were then appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. GUNTHER and inform him of the nomination, and at 10 o'clock the Club adjourned.

The German nominations now stand thus:

German Republicans—GEORGE OPDYKE.
German Union League—GEORGE OPDYKE.
German National Democrats—FERNANDO WOOD.
German Democratic Central Club—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
German Independent Democrats—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The above organizations together control more than twenty thousand votes within the limits of the City, the Union League at this time influencing a greater number than any other single Association of the five above mentioned. The German National Democrats rank next, the Republicans, Central Club, and the Independent Democrats, following in their order.

NATIONAL UNION MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

C. Godfrey Gunther's Letter of Acceptance.

This Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street last evening, and was presided over by JOHN C. HAM. The following letter of acceptance from Mr. GUNTHER was received and read:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1861.

John C. Ham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Although at an earlier date I positively declined the nomination for the Mayoralty, tendered me in such an unanimous manner by your organization, I do not feel at liberty to render any response but an affirmative one to your wishes. Since your presentation of my name as a candidate a free interchange of opinion leads me to believe that I would not be unacceptable to a large portion of my fellow-citizens, who earnestly desire and hope for a thorough reform in our municipal affairs.

You have seen proper to make a very flattering allusion to my past experience and action in connection with our City and county affairs. In reply, I can only say that, if elected to the position you desire for me, all my humble abilities will be most faithfully and conscientiously devoted to the prosperity, integrity and welfare of our Metropolis.

Thanking you for the compliment conferred, and the support so enthusiastically offered, I beg to assure you that the sentiment of your particular Association, of the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," is most fervently felt and responded to by

Yours, with great respect,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A Committee of three, consisting of E. MACFARLAN, J. L. NORES, and H. MORTIMER DEAY, were appointed to draft a series of resolutions, expressing the unbounded confidence of the delegates in the integrity and ability of their nominee.

On motion, the Executive Committee were recommended to engage a room for the use of the Association, and also procure a banner with the name of their candidate for Mayor, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, displayed thereon. The Convention then adjourned.

The People's Syracuse Union Councilmanic Convention.

The above Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, Ex-Alderman JOHN FOSTER in the chair.

The following nominations were made for Councilmen of the Sixth District: Frank W. Ballard, Eighteenth Ward; Thomas Stephenson, Eighteenth Ward; Harvey D. Cleveland, Fifteenth Ward; John C. Ham, Sixteenth Ward; Alexander L. Shaw and George L. Cannon, Ninth Ward.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were appointed a Committee to notify the parties of their nomination. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

People's (Syracuse) Union Convention.

COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee of the People's (Syracuse) Union Convention was held last evening, for the purpose of making Councilmanic nominations in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The following nominations were effected:

Ninth Ward—A. H. Keech, J. D. Haviland; Fifteenth Ward—Abraham Lent, Gustavus Isaacs; Sixteenth Ward—Arthur Ahmuty; Eighteenth Ward—Thomas Stevenson.

C. H. LEFFERTS and —— ACKER, were also nominated for Constables of the Ninth Ward.

The Fourth Councilmanic Peoples' Union Syracuse Convention met last night and adjourned till the 22d inst.

Hotel Proprietors' Union.

This organization met at Powers' Hotel yesterday afternoon, and made the following nominations for Councilmen in the Fourth District:

W. G. SCHENCK, J. P. HUGGINS, JOSEPH W. HAWES, JOSEPH D. COSTAR.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place next Monday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and complete the nominations.

Republican Nominations in the Twentieth Ward.

The Twentieth Ward Republican Convention met at Continental Hall on Wednesday evening, and nominated SAMUEL SINCLAIR, for School Commissioner; WILLIAM ROSS, for Inspector; and MATTHEW MCDOUGAL, Trustee.

Tammany Hall Seventeenth Ward School Convention.

The Seventeenth Ward Tammany School Convention met last evening, and made the following nominations:

School Commissioner—James L. Miller.
Trustees—M. J. McCarthy, John L. Carbrey.
Inspector—Nicholas Segar.

The Seventh and Eighteenth Wards' Tammany School Conventions met last night, pursuant to adjournment. The Seventh Ward Convention appointed a Committee of Conference, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Eighteenth Ward nominated for Commissioner, WM. E. CURTIS; Inspector, FRED. E. MATHEW; Trustees, JOHN FOSTER and JAMES RILEY.

Preparations for a Mass Meeting.

The Committee on Organization of the Tammany General Committee, met at 12 o'clock to-day, and made the preliminary arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in Tammany Hall Tuesday night.

Mozart School Conventions.

The Mozart School Conventions were held in the several Wards last night, with the following result:

First Ward—A Conference Committee appointed, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Second Ward—Did not meet at place designated; adjourned.

Third Ward—School Commissioner, Edward B. Heath; Inspector, Geo. F. Carland; Trustees, full term, John Snair, John W. Milnie; to fill vacancy, Wm. W. Conover, James McClusky.

Fourth Ward—Commissioner, James Riley; Trustee, John More. The balance of the candidates to be nominated on Monday.

Fifth Ward—Adjourned till 26th inst.

Sixth Ward—Commissioner, John Winne; Inspector, Robert Conway; Trustees, Robert Cullen and Terrence Foley.

Seventh Ward—Adjourned till 26th inst.

Eighth Ward—Adjourned to 25th inst.

Ninth Ward—Commissioner, Albert G. Bogart; Trustees, Wm. H. Grey and Henry J. West; Inspector, Andrew Holley.

Tenth Ward—Commissioner, Daniel Slote; Trustees, Wm. McCaffe and Gideon Ostrander; Inspector, Z. F. Barnes.

Eleventh Ward—Commissioner, Richard Lawrence; Trustees, Charles Perley, Jr., and Doctor Barry; Inspector, Seaman Johnston.

Twelfth Ward—Adjourned.

Thirteenth Ward—Commissioner, Charles Shaffer; Trustee, Dr. Irvin.

Fourteenth Ward—Commissioner, Wm. S. Wilhelm; Inspector, Wm. Reynolds; Trustees, Wm. S. Kavle, and Robert McCafferty.

Fifteenth Ward—Adjourned till this evening.

Sixteenth Ward—Adjourned.

Seventeenth Ward—Adjourned.

Eighteenth Ward—Wm. E. Curtis, Commissioner; Trustees, John Foster, John O'Brien; Inspector, Fredk E. Mather.

Nineteenth Ward—Adjourned.

Twentieth Ward—Adjourned.

Twenty-first Ward—Adjourned till 25th inst.

Twenty-second Ward—Adjourned.

Republican School Conventions.

The Republican School Convention of the Ninth Ward has made the following nominations:

Commissioner—Jacob C. Bogert.
Inspector—F. Merklee.
Trustees—James W. Booth and Ellery Dennison.

The School Convention of the Nineteenth Ward have nominated as Commissioner HUGH M. HENDRICKS.

Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Sixth District Aldermanic Mozart Convention met last night, puranant to adjournment, and nominated JAMES DENNING.

Mozart Nomination for Constable.

The Mozart Democrats of the Ninth Ward have nominated PASCAL P. PERRY as Constable, to fill a vacancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD THEFT—ARREST OF THE THIEVES.—Thursday afternoon a man named HENRY MALLON entered the sugar store of RAMSEY CROOKS, No. 57 Front-street, and asked to look at a directory. While he was examining it, a confederate came in and began pricing sugar. Mr. CROOKS was the only person in the store at the time besides these two men. While he was engaged in showing samples to his supposed customer, MALLON made his way to the money-drawer, which he robbed of $170 in money and a check for $130. The two soon after left Mr. CROOKS' store, and proceeded to the dour store of DAVID D. CRANE, No. 45 Jay-street, where they pursued a precisely similar game. MALLON obtained from Mr. CRANE'S till the sum of $277 in cash, and two checks amounting to $250. Soon after they left the latter place the robberies were discovered, and the Police notified. Yesterday the detectives arrested them. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, where Mr. CROOKS identified the two, and Mr. CRANE identified MALLON. The Justice committed them to the Tombs. Neither money nor checks have been recovered.

THE ORGAN-GRINDERS AND THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—A large party of organ-grinders, who had been unable to leave New-York by the steamer for California for want of passports, called upon Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the supposed imposition. The Superintendent assured them of his willingness to aid them in any way possible, and regretted that, for the present, they had lost the opportunity of emigrating to California, but he stated that he is determined to enforce the laws at all hazards, in pursuance of his instructions from the State Department. An English family, who intended to make the trip to San Francisco, were also detained in the City, being unprovided with passports.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—This institution is supported by the ladies of New-York, aided by the benevolent throughout the Northern States. At the present time they are greatly in need of funds. About nine hundred children daily draw rations from the stores provided, and as Winter approaches, the number of needy, hungry little ones rapidly increases. It is proposed to have a donation visit at the "Home" on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of the unfortunate children connected with the institution. Let those who have the ability contribute liberally toward the praiseworthy object.

ARREST FOR ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—ANTONIA HOLZ, a cabinet-maker, was arrested last night upon the charge of setting fire to the premises No. 232 Division-street, on the night of the 18th inst. The accused and several other families resided in the building. Fire-Marshal BAKER has investigated the case, and obtained evidence strongly implicating the prisoner.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of SARAH F. WASHINGTON, a little girl, four years of age, residing at No. 61 Park-street, who died from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire from a furnace.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Burnside, U. S. A.; James Freeman Clark, of Boston; J. B. Talcott, of New-Britain; Col. C. B. Stewart, U. S. Engineers; E. P. Whipple and lady, Dr. B. G. Howe and Joseph Lyman, of Boston; L. Levering, of St. Louis; C. H. King and lady, of Chicago; E. P. Lull, U. S. N.; A. F. Dodge and lady, of Boston, and C. L. Lincoln and Lady, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Andrew and lady, of Massachusetts; Col. Brewster, U. S. A., and C. H. Dorr and H. Ritchie and lady, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Ben Perley Poore and family, of Newburyport, Mass.; Robert B. Pruyn, recently appointed Minister to Japan; Maj. M. S. Martin, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. S. Arnold, U. S. N., and lady; Capt. Caswell, of Washington; Maj. M. S. Martin, U. S. A., and Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, Del., are at the Astor House.

Judge Horton, of California; Col. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Col. Chester Harding, of Missouri; Col. C. C. Sibley, U. S. A.; W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey; Jno. E. Weber, of St. Louis; James W. Simonton, of California, and S. T. Cushing, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo; W. E. Worth, U. S. A.; D. A. Given, of Kentucky; M. G. Freebodo, of London, and G. Beckett, of Liverpool, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli, of Boston; Mrs. Hutchison and maid, of Paris; W. W. Cochran, of England, and Stephen Foote, of Canada, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.—The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors has prepared the following statement of the several incorporated companies in Kings County liable to taxation:

Name of Corporation	Valuation.	Tax.
Atlantic Bank	$484,113	$10,901 12
Academy of Music	100,000	2,174 00
Atlantic Dock Company	680,000	15,615 91
American Ship Building Co	913,550	306 50
Brooklyn City Railroad Co	469,736	10,550 81
Brooklyn City Central R. Co	59,910	1,288 25
Brooklyn City and Jam. R. Co	295,638	5,395 35
Broadway Railroad Company	77,925	1,792 54
Brooklyn Gas Light Company	980,180	21,609 72
Brooklyn Bank	318,934	7,161 67
Brooklyn Ferry Company	113,000	3,164 36
Bank of Cape Fear, N. C	9,875	251 09
Citizens' Gas Light Co	1,003,555	21,934 00
Central Bank	175,350	3,993 59
City Bank	312,000	7,282 34
Citizens' Bank	3,000	68 93
Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	101,573	2,648 85
Francis' Lifeboat Co	19,650	448 68
Greenwood Cemetery Co	9,550	202 20
Greenpoint Gas-light Co	16,530	373 81
Grand-st. & Newtown R. R. Co.	21,000	578 92
Hudson-av. & Jackson-st. Ferry.	2,000	45 86
Houston-street Ferry Co	20,500	597 76
Home Life Insurance Co	125,000	2,717 50
Kings Co. Fire Insurance Co	145,108	44,06 28
Long Island Bank	390,200	8,786 41
Long Island Railroad Co	606,215	1,545 53
Mechanics' Bank	489,000	10,650 88
Manufacturers' Bank	143,007	4,007 78
Nassau Bank	300,000	6,552 60
Pennsylvania Coal Company	122,560	3,571 92
South Tenth-street Ferry Co	18,900	529 25
Southern Bank, N. C	6,500	150 36
Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York	25,000	576 46
Union Ferry Co	569,500	15,687 70
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	17,200	481 65
Williamsb'h City Fire Ins. Co	150,700	4,220 09
Williamsburgh Bank	476,324	13,338 62
Williamsburgh Gas-Light Co	390,200	11,078 31
Union Porcelain Company	14,520	328 86

The valuation of the whole of the Corporations who own property in the county is as follows:

Amount of real estate	$3,012,930
Amount of stock, deducting real estate	7,976,922
Total	$11,019,852
Total amount of tax	2,561,195 92

BROOKLYN PROTESTANT ASYLUM.—The annual Fair for the benefit of this Asylum, took place on Thursday and Friday, at the Asylum Building, on Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue. There was a large attendance of visitors, and the contributions, as usual, were large.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of HENRY CURTIS, for the murder of Policeman MARTIN, was concluded in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered by the jury.

Fatal Shooting Affair—Inhumanity Towards a Dying Man.

Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, concluded an inquest yesterday, at West-Durham, on the body of a Frenchman named ANTOINE SOULIE, artificial flower maker, of No. 214 Avenue A, New-York, who lost his life on Tuesday last, by the discharge of a gun while in an affray.

It appears from the evidence, that SOULIE was up at Secaucus, hunting, and was accompanied by FRANCIS PASINI, of West Hoboken. They started to cross ADRIAN POST'S farm for the purpose of reaching the Paterson Plank-road, when Mr. POST ordered them off, and they turned to leave the premises. It is alleged that POST commenced to push SOULIE along. This led to some words and finally to blows, POST admitting that he struck deceased twice and was then knocked down. Just at this time the gun was discharged, the contents lodging in SOULIE'S right leg above the knee, causing a wound four inches in depth, shattering the bone, and severing both arteries and veins. While this was taking place, PASINI was having a struggle with POST'S son, who had come up and was trying to wrest his gun out of his hands, and, his back being turned, did not know whether the fowling-piece was discharged by accident or design.

POST does not seem to have been satisfied with the injury that SOULIE had sustained, and, accordingly, after considerable delay, took the injured man in a wagon and proceeded to New-Durham, and applied to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant against the parties for trespass, but was refused.

PASINI testified that while the injured man was being conveyed to New-Durham, he repeatedly begged of POST to drive fast in order to procure a physician, offering to pay well for it, but that POST took no heed to his entreaties; finally, after deceased had been in the wagon nearly three hours, and a warrant had been refused, POST started for a physician, but before procuring one, SOULIE breathed his last, having bled to death.

Dr. Westell W. Gibbs, who made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that in his opinion deceased came to his death from prostration and loss of blood; that if he had been attended to immediately he might have been saved.

The Jury rendered the following verdict; "That deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of his gun; at the same time, the Jury censure Mr. POST for taking illegal proceedings whilst arresting deceased from his premises."

Under the rendering of the verdict, the Coroner could not arrest POST, but the matter will probably be investigated by District-Attorney SCUDDER. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. Coroner BOHNSTEDT was informed on Thursday evening that Mrs. SOULIE had become deranged over her sad bereavement.

The Slaver Augusta.

An examination in the case of the slave bark *Augusta* was commenced before United States Commissioner HENRY yesterday, G. P. ANDREWS, Esq., appearing on behalf of the Government, and Judge HILTON for the prisoners. The crew of the *Augusta*, who were arrested at Fire Island, were brought before the Commissioner, but only one witness, Capt. CASH, was examined. He testified that he was engaged to take the men in his sloop from the bay near Patchogue down to the beach, on what he supposed to be an excursion; that when he arrived there OAKSMITH requested him to take them out to sea, for what purpose he did not know; that he complied with the request, and, after getting out, the sea became so rough that he was obliged to put into Fire Island, where the sloop ran ashore; that, apprehending the men were going to get his sloop off and run away with her, he made a complaint to the Sheriff, and had them arrested; that he did not ascertain from any of the men where they intended to go, or what their object was, but he heard one of the men, he could not tell which, say something about the *Augusta* having been blown out to sea. At the close of Capt. CASH'S testimony, the examination was adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

Trotting on Long Island.

REMARKABLE TURN OF SPEED SHOWN BY A WELL-KNOWN ROAD TEAM—FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

A very remarkable race against time came off last Tuesday over the Centreville Course, in which the fastest time ever made to wagons was accomplished. The owner of the well-known mares *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush*, who cannot be persuaded to trot his team for money, achieved this feat for the purpose of proving that, though no so-called sporting-man, he had horseflesh that could bowl him along a little too speedily for any professional to hope to keep up with him, either in a dash or a pretty long spin. The mares did their two miles on this occasion in 5 minutes and 5¾ seconds. This beats *Flora Temple's* 5:07, in her match to wagons with *Sontag*, and it is a long way ahead of *Lady Suffolk* and *Rifle's* 5:19. *Ripton* once beat *Lady Suffolk* in 5:07, in harness, but there is a great deal of difference between the weight of a wagon and a sulky. This feat by *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush* created the wildest enthusiasm amongst the spectators present, and their owner was warmly congratulated. The trot was an impromptu one, got up in a moment of genuine sporting impulse, after a commonplace affair between a horse named *George Cooley* and a mare named *Belle*, in which the former beat her competitors in three straight heats—time, 2:39, 2:31¼, 2:33.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Three non-commissioned officers lately serving on Governor's Island are among the eleven just promoted to Second Lieutenancies in the regular army. Their names are CHARLES BENZONI, OSCAR HAGEN and SAUL S. CULBERTSON. Lieut. BENZONI served in the British German Legion, and enlisted in the United States Army about three years ago. On the organization of the Eleventh Infantry he was transferred to it, and has been acting as Quartermaster-Sergeant. Lieut. HAGEN was First Sergeant of company A, permanent party on Governor's Island, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers. Lieut. CULBERTSON has served in the British Army, and was with his regiment (the Twenty-fourth Infantry) through the whole of the late Indian campaign. This regiment had more fighting and suffered more than any other. Lieut. CULBERTSON was also in the battle of Bull Run, and was the last man to leave the field, spiking the gun he had been working, and cutting the traces before he did so.

Commander LE PRINCE, of the French frigate *Belle Poule*, accompanied by his Aid, paid an official visit to Commodore PAULDING, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on his arrival, and the marines, commanded by Capt. BENSOON, turned out and presented arms.

The United States steamer *Bienville* went down to the battery yesterday to receive her powder, after which she sailed for Port Royal.

The *Rhode Island* has taken the *Bienville's* berth, and commenced to fill up with stores.

The steamer *Curlew* arrived at the Yard yesterday, for repairs. Her machinery is out of order.

The United States ship *Morning Light* will be towed down to the Battery to-day to receive her powder.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* will hoist her flag, and receive one hundred and fifty of her crew to-day, and will proceed to Philadelphia for repairs.

The United States ship *Nightingale* received her crew of about ninety men from the *North Carolina* yesterday, and commenced to take in stores.

The receiving ship *Kate Stambler*, lying off the Navy-yard, has on board one hundred and fifty recruits, who are drilled daily in Marine artillery drill.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

The steam transports *Cosmopolitan*, *Boston* and *Delaware* are taking in coal and stores, and are expected to leave this port in a day or two.

THE GOVERNMENT AMONG THE PILOT BOATS.

We understand the officers of the Government have purchased the New-York and Sandy Hook pilot-boat No. 11, and are examining with the same view several others.

For dispatch or mail boats there are no such vessels in the world, either for speed or safety. There are a number of them, recently built, which could be obtained for this purpose, that have been built in the most substantial manner, as indeed the nature of their business demands that they should be, and fitted up in the most comfortable, and in some instances luxurious style.

ANOTHER FRENCH REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 22.

Capt. CONFONT, of the French army, who has served fourteen years in Algeria, has, at the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, been authorized to raise a regiment of *Franc-Fireurs*. Their service is to be special in its character, and under the immediate Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-NINTH.

The Fifty-ninth will positively leave this afternoon, passing through Broadway.

THE SAN JACINTO.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

The *San Jacinto* left Newport at 12 o'clock last night, and will arrive at Fort Warren to-night.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Nov. 22.

The steamer *San Jacinto* was at Holmes' Hole at 10 o'clock this morning. She arrived about 7 A. M. No communication with the shore was allowed. The weather is foggy.

THE CAPTURE OF MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON.

OPINION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT delivered his address on the "State of the Country," before the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, at Lowell, on Tuesday evening. According to the *Journal and Courier* of that city:

Mr. EVERETT began by remarking that he had been requested to say a word or two upon an event that reached us within a day or two—the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Some have apprehended that this act, however desirable in some respects, may yet be considered by the British Government as unauthorized by the law of nations, and therefore likely to bring us into unpleasant relations with that power. *This apprehension is entirely groundless.* There is no right better recognized by the law of nations than that of the armed vessel of a belligerent Power to detain a neutral vessel on the high seas, to ascertain whether on board of that neutral vessel there is anything contraband of war. It is expressly laid down by all the text-writers on the law of nations, that among the things which are forbidden to be carried by a neutral vessel are Ambassadors of either belligerent Power. There have been many cases in which this principle has been laid down and enforced in the English Courts of Admiralty. In the year 1808, an American vessel called the *Caroline*, on her way from New-York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, afterward Lord STOWELL, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that can be found in Great Britain—condemned because it carried dispatches from the Government of one of the French colonies. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir WM. SCOTT expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the *Ambassador* of the enemy on the way to his destination. You are, many of you, familiar with the case of Mr. HENRY LAURENS, who was at one time President of the Continental Congress, in the Revolutionary war, who was on his way from Martinique to Holland, on board of a Dutch vessel, at that time a neutral Power. This vessel was captured by a British frigate, carried into St. John's, Newfoundland, he was transferred to another vessel, and sent to England, and there confined in the Tower of London, as a traitor, for two years, and it was only after the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown he was given up, in exchange for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

You see that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that there is any illegality in this detention of the mail packet, that the detention was perfectly lawful, the capture was perfectly lawful, their confinement in Fort Warren will be perfectly lawful [cheers,] and as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace—which we all so much desire—we may, I am sure, cordially wish them a safe and speedy deliverance. [Cheers.]

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 22.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

It was reported that a flag of truce had come from Norfolk, with several women and children.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY—ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the following orders have been promulgated relative to the organization of the Second Ira Harris Cavalry Regiment:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 454.—In accordance with General Order No. 78 from this Department, and General Orders Nos. 48 and 71 from the War Department, the companies of the organization heretofore known as the Ira Harris Cavalry, which are commanded by the officers named below, are hereby formed into a regiment, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

The following persons will be appointed Field, Staff and Company officers of the regiment thus formed when they shall have passed the examination required by General Order No. 78, and will be commissioned whenever the Field, Staff and Company muster rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State:

Colonel, DEVIN; Lieutenant-Colonel, Duncan McVicker.

Company Officers.—Company A—Captain, Freeman Cure; First Lieutenant, F. A. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, D. J. Jackson. Company B—Captain, Frank B. Medlar; First Lieutenant, Kilmeen A. Hall; Second Lieutenant, J. P. Norvell. Company C—Captain, Wm. W. Stanley; First Lieutenant, John Price. Company D—Captain, Hy. Lyon; First Lieutenant, Philip R. Wales; Second Lieutenant, Raymond L. Wright. Company E—Captain, Wm. E. Beardsley; First Lieutenant, Wm. Edwards; Second Lieutenant, Jno. G. Cooper. Company F—Captain, Jno. Convordine; First Lieutenant, Drodate C. Bannales; Second Lieutenant, Robert Crozier. Company G—Captain, William R. Sheldon; First Lieutenant, E. Ellerbeck; Second Lieutenant, Edward P. McKinney. Company H—Captain, Wm. P. Hale; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Aitken; Second Lieutenant, Edward Titus. Company I—Captain, Wm. H. Crocker; First Lieutenant, David P. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, J. Hamilton Beil. Company K—Captain, Riley Johnson; First Lieutenant, George W. Goler. Company L—Captain, John L. Smith; First Lieutenant, Harrison White; Second Lieutenant, William A. Park. Company M—Captain, Geo. M. Van Buren; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Hennance; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Everis. Officers rendered supernumerary by the provision of this order are hereby honorably discharged. Brigadier-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of the details of this order.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SACKETT.

The United States Mustering and Disbursing officer, Col. SACKETT, has received orders to at once report himself to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Col. SACKETT is a fine officer, and much as his absence may be regretted here, his presence cannot but be beneficial to our army. Capt. H. TWEEDALE, of the Third Infantry, assumes the duties of the Colonel in this City.

Personal.

A letter from Baltimore says: "The most distinguished and influential—I may also say fashionable—ladies of Baltimore, amongst whom are Mrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, Mrs. BONAPARTE, Mrs. ALBERT, Mrs. GORDON, Mrs. MCKIM, Mrs. DR. MACKENZIE, Mrs. MORRIS, and a host of others, are now active members of our 'Union Relief Association.' This Association has five rooms, and is doing an immense amount of good. The ladies are unremitting in their attentions to the sick."

YALE COLLEGE.—The Annual Catalogue of Yale College for the current Academical year, 1861—'62, is published. It shows the following number of students, viz.: In Theology, 29; in Law, 38; in Medicine, 38; in Philosophy and the Arts, 44. In the Academical Department—Seniors, 98; Juniors, 119; Sophomores, 133; Freshmen, 112. Total, 500. The whole number in the Academical Department is 462, which, though smaller than for the last two years, has been exceeded only four times since the College was founded. The number is lessened by enlistments in the army, and by the disturbances of the times. In the whole Institution there is only one from any secreted State, viz.; one from Louisana, in the Law School. Among the undergraduates there are six from Maryland, four from Delaware, and one from Missouri. The Sheffield Scientific School, equipped and endowed chiefly by the liberality of a gentleman of New-Haven, seconded by the generous gifts of a few other citizens, is now in successful operation, in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts.

THE TIMES' REPORT.—A full account of the attack on, and occupation of, Beaufort, S. C., will be found in this week's *Tablet*. In making it out we had occasion to use very extensively the special report of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which is decidedly the best of any that appeared. The other reports were used as mere auxiliaries.—*New-York Tablet.*

☞ A son of Mr. A. HECHT, residing at No. 136 Sixth-avenue, who has been deaf from birth, has been perfectly cured by Dr. LUCARDIE, of St. Mark's-place, after being treated without success by several eminent physicians.

[Advertisement.]

The only citizen remaining in Beaufort when our troops took possession of it was drunk. He did not wear one of KNOX'S fashionable hats, for if he had he would never have got a "brick in it," or got himself in such a "tight" place. Gentlemen who buy their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, never get tight—never prove traitors to their country, but are always found amongst the most worthy citizens and truest patriots.

[Advertisement.]

Filth is the curse of God's flowry land,
It blights all it touches and man's fair hand;
SOAP is the cure, you'll ever surely find,
If you'll but use the PYLE'S O. K. kind.

Every housekeeper should use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. In general usefulness it surpasses all other soaps in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years Dr. HOLLOWAY has been suppl

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3174. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No New Movement of the Opposing Forces Near Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Active Preparations for Immediate Operations.

The Ferry-boats in the Roads being Heavily Armed.

Arrival of Troops from Baltimore and Annapolis.

Sailing of Gen. Butler's Expedition from Portland.

Important Arrest of a Rebel Emissary in this City.

Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress.

Miscellaneous News from the Rebel States.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

CLEARING VESSELS FOR SOUTHERN PORTS.

The question of granting clearances to vessels for Southern ports reconquered by Government, was before the Cabinet yesterday for consideration. It is understood that the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for decision.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE FLOTILLA.

The President and Secretary SEWARD left at 1 o'clock to-day, in the *Mount Washington*, to visit the flotilla. They returned at a late hour this evening.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY IN MISSOURI.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, has been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of ASA S. JONES, removed. Mr. Jones was appointed by the present Administration, but his connection with army contracts, disclosed by the proofs before the Investigating Committee, rendered him an unfit person to prosecute in behalf of the Government the cases likely to come before the United States Courts in Missouri. Mr. BROADHEAD has been long identified with Missouri, and in the present difficulties has been active in his loyalty He was for many years State Senator, and his legal ability and integrity are undisputed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Col. VAN RENSSALAER has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General of the regular army JOHN GLOVER, a Colonel of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; SYLVANUS B. HANCE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; A. S. BAXTER, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Volunteers; and R. R. DAVIS, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; the three last named with the rank of captain.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; HIRAM BARNEY and WM. H. ASPINWALL, of New-York, arrived yesterday.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Thursday next has been set apart by the Washington authorities as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

AN EXHIBITION BY HERRMANN.

To-night a private exhibition was given by HERRMANN at the White House, in the presence of the President and family, several members of the Cabinet, and some invited friends.

SERENADE TO GEN. STONEMAN.

This evening Gen. STONEMAN was serenaded at Willard's by the band of the Second Infantry, in honor of his recent marriage.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Arrival of Regiments from Baltimore and Annapolis—Preparations for some Important Movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 22, } *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 23. }

Several regiments have arrived here from Baltimore and Annapolis during the last twenty-four hours, and Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance. Formidable preparations are being made for active operations, the theatre of which has not been disclosed. The ferry-boats on the Roads are being heavily armed. Gen. BUTLER came on from Washington this morning, and he spent the day at Old Point, the Rip-Raps, and Newport's News. He will proceed to Baltimore to-night.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT'S NEWS—EXPERIMENTING WITH RIFLED CANNON—OPERATIONS BY THE REBELS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD—THE STORESHIP RELEASE, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The expected visit of the *Merrimac*, and the attack on Newport's News, are the topics of conversation. The *Merrimac* is said to be ready; and four prisoners arrived on board the storeship *Release*. I learn that the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth* are likewise raised and have their new masts in them. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and the fleet around here are anxious for a visit from them, to show and follow up the merits of our navy.

Yesterday morning experiments were made on some rifled cannons at the Rip Raps, (dubbed lately Fort Calhoun,) the general result being good, and a great many of the shots landing on Sewall's Point. The gunship *Badger* likewise has a large rifled can mounted on board. Her practicing every morning shows the balls of a very long range, and exceeds Sewall's Point.

We have had no flag of truce to-day, and naturally no news *via* Norfolk.

The frigate *Roanoke* is expected to go North, as soon as her new shaft is ready for her.

The hulk *Ben. Morgan* has been turned into a hospital ship, and will soon be ready for her new duties.

The storeship *Release*, Capt. DUNCAN, is ready to sail, having delivered her cargo to the *Brandywine*. She leaves to-day for Boston. This morning four prisoners were transferred to her, for conveyance to Fort Warren. Their names are JOS. CHANEY and JNO. CHANEY, DANIEL GARDNER, of Baltimore, and MICHAEL DUNNE, an Irishman. They were caught in a gale, about two weeks ago, in a fishing-boat, which drifted down to the *Cumberland*, at Newport's News. Seeing that their sail would do no good, they hoisted a sort of flag of truce—and now assert that they are Union men. I suppose as soon as they came in sight of our men-of-war, their spirit of secession left, and they turned their colors.

The *Release* is loaded with invalids, and will sail shortly for Boston. Her officers are: J. M. DUNCAN, Lieutenant-commanding; E. A. Walker, Master; Benj. F. Camp, Jr., Assistant-Paymaster; A. D. Markley, Acting Assistant-Surgeon; Jno. P. Goodmanson, Wm. G. Nutting, S. Yeaton, Acting Masters; Paymaster's Clerk, C. F. Float; passenger, Chas. Hamilton, Master's Mate.

On board the *Roanoke*, a sailor (CHAS. KEEN,) was caught yesterday writing letters to rebels. Another of his companions, looking over his shoulders, read the contents, and immediately reported the traitorlie was put in irons and has likewise been transferred to the *Release*, for passage to the new asylum. This is one of the first cases which is known of a sailor's disgrace.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The Run of the Constitution from Boston to Portland—The Departure without the Maine Troops—Incidents.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, } PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861. }

The *Constitution* came to anchor near Cape Elizabeth at 1 o'clock A. M., having made the run hither from Boston under an easy head of steam. Our arrival was announced by two guns fired from the steamer, which were answered by one gun and a display of rockets from the city. For the first few hours, and until we came up with Cape Ann, we had steam only in one boiler. The wind blew fresh from the eastward, from which quarter it has prevailed for twenty-four hours, causing considerable swell, and a great many were sea-sick. The ship moved very steadily under the slow working of her powerful engine, and steered with great ease. We had on board four pilots, viz.: Capt. MORRIS, late in command of the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, assisted by Mr. COLBY, who took the steamer out of Boston harbor; Mr. COLLINS, the coast pilot; Mr. JACKSON, the Southern pilot, and Capt. DRINKWATER, for showing us the way into Portland. With this experienced corps of pilots in charge, it is needless to say we felt quite secure, though these venerable coast guides probably never before had so great a responsibility on their hands.

The scene on leaving Boston harbor was one of the most animating which has long been witnessed there. An immense crowd congregated to witness our departure, occupying all the vacant wharves where a good view could be obtained, and in response to the lively air of "Dixie," by the regimental band of the Twenty-sixth, cheered and waved their adieus enthusiastically.

As the noble ship neared Fort Independence, a party of some two hundred soldiers made their appearance and greeted us as we passed with rousing cheers, which were responded to in kind by the blue coats who crowded the deck. But Uncle Sam, in his official capacity, was too dignified to notice even the *Constitution* and his two thousands troops, either by dipping his flag, in response to that compliment from our ship, or even giving us one gun. Was it because there was'nt a major-general on board?

As the great ship began to rise and fall on the long easterly swell which rolled in from old ocean, the effect upon the soldiers was irresistibly comic. Nine-tenths of them, probably, had never experienced a sea-voyage, and hundreds had never looked upon the ocean. At first the greatest merriment prevailed, each laughing at the other's efforts to preserve his equilibrium. They "staggered to and fro," literally, "like drunken men, and were at their wits' end." Soon they grew more sober and thoughtful, and looked "blue about the gills." They saw something attractive over the *sides of the ship*, and by the time we had passed Boston Light there were, at a moderate estimate, twelve hundred of them. Oh, don't! It was a great relief. A vast quantity of strichnine whisky and Jersey lightning, which had disturbed heads and stomachs, raising innumerable rows, and creating miscellaneous mischief, was given to the sharks, though it is very doubtful if they were at all grateful for the donation. The steward sounded his supper-gong, but old Neptune's gong sounded louder than the steward's, and only a modicum of the officers came to time. Brave colonels, lieutenants and captains, who would scorn to quail before a thousand bayonets on the field, fell pale and prostrate as soon as old Neptune shook his trident at them. The change was as gratifying as it was sudden. Men who for twenty-four hours had been obstreperous, and spoiling for a fight with some one, became as quiet as lambs. They lay sprawling in every passage-way, or leaning over the rail, fore and aft, in a condition of helplessness and weakness which would have been pitiable had they been less boisterous and pugnacious in their behavior for the previous 24 hours. The stewardess was in ecstacies. They had kept her awake all the previous night, which they had rendered hideous by their unseemly noise and riot, and she would have been glad to see half of them towed in the wake of the ship, at the end of a forty-fathom line. Not anticipating so rough a time, several of the officers had taken their wives with them, for a *pleasure excursion* to Portland. It is needless to remark on the nature and extent of their disappointment.

From a cloudy and overcast sky, there was a change, near midnight, to a clear moonlight, though the wind blew very fresh, and at the time I am writing, (3 o'clock A. M.,) there are indications of a pleasant day in which to receive our troops on board. Having just returned to the ship with a dispatch for Maj. SIBLEY, having reference probably to the movements of the ship, (these are kept a profound secret,) I have seized a few moments to record events to the present hour, in order to send my letter by the early mail from Portland. The ship will probably not go to the dock, but receive the troops on board from a steam-tug.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

A messenger has just arrived, bearing a communication from the Mayor and City Government, tendering to Major-Gen. BUTLER the hospitalities of the city. The messenger was informed that a reply would be sent at daybreak. The early bird catches the worm.

E. S.

SAILING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, Off Cape Elizabeth, } 2 A. M., Saturday, Nov. 23, *via* Portland. }

The Maine Twelfth, with their baggage, were landed at sundown, and quartered in the depôt, awaiting a decision as to whether they shall return to their original camp, go to Camp Chase at Lowell, or take a transport direct from Portland.

It is most likely that they will take the latter course.

The *Constitution* got under way at 11½ o'clock, and is now steaming out to sea with her two thousand Massachusetts and Connecticut troops only on board.

Col. JONES has sealed orders to open when twelve hours out. The weather is fine and there is good prospect of a favorable run.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed at 2 o'clock this morning without our Twelfth Regiment, owing to the lack of accommodation. The *Forest City* will follow early this morning with our regiment, having been chartered for the purpose.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

The Separation from the North Declared to be Final.

What He Thinks of the Capture of Mason and Slidell.

The Blockade Declared to be Totally Inefficient.

No Mention Made of the Capture of Port Royal.

INDIRECT APPEALS TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, while the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching Winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster, in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border. When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategetic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were completed. The navy, and, for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation, that the spirit of the volunteer, and the patriotism of the people, have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburgh and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but on the contrary it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accommodation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, all combined to impede the best-directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium. A large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved; and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New-Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from north to south in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population, and to military resources, from which we are now, in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of the road should in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the Constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes; and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means, and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves With such a people, we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose, not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of Embassy, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. FAULKNER, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington, to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New-York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are neutral amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the Great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and, if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak, and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind in other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only, or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of it, use, will be forced also to change their occupations. While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of the Rebel Army Under McCulloch.

ROLLA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

BEN MCCULLOCH, with a large force, is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of fifteen miles this side of Lebanon. This is reliable.

It was rumored in camp last night that an advance of the rebel army, eight hundred strong, was at the Gasconade Bridge, about thirteen miles west of here. This, however, is not credited.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The dry-goods store of J. N. P. SHANNON was broken into and robbed, last evening, by some 20 or 30 men in soldiers' dress, and armed with revolvers and sabres. The windows and show-cases were completely demolished. Some $5,000 worth of goods were carried off.

Several drinking-saloons were demolished last night and to-day, by order of the Provost-Marshal, the proprietors having violated the proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers.

THE SAN JACINTO AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The *San Jacinto* paased Highland Light at 5 o'clock this evening, bound in.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A SECESSION BEARER OF DISPATCHES CAUGHT, AND SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The United States Marshal for Michigan, arrived in this City yesterday morning, by the Hudson River Railroad, having in custody Mr. CHARLES GREEN, bearer of dispatches from the rebel Commissioners in Europe. He was arrested in Detroit, while on his way to Richmond. It appears that he arrived from Europe, *viâ* Quebec, and traveled as quietly as possible through Canada and Michigan up to the time of his arrest by the Marshal. Mr. GREEN is an Englishman by birth, and from fifty to fifty-five years of age. He has resided in Savannah, Ga., for the last thirty years, and has relatives living there who have taken a very active part in the rebellion against the Government. His sister, Mrs. Low, has a son in the celebrated Black Horse Cavalry. Mr. GREEN is believed to be one of the strongest and most zealous Secessionists that has yet been caught. Soon after his arrival here yesterday he was taken in charge of officers to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street where the authorities made a brief examination of the accused and his effects. Later in the day he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette. The dispatches found upon the prisoner are of such a character as to render their publication at the present time improper.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners were yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette, by orders from Washington: John Pennington, master of the prize schooner *John H. Toone*; Charles Brown, mate; Frederick C. Meosell, steward, and John Brown, C. B. Stratton, Thomas Cook, John Price, Anthony Penally, seamen. Also, L. H. Hudson, William Aymar, and Theodore Lewis, the latter claiming to be an English army officer.

Messrs. Pennington, Aymar, Brown, and Mensel, will be detained as witnesses before the Prize Commissioners.

MOVEMENTS OF PRIVATEERS.

The bark *T. Cushing*, of Boston, which arrived at this port, yesterday, from Pernambuco which port she left Oct. 15, reports that when in lat 12 lon. 45, she saw a fore and aft schooner, painted black with a white streak, and carrying a long pivot gun, and a large number of men on deck. She kept away to board the *T. Cushing*, but the wind springing up, the privateer was soon left far astern. The brig *Lucy Darling*, also arrived yesterday, also reports that a wrecking schooner arrived at Nassau, from Abacoa the Captain of which states that a privateer, carrying one large gun amidships, arrived at Abacoa, Nov. 1. for wood and water, with which she was supplied and sailed from there Nov. 4.

The bark *Hannibal*, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 10, reports that while off Cape Frio, Nov. 12, saw a steamer bound West, showing no colors, and supposed from her appearance to be the privateer *Sumter*.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Comments on the Message of Jeff. Davis.

Frightful Mortality among the Rebel Troops.

The Campaign in Western Virginia Abandoned.

Panic Caused by the Capture of Port Royal.

Comments on the Great Expedition by Rebel Papers.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting on the message of Prcsident DAVIS, says:

"We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankees are determined not to quit us happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is that they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we shall have a great aversion to the task. Our choice is, after drubbing them soundly, and making them pay the expenses of the war, to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vile passions."

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as follows:

The small-pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black measles, were prevailing with frightful mortality among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. FLOYD'S army has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court House, and the National troops had been largely reinforced.

Gen. LEE'S command has retired to Meadow Bluff.

The Confederates report two killed and several captured in a skirmish during the past week in Western Virginia.

The roads are in bad condition, making it difficult to obtain supplies.

A dispatch from Manassas, in relation to the skirmish near Falls Church, within the past week, acknowledges two killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken ten prisoners and killed five Nationals.

The Richmond *Whig* announces the death of JNO. N. HUGHES, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph, who was killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Wednesday, confirms the report that the rebel Col. CROSMAN was killed in the recent engagement between FLOYD and ROSECRANS.

A dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, says:

"The unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-clad gunboats, which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior.

In Savannah the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those who are in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah River."

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

ANOTHER HATTERAS AFFAIR.

Somehow or other things seem to be out of joint on the coasts of the Carolinas. The only successes the enemy has met with have been there. The telegraph announces that the Federal armada has taken our batteries at the entrance of Port Royal, and hoisted his flag over them. Here is a lick back; and although we can hardly expect an uninterrupted series of victories everywhere, we had supposed that sufficient notice had been given us by the enemy to cause us to have had the two best harbors on the Atlantic coast placed in such a state of defence as to defy assault, especially since they are located so near the important towns of Charleston and Savannah. But the enemy will make little by his victory. He cannot leave his vessels with safety; and if it was his object to "open a cotton port," he may as well have been asleep. We do not believe he will get fifty bales by the operation.

He will awake from this hallucination of getting cotton by taking temporary batteries at the entrance to inlets or harbors in due time. Undoubtedly the bay at the entrance of Broad River will be of advantage to him as a place of refuge for his vessels from storms. Beyond this, the victory, such as it is, will be of no great importance to him unless it should serve to revive his spirits, and for something to do this he stands greatly in need. New-York will of course be illuminated over the success, and there will be a general jubilee throughout Lincolndom—unless Columbus, in Kentucky, should serve to abate the general exuberance. We by no means wish to underrate our loss. It is greatly to be regretted, and we trust we shall be spared any repetition of this Hatteras No. 2.

Fort Walker is a sand battery that has been thrown up within the past few months, and had an armament of eighteen guns, one of which was one of the large English rifled 64-pounders brought out by the *Bermuda*. This gun, it seems by the dispatches, was dismounted early in the action. The battery at Bird's Point is located near the village of Port Royal, and about five miles above Hilton Head, but on the opposite side of the Sound. These are the batteries which are reported as having been captured. We learn from good authority that *there are two remaining batteries which the enemy will have to silence before he can either take Beaufort or go up the river far enough to seize the Savannah and Charleston Railroad.*

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

THE ARMADA.

As fully as it was in our power to give it, we laid before our readers in our morning issue the details and generals pertaining to the enormous fleet and large army LINCOLN has ostensibly dispatched for the conquest of the Cotton States, but really, it seems to us, to make a diversion by which his army on the Potomac may be relieved, now that he knows the *Southern election is over and no impediment, natural or created, for the purpose can further be interposed to Gen. Beauregard's vigorous prosecution of the war.* That his soldiers still occupy their Virginia camps; that Maryland is still prostrate, but not dejected, at his feet; that a fleet, exceeding in numbers of armed steamers and formidable preparations for land operations any ever before sent upon a hostile errand, is attacking our batteries and forcing our harbors: LINCOLN may from his heart return daily thanks to *the paralyzing influence and supremacy of the officials at Richmond*, who had other ideas to subserve than those the single-hearted and loyal BEAUREGARD contemplated when, if let alone, he would have cleared Virginia of the black republican legions, occupied Washington, and restored Maryland to the South. Let us, however, endeavor to forget all this, and in imitation of our own patriotic Creole soldier, think at this time only of what our country requires of us, irrespective of office-hunters or office-holders or their camarilla. The Armada has made its first demonstration. It has (so says the telegraph) successfully forced our batteries at Port Royal, and passed into the possession of the interior bay, in defiance of our resistance. It is not extravagant then, to suppose that, by this time, the blood of many Southern men has been spilled while defending their homes, their families and their country; and that, before many days, battles more serious in their immediate and future consequences than any yet fought, will have been determined on the soil of Georgia or Carolina. *If the enemy has any success there, it will not be long before other expeditions, stimulated by it, will be sent to their many further South*, and the letter of SEWARD to SHERMAN, the commander of the expedition, which we also published this morning, can leave no doubt as to the character of the war about to be made upon us. That politician so thinly disguises his instructions touching the arming of the slave population against their masters, thus inciting them to servile war, that the dullest comprehension must gather his intention and comprehend his great purpose; therefore, everything possible for us to do to aid in the expulsion of the foe who has landed at Port Royal, should be immediately undertaken before it is too late. The wretched administration of our affairs, which has left us helpless on the ocean, without the least means of crippling the enemy's commerce, or cutting off his transport and supply ships, we cannot sufficiently deplore; we are still, however, invincible on land, and

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Another Report of its Doings—The Voyage down the Coast—Incidents of the Great Storm—The Arrival off Port Royal—Preliminary Movements—Graphic Description of the Bombardment—Flight of the Enemy.

[The following letter from one of our correspondents, who accompanied the Great Expedition to Port Royal, reached us when our columns were too crowded to permit its prompt publication. Although it gives no facts not already known through the copious correspondence we have already published, it presents so graphic a narrative of the expedition, that it will still be read with interest.—ED. TIMES.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, OFF PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

We lay in Hampton Roads more than a week, having there on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, and not weighing anchor until Monday, the 28th ult. The time, however, was not ill spent, though the delay was vexatious. The getting aboard of the troops which were expected to join the expedition at that point; the disembarkation of an entire brigade; the more complete fitting out of the various vessels with coal and water, accounted for the various postponements of the day of sailing, or fully occupied the time placed at the disposal of the naval and military commanders by reason of these postponements. Stormy weather delayed us a day or two longer even after the preparations were complete, and a not unnatural unwillingness of those in command to commence such an enterprise on a Sunday may have occasioned the very last postponement. But on Monday, the 28th of October, at about 11 o'clock A. M., the fleet got under sail.

The day was superb and the great entrance into Chesapeake Bay and the James River was the background for one of the most magnificent pictures. I have already furnished you with lists of the vessels and their complements engaged in this expedition, and need not now repeat the catalogue. Twenty-six vessels of war, headed by the *Wabash*, formed the convoy, while the military portion of the armament was conveyed on twenty-nine transports; tugs and ferryboats also accompanied, some of them looking too insignificant to be of much consequence in an undertaking of so much magnitude, but in reality quite as important as some more pretentious craft. The role to be made in a landing, of ferryboats and such like, was fully demonstrated in the rehearsal of a disembarkation which took place at Fortress Monroe; and for the purposes of carrying messages from the greater vessels, or hastily transporting a General and his Aids, the little tugs will, doubtless, prove invaluable. It is hardly worth while to recapitulate the position of the various troops, of whom fifteen regiments are aboard the various vessels. The ships steamed along the entrance finely, taking up each her position in line to which it had been assigned. The *Wabash*, having on board both Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, seemed to lead, and the three separate divisions followed in her wake, each under the command of a Brigadier-General. The war-vessels were mostly on the outside. The lighthouse and Cape Henry were reached in an hour or more from the time of starting, and the great fleet sailed gallantly out to sea. So proud an armament has not often marched along the ocean as this triple procession, stretching out its mighty length, flaunting its colors, and steaming with a rapidity unknown to naval armaments till within the last decade. The auspicious weather seemed an omen of the same character as that afforded in Chesapeake Bay, where, on our downward sail from Annapolis, a large eagle hovered on the steamer *Atlantic*, flapped its wings, and, to the superstitious, furnished an augury of that success we all hope for so earnestly.

The fleet kept together admirably for a day or more, and the comparatively smooth sea scarcely disturbed the stomachs of the thousands who were on board ship for the first time in their lives; but after 24 hours had passed, symptoms of mutiny in this last matter were evident; and by Wednesday morning seven or eight hundred people aboard the *Atlantic* were about as miserable as any equal number of human beings in the world. Even the rebels could hardly have wished worse pangs to the sea-sick than the poor wretches endured. The miseries of transport life cannot be altogether imagined by the most vivid fancy, unless one has undergone them. Eleven hundred soldiers are bunked below deck in the forward part of this ship, and although the Third New-Hampshire Regiment is undoubtedly one of the most docile and cleanly and best disciplined in the entire service, it is impossible even in fair weather to huddle so many men together, to oblige them, to eat and sleep and cook in a space so comparatively confined, without every one on board suffering the consequences. A piece of the quarter-deck was indeed reserved for the ship and regimental officers, the Staff of Gen. SHERMAN and a score of civilians attached in various capacities to the expedition. The cabin and dining saloons also were occupied exclusively by those last and their luggage; but the luggage filled up the cabin; the state-room berths were insufficient to accommodate all who claimed them, and at night the floors are covered with sleepers. The odors arising from this mass of humanity were not health-inspiring, although every possible care was taken by all whose duty it was to care, for the preservation of health and cleanliness. The men swarmed over on to portions of the decks and gangways not strictly allotted to them; various squads of regulars, the band, or the guard were allowed and obliged to be stationed in all parts of the ship. Some were bunked in the surf-boats, some under canvas-sheets on deck; others lay entirely exposed; and when a thousand were eating, the operation was more necessary than gratifying to either those who shared or witnessed it.

If these discomforts were so numerous in the start, they did not diminish in the sequel; the longer we were on board the more they became aggravated, and we had been on shipboard two weeks before leaving Fortress Monroe; so we fully appreciated all our annoyances. If those in the after-part of the ship suffered so much, one can imagine the condition of the privates under the forward decks. However, all was nothing until bad weather came, and the miseries of sea-sickness fell upon the regiment. Any one who knows how the ordinary odors of a ship affect the nerves of sight and smell, when suffering from the most abominable and disgusting of disorders, can need no description of the enhancement of these sensations on a transport. The sights and sounds and smells and qualms are quite beyond description. All these things make transport life infinitely harder to endure than the utmost hardships of a camp. I have known something of those last, and pronounce them not comparable with those our soldiers are called upon to endure at sea. Let this be remembered, in allotting to those concerned in this expedition their due share of credit. Very much has been said about what soldiers in camp or on the march, endure; but in camp, or on the march, there is always occupation and often excitement to break the tedious monotony. On shipboard there is no such relief, while the actual sufferings are, to say the least, greater than most of our troops are called upon to undergo on land. Those on the *Atlantic* underwent all the monotony and all their sufferings manfully, grumbling a little, of course, and thus giving vent to some of their feeling, but were always obedient, and generally cheerful.

On Wednesday and Thursday the agonies of sea-sickness were at their height, but on Thursday night quite a different sensation was superadded. On that night occurred one of the hardest storms that any of the officers of this ship had known in years. Before nightfall the *Atlantic* was separated by violent winds from most of the fleet, for the beautiful order of sailing hitherto preserved was quite broken up, the long lines of ships dispersed, and, instead of the procession that had careered so gaily over the waves, there was only to be seen here and there, through the clouds that hung close to the sea, a straggling vessel fighting with the winds. The sea rose rapidly, and at sundown the gale was not only terrific to a landsman, but one that caused anxiety even to the sailors. These, perhaps, had little actual apprehension for the *Atlantic* and vessels of equal calibre, which had been tested in the severest storms of the Atlantic Ocean, and were staunch in themselves, as well as commanded by some of the most skillful sailing-masters in the world; but there were in this expedition numerous craft but ill adapted for such emergencies as these. The greatest anxiety was felt for the little tugs, the steam ferryboats, and even for the gunboats. The *Illinois*, too, it was reported, had lost her smoke-stack; so injury might be anticipated even for the larger ships.

At about sundown the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* came alongside the *Atlantic*, and reported in great danger, and Capt. ERICSON [illegible] to assist her; kindly considering that his duty was not only to those on board his own ship, but also extended to succoring any members of the fleet. Soon after the waves became immense; the ships tossed from one to another with fearful lurches; the wind, so much more terrible even than the sea, because it is the master of the sea, occasioning and aggravating its wildest rage, roared in a way ominous to those who could interpret its language. The creaking of the ship's timbers, the rolling from side to side as she fell at times into the trough of the sea, the prodigious blows she sometimes received from a wave huge and heavier than the rest, and the inundation that came pouring over her decks when she shipped a sea, announced to all on board the violence of the storm. Hitherto many had attempted to lounge in the cabins or play at cards, but this now became impossible; those who had gone to their berths were in many instances rolled out violently upon the floor; immense articles of furniture, sofas, trunks, huge iron safes were rolled around the cabins, and finally a great wave broke open the stern lights, and a volume of water came pouring in. The dead lights had not been set in, but the difficulty was soon obviated; mattresses were stuffed into the apertures, the carpenter called to nail boards across them, and the only damage occasioned was by the drenching of garments and persons some received as the water poured into the state-rooms nearly a foot deep, and the fright that others got who were wakened by the sight and sound of a torrent of salt sea rushing inside of the ship.

At about 9 or 10 o'clock the gale was at its height. The sky was perfectly dark, but fortunately no fog or mist prevailed. The waves at this time were tremendous; some as high as the mast-head of the *Atlantic*, occasioned even the ship's officers anxiety; an immense one that burst only a few feet from the ship's sides would, it was said, have come very near staving her in had it struck the vessel; but from this disaster, we were fortunately saved. The regiment, meanwhile, remained calm; at least if alarmed they made no demonstration; a very fortunate circumstance, for a panic occurring among the thousand in their ranks might have proved an infinite catastrophe. In the cabins all attempt at sleeping was for a while abandoned; nearly everybody left the lower cabin, which was hot and close and drenching wet, and paddled in the dining saloon on deck. Here they attempted to lie on the iron sofas, but were often overturned on the floor, sofas and all. During the entire night the storm continued; wave after wave passed over the ship; the wind roared furiously, and the rolling, and turning, and tossing of the vessel, occasioned by far the greatest amount of positive discomfort I ever experienced. Knots of civilians or officers discussed the probability of our weathering the storm, some of them talking in desponding style even about the *Atlantic*, but most feeling and expressing the liveliest anxiety relative to the safety of the fleet. The hope that the expedition would get together again without entering Hampton Roads, was abandoned by landsmen; and even the ship's officers were anything but confident. We fancied how we should feel sailing back past Cape Henry, and in sight again of Fortress Monroe, having accomplished nothing; we recollected the fate of the Spanish Armada; we thought how the Southerners would pronounce the storm an interference of Providence, and the London *Times* would proclaim that even the elements were in favor of recognizing Southern independence. We thought of the gloom that would be cast over the entire North, and the gloom that fell upon us was at least equal to the physical darkness in which we were enveloped.

By four o'clock it was possible to lay on a bench or sofa, and by dint of holding on tightly, to remain there, and after awhile the worst violence of the storm seemed to have abated. An hour or two of sleep was snatched by some lucky ones, and at daylight the miserable crowd were able to distinguish patches of the sky through thick clouds. All day long a storm continued, that but for the more actual dangers of the night before, we should have called and considered prodigious. Here and there a sail might at long intervals be detected, but the great expedition seemed definitely scattered. The little gunboat we had been obliged to leave at the height of the storm, to shift for itself, there being imminent danger of its dashing up against our sides. The *Atlantic* at 12 M. was discovered to have made twenty-seven miles during the previous twenty-four hours; in most of that time she had been under a small head of steam—just sufficient to render her more manageable. It was discovered that we were about 130 miles to the northwest of Port Royal, and the gale we had encountered was one of those for which the Carolina coast is proverbial. During its height we were about thirty miles from shore. All day there was felt the greatest anxiety, lest it should not have spent its violence, so that the wind might turn around and give us a blow from another direction. That from which we had suffered was a southeasterly and easterly wind, and we at the time had been in the Gulf Stream, where it is not uncommon for these winds to turn around to the northwest, and last quite as long as when blowing from an opposite direction. So we did not attempt to travel very fast toward the place of rendezvous, but spent the day in steaming around, to look up what we feared might prove only the remnants of the fleet. Remnants were indeed all we were destined very soon to discover. The *Mayflower* (a small steamboat) smashed in her wheel-house, and was picked up and towed for part of the day, but the *Governor*, a steamboat about fit for the North River, was said to be lost; the *Wabash* was seen almost as soon as daylight allowed, for the *Atlantic* was not out of position all night, despite the storm. Signals from the *Wabash* gave Capt. ELDRIDGE directions to look up the other portion of the fleet; and as before the storm she had gone as much as sixty miles a day out of her way looking up the stragglers, so she was again sent on special duty, but not with so good success. Gunboats and steamers were indeed rescued, and by night we ascertained that enough of the fleet had weathered the storm to insure our attempting to rendezvous, but absolute certainty about many of the finest vessels could not be acquired. The Commodore, however, recognized very fully the exertions of Capt. ELDRIDGE, and telegraphed acknowledgments of the efficiency of his services, stating that the *Mayflower* had been saved and other absolute assistance rendered by his efforts; a compliment which all on board the *Atlantic* were quite ready to echo; seamen and soldiers and civilians being willing to testify to the constant devotion of the master and his unceasing care and watchfulness.

Another day, Sunday, Nov. 3, was spent almost on the same spot; other vessels being occasionally caught sight of, sometimes a gunboat, sometimes a transport, but no special progress was made in discovering the fate of individual vessels. Time, however, must be allowed for the collection of so large and so various a fleet, and though it has been tedious lying here, there has been nothing else to do! This morning, Nov. 4, the sea is as smooth as in New-York harbor, the sky as genial as one would expect off South Carolina in June, instead of November, and thirteen or fourteen sail may be discovered from the quarter-deck. What else may be discovered, is a long line of low shore to the westward, not more than fifteen miles away; badly wooded islands, apparently, and it is very generally known that we are to rendezvous here, waiting for the various vessels to arrive. The secret of our destination is out. Port Royal is the object at which we are to aim. Messages from the *Wabash*, which lies close at hand, are frequently telegraphed; tug-boats begin again to ply as they did in Hampton and Annapolis Roads, and are summoned to the headquarters of the General. Officers pot on their swords, and the fact of our arrival off the entrance to Beaufort or Port Royal Island, sends a thrill of excitement through every man on board.

The object to be attained in attacking and capturing Beaufort is probably not its formation of a base of future operations, but of a naval depôt. There have never been any fortifications at this spot, and unless some have been thrown up since the outbreak of the war, the debarkation can be accomplished without great difficulty. In case of a disputed landing, the gunboats and the larger vessels can, it is hoped, effectually cover our troops, and intrenchments will be immediately thrown up. It is believed that to nearly every other exposed point on the Southern coast the attention of the rebels has been more definitely attracted than toward Beaufort, and the latest intelligence received before our departure was, that no reinforcements had been sent thither. The secret of our destination has, it is trusted, been well kept, and we may hope to accomplish a landing and gain a foothold without encountering any serious obstacle. If it should be otherwise, every preparation has been made for the emergency; officers of ordnance, engineers, surgeons are all on hand, ready with their earliest services, and whatever occurs, those services will be in immediate demand; for Beaufort is, [illegible] sixty miles from either Charleston or Savannah, it cannot be supposed that the foothold we may reasonably hope to acquire, we shall be allowed to retain undisturbed. A bloody attack must follow, even if circumstances eventuate in our safe and bloodless landing. The soil of Carolina cannot be "polluted" by the Yankees, and that is near the stronghold of secession, the very cradle and capital of treason, without a prodigious effort being made to oust us. It will be time enough, however, for us to talk about being ousted after we have thrust ourselves into possession. I trust ere long to have to recount the particulars of a victorious entrance—the first during the war—of Federal troops upon rebellious soil, south of what have been called the Border States.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Yesterday was signalized by the first triumph of the National arms in any of the extreme Southern States, since the outbreak of the rebellion. Yesterday the Stars and Stripes were raised in South Carolina, and the insolent Secession flag was taken down in the very State where it first was planted. It is not yet seven months since the fall of Sumter, and the most important harbor on the Southern coast is in our hands. Port Royal lies about thirty miles from Savannah, and forty or thereabouts from Charleston. It is at the mouth of the Broad River, and the embouchure of the Beaufort River also occurs at nearly the same point, being separated from that of the Broad only by Paris Island. A sort of triangular bay is formed by the two headlands and the foot of this island. The southern headland is called Hilton Head, the northern, Bay Point; the distance between them is 2 miles and 7-10ths; within lies Port Royal. Beaufort is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, some eight or ten miles up the river of the same name, and fifteen miles beyond it is the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. There is besides a water communication from Port Royal, inside the coast, with both these important towns. On Hilton Head and on Bay Point the rebels had erected batteries; the former was one of 21 guns; the strength of the latter has not yet been definitely ascertained. The Fort on Hilton Head was called Fort Walker, and was under command of Brig.-Gen. DRAYTON; he had about 1,300 men, 600 of whom were infantry; the others, artillerymen, had been sent him since the arrival of our fleet on Nov. 3.

On Sunday morning, after the great storm of Friday and Saturday, the fleet began to make its appearance outside of the harbor, but important portions of it were lacking for several days. Seven transports have not been heard of at all, or are known to be lost. The greatest anxiety was felt for the *Great Republic*, and, until Nov. 7, for the *Ocean Express*. Upon the arrival of this last named vessel the fate of the entire expedition might have hinged, as she carried ordnance and gun-carriages; her loss would have been a loss of 100 cannon. It was impossible to proceed without her. She was not certain to have been saved until yesterday morning. Other disasters occurred to individual vessels, such as the losing of guns, the staving in of bows, the cutting away of masts, but by Monday night last a greater concourse of armed ships and transports was gathered off Port Royal than was ever included in any armament seen on this continent. On Monday afternoon some gunboats were dispatched up to the shore on reconnoitering parties, to set buoys, make soundings, and, if possible, discover what defences, if any, existed. No fort had been established here previous to the war, and our Government had no information of what had been done since. A little gunboat came out into the bay from the inland waters on Monday, and fired upon our foremost ships; the fire was returned, and three other rebel boats came out. They were simply steamers, and had been used in the inland trade between Charleston and Savannah. One of them carried a Commodore's pennant, and it is supposed that Commodore TATNALL was aboard. A brisk firing between these four steamers and seven of our gunboats was kept up for an hour or more, but finally the rebels withdrew. No damage was done to us, and none seemed to have been received by the enemy.

Next morning Gen. SHERMAN, accompanied by his Staff, went on a reconnoissance on the gunboat *Mercury*, which carried but one gun—the other that completed her original armament having been lost in the storm of last week. The reconnoissance lasted several hours, and ascertained the existence of the two shore batteries, and the fact of their great importance. The gunboats, both rebel and National, which had been firing the day before, were again in the harbor, and the scene of the previous day was renewed, but apparently with the same results. The rebels kept out of range, and the Nationals were as yet too unfamiliar with the waters to venture far beyond the headlands of the bay. It was ascertained by this reconnoissance that Hilton Head, the lower headland, was that which should be first attacked, and accordingly a plan was formed. Com. DUPONT, with his vessels of war, was first to silence the battery placed nearly at the extremity of the point, and afterwards to cover the troops which should be immediately thereupon landed from the transports. Intrenchments were then to be thrown up, still under cover of the navy; after which the army professed itself ready to defy the entire South. It was arranged that the attack should be begun on Tuesday afternoon, and the *Wabash* and other war vessels were got ready for immediate action. Gen. SHERMAN transferred his headquarters from the great frigate to the great steamer *Atlantic*, which had been his original flag-ship, and the *Wabash* sailed down into the bay. She was, however, obliged to wait for the tide before crossing the bar, and thus delayed until nearly 4 o'clock, after which she got aground, so that the action could not be commenced on that day. Next day, the absence of the *Ocean Express* rendered it advisable to still further postpone the bombardment, and it was not until that vessel was seen in the offing on Thursday morning that the fighting actually commenced.

Thursday was warm and bland as a day in September; the waters were as calm as in Tappan Zee; there was no wind, and early in the morning the navy got into line. The *Wabash* led the way, the *Susquehannah* came next, then the *Mohican*, then the *Seminole*, and afterwards the gunboats. The peculiarities of the channel obliged the large ships first to go up the bay, and then return, before they were able to fire, and it was about 9¾ o'clock when the action was begun by a shot from the batteries on Hilton Head. This was immediately answered by one from the *Wabash*, after which the firing became general. Fifteen or sixteen guns from the shore kept up an almost uninterrupted fire, being managed with skill, and served with great celerity. The men in the batteries could be distinctly seen through glasses on board the transports. During the first part of the action, all the gunboats were not engaged, but towards the last, seventeen ships of war were firing away at once on Fort Walker. The batteries on the opposite point occasionally opened fire, but were not effective; they, however, received immediate attention from those in the fleet whose guns could be brought into range. The rebel steamers that had been so saucy the two or three previous days did not think it advisable to run into the very jaws of destruction, and though they were visible in the background, watching the progress of the fight, they kept at a respectable distance.

The firing, at first, was not accurate on either side; shot and shell fell wide of the mark; but after a while both parties go better range and the practice was excellent. The rebels were very manly, and answered back for an hour and half before any signs of giving out were manifest. Their resistance was indeed surprising; but after the *Wabash* had made two of the rounds I have described, as many as four or five of the guns in the battery could be seen to be dismounted; indeed, the whole sight was in full view from the upper decks of the transports, all of which crowded down to within four miles of the battle. Men could be seen to fall at their guns; the very spot where a shell struck was visible; for the fortifications, though so admirable, were yet only earthworks. A pause in the fight necessarily occurred while the *Wabash* withdrew to get again into position, on account of the channel, and allowed both parties breathing time; but sometimes the gunboats were merciless and kept up an uninterrupting fire. The fire of the *Wabash* after the first round, became perfectly terrific; sometimes twenty shells could be observed bursting at once over the fort, when a perfect cloud of smoke and dust almost obscured the entire space. At other times the cloud would clear away and a perfect view of the guns still in position, of the one or two houses in the fort, and the encampment inside, was obtained. The shot fired from the fort could not so readily be watched as those from the ships; still occasional shells were seen to explode over our vessels. After two hours and a half or three hours, the fire from the batteries began perceptibly to slacken, and the damage wrought in it was very visible; still the rebels kept up their cannonading till after 2 o'clock, and not until the *Wabash* made her final turn in the stream preparatory to another broadside, did they run up the white flag. A messenger was immediately sent ashore from his flag-ship, by Com. DUPONT, and at a [illegible] of three the Stars and Stripes were waving over Fort Walker.

The enemy had deserted the fort, leaving apparently in the utmost disorder. A perfect stampede seemed to have occurred; clothing, food, even side-arms, were all left. The forts remained entire, not a gun was spiked, some of the wounded were left in the hospital, and all the stores have fallen into our hands. They saved simply themselves, and such arms as they snatched up in their flight. They took to the woods; and Commodore DUPONT, with Capt. C. R. R. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, came ashore to take possession. They found the battery very much injured, but still a number of serviceable guns; the Rhode Island Battery, under Capt. HAMILTON, was, I believe, the next to land after the marines and sailors, who, having won the fight, had a right to the earliest honors. The scene of havoc was remarkable; shells had knocked great guns to pieces, smashed in houses, and the beach was strewn with fragments; dead mules and horses were lying around, but apparently most of the killed and wounded soldiers were carried off in the retreat. Only six or seven bodies were found on Thursday night. This morning, I hear of twenty more. Those discovered were buried immediately, a chaplain reading the Episcopal service over their remains.

The sailors and troops who first landed had abundance of plunder—costly side-arms, dressing-cases, gold watches. The clothes of the officers lay around in abundance. The regiments under Cols. WAGNER and HEYWOOD, of Charleston, were evidently officered by the secession oligarchy. Champagne wines, and rare old Maderias were found, and abundance of brandies, whiskeys and tobacco. The clothing was excellent, and very few regiments in the Northern armies have been better supplied in every respect than those of the rebels appear to have been. It was sad to see the dinners yet remaining on the board, to which the victors sat down, and to watch the letters and papers of those who, a few hours ago, were at home here, torn open and read by strangers and enemies. There was, however, but little time for sentiment, for, as the place had not been surrendered, the enemy might return. The whole retreat might be a ruse to get our troops on shore, when the navy could not fire at the battery, and then the rebels might rush on in force. So the first thing was not to plunder nor to moralize, but to station sentries and send out scouts.

However, time proved that the foe had really retreated. A few prisoners were found in the hospital, who gave vivid accounts of the terrors of the bombardment, and left no doubt that the Secessionists had been seised by a panic. Before dark the debarkation of the National troops began; Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade came ashore from the transports in surf-boats and small boats from the large ships; these were manned by crews afforded by Commodore DUPONT, and the landing was effected in admirable order. The sea was so smooth that the greatest difficulty was obviated, and no attack from hostile forces interfered with the complete success of the movement. The shallowness of the water obliged the boats to remain a hundred yards from shore, and the men waded through one or two feet of water to an excellent beach, where they formed, and after climbing up a brink some ten or twelve feet high, found themselves within the encampment. Only one brigade was landed, that being deemed amply sufficient to resist any attack that might be made.

This morning, it was intended to attack the batteries on the opposite shore; but yesterday's expedition did as much to insure its success as preparations could; they were complete; and they are owing, in a very great measure, to the incessant cares of the Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. R. SAXTON, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff. One circumstance will indicate the judgment and anxiety he has bestowed upon the duties that have devolved upon him. In the great storm of Friday last, one of the most violent known here in years, and in which at least seven of our ships were lost, no vessel went down which Capt. SAXTON had employed. The public should know how much is due to the efficacy of this officer.

In the planning and executing of particular movements, events show for themselves. It is needless to talk about the wisdom which is approved by success. That Port Royal is ours is the result of the combined skill and prudence of the plan of attack, and the energy and bravery of those who executed that plan. The navy has again proven its inestimable importance in this war. That portion of the army established here will, doubtless, emulate all that has been done on shipboard.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Another Description of the Great Military Pageant of Tuesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Can you recollect back when *Lady Suffolk*, peerless above all others, and yet unmatched in all the great qualities that constitute a good beast and true, was in her prime? Can you recall the later days when *Flora Temple* was doing her miles within the teens, and how the broad highways that led past Brooklyn down to the old Union Course, were one huge length of a mixed *cortège* that no pen could picture, and no imagination conjure up? Are you reminded of the inconceivable forms and varieties of the genus vehicle and the tribe horse that used to "turn out" on those grand old occasions, when sporting was genteel, and sinew and blood was put upon its best exhibit for the gratification of a higher sense than the jockey's lust of gain? How the trim tandems, as light and fragile as a coquette's reputation—the stout carts with their load of "bo-hoy's"—the overshadowing omnibuses, their vast internals crowded with a miscellaneous collection of smart clerks and saving tradesmen—the family carriages, with their liveried footmen, their gay beauties and their anxious papas—the trotting sulkies, the spruce-beer carryalls, and the gingerbread rockaways, and the sprinklings, here and there of plain farmers' wagons—how all these used to go jostling and crowding through clouds of dust, and an infinitude of jests and volleys of oaths, and shouts of laughter, and cries of vexation, down to the portals of the course, and how persistently and systematically the gate-tender used to bring, not order, but quarters and halves out of all this chaos? You remember, too, do you not, how some were early, and some were inevitably late, and how few struck just upon the exact hour, that neither kept them tarrying for the sport, nor disappointed them of the home-stretch? You conjure up—of course you do—how some, like the wise virgins, came down with full hampers of sparkling Moselle, and cooling claret, and appetizing salads, and hearty rounds of marbleized beef? And feelingly you reflect back, and have visions of certain other counterparts of the foolish virgins (How could virgins be foolish? That parable always puzzles me with that query,) who went out without so much as a flask of rye, or a flake of sea-biscuit? And you see now, don't you, the helter-skelter of the crowding home, some with a sense of an aching head, and some with paintul misgivings of neglected duties, and some with premonitions of family rows and disturbed households, and of the few poor fellows whose vocation it was to go through all this pandemonium of clashing contrasts, and come back cool and collected to their gas-illuminated stalls to daguerreotype for the morning edition the living panorama of the day before, so that each actor should recognize himself in the scene, and that the grand public of non-spectators should read, and in their workshops and bank-parlors, and attics and basements, know as much, or more, of what had been done yesterday, as those who had enjoyed its pleasures, or endured its fatigues?

If you can conjure up these by-gones, you needed not to have been in Washington, or crossing the bridges and ferries of the Potomac, or along the pikes of Virginia, to have before you the conditions precedent to the Grand Review of yesterday. But, stop. I had forgotten that you have not, like myself, been acclimated to the presence of armed men, and the paraphernalia of an army of occupation, besieged and intrenched. You must add these to your recollections. You must put in a goodly quota of "parapets" and "stops," and "embrasures" and "rifle-pits," and "breastworks" and "bristling bayonets," and great black cannon, and the people and crowd all with legions of stingy, sun-browned men. You must "draw in" with your memory's pencil, galloping officers—horse and rider alike impetuous and reckless—and you must see, stretching away as far as the dim horizon, the never-absent train of wagons that are always rolling about the highways, creaking and crashing with their heavy burdens of barrels and boxes, and shot and shell, and the other facilities of war, and then you have the picture, in all its "entirenes," as a friend expresses it.

I have been riding all the night—I cannot say "fast and furious." Had left New-York on purpose to see this sight of a lifetime, but failed to connect (did they ever connect?) at [illegible], and so came into Washington at the eastern entrance, just as the vast crowd was endeavoring to find [illegible] westward over Long Bridge. My coming, late as it was, was all too soon for the clever fellow who had taken the responsibility to order "*Charley* and the buggy," and who, in another half minute, would have been going a two-forty pace up Fourteenth-street, for the better-half of himself that was waiting, bonneted and shawled, in anxious anticipation. It was ungallant and not just the thing to take advantage of the readiness of my friend, tendering him the option of going himself, or letting me have the pleasure of the better company that was bonneted and shawled, and expectant. I don't believe he told altogether the truth when he said "she don't care." It was not heartily said, and I am but a poor reader of the human face if there was not a strong shade of disappointment darkening his countenance as he dropped into the vacant seat, and, with a spring, *Charley* took the rein and the road to the Bridge. Late as I thought myself, I was in plenty of company. All the avenues leading to the Bridge, and the Long Bridge itself were crowded with vehicles, "all motionless and still." One of the cumbrous army wagons was at the other end, coming in the wrong direction, with an uncivil driver or a baulky team—or both. Of course we all believed it was both, and I had especial reasons and experience for my beliefs. It mattered little, however, what was the cause—this effect was certain and transparent. To cross there, one must wait patiently and long, and doubtful at best as to the end. Fortunately my friend (he looks as though he felt the delay was a punishment for his selfish disregard of the bonnet and shawl) and myself have "passes," and so may hope to get over elsewhere besides at the one straight and narrow way that is to-day free to all. *Charley* makes a short turn, and glad to have an open road, soon stretches away the mile and a-half up to the Ferry. And here we are in luck. The ferry-boat is waiting, and so are a host of people and carriages that have sought this route, hoping the sentinel at his post will relax for "just once," his demand for "passes." But he is inexorable, and that leaves room for us. Was it selfish in me to commend the stern discipline of that honest soldier? On the same boat I find more notables, besides the friend who divides the buggy with me. It is a select company—for none but the elect have passes to-day, and they are special for the occasion. There is a smart bevy of English attachés, and among them "our own correspondent" of your London namesake. I wonder if he will see anything in our great occasion—the first National exhibition of the kind we have ever attempted. I try to make myself think that "I don't care a curse" whether he does or does not,—but when I reflect that the events of the last few days may be colored by the tints he throws upon this review, I can but hope he will see in it, as I shall, the reflection, not of the numbers on the field, but of the hosts from whence these numbers have been drawn. There are also on the boat, the equipage of the Brazilian Minister, and the occupants are his family. The eye naturally runs over the exquisite turn-out. We are privileged to admire good horses, and that we do, or pretend to do, and would but for the greater attraction of the occupants of the carriage. One needs more education than most can boast to refrain from a good look at the two beautiful girls (they are not old enough to make the allusion out of place) who are side by side, on the *front* seat.

The old ferry is not "fast." Even Mr. RUSSELL will not complain of that. But by vigorous pulling and hauling we are put over, and the way is fine for a movement in "double-quick." The *attachés* and Mr. RUSSELL scamper away up the bridle paths, sparing neither themselves nor their steeds. English gentlemen are always good riders, and these are so well mounted that they take the lead and keep it with a will. Past the old canal, and skirting Fort Corcoran, the road thence is almost an air-line to the field of arms. I am fortunate in a knowledge of the cut-offs that shorten distances, and in the quick action of *Charley*, who dodges in and out of the intricate masses of carriages, equestrians and pedestrians, as if he realized a necessity for being at the head of the column. At Upton's Hill we leave the throng, and by a side issue came almost upon the lines long before the unknown and the unknowing have rounded Col. LOSS'S camp and struck the back stretch that leads towards BAILEY'S.

There is a gathering in front and a halt. The cavalry are keeping back the crowd from the lines, and we find ourselves in a block—literally a representative crowd, the Press and the Embassies being about equally dominant. An Orderly goes dashing across the field, up to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and comes back smartly with an order for our admission, for which we are greatly indebted to the prompt courtesy of Gen. MARCY. The review has already commenced—the young Commander is galloping along the lines, and the lines are telling in loud and ringing huzzas his progress down their front. The bands play, the drums roll, the brazen trumpets peal, the banners lower, and as each regiment is reached the huzzas are caught up and carried on, keeping pace with the General and the brilliant *cortège* that rides with him. In that *cortège* are the power and the hopes of the nation. It is not alone the cool, clear-headed, patient and watchful Commander of the army. With him are the President and the Cabinet—come upon this field, where are congregated thousands of freemen, to tell them by their presence that the safety of the Republic is intrusted to their firm courage and sinewy arms. There are Counsellors from the Cabine, and Generals that have seen service—all that we have as a country, all that we can claim as a nation, all that we have been or can be, are typified in the reviewers and the reviewed. The regiments are massed in columns side by side, the artillery and cavalry on the extreme right, in three lines, with the infantry on the left. With these batteries of cannon and squadrons of cavalry, and battalions of infantry, it is impossible to find a field upon which all may be taken in at a glance, so you fail to comprehend the vastness of the multitude, as you fail to see it.

It takes an hour or more for the General and his staff to go up the centre and down the front. As the last huzzas die away, he comes to a position on the centre of the field. In front, about one hundred yards distant, are congregated in a group, the household gods of the principal actors in this pageant—the representatives of the Press and the representatives of the other nations of the earth, occupying the rear of the carriages, and, for this day only, seeming "one and inseparable." On the right is the carriage of the President, in which are Mrs. LINCOLN, Judge PETERS, Mr. HALSTEAD, and another gentleman from New-Jersey. Camden and Amboy seems to have monopolized the courtesy of the Lady of the White House. In the same line were the carriages of the Secretary of State, of Gen. CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS and others. Between these lines the columns were to march in review—approaching across a broad plain, up the slope to where the General had position, and departing down the valley that lies at the foot of Munson's Hill.

First came the Pennsylvania reserve—ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. Then came the divisions of McDOWELL, HERTZELMAN, FRANKLIN, SMITH, BLENKER and FITZ JOHN PORTER, each regiment passing in quick time, and in the rear of each division the ambulances and other equipage appropriate to the command. It were impossible to describe, in its minuteness, the movements of all the regiments, or to detect the peculiarities of each—its officers and its men. Only the general impression of the whole can be attempted. The mind fails to comprehend the vastness of such a moving mass. There is no grasp of numbers after the first fifteen or twenty thousand have gone by.

That the review was a great success, none will question. There were some *mal apropos* things done, as there must always be by those unaccustomed to take part in such displays. It seems to be difficult for some of the officers to realize that they had different positions in a *corps d'armée* than were assigned them in brigade reviews, but these were hardly noticeable. The men were well up to the occasion. They moved steadily, in order, and with remarkable precision. They were well uniformed and well armed. The cavalry, as a whole, was poorly mounted—the horses showing the bad effects of being picketed without shelter. But hunt the world over, and I doubt if anywhere can be found such an aggregate of good horses, as were displayed by the field officers of the regiments. I saw hundreds that would grace any man's stable.

Shall I attempt to describe the picturesque beauty of the scene, the actors and the audience? The sharp frosts have tinted the woods with the crimson and yellow and purple, that make the foliage of Autumn gorgeous beyond comparison. The rolling swell of the ground—the valleys that seem to swallow up the men, and the thick woods behind which they pass away, are all as like the country north of your great metropolis as if Westchester were Fairfax, and Fairfax Westchester. The sky is leaden, but every now and then the sun breaks through, and lights up all. As if by magic, the hills are covered with a robe of golden sunshine, and the bayonets dance and gleam in its flitting rays, and the scarlet facings of the pennoniers are all aglow with its warmth. It burst out so as AYER'S battery swept by, and once again on the red and white guidons of a troop of passing cavalry.

Shall I analyze the men, as they tramp on? They are of almost every country, and every free State has contributed a portion. From Maine to Iowa, there is not one county of the North, or the East, or the West, that has not its representatives in these columns. It were impossible to name a trade, a business, or a profession, in which some of all these thousands are not experts. They make such a whole as no other army ever comprised, and an army that no other country could produce. In robust health, in physique, in activity, in intelligence, they are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. These are qualities that should make good soldiers. *Are* these soldiers for the passing, in anything but that they bear arms? Will they fight? That is the *one* question. Will they need more defeats, more disasters, more mortification of their pride, to nerve them up to the work in which they are engaged? I think I read in the face of the General who commands them, the assurance that they will be as great in war as they have been great in peace. He wears a look of confidence to-day that was not there before, and to-day the men seemed animated with an unwonted enthusiasm. The huzzas were loud, protracted and hearty. I think they will fight, and fight well, whenever and wherever they are led to battle.

When will they go to battle? The whys and the wherefores, the ifs and the ands, come in too thick here for me to answer that question. Some have thought that this review was but the prelude to the battle-field—the overture to a tragedy of booming cannon. There was ammunition dealt out to the men, as though for a near impending conflict. But this was probably only a sound precaution against a surprise. It would have been inconvenient, to say the least, for our rebel friends, only a few miles off, to have found us with empty caissons and cartridge-boxes. If anything was purposed in this demonstration, it could have been only a recognition of the necessity for habituating the different brigades and divisions to contact with each other.

Not but that a movement in advance may be made any day. I believe we are prepared and ready for another bout with the chivalry, whenever the time comes that a conflict is desirable. If anything were needed, it was such a magnificent and impressive demonstration as that of to-day. It inspired confidence and awakened hopes. It did more than all this. It begat a generous rivalry and a desire

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Drive Among the Camps—A Parade of Cavalry—Review of Gen. McDowell's Division—The Attack upon the Pickets of the Brooklyn Fourteenth—Excitement Among the Troops, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

Yesterday I took a drive over among our camps to see what changes, if any, had been made since I was last there. Reaching the Long Bridge I was stopped by the passage of, I do not know how many, regiments of cavalry. They came in squads to prevent the bridge from being shaken to pieces. The wind blew cold as Winter, and I sat and shivered as the interminable column kept pouring over. At length one horse broke away from the mass and came tearing off the bridge like a mad creature. The rider was powerless to hold him, and as he came dashing amid the crowd of wagons he called out to stop his horse. But one might as well have stopped a thunderbolt. Before he had gone half a block, he struck his hoof full into the breast of a man, and left him senseless and bleeding on the ground. Whether he was killed outright or not I did not know. It evidently seemed a small matter, for what is the life of one man when thousands are being trampled into the earth by the hoof of war. Seeing no end to this steady stream of horses, and noticing on the further shore a train of army-wagons extending as far as the eye could reach, that must also cross before I could, I ordered the driver to turn if he was able, and go up to Georgetown Ferry. In making the attempt the end of the pole caught the bridle of a trooper that was dashing past, whirling the horse like a top in his tracks. It was a marvel to me how the rider maintained his seat. Thankful, however, that I was spared the pain of seeing him dashed head foremost on the stones beside me, I saw at last, with relief, the carriage clear of the turbulent mass.

Passing by the forts and encampments on the Virginia shore, I was struck with the amount of pine and hemlock, and cedar bushes which the soldiers had accumulated about them. The cold weather had driven them to seek other means of shelter from the biting blasts besides their canvas walls. The encampments that crowned the summits and dotted the slopes, did not look so cheerful in the cold light of the Wintry sun, as weeks ago through the mild haze of an October afternoon. I stopped at Upton Hill a moment, but found Gen. WADSWORTH gone to a review. By the way, Capt. DE RUTER SMITH, one of his aids informed me that the statement in some of the papers that the thirty men captured the other day, while on picket duty at the farm of Mr. DULIN, near Falls Church, belonged to Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, is erroneous;—they were a part of KEYES' Brigade, or that was his before he left it.

There being a review of Gen. McDOWELL'S Division over Munson's Hill, we drove over to it. Passing the encampment of the Garibaldi Guard, I was more than ever struck with its grotesque appearance. The men had piled cornstalks and brush over their extraordinary huts to add to their warmth, till they had lost all appearance of being the dwelling places of anything human; and I doubt if a casual observer would ever have taken them for an encampment.

When we reached the field for review, the various regiments were being massed in column by division on the further side—the long train of artillery was wheeling into line of battle at the end, while the cavalry, massed in the same way as the infantry, formed the other side of the parallelogram. This position was maintained a tedious length of time, but for what purpose I could not understand. At length, however, the order to march was given, and the army of twelve or fourteen thousand men moved off in quick time. It was a splendid sight. The atmosphere was perfectly clear, and the sunbeams glanced along the gun-barrels, and flashed from the bayonet points, till a forest of glittering steel seemed moving over the field. The heavy column passed into the road—marched a little way down it, and then crossing into the opposite field swept along its further edge. The artillery trundled heavily after, and the cavalry closed the long array. It was easy to see that the soldiers were not regulars. Some of the regiments marched better than others, but there was a good deal of irregularity in the ranks, increased doubtless by the broken nature of the ground. At a distance, however, this was not observable, and the army presented a grand appearance. It crossed the road, and moving part of the way into the opposite field came back again. As the head of the column approached the road on its return I saw a soldier rush up to Gen. McDOWELL, and, taking off his hat, exclaim in an excited, frightened manner, something about prisoners being taken. "The—they are!" growled the General, and never stopped. The soldier, rushing one side, to avoid being run over by the troops, came near me, when I asked him what was the matter. He replied, "The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, out on picket duty, have all just been taken prisoners." I thought the man was crazy or drunk, for McDOWELL kept steadily on at the head of the column. The next moment, however, I remembered he was an old soldier, who never allowed himself to be flurried by anything. An instant after, the vast array halted right on the road. Seeing a space between the regiments, wide enough to let the carriage pass through, I told the driver to turn and go up to the fort on Munson's Hill, that I might inquire as to the truth of this startling report. I soon found the news had spread like wildfire, in that direction, and everything betokened a sudden movement. My young friend with me, not knowing much about armies, wanted to keep on along the road over which I saw the troops would soon be pouring. I told him if we were not out of that before the artillery and cavalry came crashing and thundering along, our carriage in all probability would be crushed like an egg-shell; and if we escaped with whole bones, we should at least have to foot it back to Washington. Just as I directed the driver to turn and hurry back before the column closed again, an officer rushed up and exclaimed that we should block the road to the troops. I told him I was going back. We did not get through a moment too soon; for we had scarcely cleared the ranks, before the cavalry came in a furious gallop from the field, and, wheeling into the road, dashed after the General. As it swept by the carriage, I heard my name called in a cheerful voice, and, turning, I caught a glimpse of the countenance of an officer—an old friend—just long enough to see that the light of battle was in his eye. The next moment the artillery—each gun drawn by six powerful horses—came bounding along the field. They did not hold up for the ditch at the roadside, but were carried over it on full gallop, and went thundering along the road. The gunners could not comprehend this sudden breaking up of the review; and questions were passing from one gun to the other; but I could catch only the word "Fight, fight!" A cloud of dust rolled up the slope beyond, out of which struggled forth the heavy tramp of horses, and rumbling sound of artillery wagons and bugle calls. The infantry stood still in its place, ignorant what all this meant. Those by the road-side had got some inkling that a fight was going on near by, and they began to leave their ranks and run to a neighboring stream to fill their canteens, so as to be ready to march. I stepped up to them and said, "Boys, what is the matter?" "There's fighting ahead, and I hope they'll let us go." It was a stirring sight. The sudden arrest of the review, and hurrying off of artillery and cavalry on a furious gallop, and the doubt as to what all this meant, investing the whole affair with mystery, intensified the excitement.

I waited for some time to hear more news; but, at length, evening coming on, we left the army standing anxiously in its place, and turned our faces homeward. At Bailey's Cross Roads I told the commander of a squad, as he came forward to examine my pass, that the report was that the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment had just been captured a short distance out. He forgot to look at my pass, and, turning, exclaimed, "*Fall in, fall in!*"

Soon after, passing one of BLENKER'S guards, I thought I would see what effect the news would have on the Dutchman. "Day be taken prisoners," said he. "I wish de whole tam lot be taken prisoners, to keep us out here in de cold till 4 o'clock in de morning."

Being stopped on Long Bridge by the guard, to let an army-wagon pass over, I asked him to what regiment he belonged. He replied, "the Massachusetts Fourteenth." I then told him what the report was respecting the *Brooklyn Fourteenth*. He calmly replied, "I wish they would let the Massachusetts boys get at them, and not keep us doing duty on this cold bridge." His manner and bearing showed that he was such stuff as strong armies are made of. As I entered Willard's I encountered a friend, to whom, on his inquiring what sort of a day I had had, I related the rumor of the capture, and passed on to my supper. To my surprise, I found I had thrust a stick into an ant-hill; for, when I came out again, eager groups were searching for me. I escaped quick as I could, and resolved then and there never again to tell any news at Willard's. I have no doubt that by 10 o'clock there were persons who insisted that I had seen the regiment cut up and captured, and only escaped myself by being mounted on a fleet horse.

It turns out this morning that the report was untrue. A regiment of rebel cavalry had driven in our pickets, and pushing on, charged to within a mile and a half or so of the very field on which the review was taking place.

It is said that only one of our men was killed, while blood, but no bodies, were found where the rebels had wheeled. How true this is I cannot tell. It was a bold dash, at any rate, and turned that review into a scene of thrilling excitement. It did me good to see the troops fire up so quick, and the joy that beamed in their countenances at the prospect of at last having a brush with the enemy. This long inaction is very trying to the soldier, but we have one consolation—the rebels are in the same condition, while the cold weather is harder for them to bear than it is for us.

J. T. H.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FLOYD'S LATEST MILITARY EXPLOIT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FAYETTE C. H., VA., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

As I telegraphed you FLOYD retreated the night of the skirmish at Cotton Hill, leaving a strong rear guard behind him. Next morning, discovering from our scouts that he had vacated his position, we followed up to Union School-house, still apprehensive that he might attack us, knowing that in point of numbers his force was superior to our own.

A scouting party, under Sergeant LAMBERT, who I mentioned in my last, got on his track, killed one of his scouts, and brought information that induced the General to order a forward movement. We left Union School-house late in the afternoon, marched some four miles to Col. DICKINSON'S place, well known through this part of the country, the Colonel being probably the most influential Secessionist in this part of the country. Here we obtained some items and captured a few secesh guns. After halting for a couple of hours we took up the line of march, and tired as we were, toiled on until 4 o'clock in the morning, when we again halted to allow the men and horses to refresh themselves. Soon after daylight, the order to march was given, and we pushed over roads rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains, and cut to pieces by the recent passage of FLOYD'S artillery and wagon trains. Our skirmishers, under the command of the gallant Capt. GARDNER, of the Thirteenth Ohio, were in advance of the column on both sides of the road, and proceeded cautiously. Just as they reached a bend in the road, one of the company (private SIRO of Company F) crawled over and espied two squadrons of cavalry under Col. CROGHAN, of Kentucky, and here commenced the battle of

M'COY'S MILLS.

A volley was instantly opened on the enemy, who were, as their wounded afterward acknowledged, taken completely by surprise. At the first fire, several saddles were emptied, and Col. CROGHAN fell mortally wounded in the abdomen. The rebels, though suprised, showed fight and retired slowly, firing as they went; but our men having possession of the elevated ground on both sides, exposed them to a galling cross-fire, and forced them back. The main body then advanced, having, as before, strong bodies of skirmishers. Col. CROGHAN was carried to the nearest house, and was cared for as well as the state of the case would admit of by Surgeon CHASE, of the Thirteenth Ohio. He was a gallant man and an accomplished officer, and though an enemy, the sight of his dying agonies drew tears from the eyes of men unused to weep." The Colonel's father and Gen. BENHAM were old acquaintances, (in fact, I believe, classmates at West Point,) and the interview between them, was, of course, unusually painful. We did all we could for the unfortunate man, but human aid was vain, and he expired the same afternoon. We brought down the body on our return, and Gen. BENHAM intends forwarding it to his friends at once.

At 12:20 our advance reached McCoy's Mills, and a sharp action at once ensued. The enemy's force consisted of the cavalry engaged in the former skirmish, and at least one—I think two—regiments of infantry. They held their own against our skirmishers, and, having the advantage of ground, bid fair to give us considerable trouble and delay, for some time at least, in our pursuit of their main force.

Gen. BENHAM at once ordered the Seventh, under Col. CREIGHTON, and half of the Thirty-seventh German, to take possession of a ridge on the right of the road. The advance, consisting of the Thirteenth, Col. SMITH—who did the work as well as man could do it—occupied the left, and Capt. SEABRIDAN'S Battery being brought to the extreme front, we prepared to dislodge them.

Col. SMITH discovered a large body of cavalry in an exposed part of the hill, within fair range, and the gallant German, only too glad of a chance to let his barkers speak, took deliberate aim, and bang went the gun, whiz went the ball, and away went the cavalry under cover. I rode by the side of the artillery, and distinctly saw the shot strike among them. We now poured it in hot and heavy, and they scattered in all directions. All this time our troops on the right were firing whenever they had a fair chance, and constantly advancing. At or before this time a portion of the Thirteenth took up a position on their extreme left, threatening to get in their rear. The rebels, finding the climate becoming too warm for even their Summer constitutions, and the thermometer constantly rising, fled in disorder, dashing down through a corn-field, our men popping away at them in the most lively and pleasant manner. They did not seem to see the point of the joke; and, from what we saw afterward, it is my deliberate opinion that they are running yet—at least we never got within gunshot of them again. It is difficult to correctly estimate the loss of the enemy, as we were too much hurried to make search for them, but it could not have been less than fifteen killed and wounded—probably much more. We did not lose a man. This all sounds rather fishy, but they had no artillery, and all of our men within reach of their musketry were kept carefully under cover by their commanding officers, whose caution and skill cannot be too highly commended. From this point we had abundant evidence of the utter rout and hasty flight of the enemy. They were badly scared, and though in the course of our march we passed positions which competent officers assured me were almost impregnable, they did not attempt to take advantage of one of them. FLOYD was blind drunk the night he came through Fayette C. H., and I think has been in a state of chronic intoxication for some time; he certainly is much better adapted for pilfering than fighting, having not the least stomach for anything in the shape of danger. All along the road we found flour, clothing, knapsacks, canteens, tents, &c., &c., scattered at short intervals. Now commenced our hardships. We had been much delayed by the action; and knowing that the Virginia chivalry are perfect race horses, in running from an enemy, however dilatory they may be when advancing on one, we hurried our movements as much as possible, hoping, if nothing else, to capture the wagon train, which was in the rear; but we fought against insurmountable difficulties. From the General down there never was a more gallant body of men. They struggled on mile after mile, through the most wretched apology for roads that the imagination ever conceived of. Some, worn out by fatigue, dropped down by the way, (all were picked up afterward,) but those who could by any possibility keep their feet, struggled on. Col. SMITH I noticed particularly wading through the mire nearly knee-deep, having dismounted to give his horse to a sick Captain, as jolly as if he were on four horses.

From information received from our guide, (who by the way is a rara avis in this country, a true-blue Virginia Unionist,) we thought we should overtake the wagon train at Three Mile Mill, seven miles from Raleigh. On reaching the Blake farm, one mile from the foot of the mountain, we sent forward mounted scouts, who returned with the disheartening news that the aforesaid vehicular conveyances, like the "Hieland laddie" of musical notoriety, were "o'er the hills and far awa'." What could we do? Our men were used up; we had neither tents, provisions, ambulances, nor heavy artillery, (having been obliged to leave BEIMBIDER'S pieces some distance behind,) and were deep in an enemy's country with a chance of our retreat being cut off if we advanced further. Gen. BENHAM wisely resolved to proceed no further that night. We bivouacked in the open fields, and if I had loved Western Virginia before with all the ardent affection of one of her own gallant bush-whackers, that night would have turned my love to bitter hate. I strongly advise all who read this, and who may be afflicted with a mania for this part of a soldier's life, to do it on paper, for, take my word for it, "it don't pay, Sir, nor can't be made to pay." That night at 10 o'clock the General received orders from Gen. SCHENCK—who had crossed the river at Gauley, but none of whose reinforcements had as yet reached us—to return. We took up our line of march at 2 o'clock A. M., and reached this place at about 1 P. M., where both brigades are now stationed. This ends the campaign in Western Virginia. FLOYD is driven clear out of the country, and swears he will never return. I admire his taste, though I cannot say as much for his courage. And here, before closing, let me pay a well-merited tribute to the army which I had the honor to accompany.

Gen. BENHAM'S plans were laid with skill and carried out with his usual promptness and energy. If the reinforcements which were promised had reached him in season, and permission had been granted him to advance upon Raleigh, I have no doubt that he would have succeeded in getting possession of the wagon train, if not capturing the entire force. There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the military authorities here, to tie Gen. BENHAM'S hands; but, in spite of all his disadvantages, he has done the fighting. He was put in the rear to guard the point where the enemy was *not* expected to be, but when the fight came he was in the advance, and, tired as his troops were, he maintained his position till ordered back.

I have had occasion before to mention Col. SMITH, Thirteenth Ohio, who led the advance. He performed his arduous duties untiringly, and to his skill, caution, and gallantry, the army owes much of its success. If all our Brigadier-Generals were as well, or half as well qualified for the position, we would have fewer military blunders, and more successes to record. Col. SMITH is a West-Pointer, and does credit to the institution at which he graduated and the cause which he serves.

I have neither space nor time to mention others; how can I, when all deserve more praise than I can give them? It is a gallant army, this same *fighting brigade* of the Kanawha. God speed it wherever it goes, and send it the good fortune it so richly merits.

I subjoin a detailed list of the force now under Gen. BENHAM'S command, as possibly of interest to some of your readers:

Thirteenth Ohio, Col. Smith	600
Twelfth Ohio, Col. White	500
Tenth Ohio, Col. Wood, (acting Colonel)	600
Seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Creighton command'g.	500
Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. Siebur	700
Forty-fourth Ohio, Maj. Mitchell commanding	500
McMullin's Battery, mountain howitzers.	
Schneider's Battery, rifled cannon.	
Small detachments of West's and Pfau's Cavalry.	

C.

THE FIGHT AT PIKETON, KY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 19.

The steamer *Boston*, from Maysville, arrived at our wharf yesterday, having on board Brigade-Surgeon BRADFORD, of Gen. NELSON'S command; Lieut. NUGENT and Rev. Mr. BAYLESS, Chaplain of Col. MARSHALL'S Kentucky Regiment, and Capt. BERRYHILL and nine privates of the Second Ohio, wounded in the recent skirmish near Piketon. From Surgeon BRADFORD we gather some interesting particulars relative to recent events in Eastern Kentucky, in addition to those already made public.

The Doctor and his companions were, of course, greatly surprised on learning the grossly exaggerated statements of the fight at Ivy Mountain sent from Paris and Lexington, and wonder the misrepresentations were not the other way, as a frightened soldier threw down his musket and ran back several miles, reporting that Col. MARSHALL'S regiment was cut to pieces, and that Gen. NELSON himself had been killed.

The actual loss of the enemy is not known, certainly. Eleven dead bodies were buried by our troops, and two wounded died after the fight. The inhabitants of Piketon said the rebels acknowledged a loss of sixty killed and one hundred wounded and missing. Col. MARSHALL made several very narrow escapes. His clothes were cut by bullets in four or five places, and a horse was shot under him, and yet he did not sustain a scratch. The position of the enemy was such that they might have easily killed two or three hundred of our men, but they could not withstand the searching fire of the loyal Kentucky and Ohio troops, and soon fled in all directions.

The march of a portion of our troops the day before the fight is described as one of the most fatiguing of the war. A battalion of Col. MARSHALL'S regiment, to which was temporarily attached a portion of the Second Ohio, marched thirty-two miles over an exceedingly rough country, the roads, a large portion of the way, being from ankle-deep to knee-deep with mud, and during the day forded Red River, a tortuous little stream, no less than eighty-seven times. We should hesitate to print this statement did it come from any less reliable source. The troops were compelled to leave their baggage at Prestonburgh, as it was found impossible to move it across the country, and during their marches they were exposed to drenching rains, without a tent, or even a blanket in many instances, under which to pass the night. Rev. Mr. BAYLESS, an amiable old gentleman, earnest in his devotion to the Union, says he passed one night without a blanket, standing outside of a negro cabin, endeavoring to keep the chimney warm.

We understood from Surgeon BRADFORD that all our troops in Eastern Kentucky have been ordered to Lexington, and are now on their way to that point. Col. METCALF'S Kentucky Regiment came down the Big Sandy on rafts. One of these rafts was wrecked in the rapids about sixty miles above the mouth of the stream, and one man drowned. About sixty muskets were also lost. The Second, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third Olds, and Col. MARSHALL'S Kentucky Regiments are marching across the country to Maysville, and may be expected at our wharf Thursday or Friday, *en route* for Lexington.

The following are the names of the wounded of the Second Ohio Regiment, who arrived in Boston: Capt. Berryhill, flesh wound in arm; Corporal Thomas M. Fish, in shoulder, badly; David Hitt, in face, badly; Patrick Flaherty, John Estrip, Hawthorn Wilson, Joseph Carter, Corporal E. B. Simpson, Henry Gieze, peineer, and Stephen A. Coleman, scout. Two or three of these men were removed to St. John's Hotel for Invalids, and the remainder to the Military Hospitals.

Seventeen wounded soldiers, belonging to the Kentucky regiments, were left at Maysville.

GEN. NELSON'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HOPELESS CHASE, PIKETON, KY., Nov. 10, 1861.

SOLDIERS: I thank you for what you have done. In a campaign of twenty days you have driven the rebels from Eastern Kentucky, and given repose to that portion of the State. You have made continual forced marches over wretched roads, deep in mud; badly clad, you have bivouacked on the wet ground in the November rains without a murmur. With scarce half rations, you have pressed forward with unfailing perseverance. The only place that the enemy made a stand, though ambushed and very strong, you drove him from in the most brilliant style. For your constancy and courage I thank you, and with the qualities, which you have shown that you possess, I expect great things from you in the future.

W. NELSON.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GENS. FREMONT AND MCKINSTRY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

Gen. FREMONT'S personal movements have been very quiet during the week. It is understood he was much exercised by the unceremonious treatment of his Paymaster, Major PRINNEY, though his uneasiness is doubly construed; no reason being given that he thinks PRINNEY harshly treated, and the other unpleasant consequences to himself. It is understood that he is actively preparing a memorial to be presented to Congress, asking for an investigation into his conduct as a General. In this document, an effort will be made to show the alleged motives of his opponents. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their gains," is a trite proverb, and if Gen. FREMONT, in defending himself, can successfully show that other men have swindled the Government, so much for the public good.

The Camp Jackson captives, it is found, are two-thirds in the Southern army already, and the question has been raised, whether those who have violated their paroles are to be exchanged for the Lexington prisoners, in pursuance of the arrangement made with PRICE. The Secesh commissioners insisted that they were, and after disputing the point for a whole day, the point was waived upon the Union side, and the whole head are to be considered exchanged unconditionally. This is a precedent for future action. It will probably always operate to our disadvantage, as the rebels are not particularly honorable about observing their oaths, whereas our men are studiously so. The prisoners BARRETT, BLENNERHASSETT, and another who went from Cairo to Columbus under a flag of truce, on Friday, were arrested for treason last June, but the District Attorney could not find sufficience evident to procure an indictment, so BARRETT and BLENNERHASSETT (two more B stings!) escaped.

The precise allegations against Gen. MCKINSTRY have not been made public. The order came from Washington to hold MCKINSTRY under arrest till further orders. He is not in close confinement, that is confined to a building, but roams about the Arsenal grounds, inside the sentry lines, at pleasure. It is likely that when the specifications are made known, in his case, that the list will be perfectly astonishing. The attempt is made to show that FREMONT had nothing to do with MCKINSTRY, but it is not successful. He had FREMONT'S ear from the first day of FREMONT'S arrival in this city. It was by FREMONT'S order that MCKINSTRY was made Provost-Marshal—a position which might be corruptly used for his own personal aggrandizement, if he was so inclined, almost without fear of detection. MCKINSTRY did not conceive the Benton barracks, nor the forts; nor had he the right to order anything without a requisition. Indeed, collusion between FREMONT and MCKINSTRY was as easy as rolling off a log, and there was nothing to prevent them from combining to defraud. Before the close of the year, it will be made to appear whether there was any actual collusion. MCKINSTRY'S friends are confident he will come out unscathed. They say that his operations cover such an extensive interest that it will be impossible to convict him of dishonesty without implicating many others in high places.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 18.

The train by the Pacific road last night brought in quite a delegation from the army of the southwest, the different divisions of which have now nearly all reached their destinations on the railroad lines. Gen. HUNTER'S division probably reached Tipton last night. Gen. POPE'S division is already at Otterville, and Gen. MCKINSTRY'S at Sedalia. Gen. WYMAN'S brigade, which left Springfield on Monday noon, arrived at Rolla by noon Saturday, having accomplished the 120 miles intervening in the very handsome time of five days, notwithstanding he was impeded with about 250 sick and wounded, and a number of prisoners. Gen. ASBOTH'S division was due at Rolla last night, and SIGEL will doubtless be found there to-night or to-morrow.

Among the officers arriving by the train last night, we noticed Gens. Sturgis and Wyman, Col. Totten, Capts. Shaffer and Turner, of Gen. Hunter's staff, and Col. Stevenson and Lieut.-Col. Brown, of the Seventh Missouri Volunteers. Gen. WYMAN had under his charge seven of the leading rebel prisoners brought in from Springfield by his command. The following are their names and rank:

JOHN H. PRICE, Colonel; Joseph Cavin, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, Seventh Division; R. M. Patterson, First Lieutenant Second Cavalry, Seventh Division; H. E. Kelley, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry, Seventh Division; Luther J. Taylor, private First Regiment, Fourth Division; A. B. Macklery, Second Cavalry, Seventh Division; John P. Keeney, private First Cavalry, Second Division. They were all taken to the Arsenal.

The sick and wounded are all doing well. Six of them died on the journey, but these were in nearly every instance patients who would probably not have survived long if they had remained in hospital.

GEN. LANE'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Nov. 16.

Mr. PIQUITTE, of LANE'S Brigade, arrived in this city last evening from Fort Scott, having left there on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, on his way to St. Louis as bearer of dispatches from Gen. LANE to Gen. HUNTER. He reports that Gen. LANE would reach Fort Scott on the evening of that day with about 3,000 men, and 15 pieces of artillery obtained in part from Gen. HUNTER. The artillery and cavalry of LANE'S command, when about thirty miles out, intended giving battle to a portion of PRICE'S command who were thirty miles still further south, at a place called Bower's Mill, but upon investigation they found that the secession force amounted to about 10,000 men—a force too large to engage without the aid of the infantry.

Col. JUDSON'S force had gone out from Fort Scott as escort to a train of Capt. INGLEY, but received orders from Gen. LANE to return with the supplies to that place. They are in constant anticipation of an attack at Fort Scott from the secession 10,000.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The Memphis *Appeal* published the following recapitulation of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battle at Belmont, made up from official sources:

	Killed.	Wound'd.	Missing.	Total.
Thirteenth Tennessee	28	75	46	149
Second Tennessee	19	63	33	114
Twenty-first Tennessee	13	62	5	80
Twenty-second Tennessee	10	67	67	86
Fifteenth Tennessee	—	13	—	13
Eleventh Louisiana	13	43	—	56
Thirteenth Arkansas	11	45	33	79
Watson's Battery	2	4	1	7
Mississippi Battalion	—	1	—	1
Total	95	373	177	585

In an allusion to the wounded at the Overton Hospital, the *Appeal* mentions Col. J. KNOX WALKER, of the Second; Col. RUSSELL, of the Twelfth; Col. T. V. WRIGHT, of the Thirteenth, and Col. EDWARD PICKETT, of the Twenty-first Tennessee regiments, showing that the officers of high rank among the rebels suffered as severely as the assaulting party could have desired.

JEFF. DAVIS' THANKS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters, through Gen. A. S. Johnson:

The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river, Belmont, to-day, about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gunboats, attacked Col. TAPPAN'S camp. I sent over three regiments under Gen. PILLOW to his relief, then at intervals three others, then Gen. CHEATHAM.

I then took over two others in person, to support a flank movement which I had directed. It was a hard fought battle, lasting from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. They took BELVARDOVER'S battery, four pieces of which were recaptured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their boats, seven miles, then drove their boats before us. The road was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunition and equipments. Our loss considerable; theirs heavy.

L. POLK,
Major-General Commanding.

REPLY ON PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

To Major-General Polk:

Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and the officers and men under your command, my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have made to our common cause. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont.

[Signed.] J. DAVIS.

"A SOUTHERN HEROINE."

Under this caption, and with great gusto, the Toronto *Leader* tells this story:

Dr. CHARLES MCGILL, now a prisoner in Boston harbor, was arrested at Frederick, Md., in September last, and carried to Fort Lafayette. Dr. M. is a large, athletic man, about fifty-five years of age, about six feet four inches in height, and weighing near 250 pounds. He has two daughters—one the wife of a Southern officer, the other, ALICE, a young lady at home. When the Doctor was arrested, at breakfast time, by a Yankee Captain and three privates, he inquired upon what charge he was arrested, and upon what authority. The valiant Captain pointed to his sword and to his men. The Doctor remarked—"This is the fashion of the times, I suppose I can pack my trunk?" "No," replied the Captain "my orders are to take you away forthwith!" "Well, well," said the Doctor, "I will step up stairs and see my wife, who is sick, and has not been out of bed for two days." "No, sir," said the Yankee captain, emphatically, "you must hurry up!" During this brief colloquy, ALICE stood listening, pale, speechless and resolute. In a moment she quickly stepped to a closet, and a horsewhip or cowhide gleamed in her nervous hand. In the next moment, without uttering a word, the whistling instrument fell rapidly and terribly upon the face and shoulders of the brave captain. Involuntarily he drew his sword, while his men stood irresolutely by. Heedless of the sword, heedless of everything, her whole powers absorbed in the castigation she was inflicting, the blows fell fiercer and faster. Great Jupiter! what a position for epaulettes! The captain dared not kill a woman, a young and beautiful woman—he could not stand and be whipped to threads—so the captain turned and fled! At this moment the doctor, almost as much paralyzed as the captain's men, sprang to ALICE, caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Daughter! daughter! you forget yourself!" In many a Southern story, in many Southern song, we shall hear of "ALICE MCGILL!"

THE PRISONERS AT CASTLE PINCKNEY.

A LETTER FROM COL. WILLCOX.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14, 1861.

E. N. Willcox, Esq., Detroit:

DEAR BROTHER: After being cut off from communication for a month, I was told yesterday there were letters for me. One from you, under date of Aug. 23. I hope its followers will soon find their way, and close up the long gap of silence—nearly two months. Your letters always lighten the burden of our exile. Letters may be sent by inclosing them, post paid, to the Commanding Officer, Fortress Monroe, with an inside envelope addressed to me, care of Adjutant-General, C. S. A., Richmond. Since I wrote last, Sept. 10, my health has been good and strength growing, until now I am quite recovered.

We have lost one man, NOAH PORTER, who died at this castle, Oct. 2, of typhoid fever. There have been many cases of diarrhœa, &c., but the health of the prisoners is generally good. Our greatest need is *clothing*. The men, particularly, require everything from shoes to overcoats. Besides Capt. WITHINGTON, I have with me fifty of my men, and two of the Fourth Michigan, and a very ragged set of Christians we are, too, as you may suppose, having had nothing but the light Summer fatigue dress of the battle-day. Some of the gallant fellows are out of their breeches, some bare-footed, &c. If our confinement is to continue, I know of no way to supply the men, unless by making up a lot in Michigan and sending them to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded by flag of truce. There are three officers and sixty-five men of the 1st Michigan, and a few of the Fourth Michigan, Capt. WITHINGTON, myself, and fifty men of my regiment, and two of the Fourth are here. The rest are probably at New-Orleans, or still in hospital at Richmond. We are totally ignorant, seeing no papers from the North, but if we are not to be exchanged directly, the clothing will be very much needed. It should be all kinds of common wear.

There is no certainty of my situation here, and no one knows what or where to-morrow may see us. But I have faith in Providence, and trust in the magnanimity of the high-toned portion of our Southern enemies.

The journey to Charleston was anything but agreeable, confined as we were from the 10th to the 13th, in the cars, except one night at Weldon, crowded, hot, and almost destitute of refreshments along the way. In my reduced condition, I suffered little less than Purgatory. Five days in the Charleston jail, and then we emerged into a new life, in every sense, at this Castle in the harbor of Charleston. The sea breeze, release from close confinement, etc., have brought me up as well as the 150 who share my lot. With here and there an exception, diarrhœa is the only form of disease we have known. But it is considered that the unhealthy season is pretty much over, although no sign of frost yet. The officers have the privilege of the island, the men are restricted to the Castle. Our quarters are spacious. All are better off than they were at Richmond, but grow more and more impatient for exchange. All the gallant fellows bear themselves nobly under their captivity.

My room-mates now are Col. CORCORAN, of New-York; Col. WOODRUFF and Lieut.-Col. NEVE, of Kentucky. Among the thirty odd officers here, of course I find some congenial spirits. One of my chief wants is something to read. Young INGERSOLL says he does not require any money to be sent by his father. Geo. C. STEWART, of Capt. LUM'S Company, desires me to send word to F. H. BUHL, Esq., that he is here—"on his raps, well, and in good spirits."

Where is the regiment? Send my best regards to ROBERTS and WHITTLESEY.

I inclose a list of officers and men here. You will judge the best course to pursue in order to send clothing. With love to all,

O. B. WILLCOX.

HOW COL. CORCORAN SHOULD BE TREATED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 21.

WILLIAM SMITH, who was convicted of piracy, at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, occupies a cell along with his companion, ROOKROAD, on the second corridor in the untried department, and is in all respects treated as the other prisoners in that same department. His cell, like the others, is furnished with a bed and bedstead, table and stools, and it is well lighted and ventilated. He is allowed to see any of his friends, can receive any articles from them but such as the rules of the prison prohibit, and as to his fare, the Government provides ample for that, the amount allowed for the subsistence of each United States prisoner being forty-three cents per day. If Col. CORCORAN, who, according to the order of the Acting Secretary of War of the Confederate States, is to be confined in a cell appropriated to felons, and to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as SMITH, the pirate, now in Moyamensing, under conviction, only receives half as good treatment as SMITH is now receiving, he will have no cause to complain. Until sentence is passed, prisoners are never treated as felons here. They remain on the untried side of the prison until the judgment of the Court is pronounced. SMITH has not been sentenced, nor is it probable that he will soon be. The trials of the other prisoners have been postponed until the next term of the Circuit Court, and it is not likely he will be sentenced before that time.

PAYING FAMILIES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following Circular has been issued by Government:

"The following plan for paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the Government, having been approved by the President, it is published for the information of all concerned:

Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay; or, without such authority, to his wife, the guardian of his minor children, or his widowed mother, in the order named.

Application for such pay must be made to the senior Paymaster of the District in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a Judge of a Court of the United States, of a District-Attorney of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a Court of Record of the State in which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother, and if occupying either of the two last relationships toward him, that there is no one in existence who is more nearly related according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay in all cases being retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster-roll for the payment of the prisoner's company, or will report it, if those rolls are not in his possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will either attend to the entry or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster-General, if the rolls have been forwarded to his office. By order.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Northwestern Soldiers in the Field—A Defence of Gen. Fremont—Interesting Cases before the Courts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

A principal subject of interest with us, just now, is the location of the United States army, which it is understood will be established to take the place of the defunct concern at Harper's Ferry. In addition to the memorial to Congress, prepared by a committee of citizens at large, which has been already noticed, the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association, and other bodies, have appointed cooperative committees. The claims of the Northwest, in general, and of Chicago, in particular, for this Government favor, will be strongly urged. It is shown that the Northwest has, in the field and in its camps, 280,000 soldiers ready to do battle for the Union. The great difficulty has been, and still is, to procure arms. On the breaking out of the rebellion, we doubt whether there were sufficient arms in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for two regiments. As these States have some eight million inhabitants, it will be admitted that they have some claims upon the attention of the Government.

A gentleman, an officer in Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, informed me yesterday that the General was engaged in preparing a defence against the many charges that have been made against him. If he is not permitted to have a court-martial for his vindication, it will probably be made through the Press of the country.

Col. MULLIGAN, the gallant defender of Lexington has been over-fêted since his return to this city, and the ovation still continues. Among other bodies, the Catholic Church, of which he is a member, is making the most of his popularity. He delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Association on Monday evening, having for his subject "The Chivalry of the Republic." It was largely attended and well received. He is engaged in reorganizing his brigade, and volunteers are rapidly floc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar each for compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be clubbed at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Subscriptions invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a full report of JEFF. DAVIS' Message to the rebel Legislature, contained in the Richmond papers of Wednesday last. He finds cause for congratulation in what he calls the success of the Confederate arms, and declares that in men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. He falsely alleges, as a reason for the invasion of Kentucky, that the National forces were about to enter Tennessee over Kentucky soil. He declares that the Union can never be reconstructed, as the causes which primarily inflicted a separation have been strengthened; characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, and denounces the National soldiers as incendiaries and robbers. He glosses over the financial condition of the rebel States in a very hasty and imperfect manner—evidently considering it a very delicate subject to handle—and is disposed to apologize for imperfect mail facilities. He of course sees in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel a cause for war between the United States and Great Britain—declaring that the seizure might with equal propriety have been made in the streets of London. The blockade he pronounces to be totally inefficient, and says that sufficient proof of this fact will be furnished at the proper time. When the proper time will come he does not state, but it will probably be after the arrival on the Southern coast of the "stone fleet," which recently sailed from New-London. On the whole, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS makes a good case for his Southern readers—his Northern readers he probably cares as little about as he does about telling the truth. He seems, however, to have forgotten to mention the little affair at Port Royal, as we cannot find one word about it in his Message.

Through Richmond papers, which have recently found their way across the lines, we receive various items of interest regarding the condition and operations of the rebel forces in various quarters. The small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles, are prevailing to a frightful extent among the troops near Bowling Green, and large numbers of them were dying daily. FLOYD'S army, which has been so signally discomfited in Western Virginia, has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court-house, and LEE'S command has retired to Meadow Bluff. Concerning the recent skirmish between a portion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a body of rebel cavalry, a dispatch had been received in Richmond, from Manassas, which acknowledges that two rebels were killed and three wounded. The rebels modestly claim to have killed but five of the Fourteenth, and taken ten prisoners.

The panic caused throughout the seaboard rebel States by the success of the National fleet at Port Royal, appears to be much greater than the rebel papers care to acknowledge. They print enough, however, to give us a tolerably fair idea in reference to it. For instance, a dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, which we find in a Richmond paper, says that the failure of the shore batteries to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of the rebel guns, and so alarmed are many of the "sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities," that this effect may already be seen in "the burthening of freight-trains which leave almost hourly for the interior." Savannah is especially pointed at as a city where the panic has been general, whole neighborhoods having been deserted.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the Ninth Connecticut regiments on board, left Portland yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, for her destination, wherever that may be. The Twelfth Maine Regiment, for whom accommodations could not be found on board the *Constitution*, followed yesterday afternoon on board the steamer *Forest City*, which was chartered specially for their conveyance.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel envoys, SLIDELL and MASON, on board, arrived at Boston last evening.

Preparations for some important movement are in progress at Fortress Monroe—possibly in connection with one of the new expeditions intended for operations on the enemy's soil. Several regiments have arrived there from Baltimore and Annapolis, and Old Point is in a bustle. The ferry-boats on the Roads are also being heavily armed, and everything betokens a speedy movement in some direction.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Company A, of the First Delaware Regiment, had a skirmish with a large force of rebel cavalry, beyond Hampton Creek, on the 21st. Three companies of Col. MAX WEBER'S Regiment went to their assistance from Fortress Monroe, but, at last accounts, the result of the encounter had not been ascertained.

Mr. R. P. SWAYNE, of Western Virginia, for some years a clerk in the Auditor's Office at Richmond, has just arrived in Wheeling. He was dismissed from his clerkship because he was a native of the Western part of the State, and managed to make good his escape by proposing to head a guerilla band to operate in Pocohontas and Webster Counties. He says that communication is kept up between Richmond and all parts north through Lewis County.

Two hundred and fifty-six contrabands, who had taken refuge in Gen. LANE'S army, arrived at Fort Scott a few days ago. They came on horses, in wagons, and all other kinds of vehicles.

All the powder and lead owned by Louisville, consisting of seven hundred and fifty kegs of the former and eight tons of the latter, was transferred recently to the Stats of Indiana. It will be manufactured at the arsenal in Indianapolis into cartridges, and sent back to the Indiana troops in Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Tuesday last the following military celebrities, with a host of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., were stopping at the principal hotels in St. Louis: Maj.-Gens. HALLECK and HUNTER; Acting Maj.-Gen. STURGIS; Brig.-Gens. CURTIS, WYMAN, PRENTISS, STANLEY, ADAMS, HAMILTON, and Acting Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN; Flag Officer of the Navy, FOOTE; Naval Captains PORTER and HENRIOUS.

On Nov. 12, Capt. JOHN BROWN'S Company of Sharpshooters joined Col. JENNISON'S command at Kansas City. The Colonel made them a characteristic speech, declaring that "old JOHN BROWN was the only man in whom he ever took stock;" that the slaves of rebels who took refuge with him should be protected to the last man and the last bullet; that he meant to make contrabands useful, adding the significant hint that he did not know any better way of employing rebel guns than to put them in the hands of slaves.

It is stated upon good authority that JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate at the ensuing session. His family have been living in Washington during all the recess.

The *Tahoma*, one of the new gunboats which was built at Wilmington, Del., has just made a highly successful trial trip.

A movement is on foot to raise a Scotch Brigade in Illinois, and to give the command to Sir WILLIAM HAVELOCK, who has offered his services to the National Government.

Adams' Express took from Boston about fifty tons of "Thanksgiving fixins," for the Massachusetts volunteers in the vicinity of Washington. The principal part of this large quantity of eatables was sent by the families of the soldiers.

Rev. CALVIN PEASE, D. D., since 1855 President of the University of Vermont, has resigned in order to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester.

Piermont was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday last. Twelve stores and property valued at $30,000 were consumed.

A man giving his name as CHARLES BROWN, and claiming a permanent residence in this City, was arrested in Rochester, on Thursday, charged with circulating counterfeit notes. Those which he had managed to dispose of were $10 bills of the Waterbury Bank, Connecticut. On his person were found $400 in counterfeit issues, among them one of the $100 bills of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was depressed, and exposed lots were cheaper. Wheat was freely purchased by shippers at buoyant prices. Corn was in active demand, partly on speculation, but the market was less firm. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate, at from 24½c. @24¾c. for Middling—holders, toward the close, generally claiming 25c. ₱ lb. Provisions attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Common Resin were in good request. Other commodities were rather lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were moderate, and rates were, in some instances, lower.

The Message of President Davis.

We gratify, this morning, a curiosity which any one will feel, to read the story with which the rebel chief has greeted his new-elected Congress. His fiction is not an ingenious one, though very plentiful in lies. The military position of the rebels, he tells us, is much stronger than when the struggle commenced—as they have been driven out of nearly one-half of Virginia and the whole of Missouri; as Maryland has been rendered thoroughly loyal; as Fortress Monroe has been held by us, which effectually commands his own seat of Government; and as a lodgment, with a powerful force, has been made upon the coasts of North and South Carolina, it is hard to see where the rebel strength has been maintained, except about Washington, where their forces have so concentrated that no effectual resistance has been made to the progress of our arms elsewhere.

Kentucky was invaded only to secure to the people of that State the right of choice, provided this was in favor of the rebels. If this State promises to be neutral, and the national forces will withdraw, the rebels will imitate their example. It is now clear to us that the invasion of Kentucky by the rebels was, on their part, a crowning blunder, as it rendered her a staunch supporter of the National Government; led to the raising of her quota of troops; and gave us among friends just the base we wanted for operations against Tennessee and further South.

A leading theme in the message, is the rebel finances. Neither the loan secured by an export duty on cotton, nor the popular subscription of produce, so recently an engrossing subject with the rebels, have yielded much money. The means these were to supply are to be made up by Treasury Notes. These are to become, Mr. DAVIS tells us, the currency of the South. The extent to which they can be put forth is measured by that of the business transactions of society, as well as those of Government. We are glad to see Mr. DAVIS repeating an experiment, so often tried and exploded, that only fools would think of again repeating—which seeks to give a value to promises which cannot at all times and under all circumstances, be counted at their nominal value into gold and silver. Threats and terror, a mistaken idea of their value, may cause such promises to be taken for a short time as money, as was the continental currency, but as soon as the cheat is discovered, away goes the whole system, never again to be repeated by the same people. This result is not far distant among the Confederates.

Mr. DAVIS tells us that the causes that led to the rebellion exist in a still more aggravated form. We presume so. He and his associates were temporarily deposed from power, and they consequently sought to break up a government they could no longer control. He says "our people look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom we have so lately been associated." This declaration must be particularly gratifying to the Democratic Party at the North, so long the patient mules ridden by the slaveholders with entire impunity. When this party kicked its load into the ditch, the astonishment of the riders must have been startling, as well as "contemptuous."

Great expectations are based upon the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. This is regarded as truly a god-send. The rebels never expected to achieve their independence, notwithstanding all their boasting, except through foreign aid. So far this has been resolutely denied them. But the capture of their Commissioners is a bow in their heavens.

Great complaint is made as to the barbarous manner in which we conduct the war—undoubtedly in justification of the atrocities committed by the rebels themselves. Their peculiar civilization, half African and half Anglo-Saxon, renders them at once ferocious, cunning and revengeful.

The strongest point made in the Message is upon the subject of the blockade, which is asserted to have been utterly ineffectual. This is an appeal to foreigners, and we look with great interest for the specifications. It has unquestionably been so effectual as in a great measure to have cut off from the rebels supplies of arms, clothing, and munitions, from abroad, though outward-bound vessels may have occasionally escaped. The evidence that Mr. DAVIS may exhibit is just the thing wanted in teaching us to correct our shortcomings or blunders.

The stone fleet of some thirty vessels that sailed a day or two since, may relieve Mr. DAVIS of some of his anxiety about the efficiency of the blockade. The whole message is a reiteration of the declaration so often made, that under *no* circumstances will the rebels consent to a reconstruction of the Government. The alternative of subjection is the only one presented, and this MR. DAVIS pronounces to be impossible. But as Mr. DAVIS' neck is involved in the issue, we must expect him to state his position and strength as he wishes it to be. We have no doubt that a very considerable proportion of the population in every Southern State is earnestly desirous to escape from the horrors they are now suffering, and to return to the fold that so long and so safely protected them. We have just had full evidence of this in the eagerness with which the National troops were received in their march through the eastern shore of Virginia, which, a week ago, was as rebellious, apparently, as any portion of the State, or of South Carolina. Unaided they could not throw off the spell. Maryland, a few weeks since, was as tainted as is Virginia to-day, and without Federal interference would be as deeply involved in the rebellion. Wherever our troops go they are received as deliverers, and this will be the case in the whole march to the Gulf.

The Food Question at the South.

We have heard a great deal about the bountiful crops at the South the present season. If this were so, the greatest abundance and low prices should prevail at a period when the harvest has just been gathered, and before any consumption can have taken place. But the reverse of abundance is everywhere the case. The burden of every Southern journal or report that reaches us is the prevailing dearth, extortionate prices and conspiracies, as they are termed, of the holders of provisions and merchandise to make the public pay five or ten prices for the necessaries of life. Such holders are denounced in the most savage terms, and if they will not abate their rates the law of the mob is threatened. Every day are the evils complained of growing worse and worse. Famine prices almost everywhere prevail; Winter threatens; the blockade of the South is daily becoming more and more effectual. The question of subsistence, consequently, begins to assume most formidable proportions, and bids fair to become one quite as difficult for the rebels to deal with as the maintenance of the war.

This question is to be disposed of in a manner thoroughly characteristic of the South—by the subversion instead of the maintenance of the law; the holders must shell out at prices the public are disposed to pay. Here is a new struggle inaugurated,—a struggle between necessity on one side and cupidity on the other. We hardly need be told that cupidity will, as a rule, triumph; for no passion or sentiment of humanity is so steady and strong as this. It is better for the public that in cases like that assumed, it should triumph, because the relief gained by sacking a granary or warehouse of provisions is only temporary, as by the improvidence and extravagance it begets, it only aggravates the necessities for a time satisfied, and leaves nothing in store for humanity or prudence to administer after.

We gave yesterday copious extracts from Southern journals, all bearing upon this point, as one of the most significant features of the contest. A famine already threatens, testifying alike to the poverty of the rebels, and to the thoroughness of our blockade by sea and land. If the people are short of food and other necessaries of life, how must it be with their army, which can only be supported from the excess that remains after the public are supplied. The South never has, not even the present year, raised its food. The moment the ordinary sources of supply are sealed up prices are doubled and quadrupled. The rise in France from the failure of crops there does not begin to equal that which has already taken place in the rebel States. In France the most serious consequences are apprehended from the dearth in a period of profound peace. The idea of a war upon a short crop would not for an instant be entertained. What then must soon be the condition of the rebels, who are not only short of food, but who cannot import from any quarter; and who, if they could, have nothing to pay with? A state of things that would, in peace, create in France and England a panic, with all the markets of the world open, cannot fail to do so among the rebels engaged in a colossal war with all the markets of the world shut to them. The question with them is not only how the army is to be fed and clothed, but how are to be fed and clothed the 4,000,000 of negroes who support the army and all Southern institutions? How are the improvident whites that compose so large a proportion of the rebel population? A necessity which is strong enough to-day to call forth threats, will be strong enough to-morrow to put them in execution. With the double leveler of war and famine, it seems to us that the South must soon succumb to overwhelming numbers, backed by every material appliance that can give contentment, confidence and strength.

THE RECONQUEST OF THE EASTERN SHORE.—The service rendered by the expedition judiciously sent to the Eastern Shore of Virginia by Maj.-Gen. DIX begins to demonstrate itself. So long as the rebels held forcible possession of the peninsula, the supplies the loyal inhabitants were eager to dispose of at Baltimore for the armies in that city and about Washington, were retained at home. The Northern fishermen were driven from the waters, and in fact, if the entire tract had been towed off and anchored somewhere under rebel guns, it could hardly have been more perfectly lost to the Union. To have restored it and made its convenient resources available for the maintenance of our multitudinous soldiery, is a deed hardly less meritorious than others which Gen. DIX has performed in this modern "War of the Public Good," and which will not be forgotten.

The International Cause Summed Up.

It is worth while considering what phases of the question of the seizure of the rebel emissaries may be regarded as out of the reach of doubt, and what aspects of it are eligible to form the ground of reclamation on the part of the British Government.

For text there is no need to go beyond the Queen's Proclamation of May 18, 1861—a document on which it may be assumed the British Government will not go back. According to the terms of that Proclamation, the customary penal consequences attach, among other acts, to "conveying officers, soldiers, *dispatches*, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered or deemed to be contraband of war, *according to the law or modern usage of nations.*"

This would seem to put beyond doubt that dispatches of a belligerent carried by a neutral vessel assimilate to, and are to be treated as, contraband of war. Whatever uncertainty there may be on this head in general international law, *English* law is entirely explicit. Both the dicta of the text writers, and the decisions in Admiralty, settle that point. Bearers of dispatches, also, are to be likened to contraband. Here, also, both principles and precedents are clear. "Official dispatches on the affairs of the belligerent Government," declares PHILLIMORE, "*impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them.*" "It appears to me, *on principle*," decided Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Orezembo*, "to be but reasonable that *whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons* [persons in semi-official civil employ] *should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense*, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel." And WILDMAN has epitomized the law in the compact dictum: "It is the right of the belligerent to intercept and cut off all communication by dispatches."

It now remains to consider how far that expression of the Queen's Proclamation, which limits the penalty to such articles as are considered to be contraband of war, "*according to the law or modern usage of nations*," may be brought by the British authorities into the interpretation of the general principles which their Courts have laid down. In what sense will the English Government choose to expound the "law or modern usage of nations?" There are but two points which we have seen raised as likely to come into consideration. There is, indeed, a third which has been made by the Canadian papers, which may be dismissed with a single word. Those journals lay great stress on the fact of the *Trent's* being a "Royal mail steamer," and claim that that fact should have insured her an immunity from search by our cruisers. "If it was the West India mail steamer," exclaims the Quebec *Chronicle*, "then assuredly this high-handed proceeding will lead to hostilities between England and France on the one hand, and the United States on the other!" It is enough to say, in reply to this insane raving, that public law recognizes but two classes of vessels—merchant ships and public armed ships. The latter are wholly exempt from search on the high seas; but the mere fact that a steamer is hired for a stipulated sum to carry the mails of a Government gives it no inviolability whatever.

It is urged, then, in the Canadian journals, in several American journals, (among which are the *Courrier des Etats Unis* and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and in various communications which we have received, that the reasoning that has been urged in justification of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL is inapplicable to the present case;—1: because they were found on board of a vessel not expressly or exclusively engaged in the service which gave a hostile complexion to the transaction; 2: because the voyage was made from one neutral port (Havana) to another (Northampton.)

Now, the only sense in which either of these circumstances can possibly come into consideration is *in so far as they raise a presumption of an absence of fraud on the part of the master of the vessel.*

It is quite true that a mail packet might, in the regular course of her business, and under circumstances making it impossible for her to distinguish them from legitimate letters, receive dispatches which would be rightly classed as contraband of war. If this were done *unwittingly*, it would relieve the Captain from the charge of criminality, though not from the liability to seizure of the dispatches and their bearers. "It is deemed sufficient," says WHEATON, "if there has been an injury arising to the belligerent from the employment in which the vessel is found. If imposition be practiced it operates as force; and, if redress is to be sought against any person, it must be against those who have, by means either of compulsion or deceit, exposed the property to danger." Thus, if the master of the *Trent* did not know the character in which MASON and SLIDELL shipped aboard his vessel, and if he was thus deceived into the conveyance of belligerent dispatch-bearers, his Government, in case the vessel had been seized and confiscated, would have to seek redress against those who practiced the deceit. "Otherwise," adds Lord STOWELL, "such opportunities of conveyance would be constantly used, and it would be almost impossible, in the greater number of cases, to prove the privity of the immediate offender." But it was not claimed that the Captain of the *Trent* was ignorant of the character of MASON and SLIDELL, and hence he could have claimed no immunity on that score, even had Commodore WILKES gone further than he did, and confiscated the vessel.

It is in precisely the same sense that the circumstance of the *Trent's* having sailed from and to a neutral port is to be interpreted, namely, as raising a presumption of ignorance on the part of her master as to the character of the rebel passengers. The fact that the ship sailed from a neutral port to a neutral port might afford such a rational *à priori* presumption. Now, it is only in so far as such a presumption works in mitigation of the suspicion of fraud that the master of the vessel could claim immunity from the consequences of his hostile act. We have a declaration on this head by the highest English theoretic authority. PHILLIMORE says:

"With respect to such a case as might exempt the carrier of dispatches from the usual penalty, it is to be observed that, *where the commencement of a voyage is in a neutral country, and is to terminate at a neutral port*, or at a port to which, though neutral, an open trade is allowed, in such a case there is less to excite the vigilance of the master, and, therefore, *it may be proper to make some allowance for any imposition which may be practiced upon him.*"

Whether any such allowance could be made in the present case would depend on whether, with all due vigilance, the master had, nevertheless, unwittingly received on board articles of an illegal character. It is not to be supposed he will venture to put in any such pretence, as the mission of the two rebel "ambassadors" was a matter of notoriety in Havana; and it is even asserted that the Consul at Havana—whose name, by the way, appears as the agent of the line to which the *Trent* belongs—introduced them to the captain-general with great ado and flourish of trumpets. In either case, however, the right of search is indisputable.

It remains to be seen whether these points will come into consideration at all. They may become a matter of diplomatic correspondence, or they may not. If raised at all, they will, of course, have to be raised by the English authorities. The decision come to will have to be made on general *principles*. For as far as yet appears, there is not on record a single case precisely similar to this. So far as general principles and the scope and spirit of international law go, we are clearly justified. No Government could be more positively bound than the British Government is bound to-day, by its own most peremptory, direct and authoritative decisions, to admit the legality of the capture of the rebel emissaries. If, however, that nation which, from its seagirt isle, has for centuries arrogated to itself to proclaim maritime law for the world, is minded to construe abstract principles in a hostile sense, there is just a sufficient element of vagueness in the matter to make it open for her to do so. The whole question is in precisely that interesting condition to make the action of the British Government on it a palpable test of the disposition of that Power toward the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that we await, with perfect friendliness, as with perfect calmness, her voice in the matter.

Our Transatlantic Traducers.

The London *Herald*, wishing to indulge John Bull's weakness for sensation stories, or with the amiable view of perplexing the Palmerston Government, and of aiding its own party in the coming struggle for office, discusses in a recent editorial, the absurd rumor, originated by one of the Liverpool organs of secession, that spies in the pay of our Government are keeping watch over certain English merchants in the city of Liverpool:

"American spies," says our credulous cotemporary, "must be put down in England. It is intolerable that the Liverpool Exchange should be infested with New-York and Washington detectives in plain clothes. Perhaps representation to the Federal Government, by Earl RUSSELL, would be the best and only course to take. But whatever the course taken, the practice must be put down; for it is at variance with our laws and with the spirit of the constitutional form of Government under which we live."

Now there are two facts bearing on this question, of which the writer seems strangely oblivious. First, he ought to have remembered that political *espionage* is not quite unknown in England. For the spies of various European nations have been during the past fifteen years repeatedly complained of by residents in London and other large cities, without redress. At this moment there are probably hundreds of these political emissaries in Great Britain secretly pursuing their contemptible calling without hindrance or restraint. Nay, it is affirmed in influential circles that a ministry of the party represented by our Tory cotemporary, the *Herald*, did not scruple a few years ago to employ spies, on its own account, in exigencies caused by Chartist insurrections, Irish rebellions, or foreign complications.

But secondly this writer, when he stated that it was "intolerable" that English society should be infested with American spies, might have gone further and stated that it was incredible. At any rate his clear duty, before he assumed the responsibility of attacking a friendly nation or seeking political capital in a mere rumor, was to take the precaution of inquiring whether this rumor had any foundation in fact. And to say the least, the principles, the antecedents, and the genius of our National Government are such as to suggest the propriety of supporting a charge of so peculiar a character by the most irrefragable proof. For spies are the hereditary tools of despots, not the chosen instruments of a sovereign free people. It is, therefore, a most suspicious circumstance that no proof whatever is offered of the truth of the charge, which rests on mere hearsay and common report. Besides this, there is only one case in which it is pretended that this system of espionage has been detected, and the alleged facts of this case, as they are said to have occurred, have an air of romance that repels belief. The whole story is so extravagant and improbable in its details as to be entitled to little attention, except for the angry comments to which it has given rise.

A Liverpool merchant, it seems, is reported to have complained that a mysterious stranger is always hovering about him by day and by night. When he leaves his office the first man he sees is this supposed detective. Wherever he goes, whether he walks, rides or visits, the searching eyes of the spy rest ever on him. At home it is the same. The ubiquitous tormentor hovers about the threshold or peers in at the window. But this is not all. Nothing escapes the scrutiny of the imaginary Yankee. Goods consigned to the unhappy merchant are opened before they reach him. They are inspected, and their nature noted and reported. Such is the absurd story whose recital has called forth so violent a declamation against us from the most influential organ of the Tory Party in England!

It is difficult to resist the conviction that the narrative of this gentleman has been greatly exaggerated since it first passed his lips. Otherwise there would be serious cause that he was laboring under some cerebral disturbance. And even if he were not the victim of a delusion, were it really true that he is the object of the assiduous attentions of some mysterious personage, what is there to connect us with his troubles? Why suppose that the United States would condescend to have any hand in the matter? What possible ground can be seen for the insane supposition that an obscure merchant is an object sufficiently conspicuous to be of consequence to a Government which is 3,000 miles away, has no jurisdiction over him, and is sublimely unconscious of his very existence.

The supposition is too absurd for belief. For there is no proof that any counsel or accredited agent of ours is any more cognizant of the affair than is Lord PALMERSTON or Earl RUSSELL. The only shadow of evidence on this point is the statement that certain friends of the haunted merchant have been examined at New-York and Boston, and have been found worthy of imprisonment as rebels. But this, if true, only serves to compromise the gentleman in question, and furnishes, in all probability, the explanation of his perturbed suspicions. He criminates himself. He is evidently interested in Southern schemes. Possibly he may be one of those who were warned a short time since by the British Government or offering to break our Southern blockade. He has sufficient cause for alarm if he has disobeyed his sovereign's proclamation of neutrality, exposed himself to the retribution of the laws, and given aid and comfort to the enemies of one of his country's allies. But if this English merchant have any cause for fear, it is from his own Government, and not from ours.

In commenting on this singular story, then, our cotemporary has been led into two fatal errors. He forgets that to prosecute spies, as such, in England, is a hopeless task, and that, if they are to be proceeded against at all, there are enough in London alone to occupy the exclusive attention of the law-officers of the Crown for a considerable time. And secondly, he brings an unsupported charge of employing spies against the only Government in Christendom which has always refused to tolerate or to use them. But even if this writer had been able to have proved every assertion he has made, the subject is scarcely one for diplomatic interference. For to appeal to a foreign Government to protect the privacy of an English home, and to shield from annoyance the person of a merchant in Liverpool, would be almost as absurd as to ask us to take charge of one of the batteries on the Mersey, or to man the forts at Plymouth. Any nation must renounce her proud supremacy when she becomes incapable, without diplomatic interference, to protect per people against any real crime committed by unaccredited foreigners on her own soil, and under the protection of her own laws.

That our loyal citizens resident in England keep a vigilant eye on the fitting out of suspicious ships or privateers we have little doubt. But this is perfectly legitimate, open, honorable, and just. It breaks no law, violates no obligation, and is an important part of their duty as patriots. Such unfounded attacks as the one we have noted, however, charge us with conduct of a totally different nature, and are intended to damage our National cause by awakening prejudice against us. They can, however, do us but little harm. It is true the time for setting the rumor afloat was adroitly chosen, and the expedient will accord with the other parts of that Machiavellian policy which has all along been adopted by the rebel sympathizers in Europe. Here, as everywhere else the skill with which the Confederate emissaries have set in motion every artful contrivance at all likely to further their ends, is more creditable to their ingenuity and zeal than to their truthfulness or chivalrous honor. But like most plotting schemers, these fair-spoken gentlemen are beginning to be found out. The nature of that secret influence by which the office of REUTER, the Jewish telegraph agent, has been so propitiated as that the first news flashed from the transatlantic steamers to the English Press is usually tinged with strong secession colors, is suspected, and will doubtless be one day revealed. The unblushing attempts made to tamper with the newspapers, have been already exposed. Indeed, the London *Star* holds up these efforts to public scorn and reprobation, declaring that it is matter of notoriety that a secession emissary is trying to gain over certain newspapers, and has been for some time at work to induce them to espouse the ruined cause of the South, "and to run into a trap with a golden bait." Such manœuvres on the part of the friends of rebeldom, cannot fail, when known, to discredit their names, defeat their plans, and disgust their friends.

THE WAR ON THE KANAWHA—SERVICES OF A NEW-YORK OFFICER.—We are indebted to the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* for particulars reprinted elsewhere, of the latest and most splendid of FLOYD'S successes in the way of masterly retreat. The first days of November found that commander, with his army, overhanging Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters at Gauley Bridge, and pounding away at the Union troops in camp and along all the roads over which his position could be reached. A clever march of Gen. BENHAM'S brigade, obliged him to abandon Colton Hill, and commence a retrograde movement, closely followed by that active officer. As the fell on fled, BENHAM hung upon his rear, cutting off CROGAN'S cavalry, and slaying CROGAN himself, and gathering up the arms and baggage the fugitives abandoned in their terror-stricken haste. There seems to be little doubt that FLOYD'S command would have been utterly annihilated, had not the pursuit been arrested by orders forwarded by ROSECRANS.

The letters from Western Virginia, received in Cincinnati, or published in our columns, are singularly unanimous in ascribing every energetic demonstration made by our forces there to Gen. BENHAM. It is understood that the entire plan of the opening campaign in that quarter originated with him; and it was he, commanding the brigade of Gen. MORRIS, disabled by illness, who executed the skilful movement which cut off Gen. GARNETT, and deprived the rebels of their ablest officer. It was he, again, who led the attack at Carnifax Ferry; and he is now to be further credited with the dislodgement of FLOYD from Cotton Hill, and with the vigor and effectiveness of the pursuit. The unanimity with which the

Cincinnati Press places these transactions to the credit of Gen. BENHAM can hardly be attributed to local partiality, since that officer belongs to this City, while Gens. ROSECRANS, SCHENCK, and COX, belong to Ohio. Let us add the expression of a wish that Gen. BENHAM, who is one of the most thoroughly accomplished and skillful soldiers in the service, may be transferred from Western Virginia, where the campaign is practically ended, to some field where his skill and activity may have wider scope.

WANTED AT FORT WARREN.—The news of the capture of JAMES S. GREEN by Union troops in Missouri is followed by the announcement of the Ex-Senator's release. It is lamentable that the officer who was wise enough to make the arrest should so soon have followed the discharge of his duty by the discharge of the prisoner. GREEN is a most eligible candidate for quarters in Fort Warren. The most effective labors in the cause of the actual rebellion were those which preceded its actual outbreak. The prostitution of the Senate to the objects of latent, but now patent treason; the character systematically given to its legislation; the predominance of the embryo rebels upon all Committees; the warfare, direct and covert, levied upon every Democrat who, like BENTON, declared against the evident purpose of secession: these were the principal agencies which rendered disunion possible, and neutralized all the counteractive influences of a Republican House of Representatives. Of the men who, in the Senate, gave themselves most unreservedly and arrogantly to this preliminary business, MASON, SLIDELL, GWIN and GREEN, stood foremost—the latter having rather the advantage of the others in swagger, insolence and shamelessness. That after the mischief was done, and the breach made irreparable, the Missouri Senator became sufficiently alarmed at the impending result to throw his influence at home into the scale of DOUGLAS for the Presidency, in preference to BRECKINRIDGE, serves in no degree to palliate his previous wrong-doing; for the advocacy of DOUGLAS in Missouri was quite as serviceable to the cause of treason as a vote for BRECKINRIDGE in Virginia. GREEN, therefore, while he has not distinguished himself in the ranks of the belligerent rebels, or, like BRIGHT, entitled himself to a commission as Brigadier, has not in any measure impaired his claims to a cell in Fort Warren; and, along with GWIN, should be sent thither, to bear the rebel Ambassadors company. A community of labor claims a community of reward.

LATEST FROM MEXICO—COMPLICITY OF THE CHURCH PARTY WITH SPAIN.—Our latest intelligence from Mexico is not of so sombre a character as usual. The total defeat of MARQUEZ has given additional stability to the Constitutional Government, and the prospect of having peace and order reëstablished throughout the Republic is becoming more cheering. Rumors of the contemplated European expedition have reached the Capital, but seem to have caused very little apprehension. Certain Mexicans think that if the Allies are unreasonable, the people will arouse themselves, and that, though on the sea-board the country will be powerless, in the interior the invaders could be put to trouble. The men, however, who hold to this opinion must know little of the real state of matters. They fancy, evidently, that the masses are unanimous, and that if Mexico were assailed, all would turn out to defend her liberties. But would such be the case? The complicity of the leaders of the Church Party with Spain promises little for the patriotism of that faction; and the recent arrest of MUNOZ LEDO, MIRAMON's Minister of State, has placed the treason and guilt of those leaders beyond question. Papers seized at LEDO's residence prove that himself, ALMONTE, MIRAMON, and other prominent chiefs of the clerical sort, determining to ruin their country since they could not rule it, had solicited Spanish intervention, and had consented that the Mexican Republic should be overthrown and a monarchy established on its ruins. A party, whose coryphoei have played so infamous a part, will make but sorry defenders of Mexican liberties. They will be much more likely to be found, when the crisis arrives, among her enemies than among her patriots.

CARRYING AN ENEMY'S DISPATCHES.—The anxiety of the Washington authorities to check communication with Richmond is not unreasonable. The *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, Nov. 15; the tidings of the capture was telegraphed from Baltimore to Washington and New-York on the following day. On Tuesday, Nov. 19, the facts were formally submitted to the Confederate Congress by President DAVIS, and made the topic of comment. How long they had already been known at Richmond it is impossible to say. But, as it has required three days for the Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 20th, to reach Washington, we may presume the same time would be needed for the transmission of intelligence in the opposite direction; and that the news of the capture took some shorter cut. Two among the earliest dispatches received in New-York may explain the matter:

From the New-York Times, Nov. 17.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday.

MESSRS. SLIDELL and MASON asked permission of Gen. WOOL to send letters to their friends, *which was granted*. The letters were open, of course.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 18.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday.

The *San Jacinto* sailed for New-York to-day. *A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day*, but brings no newspapers or intelligence of any kind.

The presumption is, therefore, that the "flag of truce" covered the "open letters" to the friends of the captives. May not the question how far we are justified in carrying the correspondence of these rebels under our own flag, while we seize it from beneath the flag of England, be asked and found difficult to answer?

A Handsome Donation.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET,
Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

TO J. M. MORRISON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: It gives me great pleasure to send you a check for $500, for the "Relief Fund for Loyal Citizens of North Carolina," for which State I have ever had a warm affection, and I cherish the hope that she will be among the first to be restored to that Union of which she was so true a friend, and from which she has been nominally severed, against the real interest and the wishes of her substantial people. Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Sketch of Gen. Halleck.

Gen. HALLECK was born in 1816, on the Mohawk River, a few miles west of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y. He is of German descent on his mother's side, being a grandson of HENRY WAGNER, a near neighbor and personal friend of BARON STEUBEN, and one of the first settlers of Central New-York. On his father's side he is a descendant of PETER HALLOCK, of Hallock's Neck, near Southold, Long Island. The family name in England was originally Hallyoak, being now written Hallock, Hallock and Halleck. It is traced back to the Lords of Alnwick Castle, which, with "gallant Hotspur and his gentle Kate," has been immortalized by the poetical genius of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, a relative of Gen. HALLECK.

Gen. HALLECK entered Union College, New-York, in 1834, and the following year entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1839, and in July of that year was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers. In 1840, he was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy, and, in 1841, Assistant to the Chief-Engineer, Gen. TOTTEN, in Washington. In 1843, he received from Union College, New-York, the degree of A. M. From 1841 to 1844, he was employed on the fortifications of New-York Harbor. In 1845, he traveled through the greater part of Europe, at his own expense, examining the fortifications and armies of England, France, Italy and Germany. Through the friendship of Marshal BERTRAND, with whom he went to Europe in the Autumn of 1844, he was introduced to Marshal SOULT then the Prime Minister of LOUIS-PHILIPPE, and received from him full authority to examine everything of a military character in France. Immediately after the battle of Palo Alto, in 1846, he was sent to California and the Pacific coast, where he served during the Mexican war, in both a civil and military capacity. He was in the engagements of "Palos Prietas," "Urias," "San Antonio," and "Todos Santos." At San Antonio, he marched, with about 30 mounted volunteers, 120 miles in 28 hours, surprised the enemy's garrison of several hundred men, rescued two naval officers and several marines, who were prisoners of war, captured the enemy's flag, two Mexican officers and the Governor's archives, the Governor barely escaping in his night clothes. This was regarded as the most brilliant operation of the war on the Pacific coast. At Todos Santos he led into action the main body of Col. BURTON's forces. In the naval descent upon Mazatlan he acted as aid to Commodore SHUBRICK, and afterwards as Chief of Staff and Lieutenant-Governor of the city. As Chief Engineer he planned and directed the construction of the fortifications at that place. He was breveted Captain "for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of November 1847," and was recommended for additional brevets for the affairs of San Antonio and Todos Santos in 1848; but there being at that time no mail communication from California these recommendations did not reach Washington till after the last list of brevets had been sent to the Senate. In 1847-8 and 9 he was Secretary of State of California under Govs. MASON and RILEY, and in 1849 was a leading member of the Convention and of the Committee to draft the Constitution under which California was admitted as a State. The greater part of that Constitution was drawn up by him. His also was the idea of calling the Convention in order to relieve Congress and Gen. TAYLOR's Administration from the difficulties in which they were involved by the Free Soil and Pro-Slavery parties of 1849. The plann was eminently successful and saved California from anarchy. From 1847 to 1850 Gen. HALLECK directed and superintended the entire collection of the public revenues in California, amounting to several millions of dollars, and examined and audited all the accounts before they were forwarded to Washington. The legality of these collections was denied by the importers, and doubted by Gov. MASON and Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Treasury, but was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court, in an able opinion, delivered by Justice WAYNE. From 1850 to 1854, Gen. HALLECK served in California as Judge Advocate, a member of the Pacific Board of Engineers and Inspector of Light Houses. Since his resignation in 1854, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law in San Francisco. He was the head of the firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, the oldest and most respectable law firm in California. He was also for a number of years Director-General of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines in California. In December, 1860, he was appointed Major-General of militia, in which capacity he acted till the receipt of his commission of Major-General U. S. A., and was recently offered by the Governor of California a seat in the Supreme Court of that State, which he declined.

Gen. HALLECK is the author of several military as well as legal works. In 1841 his *Papers on Practical Engineering, No. 1*, were published by the Engineer Department. In 1844 Congress published his *Report on Military Defences*. In 1846 he published *Elements of Military Art and Science*; in 1854, *Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico*; in 1860, *De Fox on the Law of Mines*, and in 1861 a very elaborate work, entitled *International Law and the Laws of War*. The latter work is peculiarly applicable to the present times, and will be exceedingly useful to officers of the Army and Navy as a legal guide. It was printed in California, but we understand will soon be published in the Atlantic States. It will be seen by this brief sketch that Gen. HALLECK has had much experience both in military and civil matters. He has never sought office of any kind, and has never taken much part in party politics, although uniformly voting with the conservative Democracy. On the death of Mr. DOUGLAS and the beginning of the war, his influence in California was given in support of the present Administration.

Col. John Cochrane's Position in Relation to the Slavery Question.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS,
CAMP COCHRANE, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The recent speech of Col. COCHRANE to his regiment has been entirely misconstrued by the New-York *Herald*, in which I have seen certain strictures which should not pass unnoticed.

He has been mistaken as advocating the doctrine of servile insurrection. It would seem rather, by the language of his speech, that he deprecates the horrors of such a conflict. If the full report of his language be consulted, it will clearly appear that he advocated the arming of the slave purely and merely when prompted by a military necessity, referable, on each occasion thereof, solely to the General in command. If such occasion should not arise, he encouraged a distribution of the slaves among the non-slaveholders of the South. He distinctly repudiates Abolitionism and Emancipation, and protested against making the slaves free. In fact, he seemed to have looked forward to the time when the Constitution should be restored to its primitive vigor, enforced in all its commands, and observed in all its restraints. The simple proposition of the Colonel, therefore, clearly seems to have been: that commanders shall be the judges *when* slaves should be armed and used *within our armies* for victory over the slaveholders, or be used in any other manner—its equivalent in effecting the desired object. The following brief extracts from the speech will sufficiently prove the accuracy of what has been written above:

"The Constitution, by the necessity of the controversy, is cast behind the arena of the strife. May it rest there safe until the present strife being over, it shall be restored to its original purity and force. Like the sybil leaves when lost, the remainder become more valuable in our eyes, and in the midst of carnage we will clasp to our bosom that instrument whose worth has never been transcended by human efforts. Soldiers, to what means shall we resort for our existence? This war is devoted not merely to victory and its mighty honors, not merely to the triumph which moves in glorious procession along our streets. But it is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of our domestic altars, and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, are bound to resort to every force within our power. Having opened the port of Beaufort, we shall be able to export millions of cotton bales, and from these we may raise the sinews of war. Do you say that we should not seize the cotton? No; you are clear upon that point. Suppose the munitions of war are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect if we availed not ourselves of the opportunity to use them? Suppose the enemy's slaves were arrayed against you, would you, from any squeamishness, refrain from pointing against them the hostile gun, and prostrating them in death? No; that is your object and purport. And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves—whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause,] and carry them in battalions against their masters? * * * Now, is this emancipation? Is this Abolitionism? I do not regard it as either. It no more partakes of Abolitionism than a spaniel partakes of the nature of the lion. Abolitionism is to free the slaves. It is to make war upon the South for that purpose. It is to place them above their masters in the social scale. It is to assert the great abstract principles of equality among men. But to take the slave and make him an implement of war in overcoming our enemy, that is a military scheme. It is a military necessity, and the commander who does not this, or something equivalent to it, is unworthy of the position he holds, and equally unworthy of your confidence. Emancipation! Are we engaged in a war of emancipation? If so, who commenced the war? Not we. And if we did not commence the war, we cannot be charged with its consequences. Where had it its origin? It had its origin in the South. It was and has been a war of the South against the free institutions of the North. Let me illustrate. Are we to free their slaves? We do not intend it. Do you recollect the resolution which was passed the last session of Congress, which distinctly declares that it never was intended by anybody in this wide land to free the slaves."

He distinctly declared that the war is not one of our own organizing, but has been forced upon us by a crafty enemy, an enemy resolved to uproot our free Government, their object being to establish a "reign of terror," anarchy, and confiscation of property, to implant the hideous doctrine of Secession, and to spread desolation over the face of our beloved country. It is to arrest this mighty tide of revolution that the armies of the North have been organized. It is for the purpose of crushing this Lernaean Hydra that half-a-million of men have been called out. It is to conquer this Gorgon that the loyal States are putting forth such efforts. And since all compromise is at an end, why exercise squeamishness in the accomplishment of the object? The sooner the storm is appeased, the quicker the bark reaches her haven: the sooner rebellion is wiped out, the speedier will the ship of State return to her old moorings. These results can only be attained by applying and making effective the stern doctrines laid down by Col. COCHRANE.

CITY POLITICS.

Organization of an Opdyke Club.

A meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held, at Landman's Hotel, Sixty-ninth street, on Saturday evening, when an Opdyke Club was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—JAMES P. WALKER.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. A. Dooley, Chas. McCarthy, Dennis McCabe, Wm. D. Swart, Henry J. Armstrong, A. Levinger, C. Schwartz, C. L. Frost, H. J. Armstrong, J. Cooper, J. E. Flagler, J. B. McDonald, Jas. Quinn, J. Reed, Chas. Adams, A. Winants, M. Conkling, Henry Knepps, W. J. Phackney, J. T. M. Bleakly.
Secretaries—N. H. Babcock and Allen Cooper.
Treasurer—J. W. T. Van Riper.
Executive Committee—Dr. Schenck, W. H. De Camp, and L. Harney.

Resolutions indorsing Mr. OPDYKE as a candidate for the Mayoralty, "qualified to give the death-blow to the fraud and corruption of the present Municipal Administration," and pledging the hearty support of the Club to insure his election, were adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards Tammany School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment. The Fifteenth adjourned till the 25th inst. The Twenty-first Ward nominated ANDREW V. STOUT, Commissioner; WM. NOYES and JAMES TRAHER, Trustees, and WESLEY STERLING YARD Inspector. The Fourth Ward nominated PETER MEADE, Commissioner; M. MCGOWAN, Inspector; and JAMES WHITE and CHARLES KELLY for Trustees.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The Fifth Councilmanic District People's Union Convention met last night, but had made no nomination up to a late hour.

School Nominations for the Seventh Ward.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward held a meeting, on Friday night last, at the East Broadway House, and unanimously nominated the following ticket:

School Commissioner—DANIEL COGER.
School Trustees—EDWARD M. SKIDMORE and RICHARD POILLON.
Inspector—JONES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN ROHAN, of No. 54 Henry-street, made complaint yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, whereby he charges that PATRICK MEARA, early yesterday morning, assaulted and knocked him down, on the corner of Madison and Catharine streets. The blows and fall rendered ROHAN helpless for a time, and while lying thus, MEARA robbed him of two hunting-case watches, one gold chain and seal attached, the whole valued at $125. The accused party made his escape at the time, but was soon afterward arrested by Officer ROSS, of the Fourth Precinct, and the Justice committed him to the Tombs in default of bail.

POLICE MOVEMENTS.—Mr. HASBROUCK, chief clerk of the Police Department, has advertised for a lot upon which to erect a new and more commodious edifice, to be used as the headquarters of the Police. The bids are to be opened on the 1st proximo. Superintendent KENNEDY continues to rigidly enforce the regulations requiring all persons leaving New-York, for Europe or California, to bear a passport properly countersigned.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MURDERER OF CAPT. ADAMS.—HENRY HAWKINS, a colored man about 30 years of age, who, while acting as steward of the ship *Lammagier*, murdered the Captain, HENRY ADAMS, in the English channel, arrived here yesterday, having been sent home by the American Consul at London. He was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, who committed him to the Tombs to await an examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man was arrested, last evening, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre. The police searched him, and found a genuine $10 bill, but no other counterfeit. It was thought best to commit him, however, for further examination.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the residence of THOMAS G. WALKER, No. 390 Fifth-avenue. It originated in an ash-barrel under the back-sloop, and was soon extinguished by the firemen. Damage about $100; insured.

FIRE IN A MACHINE-SHOP.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the machine-shop of JOHN GLEASON, No. 184 West Houston-street. It is believed to have originated from the stove. Extinguished with trifling damage.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 22, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 15	135	142	277
Admitted to Nov. 22	33	34	67
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	34	73
Died	3	8	11
Remaining at date	126	134	260

Males, 238; females, 22.

Williams' Whaling Voyage—Panoramas as Mediums of Instruction.

The life-like scenes of the "Whaling Voyage," now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, are attracting the attention of parties who are not easily drawn toward shows of any kind. The panorama, as a means of illustrating travels, has always been held in high esteem, but rarely do we meet with such satisfactory *practical* episodes as Capt. WILLIAMS favors us with. He has in full view before the audience his whaling boat, fully manned with a crew of hardy sailors, and goes through the whole catalogue of manœuvres incident to capturing a leviathan of the deep. Now they leave their ship's side and bear away toward the school of whales spied out by the man on the "cross-trees." The little or "calf whales" are a sure indication to the sailor that the mother is not far off, for it is a proverb with them that the whale, unlike a fashionable mother, never loses sight of her child. Now the excitement in the boat is intense, as lance after lance is buried in the body of the monster, after all, only sufficient to give it a fright, and cause it to sink out of sight, (for the purpose, probably, of contemplating the position of affairs,) for in some twenty or thirty minutes the continent of a back is seen rising at a distance, and now the chase commences in good earnest, lasting often two days and a night. The exhausted oarsmen are represented failing to sleep as the night deepens, the Captain trying to keep them on the alert with encouragement or threats, but at last his continual "Pull away, pull away, boys!" is spoken in a half-waking dream. He rouses himself out of a short nap, and after a moment's soliloquizing compassionately over the faithful fellows drooping upon their oars, he brings them to their feet and their senses simultaneously by a tremendous shout—"Wake up! Why can't you stay awake, *like I do?*" Then away goes the poo little "land-lubber," (recently shipped,) over the boat side head foremost, for a good ducking in the brine, the jolly skipper guiding the movement by a tight hold on the "stern sheets" of the doomed lad. They now sing in fine style a boatman's glee, to try its effect to keep them awake, but Morpheus gets the better of them all again, till daylight and the prospect of a successful haul upon their already crippled prey, incite them to renewed action. We have all phases of whaling voyage experience, from the taking and stripping of a prize worth three thousand dollars, to the loss, after hard chasing, of an equally valuable one—the joy the first creates, and the wild fury that possesses the orutsers when foiled. The time consumed upon a regular whaling voyage from Nantucket to the North and South Pacific is three years; the number of miles traversed, some forty thousand; and the worth of a good homeward-bound cargo, twenty thousand dollars. To-morrow afternoon the exhibition will be opened for children and schools. *No better* lessons of the points treated of can be found *for* them in books.

The Case of Capt. Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Learning by the papers that they have Court-martialed Capt. POOR, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, I am in possession of a few facts that I should like to have made public, in relation to the escape of the privateer *Sumter*.

First—That Capt. POOR was informed, at least three weeks previous to the escape of the *Sumter*, that an armed vessel was fitting out at New-Orleans, and would run the blockade the first opportunity.

That the yacht *Gipsey*, of New-Orleans, would run the blockade. All of which proved true, as we captured her and sent her back.

That the *Sumter* could be seen from the deck of the *Brooklyn* ten or twelve days before her escape, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

That, on the morning of her escape, we were going out to overhaul a bark, eight miles from our anchorage; and, when half-way between the bark and the Pass, the look-out aloft reported a steamer coming down the river. But Capt. POOR still kept on his way to the bark.

That Capt. POOR stopped the ship to take soundings when we were three miles from shore, and by that means lost twenty minutes of his most valuable time.

That our large bow anchor was dragging in the water two hours out of the five that we chased the *Sumter*.

That the ship's company had to request him to make more sail.

At the time he gave up the chase we had a fine breeze, and our chance of capturing her was more favorable than at any time previous.

These are facts, and when the Naval Court-martial make up their mind to look in the right place for their witnesses, they should bring up some of the ship's crew, and then no doubt they will get a true statement of affairs from eye-witnesses.

BROOKLYN.

Fair for the Benefit of a Very Useful Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps not one-half of the people in these contiguous cities know that there is in Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, an asylum for those poor girls who have outside of it no one to care for them—no hand reached out, but to drag down—no voice, but to delude, deceive or to curse—and that the Society is founded and managed by a few noble women, whose hearts have been touched by the finger of God, and whose hands have been strengthened thereby to carry on this blessed work of saving their fallen sisters! And in this they have been very successful; giving to many reputable situations, and restoring many to their relatives, where often a mother's love has been reaching out for them through long years of estrangement. But we are under pecuniary liabilities, which must be met; and to do this, we are holding a "fair or sale of useful and fancy articles," at Dodworth's Building, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, which commenced on Wednesday evening, and will continue through this week, until Monday evening, when we shall have, in connection with the "fair," a concert—vocal and instumental—sacred and patriotic pieces—by distinguished gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services. By the aid of generous hearts and nimble fingers, the ladies have an exceedingly fine and large assortment of almost everything that woman's taste and ingenuity suggest, beside many beautiful articles of *bijou, virtu*, books; also an excellent refreshment table. The fair is open throughout the day and evening. Admittance to the sale and concert, Monday evening, 25 cents. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

ONE OF THE MANAGERS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

A SCENE IN COURT.—On Thursday, the Orphans' Court, in Washington, was the scene of excitement. The "Barney Divorce Case" was on trial, when, as appears from the statement of sworn witnesses, Mr. DE KRAFFT, who is conducting the case on behalf of the deceased Mrs. BARNEY, was sitting at one of the desks writing, when the two sons of Mr. BARNAY came into the room, the eldest passing and taking a seat a few feet beyond Mr. DE KRAFFT, whilst the youngest paused as he came opposite Mr. DE KRAFFT, as if to inquire for a seat, when the latter held out his hand as if about to show him one. Just at this moment Mr. BARNEY, who had been sitting some five or six yards to the right of Mr. DE KRAFFT, suddenly rose from his seat, and exclaiming that "it was his child, and he (DE KRAFFT) should not have him," rushed towards the child and endeavored to pull him away from Mr. DE K. The latter rose from his seat at the same moment, and a brief struggle ensued between the two for the possession of the child. Judge PURCELL, who had not observed the first part of the movement, ordered both to resume their seats, which order was at once obeyed by Mr. DE K., the other remaining in a menacing attitude. Judge PURCELL remarked that this disorder in Court had now gone far enough, and he intended to make an example of whoever might prove to be the guilty party in this instance. The evidence of some seven or eight witnesses was taken, and resulted in BARNEY being placed in the custody of the Marshal, and subsequently imprisoned in the County jail for six hours.

THE EXPLOSION AT DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS.—The explosion at DUPONT'S powder mills, near Wilmington, which was distinctly heard in this city on Wednesday morning, occurred at 11 o'clock. The casualties are said to be three or four men killed, named SAMUEL RUSSELL, CHARLES MULHERN and JOHN VIZER. A fourth man was killed, name unknown. The remains were so blackened and mutilated that their friends could not recognize them. MARTIN DOLAN was near one of the mills, and narrowly escaped. The explosion was the most powerful since the explosion of the powder-wagons in Fourteenth-street, Wilmington, some years ago. It shook many houses in Wilmington violently, and was sensible heard and felt at Point Breeze and Wilmington, but was not felt or heard at Newcastle. The dwelling-houses of the proprietors of the estate are said to be very much damaged, and considerable work and time will be required to put them in repair. The operatives in a manufactory on the opposite side of the Brandywine Creek were terribly affected by the concussion; one of the girls is said to have died from it. The glass was all shattered out of the mill, and some of the machinery displaced.—*Philadelphia Press, Nov. 23.*

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling Shirts, knit wool Jackets, also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Military Riding and Marching Boots.
WINTER WATER PROOF BOOTS.
BROOKS, the Bootmaker, established 1823, is at No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

DIED.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, ASA GARDNER, in the 66th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 East 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALTHAUSE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 22, HELEN W., wife of S. B. ALTHAUSE.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.
Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.
"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 609.—Nov. 23, 1861.
34, 51, 45, 30, 73, 58, 47, 15, 22, 60, 46, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 610.—Nov. 23, 1861.
33, 7, 31, 41, 27, 59, 16, 62, 56, 75, 23, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
DE CORDOVA'S
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"AN OMNIBUS-RIDE UP BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.
to be had at the Library, down-town Office, Firth, Pond & Co.'s, and the door on the evening of the Lecture.

COAL.
$4 50 PER TON.
A very superior White Ash Coal of all sizes, will be delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, at the above low price, for cash, when ordered.
Liverpool Cannel and Orrel Coal, from ship or yard, at the lowest rates.
GEO. W. PECK,
Office No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York
Office hours—9½ to 10 A. M; 12 to 1 P. M.; 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 36, Tarrytown Office.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BURT.

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain:

Enlistment for three years; or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.

R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1813 will meet at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores after a seven years' war. All the Veterans in the adjacent counties are invited to participate with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared for the occasion. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Pooleseville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MCCLELLAN CHASSEURS,
NINETIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP MORGAN, Nov. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—THIS REGIMENT, being fully organized, is expected to march in a few days. Therefore, all absent members are hereby ordered to report to camp on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.; otherwise they will be considered deserters, and treated accordingly. By order

JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK RIFLES for the transaction of important business, is adjourned until MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the drill room, corner of Broadway and 4th st., when full attendance is expected.

C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
EMANCIPATION AND THE WAR:
COMPENSATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACE AND CIVILIZATION.
In which it is made apparent that all the Resources of the Country are three-fold greater than the emergency, which will call for little, if any, additional taxation.
By DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina.
This pamphlet will be found full of facts and figures, sustaining the position of the author, and should be widely read and circulated. Price 5c. per copy, $3 per 100.
For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Müller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Past

The Great London Exhibition of 1862.

To the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States:

I have lately returned from England, whsre I have had opportunities to inform myself about the coming Exhibition. As I took an active interest in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as since that time I have been engaged in such business in England as to bring me into constant intercourse with its most enterprising men, and to make me familiar with its daily industrial life, I have thought that I might add something, in a plain way, to the information you already possess in regard to what it is best to send to the Exhibition of 1862.

In 1851, we were at first the butt for ridicule, then the subject for study, and at last, the wonder for success. These have always seemed to me to be the three stages through which we passed. Our cornpoppers, wooden shoe-pegs, anti-friction presses, grain-reapers, meat biscuits, revolvers and locks, seemed at first sight to be in unfortunate juxtaposition with the jewelry, malachite doors and foulard handkerchiefs of Russia, or the Gothic chalices, chased bracelets and Gobelins tapestry of France; but our contributions modestly held their ground until, first furnishing food for thoughtful minds, they achieved a victory, not the less valuable because it had cost toil and patience. In 1862, as there is no reason why our industry may not be better represented, so there is some why we may not win a more substantial success. If, in the midst of crushing a rebellion, which calls half a million of our sons into the field, we can take up our National loans, attract gold from foreign lands, feed the starving millions of Europe, and find work, day and night, for our steam-engines and waterwheels, surely we can show to the assembled representatives of civilization at London, that neither distance, nor inexperience in encountering the perils of war, nor reverses, nor the cold shoulder of our fatherland, nor the applauded slander that the great democratic bubble has burst, can abash or repress the energy of the only untrammeled labor on the globe. If the United States be really the young Hercules of the world, now surely is the time to show it. Our difficulties are grave enough; have we the inherent force necessary to rise above them, and convert them into incentives to a manful struggle on the arena of peace as well as on the field of war? I answer, yes. I verily believe that even now, at this late day, there might, by judicious selections from the factories and workshops of the North and East, where ten thousand appliances for the saving of labor, unpatented and unknown to the world, exist, be collected such an array of fabrics, mechanical and agricultural implements and enginery, as would carry off a fair proportion of the prizes at the Exhibition of 1862.

The preparations made in England are great. A guarantee fund of more than £600,000 has been subscribed. The plans of the building indicate great advance upon its predecessors. The location, all things considered, is well chosen, being far enough removed from the heart of the metropolis to avoid the main channels of business, and yet near enough to render any considerable travel unnecessary. If those who visited London in 1851 will recall the walk, leading up by Rotten Row, towards the semi-historic mansion of the Countess of Blessington,—then, alas, degraded to a wayside Inn,—by which the green fields of Kensington Gore were reached, and will imagine streets, parks and gardens sprung up over that broad declivity, the location of the new palace will be easily understood. In itself it promises to be, what neither the old Palace, nor its Paris, nor New-York successors were, an object of beauty. But, bounded on the north and east by the new Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, opening southward on a spacious avenue, 400 feet in width, beyond which the swelling slopes of green extend to the banks of the Thames, and overlooking towards the west a city of palatial mansions, hardly five minutes' walk from Kensington Gardens, and less than half an hour's drive to Strawberry Hill and Pope's villa, it will possess attractions far superior to its predecessor.

As to the interest which the coming exhibition excites throughout Europe, there is no doubt. The great success of the exhibition of 1851, as an introduction to new markets for industrial products, is well known. It is said that more than 1,000 articles, now well known in commerce, some of which represent an annual value of millions of dollars, found their way into the new markets. We do not give importance enough to this, nor do we even begin to show our wares as European producers do. As a rule we make the best machinery, but, outside of our home markets, who knows it? English shops supply Continental Europe, the East, and South America with steam-engines (fifty locomotives are now being built in Manchester for Spain,) and yet, whenever ours have come into fair competition with theirs, they have shown themselves superior. Hoe's steam-press costs one-half more to build in England. Numberless improvements in our broadcloths, kerseys and other woolens, and in our endless varieties of cotton fabrics, are unknown abroad, simply because we take no pains to show them. Now if, as the signs of the times indicate, we are to become a large manufacturing people, is it not wise to ascertain whether we may not share in the profits of other markets? From Southern Italy, Eastern Europe, Northern Africa, Denmark, Sweden, Western Asia and Australia, thousands will come to London next Summer, for the purpose of examining machinery, with reference to purchasing. Will it not pay to show them ours?

Besides, if it be not all a fiction that in practical applications, in results attained at less cost, and in both iron and workmanship, much of our machinery is preferable to the English and French, what hinders our competing with them on their own ground—especially since France has reduced and England abolished all tariff duties upon machinery? A thousand Yankee inventions are used in Lancashire mills; the Government works at Enfield have adopted our gun-stock and other machinery; our brick-making inventions are being put in operation in the Surrey clay-fields. Why not give one hearty lift and show them that we can make improvements faster than they can borrow them?

But however the exhibition, as a market-finder, may affect us, it is acting as a seven-fold stimulus upon producers in Europe, and its results will be seen in unprecedented displays from loom and spindle, work-shop and stithy, in endless varieties of form and color and utility. Up to the 27th of September, the applications for space in the departments appropriated to France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland, had been very numerous, and on the same day the English Commissioners gave notice that after Oct. 13, no more applications would be entertained from intending exhibitors within great Britain and Ireland. There is no longer any doubt, that rich beyond all its successors as was the exhibition of 1851, it will be surpassed by that of 1862.

In regard to the appropriate branches of our industry to be represented, it is hardly possible to go amiss. The peculiar feature of our labor is that practical science, in some form or other, enters with it into endless combination. What else has produced our claw-hammer, to this day unknown in Europe, England included—the carpenter still drawing nails out of the wood with nippers? What else brought out our pill machines, gugging and heading machines for spikes, looms for weaving cut-file fabrics, fancy checks and seamless bags—all unknown in Europe except as Judas knew the contents of the bag? Or our machines for wheel tires, twisting the fringes of shawls, turning irregular surfaces, hardening and straightening saws, tenoning, boring, and tonguing wood; or the boot-crimps, sole-cutters, leather-splitters, paper-rulers, cork-cutters, and ten thousand other labor-saving machines, but science wedded to labor? Considering the ignorance that obtains in Europe in regard to our manufactures, it were to be wished that every woolen and cotton factory, every establishment for producing shawls, blankets, rugs, petticoats, satinets, prints, Canton flannels, checks, ticking and bags—every harness, carriage, tool, medical instrument, store, woodware, boot and shoe, mill-band, agricultural implement, car-wheel, nail, horse-shoe, floor-cloth, pump, axle-box and lathe maker in the whole country, might be sufficiently represented. Such a representation would do more for us a peace-maker—as a reliable witness of what we really are—than all newspapers and diplomatic letters, or armies and navies.

If it be asked, What constitutes a sufficient representation? the reply must be, *enough of every article to fairly show the condition of the industry.* Too small samples compare to disadvantage, and induce suspicion before the juries. A case of cloths, a bale of drawings, of prints, or shawls, or tickings, a dozen sets of tools, a gross of cutlery, a score of mill-bands, a case of boots and shoes, are not lost by sending them to the exhibition, whether they do or do not gain a prize; if entrusted to a respectable consignee, they can be sold at remunerative prices at the close of the exhibition.

The circular issued by the American Commissioners intimates that a vessel may be furnished by the Government for conveying the articles free to and from London. This, though well enough, is really of very small importance to each individual exhibitor, when freights are only from $5 to $7 a ton of 40 cubic feet. The circular also states that articles for shipment by the Government vessel (if obtained) must be ready by January 1, 1862. It is well, however, to be borne in mind, that articles are free for admission to the exhibition if shipped to London prior to March 1. If it be replied that the Commissioners might refuse to receive them, I can only say that the thing is impossible. As in 1851, so now, more than one-half of all the entries for exhibition were made by consignees in London, and in every department goods will be received up to the day of opening, and, in exceptional cases, after. Indeed, should the Government furnish a vessel for free conveyance of goods, there are many who would prefer to consign to such houses as FIELD, LYON & Co., ELVES & MACEY, and NEUMANN & STERN, because of their known responsibility, rather than take the risks of Government supervision. It needs only to send forward the articles for exhibition, advise the consignee by mail, give the proper instructions as to whether they are to be sold or returned, and all will be efficiently and accurately done.

I can only express my earnest desire that our efforts for a good representation of our industrial progress since 1851 may correspond to our ability, and subscribe myself, Your fellow-citizen,

N. J. DODGE.

COPAKE IRON WORKS, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1861.

Wreck of the North Briton.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GRANGE.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 19.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Provincial tug steamer *Napoleon III.*, Capt. GOURDEAU, arrived in port from Mingan, where she had been dispatched on Monday last, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the shipwrecked passengers of the steamship *North Briton*. As the passengers and crew, with but few exceptions, had proceeded in the *Anglo-Saxon*, on Monday last, the *Napoleon* brings but scanty details, and these are limited to a few words concerning the position of the wreck and a record of her own movements:

CAPT. GOURDEAU'S STATEMENT.

No time was lost, after receiving orders, in getting the *Napoleon III.* ready for her trip, and she left port shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday. The weather at the time was extremely thick and unfavorable. Next day she reached Father Point, where the Captain received a telegraphic dispatch ordering him to proceed at once, without delay, to Mingan. On reaching this place, to which the steamer proceeded with all possible dispatch, Capt. GOURDEAU found Capt. GRANGE, the first and second officers and two of the passengers—the remainder having taken passage in the outward bound steamship. These persons were taken on board, and the *Napoleon* started on her return trip. The Captain saw the wreck of the *North Briton*, a considerable distance off. As well as could be made out, she seemed to sit upright, and in the position in which she lay is well sheltered from east and north-east winds. The Captain also reports having spoken three schooners in Mingan harbor, laden with a portion of the cargo from the wreck.

CAPT. GRANGE'S STATEMENT.

A special meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held when the arrival of the *Napoleon* was announced; and Capt. GRANGE was called before this meeting and examined as to the causes of the accident. The result of the examination may be summed up by saying that he was altogether unable to account for the disaster. On taking his departure from Point des Monts he steered his usual course, until at last he found his vessel on the rocks. He corroborates the suspicion already made public in these columns, and entertained by those who examined him, that the seamen who arrived by the *John G. Deshler* cut their boats adrift designedly. Capt. GRANGE thinks the compasses were right. Just before the disaster breakers were perceived ahead, but it was then too late. It is not inferred from the Captain's narrative that the night was unusually dark. A great deal of luggage was saved, and the passengers were enabled to provide themselves with plenty of provisions and blankets. Almost all the mail bags, he thinks, were saved. The larger bags, containing papers, were cut open by the mail officer, and as it was found that their contents were completely saturated, they were not removed. The principal loss of luggage was owing to one of the schooners, with a quantity on board, running aground; and a large amount of the baggage which was on deck had to be thrown overboard.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A letter was received yesterday, by the *Napoleon*, from Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET. The honorable gentleman stated that he has lost all his effects, and Mrs. VANKOUGHNET had lost her jewelry. As the letter was written when the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* was in sight, it was necessarily brief, and gave but few particulars. The passengers had resolved on taking passage by the *Anglo-Saxon*, fearing that, if they did not, they would be compelled to Winter at Mingan.

Liberia and Emancipation.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

The United States ship *San Jacinto*, from the African squadron, brought the subjoined interesting communication from the President of Liberia:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Sept. 9, 1861.

VERY DEAR SIR: I received your kind favor of the 28th of June, per *Ocean Eagle*, and read its contents with usual lively interest.

The box of papers, &c., kindly sent also, duly came safely to hand, and the parcels have been distributed as directed. Please accept our thanks for your continuous remembrance of us. At a time when such momentous events are transpiring in the United States, occurrences with which the dearest interests of my race are interwoven, you may imagine our appreciation of everything in the shape of a newspaper from thence, so as to catch the latest news.

Though not the avowed policy of your Government, (nor would it be policy to make such an avowal,) yet I feel sanguine that emancipation in the Slave States will keep pace with the United States troops. Divine Providence has taken the work of emancipation in hand, and it will be brought about in a manner and with a rapidity not originally designed, nor yet fully understood by human foresight. I believe it to be beyond any human power and sagacity to prevent it. As the United States Government will necessarily have, at some time in future, to make some provision for the emancipated, I hope there will be no abatement in the usual interest of our friends in the United States in advocating the superior claims and interests of Liberia. I perceive that the agents of the Haytien Government are exerting themselves; but I think it does not require any extraordinary penetration or mental acumen to see that the prospect of permanently establishing a colored nationality (African) in the Western hemisphere, is very gloomy. I wish Hayti well, and so do Liberians generally. We will not speak an unkind word of them; yet we are incredulous that the Caucassian race will let them maintain a permanent nationality in that hemisphere.

The bundle of clothing for recaptured children has been duly received, and the wish of the kind donor shall be strictly carried out. It will be duly acknowledged in the *Herald* so soon as our printing paper arrives from Europe, which I fear will not be until November.

With my best wishes, I subscribe myself, yours, very respectfully, STEPHEN A. BENSON.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY.—There is a barge lying at the foot of Third-street, into which workmen are busily engaged putting box after box of mill machinery for spinning and weaving cotton. There will be a sufficiency of machinery to fill two barges—fully 100 tons—which Capt. PINK VASSIE, with his lowboat *Pink Varble*, will tow down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Cumberland, and then up that stream into the State of Tennessee to the point where the machinery is to be set up. This machinery consists of some eighty cotton looms for the manufacture of common domestic. It was manufactured in Paterson, N. J., and has been in this city some three month or more, waiting a permit to ship. The permit has arrived at last, and the machinery, valued at $50,000, will go forward about Monday or Tuesday. It is for the McMinnville Manufacturing Company, at McMinnville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 105 miles east of Nashville. Capt. PINK will have a good job of going.—*Louisville Democrat, Nov. 16.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 23, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81,.Con.	93½	50	Erie Railway	30
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1865.....	87½	650	do	29¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Con.	84	50	do	530 29¾
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '75.	93	50	do	29¾
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '75.	93	50	do	29¾
1,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	370	do	29¾
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds.,'60	81	300	Harlem Railroad	12
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	47½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	16 29
4,000	N. C. State 6s....	59½	100	do	29¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	42½	117	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	20
50,000	do	42¼	1100	Mich. Cen. R.	48
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	81¾	50	do	830 41¾
2,000	do	81¾	150	do	42¾
2,000	Bklyn. C. W. L.	98	100	do	44¾
5,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '82	80½	50	do	830 44¾
1,000	B. & S. L. 1st m.	70	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	75¾	100	M. S. & N. L. G. S.	35¾
500	Har. R. 3d m. b.	75	200	do	35¾
6,000	M. C. & p. c. 1 m. S. F. C. bds.	94	100	do	830 35¾
2,000	M. So. 2d m. as	60	10	Panama Railroad	114¾
5,000	M. So. S. F. b	79	50	do	114¾
4,000	do	78¾	50	do	113¾
20	Union Bank	83	50	do	113
9	Bank of Commerce	83¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59¾
5	Amer. Exch. Bank	84	976	do	60
78	Del. & Hd. Canal Co.	84½	100	do	60¼
94	Penn. Coal Co.....	78	350	do	60¾
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	91	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
50	do..... b5	91½	400	do	70¾
50	do..... b30	90½	50	do..... b10	70¾
100	do..... b30	90¾	50	do	70¾
548	do	90	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	830 34
100	do..... b20	90	1000	do	34
650	N. Y. Cen. R.	77½	1600	do	34¼
700	do	77¾	100	do	830 34½
300	do	77¾	300	do	b60 34½
25	do..... b30	78	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	53
100	do..... b30	77½	135	do	53¼
300	do	77½	800	do	53¾
200	do..... s60	77¾	50	do..... b10	53¾
50	do..... bnwk	77¾	150	do	53¾
50	Erie R. Preferred	61¾	50	do	53¾
75	Hudson River R.	36½	200	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	62
425	do	36	100	do	62¼
400	do	36¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	200	Erie Railway	s30 30
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42¾	25	do	b30 30½
1,000	do	42¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	s30 62
3,000	C. & To. S. F. Bs.	42	94	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	100	do	s30 49
50	do..... b30	90¾	50	do	s10 49
200	do..... b3	90¾	50	do	49¼
50	N. Y. Central R.	78¼	100	Chi., Burl. & Q. R.	62¾
450	do	78¾	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	18
50	do	78	50	do	34¼
100	do..... s15	78	50	M. So. & N. L. G. S.	s30 36¾
50	do..... s30	77¾	300	do	37
250	do..... s3	78¼	200	do	s10 36¾
250	do..... b3	78½	200	Clev. & Pittsburg R	122
100	do..... s15	78¾	40	Galena & Chic. R.	71
100	do..... s15	78¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	34¼
1000	Buf. & C. L. 1st M.	100	400	do	34¾
100	Hudson River R.	36¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 54¾
250	do	37	200	do	b30 54¾
100	do	s30 36¾	50	do	54¾
50	do	s10 36¾	100	do	54¾
100	do	s30 36¾	16	do	54¾

SATURDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Stock Market continued feverish through the dealings to-day, but ultimately closing at about the same figures as on Friday afternoon. The Stock Exchange Board resumed their Saturday afternoon sessions, which made less business on the Street than usual on this day. The Railway Share Market at the opening of the early Board was further depressed in prices, and 77½ ₩ cent. was made for New-York Central, the lowest point for many weeks past; Erie followed at 29½@¾; Hudson, 36; and Harlem Preferred, 29@29½ ₩ cent. But on the call of the Western Roads the demand improved, and Michigan Central and Rock Island turned the whole market upward, so that at the adjournment of the Morning Board, New-York Central recovered to 78¼@½, the same as yesterday afternoon, and Erie to 30@30⅛ ₩ cent. On the Street and at the Second Board, the demand was more than equal to the offerings of Stocks at the low prices of the forenoon, and while short sellers' options were put out with some freedom, the cash bargains ruled rather ahead of the latest figures of yesterday, and so left off late in the afternoon. The National Stocks were comparatively steady, Missouri State 6 ₩ cents., ¼ ₩ cent. off in the morning, but recovered to Friday's quotation at the close. New-York Central left off 78¼; Erie, 30½; Rock Island, 54⅞; Toledo, 34½; Erie Preferred, 52½; Michigan Central, 49; Galena, 71; Hudson, 36¾, and Michigan Guaranteed 37 ₩ cent.

The following are the bids of the day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	83	American Exchange	84
America	96	Bank of the Republic	89
City	104	Hanover	85½
Phenix	99	Metropolitan	91
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	87	Marine	78
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers & Traders	90
Commerce	83½	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	Mich. Cen. n. f. s ₩ c. '62	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Chi. B. & Q. s ₩ c.	93⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. firsts	81⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76	100½	Mich. So. seconds	70
Erie firsts, '68	102	Mich. S. ass. bds	59⅜
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	N. Indiana firsts	80½
Erie seconds, '79	97½	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	87
Hudson thirds, '75	75¾	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Hudson convert. '67	65	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	96	Chi. & N. W. ists, 2d s.	30½
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	91
Harlem thirds, '68	74½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	90		

The Cooperstown (Otsego Co., N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal* says:

"A new bank is to be established at Otego, in this county, with a capital of $100,000. The first stockholders named in the paper filed in the clerk's office are S. R. Follett, of Otego, and Fred. T. Hayes, Henry B. Hayes and John H. Noble, of New-York City. The stock will probably be more generally distributed."

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,076,527, including $149,877 for Treasury Notes, and $130,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,675,060, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon $7,945,939.

Army Supplies.

When Gen. MEIGS was here on a recent visit, he issued proposals for the supply of army cloths. This plan, we understand, was proposed by one of the leading commission houses in this city. The main object on the part of the originators was to test the capacity of our manufacturers. The bids have not yet been declared, although they were to have been opened at Philadelphia on the 15th. It is undoubtedly owing to the fact that the object was known, that many of our leading manufacturers did not send in bids.

We understand there is a great demand for grained leather boots for the army. The troops have a right to draw $2 18 each, and furnish themselves with boots, and as the cold weather is coming on they take the privilege, and are ordering grain leather boots. The supply at present is short, but within ten days, the market will be overstocked, and the soldiers must look out for counterfeits.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 23.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Stocks heavy and inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris Canal, 34; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 27,093 bbls. Flour, 171 bbls. and 991 sacks Corn Meal, 234,561 bushels Wheat, 181,367 bushels Corn, 103 bushels Rye, 9,700 bushels Barley, 15,111 bushels Oats, 393 bushels Malt, 4,206 packages Provisions, and 943 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning 487 bbls., including 338 bbls. Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 60 to 70 hhds. Quercitron, at $28 for first No. 1, and $25 for No. 2. Some holders subsequently asked more.

COAL—The market has been less active for foreign, since our last, the reported sales having been 1,546 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 270 tons Wigan, at $4; 419 tons New-Pellon Main, $5 20; 100 tons Haliburton House Cannel, $7 50; 60 tons Peasley Cross Gas, $6 20; 600 tons Hilmarnock Scotch Gas, $3 50; 50 tons Peasley Cross House Cannel, $7 45; and 100 tons Scotch Splinth, to arrive, $4—all cash. Anthracite is in moderate request, at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 4,500 bags Rio at 16¼c.@ 17½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	20½	20½	20½	20½
Middling, ₩ lb	24¼	24½	24¾	24½
Good Middling, ₩ lb	24½	25	25½	25⅝

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, at $2 62½@$3 37½ ₩ cwt.; Mackerel are in fair demand, including No. 1 at $9 25@$9 50, and No. 2 at $7 25@$7 50, ₩ bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, owing chiefly to the rain-storm, and exposed lots have been quoted a shade cheaper. The reported sales, since our last, have been 14,580 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 70 rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@ $5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, chiefly at $5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 70
Fancy Genesseee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is cheaper; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 70@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@ $7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less sought after, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10 @ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate, at former prices for the principal kinds, including new Layer Raisins, at $3 50; old do. do., at $2 90@$2 95; new Bunch do., at $3 25@$3 30, and old do. do., at $2 55@$2 65, ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 38@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for small lots of very handsome Michigan in barrels; Amber do., good to choice at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 31, the latter an extreme price for very handsome Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 29½; Racine Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Red State, at $1 21@$1 24 for Spring, and $1 33@$1 36 for Winter; White Kentucky, $1 50, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at easier prices. Sales 186,000 bush., part in store and to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged, 62c.@65c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64½c. for sound; 56c.@56½c. for do., in store; 66c.@ 67c.@68c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 48c.@49c., and State at 48½c.@49½c., ₩ bush. Rye rules quiet at 87c.@88c. ₩ bushel; sales 7,100 bush. Barley is in demand; sales 13,000 bush., including Canada, at 75c.; State at 70c.@75c., and California at 75c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand, at prices ranging from 70c. to 85c. for Government and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including new to very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 10c. @16c. ₩ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, of the 22d inst., says: "Hops have shown unusual activity—or, at least, buyers have—during the present week. The prospect of a general revival of business has somewhat stimulated dealers, who have been anxious to purchase at advanced rates. Heavy purchases have been made in the country during the last few days, at 16c.@18c., and for some very fine lots, 19c.@20c. has been paid."

HIDES—Light receipts and fair sales have been reported during the past week. Prices have not varied much. Week's receipts, 8,591 hides; sales, 40,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., part 22½c., less 4 ₩ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 24c., less 4 ₩ cent., for Philadelphia, usual selection; 500 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 21½c. cash, in bond, usual selection; 1,350 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22c. cash, less 4 ₩ cent., usual selection; 2,500 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., 7 months, usual selection; 5,500 dry Maracaibo, part from second hands, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 and 7 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 580 dry Savanilla, 27 lbs., on private terms; 500 dry salted Chili, 28 lbs., 18c., 6 months, for Philadelphia; 400 dry Central American, 20 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Texas and Western, 24@26 lbs., 17½c.@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Zanzabar, 10 lbs., 15c. cash; 2,374 dry Batavia Cow, 9 lbs., 14½c., 6 months; 2,653 dry Batavia Buffalo, 12 lbs., 11c., 6 months; 500 dry Singapore Buffalo, 34 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., 8c. cash; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., 7½c.@8c. cash; 2,500 Country Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 7c.@6c. cash; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21½ lbs., 12½c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 292,100 (same time last year, 142,280—year before, 264,200,) and 1,135 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been quiet here. In Philadelphia some 2,000 tons Pig have been disposed of during the week, mostly at $18, $19 and $20, six months, for the three numbers of Anthracite, which are now the uniform asking rates, including some small lots of No. 1 at $18, cash.

LEATHER—The business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "There has been little doing in Hemlock Sole during the present week; as but few Eastern dealers or manufacturers have appeared in market, the business has been confined to the filling of orders and the usual local trade. To effect sales of the poorer qualities, a concession would be submitted to, while for strictly prime lots of middle and over-weights full rates are obtained. Light weights are neglected, but we look for an improvement in the demand for this description toward the close of Winter. Damaged Leather is in poor request. Liverpool circulars by the last steamer quote an advance of 2c. ₩ lb. on heavy Side Leather, with no fresh arrivals and no stock in first hands. As their prices now correspond with ours, there is some inquiry for extreme weight for export, and at any material decline, that market would again absorb our stock of heavy over-weights, as American Leather has become an institution in the English markets. From Hamburg the advices are more favorable, and there is a moderate inquiry for that port. The last steamer took out 3,500 sides. In Oak tanned we have no new features to notice. The demand continues fair, and prices are well sustained. Upper in the ground is dull of sale, and prices tend downward. Harness is also in less request, though without quotable change in prices." Messrs. WEIBEL & WEINBRENER report receipts, this week, of about 74,000 sides.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but very stiffly held, including Common at $5 43¾@ $5 56¾ ₩ 310 lbs. Sales, 2,200 bbls., within the range. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has declined to $1 32½@$1 37½, to arrive and here, ₩ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $12 50@$13 for Mess; and $8 50@ 69 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet; 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales 610 boxes, at 6¼c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is unsettled. Sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, for immediate and future delivery, at 6¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25 @$12 for new repacked Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50; India Mess, $21. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 5¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after at $6 75@ $7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are asking rather higher prices, today, but the market is quiet.

SKINS—Sales, this week, include 10,000 lbs. Para Deer on private terms; 50 bales Tampico Goat at 38c.; 12 bales Matamoras do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 140 hhds., including Porto Rico at 8c., and Cuba, in part, at 7¾c.; also, 25 bags China on private terms, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand and is firm; sales of 363 hhds. at 10¼c.@13¾c., and 76 cases seed-leaf at 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers were mainly interested in the Boston auction sale reported in our paper of the 21st inst. The trade have been buying moderately here, at very full prices for desirable lots. The sales include 50,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, and 30,000 lbs. do. Pulled, within our previous range; also, 578 bales California, to arrive and on the spot, at 32½c.@33c. ₩ lb., cash and short credit, and some lots of foreign, for future delivery, at buoyant rates. The business in Boston, apart from the public sale of Tuesday, has been fair, and the market there very firm. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 160,000 lbs. domestic, ranging from 53c.@57c. for common, and 50c.@ 55c. for fine Fleece, mostly cash.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; W

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. P. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York or Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exhange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and draw drafts and credits in sums to suit upon the offices of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SONG OF THE CONFRA-bands, O LET MY PEOPLE GO, as sung by them at Fortress Monroe. Words and music through Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain. Arranged for piano by Thomas Baker. Price 25 cents, mailed free. This song will be popular. It will be issued on the 27th inst., by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 594 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier consisting of fine sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c. &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY

at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 125 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x45. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY,

At No. 119 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, viz.:
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, CROCUS, &c.,
Warranted fresh-imported, and true to names.
In lots to suit purchasers.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE UNION GAS STOVE, WARRANTED FREE FROM SMELL.—W. F. GEORGE'S Patent will give double the quantity of heat, at half the cost of any gas stove in the market. For offices, bath and bed rooms they are indispensables. For sale by GEO. PIERCE & CO., No. 808 Broadway.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR REAL ESTATE OR CASH—Also, 8th and 4th-av. stores and dwellings to let. Apply at No. 363 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE first-class house No. 5 Brevoort-place, a few doors west of Broadway, would be happy to receive parties wishing rooms, in suite or single, on first and second floors; private table if desired. References required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; also, a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at reasonable rates, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—For a gentleman. A side room on second floor, with bath, etc., at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

WANTED.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON ONE floor, or in first and second stories, handsomely furnished, consisting of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, and dressing-room with bath, private table, &c., for a gentleman and his wife. Location to be between 8th and 25th sts., and 4th and 8th avs. For such accommodations as are desired liberal payment will be made. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address L. L. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 8th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RE-siding in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent with or without board, three rooms, one large second story front room and hall bedroom, and one third story single front room; house is first-class; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOUR ADULTS, A GENtleman, wife, and two sons, wish board, with comfortable accommodations for the Winter, in a private family. Address H. A. B., *Times* office, stating location, accommodations and terms, which must not exceed $100 per month.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—THREE HANDsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with five or six bedrooms on second, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH ROOMS front, third story, well furnished, can be obtained at No. 53 East 26th-st., for a gentleman and lady, or small family; first brown stone house east from 4th-av. Dinner at 6 P. M. Reference exchanged.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, ONE DOOR from 5th-av., will be found well-furnished parlors and rooms, single or en suite, with board, given at public or private table as desired. Respectable genteel parties, without small children, treated with on liberal terms.

BROADWAY HOTEL—BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.—This spacious first-class family hotel is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Families boarded at reduced prices from former hotel charges. B. RATHBUN.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without board, in a first-class house, between Madison and 5th avs., and near Madison-park. Address M. O., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, ON the second floor for a gentleman and lady. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 40 West 16th-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET.

FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—TO or lease, the substantial five-story brick building, 40x50 feet, with cellar, Nos. 550 and 552 Water-st.

The above premises have been used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and have all the appurtenances for a first-class machine shop, viz: Engine, lathes, sawing, planing, boring and mortising machines, etc., all in running order.

Also, attached to same and extending through to Cherry-st., a foundry, 50x80 feet, with cupola, flasks, and an extensive assortment of patterns. Apply to A. DURYEE, No. 548 Water-st., or to J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 115 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STORE IN WARREN-ST. TO LET—LOWER part of No. 18 Warren-st. Possession given 1st of December next. Apply to A. CLEVELAND, No. 83 Cedar-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FLOORS through, four and five rooms, water and gas, in a good neighborhood, will be rented very low to good tenants. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. Location one of the very best. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the City; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem R. R. roads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit-trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 14th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Greve-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 850 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1236th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON THANKSGIVING DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.—Match for $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5. C. B. Quick names b. g. *George Cooley*, to saddle; J. H. Farrant names b. m. *Belle of Portland*, to harness.

Immediately after, a match will come off for $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. W. Strong names b. m. ——. W. H. Quackenbush names br. g. *Sweet-Brier*.

Cars will leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, every 10 minutes for East New-York and the Course.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching and Irritation		50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PREPARE

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8	00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7	00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	6	00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4	00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2	00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1	00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Or. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places, Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6 50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and Hunter's Point Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, Thanksgiving, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAYNES, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and material bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER O. CORTELYOU.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Painted and lined put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufactorers

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (Second, corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 7 o'clock, the same evening.

JAMES W. FOWLER,
WILLIAM L. BOYD,
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between one and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching and Irritation		50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

another week will not, we trust, see the desecration of a single inch of our territory by the tread of an invader. Georgia and South Carolina, their chivalrous people, and their independence and safety, are as dear to us as our own State and its people; therefore whatever aid in men, material or counsel it may be in our power to extend to them should be promptly and well supplied before the enemy has obtained a sure foothold—and strengthened himself impregnably in it—on our Southern soil. He wishes a secure harbor and an accessible rendezvous for his ships and troops; and if the bay at Port Royal is eligible for his purpose, he has shown he will make large sacrifices to obtain and hold it. On our part there should be equal determination to prevent this, for, as we have often before reminded our readers, it is better for Southrons to make all possible sacrifices to the war events from her own frontiers, than to invite it here by hesitancy or hesitancy when others are invaded or menaced. Hitherto, our counsel in this respect has carried public opinion and public action with it. Let us, then, once more see if we cannot in some acceptable shape give strength to the common cause by cooperating with our brethren in Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 6.

LINCOLN'S ARMADA.

The Invincible fleet which left Hampton Roads on the 29th ult., for parts unknown, made a demonstration of its mighty power in our waters on Tuesday, as will be seen by reference to another column.

That terrible expedition, which is to pierce the heart of the rebellion, calls to remembrance the gigantic scheme of the stern, morose and superstitious Philip.

The Yankees, in the plenitude of their silly conceit, imagine that the ocean was never before cut by the keels of so many vessels, carrying so large a number of men and guns, for the purpose of inflicting punishment upon an enemy. The eyes of all Lincolndom were fixed for weeks upon Hampton Roads, and now the ears of that credulous and vainglorious people are awaiting tidings from the fleet with eager and confident expectancy. That storm, whose howlings disturbed our slumbers on Friday night, doubtless has saved a vast quantity of our ammunition, and when we think of the cost of powder, and shot, and shell, we bless the storm.

The Yankees have themselves called this fleet by the name of the "Invincible Armada," and their own wickedness and the badness of the cause in which they are engaged, render the title singularly appropriate, and foreshadow its decreed doom.

But notwithstanding the loudness with which they have trumpeted the preparation, and assembling, and departure of their Armada, it is, according to the most trustworthy accounts in their own sheets, scarcely worthy to be compared with the armament raised and equipped by PHILIP II.

The number of the vessels and guns which sailed from Lisbon on the 20th May, 1588, was far greater than LINCOLN has sent forth to humble the pride of the young Confederacy. PHILIP'S Armada consisted of 160 large ships of war, armed with 3,000 pieces of artillery. LINCOLN'S terrible fleet consists of between 80 and 90 vessels, carrying not more than about 400 guns. The larger portion of this armament is composed of vessels of small tonnage, and many of them are weak from long and hard service. And if we make just allowance for the extravagant and reckless exaggerations of LINCOLN'S letter-writers and journalists, there were more soldiers in the Spanish monarch's ships than the United States despot has dispatched to invade the South. The first Armada was manned by 20,000 soldiers and 8,000 seamen, and from all we can gather, the great work the second Armada is expected to accomplish is to be done by between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

The Invincible Armada received some damage from the fire-ships which attacked it at night, but the greatest, which rode in wrath over the billows, was the instrument which Heaven made use of to defeat the infamous scheme of the malignant bigot. Of that vast armament only fifty ships, with about 6,000 men, escaped the perils of that fearful night.

We will not now indulge in conjecture concerning the effects of the tempest upon LINCOLN'S magnificent naval expedition, but we confidently believe it has sustained great damage.

If, however, the storm spared the menials of the bloody and coarse usurper, our boys at the guns will inflict upon them the vengeance of Heaven, and vessels and guns will swell the list of our navy and furnish us with the means of chastising the foe on the element they have thus far been able to command.

From the Memphis Appeal.

BAD NEWS FROM THE COAST.

It will be noticed by our special dispatch from Atlanta, that intelligence was received there on yesterday that our batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, and also the town of Port Royal, some twenty miles distant from Savannah, had been captured by the enemy's naval fleet. This brings the marauders within fifty miles of the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and an effort no doubt will be made to cut off communication between these two cities.

The enemy's force does not number over ten thousand strong, and *we may look forward to their speedy dislodgment in a day or two at most, unless they are heavily reinforced.* The fortifications were very strong, and it no doubt required vigorous fighting to capture them. A Savannah paper, a few days since, alluded to them as follows:

"For the information of persons at a distance, we may state that the defences of Port Royal are of a nature to resist a powerful naval force. The earthworks are the best of the kind on the Atlantic coast, and the armament consists of numerous guns, some of them of heavy calibre and long range."

This whole move, we think, can result in no practical good to the enemy, so long as they are kept from penetrating further into the country. They should, however, be driven from their foothold without delay, and at every hazard.

THE BLOCKADE AT MOBILE.

The following extract is from a private letter written by an officer of the United States steamer *Mississippi*, dated off Mobile Bar, Oct. 8:

"Our last dates from the North are over a month old, and every day increases our anxiety to learn what is transpiring nearer home, and at the seat of war. We have from day to day no change of scene. On one side is constantly in view Fort Morgan, with the rebel flag waving, and Sand Island, with its tall and beautiful lighthouse shaft, but no light gleaming from its tower when darkness veils the deep; and on the other side rolls the boundless ocean, seldom or ever specked or dotted by a single sail. We have been here now going on twelve weeks, and not a sail has been *seen* outside of Fort Morgan, but those of our own squadron and one English and French man-of-war. Not a vessel has attempted to go in or come out. Last year, in Mobile Bay, in sight of where we are now lying, were anchored over one hundred vessels of all nations, either loading with or waiting for cotton. What a contrast! The evil resulting from this change will be visited upon those who have caused it. This is an awful war, horrible to contemplate; yet it must be met with a vigor and a strength which, in the end, under the Providence of God, will give us the victory.

The capture of the Hatteras forts was a great success, and has given the rebels a shake all along the seaboard. They are constantly at work at and around Forts Morgan and Gaines. Several breastworks of sand have been thrown up to the east end of Fort Morgan, a mile or more, and guns will soon be planted there. Suspecting that something of the sort was going on, our commander got under way last week and stood over to that shore, to within half a mile of the beach, and a little more than three miles from Fort Morgan, to make a reconnoissance. The suspicions were well founded, as several parties of men were seen throwing up sand batteries, and two schooners were anchored on the other side of the land, in Mobile Bay, with derricks erected, as if they were designed for the transport of guns. We went to quarters and fired two or three rounds at these craft. The broadside guns fell short, but the pivot 10-inch threw shell so near them as to make them move their berths. The intervention of the land and trees prevented our seeing where the shell exploded. It is very evident there were no guns mounted on the sand, or we should have had a reply. A rifle shot from Fort Morgan could have hit us, but none came, which is evidence they have no rifled ordnance mounted. We saw men at a columbiad gun, en barbette, and if we had gone within range they would doubtless have fired. Concluding it was wasting powder and shells to fire any longer at the schooners at so long a range, we turned about and steamed to our anchoring ground off the bar.

We are on the lookout for vessels coming out of the bay with cotton at night when the wind is fresh and off shore. We have certainly been blest with health, not having lost a man or had any epidemic on board. During our sojourn here we have had much squally weather and heavy rains, and although several times the weather was very threatening, we have had but two gales of wind in reality through all the hurricane season, in both of which we have been under way. The temperature has been high, the thermometer seldom falling below 80°, and not unfrequently ranging as high as 92°. A strong northerly wind set in two nights ago similar to our northwesters, reducing the temperature to 70°; but this morning the wind changed to E. N. E., giving us a temperature of 82° with an unclouded sun. The nights now are, however, cooler than a month ago, which enables one to sleep comfortably. So long an exposure to extreme heat is not only debilitating to the body, but depressing to the spirits. You can hardly imagine the pleasure we derive when we are refreshed with a cool breeze from the North."

HOW VIRGINIA WAS CARRIED OUT.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes, for the first time, an official report of the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention last Spring. It is full of interesting developments, we are told, and we wait with some impatience to read the history, and hope they may not be garbled by the authorities there. The chief instruments in the villainy, to force the Convention to measures, are well-known to have been the *Slave dealers*—men who wield a large amount of money, and are very numerous at Richmond, and whose regular business is to buy up the surplus slaves for the supply of the Cotton States. When the latter seceded, there was a law passed putting a tax of $100 upon every slave brought in for sale from a State outside of the then Confederacy—this was done to operate upon the Border Slave States, *from* whence all such supplies were derived, and hence the importance to the class alluded to of taking Virginia out by *any means*—some of which may be gathered from the following statement, made by a member of the Convention which passed an ordinance for the secession of Virginia, himself a Union man.

When the Convention assembled, the Richmond secession mob were enraged to find that a clear majority was for the Union. They counted the members, and calculated that, if the Union men could be kept away, they (the Secessionists) would be in majority. Accordingly, ten members (*one of whom makes this statement*) were waited upon, and were informed that they were given the choice of doing one of three things—either to vote *for* the secession ordinance, to absent themselves, or to be hanged. Resistance was found to be useless; the mob was prepared to go to any extremity, and the ten yielded and absented themselves. But even with this deduction, when the remaining members met, the majority was found to be opposed to secession. Intimidation and violence were then again applied. The mob was ready to put every man to death who opposed its will, and thus the farce of passing an ordinance was gone through with, though it was never passed by a majority, but by a mere plurality, obtained by forcibly keeping away Union members enough to have turned the scale.

Thus, by fraud and violence, was carried that measure which is converting part of the State into a waste; it was passed, in fact, not by the Delegates of the State, but by the stipendiaries and assassins in the employ of the chief conspirators."

For obvious reasons, no names are here given, but the statement is perfectly reliable.

Some such a course was attempted also in Maryland, the particulars of which we have from good authority, and of which we may hereafter speak more fully.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Louisville's loyal ladies continue engrossed in supplying our soldiers. They report, as a portion of their third week's work, 607 shirts, 693 pairs of drawers, 426 pairs of socks, 104 blankets, 85 bed comforts, 32 neck comforts and overcoats, 48 pillows, 117 pillow-slips, 87 pairs of gloves, 95 handkerchiefs, over 300 articles of toilet, 128 army bags of needles, thread, buttons, pins, pincushions, &c., 68 bottles of wine and cordial, 302 smoking pipes, and over 400 pounds of tobacco. When the Second Minnesota passed through on Monday, some two dozen of our first ladies, who were making up various articles of clothing for the soldiers, ran out of the house where they were working, waving the articles, and greeting the Minnesotians as they marched by. The Minnesota Regiment, in turn, waved their hats, and gave three times three cheers for the ladies of Old Kentucky. Many wives and mothers of Old Kentucky have cheerfully parted with their husbands and sons, who have enlisted in the service of the Union. They would disown their sons if they refused to fight for their country. They had rather be the widows of brave men than the wives of cowards. Some few of them, despite all remonstrances, are even camping out to provide for and nurse the sick and the wounded in camp and on the battle-field.

The fighting in this State will be of the most unrelenting character—fiercer than even in Missouri—if the rebel invaders and their allies throughout the State shall raise the black flag, "begin the work of murder in earnest," and aim to "make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edges of our knives," and to "see the Union blood of Kentucky flow deep enough for our horses to swim in." They want to "bathe in Yankee blood." They are for a war of extermination.

There are yet thousands even in this city and county whose intents are most bloody. Their communication with the invading armies is more uninterrupted and free than ever. BUCKNER & Co., no doubt, are kept perfectly posted. It may be impossible to put a stop to this while the invaders retain any foothold on our soil. Still, our military lines might be made much closer than they are. Gen. BURLL will see to this.

Gen. BURLL looks like an able General, of sufficient suavity, and of abundant firmness, courage, and perseverance. I reckon he will gain whatever point he aims at, or will die in the attempt. He assumed command of this Department, now the Department of Ohio, on the 15th. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN, JR.'S MEN—A SPEECH OF COL. JENNISON.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP JENNISON, KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

To-night I have looked on scenes such as a few months ago men would have been considered demented to have foretold. Capt. JOHN BROWN, Jr.'s Company of Sharpshooters arrived here this afternoon, having, on reaching Fort Leavenworth, unanimously decided to join Col. JENNISON'S command. They will be attached at mounted riflemen. Some sixty men are here, under Lieuts. BOSWICK and HOYT. Capt. BROWN is still in your city, finishing the recruiting, and will be on in a few days. It is by all odds the finest body of men I have seen, and as they marched up the main street, singing the "John Brown song," the emotions and memories the scene excited crowded thickly on the mind of an old Kansas man like your correspondent, and were far too deep to be painted by words. As the song rung out, and the escort came to meet the new-comers, cheering lustily, there was something in the scene which will render it ineffaceable to my mind.

Stirring as was the reception of the company, it was surpassed by the scene that took place in camp after supper. The company came to the Colonel's quarters, and formed a semicircle in front. The field-officers came out, and then the "John Brown's" song by them was sung with glorious spirit. Afterwards cheers were given for the Colonel and officers generally. The bugler of the company then sung a new and very appropriate version of "Dixie," which I will send hereafter. Col. JENNISON was called out, and made a characteristic speech. I cannot give you more than a short synopsis thereof. It was as forcible and couched in as strong Anglo-Saxon as the proclamation I forwarded you yesterday. Col. JENNISON said: "Gentlemen and fellow-soldiers, I am not in the habit of public speaking, but will say that I never felt more like fighting than I have in the last fifteen minutes. Proud to welcome here Capt. BROWN'S New-York Company, be would say that old JOHN BROWN was the only man in the United States in whom he took stock. He first took arms under him, and, when doing so, determined never to lay them down again until the last slave in the United States was free. The time for that was now come. This regiment was organized, not for political effect, but for fighting purposes and freedom. He meant to do for treason and to kill Slavery at the same time. Here he would say, that if at any time the Government did not approve of such action, they could have his commission. But if that occurred, they would be likely to find him on his own hook, though, as at first, he should have but six men with him. He felt that Capt. BROWN'S Company had honored him, his officers and regiment, by so unitedly voting to come into it. In his own name, and that of his officers and men, he returned them thanks. He believed that everything would be done to insure mutual confidence, and wanted them to understand the programme. It was a standing order that any man bringing a rebel into camp should be put into irons. If the Colonel ever did so foolish a thing, he trusted the regiment would enforce the order. He meant to bring them out of their holes by necessitating their attendance on their families. He was ordered to guard through a Government train, and, in doing so, proposed to make this country so safe that a lone widow might travel in safety. He wanted the rights of Union men respected. For rebels and their sympathizers, no temporizing. Be sure they are disloyal men, and then meet them promptly. For the half-way trash we have no room, and my test of loyalty is a willingness to fight for the Union. There can be no peace until the thing is settled, justice done on traitors, and freedom established. He had told Gen. FREMONT that he would do no fighting if he thought Slavery would exist when the fight was done. The slaves of rebels can always find a protection in this camp, and they will be defended to the last man and bullet. He wanted no men who were not Abolitionists—had no room for such, and trusted he had none, for all know now that Slavery is at the bottom, middle and summit of this hellish war. Nor was he or his men too good to fight by darker skinned men than themselves. He meant to make 'contrabands useful,' and did not know what better use to put secesh guns to than to place them in the hands of the slaves of rebels. No excesses will be committed by his men, and he doubted not our new companions will cheerfully obey all legitimate commands. Again he thanked them."

THE ELMIRA MILITARY DEPOT.

From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 22.

A day's visit at the Elmira Dépôt enables us to speak definitely of the condition of affairs there. Since the adjournment of Congress, Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH and Col. WALKER, the efficient Quartermaster, have been engaged in receiving and providing for the second levy of troops in this State. The dépôt is in fine condition, with about 4,000 men, who are being prepared for service. The soldiers are of an excellent class, and promise to add to the character and efficiency of the army. The following regiments are now in process of completion, preparatory to being moved to the seat of war:

Eighty-sixth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers—Steuben Rangers—composed of eight companies from Steuben County, one from Chemung County, and one from Syracuse. Colonel, B. P. BAILY; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. S. CHAPIN; Major, RHINEVAULTS. Regiment fully organized with 940 men. Will probably leave for active service to-day or Monday.

Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York State Militia. Colonel, T. J. PARKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. G. BINGHAM; Major, E. R. BROOKS. It is composed of ten companies of about 800 men, principally from Cattaraugus County. We saw this regiment on parade, and it made a very favorable impression upon the public by its soldierly bearing and correct military appearance and movements.

Eighty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Col. U. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. J. S. BRIGGS, Maj. A. J. WARMAN. Nine companies, aggregating some 800 men, principally from Alleghany County.

Eighty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers—"The Dickinson Guards," which have been organized under the patronage of the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, Col. J. Z. ROSS; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major not yet elected. Ten companies—800 men, from Broome County. The patron of the regiment will present it with an elegant flag within a few days.

There are in addition to these two companies for Col. SHERRILL'S Ontario Regiment—seven companies of the Porter Guard Cavalry, Col. J. C. LEMON, and four companies of the Morgan Cavalry. Orders have been received to consolidate these four last companies in the Porter Cavalry Regiment.

Since the organization of this dépôt, Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH has sent into the field twelve fine regiments. Add to these, the regiments now nearly ready for the service, and it will have furnished the war with more than 15,000 effective men since the 22d of last April. It is worthy of remark, that every man mustered since August last has passed under the personal inspection of Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH. The health of these regiments is very good, except that there are several cases of the measles. The General in command hopes to forward this entire levy to the field within the next two weeks.

FROM DARNESTOWN, MD.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Massachusetts regiments have completed their arrangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving in the Old Puritan style. Requisitions have been made on the country stores and poultry yards, and large tents have been erected for the festivities of the occasion. This will be a new feature in this section of Maryland, which will probably be perpetuated for time immemorial.

Many of the regiments are preparing for Winter by erecting log huts. The Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment have made themselves quite comfortable in this respect. Others are elevating their tents on a structure of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excavation of two feet. These are generally furnished with rude but useful fire-places, which can be used for cooking as well as heating.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment has moved about one mile from its former location, near Poolesville, and erected log-huts, with straw thatch, for their Winter quarters.

One of the batteries of Gen. STONE'S division has also gone into Winter quarters near the same place.

Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Lewinsville or beyond, in Virginia, but no intelligence has been received of any action.

The New-York Ninth Regiment has removed from their late to a more comfortable encampment. This was made necessary by a great increase of sickness, caused by the damp nature of the ground. Capt. GEORGE TUTHILL, of Company H, of this regiment, has resigned and gone home.

Snow and hail fell last night along the road leading to the Sugar-loaf region.

SAMUEL MOSS, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, Capt. BOWEN'S Company, died on the 20th inst. He was from Yates, Orleans County.

GEN. LANE'S BRIGADE.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 19.

On Saturday last four detachments of cavalry went to occupy Lamar, Barton County, Mo., Carthage, Jasper County, Papinsville, Bates County, and a rebel Indian camp on Lightning Creek, in McGee County, in this State. Six hundred Cherokees were reported to be on Lightning Creek.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY is now in command of the Kansas Brigade. Gen. RAINS is camped at Bowers' Mills, on Spring River, Jasper County, Mo., with 12,000 men. On the march in from Springfield, and on Thursday last, there was only the river between LANE and RAINS. The bluffs are thirty feet high, and LANE had no means of crossing the stream. The odds in ground and numbers were so much against him that he did not risk an engagement.

LANE'S last Black Brigade, which reached Fort Scott a few days ago, numbered two hundred and fifty-six contrabands. It was commanded by Major-Gen. H. D. FISHER, Chaplain of the Kansas Fifth, and Brig.-Gen. H. H. MOORE, Chaplain of the Kansas Third.

They were on horses, in wagons, and all varieties of vehicles.

What are we to do with the people? They beg admission to our camps, and gain it. But they have come into Kansas by hundreds and hundreds; Winter is approaching, and it becomes a serious question what to do to keep them from suffering and want.

GEN. SHIELDS.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

MAZATLAN, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, recently of your city, is here on a prospecting tour—a sort of colonization and mining enterprise. The General is now in the interior, near Durango, where are located some rich silver mines, in which he has been interested. It is his intention to secure lands on the Fuerte River, and establish a colony, which is to be supported by the joint interests of mining and agriculture. This is all very well—the scheme is well conceived, and the lands rich in everything needed by a new people. But there is one grand and great obstacle to overcome, before the enterprise can hope for a moiety of success, and that is the deep, heartfelt and natural hatred of this race to all foreigners, particularly Americans. To overcome this there is but one way. There can be placed no reliance upon the promises or professions of friendship from this people. The enterprise must have within itself all the elements of self-defence, and, from the very beginning, exhibit the determination and the power to have its rights and privileges respected. The jealousy and incessant petty annoyances which come, not from the poor classes, but from those clothed with any power, are enough in themselves to break up the best and most completely organized scheme of this kind that was ever tried since the days when the old Greek and Roman colonial system was in its glory. Gen. SHIELDS is a good man, with great administrative abilities, and immense influence with that class of men (principally Irish) most valuable in such an undertaking. A man, or a nation, who founds a colony in a country like this, occupied only by semi-savages, extends, by so doing, the empire of civilization to an indefinite degree, and deserves the support of every Christian people on the face of the earth.

A SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, Company A, of the First Delaware Regiment, left Camp Hamilton on a scouting expedition. The corps was under command of Capt. WATSON, of Wilmington. They crossed Hampton Creek, and when about one and a half miles beyond our outer pickets, encountered a considerable body of rebel cavalry, who were accompanied by two field howitzers, brass rifled pieces, and the first intimation the Delawarians had of the enemy's position on near approach was the whistling of a projectile through the woods and underbrush.

Capt. WATSON then threw up a temporary defence of brushwood and earth, after advancing to an eligible position, and sent back for reinforcements.

Gen. MANSFIELD, accompanied by three companies of the New-York Twentieth, Col. MAX WEBER, proceeded to the relief of the brave Delaware boys.

At the time that the boat left Fortress Monroe, neither the Delawarians or the relief had been definitely heard from, although a report was current that the former had suffered a loss of four men.

Gen. WOOL and Staff rode out to the vicinity of Hampton about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. WELSH, arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, on the steamer *Pocahontas*. They came *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. POWERS, is now encamped just beyond the Fortress, and on the road to Back River. The men have not yet received their arms, but will do so immediately.

NORTHERN MERCHANTS AND SOUTHERN CREDITORS.

PROPOSED INDEMNITY FOR CONFISCATED DEBTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants of this City, having debts due from Southern creditors, was held at the Astor House, to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for some plan of indemnity for debts confiscated by the rebel Government.

E. S. JAFFRAY, of the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY'S SONS, presided, and T. L. NEWCOMB, of the *United States Economist*, acted as Secretary. The following firms were represented: S. B. Chittenden & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, John D. Scott & Co., Hanford & Browning, Richards, Halght & Co., Payan & Carhart, Longstreet, Bradford & Co.

MR. CLEVELAND stated that the object of the meeting was for the consideration of some plan, by which they might induce the President and Congress to provide for the interests of Northern merchants, whose debts have been confiscated by the rebel government, and stated at length the losses which had been incurred by the merchants of the North, the manner in which their debts due had been confiscated, and the necessity for some decided action to be taken by the Federal Government to secure indemnity.

The merchants of the South who were traitorous had given their money to the rebel Government without reluctance, while those who were honest were compelled to give. The rebels confessed having Northern property, and it was now proposed to make them disgorge. The payment of debts to the North had been made criminal. To elicit more fully the opinions of the gentlemen present, Mr. C. read the first paragraph of a bill which had been prepared with great care, and which it was proposed to offer to Congress at its next session, entitled "An act to organize a United States tribunal to enforce by civil and military power, the payment of debts and damages due to loyal American citizens, and the restoration of their property and effects in certain cases arising out of the rebellion."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. CHAPLIN, CLEVELAND, CRITTENDEN, HANFORD, and BRADFORD, took part, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of Five to draft a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to request of Congress to provide some way in which to collect Southern debts. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Jaffray, Claflin, Cleveland, Smythe, and Woodward, who are to procure the signatures of merchants to the memorial.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF UNION BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

The Second Regiment of New-York State Cavalry, from Troy, arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The regiment consists of 800 men, and is to be known as the "Black Horse Cavalry." It is commanded by Col. MORRISON, who has seen service in Mexico, and with LOPEZ, WALKER and GARIBALDI. The men were nearly all enlisted in the rural districts, and are intelligent as well as hardy. They have been two months drilling at Camp Strong, near Troy. Previous to their departure, they were presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Troy. They embarked on the *Francis Skiddy* last evening, and arrived here this morning, marching to the Park Barracks through the rain. The men are fully uniformed, but will obtain their horses and equipments in Washington. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, A. J. Morrison; First Battalion Major, W. W. Wurtz; Second Battalion Major, C. H. Menedy; Regimental Adjutant, R. Wilmot; Surgeon, Dr. C. H. Hubbell.

Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave in the evening train.

THE FIFTY-NINTH.

This regiment did not get off yesterday, as expected. It is under marching orders.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Boston*, JOHNSON, lying at Pier No. 14 North River, is now coaling and taking in provisions. She has accommodation for 350 troops, and will sail for Fortress Monroe on Monday, 25th.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Work again Commenced on the Great Temple —The Superstructure to be of Granite— The Quarries Fifteen Miles Distant—Open Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The work on the Mormon Temple, according to resolutions passed at the Conference last month, has been recommenced. Not that the foundations thereof have been exhumed—they still lie "cached," buried, as they have since the Fall of '57. But other signs are visible. The rock is being hauled from the quarry and the masons are busy with the chisel and mallet.

There has been considerable discussion and speculation as to the kind of material to be used on the walls of this to-be-famous building. The choice has seemed to be between rock, burnt brick, and the universal "doby." The rock (granite) has many advocates, being generally thought to be the most safe, endurable and beautiful. Of burnt brick there has been little experience here as yet, the most of the clay here being not very close or cohesive—in fact, the adobies, most of them, will rub to dust with the finger, like very soft freestone. A few bricks of a small size are being burnt, and experimented upon, principally in the construction of chimnies, but as yet to no great extent, though I understand it is determined that the new "Seventies" Hall shall be erected of this material. The top half of the theatre walls has been ventured upon with adobies, but so great and important a building as the Temple, the object of Mormon veneration throughout the world, could scarcely be trusted to sun-dried brick, notwithstanding the rumored predilection of the Mormon Chief himself for that kind of building material. So, from appearances, the determination is to build up the superstructure of granite. The quarries of this stone, from which supplies are now being drawn, are in Little Cottonwood Kanyon, some 17 miles south. Numerous three and four yoke ox-teams are now busy dragging the blocks into the city. And now the very heavy wagons brought in with freight to supply the army and followers, come in exceedingly useful in building up the Mormon Zion. A strong, rough frame is slung under the running gear or rests on the bolsters, as may be, and blocks varying from one to three tons weight hoisted thereon, one, and perhaps never more than two, constituting a load for each team. The Chicago and St. Louis light wagons, commonly used and preferred here, being considered of little account for this heavy work. Teams from all parts of the territory, with wagons and men, are sent on to this city by the "bishops," each settlement furnishing so many for so ong a time, and as the Mormon Church law requires a tenth of every member's increase, or a tenth of his labor, where his labor makes that increase, I suppose this hauling is accomplished on that principle. Hauling rock such a distance for such a building must be not only slow work, but very costly, as far as the total of means is concerned, for though the men's labor will require no outlay, yet there is not sufficient surplus hay to be obtained in or near this city to sustain so many cattle in such a manner as they must be sustained to perform such labor. Neither is there any railroad to transport provender quickly long distances; and to haul sufficient from remote settlements by ox or mule power appears to be a costly way, as the stock hauling would in some instances eat up their load nearly, before arriving at their destination. Either, then, few teams will be at work at a time, or Mormon ingenuity must hit upon some cute mode of sustenance for the teams, or the hauling will cost a fabulous sum total.

In years gone by, an excavation of fourteen miles in length was dug along the brow of the bench, hence to Big Cottonwood Kanyon, where granite was obtained before the war of '57, with the view of forming a canal for the double purpose of watering the land immediately east of the city and of boating the rock for the Temple. A great deal of labor was expended on this canal "on tithing," as the phrase goes here. But from the gravelly and porous nature of the earth, or some other cause, the work has never been consummated, and indeed many of the people say they have "no faith in it." True it is, if a "gopher hole" was to give the water in the canal a chance, the gardens and the farms in the lower lands would, in places, be undoubtedly destroyed. None other than rain or snow water has as yet been suffered to run into this canal, so the experiment is altogether untried as yet. And further, the new quarries being more distant, and the extra distance presenting the greater engineering difficulties, there is much room for speculation in the matter. If iron were manufactured here, probably a railroad—a mule or horse railroad—would soon be constructed and used for this work. And I might say that, in conjunction with the extra efforts to raise cotton in the South, renewed efforts are about to be initiated in Iron County towards the manufacture of iron from the ore so abundant in that part of the territory.

The pleasant open weather of the past month still continues; not a shower have we had since the early part of October, a thing almost unprecedented here. Generally, we make the acquaintance of a considerable snow and sleet storm or rather a week's series of snow and sleet storms ere this late in the Fall. Such, however, is not the case this season, for it still continues the pleasantest time in the year, though hastening to the middle of November. Generally, the snow lies on the ground from the last of this month onward till Spring. Weather prophets predict an open Winter.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT.-COL. VAN GERBER—ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, received yesterday, stated that the principal in the recent murder of Lieut.-Col. VAN GERBER (which took place in that City on Friday last) had just been arrested in Baltimore. His name was not given. It was stated, however, that his arrest had been secured through the instrumentality of a Philadelphian and a Baltimorean, who, having themselves been apprehended on the charge of committing the deed, had turned State's evidence.

We are informed that a day or two since Lieut. TOLBERT, of the Twenty-fourth Ward Police, assisted by one of his officers, arrested a young man named RICHARD ESRAY, upon the charge of having been implicated in the affair. The arrest was made in pursuance of instructions from headquarters, on Saturday evening last, at which time ESRAY reached this city, having fled from Washington on Saturday morning.

ESRAY is a butcher by trade, and was in the employ of Mr. JOHN H. JONES, who has lately secured a Government contract. He had always borne a reputable character so far as we can ascertain, and it will probably be shown upon the trial that he had no actual hand in the crime. He is doubtless the Philadelphian referred to in the above dispatch, as having turned State's evidence.

Yesterday another young man residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, whose name we are induced to withhold from considerations of propriety, but who was arrested on the previous day, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder, had a hearing before Mayor HENRY. The evidence produced against him failed to substantiate the charge, and the Mayor accordingly directed his release.—*Philadelphia Press, Nov. 21.*

DREADFUL BARK DISASTER.

Sinking of the Keystone State With all on Board.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Keystone State* sailed hence for Milwaukee, 8th inst., is believed to have gone down with all on board. She was last seen in the gale, apparently disabled, and pieces of a wreck supposed to belong to her, have since been picked up on Lake Huron.

Snow Storm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 23—P. M.

A fine snow storm has just commenced here. It is the first of the season. The ground is covered, and the snow is still falling.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, for Liverpool, sailed at 9:55 this morning, with 22 cabin and 50 steerage passengers.

Heavy Fall of Snow in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Snow has fallen heavily here all day.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR firm at $5 62½. WHEAT heavy; sales 5,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36 for Red, $1 43@$1 45 for White. CORN dull. WHISKY 21c.@21½c.

OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new Episcopal Church—to be called ST. PAUL'S—lately completed, on the corner of Marcy-avenue and Penn-street, Williamsburgh, will be opened for Divine service to-day. The Bishop of the Diocese will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. GUION in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN (with a full choral service) in the evening. The church is capable of seating 500 persons, and in point of architecture, merit and beauty of design, is one of the first in Brooklyn. The architect is Mr. HENRY DUDLEY, of No. 229 Broadway.

—Hon. Samuel Mildram, of Wells, Maine, was suddenly stricken dead by a paralytic attack on Nov. 7, while engaged in surveying a piece of land, and just at the moment when he was making an observation through the sight of his compass. Mr. Mildram represented his town in the State Legislature many years, and has been Senator from York Senatorial District; has held the office of County Commissioner for several years; has served in various town offices; and has probably done more of the town business of Wells during the last 20 years than any other single resident.

[Advertisement.]

FILTH is the curse of God's flowry land,
It blights all it touches and man's fair hand;
SOAP is the cure, you'll ever surely find,
If you'll but use the PYLE'S O. K. kind.

Every housekeeper should use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. In general usefulness it surpasses all other soaps in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 23—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—C. O. Aiting, A. G. Norwood, wife and niece, W. Dorr, wife and 2 children, Bishop McIlvaine and 2 daughters, M. C. Symons, A. Heyman, Jacob Hoffman, H. J. Purser, L. Richardson, Eugene Charm and wife, Miss Bateman, C. C. Work, Jr., T. Thornes, M. Bennett, D. C. English, S. F. Ingraham, Henry Liton, F. Dundas, wife, 4 children and servant, Leon Meunier, W. Harper.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Admiral, from Annapolis—Lieut.-Col. V. de Montelt, Lieut. Thomas, on recruiting service, and 2 privates, Dr. Dubrenil, all of the Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises...11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 15 | Gov. Island. 1 04 | Hell Gate.... 2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland.

Ships Richard Morse, Oliver, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; David Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; R. M. Miller, Perry, Antwerp, C. C. Duncan & Co.; R. Standish, Hutchins, Callao, W. J. Forbs.

Barks Sclavonia, (Sr.,) Ramstedt, Queenstown, Redocanachi & Frangheade; Jane Brown, (Br.,) Bertie, Dublin, J. C. McArthur; Alenfoyle, Ward, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brigs Alex. Milliken, Fish, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; Essex, Smith, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mathilde, (Dan.,) Joannesen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Geo. C. Ross, Rice, Port-au-Prince, Wilson & Cammann; Los Amigos, Warren, Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; Brisk, Henebery, St. Thomas, W. I., Thos. Wallace.

Schooners T. J. Hill, Welden, Port Royal, S. C., McCready, Mott & Co.; John T. Williams, Curtis, Port Royal, S. C., McCready, Mott & Co.; Dashaway,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3175. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

What is Thought of Jeff. Davis' Message in Washington.

THE DESPERATION OF THE REBEL CAUSE

Military Movements---A Reconnoissance to Drainesville.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Battery on the James River Destroyed.

Clothing for the National Prisoners to be Forwarded Through Norfolk.

Important from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Capture of Three Rebel Officers and Seven Pieces of Ordnance.

The Operations of the Union Men in East Tennessee.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

THE MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS meets with universal execration among members of the Administration, for its audacious falsehoods. It is regarded as a weak and hopeless effort to face down the indispensable doom of this rebellion. The total silence as to the Union demonstrations in East Tennessee is ominous. The comments of DAVIS upon the invasion of Beaufort are understood by the Administration to signify the adoption by the Confederate government of the black flag proposition of South Carolina. The war will, upon that instant, become a war of extermination; and, upon the first act of outrage upon prisoners under the black flag, a million men of the North will be put in the field to carry fire and sword to the Gulf. DAVIS knows this, and it is thought that being desperate, he wishes to plunge his whole people in ruin rather than have them survive the failure of his madness, to execrate his memory. The promulgation of DAVIS' sinister threats will lead to some modification of the President's Message, providing for the contingency contemplated in the rebel President's "brutal and bloody manifesto."

SECESSION SAVING TO THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The statistics of the Post-office Department show that there is some gain to the Federal treasury, as well as loss, from secession. The returns indicate that for the year, ending June 31, 1861, the income of the Post-office Department will come nearer by two and a half millions of dollars to paying its expenses than for a number of years past. The reason is the abolishment of the extended and profitless mail routes in the Southern States.

MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

Gen. MITCHELL and JOHN HAMILTON, two prominent Maryland Secessionists, residing near Port Tobacco, were arrested recently, on their return from Virginia. On their persons were found Virginia bank notes, and on Mr. HAMILTON was a pass for himself and daughter, signed by L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War C. S. A. They had the alternative submitted to them either to take the oath of allegiance or be sent in custody to Washington. Both promptly agreed to the former, and were released.

OPERATIONS OF THE MARYLAND REBELS.

It has been ascertained by thh Government that an organization more or less perfect, has been effected among the Secessionists of St. MARY'S County, Md., whose purpose is to run out the few loyal men in their midst, numbering only sixty-eight votes at the late election. The Rebels in Lower Maryland have managed to keep up a mail communication across the Potomac, notwithstanding the surveillance of the Government. A recent examination of the mails at several of our Postoffices in that vicinity discovered letters from men in the rebel army in Virginia directed to friends in Maryland, and some to persons residing in the North. Letters were also found directed to persons in Virginia. In some cases the general order issued by the Post-office Department has been found posted in the Post-office, clearly indicating the complicity of the Postmasters themselves in the treasonable acts. Several arrests were made, in consequence of the disclosures.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DRAINESVILLE.

Two hundred cavalry went out from Major Gen. MCCALL'S Division, to-day, and went as far as Drainesville, without finding any enemy.

THE NATIONAL PICKETS AT OCCOQUAN CREEK.

The pickets from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division daily visit Occoquan Creek, about sixteen miles below Alexandria.

VISITS TO SPRINGFIELD AND BURKE'S STATIONS.

On Friday a portion of the New-Jersey Brigade, under Gen. FRANKLIN, went to Springfield Station, and one regiment from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S command proceeded to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter fourteen miles from Alexandria. There was no evidence of the enemy near either place. The Third New-Jersey Regiment remained at Springfield during the night, and returned to the quarters yesterday morning.

REIMBURSEMENT OF THE STATES.

The visits of several of the Governors of States to Washington have been to get their respective States reimbursed for advances made to the Government in the equipment and payment of troops. Gov. RANDALL has been pressing the claims of Wisconsin. Mr. H. D. MOORE, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, is now here on the same mission, Pennsylvania being a creditor of the National Government to the amount of two millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized Gen. WOOL to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessaries to the comfort of United States citizens, now prisoners of war, could be sent to them. The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, Nov. 9, 1861.

SIR: I consider myself fully authorized to reply at once to the inquiry made in your letter of the 8th inst. My Government will allow blankets and articles of clothing, necessary for the comfort of prisonars of war, to be sent to them. Any such articles you may send to me will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major-General Commanding Department.

Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Commanding Department of Virginia.

The Quartermaster-General of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war, and forward them through Gen. WOOL, in accordance with the terms of the letter from Gen. HUGER. It is further ascertained that this arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the Government in any respect whatever.

RELEASE OF A FEMALE PRISONER.

Mrs. ONORDONK, of Chicago, whose arrest and imprisonment in the female prison I recently noticed, has been released from custody, she taking a stringent oath of allegiance. It is said that she is well known in Chicago as a "fast" woman, and proofs were shown that she had conducted a surreptitious correspondence with the South, and was daily uttering treasonable sentiments. One of her trunks, when taken, was filled with choice wines. The Government furnished her with $40 to pay her expenses to Chicago.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S QUARTERS REMOVED.

The headquarters of Gen. ANDERSON W. PORTER, Provost-Marshal, are to be removed, to-day, to the corner of I and Nineteenth streets, late the residence of Senator GWIN.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General to Canada, is in the city. His presence is supposed to have reference to the dispensation to be made of contrabands.

CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Department, has now 260,000 army coats and pants stored in Corcoran's Building. Yesterday an entire brigade of 4,000 men were furnished with pants in two hours.

HORSES DYING.

With the present facilities for transportation, it is found impossible to get forward sufficient forage to supply the horses and mules employed in the service. This fact, with the want of proper shelter, is causing much suffering among the horses, and they continue to die in each cavalry regiment at the rate of two or three daily. Gen. STONEMAN is endeavoring to introduce some needed improvements in cavalry equipments, among which are oiled canvas covers to protect the animals from the rain. He has, also, made requisitions for forage nets, which have been used so successfully in the French service, and by which, in case of a movement, each horse can carry a day's forage slung across his back. The additional weight is only about twenty-five pounds.

TWINE FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post-office Department will probably have occasion to use twine of material other than cotton. In view of this necessity, manufacturers are invited to send samples, in balls of one pound each, measuring from thirty to thirty-five yards to the ounce, to the ——— Agency, at Washington, D. C. The name of the maker and the number of yards per ounce to be attached to each sample, as well as the price per pound. The twine must be very flexible, of four strands, well twisted and strong. The quantity required during each quarter of a year will be about 5,000 pounds.

RETIRED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

Maj. THOS. S. ENGLISH, and Capt. ABRAHAM N. BREVOURT, of the Marine corps, have been retired by their own request. They have been in service more than forty years, the former having entered it in 1817, and the latter in 1820.

SECRETARY CHASE NOT PRESENT.

It was stated in some of the papers that Secretary CHASE was present at the late grand review. This is an error, as neither he nor his assistants have left their duties a single day to attend reviews since the outbreaking of the war.

CONSUL TO BAHIA.

WM. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, having yesterday received his instructions from the State Department as Consul to Bahia, Brazil, will proceed thither in the course of a few days.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Journal.

Without pretending to any definite knowledge as to the future plans of the campaign in the West and Southwest, but judging from facts and indications, we think we can safely state that a very extensive expedition is now preparing to sweep down the Mississippi River.

This is the object of recalling the troops of Gen. FREMONT'S late army to St. Louis, and this is the object of the gunboats that are building and nearly ready at St. Louis and Mound City, and of the heavy guns and ammunition that have already reached and are continually arriving at St. Louis and Cairo. This also is the object of hurrying our Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota regiments to Louisville and St. Louis, and of the arrival at Cairo of five hundred marines from the Potomac, for the new gunboats—men who have been practicing at guns for the past three months.

These facts and indications, as our readers can judge, must be designed for an important river expedition that will soon be made. We say soon, for the reason that Winter is at hand, when the river will be frozen over, and the expedition must start before the ice obstructions set in.

DISCHARGE OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

MORRIS MEYER, the Broadway merchant who was committed to Fort Lafayette on the 15th inst., on the ground of his secession proclivities, has been set at liberty by the direction of the Secretary of State. At the time of his incarceration there was much sympathy excited in his behalf, and many doubted if he had been guilty of anything worthy of bonds. Superintendent KENNEDY'S orders from the State Department were, however, of such a character as to admit of no discretion as to the disposition of his prisoner, and he was therefore committed. MEYER claimed to be a strong Union man, and his numerous influential friends in the city insisted that he ought not to be sent to prison. Mr. KENNEDY immediately wrote to Mr. SEWARD, setting forth the facts, and stating his belief that young MEYER was not a man who would do any harm to the Union cause. The Secretary very promptly sent an order for his release.

RETURN OF THE ATLANTIC TO PORT ROYAL.

The United States steam transport *Atlantic* has completed her loading at the foot of Canal-street, and will probably sail for Port Royal to-day. The transport *Baltic* is also lying at the same dock, taking in coal, and will be ready to sail in a day or two.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 21.

Everything was quiet on the Upper Potomac at midnight, nor are there signs of any change in this posture of affairs at any early day, unless an advance by our forces should be ordered.

The Van Alen cavalry, under Major LEWIS, are making rapid advances in the exercise and tactics of that particular arm, and promise fair to rival some of the regular corps.

Thanksgiving was observed yesterday by the Massachusetts regiments in the usual way. Divine services were held, and other observances regarded. A grand ball was given by those in the vicinity of Poolesville last night, which was attended by many of the officers of the Second and Twelfth Regiments. A large number of New-England ladies were present.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Three Rebel Officers and Seven Cannon Captured—Disappearance of Disloyalty—Satisfactory Condition of Affairs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 24.

Very gratifying dispatches were received to-day by Gen. DIX from Eastern Virginia. They announce the capture of three Confederate officers (a captain and two lieutenants,) and also the capture of seven cannon—all entirely new and in good order.

The dispatches state that all traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared from both counties. Deputations of the people come in daily to get copies of the proclamation of Gen. DIX and to ask for the protection which it promises them. They are evidently anxious to renew their allegiance to the National Government. County meetings will be held in both counties to-morrow to take measures to this end, and Northampton joined to Maryland, the people will probably at first adopt the State Government of Western Virginia as a temporary measure, and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for the final settlement of their political condition.

The Government has promptly responded to the assurances in Gen. DIX'S proclamation. The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders to restore the light at Cape Charles, and the Postmaster-General has sent a special agent to renew postal connection with both coutles.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Battery up the James River Silenced by the Gunboat Cambridge.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The Old Point boat, which arrived here this morning, brings but little news.

About midnight on Friday, the gunboat *Cambridge* proceeded up the James River as far as Warwick, and engaged a rebel battery. No particulars have transpired further than that the rebel battery replied with spirit, but was finally silenced.

The *Cambridge* is said to have received one shot, but no particular damage.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 23,
VIA BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24.

Last evening, the United States gunboats *Cambridge* and *Hetzel*, from the fleet off Newport's News, proceeded up the York River some distance, and at 10½ o'clock opened a hot fire of shells on a rebel camp at Warwick. The attack was apparently unexpected, as scarcely, if any, resistance was made. Between forty and fifty shells, fifteen and twenty seconds fuses, were fired from the guns of our vessels. The rebel camp was entirely demolished, and the supposition is that a large number of rebels must have been killed.

This much I learn from the signals from Newport's News, but full particulars I have been unable to learn.

The firing was plainly heard at this point, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been immense.

Gen. PHELPS has been relieved of his post at Newport's News, and Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH R. F. MANSFIELD ordered to assume command instead.

Col. MAX WEBER, of the Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, has been appointed Commander of Camp Hamilton.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting has improved, though not to a very great extent. The enlistments in New-York for the regular army, during the week ending Oct. 23, amount to twelve men and twelve boys. Several applicants were rejected upon being examined by the Doctor. Detachments of recruits, enlisted in Buffalo and Rochester, arrived on Saturday, and were transferred to Governor's Island, where they will be drilled for general service. Before being attached to any company, the newly-arrived recruits are kept in the tents on the north side of the island for several days, and complain very much of the cold.

Naval recruiting has fallen off considerably, only one hundred and fifty men being shipped here last week. One reason of this diminution may be found in the fact that the South-street rendezvous has been closed for the last four or five days, in consequence of the severe illness of the recruiting officer. One would think that, in times like these, when men are so much wanted, it would be an easy matter to detail another officer to attend to the recruiting.

The crew of the *Powhatan*, which arrived here some time ago, have not yet been paid off. One hundred and fifty of them have gone to Philadelphia, and the remainder have been sent ashore without a penny in their pockets and therefore without any means of subsisting unless they can obtain credit from a boarding-house keeper, who in a case of this kind has no legal claim whatever upon the blue jackets, but must trust entirely to their honesty. The men are very much dissatisfied in consequence of this treatment, and many of them will ship on board of merchantmen. There is very often more or less delay in paying off ships' crews at this port, which generates a bad feeling among the men and cannot but be detrimental to the service.

A court of inquiry is in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to investigate certain charges of disorderly conduct made against a naval officer. The following officers constitute the Court:

Commodore W. Mervine, President; Commodore J. R. Sands; Commander J. De Camp; Judge-Advocate, S. L. Woodford.

As is usual in such cases, the proceedings of the Court are kept secret.

The following vessels are at the Yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Flambeau	4
Powhatan	22	Nightingale	5
Wyandotte	10	Mercedita	6
Crusader	10	Curlew	4
Sumter	10	Rhode Island	4
Oneida	7	Relief	2
Quaker City	9	And 2 vessels on the slocks	

The *Morning Light*, (8.) *Henry Andrews*, (4,) and *Fernandina*, (6,) are off the Battery.

The *Powhatan* and *Fernandina* are expected to sail before this morning.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	600
Fort Hamilton	1,100	Kate Stambler	150
Fort Lafayette	84	Marine barracks	180
Bedloe's Island	53	Vessels in harbor	500
		Total	3,267

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry is not quite full yet, and still remains at Fort Hamilton encamped outside the Fort. The nights are getting rather cold now for tent life, but most of the men are well supplied with blankets and seem pretty comfortable. Marching orders are daily expected.

The Headquarters of the Eighth Infantry are at Fort Hamilton, but beyond a few old soldiers, who have been enlisted within the last week or two, there are no men there.

The U. S. ship *Vandalia*, F. S. HAGGERTY, commander, from Port Royal Nov. 14, arrived yesterday. She was delayed off Hatteras six days on account of strong head winds. The *Vandalia* brought up the rear in the battle of Port Royal, and, although exposed to the fire of both batteries for a long time, received no damage.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, F. S. HAGGERTY; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Wm. D. Whiting; Lieutenant, Ralph Chandler; Acting Lieutenant, J. N. Quackenbush; Surgeon, E. Eversfield; Assistant Surgeon, H. F. McSherry; Assistant Paymaster, H. Parks; Marine Officer, C. H. Nye; Masters, H. E. Mullan, W. W. Grozier; Coast Pilot, P. Dickinson; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, William Cheney; Sailmaker, Wm. Rogers; Captain's Clerk, Henry C. Whiting; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry J. Gleason; Master's Mates, David Mason, James Scanlon, Francis H. Bacon, C. N. Hicks.

THE WAR IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Disastrous Retreat of Gen. Schoepf's Forces—Refusal of the Tennessee Troops to March—Bad Effect upon the National Cause—An Evil to be Remedied.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

The spirit of masterly inactivity which has pervaded the Kentucky campaign ever since its first inception, has at length culminated in a disastrous retreat. The seat of war in Kentucky presented the curious anomaly of two armies running from each other; each apparently only intent upon getting out of the other's way. On Wednesday morning Capt MAYERS, a Tennessean, came into Gen. CARTER'S camp with the news that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER had not only evacuated the Gap, but had fallen back on Knoxville, with 5,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery. Inasmuch as we had been looking at the Pord and the Gap as the two great obstacles to be surmounted before we could enter East Tennessee and redeem it from rebel oppression, it would have seemed wise to the unlearned in military matters for Gen. SCHOEPF to have advanced and seized them. But a more intricate strategy obtains in the conduct of the Kentucky armies, and these commonplace movements are never made.

While we were wondering whether or no we would be permitted to catch a nearer sight of Cumberland's grey peaks, a messenger came thundering into our quarters. We knew in a moment that something was about to be done. In five minutes all was bustle and confusion; aids and orderlies, generals and corporals were racing and chasing; tents were struck, and rations distributed, the sick that could walk called out, and the sick who could not walk sent to hospitals. All were in high glee. "Now for the Gap!" But alas! our forces were ordered to retreat. Never did an army swear harder or march with greater reluctance. The Tennesseeans kept their oaths they had sworn not to turn their backs upon their loved homes, and a large majority of them refused to retreat. It was accordingly thought proper to send them back, together with the Kentuckians, to Camp Calvert. All night long those four regiments, the Fourteenth Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, together with the Thirty-third Indiana, wallowed through mud and over rocks on their distasteful march. About daylight it began to rain as hard as it could, with occasional showers of increased violence. Every man in the Brigade was cold, tired, wet and hungry, and the column straggled along, here a squad and there a squad, here a few and there a few. They looked like sick roosters on a rainy Sunday. When the head of that column reached Mount Vernon, 28 miles from Camp Calvert, the rear was at least ten miles behind. The column was literally without a commander. I did not see myself, nor hear of anybody else's seeing, either Gen. SCHOEPF or any of his Staff during the whole of that march, but I am informed that they reached Crab Orchard at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, being about twenty hours in advance of the right of the line. About one in seven were sick when the march began, but few were well when it ended.

You ask what was the cause of this retreat? Certainly nothing short of the most imperative necessity would seem to justify it.

The order from Brigadier Gen. THOMAS to Gen. SCHOEPF ran in these words:

"I am informed by Gen. SHERMAN that Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON is advancing with 40,000 men, and threatening Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati. Fall back with your whole command on or near Danville, where our forces will be concentrated."

Gen. JOHNSTON, like BEAUREGARD, must be ubiquitous. He is constantly turning up, but no one ever sees him. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON are constantly held up before our vision as huge monsters just about to take every man in the Federal army by the nape of the neck and shake him over the bottomless pit. We are apt to be a great deal more scared than hurt. The only energy exhibited thus far by the Kentucky Generals has been in hunting newspaper correspondents.

Your correspondent knows that the seizure of Cumberland Gap has been, and still is, the pet project of President LINCOLN and some of our highest military leaders. But no sooner is anything like an adherence to the original plan of this campaign (devised by Gen. MITCHELL) manifested, than some terrible bugbear is started to break up the movement.

We have not yet arrived at the end of this retreat. Twenty thousand men and five millions of dollars will not replace the affairs of this campaign on the footing upon which they stood on Wednesday morning. Not only are the troops sickened by the dreadful march, but Tennessee and Kentucky are disheartened, discouraged and dispirited. For months past the rebellious in Tennessee have preached that the Government never intended to invade that State and set up stars and stripes again, and if they do not believe them now, they have faith larger and more miraculous than a grain of mustard seed. For here was an open highway, without even a toll-gate, with no man to say "boo," and yet our forces turned them about and came as they went. But we are told that a new dynasty has arisen, and that Gen. BUELL will atone for the inefficiency of his predecessor. Let us hope so.

More About the Retreat—Neglect and Cruelty—Sacrifice of Public Property.

LANCASTER, Ky., Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

After the head of that sickening column rested at the Orchard Springs we still had a hope that somehow or other the leaders would be able to account for that fearful retreat, but that hope has now expired. They have no excuse to offer, and the famous expedition to the Cumberland Gap has culminated in a rout more disgraceful than that from Bull Run.

This expedition, the pet project of President LINCOLN, and the desire of Secretary CAMERON, has failed—failed beyond hope—and is so dead that nothing but consummate genius can restore life and animation to its dead bones. Whether or no Gen. BUELL possesses that genius time alone can tell.

We are told that four Ohio Regiments and a battery are ordered from Gen. NELSON'S victorious command to Lexington. I presume this was done for the same reason that Gen. SCHOEPF was ordered to fall back on Danville—to save the "Blue Grass country." But it may perhaps be changed into an aggressive movement upon the Gap, and perhaps, under the direction of BUELL, we may yet see Knoxville.

In the haste of my last letter I omitted many incidents of our Wild Cut retreat, that may, if related, serve to picture its horrors and illustrate the enormity of guilt which rests upon its leaders.

When the order to prepare for a march came to the Tennessee Brigade, I was in Gen. CARTER'S tent. Neither he nor any any of his officers doubted that it was "forward." Our direction was carefully concealed as long as possible, and Gen. SCHOEPF ordered our sick to be left behind in hospitals. As soon as it was discovered that we were to retreat, what a howl went up! and nothing but the promise that we would meet the enemy by marching backwards, ever induced any part of that column to crawfish. When ANDY JOHNSON and his colleagues learned our direction, they were dumbfounded, and quietly sat them down in utter despair. All that they had prayed, begged and hoped for, was thus in one moment lost—not to be regained but at the sacrifice of life and property. The officers—themselves deceived—pledged their words that the enemy was to be met and a battle to be fought; so on they struggled to where the road forked, and then, abandoning all hope, the Tennesseans began to fall out of line; at first a solitary soldier would sullenly step to the woods, then they went by twos and threes. Presently whole platoons and companies refused to march some lay upon the ground weeping like children, others scolded like whipped schoolboys, many madly cursed as they broke from the lines, and a few stood with folded arms leaning upon their muskets, while the contending passions of a soldier's fidelity and the love of home were fighting for the mastery in their breasts. Their officers rode among that disorganized mass as they wallowed through the slimy, slippery mud, begging and praying them to follow the Ohio troops. "American soldiers are not cattle, but thinking men; they will not follow Generals without a reasonable certainty of the object being a good one. Least of all will they retreat from a flying foe. It was known to every private in the brigade that ZOLLICOFFER was running like a quarter-horse, and full fifty miles distant.

At the time we set out, the sick list could not have been short of 600. The worst cases were left behind, as an offering to any band of marauding rebels that that might see proper to cut their throats, or stowed in the ambulances, or piled up like cord-wood in the transportation wagons of the Government train. How many died that fearful night, God only knows; the muster rolls will call them missing—and missing they will be until "that day" when generals, corporals, and reporters all stand equal; one of the Fourteenth died on the roadside, others were only kept alive by whisky and other stimulants. As we scaled the hills of Wild Cut, once the scene of a glorious victory, but now the silent witnesses and only monuments of dying soldiers, that straggling column halted along the roadside and in the woods for rest. Some sunk down in the mud without ambition enough to light a fire, and were awakened next morning by the big drops of a drenching storm pattering upon their faces. It required twenty-four horses to pull a 6-pound cannon over that frightful road; horses gave out and were abandoned. I have not the slightest doubt that one hundred horses were ruined that night. In fording the Rockcastle, fearfully swollen and rapid, three ammunition wagons, containing 56,000 rounds, belonging to the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, were lost. Two baggage wagons and horses, belonging to the Tennessee Brigade, were lost: one wagon, belonging to the Thirty-eighth Ohio, was lost; how many more we cannot tell. Beyond, the road became worse; a dozen teams stuck, beyond the power of Hercules to remove them. Barrels of provisions and stores were thrown into the road, even as they lighten a sinking ship. Such a destruction of Government property has not occurred since the war began. Officers gave up their horses to the failing, and carried the guns and knapsacks of the stronger. Your correspondent's horse carried a sick fellow and the accoutrements of four others. Sometimes we rode double, with an unfortunate soldier upon the crupper. Majors and Colonels took up camp-followers on their horses, and did all they could to relieve the horrors of the march. The three Ohio Colonels were sick at starting, and one, Col. STEDMAN, kept on his horse till he became raving crazy. Col. BRADLEY had not been out of his bed for a fortnight. How many of these men will be sacrificed in life and health, who can tell? Just before we reached Mount Vernon, messengers galloped back with the tidings that the Tennessee and Kentucky troops were ordered back to Camp Calvert, but still no order came to halt that wearied column, and no efforts were made to procure them hot provisions and rest; no, they must toil on, even to the death. But the Tennesseans and Kentuckians being more outspoken, they were permitted to return.

At Mount Vernon, six poor fellows lit a fire at the bottom of a tree, and sunk to sleep. On and on they slept until the bottom of that huge tree was burned off, and it came crushing down upon them, killing two and wounding four. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that large quantities of provisions, and, I am informed, over twenty tons of ammunition were left behind at Camp Calvert—a rich and tempting prize for ZOLLICOFFER, or anybody else within coming distance.

Next morning, we started again with a bright sun. About 11 o'clock, we came to Dick River, the waters of which were three feet deep. Now, considering that Gen. SCHOEPF and staff had crossed it the afternoon before in search of a hot supper at Crab Orchard Springs, it seemed to common-sense people that he might have ordered some of the fresh troops at the Springs to go down and make a foot bridge, to do which there was an abundance of hewn timber on the bank. The whole work could have been done, with six horses and fifty men, in an hour. But no, the poor sick, ague-shaking, coughing, and fever-burning rabble must wade it, and increase their chances for speedy immortality. Major EDWARDS, of the Fourteenth, and some other officers, unknown to your correspondent, forded a large number of sick on the backs of their horses. At Crab Orchard, when the men were sinking from cold, wet and hunger, they actually had the inhumanity to forbid the burning of rails, and ordered those exhausted men and teams to the forest for wood. But no axes were there. Be so good as to remember that the condition of these troops was known twenty hours before, and that no preparation had been made for their arrival.

Let this whole business be investigated. Let the authorities, if we have any, see from whose hands the lives of these men, thus cruelly sacrificed, shall be required.

GEN. NELSON'S BRIGADE FOR LOUISVILLE

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 24.

Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, numbering five thousand men, left by the river this afternoon for Louisville.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival of the San Jacinto at Boston—Transfer of Mason and Slidell to Fort Warren—Honors to Capt. Wilkes.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The *San Jacinto* arrived early this morning, and, after landing MASON, SLIDELL and suite at Fort Warren, came up to the city and anchored off the Navy-Yard. She experienced thick and rough weather during the passage from New-York.

A Committee of the City Government will call on Commander WILKES to-morrow, and tender such civilities on the part of the city as he may be willing to accept.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Report of the Burning of Warsaw Confirmed—Destruction of Commissary Stores.

TIPTON, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 24.

The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from there this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman left. The town, being scattered, it is probable that nearly all the residences escaped.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were located in the large block, but a greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. It is supposed to be the work of rebels.

The troops who were there at the time were on the march to Sedalia, and left the morning following the fire, which occurred on Tuesday.

[LATER VIA SEDALIA.]

The town was fired about 6 P. M. Tuesday. All the business portion is in ashes.

The troops which were stationed there left about 8 P. M., and are now here. A portion of the Commissary stores, for which we had the transportation here, was burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought by the commanding officer that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothing was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

GEN. HALLECK'S GENERAL ORDERS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 24.

Gen. HALLECK has issued lengthy general orders making the entire affairs of his Department conform strictly with the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and easily understood system.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

Threatened Counter-Revolution in East Tennessee—Important Details—Reinforcement of Zollicoffer—Alarm and Excitement Among the Rebels—Extracts from the Rebel Journals About the Great Expedition—Rebel Demoralization and Meanness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

By a recent arrival from the South I have received a number of Southern papers.

Great excitement and alarm prevails in Tennessee, caused by the invasion by the Government forces and the threatened counter-revolution in Eastern Tennessee. In fact, it is reported that the counter-revolution there has already begun. I inclose you a large number of dispatches on the subject of the bridge-burning, as well as news coming by other means. It involves some repetition, but is yet very interesting:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Lynchburgh bridge, about two hundred feet in span, on the East Tennessee railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists, and a half mile of the track destroyed. It is also reported that several other bridges have been burnt on this road south of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been torn down, the extent of the damage is yet difficult to be ascertained. NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11.

Five railroad bridges were burned in East Tennessee on Friday night by the Union men, and two on the Georgia State Railroad, over Chickamauga Creek, Hamilton County, heretofore reported. One also on the East Tennessee and Georgia road, over Hiawassee River, in Bradley County.

Five minutes after the guard had passed through the whole bridge was in flames, showing the use of combustibles. Two on the East Tennessee and Virginia—one over Lick Creek, Green County, and the other over Holston River, in Sullivan County. The latter was referred to in a dispatch from Lynchburgh, which says the guard at Lick Creek were unarmed, and were overpowered, tied, and carried away. They were kept till during the day of Saturday. Three men were since arrested, who are identified by the guard. Holston River is not guarded, Sullivan County being strongly southern.

The bridge over Holston River, at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, was fired, but was put out by the people. The guard had one hand cut off, and his skull fractured. The indications are that one of the incendiaries was killed.

Gentlemen from East Tennessee report great excitement there in consequence of these acts. There is evidently a preconcerted plan.

The loss is heavy, and will cause much inconvenience and delay.

Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition. Much anxiety is felt here concerning Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 11.

A skirmish occurred Sunday night about 15 miles from Bristol, on the East Tennessee Railway, between the Confederates and Unionists. Two of the latter were killed and nine taken prisoners. The Unionists are said to be 900 strong, with prospects of being reinforced to 3,000. Rather stirring times are expected in that neighborhood.

LYNCHBURG, Monday, Nov. 11, *via* NEW-ORLEANS.

A bridge of about 200 feet span, of the East Tennessee Railroad, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning by the Unionists. A half a mile of the track was also destroyed. It is reported that several other bridges are burnt on the road south of Knoxville. No trains are arriving, and the wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of damage.

EXCITEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE—FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGES BURNED.

From the Nashville Courier, Nov. 11.

East Tennessee has been in quite a ferment since Saturday last, in consequence of the simultaneous attempt the night previous to burn a number of railroad bridges beyond Chattanooga, on the roads going to Georgia and Richmond. Unfortunately the efforts in no less than four instances were successful.

Two bridges on the Georgia State Railroad, between Chattanooga and Ringgold, were entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night.

The large bridge over the Hiawasse, this side of Knoxville, was destroyed the same night.

At the same time the bridge over Moss' Creek, the other side of Knoxville, was burned.

An attempt was also made to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, and the guard was shot and killed while defending it. The neighborhood was alarmed, and people arrived in time to extinguish the flames.

All these things indicate too clearly the work of ANDY JOHNSON; and taken in connection with the movements now progressing in Southern and Southeastern Kentucky, their significance should not be misunderstood by the people and authorities of Tennessee.

The movement was a concerted one, and was carried out by ANDY JOHNSON'S sworn adherents in East Tennessee, with whom he undoubtedly has had constant and almost uninterrupted communication.

The Lincolnites of that portion of the State must be regarded and treated as traitors and enemies, or this will prove but the beginning of the end.

From the Courier, 13th.

We have nothing later of consequence from East Tennesse. Five railroad bridges in all have been burned. It is believed that an insurrection of the Lincolnites in that section has been arranged by ANDY JOHNSON, and that we will soon hear of a movement to entirely destroy the railroad beyond Knoxville and make a movement against ZOLLICOFFER'S rear.

We hear that five men have been arrested, charged with burning the Hiwassee bridge. One of the party is said to be a member of the Legislature from East Tennessee.

No mails from Richmond have yet been received at Nashville.

There is pressing need for the halter in East Tennessee, and it should be made to do its work effectually. Traitors should meet with a speedy doom.

From the Nashville Union, 10th.

We understand that two small bridges across the Chickamanga Creek, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about fifteen miles beyond the Chattanooga, were burnt Friday night. It is not known whether it was accident or the work of an incendiary. The damage will be repaired in a few days. In the meantime trains can run up to Cleveland and then run down to Dalton, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, thus making the connection complete.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* issued an extra yesterday containing the following intelligence, received by telegraph from Nashville:

"A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, reports that Chickamogo Creek, the Charleston, Dick Creek, and the Upper Holston Bridges, were burned at precisely one o'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. DAN. TREWITT is at home leading the insurrection. Hon. JOSIAH ANDERSON was assassinated at the polls on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Grand preparations are making to receive ANDY JOHNSON in Greene County, his homestead.

MCDOWELL is still standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 12.

We learn that Gen. CARROLL has received orders from the War Department at Richmond to march immediately for the support of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. The step is one in the right direction, and will, we doubt not, be taken without delay.

REBEL DEMORALIZATION AND MEANNESS.

The demoralization which has possessed the public mind in the rebellious States is truly fearful. In the enforcement of the Sequestration and Confiscation Acts the utmost rigor, tyranny and meanness is resorted to. A gentleman of Nashville, who occupied a political and social position of some prominence, and who inflexibly refused to bend to the usurpations of the oligarchy, absented himself voluntarily from his home some three months ago, leaving his family in Nashville among the rebels. He had in good faith transferred his property to secure certain debts, and for other purposes, in May last, so far back as to escape the operation of the Confiscation Act. He had been detained in Kentucky on business, but still had been warned by his friends not to return home, for fear, not of the authorities, but of the mob. In the meanwhile, notwithstanding his opinions and sympathies, he had refrained from taking part in the war.

On examination of the case by the Confederate Inquisition, it was apparent that the property of the exile—so regarded—could not be confiscated; but, at last accounts, a movement was in contemplation by which it was hoped by the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 23, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93⅛	50	Erie Railway	30
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1865.....	81⅛	600	do	29⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	84	50	do	b30 29⅜
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '70.	93	50	do	29⅜
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '76.	93	50	do	b10 29⅜
1,000	Kentucky State 6s.	78	370	do	29⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds., '60	81	300	Harlem Railroad	12
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	47⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref..s15	29
4,000	N. C. State 6s.....	59⅛	100	do	29⅜
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	42⅛	117	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	20
25,000	do.....	42⅛	1100	Mich. Cen. R.	48
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	81⅜	50	do	s30 47⅜
2,000	do.....	83⅜	150	do	48⅜
2,000	Brklyn. C. W. L.	96	100	do	48⅜
5,000	E. K. 2d m. b., '63	89⅛	50	do	b30 48⅜
1,000	Buffalo & Erie...	70	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜
7,000	Had. R. 3d m. b.	73⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	35⅜
500	Har. R. 3d m. b.	75	200	do	35⅜
6,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. C. bds.....	94	100	do	b30 35⅜
2,000	M. So. 2d m as..	80	100	do	b30 35⅜
8,000	M. So. S. F. b...	79	10	Panama Railroad	114⅜
6,000	do.....	78⅜	50	do	114
2,000	Union Bank.....	83	50	do	113⅜
9	Bank of Commerce	83⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59⅞
8	Amer. Exch. Bank	84	975	do	60
75	Del. & Hd. Canal Co.	84⅛	100	do	60⅛
24	Penn. Coal Co.....	78	350	do	60⅜
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	91	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜
50	do.....	b30 91¼	400	do	70⅝
50	do.....	b30 90⅛	50	do	b10 70⅝
100	do.....	b30 90⅜	50	do	70⅜
648	do.....	90	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 34
100	do.....	b20 90	1000	do	34
650	N. Y. Cen. R.....	77⅜	1600	do	34⅜
200	do.....	77⅜	100	do	s30 34⅜
300	do.....	77⅞	300	do	b60 34⅜
25	do.....	b30 78	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	83
100	do.....	b30 77⅞	135	do	60⅜
200	do.....	77⅜	800	do	83⅜
200	do.....	s60 77⅜	50	do	b10 83⅜
50	do.....	bwk 77⅜	150	do	83⅜
50	Erie R. Preferred..	51⅜	50	do	63⅞
75	Hudson River R...	36⅜	200	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	62
425	do.....	36	100	do	62⅛
600	do.....	36⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43⅜	200	Erie Railway	s30 30
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42⅛	25	do	b30 30⅜
1,000	do.....	42⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	s30 52
3,000	C. & To. S. F. 8s.	77	95	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100	Pacific Mail S. Co..	90	100	do	s30 49
50	do.....	b30 90⅝	50	do	s10 49
225	do.....	b3 90⅝	50	do	49⅛
50	N. Y. Central R....	78⅛	100	Chi. Burl. & Q. R.	62⅜
450	do.....	78⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	18
88	do.....	78	50	do	18⅛
100	do.....	s18 78	53	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s30 36⅜
50	do.....	s30 77⅞	300	do	37
150	do.....	s3 78⅛	200	do	s30 36⅝
200	do.....	b3 78⅛	200	Clev. & Pittsburg R	12⅜
100	do.....	s16 78⅛	40	Galena & Chic. R..	71
100	do.....	s15 78⅜	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅝
1000	Buf. & S. L. 1st M.	100	400	do	34⅜
100	Hudson River R...	36⅜	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 64⅜
250	do.....	37	350	do	b30 64⅜
100	do.....	s30 36⅜	50	do	64⅜
50	do.....	s10 36⅜	100	do	64⅝
100	do.....	s30 36⅜	10	do	64⅝

MONDAY, Nov. 25—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again very active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, chiefly Grain, Flour and Provisions. The Exports are, in declared value, the largest ever known from the port of New-York in a single week, being nearly *four millions*, while the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, of all descriptions, is less than $1,600,000, of which only $283,000 is in Dry Goods. The course of the Money market is to increased ease, particularly on first-class mercantile paper, which is taken, outside of Bank, at from 6 to 6½ ₩ cent. on prime selections of signature, 3 to 6 months to run. Demand loans are generally at 6 ₩ cent. outside of Bank, and 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank. The Foreign Exchanges, which fell off for the *Persia* on Wednesday, returned to 108¼@108¾ for Saturday's steamer, and most of the Bankers are disposed to hold their 60-day bills for 108¾@109 ₩ cent., partly on account of the very low rate of interest at which they can be cashed in London, 2½@3 ₩ cent. per annum, and partly from the improved demand which manifested itself after the sailing of the *Persia*. In the present ease of money on both sides the Atlantic, and with the near approach of the close of Lake and Canal navigation which may diminish our Export clearances after the middle of December, there is no difficulty in holding up Exchange to within ½@1 ₩ cent. of the Specie standard. Meanwhile moderate sums in Gold continue to come from Europe, and another arrival from California is near at hand. The Government disbursements, enormous as they are supposed to be prospectively, and are known to be at present, nearly all concentrate in this City, the experience of the past three months showing that less than one-tenth the sum paid out leaves Wall-street in Gold, and much of this small proportion soon returning in the way of remittances from Washington, Baltimore and the Northwest. The finely drawn, but falsely based theory of the London *Times* about the early suspension of Specie payments, and ultimate bankruptcy of this country in the conduct of the War, had as well be dismissed for the present, at least, and until we show unmistakable signs of a return to extravagance in the consumption of Foreign Goods, which extravagance, by the way, in times past was more decidedly marked in our trade with the South than nearer home; or until Great Britain—including needy Ireland—and France show that they want no more of our superabundant surplus of Bread and Meat.

The popular subscriptions to the National Loan on 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds the past week at New-York amount to $1,259,000, while the Associated Banks have paid in $7,000,000 on the same account, making the aggregate $8,259,000, as against $5,759,000 the previous week, viz.:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.
Monday	$296,000	$392,000
Tuesday	299,000	501,000
Wednesday	227,000	392,000
Thursday	181,000	271,000
Friday	107,000	172,000
Saturday	149,000	331,000
Total, Individual	$1,259,000	$2,259,000
By Banks	7,000,000	$3,500,000
Total for week	$8,259,000	$5,759,000
Total since 19th August		$64,268,000
By New-York Banks	$56,000,000	
Less reimbursed	25,500,000	
	$30,500,000	
By individuals	32,768,000	$64,268,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks	5,732,000	
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000
To which add purchase of 5 ₩ cent. 20 year Stock, at 90⅜ ₩ cent. and Interest		$35,000,000

The Sub-Treasury Specie average for the week is very near the same figures as the week before, say $8,163,812 as against $8,182,192, while the Bank line of Specie will average nearly or quite $42,000,000 as against $41,461,000 last Monday, showing a continued accumulation of Bullion in the City. The present total available for Bank and Government purposes, is equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS. This is within four millions of the total held on the 19th of August at the outset of the great negotiations for the Government. Since when the large sum of $64,268,000 has been paid in at this point on 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, and the Money disbursed to the country for War purposes. The more remarkable feature of the movement is, that while the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ₩ cent. on New-York amount to $32,768,000, the money for this object being drawn for the most part, directly or indirectly, out of Bank, the ordinary Deposit line at Bank stood, on Saturday last, as we have reason to know, at $90,877,000, as against $92,046,000 on the 19th of August; since when the mercantile or ordinary Loans and Discounts at Bank have been reduced from $108,717,000 as on the 19th of August to $95,594,000, as the figures stood on Saturday. In other words, the merchants and private capitalists of the country, residing within the State of New-York, or trading or depositing their cash balances in the City of New-York, owe to our Banks *thirteen millions* less than three months ago; they have at the same time, within two millions of the same amount still on deposit, and have subscribed to, paid for and now hold over *thirty-two millions* in Tressury Bonds. That these remarkable figures are, in the main, the natural results of a prosperous Export trade and of large Army and Navy disbursements to our own citizens, together with a greatly diminished consemption of Foreign Goods, is sufficiently clear. That many of our patriotic people of moderate means have also brought forward numerous small sums in gold, heretofore hoarded or left with the Savings Banks, to the support of the Government, we also believe.

The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury resulting in the above-mentioned average for the week:

Monday	$6,138,567	Thursday	$7,443,791
Tuesday	9,690,667	Friday	9,544,472
Wednesday	8,219,454	Saturday	7,945,930
Aggregate			$48,982,881
Making the average of six days			8,163,812

The Discount and deposit lines at Bank on the average this afternoon will very much depend on the extent to which the new credit to the Government on the 6 ₩ cent. Stock purchased of MR. CHASE on the 16th inst, will enter into the account. So far as the previous negotiations are concerned both lines will be considerably lower. The ordinary or mercantile Discounts are also a million and a half lower, while the ordinary Deposit average is a million and a half higher.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,591,485, against $2,637,935 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,982,986, against $3,254,832 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and none the same week last November.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $107,685,000
Add three weeks in November 5,332,672
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $112,987,672
Against same time last year 208,695,302
Decreased Import since 1st January $95,707,630
(Correcting an error in the August return.)

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $109,945,000
Add three weeks in November 10,597,157
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $120,542,157
Against same time last year 88,782,738
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $31,759,419

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,295,000
Against same time, 1860 41,457,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,162,600

We here correct a typographical blunder of old standing, in the tables of last year—$44,457,000, which should have been $41,457,000.

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,407,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	30,998,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$75,116,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$29,945,000
From abroad	2,030,000—$31,975,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$43,141,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94@93¼
New-York Central	80⅜@75⅜@78¾
New-York and Erie	33⅜@29⅜@30¾
Erie Preference Shares	60½@31@32⅜
Rock Island	57@32⅜@54⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	40⅛@36
Michigan Southern	19⅜@17⅜
Michigan Central	52⅛@48@49¼
Toledo	37@34@34⅜
Galena	73@70⅜@71⅜
Illinois Central	63⅜@60¼
Panama	120@114
Pacific Mail	97@90@90⅜
Missouris	44½@42@42⅜
Virginias	45⅜@48
Tennessees	43@43
Hudson River	40@37
Harlem Preferred	33⅜@30
Burlington and Quincy	65⅜@62@63
Harlem, Common	13⅜@12

The dealings on the Stock Exchange began to react to lower prices along the middle of the week, and, as the advance of the previous fortnight or ten days had been steady and important, the turn of the market brought in free speculative sellers, both on the *Bull* side for cash, and on the *Bear* side on short contracts for a further decline. The lowest points were made early on Saturday, the extreme decline on New-York Central, which measurably governs the Railway Share list, being *three* ₩ cent; Erie, 4 ₩ cent., and the Westerns from 3@4 ₩ cent. The recent sudden rise in Erie Preference shares from 50 to 60 ₩ cent. also fell back suddenly with the rest of the market, and after touching 51 ₩ cent. closed 52½ ₩ cent. When the call of the list on Saturday morning reached Michigan Central and the other Western Stocks, a good demand set in, at the reduced figures, and this in turn soon acted upon New-York Central, Erie, &c., the market at the first Board leaving off firm. The demand continued on the Street until the afternoon session—which is now resumed on Saturdays—where the bidding manifested considerable spirit, resulting in a large business. After the Board some of the Western figures were not quite sustained, as on Rock Island and Toledo, by ¼@½ ₩ cent., but the general market closing steady at the outside figures in the above table. The decline on the National Stocks during the excitement was but trifling. But Missouris and Tennessees, among the State Stocks, and Pacific Mail and Panama, shared in the general decline, Pacific, as usual in the sudden turn of the market either way, showing the violent fluctuation of 5@7 ₩ cent.

The cause of the reaction on the speculative list was variously attributed to the apprehension of diplomatic difficulty with England, and to the fact that both cash and contract Stocks had accumulated, during the preceding rise, in comparatively weak hands. The party operating against that rise, of course available of both circumstances—some to close up their *short* lines, and others, encouraged by the fall, to increase theirs: the week leaving off, perhaps, with a larger *Bear* interest on the Street, in the main, than before the reaction set in.

The current and prospective traffic of the principal Railway lines has undoubtedly nothing to do with the reaction against prices, just referred to, as the returns for the week from the Western Roads, and the general intimations of the course of the month's earnings on the New-York Central and Erie, are of the most encouraging nature, especially as this large business is known to be going on at the most remunerative rates ever made in November.

The following are the bids at the close of the week for the City Bank Shares:

Union	83	American Exchange	84
America	96	Bank of the Republic	89
City	104	Hanover	68⅛
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	87	Marine	78
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers & Traders	90
Commerce	63¾	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¾	Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅜	Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. firsts	81⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con'v's, '76	100⅜	Mich. So. seconds	70
Erie firsts, '68	102	Mich. S. & N. I. bds	69¼
Erie seconds, ext. '84	101	N. Indiana firsts	90⅜
Erie seconds, '78	87⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78⅛
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill. Cen. 7 3/10 c., '76	87
Hudson thirds, '75	75⅛	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Hudson convert., '67	65	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & N. W. ists. 2d s.	38⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	91
Harlem thirds, '68	74⅜	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	90		

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The military complexion of the day is caught up and mirrored very faithfully by our publishers. Of the new books published, there are very few which do not either directly or remotely bear on the war. The popular craving is to sniff battles, in books, if no nearer. We wish to be told stories of armies and of sieges; the dull themes of peace have lost all charm to stir the blood. SORISNER avails himself of this military moment to publish new editions of two very well known works, by JOEL T. HEADLEY, *The Old Guard of Napoleon*, and *The Life of Havelock*. It would be impossible to tell the story of the Old Guard in an uninteresting way. MR. HEADLEY'S graphic pen has lent to it an interest passing that of romance. Were it not for the evidence of history, the reader would refuse to believe that such men as composed this famous guard ever existed, classing them with the fabulous heroes of antiquity. It were worth a life to see them in one of their marvelous charges, sweeping as a huge wave crested with steel across the field, dashing the cannoneers from opposing batteries, and hurling battalions out of their path as the surf does pebbles. Never was the Guard called upon until there was need of their services—never did they fail to respond to the call. When his army wavered under a scathing fire, and the tide of battle seemed turning in favor of the enemy, then it was that NAPOLEON would call upon his "column of granite" to redeem the day. And they generally did it. Through the thickest of the iron hail, let it beat fiercely as it might, they bore their conquering eagles; and their bear-skin caps, wherever they appeared, were an assurance of victory. Only once did they fail in turning the tide of battle at the critical moment, and then they did not surrender. Faithful to their boast, they died. Many a reader as he hangs over their achievements and thinks of the sore need our country has for such iron hearts will sigh, "Oh, for an Old Guard." In regard to MR. HEADLEY'S other book, a Christian soldier is such a rarity in actual life, that the character of that noble soldier and accomplished gentleman, HAVELOCK, would interest for its novelty alone.

—From the same press we have a work treating of *Tropical Fibres*, by E. G. SQUIER. The civilized world is endeavoring to find a substitute for cotton, and this book of Mr. SQUIER'S is as timely, therefore, as it is interesting. He who shall compel King Cotton to abdicate, or at least to share his throne with other representatives of the vegetable kingdom, may well lay claim to recognition as a public benefactor. Mr. SQUIER has picked all manner of fibrous plants to pieces with industrious hands, and, though his labors should only result in augmenting the supply of hemp, he has done good service. By the judicious use of this admirable fibre, at an earlier period of our National troubles, much of the disaster that has followed would have been avoided.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish, in a very convenient and serviceable edition, *Regulations and Instructions for the Field Service of the United States Cavalry in Time of War*, by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. This volume forms a part of the present Major-General's more extended work, *The Armies of Europe*, which we noticed some time since. It is now published in this separate form that it may become a manual for cavalry officers. In view of the many cavalry regiments now being organized, the idea is a good one, and the book will undoubtedly find ready sale. While in Europe MCCLELLAN, then a Captain of cavalry, made this arm of the service somewhat of a specialty, and pushed his investigations with the zeal which would naturally arise from his near connection with it. Cavalry, although neglected in the earlier organization of the army, seems now destined to form an important feature of it, and this book will, therefore, prove a valuable manual. A peculiar interest, too, attaches to all of MCCLELLAN'S military works, as he now occupies a position wherein he can verify or disprove the positions assumed and conclusions reached in them. From being simply the critic of the Crimea, a mere looker-on at the great drama of war, he has become the leader of a great campaign. It only remains to be seen whether he can execute as well as theorize.

—Not satisfied with SYLVANUS COBB as an exclusive contributor to his paper, Mr. BONNER pressed CHARLES DICKENS into the service of the *Ledger*. He angled in the deep, still waters of literary life in England with a gold-baited hook, and the great novelist bit. For the title of his story he chose the very appropriate one of *Hunted Down*. Whether Boz thought he was indeed brought into this predicament by a species of legitimate Ledger-demain, is something that only himself can determine. One thing is certain—there are few literary men that could not be "brought to earth" with five thousand dollars judiciously put on their track, and that comfortable sum Mr. DICKENS received for his story, *Hunted Down*. This, with other stories, is published by PETERSON & BROS., of Philadelphia, in a style uniform with their editions of the favorite novelist's lengthier works.

—When TICKNOR & FIELDS embalm a poet in "blue and gold," it is proof presumptive that he is worthy of honor. This distinction they have just conferred on SAXE. At an early period of life we fancied that SAXE stole several good things from HOOD. Since then, however, we have become convinced of our mistake. Looking carefully through the works of the latter for the things which we thought stolen, we found them all there. Critics cannot be too careful in their assumptions. The charge of plagiarism is an unpleasant one to bring, a difficult one to sustain. Poetry is getting to be a beaten road, and rival wheels are very apt to slip into the same ruts. Undoubtedly HOOD would have given a wider margin to his chariot had he thought that an American humorist, at a later day, would drive so very near him, but he would not have called attention to the fact that his track was infringed upon in an ill-natured way. SAXE has written some capital things clearly and purely his own. Where he has borrowed, he has shown extremely good taste, and this is a virtue which all poets and humorists do not possess.

—DICK & FITZGERALD publish *East Lynne, or The Earl's Daughter*, a novel, by the author of *The Heir to Ashley* and several other popular works. The tale possesses a deal of power, and the plot and *dénouement* are skillfully managed. Towards the end the author introduces a rather remarkable quantity of the tragic element, and causes the reader to feel slightly nervous and uncomfortable. To produce this latter result, however, is the end and aim of all romancists, and we apprehend our author would have felt an unpleasant consciousness of having failed in his duty had he regarded the commandment which forbids killing. Those who have time to read novels will find a rather companionable one in *The Earl's Daughter*.

—The public will thank JAMES MILLER for the neat blue and gold edition in which he publishes the poems of Mrs. BROWNING—one of the sweetest singers that has ever stirred the pulses of the world. We have been betrayed into the use of an unfortunate word—sweetness is generally suggestive of the sugar-bowl. Mrs. BROWNING'S writings, on the contrary, are a very far remove from either maudlin or morbid sentimentality. The flow of her melody has an under-current of strength which is not always found in the works of women. For it is an unfortunate fact, that woman seldom pauses to think,—it is so much easier to arrive at conclusions in a shorter way. Shrinking from the trouble of thought, she relies mainly upon her divine powers of intuition. It is enough for her to feel; to a coarser clay she commits the formal task of thinking. But Mrs. BROWNING, with the consciousness of power, grasps problems and solves them. She never allows the wings of her imagination to carry her beyond the domains of sense. Choose at random any one of her many works, divest it, if you can, of its poetry, and you would still have an admirable essay in prose. She does not shake words together for the mere pleasure of hearing them jingle. Examine each line of hers separately, and you will find that it has a live, beating heart. We know of no poet who in a greater degree possesses the happy art of taking the soul of the reader captive, and charming him so that he forgets to criticise, and is content to wonder and admire. She succeeds at once in establishing that magnetic relation between narrator and listener, which is no less the secret of the author's success than of the orator's. Without stopping to analyze the secret of this subtle power, we would simply suggest that Mrs. BROWNING reaches the heart because she wrote from the heart. There are many who accuse her of mannerisms and affectations. It is just possible, that among a world of writers where affectation is the rule, her careful avoidence of affectation constitutes a singularity which prompts the charge. It is very certain that Mrs. BROWNING never cut and snipped her poetries as methodical country gentlemen do their lawns, careful that there should be no luxuriance of verdure, but that every blade should be smoothly and respectably shaven. She gave as the sun gives, without stopping to think that finical taste might suggest a shearing of her beams. None of that reticence is visible which is so often to be met with in poets,—a careful husbanding of resources to meet a possible emergency. She lavished the treasures of her imagination as the ocean does pearls, knowing and fearing no exhaustion. And for this she is chiefly censured. Critics say; "Here is a waste, a sad waste; to lavish ideas and word-wealth in this fashion is guilty extravagance. She should have pruned her verses, measured them out by rule, and squared them after approved models." It is a somewhat singular fact that critics, who know so well how poetry should be written, never succeed in writing any themselves. Perhaps, for the same reason that it is easier to tell what a rose should be and pull a rose to pieces, than to be one. Beyond a doubt, it is the crowning misfortune of great minds to be measured by lesser ones. Never a man had an ell of intellectual tape in his hands that he did not feel himself competent to girdle the planets. Man seldom can resist the temptation of affecting an oracular air and dictating, be the circumstances what they may, and it is thus with the critics of Mrs. BROWNING, who vainly attempt to measure the strings of a lyre which hangs beyond their reach. Poetry, the language of passion, is necessarily the language of exaggeration. Trim it down to the sober speech of every day life, and you may have excellent prose, but very poor poetry. Mrs. BROWNING'S poems will be read as long as the English language is spoken or sung, and each generation will discover in them new beauties.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The December magazines are here slightly in advance of the frosts and snow of the month. *Harper's* chooses the suspicious moment for commencing its twenty-fourth volume. The publishers shake hands with the public over the cover, and indulge in a little talk. Pointing to the past, they make brave promises for the future. Neither labor nor expense is to be spared to enrich and illuminate their pages, the circle of contributors is to be enlarged yet more, and, in fact, there is no telling how good the Magazine is to be. It may yet be deemed worthy of translation. The present number contains three illustrated articles: "The Court Rangers of California," by J. ROSS BROWNE; "The Philadelphia Mint," by WALDO ABBOTT; and "The Okavango River," an interesting article made from the new book of that name by A. H. GUERNSEY—these compilations of new books, by the way, form an admirable feature of the Magazines. Then we have "A Wife's Story," by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON; "Mount Victory," by ALICE B. HAVEN; a continuation of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm," illustrated by MILLAIS; "The Reign of Sultan ABDUL-MEDJID," by Dr. WILLIAM GOODELL; "Still Unknown," a poem by Mrs. R. H. STODDARD; "Mr. and Mrs. Meyer," by NORA PERRY; a spirited poem by WM. ROSS WALLACE, entitled "A Psalm of the Union;" two more chapters of THACKERAY'S "Philip;" "Col. BAKER," by JOHN HAY, the private Secretary of President LINCOLN and biographer of ELLSWORTH; "Blue Yarn Stockings," and the inevitable Editors' Chair, Table, Bureau, and Drawer, furnish the concluding pages.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have something to say about their magazine for the coming year. The *Atlantic* will be widened, and bigger fish are to flounder in it than ever have before. Professor AGASSIZ will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, to be continued throughout the year. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE will contribute a new romance, and a new story by THEODORE WINTHROP will be commenced with the year. The celebrated Dr. WINDSHIP, the gentleman who has attained some celebrity by such playful feats as shouldering a few tons of cast-iron, and bending crowbars by the muscular contraction of his little finger, will give "The Autobiography of a Strength-Seeker," that the world may undergo the manifold miseries of the gymnasium and there learn to suffer and be strong. The contents of the *Atlantic* for the coming month are as follows: "The Home of Lafayette," by GEORGE W. GREENE; "A Field Night in the House of Commons," by F. WAYLAND; "A Legend of the Lake," a poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER; "Agnes of Sorrento," chapters XVI. and XVII., by Mrs. STOWE; "A New Counterblast," by Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON; "The Wolves," a poem, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "A Story of To-Day," part III.; "Health of the Hospital," by HARRIET MARTINEAU; "A Story of Thanksgiving Time;" "England and Emancipation;" "Union and Liberty," a poem, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; "How to Rough It," by J. T. FIELDS; "Self-Possession *vs.* Prepossession," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; and the usual reviews and literary notices of new books.

—Mr. BIDWELL does not intend that his competitors shall out-bid him. He promises an *Eclectic* for January, splendidly embellished, and issues a prospectus, both sides of which he wishes the reader to read and carefully consider. The following are the British Quarterlies and Monthlies from which he elects, eclects, and gathers: The *Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, British Quarterly Review, National Review, London Review, Dublin University Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, Eclectic Review, Colburn's New Monthly, Sharpe's Magazine, Titan*, (a Son of Heaven and Earth,) *Tait's Magazine, Blackwood*. We hope that Mr. BIDWELL will no longer republish the Country Parson's "concerning" Essays from *Fraser's*, as they appear in the *Atlantic*, simultaneously with their publication in England. Consequently, early as the *Eclectic* may be in catching the Country Parson, he first disports himself in the *Atlantic*, and comes to the Eclectics at second hand. The engraving in the present number represents our late illustrious guests, Prince NAPOLEON and CLOTHILDE. If the portrait of the latter is a faithful one, the popular idea respecting her beauty will be dissipated wherever the *Eclectic* goes. One is struck with the marked resemblance in head and feature of the Prince to the first Emperor. But if a Bonaparte look entitles the wearer to succession to the Imperial throne its next occupant would undoubtedly be the young BONAPARTE of Baltimore, as he is a perfect *fac simile* of NAPOLEON.

—In the November number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College, states some conclusions recently arrived at regarding the nature of meteors which will attract wide attention and discussion. The fact that the meteors of August 9 and 11 move in paths which, produced backwards, pass through a small region of the heavens, and that this region of emanation remains the same, or nearly the same from year to year, implies, according to Prof. NEWTON, that the individual meteors are cosmical bodies; that they are permanent members of the solar system revolving about the sun in elliptic orbits; that the direction and velocity of the relative motion, and, therefore, of the absolute motion of the individual bodies are nearly the same and that the whole group form what may be considered a ring or disk around the sun. The inclination of this ring to the ecliptic, Prof. NEWTON states, must be greater than 60°, and its thickness from 5 to 10 millions of miles, for the earth moving nearly two millions of miles per day is immersed in it for several days. Finally, by a brief series of calculations the number of meteoric bodies in the whole August ring is estimated at more than 300,000,000,000,000. The summary of scientific intelligence in this number of the *Journal* is very full and satisfactory. Among the more noteworthy leading papers, may be mentioned the continuation of the elaborate discussion of the brilliant auroral exhibition of 1859 by Prof. LOOMIS; a description of an ingenious instrument designed by Prof. SNELL, of Amherst College, to illustrate certain resultant vibrations in Polarized light and a brief article by O. C. MARSH, on the Gold of Nova Scotia. We observe a special appeal to the patrons of the *Journal*, and the friends of science in the United States, to come forward and make up the deficiencies caused in its subscription list by the general derangement of public affairs and the cutting off of mail facilities in the rebel States. Certainly, those who are addressed will see to it that this standard publication, which has survived so many vicissitudes and accomplished so much for science in this country, does not now languish for the want of a generous support.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Union Movement of Tennessee—The Burnt Bridges—Topography of the Roads—Gaps of the Mountains—Military Position of Knoxville—Force and Composition of Troops in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE ESCUES, Nov., 1861.

When the Duke of Wellington was asked, by an American gentleman, whether any, or either, of the accounts of the battle of Waterloo was correct, he quietly replied, that he did not know, any more than that gentleman did; "for," said he, "I saw only from my own position, and of that I can speak, but the operations were too numerous and too extensive for any one person to describe the whole." Hence it is, that in speaking of the war in the West, while others will give you the *news* of the field, I can give you some information of the topography, lines of operation, strength of forces and public sentiment, of which I am perhaps better informed than any one person. At present I will call your attention to the topography of the mountainous country around the positions of NELSON, ZOLLICOFFER, and THOMAS. It is taken for granted, even by your Western correspondents, that it is *necessary* to pass through Cumberland Gap. This is not so, by any means. In the survey of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, made twenty years since, it was found that the best pass was through Whelen Gap, thirty miles west of Cumberland Gap. So if NELSON were to move along the stream, on which Piketon lies, to its source, he would pass through Pound Gap, and enter Virginia, or turning that, he would pass along the foot of the mountains, and take ZOLLICOFFER in flank. Since the brilliant victory of NELSON, it is to be regretted that he has no larger force, for the enemy in front of him being literally destroyed, he has the finest possible opportunity for a flank movement, which would be fatal to ZOLLICOFFER. But war is an uncertain thing, and no one could fairly anticipate that NELSON'S movement would be so important. It is, for the reason I state, far more important than the public think for. It may be made fatal to either ZOLLICOFFER on one side, or FLOYD on the other—neither of whom dream of such a flank movement.

Before I say more on the topography of that country let me advert to the burning of bridges in East Tennessee. This is *morally*, as well as otherwise, a heavy blow on the rebels. It teaches them the terrible fact that they have enemies behind them and among them, against whom there is no guarding. I have never had a particle of doubt that the whole country from Cincinnati, through East Tennessee and Western North Carolina to, Salisbury, (N. C.,) was thoroughly Union. Of course there could be no action, no military organization, in a country where the people were unarmed and scattered, with a rebel army in their midst. They had to bide their time, and remain quiescent till the Government could aid them. I hope the time is not far distant when our glorious flag—still given to the battle and the breeze—shall wave over those true and loyal mountaineers. There is and can be no sympathy between a class of poor and laborious farmers and a class of slaveholders, proud and haughty. The slaveholder of West Tennessee looks upon the poor farmer of the East as a rude, ignorant, semi-civilized man, while the latter looks upon the slaveholder as an aristocratic oppressor of the poor. *Neither of them* like the negro, and let no man be deceived about that. But there is this difference. The slaveholder of the South looks upon the negro as an inferior animal, made especially to serve him; while the poor farmer of the hills and mountains looks upon the negro as a man, who may be equal to the whites, but must be so, *in another country*. But between these classes there is, and can be no sympathy, and I have no doubt that in many of the hills and mountains of North Carolina, there are ardent hopes, burning desires for the blessed day, when the National flag shall again float over their heads. This I say aside. What I would notice is, that this burning of bridges by the Union men is, in a military point of view, a very important matter. Examine a Railroad map, and you will see, that there is no railroad communication between Knoxville and Nashville, or with Georgia and the Carolinas—except by the railroad through Cleveland, and that great work of art, the *bridge over the Hiawassee River has been destroyed*. So far as that can do it, those railroad communications are interrupted. So there is no communication East, except by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. I understand that two or three of the bridges there are destroyed. So, also, you will see that Nashville lies south of the Cumberland River, and the destruction of the bridge over the Cumberland will greatly endanger BUCKNER'S army in case he finds it necessary to retreat. The Unionists of East Tennessee have thus done nearly all that lies in their power *for the present*. But I shall be greatly disappointed if 20,000 mountaineers are not ready to join our army when our flag is planted. The hills and the mountains will then be lit up with the watch-fires of Liberty. I see that the rebels are calling upon the Confederate Government to send reinforcements,—for *there is nothing they fear so much as the passage of the Cumberland Mountains by the Union troops*

so that if the outer shell were beaten in or strained, the inner would preserve the cargo intact. The coal bunkers are placed on each outer side of these tanks, and are made to contain 1,800 tons of coal. The engines, which are of 883-horse power, are on the side-lever principle, with two cylinders of 100 inches diameter each and 12 feet stroke of piston. The apparatus for starting the engines is also constructed so that the operation will be comparatively easy. The paddles measure 40 feet 8 inches in diameter over the rings. The accommodation for passengers is in harmony with the splendid general capacity of the ship. She has 157 cabins, affording sleeping accommodation to 300 passengers. These cabins are each 9 feet in height, which, with the excellent system of ventilation introduced, will render them airy and healthy. Surmounting the main deck there is a deck-house, the roof of which forms a promenade from stem to stern. The saloons will afford dining accommodation for above 300 persons. When the *Scotia* was launched her weight was about 2,800 tons, but now that the heavy weight of her machinery is on board, she is about 4,000 tons, and draws 20 feet of water.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching Winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster, in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border. When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategetic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were completed. The navy, and, for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation, that the spirit of the volunteer, and the patriotism of the people, have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburgh and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but on the contrary it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, for ther detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accommodation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, fidelity and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium. A large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved; and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New-Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from north to south in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population, and to military resources, from which we are now, in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of the road should in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the Constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes; and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means, and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people, we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose, not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of Embassy, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington, to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New-York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are neutral amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the Great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and, if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak, and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind in other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only, or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupations. While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Preparations for the Advance Down the Mississippi—The Gunboats and Tugs being Constructed at Carondelet—A Formidable Water Battery—Military Movements—Gen. Halleck and the Reporters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

This morning I paid a visit to Carondelet, and other points where the gun and tugboats are being constructed. The greatest activity prevails, and it is promised on the part of the builders that the fleet will be ready for service in three weeks. I cannot give the exact force, but there is a sufficient number, I think, to make a passage to New-Orleans, via Memphis, with no great amount of trouble. One of the boats, the *Benton*, has a flag-staff erected from the upper deck, from the top of which floats the American flag, while on the bottom is nailed a sign, "For Memphis and New-Orleans."

The *Benton* looks as if this somewhat vaunting advertisement could be made true with no great trouble. It is built so that, when ready for service, little will be presented above the water-line save the muzzles of the guns and the top of the smoke-stacks. All the machinery is under water, and this part is so divided into water-tight compartments that, in case a ball should enter one, it can do no material damage. The sides are sloped at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and are covered with iron plates two and one-half inches in thickness, securely bolted to each other and through the heavy timber beneath. Each plate has been submitted to adequate tests, and is calculated to resist any missile known to modern warfare.

The bow is pierced with four port holes, through which will protrude the muzzles of four 32-pound Parrott guns; the stern will have two pieces of the same sort; the sides will have, each, six of these formidable ten-inch columbiads, whose range is only equaled by anything a trifle less than infinity. The magazine is perfectly inaccessible to accidents of any kind, and is placed below the water-line near the stern. This brief outline of the *Benton* will serve as a specimen for nearly all the balance. The tugboats are like all those black dapper-looking little craft that may be seen anywhere where there is a tolerable amount of navigation.

The First Kansas Regiment has been ordered to Burlington, Kansas, greatly to the disgust and dissatisfaction of every officer and soldier. Burlington is a small "one-horse" town near the centre of the State, and nearly 100 miles from Leavenworth or any other point of importance in the State. The reason assigned for sending the regiment there is to hold in check the Cherokees. The officers, or some of them, openly assert that the whole thing is done to advertise the town—one or two prominent men having relatives there, and considerable interest in town lots. The general opinion seems to be that there is no necessity whatever for sending a force to that place. Everything, including lumber for the barracks, will have to be hauled there from St. Louis, at an immense expense to the Government; a long line of communication will have to be kept open, and all seemingly for the purpose of assisting one or two land speculators. The Kansas First has done excellent service in the present campaign; is composed largely of men of wealth and intelligence; and even if the garrisoning of such a remote prairie town were a military necessity, are the last men to whom such a service should be assigned.

Col. Williams, of the Third Iowa, whose arrest by Gen. Pope, at Macon City, for his connection with the Shelbina affair, was commented upon by your correspondent in September, is still here, unable to obtain a hearing. During his confinement, which occurred from a mere technical difficulty, his regiment has been nearly cut to pieces, through gross official mismanagement, at Blue Mills, and now is nearly or quite demoralized through the intrigues and jealousies of a squad of politicians, who have obtained positions in the Regiment. The Third Iowa, when mustered in, was the finest regiment in the West: like many an other, it has been nearly ruined by being afflicted with politicians, instead of commanded by patriots and soldiers. The general opinion seems to be that Col. Williams has met with shameful neglect, and that only his restoration to his regiment will prevent its total demoralization.

I am getting every day more positive in the idea that the sooner the present war is carried on less for the purposes of securing the ends of land speculators, California and other contractors, the making of Brigadier and Major-Generals and wire pulling for the next Congressional or Presidential election, than to sustain the Constitution, the sooner will it meet with fewer humiliating reverses—the sooner will it answer the patriotic end for which it was inaugurated.

It may be a little late to allude to the Belmont affair, but justice I think requires a short statement in relation to the part taken in that affair by the Iowa Seventh. While their gallantry in that desperate action has never been disputed, yet some important facts in their case have never been made public. For instance, it has always been assumed that they went into action with their full strength, instead of which they had only 513 men. Two companies of this force were detailed to guard transports, leaving the force actually in action 410. They went into the action thus strong, they came out with 54 men killed and 105 wounded—nearly one-half of the whole number.

All the statements thus far put their loss at 26 killed. The following is the correct list.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Wentz.

Company A—First Sergeant, Thomas Pitsford. Privates A. F. Hardy, Louis Cunningham, —— Doddart, William Wells, Daniel Wilforn—total, 6.

Company B—Second Lieutenant, G. W. Dodge; Fourth Corporal, O. A. Holmes. Privates E. Hoeg, W. H. Dunn, J. M. Galahno, J. E. Wilson, A. H. Martin—total, 7.

Company C—First Sergeant, A. G. Young; Corporal, M. H. Jones. Privates L. A. Griggs, Elias Wilde—total, 4.

Company D—Privates Henry Tomas, Henry Knapp, Henry Denny, William Pickard, Samuel Robinson—total, 5.

Company E—Privates A. Hilleckson, Theodore Shepherd, Henry Turner, J. L. Littlefield, H. L. Pepkin, Geo. Diggs—total, 6.

Company F—First Sergeant, W. W. Farley; Privates Wm. Bridanstine, Charles Ilix, William M. Godfrey, James Watson, David Dyer, J. B. Gudes, Elias Hults, W. H. Godfrey—total, 9.

Company H—Privates A. A. Austin, J. A. Abbey, Chas. Plummer, P. Golding, J. L. McDowell, A. Perkins, A. Shale, J. E. Temple, H. Wartham, George Logan—total, 10.

Company I—Second Lieutenant, Charles Gardner; Fifth Corporal, Charles Renfrew; Privates J. J. Scott, Geo. Noe, J. C. Chichester, A. Ostler—total, 6.

The list of wounded is a large one. Col. Lanman was shot in the thigh, and Maj. Rice in nearly the same place. Co. A had wounded 18; Co. B, 21; Co. C, 12; Co. D, 11; Co. E, 15; Co. F, 7; Co. H, 17; Co. K, 4.

The above, in connection with the fact that they lost several others by their being taken prisoners, will show the exact loss of the gallant Seventh, and also evince how long and steadily they breasted the deadly storm which raged at Belmont.

One more allusion to them and I will leave them. Two days since they entered this city, and proceeded on their way to Benton Barracks. The fact of the city at all times being crowded with soldiers prevented their attracting any notice; scarcely even an inquiry as to their name; and it was only to a close observer that their thinned ranks, bronzed faces and wearied step evinced the fact that they had lately seen arduous service. Passing along thus apparently neglected their countenances showed that they felt their late gallant struggle unappreciated, and themselves as much neglected as if they had not just left half their number upon the battle-field. In this mood they were trampling moodily along till they reached the front of the Planter's house, when, glancing up, something caught their attention, and in an instant all was changed—the look of discontent vanished—there was a dead silence for a moment, and then loud over the roar of city life, broke cheer after cheer from the gallant Seventh. A man whose countenance was pale and racked with pain, leaning painfully upon a pair of crutches, and uncovered, waited upon the steps the approach of the Seventh. As they caught sight of him they halted, and then a soldier came forward and put in his hand a powder-blackened American flag, through whose folds were rents and bullet-holes without number. He waved it feebly, and it was then the cheers broke out like the roar of a cataract. The wounded man was Col. Lanman, their commander. The flag was the one they had carried through the smoke, blood and carnage at Belmont. There was something electrifying in the scene; spectators caught its meaning as if by inspiration, and in an instant were mingling their tears and hurrahs with the soldiers.

This afternoon, by request of some members of the Press, Gen. Halleck gave an audience to several of the reporters at this point, and among those present were the representatives of the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Republican* and *Democrat*, and the Agent of the Associated Press. The request for this interview originated, I believe, with those present. What its objects were, I do not know; it may have been to secure the *entree* to the General's presence; possibly to discover the color of his eyes, the quality of his linen, and the important circumstance whether he uses an artificial or goosequill toothpick. An anxious public will probably soon be enlightened on many or all of these important points at an early day. During the interview, however, Gen. Halleck bore the infliction with philosophic coolness; he submitted to an examination of the color of his hair, and the cleanliness of his teeth and finger nails with a stoicism that would have done honor to the worthiest disciple of that school. Adjt.-Gen. Smith, of this State, was present, and did all the talking, confining his remarks principally to the necessity of confiscating the negroes of Secessionists, and in some way putting a stop to the indiscriminate nigger stealing carried on by such men as Jim Lane. Geo. Schuyler Hamilton was also present, and confined himself mainly to indorsing the remarks of Gen. Smith. Gen. Halleck said absolutely nothing, save at the expiration of ten minutes, to remark "Good day, gentlemen."

I may remark that Gen. Halleck has largely the confidence of all parties—a main prerequisite of success. He was serenaded this evening at his rooms, at the Planters, and was called out for a speech, of course. Who can expect to do anything or do nothing—be promoted or degraded, be hung, married, shot, transported, divorced, serenaded, or anything else in this country, without a speech? And so the General made a speech—a paltry speech of only five lines, grently to the disgust of the crowd, who naturally expected, and who thought they were entitled to it by precedent as old as this Government, that he should give his views on the American Eagle, the Stars and Stripes, England's thrashing in the Revolutionary, and her impertinent interference in the present war, the Tariff question, and his opinion as to the probable time of the final return of Jews to Jerusalem, together with such other subjects, and such compliments to the patriotism, intelligence, and superiority over every other nation of his listeners, as compose the average run of speeches on ordinary and extraordinary occasions. The following are his remarks:

"I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you a stranger, and under orders from the Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State, and by your assistance *I will do it.*"

The Staff appointments have not yet been made by Gen. Halleck. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton will probably be Chief of Staff.

The investigations into the alleged frauds under Gen. Fremont have not yet been made.

GALWAY.

Movements of Col. Jennison's Command—The Affair at Oak Creek—Col. Jennison's Operations at Independence—A Lesson to the Rebels, and its Good Effects—The Recovery of Government Wagons, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp John Brown,
Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo.,
Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

Moving rapidly for some time past and not having had time to write, I scarcely know when and what was written in my last. To make sure, however, I will give a brief recapitulation of events during the past two weeks, so that your readers may understand our present position. This command—the First Cavalry, Col. Jennison, Kansas Volunteers—left Fort Leavenworth nine days since to escort a train to Sedalia, from near Westport, consisting of three hundred wagons and over two thousand head of oxen. On arriving at Kansas City, the intelligence received was of a character to induce a change in the programme. It was found that large bodies of men were gathering in from this and the various counties of Jackson, Cass, Clay, Johnson, Lafayette and Bates along the route of the train. These forces are under the general direction of Col. Up. Hays, a citizen of Jackson County, who has displayed considerable ability. It was determined that the wagons, &c. should go through in detachments, with notice from Lieut.-Col. Anthony that if the train was injured, the property and houses of the participators should be burnt and the lives of all men in arms be forfeit. Mr. Majors, who directed the train, assured the Colonel that such a course would insure the safety of the property. On the 11th inst., Col. Anthony, with 110 men, started from Majors' farm, six miles from Westport, toward the Southern portion of the county, having learned that a camp under Hays was located on the Little Blue. Early in the morning their camp was found on Oak Creek, a branch of the Little Blue. It was a very strong position, the camp being situated on the bluffs both sides of the stream, and in the ravines leading from the stream. The rebel force was between three and four hundred, though scarcely a man in sight. The fight lasted an hour, and was mostly hand to hand. The rebels were driven from the east side of the stream, leaving their horses and camp equipage. Col. Anthony lost seven men, six in the battle and one since of his wounds. One was taken prisoner, but afterwards released, and eight wounded, all of whom will recover. He also took seven prisoners, seventy-five horses were captured, beside a number killed. The rebel account of their own loss varies from one to thirty. In all probability they had about twenty-five killed and eighteen wounded.

The town of Independence, and many of the wealthy planters' residences in the vicinity, have, for months past, been a rendezvous for supplies and aid to Up. Hays and other rebel leaders. Col. Jennison, on assuming command, determined to give them a lesson, and at the same time do something which would bring the forces out that were gathering below. Lists of all the Union and secession citizens had been prepared. On the road from Kansas City three families lived, the heads of which are officers in Price's army. One of them owned a large mill, that had been employed in grinding flour for the rebels. We marched on Independence last Thursday, (14th inst.,) and took possession of the town. By order of Col. Jennison, the mill and out-buildings of Capt. Pitcher, and the residences of the two Capts. Noland, in the rebel army, were burnt down, their horses and negroes confiscated. In the town the citizens were gathered into the public square, and after the Union men had been identified, Col. Jennison read his proclamation to the Secessionists, and assured them he should hold their lives and property responsible for the safety of the trains. He also ordered them not to allow the assembling of or entrance to town of any armed force of rebels, such as had been in the habit of coming in, in small parties, and obtaining supplies. He then dismissed them, directing the stores of Davin I. Porter, rebel Commissary, and one of the most dangerous men in the County, Moore & Fisher, and Frazer, (officers with Price,) to be confiscated and the dwelling-house of Porter to be burnt. All of the horses and negroes belonging to the "Secesh" were taken. Of the latter, eighty-eight wended their way to Kansas. These were mostly women and children, for the majority of able-bodied slaves have either been sold South or run away. The command returned to Kansas City the same evening.

We, of course, looked anxiously for the effects of such severe measures. So far as Independence is concerned, it has been salutary. Some twenty of Hays' men entered the town next morning, but were immediately ordered to leave by the principal citizens. A storekeeper sold them some $13 worth of goods, but was severely censured for so doing. A meeting was held in the Court-house, and resolutions passed deprecating resistance to the National troops, refusing to furnish goods or supplies of any kind to the armed bands of Hays or other rebels, and declaring their desire that the Government trains should not be interfered with. These resolutions were sent to headquarters the same night.

Next morning, (16th,) while the command was moving from camp to return to Independence, Mr. Clark, wagon-master, arrived with information that the third detachment, consisting of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, had been captured near this place, at 3 A. M., and that the wagons were to be burnt. Mr. Clark stole out of the corral with a mule, and evading the guards, managed to escape. He had ridden thirty miles since the attack. The destination of the command was immediately changed, and we took up our march in this direction.

Nothing of special interest occurred on Saturday. We moved on twenty miles, and camped on the south side of the Little Blue River, at the Ford, where two weeks since the rebels surprised and disarmed a force of one hundred and eighty National troops, consisting of portions of the Ohio Twenty-ninth, the Tremont Hussars, and recruits for Battery No. 4, Capt. Sheldon. By this success they obtained one hundred and twenty rifled muskets, some sixty or seventy revolvers, and forty sabres, sixty or seventy horses, several wagons and camp equipages. At the Oak Creek, the tents and saddles were many of Government property, and it was also evident that the rebels were armed with rifled muskets.

A force of about two hundred rebels camped within three miles of our encampment, but were not discovered till after moving in the morning. Scouts reported them moving towards Little Santa Fé, a town twelve miles distant to the west. As our duty was to recover what portion of the property was practicable, and to see to the safety of the two trains in advance, it was considered advisable to move on South. All day yesterday our advance was driving in the rebel scouts and pickets, and it was evident that the country swarmed with the guerila bands. There cannot be less than a thousand men under arms, though most of them are farmers, and but poorly armed with shotguns and rifles. The advance guards and scouts killed two men, wounded a third, shot a mule, and brought in five prisoners and ten horses. One of our scouts about a mile from town, being in advance, was taken by a party of the rebels, but released by their leader, who sent back a message to the effect that "his name was Up. Hays, and that he was there to fight Jennison, and that he might come on, they were ready." The command moved on at double-quick into the town, but Mr. Hays was missing. The country around is densely wooded, and their pickets fell back to cover as our flanking parties advanced. We found no force in the town. We camped here.

At the corral where the train was captured, the wagon-master found on the ground and at the adjacent farms some 22 wagons, which the farmers had drawn away from the fire and saved. Seven loads of corn was also recovered. Just as the force was camping, over 200 head of cattle were seen coming from the timber. They were found to be Government property. This morning 200 head more were found, and the probability is are that nearly all will be recovered.

From information received by spies who have visited the camps of the rebels, it is evident that these forces are gathering behind us with a view of attacking us on our return and assailing Kansas City. One of our spies passed through two camps and met detached parties of not less than 600 men. As soon as we insure the safety of the trains, there will be some sharp work. We are outnumbered and in an enemy's country, but are only afraid that they will not turn up when we want to fight. I will keep you posted as opportunity affords.

J. R.

SERENADE TO COL. F. P. BLAIR.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 20.

The friends of Col. F. P. Blair treated that gentleman to a serenade, last night, as a mark of their esteem, and as a welcome to him on his return from Washington. Col. Blair was stopping at the residence of Benjamin Farrar, on Fourth-street, between Elm and Myrtle; and there the main crowd, bearing transparencies, and preceded by Bozhe's fine Brass Band, repaired about half-past nine o'clock—a number of Col. Blair's personal friends having met previously in the library of the dwelling to greet him. The large crowd having halted around the door, on the pavement, and in the street, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," with great spirit and beauty—after which loud calls for Blair were made. Col. Blair made his appearance on the steps, when Col. Fletcher, in a few words, tendered him the welcome of the crowd on his return to the city. In reply, Col. Blair said:

I thank you most heartily and sincerely, my friends, for this compliment, and assure you that I value it highly. I do not feel that I have done anything to deserve such a marked expression of your favor and regard. I have not done much to advance the cause of the Union in which we are engaged; but I can, and do claim, all the merit that a cordial enlistment in that cause, and an ardent support of it may entitle me to. I have never, for one moment, doubted the success of that cause. I have never, like some gentlemen, allowed myself to despair of the safety of the Republic and the triumph of the Union; and I never will despair of them because some individual happens to be disappointed. The safety of the country does not depend upon any one man. One man cannot save it, nor can one man subvert it. It rests upon the People, and I am firmly convinced that they can, and will uphold it.

I presume, my friends, that this compliment has some reference to recent events in this city, in which I took an active part. On that subject I will say that I have no regrets to express, and no apologies to make; I had none to make in the presence of armed power, and in bonds; and whatever might have been the issue of the affair, no threat or force could have wrung from me an apology or concession. What I did I did from a sincere desire to serve God and my country, and I believe I faithfully served both. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Administration approved my conduct, and I am convinced the nation will approve it also.

As to the newspapers in this city, in the pay of the Quartermaster's Department, that have been hounding after me, I have but little to say. If the *Republican* is a Union paper, as it professes to be, it is due to the fact that one of its proprietors was arrested at Camp Jackson, and made to take the oath of allegiance; and if there is any merit in its conversion to Unionism, I am entitled to a share of the credit. And if the proprietors of the *Republican* captured at Camp Jackson should again become disloyal, it will be owing to his release from his oath by a late stipulation for the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners for the brave men of Mulligan's Brigade.

As to the *Democrat* I hardly give it a thought. It told so many lies in my favor, in the past, that I suppose it is trying, now, to get even, by telling as many against me. But I do not believe it will live long enough to balance the account. But, gentlemen, I will not prolong my remarks; but again thank you for your kindness, and bid you adieu.

At the conclusion of Col. Blair's remarks, Capt. Burke made a few patriotic remarks. The band then played several airs, after which the crowd were invited in to partake of refreshments. Among the throng were a number of officers of the Missouri Light Artillery, remarkable for their true military carriage and officer-like appearance. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and was the occasion of much good feeling.

SERENADE TO MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK.

Without any previous notice, a few patriotic citizens gave an *impromptu* serenade last night to Gen. Halleck. The crowd, with a fine band, came up Fourth-street in front of the balcony at the Planters' House, and after the performance of a stirring national air, the General came out and was introduced to the people by Barton A. Hill, Esq. Gen. Halleck said:

Fellow-citizens of Missouri: I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you as a stranger, under orders from the Government, to take charge of the army in this Department. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to use all my energies to drive out every hostile flag from your State, and with your assistance I hope to do so. Fellow-citizens, I bid you good night.

At the conclusion of Gen. Halleck's remarks, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for the speaker, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," and other airs, the throng dispersed.

A REFUGEE FROM RICHMOND.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 23.

Mr. R. P. Swayne, of western Virginia, who has been employed for some years in the Auditor's office at Richmond, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. Swayne says that in Richmond no man who is known to have first seen the light north of Mason and Dixon's line is free from suspicion. He was discharged by Auditor Bennet for no other reason than that he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, though long a resident of Virginia. Mr. Swayne always pretended to be a good Secessionist, and upon being discharged, came with a military force as far as Monterey in Highland County. Being very anxious to escape, Swayne proposed to the officers in command to lead a small guerilla party into Pocohontas, Webster and other counties. The officers consented to this arrangement, and Swayne and several others started into the woods, and after cruising around for several weeks, getting lost and finding themselves again, Swayne managed to make his way over the worst road on the face of the earth and on foot, to Gilmer County, and gave himself up to a small Federal force there about three weeks ago.

Mr. Swayne says that the Secesh are very sanguine as to a favorable result in Western Virginia, and that those who fled from this section are sure that in time they will be able to return with a conquering army. While he was at Greenbrier Camp they actually sent 1,000 men up to take Cheat Mountain Summit, and everybody supposed this small force could do it.

Mr. Swayne has no doubt that there are plenty of good Union men in the portions of the State through which he passed, but somehow or other he didn't encounter any of them. We should judge from Mr. Swayne's conversation, that it is his private opinion that there are no Union men in the country which he has recently traversed.

Mr. Swayne says there is a direct line of communication between Lewis County and Richmond. Letters are constantly passing backwards and forwards, and he thinks he can go back to Richmond to-morrow without hindrance. He says the country is full of guerilla parties and bands of marauding adventurers, and that new companies are being organized every day.

GEN. STONEMAN'S WEDDING.

The First Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Park streets, was the scene of a very brilliant affair yesterday, which partook somewhat of the military character of the times. The occasion was the marriage of Gen. George Stoneman, Commander of the United States Cavalry forces at Washington, D. C. The bride was Miss Hannah Hardesty, daughter of Henry Hardesty, of this City.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the nuptial train entered the Church, already filled with invited guests, none other being admitted. The organ gave forth a rather solemn piece of music as the train passed up the aisle and stood before the altar. The groom and groomsmen were attired in the full uniform of the service, all being army officers of rank.

The bride was dressed in a full moire antique robe with flowing veil, and a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair; the bridesmaids appeared in tartan robes and head-dresses of very tastefully arranged flowers. The ceremony of uniting the bonds was performed by Rev. J. C. Backus, D. D., pastor of the church where the nuptials took place.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, and after congratulations had been exchanged between the officiating minister, the bride and the groom, the bridal train passed through to the vestry of the church, the organ playing the gay "Wedding March," while the guests retired by the main doors of the sanctuary, and the affair was over.

The bridal party took carriages on Bark-street, dined at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Cathedral and Centre streets, Washington-place, and departed for Washington at four o'clock P. M., where Gen. Stoneman rejoins his command. He was accompanied on the above occasion by his full staff.—*Baltimore Sun, Nov. 22.*

###

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—All-Gallow Eve—The Magic Joke—Barney the Baron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—The Scapegoat.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—The Allegrhanians and Swiss Bell Ringers.

STUYVESANT SOUND-SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel envoys, Slidell and Mason, on board, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and after transferring her involuntary passengers to Fort Warren, proceeded to the Charlestown Navy-yard. The City Government of Boston propose to tender to Capt. Wilkes such civilities as he may be disposed to accept.

The advices from the Eastern shore of Virginia are of the most gratifying character. Gen. Dix has received dispatches from Gen. Lockwood announcing the capture of three rebel officers and seven cannon—the latter all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to be disappearing from both Accomac and Northampton Counties. The assurances given in Gen. Dix's proclamation have been promptly seconded by the Government. Measures have been taken to restore immediately the light at Cape Charles, and postal facilities will be at once renewed.

About midnight on Friday last the gunboat *Cambridge*, one of the flotilla at Fortress Monroe, proceeded up the James River as far as Warwick, where she engaged a rebel battery, which she succeeded in silencing after a spirited interchange of shots, in which the *Cambridge* sustained no particular damage. The particulars of the engagement are not yet received.

Preparations for some important movement are in progress at Fortress Monroe—possibly in connection with one of the new expeditions intended for operations on the enemy's soil. Several regiments have arrived there from Baltimore and Annapolis, and Old Point is in a bustle. The ferry-boats on the Roads are also being heavily armed, and everything betokens a speedy movement in some direction.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the Ninth Connecticut regiments on board, left Portland Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, for her destination, wherever that may be. The Twelfth Maine Regiment, for whom accommodations could not be found on board the *Constitution*, followed in the afternoon on board the steamer *Forest City*, which was chartered specially for their conveyance.

We publish this morning a full report of Jeff. Davis' Message to the rebel Legislature, contained in the Richmond papers of Wednesday last. He finds cause for congratulation in what he calls the success of the Confederate arms, and declares that in men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. He falsely alleges, as a reason for the invasion of Kentucky, that the National forces were about to enter Tennessee over Kentucky soil. He declares that the Union can never be reconstructed, as the causes which primarily induced a separation have been strengthened; characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, and denounces the National soldiers as incendiaries and robbers. He glosses over the financial condition of the rebel States in a very hasty and imperfect manner—evidently considering it a very delicate subject to handle—and is disposed to apologize for imperfect mail facilities. He of course sees in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel a cause for war between the United States and Great Britain—declaring that the seizure might with equal propriety have been made in the streets of London. The blockade he pronounces to be totally ineffectual, and says that sufficient proof of this fact will be furnished at the proper time. When the proper time will come he does not state, but it will probably be after the arrival on the Southern coast of the "stone fleet," which recently sailed from New-London. On the whole, Mr. Jefferson Davis makes a good case for his Southern readers—his Northern readers he probably cares as little about as he does about telling the truth. He seems, however, to have forgotten to mention the little affair at Port Royal, as we cannot find one word about it in his Message, and the recent Union demonstrations in Eastern Tennessee seem to have escaped his observation entirely.

Through Richmond papers, which have recently found their way across the lines, we receive various items of interest regarding the condition and operations of the rebel forces in various quarters. The small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles, are prevailing to a frightful extent among the troops near Bowling Green, and large numbers of them were dying daily. Floyd's army, which has been so signally discomfited in Western Virginia, has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court-house, and Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff. Concerning the recent skirmish between a portion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a body of rebel cavalry, a dispatch had been received in Richmond, from Manassas, which acknowledges that two rebels were killed and three wounded. The rebels modestly claim to have killed but five of the Fourteenth, and taken ten prisoners.

The panic caused throughout the seaboard rebel States by the success of the National fleet at Port Royal, appears to be much greater than the rebel papers care to acknowledge. They print enough, however, to give us a tolerably fair idea in reference to it. For instance, a dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, which we find in a Richmond paper, says that the failure of the shore batteries to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of the rebel guns, and so alarmed are many of the "sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities," that this effect may already be seen in "the burthening of freight-trains which leave almost hourly for the interior." Savannah is especially pointed at as a city where the panic has been general, whole neighborhoods having been deserted.

A few days ago, it will be recollected, we published a dispatch from Cincinnati announcing the retreat of the Union forces under Gen. Schoepf from their advanced position near Cumberland Gap to Lancaster, in consequence of a report that the rebel General, Johnston, was advancing with forty thousand men, and threatening Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati. The order to retreat is said to have come from Gen. Nelson, through Gen. Thomas; but whoever is responsible for it there appears to have been no cause for it. Our correspondent with Gen. Schoepf's command gives an account of the retreat, which appears to have been a very disastrous one, both to the men and to the property of the Government. It is believed that twenty thousand men and five millions of dollars will not now put the campaign in Kentucky in so favorable a condition as before the retreat was ordered.

Gen. Nelson's Brigade, which has recently been doing such efficient service in Eastern Kentucky, passed through Cincinnati yesterday, *en route* to Louisville. This movement probably indicates active operations against Buckner's rebels at Bowling Green, who have recently had their communications cut off by the destruction of the bridges in East Tennessee.

A dispatch published in yesterday's Times announced the burning of Warsaw, Mo., and further dispatches which we publish this morning confirm the report. All the business portion of the town is destroyed, and a considerable quantity of commissary stores belonging to the Government is involved in the destruction. The fire was kindled about 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, and the few National soldiers stationed there immediately left for Sedalia. The impression prevails that the incendiaries are citizens.

It is gratifying to know that the National soldiers now confined in the Southern prisons, are to receive clothing and blankets, sufficient to keep them in comparative comfort during the coming cold weather. By order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Wool has addressed a letter to Gen. Huger, commanding at Norfolk, to ascertain whether these necessary articles could be sent to our soldiers, and Gen. Huger in reply has guaranteed every facility for doing so.

The income of the Post-Office Department for the current year will come nearer by two and a half millions to paying the expenses than it has for a number of years past. This fact is explained by the cutting off of long and profitless routes through the rebel States.

An extraordinary passage of the screw steamer *Kedar* has placed us in possession of European intelligence to November 14. It contains several points of interest. The text of the short speeches made by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Lord Palmerston, and the Lord Mayor of London, at the annual banquet of the latter, confirms the satisfactory impression conveyed by the telegraphic synopsis. The London Press comments favorably upon the friendly spirit and diplomatic caution of Mr. Adams's remarks. It makes no allusion to the speech of Mr. Yancey, which was a successful attempt to improve a fortuitous, and by no means appropriate occasion to the advantage of his thriftless cause. The English contingent of the Mexican expedition had sailed from Plymouth. It was supposed the French squadron had also put to sea. The ostensible purpose of the enterprise had been revealed to the Spanish Cortes in the opening address from the throne; but intimations are given in two or three quarters that the real form which the intervention is to assume has not been given to the public. The *Journal des Débats* refers to the expedition as reestablishing European authority on the Western Continent, and as extinguishing the Monroe doctrine. The London *Star*, organ of the Bright interest, is unsparing in its condemnation of the measure, so far as England is concerned, as not only impolitic but as unconstitutional. The only political news of importance is the return of M. Achille Fould to the French Cabinet, with the portfolio of finance. The Sardinian Government has received encouragement from some recent observations of Napoleon III.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Company A, of the First Delawsre Regiment, had a skirmish with a large force of rebel cavalry, beyond Hampton Creek, on the 21st. Three companies of Col. Max Weber's Regiment went to their assistance from Fortress Monroe, but, at last accounts, the result of the encounter had not been ascertained.

Mr. R. P. Swayne, of Western Virginia, for some years a clerk in the Auditor's Office at Richmond, has just arrived in Wheeling. He was dismissed from his clerkship because he was a native of the Western part of the State, and managed to make good his escape by proposing to head a guerilla band to operate in Pocohontas and Webster Counties. He says that communication is kept up between Richmond and all parts north through Lewis County.

Two hundred and fifty-six contrabands, who had taken refuge in Gen. Lane's army, arrived at Fort Scott a few days ago. They came on horses, in wagons, and all other kinds of vehicles.

All the powder and lead owned by Louisville, consisting of seven hundred and fifty kegs of the former and eight tons of the latter, was transferred recently to the State of Indiana. It will be manufactured at the arsenal in Indianapolis into cartridges, and sent back to the Indiana troops in Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The prize brig *Delta*, of Liverpool, (formerly the *W. M. Rice*, of Boston,) in charge of Acting Master Rodgers, and Master's Mate Sewall, from Galveston Bar, twenty-five days, arrived here yesterday. She was taken off Galveston by the United States frigate *Santee*. The crew were sent to this port on board the steamer *Rhode Island*. The captain reported the *Delta* as from Liverpool for Minatitlan, with a cargo of salt, and was running into Matamoras when taken. The *Delta* has on board the crew and cargo of the schooner *Annie Taylor*, from the West Indies, taken by the steamer *South Carolina* off Galveston, and now used as a tender. She had 200 bags of coffee and 100,000 cigars on board.

The Spanish bark *Providencia*, [J. H. Merrill, (Acting Master of United States Navy,) from Charleston Bar Nov. 5, and five days from Hampton Roads, also arrived yesterday. She was taken by the United States gunboat *Alabama*, off Charleston, in attempting to run the blockade, a prize crew put on board and ordered to Hampton Roads, and from thence to this port.

The Government, as we have before announced, is about to negotiate for a number of pilot boats. They are intended to do service along the Southern coast, in piloting vessels into harbors opened by the National forces. Trustworthy and experienced pilots will be employed to take command. The *George W. Blunt*, No. 11, is already in the service of the Government.

On Tuesday last the following military celebrities, with a host of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., were stopping at the principal hotels in St. Louis: Maj.-Gens. Halleck and Hunter; Acting Maj.-Gen. Sturgis; Brig.-Gens. Curtis, Wyman, Prentiss, Stanley, Adams, Hamilton, and Acting Brig.-Gen. Totten; Flag Officer of the Navy, Foote; Naval Captains Porter and Henaicus.

On Nov. 12, Capt. John Brown's Company of Sharpshooters joined Col. Jennison's command at Kansas City. The Colonel made them a characteristic speech, declaring that "old John Brown was the only man in whom he ever took stock;" that the slaves of rebels who took refuge with him should be protected to the last man and the last bullet; that he meant to make contrabands useful, adding the significant hint that he did not know any better way of employing rebel guns than to put them in the hands of slaves.

It is stated upon good authority that Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate at the ensuing session. His family have been living in Washington during all the recess.

The *Tahoma*, one of the new gunboats which was built at Wilmington, Del., has just made a highly successful trial trip.

A movement is on foot to raise a Scotch Brigade in Illinois, and to give the command to Sir William Havelock, who has offered his services to the National Government.

Adams' Express took from Boston about fifty tons of "Thanksgiving fixins," for the Massachusetts volunteers in the vicinity of Washington. The principal part of this large quantity of eatables was sent by the families of the soldiers.

Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., since 1855 President of the University of Vermont, has resigned in order to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester.

Piermont was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday last. Twelve stores and property valued at $30,000 were consumed.

A man giving his name as Charles Brown, and claiming a permanent residence in this City, was arrested in Rochester, on Thursday, charged with circulating counterfeit notes. Those which he had managed to dispose of were $10 bills of the Waterbury Bank, Connecticut. On his person were found $400 in counterfeit issues, among them one of the $100 bills of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The German Central Republican Committee met, yesterday afternoon, at the Steuben House, and appointed Sub-Committees to cooperate with the Union League in the Opdyke mass meetings to be held in all the Wards on Tuesday next. A general mass meeting, in the support of the candidacy of Mr. Opdyke, will be held by the German Republicans toward the close of the present week.

An interesting opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Police case of Martin *vs.* The Commissioners, sending the case back to the Circuit for re-trial, will be found in the law column.

The Stock market opened on Saturday morning with signs of a further decline on the railways, but before the early Board adjourned, the turn of the demand was more favorable, and at the second Board and after, the reaction was quite marked. The National Stocks continue steady. Exchange firm. Money easy.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was depressed, and exposed lots were cheaper. Wheat was freely purchased by shippers at buoyant prices. Corn was in active demand, partly on speculation, but the market was less firm. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate, at from 24¼c. @24¾c. for Middling—holders, toward the close, generally claiming 25c. ₰ lb. Provisions attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Common Rosin were in good request. Other commodities were rather lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were moderate, and rates were, in some instances, lower.

The Medical Bureau of the Army.

We have taken occasion more than once to commend to public favor the objects for which the Sanitary Commission was organized, and the generous zeal with which they entered upon their discharge. Unless, however, we mistake indications in various quarters, the gentlemen who have the direction of its affairs, are in some danger of greatly impairing if not wrecking its usefulness by neglecting their proper sphere of duty and meddling mischievously with matters which are already in competent and experienced hands. We hear serious complaints that the Commission has become less attentive and efficient in what was, at the outset, regarded as its special field of effort,—attention to the sanitary condition of the soldiers in camp, and is bitten by the ambition of superseding, or at least remodeling, the established Medical Bureau of the regular army. We have hitherto suppressed the representations that have reached us on this subject, lest we might throw impediments in the way of their usefulness. But the appearance in some of the public journals of articles written in the interest of their ambition, rather than of their real utility, leads us to depart somewhat from the course we had hoped to be able to pursue.

The *World* of last week contained an article embracing many very just and timely suggestions concerning the necessity for taking good care of the health of our soldiers in camp, but closing with a malicious attack upon the Surgeon-General, and a demand, as peremptory as it was impertinent, upon the Secretary of War for his removal. He is accused of not appreciating volunteers—of not preventing incompetent men from stepping into the post of regimental surgeons—of not issuing addresses to the surgeons on their duties—of ignoring "science and experience" in the construction of hospitals, and of "hiring old hotels, seminaries and storehouses" to serve the purpose. As an impeachment of the fidelity, ability, and efficiency of the Surgeon-General, we have reason to believe these complaints to be utterly without foundation. That officer, in addition to a high professional standing, has had a degree of experience in the medical care of armies to which none of the gentlemen composing the Sanitary Commission can for a moment pretend; and in the organization of measures for the sudden emergency created by the war, he has shown a devotion to practical results, which that Commission would do well to emulate.

The article to which we refer speaks of "the loss of life in the general hospitals of our army due to neglect of sanitary precautions." We believe this to be true;—but who is guilty of this neglect? Where is it shown? Not in the hospitals,—for we venture to say that nowhere in the world do patients receive better care, or with better results, than in the general hospitals of our army. The neglect is *in the camps*. Men are suffered to sicken and lie in the camps, without any proper attention, until too far gone to allow any hope of recovery,—and then are conveyed to the hospitals only to die. The Sanitary Commission, which has assumed the special care of the camps, has it in its power to prevent a very large proportion of these deaths, by increasing its vigilance in urging sanitary precautions there, and especially by causing the removal of the sick to the general hospitals before all hope of their recovery has fled. This is the appropriate field of their duties,—and they should never have allowed themselves to desert it for the more ostentatious service of passing resolutions and attempting to supersede the regular medical authorities of the service.

Volunteer organizations of all kinds can make themselves very useful to the country by seconding and aiding the efforts of the Government. This was what the Sanitary Commission proposed to do at the outset of its career. It will make a fatal mistake if it aims to become the rival instead of the ally of the Medical Bureau. It would be just as sensible for a *coterie* of volunteer officers to denounce commanders of the army and demand their removal, as for this Sanitary Board of volunteers to claim supremacy over the Medical Department of the service. If they hope to retain any degree of their usefulness, they must not throw overboard all their modesty.

The Incendiary Press—Aid and Comfort to the Rebels.

An intelligent and public-spirited gentleman, who has just returned from England, states, as the result of his personal observation, that the New-York *Herald* is doing infinitely more to advance the rebel cause abroad than all the agents, official and unofficial, who have gone thither upon that service. For the last two months its columns have teemed with denunciations, threats and insults, to the English Government, which, coupled as they are with an ostentatiously fulsome support of the Administration, are universally regarded there as indicating a settled purpose on the part of our Government to provoke a war with England, at whatever hazard and by whatever means. The ingenuity with which the *Herald* has prosecuted this incendiary work is only rivaled by its pertinacity. It has seized upon every possible occasion,—and resorted to every conceivable device,—to sting the sensibilities, wound the pride, repel the sympathy and alarm the fears of the English people. It began by recommending, day after day, the instant march of an army into Canada, under the preposterous and shallow pretext that the South would instantly join us in such an enterprise, and that thus we should end the rebellion. It has announced repeatedly that England's opposition to Slavery justifies us in declaring war against her,—that we are *already* at war,—that we have now a military force on foot which it would be folly not to use to crush her rivalry,—that we shall certainly thus employ it, after our domestic rebellion is suppressed, if not before,—and that all the arguments we need offer her on any subject of difference are cannon-balls and men-of-war. And in all this the *Herald* pretends to speak the sentiments of the Government,—claiming that "Mr. Seward and the *Herald*" are acting in harmony on this subject, and demanding that all who oppose this policy or doubt its wisdom shall be sent to Fort Lafayette, as enemies of the Government and especially hostile to the Administration.

Is it at all surprising that language like this, habitually used, with every conceivable phrase and form of malignant exasperation, by a professed friend and organ of the Government, claiming moreover to have a hundred thousand subscribers, and to represent, with special fidelity, the sentiments of the great body of the American people, should arouse a bitter hostility against the cause of the Union among the people of England? These diatribes are copied far and wide into the columns of the hostile Press. They are rehearsed and quoted by every agent and ally of the rebel Government, as proof of the envenomed hostility toward England of the Government and people of the Northern States. They are contrasted with the dignified and decorous terms in which Southern journals speak on the same topic, and are used, with the skill of practiced diplomatists everywhere in Europe, to alienate those who should be our friends, and to blacken the cause which, for purposes of more effective mischief, the *Herald* pretends to serve.

The gentleman to whom we have referred declares that the Government of England is thoroughly and heartily desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States;—but that, if these incessant and devilish provocations to the pride, the self-respect, the prejudices and the passions of the English people are to be continued, with the apparent acquiescence or the toleration of our Government, it will be impossible for the Ministry to stem the torrent of passionate wrath which will sweep against it. President Lincoln, they allege, has shown that he does not lack the power or the courage to check and suppress such utterances, when they seem to him dangerous to the public welfare. He has exercised it boldly and fearlessly in many less flagrant cases;—and if he fails to do so now, it can only be because he is not without sympathy with the motive which underlies them. It is useless to disguise the fact—the Administration is to a very large degree held responsible abroad for the general spirit and temper of the *Herald* upon this subject; and so long as this continues to be the case, we must be prepared for any extremity to which the insulted pride and excited passions of the English people may drive the Government which holds its power only by the sufferance of their representatives.

If the Government will take care that its policy in dealing with England is not misrepresented or misunderstood by the English people, we have not the slightest fear of any disastrous consequences. That policy will be found to have been marked by the most friendly sentiments, coupled with a purpose to maintain our own independence, and to insist upon the due observance of justice and international law. While President Lincoln has taken good care to have England understand that we cannot submit to wrong, he has been equally careful to show that we ask nothing but what is right. It is only a measure of common prudence that we should be prepared for any emergency,—and we shall, beyond all question, insist upon the exercise of every just and rightful precaution against the powerful domestic enemies with whom we have to deal. From all this we have not the slightest apprehension of evil. But if everything said or done by the Government is to be tortured by the *Herald* into a flagrant insult,—if our measures of precaution are to be represented day after day as measures of defiance,—if guarded and moderate phrases are to be interpreted, by this self-proclaimed organ of the Government, as actually menacing the most wanton and wholesale acts of aggression, we must cease to wonder at any echoes of hatred and defiance that may be returned to us from the other side. We pay no tribute to the influence of the *Herald* when we declare our belief that it has power, under the toleration and *quasi* countenance of the Government, to secure the recognition of the South, and to plunge us into war with England. It is an easy matter for any man with a torch to set a town on fire;—even so paltry and stinking an instrument as a Lucifer match may fire a magazine which shall blow an army to atoms. The devilish disposition is all that is needed,—and of this the incendiary course of the *Herald* for the last three months has shown that it has no lack.

As a measure of ordinary precaution, the Government owes it to itself and the country that these infamous and incendiary attempts to embroil us in war with England should cease. The Administration is suffering infinite embarrassment—and the country is incurring serious peril from this cause, every day. The febrile utterances of the *Daily News* and *Day Book*, inciting to rebellion at home, were not a hundredth part as mischievous as these incessant diatribes of the *Herald*. Nothing for which Mr. McMasters was sent to Fort Lafayette did a tenth part as much damage to the country as the *Herald* inflicts every day it is issued. The Government should either insist on its changing its tone, or else apply the remedy which has proved so efficient in other cases.

Confederate Bickerings.

Does not "President" Jefferson Davis know that the feuds and factions of the Confederate chiefs are an unendurable scandal, and likely to work mischief among the devoted believers in the South, and contempt in the eyes of the world? Is he blind to the fact that a band of pure patriots, engaged, as he grandly says in his Message, in the sacred work of "winning liberty, through the unconquerable will to be free," look to the outside world no better than a gang of robbers, brawling and bickering over the division of the spoils? There's Beauregard—the *beau sabreur et beau soldat*—publicly, and in official documents, censuring the Presidential policy, and determined either to Winter in Baltimore or go home! There is Brigadier-General W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia, throwing up his commission, and declaring that he will "fight for the sacred cause in his native State, but will not condescend to submit any longer to the insults and indignities of the Executive." At this, Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, rebukes him for his insolence, both to himself and to the President; whereupon the irate Walker rejoins that the Secretary, "in trying to preserve his own self-respect, will lose the respect of the country!" Here is a pretty quarrel for you, and a scandal unworthy of any well-regulated family!

Besides, these discords are not merely personal, as between man and man, but State feuds ominously show themselves. A Virginia journal, the Richmond *Examiner*, bitterly complains that "a system of mean vilification and misrepresentation of this State, created by some ill-begotten individuals, has become so common, and is producing so much irritation and pain, that it is quite impossible to bear it any longer." A South Carolina journal, the Charleston *Courier*, rejoins in this contemptuous strain:

"Southerners in Virginia cannot fail to be struck by the unceasing efforts of the Press of that State to mingle with the patriotic outpouring of men and means, which has been going on throughout the Commonwealth, the leaven of a jealousy unfounded as it is unnecessary. Against this pusillanimous and unpatriotic spirit—this desire to wear laurels before they are won—this popping up of State pride, every true man must protest as unworthy of the occasion or the hour. This is no time for carping criticism and contention, *even to the preliminaries of a duel*—as has once or twice been the case within our own observation—over a theme which can result in no possible benefit to either party."

These are the words of truth and soberness; but one anxiously asks, Will they be heeded? It is clear that "President" Davis will have to see to it. For with divided councils, factious Generals, and State feuds, the situation is a ticklish one. It is not merely the scandal that must come of blazoning forth their family bickerings—it is not wholly what Mrs. Grundy will say; these quarrels are dangerous in a political view, and destructive of their hopes of foreign recognition. Over and over again the Confederate agents have proclaimed to Europe that there is absolute unanimity at the South—that very "unanimity and consistency" which Earl Russell has pronounced the indispensable condition of British recognition. Is it not disgusting, that just as this theory was on the fair way of meeting general European acceptation—just as the London *Times* has asserted it with strident emphasis—it should be blown to the winds by these unfortunate revelations of State secrets; and the strange spectacle presented of a unity, the cohesive force of which is the bitterest hatred, and a revolution, the leaders of which have more disputes as to its aim than they had differences as to its origin?

Register Your Votes!

It will be remembered that no one who did not vote *in November*, can vote for Mayor in December without swearing in his vote. It is not enough that his name was *registered* then. He must have voted also. The registry for the Mayoralty election is made out from the list of those who voted at the election *next preceding*.

We beg the friends of Opdyke, and a good City Government, therefore, not to neglect this matter, but to see that their names are registered forthwith. To-morrow is the last day for attending to it. There are thousands in the City who did not vote at the late election, because they felt no special interest in the questions at issue. They can scarcely be so indifferent now. We have a chance to escape from the municipal rule of Fernando Wood, and to elect a man of equal energy and executive vigor, whose personal and political character is above reproach. No man in this City enjoys or deserves the respect and confidence of the whole community to a higher degree than George Opdyke. In all the public stations he has hitherto filled, he has evinced the most sterling integrity and the most marked independence. He is perfectly familiar with the wants and necessities of the City Government, and will bring to the discharge of his duties as Mayor every qualification which the place may need. Let no man who appreciates the urgent emergency of the case, neglect to register his name to-day.

Movements at Hand.

The wise policy of the Administration is beginning to tell upon the rebels. The steadiness with which it has *held still* on the Potomac, while its vigorous preparations have drawn the whole force and attention of the rebels to that quarter, has given tremendous force to the blows it is now striking at the very heart of the rebellion on its Southern Coasts. The various extracts we have given from rebel journals, show conclusively that these blows were unexpected,—that they have carried consternation into the rebel camp, and that they are certain to have a very marked effect upon the policy which the rebel leaders will pursue.

We have been quite too much in the habit of magnifying our own difficulties and dissensions—or rather, we have forgotten the fact that still greater differences prevail in the camp of the enemy. While a portion of our people have been eager for a more rapid and decisive military policy, as a general thing there has been a calm and confident reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration. There has been no contest among our leaders, as to the policy to be pursued. Everything has been left in the hands of those to whom it belonged. The country has felt that, as they had the responsibility of carrying on the war, so it was only just and reasonable that they should, in full measure and without restraint, have the power. The consequence is that we are now pushing forward to execution a policy which has been carefully matured, for which ample preparations have been made, and in which all departments and all branches of the service are heartily agreed.

The rebels, on the contrary, have been distracted, ever since the battle of Bull Run, by hostile parties. Virginia is getting sick of a war of which she is the principal victim,—waged upon her soil, which devastates her fields, wastes her substance, and threatens to destroy utterly every element of her prosperity. She insists that it shall be pushed forward with vigor and energy,—that Washington shall be captured,—that Maryland shall be made to bear her share of the burden, and that troops from the Gulf States shall be something more than mere locusts to devour her substance. The dissensions have reached the leaders. It is clear from the letter of Beauregard, which we published the other day, that he is suspected of political ambition,—that Jeff. Davis has become jealous of his military ascendency, and has hitherto kept him in check by insisting upon a policy mainly defensive in its character.

But it is evident now that the invasion of South Carolina, and the impending invasion of other Southern States, has changed the aspect of affairs, and compelled the military leaders to adopt a new policy. *They find it no longer easy to retain the Southern troops in Virginia.* They insist upon going home to defend their own States. We had it from good authority, a week ago, that as soon as the news of the seizure of Port Royal reached Richmond, three South Carolina regiments demanded leave to go home, and that the most stringent measures were found necessary to prevent their instant departure. But the report of fresh expeditions on their way increases the alarm, and compels the leaders to consent to *a policy of attack* as the only means of keeping the army together. Our Southern reports all agree that the defensive policy has been abandoned,—that Beauregard has carried his point, and that we shall speedily have active operations on the Potomac.

The whole country will rejoice to hear it. It has been perfectly evident for a long time that every week's delay strengthened us, while it weakened them. They perceive this fact, at last, themselves; and, as they have failed to force or entice Gen. McClellan into a premature attack, they find themselves unable to hold out longer. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the next ten days will bring matters to an issue in front of Washington. Within that time there is every prospect of an engagement along the whole line. How it will begin it is not worth while to speculate. But it is not improbable that the rebels may attempt to cross the Potomac at or near Aquia Creek, where alone they have the means of making the effort with the slightest prospect of success. Any such movement will be the signal for such demonstrations on our part as will render it impossible for them to concentrate any considerable portion of their force there without the certainty of having their lines hopelessly broken elsewhere. Thanksgiving comes next Thursday. We may have reason for gratitude by that time not mentioned in any of the proclamations which have been issued hitherto.

The Election for Mayor.—Everything indicates a very good chance of electing George Opdyke for Mayor. He has received the nominations of all the leading organizations of Unionists, and has a very strong support among the Germans. The impression of Wood's invincibility, moreover, is dying out. He lacks now many very important elements of strength which he has always had hitherto. Many very sagacious and judicious politicians believe his vote will be less than Gunther's, and that the contest is really between the latter and Opdyke. We have no doubt that the Tammany candidate will withdraw the Democratic vote from Wood much more largely than has ever been done before.

The friends of Opdyke have effected a very complete and thorough organization, and have entered upon the canvass with confidence and energy. They feel, as do the great body of our most respectable citizens, that Wood was quite right when he said he "had been Mayor long enough,"—and that it is quite time we had a change. With proper efforts that result can be effected.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The sixth and seventh stories of John Mitchell's chair factory was destroyed by fire last night, resulting in a loss of from $5,000 to $6,000, with a partial insurance thereon.

The Promotion.

Major W. W. Leland, late Commissary of the Irish Brigade, and attached to the Staff of Acting Brig.-Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher, has been promoted to a position on the Staff of Major-Gen. Halleck, of the regular army, and proceeded to St. Louis last evening.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Rumors of a "Movement"—The Late Capture of the Rebel Envoys—No Danger of a War with England—The Power of the United States—The Mexican Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

Ever since the grand review and for a day or two before, there have been whispers of an important "movement," until at length everybody has heard them, and there can be no reason for keeping silence on the subject. These whispers amount to no more than a surmise, probably originating in the review, and having no other certain foundation. Gen. McCLELLAN is without doubt ready to make a movement if a favorable opportunity offers, but that one is certainly determined on is not known to the public, and should not be, of course. The very fact that everybody seems to know something of the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, is evidence that nobody knows anything. Gen. McCLELLAN is too wise to intrust an important secret to the whole of his Staff, even much less to the whole of Washington. But the rumor creates a feverish expectation, and one hears of it at every turn.

It is much to be regretted that loyal and earnest friends of the Union should concede the possibility of this Government apologizing to that of Great Britain for the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, and that they should even go so far as to admit the propriety of giving up those eminent rebels. No policy could be more derogatory to the honor and true interests of the country. It is alleged that we have always opposed the right of search, and that if England now insists upon the release of these men, on the ground that their seizure was an invasion of neutral rights, she would be conceding our former demands, and we should take her at her word. But the world would regard our surrender of the culprits in the light of a cowardly concession; and we might prate till doomsday about the naked principle we had secured, to no purpose. But the cases are not parallel. The stoppage of the British steamer was not the indiscriminate pouncing upon a neutral ship in search of deserters, or contraband goods. It was a regular pursuit and capture of a vessel known to have two distinguished rebels on board, who were going to Europe in the character of Ambassadors from a revolted portion of our country. The British Government has never abandoned the claim of right to search neutral vessels; but she might do so, and still keep in reserve this higher right of capturing the Ambassadors and dispatches of her enemies, and especially of her rebel subjects. Her courts have in terms, decided the point in our favor. We have never taken issue with her on this point. Our denial of the right of search never went to this extent, and to concede it now, in the face of British decisions, and of our own interests, would be a gratuitous act of self-abasement from which the honor and character of the country would not recover in half a century. It would be far better to take the consequences of an open rupture with that haughty Government, rather than meekly yield, what would never be yielded under other circumstances. He who now counsels a cowardly concession to England or France for the sake of peace, though he may not mean it, is doing us more harm than JEFFERSON DAVIS or BEAUREGARD. They would give us just such advice, but coming from that source it would not be heeded, and when coming from the kindred spirit of the *Herald* it will be as innoxious, from the well-known character of that journal. But when the humiliating suggestion is reechoed in journals of undoubted loyalty, from a nervous apprehension of the danger of war with England, there is danger that the poison will infuse itself into the public mind.

The masses of mankind have not been in the habit of studying international questions, and we should never impress them with the notion that in yielding up MASON and SLIDELL, we had been moved by a desire to secure a naked and portionless principle of exemption from the right of search. They would say "the United States are afraid of England, and after rejoicing over the capture of the rebel ambassadors, their Government has tamely surrendered them to avoid a possible war with that country." This would be the just verdict of mankind; and better, far better, have a war of ten years with that Power than submit to such dishonor.

When will intelligent Northern men learn that this country was never so powerful as at the present moment? If we had a NAPOLEON or a CROMWELL, instead of lowering our pretensions, he would this Winter send twenty-five thousand men to Mexico and annex it to the Union, thus cutting up the impudent pretensions of Spain, and forestalling France and England at one blow. The Liberal Party in Mexico would receive us with open arms, as friends; while England, France and Spain are regarded as enemies. We could assume the debts due those countries, and soon pay them, principal and interest, out of the custom revenues of Mexico. We would have done this two years ago rather than see Mexico fall into European hands, and we should do it now. It would only be an episode in the war, and would hasten it to a conclusion. England and France have a wholesome perception of our power on this continent, and they will not cease to respect it until we voluntarily abdicate from sheer cowardice.

Those who advise a timid and apologetic policy forget that it was during a period of civil war, in which parties were nearly equally balanced in numbers, that CROMWELL raised the English name to a higher pitch of glory than it had ever before attained. It was when he held the Royalists in subjection with one hand that he waged triumphant foreign war, first with the Dutch, and then with the Spaniards, and in the meantime compelled the King of France to drive the royal exiles from his territories. It was during the internal struggles of Republicans and Royalists that Admiral BLAKE broke the spirit of the Barbary Powers, and compelled them to atone for their outrages upon British commerce; while another force conquered Jamaica, and transferred it from the possession of Spain to that of England.

It is equally true, and the facts stand much nearer to us in order of time, that the great conquests under NAPOLEON sprung from an internal revolution, in which the elements of society were far more equally divided than they are in this country. What we need now is no element of military strength, but the consciousness of their possession, with the firmness and courage to play the great part which "Providence has marked out for us."

OBSERVER.

Obituary.

By the *Etna's* mails, which arrived last night, we have news of the death of three distinguished men in Europe—a King, a General, and a Philosopher—the King of Portugal, General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and ISIDORE GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, the French zoologist.

PEDRO V., KING OF PORTUGAL.

The young King of Portugal, whose decease by typhus fever is announced, was born in 1837, in Lisbon, the capital of the Kingdom. He succeeded to the throne of his mother, the queen DONA MARIA the Second, in 1853, when he was but 16 years of age. In the same year he travelled in England, and he also visited France at the time of the great Paris exhibition. He also traveled through Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium—preparing himself by observation of other countries for the duties of his throne. During this time his father acted as regent of the Kingdom. In 1855 PEDRO V. assumed the royal reins, and in 1858 he married the princess STEPHANIE of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who died the year after her marriage. At the age of 24 the young Portuguese monarch himself now dies of a terrible disease, after a life chequered with troubles, while one of his just dead brothers still lies uncoffined, and a third of the brothers is prostrate with the same disease. His brief reign was undistinguished by any thing important, but he succeeded in maintaining the peace in a Kingdom which had been heretofore racked by fierce civil dissensions and factious urevolutions. Prince LOUIS PHILIPPE, Duke of Oporto, succeeds to the Portuguese throne.

GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

ISIDORE GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE was the son of the celebrated transcendental anatomist, ETIENNE GEOFFROY, the first who propounded the doctrine of the "unity of organic composition," from which has sprang such wonderful results in modern science. ISIDORE was born in Paris in 1805, and so remarkable were his attainments in natural philosophy, that when only 19 years old, became a teacher at the Museum. He rose rapidly from one honor to another at the Faculty of Sciences and in the University, lecturing and demonstrating with great success and fame. He has published several works on anatomy and physiology, which gave him a place in these departments second to no man living or dead—excepting only his own father. He has also paid much attention to domestication of foreign animals in France, and was the first to advocate the use of horseflesh as human food. He died in Paris on the 9th inst.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who died on the 8th inst., was born in Hampshire (Eng.) in 1776, entered the British army at an early age, and served in Walcheren, and in the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns of 1808-12. In 1823 he was appointed Governor of the North American Province of New-Brunswick, which position he held for six years. He was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840, and member of Parliament from Liverpool from 1842 to 1847. He was raised to the rank of General in 1851. Sir HOWARD is the author of several works on military science, which have achieved him a high reputation both at home and abroad. The most notable of these are his essay "On the Construction of Military Bridges," and "A Treatise on Naval Gunnery," (1819.) In the edition of the latter work, published in 1855, he reviewed very severely the militarp operations of the Allies in the Crimea. He was 85 years old at the date of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements for the week, if not altogether fresh, are, at least, varied. At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS revive the legendary drama of "All Hallow's Eve," playing, in addition thereto, a couple of their most popular pieces. At Mr. WALLACE'S Theater the new comedy called the "Magic Marriage" enters upon its second week. At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sons" display their new coat of words, which fits about as awkwardly as the first one; and at BARNUM'S the "Angel of Midnight"—a remarkably powerful melodrama—is played afternoon and evening to the best houses of the city. This programme bids fair to remain unchanged for some time. There will be morning performances at most of the theaters on Thanksgiving, and also at HOOLEY'S Minstrels, (Stuyvesant Hall,) where an excellent minstrel company can be heard every evening. The panorama of a Whaling Voyage, at Hope Chapel, is attracting the attention it merits, and will speedily become one of the best-attended entertainments in the city. The Parisian Cabinet is also worthy of a visit.

The Alleghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers, who have given so many excellent entertainments lately at Hope Chapel, have removed to the sister City of Brooklyn, and every evening during the present week will give one of their pleasing and diversified concerts at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street.

Mrs. MOZART'S third annual concert in aid of Christ's Church Industrial School takes place at Irving Hall on Wednesday next, the 27th inst. Mrs. MOZART will be assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. CARL WELLS, Mr. FRANK GUILDER, Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Master BERNARDO, and Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER.

Now that the portals of the Academy of Music have been opened by prestidigitation, and a pack of cards pronounced a fit companion to the tuneful lyre, it is nothing but proper that other miscellaneous entertainments should have their chance there. The times are hard, and the Directors are perhaps right in making what little they can out of the illiterate. For the moment there is no prospect of opera. Mr. MAX MARETZEK, on whom our hopes depend, is still in Mexico, and is said, indeed, to have lately fallen into the hands of brigands; two of his *prima donne* being detained, it is affirmed, as hostages. If this means that a certain sum is to be paid down for their release, we may reasobably expect some little delay in their arrival at this port. Perhaps our amiable *impresario* will wait for the allied fleets to settle up the account for him. At all events, the opera of Italy will be silent for many weeks, and as the prestidigitator is away, the Directors have leased the house to the HANLON Brothers, who have prepared a special entertainment in the neck-breaking way, and christened it with the appalling, and therefore appropriate, title of Zampillaerostation—a word which we are informed has a meaning, although no one would suspect it. The HANLONS are the most remarkable gymnasts we have ever had in this country, and their tricks on the *trapeze* have never been excelled in graceful daring. The lofty proscenium of the Academy of Music gives them ample scope for jumping, swinging, and turning summersaults through the air. It has also its advantages in the way of sudden death. We should prefer to see *Sappho* plunging from the Tarpeian rock, but as we have no GAZZANIGA now we must be content with what we can get. The HANLONS are excellent in ground and lofty tumbling—we mean Zampillaerostation—and will undoubtedly be successful. They commence on Monday, the 9th of December.

The second annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the Gallery of the Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

The weather does not seem disposed to give up the contest with the Philharmonic Society. It rained in torrents on Saturday when the first public rehearsal of the second concert took place, and in consequence, Irving Hall was but thinly attended. The Directors, who are so accustomed to this sort of thing that they could almost live under umbrellas, state that it has now rained for nine consecutive Saturdays, remaining fine on other days, and evidently making an invidious distinction to the prejudice of the Society The rehearsal, notwithstanding, was a very good one, Mr. EISFELD—who conducted—being pitiless, like the weather, and turning back ruthlessly until the tough passages were conquered by the band. The instrumental pieces for the next concert are MOZART'S Fifth Symphony, LISZT'S Preludes, and MENDELSSOHN'S overture to "Fingal's Cave."

The subject of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S new humorous lecture (delivered before a crowded audience at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday last, and to be repeated at the same place to-morrow evening,) is one which must appeal to every denizen of the Metropolis. As the lecturer very correctly remarked, the omnibus is an institution of which all classes, rich and poor, are glad to avail themselves. Although one of the great conveniences of city life, it is not free from many petty annoyances and these M. DE CORDOVA in his "Ride up Broadway" dwells upon in the happiest vein. That notable grievance, sammed up in the shibboleth "Pay as entering," is exposed in the most laughable manner, and the condition of the afflicted party who has to hand up all the sixpences, and perchance wait at the hole for change, whilst some new comer quietly takes possession of his seat, is described with a minuteness that is delightful, simply because every one has suffered in the same way. M. DE CORDOVA'S adventures in the stage are worthy of the dauntless Pickwick, and his remarks on the places passed are full of spice. The lecture indeed is one of the pleasantest of the season, and keeps the audience in a roar of laughter. We shall be surprised if it does not enjoy a very extended popularity. Humor is so scarce an article in the world of letters, that he who possesses it is pretty sure to meet with a speedy recognition. Mr. DE CORDOVA, we may add, has an excellent delivery.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S concert troupe, consisting of Miss Carlotta Patti, Mde. Strakosch, Signor Centemeri and Mr. H. Sanderson, (piano,) gave several successful concerts last week in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, and will start on a tour Eastward on Monday next, being announced at Hartford, Springfield, Bridgeport and Newark.

A prosaic version of LEGOUVE'S tragedy of "Medea" has been produced in London, and with the same lack of success that attended the work here. Miss AVONIA JONES was the heroine. Mr. BOOTH, at the Haymarket, has made a hit in "Richelieu;" and Mr. CONWAY, at Sadlers Wells, a miss in *Iago*. At the Adelphi Theatre, the "Octoroon" was to have been produced on Monday, the 11th.

At the Royal English Opera, London, Mr. HOWARD GLOVER'S new opera of "Ruy Blas" continues to attract overflowing houses. It is played three times a week—MACFARREN'S opera of "Robin Hood" filling up the other evenings. Mr. BALFE'S new opera, the "Puritan's Daughter," is completed, and rumor speaks highly of its merit. Mr. BENEDICT'S new opera, moreover, which is on the subject of "The Colleen Bawn," is in a state of forwardness; and a third new and original work, from the pen of Mr. MACFARREN, is likewise in progress. Adding all these novelties to the excellent pieces which form the existing repertory of the theatre, the managers will feel themselves free from the necessity of wearing out any one piece by over-frequency of repetition. Mme. GUERRABELLA, an American prima donna, sings in "Robin Hood," and is much praised by the critics.

Fine Arts.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening last, the second annual exhibition of that excellent institution, the Artists' Fund Society, was inaugurated by a private view of the works contributed, which are now on view for the public, at the Studio building in Tenth-street. The purpose of the Society is to accumulate a fund from which aid may be extended to members in sickness and distress, and to the widows and families of deceased members. Voluntary contributions, with this view, are tendered by the artists in general, and the works, after being placed on exhibition for about four weeks, are sold for the benefit of the fund.

There was a large assemblage of artists, literary men and connoisseurs at the studios, on the pleasant occasion referred to, auguring well for the present condition and future prospects of the Association. To do justice to the many excellent works of art with which the walls of the exhibition-rooms are adorned, would require more careful observation than we have been enabled to devote to them on the opening night, as well as more space than the crowded state of our columns can at present offer. A few of them occur to us, however, and of these we will just make mention, at the same time recommending all lovers of art to visit the exhibition and judge for themselves. Its merits alone ought to make it popular; its object thrown in, it *must* be popular.

There is a very imposing portrait of EDWIN BOOTH as *Iago*, painted by HICKS. The likeness is excellent, and the figure, as well as the face, full of character and truth. A "Landscape Composition," by A. B. DURAND, is handled with great feeling, although not free from a certain monotony of color peculiar to the artist. CHURCH appears in a new character—that of animal painter—and with success. His portrait of an Esquimaux dog, belonging, we believe, to the Arctic explorer, Dr. HAYES, is clever and vigorous. CASILEAR'S "Mountain Gorge" and "Glimpse of the Catskills," are of a kind to place American landscape painting high among the schools of art. LOSS has a charming reminiscence of European travel—"The Forest of Fontainebleau." Among the small pictures, we observed a portrait of Mr. W. C. BRYANT, painted, and very well painted, by GIFFORD, who is generally supposed to devote his talents altogether to landscape, of which he has some excellent specimens in this exhibition. "The Haunted House," by JERVIS MCENTEE, detracts nothing from the well-deserved reputation of this clever young artist. G. H. BOUGHTON sends two small pictures from Europe, both gems, and are marked by the peculiar feeling and manner of that favorite painter of life and landscape. KENSETT'S pictures, of which there are several, attract much attention. One is a beach scene, in which the roll in of the green waves is given with a true sentiment for a grand but difficult subject. SEYDAM is well represented by his "Twilight on Beverley Beach;" GIGNOUX by a glowing sunset, and some pictures of Canadian scenery. "Thoughts of the Future," by E. WHITE, is an excellent study of negro character, strong in outline, after the manner of COUTURE; and near it hangs a charming little picture by S. J. GUY, entitled "Field Daisies." EMINORE contributes "The Zouave's Lesson," an idea drawn from the eventful days that have lately dawned upon us. This picture can hardly be looked upon as finished, but it possesses a good deal of character and quiet humor. We observed two of BEARD'S—clever little personifications from animal life, "Puss Hunting" and "Stratagem." A. H. RITCHIE paints well, considering that his time is chiefly devoted to the burin. His "Mercy Knocking at the Wicket-gate" is full of gentle feeling and pleasant color.

These are but a few of the works contributed for the worthy purpose above referred to. The number contributed this year is nearly double that of the last; and if the public will only give their aid to the objects aimed at, by visiting the exhibition, and bidding handsomely for the pictures when they come to be sold, the Society cannot fail of becoming a complete success, an honor to the Art fraternity, by which it has been instituted, and a blessing to those coming within the shelter of its beneficent purpose.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A Grand Opdyke Mass Meeting to be Held.

The German Republican Central Committee met, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Steuben House, Bowery. Mr. TSCHIRNER, in the absence of the regular President, Mr. A. WILLMANN, in the Chair, and Messrs. C. F. STEINEMEIER and H. RICHARD, Secretaries. The meeting was large and animated, and the best feeling prevailed, all present agreeing that the chances in favor of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, their candidate for the Mayoralty, were hourly increasing, and that only a determined and vigorous effort is now necessary to insure his election.

After much consultation *pro* and *con*, in which Messrs. NAUMANN, REMAK, RICHARD, SCHWAB, RODRIGER, ROBINSON, WILLMAN, Dr. BRUGMANN, and others took part, as speakers, it was decided to hold a Grand German Republican Mass Meeting in support of Mr. OPDYKE, on some evening during the coming week, Friday being the date in apparent favor. The selection of the evening was, however, left to the Committee of Organization for the meeting, to be hereafter named.

On motion of Mr. A. WILLMAN, it was resolved to select such a committee at once, and the following gentlemen were named to compose it: Messrs. Edmund Remak, Alfred Erbe, Henry Richard, G. F. Klotz, Wm. Schwab, F. Juker, Wm. W. Wermerskirch, S. E. Tszchirper and C. J. Steinheimer. Messrs. WILLMAN and NAUMANN also being *ex officio*, members.

On motion of Mr. RICHARD, the Committee was likewise empowered to confer with the Central Committee of Republicans at large.

At 5 P. M. the meeting adjourned, and the Committee on Organization immediately came together, Mr. A. WILLMANN presiding. Sub-Committees on Printing, Finance and Arrangements for a Mass Meeting were appointed, measures were adopted for the operations to be conducted in all the wards, on Tuesday next, and another meeting of the Committee fixed for 9 o'clock this evening, at Held's Motel. At 6 o'clock the Committee adjourned.

WARD MASS MEETINGS.

GEORGE OPDYKE, the candidate of the German Union League and the German Republicans, has most zealous and active friends in both organizations. The League, cordially aided by the second body mentioned, has called German mass meetings, to be held at central places in each and every ward of the City on Tuesday night next. The printed advertisements are headed as the calls of the German Opdyke Clubs, which have already been formed in every ward, and are signed by several respectable and well-known German citizens in each. They fill some two columns in the German daily papers. Good speakers are announced for all.

The Central German Republican Committee announces Mr. OPDYKE as its candidate, in an address which, designating that gentleman as the nominee of the Republicans at large, of the Union party, of the tax and rent-payers, and of the German Union League, proceeds as follows:

"The German Republican Central Committee feel themselves the better authorized to call upon their German fellow-citizens of New-York to cast their votes for GEORGE OPDYKE, the candidate for Mayor, who has already been designated by the American Republican Convention, not only because the support of most of the American organizations, but because that of the Germans, also, without distinction of party, is secured to him. The nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE has been designated by the Union Convention and by the Taxpayers *unanimously*, as the one by which the City of New-York can be freed from the oppressive yoke of mismanagement and corruption. Too long, already, has the need of reform in the Municipal Government forced itself upon the mind of every citizen of New-York; too long, already, have the Germans of this City, particularly, been the playthings of an adroit manager and wire-puller, whose ambition has made him forgetful of the commonest obligations of honor. Therefore has that spirit of holy and becoming indignation which the truly free-souled German has ever opposed to usurpation and the enslavement of all by one, at length burst forth afresh among the Germans here who have hitherto, to some extent, been led blindfold by FERNANDO WOOD. The German Union League, of the City of New-York, chiefly composed of Democrats, have conceded to right and the public safety all, in *unanimously* declaring GEORGE OPDYKE to be the candidate who is capable of reestablishing upon the ruins of the totally corrupt and decayed City Administration of this, the metropolis of the New World, in its inner organization with reference to the United States, one that will attract toward it respect and confidence. The German Republican Central Committee extends the right hand of fellowship to its friends of esch and every party, all the more willingly, that the *unanimous nomination* of the Union League affords it a convincing proof that, in the nomination of its candidates, it holds fast by the principle of the immortal THOMAS JEFFERSON: "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

The above is signed by the officers of the Committee.

The German Union League.

A card published in the *Evening Express*, of Saturday, and signed by Dr. H. N. WILHELM, the President of the Union League, gives great umbrage to many of its members. The Secretary of the League has issued a certificate of the *unanimous* nomination of Mr. OPDYKE by that organization.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE—APPOINTMENTS.—John H. Hart, to the Second Precinct; Willett S. Hawkshurst, to the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn; Geo. Nicholson, to the Fifth, Brooklyn; Cornelius F. Vorrath, First, Brooklyn; Theron C. Leland, to the Central Office; Thomas F. Burnett, to the Seventh, New-York; James C. Stevenson and Geo. W. Brown, to the Fifth; Charles Clayton and John Kuntz, to the Fourteenth; John Herring and Ephriam Lownsbury, to the Tenth; David D. Fenton, to the Ninth; Michael Herlty, to the Twenty-first; and John H. Rhodes and Michael Myers to the Eighteenth.

Resignations.—William Little, of the Eighteenth, and Thomas Green of the Twenty-ninth.

Dismissals.—Joseph A. Perkins, of the Second; JAMES G. FOLWELL, of the Third; and Otto C. Valer, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Promotion.—Josiah Casslear to be Sergeant of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Deceased.—Wm. C. Willis, doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Horatio B. Park, Sergeant of the Seventh.

EVACUATION DAY.—This time-honored anniversary will be observed to-day after the usual custom, though with something less than the usual pomp in the military line. So many of our soldiers are now engaged in preserving the liberties achieved by our fathers, that we shall be obliged to forego, as we can easily afford to do, the large military parade with which we are wont to celebrate the departure from the City of our earlier enemies. Nevertheless, there will be a respectable martial display, and one of sufficient magnitude, to serve as a memento of the olden time, and as a reminder to our ancient enemy that we have men enough left to preserve our streets free from the hostile tread of British soldiers should they seek to renew their occupation of our City. The entire First Division has been ordered out by Gen. SANDFORD, and the "Veterans of 1812" will join in the parade, and fight over again, in imagination, the battles they are supposed to have fought of yore.

FAIR FOR THE NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—The Fair for the benefit of the New-York Magdalen Society will close this evening, with a concert of sacred and patriotic music, at Dodworth's Building, Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth-street. There will be vocal and instrumental, by distinguished performers, and lovers of good music will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste, and of expressing their sympathy with the managers in this truly benevolent enterprise.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A young woman, named BARBARY WATERS, living at No. 126 Church-street, was very seriously burned, on Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The burns were mostly about the face, head, and hands, and it is feared will prove fatal.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-NINTH.

This regiment finally embarked on Saturday evening in the steamer *Transport*, to proceed to the seat of war yesterday, *vid* South Amboy. The following are the officers:

Colonel, WM. LIEM TISDALL; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. J. Joachimsen; Major, —— Northledge; Adjutant, N. L. Jeffries; Quartermaster, Nelson Pisti; Surgeon, Joseph P. Colgan; Assistant Surgeon, S. P. Uhlerns.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, —— Murphy; Commissary Sergeant, Horace E. Taylor; Quartermaster Sergeant, Howard V. Tompkins.

Line—Company A—Captain, Chas. K. Whitney; First Lieutenant, Sherman N. Aspinwall; Second Lieutenant, —— Landy. Company B—Captain, Phillip W. Smith; First Lieutenant, Milo E. Gifford; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Myrick. Company C—Captain, MAX A. THOMAN; First Lieutenant, —— Brant; Second Lieutenant, —— Wolf. Company D—Captain, —— Simer; First Lieutenant, Edward Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, —— Unger. Company E—Captain, Jerome B. Taft; First Lieutenant, Horace Rugg; Second Lieutenant, —— Roosa. Company F—Captain, T. Mitchell Tyng; First Lieutenant, —— Purdy; Second Lieutenant, —— Heitman. Company G—Captain, Gould J. Jennings; First Lieutenant, Ben. W. Vanderpoel; Second Lieutenant, —— Seymour. Company H—Captain, Miller Moody; First Lieutenant, Wm. Lyne; Second Lieutenant, —— McFadden. Company I—Captain, James L. Paulding; First Lieutenant, —— Mattice; Second Lieutenant, James H. Birdsall. Company K—Captain, —— Florentine; First Lieutenant, Daniel Townsend; Second Lieutenant, —— Peacock. Company I has no commissioned officers, and is officered from other companies until an election can be held. The steamer was at anchor in the bay, and had not sailed at a late hour last night.

A NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

A regiment called the Jackson Light Artillery, with the motto, "The Union must and shall be preserved," has just been started, and already numbers four companies. Two Captains who served through the Mexican war, and are now in the field, have applied for permission to resign, in order to join this regiment, which offers great inducements to recruits, as they will be placed under command of competent officers. There will be a rocket battery attached to the corps. The headquarters are located at No. 236 Grand-street, corner of the Bowery.

A Bold Stroke.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.—Importers' stock of Men's Furnishing Goods at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gents' elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 8 to 50 cents; very best 25-cent 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. *The goods are to be sold, that's all.*

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silies and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

$100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia
FOR 25 CENTS.—LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of VIRGINIA, four feet square; cost $100,000. Price only 25 cents; six copies for $1. No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SAUL—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Einendorf, D. D., JAMES W. SAUL to HUMPHREY C., youngest daughter of the late Zechariah Cooper.

DIED.

MCCLUNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, at midnight, after long suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH A., daughter of Robert McClune, aged 29 years, 6 months and 13 days.

She died in the full triumph of faith, and has at last found rest for her weary soul.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 190 6th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BANER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, MARIANNA C., eldest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baner, M. D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GORHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 23, SHUBAEL C. GORHAM, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his mother, No. 39 Dominick-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, ASA GARDNER, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 East 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALTHAUSS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 22, HELEN W., wife of S. B. ALTHAUSS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, SARAH DALTON, daughter of the late David Howe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass., for interment.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

RHODABACK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, SARAH, wife of Jacob Rhodaback, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 1st-st., between North 1st and North 2d sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at No. 107 Amity-st., after a brief illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA E., wife of George Bronson, aged 28 years.

☞ Berkshire, Mass., papers please copy.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, Dr. GEORGE C. BALL.

WILLETS.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 18, MARY E., wife of George Willetts, and second daughter of the late William Wilson, aged 23 years and 7 months.

GARAGAN.—In Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Mr. Charles Turner, THOMAS M. GARAGAN, to the 75th year of his age.

MULFORD.—In Hudson, Columbia County, on Sunday, Nov. 24, JAMES MULFORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry A. Dubois, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 609.—Nov. 22, 1861.
34, 51, 45, 30, 73, 58, 47, 15, 22, 60, 46, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 610.—Nov. 23, 1861.
33, 7, 31, 41, 27, 59, 16, 62, 56, 75, 23, 2.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $16, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has an equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

NEW AND ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S POEMS.
3 volumes, blue and gold, $2 25.
This new edition contains all of the lamented author's late Poems, making nearly one hundred pages more than the old, and offered at the same price.
"Mrs. Browning is, in our judgment, the first poet of her sex—the Milton among women."—*C. Inquirer.*
Sent by mail on receipt of the price.
Just published, by JAMES MILLER, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 522 Broadway, and for sale by all booksellers.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 852, 1393, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 876, 1465, 1491, 773, 1341, 897, 1491, 1493, 1505, 1507, 1517, 1521, 1537, 8, 1029, 1263, 1291, 1345, 1182, 1453, 1154, 1199.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes.—Nos. 1555, 160, 178, 181, 32, 190, 200, 201, 207, 213, 220, 255, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 214. Enumerated causes.—Nos. 362, 392, 398, 399, 400, 409, 410, 412, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 205.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2539, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 1747, 1283, 1653, 1927, 1909, 2466, 1177, 1513½, 7, 2567, 1093, 2425. *Part II.*—Nos. 1384, 2506, 2500, 2624, 2712, 1786, 2522, 2754, 2758, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 121, 143, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 166, 164.

The Slave Trade—Westervelt Admitted to Bail.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Minthorn Westervelt*—The defendant was tried for being engaged in the slave-trade, as third mate, on board the ship *Nightingale*, and the jury disagreed. A motion was made by Mr. McKeon, his counsel, to admit him to bail. This morning Judge NELSON rendered an oral opinion, granting the motion. The Judge remarked as follows:

The fact that the defendant had a fair trial in this case, and the jury upon full consideration have differed in opinion and disagreed, and therefore could not render a verdict, is a foundation, according to the practice of the Court, for granting bail, even in capital cases. Still the question is one that rests in the sound discretion of the Court to bail or refuse bail. The trailing of the prisoner does not necessarily interfere with a second trial, if the Government deem proper that a second trial should take place. The prisoner is a young man—I think a little over twenty at the time he was charged with this offence—and it was proven on the trial that down to the commission of it he had borne a respectable and unblemished character, that his antecedents in that respect had stood unimpeached. He is now in Eldridge-street Jail, among felons and criminals, and undoubtedly among associations that are unfriendly to good principles and character—tending rather to corrupt and deprave a young mind. Under all the circumstances we are inclined to allow him to give bail; such bail as may be satisfactory to the Court, which can be furnished any time next week.

Mr. McKeon—Will the Court fix the amount of bail? I have observed that in the case of Baker, who was tried for a capital offence, the State Court fixed the amount of bail at ten thousand dollars, and that was before trial.

Judge Nelson—Half that amount will be sufficient. The only hesitation we have had in the case, on the application to bail, is from the fact that the crime charged is a heinous one—one that is difficult for the Government to detect, and when it is detected and exposed the administration of justice should be firm, steady and effective; but in consideration of the youth of the prisoner and his confinement among felons and criminals, and in order to give him an opportunity to escape from these associations, we are inclined to admit him to bail in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties, each to justify in that amount.

The Claims of the Old Police—Antagonism and Forfeiture of Offices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. James Martin vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—In this case the relator was nonsuited at the Circuit, on the ground that his acceptance of an appointment of Inspector in the Custom-house, and taking the oath of office, was a resignation, by implication, of the office of policeman.

Appeal was taken from the judgment of nonsuit to this Court, and resulted as follows:

MULLEN, J.—I am somewhat at a loss to know what effect to give to the nonsuit ordered against the relator; whether to treat it as a determination of all the issues against him, on the ground specified, or as a distinct finding that he was not entitled to the office, because he had accepted of another and incompatible office, and taken the oath of office as such officer; or that he had resigned the office of policeman, and was not, for that reason, entitled to a *mandamus* to restore him to it.

The ground on which the nonsuit is placed would seem to preclude the idea that any of the issues, except that upon the eleventh specification in the return, had been passed upon. That specification presents, as a ground of defence, the same facts which the learned Justice holding the Circuit nonsuited the relator upon.

To make the acceptance of a second office operate as a determination of the first, it must be incompatible. That the two offices are either incompatible or inconsistent, is not alleged by the learned Justice, nor found by the jury.

A resignation by the relator is not alleged in the return, nor found as fact; nor was issue taken on any such proposition. Indeed, the Court held the resignation to be the legal inference from the appointment to, and acceptance of, the office of Custom-House Inspector.

My impression is, that it was a mis-trial to nonsuit the relator, and that we cannot, on the papers, grant any relief.

But, as it may be the wish of the parties to have the case disposed of now, rather than incur the expense of a re-trial, I will give, very briefly, my views of the case:

In examining the case, I shall treat the nonsuit as equivalent to a finding by the jury that the relator, while he was a member of the new force, was appointed to, and accepted of, the office of Inspector of Customs, the duties of which were inconsistent with the performance of the duties of the office of policeman.

It seems to be well settled that the appointment of the incumbent of an office to one that it is incompatible, does not, *ipso facto*, determine the first. On the contrary, the new appointment is void, and the party has the right of election between the two. (The People vs. Carrique, 2 Hill, 93.) But it is further held in that case, that if the appointee take the oath and enter on the duties of the second office, the first is absolutely determined. In note to page 255, 1st ed. of Angel and Ames on Corporations, it is said: "This (the acceptance of an inconsistent office) is an absolute determination of the original office, and leaves no shadow of title to the possession, so that neither *quo warranto* nor a motion is necessary before any other may be elected.

In the King vs. Patterson, (24 E. C. L., 15,) the King's Bench held that the acceptance, by a person holding a corporate office, of another incompatible office, not corporate, did not operate as an absolute avoidance of the corporate office, although it might be ground of a motion, and that the acceptance of an incompatible office does not operate as absolute avoidance of a former office, in any case, when the party could not divest himself of that office by his own act, and without the concurrence of another authority to his resignation or amotion, unless such authority be privy and assenting to the second appointment.

The office of Inspector of Customs was not a corporate office, and within the first clause of the foregoing ruling the acceptance did not operate as an absolute avoidance. In the case of Carrique, the second office was a corporate office, and hence the two cases are not, on this proposition, inconsistent. The case of King *vs.* Pattison would seem, therefore, to be conclusive on this question.

And we must hold that the acceptance of the second office, even if incompatible with the former, does not, of itself, work a forfeiture of the first.

The acceptance of such second office is evidence, however, of a resignation or abandonment of the first office; and if it appears that the two offices are incompatible, and there is no conflict of evidence on the question, it would be the duty of the Court to hold that there was a resignation.

But, unfortunately, the facts are not here which are necessary to enable us to dispose of this question; and I am of the opinion, therefore, that the case should be sent back to the Circuit, in order to try the issues raised by the pleadings.

Justice LEONARD delivered the following opinion, concurring:

LEONARD, J.—In this case issues have been joined, and the Court at the trial nonsulted the relator, who took an exception to the decision.

There is no evidence before the Court, and no fact found, upon which it can be ascertained whether the Judge who made the decision was right or wrong.

There is a memorandum in the case that the Court nonsulted the relator on the ground that his acceptance of an appointment of Inspector in the Custom-house, and taking the oath of office, was a resignation by implication of the office of policeman.

The issues were brought before the Circuit for the purpose of finding what the facts were, but the duty has been wholly omitted.

In my opinion the case must be sent back to the Circuit for trial.

If it be true that the relator accepted another office, and entered on the performance of new duties under the General Government which would prevent him from performing his duties as a policeman, and that he did so before the Board of Police refused to permit him to exercise the powers and duties of a policeman under their authority, then, in my opinion, his application will be denied whenever such facts are proved.

He was not bound to refuse other employment, and remain idle, in case the Board of Police unlawfully refused to permit him to perform his duties as a policeman under them. If he is otherwise entitled to be restored to office, he may still, when the impediment is removed, resign his office under the General Government, and resume his duties as a member of the new Police.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Morris vs. *Dempster et al.*—Judgment granted.

Overacker vs. Overacker.—Goldsmith vs. *Goldsmith.—Horace* vs. *Horace.*—Divorces granted. *Wyman* vs. *Wyman.*—Marriage declared void.

Matter of Island City Bank.—Motion granted.

Petition of Frimer.—Referred to C. A. Peabody.

Clement vs. *Clement.*—Referred to R. C. Brownish, to appoint receiver and take security.

Will and Testament of Patrick Brady.—Referred to M. Ullshoefer.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People &c., and Bronson et al. vs. *The Marine Court, and some* vs. *Slocum.*—Motion for absolute writ of prohibition denied, without costs.

Before Justice Allen.

Burnett vs. *Lichtenstein.*—Complaint dismissed. Judgment for defendant for costs.

Lambert vs. *Bishop et al.*—Motion denied for several reasons.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Martin vs. *Roberts.*—Motion denied; $7 costs, to abide event.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861—6 P.M.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning 487 bbls., including 338 bbls. Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Middling, ₱ lb	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Good Middling, ₱ lb	24¾	25	25¾	25¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, owing chiefly to the rain-storm, and exposed lots have been quoted a shade cheaper. The reported sales, since our last, have been 14,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 70 rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, chiefly at $5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is cheaper; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 70@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less sought after, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 80@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 38@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for small lots of very handsome Michigan in barrels; Amber do., good to choice at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 38, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 31, the latter an extreme price for very handsome Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 29½; Racine Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Red State, at $1 21@$1 24 for Spring, and $1 33@$1 36 for Winter; White Kentucky, $1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at easier prices. Sales 186,000 bush., part in store and to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged, 63c.@65c., for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64½c. for sound; 66c.@66½c. for do., in store; 65c.@67c.@68c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@49c., and State at 48½c.@49½c., ₱ bush. Rye rules quiet at 57c.@58c. ₱ bushel; sales 7,100 bush. Barley is in demand; sales 13,000 bush., including Canada, at 75c.; State at 70c.@75c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $12 50@$13 for Mess; and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet; 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales 610 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, for immediate and future delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50; India Mess, $21. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after at $6 75@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand and is firm; sales of 303 hhds. at 10¾c.@13¾c., and 76 cases seed-leaf at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ₱ gallon.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North America	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Novel, of Great Interest and Power.
NOW READY.

FOR BETTER FOR WORSE.

A Story from "Temple Bar" and "Tales of the Day." 8vo., Paper ..... Price, 50 cents.
Reduced to 37½ cents, to compete with a cheaper edition.
For sale by all booksellers.

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (2d-av. corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 7 o'clock, the same evening.

JAMES W. FOWLER,
WILLIAM L. BOYD,
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE PUBLIC.

OPENING DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
With real Guipure Lace Capes,
LIONSKIN CLOAKS,
At retail, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st. ladies can find a full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also, Linen Napkins and Towels, $1, job lot.
Very best Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.
First-rate Corsets, $1 a pair.

Very best Hoop Skirts, 3s. to 6s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Paper Cambrics, 8c. a yard.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Drillings, 8c. a yard.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Bleached Muslins 7c. and 9c. a yard.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Flannels very cheap.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Table Cloths under price.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Book and Swiss Muslins.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Plaid Cambrics and Brilliants.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Cambric Collars, 2s. to 4s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Cambric Bands, 4s.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Lace Veils, 25c. to $1.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, fine Cambric Edgings, 16c.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' Hose, 8c., 10c., 17c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Gents' Socks, 10c., 12c., 15c.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, cheap.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Rubber Round Combs, 4c.
Rubber Dressing Combs, 4c., 5c., 7c., and 8c.—under price.
Pins and Needles (the very best) 3c. a paper.
Tooth Brushes, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.—all under prices.
Boys' Leather Belts, 5c.; Velvet Buttons, 6c. to 10c.
All our Yankee Notions under prices.

RIBBONS—Full line black Ribbons, cheap.
White Ribbons, every quality, cheap.
RIBBONS in plain colors, all widths, cheap.
Rich fancy Ribbons, from auction.
RIBBONS—All our fancy Ribbons are selling under price.

Flowers in very fine styles.
Ruches 12c., 15c., 18c. and 21c.—cheap lot,
New Store, 463 No. 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS & NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS,
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

200 PIECES PLAIN
ALL-WOOL EPINOLINES,
At 75 cents per yard,
Formerly $1 25.
150 pieces Broché Epinglines
New and handsome designs.
At 75 cents per yard.
500 pieces All-Wool Paris-Printed Delaines,
Choice styles, at 37½ cents per yard,
Value, 62½ cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARMY GOODS,
ARMY BLANKETS, ALL PURE WOOL, and TEN POUNDS PER PAIR.
WOOLEN SOCKS, GLOVES, MITS, FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS, WOVEN DO., CARDIGAN JACKETS, and CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS,
(Warranted Regulation Army Standard,) and at POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
$100,000 WORTH
OF
RICH LACES
AND
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
to be cleared off immediately,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
100 pieces BLACK FRENCH MERINOS,
A very handsome quality at 4s. per yard.
A splendid quality at 5s. per yard.
A superb quality at 6s. per yard.
A superfine quality at 8s. per yard.
Ladies, call early. These goods are offered at prices which must insure a quick sale.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 851 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

EXTRA BARGAINS
IN BLACK SILKS,
BELLON, BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
BLACK TAFFETAS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Just received, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
English Crapes and Veils:
Also, a full line of Dress Goods,
In all the various qualities,
Just received by steamer *Saxonia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 60 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st. English floslery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Are now offering to
Wholesale and Retail Buyers,
A large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
All of which are worked upon the
Best English Netting,
And varying in prices from
$2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES,
In new and choice designs.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.,

EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices, viz.:
300 Shawls at $15; worth $20.
200 Shawls at $18; worth $27.
100 Shawls at $20; worth $30.
ALSO,
300 Wool Shawls at $6; worth $10.
300 Wool Shawls at $7; worth $11.
200 Wool Shawls at $8; worth $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MERINOS.
A large lot at 65 cents, 75 cents and $1, will be opened MONDAY, Nov. 25.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

SILK CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
AN IMMENSE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
and fashionable Embroideries, in great variety, retailed
AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TARLETANS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
1,000 PIECES, NEAT AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
with Trimmings to match,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Will open at retail, on Monday, Nov. 25, the above desirable goods, at 50 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT HALF THEIR VALUE!
PURCHASED OF A FIRM RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.
A choice lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
Consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked,
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embr'd.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c.
The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 309 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening from Cash Auctions, a Full Assortment of Hat Ribbons at very Low Prices.
Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS,
From Cash Auctions, Closing Very Low.
Also,
Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night Dresses, Corsets, &c.
LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS
From Cash Auctions.
Also,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS, CURTAIN LACES,
And a complete assortment of White Goods.
LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES AND MERINO HOSIERY,
From Cash Auctions, closing Very Low.
Also, a full assortment of Fleece-Lined Gloves and Hosiery Merino Under Wear, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
Full stock Head Dresses, Barbes, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low to make room for stock for the Holidays.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.,
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Continue to offer great inducements in
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
By the yard,
And in Cloths, Napkins, Domestic Brown and Bleached Cottons, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

THE WHOLESALE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STOCKS
Have been largely replenished
WITH POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
Suitable for present wants, just received, per recent steamers, and by large purchases in this market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRA BARGAINS
IN BLACK SILKS,
BELLON, BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
BLACK TAFFETAS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Just received, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS FROM $2 50 and upwards.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
Point Vaiencinnes and Thread Laces, all widths.
Colleurs, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
All entirely new, and at reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT EMERSON'S, CORNER OF 22D-ST. and 6th-av., from auction, French Needlework Bands and Sets for less than half it cost to import them. Also, Linen Collars and Cuffs for 10 cents a set, and all kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries. Clearing out Kid Gloves, with stitched backs, for 50 cents. Very fine Cloth Gloves, kid made, 50 cents; worth 75 cents. Soutags for 50 cents, worth $1.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS AND SILKS.—Elegant and select styles dresses made up in the latest Paris styles; a perfect fit guaranteed. Mme. ROULLIER ANGIER, No. 324 4th-st., near Broadway.

A PORTRAIT OF CAPT. EDWARD VINCENT.—The relatives of Capt. Edward Vincent, Captain of the Light Guard, lately deceased, are very anxious to obtain the loan of his portrait, now in the possession of parties not known to them. If the owner of such portrait, or any person knowing where it is, will address a communication on the subject to ALEX. H. HAMILTON, No. 83 Exchange-place, he will confer a particular favor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and she is a good baker of bread; and also understands game, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from $1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7.3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, on the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, New-York, November 18, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
TOWNSEND & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, to attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS. Sealed proposals for the sale of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board,

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on good real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, or would purchase a good first mortgage. Address S. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Office, No. 102 Broadway.
Stock Capital, (all paid in and securely invested,) $500,000
Assets, July 1, 1861..... 1,601,178
Liabilities..... 18,178
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 37½ per cent.
2d Dividend to customers, July 8, 1858, 50 per cent.
3d Dividend to customers, July 14, 1859, 50 per cent.
4th Dividend to customers, July 12, 1860, 45 per cent.
5th Dividend to customers, July 3, 1861, 35 per cent.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary,
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Building, Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salerooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE.
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear
CAPES, CLOAKS MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES.
TALMAS.
Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday morning, and the public are particularly requested to examine them.

HENRY H. LEDB, Auctioneer.
WINES, CIGARS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter, sardines, cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. None of this stock has been offered by us at any sale since Oct. 3. It includes (pale and dark brandies) port, sherries, Madeira, rum, gin, &c., in cases, casks and demijohns; also, champagne, leading brands, do. dry, very fine; clarets, hocks, &c.; Scotch ale, London porter, sardines, &c. Also, the balance of a select invoice of 900 dozen original cases, bearing the label and brand of the London and Peninsular Wine Company, one of the oldest in London, shipped by them via Montreal, consisting of Don Pedro Madeira, royal golden, superior brown and extra pale sherry, superior old port, very rich old English wild cherry brandy, Martell's old imperial brandies, gin and rums, &c. Persons wishing a supply for private use can find nothing more reliable. Also, the balance of a few small lots from private stock, (remaining unclosed since Oct. 3,) consisting of a few dozen fine V. O. P. sherry, 1844 do. Madeira, brandy, Antigua rum, and a few very choice lots in magnums. Also, a lot of very fine London Dock pineapple rum. Also, a large and select importation of Havana cigars, remaining from sale of Oct. 3, part now in bond, consisting of 28,000 very fine Cabanas Breyas, 45,000 Flor del Dolce Partidos, 25,000 El Monumento do., 43,200 Figaro Londres, 46,700 El fin Conchs, two cases El Dusignio Media Regalia, one do. Victoria do., and one village do. Cotton Plant Yarnelas. A very fine lot (21,300) Cuba cigars in fifth bundles; in paper, 4,700 fine Londres, full size, in 100 bundles without box, and over twenty other fine brands. Also, a lot of cigarette paper, Spanish ribbon, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 194 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of great sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY
at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable—lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x90. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at the store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, library, dining room and chamber suites, in rosewood and satinwood, black walnut, oak and mahogany of various and elegant patterns. Parlor secretaries, etagores, canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, elegant rosewood wardrobes, dressing-tables, amoir-a glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, buffets, extension dining tables, hall stands, hall tables, and chairs; lounges, Turkish and other easy chairs. Vases, tea and toilet sets, carpets, &c.; making a very large and well-assorted stock of first-class goods, to which the attention of buyers is requested. Catalogues at sale and sale positive.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence of Dr. Philip Ransom, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th ave. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites, paintings, statuary, carpets, clocks, curtains, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of men's, boys', and youths' thick and grain leather boots, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.
TEN ONE-EIGHTH CASKS BRANDY.—BY Edward Schenck, THIS DAY, 26th inst. at two o'clock, at his salerooms No 155 and 157 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Powell & Co. Ten one-eighth casks of brandy to be peremptorily sold.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. FINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, as or before the 18th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MOSS, Att'ys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

n6-law6mM[s]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM,
Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

THE FIRM OF E. BREDT & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. ERNST BREDT will continue the importing and commission business of the old firm, under the name of ERNST BREDT, at No. 54 Barclay-st. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by Mr. ERNST BREDT.

ERNST BREDT,
FREDERICK BREDT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861.

MR. FREDERICK BREDT has this day commenced business as importer and commission merchant, under the name of FREDERICK BREDT, No. 12 Vesey-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1861. FREDERICK BREDT.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL take for the Winter a gentle and good horse for his use, for light driving in the country. Satisfactory references will be given as regards use, care, &c. Address M. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES, 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness; can trot in 3 30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 258 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 370 and 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 143 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or family; she is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 696 Broadway; and at the School.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, in less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive two more pupils, boys or girls, if application is made immediately. Every satisfactory reference as to position, &c., by calling on Dr. WM. DALRYMPLE, No. 10 Bond-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK $110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 136 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 35th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a Spanish lady who would be willing to give instruction in her own language in return for either English or music. Best of references given and required. Address TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music and French, would like a few more scholars. Terms for music, $6 per quarter; French, $4. Address M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Tenesmus, Pain in the Back	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, sold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-sche of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, or 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.—$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED.—A special or active, partner with the above amount, to join a new and strictly cash Dry Goods Jobbing business, commencing Jan. 1. The advertisers have had long experience in cash jobbing houses, and can control the first year a trade of $400,000, paying a profit of ten to twelve per cent. The former monopoly is crushed, and now is the favorable time to commence. Every house commencing on the cash principle and adhering to it, has coined money. Satisfactory references given by addressing, stating where an interview may be had, RUFUS KING & CO., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A DVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.—WANTed, a partner, as an educator or financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars, in one of the extensive and best patronized Educational Institutions in the country. Apply to the *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital, to bring forth an entertainment to reference to the present war. Inquire at No. 436 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 8 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 71 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR. WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 6437 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HANNOZET, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA, and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BOMERI BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*Forney's Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 631 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles, N. B.—As a proof of Dr

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

Speeches of the American Minister and Lord Palmerston at the Lord Mayor's Feast.

Friendly Expression Towards the United States.

Mr. Yancey Enthusiastically Received at Fishmongers' Hall.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE SPEECHES.

The Departure of the Mexican Expedition.

The Real Object Still Undisclosed.

Speech of Isabel II. at the Opening of the Cortes.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Advices.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 13th, and from Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here last evening.

The voyage is one of extraordinary rapidity, and with the exception of one recently made by the *City of New-York*, of the same line, must be recorded as the shortest run ever made across the Atlantic by a screw steamship.

The news brought by the *Etna* is four days later.

The following is a list of the consignees of her specie:

Jacob Adam Cobb..	£1,959	J.V. Freeman & Co..	£ 400
Wm. Cummings & Son.....	970	John B. Leech & Co	2,000
		Gulon & Co.'s order	2,552
Total.....			£7,881

The United States Government steamer *James Adger*, left Southampton on the 12th. Destination unknown.

Stormy weather had again been experienced around the English coasts, and on the 11th the ship *Prompti* from Rangoon, was wrecked off Liverpool and 15 of the crew were drowned.

ADELINA PATTI had terminated a most successful operatic engagement in Dublin, and on the occasion of her last appearance the assembled crowds removed the horses from her car and dragged her to her hotel, where she had to address them from the balcony.

Queen VICTORIA was about to pay a three days' visit to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge. The Prince, it is announced, will finally quit Camoridge in December, and shortly afterwards will proceed to Constantinople and make a tour through Turkey.

The King of Portugal died on the 12th inst., aged 25 years. His disease was typhus fever. Prince FERDINAND, the King's brother, died a few days ago of the same complaint, and another brother, Prince AUGUSTO, was also ill.

Prince LOUIS PHILIPPE, Duke of Oporto, succeeds to the throne. He left England (where he was on a visit to the Queen) for Lisbon on hearing of the death of Prince FERDINAND.

Gen. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS died on the 8th inst., at the age of 85.

The death of M. ISIDOR GEOFFROI ST. HILAIRE, the distinguished French naturalist, is also announced.

There is at present a great demand among seamen for berths on board vessels bound to the National ports of America, occasioned, it is said, by the high wages offered by the National Government.

A silver candelabra, worth 300 guineas, was presented to Mr. CROSKEY on the 9th. It bore the following inscription, viz.:

"Presented to JOSEPH RODNEY CROSKEY, Esq., by the merchants and traders of the town and county of Southampton, in testimony of his valuable services to the commerce of the port, and to mark his successful efforts to promote feelings of friendship between England and America during a period of fourteen years, while discharging with eminent ability the important duties of United States Consul for this district. Southampton, 1861."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs that "an important Cabinet Council was held at Paris on the 12th inst.,—the Emperor presiding. It is almost certain that M. FOULD accepted the Ministry of Finance. His programme is retrenchment in every branch of the Administration. A loan is not immediately necessary. Europe will be assured of the pacific intention of France."

The *Constitutionnel* says the return of M. FOULD to the Finance Department may not only be regarded as a personal change in the Ministry, but as a political and financial event which the Senate and Legislature cannot fail to applauds.

It was reported that at a second interview between the Emperor and M. RATAZZI, expressions were let fall of a character more reassuring for Italy.

Baron RICASOLI is said to have declared that the question of Rome must be settled by public opinion, and that of Venice by the sword. A favorable chance of success is all that is wanted for the commencement of the latter enterprise.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

SPEECHES OF MR. ADAMS, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AND LORD PALMERSTON, AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

By a previous arrival we were enabled to lay before our readers an abstract of remarks exchanged at the Lord Mayor's Annual Banquet, on the 9th inst., by Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, and the English Premier, Lord PALMERSTON. The *Etna* supplies the following detailed report:

REMARKS OF THE LORD MAYOR.

I have now to propose to you the health of a distinguished body of men, whose mission is the loftiest which can be committed to any class. To the gentlemen whose health I am now about to propose is committed the charge of preserving the peace of the world. I allude to the diplomatic body. But for their exertions, their talents, tact and ability, there have been hundreds of occasions during the last fifty years in which we might have been involved in war. We have here to-night several gentlemen, the *élite* of their respective countries, chosen for their great ability and knowledge, who are sent here to represent their respective countries, to negotiate all questions, difficult or easy, to save us from that resource which would land us in great calamities. I am about to associate with this toast the name of a gentleman whose mind must necessarily, under the circumstances, be occupied much with the affairs of his own country, which, unhappily, *is at this moment in a condition to require the sympathies of the world. In no country will those sympathies be yielded more readily than in this.* [Cheers.] I need not say I allude to America. I will associate with this toast the name of the American Minister, and I can assure him—taking on myself for the moment to be the exponent of the feelings and sentiments of this great city, over which I have the honor to preside—*I can assure him of the entire sympathy of the citizens of London, and I think I may say of the whole British people.* I can assure him that our most earnest desire is to see the day when these difficulties, which we hope are only temporary, shall be entirely eradicated from the soil of that great and free country. [Loud cheers.]

RESPONSE OF MR. ADAMS.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In behalf of my brethren of the Corps Diplomatique, I desire to express our grateful thanks for the compliment which you have paid it. I take pride in being a member of that body, not for any trifling distinction it may give me, but because it opens an opportunity for doing good. Whatever may have been said of diplomacy, it has ever seemed to me one of the great inventions of modern times. Its mission is to preserve peace. In antiquity, the quarrels of nations were immediately followed by war. The sword was the only negotiator, and the victorious chieftain compelled by the fortune of war to dictate terms of humiliation to his fallen enemy. All this has been materially changed now that negotiation always precedes war, and very often averts it altogether. Indeed, it may safely be said that the chain of relations established by diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feelings between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides, (for such people will always be found in every community,) then is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to correct misrepresentations, and to retract errors in season—to check the growth of the trouble and restore good feeling. In these latter days few governments go to war for the mere love of it. The prodigious exhaustion it soon brings on, not less than the growing influence of public opinion throughout the civilized world, teaches a lesson of patience and forbearance that gives full play for the active intervention of a wise negotiation. Gradually these may then soothe the waves in the midst of their agitation, and then reduce the surface once more to sunny calm. [Cheers.] There is, moreover, another beneficial change of a still later date, which I will take the liberty to notice as having happened to the diplomacy of nations. Not a great while ago it had the reputation of being tricky and false,—of taking advantage of the secrecy with which it was conducted to play an unfair game. The history of the past is filled with examples of eminent men who considered it the height of merit to show skill in outwitting their neighbors in negotiation. Indeed, there is an anecdote told of a very distinguished public character of the last age in France—I know not with what justice—that such was the reputation he had obtained as an adept in deception at one part of his life that from that time he made up his mind always to tell the truth, being confident nobody would ever think of believing him, and that time he might the better conceal his objects. [A laugh.] Be this as it may, I prefer to appeal from the old example of Prince TALLEYRAND to a later one of a veteran diplomatist of your own country, who, after serving a long career of distinction abroad, has come back to enjoy the honors he has won so well in a green old age at home. I allude to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, [cheers,] who, in the testimony he gave before a committee of Parliament, recorded his deliberate opinion that the present practice in negotiation, so far as his experience went, was plain and straightforward, and in good faith; that there was little desire for secrecy merely as a screen for deception, and that most countries acted under a sense of their share of responsibility for honesty of conduct before the world. I say that I prefer to adopt this later theory on my coming in as a member of the Diplomatic Corps, because I should scarcely know how to act upon any other. In America we are so used to speaking what we think—perhaps with too much freedom—and I have got into such a habit of it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here if I were expected by my employers to say what I did not mean. [Cheers.] Permit me, then, to assure you that *my main object has been, and is, to endeavor to continue and perpetuate the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries.* [Cheers.] *Indeed I see the strongest reasons why they should never be changed.* [Cheers.] To be sure there are many points in which we materially disagree, and there will be people on both sides whose disposition will be to magnify them. You do not approve our democracy; we do not appreciate your distinctions of rank. You think us altogether too free and easy in our ways; we consider you as far too stiff and stately. All this may be so, and yet so long as there is a broad ocean between us I see no reason why we may not indulge our respective tastes without risk of difficulty. On the other hand, I perceive many and vastly higher particulars in which we harmonize. [Cheers.] Surely it must be remembered that, with only the exception of the last eighty years, we claim to be joint heritors with you in all that is great and noble in your past history. Every bold stroke for liberty, whether civil or religious, is matter of pride for us as it is for you. Magna Charta is a common landmark for us all. And if from this I turn to the field of literature or of science, where, I ask, is there a great name in England which is not equally venerated in America? It was but the other day that I took a little trip to the banks of your little river Avon, to visit the birthplace and the last resting-place of your great poet, and there I found on the record of the pilgrims who go to that shrine a great proportion are from America. [Cheers.] So, among philosophers, we know no greater guide than BACON, in science no higher authority than NEWTON; and if I may be permitted to come down to the limits of your own municipality of London, there is not a street nor an alley, nor a lane, which is not sanctified with eagerness by my countrymen, on account of their associations with persons and events of which they can read at home in the historical or the literary productions of the mother country. [Cheers.] Neither is there a deed of heroism recorded here that does not elicit its tribute of applause in the remotest hamlet of the western hemisphere. I have myself met with the story of GRACE DARLING's courage stuck up in the small public room of an inn in an obscure American town; so the example of self-devotion of your FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE [cheers] has raised the admiration and stimulated the ardor of imitation of quite as many of my fair countrywomen as it has done of her own. And, perhaps, I may be permitted here to make an allusion to a higher character, so far as to say that, through the breadth of the United States, from sea to sea, the name of Her Majesty the Queen is held in the highest honor [cheers;] not because she is a Queen—no, that's not the reason, for there have been many Queens whom we do not admire at all—but because, while a pattern of a daughter, and an example of a wife and a mother, she yet rules like a Christian Sovereign over a noble people. [Loud cheers.] It is, then, a community of descent, of language, of literature, of sympathy in all that is good, and noble and true, that teaches the lesson of harmony between our respective peoples. I, therefore, cannot but echo the sentiment with which my Lord Mayor did me the honor to accompany the mention of my name; and, glancing around to the various points where I see the word inscribed along these walls, I say, also, peace here, peace there, peace everywhere. [Loud cheers.]

REMARKS OF LORD PALMERSTON.

When Mr. ADAMS resumed his seat, the Lord Mayor gave as the next toast, The "health of Her Majesty's Ministers," which was acknowledged by Lord PALMERSTON, in a cursory reference to the political state of the country. His Lordship closed by saying:

The condition of our revenue is altogether satisfactory, [cheers;] and, *although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supplies of that article so necessary for the productive industry of the country, yet no doubt that temporary evil will be productive of permanent good,* [cheers;] and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies, which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for the industry and welfare of the country. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, when we look without we see, no doubt, in many parts of Europe circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, may lead to local disturbances, which I trust will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. [Cheers.] On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction—[cheers]—with an affliction which no words can express—[cheers]—differences of the most lamentable kind among those whom we call our cousins and our relations. [Cheers.] It is not for us to pass judgment upon these disputes: it is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and of peace. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

While Mr. ADAMS was addressing the guests of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, Mr. YANCEY, the rebel Commissioner, who was accompanied by Hon. DUNLEY MANN, was speaking to the ancient Guild of Fishmongers at their annual dinner. The health of the two having been proposed by the Prime Warden, who acted as Chairman,

Mr. YANCEY said: Upon the part of Americans, I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prime Warden for the restoration of peace in America. Such a wish, proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen, must kindle a corresponding feeling in the bosom of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exists now two American nationalities—the Confederate and the Federal Americans. I—as you may, perhaps, be aware—am a Confederate, or—as the Federal American, unmindful of the character of the character of our common forefathers, disdainfully terms me—a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in by France and Spain, speedily wiped out that stigma from our brows, and my countrymen are acknowledged here, at least, to be belligerents. [Cheers.] Though indebted to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law, and not to the mere grace or favor of England for this acknowledgment our unquestionable rights and *casus stundi*, I must freely express here to-night that deep sense of thankfulness, which I am sure all my countrymen feel, for its early public avowal—"*Bis dat qui cito dat*"—[prolonged cheers.] From on other Power could it have come so gracefully. In this—"the old country"—the principle of self-government is recognized and practiced, however olended with the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the aristocracy. To your institutions Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which have caused them to style their Republic—

"The land of the free
And the home of the oppressed"

Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of *habeas corpus*, of a speedy trial by jury, of freedom of speech and freedom of the Press, are the main pillars of American Constitutional liberty; and I am both happy and proud to say are observed at least throughout the Confederate American States as vital and practical rights, even during their stern struggle to preserve their "national life." [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion as the present any merely partisan views of the causes which have broken up the late Federal Union. No matter what they may have been, one thing is clear, and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves and to resist subjugation from the North. [Hear, hear.] They occupy a territory as large as England, France, Spain and Austria together—they are ten millions in number—they are rich producers of important raw materials, and buyers of every species, of all kinds of manufactured goods. Their pursuits, soil, climate, and production, are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can buy cheapest, and to sell where they can sell dearest. In all this *the North differs, toto cœlo, from them, and now makes war upon us to inforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interests.* [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In defence of their liberties and sovereign independence, the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a Power numbering 20,000,000; yet for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye, repelled—that invasion along a military frontier of 4,000 miles. Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 250,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforts to obtain foreign intervention that I may be allowed to declare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor desired it. They can maintain their independence intact by their own strength. As to their recognition by the Powers of the world, that of course they desire. They are a people, a nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers see fit for a season to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ with them as to the period when their recognition should take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy. Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to send Ministers and Consuls to us as we have to send such representatives to them. [Hear, hear.] Why, then, shall there not be peace? *Simply because the North in its pride will not admit that to be a fact—a fait accompli—which Old England, followed by the first Powers of Europe, has recognized, and which the Confederate Government and armies have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent Power.* There can be no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals or consultations, so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels. [Hear.] But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent power, the morning of peace will dawn in the horizon. When that hour shall arrive I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible upon one point only—its honor and its independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance. [MR. YANCEY sat down amid loud and continued cheering.]

THE PRESS ON THE SPEECHES.

VALUE OF THE PACIFIC PROFESSIONS OF MR. ADAMS AND LORD PALMERSTON.

From the London Times.

There was nothing warlike about the speech of Mr. ADAMS, and, as he took great pains to tell us that it was wrong to suppose diplomatists ever say the thing which is not, we are bound to believe that he is fully empowered to meet with cordiality all those peaceful sentiments which seemed to fill the Guildhall last Saturday. In some most important respects, Mr. ADAMS's speech might have been made five years ago. There is not one word about civil war, or battles on the Potomac, or blockade of Southern ports. He does not even tell us that there are some bad fellows among his countrymen, or advise us to have no intercourse with them. We ought to congratulate ourselves on this, for Mr. ADAMS assures us that the only fault possibly to be attributed to American diplomacy is, that it might sometimes be thought too open, free, and careless; so that if there had been anything of the least importance likely to arise out of those matters he would not have entirely omitted them. *Mr. Adams's speech was so highly complimentary that we could wish America could speak more frequently to us by the mouth of her Minister, and never at all in the tone common to her Press and her Secretary of State.* Mr. ADAMS ran through our whole history, from Prince ARTHUR to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and claimed to annex it all. We are only delighted to find from Mr. ADAMS, speaking in all his candor, that we are on such excellent terms, and that as between us and America the civil war and the blockade are literally not worth mentioning.

Nor does Lord PALMERSTON give us less promising hopes that all the votive tablets in the Guildhall will be propetic of national tranquillity. Lord PALMERSTON yielded not a jot to any one present as a peace lover. He was anxious for peace even with his political opponents, and seemed to look about in vain for some hero of the opposite faction on whom to bestow his affections; he adopted all the tablets and images as emblems of the state of feeling of the country, and raised no possibility of war, except against some, happily only, so far as we know, imaginary, "persons who may wish, with rude and profane steps, to disturb the peace and tranquillity which reigns." Let us, then, be considerate and at peace. Looking abroad upon the world in the cool morning, it may seem to some of us that men grow sanguine after dinner, and that it is scarcely a time to sleep too soundly. *If, however, the world will consent to be at peace, the world may be well assured that England will not break it.*

THE FRANKNESS AND PROPRIETY OF THE EXPRESSIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

From the London News.

The language of Mr. ADAMS is not only sincere and friendly, but eminently seasonable. Such a frank, seasonable, and hearty statement will be cordially welcomed by the nation at large, and cannot fail to be of service at the present moment, *when a small, but active, faction in this country are doing their utmost not only to misrepresent and degrade American diplomacy, but to create ill feeling between the two countries.* A cotemporary, for example, has assured the public more than once during the past week that the Federal Government is bent on picking a quarrel with this country, which, in the utter absence of any kind of proof, is, of course, only a particular way of saying that the writer is anxious to cause a feeling of hostility in this country against the Federal Government, and the American people it represents.

Lord PALMERSTON's reference to the American war was, like his speech, extremely brief, but appropriate. While deprecating all official judgments as to the causes of the war, and the important questions at issue, he justly expressed the feeling of this country as one of the "deepest affliction, an affliction which no words can express," at witnessing the calamity that had befallen a kindred and friendly nation. For the rest, the noble lord made very light work of the speech-making part of his evening's duty.

OUR EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED IN ENGLAND.

From the Morning Advertiser.

We wish that the Press and public men in this country would respond to the friendly tone with which the United States Minister touched on the pending crisis at the Lord Mayor's dinner. "It may safely be said"—these were the words of Mr. ADAMS, when alluding to the duties of diplomacy—"that the chain of diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feeling between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides (for such people will always be found in every community,) then it is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to check the growth of the trouble, and to restore good feeling." To these sentiments Lord PALMERSTON replied in a very few, but most sensible and sympathetic words; and *in this strain we could wish that Englishmen in general would speak of a nation with which we have every interest to be on amicable terms.*

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED IN AMERICA.

From the London Herald.

Would Lord PALMERSTON travel as far as Lancashire and hear what the millowners say about the hard times that are in store for their operatives and themselves, he might be inclined to speak of the calamities that threaten the North of England as something scarcely summed up in the conventional phrase "a temporary evil." Doubtless, the time will arrive when Indian cotton will supply the gap now created by the American war. But never was the old proverb, "While the grass is growing the seed is starving," more literally illustrated than in the present dearth of cotton. *Twenty millions of bales this time next year will not make up for the misery to which the industrial populations of our great towns in the North seem doomed during the early months of the ensuing year.*

There was something heartier in the speech of the American Minister. Mr. ADAMS, however, old himself great adept in repudiating all pretensions to diplomatic art. He is a proficient. Not one man in a hundred could have steered so clear of the many rocks and shoals that lay in his way, or touched so so gracefully and appropriately upon themes so congenial to the occasion and his hearers. It is a great pity that the principles of Mr. ADAMS' speech could not be imported into Mr. SEWARD's dispatches. *How smoothly the affairs of these two great nations might be conducted if every diplomatic intercommunication could be prefaced with such amenities as fell from the lips of the American Ambassador.* Believing as we do that Mr. ADAMS spoke the language of almost every thoughtful American who dares to speak from his heart, uninfluenced by ambitious motives, we can only express our regret that such words do not oftener fall from the lips of the statesmen to whom are intrusted the destinies of the American Republic. *They have only to be spoken to be reciprocated and acted upon by the whole people of Great Britain.*

THE GOOD OMENS OF MR. ADAMS' SPEECH.

From the London Post.

If Mr. ADAMS, in his reply, maintained a diplomatic reserve on the character of the diplomatic struggle, his speech was nevertheless marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feelings towards England entertained by his own Government and countrymen. We sincerely trust that no occurrence may arise to belie the accuracy of these statements as regards the American people, or to render his own diplomatic duties at variance with the scope which he desires they should always have in view.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND YANCEY COMPARED.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Any comparison between the two speeches is rendered difficult by the circumstance of Mr. ADAMS having affectedly abstained from making any allusion to the mighty events by which his country is convulsed. America, to the mind of this impartial representative of her greatness, and goodness, is still one and indivisible. If her internal tranquillity and prosperity are temporarily disturbed by the movements of armies counted by hundreds of thousands, by the blockade of her principal ports, and by battles by sea and land, these are trifles of too little importance to the character and destiny of the nation to be worthy of mention. The American Minister leaves these spots on the sun to describe the affectionate pride with which his fellow-countrymen are wont to dwell on their connection with Great Britain by the ties of a history, language, and literature in common. There is no doubt that these subjects are as agreeable for us to be reminded of as for the Americans to mention; but, inasmuch as the ties in question bind us to the Southern States at least as strongly as to the Northern, the introduction of such topics is of no assistance in determining which party has the stronger claim to our sympathies in their unfortunate dispute. If the populations which continue to be ruled by the Government at Washington were threatened with danger by the French or Russians, we should, perhaps, be strongly drawn toward them by their respect for SHAKESPEARE and by their claim to a joint inheritance in so many of our noblest national associations. Not so when the undertaking in which they are engaged is an attempt to subjugate other descendants of the British stock, who can invoke precisely the same sentiments in support of their claim to sympathy in the endeavor to maintain their independence.

The Minister of the United States, however, had probably no intention of influencing English opinion with regard to the war. In that respect he appears to differ greatly from the Confederate Commissioner who plunges into the subject at once with a sound consciousness of its being the thing about which Englishmen are most desirous to hear, and of which it is his especial duty to speak. Mr. YANCEY's speech is a manifesto respecting the character of which it is easy to see that English opinion will be greatly divided. *Those who have taken up the cause of the Northern Government under the singular notion which that Government itself is so desirous to repudiate, of its being engaged in a holy crusade against Slavery, will infallibly discern unblushing effrontery and rampant selfishness in qualities which will appear to their equally extreme opponents in the light of the perfection of manly frankness and courageous independence.* We will only say, for our own part, that Mr. YANCEY's speech seems to us to be a business-like statement of the case on the part of his employers, creditably free from bounce on the one hand and from hypocrisy on the other.

SHALL PRIVATEERSMEN BE TREATED AS PIRATES?

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ASSERT ITSELF.

From the London Herald.

Having tacitly or openly avowed that the maintenance of the Confederate cause by a victorious army in the field of the proportions numerically of a great European Power, gives the character of a belligerent to the Confederate States, *it will never do to sanction the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean.* Up to that point there may be a joint representation of all the Powers; but until the nationalities of the other privateer crews have been ascertained, this country will be single-handed in its representations or in its policy in the matter of the bringing to trial of British subjects, and probably hanging them for the commission of a crime which in the most formal manner we have pronounced imaginary. There are no Frenchmen, or Spaniards, or Russians, among the *Savannah's* crew, although there is one native of Hamburgh and one Chinaman, both unnaturalized. Still there may be Frenchmen and others among the crews of the other privateers, and Lord RUSSELL's information may be more full than our own. Be that as it may, however, *the Government must now do something to redeem the honor of the country, and let the world know that Lord Palmerston's Civis Romanus sum has some meaning.* For months past we have counseled a different policy to that which has been pursued. We have asked that the Federal Government should be dealt with in a friendly spirit, but with a firmness and purpose befitting the high position of this country and the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake. *Forbearance, vacillation, and truckling to the Federal Government have, however, been the guiding principles of our policy, and it has failed. The country will now expect the Government to do its duty.*

Four British seamen illegally on trial for their lives in an American port, generously and secretly provided with counsel by their countrymen abroad, who have been witnesses of their sufferings and of the indignities heaped upon them, abandoned by that country to which they owe allegiance, and which might command their services for the protection of our homes, would be a spectacle unparalleled in our national history.

THE QUESTION OF THE BLOCKADE CONSIDERED.

From the Court Journal.

We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American ports was discussed *when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.*

THE NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters-of-marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and, under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made put to sea again as soon as possible.

AN UNFRIENDLY NOTE FROM PARIS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the former's disruption with the utmost indifference.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

THE EXIGENCY NOT IMMEDIATE.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The hope increases that there will be little occasion for national alarm in connection with the cotton question. Of course there must be painful individual privations, but, strange as it may seem, it would not be difficult to prove that up to this moment the country at large has been, both directly and indirectly, greatly benefited in a pecuniary and commercial sense by the consequences of the American struggle. But for that event a most severe crisis must at about this period have fallen upon the trade of Lancashire. Eighteen months back an attempt was made to warn the public that the shipments of cotton manufactures to the East and elsewhere, and the extension of mill power in Manchester, were taking place upon a perilous scale, which threatened to be followed by a ruinous revulsion. Our annual exportation of Manchester manufactures amount to £52,000,000, and the loss to which we are liable when the shipments of a year or two prove to have been made to glutted markets may easily be conceived. That the evil on the present occasion would have been beyond all ordinary experience is demonstrated by the fact that, although the tidings of the American war have now for months past penetrated to all parts of the world, and our shippers during the same period have had every inducement to restrict their operations, there has scarcely yet, in the leading markets, been sufficient recovery to yield any satisfactory profit even on the articles shipped when the staple was only at half its present value. Of course, *there is confidence now that each future mail will bring higher prices from all quarters, and that the end will consequently be that our overtrading will be found to have brought large gains in the place of losses that appeared at one time inevitable.* A condition has thus been averted which would, perhaps, have caused a suspension of a large majority of the weaker and more speculative firms. Perhaps it is not too much to estimate the saving from the turn in this respect at eight or seven millions sterling. Again, our stock of cotton on the 1st of January was 545,670 bales, and the gain from the realization of this, at gradually advancing rates, may be estimated at two or three millions additional. An immense advantage must also be indirectly reckoned from the impulse given to the prospects of India, the productiveness of her revenue, and the stability of her securities; while there is also to be taken into account the improvement in the value of our stocks of other textile materials, such as wool, jute, &c., which has been consequent upon the diminution in the supplies of the cheap rival article. At the same time, it is to be observed that England will relatively be far less injured by the rise of price in the staple than America or other countries, since this rise is most heavily felt on the coarser fabrics, such as the American mills, even under a high protective tariff, can alone create; while, as has been well pointed out, the difference which it occasions on those articles that employ the greatest degree of operative skill is slight. Finally, it is certain that up to the present moment we have not, to the extent of a single piece of goods, had the slightest difficulty in meeting every legitimate demand of our foreign customers, and that the world will not sustain even any great temporary inconvenience before the productions of other regions will enable us to replenish their stocks. *On the whole, therefore, we may on a people look upon the Winter on which we have now entered not merely without dismay, but with a consciousness that one bad crisis has preserved us from another which would have been worse.* Although it is out of the question that any individual nation can in the long run avoid the disturbances of any other nation, it is no ordinary fate, happen or later, the main proportion of the evils brought upon the world falls upon those who are primarily responsible for them. Mankind would have been better off if America had still pursued commerce and civilization, *but if we adhere to an honest and inoffensive course, our share in the common misfortune may be so small as to cause our progress to appear uninterrupted*, and to those shallow observers to assume that the doctrine that the true interests of one country are inseparably bound up with those of every other has at length been shown to be fallacious.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE DEPARTING SQUADRONS.

The British men-of-war *Sanspareil*, *Donegal* and *Conqueror*, having embarked 800 marines at Plymouth, were to have sailed on the 10th, for the Gulf of Mexico, but were prevented by stormy weather. They, however, left Plymouth Sound on the 13th inst., about noon, with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico, the wind blowing half a gale.

The following is a detail of Royal Marines forming the main portion of the expeditionary battalion to Mexico, all of whom have embarked at Plymouth, viz.: In the *Sanspareil*, 3 colonels, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 5 buglers, and 351 privates—total, 414 belonging to the Plymouth Division; and in the *Donegal* and *Conqueror*, one company Royal Artillery and two companies of infantry, belonging to the Portsmouth Division, and one company of infantry from Woolwich. The artillery consists of 1 colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 50 gonners, and 1 bugler—total, 67; and the infantry of 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 16 sergeants, 15 corporals, 210 privates, and 3 buglers—total, 253. The grand total of artillery and infantry is 734.

The *Debats* states that Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, the commander of the French portion of the Mexican Expedition, has left Paris for Toulon.

La Patrie has the following:

The steam line-of-battle-ship *Massena* has received orders on leaving Toulon to proceed to Oran to take on board 500 men of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, designated to form part of the expeditionary corps to Mexico.

The captain of the Staff Capitan has been designated by the Minister of War to be attached to the staff of Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.

The *Montizuma* is nearly ready for sea, and will be able in a day or two to take in her new armament of twelve rifled cannon.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:

"The naval division which will sail in a few days for Mexico consists of the man-of-war *Massina*, Commander BOSE, four frigates, a corvette, five gunboats, a dispatch-boat, and a certain number of transports. The seconds on is under the command of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, the head of whose staff is Capt. THOMASSET. A portion of the squadron will sail from Toulon, the remainder from Brest. They will meet at Vera Cruz. The number of troops embarked will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico."

It appears that among the different regiments of the Zouaves in the army, not less than 3,000 applications for forming part of the 500 were sent in.

The *Correspondencia* states that according to a telegram of the 6th, the Spanish squadron was to sail for Vera Cruz on the 26th of October, and that it consisted of several steam transports, with 6,000 men on board, under the orders of Gen. GASSET. In the Havannah tents were being prepared for 10,0000 men. It was rumored that the Mexican General, MARQUEZ, had promised to assist the Spaniards; and as soon as a landing should take place a demonstration of the people was expected in favor of Spanish authority. Between JUAREZ and ORTEGA the most extreme distrust prevailed.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT THE OPENING OF THE CORTES.

At the opening of the Cortes, on the 6th inst., the Queen made her usual formal review of the foreign relations of the Spanish Government. In relation to the questions of Mexico and San Domingo, she observed:

Disorder and excess have reached their height in the unfortunate country of Mexico. Treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, my subjects having been exposed to serious attacks and continual dangers, *it became indispensable at length to make an example of salutary rigor.*

With this object my Government had made the necessary preparations, when two great nations found that they had to complain of acts of violence on the part of the Mexican authorities. Our wrongs were common; our action should be joint. My Government desired as much. Proper steps for this purpose were at first favorable, but the result did not correspond with the desires of the other two nations.

Subsequently France, England and Spain arranged together to obtain that satisfaction which was due to them, and to prevent the repetition of offences which scandalized the world and outraged humanity. Thus the design will be accomplished, the execution of which has been the constant object of my Government. At the proper time an account will be rendered to you of the Convention which, with this object, has been signed by the representatives of the three Powers.

That Spanish Island the first discovery of which immortalised the name of Columbus forms once more a part of our monarchy. The inhabitants of St. Domingo, menaced by foreign enemies, wearied by international disorders, invoked in the midst of its conflicts the august name of the nation to which it had been indebted for civilization and life. It would have been unworthy of us to contemplate its sufferings without emotion, to disown its appeal, inspired by great recollections and by an inextinguishable love for Spain. Convinced that this appeal, that these wishes were spontaneous and unanimous, I did not hesitate to welcome them, more attentive to honor than to the convenience of my people.

The inhabitants of St. Dumingo have seen their wishes realized. The elements of riches which their fertile soil contains begin to be developed in the bosom of profound peace, and the zeal, as well as the justice of my Government and of the authorities, will efface the traces of past discords.

FURTHER DIPLOMATIC INDICATIONS.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that a report prevails in well-informed circles at Paris of a secret convention existing between France and Spain, in addition to the stipulation publicly made with England.

The London *Observer* says it was at the instance of England that the American Government is to be invited to join in the expedition.

The London *Morning Advertiser* gives a report that a secret convention exists between France and Spain, in addition to the stipulation publicly made with England.

The Madrid semi-official journals talk of a Spanish protectorate as expected to result from the expedition.

The *Débats* has some remarks on the expedition to Mexico, which are not without interest. After stating that *the common object of the three Powers has not as yet been accurately stated to the public*, it proceeds in these words:

"The combined expedition, which is about to leave the ports of France, England, and Spain, presents this grave character, *that it is like retaking possession, at least morally so, of America by Europe.* Since the treaty of Paris, which in 1783 ratified the independence of the United States, or, if it be preferred, since the day of the 10th of December, 1824, which secured the definitive emancipation of the Spanish colonies, European vessels have more than once appeared in the American seas to there execute acts of force. They have hitherto only appeared there, as it were, accidently, either to inflict chastisement for a passing injury, to obtain the revision of a tariff, or to guarantee the security of European residents. Every one feels that the present expedition, even were it confined to collecting the revenues of the Custome-house of Vera Cruz in the place and stead of the Mexican Government, is something more than the naval movements of former days. *It constitutes a real infringement on the famous doctrine of Monroe, which pretended to interdict Europe forever from exercising any influence over the destinies of America.* No one can in fact doubt that the fate of Mexico now depends more or less on the three intervening Powers; their presence alone may lead to revolutions which their sword would support in case of need. Thus Mexico enters on a crisis, the issue of which is in the hands of Europe.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been firm, but on the 12th there was some weakness and a slight decline. CONSOLS closed at 92¾@¾ for money, and 92¾@½ *ex dividend* for account.

The demand for MONEY was rather more brisk. The general rate for good bills was about 2½ ₱ cent.

A loan of £400,000 for Morocco

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3176. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Rebel Capital Transferred to Nashville.

A Descent of the National Army Feared.

Affairs in the Rebel Camps---Statements of a Deserter.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Rebels Preparing for an Attack.

Favorable Condition of Affairs in Kentucky.

Upwards of Thirty Thousand Kentucky Troops in the Field.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Army Again Across the Osage River.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Private intelligence received by the Government to-day states that the movement of the seat of Government from Richmond to Nashville was caused by the general belief that soon our army would march against that city, preparatory to going into Winter quarters, and that it was deemed safe to remove the archives of the rebel Confederacy to a point less exposed. Sharing in this belief, many of the higher families had already packed up most of their movable property, to be in readiness to leave the city in case of a demonstration of our army in that direction. As a consequence of this movement on the part of the rebel Government, the rate of discount on rebel bonds had risen to 30 per cent. The fact sufficiently indicates the waning faith of the Southern people in the solvency of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy, and the present rate of discount showa the rottoness of the concern. When Austrian credit was the lowest, the securities of the empire were never more than 24 per cent. below par, and she recovered with difficulty, though possessing recuperative powers which the rebel States do not.

WANT OF CLOTHING AMONG THE REBELS.

The Government have also information that the supply of winter clothing for the rebel troops is entirely inadequate to the requirements for the Winter, and that the sources of manufacture are not sufficient to supply the increasing demand. Blankets have been obtained from the beds of citizens to answer the immediate want, but their troops are in no wise prepared to stand the rigors of the Winter. They are counting confidently on going into winter quarters when our Army shall have made its advance, and a battle shall have been fought, as they believe that in any event our troops will then go into quarters till Spring.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

A gentleman reached Washington to-day, who has just made the entire tour of the Union camps in Kentucky, from Cairo to Paducah, by way of Green River to Louisville, and thence to Lexington. His report is exceedingly favorable. He thinks that in twenty days there will not be a rebel left on Kentucky soil. Kentucky has now thirty full regiments in the field ready to fight, and full of it, besides a good many fractions of regiments still forming. This is near ten thousand more than the quota of Kentucky. There is no despondency in Kentucky, but a determination, by hard fighting, to break the backbone of the rebellion. COCHRANE'S speech, and the Cabinet indorsement of it, had done harm, and provoked much indignation in Kentucky. They say that 20,000,000 white people should be able to whip 5,000,000 rebels without the help of niggers.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS.

The speculations of the Washington correspondents of your morning cotemporaries, as to what the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries will contain, are wholly unreliable, and in most parts ridiculous. Both CAMERON and CHASE are credited with the purpose of discussing the nigger question, which had better be, and no doubt will be, left to the President.

The statement of one of the correspondents that Mr. CHASE will recommend an increase of revenue duties, when they are already so high as to be almost prohibitory—defeating the object of revenue—seems exceedingly absurd, and does injustice to Mr. CHASE'S good sense. The truth is, no intimations are given out of what any of the reports will contain, and it is trifling with the public to telegraph the loose conjectures of sensation correspondents.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN EUROPE.

Letters received by private parties in this country from their agents and correspondents abroad, state that the European revolutionists are basing high expectations in behalf of their own plans on an anticipated intervention in American affairs by England and France. They believe that such an event would be to them a favorable moment to strike a blow for European liberty, and that the active sympathy thus shown by England and France for Slavery in the New World would swell the ranks of the revolution by the addition of large numbers of Conservative men. Already secret societies had been organized in France, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Poland, with a view to this contingency.

EX-GOV. UHAZY FORCED TO LEAVE TEXAS.

Ex-Gov. UHAZY, of Comorn, whose arrival in the city has already been noticed, was forced to leave Texas by the rebels. His colony had made much progress in the planting of their vineyards, but the alternative was presented to them to acknowledge allegiance to the rebel Confederacy or leave the State. He asserted his loyalty to the Government, and with his compatriots was forced to quit his new home.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A young man named WM. WEST, a son of a clerk in the Treasury Department, and who was pressed into the rebel ranks at Winchester, arrived at our lines this morning. He left Centreville yesterday, and makes the following report: The rebel forces near that point numbere about 60,000, being about one half of their army of the Potomac. They are concentrated between Centreville and the Bull Run battle-field, in the angle formed by Braddock's Road and the roads leading to Manassas Junction. They have about fifteen batteries of light artillery, but no siege pieces, and four or five regiments of cavalry. Their fortifications, are small, insignificant, compared with ours, apparently merely breastworks for infantry, and do not extend this side of Centreville. The men are well clothed in homespun, have sufficient food and drink, though no coffee or sugar, and have not yet suffered from cold. The tents leak in a heavy rain. Many Maryland and Virginia soldiers would gladly desert, but fear that they would be ill treated by our authorities. A proclamation that they would be kindly received would induce large numbers to come within our lines. On hearing of the National victory at Beaufort, many from South Carolina and Georgia were anxious to return home but they are now satisfied to remain. Several of our soldiers who have been taken prisoners had enlisted in the rebel ranks, among them two of the foraging party captured a few days ago. Having to go to Richmond or enlist, they chose the course that promised an early chance of escape. WEST was an orderly of Gen. ELSEY, and he effected his escape the more easily by reason of having a horse. The rebels had recently received a quantity of English muskets, were well disciplined, and had great confidence in their officers.

THE TREATMENT OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

SLIDELL and MASON are to receive precisely the same treatment, and to be provided with the same accommodations, as are given to other prisoners of State.

NO REBEL TROOPS ABOVE THE CHESAPEAKE.

No troops are now in arms against the Government north and east of the Potomac and the Chesapeake.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND A SKIRMISH.

This morning Companies A and F, of FRIEDMAY'S Cameron dragoons, under Maj. BEITLER, went out from the right wing, scouting. When on the right of Hunter's Mill, towards Drainsville, about a quarter of a mile, they found some rebel cavalry concealed. Both fired, and the rebels fled. Two of our horses were shot, but none of the men. While Maj. BEITLER and a corporal were removing the saddles from the horses, they returned, and fired another volley, but doing no damage. The position the rebels had taken made it impolitic to pursue them for fear of falling into an ambush, but the dragoons held their own ground. Afterwards two companies of infantry were found north of there, who fired a volley at them, but without effect. All returned to camp safe to-night, minus two horses. These are the first rebels they have been able to find for some time.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

A foraging expedition from Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division, to-day, obtained a large quantity of hay and corn about half-way on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court-house. There were no indications of the presence of the enemy.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS BALLOONS.

Prof. LOWE started last night with one of his balloons on the *Cœur de Lion*, to run the blockade, with the view of making a reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Lower Potomac. This accomplished, he will proceed to Fortress Monroe and thence to Port Royal.

AN EXPRESS ROUTE TO PORT ROYAL.

The Government has given permission to the Adams Express Company to establish an express to Port Royal, the carrying, however, to be exclusively of freight for the accommodation of the troops. This and the reestablishment of postal relations to that point, are the first steps toward the renewal of commerce.

Large numbers of applications are being received by Government for permission to open trade with Port Royal, and to visit there for various reasons, and some for the purposes of a pleasure trip. With the exception of the Adams Express Company, who act merely as common carriers, all applications having been refused.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. BLENKER.

A report is current in the city that Gen. BLENKER has resigned his position. It is well authenticated by some, who say that they saw him write his resignation last night. Several of his field officers say that he has not resigned. The truth, probably, is that, owing to some disputes in his division, he did forward his resignation this morning, but that it will not be accepted.

CALEB CUSHING A MAJOR-GENERAL.

It is rumored that CALEB CUSHING is to be made a Major-General of volunteers.

COL. HAVELOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

Col. CHARLES FREDERICK HAVELOCK, late of the British army, and brother of the late Gen. HAVELOCK, has been appointed an Aid to Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Colonel, and assigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry, his late position at home.

ANOTHER FRENCH OFFICER.

COMPTE DE VILLARCAN, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an aid to Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Captain.

COUNTERSIGNING PASSPORTS.

The following notice was issued to-day from the State Department:

OSCAR IRVING, JONATHAN ARMORY and E. L. O. ADAMS, at New-York, Boston and Portland, respectively, are authorized to countersign passports of foreigners proceeding thence abroad. W. H. SEWARD.

A POSITION TENDERED.

J. HOWARD Jr., has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. GORMAN'S Brigade.

RELEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

The following named persons, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren: John J. Heckart, Leonard J. Quinlan, W. G. Harrison, George W. Landing, Thos. Shields, George Thompson, A. Williamson, David Succhesi, Geo. A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Bonldon, Robt. Rae, Chas. D. French, Robt. A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox.

GEN. FREMONT TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT has recently obtained permission from the proper authority to visit Washington. It is the opinion in military circles that there will be a Court of Inquiry in his case.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington—namely, the removal of the delays and inconvenience attending passports to British subjects on taking passage for Europe at Portland, Maine. Heretofore, passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department, but that business is now to be performed by a Government agent.

THE PIRATES.

The Government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce.

The American Consuls are keeping a sharp look-out for the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta.

GREAT AMOUNT OF FREIGHT.

To-day the Government received 3,500 tons of freight over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, equal to a continuous train of two and a half miles in length. This immense carrying capacity of the road is due to the energy and skill displayed by MR. PRESCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportion, in the arrangement of the trains to meet the wants of the Government. This business is now so adjusted that an equal amount of freight can be daily transported over the line without interruption.

COL. GRAHAM DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

After remaining eight days under arrest, Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment was ordered to-day to resume command of his regiment—no charges having been preferred against him.

GOVERNORS' STAMPEDE.

There has been a stampede of Governors from the city within the past three days. Only Gov SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, remains.

A CONSUL APPOINTED.

THOMAS ADAMSON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

By the loss of PETTIBONE'S bindery by fire, today, 52,000 copies of the Mechanical portion of the Patent Office report, which was ordered by Congress for distribution among their constituents, were destroyed.

CYRUS W. FIELD and ROBERT B. MINTURN are in the city. The latter comes on business connected with the great Exhibition.

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Arrival of the Transport Steamer George Peabody.

A Large Body of Troops on Deer Point.

INTENDED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

The steamer *George Peabody* arrived at this port about 7 o'clock last evening, having left Fort Pickens on the morning of the 18th, and Key West on the following Wednesday.

The following is the list of passengers: Capt. GUEST, of the United States steamer *Niagara*; Capt. J. W. BURNS, Fort Pickens; Lieut. CLAPP and Lieut. BLACK, of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V.; Lieut HALL, wife, child and nurse, from Key West.

Col. WILSON'S men were generally in good health. Only twenty-five of them were in hospital at the time the *George Peabody* left.

The rebels had landed between three and four thousand troops on Deer Point, which is six miles from Fort Pickens, and one and a half miles from Santa Rosa Island. A deserter reported that they intended to make an attack on the fort in a week or ten days. Col. BROWN was prepared to give them a warm reception.

There is a great deficiency of regular officers at this post. Scarcely one officer remains to a company. They are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received from Government, inasmuch as they had been appointed to take the places of others, who are now on duty in and around Washington, and thereby deprived of all the advantages attendant upon a field campaign.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, and the new gunboat *Hatteras* were at Fort Pickens.

The ship *Pampero*, the sloop-of-war *Midnight*, and the *G. W. Anderson*, were at Key West. The latter had captured off the Bahamas, the privateer *Beauregard*, a fore-and-aft schooner, mounting one large pivot gun, and carrying 27 men. The steamers *Hunter* and *Connecticut* were also at Key West. The *Connecticut* had captured a prize schooner loaded with lead, quicksilver and coffee. She was to leave for Fort Pickens that evening.

The schooner *Wanderer*, of the blockading fleet, arrived on the 20th, and left on the following day. Everything was quiet. The *George Peabody* also brings three privates of Col. WILSON'S regiment. Their names are JAMES T. ROBERTS, JAMES H. ACKERMAN and HENRY ALBERT. They were discharged on account of ill-health.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Progress of Gen. Lockwood—Deserted Earthworks Found—Nine Cannon Captured—Three Officers Taken Prisoners, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 25.

Capt. HALEY, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, who has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac County, Va., the headquarters of Gen. LOCKWOOD, reports that after passing Newton the National troops met with various obstructions through the destruction of bridges and trees thrown across the road. Some were quickly removed, and others were marched round.

They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns, at Oakhill. Between that point and Drummondtown, another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted. They also found another deserted work, eight miles beyond Drummondtown.

Up to the time Capt. HALEY left, there had been nine smooth-bore guns captured, but no ammunition. The only muskets seen on the route were about 100 old flint-locks.

Col. SMITH, who had commanded the earthworks, had made his escape, and had eluded the most diligent search.

A Captain and two Lieutenants had been captured.

The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will.

Not a single individual acknowledging himself a Secessionist had been encountered.

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from, the rebels are everywhere disbanded.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transports *Boston*, *Delaware* and *Cosmopolitan*, sailed at noon yesterday for Fortress Monroe, where they will receive troops, and proceed to Port Royal. These three steamers carried about 1,100 men, also a full cargo of provisions and ammunition.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Removal of the Rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn.

Comments on the Capture of Mason and Slidell.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Important Information Regarding the Action of Unionists.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th inst. says that the Confederate Congress have passed a bill for the removal of the capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon assemble there.

THE NEW REBEL CAPITAL

JEFF. DAVIS, his Government and his Congress are exceedingly peripatetic. The so-called Southern Confederacy has only been in existence about three-quarters of a year, and each quarter it establishes a new Confederate Capital. The first head-quarters of the concern were at Montgomery, Ala. That somewhat muddy town JEFF. DAVIS reached on the 18th of last February, he having previously been elected to the bogus Presidency by the Convention held at that place. After getting the machine in running order at Montgomery, the Southern Congress resolved that the whole machinery of Government should proceed as far as Richmond, Va., on its way to Washington City, which was then supposed to be within rebel grasp. Accordingly, in May, the Confederate Departments began to pack up their traps for a march of some seven hundred miles, in a northeasterly direction; and DAVIS himself reached Richmond on the 20th of that month. On the 20th of June, the Confederate Congress renewed in Virginia the session which it had begun in Alabama—the National army not having made a "forward" movement for its dispersion. Finding Washington to be a very sour and unattainable grape, it now resolved upon a return march westward, some six hundred miles—this time, however, moving in the direction of west by north. It is doubtless intended to make Nashville the *permanent* Capital of the dissolving Confederacy; but another body of men than the bogus Congress may have something to say about that ere long—a very large body too, armed with what THOMAS CARLYLE calls "big, long knives." Nashville is much nearer the geographical centre of this Confederacy than either of the previous Capitals—that is, if the Confederacy includes, as probably it does by this time, Kentucky and Missouri. The Rump Breckinridge Kentucky Convention assembled at Russellville, on the southern verge of that State, and the Rump Claib. Jackson Missouri Legislature, in session at Neosho, on the southern border of *that* State, have probably both by this time passed secession ordinances, and declared their respective Territories part and parcel of the Southern despotism. This *capital* movement will be a new inducement to them to bind their fortunes irrevocably with the rebel Government. The people of the Mississippi Valley have all long looked forward to the establishment of the National Capital in their midst; and the Confederate conspirators doubtless think they have made a shrewd movement this time. It points also to the final determination of the mooted question of secession *boundaries*—running the secession line up to the Ohio River, down that river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up to the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, and thence westward as far as—they can get.

The City of Nashville, to which JEFF. now proposes to remove himself, his satellites, his secretaries, his bureaux, and his Congress, and where he proposes to set up a Government, which will probably last for some weeks yet—is the Capital of the State of Tennessee, and is situated on the Cumberland River, 200 miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes and at the foot of a hill rising about 200 feet above the water. The city has (had) a population of about 30,000. Among the other inducements for establishing the capital here was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad centre, as well as having river navigation generally all the year round. There are five railroads radiating from Nashville, namely, the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and North-Western. Steamboats ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by steamboats of 1,500 tons for 50 miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the Falls, 500 miles. Unlike Richmond, Nashville is a remarkably healthy city, owing in part to the rocky site on which it is built. As DAVIS has shaken with the ague nearly half the time he has been in Richmond, he will doubtless be glad of the chance to get cured of that miserable disease, by a change of climate and location. Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public buildings. One of the finest of the former is the new Capitol, situated on an eminence one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is three stories high, including the basement. At each end there is an Ionic portico of eight columns, each four feet six inches in diameter, and thirty-three feet five inches high; and each of the sides has also a portico of six columns. A tower rises above the centre of the roof to the height of two hundred and six feet from the ground. It has a quadrangular rusticated base, forty-two feet high, surmounted by a circular cell thirty-seven feet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, with eight fluted Corinthian columns, designed from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The dimensions of the whole building are 138 by 238 feet, and it cost over a million of dollars. It is approached by four avenues, which rise from terrace to terrace by broad marble steps. The edifice is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. This is the building in which the secession Congress will hold its sessions. It was held out by the citizens of Nashville as one of the principal inducements to remove the capital to their town. There are many other fine public buildings—a court-house, a penitentiary, theatre, hospital, university, State bank, etc. At secession time the periodical Press of the city comprised five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthly publications. Several of these papers have perished of late; but in addition to them, the late Louisville *Courier* (secession) is now printed there. The Nashville Press has long been the most respectable in Tennessee—noted for moderation and solid sense.

The commerce of Nashville has been very large, and was carried on by river, rail and turnpike roads. A great part of this is of course now destroyed—though the fact that it has been made a military and provision dépôt has prevented its falling into as great a dilapidation as some of the other cities of the State. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, 6,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,000,000 bushels wheat, 6,000,000 bushels Indian corn, 10,000 casks bacon, and 2,000 hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood horses, jackasses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and cashmere goats. The Southern Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest book manufactories in the United States, have carried on its operations. Some years ago they got a large number of printers from this and other Northern cities—most of whom soon got disgusted and returned, and the best left before secession times. The value of taxable property is (has been) about $15,000,000. Seven miles from the city is the State Lunatic Asylum, where DAVIS, if he escapes the gallows or the penitentiary, may yet be glad to find a refuge under the plea that secession was but a freak of insanity. Twelve miles east from the city, is the "Hermitage," the celebrated residence of ANDREW JACKSON, which will constantly remind the Confederate Congress of the fact that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

A late letter written from there says: "The blight of secession has arrested the progress of Nashville. A walk over the business portion of the city, a survey of the customless appearance of the open and a count of the closed stores on the public squares in Market, Cherry, College, Union and Broad streets, and of the idle workshops and factories on Water and other streets, reveals plainly the severity of the blow inflicted upon the trade and industry of the city by the severance of the ties that cemented Tennessee, politically and commercially, with the North. Nashville will henceforth keep pace with Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburgh or New-Orleans on the road to inevitable ruin." Among the residents of Nashville, is JOHN BELL, late Union Candidate for the Presidency of these United States, who would do well to read over to the Confederate Congress some of his speeches of a year ago. There was, until lately, a large Union element in the city as in the surrounding country; but most of it now acquiesces in the existing *status* of political affairs.

We venture the prediction that this rebel Capital will not last much longer than the previous two, but that before the end of three months DAVIS and his Congress will make tracks for the States on the Gulf of Mexico, where, we hope, they will meet with a warm reception from our advancing army.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

From the Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th inst., we make up the following summary of Southern news:

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of Wednesday last, in an article on the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, says:

This extraordinary act of the Lincoln Government must be followed by important consequences. It is impossible for the English Government, without disgrace, to fail to exact the fullest reparation. If Commodore WILKES acted under orders, we do not see how LINCOLN can possibly escape the most serious complications with the English Government. If it be said that England, in 1812, claimed the right of visitation of our National vessels, and seizure of our subjects on board, it will be replied that our Government denied the right, and resisted it with war, and that England, in consequence, abandoned the practice. Nay, so sensitive have we, and so deferential has England, since been on this point, that even suspected slavers sailing under our flag have been protected by it from English visitation, although we agreed with England in denouncing the slave-trade as piracy.

Can England, after conceding all this to our claim, and after having so long abandoned the exercise, if she has not disavowed the right of visitation and seizure, now submit to the hardships of a theory, the benefit of which was denied her, and that, too, at the hands of the Government which denied it? Will she allow what still claims to be the Government of the United States to have the benefit, and herself the disadvantage of both sides of the question. It is not possible.

England has acknowledged us to be a belligerent power, and declared that she would maintain a neutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stopped on the ocean, and persons taken from under the protection of her flag, by a jurisdiction as to whose quarrel she is neutral, is as much at war with all her practice and traditions as it is supposed to her honor. England, like America, has ever been a house of refuge among the nations, and the stranger under her flag has always found the protection due to her own subjects, extended with all the generous sensitiveness of an honorable host. LINCOLN will have to apologize and restore the *status*, or fight. We see no other alternative.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 25.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who left Charleston, S. C., since the United States forces took possession of the forts at Port Royal, and from him we learned that great consternation was caused not only in Charleston, but for some fifty miles in the interior. A large number of troops had been sent to Charleston, as an attack upon that city was anticipated. Provisions were scarce and high, and there was much suffering among the poor. No money except shin-plasters could be obtained, and this was looked upon as worthless by those who were compelled to take it. The excitement pervaded all classes of citizens, and the conduct of the blacks at Beaufort and vicinity had caused much anxiety throughout the State, for fear an insurrection would take place. Our informant was much surprised, on reaching Philadelphia, to find so much gaiety and all absence of the military excitement which is so prevalent at the South. He expected to find most of our men in uniform, and greatly excited about the result of the contest. He had been led to suppose that the people of the North had no work, and were exceedingly frightened at the prospect of JEFF. DAVIS taking Washington. He expressed himself as being agreeably disappointed, and was sure that the people of the South had not the slightest idea of the amount of business going on at the North, and the perfect confidence of the people in the eventual success of the Union cause.

THE UNIONISTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 22.

We have very late and perfectly trustworthy information direct from East Tennessee, and indirectly from other portions of the South. We shall not particularize the channels through which this information is received, but give our word that we know them to be worthy the most absolute confidence. The Union men of East Tennessee were never more loyal and hopeful than now. They stand unshaken and incorruptible, and if there is any change they are becoming more ardent and confident in the good and great cause of National unity and free Government, which they regard as one and inseperable, now and forever. The Secessionists widspor that their attempted revolution must end in a failure.

It is true, as rumored for a few days, that there are camps of Union men in Tennessee—1,200 in one, and 700 in another—each man with his rifle and a pound of powder, and a corresponding quantity of balls, and regarding his powder as far more precious than gold. In the late bridge-burning, three important bridges in Tennessee and two in Georgia were entirely destroyed, and two or three others greatly damaged. The roads were in bad order before the bridges were burned, and the rolling stock is in bad condition. It will be impossible for the road to be so far repaired as to permit the passage of trains in less than a month. The loyal East Tennesseeans were hourly expecting a Federal army to force its way through Cumberland Gap, and if a vigorous advance had been made there, the capture of ZOLLICOFFER'S army would have been absolutely certain. Not a man could have escaped. ZOLLICOFFER'S effective force in Kentucky has not at any time exceeded 7,000 men, and he cannot now muster 6,000. The number of secesh troops guarding the East Tennessee Railroad when the bridges were burned was less than 800.

If, after the battle of Wildcat, our troops had pushed vigorously forward, the loyal East Tennesseeans would have taken possession of the railroad, and held it for their own use, instead of destroying it; and they would have taken a large amount of provisions and military stores, collected at Knoxville and other points for the use of the rebel army. The falling back of the Cumberland Gap expedition will have a most distressing effect, and will probably cause the ruin of many of those who have committed themselves in arms against the JEFF. DAVIS despotism. At the very time when the devoted Unionists were expecting to see the bayonets of the United States troops glittering in the passes of their mountains, they will hear of the disastrous march away from them, which has already been described at length in these columns.

The sturdy loyalty of the East Tennesseeans appears in the returns of the recent Confederate election for President and Vice-President and Members of Congress. In Roane County, where two thousand votes are usually given, less than three hundred and fifty were polled. JOHN BAXTER, a Submission Unionman, (that is, one who is in favor of the Union, but looks upon the rebellion as an accomplished fact,) run for the Confederate Congress in MAYNARD'S District, thinking the Unionists would support and elect him, rather than permit the election of an ultra Secessionist. The Union men had about 8,000 majority in the District, but refused to vote, and the Secessionist had a very small, but nearly unanimous vote. In Knox County, where the Union men had 3,200 votes, BAXTER, the Submissionist, received but 80 votes. The Union men would have nothing to do with the election, but treated it with contempt. In many places the polls were not opened, and in some whole counties not a vote was cast.

The lines between the Union men and the secesh are very sharply drawn. Every man knows whom he may trust and whom he must distrust. The devotion of the Union people to the Government is unalterable, and many touching proofs of it are given. We are told of men more than 70 years of age, acting as guides on the mountains in the night for those whom they knew to be the friends of the Government. The women will not take money for any assistance they may render the Union men. Cases are mentioned in which poor women, whose husbands are exiles, have with tears in their eyes, refused to touch gold offered and urged upon them for provisions furnished those who were laboring in the cause of the Union. One lady who was roused at midnight to prepare a meal for a party of Union men, was told, in order to induce her to accept a gold piece, as a compensation for her trouble, that the gold was not from their own pockets, but from the Treasury of the United States. She burst into tears and refused to accept it more earnestly than ever, saying she could not take the money of the Government for any poor service she could render. This poor woman's husband and sons were exiles. Are these people to be abandoned to their enemies now in the hour of their utmost need?

There is undoubtedly a powerful reaction in North Carolina against the Disunionists. It would not be surprising to hear, at any time, of a most determined Union movement in that quarter. The Union men of North Carolina and North Alabama are in communication with those of East Tennessee.

Very few troops were sent to Virginia during the Autumn months. The last detachment that went forward over the Tennessee Railroad was a body of eight hundred Georgians, who had been without arms so long that they threatened to disband, and started about three weeks ago in wretched condition, and without arms of any sort.

The destitution of the rebel troops is extreme. It is not unusual to see the cavalry wearing spurs on their naked heels. They suffer terribly for want of blankets, and search the houses—even the negro cabins—for blankets, quilts and thick clothing. Letters recently written by company officers of the army of the Potomac, say there are not less than thirty thousand rebel soldiers in Virginia unable from sickness to perform duty.

A Confederate Captain has written, within this month, from the army of the Potomac to friends in East Tennessee, that of his company, originally ninety-seven men, only eight were fit to go in the field. The whole Confederate force in Virginia is less than 140,000 effective men. The army directly in front of Washington is less than 90,000 men.

The rebel armies in Kentucky, under JOHNSTON, BECKNER and POLK, do not count forty thousand fighting men. The army on Green River, in front of McCOOK, is only fifteen thousand strong. The rebel leaders at Nashville are trembling with apprehension, and it is believed throughout the South that a majority of the people of New-Orleans would rejoice at the approach of a Union army.

The blockade is terribly effective. The fact is confessed, and famine and panic prices prevail. The wealthiest families of the South are living meanly, and apologise to their visitors for the meagreness of their fare. The Union men rejoice in the privations incident to the blockade, and comfort themselves by the consideration that the Secessionists are the greatest sufferers. The tightness of the blockade, and the constant gathering of the armies of the Union, the now admitted courage of the Northern troops, the failure of England and France to recognize the supremacy of cotton, the money resources of the Federal Government, which seem inexhaustible, are having their effect even upon the most reckless of the conspirators. Nothing but the prestige of a few successes, immensely magnified by systematic lying, has kept the rebels in heart up to this time. Much dissatisfaction with the Richmond Government is felt. It is denounced on every side as distinguished by imbecility and favoritism, in a style with which the criticisms on the legitimate Government by the Northern journals is moderate. With good management, the war may be closed before the first anniversary of the bombardment of Sumter.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Bogus Legislature—Senators and Representatives to the Rebel Congress, &c.

COLUMBUS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 22.

The *Statesman*, published here, has information from Neosho that the rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected JOHN B. CLARK, formerly member of Congress from Howard County, and R. L. Y. PEYTON, of Cass County, Senators to the rebel Congress.

The Legislature also appointed members to the rebel House of Representatives, from the different Congressional Districts of the State. Among them are EMANUEL MACDONNEL, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety; L. M. MCLURNEY, of Adrain County and JAMES S. RAINS, of Jasper County—all of whom are in the army of Gen. PRICE.

PRICE AGAIN ACROSS THE OSAGE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola, that Gen. PRICE'S army crossed the Osage River, at Hoffman's Ferry, on Friday last, and the advance guard would reach Osceola on the following day.

ANOTHER REPORT OF PRICE'S ADVANCE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

It is reported that Gen. PRICE is still advancing towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in towards here this evening.

A number of rebels were arrested last night, who were on their way to join PRICE'S army.

Rebels in town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri. They are still, in regard to the movements of PRICE, without doubt that he is advancing towards Sedalia. The military regulations are very strict now, and no one can pass the lines without passes signed by the commanding officer of the post.

The train from Warsaw arrived yesterday forenoon. Passengers report that a sick soldier left at Warsaw was murdered by the rebels of that town.

All the business portion of Warsaw was burned in the late fire. No clue has yet been obtained as to who fired it.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 25.

The Committee appointed to examine the claims against the Government of this Department has been in session something over two weeks, and claims amounting to over $6,000,000 have been presented and approved. Many witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating to different claims still continue to be presented daily in large numbers, and the labors of the Committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

WORK ON THE MORTAR FLEET.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 25.

The work on the mortar fleet at this point has not been stopped, as stated in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* but is progressing rapidly. The boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars are being already cast, and waiting shipment at Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Merchants of Santa Fe Indorsing for the Government—Prompt Response to the Call for Troops, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Santa Fé and Cañon City mail, with dates to the 16th, arrived this morning, two days ahead of time. There were no through passengers.

At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fé on the 7th inst., it was resolved that they would indorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the Territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of coin, which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transactions of business, and has from some cause almost entirely disappeared, causing an unusual stringency in the money market.

The call of the Government of New-Mexico for 12,000 Militiamen, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to, and the whole number will in a short time be reported for duty. A light battery, commanded by Lieut. ANDERSON, United States Army, left Santa Fé for the South on the 9th inst. An important movement in this direction is anticipated.

Gen. HAGNS and family have left for the East.

The small-pox prevails with fearful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo. It has also spread to the Navajo Indians, proving fatal to many of the tribe.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$829,807 IN TREASURE.

Panama one of the United States of Colombia.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.

More United States Troops and Officers from California.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday with mails, passengers and treasure from California. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$9,750	A. E. Hecht	$8,672
Order	2,500	Neustadter Bros	18,200
Order	5,840	Duncan, Sherman & Co	22,083
P. Naylor	10,000		
Roberts, Morrison & Co	14,000	Hewston, Hastings & Co	8,300
W. Seligman & Co	21,000	S. Hooper & Co	15,200
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	29,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	27,800
Wm. Heller & Co	11,500	Hallin & Sanders	20,040
Jennings & Brewster	10,000	Jos. Patrick & Co	30,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	7,280	J. G. Parker & Son	18,000
Janson, Bond & Co	10,000	Kerby, Burns & Co	11,000
Am. Exch. Bank	40,000	Frank Baker	28,200
J. Heller & Bro	23,500	Eugene Kelly & Co	80,000
Marcus C. Hawley	7,000	J. Nickerson	3,688
Schelle & Bro	31,200	Wells, Fargo & Co	242,600
L. B. Gerstofs	1,168	Ribon & Munos	2,000
J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	3,048		
Total			$822,552

FROM ASPINWALL.

B. Howland & Sons	$650	Ribon & Munos	$1,000
Order	650	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,983
Colgate & Hoffman	3,760		
Total from Aspinwall			$7,254
Total from San Francisco			$822,552
Grand Total			$829,807

The *North Star* brings some United States troops, under command of Col. Robert C. Buchanan, and the following officers: Surgeon Chas. McCormick, Maj. W. Scott Ketchum, Fourth Infantry; Capt. H. D. Wallen, commanding Company H, Fourth Infantry; Capt. D. A. Russell, commanding Company K, Fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. Setterman, Capt. J. W. Davidson, commanding Company B, First Cavalry: Assistant Surgeon E. P. Vollum? Capt. B. F. Davis, commanding Company K, First Cavalry; First Lieut. W. T. Gentry, commanding Company D, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert N. Scott, Adjutant Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. T. E. Turner, commanding Company O, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. C. H. Carlton, commanding Company A, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. J. W. Gray, commanding Company E, Ninth Infantry.

THE ISTHMUS.

From the Isthmus we have no news of importance. The arrest of Owen, Benham and Brent has provoked a good deal of discussion, without, it would seem, exciting much hostile feeling, however. The Panama *Star and Herald* justifies the action of Gen. Somber, only on the ground that might makes right. A correspondent of that paper is confident that the step was every way legal as well as justifiable. Prisoners, he says, have been frequently carried over that route, and up to the present time the right to do so has never been questioned.

By a decree, dated Nov. 6, the Governor of Panama accepts the new Constitution which had been agreed to by all the States except Antioqua, and the Isthmus is now one of the United States of Colombia.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* has returned to Panama after a cruise of eleven months on the Northern Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California. She reports all quiet on the Mexican Coast. Lower California is in a most flourishing condition this season, owing to the abundant rains lately enjoyed.

COLOMBIA (LATE NEW GRANADA.)

The mail steamer from Carthagena arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 4th inst.

Bogota is reported to be perfectly quiet. Gen. Herran came to Aspinwall on the steamer *en route* for Washington, and would probably remain on the Isthmus until the sailing of the next New-York steamer.

Canal is reported to have sent Commissioners from Santander on behalf of the Federal Government to treat with Mosquera. Antioquia still holds out against Mosquera, who was sending troops there to force that state into subjection. Giraldo is said to be at the head of 5,000 men.

By a vessel from Buenaventura, we learn that the forces of Gen. Lopez had succeeded in taking possession of Popayan.

It is thought in Carthagena that the report of the defeat of Canal was unfounded, else a confirmation of it would have been forwarded to that place.

By an arrival from Guayaquil we learn that Buenaventura still remained in the hands of the Confederates. They had suffered very severely from a scarcity of provisions, but finally succeeded in getting in supplies. The three little blockading vessels still remained inactive some distance from the town.

The British gunboat *Cygnet* arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th with dates from Carthagena to the 8th of November. She reports that the mails from Bogota just arrived, prior to her sailing, brought no important news.

Gen. Jones is expected down by the next steamer.

The United States sloop *Cyane* has arrived at this port from Mexico. All well.

The *Lancaster* will probably leave here soon for San Francisco, to have a new shaft put in, which is now on board.

The Governor of the State has officially informed the foreign Consuls here of the change of the title of the Republic of New-Granada to that of the United States of Colombia.

Our wet season appears to be fast drawing to a close. The last British steamer from St. Thomas brought no news of the *Sumter*, but it is highly probable that she is near the coast of Venezuela.

CHILI AND PERU.

The steamer *Bogota* had arrived at Tobago, with dates from Valparaise, to the 16th, and Callao to the 20th ult. Among her passengers was Mr. Bigler, late United States Minister to Chili, *en route* with his family to San Francisco. The following are the principal items of her news:

The news from Chili is favorable. The new Administration is progressing very satisfactorily, and the country remains tranquil.

A free pardon has been granted to all the political offenders engaged in the rebellion of 1851, which has given general satisfaction.

Dr. Linarez, Ex-President of Bolivia, died in Valparaiso on the 5th ult.

From Bolivia we learn that the revolution intended against Belzu was on quite an extensive scale, and many important arrests have been made.

The Government has moved to Potosi, where it has declared La Paz in a state of siege.

The elections in Peru have been concluded, but the result is not known. In Tacna, Don Juan de la Mar had a large majority.

San Ramon, we learn, was in Ariquipa, and it was believed some difficulty existed between him and President Castilla.

The elections in Lima have, we are informed, been all carried on according to the will of the dictator.

The contemplated expedition to Ecuador is still being organized, and the invasion of Bolivia is also spoken of.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes that Castilla's enmity to Echinique continues exceedingly bitter. In the event of the latter carrying the election, it was believed his rival would declare the whole thing null and proceed to execute his long-entertained purpose against Ecuador. He was endeavoring to divert the guano interest from the party (Messrs. Gibbs) now in possession of it; but without success, as Peruvians would not advance the large capital required—$4,000,000. His many high-handed proceedings has alienated public sympathy from him, and little confidence was felt in the stability of his Government.

United States Consul Lovejoy had arrived there; but not having obtained his *exequatur*, he was unable to enter at once on the discharge of his duties.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there have been no arrivals either from the South or Central America.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Change of Style—The Report of Gen. Victoria's Success Confirmed—Grumbling at Gen. Sumner's Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

General President Mosquera has rid himself of all the reminiscences that attached to the old Government of Ospina, not excepting even its name. We are no longer called New-Granada—but Bolivar has been resurrected, and we now rejoice in the high-sounding cognomen: "The United States of Colombia." The Governor of Panama, by a decree dated the 6th inst., accepts the new temporary constitution, agreed to by all the other States except Antioquia, and notifies all Government officers and Consuls in the State, that henceforth the Isthmus forms one of the pact. Foreigners do not much relish the article which deprives them of an appeal to the Supreme Court at Bogota, as our Panama Courts, for the past four years have been, as a general thing, notoriously incompetent and corrupt; and another article depriving foreigners of the right which they held under the old constitution of holding real estate, will probably be modified when the Convention shall adopt a new Constitution this Winter. In accepting this new pact, the State of Panama does not relinquish the advantages she acquired under the Guardia-Murillo Convention, made at Aspinwall, but expects its confirmation from Gen. Mosquera and the Convention. I scarcely expect Mosquera, however, to approve that portion of ceding the rights of the General Government in the Panama Railroad to the State. But the people say they are willing to forego that advantage if the article granting them the right to remain inert in times of war and revolution is accepted.

We have no later news from Bogota. The British gunboat *Cygnet*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th, brings dates from Cartagena to the 8th—four days later than our previous news—but she has nothing new. The mails had arrived from Bogota about an hour before she sailed; but it is too much to expect a British Captain to find out anything in an hour, and the enterprise of the Post-Office Department of Carthgena is not a theme of general wonder. The Captain of the British vessel says he heard no confirmation of the rumor of the defeat of Canal and his small force in Santander.

By an arrival from the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side, the news that Col. Victoria had retaken Popayan, the capital of the State, in the name of Mosquera, is confirmed. It was thought Arboleda's forces would soon be beaten or disbanded, and that he would take refuge in Peru or Ecuador.

We have no mails from Central or South America, and shall not have any in less than a week.

Panama is quiet, and will remain so, as the opponents of Mosquera, having lost the Government rule in the State, can no longer distrub the city by their arbitrary and illegal acts. The people grumble a good deal at the late action of Gen. Somber in transporting political prisoners across the Isthmus without the consent and against the protests of the Governor, but if the General committed any wrong in this, no doubt they will be satisfied with an apology from the Government at Washington.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, flag-ship is still at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander Bissell, arrived at Panama from Acapulco, on the 11th. The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* ought to reach Panama to-day. The relief brought out for her by the *North Star* are on board the *Lancaster* awaiting her arrival. Surgeon Heard, of the *Cyane*, ordered home, leaves to-day on the *North Star*. Surgeon Wm. Johnson, Jr., late of the *Bainbridge*, at Aspinwall, takes his place. The United States brig *Bainbridge* and the British gunboat *Cygnet* are at Aspinwall. The *Golden Gate* saw the United States steamer *Saranac* off Cape St. Lucas, Nov. 6, going in shore. The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco Nov. 9.

The California Lee Circus Company, "with the wonderful elephant Prince Albert," is performing at Panama to full houses.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

The effects of the rout at Edwards' Ferry on New-York and Boston will not be known here until after this letter has been dispatched; but the truth must be fully disclosed at last, and it will be all the more painful, coming after the anticipations which existed of a very different result to any operations in which the reorganized army might be engaged. Gen. McClellan's promise that "there would be no more Bull Run affairs" has not been altogether carried out. This fresh reverse is a striking example of the evils of want of military knowledge on the part of the officers, and of lack of discipline, perhaps, in the men. Who ever heard of such a thing as a night reconnoissance, and that, too, in a wooded country, known to be held by an enemy close at hand? There is an infatuation about this "scouting," as it is called, which, in every case, as far as I have seen—and I have marked 27 or 28 down already—leads to some loss or disaster. Months ago I ventured to point out the inutility and absurdity of the practice. It seems as if an officer can take off twenty or thirty men whenever he likes, and march them towards the enemy. Then comes a stereotyped account, in which "ambushes, ambuscades, masked batteries," and the like, play their part till our hero retires, "having killed seven, and wounded, *perhaps*, seventeen of the enemy, some *probably* mortally, with only two men on our side hit," and nothing gained whatever in a military or in any sense except the making of a paragraph. The action at Edwards' Ferry came on suddenly, and before the news reached Washington all was over, so that it would not have been possible for me to have witnessed the affair; and, indeed, a reconnoissance on my own part, as soon as my letter had been sent off, on Tuesday afternoon, was not at all encouraging as to the prospects of reaching Darnestown or Poolesville through a drenching rain, and roads knee-deep in mud, in time to ascertain any particulars of what had taken place. I suspected a disaster, but the positive information which was given to me, that the Federals held the Virginia shore for several miles diminished the importance which would otherwise have been attached to the affair. To-day, however, it is clear that not only were the Federalists defeated with loss, but that they were eventually forced to retire across the river, and that they have fallen back to the Maryland shore once more, fearing another attack in force. There is reason to believe, indeed, that a small landing of Confederates in Maryland has taken place from Aquia Creek. It was reported at the Navy-yard that no movements had taken place up to 11 o'clock on Wednesday night; but it is certain that the *George Page*, a heavily-armed steam-tug, doing service on the Potomac as a Confederate man-of-war, was busy during the night in landing men, and she was seen as late as yesterday afternoon crossing between Evansport and Budd's Ferry, about 25 miles below Alexandria, where the river is a mile and a quarter wide, with a deck-load of men.

THE SOUTHERN POTOMAC.

The Brigade "Sickles," is stationed on the Maryland shore, and reinforcements of infantry and two batteries were sent off on Thursday to the Brigadier whose force had been undergoing some shelling from the saucy Confederate cruiser. To all intents and purposes the river is now closed, and the project of establishing mortar batteries on the Maryland side to shell the Confederates out of their works is not likely to be realized without some hard fighting. As affairs stand, it would be possible for the latter to send over an army into Maryland without interruption, but the arrival of the flotilla from New-York and Baltimore at Fortress Monroe, may tempt the Federalists to divert it, or part of it, to make a descent and turn the batteries, covered by the fire of their shipping. It may easily be imagined there is a general impression here that "something must be done;" but it is not so clear what the thing is to be, for the plain, straightforward way of solving all difficulties by fighting and beating the enemy is not in favor at present. No one is afraid and everybody is anxious for an action; but somehow there is a notion that everybody is not to be depended upon "yet," and that the preparations are not sufficiently complete; and, as is often the case, while there is some impatience on the one side on account of delays occasioned by reverses and deficiency of organization, there is on the other side an impatience, because considerable successes in much of what they attempted are not absolute success in all they (the Confederates) boasted they would accomplish. The vaunting three months' men who came down from the North filling the air with their promises to be in New-Orleans in a few days, disappeared with the 21st of July, and there are now a more sober set of men in the army, who would be content to compromise with Richmond before Winter is over. On the other hand, the Confederates, who wished to dictate peace in Philadelphia and "old Faneuil" itself, would, perhaps, be glad to put up with Washington and Baltimore as a base of negotiations, although the Richmond papers are beginning to groan over a long war in prospect, arising, as they think, from the defensive attitude assumed by the Southern armies.

MORE OF THE EDWARDS' FERRY DISASTER.

For the details of the action at Edwards' Ferry I must refer you to the American papers, which gradually are getting at an idea of the truth. In one regiment there "were only two swords and no firelocks left." All the others were lost, captured, or thrown away. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment may be looked upon as *non est* for the time. Two guns have been taken by the enemy, who, it is admitted, had no cannon whatever. The scramble to the river is described as frightful—another Beresina—masses of drowning men. One colonel escaped by swimming, having thrown his pistol and sword into the river. Had the enemy been provided with artillery there would have been a pitiable massacre, for the posting of thirty men on the island "to check pursuit," which was done by one of the officers, would scarcely have effected the object. There is some reason to think the force of the Confederates suffered severely, for they might have driven the Federalists out of Virginia if they had advanced in the moment of success, as the guns on the other side could not have played on them without destroying their own men. There is a regiment marching out now towards Darnestown which looks beaten already, the men gloomy and silent—do what they will, bad news flies through the air. It was reported at headquarters on Tuesday that large columns of troops were seen marching from Manassas towards Leesburgh, so Beauregard does not intend to have his corps of observation, which is posted there, disturbed without a fight, and Gen. McClellan, if he moves, will be exposed to harassing demonstrations on his right flank and rear, unless Gen. Banks succeeds in another effort to establish himself on the Virginia side of the Potomac. There seems no indication to renew the attempt at present. His retreat to the Maryland side can only be accounted for by the supposition that he was afraid of being driven into the river or cut off by the enemy, who cannot have more men than he has, or could get if it were desired. But the movement was probably dictated by Gen. McClellan himself, who returned to the city late last night. He has been lauded for a hard ride of 40 miles in the papers. He actually drove over in a wagon.

THE ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT OF THE ARMY AND THE CABINET.

There has been no attempt to deny the truth of my statement that the officers of the regular army are by no means disposed to carry on this war with the view of acquiring the ulterior success of Abolitionism. They are prepared to fight for the Union, for their country, for their flag, but not for negro emancipation. The Washington papers which have discussed the subject admit the truth of what I have given as the result of personal experience. Indeed, as the contest goes on, there is a development of a spirit hostile to abolition, which may be produced by considerations of a temporary policy, or by permanent conviction that it is better to accept Slavery than lose the Union, its profits, its glories, and its power. That development takes place not only among the people, but among the members of the Government; and Mr. Seward, laden with the responsibility of office, throws off the incubus of his former career with graceful vigor, and steps more firmly onwards in his career. Mr. Sumner's recent speech, classical illustrations and all, fell flat and dead on the ears of his audience, once so erect for the well-known sounds. The act of Congress is interpreted in no penal sense for the slaveholders; and in Kansas there has been an open feud between the regular officers and the volunteers, with respect to the treatment of negro property in the rebellious districts. Gen.—I do not know if his name is James, but he is always called "Jim"—Lane has, in a speech at Leavenworth, openly denounced the United States officers, and declared no good will be attained till the slaves of rebels are confiscated. His Union remedy is simple. "Destroy, devastate, desolate," he says, "for this is war." Brig.-Gen. Viele, on the other hand, before his brigade sailed from Annapolis this week, issued a strong order against the practice of carrying off the slaves in the districts through which the troops pass. It is called "running," as if the creatures were spirits, or the proceeds of distillation—the making of some sort of essence. And a Republican peer of Washington thereupon says, "that with such Pro-Slavery orders we shall soon have an army capable of sustaining Southern rights." On this question of Slavery the North is divided, while the South is united as a man, and if the *Tribune* speaks the truth as to the actual supercession of Gen. Fremont there will be an amount of dissatisfaction expressed in the West which will indicate the measure of the difficulties Government will have to encounter in the contest, as it persists in its endeavors to carry it on to the battle-cry of "the Union" merely. Mr. Everett, in his recent address on the state of the country, has expressed his conviction that the sole belief of the American people which could be safely and certainly employed to save the Union is what we may without irreverence term "Washington worship." "That," says he, "is the only feeling with which the Northern and Southern breast beat in unison." But, though Washington left behind him proofs of what his personal feelings were in regard to that question, he certainly never did any act which could satisfy the world that the South is quite wrong in asserting he would have been with them in this struggle if he were alive at the present moment. His farewell address proclaims principles not opposed to those which the Democrats would carry out if they had the power, and all the Republicans can say is, that he would probably have strained every nerve for the Union had he survived to take part in this great conflict.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. BAKER.

October 24.

There is something in the individual freedom of Americans which renders it impossible for them to produce the effect attained in other countries by state ceremonial and the pageantry of processions. A jealousy, morbid perhaps, but strong, prevails against military display where one man directs all, although there is a great liking for military displays where all men are equal, and where the result is correspondingly unimpressive, except in mere numbers and massiveness. For instance, the state funeral of Senator and Acting Brig.-Gen. Baker, to-day, was not by any means a grand or imposing spectacle, although a little care might have made it so. To any foreign spectator, indeed, there was much that was wanting in dignity and proper respect in the ceremonial. The absence of attention or regard to details in these matters may be consistent with the simplicity of Republican institutions; but, if so, it were better, perhaps, not to attempt any exhibition of the kind, for their utility is lost if they do not produce their effect on those who see them. The honor is paid to the dead to impress the living, and to satisfy a sentiment universal in civilized man.

When Gen. McDowell took command of the army, he was actually subjected to rebuke because he reviewed his troops! It was considered that he was ambitious, and that he desired to gratify his vanity by an empty parade. Gen. McClellan, most fortunate, can and does review his soldiers whenever he pleases, but it is owing to an ascendency derived from the belief that he is a necessary man, rather than from ready acquiescence in the thing itself. Out of the abundance of troops in Washington, men might well have been spared to line the streets through which the *cortège* passed, and Pennsylvania-avenue would have appeared to advantage with the tapering fringe of uniformed men and glistening arms along the pavement. But, instead of that, carts, wagons and vans were permitted to drive along till they encountered the head of the procession, where they were halted with difficulty and in noisy masses by the exertions of a solitary constable, in plain clothes, who led the van. The National flags were lowered half-mast, but no bells tolled, no guns boomed, as the *cortège* proceeded towards the Capitol. The military band which headed the column played a slow but not a mournful strain, and the ear listened in vain for the melancholy grandeur of the "Dead March in Saul," or for some music appropriate to the scene. The first regiment appeared with arms reversed, marching in sections of companies at quarter-distance, a fine set of men, well uniformed and tolerably clean and neat; next came, for what purpose it is difficult to imagine, a regiment without arms, dirty, undersized and ill-clad in blue flannel smocks, just reaching over the hips; full of boys and ill-grown men. This was followed by a battalion of very soldierly fellows, from Rhode Island I think, who were well dressed, and marched with steadiness. A few unkempt men on horses to match closed up the military part of the *cortège*, and then followed the Staff and the clergy, and the hearse on which lay the coffin, covered with the American flag and funeral wreaths. The President looked pale and sad enough, and wore mourning, but white and grey felt hats and light colored coats were visible in many of the carriages and hackney coaches. Not a hat was raised as the coffin was borne by, except by a small knot of people, who were regarded with surprise by their neighbors. Not a hat was raised except by the same persons for the President, supposing that all the spectators behaved similarly to those I saw near me. The bystanders, among whom were many colored people, were anxious to see McClellan, but he was not there, nor was Gen. Scott nor any of the Ministers of the principal Powers. Lord Lyons, who was acquainted with the deceased Senator, would have gone, but for an accidental delay in receiving his invitation. While the procession was passing along Pennsylvania-avenue, two officers in uniform rode up the contrary way, one of whom was smoking a cigar, and he passed the hearse with it in his mouth, and halting at a corner with his comrade surveyed the *cortège* with the philosophical indifference to which tobacco is supposed to be favorable. A foreigner cannot help being struck by such things, but the genuine grief of the personal friends and many of the attendants of the deceased disarms criticism in reference to other matters which were obvious enough.

SUPPRESSION OF INTELLIGENCE.

There is a profound ignorance in the various public departments respecting the events which occur daily, which is satisfactory proof that the inventions of telegraph and steam do not contribute largely to the diffusion of general information in the official world. "All is quiet along the lines," may be taken as the perfect formula of bureaucratic belief at present, and that faith is not to be disturbed by reverses or battles. "No Confederates have crossed into Maryland that we are aware of." "There has been, we hear, some skirmishing at Leesburgh, of which we have no particulars." "The rumors of batteries closing the river, have reached the Department, but we are not quite ready to give them credence." These and such euphemisms are the powerful mantlets by which officials resist the musketry of questions and the riflemen of the press.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH—WHY GEN. M'CLELLAN DOES NOT MOVE.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 25.

There is no use in giving advice to an angry man. The North is very angry just now, and all the counsels which are addressed to it from Europe in the interests of moderation and peace are disregarded, or employed to incite it to fury as affording proof that the great Powers are determined to interfere with the blackade, or that their sympathies are with the South. It is certainly difficult for the North, or for the Government of the United States, to listen to such advice as long as the South is in arms. Defeat exasperates the Northerner, but does not intimidate, and it will be long before he can believe the Southerner is able to meet and beat him in the open field. If two large armies are assembled, at vast expense, to look at each other for indefinite periods, the people on both sides will become tired of paying for an empty and enormously expensive pageantry; and it is of some moment to see which is likely to show the first symptoms of weariness. I have already pointed out the difficulties in Gen. McClellan's position here. *The last thing he would like to do would be to attack the lines at Manassas in his present state. And yet he cannot venture much beyond his present lines without bringing on an engagement which would lead him to that very point; nor can he debouch his columns on either flank without incurring similar danger and risk, which the results of the action on Monday will not induce him to encounter.* But there is impatience breaking out now and then. It shows itself North and South. The latter will show greater self-control and greater qualities than their enemies will give them credit for if they bear the depressing effects of inaction better than the Northerners. Any offensive movement would be an indication that their leaders were obliged to yield to popular pressure, for in a defensive attitude they are infinitely stronger; it is, in fact, the exponent of their whole case, and the best representation of their strength. It fortifies the arguments of their friends, and furnishes excuses for the lukewarmness of those who would be forced into the ranks for the Union if any invasion of the Free States were attempted. On the other hand, the North is bound, by its declarations and by the declarations and by the nature of the war, to invade the Southern States.

AMERICAN SELF-IMPORTANCE.

"It is humiliating to reflect," says an American journal, "that the world would go on if the Great Republic were broken up." The expression indicates very clearly, though unwittingly on the part of the writer, the sentiment which has an enormous influence on the actions of men in the United States. In the old days in Ireland there was a small yeomanry corps much given to convivial meetings, at which the standing toast was "The Kilkishen Yeomanry, the terror of Bonaparte!" But the gallant fellows scarcely ventured in their finest moments to imagine that the great orb would suffer serious disturbance in its course if they were by any means to become non-existent. Why should Americans be "humiliated" to find the world was not regulated by special reference to the cohesion of the United States? Unquestionably, any serious shock to the system of the Confederation would be felt by Europe and by the rest of the world, and no people would deplore any disruption of the happy and prosperous communities which existed on this side of the Atlantic more sincerely than the people who are so industriously abused for want of sympathy with their kinsfolk. As there is no necessary man in the world, so there is no necessary nation or form of government; and we all feel, without being humiliated, that if we disappeared, or underwent total metamorphosis, the world would adapt itself to the change without any sustained difficulty. Both sides have abandoned all hope of a short war, although in the secret heart there is some lingering hope that an unexpected event may finish it or lead to an adjustment.

THE UNITY AND STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

If, as I am assured by the Baltimore papers, the great bulk of the people of Maryland, particularly of the landed gentry, are strong Unionists, and if nevertheless requires martial law, Gen. Dix, Federal Hill, Fort McHenry, fortified camps, and some 25,000 men to keep down the miserable minority of Secessionists—if their violence is so great that in order to keep them from walking Maryland out of the Union it is absolutely necessary to break up the Legislature by armed force, and commit the members of it to prison without a chance of appealing to a jury,—what, I ask, must be done with the States in the South, where, it must be admitted, the Union sentiment is so sound asleep it is to all appearance atone dead? The Northern papers are beginning to find out the whole South is in earnest in the matter—nay, more, they are actually holding up their unanimity, their sacrifices, their resolution, as examples to be imitated by the Unionists. In proportion as the time when England was to be suffering the extremest pangs of want from the exclusion of cotton draws nigh, without any exhibition of the dangerous symptoms, the North renews its invective against our neutrality, and the South reiterates its assurances that France and Great Britain must recognize the Confederation. Tobacco is the prop of the French Throne, as cotton is the base of the English Monarchy. But cotton has a good deal to say to the destines of the Bonaparte dynasty also. It is largely used, not only in the factories of Rouen and the valley of the Seine, and at Mulhouse, but it is essential to the manufacture of numerous fabrics mixed with silk made by the dangerous people who live in that terrible city of Lyons. M. Belmont, whose visit to the Charleston Convention is said to have been attended with such direful results, has had a severe tesson in the seizure of his tobacco at Richmond, and may now feel that his quondam friends are very sincere enemies. But beyond the personal question there is a real conviction that France must have tobacco and cotton from America or perish, and I *am assured if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port on the South the planters, as a proof of their determination and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe in a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars, they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton.* Stand by and let us see. In spite of the animosity which exists, the efforts of the regular officers to abolish the savage practice of sentry stalking have met with success, and the war is now conducted in a more civilized manner. It is, however, lamentable to witness the depredations committed by the troops in Virginia, and I shall have occasion in a few days to describe what I have seen over there lately as illustrations of the excesses of the contest between North and South. The debatable land between the outposts must be indeed a land of grief and mourning—of dreadful suspense—days of fear, and nights of torture.

WANT OF GENERALSHIP SHOWN BY THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

As the facts of the Leesburgh disaster become known, doubts arise respecting the capability of commanders higher than those who were actually engaged in the operation. The loss is three guns and some 600 men out of a column of 1,800—a demoralizing depression among the survivors. Who ordered the movement? It is incredible that Gen. Banks or Gen. Stone, on their own responsibility, and without the direct command of the General-in-Chief of their army, should have ventured on such an important operation. The division of McCall, on the extreme right of the line on the other side of the river, had advanced to Drainesville, and Vienna was all but occupied by the Federalists. It is obvious, on looking at the map, that if Leesburgh were seized upon by the Federalists, from Poolesville and Darnestown, they could effect a junction with the extreme right of the army at Drainesvilte, and thus complete the whole line from Alexandria to the chain of mountains which closes in the valley of the Shenandoah, and thus they could prevent any demonstration on their right flank in case of an advance towards Manassas, and force the corps which had held Leesburgh to fall back on a new line of communications with the main body of the Confederates. In order to effect this it was obvious that a very careful advance well sustained in all points should be made. The Potomac—rapid and broad—too deep for fording and easily swollen by rain, lay in front of the Federalists. The enemy was known to be in possession of the country, and to be in a position to which reinforcements could be rapidly given by the army at Manassas. Gens. Banks and Stone were not in immediate communication with the army of Washington, and must have considered themselves in an independent command, which, in event of success, would open communications with the army in Virginia, but must, until that success was achieved, rely on its own efforts. At 2 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 22, Gen. Stone is said to have sent the following order to Acting Brigadier-Gen. Baker:

Sir: As soon as you get your force in position make a dash at Leesburgh, and shoot down any lawless depredator, who may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving on your left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburgh to-night. STONE.

The order is brief enough. So far as can be made out, the means of transport available for the purpose of carrying over this force consisted of two or three large flat-bottomed boats called scows and a canal boat or two, which were not easily managed in a rapid stream. Instead of landing with caution, and throwing out pickets and sentries to prevent surprise till the whole force intended for the movement was landed, a company was at once pushed on in advance on a "scouting" expedition, nearly as far as Leesburgh, in the night time, and from information thus gained, that there was only a small camp visible, it was considered judicious to send on a small detachment to attack the force in those tents before the bulk of the column had begun to move across the river. The march of this small body was opposed by the enemy, who appeared in front, and on their flanks, and the detachment fell back, we may presume, in disorder upon the reinforcements which were coming slowly across the river. The enemy, following their success, pushed the Federalists, who were hastily formed, with vigor, and poured in a heavy musketry fire upon them from the woods surrounding the open field in which the latter were forming. Although they had no artillery, the Confederates, being superior in numbers, were able to direct such a powerful fusilade upon the Federalists that the advantage they possessed in the aid of three pieces of artillery did not avail to sustain them in line. No adequate supports arrived till too late, and the cooperation of Gen. Gorman does not appear to have been effective. On the fall of Gen. Baker there was a retrograde movement which terminated in a rout, during which the Federalists, throwing down their arms, or casting them into the river, fell into the utmost confusion, and, in spite of the exertions of their officers and personal gallantry on the part of some of the troops, which is said to have been conspicuous, but can hardly have been, as one solution of the catastrophe made it "too great," were driven or fled into the stream, overcrowding one of the boats till it sank, and endeavoring, often unsuccessfully, to escape by swimming. The descriptions of the scene which ensued are frightful. One third at least of the whole force of 1,800 which crossed over were killed, wounded, drowned, or taken prisoners, and the guns, if not captured, were lost. The Confederates might have destroyed the whole force if they had had guns or cavalry, but they were obliged to rest contented with the signal repulse of the unhappy force, for the enemy had collected in strength on the other side, and were reported to have crossed lower down the river. Finally, after remaining a day or two on the Virginia side, the whole force which had been thrown across was transported back again to the Maryland side without molestation. The survivors are said to have presented a miserable appearance as they returned to camp, many without shoes—some with only greatcoats and trousers, a large number without arms or amunition. The "rebels" are said to have thrown up "a dirt fort"—*i. e.*, an earthwork in front of Leesburgh, and it is admitted by them that their loss was 300 men in the affair. Gen. Stone is an officer of West Point, and bears a good reputation. Gen. Baker, who expiated any errors he may have committed in his military capacity with his life, was a civilian. The worst effect of the action has been produced by the attempts to make it a success and to suppress the truth. So far as I can form an opinion, it was a deplorable loss of life, caused by gross ignorance and neglect, not merely of military principles, but of common sense precautions, and the Confederates have every right to claim a victory and the safety of Leesburgh as the result of their superior numbers and skill. If Gen. McClellan meant to occupy Leesburgh as a part of any general plan, he must be mortified by the termination of the attempt, and his plan must await further development. If he did not, why was the movement made at all, and who directed it? One thing was clear enough,—there was complete ignorance of the strength of the Confederates, or stupendous recklessness on the part of the United States Generals. So anxious were the Departments at Washington to conceal the facts, it was stated that the Federalists were occupying the Virginia shores at the very time they were retiring. The alternative is more agreeable, but could scarcely have been possible.

THE POLICY OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Checked in this demonstration, it remains to be seen if another will soon be made. The movements of the Confederates have caused a concentration of troops to be made on the Maryland shores, opposite their batteries down the river, but no inclination is visible to make an offensive movement towards Manassas, whither the enemy have evidently retired. It is more than a month since the Federalists advanced to Munson's Hill, and they have since advanced at the rate of some 100 yards a day. It looks as if Gen. McClellan was not disposed to expose his infantry to the action of the enemy till he has procured an enormous preponderance of artillery, and that he hopes to beat the Confederates out of their position by a prodigious fire of shot and shell, under cover of and after which his columns may hope to advance on the lines of Manassas with every chance of success.

THE SANTA ROSA AFFAIR.

The affair at Santa Rosa Island was probably intended as a return for the destruction of the Confederate privateer *Judith*, at Pensacola Navy-yard, by Lieut. Russell, and it is another example of recklessness or ignorance of military principles. Night attacks are dangerous with the steadiest troops; but in the case of which we are speaking, a body of men were thrown at night on an island within a mile or so of a very formidable fort, containing a large garrison, and swept by the guns of the fleet outside, and no precautions whatever taken to protect their embarkation, to cover their retreat, or to keep a reserve in case of accidents. The retreat is described as a scene of the utmost confusion and disorder.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

October 25.

To-day there was a review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division, consisting, as well as I could judge, of 7,500 infantry, 16 guns, and a couple of weak squadrons of cavalry, on the ground beyond Ball's Cross Roads, in front of their camp. Gen. McClellan has not succeeded in carrying out the project attributed to him of organizing complete divisions in fixed proportions of each of the three arms, and to which there is some opposition. The sky was hazy, but the day was warm and pleasant, and as the distance across the river does not exceed four miles and a half, a considerable number of persons crossed over to witness the spectacle. There is no ground in this part of Virginia where so many troops could form in line—indeed, it is difficult to find a spot about the camps where a brigade could be deployed. All is wood or undergrowth, patched with fields of Indian corn, undulating, and cut up with small ravines and watercourses. The division, therefore, was formed in double columns on parallel lines, and a good deal of the effect was lost because from no one point could all the troops be seen at one time. There was the march past at quick time and then at the double, or *pas gymnastique*, in light marching order, without knapsacks, and then a few simple evolutions and some firing by companies, battalions, and independent file firing, which, on the whole, were well done. There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the men; but much remains to be done yet. Attention to uniformity and soldierly neatness must be enforced, and no doubt Gen. McClellan sees it all as clearly as any one, and will do all that is possible. Did not his eye catch that particular man with a large black and white muffler round his neck over the collar of his "coatee," who was rather injudiciously placed as the right-hand file of the rear rank in a certain company, or the white-gaitered Zouave legs breaking up the uniformity of strict infantry lines, and remarkable developments of the right of private judgment in the matter of head dresses? All will come round in good time. Consider that three months ago these men were sovereign citizens, mechanics, farmers, laborers, printers, tradesmen, apprentices, youths at college or school. They are generally men of intelligence, well limbed, strong fellows, mostly of fighting ages—a great number between 18 and 30. The round-shouldered men and the milder figures were, of course, in the rear ranks, and were therefore seen obtrusively when the march past took place. There were three different calibres among the small artillery force, and fully as many among the small arms—terrible work in store with the reserve ammunition some hot day this Winter. But Gen. Barry, the chief of artillery—whom I first met some months ago as plain Capt. Barry, with his troop of (regular) horse artillery, stationed curiously enough, considering what they were, for he was depasturing inside Fort Pickens—is engaged in the reduction of his guns to uniform calibres, and is rejecting eccentric bores as fast as possible. His horses, though light, were in good working condition, and the harness, carriages and tumbrils appeared to be sound and serviceable. Gen. McClellan, who arrived with a small staff and escort in the field, put the force through their work for several hours, and expressed himself satisfied with the result, but I thought his face was extremely sad and thoughtful. Certainly he was grave and sombre during the day. The Prince of Joinville, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres were on the ground, the former in plain clothes, long riding-boots, and a felt hat, the latter in the uniform uniform of captains in the United States army. The young princes generally remained by the side of Gen. McDow

tire. There is much trouble caused by refractory officers. Several have been arrested and have been forced to retire; others have voluntarily resigned, unwilling to appear before the Board for examination as to fitness for duty. It is dangerous to meddle with some of these Colonels, as they are active politicians, and they can do a great deal of mischief in the large cities, where their popularity procured them the command of regiments, by inveighing against the injustice they have received and the management of affairs. The Navy Department is also exercised by unruly members. Here is Capt. Boutt, of the *Keystone State*, to be arrested, because he left his cruising-ground to take his prize further into Philadelphia. He behaved with some disregard of the amenities and proprieties to the United States Marshal at Key West, and would not pay any heed to the warrant of the judge at Tallahassee, who desired to arrest him for his conduct. Two officers of high rank in the army, one a General and one a Colonel in the West, have been frequently named in the journals as men of notoriously intemperate habits—one being occasionally seen "drunk in the gutter." It is not wonderful, if such statements be true, that the NEW-YORK TIMES should have to say of such affairs as Edwards' Ferry, that "the retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding and almost turning somersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points." I am assured that the Massachusetts Regiment behaved well, but that Tammany was not quite so becomingly represented. As to the courage of the Confederates all agree. They were seen to form line and come into action under fire with great steadiness. If their finances were as sound as their fighting, there would be immense chances on the side of the Southerners; but Mr. MEMMINGER'S scheme of cotton bonds is tumbling, an eruption of small paper covers the States, and a forced loan of ready money is in the distance.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter on the American question, addressed by Sir JOHN BOWRING to Dr. MACGOWAN:

"Your fratricidal war is the most dreadful event of modern history. No doubt it will be controlled and directed for good, but that it should end in anything but a separation of the North from the South, seems to me quite improbable, if not impossible. I do not think the Federal Government has shown any disposition to put down Slavery, or is entitled to sympathy on that account. It does not appear to me that you are justified in calling the Southerners 'rebels.' Our statesmen of the time of GEORGE III. called WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN by that name. I do not believe the cotton lords have had anything to do with the opinion which you believe to be uniformly to the United States, but which assuredly it is not. I never knew a question in which there was so much unanimity of views among our wise and good men, as this. We want you, as freemen, as philosophers, as statesmen, as Christians, to settle in peace what war will never settle. You are now, unfortunately, engaged in a policy which compels—or, at all events employs—acts of despotism which would seem incredible, and are taking measures against British subjects which we would tolerate from no other Government. I think your North would be stronger without a disconcerted South. If it chooses to tax itself by monstrous and unfriendly tariffs, and to repudiate the doctrines of free trade, so gloriously triumphant elsewhere, so be it; but let it not blame the South for throwing off the fetters. We want you to be strong—your policy makes you feeble; rich—you are doing your best to impoverish yourselves; brotherly—and you are engaged in Cain-like slaughtering; happy—and what woes are in all your households; peaceful—and you are busied in wide-wasting war. I write very frankly to you. My heart is full. I love America too well, I have there too many dear and valued friends, not to desire her progress and prosperity. I have no interest to bias my judgment, and all my prejudices have been on your side of the Atlantic."

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. NELSON.

The Advance Through Prestonsburgh—Encounter with the Enemy at Ivy Creek—An Arduous March, and a Decided Victory—The Occupation of Pikeville or Piketon.

From the Louisville Journal.

So many reports have been circulated in relation to the advance of Gen. NELSON and his command through Prestonsburgh, and his complete dispersing of Col. WILLIAMS and his rebel force at Pikeville, that we are glad, at last, to have the official advices, which have just been received by the Assistant Adjutant-General. We will briefly notice the contents of the reports of Gen. NELSON and Col. SILL. On the 7th November, Gen. NELSON dispatched Col. SILL with his own regiment, the Ohio Thirty-third, and the light battalion under Maj. HART, Kentucky Volunteers, composed of a flank company from each of the regiments, the Second, Thirty-third, and Fifty-ninth O. V. U. S. A., and two Kentucky companies, together with 142 mounted men, under command of Col. METCALF, Kentucky Volunteers, made up of men mounted from the wagon teams, and 30 gentlemen volunteers, under Col. APPERSON, and a section of artillery to march by the way of John's Creek, and pass to the left of Pikeville, where the rebels had taken position—a distance of forty miles—and turn or cut them off. Col. SILL marched at 11 A. M. on the 7th. At 5 A. M. of the 8th Gen. NELSON moved forward with the Second Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. HARRIS; Twenty-first Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. NORTON; Fifty-ninth Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col. FYFFE; the battalion of Kentucky Volunteers, under Col. CHARLES A. MARSHALL, and two sections of artillery, Capt. KONKLE, and took the State road direct to Pikeville, twenty-eight miles. Some eight miles from Prestonsburgh they met a picket of about forty cavalry, and fired on them, but, having no cavalry, they escaped easily. At 1 P. M. the cavalry had advanced along the narrow defile of the mountain that cerds at Ivy Creek. The mountains is the highest along the river, very precipitous, and thickly covered with brush and undergrowth, and the road, which is but seven feet wide, is cut along the side of about twenty-five feet above the river, which is close under the road. The ridge descends in a rapid curve and very sharp to the creek, or rather gorge, where it makes a complete elbow. Behind this ridge, and all along the mountain side, the enemy, seven hundred strong, lay in ambush, and did not fire until the head of Col. MARSHALL'S battalion, himself leading, was up to the elbow. The skirmish was very sharp. The mountain side was blue with puffs of smoke, and not an enemy to be seen. The first discharge killed four and wounded thirteen of MARSHALL'S men. Gen. NELSON ordered the Kentuckians to charge. Col. HARRIS, whose regiment was immediately behind the General, led his men up the mountain side most gallantly, and deployed them along the face of it. Col. NORTON, whose regiment had just reached the defile, anticipating an order from the General, led his men up the northern ridge of the mountain, deployed them along the creek, and went at the rebels. Two pieces of artillery were got in position in the road and opened upon them. Owing to the steepness of the mountain all this required time. On the opposite side of the river, which at that point is narrow, deep and swift, there were also rebels who annoyed our men. In an hour and twenty minutes the rebels were dispersed and fled, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the ground and six prisoners unhurt. As Gen. NELSON marched immediately in pursuit, the rebel loss was not ascertained accurately, but thirty were found dead on the field. Among the wounded prisoners was H. M. RUST, late State Senator from Greenup County. Our loss in killed was six, and 24 wounded. If Gen. NELSON had had with him any cavalry, he feels confident he would have taken or slain the whole of them. As it was, the enemy retreated, cutting down trees across the narrow road and burning or cutting all the bridges, which are numerous. Gen. NELSON bivouacked four miles beyond the Ivy Creek. It rained, and the men had to wade through mud and in a heavy rain all the day of the 8th, the march being heavy and slow on account of the felled trees obstructing the road, and the necessary repairing of bridges. At night the army again bivouacked in the November rain, and the next morning they reached Pikeville, where Col. SILL had arrived the previous night. Capt. BERRYHILL, of the Second Ohio, was wounded severely at Ivy Creek, while leading the column up the mountain side.

During these operations, the command of Col. SILL executed Gen. NELSON'S orders, and occupied Pikeville by a circuitous route on the 9th, at 4 P. M. Col. METCALF'S mounted men in advance exchanged shots with a reconnoitering party which had just crossed the river, but immediately retreated. METCALF and HART'S forces were then thrown out, deployed as skirmishers on the hill-side, flanking the road which debouches at the ford. They found the enemy's camp deserted, and the main street of the village occupied by mounted men, who were making off by the Shelby road. A few rounds of shell were sent after them, and METCALF'S men took possession of the town, fording the river on horseback. The rest of the force crossed on a raft bridge. The enemy were occupied all the previous day in evacuating the place. Gen. WILLIAMS was there when the skirmishers opened fire, but he requarters. On the route, Col. SILL twice encountered a wounded two of the rebels. On the night of the 8th a party of ten, sent out by Col. METCALF, encountered Capt. SHAWHAN'S rebel cavalry, about 150 strong, and it was reported that Capt. S. was wounded. His party fell back in great haste. The troops in Pikeville were not well off for provisions. All they could get was beef, but there is a mill in the vicinity, which they intended to set in motion and supply themselves with corn meal. It was impossible to obtain any accurate account of the numbers of the dispersed rebels, but they were most effectually cleared out. Among the effects of Col. WILLIAMS, left behind at Pikeville in his hasty retreat, was a letter from the Confederate Secretary of War, J. P. BENJAMIN, dated Oct. 26, introducing Mr. (LEWIS, a special agent for the Confederate Government, who would make a communication to Col. W. "about young CLAY," in relation to which Col. W. was to use its discretion. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting WILLIAMS' muster rolls, and stated that he had sent to him on the 20th a company of artillery with its battery, and would send him a regiment of *armed* Virginians to Prestonsburg in a few days. From all we can glean, "Cerro Gordo" will not for the present have occasion for their use, as his men must be completely demoralized by the bad thrashing and worse fright which they received.

The following is Brig.-Gen. NELSON'S succinct report of the engagement at Piketon, which has been so greatly exaggerated:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT PRESTONSBURGH, Nov. 14, 1861.
To John W. Finnell, Adjutant-General of Kentucky:

SIR: I have to inform you that the following persons of Col. MARSHALL'S regiment were killed and mortally wounded in the battle at Ivy Mountain, to wit:

Of Company A, Capt. Gault—Peter Bents, Mason County; Edward Hall, Mason County; William Prather, Mason County; John McCarthy, Mason County; (died since.)

Of Company B, Capt. Lanum—William Hurtley, Henry County.

Of Capt. Manning's Company—Rueben Dennis, Mason County; (died since.)

Total—Four Kentuckians killed on the field, and two died since. Very Respectfully,
W. NELSON, Brig.-Gen.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. BUELL'S STAFF APPOINTED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. L.—I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 97, of the 9th instant, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Brig.-Gen. D. C. BUELL hereby assumes command of the Department of Ohio.

II. The following named officers are announced on the staff of the General commanding, viz:

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff; Capt. N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide de Camp; First Lieut. Charles S. Fitzhugh, Aide de Camp; First Lieut. A. W. Rockwell, Aide de Camp; Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Department Medical Director; Major Charles T. Karned, Psy Department; Capt. F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

By command of Gen. BUELL.
JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.
Official—OLIVER D. GREENE, A. A. G.

REGIMENTS ABOUT TO MOVE.

Orders to march have been issued to the following regiments. The first three Regiments will move on the days named. The others within ten days—one a day, as nearly as may be:

TAOS—Second Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. MORRISON, Nov. 22.

ALBANY—Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. BRADLEY, Nov. 25.

ROCHESTER.—Eighth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Cavalry, Col. CROOKS, Nov. 25.

SARATOGA—Seventy-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. MCKEAN.

ELMIRA—Eighty-fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. DAVIS; Sixty-fourth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. PARKER; Eighty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. BAILEY; Eighty-Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. ROBIE.

AUBURN—Seventy-fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. JOHN A. DODGE.

NEW-YORK—Eighty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Infantry, Col. STEPHEN DODGE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No additions to Monday's day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.—Nos. 261, 365, 266, 214. Enumerated cases.—Nos. 226, 362, 393, 394, 398, 399, 400, 402½, 409, 410, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 205, 439, 441.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1584, 2624, 1786, 2758, 2766, 1136, 2738, 1744, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2782, 2784.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 170, 173, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197. *Part II.*—Nos. 146, 3075, 154, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.

The Claims of the Old Police—Does the Act of April 15, 1857, Continue in Office One who did not Hold a Valid Appointment?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. James Dunn vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—In this case the jury found that the relator did not hold a legal appointment to office at the time of the passage of the Act of April 15, 1857.

The following opinions are now rendered in respect thereto:

MULLEN, J.—The first finding in this case is, "That on the 15th day of April, 1857, the relator had not received, and did not possess, any valid appointment or lawful warrant as member of the Police Department, under the act of April 13, 1853, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under said act."

This finding disposes of the case.

The Court of Appeals, in the People *ex rel.* McCune *vs.* The Board of Police, (19 N. Y. Rep., 188,) expressly repudiate the idea that the act of April 15, 1857, appointed the members of the old Police members of the new, and hold that they were continued in office merely; hence no new oath of office was necessary in order to make them officers of the new force.

In continuing policemen in office, it is reasonable to presume that the Legislature intended to continue those only who were in by valid appointments. It would be absurd to suppose that the Legislature designed to make men members of the new force who, by fraud or unfair practice on the part of those who had the power of appointment, should have got a nominal membership in the force. Section 33 of the Act of 1857, demonstrates that it was not the intention to retain in the new force any member of the old not legally qualified. That section provides that the Board shall remove from office any member of the Police Department of New-York and Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in the seventh section of that act. This, of course, applies to those who have been legally qualified, but who could not read and write the English language, or who are not citizens of the United States, or who shall not have resided in the Police District five years, or who shall have been convicted of crime.

The language does not, in terms, authorize the continuance in office of any policeman not legally appointed. If we are right in supposing it was not the intention of the Legislature to do so, then surely it requires some positive rule of law to accomplish a result that the Legislature have neither intended nor provided for.

If the Legislature has not converted an officer *de facto* into an officer *de jure*, by the thirty-second section of the act of 1857, then the member of the force, who was such *de facto* before the act, is *de facto* still.

The question, then, is an officer *de facto*, who has been deprived of his office, entitled to a *mandamus* to restore him to it, or is that the right of the officer *de jure* only?

So far as the public are concerned, the acts of the officer *de facto* are as valid as those of an officer *de jure*. (People *vs.* Collins, 7 J. R., 549; McInstry *vs.* Tanner, 9 J. R., 135; Parker *vs.* Baker, 8 Paige, 4, 8; People *vs.* Covert, 1 Hill, 674; Greendeaf *vs.* Low, 4 Denio, 168; Ellis *vs.* Weeks, 2 Barb., 320.)

The officer *de facto* cannot, however, maintain an action in his own behalf, founded on his office or right of office. (Green *vs.* Burke, 23 W., 490; The People *vs.* Hopsen, 1 Den., 574.)

It would seem to follow, from the cases last cited, that the officer *de facto* could not maintain an action to recover his office, if he was ousted or removed therefrom by reason of the defect of title.

While I find no case which holds that the officer *de facto* is entitled to *mandamus*, to restore him to his office when removed, there are several authorities which approach so near to it, that I think they may be considered as supporting that proposition. In Tapping on Mandamus, pp. 28, 29, it is said that the prosecutor (for *mandamus*) must be clothed with a clear, legal and equitable right to something which is properly the subject of the writ, and also that it is legally demandable from the person to whom such writ must be directed, otherwise the Court will not interfere.

Can it be said that an officer *de facto* has a clear, legal and equitable right to his office? It seems to me not.

If there has been an election which is void, the Court will, by *mandamus*, require the electors to proceed to a new election, although there is a person in office under the void election. (Tapping on Mandamus, 181.) When, however, the incumbent is in by an election *prima facie* good, the Court will not grant a *mandamus* to the person legally entitled, because he has a remedy by *quo warranto*. (Tapping on Mandamus, 182.)

When the office is full by appointment clearly made without authority, the writ will be granted, though generally a *plenarty* is an objection to such a proceeding. (Tapping on Mandamus.)

The same author, at page 185, says: "When there is an ascertained defect of title in him who applies for admission to an office, the Court will not admit him, for he may be ousted immediately."

In the King *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of London, (1 Term Rep., 423,) a *mandamus* was refused to a person elected for the fourth year, after having been elected three successive years to an office, to which, by the custom of the city, no person could be elected or serve more than two years successively.

The relator, by the findings, not only had no legal appointment to the office of policeman under the old Board, but he refused to take or hold, and never has taken or held, office under the act creating the new Board; and, since the passage of that act, has been engaged in employments wholly inconsistent with the performance of the duties of a member of the Police force. It is not found that he ever performed duty as policeman, nor that he had even the color of an appointment. He was not, under such circumstances, even an officer *de facto*.

Section 32 does not reach this relator; that section continues in office only those members of the Police who were officers or patrolmen at the passage of that act. The relator is not shown to have been a member of the force in any way whatever, and hence he was not permitted to do duty under the new act.

For these, and other minor considerations, I am of the opinion that the relator is not entitled to the relief he seeks, and that there must be a judgment on the verdict for the defendants.

LEONARD, J.—This case is, in all respects, similar to that of William Gorman, except that the jury have found in this case the additional fact that the relator had not a valid appointment, or lawful warrant, as member of the Police Department, under the act of 1853, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under said act.

The pleadings admit, however, that the relator was acting as a member of the police force at the time the new act went into operation, under the act in relation to the Police Department passed in 1853.

The jury have found merely a conclusion of law. What the actual defect is in the appointment or warrant we cannot know. It is probable that the Judge directed the jury at the circuit to find that the appointment was valid or invalid, according as they found certain facts to exist or not to exist. Whether the fact was that the relator's warrant had not been signed, or that a part only of the Board of Commissioners acted upon the appointment, or whether the appointment had been fraudulently obtained, or how otherwise, we cannot know.

We must now take the facts as the jury have found them. If the relator was aggrieved by the instructions of the Judge at the Circuit, the question could have been brought before us for review. No such question has been raised, and we must assume that the facts are found according to law.

We must now consider, as facts in this case, that the relator was acting as a policeman, and had an appointment, although not valid.

The new Act of 1857, by section 32, continued the police, officers and patrolmen, at the passage of that act, in the performance of their duty. The language is, they "shall continue to do duty."

The case of McCune in 19 N. Y. R., decides, that the Legislature did not, by the new act, make any appointments to office. The Legislature had no authority to make appointments. They might direct a body of men, whose duty it was, by preexisting laws, to perform certain services, to continue the performance of the same services under a new law, having a different Board of Commissioners for their direction.

Was the relator excluded from the operation of the new law of 1857, directing the existing Police force to continue to do duty? If not, he was directed to continue to perform the same duty which he had before done, and it was the duty of the new Board to permit and direct the exercise of the powers and functions which the law made it the duty of the relator to perform, and not to oust, obstruct, or remove him, except by due course of law.

It appears to me that the intention of the Legislature was, that the existing Police force, as it was on the day when the new law went into effect, were to continue, by the mandate of the law, to do duty as officers and patrolmen under the the new Board, whether the men were in *de facto* or *de jure*. There was no opportunity for the new Board to make distinctions among the members of the force, as to the form or regularity of their appointments. The duty were to by invalid titles, or by no title, from those whose titles to office was complete; those who of winnowing the bad from the good; those who were not qualified by reason of inability to read or write, or from any other cause, from those who were—all devolved upon the new Board of Police, under the power of removal contained in the seventh section of the Act of 1857, on written charges, after an opportunity to be heard to defence.

The new Board were not authorized by their simple fiat to exclude or oust any member from the then existing Police Force. This authority could only be exercised under the power of removal.

The relator is entitled to the writ of mandamus to restore him, &c.

Lodgings for the Quarantine Boatmen—Who Must Furnish them?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. John Waters vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 11. The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to pay certain rent which the boatmen employed by the Health Officers (of whom he is one) of the Marine Hospital had been obliged to pay since the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The relator claimed that the defendants were required to furnish these boatmen lodgings within the Quarantine buildings. The defendants denied that such was the case, urging that because they had gratuitously furnished the boatmen with lodgings when they had the room unoccupied, they could not, therefore be compelled to pay rent for them when they obtained lodgings elsewhere.

The Court now denied the motion.

Tracy, Powers and Tallmadge for relator; John E. Develin for Commissioners.

Contempt Commitment without Notice to the Party Charged Therewith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Erastus Davison.—In this care the prisoner was committed for a contempt of court, in not making certain conveyances and discharging certain incumbrances directed by a judgment of the court.

It is alleged that the prisoner was not present when the commitment was obtained, and that he had no notice of any such application, but that he was arrested and lodged in Eldridge-street jail on the 17th of November, 1860, upon the *mittimus* obtained pursuant to such proceedings.

Motion was now made on *habeas corpus* for his discharge, upon several grounds, the principal of which was that he had never had opportunity to answer the charge of contempt made against him, and that had he had such opportunity he could have fully shown that it was impossible for him to obey the judgment of the Court. Another ground was that the Court had not jurisdiction in the absence of the prisoner to commit him.

The Sheriff's counsel urged that the Court could not go behind the *mittimus* to inquire as to the jurisdiction of the Court respecting it. The prisoner had been committed for contempt, and that the Court was competent to order. The prisoner's remedy was by motion. Decision was reserved.

J. R. Whiting for prisoner. A. J. Vanderpoel, D. McMahon, and Nelson Smith opposed.

Sworn In.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Edwin James now signed the roll and took the oath as a member of the New-York Bar. The order admitting him was published several days since, in the TIMES.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN, presiding, Enoch Howell, 20 years, born in Ireland, was tried and convicted of attempting to pick the pocket of N. H. Fowler, of No. 217 West Thirty-first-street, while he was addressing an audience on the platform of the Cooper Institute, on the occasion of a political meeting just previous to the last election. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Frederick Huger, a German, 30 years of age, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit a rape upon Wilhelmina Hager, a girl 8 years of age. Remanded for sentence.

Mary Van Dam, 50 years of age, born in France, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from A. J. Post, of No. 161 Eighth-avenue, and was sent to the City Prison for 60 days.

Samuel McCarthy, 26 years of age, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon John Clark, of Staten Island, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Jane Dempsey, 22 years of age, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault, with a butcher knife, upon William Taylor, at a drinking-shop in Roosevelt-street. Sentenced to the City Prison one day.

Thos. Williams, a native of Buffalo, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, upon a grocer, named Henry Myers, of No. 174 Madison-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Rid vs. *Morrison et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25, 1861.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 1881 R..	93	100	Erie Railroad.....	20⅜
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93⅜	800	do.....	20⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	83⅜	25	do.....b30	21
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91	120	do.....	20⅜
1,000	Ill. C. Reg Bds..	89	50	do.....b15	20⅝
4,000	Mich. State 6s..	81¾	100	do.....b30	20⅜
24,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42¾	50	do.....b30	20⅜
2,000	do.....	42¾	225	Erie R. Pref.....	53
28,000	do.....	42¾	20	do.....	53½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	81½	100	do.....b30	53⅛
600	S. F. City 6s, payable in N. York.....	82¾	50	do.....	52⅞
1,000	Hud. R. R. Reg. 105		50	Hud. Riv. R.....	37¼
1,000	M. C. & P. c. bs old	92	50	do.....	37
1,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b.	93	150	do.....b30	37
1,000	M. So. 1st mg. bs.	82	150	do.....	36⅞
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	87	100	Reading Railroad..	34½
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d mg. b.	45	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	49
1,000	Gal. & Chic. listing.	98	200	do.....	49⅝
1,000	do.....	98¾	275	do.....	49⅝
5,000	do.....	99	50	do.....s10	49
10	Bank of America..	97	75	do.....b10	49½
116	Panama Railroad...	114	50	do.....b30	49⅝
25	do.....	113½	50	do.....	49¾
10	American Ex. Bk..	84½	100	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	17¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	87	500	do.....	18
20	Hanover Bank....	69	250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	5	544	do.....	17¾
80	Pacific Mail S. Co..	91	50	Calena & Chic. R..	71
102	do.....	90	100	do.....	70⅜
50	do.....	89½	50	do.....	70⅜
250	do.....	89⅝	200	do.....	70⅝
50	do.....s10	89⅝	100	do.....s30	70⅝
50	do.....	89	250	Cleve. & Toledo R..	84
300	N. Y. Central R..	78	1050	do.....	31
100	do.....	77⅞	50	Chic. & R. Isl'd R..	54⅜
535	do.....	77⅜	200	do.....	54⅜
900	do.....s5	77⅞	250	do.....s30	54⅜
200	do.....s30	78	50	do.....	54⅜
50	do.....s10	77⅞	100	do.....	b10 54⅜
150	do.....	b30 78¼	150	do.....	54⅜
200	Ill. Central R. Scrip	60⅜	50	do.....	b60 54⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	12⅜	50	do.....	s30 54⅜
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	98¼	60	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	20

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	Virginia State 6s	47½	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	18
12,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42	200	do.....	17⅝
7,000	do.....	41¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	60½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	50	do.....s30	60
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p.c.		100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	36
	1st M. S. F. C. B.	94	100	do.....	36⅛
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bds..	88	150	do.....	36⅜
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	84	50	do.....s30	36½
25	Pac. M. S. Co.....	97½	116	Gal. & Chi. R.....	70
55	do.....	87	276	do.....	69⅝
165	do.....	86¾	50	do.....	69⅞
200	New-York Cen. R..	77½	50	C. & Pittsb'gh R...	32¾
500	do.....	77	100	C. & Tol. R.....	33½
300	do.....	77¼	400	do.....b30	33¾
60	do.....	77⅝	600	do.....	33
10	Erie R. Pref.....	53¾	50	Chi. & Rock I. R..	53
60	do.....	52	200	do.....	62⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	39	50	do.....b30	63
180	Reading Railroad..	34	50	do.....	63⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R.....	48¾	6	Panama Railroad..	115⅝
200	do.....	48			

MONDAY, Nov. 25.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 16:

Increase in Loans	$21,151,741
Increase in Specie	147,230
Decrease in Circulation	193,760
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	22,168,150

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 24, 1860.	Nov. 23, 1861.	Nov. 16, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	122,518,454	153,460,376	137,308,635
Specie	18,759,373	41,609,063	41,461,833
Circulation	8,968,442	8,605,805	8,799,676
Gross Deposits	99,616,607	153,631,502	129,804,781
Exchanged	25,580,608	20,272,238	19,590,177
Undrawn	74,035,799	133,359,354	110,214,604
In Sub-Treasury	4,306,668	8,168,250	8,182,192

The changes in the Bank return this afternoon on the Loan and Deposit Averages grew out of the Government account, a third negotiation of $35,000,000 having been passed to the credit of the United States Treasurer early in the past week. The Specie Average is rather higher than last week, and with the Gold in the Sub-Treasury amounts to about $50,000,000, to which $900,000 from California and England is added to-day. The stock of Bullion in the City to-day is thus made about *Fifty-one millions*, against Twenty-three millions same time last year at the initiation of our political difficulties with the Southern rebellion. The market for Exchanges to-day, on actual sales, went up to 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. These figures are so near the point at which English Bullion may be reshipped without loss to the drawers of Bills, that it may be out of the way to consider the relative ability of the Banks and Sub-Treasury, compared with this time last season, to spare whatever sums may be deemed needful to equalize the present demand for Exchange. That no other requisition for Bullion will be made is quite certain. Our own people have no apprehension of the ability of the Banks or of the Government to maintain the Specie standard, even though our present Stock of Bullion should be reduced one-half. We have yet to see, however, that the first important shipment will be made abroad to supply the sudden turn which has been given to the Exchanges. The demand to-day was supplied at 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. by the very best Bankers. The market for Money, meanwhile, remains easy in rates, and abundantly supplied.

The Stock Market is extremely feverish. The demand early in the forenoon was firmer, and the last rates of Saturday were for a season sustained. But soon after the early Board convened the turn in Exchange was employed with much industry to depress prices, and short sales were freely ventured at a decline of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central and Erie, and 1@2 ℔ cent. on the Western shares. The most exaggerated rumors were spread through the Street that certain Banking firms were asking Specie rates for Exchange, and upon these rumors, without inquiry as to the actual sales of Bills for the Boston mail, the decline in the general market was made. The turn was mainly against the Railway shares, the National Funded Stocks remaining comparatively steady. At the Second Board and after, the quotations were quite feverish and unsettled, though ultimately closing about as follows:

Central	77⅞	Illinois Central	60
Erie	20¾	Pacific	87
Rock Island	52½	Panama	113½
Galena	70	Hudson	36⅛
Toledo	33¼	Missouris	42½
Michigan Central	48	U. S. 6s, 1881	93¾

The bidding for the City Bank shares was as follows:

New-York	87	Hanover	68
Mechanics'	92	Metropolitan	96
America	96	Market	83
Merchants' Exchange	78	Corn Exchange	86
Commerce	83	Importers' & Traders'	96¾
Bank of the Republic	99	Park	95

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	77
Erie firsts, '58	102¾	Pacific Guarant'd by Mo	39
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	68	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87
Hudson firsts	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f	82
Hud. second s. f., '85	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	57
Hudson thirds, '75	72	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson convert. '67	68	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. S. ass. bds	57½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Niagara*, from Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861. Mails close in New-York Nov. 26, at 1 P. M. and 5½ P. M.

London—60 Days' Sight.....109¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....110¼ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f. 18¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar.....5f. 13¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..41¼ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco 36¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin....41⅜ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar.79⅜ cents.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote bank notes thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	New-Orleans, La	30
New-England	1-5	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@55
New-Jersey	½@¾	Ohio, and Indiana	⅝
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	2@25
Interior Pennsylv'a	¼@1¼	Iowa	2
Baltimore	½	Free Indiana	2
Maryland	1@2	Tennessee	30@50
Virginia	25@30	Michigan	1
North Carolina	25@30	Canada	1
S. Carolina and Ga.	30@50	Missouri	10@40
Mobile, Ala	30@50		

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $1,561,501, including $477,690 for Treasury Notes, and $123,000 for Customs; paid, $2,042,106, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $7,455,333.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—All-Hallow Eve—The Magic Joke—Barney the Baron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—The Scapegoat.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gebay National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—The Allegbanians and Swiss Bell Ringers.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We find the announcement in the Richmond papers of the 19th inst., that it has been determined to remove the Rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn. It is expected that the rebel Congress will soon assemble there.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Fort Pickens and Key West, arrived at this port last evening. She reports that the rebels have landed between three and four thousand troops on Deer Point, about six miles from Fort Pickens, and a mile and a half from Santa Rosa Island, and were preparing to attack the Fort. Col. Wilson's men were in good health with but few exceptions. Several prizes had been recently captured and taken into Key West—among them the privateer *Beauregard*.

We have already announced the arrival of the frigate *San Jacinto* at Boston, and the transfer of the rebel Envoys, Mason and Slidell, to Fort Warren. We this morning publish the full particulars of the run from this port to Boston, the conduct of the prisoners, and the ceremonies incident to their incarceration, together with a full narrative of the cruise of the *San Jacinto*, which resulted in their capture. Capt. Wilkes was yesterday formally welcomed to Boston by the City authorities, the ceremonies taking place in Faneuil Hall. Mayor Wightman made a welcoming address on the occasion, which was briefly and appropriately responded to by Capt. Wilkes. A severe storm prevailed at the time, notwithstanding which a large crowd of citizens was assembled on the occasion. Capt. Wilkes and the officers of the *San Jacinto* will be the recipients of a complimentary dinner at the Revere House this evening, at which Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present.

With regard to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, it may be worth while to remember that in the instructions which Mr. Toombs, as the rebel Secretary of State, has given to privateers, may be found the following passage: "Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral character, and are liable to capture and condemnation." If we had applied this general rule to the *Trent*, she would have been lying in one of our harbors as a prize.

An officer who has reached Baltimore from Gen. Lockwood's headquarters at Drummondstown, Eastern shore of Virginia, reports that at Oakhill a deserted earthwork was found, from which the cannon had been removed; and between that point and Drummondstown was another, in which were eight guns mounted. Still another deserted work was found eight miles beyond Drummondstown. There had been in all nine guns captured, and three commissioned officers taken prisoners. Col. Smith, however, who commanded the rebel forces, could not be found, though he had been diligently looked for. The disbanded militia all insisted that they had been forced to take up arms, and not a single individual had been encountered who would acknowledge himself to be a Secessionist. The Union men now have undisputed control of both Accomac and Northampton Counties.

A deserter from the Tenth Georgia Regiment reached Newport's News on Friday morning, after having suffered incredible hardships. He told Gen. Wool the exact locality of a camp on James River where seven rebel regiments were stationed, and on the strength of this information the two gunboats were sent up to drive the Confederates out, with a result which the telegraph has already stated. Gen. Magruder, if this deserter may be believed, has 23,000 men in his Department, which comprises the districts of James and York Rivers. He is so unpopular personally that the Second North Carolina Regiment left for home a fortnight ago, positively refusing to serve under him.

We learn from Missouri that Jackson's bogus Legislature, in session at Neosho, have elected John B. Clark, formerly Member of the National Congress, and R. L. Y. Peyton, Senators to the rebel Congress; and that Representatives have also been elected from the different Congressional Districts of the State. Several of them are officers in Price's army. It is reported from Osceola that Price has already again crossed the Osage River at Hoffman's Ferry, and that his advance guard was expected at Osceola on Saturday last.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes some statements, which it says are worthy the most absolute confidence, regarding affairs in Eastern Tennessee. There are camps of Union men in that section, and they were instrumental in the recent destruction of bridges. This was done in the confident expectation that the National forces were about to make a vigorous demonstration against Cumberland Gap. Had this been done, it is believed that Zollicoffer's whole force would have been captured, for their avenues of retreat were entirely cut off. The retrograde movement of the National forces had the most depressing effect, but the loyalists showed no signs of succumbing. In the recent election they refrained from voting almost entirely, as is shown by the fact that, in Knox County, in Maynard's District, where the Union element is still very strong, a representative who received but eighty votes was sent to the rebel Congress. In this county the Unionists have heretofore had a majority of three thousand votes.

Prof. Lowe's balloon, *Constitution*, has been sent to Beaufort. The *Cœur de Lion*, which carried it down, also towed the hulk of the old steamer *Washington Park Custis*, now called a balloon boat, carrying gas generators, sulphuric acid, and iron filings, for making gas, with other necessary concomitants. A balloon corps of forty privates, with a Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Aeronaut, went with the expedition.

The call of the Government for twelve thousand militia in New-Mexico, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to, and at the date of our last advices from Santa Fé (the 6th) it was expected that in a short time the whole number would be reported for duty.

Two car-loads of Enfield rifles and Springfield muskets reached Elmira on Friday for the equipment of the volunteers, together with tents and camp equipage complete for all the regiments. Each regiment is hereafter to be furnished with Enfield rifles and Springfield muskets, half and half. The Steuben Rangers, who left Elmira on Friday, will be thus supplied, five companies with rifles and five with the muskets.

The Louisville *Democrat* has intelligence from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, indicative of a most hopeful change of feeling. The occupation of Paducah by the National forces had brought them into direct communication with the people, who had thus learned experimentally how grossly the purposes and character of the soldiers had been slandered by the rebel leaders. There is every reason to believe that a firm loyalist will be sent to Congress, to occupy the seat vacated by H. C. Burnett, who has cast in his lot with the rebels.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing the mails, passengers and treasure—$829,807—from California. She also brings another body of United States regulars from California, under command of Col. Robert C. Buchanan, and a number of officers, one of whom, said to be a relative of Dr. Scott, who was lately forced to leave San Francisco on account of his secession proclivities, was arrested immediately after his arrival, on the complaint of a passenger by the *North Star*, who charged him with entertaining rebel sympathies. After being examined it was found there was not the slightest ground for such an accusation, and he was at once discharged. The advices from California are not so late as have before been received.

The news from the Isthmus is not specially important. The recent action of Gen. Sumner, in bringing Messrs. Gwin, Brent and Benham across as prisoners, against the protest of the authorities, continued to excite considerable discussion, but there was very little hostile feeling about it. No trouble was anticipated in reference to it. Panama, by a decree dated Nov. 6, signed by the Governor, had become one of the United States of Colombia.

The advices from Bogota represent matters as quiet. Antioquia now appears to be the only State which yet holds out against Mosquera, who was sending troops there to force her into subjection.

From the South Pacific States there is little news. The new Administration of Chili was progressing satisfactorily, and the country remained tranquil. The elections in Peru had been concluded, but the result was unknown. It was believed that in the event of Echenique's success, Castella would declare the election void.

On Saturday evening the prize schooner *Fanne Lee* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She ran the blockade at Darien, Georgia, bound for Nassau, New-Providence Island, loaded with rice and tobacco, but had hardly left the coast before she was captured by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*.

Mr. Van Wyck's Congressional Committee on Army Frauds and Contracts have closed their labors, and sent copies of their report in to the President.

Among the reports which prevailed in Washington on Sunday was one that two of our men, who went out with the Beaufort expedition, were arrested in Charleston, and summarily hung as spies. Another report was that the rebels had hung Ned McGowan, at New-Orleans, as a spy. Neither is believed to be true, though they are not improbable.

Yesterday being the seventy-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British troops, the event was celebrated in the usual way. The Veterans of '76 fired a national salute on the Battery; the various Militia regiments paraded, and on the City Hall, public buildings, hotels and principal stores on Broadway, the Stars and Stripes were displayed.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed an additional appropriation of $20,000 for Roads and Avenues. A resolution was adopted making the Times, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, *Staats-Zeitung* and *Irish-American* Corporation papers. The Comptroller's weekly statement represents the receipts, during the week ending Nov. 23, as $1,019,320 07; payments, $361,596 74; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week of $2,439,796 99.

The number of deaths for the past week was 397, being an increase of 5 on the previous week, and an increase of 28 on the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from acute diseases were 217; from chronic diseases, 134; and from external and other causes, 46.

A terrible tragedy transpired at Maple Ridge, Pennsylvania, a few days ago. Two brothers—William and Alonzo Lattin—became engaged in a quarrel, when Alonzo struck William a furious blow with an axe, cutting open his head through the forehead and nose. The injured man was alive at last accounts, but there was hardly any hope of his recovery.

Interesting opinions delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court in respect to a new point raised in one of the Police cases, will be found in the law column. The point is—whether the Act of April 15, 1857, continues in office such of the old policemen, if such there were, as were originally not legally appointed. At Chambers, of the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham has decided that the Commissioners of Emigration are not under obligations to furnish lodgings for the Quarantine boatmen, or to pay rent for lodgings rented by the boatmen. Edwin James, late Queen's Counsel, in London, signed the roll and took the oath as a member of the New-York Bar.

The Stock Market was irregular and feverish yesterday on the rise of Exchange on England to longer 109¼ with rumors of higher rates asked by some of the Banking firms. The actual sales of Exchange were mainly at 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon, taking New-York Central as the standard of the Railway Share list, prices left off ¼@¾ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. The market for Money keeps easy. The Bank and Sub-Treasury averages of the past week show a stock of Bullion in the City of $50,000,000, exclusive of yesterday's arrival from California, against $23,000,000 at the beginning of our political troubles in November, 1860.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, at essentially unchanged quotations. Wheat was in brisk request, and prime lots were firm. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily; receipts and sales large. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at rising prices. The transactions in Provisions were somewhat less extensive. Groceries were quiet, as were also Oils, Metals and Naval Stores. Whisky was a shade cheaper. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates, tending downward.

Removal of the Rebel Congress from Richmond to Nashville.

The rebel Congress, according to a report forwarded from Baltimore, has authorized the seat of the Insurgent government to be transferred to Nashville. The Congress, it is added, will presently adjourn to reassemble there. This legislation is the slow fulfillment of an old promise. Last Spring, when the fate of the Border States was still uncertain, the location of the Confederate capital was a bribe, with which it was attempted to allure each in turn. Virginia, as the most essential to the project of capturing the National capital, was first caught with the bait, and the capital was removed from Montgomery to Richmond. Tennessee was next wanted, and Kentucky and Missouri were sure to follow the lead of Tennessee; and no sooner was Virginia first deceived, and then fairly subjugated by the Confederate army, than the offer was made for the final location of the Capital at Nashville. It is difficult to over-estimate the efficacy of this dazzling temptation in procuring the almost unanimous vote of Middle Tennessee for secession. Tennessee was bought; but Missouri hesitated, and what was worse, Kentucky absolutely refused to follow. This failure of a plot otherwise excellent, rendered it both unsafe and impolitic to remove to Nashville. That city was too near a hostile frontier. By railroad and river it was easily accessible to attacks from the swarming loyalists of the Northwestern States; and, indeed, so long as the main military strength of the rebellion was grouped before Washington, it would have been in the last degree reckless to have confided the rebel executive and legislature to the protection of Buckner's ill-organized, unprovided, and sickly mob of misnamed soldiery.

Why these apparently sensible reasons for delay have now been set aside, we are without positive knowledge. It will be remembered, however, that Davis, in his recent message, announced his intention to place the insurgent forces in Winter quarters; and it may be the design to leave no larger force on the Potomac than is necessary to hold the powerful works at Manassas against the advance of the National army, while the remainder is transferred to the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. Serious apprehensions are unquestionably felt at Richmond in regard to the communications with the South and West. Davis has so little confidence in the safety of the coast line and the Tennessee road, as to recommend the Congress to devote itself to the completion of an intermediate inland route, through Danville and Raleigh. Upon communications thus doubted, it would be the extreme of hardihood to rely for the supplies of an army so numerous as that which spreads from Leesburgh to Norfolk; and a withdrawal of the principal body to Tennessee, would at once reduce the peril of such reliance, and afford protection to the railroads through the latter State. It is impossible that the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee should not have profoundly shocked and alarmed the rebel Government. The threat of reiterated attacks upon the Southern coast, any of which, if conducted with equal prudence, must be quite as successful as that at Port Royal, and of far more immediate effect and importance, must also suggest the necessity of having the main rebel force at some central position, from which it may radiate its energies in all directions, as occasion may indicate. These considerations have unquestionably had weight in urging the change at this particular juncture.

The propriety of assuming that the removal of the rebel Government implies the withdrawal of the principal portion of the rebel strength can hardly, we think, be questioned. From the inception of the war, Davis has been in direct superintendence of the insurgent army, restraining its advance and dictating its movements. It is well known that he has found much difficulty in maintaining due subordination to his authority and plans. That he will consent to remove so far as Nashville from the most important theatre of operations, and that at the very moment the destruction of the Tennessee bridges and telegraph wires, shows how unlikely he is to have reliable means of communication, is not for one moment to be regarded as probable; still less that he will intrust his person or the *personnel* of his administration to the worthless protection of Buckner, threatened as that leader is in front and flank by increasing National forces. Nashville is not fortified; there is nothing to prevent its capture by a National flotilla ascending the Cumberland. Evidently, then, the arch-rebel has no intention of moving without the attendance of his forces. He needs them for protection; they need him as their captain.

With this act, then, the decadence of the insurrection may be dated. Virginia once forsaken by the Confederate army, there will be nothing to arrest the southward march of our troops. To prosecute a Winter campaign in Virginia would indeed be a formidable task. But the task grows lighter as we advance toward the Gulf States; the evolutions of siege train and baggage train become more practicable. As it has been abundantly proved in Eastern and Western Virginia, in Kentucky and Missouri, rebellion promptly vanishes with the coming of National troops in any force, so that every step abandoned by the retiring enemy and occupied by our soldiers, is territory restored to the Union and the authority of the laws. In this light the retirement of Davis, his spurious legislators and his army, is a practical restoration of Virginia to the Union,—a restoration which Gen. McClellan will not be slow to perfect.

The Registry of Votes—The Last Day.—

Let it not be forgotten that this is the *last day* for registering names for voting for Mayor next week. All who did not *vote* at the recent State election, must register their names to-day, or they cannot vote next week without swearing in their votes and securing the evidence of some other person to their identity. There is too much at stake to throw away this chance of electing a Republican Mayor of this City. Let every man who values an upright and energetic municipal government, see to it that his name is placed on the registry to-day.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

The *Albion* has an article in reference to the Mason and Slidell affair, in which it naturally, looking at it from a different stand-point, takes somewhat different ground from that which we have taken. It thinks, first, that Capt. Wilkes was "guilty of a very serious breach of international comity." If that is the extent of our offence we can get along with the case, for, although we should regret that any such breach should ever be committed, and especially now, when there are so many tendencies abroad which would help to set the two countries against each other, yet there are times with nations, as with individuals, when courtesy must yield to necessity. If we have to chase a thief into our neighbor's premises, we should be sorry to find that we had trodden upon his flower-beds, especially if he has been disposed to be edgewise towards us. But if our neighbor is not desirous of a quarrel with us he will see at once that the catching of the thief was too important a matter for us to hesitate between his escape and our neighbor's flowers.

If England desires to quarrel with us, undoubtedly she can make this affair a pretext. But we do not believe she does desire it, and we shall therefore be surprised if she does not rather think how certainly she would have done the same thing under the same circumstances.

The *Albion* proceeds to discuss the law point. It scouts the idea that the flag of England "has been outraged simply because the neutral ship" which bore it "has been stopped on the high seas by an American frigate." The point that she was going from one neutral port to another, it abandons entirely; but it puts forward the fact that the *Trent* carried the mail; and on that ground it considers her to have been "a public vessel to all intents and purposes," and thus exempt from search. And it says:

"We admit the unquestioned right of belligerents to visit and search neutral merchant ships; the *Trent* is a public vessel. An enemy's ambassador may, unquestionably, be stopped upon the high sea; Messrs Slidell and Mason are not ambassadors. Private ships *fraudulently* carrying dispatches (says Sir W. Scott, the word italicized being conveniently omitted just now by all the American commentators) are subject to confiscation; the *Trent* was not fraudulently carrying dispatches, nor was any attempt made to seize her. In addition to this, any right whatever in this case is a war right. When did the United States proclaim war against the South? They proclaimed a blockade of their own ports, not of an enemy's. They have done nothing whatever, officially, to convert the Southern Confederates from rebels into foes. Nor can it be pleaded that our Government has acknowledged both parties as belligerents. The United States Government must have done so itself, ere it could lawfully exercise one belligerent's rights toward another belligerent, in presence and to the detriment of a neutral."

But is the *Trent* such a "public vessel" as to be exempt from search? She runs, as we understand, in a regular line, carrying the mail, but passengers and freight as well, just as the Cunarders do. Would the *Albion* claim that the Cunarders were exempt from search? On what ground is the exemption of public vessels claimed? It is stated in a recent and very excellent English work, called *The Manual of Maritime Warfare*, by Hazlett & Roche, as follows, (page 282:)

"The right of search is confined to private merchant vessels, and does not apply to *public ships of war* whose immunity from the exercise of any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign power to which they belong is universally asserted and conceded."

The exemption, it will be observed, is here confined to public ships *of war*, and we hardly think the *Trent* can be classed as such. Nor do we think that she can, in any sense, be said "to belong" to "a Sovereign Power," and thus to claim immunity. She carries the mails for the English Government, but she carries them, we presume, for a consideration paid to her owners, and certainly it cannot be claimed that every vessel which carries government property on freight, is so far a public ship as to be exempt from the right of search. That right would not be very valuable if it could be evaded in that way.

The *Albion* says that Mason and Slidell were not ambassadors, because they were sent by "a Confederacy that has no recognized national existence;" "they had no official position."

But we have Jeff. Davis' own words for it, in his recent message, that these "distinguished gentlemen" were "commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign ports." The reason, therefore, which authorizes the stoppage of ambassadors, is to be found in the case to its fullest extent. The only effect of the fact that they represented "a Confederacy that has no recognized national existence," is to take away from them the protection of the ambassadorial character. It takes not away a jot of that urgent necessity which compelled their capture, and will justify it with unprejudiced minds.

Further, the *Albion* thinks that the *Trent* was not *fraudulently* carrying dispatches, and that we all have suppressed that word in the quotations which we have made from Sir William Scott's decisions. The *Albion* does not say what it understands by "fraudulently carrying dispatches." We have understood it to be the carrying them knowingly, and that element has certainly been always referred to by us. We have said distinctly that if the *Trent* had been captured she would not have been condemned, if it had been made to appear that her master was ignorant of the noxious character of his freight. If he was not ignorant, then, as we understand it, the *Trent was* fraudulently carrying dispatches.

And here let us quote again from the Manual of Maritime Warfare on this point of carrying dispatches. On page 293 it says:

"It has been supposed that under the terms of the declaration issued by Her Majesty on the 28th of March, 1854, (in the Crimean war,) it was Her Majesty's intention, to some extent, to relax the right of search. On the 30th of March, the Attorney-General stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Mitchell, that 'it was never intended to give up, nor did the declaration give up, the right of searching neutral vessels. It was impossible to give up that right, and this country still maintains its right to *search and seize vessels which carry enemy's dispatches or articles contraband of war.*'"

Here is no exception of vessels carrying dispatches between neutral ports, or of vessels that carry the mail, and this was some years after the execution of the postal treaty on which mainly the *Albion* bases its charge of a breach of international comity. It is the right to search and seize "vessels carrying enemy's dispatches," and we doubt not, if the Attorney-General had been pressed, but that he would have added, in the words of Sir William Scott, "whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations."

The final objection raised by the *Albion* that the right of search is a war right, and we have not declared war against the South, is still less tenable. The question is as to what ground England can take. How will she meet us when we say to her, "You have declared that you would treat us as at war with the South. Treat us so, then, in this case. You have declared that you stood in the attitude of a neutral Power between two belligerents. We have accepted this attitude of yours, and we have only treated the *Trent* as one belligerent may lawfully treat the vessel of a neutral Power." If England acknowledges this to be the case—and it seems to us she must do so—we do not see what shadow of complaint she can have against us in this affair.

Phases of Returning Loyalty—Good News From the Old Dominion.

The process of the restoration of loyalty in the revolted States must always present a most interesting spectacle, because it is not only a military and political problem, but involves a change in the inner man. In this view, though it is necessary to avoid pushing the fact beyond its proper interpretation, it is impossible not to feel highly encouraged at the entire success of Gen. Dix's policy in Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

Though these Counties have not engaged in any active hostilities, they have for months gone apparently heartily with the Secessionists. At an early period of the secession of the Old Dominion the lights on the coast were extinguished by some of their people, producing a great many maritime disasters. Many of their young men joined the Confederate army in Virginia, and both counties have been media of extensive commercial and epistolary communication with the rebel on the other side of Chesapeake Bay.

The National forces, about five thousand strong, under Brig.-Gen. Lockwood, entered Accomac on the 17th, Gen. Dix's proclamation going before them, and declaring that they entered "as friends, with the earnest hope that they might not be forced to become enemies." Though rebel resistance was anticipated, none was offered; in fact, secession instantly collapsed; the Union men, seeing themselves protected, took heart; the old flags of the Union, *which had been concealed* during the months of darkness, were brought joyfully out, and caused to replace the rebellious ensign; and the secession troops, who had been in camp to the number of three thousand near Drummondtown, seeing no support for them among the native population, disbanded. In Northampton, where resistance had been still more confidently counted on, the same developments took place—the Union men rising, the rebel forces falling to pieces—and this morning the tidings come to us from Baltimore that all traces of disloyalty have disappeared from both counties, flocks of people coming in daily to get copies of Gen. Dix's proclamation, and anxious to renew their allegiance to the National Government. The result is the renewal of all those blessings which the Union brings with it: active commercial relations have been opened with the loyal States; the Postmaster-General has sent a special agent to renew postal connections with both counties; and the lights on the coast, put out at the beginning of the secession *régime*, are in process of restoration—fit emblem of the new kindled loyalty that irradiates those societies with its kindly light and warmth.

We have no disposition to pry curiously or critically into the motive of the conversion of those populations. They have repented—that is sufficient. There is no need to seek any very recondite reason for the change—they must have long ago become thoroughly convinced that rebellion means simply wreck and ruin, and that their only hope of protection and prosperity is in the Union. "And it is a certain sign of a wise Government and proceeding," says Bacon, in one of his worldly-wise maxims, "when it can hold men's hearts by hopes, when it cannot by satisfaction." Nothing could be better calculated to produce this desirable result than the proclamation of Gen. Dix, with its just blending of military rigor and fraternal appeal. "To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations," he says, "the public authorities assure all that they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government."

To *undeceive*, that must be the great aim of all our Union manifestoes. For it must be remembered that for months those simple people have been enveloped in an atmosphere of lies; that they are utterly ignorant of the true motives and aims of the representatives of the Union. Truly, the "days of darkness," as the Arabs call a certain period of their history. There is another kind of darkness, too, among the Southern populations, that makes them still more impervious to the truth. It is related that when the officer, with the flag and the proclamation, went ashore on the Virginia side of Pocomoke Sound, he was soon met by those who were anxious to know what he had to say and what the troops were going to do. "Read that," he said to them, distributing the proclamation. Finding, however, that it was passed from one to another without being read, he inquired the cause of it, and found that the ten or a dozen who had thus passed it round *were unable to read*, and had to desire him to read it for them. There is something painfully typical in this. Could the common people throughout the other counties of Virginia, throughout North Carolina, throughout Tennessee, indeed throughout the whole infatuated group of States, *but learn the truth*, there would be an end of rebellion as quickly as it has died out in those eastern counties of the Old Dominion.

From Accomac, by the sea, to Beaufort by the sea, there is indeed a long way. There is ten parallels of latitude, and a broader interval of dark passions, of hatreds, and of delusions. The disease is mild on that Virginia shore, but in the land of the Palmetto we have to seize the demon by the throat. It is there the insanity—coming as a dark hereditary legacy from the by-gone generation—reaches its delirious climax. Nevertheless, we do not despair; and though remedies more heroic than those that have proved so efficacious in Virginia may be needed in South Carolina,—though severe surgical operations may be needed,—we have perfect confidence in ultimate cure.

How Stand the Chances?

There are thousands of our citizens who stand ready to vote for Opdyke for Mayor, if they can be satisfied that his chances are better than those of any other candidate for defeating Fernando Wood. It may be well for all such to consider the following facts:

The election of November, 1860, was a fair test of the strength of the three great parties. The aggregate vote on the County ticket was 91,000; and averaged as follows: Republican, 34,200; Tammany, 29,800; Mozart, 28,900. Assuming that the vote at the Charter election will not exceed 75,000, it would, if divided in proportion to these figures, foot up as follows: Opdyke, 28,200; Gunther, 24,600; Wood, 22,200.

If we copy the figures of the last election, they give a greater disparity; the Republican nominee for Sheriff receiving 18,300 votes; the Tammany candidate, 11,000; the Mozart nominee, 22,000, and the Union candidate, 6,000. The estimated vote of 75,000, distributed according to this ratio, would give Opdyke 24,000; Gunther, 14,400, and Wood, 28,800, leaving some 7,500 to be divided, with the probability that more than two-thirds of them would be thrown for Opdyke—enough to elect him. But many Republicans voted for Tweed, and others for Lynch, abandoning their own candidate, so that the figures of the last election do not afford a proper criterion.

Wood has the Mozart organization, which was the weakest at the election of 1860, to which he can add his personal influence, heretofore so formidable. It has, however, been materially impaired by the suspicions which exist in relation to his loyalty, by his bad faith with his prominent supporters, and by the distrust of his conduct as a magistrate.

Mr. Gunther has the Tammany organization, which made so pitiful a show at the last election; also, the German Democrats and the Bell-Everett men. These are the same parties which supported Mr. Havemeyer two years ago, and failed to elect him; and nobody supposes for an instant that Mr. Gunther can poll a proportionate vote to that cast for Mr. Havemeyer. It is clear, therefore, that he cannot be elected.

Mr. Opdyke has the nomination of the Republicans, Tax-payers, People's Union, the German Union League, influencing a large plurality of that class of citizens, the German Republicans, and a large number of citizens' associations, representing a large plurality, if not an actual majority, of the votes in this City. The contest is clearly between him and Wood; and every vote cast for Mr. Gunther, helps reëlect Wood. The Tammany party, who lately passed resolutions urging the concentration upon one candidate of the vote of all parties desirous of a change in the Mayoralty, can prove their sincerity. The only way to defeat Wood, is to vote for Opdyke.

To our minds the evidence is clear. A fairer opportunity is seldom presented. Let every friend of his country, and of good government, put his shoulder to the work, and Mr. Opdyke will be elected Mayor by a triumphant majority.

A Little Light Wanted.—Mayor Wood accepted the nomination of his friends, greatly against his personal inclinations, because he thought his services might be needed by the City when the question comes up of reconstructing the Union. Will not the Mayor enlighten the public a little more on this point? What does he propose to do, in order to aid that reconstruction? What measures will he advise,—what steps will he take, what policy will he advocate looking towards that result? Will he act on his assurance to Mr. Toombs that if he had the power, arms and munitions of war should be sent freely into the State of Georgia? As the Mayor proposes *some* action on this subject in the event of his reëlection, it is clearly of the highest importance that we should know what that action is. Will the Mayor explain?

Lectures and Addresses.

We are having just now an unusual number of political and general addresses from persons of distinction, in addition to the ordinary political meetings of the season.

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, delivers an address this evening, in Brooklyn, on the "Origin and Progress of the Rebellion." As a Southern Union man, who has encountered obstacles and made sacrifices in the Union cause, Mr. Davis has special claims on the attention of a loyal community. But he is also a man of culture, a ripe scholar and an eloquent orator; and will abundantly reward those who may go to hear him.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who has been for a number of years one of the most faithful and influential members of Congress from Indiana, opens, this evening, a course of lectures which some of the public-spirited citizens of Hoboken have organized for the instruction and entertainment of their inhabitants. Mr. Colfax is an admirable speaker and will give a valuable and interesting lecture.

Hon. Charles Sumner to-morrow evening delivers an address at the Cooper Institute on *Slavery*, as the Origin and Mainspring of the Rebellion. Mr. Sumner's characteristics as an orator, and the views which he will set forth, are too well known to the public to require special notice. The Slavery question, by the inevitable course of events, is becoming more and more important in connection with the war, and will speedily press upon the Government for decisive action.

Winter Garden.

A bright and effective Irish drama, flavored with a whisky still, an abduction case, and a sprig of shillaleh, was revived here last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. It is called "All Hallow Eve," and has before been made known to our audiences. The ingredients we have mentioned are skillfully mixed into a plot, which, if not strong, is at least exhilarating; the principal characters being of course played by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and with all the vivacity and heartiness which usually characterizes their impersonations. The remaining parts are well distributed; but the proprietor of the still seemed to be overpowered by a sense of his melodramatic opportunity, and as we think, overrated the meaning of the author, as well as the patience of the audience. There were three armed constables, too, who presented a pitiable picture of Britain's boasted power, and seemed in fact, to be more inconvenienced by the arms they carried than were those against whom they should have been directed. The last scene could be made effective without being improbable, as it is now. It is clearly an absurdity to bring in all the village lads and lasses after representing the place where they thus suddenly pop in as extremely difficult of access. The destruction of the still by fire is in itself sufficient. The piece was relished by a large and appreciative audience.

MAYORALTY RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

The Tax-Payers Indorse Mr. Opdyke.

A number of ratification meetings will take place this evening. The Tax-payers' Association have hired Cooper Institute, and issued notices for the friends of Mr. OPDYKE to meet with them and ratify his claims to the Mayoralty.

The "All-Parties" Indorsement of Mr. Opdyke.

A meeting of gentlemen of all parties was held at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, with a view to advance the interests of Mr. OPDYKE in the coming election. It was determined to hold a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. The arrangements are to be on the most magnificent scale.

Union Indorsement of Mr. Opdyke.

The Marshall Union Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements to give Mr. OPDYKE a hearty support at the coming election.

The German Republicans.

RATIFICATION OF MR. OPDYKE'S NOMINATION.

The Sub-Committees appointed by the Central German Republican Committee, to make preparations for a mass meeting, and to organize Clubs in every Ward in support of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayoralty, met last evening at Held's Hotel. It was announced that German mass meetings would be held in every Ward in the City, this (Tuesday) evening, for Mr. OPDYKE, and that the great rally would probably take place on Friday.

Fifteenth Ward Opdyke Club.

An interesting meeting of the friends of Mr. OPDYKE was held in the Fifteenth Ward, last evening, CHESTER DRIGGS, Esq., presided, and stirring speeches were made by Hon. James H. Briggs, S. Weir Roosevelt, J. Wilson Green, Abraham Lent, Iverson W. Knapp, and others.

The Tammany General Committee.

This Committee met last evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the chair. Deputations from the Independent Democratic and People's Syracuse Union parties were present. The meeting unanimously resolved to put forth its strongest efforts in support of their nominee, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, for Mayor. Arrangements were made for the mass meeting to be held to-night.

The Kuester Central Club.

INDORSEMENT OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A general meeting of the German Kuester Central Club was held, yesterday evening, in Pythagoras Hall, Dr. KORN in the Chair. On motion of Dr. KORN, who sustained his proposition in a long speech, seconded by Mr. WEIL VON GRANSBACH, C. GODFREY GUNTHER was declared to be the unanimous choice of the organization for the Mayoralty. A Committee was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the German voters; and it was determined to establish at once branch clubs in every Ward, to support the interests of Mr. GUNTHER. After making other arrangements in furtherance of their object, the Club, at 10½ P. M., adjourned.

Gunther German ratification meetings were held in the Sixth, Fourteenth ad Twenty-second Wards, last night, and were fairly attended.

C. G. Gunther Ratification Meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor was held last night, at Mil. gurman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty. sixth-street. There was a very large and respectable audience assembled by the time that the proceedings commenced. The meeting was called to order by SOLON HARDY, Esq., who nominated THOMAS MARER as chairman. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and agreed to. A series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER, were read and unanimously adopted. Appropriate addresses were then made by Hon. T. J. Barr, Judge Connolly, John Harpy, George Peckham and others. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and appeared to be actuated with sincerity and an earnestness in the cause which had called them together.

The Mozart Ratification.

The Mozart Committee are making arrangements to hold a ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. They met last evening to complete the details.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The German Fernando Wood Club, of the Fifth Senatorial District, met last evening at the house of Mr. CHRISTIAN KARL, No. 42 Avenue A, upon a published call, signed by fourteen active German citizens from each of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. A large number were present, speeches were made, and amid great acclamation, the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD to the Mayoralty was ratified.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The German Independent Fernando Wood Club, of the Fourteenth Ward, also met at 8 P. M., yesterday, at the Hotel Windisch, No. 251 Centre-street. Theodore Walker, President; Albert Schinder, Nicholas Koch, Leopold Windisch and Jacob Heim, Vice-Presidents, and Herrmann Buschmann, Secretary. The assemblage was numerous, speeches were made, resolutions passed, and an address issued in favor of Mr. WOOD. Adjournment did not take place until after 10 o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The old German Democratic Club of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening, at National Hall, on Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Mr. HENRY SCHROAS, President, and MATHIAS GERTNER, Secretary—and ratified the nominations hitherto published in our columns, viz.: FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, SAMUEL K. M. KEPNER for Councilman, and WILLIAM SHRACK for School Trustee. Several brief, but stirring speeches were made, and the scene was highly animated.

Republican School Conventions.

The following nominations for School Officers have been made by the Republican School Conventions in their respective Wards:

Thirteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Charles Shaber. Inspector—O. A. Metbusius. Trustees—Benjamin Hutchinson and Dr. Irwin.

Fifteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Edward Robinson, Jr.

Eighteenth Ward.—School Commissioner—Henry A. Hurlburt. Trustees—John A. Foster and Seymour A. Bunce. Inspector—G. Metcalf.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Twelfth Republican Aldermanic District Convention have adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening. It is rumored that BERNARD KELLY, one of Mozart candidates, will be indorsed by the Convention.

Tammany School Convention.

The Fifth Ward Tammany School Convention met last night pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned again till Friday night.

Mozart School Conventions.

The Twenty-first and Seventh Wards Mozart School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, and the Twenty-first Ward Convention adjourned till the 26th inst.

The Seventh nominated Thomas Mullens for Commissioner, Benard McGuire and Wm. McDevitt Trustees, and Thomas Rice Inspector.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The Fifth Councilmanic District People's Union (Marshall) Convention met last night and again adjourned, no delegates making their appearance.

School Celebration.

A very interesting meeting was held yesterday morning at Public School No. 25, in Thirteenth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, on the occasion of reopening it after the enlargement and reconstruction of the building. It is now one of the most spacious and admirable of the school edifices in the City. The school has always borne a very high reputation under the successive supervision of Messrs. DOANE, SMITH, and HUNTER, and has sent, we believe, more pupils to the Free Academy (over 500 in all) than any other of our City schools.

At half-past 9 yesterday the pupils assembled in the street and raised the American flag over the building, greeting it with martial music and two of our national songs. They then went up to the large school-room, where the remaining exercises took place. E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., presided,—and after reading the scriptures and prayer, the audience listened to declamations, songs, dialogues, &c., from the pupils, and to addresses from several gentlemen who had been invited for the purpose.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN gave a very full history of the growth and progress of the school, which was preceded by some animated remarks on the rebellion, and followed by some very excellent practical suggestions to the pupils. Mr. H. J. RAYMOND also made a brief address on the general subject of public education. Mr. J. S. RANDALL spoke of the effect of education in preventing crime and pauperism; and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM made some very admirable remarks on the changes which fifteen or twenty years have produced in the modes of education. Mr. BENNETT closed with some excellent advice to the boys as to the duties they owed their country, after which the audience was dismissed.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THEATRICAL LICENSES—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER—APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS AND AVENUES—NEW CORPORATION PAPERS—MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE—DONATION TO THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Mayor to furnish to the Board a list of the places of amusement licensed by him since Jan. 1, 1861, the date of each license, the amount paid for the same, and the amount of proceeds arising from such licenses, which has been paid over by his Honor to the Association for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, as required by law.

The Comptroller transmitted the following weekly statement of the finances of his department: Balance on hand Nov. 16, $1,782,073 66; receipts since, $1,019,320 07; payments, $361,596 74; leaving a balance on hand Nov. 23, of $2,489,796 99.

The application of the Street Commissioner for an additional appropriation of $20,000 for roads and avenues—laid over at the last meeting—was granted.

Alderman BOOLE called up the resolution making the *Irish American* a corporation paper, and moved its adoption.

Alderman GENET offered an amendment, including as Corporation papers the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World*.

Alderman BOOLE moved to still further amend by adding the *Staats Zeitung*.

The resolution, as thus amended, was adopted by a vote of 10 to 3.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in a resolution providing for the immediate grading and laying out of Mount Morris-square as a park.

A report of the Finance Committee was adopted donating $750 to the Demilt Dispensary.

Adjourned to Dec. 5, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE RELIEF FUND AND THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the allotment system, as passed by the Board of Alderman, came up, and was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The appropriation of $500,000, from the sams Board, for the Relief Fund, was also referred.

Two thousand copies of the annual report of the Street Commissioner were ordered printed, after a protracted debate as to the possible expense. The greater part of the session was, however, devoted to the question of appropriating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and, after a discussion of over two hours, the measure was lost for want of a constitutional vote, there being 15 Ayes and 3 Nays, and the Chair deciding that 18 votes were necessary.

The Board will not meet again until after the election.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

$25,000 FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, which was unusually protracted, by reason of a discussion upon the propriety of appropriating the sum of 25,000 towards the erection of a new Court-house. The appropriation was, however, finally made.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCHMAN.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday morning, Officer GANTZ, of the Second Precinct, heard the report of a pistol while patroling his beat in Pearl-street. Upon going to the place, he found a man lying upon the sidewalk in front of No. 273 Pearl-street, with the mark of a pistol ball through his head, and an empty pistol lying by his side. An examination showed that the man was already dead. He was taken to the Station-house, and yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. A note addressed to the French Consul, at No. 17 William-street, was found in one of his pockets. The note was in French, and when translated read as follows:

"MONSIEUR: My name is LOUIS GASPARD DELAPORTE; I was born in Besancon, in the Department of Doubs, France, on the 27th of December, 1807, and will soon be 54 years of age. I beg you, Monsieur Consul, to apprize my family of my death, as I have a child, and a certificate of my burial may be wanted."

On his person was found a pair of spectacles, eleven pistol bullets and a quantity of gunpowder and percussion caps. Beyond the information contained in the note to the Consul nothing is known of the deceased.

THE OATMAN AND BLACKMAN CASE.—The case of OATMAN against BLACKMAN and others, which was published in the TIMES a few days since, came up for examination yesterday afternoon before Justice BRENNAN at the Tombs. Mr. C. SPENCER appeared as counsel for the complainant, and JOHN GRAHAM and Ex-Judge STEWART for BLACKMAN and his co-defendants. OATMAN desired to withdraw his complaint as to the stabbing with a knife, and to make a charge for simple assault and battery with a cane. The case was finally disposed of by Justice BRENNAN, putting the parties under $300 bail each, and referring it to the Special Sessions. The parties were before under very heavy bail, the charge being an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to take the life of complainant.

FIRE IN A HOOPED SKIRT FACTORY.—On Sunday night, about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the hooped skirt factory of A. FRAUE, on the fourth floor of the building Nos. 130 and 138 West Thirty-sixth-street. Damage, $1,500; insured for $6,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The first, second and third floors of the building, occupied as a steam laundry by GEORGE BLANEY, were damaged by water to the extent of $100; no insurance. The building, which is owned by E. J. BERCH, was damaged to the amount of $300; insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company for $4,000.

DEATH ON A BOSTON STEAMER.—Soon after the steamer *Boston* left her dock yesterday on her way up the Sound, the engineer informed Capt. JOHNSON, that a man was lying dead in the crank-pit. Upon examination, the man proved to be EMIL STETSON, the oiler on board, who had probably been struck by the crank at the time of the steamer's starting, at 2 P. M. The Captain at once turned his steamer around, landed the body, and sent a notice to the Coroner's office. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and a native of the United States.

THE ROBBERY OF THE WINSTED BANK.—SPENCER PETTIS, a man well known to the police, and supposed to have been implicated in the recent robbery of the Winsted Bank, Conn., was arrested on Saturday morning in this City by Detective EUSTIS, and lodged in the Eleventh Ward Station-house. The fact of the arrest became known to Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, counsel for the accused, who procured a writ of *habeas corpus* for his release, returnable in the Court of Sessions this morning at 10 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.—About 9¼ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the Bonded Warehouse No. 33 Water-street. Property to a large amount was destroyed by fire and water, but owing to the fact that the fire was not extinguished at a late hour, it is impossible to state the amount of damage. Mr. ROBERT M. WARD, in Thirty-ninth-street, is the proprietor of the warehouse.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—About 5 o'clock last evening, GUSTAVUS TRAPP shot himself in the throat, at No. 93 Eldridge-street. He died soon after, and his body was taken in charge by the Police. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. He has left a wife and two children. DEDRICK FASSEN, of No. 378 Second-avenue, committed suicide last evening while intoxicated, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

LARCENY UPON THE PERSON.—CHARLES MCDONALD was arrested yesterday charged with stealing the sum of $48 from the pocket of THOMAS CRADDOCK, of No. 168 West Thirty-ninth-street. The parties were in a saloon together, and it is alleged that McDONALD took the money while the complainant was asleep. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for examination.

A STOLEN DIAMOND RECOVERED.—Detectives KELSOE and SLOWEY yesterday arrested a colored girl named ARAMATHA BELDO, lately in the employ of Mrs. HALL, in Fiftieth-street, from whom she stole a diamond ring, valued at $800. Justice BRENNAN held the accused to answer. The ring was recovered from a pawn-broker who had advanced $2 50 upon it.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—THOMAS SCANLON, 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of robbing JOAB GAZOLER, of No. 2 Benson-street, of the sum of $35, while passing through Centre-street, late on Sunday night. Justice BRENNAN committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ROBERT O'GRADY, a boy 9 years of age, was run over yesterday by car No. 48 of the Eighth-avenue line, on the corner of Vesey and Church-streets, and very dangerously injured.

The Bark Augusta.

WAS SHE A SLAVER OR A PRIVATEER?

The examination in the case of the crew of the bark *Augusta*, who were arrested a week ago at Fire Island, has been brought to a close before United States Commissioner HARVEY, without eliciting anything tending to criminate the prisoners, or to explain the nature of the intended cruise of the *Augusta*. Immediately on their being discharged by the Commissioner, they were taken into custody by Marshal MONRAT, and, in obedience to orders from Washington, were sent to Fort Lafayette, where the owner of the bark, Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, is now confined. The reasons for sending them to Fort Lafayette have not transpired, but it is said that the Marshal has evidence in his possession indicating that the *Augusta* was bound on a privateering cruise. The names of the prisoners, of whom there are seventeen, have already been published.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NOTICE.—Widows and families of members of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who have been killed, or who have died while in the service, and the wives, or children, or widowed mothers of the members of said regiment who are prisoners, are hereby notified to attend at the Chambers of Judge GARRISON, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on Tuesday and Friday, the 26th and 29th days of November inst., between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to have their papers drawn, to enable them to obtain their pensions or back pay, bounty, &c. Each applicant will be required to bring two persons who have been acquainted with the deceased soldier or prisoner, and his wife, family or mother, to prove their identity. JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., and the Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, will be in attendance to take proofs, and Mr. ODELL will take them to Washington.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—PATRICK KELLY, wood-dealer, doing business at No. 47 Jay-street, was crushed to death Saturday afternoon while seated in his office. A pile of wood fell upon the office, and breaking the roof through, it fell upon Mr. KELLY. A large number of citizens immediately commenced to remove the rubbish, and when they got KELLY out he was still alive, but insensible. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, and died soon after reaching there. The deceased leaves a family, residing at No. 39 Lawrence-street, to which place the remains were taken.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—The boys' corps of Zouaves last week contributed $95 to the Volunteer Relief Fund.

MORTALITY.—There were 106 deaths in this city last week, viz: Males, 59; females, 57. There were 20 deaths by consumption.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 76, (prefered,) 99, 99¾, 100, 68, 112, 29, 37, 39, 114, 115, 117, 119, 122, 123, 81, 107, 108, 109, 110.

PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS.—Government has authorized ADAMS' Express Company to run their express to Port Royal for the transportation of packages to our troops stationed at that place.

Clothing for the prisoners at Richmond and Charleston can also be sent by their express to Gen. WOOL at Fortress Monroe, by whom it will be forwarded to its destination.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—A graphic description of the Grand Review, and inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—A graphic letter from our Special Correspondent at Port Royal, giving a spirited account of the bombardment and full details of all that has transpired since the landing of our fleet; together with letters from the different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Giving the Message of JEFF. DAVIS to his rebel Congress, the trouble in the rebel army, bridge-burning in East Tennessee, &c., &c.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES—The Mason and Slidell Affair; Which can best afford to Wait, the North or South? Southern South Carolina; Movements at Hand; The Incendiary Press; Confederate Bickerings; Black Flags and Last Ditches; Government Mail and Military Roads, and other articles discussing the leading topics of the day.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Etna*; prospects of a famine in Ireland; particulars of the Mexican expedition, and copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 24.

Parisian Fashions.

Few of the promenaders of Broadway, even if they belong to the male sex, have failed to notice the many exquisite cloaks and mantillas—both as regards frabric and style—which the fashionable ladies have appeared in since Autumn, with its cool and bracing atmosphere, arrived. Our country cousins, to say nothing of many of our city belles have gazed with admiring eyes upon the fair wearers of these stylish out-door costumes, and, perhaps, a little envious of them, wondered where they were obtained, and whether it would be necessary to visit Paris or London to enable them to fold about their own graceful forms similarly handsome articles. One of the most fastidious and tasteful ladies—as relates to dress—whom we know, who recently returned from Europe, called our attention to the prevailing excellence and appropriateness of style which marked the majority of the cloaks and mantillas observable upon the fashionable thoroughfares, and said she had seen nothing in the cities of the Old World which surpassed them, either for comfort, beauty or durability; and to think, she added, that we ladies can obtain such exquisite costumes at home—for they, doubtless, were purchased at CAREY'S United States Cloak and Mantilla store, in Canal-st., just out of Broadway—is really gratifying to the natioal vanity of my sex. That these garments were chiefly made in Paris and London, none can doubt; and they were probably selected from the best manufacturers to those cities by one who has made this specialite his study. Mr. McKenzie, who has charge of this establishment, has recently returned from Paris, and brought with him an exquisite assortment of goods, which he selected from the best makers of that city. Mr. McKenzie was formerly in business in Broadway, and has had an experience of many years in this trade, and, consequently, his taste in these articles is unrivaled. Of course our lady readers will avail themselves of this desirable information, which we chanced to learn, and have thus imparted to them, to visit the establishment in question, and satisfy themselves of the correctness of our friend's taste.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—POWERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 24, by Rev. J. Dowling, ELIAS M. GRAHAM to Miss HELEN POWERS, all of this City.

LENT—CRANE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, Mr. WILLIAM H. LENT to Miss EMMA J. CRANE, all of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, MARIANNA C., eldest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baker, M. D., aged 12 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 25, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS EDWARD, youngest son of George Wm. and Elizabeth L. Smith, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of his parents, No. 309 West 23d-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kings' Bridge for interment.

COCKE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH DONAS COCKE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Samuel Dodge, No. 63 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYEA.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARIA W., wife of Wm. VERMILYEA, and daughter of the late Bishop Sherwood, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

VIELE.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARY VIOLET, youngest child of Teresa and Egbert L. Viele, aged 1 months.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, ANNIE GRACE, infant daughter of Theo. and Annie Howell.

RHODABACK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, SARAH, wife of Jacob Rhodaback, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 1st-st., between North 1st and North 2d sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

EGGLESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at No. 107 Amity-st., after a brief illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA E., wife of George Eggleston, aged 28 years.

☞ Berkshire, Mass., papers please copy.

SANDFORD.—In White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, WESLEY SANDFORD, in the 52d year of his age.

BRADFORD.—In Albany, on Friday, Nov. 22, MARY BRADFORD, widow of the late Rev. John M. Bradford, D. D., and mother of Alexander W. Bradford, of this City.

RUTGERS.—In Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Nov. 21, at her residence, Mrs. CORNELIA E. RUTGERS, widow of the late Robert B. Rutgers, and daughter of the late Henry E. Van Rensselaer, late of Hudson.

Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, ARCHIBALD DUNLAP MOORE, of this City, aged 66 years.

BRIDGE.—In Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her father, Henry B. Curtis, Esq., ADA C., wife Lewis R. Bridge, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 611.—Nov. 25, 1861.
69, 58, 49, 64, 43, 46, 25, 40, 19, 45, 10, 71, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 612.—Nov. 25, 1861.
51, 69, 19, 37, 3, 31, 41, 55, 17, 54, 63, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BACHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for [intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 12, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Adopted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y.
General Agents,
J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.
JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.
DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.
REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOPHOMORE Class of Columbia College take this means of expressing their sincere thanks to Mr. Abner S. Brady, the proprietor of the Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, for his kindness in allowing them the use of his rooms for a class meeting on Monday, the 25th inst. By order of the Sophomore Class of Columbia College.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REMEMBER THE TAX-PAYERS' GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WARD GEORGE OPDYKE CLUB.
OFFICERS:
President—CHESTER DRIGGS.
Vice Presidents.
Dr. E. L. ROBERTS, Dr. E. H. VAN WINKLE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND, IVERSON W. KNAPP,
CHAS. A. DANA, D. L. ELDER,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, EDW'D ROBINSON, Jr.,
GEO. W. BLUNT, MARSHALL B. BLAKE.
Executive Committee:
JOHN M. KNOX, J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT, H. T. CLEVELAND,
RUSSELL SMITH, JOHN M. ROBINSON,
J. T. DENNY, ISAAC M. PHYFE,
FRED. A. CONKLIN, BLEECKER OOTHOUT,
JAMES A. BRIGGS, ROBT. W. CHAPMAN,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
H. G. CANTER, } Secretaries.
J. S. HUTLER, }
The next meeting of the Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at CLINTON HALL, Room No. 1. Hon. JAMES H. BRIGGS, SOLOMON L. HULL, STEWART L. WOODFORD, and others will be present, and address the Club.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, Xth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KREECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVIth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

PEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
DR. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
DAVID CLARK, } Vice
JAMES L. MILLER, } Presidents.
WM. E. FROST, } Secretaries.
THOS. J. HALL, }
JOHN HOOPER, Treasurer.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.
NATIONAL UNION CLUBS.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee, and Mayoralty Nominating Convention.
JOSEPH FORBES, } Secretaries.
O. SLOAN HOLDEN, }
STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Headquarters "Central Committee National Union Club," corner Broadway and 8th-st. Rooms open day and evening. JOHN C. HAM, Chairman Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention. JOSEPH FORBES, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretaries; STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For *Alderman*,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MOZART HALL. TAMMANY HALL.
MICHAEL KANE, Chair'n. ISAAC H. BROWN, Chair.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec. JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A MODern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family or two gentlemen and their wives with two pleasant suites of front rooms, on second and third floors, or would let the second floor through; no other boarders. Address J. W. S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 26th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; also, a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. near St. George's Church, in a private family. Rooms on second floor, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at reasonable rates, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire board and a furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, in a strictly private family, living between 4th and 18th sts., on the west side of town. Answer, stating price, (which must be low, and include fire and gas,) and all other particulars, ROBERTS, Box No. 121 *Times* office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 4 o'clock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH ROOMS from the third story, well furnished, can be obtained at No. 33 East 28th-st., for a gentleman and lady, or small families, in first brown stone house east from 4th-av. Dinner at 6 P. M. Reference exchanged.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, ONE DOOR from 6th-av., will be found well-furnished parlors and rooms, single or en suite, with board, given at public or private table as desired. Respectable genteel parties, without small children, treated with on liberal terms.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CARD.—NOW VACANT A SUITE OF DESIRable front rooms, suitable for a large family; also, several rooms for single gentlemen, with board, on very reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 45th-av. and 22d-st.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without board, in a first-class house, between Madison and 5th avs., and near Madison-park. Address M. O., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a private family, where there are no boarders; terms not to exceed $8 or $9 per week. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,374 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD WITH FURNISHED ROOM and fire, by a young lady in a private family where there are no other boarders. Location below 10th-st. and east of Broadway. Address E. L., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 45 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

TO LET—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, part of the house No. 339 West 22d-st., replete with every convenience; terms low; references exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this Institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if requested.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, through the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

President—ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, No 45 10th-st.
Secretary—H. N. CAMP, of Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.
Treasurer—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 146 Broadway.
TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East 16th-st.
CHARLES H. DARNEY, of Duncan Sherman & Co.
CHARLES H. SHERMAN, No. 11 Nassau-st.
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 111 Broadway.
CHARLES ELY, Banker, Gramercy Park House.
JOHN SLADE, No. 22 Park-place, and No. 17 Barclay-st.
B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 350 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF UNION PORCELAIN COMPANY, NO. 82 JOHN-ST.—This Company offer for sale its entire manufacturing establishment at Greenpoint, L. I., comprising, in part, as follows: Twenty-one lots of land situated on Eckford, Colyer and Oakland sts. Also the tools and fixtures connected with said establishment, together with the unmanufactured and partially manufactured stock now on the premises.
By order of the Trustees. S. BEMAN, President.

FOR SALE—$3,000—A VERY DESIRABLE OLD established manufacturing business, with an extensive German custom; and no more capital required to increase it—worth $3,000 a year; will be sold on reasonable terms, or one-half interest will be sold to a party capable of taking entire charge. Address WM. KIPP, Box No. 104 *Times* office, during this week.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.—WANTed, a partner, as an educator or financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars, in one of the extensive and best patronized Educational Institutions in the country. Apply to the *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for painting ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 66 West 10th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, warranted to be genuine articles; also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English-house Cannels of primest qualities, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner Jane and West sts.

SHEET IRON.

Russia and Belgian Sheet Iron, assorted numbers. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 366 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering to
Wholesale and Retail Buyers,
A large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
All of which are worked upon the
Best English Netting,
And varying in prices from
$2 50 to $60 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
VESTIBULE LACES,
In new and choice designs.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

FRENCH SEALSKIN CLOAKS—IN ALL Colors, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, at moderate prices, to which they invite special attention
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.,

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES. At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices, viz.:
300 Shawls at $15; worth $20.
200 Shawls at $16; worth $27.
100 Shawls at $20; worth $30.
ALSO,
300 Wool Shawls at $6; worth $10.
300 Wool Shawls at $7; worth $11.
200 Wool Shawls at $8; worth $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

MERINOS.
A large lot at 65 cents, 75 cents and $1, will be opened MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
and fashionable Embroideries, in great variety, retailed AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

TARLETANS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
1,000 PIECES, NEAT AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
with Trimmings to match,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Will open at retail, on Monday, Nov. 25, the above desirable goods, at 50 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-MADE Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

AT HALF THEIR VALUE!
PURCHASED OF A FIRM RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.
A choice lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
Consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked,
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embr'd.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c.
The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEORGE CAREY.

SILKS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
AN IMMENSE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of New and Beautiful Patterns, from Auction.
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS, PIECE LACE,
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
WINDOW SHADES,
Of Gold Band, White, Buff and Green Hollands, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
359 G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, 359
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, from $8 to $14, at
THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEORGE CAREY.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes.)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS—AT the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
PARIS & NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS,
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
SUPERFINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS,
LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH BROWN WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use,
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LAMBS' WOOL DOUBLE-BREASTED UNDERSHIRTS,
Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers,
Merino, Silk, Cotton and Canton Flannel
Undershirts and Drawers,
English and Shaker-knit Hosiery,
Calf, Kid and Cloth-lined Gloves.
NEW STYLES SCARFS AND TIES.
Shirts and Collars made to order,
And ready-made in great variety,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

351 CURTAIN SALE, 351
TO CLOSE CONCERN.
CHARLES LUM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire
Stock of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, ARRAS REPS, BROCHE COTELINES
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.,
For sale to the trade or at retail, at
20 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their Store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE PUBLIC.
OPENING DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL, OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD,
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LYONS VELVET CLOAKS and SACQUES, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on MONDAY, 25th instant, at
THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEORGE CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
100 pieces BLACK FRENCH MERINOS,
A very handsome quality at 4s. per yard.
A splendid quality at 5s. per yard.
A superb quality at 6s. per yard.
A superfine quality at 8s. per yard.
Ladies, call early. These goods are offered at prices which must insure a quick sale.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

VERY HANDSOME BLACK WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

ELEGANT DRAB WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at Nos. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to remain as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 171 *Times* office.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
E. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or family; she is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 864 Broadway; and at the School.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, in less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive two more pupils, boys or girls, if application is made immediately. Every satisfactory reference as to position, &c., by calling on Dr. WM. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. PLACK, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 36th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, by a young lady, (salary no consideration) accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, newspaper contributor, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134, Albany, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a Spanish lady who would be willing to give instruction in her own language in return for either English or music. Best of references given and required. address TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

A BEAUTIFUL 6 3-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte at a sacrifice, made by Hallett & Davis, Boston, and fully warranted; rich full tone, richly furnished, with four round corners, full iron plate suspension bridge, &c., used a short time: price $180. Apply at the dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—An object for cash, and boxed if required.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS resumed her instruction on the Piano. Address No. 122 Madison-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE MARBLE BUILDing No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., recently occupied by us.
GEO. C. & MONT. GIBBS.
Collection House, No. 209 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 30th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 33 East 18th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, in 22d-st., first door west of Lexington-av., three-story, high basement, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the City; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

A NEAT, LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, marbel mantels, &c., embracing nearly three acres of land, fruit and shade, one mile from depôt, 15 from City Hall, Westchester county. For sale at a bargain.
SEYMOUR & WHITON, No. 122 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 68th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 12 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th-st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; can sew neatly, and understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would make herself generally useful; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; has three years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 7th-av., first door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork and to attend to children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 3d-av., between 28th and 26th sts., front room, first floor over the coffin store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family to do chamberwork; or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from $1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 2447 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
of Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1859, and as amended by chapter 151 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 8, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the time of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than par and interest of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING [illegible] to me, as agent, at Chicago, is prepared to do a [illegible] business, and, in connection therewith, [illegible] to the collection of commercial paper in all [illegible] of the United States. Customers in interior [illegible] will be at the mercy of owners, care being used [illegible] of responsible mediums.
Chicago, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and make drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in exchange on New-York at par.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet exchanged for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board,
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York, or double the same in vacant lots. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 20 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on good real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, or would purchase a good first mortgage. Address S. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office. Principals only need apply.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL take for the Winter a gentle and good horse for his use, for light driving in the country. Satisfactory references will be given as regards use, care, &c. Address M. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES; 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness; can trot in 3:30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 253 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, chestnut or bay; cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, [illegible]-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WINES, CIGARS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter, sardines, cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. None of this stock has been offered by us at any sale since Oct. 3. It includes (pale and dark brandies) port, sherries, Madeira, rum, gin, &c., in cases, casks and demijohns; also, champagne, leading brands, do. dry, very fine; clarets, hocks, &c.; Scotch ale, London porter, sardines, &c. Also, the balance of a select invoice of 500 dozen original cases, bearing the label and brand of the London and Peninsular Wine Company, one of the oldest in London, shipped by them via Montreal, consisting of Dou Pedro Madeira, royal golden, superior brown and extra pale sherries, superior old port, very rich old English wild cherry brandy, Martell's old imperial brandies, gin and rums, &c. Persons wishing a supply for private use can find nothing more reliable. Also, the balance of a few small lots from private stock, (remaining unclosed since Oct. 3,) consisting of a few dozen fine V. O. P. sherry, 1844 do. Madeira, brandy, Antigua rum, and a few very choice lots in magnums. Also, a lot of very fine London Dock pineapple rum. Also, a large and select importation of Havana cigars, remaining from sale of Oct. 3, part now in bond, consisting of 25,000 very fine Cabanas Breyas, 45,000 Flor del Dolce far niente Concha, 35,500 El Monumento do., 43,50 Figaro Londres, 45,700 El Sol Concha, two cases El Dusignio Medis Regalia, one do. Victoria do., and one village do. Cotton Plant Yarynelas. A very fine lot (21,300) Cuba cigars in fifth bundles; in paper, 4,700 fine Londres, full size, in 100 bundles without box, and over twenty other fine brands. Also, a lot of cigarette paper, Spanish ribbon, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES' MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE.
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES.
TALMAS.
Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
BLNIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday morning, and the public are particularly requested to examine them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of the trade to this sale of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Beg to call the attention of buyers to their sale of
THIS DAY,
Comprising invoices of
Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods,
Linens, Embroideries,
Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Jackets,
Germantown Knit-Goods,
Wool Long and Square Shawls, Chenille Shawls and Scarfs, Ties, Gauntlets, Gloves, &c.,
for Army Use.
Also,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Coatings, Cloakings, in great variety.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Catalogues ready early.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS, FURS, FURS.

JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 194 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of real sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c. &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY

at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x90. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN K. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against SAMUEL GILMAN and CHARLES A. SECOR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE

of elegant household furniture, Brussels carpets, library, and office furniture. TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and most elegant stocks of fine furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, parlor and library secretaries, book-cases, tables and chairs, elegant wardrobes, etageres, amoire a glace, canterburys, music cabinets, fancy tables, book shelves, hall stands, racks and tables; buffets, encoigneurs, extension dining tables, centre-tables, work-tables, tea sets, toilet sets, vases, &c., to which the attention of buyers is respectfully called, as the sale is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

N. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 253 East 10th-st., household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle glasses, centre tables, rosewood etagere, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolster and pillows, blankets, extension dining table, ingrain carpets, mirrors, crockery, glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.

J. H. BOALT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, chandeliere, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, hair and other mattresses, pier and other glasses, feather beds, blankets, stoves, comforters, bedding, druggets, vases, kitchenware, cutlery, &c. Also, a fine horse, wagon and harness.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of men's, boys', and youths' thick and grain leather boots, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THE PENTZ ESTATE, THIS DAY.—THE great sale of lots on Bloomingdale Road and 9th and 10th ave., between 138th and 143d sts., will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 114 Broadway.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, crocus, gladiolus, &c., in lots to suit. Warranted fresh imported and true to name.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER.—THE Undersigned will be at No. 216 Canal-st., on the 27th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to attend to the payment of back taxes on property now advertised for sale by the County Treasurer. All bills and receipts that have been ordered are ready. JOHN STEVENS.

A PORTRAIT OF CAPT. EDWARD VINCENT, of the Light Guard, lately deceased, are very anxious to obtain the loan of his portrait, now in the possession of parties not known to them. If the owner of such portrait, or any person knowing where it is, will address a communication on the subject to ALEX. H. HAMILTON, No. 59 Exchange-place, he will confer a particular favor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
FERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hooksy
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward, on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Jan. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATUBDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 113 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NOES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the truth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Ammodic Derangements	25
7	Cures Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Fifty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Tids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Sores	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Painful Menstruation, Inflammatory Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Frurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table, without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMERI BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE in the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surge

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival at Boston of Commodore Wilkes, with Slidell and Mason.

Transfer of the Prisoners to Fort Warren.

A Great Boston Dinner to be Given to Com. Wilkes.

The Cruise of the San Jacinto and the Capture of the Ambassadors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

One topic of stir and talk in our quiet little city had been hardly disposed of on the departure of the *Constitution*, the big ship of Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, than we were aroused to new excitement yesterday by a gun from the *San Jacinto*,—more welcome than that which greeted the *Trent* in Bahama Channel,—announcing her arrival in our harbor. The notables of the town were at once on the alert, especially the civic dignitaries; and hardly had the Commodore arrived at his hotel than a Committee of the City Council, commissioned for the purpose, waited on him to tender him a public dinner. Not BOOLE, in hard pursuit of Japanese Ambassadors, could have shown better speed. The celerity of the Committee surpassed even their constituents, some of whom take occasion to criticise,—our Boston being a town given to criticism;—and one report, by way of slanderous exaggeration, goes that a member of the Committee, by dint of speed, wind and bottom, got ahead of his fellows, and nailed the Commodore for a private dinner at his own house, even before the public one had been settled upon. This report, probably unfounded, reminds us of the hospitality which used to prevail in the bar-rooms of rising Western towns, where each acceptable new comer was made to take a private drink with each of the company, besides the "general drink all around."

The public dinner to the Commodore and his officers was fixed for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5 P. M. All the great men of Boston—and there are some of this sort here—will be present. It will go hard if this should not be really a memorable and worthy occasion.

With such a guest, and such an event, and such hosts, full of law and letters, the jurisprudence, as well as the dash of the Commodore's exploit, will be amply discussed and set forth to the full. POTHIER, WHEATON, Lord STOWELL, and the famous old codes of OLERON and WISBUY, will have after-dinner ventilation; and, in spite of the head-shakings of all the sandy-whiskered and gray-clad Englishmen among us, the seizure of the emissaries on the *Trent* will be refined and wiped into justification.

My private opinion is that, if there was a respectable naval-captain's library on board of the *San Jacinto*, the Commodore himself, before the *Trent* heard his first iron-throated salutation, was as well and as freshly read up upon the law of the case as any, even the ablest, who have since contributed their views in the premises. These naval men, who, in all seas and ports round the world, have been beating their way to snowy hairs and flag-captaincies, generally come to know something, at least, of the salient points of international law.

What cannot fail to enhance the welcome of Commodore WILKES among our people, who are reputed to be devoted to literature, is, that he is no mean author himself. His excellent diaries upon the doings and seeings of the Exploring Expedition which he commanded, are among the best of the voluminous works which our Government has, in late years, so lavishly published.

The *San Jacinto* delivered her distinguished guests at Fort Warren, on her way up the harbor, yesterday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. She proceeded to the Navy Yard, where she cast anchor, and the Commodore and part of his officers reached the Revere House by comfortable dinner time. It will be allowed that this hotel, as well as that which so kindly opened its doors yesterday to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, are each, in their several ways, among the leading institutions of the country. There is this difference, however, between them, that at the latter, the guests are not required to pay their bills weekly, and only a person as eminent as Secretary SEWARD is permitted to call a carriage, and speed the parting guest.

THE TRANSFER TO FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Post of yesterday.

After a long and stormy passage from New-York, which port she left on Monday night last, the steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*, having on board the famous prisoners of war, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, has arrived in our harbor. We give below an extended account of the cruise of the ship, from the time that she left the Coast of Africa, in August last, and embracing a full description of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, until her arrival off Newport on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Many new facts are presented, and full statements are given of matters before unnoticed. On Friday forenoon the vessel put into Holmes' Hole, in consequence of the severity of the weather—it being the desire of Commodore WILKES to act with the utmost caution when engaged in a mission at the same time so delicate and important—and remained there until early on Saturday, when she sailed for Boston. At 5 P. M. she was reported as off Highland Light, and, in view of the severe storm which prevailed, made good progress from that time forth. She reached the Roads off Fort Warren, and came to anchor at 7½ A. M. yesterday.

Orders to put the steam-tug *May Queen* in readiness for immediate service were issued on Saturday evening, and yesterday morning the tug proceeded to the sloop-of war, and transferred the rebel Ministers, with their baggage, to Fort Warren, where Col. DIMMICK was waiting to receive them. The steamer *May Queen* left the city between 7 and 8 o'clock. Capt. MCKIM, the United States Quartermaster, was the only person on board her, United States Marshal KEYES not being present from some cause unknown. Capt. MCKIM went on board the *San Jacinto* about 10 o'clock, where he was introduced by Capt. WILKES to MASON and SLIDELL, and their two Secretaries, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND. The compliments of the day were passed, and thereupon conversation of a general nature followed. It was agreed by all that the atmosphere was quite *chilly*. The distinguished party being ready, they were transferred, about 11 o'clock, to the *May Queen*, and were, under an escort commanded by Lieut. FAIRFAX, soon conveyed to the island. Upon their arrival within the fort, Col. DIMMICK was attending service, which is now regularly held on Sundays. He was informed of their arrival, and at once proceeded to his quarters, where they were in waiting. An introduction followed, Capt. MCKIM on this occasion being master of ceremonies. The interview was somewhat formal, but the veteran Colonel was kind and courteous, though firm and dignified. They were assigned their apartments, which are as good as the Fort affords, and in about half an hour were occupying them. Their arrival, as may well be supposed, produced a sensation at the fort, alike among the prisoners and the garrison. The political prisoners in a special manner manifested most intense interest, and so far as they were allowed, dusked about the illustrious new comers. They were, however, permitted to have but little conversation.

Of the appearance of the prisoners we may say that SLIDELL is much dejected. He does not bear his fortunes with as brave a front as was expected. On the contrary, MASON is prodigal of airiness, and displays a dare-devil, don't-care-aliveness that is somewhat characteristic of the man. So far as outward appearance goes, *he* is still, in ring parlance, "game." The two "ministers" messed at the table of the Commodore, and, political topics being avoided, the relations between them have been exceedingly pleasant. Upon taking leave of the officers in the ward-room of the *San Jacinto*, yesterday morning, friendly sentiments were cordially offered, and as cordially returned. Col. DIMMICK is very strict in regard to visitors entering the fort, and hereafter his instructions are such that no boat, except the tug employed by the Government, will be permitted to touch at the wharf. There are only two persons who can give passes to those having business, which will be good, and mere curiosity visitors will be entirely excluded.

The passage from New-York has been exceedingly rough, and the *San Jacinto* has had her powers tested in the most severe manner. She, however, came through in perfect safety, bringing her precious Ambassadors without harm or molestation, other than such as the commotion of the elements would naturally produce. The sloop came up to the Navy-yard at about 1½ o'clock, and anchored off the wharf to which she will be hauled up to-day. One of her officer s, (all of whom now go out of commission,) informs us that she will not require a vast deal of repair. Commodore WILKES, and a few of his officers, came at once to the city and took rooms at the Revere House, where, in a very short time they were waited upon by several of our leading citizens. Marshal MORRIS and Deputy Marshal SAMPSON, who were put on board at New-York, by order of Government, came up to the City in the *May Queen*, having completed their service—the true character of which, however, does not appear, as they took no part in the business of delivering up the rebels to Col. DIMMICK. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of Virginia, made the arrest, and he it was who introduced them to the confines of Fort WARREN. Messrs. MURRAY and SANDFORD left for New-York last evening.

There are but few Southerners among the officers of the *San Jacinto*, and they, so far as known, are all loyal. No secession sentiments, except from the distinguished passengers whose attempt to visit Europe in an illegal way has caused all this commotion, have been heard.

As stated in our paper of Saturday, a Committee of the City Government—acting under suggestions from our ever-watchful Mayor—have been appointed to make arrangements for a proper reception of Commodore WILKES, in testimony of the high respect in which his bold and manly course in the arrest of two noted and quite dangerous rebels is here held. They held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, but were unable to come to any conclusions until they consulted the desires of the distinguished individual whom they, as representatives of the citizens of Boston, wished to honor. We also learn that a highly influential meeting of gentlemen was held at the Parker House a few nights since, to make arrangements for a public dinner in honor of the courageous commander of the *San Jacinto*. Last evening Commodore WILKES was waited upon at the Revere House by a Committee representing the latter body, among whom were Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON, JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., and others, and the Committee of the City Government were in session for an hour and a half at the City Hall. The result, as we learn it, is as follows: At 2 o'clock to-day the Commodore will be received at the foot of Long wharf, whence he will be escorted to Faneuil Hall, where appropriate exercises will be held under the direction of the Mayor and the City Committee. It will be an occasion of great interest.

THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The *San Jacinto*, a first-class screw steam-sloop, mounting fifteen guns, lately attached to the United States African Squadron, under the command of Flag-officer WM. INMAN, left St. Paul de Loando on the 10th of August last, on her return to the United States, in the temporary command of Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, U. S. N., who was ordered to await at Fernando Po the arrival of Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N. On the 26th of August Capt. CHARLES WILKES took command of this ship, Lieut. FAIRFAX returning to his former position as executive officer. We left Fernando Po on the 20th August, cruising close to the shore for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the Confederate privateers had taken any prizes to that coast. Arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, on the 12th, and at St. Vincent, Cape Verds, on the 25th September. Seeing, by the papers, that several Confederate privateers had run the blockade, and taken several prizes in the West India Islands, Capt. WILKES determined to cruise about these islands, and to capture some of them before returning with the *San Jacinto* to New-York. We arrived at St. Thomas on the 10th of October, and found the *Powhatan* and *Iroquois* there. On the 11th, the British brig *Spartan* arrived in port; her master called on Capt. WILKES and informed him that on the 5th of October, while in latitude 9° 33' N., and longitude 47° 25' W., he was boarded by a steamer, evidently a war vessel in disguise, and after answering all questions, he could get no other information in return but that they were on a cruise. Capt. WILKES showed him a photograph of the *Sumter*, which he immediately recognized as the vessel by which he was boarded. Capt. WILKES then advised Com. PALMER, of the *Iroquois*, to cruise immediately after her, the *Iroquois* being the fastest steamer of the three, and to follow her as far as Rio even, if necessary, at the same time the *San Jacinto* cruised in the West Indies and Caribbean Sea to overhaul the *Sumter*, in the event of her returning there. The *Iroquois* left St. Thomas on the 13th, and we on the 14th of October, in company with the *Powhatan*. Since leaving St. Thomas, we cruised in the vicinity of the Windward Islands, and visited Port Royal and Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, the Grand Cayman, Trinidad, Cienfugos, Key West, Lobos, Segua la Grande and the Bahamas. Although for twenty months engaged in an active cruise for slavors on the West Coast of Africa, and much reduced in the number of her officers and crew, the *San Jacinto* has been for the last six weeks continuously cruising in search of the *Sumter*. On our arrival at Cienfuegos, we learned by the papers that the *Theodora* had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Havana, after landing the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their Secretaries, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, and the families of Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. EUSTIS at Cardenas, and that they would proceed over land to Havana. *As soon as Capt. Wilkes heard of it, he determined to pursue the Theodora and intercept her return to Charleston.* He took, therefore, sufficient coal to go on a short cruise, and left Cienfuegos on the 26th of October, arrived at Havana on the 28th, and learned that the *Theodora* had departed on her return to Charleston, after well received by the authorities of Havana, and being presented at the Tacon Theatre, by the ladies of the Secession States, with a splendid Confederate flag. Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON and suite were still at Havana, boarding at the Hotel Cubana, kept by Mrs. BREWER. One of our officers visited the hotel with some of his friends, and met Mr. MASON in the parlor. We learned from our Consul-General that the Confederate Commissioners were waited upon by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. CRAWFORD, in full dress, and officially introduced by him to Capt.-Gen. SERRANO, of Cuba. *When Capt. Wilkes heard of their intention to take passage in the British packet for Europe, he conceived the bold plan to intercept the British mail steamer, and in the event of these four persons being on board, to make them prisoners.* We filled up with coal in great haste, took in provisions, (as a part of our daily rations for the crew were exhausted,) and left Havana on the 2d inst. On the 4th, in the morning, a steam gunboat being in sight from the mast-head, we all were in hopes that it would prove to be the *Theodora*, and orders were given to beat to quarters. Scarcely four minutes elapsed, and the *San Jacinto* was ready to receive her foe; but we were doomed to disappointment—it turned out to be H. B. M. gunboat Styx, bound from Key West for Havana. We arrived the same day at Key West in search of the *Powhaten* or some other steamer to assist us in intercepting the British packet. There being another passage through the New Bahama Channels, Capt. WILKES' plan was, that a steamer should cruise there, while the *San Jacinto* was cruising in the Old Bahamas, so that the mail packet could not escape our vigilance; but the *Powhaton* having left for Key West the day before, and no steamer except the *Huntsville* (and she caulking) being in port, our captain, nothing daunted, fully resolved to undertake the boldly-conceived enterprise alone. On the morning of the 5th, we left Key West, and running to the north side of the Island of Cuba, touched at Sagua la Grande, for the purpose of telegraphing to our Consul General at Havana, Mr. SCHURTLY, to inform us of the time of the British mail steamer's departure from Havana, but received no information. From thence we steered for the Old Bahama Channel, about 20 miles from Havana, and about 10 from the lighthouse of Pareson del Grande. The channel contracts there to the width of 15 miles, and we could not very well miss the object of our search. There we laid off and on, during the night of the 7th, all our batteries loaded, and the bulwarks around the pivot-gun on the forecastle removed. Capt. WILKES issued an order to Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, our executive officer, to have two boats ready manned and armed *to board the British packet as soon as she should be hove to under our guns, and in the event of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis and McFarland being on board of her, to make them prisoners, and send them immediately on board the San Jacinto*, and also to offer in his name to their families, his cabin, in the event they should determine to take a passage to the United States in the *San Jacinto*, assuring them that all the attention and comforts we could command would be placed at their service, and closed the order with the following remark: "I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes our naval service." In accordance with this order, Lieut. FAIRFAX had the second and third cutters of the ship manned, armed, and kept in readiness, he having the command of the enterprise. In the second cutter were the following officers: Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, commanding; 2d Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Houston; Boatswain, H. P. Grace, with an armed crew. In the third cutter: Lieut. JAMES A. GREER; 3d Assistant Engineer, George W. Hall; Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson; Master's Mate, Charles B. Dahigren, with an armed crew, marines, and a party of machinists. In the morning of the 8th inst., the officers and crew of this ship were anxiously and impatiently looking out for the mail steamer. About 11:40 the look-out at the mast-head reported a smoke as from a steamer from the westward, and about 12 P. M. she was visible from the deck. We were all ready for her, beat to quarters, and as soon as she was within reach of our guns, every gun of our starboard battery was trained upon her. A shot from our pivot-gun was fired across her bow. She hoisted English colors, but showed no disposition to slacken her speed or heave to. We hoisted the "Star-Spangled Banner," and as soon as she was close upon us, fired a shell across her bow, which brought her to. Our Captain hailed her and said he would send a boat on board, and ordered Lieut. FAIRFAX to board her; he went in the second cutter; at the same time Lieut. GREER was already in the third cutter, to shove from the port side should his assistance be required. On coming alongside the packet, Lieut. FAIRFAX ordered the other officers to remain in the boat with the crew until force should become necessary, and went on board alone. *The Captain of the mail steamer refused to show his papers and passenger list*, knowing very well the object of our visit and the character and mission of the four gentleman above named. But Mr. MASON being recognized, a part of the armed crew was ordered from the boat and came on board. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were then persuaded to come on board the *San Jacinto*, but declined, and said that they would only yield by force, *Mr. Slidell making the remark that "it would require considerable force to take him on board the San Jacinto."* Lieut. FAIRFAX then ordered Mr. HOUSTON to return to our ship and report that the Confederate Commissioners were on board the mail steamer and refused to come on board the *San Jacinto* by other means than force. Lieut. GREER then shoved off and went alongside the *Trent*, sent his armed crew and marines on board, and stationed them at both gangways, and then, after a "gentle application" of force, the four gentlemen were taken in the second cutter and conveyed on board of our ship, where they were received by Capt. WILKES at the gangway, and shown into his cabin, where they are at the present time. Two other boats were then sent on board to remove the luggage, and the ladies having declined the hospitalities offered them, at 3½ o'clock we parted company from the *Trent*. During the time our officers were on board the *Trent, the British passengers expressed their sympathies with the seceded States in the strongest possible manner, and our officers were much abused and threatened by the crowd; they were called pirates, robbers, and other opprobious epithets, expressing great satisfaction at our loss at Bull Run and Lexington.* Our Captain expressed much satisfaction at the gallant and efficient manner in which Lieut. FAIRFAX (a Virginian by birth,) and all the officers and crew under his command, displayed in the execution of this delicate and important duty, and called the particular attention of the Navy Department to it. After parting company with the *Trent*, we ran through the Santaren Passage, cruised to the northward along the shores of Florida and South Carolina as far as Charleston, our gallant Captain, not satisfied with the important capture, fully determined to take part in the expedition against Port Royal, but, to the regret of "all hands" on board, we came too late. The *Susquehannah* and *Alabama* were off Charleston, and the *Florida* off Hatteras. After leaving Charleston Bay, we encountered strong head winds, and our coal being exhausted, we put into Hampton Roads the next day, took in coal, and after battling forty hours with a severe north wester, arrived at Sandy Hook about 7:30 P. M. on the 18th. On entering the Narrows, we were boarded by a steam-tug with Marshal MURRAY and Deputy-Marshal SANFORD on board. They delivered to Capt. WILKES dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLES, and Secretary of State, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. As soon as Capt. WILKES read these dispatches, he turned the ship's head to Boston, where Marshal MURRAY was ordered to deliver the "illustrious prisoners" at Fort Warren.

The following is a list of the officers of the *San Jacinto*:

Captain, CHARLES WILKES; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. M. Fairfax; Lieutenants, R. R. Breese, James A. Greer, A. P. Cooke; Paymaster, L. I. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, James W. Herty; Chief Engineer, John Faran; First Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg; Second Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Houston. Third Assistant Engineers, John Roop, George W. Hall, Benjamin Kevanangh; Captain's Clerk, E. Mellach; Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson; Master's Mates, E. A. Noe, Charles B. Dahigren; Boatswain, H. P. Grace; Gunner, J. B. Boorom; Carpenter, Wm. F. Laighton; Sailmaker, George B. Boevum.

THE CAPTIVE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR JOURNEY TO FORT WARREN—HOW THEY DEPORTED THEMSELVES.

United States Marshal MURRAY, who boarded the *San Jacinto* as she was coming into this port, with dispatches from Washington directing her to proceed to Boston harbor, and deposit the prisoners SLIDELL and MASON in Fort Warren, and who accompanied the captives on the voyage, returned yesterday morning and reports the following incidents of the voyage:

The passage occupied five days, including one day's stoppage at Newport, where she put in for coal, and was exceedingly rough and unpleasant. The rebel Commissioners remained in the cabin nearly all the time, although they were allowed the freedom of the vessel. MASON came out on deck three or four times during the trip, but SLIDELL did not make his appearance outside the cabin. The Marshal was introduced to the prisoners on first going aboard, but held no conversation with them during the trip. The prisoners were not at all talkative with any one except themselves and their Secretaries, EUSTACE and MCFARLANE, and the only amusement they seemed to have was an occasional game of backgammon. When they were first taken on board, after their capture from the British steamer, Capt. WILKES told them that he should endeavor to make them as comfortable as his means would permit, but he wished it distinctly understood that they were on a United States Government vessel, and there must be no political talk on board. They messed with Capt. WILKES during the trip, and were made as comfortable as the boisterous voyage would permit. They arrived off Fort Warren early Sunday morning last, and at 9 o'clock, the Marshal and Capt. WILKES left the ship and went to the Fort to make arrangements with the commandant, Col. DIMMICK, for the reception of the prisoners. Everything being prepared, the debarkation took place at 11 o'clock. MASON first came out of the cabin, dressed in Virginia homespun, and as he walked up to the gangway, on either side of which stood Capt. WILKES and Marshal MURRAY, he is represented as the most forlorn picture of chop-fallen chivalry ever witnessed. The look of mingled fear and despair depicted upon his countenance, the flopping of his under jaw, which the Marshal likens to the movement of a pump-handle, and the utter want of heart and manliness with which he bore his situation—so different from the supercilious, defiant and domineering airs which he used to assume in the United States Senate—were calculated to inspire only derision and contempt in the minds of the spectators. After him came SLIDELL, with a somewhat less timid air, but still his knees every now and then betraying by their shaky motions the trepidation which their owner strove to conceal. Their secretaries, EUSTACE and MCFARLANE, brought up the rear and showed far more pluck than their employers—being aware, probably, that their comparative insignificance would tell in their favor when the day of reckoning came. On leaving the vessel the party bowed to Capt. WILKES, who remained behind, and embarking on board a steaming which was sent from the fort for the purpose, were conveyed with their luggage to the dock leading to the fort, which is about a quarter of a mile in length. After landing upon the dock, they were escorted to Fort Warren in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Marshal Murray and Ambassador Slidell.
Lieut. Fairfax and Ambassador Mason.

Secretary Eustace.	Deputy Marshal Sampson.	Secretary McFarlane.

Officers from the Fort.
Police from the Fort.

in charge of the following "traps" belonging to the Commissioners, which were conveyed in two carts:

Six or eight trunks, six valises, several cases of brandies, wines and liquors, a dozen or more boxes of cigars, two casks (pints and quarts) of bottled Scotch ale.

On arriving at the Fort, they were introduced to Col. DIMMICK, who said: "Gentlemen, I am most happy to receive you in Fort Warren." The Marshal here informed the prisoners that he would be under the necessity of searching their baggage, and requested them to hand over their keys. They complied, and a thorough search was made, but no papers or dispatches of any kind were found. The Marshal then returned the keys, and the prisoners were shown to their quarters.

The probability is that all their official papers were deposited in the mail-bag of the *Trent*, or they might have been transferred to the ladies who accompanied them, as there was ample time for that purpose before they were taken from the *Trent*.

When the news of the capture of the Commissioners first reached here, it was accompanied by a report that Capt. WILKES had expressed a doubt of the legality of his action, and said that he expected to be cashiered. This is a mistake. He understood well what he was about, and had informed himself as far as he was able on International law before the capture. While in Havana he procured the best authorities on the question he could find, and these, in addition to the works on International law which he previously had on board, confirmed him in the conviction that he would be thoroughly justified in the seizure. It was his original intention to seize the vessel as well as SLIDELL and MASON; but finding a large number of passengers on board, who would be greatly discommoded by such a procedure, he finally concluded to let her continue her journey. After capturing his prisoners, he steered the *San Jacinto* towards Port Royal, in hopes that he would be in time to take a hand in the fight at that place, but he was a little too late.

THE RECEPTION OF COMMODORE WILKES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, the welcome to Commodore WILKES was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic.

GEORGE B. UPTON, and others of the Committee of Reception, met the Commodore. Lieut. COOK and Assistant Engineer HOUSTON on Long Wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to Faneuil Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies in the gallery.

Mayor WIGHTMAN, in behalf of the City of Boston, made a brief address of welcome, as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

Capt. WILKES: In behalf of the City Council I welcome you to the City of Boston, and, as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this, their cherished Temple of Liberty. Here, in the presence of these departed heroes, whose deeds you so nobly emulated, we tender to you the homage of our respect. We honor you as an eminent, scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our navy, and for the sagacity, judgment, decision and firmness which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the effect of which, upon the present rebellion, may prove not less important than the glorious naval victories on the Southern coast. Accept then, Sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits, and to that branch of the public service which is now so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our Government and the majesty of our Constitution. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens.

After the applause had subsided, Capt. WILKES, in full uniform, came forward and responded in the following language:

CAPT. WILKES' REPLY.

MR. MAYOR AND FRIENDS:—I am deeply sensible of the great kindness which has been shown me. I deper.ded upon my own judgment in doing what you all, have flattered me, is correct, and I am exceedingly gratified with the manifestations of approval I have met, and which have been, I may say, a spontaneous outburst from all parts of our country. I have only to say that we did our duty to the Union, and are prepared to do it again. (Immense cheering.)

Calls were then made for Lieut. FAIRFAX and others. The former being absent, Lieut. COOK was introduced, and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests of the occasion.

A Committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. WILKES and officers of the *San Jacinto* a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, to-morrow evening, at which it is expected that Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WINTHROP, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Attack upon the Rebel Camps on James River.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

FORTRELL MONROE via
BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

An intelligent deserter from the Tenth Georgia Regiment reached Newport News on the morning of Friday last, and was taken to headquarters at Fortress Monroe, where upon being interrogated, he made known the location of a number of important rebel camps on the right bank of the James River.

Acting on this information, an expedition, consisting of two gunboats, was prepared on Friday, in readiness to proceed at nightfall to the junction of the James and Warwick Rivers, about five and one-half miles above Newport News. The *Combridge* led the way and steamed without interruption until reaching the point designated, where the white tents of the enemy could be plainly discerned on a low wooded triangular piece of land. This was near midnight.

Almost before the rebel pickets could give the alarm, the gunboats were in position, and had opened fire upon the camps, the guns following each other in rapid succession.

No effectual resistance was made by the enemy, and the discharges were continued for more than an hour, at which time the camps appeared nearly deserted. The darkness of the night and the want of sufficient men prevented a landing being effected. Indeed, this was not the object of the expedition, the sole aim being to destroy the camps by an efficient cannonade, and this was successfully accomplished. It is believed that the loss of life on the part of the rebels was heavy, owing to the suddenness of the attack and their comparatively defenceless state.

After the exploit the gunboat returned to Newport News, and anchored in the stream, the result being communicated to Gen. WOOL and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH. The cannonade was distinctly heard at Fortress Monroe during the night, and created much inquiry among those who were uninformed as to the expedition, it being generally supposed from the sound that some of the rebel batteries on York River had been attacked by a heavy Union force.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States Paymaster, Col. STEWART, went to Governor's Island on Saturday last to pay the recruits for the two months ending the 31st of October. The regulation, to which we referred a few days ago, that one half of the pay of recruits is to be retained until they are assigned to a regiment, was carried out, and, in consequence, many of the men refused to receive their pay, doubtless in the expectation that their refusal will lead to the canceling of the obnoxious regulation; which is not a new one, although it has not been in force during the last few years.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, last evening, to be armed and put into commission. Lieut. BAYSON was appointed to the command of the *Chippewa* nearly two months ago.

The purchased bark *Arthur* also arrived at the Yard to receive her armament and be commissioned.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* left the Yard yesterday morning, but in consequence of a hawser getting foul of her wheel, she was detained some time in the East River. When it is clear, she will proceed to Philadelphia. That portion of the *Powhatan's* crew which has gone to work her round to Philadelphia, will receive their discharges and be paid off there. The remainder have been sent ashore here without money, as we reported yesterday. They again made application to the Purser of the *North Carolina*, and received the usual answer that their accounts were not sent on yet.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived at the Navy-yard, and was attached to the buoy. The steamer *Rhode Island* and the ship *Nightingale*, having been supplied with the most of their stores, &c., will soon be ready for sea again. The purchased steamer *Mercedita* has taken the berth vacated by the *Powhatan*.

MORE TROOPS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF DETACHMENTS OF THE FOURTH AND NINTH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY—ARREST AND RELEASE OF ADJUTANT SCOTT.

Yesterday morning the steamer *North Star*, which arrived at this port from California, had on board two companies of the First United States Cavalry, six companies of the Fourth, and one company of the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry—in all about 500 men. For some time past the Infantry companies have been quartered at San Bernardino, and the cavalry companies at Los Angelos. The following is a list of the officers:

Fourth Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel, R. C. BUCHANAN; Major, Wm. Scott Statchum; Adjutant, Robert N. Scott; Surgeon, Charles McCormick; Assistant Surgeons, J. Letterman and F. Cullum. Company B—Capt. Henry D. Wallace. Company K—Capt. D. A. Russell. Company F—Lieut. (Adjutant,) Robert N. Scott. Company D—Lieut. W. T. Gentry. Company G—Lieut. T. E. Turner. Company A—Lieut. C. H. Carlton.

Ninth Regiment.—Company E—Lieut. JOHN W. GALT, of the Eleventh Regiment, temporarily in command.

First Cavalry.—Company K—Capt. Davis. Company B—Capt. Davidson.

Upon information of a passenger upon the *North Star*, Adjutant ROBERT N. SCOTT, of the Fourth Regiment was arrested, upon landing, for using treasonable and seditious language on the voyage. Adjutant SCOTT was immediately conveyed to headquarters.

Upon hearing of his arrest, Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN expressed much surprise, as he always considered Adjutant SCOTT a loyal and efficient officer, and offered to be responsible for the prisoner to the proper authorities if Mr. KENNEDY would release him. This the Superintendent declined to do. None of Adjutant SCOTT'S brother officers, on being applied to for information, had ever heard him express anything but the most patriotic and Union-loving sentiments. Finally, upon examination, it was found that a mistake had occurred somewhere, and that there was not the slightest ground upon which to hold Adjutant SCOTT a prisoner, so he was discharged upon parole.

Sergeant MOLLER, Co. K, First Cavalry, took ill of typhoid fever shortly after leaving San Francisco, and died. He was buried with military honors, in the Steamship Company's burial-ground at Panama. A small slab was erected at the head of the grave.

The men on landing were marched to the Park Barracks, where they will remain until further orders from Washington.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

THE FAILURE OF THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE THE MAINE REGIMENT ON BOARD—THE VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER PARTY—SOME OF GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICERS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The telegraph, as well as your correspondent, has advised you that the great steamer, the *Constitution*, did *not* take on board at Portland the regiment they were sent thither to fetch. We heard of her charter at $3,000 per day, which is deemed *not* unreasonable, seeing that it was coupled with the statement that she would transport with ease 3,000 men and their stores. She steamed outward with less than two thousand men on board. On her arrival at Portland, Major. STRONG, chief of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, was served with a written protest from the Captain, to the effect that he declined to take on any more troops. So Col. SHEPLEY'S fine regiment was compelled to see her start for the South without them. What made it awkward for these soldiers was that, as the steamer had expressly come for them, they had taken a long and affectionate leave of their friends who remained behind. By those whose condition permitted the luxury, sweethearts and wives had been kissed with a sweet long kiss, while those who knew not these tender ties, had taken a parting "smile" with sympathising friends. The Captain's refusal to take them turned them back on their friends just parted with, to take another kiss or another drink, as their several wants might lead them.

It may be reckoned doubtful if the owners of the *Constitution*, under the circumstances, get paid to the full, their three thousand *per diem*. PAUL R. GEORGE, who is the transportation-master of the expedition, is reported an honest as well as able man, and it will, I suppose, be his place to see that the new steamer be dealt with in other fashion than on the principle of getting the most pay and doing the least work.

Major STRONG, who is at the head of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, was transferred to him from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. The Major is of the ordnance corps of the army, and was for a time after his graduation, one of the instructors at the West Point Academy. He is an officer of energy and culture. Gen. BUTLER'S chief of artillery, is Capt. KENDEL, also of the regular army. He is spoken of in the highest terms. Col. BUTLER, brother of the General, went on the *Constitution*, as its general Quartermaster, while Maj. STRONG remains behind, engaged in getting off the further troops and transports of the expedition. Gen. BUTLER has not returned as yet from Washington and Fort Monroe.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

THE CRAFT PREPARING FOR A TRIP TO EUROPE.

The British schooner *Empire*, which has just arrived at this port, having left Bermuda on Nov. 3, reports that on that day the Confederate steamer *Nashville* was at St. George taking in coal, preparatory to *sailing* for England.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Monday, Nov. 25.

Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, has been appointed one of the Board of Examiners, to examine the Volunteer officers in Gen. BANKS' Division.

Brig.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON is President of the Board. They convene at the headquarters of the army immediately.

AID FOR THE UNION FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The schooner *E. Sheddon*, Capt. WHITE, now lying at the foot of Beekman-street, East River, will sail for Hatteras Inlet in a few days. She will commence immediately to take in a full cargo of provisions for the Union men in North Carolina. These provisions are furnished by private donations. CHAS. H. MARSHALL and other influential citizens contributed a liberal share. The *E. Sheddon* is about 200 tons register, and will carry a freight of nearly 250 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMY CLOTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Government contract for 450,000 yards of sky blue army cloth has been awarded at $1 02½, 300,000 yards double-width at $2, and 100,000 yards dark blue do. at $2 70 per yard, to Messrs. BULLOCK & Co., of this city.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. MULLIGAN.

TOLEDO, O., Monday, Nov. 25.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here this evening. He had a large and enthusiastic reception by the City authorities and citizens.

LOCAL MILITARY MOMEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF A NEW ARMY BRIDGE FOR BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

To-day, at 12 M., will be exhibited in the Park Barracks, a section of a new army bridge, which is in course of construction for Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. If the full bridge comes up to the relative strength and portability of the model which we have seen, it will prove a great acquisition to an army intending to occupy the enemy's country. Military engineers should, by all means, examine this superstructure, which is a new application of the tension truss.

THE REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The ranks of the Heavy Artillery Regiment, Col. DOUBLEDAY commanding, are filling up very rapidly. The fact that the regiment is designed for forts in and around Washington is a great inducement for those wishing to serve their country. Lieuts. HERBT J. KOPPER and G. A. SEIKAS are recruiting for the unfilled companies of the regiment in the northern counties of this State.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

The office of this Society has been removed to No. 814 Broadway. The office for the registration of nurses will remain in the Cooper Union.

CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

Firing of the National Salute—Parade of Troops.

Yesterday was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops. It was celebrated by the various militia regiments still remaining in the City, parading. At noon the Veterans of '76, forty in number, commanded by Capt. RAYNOR, assembled at the Battery and fired a national salute in honor of the day.

The Military display, notwithstanding the absence of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second, and a number of the old members of the Fifty-fifth at the seat of war, was much more brilliant than was expected. Punctually at the time mentioned, Gen. SANDFORD appeared upon the ground. The Division was formed in Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway. The customary review was not gone through with, and shortly after 11 o'clock the parade commenced. First came a platoon of men under command of Capt. SEIGHT and HELMA, who cleared the ground. Then

Gen. SANDFORD and Staff.

Gen. SPICER, commanding First Brigade, and Staff.

Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, with engineer and drum corps, and band, numbering 450 men. This regiment was at Bull Run, and suffered sever

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3177. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Fort Pickens.

Active Hostilities Commenced on Saturday Last.

The Niagara and Colorado Engaged with Fort McRae.

The National Batteries Bombarding the Navy-yard and Barrancas.

Warrington Burned and the Navy-Yard on Fire Three Times.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rumors of an Engagement at Beaufort.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch's Forces Advancing Against Rolla.

Reported Advance of Breckinridge in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A LIVELY SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

This morning Capt. ROWLAND, while scouting near HUNTER'S mills with two companies of FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, sent forward Lieut. ANDREWS with a squad to reconnoitre, who soon returned reporting that a large force of rebel infantry was in ambush awaiting our troops. Our men then retired. About 2 o'clock this afternoon Capt. BELL, with a company of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while reconnoitering near the same place, was attacked by a great number of the enemy hidden in the woods, on both sides of the road, and five vollies were interchanged, when our troops fell back. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, being informed of the affair, sent out the Ninth Massachusetts, Fourth Michigan, two companies Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and GRIFFIN'S Battery, as reinforcements, and ordered WHEELER'S Rhode Island Battery and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry to be ready to move. On the arrival of our forces the enemy retreated, but tried to intercept them when returning, by a side road. Fire was opened by both parties, and the rebel leader was shot.

A dozen of our men fell from their horses—whether they were wounded or not is unknown—and were left behind. Lieut. FORD, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and forty-five men, are missing, but many will probably find their way to camp. Sergeant PARKER was badly injured. The enemy were uniformed like our troops. Several horses of both parties were killed, and a horse of the rebel commander captured.

The capture of the two arch traitors, MASON and SLIDELL, begins to tell on the high-toned secession society of Washington. Their *haut ton* begins to take in sail and drift painfully, as the wind blows northeast. The fashionable nabobs and bankers of the Capital who, but a few weeks ago, sneered at the *parvenu* vulgarity of the present occupants of high places, with characteristic servility now seek to insinuate themselves into the *salons* of the White House and of the members of the Cabinet. The so-called diplomatic *salons*, which made it a duty to get up a show of servile irritation for the sake of Lord LYONS, have now become reconciled to the bold act of Capt. WILKES. This is even the case with one of the most thoroughly Secessionist cliques of the diplomatic complexion—the very society which the old Bi-tongued Count, so well known to the American public, and from whose malicious observations nobody escapes, calls "the little Richmond."

GROWING PANIC IN THE SOUTH.

Intercepted correspondence from the South, which has come into the possession of the Government, shows a very disturbed state of public feeling in Dixie relative to the bridge burning demonstrations of the Union men in Tennessee. The loyal men are represented as being organized, and numbering several thousands, with secret ramifications extending into North Carolina and Virginia. The correspondence, too, shows the development of a growing discontent against the rebel Government among the two opposing classes of the South, the planters and the poor whites. The former are mutinous because they are prevented by the Government from forwarding their cotton to the railroads and seaports, while, in a dog-in-the-manger spirit, the Government would not let it buy the cotton, as it had proposed to do, as a part of the great financial scheme of the rebellion, from which so much was expected, and so little realized. The poorer classes are alarmed at the indications of their subversion of republican institutions, evinced by the suggestions of Gov. PICKENS, and the report of the Virginia Convention circumscribing the right of suffrage. The belief is gaining ground that the real purpose of the rebel leaders is to establish a monarchial form of Government.

THE STONE FLEET GONE TO CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The stone fleet, that left the Eastern ports recently, sailed direct for the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, in the channels of which they will be sunk. Perhaps by this time they have reached their destination, and the blockade of the ports of those nefarious rebel cities has been rendered effectual for many years to come—to effectual as to satisfy the extreme views of JEFF. DAVIS on the subject.

THE QUESTION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The Government will not adopt any fixed policy in relation to contrabands. The treatment of the question will be left to the discretion of the commanding Generals, who will adopt such a policy as the exigencies of the service within their different commands may require. This plan is practically adopted. At Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, Accomac, on the Potomac, and in Missouri and Kentucky, different courses are pursued, and it is believed, with advantage to the Government, as no line of policy could be adopted which would be applicable to all sections of the country where Slavery exists.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message is in type, but the form will be kept open for such modifications as the course of events between now and the meeting of Congress may render necessary. The reports of the different Departments are also completed.

REVIEW OF REGULARS.

In accordance with the announcement, the different detachments of the regular troops on the Maryland side of the Potomac marched this morning to East Capitol Hill to pass in review before the Commander-in-Chief of the army. Long before the hour appointed for the review, the space allotted for spectators was crowded by visitors in vehicles, on horseback and on foot. Many had come from Baltimore and Philadelphia, even, to be present on the occasion. Mrs. LINCOLN was present on the field in the President's carriage, accompanied by Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN. As Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff arrived on the ground accompanied by his body guard, he was received with a grand salute from the artillery. Gens. MCDOWELL, MORRELL, GRAHAM, CASEY, SUMNER, BUTTERFIELD and COOK were present with their respective Staffs, and participated in the review, and Gens. MARCY, VAN VLIET, STONEMAN and BARRY, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, who have not often been present on such occasions on account, of the urgent duties of their positions, accompanied the Generals on this. The troops, numbering nearly 7,000, were under command of Gen. ANDREW PORTER and under him Gen. SYKES commanded the infantry, Lieut.-Col. EMORY the cavalry, and Col HUNT the artillery. In their movements and evolutions they exhibited great proficiency, and they received the commendation of all who witnessed the spectacle.

In no case was there a full regiment represented, for it has never happened, since the Mexican War, that over six companies of any one regiment have been together. Owing to our widely-extended frontier and the small number of our regular troops, each company has often been separated for months from any of the others. The breaking out of the rebellion is causing their concentration, and before the war is over, the companies of each regiment will probably be found together.

The following were those which participated in the review:

One company of the First Infantry, under command of Capt. GEORGE A. WILLIAMS. The other seven companies of this regiment were taken prisoners in Texas, and being released on parole, are for the present non-combatants.

Seven companies of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. DAY. This regiment for several years has been distributed over Minnesota and Nebraska. Two companies participated in the battle of Bull Run.

Five companies of the Third Infantry, of which probably nearly one-half of the number are recruits. The companies here have been commanded by Major (now General) SYKES, and have been stationed for some years in New-Mexico. They were all at Bull Run.

Three companies of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. HENDRICKSON. The regiment has been for some time stationed in California, and this detachment returned with Gen. SUMNER. It was the Sixth Infantry that made the famous march to the Pacific Coast a year or two since.

Two companies of the Eighth Infantry, mostly recruits, under Capt. WILLARD. Both did good service at Bull Run.

Four companies of the Tenth Infantry, who have been stationed in Utah since 1857, and who recently returned under command of Col. (now General) ST. GEORGE COOK. They are among the best drilled troops in the service.

Three companies of the Second Cavalry, (formerly the Second Dragoons,) under command of Capt. PLEASANTON. They, too, have been for some years stationed in Utah, and have just returned with Col. COOK.

Two companies of the Fourth, (formerly First Cavalry,) under command of Capt. MCINTYRE. This regiment was commanded for several years by Col. (now General) SUMNER. It has been stationed for some years in Kansas, but since the opening of the present war the two companies have been attached to the Provost guard of Washington. Gen. SEDGWICK, of the volunteers, is Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment.

The Fifth (late Second) Cavalry, commanded by Maj. OAKES. The whole of the regiment has been in Washington for some weeks. The Colonel (THOMAS) and one of its Majors (PALMER) are Brigadiers of volunteers. Maj. OAKES also was one of the earliest nominations of the Government for a Brigadier-Generalship, but he was compelled to decline on account of his health. The regiment has been for several years in Texas.

The Sixth Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. EMORY. This is a new regiment, but recently organized, and has never seen service.

Of the First Artillery, Battery G, now under command of Lieut. EDWARDS. This was Lieut. SLEMMER'S company, which was so long stationed at Fort Pickens, which that important work was in danger of being taken by the rebels.

Of the Second Artillery, Battery A, Capt. TIDBALL'S, formerly DUNCAN'S Battery in the Mexican War, and once commanded by Capt. (now Gen.) BARRY.

Battery B, Capt. LANNED, for two years past stationed at Fortress Monroe.

Battery E, Capt. CARLISLE, for three years stationed in Kansas.

Battery L, Capt. HAYES. It has done service both at Old Point Comfort and in Minnesota.

Battery M, Capt. BENSON, formerly commanded by Capt. (now Col.) HUNT, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. The battery was stationed on the Rio Grande, and it did excellent service during the troubles with the Mexican bandit, CORTINAS. It was also at Fort Pickens.

Of the Third Artillery, Battery C, Capt. LIVINGSTON. This was the celebrated battery of Maj. RINGGOLD, and was afterwards commanded by Capt. BRAGG, now Gen. BRAGG, of the rebel army.

Battery F, Capt. CRUSCHILL.

Battery K, Lieut. TURNBULL.

Battery L—Capt. WINDER.

Capt. WINDER belongs to a family nearly all of whom have actively or silently aided the rebellion. His father is Brig.-Gen. WINDER, of the rebel army, and two of his uncles, CHARLES H. WINDER, of Baltimore, and WM. H. WINDER, of Philadelphia, are now State prisoners. Capt. WINDER'S patriotic attitude, in view of the treasonable affiliations of nearly every member of his family, is worthy of the highest praise.

Also, Battery M.

The companies of both batteries, L and M, have been doing infantry duty in California.

Of the Fourth Artillery, Battery A, Capt. CLARK, which has been doing infantry duty in Utah under Col. COOK.

PONTOON BRIDGE BUILDING.

After the review Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff, with Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, witnessed an impromptu drill of the Fifteenth New-York in pontoon bridge building. Companies E and K, under Col. MURPHY, laid a bridge three hundred feet long in twenty minutes, which was crossed by a company at double quick, and by a cart carrying sixty hundred weight drawn by two horses at the same time Company I, under Major MACRUDER, pushed together four corrugated iron cart-bodies, of which the regiment has one hundred, and paddled themselves across a stream nine hundred feet wide in ten minutes. Two regiments can be thus conveyed across such a stream in half an hour. After this exhibition was a dress parade, when the entire regiment, as is their custom, saluted their colors, Gen. MCCLELLAN joining in the salute. All the exercises gave the greatest satisfaction to the Commanding General, and all the military gentlemen present. Four-fifths of the regiment are mechanics, and their skill is made available to the Government. They have fitted harnesses to their three hundred horses, refitted the pontoon train, made the fascines and gabions; have furnished draughtsmen, translators and clerks for the War Department. Their camp is a model of neatness and comfort. They have lost none by disease in five months, and have none now in the hospital.

NEW LINE OF COMMUNICATION DOWN THE POTOMAC.

CALEB S. SMITH, of Philadelphia, will open a new means of communication, to-morrow, down the Potomac, by placing a line of steamboats between Washington and Budd's Ferry, the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER'S Division. The first steamer bound thither is the *Reindeer*, Capt. KIEHL. This vessel ran the blockade last night without obstruction from the rebel batteries, bringing four contrabands who were placed on board the flotilla, and turned over to Capt. DAHLGREN, the commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., dated to-day, says:

"There are no fixed bodies or rebel picket stations from opposite the mouth of Muddy Creek up to half a mile south of Goose Creek. Above the creek on the Sideling they have dug rifle-pits and keep up a regular system of pickets of considerable strength. They still occupy the fort in view of Edwards' Ferry, and on Sunday displayed a full regiment in parade just below the fort.

Gen. JACKSON, who, as Colonel, formerly commanded at Harper's Ferry, is engaged at Winchester in organizing, arming and equipping a regiment of free negroes, said to number full 1,000. The negroes are reported to be very enthusiastic in their new position.

Gen. G. W. SMITH, of New-York antecedents, now commands at Leesburgh and surrounding country.

THE DESIGNS AGAINST MEXICO.

Advices received here—not by the Government—from Mexico, represent that the kindest feelings exist between the British Minister and the Juarez Administration, while the opinion is expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be as satisfactorily secured; but little is hoped for, however, from Spain, whose designs upon Mexico are as well understood in the latter country as in the capitals of Europe. Those who profess to be well acquainted with the Spanish programme, say that to Gen. MARQUEZ is intrusted the duty of combining the strength of the Church Party consisting of both Mexicans and Spaniards, who will pray Her Most Catholic Majesty for a King for the throne of Mexico, now sought to be constructed. For this office an uncle of the Queen has been designated. As he is already old, he could, in the natural course of events, live but a short time, and as no provision would be made for a successor, Mexico would thus revert to Spain, the policy being similar to that pursued toward Hayti. Such is the substance of letters received from both Europe and Mexico. There seems to be some doubt as to the immediate return to the United States of the American Minister, Mr. CORWIN. The probability is that he will not, in view of our important interests in Mexico growing out of the European intervention.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made an important decision on the Donation Act of Sept. 27, 1850, to the effect that when a settler is compelled by hostile Indians to leave his claim, provided he returns to it as soon as practicable, it takes him out of the statutes, and the time of his involuntary absence shall run as if he had actually remained upon his claim.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

A lithographed *fac simile* of the ordinance of secession passed by the South Carolina Convention, and which was taken at Port Royal, is now framed and suspended in the Navy Department. It is three feet in length by two and a half feet in breadth, and is a valuable addition to the list of trophies now in possession of the Government.

THE CASE OF CAPT. POOR.

The proceedings in the case of Commander POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, have been concluded before the Court-martial, and the Court of Inquiry having decided that Commander SCOR'S withdrawal of his vessel from a search of the *Sumter* was unnecessary, his case will next be taken up by the Court-martial.

GEN. FREMONT'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT visits Washington by order of the War Department. He is expected to-morrow.

THE REPORT OF GEN. BLENKER'S RESIGNATION.

The facts in reference to Gen. BLENKER'S rumored resignation are these: Some of the newly-arrived German regiments were anxious to be assigned to his division. Gen. BLENKER made an application in their behalf and his own, he probably feeling a pride in having all the German troops under his command. As his division contained as many regiments as any of the others, Gen. MCCLELLAN declined to accede to the request. Gen. BLENKER then wrote a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN in reference to the matter, not, however, in proper tone, and not in accordance with the requirements of military etiquette, to which Gen. MARCY, as chief of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, replied in a letter containing reproof. Gen. BLENKER on receiving this, and under the impulse of the moment, wrote his resignation, which second thought and the influence of his friends induced him to withhold.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Hon. R. J. WALKER has addressed a letter to the editor of the *National Republican*, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of Congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland, in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are periling their lives on the lost battle-fields of liberty in our defence; when so many have already fallen and others are immured in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock intertwined with the Stars and Stripes will wave in triumph over a field of victory, for liberty and union."

RECRUITING ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

Authority has been given by the War Department to officers to recruit troops in Northampton and Accomac Counties for the Virginia Brigade, now being raised under direction of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. The permission was obtained by Gov. PIERPONT.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

So far as relates to military affairs, the writ of *habeas corpus* is now suspended in all the States of the Union.

GEN. SUMNER TO COMMAND A DIVISION.

It has been decided by the War Department to give Gen. SUMNER the command of a division of the army of the Potomac.

HONORABLY RETIRED.

Capt. JOHN S. GARLAND, of the Fourth Artillery, was honorably retired to-day by the Retiring Board.

FROM THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The *Cœur de Lion* ran the blockade, last night, with LOWE'S baloon. Other steamers did so to-day, one of which brought up four Virginia contrabands.

LETTERS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

During October 32,500 letters were sent from San Francisco, and 25,700 received there by the overland mail.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The statement in a morning paper of the inefficiency of the Government Printing-office is utterly false. It answers all demands upon it, and gives entire satisfaction to the Departments.

LETTERS RETURNED FOR POSTAGE.

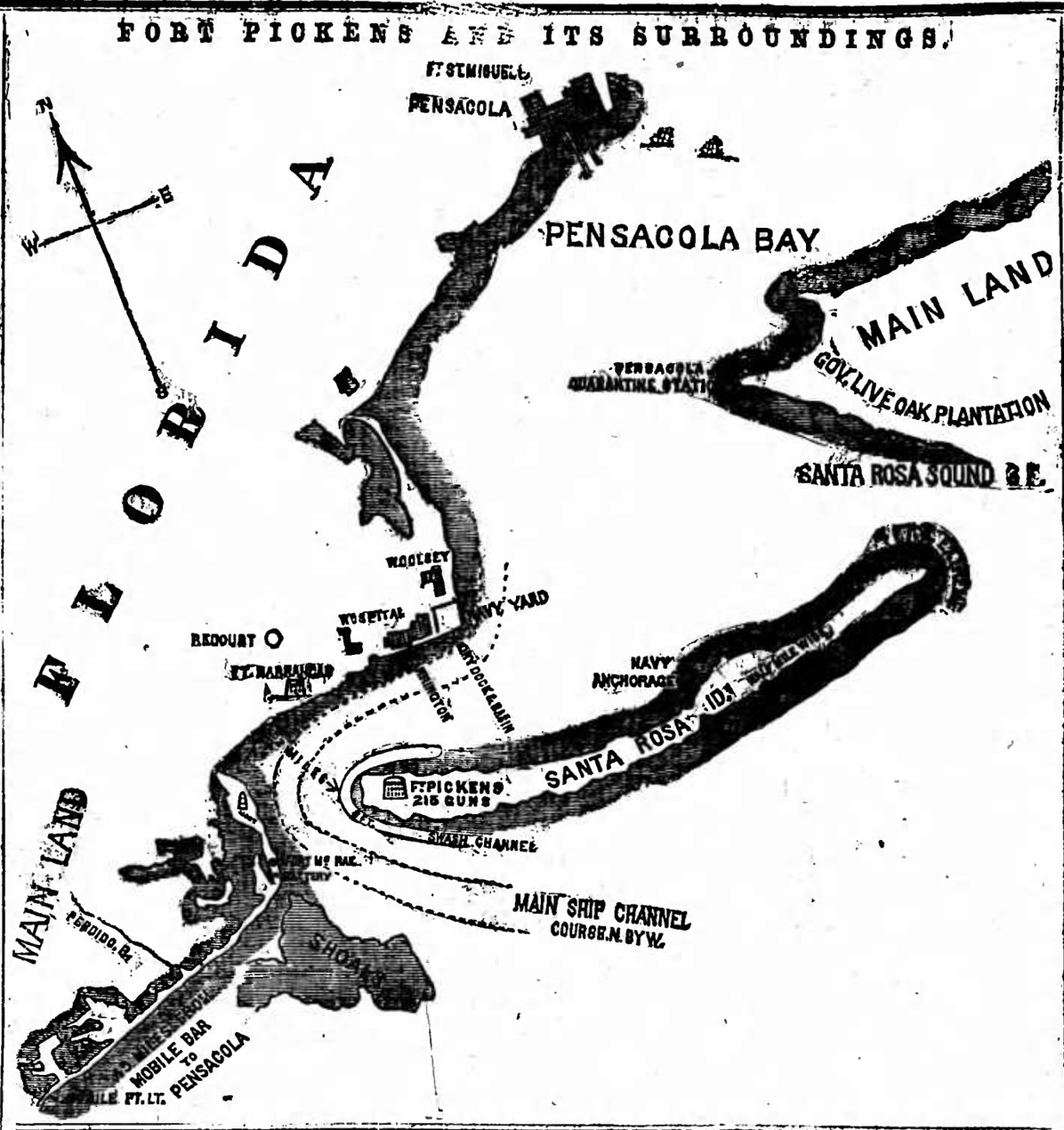
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead-letter office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated 9th October, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will therefore notify the person addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing there for prepaying the postage on his letter, and inclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

(Signed.) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

FORT PICKENS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



FIGHTING AT FORT PICKENS.

Fire Opened by Col. Brown on the Navy-Yard and Barracas.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF HOT SHOT.

The Navy-Yard on Fire Three Times, and Warrington Destroyed.

The Niagara and the Colorado Engaged with Fort McRae.

The Rebels Claim to have Forced Them to Haul Off.

Absurd Reports About Fort Pickens Having Been Breached.

A Considerable Loss of Life Acknowledged by the Rebels.

REPORTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Col. BROWN, of Fort Pickens, opened fire on BRAGG'S forces on Saturday last. The particulars are meagre, and through rebel sources.

BRAGG telegraphs that he is taking the bombardment coolly, and receiving BROWN'S shells.

The loss of life, to a considerable extent, is confessed.

The rebels claim to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens.

The Navy-yard was on fire three times, and put out.

The village of Warrington was burned by BROWN'S fire the first day.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

By a flag of truce from Norfolk to-day, I learn that an engagement of some magnitude took place on Saturday, at Fort Pickens, between the rebel forces and the United States steamers *Niagara* and *Colorado*.

The telegraph reports that our vessels were roughly handled, and also that Fort Pickens was badly damaged. The firing from the latter place was reported as being very wild. The first report was: "This (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, Fort Pickens opened fire on us, but the firing is very wild."

At 2 o'clock a subsequent dispatch was received, which stated that two United States vessels joined in the fight, but did no damage.

At 8 a further dispatch stated that Fort Pickens was breached, the firing had stopped, and that the rebels did not sustain any loss, whereas the Union forces were heavy losers.

My informant states that the wildest excitement exists at Norfolk and all the secession places at the result.

Since then everything is reported to be quiet. Gen. BRAGG seemed to be jubilant over the result, and is said to have sent congratulatory dispatches all over the South on the result of the battle.

I do not place great reliance upon the above statements, as the gentleman who gave me the facts is evidently a sympathizer with the rebels and seems to be very jubilant over the result.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Old Point boat has arrived. Passengers say the Norfolk *Day Book* has a dispatch from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who have read the paper say the *Niagara* and *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae, which briskly replied, and that the vessels were damaged and had to haul off; that Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy-yard. That is the substance of the report.

There had been no arrival from Port Royal at Old Point Friday Fort Pickens opened on the Navy-yard and Barracas; that the *Colorado* and *Niagara* participated and had to haul off very much damaged. The news all comes through secession sources, and must be received with due allowance.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FOX, received a dispatch from Baltimore, stating that the Norfolk *Day Book* publishes advices from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who read the paper say it states that the frigates *Niagara* and *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae; that the fort briskly returned the fire; and, further, that the vessels, being damaged, were compelled to haul off. The *Day-Book* adds that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Another dispatch says that the fight commenced Saturday, and was in progress Sunday night. Fort Pickens, by firing hot shot, had set the Pensacola Navy-yard on fire three times, but the rebels managed, up to the latter day, to extinguish the flames. They had not been able, however, to suppress those of the burning town of Warrington, which the hot shot had utterly destroyed.

The dispatches to the Government from Gen. WOOL relative to the attack on Pensacola were brought by Major L. G. B. CANNON. He states that the flag of truce brought several ladies, and that they all represent a feeling of great excitement existing in Richmond and Norfolk, in consequence of the receipt of the news. It is believed here that the facts of the attack are much worse for the rebels than their own accounts represent, and the assertion that a breach had been made in the walls of Fort Pickens is looked upon as absurd.

It was thought at Old Point that our victory is decisive.

THE SCENE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Forts Pickens, McRae, Barrancas and San Miguel—Pensacola and the Whole Scene of Operations in Western Florida.

We publish herewith a clear view of the scene of the late operations in the extreme western corner of Florida, concerning which the Secessionists have permitted us to receive such meagre reports by way of Fortress Monroe. The only thing definite in our present news seems to be that a fight has taken place between the National naval and land forces at Fort Pickens and the rebel forts and forces in the vicinity, in which, as far as can be judged by present appearances, the Secessionists have suffered as severe a blow as they received at Port Royal. Indeed, there is a remarkable similarity between our present secession news from the Florida coast and the news from the South Carolina coast, published eighteen days ago from the same sources. In both cases the rebels first reported to us, and in both instances they announced that the Union forces met with disaster slightly tempered with success. The first advices from Port Royal, however, appeared much more dubious than this. *Then* the report was that one of our war ships had been disabled by the rebel guns, another was aground, while TATNALL bade fair to capture or drive away the whole Yankee fleet. The present secession intelligence is that two of our ships were damaged and had to haul off, and that BRAGG was taking the bombardment coolly and *receiving* Col. BROWN'S shells! So that if this turns out, as we have no doubt it will, to be as neat an affair as that at Port Royal, it will only show that the mendacious rebels are a dash less mendacious than they were a fortnight ago.

Public attention has been almost entirely diverted from Fort Pickens for half a year past, by the greater operations on the line of the Potomac, in Missouri, and elsewhere; and we have now almost forgotten the intense interest it attracted a half year ago. The date of its reinforcements by the neat *ruse* of Lieut. SMITH in introducing troops on the dark night of the 12th of April last, seems now as far away as the date of the introduction to Troy of the wooden horse, and the hopes and fears of Spring and Summer about it, are now almost forgotten. About the only thing that everybody knows of it is, that BILLY WILSON and his Zouaves are located there, and have been greatly troubled by rebels and reptiles. The public have rested easy in the fact that Col. BROWN, the commandant of the fort, not only felt himself able to repel an attack, but also to drive the enemy from their works in case of assault.

The latest reliable advices we have from Fort Pickens are by the steam-transport *George Peabody*, which arrived here on Monday. She reported everything quiet at the Fort, but the officers in command were daily expecting an attack from the rebels. At the time of her departure, the only National vessels at the Fort were the frigate *Niagara* and the gunboat *Hatteras*. The *Colorado* had then left for Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound. It appears, however, from the rebel report, that she had returned before the engagement took place. The National land force under Col. BROWN consisted of eleven hundred regulars and three companies (sixty men each) of BILLY WILSON'S Regiment, in the fortress, with four companies under WILSON in camp outside. The rebel forces consisted of some seven thousand men, consisting of regiments from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Two thousand of these manned the forts and batteries opposite to Pickens, while five thousand had but lately crossed over to Deer Point, one and a half miles from Santa Rosa Island, on which is situated Fort Pickens, who were evidently preparing to cross the Santa Rosa itself. Besides these, several other regiments were coming in from Mississippi, which would probably run the rebel force up to over ten thousand men against our sixteen hundred soldiers. Col. BROWN has been very anxious of late to receive reinforcements, though expressing his confidence in the impregnability of the fort. Besides the Forts Barrancas and McRae, in possession of the rebels, and which are well mounted and manned, the spaces intervening along the beach on the rebel side are likewise fortified, and are covered by bomb-proof batteries. Over a hundred and fifty guns bear on Fort Pickens. It was reported by a deserter from the rebel camp at the time of the departure of the *George Peabody*, that they meant to assault the fort in ten days. (It is also said by the officers of the *Peabody* that Col. BROWN had expressed his intention to attack the rebels first, aided by the *Niagara* and *Colorado*.) The rebel design was said to be to effect a landing five or six miles up Santa Rosa Island, and draw the garrison from the fort and intrenchments, and then, by landing another body between them and Pickens, cut off their retreat and thus secure the fort. Those of WILSON'S Zouaves outside of the fort, had from Col. BROWN orders, in case of attack, to retreat behind the intrenchments which separate his command from the fort. These intrenchments consist in part of a ditch constructed across the Island, leaving a narrow pass communicating with the fort. This ditch is fortified on the fort side, having two heavy batteries of rifled cannon and columbiads. The pass is covered by a heavy battery in the fort, and apparatus for throwing Drummond lights on the movements of the enemy has been prepared. This ditch is a quarter of a mile from the fort, and WILSON'S camp is about three-eighths of a mile beyond the ditch. The side of the fort toward the rebels' batteries is protected by three additional batteries, known as

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian at Portland, the Canada off Cape Race, and the Fulton at this Port.

THE CAUSE OF THE REBELS IN FRANCE.

M. Fould in Charge of the French Treasury.

IMPERIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE FINANCES.

Illness of Marshall O'Donnell, the Spanish Prime Minister.

IMPORTANT FROM VIENNA.

Further Advance in Cotton—Consols 93 7-8 a 94.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M., of the 14th, and Londonderry, at afternoon, of the 15th, arrived at Portland, at 3½ A. M., yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 16th, *via* Queenstown, 17th inst., for Halifax and Boston, passed Cape Race, at 11:30 o'clock, Monday.

[The dispatch leaves us in doubt whether it was in the day or at night.]

The news boat passed close to her, but saw nothing of the cannister containing her news.

The *Canada* will be due at Halifax to-day.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton, on the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The specie by the *Fulton* is consigned as follows:

E. Lewis	$800
Nesmith & Sons	12,264
Total	$13,064

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, was signaled off Liverpool, on the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Daily News* editorially condemns the folly and rashness which induces cotton operatives to strike on account of a reduction of wages at such a juncture as the present.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th contains decrees nominating M. FOULD Minister of Finance, and M. DE LAGUERONNIÈRE, late Minister of Finance, to the post of Senator.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from the Emperor to the Minister, approving of M. FOULD'S financial programme, and acknowledging the necessity of confining the budget within invariable limits. The Emperor says the only efficacious means to obtain this end is to resolutely abandon the faculty which appertains to me of opening fresh credit in the absence of the Chambers. I am determined to introduce changes, and the *Senatus Consulte* which will be presented to the Senate on the 2d of December next, will contain this resolution, and determine your budget, and those of the different ministers by large sections.

In renouncing a right which equally appertained to the sovereigns, even constitutional ones, who have preceded me, may I do a useful thing towards insuring the light administration of the finances. Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, nor as a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted intact to my son. Elected by my people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative for the good of the public, and I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all the power which is indispensable for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

The *Moniteur* then publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. FOULD, approving his programme, and charging him with carrying out the same.

The *Moniteur* also publishes M. FOULD'S programme, which demonstrates the necessity for the suppression of extraordinary credits, and examines the financial situation. It shows that recourse has been had to credit under all its forms, and calculates that the deficit has reached one thousand million francs, and concludes by showing that the abandonment by the Emperor of his prerogatives, and the curtailment of the armaments of France, will calm the uneasiness of Europe, and remove all pretext for hostile measures.

SPAIN.

Gen. PRIM is appointed military and political Chief of the Spanish Expedition to Mexico.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial rescript, in reply to the address of the Croatian Diet, had been communicated to the *Reichsrath*. It expresses regret that Croatia should have forgotten that, when the Emperor granted her those constitutional institutions which circumstances rendered necessary, it was with a reservation that the unity of the monarchy might be maintained. For this reason, continues the rescript, the Croatian Diet must now be dissolved. It will be reassembled hereafter, on the bases of the diplomas of October and February.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay to Oct. 28, had been received direct from Alexandria. The news is unimportant.

The Government resolution on the subject of waste lands had been published, and was considered satisfactory.

Exchange was quoted £2 8d. at Calcutta.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Mr. DUNSCOMBE, member of Parliament from Finsbury, London, is dead.

A Madrid dispatch says: "MARSHAL O'DONNELL is ill. A banquet had been given there to GEN. MIRAMON."

FRANCE.

The fact of the deficit reaching forty millions of pounds sterling is attributed to the excess of expenditure for the army and navy and public works over the estimates. The number of men rated was 393,000, but half a million are actually under arms.

The *Times* states that Monsieur FOULD stipulated as an indispensable condition of his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance, for the privilege of transacting his business with the Emperor personally. Some of the alterations of the new Ministry are at the expense of Count WALEWSKI, and it was doubted if he would continue to retain his office as Minister of State. It was thought he might be appointed Minister to London.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Monday, Nov. 4.

Gen. CARIGNANI has gone to Caprera to present an address to GARIBALDI from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

The state of the province of the Posillietta is improved. The brigands have been beaten and dispersed in several encounters.

The *Nationale* asserts that Signor RATZZI had obtained the intervention of the Emperor in order to decide that FRANCIS II. shall quit Rome shortly.

ENGLAND.

The *Times* city article says a decided impulse was given to the stock market yesterday by the news from France. Consols improved, being ¼ to ¾ higher than Wednesday.

In the discount market there was a steady demand at 2⅝@2¾ ₱ cent. for good bills.

ROME.

It is stated that the garrison is to be strengthened by two extra regiments, forming altogether three divisions.

CHINA.

Prince KUNG has been requested by the Chinese council to remain at the head of the Foreign Department.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Calcutta *Englishman* censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing to further extend the growth of cotton in India. It proves that one pound of cotton costs the grower four pence half-penny, exclusive of any profit whatever, either to the cultivator or shipper, while new lands taken under cultivation would create additional expenses. Therefore, there is little prospect of the Ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of cotton.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Constitutionnel Declares for the Rebels—Prince Napoleon for the North—Reconciliation of MM. Fould and Persigny—The Speech of the Queen of Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The *Constitutionnel*, you will see, has at last frankly joined hands under the black flag of JEFF. DAVIS. A long time semi-slavery, it has at length fairly fallen into the arms of the Slavery oligarchy. What makes the fact more singular is, that the other leading papers of Paris are growing more and more favorable to the cause of the Union, and that the *Constitutionnel* has just been placed under the direction of Dr. VERON and M. LIMAYRAC, two gentlemen who are certainly not partial to the proposed new Confederacy. When, therefore, we see a Ministerial journal which misrepresents the views of its own Government, of its political directors, and of its readers, we are apt to look for some extraordinary cause for so singular a line of conduct, and we would be carried instinctively to the suspicion that the paper had been converted for a money consideration, were it not that it is rich and has no need of such extraneous help. The last leading article of this journal on the American question, which is a three-column argument to prove that the great Republic ought to be broken up, and that France would gain in every point of view by such an event, makes the statement, intended to stimulate the hatred of the French people against the North, that the reason why Gen. FREMONT had fallen into disfavor was because he was too French for the Anglo-Saxon race of the North! The whole tenor of the article is as unfair as this specimen, and shows a sort of vindictiveness against the Republic we should never have looked for in the writer of the article in question. In this same edition of the *Constitutionnel* there is a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, which, in all the other papers of Paris, contained an item to the effect that volunteering in the North was now going on more rapidly, but which the *Constitutionnel's* Slavery editors made read "volunteering in the South." Now, since the *Moniteur* printed it "North," we are inclined to believe that the *Constitutionnel* people had no special news by which to decide which was right and which wrong, and the natural inference is, that the substitution was made without authority of any kind. The matter is a small one, certainly—but is not without weight in establishing the *status* of this pretentious and would-be semi-official journal.

We hear of the Prince NAPOLEON everywhere since his return as the ardent and outspoken champion of the Union, and with such an advocate in high places, the vindictive frothing of the Secessionists in the *Constitutionnel* will fall harmless to the ground. The great Republic is not yet broken up; nor is cotton the king it was thought to be. The enemies of the Union who come abroad to beg foreigners to lend a hand in the fatricidal act will find soon a reversion of public opinion that will singularly curtail their efforts.

The Prince NAPOLEON has also been engaged in another work of high patriotism, which places the French people, at least those who support the present Government, under great obligations. I have already spoken years ago of the personal antipathy between M. DE PERSIGNY and M. FOULD, the two ablest ministers and friends of the Emperor. So great was this antipathy that for the last two years they refused to sit together in the cabinet, and when one was in the other was always out. Lately, when it was found necessary to call M. DE PERSIGNY from the Embassy at London to place him in the bureau of the Interior, M. FOULD resigned his functions as Minister of State. But now, however, that the financial condition of the Empire is much deranged on account of the American crisis, the desire was expressed by the leading financiers of the Empire that M. FOULD should be called to the Treasury Department. So urgent was the necessity, in fact, of a man such as M. FOULD to manage the finances of the country, that the Emperor determined to make the change, if it could be effected. So he charged Prince NAPOLEON with the negotiation. He said he could not ask M. DE PERSIGNY to a reconciliation with M. FOULD, knowing the depth of the enmity between them, but he gave the Prince *carte blanche* to effect the arrangement the best way he could. The Prince at once threw all his efforts into the affair; he appealed to M. DE PERSIGNY'S well-known patriotism and devotion to the Emperor, he represented to him the deranged financial affairs of the country, and M. FOULD'S preeminent abilities for the place, and finally, after four days of *pourparlers*, M. DE PERSIGNY, who is really one of the most patriotic men of the Empire, and is filled with desires for the welfare of the country, said to the Prince, "I know M. FOULD'S peculiar fitness for the place, and if he is willing to bury the past for the common good of the country, let him come into the Ministry, and we will try to forget that we were ever enemies." This reply of M. DE PERSIGNY is said to have produced a joy in high places and in the governmental circles, which amounted to enthusiasm, and it is needless to tell you that in these circles, where M. DE PERSIGNY was already much loved, his name is now exalted more than ever. The decree naming M. FOULD Minister of Finances will certainly appear this week, while his predecessor will be named probably Senator.

Some months ago I stated in this place that Spain regretted her St. Domingo acquisition, that it was and would continue to be a burden to her, and that if she maintained the connexion it would be from pride and no other motive. This intelligence I received from a Madrid gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the political views of the leading men of the place. In the Queen's speech just delivered to the Cortes, you will observe a remark which may be taken as a confirmation of a part at least of this statement. Her Majesty says: "Convinced that the wishes of the Dominican people (for annexation) were spontaneous, I did not hesitate to accept them, *more attentive to the honor than to the convenience of my people.*

The Queen contradicts in her speech a statement often repeated in Paris to the effect that Spain desired in the first place to act alone against Mexico. She says, on the contrary, that she ardently desired the cooperation on equal terms of France and England.

But Her Majesty makes another statement in her speech which has raised up a perfect avalanche of interrogation points in the Press of Paris. She says that it was at the demand of her Government that the Catholic Powers of Europe met in conference to dellberate on the Roman question. Nobody in France ever heard of this Conference or its doings.

A young brother of the King of Portugal has just died from scarlet fever, which was treated by the doctors as measles, and now the King and another of his brothers is dangerously ill with the same disease. In America, where scarlatina is so frequent a visitor, even mothers of families are able to distinguish between this malady and measles, but the disease is not so common in Europe, and some indulgence must therefore be made for the grave mistake of the scientific men of Lisbon.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE EXPEDITION DENOUNCED BY THE ORGAN OF JOHN BRIGHT.

From the London Star.

If Spain alone were embarked in this enterprise, we might safely leave it to be encountered by the resistance of the Mexicans, and published by the inevitable intervention of the United States. It is the alliance of France and England with this perfidious and profligate Power which strikes us with indignation and alarm. Not, indeed, that we accept without reserve the representations of the Paris Press and of the *Times*. An evening Ministerial organ *denies that the Convention provides for a march upon the City of Mexico*; and we cannot reconcile the entertainment of that design with the explicit assurances of Earl RUSSELL. But we know too well that his lordship's reputation for veracity is sometimes employed by an astute and unscrupulous colleague to cover projects that would be defeated by premature disclosure.

There is sufficient of humiliation in the little we know to prevent our reposing confidence in that which is concealed. An expedition leaves our shores of which no man out of the Cabinet, and perhaps not two men in it, can tell the real object. The terms of the convention with our allies are kept secret. The advice or consent of Parliament has not been asked. *The forces dispatched are out of all proportion to the objects avowed.* The state of Mexico renders exceedingly improbable the easy accomplishment or anything beyond the collection of dues and the protection of foreign subjects at the outports. The establishment of a responsible government involves nothing short of a choice of sides, and the erection of new institutions under a European protectorate. Facts are more veritable than words. The conditions under which our squadron sail compel us to ask, despite Earl RUSSELL'S declarations, *are we going to Mexico to collect a debt or to set up a dynasty?*

ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN.

From the London Times.

Though the Royal speech makes rather too high a flight here in arrogating influence in the Italian question, yet in other matters the importance of Spanish achievements cannot be overrated. St. Domingo has been reconquered, and one of its brightest jewels restored to the crown of Spain. This event will not disappoint any one who is not violently ensmored of the Negro race. St. Domingo had so degenerated under negro rule, that this richest island of the Antilles actually imported flour, cattle, and even sugar! If Spain will treat the new conquest fairly, and relinquish the selfish policy which has made Cuba disloyal, an enviable destiny may be awaiting the island. If Spain is wise she will, however, content herself with what she has achieved. *Yet it must not be supposed that if she chose to spend men and money in reconquering Mexico we should interfere.* The personal interest of Englishmen in the affairs of Spain is confined to finance, and we should be sorry to see money thrown away in Mexico or elsewhere, since, as the Queen proclaims the excellent position of her Treasury, it is fair to indulge a hope that the payment of Spanish debts will follow the rise of all this prosperity.

Composition of the American Army—Letter from an Aid of Prince Napoleon.

From the London Times.

The following letter, giving a description of the Federal army of the United States, was addressed by one of the aides-de-camp of Prince NAPOLEON, who accompanied him in his late tour in North America, to Col. DE FRANCONIERE, Chief of the Staff to the Prince:

Before I introduce you at the suite of the Prince to the army of the Union, with which we have in some respects lived for several days, it is indispensable that I should say a word as to its formation—a formation so singular, according to our customs and laws, that I have read nothing in all the accounts which have reached Europe, which gave a faithful idea of it.

In ordinary times the United States have a standing army of which the effective force is from 14,000 to 15,000 men. This army, when the war broke out, was almost entirely dispersed on the extreme frontier in those uninhabited places which the remains of the Indian tribes still dispute with the invading civilization. The imperious necessity of this distant protection for the most advanced pioneers, the weakness of the effective force, the greatness of the distance to be traversed, did not permit the Government to seek a resource in that regular army at the moment when Washington was menaced by the Confederates. The regular army of the United States—an army recruited by voluntary enlistment, and organized on the English system—that army, I repeat, counted for nothing as a numerical force in the great contest between the North and the South; but as a moral force it is of great weight in the balance. In fact, we shall shortly find ourselves in the presence of the men who were formed as officers in its ranks, after having been educated at the Military College at West Point; and we shall acknowledge that the military, and, perhaps, the political destinies of America, are in their hands.

Independently of the standing army, there is in the United States, as in France, but without reversed proportions, the National Guard, called Militia. The Militia is organized by regiments, each regiment being composed of a single battalion, and commanded by a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major, according to the English tradition. As in France, every citizen in principle forms part of the National Guard, but, as with us, the number of effective Militiamen, armed, equipped, and possessing the rudiments of a military education, is reduced, in fact, to the Volunteers. This Militia, as regards its organization, arming, and service (g atuitous service in ordinary times is understood,) do not depend on the Federal Government, but solely on the Governor of each State. All their officers, moreover, are appointed by election.

When the Federal Government has occasion for war purposes to move a Militia regiment, it addresses a request to one or to several of the States. Each State then moves a certain number of regiments, which, passing for a time under the orders of the President, receive pay and rations from the Federal Government, calculated, I will say by way of parenthesis, on a very high scale. It is to be remarked, however, that if the number of regiments moved by a State be sufficient to require such a commander, the Governor of that State (chief elect of the Executive Government) invests any citizen with the rank of General, and gives him the command of the contingent of his State. As this citizen, on the Militia returning home, retires into private life, retaining only an honorary title, it is easy to comprehend whence come the numerous Generals which one meets in the United States, in every trade or profession, among physicians, lawyers, merchants and even clergymen.

As soon as the Southern army, which was itself a collection of armed bands, operated on Washington—that point from which it had nearly driven the President and the Congress—the Federal Government called on the Militia of the States which remained faithful. Thus was formed the first army which assembled on the banks of the Potomac, and which saved the North from an immense danger—an army quite different to the principle of its organization, as to its quality, from the army which is now assembled, and which has replaced the first. In fact, the States Militia, previous to quitting their homes to march to the assistance of Washington, had signed collective engagements assigning, according to the States, and even according to the town, one, two, or three months as their period of service. The consequence was that the successive and regular disbanding commenced, it may be said, the very day after the commencement of hostilities, and that at the end of July there was not one regiment of Militia in active service.

Fortunately, the Federal Government, not deceiving itself as to the perseverance of the warlike ardor in the ranks of the National Guard, thought of creating at the breaking out of the war a military force under conditions of duration proportioned to the events which it anticipated. The various systems reduced to practice and the partial and local preparations adopted with this object, with more or less success, were consolidated and generalized in the famous act of the Congress of the month of June, which decreed a loan of f.1,500,000,000 and a levy of 600,000 volunteers. The President of the Republic was authorized by that act to maintain under arms a force of 500,000 soldiers, to be raised by voluntary enlistment contracted for a term of three years. As for the Generals, superior officers, and subalterns, it was admitted in principle that they should be chosen by the President of the Republic, and selected from the great body of citizens without any other condition than a previous examination.

It is evident, from these facts, that the United States have found it necessary to form, or to attempt to form, an army of the same strength as the French army, of an analogous composition, and to compose all the elements, material as well as moral, in the space of a few weeks. In order to take into account the magnitude of such an effort, and not to prejudice the results, we must recollect that to accomplish such a work we have had seventy years. Our present military organization, the envy and and admiration of Europe, was the produce of an uninterrupted tradition, of immense expense, of habits engrafted on our manners, laws and Government—in fact, of a series of experiments which date, at least, from the French revolution.

LIEUT.-COL. FERRI-PISANI.

The Last of the McManus Obsequies.

From Saunders' News Letter, Nov. 11.

The body of MCMANUS, the Irish rebel, which was recently brought over from America, was interred in Glasnevin Cemetery, near Dublin, on Sunday. An immense procession followed the hearse to the grave. Carriages and other vehicles conveying the relatives and friends of the deceased also accompanied. Among the mourners was, it is stated, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN. A couple of brass bands, and one of drum and fife, played "The Dead March in Saul." Towards the tail-end of the procession was a stout individual, seated in an uncomfortable seat, and holding in front of him a very large Irish harp. Groups of people lined the streets and occupied hall-doors in all places where the advent of the funeral was expected. It was about 5 o'clock when the procession reached Glasnevin. An immense concourse of people entered with the remains; and a small reserved space round the grave was soon blocked up by multitudes. Very considerable difficulty was found to bringing the coffin through this crowd to its last resting-place—a plain vault, with a mound adjacent, intended for the reception of a monument. It was arranged that a Capt. SMITH, of the American army, and one of the deputation who came over to assist in and promote this demonstration, should deliver a formal oration over the grave. The coffin having been lowered, and the religious service usual on such occasions having been recited by the priests present—Rev. Messrs. COURTNEY and LAVALLE—most of those about the grave joining in it, Father LAVELLE proceeded to address the crowd, who had given utterance to some exclamations. He said: "Men of Ireland, men of Dublin, behold in the grave today what was yesterday the symbol of your country, but this moment is the symbol of the resurrection. Depend on it, this day will be memorable to the annals of Irish history. Depend on it, the lesson taught this day by that wondrous demonstration through the City of Dublin, will not be lost upon the proud oppressor of our dear native land. [Hear, hear, and cries of order.] It was not my intention to say one word to you. It was not my privilege to preach the panegyric of the great dead. Circumstances prevented that. But I am here to-day as a priest and a citizen to pronounce that in TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS there died one of the purest and bravest of Ireland's sons—[cheers, which were taken up by the distant crowd.] I see, my friends, that it is impossible to proceed. You do not perceive—and I am sorry you do not—the awkwardness of these untimely responses. Perhaps it might be better to bury our dead in solemn silence—for the silent demonstration through the streets of Dublin this day spoke more for that dead—spoke more for the cause for which he died—spoke more for the Ireland for which he died—spoke more for the hopes of that Ireland—than all the tongues of all the priests and laymen in Ireland put together. Yes, I am proud to say that Ireland—that Dublin—are not dead. I am proud to say that they have hopes for their country. I am proud to say that, though the patriot may have died, the spirit that he evoked has outlived him, and will raise Ireland from the degradation in which she is placed. [Cheers.] Here lies a true Christian, a true patriot, having pledged his life for your interests, after having sacrificed all for you; and I hope that the lesson will not be lost upon you. As I fear to evoke any other untimely responses, I have now merely to implore of you as friends to the great cause, as honoring the memory of the dead, as friends to our suffering and bleeding Ireland, that you will all go home peaceably, quietly, constitutionally, as you came here; and that, by the firmness of your attitude, you will show your enemies that although you are able to demonstrate your power, you are also able to repress it." After a lapse of some minutes, Mr. SMITH, the American orator, proceeded to read from a paper his speech. Owing to the crowd and to accident, what he said was scarcely audible. He extolled MCMANUS as a martyr. As a proof of his truth to Ireland, and of his scorn and defiance of the enemy of his race, he mentioned how MCMANUS had repudiated every attempt to seek pardon for him. The coffin spoke of more than hope, for it gave them faith and stern resolve to do the work for which MCMANUS died. He concluded by calling up his bearers to employ their faculties wisely—without noise or bustle, and the day for which their fathers struggled and fought could not now be very far distant. While Capt. SMITH was speaking, somebody in the crowd called out "Shut up." This evoked instant exclamations from some of those around, to keep an eye on the individual who had so interrupted, that he ought to be lynched, &c. When the oratory was over, several of the crowd, remembering the hint, began to call out for the individual who had thus dared to express his individual opinion, demanding that he should be made to apologize. Some threats of a serious character were also uttered by some, while others cried out not to hurt the man. In the darkness and confusion which then prevailed, it was impossible to note what immediately became of him, but he certainly met with some rough handling, though, perhaps, he may have been saved from worse by the stewards and the more respectable portion of those present. Finally the small body of persons, to which the crowd within the burial-ground had now dwindled, hurried out through the gate, bringing the unfortunate maintainer of freedom of opinion with them; but the moment they got outside, three or four large-sized policemen intervened."

Foreign Miscellany.

—Messrs. TAYLOR & BROTHERS, cotton spinners, of Wigan, who employ about 2,500 hands, have just issued the following notice to their operatives: "In consequence of the civil war in America and the blockade of the Southern ports, a supply of American cotton cannot for some time be anticipated. The stock of cotton which we have held has enabled us so far to keep our mills running full time. We now, however, think it right to inform you that, should American affairs remain in the same position in January next, as at present, we shall be then under the necessity of closing our mills. We trust that your prudence and good sense will lead you to save what you now can for the time when you may be out of employment."

—On the strength of the repeal of the stamp duties a new daily paper is to be started in London, as the organ of Conservatism. It is to be called the *Day*, and to be issued in the afternoon. The scheme is yet in embryo, but the list of directors is not a strong one, and joint-stock companies are scarcely the most efficient means to develop a suitable organ. Whether this attempt to supply a serious want will be successful remains to be seen.

—A letter from Madrid says: "The Countess DE MONTIJO, mother of the Empress of the French, has been seriously ill during the last few days. The Duke D'ALBE, who was at the races, was summoned suddenly to Carabanchel, the Countess having fainted no less than five times during the day. The last accounts are less unfavorable, and the physicians announce a sensible amelioration."

—Red deer are particularly fond of salt; a taste, indeed, which they have in common with most animals. By making therefore salt-licks in the woods, the game may be attracted thither in great numbers. It is recorded that in 1527 the first salt-lick was made in the woods near Darmstadt by the then reigning Landgrave.

—Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. (says the *Critic*) are about to rebuild the entire range of their premises in Paternoster-row in palatial style. As the work of erection is expected to cover from one to two years, they intend taking refuge in the meantime in a large house on Ludgate-hill, which was formerly in possession of the Milton Club.

—A correspondent of the *Opinione Nationale* writes from Turin to say that in crossing the field of battle of Magenta on All Saints Day, he found the crosses placed above the graves of the French soldiers illuminated, in accordance with an Italian custom to place lights, at that *fete*, on the graves of persons loved or honored.

—The Paris *Presse* publishes extraordinary news from Russia. Three young ladies, Mlles. CORSINI, BLUTHNER and BADANOW, who attended the lectures at the University of St. Petersburg, have been arrested, and one of them, Mlle. BADANOW, whipped at the offices of the secret police.

—"It is at Brussels," says the *Moniteur Vinicole*, "that the greatest quantity of beer is consumed: at Stockholm the most brandy; at Madrid the most chocolate; at Paris the most absinthe; at Constantinople the most coffee; and at London the greatest quantity of strong wines."

—The artistic world of Paris has to regret the departure of its best marine painter. M. GUDIN becomes a resident of England, in consequence of the death of Lady JAMES HAY, whose daughter he had married.

—The *Gazette de France* states that the grandson of the famous FRA DIAVOLO of 1799, after a desperate struggle with the National Guard in the province of Benevento, was lately taken and shot.

—In the new number of the *North British Review*, Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR has contributed an article on PASCAL; Sir DAVID BREWSTER, on Comets; and Prof. BLACKIE on PLATO and Christianity.

—Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDA are announced by the *Opinione Nationale* to have left Paris for Comolègne. The fact, however, is not confirmed by the *Moniteur*.

—WILKIE COLLINS is said to have been offered £5,000 for a story to appear in the *Cornhill*, to follow that which he has undertaken in *All the Year Round*.

—Another great man has fallen from his pedestal. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC has been appointed Mayor of the Commune of Coulomne-Mondebat.

—The two new Cardinals just created in Spain bear the numbers 146 and 147 in the list of these high dignitaries possessed by that country.

—The Count DE PARIS has issued, for private circulation, 200 copies of a work, the product of his pen, *Dumas et le Liban*.

—ERNEST CLAY, from Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, has been appointed *attaché* to the Legation at Washington.

—The effective of the Spanish army is now 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

—GARIBALDI has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

—CHAS. MATHEWS contradicts the report that he has quitted the stage.

—M. LEDRU ROLLIN is said to be seriously ill.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 15.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 105,000 bales. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices for American, but other descriptions were ⅛d.@⅜d. higher. The sales to speculators were 50,000 bales, and to exporters, 12,500 bales. To-day's (Friday's) sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged rates.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12¾d.	Middling Mobiles	11¾d.
Middling Orleans	12d.	Fair Uplands	12¾d.
Fair Mobiles	12¾d.	Middling Uplands	11⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 608,000 bales, of which 231,000 are American.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Consols for money, 93⅞@94.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £152,000.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 29@30½ discount; Erie shares, 27½.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased nineteen and a half million francs during the month.

BREADSTUFFS generally quiet and unchanged. COAL has a declining tendency; mixed, 22s.@22s. 6d. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

FROM THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

The Peninsular War—A Union Army Approaching the Home of Gov. Wise—The Fifth Zouaves in Advance—The Rebels Retreating—Earthworks Captured—A Bloodless Victory.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OAKHALL, ACCOMAC COUNTY, VA., Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

All the Eastern shore of Virginia is divided into two parts, named respectively Accomac and Northampton Counties. It is a peninsula bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, at whose confluence it projects the famous landmark known as Cape Charles. Rebellion has been rife in this region, as in other parts of the Old Dominion, ever since Somter succumbed, and its rich farms have sent forth plentiful supplies to the traitors in arms over the Bay. It has been the medium of communication, too, between the disaffected in Maryland and the rebel forces. How much of disaster to the Union cause has resulted from the traitorous correspondence that has passed over the road near which I am now writing may at some future day become more fully a matter of history. More than this, information reached the headquarters of our army that those of the people of these counties who sympathize with treason—there are many here, we now find, who are for the Union, and were only prevented by duress from declaring themselves before—had taken up arms, had erected fortifications and planted cannon; and it was rumored that the Confederate leaders, designing to retain at all hazards this foothold for an invading army from the South, had sent large reinforcements hither. The home of ex-Gov. WISE, situated near Drummondtown Court-house, only twenty miles hence, was the leaven for secession here, and it was resolved that no mudsill should ever place foot beneath its roof. It was for the protection of the prolific oyster-beds of this coast, be it remembered, that Gov. WISE issued his famous edict several years ago. At the recent election in Maryland, the counties of that State bordering upon Accomac gave large Union majorities, which so excited the ire of the Secessionists in this vicinity, grown bold with much "letting alone," that they threatened to burn Newtown, just over the line, if the newly-appointed United States Marshal there dared to arrest anyone who sympathized with them. It was high time that measures were taken to relieve the friends of the Union here from this tyranny. The latter appealed to the Government for aid and their appeal was not in vain.

A couple of weeks ago the quiet movement of troops hitherward commenced. Capt. NIMMS' splendid Boston Battery of Flying Artillery, the Fourth Wisconsin, detachments of the Second Delaware, Sixth Michigan, and First Eastern Shore Regiments, and other troops,—how many it is not for me to mention,—were dispatched to a point within striking distance of the border. The Home Guards of the adjacent counties of Maryland, although by the terms of their organization not obliged to fight outside of their own State, volunteered with enthusiasm to join the expedition, and many of them are with it.

Last Monday evening six companies of the Fifth Zouaves, who having completed the fortifications on Federal Hill, Baltimore, were anxiously awaiting there a call to the field, were directed to prepare themselves to proceed, whither they knew not, on the morrow. The next morning tents were struck, knapsacks slung, and amid the cheers of their comrades the detachment started for the Peninsular War. It was constituted as follows:

Colonel, GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN; Lieutenant-Colonel, HIRAM DURYEE; Assistant Surgeon, B. ELLIS MARTIN; Adjutant, Charles Sargeant; Drum Major, John M. Smith; Sergeant Major, Thos. J. Taylor. Company A—Captain, Wm. T. Partridge; First Lieutenant, Richard R. Brower; Second Lieutenant, Charles Montgomery; Company B—Captain, Gouverneur Carr; First Lieutenant, Erwin G. Fowler; Company C—Captain, George Duryee; Second Lieutenant, Ralph E. Prime; Company E—First Lieutenant, John Collins, commanding; Second Lieutenant, H. E. O. Eichler; Company F, Captain, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Geo. O. Hagar; Company I—First Lieutenant, J. Henry Whitney, commanding.

The steamer *Pocahontas* conveyed the command past the forts and shipping in the harbor, amid cheering and booming of cannon, and manning of rigging and dipping of flags, and so into Chesapeake Bay; and parts of two days and a night were passed in reaching Pocomoke Sound. While rapidly proceeding shoreward, the boat was signaled by Capt. MCGOWAN, who commanded the *Star of the West*, in Charleston harbor, when traitors first presumed to fire upon the Stars and Stripes. He is in charge of a fleet of gunboats cruising off this coast, past which the Secessionists will find it difficult to escape across the bay. Within an hour after the smoke of his signal-gun was discerned, we were surrounded by gunboats and Capt. MCGOWAN had boarded us. But meantime a disagreeable disaster had befallen us. The *Pocahontas*, heavily laden with troops and stores, was hard aground, in four feet of water, on a shoal ten miles from shore. All the fresh meat was consumed; nearly all the drinking water was gone; the boiler had sprung aleak, and the tide would not begin to rise till 11 o'clock in the evening, so that there was no chance of getting afloat again till next morning. Meantime, Capt. MCGOWAN conveyed to the Captain of the *Pocahontas* the soluing assurance that he had known that steamboat ever since he was a boy, and that such an old boat would go to pieces in a fabulously brief period, "If it should come on to blow." Happily, the wind did not rise; with much tinkering the boiler was fixed, a fresh supply of water was sent aboard from the gunboats, and early Thursday morning the steamer was afloat again. But the Zouaves had to work and fare like sailors for it, and labored at the ropes and anchors with such hearty good will, singing merrily all the while, that "the Commodore," as they termed Capt. MCGOWAN, specially commended them. The *Star*, a steamer of lighter draft, received the detachment near the mouth of Pocomoke river, and conveyed it up that most eccentric and timid stream, which turns aside for every little twig or pebble, until its course is as tortuous and deviating as a time-serving politician's. As they ascended it, the soldiers cheered and sang, and laughed at the ludicrous postures of submission taken by the slaves who came running out of the cabins on the banks, and so the voyage passed pleasantly. At 3 P. M. they disembarked at Newtown, twenty miles from the mouth of the Pocomoke, where plenty of troops were already congregated, who received the new-comers with cheers, and declared that they were only waiting for them to come before they advanced against the foe. The Zouaves marched without delay to a plowed field on the outskirts of the village, where, in the midst of a heavy rain, they pitched their tents, and made themselves as comfortable as possible for the night. Friday and Saturday were spent in drilling, in seeing the suburbs for the few whom a strict military discipline allowed to leave camp, and in performing picket duty for those detailed for it. On Saturday, Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, the commander-in-chief of the expedition, sent Capt. KNIGHT, his Assistant Adjutant-General, with a flag of truce into the enemy's country, bearing the following:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The Military Forces of the United States are about to enter your Counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not, by your own acts, be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves.

Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service; and, in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines. The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brigadier-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, a State identical, in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland, bordering on one of yours. From him, and from them, you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States; to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides by reestablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life, which you require to exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force, which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you, who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation, and draw down upon themselves consequences, which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood, which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all, who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations, the public authorities assure all they can give—peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1861.

This straightforward document brought forth a strong expression of Union sentiment from many of the inhabitants. Yesterday, at daylight, tents were struck and the whole army commenced its march into Virginia. The roads had been obstructed by felling huge oaks across them in the dense forests that we tramped through, and one bridge had been demolished. These impediments did not delay us long. Col. WARREN, who, with the fifth Zouaves, led the column, himself seized an axe and commenced the work of making new openings in the forest, through which cavalry, artillery and infantry all speedily passed. While the troops were resting in the woods a private in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment shot himself through the hand. It was the only casualty that occurred on the march. Dr. MCNULTY, Brigade Surgeon, rendered the wounded man valuable assistance. In the afternoon we emerged into an open country, in the midst of which

projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity of that neutral State, but it will not favor or participate in such designs, but as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will depose them." (6 Rob., p. 467.) Wise and grave words, indeed, which we may do well to ponder. This proposition would permit a neutral to carry an enemy's Ambassadors, as well as dispatches, to his own country, without violating neutrality. The same principle might be applied in the case of a passenger. The transportation of soldiers is governed by the same legal rules as contraband of war. But the transportation of a person who is not upon military service, is an innocent act. Says Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, in another place:

"It may be asked, will you lay down a principle that may be carried to the length of preventing a military officer in the service of the enemy from finding his way home in a neutral vessel from America to Europe? If he was going merely as an ordinary passenger, as other passengers do, and at his own expense, the question would present itself in a very different form. Neither this Court nor any other British tribunal has ever laid down the principle to that extent." (The Friendship, 6 Rob., 428-9.)

It was expressly adjudged in Edwards' Rep., p. 226, that the decision of the question rested upon the *character* of the dispatches. (The word character is italicised in the report.)

4. An article to be contraband must have a destination to the enemy. Arms sent by the enemy to a neutral port for the purpose of remaining there would hardly be treated as contraband. The English authorities are not clear upon the point whether this rule is applicable to dispatches. No decision holds that it is not. Much of the reasoning of the Court is in its favor. No publicist, it is believed, has treated the subject fully except HAUTEFEUILLE. He states that four cases may be suggested: *First*—Where dispatches may be transported from one neutral port to another. *Second*—From a neutral port to a belligerent. *Third*—From a port of a belligerent to a neutral port. *Fourth*—From one belligerent port to another. He is of the opinion that the three first hypotheses are not capable of discussion; wherever the point of departure or arrival is a neutral country, the transport of dispatches is innocent. The neutral violates no duty of neutrality; he does not carry articles of contraband. The Queen's recent proclamation is not opposed to this view, because the prohibition concerning dispatches is found in the same connection with that concerning contraband of war, and according to established rules, must receive the same construction.

But it may be urged that, although the neutral does not violate neutrality, still the dispatches may be taken from him. On what ground, however, can this be claimed? Certainly not under the law of contraband, for under that branch of jurisprudence there *must be* a violation of the duties of neutrality, and confiscation attends the carriage of the prohibited articles, at least, confiscation of the freight. On what ground, if the act was innocent, could we prevent the mail steamer in this case from earning the passage money of the persons who were arrested, or on what ground could the owners of the ship make a defence if an action was brought against them for not fulfilling their contract to carry persons and goods. Waiving the theory of contraband, we must fall back upon the doctrine that "the flag does not cover the cargo." But as this doctrine will not be urged by us, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that where the neutral violates no duty of neutrality in carrying dispatches, he is protected from seizure of the messengers and dispatches, as well as from confiscation.

But, HAUTEFEUILLE goes on still further to discuss the fourth case, where the transport of the dispatches is from one belligerent port to another. It is not necessary for our purposes to examine this topic, but it may be briefly noticed, in order to shed light on his general views. He comes to the conclusion that a neutral ship must be specially employed by a belligerent to carry dispatches, else there will be no violation of neutrality. He is particularly clear upon the case where a mail steamer runs between two ports of the enemy, continuing the service in which she was engaged before the war:

"Never," says he, "could a nation at war with Great Britain consider the transportation of the English mail from India by the French packets on the Mediterranean as an act of hostility, although, in fact, there is a transportation from one English port to another, as it crosses France closed and accompanied by an English courier, who takes charge of its transmission."

He is of the opinion that WHEATON and ORTOLAN agree with him, although they are not sufficiently explicit. (See also Mr. LAWRENCE's note to page 567, WHEATON apparently adopting HAUTEFEUILLE's views upon this last point, although he does not allude to the first three cases suggested.)

He pays but little respect to the opinions of Sir WM. SCOTT.

"This opinion has no weight with me. Official organ of the English Admiralty, he was bound to sustain the doctrines of his country, and has clothed them with all the prestige of his science and talent. But if one adopted his system, all correspondence would become impossible in time of war between neutrals and belligerents, and very difficult between nations who remain spectators of the strife. No neutral ship could undertake postal service, for fear that a letter might be found which might compromise its safety. As a result, the most powerful belligerent would find itself charged with the entire maritime correspondence of the world." (*Hautefeuille*, vol. 2, p. 462-70: Paris, 1849. *Des Droits and des Devoirs des Nations neutres en temps de guerre.*)

It may safely be claimed, that in modern times no *confiscation* would follow the transportation of dispatches, except in the one case admitted by HAUTEFEUILLE. There must be a *fraudulent* transmission of dispatches to work this result, and this view is sustained by Ortolan, 2, 197, 201; Wheaton, 567, note A. The introduction of mail service by regular packets, and the rules applicable in some countries to merchant vessels which carry mails, have caused a modification of the earlier maritime rule. If Mr. PHILLIMORE, in his International Law, takes any different and more rigid view than has been here suggested, it must be remembered that he has been a strong adherent to the old doctrine, that "the flag does not cover the cargo." (See remarks of Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in House of Commons, July 4, 1854.) However this may be, the results previously reached in case of a transmission to a *neutral* port, would remain unshaken.

IV. The views here taken do not lead to any denial of the belligerent right of search. On the contrary it is unhesitatingly admitted in a proper case, as well as the right to bring in the neutral ship for an adjudication. There is no longer a pretext for the existence of the right of search, unless as connected with contraband: (Wheaton 571, note A.) It should be exercised only as an extreme right, and simply for the purpose of ascertaining the real facts in the case. When these are known, and no violation of neutrality appears, friendliness would dictate that the ship should not be detained, or its cargo or passengers disturbed. As Mr. LAWRENCE well expresses it: "The visitation must be limited to an inquiry with a view to the *seizure* of such *contraband* goods as may be on board of neutral vessels bound to an enemy's port, and to ascertaining the vessel's neutrality:" (p. 391 Wheaton, note A.)

V. There may be a question of policy involved in this matter. Sir Wm. SCOTT defines dispatches to be "all official communications of *official persons on the public affairs of the Government*:" (6 Rob., 45.) In another case, he he says that the papers though mischievous in their own nature, if they proceed from a person who is not clothed with any public official character are not dispatches. Will it be a fair exchange for the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, if in our eagerness to justify the act, we indirectly recognize the rebel government?

The result may be briefly stated. The right to seize dispatches upon a neutral vessel is governed by the law applicable to contraband of war. If no violation of neutrality has taken place, they cannot be taken, although a search may be proper to ascertain the character of the service which the neutral vessel is performing. It is, in general, no violation of neutrality to carry an enemy's ambassador or dispatches to the home government. The rule which allowed an ambassador to be seized on his passage to the neutral government rested upon a principle, now abandoned, that the neutral flag was no protection to cargo or passengers belonging to the enemy.

The question, therefore, whether the *Trent* violated neutrality, cannot be solved by showing that she carried papers in the nature of dispatches, but only by proving their hostile character and destination. This question cannot now become a matter of judicial inquiry, the ship having been released. It belongs to the domain of diplomacy. There we may safely leave it. There is no cause of war, but an opportunity will be afforded for explanation, and on a full explanation the Government may adopt or disavow the bold and manly act of Capt. WILKES. We may be sure that it will recognize another and an altogether satisfactory rule, enunciated by the same distinguished judge from whom we have so often quoted, that a great principle is not to be established by breaking down other equally important principles that stand in its way. JURIST.

P. S.—Since the above article was in type, it appears that no dispatches were found upon the persons of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. They must, consequently, be treated either as ambassadors or as private persons. If private persons, we clearly had no right to arrest a neutral vessel for the purpose of taking them. If ambassadors, the only authority is the often quoted sentence from Sir WILLIAM SCOTT:

"I have before said that persons discharging the functions of ambassadors are in a peculiar manner objects of the protection and favor of the law of nations. The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them by VATTEL, and other writers upon these subjects, are that you may exercise your right of war against them, wherever the character of hostility exists. *You may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage.*" (The case of the *Caroline*, 6 Rob., 468.)

The word "passage" is not explicit. He refers to VATTEL as his authority. That writer expresses the rule in the following manner:

"Ambassadors may be attacked and arrested wherever we have the right to exercise acts of hostility. Not only may we justly refuse a passage to the Ministers whom our enemy sends to other sovereigns; we may even arrest them if they attempt to pass privately and without permission *through places belonging to our jurisdiction*. Of such a proceeding the (then) lest war furnishes a signal instance. A French ambassador, on his route to Berlin, touched, through the the imprudence of his guides, at a village within the Electorate of Hanover, whose sovereign, the King of England, was at war with France. The Minister was there arrested, and afterwards sent over to England. As his Britannic Majesty had in that instance only exerted the rights of war, neither the Court of France nor that of Prussia complained of his conduct." (Book 4, chapter 7, section 85.)

This passage shows the meaning of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT to have been that the ambassador could be arrested, not upon neutral territory, but only while under the jurisdiction of the sovereign who arrested him.

As, therefore, he did not assert the right to arrest an ambassador upon neutral territory, it becomes unnecessary to inquire whether his broad statement that one belligerent has a right to interrupt "the *commerce and communications* of every kind" on the part of the other, is applicable to ambassadors as well as to dispatches. J.

Charcoal in the Camps.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in the reports from the various camps both in Virginia and other points, that a numerous portion of the sick soldiers are suffering from fevers of the typhoid order, brought to my recollection a well-attested fact, namely, that at the period when the British army had retreated to the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, in Portugal, under WELLINGTON, they were suffering from such fevers, burying from 250 to 300 men daily, and that no medicine operated to check the disease until the medical staff adopted the use of charcoal—*simply powdered charcoal, administered freely in doses several times daily*—which wrought so wonderful a change, that in three weeks they had scarcely a sick man in the whole encampment.

It is well known that charcoal is a great antiseptic, and as a febrifuge unrivaled, but being so simple an article interferes with the doctor's profits, and prevents its being recommended to the public. The writer can, however, attest its efficacy from a personal experience of more than ten years with himself and friends; and, therefore, as a sound Union man, wishes to make it known in a public manner, in order that medical men may adopt a course found of such efficacy in Portugal, and by which simple means, he is confident, the lives of many of our gallant soldiers may be saved to their country in its hour of trial, and by means always at command where there is a campfire. Yours, MICHIGAN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Prize causes, &c.*

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 676, 1341, 1493, 1317, 1154, 1106, 636, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1569, 1573, 1577.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Criminal cases—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36. After hearing which the Court will adjourn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1989, 2405, 7, 2567, 1003, 2425, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2579, 2581, 2580, 2591. *Part II.*—Nos. 2500, 2024, 1786, 1136, 2739, 2776, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Actions ex Contractu—Where a Party Jointly Interested Dies, His Survivors Only May Maintain the Action.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

Bucknam and Another vs. *Hume et al.*—The following opinion, rendered on an appeal from a judgment at Special Term is of much interest to the practice. It will explain itself:

CLERKE, P. J.—In actions *ex contractu*, where one or more of several parties having a joint legal interest dies, whether they are or are not, in the commercial sense of the term, copartners, the action can only be maintained in the name of the survivors. So also on actions *ex.delicto* for injuries to personal property, joint tenants and tenants in common must join; and where one of several parties, interested as such, dies, the action must also be in the name of the survivor or survivors alone, and the executor or administrator of the deceased cannot be joined, nor can he sue separately. (1 Chitty's Pleadings, 77.)

This is the well known and well established rule of common law practice and pleading. The several part-owners of a vessel are tenants in common, and like tenants in common of other property, they must join, in an action at law, for the recovery of damages caused by an injury to it; and in case of the death of any part-owner after the injury is sustained, the right of action survives to the surviving part-owners, who must afterwards pay to the personal representatives of the deceased the value of his share. (Abbot on Shipping, Am. Ed., 1846, p. 146.)

These rules are founded on utility. They were designed to avoid the inconvenience resulting from uniting persons who sue in their own right, with those who sue in a representative capacity. It would be difficult in case of a recovery against the plaintiff, to enter a judgment upon the verdict, the representatives not being liable for costs in the same manner in which the other plaintiffs are liable. The executor of a deceased person cannot be jointly sued with the survivor, because, if for no other reason, the executor is to be charged *de bonis testatoris*, and the survivor *de bonis propriis*, and the judgment could not be so rendered. So when several persons are jointly interested in the property injured, and one of them is dead, the action must be maintained in the name of the survivor, and the executor or administrator of the deceased cannot be joined nor can he sue separately.

Have these rules of the common law been abrogated or altered by modern legislation in this State? The counsel for the appellant claims that they have been, because the statute (3 R. S. 202, 5th ed.) varying the rule of the common law. In case of injury to real or personal estate, makes such a course of action survive, and gives to the personal representatives of the deceased owners the right of action. But this assessment was evidently made, not to enable the representatives of deceased joint owners of property to be united with the survivors, but to prevent the total failure of a remedy, where the sole owner of property died before he obtained redress for an injury to it. This would be repealing a law by something worse even than implication. There is nothing to imply, even remotely, any such intent on the part of the Legislature.

He refers us also to sec. 111 of the Code, which says that every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. He may, for the same purpose, with equal, if not with more propriety, refer us to sec. 119, which says: "Of the parties to the action, those who are united in interest must be joined as plaintiffs or defendants." But it is plain to me that these sections were not intended to contravene the rules of the Common Law to which I have referred. In order to have this effect, it would require something more positive and direct than the language conveys. If applicable at all, it is applicable to property held in co-partnership as well as to any other kind of joint ownership; and, certainly, I have never heard or read that any one has ever insisted that it was necessary to join the names of the executors or administrators of a deceased member of a mercantile firm with those of the surviving members, in an ordinary common law action, for a debt due to the firm, or for an injury to its property.

The Judge was, therefore, substantially right in his ruling on this subject, although he seemed to confine the principle upon which I have commented to a co-partnership. But this, doubtless, was a mere verbal inadvertence.

With regard to the offer on behalf of the defendants to prove that Sumner Bucknam and Ezra Bucknam were indebted to the defendants at the time of issuing the attachment, and then to claim that they were therein described as John Doe and Richard Roe, &c., such evidence, if admissible at all, was not admissible under the pleading, and the Judge properly rejected it.

Judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Appeals from the Sessions—Criminal Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People vs. *Chatterton.*—The prisoner was convicted of receiving stolen goods upon an indictment found jointly against him and one Fisher, who pleaded guilty. Chatterton was then tried separately. A motion was now made for a new trial, upon the ground that it was error to try the prisoner separately upon an indictment found jointly against two persons. The Court refused the motion, and appeal was taken to this Court.

On the part of the State it is contended that when Fisher pleaded guilty, the indictment became a separate indictment against Chatterton. Decision reserved.

Mr. Stuart for prisoner; J. H. Anthon for State.

The People vs. *Vincent.*—The prisoner was convicted of forgery at the Sessions, and motion was made for a new trial upon the ground that the indictment was defective in not stating in what county the offence was committed. The motion was denied, and an appeal was taken to this Court. The case was argued, and decision was reserved.

Mr Stout for prisoner; J. H. Anthon for State.

Baker's Claim an Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel., Baker vs. *Robt. T. Haws.*—This was an appeal from an order at Chambers granting a *mandamus* compelling the respondent to pay $3,000 to the relator for printing fifteen hundred copies of the City Charter with Kent's notes.

It was objected below that the case had been disposed of in favor of the Corporation in the Superior Court, and that a new action would not be sustained.

The Court, however, allowed the writ, and appeal was taken to this Court. The matter was argued and decision reserved. The case has been several times stated in this paper.

H. H. Anderson for appellant. Moses Ely for relator.

About an Accountant's Services—Amendment of Pleadings on the Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James Scott vs. *Christian H. Lilienthal, Executor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover compensation for services as accountant, &c. The defendant was acting executor of James Polloch, deceased, who had been largely engaged in business as a Corporation contractor, &c. On taking charge of the business, Mr. Lilienthal found the books and accounts in considerable confusion and several large contracts unfinished. He employed, as alleged, the plaintiff, in December, 1857, to take charge of and examine the books and papers, with instructions to ascertain and inform him (defendant) of the state of affairs, and keep accounts of the work which was then going on. The plaintiff, as he alleged, continued in the employment until May, 1860, when the work was finished. In the complaint it was alleged that the defendant agreed to pay one thousand dollars per annum, for plaintiff's services; that he had received $949, and there was due to him a balance of upwards of $1,400. The defendant denied that he had agreed to pay any specific rate of compensation, and averred that the plaintiff had been overpaid by the sum which he had received.

On the trial the plaintiff proved the character and extent of the work performed by him, the Court having allowed an amendment of the complaint stating the value of the services. He then proved by several professional accountants, who were examined as experts, the value. The defendant testified that he considered the services as of no value and called two accountants, who testified that they had examined some of the books and did not consider the work done upon them to be of much use.

The case was submitted to the jury on Monday evening and they now brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $1,633 01, being the amount claimed with interest. The Court granted an extra allowance of $50 to plaintiff, upon motion of counsel.

For plaintiff, Samuel J. Glassey and L. S. Thomas; for defendant, Waters & Cushman.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCUNN presiding, Thomas McCormick, 18 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Miss Ann Usher, of No. 146 Fifth-street, while riding in a Broadway stage. The amount taken was $1 50, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

James Scudder, 24 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault with a razor upon Malvina E. Dunbar, of No. 58 Leonard-street, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

William Every, 30 years, native of Germany, was tried and convicted of stealing gold fillings, and other bits of gold, from the jewelry shop of his employer, Charles Hoople, in Frankfort-street. Remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a large number of indictments, among which were two for murder in the first degree. The prisoners were arraigned, and their trials set down for next term.

The case of Jefferds, for the murder of John Mathews, is set down for Wednesday next.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Gideon DeAngelis, Felix Mulhern, Joseph Carnier, Richard Caverly and James Clarke.

Mr. Clarke leaves a considerable estate near New-Orleans, Louisiana, and in the Barnwell District, South Carolina, to his family and relatives.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

McMahon vs. *Allen.*—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide event.

Matter of the Will of Geer.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Lush, &c., vs. *Blackerman et al.*—Motion to stand over to 30th inst., with liberty to the defendant to serve further affidavits. See memorandum.

Before Justice Robertson.

Garbade et al. vs. *Walton et al.*—Motion granted, with costs to abide event.

Kettel et al. vs. *Leigh.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Johnson vs. *Dixon.*—Affirmed with costs.

Moor vs. *Page.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Loomis, et al. vs. *Decker.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hopkins vs. *Wyckoff.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Peterson vs. *Walsh, &c.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Dovey vs. *Mulvey.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide events.

Tallmadge vs. *Adams.*—See opinion.

Henry et al. vs. *Ferris.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Wilson vs. *Heath et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con.	93½	100	Erie Railroad	23½
1,000	Tres. 6 ₩ c. 2 year	99½	25	do	23¼
3,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	30	do	23⅝
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41½	200	do	s30 23¾
7,000	do	42	900	do	30
8,000	Virginia State 6s.	47	50	do	s10 30
500	N. C. State 6s	59½	50	Erie R. Pref	53½
6,000	do	60	50	do	53
23,000	Missouri State 6s.	41½	100	do	b90 53¾
13,000	do	41¾	200	do	53⅝
10,000	do	b30 41¾	50	do	53⅜
5,000	do	s10 41½	10	do	53½
5,000	do	s10 41	150	Hud. Riv. R.	36½
1,000	do	41½	435	do	36¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	150	do	36
2,000	do	81½	100	do	s30 36¼
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B	103	65	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	Hud. R. R. Con. B.	99	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	29¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. s. B.	93½	300	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	18
1,000	Cl. & Tol. Stk. F. B	77	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	88	125	do	60⅞
25	Merchants' Bank	90	100	do	b30 60¾
34	Bank of America	90	100	do	s30 60⅝
100	Phenix Bank	90	50	do	60⅞
70	Bank of Commerce	83	55	Cal. & Chic. R.	10
10	do	82½	50	do	s15 69¼
10	National Bank	87	500	do	69½
235	Pacific Mail S. Co	85½	600	Cleve. & Toledo R	33⅜
75	do	85¾	300	do	b10 33⅝
20	do	85¾	1100	do	33¾
50	do	s10 85¾	400	do	33½
50	do	b5 85¾	400	do	s4 33½
350	N. Y. Central R	77	100	do	s30 33
367	do	77½	600	do	b10 33¼
50	do	b30 77¾	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R	62½
100	do	b10 77¾	150	do	62¾
100	do	b15 77¾	110	do	63
150	do	77¾	50	do	s30 31¾
200	do	77¾	50	do	b10 62
250	do	b30 77¾	210	do	62
50	do	s5 77¾	50	do	s10 62
150	do	s10 77¾	100	do	s30 62
200	do	77¾	150	do	62½
10	Mich. Central R	48¾	55	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	60
350	do	48¾	150	do	c 63¾
200	do	s10 48¾	40	Del., L. & West. R.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia State 6s	47	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 30
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	s10 41½	100	Reading Railroad	34¼
10,000	do	41¾	200	do	34⅛
5,000	do	41¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	88½
5,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48	50	do	49
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
3,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	50	Gale. & Chic. R.	s10 70
6	St. Nicholas Bank	71	200	Clev. & Tole. R.	b30 33⅛
50	Metropolitan Bank	90	50	do	33⅝
50	Erie Railway	20¾	50	do	33⅞
50	do	20¾	500	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	62¾
18	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	84½	100	do	62⅝
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	86	100	do	62½
50	do	s6 86¾	50	do	b16 62⅝
250	do	87	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	59
200	New-York Cen. R.	78¾	50	do	59¾
100	do	78¾	150	do	59⅝
50	do	78¾	20	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The speculation attempted in Foreign Exchange for the Boston mail fell through this forenoon, and the rate on London declined to 109 ₩ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 108¼@108¾ for Merchant signatures. We could not see the sudden movement of yesterday in any other light than as a bold experiment at speculation, and the result, in view of the course of our Foreign trade, is scarcely to be wondered at. It is possible that a slight infusion of disloyalty to the Government and the hope of creating a distrust in the strong financial position of the country, had something to do with the affair. We have, assuredly, men of alien birth and worse than alien sympathies among us, directly or indirectly connected with the Foreign Exchanges, who would not object, if, indeed, they would not rejoice, to see our war against rebellion suddenly and seriously embarrassed by financial difficulties in this great monetary centre. And it is only fair to add that such people, without a solitary or live American pulsation in their disloyal veins, suffer no convenient opportunity to pass for indulging their real feelings against the country. The Exchanges for the steamer on Saturday will probably return to their normal condition, unless another essay should be attempted to establish artificial rates. The market for Money to-day is without alteration. The supply is very easy, at 6@7 ₩ cent. at call, and the same for prime mercantile paper. The Banks are paying $3,500,000 into the Sub-Treasury to-day, on account of the credit of Oct. 1. They avail of the privilege of paying in Treasury 6 ₩ cents. to the extent of less than 10 ₩ cent. of the amount called for, over $3,000,000 of the sum being paid in gold.

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce for the week are again over three millions. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Nov. 26, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,416,951	$2,421,176	$3,115,140
Previously repr'd	59,248,731	98,144,860	118,552,688
Since Jan. 1	$60,661,682	$90,566,036	$121,667,828

The Stock Market recovered the depression of yesterday early in to-day's dealings, when it became known that the attempted advance in Exchange, noticed yesterday, had fallen through. The first prices made on the Railway Shares were rather lower than the last figures of Monday, and the depression ran through the entire first call of the list. But from 77 ₩ cent. New-York Central subsequently ran up to 77½ ₩ cent., and then to 78@78⅛ immediately after the adjournment of the Board. On the Street 78⅛ ₩ cent. was at one time paid, and 78¼@⅜@¼ at the afternoon Board. The final quotation in the afternoon was 78⅛ paid and bid. Erie Shares, both common and preferred, and most of the Western Roads, were dealt in in about the same proportion as New-York Central, the whole market improving after the first Board, with one or two exceptions, of which Chicago & Burlington was an instance, selling down to 58½ ₩ cent. but recovering to 59⅜, cash, and 60, buyer 10 days, at the close. The State Stocks were lower than yesterday on Missouris, while the National Funded Stocks maintain a comparatively steady price. Pacific Mail closed about the same as yesterday afternoon, and Panama 114 ₩ cent. The tone of the general market, late in the afternoon, was steady and rather inclined to business, the following being the latest bids:

Central	78¼	Missouris	41¾
Erie	20½	Galena	69½
Erie Preferred	53	Mich. Guaranteed	36¾
Toledo	33½	Quincy	68¾
Rock Island	62½	Hudson	36⅝
Michigan Central	48¾	Panama	114
Pacific	87	U. S. 6s, 1861	93

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	85½	Hanover	67½
America	91	Irving	68
Phœnix	88¾	Metropolitan	89
Tradesmen's	96	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	71
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	82¾	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	89¾	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie firsts	103	N. Indiana firsts	81¾
Erie seconds ext. '64	100	N. Ind. Goshen Line	80
Erie seconds, '79	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	Chi. & N. W. s. f	83
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 20 s	37
Hudson thirds, '75	74¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson convert. '67	69	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	86	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L.E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. s. f., '69-'72	90	Lack. & W. Bonds	92
Chi., B. & Q. ₩ c.	53½	Olev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. So. ₩ c. firsts	81	M. & P. DuC. 1st pref'd	76
Mich. So. ₩ c. seconds	70	M. & P. DuC. 2d pref'd	53

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the third week of November were:

Third week, 1861	$24,919
Third week, 1860	26,841
Decrease	$1,922

The Illinois Central Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of its Stocks registered on its books on the 15th of January next, that they will be entitled to cancel bonds scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them, deliverable on the 1st of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $4,840,855, including $3,772,674 for Treasury Notes, and $95,000 for Customs; paid, $2,122,239, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance this afternoon $10,183,950.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks made up yesterday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,817,275	$11,969,275	
Loans	27,629,194	30,493,431	Inc. 2,864,237
Specie	7,006,809	7,407,109	Inc. 420,299
Due from other B'ks	1,323,695	1,233,931	Dec. 81,764
Due to other Banks	3,124,148	3,533,357	Inc. 409,209
Deposits	19,591,141	22,260,001	Inc. 2,668,860
Circulation	2,226,422	2,231,594	Inc. 8,172

The Rochester *Union*, of the 25th inst., says:

"On Saturday last, the New-York Central Railroad Company sent eastward, from this city, *three hundred and seventy-six* cars, fully laden with freight. They were chiefly from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and were laden with flour and other rolling freight from the West, cattle, &c. Had these cars been wholly laden with flour, they would have taken 37,600 bbls. This was the largest day's work in freighting ever performed on the Central. Great as the number of cars was, the whole freight could have been put in twenty large-class canal boats, which eighty horses and one hundred men would have worked through from Buffalo to Albany in a week. The cars will make two round trips in that time. So it may be said that the freighting capacity of the Central Railroad is equal to eighty first-class canal-boats. It is possible that we have estimated the number of trips by the east too low, but we have been told that the same cars do not ordinarily make above two round trips per week."

The Foreign Exchanges.

From Hallet's Foreign Circular, Nov. 26.

The recent advance in the rates of Sterling exchange is attracting attention, and is creating some, though apparently groundless apprehension, lest they should go to the specie point. As gold is among our more important productions, equaling fully $65,000,000 annually, there is no more reason why we should not export a considerable proportion of the product in a time of war as well as in peace. To withhold it altogether, is to refuse to avail ourselves of one of our most important elements of strength. As an article of commerce, gold, being the result of labor, does not differ from wheat or corn. We rely upon the latter, in the crisis, as our own chief support. Why should we hesitate to export a portion of all the products of the labor of our people (except, perhaps, munitions of war) in whatever form they may exist? There is no reason, except so far that shipment of specie is, in the public mind, evidence of a balance of trade against us—that we are buying more than we have means for payment. It is so short a time that we have been a gold producing country that we have not outgrown those false dogmas in political economy, that the wealth of a nation is measured by the amount of the precious metals it possesses—assumptions which are fast giving way to the more correct doctrine that this may be in inverse ratio to the amount of these held. There are five dollars in gold and silver in Mexico to one in Massachusetts. Yet the wealth of the latter is twenty times greater than that of the former country. Gold is neither food nor clothing. Its use is in the transfers of these and other kinds of property it enables society to effect. So far as such transfers can be effected without its intervention an equal amount is added to the public wealth.

At the commencement of the rebellion we had an abundant supply of gold for the commercial wants of the country. The experience of a domestic war was a new one, and it was natural that we should wish to accumulate a large amount of the precious metals for unforeseen contingencies that might arise. But the expenditures which have thus far been made, and which have equaled $150,000,000, have exerted no tendency to create a scarcity or unusual demand for specie, for the very sufficient reasons that there exists at home the greatest abundance of all that Government needs for the prosecution of the war. It does not increase our dependence upon other nations. If the holders of breadstuffs are willing to take the securities of Government in payment for their sales, the use of gold in the transaction is altogether superfluous, just as much as in the vast transactions at the Corn Exchange, where a gold eagle never makes its appearance, but the whole exchanges are effected by checks upon bank credits. Gold and silver are mere agencies to come at what the public needs, and if its wants can be supplied without their use, all the better.

Our experience, so far, is in exact harmony with this statement. The banks have a much larger amount of specie than when the war commenced. If they pay out $10,000,000 in a lump, it soon filters its way back into their vaults. Government pays it out for food, clothing, transportation, and arms; and as fast as payments are made, the recipients carry the gold to the banks, either in payment of debts or for safe-keeping. The operations of Government, consequently, have been in perfect harmony with the general routine of business, and exert no tendency to absorb the precious metals in the country. Their general effect has been to stimulate business and make money really more abundant, as the amount of this, including bank credits, is always in ratio to the transfers of property.

Another reason why the war has had no effect to absorb the precious metals, is the fact that, from the general confidence which prevails, there has been no hoarding by our people. There might have been with short crops, or had the war been on Northern soil. But as no apprehensions have been felt for the future by the community at large, no extraordinary means have been resorted to to provide against it.

As the condition of affairs in the States loyal to Government is healthy and normal, and as the war, which is in effect, waged on a foreign soil, is not a disturbing element, we need feel under no apprehensions as to the effect of moderate shipments of gold. We produce at least $65,000,000 annually. The effect of retaining at home the whole amount raised, would be to convert California into a great curse instead of a great blessing, as it would convert a large proportion of the labor of the country into an article which can neither be eaten, drunk nor worn; and which, except as currency, cannot be made the basis of reproduction.

Assuming that we had a supply adequate for the business wants of the country when California was discovered, and that an addition of $10,000,000 annually, was all that was needed to meet the increased wants for currency and the arts, our interests were promoted in shipping the balance, just as much as shipping an equal value of grain or animal food. They still lie in the same direction. We had an abundance of specie in the country when the war commenced. Since January the imports into this City, over exports, have been nearly $40,823,000. The manifests from California have equaled $31,827,807—making a total of $72,650,807. To this should

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ o'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The spell which has rested upon military and naval operations at Fort Pickens, was rudely broken by Col. BROWN and Commodore MCKEAN, on Saturday last. On that day, according to reports which reach us through rebel sources, fire was opened by the fort upon the rebel batteries at Barrancas and the Navy-yard, while the *Niagara* and the *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae. The reports of the engagement—which was still proceeding on Sunday night—are extremely meagre, and bear a striking similarity to those which preceded the authentic accounts of the affair at Port Royal. According to these reports, which are contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received at Fortress Monroe, the Navy-yard had been set on fire three times by hot shot thrown by Col. BROWN'S guns, and Warrington had been entirely destroyed. As an offset to these disasters the rebels insist that in their engagement with Fort McRae, the *Niagara* and *Colorado* were so badly damaged that they were forced to haul off for repairs, and that a breach had already been made in the walls of Fort Pickens. This latter assertion, however, will be regarded as ridiculous, when it is remembered that Fort Sumter was not breached by the terrible rain of shot which was poured upon it at a much shorter range. It is worthy of note that a considerable loss of life is acknowledged by the rebels; and it is safe to conclude that they have been very badly punished. The immediate cause of the hostilities is not yet explained, but it will perhaps be found in the fact that the rebels were making active preparations for an attack upon the Fort, which were simply forestalled. The reports by the *George Peabody*, which left the Fort on the 18th, led us to expect immediate hostilities.

A person who reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk, on Monday, gives currency to a report that a fight had taken place at Beaufort, between three companies of Gen. SHEEMAN'S command and a rebel force, in which the former were compelled to retreat, with the loss of eight men. The report is probably false, as at last accounts Beaufort had not been occupied by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces.

Trouble looms up again in Missouri in portentous proportions. The advance of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, composed of Texan Rangers, reached Lebanon last week, on the road to Rolla, and MCCULLOCH himself, with his entire force, was expected there on Sunday, with the intention of giving battle should the occasion offer. Families flying from Southeast Missouri are crowding into Rolla, some of them entirely destitute. Unless an immediate movement of National troops is made toward Rolla, to strengthen the division of Gen. ASBOTH, stationed there, the Commissary stores gathered there may fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders to the effect that prisoners of war, duly exchanged, in accordance with the terms of an agreement made between Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT and Major-Gen. STERLING PRICE, on the 26th of October, 1861, and having a pass or safe conduct from Brig.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS, will, after proper examination, be passed through the National lines, according to the safe conduct so given. The persons and baggage of such exchanged prisoners will be subject to examination at any post, camp or outpost. So far as possible, such persons will be sent away in squads under an escort.

Rumors were prevalent in Louisville, yesterday, that the traitor BRECKINRIDGE, at the head of a large rebel force, was advancing from Green River, in the direction of Owensboro or Henderson. There is probably no foundation for them.

An expedition, composed of the Fortieth and Forty-first Illinois Regiments, a section of BUELL'S Artillery—three guns—and two companies of cavalry, under command of Gen. PAINE, left Paducah, on the night of the 18th, for Lovetteville, sixteen miles on the road to Columbus, where it was rumored that a force of 1,500 rebels were stationed to guard a flour mill. No enemy was found, but Gen. PAINE confiscated the flour, and took some of the machinery of the mill to prevent its being of any further use to the rebels, and returned to Paducah. He would have burned the mill had not an undoubted loyal Kentuckian been a large owner in it, who says the rebels pressed his mill, and would not pay him anything for the flour and wheat they took.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday last contains a severe review of Secretary CAMERON'S speech at the banquet given to Mr. PRENTICE in Washington a few days ago. It censures the views which he expressed there regarding arming the slaves, condemning them as inhuman, inexpedient and impolitic, and calls upon Mr. LINCOLN to dismiss him from the Cabinet, as he removed Gen. FREMONT from his position for a similar transgression of Constitutional principles.

The privateer *Sumter* is heard from again, through an arrival at this port from Barbadoes. The Commander of the British frigate *Barracoota*, which had arrived there, reported that, on the 27th of October, three degrees south of the latitude of the Bermudas, he boarded the pirate, the master of which—name not given—informed him that he had challenged the United States gunboat *Crusader* to come out of Bermuda and fight him, but that the challenge was declined. This story was a very good one to tell to the marines—British marines. Another vessel, which arrived yesterday, reports that she saw a privateer schooner, Nassau built, inside the Double-Headed Shot Keys, Bahamas, and that a bark was captured by her there. This pirate is reported to have two large guns and a numerous crew.

A letter from the Upper Potomac, received in Washington, states that G. W. SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner in this City, is in command of the rebel forces at Leesburgh and in that vicinity. The fort in view of Edwards' Ferry, constructed immediately after the battle of Ball's Bluff, is still occupied by the rebels.

The banquet to Capt. WILKES and the other officers of the *San Jacinto*, given by the solid men of Boston last evening, at the Revere House, in that city, was a brilliant affair. Capt. WILKES made a brief speech, recounting the incidents of the cruise after the rebel Commissioners, and he was followed by Gov. ANDREWS, Lieut. FAIRFAX, Chief Justice BIGELOW, and other distinguished persons.

Mr. STEELE, a refugee from New-Orleans, recently in Philadelphia, reports that Commodore HOLLINS fell into disgrace after his affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, in consequence of his failure to fulfill any of the promises made in the flaming bulletin of his victory. He represents the rebel mail system as a complete failure. Chance governed the movements of all letters and papers, and money inclosed hardly ever reaches its destination.

COL. CAVANAUGH'S Sixth Illinois Cavalry Regiment left Camp Butler, at Springfield, on Thursday, for Shawneetown, to act as a garrison at that place, which is on the Illinois side of the Ohio River. They will probably be called into Kentucky eventually. This makes the sixth regiment of cavalry that Illinois has sent into active service, besides two independent squadrons. Illinois has now sent 47,000 men into the field, (2,600 more than her quota,) and some half a dozen other regiments are ready for marching orders.

There is great activity at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Two of the new sloops-of-war are rapidly progressing toward completion, and two others are to be commenced forthwith. The side-wheel steamers *Keystone State* and *Delaware* are nearly ready for sea, and the repairs to the sloops-of-war *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis* will be completed in three or four weeks. A number of gunboats of various sizes are also receiving their armaments and stores at the yard.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, with advices from Europe one day later. She left Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th inst. The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 13th, arrived at this port. The *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th, is also announced as having passed Cape Race, but her news was not obtained by the agent of the Associated Press. The financial and commercial intelligence by the *Bohemian* is interesting. The sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market had been 105,000 bales, at unchanged prices for American. Consols had advanced to 93¾@94. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £152,000, while that in the Bank of France had decreased 19,500,000 francs. An improvement in French money affairs was, however, expected to follow the appointment of M. FOULD as Minister of Finance, which is announced in an Imperial decree. The most important item of political news is the announcement of the dissolution of the Croatian Diet by the Austrian Emperor.

News from San Francisco, to the 24th inst., has been received by the Pacific telegraph. It is announced that the steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama on the 21st, with $1,200,000 in treasure—$970,000 of which was for this port. She had on board twenty United States Army officers, and was to touch at San Pedro for six hundred regulars. News from the Sandwich Islands, to the 12th of October, had been received. Advices from the Arctic whaling fleet render it probable that the season has been a very successful one.

The German Union League held an extraordinary meeting last evening. It was exceedingly full and animated. An attempt was made to reconsider the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE, which signally failed, the League adjourning when symptoms of intrusion from outside became serious. A body of Gunther men took possession of the apartment as the League withdrew, and forming themselves into a Democratic Union Club resolved to sustain their candidate by branch organizations and to reject all League nominees.

The Opdyke German Clubs held enthusiastic mass meetings in every Ward.

The Tammany ratification meeting last evening heartily indorsed the nomination of Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the Mayoralty. JOHN E. DEVLIN presided, and addresses were made by JOHN CLANCY, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Judge PECKHAM and others. Bonfires, cannon-firing, music, and torch-light processions enlivened the proceedings outside.

The TAX-PAYERS' and CITIZENS' UNION PARTIES held a mass meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. Speeches were made by JAMES GALLATIN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, HIRAM KETCHUM, and others.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C., from Indiana, last night delivered a lecture in the Baptist Church, in Hoboken, on the "Duties of Life," which was attentively listened to by a very respectable and interested auditory.

The leading citizens of Albany are taking measures to secure a bountiful thanksgiving dinner for the troops in barracks in that city.

The building lately erected for the Rochester University was dedicated on Saturday afternoon last, with appropriate ceremonies. The entire cost of the structure with the grounds, is estimated at $70,000. This has been paid for out of the endowment, of which $130,000 remains unexpended. In compliment to President ANDERSON, who has been untiring in his exertions to push the building forward to completion, it has been called Anderson Hall.

Messrs. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington; FRED. E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes, and GEORGE A. MERRILL, of St. Johnsbury, have been appointed Commissioners by Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, to settle accounts between the State and National Government.

An explosion of gas so violent that the first story of the house was bulged out two feet, occurred in the house of Col. EZRA LINCOLN, in Boston, on Sunday night last. Mr. LINCOLN, and his wife, and child, were all slightly injured.

Appeal was yesterday heard at General Term of the Supreme Court in the matter of BAKER'S *mandamus* against the Comptroller, so often stated in the TIMES. Decision was reserved. Two petty criminal cases were also argued on appeal, and decisions reserved.

The Foreign Exchanges fell back, yesterday, and the Stock Market advanced. The former were not maintained above 109 ℔ cent. In Stocks the recovery was 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, which is deemed the criterion of the General Share Market. Money remains in easy supply.

Flour was moderately active, yesterday; prices of low grades were rather easier. The receipts and sales of Wheat and Corn were large, prices essentially unaltered. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was dearer. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Naval Stores, Candles, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Tin, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. Provisions were freely purchased. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. A fair business was reported in Mackerel, Ingot Copper, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Hops, Laths, Fish Oils, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were depressed and rates lower.

The cattle markets are crowded with stock this week, much of which is poor, and in little request when Thanksgiving turkeys are plenty and cheap. Pork and mutton are also too abundant for high prices in the beef market. The cattle came in scattering, and the early sales of prime bullocks were at an advance on previous quotations, but when the 4,300 were all yarded the prices fell off, and the afternoon trade was very dull at last week's figures. There was a wide range, running from 4¼c. for "scalliwags" to 8¼c. for choice steers. Buyers of good cattle generally paid 8c.@8¼c., but they took fewer animals on account of Thanksgiving, which occurs on Thursday.

The Gold Glut—The Relief its Exportation.

We are a smart people, but for the want of a little wholesome training in the plainest principles of political economy, we are as much victims to imaginary and groundless fears as people were two thousand years ago, who, in every phenomena, saw a supernatural agency, whose law and power they could neither penetrate nor control. A rumor got wind a day or two ago that sterling exchange was approaching the specie point. Thereupon a great terror seized the public mind. In the rout, stocks of all kinds were thrown away, with as little regard to loss or appearance as the fugitives showed at Bull Run. It is idle to say that it was merely a panic among the bulls and bears. These may be the only visible parties, but their transactions bear no ratio whatever to the whole of those of the Street or Stock Exchange. They are incapable of creating any great fluctuations, which are caused by capitalists and outsiders buying freely when in humor, and selling in a hurry, when a panic like the present seizes them.

The recent stampede is probably the most irrational and senseless one that has taken place for a long time. The seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON would naturally create an uneasy feeling, till the authorities in the case had been thoroughly ventilated, or till the public could clearly see that the act was no cause for the disturbance of the friendly relations between this country and Great Britain. But what cause for alarm is there in the shipment of a moderate amount of specie? This is only a product of labor. We are only too happy to export all other products of labor—wheat, corn, beef, pork, cotton and tobacco. In the present crisis we are swelling our exports to the utmost, and boast that those of this port, for 1861, exceed some $40,000,000 those for 1860. Why not increase the excess to $75,000,000 by shipping a portion of our product of gold and silver? Of these we raise at least $70,000,000 annually. Assuming that we had all we needed when the war broke out, $10,000,000 added annually to the stock on hand, is certainly ample for our increasing wants, for we must remember that the supplies now received are retained entirely at the North, and that the commercial transactions of the country are greatly reduced by the almost entire cessation of commerce and trade in the rebel States.

What is to be done with the remaining $50,000,000 to $60,000,000? Shall they be hoarded or stowed away in vaults of the banks? But why not hoard or store away an equal amount of breadstuffs or provisions? We might do this with equal sense. When the war broke out it was natural that we should desire to add to our specie reserves, by way of precaution, and for the purpose of providing for unforeseen emergencies, and the new experiences before us. Were we not a gold-producing country, then its export might well be taken as evidence that we were drawing upon our accumulated capital, instead of the products of our industry, for the payment of our debts. But as gold is one of our leading productions, absorbing a vast amount of labor and capital, to refuse to export a portion of it is just so far to impoverish and weaken us. Should we ship none, it would come in time to represent a large portion of our capital, realizing the ghastly fable of the wretch whose touch converted everything into gold, and whose miseries increased in exact ratio to his longed-for wealth.

We have already gained sufficient experience to see that we may as safely ship a portion of our product of precious metals in time of war as in time of peace. The action of Government is entirely in harmony with the operations of commerce and trade. Gold is not absorbed, because it is only used as a medium to obtain food, clothing, labor and munitions of war. All these exist in the greatest abundance. The greater part of those who have anything to sell do not want gold, but Government securities. If gold is paid them, they exchange it for such securities, or return it to the Banks, either for safe keeping or in the payment of debts. Gold is not used in the vast transactions at the Corn Exchange. A large portion of those of Government are carried on the same way, by checks against Bank credit. Our people do not heard, because whatever they may stand in need of exists in the fullest abundance. Where nothing is to be feared on the score of scarcity, or from the action of Government, people never hoard, as gold in such circumstance becomes the kind of property least desirable. If we had an amount of gold on hand at the commencement of the war adequate to the commercial wants of the country, we have now a surplus of at least $50,000,000, which, for all useful purposes, except administering to very false notions, and preventing a panic, having no other cause than ignorance, might do us a great deal more good if it were in London than in the vaults of our banks, or the hands of our people. We should so far place foreigners in our debt, or exchange it for property more valuable or useful than in its present form. We should put to good use an equal sum which now lies idle. As it is, consequently we are exerting only a portion of our strength, or the reserves we have accumulated since the war commenced. This is flattering to our position and pride; but how supremely childish it is to take fright when we are called upon, not to part with all, but only a moderate portion of our power. It shows how unschooled we are not only in books, but the bitter lessons of experience.

To gain such a lesson, as well as to add to our strength, we hope to see a shipment of a portion of our accumulated wealth in gold and silver. We have no use for it at home. The Banks would be vastly better off with only $20,000,000 in the vaults, and the balance represented by the Seven and Three-tenths Government Bonds. So much of their capital, now lying idle, would then be drawing interest. But the most influential of our Bank managers, unfortunately, are the very ones who have the most uncomfortable crotchets in their heads. They dominate by virtue of the capital they wield, and the deference paid to years and position. It is one of the great misfortunes of the times that the capitals of all the banks of the City are not rolled into one. They have formed a league, which has proved very useful, but a great many dishes of broth are still spoiled by the number of officious cooks. But we must be content to wait till some more potent rod swallows up the feebler ones, or more correct ideas work out a cure. Till then, we must expect to suffer panics such as the community is now laboring under, which are penalties alike due to ignorance, and to a false system of finance.

The Attack on Fort Pickens.

The news which the rebels have permitted to escape in reference to an engagement at Pensacola, is confused and unsatisfactory. According to one form of the report, fire was opened by Col. BROWN on the 19th inst.; another story gives last Saturday as the initial date, with a continuation to Sunday. It is safe, however, to receive the latest time named as that of the conflict. The *George Peabody* transport left Fort Pickens on the 18th inst., without an intimation of the coming event, which it would have certainly brought had it been the intention of Col. BROWN to make an attack on the following day. When the *Peabody* left, the *Colorado* had just sailed for the mouths of the Mississippi to take a place in the blockading fleet at that point. The only vessels left at Fort Pickens were the *Niagara* and *Hatteras*. To have played the part in the fight, which rumor assigns to the *Colorado*, that vessel must have been recalled from the Mississippi and cleared for action—movements which could not have been effected in less than several days.

Of the progress and result of the action, we have no details. A defective rehash of reports, not at all authenticated, tells of the two National steam-frigates disabled; of a breach in the wall of Pickens; of Pensacola fired and Warrington burned; of serious losses on the side of the rebels; and of fighting still continued. From all this nothing significant can be gathered. We only know that Fort Pickens, after a silence which seemed imperturbable, has at last spoken, and that BRAGG has replied. Why this conversational interchange of shot and shell began no earlier, we shall probably know hereafter. The delay has not been without important effects. It has furnished Fort Pickens with a more perfect armament, with inexhaustible munitions and supplies, with a full complement of defenders—and these latter with a certain degree of skill in handling, if not in firing, their guns. On the other hand, BRAGG has fringed the whole semi-circle which sweeps around the north side of the Fort with guns of the largest calibre—one hundred and fifty in number, and protected either by bomb-proof forts, or earth-works equally impervious to shell. The combatants are, consequently, in the best possible fighting trim, and not likely to abandon the contest until one or the other has been destroyed.

Upon one point it will be important for the public to be fortified. The rebel accounts of what HOLLINS achieved with his ram, and of the victory over WILSON'S Regiment on Santa Rosa, show how entirely unreliable are the first representations of such affairs, coming through rebel channels. It is not at all unlikely that to-day we shall hear of Pickens taken by assault, after the *Niagara* and *Colorado* have been sunk, the Federal garrison taking refuge on board the *Hatteras*; for upon the scale customarily employed in the manufacture of rebel bulletins, the business can scarcely be expected to assume less portly proportions. It will only be when advices come directly from the beleaguered forces, that we shall have the means of knowing what has really occurred.

DOOMED CITIES.—A dispatch from Washington, this morning, gives assurance that the stone fleet has gone on the very mission towards which general hope spontaneously pointed—the closure of the ports of Charleston and Savannah! As this novel expedition sailed from New-London and New-Bedford, now seven days ago, and the weather has been highly propitious during the whole time, it is probable that it has already done its work, and that the five-and-twenty old hulks, with their stony burdens, scuttled broadside, have obliterated for years to come the *entrée* to those cursed cities by the sea.

Of the "effectiveness" of such a stone blockade, there can be no doubt. The main ship-channel leading to Savannah is but 250 yards across in the narrowest place, and can be perfectly barred by half a dozen of these vessels. Charleston harbor is equally eligible to the same treatment. Once sunk, these old hulks become points for the accumulation of alluvials which the rivers bear down, and of the sands which the tides carry back. There is a natural tendency in such ports to form obstructions, and all we have to do is, as the physicians say, to "assist nature." Becoming thoroughly imbedded in the sand, these accumulations but advance with time, forming unconquerable obstacles to reopening the harbors, and establishing a blockade which the highest pressure diplomacy of the world will be utterly powerless to "raise."

It must be confessed there is something wonderfully gratifying in this silent, resistless piece of Rhadamanthean justice. The calmness of the method is fine, and a *chef d'œuvre* in its way; no vulgar theatrical vengeance, no laying of the city in ashes, as those heated braggarts of Charleston threatened, but a silent *blight* falling on them as though out of the night—deadly, inevitable—and leaving those perfidious cities in a petrified death-in-life, to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

Rebel Ambassadors With or Without Dispatches.

It is reported from Boston that no dispatches or official papers were found in the trunks of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, now on their diplomatic visit to Boston Harbor. Nothing is more likely, Capt. TAYLOR, who was the bearer of the tidings of the seizure from Fortress Monroe to Washington, having probably consigned to the Government all the papers found in their possession at the time of their arrest. Still, it is not wholly impossible that they were adroit enough to keep *perdu* all such domnatory documents, and that feminine finesse may have succeeded in bearing them safely to the other side of the water. In that case the *letter* of much of the reasoning employed in justification of the act of Capt. WILKES may become nugatory. But if the letter fails, the spirit and scope of international law retain all their force and vitality. It needs no argument to show that the conveyance of an emissary or ambassador—an incorporate dispatch, as it were—is far more dangerous to the country whose institutions he is trying to subvert than any quantity of paper missives. Besides, the greatest of English authorities, the "oracle of maritime jurisprudence," Lord STOWELL, lays down the emphatic dictum, "You may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage." That it was in the character of "ambassadors" that "the enemy" sent those individuals, we have the curiously opportune authority of the "President of the Southern Confederacy" himself, who, in his late message, emphasizes the point in a style for which his "ambassadors" will feel anything but thankful:

"The distinguished gentlemen," says the unconsciously satirical JEFF., "whom, with your approval at the last session, I *commissioned to represent the Confederacy* at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and, entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of *Embassy*, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our *Ministers*," &c., &c.

The mere fact that MASON and SLIDELL were not "ambassadors" of a recognized Government, but emissaries of a belligerent faction, does not, we conceive, work any essential modification of the law. So far as belligerent rights are concerned, the British Government has chosen to place the United States and the "so-called Confederate States" on the same footing. If the "ambassador" of a recognized Government may be seized by an enemy on his passage, does not the same fact hold *à fortiori* of the emissary of belligerent insurgents? Nor does the well-known difference in their theoretical *status*, after reaching the neutral country to which they are deputed, in any wise affect the rights of a belligerent on the high seas, unless a rebel envoy be hedged around with sanctities that do not attach to the lawful representative of an established Government.

It becomes more and more clear, that in every view this is a case which, in the diplomatic correspondence it may evoke, will have to be judged on its own merits. It is impossible, however, to further discuss this subject with profit, until the actual facts in the case come out, and especially until we hear from England. But, as there is every advantage in regarding the question from all its angles of vision, we give place this morning to an elaborate discussion of the case from an English point of view, by a distinguished publicist of this City. The whole question is certainly not without difficulties. But, thus far, all our reasoning on this interesting case has been in obedience to the great principles of international right—a high position, from which the American public cannot possibly recede, whatever developments the question may assume.

Tammany Supporting Mayor Wood.

The attempt of Tammany last night to revive its traditions failed painfully. There were none of the old numbers, or old enthusiasm; the blue-lights burned fewer and bluer than of yore, the shouts were hoarser and thinner, the speaking was faint and received coldly. The "Great Spirit of the Wigwam" was evidently absent, and his worshippers faithless. The truth is, Tammany has not a glimmer of hope that it can succeed in electing Mr. GUNTHER. What it failed to do when less decrepit, and strengthened by the name and tried excellences of Mr. HAVEMEYER, it cannot expect to accomplish with the help of a name so imperfectly known as that of its actual candidate, whose recommendations for an office, at this moment so vitally important, are wholly a matter of conjecture. Indeed, at the very start of the municipal canvass, Tammany had grace to confess its inability to contend with Mr. WOOD, unless reinforced by the Republicans. The Republicans having declined the alliance, Tammany assumes the responsibility of electing a man, whom it is the first article in its creed to detest, oppose and suppress. No wonder it brings to the work little of courage or animation.

The fact is, the impression gains strength daily and hourly, not only among the votaries of Saint Tammany, but among that more numerous class who have been apathetic, because hopeless, in the matter of City reform, that in the support of Mr. OPDYKE the despaired-of opportunity for displacing the present system of civic misgovernment is at last presented. The fact that so many men of influential position and long association with parties opposed to that which has put Mr. OPDYKE forward as its candidate step out of party lines to advocate his election, is only one proof in a multitude that he is considered a trustworthy and hopeful agent in the task of reform; and by such reinforcements and indorsements he is raised out of the category of a merely partisan candidate. He is at once the candidate of the tax-payer and the tenant, of the rich and the poor, of the Republican and the Democrat—of all men, in fact, who suffer from the jobbery, robbery and knavery which at present infest every department of the City administration. The candidacy of Mr. GUNTHER can only avail to perpetuate the present system, for it is only effectual in diminishing the real strength of the reform movement. Every vote Mr. OPDYKE can draw from Mozart or Tammany is so much gained for the cause of an honest government and reduced taxation. Mr. GUNTHER is represented to be an honest gentleman, of the best intentions. Why will he not justify this reputation by withdrawing?

Hon. Henry Winter Davis on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

We publish, this morning, the speech of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, delivered in Brooklyn, last evening, against the right of the President, without special authority from Congress, to suspend the *writ* of *habeas corpus*. As the objections of Mr. DAVIS are against the manner in which the *writ* has been suspended, rather than the act itself, they appear to us to be, at least, ill-timed, and as evidence that the best and most patriotic of men may at times be wrong-headed, and entirely mistake their vocation. Mr. DAVIS is not wholly free from charges of the kind. The weight of authority certainly sustains the act of the President. The sufferings and hardships that prisoners may endure have no bearing whatever upon the subject. These would not be alleviated by any act of Congress, so that the argument from such premises fails to have any pertinency or force.

The Constitution provides that the writ shall not be suspended except in certain cases—insurrection being one. The occasion exists, according to Mr. DAVIS' own admission. As the Constitution is silent as to where the power to suspend the *writ* is lodged, the inference is fairly inferrible, if not irresistible, that in a period of insurrection the right may not exist, the Constitution providing for its suspension without any act of Congress, or even of the President—that in the event contemplated the writ remains in abeyance. However this may be, the arguments, as well as the weight of authority, are entirely against Mr. DAVIS' position. If the *writ* could be suspended only by action of Congress, a revolution might, for the want of such action, be entirely successful before this body could be convened; the provision in the Constitution may cease to have any value whatever unless it can be instantly availed of. But we have so often discussed this subject that further reference to it is utterly superfluous. We are sorry that Mr. DAVIS was not of the same opinion.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—A member of the last Congress, being called upon to state his position with regard to this great work, asked if it was something new, or the same old concern. Upon learning that it was the original work, he wanted no other information on the subject, but opposed it heartily, without knowing, however, whether it was a steamship or a scow, or round or square, or submerged or up in the air. Wherein the member truly represented his constituents, for ninety men in a hundred are ready to swear any novelty a humbug if its general features are kept secret from them, especially when the reporters of one or two metropolitan journals, denied even the material for a paragraph, retaliate by denouncing the whole project as a stupendous swindle. Meanwhile, Mr. STEVENS has faithfully kept his engagement with the Government, locking the gates and battening the cracks of the battery inclosure, when each new barrier to the public curiosity removed further from him the prospect of recovering the large sum he had advanced to the Government in good faith, and when he was perfectly aware that a full exhibition of the work to the public would have hastened its completion.

Now, however, the plans of the work have been laid before the public, and we have mentioned these facts to show that the army officers and others who are trying to prevent its completion, will have to confine themselves hereafter to the merits of the case, and prove that a certain size and strength of engine and boilers will not produce great speed; that a certain thickness of iron and wood will not resist shot, &c., &c. Any further repetitions of the old mis-representations, invented for the want of facts, will at once indicate motives and interests not looking exclusively to the public good.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The Nomination of George Opdyke Indorsed.

Speeches by James Gallatin, S. B. Chittenden, Hiram Ketcham and Ald. Dayton.

A mass meeting of the TAX-PAYERS' and CITIZENS' UNION PARTIES, was held at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying their nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. The platform was occupied by a large number of the most respectable and influential merchants and citizens of the City. The audience, which was large, evidenced an undoubted partiality toward the support of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM D. WANDERWOOD, and presided over by Hon. JAMES GALLATIN. A long list of Vice-Presidents was read by the Secretary, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. GALLATIN'S ADDRESS.

We meet not as partisans, but as citizens, to renovate the government of this City. The times makes this occasion a solemn one. Our hope of the future, our devotion to the liberties established on this Continent, impress us with a sense of the vast responsibilities resting on the people of this great City. Our love of the best Government on earth, our lives, our treasures, are devoted to maintain this Union, as one which has conferred the highest boons ever vouchsafed to man. You, the people, have done all this. You saved the National Capital by rushing to its defence. You will save the Union and its liberties by devoting your lives and your money; and you will not elect a man to take this City out of the Union and deluge our streets in blood. [Cheers.] Only a few weeks has elapsed since a prominent officer of our City government—of Mayor WOOD'S government—ran away to rebeldom, and is now receiving the honors of traitors.

Here the speaker read, with comments, the celebrated Wood and Toombs' correspondence; also related the following anecdote of WOOD: When the Mayor was about to address that first great war-meeting after the fall of Sumter, a son of Erin, perched in a tree, sung out: "Now, FERNANDY, just you look out; 'cause what you say now you've got to stick to." The Mayor heard and heeded. I trust and hope the man FERNANDO WOOD has become a better and a wiser man, but the public officer known as Mayor WOOD the people can never forgive. Tricky politicians have long deceived the people of this City. Every scheme that could be devised, even the worst plots during the worst times of the reign of terror in Frankdom, have been adopted by these traitors. Happily the good sense of our great people has, in a measure, frustrated the designs of these bold, bad men, and our streets, thus far, have been saved from a deluge of blood. No man has more artfully deceived the people than Mayor WOOD. He has advocated economy while encouraging plunderers to gorge themselves from the treasury; and at the moment he was encouraging treason he was professing devotion to the Union. It is a matter of vital importance to this people that this glorious City should be freed from his fatal grasp. [Cheers.] Every dollar that he is squandering should be saved for the

families of our brave soldiers. His speedy removal and filling his place by a true, honest and loyal man, would easily relief; and that man is GEORGE OPDYKE. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The Chairman concluded with his earnest indorsement of MR. OPDYKE, and then introduced Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S REMARKS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I live in a very quiet place, where nothing disturbs us, and yet I know something of the stir and bustle and rush of life in this City; but I am astonished that the solid and wealthy men of this metropolis, the men whom I see around me, are content to be so constantly and so persistently robbed. Sir, what is the great question before this meeting? Is it a question of party? Do the truly loyal and patriotic citizens of this supreme metropolis of our land, and to be the supreme metropolis of the world, have and now cling to their party ties? Have we met to accomplish partisan purposes? God forbid. The question before us is a simple one. It is this: Will you, by a change, secure the honest administration of your municipal affairs? Sir, for several years this City has been governed substantially by one man and his clique; and it is conceded the world over that it is the most wretchedly governed and the most persistently robbed city on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The tree is known by its fruit. I am not here, Sir, to say anything personally offensive to the Incumbent Mayor. I had the honor to meet that gentleman once, perhaps twice, in Brooklyn, and he impressed me as a very polite and a very able man. I never but once had any personal business with him, and on that occasion with unsurpassed politeness, he referred me to his Street Commissioner. On approaching that official I learned through a third party that for a sum of $2,500 I could have his signature promptly to the document I had in hand. I supposed, Sir, that I was proof against all sorts of bribery, and I, with some contempt, resolved to suffer whatever I might, and demurred resolutely from that view of the case. After having suffered a delay of several days, and approaching a third party, to whom I committed my whole case, my business was accomplished for me by the donation of a basket of first-rate wine. I afterwards had occasion to call upon the Mayor, and I must do him the justice to say that I have not the slightest idea that he got any of the wine.

THE ADDRESS.

Here the Secretary read the address of the Nominating Committee of the TAX-PAYERS' and CITIZENS' Union, of which the following is the material portion:

Party organizations, party prejudices and party interests have too long ruled us. We now appeal from enslaving political cliques and managers, to the honest masses: we must institute a system of rigid economy in every department of the Government, instead of pillage and robbery; we must make bribery disgraceful and integrity commendable, in public affairs. Now that the evils of a corrupt City government, almost insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the reelection of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the injury which such an event would inflict upon this City. We believe that the people are at heart honest; that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men, when they have the opportunity. We now present the names of suitable candidates, to fill the offices at the ensuing December election. The men we thus offer have been chosen and approved of by nominating committees selected without distinction of party, from among our most worthy citizens residing in the several Wards. Some of us preferred other men—we had our individual preferences—but when we all assembled together, representing as we did the different interests of the people, we resolved to lay aside our own individual preferences, and to act as one man in this effort to secure honest, trustworthy, upright and capable men to serve the public. We have thus been enabled to present a ticket, without distinction of party, and yet with selections from both parties, which every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in saving this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened. In this work we respectfully ask your approval and cooperation, confident that if you approve and aid, the citizens of New-York will rejoice in the reforms which our nominees will perfect and carry out. We shall so organize that ballots will be supplied at every voting place on the day of election. We ask, then, that every good citizen will not only support our nominees by his vote, but that he will work for them, and strive, in every proper manner, to bring about their election."

Following the address, speeches were made by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and Alderman DAYTON, which were received with much applause, and the meeting then adjourned.

Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN wishes it to be understood that the use of his name was unauthorized in a call for a meeting to support Mr. GUNTHER. He expresses his intention to give Mr. OPDYKE his hearty support.

Mr. ISAAC B. BATCHELOR also states, in a letter, that his name was used in a call for a Gunther meeting unbeknown to him, and declares his intention to support Mr. OPDYKE.

THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

The Nomination of C. Godfrey Gunther for the Mayoralty Indorsed.

Speeches of John E. Devlin, John Clancy, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hiram Walbridge, Judge Peckham and Others.

Tammany Hall was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the ratification of the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the Mayoralty. Shortly after 7½ o'clock, the platform was occupied by the higher lights of the Wigwam, including JOHN CLANCY, DAN. E. DELEVAN, Judge CONNOLLY, Capt. RENDISS, EDWARD COOPER, and others of equal note. The doors were then opened and the rank and file rushed in, swarming on the few seats and promising standpoints, and ornamenting the stand with all manner of devices and banners illustrative of Democratic devotion to GUNTHER.

Judge CONNOLLY called the meeting to order, and congratulated the audience on the unfashioned appearance of Tammany. He predicted that Mayor WOOD would make no Jimmy Lynch run this time. In conclusion, he named for President JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq. Mr. DEVLIN was accepted *nem. con.*, and proceeded to address the meeting. He reviewed the chances of the three candidates for the Mayoralty—Messrs. WOOD, OPDYKE and GUNTHER—concluding that Mr. GUNTHER would surely be elected. He alluded to the honesty of Mr. WOOD and criticised the legislative course of Mr. OPDYKE, claiming that as against both Mr. GUNTHER was entitled to the support of the citizens at large as well as of the Democracy.

Sheriff KELLY proposed a list of eighty Vice-Presidents, which were adopted, together with a list of fifty-eight Secretaries proposed by Mr. WOLFE.

Hon. JOHN CLANCY then read the address of Tammany Hall, showing how Mr. GUNTHER might, could, would and should be elected. The address was received with great favor.

Loud calls which had previously been made for BRADY, were now renewed.

Judge HOGEBOOM read a letter from Mr. BRADY indorsing the objects of the meeting, and devoting a few breathing lines to Mr. WOOD. It seemed to him unusual in Mozart Hall to force a nomination on Mr. WOOD, in view of Mr. WOOD's assertion that one man was as good as another, and that he had been Mayor long enough. He supposed Mr. WOOD would be seduced to accept, much as RICHARD III. was seduced to accept the crown. [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY's letter was highly patriotic, and was received with loud applause.

Further cheers for Mr. BRADY, Col. BILLY WILSON and Mr. WALSH, the Chairman introduced THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., who received also his meed of cheers.

Mr. TOMLINSON proceeded in his well-known florid style, delivering apotheoses to liberty and to Democracy. He said that the present war had, like other wars, one pretext and another cause. [Applause.] The war arose out of a conflict between parties for the possession of the Government, and those parties had used the Slavery question as a means to attain their ends. But the *people* of the North and the South are friends yet, for they are brothers. [Applause.]

CAPT. RENDISS (in the crowd)—Yes, let all the Abolitionists in the world fight them; we are brothers yet to-day.

Mr. TOMLINSON proceeded: Secessionism and Abolitionism were the two curses of the country. The Government was not LINCOLN's, but the people's. LINCOLN was only to administer it for four years. [Applause.] Nothing could be gained by the war, because we could not make a better treaty than that in our God-given Constitution. [Applause.] They wanted a Democratic victory; but which was the Democratic Party? He did not think Mr. WOOD was the Democratic Party. [Applause.] He charged Mr. WOOD with contributing to the election of A. OAKEY HALL, and, in conclusion, maintained that the only Democratic Union candidate was the Tammany nominee, Mr. GUNTHER. He could not understand why Mr. WOOD had such a hold upon the Irish vote.

A VOICE—Because he is a Know Nothing. [Laughter and applause.]

Yes, and for the same reasons Democrats should support him, because he helps the Republicans. [Laughter.]

HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called upon to speak, but excused himself on account of indisposition. He, however, offered the following sentiment, supported alike by JACKSON and by Tammany Hall: "The Federal Union—It must and shall be preserved."

Judge PECKHAM was next introduced, and interested the audience until the adjournment, which took place at 9½ o'clock.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The People's Union Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth District met last night, and nominated Cornelius Desmond, Mozart; Joseph De Costa, Republican; George Barney, Tammany; Morgan Jones, Tammany; John Hogan, Mozart; Joseph W. Hawks, Republican.

Third Ward Opdyke Club.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of this Ward, irrespective of party, favorable to the election of Hon. OSMAN OPDYKE for Mayor, for the purpose of forming an Opdyke Club, this evening, at No. 272 Greenwich-street.

Syracuse Councilmanic Convention.

The Syracuse Councilmanic Convention of the Fourth District met last night and nominated George Barney, Morgan Jones, James Hays, Joseph Hughes, Joseph W. Hawks, and Wm. J. Schenck.

Tax-Payers' Councilmanic Convention.

The Tax-Payers' Convention of the Seventh Councilmanic District met last night and nominated Alex. Brandon, Hamlin Babcock, Luke Curnen, C. C. Pinckney, John Brice and John T. Trotter.

BANQUET TO CAPT. WILKES.

Honor to the Capturer of Mason and Slidell—Speeches by Capt. Wilkes, Gov. Andrews, Lieut. Fairfax, Chief Justice Bigelow, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A banquet was given to Capt. WILKES and the officers of the *San Jacinto*, this evening, at the Revere House, which was attended by about 150 guests.

Among the invited guests were the Governor, Chief Justice BIGELOW, the Commodore of this Station, Mayor WIGHTMAN, and a number of distinguished citizens and strangers.

Hon. T. WILEY EDMUNDS presided. After the cloth was removed, he made a welcome speech to the distinguished guest, which was loudly applauded.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WILKES.

Capt. WILKES, on rising to respond, was received with tremendous applause, the company rising and giving him three times three cheers, which were thrice repeated. Capt. WILKES thanked the company for the kind reception they had accorded him, and for their indorsement of his acts. He spoke but a few minutes, giving a rapid and compendious account of the cruise of the *San Jacinto* in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*, after her arrival at the West Indies, which was ended by the capture of the rebel emissaries, SLIDELL and MASON. Capt. WILKES remarked that he would have suffered the rebel emissaries to pursue their way if they could have shown a pass from the General Government. The noble sailor is not much of a speech-maker, but he has an honest, smiling countenance, and won, by his genial and bland manner, upon the ready affection of the company.

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, on being introduced, said he rejoiced to be present on an occasion like this, for the purpose of paying the utmost honor to the illustrious Commander who was the guest of the evening. Enough had been done during the past two weeks to make the name of WILKES History. He had performed the most illustrious service that has been rendered since the war began. It had happened to him (Gov. A.) to be present on official business at the War Department, when the telegram announcing the capture of the two rebel ministers, was received. He thought it but courteous that the Secretary of War should lead in the cheers which followed, but he begged to assure the company that he was not behind the second man to raise his voice in loud acclaim, and he had the satisfaction of knowing, at a very early hour, that the territory of Massachusetts would have the opportunity of furnishing a prison to these unnatural and audacious traitors. When he thought of the contumely and scorn our glorious New-England had received from these men, once Senators, now captives, he felt more than repaid to contemplating their present condition. The Governor concluded by proposing the health of Lieut. FAIRFAX, officers and crew of the *San Jacinto*. It was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. FAIRFAX.

Lieut. FAIRFAX in rising to respond was received with hardly less consideration than his commander. The Lieutenant spoke at some length, giving some of the incidents attending the cruise, and the part he took in the capture of the rebel Ambassadors. Although he was a Southern man, he knew of but one flag for America, and that was the glorious Stars and Stripes.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE BIGELOW.

Chief-Justice BIGELOW made a fervid speech. There were occasions when a man did not need to look into law books or to consult counsel. His own instincts and his own patriotism would tell him what to do. He vindicated the act of Capt. WILKES, as being in exact and strict conformity with his international law, as it was his duty as an officer. He had occasion within the last few days to consult the last speech of Senator SLIDELL made in the Senate, of the United States. He told the Senators in that speech, among other things, that they (the "Confederates") would cover the seas with the militia, and if you ask me where our ships, our sailors, our commanders are to come from, I answer, we will get them from England. The Chief Justice would answer for it that SLIDELL's hopes of getting ships and men from England would prove quite as false as his hopes of representing rebellion in that country. He ventured to say that England, unless she falsifies her own conduct, the declarations of her statesmen, and the decisions of her judiciary, cannot make an issue with us on the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON. We need only to refer to the recorded judgments of her great jurists to see that she can make no just quarrel with us on this question. Nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England, but he trusted that, if it did come, we were prepared to meet it like men. We needed peace with all nations, but we should never buy it at the cost of our own degradation.

A letter from Major-Gen. BUTLER was read, in which he characterized the conduct of Capt. WILKES as equalling in importance any one of our naval records.

Speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN and by several other gentlemen. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout the evening, until 10 o'clock, when the company separated, with cheers for Capt. WILKES, his officers, the Navy and the Stars and Stripes.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Sumter Again Heard from—The Crusader Challenged by Her.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Capt. DUNTZE, of the bark *Henry Trowbridge*, from Barbados Nov. 5, arrived yesterday, and reports that the British frigates *Barracoota* and *Cadmus* were in that port. The commander of the former reported on Oct. 27, 3° south of the latitude of the Bermudas, that he boarded the privateer *Sumter*. All well on board. The master of the *Sumter* informed the British officer who went on board, that while off Bermuda he had sent in a challenge to the United States gunboat *Crusader* to come out and fight him, which the *Crusader* declined to do. Did not hear of her having taken any prizes of late.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER AT WORK.

The schooner *Maria Pike*, Capt. CRAWFORD, from Savannah-la-Mar, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 17th inst., when inside the Double-headed Shots, was in company with two barks, one of them in ballast, the other loaded. While in company a small Nassau-built schooner came in sight, which proved to be a privateer. She passed close by the light bark to the one that was laden, and sailed around her several times, when they both stood in towards the keys. On the 21st. inst., lat. 29° 15', lon. 79° 36', spoke bark *Edward Everett*, of Bostou, from Matanzas for Boston in ballast, which proved to be the light bark that the privateer did not molest. The privateer passed so close to the *Edward Everett* that two large guns and a numerous crew could plainly be seen. Did not learn the name of the bark that was captured.

ON THE WATCH.

The schooner *Hy. W. Johnson*, HOYT, master, from Nassau, N. P., in six days, has just arrived at this port in ballast. She was sent from this port on July 8, for the purpose of protecting the shipping in the Gulf, by the New-York Board of Underwriters, and has been cruising about the West India Islands, but has seen no privateers. She heard of the privateer *Salbe* as being in a Cuban port, but could not discover her.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Fanny Cadwalader*, lying at Pier No. 3, North River, sailed last evening for Locust Point. She has got a full cargo, consisting of provisions, gun-carriages, forges, and ammunition. The United States steam transport *Octorra*, lying at the same dock, also sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carried ninety tons of shot and shell, also provisions.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Texan Rangers at Lebanon Destroying Property—Ben McCulloch's Army Expected There—People Flying Eastward.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The reconnoitering party, under command of Capt. ROSS, from Gen. ASBOTH's Division, which left yesterday A. M. early, proceeded five miles west of the Gasconade. They returned last night, and report a troop of eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally, and robbing the emigrants coming this way. They took some of Col. BOYD's pickets prisoners.

BEN MCCULLOCH and his army was expected in Lebanon on Sunday last, and the rebels say he will be prepared to give us battle.

Another party left Camp Ronebauer last night in the direction of Lebanon. The place is crowded with emigrants, and they are arriving daily in large bodies, some with wagons and a great number on foot. Some are entirely destitute. These are furnished with rations from the commissary stores which are very large, and daily increasing.

REPORTS FROM INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

This morning Lieut.-Col. ANTHONY detailed a lieutenant and five men to examine the cemetery in this county. They returned with fourteen kegs of powder, found concealed in a vault, supposed to be that taken from Liberty.

All the cattle recaptured by the National troops from the rebels at Warrensburgh are now on the way to Fort Leavenworth. Twenty-two bushwhackers who burnt the train are now prisoners.

Gen. PRICE is at Pleasant Hill with 25,000 troops, going West.

Lieut.-Col. ANTONY captured, to-day, a lot of Government freight wagons and one Government horse from a rebel.

The First Cavalry Regiment is now encamped on the Fair Ground, one mile south of this city.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge Reported to be Advancing with a Body of Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A young man arrived at Camp Calhoun, McLean County, Saturday last, and reported that Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE is between Russellville and Greenville, 16 miles from Greenville, with a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry. He intended crossing Green River at Rochester, and also at Ashbyburgh. Another force was to advance on Rumsey, opposite Calhoun, and divert Gen. CRITTENDEN until the other two forces got in his rear.

The same informant says that the Russellville Convention had made GEO. W. JOHNSON Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and selected Bowling Green as the State Capitol.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Engagement at Beaufort—Arrival of the Constitution, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25.

From a person who came from Norfolk to-day, under a flag of truce, I learn that, at Beaufort, S. C., three companies of Gen. SHERMAN's command had an engagement with the rebels, and were compelled to retreat, with the loss of eight men. Beaufort was being strongly intrenched by our forces. This report is hardly worthy of credit.

The steamer *Constitution* is reported off Cape Henry, as the Baltimore boat leaves.

In Gen. WOOL's Department everything is quiet.

MEETING OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

In accordance with the almost unanimous vote of the people at the election on the 24th of last month, the Convention to form a new State out of Western Virginia met in this city to-day. The attendance was unexpectedly full for the opening, 37 counties being represented.

JOHN HALE, of Mason, was elected permanent President.

There was no business done beyond organizing and administering the oath to the members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Capt. WM. H. SUYDAM, late Commander of the Kings County Troop, was arrested at his house in East New-York, on Saturday last, and taken to Fort Lafayette, under orders received from Washington.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 113, 99, 100, 68, 112, 114, 115, 119, 107, 108, 109, 110, 120, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 25.

The planing mill of C. S. RAND & Co. was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night; loss $15,000—insurance small.

You put your hand into one of Lapenscheid's Winter style of dress hats for 1861-2, and feel that it is comfortable. You look into the mirror and see that it is beautiful and becoming. You examine it and find it composed of the finest material, well made and splendidly finished. You ask the price and find it wonderfully reasonable. The simple reason of all this is, that he manufactures his hats in his own establishment, has taste, skill and experience. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st., and judge for yourselves.

A Bold Stroke.—No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Importer's stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gent's elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 5 cents to 50 cents; very best 25-cent four-ply Linen Collars at 12½ cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. The goods are to be sold—that's all.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 496 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

MANNING—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. C. C. Norton, Mr. CHARLES E. MANNING to Miss DEBORAH A. SMITH, both of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

VOORHEES—EVANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. Edward Anthon, CHARLES H. VOORHEES to Mrs. MARY EVANS, daughter of the late Clark Greenwood, all of this City.

LEVERICH—CARROLL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 24, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM T. LEVERICH to Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late John H. Carroll, all of this City.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Canada papers please copy.

LANE—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JAMES W. LANE to HARMENT C., youngest daughter of the late Zechariah Cooper.

CLARK—BARNES.—At St. Paul's Church, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Irving, Mr. JOSEPH B. CLARK to Miss SARAH BARNES.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, J. EDWIN BROWN, son of Abbie F. and the late J. Edwin Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 30 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 326 West 23d-st., on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, NICHOLAS, son of Wm. F. and Catharine A. Beekman, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 12½ P. M., without further invitation.

RIESCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, MARY D., wife of D. P. Relsch.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 12 Murray Hill Park, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHENEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, ELLEN ESTON, wife of A. B. Cheny, aged 26 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WULFF.—In this City, on Monday night, Nov. 25, after a lingering illness, B. SABALIS WOLFF, M. D., aged 56 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 81st-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

PAGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 23, of pulmonary tuberculosis, JAMES LESLIE, youngest son of Henry and Catharine Page, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

HAYES.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of diphtheria, FERNANDO AUSTIN HAYES, eldest son of Clark J. and Minerva H. Hayes, of Unadilla, N. Y., aged 8 years.

COGGS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, Miss ELIZABETH DODGE COGGS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Samuel Dodge, No. 63 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VIELE.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARY VIOLET, youngest child of Teresa and Egbert L. Viele, aged 7 months.

ADRAMS.—In Morrisania, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JACOB S. ADRAMS, aged 44 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Fulton-av., Morrisania, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—Nov. 26, 1861.
13, 3, 54, 58, 65, 42, 14, 40, 30, 34, 63, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—Nov. 26, 1861.
15, 28, 51, 23, 8, 49, 29, 7, 65, 14, 67, 2, 35.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 18, 1861:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for its intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried it
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy sufferlog greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed.) J. R. PLATT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
The December Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:
1. Through Route Time-table to and from Washington.
2. Portrait and Sketch of Gen. A. E. Burnside, U. S. A.
3. Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
4. Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c.
5. United States Time Indicator, 25 dials.
6. Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps.
7. Appleton's Counting-House Calendar.
8. New and important Time-tables, corrected to date.
9. Important Instructions to Railway Travelers.
APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
Can be obtained at all the principal News Depots, and upon the trains of the principal Railways, at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION
Have the pleasure to announce that, upon their invitation and under their auspices,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver an Oration upon
THE REBELLION, ITS ORIGIN AND MAINSPRING,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets 25 cents each—The entire proceeds devoted to printing and distributing the Oration.
Tickets may be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Independent*; at Brentano's, No. 630 Broadway, and, if any remain unsold, at the door.
Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, if provided in advance with tickets, will be accommodated with front seats.
This will be Mr. SUMNER'S ONLY SPEECH in this City this season.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 60 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.
JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department, as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT DATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—All men belonging to the above regiment are ordered to report themselves on or before THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at the Headquarters, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., in Lieut.-Col. BENJ. W. VANDERPOOL, or to Lieut. DANIEL TOWNSEND, Commanding Post.
N. B.—Lieut. Townsend will at once proceed, with all reporting at that time, to Washington.

NEW BOOKS.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW WORK.
C. SCRIBNER, NO. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will publish, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30:
LESSONS IN LIFE.
A companion volume to "Letters to Young People," and "Gold Foil." 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages. $1. Gilt edges, $1 50.
In this volume the author of "Letters to the Young," and "Gold Foil," has discarded something of the didactic tone of those two popular works, but retained their direct and familiar style and all those characteristics which have given them so large and so honorable a currency with the public. The "lessons" are twenty-four in number, and they are not only "lessons in life," but *from* life. The topics discussed are those which are of interest to every thoughtful man and woman, and they are treated freshly, clearly and forcibly, with abundant ingenuity of argument and apiness of illustration. The publisher is convinced that the book will prove to be even more popular than its predecessors, to which it is regarded as a companion volume.

NOW READY:
NEW EDITIONS OF TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S WORKS.
Twenty-sixth edition of "Letters to Young People," single and married. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1. Fifteenth edition of "Bitter Sweet." A poem. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; 75c. Fifteenth edition of "Gold Foil," from popular proverbs. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1. Fifteenth edition of "Miss Gilbert's Career." An American story. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1 25.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by publisher.

A New Novel, of Great Interest and Power.
NOW READY.
FOR BETTER FOR WORSE.
A Story from "Temple Bar" and "Tales of the Day." 2vo., Paper..... Price, 50 cents.
Reduced to 37½ cents, to correspond with a cheaper edition.
For sale by all booksellers.
T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
EUROPEAN CAVALRY.
Including details of the organization of cavalry service among the principal nations of Europe, by Geo. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General United States Army.
1 vol. cloth 12 mo., fully illustrated, $1 25.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
FIELD MANUAL OF EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. Arranged in a tabular form, for the use of Officers of the United States Infantry; being a sequel to the authorized United States Infantry Tactics. By Capt. HENRY COPPEE, late

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HARWOOD HENNING, who left Montreal, C. E., about Nov. 4, 1861, it is supposed, in a fit of derangement. When last seen in the above place, he was dressed in blue pants and vest, black frock coat, black felt hat and patent leather boots. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or having any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor upon the family, and will be liberally rewarded, by addressing his brother-in-law, MATHEW R. LAWRENCE, Montreal, C. E., on the subject.

N. J. M.—CALL WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 o'clock. We were disappointed at your non-appearance last Friday. Do not fail to attend this time. Business of importance on hand. AJAX.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated like respectfully and confidentially.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A MODern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family or two gentlemen and their wives with two pleasant suites of front rooms, on second and third floors, or would let the second floor through; no other boarders. Address J. W. E., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 30th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. Rooms on second floor, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st, nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire board and a furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining in a strictly private family, living between 4th and 16th sts., on West side of town. Answer, stating price, (which must be low, and include fire and gas,) and all other particulars, ROBERTS, Box No. 162 *Times* office.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CARD.—NOW VACANT A SUITE OF DESIRable front rooms, suitable for a large family; also, several rooms for single gentlemen, with board, on very reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, QUIET Christian family, by a gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $8 per week, including fire. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,450 Post-office. References exchanged.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE —A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, part of the house No. 339 West 22d-st., replete with every convenience; terms low; references exchanged.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this Institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if requested.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, through the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

President—ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, No. 45 10th-st.
Secretary—H. N. CAMP, of Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.
Treasurer—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East 15th-st.
CHARLES H. DARNEY, of Duncan Sherman & Co.
CHARLES H. SHIPMAN, No. 15 Nassau-st.
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 111 Broadway.
CHARLES ELY, Banker, Gramercy Park House.
JOHN SLADE, No. 22 Park-place, and No. 17 Barclay-st.
B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach THANKSGIVING MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject—*The Ruler above all Rulers*. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., and Rev. Mr. HESTON will speak at the Children's gathering in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Parents with their children are affectionately invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH A Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the York-st. Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, when a plate collection will be taken up for the benefit of the soldiers now at the war. All true patriots are most earnestly and affectionately invited to be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—"THE RESponsibilities of the People for the Righteous Administration of Government," will be the subject of Dr. CHEEVER'S Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEDFORD-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. J. P. NEWMAN will preach in this Church on THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITtens.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 256 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. so long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

and fashionable Embroideries, in great variety, retailed AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TARLETANS FOR EVENING DRESSES.

1,000 PIECES, NEAT AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

with Trimmings to match,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Will open at retail, on Monday, Nov. 25, the above desirable goods, at 50 per cent.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT HALF THEIR VALUE!

PURCHASED OF A FIRM RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.

A choice lot of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

Consisting of

Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked,
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embr'd.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c.

The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

SILKS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

AN IMMENSE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT,

RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF
ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)

FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,

OF

PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.

ALSO,

GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.

All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.

An examination solicited.

No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS.
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,

All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

R. H. MACY

Is now opening from Cash Auctions, a Full Assortment of 1st Ribbons at very Low Prices.

Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.

FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS,
From Cash Auctions, Closing Very Low.

Also,

Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night Dresses, Corsets, &c.

LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS
From Cash Auctions.

Also,

DRAPERY, MUSLINS, CURTAIN LACES,
And a complete assortment of White Goods.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES AND MERINO HOSIERY,
From Cash Auctions, closing Very Low.

Also, a full assortment of Fleece-Lined Gloves and Hosiery Merino Under Wear, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Full stock Head Dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low to make room for stock for the Holidays.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.

We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great Bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
75 per cent. below usual prices.
Splendid Goods at 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Call and see them at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS.—Stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles at $5, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, by a young lady, (salary no consideration) accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, newspaper contributor, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134, Albany, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, and warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1216th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH A SMALL capital in a light, lucrative, and strictly cash business, paying a good profit. This is an extra chance for a young man. Apply to J. CLIFT & CO., No. 349 Canal-st.

$15,000 OR $20,000.—ANY PARTY having this amount to invest in an operation that will pay handsomely, with no risk, may address T. I. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHEET IRON.

Russia and Belgian sheet iron, assorted numbers. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 295 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PARLOR PLATE SAFE,

By EDW. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant parlor silver and jewelry safe, made by Davidson, of Albany, is finished as a buffet, with marble-top, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF D. BERRIEN, JR., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers' Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Reportoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakespeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of J. J. Rousseau, Macaulay's History, Prescott's Works, Channing's Works, Life and Letters of John Adams, Hogarth's Works, (original old edition, with suppressed plates,) Moore's and Byron's Works, Cicero's Life and Letters, Natural History of New-York, 12 vols., and many others in various departments of literature.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, which will be sold at precisely 1 o'clock P. M., in which will be found many cabinet gems by our first American and foreign artists, represented by Geo. Hall, D. Johnson, Brown, Wust, Bassett, Bellows, Oertel, Sontag, Verboeckhoven, Schelken, Mayer, Muller, Mofer, Lesnier, Fyne, Pottier and others.

Also, several fine original old pictures.

They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 27th, until day of sale, with catalogue, and will be positively sold as above. By order of
D. BERRIEN, Jr., Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of cabinet furniture, made expressly for City trade, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; parlor etageres, secretaries, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary bookcases, lounges, chairs, buffets, extension dining tables, side tables, wardrobes, mantel glass, dressing tables, washstands, commodes, bedsteads, carpets, mirrors, and various other articles, as will appear in catalogue, making one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class furniture to be found in the City. Sale positive. The attention of buyers is invited.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—MORRIS K. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH, against SAMUEL GILMAN and CHARLES A. SECOR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, (the thousand and five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Lowansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD WILL sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 627 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale and retail Boot and Shoe establishment, consisting of gents', boys' and youths' calf boots, shoes and gaiters. Also, ladies', misses' and children's gaiters, slippers, Balmorals, &c.

The goods will be put up in lots to suit the City trade. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Sold by order of
DANIEL THOMPSON, Assignee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. ROTH will sell the beautiful household furniture of the large dwelling-house, No. 66 East 27th-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, consisting of velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood piano-forte, three parlor suites covered in satin brocatel, plush and reps, etagere, centre and pier tables, curtains, clocks, vases, and also all kinds of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining furniture, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, Dec. 2.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURS AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 11½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., an invoice of ladies' real mink, sable, marten and other capes, half-capes, muffs, cuffs, &c. They are now exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 11 Courtlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TITTLE, Auctioneer, No. 154 Broadway.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, crocus, ajaxdiums, &c., in lots to suit. Warranted fresh imported and true to name.

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC lanterns, (lenses, 14 inches,) with gas apparatus complete, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 562 and 564 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, No. 10. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BURT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 322 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 30th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 32 East 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, in 23d-st., first door west of Lexington-av., three-story, high basement, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 58th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 228 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x70 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third lots or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 3 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; can sew neatly, and understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. Call at No. 113 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would make herself generally useful; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; has three years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 354 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing, or would do general work for a small family; is tidy, active and intelligent; willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork and to attend to children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 3d-av, between 25th and 26th sts., front room, first floor over the coffin store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted by two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Call, for one day, at No. 510 8th-av., in the store, corner of 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family to do chamberwork, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 60 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 203 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; will assist in the washing. Best of City reference. Apply at 169 East 16th-st.

AS COMPANION AND GOVERNESS.—THE advertiser wishes to secure a home, in or near New-York City, for a friend shortly to arrive from England. She has had fifteen years' experience as governess in the first families in Europe; but would prefer being companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Salary moderate for the present. Address Mrs. MOSSMOOR, Brooklyn Post-office, before Dec. 1.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF LONG experience as first-class cook, wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st., or address S. A., Union-square Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all sorts of soups and jellies, game and poultry, and is an excellent baker; would have no objection to go in a small family to do washing and ironing; best reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the candy and variety store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; will go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CAPAble cook, by a competent woman, in all kinds of cooking and is a good baker of pastry, or assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 9; West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, game, poultry and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is capable and willing to assist in the washing of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, No. 339 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WANTED, a situation by a young woman; City reference of 4 years. None but a lady need apply at No. 80 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a young girl, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, a Scotch Presbyterian, as a professed cook. Call, for two days, at 28 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 278 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 231 West 35th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and to do the washing and ironing in the best style, or as thorough cook in a private family or boarding house; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, by a respectable

FINANCIAL.

HENRY KEENAN, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, or on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 7 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1859, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals may be accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 6 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the parties on their orders.
It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.
The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.
This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. DURGIVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 38 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }
TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,)..... $500,000
Assets, July 1, 1861..... 1,647,436
Liabilities..... 14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 3, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
H. H. LANPORT, Sec. GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
OTHNIEL PRICE, Assist. Sec.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Passengers.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $116
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. G. L. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward, on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. HIGGINSON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines and one deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Jan. 4.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA..... SATURDAY, Nov. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER..... SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..... $75 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.... 35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $38.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to IRVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..... Nov. 11 | TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY..... Dec. 10 | TUESDAY..... Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... $60
All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $26.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 8 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.
Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL, leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURNHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport: 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:20 and 6:09 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.
By order.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 128 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)
Bills 11 feet long, cut to suit, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2¾ inches deep. The foot-board is 17½ inches wide made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4¾ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 6 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 16 inches high, 3 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.
In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 9½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.
An iddle bar 1½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.
Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.
Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.
Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the great springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.
Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.
Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.
Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2¾ inches deep.
Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2¾ inches deep.
Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.
Whole hounds, 4 feet 6 inches long, 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.
Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.
Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2¼ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¼ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.
6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and locked all around in each frame of litter; there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.
The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ¾-inch x¼-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body, inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flanges, same as regular railroad car wheels.
There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.
There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.
Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.
A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.
Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S; all other parts to be lettered U. S.
It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.
The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorised to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.
The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

(OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.)
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 1, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 2,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. HACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE. Every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Cures	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asiatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sides, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Frurious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNDISMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Inaspecity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; R. DEXTER & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de l'harmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copai

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Scott, Totten and Cameron Batteries. The Captain of the *Niagara* had reported that several gunboats would be necessary to defend the island at certain points.

Fort McRae, as will be seen by referring to our map, is the nearest point to Perdido Bay, (the mouth of the Perdido *River*,) and would be within short range of the *Niagara's* guns—passing up the main ship channel. Fort Barrancas would also be within easy range of our guns, and the Navy-yard, the most distant point, could likewise be reached, thus enabling the *Niagara* to cover the landing of a force to attack these positions in the rear. The guns in these batteries are immovable, and a rear attack with 3,000 men would place the entire position in the hands of the National troops.

By the advices from secession sources which we publish this morning, it would seem that Col. Brown, aided by the *Niagara* and *Colorado*, had anticipated the projected attack of the rebels. The true results must reach us now in a few days, as the affair evidently commenced last Saturday. The statement that the *Colorado* had gone to Ship Island at latest advices, does not disprove the reported fact that she was of Pickens at the engagement, as she might have steamed back there in a few hours. A short time ago Col. Brown told a gentleman now in this City, that he could drive the enemy out of every one of his works: but he said it would take 7,500 men to hold the shore works against the rebels, and until the Government was ready to occupy Pensacola it was of no use to waste powder on Bragg. He therefore did not mean to fire unless first attacked. In that case he proposed to return the fire of the enemy and show him his power.

Whether that part of the naval expedition which did not enter Port Royal sailed to Fort Pickens, and whether, with this aid, Brown began offensive operations is not known. A letter from Pensacola, under date of Nov. 17, in the Richmond *Dispatch*, says:

"They (the National Government) have kept but one ship off the island since the first of last month until Saturday last, when daylight showed us six large vessels off the Fort, and it was supposed that our allotment of the "armada" had arrived, but the following night three of them disappeared. They are trying to be as mysterious as possible in their movements."

We shall doubtless get reliable details of the affair in a few days.

THE STEAM FRIGATES COLORADO AND NIAGARA.—The *Colorado*, Bailey, Commander, reported to have taken part in the affair off Fort Pickens, is a steam-frigate of 3,400 tons, carrying 44 guns and a crew of 560 officers and men, and was built in 1855. She has cruised in the Gulf, in the vicinity of Pensacola, for some time, as one of the blockading squadron. It was this vessel which lately sent out a boat expedition to capture the privateer *Judith*, lying under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, which, after a sharp engagement, succeeded in setting the privateer on fire. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, and her armament cost $85,240. She never cruised in foreign climes, having only acted as flagship of the Home Squadron.

The *Niagara*, McKean, Commander, is a steam frigate of 4,580 tons, carrying 12 guns and a crew of 640 men. She also has been acting as one of the Gulf blockading squadron. It will be remembered that she arrived at the Southwest Pass just after the naval engagement with Don Quixote Hollins.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS
ON THE
SOUTHERN INSURRECTION;
AND
Power of a Republican Government to Suppress it.

A large and appreciative audience assembled, last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, brought together by the announcement that Hon. Henry Winter Davis would deliver an address on "The Southern Insurrection, and the Constitutional Power of a Republican Government to Suppress it."

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Davis appeared upon the platform, accompanied by the President of the Mercantile Library Association, and was received by hearty demonstrations of applause.

The President, in introducing the speaker, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The announcement made on the evening of Mr. Everett's address is to-night fulfilled. It is to be our privilege to listen to a new analysis of the great question of the rebellion, and on the constitutional power of the Government for its suppression, from the lips of a patriot of Maryland. [Cheers.] Yes, a patriot, whose distinguished name receives new lustre from the noble position with which, through these days of our national humiliation, it has been identified. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce to you Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

Mr. Davis came forward, and, when the applause which welcomed him subsided, said:

Mr. Davis' address.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association—In the corner-stone of the southern wing of the capital at Washington, in the handwriting of Daniel Webster, are the following words: "If, hereafter, it shall be the will of God that this structure shall fall, its bases and its foundations be upturned, and this stone be brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that the Constitution still exists unimpaired in all its original usefulness and glory, every year more and more attracting the admiration of the world—more and more winning the confidence and affection of the American people." Those words were uttered about ten years ago. Daniel Webster has not been gathered to his fathers ten years, and that stone is now rocked by the earthquake of revolution. Those institutions which he thus supposed he was announcing to a distant futurity, seem to have been brought in question both in the affections of the American people and in the respect of nations abroad. And were he now called upon to rewrite that solemn proclamation to the future, he would vary it in more than one particular; he would say that the Union of the United States of America is now assailed and shaken to its foundation; he would say that the Constitution of the United States, apparently, has ceased to command, in great measure, the confidence of the people, and has ceased to advance in the respect of foreign nations; and that the people of the United States have begun finding a master. The path of any nation in pursuit of a master is broad enough and varied in its example. There are nations who have founded them by reason of the imperfections of their National Constitutions. There are nations who have sought him through civil strife. There are nations who have stopped him at the hands of foreign intervention. There are nations who have sought him in their own vice and corruption—the degeneracy from pristine virtue—the forgetfulness of the great principles of their own Government. There are those who have found him by the too fierce struggle in political parties and the still fiercer struggle of internecine strife between different sections of the same great country. The people of America now exhibit more than one of the symptoms of that fatal search. They apparently are following—one portion of the country—in the path of Mexico. A defeat at the ballot-box is to be readjusted by an appeal to the bayonet. The other great region of the country seems to be following them to that deadly path, though under forms a little different. They are seeking a master unconsciously—not so palpably—not less surely—not less fatally, by the blindness with which they rush to the civil struggle—by the forgetfulness which they exhibit of the great conservative principles of their own Government—by the readiness that they exhibit to cast into the gulf their most precious treasures of constitutional liberty, if only they may fill up the breach of national integrity. They seem fatally bent upon laying their liberty a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. When Daniel Webster died the nation was boasting of its preeminent prosperities and greatness. When James Buchanan left the Presidential Chair it was almost ready to have the history of Herod for its epitaph. Clothed in royal robes, arrayed upon its throne, boasting of its omnipotence, it was eaten of worms and near to giving up the ghost. The walls of the Constitution seemed shaken to their foundation. Thoughtful eyes were first directed to the great demoralization which was pervading the country—the great, the silent, the momentous change that had taken place in the unsettling of the foundations of the Republic by that remarkable judgment of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, when beneath the extraordinary pressure of the times the very corbelides of the Republic seemed to crouch and bend beneath the unwieldly burden. The cap went on more earnest, more vigorous, more hopeful as it progressed, and as it neared the outbreak of rebellion all the energy seemed to be concentrated in the assailant, all the doubt, all the hesitation, all the timidity seemed to cluster around those who were loyal, as if the hand and foot, paralyzed, as it were, before the specter of national destruction. And then it was that those who were assailing the Republic thought their day was come to move openly forward to the accomplishment of that which they had in secret been long preparing. Then it was that they boastfully proclaimed in the hearing of the nation that "York is joined to Bolinbroke, and all your Northern castles yielded up, and all your Southern gentlemen joined in arms upon his party." Then it was that the sovereign people, taught by ruthless messengers in accents breathless of anxiety, were told that their sovereign power was menaced and threatened with destruction—that "white beards had armed their hairless scalps against thy sovereignty—that boys, with women's voices, clothed their female limbs in stuff unwieldy and arms against thy majesty." Then "thy beardsmen learned to bend their bow against thy crown." The people thought the picture true. They thought that the boast of the assailant marked the event that was about to occur, and that the Republic was at its last gasp. Men at Washington, as officers of State, went through the vain formality of peacefully withdrawing from the Union while preparing for the deadly struggle that has now been inaugurated. Men supposed that the last day of the Republic had come. Men gathered around the sick-bed of the dying patient and talked quietly and softly for fear of disturbing his last moments. And when men spoke of coercion, even in whispered and bated breath, they were put far off from the bed of the dying patient as indicating the exertion that would more rapidly bring to pass the catastrophe that all anticipated. [Applause.] And then an unaccustomed event—a strange sound was heard—a new thing under the sun—American hands armed and pointed cannon at American breasts. American hands battered down an American fortress. American hands dragged down the standard of the Republic, and boasted that *they* first trailed it in the dust. Then soon it was apparent that the appearance of death might pervade the nation, but the reality was not there. Nerves of exquisite tenderness had been touched, and it vibrated to the heart of the people, and as one man, from California to the Atlantic, the American nation arose, and cast off its premature grave-clothes, and challenged its right to be a nation of history. [Applause.] Then at death's door the people called for action—action upon a new theory—action upon new principles and for new purposes—action outside of all recognised and used paths over which the American people had tried—action at the bidding of one stern result and irresistible impulse that seemed for an instant to blind for months the American mind, to make them forget the great principles of the Constitution, which was framed after the experience of revolution, and is competent to carry the nation through another revolution. They supposed, because they had not hitherto been called upon to deal with the great question of the suppression of insurrection—of the guaranty of republican government to the States—of the assertion of the supreme authority of the Government—they supposed that laws were meant for times of peace, and that constitutions were only to rule in courts of law. The cry was, "Give them as good as they send; do as they do; make their acts, which you protest against, the measure of your conduct; we cannot afford protection to traitors; the laws are silent in the midst of arms; necessity is above all law; the safety of the people is the only law." And these maxims, unheard of before in American law and in the councils of legislation—I need not say never dreamed of in the courts of justice—these maxims in a great measure ruled the Government in its dealing with the existing troubles, in the modes in which it attempted to deal with the great and terrible rebellion that we are called upon to suppress—ruled it, not at its own suggestion or inspiration—not against the will of the people; but the people leading the Government on, urging it on, prompting it, rejoicing over every arbitrary act, calling for more vigorous measures, when the vigor had already, in more than one instance, overstepped the bounds of law, seeing nothing but the enemy before it, and supposing that enemies against laws were to be subdued by disregard of the fundamental principles of the Government. I do not think I have overstated the case. Certainly, it is not my disposition to overstate the case. I do not know any one that is more interested—no one here, certainly, is so much interested—in the suppression of this rebellion as I am personally. You see the conflagration from the distance; it blisters me at my side. [Applause.] You can survive; we in Maryland can only live as those on the side of a gulf, perpetually tending to plunge into its depths, unless we can cross. It is for us life and liberty—it is for you greatness and prosperity. If energetic or illegal measures are necessary, I am more bound to resort to them. I find nothing connected with all the difficulty so dangerous—nothing, in my sight, so threatening in the future—nothing I had myself so unable to deal with—as the temper of the public mind in dealing with this great rebellion. Not that I have tenderness for the parricidal hands that have lifted weapons against the heart of the nation. Let them perish. [Loud applause.] But in their grave I do not wish to see American liberty perish. [Cheers.] It is time, it is true, that the energy of the nation having now been aroused—our hosts lining our whole borders, flaming with the conflict—every man conscious that the nation will not die a dog's death and perish from rottenness off the face of the earth—it becomes us now to turn our eyes upon the principles on which the contest is to be waged; to hold those in authority responsible, not merely for energy, but legality—to silence the sneer with which men are met when they call the attention of their neighbors to the limits of law and the Constitution. Let them understand that the American Government will not be so degraded in the eyes of history as to be driven to the necessity of inaugurating revolution for the purpose of suppressing another revolution. [Loud cheers.]

They who speak about extraordinary methods—of the necessity of usurpation—of the necessity of neglecting the "technicalities of law," as they politely term them,—the necessity of departing from all "red tapeism," which is the ordinary phrase to describe the regular operations of the Government, conducted by wise men:—these men must be taught (and it is for gentlemen like you to teach them) that it does not prove a man is obsequial, that he thinks the Constitution, so much better than his neighbor, as to suppose it is not only powerful in peace, but powerful in war; that its ægis is not only so broad as to be able to protect generations in times of peace, but in the midst of civil war, the surest protection; in the face of national disaster, the surest refuge. [Cheers.] Let us turn our eyes over the acts, or some of them, which have been resorted to by the Government in the name of the suppression of the rebellion, and with the accord of the people. If it is usurpation, it is usurpation against a willing people. If it is illegal, it is illegality prompted by the people. It may be that that removes the sting that otherwise would inhere in it had it been adopted upon the mere suggestion of those in authority. But it is equally certain that, with the purpose I am now addressing you, the acclaim of the people is a most dangerous symptom. We have seen in the midst of the American Republic, in the midst of the nineteenth century, after more than eighty years of Republican rule, under a plainly-written Constitution,—we have seen a Republican Administration assume the right to declare and act upon martial law. We have seen a military commander in charge of a great and important district, within two months, I believe, after Congress had adjourned, issue a proclamation inaugurating, formally, martial law over two-thirds of the State of Missouri—threatening with death, at the dictation of drum-head court-martial, any one caught in arms within the dis rict prescribed by his will. We have seen him assume the right to disregard the law ere the ink was dry, confiscating those whom the law, by omitting, said could not be confiscated. We have seen (and those who have seen them must have laughed) scads of proclamations signed "Jesse C. Fremont, General-Commanding." [Enthusiastic cheers for John C. Fremont, mingled with hisses—"three cheers for Fremont."]

Mr. Davis—Free speech, where I speak. [Applause.] I have seen tempestuous assemblies in my days. Not only such deeds as I have referred to, merely as historically of great moment at this time, but if the papers are to be trusted, I have seen likewise statements that two or three, or four individuals have been convicted before a Court-martial, in the State of Missouri, presided over by a Colonel of Illinois volunteers, (that is the judicial tribunal,) convicted of being in arms against the United States—that is, treason—and sentenced to hard labor during the war.

The President, with the advice of the chief law officer of the Government—a gentleman for whom I entertain, personally and politically, the very highest regard, and whom I am entitled to call my friend in more than one aspect—has, under the pressure of the emergency of the times, asserted a right in the President, and the President has acted upon it, in various instances, in form, at least, to suspend the right of *habeas corpus*. We have seen, likewise, (and when we remember that it is the middle of the Nineteenth Century, we may very well be startled at the very reference,) we have seen at least one newspaper—probably more than one newspaper—stopped because of the character of its articles. [Applause.] We have seen more than one newspaper—(they do not express my sentiments)—we have seen more than one newspaper excluded from the service of the mails without authority of law. We have seen a Provost Marshal—the executive officer of a camp—inaugurate a civil court in Alexandria, Va.; and, I presume, I address not a few of the gentlemen of the mercantile profession of New-York, if the papers have not again misled me. I think I saw a few days ago that the Chamber of Commerce had suggested to the President that he should vest authority in the Provost-Marshal to continue the civil jurisdiction. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] We have seen executed, as nothing of the kind has been executed in any despotic country of Europe, and with a completeness and precision, and secrecy and dispatch, that would have done honor to the Chief of Police of France, the seizure of all the telegrams in all the telegraph-offices, from one end to the other of the American Republic, I believe in one day. [Loud applause.] We have seen, I believe, without any authority of law—(at least, if there be any, it has entirely escaped my careful examination of the statutes of the last session of Congress, where I had not the honor to assist, and I know it did not exist previously)—we have seen an order from the Secretary of State saying that no man shall leave the United States without a passport. [Renewed applause.] Now, these things are not cast in the teeth of anybody, nor stated for the purpose of crimination. I use them historically; I use them for the lesson they teach. I use them to bring them before you, men of America, where you this day stand, after your Republican Government has been in full and blessed operation for over eighty years. To go no further with the narration—I need not refer to the subject of continued arrests, apparently outside of the necessity of military suppression—arrests which ought to be authorized by an act of Congress, or might be authorized by act of the State Legislature, but which have not been authorized, so far as I am aware, by any legislative sanction at all; and with reference to many of those arrested, indeed nearly to all of them, the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* has in some instances been prevented; in other instances it has been refused obedience, I do not say unjustifiably; I shall discuss that hereafter. We have seen a judge of the highest court of record, in the District of Columbia, hold prisoner in his house, with a soldier marching up and down before the door, with bayonet on his shoulder. (Cries of "Serve him right!" "serve him right!")

We have not yet reached the question whether it has served him right or not. [Cheers.] About the fact there is no doubt; that there was no sworn statement against him there is no doubt; that the ordinary formalities of law were not pursued there is no doubt. If he was guilty let him be punished by law; if he was bearing arms, or about to bear arms, let it be known, and the world will justify the act. [Applause.]

These things are the history, except the military movements of armies, of the attempt of the United States Government to suppress the insurrection. Two very different views (I submit both erroneous) have been expressed with reference to the events that I have mentioned. The enemies of the Government have cried out about cruelties, ofic, illegal oppression. The friends of the Government have said, it is not to be called oppression; it may not be least; we doubt if they are legal; but they are justified by the necessity of the case. [Applause.] The enemies of the Government have applied their assaults to every act of every kind, everywhere, which indicated energy, when was out of the ordinary judicial course of proceeding, which was necessary to deal with the rebellion, without discrimination; and the friends of the Government, when they found all the acts of the Government assailed indiscriminately, half persuaded themselves that the Constitutional and legal powers of the Government were not sufficient to suppress the rebellion, and apparently agreed with the enemies of the Government that there was no legal, Constitutional authority in the Government to take strong, vigorous, military measures, and, therefore, concurring in the error. They defended the acts upon the law of necessity. Now, fellow-citizens, there is this to be said, if the Government of the United States, is in all respects, as the friends of the Government and of the suppression of the rebellion generally maintain, we are brought face to face with one grave question, which every one here will see is of great significance. If the Constitutional powers of the Government are not sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion.—(I mean the Constitutional powers of the Government not construed by the standard of South Carolina,—measured by the standard of Daniel Webster,—measured by the standard of Henry Clay—[cheers]—measured by the standard of Abraham Lincoln—[enthusiastic applause]—if the Constitution of the United States does not confer power upon the Government to deal with a great rebellion like this, then, gentlemen, I wish you to draw your conclusion. Mine is that the Government of George Washington has failed! [Hisses, and cries of "No!"] If the Government that he founded cannot deal with the events before it, it is not an inference of logic—it is the verdict of history—it has failed. [Hisses.] And hiss-ing can't change the verdict. [Laughter.] Or else the hiss is to be interpreted in this sense—that the Government has not failed, although it does not afford power to deal with the rebellion, which yet it is its duty to suppress. I say, gentlemen, *if* the Constitution does not furnish these powers, then the people of the United States are in the face of another revolution. If you cannot deal, with all the limits the law written down, the mode and method by which you are to stamp out this rebellion, by what law is the President to be guided?

A Voice—The law of self-preservation.

Mr. Davis—The law of Louis Napoleon.

A Voice—The law of military power.

Mr. Davis—The law of Julius Cæsar—the law of the master over the slave. Are you free men of the North as well as the men of Maryland? I do not know what you think of George Washington, but I shall not sully his memory until, with all the rights before me, I shall have read the law he proposed for the government of the Republic, and see, with the light of the Courts, the light of great men, the light of experience, of necessity and of nationality, whether we cannot find on the face of the Constitution, without making ourselves slaves, (for it is to be a slave to be bound to obey the will of anybody beyond the limits of law)—to see if we cannot, without making ourselves slaves, stamp out this rebellion. [Loud cheers.]

And I say, in the first place, that martial law, whatever else is allowed, and while in my judgment, the authority vested in the United States, applied in its proper terms, and described by its constitutional language, is ample—I say that martial law, in any sense in which it is known in the history of the world, is something which is excluded from our system, and which we ourselves and our forefathers have been careful to exclude, because upon their deliberate judgment they considered that that was an arbitrary exercise of discretion that could not be safely vested anywhere within our system of Government. Why, what is martial law? I want to correct the popular mind, by bringing their attention to the meaning of the words they are using every day. They are all of them crying out for martial-law. If they intend the direction of military authority against armed opposition—the direction of the military power to disperse military resistance, why don't they use the language of the Constitution, and speak of "calling out the militia to suppress the insurrection?" But if they use the words "martial law," we must be allowed to interpret it in the only sense in which it is known to the history of the world; and Wellington has defined it, "It is the will of the Commander-in-Chief." Does the President, by his will, possess the power to declare, to inaugurate, or to enact martial law? Unless it is the perpetual law of the Republic, it cannot be enacted by him, nor declared by him, nor declared by anybody that he may authorize to declare it, because the Constitution says—and this is a war for the Constitution as well as for the Union—the Constitution says that "all the legislative powers herein granted is vested in Congress." Then the President cannot proclaim it. Why, what is martial law? Mere will, limited by no definition even, controlled by nothing except power. The will of the Commander-in-Chief—his discretion under the circumstances—his determination to know this and to forbid that—the right to judge people by courts martial—the right to order them to be shot down by a file of soldiers for violating any arbitrary rule—the right to disregard the limitations of the Constitution with reference to trials for treason. The Constitution says that no man shall be tried for treason except by a jury. Martial law has said that he may be tried before a court martial. It is blind fate. It is enacted at the dictation of necessity, and necessity owns no law. It is proclaimed in the name of the public safety—it is the annihilation of every guarantee of the public liberty. With us, our Constitution, framed by George Washington, is the great safeguard of the country. That Constitution is the safety of the people. Above it there is no necessity—beyond it there is no law—outside of it there is no security. It does not use the word "martial law;" it does not vest authority to declare martial law anywhere in express. It forbids it, for it prohibits arbitrary trials—it provides any trial but that by jury. It prohibits arbitrary executions of property; it prohibits arbitrary trial for personal freedom. It provides under proper sanction and with proper limitation for great emergencies such as that through which we are now passing. But the Constitution was framed by a man who had read the Petition of Right; who knew that Hampden had always opposed and strenuously denied to their sovereigns the right to issue commissions for martial rule; and it was framed by a man who knew that one of the petitions of the great Petition was, after reciting that divers commissions had issued under their own Majesty's seal for trial by the form of martial law, whereby divers of His Majesty's citizens had been executed, contrary to the laws of the land—but the law of the land did not recognize any such commissions; that it prohibited it; that hereafter no other such commission should be enforced, and that none of the laws of the land should be prevented of their application, but that all trials should be according to the law of the land in all prosecutions, civil and criminal. And it was in view of that principle that England made their revolution) that our forefathers made their revolution—it was to secure that privilege that the men who made the revolution inaugurated these principles as a solemn part of the Constitution of the Government, which they formed, for every emergency, excluding by pointed prohibitions all arbitrary authority, all temporary jurisdiction, all commissions of martial law—everything but the ordinary course of the courts, where the liberty of the citizen, or his rights of property, are in any manner to be disturbed or touched. Now, gentlemen of the Association, if, as I have already said, we are drifting to the mere arbitrary will of those in power, although backed by the will of the great mass of the people, we are on the eve of a more dangerous revolution than that we are now endeavoring to stamp out. I pray you to listen to the words of history and an example, for we are close upon the tracks of the great example of Rome, who alone, with the exception of England—a great, free, popular Government that for hundreds of years had maintained intact the power of the people by adherence to the laws by the forms of their forefathers—adhered to them intact by strict limitations of authority, by keeping grasped in the hands of the constituted authorities the legislative power—by forbidding the transgression of the legislative power or the usurpation of it, or the assumption of it, by their officers. And the whole history is summed up in one significant passage in the Institutes of Justinian, in describing the various sources of law down to the fourth or fifth century, long after the republic had ceased to be anything but a name—when arbitrary will was the practical government, and no life was secure if the Prince chose to take it. That great Institute of law, in one sentence, says the history of the progress from Freedom to Slavery, first, is the law made by the people on the motion of the Senate; then the plebiscite made by the plebeians in their assembly; then the edicts from time to time uttered by the Senate, their great aristocratic body—that was all the sources of law known to the ancient Republic in its days of freedom and glory, on which classic scholars still like to dwell, and where men in republics still draw their most inspired examples. Then that significant history proceeds: "There are not only those sources of law, but also what pleased the Prince has the force of law." When we shall have passed beyond the limits of the Constitution of the United States, and beyond the limits of the Acts of Congress, and beyond the limits of the recognized tribunals of the country, and shall have found, or thought we have found, them insufficient for great emergencies, and accordingly at the suggestion of the popular clamor, rather than take the trouble to find out the forms of authority known to the law, to use and interpret the solemn words of the Constitution, meaning arbitrary methods, short methods, methods devised at the suggestion of the crowd, at the impulse of the citizen, at the suggestion of terror of mind, which, not being in the habit of thinking of such things, finding itself in the presence of circumstances of danger, and looking in every direction wildly for some protection, we shall find a body of precedents to which the last six months has been made so notable as a foundation; and then, when you and I have gone to our graves, and when our children are enjoying this glorious climate, some of their jurists, advising some Justinian to keep the precepts of law that contains not only the ancient legislation in time of peace, but the edicts of the prætor and of arbitrary authority, will say "not only those sources of law, but also what pleases the master of the American people, for we wouldn't call him law—wouldn't say it is law. He can't use the language of the Constitution and say, "that is the law made by Congress in pursuance of its provisions, but from the necessities of the case—the deficiencies of the written law, at the obedience of the people, by the royal law of necessity—this is as the force of law. May be you cannot argue it before an affronted Judge, but the bayonet will point you the way to prison—it will have the force of law. We are taking the first steps in that long path which will lead, and can lead, to no other end. We are treading in the straight line which leads into that dark cave into which so many other nations have trodden before us, and from which none have come out safe until after ages of bruising in the mortar of affliction with the scars of Slavery upon them, through the agonies of a new rebellion. Consistently with our Government there can be no such thing as martial law. Has the Constitution omitted everything that is necessary to carry the Republic straight through this great crisis? We make the war in the name of the Constitution, and its most important power is that Congress shall guarantee to each of the States of the Union a republican form of government. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—all the seceded States in the face of that, have inaugurated governments in defiance of the supreme law of the land. It is a case in which the Congress of the United States—not by the law of the necessities of the case—not by the law of self-preservation, but according to the written law of the land—upon the solemn declaration of the Supreme Court—from the very lips of that Chief Justice who, apparently, is no great friend of the Government at this time—this is the case in which the United States is bound to intervene with all its power to guarantee to the people of those States, loyal or rebel, a Republican Government—the trial of people according to the forms of law. When they pass an act of secession it drops before the Constitution—it is waste paper. [Applause.] Their laws are the acts of a mob—their judges are bound to annul and disregard the ordinance of secession. There are some people who think George Washington did not know how to make a Government to stamp out insurrection. It was in his Administration that the law of 1795 was passed, and, at his instigation, he having found, in the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, that the preceding laws were inadequate for the purposes of putting down the rebellion, he urged on Congress not to allow him to supply it by the law of public safety, or by his own ideas of public necessity. They who impeach Lincoln for usurpation shut their eyes to that law. They who say that the Government has no power, no legal authority to use military power to stamp out the rebellion overlook that law. I read to-day the impudent message of the self-styled "President of the Confederate States," in which he audaciously says that the President has made war upon them without the authority of Congress. And yet that man himself, while he was Secretary of War, under that very law of '95, organized infernal proceedings in Kansas. [Applause.] I was a party to those proceedings, and I know something about them. I remember that there, owing to the scandalous conduct of the Federal Government, the will of the people of Kansas was overborne. In my humble way I did something to get them their constitutional rights. [Applause.] There were those who took other methods than those which I thought advisable. And there were those—singular to say—the same disposition on the part of the Federal Government, carrying out the Southern scheme of inaugurating a serf-government in Kansas. There was the same illegality, pressing the law beyond the case to which it really applied, as was enlisted on the part of the friends of Kansas in some of their nearly revolutionary measures to right and redress themselves. Times were revolutionary, and both parties forgot, or would not understand the plain limitation of law, and each violated it. Jefferson Davis, under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection in Kansas, made use of that very law which now, in his message, he appears to have entirely forgotten. And what is the law that is the main means of suppressing an insurrection? The President himself has no power to do anything. He is charged with the command of an army when the army exists. It can only exist by the law of Congress. He is directed by the Constitution to see that the laws shall be faithfully executed. He can execute no law till it exists. Until, therefore, the laws that give him authority to act, and the instrument with which to act, are made, he has no more power than you or I. He is not our master; he has no discretion; he is bound by the limitation of the law. What that allows him to do, he can do; what it does not allow him to do, he cannot do. That is the principle of our Republican Government. What has Congress done? If it has not enough, it will meet in the course of a few days, and may do more. If it has omitted important measures, it can supply deficiencies. And what it has done up to this time is the limit of what it is allowable for the Executive power to do. It has passed a law confiscating, not all the property of rebels, and, therefore, nobody has the right to confiscate all their property. Be it right or wrong, wise or unwise, it is not in the law, and, therefore, it is forbidden. It has authorized, and, in my judgment, wisely, the confiscation of property used to promote rebellion, and there it stops—there the President is bound to stop—there the military commanders are bound to stop, whether on a foraging party or otherwise. That is the impassable limit of their power. It has enacted that there shall be a blockade of the Southern coast, a cessation of commercial intercourse. That is the greatest stretch of power that Congress has undertaken to exercise touching this subject. In my judgment it is within its full competency. In my judgment it was necessary to the accomplishment of the great purpose of preventing military and other supplies from reaching men in arms. It, doubtless, bears hardly on the loyal men of the South who have sworn and there, as I am proud to hear, by thousands, but disarmed, and, therefore, powerless. [Applause.] And while they feel the privations, they submit cheerfully to the restriction, for over the light of the conflagration they still see the dawn of the coming day of liberty. [Applause.] There are two things that Congress have done. What else has it done? Placed a magnificent army at the disposal of the President of the United States, charged to guarantee a Republican Government to those who now no longer know its blessings, and to stamp out the last spark of rebellion; first in the courts of justice, then through the ministerial officers, the Marshal with the power of the country, against a mob that is a legion. When that is overborne, and the laws can no longer be executed by the power vested in the Marshal of the United States; when the ordinary civil, judicial and legal modes of proceeding have failed, the enemies of the Government say that it must stand with its hand by its side and see itself torn limbless. Does the law say that because the Courts can render no assistance they cannot be opened? On the contrary, when they have been closed, then the law lifts the banner of the President, draws the sword, and carefully, still waiting, and giving its erring children time for repentance, forbids the use of the drawn sword till the President shall have uttered his proclamation, directing that unlawful combinations—not seceded States, but unlawful combinations of men, too strong to be dispersed by martial law—to go to their respective homes, and that Abraham Lincoln did. [Applause.] And when they did not go to their respective homes, when all the stages of republican forbearance had been passed, when all the forms of law had been invoked, the last remedy was all that remained, and he solemnly put forth his proclamation to call the children of the Republic to its defence, and they answered by the million. [Applause.] Now what are they charged to do? What is the reason that military force is allowed at all? Because the civil process has been overborne. What is the purpose of the military force? To disperse armed opposition, to arrest the progress of the marshal that closes the Court of justice, silences the Judge on the bench, and renders impossible the ordinary and positive enforcement of the law. And what do you want the army to do? To hunt peaceful people, quietly residing at home, that a Marshal with a writ can arrest? Are six hundred thousand men, your sons and brothers, in arms for that? How wretchedly inadequate is the cause! For what? It is to brush away the array of armed men, it is to break down a combination of armed force—to wrench the military power arrayed against the Republic. When that is broken, what stands between the Marshal and the person that the law wants to punish? The right to draw the sword comes from the fact that the law is arrested. The sword must go into its scabbard when the law no longer meets with opposition beyond the power of the Marshal. It is not martial law; it is the solemn written law of the Republic that armed men shall meet armed men—that they who appeal to arms shall be met in arms. And then when they quote to you as they do, the language of the Constitution, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, I reply that military power used against those in arms against the Government is a process of law. [Applause.] A bullet speeds on its mission just as speedily as the Marshal with his writ. [Applause.] The order to fire on men arrayed against the Government is as much the language of the Constitution of the United States, as the order of the Marshal to arrest the man named in his process. [Applause.] Let them disperse if they do not wish to be dispersed, and if they will not then they draw the ire of the Government—they call down its thunder upon their heads—they necessitate an appeal to the sword. Let them who draw it perish by it. [Applause.] Why talk about that word which is unheard of in Republican lands, but is the home companion in the dispots of Europe—martial law—a state of siege—the will of the commander—the necessity of dooming people to death after they have been arrested by the military authority, because vengeance cannot wait for a lagging process of law? When the military array is dispersed, they no longer present opposition to the enforcement of the laws; the necessity of the military force ceases with the dispersion; the right to use it ceases with the necessity; the necessity is limited by the language of the law to combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary processes of law. Now, I submit to every gentleman here, whether that is not the true, legal and constitutional position. Webster said, more than once in arguing great questions, that he kept his feet from the traps of general definitions—that he kept to the language of the Constitution. Is it not better to keep to the Statute-book and the Constitution than to insult the memory of Washington, by supposing that the machinery of the Government cannot act when it is required to? And what then? These critical gentlemen say it is a violation of the law to encamp upon a man's property. They forget what their own courts have solemnly and repeatedly decided. When military force is called out now must it forsake itself? Does it stop to pay toll? [Laughter.] Does it ask leave to trespass on a gentleman's ground before it ventures to deploy against an advancing foe? Is it to assess damages for treading down grass before it can throw up a breastwork to protect its soldiers from an advancing foe? We are familiar with the process of the Sheriff, and his jury of condemnation to take a man's property and assess damages, to build a railroad. Is the authority to take a man's property for such a purpose more imperative than that which allows the Government to defend itself against military power? Before the supreme right of the Government to wage war—foreign or domestic—State lines are obliterated—[applause]—every division of private property is obliterated—every individual right is gone. It is the right of eminent domain of the Republic, assisted in time of war by the highest political authority, the Constitution of the United States. Then in relation to the other great question, the writ of *habeas corpus*, who can suspend it? The war power does not suspend it. Can the President? In England it is suspended only by the act of Parliament repealing the statute. So there is no power but that of Congress in this country to arrest the progress of that art. In my judgment, it was a serious oversight in Congress to neglect at its last session to provide for its suspension. That is their fault. But that does not rest the power of suspension in the President. (The speaker here cited an argument on this question of the President of Harvard University, which he considered one of the ablest he had seen; also, the authority of Chief Justice Marshall in an important case, saying that until Congress see fit to suspend it, the court must perform its duty.) I presume that argument may be disposed of after that. But what then? The enemies of the Government draw from that an argument to paralyze the military force of the Government. You cannot suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; therefore, it can discharge everybody. That is their argument. The business—according to those who wish to destroy the Government—of the writ of *habeas corpus* is, to let traitors out. I respectfully submit, they have overlooke some very material distinctions. Who is discharged by the writ of *habeas corpus*? The person who ought not to be confined. If he ought to be confined, although he came up on the call of the writ, he will be sent by the people. [Cites illustration, it an apprentice, a sailor signing the articles, or a soldier signing the muster roll.]

They are guilty who argue in this way, if assuming that there can be no legal confinement except that which proceeds from legal process, or subject to judicial examination, I say there can. The President is authorized to use military force—against whom? Not against people at home, who intend treason, but against men in arms—men aiding and abetting the enemy, furnishing arms, or giving them information—men doing any act of any kind to aid the armed rebellion. Chief-Justice Taney, in a case which has become celebrated, and always unfortunate for the doubt which in some minds it has thrown over the law, previously well settled by the Supreme Court, by his judgment in the case of Merryman, we were all thrown into a state of astonishment to find apparently that there was no authority to hold otherwise than by the law of the courts, and on judicial process. Jeff. Davis is at Bull Run, or Manassas Gap. In the course of a few weeks, we trust the bayonets of the Republic will point in that direction. [Cheers.] We hope that superior military skill, great military organization, as well as abundant military materials, inspired by the love of the Constitution as well as the Union, shall soon smite and destroy the Confederate army; and when it is destroyed, if Mr. Jeff. Davis shall happen to be taken prisoner, together with 50,000 of his soldiers, we shall see a writ of *habeas corpus* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, under the protection of the United States' bayonets, to enlarge the 50,000 before that Court and discharge them, because there is not a magistrate's warrant to hold them! [Laughter.] You may shoot a soldier, but if you do not shoot him, you cannot hold him! Why has everybody forgotten the Decree case, when they wanted to make a revolution on a small scale, in a small but very patriotic State not far from here. [Mr. Davis stated the case, and cited Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the case, as conclusive against the position taken by him in the Merryman case.] The Courts proceed according to judicial forms; the political power does not proceed according to judicial forms—it proceeds in a manner that is equally just, for the Constitution authorizes both. Mr. Davis commented upon the importance of this decision, made under the administration of President Tyler, when the Government in every branch was controlled by the Southerners—a judgment rendered by one not perhaps too friendly to our side at this time, but which was the very foundation of the law of the republic put there in the administration of Tyler, as if to provide for the very case that now exists; exhorted his hearers not to let the name of Republicanism go back to Europe stained with a confession of its own failure, and continued: It is our liberty that makes us respected and envied, powerful and glorious. That liberty is opposed to democratic license. [Applause.] It is self-control that is the greatness of the American people—obedience to their own will—declaring that the country is the *salus populi*. When they shall neglect to adhere to that great rule, they can no longer be the peaceful, orderly, progressive, powerful Republic that they have been. When you shall upheave the quiet depths of the ocean, by the earthquakes of rebellion, you will have destroyed its majestic course—you will have changed the great current of your prosperity—you will have arrested the course of your power, and you will then become no more than the lava soil of revolutionary Europe. [Loud applause.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

$1,200,000 En Route for the East—Mercantile Intelligence.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Uncle Sam* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying twenty United States army officers, and about one hundred other passengers. She will take aboard, at San Pedro, six hundred regular soldiers.

The *Uncle Sam* took $1,200,000 in treasure, of which $970,000 is for New-York.

The ship *Cyclone* sailed to-day for the East Indies.

Exchange on New-York is at four per cent. Money easy. Trade dull. Weather p

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI... NO. 3178. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Later Intelligence from Fort Pickens.

The Rebels at Norfolk Again Uncommunicative.

ANOTHER NATIONAL VICTORY UNDOUBTED.

The Instructions of the Government to the Commander of Fort Pickens.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Consultations of Military and Naval Officers.

The Rebels Strengthening Their Positions on our Right.

A Skirmish at Drainesville---Eleven Rebels Captured.

Breckinridge and Hunter to go to Europe in Place of Mason and Slidell.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FORT PICKENS—GEN. BROWN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The recent instructions given to Gen. BROWN, in command of Fort Pickens, were to open upon the rebel works as soon as he felt he could do so with a certainty of success, or in case any exigency should arise which required that an attack be made. He was instructed also to repel any attack upon Fort Pickens.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE NIAGARA.

The armament of the *Niagara*, which rebel accounts state, was compelled to haul off at Pensacola on account of damage sustained, consists of twelve 11-inch shell guns, which have always proved themselves so destructive in an engagement, beside several howitzers. The *Colorado* carries the same armament as the *Wabash*, twenty-eight 9-inch and fourteen 8-inch shell guns.

BRECKINRIDGE AND HUNTER AS REBEL ENVOYS.

It is currently stated and believed among the Washington Secessionists that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. M. T. HUNTER have already been selected by JEFF. DAVIS' Government to go abroad as Ambassadors in place of SLIDELL and MASON, and that they are intending to secretly cross our lines into Canada and sail from Quebec or Halifax. They may fail as signally as did their predecessors.

GEN. BANKS CONSULTING GEN M'CLELLAN.

Major-Gen. BANKS arrived in the city this afternoon, and this evening has been in consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

ANOTHER CONSULTATION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, Assistant Secretary FOX, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, had a protracted interview to-day.

THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR LEFT.

The rebels are strengthening their forces on the right of our lines, opposite Gens. MCCALL'S and SMITH'S divisions. There are no indications of their falling back at any point in front of our forces.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Last night Gen. WADSWORTH, with a portion of his brigade, marched to Fairfax Court-house on a reconnoissance. They found no rebel troops in the place. He was informed that much dissatisfaction existed among the South Carolina and Georgia troops at Centerville, owing to a desire to return South to defend those States.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO DRAINESVILLE.

Last night, Col. BAYARD, with 600 cavalry of the Pennsylvania Reserves, were sent out scouting by Gen. MCCALL. They went to Difficult Creek, and bivouacked till daylight, when they went on to Drainesville, and arrested CHAS. COLEMAN, keeper of a grog-shop, PHILIP CARPER, Dr. DAY and son, and three others of minor importance. As they were returning, and only a short distance this side of Drainesville, they were fired on by rebels concealed in the woods. Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER was shot in the abdomen. A ball, grazing the thigh of Col. BAYARD, killed his horse. Sergt. STANTON'S horse was also killed. The woods was surrounded, and the rebels fired on by our cavalry as they charged. Three were killed and six taken prisoners. Two of them proved to be Capt FARLEY and Lieut. CANDERMANS, of Gen. BONHAM'S Staff. All were from South Carolina. The captain and lieutenant had been sitting up all night with some girls, and had instigated the pickets to fire on our men to scare them. A courier was sent in to Gen. MCCALL, who started out with Col. BIDDLE, Capt. SHEETZ, Capt. HALL, and Capt. MCCONKEY, of his Staff, with three batteries of artillery and four regiments of double-quick and had gone several miles when they met the party coming in with the prisoners. The civilians arrested are charged with having perpetrated some horrible atrocities upon some of our men who were taken by the rebels some time ago.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. MCCALL, dated Camp Pierrepont:

"Col. G. D. BAYARD, with 700 men of the First Cavalry Pennsylvania Reserve, marched last night, at 9 o'clock, with orders to proceed to Drainesville and capture a party of the enemy's pickets, understood to be there. He returned at noon to-day, having killed two and wounded one of the enemy, and taken eleven prisoners. Two of the prisoners are cavalry, with their horses, arms and equipments. The remainder are footmen. Col. BAYARD had his horse killed, and is slightly wounded, and I am sorry to report that Surgeon ALEXANDER and one of our men are wounded. The prisoners will be forthwith sent to Washington."

THE AFFAIR NEAR HUNTER'S MILL.

The reconnoissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, consisting of Capt. BELL, in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces. After reaching Vienna they took the right hand road towards Hunter's Mill, and had gone about a mile and a half when they found themselves hemmed in on three sides, by not only a superior force of cavalry, but also of infantry. The discharges of the rebel musketry placed the horses of our cavalry beyond the control of their riders, the animals having been but recently brought into service, and therefore unaccustomed to such alarms. The officers after several ineffectual attempts to get their men in line for the purpose of making a charge, ordered a retreat, which was effected in as good order as the peculiar circumstances permitted. The skirmish was brisk, though of short duration, the rebel cavalry firing buckshot from their carbines. The number of rebels killed and wounded is not known. JOHN BEATTY, private in Company H, killed a rebel cavalry officer, and captured his horse. The mark on the saddle was D. S. DAVIS, Ridgeway, North Carolina. The missing, up to 9 o'clock to-night, belonging to Company F, are as follows:

Corporal Isaac Burns.

Privates Philip Baugh, Bernard Donohoe, Orrin Gregg, Morris Humphreys, Joseph Irwin, Andrew McFarland, Jas. McLinden, John Phillips, James Parsells, Joshua Rue, Edgar Stevenson, Samuel Shepperd, Robert Wright.

Also, the following belonging to Company F:

Sergeant Joseph Bryson, Sergeant H. W. Walker, Corporal Abel Ford, Corporal James Wing.

Privates Frank Carr, Michael Donahoe, Thomas Donahue, Wm. Dougherty, Wm. McDonald, Hugh Moore, Chas. Piper, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Shoran, Jas. McGillis.

Gen. PORTER, this morning, sent out a squadron from the same cavalry regiment, under command of Capt. ROBINSON, consisting of Companies A and G, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the skirmish, but they returned without bringing any important information. A brigade of infantry, under Gen. RUTHERFIED, was also dispatched for a similar purpose, but had not returned to their camp up to a late hour this evening. About noon to-day, Gen. PORTER received a communication from Gen. BUTTERFIELD, stating that he had succeeded in finding two dead bodies belonging to the cavalary regiment. These men had evidently succeeded in removing themselves from the scene of the skirmish after they had been fatally wounded. There was no evidence of the presence of the enemy near the scene of the late conflict.

Lieut. FORD and one or two privates came in today to the Pennsylvania Cavalry (PORTER'S) Division. There are still missing twenty-nine, who are no doubt prisoners.

STATEMENTS OF A DESERTER.

Two days since a deserter from an Alabama regiment reached our lines. He has been stationed at Union Mills, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses Bull Run. He states that nearly all the rebel forces are stationed between Union Mills and Centreville, between which points they have about sixty thousand men. The Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Alabama, and Twelfth Mississippi, which form Gen. EWELL'S Brigade, are stationed at Union Mills. Below Union Mills they have no force for about eight miles, where at Bacon Ridge Church they have a strong force with the Washington Artillery. Earthworks, some quite strong, have been thrown up from a point a mile east of Union Mills; also at the Mills, and thence north in the direction of Centreville. The one at Union Mills had nine guns of small calibre mounted in it, but some had none. The approaches to Union Mills had been obstructed by felling trees across the road, to Sangsters' Station. At Manassas there was only a regiment or two doing garrison duty. He states that there are no camps east of Centreville and Union Mills; that the pickets only go as far east as Sangster's and withdrawn at night; that in EWELL'S Brigade the men have made their Winter quarters; that they expect to be attacked, if at all, in front of their lines, and if driven out they will fall back to their works at Manassas. The railroad bridge across Bull Run, above Union Mills, had been washed away by a freshit, and the cars could only run from Manassas to the right bank of the Run. The railroad track from Sangster's Station west had been torn up and removed.

MORE CONTRABANDS—PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Two intelligent contrabands, who were the house servants of Lawyer MURRAY and Dr. BAKER, of Fairfax Court-house, came within the lines of Gen. WADSWORTH to-day. They report that the houses of these persons were a kind of headquarters of rebel officers, and from the conversation they had heard, the rebels do not design to advance, but will act on the defensive, that a desperate resistance will be made both at Centreville and Manassas, and that the occupation of Fairfax Court-house and vicinity by the National forces would be no inducement for the rebels to engage our troops.

RETURNED WITHIN OUR LINES.

NICHOAS FEDREY and his son, who, at the time of the retreat of the rebel forces from Falls Church and vicinity about six weeks ago, went to Fairfax Court-house and have ever since been roving in "Secessia," returned to our lines, today, by the way of Drainesville. As they have secession proclivities they professed ignorance of the movements and positions of the rebel forces.

THE SUTLERS IN THE ARMY.

Senator WILSON has determined to introduce a bill immediately on the opening of Congress, to abolish the office of Sutler in the Army. He has been impelled to this by reason of the extortions and abuses practised upon the soldiers. In spite of the legal restriction against selling to soldiers to an amount exceeding one-third of their pay, it often occurs that the Sutler presents an order on the Paymaster for three-quarters of the amount due the soldier, while one-half thus taken is too common to excite remark. The prices, too, are exorbitant, the profits often being from 2 to 300 per cent., and the quality of the articles furnished as bad as will be tolerated. Liquor, too, is often clandestinely furnished. The pastry and other articles of food furnished have been found to cause sickness. It is known that in very many cases the Colonels of regiments are partners of the sutlers, the profits being so large that men are often unable to get the appointment upon any other terms. The profits of a sutler for a full regiment are from $6,000 to $12,000 a year.

WIARD'S CANNON.

Two batteries of WIARD'S steel cannon at the Arsenal are now being tested. They are fired at a target a mile and a quarter distant, with solid round shot. The one tested to-day fired with marked precision.

RIFLED CANNON ARRIVED.

HOPE'S Dispatch for the transportation of army and sutler supplies, &c., between New-York and Washington *via* Harrisburgh, brought hither today twenty small rifled cannon of peculiar construction.

NOT PERMITTED TO PROCEED.

Two women, who were furnished with passes to go South, went beyond our lines and proceeded to Centerville, where they were sent back, as they would not be permitted to go further.

MORE FORAGE PROCURED.

Two regiments of infantry went out to-day under command of Gen. WADSWORTH'S son, who is an Aid to his father, and proceeded as far as DOOLIN'S and BUSH'S farms, and brought away all the remaining forage in that neighborhood.

THE REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac River does not seem to have been vigorously enforced this week, as various vessels have arrived here with cargoes of coal, wood and other domestic supplies. There is no news from below to-day.

The *Wyandank* is taking in stores for the flotilla, and the *Mount Washington* will go down today.

The steamer *Eagle*, Capt. BENDER, came up the river this morning, laden with forage, having passed the batteries without receiving a shot. This is the first forage which has passed up since the blockade of the Potomac was established.

A GOOD STATE OF FEELING.

There is evidently pervading all branches of the Government a far more hopeful feeling concerning a successful result of the present conflict than heretofore, and this is exhibited in conversations and otherwise. While it is believed the British Press will be as earnest as our own in discussing the circumstances attending the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, no fears are apprehended that the question will be productive of serious embarrassment to the two countries.

GOV. UGHAZI APPOINTED CONSUL TO ANCONA.

Gov. LADISLAUS UGHAZI, of TEXAS, has been appointed Consul to Ancona, Italy. He emigrated to Texas about twelve years ago, having been exiled from Hungary for his participation in the revolution, in which he took part as commander of Comorn during its memorable siege. He had engaged in the cultivation of vineyards successfully in Texas, but was driven thence on account of his Union sentiments. Gov. UGHAZI yesterday visited Gen. BLENKER'S camp, where he found many of his old friends and companions in arms, who received him with enthusiasm.

THE NUMBER AND CALIBRE OF CANNON.

The following named officers have been appointed to regulate and fix the number and calibre of the cannon to be mounted in the casemates and *en barbette* at each of the permanent fortifications of the United States, and also the number and description of guns to compose field pieces: Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Corps of Engineers; Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Ordnance Department; Brig.-Gen. BARRY, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, U. S. V.; Col. HUNT, U. S. Army, and Capt. ROD. MAN, Ordnance Department. The Board will meet in Washington at such time and place as may be designated by the senior officer, and the junior member will record the proceedings.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Loyal Tennesseeans now in this city express great anxiety concerning the condition of affairs in that State. The people of East Tennessee are true to the Union, and determined to fight for it as long as hope remains; but they feel that without immediate succor from the Government, further resistance to the rebel usurpation must be unavailing. The people are now called upon by Gov. HARRIS to transfer all their arms to the State, which will be used to arm the rebels, leaving the loyal men utterly defenceless. Unless Government at once comes to their relief, they must obey this mandate; and they now, in this crisis of their fate, ask for such aid as will enable them successfully to resist.

MUST TAKE THE OATH.

Yesterday Judge FREESE, of the Alexandria Provost Court, directed the entry of an order upon the records of the Court that no attorney or counselor should be permitted to practice in the Court until he has first subscribed to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Congress at its last session.

NO MORE SHARPSHOOTERS.

The authority to raise companies and regiments of sharpshooters, granted to Col. BERDAN last September, is revoked. The companies and regiments, however, which have already been raised, will nevertheless be mustered into service and proceed to Washington.

MORE OFFICERS RETIRED.

In addition to those heretofore announced, the Army Board have retired the following-named officers in consequence of physical disability: Majors HENRY B. JUDD, LEWELLYN JONES and CHRISTOPHER S. LOVELL. The President has approved the finding.

HEAD OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Col. STEPHEN H. LONG has been ordered to assume the duties of the head of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

THE MUTINEERS AT TORTUGAS.

The fifty-eight mutineers from the Maine Volunteer Regiment, now at Tortugas, will be temporarily detached for duty to companies of regulars.

THANKSGIVING.

To-morrow being set apart by the municipal authorities of the District of Columbia as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, the President issued an order to the different Departments to remain closed.

To-morrow will be observed in the camps of the New-York regiments about Washington as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. MORGAN.

SPEAKER GROW ARRIVED.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House, arrived yesterday, with his family.

DISPATCHES ARRIVED.

Judge QUIGGLE, late Consul to Antwerp, arrived to-day with dispatches for the Government.

GEN. BURNSIDE ARRIVED.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the city this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BEAUREGARD.

The bark *Aura*, Capt. LINDSEY, arrived yesterday from Havana, reports that on the 17th inst., off Key West, she was boarded by the United States ship *W. G. Anderson*, which made the following statement:

United States ship *Wm. G. Anderson*, Capt. WM. C. ROGERS, captured the privateer *Beauregard*, Nov. 12, in the Bahama Channel, 100 miles east "Hole in the Wall." The *Beauregard* is a schooner of 101 tons burthen, one rifled pivot gun, 25-pound projectile; crew consisting of 23 men, captain, two lieutenants and paymaster. Her paymaster, boatswain, and ten of her crew, were formerly on the *Jeff. Davis*. No lives lost. Prisoners and vessel taken to Key West.

(Signed,) SCOVEL, Paymaster.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT ATLANTIC FOR PORT ROYAL.

The *Atlantic* left her dock, from the foot of Canal-street, yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, for Port Royal, S. C. She carries a very large cargo, consisting of flour, provisions, arms, clothing for the troops, and about fifty head of cattle. Among other things she takes out a printing press, cases, type, &c., with a view of starting a newspaper at Port Royal, to be conducted under the supervision of Gen. SHERMAN. A proper person will be selected as editor, and it is contemplated to issue a weekly sheet, which shall express the sentiments of the Government, and at the same time aid in suppressing rebellion on the soil of the Palmetto State.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

Another Flag of Truce to Norfolk but No News.

Some Additional Particulars of the First Reports.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The boat from Old Point has arrived. She reports that a flag of truce went up to Norfolk, but brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship *Constitution*, with Gen. BUTLER'S Division, came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

From the American of yesterday.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, arrived here yesterday at her usual hour, and reports as follows:

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk on Monday, and brought back three ladies and one gentleman as passengers—the gentleman being Mr. FREDERICK PINKNEY, late Deputy State's Attorney, of this city.

Among the passengers by the flag of truce was also Miss TODHUNTER, of Baltimore, and Miss KIMBERLY, of New-York. Mr. PINKNEY went South three weeks since for the purpose of visiting his son, who is in the Confederate army, and found him slowly recovering from a protracted illness, consequent upon exposure whilst in camp. Miss KIMBERLY, whose family resides in New-York State, has been spending a couple of years in Virginia, and has at last succeeded, after many attempts, in crossing the Rubicon. She proceeds directly home.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday has a dispatch from Charleston, dated on the 21st, stating that on the 19th inst., Fort Pickens, together with the Federal steam men-of-war *Niagara* and *Colorado*, opened fire upon the rebel batteries Forts McRae and Barrancas, and the Navy-yard, all at the same time, and after some hours' bombardment, the vessels were compelled to haul off, not being able to get near enough to the Navy-yard to do mischief without too great a risk to themselves.

The *Niagara* and *Colorado* were said to have been damaged—the *Niagara* particularly, as the batteries seemed to pay particular attention to her. Fort Pickens was also considerably battered, and showed marks of injury in several places. The damage to the Navy-yard and Confederate batteries was said to be slight.

The meagreness of this account may be regarded as favorable, as a week has transpired since the fight commenced, and had the resistence of the rebels been effectual it would have been allowed to reach Richmond before Saturday. We may expect important news from this quarter in a few days.

The Washington *Star* has the following from a correspondent:

OLD POINT BOAT, Monday Night, Nov. 25, 1861.

From passengers on this boat, who came from Norfolk to-day by the flag of truce, I learn that Colonel (now General) HARVEY BROWN commenced the action at Pensacola on Saturday morning, when he first opened fire on Fort McRae. It was immediately returned.

The Secessionists in Norfolk and Richmond, though professing to think that Gen. BRAGG held his own in the fight, were in great excitement and tribulation over it. They profess to believe that he reserved his heaviest shell and shot for the last part of the battle, which had not come off up to the latest dispatch that had been received at Norfolk, which is only to Sunday morning, when the fight had been renewed. Some said there and in Richmond that BRAGG had effected a breach in Fort Pickens, which is a whopper, doubtless. Fort Pickens is one of the strongest works in the world, I presume, and the Confederates are not so provided at Fort McRae as to breach it.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Pickets at Sedalia Fired Upon—Price Not Advancing—The Rebels Returning Home to Recruit, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

For the last two nights our pickets at Sedalia have been fired upon by the rebels returning from Gen. PRICE'S army.

The report that Gen. PRICE is advancing from the Osage River is not correct. The truth seems to be that a portion of his army, composed of Missourians, is disbanding, and their men are returning in small squads, for the purpose of clothing themselves and preparing themselves for another campaign, and wherever they can they commit ad manner of outrages on Union men.

A gentleman just from Lexington reports that the city was full of returned rebels, and that there is a steady stream of arrivals.

The steamer *Sioux City*, with a large cargo of goods for points on the river west of here, was refused permission to proceed on her trip to-day by the commandant of this point.

REPORTS FROM INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

To-day six scouts of Capt. GREGORY'S command, on the old Lexington road, were fired upon by about fifty rebels at the crossing of the Little Blues, from the rocks and bushels. One of the scouts was wounded and two are missing, supposed to be killed. The three while returning met some hundred rebels on Little Blue Bridge with shot guns. The scouts then returned, took another road and arrived safely in camp.

Lieut. HEDGEMAN sent out twenty men, found them and drove them into the brush, and captured twenty horses and mules.

A band of rebels, two hundred strong, passed over from Clay County to-day. Two hundred and fifty of Gen. RAINS' men are at Sibley.

Capt. WEBB has fifty rebels in the brush. Six miles southeast, Capt. HAYES, four hundred rebels, in Little Blue. Col. REYNOLDS has two hundred rebels now in Lafayette County. There must be some warm fighting soon, as a large force of rebels are reported near Pleasant Hill.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gen. CURTIS has issued orders to the following effect: To check communication with the enemy; to prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, and to avoid the recurrence of assaults upon steamboats.

The entire commerce of the Mississippi River below this city is assumed, and will be directed by military and naval authorities of the United States. None but Government boats will hereafter be employed, but freight and passengers will be conveyed at current rates as heretofore.

All boats entering these waters will report at the first military post, and stop, to proceed under military orders, at the discretion of the military commander. Freight and baggage will be subjected to careful inspection. The oath will be administered to all employes and passengers, and the places of landing and departure will conform as near as possible to the custom of trade; but all commission and storage business must be transacted with openly avowed Union men.

Gen. HALLECK has issued very stringent orders respecting the seizure of private property, and the arrest of persons without sufficient cause.

Gen SHERMAN has taken command of our forces at Sedalia. There are about 20,000 National troops at points on the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City.

There is nothing new respecting the movements of Gen. PRICE'S army.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING NEW-MADRID.

CAIRO, Ill. Wednesday Nov. 27.

It is reported that the rebels are strongly fortifying New-Madrid, Mo., and that they have five hundred negroes working.

A detachment of cavalry made a reconnoissance as far as Belmont to-day, but found no rebels on the Missouri side of the river.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gov. GAMBLE has appointed and commissioned Gen. HALLET, of the New-York State Militia.

Major-Gen. HALLECK has appointed Brig.-Gen. SCOFIELD to command all the State forces.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention.

PROGRESS TOWARDS DESPOTISM

Free Schools and Free Suffrage to be Abolished.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.

From the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th inst., we catch a glimpse of the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention, now in session in the rebel capital. This body, which, last Spring, betrayed Virginia into the toils of the rebels, is now hard at work destroying the remaining liberties of the people:

On the 1st day of May, 1861, the Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven members be appointed by the President of the Convention, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the Convention, at its adjourned session, such amendments to the Constitution of Virginia as may be necessary and proper, under the existing circumstances.

The Committee appointed under the foregoing resolution have, according to order, had the subject referred to them under consideration, and submitted a report from which the following are extracts:

REBEL VIEWS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Governments are instituted for the protection of the rights of persons and property; and any system must be radically defective which does not give ample security to both. The great interests of every community may be classed under the heads of labor and capital, and it is essential to the well being of society that the proper equilibrium should be established between these important elements. The undue predominance of either must, eventually, prove destructive of the social system. Capital belongs to the few—labor to the many. In those systems in which capital has the ascendancy, the Government must, to some extent, partake of the character of an oligarchy, whilst in those in which labor is predominant, the tendency is to what Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH graphically described as "the despotism of king numbers." It is the office of enlightened statesmanship to secure to each its appropriate influence, but to give the absolute control to neither.

THE REBELS THINK NORTHERN LABOR TOO POWERFUL.

The political condition of the Northern States presents a striking illustration of the evils incident to the preponderance of the element of labor. In the early periods of their history these evils were not so apparent as they have since become. Their population was sparse, and the Western Territories afforded a convenient outlet for their restless citizens; labor was in demand at high wages; property was easily acquired, and consequently the line of demarcation between labor and capital was not strictly drawn, because the laborer of to-day might readily become the capitalist of to-morrow. But within the last twenty years a marked change has taken place in the North. Population has become dense, and the safety-valve afforded by emigration to the Western Territories has been greatly obstructed. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of subsistence, and the difficulty of acquiring property has increased. The tendency of this new condition of things has been to divide society into two distinct classes, and to array the one against the other.

FREE SCHOOLS DENOUNCED.

This tendency to a conflict between labor and capital has already manifested itself in many forms, comparatively harmless, it is true, but nevertheless clearly indicative of *a spirit of licentiousness*, which must, in the end, ripen into agrarianism. *It may be seen in the system of free schools*, by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich; in the various forms of exemption and homestead bills; in the popular cry of "lands for the landless," and "homes for the homeless;" in Fourierism and communism; in the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion and of the institution of matrimony; and more distinctly in the form of Abolitionism.

FREE SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE PERMITTED.

In the opinion of your committee, *no system of government can afford permanent and effectual security to life, liberty and property, which rests on the basis of unlimited suffrage*, and the election of officers of every department of the Government by the direct votes of the people. The tendency of such a system is to demoralize the masses, to encourage the habit of office-seeking, to foster corruption at the polls, and to place unworthy and incompetent men in positions of trust and responsibility. These, however, are the vital principles of the social organization of the North, and, as before stated, their bitter fruits are already in a course of rapid development.

In the Southern States more conservative and rational principles still prevail. This is due mainly to the institution of Slavery, which constitutes a partial restriction on the right of suffrage. In the North, men of every class and condition of life are entitled to vote. In the South, all who are in a condition of servitude are necessarily excluded from the exercise of political privileges, and the power of the country is wielded by the more intelligent classes, who have a permanent interest in the well being of society.

Slavery also constitutes an effectual barrier against that tendency to antagonism between labor and capital which exists in the North. There, capital is the casual employer of labor, and is interested in diminishing its wages. Here, capital is the owner of labor, and naturally seeks to enhance its rewards.

THE PEOPLE MUST BE DISFRANCHISED.

Material changes seem, also, to be necessary in regard to the selection of various classes of public officers. Under the Constitution, as it now stands, no discrimination is made in the mode of choosing public agents, founded on a consideration of the nature of the functions they have to perform. A mistaken desire to propitiate popular favor, rather than a wise and well-considered purpose to give security to individual rights, and stability and dignity to the Government, seems to have controlled the action of the Convention of 1850. The selection of almost every officer has been referred to the people, and by shortening the official term, as far as possible, the officers are made dependent on the people.

In determining the mode of selecting officers, it seems to your Committee that some regard ought to be had to the nature of the duties they will be required to discharge. No rule can be prescribed which will be free from all objection, but your Committee believe that it would be safe to assume that all legislative officers should be elected by the people, but that those who are to fill executive or judicial trusts should be chosen by intermediate agents. There seems to be a good reason for this distinction. Legislation affects the rights and liberties of the whole people collectively.

Hence those who exercise legislative powers should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and be dependent, for their continuance in office, on the will of the people. But judicial and executive officers, being intrusted with the duty of expounding and administering the public will, as expressed through the Legislature, and in applying law to individual cases, have functions to perform which do not concern the people at large, and ought not to be affected by their wishes.

* * * As a general rule it would be much safer for the people to elect, in the mode prescribed by law, representatives in whose ability, integrity and patriotism they could confide, and leave to them the duty, not merely of framing the laws, but also of selecting the higher officers, to expound and execute them.

REPORT ABOUT THE STEAMER TRENT.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

H. B. M. steam transport *Himmalaya*, from Plymouth, England, 16th, has arrived here, and brings the report that the steamer *Trent* had reached England, and that a British frigate had been sent with special dispatches to the United States. The report is doubtful.

[The reported arrival of the *Trent* in England is absurd. She does not go further than St. Thomas, and even if she did for this occasion, could not have reached England. The steamer connecting with her at St. Thomas is not due at Southampton till the 28th or 29th.—ED. TIMES.]

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Kansas, family, and a portion of his Staff, arrived here this morning. They leave for Boston to-night. They were received here with enthusiasm.

MR. SUMNER ON THE REBELLION.

Slavery the Origin and Main-spring of the War.

ABOLITION THE ONLY REMEDY.

General Fremont's Proclamation, Secretary Cameron's Instructions to General Sherman and Col. Cochrane's Speech Indorsed by the Audience.

The oration of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, before the Young Men's Republican Union, last evening, on "The Rebellion, Its Origin and Main-spring," attracted a large audience to the Cooper Institute. The room was quite filled and on the platform were honored representatives of the bench, the bar, the pulpit and the counting-house. Many ladies were also present. The meeting was organized by the selection of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., as President. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, during the reading of which the names of Messrs. OPDYKE, EVARTS and CHEEVER were received with special marks of favor.

Mr. NOYES, on taking the Chair, drew an eloquent parallel between the philanthropist, JAMES OTIS, and Mr. SUMNER, and gracefully introduced the latter as the "philosopher, martyr, philanthropist, and statesman."

Mr. SUMNER was welcomed heartily, and his address of two hours and a half was listened to with profound attention. The allusions to FREMONT, and his remarks on the instructions of Mr. CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN, together with all the arguments in favor of the eradication of Slavery, were received with uproarious demonstrations of approval, which finally took form in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the doctrine enunciated by Major-Gen. FREMONT, with respect to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and the more recent utterances of Gen. BURNSIDE, Senator WILSON and Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT in this city, and of Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Hon. SIMON CAMERON at Washington, foreshadowing the eventual rooting out of Slavery, as the cause of the rebellion, indicate alike a moral, political, and military necessity; and, in the judgment of this meeting the public sentiment of the North is now fully in sympathy with any practicable scheme which may be presented for the extirpation of this national evil, and will accept such result as the only consistent issue of this contest between civilization and barbarism.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby tendered, to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, the distinguished orator of this evening, for his reassertion and eloquent enforcement of the political principle herein indorsed.

Mr. SUMNER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

MR. PRESIDENT: It gives me much pleasure to be welcomed by the Republican Union, first, as you represent the young men, who are the hope and strength of the country, and, secondly, as you constitute an association which has already rendered signal service in saving the country from the rule of the Slave Oligarchy. It was under your auspices that our candidate for the Presidency, known and honored in Illinois, became equally known and honored in New-York. Nor is it too much to say that the masterly speech which he made at your invitation in this very hall, was needed to complete those titles to regard which caused his nomination at Chicago and his election by the people. It was he who did the work; but you supplied the opportunity.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—In the presence of such an audience, so genial and almost so festive in character—assembled for no purpose of party or even of politics, in the ordinary sense of that term—I incline naturally to some topic of literature—of history—of science—of art—to something at least which makes for Peace. But at this moment when our whole continent is beginning to shake with the tread of mustering armies the voice refuses any such theme. The ancient poet, longing to sing of Achilles and the house of Atreus, found that he could only sing of love,—and he snatched from his lyre its bloody string. Alas! for me the case is all changed. I can speak to you only of war; but do not forget that if I speak of War it is because, unhappily, War has become to us the only way of Peace.

The Present is too apt to appear trivial and unimportant, while the Past and the Future are grand. Rarely do men know the full significance, of the period in which they live, and we are all inclined to sigh for something better in the way of opportunity—such as was given to the hero of the Past, or such as our imagination allots to the better hero of the Future. But there is no occasion for such repining now. There is nothing in the Past—and it is difficult to imagine anything in the Future—more inspiring than our Present. Even with the curtain yet slightly lifted, it is easy to see that events are now gathering, which, in their development, must constitute the third great epoch in the history of this Western Hemisphere, the first being its discovery by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and the second being the American Revolution. And now it remains to be seen if this epoch of ours may not surpass in grandeur either of its two predecessors, so that the fame of the Discoverer and the fame of the Liberator—of COLUMBUS and of WASHINGTON—may be eclipsed by the mild effulgence beaming from an act of godlike justice, which, within its immediate influence, will create a new Heaven and a new earth, while in other lands its life-giving example will be felt, so long as men struggle for rights denied—so long as any human being wears a chain.

War is always an epoch. Unhappily history counts by wars. Of these some have been wars of ideas—like that between the Catholics and Huguenots in France; between the Catholics and Protestants in Germany; between the arbitrary Crown of CHARLES I. and the Puritanism of OLIVER CROMWELL; and like that between our Fathers and the Mother Country, when the Declaration of Independence was put in issue. Some have originated in questions of form; some in the contentions of families; some in the fickleness of princes, and some in the machinations of politicians. England waged war on Holland, and one of the reasons openly assigned was an offensive picture in the Town Hall of Amsterdam. France hurled her armies across the Rhine, carrying fire and slaughter into the Palatinate, and involving great nations in a most bloody conflict, and all this wickedness has been traced to the intrigue of a Minister, who sought in this way to divert the attention of his Sovereign. But we are now in the midst of a war, which, whatever may be the reasons assigned by the unhappy men who began it, or by those who sympathize with them elsewhere, has an origin and main-spring so clear and definite as to be beyond question. Ideas are sometimes good, and sometimes bad; and there may be a war for evil, as well as for good. Such was that earliest rebellion waged by the fallen spirits against the Almighty Throne; and such also is that now waged by the fallen slavemasters of our Republic against the National Government.

If you will kindly listen, I shall now endeavor to unmask this rebellion, in its origin and main-spring. It is only when these are known that you can determine how the rebellion is to be treated. Your efforts will naturally be governed by the character of the adverse force—whether regarded as a motive-power or as a disease. A steam-engine is stopped at once by stopping the steam. A ghastly cancer which has grappled the very fibres of the human frame, and shot its poison through

every vein, will not yield to lip-salve or rose-water.

> Diseases desperate grown
> By desperate applianoes are relieved,
> Or not at all.

On the 6th November last the people of the United States, acting in pursuance of the Constitution and laws, chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN President Of course this choice was in every particular completely constitutional and legal. As such it was entitled to the respect and acquiescence of every good citizen. It is vain to say, that the candidate represented opinions obnoxious to a considerable section of the country or that he was chosen by votes confined to a special section. It is enough that he was duly chosen. You cannot set aside or deny such an election without assailing, not only the whole framework of the Constitution, but also the primal principle of American institotions. You become a traitor at once to the existing Government, and also to the very idea of popular rule. You snatch a principle from the red book of despotism and openly substitute the cartridge-box for the ballot-box.

And yet scarcely had this intelligence been flashed across the country, before the mutterings of sedition and treason began to reach us from the opposite quarter. The Union was menaced; and here the first distinct voice came from South Carolina. A Senator from that State—one of the largest slaveholders of the country, and a most strenuous partisan of Slavery—MR. HAMMOND, openly declared, in language not easily forgotten, that before the 18th December, South Carolina would be "out of the Union high and dry, and forever." These words heralded the outbreak. With the pertinacity of demons, its leaders pushed forward. Their avowed object was the dismemberment of the Republic by detaching State after State, in order to found a slaveholding Confederacy. And here the clearest utterance came from a late Representative of Georgia—Mr. STEPHENS, now Vice-President of the rebel States, who did not hesitate to proclaim "that the foundations of the new Government are laid upon the great truth, that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—is the negro's natural and moral condition; that it is the first Government in the history of the world, based upon this great, physical, philosophical and moral truth; and that the stone which was rejected by the first builders is in the the new edifice become *the chief stone of the corner.*" Here is a savage frankness which shows an insensibility to shame. Surely the object avowed is hideous in every aspect, whether we regard it as treason to our paternal Government, as treason to the idea of American institutions or as treason also to those commanding principles of economy, morals and Christianity, without which civilization is changed into barbarism.

And now we stand face to face in deadly conflict with this double-headed, triple-headed treason. Beginning with those States most peculiarly interested in Slavery and operating always with an intensity proportioned to the prevalence of Slavery—it has fastened upon other States less interested—Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia—and with difficulty has been prevented from enveloping every State containing slaves—no matter how few; for, such is the malignant poison of Slavery that only a few slaves will constitute a Slave State with all the sympathies and animosities of Slavery. This is the rebellion which I am to unmask. But bad as it is on its face, it becomes aggravated when we consider its origin and the agencies by which it has been conducted. It is not merely a rebellion; but it is a rebellion begun in conspiracy; nor in all history, ancient or modern, is there any record of conspiracy so vast and so wicked, ranging over such spaces both of time and territory, and contemplating such results. A conspiracy to seize a castle or to assassinate a prince, is petty by the side of this enormous protracted treason, where half a continent studded with castles, fortresses and public edifices is seized—where the President on his way to the National Capitol narrowly escaped a most cruel assassination.

But no conspiracy could have ripened into such wicked fruit, if it were not rooted in a soil of congenial malignity. To appreciate properly this influence, we must go back to the beginning of the Government

South Carolina, which has taken so forward a part in this treason, hesitated originally, as is well known, with regard to the Declaration of Independence. Once her veto was recorded against that act: and when it finally prevailed her vote was given for it only formally and for the sake of seeming unanimity. But so little was she inspired by the Declaration, that, in the contest which ensued, her Commissioners made a proposition to the British Commander, which has been properly characterized by an able historian as "equivalent to an offer from the State to return to the British Crown." The same hesitation shown with regard to the Declaration of Independence was renewed with regard to the Federal Constitution; and here it was shared by another State. It is notorious that both South Carolina and Georgia, which, with the States carved out of their original territory—Alabama and Mississippi—constitute the chief seat of the conspiracy—hesitated to become parties to the Union, and stipulated expressly for the recognition of the Slave-trade in the Federal Constitution as an indispensable condition. In the Convention, Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, while opposing a tax on the importation of slaves, said: "The true question at present is, *whether Southern States* shall or shall not be parties to the Union." Mr. PINCKNEY, also of South Carolina, followed with the unblushing declaration: "South Carolina can never receive the plan [of the Constitution] *if it prohibits the Slave-trade.*" I now quote from Mr. MADISON'S authentic report of these important debates. (See Elliott's Debates, vol. 5, p. 457.) With shame let it be confessed, that, instead of repelling these disgraceful overtures, our Fathers submitted to it, and in that submission you will find the beginning of our present sorrows. The Slave-trade, whose aggregate iniquity no tongue can tell, was placed for twenty years under the safeguard of the Constitution, thus giving to Slavery itself increase, support and sanction. The language was modest, but the intent was complete. South Carolina and Georgia were pacified, and took their places in the Union to which they were openly bound only by a most revolting tie. Regrets for the Past are not entirely useless if out of them we get wisdom for the Future and learn to be brave. It is easy now to see that, had the unnatural pretension of these States been originally encountered by a stern resistance, worthy of an honest people, the present conspiracy would have been crushed before it saw the light. Its whole success, from its distant beginning down to this hour, has been from our timidity.

But there was also another sentiment, of a kindred perversity, which prevailed in the same quarter. This is vividly portrayed by JOHN ADAMS in a letter to Gen. GATES, dated at Philadelphia, March 23, 1776:

> "However, my dear friend GATES, all our misfortunes arise from a single source, *the resistance of the Southern Colonies to Republican Government.*" (John Adams' Works, Vol. I., p. 207.)

And he proceeds to declare, in strong language, that "popular principles and axioms were abhorrent to the inclinations of the barons of the South." This letter was written in the early days of the Revolution. At a later period of his life, JOHN ADAMS testifies again to the discord between the North and the South; and he refers particulary to the period after the Federal Constitution, saying: "The Northern and the Southern States were invariably fixed in opposition to each other." (See Letter to JAMES LLOYD, Feb. 11, 1815, JOHN ADAMS' Works, Vol. X., p. 19.) This was before any question of Tariff, or of Free Trade, or before the growing fortunes of the North had awakened Southern jealousy. The whole opposition had its root in Slavery—as also had the earlier resistance to Republican Government.

In the face of these influences the Union was formed; but the seeds of Conspiracy were latent in its bosom. The spirit already revealed was scarcely silenced; it was not destroyed. It still existed, rankling, festering, burning to make itself manifest. At the mention of Slavery, it always appeared full-armed with barbarous pretensions. Even in the first Congress under the Constitution—at the presentation of that famous petition where BENJAMIN FRANKLIN simply called upon Congress to step to the verge of its powers to discourage every species of traffic in our fellowmen—this spirit broke forth in violent threats. With a kindred lawlessness it early embraced that extravagant dogma of State Rights which has been ever since the convenient cloak of treason and of conspiracy. At the Missouri Question in 1820, it openly menaced a dissolution of the Union. Instead of throttling the monster we submitted to feed it with new concessions. Meanwhile the conspiracy grew until at last in 1830, under the influence of Mr. CALHOUN, it assumed the defiant front of nullification; nor did it yield to the irresistible logic of WEBSTER or the stern will of JACKSON without a compromise. The pretended ground of complaint was the tariff; but ANDREW JACKSON, himself a patriot slaveholder—at that time President—saw the hollowness of the complaint. In a confidential letter, which has only recently been brought to light, dated at Washington, 14 May, 1833—and which during the last Winter I had the honor of reading and holding up before the conspirators of the Senate, in the original autograph—he says:

> "The Tariff was only the *pretext*, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. *The next pretext will be the negro or Slavery question.*"

JACKSON was undoubtedly right; but the pretext which he denounced in advance was employed so constantly afterwards as to become threadbare. At the earliest presentation of abolition petitions—at the Texas question—at the compromises of 1850—at the Kansas question—on all these occasions the Union was threatened by the angry slave-masters.

But the conspiracy has been unblushingly confessed by recent parties to it. Especially was this done in the rebel Convention of South Carolina.

Mr. PACKER said—"Secession is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us. *It has been gradually culminating for a long series of years.*"

Mr. INGLIS said—"Most of us have had this subject under consideration for *the last twenty years.*"

Mr. KEITT said—"I have been engaged in this movement *ever since I entered political life.*"

Mr. RHETT, who was in the Senate when I first entered that body, and did not hesitate then to avow himself a Disunionist, said—in the same Convention, "It is nothing produced by Mr. LINCOLN'S election or the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. *It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*"

The conspiracy thus exposed by JACKSON and confessed by recent parties to it, was quickened by the growing passion for Slavery throughout the Slave States. The well-known opinions of the Fathers—the declared convictions of all who were most eminent at the foundation of the Government, and the example of WASHINGTON, were all discarded, and it was recklessly avowed that Slavery is a divine institution—the highest type of civilization—a blessing to master and slave alike—and the very key-stone of our national arch. A generation has grown up with this teaching; so that it is now ready to say with Satan,

> Evil be thou my good; by thee, at least,
> Divided empire with Heaven's King I hold,
> As man ere long and this new world shall know.

It is natural that a people thus trained should listen to the voice of Conspiracy. Slavery itself is a constant conspiracy, and its supporters, whether in the Slave States or elsewhere, easily become indifferent to all rights and principles by which it may be constrained.

But this rage for Slavery was itself quickened by two influences, which have shown themselves since the formation of our Union;—one economical and the other political. The first was found in the unexpected importance of the cotton crop, which, through the labor of slaves and the genius of a New-England inventor, has passed into an extraordinary element of wealth and of imagined strength, so that we have all been summoned to do homage to Cotton as King. The second of these influences was found in the temptations of political power—than which no influence is more potent—for it became obvious that this power could be assured to Slavery only through the permanent preponderance of its representatives in the Senate; so that the continued control of all offices and honors was made to depend upon the extension of Slavery. Thus, through two strong appetites—one for gain and the other for power—was Slavery stimulated; but the conspiracy was strong only through Slavery.

But even this conspiracy, thus supported and nurtured, would have been more wicked than strong, if it had not found perfidious aid in the very Cabinet of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury, a slave-master from Georgia—the Secretary of the Interior, a slave-master from Mississippi—the Secretary of War, the notorious FLOYD, a slave-master from Virginia—and I fear, also, the Secretary of the Navy, who was a Northern man with Southern principles—lent their active exertions. Through these eminent functionaries the treason was organized and directed, while their important posts were prostituted to its infamy. Here, again, you see the extent of the conspiracy. Never before in any country was there a similar crime, which embraced so many persons in the highest places of power, or which took within its grasp so large a theatre of human action. In anticipation of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the Cabinet conspirators had prepared the way for the rebellion.

First.—The army of the United States was so far dispersed and exiled, that the Commander-in-Chief found it difficult, during the recent anxious Winter, to bring together a thousand troops for the defence of the National Capital, menaced by the conspirators.

Secondly.—The navy was so far dispersed or dismantled, that on the 4th of March, when the new Administration came into power, there were no ships to enforce the laws, collect the revenues, or protect the national property in the rebel ports. Out of 72 vessels of war, then counted as our navy, it appears that our whole available force at home was reduced to the steamer *Brooklyn*, carrying 25 guns, and the store-ship *Relief*, carrying 2 guns.

Thirdly—The forts on the extensive Southern coast were so far abandoned by the public force that the larger part—counting upwards of 1,200 cannons, and built at a cost of upwards of six million dollars—became at once an easy prey to the rebels.

Fourthly—National arms were transferred from Northern to Southern arsenals, so as to disarm the Free States and to equip the Slave States. This was done on a large scale. Upwards of 115,000 arms of the latest and most improved pattern were transferred from the Springfield and Watervliet arsenals to different arsenals in the Slave States, where they have been seized by the rebels. And a quarter of a million percussion muskets were sold to various Slave States at $2 50 a musket, when they were worth, it is said, on an average $12. Large quantities of cannon, mortars, powder, ball and shell received the same direction.

Fifthly—The National Treasury, which so recently had been prosperous beyond example, was disorganized and plundered even to the verge of bankruptcy. Upwards of six millions are supposed to have been stolen, and much of this treasure doubtless went to help the work of rebellion.

Thus, even before its outbreak, the conspiracy contrived to degrade and despoil the Government, so as to secure a free course for the projected rebellion. The story seems incredible. But it was not enough to disperse the army—to disperse the navy—to abandon forts—to disarm the Free States and to rob the Treasury. The President of the United States, solemnly sworn to execute the laws, was won into a system of inactivity amounting to a practical abdication of his important trust. He saw treason plotting to stab at the heart of his country; he saw conspiracy daily, hourly, putting on the harness of rebellion—but, though warned by the watchful Commander-in-Chief, he did nothing to arrest it, standing always,

> ——like a painted Jove,
> With idle thunder in his lifted hand.

Aye, more; instead of those instant lightnings smiting and blasting in their fiery crash which he should have hurled at the criminals, he nodded sympathy and acquiescence. No page of history is more melancholy—because nowhere do we find a ruler who so completely abandoned his country; not CHARLES I. in his tyranny, not LOUIS XVI. in his weakness. Mr. BUCHANAN had been advanced to power by slave-masters, who knew well that he could be used for Slavery. The slaveholding conspirators were encouraged to sit in his cabinet, where they doubly betrayed their country, first by evil counsels and then by disclosing what passed to their distant slaveholding confederates. The sudden act of Maj. ANDERSON, in removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the sympathetic response of an aroused people compelled a change of policy, and the rebellion received its first check. It was decided at last after a painful struggle that Fort Sumter should be maintained. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of that decision, which, I believe, was due mainly to an eminent Democrat—Gen. CASS. This at least is true: it saved the National Capital.

Meanwhile the conspiracy increased in activity—mastering State after State, gathering its forces and building its batteries. The time had come for the tragedy to begin. "At Nottingham," says the great English historian, speaking of King CHARLES I., "he erected his royal standard, the open signal of discord and civil war throughout the kingdom." The same open signal now came from Charleston when the conspirators ran up the rattlesnake flag and directed their wicked cannonade upon the small, half-famished garrison of Sumter.

Were all this done in the name of revolution, or by virtue of any revolutionary principle, it would assume a familiar character. But this is not the case. It is all done under the pretence of constitutional right. The forms of the Constitution are seized by the conspirators—as they have already seized everything else—and wrested to the purpose of treason. It is audaciously declared that under the existing Constitution, each State in the exercise of its own discretion, may withdraw from the Union; and this asserted right of secession is invoked as the cover for a rebellion begun in a conspiracy. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is made the *occasion* for the exercise of this pretended right. Certain opinions at the North on the subject of Slavery are made the *pretext.*

Who will not deny that this election can be a just *occasion?*

Who will not condemn the *pretext?*

But both occasion and pretext are determined by Slavery, and thus testify to the part it has constantly performed.

And the pretended right of secession is not less monstrous that the pretext or the occasion; and this too testifies to Slavery. It belongs to that brood of assumptions and perversions, of which Slavery is the prolific parent. Wherever Slavery prevails this pretended right is recognized, and generally with an intensity proportioned to the prevalence of Slavery; as, for instance in South Carolina and Mississippi, more intensely than in Tennessee and Kentucky. It may be considered a fixed part of the slaveholding system. A pretended right to set aside the Constitution to the extent of breaking up the Government, is the natural companion of the pretended right to set aside human nature to the extent of making merchandise of men. They form a well-matched couple, and travel well together,—destined to perish together. If we do not overflow towards the first, with the same indignation which we feel for the latter, it is because its absurdity awakens our contempt. An English poet of the last century exclaims in mocking verses:

> Crowned be the man with lasting praise,
> Who first contrived the pin,
> To loose mad horses from the chain
> And save the works within.

But this is the impossible contrivance which has been attempted, Nothing is clearer than that this pretension, if acknowledged, leaves to every State the right to play at will "the mad horse," but with very little chance of saving anything. It takes from the Government not merely its unity, but even the possibility of continued existence, and reduces it to the shadow of a name or at best a mere tenancy at will—an unsubstantial form, liable to be decomposed at the touch of a single State. Of course such an anarchical pretension—so instinct with all the lawlessness of Slavery—must be encountered peremptorily. It is not enough to declare our dissent from it. We must see that our conduct is such as not to give it any recognition or foothold.

But instead of scouting this pretension, and utterly spurning it from the Government, new concessions to Slavery were gravely propounded as the means of pacification—like a new sacrifice offered to an obscene divinity. It was argued that in this way the Border States at least might be preserved to the Union, and some of the Cotton States, perhaps, be won back to their duty; in other words that in consideration of such concessions, these States would consent to waive the present exercise of the pretended right of secession. Against all such propositions—without considering their character—there was on the threshold one obvious and imperative objection. It was clear that the very bargain or understanding, whether express or implied, was a recognition of this pretended right, and that a State yielding only to this appeal, and detained through concessions, practically asserts this claim, and holds it for future exercise, *tanquam gladium in vagina.* Thus a concession, called small, becomes infinite, for it concedes the pretended right of secession, and makes the permanence of the National Government impossible. Amidst all the grave responsibilities of the hour, it belongs to us to take care that the life of the Republic is sacredly preserved. But this would be sacrificed at once, did we submit its existence to the conditions sought to be imposed.

But, looking at the concessions proposed, I have always found them utterly unreasonable and indefensible. I should not expose them now, if they did not constantly testify to the Origin and Main-spring of this Rebellion. Slavery was always the single subject-matter, and nothing else. Slavery was not only an integral part of every concession, but the single integer. The single idea was to give some new security—in some form—to Slavery. That brilliant statesman, Mr. CANNING, in one of those eloquent speeches, which charm so much by the style, said that he was "tired of being a security-grinder," but his experience was not comparable to ours. "Security-grinding," in the name of Slavery, has been for years the way in which we have encountered this Conspiracy.

The propositions at the last Congress began with the President's Message, which in itself was one long concession. You do not forget his sympathetic portraiture of the disaffection throughout the Slave States, or his testimony to the cause. Notoriously and shamefully his heart was with the conspirators, and he knew, intimately, the main-spring of their conduct. He proposed nothing short of a general surrender to Slavery, and thus did he proclaim Slavery as the head and front—the very *causa causans*—of the whole crime.

You have not forgotten the Peace Conference—as it was delusively styled—convened at Washington on the summons of Virginia, with JOHN TYLER in the Chair, where New-York, as well as Massachusetts, was represented by some of her ablest and most honored citizens. The sessions were with closed doors, but it is now known that throughout the proceedings, lasting for weeks, nothing was discussed but Slavery. And the propositions finally adopted by the Convention were confined to Slavery. Forbearing all details, it will be enough to say that they undertook to give to Slavery positive protection in the Constitution, with new sanction and immunity, making it, notwithstanding the determination of our Fathers, *national* instead of *sectional*, and even more than this, making it one of the essential and permanent parts of our Republican system. But Slavery is sometimes as deceptive as at other times it is bold; and these propositions were still further offensive from their studied uncertainty, amounting to positive duplicity. At a moment when frankness was needed above all things, we were treated to phrases pregnant with doubts and controversies, and were gravely asked, in the name of Slavery, to embody them in the Constitution.

There was another string of propositions much discussed during the last Winter, which bore the name of the venerable Senator from whom they came—Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky. These also related to Slavery and nothing else. They were more obnoxious even than those from the Peace Conference. And yet there were petitioners from the North—and even from Massachusetts—who prayed for this great surrender to Slavery. Considering the character of these propositions—that they sought to change the Constitution in a manner revolting to the moral sense; to foist into the Constitution the idea of property in man; to protect Slavery in all present territory south of 36° 30′ and to carry it into all territory hereafter acquired south of that line, and thus to make our beautiful Stars and Stripes in their Southern march the flag of Slavery; considering that they further sought to give new constitutional securities to Slavery in the national capital and in other places within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction; that they sought to give new constitutional securities to the transit of slaves from State to State, opening the way to a roll-call of slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill or the gates of Faneuil Hall; and that they also sought the disfranchisement of more than 10,000 of my fellow-citizens in Massachusetts, whose rights are fixed by the Constitution of that Commonwealth, drawn by JOHN ADAMS; considering these things, I felt at the time, and I still feel that the best apology of these petitioners was that they were ignorant of the true character of these propositions, and that in signing the petition they knew not what they did. But even in their ignorance they testified to Slavery, while the propositions were the familiar voice of Slavery crying, "Give, give."

There was another single proposition which came from still another quarter, but like all the others, it related exclusively to Slavery. It was to insert in the text of the Constitution a stipulation against any future amendment by which Congress might be authorized to interfere with Slavery in the States. If you read this proposition you will find it crude and ill-shaped—a jargon of bad grammar—a jumble and hodge-podge of words—calculated to harmonize poorly with the accurate text of our Constitution. But even if tolerable in form, it was obnoxious, like the rest, as a fresh stipulation in favor of Slavery. Sufficient, surely, in this respect, is the actual Constitution. Beyond this I cannot—I will not go. What WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JAY would not insert we cannot err in rejecting.

I do not dwell on other propositions; because they attracted less attention; and yet among these was one to overturn the glorious safeguards of Freedom set up in the Free States, known as the Personal Liberty Laws. Here again was Slavery—with a vengeance. But there is one remark which I desire to make with regard to all these propositions. It was sometimes said that the concessions they offered to Slavery were "small." What a mistake is this! No concession to Slavery can be "small." Freedom is priceless, and in this simple rule alike of morals and jurisprudence, you will find the just measure of any concession how small soever, by which Freedom is sacrificed. Tell me not that it concerns a few only. I do not forget the saying of Antiquity, that the best Government is where an injury to a single individual is resented as an injury to the whole State; nor do I forget that memorable instance of our own recent history, where, in a distant sea, the thunders of our Navy with all the hazards of war were aroused to protect the liberty of a solitary person who claimed the rights of an American citizen. By such examples let me be guided rather than by the suggestion that Human Freedom, whether in many or in few, is of so little value that it may be put in the market to appease a traitorous conspiracy or to soothe those who, without such concession, threaten to join the conspirators.

But the warnings of the past, like the suggestions of reason and of conscience, were all against concession. Timid counsels have always been an encouragement to sedition and rebellion. If the glove be of velvet, the head must be of iron. An eminent master of thought, in some of his most vivid words, seems to have spoken for us. Here they are:

> "To expect to tranquillize and benefit a country by gratifying its agitators, would be like the practice of the superstitions of old with their sympathetic powder and ointments; who, instead of applying medicaments to the wound, contented themselves with salving the sword which had inflicted it. Since the days of Dane-gelt downwards; nay, since the world was created, nothing but evil has resulted from concession made to intimidation."—*Whately's Essays of Bacon, Essay 15, p. 134.*

These words are most applicable to these times, when it has been so often proposed *to salve the sword of secession.*

In the same spirit spoke the most eminent statesman in English history, Mr. FOX. Here are his words:

> "To humor the present disposition and temporize is a certain, absolutely certain, confirmation of the evil. No nation ever did or ever can recover from Slavery by such methods."—*Charles James Fox, Letter to Lord Holland, 15th June, 1804.*

Pardon me if I express a regret, profound and heartfelt, that the pretensions of Slavery, whether in its claim of privilege or in its doctrine of secession, were not always encountered boldly and austerely. Alas! it is ourselves that have encouraged the conspiracy and made it strong. Secession has become possible only through long-continued concession. In proposing concession we have encouraged secession, and while professing to uphold the Union we have betrayed it. It seems now beyond question that the concessionists of the North have from the beginning played into the hands of the Secessionists of the South. I do not speak in harshness or even in criticism, but simply according to my duty in unfolding historically the agencies, conscious and unconscious, which have been at work, while I hold them up as a warning for the future. They all testify to Slavery, which from the earliest days has been at the bottom of the conspiracy, and also at every stage of the efforts to arrest it. It was Slavery which fired the conspirators, and Slavery also which entered into every proposition of compromise. Secession and concession both had their root in Slavery.

And now, after this review, I am brought again to the significance of that Presidential election with which I began. The slave-masters entered into that election with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as their candidate, and their platform claimed constitutional protection for Slavery in all Territories, whether now belonging to the Republic, or hereafter acquired. This concession was the ultimatum on which was staked their continued loyalty to the Union—as the continuance of the Slave-trade had been the original condition on which South Carolina and Georgia had entered into the Union. And the reason, though wicked, was obvious. It was because without such opportunity of expansion Slavery would be stationary, while the Free States, increasing in number, would obtain a fixed preponderance in the National Government, assuring to them the political power. Thus at that election the banner of the slave-masters had for its open device—not the Union as it is, but the extension and perpetuation of human bondage. The popular vote was against further concession, and the conspirators proceeded with their crime. The *occasion* so long sought had come. The *pretext*, foreseen by JACKSON, was the motive power.

But here mark well, that, in their whole conduct, the conspirators acted naturally under the instincts implanted by Slavery; nay, they acted logically even. *Such is Slavery, that it cannot exist unless where it owns the Government.* An injustice so plain can find protection only from a Government which is a reflection of itself. Cannibalism cannot exist except under a Government of cannibals. Idolatry cannot exist except under a Government of idolators. And Slavery cannot exist except under a Government of slave-masters. This is positive, universal truth—at Petersburg, Constantinople, Timbuctoo, or Washington. The slave-masters of our country saw that they were dislodged from the National Government, and straightway they rebelled. The Republic which they could no longer rule they determined to ruin.

But though thus audaciously wicked, they are not strong in numbers. The whole quantity of slaveowners, great and small, according to the recent census, is not more than four hundred thousand, out of whom there are not more than one hundred thousand who are interested to any considerable extent in this peculiar species of property; and yet this petty oligarchy—itself controlled by a squad still more petty—in a population of many millions, has aroused and organized this gigantic rebellion. But this success is explained by two considerations. First, the asserted value of the slaves, reaching to the enormous sum-total of two thousand millions of dollars, constitutes an overpowering property interest—one of the largest in the world; to which may be added the intensity and unity of purpose naturally belonging to the representatives of such a sum-total, stimulated by the questionable character of the property. But, secondly, it is a phenomenon attested by the history of revolutions, that all such movements—at least in their early days—are controlled by minorities. This is because a revolutionary minority once embarked has before it only the single simple path of unhesitating action. While others doubt or hold back, the minority strikes and goes forward. Audacity then counts more than numbers, and crime counts more than virtue. This phenomenon has been observed before. "Often have I reflected with awe," says COLERIDGE, "on the great and disproportionate power which an individual of no extraordinary talents or attainments may exert by merely throwing off all restraint of conscience. * * The abandonment of all *principle of right* enables the soul to choose and act upon a *principle of wrong*, and to subordinate to this one principle all the various vices of human nature." (*Coleridge's Friend*, Essay 16.) These are remarkable words. But a French writer, CONDORCET, the philosopher of the French Revolution, who sealed his principles by his death, urged this very phenomenon for practical purpose. In a pamphlet addressed to the Parliamentary Reformers of England, he sought to enlist them in a revolutionary movement, and, by way of encouragement, he boldly announces that "revolutions must always be the work of the minority—that every revolution has been the work of a minority—that the French Revolution itself was accomplished by the minority." And BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, another partaker and victim also in this great revolution, declared that it was carried by not more than twenty men. These declarations were made the subject of a debate shortly afterwards in the British Parliament, where SHERIDAN bore a brilliant part. They are most suggestive—even if they do not explain the early success of our conspirators. The future historian will record that the present rebellion—notwithstanding its protracted origin, the multitudes it has enlisted, and its extensive sweep—was at last precipitated by fewer than twenty men; Mr. EVERETT says by as few as ten. It is certain that thus far it has been the triumph of a minority; but of a minority moved, inspired, combined and aggrandized by Slavery.

And now this traitorous minority, putting aside all the lurking, slimy devices of conspiracy, steps forth in the full panoply of War. Assuming to itself all the functions of Government, it organizes States under a common head—sends ambassadors into foreign countries—levies taxes—borrows money—issues letters-of-marque—and sets armies in the field summoned from distant Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, as well as from nearer Virginia, and composed of the whole lawless population—the poor who cannot own slaves as well as the rich who own them—throughout the extensive region where, with satanic grasp, this slaveholding minority claims for itself

> ——ample room and verge enough
> The characters of hell to trace.

Pardon the language which I employ The words of the poet do not picture too strongly the object proposed. And now these political hosts stand arrayed openly against the paternal Government to which they owed loyalty, protection and affection. Never in history did rebellion assume such a front. Call their numbers 400,000 or 200,000—what you will—they far surpass any armed forces ever before martialed in rebellion: they are among the largest ever martialed in war.

And all this is in the name of Slavery and for the sake of Slavery, and at the bidding of Slavery. The profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—was not more exclusively supreme—even according to those words by which he was exposed to the judgment of his cotemporaries:

> Who rules the kingdom? The King.
> Who rules the King? *The Duke.*
> Who rules the Duke? The Devil.

The prevailing part here attributed to the royal favorite belongs now to Slavery, which in the rebel States is a more than royal favorite.

> Who rules the rebel States? The President.
> Who rules the President? Slavery.
> Who rules Slavery? ——

The latter question I need not answer. But all must see—and nobody can deny—that Slavery is the ruling idea of this rebellion. It is Slavery that marshals these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is Slavery which stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is Slavery which inspires all, from the General to the trumpeter. It is Slavery which speaks in the word of command and which sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is Slavery which digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is Slavery which pitches its white tents and stations its sentries over against the national capital. It is Slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet; which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing, bursting with death. Wherever this rebellion shows itself—whatever form it takes—whatever thing it does—whatever it meditates—it is moved by Slavery; nay, it is Slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering according to the essential law of its being.

But this is not all. The rebellion is not only ruled by Slavery, but owing to the peculiar condition of the Slave States, it is for the moment, according to their boast, actually reinforced by this institution. As the fields of the South are cultivated and labor generally is performed by slaves, the white freemen are at liberty to play the part of rebels. The slaves toil at home, while the masters work at rebellion, and thus by a singular fatality is this doomed race actually engaged, without taking up arms, in feeding, supporting, succoring, invigorating those who are now battling for their enslavement. Full well I know that this is an element of strength only through the indulgence of our own Government; but I speak now of things as they are, and that I may not seem to go too far, I ask your attention to the testimony of a Southern journal:

> THE SLAVES AS A MILITARY ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH.—The total white population of the eleven States now comprising the Confederacy is 5,000,000, and, therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army, (600,000,) about ten per cent. of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met, but the Southern States can furnish that number of men, and still not leave the materiel interests of the country in a suffering condition. Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and *the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors.* In the North the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the laborers, the producers, and the factory operatives. Nearly every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence. *The institution of Slavery in the South alone enables her to place in the field a force much larger in proportion to her white population than the North,* or indeed any country which is dependent entirely on free labor. The institution is a tower of strength to the South, *particularly at the present crisis,* and our enemies will be likely to find that the "moral cancer," about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really *one of the most effective weapons employed against the Union by the South.* Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the South is fully acknowledged.—*Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser.*

As the rebels have already confessed the conspiracy which led to the rebellion, so in this article do they only confess the mainspring of their strength. With triumphant vaunt, they declare Slavery to be the especial source of their belligerent power.

But Slavery may be seen not only in what it has done for the rebellion of which it is the indisputable head—the foundation and life—but also in what it has inflicted upon us. There is not a community—not a family—not an individual, man, woman or child—who does not feel its heavy, bloody hand. Why these mustering armies? Why this drum-beat in your peaceful streets? Why these gathering means of war? Why these swelling taxes? Why these unprecedented loans? Why this derangement of business? Why among us the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the prostration of all safe-guards of freedom? Why this constant solicitude visible in all your faces? The answer is clear. Slavery is the author—the agent—the cause. The anxious hours that you pass are darkened by Slavery. The *habeas corpus* and all those safeguards of Freedom which you adore have been prostrated by Slavery. The business which you have lost has been filched by Slavery. The millions of money now amassed by patriotic offerings, are all snatched by Slavery. The taxes now wrung out of your diminished means are all consumed by Slavery. And all these gathering means of war—this drum-beat in your peaceful streets—and these mustering armies, are on account of Slavery, and nothing else. Do the poor feel constrained to forego their customary tea, or coffee, or sugar, now burdened by increased taxation? Let them pledge themselves anew against the criminal giant Tax-gatherer. Does any community mourn gallant men, who, going forth joyous and proud, beneath their country's flag, have been brought home cold and stiff, with its folds wrapped about them for a shroud? Let all who truly mourn the dead be aroused against Slavery. Does a mother drop tears for a son, in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battle-field, which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood? Let her know that Slavery dealt the deadly blow, which took at once his life and her pence.

But I hear a voice saying that all this proceeds—not from Slavery—oh no! but from Anti-Slavery; that the Republicans who hate Slavery—that the Abolitionists—are the authors of this terrible conflagration. Surely you may well suspect the sense or loyalty of him who puts forth this irrational and utterly wicked imputation. As well say that the early Christians were the authors of the heathen enormities against which they bore their martyr testimony, and that the cross, the axe, the gridiron and boiling oil by which they suffered were a part of the Christian dispensation. But the early Christians were misrepresented and falsely charged with crime even as you are. The tyrant NERO, after setting Rome on fire and dancing at the conflagration, denounced the Christians as guilty of this wickedness. Here are the authentic words of the historian TACITUS:

> "So for the quieting of this rumor, NERO judicially charged with the crime, and punished with most studied severity, that class, hated for their general wickedness, whom the vulgar call Christians. The originator of that name was one Christ, who, in the reign of TIBERIUS, suffered death by sentence of the procurator, Pontius Pilate. The baneful superstition, thereby repressed for the time, again broke out, not only over Judea, the native soil of that mischief, but in the city also, where from every side all atrocious and abominable things collect and flourish." (Annal. XV. 44.

The writer of these remarkable words was the wisest and most penetrating man of his generation, and he lived amidst the events which he describes. Perhaps in listening to him you may find an apology for those among us who heap upon cotemporaries a similar obloquy. The Abolitionists need no defence from me. It is to their praise, destined to fill an immortal page—that from the beginning they saw the true character of Slavery, and warned their country against its threatening domination. Through them the fires of Liberty have been kept alive in the United States—as HUME is constrained to confess that these same fires were kept alive in England by the Puritans, whom this great historian never praised if he could help it. And yet they are charged with this rebellion. Can this be serious? Even at the beginning of the Republic the seeds of the conspiracy were planted, and in 1820, and then, again, in 1830, it showed itself—while nearly thirty years ago JACKSON denounced it, and one of its leading spirits has recently boasted that it has been gathering head for this full time, thus—not only in its distant embryo, but in its well-attested development—antedating those Abolitionists whose prophetic patriotism is now made the apology for the crime. As well—where the prudent passenger has warned the ship's crew of the fatal lee shore—arraign him for the wreck which has engulfed all; as well cry out that the philosopher who foresees the storm is responsible for the desolation that ensues, or that the astronomer, who calculates the eclipse, is the author of the darkness which covers the earth.

And now, before closing, the way is prepared for me to open to you briefly the present situation and its duties. You have seen Slavery even before the Federal Union, not only a disturbing influence, but an actual bar to Union except on condition of surrender to its immoral behests. You have seen Slavery at all times militant whenever any proposition was brought forward with regard to it, and more than once threatening a dissolution of the Union. You have seen Slavery for many years the animating principle of a conspiracy against the Union, while it matured its flagitious plans and obtained the mastery of Cabinet and President. And when the conspiracy had wickedly ripened, you have seen that it was only by concessions to Slavery, that it was encountered, as by similar concessions it had from the beginning been encouraged. You now see rebellion everywhere throughout the Slave States elevating its bloody crest and threatening the existence of the National Government, and all in the name of Slavery, while it proposes to establish a new Government whose corner-stone shall be Slavery.

Against this rebellion we wage war. It is our determination, as it is our duty, to crush it; and this will be done. The region now contested by the rebels belongs to the United States by every title of Government and of right. Some of it has been bought by our money, while all of it—with its rivers, harbors and extensive coast—has become essential to our business in peace and to our defence in war. Union is a geographical, economical, commercial, political, military, and if I may so say, even a fluvial necessity. Without Union, peace on this continent is impossible; but life without peace is impossible also.

Only by crushing this rebellion can Union and peace be restored. Let this be seen in its reality, and who can hesitate? If this were done instantly, without further contest, then, besides all the countless advantages of every kind obtained by such restoration, two especial goods will be accomplished—one political, and the other moral as well as political First, the pretended right of secession, with the whole pestilent extravagance of State sovereignty, which has supplied the machinery for this rebellion, and afforded a delusive cover for treason, will be trampled out, never again to disturb the majestic unity of the Republic. And, secondly, the unrighteous attempt to organize a new Confederacy solely for the sake of Slavery and with Slavery as its corner-stone, will be overthrown. These two pretensions, one so shocking to our reason and the other so shocking to our moral nature, will disappear forever. And with their disappearance will commence a new epoch, the beginning of a grander period. But, if by any accident the rebellion should prevail, then just in proportion to its triumph, whether through concession on our part, or through successful force on the other part, will the Union be impaired and Peace be impossible. Therefore, in the name of the Union, and for the sake of Peace are you summoned to the work.

But how shall the rebellion be crushed? That is the question. Men, money, munitions of

complain. They challenge our armies to enter upon their territory in the free exercise of all the powers of war—according to the best, and you well know, all private interests are subordinated to the public safety, which for the time becomes the supreme law above all other laws and above the Constitution itself. If everywhere under the flag of the Union,—in its triumphant march,—Freedom is substituted for Slavery, this outrageous rebellion will not be the first instance in history where God has turned the wickedness of man into a blessing; nay, will the example of Samson stand alone when he gathered honey out of the carcass of the dead and rotten lion.

Pardon me if I speak only in hints, and do not stop to argue or explain. Not now, at the close of the address, devoted to the rebellion in its origin and main-spring, can I enter upon this great question of military duty in its details. There is another place where this discussion will be open to me. It is enough now if I indicate the simple principle which will be the natural guide of all who are really in earnest—of all whose desire to save their country is stronger than their desire to save Slavery. You will strike where the blow will be most felt; nor will you miss the precious opportunity. The enemy is before you; nay, he has come out in defiant to challenge, and his name is Slavery. You can vindicate the Union only by his prostration. Slavery is the very Goliah of the rebellion, armed with a coat of mail, with a helmet of brass upon his head, greaves of brass upon his legs, a target of brass between his shoulders, and with the staff of his spear like a weaver's beam. But a stone from a simple sling will make the giant fall upon his face to the earth.

Thank God! our Government is strong; but that far all signs denote that it is not strong enough to save the Union and, at the same time, to save Slavery. One or the other must suffer; and just in proportion as you reach forth to protect Slavery, do you protect this accursed rebellion; nay, you give to it that aid and comfort which, under our Constitution, is treason itself. Perversely and pitifully do you postpone that sure period of reconciliation, not only between the two sections—not only between the men of the North and the men of the South, but, more beautiful still, between the slave and his master, without which that true tranquillity, which we all seek, cannot be permanently assured to our country. Believe it; only through such reconciliation, under the sanction of freedom, can you remove all occasion of contention hereafter; only in this way can you cut off the head of this great rebellion, and at the same time extirpate that principle of evil, which, if allowed to remain, must shoot forth in perpetual discord, if not in other rebellions; only in this way can you command that safe victory—without which this contest will be vain—which will have among its conquests indemnity for the past and security for the future—the noblest indemnity and the strongest security ever won—because founded in the redemption of a race.

Full well I know the doubts, cavils and misrepresentations to which this argument for the integrity of our Government is exposed: but I turn with confidence to the people. The heart of the people is right, and all great thoughts come from the heart. All who hate Slavery and who are true to Freedom will join instinctively in this effort, paying with person, time, talent, purse. They are the minute men of this War—always ready; and yet more ready just in proportion as the War is truly inspired. They at least are sure. It only remains that others who do not share in this animosity to Slavery—that merchants who study their ledgers—that bankers who study their discounts—and that politicians who study success—should see that only by a prompt and united effort against Slavery can this War be brought to a speedy and triumphant close, without which merchant, banker and politician will all suffer alike. Ledger, discount and political aspiration will be of small value if the War continues its lava flood, shriveling and stifling every thing but itself. Therefore, *under the spur of self-interest, if not under the necessities of self-defence*, we must act together. Humanity too joins in this appeal. Blood enough has been already shed—victims enough have been offered at the altar—even if you are willing to continue to Slavery the tribute we are now paying of more than a million of dollars a day.

Events, too, under Providence, will be our masters. For the rebels there can be no true success. Every road for them leads to disaster. Defeat for them will be bad, but victory will be worse; for then will the North be inspired to a sublimer energy. The proposition of emancipation which shook ancient Athens followed close upon the disaster at Cheronœa; and the statesman who moved it, afterwards vindicated itself by saying that it proceeded not from him, but from Cheronœa. The act of Congress, punishing the rebels by giving freedom to their slaves *employed against us*—familiarly known as the Confiscation act—passed the Senate on the morning after the disaster at Manassas. In the providence of God there are no accidents, and this seeming reverse thus helped the way to the greatest victory which can be won.

There is a classical story of a mighty hunter, whose life in the Book of Fate had been made to depend upon the preservation of a brand which was burning at his birth. The brand, so full of destiny, was snatched from the flames and carefully preserved by his prudent mother. Meanwhile the hunter became powerful and invulnerable to mortal weapons. But at length the mother, indignant at his cruelty to her own family, flung the brand upon the flames and the hunter died. The story of that hunter, so powerful and invulnerable to mortal weapons, is now repeated in this rebellion, and Slavery is the fatal brand. Let our Government, which has thus far preserved Slavery with maternal care, simply fling it upon the flames which itself has madly aroused, and the rebellion will die at once.

Amidst all the perils which now surround us, there is only one which I dread. It is the peril which comes from some new surrender to Slavery—some fresh recognition of its power—some present dalliance with its intolerable pretensions. Worse than any defeat, or even the flight of an army, would be such abandonment of principle. From all such peril good Lord deliver us! And there is *one way of safety* clear as sunlight—pleasant as the paths of peace. Over its broad and open gate is written simply justice. There is victory in that word. Do justice, and you will be twice blessed; for so you will subdue the rebel master, while you elevate the slave. Do justice frankly, generously, nobly, and you will find strength instead of weakness, while all seeming responsibility will disappear in obedience to God's everlasting law. Do justice, though the Heavens fall; but they will not fall. Every act of justice becomes a new pillar of the universe, or it may be a link of that

golden everlasting chain
Whose strong embrace holds Heaven, and earth, and main.

Capt. Poor and the Pursuit of the Sumter.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I perceive a communication purporting to contain facts regarding Capt. **Poor, late of the *Brooklyn*.** A desire to set those facts before the public, in a proper light, is the object of this communication.

Your obedient servant, through his proper officer, was the person who brought to the knowledge of **Capt. Poor the *fact*** that the yacht *Gipsey* had been fitted out at New-Orleans to run the blockade. This I did while we were pursuing the yacht on the morning of June 12.

The *Sumter* was never seen from the *decks* of the *Brooklyn* before the day on which she ran the blockade, June 30.

The "bark," of which your correspondent speaks, having acted very suspiciously on the evening of June 29, we boarded her the next day, as was our practice. It being customary for the mail-boat *Empire Parish* to come down to Pilot Town every Sunday morning, nothing wrong was suspected on the Sunday in question until, while returning to the anchorage, a bark was reported as coming down the river under all sail.

Capt. Poor stopped his ship to take soundings only when compelled to do so by the dense fog.

***Capt. Poor**, while in chase of the Sumter, used extraordinary measures to increase the Brooklyn's speed.*

Of the other facts (?) I do not know sufficient to make any comment. What I have stated is from notes made at the time.

In the many accounts which appear of the *Sumter's* escape I see no mention made of a little circumstance which possibly had much effect in determining Capt. Poor to abandon the chase, viz., that we were obliged to drop, when almost out of sight of land, one of our boats, with but two men in it, and they devoid of all provisions, &c. When this boat was picked up, on our return, it was further from shore than when dropped. What would have been said by the generous public had Capt. Poor pursued the *Sumter* at the expense of the lives of those two men?

Capt. Poor's fellow-officers are fully capable, or at least they are deemed so by the Government, of ascertaining, from the vast amount of evidence brought before them pro and con, whether that officer conducted himself properly in abandoning the chase of the *Sumter*, and until they render their verdict, would it not be well for the public to withhold theirs?

Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable paper, I am, respectfully, &c., E. C. G.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Thanksgiving with the Troops—Great Doings in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts—Speech of Gen. Stone—First Copy of Gen. Gorman's Report—Forward Movement—Brigade Drill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

There are few things in this world more enjoyable to a New-Englander than a Thanksgiving Dinner. The dinner itself is supposed to be good, but in its comfort-giving it is but the exponent of the thousand and one causes for gratitude with which the time past has been filled, and which, both in secret and in public, call for and receive from the hard-fisted sons of the East heartfelt and lip-spoken appreciation. A Thanksgiving Dinner should properly be eaten at home—elsewise it is bereft of many a pleasure and of many a desirable presence. But in times of war "some must fight while others pray," and if those who are surrounding the camp-fire rather than that which blazes cheerfully on their hearthstone can be thankful, and can approximate to the delights of home, it is a most blessed circumstance. I don't know how many troops New-England has in the field at this time, but if the doings and eatings, the sayings and drinkings of her hardy sons in this division may be taken as a sample of them all, it is fair to presume that for the next six months not a turkey, not a chicken, not a goose, or even a lame duck, will be seen south of Philadelphia or west of Baltimore.

Gen. STONE and Gen. BANKS are Massachusetts men, and right noble sons, too, of that gallant State, and on yesterday, which was the day of Thanksgiving in the East, the Commanding-General of this division gave his soldiers all proper scope for the observance of their home-customs, and the revival of their home associations. The Colonels of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Nineteenth Regiments in particular permitted the officers and men of their command to recreate and dilate to the full extent of their thankfulness and stomachs, and as many hearts in New-York beat responsive to the throbbings of similar organizations hereabouts, I propose briefly to sketch the proceedings of the day at these two regiments.

The Fifteenth has already won a name. Early on the friendly side of the Potomac, first to cross its hostile waters, before all others in engaging the enemy, among the last to retreat, nearly half destroyed, covered with glory gained on the field of Ball's Bluff, it stands ready for the next advance. Bright and early on Thanksgiving day the necessary duties were performed, and then all formal matters not essential were dispensed with, while one and all prepared for the first and most significantly characteristic observance of the day. The regiment with ranks sadly thinned, dressed in full "regulation" appeared on the parade ground. A company was sent, preceded by the band, to the Adjutant's tent, for the colors—the flags presented by the State, and by the ladies of Worcester County—first carried modestly through the streets of Worcester, then borne fearlessly on the battle-ground near Leesburgh, whence, riddled by ball and torn by bullet, they were carried in safety to their regimental resting-place. *Pro forma*, the colors were brought to the front of the line, where they were saluted with military coolness, but with reverence and love, and then given in charge of the regiment whose name they bear. After sundry movements with the arms, up and down, in and about; turn this way and turn the other way; first one foot forward, and then the other; gun here and gun there, the Colonel—the gallant DEVENS, in appearance a complete soldier, and in appearance not belied—proceeded with his welcome work. He first read the grand, though somewhat heavily Cromwellian proclamation of His Excellency, Gov. ANDREW, which was listened to with attention and interest, partly because of its peculiar style, and partly because the Colonel is a perfect master of "Webster's Speller and first-class Reader;" and when the good old legend of "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was uttered, every hat was lifted and every voice said amen.

Passages from Scripture were then recited, a hymn to the tune of "Old Hundred" was sung, and prayers were read from the Episcopalian Prayer-book, after which letters from the prisoners at Richmond were read, and the services ended. The singing deserves especial mention. The band—which, by the way, is one of the best I ever heard, and which, morning and night, charms us with choice selections from the best works of Music's most profound scholars—accompanied what seemed to me a regiment of singing-school teachers, who burst forth with the soul-inspiring "Army Hymn" of little HOLMES, the Autocrat. The effect was electrical, but not theatrical. RICKETT'S Battery, which, under command of Lieut. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., was performing the most wonderfully intricate and most intricately wonderful evolutions near by, stopped, listened, drew nearer, and finally joined in, while crowds of teamsters, orderlies, and hangers on, who ignored the Colonel, the Bible and the Proclamation, pell-melled towards the line, and joined the uncovered worshipers. The rest of the day was devoted to games and turkeys, singing and turkeys, dancing and turkeys, hop-scotch and turkeys, base ball and turkeys, and turkeys and turkeys. So much for the Fifteenth Massachusetts, the banner regiment of the Upper Potomac.

At the camp of the Nineteenth Massachusetts matters were arranged and managed differently. For a week past extensive preparations for an unusual celebration of the day have been under way, and it is no more than justice to state that the entire division was filled with rumors, more or less exaggerated, concerning the grand affair of the Nineteenth. The following invitation was sent to me as the representative of the TIMES:

The officers of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers will conclude the observance of Thanksgiving Day appointed by His Excellency the Governor, on Thursday, the 21st inst., by giving a Ball in Camp Benton, near Edwards' Ferry, to which the company of Mr. —— and ladies is respectfully solicited.

The Company of Mr. —— is also requested at a dinner to be given by the officers of the regiment at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. F. DEVEREUX, Lieut.-Col., Manager.

POOLESVILLE CAMP BENTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

Hearing that in addition to the dinner and ball, there was to be a greased pole and vigorous attempts on the part of avaricious privates to get a five-dollar gold piece on top of it, a grand game of football and a minster concert at sundown, I mounted my pet filly *Nannie*, and started for the camp. Arrived there, I found that Baltimore had unselfishly deputed some thirty of her fairest damsels, (among them a lovely descendant of the martyr ROGERS) who were scattered promiscuously about the camp, shooting at marks, throwing and failing to catch balls, and making wild with delight the several hundred privates who for months hadn't seen a woman or a bonnet. It had been arranged that the two wings of the regiment—one under charge of Lieut.-Col. DEVEREAUX and the other under Major HOW—were to play a rousing game of football, the officers of the losing wing to pay for the wine yet to be drank at the Thanksgiving dinner. To describe so as to interest a non-professional reader a game of football, is an impossibility. Suffice it, then, to say that the poor ball wandered here and there, meeting with rebuffs on every hand and at every foot; that the right men puffed and blew, and kicked, and ran, and watched, and hurrahed, and screamed, and cheered, and oh'd and ah'd, while the left men pushed and yelled, and heeled and toed, and ran furiously here and there, attacking with apparent vigor the unoffending object of regimental persecution. After an hour's sport, or rather an hour's hard labor, one side gave in, and the other side—which was also on the point of giving in—saluted its leader with three rousing cheers, at the same time informing their opponents that if there was any other game which possibly they could play better, they would be pleased to be with them at a future occasion.

Then came the climbing of the greased pole—and I confess that I never beheld anything quite so comical in all my life. Ten athletic nervous men essayed the operation, one after another, without success. Some could get up ten feet, others twenty, others still higher, and one youth, regardless of unworn pants, succeeded in *almost* touching the coveted and glittering prize at the top, when his hold gave way, and but for the most miraculous use of his legs and feet he would have been thrown heavily to the ground. A corporal, I think, succeeded in obtaining the reward, which, for so much corporal punishment, was none too great.

The dinner, however, was the first grand feature of the day. I had been forced to believe, after an accidental inspection of the late turkey roost, which was filled with countless feathers, that a somewhat extensive "spread" might be anticipated, and I was not disappointed. The guests, some eighty in all, were in good eating trim, having spent several hours upon the ground watching the men, and appetized by the chilly wind. Gen. STONE, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Capt CHARLES SEWART, Maj. A. B. CROSBY, Division Surgeon; Col. DEVENS, and Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, were the prominent guests, after, of course, the Baltimore ladies aforesaid. Dinners are not to be described, but rather—this one was so disposed. After the cloth was removed, Col. HINCKS, in a pertinent and graceful speech, welcomed the friends there gathered to the hospitalities of the Nineteenth, and, after toasting the "President," gave as a toast for Gen. STONE to dilate upon—"Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN."

As the dark-eyed General rose to reply, every eye was turned pleasantly toward him, and every ear waited hopingly for his utterance. I cannot give his words, but the idea was to this effect: "The Colonel, my friends, has imposed upon me an embarrassing duty—embarrassing because he desires me to speak of my superior officer. So to do would be in direct conflict with a long standing regulation of the army, and in marked contrast with the practice of my life. We are forbidden to criticise either for censure or for praise the doings of our superiors, and while one can find naught in our gallant leader worthy of other notice than the highest commendation, it is better that on that point as on all others, I should implicitly obey my orders." After which, in language singularly felicitous, and with manner most impressive, he alluded to the good old custom of thanksgiving as it is kept at home, paying a deserved compliment to the kind of men sent from homes where such observances are attended to, and expressing the pleasure that it gave him to find the officers and men of his command, while serving with lofty patriotism the country of their birth, not unmindful of the beneficial and heart-inspiring traditions and customs of their far-off homes. The General's reception was most cordial, his manner very charming, and his speech just long enough to make us all desire a little more.

Speeches were also made by Col. DEVENS, Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, Mr. MILLER, from Baltimore, and your humble servant, who was somewhat equivocally designated as "one of those indispensable *appendages* to society, who share the danger with our pickets—a New-York reporter."

The ball in the evening was a decided success. Besides the guests above specified there were Gen. GORMAN, Col. TOMPKINS, several half-and-half secesh ers from Poolesville, any quantity of pretty girls, and "buttoned boys" innumerable. Gen. GORMAN was particularly lively, and did I not know him to be a good family man of several years standing, I should imagine his courting days were yet to come. The little hours of three and four in the morning were occupied by the major part of the company in getting home, at which place, after running the gauntlet of half a dozen sentinels, and nearly impaling my horse on a picket, I arrived about 5½ o'clock. To Col. HINCKS, Lieut.-Col. DEVEREAUX, Major HOW, and Capt. MILLER, I desire to return, in behalf of the TIMES, thanks for their kindness and peculiar courtesy.

GEN. GORMAN'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 26, 1861.

To Capt. Charles Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General Brigadier-Gen. Stone's Division:

SIR—I have the honor to communicate to the General commanding the division the facts and events connected with my brigade, in the advance across the Potomac, made under his order. On the 20th inst., I received orders to detach two (2) companies of the First Minnesota Regiment to cover a reconnoissance on the Virginia side of the Potomac. This order was obeyed, and they crossed, but were soon recalled. On the morning of the 21st, two (2) other companies were ordered to cross and cover the advance of a party of cavalry under Major MIX—all of which was done, the party at the same time driving in the enemy's pickets. Orders were received by me to have the Second New-York and First Minnesota Regiments of Infantry at Edwards' Ferry on Monday, the 21st inst., at daylight, or as near that hour as possible. These two (2) regiments arrived there at the time specified. I also ordered the Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers to proceed to the same point at as early an hour as possible, from Seneca Mills, eight miles distant. They arrived with great promptness at 11 o'clock A. M. During that day and night (the 21st,) the entire brigade crossed the river, numbering about 2,250 men. Just about the time I got the first regiment across, a severe battle commenced near Conrad's Ferry, distant five or six miles. Before the brigade got over, news of a repulse of our troops at Conrad's Ferry reached the General commanding, who sent me an order in writing to "commence intrenchments immediately" on the Virginia side. With the utmost dispatch, intrenching tools were placed in the hands of the Seventh Michigan Regiment, (whose guns were almost worthless,) who did good service; and very soon rifle pits were dug and other intrenchments were begun. From the commencement of the crossing on Monday, I was ordered in command of the troops at the ferry, and in charge of the means and manner of disposing of them, as the reinforcements arrived; also of crossing them over the river.

On the arrival of Major-Gen. BANKS on the 22d, I received the same order from him. I seized all the canal-boats within two miles of the ferry, above and below, and all the flat, scow and row boats to be found, and put seven (7) canal and two (2) scow boats into the Potomac from the canal, placing them in charge of Capt. FOOTE, Quartermaster of the Second New-York S. M., who manned the crossing with great energy, so that by Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., we had crossed 4,500—110 or more of VAN ALEN'S Cavalry, and two (2) 12-pound howitzers of RICKETT'S Battery, immediately in charge of Lieuts. KIRBY and WOODRUFF. About 4 o'clock on the 22d inst., the enemy were seen advancing upon us in force. They immediately, and with great spirit and determination, attacked our outposts near the woods, adjacent to Goose Creek, on the left and in front of our lines, and about three miles from Leesburgh. They numbered over 3,000 infantry, with some cavalry in reserve. Our forces met the attack with equal firmness, and for a short time the firing was rapid, when the two pieces of artillery opened upon the enemy a well-directed fire, doing fearful execution, causing them to give way in confusion, and make a hasty return within their breastworks near Leesburgh, suffering a loss of sixty (60) killed and wounded, as ascertained from their wounded and from citizens in the vicinity. The loss in my brigade is one (1) killed and one severely wounded, both belonging to Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. On the 23d, by the General's order, I directed further intrenchments around the white house, near the enemy's works. I also had the fences, yards and lane barricaded and strengthened with logs, rails, old plows, wagons and lumber. On the night of the 23d, about 7 o'clock, the General ordered me again to proceed to the Maryland side and take charge of the crossing of artillery and more troops. On arriving, I started across four (4) more pieces of artillery. A storm of wind, which had been prevailing nearly all day, seemed to forbid the possibility of further reinforcing from this side. Provisions were getting short; the artillery on the Virginia side were short of ammunition; the wind was setting strongly from the Virginia shore; the means of transportation were heavy scows and clumsy canal boats, managed by poles—when at 8 o'clock P. M. I received notice from Maj.-Gen. BANKS that Gen. McCLELLAN had ordered the withdrawal of the whole force from the Virginia to the Maryland side—and orders to proceed with all energy, but quietly, to make necessary arrangements on the Maryland side—and directed me to call to this work the boatmen and lumbermen of the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as it was now evident that everything depended on the energy, courage and muscle of the boatmen to contend against the adverse wind-storm. This detail was made, to which was added 100 men from Col. KENTY'S Maryland Regiment, 100 more from the Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and 150 from the Seventh Michigan Regiment. The plan being matured, the seemingly impossible enterprise was entered upon with a spirit and energy that knew "no such word as fail," and between 9 o'clock P. M. of the 23d and 5 o'clock A. M. of the 24th, every man, horse and piece of artillery was safely withdrawn from the Virginia shore and landed on this side again without an accident or the loss of a man or horse, save the casualty of the fight. The fortitude, endurance and energy displayed by the men detailed to perform this work, deserves the highest commendation. The Minnesota lumbermen performed their part with such skill as to merit special notice.

The courage and coolness of the officers and men of my brigade, in most part, as exhibited in their crossing the river, engaging the enemy, and their orderly withdrawal across again, give reliable assurance of their efficiency. It may not be improper here to say that the result of this movement, as a reconnoissance, must prove highly beneficial to any future movement in that direction. Each order was strictly followed, and the desired result accomplished. Trusting that I have performed satisfactorily the somewhat difficult and responsible duty to which Gen. STONE and Gen. BANKS assigned me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. GORMAN, Brigadier-General.

To-day, Gen. STONE had a brigade drill with the Fifteenth Massachusetts, the Tammany, and the Twentieth Massachusetts. As a dress drill, it could not pass muster, but as a first attempt of three unharnessed, unbrigaded regiments, it was a decided success. We are all eager for an advance, and no doubt ten days hence we will be far away from this. There are many confirmatory evidences of this, which I cannot properly allude to; besides, it is late, and I am very tired. It is rumored that Gen. STONE is to be made a Major-General, and sent at once with his division to active service. To this, every officer, man and *attaché* will cry heartily Amen and Amen.

REBEL FEROCITY.

The following letters, found after the battle near Pikesville, are published in the Maysville, Ky., *Eagle*:

ADINGDON, Va., Oct. 2, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have left you and our children in the land of the despot, but God grant that I may soon be able to make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edge of my knife. From this day I hold every *Union traitor* as my enemy, and from him I scorn to receive quarter, and to him I will never grant my soul in death; for they are *cowards* and villains *enough*. Brother HENRY and I arrived here without hindrance. I have had chills all the way, but I hope to live to kill 40 Yankees for every chill that I ever had. I learn that HARDEE is still in the Arkansas lines, inactive; and if this proves to be true, I will tender my resignation and go immediately to Kentucky. I hope that I will do my duty as a rebel and a freeman. Since I hate the Union men of Kentucky, I intend to begin the work of murder in earnest, and if ever I spare one of them, may hell be my portion. I want to see Union blood flow deep enough for my horse to swim in.

Your husband, JAMES BLACKBURN.

The annexed letter is from the Commander of the rebel forces:

PRESTONSBURGH, Oct. 21, 1861.

HENRY M. ROSE: *Dear Sir*—I am in receipt of yours of yesterday.

The army we are rallying here is intended to defend the mountains. We shall sweep the mountains of every foe before we move forward. The right mode for the most brute people to defend their homes is to come in at once and bring their guns. I received instructions from Richmond yesterday to muster in for twelve months.

Get up a force at once; a force strong enough to defend Pike County. I want a force at Pikeville immediately. I will muster them there for twelve months.

Attend to this at once; no time is to be lost. Don't rest a moment until it is done. Yours truly,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

The Law of Arrest on the High Seas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was it lawful to take MASON and SLIDELL from on board the *Trent*?

The law of search is, with some comparatively unimportant exceptions, a war right, to be exercised on the high seas, in reference to certain objects, and in a certain way. The right is (I) limited in its sphere. It can be exercised to ascertain whether a vessel has a hostile or a neutral character; and if it be a neutral, whether it has contraband goods on board, or is or has been engaged in a breach of blockade. But it cannot be exercised to ascertain whether persons are harbored on the vessel who are guilty of civil or political crimes; for it is no crime for a vessel to carry such persons from place to place, any more than it is for a neutral State, or any friendly State, in peace, to give them shelter within its borders, provided no extradition treaty exists to the contrary.

Among contraband articles have been sometimes classed dispatches, troops, and vessels-of-war or transport, conveyed or forwarded for the enemy by the neutral. It is better, however, with a first-rate German authority, HEFFTER, to call these more than contraband, as almost identifying the neutral with the enemy, and therefore as involving his vessel in especial guilt. Confining ourselves to dispatches, we define them, with WILDMAN and PHILLIMORE, (after Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, we suppose,) "to be official communications, of official persons on public affairs." Thus any instructions of a Government, or of a set of persons exercising *de facto* the functions of a Government, any power communicated by such a body, even of the most general nature, would deserve to be called, so far as we can see, by this name.

But is the conveyance of all hostile dispatches by a neutral, a guilty act? We answer no. But here we come to a difference of judgment between writers who, with the English, on the whole, are strenuous for belligerent rights on the sea, and those who, like many of the continental writers, are earnest for the rights of neutrals. The English, as far as we are informed, following the decisions of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, hold that dispatches from a colonial officer of an enemy to the Home Government, or the reverse, and those from the Home Government to its Ambassador abroad, are hostile dispatches, but not those from an Ambassador abroad to the Home Government of the enemy, found on a neutral vessel; for he is abroad, at a foreign court, for the purpose of keeping up amity between his Government and that of the neutral, which is entirely lawful. On the other hand, papers of a hostile character will not be protected by being received from a *neutral* Ambassador in a foreign country. These, and other particulars may be found in WILDMAN, (II, 234,) and other English authors. WHEATON and ORTOLAN substantially agree with them.

The extremists in favor of neutral rights are represented by the French writer, L. B. HAUTEFEUILLE, "on the rights and duties of neutral nations." (Second ed., Paris, 1858.) This author has the following view: Dispatches may be classed according to the port of departure and that of arrival, as those sent from one neutral port to another, from a neutral to a hostile, and from a hostile to a neutral, and, fourthly, from one hostile to another hostile port. The three first are innocent. The fourth is also innocent, if the captain receives dispatches, like any other matter, from the postmaster; but if his ship is chartered for the purpose of carrying hostile dispatches, it is a guilty transaction. We apprehend that this doctrine is very much confined to its author, and at all events, as between us and the English, we shall naturally follow the English doctrine.

The eminent German writer already named, HEFFTER, contents himself with saying, in a general way, that "voluntary forwarding of dispatches to or for a belligerent by a neutral subject," is a guilty business, which, in some respects, goes further than WHEATON and the English.

Here we may add that it seems to be of no importance whether the dispatches be sent directly from a hostile country, or sent first to some neutral port, and thence taken to their place of destination. If a vessel on the high seas is suspected to be carrying them, it may be boarded. The search must be conducted with civility and with as little detention as possible. Some nations have treaties minutely specifying the mode of search. But if the searching officer should neglect rules in whole or in part, it would not vitiate the capture—it would only furnish ground of complaint to the neutral Government. Evidence being found that dispatches are on board, the vessel is liable to confiscation, and only cogent proof on the part of the captain that he was ignorant of their nature can save his vessel. Nay, the English authorities go further than this.

We are now prepared to judge of the case of the two captured Commissioners. If they *were* such, and *it was known*, it was known also that they must have public documents certifying to the fact. The captain, then, was guilty, and his carrying the mail, and starting from Cuba with them on board, has nothing to do with the question. So, too, if Capt. WILKES found them on board, he had a right to presume that they were in some sense bearers of dispatches, because their functions were a matter of common notoriety. And if he found evidence that the vessel was guilty, he had a right to carry her into one of our ports to be tried. When in the port, MASON and SLIDELL might be taken out, as the vessel was now within our jurisdiction.

Did, now, the moderation of Capt. WILKES, in allowing the vessel to go on its way, involve an illegality? An informality was certainly committed, but was it one which could be complained of by the captain of the *Trent*, or by his Government? We think that good sense here requires us to say that his summary way of proceeding for the advantage of all concerned ought not to give an illegal quality to his seizure of these persons.

This is the only way in which we can justify this transaction on the principles of international law. A traitor, like a murderer, and so, too, an ambassador, or one intending to be such, is safe on a neutral vessel on the high seas. Only the conveyance of persons in the military service of a State would subject a neutral vessel to harm; all other *persons* are safe.

Several cases have been adduced in the newspapers of proceedings which looked parallel with the present case, but they do not bear examination. 1. Mr. LAURENS was captured on board a *hostile* vessel, it being a mistake which none of the earlier historians commit, so far as we know, that he was on a Dutch vessel. 2. The case of the *Caroline* has no analogy. This was an instance of self-preservation, an extreme case, and, as we think, one in which England acted right. 3. The case of LUCIEN BONAPARTE. He was taken in Sardinian waters, by a British man-of-war, from an American merchantman, and according to one account, when that vessel had been driven by stress of weather into Cagliari. We have not in our possession all the particulars of this affair, but it will turn out, we think, that LUCIEN threw himself upon English protection voluntarily, preferring to go to England rather than to America. He was at variance with NAPOLEON at the time.

Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27, 1861.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou.	83½	420 Erie Railway	20¼
4,000 Ohio 6s, '70	98½	100 do	b10 20½
6,000 Ill. Canal Rec. 6s	80	do	s30 20
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	41¾	50 do	20¼
5,000 Missouri State 6s	41¾	60 do	20
15,000 do	41¾	50 Hudson River R.	36¾
2,000 Va. State 6s	47	50 do	36¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	60 do	37
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92	25 do	s30 36¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d m. b.	75	50 do	s30 37
21,000 M. O. & W. C. 1st m.		50 do	b4 37
S. F. C. 6s	80	6 N. H. & H. R.	136
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	87	50 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
1,000 Galena & Chi. 1st M	98½	200 do	s60 48¾
3,000 Chi. & Rock Isl. B.	93	50 do	b5 48¾
50 Phenix Bank	90	350 do	48¾
10 National Bank	87½	50 do	b30 48¾
10 Bank of Commerce	82	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	37¼
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	97	150 do	b30 37
50 do	b10 96¾	25 Panama Railroad	112
50 do	s30 96	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
50 do	s30 96¾	13 Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
70 do	96¾	7 do	98¾
465 do	96¾	80 Gal. & Chic. R.	s18 10
325 N. Y. Cen. R.	78½	200 do	b30 70¾
100 do	b4 78¾	100 do	70¾
550 do	78¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	33½
200 do	b30 78	1350 do	33½
250 do	s10 78	350 do	b10 33½
100 do	78	50 do	b30 33¾
55 Erie Railway Pref.	53	75 Chi. & Rock I. R.	52¾
170 do	52¾	350 do	52¾
100 Harlem Railroad	12	10 Little Miami R.	77
150 Harlem R. Pref.	30		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou.	82½	50 N. Y. Central R.	78¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1862	97½	100 do	78
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83	100 do	b30 78¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¼	100 do	b30 78¾
15,000 Missouri State 6s	41	50 do	78¾
3,000 do	41½	200 do	s30 78
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	91	50 do	s15 78¾
2,000 Kent'ky State 6s	75	500 do	b30 78¾
5,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	70	150 Erie Railway	20¾
5,000 N. Indiana 1st M.	83	100 Erie R. Pref.	s10 53
2,000 Ter H't'e & A. 2d M.	31	200 Reading Railroad	35½
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50 Mich. Central R.	48¾
2,000 do	37½	50 do	49
15 Park Bank	96½	100 do	b30 49
50 Mechanics' Bank	90	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
25 Bank of Commerce	81¼	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	37¾
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 70¾
50 do	86½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	33½
50 Hud. Riv. R.	s30 37½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s30 53¾
50 do	37¾	100 do	53¾
400 do	37½	10 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The Stock market fairly recovered its *Bullish* temper this afternoon, prices advancing on the two New-York Roads, Central and Erie, ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the former, and 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. on the latter. The advance in Erie was mainly after the adjournment of the Second Board, induced, it is said, by previous large purchases at 30½@½ by private contract. The latest sales in the Board room were at 31½@31½ ₱ cent. The Western Roads advanced with the New-Yorks, Rock Island to 54¼; Toledo to 34½; Galena to 71½; Michigan Central to 49½, and Michigan Guaranteed to 37¼@38 ₱ cent. There was more firmness also in Hudson River, Harlem and Erie Preferred. The latter went up to 54½ ₱ cent. On the Federal Stocks there was a steady feeling at 93@93¼ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ Cents of 1881. Panama, after touching 112 ₱ cent., returned to yesterday's price—113¼@114 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were weak on Missouris which, for the past few days, appear to be neglected by speculation. Other descriptions are quoted steady. On the Railway mortgages, some considerable sales of Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents were pressed at 90 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail about the same as yesterday. The upward turn of the general market was mainly felt after the printed list of sales at the Second Board, though the previous business of the day had shown much steadiness of demand, against a moderate offering of Stocks. Late in the afternoon prices closed about as follows:

Central	78¾	Michigan Central	49¼
Erie	31¾	Pacific	87
Rock Island	54¼	Panama	113¾
Galena	71¾	Erie Preferred	54
Toledo	31	Mich. Guaranteed	37¾

The Board of Brokers, of course, adjourned over the Thanksgiving Holiday, to meet as usual on Friday morning. Business generally is also suspended for the day.

The market for Money was easier at call than usual to-day, as lenders were ready to make two days interest over the Holiday. We also hear of some select paper, 4@6 months to run, being taken outside of Bank at 6 ₱ cent., and in at least one instance, a fraction below this rate. Exchange for Saturday's steamer has not yet taken shape. At the Sub-Treasury the disbursements are large to-day. Of other financial news the Street is quite barren. The concern in reference to our diplomatic relations with England seems to diminish the nearer we approach the time for hearing from London on the affair of the *Trent*.

The City Bank Shares were bid for as follows to-day:

America	96¾	Corn Exchange	85
Phœnix	80	St. Nicholas	71
National	87	Marine	80
Seventh Ward	113	New-York County	81
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'	90
Hanover	68	Park	96

The Railway

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—PADDY THE PIPER—THE SCHOOLMASTER—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—HAPPY MAN. Evening—PIZARRO—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—Morning, afternoon and evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no further intelligence from Fort Pickens this morning. A flag of truce went up to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, but brought down no information whatever—the rebels showing a disinclination to communicate news. Our Washington dispatches communicate the important fact that Gen. BROWN recently received orders from the Government to open fire upon the rebels as soon as he felt sure of success.

Among other interesting items telegraphed from Washington, is the announcement that Gen. BANKS arrived at the Capital yesterday, and was for some time in consultation with Gen. McCLELLAN; and that Gen. McCLELLAN, Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had a protracted interview. These consultations may, or may not, be indicative of immediate important movements, in which the army and navy will act in concert. The rebels evidently anticipate some movement at the right of our lines, as they have recently been engaged in strengthening their positions in that direction.

Skirmishes with the enemy along the National lines across the Potomac, are now of frequent occurrence, and some of them of considerable severity. One in the vicinity of Hunter's Mills was reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which a party of National cavalry was ambushed by a body of rebel infantry. Another occurred on Tuesday night at Drainesville. Col. G. D. BAYARD, with seven hundred men of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, were ordered by Gen. McCALL to proceed to Drainesville and attempt the capture of a party of the enemy's pickets understood to be there. They left at 9 o'clock in the evening, and returned at noon yesterday, having killed two and wounded one of the rebels, and taken eleven prisoners. Col. BAYARD had his horse killed, and Surgeon ALEXANDER, and one of the men, were wounded.

Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE has at last issued the anticipated order for the organization of an additional number of volunteers in this State. Under this order each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies of a minimum aggregate of 83 men, or a maximum aggregate of 101 men. Each regiment of cavalry will consist of three battalions, each battalion of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies. The companies will have a minimum aggregate of 70 men, or a maximum aggregate of 95 men. Each regiment will be accompanied by eight or twelve batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of a minimum aggregate of 80 men, or a maximum aggregate of 156 men, and the pay of the officers and men will commence immediately after they are mustered into the service of the United States. Persons applying to the Governor for permission to recruit, must present certificates that they have passed the Examining Boards. Recruits are to be forwarded to regimental depôts in squads of ten. Enlistments out of the State for New-York regiments are strictly forbidden, and agents from other States are prohibited from enlisting men within the State. In general, promotions in the direct line will be made, and, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, commissions will be withheld from all officers known to be of other than good moral character and strictly temperate habits. The army to be organized under this order will form a reserve, ready for service, whenever the Government may call for more aid.

Gen. HALLECK issues several orders through the St. Louis papers, which indicate that affairs in his Department have hitherto been rather loosely conducted. All officers are required to make, at once, the most accurate returns of the condition of their respective commands, and various irregularities are specified which can be no longer allowed.

The withdrawal of the National forces from Western Virginia has been commenced. Six Ohio and two Indiana regiments have received orders to move—a part from Cheat Mountain—probably the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second.

Capt. MARWICK, of the brig *Castilian*, at Boston reports that, on the 21st inst., in lat. 38° 53', lon. 72° 40', he saw twelve sail of old whalers, the roughest-looking craft afloat, bound South, with a fair wind, and going in fine style. He spoke one of them, and was informed that they were the Rat-Hole Squadron, bound South with sealed orders.

When the *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, stopped at Holmes' Hole, on her way to Boston, a fleet of one hundred vessels, which had been driven to take refuge there by stress of weather, paid Capt. WILKES all the honors, dipping their flags and dressing themselves in the gayest possible colors. At one time, from the deck of the *San Jacinto*, one hundred and thirteen national ensigns could be seen flying. A salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Light Artillery Company of Holmes' Hole, and another salute of thirteen guns by private individuals which was acknowledged by Capt. WILKES dipping his ensign three times.

Maj. TRIMBLE, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, arrived in Wheeling on Saturday from Wirt County Court-house. He reports that on the 19th a number of Capt. HILL'S Cavalry had a skirmish with a gang of rebels calling themselves the Moccasin Rangers. It appears that there was a corn-husking at the house of a Secessionist, about a mile from Wirt Court-house, and some of Capt. HILL'S men obtained leave of absence and attended the affair, without arms. After the men had started, the balance of the company were advised that their companions were to be attacked and captured at the husking, by the Moccasin Rangers. Accordingly the company armed themselves, and proceeded as quietly as possible down to the husking. They had scarcely reached the house and formed themselves in position when the Moccasin Rangers made a charge upon the house. Capt. HILL'S men fired upon the Moccasins before the latter were aware of their presence in force, killing a Lieutenant and wounding five or six others. The Rangers retreated.

According to an official report made to Gov. WASHBURNE by Adjt.-Gen. HOBSON, the whole number of troops sent from Maine, including the three months' enrollment, is 10,498; including the companies at the several forts, 10,711. Including the Twelfth, already gone, and the men already enlisted for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and the batteries, the number is 15,261. The last organizations will probably be filled in about three weeks, which will raise the sum total to 16,611, independent of those enlisted in other States. Enlistments are still progressing for the regiments now in the field.

By orders from Washington, nine of the political prisoners, incarcerated at Fort Warren, were discharged from custody, on Tuesday, upon their taking the oath of allegiance. They are all from Baltimore and vicinity, and their names are as follows: S. B. Frost, John L. Bouldon, David Lucchesi, George Thompson, Robert Rowe, Charles D. French, John J. Heckart, George W. Landy and one other, whose name is not given. Of these prisoners, LANDY was a member of the Legislature. Five other prisoners, whose discharge had been ordered by Secretary SEWARD, refused to take the oath of allegiance, as follows: W. G. Harrison, Robert A. Carter, Thomas Shields, Michael J. Grady, and Geo. A. Appleton, and are retained in custody. Mr. MASON, it is said, does not exhibit the same *nonchalant* spirit which he displayed on first entering the fort. Mr. SLIDELL, on the contrary, becomes more cheerful.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated St. Thomas, Oct. 29, notices the arrival at that port from Savannah of the schooner *Emily Ten Broeck*, with a cargo of rice. She cleared for Barbados under an English register, after having changed owners, the American Consul protesting against the transfer.

Our advices by the *Canada* give some additional information relative to the triple expedition against Mexico, and the overtures made to the United States Government relative to it. It appears that after the signatures to the Treaty were made, a copy of it was forwarded to Washington, and the Ministers of the contracting Powers were authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President LINCOLN. No delay, however, is to be made in obtaining the accession of the United States to the Treaty after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, as such delay might jeopardize the success of the expedition. The London *Daily News* publishes an editorial generally rebuking Southern sympathizers in England, and especially denouncing the writer of a strong Pro-Southern letter in the *Times*. Sir JAMES FERGUSON has published a letter emphatically denying the statement that he acted the part of a spy in this country, and affirming that he interfered on neither side. In reference to the Cotton question, an interesting fact is stated in the Calcutta *Englishman*—to wit, that the Manchester manufacturers have done nothing either to further the growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stock on hand in the up-country dépôts. The London *Times* attributes this, not only to a lingering hope in reference to the American supply, but to the fact that there is a glut of cotton goods on hand, and that the manufacturers, in curtailing operations now, are only doing what they would soon have been obliged to do.

A report has reached Halifax, by the steamer *Himalaya*, that the mail steamer *Trent*, from which the rebel Commissioners SLIDELL and MASON were taken, had reached England, and that a British frigate had immediately been dispatched to the United States. The report is simply ridiculous.

The bark *Thomas Dallet* arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning from Porto Cabello, with 788 bales of cotton on board.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Bohemian*. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were inactive, and Provisions were dull. In the Havre Cotton Market an advance of 2@3 francs is noted. There had been no change in the English funds. An improvement had taken place in the French Money Market following the appointment of M. FOULD as Minister of Finance. His conditions on taking the office had been published by a Paris correspondent, and one of them is found to be *the evacuation of Rome by the French troops*. From Italy we learn that a levy of eighty thousand men is ordered, but it was thought that not more than fifty thousand would be obtained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. Italy will then have two hundred and eighty thousand effective men in the field. An address of the Neapolitans had been sent to GARIBALDI, praying him not to leave Italy. The new Russian campaign in Circassia had resulted very disastrously. Fifteen thousand troops had attacked ten thousand mountaineers, and after fighting six hours, were repulsed with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed. Six thousand Russians are reported to have been killed and wounded. In Greece a conspiracy had been discovered to assassinate the King and his immediate followers during a *fête*. The Duke of Oporto had been proclaimed King of Portugal, but the Ministry remained unchanged. From Poland the reports are indicative of serious trouble. The military were continually insulted in the streets of Warsaw, and martial law had been set at defiance by the people. The Archbishop of Warsaw had been arrested because he refused to open the Churches.

The *Canada*'s news was received in this City direct from Halifax—the first case of the kind which has occurred—through the agency of telegraph repeaters, invented by GEO. B. HICKS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. The wires were connected through, and at one writing the news was flashed from Halifax to this City.

The oration of Mr. SUMNER, before the Young Mens' Republican Union, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the origin and main-spring of the rebellion, was listened to by a large audience, and applauded to the echo. Mr. SUMNER argued that Slavery was the sole cause of the rebellion, and that the only remedy adequate to meet it is abolition. A resolution was adopted, indorsing the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, the instructions of Secretary CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN, and the speech of Col. COCHRANE.

A ratification meeting was held, last evening, by the German Democratic Clubs, at the Volks' Garten, in support of FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. There was a large attendance, and some display of fireworks, &c. Mr. WOOD was present, and made an address, denouncing his opponents and declaring his liberal intentions should he be reelected. Three or four German speakers also spoke in eulogy of their candidate.

The Ninth New-York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, Col. BEARDSLEY, arrived in this City yesterday from Albany, on its way to the seat of war. It consists of three battalions, of four companies each, numbering in all about eleven hundred men. In the ranks are ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, in fact nearly every trade and profession is represented. The men are not at present mounted, but will be on their arrival at Washington.

A letter received by Messrs. VAN PHAAG & Co., of Boston, dated Surinam, Oct. 19, states that the United States gunboat *Iroquois* was then in port receiving coal, and would soon sail in search of the rebel steamer *Sumter*.

The United States war steamer *Iroquois* was at Parsmaribo Oct. 23, cruising for the privateer *Sumter*.

Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK has been obliged to leave his command in Western Virginia temporarily, in order to recruit his health, which has been seriously impaired. He is now at his home in Dayton.

Gen. LANE has received assurances from Gen HUNTER that his forces shall be paid off as soon as practicable.

The friends of Gen. FREMONT, in St. Louis, have started a ten cent subscription list, to purchase him a sword.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The loss was at least $20,000.

A number of criminal cases were argued on appeal yesterday, at the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock market further improved yesterday, and at the close of the day appeared to have fairly recovered from the depression at the beginning of the week. New-York Central, 78½@78⅝ ₱ cent. Money in easy supply, and prime discounts are done at lower rates.

Breadstuffs were generally cheaper on Wednesday,—Flour having declined 5c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c., and Corn 1c. ₱ bushel. At the reduced prices, a moderate business was transacted in Flour, and an active trade was reported in Wheat and Corn. Heavy speculative purchases were made of Oats, afloat and in store. Cotton was in pretty lively request at firmer rates. Sugars attracted more attention, as also Provisions and Common Resin—the latter closing a shade lower. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The Freight engagements were more extensive; rates essentially unchanged.

Thanksgiving Day.

The consecration of to-day to the customary annual festival of Thanksgiving—observed by sixteen other States in common with us—is a grateful evidence that amid the chaos of war the harmonies of society rest undisturbed. And it is cheerful to reflect that *this* Thanksgiving Day will not be a mere conventional observance, but brings with it that for which we may really be thankful. Yes! thank Heaven, we have this year to rejoice not only over bounteous harvests, bulging our barns with their plenty, not merely over public health and adequate prosperity—but over a sublime renovation of the moral life of the nation,—over months of such precious experience, as fills the past with fragrance and the future with beauty and faith.

A year ago we celebrated our holiday, unconscious of the impending storm. And although we all walked, those days, in the shadow of a coming Doom, and though the horizon all round muttered with far-off thunder, no man knew to what a chamber of horrors the door was soon to open. So little is it in human power to penetrate the future, even though all that has come is now clearly seen to be but the necessary working out of an inevitable consequence—a piece of God's fiery logic in the world!

We would not go back to that period of a year ago—a period now projected into history, by such a gulf are we separated from it! We look back with a shudder at it—that season of national atrophy, that death-in-life, that

> "Love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,
> Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told!"

No! better War—red War—with its terrific but salutary lessons. It is worth all it has cost, for it has brought, with it a new *avatar* of national Life. Who but feels that the noble human qualities evoked by the struggle—the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the devotion—are not too dearly purchased? Who but feels he has a possession forever in the memory of that haughty upspringing of the nation when its life was assailed by parricidal hands,—of that season when there was flood-tide in the spiritual energies of the People, rising up and filling all the inlets of our national being?

And yet, as we gather together this Thanksgiving Day, and share the sweet joys of family reunion, it will be impossible for us to overlook how stern is the problem which God has given us to solve. For around how many boards will there to-day be vacant chairs, once filled by manly shapes. Such the voice of their country has called to the field, and they will celebrate Thanksgiving, not under the family roof-tree, but by the camp fires under a Southern clime. There will be other absences more tragic, for War has left its terrible scars in many a family—has written its dread legend, as the lightning writes on rocks. Graves in the battle-field overgrown with mosses and flowers now hold hundreds who last year joyously celebrated Thanksgiving Day. Under the shadow of the Ozark, on the plains of Kentucky, by the Potomac's bank, or beneath the waves of ocean, they rest—the martyrs of the Republic! But, as the Governor of Massachusetts says, in the grand prose lyric he has given us in the form of a proclamation: "While our tears flow in a stream of cordial sympathy with the daughters of our people, just now bereft, by the violence of the wicked and rebellious, of the fathers and husbands and brothers and sons, whose heroic blood has made verily sacred the soil of Virginia, and, mingling with the waters of the Potomac, has made the river now and forever ours, let our souls arise to God on the wings of praise and thanksgiving, that he has again granted us the privilege of living unselfishly and dying nobly in a grand and righteous cause."

Slavery and the Rebellion.

Senator SUMNER delivered an address last evening before the Republican Union on the "Origin and Cause of the Rebellion." Slavery was its cause, and in the extinction of Slavery must be found its cure. The argument is brief,—the logic compact,—the conclusion inevitable. Extinguish the cause, if you would effect a cure,—extract the root, if you would destroy the ache,—kill the poison if you would arrest decay,—these are simple, self-evident suggestions which commend themselves to common sense and the common experience of all the world. Mr. SUMNER has a very easy task when he seeks to persuade a Northern audience that Slavery is the foe of the Union, that Slavery inspires the hearts and strengthens the arms of those who are waging war upon it, and that, if we would end the war, we must strike a death-blow at the power which gives motive and vigor to those by whom it is waged.

In this, however, as in many other matters, Mr. SUMNER deals exclusively with the *theory* of the war; its practical duties he leaves to others. He speaks as a philosopher,—not as a statesman. He lays down principles whose justice no one will question; but he passes untouched all the various questions involved in the application of those principles to the practical conduct of public affairs. *How* is Slavery to be extinguished? By act of Congress? By edict of the Executive? By proclamation of commanding generals? Shall the General Government, which has ignored the very existence of Slavery, take the lead in its abolition,—or leave it to the action of State authorities and the inevitable progress of events? These questions are beneath the consideration of a philosopher, who can attend only to general principles;—but they demand the careful attention of statesmen,—of practical politicians,—of men who are compelled to look at details and the actual working of public measures. It is very common to ridicule and scoff at expediency in public affairs; but without it there can be no such thing as government. All statesmanship involves the adoption of expedients. A mariner might as well discard all thought of winds and currents and intervening rocks and shoals, and steer by the North Star alone, as for a statesman to disregard expediency. A public man must keep the *right* in view and steer *for* it always,—but he must be content for the moment oftentimes with doing the best which the circumstances of the moment will allow.

This is preëminently the case in the present instance. We have no shadow of doubt that Slavery will receive its death-blow in the progress of this rebellion. We believe that the confiscation of slave property, together with all other property, must become one of the weapons of loyal warfare. But this is by no means decisive of the whole question.

We learn from a perfectly authentic source that a bill has already been prepared, and will soon be introduced *into the Legislature of Kentucky, confiscating the slave property of Kentucky rebels:*—and that it will undoubtedly become a law. In our judgment that is the proper quarter for such a movement to commence. It belongs to the Legislatures of loyal Slave States, rather than to Congress or the people of the North, to initiate measures for the extinction of Slavery. If Congress at the North were to take the lead, we should inevitably have a division of Northern sentiment as the first result. We should have dissension where we now have harmony. We should purchase increased intensity on the part of one portion of our community at the expense of paralysis on the part of the rest. And we should run the risk of alarming and alienating the loyalty of the border Slave States by putting a powerful weapon into the hands of their enemies, and threatening a questionable interference with their local institutions.

The real battle-ground of this rebellion is in the border Slave States. It is upon them that the burden of this war falls heaviest. It is there that families are divided,—that households are broken up,—that hearthstones are wet with fraternal blood. We may well trust their instinct as to the time and mode of dealing with the "cause and main-spring" of this great rebellion. Justice, fraternal regard, every sentiment of Union and of safety demand that we should not rudely thrust upon them issues which they are not prepared to meet. The greatest calamity which could befall the nation now, would be the adoption of a policy which should arrest the active development of loyalty in those Border States, and sweep them again into the vortex of rebellion. It seems to us clearly the duty of the Government to leave them to take the initiative in dealing with Slavery. They will take it, beyond all question, whenever they find themselves too closely pressed by the treason against which they contend;—and when they have once taken the lead in that path, the whole country may follow, without fear of division or disaster.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his message to the rebel Congress, lays special stress upon the arrest by our Government of Mr. FAULKNER, on his return from his mission to France.

We understand that this arrest was made originally by the Secretary of War, and that Mr. FAULKNER was informed that he was to be held as a hostage for the safe return of Mr. MADRAW, who had then just been taken prisoner at Manassas, having gone within the enemy's lines to arrange for the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON. Soon afterwards he was transferred to the custody of the State Department, and in reply to his inquiries, Mr. FAULKNER was informed by the Secretary of State that, as Virginia was in rebellion, the Administration had reason to apprehend, or to suspect, that, were he to be permitted to return home, his talents and influence would be arrayed against the National Government, and that, therefore, as a measure of precaution, it was thought proper to hold so distinguished a person as he was in restraint. We have been informed that Mr. FAULKNER has offered to give his parole that he will not go South during the war, if the Government require this as a condition of his release. Whether any reply has been made to this suggestion we are not aware.

No charge has ever been made, so far as we are aware, that Mr. FAULKNER abused the privileges or opportunities of his position abroad to aid the rebellion in any way. According to the statements of our Paris correspondent, who was in a position to be well informed on the subject, his conduct and language, both in official and unofficial intercourse, were uniformly loyal and correct: and Mr. F. himself, we believe, repels with warmth any imputation that, while holding a diplomatic position under the United States Government, he expressed himself *in any way* that was inconsistent with its obligations. Unless there are facts connected with his detention, which have not come to our knowledge, his case seems worthy the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Return of the South to Barbarism.

It is natural; when a wide difference has grown up between the ideas of a people, or of the ruling classes, and the structure of their social and political organizations, that they should seize the occasion of a great revolution in their external relations to recast their systems of government and society, that a harmony may exist between their theories and fact—between their supposed interests and welfare and the laws which are to protect and defend them. The South is now availing itself of such an occasion. Having accepted Slavery as the natural basis of society, the first step is to vest Government in the hands of the few, in which labor—which is always to be owned, and never hired by capital—is to have no participation. To labor, education and the right of suffrage is necessarily denied, because, if allowed, they would upset the government and society based upon the dogma assumed. The only end of such a system is a despotism more absolute than any yet established, as all examples of free government must be rigorously excluded from the Eastward; while the subjects of the despotism of olden times, knowing no better system, submitted quietly to the condition in which they found themselves placed.

The Convention of Virginia, which, possessing all the rights and powers vested in society, carried that State out of the Union, took the initiative in recasting the political system of the South. For this purpose it appointed a committee to determine the changes that were necessary and proper. That committee has made its report, a portion of which we give elsewhere. It decided that every community is naturally divided into two great interests, *labor and capital*—that capital belongs to the *few*, and labor to the *many*; and that capital owning labor, should be vested with the authority of legislating for it, as well as for any other interest. In this way, the two can never come into collision, nor the peace of society be threatened. The North, the report states, already presents full proof, and an awful warning, of the danger of not subjecting labor to capital. The curse of the North is free schools and universal suffrage. The former are supported by the rich to teach the poor to envy and hate them; and those agrarian doctrines which aid in dividing, by force, the wealth of the few among the many. The suffrage gives the power to carry the theories begotten by education into effect, and should be abolished, or so far restricted that the fangs can all be drawn from a restless, unprincipled and needy populace.

The report referred to has the merit not only of perfect straightforwardness, but of irrefutable logic, reasoning from the premises assumed. Wherever Slavery exists, society must be founded in force. The knowledge of their rights, and the power to enforce them, must be taken from the enslaved and non-property holders.

We do not blame the South for the step it has taken. It could take no other after it refused to make any provision for the termination of Slavery. What chiefly concerns the North is the establishment, by its side, of a status and institutions thoroughly antagonistical to its own genius as well as that of modern society, and of those views of the progress of the race in freedom and intelligence, which it has been considered the peculiar function and privilege of the United States to realize. It is an attempt to convert a part of these States into the grossest barbarism from free society emerged, on the very ground that such barbarism is the normal state and most perfect condition of man.

The position assumed is equally antagonistic to the political systems and ideas of the Old World, which encourage free schools as the stepping stones to more complete and perfect political rights. The only value of modern civilization is in its tendency to enfranchise not only the mind, but the body; to raise the weak without depressing the strong, except so far as the latter resist the progress alike of reason and Christianity.

The principles involved in the contest with the rebellion are thus daily presenting themselves in clearer and clearer light. This is as it should be. They are consolidating the North into a perfect unity of idea and purpose. The Free School system is its brightest ornament. It is our boast that we take the meanest subject that England casts upon our shores, and give him an education, at public expense, if he chooses to receive it, that qualifies him to return and enter any University in the Kingdom. We give to every man a voice in the enactment of the laws he is to obey. In all this we only anticipate the march of all countries where the Christian Religion prevails, but the South. Shall we allow the lie to be given to all we hold dear? Will other countries encourage a revolt which is as much an insult to their civilization as to our own?

The Contest for Mayor.

Every day makes it more and more evident that the contest for Mayor lies between WOOD and OPDYKE. One of the two will be elected, and it is for those of our citizens who have the deepest stake in the issue to decide which it shall be. If they are content to give Mayor WOOD a fresh lease of power—if they are satisfied with his administration of City affairs, and the general tone and spirit of his political career, they have an undoubted right to the indulgence of that preference. But they have an opportunity to elect a better man, and, if they fail to avail themselves of it, the responsibility will rest upon their own heads.

Mr. OPDYKE is known to the whole community as one of the most respectable and trustworthy of our citizens. He has long been one of the most prominent and successful of our citizens, and has commended himself to general confidence by the fidelity and vigor which he has brought to the discharge of every public trust. He will make an excellent Executive, and should, by all means, be elected.

Eastern and Western Virginia

There are two State Conventions now in session in Virginia,—one at Richmond, the other at Wheeling. We have got just an inkling of the proceedings and spirit of both. They seem to be moving in about as nearly opposite directions as it is possible for two bodies to do. The Eastern Virginia Convention is moving in the direction that everything in that part of the State has moved for the last quarter of a century—backward and down hill. The Western Virginia (or Kanawha) Convention, if we may judge by the various indications that have reached us, and by the tone of the Press in that part of the State, is pressing forward in the paths of liberty and loyalty with a swiftness as astonishing as it is pleasing.

The Richmond Rebel Convention—as will be seen by the report of the Constitution Revision Committee, which we give in another column—is discussing the question of arming the State into some sort of an oligarchy, in which "the proper *equilibrium* shall be established between *labor and capital*," in which *the licentious system of free schools* "by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich," shall have no existence, and in which "unlimited suffrage," and various other popular rights and franchises shall be restricted in a style that will make the State Government as close a corporation as is South Carolina herself. The Wheeling Convention, which has delegates from thirty-seven counties, containing one-third of the white people of the State, and but a few thousand of its slaves, is inspired by quite another spirit—a spirit more akin to that of the American Constitution, as well as to the genius of democracy and the nineteenth century. Indeed, the assemblage of this Convention may almost be said to mark an era in the history of Virginia and of the great rebellion. It is loyal to the core, and will give decisive proof, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, that the people of the new State (for we may now call Kanawha such) are willing to assume their part of all the burdens, to furnish their quota of soldiers, and vote their share of the supplies needed to subjugate the oligarchy, and to recement the broken fabric of the Republic.

It will set in operation, too, a line of State policy which, in a few years, will redeem and regenerate Virginia west of the Alleghanies, and raise the new State to a point of greatness, prosperity and progressive freedom which she could never attain as a political and territorial appendage to the Richmond despotism. The Eastern Convention works entirely for the interests of Slavery, and the political supremacy of the owners of slaves. The Western Convention takes a broader and more democratic view of its duties. The most influential journal west of the mountains, which speaks the sentiments of the Convention on this point, says in its issue of the day on which the body convened:

"We do not wish to be connected any longer with the miserable one-ideal negro policy that has cursed us all the days of our lives thus far. That policy is always arrogant, selfish and absorbing. It hangs upon the steps of progress, and hobbles both its feet. We have had enough of it, and want to get clear of negroes. We want in a few years to become a Free State."

The two sections of Virginia are thus moving in entirely divergent lines—one toward despotism and ruin, the other to the largest freedom. The members of the one Convention are fresh, vigorous and democratic—the delegates to the other are feeble old fossils, fit only to split political hairs and maunder about issues that all the rest of the world has forgotten. It is time the unhappy old fools were awakened from their dreams by the echoes of McCLELLAN'S cannon.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Skirmish on Hilton Head Island—Port Royal Ferry Strongly Fortified by the Rebels, &c.

From passengers who have reached Baltimore from Fortress Monroe, the Baltimore *American* has received the following items of intelligence, obtained at Norfolk under a flag of truce:

There was no later news of importance from the seat of war in South Carolina, except that there had been a fight on the Island, between a portion of the Federal troops and a small body of Confederates, in which the Federals are reported to have suffered, but no particulars are given.

Beaufort had not yet been occupied, and the Confederates' position was daily being strengthened.

Port Royal Ferry has been strongly fortified by the Confederates, as also all the creeks and inlets leading into the mainland.

The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified by entrenched works around the City, as also the line of railroad connecting Charleston with Savannah.

Large numbers of troops continue to arrive at Richmond, and were being sent to Manassas. The Confederates were daily expecting an advance of the Grand Army.

GEN. CASS ON THE OVERHAULING OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A communication in the *Free Press* of this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. CASS, not only justifies the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the Government upon the right-of-search question, as maintained in correspondence with the British Government in 1858.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

By orders from Washington, the following prisoners, mostly Marylanders, have been released from Fort Warren, after taking the oath of allegiance: F. B. Frost, J. L. Boudon, David Lucchesi, George Thompson, Robert Roe, Charles D. French, John J. Heckhart, Geo. W. Landin, and Leonard J. Quinlan.

Five other prisoners, whose discharge had been ordered by Secretary SEWARD, refused to take the oath of allegiance, as follows: W. G. Harrison, Robert A. Carter, Thomas Shields, George A. Appleton, and Michael J. Grady. They were all retained in custody.

First Lieut. J. R. TATNALL, of the marines, late commanding the marine guard of the *San Jacinto*, has been sent to Fort Warren. He is a son of Commodore TATNALL.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

About thirty thousand stand of arms, a portion of the number ordered by Government to be purchased in Europe, arrived at this port on board the steamer *Fulton*. They were consigned to Collector BARNEY.

{Advertisement.}

THE MAYORALTY;

OR,

WHICH IS THE STRONGEST!

A strange deviation from wonted custom is noticeable in the Opdyke-press as refers to the augmentation in behalf of the chances of its candidate for the Mayoralty. It is a well-known fact that the New-York Tribune in particular has uniformly made it a main point in evidence of the cheering prospects of its candidate to parade before the public analytical estimates as to the relative strength of the various aspirants. This time the figures are wanting in the Tribune and most other Republican papers, and pleasing hollow, empty phrases, supply their place. But the people want to be enlightened on the interesting subject: which of the two opponents of Fernando Wood is the stronger, Gunther or Opdyke, for which reason a non-cotemporary of the Tribune and its kindred must be permitted to do it for them.

If we endeavor to ascertain the relative strength of Gunther and Opdyke, our criterion has to be found in either the last Mayoralty or the late County election returns. But if we view and analyze both, the result attained will be much more reliable and convincing. At the last Mayoralty election Fernando Wood received 30,125; Havemeyer, 26,842, and Opdyke 21,773 votes. As to that result, the New-York Tribune editors, in last Saturday's issue, were reckless enough to pen the following assertion: "Two years ago the public mind of the City was in doubt as to which was the stronger opponent of Wood—whether Opdyke or Havemeyer. This doubt engendered confusion and division, and Fernando slipped in through the gap.

Have the Tribune editors reflected on the nature and bearing of this desperate assertion? Have they thought of the fact, that up to the time Opdyke was put in the field, the Republican Party never polled more than 18,000 votes, and that therefore the defeat of Wood by republican votes would have required an increase of the same in the course of one year by upwards of 12,000? The proportion between Democratic and Republican votes two years ago was nearly like four to one; Havemeyer's vote fell short of that of Wood to the tune of 3,282, Opdyke's vote to the tune of 8,353 votes; Opdyke nevertheless run ahead of any preceding Republican vote by nearly 4,000—and yet these imaginative editors of the Tribune dare pretend, that Republican votes have been cast for Havemeyer! Is it not a thousand times more probable, that in consequence of that incessantly reiterated false pretence of the Republican press, a good many hard and life-long Democrats went over to Wood out of fear to enhance the chances of the then "Black Republican," and present "shoddy Republican" candidate in case of their adherence to Havemeyer? This view of the case is not only more probable and correct, but every well-informed voter knows, that such has been the fact, and that frightened Democratic voters, choosing the lesser evil between two, contributed in electing Fernando Wood.

Where then was Opdyke in 1859? Well, he proved stronger by nearly 4,000 votes than any republican candidate preceding him, and yet run behind by respectively 5,079 and 8,352 votes of the two democratic candidates.

And where will Opdyke be this time? *Nowhere*, we can assure you, and shall prove it to you?

Forced to surrender the point just argued, the republican Press may feel disposed to recover the lost ground by asserting that Tammany Hall, two years ago, was much stronger than at the late county or the prospective charter election, and cannot reasonably be expected to poll a vote corresponding the one given to Havemeyer. We answer a subterfuge of this kind in advance.

At the last Mayor's election, 78,741 votes were polled; at the late county election 56,374, only, or 22,367 less. Of these 56,374, Waterbury, of Tammany Hall, received 20,762, which number is not only apportionate to the 26,843 votes given to Havemeyer two years ago, but correspond to 28,218; in other words, Waterbury obtained 1,375 votes more in proportion than Havemeyer. Does this incontroverible arithmetic vouch for a reduction of the Tammany vote?

But, still another dodge the Republican Press might resort to, by giving out that the Republican vote has increased since the tri-partite race between Wood, Havemeyer and Opdyke. We have, therefore, to look into the merits of this dodge also, before it can be applied. In what manner did Republicanism show its face during the late election, and what was its strength in comparison with the Tammany Democracy? That's the question. Strictly speaking, the Republican Party proper did not show its face at all during the late contest, but slipped behind the Union and People's organizations, afraid that the little bit of wool left it by Shoddyism, and hanging rather loosely on their skins, would fly off in the race, and exhibit them in all their nakedness and importance. However, they risked their chances in one or another minor issue, in order to find out whether there was any life at all in their organization, and what was the result? Bruce, their candidate for Canal Commissioner, was beat by nearly 18,000 votes by the Democratic candidate for the same office. Greeleyism and Shoddyism fell out with each other on the candidate for District-Attorney, the one combining with the Union forces on Lawrence, the other concluding a corrupt bargain with Mozart Hall, on Carey Hall, and what was the result? The two, Lawrence and Hall, received together, 35,612 votes, that is, 5,912 votes less than they ought to have got to represent double the vote polled for Waterbury. There was a distinct issue presented in the candidates run for Supervisors: Purdy as the Tammany, Kneeer as the Shoddycrat, and Blunt as the Republican candidate—the latter, besides going a begging after the votes of the various Union and People's organizations, one of which only nominated Purdy, none of which gave its support to Kneeer, yet what was the result? Purdy outran the Republican, Union and People's candidate, Blunt, by nearly 400 votes.

The Democratic State ticket, headed by David R. Floyd Jones, was run from the Tammany boxes only, and polled 19,498 votes. Where, in God's name, lies the strength of the Republicans, and where shall Mr. Opdyke's votes come from? We look into every nook and corner to hunt up votes for Mr. Opdyke, but it is in vain. According to every feasible and tenable calculation the Republican vote proper cannot at best amount to over 15,000, and as to the Union and People's organizations, some of them are broken up, while those still in existence and worth having, have given preference to C. Godfrey Gunther. As, for instance, the Republicans and the People's (Syracuse) Union organization joining issue, elected the four Coroners; but alas, this undoubtedly valuable ally has unanimously indorsed C. Godfrey Gunther.

The same gentleman will be supported, as is natural, from his descent and popularity, by an unprecedently large German vote; he will split the Irish vote in twain between himself and Fernando Wood; the National Americans can consistently vote for none other of the three candidates but him; honest Republicans will drop the shoddy candidate; the young men with whom C. Godfrey Gunther was associated as an active fireman for fifteen years, will all go for him; and Old Tammany will rally around him, and tender him a most enthusiastic and unique support.

Mr. Wood will be beaten awfully, and Mr. Opdyke crushed between the upper and nether millstone.

C. Godfrey Gunther will, beyond all peradventure, be our next Mayor.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, &c., &c.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPNODENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—A graphic description of the Grand Review, and inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.—The War in the West—The calling of Gen. Buther's Expedition—The Cruise of the San Jacinto, with a report of the reception tendered Capt. Wilkes in Boston, together with other letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Giving the Message of Jeff. Davis to his rebel Congress, the trouble in the rebel army, bridge-burning in East Tennessee, and exhibiting generally the tone of public feeling in Dixie.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Attack on Fort Pickens—Removal of the Rebel Congress from Richmond to Nashville—The Mason and Slidell Affair—Southern South Carolina; its Social and Political Character—Confederate Bickerings—Black Flags and Last Ditches—The Gold Gint; Relief its Exportation—Rebel Ambassadors: With or Without Dispatches.

IX—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Etna*; the speeches of the American Minister, and the response of Lord Palmerston as the Lord Mayor's feast; prospects of a famine in Ireland; particulars of the Mexican expedition, and copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

X—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XI—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A Bold Stroke.—No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Importer's stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gent's elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 5 cents to 50 cents; very best 25-cent, four-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. The goods are to be sold—that's all.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

You put your head into one of Kopenscheid's Winter style of dress hats for 1861-2, and feel that it is comfortable. You look into the mirror and see that it is beautiful and becoming. You examine it and find it composed of the finest material, well made and splendidly finished. You ask the price and find it wonderfully reasonable. The simple reason of all this is, that he manufactures his hats in his own establishment, has taste, skill and experience. Give him a call at No. 178 Nassau-st., and judge for yourselves.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

Klots—Durell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. James R. Klots, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss Emma, daughter of Henry Durell, Esq., of West Morrisania.

Porter—Towner.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. M. Porter, Esq., to Miss Emma F. Powers, all of this City.

St. John—Smith.—On Monday, Sept. 9, by Rev. J. D. Rogers, Mr. Charles A. St. John to Miss S. Louisa Smith, of this City.

Kenworthy—Chadsey.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, Charles W. Kenworthy to Miss Emma T. Chadsey, only daughter of Capt. S. G. Chadsey.

Griffin—Edwards.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. W. T. Wilson, officiating clergyman at St. Peter's Church, Geo. Butler Griffin, Esq., of New-York, to Sara, youngest daughter of James Edwards, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Cherry.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, Ellen Byron, wife of A. B. Cherry, aged 36 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Brown.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, J. Edwin Brown, son of Abbie F. and the late J. Edwin Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 30 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 326 West 23d-st., on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Nicholson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and since 1820 a resident of New-York City.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Butman, No. 11 East 30th-st., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery, on the 11 o'clock train of Hudson River Railroad.

Havemeyer.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, George W. Havemeyer, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 14th-st.

Peck.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, James S., the only surviving son of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 14 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, George Peck, and of his brother-in-law, D. B. Miller, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 East 30th-st., at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 29th inst.

Howard.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, Elizabeth J., wife of Joseph P. Howard, and eldest daughter of W. M. Andrews, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place, from her late residence, No. 83 Pineapple-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Durfee.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, Mrs. Nelly, relict of the late Jacob Duryee, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Clarkson-st., Flatbush, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Curtis.—In Harlem, 124th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, Nov. 25, Sarah B., widow of the late B. C. Curtis, in the 91st year of her age.

Abrams.—In Morrisania, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, Jacob S. Abrams, aged 44 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Fulton-av., Morrisania, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, in Morrisania, on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

Livingston.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, Henry Berneman Livingston, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

Thomas.—At Camp Grove, Ky., on Monday, Nov. 18, Charles E. Thomas, third son of Henry E. Thomas, of Philadelphia, aged 23 years. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Bridge.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her parents, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Ada Curtis Bridge, wife of L. K. Bridge, Esq., of New-York, and daughter of Henry E. Curtis, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at the age of about 25 years.

"The insatiate Archer, Death, doth ever love a shining mark." Gifted with every endowment and attainment, Mrs. Bridge was the pride and ornament of an admiring circle of doting friends.

We knew her in childhood, when to her affectionate joyousness of nature, all above was sunshine and all below was flowers; we knew her in girlhood, when with "Heart on her lips and soul within her eyes," she made the parental home a paradise of gladness and glee; we knew her in womanhood, when, crowned with loveliness and grace, she everywhere led admiration captive. All are now gone, gone!

Removed while yet young, she was conspicuous among those beauteous

"——— Forms that pass us by
In the world's crowd, too lovely to remain,
Creatures of light we never see again."

But, the memory of her goodness and gentleness and loveliness will, nevertheless, remain to embalm the virtues that her comely life commended, and to pluck the rankling thorn of grief from the bleeding wound of bereavement.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 615.—Nov. 27, 1861.
67, 48, 55, 57, 58, 44, 34, 10, 73, 62, 2, 36, 31.

Kentucky, Class 615.—Nov. 27, 1861.
24, 48, 50, 43, 7, 59, 17, 52, 63, 4, 2, 26, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK SUN.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee of the Abbott Institute meeting, obtained from M. S. Beach, Esq., an extension of the time for the redemption of the New-York *Sun* property until the 2d of December. Nearly half the amount required has been offered, partly by competent newspaper business men, who propose to devote themselves to the enterprise. Subscriptions to the balance of the stock can be made and full information obtained by addressing the undersigned at No. 222 Pearl-st., during the present week.

The public are aware that the object of this movement is to prevent the paper from falling into private hands at three-eighths of its cost and probable value; and to secure it to public and Christian interests *at the same fractional cost*, under the control of stockholders who have such interests at heart,

The opportunity to do this arises from the payment of five-eighths of the purchase money by a disinterested individual, who, from pecuniary calamity *unconnected with the business of the paper*, now finds himself unable to pay the balance, and regardless of his own sacrifices, only asks that others, with kindred views, would take up the light remnant of the burden, make money by it if they wish, do good with it, and consider him, when and as they may find it just and convenient.

The new proprietors will be entirely free of any claims, conditions or control from their predecessors, or on their account—the expenses of the business having been steadily paid, from first to last, and the sum due Mr. Beach on the original purchase being the only debt in any way connected with the paper.

The present opportunity for the best friends of society to obtain permanent control of the only penny paper of the City, and for nearly thirty years the peculiar newspaper organ and instructor of the laboring classes, is unprecedented, and unlikely ever to be repeated. Its great importance is too obvious to require discussion. To secure it, less than a week remains, and decision and action must be immediate. Twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars (out of $100,000) are probably yet required.

I make public these facts on my own responsibility, from personal knowledge and a sense of duty as a member of the Committee, and one intimately acquainted with the matters referred to, though without other interest than every friend of Christianity and admirer of the noblest disinterestedness must feel in such a case.

W. J. DUCK.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. Demorest's
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,
With Splendid Fashion Plates, full-sized Patterns, and nearly 100 fine Engravings of new designs.
The largest, latest, best and most reliable Fashion Magazine ever issued.
Winter number now ready.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
Headquarters, No. 76 Broadway,
New-York, Nov 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, James E. Swain, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES E. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Major Richard Burr,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 548 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I am heartily recommend them.
(Signed.) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 50 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING THAT the election of GEORGE OPDYKE to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, would be the means of inaugurating a reform in the City Government, would respectfully solicit our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify his nomination as a candidate for that office, and to devise means to secure his election.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
MORTON, GRINNELL & CO.,
E. MORGAN & SONS,
JNO. MUNROE & CO.,
WETMORE & CO.,
HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.,
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.,
SMYTHE, SPRAGUE & COOPER,
BEAD, GORDON & CO.,
GILLAN BROS.,
WM. BRAND & CO.,
HENRY W. O. MALI & CO.,
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
WILLIAM B. SCOTT & CO.,
HAZLEHURST & SMITH,
BAILEY & SOUTHARD,
WEAVER & RICHARDSON,
HUNT, VOSE & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
KESSLER & CO.,
WILLIAM SELIOMAN & CO.,
BABCOCK BROS. & CO.,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
PETER COOPER
ROYAL PHELPS
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
J. A. STEVENS,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN J. CISCO,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
JAMES STOKES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
T. G. CHURCHILL,
GEORGE D. MOROAN,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
JOHN F. TROW,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
FRED. KNAPP,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
PARKE GODWIN,
S. W. ROOSEVELT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
DAVID WETMORE,
MOORE & BROS.,
COOPER BROS.,
PETER DURYEE & CO.,
MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER,
S. H. STROUSE & BROS.,
HENRY A. LYNAN,
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
GOODRICH & WALKER,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
TURNSALL, SLADE & CO.,
STURGIS, SHAW & CO.,
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.,
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
FIELD, MORRIS & CO.,
JNO. SLADE & CO.,
HOYT BROS.,
E. & D. LAMB,
GOWTRY, FRENEAU & CO.,
HANFORD & BROWNING,
CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES,
CHRIST, JAY & CO.,
FANSHAWE, MILLIKEN & TOWNSEND,
BORSDORF & WINTER,
SCHNABEL BROS.,
J. C. HOWE & CO.,
WM. WATSON,
N. SULLIVAN,
C. H. BRANHALL,
R. H. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
WM. W. STONE,
C. F. DAMRMAN,
WM. E. CHURCHILL,
JNO. D. SCOTT,
A. W. CANFIELD,
O. W. BRAMHALL,
JAMES WILDE,
AUG. F. DON,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
GEO. W. PARSONS,
JNO. KEYSER,
ROBERT BAGE,
S. TOUSEY,
CHAS. H. DARLING,
JNO. A. LIVINGSTON,
CHAS. T. FOSTER,
SAM. H. SEAMAN,
S. A. PATTERSON,
D. M. BABCOCK,
C. A. LOCKWOOD,
BRUMLEY & KELLOGG,
NOEL & OELBERMAN,
CONKLIN, FENT & DEMPOUGH,
KITCHEN, MONTROSS & WILCOX,
BLACK & QUILD,
STEWART & CO.,
DEXTER LAMBERT & CO.,
W. WALLIS & SONS,
BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO.,
JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,
ARCULARIUS, BONNETT & CO.,
CREIGHTON & EDWARDS,
GEO. C. PARKER & BROS.,
FOOT & LINSLEY,
HASTINGS & CO.,
PARMELEE, DEECHER & CO.,
G. R. ROBBINS & CO.,
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
HENRY PARET & CO.,
R. STOUT, SON & CO.,
BENJ. P. JONES & CO.,
GILLESPIE & STUDWELL,
H. A. STURSBERG,
JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,
S. T. BLATCHFORD,
E. B. VAIL,
J. T. BECKWITH,
ERNEST RICHTER,
C. BUCKINGHAM,
S. P. DEADING,
C. W. FARGO,
D. A. BALDWIN,
WM. GLASEE,
WM. L. TYSON,
BENJ. F. ROMAINE,
H. H. WIBENT,
ALEX. WILDER,
E. B. YOUNG,
S. T. WILLIAMS,
CHAS. H. PAYSON,
GRIFFITH & CO.,
SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.,
WARREN & CO.,
WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.,
DUDLEY & STAFFORD,
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
GORHAM & CO.,
JOSEPH RUDD & CO.,
WILLARD, FELT & CO.,
FELLOWS & CO.,
ALTHOF, DERGMANN & CO.,
A. S. FLEET & CO.,
JNO. Z. WESTERVELT,
PETERS, SMYTH & CO.,
JESSUP & CHILDS,
W. H. DUDLEY & CO.,
PENFIELD SCHUYLER,
CAMPBELL THAYER,
WADLEY & WELLS,
KNAUTH, NACBOD & KHUNE,
HALLOARTNER & HERSFELD,
STRASBINGER & NUHN,
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON,
WYMAN & GODDARD,
GEO. H. STUART & CO.,
FRED. SUTTERFIELD & CO.,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
D. H. ARNOLD & CO.,
JONES & HANABERGH,
COOPER BROS.,
BROWN & DOCKSTAKDER,
J. STINER & CO.,
ROBERT SLIMMON & CO.,
SUMMIS BROS. & HUTTON,
HALSTED & STILES,
BALDWIN STUDWELL,
H. C. & M. HULBUT,
G. J. MIX & CO.,
WHEELER & HUNT,
H. H. STEHE & CO.,
WM. SNIDKER & CO.,
WEINN & WEAVER,
HOYT & BLANCHARD,
HASKILL & CO.,
BARTON, THOMAS & DAVIS,
HARDT & CO.,
CLEMENT, HAWKES & CO.,
GRAUMS & SCHEDCHLITZ,
BROKAW, BUTLER & CO.,
ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFMAN,
SMITH BROTHERS,
B. KEITH & CO.,
RICHMOND & DEBOIBE,
F. A. GOELGET & BRO.,
TUTTLE & DYKEMAN,
HARRIS & WYCKAMAN,
JAMES H. SAUHETT,
And more than 1,500 others.

POLITICAL.

OPDYKE'S HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 618 BROADWAY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR.
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

NINTH WARD AROUSE!
PEOPLE'S UNION
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDING,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1861,
To ratify the nomination of
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The following gentlemen are among the speakers who will address the meeting:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq.,
SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq.,
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.
The Ninth Ward Glee Club will favor the occasion with choice campaign songs.
Also, good music.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, President.
Nelson D. Thayer, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS
FOR
SCHOOL OFFICERS
OF THE
NINTH WARD.

For Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
ELLERY DENISON, M. D.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
TWENTIETH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilman,
ALFRED R. BOOTH.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

TRENTIETH WARD.
REPUBLICAN and PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATES.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS:
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For Trustees,
MATTHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For Councilman,
ALFRED R. BOOTH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY, MOZART.
UNION AND VICTORY.
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING FOR FERNANDO WOOD.
The Democracy of New-York are invited to attend a Grand Ratification Meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The following gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:
Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. JAS. WADSWORTH,
MAX GOPPE, Hon. I. C. DELAPLANE,

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

John S. Cross, one of the crew of the ship Ariel, who was indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon another of the crew named Hehsery, withdrew a plea of not guilty, which he had put in, and pleading guilty, was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay a fine of six cents.

Parties to Actions—Joint Interests should be United.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John Bishop and another vs. John Edmiston et al.—In this case a demurrer was interposed to the complaint, on the ground of misjoinder. The opinion of the Court will sufficiently explain the questions involved:

LEONARD, J.—The owners of the vessel were parties united in interest, within the meaning of section 119 of the Code, and should join in the prosecution of a demand growing out of such ownership.

The plaintiffs, not having taken the requisite steps under the section above referred to, cannot make one of the part-owners of the vessel a party defendant, and omit to join him as a party plaintiff with themselves.

The reasons stated in the complaint for not uniting McLauchlan (who was a part-owner) as a party plaintiff, and for making him a defendant with John and James Edmiston, was not sufficient, inasmuch as it will constitute no defence to an action brought in the names of all the part-owners against the said John and James, that they have charged the money collected by them against a demand in their favor against one of the part-owners, with consent. (7 Wendell, 326; Evenghim vs. Ensworth.)

McLauchlan had no interest in a legal sense against the part-owners.

If the Edmistons kept the money on account of their demands against him, or if he had converted the shares of the other owners in the money in question, he would be liable therefor to the other part-owners.

If, by his own act, McLauchlan diverted the shares of these plaintiffs in the money in question to the payment of his individual debt to Edmistons, he was liable to the plaintiffs to the same extent. There might be an interest in the question adverse to the plaintiffs; but there was no legal interest of an adverse nature that would make it necessary that McLauchlan should be made a party defendant.

Judgment must, therefore, be rendered for the defendants, John and James Edmiston, on the demurrer, unless the plaintiffs amend their complaint within twenty days (which they have leave to do,) and pay the costs of the demurrer.

Young & Ruthven for plaintiffs; J. Townsend for defendants.

Appeals in Criminal Cases—The Pickpocket Law.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Sarah Williams.*—On the 11th day of June, 1861, plaintiff in error was tried in the New-York General Sessions, upon an indictment, charging her with stealing divers sums of money from the person of one Eliza Denike.

On the trial it was proven that the plaintiff in error stole seven dollars and no more, from the person of the prosecutrix. Upon the charge of the Judge below, the jury rendered a general verdict of guilty.

Counsel for plaintiff in error requested the Court to charge that the jury could only convict of petit larceny. The Court refused so to charge, and an exception was duly taken.

Counsel for plaintiff in error requested the Court to charge, that the 33d section of the act entitled "An Act in relation to Police and Courts in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1860, was unconstitutional and void. The Court refused so to charge, and an exception was duly taken, upon which the case was appealed to this Court.

Counsel for the prisoner contends that the 33rd section of the statute in question is in violation of Article III., section 16 of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be embraced in its title."

The section is as follows:

"Whenever any larceny shall be committed in said city and county, by stealing, taking, and carrying away from the person of another, the offender may be punished as for grand larceny, although the value of the property taken shall be less than twenty-five dollars. Attempts under similar circumstances may be punished as for attempts to commit grand larceny." This section does not come within the subject of *police*.

It was further contended that the thirty-third section of the act in question is in violation of section 6 of article I of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

The thirty-third section of the statute in question is void, for the reason that it is inconsistent with the following section of the Revised Statutes, applicable to all parts of the State, including New-York City and County:

"Every person who shall be convicted of stealing, taking, and carrying away the personal property of another, of the value of twenty-five dollars or under, shall be adjudged guilty of petit larceny, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment." 2d R. S., 690, sec. 3, 15th ed. 3 R. S., 9th ed., sec. 1.

The general law relating to larceny of less than twenty-five dollars is in force or it is not. If it be in force, then that offence—although the property be taken from the person—is a misdemeanor; and the 33d section of the statute in question, making it a felony, is unconstitutional and void. If the *general* law contained in the revised statutes is not in force, then to steal twenty-five dollars or a less sum is not a criminal offence elsewhere than in the City of New-York.

Decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Katz.*—The plaintiff in error was indicted as a principal for arson in the first degree, in the New-York Oyer and Terminer. The indictment charged that he, on the 29th day of October, 1860, in the night time, set fire to an inhabited dwelling-house in the City of New-York.

Louis Katz, a boy then in his seventeenth year, and a nephew of the prisoner, testified that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th October, he, in pursuance of the instructions of the prisoner, and in his *absence*, set fire to the building in question, the lower part of which was occupied by the prisoner as a grocery-store. The upper was used as a dwelling.

All the testimony concurred in showing that the prisoner was absent at the time Louis fired the premises.

The prosecution proved that the prisoner left his store at 5 o'clock that evening, and did not return there again that night. The trial of plaintiff in error, in the New-York Oyer and Terminer, was concluded on the 17th of January, 1861, by a verdict of guilty.

The case now comes before this Court for a bill of exceptions. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the Justice of the Oyer and Terminer erred in charging the jury that, although the defendant was absent at the time of the fire, yet if he instigated the witness, Louis, to commit the offence of arson in his (defendant's) absence, he (defendant) might be convicted under this indictment, if the jury believed the witness, Louis. The case was argued, and decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Freund.*—This prisoner was convicted of arson, and his case was appealed on a bill of exceptions. Decision was reserved.

Henry Morrison for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The People vs. *Falconer.*—The defendant, in this case, was arrested on a charge of committing a misdemeanor for preaching in the open air. He was taken before Justice Brennan, who fined him $10. The case was now brought up on *certiorari* for review. The Court decide that the defendant had no right to preach in the open air, unless he is a regularly ordained clergyman, but that the Judge had no discretion, inasmuch as the case was a misdemeanor which must be passed upon in the Court of Special Sessions, and not by a single Judge.

On this ground the conviction was reversed.

In Memoriam.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD P. RUDD.

The brother of sleep, as the ancients termed death, has suddenly taken from us a young man of great energy of character, of wide and extended influence, and what is still more important in these days of private and public profligacy, a truly good, honest and Christian man. We allude to EDWARD P. RUDD, the late head of the well-known publishing house of RUDD & CARLETON. Having known Mr. R. intimately, I desire to pay a passing tribute to his memory. He was the son of Rev. Mr. RUDD, of Lyons, in this State. At the early age of 15 he entered the book-house of J. C. DERBY, at Auburn, where he remained three years. Thinking New-York offered a wider sphere for him, he came here at 18 with strong letters to A. S. BARNES & Co. With them, and with SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co., he remained until 1854. He then started for himself in Ann-street, his sole capital being his good name. EDWARD LITZENBERGER, who had made quite a stir with the "Doesticks" books was attracted by his business habits, and proposed partnership. At their new store in Broadway, they soon gathered round them the rising lights in the literary world, and introduced to the public several authors who are now established favorites. While in the flush of popularity, Mr. LITZENBERGER retired from business. Mr. G. W. CARLETON at that time (1857) had just returned from Europe, and finding Mr. RUDD a congenial spirit, the firm of RUDD & CARLETON was soon formed. They have pursued the even tenor of their way through the troubles that have fallen like a blight on literature, acting solely on the good old maxim of "being just and fearing not."

The circumstances of Mr. RUDD's death are peculiarly touching. While in anxious attendance on a sick wife who was suffering from typhus, he himself contracted the disease about six weeks ago. He thought he was convalescing, and being afraid of tasking his friends here, he insisted upon coming back to the city. About three weeks since we met him in Broadway. A relapse setting in, he returned to West Bloomfield, N. J., and died there last Friday at the early age of 28. Dear friends surrounded him in his last moments, but the spirit was unconscious, having remained so for a week previous to his death. At long intervals, however, there was a slight recognition, and during one of the lucid moments in the delirium of typhoid, his eye lighted up with some of the old geniality, and the family felt that for a moment he held sacred commune with them, although he spoke not. His remains were taken to Sag Harbor last Sunday. May the Great Ruler temper the grief of the widowed one, and may his many friends take a sad pleasure in the thought that EDWARD P. RUDD left behind him a good name. G. H. C. S.

Correction of a Statement Concerning Capt. McNutt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. a letter appears from one of your correspondents at Port Royal, S. C., in which occurs the following unjust remarks in regard to an officer of the Ordnance Department:

"That the ordnance should have all been shipped by one vessel was a piece of shortsightedness on the part of Capt. MCNUTT, U. S. A., Chief of the Ordnance Corps, who has since been relieved from duty."

The present writer having been a close observer of the facts connected with the shipment of the ordnance stores for the expedition under the command of Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, can assure your readers that your correspondent is entirely in error in the statement above quoted.

In the first place the ordnance stores were not "*all* shipped by one vessel." They were shipped by *nine* vessels, namely: The *Atlantic*, the *Baltic*, the *Oriental*, the *Star of the South*, the *Vanderbilt*, the *Empire City*, the *Ocean Queen*, the *Ariel*, and the *Ocean Express*, and if the latter had an undue proportion, it was no fault of Capt. MCNUTT, as his plan of shipping the stores gave to each vessel of the fleet its due proportion.

His plan was to distribute the stores among the different vessels, distinguishing those of heavy from those of light draft, and in such manner that the carriages, implements and ammunition should be put upon the same vessel as the guns to which they belonged, and if this plan failed to be executed it was not his fault.

He prepared all the implements at the Arsenal on Governor's Island, and had them packed in boxes, marked with the name of the vessel by which they were to be shipped, so that the guns and implements should not be separated from each other; and the stores were turned over in this way to the Agent of the Quartermaster's Department, selected to receive them, and if they were not disposed of as intended, no blame can attach to him for the failure.

The *Ocean Express* was brought forward by the Quartermaster only a few days before the sailing of the fleet, and Capt. MCNUTT received positive instructions from Gen. T. W. SHERMAN to place on board of her all the ordnance stores which had not already been shipped, which was done accordingly, and this is the reason that so large a proportion of the ordnance stores were shipped by this vessel. It was no part of the plan of Capt MCNUTT to so ship them; on the contrary, this crowding of so many stores on board the *Ocean Express* was the direct consequence of his plans not having been executed from the first.

OBSERVER.

Secret Dispatches.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article on the transmission, by flag of truce, of the rebel Commissioners' *open* letters. Allow me, through your columns, to remind our Government that there is such a thing as "sympathetic ink." Besides, any colorless chemical solution that will throw down a dark precipitate, on the addition of some other chemical agent, would answer perfectly the purpose of conveying secret intelligence. Thus, words written in a solution of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) would be visible on being passed over with a solution of sulphuret of potassium. Both of these are among the commonest and cheapest of drugs, and probably together form the ordinary hair-dye of the shops.

Undoubtedly it was quite sufficient to put DAVIS in information of the arrest of his envoys, to transmit anything whatever from them, and, so far, the mere sending of the flag of truce was an error. But if the rebels and their correspondents among us choose to conduct a secret intercourse by letter, it is perfectly easy with the simple means just indicated.

Therefore, all such missives, when detained for examination, ought to be subjected, first, to the sight and heat of a fire, and failing, to the action of some chemical test.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 21
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HARVEY DUNNING, who left Montreal, C. E., about Nov. 4, 1861, it is supposed, in fit of derangement. When last seen in the above place, he was dressed in blue pants and vest, black frock coat, black felt hat and patent leather boots. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or having any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor upon the family, and will be liberally rewarded, by addressing his brother-in-law, MATHEW R. LAWRENCE, Montreal, C. E., on the subject.

JNO. J. IS WANTED BACK FROM Bridgeport. H. O.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to remain as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 113 *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE IN NEW-York or within 10 miles by water communication, a factory suitable for distilling resinous substances; ground not to be less than 150 feet square, and a brick building on it of at least 28x60 feet, and 25 feet high. An iron tenant would be suitable. Address, in writing, stating price and full particulars, WM. HEYE, No. 39 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR THE Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, 1 mile from the village of Irvington; a house with 10 rooms, barn, &c.; two never-failing springs, five acres of excellent land, abundance of the best fruit, of all kinds, large and small, with 150 choice grapevines, and a small patch of woodland. Price $2,250. No place in all Westchester County is more healthy, and scarcely any so cheap.

C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

$50,000.—MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A stock of merchandise, say Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., to amounts from $10,000 to $50,000, for which one-fourth cash in hand will be paid, and the balance in good property in a large and flourishing lake city at cash value, free from all incumbrances, with certified titles from the County Recorder. Owners of stocks who may desire cash at once and good solid paying property, address, in full confidence, H. N., St. Nicholas Hotel.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if required.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, through the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

President—ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, No 45 10th-st.
Secretary—H. N. CAMP, of Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.
Treasurer—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 146 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK O. FOSTER, No. 13 East 16th-st.
CHARLES H. DARNEY, of Duncan Sherman & Co.
CHARLES H. SEIPMAN, No. 15 Nassau-st.
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 131 Broadway.
CHARLES ELY, Banker, Gramercy Park House.
JOHN SLADE, No. 22 Park-place, and No. 17 Barclay-st.
B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 350 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 26 New Bowery. In the building formerly occupied by Orville Gardiner, one block from Chatham Square, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent, Rev. R. G. Soles, Principal, Rev. E. B. Shurter, Missionary, grateful for the unprecedented liberality which has promptly and abundantly supplied our wants and kept us free from debt, we now cordially invite all our friends to come and see how happy we and the hundreds of little ones in our family are. Thanksgiving exercises will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dinner from 4 to 5½ P. M.

"IT IS NOT THE VOICE OF THEM THAT shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear."—EX. 32:18. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach from the above text this THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WESTMINSTER Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor, will preach a sermon appropriate to the day. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. Anthems sung by the children of the Sabbath School.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—"THE RESponsibilities of the People for the Righteous Administration of Government," will be the subject of Dr. CHEEVER'S Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Thanksgiving Day.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Our Country—Past, Present, Future.* Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK WILL PREACH THIS MORNING, (Thanksgiving Day,) in the South Congregational Church corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *The Unity of the American Union.*

"EMANCIPATION OUR PRESENT DUTY," Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach upon the above subject THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION Bnia Jesuroun, Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL give a Thanksgiving Sermon TO-DAY, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts. Subject—*Our Reasons for Thanksgiving.* Services at 10½ A. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—HISTorical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach a Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, ST. John's Park. Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ o'clock, upon *Politics and the Pulpit.*

REV. H. C. WESTON, D. D., WILL PREACH, TO-DAY, in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Services to commence at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING AT WILLET-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. Also, by the Pastor, SABBATH Morning and Evening.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs. THANKSGIVING DAY there will be Divine service in this Church at 11 A. M., with a sermon. A collection will be made for the poor.

THANKSGIVING DAY—WOOSTER-ST. SYNagogue—The Synagogue, Wooster-st., near Prince, will be open for divine service at 4½ o'clock, when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

LEE-AV. CHURCH.—THANKSGIVING.—REV. JNO. MCC. HOLMES (Pastor,) will preach at 11 o'clock. Boys' meeting in the EVENING, and on every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver a Thanksgiving Discourse in the above Church, THIS MORNING, (Thursday,) service commencing at 11 o'clock

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on THANKSGIVING DAY, upon the *Grounds of Thanksgiving Suggested by the War.* Services at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—REV. DR. REMINGTON preaches in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. Mattison's,) THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st. nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with few or no other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 14th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. R., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 177 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. F., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 76 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock

Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of

Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,

Including a large and attractive assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,

Adapted to the best retail trade.

Cavalry Boots at private sale.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS BY ORDER OF P. BERRIEN, Jr., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers' Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Repertoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakspeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of J. J. Rousseau, Macaulay's History, Prescott's Works, Channing's Works, Life and Letters of John Adams, Hogarth's Works, (original old edition, with suppressed plates,) Moore's and Byron's Works, Cicero's Life and Letters, Natural History of New-York, 12 vols., and many others in various departments of literature.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, which will be sold at precisely 1 o'clock P. M., in which will be found many cabinet gems by our first American and foreign artists, represented by Geo. Hall, D. Johnson, Brewn, A. Wust, Blauvelt, Bellows, Oertel, Sontag, Verboeckhoven, Scheltes, Magaw, Muller, Mofer, Lespier, Fyne, Pottier and others.

Also, several fine original oil pictures.

They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 27th, until day of sale, with catalogue, and will be positively sold as above. By order of

D. BERRIEN, Jr., Mortgagee.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—MORRIS K. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILBERT A. SMITH against SAMUEL GUSMAN and CHARLES A. SEGUR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

S. & J. BONAAT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, 30TH inst., at 12½ o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, at the junction of Nassau-st. and Park-row, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one pair dark bay carriage horses, about 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and of fine style and action. Also, one quarter shifting panel coach, with curtains front and back, nearly new and in perfect order. Also, one set double harness. Also, one three-seat park phaeton all in perfect order, having been in use but a short time. The whole to be positively sold without reserve.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods for City and country trade.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF
ARTICLES OF VIRTU

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY,
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

A splendid assortment of all the desirable styles and materials, at my usual moderate prices.

J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.

We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
RETAIL STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery is largest and cheapest in the world, No. 731 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

IRISH BRIGADE COMMITTEE.

President, JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.
Vice-Presidents, RICHARD BELL, No. 32 Pine-st., RICHARD O'GORMAN, No. 122 Broadway.
Treasurer, EUGENE KELLY, No 164 Fulton-st.
Secretary, JOHN T. DOYLE, No. 65 Wall-st.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—Daniel Devlin, Richard O'Gorman, Richard Bell, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, James O'Grady, Samuel Sloan, William Mitchell, John Savage, Eugene Kelly, John T. Doyle.

On Finance—Joseph Stuart, Felix Ingoldsby, Richard Bell, Charles P. Daly, Samuel Sloan, William Watson.

On Equipment—Walter McGee, Edward C. Donnelly, Andrew Carrigan, Joseph P. Quin, Eugene Kelly.

On Relief—Andrew Carrigan, Edward Hart, John Hennessy, Bernard Casserly, Felix O'Rourke, Charles P. Daly, James B. Nicholson.

On Collections.—James O'Grady, Stephen Philbin, Edward C. Donnelly, Richard O'Gorman, Dennis Hennessy, Andrew Carrigan, Edmund H. Miller, James Murphy, Henry L. Hoguet, William P. Powers, William L. Coles, of New-York; Samuel Sloan, Peter Rice, Daniel O'Reilly, Edward Hart, Bernard Casserly, of Brooklyn.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, viz.: Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., $1,000; Daniel Devlin, $250; Eugene Kelly, $250; William Watson, $250; Thomas Richardson & Co., $250; Irish Emigrant Society, $250; Joseph Stuart, $100; Samuel Brannan, (California,) $100; Stephen Philbin, $50; Joseph P. Quin, $50; Richard Bell, $50; O'Gorman and Wilson, $25; Charles P. Daly, $25; Henry Hilton, $25; Francis N. Byrne, $25; John B. Fogerty, $25; John T. Doyle, $25; Lewis J. White, $25; Squire P. Dewey, $50; Jeremiah Griffin, per J. Savage, $5; William Mitchell, $25; A Friend, $50.

Collected by Edmund H. Miller, Esq., $1,000, viz.: H. O. Stebbins, $25; Cammann & Co., $10; A. M. Ferris & Brother, $10; Cash, $40; A. M. Turnbige, $10; Weeks & Gotsler, $25; Marie & Co., $10; W. Earl & Co., $25; W. Seymour, Jr., $10

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Parties remitting Company, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
DRAFTS ON THE ROYAL BANKS OF SCOTLAND,
DAWSON BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 2 1/2 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorised by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 191 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the day of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York to the amount subscribed for, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office fifteen and twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agents of said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 25, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Effected on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN T. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! ROMANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (66th edition, 250 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Structures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"It will concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table, without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as explained by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars of the symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. Address LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, cut to suit, (including foot-board,) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality sprin[g] steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1¾ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x⅝ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¾ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅝-inch x⅞-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor; let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 16) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances Broadway and 13th-st.
Performances conclude before 11.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 7; to begin at 7½ o'clock, and end before 11.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
CONTINUED BURSTS
OF
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND LAUGHTER.
VAST SUCCESS.
EVERY NIGHT, until further notice, of the
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To conclude with the Farce called
THE SCAPE-GOAT.
The following array of talent will appear:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. BLAKE, Miss VIOLA CROCKER,
Mr. G. HOLLAND, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. YOUNG, Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. PARKS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON
AT
TWO O'CLOCK,
AND
THIS EVENING
AT
HALF-PAST SEVEN,
THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE
THE
SEVEN SONS,
With all its
NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS,
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
The citizens of New-York and vicinity are respectfully informed that we have secured the above establishment for the purpose of presenting
A GRAND FESTIVAL,
ON THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING
OF THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.
A DOUBLE COMPANY
Of distinguished artistes will appear, together with the favorite American actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
And the American Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX.
The following entertainment will be presented:
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
PADDY THE PIPER, SCHOOLMASTER,
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, HAPPY MAN,
Evening, at 7 o'clock.
FIZZARRO,
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, FOUR LOVERS,
ADMISSION 50 AND 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

A GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE
Will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway,
By Messrs. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER and JULES ROUSSEL. They will be assisted by the eminent artists
Mrs. ANDERSON, Soprano, of St. Paul's Church.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Conductor at Winter Garden.
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet à Piston.
Mr. GELHAAR, Pianist.
Prof. ROUSSEL will read both in French and English.
Admission 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets and detailed programmes at the door.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN—THE ALLEGHANIANS
AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
At the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Livingston-st.,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THANKSGIVING DAY, A GRAND MATINEE.

SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICA

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Further Advices Respecting the Expedition to Mexico.

The Treaty Sent to Washington for the Approval of the U. S. Government.

The Mission of Sir James Ferguson Explained.

The Cotton Crop of India---Apathy of the Manchester Manufacturers.

The Advent of M. Fould as French Minister of Finance.

One of his Conditions the Evacuation of Rome.

The Italian Army to be Increased to 280,000 Men.

Terrible Battle in Circassia---Six Thousand Russians Killed and Wounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 7½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are one days later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* brings £10,800 in specie, and 39 passengers, and will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

The *Canada* reports having passed the steamships *Africa* and *Europa* and the ship *Duke of Richmond*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial generally rebuking Southern sympathists in England, and especially denouncing the writer of a strong Pro-Southern letter in the *Times*.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON, in a letter to the Ayer *Observer*, says that the office he holds constrains him to contradict the assertion that he had acted as a spy in America. He affirms explicitly that in the whole course of his tour he meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern or Southern States. He traveled solely to inform himself of the momentous questions at issue, and it was not his fault if a New-York journalist was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military commanders on both sides without abusing that of either. The libel in question was the only exception to the uniform courtesy he experienced, whether in the United or Confederate States.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in a letter which has found its way into print, appears to entertain but little hope of her own recovery.

The weather continued stormy around the English coast, and numerous disasters were reported.

The *Times* attributes the inactivity in the demand for cotton in India to lingering hesitation as to the American supply, but says that other circumstances have also operated forcibly to such a result. The real cause of the present stagnation is not scarcity of cotton, but the absence of a demand for calico, the markets of the world being glutted with Lancashire goods. Manufacturers, in curtailing operations, are doing what they must have done sooner or later, irrespective of the stoppage of the American supply.

Mr. BAXTER, member of Parliament, in addressing his constituents, has strongly denounced the Galway steam ship contract. He said that the Company was losing its Irish element, and that the restoration of the subsidy would be discredited to Ireland.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show that the decrease in cash is nineteen and a half million francs, and the increase in bills discounted, twenty-seven millions. The change in the imperial system of finance, as shadowed forth in the Emperor's letter and M. FOULD's programme, received per *Bohemian*, is not regarded as of much importance in England.

The London *Times'* City Article says: "It is not easy to see how the transfer from the Emperor to the people of the task of raising money will calm uneasiness, and remove all pretext for hostile measures, when it is certain that the Emperor can resume his prerogative at any moment he may think fit."

The *Daily News* says: "Will the Emperor still be answerable for an abundance of employment, when he can no longer create boundless expenditure by a stroke of his pen?"

In Paris, the financial change imparted much firmness to the Bourse, and the Rentes advanced five-eighths per cent. on the 15th inst., closing at 69f. 65c. The advance was fully maintained.

There were rumors of impending changes among the high functionaries in administration, and that the powers of the several Ministers would be modified, and the Ministry of State reorganized.

A Paris letter says that M. FOULD'S conditions, on taking the office of Minister of Finance, were as follows:

First—The Budget to be voted for in detail, so as to give the Legislature some control over the expenditures.

Second—The renunciation of the power to decree supplementary credits without the consent of the Council of Ministers.

Third—The conversion of the "trentenanary" obligations.

Fourth—The conversion of the entire public debt into Three Per Cents.

Fifth—The consolidation of the floating debt.

Sixth—The reduction of the army.

Seventh—*The Evacuation of Rome.*

Eighth—That on taking office he should be the intermediary of all communications between Ministers and the Emperor.

The French ships forming the Mexican expedition, were expected to assemble at Havana, between the 15th and 20th of December.

ITALY.

A levy of eighty thousand men is ordered, but it was thought that not more than fifty thousand would be obtained, and that another fifty thousand would be levied in February. The effective army will then consist of 280,000 men.

Gen. CASSONNELLI had gone to Caprera to present GARIBALDI with an address from the Neapolitans praying him not to leave Italy.

Gen. CIALDINI had tendered his resignation.

SIGNOR RATAZZI will relinquish the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

CHIAVONE, the Brigand Chief, was again giving trouble.

Two dispatches are said to have been discovered, showing collusion between him and the Pontifical authorities.

PORTUGAL.

The Council of State had proclaimed the Duke of Oporto King of Portugal. The Ministry is unchanged. Tranquility prevailed.

The Infanta Don AUGUSTA continues dangerously ill.

RUSSIA.

Navigation was closed at St. Petersburgh. The last ships of the season were leaving Croostadt.

Fifteen thousand Russian troops had attacked ten thousand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours, the Russians were put to flight with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

GREECE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the King and his immediate followers, during a fête, had failed. Such information was conveyed to the King as to enable him to avoid the machinations of the assassins.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The correspondence by the overland mail adds little of moment to the news already received.

The Calcutta *Englishman* severely censures the Manchester manufacturers, for doing nothing either to further the extended growth of cotton in India, or to take off the stocks on hand in up-country depôts.

Telegrams from Calcutta to Oct. 27, report an increased business in cotton goods and yarns at higher prices. Exchange was rather lower. Freights active and unchanged.

Account from the gold fields of New-Zealand continue very encouraging, and there was an immense rush of miners, &c., from Australia—all the available vessels being devoted to the purpose of conveying them over.

Trade at Melbourne was greatly depressed.

At Bombay, on the 28th of October, cotton goods and twist were dull and declining. Exchange, 2s. 5d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The *Observer* states that the British army estimates will be sensibly reduced.

The Brazilian mail has arrived at Lisbon.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Oct. 25.

COFFEE—Sales of good first at 6$1600. The stock is 160,000 bags. COTTON is quoted at 9,000 reis.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, Oct. 21.

Sales of COTTON 10$800.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Bourse closed heavy to-day, at 69f. 45c. for the Rentes.

The new King of Portugal has arrived at Lisbon and been well received.

The London *Gazette* publishes the treaty in regard to the combined Mexican expedition of England, France and Spain. It is signed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Signor ISTURITZ and M. FLAHAULT. It has five articles. The fourth article says that, after the signatures to the treaty were made, a copy of it was communicated to the Government of the United States, and that the Ministers of the contracting Powers at Washington are authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President LINCOLN. As delay, however, would jeopardize the success of the expedition, the Commissioners' operations are not to be deferred for obtaining the accession of the United States to the treaty, after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

NAPLES, Sunday Nov. 17.

CHIAVONE is being vigorously pursued by the Italian troops. He is endeavoring unsuccessfully to regain the Papal States.

BERGOS with 200 brigands sacked two small towns. There was a rumor that the Papal Government was preparing an expedition against Umbria.

LISBON, Saturday Nov. 16.

The Duke of Saldanha is seriously ill.

BERNE, Sunday Nov. 17.

There has been a fresh violation of the Swiss Territory by the French near Geneva.

WARSAW, Saturday Nov. 16.

The military are being continually insulted and the martial law has been set in defence by the people.

The Archbishop of Warsaw has been arrested because the churches are continually closed, and for having written a disrespectful letter to Gen. LODERS.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 16.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 15th opened firm, but became weaker. At the close, however, a better tone prevailed. In the discount market there was an increased demand for best bills at 2⅜ to 2¼.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Advices from Manchester are satisfactory. The market has an advancing tendency, though inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is flat. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the FLOUR market flat, at 6d. decline; American, 28s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT inactive; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 5d.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@14s. CORN declined 3d.@6d.; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; White, 35s.@37.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF steady. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON tending upward and all qualities slightly advanced. LARD tending downward and prices slightly lower; sales at 50s.@52s. TALLOW firmer; sales at 50s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES steady; Pots, 35s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. RESIN inactive at 14s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 73s.—SUGAR—A declining tendency. COFFEE—Sales small. RICE firmer. LINSEED firm. LINSEED OIL at 35s. 6d. COD OIL—Sales small. SPERM OIL—No sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON active at £5 5s.@£5 7s. 6d. for rails and bars. SUGAR quiet. TEA firm; common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. COFFEE buoyant, and all descriptions slightly higher. RICE quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant at 73s. TALLOW steady at 52s. LINSEED CAKES active at £11 10s.@£12. LINSEED OIL firm at 36s. SPERM OIL dull at £80. COD OIL, £34 10s.@£35.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is quiet but steady.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Sales, yesterday, 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged, but with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS inactive; no sales of consequence.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Consols, 93¾@94 for Money.

Illinois Central Shares, 41@40 discount; Erie, 27¾@27¾.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 15,500 bales. Prices have advanced 2@3 francs; Orleans *fres ordinaire*, 160 francs; *bas*, 153 francs. Stock, 145,000 bales.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Steamer Flambeau Gone into Commission—Sailing of the Henry Andruss, &c.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the purchased steamer *Flambeau* was put into commission at 1 o'clock, with the customary formalities. The following is an official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, WILLIAM G. TEMPLE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. R. Clark; Acting Masters, Wm. B. Sheldon and A. O. Myamlen; Acting Midshipman, F. R. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. R. Layton; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. V. D. Horton; First Assistant Engineer, James Mowatt; Third Assistants, Wm. Richardson, G. Van Iderstein and J. T. Abrams; Master's Mates, Gardiner Cottrell, William M. Kempton and J. C. Chapman.

The prize brig *Delta*, Acting-Master Rogers in command, arrived at the Yard yesterday.

The new gunboat *Winona*, in going to the Navy-yard on Tuesday evening, ran into and sunk a launch belonging to the yard, containing $1,500 worth of shells—not $30,000 worth, as reported in some of the morning papers. The pilot of the *Winona* has been blamed for the accident, but the fault was not his. He had only three or four men on board, and they were more or less intoxicated.

The United States steamer *Henry Andruss*, which was commissioned eight or nine days ago, sailed yesterday for the blockading fleet. Her crew have been daily exercised at the guns during the time she has been in the stream.

The schooner *Surprise* has been chartered to take stores and ammunition to Port Royal, and will sail immediately.

The United States steamer *Quaker City*, which has been at the Yard for about two months, refitting, tried her engines yesterday.

The nine companies of regular troops from California left yesterday at half-past 12. Many of them have six months' pay due to them, and expected to be paid here. If they had been, the United States Army would probably have been decreased by a few dozen men.

Part of the crew of the *Powhatan* were paid off yesterday. Only those who shipped for one year, and those who have but a few months to serve, were paid.

To-day, being Thanksgiving Day, will be observed at the military and naval stations here. Work will be suspended at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the regular soldiers will have a better dinner than usual.

The two new steamers at the Navy-yard—one sloop-of-war and one side wheel steamer—are being rapidly pushed forward, and the side-wheel steamer will soon be ready to be launched. The sloop-of-war *Oneida* has already been coppered, and is now nearly finished outside. Her interior work is being got on with as fast as possible.

A platform is being erected on the forecastle of the steamer *Rhode Island*, on which an 11-inch gun will be mounted. This will form a most important addition to the *Rhode Island's* armament, and will make her a very formidable craft.

Capt. ABRAHAM N. BREVOORT, in command of the marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who has been retired from active service at his own request, is a native and citizen of New-York, and was first appointed from this State on the 28th of March, 1820, so that he has been in the service upwards of 41 years. Capt. BREVOORT has seen a good deal of active service and has also been wounded. He received the brevet rank of Captain for his services in 1832.

The U. S. steam-gunboat *Winona* left the City on Tuesday morning on a trial trip. She proceeded down the Bay as far as Sandy Hook, and returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the evening. The working of the machinery was entirely satisfactory. She made, with twenty pounds of steam, ten knots, and, with thirty pounds of steam, twelve knots. This is the fastest time made by any of the recently built gunboats. Her hull was built by Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, and her engines were put in at the Allaire Works.

THE SAN JACINTO.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The *San Jacinto* has been moored alongside the dry-dock for overhauling; she is reported in a perfectly sound condition. Her crew will be paid Saturday. One hundred of the crew marched from the Navy-yard to Faneuil Hall this afternoon, where they were addressed by Mayor WIGHTMAN and Rev. PHINEAS STOWE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This regiment, which has been raised principally in the counties of Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, N. Y., arrived in this City, yesterday, from Albany, *en route* for the seat of war. On Tuesday afternoon, the regiment embarked on board the steamer *Knickerbocker* and a barge, arriving at Jersey City the following morning. Orders were then received from the Quartermaster commanding, to proceed to Pier No. 1 North River, in order to take the boat for Amboy, by which route the regiment left for its destination. It is only ten weeks ago that the organization of this corps was first started, and in that time nearly eleven hundred men have been recruited. Nearly every profession and trade is represented in its ranks; there are five physicians, six ministers, a number of lawyers, and a sprinkling of merchants.

Col. BEARDSLEY, the Commander, is a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction during the Florida and Mexican wars. The Lieutenant-Colonel received his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, and the three Majors have all had military experience. The regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies each, all of which are fully equipped. Horses and arms will be furnished upon their arrival at the Capital. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, JOHN BEARDSLEY; Lieut.-Col., Wm. B. Hyde; Right Adjutant, A. McQuinn Carrigan; Right Quartermaster, William H. Knapp.

RIGHT BATTALION.

Major, William Sackett; Adjutant, Conway W. Ayres; Quartermaster and Commissary, H. McClanathan. Captain, W. B. Martin; Second Lieut., Perry Bly. Captain, J. W. Gleesen; Second Lieut., J. Cobb. Captain, James R. Dennin; First Lieut., P. A. Baker; Second Lieut., J. Upham.

CENTRE BATTALION.

Major, Nichols; Captain, J. G. Weld; First Lieutenant, W. A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Wooly. Captain, Henry Derby; First Lieutenant, C. M. Clark; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Smith. Captain, E. A. Anderson; First Lieutenant, Nathan Crosby; Second Lieutenant, W. Weld. Captain, B. F. Chamberlain; First Lieutenant, B. J. Coffin; Second Lieutenant, Z. Truesdell.

LEFT BATTALION.

Major, Charles McLean Knox; Adjutant, M. P. Goodrich; Quartermaster and Commissary, E. A. Skinner. Captain, H. J. Cowden; Second Lieutenant, C. Dickinson. Captain, C. L. Cozin; First Lieutenant, M. Carson. Captain, W. G. Bentley; First Lieutenant, P. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, W. L. Knapp. Captain, H. R. Stinson; First Lieutenant, A. B. Merrill; Second Lieutenant, D. W. Lapham.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SENGES' COMPANY OF ARTILLERY.

Tuesday evening a company of artillery numbering ninety men, left this City, by the New-Jersey railroad for Washington. On their arrival there they are to report to the commanding officer of Gen. BLENKER'S Division, and will form a part of his command. Cannon, caissons, horses, &c., will be furnished them at the Capital. The following are the officers: Colonel, SENGES; Captain, Dressing; Lieutenants, Brousay and Brede.

DEPARTURE OF REGULARS FOR WASHINGTON.

The detachments of the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, and First Cavalry, that arrived in the *North Star* from California on Monday last, and which have been quartered in the Park Barracks since, left last evening for Washington, by way of the New-Jersey Railroad. Lieut.-Col. BUCHANAN is in command.

A Bold and Successful Confidence Game.

Capt. ACKIN, who runs a boat between this City and New-Brunswick, called yesterday afternoon at the office of the Detective Police, and related the particulars of a bold and successful game which had been played upon him in the morning—the substance of which is as follows: The Captain determined to spend Thanksgiving in a liberal way, and, therefore, before leaving the City for his home in New-Jersey, he decided to draw some money from the bank. Having drawn $50, he was in the act of going out of the bank, when he was met on the steps by a well-dressed and very polite gentleman, who asked him if his name was SMITH? The captain replied in the negative, whereupon the stranger remarked that he had an appointment to meet a Mr. Smith at the bank at that hour, and never having seen him, he was, of course, liable to make a mistake. He then asked the Captain if he knew anything about cattle, at the same time saying, "I presume you are from the country?" To this Capt. ACKIN assented. The stranger then said, "Will you walk down and look at some oxen?" Just at this point a third party appeared, and rushing up in great apparent excitement, demanded of the first stranger if he were going to look at the cattle? Stranger No. 1 says, "Yes, but wait till I draw some money from the bank." He then went into the bank and soon emerged therefrom with a large roll of bills in his hand. Stranger No. 2 then asks, "Are you going to pay something to fasten the bargain for the cattle?" The other replied, "I must remain here to meet Mr. Smith, and if he comes, we will go down together and look at the cattle, but in the meantime I will give you $100 on account. But No. 2 wished very much to have $150. His confederate had a large number of $100 bills he said, but no fifties; would be very glad to let him have $150, if he could make the change,—and turning to Capt. ACKIN, said: "Have you $50 you can let me have until I can get my money change?" The Captain said he had exactly $50, that he had just drawn from the bank, and he handed it to Stranger No. 1 without delay. Stranger No. 2 then asked the Captain to walk down and see the cattle. On the way it was suggested to the Captain that he had better go back to the bank and ascertain from his friend there, whether it was the red or the piebald oxen that he wished to purchase. The Captain returned, but found no friend at the bank; he then went in pursuit of friend No. 2, but he also was *non est*, whereupon the swindled Captain, beginning to feel himself sold, wended his way to the Detectives' office. The parties are known to the police.

THE WATER-STREET FIRE.—Late last night, the warehouse No. 55 Water-street was discovered to be on fire, and upon examination it was found to have communicated from a floor-beam of No. 33, in which the fire occurred on Monday night, and which, owing to the difficulty in getting water in between the floor and ceiling, had not been extinguished. The losses in No. 35 were as follows: J. S. LAWRENCE lost a large quantity of bergamot oil, the value of which could not be ascertained. It was fully insured for $3,000 in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. Forty crates of crockery, belonging to J. C. JACKSON, valued at $2,000, were all destroyed. The crockery was insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company. STURGES, BENNETT & Co. lost eighteen casks of port wine, valued at $500, and insured for that amount in the Home Insurance Company. DEBOIS & VANDERCOOT, of No. 37 Water-st., were damaged by water to the extent of $6,000. Fully insured. THOMAS CONNERS, a member of Hose Company No. 10, was badly injured by a gutter falling on his head. He was taken to the hospital.

BOWERY THEATRE—THANKSGIVING DAY.—A great treat will be spread for the little folks at Stickney's Circus to-day. No less than three entertainments will be given for the accommodation of families—morning, afternoon and evening. The nursery legend of the "Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," a new burlesque called the "Bull Runners," and a splendid programme of horsemanship, gymnastics, Herr CLINE, the veteran rope-dancer, the German acrobats, &c., will be given.

CITY POLITICS.

GERMAN MASS MEETING AT VOLKS GARTEN.

Speeches by Fernando Wood, Messrs. French, Well Von Gernsbach, Goebbe, and Others.

Music, Bonfires, Rockets, &c.

Pursuant to a call published in the largest backletter in all the German papers of this City, a very considerable turn-out of the German friends of FERNANDO WOOD assembled last evening at the Volks Garten, No. 45 Bowery. A huge bonfire shed its lurid light and stifling smoke from the street in front of the "Garten" over the adjacent blocks, and a liberal display of rockets and blue-lights caused the neighboring apple-stands and beer saloons to "pale their ineffectual fires."

Inside, the spacious theatre was thronged with a commingled multitude of sensation-seekers, curious lookers-on, and the Hurrah Brigade, with a very fair sprinkling of enthusiastic youths devoted to the fortunes of FERNANDO. The building will accommodate, perhaps, 2,000 persons standing, and what with the accession of Ward delegations, bearing in flags and transparencies and banners, at 8 o'clock, every nook and colgne of vantage was sufficiently crowded.

The platform was occupied by gentleman of the German Democratic Club, wearing badges of Red, White and Blue in peculiar combinations, and a long table set apart for the representatives of the Press was tastefully decorated in an unusual but highly refreshing manner, with massive mugs of "lager" and long-necked bottles of Rhine wine, showing that civilization and its amenities were not unknown to mine host of the Volks' Garden.

At 8 P. M., sharp time, after a prelude of "I wish I was in Dixie," by ROEDEL'S fine band, stationed in the gallery, the meeting was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM SEEMAN, of the Twenty-second Ward, who nominated Dr. J. J. DIENL for President. This nomination was accepted by acclamation, and Dr. DIENL, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, in which he announced that the first movement was to be made to-night to restore the municipal franchises of New-York in the reelection of her present Mayor.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, one of each for every Ward, was read and adopted.

A series of resolutions, setting forth the merits and virtues of Mr. WOOD, and strenuously denouncing his opponents, was read and passed amid tumultuous applause, and more vehement than polished exclamations of intense satisfaction.

Dr. FRIEDRICH FRECH was hereupon introduced, and proceeded to address the throng for some fifteen minutes, in a strain of exalted eulogy, upon the character and course of Mr. WOOD, and evidently to the political disparagement of Mr. GUNTHER, who, he declared, had, in conversation, emphatically stated that he was no German, but an American of so deep a dye as to have been born upon the soil—an announcement that stirred the sensibility of the audience. Mr. GUNTHER had received the cold shoulder at Tammany some three years ago, for having doubted certain principles established and confirmed in that sacred sanctuary—now, alas! fallen from its high estate. He was now nominated as a lure to the Germans and as the implement of a relentless persecution of Mayor WOOD.

Dr. FRECH concluded amid uproarious applause, and a crash of "Hail Columbia!" by the band.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH followed in a very hilarious and amusing address. The passages referring to Mr. WOOD were pathetically eloquent moving those around him to something louder than tears. The Central Club, which had nominated Mr. GUNTHER, he repudiated altogether. He had nothing to do with that nomination—he shuddered at the thought!

Here, a tremendous announced a fire, an attack in force by the enemy, or some equally thrilling event. It was nothing less than the arrival of His Honor FERNANDO WOOD, who, almost borne upon the shoulders of his faithful Liegs, was progressing toward the stage. Stage it literally was, for the platform was the spot on which tragedy and comedy nightly, when uninterrupted by political furces, inspire or delight the peaceful denizens of the Bowery. A Rich Mountain charge brought the distinguished guest to the front, and the applause that ensued was indescribable. By this time fresh beer and Rhine wine reappeared on the reporting table, and were, like the preceding supply, enjoyed by several portly and rubicund gentlemen, who ought to have been, if they were not, members of the Press. At all events, they liked the entertainment, and appreciated the fun most hugely, to such an extent, in fact, that the drippings of their overflowing bumpers swept away the insignia of the real knights of the pen at the other end of the table, as leaves are borne away by Autumn freshets.

Nothing daunted, Mr. WEIL continued his remarks and only after the most rebellious demonstrations from the body of the house whose calls for "Woon" indicates that they felt themselves out in the cold, did he peroate with a series of comic Biblical benedictions in which Custom House officialy and other public offenders were opposed to the reign of truth and justice in our Municipal affairs, come in for a very bad quarter of an hour.

The side of sneers, hyrrahs and classical apostrophes that now bore Mr. WOOD to the stand was a conclusive triumph of vocalization that quenched all attempts of the band to struggle through their *Vive l'America*. Unfortunate and weak-voiced beings who, during the first five minutes, suggested "order" and "silence," were ignominiously thrust under and disappeared from the gaze of men. Mr. WOOD bore the outburst with resignation, and, in time, essayed to speak. His words were nearly as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not come hither to-night with the intention to please your ears with any attempt at eloquence, or with any inclination to make any exhibition of mere declamation. I have come to say to you a few plain words, and, in intelligible language, to talk to you a little common sense. (Cheers.) You are American citizens. We all are such, and we have here no distinction of political privileges. Every man who has obtained the right of citizenship, is the equal of every other man in the community—be he high or low, rich or poor—of native, or of foreign birth! (Renewed applase.) I have always deprecated any and every attempt to continue among us distinctions of nationality and national prejudice. When a man becomes a citizen, he merges all diderences of nationality with the general community, without other privileges than those which the obligation he assumes confers upon him. If a citizen, he is an American in the broadest and most exalted sense of the term. It is his duty to discharge all the duties of an upright member of the Commonwealth, to sustain the Government and obey the laws, but he also has the right to scrutinize the conduct of public affairs and to criticise his rulers. He has resting upon him three duties—his duty to his God, to his country and to himself. But I will go further, and say that there are certain duties devolving upon the Government also. It owes to the citizen the defence and protection of his life, liberty and property. When Government goes further than this and interferes with the guaranteed rights of the citizen, it exceeds its legitimate functions. What under legitimate forms is the best Government, is that which governs least. (Cheers.) When government transgresses its proper limits and seeks to dictate how we shall control our domestic households, what we shall eat and drink and wear—how we shall live in ordinary days and how we shall worship God upon the Sabbath, it is no just Government, but a despotism of the most tyrannical character! (Renewed applause.) There are those who in legislating for us have assumed these unauthorized powers. They have attempted to control the morality of the City—to dictate how you shall live and how you shall settle your accounts with your Maker. A legislature reflecting the most Anti-Republican views have taken from your hands the government of your own affairs, and based a system for your abject obedience upon a philosophical theory, an abstraction of what they choose to decide to be right and wrong. The protection of life, the preservation of property and of public order, belongs to the just attributes and powers of a legislature in a free land; but when it goes beyond this it exceeds its authority, and establishes a tyranny. [Vociferous cheering.] A party has arisen in this country that does all these things, and here, in our own State and City, you feel the blighting influences of its rule. Unlike the cities of the Germanic Confederation, unlike the marts of the Hanseatic League, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec and their associate cities, you have now no municipal rights. Men at a distance from us make laws for us, which they take good care not to impose upon themselves. We no longer have a right to frame our own statutes, to build our own court-houses, construct our parks, regulate our own observance of the Sabbath day, grant or deny licenses for the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, or even appoint our own Police. We have been deprived of all these rights. But a day of deliverance is at hand! A down-trodden people will not much longer quietly acquiesce in this shameful violation of local laws and privileges, such as even in the monarchies of the Old World are respected and jealously preserved. An aroused community and their representatives will restore these rights. (Cheering.) I have reason to believe; nay, I may almost, by authority, declare, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, the right to govern itself will be restored to our great City! (Deafening applause.)

Should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens again place me in the position I now occupy, I am for the largest liberty consistent with the safety of the City. I am opposed to all oppressive restrictions upon the right of the citizen to sell that which may be deleterious in itself alone, but am for leaving the question to man and his Maker. I am opposed to any law that would force a man to enter church on Sunday unless it be his choice. I am opposed to unjust taxation, and to any and every attempt to regulate matters of conscience by law. I ask only that the citizen shall be peaceable, orderly, sober, and violate no measure of the public quiet. [Great applause.] Mr. WOOD, after charging upon the opposition party the intent to bring liberated black labor in competition with the white labor of the North, to the degradation of the latter, and declaring that so long as the present party is in power at Washington, "there will be no peace while there is a dollar to be wrung from the people, or a drop of Southern blood to shed," concluded by saying that, should the voice of New-York again elevate him to the Mayoralty, he hoped that God in His infinite mercy might yet make their representative at City Hall an humble instrument in bringing about a restoration of national unity and national peace!

With this, he retired from the stand, amid the frantic humming of his friends and followers.

Messrs. GUNZER and HARRIMEYER made some brief remarks, and at 10 o'clock the concourse very noisily dispersed.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

A Struggle—Opdyke's Nomination Triumphantly Sustained.

The German Union League met again at Pythagoras Hall on Tuesday evening, rather unexpectedly, however, as a large number of the delegates were supposed to be busily engaged at the ward meetings held in all the wards in favor of Mr. OPDYKE. It was given out that, owing to this circumstance, a desperate effort would be made to substitute the name of Mr. GUNTHER for that of Mr. OPDYKE as the nominee of the League. The friends of the latter gentlemen were, however, present in force, and as the supporters of the rival candidate had also rallied, the meeting was very full and very animated.

At 8 P. M. the assemblage was called to order by Dr. H. N. WILHELM, the President, Messrs. G. MANESOR and F. R. HARTMANN in their places as Secretaries. The roll-call of delegates being first in order, it was found that every Ward represented either by the regular delegates or by substitutes.

At the call of the Ninth Ward a very lively debate arose in which Messrs. Julius Brill, Levy, Robinson, Ottendoerfer, Dieffendoerfer and others took part, in respect to the admission of a set of delegates who appeared in the League for the first time.

Finally, on motion of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, it was determined, in order to close debate, that the original delegates should be empowered to accept or decline such substitutes as were present to represent their Wards, and a recess of ten minutes was granted to afford them an opportunity to decide. When the League again came to assemble, it was found that all the wards excepting the Third, not properly represented, the Fifth debatable, and the Ninth, were in accord, and their substitutes accepted.

In regard to the Ninth, the discussion became confused, the delegates therefrom asserting their right to the privileges of the meeting until, on motion of Mr. DIEFFENDOERFER, a Committee of four, to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, was appointed, viz.: Messrs. DITTENHOEFFER, Dr. DULON, GUTMANN, and HARTMANN with power to consider and decide upon the case of the Ninth. While they were so engaged, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and, with some slight corrections, approved. Messrs. BAIER and KOPP eloquently urged that the most perfect fairness should be observed in all the proceedings of the League, and recalled the objects of its formation.

At this moment Mr. DIEFFENDORFER, of the Committee, reappeared from the hall, and moved that a special sergeant-at-arms be appointed to defend the door, as a body of men demanded and were determined to force admittance. A volunteer force of some dozen delegates rushing to the door and holding it, rendered this appointment unnecessary.

Great excitement ensued, and as it became evident that the threatened intrusion was serious and might lead to lamentable excesses, a motion was made and seconded to adjourn. Dr. WILHELM, the Chairman, withdrawing from his seat, Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, Vice-President, took the chair, and comparative order having been restored, the question of adjournment was voted upon by Wards and carried, the indorsement of Mr. OPDYKE thus remaining unchanged.

ANOTHER GERMAN ORGANIZATION.

As the delegates of the Union League filed out of the apartment, some fifty or sixty persons, headed by men and boys bearing torches and transparencies with Gunther mottoes, marched in and immediately organized, by calling Mr. OTTO SACHSENDORFF to the Chair. Messrs. ANTON EICHORF, GUSTAV SCHOENER and others made speeches vehemently denouncing the course of the Republicans in the League, and urging the claims of Mr. GUNTHER. Finally, the organization resolved itself to be a "German Democratic Union Club," and unanimously nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER as its candidate for the Mayoralty.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Twenty States Observing the Anniversary—Proclamations of Gov. Morgan, and Mayor Wood.

In the twenty States named below, to-day has been fixed for the celebration of the annual thanksgiving:

New-York, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Western Virginia, Texas.

We append the proclamations issued in this State and City:

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction, and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the National energies, and throws its dark shadow over the land; though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile, and advancing with gigantic steps toward greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress, and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been stayed from the fireside and from the camp; internal order has prevailed; plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted; our National rights are respected; partisan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike, by the same patriotic emotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperiled institutions. The marvelous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our national spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true national greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

In this hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow before Him and acknowledge our National sins, Infinite Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the startling evidence of the mutability of human affairs taught us in the lessons of the year will tend to subdue our hearts, and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the wonder of the world, and the glory of this Nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are vouchsafed unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discern, we should make our public acknowledgements:

Therefore, I, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do earnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[L. S.]

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

The Governor of this State having, in accordance with a time-honored custom, appointed Thursday, the 28th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend all good citizens to unite on the day thus set apart, in ascriptions of praise to the source of all good, for His manifold mercies and blessings.

Amidst the evils which the folly and wickedness of man have produced, the unchanging goodness of the Creator may well awake our devout wonder. No language can adequately express the extent of His love; but your honored pastors, instructed by the sublime teachings of Revelation, will best guide your grateful devotions. I am sure

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3179. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

Tybee Island, at the Mouth of the Savannah River, in Possession of our Troops.

Profitable Demonstration Against the Rear of Fort Pulaski.

Another Expedition Fitting Out at Port Royal.

ITS DESTINATION SOME POINT FURTHER SOUTH

Beaufort Still Unoccupied---Two Gunboats Keeping Watch.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON FOUND.

Great Influx of Negroes---Their Joy at Their Change of Life.

A Union Sentiment in South Carolina.

Rebel Prisoners Brought to this Port.

The United States transport *Illinois*, WM. RADFORD, Commander, arrived at this port Thursday morning, from Port Royal, S. C., having sailed from thence on the 25th, at 4:20 P. M., making the run in 89 hours. She brings a mail and 74 passengers.

Capt. E. M. YARD, of the United States sloop *Dale*, has returned on account of ill-health, bringing with him 14 prisoners captured in the schooners *Specie* and *Mabel*. Their names will be found below.

The *Illinois* stopped at Fort Lafayette, to land a rebel prisoner, (EDWARD CUTHBERT,) a planter, who was captured on Ladies' Island, near Beaufort, by some of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment. She has also a number of sick from the *Wabash*, *Dale*, *Pawnee*, and *Unadilla*, to be sent to the Naval Hospital.

The United States steamer *Fleg* arrived in Port Royal on the 24th inst., and brought intelligence of the taking possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which had been evacuated by the rebels. The *Flag*, *Augusta*, *Pocahontas* and *Seneca* fired a few shells on the island, which, not being responded to, they immediately sent launches with Marines, on shore, and took possession without opposition.

Another expedition, under command of Gen. VIELE, consisting of two brigades, was fitting out at Port Royal, and would sail in a few days for the Southern coast.

The transports *Empire City*, *Cahawba*, *Marion*, *McClellan*, *Matanzas*, *Oriental*, and all the light draught gunboats were to be employed in the new expedition.

Beaufort was still unoccupied by the United States troops; two gunboats remained anchored off the town.

Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched in storehouses and barns, and also ungined.

The United States troops under Gen. SHERMAN have built intrenchments across the whole Island. The contrabands continued to come in daily in large numbers.

The deaths among the troops averaged two per day. A prevailing disease among the troops was sore throat, probably caused by exposure and the cold weather.

Among the deaths at Hilton Head were the following:

G. H. HUBBARD, of the Eighth Maine Regiment.

Private TAYLOR, of the Eighth Maine Regiment.

Private NASH, of the Ninth Maine Regiment.

The British frigate *Immortalité* was lying in Port Royal harbor when the *Illinois* sailed.

PASSENGERS BY THE ILLINOIS.

Capt. Yard, U.S. sloop *Dale*,	A. Arnold,
A. A. Rice,	Wm. Swanton,
H. C. Henrys,	J. Thompson,
Capt. Pierce, of the steamer *Governor*,	R. Hamilton,
Wm. A. Wernle,	J. Ingalls,
James Blair,	Lieut. Tidhald,
M. Moss,	J. H. Blakray,
Lieut. R. C. Stearnes,	Wm. H. Yeoman,
Capt. Burton,	H. H. Benner,
Mrs. Leslie,	B. M. Woodford,
Lieut. Powers,	Thomas Shreves,
Lieut. Stranger,	W. H. Wescott,
A. J. King,	W. F. Black,
D. McKnight,	Maria Betts,
A. Stangley,	Maria Osten,
J. R. Fairbrother,	Edward Cuthbert,
Mrs. Wasson,	Chas. Moore,
—and 37 in the steerage.	Mrs. Green,
	Miss Green,

Following is a list of the officers and crew of the schooner *Specie*, captured by the U. S. sloop *Dale*:

W. H. Wescott, Captain.	Collin Temberlain,
Rich. Campbell, Mate.	Emanuel Capill,
Albert Morgan,	John Meager.

The list of officers and crew of the schooner *Mabel*, captured by the United States sloop *Dale*, is as follows:

Wm. F. Black, Captain.	Archibald Hunter,
Wm. P. Johnson, Mate.	Pedro Torrace,
John Smith,	John Morreau,
Wm. Sloan,	Antonio Roderego.

THE NEW SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.

Our troops have got a foothold in another rebel State, Georgia, the "Empire State" of the South. We have news by the transport *Illinois* that about a week ago a small naval detachment left Port Royal, and doubtless, coasting along the inland water-way, reached and took possession of Tybee Island, off the coast of Georgia.

Tybee Island lies near the mouth of the Savannah River, which is here the dividing-line between South Carolina and Georgia, to the southward of the bar, and about twenty miles southwest from Port Royal. It is one of the long chain of sea islands which stretch all along the coast of this and the adjoining States. The island is small, not as large as Port Royal Island, and is chiefly of use to us as a stepping-stone to Cockspur Island, lying immediately to the north of it, on which is situated Fort Pulaski—a very strong work, that defends the entrance to the Savannah River, and is the defensive outpost of the City of Savannah itself. Tybee Island has been notable chiefly with mariners on account of its light-house, (Tybee Light) one of the most prominent on the Southern [coast. It is a fixed light, 106 feet above the sea, on the northeast end of the island, and in clear weather, it may be seen at the distance of 12 miles. This beacon was extinguished by the barbarians of Georgia, shortly after they had seceded from the Union, and its absence must have troubled considerably the immense fleet of vessels which has run the blockade at this point, and which so troubles the diplomatic soul of JEFF. DAVIS. The National Government will now, of course, have the beacon put in order and relighted—still further to the grief of Emperor JEFF. Many vessels are lost on these banks, and the Southern breakers are dangerous. Tybee is a nice little "isle of ocean," long, narrow and somewhat marshy, in the coast county of Chatham, and in climate and scenery is very much like Port Royal and the other Carolina sea islands. A small amount of Sea Island cotton is raised upon it, and its inhabitants are but few. It has a beautiful creek to the west of it, where a ship of any burden may lie in safety at anchor. If any of the vessels of war now cruising on the Carolina coast, or any of the others now in this vicinity getting ready for a Southern trip, should suddenly make their appearance in that deep creek, Fort Pulaski *had better look out for its rear* as well as its front and the rebels of Savannah had better be getting ready their sackcloth and ashes. Savannah is fourteen miles above Tybee Island, on the Savannah River. It has a good harbor. Vessels requiring 14 feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and larger vessels come up to the Five Fathom Hole, four miles below. The city is defended by Fort Wayne on the east side, by Fort Jackson at Five Fathom Hole, and by Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island. They have also, since secession, erected a small fort on Skidaway Island, covering the creek to its west, (see map,) by which gunboats could get up toward the rear of Savannah. The guns on the parapet are mostly field pieces, mounted on frameworks of wood, instead of regular carriages. Besides these, strong earthworks have lately been thrown up on the mainland along the river, and on the islands in the river, to resist a naval attack, as well as earthworks on the west and south to resist a land attack. Every spot of vantage ground has been seized upon and prepared for defence. The city, like every other secession city, considers itself impregnable. Nevertheless, it seems the people *will* decamp when they hear of Port Royal and such things. The cotton shipped from Savannah amounts to about 400,000 bales of upland annually.

The geographical conformation of Georgia is very analogous to that of South Carolina, and may be concisely described thus: From the ocean for a distance of seven miles there is a chain of islands, intersected by rivers, creeks and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons burden along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marsh and a land of gray, rich soil, which produces Sea Island cotton of a superior quality. The coast on the mainland, for four or five miles, is a salt marsh. Back of these is a narrow margin of land, nearly resembling that of the islands; this is partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide, and constitutes the rice plantations. Then commence the pine barrens, which reach from sixty to ninety miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand-hills, thirty or forty miles wide; and the part of the State beyond this again is what is called the "Upper Country" of Georgia. Like the southern part of South Carolina, the southern part of Georgia is thinly populated by whites. The plantations are large, and the slave element is dense. The gross population of Georgia, by the census of last year, was 1,057,327, divided into 595,097 free people, and 462,230 slaves. The State claims to have raised fifty regimends for secession service. The secession disease in the State, however, is not of the same malignant type which afflicts her wanton Palmetto sister. The population of Savannah is entered as 22,292, but we know from the papers of the town, that when the news of the Port Royal affair reached there, a great part of the population took to its heels and slid to the interior. There are a large number of Jewish traders in Savannah, and the papers of the town are severe on the Hebrews for Jewing their wares all Summer and then running off with them in time of danger.

FORT PULASKI, NEAR SAVANNAH.

Fort Pulaski is situated on the northeastern corner of Cockspur Island, which is separated from Tybee Island by the creek or arm of the sea already mentioned. It defends the mouth of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. The fort, like so many others, being left to take care of itself, the Georgians, at secession times, quietly stepped in and took possession. They immediately commenced work, completing the defences, mounting additional guns, etc., till, at the time of Mr. RUSSELL's visit in May last, he thought it capable of stopping a fleet very effectually. He describes the fort as an "irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inlands, and the other faces casemated and bearing upon the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a redan, surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the counterscarp is faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge." Sandbag traverses guard the magazine-doors, and everything is in as good trim as the rebels know how. The walls are exceedingly solid, and well-built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty and capacious. The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and it is undoubtedly now fully garrisoned. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which probably a half are mounted on the casemates. They are long thirty-twos, with a few forty-twos and columbiads. The 10-inch columbiads are *en barbette*. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot. The means of completing the armament were furnished by Norfolk Navy-yard. The channel into the Savannah River at this point is very narrow, and passes close to the guns of the fort. Mr. RUSSELL thought it would take some hard blows before Georgia would be driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The iron hand to deal those hard blows is now very close to its object.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Immense Amount of Work Accomplished by the Troops—New Fortifications, Storehouses, &c., Erected—Improved Discipline—The Negroes—Their Gratitude at Their Change of Life—Their Disposition Towards Their Former Masters—Adventures of a Flag of Truce—A Union Sentiment in South Carolina, &c.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

What has been accomplished at this place since the battle of the 7th, though not so brilliant, is hardly less important than the events of that memorable day. 14,000 or 15,000 souls have been constituted into a population, and by degrees their various needs very generally attended to. It was a labor of no small difficulty simply to land the troops; but that was nothing by comparison with the unloading from the fleet of transports of their cargoes. Two docks have been built, a plank-road laid, immense storehouses put up to receive the contents of the vessels, ovens erected, a post-office established, simultaneously with the prosecution of more purely military labors, such as selling tents, throwing up intrenchments, establishing a camp police, and otherwise administering the government of an army. A thousand men at a time might be seen at work along the shore, constructing wharves, driving horses through the water and along the sand, receiving cargoes, rolling barrels, guarding property, while three or four miles off, another thousand was engaged in digging trenches, mounting guns, and preparing the new fortifications which are to render the place impregnable. Besides these, four or five hundred men a day were frequently sent out on reconnoissances, for the whole of Hilton Island was to be explored and occupied. Then the sites for the various brigade camps were to be selected, the batteries at Forts Walker and Beauregard (now called Forts Welles and Seward) were to be put anew into order after the terrible disarrangement they had received, this multitude of men had to be fed, and stores for so many rations at once brought ashore, no matter what else was neglected; eleven hundred horses were to be provided for, army wagons to be put together, heavy siege-guns and their carriages to be got out of the holds of vessels half a mile from land, and transported to the beach, and the tents of three brigades to be erected. All this to be done in a hostile country, where the possibility of an attack was to be momently guarded against, and in a place unknown before to nearly every individual attached to the expedition. When I say that all this has been done, and, on the whole, well and satisfactorily done, I offer the highest praise to all whose labors have contributed to so desirable a consummation.

The fact that most of the troops under Gen. SHERMAN's command were volunteers is a consideration not to be overlooked in estimating the difficulties of his task, or of the duties of his subordinates, officers and men. Unused to such complicated and arduous work, unused to submission to discipline, never having lived in camp until three months ago, unfamiliar many of them with the use not only of their military weapons, but of the implements of labor put into their hands, they yet have learned quickly their unwonted tasks. Some, under the instructions of engineers, have thrown up batteries 13,000 yards in length; others, under the command of artillery officers, have learned to work heavy guns; others have followed topographical officers on reconnoissances—all, duties to which they were entirely unaccustomed. All have been obliged to learn the difficult lesson of obedience. Some were, at first, inclined to plunder, but this inclination was speedily and sternly repressed, and now, after the lapse of less than a fortnight, the army is tolerably well established on the shore of South Carolina. I will not repeat the details of its defences, lest they should reach those who might make an ill use of the knowledge; but it will not be amiss to state that the original fortifications, strong as they were in construction and armament, are now made only the base of those enlarged defences which, by the time this reaches you, will render our troops absolutely secure against any attack. To Capt. GILMORE, the Chief of Engineers, on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, will be due the credit of these new works. His labors since the moment of the victory have been incessant; his judgment has dictated the position of the lines and the character of the fortifications, and his skill and energy, ably assisted as he has been by Lieuts. TARDY and O'ROURKE, both of the regular army, and attached to Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, have accomplished the results.

The troops are now settling down into camp life in their new position. HAMILTON's light battery has the honor of an advanced position, as has also Col. PERRY's New-York regiment. Others are placed along the coast, or by the side of creeks, or otherwise, as the military discretion of the commanders has dictated. Drills and parades occur daily, notwithstanding the great amount of fatigue duty still required of the soldiers. Religious services are held on Sundays again. Attention is paid once more to the cleanliness of the men and the police of the camps. The teamsters are assigned a camp for themselves and their horses; the hospitals are under excellent regulations; the system of the Quartermasters' and Commissariat Departments becomes more apparent; the men are able to live with a greater degree of comfort. Some of the transports have left the harbor; a few of the gunboats also have disappeared. The beach does not present an aspect of confusion, such as greeted the eye a week ago; and, altogether, a great orderly community is taking the place of the chaotic and disturbed mob of men and crowd of stores that were scattered, apparently pell-mell, upon Hilton Head a week ago.

One of the most remarkable features of the new life in South Carolina, is afforded by the negroes. Black servants have been hired by many of the officers, as waiters and washermen and women. Black gangs have worked on the shore, or been used as oarsmen; blacks have served as scouts and guides in the reconnoissances. Crowds of the women and children may be seen in various parts of the camps, but especially near headquarters, where they inhabit their old huts still. There they receive their rations, there they build fires to cook their food or do their washing, and cluster into odd-looking groups, picturesque for all their squalor. The men and boys join them at night, and always, after supper, in a dilapidated outhouse, is held a prayer-meeting. I listened outside, last night, and heard ardent ejaculations of thanksgiving for the favorable chance God had given to "my colored bruddren." The jargon was absurd, but it was earnest; the singing was out of tune and time, but it was fervent. In some quarters the blacks are less religious, and held a ball to celebrate the coming of the Yankees. I have talked with nearly half of those I have seen: have asked them which they preferred, the new or the old order of things, and though some few here and there spoke kindly of their old masters, *there was no mistaking the genuineness of their gratitude for the change.*

At Beaufort, where not a few seemed sad at the pillaging that had occurred, yet even these declared they had long prayed for our coming. They laughed at the idea of our injuring them, which all declared their masters had endeavored to instill. The fact that they receive pay for their labor seems especially to delight them; and as for comfort, many have told me that they never lived so well before. None evince a vindictive spirit; even those who speak of having been whipped often and severely, are by no means indignant; but on the other hand, those who seem to have been most kindly treated, evince no regret for their old condition. Two or three, perhaps half a dozen, were undoubtedly found armed at Beaufort, but no other indications of a warlike disposition have been detected. The determination of all who can escape, to leave their masters, is, however, continually asserted. *So far as the slaves are concerned, an advance into the country from this place would undoubtedly be followed by an immediate rush of the whole population toward our camps.* I doubt whether they would be guilty of greater atrocities than those of pillage, unless the whites should madly provoke them, or insist upon the slaves following. Centuries of bondage has had its effect, and the spirit of the race is effectually cowed; they are not savages, but slaves; they will accept their freedom if it is offered—they will not of their own accord fight for it.

The proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN to the South Carolinians was carried last week by Lieut MAGNER, one of his aids, to a distance of about eight miles beyond Beaufort, and there delivered to a clergyman named WALKER. Lieut. MAGNER went carrying a flag of truce, and saw no white person on the road until he fell in with WALKER. He went to Beaufort in the gunboat *Seneca*, and then took mules for himself and his comrade, Dr. BACON, of the Connecticut Seventh. It was with some difficulty that Rev. Mr. WALKER could be induced to hold any communication with these gentlemen, much less to receive the proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN; but he was finally induced to carry an open letter, containing the proclamation, to Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Beaufort, who had fled from that place with the other inhabitants, but left a letter on his table directed to Gen. SHERMAN. In this letter he claimed the protection of our forces as a British subject, and in his reply the General disclaimed any intention of injuring either British subjects or American citizens who should remain peaceably and inoffensively in their houses. After an interview with WALKER, Lieut. MAGNER met two rebel officers, who approached him with a flag of truce, inquiring his errand. He told it, but of course did not offer to deliver the proclamation to them, as it was addressed not to any military authority, but to the people of the State. The officers, however, treated him civilly, and a conversation of half an hour in length ensued. The rebels were Capt. BARNWELL and Lieut. MCKEE, of the South Carolina Volunteers. They had the grace to admit that the ravages at Beaufort had been perpetrated by blacks, but declared the negroes acted in order to save the property for their masters from the Yankees. The blacks, they said, were very much to be pitied, fearing us so greatly; indeed, the principal reason of the rebels for any regret they felt was the apprehensions the poor slaves entertain of the Northerners. As to our victory at Port Royal, that was not surprising; they did not expect those little mud forts to cope with our navy; but now that we were on land, they were ready to meet us.

The mud forts carried over forty guns, and were pronounced by the Charleston and Savannah papers of Nov. 7, the day of the fight, impregnable. I was at Beaufort, and saw how eager the poor negroes were to save their masters' property, even breaking pianos, and ripping open feather beds in their anxiety, and hastily conveying away every scrap of portable property. Some of them had piled it up in their own quarters, doubtless lest we Yankees should appropriate it.

The officers made no objection to the reception of the proclamation by Mr. WALKER, but said there were no loyal citizens in South Carolina to whom it could be addressed—at least none that Northerners would call loyal. Before the interview closed, Major SARMER, the commandant of the post, came up, but said little more than his subordinates. The rebels directed Lieut. MAGNER what road he should pursue on his return, and promised that his flag of truce should be respected. The meeting occurred within about two miles of the place called Gardner's Corners, eight or ten miles from Beaufort, on Port Royal Island. Soon after leaving these three officers, Lieut. MAGNER came up with a party of rebel cavalry, who also behaved with courtesy, gave him fodder for his mules, and partook of his lunch. With that exception he saw no white men on the road. The planters' houses were deserted, but apparently not pillaged. The slaves in many instances were yet working in the fields.

At Beaufort no further pillaging has been done within the past week. Commodore DUPONT, Gen. SHERMAN, and a party of naval officers, who visited that place a few days ago, determined not to occupy it immediately, so that we are not responsible for any ravages that may occur; but the blacks were very fully apprised of the abhorrence with which their conduct was viewed. The destruction of property had been great: nearly every house in the town was broken into, and its contents spoiled. On the same day, large quantities of cotton were discovered at plantations on the river, and the two great resources of Southern wealth—cotton and slaves—were thus ascertained to be at our disposal at these headquarters of rebellion. We have but to stretch out our hands to seize immense stores of the former; but to say the word, and the very foundation-stone of the sham Confederacy, as its Vice-President has called the institution of Slavery, will be not shaken, but removed. So much for the strength of the rebels' where rebellion should be strongest. If this be the case here, in South Carolina—if these two elements of its power are in reality so weak at the very heart and citadel of treason, what must they be elsewhere?

As for the unanimity of the South, the blacks declare that many of the whites who enlisted here, in South Carolina, were forced to do so; that *some of the soldiers were brought to Fort Walker chained*, refusing to fight, saying they had no cause to fight, no slaves to defend; and among the handful of prisoners taken, one has already petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and go North; while several others admit that they had no interest in the quarrel with the North; two say they were told if they did not volunteer they would be drafted, and so they volunteered. That the Captain of our gunboat *Pocahontas* was the brother of the Commanding General of the rebels in Fort Walker is well known. On board the *Wabash* on the day of the battle was a South Carolinian Lieutenant, and the commander of the *Bienville* is a native of this State. I dined to-day in camp with a Major, who is a Texan, and whose family are now in that extreme southwestern State; with a man who three months ago was a Lieutenant in the secession army, which he had been obliged to join, but from which he escaped at the earliest chance with two Southerners, both connected with this expedition, who had freed themselves from the clutches of the rebels since last May. These happened to mess together; and that such a congregation should occur even by chance shows how great a probability there is of a great Union sentiment yet existing in the seceded States. If such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

The British frigate *Immortalité* has been in the harbor for a day or two past, her officers visiting the shore and several of our vessels. She was saluted on her arrival, having first paid a similar compliment to the *Wabash* and the battery.

Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, has just got in from Beaufort, and reports that the whites return thither every morning in small numbers, but leave by daylight. They have already forced two or three hundred of the negroes away with them. Lady's Island, near by, is, however, full of fugitive blacks.

A rebel schooner, containing 30,000 blankets, a large number of Colt's revolvers, and other army stores, has just been brought in, captured by the *Dale*, of the blockading squadron. The prize is one of the most valuable recently obtained. It was taken off Fernandina.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Definite Intelligence from the Enemy—McCulloch and Rains at Springfield—Price Marching to Meet them, Leaving Desolation in His Rear.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Our scouts this morning bring definite and reliable reports of the movements of the enemy in the Southwestern portion of the State. They were in the camp of the rebels at Sarcoxie on Thursday.

McCULLOCH understands the retrograde movement of our army to be an attempt to get in his rear. His scouts report to him that our whole force was crossing the White River.

McCULLOCH had marched to and is encamped at Springfield with a force of 4,000 men.

Gen. RAINS, who had command at Sarcoxie, with 7,000 men left that place on Friday last, and has joined McCULLOCH by this time.

Gen. PRICE was at Pineville, McDonald County, with the balance of the rebel army, HEBERT took up his march on Friday, and is advancing northward to join Gens. McCULLOCH and RAINS. Gen. PRICE on his march desolated and destroyed everything to prevent our troops getting in his rear.

There are no large bodies of rebels between here and Springfield. There are over a thousand refugee families here, many of them in a destitute condition, with a pitiful prospect for the Winter, and more are constantly arriving.

The measles are raging in the different camps here to a great extent.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The State Declared Out of the Union—The Rebel Gen. Crittenden—Andy Johnson's Son-in-Law Arrested, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The rebel State Convention, at Russellville, Ky., have made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the rebel Government.

The Bowling Green *Courier*, of the 21st inst., says that the rebel Brig.-Gen. GEORGE K. CRITTENDEN, brother of THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, a General in the Federal army, has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and assigned to the Department of the Cumberland Gap.

DAVID L. PATTERSON, son-in-law of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, was arrested on the 19th ult., and taken to Knoxville for trial.

Richmond advices say that the British steam sloop-of-war *Racer* is expected there soon.

It was reported that the privateer *Sumter* had been captured on the coast of Texas by the frigate *Niagara*. [This is probably the old story in a new shape.]

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON SHIP ISLAND.

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. SAFFORD, arrived yesterday from Ship Island, near New-Orleans. Reports that the fortification at that place is finished, the guns mounted, and a force of one hundred and fifty men from the different blockading ships detailed to work the guns.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention was completed to-day.

The work of forming a State Constitution has been assigned to a committee of nine.

There is no division of sentiment in regard to the formation of a new State.

Business will be dispatched as fast as possible, and application made to Congress early in the session for admission into the Union.

The general outside opinion is that a gradual emancipation clause will be adopted.

GEN. FREMONT EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 28.

Major-Gen. FREMONT and family passed through this city this P. M.

The Bemis Heights Regiment left this city this evening for New-York.

A LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

THE QUESTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff, writes briefly from Richmond, 18th, that as one of the officers drawn by lot to offset the course of our Government towards the rebel pirates, he is an inmate of a cell of the jail at Richmond. The same is true of other officers. His health, and that of Maj. REEVE and Capts. BOWMAN and ROCKWOOD, is good. Col. LEE is permitted to say, on good rebel authority, or what he considers as such that the rebel Government is not only willing, but anxious, to secure an exchange of prisoners with the United States Government.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

ROBERT A. CARTER, Member of the late Maryland Legislature, was released from Fort Warren today; also, the following political prisoners from Kentucky: J. W. Roberts, Joseph T. McFeat, W. E. Carney, W. Grubbe, Stephen Woolbridge, J. W. Griffin, Louis Holsclaw, Frank Crowe, Henry Thurbor, Joseph Buck, A. McDowell.

The United States storeship *Release*, at Holmes' Hole, has on board six Government prisoners for Fort Warren.

GEN. LANE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE, and a portion of his staff, arrived in this city to-night, and took quarters at the Revere House.

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but does not bring a word of news.

MR. PRENTICE AND THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

A list of fifty subscribers was recently made up at the Merchants' Hotel and sent to the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. PRENTICE made the following reply:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 11.

MY DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 7th inst. is received. I beg leave to tender to you, and, through you, to all the gentlemen whose names you send me, my most earnest thanks. Such liberal kindness encourages and sustains me. Come what may, I will do my duty. My own and my country's enemies may kill me, but they cannot conquer my soul.

Very truly yours, GEO. D. PRENTICE.

DONATIONS TO THE UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The schooner *E. Sheddon*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street, East River, is now taking in cargo for Hatteras Inlet, for the Union men of North Carolina. It consists of flour, pork, beef, molasses, boots, shoes and dry-goods, or any donation that may be sent will be received and as such forwarded.

THE PULPIT AND THE REBELLION.

SERMONS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Sentiments and Opinions of the Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

Discourses by Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Chapin, Burchard, Raphall, Tyng, Hawks, Osgood, Cohen, Cheever, Thompson, Bartlett, Parker, Smith, Adams, Williams, Hague, Vinton, Spring, Gillette.

According to usage, all the churches of New-York and Brooklyn were opened for Divine service yesterday, and the attendance was generally large and respectable. The leading theme of all the sermons was the one suggested by the nature of the service,—the reasons for thanksgiving to Almighty God:—but, naturally enough, in almost every instance the discourse turned upon the rebellion, the lessons it teaches, the spirit in which it must be met, and the prospect which it holds out. We give below abstracts more or less extended of as many of these discourses as our space enables us to publish,—regretting that we are compelled to omit many in the highest degree worthy of notice.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached to a large audience yesterday from the following text:

Judges 14, 8. "And after a time he returned to Tacs, and turned aside to see the carcase of the lion, and behold there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of the lion."

Sampson was on an errand of love. He was interrupted by a lion, which he slew. He gained his suit. But then, everything went by contraries. The woman whose love was sweeter to him than honey, at first entangled and imperiled him. She was the real lion. Whereas, on his way home, he found that bees had possession of the lion's carcase, and had filled it with honey. And so, in the end, the lion was better to him than his unfortunate wife. But, how full of suggestions is this incident. Who would have looked for honey behind a lion's paws? While he was yet roaring and striking at Sampson there seemed little likelihood of his finding a honied meal out of him! But if lions, bravely slain, yield such food, let them become emblems! The bee signifies industry among all nations, and honey the ideal sweetness.

To-day war is upon us. A lion is on our path. But, being bravely met in its track, shall in industry settle, and we shall yet fetch honey from the carcase of war. You will not object if, to-day, I bring you honey from the lion's body. At first, and to unhopeful souls, it would seem as if no day of Thanksgiving ever were so sadly planted. Nor will I undertake to persuade you that there are no evils to bemoan; there are many. But, the evils are transient, superficial and vincible; the benefits are permanent, radical and multiplying. Not long ago, we were a united nation. Our industry was bringing in riches as tides of the ocean, and no man could imagine the manhood of a continent whose youth was so august. Now, a line of fire runs through from east to west, and more than half a million men confront each other with hostile arms. Villages are burned, towns deserted, neighbors are at bloody variance, industry stands still throughout fifteen States, or only forges implements of war. The sky at night is red with camp-fires. By day, the ground trembles with the tread of armies. Yet, amid many great and undeniable evils, which every christian patriot must bitterly lament, there are eminent reasons of thankfulness, several of which I shall point out to you.

1. Since we must accept this war, with all its undeniable evils, it is a matter for thanksgiving, that the citizens and lawful Government of these United States can appeal to the Judge of the Universe, and to all right-minded men, to bear witness that it is not a war waged in the interest of any base passion—but truly and religiously in the defence of the highest interests ever committed to national keeping. It is not a war of passion, nor of advance, God is judge! nor of anger, nor for revenge, nor of fear and jealousy, as if to cripple a dangerous rival.

2. We hold that the territory of these United States is common to all the inhabitants, and is not simply a possession, but a *trust*. Unless by the deliberate decision of the people of these United States, lawfully assembled, and constitutionally expressed, that territory may neither be abandoned, alienated or partitioned. Is it the duty of New-York to defend *its* territory against foes without and evil men within, from the Inke to Montauk? Is it the duty of each New-England State to defend every foot within their jurisdiction? In like manner, and for the same reasons, but in greater force, it is the duty of all the States to maintain the integrity of the national domain.

3. It is the duty of the citizens to stand up *for their Government*; to protect its just authority; to maintain all its attributes; and to see to it, that its jurisdiction is not restricted except by those methods which have been predetermined and agreed upon in that Constitution on which it stands.

4. But, in one particular case, the reasons for maintaining the Government in all its ample jurisdiction, are intensified beyond all meaning, by the fact that the dangers which are threatening it, arise, confessedly and undeniably, not from a perversion of the principles of our Constitution, or from an oppressive administration of Government under them, but because a large body of men, gradually infected with new political doctrines, in their nature irreconcilable with the *root principle* of our Government, have determined to overthrow it that they might change its fundamental principles. We are not left to infer this. There is this merit in Southern politicians, that they are frank and open in the declaration of political doctrines.

The best head among them is Mr. STEPHENS, and he declares, in the most emphatic manner, that the object of the rebellion is to introduce new principles in Government instead of the old. [Mr. BEECHER here read an extract from Mr. STEPHENS' famous speech on that subject, in which he alleges Slavery to be the corner-stone of the Confederate Government; the first in the world based upon the great philosophical and moral truth that the negro is not equal to the white man. "I will take the liberty," said Mr. B., "to interpolate in his speech, that it will be the last one based upon such a corner-stone.] [Laughter.] With infamous effrontery this Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, declares that "this stone which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief corner-stone of the new edifice," thus blasphemously placing the white men of the Southern Confederacy in the position of Jesus Christ in the Christian scheme.

Dr. SMITH, a prominent scholar of South Carolina, inquires, in a pamphlet, "what is the difficulty and what is the remedy? Not in the election of Republican Presidents. No. Not in the non-execution of the Fugitive bill. No. But it lies back of all these. It is found in that *Atheistic Red Republican doctrine of the Declaration of Independence! Until that is trampled under foot, there can be no peace.*"

Allow me to say, that until that is trampled under foot, or its antagonist, there can be no peace. Which is to go under time will show. I might multiply testimony. It is needless. The matter so far from disguise, is the pride and boast of that boastful land. This is, then, a rebellion not against oppressive administration, but against the principle of equal justice, of the fundamental right of liberty in every man who has not forfeited it by crime. It is a miserable subterfuge to say that because we hold that all men are equal, we therefore hold that they are of the same degree of power and capacity. All men are as children before a father—not equal in talent, wealth, or opportunity of usefulness, but with the right to the same kind and degree of justice. Every man, whether born black as night or white as daylight, has the natural right to the free use of the powers of body and mind that God has endowed him with. In that sense they are equal

and it is declared, without equivocation, that the rebellion is brought upon us because this Government is founded on this false principle of human equality. And the people of this nation are aroused to defend their Constitution and Government, not simply because it is assailed—but, as if Providence meant to make this conflict illustrious in the annals of the world—because it is assailed in those very respects in which it embodies the latest fruits of Christianity and the last attained of modern civilization. We will defend our Constitution at any rate. But when it is charged with the noblest principles as with a crime, it appeals to every conscience and every heart in this land, with a solemnity as of the judgment day, for its defence. And it is in view of these facts that we repel, with just indignation and with glowing pride, the amazing charge of the late Lord, and now Earl JOHN RUSSELL, who declares that the two parties in this conflict are contending, the one for empire and the other for power! We are contending not for that part of the Constitution which JUSTINIAN gave us, nor for that which came from Rome, and expressed justice as it had been developed in that iron-hearted ruler, but that part which Christ gave—which has been working out for 1800 years. The principle now in conflict is that very one which gives unity to history. It is the golden thread that leads us through the dark maze of 2,000 years and connects us with the immortal head of the Church! Is there no cause for thanksgiving, since we must war, that God has called us to battle on ground so high, for ends so noble, in a cause so pure, and for results so universal? For this is not for us alone. It is now so that every great deed nobly done is done for all mankind. The Potomac is a river of the earth, and the battle there is a world-battle. There is not a man who feels the chain—serf, yeoman or slave—that has not an interest in the conflict that we are called, in the providence of God, to wage against this monstrous doctrine of iniquity. There is honey in that lion.

2. It is matter of thanksgiving that we have not sought this war, but by a long and magnanimous course, endured shame and loss rather than peril the Union. It has been forced upon us! I do not mean that it would have been wrong to take initiative in so sacred a cause. But, if, when the end is right and the cause sacred, it can be shown that there has also been patience, an honest and long continued effort to seek the right by peaceful methods, and that that most desperate of all remedies, war, has been forced upon us by the overt acts of the rebellion, and is not either of our wishing or our procuring, it will give an added lustre to our cause.

I make these remarks out of respect to the Christian constituent of nations. Contiguity is raising up a new element of power; and we not hesitate to pay a just respect to the opinions and expectations which the Christian Church and philanthropic people of other lands has entertained. And we stand boldly before the earnest peace men, the kind advisers, the yearning meditators, yea, and before the body of Christ—his Church—and declare that this war which we could not avert without giving up all that Christian civilization had set us to guard and transmit, cannot be abandoned without betraying every principle of justice, rectitude, and liberty.

We do not fear force and trial. In the end, those who should have given sympathy, but have given instead chilling advice and ignorant rebuke, shall confess their mistake, and our fealty to God, and to Government, and to mankind. When it would have swelled our sails, there was no breath of applause or sympathy. When the gale is no longer needed, and our victorious voyage is ended, we shall have admiration enough. But meanwhile, God has called us to war upon a plane so high as never feet, I think, trod before; and though we do not want it, and prate against it, and with long endurance sought to avert and avoid it, now that it has come, it is an infinite satisfaction to us to know that we can stand acquitted before the Christianity of the earth in such a conflict. There is honey in that lion.

III. It is a matter of thanksgiving that this war promises to solve those difficult problems which have baffled the wisdom of our wisest counsellors. There stands in the Vatican at Rome a marble prophecy of America—a noble and heroic man; on either side a lovely son, but all, father and sons, grasped in the coils of a many times enfolding serpent, whose tightening hold not their utmost strength can resist. And, with agonized face, LAOCOON looks up, as if his anguish said: Only the gods can save, whose hate we had offended. So sat America! Around this Government, and around the clustered States, twined the gigantic serpent of Slavery. But here let the emblem stop. Let us hope for another history than that of the fabled Greek.

There have been secret and open reasons—many that have made Slavery a most unmanageable matter. Had it been desired to test to the uttermost the power of Republican institutions to sustain good government, no other conceivable trial can be imagined that would so do it. It gathered up into its coils almost every one of those unmanageable elements, each one of which alone is counted a match for human wisdom. An inferior race—a foreign race, separated from us by signs and badges the most marked—a people whose nation brought in the element of climate; whose existence, in the relations of government, fed every one of the fiercer passions, and touched but few of the moral sentiments, and these feebly. Educating men to idleness, avarice, lust, and pride of dominion, these poor African bondsmen, in all their helplessness and weakness, were able to cast into this nation troubles and difficulties which the strongest and wisest, knew not how to heal or endure! War seems likely to clear up the question that politics could not. By our organic law we were forbidden to meddle with these local institutions, which were injecting our national veins with poison. We could not bring to bear the moral forces by which other evils are met, because:

1. There were sectional pride and jealousy.

2. There were both commercial and political influences, dividing —insidiously dividing good men—and making it impossible to raise any public sentiment except a tempestuous one, which could do no good.

And so we were drifting—the North more clear for Liberty every year, and the South more determined for Slavery, but, by that very fact, each having less and less influence with the other. Now they are rudely dashed together! But this conflict can procure emancipation in no such way as England is pleased to propose as the condition of her sympathy. It was not by her sympathy that we became independent (laughter;) it was not by her advice that we have grown her equal; and we shall perhaps be able to settle our troubles without English sympathy. But one thing we will have. In the coming end, when they are settled, we shall have their admiration and their sympathy.

Meanwhile, however much it may alarm or grieve us, we are bound to say we are going to trust to God and get along without England. [Laughter.] Of all the advice that has been given, while it may seem to those who know not the nature of our institutions most rational, there is none that chimes more with the Northern feeling than this—to make a declaration of emancipation to settle this difficulty; and yet neither the popular impulse nor the foreign advice can be followed. *We must conduct this war by and through our institutions*, or else we must declare that our institutions have failed, and that we have reverted to original principles. There is only one or the other of these courses. The last we cannot and shall not do. We are not going to say to the world that Republican institutions have so signally failed that we must abandon them and re-establish other ones. No man will see that. We who boast of our Constitution, must not violate it ourselves in putting down those who violate it. *We must not by congressional legislation declare political emancipation.* I wish we could. I wish Adams had not sinned, and his posterity had not been accursed; but that does not help the matter. I wish our fathers had stood out against what are called the compromises of the Constitution. Better than than now. The serpent just hatched is not half so much to be feared as the serpent full grown. Our troubles are increased with every generation, and what is the use of sighing over what can't be helped. Our fathers signed the bond, and we accepted it. *Can we afford to break it for the sake of even so magnificent a result as the emancipation of the slave?* Shall we rend that crystal instrument—the joy of the world, and our pride? It is very easy to say, "now it is a state of war—let us declare emancipation." The war has not driven us out of our institutions. We are not ourselves in a state of rebellion. We cannot expect by destroying the Constitution to put down the rebellion. If any one ask me whether a law or a constitution are inferior to original principles of morality and justice, I say no; but plighted faith is itself in nature of a sacred moral principle. Our faith is given and must be kept! When we cannot abide by our promise, then, in methods expressly provided, we must withdraw the pledge and the agreements of the Constitution, and stand apart as two separate people.

What legislation cannot do, the sword can and will do. What we never could have had the liberty to do, the rebels have thrust upon themselves. There never was a more remarkable instance in which condign punishment has followed transgression than this. Having made war for the maintenance of Slavery, they have brought down on their own heads this destruction. Let us see: The Southern strength in this self imposed war is Slavery. They have placed this system as a bulwark, and are fighting our Constitution from behind that. And now it has come to pass that by their own selecting and arrangement we are not able to fulfill our sworn compact to maintain the integrity of the Union and the Constitution itself, except by breaking their shield of Slavery. It is not a political act but a military necessity which they have compelled, and by that means brought on themselves the beginning of emancipation. Slavery will soon become a burden to them too great to be borne, and they will become the most earnest wishers for its end.

But look at the effect of the rebellion as regards property. By rebellion they have forfeited not only their lives but their property—some of that property has taken to itself most wings but legs, and run away. [Laughter.] The Government must and take these fugitives in some way in its hand. Bondsmen, who a few months ago were under local law, have come out of the hand of the local master, and the Government now holds them. How? Are they men or chattels? By what constitutional or legal right can the Government look upon them as anything else than men? You may call them contraband—the Southern law that called them slave is broken. In the possession of the United States they are contraband chattels, but the Government is bound to treat them, it seems to citizens, yet as men.

It is not a little puzzling to many [illegible] who have heard it asserted [illegible] that the patriarchal institution [illegible] tween master and servant that [illegible] take his liberty as a gift. The [illegible] disordered relation [illegible] the preference of [illegible] of liberty to [illegible] of bondage [illegible]

count for it unless by supposing there was some mistake in the premises. I suspect that the African does after all love liberty—though I do not doubt their curled hair, black skin and crooked spines make most important political difficulties. I suspect that the African, as regards their love of liberty, is just like the Anglo Saxon.

In so vast a system, so loosely compacted, and so subject to fevers, inflammation, the very disturbances of it, the disturbance of the occupations of slaves, turning them away from their regular fields, the reasons for their turning away, must break into their own darkened minds. The drilling of them for service, the putting of them into fortifications, is educating and preparing them for something else. But that is not all. *The South has consented to pay a premium of $200,000,000 for free cotton.* It has said to the world, "If you would like to outbid us in the market, we will tie up our hands for two years." In the meantime the West Indies, India, China, Africa, all the world is raising cotton, for there is a premium upon it. Cotton on these shores invokes the cotton from Africa; cotton on African shores shall reach and strike at Slavery here. As cotton has made Slavery, so cotton shall kill it. [Applause.]

When this Government shall have accepted all the slaves of the men in arms, then this is the true doctrine, permissible by the Constitution, and forced upon us by the war, namely: *Confiscate the property of men in arms against the Government.* The Government will then hold men and not slaves. *The first duty, therefore, of the Government, will be to institute a Provisional Government, adapted to the capacity of the slaves.* Our Government has got to do something for them, and it is not going to put them up at public auction before the world. There is going to be, therefore, a United States Government for the Africans in the South, right parallel with the local Government. There is going to be a National Government for Africans right by the local Government for freemen. There will be two different antagonistical Administrations. How will they work? See what the rebellion has done. It has compelled us, in extending the Constitution, to extend its ægis over the slave, and make a new Provisional Government for those that they have compelled us to set free. Just as soon as we are ready to take care of them, God will put them into our hands. God never brings to birth a multitude, any more than an individual, without having prepared a bosom upon which it can lie and food that it can eat.

Again, it is a matter of profound thanksgiving that although the steps by which emancipation is to be accomplished are not apparent, we see the direction in which it is traveling, and from which we believe it will come. What we could not do politically, they have given us the liberty of doing by the arms of the military.

Once more: When this great struggle is past it will lay the foundation of a peace firmer than ever we have had before. 1: Because it must extinguish that pestilent heresy of the absolute sovereignty of individual States. We are not thirty-six crowned sovereigns sitting in council together, but thirty-six United States whose general Union and local independence are both alike inimitable. Our political troubles come trough this heresy. Slavery is the cause, but State sovereignty is the crevice through which the powder was sifted that it was expected would explode this girt. It must be made burglar-proof to avoid any such danger hereafter. This struggle, when ended, will bring into better respect the North and South. They have met heretofore chiefly at two places. The South has come to Newport, Saratoga and other watering-places, where, I must beg leave to say, it has seldom met what we would be willing to present as specimens of the North—as genuine examples of Northern families—and it has met the North in the halls of Congress—and Heaven forbid that it should be allowed to be thought that those men represented us. [Laughter.] But now we have sent representatives that we are willing to exhibit to the South, they are marching though to show what Northern men can do. [Applause.] Since the South, as a mass, cannot read, we must give them vocal instruction. [Laughter.] And since they will not come to our school we must send our schoolmaster to them, [laughter,] reviving the old peripatetic system by which the philosopher walked and the disciples went with him. By the time our army has gone through the Southern States, I think there will be a change in the public sentiment in regard to the manhood, courage, power and resources of the North. And I tell you, without sarcasm, that it is upon this that I expect to be based a peace in time to come that you never had and never could have had before. They have not respected the civilization of the North, nor could they. Such is the inevitable condition of the white man that slavery breeds, that he cannot understand the forbearance and the elegancies that belong to Northern civilization, and the thing that will best inoculate him with a proper appreciation of it is the mailed fist. [Laughter.] What you cannot teach them by the mouth you can by the smiting hand. [Laughter.] There are some things that parents don't tell their children except by discipline. Moral ideas oftentimes come through the skin. [Laughter.] There never was a community that needed to be more instructed, according to the language they themselves speak, than the South; and when they find you are courageous, and a match for them, they will respect you.

There are likewise causes of rejoicing on account of the providential events that have surrounded the struggle thus far. There have been years when we could not have maintained this struggle. Ten years ago our foes would have been of our own household. But what a progress in ten years! We are now an undivided North. There are reptiles, to be sure, that hiss, but no sooner do they put their heads above the earth than they are scotched. [Laughter.] The North stands now like Paul, when he stirred the fire and a viper fastened on his hand. The spectators expected to see him die, but behold he shook it off and suffered no harm. First they thought he was a culprit, and then a deity. So the North, standing by this fire, finds on its hands a viper, but shakes it off and suffers no harm. We are a united, irrefragible, indivisible North, and just as sure as the sun rises and sets, we shall be victorious. (Loud applause.) Nor are we to forget that as the stars in their courses fought against Libera, so there have been great natural agencies cooperating with us. It has pleased God, for two successive years, to make the earth teem with corn. We have had two years of abundance. For what? To take the crown from the head of cotton and put it on the head of corn. (Loud applause.) Why? Because it was the peculiar boast of the South that "cotton is king," and by it they expected to bring France and England to their terms, and crush the North. I walked through the corn-fields and heard the leaves rustle. I thought it was only the wind; I did not understand it. It was God speaking through the corn; his message is now interpreted to me. Every field throughout the North lifted up its long sword-blades, presaging victorious arms, and every wind that rustled the leaves said: "Liberty is coming; corn shall dethrone cotton." [Applause.] For now, just when manufacturing England would have demanded our ports to be opened, she happens to need our corn more than our cotton. We come nearer to starving her than the South to clothing her. The Emperor of France has just been obliged to retrench and reduce his armies. He is compelled to practice economy just at the time when, if there had been abundance of prosperity, he might have desired to have a finger in our affairs. So we have a guaranty of peace in France and England. We are going to fight it out ourselves. We have sealed five thousand miles of coast, and shut the rebels' breathing-holes. Now we are putting in the red-hot shot at the upper end, and in a short time I think victory will be ours. God has been pouring money into our coffers, and taking it away from England. The old Government would like to step into the ring. Stand off, gentlemen. Let those two gigantic forms stand—Liberty and God, Slavery and the devil—and no man put hand or foot into the ring until they have done battle unto death. Amen! even so, Lord God Almighty! It is Thy purpose and Thy decree.

SERMON BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached from the following text:

"But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."—Mark, iv., 29.

He said: Perhaps there is no sentiment more purely devotional in its nature than the sentiment of thanksgiving. Prayer may be an impulse of selfishness and fear—worship may be but a blind recognition of a superior power—but the act of thanksgiving is more indicative of a constant intelligent piety. It is by no means so common a sentiment as prayer. When the relief has come, men forget the helper. When the tempest-tossed voyager has reached the port, he remembers but lightly the God to whom he cried out from the depths of the stormy sea. Thankfulness is very apt to be balked by another cause. Men do not always see what they ought to be thankful for. Unless the benefit is immediate and tangible, they are very apt to exclaim, in spirit if not in words, "Well, I don't see any great reason for being thankful. This is a year of great public misfortune—a dark and trying time for the nation—derangement of business—disturbance of social relations—war and all its attendant horrors. What is there now to be thankful for?" Or, "I have been sorely afflicted—I have lost money, friends and place. Why should I be thankful? Thus the spirit of thankfulness is balked, because men do not recognize any good but that which is open and palpable—they do not recognize the blessings which come out of suffering—they do not see the great ends of life as distinguished from the great processes of life. Man stands as the mere agent and beneficiary of God. We see a beautiful illustration of this in the growth of the seed. Man merely sows the seed and reaps the harvest. He cannot make the seed. He cannot make it grow. No power of the chemist will enable him it construct a single germ of life. He can only put the seed in the ground, and sleep and rise, and the seed springs up and grows, he knows not how. [illegible] and only knows it is ready for the harvest, and [illegible] for him to do; and immediately [illegible] sickle because the harvest is come. [illegible] more expressive of [illegible] than [illegible] state than of the ordinary [illegible] A [illegible] opportunity [illegible] these processes culminate [illegible] have with this beneficent [illegible] and [illegible]

pendence for the absolute necessaries of our being. This gives us the ground for deep and fervent thankfulness. Surely we must be very blind not to recognise the grounds of thanksgiving which exist at the present time. Wonderfully for us has the beautiful process described in the text been carried on, in the year now drawing to a close. Though man has been baffled in many of his interests and his hopes, nature has faithfully performed her part; the sunshine, the early and the latter rain have accomplished their beautiful chemistry, and in silence has taken place the transformation which has clothed the hills in verdure, and covered the valleys with corn. The human agencies of wealth have been disturbed; but the great necessaries of life are abundant. Our commerce has been deranged upon the ocean; but the golden sea of wheat, rolling its billows in the glad sunshine, has given us material plenty; and in these greatest results the country never was richer. Then there is prevalent health. We are free from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday. We are abundantly blessed in precisely those channels where human agency is most powerless, and where we feel most our dependence. Who then does not feel the inspiration of gratitude and praise, and gladly avail himself of the opportunities of this Thanksgiving-day? The most absurd thing in the world is to coax a man to be grateful. If any man is disposed to look in the dark and say, "It is a terrible time, an awful time," he can do it; but there is only one thing that can excuse such a feeling. There may be a calamity which for a time absorbs all other feeling, and for a time justifies sadness and gloom; but the man who goes about publicly crying, "Wo, wo; it is a terrible time," unthinking of our many mercies, does not deserve pity but only blame for his ingratitude to the great Giver of good. But men are slow to realize the blessings which come out of suffering. Our spirit of thankfulness is narrower to-day than it would be, if in the darkness and calamity which we deplore, we had faith in the Divine Providence that all is laden with the highest good. From the very things which men suppose should cramp or limit our thanksgiving, flow more abundant reasons for thanksgiving. It is wonderful that in the last passage of Christ's life, when he gave to his disciples the cup which was to him the cup of bitterness, sacrifice and suffering, he gave thanks. The Saviour found cause for thankfulness even in the terrible ingredient which was to be commended to his lips. And if we felt as we should feel to-day, we should take this national cup of sorrow and tribulation, and in the midst of it all should give thanks. The truly devout nature cherishes a constant spirit of thankfulness, because it believes all that is implied in the passage from which I have taken my text. It is not a material harvest chiefly of which Christ is speaking. That is only an illustration of something far more important, the growth and development of the Divine kingdom, the kingdom of truth and righteousness and everlasting good. And he implies here that the same laws which apply to the material world apply also to the moral world. We are often more troubled about things which take place in the moral world than the things which take place in the physical world, because we do not see that God works in history, that He works through nations, that He works through individuals as He works through the grain when you cast it into the earth, and it comes up in due time, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear. The analogy holds good. What is the kingdom of God? It is not merely ecclesiastical history. I tell you, when you want to know about the kingdom of God, to study all history; every event, every movement, every transaction, develops the processes of God's kingdom and involves its interests. There is nothing which takes place in the great theatre of events, no revolution, no battle, no strife, no form of good or evil, that is not intimately connected with the development of the kingdom of God. How does man stand in relation to the world-wide order of events? Exactly as he stands in relation to the material harvest, as an agent, as a beneficiary. He has his sphere of responsibility just as the husbandman has his. If the farmer does not sow the seed, he reaps no harvest; if he sows bad seed, he will get bad results; if he sows tares, he will have a harvest of tares. In relation to the vast movement of events, man is but an agent. He does not make events; they come through him, by him; but the great movements of history are beyond any individual power. Man no more makes them than he makes the seed. Once in a while in the course of history there comes a leader of men. Some people think that LUTHER made the Reformation. Not at all. The Reformation made LUTHER. You always get the men when God Almighty has ripened the condition for them. He sends the harvest of men and results as surely by His processes as He sends the material harvest. The results come by and by, and come entirely different from what men supposed. A man thinks, "Well, here are certain institutions, certain conditions, and such results will come. There is a revolution, and it will produce such an effect upon history." The shrewd critic for the newspaper says this movement will produce this result, and the sagacious statesman says it will produce that result. But it does not produce either. Something grows out of it which the wisest of them never calculated upon. All that man can do is to sow the seed, and put in the sickle when the harvest is come. The great world's harvest is not yet come. All these fragthering processes are transitional, not final. But, after all, how often is seeming sorrow the fruition of blessing! How often is that which is sown in tears reaped in joy. My friends, do you see God's providence only in the physical world, in the beautiful order of the heavens, in the steadiness of the seasons, in the springing of the grain? It is just the same in the historical world. What looks like confusion is sometimes a transition; and the golden web of order, as sure as the band of the Pleiades, runs all through it. There is a steadiness of purpose through all, and in due time the harvest will come, and God will be glorified in the result; for what has seemed to be but an accident will prove to be the law of God's processes. I have been inclined to think that America is peculiarly a providential country. Of course, by the very theory I have advanced, all countries are providential, for God is working through them all. But still it would seem as if the Hebrew nation, in its history, was peculiarly providential, for we see God working through it and with it more than with other nations; and so with America. It is the continent upon which results hidden from the eyes of men for long ages have been brought forth at last in the revelation of time, and here has been the fruition of the various efforts of men to establish civil liberty. The great democratic experiment is to be tried here. But men feel very foolishly, if they feel that any defeat by one party or the other decides that question. Europe has scattered the seeds. The results grow here. We are making history; and yet here men stand, in the world or history, just as they do in relation to the material harvest, as agents or beneficiaries. Look at the events which have come upon us. For how many of them are individual men responsible? I know that party hate, that sectional malignity will go to this man and that and say "You are the cause of all this." Poor, shallow, miserable reasoning! There is not a man or party in the country that is the cause of all this, or ever could be. They may have propelled or hindered certain results, but if you crack open the question of responsibilities, you get a deeper question. One man says it is the Anti-Slavery agitation which has brought this upon us. But what caused the Anti-Slavery agitation? Another man says it was the Secession Party which was the cause of it all. But what caused the Secession Party? Whence came the oppression that arose as early as the old articles of Confederation? There are things that come into men's minds to act upon, when the sentiments ripen, but where is the spring of them all? Here stands a man that gives utterance to a truth that shakes a nation to its centre. Whence comes the truth? He did not make it. God sends it. The seeds of truth are made by no man, but come through men. The result comes; man is the agent of God in the instrument of it, but he does not make it. Here is a harvest, a terrible harvest, some say. It is a harvest of death; the sickle is the sword, and countless unknown graves are the garners. It is a fearful harvest, this gathering in of our young men, and our strong men, wrapped in the bloody vestments of the great garner of death. It is a deplorable harvest, a harvest of sorrow and lamentation. To-day is generally the best day of all the year; the day of homegatherings: the day when the boy off at school comes home, when the patient toiler in some distant city returns, when the daughter comes back, when the children and grandchildren come together around the family table. How is it to-day? The mother looks around, and there are some sheaves not there; some of them scattered far away; some of them lie where the Potomac washes by, and the Autumn leaves sing their requiem over unshrouded graves. Thus to many it is a harvest of mourning. And to many it is a harvest of sectional hatred or of national devotion. Here, indeed, the great national table may be spread to-day—it ought to be—but some of the family have not come to it. Some of them are sulking away in the corner; they want to divide the old homestead, and split up this grand and beautiful land. They will not all come with us to-day, but God grant that in another year they may be all here—that when the national table is spread there may be thirty-four plates and thirty-four States—the Star-Spangled Banner flying over all. (A burst of enthusiastic applause.) Many looking simply at financial difficulties and sectional hate, at war and suffering, will be very apt to say, "What is there to be thankful for?" because they look simply at the outside, and the palpable part of the matter. What is there to be thankful for? Again I say we are to be thankful for the harvest, and not only because it feeds us, but because of the financial and political aspects of that harvest. What should we have been in this great struggle without this bounty that has come to us from the earth? Who can estimate what a political engine it must be for our good? Who can tell what a power it has given us to defend our National integrity? Had God given us famine where should we have stood? If God works in mysterious ways, how providential this National harvest? Moreover, we begin to see now what is the power of our country; that a single State is not king, and cannot rule the country. We begin to see that corn is king, as well as cotton; that grain is king; that the subsistence of nations is a power; and all the more shall we feel this from the very trials of the hour. Then again we have occasion to be thankful for the loyalty which is a band of union among us. Could any man calculate the chances, eight months ago, of a division among ourselves—of a war in our very streets—without thankfulness to the mysterious Providence which has crystalized the rail in into a unity, and torn away all grounds of division, which has struck the scales from the eyes of men, and taught all to feel a single nationality with one pulse of the heart. We cannot regard it as a mere matter of human device. What politician could have originated to Whig, Democrat, Republican, Locofoco, of every party, to Irish, Germans and [illegible] as one man? There

was not logic or power enough in the world to do it. And yet, in one night, some mighty spirit went over the face of the waters, and the next morning it was a nation, with one purpose, one soul, one heart, and, God granting, to continue so until this great work of loyal duty shall be accomplished. And what is the cause of this? The same power that makes the seed to grow and the harvest to come, now makes us more of a nation than ever before, in the sentiment of loyalty. We shall now know better than ever what a country is worth; and we shall have a higher appreciation of that sentiment than ever before. Thankful am I for that; and who is not? We must be, from this very trial, a nobler nation, more of a nation; with more of a nation's life, dignity, purpose and power, than ever. This is the harvest we are gathering in; a harvest of national sentiment, of national strength, of National dignity; and the sickle is the sword. The immediate process is terrible, but the result is grand and sublime and worthy. We are gathering in a harvest of noble names—of names that will enrich the nation—ELLSWORTH, GRAHAM, WINTHROP, LYON, BAKER. We have planted the rich seed in front of the guns and in the conflict; and the whole land will be enriched by it. It will blossom to a future of results that no man can overestimate. There is sorrow in private homes to-day—an ingathering for the moment of tears, sad memories and broken hopes. Let us also see that there is an ingathering of noble recollections, of popular pride. Fathers, mothers, mourning for your sons, wives for your husbands, children for your parents, you have planted seed for future ages to reap when it comes their turn to thrust in the sickle. Could we see and realize with the genuine vision of faith in Providence, we should be thankful for just the harvest we are now gathering in. Our fathers planted the seed that was given them to plant. What kind of a harvest was to grow out of it? Superficial thinkers thought a harvest of wealth, of abundance, of liberty; that there would be no more trouble, for the American Revolution settled everything. That seemed to be the feeling of the Fourth of July orators, that the world's history was accomplished, and the democratic idea triumphant, in consequence of that Revolution. Not at all. There were to be many another revolution besides that, some of them harvests of suffering, but all tending to the same results. What are a nation's richest harvests? What is it that a nation stores in its archives, and gathers into its garners? It is its days of trial, of sacrifice, of martyrdom. What is it that arouses a people most? It is to speak of their heroes and their martyrs. It is the dark lines, the trying times, which makes the nation rich. It is not its wealth, its material power, but its sad memories, its baptism of blood and sorrow. So now we are gathering in a harvest of trials. It is the very harvest we need to gather in. Our fathers sowed the seed of Republican institutions; and what is to prove their superiority and strength? Not days of calm, unbroken prosperity, but trials, when the tares spring up with the wheat. The evil seed was here. Ah! if there had come up merely a harvest of degeneracy, of national weakness, we might have mourned. I remember what SHIEL said in the Irish Parliament, of CADMUS and the dragons' teeth: "Mr. Speaker, I perceive that our losses have been scattered like dragon's teeth, but, thank God, the harvest has been of armed men." Our harvest has not been degeneracy, but the national agonies have produced armed men; and, thank God, we have with strength vindicated our right to be a people. The harvest is before us, temporarily dark,—a harvest of death, but a noble harvest notwithstanding. The seeds of the heroes, and martyrs, and patriots, whose houses are sad, whose bones lie in the furrows of great battle-fields, by the sickle, though it be the sword, have produced results which enrich the nation and elevate the individual man, and for the positive results which will grow out of these present trials, will we gather together, to-day, and thank God even for this harvest of darkness that we now gather in.

SERMON OF REV. DR. BURCHARD.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, preached from the following text, being the second verse of chap. vii. of II. Kings:

"When a lord, on whose hand the king leaned, answered the man of God, and said: Behold, if the Lord would make windows in Heaven, might these things be? And he said: Behold, thou shalt see it with thine eyes."

The reverend doctor commenced by urging the necessity for every nation of attending to the lessons taught by history—especially by sacred history—and of laying to heart the truth which they teach, that a just God presides over the destinies of nations, and that if a National sin be the cause of the present war, his operations will be aimed at its destruction, while if the preservation of the sin be the object of the contest, he may permit the ruin to be complete. The preacher then rehearsed the history of the siege of Samaria, by the King of Syria, in the days of Elisha the prophet, and the miraculous interposition of the Almighty for the deliverance of his people,—drawing therefrom the lesson that God will never desert a nation which places its confidence in Him. His help will be manifest—His wisdom will point out means of deliverance. Our country even now has many reasons for special thanksgiving. The advantages we enjoy for the education of the people—the freedom of our institutions—an upright judiciary—our ability, through commerce, to supply the wants of other nations—the advancement of science, and its service in the practical affairs of life—the wonders of the railroad and the telegraph—the advancement of our literature—our freedom from pestilence—and, above all, the freedom of our religious worship, were dwelt upon as special causes for thanksgiving to Almighty God, from whom they are all derived. And yet, said the preacher, this hitherto prosperous, this highly favored country—ranking inferior to none in the family of nations, and at peace with all the nations of the earth—is plunged into rebellion, the most wicked, the most wanton, the most causeless rebellion. Never, in the history of the world's great crimes—and none greater will be found on record—was rebellion so merciless, so ferocious, so ensanguined. Taking advantage of their position, and the weak and feeble, if not most criminal, hands that held the reins of Government, designing men—men who had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by success—stirred up revolt first in a single State, with the avowed purpose of disrupting that Union bled for and established by our fathers.

Was the then Executive ignorant of the facts? He knew all, and more than all, for he knew what was going to be done. In the Message sent to the State Legislature of South Carolina by Gov. PICKENS, in the early part of this present month, (November,) he says: "On the 17th December, 1860, the day after I was inaugurated, I sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding Fort Sumter. On the 20th December, the President sent Gen. CUSHING, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, to me with a letter. I had but a short interview with him, and told him I would send no reply to the President's letter, except to say, verbally, that I had no hope of any peaceful solution, and that, as far as I was concerned, I intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose neither temptation nor danger should for a moment deter me." This is the written record of a man who had but just returned from the Russian Embassy, having received his pay, and given his receipt as Secretary, in favor of the United States, and who had gone forth and returned under their prestige, and at their expense. Of course this treasonous resolution was detailed to the President, who did nothing, absolutely nothing, though possessed of all power. Gov. PICKENS had previously informed mankind that he was "born insensible to fear"—truly a most glorious heritage. But brave men rarely boast their courage; they are modest; they do not seek to attract the public regard by bombastic and baseless self-gratulation; and he had forgotten, if he ever knew, that the bravest are those who turn pale with fear at the commission of *wrong*, but are bold as MEN, and lion-hearted in the performance of right. Gov. PICKENS is a living testimony of the frightful perversion, the wretched delusion, to which a deliberate course of wrong-doing subjects the wrong-doer. What I am about to tell you is history from the purest sources, though derived from its originator, who is fearless only in respect of shame. In the same official Message he says: "The cadets of the Citadel Academy at Charleston, under the immediate command of the scientific officer then at the head of that institution, were the first corps I directed to occupy a new battery on the channel, *with positive orders to open the fire.*" * * * On the 9th day of January last they drew the lanyard of the very first cannon that was ever fired into a vessel bearing the flag of the old Union, and triumphantly drove her back, filled as she was with armed men to invade our soil, and sailing under special orders. * * * It was this cannon which opened fire upon the *Star of the West.*" The hand that penned these words never trembled; the cheek of the writer never blanched; the heart that gave vitality to the hand never smote him for this stupendous infamy. To turn the cannon of his country against a ship of his country—to command the young and inexperienced to apply the fuse which sent a death-intended missile that might have sent hundreds to a watery grave—to trail the flag, under which his own father fought and perished, in the dust, is the perfection of iniquity, requiring something more than human, and not angelic, to equal or surpass! In keeping with these monstrous proceedings is his audacious appeal to posterity: "Circumstances placed us in the van in this march to independence. We claim no exclusive merit; but under severe censure, and the most trying circumstances, we only endeavored to do our duty, faithfully and bravely. Events have since vindicated the wisdom and patriotism of our course; and I confidently appeal to the future, with the proud consciousness that posterity will exultingly point to every page of history as tablets on whose marble surface shall be engraved the record of our honor unstained and of our integrity without a blemish."

The Nemesis of History never sleeps. Gov. PICKENS and the State of which he is the head will have their due reward. And if the wide-spread sentiments of the people can influence now, and influence a generation which must derive their knowledge from ourselves, the crimes of the present population of South Carolina, with their penalty, will be read in a page like this: "Charleston, once the chief city of South Carolina, by reason of its atrocious treason, in endeavoring to compass the disruption of the United States, now lies in a mass of ruins. It never did advance as other cities, and it declined more speedily to decay. The providence of the Almighty has peculiarly severe—as severe as with Sodom and Gomorrah—and a keen remembrance of its iniquity still prevails—so much so, that its example is held up to the minds of our children to execrate and avoid. Its commerce is diverted and given to another. For years no ships have visited its port. The few inhabitants that remain realize the abomination of desolation. A curse rests upon it, and even the names of its prominent men are distasteful and despised. The busy hum of congregated merchants has long been silent. The business of her streets has gone, and the grass grows in the roads. Houses, once the residences of families, whose arrangements would denote both wealth and comfort, the rooms of which, if walls could speak, would tell of converse gay and blasted hopes, houses, now roofless, falling, the abodes of unclean birds. The State-House and the Legislative Hall still remain; but the only sound that strikes the ear is the flapping of the wings of bats. Of the gardens, once radiant with flowers, not a vestige remains. A shapeless mass of tangled weeds, with ivy running up the trunks of trees with destructive luxuriance and tenacity, sucking their life-sap, of which the sere and yellow leaf is too sad an indication, meets the gaze in every direction. The winds sigh through the branches, and the screech-owl sends forth her sharp and bitter sorrow." Does such a record appal? Yet, who would regret it? The first instigators of treason should feel, individually, the accumulated woes of those who have felt the loss of property, the loss of fathers, the loss of husbands, the loss of sons;—and more,—they should be made to feel, who draw the sword, a blood-red hand yet wields a sword, to thrust it to the hilt in the quick.

War is at all times to be deprecated, but civil war, internecine strife, is the most relentless when the cause is least. History has revealed to us that an entire generation has passed away since the inception of the idea of secession. Southern men, who despise the appellation of American, by their violent and unchecked language, have sown discord among the masses, and, appealing to the very worst judges—their passions and their interests—they have declared their property in human flesh and blood, and bone and muscle, was not only in jeopardy, but could never be extended. Southern literature has been either bold for separation, or tinctured deeply with allusions to secession and the blessings consequent to the independence of the Confederate States. To this end, reckless ambition and disappointed hope have been at work with an ardor worthy a better cause. Our mints, our arsenals, our arms, our navy-yards, our ships, our officers—trained to the art of war at the public expense—were stolen and taken from us. And the North and the South are arrayed against each other with an army of hundreds of thousands on either side. The South threw down the gauntlet with a sneer, thinking the North too timid to take it up. Do you ask the cause? Do not be misled by believing it a question of free-trade or protection. The truth is this, and it cannot be concealed: An empire is sought to be established whose foundations shall be Slavery—hourly, daily, yearly, eternal bondage. The Northern mind—that is, the mind imbued with the religion of Jesus—at once the praise, the honor, the saviour of the land, abhors the perpetuation of involuntary servitude, because it trembles at what God abhors. "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death," is the expression of God's abhorrence of Slavery, and the severity of the penalty is a proof of the greatness of the crime.

When the present Executive was elected to office, he swore to uphold the laws and maintain the Constitution. In the face of Heaven that was his oath; and the Northern army, gathered around him on the banks of the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Missouri and other places, and the vast navy afloat and operating, part of which has struck a vital blow at rebellion on the very soil of those who brought about our troubles, and hopes to escape their righteous retribution, are intended to demonstrate his sincerity and his determination, at all hazards, to restore the integrity of the Union. But what is the integrity of the Union? Why are we at war? Surely not for an *idea*, but for a stern fact. In the hands of God, do we not esteem war as a punishment? And if there be punishment, something must exist for which we are punished. National sins provoke God to anger; and when his fury is kindled, He permits war and desolation to come upon a people. This is our punishment; but that is not all. The object of punishment is reformation. We punish crime that we may repress it or prevent it. If, then, Slavery be a sin, containing in itself the absolute total of every abomination known upon the earth, from murder downwards—and that it is a sin millions hold here in common with all Christendom,—the restoration of the integrity of the Union must mean the restoration of the rebellious States, with that eradicated which caused the rupture. Upon this hypothesis, and this alone, can we secure the smile of God. Then, this war will purify, and with its inevitable evils it will produce incalculable good. Already arguments are canvassed as to the disposition of slaves at the termination of the war. The huge confiscations by the South of Northern property will demand consideration in the settlement. But will the handing over of the human property of traitors, fighting against their country, to loyal Southerners, who have sacrificed all for their loyalty, meet the case? No—a thousand times no! It would be but a distinction without a difference, and leave the matter more complicated than it now stands.

We owe a debt of gratitude to our brave and noble army, both officers and men, who have gone forth to do battle for the Union, to preserve our liberties intact, and our country from division. Let us bear them in our

...ance in the power of God to achieve for us a triumphant result.

Full attendance at St. George's this day, and the singing, both choral and congregational, unusually fine.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HAWES.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After the usual preliminary service suitable for the occasion, the Rev. Dr. Hawes addressed the congregation as follows:

We had assembled this day for Thanksgiving with hearty hearts. He was here to speak humbly and thankfully to God, and not to ask whose instrumentality had stemmed all our troubles. Let us leave that ... guilty to God; and it will do us good to ask why it is ... Providence the troubles have been sent, what ... benefit to our souls we may derive from them, and ... it in them, if properly viewed by us. This is common ground on which, as poor sinners, we may all stand alike, and all be of one mind, if we have a proper appreciation of the providence of God and our relations to Him. You will please understand what I am about to say has an ... application to one part of the country than the ... It may apply to the North and South. We were all guilty alike. This people, for some years before these unhappy troubles commenced, had in a great degree lost sight of God. They did not acknowledge him in all their relations. Had they done so, it would have arrested our steps, and would have ... us in a different position from what we are now in. There are three modes by which God chastens his children, as Scripture teaches; and these three are war, pestilence and famine. We were very ... Prosperity had made us proud. We had ... rapidly to be a great and mighty nation. Let me ... to you the warning from Scripture which you have already heard in the second lesson of this morning, which we should all of us heed, for it will ... repetition forever and forever; and I will leave it to you to apply it for yourselves.

After reading the second lesson at length, the ... ... said: Solemn words are these of God ... One of the most striking exhibitions of our pride, ... arrogance, and self-sufficiency is the vain boasting of our strength, and the vast superiority of our country and its institutions over those of all others. And it was just in this very particular that God, in an incredibly short time, has humbled us before all civilized nations. The man is blind who does not see God's hand in this. We are not wanting in sagacity to see to our worldly interests, nor are we destitute of persevering industry in promoting them. These are distinguishing features of our national character; but, in the madness of the hour, our wisdom and sagacity are trampled under foot, and straightway our strength and our industry are actively employed in the work of our own ruin. Do you not see God's hand in all this? He makes us our own executioners. He has laid his hand upon us in judgment; that hand will never be removed until the discipline has either worked for our good, or ended in our destruction. I speak of God, and this is His truth as recorded in his word. Oh! blessed forever is God's mercy and long-suffering kindness; and may we, through the blessed influences of his Spirit, be brought to see and acknowledge His hand. By humbling ourselves, we may attain by prayer through Christ, that grace which may enable us to render habitual service to Him as our Father and God, and then in this heavy chastisement which is now upon us, we may derive our first and greatest cause for thanks. Then we will see that God has chastened us because He loved us. You need not be angry with me for speaking thus plainly to you. For more than one-half of my life I have served at the altar of my Master, Christ. I pray that, in His mercy, He may forgive our sins. Oh, brethren, I have loved you, and I have loved your souls; and my heart's prayer to God is that you may be saved. In a life of more than three score years, let me say I never saw God's hand plainer than I see it now. I must, ere long, give up my account to God for the faithfulness with which I have dealt with your souls. I must speak what I conceive to be God's truth, when it is applicable, whether it be agreeable to you or not. Now, let us turn our thoughts to other causes for thanksgiving. If all your family meet around the domestic hearthstone to-day that assembled there a year ago—oh, thank God for that; but, alas, how many a one has been sent to his last sleep since this day a year ago. How many a home North and South has been made desolate; how many weeping mothers, widowed wives, helpless orphans and bereaved sisters will mise the loved ones. Oh, Lord, have mercy on all these throughout the length and breadth of this sinful land. Let us thank God that our Christ is not taken away from us; that he still lives, an all-prevailing Intercessor; that through the mighty power of the Holy Ghost he may so direct us all that we can bow down in penitent sorrow for past sins.

SERMON BY REV. DR. OSGOOD.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The discourse preached by Dr. OSGOOD at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, was listened to by a large congregation. The reverend clergyman selected his text from Isaiah 52d, commencing:

"Awake, Awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem."

We rejoiced in our country now as never before, because we met and trusted to surmount difficulties we never met before. There was no sense of gain like that which comes after the fear of loss. God meant to humble us in order to exalt us. We thanked God, first of all, for the recovery of our physical strength and material resources thus far, and we had good hope for the full and final recovery. At the outbreak of the rebellion its spirit breathed its pestilential breath upon the industry of the land, as the deadly cholera chills the blood before the cause is perceived. We now had confidence in our credit, and in our abilities and resources. The preacher then referred to statistics to show the amount of breadstuffs the country had produced within the last year. He was confident that the labor of the North would eventually master the despotism of the South. Notwithstanding the threat of the Southern leaders, our ships were floating on the sea, and not rotting at our wharves. Our commerce was also in a favorable condition. This City had been first to favor the South in fair commerce, and had been first to give sanction to the war against Southern treason. We should give thanks that our labor had not suffered but slightly. The poorer classes, thus far, had not been obliged to draw their earnings from the savings banks. On the 1st of January we had $49,000,000 in our savings banks, and although some part of this sum had been drawn by people in good circumstances, yet the laboring classes left their deposits untouched. Whilst our enemies were threatening to close up the gates of our Western commerce by guarding the Mississippi and the Missouri, the mouths of those great rivers were changed to our own noble dominions. The friends of the Government were found in the hearts of the people. Our Government was never at so low an ebb as at the commencement of this war. The preacher then alluded to the wonderful change which had been wrought by our present rulers. He thanked God for what our Government had done, and for what to some extent, it had not done. It had done its duty as far as possible according to Constitutional laws. It restored credit and almost created our army and navy, and we thanked our rulers that they had not thought it their business to establish a new Government. It was well that our rulers were not willing to sacrifice our Constitution to a set of oligarchs or radicals, and that our Constitution had not been changed by a slave power. We hoped in emancipation without the destruction of local authority or constitutional power. Only civil law and the acts of peace could raise up the condition of slaves, and the day must come when the oppressed shall go free and the bell of Liberty ring throughout the land. We were thankful for the grave and judicious stand taken by the Government. Let us say, God save our President and bless him, for he had shown himself to be a lover of his country more than a minion of party.

The stern will of the people began to be seen in the camp and in the pulpit. Our condition was like that of the sedentary student, who, instead of studying his profession, was compelled to practice it. The world looks at him with a face of stone, or, perhaps, takes him by the throat, and he finds that all his delicate ideas will not save him, but he must take care of himself or starve. He must now struggle to secure a loaf of bread within the grasp of his hand. So with our country. All our ideas of grandeur disappeared, and our national dominion and wealth would have vanished, did we not put forth our strong right arm and vindicate our right by our might.

The character of our enemies were next commented upon. Their present attitude was evidence of that inferior school in which they had been educated.

Instead of following our foolish custom of sacrificing our great statesmen to a set of huckstering politicians, who look upon office merely as a means of distributing spoils among themselves, it was to be hoped that we were now learning better. It was to be hoped that we would choose leaders who embodied our strength, and that we would put the strong men in the right place. If this were carried out, it would upset every one of the old party platforms, destroy a host of wire-pullers, and would grant leave of absence to no small proportion of incumbents of office in the States of the nation. We had begun to practice this in our army.

The preacher then paid a just tribute to the energy, ability and conduct of Gen. McCLELLAN, and felt confident that we would eventually succeed in overcoming despotism, and freeing the oppressed.

SERMON BY M. S. COHEN.

STANTON-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

The Congregation Bnai Israel, corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, having no regular preacher, an address was delivered by the President of the Congregation, Mr. M. S. COHEN. The speaker said that they had met there that day to return thanks to the Supreme Ruler for the manifold blessings bestowed on us, and for the bountiful harvest gathered, and to pray for a speedy restoration of our beloved country from one of the most horrid strifes, "civil war," and to restore our deluded brethren once more under that peaceful banner and Constitution which they had abused and desired to destroy, and to grant that the efforts of those who are now doing battle for their country might be crowned with success, and they be speedily restored to their homes and their fire-

...true, we had had ... had also our visitations, and ... very chastisements ... advantage, for had not the present strife developed to the world at large our strength, and would it not tend to still further establish our democratic principles of self-government? All this was the work of an all-wise Providence, who alone directed the events of things, and shaped men to work his will. The address, which was replete with logical and patriotic sentiments, was listened to with considerable attention by the members of the congregation, and a large number of strangers.

SERMON OF THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

"The powers that be are ordained of God." (Romans, xiii, 1,) was the text selected for the suggestion of his sermon yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. The preacher said we have, at this semi-centenary of public and private gratitude to God for his mercies, all accustomed reasons, and many more, for thanksgiving and praise. Amidst the convulsions and calamities of secession, disunion, treason, and the vast crimes accompanying and following rebellion on such a scale, although these tidings are beyond question the judgments of God against us for the sin of slavery which has brought these very evils upon us, yet, viewed in another light, the war itself, though the worst of all wars, civil and fratricidal, is the greatest of God's mercies for our Government, country and people. If we will so receive it. For the first time in our history, it places our great national iniquity at our disposal, with power to sweep it from the country at a blow, and is rapidly uniting all parties and classes in this opinion, and in the determination so to deal with it. The opportunity is offered by God, and it is an opportunity, in fact, of national regeneration, of reintegration; not merely ... & reconstruction as heretofore, but transfiguration. Two old sore causes of division, crime and guilt smart-ever, and the law of sin and of death ... and replaced by the law of freedom and ... Christ Jesus. It is an opportunity to which God offers us back again our original power over our own Government, which was fast passing from our hands, and the Government itself becoming an oligarchical despotism. It is an opportunity to which God calls upon us as a people to obey him and act as sovereigns under his rule, reserving, as our right, the right over the administration of our own Government.

Dr. CHEEVER went on to say that in this view and with reference to the obligations under which the gift of such an opportunity from God brings us, we may take the present occasion to apply the whole train of instruction from the celebrated passage in the 13th chapter of Romans on government to our own form of government, with the manner of God's institution of it in our own case, and our responsibilities to God for its righteous administration, especially in the crisis and prosecution of the present war, which we are bound to conduct in the interests of justice and equity and for the deliverance of the oppressed. The responsibilities of the Government to the people and to God, as also of the people to the Government and to God, are to be carefully considered.

SERMON BY REV. J. P. THOMPSON.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle, preached a sermon upon the present war, and the advantages to us as a nation. He gave a brief history of the origin of the observance of a day of thanksgiving in this country, and considered that the present occasion was one calling for special thanks on our part. His discourse would relate to the present condition of the country. What was the cause of our present disturbed condition? It was Southern Slavery. The spirit of Slavery was essentially tyrannical and despotic, and had created at the South an aristocracy inimical to republican institutions. While republicanism was based upon just representation, the oligarchy of the South had for its foundation a species of human chattelism. The effect of this aristocratic and oligarchic spirit had been largely dominant in the political affairs of this nation for the last thirty years. Every measure—whether of the Amalls, the division of territory, or the regulation of the internal policy of the Government—had been taken in the interest of Slavery. We, as a nation, had begun to lose sight of those patriotic sentiments which animated our fathers in the formation of the Government. Our constant and habitual deference to the spirit of Slavery was fast extinguishing our National feeling, and there was danger of our statesmen becoming mere sycophants. Even the pulpit, in its subserviency to the slaveocracy, had gone so far as to compare American Slavery to the patriarchal and Mosaic institution, and to argue that it was a benediction of mercy to the African race. Something was needed to awaken us from this lethargy, and the first gun which boomed against our flag aroused us like the trump of the resurrection. We stood upon our feet once more; the dry bones rose up and presented an army which indicted that that trumpet-call was indeed a resurrection to new life. We should thank God for this rekindling of the smouldering fires of patriotism which had so long slumbered. Another cause for thankfulness was the abundance and prosperity which had marked our progress thus far in this struggle for National existence. The history of wars showed that distress, suffering, and even famine, were the necessary accompaniments. But who among us was really suffering for the necessaries of life? We had ourselves raised every dollar needed for the prosecution of the war, and the bountifulness of our crops, and the fruitfulness of our commerce, had maintained us in a position of prosperity compared with that of any nation ever before engaged in war. Another, and the highest cause of thankfulness, was the success which had thus far attended our efforts in maintaining Constitutional Government. Though our arms had met with some reverses, yet, on the whole were in a conquering position. The spirit which had been aroused in the nation was ominous of success. It had come to be considered, once again, glorious to die for a good cause. A LYON and a BAKER were shining examples of devotion to their country. Intelligent foreigners had predicted the overthrow of the Government, through lack of loyalty in the people. But we were beginning to return again to the spirit which animated the patriot fathers. Whatever names in the conduct of this war might hereafter fill the official roll, the prudence and wisdom of WINFIELD SCOTT, and the promptitude and bravery of the men of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, would never be forgotten. [Applause.] Not only must this rebellion be put down, but Slavery incarnated in it must be extirpated. Let it be known that righteous men, praying men were working and praying without ceasing for this end and that they would never rest satisfied until the dragon of rebellion was cast into the bottomless pit, and the cover shut down, never again to be raised. [Applause.] This was no time to put on sackcloth, but rather garments of praise and gladness. God was establishing his government upon the earth; he was giving the land to the saints, if they only knew enough to take it. We should take courage and go on from conquering to conquer, until the whole earth shall be under the divine government, and the land be filled with the glory of God.

The exercises terminated, by the congregation singing the hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," and the Doxology.

SERMON BY REV. MR. BARTLETT.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, delivered a discourse to a large audience upon the following text from Exodus, xxxii. ch., 18th v.:

And he said: it is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the voice of them that sing do I hear.

The speaker prefaced his discourse by a reference to the origin of Thanksgiving Day among the Pilgrims in 1631, on the occasion of the arrival of a ship from England laden with provisions for the starving colony, and said that of all the 230 Thanksgiving anniversaries that had dawned upon us since that time none was more solemn and ominous than the present. We were asked to rejoice and thank God, when it seemed almost like making merry at a sick bed, or rejoicing at a funeral. Yet, when we viewed our present trials with the eye of faith, and cast our eyes to the future with a confident trust in the goodness of Divine Providence, we were enabled even in this, "the Winter of our discontent," to behold the "glorious Summer" in the distance, and to hear above the roar of the tempest "the voice of him that singeth." Our present trials were but the prelude to a more glorious national life in the future. When we reflect that over 1,000,000 of men have been drawn from the industrial pursuits of our country, that the national thought has been turned to the most deadly animosity, that our most peace-loving citizens are now contriving the most deadly instruments of slaughter; when we contemplate the precious young blood that has already been shed, and that upon this day of thanksgiving, up and down the land, instead of the incense of rich viands, arising to God, the tears of the widow and orphan will be held up to his mercy, we may well imagine that it is more a groan than a song that we hear. But if we turn our ear in another direction, we shall find that it is indeed the voice of singing that we hear. We hear it in the hum of industry which yet fills our land; we see it in the plenteous harvests of the year; we feel it in the general prosperity which we still enjoy, in the protection of our free Constitution and equitable laws, which still guarantee to us the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We still have every source of happiness that we ever had—somewhat impaired, it is true; but could we but look into the future, he believed we would behold greater cause for gratitude this year than ever before. Some of his hearers had been called upon to suffer much for their beloved country. Let them thank God for that. Those who had gone in the army, let them remember them to-day. Some of them had fallen in battle. Let their parents thank God that they had been enabled to sacrifice so much for a cause so noble. Manifold and blessed would be the fruits that would spring from this rebellion. It would fuse the incongruous element of American society. It would make all American citizens feel that they are Americans indeed. There would be no more Saxons, no more Scandinavians, no more Celts—but all would be con-

...period of the ashes of Americans. A ... ago we were divided and quarrelling about ... and these threatened to be a war of ..., the worst of all strifes. This would be done ... with in future. The men who had fought side ... for the preservation of our Government would ... feel that they were one in nationality, one ... patriotism—Americans all. The war will also ... break up that false notion of chivalry, in which he ... killed the most time, and killed it the easiest, ... the greatest knight. It will also, as it has already done in a great measure, enable us to sift the chaff from the wheat, and to discover the right men for the right place. McCLELLAN and the men under his command had sprung, as it were, from the soil, and old Neptune had given us another DECATUR in the person of DUPONT, and another PAUL JONES in the gallant and heroic WILKES. The war will also free us from the social and political corruption which have been gradually undermining our liberties, and make us a more reasonable, just and God-fearing people.

The speaker concluded by alluding to the many private and domestic sources of joy, and causes for thanksgiving, with which all were blessed, and above all in the way of salvation opened up in the teachings and sufferings of our Lord, which was an eternal source of gratitude and thanksgiving to God.

SERMON BY REV. JOEL PARKER.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the course of his sermon yesterday, Dr. PARKER touched upon the topics of the times as follows:

There has never been a time in our whole history when so great an evil has impended, and when so much kindness has been received from the dealings of a benignant Providence. There was a necessity for the present conflict. There is an important sense in which it could not have been avoided. It was inevitable. It would have come sooner or later. Besides it is, no doubt, a needful discipline, on the part of God's good providence, to make us what we ought to be.

The exasperation growing out of the popular controversy in regard to the Slave-labor and Free-labor systems has been the occasion of the war. We can scarcely say that such exasperation has been the cause of the war—it has been the occasion of it merely. That is to say, ambitious leaders have appealed to that exasperated feeling to foment rebellion, and but too successfully. These leaders have not so much as complained that the Government has not protected them in their rights. The most that they have pretended to as a grievance is that they have reason to fear that the Administration may not do them justice in time to come. The controversy that has created this exasperation on both sides has not been so much political as it has been ethical and religious. The people in societies, the pulpit, the ecclesiastical assemblies and newspapers, North and South, have fanned the flame for mutual recrimination.

The war does not directly involve any principle touching the subject of Slavery. The question at issue is only this one: *Shall the Constitution and the Union be preserved?* It is the simplicity of this one issue that has secured such unexampled unanimity among the people of the North. But, although the war does not directly involve the question of Slavery, it does indirectly affect it—it confiscates slaves, as property, whenever their masters are found in rebellion; and, since the General Government cannot hold slaves as property, their confiscation involves their emancipation, and it is left to the South to say how far that emancipation shall extend. If it goes to the extent of blotting out the institution, I am sure we shall not mourn it as a loss; and, if 4,000,000 of Africo-Americans should be wasted by being put into competition with our white tollsmen, even this would be a less evil than the destruction of this Government.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ASA D. SMITH.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This discourse was founded on I. Thess. v. 18: "In everything give thanks." He remarked in the introduction that true gratitude is to be always exercised; that there are no possible circumstances, however afflictive, in which we may not find grounds for it. Applying this sentiment to the present occasion, he proposed to speak of the reasons for thankfulness which stand connected with our great national trouble. We are, in the first place, gratefully to recognize in this trouble a needed chastisement; and, in the second place, to note thankfully the tokens of Divine favor which have been interlinked with it.

Under the second head, the points made were: 1. The happy timing of the trial—it came at just the right juncture. 2. The union of the North, so remarkable and so unexpected. 3. The developments which are being made of the nature of Slavery. 4. The fact that all compromise with the rebellion is now clearly precluded. 5. The new impulse given to the sentiment of nationality. 6. The measure of success which has been granted, especially the recent victories. 7. The lively interest awakened in the moral and spiritual welfare of our forces. 8. The tests of character which these times afford. 9. The golden opportunities now presented for all fidelity and heroism. These points were discussed at length, and variously illustrated.

He remarked on the third as follows:

We may find another cause of thanksgiving in *the developments which are being made of the nature of Slavery.* Not that we thank God for the evil; but that, since it is upon us, it is well that we should see, before it is too late, its most malign and pestiferous character. Something both of its wrongfulness and harmfulness was perceived by the Fathers of the Republic. Stronger language than some of them used in reprobation of it, the most violent Abolitionist would hardly ask for. Witness, for example, the burning words of JEFFERSON. It was a cancer, most of them thought, on the body politic; yet it had not reached the vitals, and they trusted it would not. They reluctated at using the knife, though we see now it would have been the part of true wisdom as well as of consistency. They thought it not necessary. The native vigor of the young Republic would throw off soon, they hoped, the acknowledged malady. Making provision for cutting off its chief nutriment by the prohibition of the Slave-trade, they trusted mainly, for the rest, to the expectant treatment. It is not impossible that this would have sufficed—with such gentle jogs to nature as our Assembly of 1818 supplied—had not a potent stimulant been incautiously, and I had almost said unwittingly administered. It is familiarly known as WHITNEY'S Cotton Gin. Though given, like certain modern cordials and tonics, with a purely sanative purpose, it served like them, doubtless, greatly to exacerbate the deadly disease. I speak on the authority of one profoundly skilled in morbid affections of the political organism—none other than the Sage of Marshfield. The subtle poison wrought on, affecting not the extremities only, but the very heart, making its way into all the circulations, disturbing, and more or less perverting the whole economy. And what consummated our danger was the fact, that with the increased intensity of the disease there came a growing insensibility to its real character. To great extent—I say not universally—the hectic flush was recognized only as the glow of health. At the South quite generally, and with some concurring voices at the North, the tremor of the limbs, the alternate chills and heats, the unnatural flutter of the heart, was strenuously represented as the normal, yes, the divinely appointed action of the system.

In simple phrase, none of us fully understood the great evil of Slavery. It is a mystery of iniquity, which only the blazing torch of war, it would seem, could clearly reveal to us. As we look around us now, and in the light of the present review the past, we are beginning to comprehend it. And it is as when the face of the veiled Prophet of Khoras arose, at last, the gaze of his deluded victims—

"No demon of the waste,
No church-yard ghoul, caught lingering in the light
Of the blest sun, e'er blasted human sight,
With lineaments so foul, so fierce as those.
The Imposter now, in grinning mockery, shows."

Its relations to mere animal comfort, of which so much has been said, are comparatively of little moment. To touch them is to touch but the surface of the matter. It is, in its essential character—in the chattel principle, which so prominently characterizes it in our own land—a deep and complicated spiritual evil. It annihilates the sweet sympathies of human brotherhood. It turns a man *almost* into a thing: it comes as near to it as the nature of the case and the interests of the system itself will permit. It ignores his high relations to God; it ignores his sonship by creation, and his higher sonship by grace. It closes to his eye, at its pleasure, the fair page of human knowledge, and the fairer page of the divine Word. It washes out that aspiration for self-development and self-improvement, which was wrought into his very being. It controls his worship. It blots out, when it lists, his Sabbath; it disjoins at its will the conjugal tie; nay, forbids it ever in its full Scriptural import and preciousness. It severs, with rough hand, the silken cords of filial and parental love. What volumes of its history are condensed into the brief utterances of the auction-stand! "Going—going—gone!" A man, a woman, made in God's image—a father, a mother, a husband, a wife, a child—aye, a member of the body of Christ! Nor reach we the climax of the evil, as it affects only the slave. Some of its direst influences, as was shown by JEFFERSON, fall upon the master. There is a view in which I pity more him who owns than him who is owned. What facilities does it proffer to lust! What a stimulus does it yield to a selfish, domineering spirit! With what a perverting influence does it touch the brain! What sophistries emerge from its abyss of falsehood, like the locusts that come in the Apocalypse out of the smoke of the bottomless pit! Not inaptly might we appropriate to them the description of those locusts: "They had tails like unto scorpions, and their stings were in their tails, and they had power to hurt men." How, at the touch of Slavery's magic wand, have old principles of freedom, of justice, of government, melted into thin air, or been replaced by the most hideous monstrosities of logic. How have texts of Holy Writ, that were wont to speak for Liberty, been tortured into pleadings for human bondage! How has the Golden Rule, even, been twisted into conformity with it! How has the spirit of Christianity—of Him who came to raise our fallen humanity, to speak deliverance to the captives, been transformed into a Slavery-loving spirit! How have the very words of comfort, designed to soothe the sorrows of the poor thrall, been translated into excuses for his thraldom! It is pitiful to think how many strong men, with their eyes put out, the Slave power has forced to grind for it—Samsons even in their blindness. There is no institution—there is no interest—which has not felt its noxious touch. The ermine of Justice has been sullied by it.

The most sacred oaths, both of legislative and of executive office, its breath has turned to gossamer threads. And reaching, at last, its acme of wickedness, it has undertaken to lay in ruins the noblest fabric of government the world ever saw. It has sought to sweep away the very Pharos of freedom from the broad sea of humanity. Its partial successes have already evoked from the foes of human progress in the Old World the exultant cry, "The Great Republic is no more!"

We may thank God now, I repeat it, not for the iniquity manifested, but for the manifestation of it. We may thank him for the lessons we have all learned within the last twelvemonth. We see, as once we could not, what Slavery is—what is in its heart, and what its hand can do. That it underlies the war now in progress there are few who doubt. To talk of any other cause as chief, is about as idle as to ascribe Goodwin sands to Tenterden steeple. We are learning, too, thank God, that as Slavery is the source, so it is largely the strength of the rebellion. We are learning that it must not be dealt with too tenderly—that it is a perilous business to attempt taking the rattlesnake without at all harming it. We are learning that the great revolt must be smitten in its most vulnerable point. The Cochranes, the Crosswells, the Butlers, and other leaders of a once mighty and dominant party, are sounding in the ears of the nation most admirable doctrine. We are likely soon to learn that, not as a chief end of the war, but as an incident thereof—as a military necessity, as a necessity of the nation's life—the slaves of rebel masters must, like other property of theirs, be liable to confiscation—which confiscation, unless the National Government becomes a slave-owning and slave-trading power, can be nothing less than emancipation. And for all these discoveries, let Him be praised, who styles himself "the Father of Lights."

SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS took for his text:

Nehemiah, ch. 8, v. 10. "Go your way. Eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions into them for whom nothing is prepared, for this day is holy unto the Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

To-day, he said, we are summoned by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to assemble ourselves together, not so much to deprecate the judgment of God as to thank Him for His mercies. There is no reason why this, our annual festival, should be pretermitted, but every reason why it should be observed with special sincerity and heartiness. We are the last of all people to omit our Harvest festival. What if these disasters had befallen in a time of drought and scarcity. Does it seem as though God were intending to abandon us, when He had bidden the Seasons to lay up in store for us so munificently? Was ever such a spectacle as this seen before? A nation subjected to such enormous expenditure, and at the same time sending forth of its surplus to feed the world! Does gaunt and ghastly famine impend again over the Emerald soil, we can repeat, and more than repeat, the generosity which cheered them in a former distress. Herein we say is a most noticeable phenomenon in political economy; our country subject to an unprecedented drain, and instead of being exhausted, like the many-breasted Diana of Eastern mythology, affording copious sustenance to fainting nations. It is the ordering of Providence; and never was gratitude to the Lord of Harvests more appropriate than in this very year of strange vicissitude. "If God had intended our destruction (so reasoned one old) would he have done such great things on our behalf. Sympathetic regrets have been sent to us across the sea, in view of our premature dissolution, as that were in fact accomplished. This is not the only instance in which unnecessary arrangements have been made for *ante-mortem* interment. A certain anythologecal person, immortalized in the nursery ditty supposed that her feet was dead and went out to buy him a coffin, but when she came back she was surprised to find him in wonderful vitality and spirits. We shall not die, but see the salvation of the land. The wonder is (praised be the goodness of God!) that we have not died from other causes than those which now menace and alarm—even from the corruption which have been bred from the warm manner of our prosperity. Patriotism is seldom pure until it is baptized in suffering, and God has called us to suffer for the land that gave us birth. Dross enough we have which must and will be consumed; the fire will try it, and what remains will be fused into a more earnest and homogeneous nationality. We attach small importance to the apprehension that those who are now alienated one from another never can be cemented again in amity and affection. Such is not the teaching of history. The frenzy of passion, especially when it is based upon mistake or wrong, is short lived, giving place at last to a better respect and a stronger confidence. While, then, the past is so memorable, let us not be over anxious for the future.

SERMON BY REV. DR. WM. R. WILLIAMS.

AMITY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

In allusion to current events, Dr. WILLIAMS in his discourse yesterday said: When trials are encountered, instead of succumbing, instead of exclaiming, "all is lost" we should believe it right to rejoice in the Lord, to rejoice always and to encourage one another, not only in spirit of subduing trials, but because of those very trials. How it may seem to some incongrues that a day of Thanksgiving should be kept, while such trials are convulsing this nation. How sad to the heart, cherishing the love of man, is the thought of all the rancorous enmities that are now festering in the bosom of the nation; how awful the spectacle of a great Republic torn by fratricidal strife. How exasperating those voices wafted from over the seas, rejoicing in our calamity and asserting the combined success of our Republic hence forth to be an impossibility, and yet the faith of the believer is justified by the renewed exhibition of God's Providence in refusing to draw the hasty, rash, inconsiderate inferences which so many suggest. We may not only talk the trials in patience, but rejoice over them, and out of the very heart of such trials, it is but just that we should give thanks to Almighty God: we have reason as a people to give thanks. We have reason for thanks as we remember all His bounties to our forefathers, as we see all that He did for the planters who first settled in our land and what He accomplished for us in those early times of trouble, making us grow most rapidly in wealth, spreading our arts how swiftly and how widely over the face of the globe. Yet, supposing disaster, and ignominy, and gloom, should now be drawn over all the past, there would still be cause for thanksgiving for the successes and glories of that past. But we have reason to believe these times of peril betoken only a future still more glorious than the past, for whom he loveth he chasteneth. So he dealt with his own beloved Apostles, and especially with Paul, the chief Apostle of our faith. We have reason to bless God for these times of trial, because of the great national evils they have to some extent rebuked and checked. Our political parties were fast becoming scheming organizations, in which all the craft and venality which have marked the darkest stages of nations in the Old World, were becoming rooted, and poisoning our national life. We were, in our worldly prosperity, becoming a mere material brute. What the Bible calls "filthy lucre" was becoming more and more, under the influence of the "Almighty Dollar," the Holy One of this nation; and material advancement was supposed to be the duty of every one who wished ease, and influence, and happiness. If anything has occurred to check this awful tide—if God, no matter how sharply, has thrown his own broad dyke across this gushing flood—is there not reason for earnest, solemn, united thanksgiving.

Think, again, of the errors that were becoming prevalent, which this season of trial may enable us to outgrow. How many erroneous views of the power of the State, in comparison with the great United States, were gaining foothold. How many views on the paramount loyalty of a man to his province were allowed to override loyalty to the nation. How generally was it believed that there was no power in the Government to coerce the allegiance of a State. And how were these errors seen in all their flimsiness and cast aside, after a little scrutiny, amid such scenes as those now passing over us.

Think, again, of the virtues that God is—by harsh processes it may be, but most blessedly—determined to school us to. What multitudes, who seemed to value gain above all things else in the world, now feel that ease, wealth, position, their very lives even, were of little worth in comparison to the nation's life. How many now are ready to pour out their best blood to maintain the honor of their own flag; and in all this, is there not developed a patriotism which a little while ago did not exist? And are we not encouraged to rejoice that our people are thus brought back to the spirit, and temper, and utterance of our fathers?

These things could not have been obtained in a time of Summer peace. They were needed to bring the whole mass into unison, to be all fused into something like Corinthian perfectness and symmetry.

There are other great evils weighing upon the nation. Here is Slavery—how are we to get rid of it? How is the South to be subdued, and how to be retained in case she is subdued? These questions are asked, and are part of the philosophy of the times. England and Scotland were divided and bitterly opposed, yet old it prevent CROMWELL from holding together the North and the South? And yet how perfectly have these opposing influences passed away, and how harmoniously have these two nations been welded together. Look, too, at the opposition of Ireland to a union with England. Even so with ourselves. God has not taken away all those who really cherish the hope of the Union. The Southern mind may be almost universally maddened, but we have no reason to believe but that, after a series of reverses, a feeling of regret and resignation, which cannot now show itself, would be manifested. We see the change which has recently been wrought in Maryland and Northeastern Virginia. Why may not that feeling spread further South, and, indeed, become universal?

But how shall we deal with Slavery? God is wiser than man, and we may safely leave that question to him. Look at the way the providence of Jesus Christ interpreted these things, and you find a gradual movement toward enfranchisement for all the enslaved. He left it to the conscience of the Church, as it became more and more enlightened. Just as the Gospel indirectly sapped and exploded despotism, so it indirectly sapped and exploded Slavery in the Christian Church. So the Gospel is to deal with Slavery now. This view does not oppose direct Government action. It may even authorize the Government, as emancipation of the slaves that are used against it, and in this way the Government may be drawn on to gradual enfranchisement. We know not how far that enfranchisement may extend. No human statesmanship can tell the exact lines and bounds that are to mark this great change. But we fear the infatuation of our Southern brethren, who would not only defend, but propagate the evil—would give it new territory, and make it the dark future of the whole nation. They are now fighting unconsciously for the overthrow of their own institution, and in this way Slavery must be narrowed, must be crippled, and, perhaps, wholly ended. We are to move more and more in the track of the old Christian policy, disfavoring it, but not requiring the immediate enfranchisement of the whole of the slaves; though it should be taken from its present controllers, and put into a condition where it can cause no more trouble. But let us trust in God. Let us see in the past the organs of the future, and know that all may be safely left to the counsel and keeping of the Almighty Father.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HAGUE.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The reverend gentleman took his text from the Psalms, as follows:

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

The sentiment of the title was ably illustrated in its application to the occasion, taking within its scope the relations of social life. The preacher spoke of the idea, somewhat prevalent, of this being no time or joyous thanksgiving, and strenuously combatted it.

Dr. HAGUE gave an eloquent description of the origin of Thanksgiving amongst the founders of New England, showing how their first celebration of the season was in time of trial and prospective gloom. He compared the ordeal through which our European ancestors passed before achieving their liberties, with the long course of peril and privation undergone by the chosen people before their arrival in the Promised Land, and establishment as a nation. He quoted from MILLMAN'S History of Latin Christianity to show how dark was the gloom impending over England in the reign of King JOHN, and from which she triumphantly emerged. Yes, said the preacher, England then sowed in tears what she has reaped in joy. And we, as a great nation, are now tracing, with bleeding feet, a rough path, like hers, to realize signal destinations that are beckoning us onward.

God is our leader; we cannot fail; more they that are for us, than they who are against us; our very humiliations are the appointed means of educating us for a permanent exaltation as a free people, the refuge of the oppressed; and, therefore, from the depth of our distress let us sing forth our songs of thanksgiving to Him. In alluding to the present general feeling of patriotism in the North, the reverend speaker said, already over this whole land there has been a resuscitation and uprising of true manhood, of patriotism, which has has constrained many transatlantic observers to recant their exclamation—"The American Republic is no more."

Her response for depths of trouble is as the voice of many waters, of mighty thundering, and of a great multitude, saying: "I still live;" and such an answer is self-convincing. It cannot be refuted. It proves the continuance of the American State and nationality in their pristine strength, greatness, and vitality. In a peroration, the celebrated lines on what constitutes a State were appropriately quoted and eloquently rendered.

SERMON BY REV. DR. A. H. VINTON.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Morning services were held at this Church yesterday, Rev. A. H. VINTON, the Rector of the Church, officiating. His text was the second verse of the 103d Psalm: "Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits." He considered the duty of thanksgiving was earlier than the duty of prayer, because God anticipates our desires and supplies our wants before we have the sense of need or intelligence to ask relief. It was, moreover, not only the earliest, but a perpetual duty, for as the bounty is constant gratitude should be not less habitual. He dwelt to considerable length on the innumerable blessings and benefits we were constantly receiving from the hand of God, and our unmindfulness of them, and thought there was a special fitness in setting apart occasions for thanksgiving as we needed the majesty of a solemn period to stir us to the most spiritual of holy duties, praise. Placed as we are in a community where, notwithstanding crying iniquities, there is an almost redeeming power of morality, under the protection of law, whose very forms resides in the general reverence for law, wrought into the substance of the American mind, with a fabric of Government reared on the justest theory of human rights, a theory hitherto proved to be just by the most successful experience, never shaken, although assaulted from without, and only until recently settled the deeper on its foundations from the commotions within. We have stood politically and socially on an eminence of advantage, where it is entirely safe to say no people has ever before reached. The foundations of almost all other Governments have been laid on two facts, the force of the ruler, and the ignorance of the ruled. The theory of those Governments takes for granted the inferiority of their subjects, it presumes them to be incapable of wise political action, and by its very tendency, perpetuates that inferiority. When the founders of our Republic broke the bonds of historic precedent, and established a system of equal laws and popular rights, they chose a course, whose successful issue would be the most exalted state of human advancement and blessing. If some wise political seer with the programme of our Government before him had undertaken to forecast its history, his reflections would undoubtedly have taken this form. It is an experiment. If it shall ultimately succeed it will be the glory and crown of humanity. If it fail, man will fall to a greater depth than ever, because it will be the depth of disappointment and, of course, despair. Beyond all doubt man can be fully developed only as he is free. Whether his development be for good or ill depends on the direction his freedom takes. On this point lingers his social destiny, and here resides the solemn peril of self-government. The reverend Doctor considered, at some length, the innumerable blessings that would naturally flow from such a government. But suppose, he said, the prophetic glance had pierced the crisis that threatens the nation to-day, would he then exult and praise? Would he thank God for the clangor, fury, blood and death, of fraternal hate and sectional battle of passion, that had seized one-third of the nation, and acting like a madness blindest to its nearest

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Port Royal to the afternoon of the 25th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Illinois*, from which it appears that the report received by way of Norfolk, to the effect that a skirmish had taken place on Hilton Head Island, in which a party of United States troops had been forced to retreat by the rebels, is false. No mention is made of any such occurrence in the news by this arrival—which, however, is otherwise of considerable importance. Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, about twenty miles southwest of Port Royal, is now in possession of our troops. On the 24th the steamers *Flag*, *Augusta*, *Pocahontas* and *Seneca*, ran down there and threw in a few shells, which elicited no response, when a body of Marines was landed, and the fortifications there found deserted. Formal possession was then taken of the island. It is also announced that another expedition, under command of Gen. VIELE, consisting of two brigades, was being fitted out at Port Royal, and was expected to sail in a few days for some point further South. All the light draught gunboats were to accompany this new expedition. The condition of affairs at Beaufort appears to be unchanged. Two gunboats remained anchored off the town, which was still unoccupied by either National or rebel troops. Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched, in store-houses and barns, and the slaves continued to come in daily in large numbers. Our troops have completed intrenchments entirely across Hilton Head Island. There was considerable sickness among them—a prevailing form of disease being sore throat. The *Illinois* brought to this port the crews of two rebel schooners, captured by the sloop-of-war *Dale*. Our correspondence from Hilton Head gives highly interesting details of events which have occurred since the date of previous advices.

Through an arrival at this port from Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, we are informed that the fortifications there have been completed, and the guns mounted, and that a force of one hundred and fifty men from the different blockading ships have been detailed for duty there.

A private dispatch received in this City from Boston states that GEORGE JAMES, Esq., and Hon. WILLIAM STUART, arrived in the *Niagara*, bringing dispatches from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, and that they booked themselves at the hotel as "of Washington." The dispatch intimates the probability that they are the *avant courriers* of a new Minister from England.

Definite intelligence from the rebels in Missouri places McCULLOCH and RAINS at Springfield, with a combined force of eleven thousand men, while PRICE is marching to meet him with the rest of the rebel army. He left Pineville on Friday, and desolated everything in his path, to prevent the National forces from attacking him in the rear, which it appears the rebel leaders are much afraid of.

The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention, in session at Wheeling, was effected on Wednesday, and the work of forming a State Constitution was assigned to a Committee. There appears to be no opposition to the idea of forming a new State, and early in the session of Congress application will probably be made for admission. It is considered that a gradual emancipation act will be passed by the Convention.

The Kentucky rebel State Convention, in session at Russellville, has made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the laws of the rebel Government.

The regiments of Gen. NELSON'S Brigade recently ordered from Eastern Kentucky to Louisville, are the Second, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Ohio. The Kentucky regiments which were under his command remain near the scene of their recent victories, to keep the rebels from regaining the ground which they have lost. Col. LASH MOORE'S Regiment has gone into camp at Louisa, on the Big Sandy River, about twenty-five miles above Catlettsburgh. Cols. MARSHALL and METCALFE removed their regiments some ten days since, and are at Camp Kenton, back of Maysville.

The fortifications at Paducah, Kentucky, are nearly completed, and very soon the large force stationed there will be at liberty to join in the expedition down the Mississippi. The great pontoon bridge across the Ohio at Paducah has been removed. After breaking with every rise and fall of the river, and seriously obstructing navigation, it was concluded to separate the boats, and they now lie at the bank.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Ball's Bluff, has written a letter to a person in Boston, in which he confirms the report that he had been selected by the rebel Government to suffer the same fate as that meted out to the pirates captured by our cruisers. He is now an inmate of a cell in the jail at Richmond. He states, however, that the rebel Government is anxious to effect an exchange of prisoners.

On Nov. 13 the steamer *Water Witch*, one of the squadron blockading Mobile, captured the hermaphrodite brig *Cornucopia*, of Jersey, England. She was trying to run the blockade with a cargo of coffee, valued at $40,000, taken on board at Rio Janeiro.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day was everywhere kept with immense cheerfulness and social joviality—more so, it really seemed, than is usual in this part of the country. There were fine feastings at the public institutions, towards which the hand of charity was unwontedly liberal; private families observed the occasion with the greater fervor, for the vacant chairs around the board that war had rendered lonely; and New-Englanders, resident in New-York, have never kept it with half so much entensity of enthusiasm since the time that the Pilgrims resolved to change their proposed fast for a festival to be ever thereafter annually enjoyed by their descendants.

The clergy of New-York and Brooklyn, almost without exception, celebrated Thanksgiving by the delivery of discourses appropriate to the crisis through which the country is passing. Nearly all of them regarded the subject from a hopeful point of view, admitting that, though the war is doubtless a chastisement from Divine Providence, it would prove a means of regenerating the nation, and was consequently a blessing to be especially grateful for. We devote a large share of our space to the publication of reports of many of these sermons. Among others, we give, as fully as possible, those preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. CHAPIN, Dr. ADAMS, Dr. TYNG, Dr. CHEEVER, Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. OSGOOD.

The Third Regiment, Irish Brigade, Col. ENRIGHT, numbered by the War Department the Sixty-third, left its encampment on David's Island yesterday, and proceeded by the Camden and Amboy route, toward the seat of war. Previous to the departure, the regiment marched through the City, and presented a very creditable appearance. The regiment numbers over nine hundred men, all of whom are armed and equipped.

The schooner *Howard*, Capt. CLARK, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, will sail to-day for Fortress Monroe. She will carry a full cargo of provisions, also the large Parrott gun which arrived on Wednesday from West Point.

The United States steam-transport *Commerce*, which has been lying at Pier No. 9 North River, loading for Locust Point, sailed last evening. Her cargo consists of provisions, gun-carriages, &c.

Five Secessionists, taken by Gen. KELLY as hostages for the kind treatment of several Union men seized by the rebels, arrived at Wheeling from Romney on Monday last.

The Utica *Observer* announces the death of Hon. HENRY WAGER, at his residence in Western, Oneida County, at an early hour on Monday morning. He filled, during his life, many prominent positions, among others that of member of the Legislature, and President of the State Agricultural Society. He was an uncle of Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. A.

Savannah Threatened—Affairs at Port Royal—Cotton and Negroes.

Those who had fancied that our Port Royal Expedition was destined to walk through South Carolina as a destroying angel, have probably thought the quiet lodgment which Gen. SHERMAN'S forces have made on Hilton Head a very lame and impotent conclusion to a splendid overture. Let them be reconciled by the evidence we have to-day, that it is not to be a barren victory, though the mode of following it up disappoints their preconceived notions. The fact is, as we showed at the time of the brilliant opening of operations in South Carolina by the reduction of the forts that flank Port Royal entrance, the primary design of the expedition was not so much to establish a base of operations for immediate conquests of Palmetto soil, as to establish on some of the islands which, gem-like, stud that splendid harbor, a naval depôt, which might afford a secure *point d'appui* for a succession of rapid flank sallies on the Southern coast.

We have an entire justification of this programme in the tidings brought by the *Illinois* from Port Royal, yesterday. A small expedition went down and took possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River; and though there was no chance for our boys to win any glory, the Georgia gentry having imitated the example of their neighbors, and abandoned the island, yet the great strategic importance of the locality, threatening Savannah as it does, makes the success a matter worthy of genuine congratulation. If that city was in a panic at the news of the Yankees being at Beaufort, what will they say when the Northern vandals flaunt their flag in their very sight?

Nothing could be more admirably eligible than is the Southern coast for precisely the kind of operations that are to radiate from Port Royal this Winter. The peculiar doubleness of the coast gives a line of internal waters along almost its whole extent, which, protected by the defensive outwork that nature has established, affords a safe highway for our naval operations even during the stormy Winter months, when exterior coast operations would be dangerous, if not impossible. Thus, from our nucleus at Port Royal, we command by inland waters the South Carolina and Georgia coasts for several hundred miles—and among other points both Charleston and Savannah. The inland passage to Savannah, through which we have struck the present blow, affords as much as fifteen feet water, thus enabling our largest gunboats to operate at pleasure. Precisely what is to be the sequel of the lodgment on Tybee does not clearly appear—but we may suppose preparations will be made to reduce Fort Pulaski, or at least to engage it hotly while simultaneously our gunboats run up the river and pay their attentions to Savannah. Having got within saluting distance, we may suppose they will soon have a chance of becoming better acquainted.

The intelligence which we get of a new expedition about to proceed from Hilton Head, and which, from the number of ships that are to constitute the fleet, will be a formidable affairs, is still more important. This is certainly following up the advice YANKEY gave the fishmongers—*bis dat qui cito dat*—a saying quite as applicable to blows as to money,—"twice he gives who quickly gives." Before many days pass we shall probably hear that an exploring expedition has gone in search of that famous fountain of youth which PONCE DE LEON sought and sighed for in the Land of Flowers.

Thus far our Southern army has occupied neither Beaufort nor Coosawhatchie, which commands the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Gen. SHERMAN has contented himself with fortifying Hilton Head Island so thoroughly as to render our position there impregnable. We shall soon send him down large reinforcements under charge of Generals BURNSIDE and BUTLER. Meanwhile the *issue* (as the doctors say) which we have opened in the side of diseased and cancerous South Carolina does well. The blacks around Beaufort continue to flock into our lines. There needs no suggestion what to do with them. The unpicked cotton is to be gathered now by the same hands, though those hands hold quite a new relation to the cotton and to mankind. The ligature that bound them to their rebellious masters is forever severed; and it will be a splendid piece of poetic justice to hear that the King on whom they relied to work out their nefarious designs is not only helpless to aid them, but is chained captive to the triumphal chariot of the advancing and conquering Union.

The Bearing Upon this Country of Short Crops in Europe.

We gave some time ago copious extracts from foreign journals upon the deficit in the grain crops of England and France, which was estimated at 144,000,000 of bushels; the Mark Lane *Express* being the authority chiefly relied upon. The crops in other European countries were also short, requiring large importations, which have been made, to a considerable extent, from the United States. England, with a good crop, is always a large importer. France usually raises a supply; but the deficit there the present year is estimated equal to about one-third of the usual crop, or 80,000,000 bushels.

The estimates given of the foreign deficit are to be increased rather than diminished by subsequent developments. The potato crop in Ireland has to a large extent failed, and a famine again threatens that unfortunate country. It is greatly to be feared that the experience of 1847 is to be repeated. The estimated wants of the United Kingdom, to be supplied from other countries, which were 64,000,000 bushels, will have to be largely increased.

It fortunately happens that the ability of this country to supply any deficit is becoming daily more and more apparent. The amount of grain still in the interior proves that the crops were most abundant, and, coming upon the bountiful harvest of 1860, have left a surplus fully up to the capacity of all our public works for its transportation till the next harvest, and fully up to any wants of the Old World. The season so far has been most propitious for the movement of breadstuffs over our internal routes, and the amount that has come forward has been unprecedented in our history. More than 100,000,000 bushels will come to this City during the year over our three great routes—the Erie Canal and the Erie and New-York Central Railroads. The supply will be continued through the Winter from the abundant stores in the interior, in such quantities and at such prices as to relieve, with a continuance of peaceful relations, and absence of commercial embarrassment, all apprehension of want in those countries which have suffered most.

It is needless to say how opportune has been the concurrence of a dearth abroad and abundant crops in this country. It has saved the North from a tremendous commercial revulsion, which might have been fatal, from want of means, to the immediate success of our arms in the contest with the rebellion. With one half of our ports closed, and without shipping a bale of the great staple upon which we have formerly relied to make good the foreign balance against us, we shall be able to show a better balance on the right side of the ledger than in any previous year. Without a pound of cotton, our exports have kept all other nations in our debt.

The prospect for the future is still more favorable. The value of exports of domestic produce from this port for the first six months of the year equaled $61,000,000, against imports, exclusive of bullion, equaling $78,000,000, the excess of imports being $17,000,000. The exports since July 1 have been $57,000,000, against imports equaling $35,000,000, showing an excess of exports for the last half of the year, so far, of $22,000,000. The imports for the first half of the year were largely upon orders sent out in 1860, and which could not be countermanded. Our foreign trade for the last half of the year, consequently, is a much better indication for the future, as is also shown by the fact that our exports are weekly increasing, while our imports are steadily diminishing.

We commend this exhibit to those who pretend to be terrified by the bugbear—the rise in foreign *exchange*. It certainly was not caused by the condition of our foreign trade, and consequently must be temporary. The wants of England and France are only partially supplied, and will create a steady demand for all we can send forward till their harvests. It is doubtful whether one-half of the deficit in the two countries is yet made up. Where it is so enormous, a whole year will be required. It is not for our interest to have excessive prices prevail, as the evil consequences would react in a most injurious manner upon ourselves. The trade could not be in a more healthy condition than it is. The demand is enormous and prices remunerative, while the supply is so abundant that a large amount will remain on hand in the interior for the want of means for its exportation. The favorable condition of our foreign trade is not the only advantage resulting from our abundant harvests and short crops abroad. It has given to our public works an enormous traffic, under the influence of which the market value of their shares has steadily and largely advanced in the face of a civil war, which foreigners would naturally suppose would be fatal to their prosperity. For the first time in many years has our commercial marine found ample employment. What is still more important, we have shown to the world where the real strength of the country resides—in districts growing food, rather than those growing clothing. It has given us the means for putting down the rebellion, and relieved us of all apprehension of unfriendly interference by other Governments, who will never cut themselves off from the supply of food which is to save their people from want and from political commercial revulsions—perhaps still more to be dreaded.

Wanted—Municipal Light.

We should like to know what Mayor WOOD means by his constant assurances that, if re-elected Mayor, he will take measures for the restoration of peace. Does he mean anything, or is he simply practicing upon the credulity of his hearers? Has he any communication with the rebels which enables him to give such assurances? Has he any plan for ending the war, without crushing the rebellion? If he has, why does he not inform the public what it is? His constant harping on this subject, suggests that possibly he may still be in correspondence with TOOMBS, and sending him fresh assurances that, if he had the power, arms should be freely sent from New-York to the State of Georgia.

In talking to the Germans on Wednesday night, Mayor WOOD told them that "so long as the present party is in power at Washington, there will be no peace while there is a dollar to be wrung from the people, or a drop of Southern blood to shed." What warrant had the Mayor for so shameless a libel upon the Government as this? And upon what ground did he go on to express the hope that if he should be reëlected Mayor he might be made "an humble instrument in bringing about a restoration of national unity and national peace." Either these words mean something, or nothing. If they have any definite meaning, the public would be very glad to know what it is. Will not Mayor WOOD oblige them by being more explicit?

On another point Mayor WOOD is equally oracular and still more audacious. After discoursing upon his favorite theme—the extent to which this City has been deprived of its rights by the State Legislature—the Mayor declares that

"A day of deliverance is at hand. A down-trodden people *will not much longer quietly acquiesce* in this shameful violation of local laws and privileges, such as even in the monarchies of the Old World are respected and jealously preserved. *An aroused community* and their representatives will restore these rights. [Cheering.] I have reason to believe; nay, *I may almost, by authority, declare that at the next meeting of the Legislature, the right to govern itself will be restored to our great City!* [Deafening applause.]"

What does he mean by this? Does he mean that the Metropolitan Police law will be repealed,—that the Central Park, the new City Hall, the City Departments, will be put into the Mayor's hands,—that the State Legislature will cease to make laws binding upon the City as well as upon all other parts of the State, and that New-York City will be permitted to *secede* and set up for herself? If he does, we should be glad to know where he gets "authority" for any such assertion.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* has the following paragraph concerning the employment of slaves in the rebel ranks:

"The rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapon of warfare. They have a battalion of Nashville State prison convicts in the field, (the Bull Pups,) commanded by a beast that served ten years in our Penitentiary (Red BILL.) What do these professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contingency hinted at by JOHN COCHRANE, say to these facts? They approve them, of course. The Confederates can do nothing wrong. If they violate the Constitution, the rules of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is all right, because they have no Constitution, no decency, and no civilization. But the Government must adhere strictly to the Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traitors who are trying to destroy it."

This is only one of the many indications that this question of Slavery, in its relations to the rebellion, may, for the present at least, be wisely and safely left to the action of the loyal Slave States most directly concerned. We mentioned yesterday a fact, which we have learned on the very highest authority, that *a bill will speedily be introduced into the Kentucky Legislature for the confiscation of the property of rebels, including slaves*; and that there is every reason to believe that it will become a law. Once thoroughly enlisted in the fight for the Union, the people of Kentucky will take such steps as will best promote their cause. They have far more at stake than we. The war, with all its horrors, comes much closer home to them than it does to us. Brother there is armed against brother,—father against son,—neighbor against neighbor. In such a war, where defeat involves utter and irretrievable ruin, we need have no fear that Union men will neglect any weapon which can give them aid. If striking at Slavery will help them, they will strike the blow. They know, moreover, *when* to strike and *where* to strike much better than we do. The same feeling is manifest in Missouri, and indeed in all the loyal slave States. Their sensitiveness on this subject has been misunderstood. It does not grow out of any regard for Slavery—it does not indicate any wish to protect the institution from injury. It springs from the fear lest the blow should come from a quarter which would injure *them* far more than the rebels at whom it is aimed. The moment *the North* proclaims freedom to the slaves, the cry will go up all over the land—"We told you so! We told you from the beginning that the war was *for abolition*—not for the Union and the Constitution—and our words have proved to be true." Such a cry once raised throughout the Border Slave States, echoed and sustained as it would be by the watchful Democracy of the North, would paralyze the efforts of loyal men, and throw all those States, now so loyal and doing such effective work in defending the Union, back into the whirlpool of rebellion. And the effect might be to carry the frontier of the rebellion a hundred miles further North, and make the Ohio the dividing line.

No wise man certainly will incur such a risk as this without the most imperative necessity. Let us rather leave *to those Border States* the initiative of a policy concerning the confiscation of slaves. Let the whole question remain, so far as possible, under the control of local State legislation where the States are loyal, and under the immediate control of the military arm in the rebel States. This action will give us everything we need, and will come quite as soon as it will be required. It will carry us clear of the tremendous perils which beset any other path. The whole country can safely adopt any policy which Kentucky may inaugurate favoring emancipation, nor can the South raise against it, for the forces of loyal men, the alarming cry of abolition.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SLAVERY.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of a Philadelphia journal:

"Persons well informed say the Cabinet stands four to three against freeing the slaves, and putting arms in their hands to put down the rebellion. Gen. CAMERON, Secretaries CHASE and WELLES favor it, and SEWARD, BATES, BLAIR and SMITH oppose it. The most bitter opposition is made by SMITH, BLAIR and SEWARD. The President is understood to favor it, though he has not come out yet like the Cabinet members."

We know nothing of the truth of this statement. Enough that is authentic, however, has already reached the public to show that certain members of the Cabinet differ on this point, and what is still more to be lamented, they are not indisposed to bring those differences before the country and make them topics of public controversy. It is reported that several of the Secretaries intend to discuss this matter in the annual reports which they make to the President for communication to Congress,—each maintaining his own views, without regard to those of his colleagues, and without the slightest reference to any general policy of the Administration. We hope this report is not true. The spectacle which would be thus presented would savor much more of a scrub-race for popular favor than of a united, harmonious, single-hearted effort to prosecute the war, and crush the rebellion which threatens the life and existence of the nation.

In our judgment, whatever sacrifice of personal feeling it might require, President LINCOLN would exercise only his just prerogative, and would render the country an essential service, by requiring his Secretaries to confine their reports to the legitimate business each of his own Department. Those reports are for information. They are intended to present in detail the facts and condition of the public service; and each Secretary has not only the right, but it is his duty to make such suggestions concerning his own Department as the promotion of the public welfare may require. But none of them are called upon to discuss the general affairs of the country or to set forth, either the policy of the Administration or their own personal views concerning the ends and objects of the war. *All that belongs to the President.* It is for him to set forth the policy of the Administration, and he ought not to permit that policy to be controverted or weakened in the official reports, or by the official action of those who are associated with him in the conduct of the Government. Upon the great leading features of his policy he has a perfect right to insist that his Cabinet shall be a *unit*.

We appeal to members of the Cabinet themselves to abstain, as a matter of high and solemn duty, from everything likely to introduce doubt and division into the public mind. The strength of the Government thus far in its contest with rebellion, has lain in *the unity of the people*. They have rallied as one man to the support of the Constitution,—to the defence of the Union,—to the protection of the Government. By common consent, all old dissensions have been forgotten,—all grounds of difference have been laid aside,—all questions on which men could not agree have been waived, and but one thought, one sentiment, one purpose, has animated every heart and nerved every arm. Thus far the Government has set a noble example in this respect. *Let it not be marred*, we beseech our rulers, now, at this most critical period of the contest, by any differences among themselves, or by prematurely thrusting upon the country issues certain to create dissension and utterly uncalled for by any exigency in public affairs.

CHAINED CHIVALRY.—In the interesting letter from our correspondent at Hilton Head, S. C., the following passage occurs:

"As for the unanimity of the South, the blacks declare that many of the whites who enlisted here, in South Carolina, were forced to do so—that *some of the soldiers were brought to Fort Walker chained, refusing to fight, saying they had no cause to fight, no slaves to defend*; and among the handful of prisoners taken, one had already petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and go North; *while several others admitted that they had no interest in the quarrel with the North.* They say they were told if they did not volunteer, they would be drafted, and so they *volunteered.*"

We emphasize this passage because it has a historical interest and value. It reaches the very tap-root of the rebellion. The Slave oligarchy forcing the non-slaveholding whites to fight for them when they knew they had nothing to fight for—*soldiers brought in chains to defend a cause in which they felt they had neither part nor lot*—is a historical picture full of tragic power! Now it must not be forgotten that it is precisely this class—the non-slaveholding whites—whose instinct teaches them the true *animus* of the whole rebellion, and who have no sympathy with it—that constitutes the largest element in the population of South Carolina, as of every other Southern State. The aristocratic nabobs may turn up their noses at our Union proclamations, but here is a class ready to welcome the Stars and Stripes as soon as they come in the van of an army powerful enough to defend them against their haughty oppressors. It is fated that this very element shall yet play a fearful part in this struggle, and woe be to the proud slave-lords when their long-accumulating hatred bursts forth. So much for Southern unanimity!

MR. BEECHER ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a very eloquent and effective sermon, yesterday, on the rebellion. From the sketch of it, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that he took ground very decidedly against any emancipation of the slaves by act of Congress, and insisted that, unless we wished to disgrace free Government in the eyes of the world, we must carry on this war within the limits of the Constitution. He insisted, moreover, that a Provisional Government of some kind must be established for those slaves who come into our camps for refuge.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The Opdyke Club hold a ratification meeting this evening, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The feeling in this part of the town in favor of Mr. OPDYKE is very strong, and the meeting will undoubtedly be large and enthusiastic.

In the Ninth Ward there is also to be a ratification meeting at the Bleecker Buildings, this evening. Several well-known speakers are advertised to be present.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day, which, though its origin among the pious and hospitable people of New-England, was for a long period of our history confined in its observance almost exclusively to them, has since at length become a national festival, was brought with a deep and peculiar interest at its present year's recurrence.

The Empire State, under the proclamation of her Governor, and the Empire City by the public call, knelt, also, at the common altar, and rejoiced, once more, around the common board.

In this City unusual life and gayety prevailed Wednesday evening, for a long time, promising snow, which would have fitly graced the holiday, had, at length, settled down into a brief and cool but not cold rain. Before midnight the stars were bright again, and by morning a soft, autumnal atmosphere enveloped the City with a partial cloud and partial sunshine, which was the very thing for exercise, tingling veins and ruddy cheeks.

The town was brilliant with national flags which waved lazily above the City Hall, the forts and shipping in the harbor, public buildings and hosts of thousands of private homes. Chiming bells commoned the community to church services of every denomination, and Thanksgiving sermons reflect themselves by the score in our columns.

The main thoroughfares rustled with silks, merinoes and calicoes, of festive freshness, and the parks opened their bare and leafless arms with genial surprise, to hail the troops of happy children who sported over the fallen honors of the grove with a playfulness that coaxed the dying year to smile.

Generally, places of business were closed, excepting such as ministered to creature comfort, and everywhere in their vicinity strain of roast turkey and mince-pie odors diversified the atmosphere.

The firemen had their time, too, and at 2 P. M. steamer No. 7 threw its watery tribute fifteen feet above the tip of the great West Broadway pole, to the delight of admiring thousands.

Teutonia in New York was merry yesterday, and gave thanks, with all her heart, for the shelter and the privileges she finds in the land of freedom. The sons and daughters of Fatherland, with that jollity and heartiness that is the soul of them, had balls and Tanz-Kraenzchen, or dance of garlands—*i. e.*, cotillion parties in public and private, by the hundred. The delicacies of old-fashioned Winter holidays by the Rhine, the Danube and Elbe, were reproduced, with Yankee accompaniments; and the most wonderful compounds, fluid and solid, known to man, were offered up on all sides. During the day every German place of amusement and refreshment rang with custom, and, during the afternoon and evening, song and the drama delighted the hours. The Stadt-Theatre, the Atlantic Vandeville, the Tura-halle, the National Halle, the Steuben House, Harmonie Garten, the Volks Garten, the Union Assembly Rooms, the Metropolitan Rooms, the Rhein-halle, and minor places without number, entertained (literally) thousands of gay and happy people. The Zweibrueckeners had a high festival at BUSAM'S Fortuna Hall, where a rare array of national dishes loaded the board. Gymnastic exhibitions, concerts, wedding parties, grand theatricals and club meetings, left no moment unemployed, and toward the small hours of the night the scene was one wide carnival.

At the various encampments in and about the City of New-York, Thanksgiving Day was generally observed. The men were allowed more relaxation than usual, and amused themselves by playing various games of an athletic nature. Some men, more fortunate than their companions, had some of the good things of this life sent them by their friends. Many were the laughs raised at the attempt at cooking made by some of the men. One lucky individual had a turkey, and the interest that was taken in the cooking of that ornithological specimen was highly amusing. No doubt an epicure would not have been satisfied with the culinary part of the arrangement; but he could not have eaten it with greater gusto than did the man and his comrades did when it was done, as they said, "to a turn." Pumpkin pies were without number, and those who could not get turkey thought that article of pastry the next best thing to it, and something not to be done away with on Thanksgiving Day. The whole day was one of great enjoyment to the men, and passed off with evident satisfaction to all.

A new feature at private houses brightened the close of the day, and repeated, in hundreds of cases, what the missions of charity were doing elsewhere. After dinner, all passing poor were called in to the remnants of the feast, and fed there by good men and gentle women, until they, too, gave thanks.

War made no visible sign all day, and night returned to light up the City with the mirth and pageantry of last year's peace.

Thanksgiving in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Nov. 28.

For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, to-day was observed as a day of thanksgiving. Gov. PIERPONT is the first Governor who ever proclaimed one. Business in the city was entirely suspended.

CITY POLITICS.

Opdyke Mass Meetings at the Exchange and Cooper Institute.

A mass meeting will be held to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. The call for the meeting is signed by some hundreds of the most prominent merchants, bankers and professional men of the City, and speeches will be made by several distinguished and practical orators. Another ratification meeting is called by Mr. OPDYKE'S friends for Saturday evening, at the Cooper Institute, when an immense demonstration may be expected, to the shape of torchlight processions, a grand gathering of taxpaying citizens, and addresses by prominent speakers.

Third Ward Opdyke Club.

At a meeting of citizens of the Third Ward, irrespective of party, it was resolved to form a George Opdyke Club. The following gentlemen were elected officers: O. H. KOPP, President; AMOS SWEENY, Vice-President; Secretaries, S. M. LECONTE and W. McMONIGAL; Treasurer, LOUIS POSTNER. It was also resolved that the meeting would use its utmost power to secure the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty of this long ill-governed City

Fifth Ward Opdyke Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Tax-payers was held last Wednesday at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Mr. W.H. BAILEY was in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to ratify the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. Speeches were made by Messrs. A. J. PERRY, FRANK W. SHEPPARD, Hon. THOS. A. WARD, and others.

The People's Syracuse Union Convention.

MR. SWACKHAMMER DECLINES AND MR. GUNTHER IS NOMINATED.

At the regular meeting of the Convention held last evening at the headquarters, No. 534 Broadway, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER withdrew as candidate for Mayor, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER was nominated in his stead. The vote was as follows:

C. Godfrey Gunther.....15	Fernando Wood..... 1
George Opdyke.....12	

Mr. SWACKHAMMER pledged himself to support Mr. GUNTHER by all the means in his power.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

At a meeting held at the Republican Headquarters' corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Wednesday, Mr. STEWART L. WOODRUFF in the chair, a series of resolutions were passed, approving of the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the Mayoralty, and pledging themselves to support and do all in their power to elect him.

Union School Ticket.

The Mozart and Tammany School Conventions of the Second Ward held a conference meeting last night, and nominated the following ticket:

Commissioner—Wm. H. Maloney.
Trustees—James Raymond, J. E. Kingsley.
Inspector—Elias Dorion.

The Weather at Albany—The Erie Canal

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The weather last night was mild, and the boats, with few exceptions, are east of Utica; the bulk of them east of Little Falls.

The Case of Capt. Lane.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Capt. LANE and BENDELL, of the *Shooting Star*, have been convicted of manslaughter.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails and the newsbag of the Associated Press were forwarded on the night train, due in New-York at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. She arrived too late for the early train.

FORT PICKENS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.—W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Brodway, has published a beautiful map of this now interesting locality, prepared by M. K. COGGINS from the Government Surveys and other authentic sources. It shows the configuration of Santa Rosa Island; the position of the different fortifications and temporary batteries, and the soundings in the ship channel, and other waters of the locality.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, &c., &c.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at home and abroad, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPNODENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—THE SPEECH OF CHARLES SUMNER—Reported in full.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.—The Cruise of the San Jacinto, with a report of the ovation tendered Capt. Wilkes in Boston, together with other letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention—Progress towards Barbarism—Free Schools and Free Suffrage to be Abolished, &c., &c.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Attack on Fort Pickens—Southern South Carolina; its Social and Political Characteristics—Confederate Bickerings—Black Flags and Black Treachery—The Gold Glut—Rebel Ambassadors—Slander and the Rebellion—The Return of the South to Barbarism—Eastern and Western Virginia, &c., &c.

IX—EUROPEAN NEWS—The arrival of the *Canada*, with Mail and Further Advices Respecting the Expedition to Mexico—The Treaty sent to Washington for the Approval of the United States Government—The Mission of Sir James Ferguson Explained—The Cotton Crop of India—Meeting of the Manchester Manufacturers—The Advent of M. Fould as French Minister of Finance—One of his Qualifications the Evacuation of Rome—The Italian Army to be Increased to 200,000 men—Terrible Battle in Circassia—4,000 Russians Killed and wounded.

X—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XI—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM was crowded yesterday by scores of thousands of visitors, and yet thousands went away, unable to gain admittance. The Manager, as usual, alive to the wants of the public as well as his own interest, has announced the same attractions for the balance of the week.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—EVANS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, A. S. MITCHELL, Esq., of the City of Washington, to Miss JULIETTA D. EVANS, of Portland, Me.

FREEMAN—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, by Rev. A. Ehmendorf, D. D., ROMEO FREEMAN, Jr., to EMMA MOORE.

HUNTER—WILSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. E. W. Francis, JOHN S. L. BARBER to SARAH E. WILSON, all of Bergen, N. J.

DIED.

KINHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, RICHARD S. KINHAM, M. D., in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SHICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, MRS. ELIZABETH SHICK, wife of C. S. Shick, aged 37 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 Mangin-st., this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, EMMA DOUGHTY, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at his residence, SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.

BURRAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM A. BURRAS, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

BOURKE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM BOURKE, a native of Cashel, Queen's County, Ireland, aged 76 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, opposite Pearl-st.

BLANVELT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, ABRAHAM, son of the late Timothy L. and Ann H. Blauvelt, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 228 West 30th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Saturday morning, for interment.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 34th-st.

PECK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, CHARLES S., the only surviving son of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 14 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, George Peck, and of his brother-in-law, D. B. Miller, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 East 30th-st., at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 29th inst.

BURGESS.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her parents, of congestion of the lungs, MRS. ANA CURTIS BURGESS, wife of L. K. Bridge, Esq., of New-York, and daughter of Henry B. Curtis, Esq., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at the age of about 26 years.

"The fountain Archer, Death, doth ever love a shining mark." Gifted with every endowment and attainment, Mrs. BURGESS was the pride and ornament of an admiring circle of doting friends.

We knew her in childhood, when to her affectionate joyousness of nature, all above was sunshine and all below was flowers; we knew her in girlhood, when with "Heart on her lips and soul within her eyes," she made the parental home a paradise of gladness and glee; we knew her in womanhood, when, crowned with loveliness and grace, she everywhere led admiration captive. All these memories, good!

Removed while yet young, she was conspicuous among those beauteous

"Forms that pass us by
In the world's crowd, too lovely to remain,
Creatures of light we never see again."

But, the memory of her goodness and gentleness and loveliness will, nevertheless, remain to embalm the virtues that her comely life commended, and to pluck the rankling thorn of grief from the bleeding wound of bereavement.

WYCKOFF.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, FRANCES B., eldest daughter of John A. and Ellen Wyckoff, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 South 6th, corner 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

LIVERMORE.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, THOMAS HINCKLEY LIVERMORE, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the H. R. R. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

VAN DYKE.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE VAN DYKE, wife of Henry Van Dyke, Sr., aged 69 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her husband, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The steamboat *Highland Light* will leave the foot of Robinson-st. at 9 o'clock, and the *Nesahon* at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.

Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a woman of unbounded generosity, loved and respected by all who knew her, being an exemplary Christian and a member of the M. E. Church upwards of 30 years.

"None knew her but love her,
None named her but to praise."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 617.—Nov. 28, 1861.
66, 53, 50, 60, 16, 30, 42, 2, 70, 35, 24, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 618.—Nov. 28, 1861.
11, 41, 61, 33, 18, 52, 65, 14, 53, 42, 47, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the South by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
in connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. EWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Ewain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. EWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to

SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooniers, blacksmiths, miners, sheppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chatham sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. It is safe and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 11 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' AND CITIZENS' UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
WM. B. WRIGHTWOOD,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,
Secretaries.

ADDRESS OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE TAXPAYERS AND CITIZENS' UNION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having completed the work assigned to us, we desire respectfully to submit a statement of a few facts connected with the present situation of our City affairs.

First in every mind and heart is the condition of our beloved country. The preservation of our nationality, the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of that Union which constitutes us one people, are the highest aims and the noblest objects of our political life. For these, the people of New-York have poured out their blood and treasure in streams which seem inexhaustible. Recent victories and recent events indicate that the country is saved, and that, through the mercy of a kind and just Providence, the blessings of peace will soon return to us. But, fellow-citizens, you have now another obligation to discharge—another as important a victory to win. There are wrongs at your very doors, which you are now called upon to redress—not by force of arms, but through the peaceful and legal remedy of the ballot-box.

The Government of this City demands your attention. You are called upon to be true to yourselves, in the management of your own municipal affairs. You have imperative public duties to perform. Through the corrupt misgovernment of unprincipled persons, elevated to office by the schemes of designing politicians, and the machinery of political organizations, your money has been squandered; your rights have been invaded; enormous and unprecedented taxation has been imposed upon you; while it is apparent to all that extravagance, waste, corruption and fraud have characterized the disbursement of the fearfully increased and oppressive burdens levied upon the people of this City. No person, whatever may be his party predilections or social position, can disguise the fact that, in the history of our municipal affairs, taxes have never before assumed such excessive proportions. Owing to this weight of taxation, rents have necessarily increased beyond the means of tenants, so that thousands are driven to seek homes in the rural districts, where their expenses may be proportionate to their incomes, thereby cutting off from property-holders a vast source of revenue. Hence, the artisan, the laborer and the mechanic, cannot be employed on new improvements, because the owner is unable to obtain rent for improvements already made: thus a series of incalculable evils are entailed upon all classes of the community by the wasteful extravagance and unprincipled violation of good government which have characterised the conduct of the parties intrusted with our City affairs.

We regret to say that the idle and irresponsible classes have for several years taken the most active part in our City elections; and these persons have been elevated to power, who have rendered office a reproach, and who have conferred nothing but disgrace upon this great and important City. The time has, therefore, come, when you, the respectable, honest, capable, and intelligent citizens, must take these matters into your own hands. If you can have an enlightened, efficient, and upright Government, there is a great future before you and your children. But if fraud, and robbery, and peculation, and deceit, are to govern our City, if the worst classes may place their instruments in the Government, the history of cities and States in past ages tells us we cannot be either prosperous or happy. Without a prudent and economical administration of affairs, securing the proper application of sufficient taxes to defray necessary expenses, and without men of ability, integrity and experience in the various offices, it is useless to hope for the protection of our property or the preservation of our institutions.

We believe that unless this waste and corruption are immediately stayed, we are near to the time when the taxes and assessments of this City cannot be paid, and when our good citizens will have to choose between submitting, either to a fraudulent confiscation of their hard-earned property, or removing their capital to some other and better-governed locality. It is in vain to expect relief from any system of laws which dishonest and incompetent men administer. The structure of civil society is such, that waste, corruption and oppressive taxation always fall, most severely upon the great body of the laboring, the industrial and the moderately well-off portions of the community. It destroys the sources of their incomes—it takes their all. It is an undeniable fact, that every citizen, however poor, has a personal interest in stopping these abuses of the City Government. The man who earns his daily bread by his daily labor, is as much a taxpayer as the millionaire. The laboring man feels the weight of exorbitant taxation, in the increased rent, in the increased prices of his food, his clothing, his fuel, and the other requirements of daily life. If the poor man has thus the reward of his toil taken from him by those increased expenses of living which arise from high taxes, he and his family cannot save or economize. *Our taxes, this year, are equal to one-seventh of the expense of conducting the Government of the United States, in time of peace, although the population of the City is less than a thirtieth part of the population of the whole Union!* One public charities and poor houses have been filling up, every year, in greater and greater numbers, with the increase of City taxes: and, it is every year becoming more and more difficult for honest labor to support itself in this City. We need only point to the facts, that the increase of tenement houses, where the poor occupants are overcrowded and suffocated, have kept pace with the increase of the City taxes, and that our City railroads, which should belong to the City Government, as part of the public highway, are run at exorbitant rates of fare, for the benefit of individuals, to prove how high taxes and misgovernment oppress the industrious poor man, for whom our system of Republican Government was founded in order to secure to him the blessings of a comfortable and independent enjoyment of the rewards of his toil.

An honest, economical Government is for the best interests of every citizen, whether rich or poor. We are all bound together; we are each dependent upon the other; we have one common interest, and by a law that is inexorable, we must all prosper or suffer together. Hence it is, that we would urge upon every honest man who may not be acquainted with the reputations of our public men, to observe caution in voting for any candidate of whom he cannot procure reliable information as to character and fitness for office.

We implore our good citizens to come forward and raise the standard of virtue and morality for public office. It is only by carefully preserving, in our public as well as private life, the highest regard for virtue and morality, that we can hope to achieve our own happiness, increase the prosperity of the people, add to our commercial and industrial resources as a City, and maintain that true greatness which we all desire shall distinguish the Republic among the nations.

Party organizations, party prejudices and party interests have too long ruled us. We now appeal from scheming political cliques and managers to the honest masses: we must institute a system of rigid economy in every department of the government, instead of pillage and robbery; we must make bribery disgraceful and integrity commendable in public affairs. Now that the evils of a corrupt City Government, almost insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the reelection of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the injury which such an event would inflict upon this City.

We believe that the people are at heart honest; that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men when they have the opportunity. We now present the name of GEORGE OPDYKE as a suitable candidate to fill the office of Mayor at the ensuing December election. The man we thus offer has been chosen and approved of by a nominating committee selected without distinction of party, from among our most worthy citizens residing in the several wards. Some of us preferred other men—we had our individual preferences—but when we all assembled together, representing as we did the different interests of the people, we resolved to throw aside our own individual preferences, and to unite as one man in this effort to secure an honest, trustworthy, upright, and capable man to serve the public. We have thus been enabled to present a ticket which every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in saving this noble city from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened. In this work we respectfully ask your approval and cooperation, confident that if you approve and aid, the citizens of New York will rejoice in the reforms which our nominee will perfect and carry out. We ask, then, that every good citizen will not only support our nominee by his vote, but that he will work for him, and strive in every proper manner to bring about his election.

The following compose the Nominating Committee of the Taxpayers' and Citizens' Union:

James Renwick,	Benjamin Collins,
Charles Abernethy,	Magnus Gross,
C. VanS. Roosevelt,	Valentine Mott,
Jacob Hoppock,	Richard Mortimer,
Lewis A. Sayre,	Richard L. Schieffelin,
Thomas W. Strong,	Robert Hoe,
James F. D. Lanier,	Elder V. Haughwout,
Ogden Haggerty,	Henry G. Marquand,
Thomas J. Coleman,	Wm. Tilden,
Don Alonso Cushman,	Aaron Arnold,
George Ross,	Orson D. Munn,
William Vanderhill,	John G. Ambler,
Thomas Christy,	Amos Woodruff,
Joseph Stouvenel,	Wm. Joyce,
Charles Denison, Jr.,	A. M. Allerton, Jr.,
Gerardus Boyce,	John Sexton,
George Folsom,	Theodore Martine,
Frederick Rollwagen,	Charles Bellows,
Maltby G. Lane,	Moses B. Taylor,
James Bogardus,	Jacob L. Dodge,
Charles Gould,	Solomon Jenner,
George D. Phelps,	Abner Chichester,
Joseph W. Meeks,	John B. Cornell,
Richard C. Morse,	Chester Driggs,
Edward J. King,	Joseph W. Kellogg,
William M. Allen,	Julius Wooding,
Isaac M. Wesley,	Alexander Roux,
Richard E. Stilwell,	Thomas J. Blanck,
William B. Verplanck,	James Harrison,
James F. Chamberlain,	Jeremiah Lambert,
Henry D. Howard,	Andrew O. Norwood,
Noah Norris,	Rufus S. King,
Albert Meiklahan,	James Gillespie,
Nicholas Peters,	Augustus Wellmann,
Anthony Materan,	Ambrose L. White,
Hermann Schulting,	Anthony Dugro,
John Patten,	Christian Metzgar,
James H. Noe,	Joseph Mosbach,
James Martin,	Daniel H. Roberts,
Herman Maas,	George W. Jenkins,
Benjamin Pike,	Alvin Higgins,
Rufus L. Lord,	Clarkson Crolius,
Noah Worrall,	John Newbouse,
Albert Hall,	George Rapelye,
Charles O. Stoppani,	John Conger,
Francis Priest,	Isaac N. Jessup,
Peter H. Titus,	William Irwin,
Daniel Ewen,	Jacob Pecare,
William B. Crosby,	James H. Ridabock.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

Nov. 28, 1861.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MARSHALL PEOPLE'S Union Convention met this evening at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and nominated the following ticket:

For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
For Councilmen, Sixth District,
IXth Ward—WM. GEDNEY, H. P. PURDY.
XVth Ward—GEORGE ROSS.
XVIth Ward—ABRAHAM LENT, WM. ORTON.
XVIIIth Ward—THOMAS STEVENSON.
School Commissioner—LEMUEL BANOS.
School Inspector—GEORGE METCALFE.
School Trustees—JOHN A. FOSTER, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, WM. RICHARDSON, President.

E. REQUA, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING THAT the election of GEORGE OPDYKE to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, would be the means of inaugurating a reform in the City Government, would respectfully solicit our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, on

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29,

At 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify his nomination as a candidate for that office, and to devise means to secure his election.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
MORTON, GRINNELL & CO.,
E. MORGAN & SONS,
JNO. MUNROE & CO.,
WETMORE & CO.,
HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.,
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.,
SMYTHE, SPRAGUE & COOPER,
READ, GORDON & CO.,
GILLAN BROS.,
WM. BRAND & CO.,
HENRY W. G. MALI & CO.,
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
WILLIAM B. SCOTT & CO.,
HAZLEHURST & SMITH,
BAILEY & SOUTHARD,
WEAVER & RICHARDSON,
HUNT, VOSE & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
KESSLER & CO.,
WILLIAM SELIGMAN & CO.,
BABCOCK BROS. & CO.,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
PETER COOPER
ROYAL PHELPS
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
J. A. STEVENS,
JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN J. CISCO,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
JAMES STOKES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
T. G. CHURCHILL,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
JOHN F. TROW,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
FRED. KNAPP,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
PARKE GODWIN,
S. W. ROOSEVELT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
DAVID WETMORE,
MOORE & BROS.,
COOPER BROS.,
PETER DURYEE & CO.,
MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER,
S. H. STROUSE & BROS.,
HENRY A. LYNAN,
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
GOODRICH & WALKER.,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
TURNBALL, SLADE & CO.,
STURGIS, SHAW & CO.,
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.,
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
FIELD, MORRIS & CO.,
JNO. SLADE & CO.,
HOYT BROS.,
R. & D. LAMB,
GOWTRY, FRENEAU & CO.,
HANFORD & BROWNING,
CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES,
CHRIST, JAY & CO.,
FANSHAWE, MILLIKEN & TOWNSEND,
BORSDORF & WINTER,
SCHNABEL BROS.,
J. C. HOWE & CO.,
WM. WATSON,
N. SULLIVAN,
C. H. BRANHALL,
R. H. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
WM. W. STONE,
C. F. DAMBMAN,
WM. E. CHURCHILL,
JNO. D. SCOTT,
A. W. CANFIELD,
G. W. BRAMHALL,
JAMES WILDE,
AUG. F. DON,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
GEO. W. PARSONS,
JNO. KEYSER,
ROBERT BAGE,
S. TOUSEY,
CHAS. H. DARLING,
JNO. A. LIVINGSTON,
CHAS. T. FOSTER,
SAM. H. SEAMAN,
S. A. PATTERSON;
D. M. BABCOCK,
C. A. LOCKWOOD,
BRUMLEY & KELLOGG,
NOEL & GELBEBMAN,
CONKLIN, FENT & DEMPOUGH,
KITCHEN, MONTROSS & WILCOX,
BLACK & GUILD,
STEWART & CO.,
DEXTER LAMBERT & CO.,
W. WALLIS & SONS,
BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO.,
JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,
ARCULARIUS, BONNETT & CO.,
CREIGHTON & EDWARDS,
GEO. C. PARKER & BROS.,
FOOT & LINSLEY,
HASTINGS & CO.,
PARMELEE, BEECHER & CO.,
G. R. ROBBINS & CO.,
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
HENRY PARET & CO.,
R. STOUT, SON & CO.,
BENJ. P. JONES & CO.,
GILLESPIE & STUDWELL,
H. A. STURSBERG,
JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,
S. T. BLATCHFORD,
E. B. VAIL,
J. T. BECKWITH,
ERNEST RICHTER,
C. BUCKINGHAM,
C. W. FARGO,
D. A. BALDWIN,
WM. GLASEE,
WM. L. TYSON,
BENJ. F. ROMAINE,
H. H. WIBERT,
ALEX. WILDER,
E. B. YOUNG,
S. T. WILLIAMS,
CHAS. H. PAYSON,
GRIFFITH & CO.,
SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.,
WARREN & CO.,
WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.,
DUDLEY & STAFFORD,
HAEMER, HAYS & CO.,
GORHAM & CO.,
JOSEPH RUDD & CO.,
WILLARD, FELT & CO.,
FELLOWS & CO.,
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
A. S. FLEET & CO.,
JNO. Z. WESTERVELT,
PETERS, SMYTH & CO.,
JESSUP & CHILDS,
W. H. DUDLEY & CO.,
PENFIELD SCHUYLER,
CAMPBELL THAYER,
WADLEY & WELLS,
KNAUTH, NACBOD & KHUNE,
HALLGARTNER & HEBSFELD,
STRASBINGER & NUHN,
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON,
WYMAN & GODDARD,
GEO. H. STUART & CO.,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
D. H. ARNOLD & CO.,
JONES & HANABERGH,
COOPER BROS.,
BROWN & DOOKSTAKER,
J. STINER & CO.,
ROBERT SLIMMON & CO.,
SUMMIS BROS. & HUTTON,
HALSTED & STILES,
BALDWIN STUDWELL,
H. O. & M. HULBUT,
G. J. MIX & CO.,
WHEELER & HUNT,
H. H. STERE & CO.,
WM. SNIDKER & CO.,
WEINN & WEAVER,
HOYT & BLANCHARD,
HASKILL & CO.,
BARTON, THOMAS & DAVIS,
HARDT & CO.,
CLEMENT, HAWKES & CO.,
GRAUMS & SCHEDCHLITZ,
BROKAW, BUTLER & CO.,
KILLERY, WENDT & HOFFMAN,
SMITH BROTHERS,
B. KEITH & CO.,
RICHMOND & DESOISE,
F. A. GOELGET & BRO.,
TUTTLE & DYKEMAN,
HARRIS & WYCKAMAN,
JAMES H. BACHET,
And more than 1,000 others.

POLITICAL.

MERCHANTS'
MASS MEETING
IN
WALL-STREET.

There will be a meeting of merchants, irrespective of party, at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P. M., to ratify the nomination of

HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
For Mayor.

Hons. HENRY NICOLL,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
and others, are expected to address the meeting.

OPDYKE'S HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 613 BROADWAY

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

NINTH WARD AROUSE!
PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING
AT THE
BLEECKER BUILDING,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1861,
To ratify the nomination of
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The following gentlemen are among the speakers who will address the meeting:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq.,
SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq.,
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.
The Ninth Ward Glee Club will favor the occasion with choice campaign songs.
Also, good music.
A

THE WILKES BANQUET.

The Entertainment of the Bostonians Given to Capt. Wilkes and the Other Officers of the San Jacinto—All the Speeches, Sentiments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The dinner given by the merchants and other citizens of Boston to Capt. WILKES, U. S. N., took place last evening.

The affair in all its details, speeches, toasts, &c., was claimed to be the finest among all similar occasions for which Boston is so noted.

The discussion of the non-intellectual part of the food commenced at 5½ o'clock. The tables were spread with that elegance which prevails at the Revere House, which is peace or war.

PRESIDENT EDWARDS BEGINS THE SPEAKING.

When the list of comestibles had received due attention, Hon. J. WILEY EDMONDS, President on the occasion, fired a shot across the bows of the company, and in a brief speech introduced the principal guest of the evening. In receiving Capt. WILKES, he said, at Long Wharf, yesterday, he remembered that at that spot citizens of Boston had before this gathered to do honor to gallant men of the navy. As the day before, his fellow-citizens and strangers gathered there gave loud and earnest welcome to the guest whom they this evening honored, he seemed to hear the echoes of those cheers with which, nearly a half century ago, the place resounded when HULL brought home from victory and glory the invincible walls of the *Constitution*!

When the applause which followed this happy allusion had subsided, Capt. WILKES rose.

The cheers which greeted him were loud and long.

RESPONSE OF CAPT. WILKES.

Capt. WILKES said that he was glad on that occasion to express the thanks of himself, his officers and crew, for the kindness of citizens, which appeared in their general and welcome indorsement of his action.

He proceeded to recount some accidents of his cruise, after speaking of the vicinity of the rebel commissioners, which incidents, substantially as related by him, have already been laid before the readers of the TIMES. He recounted that at St. Thomas he found two, steamers of our Navy, the *Huntsville* and the *Powhatan*. The former was undergoing repairs and would not be for some days ready for sea. The *Powhatan*, he orderd to take in a full supply of coal, and to cruise after the rebel privateer *Sumter*, which he learned was prowling in those parts, and not to stop till he had captured her. (Cheers.) Going thence to Havana, he found the rebel commissioners there, and learned satisfactorily that they were to embark in the English Mail Steamer for Southampton, the *Trent*. He determined to seize them on board of that vessel. (Cheers.) In regard to the law of the case he satisfied himself. He had on board some of the text books on International law. He had perused them enough to know that bearers of dispatches from a belligerent were an article of such character that neither they nor the vessel or other vehicle which bore them were entitled to any special immunities or amenities in war. Arms or provisions for a besieged town might be contraband, but bearers of dispatches were the very embodiment of contraband.

In the seizure of the persons of the rebel emissaries, Capt. WILKES continued, the details of which were intrusted to his officers, who were guests there with him that evening, he was happy to say that kindness, good sense and moderation prevailed; and that, too, amid taunts of Bull Run fights and of every unwelcome allusion. With his officers and crew he was prepared to make the steamer a prize—forfeited as she was by the fact of having been engaged in bearing emissaries and dispatches of the enemy. Her value as a prize could not have been less than $150,000, which would fairly belong to his officers and crew as prize money. But he was satisfied to get what he was in search for—the rebel emissaries—and although he had made his officers and crew aware of the law that they were entitled to share in the prize value of the English steamer, such was their satisfaction in serving their country by the arrest of the ambassadors, that without a complaining word or a dissenting voice on the *San Jacinto*, the design of making prize of the steamer was under the circumstances abandoned.

With other pertinent remarks, Capt. WILKES closed his brief speech amid loud cheers, by the like of which at the close of every sentence he had been interrupted.

The President then called the name of Lieut. FAIRFAX.

Three cheers were raised for "FAIRFAX and old Virginia."

GOV. ANDREW' SPEECH.

Meantime, on the invitation of the President, Gov. ANDREW arose. The Governor made an interesting address, offering in behalf of the Commonwealth which he, as one of its magistrates, represented, the tribute of patriotic and personal respect to an illustrious commander and patriotic man. It hardly needed, he said, the events of the last few weeks to make historic the name of WILKES. To him and all who assisted him on the recent occasion, the American people awarded the praise of having done their duty with judgment and success. This was not the first time he had joined in fervent cheers to Capt. WILKES. He happened to be in the office of the Secretary of War when a dispatch from Fort Monroe announced the successful feat of the *San Jacinto*. In the spontaneous cheer which then rose in the Secretary's room, he would not say that he was the first to give voice, but he was sure he was not much behind the Secretary. [Cheers.] He also had the satisfaction of knowing at an early hour after the *San Jacinto's* touching at Fort Monroe, that the legal territory of Massachusetts would furnish the prison for these audacious and unfortunate Ambassadors. [Cheers.] There were in life always alleviations, even in war. When he remembered how much that is held holy and sacred in the thoughts and aspirations of the good old Commonwealth which he represented had been spurned and scouted by these two men, once Senators of the United States, now captive traitors, he recognized a certain compensation in their being brought to prison on that shore, by the act of a man under the inspiration of that flag of the Stripes and Stars whose universality his heart leaped to recognize. We had already done much in this war. Our little navy, what there was of it, had been scattered over the earth. Now a great navy had been extemporized, vitalized, by the energy of Democratic Republican institutions!—[cheers]—till on the sea no flag was more respected—till even now, when from beneath its folds a gun had blazed and its shot had sped across an English bow. The people in this war had been pouring out their treasure like water. His own State had for the cause of the Republic been pouring out patriotism and prayer till they had scented every breeze and breathed in every gale. A great army, from independent citizens, had submitted to be trained to the discipline and severity of war. All honor, all trust, all faith in our men in arms—to our army, navy and volunteers. When he remembered the idea which was at the centre of all hearts, he felt that the Union for which they fought was as immortal as the ideas it symbolized, as perennial as the liberty it perpetuated!

Cheers interrupted Gov. ANDREWS' remarks, and he closed by giving

The health of Lieut. Fairfax and the officers of the San Jacinto.

Hearty cheers welcomed this sentiment, and Lieut. FAIRFAX rose to reply.

LIEUT. FAIRFAX'S SPEECH.

He said that so seldom in these days did a Boston audience hear a Virginia voice, that he was sure that a few remarks from a native and citizen of that Commonwealth would not be unacceptable. On the coast of Africa—he had been gone from, the country for 27 months—he had reasoned, on hearing of these troubles and of the defection of his State, whether he could withdraw himself from the service of the United States, which he had served in the navy for twenty-four years. He could find no reason for renouncing his allegiance, and as he approached his native shores he felt more and more that the flag which had protected him, and the one he had sworn to stand by, was the flag for him to fight and, if need be, to die under. [Cheers.] He claimed no credit for his part in the affair which citizens of Boston were honoring that night. Capt. WILKES had put him forward, and he had but obeyed literally, and with what judgment in detail he might, the orders of his superior officer. It was not, as might be imagined, an altogether pleasant duty he had been set to perform on the *Trent*. With the family of the Virginia Commissioner, his own family was intimate. To him it was something more than the taking of poor gentlemen. There were ladies in the case. If *they* could be permitted to go on without search and seizure, his duty would be shortly done. [Laughter and cheers.] It fortunately happened so. The ladies went on their way, and the gentlemen went on the *San Jacinto*. On boarding the *Trent*, and stating the object of his visit, the captain demurred; but seeing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL standing not far off, he found there was no need of an annoying and prostracting search of the vessel. He accosted the Commissioners, and told them for what purpose he had come. They refused to go unless force was applied. He told them he was prepared for that. [Cheers.] Mr. GREEN (Lieut. GREEN), had remained on the *San Jacinto*, with the third cutter's crew, ready to come aboard the *Trent*. He signaled him, and Mr. GREEN, apprehending that he (Lieut. FAIRFAX) might be overpowered by the mob and the ladies, came on to the *Trent*, with his inoffensive marines, not to be made offensive, unless strict need required it. Mr. MASON was courteous. Mr. SLIDELL was more crusty, as it was so in his composition. He had more to embarrass him—a wife and family present. So it was a little more difficult to impress upon him that it was his fate to change his passage from the *Trent* to the *San Jacinto*, and bear for the United States instead of Southampton. Mr. MASON, who knew the speaker and his connections, expressed himself to him as satisfied with the manner of his treatment. Mr. SLIDELL had given him no such testimonial.

But all the credit, Lieut. FAIRFAX repeated, was due to Capt. WILKES.

For himself, he would say, that Boston was not a new place to him. Years ago he had been put to school to master CHARLES GREEN, at Jamaica Plain. On occasions he had been permitted to come into the city, and had, in those boyhood years, heard speeches in Faneuil Hall. He had not forgotten, never wished to forget, the patriotic inspirations of that place. The country and the flag he learned to love then, he was for now—loving it none the less for the welcome he and his fellow-officers had just received in Boston.

Lieut. FAIRFAX delivered his speech in a straightforward, colloquial, sailor-like way. The Bostonians enjoyed it hugely, as the applause and laughter testified.

The President, (Mr. EDMONDS,) then observed that there was some law in this case, and seeing Chief-Justice BIGELOW present, he thought they ought to have his opinion.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE BIGELOW.

Judge BIGELOW remarked that he had supposed this was not to be an occasion when men of his craft were to be called upon. He had heard that the rule was, *inter arma silent leges*. He would say, however, that for the last six months, he had been waiting for some one to say that he would take the responsibility. He rejoiced that at last one had been found, who not only would *say* that he would take the responsibility, but has taken it. [Loud cheers.]

He had thought that this, an occasion of tribute to soldier sailors, would be the last place where a lawyer might find anything in the way of his profession. But Lieut. FAIRFAX, in the course of his speech, remarked that the rebel Commissioners DEMURRED. He was glad to know that the Chief Justice on that occasion promptly *overruled the demurrer*.

There are occasions, the Judge continued, when men don't want to look at the law-books. This was one of them. Capt. WILKES might have examined the text-books of which he spoke, but if he found the law in this case doubtful, the speaker knew that it was decided from the impulse of his own gallant heart.

He reminded the company present of what Mr. SLIDELL had said on taking leave of the Senate—that, though the South had no navy, it would meet its assailants with the "militia of the seas"—a delicate phrase to soften the mention of the privateering business; and when he was asked where he would get his ships and sailors, he told us from our own New-England. We may fancy that he has found his hopes of such "militia" volunteering from New-England as delusive as his chances of reaching Europe as a rebel emissary.

As to the grave international question raised in this case, the Judge would say that, without pretending to have made a strict examination of the books, he was sure the law was with us. England, in the repeated declarations of her statesmen, in the recorded judgments of her lights of jurisprudence, has again and again proclaimed the law which supports us to this act. A vessel carrying dispatches or messengers for an enemy is as much engaged in belligerent conduct as if she bore arms against us. Though nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England, for one he would say, that if from this cause, or whatever cause, it comes, let us meet it like men, [cheers,] willing to endure no wrong and to maintain the right, whether through the channels of diplomacy or at the cannon's mouth. [Loud cheers.] To desire peace will not bring peace! Between the United States and England all desire peace—but there is no way to maintain peace with England or any other Power but to *ask for nothing that is not right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong*. [Loud cheers.]

Mayor WIGHTMAN was then called upon, who made a brief, appropriate and handsomely-delivered speech. He closed with the sentiment:

"God bless the defenders of our flag!"

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

A letter was then read from Gen. BUTLER, to the effect that the pressure of duties kept him from the dinner, but that he should be glad to be present, to welcome one who had closed a life of the highest duties well done with an act in its quality and importance equal to any which had shed lustre on the name of our navy. [Cheers.]

The President, remarking that Ohio was represented on the *San Jacinto*, called upon Lieut. GREER.

LIEUT. GRIER'S SPEECH.

The Lieutenant remarked that, in the presence of so many able speakers, he would not undertake to make a speech. He would relate a single incident of the boarding of the *Trent*. When he came on board, at Lieut. FAIRFAX'S signal, he met a pompous and shaggy little individual, (to whom, by the way, they afterwards gave the *sobriquet* of the "British Lion,") who burst into a loud storm of talk about what he called this outrage on a British ship. He saw by his uniform that he was a British naval officer—he was, in fact, the mail agent on the vessel. (They don't give mail agencies to officers of much account!) "I am," he said, "the representative of Her Majesty's navy." "So I see," said the Lieutenant. But the little fellow went on with a long harangue about the impropriety of this performance—the outrage of the thing—boarding one of Her Majesty's vessels—and asked him (Lieut. GRIER) how he dared to do it? The Lieutenant informed him that he had dared to do it because he had been ordered to do it. [Cheers.] "Well," said he, "you take off these men if you dare! I will report the act at the Admiralty, and in twenty days England, England, Sir, will open the blockade!" "Oh, if that is all," said the Lieutenant, "we will *give you all the cotton you want*." Having silenced the lion on the cotton question, they had no further trouble of the oratorical sort. Lieut. GRIER said the President had been kind enough to allude to his State, Ohio. He was born in that State. Four years ago, that day, he had married his wife in Virginia. She as well as himself was devoted to the hopes and glory of the Republic. Fourteen years he had been in his country's service, and when the Maver, to-night, alluded in such glowing terms to our flag, he felt his heart rise into his very throat. Since the assault upon Sumter, he had learned to look upon that flag and know what it was and what it meant. Every time he saw it now, he hailed it with new emotion; and he for one would stand by it to the last. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. RICE, M. C.

Hon. Mr. RICE, being called upon by the President, made a speech, in which he took occasion to say that he felt confident that Capt. WILKES' act would be one of contagious heroism, (cheers) and that every man in the Army and Navy would be likely to take the infection. It was seed sown in a good ground that before many days, or many months, would yield sixty or a hundred fold. He closed his excellent and appropriate remarks with the sentiment:

The Army and Navy of the United States—While they stand by the country, may the country stand by them.

The President then called upon Lieut.-Col. WELLS to speak in behalf of the Massachusetts soldiery. The Colonel not being present, he called on Judge RUSSELL.

SPEECH OF JUDGE RUSSELL.

The Judge said that in all that had been said, he concurred with Chief-Justice BIGELOW, and he had noticed that his Court, (the Municipal Court,) always did better when it stuck close to the decisions of the Supreme Court. In his boyhood he had read the accounts of the Exploring Expedition conducted by that distinguished guest. It was full of adventure and high interest. In that, if Capt. WILKES had not added to the territory of the Republic, he had added degrees of latitude and longitude to human achievement and human endurance. [Cheers.] He had read therein of the way the Captain had punished the South Sea Islanders, when they attempted some outrageous conduct. So, his recent act is not the first occasion on which he has taught people in the South the propriety and beauty of good behavior. If on this occasion, there were any doubt of the law, American feeling feeling gave the casting vote. It was on Saturday night, the Judge said, that the news of the taking of MASON and SLIDELL came. He had slipped into the law library Sunday morning. He read in all the books relating to such cases, and he was happy to be convinced that in this case the jurist of the *San Jacinto* had carried out the decisions of Lord STOWELL—[cheers]—that all the authorities justified the seizure of these Ministers, and the taking them to a place where they are likely to be "settled Ministers!" (Laughter and cheers.) In this case Capt. WILKES had acted as the instincts of a sailor and the inspirations of a patriot, and in it he would be sustained by the law of nations, as he was by the heart of America! [Cheers.] We should find through him, and through other men of the navy and army, that the world would come to know that the blood of 1776 and 1812 still flowed in living veins, and that PERRY and BAINBRIDGE and HULL and DECATUR had their successors in the land. [Cheers.]

Capt. R. B. FORBES was called upon and made a few remarks.

The President then called upon Lieut. COOK, of the *San Jacinto*.

The Lieutenant said that he could not make a speech, and did not know why he should be called upon, unless it was that he had command of the gun which brought the *Trent* to, and on that occasion fired it himself. [A voice—"Three cheers for the gun!"] He trusted that every shot fired in the war would have as good an effect. Before sitting down Lieut. COOK gave the happy sentiment:

Loyalty does Union throughout the Land!

EDWARD S. TOBY, a Boston merchant, was then called upon and made brief remarks.

Mr. SPELLMAN hereupon, in a few words, introduced a Hawaiian gentleman, Mr. KUNUAKAWAI, who, coming from the Sandwich Islands by way of the Pacific coast, happened to take passage on the steamer on which Senator GWIN and his rebel *collaborateurs* were so handsomely seized by Gen. SUMNER.

As the gentleman rose, the audience gave, with a hearty good-will, three cheers for Russia.

Mr. KUNUAKAWAIWI'S speech being made in French might suffer by translation. That it was right and sound all may know, for Capt. FORBES seemed to approve every word of it.

Remarks were made by Messrs. JAMES LAWRENCE and GROSER B. UPTON, who were severally called upon by the President.

COL. SCHOULER'S SPEECH.

In response to an allusion to the military of the State, the President called up Col. WM. SCHOULER, the Adjutant-General, who always speaks with point. The Colonel alluded to the fact, such was the temper of the Massachusetts soldiery enlisted in this war, even of those who were shot down like dogs in Baltimore, that at any time they would divide with a Virginian or any Southerner, the last crust in their haversack. He had listened with pleasure to the remarks on the law of the case of the *Trent* seizure, and heard the great names which had been quoted to justify the act. There was one American lawgiver which had not been alluded to in this connection. He referred to DAVY CROCKETT, who seconded to hit the gist of this case, in his famous rule: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead!" There was also a book containing a maxim applicable to this case, which had not yet been quoted—a book highly esteemed, much quoted and accepted as authority both in Virginia and on the Mississippi River,—he meant the volume of HOYLE, where it says: "When you are in doubt, take the trick."

The health of Capt. WILKES was now again proposed, and, being drunk with all the honors, the company broke up at 10½ o'clock.

Besides Capt. WILKES, Lieuts. FAIRFAX, GREER and COOK, and Paymaster BROWN, were the officers of the *San Jacinto* present.

After leaving the tables, groups of the guests fell into general conversation upon the subject of the evening, in which many good points were made. A Boston merchant present, who spoke as one who knew, said that SLIDELL was a good poker-player, but this time he had bragged on a "four-flush," and had been "called!" [Our reporter would like to explain this expression to our readers, but is informed that a diagram is necessary to its complete elucidation.]

Lieut. FAIRFAX said his wife wrote to him from Virginia at the beginning of the present difficulties—a letter which reached him on the coast of Africa—in which she informed him of the National trouble, and at the same time alluded to a domestic event which had preceded it, reminding him that he had a wife and a Union baby, and exhorting him not to desert the flag under which the baby was born.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails close at (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JNO. I. IS WANTED BACK FROM Bridgeport. H. O.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. E., Box No. 3,442, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $40 per month, and not above 34th-st. nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Despatch Post Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with first or other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 8th-st., and near from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 117 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished. Also, a room suitable for a single gentleman. Good board and the comforts of a home. Location desirable, and terms moderate. No. 3 Albion-place, No. 410 4th-st.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished entire floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first-class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 250 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 75 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stables, 13th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERY AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 Cedar-st.

80 PER CENT. ECONOMY—NO MORE DYED CLOTHES.—Dyeing and scouring of pants, coats, vests, dresses, cloaks, mantillas, curtains, &c., &c., and of all woolen, silk, cotton and velvet goods, by the new chemical process, patented No. 19,031 at Washington, by Prof. N. MARCHAND, of Paris. The goods confided to the Empire City Dyeing Establishment are executed in the most superior style. The colors are rich and solid. The scouring is done without odor and finished the same as in Paris. Goods delivered at the shortest possible notice. Empire City Steam Dyers and Scourers, No. 768 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF
ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)
FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.
ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL,
OF
PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALSO,
GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY
All of which will be offered
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD,
An examination solicited.
No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes.)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and
SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up to the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts, from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. OOGE,
Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 35th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—COMplete for residences. Several now on hand. Also, a number to let, unfurnished; all in good locations. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A FINE MODERN-BUILT, first-class, three-story brick house, in Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, in exchange for a residence in Orange, N. J., with from one to three acres of cultivated land, accessible to the depôt. The house must be modern and of good size. Address Box No. 3,186 Post-office, stating location, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 6th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady, of the highest respectability, is desirous of engaging a well-furnished house in an eligible location, and would receive into her family two or three adult persons as boarders. A party having a suitable house, and wishing to be relieved of the cares and expenses of housekeeping, and to receive as boarders, will find the present opportunity a most advantageous one. The rent will be satisfactorily secured, and references of the highest character will be given and required. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 171 *Times* office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE IN NEWYork or within 10 miles by water communication, a factory suitable for distilling resinous substances; ground not to be less than 150 feet square, and a brick building on it of at least 20x60 feet, and 25 feet high. An iron foundry would be suitable. Address, in writing, stating price and full particulars, WM. HEYE, No. 29 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, FROM 1st February next between Worth and Grand sts., West side. Address LEO, *Times* Office, stating location and terms for a lease of from one to five years.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR THE Hamilton Rivet, 22 miles from New-York, 1 mile from the village of Irvington: a house with 10 rooms, barn &c.; two never-failing spring-like, five acres of excellent land; abundance of the best fruit, of all kinds, large and small, with 150 choice grapevines, and a small patch of woodland. Price $2,250. No place in all Westchester County is more healthy, and scarcely any so cheap.
C. O. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 371 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1,236 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 10 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MORNINGS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 356 6th-av., bring their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing, or would do general work for a small family; is tidy, active and intelligent; willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—A Situation wanted by two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Call, for one day, at No. 510 8th-av., in the store, corner of 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent waitress, and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COMPANION AND GOVERNESS.—THE advertiser wishes to secure a home, in or near New-York City, for a friend shortly to arrive from England. She has had fifteen years' experience as governess in the first families in Europe; but would prefer being companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Salary moderate for the present. Address Mrs. MOSSMOOR, Brooklyn Post-office, before Dec. 1.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF LONG experience as first-class cook, wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 486 3d-av., near 35th-st., or address S. A., Union-square Post-office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as cook, understanding cooking in all various branches; meats, poultry, fish, soups, game, bread, jellies, &c.; is obliging; would assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage, in the rear; can be seen until engaged; best of references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies; is a good baker; bakes bread; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced young woman who understands English and American cooking; will not object to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 26 East 22d-

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 242 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
Over Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1859, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCK.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in the interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 26 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 20, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad La Crosse Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, inst, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 23, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN R. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

$50,000.—MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A stock of merchandise, say Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000, for which one-fourth cash in hand will be paid, and the balance in good property in a large and flourishing lake city at cash value, free from all incumbrances, with certified titles from the County Recorder. Owners of stocks who may desire cash at once and good solid paying property, address, in full confidence, H. N., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the bantom of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; B. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (Impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. TOWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he certainly attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.					
2d	"	"	"	8, '58, 50	"
3d	"	"	"	14, '59, 50	"
4th	"	"	"	12, '60, 45	"
5th	"	"	"	5, '61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist; Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,529 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3/4-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high, with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 4 feet 9⅝ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 6 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain back lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be straped, straps to be sewed on with linseed thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 6 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 6 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8¾ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅜ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Axles and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 3 feet diameter, 1½ inches x ½ inch.

Hind hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross-bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibus*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x 2¾ inch at front of jaws or bolster, and tapers to 2½ inches square at back end; at front end tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as double tree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ½-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are 3 brace rollers on each side of inside of frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, which must be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U. S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been promised—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the food that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness; Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green-Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco case and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 20 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR SALE OF THIS DAY, COMPRISING INVOICES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, DOMESTICS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, JACKETS, HOSIERY, GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS, GLOVES, BUCK GAUNTLETS, FOR ARMY USE, ALSO, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUES READY EARLY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of A. Grony, Bonfield, J. C. Thom, Dupree, Wiegall, Orphie, Hanesman, De la Porte, E. F. Beaulieu, Flonan, Van Hoesough, and other artists of equal merit.

Also, immediately after the above, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, divans, gilt-frame pier and oval mirrors, lace window curtains, Hair mattresses, oak extension tables, hall do., enameled marble-top cottage suites, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, &c., together with a general assortment.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF D. BERRIEN, Jr., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers' Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Repertoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakespeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Steamship Constitution at Portland---The Trip to the Capes of Virginia---The Weather---The Passengers, and How They Stood the Passage.

ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, AT SEA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The destination of the ship no longer remains in doubt. In fact it became known to the officers twelve hours after our departure from Portland, when Col. Jones opened his first dispatches, marked No. 1. We have now been fifty hours at sea, and are fast approaching the Capes of Virginia, which we ought to reach by 8 o'clock this evening, being, by observation of the North Star, about 120 miles. By 10 o'clock P. M., we shall probably be anchored under Fortress Monroe, where other orders await us, which will determine the future movements of this ship and of her two thousand troops.

Awaiting future revelations as to our final destination, I seize a brief space before our arrival to sum up the events of the voyage thus far.

We left our anchorage off Portland light about 3½ o'clock A. M., Saturday, leaving our Portland friends in no enviable humor toward us for not going to their dock and permitting her citizens to inspect the great ship, of which they had heard so favorable accounts. Anchored nearly a mile and a half from the town, the ship was at too great a distance to lend enchantment to the view. A moment's reflection will convince the more rational, however, that the attempt to lay the vessel alongside their dock, with two thousand restless troops on board, would have involved serious inconveniences and delays. It would have gratified Capt. FLETCHER and his officers as much as it would doubtless have pleased the good people of Portland, to have shown them his ship. The more curious, however, embracing scores of ladies and gentlemen, in boats and sailing craft, came off, sailed around, and surveyed the steamer, courteously responding to the greetings of the troops, who seemed particularly pleased with the attentions shown them by the ladies. Had the day been less blustering, and had it been generally known in season that the ship would not come to the dock, no doubt many more would have visited the ship.

A delegation from the Press, including the *Advertiser* and *Argus*, as well as the religious papers, came on board, but the crowded condition of the steamer did not admit of a very satisfactory inspection of her interior arrangements, with the exception of her main saloon and state rooms. It is needless to say that their opinions of the ship were most flattering. It was also greatly regretted by Col. JONES, and Commissary BUTLER that it was not in their power to accept the civilities tendered to them by the Mayor and city Council of Portland, and to have invited them on board of the *Constitution*. Our visit, however, was not one of ceremony, and the people of Portland are the practical sort to make due allowance for whatever of disappointment may have occurred. Our chief regret was that, after taking the trip to Portland for the purpose of receiving the Twelfth Regiment of Maine, it was found impracticable, on account of the large and unlooked-for amount of material "necessarily" belonging to the two regiments already in the ship, to take on board the additional thousand men, with all their camp equipage. Their appearance, as they stood on the deck of the steamer *Union*, alongside the *Constitution*, excited general commendation, and it is safe to affirm that a finer regiment has not embarked for the seat of war from any State than Col. SHEPLEY'S Twelfth of Maine. Our boys cheered them as they came off, and waved them regretful adieus as they finally took their departure for the city.

Col. JONES kindly employed the steamtug to accompany us outside the Capes in order that she might receive our venerable pilot. By so doing he expedited, by several hours, the sailing of the steamer There was no wind, and the sea was so smooth, and the movements of the big ship so quiet that many of the passengers only found out that we had started when they came up in the morning and found themselves out of sight of land. Toward noon a fresh breeze sprung up from the eastward, causing considerable swell. The experience of the rough passage from Boston had evidently shastened the rampant spirits of the Ninth, and the *sober* realities of their condition now stared them in the face.

While encamped at Lowell, these unruly spirits from the land of steady habits won an unenviable notoriety by their unruly conduct. A high board fence inclosed the camp, but when the humor seized them, the cry would be heard, "Connecticut over the fence." And away they went like so many catamounts, in defiance of all restraint. They roamed through the town at will, putting the timid in fear, and considerably augmenting the labors of the police. When the factory girls saw them coming, they too would cry out "Connecticut over the fence," and beat a double-quick to get out of their way. These things finally became so annoying, it is said, that the Mayor of Lowell gave notice that that particular deputation from the neighboring State must *vamose the ranche* It will be gratifying to those persons to learn that the conduct of these sons of the Emerald Isle is greatly improved. The evil *spirit* has been exorcised by the power of old ocean; we hear no more of "Connecticut over the fence," and they are now as docile as lambs. From hard drinking they have taken to eating, and with the assistance of their associates of Massachusetts, it now requires 2,200 pounds of beef or 1,600 pounds of hams, besides a world of bread and coffee, to supply their daily wants. Let our Southern brethren have a look to their pig-pens and poultry-yards when these locusts are put down among them.

To return to my narrative. Before the dinner-hour on Saturday, the wind had freshened up from the eastward, producing a heavy cross-swell, and greatly diminishing the number of applicants for rations. Many of the officers had barely recovered from the effects of the trip to Portland, and were again on the sick list. Not over forty persons made their appearance at the tables. The ladies, however, proved better sailors than the soldiers. Accompanying their husbands on the expedition, are the wives of Col. JONES, Major FAVO, Surgeon HOOKER, Major SAWTELLE and Lieut.-Col. FARR, whose presence adds greatly to the social enjoyment of the voyage. They seldom complain of sea-sickness, read their favorite novel or magazine, chat with those who *can* chat, work their embroidery, or promenade the breezy deck as the humor takes them; and all this while some of their worser halves lie helpless in their berths sipping gruel. It is safe to affirm that one-half the present ship's company never realized the evils which have been brought on the country by secession until they were sea-sick.

During the evening the wind increased almost to a gale, which being directly abeam, caused the ship to keel over sightly, but the engine performed with great regularity, and at about 10 o'clock P. M., having got clear of the south shoals of Nantucket, the ship was kept off southwest, bringing the wind and sea a little abaft the beam, which accelerated our progress, and during the night we made a beautiful run. Sunday was the most boisterous day we have experienced. The wind had hauled round during the night to the southwest, directly ahead, and blew furiously. There was little disposition to walk about; the soldiers sheltered themselves behind the warm chimneys; the officers, and even the ladies, with one heroic exception, kept in the cabins. There was a great falling off at dinner, and the steward looked complacently from his pulpit-like sanctum at the thinned tables. There was a large saving of rations to-day. Toward evening the wind died away somewhat; we had passed the northern edge of the gulf, and the supper table—the true barometer of the weather—again indicated a smooth sea. The tables were completely full. Where they all came from nobody could tell. Strange faces which had never been seen before appeared. Had we stopped on the way and taken in more officers? Watch them but a moment and all doubt will vanish. Their motions seem to say:

Let him now eat who seldom ate before,
And he who has been sea-sick eat the more.

Sunday passed pleasantly in reading and conversation, and, had there been a well chaplain on board—the priest of the Ninth was down with the common complaint—we should no doubt have had one religious service at least. As evening drew on, however, a group of our Massachusetts Captains and Lieutenants assembled in the saloon, and struck up Old Hundred:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise,
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue."

In a short time the little circle was increased; the "Songs of Zion," a little book published and distributed by the American Tract Society, was brought out, and a most agreeable hour was spent in singing. The entertainments was concluded by:

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty."

And

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

These "psalm-singing Yankees," as they are termed down South, declare that if they find nothing better to do down in Dixie, they will open singing-schools, and teach the rising generation there a better style of music than that which is now in vogue.

It is remarkable how little conversation there is concerning the war, or its correlative topics. No one would, for a moment, suppose that these two thousand soldiers and their officers were expected to engage in the sad realities of war, perhaps in a few days. Besides the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and Connecticut Ninth regiments, we have one battery of 156 men—the Massachusetts Fourth—which has been mainly recruited from the Salem Light Artillery. Their guns are six rifled cannons, manufactured by ALGER & Co., of South Boston. The officers are Capt. GEORGE H. MANNING, of Salem; First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Reinhard, of Boston; Second Lieutenant, Joseph G. Sala, of Boston; Third Lieutenant, Henry Davidson, of Salem; Fourth Lieutenant, George W. Taylor, of South Danvers. Capt. MANNING has been for years in command of the Salem Light Artillery. Lieut. REINHARD is a native of Prussia, about 30 years of age, and was educated a military man. He served for several years in the Royal Artillery of Prussia, entering the army as a volunteer. Lieut. SALA is an Italian, and has served under GARIBALDI as captain of a company of bersagliaric, or sharpshooters. He was at Solferino and nearly all the battles of the Italian campaign. For the last two years Lieut. SALA has been in command of the Lafayette Artillery, of Charleston, S. C.—the crack corps of that city. When the order was given to attack Fort Sumter he deserted the rebel ranks at the risk of his life, leaving his family behind him.

Col. E. F. JONES, who is in command, is a native of Pepperill, MASS. He left a lucrative business in Boston to take command of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers when Washington was menaced, raising, equipping his regiment, and marching them in an incredible short space of time, and making that memorable passage through Baltimore in the face of an armed mob on the 19th of April. He is about 35 years of age, of medium height, compactly built, and while exhibiting at times much diffidence, his face indicates the possession of great force and resolution of character. In his management of the regiments under his command, he exhibits great tact, and exercises perfect control over them without the use of intimidation or force. He appears to be greatly beloved and respected by the whole regiment.

Lieut.-Col. FARR is from Lowell; he was formerly an overseer in the Prescott Corporation, and subsequently City Marshal. He was an Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, with Col. JONES, in the three months' campaign.

Maj. SAWTELLE is from Lowell, where he was engaged as Civil Engineer. Adjt. GEORGE DAVIS was a master mechanic, of Lowell, and joined Col. JONES as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment.

The captains are distributed more generally among the towns of Middlesex County. According to rank they stand as follows:

Co. B—Capt. Clark, of Groton; Co. A—Capt. Dickeman, of Lowell; Co. H—Capt. Blood, of Lowell; Co. K—Capt. Fletcher, of Groton; Co. F (plous Lawrence)—Capt. Amable, of Cambridge; Co. D—Capt. Warren, of Lowell; Co. G—Capt. Wilcox, of Fall River; Co. C—Capt. Thayer, of Boston; Co. E—Capt. Chapman, of Acton; Co. I—Capt. Pickering, of Lawrence.

These are all very gentlemanly men, and a majority of them have been in service before. A portion of them have been engaged in mercantile pursuits; the remainder are mechanics. The Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth, Dr. HOOKER, of Boston, is the son of the eminent practitioner of that name, and has a high reputation for skill in his profession. He will occupy the place of Post Surgeon.

The officers of the Ninth Connecticut are as follows: Col. THOMAS W. CAHILL, of New-Haven, for several years captain of a New-Haven company, a member of the Common Council, and Street Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Richard Fitz-Gibbons is from Bridgeport, and was with the First Connecticut Regiment at Bull Run. Maj. Fred. Frye is from Bridgeport and was captain in the Third Connecticut at Bull Run; a large portion of his old company are with him. Surgeon Charles A. Gallagher is from New-Haven, and his assistant, Geo. W. Avery, from Windham. The Chaplain is Daniel Mullin, of Providence. Quartermaster Wm. W. Harrall is from Bridgeport, and was a member of the New-York Seventy-first at Bull Run. Lieuts. Payne, Finegass and Carroll were all in service at the same time, the latter as colorbearer of the Sixty-ninth. The captains are mostly from towns in and near New-Haven, Bridgeport, &c. There are in the regiment 150 non-commissioned officers and privates who were in the Bull Run fight.

MONDAY—4 o'clock P. M.

Land ho! A cheer from the troops announces that we have just made the land. There being no lights to depend on at Cape Henry or Cape Charles, Capt. FLETCHER this afternoon hauled the ship in a trifle, so as to fall in with the land near Hog Island. The wind being off shore, this will enable us, in case it is too late to enter the Capes with safety, to anchor, or lay off and on in smooth water until daylight. At sundown, Hog Island bore N. N. W. At 7½ o'clock the engine was slowed and soundings were taken in eight fathoms of water. After proceeding slowly for another hour the anchor was let go for the night.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26.

We lay very quietly at our anchor during the night, and at early daylight were again under way, and heading into the Capes. The passengers were all astir before sunrise, and those who had glasses made good use of them in scanning the Virginia shore. As we passed Cape Henry there was a careful inspection of the coast line for masked batteries, but no signs of earthworks were discovered, except at one place a few rods to the west of the light-house, and even this may have been only a sand-ridge produced by the wind. One of the Colonels, however, thought it was too regular in its formation for that. A single wreck only was noticed on the shore—that of a schooner with both masts standing, but evidently half full of water, lying about two miles west of the light. A small hermaphrodite brig lay at anchor opposite the Cape, evidently waiting for a change of wind. The ensign was set aft, and the jack forward—the latter for a pilot. We came up with, and passed the light-ship, on the "tail of the Horse-shoe," at 8½ o'clock, and soon after the ship was stopped, and the boat sent on board the gunboat *Daylight* for a pilot. The boat returned with an officer (Mr. DENNISON,) and at 9¼ o'clock we started again, heading for Old Point, where the fleet are already plainly in view. Officers and men are busily engaged writing letters, and packing their valises, as if in expectation of going ashore. As we neared the fortress the troops were permitted to assemble on the upper deck, and the two regimental bands were ordered to take their places on the after part of the promenade deck. As we came up with the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, frigates, they manned the rigging, and gave us round after round of hearty cheers, which our troops responded to with redoubled enthusiasm from the deck of the *Constitution*; flags were dipped; the bands on the quarter decks of the frigates played the "Star-Spangled Banner," while our own paid them back with "Hail Columbia." The scene was most animating. We anchored directly east of the fortress, and Col. JONES, Commissary BUTLER, and Purser POLEMUS landed to obtain orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. PHELPS has just come on board, and assumed command of the expedition. It is now settled that we receive no additional troops at this point, but that after taking on board some 200 tons of coal to replenish our bunkers, we sail probably to-morrow, the original destination of the ship—whatever that was—being unchanged. It is generally reported, and as generally believed here, that we are bound to—what good would it do to tell? I prefer that the rebels should not get any information from me as to where we intend to strike them, or how soon, or in what particular way we are coming down upon them. As your correspondent will accompany the ship, the patriotic readers of the TIMES will be content to have the full particulars *after* they have occurred, which will probably be of more interest than speculations in advance. The Purser has already sent a tug, with a load of coal, alongside, and the required amount will probably be all on board before noon to-morrow. There will also be required a quantity of forage for thirty head of steers on board. A considerable amount of ammunition will also be taken in, and other *materiel* of war, necessary to complete the general outfit. Gen. PHELPS, who has been from the first in command at Newport's News, will be succeeded by Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD. He takes with him on the *Constitution* only two or three officers, who will constitute his immediate Staff, and a few servants. The ladies of the officers, who have been in some trepidation lest they might be sent back, will, I understand, be allowed to go with the ship—as they have thus far been—the guests of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They will probably return with the steamer, unless we are all captured, and made prisoners of war. I am informed, with permission to state the fact, that other vessels have already, or will leave other ports immediately to join us, (I judge,) in charge of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

The United States steamer *State of Georgia*, Capt. GARVIN, from Philadelphia, came in and anchored immediately in the vicinity of our ship this forenoon, saluting the broad pennant of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH with 13 guns—this being her first appearance in official presence since she was put in commission. "It is understood" that the *State of Georgia* goes with us as a convoy, but I have no official information on the subject.

I must now close my dispatch in order to save the Baltimore boat, reserving whatever may occur before we sail for another letter.

I send the aggregate results of the trip of the *Constitution* from Boston, as recorded by the Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER'S LOG, FROM BOSTON TO FORTRESS MONROE VIA PORTLAND.

Nov. 21.—Left Boston for Portland at 12:40 P. M. Average pressure of steam, 12¼ pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; hard coal consumed, 40 tons; total revolutions to Portland, 5,687; average revolutions per minute, 63½. Total time 12 hours, against a heavy head wind and sea.

Nov. 23.—Left Portland at 2:50 A. M. Average steam, 15 pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; coal consumed, 27 tons to noon; revolutions to do. 5,763.

Nov. 24, sea time—Average steam, 14½ pounds; average vacuum, 28 inches; coal consumed, 45 tons; revolutions, 11,782.

Nov. 25, sea time—Average steam, 14¼ pounds; vacuum, 27¾ inches; coal consumed, 51 tons; revolutions, 14,390; throttle-valve half open.

Nov. 26, sea time—Average steam, 14 pounds, half throttle; vacuum, 27; coal consumed, 33 tons; anchored off Capes of Virginia at 8:10 P. M.; revolutions, 7,146; under way at 6, and anchored at Fortress Monroe at 10:30. Engines and boilers working admirably throughout the trip.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Under the orders of Brig.-Gen. PHELPS we completed coaling during the night. Our forage for the cattle was sent on board, and other details of the expedition arranged in the most business-like manner possible. It is now certain that we shall sail by 12 o'clock or shortly thereafter.

Gen. PHELPS, who paid a brief visit to the ship yesterday, produced a very favorable impression upon all who saw him. There is nothing whatever of fuss or feathers about him, excepting the modest plume in his hat which marks his rank. In stature he is full six feet, of a large frame and head in proportion, which, judging by the practical turn he gives to affairs, is well supplied with the material which makes good generals. He uses few words in conversation, but they are to the point. He is grave, courteous and thoughtful, and reminds one of the generals of CROMWELL. Walking yesterday with an officer of this ship, the latter saw a colored man pass, and remarked, "another contraband"—"a man, Sir," was his only response, which set the officers to *thinking*. In a word, Gen. PHELPS is a true son of Vermont—a worthy descendant of STARK and the Green Mountain boys.

The General is desirous of turning the expedition to the best possible account, and believes it will result well for the Government. It is such an enterprise as, in the present condition of the country, he says cannot be longer delayed—in a word such a movement as any great nation would be obliged to undertake, situated as we are. We shall probably have a convoy, though with our long 12's rifled, and heavy quantity of sharpshooters and boarding pikes, I judge it would be unsafe for any moderate sized vessel of the enemy to venture near us.

The officers and their wives are just going on shore to make a running survey of the town and fort. They will have time but for a brief visit, and are under contract to return by sharp 12 o'clock. Last evening the Bay was perfectly still; the two bands on the *Constitution* were stationed on the hurricane-deck, and entertained the troops and surrounding fleet with some excellent music. In response, the bands on board the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, determined not to be outdone, also made the air vocal with their patriotic strains. From instrumental music, the transition to vocal was an easy one, and the troops, taking up the chorus, sent their strains of the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," and other favorite tunes, blending with the bands, over the still waters of the bay, until the echoes came back literally from Old Virginny's shore. The evening's entertainment was concluded by some sentimental music in the saloons, the "band" of the Twenty-sixth showing themselves equally skillful at vocal as at instrumental performances. There is one drawback to our lady guests, which, after all the gentle things I have said of them, I must take the liberty to expose—*they do not sing*. But it must be confessed that they are *some* on whist, cribbage and seven-up.

While the humor is on, I must refer to the coal which was sent on board our ship. It is simply execrables. If we are ever chased by the *Sumter*, or any other pirate and are caught, because we couldn't make steam, you may place us among the victims of some contractors who speculates in coal. The 150 tons sent to us is from a pile which, *it is said*, has been lying on the dock at Havre de Grace ever since coal was first discovered in Pennsylvania.

I noticed, as we came ashore from the ship, some heavy guns beyond Sewell's Point. It is, probably, the rebels trying their range. The usual spying visit from Norfolk took place yesterday under cover of the white flag. Our arrival here, and the expedition about to sail, were, probably, the main incentives to to their call, and all the particulars will, no doubt, be duly reported to the rebels.

The wind, to-day, is mild from the south, with a somewhat hazy atmosphere, which does not indicate settled weather. Should anything occur proper to mention, before we weigh anchor, I will add it to this already too prolix epistle.

THE EXPEDITION UP JAMES RIVER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25—P. M.

A Richmond *Dispatch* received here to-day contains some meagre accounts of the recent exploit of the United States gunboat *Cambridge*, in the Warwick River on last Friday night.

On the evening of Nov. 22, about dusk, the gunboat *Cambridge* left Newport's News, and ran up the Warwick River about two miles, where it was understood a rebel regiment was encamped. The rebels were stirred up by the shells of the *Cambridge*, and vacated their camp with a loss of fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. The correspondent of the *Dispatch* thinks the huts of the Virginia Volunteers, Col. PURYEAR, and the surrounding woods, were set on fire by the men and left to burn. No mention is made of the rebel steamers *Roanoke* and *Yorktown*. The *Cambridge* went up within sight of Cabin Point, on the James River, but saw no batteries.

Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to take command of that post. It is understood that the force here will shortly be greatly increased, and as Gen. MANSFIELD is a man in favor of active measures against the rebels, it is probable he will not tarry long at the Point, but will carry the Stars and Stripes further up the "Jeems River," if not across it.

Col. PHELPS, hitherto acting Brigadier-General, commanding at Newport's News, has been detached from that post, it is said, and has been booked for service upon the great expedition that is fitting out at Annapolis under Major-Gen. BUTLER and Commodore DAVID D. PORTER.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, among other good things, that there is a band of "three thousand Union marauders in the mountains of East Tennessee, under Parson BROWNLOW and Major GILHAM, who are doing more mischief than the Yankees in Kentucky, but they will have to be stopped in their treasonable movements, and we think will be, as Gen. LOVELL is after them with the Home Guards of Memphis and Knoxville."

The rebels are getting scared at the great influx of troops and vessels of war in this vicinity, and the *Dispatch* proposes that Norfolk should be abandoned in the event of an attack, and begs that Richmond, City Point and Yorktown be reinforced and strengthened immediately. "Should WOOL advance in force, the army of the Potomac would be divided."

Horrible Outrage in Thirty-fifth-street.

A MAN FATALLY INJURED WHILE PROTECTING HIS WIFE.—At about 4¾ o'clock yesterday morning a man named JAMES MCKIERNAN was severely injured by a knife in the hands of EDWARD MULVAHILL, a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade. The parties were very intimate friends, and on Wednesday afternoon MCKIERNAN invited the Lieutenant to spend the night with him at his house, No. 177 East Thirty-fifth-street. The invitation was accepted, and they spent the evening together very pleasantly. When they retired, it was proposed that MCKIERNAN and MULVAHILL should occupy one room, while Mrs. MCKIERNAN was to sleep in an adjoining room, a door separating the two apartments. Towards morning, MULVAHILL stealthily left his sleeping friend, and proceeded to the adjoining room, occupied by Mrs. MCKIERNAN. She was awakened by the noise, and immediately screamed for help. Her husband ran to her assistance, but before he had time to aid her, Lieut. MULVAHILL, finding himself in an unpleasant situation, instantly drew a bowie-knife, and plunged it into the abdomen of Mr. MCKIERNAN, inflicting injuries so serious that the physician in attendance pronounced them fatal. The offender immediately fled, but the police having been notified of the affair, tracked him through different parts of the City, and succeeded in arresting him about 10 A. M. He was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and detained to await the result of MCKIERNAN'S injuries. Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to take the *ante-mortem* examination of the injured man. His physician thought, last evening, that he could not survive many hours.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving in the Camps—A Quiet Day.

More Reconnoissances---The Enemy Discovered, but no Fighting.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CAMPS.

To-day has been unusually quiet. The Departments, stores and shops have been closed. Religious services were held in nearly all of the churches. Large numbers of visitors crossed the river to see their friends in camp. In the camps from the States the Governors of which had appointed this as the day of thanksgiving, it was generally observed. At the camp of the Second Wisconsin, a thanksgiving dinner was spread. Gov. RANDALL, Gen. KING and Col. MANSFIELD, of Wisconsin, and Senator WILSON were among the invited guests present.

A SKIRMISH AT SILVER SPRING

Yesterday Company B. First New Jersey Cavalry, which forms the extreme left of our line, went on a scout to Silver Spring. A small party was sent forward, who on reaching the summit of a hill were met by a party of the enemy. A brisk exchange of shots ensued, and our men formed in line of battle and prepared to advance, but the enemy fell back.

A FORCE OF REBELS BEYOND VIENNA

A squadron of FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry while scouting beyond Vienna to-day discovered a force of rebel infantry in the woods. They fell back to our lines, orders having been given out not to fire, or to allow a fight to be forced upon them.

THE AFFAIR AT DRAINSVILLE.

Col. BAYARD reports that his regiment, in the recent reconnoissance and skirmish at Drainsville, behaved most gallantly, and that regulars could not have done better. Coming from a regular officer, the statement is creditable to our volunteer service.

The Capt. FARLEY taken yesterday is an Aid to Gen. BONHAM, and belongs to the First South Carolina, and Lieut. CARDENANCE to the Seventh South Carolina. The others belonged to STEWART'S Cavalry. The rebel COLEMAN, who died to-day, was the ringleader in the horrible atrocities upon the scouts of Gen. BANKS, taken about six weeks ago. He is the man who placed one of their heads upon a pole and carried it around. He was shot through the side of his head, the ball passing through his eye, and died in the most terrific agony. His comrades in crime were all taken by Gen. MCCALL.

SURGEON ALEXANDER'S WOUNDS, ETC.

Surgeon ALEXANDER, of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, who was wounded at Drainesville yesterday morning, is considered out of danger. Jos. HOUSELING, who was also wounded, died last night.

THE CAPTURED PRISONERS.

A portion of the twelve prisoners brought to Washington were prominent civilians, who were found with arms in their hands.

THE REBEL SCOUTS AND PICKETS.

No rebel scouts have recently appeared at Fairfax Station, some six miles from Bull Run, and their pickets do not come north of Pohick Run.

THE REBELS WEST OF VIENNA.

It is learned that the rebels west of Vienna consist of the Seventh North Carolina Infantry and Col. STEWART'S Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Several small craft, laden with coal and oysters, passed the batteries on the Potomac to-day, without being fired upon, and arrived in this city. During the whole of the blockade but one vessel has been lost, and she by the breaking of her hawser.

Capt. KIEHL, commanding the *Reindeer*, went down the Potomac to Budd's Ferry and returned to-day. He reports everything quiet in that vicinity. He brought up one contraband.

THE LOSSES AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Letters received from prisoners of the California Regiment now in Richmond, show that but few were killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff Many whom it was supposed had been killed are now prisoners there, and it is confidently asserted by officers that fifty will include the whole number of the dead from that regiment at Ball's Bluff. There were but few wounded there, the greater part having been taken to the hospital at Leesburgh.

A VISIT TO RICHMOND.

At the battle of Ball's Bluff, Capt. HERVEY, the Adjutant-General of Col. BAKER'S Brigade, was known to have been badly wounded, but no intelligence was received of his fate. Soon after the battle his wife was furnished with a pass by the Government to proceed to Richmond, which she did by the boat with a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe by way of Norfolk. She returned three days since by the same route. She was kindly received in Richmond, where she learned that her husband had died. She was allowed to visit our prisoners in the tobacco warehouse, and she reports that they are well cared for, except that they are in want of sufficient clothing. She states that Col. CROSSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, on reaching Richmond, was met by some of his old West Point classmates, and by other officers in the rebel army with whom he was formerly associated in the United States service, and that he had been kindly treated.

A MORE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF PASSES.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal of Washington, indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, empowering Capt. R. M. EVANS, to investigate the subject of passes, doubtless with a view of establishing a more uniform system, which will afford better security to the public service.

FORAGE BY RAILROAD.

The report of Major BELGER, Quartermaster at Baltimore, is satisfactory to the Department, showing that he has dispatched the forage of 203 vessels by railroad to Washington within the last thirty days—being an average of 2,000 tons a day—besides a large amount of storage to the Subsistence Department. Much valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. MCFARLAND to Major BELGER.

FALSE RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Rumors of a battle across the river are current to-night. They are without foundation.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad run now to Accotink Run, about three miles beyond Springfield, and as soon as the bridge is rebuilt will push further forward.

DINED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BANKS, Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, dined with the President to-day.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT LORD LYONS.

The sensation paragraph in a New-York journal of this morning, to the effect that Lord LYONS and the British Consular agents in the South had been engaged in forwarding rebel dispatches abroad, is a fiction of the most flagrant character. No such papers as are there alluded to were received by the Government, and no such dramatic scene as is described transpired. In justice to Lord LYONS, it is due to say that he has scrupulously conformed to the rules established by the Government, in relation to intercourse with the rebel States, and none discredit the mischievous statement more than the heads of the Government.

A FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

Half-a-dozen two-story buildings in Alexandria were burned last night.

CONSUL TO MACAO.

EDWARD HARTE, of San Francisco, has been appointed Consul at Macao, China.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS INTRENCHING BACK OF COCKPIT POINT—POSITION OF THE REBEL STEAMER GEORGE PAGE—THE NATIONAL CAMP ON THE MARYLAND SHORE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Charles County, Maryland, Quarters 11th Massachusetts Regiment, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Taking passage on board the sloop *Fleet*, of Salem, N. J., from Washington, I arrived at Chickamoseen Creek last evening, having safely passed the rebel battery on Cockpit Point. We passed the Government flotilla, comprised of the *Harriet Lane* and five small gunboats, about five miles above *Freestone Point*. The rebel works upon this Point are abandoned, having been shelled out by the flotilla, as previously noticed in the TIMES.

Upon the land elevation back of Cockpit Point, the rebels are throwing up an extensive line of embankments, but at such a distance from the river as to suggest the supposition that the works are intended as mere land defences.

Last evening a small schooner went down the river, passing the entire line of batteries, six in number, without inducing a single shot from the rebels. Two or three small vessels also passed up the river in the morning without molestation.

Shortly after the passage of the schooner, in the evening, DOUBLEDAY'S battery fired a few rounds of shot across the river, without, however, drawing any response from the rebels, who are doubtless concentrated upon the opposite side in considerable force, judging by the camp fires which are visible from the Maryland shore.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, which is held in duress by the above Government battery, and the captured schooner *Fairfax*, taken by the rebels, do not stand exposed to full view, as represented in some of the New-York pictorials, but are concealed by the jutting shore, so that nothing can be seen of them but the smoke-stack of the former and the masts of the latter.

The camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment is situated about a mile from the Potomac shore, and is in a state of high military discipline. But very little sickness is experienced here, and there is a cheerfulness and content manifested which is really refreshing. Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh, is a careful disciplinarian, and private property is scrupulously respected under his command.

Last evening quite a snow-storm prevailed, but the comfortable clothing and well-protected tents bid defiance to the elements, and the night passed away without material discomfiture. This was the first snow of the season here.

This regiment participated in the battle of Bull Run, and many of the officers and men bear honorable proofs of their valor on that occasion.

Many of the tents are rendered very comfortable by means of a sort of Dutch fire-place and chimney, composed of logs, and plastered over with clay inside and out. A description of this mode of *housewarming* may be interesting to the friends of those who, as soldiers, are exposed to privations of a Winter campaign. A portion of the tent, either in front or back, is ripped open, leaving a space about three feet broad and high. Inclosing this aperture, upon the outside, is constructed a fire-place of small logs, about three feet deep, gradually tapering to nearly the top of the tent, and surmounted by a barrel, which may be confined in its position by withes or wild vines. This will be found to answer all the purposes of a kitchen, as well as being the most convenient and effectual method of heating soldiers' cloth tents that I have seen mentioned, as it leaves the entire space within clear, and the warmth extends to all parts of the apartment. Cedar boughs spread plentifully upon the floor of a tent, and laid upon, not only make a comfortable and cleanly bed, but prove an excellent preventive against rheumatism.

ARGUS.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from:

W. H. Davis, Cin	$3	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	$100
N. D. Smith	50	J. S. Jenness, Almont,	
R. W. Repes	25	Mich	1
N. W. Riker	1	Wm. Seligman & Co	50
A Friend	5	W. S. Wetmore	25
A. L. Stuart	50	Otis D. Swan	25
Duncan, Sherman & Co	100	A. Van Rensselaer	50
J. W. Clows	5	John C. Martin	20
Henry Nicoll	25	Hamilton & Hoppin	25
S. P. N	5	M. E. B	5
E. Howard	1	Ralph Mead	20
John R. Harris	10	Edwin Mead	20
D. O. Bacon	25	D. & A. K. & S	50
Smyth, Sprague & Cooper	25	Carter & Bowleys	50
Philip Schieffelin & Co	25	Cash	25
Sherwood	5	Young, Schultz & Co	25
Mrs. W. M. C	5	Mattison & McCoy	25
A friend to the Hatteras sufferers	25	Rees & Hoyt	25
George B. Satterlee	20	Cash	25
Wm. J. Bacon, Utica	10	Edwin Thorne	25
Aymar & Co	50	M. Armstrong & Sons	25
M. L. D	20	Van Wagenen & Tuttle	25
Cash	10	A. Heaslip & Co	25
G. C. Ward	25	George Falen & Co	25
Cash	25	Keese & Pearsall	25
Cash	25	A. K. Ely	25
Cash	25	Thos. Smull & Sons	25
Gerard C. Lester	20	Andrews, Gibbons & Co	25
J. H. Lester	10	Robertson & Butman	25
H. Pelverton	5	Cash	5
Charles Curtis	5	Cash	10
A. Forsyth Meigs, Phila	10	Underhill & Haven	10
John T. Johnson	50	Mrs. Scarborough, for herself and others	2
A. T. Stewart	500	T. Bailey Myers	25
Cary, Howad & Sangcr	25	Furnald Weed	20
Wetmore & Co	25	Cash	5
Stamford Manufac'g Co	25		
John D. Wolfe	100		
Total			$2,238
Amounts previously acknowledged			$6,000 63
Total			$8,238 56

W. E. DODGE, Jr., acknowledges the receipt of the following for the suffering loyal people of Hatteras:

From J. B. Chittenden & Co., valuable package of dry goods; Bliss & Wheelock, six pieces red flannel; Clapp & Kent, two pieces flannel; A Friend, one piece muslin de laine; A Friend to Hatteras, one large package cotton shirts; A Friend to Hatteras, one package clothing; G. N. Titus, one package clothing; T. Westervelt, one package clothing.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT, IRISH BRIGADE.

This regiment, designated by the War Department as the Sixty-ninth, left this City, yesterday, by the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. For some time past the regiment has been encamped at David's Island, where it has obtained great proficiency in drill. The numerical strength of the regiment is about 900. All of the men are armed, one-half with the Enfield rifle, and the remainder with Belgian rifles, which will be exchanged for Enfield rifles on the arrival of the regiment at Washington. Previous to the departure the men paraded through the City and made quite a fine appearance. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Richard C. Enright; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Fowler; Major, Thomas F. Lynch; Adjutant, Thomas Cartwright; Quartermaster, Philip O'Hanlon; Surgeon, David Reid Shanahan; Assistant-Surgeon, Geo. C. Gilligan; Medical Cadet, Charles O'Hanlon.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Joseph O'Neil; First-Lieutenant, J. McDonough; Second-Lieutenant, Thos. Tuoly. Company B—Captain, John Warren; First-Lieutenant,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3180. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Reports About the Engagement at Fort Pickens.

The Navy-Yard Destroyed, and Bragg Calling for Reinforcements.

Official Announcement of the Capture of Tybee.

The Island Within Easy Mortar Distance of Fort Pulaski.

The National Flag now Flying in all the Rebel States but Two.

Important Results Accomplished by the Eastern Virginia Expedition.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Another Reconnoissance to Fairfax Court-house.

SKIRMISHING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag-officer DUPONT, dated Port Royal, 25th inst., giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off. On the Island is a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

ONLY TWO STATES LEFT.

The National flag now floats over the soil of every seceded State except Alabama and Arkansas. In Virginia it floats over one-third of the State; in North Carolina, at Hatteras Inlet; in South Carolina, at Port Royal and a half-dozen neighboring Islands; in Georgia, on Tybee Island; in Florida, at Key West, Santa Rosa Island and other points; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Louisiana, at Chandeleur Island; in Texas, at El Paso; and in Tennessee, at Bristol' Elizabethtown, and other points in the eastern part of the State.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED OFFICERS.

Lieuts. JOHN L. WORDEN and ROBT. SILDEN, of the navy, and Mr. WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, also of the navy, arrived in this City to-day—the first from New York, and the others direct from Richmond *via* Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. All three were recently released, having been exchanged for rebel officers. They met with a hearty welcome at the Navy-Dep't.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. WORDEN had been seven months a prisoner in the Montgomery Old Jail, he having been arrested by order of Gen. BRAGG, on his way North, after he had conveyed the order to the fleet off Pensacola to reinforce Lieut. SIEMMER, at Fort Pickens. Believing that the dispatches that he bore from the Government to Capt. ADAMS, of the fleet, would be opened by the rebels, he opened them himself, committed their contents to memory, and destroyed them. On applying to Gen. BRAGG to be permitted to go to the fleet, he was asked if he carried dispatches. As he stated that he had only a verbal order, he was permitted to go out. Having delivered his order he returned, and he subsequently learned that it had been determined by BRAGG that night to attack the fort—he not being aware that the order conveyed by Mr. WORDEN was to reinforce. The reinforcement foiled him in his plans, and the attack which would otherwise been successful, was not made. To shield himself from the censure that he deserved, in permitting Mr. WORDEN to go to the fleet, BRAGG ordered his arrest, stating that WORDEN had represented that his verbal order was of a pacific nature. It was because of this misrepresentation that Mr. WORDEN was held so long in custody. The feeling of the rebel Secretary of War, L. P. WALKER, was most bitter against him, and had he remained in office it is probable that Mr. WORDEN would not have been exchanged. He was kindly treated at Montgomery. Many of his old associates in the navy, now in the rebel service, visited him, and did all they could to effect his release. Among them was Mr. ALLISON, formerly Paymaster in the Navy, and a son-in-law of Chief-Justice TANEY, and now Paymaster of rebel marines. He also saw Commander INGRAHAM and Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN.

LIEUT. SILDEN'S ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Lieut. SILDEN states that in Richmond the feeling of anger, indignation and chagrin, at the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON was beyond all description. They had previously been exulting in the success of the rebel envoys in reaching Cuba, and they were certain that they would reach Europe without difficulty. He states that it is the severest blow which the rebel Government has yet received. Mr. SILDEN says that, up to the time of his leaving Richmond, two days since, he had heard nothing of the proposed removal of the rebel Capital to Nashville. Being a Virginian himself, he was treated with additional indignity and severity on account of his loyalty, and by none more than his own relatives, who live in Richmond and vicinity.

A SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

From a gentleman who left Hancock, Md., yesterday morning, I learn that on Wednesday last, a company of loyal Virginians, attached to LAMON'S Brigade, were fired upon from across the Potomac by a regiment of rebels. The loyalists sheltered themselves behind the back of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and returned the fire with spirit. Five of the rebels were seen to be carried off. A messenger was sent to the commandant of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, at Williamsport, for reinforcements, and four companies and two batteries of artillery were sent to their relief, they arriving at daylight yesterday morning, before my informant left, at which time the fight had been resumed.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a squadron of the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Capt. W. H. BOYD. They proceeded to within about a mile of Fairfax Court-house, when they observed rebel infantry partially concealed in rifle pits, which extended across the turnpike. A few rebel cavalry were also in the rear and within rifle range. Shots were exchanged, the Lincoln Cavalry using carbines, and using every precaution to prevent a surprise by deploying on foot to the right or left. The squadron returned in good order, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. One of our troops had his arm slightly grazed by a ball, and a rebel was killed. The cavalry and infantry of the enemy were seen to change their positions by falling back into the town.

A rumor, generally circulated and believed here to-day, that our troops occupied and held Fairfax, is without the slightest foundation in fact. The position still remains the same as it has been for the last month.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER MABEL.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner *Mabel*, by Commander YARD, of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, Capt. DUPONT says that she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana, and bound to New-York, but at the time of her capture she was heading for St. Catharine's Sound. Her cargo consisted of 7 bales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 bags of coffee, 20 bbls. of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bags of arrow-root, 1 case of pistols, (revolvers,) 2 cases of cavalry swords, and 2 cases of stores. The *Mabel* was formerly named the *John W. Anderson*, of Baltimore, and there is strong presumption of her intention to run the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

THE SLAVES ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

When the prisoners from Hatteras Inlet reached Fort Columbus, two slaves belonging to an officer, and brought with the others, were placed on the Island and no further notice taken of them. When the prisoners were removed the contrabands still remained, but insular life not being pleasant, and supposing themselves to be held as prisoners under a supposition of disloyalty, they forwarded a request to Washington, stating they were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The Government having no prejudice against color, sent an order to the military authorities on Governor's Island, to-day, to administer the oath of allegiance and release them.

LOYAL SENTIMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

From two trustworthy sources intelligence has been received of the increasing strength of the loyal sentiment in Frederick, Jefferson and Bulkley Counties, in Virginia. On Tuesday a lady arrived at Hancock from Martinsburgh, with her children. Her husband, a loyalist, had fled to Maryland four months ago, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she was able to get permission to pass the rebel lines to Maryland. She states that in Berkley County the greatest suffering exists among the families of Union men who are now fugitives. During the past fortnight she states that the expression of Union sentiments had been growing stronger, and that on the occasion of the approach of Capt. SUMR, with a scouting party of a 150 cavalry, to within five miles of Martinsburgh, the joy of the loyal families was unbounded, on the supposition that it was the beginning of an advance by our troops; but that when the party returned they were in despair. As a sample of the prices of provisions, she states that salt was selling in Martinsburgh at $6 a peck.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Sunday last, also brings encouraging news. He has been for three years a resident of Frederick County, and is well acquainted with the people and the locality. He says that the fortifications there are of no strength, and would be of but little service against a well-arranged attack; that JACKSON, the rebel General, has only a brigade of troops and an indefinite number of badly armed, poorly disciplined and lukewarm militia; that he has sent to Centreville for reinforcements, but has been refused them, with a statement that he must defend the vicinity with his present force. Since the success of Gen. KELLY at Romney, an alarm has been apparent among the rebels in Frederick and Hampshire Counties, and all are notified that no resistance, at present available to them, can prevent the successful taking of Winchester by our troops, because of their inefficiency and cowardice. A. MCDONALD, who was defeated by Gen. KELLY and Gen. CARSON, of the militia, had been compelled to resign. WM. L. CLARK, a Western man by birth, but an active rebel, and President of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, immediately after the occupation of Romney, had packed up his personal property and left for Richmond. The Loyalists were growing bolder. The practice of compelling men whose loyalty was suspected, to take the oath of allegiance, had been stopped, as it was feared, that in the event of an advance of our forces, the loyal men, then in the ascendancy, would retaliate upon them with great severity. The rebels themselves say that a majority of the people are submissionists, and no better than Yankees. A fact, which is significant in estimating the division of public sentiment is, that there has never been an instance in Frederick County in which the property of a known loyal man has been confiscated, though this has been done in the adjoining county, Shenandoah. The family of GEORGE RYE, a leading Union man, now a fugitive, have been turned out of their home at Woodstock, the county seat, and are now living on the charity of friends.

FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

Admiral REYNAUD and Capt. C. MARQUIS DE MONTAIGNAC, of the French fleet now on our coast, arrived in Washington yesterday, and to-day were presented to the President by Secretary SEWARD. During the forenoon they visited the Navy-yard in company with Secretary WELLES, where they were received by Commander DAHLGREN and other officers, in full dress. A salute was fired, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted with the French Tri-color. In the evening they were present at a dinner given at Secretary SEWARD'S. Secretary WELLES, Assistant-Secretary FOX, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and Commander DAHLGREN were also among the invited guests.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON having been accused of acting as a spy when visiting this country, it is only an act of justice to him to say that he was charged by many persons in the South with letters to be delivered or distributed through the post-office in the North, and that on arriving at Washington and being advised that such a conveyance of correspondence was prohibited by the Government, he at once repaired to the State Department and surrendered all the letters to the Government.

A REPEATING BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

SPENCER'S new repeating breech-loading rifle was tried by a board of army officers, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Friday. They made a satisfactory report and recommended its introduction into the service. An order for a supply had previously been issued by the Navy Department.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. BERDAN will grant no more commissions to raise companies of sharpshooters for his brigade, as enough have already been granted to more than well fill it. Those wishing to join the corps must enlist under captains holding commissions prior to the present date.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following army appointments have just been made:

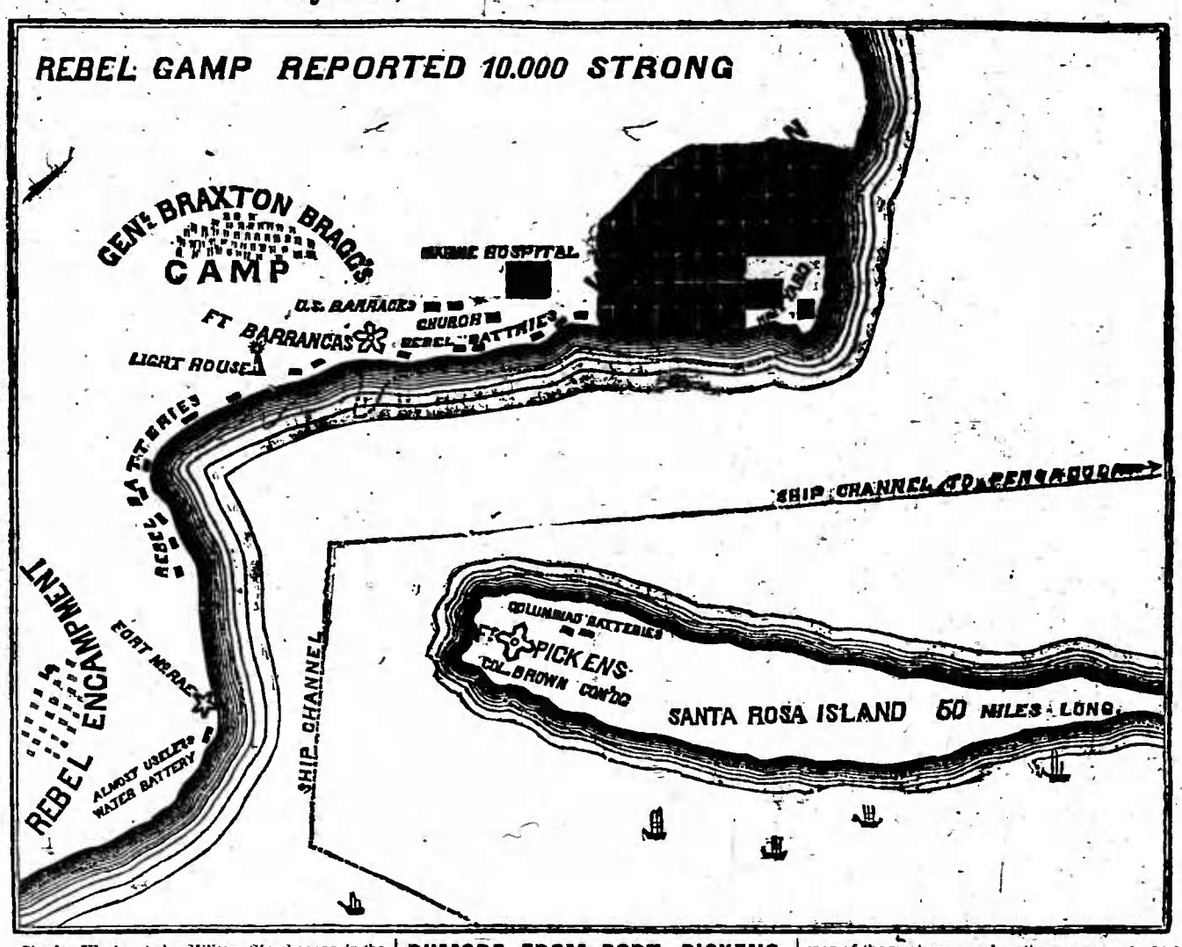
Second Lieut. Richard R. Crawford and Samuel Breck, Jr., to be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. Joseph C. Andenreid, Capt. Wm. P. Sanders and Joseph C. McKibbin, to be Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel.

John Haskins, to be Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FLORIDA.

Map Showing Santa Rosa Island, Forts Pickens, Barrancas and McRae; Warrington, the Navy-Yard, and the Positions of the Rebel Batteries.



Charles Weston, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

James Fuller, to be Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

Hiram B. Wetzell, to be Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

R. Morris Copeland, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to report to Gen. Banks, with the rank of Major.

GEN. BANKS' MOVEMENTS.

Gen. BANKS returns to Darnstown to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS OF COM. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Com. GOLDSBOROUGH leaves to-morrow for his fleet

COM. CRAVEN ASSIGNED TO BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Commodore CRAVEN has been detached from the Potomac flotilla, to be assigned to a command in the blockading fleet.

THE ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Maj. BAIRD, of the Inspector General's Department is to proceed to New-York to investigate the accounts against the Sickles Brigade.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

Letters have been received from WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, HORACE GREELEY and GEO. W. CURTIS, signifying their acceptance of the invitations sent them to each deliver a lecture in a course to be given this Winter in Washington.

DEATH OF SURGEON ALEXANDER.

Dr. W. T. ALEXANDER, Assistant Surgeon to Col. BAYARD'S First Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, who was wounded in the skirmish at Drainesville, died to-day. It was thought yesterday he would recover.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CONKLIN.

Lieut. CONKLIN, of Thirtieth New-York, died yesterday, and to-day his body was escorted to the cars with military honors.

A MEMBER OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH DEAD.

Private HENRY LEE, Company A, New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, died this morning and was buried at Fall's Church with military honors.

RETURNED TO CAMP.

WM. MOODY, missing from Third Pennsylvania Cavalry since the skirmish last Tuesday, returned to camp yesterday. No dead bodies have since been found on the spot, as asserted.

A THANKSGIVING VISIT.

The Secretary of War visited Gen. JOHN FITZ POSTER'S headquarters on Thanksgiving day.

A THANKSGIVING SUPPER.

A supper was given in camp on Thanksgiving Day by the officers of the Fourteenth New-York to Gens. POSTER and MORRELL, with their staffs, and the Colonels of MORRELL'S Brigade. Speeches were made by the two Generals, by Capt. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General, and by Cols. MCQUADE, WOODBURY, CASS and BLACK.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29, 1861.

It has been reported to this Department that some Postmasters have declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Postmasters are, therefore, informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them, as equivalent, in all respects, to coin.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

(Signed) H. N. SEEVLY.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

LETTERS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Eighteen hundred letters were sent from Port Royal in the last mail.

PROVISIONS FOR OUR FORCES NEAR SAVANNAH.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of New-York, has been instructed to send three steamers, loaded with provisions, to our forces near Savannah.

PATENTS ISSUED.

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 2,561 patents were issued and 15 extended; 3,514 applications were received.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A SKIRMISH AT SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Nov. 29.

A little excitement was occasioned here, this afternoon, by the Confederates throwing about thirty shells at the quarters of some companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Major HECTOR TYNDALL, at Harper's Ferry. The Major tried long range Enfields at them, but the distance, being 2,000 yards, was too great. Although some of the firing from the rebels was fair, nobody was hurt! The men are being well deployed, and ready for closer range, which the rebels would not give.

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 28.

A band of rebels, under the notorious ST. GORDON, captured Capt. ROSS, Capt. WHITE and Lieut. MOONLIGHT, three United States officers, from the railroad train at Weston to-day.

The rebel STEIN, with 50 of his followers, is reported to be near Weston.

RUMORS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Engagement.

No Breach Made in the Walls of the Fort.

The Navy-Yard and a Considerable Quantity of Army and Ordnance Stores Destroyed.

Pensacola Evacuated by Order of Gen. Bragg.

A LOUD CALL FOR REBEL REINFORCEMENTS

The Reported Damage to the National Vessels.

REBEL ACCOUNTS VIA NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 27, P. M.

Passengers by a flag of truce from Norfolk, this morning, furnish some further particulars in regard to the fight at Fort Pickens. These particulars, it must be remembered, come through rebel sources. Gen. BRAGG had not made a breach in the fort, as was before reported.

Great excitement was prevalent throughout the South respecting the battle, but it was thought that BRAGG would be able to force Col. BROWN to surrender.

A messenger arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last, with a peremptory order for reinforcements.

Gen. BRAGG was at that time hopeful of early success, and was replying at intervals upon the fortress with great effect. His regular salvos are described as being really terrible.

The General was perfectly cool and confident. No breach had yet been made, but on Monday one would be manifest, when BRAGG expected reinforcements, and would storm with fresh troops and ordnance.

Col. BROWN had concentrated a perfect storm of hot shot and shell upon the Navy-yard, and it had been burned down, together with all of the out-buildings, and a considerable quantity of army and ordnance stores.

Pensacola had been evacuated by order of Gen. BRAGG.

Col. BROWN had called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The steam-frigate *Niagara* was almost riddled with bullets, and the *Colorado* was thoroughly disabled.

Gen. BRAGG had declared to his troops that he would never surrender, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men.

On Tuesday, Gen. BRAGG would engage Col. BROWN in front, and land a large force on the island so as to take him in the rear.

The United States steam gunboat *Cœur de Lion*, Capt. ALEX. HAMILTON, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, from Washington, which place she left on Sunday last, having successfully run the Potomac blockade. She had forty-two shots aimed at her, of which she received but one, doing very little harm. The *Cœur de Lion* had on board Prof. LOWE, the Government aerial navigator, and Prof. STARKWEATHER, of Boston, his assistant. Prof STARKWEATHER goes to Port Royal, with apparatus complete, to aid Gen. SHERMAN in making reconnoissances.

On Tuesday evening a rebel flag of truce was brought to by a blank shot from the gun-boat *Gen. J. E. Wool*, and upon boarding her she was found to have on board a few letters from our poor fellows who are prisoners of war, and one gentleman with a foreign air, a consumptive cough, and a trunk full of generalities.

This gentleman said he had very urgent business in Baltimore, and would like to go up on the *Louisiana*; but Capt. DAVIS, the Provost Marshal, detained him, and then started for the headquarters of Major-General WOOL for instructions.

After Captain DAVIS had explained matters, Gen. WOOL determined to detain the man and await orders from Washington.

The "poor refugee" entered his name on the register of the hotel as "BRIAN O'HARRA, Puerto Rico, W. I."

He says the new iron British steamer *Fingal* arrived off Tybee about two weeks since from Southampton, *vid* Puerto Cabello, where she had seen the rebel steamer *Sumter* often.

The *Fingal* was loaded with arms and munitions of war of the most approved pattern, some of which were being used against Fort Pickens. She ran into Beaufort in a storm, and is now at Charleston, about to be fitted for a man-of-war, and will carry a powerful battery of Whitworth rifled cannon.

The gentleman spoke in a manner to lead us to believe that he must have been either an officer or a special agent on board of the *Fingal*.

He says the Southerners have raised a great deal more grain than usual this season, and that they are not suffering for the want of anything but luxuries, which they are willing to forego for the sake of their so-called independence.

When we asked this man how he got South, he said he left New-York and went through Kentucky and when we asked how he got to Puerto Cabello he seemed confused and refused to explain.

Upon examining his trunk some valuable papers were found, the contents of which it would not be proper to publish. Some were sealed and stamped by "ROBERT BUNCH, Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C." These were directed to "His Excellency, Lord LYONS, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington," &c., &c., and were carefully consigned to the care of a special agent, who will take them to Mr. SEWARD for inspection.

A LATER DISPATCH—NO NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 29.

The boat from Old Point has arrived. A flag of truce had brought down two or three ladies from Norfolk, but no news. The rebels are evidently endeavoring to keep back Southern news.

THE FORT PICKENS AFFAIR.

The news from Western Florida is still very meagre, and, being from rebel sources, is still very dubious. The rebels, however, talk a good deal less loudly of their own doings, while they are singularly reticent about ours. They had not breached the walls of Fort Pickens nor captured the Fort, but they *were* greatly excited, were calling for reinforcements and swearing they would never *surrender* alive, while Col. BROWN had burned down the Navy-yard and the town of Warrington, and the rebels had evacuated Pensacola. This is certainly a considerable "come down" from the news of two days ago. But still it is so unsatisfactory that the public will not be contented till reliable advices arrive, and these must now be very close at hand.

We give to-day a map, more concise and definite than any that has yet been published, of the immediate scene of the action, and of the different forts, batteries and camps, both of the National forces and the rebels. The entrance of the bay, between Santa Rosa Island on the east, and the mainland on the west, is about a mile wide, but within it expands into a capacious harbor, from 4 to 10 miles in width, and entirely landlocked. Fort Pickens is on the extreme point of the long, narrow Santa Rosa, and various batteries and other works, described by us three days ago, have been erected here.

On the mainland to the west are the rebel works and rebel encampments, which have been so often described. Opposite the lower part of the island is Fort McRae, and about a half a mile to the north, and immediately in front of the entrance, (the west shore making an abrupt turn to the east,) stands Fort San Carlos de Barrancas. In rear of this fort is situated Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S main camp. Near the fort are the lighthouse, extensive barracks and the naval hospital. About a mile above the hospital is the navy-yard, situated on Tartar Point, where the shore bends again to the north. The village of Warrenton lies immediately adjacent to the wall of the Navy-yard.

The town of Pensacola, reported as evacuated, is eight miles in a northeasterly direction from the Navy-yard, and why Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG should have ordered its evacuation, if he had positively determined to breach Fort Pickens "on Monday," it is hard to see. It appears much more likely that BRAGG anticipated the destruction of his forts and batteries by the very troops he was on the point of "forcing to surrender," and an immediate assault on Pensacola by the vessels of war which he had just "riddled with bullets." It will be seen, by the line of the ship channel to Pensacola, in our map, how close to rebel forts, and their line of shore batteries, our vessels had to run when playing on the enemy, or when making their way to the city. (The ship-channel line running westward in the map, does not of course indicate the direction in which lies Pensacola; just about the point at the tip of the arrow, the channel turns sharply up the bay to the city.)

It is hardly likely that Col. BROWN could have seized and held Pensacola or Warrington, or either of the rebel forts. His force is too small to permit him to spare a detachment for any such work as that. If he shelled out the rebels in front, kept them at bay in the rear, (from which they had been for some time preparing to attack him,) burned their army and ordnance stores, their barracks and towns, and maintained his own position, it will be a triumph sufficiently great, and will, moreover, have prepared the way for the occupation of the mainland at our convenience.

The whole number of National troops at Pickens, as we stated the other day, was but eleven hundred regulars and Wilson's Zouaves, while the rebels claimed to have something like ten thousand men. As to the "five vessels" which Col. BROWN called to his assistance, it is impossible to conjecture what ships they were; but it is quite likely that the frigate *Colorado*, which had just returned from a run down in the vicinity of the Balize about the time the bar opened, brought along with her some of the blockading vessels, which had been released from duty by the completion of the fortifications on Ship Island.

The whole account we take to be eminently favorable to the National arms; and if BRAGG had not bragged that he would never surrender alive, we should soon expect to see him and his men along here, to keep company with his fellow-North Carolinian and fellow-traitor, Commodore BARNES.

PENSACOLA BAY AND CITY.

Pensacola harbor is the best harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. It is completely landlocked, and has twenty-two feet of water on the bar at low tide. East Bay admits frigates of the largest class, and is entirely sheltered from all winds. The town of Pensacola, which is the principal seaport of West Florida, had, a year ago, a population of about 4,000; but a great part of these fled from the ruin and terror that had overtaken the city. The houses are generally old-fashioned Spanish structures. The Alabama and Florida Railroad, which connects the town with Montgomery, (Ala.,) was completed shortly after secession. That part of the road then unbuilt was finished with great haste by DAVIS' orders, so that troops and munitions might be hurried forward for the capture of Fort Pickens. Although that is nine months ago however, Pickens is as yet uncaptured—nor, we judge by the latest news, is it likely soon to be captured. The climate is exceedingly healthful, except for occasional and rare visitations of yellow fever. The creole element predominates in the resident population. In 1814, Gen. JACKSON drove out the British, who had established themselves there by permission of the Spaniards, and assaulted and took the city and adjacent forts. Again in 1818, Gen. JACKSON, in consequence of Indian incursions on United States territory, took possession of Pensacola, and obliged Fort Barrancas, to which the Spanish Governor had retired, to capitulate. In 1821, the whole territory was ceded to the United States. We hope it will turn out that Col. BROWN is no unworthy successor of Gen. JACKSON.

DOINGS ON THE REBEL COAST.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

OCCUPATION OF TYBEE ISLAND—THE PRELIMINARY RECONNOISSANCE—SHALL BEAUFORT BE OCCUPIED?

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Two or three days ago Com. ROGERS was sent in the *Flag* to make a reconnoissance of Tybee Roads and to place buoys in the channel. On Friday night he returned and reported his belief that Tybee was abandoned. He was ordered to return with his own steamer, the *Flag*, supported by the gunboat *Seneca* and steamer *Pocahontas*, to make a reconnoissance in force. Last night he sent back the *Seneca* to report that he had taken possession of the Island, after firing several shells on shore without eliciting a response. The *Flag*, *Pocahontas* and *Augusta* anchored in the Roads last night and were about landing to take possession when we left. Yesterday, our boats put out and saw the enemy at Fort Pulaski; this, as you know, is a casemated fort. Our vessels now have all moved up and secured good Winter quarters without the necessity of putting to sea in case of violent blows. The anchorage where there is 20 feet water at low tide is from 2 to 2½ miles distant from the Fort, which has not, as yet, tried its range on the vessels.

The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Penobna* and *Vixen* have gone to St. Helena Sound to reconnoitre. They carry peaceful messages to the people, all of whom seem to have fled in terror, so alarmed were they by the capture of their strong positions at Hilton Head.

Gen. SHERMAN is strongly urged by some of his advisers to occupy Beaufort with two-thirds of this division, and to let the coming fleets from the North go further down the coast for whatever supplies may be necessary.

The weather is growing cold now, and warm clothing is much needed. Several thousand blankets are in the storehouses for use at a future time.

One hundred thousand feet of lumber was secured in Beaufort a day or two ago by Quartermaster SAXTON, and brought down. Hardly any of the inhabitants remain there. We buy everything offered for sale when anyone is present to sell; but commerce is mostly carried on by the negroes.

WANDERER.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, there were no movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which was closed. All the recruiting offices, with the exception of No. 98 Chatham-street, were also closed, and there was no necessity for this one being open, as the Medical Examiner's office in Grand-street was closed, and if any recruits had presented themselves for enlistment they could not have been passed.

To provide for the examination of such non-commissioned officers as may be recommended by their commanding officers for promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the regular army, a Board, consisting of the Professors of Mathematics and Ethics, and the Commandant of the Cadets, will convene at the Military Academy, West Point, on the first Monday of September in every year. Hitherto a Board of army officers has convened in Washington for this purpose, in accordance with General Order No. 17, Oct. 4, 1854.

The report that Senator WILSON intends to bring in a bill during the ensuing session of Congress, to abolish the office of sutler, in the army, has caused great commotion among army sutlers and their friends. Even at a small post like Governor's Island, the sutler makes a very nice thing of it. Lager beer is allowed to be sold there, but nothing stronger. On the frontiers sutlers have been permitted, and indeed expected, to keep liquors, the sale of which was, however, restricted.

The business done at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, was merely of a routine character.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. MCKEAN, which has been quartered for some time past at Saratoga Springs, arrived in this City yesterday on its way to the seat of war. On landing the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where a substantial meal was provided for them. The men during their stay at Saratoga were fully uniformed and equipped, but were not armed. When at the Park Barracks they were furnished with Enfield rifles. After obtaining refreshments the men were drawn up into line in front of the City Hall, and were presented with a regimental flag and guide colors by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., who made a brief and appropriate speech. Col. MCKEAN, on receiving the flags, said that he felt justly proud in handing the flag just presented, to Color-Sergeant BEMIS, a descendant of the BEMIS in whose fields one of the fifteen battles of the Revolution had been fought. The regiment then marched down to Pier No. 1, North River, and took the boat for Amboy. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel—J. B. McLean; Lieutenant-Colonel—J. C. Henderson; Major—Seldon Heizel. Co. A—Capt. A. W. Arnold; Co. B—Capt. B. J. Judson; Co. C—Capt. C. C. Hill; Co. D—Capt. John Catt; Co. E—Capt. Lewis Wood; Co. F—Capt. J. B. Andrews; Co. G—Capt. Calvin Rice; Co. H—Capt. A. F. Beach; Co. I—Capt. Franklin Norton; Co. K—Capt. N. S. Babcock.

THE RELEASED FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 29.

The eleven Kentuckians recently released from Fort Warren, being destitute of means, were to-day sent to their homes at the expense of the City of Boston.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

What the English Government is Prepared to do in the Case of Mason and Slidell.

Departure of the Expedition to Mexico.

THE LATEST COUP d'ETAT IN FRANCE.

Revolution in the Administration of the French Government.

Interesting Discussions of the Cotton Question.

The European mails brought to Boston by the steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst., and called at Queenstown on the 17th, were received here last evening.

The outlines of the news by this packet had been forwarded from Halifax.

The weavers at Mr. B. R. JACKSON'S mill, Blackburn, turned out on the 13th. The reason assigned for the step, says the Manchester *Guardian*, was bad material. Mr. JACKSON'S mill is one of the largest in the town, and employs some 2,000 workpeople, who have been on full time.

The Drogheda *Conservative* repeats a story that several of the young men who are officers in the Pope's Brigade have determined to emigrate to the United States, and join the Irish Brigade which is now being raised, under MEAGHER, "to chastise the Confederate insurgents."

The rebel agents in London are permitted to use a small space in the London *Globe* twice weekly, to give their version of news from America. The writer of this digest, in the latest issue, says:

"Late advices from New-Orleans and Charleston describe the enthusiasm to be, if anything, greater than at the commencement; and that they are fully prepared to meet the threatened sea attacks of the Northern armada. I fully anticipate the dispersion of the armada either by gales of wind, current or shipwreck. Discipline and order cannot be expected where all are head men and bottle-washers together, and none, except the fanatic New-England abolitionists, with their hearts in the struggle. Should this expedition fail, the last card of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet has been played of the Northern game of beggar my neighbor. I still think that terms of separation will be agreed to before Christmas, *as a strong reaction is setting in at New-York in private, which, if it once breaks out, will settle the question.*"

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

An Anticipation of the Arrest of Slidell and Mason—What the British Government was Preparing to Do—The James Adger—Friendly Understanding Between the English and American Governments—The Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Preparations for a New Parliamentary Campaign, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

A curious paragraph appeared in some of the morning papers to-day—in the *Telegraph*, I think—under the head of naval intelligence, to the effect that one of Her Majesty's frigates which had left Spithead to watch the movements of the United States war-steamer, the *James Adger*, had returned. The paragraph goes on to state that the object of the *James Adger* was supposed to be to intercept the East India mail steamer now due, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, to take those gentlemen out of her and to carry them to New-York. What can have put such an idea into the heads of the British Admiralty? It must have known the real object of the cruise of the *Adger*, for it was telegraphed under the head of American news, in every newspaper. My own suspicion is, that some of these Southerners, being no doubt anxious, for reasons of their own, to keep a sharp look-out on the *Adger*, have made use of their knowledge, with the idea of producing more irritation between the two Governments. One has to be perpetually on one's guard against the miserable, intriguing spirit of these fellows, who are at the bottom of every contemptible plot. They manufacture news and seem to control the telegraph, but it is a very small sort of work and will not pay them in the end.

Among the occurrences of the week that bear nearest on American affairs, the dinner of the Lord Mayor has been the most conspicuous. Our authorities in England have, thus far, been very silent, and wisely, for during the first half of the six months that have passed since the new Ministers reached Europe, the feeling of irritation between America and England had been so great that any public declaration on their part would have been exceedingly hazardous, and likely to do little good. The unfortunate exhibition that some of our diplomats made in Paris last Spring was a warning to them of what the result of any appearance in public was likely to be. But lately matters have changed their face. In spite of one or two little difficulties the fact is clear that the Governments of England and the United States have been gradually arriving at a better understanding with each other, and that there is a more cordial feeling between them now than at any time before. For reasons that have been from time to time mentioned in my letters, I had believed and declared that this better state of feeling and firmer confidence had begun to exist between the two Cabinets, and I am now the more certain—that this must be the case from the fact of Mr. ADAMS having at last broken his long silence, and, satisfied probably that he possessed the confidence of the British Government, having made his first diplomatic effort towards gaining that of the British people. The spot he chose on which to commence operations is the City of London—the heart of the English commerce the very centre of the English political system. If that can be favorably impressed, the step is a long one, and the advantage great. From what I see and hear, I should think that the attempt was successful. Nothing could have been handsomer than the remarks of the Lord Mayor, the host, be it remembered, on calling him out, and his answer to these cordial words was calculated to do that without which all diplomacy is of small use, to impress his audience and the people at large with confidence and good-will towards him personally. The task of a Minister in this country now is no easy one, for there is an amount of ill-feeling which has gradually risen on both sides of the Atlantic, that must perpetually destroy all the effect of conciliatory efforts and paralyze all the nerves of diplomacy. Nevertheless, in the present case, some impression seems to have been made. The Press has almost unanimously received Mr. ADAMS' speech in the same spirit in which it was made, and from man of all classes I hear the same expression of gratification that the hostile tendencies of the two nations should at last have received an authoritative check. The *Times* alone growls in its usual tone, but its comments only show a certain spite that it cannot find this time any shadow of a cause for fault-finding. Our people have, I hope, at length learned that the *Times* does not always express the feeling or the policy of the Ministry.

On the whole, the speech, and its reception have had an encouraging effect here—on the one side as indicating a settled state of quiet in the relations between the two Governments, and on the other as showing an intention to conciliate the people of England and strengthen the hands of our friends here. Its effect was not materially lessened by the speech of Mr. YANCEY at the Fishmonger's Hall, on the same evening. Mr. YANCEY is too well known to be believed, and some of his assertions were so very incredible that even his friends can hardly maintain them. How he came there at all is a curious question, and the coincidence of his speech with that of Mr. ADAMS, looks as though he had known that Mr. ADAMS would speak, and had invented this occasion in order to counteract any bad results. The Guild of Fishmongers is one of the old and wealthy corporations which still exist in the city—the fragments of a state of society which has long since passed away—but though the original meaning of the institution has been lost and forgotten in the lapse of time, it is still an honor which very great men are proud to accept, to be enrolled as members of the ancient Guild. Mr. YANCEY, therefore, spoke to no mean audience, and was applauded by no unimportant men. The mere fact of his being applauded is, however, of very little consequence, for every after-dinner-speaker is applauded, and the Fishmongers would hardly be so rude as to allow their guest to take his seat in silence. As to the "enthusiasm" of the applause, I have more doubt. From the Press he has certainly met with a very cautious reception, and if any journal has taken his offered hand, it has commonly slapped him in the face at the same time. He is too rank of the Slave-trade and the "nigger" to achieve any great success in England.

The season is now commencing when the political programme for the next year is arranged, and the Ministry buckles on its armor and patches up the weak spots in its defences, in preparation for its annual struggle for office. A Cabinet meeting is announced as having taken place yesterday, and we shall soon hear, no doubt, what the line of tactics is which they have decided upon. So far as America goes, there can be little doubt that the same rigid neutrality will be maintained that has already succeeded so well. No party feels as yet the pressure of the friends of secession enough to give it courage to threaten a war. But though the Ministry have so far succeeded very well in steering clear of this rock, there are other difficulties which press them very hard. Lord JOHN has buried himself in the ermine robes. Lord HERBERT is dead. Sir JAMES GRAHAM is dead. Others are ill or disabled. Scarcely a leader remains on the Speaker's right, except Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE. The Tories, always on the alert for a chance of a possible lift, now prophecy division between these two. They have seized hold of NAPOLEON'S new economical fit, and say that he will reduce his army; that Mr. GLADSTONE will then also demand a reduction in the military and naval estimates of Great Britain, which Lord PALMERSTON will not consent to; and thereupon they expect a division in the Ministry and the withdrawal of Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends. We shall see how much of all this is moonshine.

A good deal of hope seems now to be felt, that Europe will get through the Winter in quiet, and the threatening explosion be delayed till Spring. The late conversion of the French Emperor to economy has given strength to this hope, and the declaration of M. FOULD as to the policy he means to follow, seems to be a sort guarantee that the peace shall not be broken. Nevertheless, I do not think that persons feel any confidence in the forbearance of the Emperor toward the United States. The attitude of England is firm and well understood, and we may rely with certainty on her retaining it at least until the middle of February, when Parliament will meet to indorse or reverse the policy of the Ministry. But who can say what France will do, or how soon the Emperor may think it time to demand his cotton? There can be no certainty as to her policy; and now that the Emperor is so hard pressed at home, if his economical scheme fails to reassure the country, or if the old influences manage once more to drive out M. FOULD, then all foreign nations had better at once put on their war-paint and sharpen their tomahawks, for there will be scalping to do soon.

The East coast of England has been visited, lately, by a series of terrific gales; large numbers of small craft and many lives have been lost, but public attention has been drawn to a curious institution, which promises to become of great importance to the coast trade. This is the Department or Bureau of the Weather. Its office is in this city, and it has hourly information as to the state of the weather, from a large number of stations throughout Great Britain and from the Continent. Knowing in this way the different currents of air, the state of atmosphere, and the movements of the barometer over a large district of territory, the Clerks of the Weather can predict with tolerable certainty two days in advance what is likely to happen. If they find a strong west wind at London, a strong south wind in Holland, an east wind at Copenhagen, and a north wind at Aberdeen, they infer that all these contrary currents coming together on the German Ocean, will produce a violent storm, so they telegraph to their stations along the coast to raise the storm-signals, and keep the small craft in port. But their prescience does not extend further than two days as yet. Perhaps when the science is completed, and the whole world brought into the system, instead of this little patch, then we may hope to look into the distant future.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

From the London Times, Nov. 14.

In accordance with orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, the screw steamships *Donegal*, 99, Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE, C. B.; *Conqueror*, 99, Capt. EDW. SOTHEBY, C. B., and *Sanspareil*, 70, Capt. ARTHUR P. E. WILMOT, C. B., left Plymouth Sound yesterday, about noon, with the expeditionary battalion of Royal Marines for Mexico. At the time of departure the wind was blowing half a gale from the northward of east, accompanied by rain, with every appearance of increasing heavy weather. The intention to touch at Madeira is, we believe, abandoned, but the squadron will call at Barbadoes and Jamaica en route to Vera Cruz.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

From the Paris Presse, Nov. 13.

The commanders of vessels designed to form part of the Mexican squadron, and who have been in Paris, have received orders to proceed at once to their points of departure. Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and his principal officers, before leaving the Capital, dined at the Castle of Compiègne. The Admiral received the private instructions of the Emperor, and unites to his title as commander of the expedition that of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE left Paris last evening for Toulon. As we have stated, he will run up his flag on the *Massina*, to which the steam-corvette *Chantal* will act as tender.

In order to prevent delay in the outfit, the ships will leave their several ports in a fortnight at the latest. They will assemble at Teneriffe, whence the French squadron will sail for Havana, touching at Martinique. The French, English and Spanish naval divisions are to rendezvous at Havana.

Each of our frigates carries twelve rifled cannon. The expeditionary body will be composed of 2,750, of whom 1,500 are furnished by the Department of War; the remainder by that of the Marine. There will be embarked among others 500 of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, and a field battery from the arsenal at Rennes.

The commanders of the naval divisions will fulfill the functions of Commissioners near the Government of Mexico; and much is expected from their good understanding in procuring promptly a satisfactory solution for all the interests engaged.

The French ships-of-war forming the Mexican expedition will, it is expected, have assembled at the Havana by the 15th to the 20th December.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 14.

The steam line-of-battle ship *Massina*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, left Toulon yesterday for Oran, where she is to take on board the 500 men of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, who hold themselves in readiness to embark. The steam-frigates *Guerriere* and *Ardente* left Brest yesterday for Martinique, where the vessels of the French division for Mexico are to assemble. All the troops and stores will have left by the 14th.

From the Patrie.

Dispatches and private correspondence from the naval ports announce the départure of the steam-frigate *L'Astrée*, from Lorient, on the 12th at 6 P. M.; and the departure of the steam-corvette *Le Berthollet* from Rochefort, on the 11th, as well as the departure of the *Marceau*, from Cherbourg. These ships are bound to Martinique, where they will join Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who commands the naval division to operate against Mexico. It is thought that the three squadrons will unite about the 20th of December at Havana, when a council of war will be held to arrange a plan of common action. M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, the French Minister at Mexico, will assist at the council, which will be likewise attended by the English Minister. The steam-frigate *Le Foudre* has been ordered to convey the French Minister from Vera Cruz to Havana.

THE SPANISH CONTINGENT.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* of the 8th asserts that all that has been announced in regard to the Mexican expedition by letters and journals from the Havana, is premature and without foundation. The semi-official cotemporary adds:

"We know for a fact that our squadron has not left the Havana Roads, and that Gen. GASSETT will not command the expedition in chief. From our latest information, we shall not persist in denying, as we have before done, that Gen. PRIM may be chosen by the Government to command in chief. However, we do not affirm that his appointment has taken place."

THE GROUNDS OF INTERVENTION.

From the Constitutionnel.

The successive Governments which have so rapidly made their appearance in Mexico as if for the sole purpose of as quickly sinking forever into insignificance, are compared by the *Constitutionnel* to a game of political blind-man's-buff, in which some adventurer who has not been able to seize on a post is on the alert to rush forward and occupy the more advantageous position of his neighbor. All is confusion, it observes, in that unhappy country, and some effectual intervention on the part of the European States was loudly called for. The *Constitutionnel* then goes on to say:

"We therefore think that the Powers have adopted the wisest plan, as well as the most effectual means, in determining to occupy Vera Cruz, and in case of need, the other ports through which the commerce of the Republic is carried on with the East, such as Tampico, Matamoras, and Tuhasco; also, to collect the customs' revenue, and so procure, with a material security, the certainty of acting directly and positively on the interior of the country. The Mexican Republic has no longer any kind of finances; its best revenue now consists in the customs' revenue, and this is all the resource of its ephemeral Governments. When one competitor for power gets possession of the customs, the others die of hunger, unless, indeed, they do as MIRAMON did last year—pillage an Embassy. In a general way they confine themselves to robbing the diligence from Mexico, which only gives a very slight profit, because the passengers know beforehand what awaits them, and make their arrangements accordingly. The revenue of the customs, on the contrary, amounts to a considerable sum. In 1856, the last year on which we possess detailed information, that revenue exceeded 25 millions of francs for Vera Cruz alone, and which really represents three-fourths of the whole commercial movement of the Republic. We may therefore estimate the total amount of the revenue received at Vera Cruz and Tampico at from 33 to 34 millions, collected on a value of about 125 millions of merchandise introduced from Europe. The total of the commercial movement in Mexico amounts to from 175 to 180 millions, in which Vera Cruz stands for 133 millions, namely, 88,627,465fr. for imports, and 44,578,075fr. for exports. Of the latter there is nearly 3 millions, for the precious metals, principally silver. The imports may be classified in the following manner: England, 34 millions; France, 25; United States, 12; Hanse Towns, 8; Spain, 4; Havana, 3; Sardinia, 1,500,000fr., and Belgium, 1,200,000fr. It may be thus seen that this magnificent country, notwithstanding the state of disorder and misery into which it has fallen, still holds a considerable place in the commerce of the world."

The article then analyzes the nature of the commerce of France with Mexico, and proceeds:

"These figures will appear very small, if we reflect that Mexico comprises a surface of 2,257,581 square kilometres (⅞ of a mile each,) or half of that of France, and about 7,000,000 inhabitants, and that the three regions into which it is divided—the cold, temperate and hot—produce, or might produce, the corn of Europe, vines, cotton, olives, tobacco, fine woods, palm-trees, bamboo, vanilloe, lemon and orange trees, maize, rice, banana, indigo, sugar and coffee. The ignorance and apathy of the inhabitants, however, disdain those magnificent gifts of the Creator; in the midst of civil discords the white race has by degrees allowed itself to fall from its civilizing character; it has become in a manner mixed with native blood, and now reckons no more than one-seventh part of the total population, and President JUAREZ himself is an Indian. As to the internal state of Mexico, it is anarchy which has developed excessive fiscality: fiscality checks commerce, and the falling of commerce has ruined agriculture, the development of which is subordinate to the facility and abundance of exchanges."

HOW ENGLAND WAS BRIBED TO PARTICIPATE.

From the Constitutionnel.

There exists an old financial difficulty between England and Spain, on the subject of Stock Certificates that have remained unpaid, in spite of incessant claims; and the London Stock Exchange, by way of reprisal, is hermetically closed to the negotiation of Spanish Funds. It is thought that the concert just established between Spain and the Western Powers, in pursuance of the convention of London, is about to facilitate an arrangement that may satisfy English capitalists and French holders of the Certificates in arrear, and put an end to a situation no longer in harmony with the present credit of the Spanish Government.

EVENTS IN AMERICA.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON THE AMERICAN PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated at Bristol on Wednesday. Mr. H. BERKELEY, M. P., dined with the Anchor Society. In responding to the toast of the city members, the honorable gentleman alluding to the American question said: "I consider that our Government has adopted the wisest course, that of entirely leaving the American people to the settlement of their own affairs. And yet we are sorely taxed to do that. In the first place—by that which I consider a great imprudence on the part of the various Governments which have hitherto existed—we are allowed to depend upon America for the produce of that cotton which gives bread to so many millions of our countrymen. (Cheers.) It is a sad thing that it should be so; and I am only astonished, seeing the temper which the American people have shown towards this country, that some means were not previously taken to produce cotton in some other countries. The insulting tone displayed by the American Government and the American Press toward our Government and our Press surely should have forewarned our people of the rupture that was likely to take place. As regards the Press of America, with some honorable exceptions, every one appears to have studied the first address of Othello to the Venetian Senate—'Rude am I in speech.' [Hear, hear, and laughter.] They say of us everything which is bad—that we deserve, and much that we don't deserve. They speak of a set of despicable tyrants in this country hanging upon an overweening aristocracy. We don't deserve that. Let no one believe that the object is to get rid of American Slavery. [Hear, hear.] The Northern people are endeavoring to raise an Anti-Slavery cry. Why, these men have been the very means themselves of fostering Slavery by refusing us permission to put it down. How the contest may end it is impossible to say; but I do say that the North can never subjugate the South so as to compel them to be their vassals. *The only faint streak of daylight that I see in that miserable civil war is, that I think a fatal blow has been given to Slavery.* (Cheers.) And you do not suppose that this is an Anti-Slavery war—it is no such thing. The fact is, that America is an immense country, having two very different climates, and what suits one end of the country does not suit the other. The tariff that would bring prosperity to one end would bring ruin to the other; and they disagree upon matters of pounds, shillings and pence. Then, there is an earnest body of men—the Society of Friends—who consider slavery sinful, and would put it down by every means in their power. True it is that, in the United States, they are supported by an earnest body of religious men, but they are a very small minority even in the Northern States. I have been in the States of America, and I say *I would sooner be a slave in the South, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under the persecution which the latter character suffers there.* It is all very well to talk about free States and free blacks, but what are the negroes treated as in the North? Are they mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? This is giving them the highest degree to which they could ever expect to rise—*they are, in fact, viewed as something between the man and the gorilla.* [Cheers.] Can a black man worship in the same church with the white man? In that sacred place where all men should humble themselves, the pride of distinction is kept up. If you go into the Northern States you will find that the black man is not permitted to worship God by the side of the white man. Can he go into the theatre? Yes; he may go there, for the almighty dollar is all-powerful in America—[hear]—but he is compelled to go into a part allotted to him, and is parted off from the white man because of his species. To such an extent is this distinction carried out, that when, on the 4th July, the anniversary of American independence is celebrated, the black man is not allowed to celebrate it on the same day as the white man—[shame]—and *therefore the whites celebrate their great national festival on the fourth, and the blacks on the fifth.* [Shame.]

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND HIS AMERICAN LIBELERS.

To the Editor of the Ayr Observer.

AYR, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

SIR: Since my return from America my attention has been called to the fact that a paragraph from a New-York newspaper, charging me with having carried dispatches or intelligence to or from the Government of the Southern Confederacy, has been noticed by the journals in this country. It even seems to have been imagined that I had committed some acts which, in the present excited state of public feeling in the Northern States, might have subjected me to detention or annoyance. Had I not the honor to hold an office in connection with this county, which entitles the public within it to an interest in my good name, I should not have thought it necessary to notice publicly such idle tales, nor shall I do so elsewhere. But, although I feel confident that to all who know me here no contradiction is requisite, lest any may think it due I beg to state explicitly that, in the whole course of my interesting and instructive tour, I meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern and Southern States. Traveling solely with a view to inform myself upon the momentous question at issue, I committed no act which did not become a foreigner and a private individual. I complied with every regulation, however exceptional, and did not attempt to cross the frontier into the Southern States till I had called upon the Federal General in command of the Department, and obtained his free and willing sanction to my doing so. It is not my fault that a New-York journalist was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military commanders on both sides without abusing that of either. I would, however, add that *the libel of the New-York Herald was the only exception to the uniform and remarkable courtesy which I had the pleasure of receiving from every person, of whatever rank, with whom I came in contact, whether in the United or Confederate States.*

I am, &c., JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS POSSESSED BY THE REBELS.

From the London Herald.

The Southern States, like their army, are inferior in numbers and material. They are said to be short of arms and ammunition. They are certainly in want of ready money. The Secretary of the Treasury—their Minister of Finance—demands a loan of cash from the planters, who ask him to purchase their cotton. And cash is scarce, for the Treasury Notes have become the principal currency of the country. In war, the want of bullion is almost as bad as the want of bayonets, and it will no doubt entail great difficulties and embarrassment on the Confederate Government. But Austria has carried on war while in a state of semi-insolvency, and we do not doubt the ability of the Confederate States to do the same, supported as their Government is by the enthusiasm of the people, and conducted by sober and capable men. The men of the South are terribly in earnest. They are a passionate race, and they hate the North with fraternal intensity. They are proud and sensitive, and they despise the character and resent the boastfulness of the Northerners. They are resting on a powder-magazine, and they know that a Northern victory would fling a lighted torch into its midst. *They would not for any consideration submit; and they dare not if they would. They dare not let their slaves see them beaten.* They are fighting not for profit, for vengeance, for policy, for empire—whatever may have been the original motives of secession—but for the security of their homes, the honor of their women, for all that men hold dear and sacred. Invasion, plunder, burning, murders in cold blood, incitements to servile insurrection, contumely, outrage, and violations of all the laws of war—such as the trials of their seamen for piracy—have roused the whole South to bitter indignation and unchangeable resolution, and no material superiority can countervail the moral advantage possessed by men who are fighting on their own soil for liberty, property, home, family, and very life. It speaks well for the rulers of the Confederate States that in face of invasion they have not had recourse to the extraordinary usurpations of power which the invading Government has found necessary in its own provinces. They have not suspended the *habeas corpus*, they have not gagged the Press. Within the lines of their army the Richmond *Whig* continues to abuse Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as securely and as virulently as the *Globe* abuses Mr. DISRAELI. *It signifies little that half a score of malcontents have sought the protection of the Union flag at Cape Hatteras. Twenty times as many would flock to the standard of the Confederates if it were raised at New-York or Baltimore.* The union of the South is proved by the conduct of its Government, by the strength of its armies, and by that absence of all information which bewilders the Northern Generals as completely as the division of sentiment in the North is proved by the violent courses of Mr. LINCOLN, and the excellent information enjoyed by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON as to the enemy's movements. United courage and resolution against division and vacillation, make up for a vast inferiority in numbers and resources, and leave the balance so even that no prudent man will venture to expect a speedy issue to the equal conflict. *How long the war may last, it is impossible to guess, but it seems to us further from its end than on the day when the Northern army first crossed the Potomac.*

THE COTTON FAMINE.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.

From the London News.

All the world, in and out of Lancashire, has had long and earnest warning to prepare for the very crisis that is happening. The manufacturers have for years past been exhorted to provide against a dearth of cotton, such as was sure to happen some day. The operatives have for many months past been warned that there would be short work and low wages this Winter, and have been entreated to lay by every penny they could spare as a resource for the hard time coming. Both may wish now that they had been wiser. The manufacturing interest might long ago have secured ample supplies of every quality of cotton from our own colonies—from Egypt, Africa, and our great dependency, India. One million out of the hundred millions which our capitalists have invested in inferior objects abroad would have given them the command of the best cotton, much cheaper than the slave-grown commodity of America, in any quantity, however other nations might quarrel. By being too indolent and careless to lay out a few hundreds of thousands in a thoughtful way, they have given their fortunes and the prosperity of a considerable portion of the nation into the power of a foreign people who trust much to their power of inconveniencing us. It is even too true that the American Confederacy would certainly not have gone so far as it has done if its members had not supposed that they could compel us to help them by making our cotton supply depend upon it. They are discovering that we shall not help them for any such reason; but they would not have made the mistake if we had had the command of other cotton fields. Such has been the fault of our capitalists.

The operatives, on the other hand, have now to show whether they have made a better use of warnings than their employers. The coming Winter will show whether they began in good time to retrench their expenses, to deny themselves luxuries, and to look about for a variety of occupations for their children, in preparation for the days when cotton should be doubled in price, should become excessively scarce, and finally should cease to arrive in the country at all. It is to be hoped that many have money in the bank, and that families will not now, as in so many former cases, become all idle at once. In good times the temptation is great to have the whole family busy and rich together, and therefore we see six or eight of a household all spinners, or stockingers, or lace-weavers—at one season earning among them at the rate of hundreds a year, and at another time all idle and hungry together, instead of being able to help one another under all changes of the times. We shall soon see who has and who has not been prudent in these ways; but, meantime, it is a shock to the friends of the working men to find that any considerable number of them can hasten their own ruin by compelling their employers to close their mills.

One explanation of this insane act has been offered, in the way of conjecture. It is said that the men perhaps believe that the dearth of cotton may be at an end at any hour. It seems so unnatural to them that cotton is not to be had, that they fancy it can hardly be true, or must soon cease to be so. Such feelings are natural; but it is not reasonable to act upon them as if they had fact at the bottom of them. It is reasonable to hope and expect that there may be a sufficient supply of cotton a year from this time, from new fields of production. It is reasonable to remember that any great success on the part of the Federal forces in America, and especially the success of the great naval expedition now being sent forth, may put an end to the blockade, and restore our communication with the Southern States. Such things may happen; *but we have no right to reckon on them. If the Northern army was in possession of Southern ports at this moment, the cotton might still be out of reach; and, if it was reached, it might be found short in quantity, uncleaned, or badly prepared.* There are various risks, if the obstructions were removed; and they are not removed yet. There is nothing in the state of affairs, American or English, which can excuse any rashness in anybody connected with the cotton manufacture. Rash speculators in the commodity will suffer lose, sooner or later, and they deserve the punishment; but what shall we say to the rashness of men who refuse the means of subsistence at a moment when the continuance of that subsistence is becoming a grave question at best?

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN LANCASHIRE.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 16.

We give below returns, so far as we have been able to obtain them, of the position of the cotton trade, from a number of the most important towns in this district, including Ashton, Stalybridge, Todmorden, Rochdale, Oldham, Stockport, Wigan, Burnley, Bacup, &c. We have thrown them, as before, into a tabular form:

	30 Hours		36 Hours		40 Hours		48 Hours		50 Hours		60 Hours		Total.	
	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.	Mills.	hnds.
Ashton	3	2010	2	960	2	1008	1	180	1	800	10	2363	19	7321
Stalybridge	1	78	5	1530	5	2143	1	120	....	....	3	430	15	3801
Dukinfield & Dr.														
Droylsden & Gorton	3	4858	1	315	3	1543	1	90	1	700	6	615	9	2823
Mossley and Lees	1	100	3	1045	2	1250	1	70	....	....	....	....	2	864
Hollins'd & Failsworth	3	25	2	590	13	2165	....	....	....	....	3	1930	6	5110
Saddleworth & Sedbergh	3	438	1	180	4	403	....	....	....	....	1	285	3	1180
Todmorden and Littleboro'	1	80	....	....	10	1155	....	....	1	40	14	920	6	1195
Rochdale	16	2104	6	804	25	3208	1	60	1	200	16	1344	10	5816
Haywood & Middleton	7	1504	3	160	6	1618	1	100	2	90	11	1218	7	3446
Royton	....	....	1	516	2	719	....	....	....	....	1	288	....	....
Oldham	6	660	5	2454	23	3552	2	1256	2	1400	31	3176	74	12,498
Stockport	11	2698	4	2125	17	1345	1	120	2	60	10	1120	8	4921
Wigan	5	1260	1	270	3	267	....	....	....	....	2	976	7	2516
Burnley	4	530	1	430	1	980	....	....	....	....	1	120	....	....
Bacup and Newchurch	2	1240	2	80	2	1254	....	....	1	100	2	120	7	2216
Rawtenstall	1	90	1	190	2	1251	....	....	....	....	3	423	7	2346
Totals		20144		9854		28960		1200		3640		18255		81909

Ashton, 27 mills; Stalybridge, 16; Hyde and Dukinfield, 18; Droylsden and Gorton, 6; Mossley and Lees, 29; Hollinwood and Failsworth, 11; Saddleworth and Sedbergh, 6; Todmorden and Littleborough, 30; Rochdale, 59; Haywood and Middleton, 33; Royton, 11; Oldham 122; Stockport, 49; Wigan, 13; Burnley, 7; Bacup and Newchurch, 23; Rawtenstall, 13; total, 473 mills.

Total No. of workers in 473 mills, or 6rms. 87,852x60=5,271
Total No. of workers full time...15,335
Total No. of workers, short time 65,860 } working=3,438,675
Total No. of workers, stopped... 6,993

Reduction in working hours.....1,832,655
Being equal to a reduction of over 32 ⅜ cent.

But no doubt the real diminution in production is considerably greater than the figures given above actually indicate. The spirit and energy of the hands is probably somewhat injuriously affected by decreased wages; and, in very many cases, lower qualities of cotton than usual are now being worked up, so that the machinery cannot be driven to its full speed.

NO DEPENDENCE UPON INDIA.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

The following table shows the expense of cultivating an acre of land with cotton in the Raichore Doab, the yield of which will be 360 lb, or, when cleaned, 70 lbs:

Government land-tax	£0	5	0
Cost of preparing land	0	3	0
Weeding	0	1	0
Cost of 20 lbs. of seed	0	4	0
Sowing with drill	0	2	6
Picking the cotton	0	1	0
Cleaning the cotton	0	1	3
Carriage to seaport	0	4	6
Freight of £3 10s. per ton	0	3	0
Screwing, baling, &c	0	0	11
	£1	4	10
Commission at 2½ per cent., 7½d	0	0	0
Brokerage at ½ per cent., 1½d	0	0	9
Total	£1	5	7

or nearly 4½d. per pound, exclusive of any profit whatever, either to the cultivator or shipper. It is thus clearly perceptible that the present price of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation; the more so as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one demands made on the trader by every native agent through whose hands it passes. It must be, moreover, borne in mind that any new lands taken under cultivation would entail great expense on the ryot. The clearing, leveling and preparing the land would scarcely be done under £1 10s. an acre, and the subsequent weedings and hoeings, without which the plants would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would further increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling. It is therefore evident that without some more sure and substantial prospect of remuneration, there can be little prospect of the ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian-grown cotton nearer to that now being paid for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase to the cotton lands now existing. There is no doubt that cotton is being very much more generally grown this year than last year; but it is not on new lands, and is at the sacrifice of other crops. This is not what is required, for it will never answer to grow cotton to the exclusion of other crops. The aim must be to induce an increase of cotton cultivation in addition to the crops now usually raised; and to effect this, the inducement to clear jungle lands must be far greater than at present. We have endeavored to place this subject clearly before our readers and the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. The matter rests entirely with them. They must raise the price of the Indian staple, or they will hardly induce any very great increase in its production.

FINANCIAL REFORM IN FRANCE.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON III. TO M. ACHILLE FOULD.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State, wherein His Majesty approves the financial programme drawn up by M. FOULD, and acknowledges the necessity of confining the Budget within invariable limits.

The Emperor continues: The only efficacious means to attain this end is to resolutely abandon the power which appertains to me of opening a fresh credit in the absence of the Chamber.

I am determined to introduce changes, and the *Senatus Consultum* which will be presented to the Senate on the 2d of December next will contain this resolution, and determine your Budget and those of the different Ministries by large sections.

In renouncing a right which equally appertained to the Sovereigns, even constitutional ones, who have preceded me, may I do a useful thing towards insuring the right administration of the finances?

Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, nor as a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted intact to my son.

Elected by the people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative useless for the good of the public, as I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all power which is indispensable for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

REPORT OF M. FOULD ON THE FINANCES.

The report of M. FOULD to the Emperor, which was read in the sitting of the Privy Council, and of the Council of Ministers, at the Tuileries, on the 13th inst., is a document of great length, occupying nearly seven columns of the *Moniteur*.

The report commences with a review of the administration of French finances previous to the *Senatus Consultum* of Dec. 25, 1852, which it is now proposed to modify. The nature of this *Senatus Consultum* referred to is then described, and various theories of reform are separately discussed and condemned. When, he says, the most rigorous division of the budget by special chapters was exacted, as from 1840 to 1847, the equilibrium was not better maintained than it is now.

I have now before me an account of the supplementary and extraordinary credits opened in those eight years. They amount to nearly 1,200,000,000f., deduction being made of the credits annulled, or about 150,000,000f. a year. It is true that the years 1840 and 1841 required extraordinary expenses on account of the crisis occasioned by the Eastern question, and that the budgets of war and marine were exceptionally high in those two years. If we compare with that period the eight years from 1851 to 1858, it must be admitted that the expenses during the latter interval were more considerable, but account must be taken of the Eastern war, which has weighed so heavily on our finances. From 1851 to 1858, the supplementary and extraordinary credits amounted to not less than 2,400 millions, averaging 300 millions a year. Deducting the expenditure occasioned by the war in the East, which amounted to 1,348 millions, there will remain, for the second period, 1,050 millions of supplementary and extraordinary credits, or about 130 millions a year. The justice of this comparison could not be fairly assailed by objecting that the extraordinary expenditure of 1840-41 modified its terms; for, as a compensation, the occupation of Rome has, from 1851 to 1858, been an uninterrupted charge on our budgets. The difference between the two periods is, moreover, in favor of the latter. It is partly explained by the faculty of transfers from one account to another, which existed from 1853 to 1856.

M. FOULD proceeds to state that he attaches the greatest importance to the system of transfers, the use of which must be reëstablished, though the system has been so unfavorably viewed by the Council of State and the Administration of Finance. They will prevent, not only the opening of supplementary credits in the absence of the Chambers, but also the opening of extraordinary credits. He continues:

"The complaints made against the administration of our

OUR ARMY AT WASHINGTON.

The Inaction of our Army and its Causes—A Great Battle Not Practicable—Troops to be Detached for the Southern Expeditions—Effects of the Cold Weather—Temperament of the Representatives of the Press, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

It is impossible that one should stand and see this fine weather go by, and the close approach of dreary December, without the deepest anxiety. This uncertain climate may, in three days, render the best laid plans abortive; so that, though you may have abundant faith in man, so far as his knowledge extends, you cannot have in the weather. There are other things which faith has nothing to do with. Suppose the roads should remain solid, how, when snow and ice come, are those soldiers to operate in the field. Government furnishes no mittens, and yet without the two-fingered mitten, they cannot handle their muskets effectively, on a freezing day. Every man who has tried it, knows that it is impossible, with stiff-fingered and benumbed hands, to load and fire with any rapidity. The weather will soon be so cold that the soldier will be almost as useless in the field without protected hands as without stockinged feet.

Such and a hundred similar things are said by the anxious public, and doubt, and uncertainty and anxiety are everywhere seen. The keen expectation that something decisive is to be done will not be satisfied with suggestions demanding patience. Per contra, it is said that this petulance and impatience are childish—the offspring of mere feeling and not of reason or sound judgment—that the apparently longest way may be really the shortest and surest. But a great battle will not take place in front of our lines—nor is it important that there should. That the whole army will not go into Winter quarters here is doubtless true, while, contradictory as it may seem, it is equally true that there will be no general advance on the enemy's lines unless he ceases to hold them in force. Neither is the campaign to be transferred to South Carolina. What then is to be done with the army? The policy *is to hold it in hand here and supply expeditions that are to be fitted out against the Southern coast.* A demonstration may be made on the enemy's batteries down the Potomac, which may uncover his right wing and change somewhat this programme, but the former policy will be the ruling one. A little reflection will enable one to see the propriety of this. The public expect and want large and successive expeditions to be sent along the coast; but where are the men to come from who shall compose them? Nothing could be more unwise than to send only raw recruits. They will need the best drilled soldiers we have, and where are they to be obtained, unless from our camps here? But how can they be furnished from Washington, if there is to be an advance? We have now too few, instead of too many, soldiers on hand for such a movement. It is, therefore, inevitable that the naval expeditions, or an advance movement here, must be given up. Which would a wise policy select, and which would even the people prefer? *The troops that have been longest in camp* must accompany the fleet, and the new recruits be brought in to supply their places, and drilled till ready for use. We need, and must have, in a war like this, some great camp of instruction; and where should it be but here! This is a common centre, as near as can be obtained. Here they will be kept ready for defence, should the Capital be assailed, or to be sent to Annapolis or Fortress Monroe, for coast service, as soon as prepared. *Such expeditions as we contemplate cannot be supplied with troops this Winter, except from the Army of the Potomac, and such supplies* cannot be furnished if we should meet with a defeat in front, or, even if victorious, if we design to follow up success and "march on to Richmond."

Now, this mode of reasoning may be very delusive, but I give it for what it is worth, as showing both sides. One thing is certain; we want our best troops to attack the enemy's lines, if they are to be attacked at all, or we want our best troops to operate on the coast, if any are to be sent. We can *hold* Washington and spare troops for other purposes, but we cannot assume this the offensive here and do it. At all events, this aspect of the question is worth looking at. Some say that we ought to annihilate the army before us, so as to be able to send off *all* our troops to any point. Perhaps this may be attempted yet, but I cannot think so. Others say, "McCLELLAN may be overslaughed by Congress," and very likely will be, unless he does something before it meets. If the Commander-in-Chief is a true patriot, and fit for the position he occupies, this consideration will have no influence with him. It is a motive to stir ambition, not patriotism. Everyone who has carefully studied the history of the Government from the time of the Revolution down, looks with gloomy forebodings to the meeting of Congress. But let to beware; "*there is thunder in the sky.*" Political intrigue and preferment, and party rule have had too much to do with this war already. Divisions and dissensions now will bring *unity somewhere.* Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as truly your friends, and as unselfish and honest in their support of your Administration, as those who opposed you, you would have less trouble." "*I begin to think* so," replied the President.

The telegraph, a day or two since, informed the public of a dinner given by Mr. FORNEY to Mr. PRENTICE, and gave the speeches made on that occasion. After-dinner speeches are not usually the most consistent and reliable; but in these fearful times words from the members of Government go like bullets to the public heart, and I would suggest if topics that are heaving the nation are to be discussed over the wine bottle, that reporters should be excluded.

The camps around Washington present a very different aspect on a dark and wintry day, and under the cheerful light of a mellow sky. The other evening I went out to the camp of the Berdan Rifles. For two days it had been cold and rainy, and the damp ground, chilling wind and sombre sky made it look cheerless and forbidding. The men at evening parade, showed the effects of the weather upon them. Nearly all the men were coughing, and it was a continuous bark along the whole line.

I was glad to know that the heavy piece which was originally designed for them, had been abandoned for the Enfield rifle. A gun weighing thirty pounds can only be used in intrenchments or rifle-pits. To handle such a piece in the field in an engagement for three or four hours would break down almost any man.

Yesterday was a beautiful day, and the camps on the heights back of the city presented an enlivening spectacle. On all the elevations overlooking the Capital and Georgetown, there was drilling of infantry, galloping of cavalry, bands of music playing, and volley-firing. Crossing the wide, level, and swampy reach of land before coming to the high ground, I counted, without turning aside from the path, the carcases of some fifty horses—buried, half-buried, and charred, or wholly exposed, while the low bushes, I doubt not, concealed as many more. Should the soldiers continue to throw them here in this way till next Summer, there will be by that time hundreds of bodies on the plain in all stages of decomposition, from which noxious exhalations will arise to settle over the camps. This is inexcusable, and must not prove unhealthy, such a mass of carrion mutilated about as the open common is an unseemly, disgusting sight. The proper way would be to haul deep, wide trench dug, say a quarter of a mile in length, in which the dead animals could be packed and covered up as fast as thrown in.

I visited the Tenth Legion, which had lain so long at the foot of my grounds on the banks of the Hudson. The first thing I noticed was that the pickets of the neighboring forces were unmolested. My observation was naturally drawn to this, because my place had been stripped to furnish boards for camp fires. I was sorry that when I was along the track of BLENKER'S Brigade I was compelled to think of this legion, that is really composed of a fine set of men.

I was told that one of the men had died that morning, and another been accidently shot through the arm by a piece going off in stacking their arms. The regiment is at the foot of Kalorama Hill, and takes in JOEL BARLOW'S tomb. As I stood by it with the chaplain, the past and present arose in striking contrast, for I recalled to mind the stripling graduate of Yale College, who hurried through a course of theology in six weeks to become a chaplain in the revolutionary army, while here stood at his tomb a chaplain in another American army, arrayed, not against a foreign foe, but those of its own household. As time rolls on, and empires and governments rise and sink, like successive waves along its bosom, how little and contracted the schemes of men appear, and how vast and mysterious the economy of God!

This fine regiment has a Chaplain that is just the man for it, while from Col. VAN WYCK down, the officers appear to treat him with the same kindness and respect they would their own pastor at home. It would, not do some of our colonels any harm to take a short lesson from this legion in respect to the manner in which chaplains should be treated.

There was another review over the river yesterday, and a sham fight, and there is still to be another on this side to-morrow. The grand review, however, has cast all lesser ones into the shade, and public curiosity seems to be pretty well satisfied, except among those who did not see it. Many seem to think reviews are got up as mere military shows, instead of being, as they are, one of the means necessary to the thorough efficiency of an army. A great army needs to see itself—know what it is—to move, and act, and feel as a unit.

McCLELLAN is using untiring industry in getting the army into the best possible condition, while it is more and more evident, every day, that he does not mean to use it to obtain military glory, but to carry out a plan similar to that of SCOTT—*to quell this rebellion by a mighty pressure, and not by a mighty slaughter.*

There is one thing at Washington that needs remedying. The representatives of the Press seem to be *tolerated* here rather than regarded with that friendly consideration they should be. A suspicion has been entertained so long that they are after what they have no business to know, still less to publish, that it has become chronic, and jealousy and distrust have taken the place of confidence and respect. This should not be so. It is true, the blame may not be wholly on one side.

I speak of this now, because I can illustrate what I mean by something that is tangible. The grand review, the other day, was got up without the Press being put in the programme, or vouchsafed any information respecting it at all. It is true, a person formerly connected with the Press saw some correspondents at the lines, and induced an officer whom he knew to go and request permission for them to enter, which was granted. Some, I am told, took advantage of a privilege granted in such a beggarly way. Now, those who got up this grand review would have been annoyed had the Press been totally silent about it, and *offended* if it had with one voice pronounced it a miserable failure—a contemptible parade. Yet why should it not condemn if those who alone are sent to describe are left to get such views and information as they can pick up in the crowd? *They need the Press*—then why not *aid* it cheerfully, courteously, and not grudgingly and with ill grace? It is vastly different in this respect with the Generals in the camps, who are distinguished for their cordial courteousness and hospitality.

I have not said these things because I have any personal cause of complaint, or expect to be in a position to make one; but for the purpose, if possible, of remedying a state of feeling which ought not to exist. Let the Commander-in-Chief and all those to whom he intrusts the direction of affairs, place the representatives of the Press, on all such occasions, in a position to obtain that information which the public wish, and have a right to receive.

The city is again filled with rumors of an immediate advance. I am getting accustomed to this. For months past, once in about so long a time, there was to be an attack on Washington—now, with about the same intervals, there is to be an advance by us. It has become a sort of intermittent disease. There is a tertian ague which attacks the patient once in three days. This I should call a *hebdominal* one. Some say the army is to rise in its place and move *en masse* on the enemy's works. To this I have nothing to offer, for it seems totally incredible. Others assert that we are to take up commanding positions, and with our superior artillery, shell the enemy out of his strongholds. This, weeks ago, I thought very possible, but every day's delay makes the probability less. Should such a movement be initiated now, and succeed, and the enemy be compelled to retire and take up new positions, by that time it will be the dead of Winter. What shall we do then? Why, move on and on, driving the rebels before us. I do not say this will not be attempted; but I do say if the roads in this part of Virginia are what they used to be twenty years ago, it will be the slowest march on record, and a marvelous one to record. To carry a single brigade, with its necessary accompaniments, forward over such a country, is one thing; to move an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men, with all its artillery, and baggage, and provision trains, a quite another. In sifting these various views to the bottom, I find they are all based on one belief, that both McCLELLAN and the Administration will see that it must be done to prevent a collision with the approaching Congress. It is mortifying to know that there is such an utter want of confidence in the ability and patriotism of that body. J. T. H.

The Rebellion and the Constitution—A Free Constitution Not Incompatible with a State of War—The Habeas Corpus—The Cotton Question, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

There is a prevalent error, very mischievous in its tendencies, which is embodied in the recent letter of Mr. EDWARD CROSWELL to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, when he speaks of "reestablishing the Constitution" after putting down the rebellion. It is evident that the writer regards the state of war in which we find ourselves, with its necessities, as inconsistent with the maintenance of the Constitution for the time being, and hence the necessity of its reëstablishment, after the war is over. The same mistake seems to be made by Mr. GERRIT SMITH, who, in his letter to Mr. COCHRANE, in reference to his recent speeches, says that the nation must be preserved at whatever expense to Slavery, "or even to the Constitution."

The assumption on which this error is based is that a free Constitution is incompatible with a state of war, and cannot coexist with the exigences of war, especially a civil war. If this be true, the inference is a necessary one, that institutions which secure civil liberty are the weakest of all forms of Government—that they are like a house of cards, which a feather can overthrow, and that they are wholly dependent for existence upon the sufferance of nations. This notion of a free Constitution strips it of all right of self-defence, all power of perpetuating itself, and maintaining its existence against large combinations of insurgents. It seems to be forgotten that the right of the Government to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in times of rebellion or invasion, is just as much a part of the Constitution, as the right of the citizen to demand it in times of peace. This Governmental right, in periods of war, to lay aside ordinary legal forms and ordinary legal guarantees of individual freedom, is simply the right of self-preservation—the right of Government to put itself on a footing of equality with rebels or enemies in the use of its power. It is liable to abuse, doubtless; and so are the most perfect forms of civil society. Men are daily the victims of the civil administration, through the ignorance or corruption of those whose duty it is to dispense justice; but this acknowledged imperfection is never regarded as a reason for abandoning all legal restraints upon the exercise of administrative functions. In like manner, martial law is a tremendous engine of government, essential to its existence when imperiled by revolutionary faction, but to abandon it on this account—because it is liable to abuse—is to give up the idea of government, and go into a state of anarchy.

A free people, who understand practically the art of self-government, as do those of this country, or of England, will never submit to the despotism of martial law longer than the State necessity which called it forth continues. The Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races are too thoroughly ingrained in bone and fibre with ideas of self-government—they understand too well the art of ruling their rulers, of holding them in leading strings by the Press operating upon public opinion, and public opinion upon the Press—to be cheated out of their liberties by military despots. There is also a healthy vitality in American society which knows how to right the Ship of State, when it careens too far to one side or the other.

To those who apprehend any serious derangement in the machinery of our free civic society, in consequence of the necessary exercise of martial law during the present war, I would refer to the recent history of England. During the French Revolution, when the Government of England only apprehended danger from the contagion of French democracy, it was quite as arbitrary in the use of power as our Government has been in the midst of this great revolution. Men were arrested and imprisoned with a high hand, for the exhibition of sympathy with the French Republicans, and the friends of freedom indulged the most gloomy forebodings. The sun of English liberty, they though, had set forever, and whatever was liberal in that monarchy was supposed to have finally disappeared. But how soon did this night-mare disappear, when the necessity for the use of arbitrary power no longer existed! How soon did the vigor of civil freedom reassert itself, and reëstablish itself on a firmer basis than ever! Going a century further back we see the same spirit of English freedom, born amid the throes of revolution and civil war, overrride the temporary exercise of arbitrary power by its triumphant friends under CROMWELL, and the reactionary tyranny of its enemies under CHARLES and JAMES which succeeded, and take permanent root in the British Constitution under WILLIAM and MARY. So it will be on this side of the Atlantic. The arbitrary power now wielded by the Administration is simply a summary process issued out from the high court of public opinion. The fault is that the Administration has been too slow and too lenient rather than too despotic in the exercise of the extraordinary power which the Constitution reposes in the Executive for the maintenance of its supremacy.

The Government, in the exercise of martial law in a time of revolution, is but asserting one of its legitimate constitutional functions. This power might be used for a time to the detriment of the public interests, by a very wicked, ambitious, and, at the same time popular, military despot. But for the present, at least, there is no such character in the country, and cannot be until the rebellion is put down. The danger to popular liberty is very slight, until we shall have produced a CÆSAR or NAPOLEON, and it may be doubted if the rebellion will yield a harvest of glory sufficient to call forth the energies of such a genius.

The suspension of Southern commerce is giving rise to many expedients for supplying the world with cotton. Those which look to the introduction of the culture into the semi-tropical latitudes of Australia, Africa, Brazil, etcetera, or to cheapening the internal transportation of India and China are feasible, and practicable; but nothing is more certain than that efforts to make cotton a profitable crop in Kansas, or any other part of this country north of the 26th parallel of latitude—unless it may be California, where the isothermal lines curve several degrees to the north—may be set down as idle and futile. Very little cotton has been produced in North Carolina or Tennessee, as far north as that parallel. In both these States the northern counties are devoted to grain and tobacco, because experience has demonstrated that the Summers are too short for cotton to come to maturity. The rich alluvial bottoms of the Roanoke, where the number of slaves is equal to that of Beaufort, South Carolina, are almost exclusively given to Indian corn, which finds, or found, easy access through the Dismal Swamp Canal, to Norfolk, and the Northern markets. There are planters in that region who grow a hundred thousand bushels of this article per annum. Above tide-water, in the Northern tier of counties, the tobacco region commences, and Warren, Granville, Person, Caswell, make this weed their chief staple. There are cotton patches, but no consequence is attached to them, they being regarded in the light of idle experiments. Middle Tennessee is a very rich country, and cotton grows finely in the Southern part of it, but it is universally regarded as a very uncertain crop, from which a remunerative return is not counted upon oftener than one year in two or three. It is not uncommon to witness frosts in September which destroy the whole cotton crop of Maury County—the finest in the State, and South of 36°—in one night.

The surest and cheapest way to secure a cotton region is to reconquer the Gulf States, and reduce them into obedience to the laws. OBSERVER.

Slave-Catching in the Army.

MARYLAND, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following document was read at our evening regimental dress parade to-night. It was received from the headquarters of LANDER'S Brigade, Col. E. W. HINKS commanding, and was read aloud, to afford the "two persons" therein described an opportunity to come forward and deliver themselves up. I may say, however, that, if they were in camp, they cannot now be found. It is feared that the publicity of the notice may have prevented its execution; an unfortunate effect, if true, and one, of course, not anticipated. I give the contents verbatim:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP BENTON, Nov. 22, 1861.

Col. Ira R. Grosvenor, Commanding Seventh Michigan Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will cause search to be made in your camp for two persons held to servitude by the laws of Maryland, answering to the following descriptions:

First—Bright mulatto boy, 22 or 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on when left a pair of heavy [illegible] Overalls; paid out $2,000, and had [illegible] cent. notes; balance, [illegible]

Second—Black boy, [illegible] stout, [illegible] years old, about 6 feet high; had on [illegible] large feet; also, a small scar on face; name JAMES, or JAKE.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. CHADWICK, A. A. A. G.

It is doubted whether our superior officers ever heard of the resolution of the last Congress declaring it to be no part of the duty of the army to catch and return fugitive slaves; and certain I am that those "persons held to servitude under the laws of Maryland" would nowhere have been safer than in the camp of the Seventh Michigan immediately after hearing the above document. The field officers of the Seventh were in former times Democrats, and one of them remarked in my hearing that "he was getting to be too much of an Abolitionist to catch niggers for any man." He made it a little stronger than this, but the oath was so worthily sworn that it can never be rigidly regarded against him. This, coming as it did from one who in times past has been a Democrat of the sternest sect, but who was ever a high-minded man is a true exponent of the sentiment everywhere expressed this evening. Nor do I believe that either of the other field officers would be one whit more eager in such a search than the one I have spoken of. The Seventh has never sought to interfere in any way with the "institution," nor will it do so. But the slaveowners must catch their own negroes, for we never shall do it for them.

At this time (9 P. M.) it is ascertained that neither o the aforesaid persons have ever been in our camp, and there is now, if anything, rather a feeling of disappointment that they were not here.

Let me ask you, Messrs. Editors, to ventilate a little th's subject, and give us to understand if this is the purpose for which we were enlisted. I cannot believe that such regulations can have the sanction of our Government, and that it is a false policy is, I think, very clear. These questions, however, you can discuss with much more ability than I.

I have but given you the facts, which are of record, and can easily be verified on occasion.

They seem to furnish their own comment.

Yours, SOLDIER.

Financial Projects.

WALL-STREET, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Congress about to reassemble is expected to do something for the relief of trade. This is not merely a time for temporary expedients, but a rare chance for permanent reconstruction.

Two measures seem both practicable and desirable. One is to throw open the Sub-Treasury to depositors, and the other to extend admiralty jurisdiction to land contracts. The first, if well done, with enough branches and facilities, would bring nine-tenths of the gold of the country into the Government vaults, and furnish a basis for enough Treasury notes payable on demand, to give us a safe and uniform National currency, while the private banks would confine themselves more and more to their proper business of discount and loan.

The second measure would soon create a National code of commercial law, free from the prejudices of local legislation, and enforced by the simple and effectual process and procedure of the civil law. The collection of debts in a region where such warm animosity prevails as in the South, calls for some such provision, which once tried is not likely to be abandoned.

Respectfully, ADVOCATE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 29, 1861.

$6,200	U. S. 6s, 1867	91	25	Bank of Commerce	81
5,000	do	92	50	Erie Railway pref	55
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	83½	160	do	54
6,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	83½	100	do	b30 54⅛
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90½	100	do	54⅛
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92	20	do	54⅝
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47½	121	Chi., B. & Quincy R.	60
1,000	do	48	50	do	s30 60
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	74	965	Hudson R. R.	38
22,000	Ind. R. 3d M. Bs.	75	100	do	s30 38
1,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	92¾	50	do	38⅛
1,000	M. C. & Det. 1st M.		50	do	s30 38⅛
	S. F. Con. Bds.	91¾	150	do	38⅝
1,000	N. Ja. 1st Mort.	83½	250	do	s30 38⅝
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	30	150	do	38½
100	Pac. Mi. S'p Co.	88½	200	Harlem R.	12¾
250	do	89½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	50
50	do	s30 89	150	do	49¾
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	78¾	17	do	49¾
212	do	78¾	300	do	49¾
150	do	s10 78½	144	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38
1870	do	79	850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
500	Erie Railway	32	6	do	62
800	do	31¾	650	Cl. & Toledo R.	34½
200	do	31½	200	do	b60 31¾
450	do	31¾	100	Cb. & Rock I. R.	54¾
350	do	31¾	500	do	54¾
100	do	b30 31¾	50	do	b10 54½

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	54¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	200	do	54⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, 1867	92	300	do	55
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1868	92	150	do	b10 55
5,000	Missouri State 6s	41¼	32	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	84½
5,000	do	41¾	20	Clev. & Pitts. R.	73½
3,000	do	41¾	300	Hud. Riv. R.	s59 28½
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. Cn. B.	69	50	do	38¾
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	84½	400	do	b3 39
45	do	89	350	Harlem R.	12¾
100	do	s30 88½	40	do	12¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 78½	20	Harlem R. Pref.	31½
150	do	78½	25	do	31¾
100	Erie Railway	33¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	50
50	do	31¾	500	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34¾
150	do	32	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 54⅛
100	do	s12 32	50	do	54½

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The *Bullish* spirit manifested in the Stock Market, on the eve of yesterday's holiday, was continued this forenoon, and the dealings were quite buoyant throughout the day. Speculative sellers were indisposed to follow up the market, notwithstanding the advance of 1½@2 per cent. on the Railway List since Wednesday morning, and the consequence was a very stiff demand at the extreme recovery at and after the Second Board to-day. The improvement extends as well to the Western as to the New-York Roads, to the Preferences shares of Erie as to the Common Stock. The printed sales of the day are scarcely up to the average amount of business transaction, though this is to be attributed to the recent want of sellers to meet the market. The National and State Stocks are much the same as on Wednesday. The transfers on all the registered Stocks of the United States close to-morrow, and on Monday the quotations will be ex-January interest, while the Coupon Bonds will continue to be sold with the interest accumulated.

Late this afternoon there was increased buoyancy on the speculative Shares, and the market finally closed firm, about as follows:

Central	70½	Mich. Guaranteed	39
Erie	32¾	Pacific	88¾
Rock Island	54⅜	Panama	113½
Toledo	34¾	Hudson	39¾
Galena	74	Harlem Preferred	31¾
Michigan Central	50½	Erie Preferred	55¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86¾	American Exchange	80
Merchants'	85	Irving	67
America	96	Metropolitan	90
Phœnix	90	Market	83
Fulton	115	Nassau	80
National	88	Corn Exchange	85
Merchants'	87	St. Nicholas	71
Commerce	90	Importers' & Traders'	90
Ocean	90	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	90	N. Indiana 6rts	83¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100¾	N. Ind. Cosh. Line, '68	77
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	77
Erie firsts	102¾	Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Erie fourths, '80	72	T. H. & A. seconds	29
Erie fifths, '85	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Hudson thirds, '75	74	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 24 s.	37½
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	96½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	11¾
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Ilan. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8s, '82	91½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p c.	92½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 p c. firsts	81½	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½

The market for Exchange is dull to-day. London is quoted 108¾@109 p cent. for Bank and Bankers', and 108@108¾ for Merchant bills. The business for Saturday's steamers is but moderate. The market for Money is easy in rates, abundant in supply and very quiet in actual transactions outside of Bank. The Sub-Treasury to-day sent half a million in small Gold Coin to the seat of Government, and reimbursed about the same amount to the Associated Banks. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange by N. BRANDT, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, p steamer *Saxonia* and *Etna*, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ o'clock.

London—60 Days' Sight	109 per cent.
3 Days' Sight	110 per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 15⅝c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f. 13¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	36¼ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	41¼ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	79¼ cents.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $1,381,176, including $100,878 for Treasury Notes, and [illegible] Otherwise; paid out $2,[illegible] including [illegible] cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $2,[illegible],789.

The coal trade on the Delaware and Hudson Canal was as follows:

	Total '60.	Total '61.
Delaware and Hud. C. Co., tons	499,856	726,417
Pennsylvania Coal Co., tons	701,523	629,657
Total tons	1,201,081	1,356,074

Shipments for the season ceased on the 28th inst.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$4,643 25	$3,303 65
Freight	14,627 53	29,190 34
Total	$19,270 63	$32,493 99
Increase		$13,223 16

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$811,988	$841,716	$912,709
Thrown on market	684,630	648,761	1,009,171
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	102,727,945	96,815,348	41,167,448
Thrown on market	102,139,037	94,469,891	42,025,071

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,831	$617,866	131	$56,834	176	$56,004
Mf. of Cot'n	271	48,096	61	6,412	120	25,226
Mf. of Silk	137	94,781	19	25,749	75	92,068
Mf. of Flax	700	121,626	18	4,648	58	11,317
Miscellan's	103	36,784	25	121	24	8,632
Total	3,042	$818,925	252	$93,784	454	$190,346
		93,784				818,926
Total entered		$912,709	Total marketed			$1,009,171

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 29.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 6s, 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, —; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, since our last, have been: 105 bbls. Ashes, 49,534 bbls. Flour, 150 sacks Corn Meal, 219,396 bush. Wheat, 63,262 bush. Corn, 325 bush. Rye, 14,162 bush. Barley, 60,474 bush. Oats, 6,382 packages Provisions, and 1,877 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 56 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, p 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 mats Ceylon, at 19c.; 150 bags Laguayra, on private terms; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 18c., and 220 bags Rio, in lots, at 15c.@15¼c. p lb.

COTTON—Is in request, and is very firm; we now quote Middling at 26c.@26¾c. p lb. Sales 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at easier prices, to-day, yet the demand has not been active, either for shipment or home use. The reported sales, since our last, have been 19,450 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 p bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at former prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, p bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, p bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, for at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine p bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine p bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand to-day, chiefly for export, and prices of prime lots have been supported. Inferior and common qualities have been depressed and unsettled. Sales, since our last, 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Mixed Canada at $1 32; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western at $1 35@$1 53, the latter rate for small lots of very choice; Amber do. $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 37, chiefly at $1 33@$1 36; Amber, Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 28½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 26½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Red State, at $1 26@$1 35; White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50, p bush. Corn is plenty and heavy, prices tending downward. Sales 145,000 bushels, part in store, at 56c. for damaged, 62c.@63½c.; for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63c. for sound; 65c. for do., in store; 70c. for White Western, 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, p bushel. Oats are in fair demand, on speculation, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 47½c.@48½c., and State at 47¾c.@49c., afloat, p bushel. Rye continues in request at 86c.@88c. p bushel; sales 7,200 bushels. Barley is quiet; sales 5,400 bushels, including Canada, at 80c.; State at 75c. p bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 25.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,233	1,397,909	588,020
Wheat, bushels	346,798	17,670,427	13,571,201
Corn, bushels	251,084	26,054,405	15,448,594
Oats, bushels	37,594	1,389,721	1,532,430
Rye, bushels	21,127	483,426	360,937
Barley, bushels	2,734	704,877	530,715

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Nov. 25.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	41,733	1,434,299	618,507
Wheat, bush	166,738	14,416,062	12,342,700
Corn, bush	126,378	23,754,752	13,715,127
Oats, bush	8,585	1,634,368	1,041,710
Rye, bush		402,955	139,319
Barley, bush	874	145,421	245,915

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Flour, bbls	18,176	15,108	18,125	10,536
Wheat, bush	1,247,237	1,116,979	1,209,197	1,252,234
Corn, bush	1,236,031	1,144,464	1,070,207	1,395,504

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at steady rates; 70c.@85c. for shipment and local use, p 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for all kinds, including new, at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, p lb.

LUMBER—The market has been quiet, but prices have been sustained, sales having been chiefly of Eastern Spruce and Pine, within our former range. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 27th inst., says: "Lumber comes in slowly, as the boats are much detained by the crowds on the canal. There is not a very large amount afloat, but some anxiety is felt for its safe arrival before the close of navigation. The stock of Lumber in market is light, but is pretty well assorted. There has been no change in prices, but the trade has been more active than the previous week, and the shipments have been larger. There is more demand for barges and vessels for New-York than for Eastern and Southern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 3rd week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

| |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.—

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without definite intelligence from Fort Pickens, though enough has reached us to warrant us in believing that the fighting there has resulted to the decided advantage of the National cause. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, but brought no news—the rebels refusing to give any information whatever. We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, a dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated the 27th, purporting to give additional particulars of the fight, but which appears to be merely an exaggeration of the rebel reports already published. According to this dispatch, based on the statement of persons from Norfolk, no breach had been made in the walls of Fort Pickens, *though one was expected to be made on Monday*, when BRAGG, with reinforcements which he expected, was to storm the fort. The storm of hot shot and shell concentrated upon the Navy-yard from the fort had at last fired the place so effectually that the rebels found it impossible to extinguish the flames, and the buildings had been entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of army and ordnance stores. *Pensacola had been evacuated by order of* BRAGG. There certainly could have been no necessity for this, unless the rebels were suffering a disastrous defeat, as the place is eight miles from the scene of operations. Another bad indication for the rebels is the declaration said to have been made to his men by BRAGG, that he would never surrender alive. The ill-success of the National vessels against the rebel batteries is again mentioned, the number engaged being five—the names of the *Niagara* and the *Colorado* only being given. The former is stated to have been almost riddled with rockets, while the *Colorado* was thoroughly disabled. We shall probably receive a true report of the engagement to-day or to-morrow.

Commodore DUPONT'S official announcement to the Navy Department of the capture of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, states that the island is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, and we may expect to hear soon of a demonstration against that fortification. By the possession of the island the National forces are enabled to cut off all the approaches to Savannah, and the intrenchments which the rebels have constructed will be of great service. There is on the island a strong martello tower, with a battery at its base.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race on Wednesday afternoon, with advices from Europe four days later, brings highly important news. It was reported that a large steamer had left London for some port in the rebel States, loaded with a full cargo of munitions of war. It is a satisfaction, under these circumstances, to know that ere her arrival the "stone fleet" will have accomplished the work for which it was designed. The rebel steamer *Nashville* arrived at Southampton on the 20th inst. On the 19th, she fell in with and boarded the American ship *Harvey Birch*, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballast, the Captain and crew of which were taken off, and the vessel burnt to the water's edge. The *Nashville* then ran into Southampton and landed the prisoners, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

The European mails by the *Canada* were received last evening. The news had been received in the usual telegraphic synopsis from Halifax; but we are enabled to add from our correspondents and files various matters of interest. As some indication of the temper with which the news of the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON will be received in England, we learn from our London letter, that upon a suggestion that the mission of the *James Adger* in British waters was to overhaul the *Trent*, the British Admiralty directed a vessel of war to pursue and watch the American steamer; and that the pursuit was only abandoned when the *Adger* was found to have other objects. Little intelligence of immediate cis-Atlantic interest is contained in our advices The English squadron for Mexico had departed as had also several vessels of the French division. It was understood that the combined fleet would be ready to leave Havana for Vera Cruz about the 20th of December.

The expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia has accomplished very important results, although at the expense of no bloodshed—a fact due to the good policy of Gen. DIX in sending a sufficient force to overcome the rebels in arms. Ten pieces of cannon have been captured, eight of them new and in good condition; also a thousand stand of arms, rebel flags, &c. It is thought probable that the two Counties of Accomac and Northampton will now be connected with Maryland.

Lieut. WORDEN, who has, ever since the rebellion broke out, been confined in the jail at Montgomery, Ala., arrived in Washington yesterday, having been exchanged for a rebel officer.

It is worthy of remark that the National flag now floats over the soil of all the rebel States excepting two—Alabama and Arkansas.

An interesting correspondence has passed between the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey and Secretary SEWARD, which we publish elsewhere. The Synod, at its late session, in view of the critical condition of the country, passed a series of resolutions, pledging the influence of its members in behalf of the Government. They also took occasion, while disclaiming any intention of offering suggestions in regard to Slavery, to express their full belief that it lies at the foundation of all the present difficulty, and to deprecate its existence. Mr. SEWARD, in his reply, in behalf of the President, thanks the Synod for their sympathy, but makes no allusion whatever to the Slavery question.

A telegraph dispatch, received in Boston on Thursday, says the regiments of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, at Annapolis, are under orders to be in readiness to embark at 24 hours' notice.

A Union refugee from the vicinity of Bowling Green, the headquarters of the rebels in Kentucky, estimates the force at that point at 30,000 strong. A large number of these were down with measles and typhoid fever, and three hundred were sent last week to the general hospital at Nashville. Gen. POLK was expected to arrive from Columbus speedily with a division of his forces. On Sunday night Capt. MORRAU'S Cavalry, accompanied by Gen. McCOOK'S body guard, went down as far as the traitor BUCKNER'S farm, situated on Green River, a few miles above Munfordsville, and took possession of the stock, a large amount of grain, wheat, corn, &c.

Hon. Jos. SEGAR, representative in Congress from the Fortress Monroe District in Virginia, has written a letter to Gen. DIX, thanking him for his proclamation to the people of Northampton and Accomac Counties, and urges in the most decided terms, that it is the true policy of the National Government "to have nothing to do with the slaves in any manner, shape or form, except by special stipulation with the owners."

GENERAL NEWS.

The leading topic of interest in Europe, according to our advices by the *Canada*, is the revolution just effected in the French financial administration, affecting as it does in vital particulars the foreign and domestic policy of the Empire. M. FOULD, in accepting the portfolio of Finance, has dictated a variety of highly important reforms, tending not only to lessen the Imperial power by important concessions to the people, but to remove from European politics the standing menace afforded by the vast military and naval preparations of France. The deficit in the revenues, which has called for these changes, exceeds $200,000,000. It is the task of M. FOULD to reduce this overdraught, and to prevent its recurrence—a labor in which the Emperor will assist him by the surrender of any necessary powers.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River, on Thursday night, between the *Francis Skiddy* and a schooner, by which some of the former's machinery was disarranged, and nine persons were severely scalded by escaping steam—three of them fatally.

Gen. FREMONT was waited upon yesterday at the Astor House, by a number of distinguished private citizens, and several committees. He firmly declined to countenance anything in the nature of a public demonstration, for the present. Some German gentlemen, members of the German Reception Committee, calling informally, were very courteously received, and at a subsequent meeting of the Committee referred to, it was resolved to wait upon the General officially, some time during to-day.

The Merchants' Ratification Mass Meeting, which was to have assembled at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, was, owing to the very inclement weather, indefinitely postponed, the throng that came together being invited to unite with the meeting to be held to-night at the Cooper Institute.

A large meeting, to ratify the People's Union and Republican nominations, was held last evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, in Bleecker-street. Addresses were delivered by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, and Messrs. A. F. DOW, S. B. DUTCHER and C. S. SPENCER.

A mass meeting of that branch of the Democracy in favor of the election of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Speeches were made by JAMES WADSWORTH, EDMON B. BLANKMAN, FERNANDO WOOD and others.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. J. B. McLEAN, arrived in this City yesterday, from Saratoga, on its way to the seat of war. Previous to leaving, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., presented the regiment with a stand of colors. All of the men are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and are armed with the Enfield rifle.

It is probable that the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, will leave for the seat of war next week. The regiment is nearly full.

The *Weekly Anglo-African* has news, through a reliable source, from Africa, that King DOCEMO, of Lagos, having discovered the deception and fraud of the treaty imposed upon him by Commander BEDINGFIELD, of Her Majesty's squadron, and Mr. Consul McCOSKRY, has become so incensed that he is expelling the English from the Island.

Newspapers from Halifax, (N. S.,) to November 24, have been received in Boston. The Halifax *Journal*, of the 20th, has a column of Southern news taken from newspapers received by schooner *Emery*, which recently reached there from a Southern port with a cargo of naval stores. Nothing had been heard from the packet schooner *Melrose*, running between Yarmouth and Boston, and it is supposed that she has gone down with all on board,—thirty-one souls, including several belonging in Boston. Several English men-of-war sailed from Halifax on the 19th inst. The English sloop-of-war *Daring* was to be sent in search of the English ship *Emerald*, now overdue with Armstrong guns, &c., for Canada.

An establishment in Alexandria, at which soldiers desiring to desert were supplied with citizens' clothes and passes to Washington, for the moderate sum of five dollars, has just been broken up. The managers and "ropers-in" of the concern were all arrested.

The steamer *Eastern City*, belonging to the International Company, and for the last few years on the route between Boston and St. John, has been sold to the Government, and is now on its way to this City.

Hon. A. J. CLEMENS passed through Louisville, on Tuesday, on his way to Washington, where he will take his seat in Congress as the representative from the Fourth District of Tennessee. Mr. CLEMENS was compelled to leave his State on the 11th of August, to avoid arrest, and since then he has been acting as an Assistant Surgeon in Col. GRIDER'S regiment.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a *mandamus* was served on the members, in the long-contested suit of HASBROUCK & Co., for stationery furnished the Court in 1859, which was referred to a special committee, Messrs. DAVIS and CORWIN. A report of the Clerk of the Board showed that there were yet outstanding $8,000 of unpaid bills for printing.

The Stock market, after the holiday of Thursday, was quite buoyant at higher prices, and at the close of business yesterday funds left off firm. Exchange 108¾@109 ₱ cent. on London. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were depressed yesterday, and prices were generally easier, yet business was not very active. A fair demand prevailed for Sugars, Provisions, Common Resin, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Cotton,—the latter at rising prices. Candles, Metals, Fish, Oils, Fruit, Hemp, Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Molasses, Whisky and Whalebone were in limited request. Pepper was more sought after. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

England and the United States.

We have news of interest from Canada. It seems that the military members of the Government have held a council of war, and have resolved to put the frontier in a condition of defence. The forts already in existence will be strengthened and new ones will be erected by way of precaution against assumed designs of a hostile character on the part of the United States. There can be little doubt that these measures are taken in conjunction with the home Government,—and they will probably be followed by steps to put the Canadian militia on a footing of better preparation for effective service. As a matter of course we have no right to regard this as in any sense a hostile movement. We have no idea that it has anything whatever to do with any prospective movements of England toward breaking the blockade of our Southern ports, or interfering in any way with the attempt of our Government to reëstablish its authority over the Southern States. But it is one more symptom of a growing alienation between the two countries,—one additional step toward a position of mutual distrust and dislike, when it takes but little to inflame public feeling on both sides, and substitute passion for judgment in the treatment of questions of difference.

Our correspondent speaks of this determination as being due to the official correspondence of Mr. SEWARD. We do not believe that any justification can possibly be found for any steps of the kind in Mr. SEWARD'S letters, or in any action of the present Administration. It will be found that the cause of the Government on all the questions that have arisen between us and England, has been marked by dignity, courtesy and a clear determination at once to respect the rights of the English Government and to insist upon our own. At the outset of this rebellion, it was necessary to impress England with the fact that she must not count upon our domestic troubles as inclining us to submit to any infringement of our rights. And we presume that the language held by Mr. SEWARD in his official correspondence was not one whit less decided and emphatic in the assertion of our claims, than it had been before the outbreak of the rebellion. But beyond this there is nothing in the action or the language of our Government in the least degree calculated to touch the sensibilities of the English Government.

The real mischief has been done by newspapers which assumed to interpret the language and reveal the intentions of Mr. SEWARD and the Administration. Day after day and month after month the columns of the *Herald* have teemed with the most violent diatribes against England, and the most vehement declarations of the determination of our Government to turn our arms against her. The language of Mr. SEWARD has been quoted and distorted to give color to these representations—and in all its violent and insane fulminations on this subject, the *Herald* has assumed to express the sentiment and to represent the temper of the Administration. Nothing is more natural than that such a steady course of incendiary misrepresentation should excite distrust and animosity. Any scandal-monger can set a whole neighborhood by the ears, and any newspaper of circulation and supposed influence can do infinite mischief by stirring up the elements of hatred and strife. We have direct and unimpeachable testimony to the fact that much of the ill-will which exists in England towards this country, is the direct result of this steady and zealous course of unprincipled misrepresentation. What still worse results it may bring about, if it is not checked, remains to be seen.

The Social Organization of the South—A New Duty for the Government.

Whatever difficulties may attach to the question of the negro slaves, viewed as a political problem, there can be no doubt of the social duties which are imposed on the Government by the new relations in which the slave population finds itself in that district of South Carolina now held by the Union forces. The strange dissolution of society in that locality—a phenomenon which has hardly its like—has left a population of many thousands, who have all their lives depended on a master race for such poor guidance as they got, in a state of helpless bewilderment—human *débris* left stranded there by the social wreck.

The result is that from seven to ten thousand negroes are running lawless and unrestrained, over the islands in the district. The two or three thousand that have flocked to our lines, instead of being engaged as laborers, have either been allowed to hang about the forts during the day, and go back to the plantations at night, or have been put on board our ships, where they lie in enforced idleness, eating rations for which the nation pays. The fruits of the earth have been equally neglected. The cotton crop—said to be the heaviest during ten years past—was left untouched. Probably half the crop is reported to have been not picked, or if picked, not ginned, and would be lost. Great quantities, however, were stored,—as many as two thousand bales having been seen on one plantation, ready for market. This Gen. SHERMAN refused to seize, alleging it was not contraband of war, and he had no authority to seize any other property! Meanwhile, with corn, rice, and stores in abundance, our commissariat officers were purchasing what they needed! In fact, it would be impossible to imagine a more helpless and chaotic condition than that painted by our correspondents in Beaufort district.

It is some satisfaction to learn that the Government has at length indicated a policy for Gen. SHERMAN in this emergency. He is commanded to take possession, and become the governmental custodian of, all the cotton, corn, rice and crops of various sorts within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and send the cotton here to New-York to be sold for the benefit of the Government, and to employ the loyal black population in gathering the crops and in constructing fortifications.

It is to be hoped that Gen. SHERMAN will see that they are energetically executed. With the progress of national rehabilitation there will be a constantly-widening area over which the Government will be required to exercise this kind of function. There devolves upon it not only general political sway, but a new order of duties of a more intimate *social* character. It has a population which has hitherto formed part of the domestic system of the States, and from which it has been separated by a wide gulf, thrown upon it for provisional protection. Every aspiration goes out toward a wise direction of affairs that will hold both policy and humanity in view.

Philologic Compensations.

We are obliged to do so much to disgust the Southern mind that there is a heightened gratification in being able occasionally really to satisfy it. From the Richmond *Enquirer* we gather that it has been reserved for Gen. SHERMAN to offer a grateful sop of the kind to the Southern Cerberus. It professes to think that the introduction of Confederate terms—such as "The Great Sovereign State of South Carolina," "Confederacy," "Compact," and the like—into that soldier's proclamation, is a concession to South Carolina theories for the purpose of mollifyng her. At the same time it illustrates the wisdom of this policy by the example of Daniel in the lions' den, who, "though assured of the Divine protection, did not think it desirable to do that which would provoke the animosity of its inmates, but, on the contrary, conciliated them by a gracious behavior."

This is certainly a very pretty theory. Beaufort of course is the lions' den into which our twenty thousand quaking Daniels have been thrust: though, as all the lions, lionesses and lionets fled, leaving but one roaring, though harmless, specimen of the king of beasts behind, it is difficult to see that the parallel goes very far. The lion roared, but the whang doodle did *not* mourn. If, however, the hegira of the Beaufort lions before Uncle Sam's inoffensive Daniels were really the form in which Divine interposition came, we are bound to say it was certainly a not badly conceived idea.

If the terminology of Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation be indeed the source of such exalted satisfaction to the Southern mind—shutting it up in measureless content—we do not see any great objection to indulging it in the conceit. Who knows but what this philologic foundation may afford a solid basis for a satisfactory arrangement between Gen. SHERMAN and the Palmetto philosophs? It strikes us as an admirable compromise to concede the logical argument to South Carolina, and then overwhelm her with the leaden one. For perhaps, as the *Enquirer* says, it would really be too severe to beat her in the constitutional argument and in the arbitrament of arms, too. But here is an open door: all we wanted was a concession of that kind—they may say: "Compact," "Confederacy"—what greater satisfaction can a gentleman demand? Come, embrace us, Mudsills! which would be a very pretty finale, and cause the curtain to drop over a tearful and tender tableau.

But the *Enquirer*—nothing if not philosophical—goes further and argues that as "terminologies do not obtain and continue without some reason existing in the character of the institutions to which they attach themselves," so the fact of the general use of Confederacy terms—such as "federal," "compact," etc.—in speaking of our National Government—is proof philologic, if not positive, that we are in fact a Confederacy and not a nation. The sophistical and philosophical, or rather the philosophico-sophistical *Enquirer!* There is a mediæval saw clothed in dog-Latin which our *Enquirer* should have known: "*Omnibus est nomen sed non idem omnibus omen.*" It is very true that our political nomenclature is of the character mentioned—though it disappears rapidly as an ancient fossil and anachronism. Its retention is of one use, however—it serves as a tide-mark of how much we have advanced since the days of darkness, when a Confederacy prevailed. We can give them the advantage of our experience of Confederacies. We had a Confederacy of States. Although even under that dispensation the right of secession was by no means conceded, yet it broke down disgracefully from the want of power in the Federal Government to maintain itself against the pretensions of the States. The Convention of 1788 formed a Constitution expressly to abolish State Sovereignty and establish a supreme National Government. This is the very Government that will continue to rule both Virginia and South Carolina, as it has ruled them for eighty years, long after their high-blown fiction of a "Confederacy" shall appear to them but as a drunken dream.

ENGLAND AND THE SEIZURE OF SLIDELL AND MASON.—A CURIOUS RUMOR.—Our London correspondent mentions a rumor that upon the arrival of the *James Adger* at Southampton, the British Government was led to believe that the errand of that steamer was to overhaul the Royal mail packet expected from the West Indies, and arrest Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The story proceeds, that a steam-frigate was dispatched to follow and watch the *James Adger* upon her departure, and only desisted from the chase when it became obvious that the American vessel had other business.

The story, if authenticated, would seem to foreshadow the effect the news of the actual capture of the invaluable pair would have upon the English authorities. But even supposing the man-of-war detailed to watch the *Adger* in its anticipated attempt, had orders to do more than observe, namely, to interpose for its defeat, it will be noticed that the cases are not parallel. If the *James Adger* had actually been commissioned to search the British packet, the British Government might have felt justified in baulking a deliberate purpose of the sort. But it will be remembered that all the vessels detailed to intercept the two runaways, were dispatched upon the assumption that they had put to sea in the *Nashville*, a vessel of the enemy; so that no intention of stopping and searching an English vessel can be imputed to the Government of the United States. The act of Capt. WILKES, however satisfactory to the American people, was entirely spontaneous and unauthorized. It will only become a ground of hostilities when it is formally sanctioned by the American Government in response to a demand for explanations on the part of England; and, even in that event, the latter Power will long hesitate before it will make an issue so unimportant a pretext of war.

The Mission of the Stone-Fleet.

There are those who deprecate the errand on which the stone-laden squadron has gone, and characterise the blocking up of the harbors of Charleston and Savannah as vindictive, unstatesmanlike, and calculated, as they express it, to "exasperate the South." This view of the matter would hardly occur to one who had any serious interest in the crushing of the rebellion; and accordingly they who entertain it are the very men who opposed the idea of naval expeditions to the Southern coast—in fact, who have opposed every active measure of the Government: and for the self-same reason—that such steps would "exasperate the South!" There may be people who are imposed on by this feeble sophism: they can be only such as *wish* to be imposed on. It is a strange plea on which to claim immunity from the richly earned punishment destined to fall on that rebellious race. They would hardly venture to urge it themselves, for they have a stricter sense of logic—they who, maddened by an insensate hate, have drawn from the dark caverns of passion whatever elements could add horror and atrocity to their assassin war.

It has not been divulged what are the precise localities where the stone squadron is to fulfill its retributive mission. Charleston and Savannah harbors have been spontaneously pointed to as richly deserving its attention; but it is more likely that it is destined to block up some of the minor channels connected by the peculiar coast system of the South with the main water entrances to those cities. These "rat-holes," as they are graphically termed, it has been found impossible to blockade effectively, and it is through them that the *Nashville*, the *Theodora*, the *Bermuda* and shoals of lesser craft have gone out and in. This inefficiency of the blockade has grievously perturbed the soul of the just JEFF., and he threatens to send to Europe an ominous schedule of successful "runs." The stone squadron will block *that* game thoroughly, and, by leaving only the few chief channels to be guarded, will enable the Government to detail a good portion of the fleet for active operations of a different kind.

There is no evidence thus far that *vindictiveness* will be a characteristic of this war, on the part of the loyal States. We have left the monopoly of that quality to the other side. Never was there a war marked by such an utter absence of animosity on the part of those with whom justice rests. It may be in virtue of that very fact, for justice is calm. It may be, also, through a magnanimous pity with which the Northern mind is disposed to view those whom it looks upon as victims of a hideous delusion. Some have been disposed to blame this spirit as taking away from the unity and effectiveness of our action. This is no doubt so, though it will be a record full of splendor to go on the pages of history, that the most criminal of rebellions has been calmly put down by a people penetrated with the consciousness of right, and no outlet permitted to that saturnalia of horrors that has marked other civil wars.

The stone-laden fleet does not go on a mission of vengeance. It goes on a mission of justice.

WHAT MR. CALHOUN THOUGHT OF SUPPRESSING REBELLION.—In 1843, during the famous Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, Mr. CALHOUN, then a member of President TYLER'S Cabinet, took very decided ground against any attempt, on the part of any portion of our people, to redress real or fancied wrongs, or to change the institutions of the country, by force. Here is an extract from what he then wrote on the subject:

"The very complication of our system of Government—so many distinct, sovereign and independent States, each with its separate Government, *and all united under one*—is calculated to give a force to discussion and agitation never before known, and to cause a diffusion of political intelligence heretofore unknown in the history of the world, *if the Federal Government shall do its duty under the guarantees of the Constitution by promptly suppressing* PHYSICAL FORCE AS AN ELEMENT OF CHANGE, and keeping wide open the door for the full and free action of all the moral elements in its favor. No people ever had so fair a start. All that is lacking is, that we shall understand, in all its great and beautiful proportions, *the noble political structure* reared by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and to have the VIRTUE AND THE SENSE to preserve and protect it."

This was perfectly sound doctrine then, and it is equally sound now. It is always the duty of the National Government promptly to "*suppress physical force* as an element of change;" and the Administration is now doing its utmost to accomplish that object. President LINCOLN is acting upon the principle thus laid down by JOHN C. CALHOUN, and we trust he will succeed in putting it into execution.

A FRAUDULENT CARD.—Tammany Hall has published a small card for circulation giving certain figures to prove that in the late canvas for Judge of the Marine Court the Tammany candidate polled more votes than either the Mozarter or the straight Republican. They find it convenient to omit all mention of the fact that HIRAM KETCHUM was a candidate, and *divided* the Republican vote. The card asserts in large capitals that "figures do not lie." That is very true if they are left to tell their own story. But many people who use them *make* them like most effectually.

ODYDKE MEETING.—There is to be a mass meeting of the friends of Mr. ODYDKE this evening, at Cooper Institute, to ratify his nomination. A number of prominent and well-known gentleman are expected to address the meeting. There is a very strong feeling of enthusiasm in regard to the coming election, and the utmost confidence is felt on the part of Mr. ODYDKE'S friends that he will be elected.

THE MAYORALTY.—SAML. HOTALING, Esq., has declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of GEORGE ODYDKE. He does this because of the responsibility resting upon him to do nothing which shall in any way aid the reelection of Mayor WOOD, whose sentiments, expressed in recent speeches, he considers in the highest degree disloyal and unsound.

JEFFERSON.—Rev. Dr. PIERSON will deliver the second of his eloquent lectures on the "Private Life of Thomas Jefferson," at Irving Hall, next Monday evening. These lectures are well worthy of attention.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Meeting of a Military Board at Quebec.

Effect on the Canadian of Mr. Seward's Dispatches.

The Frontiers of the Provinces to be Fortified.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Mr. Secretary SEWARD'S letters to Lord LYONS and the Governors of the States, have not been without their effect upon the Canadian mind, followed up as they have been by the MASON and SLIDELL case. None of the Canadian newspapers attempt to justify the latter proceeding—even the Toronto *Globe* condemns it, which, more than any other journal, takes an American view of present events in the United States. But whether Capt. WILKES was right or wrong, is not the question now. I have to tell you that at a council of war, held here yesterday, (Sunday,) between Gen. Sir FENWICK W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, commander of the forces in Canada, (who came down from Montreal to attend it,) His Excellency, the Governor-General, Col. PAYZANT, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and others, it was determined to prepare for emergencies by putting the frontier in a state of defence. There are rumors that it was resolved to call out ten thousand volunteers, but of that I have no authentic information. It may have been determined that, in case of war, that should be done.

Thus it appears that Great Britain and the States are actually drifting into war. Lift up your voice, Mr. Editor, to avert the calamity, if possible. Give counsel, that the difficulties which exist may be removed, if possible; and surely it is possible, without recourse to arms. Let not brothers—for such you and we really are—be arrayed in deadly fight against each other. For assuredly the calamities of the ensuing civil strife will be multiplied tenfold, if not only the land, but the sea, is made the field of conflict. The *Herald* has done much to fan into a flame the elements of discord that exist between England and the States. Let the TIMES administer the antidote, more powerful than the poison.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Our Quebec correspondent, in the above letter informs us that the military authorities of Canada have concluded, in view of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch on harbor defences, to fortify the frontiers of the Province. We presume that even a council of war, composed of such luminaries as Lord MONCK, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS and Col. VAVASEUR, would not dream of attempting to fortify a frontier some three or four thousand miles in extent. Even the ten thousand volunteers that, our correspondent says, the Government propose to call out would be barely sufficient to man the walls of Quebec—a single point in the enormous line. It is very likely, however, that the scare of an imaginary danger has induced the military authorities of Canada to meet in consultation, in order that the Home Government may be convinced they are vigilant, and that Lord MONCK, the new Governor, is going to come up to Lord PALMERSTON'S expectations. They may have ordered that the fortresses of Canada shall be repaired and placed in a high state of efficiency; and everyone knows that putting a fortress in a proper state of defence has a highly belligerent sound. In this case it would be a *case of protest* still.

As far as we know there are only a couple of fortresses in the Province that are at present in a defensible condition. One is the Cape Diamond citadel of Quebec, with which every American traveler is familiar. It is without doubt the strongest fortress in America—the strongest, possibly, in the world, after those of Gibraltar and Cronstadt. The citadel is built on the highest point of Cape Diamond, at an elevation of 350 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, and on the river side the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the water. On all other sides the citadel is so fortified by glacis, walls, trenches, and other works of defence that a hostile approach is deemed impossible by the best British authorities on military science. The city is also walled entirely around, and is further protected by Martello towers, of which there are four encircling Quebec at equal distances from each other. The *citadel* of Quebec is always kept in a condition of perfect repair, but the outworks—that is the walls and works about the city—have been allowed of late to fall into ruin. In the event of war, the defence of the city would not be undertaken, as it would require fifteen or twenty thousand men to man the walls, and the defence of the citadel would answer all needful purposes. For this, a garrison of one thousand men, it is asserted, would be amply sufficient. There is always stored in the citadel of Quebec sufficient provisions to last its garrison for a siege of seven years. It also contains an immense quantity of war *material*, and to this quantity very unusual additions have been made during the present Summer. The old guns have been changed for rifled Armstrong cannon of the largest size, and everything that prudence and forethought could do has been done to place the citadel of Quebec in a thorough state of efficiency. As an illustration of the strength of this place it may be mentioned that in 1775, MONTGOMERY, the American General, succeeded in reaching it when the garrison was almost destitute of military force, and the whole strength of the Province only numbered 800 men. The siege was a signal failure. In the first assault, as in those renewed during subsequent years, the Americans were driven back and their General killed, while the British are said to have lost only one officer and seventeen men in killed and wounded. Another insurmountable obstacle to the investment of Quebec is the climate. For seven months of the year it would be impossible for a hostile army to find provisions or to encamp in the vicinity of Quebec. The thermometer falls as low as 40° below zero, and the inhabitants themselves have to lay in their provisions before the inclement season sets in.

The only other fortresses in Canada worthy of consideration, are those on Navy Point and Point Henry, which command the harbor of Kingston. Fort Henry is the principal work of defence. There are also several martello towers near it, and as a military post, Kingston is the strongest place in Canada, after Quebec. These forts, it must be remembered, have always been kept in serviceable condition, and if the resolution to which the military authorities of Canada have came, [I merely relate] to their inspection, the act is simply one which is performed with great regularity at least once a year. It is proper to add that on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, a regiment of soldiers is usually stationed. Large quantities of ammunition are also stored there, and the island might be used to great advantage in the defence of Montreal, the principal city of the Canadas.

It will be observed that the British officers who have composed this military board, and who see such threatening symptoms in Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, are not men of distinction. Lord MONCK, the new Governor of Canada, is an Irish peer who has never appeared before in public life. A friend of Lord PALMERSTON, he obtained the Government of Canada as a reward for his failure to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS is a heroic soldier, who showed great courage and perseverance at the defence of Kars, but very little judgment, discretion or military genius. Colonel PAYZANT, the third officer mentioned by our correspondent, is accidentally commandant of the Quebec garrison, a position that the public sentiment of that city seems to think he is quite unfitted to fill. It is not therefore probable that the decisions of these high authorities, whatever they may mean, are sufficiently important to call for any action on the part of the Government of the United States.

It is not, however, to be denied that warlike preparations, on an usual scale, have been made in Canada by Great Britain during the present year. We have been told by British journals and ministerial prints that these preparations were purely defensive, and the pretension was not without color of reason. If the addition to the troops in Canada is confined to the 3,500 men already sent there in August, we shall be content to believe that Great Britain means peace.

Public feeling in England—the sentiment of the upper middle class—is opposed to anything like a hostile demonstration against the United States, and their voice of remonstrance and objection was so loud when the Government ordered the embarkation of another force of 3,500 for the Province, that the measure was abandoned. At present, there are scarcely 10,000 regular troops throughout the whole of Canada; the artillery force has been unusually small for some years past, and there is not now a sufficient number of artillerists in Quebec to man the guns of the citadel. An important addition to the artillery service was received last Summer in the shape of a battery of Armstrong guns; but it was sent to the upper Provinces. The militia of Canada is merely a paper militia. The Province might possibly be able to turn out 10,000 volunteers in an emergency—that is, 10,000 men who understood the mere routine of a soldier's duties; but we are not aware that a full regiment of Canadian militia has ever appeared on parade, or that any of the regiments are even nominally brigaded. Undoubtedly there is plenty of material in Canada to make soldiers; but we have learnt to our cost that the fabrication of the military machine takes time. Our Government will not be alarmed at the belligerent attitude of these military chiefs at Quebec. It is not likely that they will be permitted by their Government to take any step either hostile or offensive to the United States. Their resolution to put the frontiers of Canada in a state of defence is absurd on the face of it, and doubly so at this season, when all military operations and movements are necessarily arrested by the severity of the climate.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, and the Secretary of State.

LETTER TO MR. SEWARD.

NEW-HAMPTON, ORANGE COUNTY, N. J., Nov. 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR: As directed by the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, I forward herewith, together with the accompanying minutes, a copy of the paper on the state of the country, adopted by that body during its recent session in Newark, N. J.

Respectfully, yours,
O. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Rev. Messrs. James P. Wilson, D. D., William Adams, D. D., William W. Newell, D.D., and Hon. Wm. Pennington and Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Elders, were appointed a Committee to prepare a minute in relation to the present condition of the country.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The people of these United States, after the achievement of their independence, established a Government based on constitutional liberty, giving to all just and equal rights, and whereas a portion of the people of these United States have taken up arms against the lawful Government, seized upon its property, and are endeavoring to overthrow it, a Government in which are centered our dearest hopes and interests pertaining to civil liberty and the advancement of civilization throughout the world, and whereas the Presbyterians in Church in these United States has ever shown herself, in all her history, the advocate of civil and religious freedom, that freedom, the influence of which drove our fathers from the Old World, and for the security of which, in this land, they prayed and fought and bled, ever lifting her voice and hands against anarchy and tyranny and oppression in every form, and believing that the present solemn crisis in our national affairs, calls upon us as patriots and Christians to lay upon the altar of our country our influence, our property and our lives; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge to the Government our individual support and confidence, and will use all lawful means and efforts in our power to aid it to maintaining its authority, and in putting down this rebellion, in its very nature so utterly causeless and unjust.

Resolved, That we commend the President of the United States, his constitutional advisers, the American Congress, the Commander-in-Chief, and soldiers of the army and navy, to the God of our Fathers, humbly praying that he will impart to them wisdom and unity to council, and fidelity and courage in action; that the cause intrusted to their hands may be brought to a speedy and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we do not feel called upon to add anything to the repeated testimonies of our Church *on the subject of Slavery*, nor to offer any advice to the Government on the subject, still fully believing that it lies at the foundation of all our present national troubles, we recommend to all our people to pray more earnestly than ever for the removal, at that time may speedily bonne them God, by his Providence, shall, in His own good time and way, bring it to an end, that nothing may be left of it but the painful record of its past existence.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our people to humble themselves and take a low place before God, in view of all our social and political sins, and each one remember and lament his own personal complicity with them all.

The Synod having listened with deep interest to some earnest and impressive remarks from Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON in support of the foregoing resolutions, also

Resolved, That the Synod respectfully request of Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON a copy of the remarks made by him, that they may be published in connection with the resolutions.

It was done.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute on the state of the country be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

By order of the Synod.

O. M. JOHNSON, Stated Clerk.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1861.

To the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: The minute containing your resolutions on the condition of the country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express to you his great satisfaction with those proceedings, which are distinguished equally by their patriotic sentiments and a purely Christian spirit. It is a just tribute to our system of Government that it has enabled the American people to enjoy unmolested more of the blessings of Divine Providence, which effect the material conditions of human society, than any other people ever enjoyed, together with a more absolute degree of religious liberty than before the institution of that great Government had ever been hoped for among men. The overthrow of the Government, therefore, might justly be regarded as a calamity not only to this nation, but a misfortune to mankind. The President is assured of the public virtue and of the public valor. But these are unavailing without the favor of God. The President thanks you for the invocations of that indispensable support, and he correctly solicits the same invocations from all classes and conditions of men. Believing that those prayers will not be denied by the God of our fathers, he trusts and expects that the result of the most unhappy attempt at revolution will confirm and strengthen the Union of the Republic, and ultimately renew fraternal affections among its members so essential to the restoration of the public welfare and happiness. I am, very sincerely, your very humble servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

Credit Due to Gen. Dix—Cannon and a Thousand Stand of Arms Captured—Proclamation by Gen. Lockwood—Probable Annexation of Accomac and Northampton to Maryland, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Gen. DIX is certainly entitled to great praise in planning the expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia. Unlike many other blunders so common in this war, he has sent a force large enough to drive the rebels from every position they occupied; whereas, had he sent a smaller one, they might have remained to dispute his advance, and if not a repetition of Ball's Bluff, a dearly bought victory would have been the result. So far, no lives have been sacrificed on either side, and the Union people who had been taught or made to believe that if the Union troops were to come among them, it would be to steal their negroes and property, or burn their houses, are everywhere jubilant over their deliverance from a grievous tyranny.

Yesterday a brass howitzer, new, and of the latest pattern, was captured—making, in all, ten pieces, eight of which were new and valuable; also, one thousand stand of arms; secession flags, &c., besides disbanding and scattering the drafted militia, and restoring confidence to the Union inhabitants, is the result of this well-planned expedition.

Gen. LOCKWOOD has issued the following

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.:

Whereas, under the proclamation of Major-General DIX, the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., having laid down their arms, are entitled to the protection of the Federal Government; and whereas, a serious inconvenience might arise from a suspension of the operations of the authorities and laws therein; and, whereas, the functionaries holding office in said counties were elected to the same previous to the ratification of the so-called "Ordinance of Secession," whereby this people put themselves in hostility to the Federal Government; and, whereas, the responsibilities and duties of said functionaries were sought to be changed by an oath of allegiance to a pretended Government, in rebellion against the Federal Government: Therefore, I HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, Brigadier-General Commanding in said Counties, do hereby, by virtue of authority vested in me, authorize the Judges, Magistrates, and other civil officers in the counties aforesaid, to continue in their several offices, and perform each and every function of the same, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, the law of Virginia, previous to the "Ordinance of Secession," except so far as modified or changed by any subsequent act of the Legislature sitting in Western Virginia, and the laws passed by said Legislature sitting in Western Virginia subsequent to said act; provided, always, that all such persons before exercising said functions appear before me and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DRUMMONDTOWN, Nov. 23, 1861.

Aside from capturing the leaders in the organizations in those counties, Gen. LOCKWOOD'S work is done, and he is expected to return with his command in the course of a week. Several of the officers have already been taken, and are held as prisoners, and it is thought Col. SMITH, who had command of the disunion forces, will shortly be captured, as the shore is placed under strict surveillance, making it almost impossible for him to escape.

It is calculated that these two counties will now be made a part of Maryland, as, in a geographical point of view, they should be; the ports will be opened; trade and Post-office communications will be resumed; and the people, who have, for the past six months, been isolated from the rest of mankind, will be restored to prosperity and happiness.

The secession element in this city did not appear so jubilant—as has been their wont on hearing good news from Dixie—on receiving yesterday, by flag of truce from Norfolk, the report, emanating from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the combined attack on Pensacola Navy-yard and the Confederate batteries, by Fort Pickens and the Federal men-of-war *Niagara* and *Colorado*. It is said, after some hours' bombardment, our vessels were compelled to haul off, much damaged, and also that Fort Pickens was badly battered—of course the Navy-yard and Confederate batteries escaped uninjured. When the truth is known it will, probably, be as much to the contrary as was the "Total annihilation of Wilson's Zouaves" some weeks ago.

The rebels are fast coming to their senses, and prefer now to hear both sides to the question, and draw their own inferences, instead of placing too much confidence in the "long range" reports of the Richmond *Dispatch*, that have raised their hopes—to bitter disappointment so often.

A man named COLB, said to be an officer in the Confederate army, lately returned from the South, was arrested in this city on Sunday, on a charge of being engaged in the April riots. He will be held for examination.

G.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases: if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and travelling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

M. A. Root will open his new and elegant Photographic and Daguerreotype Rooms, on 5th-av., Monday morning, the 2d inst. Entrance No. 179 5th-av. and No. 949 Broadway, near 23d-st. Citizens and strangers are invited to call.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. James L. Schock, Dr. E. HOLMES FERRIS to Miss EMMA M., daughter of J. C. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

BREBNER—GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. DAVID BREBNER to Miss KATE GRAHAM, both of this City.

HARDING—MAGEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the Church of the Redemption, in 43d-st., by Rev. E. G. Dickson, HARRY HARDING, of Hamilton, C. W., to REBECCA, daughter of the late Richard Magee, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

LUDLAM—COGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Weston, O. C. LUDLAM to E. V. COGER.

GRIFFIN—LAMB.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. J. H. Brown, CHARLES H. GRIFFIN to ELIZA, daughter of G. C. Lamb.

BURDICK—MCBRIDE.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. S. Mickels, Mr. SAMUEL C. BURDICK to Miss JULIET MATILDA MCBRIDE, youngest daughter of Abram McBride, Esq.

BIRD—SUMMERBELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Wm. H. Wines, EDMUND R. BIRD to MARY KATE SUMMERBELL, all of Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOUTON—BRUNDAGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. A. C. Fields, EBENEZER BOUTON, of New-York City, to MRS. CATHARINE BRUNDAGE, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

HOPKINS—STOCKTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, EDWARD M. HOPKINS to JULIA, daughter of Commodore R. F. Stockton.

DIED.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, at his residence, SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.

BUSHAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM A. BUSHAS, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Bedford st. M. E. Church, without further invitation.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, suddenly, GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER, of the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 195 West 14th-st.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, RICHARD S. KISSAM, M. D., aged 53 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

FALLS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, MAIMIE H., only child of Da Witt C. and Georgiana F. Falls, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, from No. 7 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

COMPTON.—On Friday morning, Nov. 29, HARRIET L., wife of James L. Compton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SNEDIKER.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 28, BARZILLAI B. SNEDIKER, aged 23 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of Philip Scott, Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Moravian burial grounds, Staten Island, on Sabbath morning, at 9 o'clock.

SOEMIDT.—In Hoboken, on Friday morning, Nov. 29, after a short but severe illness, PHILIP W. SOEMIDT, aged 49 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, and Franklin Widow and Orphan Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 38 Washington-st., Hoboken, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Tivoli, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, HENRY BERKMAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at Hyde-park, on the arrival of the 7 A. M. train from New-York, (about 10 o'clock,) which will stop at the station that day.

VAN DYKE.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE VAN DYKE, wife of Henry Van Dyke, Sr., aged 60 years, months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her husband, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The steamboat *Highland Light* will leave the foot of Robinson-st. at 2 o'clock, and the *Newsboy* at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a woman of unbounded generosity, loved and respected by all who knew her, being an exemplary Christian and a member of the M. E. Church upwards of 50 years.

"None knew her but love her,
None named her but to praise."

DOWNES.—In Westport, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 25, ESTHER, wife of L. T. DOWNES, aged 72 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 619.—Nov. 29, 1861.
9, 26, 46, 5, 70, 39, 10, 76, 54, 17, 29, 27, 78.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 620.—Nov. 29, 1861.
7, 1, 28, 11, 58, 13, 10, 42, 20, 25, 75, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S

NEW WORK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

By C. SCRIBNER,

No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.,

LESSONS IN LIFE.

A companion volume to LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, and GOLD FOIL. 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages, $1. Gilt edges, $1 50.

In this Volume, the author of "Letters to the Young," and "Gold Foil," has discarded something of the didactic tone of those two popular works, but retained their direct and familiar style, and all those characteristics which have given them so large and so honorable a currency with the public. The "Lessons" are twenty-four in number, and they are not only "lessons in life," but *from* life. The topics discussed are those which are of interest to every thoughtful man and woman, and they are treated freshly, clearly and forcibly, with abundant ingenuity of argument and aptness of illustration. The publisher is convinced that the book will prove to be even more popular than its predecessors, to which it is regarded as a companion volume.

NOW READY,
NEW EDITIONS OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S WORKS.

26th Edition "Letters to Young People." 1 vol., 12mo., $1.
15th Edition "Gold Foil." 1 vol., 12mo., $1.
15th Edition "Bitter-Sweet." 1 vol., 12mo., 75 cents.
15th Edition "Miss Gilbert's Career." 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
DEAN TRENCH'S NEW WORK,
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., author of "Study of Words," &c. 1 vol., 12mo., $1.

II.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
ELIJAH—A SACRED DRAMA, AND OTHER POEMS. By the Rev. ROBT. DAVIDSON, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo., 75 cents.

III.
OUR COUNTRY AND THE CHURCH,
By Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. 37½ cents. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BURT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH."
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK

A Special Messenger sent through with each train. Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.

For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 448 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

BAND LEADER WANTED FOR A REGIMENTAL Band, to go to the seat of war. To one competent, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address BAND LEADER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BAND WANTED—FOR A REGIMENT NOW IN Washington. Any organized Band wishing to engage for the war, at a fair rate, can address MUSIC, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.

JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.

DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th st., corner of 3d-av.

REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County: Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE CITY!

A MASS MEETING of citizens of all parties opposed to Municipal misrule and official corruption, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of

GEORGE OPDYKE,

the People's, Taxpayers', Republican and Union candidate for Mayor.

The following named gentlemen have been invited, and will be expected to address the meeting:

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY,	HIRAM KETCHUM,
Hon. D. DUDLEY FIELD,	WM. E. DODGE,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,	E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING,	JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,	WALDO HUTCHINGS,
Hon. JOHN MCKEON,	S. L. WOODFORD,
Hon. WM. CURTIS NOYES,	HENRY E. STANTON.

RUSSELL SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
E. C. COWDIN,
Chairman Executive Committee.
SOL. L. HULL,
Chairman General Committee.
JOHN H. WHITE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

UNION, TAXPAYERS, and REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert all the influence in our power to insure the return of such men to the Common Council, *as are known to us for their respectability and integrity*, do cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN D. OTTIWELL for Alderman, and cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the TAXPAYERS and others, who are desirous of co-operating with us in our endeavors to attain the object above mentioned; and from our personal knowledge of his character we feel justified in representing that he is in every way qualified to represent the constituency in which he resides.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	ELIJOT C. COWDIN,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	JOS. DELAFIELD,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,	TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
EDWARD P. COWLES,	CORNELIUS R. AGNEW,
JOHN S. COCKS,	S. J. MACY,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	GEO. P. WOODWARD, M. D.
DAVID S. DODGE, M. D.	SAMUEL R. MABBATT,
SAMUEL H. ST. JOHN,	WM. W. NORTHROP,
JAMES M. CROSS,	JOB L. BLACK,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,	B. G. AIMEND,
PAUL AIMEND,	LEONARD GATES,
JACOB L. SEIXAS,	JOHN BLACKETT,
JAMES H. ADAMS,	ROBERT PARKHILL,
S. DAVIDSON,	PETER MCFADDEN,
T. H. FLETCHER,	M. DAVIDSON,
DUDLEY PERSSE,	EMIL KERCHNER,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,	GEO. H. METCALFE,

and 300 others.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL TICKET.

At the last Charter Election the Republican vote was divided as follows:

CANDIDATES OF THE SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION.		CANDIDATES OF THE TUCKER ASSOCIATION.	
For Councilman.		*For Councilman.*	
Daniel Townsend	1,069	Daniel E. Davel	862
For School Trustee.		*For School Trustee.*	
James L. Hastie	1,228	Daniel E. Smith	715
For Constable.		*For Constable.*	
Joseph Stiver	941	John Y. Baker	625

Showing an average majority of 278 votes in favor of the SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION. For School Commissioner John Quackenbush received the entire Republican vote, Mr. Sinclair having withdrawn in his favor; but he was nevertheless defeated. The above statement makes it clear that voters who wish to defeat the Democratic candidates should vote the following ticket:

For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustee,
MATTHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD OPDYKE CLUB.

A GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE CITY.

A meeting of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, of all parties opposed to municipal misrule and official corruption, will be held at Kircher's Hotel, No. 211 3d-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock. The club will then form in procession, and proceed in a body to attend the General Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute. A band of music has been engaged for the occasion.

N.B.—In consequence of the ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, the Ward ratification meeting has been postponed.

JOHN A. FOSTER, President,
WM. ATKINSON, Vice-President,
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
WM. T. BLACK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary,
People's Union Association.
EBENEZER STERLING, Chairman. } Nominating
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary. } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr.
For Inspector.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees.
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM GOTHOUT.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.

For School Commissioner—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector—JOHN MCKECHNIE.
For School Trustees—GABRIEL VAN COTT, DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID MCADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
EPHES P. ELLERY, HENRY HEWLETT, Secretaries.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD R. PHELPS, Chairman.
JOHN E. AYRES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
GEORGE B. DEANE.
A. B. PUDDY, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION Convention for the Third Police Judicial District, Eighth and Ninth Wards, held at Ashland House, Grove-st., on Friday evening, Nov. 29, Dr. Price, of the Ninth Ward, (in the absence of Wm. Tucker, Esq.,) in the Chair, H. B. Purdy and Henry David, Secretaries, the following letter of declination from Geo. B. Dean, Esq., having been read and accepted, on motion, JAS. M. MURRAY, Esq., was unanimously nominated for the position of Magistrate for the Third Judicial District.

E. V. PRICE, Chairman.
H. B. PURDY, HENRY DAVID, Secretaries.

No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

Wm. Tucker, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have received notice of my nomination by the "People's Union Organization" of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, for Police Magistrate for the Third Judicial District, for which mark of confidence I feel truly grateful. Upon reflection and a review of the canvass for that and other offices to be filled at the approaching election, I am induced to believe that my running for the office to which your Convention so kindly nominated me, may, in view of the numerous candidates now before the people of the Third Judicial District, result in the election of some one of them, who, in my judgment, would reflect but little satisfaction to law and order citizens.

Feeling thus, and believing that the support of the People's Union organization might be so given as to aid in the election of some one of the candidates by whom the duties of the office might and would be discharged creditably for all concerned, I would most respectfully decline the nomination so kindly extended to me.

With assurance of my high respect for yourself and the gentlemen composing the Convention, I remain, your fellow-citizen, GEO B. DEAN.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association, held on Friday evening, Nov. 29, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, there is an organization in the Ward that has put forward the name of Samuel B. Ruggles for Alderman, for the ulterior purpose of defeating the regular candidate of the Republican Party, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, therefore be it

Resolved, That as true Republicans we call on every friend of Municipal reform and the election of honest men to office, to discountenance these disorganizers in their fell purpose of endeavoring to defeat the regular candidate of the party, and thereby insure the election of a Democrat. JOB L. BLACK, Chairman.

JESSE FONDA, Secretary.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXTH, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—Regular Democratic Republican nominations for Councilmen: Alexander L. Shaw, James O'Neill, Arthur Ahmuty, James Farely, Joseph Smyth. JOHN RICHARDSON, Ch'n.
WM. C. O'BRIEN, Sec'y.

HON. CONRAD SWACKHAMER WILL address the great Union meeting at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in favor of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GARNWOLD, WM. B. WEDGWOOD, WM. D. WADDINGTON, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BRAYTT, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MARUNOT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HURLAY, E. E. EL

LAW REPORTS.

Vessels in Foreign Ports--Authority of Captains to Sell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

James Chambers et al. vs. *Frederick Grantzon.*—This action is brought to recover possession of the schooner *Elizabeth*, alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiffs by the defendant, and $10,000 damages for such detention.

It appears that the plaintiffs fitted the schooner out for a voyage to the Coast of Africa. After she had sailed she encountered severe weather, and while on the Coast of Africa the captain sold her to the defendant, or the representative of the defendant, who fitted her up, changed her name to *Emily*, and returned her to this port. This suit was then commenced, by the plaintiffs, to recover the vessel, on the ground that the sale by the master was void, because unauthorized by the circumstances of the case.

This is the second trial of the action. At the former trial the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs; and assessed the damages at $7,200. The jury now rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge for plaintiffs; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendant.

The King of Sardinia—Appearances are Sometimes Deceitful.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Leonard.

James R. McDonald vs. *Spencer Q. Stokes et al.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a draft. The defendants set up a counter claim for $6,000, the value of four stallions, alleging that the plaintiff had converted them to his own use. It appears that one of the horses was presented to a certain Miss Ella Zoyara, a circus rider, by the King of Sardinia. The original letter of presentation was in Court, and in it the horse is described as dapple gray, 6 years old, 15 hands high, and used as a saddle horse. The King presented it "to the illustrious lady Zoyara as a tribute to her great equestrian akill and to her virtue as a lady."

Mr. Q. L. Stokes testified that he was a circus manager; that Ella Zoyara was a boy whom he had picked up in Europe and dressed in girl's clothing; and that he or she had been presented with the horse named. Miss Ella has since eloped with another Miss, (we suppose a genuine,) to whom he was married a few days since.

The Court dismissed the counter claim, on the ground that it could not be set up in the action.

Ex-Judge Dean for plaintiff; Henry Bennet for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM J.—*Sarah A. Dusenberry* vs. *James W. Dusenberry.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Caroline Watson vs. *Wm. Watson.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Plaintiff to have care and custody of children.

The Case of Henry Laurens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case of this gentleman may become a prominent point in the discussion of the absorbing question of international law which must arise between this country and England. Considerable controversy has already been excited as to the facts connected with the capture of Mr. LAURENS. Some papers state that he was arrested on board a neutral vessel in transit between neutral ports; others assert that he was seized in a Dutch vessel running from an American port to Holland. If this case is to be relied upon, it is of the highest importance that the true circumstances attending the arrest should be clearly ascertained.

The Memoirs of the late ELKANAH WATSON—*Men and Times of the Revolution*—we think throws conclusive light on the subject. He happens to have been on terms of intimate personal friendship with Mr. LAURENS. On page 160, 2d ed., he alludes to an arrangement for their making the tour of Europe in company. Mr. WATSON states, on page 199, that he was in Mr. LAURENS' apartment in London, when the latter opened the packet communicating the intelligence of the death of his distinguished son.

With such intimate relations subsisting between them, it is scarcely possible that the actual circumstances of so prominent an event as his capture should not have been imparted to Mr. WATSON by Mr. LAURENS.

Mr. WATSON states (page 89) that he took his passage for Europe in the packet *Mercury*. "*This vessel had been built at Plymouth for the Government*; was constructed for rapid sailing, being only seventy tons burden, *and was expressly to carry dispatches to Europe.*" To this passage the following note is attached, but he does not, however, say that he received the facts stated from Mr. LAURENS: "The following year, HENRY LAURENS, President of Congress, was going out in the *Mercury* as secret emissary to Holland, when he was captured by a British frigate. Mr. LAURENS threw his dispatches overboard. The act was seen, however, by an intrepid British sailor, who sprang into the sea from the frigate, and secured the papers. All our affairs with Holland were thus developed, and in consequence England declared war."

Were it certain that the statement had been made by Mr. LAURENS to Mr. WATSON, it would, of course, be decisive of the controversy. The fact that the rebel emissary should have sailed in a vessel of the description of the *Mercury* is very probable, and the only doubt on the subject is whether this note was attached to the Memoirs by the author upon other authority than that of Mr. LAURENS himself. H.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERSONAL.

THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS WANTED from Bridgeport is in the City, waiting anxiously for the person who wished to see him.

R. C. H—I WAS UNABLE TO MEET YOU Wednesday evening; will call Sunday, at 8 o'clock. O. B.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted satisfactory. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 361 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, 5,000 COTTON BATS—a first-rate article, in pound bats, full weight; all buriabe.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE tween Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New-York, will preach in this church next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Cause and Cure of Infidelity.* Rev. JOSEPH HARKER, the popular revival preacher, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. At 3 o'clock, (by urgent request,) a continuation of the Camp-meeting Love-feast, held last Sabbath. Seats free. Friends, and the public in general, are cordially invited.

GENERAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment of Zouaves, of Cape Hatteras; Rev. Mr. CROCKER, Chaplain of the Ira Harris Cavalry, and several other clergymen, will address the General Meeting, under the direction of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in behalf of Scriptures for the army and navy, in the Hudson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. R. LOWRIE, Pastor, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken, and all are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The evening discourse will be the first of a course of sermons *On the Immortality of the Soul.* Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.: Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and hold an ordination in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the evening. Seats free.

"IT IS NOT THE VOICE OF THEM THAT shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the voice of them that sing do I hear."—Ex. xxxii. 18. By request, Rev. WM. ALVIS BARTLETT will repeat his sermon from the above text, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. H. HOBART, D. D., of Trinity Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church (2d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.) Services to commence at 7½. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. M. FRENCH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Love Feast on FRIDAY MORNING. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON AND REV. WASHington Gladden will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, the former in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and the latter in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Rev. N. HESTON, and Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening. Sunday school meeting every Thursday evening.

IS IT TRUE?—IS THE DISPENSATION OF Judgment opened—the Gospel dispensation closed—and God's Church now to be gathered to Mount Zion? Is the Lord Jesus speedily coming, and has Elias come? It is true. That messenger will preach at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, at No. 163 Bowery.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE "BIBLE *Examiner*," will preach, on SUNDAY, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, for the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. ELLIS, OF BROOKLYN, WILL deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON MODERN CIVILIZATION—The fifth lecture on *The World's Progress*, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (morning and evening,) commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Rev. C. T. FLANDERS will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of sermons on the *Problems of Evil in all its Respects and Relations.* The public freely invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY—BROOKlyn Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in the Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 1, at the usual hours. Preaching in the Morning by Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York. Vesper service in the Evening as usual.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOnd discourse on the question for God and the country, *What is to be done with the Slaves?* will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *The World, the Flesh, and the Devil*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The publicare cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAZWELL, Assistant in St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Rev. Dr. GREGG, Minister of Woburn Chapel, London, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. C. W. BIDDLE, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and afternoon, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADIson-av. and 28th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTHEWS will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening text—*When the vilest men are exalted, &c.*—an election sermon.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL TOMORROW and every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock, in the hall East corner of Broadway and 23d-st., entrance on Broadway.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK MAY BE expected to preach in the Mission Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*History of Slavery as a National Question.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, (Room No. 20,) on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 2½ and 7 P. M. Subject for afternoon: *Practical Religion.* For evening: *The Locality of Heaven.*

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A situation as nursery governess, by a young person fully capable of teaching the elementary branches of an English education; references given. Address Miss E. W., Newark Post-office, for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess by a young lady, who has taught English, French and music in schools and families; also needlework. Terms moderate. Apply for a week at No. 22 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER FOR CONversation, a practical arithmetician, for a few scholars. Apply, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 72 West 20th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT for many years, wishes a situation in a family to teach English, music and French; salary no object; country preferred. Address TEACHER, 153 Charles-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS. Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 23th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN A house having all the modern improvements, and instruction (if desired) in several useful and desirable branches of study, under thoroughly competent professors, (guests of the house); locality, good; terms very moderate. For a card, giving full particulars, address A, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, no children or servants, wish board, with private table, until about May 1. Location from 23d to 34th sts., and between 5th or on Madison or 6th avs. A decided preference given to a private family, or where there are very few boarders. Address, with terms, location, &c., to JAMES HAMILTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 31 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, AND A small bedroom, wanted, for a man, wife, two young children and nurse, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location, size of rooms, and price, which must be moderate, A. F., Box No. 3,742, Post-office.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, and all the comforts of home with a private family residing in their own premises. Dinner at 5½ M. Rooms furnished. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a good neighborhood and small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st, nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or in suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and every modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st, near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room with breakfast and fire, in a small quiet family with few or no other boarders. Can give the best of references. Terms must be moderate, and must be stated in the answer. Address LEANDER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman, his wife and daughter, in a handsome furnished private house, where there are no other boarders; location between 5th and 24th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B, Box No. 136 *Times* Office. Pious family preferred.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, three children and nurse, good accommodations in a quiet private family up town; would prefer private table; terms must be moderate for regular payment. Address, stating locality, &c., Box No. 256 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, or suite of rooms, furnished, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, at No. 177 Lexington-av., near corner of 32d-st. All the modern improvements.

NO. 113 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH board, the whole of the second floor, consisting of two large and desirable rooms connected, and a large bedroom. Bath on the same floor. Also, the front basement, suitable for a physician's office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can be accommodated with superior board for the Winter, in a private family; location central and most desirable; best references given and required. Address S., Box No. 2,711 New-York Post-office.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished. Also, a room suitable for a single gentleman. Good board and the comforts of a home. Location desirable, and terms moderate. No. 3 Albion-place, No. 4:0 4th-st.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished entire floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; house, first-class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A well-furnished room, with good, partial board, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 1,423, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, in the house of a private family, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address W. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at 75 Amity-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Raudolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, A YOUNG widow, accustomed to good society, desires to obtain an engagement in a small family, living in the country, to instruct two or three pupils in the ordinary English branches and belles-lettres. Particular attention will be given to letter-writing, reading, and the art of conversation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. L. B. Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement in a school or family. She is an excellent mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also in French, Spanish and drawing. Terms moderate; no objections to leaving the City; best of references given and required. Address D. H. I., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 986 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSsessing manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—A FRENCH and English family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st. The second term will begin Nov. 27. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 376 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS:
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
A splendid assortment of all the desirable styles and materials, at my usual moderate prices.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at 36, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

MUSICAL.

M. THEOPHILE LA GRANGE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND FRENCH,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO AND SINGING.
Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Terms moderate. Address, by note, to No. 138 East Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6 octave and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PEETON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AS ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, in a Protestant Church. Address G. N., Union-square Post-office.

MADAME M. JOHNSON GRAVER HAS resumed her instruction on the Piano. Address No. 122 Madison-av.

TO LET.

CHEAPEST RENT OF THE DAY.—A COMmodious two-story and basement house, 9 rooms, good neighborhood, Hudson-avenue, South Bergen, near horse railroad; rent, $10 per month, or less, if necessary, to desirable and responsible parties. Apply to Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., Merchants' Exchange Building, from 1 to 5 P. M., or No. 516 Broadway, from 9 to 11.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st.; recently vacated by Public School, 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is four stories, 25 by 60 feet deep, modern and well furnished. Location among the very best. Furniture nearly new. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 5th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 67th-st.

FOR SALE OR A TRADE—A DOUBLE COTtage house, comfortable and complete, in the centre of about five lots of ground, well shaded with large trees, in one of the pleasantest streets in Brooklyn; worth $17,000; mortgaged for $8,000. Address W. D., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM—IN NORTH Jersey, Rockland or Westchester Counties, a house and two lots on the 10th-av., near 160th-st., Carmansville. For particulars address FARMER, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 228 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.1x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOM

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MARCHAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SILVAIN BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1891.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the whole sum bid for must be deposited or caused to be deposited with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and sell upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 2, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Fermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agents, at said Company's Office, No. 46 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 13 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 23, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be delivered on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments or shed by JOHN E. MURRAY,
No. 36 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or as steel: Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Regeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may be on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 6 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 36 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—26,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425 th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint in the blood in sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

80 PER CENT. ECONOMY—NO MORE OLD clothes.—Dyeing and scouring of pants, coats, vests, dresses, cloaks, mantillas, curtains, &c., &c., and of all woolen, silk, cotton and velvet goods, by the new chemical process, patented No 19,033 at Washington, by Prof. N. MARYANNE, of Paris. The goods confided to the Empire City Dyeing Establishment are executed in the most superior style. The colors are rich and solid. The scouring is done without color and finished the same as in Paris. Goods delivered at the shortest possible notice. Empire City Steam Dyers and Scourers, No. 708 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,129 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 1¾ inches wide by 2¾ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 9 feet 1½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 18 inches high, 6 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Frame work of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 6 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 8 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles, of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulders, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 6th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x¾ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 6 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 6th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 6 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 8 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2½ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¼ inches round; a hook with eye goes on top of tongue to attach lead horse; two lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress of made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ½-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, and to middle panel.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality for the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or Agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, } JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*. They are
Used by the people, and
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of "quack-tool" "curatives," or "remedies," have come on, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREY HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	26
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croup, Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S FINAL SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, de. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PARLOR PLATE SAFE,
By EDW. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant parlor silver and jewelry safe, made by Davidson, of Albany, is finished as a buffet, with marble-top; to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant marble bed billiard table with all appurtenances, made by Grimth for a private gentleman; has been but little used; to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of A. Groop, Bonfield, J. C. Thom, Dupree, Wiegall, Orphie, Hanseman, De la Porte, E. F. Beaulieu, Flonan, Van Hoesengh, and other artists of equal merit.

Also, immediately after the above, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, divans, gilt-frame pier and oval mirrors, lace window curtains, Hair mattresses, oak extension tables, hall do., enameled marble-top cottage suites, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, &c., together with a general assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, felt rugs, carved rosewood suite covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, with gilt marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone, piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, together with a variety not enumerated: also, a large assortment of cutlery, cut glass and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB BRUSSELS CARPET, LIBRARY AND OFFICE F

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race

Sailing of a Large Steamer for the Rebel States Loaded with War Munitions.

Arrival at Southampton of the Pirate Steamer Nashville.

Destruction of a New-York Ship at Sea by the Pirates of the Nashville.

The Strength of the Expedition Against Mexico.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, 20th, and Queenstown 21st, passed this point at 5:30 this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the usual dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th, and sailed again for Hamburg.

It is reported that a large steamer had left London with a full cargo of munitions of war for the rebel States.

The pirate steamer *Nashville* arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th inst., she fell in with and boarded the American ship *Harvey Birch*, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballast. The pirates took off Capt. NELSON and his crew, then set fire to the ship, and burned her to the water's edge.

The *Nashville* landed Capt. NELSON and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEGRAM, of the *Nashville*, denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war-steamer.

Thirty guineas had been demanded for insurance on the *North Briton*.

The supposed privateer which had been seen in the Mediterranean, proves to have been a lawful New-York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople.

Mr. RUSSELL, in his last letter to the London *Times* asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates.

It is reported that several European steamers have been insured in London, for a run from England to New-Orleans and back, at twenty guineas.

It was reported that a considerable reduction would be made in the military estimates in the number of troops of France. It was also asserted by the Paris *Constitutionnel* that Count PERSIGNY had submitted to NAPOLEON a project for the disarmament of the French portion.

The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels three hundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors' and three thousand troops.

The French Senate would be convened on the 2d of December.

The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued, the financial wants of the Government being urgent.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes advanced to seventy francs.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will visit Queen VICTORIA during the great exhibition next year.

It is asserted that the project of the Italian Confederacy is by no means abandoned.

A modification of the Italian Ministry is rumored, but nothing had been accomplished.

Austria had quietly got together quite a powerful squadron in the Adriatic—fifty vessels in all.

The Madrid *Espana* says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all Republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it.

The address of the Coutes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

The administration of the archbishopric of WARSAW, was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *Nashville*, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Capt. NELSON and crew, 29 in number, of the American ship *Harvey Birch*. Capt. NELSON reports that he left HAVRE on the 19th, bound for New-York in ballast; on the 19th, was brought to by the *Nashville*, Commander PEAGRAM, late of the United States navy. The *Harvey Reich* was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, who at once ordered the Captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Capt. PEARAM then ordered the *Harvey Birch* to be fired, and laid alongside till she burnt to the water's edge. Capt. NELSON immediately placed himself in communication with Capt. BRISTOW, United States Consul at Southampton.

The *Nashville* is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEAGRAM states that he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer.

No Southern Commissioners arrived by the *Nashville*.

The whole crew of the *Harvey Birch*, except the Captain, were placed in irons till the arrival in Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government.

Capt. PEGRAM communicated with Mr. YANCEY.

The *Nashville* will refit at Southampton.

In the Italian Parliament, RICASOLI announced that he had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested NAPOLEON to become mediator; but, owing to little conciliatory disposition, the mediation was without result.

The project contained even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue, and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's Cardinals.

The address of the Coutes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

The administration of the archbishopric of WARSAW, was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *Nashville*, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Capt. NELSON and crew, 29 in number, of the American ship *Harvey Birch*. Capt. NELSON reports that he left HAVRE on the 19th, bound for New-York in ballast; on the 19th, was brought to by the *Nashville*, Commander PEAGRAM, late of the United States navy. The *Harvey Reich* was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, who at once ordered the Captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Capt. PEARAM then ordered the *Harvey Birch* to be fired, and laid alongside till she burnt to the water's edge. Capt. NELSON immediately placed himself in communication with Capt. BRISTOW, United States Consul at Southampton.

The *Nashville* is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEAGRAM states that he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer.

No Southern Commissioners arrived by the *Nashville*.

The whole crew of the *Harvey Birch*, except the Captain, were placed in irons till the arrival in Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government.

Capt. PEGRAM communicated with Mr. YANCEY.

The *Nashville* will refit at Southampton.

In the Italian Parliament, RICASOLI announced that he had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested NAPOLEON to become mediator; but, owing to little conciliatory disposition, the mediation was without result.

The project contained even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue, and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's Cardinals.

The address of the Coutes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

The administration of the archbishopric of WARSAW, was arrested by an order from St. Petersburgh.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria, and would be due in London on the 27th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *Nashville*, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Capt. NELSON and crew, 29 in number, of the American ship *Harvey Birch*. Capt. NELSON reports that he left HAVRE on the 19th, bound for New-York in ballast; on the 19th, was brought to by the *Nashville*, Commander PEAGRAM, late of the United States navy. The *Harvey Reich* was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, who at once ordered the Captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Capt. PEARAM then ordered the *Harvey Birch* to be fired, and laid alongside till she burnt to the water's edge. Capt. NELSON immediately placed himself in communication with Capt. BRISTOW, United States Consul at Southampton.

The *Nashville* is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Capt. NELSON says that Commander PEAGRAM states that he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer.

No Southern Commissioners arrived by the *Nashville*.

The whole crew of the *Harvey Birch*, except the Captain, were placed in irons till the arrival in Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the Confederate Government.

Capt. PEGRAM communicated with Mr. YANCEY.

The *Nashville* will refit at Southampton.

Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for two days, (Monday and Tuesday,) were 13,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, but quotations remained unchanged.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the market for yarns and goods being firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR firm and quiet at 28s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, but firm; red Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. 6d.; white 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed, 3 2s. @32s. 6d.; white, 34s. @36s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report; BEEF steady. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD downward, with light transactions. TALLOW steady; quoted at 50s.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots 35s.; Pearls 33s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. RESIN nominal; common is quoted at 14s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 73s. LINSEED OIL firm at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady. SUGAR dull. COPPER steady. RICE firm, but closed easier. TALLOW quiet and steady, at 52s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 36s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 72s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday evening at 94¼@94¼, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares 40@39 discount; Erie 27¼@28¼.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 21.

COTTON.—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market remains steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

CONSOLS 94¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39¾ discount; Erie, 27¼@28¼.

LOCAL POLITICS.

FERNANDO WOOD RATIFICATION MEETING

Speeches by James Wadsworth, Edmon Blankman, Fernando Wood and others.

Last evening, the Mozart branch of the Democracy assembled at Cooper Institute, to publicly declare their intention to support FERNANDO WOOD for the office of Mayor, at the ensuing election. A band of music was stationed upon the platform, and at intervals disconrsed national and patriotic airs. Several of the Wards were represented by delegations, who entered the hall bearing banners and transparencies. A staging was also erected outside of the building, around which a large crowd gathered, who were entertained by speeches and music.

The meeting was called to order by BENJAMIN RAY, and presided over by JAMES WADSWORTH. Upon taking the Chair the President remarked that he felt honored by the call. Yesterday, amid the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, he heard of there nomination of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the office of Mayor, and hurried here only in time to be ushered into this meeting and receive at their hands the distinguished honor of presiding over a meeting of his friends. His whole heart, mind and might were with them in this selection of the Chief Magistrate of this City. They could not afford to trifle in a time of civil war. He would stand by them in this campaign. [Applause.]

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were next read and adopted. A long series of resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the party were then submitted to the meeting and unanimously indorsed, after which the President introduced, as the first speaker, EDMON B. BLANKMAN, who said; that he considered the coming Charter Election the most important one that had ever been held in the City or County of New-York. He thought the Legislature at Albany were encroaching upon the rights of the people of New-York by attempting to pass a Sunday law.

The Mayor was then introduced, and greeted with vociferous cheers.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to-night under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. Being an incumbent of an office to which I am a candidate for reelection, it would seem out of place for me to appear in a public assemblage where necessarily I must myself personally be the subject of comment. Yet believing that the people, from whom emanates all power, have the right to meet public men face to face, and to know from their own lips everything appertaining to matters of a public character in which they are specially interested, it has always been my practice to address my fellow-citizens upon occasions like the present. [Applause.] Therefore I have come here to-night to say a few words in reference to the approaching election. And would that I could address you unembarrassed by personal considerations.

There are many things I would like to say upon subjects of deep interest to this community which my personal position, as a candidate for Mayor, as well as other considerations of moment, will prevent. Continually subject to misrepresentations both as to my motives and actions, I find it difficult to attempt anything, lest the ingenuity of my opponents may find in it a pretext upon which to base renewed calumny. I will, however, as is my practice, speak out plainly, frankly, and, if possible, intelligibly, upon one or two points which I deem necessary and important to discuss at this particular time. You are again about to pass upon the subject of the Mayoralty; and in looking at the question merely from a municipal point of view, it may, with truth, be said that, under the existing laws, it is a matter of little moment whether myself or any other person is the incumbent of the office. By the various amendments of the City Charter, which, during the last ten years, have been made to that ancient instrument, the jurisdiction of the office has been gradually frittered away and concentrated in the departments, until really it is now but an empty honor. Although called the Chief Executive, it is absolutely without executive duties at all. Although ostensibly the head of the City Government, it is the weakest of the City officials. It has as little to do with directing the affairs of the Corporation as the figure-head upon a ship has in steering its course. I am aware that efforts are being made to confuse the public mind as to the true responsibility for the increase of the public expenditures. An effort is being made by the Abolitionists to place the responsibility of this increase at my door. The charge is scarcely worth a reply. [Loud cheers.] The Mayor does not handle a dollar of the public money; he does not expend or appropriate a cent of it. He cannot contract a single public obligation. His whole financial power consists in the countersigning of warrants, which is alleged in some judicial quarters to be a mere clerical duty, that carries with it no discretion whatever. I would not allude to the accusation at all but to refer to the fact that it is singular how those who, having been chiefly instrumental in creating the difficulty, by unfair legislation, are the very ones to charge their own offences upon me; for it is well known that it is by decreasing the power of the Mayor, by making the departments of the City Government independent of him, and by the appointment of independent Boards of Commission without responsibility to the Mayor or any other municipal power that our expenses have been raised from two millions in 1840 to twelve millions in 1860. Any one conversant with the subject knows that three-fourths of the taxes paid by our people are paid to support institutions and departments of the Corporation that have their origin at the State Capitol and for State reasons of a partisan character. Therefore, it is exceedingly unfair and illiberal in those who have produced the evil to thus charge it upon an officer who has not had the slightest part in its existence. Without an amendment to the City Charter, clothing the office of Mayor with the necessary power, you may as well elect one man as the other. So far as the duties of that office are concerned, either of the gentlemen opposed to me is as fairly qualified as myself.

Therefore, in regard to the municipal aspects of the case, I have but little to say, except that so far as I have had authority and my intelligence would permit, I have, during my term of office, discharged it fully and faithfully in every respect. [Tremendous applause.] Were there no other questions involved than that which appertains to the office I hold, I would sit down without troubling you with another word upon the subject. But, my friends, there is another question; there is an issue of vital moment not only to the people of the City of New-York, but to the people of the State of New-York, and, in fact, to the people of the whole Union. It is not merely a question of the election of Mayor of the City of New-York. It involves principles much higher, and of more general and pervading interest. If there was an issue at the last Presidential election, which we thought important, so is there now in this local contest an issue more grave and stupendous in its consequences to the people of the whole country. The issue is conservative nationalism against Abolitionism. [Applause.] It is an issue between those of our fellow-citizens, who desire a reconstruction of the American Union, who desire a return of the rebellious States to their duty and their allegiance, who believe that while the war should be prosecuted, and the Government sustained, with all the material aid and power at the command of the people, yet at the same time that while the sword is carried in one hand, the olive branch should be carried in the other. [Applause.] I claim to be the representative of that principle. [Cheers.] Against what do we contend? There is arrayed against us on the other side an Abolition faction, who believe that this war should be prosecuted for the purpose of accomplishing the forcible abolition of Slavery, and the destruction of the South. They believe not only in the prosecution of the war for this main object, but also in its prolongation. They would continue it so long as there is a dollar of public money to be expended, in which they may participate, and so long as there is a drop of Southern blood to be shed, provided they are in no danger. [Vociferous cheers.] My friends, in the revolution of parties and of governments there never has been a political organization before, which combined the peculiar elements of that section of the Republican Party against which we contend at this time. While setting up the highest claim to national morality, while pretending to be opposed to human bondage and in favor of the emancipation of the negro—by violence, if necessary—yet, at the same time, they are the largest participants in the expenditure of the public money growing out of the war. [Applause.] Now, my friends, against this faction, and against the representative of this faction, I contend. I do not believe that the American people are ready to give up this Union! [Cheers.] I do not believe that the American people are ready to sustain this war, founded upon principles of this character. I believe that the whole object of this war, and of the people of this City in sustaining the Government in this crisis, is to maintain its authority and force a recognition of it upon the South; to crush out this rebellion by the exercise of every resource at its command. It was not designed to carry on a crusade against the institutions of the South. [Applause.] We have not given upour lives and fortunes for the accomplishment of any such policy. The forty thousand brave men who are now representing this metropolis in the field, are not there to fight the battles of abolition fanaticism. [Applause.] They did not imagine they were to be used as instruments for the destruction of the civil institutions of the South nor can I believe that this Government, which directs this war upon our side will so declare or order. [Applause.] They went at the call of the country, to sustain the Government; they went to put down the armed fanatics of the South, no more dangerous to the Union than the fanatics of the North. And when the rebellion shall have been crushed, and the mutinous States compelled to return to their allegiance, I hope our Government will use every means in its power to restore the prosperity of the Southern States; and to win them back into fraternal bonds with their brethren of the North. New-York—which may fairly be regarded as the great national City of the Union, if we hope to see the thirty-four stars restored in all their former brilliancy to the national banner. [Applause.] New-York must not do that by this election which would place her in a hostile attitude towards those with whom we have been at peace in the past, and with whom we can have so much right to expect peace and its profitable results in the future. This, then, is the issue involved in the coming election, I claim that my Republican opponent, the on gentleman who has got the least chance of popular support at this election beside myself, represents the principles to which I have alluded. However unexceptionable personally that gentleman may be, he stands forth upon this occasion as the simple representative of others. His success is the success of the Abolition section of the Republican Party. He is the representative of a destructive principle, and his success is a declaration to the world that New York is hostile to the return of the Southern States to their allegiance and duty, under any circumstances, till Slavery is abolished within their borders, and the basis upon which their property rests is totally destroyed. Now, my friends, you need not be told that, were these States whipped into submission to-morrow, their people would never return to the Union under circumstances of this character. To deprive them of their peculiar system of labor, adapted, as it is, by the laws of God to their climate and agricultural products would be to convert their lands into a barren waste, and to cut off altogether their very sources of existence. If they are, therefore, to come back at all, or even hold friendly relations with us again, it must be by the abandonment, on our part, of any attempt to interfere with their system of labor, which is as necessary to them as commerce is to the success and prosperity of the City of New-York. [Applause.]

Again: We are a commercial and trading people. When peace shall be restored, we must, if possible, renew and continue our commanding position with reference to the South.

Thus the interests of the City of New-York are vitally connected with, and dependant upon the maintenance of friendly relations with that section, whether it is in or out of the Union. [Applause.]

The emancipation policy, if successful, would not only convert the South into a desert, but would, as a natural result, drive three or four millions of negro laborers into the Northern labor market, to compete with the whites; while the old and young, being unable to help themselves, would necessarily have to be supported by public charity—thus imposing a new burden on the North, in addition to that which the expense of the war will cast upon it.

And this, my friends, is the question involved in this election. Disguise it as they may by assaults upon me, this is what they mean on their side—and this is what I mean on ours. It is the sole issue.

I go before the people upon it. [Applause.] Let no man vote for me who is an Abolitionist. [Cheers.] I do not want his support. But I do desire that the patriotic, honest, and conservative citizens of this metropolis shall rally for the cause of which I am the humble representative, and stand by their interests in thus sustaining me. [Cheers.]

The Mayor was followed by MAX GOPPA and Mr. HARRINGTON, who made some brief remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

A man named EDWARD MALONY was seriously injured by the falling of the stand which had been erected outside of the building. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Several other person were injured, but it is believed not seriously.

THE OPDYKE MASS MEETING.

Adjournment to Cooper Institute To-Night

A large concourse assembled yesterday, at 3 P. M., on Wall-street, in the vicinity of the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., for the Mayoralty. As the call for the meeting had indicated, the occasion was to have been celebrated under the auspices of the "merchants" of New-York, and at the appointed time many of our leading business men congregated in the Rotunda of the Exchange, to which a brisk shower of rain drove all who had come to participate in the proceedings. It had been originally intended to hold the meeting on Wall-street, the addresses to be delivered from the front colonnade of the Exchange, as the interior of the building is unfitted for public speaking. Among the groups in the damp and icy-cold rotunda, were noticed Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, HENRY NICOLL, and others, who had been announced or expected as speakers.

At 3¼ o'clock, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., mounted to a desk, and announced that owing to the inclemency of the weather, it had been deemed best to adjourn the meeting until to-morrow evening, when, he hoped, all present would assemble at the grand rally for Mr. OPDYKE, in Cooper Institute. He would not leave the platform, however, without remarking that FERNANDO had, during the day, received some bad news from his Secessionist friends at Pensacola, where, if he had read the intelligence aright, they had been confoundedly well hammered! [great applause] as he trusted the friends of Mr. OPDYKE would hammer FERNANDO, another Secessionist, on Tuesday next, at the polls. The country was looking now to those who sustain the Government and the Union, and these were the men who would support and elect Mr. OPDYKE. [Renewed cheering, amid which Mr. BLUNT retired.]

Repeated calls for "EVARTS" and others failing to elicit any response from speakeas, the throng dispersed.

Ninth Ward People's Union and Republican Mass Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, ESQ., SILAS B. DUTCHER ESQ., AND CHARLES S. SPENCER ESQ.

A large number of voters of the Ninth Ward met last evening at the Bleecker Building in Bleecker st., to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Chairman of the Club presided.

The Union Glee Club were present and sang several political and patriotic songs which were highly relished by the audience, and which added not a little to the interest of the meeting.

The chairman made a few appropriate remarks respecting the object of the meeting and in regard to the local officers to be elected on Tuesday, and then introduced SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq.

Mr. DUTCHER said that in 1857 the Republicans of this City united with the Anti-Wood Democrats on DANIEL F. TIEMANN, believing that equal justice would be meted out to all; but he (TIEMANN) deceived them. Two of the leading rebels in the Southern army (Mr. SMITH and Mr. LOVELL) were placed in power in this City during TIEMANN'S administration. But the Republicans had seen the error of their ways. He, the speaker, believed that the vote for TWEED constituted the main strength of Tammany Hall, and he did not think that GUNTHER could poll more than 3,000 or 4,000 more than TWEED. There was no question in his mind but that the Republicans in this election would adhere to their candidate—a candidate who could not be corrupted—who stood before them as an honest, upright man. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAS. SPENCER was then introduced. He said he hoped no voter of the Ninth Ward would cast his vote for any man who would expel the Bible from their Public Schools. This City, like SINBAD, was struggling to be free from a bad man whose administration had caused the statue of Justice on the cupola of the City Hall to blush with shame. The dark history of that man (FERNANDO) had often been told; of his obtaining goods by false representation—of his escaping by pleading the Statute of Limitations—of his attempts to bring a conflict the employer and the employed; corruption and black mailing, they had come to expect from his misrule; and the question presented to the electors of the Ninth Ward was whether honesty should be restored to the administration of the City's affairs.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said he was glad to be with the voters of the Ninth Ward once more. They were met to look out for the interests of their home, the grand imperial metropolis that sat upon the margin of the sea, Queen of the Continent. They were again to choose a Chief Magistrate, and the first question that arose, was whether, among all the hundreds of thousands of its people, there was not somebody else beside FERNANDO WOOD fit to be Mayor. He had been Mayor three terms, and he did not believe even FERNANDO WOOD himself would say it was because he was the best man for Mayor in the City. Whenever he had been elected it was because his opponents had been divided. He did not think it necessary to enter upon any argument to show that he ought not to be reelected, but it might be well enough to state some of the reasons why he should not. He did not think it necessary to go into his private character; it was enough that he had been Mayor three terms without having done anything for the good of the City. Was there anything he had done for the City that marked him out as the perpetual man for Mayor? He seemed to think that he had a mortgage upon the City—and, whenever the election comes around he said he thought he would foreclose his mortgage once more, and sell the City out for the next two years. Another reason why he should not be reelected Mayor was because of his relation to this City in its relation to the rest of the County. It was the City's interest to fortify its relations with the rest of the State and nation. But FERNANDO WOOD, ever since he had been Mayor, had been hostile to the State, and it was his great weapon now for reelection. Mr. RAYMOND commented on FERNANDO'S speech to the Germans a few evenings since, showing its fallacies and falsehoods. He appealed to them whether the condition of the City had not infinitely improved since the Legislature took Mayor WOOD'S power away from him. Mr. RAYMOND proceeded to comment at some length upon Mayor WOOD'S uniform policy of arraying the City in hostility to the State,—of representing their interests as antagonistic, and of seeking to implant the seeds of distrust and animosity between them. This was the surest possible way of injuring the City, which depended for its prosperity upon the growth and prosperity of every section of the State and country. He said that what the City needed above all was to be put upon cordial and friendly relations with the rest of the State. Mr. WOOD'S course, he thought, was also calculated to place the City in false relations with the Government of the Union, and with the efforts now made for its preservation. He urged the assembly to neglect no effort which might contribute to the election of Mr. OPDYKE.

After the applause with which the speaker was greeted at the conclusion of his address had subsided, the meeting adjourned.

Opdyke Ratification Mass Meeting of the Twentieth Ward.

This popular demonstration, appointed for 7½ o'clock, last evening, came off punctually half an hour behind time. The attendance was full, in spite of the weather. A band of music and luminous windows, every pane ablaze, enlivened the occasion.

Mr. THOMAS E. SMITH occupied the Chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Wm. R. Stewart, John Waite, E. H. Reed, Wm. H. Armstrong, M. G. Porter, Daniel Carpenter. Also the following for Secretaries: David McAdam, S. L. Newberry, Jas. Turner, John Gridley.

Resolutions highly complimentary to GEORGE OPDYKE, and severely denunciatory of FERNANDO WOOD were unanimously adopted, after which

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was called upon and, coming forward, spoke at some length, dissecting Mayor WOOD'S speech to the Germans, reviewing his official career as Mayor of the City, and concluding by urging upon his audience the absolute necessity of working energetically for GEORGE OPDYKE in order to prevent the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD.

RUFUS T. ANDREWS was the next speaker. He thought the question of the election of a Mayor for the City of New-York, was not a question of any local, any municipal politics, but a question of National importance, and he appealed to his hearers whether they were willing to elect to the mayoralty a man who declares himself an enemy to the men who are prosecuting this war for the Republic. It cannot be. It would be a libel upon our glorious institutions. You will not elect a man who declares himself in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and who ought to be in Fort Lafayette instead of being candidate for Mayor. [A voice—I move you go and get him.] He knows it is a lie every time he utters such sentiments and asserts that the people will indorse them.

Mr. JAMES G. MCADAMS made a stirring address. He said, all I desire is about to be accomplished: the end of Slavery is begun, and the glorious sunshine of freedom is beaming out, which will finally answer, in some little degree, that first great prayer of every Christian bosom, that God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven. There is no man worthy the name of a man who ever desired that any other man should be in a worse state of freedom than himself; and he is a poor, miserable beggar, and hardly deserves the name of humanity, who would say that, because of the color of his skin is different, that, therefore, he ought to be a slave.

Messrs. R. H. ARMSTRONG and Mr. PAGE then made effective addresses, and with great good feeling the meeting adjourned.

Nineteenth Ward Opdyke Ratification Meeting.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward held a meeting last evening, at Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE as Mayor. Mr. WALKER M. DOOLY was in the chair. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Wakeman, Frank Sheppard, Dr. Brookman, Nicholas Babcock and others.

Gunther Meeting at Eighty-sixth-Street.

The Tammany Democracy was called to assemble last evening in mass meeting, at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. They were told that Mr. JAMES T. BRADY would address them, as also other popular and accomplished orators. The night was wet and dirty; more so in Yorkville than people down town have any idea of; consequently only some two or three hundred gathered at the appointed time. There were tar barrels and torches in plenty, a few fireworks and a small cannon; but all these failed to produce the slightest approach to enthusiasm. Mr. BRADY did not appear, and the speakers who did exert themselves were mostly of the rough-and-ready order. Rain came down at intervals whilst the proceedings were going on; and about 9½ o'clock so much of it began to fall that even the "unterrified" longed for shelter, and speedily dispersed.

Tammany School Convention.

The Fifth Ward Tammany School Convention, after numerous adjournments, met last night and indorsed all the Republican candidates for school officers.

Republican Nomination of Police Justice.

The Republican Judicial Convention met on Thursday evening at Bleecker Building, and nominated JOHN S. SHAW, as their candidate for Police Justice of the Third District.

GEN. FREMONT IN THE CITY.

He Declines Public Demonstrations in his Honor—Interview with a German Delegation.

Gen. FREMONT, lately recalled from the command of the Western Department, arrived in this City on Thursday from St. Louis, reaching here by way of Albany and the Hudson River Railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. FREMONT and two members of his Staff, who were with him on service in Missouri. Taking rooms at the Astor House, he has remained within doors all day, and manifests the utmost reserve in his communications. He was, however, visited by many personal friends during the morning.

Among others who called were Vice-President HAMLIN, Senator HARRIS, Hon. —— MORRILL, Gen. HALL, and a deputation from the Rocky Mountain Glee Club; CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Senator FOOTE of Vermont, and a large number of citizens, nearly all of whom were anxious for him to accept a public demonstration. He however declined.

Mrs. FREMONT received a large number of personal friends, and her *levée* was, quite as much as her husband's, attended by distinguished ornaments of public and private life. Gen. FREMONT and family will remain several days in the City.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE GERMAN COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Upon learning the fact of Gen. FREMONT'S arrival and presence at the Astor House, in this City, the German Reception Committee of Eleven appointed last week, at a general meeting of the German citizens sympathizing with the late Commander of the Western Military Department, met at HELD'S Hotel, and, for some time, awaited the coming of Dr. ADELSBERG, who was to have accompanied them, and introduced them to Gen. FREMONT. The Doctor being detained by illness, or some similar cause, did not arrive, and at 4 o'clock Messrs. KOPP (until recently of the New-Yorker *Demokrat*,) and Mr. GORTZ set out for the Astor House with a view to meet their missing friend.

At the hotel, their cards sent up to Dr. ADELSBERG, were, in his absence, conveyed to Gen. FREMONT, who courteously received the visitors. Messrs. KOPP and GORTZ, entered into social conversation with the distinguished guest and Mrs. FREMONT, who happened to be present, explaining that they had come informally, as private persons, to call upon a mutual friend, and congratulating themselves upon the chance that had procured them an opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the character and services of the Major-General, and the respectful sympathy they felt for him in his existing complications. They added that these, they felt sure, were the sentiments of the vast body of Germans in New-York. Gen. FREMONT, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that while some old friends of his both in civil life and in the army—persons of high position—who had been with him in brighter days, now evinced a disposition to stand aloof from him in the hour of difficulty, the Germans had been, from first to last, in sun-shine and in storm, true and steadfast. He felt proud of the honest and enduring sympathy they continued to manifest, and hoped that investigation would prove that he had not been unworthy of it. He courted the most thorough inquiry, but felt a peculiar delicacy in receiving any public demonstration that his kind friends might feel like making at this time.

Messrs. KOPP and GORTZ stated what the Germans had felt disposed to do in the way of a torchlight procession, mass-meeting, &c., but it was finally concluded that the General would receive a visit from the Committee of Eleven to-day. Gen. FREMONT recognized in Mr. KOPP a former resident of Iowa for some years, and his active supporter on the stump and in the Press of that State in the campaign of 1850: and this circumstance rendered the interview quite cordial.

Later in the evening the Committee met again, at HELD'S, and made arrangements for an official call at the Astor House, to occur during to-day. The Committee was appointed with power to fill up its vacancies, should any result, and to increase its numbers.

A Riot Among the Soldiers of the Third Regiment Irish Brigade.

THE SIXTY-THIRD (IRISH) REGIMENT HAVE A BATTLE AMONG THEMSELVES.

The Sixty-third Regiment, which is the Third Regiment in the First Irish Brigade, landed in this City on Thursday, from their encampment on David's Island. The intention was to immediately embark on a Camden and Amboy boat, *en route* for Washington. They were landed at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, in the early part of the day, and made a very creditable appearance on their march down Broadway, the men being, at that time, apparently sober. A large crowd witnessed the passage of the troops till they arrived at the foot of Battery-place, where the boat was lying ready to take them on board. But at this point a different scene began to be enacted. The first three companies passed through the gate on to the pier at which the steamer was lying, in good military style. Several women desiring to follow them, were repulsed by the guard in attendance at the gate. This created considerable excitement among the soldiers, and in order to keep out all who did not belong to the regiment, as well as to restore order in the ranks, a halt was ordered, and the gates closed. Several of the soldiers thereupon broke rank, and the example being immediately followed by others, in a very short time a large number of the regiment started for the saloons and drinking shops in Battery-place, West and State streets. They were, of course, accompanied by their relatives and friends, who had followed them for the purpose of witnessing the embarkation. Soon a scene of the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed. Soldiers, who a short time before were orderly and obedient, were now either raving with passion, or so stupidly intoxicated as to be unable to walk. The ranks were broken, and the scene at this time is represented, by those who witnessed it, to have been of the most disgraceful character. Finally the gates of the pier were opened, and the order given for all belonging to the regiment to march in. The soldiers, accompanied by their friends, rushed forward; but the latter being driven back with force by the guard at the gates, all again became a scene of confusion, and a disgraceful riot spread through the whole, extending itself as the numbers increased, and the passions of the men became more inflamed. Those who were outside declared they would not go unless their friends could be admitted inside the gates, and those already in, were anxious to get out on a short furlough. But the officers had determined that neither party should be gratified. Bayonets, knives, and other weapons were then freely used, and it is reported that several were seriously wounded. The officers, for a time, had no command over their men, and when the soldiers inside found there was no way of escaping by the gates, many of them rushed forward towards the northern side of the dock, in spite of the great exertions of their officers to prevent it,—and some of them succeeded in escaping by the way of a schooner which was anchored in the vicinity. Others climbed up the side of the gates, in doing which, two fell into the water, and one man is believed to have been drowned, as he was heard making cries as if strangling, and is not known to have been rescued.

It is asserted by the officers that but little liquor was drank by the soldiers previous to their arrival at the place of embarkation. After the fight had continued in this manner for about an hour, and many bruises, sword-cuts, and wounds of a like character had been inflicted, the riot was formally quelled by the combined efforts of the officers of the regiment and the Police of the First Ward.

During the affray, one of the soldiers attempted to stop an officer. The officer, in self-defence struck his assailant on the head with his sword, inflicting a severe, and it is feared, fatal wound. He was, however, taken on board the steamer.

The police performed their duty manfully after they were in working order. Great credit is due to Col. ENRIGHT and his subordinate officers for the efforts they made to suppress the riot, and prevent bloodshed. Most of the men were got on board the steamer in the course of the evening, and she soon after set sail for her destination. Col. ENRIGHT has remained behind to look after the missing.

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Weehawken* returned from Amboy, bringing the bodies of privates JOHN GAUTLEY, aged 30 years, of Company C, and DENNIS REAGAN, aged 35 years, of Company B, who died soon after leaving New-York. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the bodies, and a verdict of death from Intemperance was rendered.

The Slaver Augusta.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE CREW—ARREST OF THE OWNER AND SHIPPING AGENT.

The return of the intended cruise of the bark *Augusta*, about which there has been some doubt, has at length been explained by the confession of one of her crew, who was arrested at Fire Island, and, together with his companions, was sent to Fort Lafayette, after having been discharged by the United States Commissioner for want of evidence. We yesterday stated that it was intended to make a voyage to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves and accordingly, the Marshal yesterday arrested Mr. J. W. PINCKNEY, who shipped the crew of the *Augusta*, and a man named JACOB APPLEBY, doing business in Broad-street, who is said to be in part owner of the vessel. They were sent to Fort Lafayette, where CARSMITH, the other owner, together with the crew, are now confined.